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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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VOLUME I. A AND B.

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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

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SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME I. A AND B.

OXFORD:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1888.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME I.

THE story of the origin and progress of the NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY has been told at length in various literary journals and magazines, and is familiar to most persons interested in the study of the English language. The scheme originated in a resolution of the Philological Society, passed in 1857, at the suggestion of the late Archbishop Trench, when Dean of Westminster. It was proposed that materials should be collected for a Dictionary which, by the completeness of its vocabulary, and by the application of the historical method to the life and use of words, might be worthy of the English language and of English scholarship. With this view, it was resolved to begin at the beginning, and extract anew typical quotations for the use of words, from all the great English writers of all ages, and from all the writers on special subjects whose works might illustrate the history of words employed in special senses, from all writers whatever before the 16th century, and from as many as possible of the more important writers of later times. Several hundred readers accordingly entered on the task of selecting and transcribing such quotations, and many eminent scholars undertook to arrange the materials thus gathered. Among those who, in various capacities, lent their services to the work, may be mentioned:—Dr. Trench himself; the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge, the first general editor (who died while arranging for the press specimens of his proposed treatment of some early words); Mr. F. J. Furnivall, M.A., his joint-editor and successor; the late Dr. Guest; Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, M.A.; the late Professor Malden; the late Professor T. H. Key; the late Lord Lyttelton; the late Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum; Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L.; Miss C. M. Yonge; Professor E. Dowden, M.A.; Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A.; the Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, M.A.; the late Sir John Richardson, K.C.B.; Mr. W. M. Rossetti; the late Miss Harriet Martineau; the late Hon. G. P. Marsh; the late Mr. R. Grant White. The time requisite to complete even this preliminary labour of reading books and collecting quotations proved so long, that several promoters of the undertaking died, and many became absorbed in other duties, before it was possible to take in hand the actual preparation of the intended Dictionary; but the materials continued to accumulate, till upwards of two million quotations had been amassed, portions of which were also provisionally arranged, and made more or less ready for use.

Origin of this work.

For several years no further steps were taken; but, in 1878, specimens which had been prepared from some of these materials by the present Editor, on behalf of the Council of the Philological Society, were submitted to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. The Delegates consented, upon certain conditions, to bear the expense of printing and publishing a Dictionary to be founded on these materials, the preparation of which in its present form was commenced in 1879. Careful examination of the quotations, then for the first time collected in one place, and arranged in a continuous alphabetical series, showed that much work still remained to be done, in order to render the material adequate for the purpose. Accordingly, a new appeal was made to volunteers to collect additional quotations from specified books, of which lists were from time to time issued. More than 800 readers responded to this appeal, the majority of

Actual Preparation.

them being in Great Britain, but also a large number in the United States (of whose work Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, most kindly undertook the organization and superintendence), and not a few in various British Colonies and Foreign Countries. In the course of three years a million additional quotations were furnished, raising the total number to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, selected by about 1300 readers, from the works of more than 5000 authors of all periods. About thirty sub-editors (including a few who had never ceased to work for the Dictionary) offered their gratuitous services in arranging quotations, preparing definitions, and otherwise contributing to the execution of the work. Without the generous aid of these various contributors and fellow-labourers, so great a task could never have been undertaken. The names of the Sub-Editors are given at the end of this Preface; and their respective contributions towards the preparation of parts of the work will be indicated as these are reached: the Reference-List of Books read, to be given hereafter, will also commemorate the names of the Readers; but a list of those who have most largely contributed to the work is appended to this Preface.

Aim.

The aim of this Dictionary is to furnish an adequate account of the meaning, origin, and history of English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time during the last seven hundred years. It endeavours (1) to show, with regard to each individual word, when, how, in what shape, and with what signification, it became English; what development of form and meaning it has since received; which of its uses have, in the course of time, become obsolete, and which still survive; what new uses have since arisen, by what processes, and when: (2) to illustrate these facts by a series of quotations ranging from the first known occurrence of the word to the latest, or down to the present day; the word being thus made to exhibit its own history and meaning: and (3) to treat the etymology of each word strictly on the basis of historical fact, and in accordance with the methods and results of modern philological science.

In order to facilitate reference, great pains have been taken to make the page eloquent to the eye, by the employment of different sizes and styles of type, by the arrangement of the paragraphs, and by the prominence given to the dates of quotations. Since the original scheme of the Philological Society was projected, the great French Dictionary of M. Littré has been given to the world, and has been made use of in determining some of the features of the present work. The size of page adopted is the same as that of Littré; but the breaking up of the articles into paragraphs, the typographical distinction between explanations and quotations, and other differences, will, it is hoped, be recognized as improvements.

Vocabulary.

The compass of the Vocabulary, and the general features of the work, are described in the General Explanations which follow. The Vocabulary will be found to be, even in its modern words, much more extensive than that of any existing Dictionary. And it will be observed that this fullness is not due to a large inclusion of words strictly foreign, or of the Latin or Latinized generic names of Natural History, which are here inserted only when found to be used, more or less, as English words. In connexion with this, it has to be borne in mind, that a Dictionary of the English Language is not a Cyclopædia: the Cyclopædia *describes things*; the Dictionary *explains words*, and deals with the description of things only so far as is necessary in order to fix the exact significations and uses of words. Their vocabularies are only to a limited extent identical: that of a Cyclopædia consists mostly of nouns,—names of things and processes,—but without restriction as regards the language to which they belong; that of an English Dictionary consists of words belonging to all the parts of speech; but they ought to be English words, or currently used as such. We do not look in a Cyclopædia for the explanation and history of *anon*, *perhaps*, or *busy*; we do not expect, in an English Dictionary, information about *Book-binding*, *Photography*, the *Aniline Dyes*, or the *Bridgewater Treatises*, or mention of *Abyssinia*, *Argynnis*, *Alopecurus*, *Adenia*, or *Blennenteritis*.

Contents of the present volume.

The present volume contains the words beginning with the letters A and B. The total number of these—including the Main words, treated each in a separate article (e.g. **Air**), the subordinate entries of distinct forms of words (e.g. **Aimont**), which appear also in their alphabetical place, with a reference to the main form under which they are treated, and the special combinations or compounds (such as **air-line**), explained under the Main words—amounts to 31,254. This, however, does not include the simple combinations of obvious meaning (such as *air-breathing*, *air-built*, *air-current*, *air-passage*), which are mentioned and

illustrated under the Main words. The number of these combinations is practically unlimited, since they can be formed at will; if the examples of the more important of them here given and illustrated by quotations are also reckoned in, the number of words dealt with in this volume exceeds 40,000. But, confining our attention to the 31,254 words, we find them thus distributed, in the two letters:

	Main words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words.	Total.
A	12,183	1,112	1,828	15,123
B	10,049	3,180	2,902	16,131
In the Vol.	22,232	4,292	4,730	31,254

The Main words, considered as to their status, are approximately divided into those still *current*, those which are *obsolete*, and those which are *imperfectly naturalized* or *alien*. The distribution of these, in the two letters, is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
A	8,184	3,449	550	12,183
B	7,196	2,533	320	10,049
In the Vol.	15,380	5,982	870	22,232

Character of the A and B words.

The Main words are, it is seen, less numerous in B than in A. In most dictionaries, accordingly, B occupies less space than A. Thus, in Bailey (8vo, 1721), A occupies 75 pages, B 45; in Johnson (Folio, 1773), A 69, B 58; in Webster (4to, 1864), A 99, B 81; in Ogilvie's *Imperial* (8vo, 1885), A 196, B 166. In this Dictionary, on the other hand, A fills 603; B, 637 pages. This difference arises from the diversity in the historical character of the words under the two letters respectively, and the effect which this has upon the relative space required by them in a dictionary which deals with the language historically. A has a very small proportion of native English or Teutonic words, and a very large proportion of words from Latin (directly or through French), and from Greek; B has a much smaller number of words from these sources, and a very large proportion of native Teutonic words. Thus, A contains the words formed with the Latin *ab-*, *ad-* (*ac-*, *ag-* *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *as-*, *at-*), *ante-*, and the Greek *ἀ-*, *ἀντι-*, *ἀπο-*, *αὐτο-*; also the words beginning with *æ-*, *au-*, *av-*, which are almost exclusively from these languages; but it has few radical words of Old English origin, of the type of A, AFTER, AGAIN, ALE, AND, ANSWER, AS, AT. B, on the other hand, contains many of the most important native radical verbs, as BAKE, BE, BEAT, BEND, BID, BIDE, BIND, BITE, BLAZE, BLESS, BLOW, BOW, BRAID, BREAK, BREED, BRING, BROOK, BURN, BURST, BUY; an immense number of substantives of the same character, as BALE, BALK, BANE, BANK, BARK, BARN, BATH, BEAD, BEAM, BED, BELL, BENCH, BILL, BIRD, BIT, BLADE, BLOOD, BLOOM, BOARD, BOAT, BODY, BOND, BONE, BOOK, BOROUGH, BOW, BOWL, BREAD, BREAST, BREATH, BRIDE, BRIDGE, BROOD, BROTHER, BROW, BULL, BURDEN; such adjectives as BAD, BALD, BARE, BEST, BETTER, BIG, BITTER, BLACK, BLEAK, BLIND, BLUNT, BOLD, BOTH, BRIGHT, BROAD, BROWN, BUSY; the important relational words BUT, BY, BEFORE, BEHIND, BETWEEN, BEYOND, etc. Words such as these, which have been in the language since the beginning, with their long history, great variety of form, and many ramifications of meaning to be illustrated, having also many compounds with special meanings to be explained, necessarily take up much more space than words that came into the language only in the 15th, 16th, or 17th century, and have since received but little development of meaning, and scarcely any of form. The Old English words are reinforced, moreover, by an array of words from Old French, many of which, as BATTLE, BEAST, BEAUTY, BEEF, BILL, BLUE, BONNET, BORDER, BOSS, BOUND, BOWL[2], BRACE, BRAVE, BRIBE, BRUISE, BRUSH, BUTT, BUTTON, are now no less 'native', and no less important constituents of our vocabulary, than the Teutonic words. Hence, the average length of the articles in B is greater than that of those in A, and the space occupied by B, as a whole, is greater than that occupied by A.

Proportion of Obsolete words.

It is worth noticing that the obsolete words in B (25·2%) do not attain to the proportion of those in A (28·3%): fewer of the Old English and Norman words have dropped out of use, than of the much more recent learned importations of the Renascence, which, after a short literary life, perished before the end of the 17th century. It is also worthy of note that, of the whole English Vocabulary on record since the 12th

century (so far as A and B show), more than three-fourths is still in current use. This is largely owing, no doubt, to the circumstance that the vocabulary of the present day is itself much more extensive than that of any former epoch; but, after all allowance has been made for this, the general fact furnishes striking evidence of the continuity and general identity of our language during seven centuries.

Etymological problems in B.

The letters A and B differ in another respect. While the former contains only some half-dozen words of which the derivation presents any points of doubt or difficulty, the words in B are full of etymological problems which have taxed the efforts of all investigators. Every one of these problems has here received a fresh and independent investigation, in the light of the latest philological knowledge[1], and with the assistance of the ablest living philologists; and the result has been the discovery of new facts, or the elimination of old errors, in regard to many words. But many of these problems are insoluble: the historical evidence necessary for their solution is either insufficient or entirely absent. Many of these words have no kin in other languages, but stand quite alone in English, and, it cannot be doubted, are more or less recent creations of English itself—instances of *onomatopœia* in its true etymological sense of 'name-creation'. For B contains many illustrations of the fact, which has of late years powerfully impressed itself upon philological students, that the creative period of language, the epoch of 'roots', has never come to an end. The 'origin of language' is not to be sought merely in a far-off Indo-European antiquity, or in a still earlier pre-Aryan yore-time; it is still in perennial process around us. A literary language, with its more accessible store of words already in use and sufficient for all ordinary requirements, its more permanent memories and traditions, its constant appeals to an authoritative precedent —'Where did you find that word? Can you cite it from any of the masters of English Prose? Is it in the Dictionary? Is it English at all?'—is hostile to word-creation. The new word is apt to die almost as soon as born, ashamed of its own newness, ashamed of the italics or inverted commas which apologize for its very existence, or question its legitimacy. But such is not the case with language in its natural state, where words are estimated simply as they serve their purpose of communicating the thought or feeling of the moment, and where memory, and tradition, and precedent are only contributories to the fulfilment of this function. The unwritten dialects, and, to some extent, even slang, and colloquial speech, approach in character to language in its natural state, aiming only at being expressive, and treating memory and precedent as ministers, not as masters. In the local dialects, then, in slang, and in colloquial use, new vocables and new expressions may at any time be abruptly brought forth to serve the needs of the moment, in accordance with feelings of inherent natural fitness, of imitative suggestiveness, or of subtle instinctive analogy with groups of words or parts of words already familiar. Some of these, sooner or later, pass from conversational, into epistolary, journalistic, and finally into general literary use, or from the colloquy of the novel into the literary composition of the novelist, and are registered in the dictionary as 'new words', the origin of which is searched for as vainly in the 'word-hoard' of Old English speech, or even the fullest vocabulary of Indo-European roots, as in a school manual of Latin and Greek roots and affixes. The dialect Glossaries abound in words of this kind; and, among those to be found in these pages, *bam, bamboozle, bang, bash, bilk, binge, birl, birsle, birr, blab, blabber, blad, blare, blash, blatter, blear, bleb, blight, blizzard, blob, blore, blot, blotch, blowse, blub, blubber, bluff, blunder, blunt, blur, blurt, bluster, bluther, blutter, bob* (in some senses), *bodge, bogus, boom* (in some senses), *bore, bosh, bother, bounce, box* (a blow), *brash, brunt, bub, bum, bumble, bump, bunch, bungle, burr, bustle, buzz*, are words which, so far as we know, cannot be traced to any ancient 'roots', but are, for the most part at least, examples of more or less recent word-creation.

Treatment of particular groups of words.

The necessity of compression, in order to keep the Dictionary within reasonable bounds, has been continually present to the Editor, and has led to the employment of a condensed arrangement in groups of related technical terms of Natural History or other sciences, as in ANISO-, ARSEN-, BROMO-, BRONCHO- (where it is hoped that brevity has been attained without any sacrifice of clearness), and to the method employed in the articles ANTI- and BE-. The combinations of ANTI- are more than 500, those of BE- (current and obsolete) nearly 1500 in number, both with indefinite capabilities of extension in the direction of combinations like *anti-slavery, anti-vaccination, anti-coercionist, anti-Lacrosser, bebooted, bemuslined, beperi-*

[1] Here, the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache* of F. Kluge, and the *Etymologisch Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* of Johannes Franck, which have been published, in whole or part, since this work was begun, have been of great use, as presenting the latest results attained in German and Dutch etymology.

wigged, *be-uncled*, *bebishop*, *beduchess*, *becobweb*; and, if every such combination had been separately set forth in its alphabetical place among the Main words, the size of this volume would have been seriously increased. It has seemed sufficient, therefore, in each case, that all those words (about 300 in ANTI-, and 850 in BE-) which appear to demand separate treatment, whether by virtue of their meaning, their long history, or frequent modern use, should be treated in their alphabetical order among other words; the remainder, of rare or unique occurrence, trivial importance, or obvious meaning, being arranged in groups under the various meanings or uses of the prefix, where each can be studied in connexion with words of similar formation. Each is, in general, provided also with at least one quotation, so as to show by whom and in what connexion, it has been used.

Admission or exclusion of proper names, etc.

In dealing with so vast a body of words, some inconsistencies, real or apparent, are, from the nature of the subject, inevitable. Thus, in deciding whether a word on or near the frontier line in any direction shall or shall not be included, it is not easy always to be consistent with what has been done in analogous cases; and it is impossible to anticipate what may have been done in other cases which may yet arise. For example, the word *African* was one of the earliest instances in which the question of admission or exclusion arose with regard to an important adjective derived from a geographical proper name. After much careful consideration, and consultation with advisers, it was decided (perhaps by a too rigid application of first principles) to omit the word, as having really no more claims to inclusion than *Algerian*, *Austrian*, or *Bulgarian*. But, when *American* was reached, some months afterwards, it was seen that *Americanize* and *Americanism* must of necessity be included, and that these (with 'the *Americanizing* of our institutions') could not be explained without treating *American*, and explaining its restricted application to the United States. *American* was accordingly admitted. Then the question arose, whether the exclusion of *African* was consistent with the inclusion of *American*: but the question came too late; *African* had been actually omitted, on its own merits. And the inconsistency is only on the surface; *American* is included, not on its own account, but to help to the better explanation of derived words; and, in every analogous case, it will be found that a proper noun, or adjective thence formed, is included, not for its own sake and as a proper noun, etc., but because it either has other uses, or has derivatives for the explanation of which it is of importance. Every such word must, in fact, be looked upon as exceptionally included, and not as forming a precedent for the inclusion of other words of the same class.

Similar remarks might be made concerning other classes of words lying on the various diverging lines in which the vocabulary extends: on each of these there is a wide fringe of words as to which it is difficult to say whether they ought or ought not to be treated in an English Dictionary. Nearly every day this question has had to be decided for some word for which a quotation or quotations lay before us, or which actually appears in some modern dictionaries. Every such doubtful case has had to be settled on its own merits; with careful consideration of the evidence as to its use, and of the critical opinion of literary advisers. And in such cases it has not always been possible to establish or follow precedents, or to avoid apparent inconsistencies.

Words of unsettled spelling.

Many of the words here treated are, in current use, spelt in more ways than one. This diversity naturally existed in the case of nearly all the words that became obsolete before the prevalence of the modern tendency to uniformity of spelling, which followed upon the introduction of Printing, and has become more and more marked as the influence of the printing-press has extended. Hence it still continues with archaic words which are no longer in ordinary use, but are maintained in a kind of artificial life in ballads, historical novels, and other compositions that affect the phraseology of former times; also, with names of things, customs, actions, etc., which are actually obsolete, but are frequently mentioned in historical and antiquarian treatises: in such cases, modern writers reflect the variety of spelling which they find in the authors who wrote when the words were still part of the living speech. Examples of such words are *to aby*, *acton*, *alfin*, *almoign*, *arbalest*, *arquebus*, *auncel*, *baldric*, *balinger*, *barrat*, *battel*, *baudekin*, *borrel*, *brigandine*, *brinie*, *broch*, *burd*, *by-coket*, *byrlaw*, *byrthynsak* (for other spellings of which see the articles themselves). The same diversity prevails in the spelling of words that either have arisen in Lowland Scotch, and English local dialects, or have lived on there when they became obsolete elsewhere, and now often appear, in various circumstances, in general literature, or are actually passing back into the common language: the

dialects have no standard orthography; and the words belonging to them appear in many diverse forms. To this class belong such words as *ablings*, *anbury*, *bargham*, *barghest*, *bauchle*, *baudrons*, *to beek*, *beestings*, *bever*, *bield*, *to big*, *bigg*, *to birsle*, *blae*, *bletherskate*, *bogie*, *bogy*, *bonally*, *bonny*, *boosy*, *brecham*, *brimse*, *brough*, *buirdly*, *bullyrag*, *byre*, and many others. Still more is uniformity of spelling wanting in words belonging to foreign languages, especially to those which do not use the Roman alphabet. Here the forms in use are the result of a multitude of imperfect, conflicting, and even contradictory modes of transliteration or phonetic representation. Among words of this class are *alcoran*, *aga*, *alchitran*, *alkekengi*, *anatta*, *archil*, *assagai*, *attar*, *baksheesh*, *barbecue*, *bashaw*, *Bengali*, *besonio*, *bhang*, *bidri*, *bilander*, *biltong*, *Brahmin*, *brinjal*, *buccan*, *bungalow*, *burnous*, etc., etc. But there are also many words fully naturalized, or even native, which, from having belonged to one or other of these classes, or from other causes, are still spelt in more than one way. Among those in this volume are *abbot* (*abbat*), *aerie* (*aery*, *eyrie*, etc.), *aline* (*align*), *ambassage* (*embassage*), *ambry* (*aumbry*), *aweless* (*awless*), *ay* (*aye*), *aye* (*ay*), *balk* (*baulk*), *bourn* (*bourne*), *brier* (*briar*), *browse* (*browze*), etc., etc. And there are whole series of words in *-able* (e.g. *blamable*, *blameable*), in *-eer*, *-ier* (e.g. *bandoleer*, *-ier*), in *-ize* (*-ise*), and other endings, as to which current usage varies.

The first aim of the Dictionary, in all such words, is to exhibit the actual variety of usage, as a part of their current history: this is done by means of the quotations, in which the diversity is faithfully represented. But, since it is also the plan of the work to treat each word, as far as possible, once for all, under the Main form (or at least under *one* form), while the various forms just referred to come more or less far apart in alphabetical order, e.g. *beaver bever*, *ambry aumbry*, *arquebus harquebus*, *coran koran qoran*, it is necessary to choose some one form as that under which the word, as a whole, shall be treated. In making this choice, regard is had chiefly to the preponderance of modern usage, when this is distinctly marked; when usage is more or less equally divided, considerations of etymological or phonetic propriety, of general analogy with similar words, or of practical convenience, are taken into account; but, in many cases, it is not implied that the form actually chosen is intrinsically better than others which are appended to it, and which also occur in their alphabetical places with cross-references. Where a decided reason of any kind exists for giving a preference to a particular spelling, this is briefly stated at the end of the etymology; especially is this done in the few cases where the spelling preferred (e.g. *ax*, *connexion*, *rime*) is not that at present favoured by the preponderance of usage, but is intrinsically the best, and therefore is recommended. The spelling of particular endings, as -BLE (*-able*, *-eable*, *-ible*), -EER, -IER, -IZE, is discussed under these suffixes. In this work -IZE, whenever it represents, historically or analogically, the Greek *-ίζειν*, late Latin *-izāre*, is, on etymological as well as phonetic grounds, uniformly used, to the exclusion of *-ise*, which is only the French spelling of the same Greek ending, as in *anatomiser*, *baptiser*, *barbariser*, *catéchiser*. As the French always represent the Greek *-ίζειν* by *-iser*, they are, of course, quite consistent in using the same form for new verbs, as *civiliser*, *carboniser*: equally consistent and appropriate is it for us, in English, to write *civilize*, after *barbarize*; *Calvinize* and *lionize* after *Hellenize*, *Judaize*, and *idolize*.

Unsettled Pronunciation.

From the composite character of the English Vocabulary, the pronunciation, also, of many words is in a very unsettled state. This is the fact not merely with words from other modern languages, the pronunciation of which depends largely upon the linguistic knowledge and taste of the person who uses them, but also with derivatives from Latin or Greek, for which there exist two or more analogies, one perhaps supplied by the treatment which historical words of the type have normally received when derived through Old French, another supplied by classical Latin quantity. Examples of this occur in words in *-ary*, *-ory*, such as *accessory*, *catenary*, *centenary*, *millenary*, *promontory*, *secretary*, *sublunary*, where stress upon the 4th syllable from the end is the preponderating custom, and obtains with the longer-established words; but, in newer words, many put the stress upon the third syllable from the end; and, when a word is merely scholarly, this is apt to remain the usual pronunciation, as in *catē'nary* as opposed to *pu'lmonary*, where the Latin forms *catēnā'rius*, *pulmōnā'rius*, are, in every respect, upon the same level. This conflict of analogies, or the absence of any analogy, appears still more in purely scientific words, in which there may be said to be no general standard of pronunciation. The Editor was once present at a meeting of a learned society, where, in the course of discussion, he heard the word *gaseous* systematically pronounced in six different ways by as many eminent physicists. If this was possible with a word which, though comparatively new, was even then

sufficiently popular to have attained to some standard pronunciation, how much more it is so with words such as *acetamine*, which have no popular currency, and which indeed were made, not primarily to be spoken, but to be used in books, and as to the pronunciation of which, or the question whether they are pronounceable, no thought was given by their makers? On several occasions, the Editor has applied directly to the introducer of a word, to know how he pronounces it, or means it to be pronounced, and has received the answer, that he has never thought of its pronunciation, does not presume to say how it ought to be pronounced, and leaves it to people to pronounce as they like, or to the DICTIONARY to say what is the *right* pronunciation. This, of course, reverses the natural order of language, in which speech comes first, and writing is only its symbolization; for here the first thing is the written symbol addressed to the eye (and reminding the reader perhaps more or less distinctly of other written symbols which are to be found in the Greek Lexicon), while, for 'pronunciation', anything passes muster which suffices to recall the written symbol in question; just as any reading of a mathematical formula passes muster, if it enables an auditor to write down the formula again. In dealing with words in which two or more pronunciations are current, these pronunciations are given in the Dictionary; in the case of those in which no standard exists, an attempt has been made to follow analogies so far as they go, and at least to mark the place of the stress; but sometimes it has not been possible to do even this.

Difficulties of the work.

The preparation of this volume has taken a much longer time than any of the promoters of the work anticipated. The time has been consumed chiefly in two directions: first, with the larger articles, as those on AT, BY, BUT, BE, BEAR, BREAK, the construction of which has occupied many days, sometimes even weeks. The mere study of the result, arranged in some degree of order, gives little idea of the toil and difficulties encountered in bringing into this condition what was at first a shapeless mass of many thousand quotations. And in this part of the work there was practically no assistance to be got from the labours of our predecessors; the attempt has never been made before to exhibit such a combined logical and historical view of the sense-development of English words. Our own attempts lay no claim to perfection; but they represent the most that could be done in the time and with the data at our command. The other direction in which much time has been consumed is the elucidation of the meaning of obscure terms, sometimes obsolete, sometimes current, belonging to matters of history, customs, fashions, trade, or manufactures. In many cases, the only thing known about these was contained in the quotations, often merely allusive, which had been collected by the diligence of our readers. They were to be found in no dictionary, or, if mentioned in some, were explained in a way which our quotations evidently showed to be erroneous. The difficulty of obtaining first-hand and authoritative information about these has often been immense, and sometimes insurmountable. Ten, twenty, or thirty letters have sometimes been written to persons who, it was thought, might possibly know, or succeed in finding out, something definite on the subject; and often weeks have passed, and 'copy' advanced into the state of 'proof', 'proof' into 'revise', and 'revise' even into 'final', before any results could be obtained. It is incredible what labour has had to be expended, sometimes, to find out the facts for an article which occupies not more than five or six lines; or even to be able to write the words "Derivation unknown", as the net outcome of hours of research and of testing the statements put forth without hesitation in other works.

Dr. Johnson's Experiences.

These experiences have often called to mind the classical words in which Dr. Johnson recounts in his Preface his similar difficulties: "When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack; the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to

be obtained: I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them. I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed."

Assistance received.

If the present writer has been more successful than Dr. Johnson in finding what he searched for, it has been owing to the ready good-will and helpful co-operation of many scholars and specialists, most of them men whose time is much occupied, but whose interest in this undertaking has led them willingly to place some of it at the Editor's service, and freely to contribute of their knowledge to the perfection of the work. To the following, in particular, grateful acknowledgements are made:—Prof. Eduard Sievers of Halle (formerly of Tübingen), also Prof. Julius Zupitza of Berlin, Prof. Johann Storm and Prof. S. Bugge of Christiania, Prof. M. de Vries and Prof. E. H. Cosijn of Leiden, Prof. F. Kluge of Jena, Henry Sweet, Esq., M.A., the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., Prof. A. S. Napier, M.A., the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, M.A., Guðbrandr Vigfusson, Esq., M.A., Oxford, and Mr. James Platt, jun., London, for help in various departments of Teutonic Philology and Etymology; Prof. Paul Meyer of the Collège de France, Membre de l'Institut, also the late Henry Nicol, Esq., Prof. F. Neumann, Freiburg im Breisgau, and Mons. F. Godefroy, Paris, for help with Old French and Romanic words; Prof. J. Rhŷs, Oxford, and the Hon. Whitley Stokes, D.C.L., also the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Mackinnon, Edinburgh, for help with words from Celtic; I. Bywater, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for help with many words of Greek origin or use; J. H. Hessels, Esq., M.A., Cambridge, for help with various Mediæval Latin words; W. R. Morfill, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for help with words and matters Slavonic; Prof. Ch. Rieu, Ph.D., Brit. Mus., Prof. W. Robertson Smith, Cambridge, the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Payne Smith), John T. Platts, Esq., M.A., and the Rev. Dr. Pope, of the Indian Institute, Oxford, Col. H. Yule, London, and the Rev. Prof. Legge, LL.D., Oxford, for help with words from Semitic and various Oriental languages; Dr. E. B. Tylor, Oxford, for help with words from Carib, Brazilian, African, and other savage languages, especially terms connected with native customs, products, weapons, etc.; A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., for help with Phonology and pronunciation; Miss Edith Thompson, also Prof. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., Prof. S. Rawson Gardiner, LL.D., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Stubbs), and F. York Powell, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for words connected with English History; Prof. F. Pollock, LL.D., for help with legal terms and phrases; the Rev. Dr. E. Hatch, the Rev. Prof. Sanday, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, the Rev. Dr. C. Bigg, Oxford, for help with various ecclesiastical words; James Britten, Esq., F.L.S., W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., F.L.S., Prof. I. Bayley Balfour, and Dr. R. C. A. Prior, for help with Botanical terms and plant-names; the late Henry Watts, Esq., F.R.S., Sir Henry Roscoe, F.R.S., and Prof. W. Odling, M.A., Oxford, for help with Chemical terms; A. Geikie, Esq., F.R.S., Director-general of the Geological Survey, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., and Prof. Lapworth, Birmingham, for some terms of Geology and kindred sciences; Prof. A. Newton, M.A., Cambridge, for help with names of birds; C. E. Cockayne, Esq., M.A., Norroy King of Arms; Alex. Beazeley, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., for help with many architectural terms; W. Sykes, Esq., M.R.C.S., Mexborough, for earliest instances of technical terms, esp. of Medicine, Anatomy, etc.; Prof. Albert H. Chester, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, for history of Mineralogical terms, supplementary to Dana.

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It has not, as a rule, been possible to submit to contributors or revisers the articles for which their assistance was asked; it will, therefore, be understood that none of the foregoing are responsible for the use made of their help in the Dictionary. If they have been misunderstood or misrepresented, the Editor alone must bear the blame.

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After all the help which has been received, and which has contributed so much to the completeness of the Dictionary, the element of time still remains inexorable; it is still, as in the days of Dr. Johnson, imperative that limits be set to research, in order that the work may 'in time be ended, though not completed'. Accordingly, since the close of Volume I, it has been the aim of the Editor and his staff to maintain such a regular rate of progress as will ensure the production of one Part a year. As Mr. Henry Bradley (whose co-operation in the present volume is mentioned above) is now at work independently, with a staff of assistants, on a third volume, there is reasonable ground to expect that the production of the work henceforth will be twice as rapid as it has been hitherto.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

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APPENDIX TO PREFACE.

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The value of quotations is, of course, independent of their number, and many valuable contributions have been received from friends whose names do not appear in these lists; especially from those who have devoted their attention to supplying our desiderata, or who, keeping themselves acquainted with the current progress of the work, have been always ready to undertake searches in connexion with groups of words at which the Editor and his staff were actually working. Among those who have been specially helpful in this way are—Miss Edith Thompson, Dr. Furnivall, Messrs. T. Henderson, R. J. Whitwell, E. Peacock, E. L. Brandreth, A. Lyall, C. Gray, A. Beazeley, R. B. Prosser, A. Caland, J. Dixon, Harrow Lands, Dorking; the Revs. W. C. Boulter, J. T. Fowler, Cecil Deedes, W. Lees; Dr. W. Sykes, Dr. Brushfield, Dr. W. C. Minor, Prof. Skeat.

Several collections of quotations for rare words or senses, which had been formed, in some cases, with the intention of independent publication, have been generously given to the Dictionary, by Prof. G. Stephens, of Copenhagen; the Rev. Addison Crofton, Stockport (collected by his late father-in-law); the Rev. Kirby Trimmer, Norwich; Mrs. Hodgson, Bonaly Tower, Midlothian (collected by the late Prof. W. B. Hodgson); Mr. Alex. Smith, Langside, Glasgow (transcripts from MSS. collected by the late Mr. J. Payne Collier); a series of MSS. additions to Halliwell (from early wills), by Mr. J. Challenor-Smith, Probate Registry, Somerset Ho.; a series of references for early instances of French words in Middle English, by Mons. F. J. Amours, Glasgow. The Rev. T. L. O. Davies, M.A., who had already published his *Supplementary English Glossary*, has desired that work to be treated as a contribution to the Dictionary, and has presented all his subsequent gleanings to it. The quotations which we use from Mr. Davies's printed work are, as in similar cases, distinguished by (D.). Col. Yule was similarly good enough to put at our disposal the proofs of his *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Terms*, as it was passing through the press. Quotations thence supplied are marked (Y.).

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

THE VOCABULARY.

The Vocabulary of a widely-diffused and highly-cultivated living language is not a fixed quantity circumscribed by definite limits. That vast aggregate of words and phrases which constitutes the Vocabulary of English-speaking men presents, to the mind that endeavours to grasp it as a definite whole, the aspect of one of those nebulous masses familiar to the astronomer, in which a clear and unmistakable nucleus shades off on all sides, through zones of decreasing brightness, to a dim marginal film that seems to end nowhere, but to lose itself imperceptibly in the surrounding darkness. In its constitution it may be compared to one of those natural groups of the zoologist or botanist, wherein typical species forming the characteristic nucleus of the order, are linked on every side to other species, in which the typical character is less and less distinctly apparent, till it fades away in an outer fringe of aberrant forms, which merge imperceptibly in various surrounding orders, and whose own position is ambiguous and uncertain. For the convenience of classification, the naturalist may draw the line, which bounds a class or order, outside or inside of a particular form; but Nature has drawn it nowhere. So the English Vocabulary contains a nucleus or central mass of many thousand words whose 'Anglicity' is unquestioned; some of them only literary, some of them only colloquial, the great majority at once literary and colloquial,—they are the *Common Words* of the language. But they are linked on every side with other words which are less and less entitled to this appellation, and which pertain ever more and more distinctly to the domain of local dialect, of the slang and cant of 'sets' and classes, of the peculiar technicalities of trades and processes, of the scientific terminology common to all civilized nations, of the actual languages of other lands and peoples. And there is absolutely no defining line in any direction: the circle of the English language has a well-defined centre but no discernible

circumference *. Yet practical utility has some bounds, and a Dictionary has definite limits: the lexicographer must, like the naturalist, 'draw the line somewhere', in each diverging direction. He must include all the 'Common Words' of literature and conversation, and such of the scientific, technical, slang, dialectal, and foreign words as are passing into common use, and approach the position or standing of 'common words', well knowing that the line which he draws will not satisfy all his critics. For to every man the domain of 'common words' widens out in the direction of his own reading, research, business, provincial or foreign residence, and contracts in the direction with which he has no practical connexion: no one man's English is *all* English. The lexicographer must be satisfied to exhibit the greater part of the vocabulary of *each* one, which will be immensely more than the whole vocabulary of *any* one.

In addition to, and behind, the common vocabulary, in all its diverging lines, lies an infinite number of *Proper* or merely *denotative* names, outside the province of lexicography, yet touching it in thousands of points, at which these names, and still more the adjectives and verbs formed upon them, acquire more or less of connotative value. Here also limits more or less arbitrary must be assumed.

* The above diagram will explain itself, as an attempt to express to the eye the aspect in which the Vocabulary is here presented, and also some of the relations of its elements typical and aberrant. The centre is occupied by the 'common' words, in which literary and colloquial usage meet. 'Scientific' and 'foreign' words enter the common language mainly through literature; 'slang' words ascend through colloquial use; the 'technical' terms of crafts and processes, and the 'dialect' words, blend with the common language both in speech and literature. Slang also touches on one side the technical terminology of trades and occupations, as in 'nautical slang,' 'Public School slang,' 'the slang of the Stock Exchange,' and on another passes into true dialect. Dialects similarly pass into foreign languages. Scientific terminology passes on one side into purely foreign words, on another it blends with the technical vocabulary of art and manufactures. It is not possible to fix the point at which the 'English Language' stops, along any of these diverging lines.

The Language presents yet another undefined frontier, when it is viewed in relation to *time*. The living vocabulary is no more permanent in its constitution than definite in its extent. It is not to-day what it was a century ago, still less what it will be a century hence. Its constituent elements are in a state of slow but incessant dissolution and renovation. 'Old words' are ever becoming obsolete and dying out: 'new words' are continually pressing in. And the death of a word is not an event of which the date can be readily determined. It is a vanishing process, extending over a lengthened period, of which contemporaries never see the end. Our own words never become obsolete: it is always the words of our grandfathers that have died with them. Even after we cease to use a word, the memory of it survives, and the word itself survives as a possibility; it is only when no one is left to whom its use is still possible, that the word is wholly dead. Hence, there are many words of which it is doubtful whether they are still to be considered as part of the living language; they are alive to some speakers, and dead to others. And, on the other hand, there are many claimants to admission into the recognized vocabulary (where some of them will certainly one day be received), that are already current coin with some speakers and writers, and not yet 'good English', or even not English at all, to others.

If we treat the division of words into current and obsolete as a subordinate one, and extend our idea of the Language so as to include all that has been English from the beginning, or from any particular epoch, we enter upon a department of the subject, of which, from the nature of the case, our exhibition must be imperfect. For the vocabulary of past times is known to us solely from its preservation in written records; the extent of our knowledge of it depends entirely upon the completeness of the records, and the completeness of our acquaintance with them. And the farther back we go, the more imperfect are the records, the smaller is the fragment of the actual vocabulary that we can recover.

Subject to the conditions which thus encompass every attempt to construct a complete English Dictionary, the present work aims at exhibiting the history and signification of the English words now in use, or known to have been in use since the middle of the twelfth century. This date has been adopted as the only natural halting-place, short of going back to the beginning, so as to include the entire Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' Vocabulary. To do this would have involved the inclusion of an immense number of words, not merely long obsolete but also having obsolete inflexions, and thus requiring, if dealt with at all, a treatment different from that adapted to the words which survived the twelfth century. For not only was the stream of English literature then reduced to the tiniest thread (the slender annals of the Old English or Anglo-Saxon Chronicle being for nearly a century its sole representative), but the vast majority of the ancient words that were destined not to live into modern English, comprising the entire scientific, philosophical, and poetical vocabulary of Old English, had already disappeared, and the old inflexional and grammatical system had been levelled to one so essentially modern as to require no special treatment in the Dictionary. Hence we exclude all words that had become obsolete by 1150. But to words actually included this date has no application; their history is exhibited from their first appearance, however early.

Within these chronological limits, it is the aim of the Dictionary to deal with all the common words of speech and literature, and with all words which approach these in character; the limits being extended farther in the domain of science and philosophy, which naturally passes into that of literature, than in that of slang or cant, which touches the colloquial. In scientific and technical terminology, the aim has been to include *all words English in form*, except those of which an explanation would be unintelligible to any but the specialist; and such words, not English in form, as either are in general use, like *Hippopotamus*, *Geranium*, *Aluminium*, *Focus*, *Stratum*, *Bronchitis*, or belong to the more familiar language of science, as *Mammalia*, *Lepidoptera*, *Invertebrata*.

Down to the Fifteenth Century the language existed only in dialects, all of which had a literary standing: during this period, therefore, words and forms of all dialects are admitted on an equal footing into the Dictionary. Dialectal words and forms which occur since 1500 are not admitted, except when they continue the history of a word or sense once in general use, illustrate the history of a literary word, or have themselves a certain literary currency, as is the case with many modern Scottish words. It is true that the dialectal words are mostly genuine English, and that they are an essential part of the contents of a *Lexicon totius Anglicitatis*; but the work of collecting them has not yet been completed; and, even when they shall have been collected, the phonetic variety in which they exist in different localities, and the want of any fixed written forms round which to group the variations, will require a method of treatment different from that applicable to the words of the literary language, which have an accepted uniform spelling and an approximately uniform pronunciation.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOCABULARY.

For the purposes of treatment in this Dictionary, words and phrases are classed as: (1) Main Words, (2) Subordinate Words, (3) Combinations. Main Words comprise (1) all single words, radical or derivative (e. g. *Ant*, *Amphitheatrically*), (2) all those compound words (and phrases) which, from their meaning, history, or importance, claim to be treated in separate articles (e. g. *Afternoon*, *Almighty*, *Almsman*, *Air-pump*, *Aitch-bone*, *Ale-house*, *Forget-me-not*, *Adam's apple*, *All fours*). The articles in which these are treated constitute the *Main Articles*. Subordinate Words include variant and obsolete forms of Main Words, and such words of bad formation, doubtful existence, or alleged use, as it is deemed proper, on any ground, to record. The *Main* and *Subordinate* Words are arranged in a single alphabetic series, the former being printed in a larger, the latter in a smaller type. Combinations, when so simple as either to require no explanation, or to be capable of being briefly explained in connexion with their cognates, are dealt with under the Main Words which form their first element, their treatment forming the concluding part of the Main Article.

MAIN WORDS.

Every Main Word is treated, once for all, under its modern current or most usual spelling; or, if obsolete, under the most typical of its latest spellings; the form or spelling thus chosen being considered the *Main Form* of the word.

Occasionally a form or spelling of an obsolete word has been assumed, which is not actually found in the quotations adduced, but is in accordance with the usual analogies of the language, as seen in kindred words. Thus *Annoyously* is given as the Main Form, on the analogy of *annoy, annoyous*, although only *anoyously* has actually been found.

All other important forms of each word, current or obsolete, are entered in their alphabetical order, as *Subordinate Words*, and are there concisely referred to the *Main Form* under which they are treated.

When a word which is historically one has different grammatical relations, it is treated as one word only, and the different relations are indicated by the division of the article into sections (marked A, B, C). This refers especially to substantives used also *attributively* (or *adjectively*), as in 'an ounce of *gold*, a *gold* watch, *gold*-coloured scales'; to adjectives used *substantively* or *pronominally*, as in 'the *catholic* church, a good *catholic*; *that* book, *that* is mine, the words *that* he spoke'; to adjectives used adverbially, as in 'the *according* voice of national wisdom', 'he acted *according* to orders'; to adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, originally the same word, as ABOUT, AFTER, SINCE, AS; and of course *à fortiori* to verbs used *transitively* and *intransitively*, as 'to abide battle, to abide at home,' which, in some dictionaries, are reckoned as two distinct words.

In this Dictionary, *transitive* and *intransitive* seldom appear even as leading divisions of a verb, but, in accordance with the actual history of the word, in most cases only as varying and often temporary constructions, subordinate to the different senses, and liable to pass one into the other in the development of the language. Thus a verb at one time intransitive finally takes a simple object, through the phonetic decay of a dative or genitive ending, or the elision of a preposition, and is accounted transitive, without any change either in form or meaning (e. g. ANSWER); and a verb used transitively, likewise without change of meaning and form at length becomes intransitive, through the regular modern English suppression of the reflexive pronoun (e. g. Ezek. xx. 22 I *withdrew* mine hand; Mark iii. 7 Jesus *withdrew* himself to the sea; *Revised Version*, Jesus *withdrew* to the sea). The history of ANSWER or WITHDRAW would be misrepresented by splitting them each into two words, or even by classifying their senses in a manner which would conceal these historical relations.

But verbs uniform in their stems with substantives or adjectives, as LAND, to LAND, DRY, to DRY, ABSTRACT, to ABSTRACT, are, of course, distinct words; as are adjectives and adverbs which, through 'levelling' of terminations, have become identical in form, though originally distinct, as ALIKE *a.*, ALIKE *adv.*; and substantives and adjectives which have always been identical in form, but were of separate introduction into the language, and have separate histories, as ANIMAL *sb.*, ANIMAL *a.* Where a word originally one has been, in the course of its history, split into two, whether with distinction of sense, as ALSO, AS, or merely as synonyms, as ANT, EMMET, APPRENTICE, PRENTICE, both modern forms are treated as separate words, and there is a reference from one article to the other. Where two original words of identical or similar form have coalesced into one, the modern word is treated as one or two, according to practical utility. When they are treated as two words, these come, of course, immediately together: see ALLAY, ALLOW, AMICE.

The treatment of a Main Word comprises:—I. The **Identification**, II. The **Morphology**, III. The **Signification**, IV. The **Illustrative Quotations.**

I. The **Identification** includes:

1. The *Main Form*, i. e. the usual or typical spelling, as already described. (In certain cases where two spellings are in current use, both are given in the Main Form, as ANALYSE -YZE, CHEMISTRY CHYMISTRY, INFLECTION INFLEXION.) Words believed to be *obsolete* are distinguished by prefixing †; *non-naturalized* or *partially-naturalized* words, by ‖.

In the case of rare words, especially those adopted or formed from Latin equivalents, it is often difficult to say whether they are or are not obsolete. They are permanent possibilities, rarely needed, but capable of being used whenever they are needed, rather than actually discarded terms. To these and other words, of which the obsoleteness is doubtful, the † is not prefixed.

As to their citizenship in the language, words may be classed as *Naturals, Denizens, Aliens*, and *Casuals*. NATURALS include all *native* words like *father*, and all fully *naturalized* words like *street, rose, knapsack, gas, parasol*. DENIZENS are words fully naturalized as to use, but not as to *form, inflexion*, or *pronunciation*, as *aide-de-camp, locus, carte-de-visite, table d'hôte*. ALIENS are names of foreign objects, titles, etc., which we require often to use, and for which we have no native equivalents, as *shah, geyser, cicerone, targum, backsheesh, sepoy*. CASUALS are foreign words of the same class, not in habitual use, which for special and temporary purposes occur in books of foreign travel, letters of foreign correspondents, and the like. There are no fixed limits between these classes, and the constant tendency is for words to pass upwards from the last to the first. But, while casuals and aliens from barbarous languages are readily and quickly naturalized, words from French and the learned languages, especially Latin, which are assumed to be known to all the polite, are often kept in the position of denizens for centuries: we still treat *phenomenon* as Greek, *genus* as Latin, *aide-de-camp* as French. The words marked with ‖ in the Dictionary comprise *Denizens* and *Aliens*, and such *Casuals* as approach, or formerly approached, the position of these. Opinions will differ as to the claims of some that are included and some that are excluded, and also as to the line dividing *Denizens* from *Naturals*, and the position assigned to some words on either side of it. If we are to distinguish these classes at all, a line must be drawn somewhere.

2. (Within parentheses) the *Pronunciation* or symbolization of the actual existing form of the word, as explained hereafter. A recognized difference of pronunciation is also shown, with occasional notes on the diversity. Of Obsolete Words usually no pronunciation is given, but the place of the stress or accent, when ascertained, is indicated by a 'turned period' after the stress-vowel, as **Alfe·res, A·nredly.** In partially naturalized words two pronunciations are often given, viz. the native (or what passes for the native), and one conformed more or less to English analogies; in actual use many intermediate varieties may be heard, cf. *rendez-vous, envelope, environs, prestige, chignon, recitative, Koran, caviare*, and the like.

3. The *Grammatical Designation*, i.e. the Part of Speech, or subdivision of the same, as *pers. pron., vbl. sb.* See the list of Abbreviations. All words having no Grammatical Designation are *substantives*; the letters *sb.* are employed only where required to avoid ambiguity.

4. In words of more or less specific use, the *Specification*, as *Mus.* (in Music), *Bot.* (in Botany), etc.

5. The *Status*, where there is any peculiarity, as *Obs.* (obsolete), *arch.* (archaic or obsolescent), *colloq.* (colloquial), *dial.* (now dialectal, though formerly in general use: words exclusively dialectal are not inserted, except on special grounds). Here also is added, when applicable, the epithet *rare*, with $^{-1}$, or $^{-0}$, indicating that only *one*, or *no* actual instance of the use of the word is known to us. Words apparently employed only *for the nonce*, are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-wd.*

6. The principal earlier *Forms* or Spellings, with their chronological range indicated by the unit figure of the century, thus 3–6 = 13th to 16th cent.; 1 standing for all centuries down to 1100.

These figures also correspond broadly to distinct periods of the language; viz. 1 *Old English* or 'Anglo-Saxon'; 2 (12th c.) *Old English Transition* ('semi-Saxon'); 3 (13th c.) *Early Middle English*; 4 (14th c.) *Late Middle English*; 5 (15th c.) *Middle English Transition*; 6 (16th c.) *Early Modern* or Tudor *English*; 7 (17th c.) *Middle Modern English*; 8, 9 (18th and 19th c.) *Current English.*

7. The *Inflexions*, i.e. plural of substantives, and principal parts of verbs, when other than the ordinary *-s, -ed.*

II. The **Morphology** or *Form-History* [within heavy square brackets] includes:—1. the *Derivation*, or *Etymology*, showing the actual origin of the word, when ascertained. 2. The *Subsequent Form-history* in English, when this presents special features, as phonetic change, contraction, corruption, perversion by popular etymology or erroneous association. 3. *Miscellaneous facts* as to the history of the word, its age, obsolescence, revival, refashioning, change of pronunciation, confusion with other words.

In the light of *historical* Etymology, an English word is (1) The extant formal representative, or direct phonetic descendant, of an earlier word; that is to say, it is the earlier word itself, in a later or more recent form, as it has been unconsciously changed in the mouths of the successive generations that have used it. For example, Acre (now really ēi·kəɪ), formerly *aker*, is the extant form of Old English *æcer*, this the later form of prehistoric *æcr*, the special English form of *acr*, *akr*, this of West Germanic *akra*, this, through earlier *akra-z*, of Original Teutonic *akro-z*, this of original Aryan or Indo-European *agro-s*; and *agros*, *akroz*, *akraz*, *akra*, *akr*, *æcr*, *æcer*, *aker*, *āker*, *ācre* (ēi·kəɪ), are all merely successive and temporary forms of one and the same word, as employed during successive periods. The word has never died; no year, no day probably, has passed without its being uttered by many: but this constant use has so worn it down and modified its form, that we commonly look upon *acre* as a distinct word from *agros*, with which it is connected by many intermediate forms, of which only a few have been discriminated in writing, while the finer and more intimately connecting links have never been written. This *phonetic descent* is symbolized by (:—); thus Acre:—OE. *æcer*:—O.Teut. **akro-z.*

If not the extant formal representative of an original Teutonic word, an English word has been (2) *adopted* (a.), or (3) *adapted* (ad.), from some foreign language; i.e. it is a word once foreign, but now, without or with intentional change of form, used as English; or it has been (4) *formed* on or from (f.) native or foreign elements, or from a combination of them. *Adoption* is essentially a popular process, at work whenever the speakers of one language come into contact with the speakers of another, from whom they acquire foreign things, or foreign ideas, with their foreign names. It has prevailed in English at all periods from the earliest to the latest times: *inch*, *pound*, *street*, *rose*, *cat*, *prison*, *algebra*, *antic*, *orange*, *tobacco*, *tea*, *canoe*, *focus*, *meerschaum*, are adopted words. *Adaptation* is essentially a learned or literary process; it consists in adapting a foreign word to the 'analogies of the language', and so depriving it of its foreign termination. Examples are Latin or Greek words reduced to their stem form, or receiving recognized English endings. Latin words which lived on in Gaul there underwent regular phonetic changes, whereby they at length became 'French'; in this living French form they were adopted in Middle English; but in more recent times numerous Latin words have been taken into English directly, yet modified, in their terminations, in the same way as if they had lived on in French and been thence adopted into English*. Such English words originate in an *adaptation* of the Latin original, not in an adoption of its French (or other Romance) extant representative. *Formation* consists in the combination of existing words or parts of words with each other, or with *living formatives*, i.e. syllables which no longer exist as separate words, but yet have an appreciable *signification* which they impart to the new product. Formation is the chief natural process by which the vocabulary of a language is increased: it is both popular and learned; in its popular application, it gives such words as

* The French words adopted before 1400 were generally taken from the Anglo-French, or French spoken for several centuries in England, where they had undergone further phonetic change. It was in strict conformity with linguistic facts that Chaucer told of his *Prioresse*:

'Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly,
After the scole of Stratford at-te Bowe,
For frenssh of Parys was to hire vnknowe:'

for the Anglo-French dialect of the 14th century was distinct not only from Parisian, but from all dialects of continental French. In its origin a mixture of various Norman and other Northern French dialects, afterwards mixed with and greatly modified by Angevin, Parisian, Poitevin, and other elements, and more and more exposed to the overpowering influence of literary French, it had yet received, on this side the Channel, a distinct and independent development, following, in its phonology especially, English and not continental tendencies. As the natural speech of the higher and educated classes, it died out in the fourteenth century; but it maintained a kind of artificial existence for a longer period, and was used (in an increasingly debased form) for writing law-reports down to the 17th century, in which stage it still influenced the spelling of English words. Its forms survive in many of our terminations: *armour*, *colour*, *glorious*, *gracious*, *envious*, *perilous*, *arrival*, *espousal*, *language*, *enjoy*, *benefit*, *gaoler*, *caitif*, are the actual Anglo-French forms, as distinct from those of continental Old and Modern French. As a rule, it may be assumed that the original form of every Middle English word of French origin was *identical* with the Anglo-French form; and that, where a gap appears between the earliest known English form of a word and its Old French equivalent, that gap would be filled up by the recovery of the Anglo-French and earliest English form. It was not until the fifteenth century, and chiefly at the hands of Caxton, that continental French forms and spellings began directly to influence our language.

black-bird, shep-herd, work-er, high-ness, grand-ly, a-swim, be-moan, after-noon; in learned application, such as *con-caten-ation, mono-petal-ous, chloro-phyl, tele-phone*; in a mixture of the two, such as *acknowledge-ment, lion-ize, starv-ation, betroth-al.*

Much of the terminology of modern science is identical, or as nearly so as the forms of the languages permit, in English and French, in English, French, and German, or sometimes even in most of the European languages. It would often be as difficult as useless to ascertain in which language a particular scientific term first appeared in print, this being, linguistically, a mere accident: the word was accepted as common property from the beginning. In such cases, *modern formation* (mod. f.) is employed to intimate that it is uncertain in what modern language, English or continental, the word was first used; it may indeed have occurred first in some modern Latin work, either of English or foreign authorship.

Phonetic descent (:—), *adoption* (a.), *adaptation* (ad.), word-*formation* (f.) are usually combined under the term *derivation*; but, until we know in which of them, singly or in combination, a word has originated, we do not know its Etymology.

In this Dictionary, words originally native are traced to their earliest known English, and, when possible, to their earliest Teutonic form, authenticated and illustrated by the cognate words in other Teutonic languages and dialects; those of foreign origin are referred to the foreign word or elements whence they were immediately adopted or formed. In certain cases these foreign words, especially the French, are themselves traced to their antecedent forms or component elements; but these antecedents are considered only with a view to the clearer comprehension of the history and use of the word in English. To trace the remoter history of these words, and determine their Aryan or other 'roots,' is no part of their English history.

Of many words it has to be stated that their origin is either doubtful or altogether unknown. In such cases the historical facts are given, as far as they go, and their bearing occasionally indicated. But *conjectural etymologies* are rarely referred to, except to point out their agreement or disagreement with the historical facts; for these, and the full discussion which they require, the reader is referred to special treatises on etymology.

III. The **Signification** (*Sematology*). Some words have only one invariable signification; but most words that have been used for any length of time in a language have acquired a long and sometimes intricate series of significations, as the primitive sense has been gradually extended to include allied or associated ideas, or transferred boldly to figurative and analogical uses. This happens to a greater extent with *relational* words, as prepositions (cf. *About, After, Against, And, Anent*) than with *notional* words, as verbs and nouns; of these, also, it affects verbs and adjectives more than substantives; of substantives, it influences those which express actions, qualities, and mental conceptions (cf. *Account*), more than those which name, and are, as it were, fixed to material objects. Yet even these latter have often acquired many different senses. Thus, *Board* names a material object; yet compare: a thin *board*, a frugal *board*, a card-*board*, *board* and lodgings, passengers on *board*, to fall over *board*, to sit at the council *board*, a *board* school, the *Board* of Trade, to tread the *boards*, a sea-*board* parish. The order in which these senses were developed is one of the most important facts in the history of the word; to discover and exhibit it are among the most difficult duties of a dictionary which aims at giving this history. If the historical record were complete, that is, if we possessed written examples of all the uses of each word from the beginning, the simple exhibition of these would display a rational or logical development. The historical record is not complete enough to do this, but it is usually sufficient to enable us to infer the actual order. In exhibiting this in the Dictionary, that sense is placed first which was actually the earliest in the language: the others follow in the order in which they appear to have arisen. As, however, the development often proceeded in *many* branching lines, sometimes parallel, often divergent, it is evident that it cannot be adequately represented in a single linear series. Hence, while the senses are numbered straight on 1, 2, 3, &c., they are also grouped under branches marked I, II, III, &c., in each of which the historical order begins afresh. Subdivisions of the senses, varieties of construction, &c., are marked a, b, c, &c.; subdivisions of these, which rarely occur, (*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*), &c. So far for words of which the senses have been developed in English itself. But in adopted or adapted words which had already acquired various significations in the language (e.g. Latin) from which they were taken, it often happens that the order in which the senses appeared in English does not agree with the natural order in which they were developed in the original language. The English order is in fact accidental. For it was not in the primary sense that the word was first taken into English, but in a figurative, transferred, or specialized use, as an ecclesiastical, legal, grammatical, or medical term, which perhaps took root in our language, and here received a development of its own. Subsequently, however, familiarity with the Latin language and literature sometimes led to a fresh adoption of the word in the primary sense, or to a sudden extension of English usage, so as to include the primary sense, which thus appears as of quite late origin in English. In such a case it is not possible to make the historical order of the senses in English agree with the logical order in which they arose in Latin or other previous language; and every such word must be treated in the way which seems best suited to exhibit the facts of its own history and use. Instances of such words are afforded by ADVENT, AGONY, ANNUNCIATION, APPEND.

Obsolete Senses, like obsolete words, have † prefixed, so as to be at once distinguished from those now in use. Under ¶ are included *Catachrestic* and erroneous uses, confusions, and the like.

To a great extent the *explanations* of the meanings have been framed anew upon a study of all the quotations for each word collected for this work, of which those printed form only a small part. But the labours of other scholars in this, the most successfully cultivated department of English lexicography, have not been neglected. In particular, the explanations of Dr. Johnson and of his editor Archdeacon Todd have often been adopted unchanged (within inverted commas and marked J. or T.), as have those of N. Bailey, and other early lexicographers, to whom it is only right to give credit for original work which has become the common property of all their successors.

IV. The **Quotations** illustrate the forms and uses of the word, showing the age of the word generally, and of its various senses particularly; the earliest and, in obsolete words or senses, the latest, known instances of its occurrence being always quoted. Except in special cases, where the letters of the Greek alphabet, *α*, *β*, *γ*, &c. are used to separate parallel forms, the illustration of the *forms* is subordinated to that of the *senses*: the quotations illustrating each sense immediately follow the explanation. They are arranged chronologically, so as to give about one for each century, though various considerations often render a larger number necessary. The original spelling is retained, as an essential part of the history of the language. But merely graphical or typographical devices, such as contractions, erratic presence of capitals, and (in seventeenth-century books) employment of italics to emphasize words, phrases, or whole passages, are not reproduced; and simple blunders, which would mislead the reader, are tacitly corrected. The recent use of italics, to indicate a doubt about the status of a word, is retained as being often of historical importance.

As to letters, the Old and Middle English 'thorn' (þ=*th*) and Old English 'divided *d*' or 'the' (ð; usually only a variant of 'þ', though sometimes distinguished, as in the KEY TO PRONUNCIATION) are retained; also ME. 'open-tailed *g*', or 'yea' (ȝ=*y* initially, *gh* finally). In Old English, the letter *g* had the form 'ȝ, *g*' (a peculiar British development of the Roman G). Besides the original sound in *g*o, *g*ild, this letter had also (at least in later Old English) a fricative sound as in German ta*g*, or Irish lou*gh* (or both), and a palatalized sound, approximately =*y* in *y*e, *y*es. After the Norman Conquest the modern forms 'g, *g*', were introduced (from French) for the sound in *g*o, and the new sound in *g*inger; but the OE. form (in process of time slightly modified) was retained for the sounds in lou*gh*, *y*es, till the introduction of Printing. In printing Old English, modern scholars sometimes reproduce the contemporary 'ȝ, *g*' (as is done by Sievers, in his *Angelsächsische Grammatik*), but more commonly substitute modern 'g, *g*'. The adoption of either course exclusively in this work would have broken the historical continuity of the forms; in the one case, we should have had the same word appearing in the eleventh century as 'ȝold', and in the twelfth century as 'gold'; in the other, the same word written in the eleventh century 'ge' and in twelfth century 'ȝe'. To avoid this, both forms are here used in Old English, in accordance with the Middle English distinction in their use; thus, 'gold', 'ȝe', 'dæȝ'. The reader will understand that 'g' and 'ȝ' represent the same Old English letter, and that the distinction made between them is purely editorial (though certainly corresponding to a distinction of sound in OE.). For ME. the form 'ȝ' commonly used in reprints is employed, so that OE. 'ȝe' becomes ME. 'ȝe', modern 'ye'; OE. 'ȝenóȝ, ȝenóh', ME. 'ynoȝ, inouȝ', mod. 'enough'.

It is to be distinctly borne in mind that the quotations are not merely examples of the fully developed use of the word or special sense under which they are cited: they have also to illustrate its origin, its gradual separation from allied words or senses, or even, by negative evidence, its non-existence at the given date. It would often have been desirable to annotate the quotations, explaining the purpose for which they are adduced; but the exigencies of space render this impossible, and they are therefore left to speak for themselves. Some help has been offered by enclosing within [. . .] quotations given for what may be called subsidiary purposes.

The need to keep the Dictionary within practicable limits has also rendered it necessary to give only a minimum of quotations selected from the material available, and to make those given as brief as possible. It is to be observed that in their abridged form they simply illustrate the word, phrase, or construction, for which they are given, and do not necessarily express the sentiments of their authors, though in no case have they been intentionally curtailed in such a way as to misrepresent their original meaning. This, however, may always be ascertained, and the full context recovered, by help of the *exact reference* to author, work, and passage, which it is a special feature of this work to give. Here also the utmost conciseness has been indispensable; the exact date renders the surnames only of authors in most cases sufficient; the titles of books are so abbreviated as to be recognizable by those who know them, or to be adequate for the purpose of reference to a library or bibliographical catalogue. This is all that is now attempted; but a list, hereafter to be given, of all the authors and works quoted, with the editions read, and the Readers who extracted them for the Dictionary will give the full title of each work and form of abbreviation used, as well as indicate the mode of reference to each. Meanwhile, it may be stated that, in order to make the latter as simple as possible, an approximately uniform value has been given to different forms of numerals. Thus, in all works, Roman Capitals (IV.) stand for *volume*; small capitals (IV.) for *book*, *part*, or other larger division; lower-case letters (iv.) for *chapter* or its equivalent; and Arabic numerals (42) for *page*. Other divisions, as *marginal section*—the most useful of references, since it is not dependent on the paging of a particular edition—are indicated by special marks. In the Essayists of the 18th c. (*Spectator*, &c.), of which the editions are innumerable, the reference ¶ is to the paragraphs of each essay or number, counted for this purpose. In *Poetry*, the reference IV. iv. 42 means *act*, *scene*, *line*; or *canto*, *stanza*, *line*, (rarely *book*, *canto*, *stanza*,) as the work may be divided. In *Shakspere* (where the reading is that of the First Folio, 1623) the lines of the Globe edition are referred to. In dramatic works, or other long poems, of which the lines are not numbered, the Arabic numerals mean the *page* of the edition quoted. Single poems are, whenever possible, cited by *name* and *line*; in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, every edition of which has its own order and numbering, the only useful mode of reference was to number the lines of each piece, tale, or prologue, separately. As neither MSS. nor editions agree as to the junction of the *Canon's Yeoman's Prologue* and *Tale*, the two have been reckoned as one piece. *Melibœus* and the *Parson's Tale* are referred to by the versicles as divided in the Six-text edition, but numbered separately. In many works, both prose and verse, the only available reference has been to the *volume* and *page* of a *specified edition*, which is thus indicated, 'Wks. 1802, III. 178'.

Wherever practicable, a work is dated and quoted from its first edition: if the reference is to a later edition (as has been often unavoidable), the date of this is added (within parentheses) to the reference*. It is necessary to be

* In the case of some well-known and often-quoted works, where the reference is always to a standard edition or modern literal reprint, it has not been thought necessary to insert the date of it. This omission occurs in the case of nearly all the publications printed by the Early English Text and other similar Societies, the reprints of Mr. Arber, and the following among other works:—*Ancren Riwle* (ed. 1853), BELLENDENE *Livy* (ed. 1821), LD. BERNERS *Froissart* (ed. 1812), BURKE *Works* (ed. 1808), FABYAN *Chronicle* (ed. 1811), GOWER *Confessio*

precise on this point; for later editions often change the spelling: hence a quotation from them is valid for the use of the word, but not for its spelling, at the date assigned. It is hoped that reasonable accuracy has been attained in dates and references: in the former, absolute accuracy is in many cases impossible, and, for the purposes of this work, not essential; in the latter, errors are inevitable in the work of so many years and so many readers.

SUBORDINATE WORDS.

Under this head are here included:—1. (and mainly) *Obsolete* and *variant forms* of words, when these are so far removed in spelling as not to come closely before or after the regular form, or readily to suggest it. These words are concisely referred to the Main Form to which they belong, with an explanatory synonym, when the latter is itself obsolete; as **Almucantar, -urie**, obs. ff. (i.e. obsolete forms of) ALMACANTUR; **Abugge**, obs. w. and s.w. f. (= obsolete western and south-western form of) ABYE *v.*; **Almoise, -moyse**, var. (= variant of) ALMOSE, *Obs.* alms. To economize space variant forms which differ from the regular form only in the doubling of a single consonant or the converse, as *Appert* for APERT, *Aple* for APPLE, or in the interchange of *u*, *v* or *i*, *j*, are not usually inserted. 2. *Irregular* or *Peculiar inflexions* of Main Words. 3. *Alleged words* of bad or doubtful formation, or doubtful existence, and spurious or erroneous forms found in Dictionaries, or cited from single passages in authors, but having little or no claim to recognition as genuine constituents of the English vocabulary: their character is pointed out, and their history briefly given.

COMBINATIONS.

Under this term are included all collocations of simple words in which the separate spelling of each word is retained, whether they are formally connected by the hyphen, or virtually by the unity of their signification. The formal union and the actual by no means coincide; not only is the use of the hyphen a matter of indifference in an immense number of cases, but in many where it is habitually used, the combination implies no unity of signification; while others, in which there is a distinct unity or specialization of meaning, are not hyphened. The primary use of the hyphen is *grammatical*: it implies either that the syntactic relation between two words is closer than if they stood side by side without it, or that the relation is a *less usual* one than that which would at first sight suggest itself to us, if we saw the two words standing unconnected. Thus, in the three sentences, '*After consideration* had been given to the proposal, it was duly accepted,' '*After consideration* the proposal was accepted,' '*After-consideration* had shown him his mistake,' we have *first* no immediate syntactic relation between *after* (conjunctive adverb) and *consideration*; *secondly*, the relation of preposition and object; *thirdly*, the relation of attribute and substantive, closer than the first, less usual than the second (since *after* is more commonly a preposition than an adjective). But *after-consideration* is not really a single word, any more than *subsequent consideration*, *fuller consideration*; the hyphen being merely a convenient help to the sense, which would be clearly expressed in speech by the different phrase-accentuation of *a'fter considera''tion* and *a''fter considera'tion*. And as this 'help to the sense' is not always equally necessary, nor its need equally appreciated in the same place, it is impossible that its use should be uniform. Nevertheless *after-consideration*, as used above, is on the way to become a single word, which *reconsideration* (chiefly because *re-* is not a separate word, but also because we have *reconsider*) is reckoned to be; and indeed *close grammatical relation* constantly accompanies close union of sense, so that in many combinations the hyphen becomes an expression of this unification of sense. When this unification and specialization has proceeded so far that we no longer analyze the combination into its elements, but take it in as a whole, as in *blackberry*, *postman*, *newspaper*, pronouncing it in speech with a single accent, the hyphen is usually omitted, and the fully developed compound is written as a single word. But as this also is a question of degree, there are necessarily many compounds as to which usage has not yet determined whether they are to be written with the hyphen or as single words. Many specialized combinations, indeed, are often not even hyphened: especially is this the case with *descriptive names*, formed of a substantive preceded by an adjective or possessive case, or followed by a phrase, as *Aaron's Rod*, *All fours*, *Blue John*, *Jack by the hedge*, *Jack in a box*, *Jew's harp*, *Sea Anemone*, *Sea Horse*.

There is thus considerable difficulty in determining to what extent combinations are matters for the lexicographer, and to what extent they are merely grammatical. While no attempt is made fully to solve this difficulty, combinations formal and virtual are, for practical purposes, divided into three classes: *First*, those in which each word retains its full meaning, the relation between them falling under one or other of the ordinary grammatical categories. Of these, specimens merely are given, at the end of each Article, which are printed in *italics*, and illustrated collectively by a few quotations. *Second*: Combinations of which the signification is somewhat specialized, but still capable of being briefly explained in a few words, in connexion with their cognates. These also are concisely treated at the end of the Main Article, where they are printed in **small Clarendon** type in an alphabetical series, and illustrated by quotations arranged in the same order. When these are very numerous the word illustrated is distinguished in the quotation by prefixing *, in order that it may catch the eye more readily. *Third*: Combinations which attain in specialization of sense to the position of full compounds

Amantis (ed. 1857), HALL *Chronicle* (ed. 1809), HOLINSHED *Chronicle* (ed. 1587), HOLLAND *Pliny* (ed. 1634), JOHNSON *Works* (ed. 1787), LUTTRELL *Brief Relation* (ed. 1857), MAUNDEVILE *Travels* (ed. 1839), SIR T. MORE *Works* (ed. 1557), PALSGRAVE *Eclaircissement de la Langue Française* (ed. 1852), PECOCK *Repressor* (ed. 1860), RALEIGH *History of the World* (ed. 1736), ROBERT OF BRUNNE *Chronicle* (ed. 1825), ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER *Chronicle* (ed. 1824), SHAFTESBURY *Characteristics* (ed. 1737), SHOREHAM *Poems* (ed. 1849), ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* (ed. 1869), SOUTHEY *Works* (ed. 1853), STANLEY *History of Philosophy* (ed. 1701), STEWART *Chronicle of Scotland* (ed. 1856), TOPSELL *History of Four-footed Beasts* (ed. 1673), *History of Serpents* (ed. 1653), TREVISA *Higden's Polychronicon* (Rolls Series).

or which are used in various senses, or have a long history, and thus require to be dealt with more at large. These are enumerated (in SMALL CAPITALS) at the end of the Main Article, and thence referred to their alphabetical place, where they are treated in all respects as Main Words.

All Compounds and Combinations of interest or importance will thus be found either in their alphabetical order, or under the word which constitutes their first element. But phrases are treated under their leading word, as *on account of*, under ACCOUNT; and specific names, like *Sea Anemone*, *Black Alder*, under their generic names ANEMONE, ALDER, etc. *Sea Anemone* is considered (linguistically) as a kind of *Anemone*, but *Adam's Needle* not as a kind of *Needle*, nor *Mouse-ear* as a kind of *Ear*.

PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation is the actual living form or forms of a word, that is, *the word itself*, of which the current spelling is only a symbolization—generally, indeed, only the traditionally-preserved symbolization of an earlier form, sometimes imperfect to begin with, still oftener corrupted in its passage to our time. This living form is the *latest fact* in the form-history of the word, the starting-point of all investigations into its previous history, the only fact in its form-history to which the lexicographer can personally witness. For all his statements as to its previous history are only reproductions of the evidence of former witnesses, or deductions drawn from earlier modes of symbolizing the forms of the word then current, checked and regulated by the ascertained laws and principles of phonology. To register the current pronunciation is therefore essential, in a dictionary which deals with the language on historical principles. It would be manifestly absurd, for example, to trace the form-history of the first numeral from the Old Teutonic *ain*, through the Old English *án*, to the Middle English *oan*, *on*, *oon*, *one*, and to stop short at the last of these, without recognizing the modern English wʊn, which represents a greater change within the last three and a half centuries than had previously taken place in 1500 years. The fact that the *written* history, as embodied in the spelling, accidentally stops short at the Middle English *one*, makes it all the more necessary to give the modern history and current form of the living word, since of these no hint is otherwise conveyed.

But the living word is *sound* cognizable by the ear, and must therefore be itself symbolized in order to reach the understanding through the eye. The most that can be done is to provide a careful and consistent means of representing it, in which the symbols should agree with the actual values of letters used either in the earlier or later stages of the language. For historical purposes the earlier values of letters are the more convenient; and accordingly, the symbols here adopted are the Roman letters, in most cases retaining the values which they had when first employed to write English; to these are added such modifications and amplifications as are required by the phonetic changes and discriminations which distinguish a modern from an ancient language. The reference of the symbols to a permanent standard, such as the *Visible Speech* of Mr. A. Melville Bell, will be made elsewhere: in the following table they are merely illustrated by words which exemplify the sounds.

As a general principle, each simple sound is represented by a single symbol. In choosing additional symbols, regard has been had to former usage or analogy; thus 'æ' was the Old English symbol for *a* in *a*t, 'ɒ' the Icelandic for *o* in n*o*t; ə (reversed e) is used for a sound most commonly written *e*, as in *e*rr, ev*e*r; ʊ (reversed *a*) for a sound expressed by *a* in Sanskrit and Oriental languages, as in *Chandarnagar* or *Chundernugger*. In the consonants, ɹ (reversed r) is used for the vocalized retracted *r* in he*r*; 'þ' and 'ð' are taken from Old English, with their powers discriminated; ʃ (*sh*), ʒ (*zh*), and ŋ (*ng*) from the Phonotypy of Messrs. Pitman and Ellis.

In the *Vowels, ordinary* (or *short*) quantity is unmarked; *long* quantity is marked by (¯); *medial* quantity, when distinguished, by (ˋ); obscure quality by (˘). In modern English speech, vowels are regularly obscured in syllables that have neither primary nor subordinate stress, especially in those that follow the main stress; they then approach, or fall into, the sound of the mid-mixed vowel or ə. But, in syllabic or rhetorical pronunciation, or in singing, the original vowels are more or less heard; by writing these with the mark of obscuration, we are enabled to indicate at once the theoretical and the actual pronunciation. The vowel in p*a*ss, comm*a*nd, variously identified by different speakers with *a* in m*a*n, and *a* in f*a*ther, is symbolized by the avowedly ambiguous ɑ. Similarly, the doubtful length of the *o* in *o*ff, s*o*ft, l*o*st (by some made *short* as in g*o*t, by some *long* as in C*o*rfe, by others *medial*), is indicated by ɒ̀. In cases where sounds are identified by some English speakers, and distinguished by others, it has been thought best to mark the distinction, which may be disregarded by those to whom it is unknown; thus, the sounds in f*ir* and f*ur* are discriminated by the majority of orthoepists, though commonly identified by natives of the south of England, to whom our fəɹ and fʊɹ will thus indicate the same sound. So ɒ and ɒ̀, in w*a*tch, Sc*o*tch, are identified by many.

The generally recognized *Diphthongs* in *by*, *boy*, *bow*, *few*, *pure*, are expressed by əi, oi, ɑu, iʊ̄, iū; and the diphthong in *ay* (yes) by ai (when distinguished from that in *eye*, əi). After *r*, the simple *u*, u, take the place of iʊ̄, iū; which is also the usage of many speakers after *l*, as in l*ieu*, l*u*nar, l*ure*, where others make, or try to make, a diphthong. This doubtful diphthong we write ˡʊ̄, ˡū, as lˡʊ̄, lˡū◦ɹ. The half-sized ˡ, ᵘ, are also used to express the second element in the imperfect or doubtful diphthongs in f*a*te, n*o*te (fēˡt, nōᵘt), which many orthoepists treat only as long ē, ō; the half-sized ◦ is similarly used to express the non recognized vowel-element developed between ī, ē, ō, ū, and ɹ or r, as in p*ier*, p*are*, p*ore*, p*oor*, w*eary* (pī◦ɹ, wī◦ri).

Syllables are not divided; but, when two vowels come together and do not make a diphthong, they are separated by the break (ˌ), which in this case divides two syllables. The break is not written between the two vowels in groups such as *-ial*, *-ian*, in *pictor-ial*, *Fen-ian*, which are pronounced either in two syllables, or (familiarly) in one. It is written between t and ʃ, d and ʒ, in compounds like *knightship* (nəitˌʃip), where the two consonants do not form a consonantal diphthong, as tʃ and dʒ ordinarily do, as in *pitcher*, *lodging* (piːtʃəɹ, lɒ̀ːdʒiŋ). Also in words like *antacid*, *antambulacral* (æːntˌæːsid, æːntˌæmbiʊlēˡːkrăl) where the first syllable is *ant-*, not *an-*. And it is used in combinations and long words with two accents, to separate the two accentual groups into which the word naturally falls, as in *plano-convex*, *agamogenesis* (plēˡːnoˌkɒ̀ːnvèks, æːgămoˌdʒeːnĭsis).

The main *Stress* or *Syllabic Accent* is indicated by a 'turned period' (ˑ) after the vowel, whether long or short (not after the consonant at the end of the syllable); subordinate stress is marked (ː), only where it attains to the strength of secondary accent, in long words and compounds, as *crystallizaˑtion*, *aˑfter-witˑted*; the ordinary subordinate stress, as in the first syllable of *telescoˑpic*, *anteceˑdent*, which is not more than tertiary, is not marked, being sufficiently indicated by the clearness of the vowel (telĭskɒ̀ˑpik, æntĭsīˑdĕnt). In loose combinations, of which both elements have a main accent, the stronger stress is occasionally indicated by (ˑˑ) as in *aˑˑfter-couˑnsel*.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (gō^{u}).
h ... *h*o! (hō^{u}).
r ... *r*un (rʊn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... her (həɹ), far*th*er (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (bɑþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{ı}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃǫp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃǫp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒöne).
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, *en*viro*n* (aṅviroṅ).
l^{y} ... It. sera*gl*io (serā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. si*gn*ore (si*n*^{y}ō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. i*ch* (iχ^{y}), Sc. ni*ch*t (nĕχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. sagen (zā·γĕn).
γ^{y} ... Ger. legen, regnen (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

ɑ as in Fr. *à* l*a* mode (a la mɑd').
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey sb.* (sə·ɹve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃe).
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*io*n (nē^{ı}·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. eau d*e* vie (ō də vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·kī), r*e*act (r*i*$_{ı}$æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{ı}·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hīᵊ·ro), z*o*ology (zo$_{ı}$ǫlŏdʒi).
ǫ ... w*ha*t (hwǫt), w*a*tch (wǫtʃ).
ǫ, ǫ̀* .. g*o*t (gǫt), s*o*ft (sǫ̀ft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ȯ ... Fr. p*eu* (pȯ).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē^{ı}·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·nt*u*), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).
i*u* ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þi*u*), virt*ue* (və·ɹti*u*).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖ü̇ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dü̇n).
ᵒ (see īᵒ, ēᵒ, ōᵒ, ūᵒ)
^{ı}, ^{u} (see ē^{ı}, ō^{u}) } see p. xiv., note 3.
' as in able (ē^{ı}b'l), eaten (ē^{ı}t'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).

ʊ̄ ... c*u*rl (kʊ̄ɹl), f*ur* (fʊ̄ɹ).
ē (ēᵒ)... th*e*re (ðēᵒɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pēᵒɹ).
ē (*ē*^{ı})... r*ei*n, r*a*in (r*ē*^{ı}n), th*ey* (ð*ē*^{ı}).
ɛ̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fɛ̄r').
ə̄ ... fə̄r (fə̄ɹ), f*e*rn (fə̄ɹn), *ea*rth (ə̄ɹþ).

ī (īᵒ)... b*ie*r (bīᵒɹ), cl*ea*r (klīᵒɹ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þ*ī*f), s*ee* (s*ī*).
ō (ōᵒ)... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōᵒɹ), gl*o*ry (glōᵒri).

ǭ (ǭ^{u})... s*o*, s*ow* (sǭ^{u}), s*ou*l (sǭ^{u}l).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ǭ̀ ... sh*o*rt (ʃǭ̀ɹt), th*o*rn (þǭ̀ɹn).
‖ȭ̄ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kȭ̄r).
‖ȱ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gȱtĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (gȱn).
ū (ūᵒ).. p*oo*r (pūᵒɹ), m*oo*rish (mūᵒriʃ).
iū, ^{ı}ū ... p*u*re (piūᵒɹ), l*u*re (l^{ı}ūᵒɹ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (t*ū* m*ū*nz).
i*ū*, ^{ı}*ū* ... *few* (fi*ū*), l*u*te (l^{ı}*ū*t).

‖ǖ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grǖn), Fr. j*us* (gǖ).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).

ă̈ ... *a*ccept (ă̈kse·pt), mani*a*c (mē^{ı}·niă̈k).

ʊ̆ ... dat*u*m (dē^{ı}·tʊ̆m).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mōu·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ ... sep*a*rate (*adj.*) (se·pă*r*ĕt).

ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*ntail (ėntē^{ı}·l).

ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... r*e*main (r*ĭ*mē^{ı}·n), b*e*lieve (b*ĭ*lī·v).
ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þī·ŏri).

ŏ ... v*io*let (vəi·*ŏ*lėt), par*o*dy (pæ·r*ŏ*di).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þǫ·rĭti).
ǫ̆ ... c*o*nnect (k*ǫ̆*ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măz*ǫ̆*n).

ʊ̆ŭ, ^{ı}ŭ verd*u*re (və·ɹdiŭɹ), measu*re* (me·ʒ^{ı}ŭɹ).
ŭ ... alt*o*gether (ǭlt*ŭ*ge·ðəɹ).
i*ŭ* ... circ*u*lar (sə·ɹki*ŭ*lăɹ).

* *ǫ̀* the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɛ, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *ɛnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol...... = in Astrology.
attrib...... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem...... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst...... = in Crystallography.
(D.)..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... . = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign...... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (=Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her...... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp...... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind...... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.)..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L..... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med. L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil...... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.)..... = Nares (quoted from)
n. of action ..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N.O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N.T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism...... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs..... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
O Fris..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl..... = Old Slavonic.
O.T. ..... = Old Testament.
O Teut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers...... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren...... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.*..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref...... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres...... = present.
Prim. sign...... = Primary signification.
priv..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.)..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.*..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing...... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec...... = specifically.
subj. .... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf...... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog...... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb...... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
W Ger..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. ix.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The Printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

PART I. A — ANT.

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PREFACE TO PART I.

THE following pages present the first instalment of a work for which preparations were commenced more than a quarter of a century ago. The story of its origin and progress has been told at length in various literary journals and magazines*, and is familiar to most persons interested in the study of the English language. For the present, it is sufficient to say that the scheme originated in a resolution of the Philological Society, passed in 1857, at the suggestion of the present Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Trench). It was proposed that materials should be collected for a new English Dictionary, which, by the completeness of its vocabulary, and by the application of the historical method to the life and use of words, might be worthy of the English language and of English scholarship. With this view it was resolved to begin at the beginning, and extract anew typical quotations for the use of words, from all the great English writers of all ages, and from all the writers on special subjects whose works might illustrate the history of words employed in special senses; from all writers whatever before the 16th century, and from as many as possible of the more important writers of later times. Several hundred readers accordingly entered on the task of selecting and transcribing these quotations, and many eminent scholars undertook to arrange the materials so gathered. Among those who in various capacities lent their services to the work, may be mentioned:—Dr. Trench himself; the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge, the first general editor (who died while arranging for the press specimens of his proposed treatment of some early words); Mr. F. J. Furnivall, M.A., his joint-editor and successor; the late Dr. Guest; Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, M.A.; the late Professor Malden; the late Professor T. H. Key; the late Lord Lyttelton; the late Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum; Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L.; Miss C. M. Yonge; Professor E. Dowden, M.A.; Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A.; Mr. W. M. Rossetti; the Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat, M.A.; the late Sir John Richardson, K.C.B.; the late Miss Harriet Martineau; the late Hon. G. P. Marsh; Mr. R. Grant White. The time requisite to complete even this preliminary labour of reading books and collecting quotations proved so long, that several promoters of the undertaking died, and many became absorbed in other duties, before it was possible to take in hand the actual preparation of the intended Dictionary; but the materials continued to accumulate till upwards of two million quotations had been amassed, portions of which were also provisionally arranged, and made more or less ready for use.

For several years no further steps were taken; but, in 1878, specimens which had been prepared by me, on behalf of the Council of the Philological Society, from some of these materials, were submitted to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. They consented, upon certain conditions, to bear the expense of printing and publishing the Dictionary, the preparation of which in its present form I commenced in 1879. Careful examination of the quotations and other materials, now for the first time collected in one place, and

* Among these may be mentioned *Fraser's Magazine*, Sept. 1882; the *Cornhill Magazine*, June 1881; *Temple Bar*, Feb. 1882; the *Leisure Hour*, June 1883; the *Athenæum*, April 26 and Sept. 13, 1879; the *Academy*, May 3 and Sept. 13, 1879, and Jan. 6, 1883; the *Times*, Jan. 31, 1882; the New York *Nation*, Sept. 4, 1879; the *Globe*, August 11, 1883, &c.

arranged in a continuous alphabetical series, showed that much still remained to be done in order to make them adequate for the purpose. Accordingly a new appeal was made to volunteers to collect additional quotations from specified books, of which lists were from time to time issued. More than 800 readers responded to this appeal, the majority of them in Great Britain, but also a large number in the United States (of whose work Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, most kindly undertook the organization and superintendence), and not a few in various British Colonies and Foreign Countries. In the course of three years a million additional quotations were furnished, raising the total number to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, selected by about 1300 readers, from the works of more than 5000 authors of all periods. About thirty sub-editors (including a few who had never ceased to work for the Dictionary) offered their gratuitous services in arranging quotations, preparing definitions, and otherwise contributing to the execution of the work. Without the generous aid of these various contributors and fellow-labourers, so great a task could never have been undertaken. The names of the Sub-Editors are given below *, and their respective contributions towards the completion of parts of the work will be indicated as these are reached; the Reference-List of Books read, to be hereafter given, will also commemorate the names of the Readers †. In the preparation of the present part I have been aided only by my official assistants at Mill Hill (with the help, on special points, of the distinguished scholars named on the opposite page).

The aim of this Dictionary is to furnish an adequate account of the meaning, origin, and history of English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time during the last seven hundred years. It endeavours (1) to show, with regard to each individual word, when, how, in what shape, and with what signification, it became English; what development of form and meaning it has since received; which of its uses have, in the course of time, become obsolete, and which still survive; what new uses have since

* The following have sub-edited parts of the materials:—

W. J. Anderson, Esq., Markinch; G. L. Apperson, Esq., Wimbledon; the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield, B.A., London; E. L. Brandreth, Esq., London; J. Brown, Esq., Kendal; Miss J. E. A. Brown, Cirencester; F. T. Elworthy, Esq., Wellington, Som.; A. Erlebach, Esq., B.A., Mill Hill; the Rev. A. P. Fayers, Yeadon; H. H. Gibbs, Esq., M.A., Aldenham (in former years); the Rev. W. Gregor, M.A., Pitsligo; T. Henderson, Esq., M.A., Bedford; P. Jacob, Esq., Guildford; R. J. Lloyd, Esq., Liverpool; the Rev. W. J. Löwenberg, M.A., Bury, Lanc.; the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford; the Rev. A. S. Palmer, M.A., Staines (in former years); Mrs. Pope, Clifton; the Rev. C. Y. Potts, Ledbury (in former years); W. M. Rossetti, Esq., London (in former years); G. A. Schrumpf, Esq., Tettenhall; the Rev. T. Sheppard, B.D., Oxford; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, M.A., Cambridge (in former years); the Rev. J. Smallpeice, M.A., St. Bees; the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A., Tenbury; the late Rev. G. Wheelwright, Crowhurst (in former years); G. H. White, Esq., Torquay (in former years); the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, M.A., Dollar; Miss C. M. Yonge, Otterbourne (in former years).

The following have also undertaken to sub-edit parts:—

The Rev. W. H. Beckett, Chelmsford; J. Britten, Esq., F.L.S., Isleworth; the Rev. C. G. Duffield, Cranleigh; H. M. Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., Dublin; Miss M. Haig, Blairhill; A. Lyall, Esq., Manchester; the Rev. T. D. Morris, M.A., Tottington; the Rev. W. E. Smith, Harpenden; A. Sweeting, Esq., Birkenhead; H. S. Tabor, Esq., London; J. W. W. Tyndale, Esq., Evercreech; T. Wilson, Esq., Harpenden; E. Warner, Esq., Hornsey.

The following have arranged materials for sub-editing:—

Walter Browne, Esq., London; C. Gray, Esq., Wimbledon; A. W. Longden, Esq., Stockport; S. Taylor, Esq., Chapel-en-le-Frith; Mrs. L. J. Walkey, Chipping Norton; W. Welch, Esq., Cranleigh; Miss M. Westmacott, London.

† It seems only right, nevertheless, to mention here the names of those recent readers who have given the largest amount of assistance. T. Austin, Esq., jun., Hornsey, stands first, with a total of 100,000 quotations; the Rev. J. Pierson, D.D., Ionia, Michigan, U.S.A., has sent 36,000; W. Douglas, Esq., London, 33,000; Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Budleigh Salterton, 23,000; Dr. R. H. Helwich, Vienna, 20,000. Upwards of 10,000 quotations have been contributed by:—G. L. Apperson, Esq., Wimbledon; the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield, B.A., London; F. T. Elworthy, Esq., Wellington, Som.; Miss Foxall, Edgbaston; C. Gray, Esq., Wimbledon; T. Henderson, Esq., M.A., Bedford; Miss Jennett Humphreys, Cricklewood; E. S. Jackson, Esq., M.A., Plymouth; the Rev. W. Lees, M.A., Sidlow; Prof. G. M. Philips, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.; H. Phillips, Esq., jun., Ph.D., Philadelphia, U.S.A.; Misses E. and G. Saunders, Addlestone; G. H. White, Esq., Torquay. Upwards of 5000 quotations have been contributed by:—Col. Ardagh, London; Mrs. M. Bathoe, London; A. Beazeley, Esq., C.E., Thornton Heath; the Rev. S. J. Bowles, M.A., Beaconsfield; Mrs. Brooks, Birmingham; Misses J. E. A. and E. A. Brown, Cirencester; Mrs. W. Browne, London; the late Rev. T. Burdett, Rawdon; Miss E. F. Burton, Carlisle; Miss Eisdell, Colchester; E. C. Hulme, Esq., London; J. B. Johnston, Esq., M.A., Edinburgh; R. J. Lloyd, Esq., Liverpool; A. Lyall, Esq., Manchester; the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford; C. Paine, Esq., Brighton; A. Scott, Esq., Blackstone, Mass., U.S.A.; G. A. Schrumpf, Esq., Tettenhall; the Rev. B. Talbot, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.; Joseph Thompson, Esq., Manchester; Paget Toynbee, Esq., London; J. L. Ward, Esq., Burnley; R. J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal; Misses Wilkinson and Gunning, Cambridge.

Moreover, extensive and valuable collections of quotations for words not recorded in existing dictionaries, which had been formed, in some cases, with the intention of separate publication, have been generously presented, as contributions to this work, by Prof. G. Stephens of Copenhagen, by the Rev. Addison Crofton, Stockport (collected by his late father-in-law), and the Rev. Kirby Trimmer, Norwich; and smaller collections of the same important character by other scholars both at home and abroad.

arisen, by what processes, and when: (2) to illustrate these facts by a series of quotations ranging from the first known occurrence of the word to the latest, or down to the present day; the word being thus made to exhibit its own history and meaning: and (3) to treat the etymology of each word on the basis of historical fact, and in accordance with the methods and results of modern philological science.

In order to facilitate reference, great pains have been taken to render the page eloquent to the eye, by the employment of different sizes and styles of type, by the arrangement of the paragraphs, and by the prominence given to the dates of quotations. Since the original scheme of the Philological Society was projected, the great French Dictionary of M. Littré has been given to the world, and has been made use of in determining some of the features of the present work. The size of page adopted is the same as that of Littré; but the breaking up of the articles into paragraphs, the typographical distinction between explanations and quotations, and other differences, will, it is hoped, be recognized as improvements.

The compass of the Vocabulary, and the general features of the work, are explained in the following pages. The Vocabulary will be found to be, even in its modern words, much more extensive than that of any existing Dictionary. And it will be observed that this fullness is not due to a large inclusion of words strictly foreign, or of the Latin or Latinized generic names of Natural History, which are here inserted only when found to be used, more or less, as English words *.

In connexion with this, it has to be borne in mind, that a Dictionary of the English Language is not a Cyclopædia: the Cyclopædia *describes things*, the Dictionary *explains words*, and deals with the description of things only so far as is necessary in order to fix the exact signification and use of words. This involves, however, some acquaintance with the things to which words refer. The meaning of technical words, for example, or of words used in Natural History, cannot be clearly apprehended or explained by one who is wholly unacquainted with the processes, or has never seen the objects, which they describe.

Neither in furnishing such explanations, nor in many other respects, could this work have been undertaken or executed without much external aid. Independently of the Readers and Sub-editors already mentioned, I have had constantly to seek advice and assistance on various points, literary, critical, philological, phonological, bibliographical, historical, scientific, and technical. Such advice and assistance has been most liberally given, often by men whose time is much occupied, but whose interest in this undertaking has led them willingly to place some of it at the Editor's service. To the following, among many others, acknowledgements are specially made:—F. J. Furnivall, Esq., M.A., Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., M.A., and Fitzedward Hall, Esq., D.C.L. (who have given general help in every direction: Mr. Furnivall has especially assisted in solving bibliographical difficulties, and in completing the literary history of words; Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hall have read all but the earliest proof-sheets, supplied deficiencies, and given valuable literary criticism:—it would be impossible to tell how much the Dictionary owes to the devotion of Mr. Gibbs, or to the contributions made by the learned author of 'Modern English' from the spoils of his annotations upon the characteristic words and idioms of thousands of English writers); Prof. Eduard Sievers, of Tübingen (Old Teutonic Philology); Prof. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France (Old French Philology); James Britten, Esq., F.L.S. (Botanical words); Miss Edith Thompson (Historical terms and phrases); Prof. F. Pollock, LL.D. (Legal terms); A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S. (Phonology); Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith (Medical and Biological words); H. Watts, Esq., F.R.S., Editor of the Dictionary of Chemistry, Prof. H. Roscoe, F.R.S. (Chemical words); Prof. Ch. Rieu, Ph.D. (Arabic and Oriental Philology); Col. H. Yule (East Indian words); the Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D.; Prof. Edward Arber; Prof. F. Jeffery Bell, M.A.; Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte; Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., University Librarian, Cambridge; E. L. Brandreth, Esq., M.A.; G. B. Buckton, Esq., F.L.S.; I. Bywater, Esq., M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford; William Chappell, Esq., F.S.A.;

* The actual number of words dealt with in this part is 8365. The *Main Words*, treated each in a separate article, are 6797; the *Combinations*, or Compounds, explained in connexion with these, are 570; the *Subordinate Words*, with explanation, or with cross-reference and explanatory synonym, 998. These figures do not include the obsolete forms exhibited under the Main Words, nor the simpler Combinations classified and illustrated at the end of the main articles, but not individually explained. Of the 6797 Main Words, 1998 (or 29 per cent.) are marked (†) as obsolete; and only 321 (‖) as foreign or imperfectly naturalized. The latter comprise all the Latin terms of Natural History, etc., that have been admitted, as well as the modern French, Italian, East Indian, and other words, that are more or less in English use.

G. E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., Norroy King of Arms; C. E. Doble, Esq., M.A., Worcester Coll., Oxford; Prof. E. Dowden, M.A., Dublin; the Rev. Prof. Gandell, M.A., Hertford Coll., Oxford; Dr. J. Hall Gladstone F.R.S.; Dr. W. A. Greenhill, Hastings; the Rev. R. Harley, F.R.S., Huddersfield College; Dr. R. H. Helwich, Vienna; J. H. Hessels, Esq., Cambridge; H. Jenner, Esq.; C. F. Keary, Esq., Brit. Mus.; the Very Rev. H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; the Hon. J. Russell Lowell; F. Madan, Esq., M.A., the Bodleian Library; Prof. F. A. March, M.A., Lafayette Coll., Pennsylvania; Russell Martineau, Esq., M.A., Brit. Mus.; the Rev. R. Morris, LL.D.; Prof. F. Max Müller; Prof. Newton, M.A., Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; E. W. B. Nicholson, Esq., M.A., Bodley's Librarian; the late Henry Nicol, Esq.; Henry Phillips, junr., Esq., Ph.D., &c., Philadelphia; Isaac Pitman, Esq., Bath; James Platt, junr., Esq.; Prof. J. P. Postgate, M.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge; H. Power, Esq., M.B. (Joint-Editor of the Sydenham Society's Lexicon); Dr. R. C. A. Prior (author of 'Plant Names'); Prof. J. Rhŷs, Jesus Coll., Oxford; Prof. Sayce, M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford; P. L. Sclater, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. of the Zoological Society; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, M.A., Cambridge; Miss L. Toulmin Smith; Prof. Geo. Stephens, Copenhagen; the Rev. Prof. Stubbs, D.D., Oxford; Henry Sweet, Esq., M.A.; W. H. Wesley, Esq., Royal Astronomical Soc.; Dr. R. F. Weymouth, Mill Hill; W. White, Esq., Royal Society; W. Aldis Wright, Esq., LL.D, Cambridge, &c. It has not, as a rule, been possible to submit to contributors or advisers the articles for which their assistance was asked: it will, therefore, be understood that none of these are responsible for the use made of their help in the Dictionary. If they have been misunderstood or misrepresented, the Editor alone must bear the blame.

Thanks are offered to the Council of the Royal Society for various assistance, especially for the use of a set of the early volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions* to aid in determining the first use of scientific terms; to the Council of the Linnæan Society for their recommendation to the Fellows, Associates, and Members to render assistance to the Dictionary, to the exposition of the plan of which they devoted two pages of the *Journal* for March, 1880; to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries for practical aid; and to many other of the learned Societies, which have called upon their members to help in the work, and have offered the Editor assistance in completing the history of words connected with their special subjects. Finally, thanks are due to the literary Journals, both of England and of the United States, which have manifested so deep an interest in the success of this undertaking, and, by keeping its objects before the public, have procured for it much of the co-operation and support here acknowledged.

Mention must also be made of my own immediate assistants who have been engaged with me in the preparation of the work and in passing the sheets through the press; especially of the invaluable labours of Mr. Alfred Erlebach, B.A., who has aided me in the treatment of almost every word: his services, as well as those of Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. H. F. P. Ruthven, and Mr. J. B. Johnston, M.A., are gratefully acknowledged.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, MILL HILL, LONDON, N.W.
November, 1883.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

THE VOCABULARY.

The Vocabulary of a widely-diffused and highly-cultivated living language is not a fixed quantity circumscribed by definite limits. That vast aggregate of words and phrases which constitutes the Vocabulary of English-speaking men presents, to the mind that endeavours to grasp it as a definite whole, the aspect of one of those nebulous masses familiar to the astronomer, in which a clear and unmistakable nucleus shades off on all sides, through zones of decreasing brightness, to a dim marginal film that seems to end nowhere, but to lose itself imperceptibly in the surrounding darkness. In its constitution it may be compared to one of those natural groups of the zoologist or botanist, wherein typical species, forming the characteristic nucleus of the order, are linked on every side to other species, in which the typical character is less and less distinctly apparent, till it fades away in an outer fringe of aberrant forms, which merge imperceptibly in various surrounding orders, and whose own position is ambiguous and uncertain. For the convenience of classification, the naturalist may draw the line, which bounds a class or order, outside or inside of a particular form; but Nature has drawn it nowhere. So the English Vocabulary contains a nucleus or central mass of many thousand words whose 'Anglicity' is unquestioned; some of them only literary, some of them only colloquial, the great majority at once literary and colloquial,—they are the *Common Words* of the language. But they are linked on every side with other words which are less and less entitled to this appellation, and which pertain ever more and more distinctly to the domain of local dialect, of the slang and cant of 'sets' and classes, of the peculiar technicalities of trades and processes, of the scientific terminology common to all civilized nations, of the actual languages of other lands and peoples. And there is absolutely no defining line in any direction: the circle of the English language has a well-defined centre but no discernible

circumference *. Yet practical utility has some bounds, and a Dictionary has definite limits: the lexicographer must, like the naturalist, 'draw the line somewhere,' in each diverging direction. He must include all the 'Common Words' of literature and conversation, and such of the scientific, technical, slang, dialectal, and foreign words as are passing into common use, and approach the position or standing of 'common words,' well knowing that the line which he draws will not satisfy all his critics. For to every man the domain of 'common words' widens out in the direction of his own reading, research, business, provincial or foreign residence, and contracts in the direction with which he has no practical connexion: no one man's English is *all* English. The lexicographer must be satisfied to exhibit the greater part of the vocabulary of *each* one, which will be immensely more than the whole vocabulary of *any* one.

* The above diagram will explain itself, as an attempt to express to the eye the aspect in which the Vocabulary is here presented, and also some of the relations of its elements typical and aberrant. The centre is occupied by the 'common' words, in which literary and colloquial usage meet. 'Scientific' and 'foreign' words enter the common language mainly through literature; 'slang' words ascend through colloquial use; the 'technical' terms of crafts and processes, and the 'dialect' words, blend with the common language both in speech and literature. Slang also touches on one side the technical terminology of trades and occupations, as in 'nautical slang,' 'Public School slang,' 'the slang of the Stock Exchange,' and on another passes into true dialect. Dialects similarly pass into foreign languages. Scientific terminology passes on one side into purely foreign words, on another it blends with the technical vocabulary of art and manufactures. It is not possible to fix the point at which the 'English Language' stops, along any of these diverging lines.

In addition to, and behind, the common vocabulary, in all its diverging lines, lies an infinite number of *Proper* or merely *denotative* names, outside the province of lexicography, yet touching it in thousands of points, at which these names, and still more the adjectives and verbs formed upon them, acquire more or less of connotative value. Here also limits more or less arbitrary must be assumed.

The Language presents yet another undefined frontier, when it is viewed in relation to *time*. The living vocabulary is no more permanent in its constitution than definite in its extent. It is not to-day what it was a century ago, still less what it will be a century hence. Its constituent elements are in a state of slow but incessant dissolution and renovation. 'Old words' are ever becoming obsolete and dying out: 'new words' are continually pressing in. And the death of a word is not an event of which the date can be readily determined. It is a vanishing process, extending over a lengthened period, of which contemporaries never see the end. Our own words never become obsolete: it is always the words of our grandfathers that have died with them. Even after we cease to use a word, the memory of it survives, and the word itself survives as a possibility; it is only when no one is left to whom its use is still possible, that the word is wholly dead. Hence, there are many words of which it is doubtful whether they are still to be considered as part of the living language; they are alive to some speakers, and dead to others. And, on the other hand, there are many claimants to admission into the recognized vocabulary (where some of them will certainly one day be received), that are already current coin with some speakers and writers, and not yet 'good English,' or even not English at all, to others.

If we treat the division of words into current and obsolete as a subordinate one, and extend our idea of the Language so as to include all that has been English from the beginning, or from any particular epoch, we enter upon a department of the subject, of which, from the nature of the case, our exhibition must be imperfect. For the vocabulary of past times is known to us solely from its preservation in written records; the extent of our knowledge of it depends entirely upon the completeness of the records, and the completeness of our acquaintance with them. And the farther back we go, the more imperfect are the records, the smaller is the fragment of the actual vocabulary that we can recover.

Subject to the conditions which thus encompass every attempt to construct a complete English Dictionary, the present work aims at exhibiting the history and signification of the English words now in use, or known to have been in use since the middle of the twelfth century. This date has been adopted as the only natural halting-place, short of going back to the beginning, so as to include the entire Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' Vocabulary. To do this would have involved the inclusion of an immense number of words, not merely long obsolete but also having obsolete inflexions, and thus requiring, if dealt with at all, a treatment different from that adapted to the words which survived the twelfth century. For not only was the stream of English literature then reduced to the tiniest thread (the slender annals of the Old English or Anglo-Saxon Chronicle being for nearly a century its sole representative), but the vast majority of the ancient words that were destined not to live into modern English, comprising the entire scientific, philosophical, and poetical vocabulary of Old English, had already disappeared, and the old inflexional and grammatical system had been levelled to one so essentially modern as to require no special treatment in the Dictionary. Hence we exclude all words that had become obsolete by 1150. But to words actually included this date has no application; their history is exhibited from their first appearance, however early.

Within these chronological limits, it is the aim of the Dictionary to deal with all the common words of speech and literature, and with all words which approach these in character; the limits being extended farther in the domain of science and philosophy, which naturally passes into that of literature, than in that of slang or cant, which touches the colloquial. In scientific and technical terminology, the aim has been to include *all words English in form*, except those of which an explanation would be unintelligible to any but the specialist; and such words, not English in form, as either are in general use, like *Hippopotamus*, *Geranium*, *Aluminium*, *Focus*, *Stratum*, *Bronchitis*, or belong to the more familiar language of science, as *Mammalia*, *Lepidoptera*, *Invertebrata*.

Down to the Fifteenth Century the language existed only in dialects, all of which had a literary standing: during this period, therefore, words and forms of all dialects are admitted on an equal footing into the Dictionary. Dialectal words and forms which occur since 1500 are not admitted, except when they continue the history of a word or sense once in general use, illustrate the history of a literary word, or have themselves a certain literary currency, as is the case with many modern Scottish words. It is true that the dialectal words are mostly genuine English, and that they are an essential part of the contents of a *Lexicon totius Anglicitatis*; but the work of collecting them has not yet been completed; and, even when they shall have been collected, the phonetic variety in which they exist in different localities, and the want of any fixed written forms round which to group the variations, will require a method of treatment different from that applicable to the words of the literary language, which have an accepted uniform spelling and an approximately uniform pronunciation.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOCABULARY.

For the purposes of treatment in this Dictionary, words and phrases are classed as: (1) Main Words, (2) Subordinate Words, (3) Combinations. Main Words comprise (1) all single words, radical or derivative (e.g. *Ant*, *Amphitheatrically*), (2) all those compound words (and phrases) which, from their meaning, history, or importance, claim to be treated in separate articles (e.g. *Afternoon*, *Almighty*, *Almsman*, *Air-pump*, *Ailch-bone*, *Ale-house*, *Forget-me-not*, *Adam's apple*, *All fours*). The articles in which these are treated constitute the *Main Articles*. Subordinate

Words include variant and obsolete forms of Main Words, and such words of bad formation, doubtful existence, or alleged use, as it is deemed proper, on any ground, to record. The *Main* and *Subordinate* Words are arranged in a single alphabetic series, the former being printed in a larger, the latter in a smaller type. Combinations, when so simple as either to require no explanation, or to be capable of being briefly explained in connexion with their cognates, are dealt with under the Main Words which form their first element, their treatment forming the concluding part of the Main Article.

MAIN WORDS.

Every Main Word is treated, once for all, under its modern current or most usual spelling; or, if obsolete, under the most typical of its latest spellings; the form or spelling thus chosen being considered the *Main Form* of the word.

Occasionally a form or spelling of an obsolete word has been assumed, which is not actually found in the quotations adduced, but is in accordance with the usual analogies of the language, as seen in kindred words. Thus *Annoyously* is given as the Main Form, on the analogy of *annoy, annoyous*, although only *anoyously* has actually been found.

All other important forms of each word, current or obsolete, are entered in their alphabetical order, as *Subordinate Words*, and are there concisely referred to the *Main Form* under which they are treated.

When a word which is historically one has different grammatical relations, it is treated as one word only, and the different relations are indicated by the division of the article into sections (marked A, B, C). This refers especially to substantives used also *attributively* (or *adjectively*), as in 'an ounce of *gold*, a *gold* watch, *gold*-coloured scales'; to adjectives used *substantively* or *pronominally*, as in 'the *catholic* church, a good *catholic*; *that* book, *that* is mine, the words *that* he spoke'; to adjectives used adverbially, as in 'the *according* voice of national wisdom,' 'he acted *according* to orders'; to adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, originally the same word, as About, After, Since, As; and of course *à fortiori* to verbs used *transitively* and *intransitively*, as 'to abide battle, to abide at home,' which, in some dictionaries, are reckoned as two distinct words.

In this Dictionary, *transitive* and *intransitive* seldom appear even as leading divisions of a verb, but, in accordance with the actual history of the word, in most cases only as varying and often temporary constructions, subordinate to the different senses, and liable to pass one into the other in the development of the language. Thus a verb at one time intransitive finally takes a simple object, through the phonetic decay of a dative or genitive ending, or the elision of a preposition, and is accounted transitive, without any change either in form or meaning (e. g. Answer); and a verb used transitively, likewise without change of meaning and form at length becomes intransitive, through the regular modern English suppression of the reflexive pronoun (e. g. Ezek. xx. 22 I *withdrew* mine hand; Mark iii. 7 Jesus *withdrew* himself to the sea; *Revised Version*, Jesus *withdrew* to the sea). The history of Answer or Withdraw would be misrepresented by splitting them each into two words, or even by classifying their senses in a manner which would conceal these historical relations.

But verbs uniform in their stems with substantives or adjectives, as Land, to Land, Dry, to Dry, Abstract, to Abstract, are, of course, distinct words; as are adjectives and adverbs which, through 'levelling' of terminations, have become identical in form, though originally distinct, as Alike *a.*, Alike *adv.*; and substantives and adjectives which have always been identical in form, but were of separate introduction into the language, and have separate histories, as Animal *sb.*, Animal *a.* Where a word originally one has been, in the course of its history, split into two, whether with distinction of sense, as Also, As, or merely as synonyms, as Ant, Emmet, Apprentice, Prentice, both modern forms are treated as separate words, and there is a reference from one article to the other. Where two original words of identical or similar form have coalesced into one, the modern word is treated as one or two, according to practical utility. When they are treated as two words, these come, of course, immediately together: see Allay, Allow, Amice.

The treatment of a Main Word comprises:—I. The **Identification**, II. The **Morphology**, III. The **Signification**, IV. The **Illustrative Quotations.**

I. The **Identification** includes:

1. The *Main Form*, i. e. the usual or typical spelling, as already described. (In certain cases where two spellings are in current use, both are given in the Main Form, as Analyse -yze, Chemistry Chymistry, Inflection Inflexion.) Words believed to be *obsolete* are distinguished by prefixing †; *non-naturalized* or *partially-naturalized* words, by ‖.

In the case of rare words, especially those adopted or formed from Latin equivalents, it is often difficult to say whether they are or are not obsolete. They are permanent possibilities, rarely needed, but capable of being used whenever they are needed, rather than actually discarded terms. To these and other words, of which the obsoleteness is doubtful, the † is not prefixed.

As to their citizenship in the language, words may be classed as *Naturals*, *Denizens*, *Aliens*, and *Casuals*. Naturals include all *native* words like *father*, and all fully *naturalized* words like *street*, *rose*, *knapsack*, *gas*, *parasol*. Denizens are words fully naturalized as to use, but not as to *form*, *inflexion*, or *pronunciation*, as *aide-de-camp*, *locus*, *carte-de-visite*, *table d'hôte*. Aliens are names of foreign objects, titles, etc., which we require often to use, and for which we have no native equivalents, as *shah*, *geyser*, *cicerone*, *targum*, *backsheesh*, *sepoy*. Casuals are foreign words of the same class, not in habitual use, which for special and temporary purposes occur in books of foreign travel, letters of foreign correspondents, and the like. There are no fixed limits between these classes, and the constant tendency is for words to pass upwards from the last to the first. But, while casuals and aliens from barbarous languages are readily and quickly naturalized, words from French and the learned languages, especially Latin, which are assumed to be known to all the polite, are often kept in the position of denizens for centuries: we still treat *phenomenon* as Greek, *genus* as Latin, *aide-de-camp* as French. The words marked with ‖ in the Dictionary comprise *Denizens* and *Aliens*, and such *Casuals* as approach, or formerly approached, the position of these. Opinions will differ as to the claims of some that are included and some that are excluded, and also as to the line dividing *Denizens* from *Naturals*, and the position assigned to some words on either side of it. If we are to distinguish these classes at all, a line must be drawn somewhere.

2. (Within parentheses) the *Pronunciation* or symbolization of the actual existing form of the word, as explained hereafter. A recognized difference of pronunciation is also shown, with occasional notes on the diversity. Of Obsolete Words usually no pronunciation is given, but the place of the stress or accent, when ascertained, is indicated by a 'turned period' after the stress-vowel, as **Alfe·res, A·nredly.** In partially naturalized words two pronunciations are often given,

viz. the native (or what passes for the native), and one conformed more or less to English analogies; in actual use many intermediate varieties may be heard, cf. *rendez-vous*, *envelope*, *environs*, *prestige*, *chignon*, *recitative*, *Koran*, *caviare*, and the like.

3. The *Grammatical Designation*, i.e. the Part of Speech, or subdivision of the same, as *pers. pron.*, *vbl. sb.* See the list of Abbreviations. All words having no Grammatical Designation are *substantives*; the letters *sb.* are employed only where required to avoid ambiguity.

4. In words of more or less specific use, the *Specification*, as *Mus.* (in Music), *Bot.* (in Botany), etc.

5. The *Status*, where there is any peculiarity, as *Obs.* (obsolete), *arch.* (archaic or obsolescent), *colloq.* (colloquial), *dial.* (now dialectal, though formerly in general use: words exclusively dialectal are not inserted, except on special grounds). Here also is added, when applicable, the epithet *rare*, with $^{-1}$, or $^{-0}$, indicating that only *one*, or *no* actual instance of the use of the word is known to us. Words apparently employed only *for the nonce*, are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-wd.*

6. The principal earlier *Forms* or Spellings, with their chronological range indicated by the unit figure of the century, thus 3–6 = 13th to 16th cent.; 1 standing for all centuries down to 1100.

These figures also correspond broadly to distinct periods of the language; viz. 1 *Old English* or 'Anglo-Saxon'; 2 (12th c.) *Old English Transition* ('semi-Saxon'); 3 (13th c.) *Early Middle English*; 4 (14th c.) *Late Middle English*; 5 (15th c.) *Middle English Transition*; 6 (16th c.) *Early Modern* or Tudor *English*; 7 (17th c.) *Middle Modern English*; 8, 9 (18th and 19th c.) *Current English*.

7. The *Inflexions*, i.e. plural of substantives, and principal parts of verbs, when other than the ordinary *-s*, *-ed*.

II. The **Morphology** or *Form-History* [within heavy square brackets] includes:—1. the *Derivation*, or *Etymology*, showing the actual origin of the word, when ascertained. 2. The *Subsequent Form-history* in English, when this presents special features, as phonetic change, contraction, corruption, perversion by popular etymology or erroneous association. 3. *Miscellaneous facts* as to the history of the word, its age, obsolescence, revival, refashioning, change of pronunciation, confusion with other words.

In the light of *historical* Etymology, an English word is (1) The extant formal representative, or direct phonetic descendant, of an earlier word; that is to say, it is the earlier word itself, in a later or more recent form, as it has been unconsciously changed in the mouths of the successive generations that have used it. For example, Acre (now really *ēi·kəɪ*), formerly *aker*, is the extant form of Old English *æcer*, this the later form of prehistoric *ækr*, the special English form of *acr*, *akr*, this of West Germanic *akra*, this, through earlier *akra-z*, of Original Teutonic *akro-z*, this of original Aryan or Indo-European *agro-s*; and *agros*, *akroz*, *akraz*, *akra*, *akr*, *ækr*, *æcer*, *aker*, *āker*, *ācre* (*ēi·kəɪ*), are all merely successive and temporary forms of one and the same word, as employed during successive periods. The word has never died; no year, no day probably, has passed without its being uttered by many: but this constant use has so worn it down and modified its form, that we commonly look upon *acre* as a distinct word from *agros*, with which it is connected by many intermediate forms, of which only a few have been discriminated in writing, while the finer and more intimately connecting links have never been written. This *phonetic descent* is symbolized by (:—); thus Acre:—OE. *æcer*:—O.Teut. **akro-z*.

If not the extant formal representative of an original Teutonic word, an English word has been (2) *adopted* (a.), or (3) *adapted* (ad.), from some foreign language; i.e. it is a word once foreign, but now, without or with intentional change of form, used as English; or it has been (4) *formed* on or from (f.) native or foreign elements, or from a combination of them. *Adoption* is essentially a popular process, at work whenever the speakers of one language come into contact with the speakers of another, from whom they acquire foreign things, or foreign ideas, with their foreign names. It has prevailed in English at all periods from the earliest to the latest times: *inch*, *pound*, *street*, *rose*, *cat*, *prison*, *algebra*, *antic*, *orange*, *tobacco*, *tea*, *canoe*, *focus*, *meerschaum*, are adopted words. *Adaptation* is essentially a learned or literary process; it consists in adapting a foreign word to the 'analogies of the language,' and so depriving it of its foreign termination. Examples are Latin or Greek words reduced to their stem form, or receiving recognized English endings. Latin words which lived on in Gaul there underwent regular phonetic changes, whereby they at length became 'French'; in this living French form they were adopted in Middle English; but in more recent times numerous Latin words have been taken into English directly, yet modified, in their terminations, in the same way as if they had lived on in French and been thence adopted into English*. Such English words originate in an *adaptation* of the Latin original, not in an adoption

* The French words adopted before 1400 were generally taken from the Anglo-French, or French spoken for several centuries in England, where they had undergone further phonetic change. It was in strict conformity with linguistic facts that Chaucer told of his *Prioresse*:

'Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly,
After the scole of Stratford at-te Bowe,
For frenssh of Parys was to hire vnknowe:'

for the Anglo-French dialect of the 14th century was distinct not only from Parisian, but from all dialects of continental French. In its origin a mixture of various Norman and other Northern French dialects, afterwards mixed with and greatly modified by Angevin, Parisian, Poitevin, and other elements, and more and more exposed to the overpowering influence of literary French, it had yet received, on this side the Channel, a distinct and independent development, following, in its phonology especially, English and not continental tendencies. As the natural speech of the higher and educated classes, it died out in the fourteenth century; but it maintained a kind of artificial existence for a longer period, and was used (in an increasingly debased form) for writing law-reports down to the 17th century, in which stage it still influenced the spelling of English words. Its forms survive in many of our terminations: *armour*, *colour*, *glorious*, *gracious*, *envious*, *perilous*, *arrival*, *espousal*, *language*, *enjoy*, *benefit*, *gaoler*, *caitif*, are the actual Anglo-French forms, as distinct from those of continental Old and Modern French. As a rule, it may be assumed that the original form of every Middle English word of French origin was *identical* with the Anglo-French form; and that, where a gap appears between the earliest known English form of a word and its Old French equivalent, that gap would be filled up by the recovery of the Anglo-French and earliest English form. It was not until the fifteenth century, and chiefly at the hands of Caxton, that continental French forms and spellings began directly to influence our language.

of its French (or other Romance) extant representative. *Formation* consists in the combination of existing words or parts of words with each other, or with *living formatives*, i.e. syllables which no longer exist as separate words, but yet have an appreciable *signification* which they impart to the new product. Formation is the chief natural process by which the vocabulary of a language is increased: it is both popular and learned; in its popular application, it gives such words as *black-bird*, *shep-herd*, *work-er*, *high-ness*, *grand-ly*, *a-swim*, *be-moan*, *after-noon*; in learned application, such as *con-caten-ation*, *mono-petal-ous*, *chloro-phyl*, *tele-phone*; in a mixture of the two, such as *acknowledge-ment*, *lion-ize*, *starv-ation*, *betroth-al*.

Much of the terminology of modern science is identical, or as nearly so as the forms of the languages permit, in English and French, in English, French, and German, or sometimes even in most of the European languages. It would often be as difficult as useless to ascertain in which language a particular scientific term first appeared in print, this being, linguistically, a mere accident: the word was accepted as common property from the beginning. In such cases, *modern formation* (mod. f.) is employed to intimate that it is uncertain in what modern language, English or continental, the word was first used; it may indeed have occurred first in some modern Latin work, either of English or foreign authorship.

Phonetic descent (:—), *adoption* (a.), *adaptation* (ad.), word-*formation* (f.) are usually combined under the term *derivation*; but, until we know in which of them, singly or in combination, a word has originated, we do not know its Etymology.

In this Dictionary, words originally native are traced to their earliest known English, and, when possible, to their earliest Teutonic form, authenticated and illustrated by the cognate words in other Teutonic languages and dialects; those of foreign origin are referred to the foreign word or elements whence they were immediately adopted or formed. In certain cases these foreign words, especially the French, are themselves traced to their antecedent forms or component elements; but these antecedents are considered only with a view to the clearer comprehension of the history and use of the word in English. To trace the remoter history of these words, and determine their Aryan or other 'roots,' is no part of their English history.

Of many words it has to be stated that their origin is either doubtful or altogether unknown. In such cases the historical facts are given, as far as they go, and their bearing occasionally indicated. But *conjectural etymologies* are rarely referred to, except to point out their agreement or disagreement with the historical facts; for these, and the full discussion which they require, the reader is referred to special treatises on etymology.

III. The **Signification** (*Sematology*). Some words have only one invariable signification; but most words that have been used for any length of time in a language have acquired a long and sometimes intricate series of significations, as the primitive sense has been gradually extended to include allied or associated ideas, or transferred boldly to figurative and analogical uses. This happens to a greater extent with *relational* words, as prepositions (cf. *About*, *After*, *Against*, *And*, *Anent*), than with *notional* words, as verbs and nouns; of these, also, it affects verbs and adjectives more than substantives; of substantives, it influences those which express actions, qualities, and mental conceptions (cf. *Account*), more than those which name, and are, as it were, fixed to material objects. Yet even these latter have often acquired many different senses. Thus, *Board* names a material object; yet compare: a thin *board*, a frugal *board*, a card-*board*, *board* and lodgings, passengers on *board*, to fall over *board*, to sit at the council *board*, a *board* school, the *Board* of Trade, to tread the *boards*, a sea-*board* parish. The order in which these senses were developed is one of the most important facts in the history of the word; to discover and exhibit it are among the most difficult duties of a dictionary which aims at giving this history. If the historical record were complete, that is, if we possessed written examples of all the uses of each word from the beginning, the simple exhibition of these would display a rational or logical development. The historical record is not complete enough to do this, but it is usually sufficient to enable us to infer the actual order. In exhibiting this in the Dictionary, that sense is placed first which was actually the earliest in the language: the others follow in the order in which they appear to have arisen. As, however, the development often proceeded in *many* branching lines, sometimes parallel, often divergent, it is evident that it cannot be adequately represented in a single linear series. Hence, while the senses are numbered straight on 1, 2, 3, &c., they are also grouped under branches marked I, II, III, &c., in each of which the historical order begins afresh. Subdivisions of the senses, varieties of construction, &c., are marked **a**, **b**, **c**, &c.; subdivisions of these, which rarely occur, (*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*), &c. So far for words of which the senses have been developed in English itself. But in adopted or adapted words which had already acquired various significations in the language (e.g. Latin) from which they were taken, it often happens that the order in which the senses appeared in English does not agree with the natural order in which they were developed in the original language. The English order is in fact accidental. For it was not in the primary sense that the word was first taken into English, but in a figurative, transferred, or specialized use, as an ecclesiastical, legal, grammatical, or medical term, which perhaps took root in our language, and here received a development of its own. Subsequently, however, familiarity with the Latin language and literature sometimes led to a fresh adoption of the word in the primary sense, or to a sudden extension of English usage, so as to include the primary sense, which thus appears as of quite late origin in English. In such a case it is not possible to make the historical order of the senses in English agree with the logical order in which they arose in Latin or other previous language; and every such word must be treated in the way which seems best suited to exhibit the facts of its own history and use. Instances of such words are afforded by ADVENT, AGONY, ANNUNCIATION, APPEND.

Obsolete Senses, like obsolete words, have † prefixed, so as to be at once distinguished from those now in use. Under ¶ are included *Catachrestic* and erroneous uses, confusions, and the like.

To a great extent the *explanations* of the meanings have been framed anew upon a study of all the quotations for each word collected for this work, of which those printed form only a small part. But the labours of other scholars in this, the most successfully cultivated department of English lexicography, have not been neglected. In

particular, the explanations of Dr. Johnson and of his editor Archdeacon Todd have often been adopted unchanged (within inverted commas and marked J. or T.), as have those of N. Bailey, and other early lexicographers, to whom it is only right to give credit for original work which has become the common property of all their successors.

IV. The **Quotations** illustrate the forms and uses of the word, showing the age of the word generally, and of its various senses particularly; the earliest and, in obsolete words or senses, the latest, known instances of its occurrence being always quoted. Except in special cases, where the letters of the Greek alphabet, *α*, *β*, *γ*, &c. are used to separate parallel forms, the illustration of the *forms* is subordinated to that of the *senses*: the quotations illustrating each sense immediately follow the explanation. They are arranged chronologically, so as to give about one for each century, though various considerations often render a larger number necessary. The original spelling is retained, as an essential part of the history of the language. But merely graphical or typographical devices, such as contractions, erratic presence of capitals, and (in seventeenth-century books) employment of italics to emphasize words, phrases, or whole passages, are not reproduced; and simple blunders, which would mislead the reader, are tacitly corrected. The recent use of italics, to indicate a doubt about the status of a word, is retained as being often of historical importance.

As to letters, the Old and Middle English 'thorn' (þ=*th*) and Old English 'divided *d*' or 'the' (ð; usually only a variant of 'þ,' though sometimes distinguished, as in the KEY TO PRONUNCIATION) are retained; also ME. 'open-tailed *g*,' or 'yea' (ȝ=*y* initially, *gh* finally). In Old English, the letter *g* had the form 'ȝ, *g*' (a peculiar British development of the Roman G). Besides the original sound in *g*o, *g*ild, this letter had also (at least in later Old English) a fricative sound as in German ta*g*, or Irish lou*gh* (or both), and a palatalized sound, approximately =*y* in *y*e, *y*es. After the Norman Conquest the modern forms 'g, *g*,' were introduced (from French) for the sound in *g*o, and the new sound in *g*inger; but the OE. form (in process of time slightly modified) was retained for the sounds in lou*gh*, *y*es, till the introduction of Printing. In printing Old English, modern scholars sometimes reproduce the contemporary 'ȝ, *g*' (as is done by Sievers, in his *Angelsächsische Grammatik*), but more commonly substitute modern 'g, *g*.' The adoption of either course exclusively in this work would have broken the historical continuity of the forms; in the one case, we should have had the same word appearing in the eleventh century as 'ȝold,' and in the twelfth century as 'gold'; in the other, the same word written in the eleventh century 'ge' and in twelfth century 'ȝe.' To avoid this, both forms are here used in Old English, in accordance with the Middle English distinction in their use; thus, 'gold,' 'ȝe,' 'dæȝ.' The reader will understand that 'g' and 'ȝ' represent the same Old English letter, and that the distinction made between them is purely editorial (though certainly corresponding to a distinction of sound in OE.). For ME. the form 'ȝ' commonly used in reprints is employed, so that OE. 'ȝe' becomes ME. 'ȝe,' modern 'ye'; OE. 'ȝenóȝ, ȝenóh,' ME. 'ynoȝ, inouȝ,' mod. 'enough.'

It is to be distinctly borne in mind that the quotations are not merely examples of the fully developed use of the word or special sense under which they are cited: they have also to illustrate its origin, its gradual separation from allied words or senses, or even, by negative evidence, its non-existence at the given date. It would often have been desirable to annotate the quotations, explaining the purpose for which they are adduced; but the exigencies of space render this impossible, and they are therefore left to speak for themselves. Some help has been offered by enclosing within [...] quotations given for what may be called subsidiary purposes.

The need to keep the Dictionary within practicable limits has also rendered it necessary to give only a minimum of quotations selected from the material available, and to make those given as brief as possible. It is to be observed that in their abridged form they simply illustrate the word, phrase, or construction, for which they are given, and do not necessarily express the sentiments of their authors, though in no case have they been intentionally curtailed in such a way as to misrepresent their original meaning. This, however, may always be ascertained, and the full context recovered, by help of the *exact reference* to author, work, and passage, which it is a special feature of this work to give. Here also the utmost conciseness has been indispensable; the exact date renders the surnames only of authors in most cases sufficient; the titles of books are so abbreviated as to be recognizable by those who know them, or to be adequate for the purpose of reference to a library or bibliographical catalogue. This is all that is now attempted; but a list, hereafter to be given, of all the authors and works quoted, with the editions read, and the Readers who extracted them for the Dictionary, will give the full title of each work and form of abbreviation used, as well as indicate the mode of reference to each. Meanwhile, it may be stated that, in order to make the latter as simple as possible, an approximately uniform value has been given to different forms of numerals. Thus, in all works, Roman Capitals (IV.) stand for *volume*; small capitals (iv.) for *book*, *part*, or other larger division; lower-case letters (iv.) for *chapter* or its equivalent; and Arabic numerals (42) for *page*. Other divisions, as *marginal section*—the most useful of references, since it is not dependent on the paging of a particular edition—are indicated by special marks. In the Essayists of the 18th c. (*Spectator*, &c.), of which the editions are innumerable, the reference ¶ is to the paragraphs of each essay or number, counted for this purpose. In *Poetry*, the reference iv. iv. 42 means *act*, *scene*, *line*; or *canto*, *stanza*, *line*, (rarely *book*, *canto*, *stanza*,) as the work may be divided. In *Shakspere* (where the reading is that of the First Folio, 1623) the lines of the Globe edition are referred to. In dramatic works, or other long poems, of which the lines are not numbered, the Arabic numerals mean the *page* of the edition quoted. Single poems are, whenever possible, cited by *name* and *line*; in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, every edition of which has its own order and numbering, the only useful mode of reference was to number the lines of each piece, tale, or prologue, separately. As neither MSS. nor editions agree as to the junction of the *Canon's Yeoman's Prologue* and *Tale*, the two have been reckoned as one piece. *Melibœus* and the *Parson's Tale* are referred to by the versicles as divided in the Six-text edition, but numbered separately. In many works, both prose and verse, the only available reference has been to the *volume* and *page* of a *specified edition*, which is thus indicated, 'Wks. 1802, III. 178.'

Wherever practicable, a work is dated and quoted from its first edition: if the reference is to a later edition (as has been often unavoidable), the date of this is added (within parentheses) to the reference*. It is necessary to be

* In the case of some well-known and often-quoted works, where the reference is always to a standard edition or modern literal reprint, it has not been thought necessary to insert the date of it. This omission occurs in the case of nearly all the publications printed by the

precise on this point; for later editions often change the spelling: hence a quotation from them is valid for the use of the word, but not for its spelling, at the date assigned. It is hoped that reasonable accuracy has been attained in dates and references: in the former, absolute accuracy is in many cases impossible, and, for the purposes of this work, not essential; in the latter, errors are inevitable in the work of so many years and so many readers.

SUBORDINATE WORDS.

Under this head are here included:—1. (and mainly) *Obsolete* and *variant forms* of words, when these are so far removed in spelling as not to come closely before or after the regular form, or readily to suggest it. These words are concisely referred to the Main Form to which they belong, with an explanatory synonym, when the latter is itself obsolete; as **Almucantar, -urie**, obs. ff. (i.e. obsolete forms of) ALMACANTUR; **Abugge**, obs. w. and s.w. f. (=obsolete western and south-western form of) ABYE *v.*; **Almoise, -moyse**, var. (=variant of) ALMOSE, *Obs.* alms. To economize space, variant forms which differ from the regular form only in the doubling of a single consonant or the converse, as *Appert* for APERT, *Aple* for APPLE, or in the interchange of *u, v* or *i, j*, are not usually inserted. 2. *Irregular* or *Peculiar inflexions* of Main Words. 3. *Alleged words* of bad or doubtful formation, or doubtful existence, and spurious or erroneous forms found in Dictionaries, or cited from single passages in authors, but having little or no claim to recognition as genuine constituents of the English vocabulary: their character is pointed out, and their history briefly given.

COMBINATIONS.

Under this term are included all collocations of simple words in which the separate spelling of each word is retained, whether they are formally connected by the hyphen, or virtually by the unity of their signification. The formal union and the actual by no means coincide; not only is the use of the hyphen a matter of indifference in an immense number of cases, but in many where it is habitually used, the combination implies no unity of signification; while others, in which there is a distinct unity or specialization of meaning, are not hyphened. The primary use of the hyphen is *grammatical*: it implies either that the syntactic relation between two words is closer than if they stood side by side without it, or that the relation is a *less usual* one than that which would at first sight suggest itself to us, if we saw the two words standing unconnected. Thus, in the three sentences, '*After consideration* had been given to the proposal, it was duly accepted,' '*After consideration* the proposal was accepted,' '*After-consideration* had shown him his mistake,' we have *first* no immediate syntactic relation between *after* (conjunctive adverb) and *consideration*; *secondly*, the relation of preposition and object; *thirdly*, the relation of attribute and substantive, closer than the first, less usual than the second (since *after* is more commonly a preposition than an adjective). But *after-consideration* is not really a single word, any more than *subsequent consideration, fuller consideration*; the hyphen being merely a convenient help to the sense, which would be clearly expressed in speech by the different phrase-accentuation of *a'fter considera''tion* and *a''fter considera'tion*. And as this 'help to the sense' is not always equally necessary, nor its need equally appreciated in the same place, it is impossible that its use should be uniform. Nevertheless *after-consideration*, as used above, is on the way to become a single word, which *reconsideration* (chiefly because *re-* is not a separate word, but also because we have *reconsider*) is reckoned to be; and indeed *close grammatical relation* constantly accompanies close union of sense, so that in many combinations the hyphen becomes an expression of this unification of sense. When this unification and specialization has proceeded so far that we no longer analyze the combination into its elements, but take it in as a whole, as in *blackberry, postman, newspaper*, pronouncing it in speech with a single accent, the hyphen is usually omitted, and the fully developed compound is written as a single word. But as this also is a question of degree, there are necessarily many compounds as to which usage has not yet determined whether they are to be written with the hyphen or as single words. Many specialized combinations, indeed, are often not even hyphened: especially is this the case with *descriptive names*, formed of a substantive preceded by an adjective or possessive case, or followed by a phrase, as *Aaron's Rod, All fours, Blue John, Jack by the hedge, Jack in a box, Jew's harp, Sea Anemone, Sea Horse.*

There is thus considerable difficulty in determining to what extent combinations are matters for the lexicographer, and to what extent they are merely grammatical. While no attempt is made fully to solve this difficulty, combinations formal and virtual are, for practical purposes, divided into three classes: *First*, those in which each word retains its full meaning, the relation between them falling under one or other of the ordinary grammatical categories. Of these, specimens merely are given, at the end of each Article, which are printed in *italics*, and illustrated collectively by a few quotations. *Second*: Combinations of which the signification is somewhat specialized, but still capable of being briefly explained in a few words, in connexion with their cognates. These also are concisely treated at the end of the Main Article, where they are printed in **small Clarendon** type in an alphabetical series, and illustrated by quotations arranged in the same order. When these are very numerous the word illustrated is distinguished in the quotation by prefixing *, in order that it may catch the eye more readily. *Third*: Combinations which attain in specialization of sense to the position of full compounds,

Early English Text and other similar Societies, the reprints of Mr. Arber, and the following among other works:—*Ancren Riwle* (ed. 1853), BELLENDENE *Livy* (ed. 1821), LD. BERNERS *Froissart* (ed. 1812), BURKE *Works* (ed. 1808), FABYAN *Chronicle* (ed. 1811), GOWER *Confessio Amantis* (ed. 1857), HALL *Chronicle* (ed. 1809), HOLINSHED *Chronicle* (ed. 1587), HOLLAND *Pliny* (ed. 1634), JOHNSON *Works* (ed. 1787), LUTTRELL *Brief Relation* (ed. 1857), MAUNDEVILE *Travels* (ed. 1839), SIR T. MORE *Works* (ed. 1557), PALSGRAVE *Eclaircissement de la Langue Française* (ed. 1852), PECOCK *Repressor* (ed. 1860), RALEIGH *History of the World* (ed. 1736), ROBERT OF BRUNNE *Chronicle* (ed. 1825), ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER *Chronicle* (ed. 1824), SHAFTESBURY *Characteristics* (ed. 1737), SHOREHAM *Poems* (ed. 1849), ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* (ed. 1869), SOUTHEY *Works* (ed. 1853), STANLEY *History of Philosophy* (ed. 1701), STEWART *Chronicle of Scotland* (ed. 1856), TOPSELL *History of Four-footed Beasts* (ed. 1673), *History of Serpents* (ed. 1653), TREVISA *Higden's Polychronicon* (Rolls Series).

or which are used in various senses, or have a long history, and thus require to be dealt with more at large. These are enumerated (in SMALL CAPITALS) at the end of the Main Article, and thence referred to their alphabetical place, where they are treated in all respects as Main Words.

All Compounds and Combinations of interest or importance will thus be found either in their alphabetical order, or under the word which constitutes their first element. But phrases are treated under their leading word, as *on account of*, under ACCOUNT; and specific names, like *Sea Anemone*, *Black Alder*, under their generic names ANEMONE, ALDER, etc. *Sea Anemone* is considered (linguistically) as a kind of *Anemone*, but *Adam's Needle* not as a kind of *Needle*, nor *Mouse-ear* as a kind of *Ear*.

PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation is the actual living form or forms of a word, that is, *the word itself*, of which the current spelling is only a symbolization—generally, indeed, only the traditionally-preserved symbolization of an earlier form, sometimes imperfect to begin with, still oftener corrupted in its passage to our time. This living form is the *latest fact* in the form-history of the word, the starting-point of all investigations into its previous history, the only fact in its form-history to which the lexicographer can personally witness. For all his statements as to its previous history are only reproductions of the evidence of former witnesses, or deductions drawn from earlier modes of symbolizing the forms of the word then current, checked and regulated by the ascertained laws and principles of phonology. To register the current pronunciation is therefore essential, in a dictionary which deals with the language on historical principles. It would be manifestly absurd, for example, to trace the form-history of the first numeral from the Old Teutonic *ain*, through the Old English *án*, to the Middle English *oan*, *on*, *oon*, *one*, and to stop short at the last of these, without recognizing the modern English *wʊn*, which represents a greater change within the last three and a half centuries than had previously taken place in 1500 years. The fact that the *written* history, as embodied in the spelling, accidentally stops short at the Middle English *one*, makes it all the more necessary to give the modern history and current form of the living word, since of these no hint is otherwise conveyed.

But the living word is *sound* cognizable by the ear, and must therefore be itself symbolized in order to reach the understanding through the eye. The most that can be done is to provide a careful and consistent means of representing it, in which the symbols should agree with the actual values of letters used either in the earlier or later stages of the language. For historical purposes the earlier values of letters are the more convenient; and accordingly, the symbols here adopted are the Roman letters, in most cases retaining the values which they had when first employed to write English; to these are added such modifications and amplifications as are required by the phonetic changes and discriminations which distinguish a modern from an ancient language. The reference of the symbols to a permanent standard, such as the *Visible Speech* of Mr. A. Melville Bell, will be made elsewhere: in the following table they are merely illustrated by words which exemplify the sounds.

As a general principle, each simple sound is represented by a single symbol. In choosing additional symbols, regard has been had to former usage or analogy; thus 'æ' was the Old English symbol for *a* in *at*, 'ɒ' the Icelandic for *o* in *not*; ə (reversed e) is used for a sound most commonly written *e*, as in *err*, *ever*; ɐ (reversed *a*) for a sound expressed by *a* in Sanskrit and Oriental languages, as in *Chandarnagar* or *Chundernugger*. In the consonants, ɹ (reversed r) is used for the vocalized retracted *r* in her; 'þ' and 'ð' are taken from Old English, with their powers discriminated; ʃ (*sh*), ʒ (*zh*), and ŋ (*ng*) from the Phonotypy of Messrs. Pitman and Ellis.

In the *Vowels, ordinary* (or *short*) quantity is unmarked; *long* quantity is marked by (¯); *medial* quantity, when distinguished, by (ˋ); obscure quality by (˘). In modern English speech, vowels are regularly obscured in syllables that have neither primary nor subordinate stress, especially in those that follow the main stress; they then approach, or fall into, the sound of the mid-mixed vowel or ə. But, in syllabic or rhetorical pronunciation, or in singing, the original vowels are more or less heard; by writing these with the mark of obscuration, we are enabled to indicate at once the theoretical and the actual pronunciation. The vowel in *pass*, *command*, variously identified by different speakers with *a* in *man*, and *a* in *father*, is symbolized by the avowedly ambiguous ɑ. Similarly, the doubtful length of the *o* in *off*, *soft*, *lost* (by some made *short* as in *got*, by some *long* as in *Corfe*, by others *medial*), is indicated by ɒ̄. In cases where sounds are identified by some English speakers, and distinguished by others, it has been thought best to mark the distinction, which may be disregarded by those to whom it is unknown; thus, the sounds in *fir* and *fur* are discriminated by the majority of orthoepists, though commonly identified by natives of the south of England, to whom our fəɹ and fʊɹ will thus indicate the same sound. So ɒ and ɒ̄, in *watch*, *Scotch*, are identified by many.

The generally recognized *Diphthongs* in *by*, *boy*, *bow*, *few*, *pure*, are expressed by əi, oi, ɑu, iʊ̄, iū; and the diphthong in *ay* (yes) by ai (when distinguished from that in *eye*, əi). After *r*, the simple *u*, u, take the place of iʊ̄, iū; which is also the usage of many speakers after *l*, as in *lieu*, *lumar*, *lure*, where others make, or try to make, a diphthong. This doubtful diphthong we write ˡʊ̄, ˡū, as lˡʊ̄, lˡūəɹ. The half-sized ˡ, ᵘ, are also used to express the second element in the imperfect or doubtful diphthongs in *fate*, *note* (fāˡt, nōᵘt), which many orthoepists treat only as long ā, ō; the half-sized ᵊ is similarly used to express the non-recognized vowel-element developed between ī, ē, ō, ū, and ɹ or r, as in *pier*, *pare*, *pore*, *poor*, *weary* (pīᵊɹ, wīᵊri).

Syllables are not divided; but, when two vowels come together and do not make a diphthong, they are separated by the break (ˌ), which in this case divides two syllables. The break is not written between the two vowels in groups such as *-ial*, *-ian*, in *pictor-ial*, *Fen-ian*, which are pronounced either in two syllables, or (familiarly) in one. It is written between t and ʃ, d and ʒ, in compounds like *knightship* (nəitˌʃip), where the two consonants do not form a consonantal diphthong, as tʃ and dʒ ordinarily do, as in *pitcher*, *lodging* (piˑtʃəɹ, lɒˑdʒiŋ). Also in words like *antacid*, *antambulacral* (æːntˌæˑsid, æːntˌæmbiʊlāˑkrăl) where the first syllable is *ant-*, not *an-*. And it is used in combinations and long words with two accents, to separate the two accentual groups into which the word naturally falls, as in *plano-convex*, *agamogenesis* (plāˑnoˌkɒˑnvĕks, æːgămoˌdʒeˑnĭsis).

The main *Stress* or *Syllabic Accent* is indicated by a 'turned period' (ˑ) after the vowel, whether long or short (not after the consonant at the end of the syllable); subordinate stress is marked (ː), only where it attains to the strength of secondary accent, in long words and compounds, as *cryːstallizaˑtion*, *aˑfter-wiːtted*; the ordinary subordinate stress, as in the first syllable of *telescoˑpic*, *anteceˑdent*, which is not more than tertiary, is not marked, being sufficiently indicated by the clearness of the vowel (telĭskɒˑpik, æntĭsīˑdĕnt). In loose combinations, of which both elements have a main accent, the stronger stress is occasionally indicated by (ˈˑ) as in *aˈˑfter-counsel*.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their common values.*

g as in *g*o (g$\bar{o}^{u}$).
h ... *h*o! (h$\bar{o}^{u}$).
r ... *r*un (rʊn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɪ).
ɹ ... he*r* (həɹ), fa*r*the*r* (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (s$\bar{\imath}$), pla*c*e (pl$\bar{e}^{\imath}$s).
w ... *w*ise (wəiz).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).

y as in *y*es (yes).
þ ... *th*in (þin), ba*th* (bāþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (b$\bar{e}^{\imath}$ð).
ʃ ... shop (ʃǫp).
tʃ ... chop (tʃǫp), wre*tch* (retʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), jeu d'esprit (ʒö).
dʒ ... *j*udge (dʒʊdʒ).

ŋ as in si*ng*er (si·ŋəɹ), fi*ng*er (fi·ŋgəɹ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).

(FOREIGN.)

ṅ ... *French nasal*, environ (aṅviroṅ).
l^{y} ... It. fi*gl*io (fil^{y}o).
n^{y} ... Fr. sei*gn*eur (sen^{y}ör).
χ ... Ger. na*ch*t (naχt).
γ ... Ger. ma*g*d (maγd).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à* l*a* mode (a la mod').
ai ... ay=*y*es (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
ė ... surv*ey sb.* (sə·ɹvė), Fr. d*é*pôt (dė·pō).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*io*n (nē$^{\imath}$·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *ey*e, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. eau d*e* vie (ō də vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·k*i*), r*e*act (r*i*|æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē$^{\imath}$·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hīᵊ·r*o*), z*o*ology (z*o*|ɒlŏdʒi).
ǫ ... w*ha*t (hwǫt), w*a*tch (wǫtʃ).
*ɒ ... g*o*t (gɒt).
‖ö ... Fr. p*eu*r (pör).
‖ȯ ... Fr. f*eu* (fȯ).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diur$\bar{e}^{\imath}$·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·nt*u*), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), act*u*al (æ·ktiuăl).
‖ü, *ü* .. Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lər), Fr. d*u*ne (d*ü*n).
ᵒ (see īᵊ, ēᵊ, ōᵊ, ūᵊ) } see p. xiv., note 3.
ᵘ, ᵘ (see $\bar{e}^{\imath}$, $\bar{o}^{u}$) }
' as in able ($\bar{e}^{\imath}$b'l), eaten ($\bar{\imath}$t'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).

ʊ̄ ... c*u*rl (kʊ̄ɹl), f*u*r (fʊ̄ɹ).
ē (ēᵊ) ... th*e*re (ðēᵊɹ), p*e*ar, p*a*re (pēᵊɹ).
ē (ē$^{\imath}$) ... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (r$\bar{e}^{\imath}$n), th*ey* (ð$\bar{e}^{\imath}$).
ə̄ ... f*ir* (fəɹ), f*er*n (fəɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).

ī (īᵊ) ... cl*ea*r (klīᵊɹ), b*ie*r (bīᵊɹ).
ī ... s*ee* (s$\bar{\imath}$), rout*i*ne (ɹutī·n).
ō (ōᵊ) ... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bōᵊɹ), gl*o*ry (glōᵊ·ri).

ō (ō^{u}) ... s*o*, s*ow* (sō^{u}), s*ou*l (sō^{u}l).
ǭ ... w*a*lk (wǭk), w*a*rt (wǭɹt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).
‖ō̄ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gō̄tĕ).
‖ɒ̄ ... Fr. je*û*ne (ʒɒ̄n).
ū (ūᵊ) .. p*oo*r (pūᵊɹ), m*oo*rish (mūᵊ·riʃ).
iū, ⁱū ... p*u*re (piūᵊɹ), l*u*re (lⁱūᵊɹ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū mūnz).
iū, ⁱū ... f*ew* (fiū), l*u*te (lⁱūt).
‖ū, ṻ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grṻn), Fr. j*us* (ʒṻ).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).

ă̈ ... *a*ccept (ă̈kse·pt), mani*a*c (mē$^{\imath}$·niă̈k).

ă̆ ... dat*u*m (dē$^{\imath}$·tă̆m).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mō^{u}·mĕnt), se·v*e*ral (sevĕrăl).
ĕ̈ ... separ*a*te (*adj.*) (se·pă̈rĕ̈t).
ė̆ ... add*e*d (æ·ḍė̆d), *e*ntail (ėntē$^{\imath}$l).

ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ̈ ... r*e*main (rĭ̈mē$^{\imath}$·n), b*e*lieve (bĭ̈lī·v).
ŏ ... the*o*ry (þī·ŏri).

ŏ̈ ... vi*o*let (vəi·ŏ̈lĕt), par*o*dy (pæ·ɹŏ̈di).
ŏ̆ ... *au*thority (ŏ̆þɒ·rĭti).
ŏ̈̆ ... *o*nnect (kŏ̈̆ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măzŏ̈̆n).

iŭ, ⁱŭ verd*u*re (vəɹ·dĭŭɹ), meas*u*re (me·ʒⁱŭɹ).
ŭ̈ ... alt*o*gether (ǫltŭ̈ge·ðəɹ).
iŭ̈ ... circ*u*lar (səɹ·kiŭ̈lăɹ).

* *ɒ̈* the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in the Etymol.) = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* **1300**)..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in the Etymol.] = adaptation of.
adv., adv..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol...... = in Astrology.
attrib...... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* **1300**) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem...... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb...... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst...... = in Crystallography.
(D.)..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymology] = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign...... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ....., = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her...... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp...... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind...... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.)..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrel (quoted from).
L..... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med. L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil...... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.)..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N.O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N.T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism...... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs..... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl..... = Old Slavonic.
O.T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren...... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.*..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref...... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres...... = present.
Prim. sign...... = Primary signification.
priv..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.)..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.*..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing...... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec...... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... = in Theology.
tr..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf...... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog...... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str. ..... = verb strong.
v. w. irr...... = verb weak irregular.
vbl. sb...... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS..... = West Saxon.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.
In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c., 1100 to 1200.
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. ix.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON A HISTORICAL BASIS.

A (ēⁱ), the first letter of the Roman Alphabet, and of its various subsequent modifications (as were its prototypes Alpha of the Greek, and Aleph of the Phœnician and old Hebrew); representing originally in English, as in Latin, the 'low-back-wide' vowel, formed with the widest opening of jaws, pharynx, and lips. The plural has been written *aes*, A's, *As*.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 481 And by þat cry men knaw þan Whether it be man or weman, For when it es born it cryes swa. If it be man it says a! a! That þe first letter is of þe nam Of our forme-fader Adam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 161 On which was first i-write a crowned A, And after, Amor vincit omnia. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 57 I know not an *a* [A] from the wynd-mylne, ne a *b* [B] from a bole-foot. 1678 BUTLER *Hudib.* III. i. 1006 And loue your Loues with *A*'s and *B*'s. 1765 TUCKER *Light of Nat.* II. 89 Tully tells us, a hog has been known to make a perfect letter A with his snout upon the ground; but nobody ever saw, or thought it possible to see, the whole poem of Ennius scratched out in that manner: and I believe he might have added safely, that no man ever saw a single A written by a hog, without a multitude of other irregular scratches round about it. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *The Epic* 50 Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes, Deep-chested music.

Forms of A, and *Sounds* historically represented by it: see INTRODUCTION. The sounds now represented by A are thus symbolized in this work:—

(1) ēⁱ in *n*a*m*e,	nēⁱm.	(4) ā in *f*a*th*er,	fā·ðəɪ.
(2) ē „ b*a*re,	bēəɪ.	(5) ǭ „ w*a*ter,	wǭ·təɪ.
(3) æ „ m*a*n,	mæn.	(6) ǫ „ w*a*nt,	wǫnt.

The vowel in ch*a*nt, p*a*st, varies with different speakers from 3 to 4, with various intermediate sounds, and is here, with intentional ambiguity, indicated by

(7) ɑ as tʃɑnt, pɑst (without determining the quantity or quality).

In unaccented syllables these vowels are modified, and obscured; thus:—

(8) ė (i)	in vill*a*ge, marri*a*ge,	vi·lėdʒ, mæ·ridʒ.
(9) $e^{ɪ}$ (*e*)	„ sep*a*rate, *v.*	se·părᵉɪt (-ēt, -ɛt).
(10) ĕ (*ĕ*)	„ sep*a*rate, *adj.*	se·părĕt (-ĕt).
(11) æ̆	„ *a*ntarctic,	æ̆ntā·ɪktik.
(12) ă	„ l*u*nar, *a*mœba,	lū·năɪ, ămī·bă.
(13) ǫ̆	„ *au*thority,	ǫ̆þǫ·rĭti.

1 and 2 are also commonly represented by the digraphs *ai, ay*, as in p*ai*n, p*ay*, p*ai*r (pēⁱn, pēⁱ, pēəɪ); and 5 by *au, aw*, as in *l*a*ud*, *l*a*w* (lǭd, lǭ). *Ai, ay* rarely represent a diphthong (ai), as in *ay*, Is*ai*ah (ai, əizaiᵉă, also əi, əizēⁱ·ă); *au* is a diphthong (au) only in foreign words.

Except in syllabic, or strictly rhetorical utterance, 10, 11, 12 are practically = ə (*e* in wat*e*r, wǭ·təɪ); and 13 = ŏ (as in c*o*llect, kŏleˑkt), sinking colloquially to ə (ǫ̆þǫ·rĭti, ŏþǫ·rĭti, əþǫ·rĭti), to which also 9 (but not 8) falls in careless speech. In rapid utterance this ə may become a mere voice glide (ʾ), or entirely disappear, as sep*a*rate *adj.* se·părĕt, se·pərət, se·pʾrət, se·prət. These phonetic variations in actual speech are reflected in variant spellings like mack*a*rel, mack*e*rel, mackrel; ab*a*net, abnet; car*a*vel, carvel; Cath*a*rine, Cath*e*rine, Cathrine; depend*a*nt, depend*e*nt; and common 'mistakes' in spelling, such as sep*e*rate.

II. The letters of the alphabet, or some of them, are also used to indicate serial order and distinguish things in a series, as the notes of the musical scale, the 'quires' or sheets of a book, classes of ships, propositions in logic, quantities in algebra, points, and hence lines and figures in geometry. As the order is in some cases fixed, *A* or *a* has some specialized uses:

1. In *Music*: The 6th note of the diatonic scale of C major, or the first note of the relative minor scale of C, corresponding to *la* in the Tonic Sol-fa notation. Also, the scale of a composition with A as its key-note; as 'a symphony in A.'

1609 DOULAND Ornithoparcus *Micrologus* 22 In the first part set *A* Base, in the third *D sol re*, in the fifth *A lamire*. 1806 CALLCOTT *Gramm. of Music* The notes of Music are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. When the Melody, or Tune, exceeds these seven, the same series of letters must be repeated. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 192 The beautiful and passionate Sonata in A which was inspired by and dedicated to his [Beethoven's] friend Madame Ertmann.

2. In *Nautical language*: see A 1 below.

3. In *Logic*: a universal affirmative.

1866 MANSEL (in Bowen *Logic* 201) *A* is declared by Aristotle to be the most difficult proposition to establish, and the easiest to overthrow.

4. In *Abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, Law*, etc. A means *any one* thing or person, B another, C a third, etc.; as, A becomes surety to B for C; C fails in his engagements, on which B, etc.

1870 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 49 Every conceivable thing is either *A* or *not-A*. Of course *A* and *not-A*, taken together, include the universe.

5. In *Algebra*: *a, b, c*, and other *early* letters of the alphabet are used to express known quantities, as *x, y, z* are to express the unknown.

III. *Abbreviations.* A., a., *a.*, stands for

1. *anno*, in the year, as A.D. *anno domini*, in the year of our Lord; A.M. *anno mundi*, in the year of the world; A.U.C. *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the city (Rome) having been founded. 2. *ante*, as 'a.m.' *ante meridiem*, before noon; a. 1600 or *a* 1600, before 1600. 3. *adjective*; *active* (verb). 4. *artium*, as A.B. *artium baccalaureus*; A.M. *artium magister*; which in England are now written B.A., M.A., Bachelor, and Master, of Arts. 5. *alto*. 6. *accepted* (of bills). 7. *Associate*, as A.L.S. Associate of the Linnæan Society. 8. R.A. Royal Artillery, Royal Academy or Academician; F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and many similar titles. 9. A.B. able-bodied seaman. 10. *a* or *aa* in Med. ANA, q.v.

IV. *Phrases*, **1. A per se**; the letter A when standing by itself, especially when making a word.

The word *a* was formerly spelt 'a-per-se, *a*,' that is, '*a* by itself makes the word *a*,' whence also the letter itself was sometimes called *A-per-se-A*. So also *I per se, O per se, &-per-se* (*and-per-se, an-per-se, ampersee*).

Hence **b.** *fig.* (also formerly **Apersie, Apersey, A per C**) the first, chief, most excellent, most distinguished, or unique person or thing; one who is *facile princeps*, or in modern phrase, *A* 1.

1475 HENRYSON *Test. of Cresseide* 78 (Speght's Chaucer) The floure and A per se of Troie and Grece. *a* 1500 *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38 f. 51 Thow schalt be an apersey, my sone, In mylys ij, or thre. 1501 DUNBAR *Poems, Supplt.* (1865) 277 London, thowe arte of townes A per se. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i If they make them A per se Aes that none are like to them. 1578 *Gude and Godlie Ballates* 128 Christ Jesus is ane A per C, And peirlesse Prince of all mercy. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III. iii Who that is the a-per-se of all, the very cream of all.

2. A 1. Applied in Lloyd's Register to ships in first-class condition, as to hull and stores alike. 'The character A denotes New ships, or Ships Renewed or Restored. The Stores of Vessels are designated by the figures 1 and 2; 1 signifying that the Vessel is well and sufficiently found.'—*Key to the Register.* Added to the names of ships, as 'the fast-sailing ship "Sea-breeze," A 1 at Lloyd's,' or used attributively, 'the splendid A 1 clipper-built ship "Miranda."'

Hence, *fig.* (familiar and savouring of commercial phraseology), *A* 1, or in U.S. *A No.* 1, is used adjectively for 'prime, first-class.'

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* 341 (1847) 'He must be a first-rater,' said Sam. 'A 1,' replied Mr. Roker. 1851 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. 313 An A number one cook, and no mistake. 1861 COL. G. WOLSELEY (*Reynolds' Newsp.* Nov. 24) The Chinese police are certainly A 1 at such work.

† **A,** *adj.*1 definite numeral. *Obs.* or *dial.* Apocopate form of *an, ane*, used only before a consonant. [OE. *án*, one, of which the *n* began to disappear before a cons. about 1150. In the definite numeral sense, *án* and *á*, following the ordinary course of OE. long *á*, became in the south bef. 1300, *on* (*oon, one*), *o* (*oo*); and eventually *o* became obs., leaving *one* as the form in all positions; while *an* and *a*, pronounced lightly and indistinctly, became the 'indefinite article.' See next word. But in the north *an* (or *ane*) and *a* were written in both senses, the stress or emphasis alone distinguishing the numeral from the article.] See AN(E, O *a.*, and ONE.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of á man, þe was of his wit. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5955 An eighe he had in his vys, And a foot, and no moo Iwys. *c* 1350 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 32 Some ere of a tre and some er of anoþer. 1483 CAXTON, *Geoffroi de la Tour*, lf. iiii b, They satte att dyner in a hall and the quene in another

A in the various forms *a, ae, eae, eea, yea, yà*, is still the regular form of the numeral *one* when used adjectively, in the northern dialects, the absolute form being *an, ane, ean, yen, yàn*, etc.

A (toneless ă, ə; emph. ēⁱ), *adj.*2, called 'indefinite article.' Before a vowel-sound **an** (ăn, emph. æn). [A weakening of OE. *án*, 'one,' already by 1150 reduced before a cons. to *a*. About the same time the numeral began to be used in a weakened sense (usually unexpressed in OE. as *he wæs gód man*, 'he was a good man'; cf. Chron. 1137 'he wæs god munec & god man,' and 1140 'he wæs *an* yuel man'); becoming in this sense proclitic and toneless, *ăn, ă*, while as a numeral it remained long, *ān, ā*, and passed regularly during the next cent. into *ōn, ō*; see the prec. word. Though *an* began to sink to *a* in midl. dial. by 1150, it often remained bef. a cons. to 1300; bef. sounded *h*, *an* was retained after 1600, and somet. after 1700, as *an house, an heifer, an hermitage*. The present rule is to use *an* bef. a vowel-sound (incl. *h* mute, as *an hour*); *a* bef. a consonant-sound (including *h* sounded, and *eu-, u-* with sound of *yū-*, as *a host, a one, a eunuch, a unit*). But in *unaccented* syllables, many, perhaps most, writers still retain *an* bef. sounded *h*, some even bef. *eu, u*, as *an historian, an euphonic vowel, an united appeal*, though this is all but obsolete in speech, and in writing *a* becomes increasingly common in this position. *A, an* has been indeclinable in midl. and north. dial. since 1150, but vestiges of the OE. declension (as nom. f. *ane*, gen. m. *anes*, gen. & dat. f. *are*, acc. m. *anne*) remained much later in southern. In north. *an* was frequently written *ane* (with *e* mute), the use of *a* and *an* (*e* being as elsewhere; but about 1475 Scottish writers began to use *ane* in all positions, a practice which prevailed till the disuse of literary Scotch after 1600. Quotations illustrating the history of the forms:—

c 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 1125 Se man ðe hafde an pund he ne mihte cysten ænne peni at anne market. *c* 1150

ibid. anno 1137, Wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare, sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 221 God þa ȝeworhte aenne man of lâme. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 ȝif hie was riche wimman, a lomb. 1205 LAYAMON I. 3 A [*masc.*] Frenchis clerc, Wace wes ihoten, þa luuede he a [*fem.*] maide, þeo was Lauine mawe. 1483 CAXTON *Geoffroi de la Tour* E 4 A baronnesse, ryght a hyghe and noble lady of lygnage. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tyndale* Wks. 1557 447/2 We haue two articles in english, *a* & *the*: *a* or *an* (for bothe is one article, the tone before a consonant the tother before a vowell) is commen to euery thinge almost. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 47 But Solomon built him an house [1881 *Revised* a house]. *Ibid.* vii. 27 An eunuch of great authority [*Revised* a eunuch]. 1732 POPE *Essay Man* iv. 78 Nor in an hermitage set Dr. Clarke. 1763 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. 1816 XII. 306 An yearly pension. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 219 An eulogium on his talents. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sac. & Leg. Art* 206 A eulogium of Mary Magdalene. 1857 LEVER *Tom Burke* xxxix. 387 A eulogium on their conduct. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 25/2 In November [1835] the great seal was put to a charter creating a University of London. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 149 All wild to found an University For maidens.

About the 15th cent. *a* or *an* was commonly written in comb. with the following sb. as *aman, anoke, anele.* When they were separated, much uncertainty prevailed as to the division; thus we find *a nend, a noke, a nadder, an adder, an est.* In some words a mistaken division has passed into usage: see ADDER, NEWT.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 515 And ryȝt with þat worde he made a nend.]

A is strictly *adjective* and can only be used with a substantive following. Meanings:—

1. One, some, any: the oneness, or indefiniteness, being implied rather than asserted. It is especially used in first introducing an object to notice, which object, after being introduced by *a*, is kept in view by *the*; as 'I plucked *a* flower; this is *the* flower.' Used before a noun singular, and its attributes.

a. Ordinarily before the name of an individual object or notion, or of a substance, quality or state *individualized*, and before a collective noun, as *a tree, a wish, an ice, a beauty, a new ink, a greater strength, a second youth, a legion, a hundred, a pair.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Vre drihten wes iled to sleȝe al swa me dede a scep. 1297 R. GLOUC. 78 He hadde a gret ost in a lutel stonde. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 59 A celestial brightness—a more ethereal beauty. *Mod.* An ink that will retain its fluidity; a permanent black. Is it a red wheat? What kind of a wine is this? To walk out in a pouring rain. There was a something—of that we may be sure. Oh, a mere nothing.

b. Also before proper names, used connotatively, with reference to the qualities of the individual; or figuratively as the type of a class.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. i. 223 A Daniel come to iudgement, yea a Daniel! 1665-9 BOYLE *Occ. Refl.* IV. xii. 245 (1675) Our own History affords us a Henry the Fifth. 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 53 Cannot ye praise a philosopher unless ye say he is an Aristotle. *c* 1830 *A Fable* (in *4th Irish Schbk.* 50) He whom his party deems a hero, His foes a Judas or a Nero. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. 46 Shall I weep if a Poland fall? shall I shriek if a Hungary fail?

c. *A* follows the adj. in *many a, such a, what a!* and the obs. or dial. *each a, which a*; it follows any adj. preceded by *how, so, as, too,* as *how large a sum*; and in earlier Eng. the genit. phrases *what manner, no manner, whatkins, nakins, what sort,* etc., as *what manner a man* = cujusmodi homo? (See these words.)

In none of these was the *a* found in Old English.

Many a is not to be confused with the approximative *a many* (see 2). *Such a* was earlier (2-3) *a such. Each a* and *which a* survive in the north, as *ilk a, whilk a. What manner a,* and its likes soon became corrupted to *what manner of.* See A *prep.*[2] = of.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 12 Ah, what a shame! ah, what a fault were this! 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 140 And haue (in vaine) said many A prayer vpon her graue. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iv. 1 Ho, such a one! [*Later reprints,* such *an* one.] — *James* iii. 5 Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth [1881 *Revised* Behold, how much wood is kindled by how small a fire.] *Mod.* Too high a price for so small an advantage. As fine a child as you will see.

d. With nouns of multitude, after which the gen. sign, or prep. *of,* has been omitted, *a* comes apparently before pl. nouns. Compare *a score of men, a dozen* (*of*) *men, hundreds of men, a hundred men, a thousand miles*; and the obs. *a certain of men* or *a certain men,* now *certain men.* (See under these words.)

c 1225 *Sawles Warde* 251 þah ich hefde a þusent tungen of stele. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxx. 101 A certayne of varlettes and boyes, who ran away. xiv. 13 A certayne noble knightis.. she kept. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 2 It was upon this fashion bequeathed me by will, but poore a thousand crownes. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 32 Belisarius commanded Bessas with a 1000. selected men to charge them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 11. 290 He had to retreat more than a dozen times.

2. *A* with numeral adjectives removes their definiteness, or expresses an approximate estimate: *some, a matter of, about*; as *a sixty fathom, a six years, a two hundred spears*; so also *a many men, a few retainers,* the latter already in OE. *áne fcawa* (*áne* plural = some). An exceedingly common use of *a* in 14-16th c. Now obs. except in *a few, a great many, a good many* (*a many, a good few, a small few,* dialectal). See also under these words.

c 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* (1698) 5 Ane feawa worda. 1297 R. GLOUC. 18 þe kyng with a fewe men hymself flew. 1366 MAUNDEV. 57 That See is wel a 6 myle of largenesse in bredth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squyres T.* 275 And up they risen, a ten other a twelve. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxxvii. 50 A ii hundred speres. xxxviii. 51, A xx. M. Almaynes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 7 Stepe them a fiue or sixe dayes in vineger. 1595 DRAKE *Voyage* (Hakl. Soc.) 5 He had a three hundred men more in his squadron. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 121 And a many merry men with him. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 28 An eight days after these sayings. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* II *Introd.* Have also overcome a many evils. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 221 They have not shed a many tears. *c* 1860 H. BONAR *Hymn* A few more struggles here, A few more partings o'er, A few more toils, a few more tears, And we shall weep no more. *Mod.* A great many acquaintances, a good many well-wishers, a few tried friends.

3. In a more definite sense: One, a certain, a particular; the same. Now only used in a few phrases like *once on a day*; *two at a time*; *two, three, all of a sort, a size, a price, an age.*

c 1220 *St. Katherine* (Abb. Cl.) 1 Constantin & Maxence weren on a time.. hehest in Rome. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cx. 132 In his dayes, ther was at a tyme, a great tournayeng before Cambray. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 45 The killing of a man or the takyng of his money... were both a matter. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 695/1 (1596) Whether the christians yeeld to them, or yeeld not, all is a matter. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 244 He and his Phisitions Are of a minde. 1602 — *Haml.* v. ii. 277 These Foyles haue all a length. 1694 BP. TENISON in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 344 Six little pieces of coin (all of a sort) found in an urn by a ploughman. 1701 SWIFT Wks. (1755) II. I. 25 The power of these princes.. was much of a size with that of the kings in Sparta. *Mod. Provb.* Fowls of a feather flock together.

4. 'Denoting the proportion of one thing to another.' J.; chiefly of rate or price: *in each, to* or *for each*; as a hundred *a* year, twenty pounds *a* man, thirty shillings *a* head, sixpence *an* ounce, a penny *a* line. This was originally the preposition *a*, OE. *an, on,* defining time, as in twice *a* day; whence by slight extension, a penny *a* day (*par* jour, *per* diem). Then, being formally identified with the indef. art., *a, an* was extended analogically from time, to space, measure, weight, number, as a penny *a* mile, sixpence *a* pound (*la* livre), tenpence *a* hundred, so much *a* head. See A *prep.*[1] 8 b.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 4 Seofen siðum on dæȝ. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Enes o dai. *Ibid.* 109 Anes á dái. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 2 A peny for the day. 1526 TINDALE *ib.* A peny a daye. 1584 W. E(LDERTON) *A new Yorkshire song* [Yorke, Yorke, for my Monie, etc.] *Yorksh. Anth.* (1851) 2 And they shot for twentie poundes a bowe. 1725 DE FOE *Voyage round the World* (1840) 50 His men to whom I gave four pieces of eight a man. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ecl.* 3 Wks. II. 82 To be popt at like pigeons for sixpence a day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 305 Three hundred and eighty thousand pounds a year.

A, also **a'** (ə), *adj.*[3] [from ALL; *l* lost as in *alms, talk. A* occurs rarely and doubtfully in ME. north. or n. midl.; *a'* is the current spelling in modern literary Scotch.] = ALL.

1280 *Havelok* 610 He sal hauen in his hand A denemark and england. 1795 BURNS III. 234 For a' that, an' a' that, His ribbond, star, an' a' that, The man o' independent mind He looks an' laughs at a' that.

†**A** (ă), *pron. Obs.* or *dial.* [for HA = HE, HEO, HI, *he, she, (it), they,* when stressless; chiefly in southern and western writers. *A* for *he* (*ha* in the *Ayenbit*) is common from 3 to 5; in the dramatists of 6, 7, it is frequent in representations of familiar speech. *A* for *ha, heo,* = *she, they,* is rarer and somewhat doubtful in Layamon, but common in Trevisa; not found after 1450. Owing to the persistence of grammatical gender in the south, Trevisa also uses *a* = *he* of inanimate objects, and so apparently = *it,* which takes its place when rationality and sex are substituted for gender in the concord of the pronouns. The s.w. dialects still apply *he* to inanimate objects. See further under HE.]

1. He.

1250 LAYAMON (*later text*) I. 59 þat a lond a verde sechinge ware he mihte wonie. [1205 he ferde sechinde.] *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 3 Ac a deythe and he not [i.e. wots not] wanne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (*Norm. Inv.* in Morris *Specim.* 341) Kyng Edward hadde byhote duc William þat a scholde be kyng after hym if he dyede wyboute chyldern. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 370 He went ouer to þe hulle syde, And þere a fonde a wommane byde. 1553 SIR T. GRESHAM (in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxix. 472/2) For that the retailer doth sell.. a doth not only take away the living of the Merchant. 1584 PEELE *Arraign. Paris* II. i. 22 Tut, Mars hath horns to butt withal, although no bull 'a shows, 'A never needs to mask in nets, 'a fears no jealous foes. 1604 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iii. 74 Now might I doe it, but now a is a praying, And now Ile doo't, and so a goes to heauen. 1610 *Histriomastix* i. 157 A speaks to you players: I am the poet.

2. She.

1205 LAYAMON III. 127 Ne beo ich nauere bliðe, þa wile a [the queen] beoð aliue. *c* 1220 *St. Katherine* (Abb. Cl.) 136 þus hwil a wiste hire & þohte ai to witen hire meiden in meidenhad. 1387 TREVISA *MS. Cott. Vesp.* D. vii. 29 b, He ran home to uore & prayede hys wyf þat hue wolde helpe for to saue hym,.. bote a dude þe contrary.

3. It (for he).

1387 TREVISA (in Morris *Specim.* 334) Yn þis ylond groweþ a ston þat hatte gagates; ȝef me axeþ hys feyrnesse—a ys blak as gemmes buþ.. a brenneþ yn water & quencheþ in oyle .. ȝif a ys yfroted & yhat, a holdeþ what hym neyȝheþ; ȝef me axeþ hys goodnes, hyt heeleþ þe dropesy & hyt be y-drongke, etc. *c* 1500 *Spirit. Rem.* (in *Nugæ Poeticæ* 67) Cordys contrycio ys the too [=second] A wasshyth the woundes as doth a welle.

4. They.

1205 LAYAMON I. 149 Ouer se a icomen; hauene sone a nomen. [1250 Ouer see hii comen, and hauene hi nomen.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (*Descr. Brit.* in Morris *Specim.* 340) þe kinges of Engelond woneþ alwey fer fram þat contray, for a buþ more yturnd to þe souþ contray; & ȝef a goþ to þe norþ contray, a goþ wiþ gret help & strengthe.

¶ *A* still retains all these meanings, and especially that of *he,* in southern and western dialects, where it appears as (ă, ə, əɪ). See Elworthy *Gramm. of West Somerset Dial.* 33, and Halliwell.

AKERMAN *Wiltshire Tales* One night a was coming whoame vrom market, and vell off 's hos into the rood, a was zo drunk. 1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* But Parson a comes an' a goos, an' a says it eäsy an' freeä. *Ibid.* Doctors, they knaws nowt, for a says what 's nawways true: Naw soort o' koind o' use to saäy the things that a do.

In mod. north. dialects *a,* also *aa, ah, aw* (ā, ɔ̄) = I, being the first half of the diphthong (ai, ɔi).

1864 T. CLARKE *Jonny Shippard* (Westm. dial.) Let ma git theear, an a 's mebbie preeave a bit aaldther ner tha tak ma ta be

†**A,** *v.* for ha, ha', a worn-down form of HAVE (cf. French *a* from *habet*) when unaccented or obscure in compound verbal forms, or where the independent meaning is sunk in a phrase, as *might a been, would a said, should a thought, a done!* = have done, *a mind!* = have a mind. Exceedingly frequent in 13-17th c.; in later times chiefly in representations of colloquial or familiar speech, in which it is still often said, though not written, except in specimens of local dialects, where also, under literary influence, it is generally spelt *ha, ha',* although no *h* is pronounced.

1350 *Will. Palerne* 1177 A mynde on me lord, for þi moder love help me. 1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 86 The Iewes wolde a stoned him. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards,* I knowlech to a felid & seid þus. 1468 *Cov. Myst.* 38 (1841) Ha don; and answere me as tyght. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 13, & might a made you as euil as he. 1543 *Supp. to Hardyng* 105 Richard might.. a saved hymself, if he would a fled awaie. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 28 The byshoppe shulde a come agayne to Powlles, & a preched agayne. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 84 I might a had Husbands afore now, tho' I spake not of it. 1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* I done my duty by un, as I 'a done by the lond. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 149 We would a-had 'hurrahs' and a tar-barrel, Miss Loveday, ma'am.

†**A,** *adv. Obs.,* also aa, o, oo. [OE. *á, áwa,* cognate with ON. *ǽ,* OHG. *eo, io,* Goth. *aiw,* cf. *aiws* an age, L. *aevum,* Gr. *αἰών* and adv. *αἰεί.* This word became obs. in 13th c., being replaced by the cognate Norse word *a3, ai, ei, ay, aye,* still used. See AYE, and O.] Ever, aye, always.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 915 Gæð á wyrd swá hió sceal. *Ibid.* 1914 Þæt þin [dóm] lyfað · áwa tó aldre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 183 Te engles .a. biholdeþ þé. 1205 LAYAMON II. 54 And a [1250 euere] to ure liue · witen ure leoden. *c* 1220 *St. Kath.* 279 þat ha schulen lasten a. 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 36 World a buten ende. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þer is a feht & mot beon aa nede.

A (ă), *prep.*[1], also o. [A worn-down proclitic form of OE. preposition *an, on.* In compounds and common phrases this became *a* even in OE., as *a-bútan, a timan.* The separate *an* was labialized to *on,* which form also (in West Saxon) absorbed the prep. *in,* and so had the meanings *on, in*; *unto, into, to.* In 11th c., *on* began to be reduced before consonants to *o,* which from its tonelessness soon sank to *a* (ă). Before a vowel *an* was occasionally used; when emphatic *on* remained. The separate *a* is now rarely used, being replaced by the full *on, in,* or the various prepositions which represent them in modern idiom; except in a few verbal constructions, as *to go a begging, to set a going*; and in temporal distributive phrases, as *twice a day, once a year,* where it has been confused with the 'indefinite article.' See A *adj.*[2] 4. But the preposition *a* really remains in a large number of combinations, where present spelling treats it as a prefix to the governed word, and the whole as a compound adverb, as *abed, afoot, aback, around, atop, afloat, asleep, alive.* As these combinations are now viewed as individual words, they will be found in their alphabetical places. The separate uses of *a,* treated here, are very numerous, but all included in those of OE. *on.*]

1. Superposition: on; as *a the ground, a water and a land, a the book, a the rood, a bed, a bench, a shipboard, a wheels, a foot, a horseback.* Obs. except in a few combinations, *abed, aboard, ashore, afield, afoot,* etc.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Lamb. Hom.* 173 Wise men.. a boken

hit writen, þer [me] mei hit reden. **1205** LAYAMON III. 7 þa folc .. þat þer eoden a uoten [**1250** afote]. **1230** *Ancren Riwle* 430 Ase ofte ase 3e readeð out [=aught] o þisse boc. *c* **1420** LYDGATE *Stor. Thebes* 1561 (Skeat) But he, allas! was mad light a foote. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xvii. 18 They are all a horsbacke. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 42 He .. will stand a tip-toe. **1611** CHAPMAN *May-Day* (*Plays* 1873) II. 328 Let her meditate a my late motion. **1616** PURCHAS *Pilg., Desc. Ind.* (1864) 157 He almost first starued a ship-boord. **1645** HOWELL *Engl. Tears* 173/1 All my neighbour Countreys were a fire. **1861** *All Y. Round* V. 13 And made him trot, barefooted, on before Himself, who rode a horse-back.

2. Motion: on, upon, on to; as *a the ground, a the folk, a the stead, a field, a bed.* Obs. exc. as in prec. as *go a-shore.*

1205 LAYAMON I. 97 Moni eotend ic leide dead 'a þene grund. *c* **1305** *E. E. Poems, St. Katherine* 92 [Thou] þus fole maistres of clergie: bringest and settest a benche. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxlvii. 176 The quene was brought a bedde of a fayre lady named Margarete.

3. Juxtaposition: on, at; chiefly in the phrases *a right* (or *left*) *half, a this* (or *that*) *side, a God's half* = on God's side or behalf; and *a-to-side* = a t' o side, on (the) one side, aside. Obs. exc. in comb.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 141 And þer stod a richt halue and a leeft: alse an castel wal. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumbras* 1680 A þes half Mantrible þe grete Citee: ys þe brigge y-set. **1449** PECOCK *Repressor* 336 In the daies of Princis A this side the Emperour Constantyn. **1477** EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 1 To sette a parte alle ingratitude. **1483** CAXTON *Geoffroi de la Tour* E.v, And bothe .. wente and leyd them self abothe his sydes. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xi. 950 Those vessels which lay atone side upon the land. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 67 I thought he gave you something, because he called you a to-side.

†**4.** Position or situation: in; as *a thy hand, a the world, a the folk, a the shroud, a water, a blood, a Rome.* Obs.

c **1000** *Blickl. Hom.* 89 On bendum & o wope. *c* **1066** *O.E. Chron.* (Cott. MS.) an. 1011 Man nolde him átiman gafol beodon. **1205** LAYAMON I. 49 A þon heðene lawen [**1250** In þan heþene lawe]. *a* **1300** *Judas*, in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 144 Al it lavede a blode. **1401** *Pol. Poems* II. 43 Li3tly a lewid man maye leyen hem a water. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. ccxxxii. 721 So the bysshoppe returned and came into Almaygne, and founde the kyng a Conualence. **1608** TOURNEUR *Revenge. Tragœdie* v. i. 129 That's enow a' conscience! **1660** HARRINGTON *Prerog. of Pop. Sov.* (1700) II. v. 362 Which is enough, a conscience!

5. General direction or position: in the direction of, towards; as, *a back, a fore, a far, a head, a side.* Still used in comb. *aback*, etc.

c **1420** LYDGATE *Stor. Thebes* 1170 (Skeat *Spec. Eng. Lit.*) And the remnaunt amased drogh a bak.

6. Partition: in, into; as *a two, a three, a twelve, a pieces.* Obs. except in comb. *asunder, apart.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 141 And þa fouwer weren ideled a twelue. *c* **1280** *E. E. Poems, Fall & Passion* 14 Hir þo3t hir hert wol a two. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De Pr. R.* III. xii. The vertu sensible þat meueþ is departid a thre [ed. **1535** on thre, **1582** in three]. **1509** FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 55 An other sawed a two. **1535** COVERDALE *Acts* i. 18, & brast a sunder in the myddes. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 80 Being torne a pieces. **1623** BINGHAM *Hist. Xenophon* 75 Their legs and sides crushed, and broken a peeces.

†**7.** Position in a series: at, in; as *a first, a last, a the(n) end.* Obs.

1205 LAYAMON III. 106 ⁊ he com a þan ende. **1230** *Ancr. R.* 46 A last schal siggen, hwo se con: *Oremus.*

8. Time: in, on, by; as *a day, a night, an eve, a morrow, a Monday, a doom's day.* Occ. prefixed to OE. adverbial genitives *dæ3es* and *nihtes*, giving *a nights, now-a-days.* Obs. exc. in a few archaic phrases.

c **1000** *Ags. Gospels* Mark iv. 27, & sawe & arise daeges & nihtes [*Lindisf.* & slepeð & arisað on næht and on daeg. *Hatton*, & sawe & arise daiges & nihtes]. *Ibid.* Luke xxi. 37 He was on dæg on þam temple lærende. & on niht he eode & wunode on þam munte. **1205** LAYAMON II. 401 3if mon mihte mid crafte a dæi oðer a nihte [**1250** Bi daie oþer bi nihte]. *a* **1200** *Cotton Hom.* 239 A domes deie. **1362** LANGLAND *P. Pl.* A i. 99 And not to faste a Friday. *c* **1430** *Syr Generides* 1797 Sith yesterday a eve, This sekenes first did him greve. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxvii. 77 He had not thanne this vsage to ryn a nyghtes, as he doeth nowe. **1575** LANEHAM *Letter* 20 (1871) A Sunday, opportunely, the weather brake vp again. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* I. ii. 193 Let me haue men about me, that are fat, Sleekeheaded men, and such as sleepe a-nights. **1669** DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 134 Monsieur de Bourdeaux used to take a mornings a broth thus made. **1688** BUNYAN *Holy War* 336 The bold villain ... lurks in the Diabolonian dens a days and haunts like a ghost honest men's houses a nights. **1721** SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* II. 557 Why did you not set out a Monday, like a true country parson?

b. Especially, with adverbs of repetition: *once, twice, many times, oft a day* (OE. *on dæ3e*), *twice a week, thrice a year.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gospels* Luke xx. 4 Seofan siþun on dæg [*Lindisf.* Seofa siðe on dæge]. *c* **1150** *Hatton Gosp.*, *ibid.* Seofen syðan on daig. *a* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu leinte mete, and enes o day. *Ibid.* 109 Hie arist anes á dâi. *c* **1305** *St. Edmund* 72 And werede here þrie a wyke, oþer tueye atte leste. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 17 Thries a 3eer [**1388** in the 3eer] shal apere al thi maal child before the Lord thi God. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 498 Ful ofte a day he swelte and seyde alas! **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 164 Seuen times a day doe I praise thee. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 174 It moves at the rate of between four and five miles an hour.

In this construction *a* is now generally explained as the 'indefinite article'; and it has, through such phrases as *a penny a day, fourteen shillings a week*, led to the use of *a* to express *rate*, or *proportion*, as in *a penny a mile, tenpence a pound.* Comp. French *deux francs par jour*, and *deux francs la livre.* See A *adj.*[2] 4.

†**9.** Manner: in, with, etc.; as *a this wise, a some wise, a gram* = in wrath, *a scorn, a blisse*; *a French, a Latin*; *a great speed, a purpose* = on purpose, *a colour* = under colour, in the pretence, *a that'n* = in that way. Cf. OE. *on pissre wisan, on Englisc*, mod. *on this wise, in English.* Obs.

1230 *Ancren Riwle* 100 þis is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle, ⁊ vre Louerd seið ase a grome & a scorn. *c* **1305** *E.E. Poems, St. Kath.* 92 For ich wole bet þat 3e hire ouercome: mid resouns a somme wise. **1387** TREVISA *Higden Polychr.* (in Morris *Specim.* 338) To construe here lessons & here þingis a Freynsch. *c* **1400** *Apol. for Lollards* 49 A color of takyng of almis. **1533** MORE *Answ. to Poysoned Boke* (Wks. 1557) 1117/2 Els may he neuer make himself so sure, and face it out a this fashion. **1590** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iii. 312 Stands here a purpose. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 265 Why dooest thou garter vp thy armes a this fashion? **1695** CONGREVE *Love for Love* III. vii. 218 (1866) [A sailor says] An' you stand astern a that'n we two will never grapple together.

†**10.** Capacity: in any one's name; esp. *a God's name.* Obs.

c **1300** *Life of Beket* 146 And wende forth a Godes name: to the holi londe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 250 Do with your child your wille, a goddes name! **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxix. 142 Let them depart whyder they woll a goddes name. *a* **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Against Dicing* (1843) 152 Daunce a God's name. **1577** VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. to Galathians* 129 Worke on a Gods blessing. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* IX. iv. 315/2 Go then, Consuls, a gods name, redeem the cittie. **1702** POPE *Chaucer's Wife of Bath* 48 Let such (a God's name) with fine wheat be fed.

11. State: in; as *a live, a sleep, a work, a jar, a thirst, a blaze, a fright, a float, a stare.* In these the word governed by *a* was originally a noun, e.g. *life, sleep, work, float* ('on the Mediterranean flote,' Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 234), but being often the verbal sb. of state or act, it has been in modern times erroneously taken as a verb, and used as a model for forming such adverbial phrases from any verb, as *a-wash, a-blaze, a-bask, a-swim, a-flaunt, a-blow, a-dance, a-run, a-stare, a-gaze, a-howl, a-tremble, a-shake, a-jump.* These are purely modern and analogical.

1205 LAYAMON I. 59 Wel wes him on liue. [**1250** Wel was him aliue.] *c* **1225** *Sawles Warde* 249 Lest sum for-truste him, ant feole o slepe. **1533** MORE *Answ. to Poysoned Boke* Wks. (1557) 1119/1 Al the while that al those holy folke were a worke therwith. **1556** *Chron. Grey Friars* 47 And [they] sette it alle a fyer, and went their wayes agayne. **1611** COTGR. *Estre au dessus du vent*, To flourish, live in prosperitie, be al a flaunt, or a hoight. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Chron.* ii. 18 Three thousand and sixe hundred ouerseers to set the people a worke. **1616** R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1843 One straight falles a sleep. **1663** SPALDING *Troubles in reign of Chas. I* (1829) 44 The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship upon heather, were all a-swim, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship. **1868** *Morning Star* 18 June, Rocks which are a-wash at low tide.

12. Process; with a verbal sb. taken passively: in process of, in course of, undergoing. Varying with *in*: 'forty and six years was this temple in building.' *arch.* or *dial.*

(In modern language the *a* is omitted and the verbal sb. treated as a participle, passive in sense; as *the house was a building, the house was building.* In still more modern speech a formal participle passive appears: *the house was being built.*)

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C iv. 51 We haue a wyndow a worchyng. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xiv. 37 Suche fortyfycacyons are in dooyng. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxx. 143 Ther they brake all [the bridge] to peaces that had been longe a makynge. **1598** STOW *Survay of London* i. 3 (1603) Whilst these things were a doing. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Peter* iii. 20 In the dayes of Noah while the Arke was a preparing. **1662** H. MORE *Ant. ag. Atheism* (1712) III. xiii. 130 The shrieks of men while they are a murthering. **1692** BENTLEY *B. L.* 211 The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making, which is compendiously exprest by the word chaos. **1727** WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) III. 296 Tomorrow, all day, papers will be a-reading.

13. Action; with a verbal sb. taken actively.

a. with *be*: engaged in. *arch.* or *dial.*

(In literary Eng. the *a* is omitted, and the verbal sb. treated as a participle agreeing with the subject, and governing its case, to *be fishing, fighting, making anything.* But most of the southern dialects, and the vulgar speech both in England and America, retain the earlier usage.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xviii. 20 They had ben a fyghtyng with theyr ennemies. *c* **1590** HORSEY *Travels* (Hakl. Soc.) 163 His enyme .. that was a preparinge to invade his countrys. **1683** tr. Erasmus *Moriae Encomium* 18 She imitates me in being always a laughing. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. (1862) 209 She is a taking of her last farewell of her Country. **1716–18** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* I. xxvii. 88 Orders... which may possibly be a month a-coming. **1769** ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VIII. 65 The tempest which had been so long a gathering was ready to break forth. **1815** LEIGH HUNT *Feast of the Poets* 11 You'd have thought 'twas the Bishops or Judges a coming. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* 296 (Routl.) 'A-dropping wages, and a-raising tommy like fun,' said Master Waghorn.

b. with verb of motion: to, into; to *go a fishing, come a wooing, fall a laughing, crying, fighting*, to *set the bells a ringing*, to *send children a begging. Arch.* or *dial.* save in a few phrases, as *to go a begging* (mostly of offices); and with *set*, as to *set the clock a going, the bells a ringing, folk a thinking*, where also *a* is often omitted.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 3 I go to fische. **1523** TINDALE *Ibid.* I goo a fysshynge. **1551** ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 43 Whither, I pray you, but a beggynge or elles a stealing. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1651) III. 4. i. 3. 667 .. he would burst out a laughing. **1692** BENTLEY *B.L.* 61 Watches must be wound up to set them a going. **1715** BURNET *Hist. own Time* II. 207 (1766) As soon as he was taken he fell a crying. **1788** TH. JEFFERSON *Writings* II. 373 (1859) We were able to set the loan a going again. *Mod.* Such positions rarely go a begging.

†**A** (ă, ə), *prep.*[2] *Obs.* [worn down from *of, f* being dropped bef. a cons., and the toneless *o* sunk into the neutral ə, which being the ordinary sound of toneless *a*, as in *a man, ămain, Americă*, was here also written *a.* It was once the ordinary representative of *of* in certain phrases, as *men a war, cloth a gold, inns a court, time a day, fustian a Napes, out a doors* (where apparently confused with *at*, cf. *in a doores*) and familiarly in many others. In mod. spelling, *of* when contracted is written *o'*, but the familiar pronunciation is still ə as in *man o'* (ə) *war.*]

1. Of.

? **1500** *Chevy Chase* (*MS. Ashmole* 48) 84 He spendyd A spere a trusti tre. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxxviii. 52 The cyty was strong, and well furnysshed of men a warr. **1532** MORE *Conf. Dr. Barnes* VIII. (Wks. 1557) 804/2, Ye shall beare no part of that flesh foorth a dores. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 76 The name of John a Gaunt. **1599** — *Much Ado* III. iv. 19 Cloth a gold and cut, and lac'd with siluer. **1599** CHAPMAN *An humerous dayes myrth* (Plays, 1873) I. 63 Theeues, Puritanes, murderers, in adoores, I say. **1631** LENTON *Leasures* char. 29 A young innes a court gentleman. **1673** J. JANEWAY *Heaven upon Earth* (1847) 286 'Tis not time-a-day for you to be sleeping or playing.

2. Especially common in the phrase *a clock* = of the clock, o'clock.

c **1450** *Wills and Inv. Bury St. Edm.* 17 At vii of the clokke. **1480** *Plumpton Corr.* 40 Uppon Munday by viii a clocke. **1593** T. FALE *Art of Dialling* A. 3. The Meridian and twelve a clock line are all one. **1598** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (1616) I. iv. 14 It's sixe a clocke: I should ha' carried two turnes, by this. **1665** BOYLE *Occ. Reft.* VI. xv. 254 (1675) To know what a Clock it was. **1713** DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* 18 *note*, Sea-Breezes commonly rise in the Morning about Nine a Clock. **1741** AMHERST *Terræ Filius* I. 3 Coming into college at ten or eleven a clock at night.

3. After *manner, kind, sort*, etc. *a*, orig. the 'indef. article,' was taken as = of. Orig. *what manner* was in the genitive relation, thus: what manner a man? *cujusmodi homo?* what manner men? *cujusmodi homines?* By being taken as = of, *a* was first extended to the plural, as 'what manner a men?' and then changed to *of*, as in the mod. 'what manner of men?' which no longer answers to *cujusmodi homines?* but to *qui modus hominum?* The dialects retain the original 'kind a' as *kinda, kinder.*

1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 18 What maner men weren thei [**1382** What weren the men] that 3e killiden in Thabor. **1611** What maner of men were they whom ye slew at Tabor?] **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxv. 96 Ther abode alyue no maner a person. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* VI. 33. 17 a, We know what maner a one that is. **1592** RD. HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Christ. Woman* G iij. What maner a ones they shoulde be, S. Peter, & S. Paule, .. teach.

†**A,** *prep.*[3] *Obs.* In phr. *a þe*, a later form of OE. *oððe* = *oð* until + *þe* that, whereby *a* came to represent OE. *oð* till.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þus ha hine hereden a þe he rad in et þan est 3ete. *Ibid.* 45 Ic ham 3eue reste ... from non on saterdei a þa cume monedeis lihting.

†**A,** *conj. Obs.* A form apparently occurring occasionally before a consonant for *an* = and, if. In some cases, if not all, the correct MS. reading may be *ā*, compendium for *an.*

1. = And.

c **1280** *Fall & Passion* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 13 Seue daies a seue ni3t .. vte of heuen hi ali3t .. an in to helle wer iþrow. *c* **1400** *Apol. for Lollards* 56 He þat lettiþ not silk 3euing, wen he is holden a may, is strenid by þe same gilt. *c* **1450** *Morte Arth.* (Roxb. Cl.) 91 Wendyth home a leue youre werryeng.

2. = *And, an'*, if.

c **1450** *Morte Arth.* (Roxb. Cl.) 91 And yit a thow woldyst nyghe me nye, Thow shalt wele wete I am not slayn.

†**A,** *inter. Obs.* or *dial.* form. of O! and AH!

1. (In northern and early southern Eng.) O! (for which *ā! eh!* (ē, ē) is still the ordinary northern form) of invocation, surprise, admiration.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 45 A! hwi wepest þou, Paul? *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Tr.* 1 A, a! that wondyrful name! A! that delittable name! — *Pr. Consc.* 481 For when it es born it cryes swa: If it be man it says 'a. a.' And if þe child a woman be, When it es born it says 'e. e.' *c* **1460** TOWNLEY *Myst.* 109 A, Gylle! what chere?

2. (In later southern Eng.) Ah! of pain, grief, aversion.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* 58 A beau frere quaþ þis oþer: strong is þi misdede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 92 A God hou hi byeþ foles and more þanne a best. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 220 He bleynte and cryed, a! As that he stongen were vnto the herte. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 30 A ȝe vniust prestis, þorow ȝour bidding þe prest of God stintiþ þe office of blessing. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* (1868) 28 A Veray God! I am wel dyscomforted.

3. Prefixed to proper names as a war-cry, as *A Warwick!* Modern writers treat it as the 'indefinite article.'

c 1450 *Merlin* (1866) II. 287 Than thei cried a Clarance with a lowde voyse. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxvii. The Border slogan rent the sky: A Home! a Gordon! was the cry.

4. Appended to lines 'in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.' J. Not originally burlesque, but probably originating in the necessary retention of the ME. final *-e* where wanted for measure, the origin of which being forgotten, it was treated as an addition of *ă*. Thus ME. *sonne—yronne*, would be treated as *sun a!—run a!*

1567 *Triall of Treasure* (1850) 33 Wherein I doe delight, a; ... To liue still in such plighte, a. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 133 And merrily hent the Stile-a .. Your sad tyres in a Mile-a.

Hence prob. the modern ballad and lyrical *O!* (which is not burlesque) as in 'My Nannie, O.'

† **A, a-** (ă, ə) *particle*, prefixed to the pa. pple. and occasionally to other parts of the verb, = earlier *ȝe-* [Ger. *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*, together, altogether, completely], which in OE. was sparingly used as a prefix to the pple. (more commonly making a compound verb), but in 2–4 became, as *ȝe-*, *y-*, *i-*, the regular sign of the pa. pple. in the south, as *y-come*, *i-don*, *i-sen*, *y-ben*, *i-ben*, *i-be*, etc. The toneless *ĭ-* afterwards sank into *ă-* (ə), as it is still pronounced in the south-western dialects, and was frequently written *a* distinct, or *a-* joined, in 14–16th c. As many verbs had also a derivative form in *a-* in OE. (as *wake awake*, *rise arise*), and many others were formed after them in ME., it is not always easy to say whether a pa. pple. in *a-* is to be referred to the simple verb, or to a derivative verb in *a-*, of which no other part is known. So in mod. G. *ge-standen* may be pa. pple. of *stehen*, or of *ge-stehen*. See I-, Y-.

c 1270 *Owl & Night.* 1602, Ah thu me havest sore i-gramed That min heorte is wel neh a-lamed. *c* 1400 *Tundale's Vis.* 700 Then seyd Tundale ablissyd be thou. 1458 *Domest. Arch.* (Abingdon MS.) III. 42 Chees & chekenes clerelych a dyght. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 70 The Highways have a been un-occupied heretofore. 1859 W. BARNES *Hwomely Rhymes* (Dorset dial.) 61 An' we have all a-left the spot, To teäke, a-scatter'd, each his lot.

A-, *prefix*, from various sources.

1. OE. *a-*, originally *ar-* (rarely preserved, as in *ar-ǽfnan*), OHG. *ar-*, *ir- ur-* (mod. G. *er-*), Goth. *us- ur-*, implying motion onward or away from a position, hence *away*, *on*, *up*, *out*, and thus with verbs of motion adding *intensity*; as in *a-bide*, *a-go*, *a-rise*, *a-wake*, and many obs. verbs; after the analogy of which it was subsequently prefixed to other vbs., not found with it in OE., as *a-curse*. In some words this *a-* has been formally confused with OFr. *a-*:—L. *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc. (No. 7), and, like this, refashioned after assumed L. analogies, as in *a(c)-curse*, for *a-curse*, *a(l)-lay* for *a-lay*, *a(f)-fright* for *a-fright*, etc.

2. ME. a-:—OE. *an*, *on*, prep. See A *prep.*[1] above. With nouns, *in*, *on*, *engaged in*, *at*, in loose combinations, which are really two words; as *abed*, *ashore*, *afield*, *asleep*, *alive*. With verbs, adverbs, and prepositions, more closely combined both in form and sense, as *aknow*, *ashame*, *afore*, *among*, *across*.

3. ME. a-:—OE. *of* prep. (see A *prep.*[2]) meaning *off*, *from*, in *a-down*, *a-thirst*; *of*, in *akin*, *anew*, *afresh*, *a-clock*.

4. ME. a-:—OE. *and-* against, opposite, as in *a-long*.

5. ME. a- for AT, Norse *at* prep. 'to,' used in the north as sign of the infinitive = *to*. In *ado*, early northern Eng. *at do*. See also A-DOORS.

6. ME. a- for *i-*, *y-*:—*ȝe-*, as in *a(f)-ford*, *along* = owing to, and in southern pa. pples. as *a-done*, etc. See A *particle* above.

7. ME. a- = Fr. pref. *a-*:—L. *ad-*, to, at, hence sometimes expressing addition or increase, sometimes bringing *into* a state; as in *abandon*, *abase*, *abate*, *abut*, *achieve*, *adroit*, *agree*, *alarm*, *amass*, *amaze*, *ameliorate*, *amerce*, *amount*, *amuse*, *apropos*, *avail*, *avenge*, *avenue*, *aver*, *avouch*, *avow*. In 14th cent. a practice arose among French scribes of refashioning words originally having this prefix, after L. *ad-* and its phonetic variants *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*; this extended in 15th c. to Eng., where the great majority of words from OFr. were so treated, so as to simulate a direct formation from L. Cf. *a(d)dress*, *a(c)count*, *a(f)fect*, *a(g)grieve*, *a(l)lege*, *a(n)noy*, *a(p)pear*, *a(c)quit*, *a(r)rive*, *a(s)sent*, *a(t)tain*, *a(d)venture*, *a(d)vertise*, *a(d)vise*, *a(d)vocate*, *a(d)vowson*, where etymological spelling would have simple *a-*. It was even extended to words not derived from L. *ad-*, as *a(d)vance*, Fr. *avancer*, L. *ab-anteāre*; *a(c)knowledge*, OE. *on-* + *knowledge*; *a(c)curse*, OE. *a-* + *curse*.

8. ME. a- = Fr. *a-*:—L. *ab* off, away, from; as in *a-bridge* (ab-breviāre), *a-steyne*, *a-soil*. Sometimes afterwards refashioned, as *ab-stain*, or confused with the prec. and erroneously respelt, as *as-soil*.

9. ME. a- = Anglo-Fr. *a-* for OFr. *e-*, *es-*:—L. *ex-* out, utterly; as in *a-mend* (L. emendare) *abash* (OFr. esbahiss-), *afforce* (esforcer), *affray* (esfrei), and many forms, now obs. or refashioned, as *a-may*, *as-aumple*, *as-cape*, *a-move*; or where the *a-* has been lost by aphesis, as *scapement*, *sample*, *spenser*; or has been confused with No. 10 and refashioned with *en-*, as *ex-emplum*, *es-emple*, *a-saumple*, *ansample*, *en-sample*; or with *ad-* as *admerveille*.

10. ME. a-:—earlier Eng. and Anglo-Fr. *an-*, OFr. *en-*. This Anglo-Fr. *an-* was formally confused with OE. *an-* (see No. 2), and like it reduced bef. a cons. to *a-*, as in *abushment*, *acloy*, *acumber*, *alumine*, *apeach*, *apair*, *apoison*. In most cases these words are now obs. or refashioned, as *ambushment*, *encumber*, *enlumine*, *impeach*; or have been aphetized, as *peach*, *cloy*, *limn*; or have been further confused with words in *a-*:—L. *ad-* (No. 7), and erroneously respelt accordingly, as *accloy*, *accumber*, *allumine*, *appair*, *appeach*.

11. Many words with a- in one or other of the preceding senses have *aphetic* forms with the *a-* lost, as *adown down*, *amid mid*, *alive live*, *amend mend*, *abate bate*. In others the force of the prefix is so little apparent, that the derivatives in *a-* hardly differ in sense from their primitives, as in *rise arise*, *wake awake*, *grieve a(g)grieve*, *cumber acumber*, *done adone*. Hence, it naturally happened that all these *a-* prefixes were at length confusedly lumped together in idea, and the resultant *a-* looked upon as vaguely intensive, rhetorical, euphonic, or even archaic, and wholly otiose. With this vague feeling, *a-* was often prefixed by Spenser and other artificial archaists of the 16th cent. to words both of OE. and Romance origin, where it had no historical or etymological basis and can only be explained as due to vague form-association. This also was often treated like *a*:—L. *ad* (No. 7), and spelt *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, etc. accordingly.

12. a-, from L. *a* = *ad* prefix and preposition, *to*; reduced in late Latin to *a-* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*; as in *a-scend*, *a-spirate*, *a-scribe*, *a-spect*, *a-spersion*, *a-spire*, *a-spirate*, *a-strict*, *a-stringent*. See AD-.

13. a-, from L. *a* = *ab*, prefix and preposition *from*, *off*, *away*; only before *v*, as in *avert*. See AB-.

14. a-, from Gr. ἀ-, used bef. a cons. for ἀν-, pref. of privation or negation = *without*, *not*, *-less*, in words introd. into Eng. through L. and Fr. as *abysm*, *adamant*, *amethyst*; or through L. as *acatalectic*, *adiaphorous*, *apetalous*; or from Gr. direct (or through a mod. lang.) as *amorphous*, *adipsy*; or formed on Gr. elements, as *abiogenetic*, *agnostic*. In the latter case, *a-* has become a living prefix of negation = *un-*, *non-*, applied not only to words from Gr., as *a-cotyledonous*, *a-chromatic*, *a-philanthropy*, but also to technical words from L., as *a-caulous*, *a-sexual*.

15. a-, from Gr. ἀ- intensive, as in *a-bolla*, *a-maurosis*, *a-tlas*.

-A, *suffix*, from various sources.

1. OE. *-a* (:—early Teut. *-o*) nom. ending of masc. *-n* stem nouns, and foreign words associated with them, as *ox-a*, *ass-a* (L. *asinŏ-*), *drac-a* (L. *dracōn-*). This *-a* became in ME. *-e*, as *ox-e*, *ass-e*, *drak-e*; in mod. E. dropped, or preserved only as a spelling expedient, *ox*, *ass*, *drake* (= *drēik*). Hence a com. ending of OE. names and titles of men, as in *Ida*, *Ella*, *Offa*, *Ceadda* (Chad), *Bæda* (Bede) *Bretwalda*.

2. Gr. and L. *-a*, nom. ending of fem. nouns of first decl., some of which have been adopted unchanged, as *idea*, *chimæra*, *basilica*, *area*, *arena*, *camera*, *corolla*, *formula*, *lamina*, *peninsula*; and esp. Nat. Hist. terms (often med. or mod. L.) as *alumina*, *ammonia*, *soda*; *alga*, *asafœtida*, *calceolaria*, *campanula*, *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, *lobelia*; *hyæna*, *boa*, *cicada*, *salpa*, *amœba*; and geog. as *Africa*, *Asia*, *Corsica*, *Malta*. Also proper names of women, as *Diana*, *Lydia*, *Julia*, *Maria*, *Aurora*, *Anna*, *Ada*, *Sophia*, *Victoria*; latinized forms of OE. names, as *Hilda* (Hild), *Godiva* (Godȝifu), *Elfrida* (Ælfþryð), *Ethelburga* (Æðelburȝ); med. or mod. female names formed on male names, as *Louis-a*, *Joann-a*, *Albert-a*, *Alexandr-a*, *Robin-a*, *Carol-in-a*, *Georg-in-a*, *Henri-ett-a*. (L. names of women and places remain unchanged, except when the Fr. form has been adopted, as Maria, Marie, *Mary*; Italia, Italie, *Italy*; Diana, Diane, *Dian* (arch.); Eurōpa, *Europe*; Africa, Afrique, *Afric* (arch.); Græcia, Grèce, *Greece*; India, Inde, *Ind* (arch.); Hispania, Espayne, *Spain*.)

3. Mod. Rom. (It., Sp., Pg.) **-a,** ending of fem. nouns, as *lava*, *opera*, *piazza*, *regatta*, *sonata*, *stanza*, *tufa*, *umbrella*; *armada*, *flotilla*, *mantilla*, *peseta*, *vanilla*; hence in proper names of women, as *Isabella*, *Berengaria*, *Eva*; and occasionally a sex-suffix, as *don*, *donn-a*, *duenn-a*; *signor*, *-a*; *amoros-o*, *-a*; *infant-e*, *-a*; *sultan*, *-a*; *czar*, *czar-in-a*.

4. Gr. and L. **-a,** plural ending of neuter nouns, some of which have been adopted unchanged, as *phenomen-on*, *-a*; *strat-um*, *-a*; *dat-um*, *-a*; *miasma*, *-ta*; *genus*, *gener-a*; hence frequent in (mod.) L. plural names of classes of animals, as *Mammali-a*, *Amphibi-a*, *Crustace-a*, *Mollusc-a*, *Protozo-a*, *Quadruman-a*, *Cetace-a*, *Macrur-a*, of which the sing. is variously supplied by *Mammal*, *Mollusc*, *Quadruman*, *Crustacean*, *Amphibian*, etc.

Aa, an occasional mode of spelling long *a*, now obs. or dial., as in **aage, aal, aale, aand(e, aare.** See AGE, ALL, ALE, AND(E, ARE.

† **Aa.** *Obs.* [prob. a. ON. *á*, cogn. w. OE. *ēa*, Goth. *ahwa*, L. *aqua*; see also Æ, and EA.] A stream, a water-course.

1430 *Munim. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* No. 7 A. (Saltfleetby, Linc.) Communis sewere vocat' *le Seventowne Aa*.

Aa, variant of A, *adv. Obs.*, ever.

Aac, aak, aakin; obs. forms of OAK, OAKEN.

‖ **Aal** (āl) [the Bengali and Hind. name.] A plant, a species of *Morinda* allied to the madder, the roots of which yield a red dye; also the dye itself, used in India to colour cotton fabrics.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 1 Has obtained from the aal root a pale yellow substance which he calls morindin.

Aald, obs. form of OLD.

‖ **Aam** (ām, ǭm). Forms: 5–7 alm(e; 7 awme, aume; 7–8 ame, awm, aum. [Du. *aam* (pl. *amen*); cogn. w. mod. G. *ahm*, *ohm*; MHG. *âme*, *ôme*; OHG. *âma*, *ôma* a cask; ON. *âma* a tub; a. L. *ăma*, *hăma*; ad. Gr. ἄμη a water-bucket. *Aam* is the mod. Du. spelling, the Eng. forms being only historical.] A Dutch and German liquid measure, formerly used in England for Rhenish wine; a cask. It varied in different continental cities from 37 to 41 gallons.

1526 *Ord. for Royal Househ. Henry VIII*, 195 Renish wine 4 fatts, every fat containing 3 Almez, at 30s. the Alme. 1604 *Act I James I*, c. xxxii (*granting Tonnage and Poundage*) Of euery Awme of Rhenish Wine, that is, or shall so come in, twelue pence. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Auln* or Aum of Renish Wine, a measure containing 40 Gallons, and as many pints over and above. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, I find in a very old printed Book thus:—The Rood of Rhenish-wine of Dordreight is ten Awames, and every Awame is fifty Gallons; item the Rood of Antwarp is xliij Awames, and every Awame is xxxv Gallons. 1721 BAILEY, *Aulne* Of Rhenish Wine, a Vessel that contains 40 Gallons. 1731 *Ibid.* vol. II Ame (of Antwerp) a vessel containing 50 stoops, each stoop 7 pints English measure.

Aan, -e, obs. forms of ON, and ONE.

Aane, obs. form of AWN.

Aar, obs. northern form of ERE.

‖ **Aard-vark** (ā·ɹdvāɹk). [Adopted from the Dutch Colonists in South Africa, who have so named it from Du. *aarde*, in comp. *aard-* earth + *vark* = OE. *fearh*, OHG. *farh*, L. *porc-us* pig.] A South-African quadruped (*Orycterŏpus capensis* Cuv.), about the size of the badger, belonging to the insectivorous division of the Edentata, where it occupies an intermediate position between the Armadillos and Ant-eaters.

1833 *Penny Cyc.* I. 3 The aard-vark is in all respects admirably fitted for the station which Nature has assigned to it. 1834 PRINGLE *African Sketches* iv. 176 Such ant-hills as have been broken up and plundered by the aard-vark, or ant-eater. 1847 CARPENTER *Zoology* 281 The Aard-vark .. forms very extensive burrows at a little distance beneath the surface of the ground, which are sometimes so numerous, as to become sources of danger to horses and waggons traversing the country.

‖ **Aard-wolf** (ā·ɹdwulf). [a. Du. *aard-wolf*, applied to this animal in S. Africa, f. *aarde* earth + WOLF.] A South-African carnivorous quadruped (*Proteles Lalandii* St. Hil.), of the size of a fox, occupying an intermediate position between the dogs, hyenas, and civets.

1833 *Penny Cyc.* I. 4 The genus Proteles contains but a single species, the Aard-wolf or earth-wolf, so called by the European colonists in the neighbourhood of Algoa Bay in South Africa. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 198 The Aard-wolf (earth-wolf) is evidently the connecting link between the Hyænas and the Civets.

Aare, variant of AIRE, *Obs.* altar.

Aaron[1] (ē·ərən). Proper name of the patriarch of the Jewish priesthood; hence used of a leader of the church. (*Rare*, and perh. only in loc. cit.)

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts, Ep. Dedic.* Aarons, and such as sit at the Helme of the Church, or are worthily advanced for their knowledge in Learning and State, I mean both Bishops and Doctors.

Aaron[2] (ē·ərən), *Herb.* [a. Gr. *ἄρον*, corruptly spelt like the prec. word.] The herb Arum, Wake Robin, or Cuckoo Pint.

1611 Cotgr., *Jarrus*; Wake-robin, Starch-wort, Rampe, Aaron, Calues-foot, Cuckoe-Pint. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* I. iv. 248 Take .. Aaron Root 2 Pounds, .. Nutmegs 1 Ounce.

Aaronic (eərǫ·nik), *a.* [f. Aaron[1] + -ic.] Of or belonging to Aaron, Levitical.

1874 Reynolds *John the Baptist* III. i. 142 John .. one of the last representatives of the Aaronic priesthood. 1879 C. G. Rossetti *Seek and Find* 307 Yet has the Aaronic priesthood, no less recognisably than the other, both a real and a typical majesty of its own.

Aaronical (eərǫ·nikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] a. = Aaronic. b. High-priestly, pontifical.

1618 Featly *Clavis Myst.* ii. (1636) 14 S. Gregory by smoaking flaxe understandeth the Aaronical Priesthood. 1628 Bp. Hall *Maried Clergie* I. xviii. 759 Our archbishops and bishops have wanted some Aaronicall accoutrements,—gloues, rings, sandals, miters and pall, and such other trash.

Aaron's-beard (ē·ərənzbī·ərd), *Herb.* [Ref. to *Psalm* cxxxiii. 2.] A name popularly applied to several plants; especially the Great St. John's wort (*Hypericum calycinum*), from its prominent tufts of hair-like stamens; a cultivated species of Saxifrage (*S. sarmentosa*) from S. Africa, and the Ivy-leaved Toadflax (*Linaria Cymbalaria*), from the long dependent runners which they throw over the edge of a flowerpot; also, a shrub (*Spiraea salicifolia*), from its dense racemes of hairy-looking flowers; and locally to other plants. Prior *Dict. Eng. Plant Names*, s.v.

1549 *Complaynt of Scotl.* vi. 67 (1872) I sau ane erb callit barba aaron, quhilk vas gude remeid for emoroyades of the fundament. 1878 R. Thompson *Gardener's Assist.* 656/2 H[ypericum] calycinum, rose of Sharon or Aaron's beard.

Aaron's Rod. [Ref. to *Numbers* xvii. 8.]

1. *Herb.* A name popularly applied to different plants with tall flowering stems; especially the Great Mullein or Hag-taper (*Verbascum Thapsus*), and the Golden Rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), or a cultivated Canadian species of the latter.

1834 Mary Howitt *The Garden* (Sketches of Nat. Hist. 1851) 108 I'd Jacob's Ladder, Aaron's Rod, And the Peacock Gentianella.

2. *Arch.* 'An ornamental figure representing a rod with a serpent entwined about it; improperly called the *caduceus* of Mercury.' Weale *Dict. of Terms* 1849, and other mod. Dict.—Not in Gwilt or Parker.

Aas, obs. form of Ace.

Aat, obs. form of Oat.

† **Ab**[1], *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Etym. unknown; only in loc. cit. Perhaps a misprint.] Sap.

1577 W. Harrison in Holinshed *Desc. Engl.* II. xxii. 213 Yet diverse have assaied to deale without [*read* with our] okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, bicause the ab or juice will not so soone be removed and cleane drawne out.

‖ **Ab**[2] (æb). [cf. Chald. אבב to bring forth the first or early fruit; Heb. אב *ēb* verdure.] The fifth month of the Hebrew ancient sacred year, but the eleventh of the civil year. Also the twelfth month of the Syrian year, answering to August.

1833 *Penny Cyc.* I. 5 On the 1st day of Ab a fast is held in commemoration of the death of Aaron .. The month of Ab may begin in some years as early as the 10th July, in others as late as the 7th August.

Ab-, *pref.* repr. L. *ab*, prep. 'off, away, from,' cogn. w. Gr. *ἀπό*, Skr. *apa*, OTeut. *af*, OE. *of*, mod. E. *of, off*, mod. G. *ab*. In L. it was reduced to *a-* before *p-*, *m-*, and *v-*, became *au-* before *f-*, and *abs-* before *c-* and *t-*. The form *ab-* was in OFr. generally retained as in *abusum, abus*; sometimes changed to *av-* as in *abortionem, avortion*; sometimes reduced to *a-* as in *abbreviāre, abregier, abridge*. *Ab-* appears in Eng. in words that have lived on through OFr. as *abuse*; that have been adapted or formed in later Fr. as *absorb*; or have been adapted or formed in Eng. as *ablaqueate, abhominal, abarticulation*. Quite recent, and apparently suggested by *ab-normal*, are formations like *ab-oral, ab-actinal*, in which *ab-* is used for 'position away from.'

Aba (æ·bă). A new altazimuth instrument, specially designed by M. Antoine d'Abbadie [from whom it is said to be named] for determining the latitude without the use of the artificial horizon required by the sextant on land, and also for determining small angular heights and true bearings of terrestrial objects, without the trouble occasioned by the sextant.

1876 *S. Kens. Loan Coll. Catal.* (ed. 3) 747 A person familiar with the use of the sextant only, on observing circum-meridian altitudes for his first attempt with the aba, obtained his latitude to within 4″. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 4/4 The chief instrument he [an African explorer] used was the sextant, but he also used the aba.

‖ **Abaca** (æ·băkă), also **abaka**. The native name of the palm (*Musa textilis*) which furnishes what is commonly known as Manilla Hemp; occasionally applied in commerce to the fibre, whence 'the most exquisite textile fabrics, and the elegant Manilla hats are manufactured.' Lindley & Moore *Treas. Bot.*, and Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.*

Abacinate (ăbæ·sinēit), *v. rare*[−0]. [f. med. L. *abacināre*, It. *abbacinăre*; f. *ab* off + *bacin-us* a Basin or cup.] To blind by placing hot irons, or metal plates, in front of the eyes.

Abacination (ăbæsinēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] (See quotation.)

1866 *Chambers' Jour.* 261 Rendered the delinquent liable to abacination—blinding by means of red-hot irons held before the eyes.

‖ **Abaciscus** (æbăsi·skŭs). *Arch.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀβακίσκος*, dim. of *ἄβαξ* a slab.]

1. 'A square compartment enclosing a part or the entire pattern or design of a Mosaic pavement.' Gwilt.

† 2. 'Sometimes used as synonymous with abacus.' Gwilt. *Obs.*

Abacist (æ·băsist). [ad. late L. *abacista*, f. *abacus*: see -ist.] 'One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.' T.

1387 Trevisa *Higden's Polychr.* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 69 He [Gerebertus] was þe firste þat took abacus of Sarsyns, and ȝaf rules þer ynne, þat mowe unneþe be understonde of þe kunnyngeste men of þe craft, þe whiche craftes men beþ cleped abaciste. [*Vix ab acutis abacistis intelliguntur.*] 1872 Wharton *Law Lex.* Abacist or Abacista, a caster of accounts, an arithmetician.

† **Aback.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Fr. *abaque*, ad. L. *abacus*.] A square tablet or compartment.

1603 Ben Jonson *James I's Entert.* Wks. 1838 529/1 In the centre, or midst of the pegne, there was an aback or square, wherein this elegy was written.

Aback (ăbæ·k), *adv.* Forms: 1 on bæc; 2 a bec; 2–3 on bak, o bak; 2–5 a bak, abak; 4–8 a-back(e, abacke; 6– aback. [OE. *on* prep. *bæc* sb. = unto *or* in the rear, backward. The prep. and sb., long written separate, were at length treated as one word; already in 3 the prefix began to be dropped, leaving Back as the ordinary modern form of the word, **aback** being confined chiefly to nautical language. Cf. *adown* and *down, around* and *round*, etc.]

1. Motion: in a direction backwards, to the rear, towards that which is behind; back. *Fig.* From the front, or scene of action, off, away, to a distance. *To draw, go, come a-back*: to retreat; *to drive a-back*: to repulse; *to put a-back*: to repel, reject.

c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Matt. iv. 10 Gang þu sceocca on bæc! *John* vi. 66 Manezа his learning-cnihtas cyrdon on-bæc, & ne eodun mid him. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 239 Mid al þan þe þer middenarde for his lufe werpeð abéc. 1297 R. Glouc. 131 So þat þe white was aboue, as þe folk y seye, And drof þe rede al abak out of þe put ney. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 56 He [Christ] turnid & seid to Peter, Go o bak after Me, Sathanas. 1449 Pecock *Repressor* III. iii. 290 Certis this seiyng may be at fulle Putt Abak and be rebukid. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 117/2 O ye right noble knyghtes which ben comen to the victorye & now goo abacke! 1490 — *Eneydos* xxiii. 87 The sterres also and all the fyrmamente she maketh to retorne abacke. 1500 *Partenay* 5080 Neuer put A-bake, manly was of myght. *c* 1505 Dunbar *Goldin Terge* xxi Syne went abak, rebutit of the prey. 1552 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 134 Than was I put abak frome my purpose, And suddantlie caste in captyuitie. 1554 *Interl. of Youth* (in Hazlitt's *Dodsley* II. 6) Aback, fellows, and give me room. *c* 1596 *King and Barkur* 46 (in Hazlitt's *E.P.P.* I. 6) The tanner lokyd a bake tho, The heydes began to fall. *a* 1834 Coleridge *The Two Founts* (Poems 340) To shrink aback and cower upon his urn. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gr.* VI. xv. v. 10 Alas, Belleisle had his accident in the Harz; and all went aback, from that time.

2. Rest, or resistance to motion: in a position to the rear, in that which is behind, in a backward position; in the rear, behind. *Fig.* Away from the front or scene of action, at a distance, aloof, in retirement. *To hold aback*, to restrain, hinder; *to stand aback from*, to stand aloof, to avoid, or eschew.

c 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) anno 1110, And furðor nihtes syððan he ufor astah, he wæs ȝesewen on bæc on þæt norðwest gangende. *c* 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* I. ix. (1544 lf. 16 b), But aback winter can somer undermine And al his freshnes sodeinly decline. *c* 1525 Skelton *On Tyme* 22 And when tyme is, to put thyselfe in prease, And when tyme is, to holde thyself abacke. 1637 Rutherford *Letters* xciv. (1862) I. 242 Keep yourself in the love of Christ and stand far aback from the pollutions of the world. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 87 A temple fair We came to, set aback midst towering trees. 1878 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* 122 Front and aback there is nothing but flood.

3. *Naut.* Said of the sails of a ship, when laid back against the mast, with the wind bearing against their front surfaces. Also, of the ship, when her sails are so laid.

1697 Jumper in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxv. 1, I braced my main topsails aback 1762 Falconer *Shipwreck* ii. 427 Away there! lower the mizen yard on deck, He calls, and brace the foremost yards aback! 1790 R. Beatson *Nav. and Mil. Mem.* II. 58 The Revenge was necessitated to throw her sails all aback. 1847 Ross *Voyage to South Pole* II. 217 We instantly hove all aback to diminish the violence of the shock.

Hence the nautical phrase **To be taken aback**, 'when through a shift of wind or bad steerage, the wind comes in front of the square sails and lays them back against the masts, instantly staying the ship's onward course and giving her stern way; an accident exceedingly dangerous in a strong gale.' Sir John Richardson.

1754 Eeles *Let.* 2, in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 144 If they luff up, they will be taken aback, and run the hazard of being dismasted. 1870 *Daily News* Sept. 16 This proves to my mind that the Captain was taken as flat aback as could be by a squall striking her from starboard.

fig. Of persons. *To take aback*: to surprise or discomfit by a sudden and unlooked-for check.

1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 21 The boy, in sea phrase, was taken all aback. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* 52 I don't think I was ever so taken aback in all my life. 1878 Bosworth Smith *Carthage* 95 They were for the moment taken aback by the strange appearance of the vessels coming into battle with their masts left standing.

† **Abackstays** (ăbæk·stēiz), *adv. Obs. Naut.* [A *prep.*[1] on, and Back-stays.] Having the more important sails hauled round so as to lie in the plane of the wind's direction, and thus to present no surface to it. (Done when a square-rigged vessel is sailing in a wind more or less astern, and it is desired to stop or slacken her speed temporarily; or in lying 'hove to.' The stays or stay-ropes lie permanently in this plane, whence the sail was said to be *abackstays*, now *backed*.)

1628 Sir K. Digby *Voyage into Medit.* 75 (1868) I, lying with my foresaile abackestayes, could not fill time enough to stretch out a head of her till shee was gott abord me vpon the bowe. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *A Braue Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/2 The James got betweene one of their fleet, and singled her out, lying by her sides with foresaile and foretopsaile abackstayes, so neere as a man might quoit a Bisket cake into her. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcccclxxviii. 1 Captain Teissere remained a back stays several hours.

† **Abackward,** *adv. Obs.* [Aback + -ward.] The earlier form of Backward.

1205 Layamon 20086 Arthur thehte hine a bacward. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* 108 Orpheus loked[e] abakwarde on Erudice his wijf and lost[e] hir and was deed.

[**Abacot**, a spurious word found in many dictionaries, originating in a misprint of Bycocket.]

Abactinal (æ:bˌæktəi·năl, æ:bˌæ·ktinăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ab* away from + Actinal.] Remote from the actinal area; pertaining to that part of the surface of a radiated animal which is opposite to the mouth, e.g. the apex of a sea-urchin, or upper surface of a star-fish. See Actinal.

1857 L. Agassiz *Contrib. Nat. Hist. America* IV. 376 I have called this side .. the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. 1864 A. Agassiz in *Reader* No. 85, 204/2 The spines on the abactinal area. 1881 Mackintosh in *Nature* No. 628, 41 The abactinal system and ambulacral plates of a Cidarid combined with the thin test and hollow spines of a Diadema.

† **Abaction** (æbæ·kʃən). *Obs.*[−0] [ad. assumed L. *abactiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *abigere* to drive away; see next.] A driving away, as of cattle. (In Cockeram 1626, and some mod. Dict., but perhaps never used.)

† **Abactor** (æbæ·ktəɪ, -ŏɪ), *Obs.* [a. late L. *abactor*, n. of agent f. *abig-ĕre*, sup. *abact-um*, to drive off, esp. in late L. to drive away cattle; f. *ab* off, away + *ag-ĕre* to drive.] 'One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two.' J.

1659 Hammond *On Psalms* cxliv. 14, 696 The safety of their herds, not only from straying, but in time of warr, from invaders and abactors, whose breaking in .. is attended with the cattels passing through or going out. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* Abactors (*abactores*) were stealers of Cattle or Beasts, by Herds or great numbers; and were distinguished from *Fures*. 1829 Lamb *Lett.* II. 66 (1841) The Abactor or Abactor's wife (vide Ainsworth) would suppose she had heard something.

‖ **Abaculus** (ăbæ·kiŭlŭs), *Arch.* [L. dim. of *Abacus*: see next.] = Abaciscus.—Fairholt.

Abacus (æ·băkŭs). Pl. **abaci** (æ·băsəi). [a. L. *abacus*, f. Gr. *ἄβαξ* a board or slab, a draught-board, a calculating table, a sideboard, a plate, &c. Used in Eng. in several of the Gr. and L. meanings.]

† 1. A board or tray strewn with sand, for the delineation of figures, geometrical diagrams, etc. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden's Polychr.* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 69 Abacus is a table wiþ þe whiche schappes beþ portrayed and i-peynt in powdre, and abacus is a craft of geometrie. [Not in the original Higden.]

2. A calculating table, or frame; *spec.* one in which balls slide upon wires, and *gen.* any arrangement for the mechanical solution of arithmetical problems.

1686 *Obs. conc. Chinese Char.* in *Misc. Cur.* III. 216 Their

Abacus or counting Board, for performing the Operations of Arithmetick, which I find pretty near to agree with that of the antient Romans. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. on Archæol.* II. xv. 67 The system of the abacus appears to have continued in use .. till late in the twelfth century. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 353 The science of calculation by nine figures and zero, which was gradually superseding the abacus or ball-frame, with its counters. 1881 *Nature* No. 625, 593 M. Gariel has thus arrived at a kind of abacus by which the various problems that arise may be geometrically solved by simple inspection.

3. *Arch.* The upper member of the capital of a column, supporting the architrave; in the Tuscan, Doric, and ancient Ionic orders, a square flat plate, but in the Corinthian and Composite, variously cut and ornamented.

1563 SHUTE *Architecture* iv. 2*a* The Abacus, that lieth upon Voluta, is iust .4. square flat like to a trencher. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart, Parallel of Arch.* 129 The Abacus .. is that quadrangular piece .. serving instead of a Corona or drip to the Capitel. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 797 The pointed abacus shews the architecture to be Greek. 1879 SCOTT *Lect. on Archit.* I. 127 The crochet capital, which is magnificently developed beneath round abaci.

†**4.** = ABACK, *sb. Obs.* (perh. never used in Eng.)

5. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A side-board.

1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 264 The most precious plate is arranged before the arrival of the guests, on the abacus, or sideboard.

Abad, abade, obs. forms of ABODE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Abada.** *Obs.* Also **abda, abath.** [a. Pg. *abada,* the female rhinoceros; 'perh. Malay; Favre gives *bādak* (*k* mute) as rhinoceros, Batta *badak,* Macassar *bāda,* Javan. *wadak.*' (Col. Yule.) Cf. Arab. إبدة *abadat,* 'animal fugax, pavidum, immansuetum; fera.' Freyt.] An early name for the Rhinoceros.

a 1599 BARKER in *Hakluyt* II. 591 (1812) We sent commodities to their king to barter for Amber-griese and for the hornes of Abath .. Now this Abath is a beast which hath one horne onely in his forehead and is thought to be the female Vnicorne, and is highly esteemed of all the Moores in those parts as a most soverayne remedie against poyson. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. ii. 387 Full of Elephants and Abada's (this Beast is the Rhinoceros). *Ibid.* (1864) 2 In Bengala are found great numbers of Abdas or Rhinocerotes, whose horne (growing up from his snowt,) is good against poyson, and is much accounted of throughout all India. 1625 — *His Pilgrimes* II. 1773 The Abada or Rhinoceros is not in India, but only in Bengala and Patane.

Abaddon (ăbæ·dən). [Heb. אבדון *ābaddōn,* transl. in *Prov.* xv. 11, *destruction,* from אבד *ābad* he perished.] Used in *Rev.* ix. 11 as equivalent to the Gr. Ἀπολλύων, destroyer, as the name of 'the angel of the bottomless pit.' Hence applied by Milton to the bottomless pit, or abyss of hell, itself.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon [*v.r.* Abbadon, Laabadon, Abadon], forsothe bi Greke Appolion, and bi Latyn hauynge the name Destrier. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.* The angell of the bottomlesse pytt, whose name in the hebrew tonge is Abadon. 1611 *Ibid.* Whose name in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon. 1671 MILTON *Par. R.* IV. 624 In all her gates Abaddon rues Thy bold attempt. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Styl.* 169 Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 27 Michael, who in princely virtue Cast Abaddon from on high.

Abade, obs. form of ABODE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Abæili-en,** *v. Obs.* OE. abæliʒ-an. [Perh. cogn. w. ABELʒ-AN.] To offend, vex.

a 1000 *Chr. & Satan* 195 Đæt he ne abælige bearn wealdendes. 1205 LAYAMON II. 3 Bruttes weoren bisie, & often hine a-bæileden.

A-baffled, a-bafelled, s.w. dial. f. BAFFLED.

Abaft (ăbɑ·ft), *adv.* and *prep.*; also 4 **obaft.** [A *prep.*[1] on, at, + *baft, bæft, bi-æften,* OE. *be-æftan,* itself a combination of *be, bi,* prep. about + *æftan,* adv. behind, back. See BAFT and AFT.]

A. *adv.*

†**1.** Of direction: backwards. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Cursor Mundi* 22150 *Gött. MS.* The watris for to rin on baft. *Cotton MS.* The burn[i]s for to rin obaft. (*Other MSS.* of baft, on bafte.)

2. Of position: *literally,* back, behind, in the rear. From an early period, it seems to have been confined to a ship (in reference to which its immediate source *baft* is also found in the 14th c.); the bows are the foremost, and the stern the *aft*-ermost part, hence *abaft* means 'In the after part or stern half of the ship.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 148 Þe bur ber to hit baft þat braste alle her gere Þen hurled on a hepe þe helme & þe sterne. 1628 DIGBY *Voyage to Medit.* 46 She was in excellent trimme (drawing 15 foote abaft and 14 and 3 inches before). 1677 *London Gazette* mcxciv. 4 The St. Mary of Ostend with 22 Men, .. having two Guns, one afore, and the other abaft. 1748 ANSON *Voyage* II. iv. 220 (ed. 4) Her upper works were rotten abaft. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* (1863) 256 I hove the log, marked the board, and then sat down abaft on the signal chest. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Babies* (1878) vii. 302 The gale was right abaft.

3. *By extension from the nautical term.*

1797 THOS. BRYDGES *Homer Travestie* II. 237 Two heads are twice as good as one; When one stands forward, one abaft, They spy all matters fore and aft.

B. *prep.* [The adv. defined by an object.]

1. In the rear of, behind. Only in nautical lang., with reference to a ship or any specified part of her.

1594 DAVIS *Seamens Secrets* (1607) 6, I may say in the Seaman's phrase .. in the time of her separation she is abaft the Sunne. 1599 RD. HAKLUYT *Voyages* II. i. 187 The Boteswaine of the Galley walked abaft the maste, and his Mate afore the maste. 1757 ROBERTSON *Portsm. Docky.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 292 Beside, the mawls worked at several shoars set up abaft the said 64 feet. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Path to Naval Fame* 53 Abaft the Beam impelling breezes blow. 1857 SHERARD OSBORN *Quedah* ii. 31 A little cabin, which I saw abaft the mainmast. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. 642 The wind is aft, through the north-east just abaft the beam.

Abaid, obs. form of ABODE *sb.* and *v.*

Abaie, abaye, obs. forms of ABYE *v.*

†**Abail,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1] [f. BAIL *v.*, with pref. A-, in what sense doubtful.] ? To give bail for, liberate on bail, or from bail.

?1450 *Copy of a Paper Roll. temp. Hen. VI* (in 3rd Rep. of Hist. MSS. Comm. (1872) 279) He [the Duke] therfor conspired .. to labour the delivraunce of the seid Duke of Orliaunce, & so to h[ave the] seid seale ayen, the which he complesshed withoute other payements of Fynaunce, raunceoun, or depance, & toke grate sommes of gy[ftes], & rewarde beside forth, & the kynge ne the lands never abailled.

†**Abaisance** (ăbē·săns). *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abaissance* abasement, humility, n. of action f. *abaissant* pr. pple. of *abaisser* to lower: see ABASE. From the earliest period confused in Eng. with *obeisance,* Fr. *obéissance,* obedience, n. of action f. *obéir* to obey. A few writers in 7–8 tried in vain to restore the etymological distinction.] The bending of the body as a mark of respect; a bow.

[1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. vi. iii. 75 And ate last he gan to lout And obeisaunce unto her make.] 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Ang.* To make a low abaissance. 1675 *Art of Contentment* IV. xv. 199 Haman can find no gust in all the sensualities of the Persian court, because a poor despicable Jew denies his abaisance. 1721 BAILEY An Abaisance, a low Conge or Bow, a stooping down. 1755 JOHNSON Obeysance is considered by Skinner as a corruption of abaisance, but is now universally used. [1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C.D. ed.) xxiv. 193 Miss Snevellicci made a graceful obeisance.]

Abaisch, abaish, abaisse, obs. forms ABASH.

Abaise, obs. form of ABASE.

Abaiser (ăbē·səɪ), 'Burnt ivory or ivory black.' Weale *Dict. Terms* (1849), and mod. Dict.

†**Abait,** *v. Obs.*; also **abate, abeyte.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 on + BAIT.]

†**1.** To set on (a dog), to hound on, bait.

1485 MALORY *Morte d'Arthur* XVIII. XXI. (1817) II. 355 This lady the huntresse had abated her dogge for the bowe at a barayne hynde.

†**2.** *fig.* To excite, stimulate (the appetites).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 181 Hys flesshe on here was so abeytede, þat þyke womman he coveytyde.

Abait, -ment, obs. forms of ABATE, -MENT.

Abak, obs. form of ABACK.

†**Abalienate** (æbˌēɪ·liĕnēɪt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *abaliēnāt-um,* pa. pple. of *abaliēnā-re* to estrange; f. *ab* off, away, + *aliēnā-re* to estrange; f. *aliēn-us* belonging to another; see ALIEN.]

1. 'To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law not much used in common speech.' J. (Only used as a technical equivalent of *Abaliēnāre* in Rom. Law.)

2. To remove; to estrange in feeling.

1554 JN. PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 328 No distances of places, no chance, no perversity of men, shall abalienate me from your clemency and faithfulness. 1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 202 God may be pleased .. so to abalienate, or suspend, corruptions for the present.

3. To cause loss or aberration of (intellect).

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Sermons* (1841) 300 The devil and his deceitful angels do so .. abalienate their minds, and trouble their memory, that they cannot tell what is said. 1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 195 Extasies of prophets did not so abalienate their mindes as that they apprehended not what they did or said.

Abalienation (æbˌēɪ·liĕnēɪ·ʃən), [ad. L. *abaliēnātiōn-em,* n. of action, f. *abaliēnā-re*: see prec.]

1. 'The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law.' J. (A technical use of the word to translate *Abalienatio* in Rom. Law.) Also *fig.*

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Intr. to Ent.* III. xxxii. 307 The most entire abalienation of shape already known is in female Coccus.

†**2.** Removal or transference of feeling; estrangement. *Obs.*

1656 J. TRAPP *Expos. Matt.* vii. 1 (1868) The not giving vent to our hearts, by a wise and plain reproof, causeth abalienation of affection. 1683 S. CLARK *Lives, S. Fairclough* 191 Neither difference of Opinion, nor distance of place, nor seldomness of Converse, nor any worldly respects, did cause the least ab-alienation from a person so unworth.

†**3.** Loss or failure of the mental faculties. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 90 When reason is most suspended, obscured, and debarred, as in sleeps, dreams, abalienations, distractions, etc. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex. Abalienation:* A term formerly used for decay, either of the whole or part of the body; also for loss or failing of the senses or mental faculties, according to Scribonius Largus.

†**Aband** (ăbæ·nd), *v. Obs.* [An artificial contraction of ABANDON, used by Spenser and other of the Elizabethan affecters of archaism; prob. in imitation of pairs like *open, ope.*]

1. To abandon, forsake.

1559 *Mirror for Mag., Albanact* xx. 27 Let us therefore both cruelty abande, And prudent seeke both gods and men to please. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 65 And Vortiger enforst the kingdome to aband.

2. To banish.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 119 Tis better far the enemies t' aband Quite from thy borders, to a forren soile.

‖ **Abandera·do.** *Obs.* [Sp. *abanderado* or *banderado,* 'an Ensignes seruant which carrieth the ensigne for his master' Minsheu 1623, f. *bandera* a banner.]

1598 BARRET *Theorike of Warres* ii. i. 21 If he deliuereth his [Ensign] vnto his Abanderado, .. the rest are to do the like. *Ib.* The Abanderados are vsed to be souldiers, and some do set their owne seruants to that office.

†**Abando·n, -ou·n,** *adv. Obs.* 3–4; also **abandun, abaundune.** [a. OFr. phr. *à bandon, à bandun,* f. *à* at, to, *bandon, -un* 'ban, proscription, authoritative order, jurisdiction, control, disposal, discretion,' as in *avoir à* (or *en*) *bandon,* to have in one's jurisdiction, at one's disposal, under one's control; *à son bandon* at his pleasure; *courir à bandon* to run at one's own discretion, without restraint, impetuously. See also BANDOUN *sb.* and cf. the phrases *at his bandoun, in hir bandoun,* etc.]

1. Under jurisdiction, control, authority; at (one's) free disposal.

c 1225 *Ureisun of God Almihti* 203 To beon moder of swich sune .. & habben him so abaundune [*Lamb. MS.* abandun] ðet he wulle ðet þin wille oueral beo i-uorðed.

2. At one's own discretion, at one's will, without interference or interruption from others. Hence, a. Unrestrictedly, freely, recklessly, with all one's might, in full career. b. Unstintedly, entirely, wholly. c. Without bounds, to the fullest extent. (Cf. OFr. *une porte overte a bandon.*)

a 1320 *Guy of Warw.* (Turnb.) 181 Ther com an hundred knightes of gret might, Alle thai folwed him abandoun, And he mett with hem als a lyoun. *c* 1320 *Arthour & Merlin* 6016 His ribbes and scholder fel adoun Men might se the liuer abandon. 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. vi Quhare as in strayte ward, and in strong prison, Without confort, in sorowe abandoune.

Abandon (ăbæ·ndən), *v.*; also 4–6 **abandoun(e, abandune, habandone, habandoune.** [a. OFr. *abandune-r, abandone-r,* f. phr. *à bandon*: see ABANDON *adv.*; = *mettre à bandon* in its various senses; to put under any one's jurisdiction, to leave to any one's mercy or discretion; to leave one to his own discretion, let loose, let go; to put under public jurisdiction or ban, proscribe, banish.]

I. To subjugate absolutely.

†**1.** To reduce under absolute control or authority; to subjugate, subject, subdue. (*Chiefly northern.*) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xxxii. 8 And sa the land abandonit he That none durst warn him do his will. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* II. ix. 36 Þai dowtyd at [=that] hys senyhowrey, Suld þame abawndown halyly. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Magnif.* 1477 I have welthe at wylle Fortune to her law cannot abandune me. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. 141 The majeste of consulis micht nocht abandoun the instant furie of pepill.

II. To give up absolutely.

2. To give up to the control or discretion of another; to leave to his disposal or mercy; to yield, cede, or surrender absolutely a thing *to* a person or agent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T. De Luxuria* 800 Avoutrie .. thurgh whiche tho, that somtime were on fleshe, abandone hir bodies to other persons. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 87 (Caxton) If thou wol habandone to thy body al his wil thou shalt be the worse. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mir.* 224 He sigh'd, abandoning his charge to fate. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. *init.* To abandon that place to the merciless fury of the enemy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 Those who completely abandoned to others the direction of the vessels.

†**3.** To sacrifice, devote, surrender. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* (1877) xx. 334 When he his bodye thus abandoneth for us welle ought we oures for to abandon for hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxv. 272 All those that wolde take on them this croysey, and that wolde abandon their bodyes willyngly to distroy these yuell people and their companyons. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 163 He will abandon all his worth, and gage his credit too, but hee will haue it. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* lxxix. 131 I abandon all things to the care of pleasing you.

4. *refl.* To give oneself up without resistance, to yield oneself unrestrainedly—as *to* the mastery of a passion or unreasoning impulse.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* vii. 68 [Nero] at laste, did habondone hymselfe whollye over to so great disworship, that he woulde daunce and singe openly in the apparaile of common mynstrelles. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 19 If she be so abandon'd to her sorrow As it is spoke, she never will admit me. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 165 They gaue themselves up, and abandoned themselves to their despair. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. 26 (1833) Has nothing left but to abandon himself to chance. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Time* II. xxix. 379 He seldom abandons himself altogether to the inspiration of the poet.

†**5.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) and *pass.* To give oneself up, devote oneself *to* a pursuit or course. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 1603 (I. 213) Which so ferforth was abandouned To Cristis feith. *Ibid.* III. 253 Lucrece his wife all environed With women, which were abandoned To werche. 1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 144/2 After he abandonned to lede an holy lyf.

6. *trans.* To relinquish to underwriters all claim to property insured, or to any part of it which may be recovered, after a loss. (Often used *absol.*)

1755 N. MAGENS *Essay on Insurances* I. 89 When a ship .. shall not be heard of in three months beyond the usual time for such a voyage, she may be considered as lost, and the Insured is permitted to abandon Ship and Cargo to the Insurers, and to demand payment of the sums they have respectively underwrote. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. Insurance II. 7 As soon as the Insured receive accounts of such a loss as entitles them to abandon, they must, in the first instance, make their election whether they will abandon or not; and if they abandon, they must give the Underwriters notice in a reasonable time, otherwise they waive their right to abandon. 1848 ARNOULD *Law of Mar. Ins.* (1866) II. III. vi. 855 If the assured, by mortgaging his ship, has parted with the power of conveying an absolute title, he cannot abandon to the underwriters on ship.

7. To let go, give up, renounce, leave off (a possession, habit, practice, pursuit); to cease to hold, use, or practise.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* prol. 766 (I. 29) Thus was abandoned Thempire, which came never ayeine Into the hands of no Romaine. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 70 For suche yefte is Abandounyng expresse That [=what] with worship a-yein may not be take. 1577 tr. Bullinger *Decades* III The commaundement for abandoning and not worshipping of images. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Bristol Sheriffs* Wks. III. 173 The sense of the nation obliged the court of Charles the second to abandon the Dutch war. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xvi. 172 Our fine theodolite we were forced to abandon. 1879 LUBBOCK *Scient. Lect.* v. 152 It is a great mistake to suppose that implements of stone were abandoned directly metal was discovered.

8. To forsake, leave, or desert (a place, person, or cause); to leave without one's presence, help, or support.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 To habandoune and leue the swete countrey of theyr natiuyte. 1588 ALLEN *Admonition* 57 The like vsurper Richard the third, being .. abandoned of the nobility and people. 1671 MILTON *Sams.* 118 As one past hope, abandoned, And by himself given over. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 105 How can you abandon your own flesh and blood? 1792 *Anecd. of W. Pitt* II. xxii. 3 King Frederick's good fortune did not abandon him. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 215 I felt myself abandoned and alone in the world.

¶ In many expressions, as to abandon a ship, fortress, post of duty, etc., the idea partakes of both 7 and 8.

1790 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Let. IV. Wks. V. 98 The helm of justice is abandoned. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 633 When Tangier was abandoned, Kirke returned to England. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. 807 That ship was made a complete wreck in a few moments, and she was abandoned by the survivors.

III. To let loose.

†9. *refl.* To let oneself loose, give oneself up impetuously or recklessly, rush headlong, risk oneself. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 393 Thar mycht men assaiłeouris se Abandoune thame richt hardely. *Ibid.* III. 48 And the King him abandonyt ay To defend behind his mengẓe. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur of Lytell Bryt.* (1814) 120 Hector .. spurred hys horse, and habandoned hymselfe amonge his enemyes.

†10. To let loose, set free, liberate. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Virgil* II. 41 Thow soon of holye godesse, from flame thy carcas abandon Thee foes haue conquer'd, Troy towne is fyred of al sides.

IV. To banish.

†11. To put to the ban, interdict, proscribe, banish: *fig.* to expel, cast out, reject. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. xi. 2 Abandone them from him and deliuer them to Jesus. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue* (1672) 98 To abandon sin out of the Realme, & to advance vertue. 1570 LEVINS *Manipulus*, To Abandon, *Exterminare.* 1581 JOHN STUDLEY *Seneca's Tragedies, Hippolytus* 58 b, Craggy crested Taurus mount whose hoary and frosty face With numming cold abandons all inhabitors the place. 1582 *Rheims Bible* Luke vi. 22 Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and abandon [*ejecerint*] your name as evil. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 112 Being all this time abandoned from thy bed. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* II. vii. 134 (1654) Whipt them in the publique Amphitheater, and abandoned them out of their dominions. 1660 CIMELGUS BONDE *Scutum Regale* 137 Flatterers will he abandon from his Court, and those who keep other mens estates will he banish from his Realm.

†b. *refl.*

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. to Galat.* lf. 6 Thus I abandone my selfe from all actiue righteousness, both of mine owne and of Gods law.

†Abando·n, -ou·n(e, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abandon*, f. vb. *abandoner*; but in form confused with the adv. ABANDON, so that both in OFr. *à abandon*, and in ME. *at, in abandoun*, take the place of the simple *à bandon*, and *at, in bandoun.*] = BANDON.

1. Complete control; mostly in phr. *to put* or *take in* (=into) *abandoun, to have in abandoun, to give in abandoun*: to give into the absolute control of another, give up absolutely.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 62, I haue nothing of valeur but that ye shall haue at your abandon and will. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ix. 8, I and my sonne shall be to you for euer bounde, and wyll put all the realme of Ingland in your abandon.

2. To do a thing *in* or *at abandoun*: recklessly, impetuously, unreservedly, lavishly. (*Northern.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 59 The Scottis men dang on so fast, And schot on thame at abandoune. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2342 Aftir this swiffte, it is good resoun, He yeve his good in abandoun.

Abandon (ăbæ·ndən), *sb.*[2] *?Obs.* [f. ABANDON *v.*] The act of abandoning; abandonment, relinquishment; *spec.* of property insured to the underwriters.

1755 N. MAGENS *Essay on Insur.* I. 89 The Insurers shall be obliged to pay 92 per cent. within two months from and after the Time such Abandon was notified to them. ?1776 LD. KAMES (T.) These heavy exactions have occasioned an abandon of all mines but what are of the richer sort.

¶ Cited by Todd from Sandys as 'a forsaker; he who has abandoned or left anything': so in succeeding dictionaries; but Sandys's word is *Abandoner*.

‖ **Abandon** (abāndo·n, æbăndǫ·ŋ), *sb.*[3] [mod. Fr. *abandon*, f. vb. *abandonner* to ABANDON. See ABANDONMENT 5.] *Lit.* a letting loose, abandonment or surrender to natural impulses; hence entire freedom from artificial constraint or from conventional trammels, unconstrainedness of manner, careless freedom, dash.

1850 M. F. OSSOLI *Woman in 19th Cent.* (1862) 228 I love 'abandon' only when natures are capable of the extreme reverse. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Leg. Art* 210 Flung in all the abandon of solitude amid the depth of leafy recesses. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. ii. 4. 345 The magnificent *abandon* of Harding's brush. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 75 He had not yet come out from the glow and the noble *abandon* of the South.

Abandonable (ăbæ·ndənăb'l), *a.* [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being abandoned.

1611 COTGR., *Cessible*: yeeldable, resignable, abandonnable.

†Aba·ndonate, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Prob. f. It. *abbandonāre* to abandon; the orig. in loc. cit. is *non abbandonate.* But cf. *perturb* and *perturbate, determine* and *determinate, extirp* and *extirpate, invoke* and *invocate*, etc.] = To ABANDON.

1654 SIR A. COKAINE tr. *Dianea* of F. Loredano iv. 365 Friend, abandonate not Dianea, for Dianea will not forsake thee alive or dead.

Abandoned (ăbæ·ndənd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ED.]

1. Given up, relinquished, forsaken, cast off.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 916 I pray you that ye will haue regarde to myn offre abandonned. 1578 GEFF. FENTON *Hist. Guicciardin* (Contents) The Pope being abandoned of all hope, accordeth with the Imperials. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 202 I'll stay to know at your abandon'd cave. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i. 1093 A poor, forlorn, abandon'd woman. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unbd.* I. i. 217 As rainy wind thro' the abandoned gate Of a fallen palace. 1878 LEVER *Jack Hunter* vii. 46 A waiting-maid in the abandoned finery of her mistress.

2. Self-given up *to* any influence or pursuit; devoted. Now always to things evil or opposed to reason.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 1603 (I. 213) Which so ferforth was abandouned To Cristis feith. 1474 CAXTON *The Chesse* 104 Lecherye corupted and apayred the corages of tho men that ben abandoned to the same delyte. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 19 If she be so abandoned to her sorrow. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 13 Abandon'd to a callousness and numbness of Soul. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 163 The people sat still .. quite abandoned to despair. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* Let. x. Profligate, worthless, sharking cheats, abandoned to vice.

3. Hence (without *to*): Given up unrestrainedly to evil influences; utterly bad, immoral, profligate. Of men and their actions.

1692 PRIOR *Ode in imit. Hor.* III. 2 Where our abandon'd youth she sees Shipwreck'd in luxury, and lost in ease. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* XI. 476 That treacherous Kiss of an abandoned Disciple. 1711 STEELE *Spectator* VI. 1 Abandoned writings of men of wit. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. 150 Have you a single friend .. so shameless, so thoroughly abandoned, as to undertake your defence? 1834 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 316 An abandoned woman who had been notoriously treacherous to us. 1880 SPALDING *Eliz. Demonology* 39 The abandoned impudence of the man!

Abandonedly (ăbæ·ndəndli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In an abandoned manner; unrestrainedly, profligately, shamelessly.

1714 B. MANDEVILLE *The Bees* (1725) I. 65 The more he wallows in lust and strains every faculty to be abandondly voluptuous. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. Warren Hastings* Wks. XIII. 301 If there had been one more desperately and abandonedly corrupt .. to be found in India.

2. In *abandon* (*sb.*[3]), free from conventional restraint. *rare.*

1855 THOREAU *Letters* (1865) 126 True, it is well to live abandonedly from time to time.

Abandonee (ăbæ·ndənī·). [f. ABANDON *v.* + -EE; repr. Fr. *abandonné.*] The person to whom anything is formally or legally abandoned; *spec.* the underwriter to whom the salvage of a wrecked vessel is abandoned. See ABANDON *v.* 6.

1848 ARNOULD *Law. of Mar. Ins.* (1866) II. III. vi. 869 It is a question, whether, upon abandonment to the underwriter on goods, the abandonee takes the salvage subject to Shipowner's claim for freight. 1880 MACLACHLAN *Merch. Shipp.* (ed. 3) x. 507 If, upon the completion of a voyage, the abandonee may withhold the goods until the freight is paid, he must have acquired an indefeasible title to it.

Abandoner (ăbæ·ndənəɹ). [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ER[1].] One who abandons or forsakes; a forsaker. (Gen. followed by *of.*)

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Speculum* 64 (1632) Yet they onely can sufficiently perhaps esteeme, who have seene a Frier an abandoner of the world. *c* 1613 BEAUM. & FL. or ?SHAKS. *Two Nob. Kins.* v. i. 138 Oh sacred, shadowie, cold, and constant queene, Abandoner of revells, mute, contemplatiue. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. of Iniq.* 558 (Apology) Their Reverend Predecessours, who were so judicious and zealous Abandoners of the Church of Rome.

Abandoning (ăbæ·ndəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABANDON *v.* + -ING[1].] Used in various senses of the verb.

1. The action of giving up, forsaking, deserting.

1640 BP. HALL *Christian Mod.* 32 (Ward's rep.) It is more profitable to endure a scandal than an abandoning of truth. 1651 *Sir W. Rawleigh's Ghost* 217 The Israelites returned again to their old vomit by abandoning of God. 1790 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Let. IV. Wks. V. 98 When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, an universal abandoning of all other posts will succeed.

†2. The action of banishing, casting out, expulsion. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. of Gr. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. 332 For the better ordering and administring of iustice, and for the abandoning of theeues. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 449 The abandoning of all those whom they call Sectaries, for the detected Falshood and Ambition of som.

†Aba·ndonly, *adv. Obs.* [f. ABANDON *sb.*[1] + -LY[2]. Hence = *in* or *at abandoun*, and, like that, northern.] Recklessly, impetuously, unguardedly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 461 Thai yschit all abandounly And prikket furth sa willfully. 1375 *Ibid.* XI. 629 The Erll abaundonly Tuk the playn feld. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 670 He tuk the strenth magre thar fayis will; Abandonly in bargan baid thar still.

Abandonment (ăbæ·ndənmĕnt). [a. Fr. *abandonnement*, f. *abandonner* to ABANDON: see -MENT.] The action or process of abandoning; the condition of being abandoned.

1. The action of relinquishing to another, of giving up, letting go, forsaking.

1611 COTGR., *Abandon* The quitting, abandonment, or prostitution of a thing vnto others. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 468 Mr. Hastings's abandonment of all his own pretences. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. CXXVII 'Tis a base Abandonment of reason to resign Our right of thought. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xvii. 179 I regard the abandonment of the brig as inevitable.

2. *Comm. Law.* The relinquishment of an interest or claim; esp. in *Marine Insurance.*

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* Insurance II. 7 Abandonment is as ancient as the Contract of Insurance itself. 1848 ARNOULD *Law of Mar. Ins.* (1866) II. III. vi. 852 Abandonment therefore is the act of cession, by which .. the assured, on condition of receiving at once the whole amount of the insurance, relinquishes to the underwriters all his property and interest in the thing insured.

3. Self-abandonment; the surrender of oneself to an influence, of one's presence of mind, pretensions, etc.

1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 153 Then understood this Master that true Abandonment, with utter Abasement, was the nearest way to God. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 69 Where heats and panics and abandonments are quite out of the system.

4. The condition of being abandoned.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 1 Fortitude which could face an occasion of sudden mysterious abandonment.

5. Freedom from restraint of manner, careless freedom, *abandon.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* 87 (1858) Gaily in light, graceful abandonment, the friendly talk played round that circle. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 158 (1863) The elasticity and abandonment of Shakespeare. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i. 88 His manner was frank even to abandonment.

‖ **Abandum,** *Law.* [med. L. *abandum*, and *abando-nis* = OFr. *abandon.* See ABANDON *sb.*[1]] 'Anything sequestered, proscribed, or abandoned.' Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809.

‖ **Abanet, abnet** (æ·bănĕt, æ·bnĕt). [Heb. אבנט *abnēt*, a belt, *Lev.* viii. 13.] 1. *Jewish Antiq.* 'A band made of fine linen, and used to bind as a girdle about the body of persons in authority, especially the Jewish priests.' Kitto *Cycl. Bib. Lit.* (1849) 19.

1707 PHILLIPS, *Abanet* or *Abnet* (Heb.) a sort of Girdle that Priests wore among the Jews.

†2. Hence, *Surg.* A girdle-like bandage. *Obs.*

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.* 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

†Aba·nn(e, *v. Obs.* [OE. *abann-an* f. A- *pref.* 1, + *bann-an* to summon, and cogn. with ON. *banna* to interdict: see BAN; on which in sense 2 the word seems to be re-formed.]

1. To summon by proclamation. (only OE.)

1006 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) Đá hét se cyng abannan út ealne þeódscipe of Westseaxum.

2. To put under the ban of the church, anathematize.

1562 JEWEL *Apol.* II. 697 How durst the Bishops in this present council of Trident so solemnly to abanne and accurse all them that dare to find fault with the same.

Abannation. *Obs.*, var. of the following.

†Abanni·tion. *Obs.*[−0] [expl. as f. *ab* away + *ann-us* year; but evidently n. of action f. med. Lat. *abannīre* (cf. Fr. *bannir* and Eng. *abann*) to banish.] 'A Banishment for one or two years for manslaughter.' J. from Blount *Glossogr.* 1656, and Bailey 1721. So *abannatio* in Du Cange, but evidently a mere guess from a false etymology, the meaning being simply 'banishment.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Abannition*, a banishing for a year, properly among the Greeks, for man-slaughter.

‖ **Abapti·ston.** *Obs.*—° [Gr. *ἀβάπτιστον*, not immersed, f. *ἀ* priv. + *βαπτίζ-ειν* to dip.] 'The crown of the old trepan, which was conical, or had some contrivance to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too suddenly, and so injuring the brain.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (So called by Galen, and inserted in early Dictionaries as the Greek name, but having apparently no claim to be English.)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Abaptiston* or *Anabaptiston*, a Surgeon's instrument. 1847 in CRAIG, etc.

† **Aba·r,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* intensive + BAR *v. Abarrer* also occurs in late Anglo-Fr. Littleton *Inst.* 410.] To bar, debar.

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus' Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 17/2 They were thus abarred from approching to assaile the citie.

[**Abarcy.** [ad. med. L. *abartia* 'insatiabilitas' Du Cange.] 'Insatiableness' Bailey vol. II. 1731. The L. and Eng. seem alike fictions.]

† **Abare,** *v. Obs.*—° [OE. *abari-an.*] 'To make bare, uncover, or disclose,' Bailey, vol. II. 1731; whence in J., etc., but purely OE., obs. bef. 1100.

[**Abarstic -ke,** *a.* 'Insatiable,' Cockeram 1626. Du Cange connects it with *abartia*; Blount 1712 with *berstan* to burst: 'who has so large a Belly that tho' 'tis full it will not burst.' Some error.]

Abarticulation (æb·ăɹti·kiulē·ʃən). *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *ab-articulātio*, a word for word rendering of Gr. *ἀπ-άρθρωσις* used by Galen, f. *ab* off, from, + *articulātio* a jointing, n. of action f. *artĭcŭl-āre* to join: see ARTICLE.] A kind of articulation admitting of free motion in the joint.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Abarticulation*, in Anatomy, the same with diarthrosis. 1853 MAYNE.

‖ **Abas.** *Obs.*—° 'A Persian weight, used in weighing pearls; one eighth less than the European caract.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, whence in subseq. Dicts. but without quotations.

Abase (ăbē·s), *v.* Forms: 4 abesse; 5 abasse; 6 abace, adbass, abbase; 6– abase. [ad. OFr. *abaiss-ier, abeiss-ier, abess-ier, abes-ier* (mod. Fr. *abaisser*), f. *à* to + *baissier* to lower:—late L. **bassāre* f. *bass-us* 'short or low of stature' (in Papias = *curtus, humilis,* but in Isidore = *crassus, pinguis*); also a surname in early Lat. The regular mod. repr. of OFr. *abaissier, abessier,* ME. *abesse,* would be *abease, abeace* (cf. *ease, lease, grease, peace*); the actual *abase* is due to the influence of *base* adj. Must be distinguished from early and northern forms of ABASH; of which *abayss, abaisse, abasse* became by phonetic change *abash,* before *abesse* (by influence of *base*) became *abase*; but in the north, where *s* was not changed to *sh, abaisse, abase,* = *abash* are found contemporary with southern *abase* the present vb.]

1. To lower (physically), depress, bring or cast down. *arch.*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 10 And peleus .. began to abasse and hange doun his heed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* (1811) III. xxiv. 246 Their seruitours, speaking or being spoken vnto, abbase their eyes in token of lowlines. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 247 And will she yet abase her eyes on me? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 26 Suddeinly that warriour gan abace His threatned speare. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. xxii. 405 It abaseth inflamations and Feavers wonderfully. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 A Pump .. whose Sucker .. is raised and abased by two Levers. 1870 J. R. LOWELL *Am. my Books* Ser. II (1873) 323 Its delectable mountains which night shall utterly abase and destroy.

2. To lower in rank, office, condition, or character; to humble, humiliate; often with the sense of *degrade, make base.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Our king hath do this thing amis, So to abesse his roialte. 1539 BP. TONSTALL *Sermon on Palme sondaye* (1823) 1 He dyd abase hym selfe, takynge vpon hym the fourme of a seruant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 16 The grosse and palpable flatterie, whereunto many have abassed & abused their wits and pens. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letters* lix. 79 Heaven .. you know delights in abasing the proud. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xl. 44 (1864) Their end To level not to raise: where equal all All are abased. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 620 This famous refusal of Rolf to abase himself.

† **3.** To lower in price or value, to depreciate, debase (coin). *Obs.*

1569 GRAFTON *Chron. Ed. VI* an. 5, 1316 The peece of ix pence was abaced to sixpence. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Remains* Ser. I (1673) 14 If He that abases the prince's coin deserves to die. 1669 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 244 (ed. 4) The charge of mending our land would be doubled, and the land abased to seven or eight years purchase. 1736 CARTE *Life of Ormonde* I. 12 The standard of it [the coin] which had been much abased in the time of her father Henry VIII.

† **Abase,** *adv. Obs. rare* [a. Fr. *à bas* down: see BASE.] Down, lower; back.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. 238 (1870) The seller vnder the pantry, sette somwhat abase; the kychen set somwhat a base from the buttry and pantry.

Abased (ăbē·st), *ppl. a.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Lowered, cast down, downcast. *arch.*

1652 CRASHAW *Sacred Poems* 164 Now by abasèd lids shall learn to be Eagles, and shut our eyes that we may see. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thal.* xii. 19 With head abased, he laid An arrow in its rest.

2. *Her.* = Fr. *Abaissé*: Turned downwards, as the wings of an eagle. Also, said of a charge when placed lower than its customary position; opposed to *enhanced.*

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

3. Lowered, humbled, in rank, condition, character, feelings, etc.

1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 12 I know both how to be abased, and I knowe how to abound [*Wyclif* lowid, *Tindale* cast doune]. 1782 COWPER *Retirement.* 94 I shrink abas'd, and yet aspire to Thee. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* 255 (1865) It is well he is abased; but if it lies with me, I may humble his pride, but will never ruin his house. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Monast. Orders* 348 He knew not how to deal with ruffians so abased.

† **3.** Debased, depreciated, as coinage. *Obs.*

Abasedly (ăbē·sĕdli), *adv.* [f. ABASED + -LY[2].] In an abased or humbled manner; humbly, abjectly, downcastly.

1571 HENRYSON *Fables* 42 The sheepe againe before the Wolfe arenzied, But (=without) Advocate, abasedly could (=did) stand. 1859 MASSON *Milton's Youth* in *Essays* 42 Those other passages .. which exhibit the poet as .. looking about abasedly among his literary contemporaries.

Abasement (ăbē·smĕnt). [f. ABASE *v.* after Fr. *abaissement*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of abasing, lowering, casting down, or humbling, in rank or character; humiliation.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. 47 (1634) The time was not yet come of his abasement. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 266 (1869) And almost speak vntruly and iniuriously by way of abbasement. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. ii. 12 (1811) Pride in ourselves must, and forever will, provoke contempt, and bring down upon us abasement from others. 1857 BUCKLE *Civil.* I. viii. 549 The abasement of the clergy preceded the humiliation of the crown.

2. The condition of being abased; humiliation, degradation.

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xx. 11 There is an abasement because of glory; and there is that lifteth vp his head from a low estate. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 136 The deepest Degrees of possible Abasement. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 231 (1857) Conscious of its errors and abasement. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 153 True Abandonment, with utter Abasement, was the nearest way to God.

Abaser (ăbē·səɹ). [f. ABASE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who, or that which, abases.

1650 J. WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* iii. 76 Yours will be found the great exaltress of free-will, and the great abaser of free-grace. 1656 J. TRAPP *Expos.* Rom. iv. 16 Paul was a great advancer of the grace of God, and abaser of man.

† **2.** *Rhet.* The figure *Tapinosis*; depreciatory phraseology. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 266 (1869) These and such other base wordes do greatly disgrace the thing, and the speaker or writer: the Greekes call it *Tapinosis*, we the *Abaser.*

Abash (ăbæ·ʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 abayss, abaisse, abasse; 4–5 abaisshe, -aische, -asche, -assche; 5-6 abasshe, -asche, -aszshe; 4–6 abashe; 6– abash. Northern: 4–6 abaiss(e, abase. [ad. Anglo-Fr. *abaïss-* = OFr. *ebaïss-, esbaïss-,* lengthened stem (occurring in pple. *abaïss-ant,* 3 pl. *abaïss-ent,* subj. *abaïsse,* etc.) of *ésb-aïr,* mod. Fr. *ébahir*; f. *es*:—Lat. *ex* 'out, utterly' + *baïr, bahir* = Ital. *baïre* to astound, regarded as formed on *bah!* a natural exclamation of astonishment. The OFr. *-iss* here became *-ish,* as in *perish, finish, punish,* and the *i* was absorbed, as in *punch*; in the north the *-s* remained, as in *cheriss, fluriss, punyss*; hence a formal confusion between northern forms of *abash,* and the distinct vb. ABASE, q.v.]

1. To destroy the self-possession or confidence of (any one), to put out of countenance, confound, discomfit, or check with a sudden consciousness of shame, presumption, error, or the like. a. *active.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 247 And thouch that thai be ma than we, That suld abaiss ws litill thing. 1430 *Pilg. Lyf of Man* 117 It is thilke bi whiche I abashe alle the bestes of the cuntre. 1496 W. DE WORDE *Dives & Pauper* XIV. viii. 340/1 The lyon with his crye abassheth all other bestes. 1570 LEVINS *Manipulus,* To Abashe *Stupefacere.* 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 26 For although lightning be bright, yet is it not chærefull, but rather abasheth men. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Edw. IV,* iv. 27 To weaken and abash their fortitude. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* III. ix. Wks. 1784 VIII. 304 A man whom no denial, no scorn could abash. 1863 H. ROGERS *Life of J. Howe* iii. 83 If not to convince, to silence and abash the gainsayer.

† b. *refl.* [mod. Fr. has only the refl. form *s'ébahir.*] To gape with surprise, to stand confounded. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Holy Grail* xxi. 291 Thanne the Kyng Abasched him sore For þe wordes he herde thore. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 62 Abasshe you not for thys derkenes.

c. Most common in the *passive*: to be, stand, or feel abashed; *at* an occasion, *of* (*obs.*), *by* a cause.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* 42. 149 Þat oþer burne wat3 abayst of his broþe word3. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxix. 295 Alisandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 42 And thei weren abaischt [1388 abaischid] with greet stoneying. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 955 Right nought was sche abaissht of her clothing [*v.r.* abayst[-2], abast, abayssht, abasshed, abassched]. 1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 70/3 Whan Dauid herd this he was sore abasshed. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* xiii. 8 One shall euer be abaszshed of another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 331 They heard, and were abasht, and up they sprung. 1807 CRABBE *Village* ii. 79 And while she stands abash'd, with conscious eye. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synch.* 72 I might have been abashed by their authority.

† **2.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To stand dumb with confusion or astonishment; to lose self-possession or confidence; to flinch or recoil with surprise, shame, or sense of humiliation. *Obs.*

1391 CHAUCER *Boethius* 146 (1868) No strong man ne semeþ nat to abassen or disdaigner as ofte tyme as he hereþ þe noise of þe bataile. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, The herte of man sholde not abasshe in no thing. 1530 PALSGR. I abasshe, or am amazed of any thing, *Je me esbahis.* 1577–87 HOLINSH. *Chron.* III. 1098/2 For she, notwithstanding all the fearefull newes that were brought to hir that daie, neuer abashed. 1585 JAMES I *Essayes in Poesie* 44 She did shame The Sunne himself, her coulour was so bright, Till he abashit beholding such a light.

† **Aba·sh,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. the vb.] Loss of self-possession, confusion from surprise, shame, or the like. = ABASHMENT.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 The kynges doughter, which this sigh, For pure abasshe drewe hir adrigh.

† **Abashance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *abaïssance,* = *esbaïssance, ébahissance,* n. of action, f. *abaïssant* pr. pple. of *abaïr, esbahir*: see ABASH and -ANCE.] Abashment, dismay.

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 5515 Sampson beheld [Generides], And saw that he noo colour lese, Nor noo maner abasshaunce, But bare him bold of countynaunce.

Abashed (ăbæ·ʃt), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 abayst, abaist; 4-5 abaissht, -aisscht, -assht; 5-6 abassh-ed; 6 abaszshed; 6– abasht, abashed; also aphetic BASHED. [ABASH *v.* + -ED.] Put out of self-possession, stricken with surprise; confounded, discomfited, disconcerted; checked with a sense of shame, presumption, or error.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1431 Swa þat man suld mare drede and be abayste, Over mykel in þe world here to trayste. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. of Marc. Aurel.* (1546) O iiii b, We holdyng downe our heddes abashed. 1718 POPE *Iliad* viii. 540 The pensive goddesses, abash'd, controll'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 765 Enid, all abash'd she knew not why, Dared not to glance at her good mother's face.

Abashedly (ăbæ·ʃĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an abashed manner; with confusion of face.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sketches* IV. 26 George at length came forward abashedly.

† **Aba·shedness.** *Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being abashed; abashment.

1530 PALSG. 193 Abasshednesse, *fraievr,* s.f.

Abashing (ăbæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* also 4 abasshyng; and in Northern writers, 5– abaysing, abaisyng, abasing; not to be confounded with ABASING. [f. ABASH *v.* + -ING[1].] The act of confounding, or putting to dismay; the state of confusion, dismay, or astonishment; abashment. Now mostly gerundial.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* IV. 1 Certes, quoth she, that were a great maruayle, and an abashinge without end. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 573 Thre sper-lynth, I trow weill mycht be Betuix thame, quhen sic abasing Tuk thame. 1404 H. SHARISBROOK, in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 10. I. 30 A gret abayschynge to oure enmyes. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 77 Đai suld noucht have had abaysyng. *Ibid.* IX. i. 66 Rycht airly in til þe dawing He stoutly come but abaisyng And til the Castelle set a stale, And syne gert bryn wp þe Town hale. *a* 1564 BECON *Demands of Script.* in *Prayers,* etc. (1844) 604 The amazing, dread, and abashing of the mind that the wicked men have of the wrath of God. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong., Effray,* or *effroy,* feare, astonying, abashing, amasing.

Abashless (ăbæ·ʃlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. ABASH *sb.* + -LESS.] Unabashed, shameless; the reverse of *bashful.*

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Book* i. 127 Words as ready and as big As the part he played, the bold abashless one. *Ibid.* i. 203 This else abashless mouth.

Abashment (ăbæ·ʃmĕnt). Forms: 5 abaysshment, abaschement; 6 abasshement, abashement; 6– abashment. [ad. OFr. *abaïssement* = *esbahissement, ébahissement,* n. of action f. *abaïr, esbahir*: see ABASH and -MENT.] Confusion from surprise, shame, or sudden check; confusion of face.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonaventura's Spec. V. Chr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) As þe perfyte meke may not here his praysynge wyth owten abaschment and schame fastnesse. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xv. 43 They were dysconfyted more by abayssh-ment than by armes. 1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 36 An abashment and grete discorage to all those that be of the Frenche faccion. 1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 423 That speech of the great abashment of his people should be brought to the King. 1749 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* No. 200 (1834) II. 271 To the great abashment of the Jacobites. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii. 168 (1871) On her countenance there was visible neither abashment nor pride.

Abasing (ăbē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of lowering or depressing, a. physically. b. in mind or feeling. c. of debasing or depreciating the currency (*obs.*). Now mostly gerundial.

1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 298 The inestimable loss it [England] suffered by the decay and abasing of money. 1569 GRAFTON *Chron. Ed. VI,* an. 5, 1315–6 At this tyme also the kinges maiestie, with the aduice of his priuye counsaile, did now purpose not onely the abacyng of the sayd copper moneys, but also ment wholly to reduce them into bollion. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 745/1 To the abasing & humbling of my hart. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 7 Haue I committed an offence in abasing my selfe, that you might be exalted. 1625 BACON *Essays* xxii (1862) 92 This would be done, with a demure Abasing of your Eye .. as the Iesuites also doe use. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 30 Gods purpose towards him in this abasing of his stout heart.

Abasing, obs. north. form of ABASHING *vbl. sb.*

Abasing (ăbē·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -ING².] Lowering, depressing, humbling.

a 1665 GOODWIN *A being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 116 The bodies of the saints, which now in the state of mortality are vile, that is, of an abasing and humbling complexion and frame.

Abask (ăbɑ·sk), *adv.* [A *prep.* of state + BASK *v.*: see A *prep.*¹ 11.] In a basking condition, basking.

1866 NEALE *Sequ. & Hymns* 144 Ephesus lies all abask in Mediterranean noonday.

‖ **Abassi, -s.** *Obs.* 'A silver coin current in Persia, . . somewhat less than an English shilling.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Ibid. The Abassi took its denomination from Schah Abas II, king of Persia, under whom it was struck.

† **Aba·stard,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *abastardir* (as old as 12th c.) from *à* prep. + *bastard.* Cf. OSp. *abastardar.*] *prop.* To make or declare bastard or illegitimate: hence, to make spurious or degenerate; to debase, corrupt, deteriorate.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 226. § 6 In some of the meane Parents by the way there may be fallacies which may corrupt & Abastard it. 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* 86 (1676) They further insinuated that the Roman Religion was insensibly abastarded.

† **Abastardize, -ise** (ăbɑ·stădəiz), *v. Obs.* [f. Fr. *abastard-ir, -iss-ant*: see prec. The term. *-ise* representing the *-iss-* of the extended stem in Fr. has been refashioned after vbs. in -IZE. Cf. AMORTIZE.] To render bastard, spurious, or degenerate; to debase, or deteriorate.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong.*, *Abastardir* . . to corrupt, or abastardise, to counterfait. 1605 DANIELL *Queen's Arcadia* v. iv. (Wks. 1717) I. 224 And being our selves Corrupted, and abastardized thus. 1610 DONNE *Sermon* xcvi. IV. 258 An insinuating of false and adulterous blood, in abastardizing a race, by supposititious children. 1653 BULWER *Artificiall Changeling* (quoting Donne) Doe not abastardise that noble kind, that noble nature, that God hath imparted to thee.

† **Abastardized,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Degenerate, debased, spurious.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1727) ii. viii. The soule, by which our name continues blessed amongst men would be degenerate and abastardised.

† **Aba·sure.** *Obs.* [f. ABASE *v.* + -URE; of Eng. formation, after words like *er'as-ure, seiz-ure.*] The action of abasing; the condition of being abased; humiliation.

1653 MANTON *Ep. James* ii. 1 Wks. 1871 IV. 181 They offered injury and contumely to them, because of their outward abasure and despicableness. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xix. 55 And it was no small Abasure of Christ to bind himself to the Law as a Subject made under.

Abatable (ăbē·tăb'l), *a.* [a. OFr. *abatable* (Britton), f. *abatre*: see ABATE *v.*¹ and -ABLE.] Capable of being abated.

1821, 1 and 2 *Geo. IV* c. 41, § 1 By law, every such nuisance, being of a public nature, is abateable as such by indictment. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. xviii. 9 The writ is thereby abatable [Fr. *si est le bref abatable*].

† **Abatayl,** *v. Obs. rare.* [for *anbatayl* = *enbatayl*, a. OFr. *enbataille-r*: see EMBATTLE.] To embattle.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 4310 Mantrible þe Citee ys y-called, Wyþ marbre fyn ys he walled, & abatayled with toures hye.

† **Abataylment.** *Obs. rare* [see prec.] Battlement.

c 1325 *Gaw. and Gr. Kn.* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment, in þe best lawe.

Abate (ăbē·t), *v.*¹ [a. OFr. *abat-re, abat-tre*, f. *à* prep. to + *batre, battre* to beat:—late L. *battĕre, batĕre*, from cl. L. *batuĕre*. In the technical senses 18, 19, the identity of the prefix is uncertain, and the relation to the other senses undetermined.]

I. To beat down, demolish, destroy.

1. *trans.* To beat down, throw down, demolish, level with the ground. *Obs.* exc. in Law.

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 95 (1839) Jerusalem hath often tyme ben distroyed, & the Walles abated & beten doun. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* II. 5 Hem to desolate Of erthe, and all from every roote abate. 1494 FABYAN vii. 490 Ye gates of Bruges, of Ipre, of Courtray, and of other townes were abated and throwyn downe. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 185 (1826) Bycause Apultre was not of sufficient strength for their defence and coverture they abated it to the ground. 1643 PRYNNE *Doom of Cowardice & Treach.* 4 And that night came a great party of them, and by fine force made an assault and abated the Baracadoes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 13 (1729) During the hottest months carefully abate the weeds. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., *To abate*; to prostrate, break down, or destroy. In law to abate a castle or fort is to beat it down. 1864 *Wandsw. Br. Act* 44 If any work made by the Company in, over, or across the River Thames . . be abandoned or suffered to fall into disuse or decay, the Conservators of the River Thames may abate and remove the same.

† **2.** *fig.* To put down, put an end to, do away with (any state or condition of things). *Obs.*

c 1270 *E. E. Poems, Old Age* 149 When eld blowid he is blode . his ble is sone abatid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1672 Ded [= death], of al þat it comes to, abates And chaunges all myghtes and states. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1141 To abate þe bost of þat breme duke. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* v. xii. 103 (1843) And fynally abatid is the strif. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* 79 (1841) St. Paul abateth this opinion. *Ibid.* 293 To abate the haughty conceit which naturally we have of ourselves.

3. Esp. *Law.* a. To put an end to, do away with (as a nuisance, or an action).

1297 R. GLOUC. 447 And oþer monye luþer lawes, þat hys elderne adde ywro3t, He behet, þat he wolde abate. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 168 The primitive sense is that of abating or beating down a nusance. 1780 BURKE *Sp. on Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 They abate the nuisance, they pull down the house. 1844 H. ROGERS *Essays* I. ii. 88 He has not lived in vain who has successfully endeavoured to abate the nuisances of his own time. 1859 DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* Wks. X. 104 To put him down and abate him as a monster.

b. To render null and void (a writ).

1580 BARET *Alvearie*, His accusation or writte is abated or ouerthrowne when the Attorney by ignorance declareth not the processe in due forme, or the writte abateth. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Cl. II. xxii. 30 (1674) And any one short Clause or Proviso, not legal, is sufficient to abate the whole Writ or Instrument. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 266 This only suspends but does not abate the action. 1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 109 The Writ was abated by the Court. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., *To abate a nuisance* is to destroy, remove, or put an end to it. . . *To abate a writ* is to defeat or overthrow it by shewing some error or exception.

4. *intr.* (through *refl.*) To be at an end, to become null or void; *esp.* of writs, actions, appeals.

1602 W. FULBECKE *First Part of Parallele* 62 In the summons A. was omitted, wherefore the writte abated. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xvi. 148 Commissions shall not abate by the death of his majesty. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 247 The suit is of no effect, and the writ shall abate. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. It is said an appeal shall abate, and be defeated by reason of covin or deceit. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Engl.* III. xxxi. 437 The Committee of Privileges resolved, that impeachments stood on the same footing as appeals and writs of error; consequently they did not abate.

II. To bring down, lower, depress.

† **5.** To bring down (a person) physically, socially, or mentally; to depress, humble, degrade; to cast down, deject. *Obs.*

c 1325 GROSSETESTE *Castel of Loue* 1334 He was abated of his tour [=in his turn]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 118 The heyher that they were in this present lif, the more schuln thay ben abatid and defouled in helle. 1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arthur* (1634 repr. 1816) I. 241 Then sir Beaumains abated his countenance. 1564 BAULDWIN *Moral Phil.* (ed. Palfr.) iii. 4 Hee is to be honoured among them that be honoured, that fortune abateth without fault. 1618 RALEIGH *Remains* (1644) 27 If any great person to be abated, not to deal with him by calumniation or forged matter. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Sermons* I. ix. 104 They were abated with humane infirmities and not at all heightened by the Spirit.

† **6.** *intr.* To fall, be dejected, humbled. *Obs.*

1306 *Political Songs* (Camd. S.) 216 Ys continaunce abated eny bost to make. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 185 Þe bolde nolle abateþ [*cervix deprimitur*]. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* in *Babees Book* (1868) 16 Lette not þy contynaunce also abate. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 30 The naturall spirit of the hautiest . . will abate and come downe.

† **7.** To abate *of*; to bring down (a person) from; hence to deprive of, curtail of. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Octouian Imperator* 1316 (Weber III. 212) He was abated of all hys hete. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur of Lytell Bryt.* 105 (1814) That she be not thereby abbated of her noblenesse and estate. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 161 She hath abated me of halfe my Traine. 1637 LISLE tr. *Du Bartas* 30 Mens bodies were abated of their bignesse.

III. To bring down in size, amount, value, force.

† **8.** To beat back the edge or point of anything; to turn the edge; to blunt. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 689 Such wepons as the capitain of the Castle shall occupie, that is, Morrice pike sworde target, the poynt and edge abated. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. v. 35 Abate the edge of Traitors, gracious Lord. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. (1772) 107 With plaints which might abate a tyrant's knife. 1625 BACON *Essays* ix To abate the edge of envy. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* xi. 120 The name of Childe Abates my Swords keene edge. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 145 (1729) Such as abate and take off the keeness.

9. To bring down in size; lower, lessen or diminish (things tangible). *arch.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De Pr. Rerum* (1495) xvii. lxxviii. 652 Gutta abatyth all swellynge and bolnynge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 3 After the end of the hundred and fiftie dayes, the waters were abated. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 Small Files are used . . to abate any end of a bone . . which is fractured. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcog.* (1769) 59 In wood, which is a graving much more difficult; because all the work is to be abated and cut hollow. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* (1865) 241 A lucky accident had abated Chiffinch's party to their own number.

10. *intr.* To decrease in size or bulk. *arch.*

1587 GOLDING *Mornay's Chr. Relig.* xiv. 220 (1617) The more that the body abateth in flesh, the more workfull is the mind. 1597 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* III. xviii. 86 Their poyson, growing when it seemeth to abate. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. x. 121 (1840) The arke rested, the waters abating.

11. *trans.* To bring down in value, price, or estimation. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Vor þe guode los to abatye, and hire guodes to lo3y, þe envious agrayþeþ alle his gynnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 286 She ne might all abate his prise. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 116 Hou the Pricys of Merchaundises, growyn in this Lond, may be holdyn up, and encreasyd, and the Prycys of Merchaundise, brought into this Lond abatyd. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxii. 119 They raise the price of those, and abate the price of these. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. of Trade* 33 If the Importation of Irish Cattel had abated the Rents of England one half.

12. *intr.* To fall in amount, value, or price, suffer reduction, be reduced. *arch.* exc. in *Law.*

1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxii. 101 As wages abate to the poor, provisions must abate in the market, and rents must sink and abate to the landlords. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 512 And in case of a deficiency of assets, all the general legacies must abate proportionably, in order to pay the debts.

13. *trans.* To lessen or lower in force or intensity (a quality, feeling, action, etc.); to diminish, lessen, lighten, relieve, mitigate.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 269 His moder Helianore abated þer grete bale. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2840 For na thyng may abate þair pyne. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 33 Charitie is lyke fyre, whyche is easyly put oute if it be abated. 1593 T. HYLL *Profitable Arte of Gard.* 137 The sauor of them [garlic] wilbe greatly abated. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 24 Abate thy Rage, abate thy manly Rage. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiv. 7 His eye was not dimme, nor his naturall force abated. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 288 Lord, abate my great affliction, or increase my patience. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 156 She shook the fidelity, or abated the ardour of some. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 68 To abate the force of these considerations.

14. *intr.* To fall off in force or intensity; grow less, calm down.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4665 Sesit the wyndis; The bremnes abated. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 50 My fury shall abate, and I The Crownes will take. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 463 (1721) When Winter's Rage abates, when chearful Hours Awake the Spring. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. 274 Towards morning the wind abated a little. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii. 322 This conflagration of the South-East will abate. 1869 *Echo* Oct. 9 The Foot and Mouth Disease which has been raging with some virulence is now beginning to abate.

IV. To strike off, deduct.

15. *trans.* To strike off or take away a part, to deduct, subtract.

a. with *of* (*out of, from* obs.).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* 34 Abate thanne thees degrees And minutes owt of 90. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. viii. 62 (1483) He nele noo thynge abaten of the prys. 1551 RECORDE *Pathway to Knowl.* II. Introd., And if you abate euen portions from things that are equal, those partes that remain shall be equall also. 1570 DEE *Math. Praef.* 9 If from 4. ye abate 1. there resteth 3. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 18 It shall be abated from thy estimation. 1679–88 *Secret Service Moneys of Chas. & Jas. II*, 126 (Camd. S. 1851) To be abated out of the moneys that are or shall be due to him for work. 1741 *Complete Family-Piece* I. ii. 192 Take . . 9 eggs, abating 4 whites. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 178 Rather than abate a farthing of the price they had asked. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 506 The merchant abating something of his morning price.

b. with *obj.* (orig. *dative*) of the person.

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exps.* 465 Roberd Thrope lente me l.s. . . and herof he moste a bate me [=to me] .xiiij.s. 1647 SANDERSON *Sermons* Ad Aul. xv. 1 (1673) 209 He therefore sendeth for his Master's Debtors forthwith; abateth them of their several Sums, and makes the Books agree. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* iii. 6 When the Payment was making, he will not abate him one Farthing. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61 She would abate me two shillings a week for the future.

c. *absol.* To make an abatement.

1530 PALSGR. 420, I alowe or abate upon a reckenyng or accompte made. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 179 He cannot abate without underselling the market, or underrating the value of his goods. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 134 Lacey offered to abate in his pecuniary demand.

16. *fig.* To omit, leave out of count; to bar or except.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 547 Abate [a] throw at Novum, and the whole world againe, Cannot pricke out five such. 1700 LAW *Council of Trade* 253 (1751) Abating accidents which happen but seldom. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) II. 149 Abating his brutality, he was a very good master. 1865 SALA *Diary in America* I. 307 Abating the gold and silver plate.

17. To abate *of* (a thing): to deduct something from, make an abatement from; to lower, or lessen in amount. *arch.*

1644 BULWER *Chirologia* 144 It falls short and abates of the perfection of the thing. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy of Discontent.* 27 Their fading condition justly abates of their value. 1653 IZAAK WALTON *Compl. Angler* 2 [I shall] either abate of my pace, or mend it, to enjoy such a companion. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 635 Their own experience and the world they converse with will abate of this excess. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* v. iii. 22 The guide abating of his pace Led slowly through the pass's jaws.

V. Technical.

† **18.** *Falconry.* To beat with the wings, flutter. More commonly aphetized to BATE. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Bk. of Hawkyng* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 297 If that she [the hawk] abate, let her flee, but be war that thou constreyne her not to flee. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Booke of Falc.* 135 You shall keepe hir alwayes in best plighte and leaste daunger to abate.

† **19.** In *Horsemanship.* 'A Horse is said to Abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground, both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all Times.' Bailey 1721; whence in J. and subseq. Dicts. *Obs.*

Abate (ăbē·t), *v.*² *Law* [a. Anglo-Fr. *abat-re*, earlier *enbatre, embatre* (see A- *pref.* 10), in the legal phr. *se enbatre* or *abatre en* (Britton) to thrust oneself forcibly into, f. *en* in, into + *batre* to beat; see ABATE *v.*¹ Subseq. confused with the prec. both in Anglo-Fr. and Eng.; the law-books treat it as the same word.] To intrude or thrust oneself forcibly or tortiously into a tenement between the death of the owner and the accession of the legal heir. a. *refl.* (early instances are wanting).

1865 NICHOLS tr. *Britton* III. i. 2, II. 2 Because a person that

has no right may immediately after the death of any one abate himself into the inheritance of the right heir, and keep out the heir and chief lord of the fee [Fr. *sei enbatre en le heritage*]. *Ibid.* II. xx. 4. I. 336 He by his own force abated himself into the tenement [Fr. *se abaty en cel tenement*].

b. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron. in late Anglo-Fr., or ME. The ordinary construction since 6.)

1528 PERKINS *Profitable Booke* v. § 325. 144 If a man seised of three acres in fee taketh a wife and dyeth and a stranger abate in one of the acres. 1629 COKE *First Pt. of Inst.* 277 Betweene the death and the entry of the heire, an estranger doth interpose himselfe, and abate [Fr. *et un estraunge abate*]. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. He that steps in between the former possessor and his heir is said to abate; he is called an abator, and this act of intrusion or interposition is termed an abatement.

†Aba·te, *sb. Obs.* [f. ABATE *v.*[1]] Abatement.

1. Depression, casting down.

1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. xxi. For quhich sodayne abate, anon astert The blude of all my body to my hert.

2. The lowering of a quality; diminution.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Com. & Warre with Angels, Ep. Ded.* The abate of power & strength which sinne had caus'd.

3. Deduction, subtraction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 195 Nor will the difference be sensible in the abate of scruples or dragmes.

Abated (ăbē[ɪ]·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABATE *v.*[1] + -ED.]

†1. Beaten, subdued, cast down. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agaynste tribul.* III. (Wks. 1557) 1258/1 That oure fleshlye affeccions, be more abated and refrayned by the dreade and terroure of hell. 1548 in STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* VI. 351 The weakness of his often abated enemies. 1610 SHAKS. *Coriol.* III. iii. 132 Deliver you As most abated Captiues, to some Nation That wonne you without blowes. 1661 *Parismus* I. 89 Which so revived the abated hearts of the Thessalins.

2. Diminished, reduced, lowered in quality or amount.

1594 R. C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam. of Wits* (1616) 45 And those in whom this abated heat approcheth least. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1673) 629 By fasting it hath made his flesh low and abated. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief.* 100 An abated Christianity. 1859 — *Logic in Theol.* 312 To establish an abated, or a contrary belief.

Abatement[1] (ăbē[ɪ]·tmĕnt). [a. OFr. *abatement, abattement,* f. *abattre*; see ABATE *v.*[1] and -MENT.] The action of abating, or state of being abated, with most of the senses of the vb.

1. The act of overthrowing, putting down, or doing away with; the state of being overthrown, quashed or annulled. *Obs.* exc. as a Law term: the abatement of a nuisance, action, writ, or claim. 'In its present most general signification it relates to writs or plaints, and means the quashing or destroying the plaintiff's writ or plaint.' Tomlins.

1528 PERKINS *Profitable Booke* v. § 385. 167 (1642) A plea which goeth meerely in abatement of the writ. 1599 MARSTON *Scourge of Villanie* II. vii. 205 Their only skill rests in Collusions, Abatements, stoppels, inhibitions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 5 A fourth species of remedy . . is the abatement, or removal, of Nusances. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. A Plea in Abatement is a plea put in by the defendant, in which he shows cause to the court why he should not be impleaded or sued. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Engl.* III. xxxi. 438 The opinion in Westminster Hall was in favour of the abatement.

2. The act of lowering, lessening, or lightening; the state of depreciation, diminution, or decrease; the subsidence (of action); alleviation or mitigation (of evils).

1517 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliii. 14 And in like wise without abatement I shall cause for to be memoriall The famus actes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 13 Nought enters there . . But falls into abatement, and low price. 1655 CROMWELL (Carlyle) *Sp.* iv. I had much abatement of my hopes; though not a total frustration. 1675 BAXTER *Catholick Theologie* II. viii. 141 A delay of their future misery, and hopes of its abatement. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 67 Like a high sea on the abatement of a storm. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 108 A sense of depression and disappointment, and abatement of the higher energies.

†b. Something which lightens toil; relaxation, recreation. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. prol. 45 For quha sa list sere gladsum gamis lere, Ful mony mery abaitmentis followis here.

3. The result of abating or lessening; the amount by which anything is abated; decrease, deduction, drawback. *lit.* and *fig.* and as a technical term in *Comm.*

1624 JOHN GEE in *Shaks. Cent. Pr.* 160 The third abatement of the honor and continuance of this Scenicall company is, that they make their spectators pay to deare for their Income. 1625 BACON *Essays* viii. 267 He hath a great Charge of Children: As if it were an Abatement to his Riches. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 183 All the Abatement I could get was only, that . . I should be obliged to hold it but three Weeks. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Hbk. on Property Law* ii. 7 Equity will compel him to take it, and will allow him a proper abatement out of the purchase-money. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 677 The farmer obtained for the three years an abatement of two marks.

4. *Heraldry.* A supposed mark of depreciation.

1610 GUILLIM *Display of Heraldrie* viii. § 1. 31 (1611) An Abatement is an accidentall mark annexed to coat-armour denoting some vngentleman-like, dishonorable, or disloiall demeanour qualitie or staine in the bearer whereby the dignitie of the coate-armour is greatly abased. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. It is a little controverted among authors, whether heraldry allows of any such things as regular abatements . . The last editor of Guillim discards the whole notion of Abatements as a chimaera.

Abatement[2] (ăbē[ɪ]·tmĕnt). [a. Anglo-Fr. *abatement,* earlier *enbatement* (both in Britton), f. *abatre* = *enbatre*; see ABATE *v.*[2] and -MENT.] The action of abating in a heritage, usurpation of a tenement; intrusion, tortious entry. See ABATE *v.*[2]

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 278 For þat mischance of Blanche mariage, For þat abatement he chalenges it þorgh right. 1528 PERKINS *Profitable Booke* v. § 325. 144 (1642) If the heire of him after whose death the abatement was, recover the acre of land in which the abatement was. 1586 HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Ireland* in Holinshed II. 83/2 After the decease of the earle James, a bastard Butler had by abatement intruded. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Abatement* (Fr.) is sometimes used for the Act of the Abator; as the Abatement of the Heir into the Land, before he has agreed with the Lord. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* III. i. 3. II. 3 Intrusion is a wrongful abatement during the vacancy of the soil [Fr. *intrusioun est torcenous abatement*]. *Ibid.* III. i. 4 By reason of the abatement [Fr. *pur l'embatement*]. *Ibid.* VI. ix. II. 354 Those impleaded of hamsoken, or of fresh force, or of abatement [Fr. *ou de enbatement*].

Abater[1] (ăbē[ɪ]·təɪ). [f. ABATE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] He who or that which abates, lowers, or mitigates.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Abaters of Acrimony or Sharpness.

Aba·ter[2]. [f. ABATE *v.*[1] + -ER[2], in imitation of *misnom-er, rejoind-er, remind-er.*] An abating, a plea in abatement.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* I. vi. 17 It being a great abater to our zeal and fervency in Religion to think that in the end of our life we shall be dodged and put off by a long senseless and comfortless Sleepe of the Soul under the sods of the Grave. 1662 — *Ant. agst. Ath.* I. viii. 2, 22 Our fancy can shuffle in this abater, viz. that, etc.

Abating (ăbē[ɪ]·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABATE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or process of bringing down or lowering.

1. The action of casting down or overthrowing; and *fig.* of doing away with, or putting an end to. *Obs.* except in *Law.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 34 What Dishonour is this, and abatyng the Glory of a Kyng. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 168 This expression, of abating, which is derived from the French and signifies to quash, beat down, or destroy, is used by our law in three senses. The first, which seems to be the primitive sense, is that of abating or beating down a nuisance . . and in a like sense . . of abating a castle or fortress.

2. A lowering, lessening, diminution, decrease.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (714) 37 Pensions without grete abatyng of the Kyngs Revenues. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567) *Diminumento,* the abatyng or decrease. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 38 Those excellent Graces and Ornaments . . which we call Trills, Grupps, Exclamations of Increasing or Abating of the Voice. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 12 (1729) Nor ought it to be over-oyl'd, too much abating of its grateful acidity. 1861 TRENCH *Seven Ch. in Asia* 77 The abating of any other love but that to God and Christ.

3. A deducting, or subtracting.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* S iij b, Subtraction doeth depend onely of the signe of abatemente, which is this —, and signifieth lesse, or abatyng. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthog. Brit. Tongue* 23 In abating from the word following, we, in the north, use a mervelouse libertie.

Abating (ăbē[ɪ]·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABATE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Decreasing, subsiding.

1727 DE FOE *Hist. Apparitions* xi. 218 The abating force of the water. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. 26 Wks. IV. 58 To deluge o'er with no abating flood Our consummated World.

Abatis (æ·bătis). *Milit.,* also **abattis, abbatis, abbattis.** [a. Fr. *abatis* mass of things thrown down:—OFr. *abateïs*:—late L. **abatetīci-us* arising from throwing down; cf. vb. *abatre.* See ABATE.] A defence constructed by placing felled trees lengthwise one over the other with their branches towards the enemy's line, and piling them up until a shelter for workmen is obtained.

1766 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1828) II. 391 The ground before it [was] covered with an abbatis, or felled trees, with their boughs pointing outwards, and projecting in such a manner as to render the intrenchment almost inaccessible. 1795 NELSON in *Nicolas's Dispatches* (ed. 2) I. 380 The Seamen and Carpenters were all night employed in cutting down trees to form an abbatis. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurwood's Despatches* VI. 504 The first is loop-holed and there is an Abbatis in its front. 1847 GLEIG *Battle of Waterloo* 152 The riflemen attended to their own security by throwing an abattis across the chaussée. 1863 *Life in the South* II. 160 An abbatis still surrounded the stone bridge. 1865 *Morning Star* Mar. 30 At about twenty paces in front of this earthwork is what is termed the abatis.

Abatised (æ·bătist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Provided with an abatis.

1859 WORCESTER cites *Sat. Rev.*

‖ **Abatjour** (abaʒū·r). *Arch.* [mod. Fr. = ce qui *abat* le *jour,* what throws down the daylight.] A sky-light. Hardly in Eng. use; not in Gwilt.

Abator[1] (ăbē[ɪ]·təɪ, -tō:ɪ). [late Anglo-Fr. *abator -tour,* n. of agent f. *abatre*; see ABATE *v.*[1] and -OR. Used for ABATER in legal senses.]

1. One who abates or overthrows a nuisance, etc.

2. = ABATER.

1592 S. DANIELL *Compl. of Rosam.* (1717) 41 Impiety of Times, Chastity's Abator. 1606 *Sir Gyles Goosecappe* sig. H That painting is pure chastities abator.

Abator[2] (ăbē[ɪ]·təɪ, -tō:ɪ). *Law* [a. late Anglo-Fr. *abator, -tour* agent n. f. *abatre* = *enbatre*: see ABATE[2] and -OR.] One who abates, or without right seizes upon the possession of a freehold between the death of its owner and the entry of the heir or devisee.

1531 *Dial. on Laws of Eng.* II. xii. 81 (1638) The abators were bounden in conscience to restore to the executors . . the profits. 1629 COKE *First Pt. of Inst.* 194 Where there bee two joynt Abators or Intruders which come in merely by wrong. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 168 This entry of him is called an abatement, and he himself is denominated an abator. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 324 The abator, or wrongful occupier . . had entered upon the lands.

‖ **Abattoir** (abatwā·r). [mod. Fr. f. *abattre* to strike down. See ABATE.] A public slaughter house for cattle.

1840 PERRONET THOMPSON *Exercises* (1842) V. 340 As the sacrifice of one little pig compared with the massive slaughters that decorate a Parisian abattoir.

[**Abatude,** given by Bailey, etc. as = diminished, and in subseq. Dicts. as sb., is merely a dictionary travesty of med. Lat. *abatuda* = *abatuta,* in *pecunia abatuda,* clipped money. See Wharton *Law Lex.* (1872) 6.]

Abature (æ·bătiŭ). [a. Fr. *abatture, abature,* throwing down.] The traces left by a stag in the underwood through which he has passed.

1575 G. TURBERVILE *Booke of Venerie* 68 Of the iudgement of the Abatures and beating downe of the lowe twigges and the foyles. 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93 What Necromanticke spells are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayenstockes, Frith and Fell, Layres, Dewclawes, and Dowlcets, drawing the Covert, Blemishes, Jewelling, Avaunt-laye, Allaye, Relaye, Foreloyning, Hunt-cownter, Hunt-change, Quarry, Reward, and a thousand more such Utopian fragments of confused Gibberish. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Age* The huntsmen have several other marks whereby to know an old hart without seeing him: as the clot, entries, abatures, etc.

Abaundon, see ABANDON.

†Aba·ve, *v. Obs.,* also **abaue, abaw(e.** [Prob. a. OFr. *abaub-ir, abab-ir* to astonish, confound, frighten, disconcert, repr. L. *ad* to + *balb-um* stammering. No Fr. form *abavir* is cited by Godef., but its rise from *ababir* would be regular. The derivation from Fr. *esbah-ir,* sometimes proposed, does not account for the final *-ave, -aue, -awe.*] *trans.* To put to confusion, discomfit; also *intr.* (*rare*) to be confounded (Fr. *s'abaubir*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 9536 Loke how ȝe mow be a-bawede þat seye þat þe Jewe ys sauede. *c* 1375 CHAUCER *Dethe of Bl.* (Fairf. MS.) 614 And al abawed where so I be My pees in pledynge and in werre. *c* 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1554) IV. i. 101 a, They were abaued [*rhymes with* saued]. — *Minor Poems* 144 To fynde a mene the sowle for to save. Of this terrible doolful inspeccioun The peeplis hertys gretly gan abave.

Abaxial (æbæ·ksiăl), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *ab* away from + *axi-s* axle + -AL; less analogically formed than the following.] = ABAXILE.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Botany* 303 It [the embryo] may be abaxial or excentric, when the layer of endosperm is thickest on one side.

Abaxile (æbæ·ksəil), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *ab* away from + *axi-s* axle + -ILE.] Off the axis or central line; eccentric.

1854 BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* 265 When the embryo is not in the centre of the seed it is abaxile or eccentric.

†Abay (ăbē·). *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abai* barking, f. vb. *abayer* to bark; cf. mod. Fr. *aboi* in phrase *être aux abois, mettre aux abois* (found in 15 c.): to be or put *at bay,* said of the stag etc. in the moment of extremity, when closed in by the dogs which are *barking* after him. See BAY *sb.*[3]]

1. Barking, baying of dogs upon their prey; especially when they have run it down, and are closing round it. *To stand at abay,* said of the dogs: to stand barking round.

1580 BARET *Alvearie,* Abbay is a French woorde, and signifieth barking against something . . For when the Dere is utterly wearied and out of breath, then is he faine (setting himselfe to some hedge, tree, etc.) to stande at defiance against all the houndes barking rounde about him, and to defende himselfe with his hornes, as it were at the sworde poynt, as long as he is able. Hereupon we say commonly of men at variance: He will holde or keepe him at abbay. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 700 At such times as foxes and brocks haue young ones, you must take all your old earth dogs, and let them take the earth, afterward when they shal begin to stand at an abbaie, then must the young ones be brought vnto the mouth of the hole one by one and there cause them to heare the abbaie.

2. *To be at abay,* said of the hunted animal when the dogs 'stand at abay' round him, or have reduced him to desperation; hence, to be in extremities, to be in straits so as to have nowhere to turn, to be in desperation. (Now *at bay.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 46 And euere the dogge at the hole held it at a-baye. *c* 1400 *Sir Degrevant* 238 Hertus bade at abey One a launde by a ley. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* etc. (1867) 70 Y am huntid as an herte to a-bay, I not whidir y may me turne. 1430 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* I. vi. She was at abay yset Amyd hope and fearfull dreade also. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 34 The Stagge . . turning his head, made the hounds, with change of speech, to testifie that he was at a bay; as if from hot pursuit of their enemie, they were suddenly come to a parley. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1862, 536/1 All former purposes were blancked (and) the Governour at a bay. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851, V. 229 Who like a wild Beast at abbay, seeing himself surrounded, desperately laid about him, wounding some in his fall.

†A-baye, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [properly phrase:

A *prep.*[1] at + Bay *sb.* short. f. Abay. OFr. has both *bayer* and *abayer*. See Bay.] At bay.

c 1300 *Kyng Alis.* 3882 Wher hy hym myghte, so hound abaye [=as hound at bay], Othir bygile othir bytreye.

†**Abayle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OFr. *abailli-er* to overtake, gain, reach.] To reach, get to.

1430 Lydgate *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. Or that he the cytye myght abayle, Horestes Knyhtes unwarely haue him mette.

Abb- is often found in older spelling where *Ab-* is now used. Thus **abbase, abbatis, abbet, abbettor, abbay, abbortive, abbredge, abbut, abbuttal,** which see under their ordinary spelling with one *b*.

Abb (æb). Forms: 1 áwebb, áweb, áb; 8–9 abb. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Web; cf. OE. *awefan* = OHG. *arweban*, mod. G. *erweben* to weave, f. *a* up + *wefan* to weave. (Ettmüller suggests for *an-web*, comparing mod. G. *anweben* to weave on *or* to.) Another OE. form was *áwef, áwef* whence Woof.] The woof or weft in a web. Also *attrib.*

a 1000 Ælfric etc. in Wright's *Vocabularies* I. 282/1 *Stamen* wearp. *Subtimen* aweb. *Ibid.* 66/1 *Subtegmen* awebb. *Ibid.* 59/2 *Trama* vel *subtemen* oweb *vel* ab. *Ibid.* 40/1 *Tramasericum* seolcen ab.. *Linostema* linen wearp, *vel* wyllen ab. 1757 Lisle *Husbandry* 500 What is on the back and ribs is somewhat finer, and makes, in druggets, the thread called abb. 1774 *Act* 14 Geo. III. c. xxv Frauds are frequently committed by persons employed in the woollen manufactory .. by the weavers withholding part of the woof or abb yarn delivered to them. 1835 Partington *Brit. Cycl.* s.v. Abb, the yarn of a weaver's warp, whence the wool of which it is made is termed abb-wool.

‖ **Abba** (æbă). [An Aramaic word, Chal. אַבָּא *abbâ*, Syr. ܐܰܒܳܐ *abbâ* or *abbô*, the father, or O father.] Being retained in the Greek text of the N.T., and the versions, along with its transl. *father*, the combination *Abba father* is used by devotional writers as a title of invocation to the first person of the Trinity. Also a title given in the Syriac and Coptic churches to bishops, and by bishops to the patriarch: father, religious superior.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* viii. 16 The spirit of adopcioun of sones .. in which we cryen, Abba, fadir. 1557 *Genevan, ibid.* The Sprite of adoption, whereby we crye Abba, that is to say, Father. 1611 Bible *Mark* xiv. 36 And he said, Abba, father, all things are possible vnto thee. 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* 525 Abba is a word of honour and glory, even as Rabbi: whence the Latin *Abbas*, and our English Abbot, have been derived to denote the greatest person in a society. 1719 Watts *Hymn* 'Behold what wondrous grace' (556), My faith shall Abba, Father, cry And thou the kindred own.

Abba, obs. form of Abbey.

Abbace, obs. form of Abbess.

Abbacination, variant of Abacination.

Abbacy (æ·băsi), also 5–6 **abbasy,** 6–7 **abbacie.** [A modification of the earlier Abbatie, assimilated to forms like *prelacy*, med. L. *-acia, -atia.* It appears to have been originally a Scotch form.]

1. The dignity, estate, or jurisdiction of an abbot.

c 1425 Wyntown *Cron.* vii. v. 123 Of byschaprykis, or abbasyis, Or ony kyrkis benefyis. 1552 Lyndesay *Tragedie* 53 At Arbroith I began,—Ane Abasie of gret ryches and rent. 1580 Baret *Alvearie*, An Abbasie or the office of an Abbot, *Antistitium.* 1634–46 J. Row (the father) *Kirk of Scot.* (1842) 55 That almes be given out of abbacies, as of before. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 322 Who knoweth not, that a Canonship, Abbacy, Bishoprick, are but relations? 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* Abbacy (*abbatia*) is the same to an Abbot, as Bishoprick to a Bishop: We may call it his Paternity. 1776 Adam Smith *Wealth of Nat.* II. v. i. 385 (1869) The abbot .. was elected by the monks of the monastery, at least in the greater part of abbacies. 1872 W. F. Skene *Fordun's Chron.* II. 413 The word 'Abthania' has no connection whatever with the word 'Thanus.' It is a Latin form of the Gaelic word Abdhaine, which is the equivalent of the Latin 'Abbatia' and signifies both the office of Abbot and the territory belonging to an Abbacy. 1873 Burton *Hist. of Scot.* I. xii. 399 He is called the lord of the Abbacy.

2. The period during which any one is abbot.

1794 W. Tindal *Hist. Evesham* 26 In the second year of Randulf's Abbacy Thomas, then dean, went with him to Rome. 1877 R. J. King in *Academy* 3 Nov. 438 The east window of Bristol is the work of Edmund Knowle, whose long abbacy ranged from 1306 to 1332.

Abbad, OE. form of Abbot.

Abbadisse, OE. form of Abbatess, *Obs.*, abbess.

‖ **Abbas** (æ·băs). The L. original of Abbot, formerly sometimes used as a title in English.

1377 Langland *P. Pl.* B. v. 171 Bothe Priour and suppriour, And oure *pater abbas.* 1844 Lingard *Hist. Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 135 He became their Abbas or spiritual father.

Abbas, -se, obs. form of Abbess.

Abbat, variant of Abbot.

‖ **Abbate** (abbā·te). [Ital.:—L. *abbāt-em*, Abbot.] An Italian abbot; the same as the French *abbé.*

1822 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 334 The abbate obtained a catalogue of a library extant in the Seraglio. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Farm* (1879) II. xxiv. 241 An abbate .. was sitting there.

†**A·bbatess, a·bbotess.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 abbadisse, abbudisse, abbodisse; 1–4 abbodesse; 2–7 abbatisse, abbatesse; 5 abatyse. [a. *abbadissa*, late L. and early Rom. pronunc. of L. *abbātissa* (cf. Pr. and It. *abbadessa*) fem. of *abbas, abbāt-em*, Abbot; introduced into Eng. at or soon after the Conversion; afterwards assimilated to the literary L. spelling as *abbatisse.* In 2 or 3 the Fr. *abbesse* was introduced, but the earlier form continued to exist beside it as *abbatesse, abbotess* till 7.] = Abbess.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 680 And þy ylcan ȝeare forþferde Hild abbodesse on Streonesheale. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. 24 On Hilde mynstre þære abbudissan wæs sum bróðor Cædmon ȝeháten. *a* 1000 *A. S. Inst. Polity* in *Anc. Laws* II. 320 Riht is þæt abbodas & huru abbadissan fæste on mynstrum singallice wunian. 1002 *Will of Wulfric, Cod. Dip.* VI. 147 And ælcon abbode and æalcon abbatissan .v. mancusas goldes. 1393 Langland *P. Pl.* C. vii. 128 Ich haue an Aunte to a nunne and to an abbodesse [*v. r.* abbesse, abbasse]. *c* 1450 in Wright's *Vocab.* 215 *Hec abatissa*, a abatyse. 1538 Leland *It.* II. 67. § 6 Bertane was the first Abbatisse therof. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Abbesse*, an Abbatesse. 1633 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* 60 This Saint Yta was an Abbatesse, whose originall was of Meth. 1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* xiii. 87 Abbatisses were present, & attested the acts of that Synod. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. vii. 15 (1739) To govern, chuse, appoint, confirm, and remove Abbots, Abbotesses, Presbyters, and Deacons. 1685 R. Morden *Geogr. Rectified* Germany 132 The Abbey Quedelnburg, whose Abbatess was sometimes Princess of the Empire.

Abbathie, variant of Abbatie, *Obs.*, abbacy.

Abbatial (ăbē·ʃăl), *a.* [a. Fr. *abbatial* (16th cent. in Litt.), ad. late L. *abbātiāl-is* f. *abbātia.* See Abbatie and -al.] Of or pertaining to an abbacy, abbot, or abbess.

a 1642 Urquhart *Rabelais* iv. xiv. (1855) He was a public person, a servant to the monking tribe, apparitor to the abbatial mitre. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 420 The King became entitled to the profits of the lands of bishopricks and abbatial manses. 1851 Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 366 This is not the Cathedral but an Abbatial Church. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 445 He bestowed the abbatial benediction on Wulfstan.

†**Abbatical** (ăbæ·tikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *abbāt-em* Abbot + -ical; apparently by form-assoc. with *sabbatical.*] = Abbatial.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* Let others dispute, whether Ceolwolphus thus dispensed with them by his new Abbatical, or old Regal Power. 1774 T. West *Antiq. of Furness* (1805) 75 Notwithstanding his abbatical dignity.

†**A·bbatie.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 abboddie; 6 abbatie, ab(b)athie. [ad. late L. *abbatia, abbathia, abbadia* (cf. Pr. *abadia*), n. of state, f. *abbāt-em* Abbot. Afterwards changed to Abbacy, after words in *-cy*, ad. L. *-cia, -tia.*] = Abbacy.

c 1270 *An Old English Miscellany* 145 On willames daye þe yonger kynges wes þat Abboddie by-numen. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 28 b, Abbaties and priories are geuen to very boyes, by priuilege, that is to say, by common and vsuall custome. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iv. 147 No Bishoprick, Abathie, Dignitie, or Rectorie, of value in England was likely to fall, but a successour in reversion was by the Popes provisions fore-appointed for the same.

Abba'ye. An archaic form of Abbey, sometimes found in modern writers.

1805 Scott *Lay of L. M.* II. xxiv. Glad when he passed the tombstones grey, Which girdle round the fair Abbaye.

‖ **Abbé** (abe). [mod. Fr. *abbé*:—OFr. *abe, abet*:—L. *abbāt-em*; see Abbot.] The French title answering to Eng. *abbot*, but extended to 'every one who wears an ecclesiastical dress,' Littré; and specially applied to one having no assigned ecclesiastical duty, but acting as a professor, private tutor, or master of a household; in which sense the word is simply transferred into Eng. instead of being translated. Thus, 'Anselm, abbot of Bec,' 'the Abbé Montmorency.' Cf. Ital. Abbate.

1780 Cowper *Prog. Error* 385 Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart Abbé Remarks two loiterers that have lost their way.

Abbe, *v.* = *habbe*, common for Have in 2–3.

Abbed, abbeod, obs. forms of Abbot.

Abbeit, abbet, abbite, obs. forms of Habit.

Abbess (æ·bės) Forms: 3–7 abbesse; 4 abbes(e, abbeys; 4–5 abbas; 4–6 abbasse; 5–6 abbace; 7– abbess. [a. OFr. *abbesse, abesse*, earlier *abeësse, abaësse* (Pr. *abadessa*):—late L. *abbadissa, -tissa*, fem. of *abbāt-em* Abbot; see -ess. This OFr. form appears beside the earlier Abbatess in 2–3, and has superseded it since 7.] The female superior of a nunnery or convent of women, having the same authority over nuns that an abbot has over monks.

1297 R. Glouc. 370 þe eldeste, þat was at Came nonne & abbese. *c* 1300 *Met. Hom.* 164 That was abbes of a nunrye. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 337 His wife .. that was abbesse there, Unto his tale hath laid her ere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6352 Somtyme am I prioresse, And now a nonne, & now abbesse. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 155 Bot Radgunde was first sacryd Abbas þere. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* 91 A certen worschipful abbas was ther. 1513 *Lyfe of St. Werburge* 78 And dyd electe to them an other abbace. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 166 Go some of you, knocke at the Abbey gate, And bid the Lady Abbesse come to me. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 688 And likewise for the high rank she had borne, Was chosen Abbess, there, an Abbess, lived For three brief years, and there, an Abbess, past To where beyond these voices there is peace.

Abbest, obs. form of Asbestos.

Abbey (æ·bi). Forms: 3–5 abbeye; 3–8 abbaye; 3 abbei; 4 abey; 4–7 abbay; 6 abba, abee, abbie, abbeie; 6–8 abby; 3– abbey. [a. OFr. *abaïe, abeïe, abbaïe, abbeïe* (mod. *abbaye*), Pr. *abadia*:—late L. *abbādia, abbāthia, abbātia*, n. of state, f. *abbātem* Abbot. *Abbey, abbathie, abbacy*, all represent the same L. word, but English has differentiated *abbacy* and *abbey*, which are both included in L. *abbatia*, and Fr. *abbaye.*]

1. A monastery of religious persons secluded from the world, and under vows of celibacy, consisting of *monks* governed by an *abbot*, or of *nuns* under an *abbess.* The development of meaning was—a. the jurisdiction or benefice of an abbot, abbacy. b. the religious establishment or corporation. c. the monastic buildings. But these senses cannot always be separated.

1250 Layamon III. 191 At Bangor was on abbey [1205 munuclif] ifulled with monekes. *Ibid.* III. 192 He hadde in soue abbayes [1205 on seuen hepen] sixtene hundred monakes. 1297 R. Glouc. 369 þere, as þe batayle was, an abbey he let rere .. þat ys ycluped in Engelond, abbey of þe batayle. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 263 Into meni o stede, and siththe into an Abbei. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 599 The Erll of Murreff .. hass gert bery The kyngis hert at the abbay of melross. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* liv. 154 In Abbey [Iosephe] was buryed ful Solempne, Whech Abbey of Glaystyngbery now men hald. 1534 Ld. Berners *Golden Boke of Marcus Aurel.* [1546] C vi. If ye gyue an abbaye to a foole. 1536 *Exhortacyon to the North* in Furnivall's *Ballads from MSS.* Abbas to suppresse we haue lytyll nede. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 729 With great triumph rode these ij Cardinalls together to the Abee. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 155 Then they fled Into this Abbey, whether we pursu'd them. 1595 — *John* I. i. 48 Our Abbies and our Priories shall pay This expeditions charge. 1605 Camden *Remaines* 191 William Rufus loved wel to keep vacant Bishopriks and Abbies in his handes. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. 1711, 186 That all bishops houses, concierges, abbays, and nunries, be made places to entertain souldiers. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 204 Had monies owing to them in the name of their Abbies. 1759 Robertson *Hist. of Scot.* (1817) 276 The Scottish monarchs had the sole right of nomination to vacant bishoprics and abbeys. 1772 Pennant *Tours in Scotland* 255 (1774) All the monks of this abby. 1861 Wade *Melrose Abbey* 251 The estates of the abbey were granted by Queen Mary to the earl of Bothwell.

2. Since the dissolution of the monasteries, popularly applied to the Abbey Church, as *Westminster Abbey* (in London, *the Abbey*); entering also into the names of private residences, which were formerly abbatial houses, as *Battle Abbey, Newbattle Abbey.*

1557 More *Richard III*, 192 (1641) Entred the Abbie at the West end. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 142 The toombe of Gerald Sitfylt in the Abbeie of Dore. 1624 Beaum. & Fl. (Bell's ed.) *Rule a wife* iv. i. 45 This would do rarely in an abby window to cozen pilgrims. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. iv. 265 The Abby at Westminster. 1712 Addison *Spectator* No. 329. 1 He had been reading my paper upon Westminster Abbey. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower, sent forth a joyous din. 1882 *Daily News* 27 April 4/7 In the presence of a large and representative gathering the remains of the late Mr. Darwin were yesterday interred in Westminster Abbey.

3. *Scotl.* The precincts of the Abbey of Holyrood, as a sanctuary for insolvent debtors.

1709 Fountainhall *Decisions* II. 518 If he offered to go back to the Abbey, and was enticed to stay and hindered to go. *a* 1776 *Cock Laird* (Herd's *Ballads* II. 36) When broken, frae care The fools are set free, When we make them lairds In the Abbey, quoth she.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*; as *abbey-church, abbey gate, vault, wall, window.*

Also **abbey-labourer,** a labourer in the service of an abbey; **abbey-lands,** estates of an abbey; **abbey man,** a member of a monastery, a monk; **abbey-monger; abbey-stead,** a monastic settlement; the site of an abbey.

Also Abbey-laird, Abbey-like, Abbey-lubber, q.v.

1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. James V*, Wks. 1711, 105 She was crowned queen of Scotland in the abby-church of Holyrood-house. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 165 Go some of you, knocke at the Abbey gate. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 28 Abbey-labourers, not Abbey-lubbers, like their Successours in after-Ages. 1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 30 To secure abbey-lands to their owners. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Iohan* 27 Thou art styll an abbeman. 1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 30 It is almost incredible, what a Qualm .. came over the Hearts of the stoutest abby-mongers in England. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. x. 175 It is a rich abbey-stede, and they do live upon the fat. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 43 'Till in abbey-vault I sleep. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 265 I neuer came within these abbey wals.

Abbey-lai·rd. [See Abbey 3.] An insolvent debtor sheltering in the precincts of Holyrood Abbey. (Humorous.)

1861 R. Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 349 It being part of the law of Scotland that diligence cannot be proceeded with on Sunday, the Abbey Lairds, as they were jocularly called, were enabled to come forth on that day, and mingle in their wonted society.

†**A·bbey-like,** *a.* Like an abbey; monastic, monkish. *Obs.*

1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* 80/2 (1596) The admixture of all these abbeielike additions of moonkish miracles. 1644 R. Culmer *Cathedr. Newes* An Abbey-Like, Corrupt and rotten condition.

†**Abbey-lubber** (æ·biˌlv·bəɹ). A lazy monk; a reproachful name in regular use after the Reformation.

1538 Starkey *England* 131 (1871) The nuryschyng also of

a grete sorte of idul abbey-lubbarys wych are apte to no thyng but as the byschoppys and abbotys be, only to ete and drynke. **1589** Thomas Nashe *Anat. Absur.* 7 Those exiled Abbie-lubbers, from whose idle pens, proceeded those worne out impressions of the feyned no where acts, of Arthur of the rounde table. **1611** Cotgr., *Archimarmitonerastique*, an Abbey-lubber, or Arch-frequenter of the Cloyster beefe-pot, or beefe-boyler. **1655** Moffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 365 Maximinus the Emperor, who, like our old Abbay-lubbers, did eat till he sweat. **1693** W. Robertson *Phras. Gen.* 446 A porridge-belly Friar, an abbey lubber. **1705** Hickeringill *Priest-Cr.* II. iv. 45 The Dissolutions of Monasteries, that fed Abby-Lubbers and wanton Nuns.

Comb. **Abbey-lubber-like.**

1570 Barnabe Googe *Popish Kingdome* II. 23 So abby lubber lyke they liue, & Lordes they called bee.

Abbiliment, see Abiliment, Habiliment.

Abbod, early form of Abbot.

Abboddie, early form of Abbatie, *Obs.*, abbacy.

Abbodisse, OE. form of Abbatess, *Obs.*, abbess.

Abbot (æ·bət). Forms: 1 abbad, abbud; 1–3 abbod; 2–3 abbeod; 3–4 abbed; 2– abbot. By-form 2–7 abbat. [a. *abbād-em*, late L. and early Rom. pronunc. of L. *abbāt-em*, in nom. *abbas* (4th c.), a. Gr. *ἀββᾶς*, ad. Syriac *abbā*, father (see Abba), an appellation given originally in the East to all monks (cf. Ital. and Sp. *padre*, Fr. *père*), but restricted at length in the West to the superior of a monastery. Adopted in Eng. at or soon after the English Conversion; the original *abbad* became by assimilation to the native ending *-ud, -od, abbud, abbod*, whence the 13th c. *abbed*; the mod. representative would have been *abd* (cf. Ger. *abt*), but in 12th c. the L. *abbāt-em* gave a new literary form *abbat*, under the influence of which OE. *abbod* became *abbot*, found as early as 1123. *Abbat* continued as a by-form till 1700, and was especially affected by the ecclesiastical writers of 5–7. The difference is merely graphical, the atonic *-ot* and *-at* being alike -ət.]

1. The head or superior of an abbey. After the dissolution of the monasteries, sometimes applied to the layman to whom the revenues of an abbacy were impropriated.

†**a.** Early form *Abbod, -ed.*

c **880** K. Ælfred *Bæda* v. 13 On þam mynstre wæs . . Abbad and messepreost Æðelwold haten. **905** *O. E. Chron.* (*Parker MS.*) Eadwold cynges ðegen, and Cenulf abbod. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Bi heore abbodes iwissunge. **1205** Layamon II. 125 Þe abbed an horse leop . . þus seide þe abbed [**1250** Þe abbod vppe his horse leop . . þus spac þe abbod]. *c* **1230** *Ancren Riwle* 314 Þuruh þen abbodes gropunge. **1297** R. Glouc. 447 Ȝyf byssop, oþer abbed, in þys lond ded were.

†**b.** By-form *Abbat.*

c **1130** *O. E. Chron.* (*Laud. MS.*) anno 1123 And bed his biscopes and his abbates and his þeiȝnes. **1297** R. Glouc. 376 Byssopes and abbates to hys wylle echon. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 2694 Fatter than abbatis or priours. **1571** Bp. Jewel *On 1 Thessal.* (1611) 116 Ioachimus an Abbat hath told vs Antichrist shall be called, holy Lord, and most holy Pope. **1598** Hakluyt *Eng. Voyages* I. 71 Confirming likewise al things . . by their Abbate. **1614–25** Jn. Boys (Wks. 1630) 130 The begging Frier would be Prior: the Prior, an Abbat. **1691** Blount *Law Dict.*, *Abbat* or *Abbot*, A Spiritual Lord, that has the rule and preheminence over a Religious House.

c. Current form *Abbot.*

c **1123** *O.E. Chron.* (*Laud. MS.*) anno 963 [He] halȝode him þa abbot. *Ibid.* anno 1123 Ansealm abbot of S. Ædmund. *c* **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 326 Þe abbot of Abyndoun And alle [his] issu for euere. *c* **1489** *Plumpton Corr.* 84 My servant John Tomlynson hath taken a farmehold of the abut of Fountayns . . which the abott wyll record the taking. **1611** Cotgr., *Il iure comme vn Abbé* He sweares like an Abbot, viz. extreamly. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 20 O Father Abbot! An old man, broken with the storms of State, Is come to lay his weary bones among ye. **1641** *Les Termes de la Ley* 2 Abbot, was the soveraigne head, or chiefe of those houses, which when they stood were called Abbies, and this Abbot together with the Monks of the same House, who were called the Convent, made a Corporation. **1751** Chambers *Cycl.* Mitred Abbots were those privileged to wear the mitre; and allowed, withal, a full episcopal authority within their precincts . . and were lords of parliament. Of these Sir Edward Coke reckons 27 in England. **1845** Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 13 The lay abbot of Marney, also in this instance like the other whig lords, was careful to maintain . . a very loyal and dutiful though secret correspondence with the court of St. Germains. **1861** Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. 270, *Provb.* When the Abbot has dice in his pocket, the convent will play.

†**2.** 'Also a title borne by several magistrates, and other lay persons. Among the Genoese, one of their principal magistrates was called the Abbat of the people.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1741. *Obs.*

†**3.** Applied ironically to the leader of certain disorderly festivities, as the *Abbot of Misrule, Abbot of Unreason. Obs.*

4. *Comb.* **abbot-presbyter.**

1772 Pennant *Tours in Scotland* 255 (1774) The island always had for a governor an Abbot-Presbyter.

Abbotcy (æ·bətsi). *rare.* [f. Abbot + -cy; of which Abbacy is the ordinary derivative.] = Abbacy, Abbotship.

1844 Lingard *Hist. Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 269 The abbotcy of St. Alban's.

Abbotess, variant of Abbatess, *Obs.*, abbess.

†**Abbotric** (æ·bətric). *Obs.* Forms: 1 abbodrice, 2 abbotrice, 3 abbodryche, 6 abbatrik, 7 abbotrick. [f. Abbot + -ric = OE. *rice* kingdom, realm, rule.] The benefice or jurisdiction of an abbot; an abbacy.

c **1120** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 656 On his time wæx þet abbodrice . . swiðe rice. *Ibid.* anno 963 He macode þær twá abbotrice. **1127** *Ibid.* Þæt he ne mihte hafen twa abbotrices on hande. *c* **1200** *Charter of Eadweard* (1067) *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 225 Ic habbe unnen Baldewine abbot ðe abbotríche intó seint Eádmundes biri. *a* **1300** *O.E. Misc.* 145 And Baþe wes Abbodryche. **1553–87** Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 189/2 He had had diverse bishopriks and abbatriks in his hand which were vacant. **1711** Madox *Hist. Excheq.* 7 He filled up a great many vacant Bishopriks and Abbotricks.

Abbotship (æ·bət,ʃip), also 7 **abbatship.** [f. Abbot + -ship.] The office or rule of an abbot; abbacy; abbatial term of office.

1495 *Vitas Patrum* (W. de Worde) I. clviii. 163 b, All the Religious that so besily desyred her to take upon her the auctorytee of the abbotshypp. **1560** J. Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 348 a, In steade of one bishoppricke, which they left, they had of them again many abbotships, or such other like promotions. **1691** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 114 Richlieu . . confer'd upon him the abbatship of Charroux. **1872** *Spectator* 6 April 444 The last years of John of Whethamstede's first abbotship were not passed without the accustomed miscellaneous litigations.

†**Abbre·viarist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *breviārium* abridgement, epitome + -ist; whence regularly *breviarist*; expanded into *abbreviarist* after *abbreviate*.] One who makes an epitome or compendium.

1679 Prance *Add. Narrative* 18 The Dying Speeches of all the Criminals are punctually set down by him, by our Abbreviarist.

Abbreviate (ăbrī·vi,ĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abbrĕviātus* shortened, pa. pple. of *abbreviā-re*, f. *ab* off, or *?ad* to + *breviā-re* to shorten, f. *brevi-s* short.] Abridged, shortened, cut short. At first used both as pple. and adj., but afterwards superseded in most senses by the normal pple. Abbreviated. Now used chiefly = Abbreviated 2.

1530 *A proper Dyaloge* 19 (1863) At seynt Edmundesbury . . the famous prince duke Humfray of his lyfe was abbreuiate. **1677** Gale *Ct. Gentiles* II. III. 146 I shal give an abbreviate Idea or character of his spirit & zele for God. **1852** J. D. Dana *Crustacea* II. 1078 Penult [joint] abbreviate. **1860** Gosse *Romance Nat. Hist.* 357 The muzzle in the latter is more abbreviate.

†**Abbre·viate, -at,** *sb. Obs.* [The adj. used elliptically, like L. *abbreviātum* that which is abridged.] An abridgement, short sketch, abstract, epitome.

1531 Elyot *Governor* (1580) 205 An abbreuiate, called of ye Greekes and Latins, Epitoma. **1674** Brevint *Saul at Endor* 104 To pick and chuse out of every Creature, as it came out, the very best of it for this true Pandora and true Abbreviate of all his works. **1686** Sir S. Moreland in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 153 An unfortunate and fatall accident has lately befallen me, of which I shall give you an abbreviat. **1708** Chamberlayne *State of Gr. Brit.* I. II. xi. 91 (1743) The Speaker taking the Bill in his hand, reads the Abbreviate or Abstract of the said bill. **1716** Wodrow *Corresp.* (1843) II. 155 This is an abbreviate of this attempt.

Abbreviate (ăbrī·vi,ēlt), *v.*, also 5–7 **abreviate.** [f. Abbreviate *ppl. a.*; or on the analogy of vbs. so formed; see -ate. A direct representative of L. *abbreviāre*; as Abridge, and the obs. Abrevy, represent it indirectly, through OFr. *abregier* and mid. Fr. *abrévier*. Like the latter, *abbreviate*, was often spelt *a-breviate* in 5–7.] To make shorter, shorten, cut short in any way.

1530 Palsgr., I abrevyate: I make a thynge shorte, *Je abrege.* **1625** Bacon *Essays* xxiv. 99 (1862) But it is one Thing to Abbreviate by Contracting, Another by Cutting off.

†**1.** *trans.* To make a discourse shorter by omitting details and preserving the substance; to abridge, condense. *Obs.*

a **1450** *Chester Pl.* I. 2 (Sh. Soc.) This matter he abbrevited into playes twenty-foure. **1592** Greene *Conny catching* III. 16 The queane abreuiated her discourse. **1637** Raleigh *Mahomet* 34 Abreviated out of two Arabique writers translated into Spanish. **1672** Manley *Interpreter* pref., I have omitted several Matters . . contracted and abbreviated Others.

†**b.** To make an abstract or brief of, to epitomize. *Obs.*

c **1450** Trevisa *Higden's Polychr.* I. 21 (Rolls Ser.) Trogus Pompeius, in hys xl^ti iiij. bookes, allemoste of alle the storyes of the worlde, whom Iustinus his disciple did abbreuiate. **1603** Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 627 To reade, to note, and to abbreviate Polibius. **1648–9** *The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer* Jan. 16 to 23 The high court of Justice did this day sit again concerning the triall of the King. The charge was brought in and abreviated.

†**c.** *Math.* To reduce (a fraction) to lower terms. *Obs.*

1796 *Mathem. Dict.* I. 2 To abbreviate fractions in arithmetic and algebra, is to lessen proportionally their terms, or the numerator and denominator.

†**2.** *intr.* To speak or write briefly, to be brief. *Obs.*

1597 Warner *Albion's Eng.* XII. lxxiv. 302 But new Rome left, of old Rome now abreuiat we will. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 233 To abbreuiate, I do referre the desirous Reader hereof to Master Hill his booke of Husbandrie.

3. *trans.* To shorten by cutting off a part; to cut short. **a.** Of time. *arch.*

1529 Whitinton *Vulgaria* 56 Ryot . . abbreviateth and shorteneth many a mannes lyfe. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 3. xv. 130 (1651) That adventure themselves and abbreviate their lives for the publike good. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 300 Against this we might very well set the length of their lives before the floud, which were abbreviated after.

b. Of any operation occupying time.

1494 Fabyan VII. 333 If it sounde any thynge to theyr dishonoure, than shall it be abreuyatyd or hyd that the trouthe shall not be known. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ix. 116 King Ethelbert was at his Devotions, which he would not omit, nor abbreviate for all their Clamour. **1865** E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 48 The ancient Egyptian may be seen in the sculptures abbreviating the gesture.

c. Of things material; mostly *fig. arch.*

1552 Latimer *Serm. for 3rd Sund. in Adv.* Wks. II. 287 His hand is not abbreuiated, or his power diminished. **1599** A. M. *Gabelhouer's Boock of Physicke* 178/2 Abbreviate as then the bagge, because it may gentlelye, & easilye exulcerate. **1661** Milton *Accedence* (Wks. 1738) I. 607 The long way is much abbreviated, and the labour of understanding much more easy.

d. Of words spoken or written, or symbols of any kind: To contract, so that a part stands for the whole. *The common mod. use.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 26 He clepeth a Calf, Caufe: Halfe, Haufe, neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abreuiated ne: this is abhominable. **1724** De Foe etc. *A Tour* I. 364 (1769) The Exancester of the Saxons, which was afterwards abbreviated to Excester and Exeter. **1880** Geikie *Phys. Geog.* I. iv. 27 Paris is situated two degrees, twenty minutes, and nine seconds east from Greenwich, which is abbreviated thus: 2° 20′ 9″ E.

e. Of sounds: To make (a vowel or syllable) short.

1699 Bentley *Phalaris* 136 The Dorians abbreviate even ας in the Accusative Plural. **1727** Swift *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 188 That barbarous custom of abbreviating words to fit them to the measure of their verses.

Abbreviated (ăbrī·vi,ēltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed. It takes the place, to some extent, of Abbreviate *ppl. a.*]

1. Shortened, cut short, in the various senses of the vb.

1552 Latimer *Serm. 3rd S. in Adv.* Wks. II. 287 His hand is not abbreuiated, or his power diminished. **1870** Bowen *Logic* vii. 221 The syllogism constituting a chain may be partly complete and partly abbreviated. **1881** H. James jun. *Portrait of a Lady* liv. (in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 7) The two ladies faced each other at an abbreviated table.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Relatively short; shorter than the ordinary type, or than the adjoining parts.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 62 Spergula . . Leaves opposite, with abbreviated leaf-buds in their axils.

†**Abbre·viately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Abbreviate *a.* + -ly 2.] Shortly, briefly, concisely.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 31 Abbreuiatly and meetely according to my old Sarum plaine song I haue harpt vpon.

Abbreviating (ăbrī·vi,ēltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abbreviate *v.* + -ing 1.] The act or process of shortening; abbreviation, compression.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 343 Both these [prefixes] may contribute to the abbreviating of language.

Abbreviation (ăbrīvi,ēi·ʃən), also 5–7 abreviacioun, -ation. [a. Fr. *abréviation*, ad. L. *abbreviātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *abbreviā-re*: see Abbreviate. The prefix in Fr. *a-* has been refashioned, after L., to *ab-*.]

1. The act of shortening, reducing in length.

1530 Palsgr. 193 Abrevyation, *abreviation.* **1576** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* 233 (1826) Neither hath this our manner of abbreviation, corrupted the names of townes and places onely. *c* **1590** Horsey *Travels* (Hakl. Soc.) 156 With som small abreviacion and pronunciacion it [the Russian language] coms near the Polish. **1605** Timme *Quersitanus* III. 164 We come . . to the causes of the conseruation, prolongation, destruction, and abreuiation of our life. **1824** Southey *Book of the Church* I. 311 They might purchase a free passage through Purgatory, or at least, an abbreviation of the term.

2. The result of abbreviating; an abbreviated or reduced form; short summary, abridgement.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 17 Of these thre sones grew al mankynde in this world, and be what order here schul ȝe have abreviacioun. **1589** Nashe *Dedic. to Brune's Menaphon* (1880) 12 And heere could I enter into a large fielde of invective against our abject Abbreviations of Artes. **1791** Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 180 Johnson's abbreviations are all distinct and applicable to each subject. **1865** E. B. Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 52 To make a sort of abbreviation of this movement.

3. *esp.* A shortened form of a spoken word, or written symbol; a part of a word or symbol standing for the whole.

1727 Swift *Letter on Eng.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 188 Most of the books we see now-a-days are full of those manglings and abbreviations. **1855** Thackeray *Newcomes* (1872) IV. 35 Smiffle, it must be explained, is a fond abbreviation for Smithfield. **1876** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 547 The latter form is clearly a mere abbreviation.

Abbreviator (ăbrī·vi,ēltəɹ), also 7 -er. [a. L. *abbreviātor*, n. of agent f. *abbreviā-re* to shorten; cf. Fr. *abréviateur*.]

1. One who abbreviates, abridges, or shortens.

1615 Helkiah Crooke *Body of Man* 206 Oribasius, the great abreuiater of antiquity. **1779** Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 565 The opinion which attributes the last-mentioned passage to the abbreviator, rather than to the original historian. **1860** Adler *Prov. Poet.* xiii. 286 Outlines in which the arid hand of the abbreviator does not become apparent.

2. *spec.* 'An officer in the court of Rome, appointed as assistant to the vice-chancellor for drawing up the pope's briefs, and reducing petitions, when granted, into proper form for being converted into bulls.' Chambers 1751.

1532 *Addr. from Convoc.* in Strype *Mem. Ref.* V. 481 The writers, abbreviators, and registers of the letters, minutes, and bulls. **1611** Cotgr., *Abbreuiateur*, An abbreuiator; a

maker of breefs, or of writs. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The earliest mention made of abbreviators in the papal court is in one of the *extravagantes* of John XXII in 1317 . . The abbreviators at present make a college of 72 persons, divided into two parks or ranks.

†3. A school of physicians so named. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* Pref. v, Among Physitians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici or Abbreviators, and Paracelsians.

Abbreviatory (ăbrī·vi,ătəri), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *abbreviāt-* ppl. stem of *abbreviāre*: see ABBREVIATE + -ORY.] Tending to abbreviate or shorten.

1847 In CRAIG.

Abbreviature (ăbrī·vi,ătiŭı, -tʃəı). [f. L. *abbreviāt-* (see prec.) + -URE.]

†1. The process of abbreviating; abbreviation, shortening. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Psalms* iii. 7. 26 The abbreviature or apocope hath no example. 1673 JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. to Serm. for Year* (1678) 131 I must be forced to use summaries and arts of abbreviature in the enumerating those things.

†2. An abbreviated or shortened state, condition, or form; shortness. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles of Honor* 114 Cultus alienus siue extraneus, or Idolatrie, which they commonly express by ɣ in abbreviature. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 3. 27 (1727) God in pity . . hath reduced our misery to an abbreviature.

3. An abbreviated or abridged copy; an abridgement, compendium, epitome, or abstract.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 9. 4 There are certain compendiums or abbreviatures and shortenings of religion, fitted to several states. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 To bestow their time in the fathers and councils rather than on compendiums and abbreviatures. 1812 COLERIDGE *The Friend* v. vii. 316 (1867) It is indeed little more than an abbreviature of the preceding observation and the deductions therefrom.

4. An abbreviated or contracted form of a word or phrase; a contraction, an abbreviation.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* viii. 27 Wks. VIII. 116 From mistake of letters or abbreviatures by the transcribers. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures. 1724 WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) III. 149 The reading was easy to me, though some abbreviatures stopped me a little.

†**Abbrevy(e, abrevye,** *v., Obs. rare.* [a. mid. Fr. *abrévie-r, abb-*, (14th c.) ad. L. *abbreviāre* to shorten: see ABBREVIATE, the modern form from L., and ABRIDGE, the earlier equivalent from OFr. *abregier.*] = ABBREVIATE, ABRIDGE.

1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 424/4 Which hystorye Saint Justyn abreuyed or shorted.

Abbroche, obs. form of ABROACH *v.*

†**Abbro·chment,** *Obs.*; also **abrochement.** [A Dictionary rendering of med. L. *abrocamentum*, used in the Acts of Parlt. of Edw. III., and formed apparently on the stem of BROK-ER, BROK-AGE.]

1672 T. MANLEY *Interpreter*, Abbrochment (*abbrocamentum*) is a forestalling of a market or fair, by buying up the wares before they are exposed to sale in the market or fair, and then vending them again by retail. 1691 BLOUNT, &c.

Abbud, OE. form of ABBOT.

Abbudisse, OE. form of ABBATESS, *Obs.*, abbess.

Abbuttal, obs. form of ABUTTAL.

Abby, obs. form of ABBEY.

Abbyt(e, obs. form of HABIT.

ABC (ē:bī:sī·), *sb.* 4–; also written as a word: 3–6 **abece**; 5 **apece, apecy, apsie**; 6 **apcie, absee, absie, absey, abeesee**; 5–7 **abce**; 6–7 **abcie**; 7 **abcee, a-bee-cee.** (These *names* were most frequent in sense 3.) The first three letters of the alphabet; hence

1. The alphabet itself. [So in OFr. *A B C, abece.*]

1297 R. GLOUC. 266 He was more þan ten 3er old, ar he coupe ys abece. 1356 WYCLIF *Last Age* 28 Euery lettre in þe abece may be souned wiþ opyn mouþ save .m. lettre one. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. 259 (Rolls Ser.) He founded as meny abbayes as beþ lettres in þe A B C [*in alphabeto*]. *c* 1394 *Piers Pl. Crede* 9 A and all myn A B C After have I lerned. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* A-pece apecy [1499 abce] *alphabetum, abecedarium.* *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 139 There is xxii letters in the Abce of hebrew. 1573 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abecedarium, -rii* An Absee. 1611 FLORIO *Abecè* the A B C or Criscrosse-row. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xiv Master Tubal Holophernes, who taught him his A B C, so well that he could say it by heart backwards. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 14 Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee Those seeds of science called his A B C. *a* 1845 HOOD *Huggins & Duggins* 5 I'd carve her name on every tree, But I don't know my A B C.

†2. An alphabetical acrostic; a poem of which the successive stanzas, or lines, begin with the letters of the alphabet in order. *Obs.*

c 1382 WYCLIF *Jeremiah, Prologue* 10 In Jewere onli and Beniamyn he profeciede, and of his citee the fallingus with fourfold abece he weilede. *c* 1430 *The A B C of Aristotle* (1868) Whoso wilneþ to be wiys, & worschip desiriþ, Lerne he oo lettir, & looke on anoþir Of þe a b c of Aristotill: argue not a3en þat. 1597 SPEGHT *Edn. of Chaucer* (title) Chaucers A B C, called La Prière de Nostre Dame. 1855 *Bell's Chaucer* VI. 125 The A B C is a prayer to the Blessed Virgin somewhat in the manner of an acrostic. It consists of twenty-three stanzas, each of which begins with one of the letters of the alphabet, arranged in their order. [It is a transl. of the French hymn in *Pilgr. of the Lyfe of Man.*]

3. A spelling-book, or primer, teaching the alphabet and first elements of reading (*Obs.*); hence *fig.* the first principles, most elementary part, or simplest rudiments (of any subject).

c 1400 *Poem* in *Relig. Antiq.* I. 63 Quan a chyld to scole xal set be, A bok hym is browt, Naylyd on a brede of tre, That men callyt an abece. 1571 *Wills & Inv. North. Count.* (Surtees Soc.) II. 362, xiiij doss' papr latten abeesees iijs vjd—iiij doss' abeesees in p'chment ijs. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermons* 22/1 When he gaue vs his worde, hee did not giue vs an A. b. c. onely, but hee taught vs with open mouth. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deuteron.* Serm. xix. 110. 27 a, Wee abide still at our Absie, and wot not what rule or doctrine meaneth. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Sermons* 252 This is the Abce, and Primmer, and Grammar, the first lesson and last lesson of a Christian. 1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* § 10 (Arber's *Areop.* 14) Any Bibles, Testaments . . Primers, Abcees, or other booke or books. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 204 To tutor their unsoundnesse with the Abcie of a Liturgy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 152 *note*, The notion may be that ritualism is only the elementary teaching, the A B C of religion.

4. *Attrib.*, as in **A B C-book** or **abcee-book, absey-book,** primer, horn-book; an introductory book to any subject, often in catechism or dialogue form. So *A B C-scholar, A B C-learner, A B C-teacher*; '*the A B C* (= Alphabetical) *Railway Guide.*'

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 196 I begin 'I shall beseech you'; that is question now, And then comes answer like an Absey booke: 'O sir,' sayes answer, 'at your best command.' 1611 FLORIO *Abecedario*, a teacher or learner of A B C; also a horne-booke, or A-bee-cee-booke. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* A-pece lerner, or he þat lernythe þe abece. *Alphabeticus, abecedarius.* 1580-95 MUNDAY *John à Kent* etc. 60 Which a meere abce scholler in the arte Can doo it with the least facilitie. 1632 SHERWOOD An Abcee-learner or teacher, *Abecedaire* (Fr.)

A B C, or **abee-cee** is even found as a vb. 'to say the alphabet.'

1611 FLORIO *Abecedâre*, to alphabet or abee-cee. *a* 1845 HOOD *My Son & Heir* 12 A coppersmith I can't endure—Nor petty usher A B C-ing.

A B C process (in making artificial manure).

1879 E. G. BARTHOLOMEW in *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* I. 115 The A B C is a patented process, and obtains its name from the three initial letters of the three principal ingredients . . alum, blood, and clay.

Abcaree, *sb.* (Anglo-Ind.) See ABKARI.

A B C-darian, obs. form of ABECEDARIAN.

Abda, var. of ABADA, *Obs.* rhinoceros.

‖ **Abdest** (ā·bdest). [Pers. آبدست *ābdast*, f. *āb* water + *dast* hand.] The Mohammedan rite of washing the hands before prayer.

1847 In CRAIG.

Abdicable (æ·bdikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *abdicā-re* + -BLE, repr. a possible L. **abdicābilis.*] Capable of being abdicated.

Mod. Such responsibilities are not abdicable at will.

Abdicant (æ·bdikănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *abdicant-em* pr. pple. of *abdicāre*, to abdicate; cf. Fr. *abdiquant.*]

A. *adj.* Abdicating, renouncing, who abdicates.

1654 WHITLOCK *Manners of the Engl.* 93 (T.) Wicked Jews, murtherers of Christians, monks abdicant of their orders.

B. *sb.* One who abdicates.

Abdicate (æ·bdikeıt), *v.* [f. L. *abdicāt-*, ppl. stem of *abdicā-re* to renounce, disown, reject; f. *ab* off, away + *dicā-re* to proclaim, make known.]

1. *trans.* To proclaim or declare to be no longer one's own, to disclaim, disown, cast off; *esp.* to disown or disinherit children. Now only as a tech. term of Rom. Law (L. *abdicare filium*, also *patrem*).

1541 ELYOT *Im. Gov.* 149 The father . . doeth abdicate nowe and then one, that is to saie, putteth them out of his familie. 1644 MILTON *Jus Populi* 34 Parents may not causelessly abdicate or disinherit children. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xv. 351 (1715) Parents were allow'd to be reconcil'd to their children, but after that could never abdicate them again. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Essays* 117 Wherever I disesteemed, I would abdicate my first cousin. 1828 SEWELL *Oxf. Pr. Essay* 70 Sons were exposed, abdicated, and sold by the laws of Solon.

†2. To depose (from an office or dignity). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. 2. III. xv. 127 (1651) The Turks abdicated Cernutus, the next heir, from the empire.

†3. *refl.* To formally cut oneself off, sever, or separate oneself from anything; *esp.* to divest oneself of an office (L. *abdicare se magistratu*). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. Hist. Hen. IV. 11 (1809) To perswade a man . . to Abdicate himselfe from his empire and imperiall preheminence. 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 299 The great convention . . resolved that King James . . had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1689 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 28 A Prince . . who, by transgressing against the Laws of the Constitution, hath abdicated himself from the Government, and stands virtually Deposed.

†4. *trans.* To put away, cast off, discard (anything). *Obs.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 333/2 The King our souereigne lord and maister cannot abdicate from himselfe this right. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 343 Neither hast thou, O Cyrus, so well known me as to abdicate thine Idolatry. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 527 If the Lord Jesus purposely would defile and abdicate the seventh day Sabbath of the Jew. 1688-9 LADY R. RUSSELL *Letters* No. 84. II. 11 Accidents may abdicate your opinion.

5. To formally give up (a right, trust, office, or dignity); to renounce, lay down, surrender, abandon; at first implying voluntary renunciation, but now including the idea of abandonment by default. See the parliamentary discussions of 1688.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 41 Abdicating our just privileges. 1688 LD. SOMERS *Speech on the Vacation of the Throne* The word abdicate doth naturally and properly signify, entirely to renounce, to throw off, disown, relinquish any thing or person, so as to have no further to do with it; and that whether it be done by express words or in writing (which is the sense your Lordships put upon it, and which is properly called resignation or cession), or by doing such acts as are inconsistent with the holding and retaining of the thing, which the Commons take to be the present case. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) I. i. 14 The thrones which the Devil and his followers abdicated and were deposed from. 1783 JOHNSON *Club Rules* in *Boswell* (1816) IV. 277 Whoever shall for three months together omit to attend . . shall be considered as having abdicated the club. 1805 FOSTER *Essays* I. vii. 90 To have abdicated the dignity of reason. 1857 PRESCOTT *Philip* I. i. 10 The Regent Mary formally abdicated her authority. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Ec. Art*, 5 A power not indeed to be envied . . but still less to be abdicated or despised.

6. *Comm. Law.* Said of the insurer surrendering his rights of ownership to the underwriters.

1755 N. MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* II. 36 The Owners of such Gold, Silver, or Pearls, cannot renounce or abdicate them to the Underwriters.

7. *absol.* (by ellipsis of the thing resigned, usually the *throne* or *crown*). To renounce or relinquish sovereignty, or its equivalent.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Epigr.* Wks. 1730 I. 121 Either he must abdicate or thou. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) II. i. 181 The Devil abdicated for awhile. 1837 CARLYLE *French Rev.* I. VII. xi. 399 Is it not strange so few kings abdicate; and none yet heard of has been known to commit suicide? 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* III. i. 5 The Majority have in virtue and effect abdicated, and their opponents are the true and genuine corporation.

Abdicated (æ·bdikeıtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Formally renounced, resigned, or given up. Used especially of a possession, right, or function.

1688 LD. SOMERS *Speech*, It is an entire alienation of the thing abdicated, and so stands in opposition to *dicare.* 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 25 A Head Abdicated of Reason and Five Senses. 1713 ADDISON *To Sir Godf. Kneller* Old Saturn too, with up-cast eyes, Beheld his abdicated skies. 1728 G. CARLETON *Mem. Eng. Officer* 233 The Siege thus abdicated (if I may use a modern Phrase). 1852 COCKBURN *Life of Jeffrey* I. 26 Some new obstacle to my belief, which might return me to my abdicated opinion.

2. Deposed from an office, function, or dignity. In 17th c. including deposition by others (see ABDICATE 2), but now always, self-deposed, having formally laid down or divested himself of a dignity or trust. (See the ambiguity of its application to James II.)

1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xviii. 15. So found too late their abdicated James. 1714 SWIFT *State of Affairs* Wks. II. i. 215 Those who wish to see the son of the abdicated prinee upon the throne. 1781 GIBBON *D. & F.* II. xli. 531 The abdicated monarch fled from the justice of his country. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 368 That strange personage, Christina, the abdicated Queen of Scotland. 1866 HOWELL *Venetian Life* xx. 349 The abdicated Emperor of Austria.

Abdicating (æ·bdikeıtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABDICATE *v.* + -ING1.] The act of formally resigning, renouncing, or abandoning. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. § 2. 7. 14 If the abdicating a child be a thing so unnatural. 1689 LD. SOMERS *Speech*, For Abdicating a thing it is sufficient to do an act which is inconsistent with retaining it. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. On King James II's leaving the kingdom, and abdicating the government. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission of Holy Ghost* iii. 87 It is not content with abdicating the powers of reason.

Abdication (æbdikē1·ʃən). [ad. L. *abdicātiōn-em*, n. of action, from *abdicāre*: see ABDICATE and -ION.] The act of abdicating, in various senses of vb.

1. The action of formally renouncing, disowning, or casting off. Now only applied to the disowning of a son in Roman Law.

1552 R. HULOET *Abcedarium*, Abdication, as when the father doth wyllyngly exclude the sonne from his inheritaunce, *Abdicatio.* 1615 BP. HALL *Contemp.* III. 66 A just abdication from thy favour and protection, and an interminable seisure by satan. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* ix. § 7. 139 A son also is freed from subjection in the same manner as a subject and servant are. For emancipation is the same thing with manumission, and abdication with banishment.

†2. Deposition from sovereignty. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Elem. of Power & Subj.* 57 Who . . had they been able, would have advanced the power of the Senate to the abdication of Cæsars.

3. Resignation, surrender, renunciation (generally). Const. *of.*

1618 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* 719 Both in preparation of mind, and (when need is) in a charitable abdication, hearken to the duties which God layes upon you. 1668 J. HOWE *Blessedness of the Righteous* (Wks. 1834) 261/2 Which abdication of the earth, as none of their country. 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 61 The doing of any act that is utterly inconsistent with the being or end of the thing for which it is ordained, is as true a renouncing, or abdication of that thing as if it were made in express words. 1786 BURKE *Articles agt. Hastings* Wks. XII. 323 He recommends an entire abdication for ever, . . of all power and authority. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. i. 78 He implored the Earl to aid his abdication of the throne.

4. *esp.* Resignation or abandonment, either formal or virtual, of sovereignty or other high trust.

'It is used when there is only an implicit Renunciation, as when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust.' BAILEY 1721.

1688 in *Somers's Tracts* I. 441 They pitched upon Dereliction or Abdication, not that either of these were commensurate to the state of the business. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) I. i. 14 The abdication and expulsion of the Devil and his angels. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* II. 2 After the defeat and abdication of Licinius, his victorious rival proceeded to lay the foundations of a city. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

s.v. Abdication, in general, is where a magistrate or person in office, renounces and gives up the same before the term of service is expired. **1843** LYTTON *Last of Barons* III. v. 173 What suicide is to a man, abdication is to a king.

5. *Comm. Law.* Formal renunciation or relinquishment of the ownership of goods by an insurer to the underwriters; abandonment.

1755 N. MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* II. 38 A Ship is unfit to prosecute her Voyage, when an Abdication is made before the justice and Leave given to discharge her.

Abdicative (æ·bdikeɪ·tiv), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *abdicātīv-us*, f. *abdicāt-us*: see ABDICATE and -IVE.] 'Causing or implying abdication.' J.

1731 BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON 1755, etc.

Abdicator (æ·bdikeɪ·təɹ). [L. n. of agent from *abdĭcāre*; see ABDICATE and -OR.] One who abdicates.

1864 *Daily Telegraph* Nov. 16 It is hard to lose a crown where the civil list can never be; it is painful to abdicate when the abdicator has no pension for his abdication.

†A·bdite, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *abdit-us* hidden away, pa. pple. of *abd-ĕre* to put away, hide; f. *ab* off, away + *dă-re* to give, put. Cf. *reconditus* recondite.] Hidden away, put out of the way.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* VIII. 561 Things supernaturall we finde The depth whereof we cannot well conceive To [=too] Abdite and retruse from man's weake minde.

†A·bditive (æ·bditiv), *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *abdĭtīv-us*, f. *abdit-us*: see prec. and -IVE.] 'Having the power or quality of hiding.' J.

1731 BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON 1755, etc.

Abditory (æ·bditəri). [ad. L. *abdĭtōri-um* a hiding-place, f. *abdit-*, ppl. stem of *abdĕre*: see prec. and -ORY.] A hidden or withdrawn place, a concealed repository.

1658 DR. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 162 In the center of the kernel of grain, as the safest abditory, is the source of germination. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., *Abditorium*, An abditory or hiding-place, to hide and preserve goods, plate, or money.

Abdomen (ăbdō·mĕn). [a. L. *abdōmen*, of unknown etymology; it has been suggested from *abd-ĕre* to stow away, conceal, cover; and from *adeps*, *adip-em*, fat, as if for **adipomen*. Occurs first in transl. from French.]

†1. *orig.* Fat deposited round the belly; the fleshy parts of the belly or paunch. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND tr. *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 G ij, The membrane yᵗ is stretched vnder labdomen [=*l'abdomen*]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 344 In old time they called this morcell in Latine Abdomen. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 300 *Acites* is a swelling in the covering of the belly, called of the Physitians Abdomen, comprehending both the skin, the fat, eight muscles, and the film or panicle called Peritoneum. **1692** COLES, Abdomen, the Fat which is about the Belly.

2. *Anat.* The belly; the lower cavity of the body, from the diaphragm downwards, which contains the stomach, bowels, and other organs of nutrition; sometimes used as including, and sometimes as excluding, the pelvic cavity; and often in *Nat. Hist.* used of the outer surface of the belly.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 796 There bee tenne Muscles which couer the nether Belly, on either side fiue, called the Muscles of the Abdomen. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. of Physick* 94 It floweth down into the cavity of the Abdomen. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The abdomen is lined internally with a thin soft membrane . . called the peritonæum. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 74 The skin of the abdomen, in front of the mammary glands, forms a pouch which contains and protects the young [of Kangaroos, etc.]. **1872** HUXLEY *Physiology* I. 5 The trunk is naturally divided into the chest or thorax, and the belly or abdomen.

3. *Zool.* In the higher *Arthropoda* (as insects, spiders, and crabs), the posterior division of the body, usually distinctly marked off from the anterior part containing the thorax and head.

1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Cycl.* 1230 In insects of the third order . . the head, thorax, and abdomen are wholly different from those of the other orders. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 739 The body [of Spiders] is composed of two principal parts nearly always distinct:—one called the *cephalo-thorax* . . the other termed the *abdomen*. **1855** GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 157 [The crabs have the] abdomen little developed, bent under the body, with no trace of a swimming tail. **1868** DUNCAN *Insect World* Intr. 9 In the perfect insect the abdomen does not carry either the wings or the legs.

Abdominal (ăbdɒ·minăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *abdōmināl-is*, f. *abdōmen*, *abdōmin-*; see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the abdomen; ventral.

1746 DR. R. JAMES *Introd. to Moffet's Health's Impr.* 8 The perpetual Compressure of the Stomach, and all the abdominal Viscera. **1836** TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 16 A degree of antagonism exists between the diaphragm and the abdominal muscles. **1870** ROLLESTON *Animal Life* 7 The walls of the abdominal and pelvic cavities. **1874** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 553 That which is found on the under surface and in front of the vent is called the abdominal fin. **1879** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 8 In man the respiration is said to be abdominal, in woman thoracic.

2. *Zool.* Belonging or attached to the abdomen of insects and crustacea.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. Metam. Insects* I. 7 Like caterpillars, having three pairs of legs and in the former case abdominal pro-legs as well. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 346 Cynthia has its branchial appendages attached to the abdominal members.

3. *Zool.* Epithet of an order of fishes, a division of the soft-finned group of the Osseous fishes, having the ventral fins under the belly, as in the common carp, salmon, herring, etc.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. An.* I. ii. 113 The herring . . belongs to the tribe called abdominal fishes, or those whose ventral fins are behind the pectoral. **1847** CARPENTER *Zool.* § 573 [These] have greater facility of ascending and descending than the abdominal fishes. **1854** BADHAM *Prose Halieutics* 235 That grand ichthyological section called abdominal, of which the leading feature is to have the belly-fins suspended behind the pectorals or side-fins.

B. *sb.* An abdominal fish; in *pl.* **Abdominals**, more commonly L. ‖ **Abdominales** (-ēɪ·līz), the order of soft-finned Osseous fishes, which have the ventral fins under the abdomen and behind the pectorals.

‖ **Abdominalia** (ăbdɒ·minēɪ·liă). *Zool.* [mod. L. pl. neut. of *abdōmināl-is*; see ABDOMINAL: sc. *animalia* animals.] An order of the Cirripedes or barnacles, having the body composed of one cephalic, seven thoracic, and three abdominal segments, the latter bearing three pairs of cirri.

1876 BENEDEN *An. Parasites* 55 The whole family of the Abdominalia, a name proposed by Darwin, if I am not mistaken, have the sexes separate.

Abdominoscopy (ăbdɒ·minɒ·scŏpi). *Med.* [mod. f. L. *abdōmen*, *abdōmin-*, + Gr. *-σκοπία* looking at, viewing; see -SCOPY.] 'Term for the operation or mode of ascertaining the existence of abdominal disease by percussion mediate or immediate, by inspection, measurement, and manual examination.' Mayne 1851.

Not in CRAIG 1847.

Abdominous (ăbdɒ·minəs), *a.* [f. L. *abdōmen*, *abdomin-*, + -OUS, as if from a L. **abdōminōsus*.] Having a paunch, or big belly; corpulent.

1651 CLEVELAND *Dial. Two Zealots* 44 (Wks. 1677) 34 It's so abdominous [*1st ed.* abominous]. The Trojan Nag was not so fully lin'd. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. XVII. 10 He was . . somewhat abdominous, and corpulent in his body. *a* **1782** COWPER *Pr. Error* 217 Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan, Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan. **1878** H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. XV. 3 To see him surrounded by fat wives and abdominous brats.

Abduce (ăbdiū·s), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *abdūc-ĕre* to lead away; f. *ab* off, away + *dūc-ĕre* to lead. Now generally replaced by ABDUCT.]

1. To lead or draw away by act or persuasion; to abduct.

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 557 From the whych opinion I colde not abduce them with all my endevor. **1863** *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 284 Sir Henry Hayes, a gallant Corcagian knight, abduced a Quaker damsel.

†2. To draw away, as by an abducent or abductor muscle. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XX. 156 If we abduce the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate.

Abducent (ăbdiū·sĕnt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abdūcent-em* pr. pple. of *abdūc-ĕre*: see ABDUCE.] Drawing away or out. Used chiefly in anatomy, as the opposite of *adducent*.

1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. ii [This] is the case of the adducent and abducent muscles [of the eye]. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Abductor, *Abductor* or *Abducent* in anatomy, a name common to several muscles whose action is the withdrawing, opening, or pulling back, the parts they are fixed to. **1875** *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 881 The Abducent or sixth nerve springs out of the groove between the lower border of the pons and the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

Abduct (ăbdʌ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *abduct-um*, pa. pple. of *abdūc-ere*; see ABDUCE. Cf. *conduct*, *induct*.] Not in Craig 1847; the earlier word was ABDUCE.

1. To lead or take away improperly, whether by force or fraud; to carry off, to kidnap. Applied especially to the illegal carrying off of a woman or child.

1834 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Exam. of Shaksp.* (Sir Thos. Lucy *loq.*) That a goose on the common . . may be seized, bagged, and abducted, with far less offence to the laws. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. 227 His Majesty has been abducted, or spirited away, 'enlevé,' by some person or persons unknown. **1848** LEIGH HUNT *Jar of Honey* V. 63 Two foxes, one of whom is meditating to abduct his breakfast. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* No. 286. 400 The dairymaid . . is courted by her master's son, and afterwards forcibly abducted by the same villain. **1877** STEPHEN *Crim. Law* XXX. 179 A and B, two girls under 16, run away from home together. Neither abducts the other.

2. To draw away (any member of the body) from its natural or ordinary position.

1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 297/1 The second [muscle] goes to the base of the first toe, and abducts it. **1846** J. MILLER *Pract. of Surg.* XI. 639 Dislocation [of the Hip] downwards . . The thigh is much abducted, and cannot be brought near its fellow.

Abducted (ăbdʌ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Led or carried away improperly, kidnapped.

1878 J. BEERBOHM *Wanderings in Patagonia* His wrongs avenged, and his abducted wives restored to his affectionate keeping. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. XII. (in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 273) By to-morrow morning Madeleine would have lived out her character of the abducted heiress.

2. Of a member of the body: Drawn away.

1872 HUXLEY *Physiology* VII. 174 A limb is . . abducted when it is drawn away from the middle line.

Abduction (ăbdʌ·kʃən). [ad. L. *abductiōn-em* n. of action f. *abdūcĕre*; cf. Fr. *abduction*: see ABDUCE.] A leading or drawing away, in var. senses of vbs. *abduce* and *abduct*. In Johnson 1773, with no quot., but much earlier in *Anatomy* and *Logic*.

1. A leading away.

1626 COCKERAM, *Abduction*: a leading away. **1873** *Times* Sept. 9 Increased abduction of the stream by the water companies.

2. The act of illegally carrying off or leading away anyone, such as a wife, child, ward, voter. Applied to any leading away of a minor under the age of sixteen, without the consent of the parent or guardian; and the *forcible* carrying off of any one above that age.

1768 BLACKST. *Comm.* IV. IV. XV. § 9. 218 The other offence, that of kidnapping, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 19/1 The forcible abduction and marriage of women is a felony. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 153 In the abduction of Helen, Paris repeats an exploit attributed to Theseus.

3. The muscular withdrawal of a limb or other part of the body outward from the medial line.

1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Portr. Old Age* (1676) 62 If we consider how they [the muscles] can stir the limb inward and outward, they can perform adduction, abduction. **1787** A. FYFE *Compend. of Anat.* (1815) I. II. 294 *Pyriformis* [Muscle] . . *Action*: To assist in the Abduction of the Thigh, and in its rotation outwards. **1836** TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 156/1 Those motions of inclination of the foot known under the names of adduction and abduction . . take place in the joints of the tarsus.

4. *Surg.* The separation of contiguous parts after a transverse fracture, causing the gaping of a wound, the recession of the two parts of a broken bone, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cyc. Supp.* s.v. This Abduction is the same with what Greek writers call *ἄπαγμα* or *ἀπόκλασμα* . . some Latin writers call it *abruptio*. **1879** *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v.

5. *Logic.* A syllogism, of which the major premiss is certain, and the minor only probable, so that the conclusion has only the probability of the minor; apagoge.

1696 PHILLIPS, Abduction is an Argument which leads from the conclusion to the demonstrations of the hidden and not signified Proposition. **1766** SCOTT *Dict. Arts & Science* Abduction, in logic a form of reasoning called by the Greeks apagoge, in which the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme. **1872** GROTE *Aristotle* I. vi. 290 After adverting to another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls Apagoge or Abduction . . Aristotle goes on to treat of Objection generally.

Abductor (ăbdʌ·ktəɹ). [a. mod. L. *abductor*, n. of agent, f. *abdūc-ĕre*: see ABDUCE and -OR. Adopted in Eng. from the language of anatomy.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to draw any part of the body from its normal position, or from the median line of the body. (Often treated as Lat. with pl. *abductōr-es*.) Also *attrib.* with *muscle*.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 743 For euery Muscle almost hath set vnto him another, whose action is contrary to his as . . to an adductor is set an abductor. **1713** DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* V. ii. 327 By being inserted into one of the Sesamoid Bones of the great Toe, diverts the Power of the Abductor Muscle. **1787** HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 439 The muscles that open the eyelids . . may be called the elevator, depressor, adductor, and abductor. **1828** QUAIN *Elem. of Anat.* (1848) I. II. 412 The abductor of the great toe is placed horizontally along the inner side of the sole of the foot. **1872** MIVART *Anatomy* viii. 282 Some muscles move a bone away from a given axis, and are therefore termed abductors.

2. One who abducts or illegally leads away. (A modern use, not in Todd 1818.)

1847 CRAIG, *Abductor*, one guilty of abduction. **1872** *Daily News* Nov. 6 The women themselves, most interested in the immunities of their sex, usually gave their sympathy to the abductors.

A-be, *Sc.* [Prob. for *at be*, early northern infinitive = to be.] In phr. *let a be*: let be, let alone; not to mention.

1818 SCOTT *Br. of Lamm.* I hate fords at a' times, let abe when there's thousands of armed men on the other side. **1822** — *Pirate* XXXVII. 288 (1859) I am for let-a-be for let-a-be, as the boys say.

Abe, obs. form of ABYE *v.*

Abeal, obs. form of ABELE.

Abeam (ăbī·m), *adv.* or *pred. a.*, prop. *phrase. Naut.* [f. A *prep.*1 of general direction + BEAM *sb.* The 'beams' of a ship lie at right angles to the keel.] In a line at right angles to the ship's length, opposite to the centre of her side; *abreast* of her actual position, as dist. from *afore* or *ahead*, *abaft* or *astern*. Const. *of*.

c **1836** M. SCOTT *Cruise of the Midge* (1863) 23 What is that abeam of us? said Mr. Sprawl, who had now come on deck. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) XII. 29 Cape Farewell was on our starboard quarter, and the Land of Desolation nearly abeam. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. i. § 5. 619 When he has brought N. to bear exactly a-beam eight points from the direction of the vessel's head.

Abear (ăbē·əɹ), *v. str.* Past and pple., as in BEAR, but now obs. [OE. *aberan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *beran* BEAR.]

†1. To bear, carry. *Obs.*

a **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hefiȝe byrðyna þe man aberan ne mæȝ. *c* **1160** *Hatt. Gosp.* ibid. Hefiȝe byrdene

þe man abere ne mæʒ. *a* 1200 *Cotton Hom.* 225 Þat flod wex and aber up þan arc.

2. To endure, suffer; now always with *cannot*. A word of honorable antiquity, widely diffused in the dialects; in London reckoned as a vulgarism.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. 10 Hi ne maʒon nán earfoða aberan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Heo [þe saule] ne mei abeoren alla þa sunne þe þe mon uppon hire deð. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 158 Þolemod is þe þet þuldeliche abereð wouh þet me deð him. 1836–7 Dickens *Sketches* (1850) 151/2 The young lady denied having formed any such engagements at all—she couldn't abear the men, they were such deceivers. 1855 Atkinson *Whitby Glossary* s.v. She cannot abear that man, very much dislikes him. 1861 Dickens *Great Expec.* I. vii. 96 He couldn't abear to be without us. 1864 Tennyson *Northern Farmer* 64 I couldn ābear to see it.

†**3.** *refl.* To comport or demean oneself. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xii. 19 So did the faerie knight himselfe abeare, And stouped oft his head from shame to shield. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 45 Thus did the gentle knight himselfe abeare.

†**Abea·r,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Bearing, gesture, action, behaviour.

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* 60 And ʒef the man other that wyf By cheaunce doumbe were, ʒef may wyten hare assent By soum other abere. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint* (1858) II. 149 I met with a dead man, Who, noting well my vain abear, Thus unto me began.

Abearance (ăbē·ərăns). [f. Abear *v.* + -ance, being a synonym of Abearing, on the analogy of the pairs *appearing, appearance, abhorring, abhorrence,* etc., formed on vbs. of Romance origin.] Behaviour; always in phr. *good abearance.*

1568 Watson *Polybius* 93 a, Of their confederates and mates they would cut of, and keep the lands, for good abearance. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* II. xxxi. Wks. II. 144 The supreme magistrate might bind their tongues and pens to good abearance. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 88 To finde good security for thy good abearance. 1768 Blackst. *Comm.* IV. 256 The other species of recognizance with sureties is for the good abearance or good behaviour.

†**Abea·ring** (ăbē·əriŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Abear *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of comporting or behaving oneself; behaviour, conduct. Nearly always in the legal phr. *good abearing,* which early passed into popular use. Supplanted by the hybrid synonym Abearance.

1494 Fabyan VI. cliv. 141 That there after he shulde be of good aberynge to warde the kyng. 1534 More *Vpon the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1289/1 Man should . . haue standen styl vpon the wynning or loosing of heauen after his abearing. 1625 Finch *Law* (1636) 338 Sufficient suretie and mainprise for their good abearing towards the king, and towards his people. 1708 *Les Termes de la Ley* 371 Good abearing (*Bonus gestus*) signifies, the exact carriage or behaviour of a subject to a king and his liege-people, to which men sometimes for their loose demeanour are bound.

†**Abea·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1, intensive + Beat. In ME. sometimes confused with Abate, which it closely approached in form and sense.] To beat, strike.

a 1000 *Christ* (Grein) 941 Steorran streðað of heofone stormum abeátne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xiv. 5686 There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille, Durst abate on þo buernes, ne to bonke stride.

Abece, a-bee-cee, abeesee, obs. forms of ABC.

Abecedarian (ē¹:bĭsīdē·əriăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 ABCDarian; 8 abcedarian. [f. med. L. *abecedāri-us* (see Abecedary) + -an.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the alphabet; marked with the alphabet; arranged in alphabetical order, as *Abecedarian* psalms, like the 119th.

1665 Glanville *Scepsis Scientifica* xxiv. § 2. 150 The letter which is most distant in the Abecedarian circle from that which the needle turns to. 1668 Bp. Wilkins *Real Character* 45 The first and more simple ingredients required to the framing of Discourse or Language are stiled Elements Abecedarian. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* We meet with Abcedarian psalms, lamentations, prayers, and the like, chiefly among Hebrew writers. 1864 G. Macvicar in *Reader* 16 July, 78 The earlier chemists, who, under the charm of the moment, adopted an abecedarian method which . . can be made to yield nothing more than the most ambiguous syllables. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2801. 10/1 Abecedarian requirements have rendered the present volume the least interesting.

2. Occupied in learning the alphabet, or pertaining to one so occupied.

1651 Noah Biggs *New Disp.* § 170. 130 Those ABCdarian Nuntii. 1685 Cotton *Montaigne* I. 606 There is an abecedarian ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a doctoral ignorance that comes after it. 1819 Southey *Letters* (1856) III. 148 When she heard my abecedarian interpretation of your abominableness.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used elliptically.]

1. One occupied in learning the alphabet. In U.S. the regular school term.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxviii. 394 O fond-foolish for an old man to be ever an Abecedarian. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* (1871) II. i. 168 The goal of every breathless whip-fearing abcd-arian's valorous strife. 1880 *New Engl. Journal of Educ.* 20 May, 325/1 (Time-table) 9 to 9.15 Opening Exercise; 9.15 to 9.25 Abecedarians, &c. &c. . . Abecedarians should have at least four recitations per day.

2. One engaged in teaching the alphabet and merest rudiments of instruction.

1691 Wood *Athenæ Oxon.* (1817) iii. 213 (*Thos. Farnabie*) His distresses made him stoop so low, as to be an abcdarian, and several were taught their horn-books by him. 1714 Walker *Sufferings of Clergy* II. 405 He had a wife and six children, whom he made a shift to maintain, by submitting to be an ABC-darian at Williton in this county. 1803 Hay *Wexford Insurrection* 65 He therefore commenced abecedarian. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trumpet* I ABCdarian seems to have been an ancient term for a pedagogue.

Abecedary (ē¹:bĭsī·dări), *a.* and *sb.*¹; also ABCDary, abcedary, abscedarie. [ad. med. L. *abecedāri-us* alphabetical, also sb. masc. a learner of the alphabet; f. the names of the letters A B C D. See also next word.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or according to the alphabet; alphabetic; marked with the alphabet; arranged in alphabetical order.

1580 Fleming in Baret's *Alvearie* Nnnn 2 Such Prouerbes as we have collected and reduced into an Abecedarie Index or Table. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 76 Two Abecedary circles, or rings with letters described round about them. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The French are very fond of abcedary instruction.

2. Engaged with or needing to learn the alphabet; illiterate.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 20 Thanking God with that abscedarie Priest in Lincolnshire, that he neuer knewe what that Romish popish Latine meant. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. lv. 170 There is a kind of Abecedarie ignorance preceding science: another doctorall following science.

B. *sb.*

An abecedary scholar or teacher. (Cf. Florio 1611, *Abecedário,* a teacher or learner of A B C.)

1607 Sir T. Bodeley *Let. to Ld. Bacon* in Bacon's Wks. (1730) 578 Being now become again as it were abecedarii by the frequent spelling of particulars, to come to the notice of the true generals. 1623 Minsheu, An Abecedarie, or teacher of petties, vide *Abecedario. Abecedario,* a teacher to spell, reade, and the vse of the a b c, &c.

†**Abece·dary,** *sb.*², *Obs.*; also 5 abscedary; 6 absedary; 7 abcedarie. [ad. med. L. *abecedārium* an alphabet or primer; cf. *Prom. Parv.* 1440 Apece, *alphabetum, abecedarium,* and Cooper *Thesaurus* 1573, *Abecedarium,* an absee; see prec. and -arium, -ary.] A table or book containing the alphabet; a primer; the first rudiments of anything.

1432–50 *Harl. Tr. of Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 333 Lanfrancus toke to hym an abscedary [1387 Trevisa, A þing wiþ letters for to spel]. 1575 *A Brieff Discours* 35 (1846) Therfore, it was lawfull to begin off suche rudimentes or absedaries. 1615 Byfield *On Colossians* ii. 8 (1869) 198/1 But it is most likely they [the laws] are called so [rudiments or elements] by a grammatical relation to the abcedaries. 1623 Minsheu, An Abecedarie or alphabet, vide *Abece. Abece,* the crosse rowe or alphabet of all the letters. 1660 Hy. Hexham *Engl. & Nether-Duytch Dict., Een A B C,* an Abecedarie or an alphabet. *Een A B C Meester,* a Schoolemaster that teacheth the Abecedarie.

†**Abe·che,** *v. Obs. rare,* also abeshe. [a. OFr. *abechier, abeschier,* to feed (young birds) with the beak; f. *à* to + *bec* beak.] To feed.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 25 Yet should I somdele ben abeshed, And for the time well refreshed. 1731 Bailey, *Abeched,* fed, satisfied.

Abed (ăbe·d), *adv.* Forms: 1–2 on bedde, 2–3 o bede, 3 a bedde, 5 a-bed, 7– abed. [A *prep.*¹ of position = OE. *on* + Bed *sb.* It is only within the last three centuries that the two words have been written as one.]

1. In bed. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 34 On þære nihte beoð twegen on bedde. 1205 Layamon 15706 Ich wæs on bedde. [*later text* Ich was abedde.] 1297 R. Glouc. 547 To habbe inome hom vnarmed, & some abedde aslepe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 417 And ligge abedde in lenten, and my lemman in myn armes. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 20 They came sodeinly to Sandwych in the mornynge, when men wære a bede. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 33 You haue not bin a-bed then? 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 12 The King's a bed. 1684 Bunyan *Pilg.* II. 77 We need not, when a-bed, lie awake. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* IV. lix. 573 (1806) The princess Henrietta was obliged to lie a-bed for want of a fire to warm her. 1876 Smiles *Scotch Naturalist* ii. 30 (ed. 4) The lights were out, and all were thought to be abed.

2. Confined to bed (by illness); laid up.

1660 Pepys *Diary* (1879) I. 151 Our wench very lame, abed these two days. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* I. i. x. 51 (1802) A violent fit of the gout and rheumatism, that kept him a-bed. 1873 W. H. Dixon *Two Queens* III. xv. ix. 182 Louis being abed with gout, and otherwise broken in his health.

†**3. To bring a-bed:** to deliver of a child; gen. in passive, *to be brought a-bed,* now *to bed.* Also *fig.* to deliver one of a subject, draw out. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cxlvii. 176 The quene was brought a bedde of a fayre lady named Margarete. 1572 Barnabe Googe *Husbandrie* (1586) 43 b, The recording hereof is my great joye; for in talking of these matters you bring me a bedde. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 34 To go her full time, and to be brought abed in good order. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. 50 Upon her breast Delight doth softly sleep, And of Eternal joy is brought abed.

†**Abe·de,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 abeódan, 3–4 abede(n. *Pa.t.* 1 abeád, 3 abed, 4 abode. *Pa. pple.* aboden. [f. *a-* away, back, + *beód-an* to announce: see Bede *v.*] To announce, deliver (a message).

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. vi Dæt he wolde ðæt ærende abeodan. 1205 Layamon 4423 Þa spec Brennus, and his ærnde abed. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1540 Me selue þy message y wil abede. *Ibid.* 1780 Y schal be þe furste of alle: þat our message schal a-bede. *Ibid.* 1924 He comeþ by-fore þe Amyrel: & ys message abed him þere. *Ibid* 1985 Hure message þay abode dispitously: & schamede me ful sore.

Abed(e, obs. past tense of Abide.

Abedge, obs. form of Abye *v.*

Abeere, obs. form of Abier, on a bier.

†**A-before, abefoir,** *adv. Sc.* Of before, of former times (Fr. *d'avant*).

1609 *Acts Parl. Jas. VI* (1814) 457 (Jam.) The landis . . quhilkis wer abefoir vnite, creat, and incorporat in ane hail and frie tennendrie.

Abege(n, abeʒen, abeie, variants of Abey *v.*¹, *Obs.*, to bow.

Abegge, abeie, obs. forms of Abye *v.*

Abeigh (ăbī·χ, ăbei·χ), *adv. Sc.* [Of uncert. deriv.; possibly f. A *prep.*¹ in + Norse *beig, beyg,* fear. In any etym. the final guttural must be accounted for.] 'At a shy distance, aloof.' Jamieson.

c 1707 *Auld Gray Mare* in *Jacob. Relics* I. 69 Whene'er her tail play'd whisk, Or when her look grew skeigh, It's then the wise auld man Was blythe to stand abeigh. 1787 Burns III. 142 Town's bodies ran, an' stood abeigh, An' ca't thee mad.

Abeisance, obs. f. Abaisance, Obeisance.

†**Abe·lde,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1, away, onward + Belde, OE. *bealdian* to be bold; f. *beald* WS. form of *bald* bold.] To wax bold, become bolder.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2442 Weber I. 103 So they weore cowardes alle, . . Theo folk of Perce gan abelde.

Abele (ăbī·l, ē¹·běl), also 7–8 abeele, abeal, abeile. [a. Du. *abeel* (*abeel-boom*), a. OFr. *abel,* earlier *aubel* (*albel*), north Fr. *aubiel*:—late L. *albell-us* (found in 12th c., applied to this tree), dim. of *alb-us,* white. (See Diez 351, and Grimm *Dict.* I. 22.).] The white poplar tree (*Populus alba*).

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdclxii. 4 If any Person desire to be furnished with young Abeele Plants . . they may be furnished with what quantity they please, . . at 10*s.* a hundred. 1681 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 96 The Abele-tree is a finer kind of white Poplar, and is best propagated of Slips from the Roots. 1703 *Art's Improvement* I. 33 The whitest Wood, and such as the Grain is least visible in, is fitest for this purpose; as Aspen, Abel, Sycamore, Maple or good white Beech. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Poplar,* There is a finer sort of white Poplar, which the Dutch call Abele, and is transported hither from Holland. *Ibid.* s.v. *Garden-fences,* Lime-trees or Horse Chesnuts, whose Roots do less harm than those of Elms, Abeals, or almost any other Tree. 1730 Swift *Wks.* II. 636 You have cut down more plantations of willows and abeles than would purchase a dozen such islands. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 49 Six abeles i'the kirkyard grow, on the north-side in a row. 1859 Kingsley *Plays & Puritans* (1873) 76 The one great abele tossing its sheets of silver in the dying gusts.

†**Abe·lʒe-n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 abelʒan, 2–4 abelʒe(n. *Pa. t.* 1 abealh, 2–4 abelh, abalh. *Pa. pple.* 1 abolʒen, 2–3 abolʒe(n, 3 abolwe(n, 4 abolke. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *belʒan* to swell with anger.]

1. *trans.* To anger, enrage.

a 1000 *Solom. & Sat.* 328 Ne sceal ic ðe abelʒan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 ʒif he miltsað þan men þe hine abelh. 1205 Layamon I. 67 þe bearn was abolʒen [*l.t.* abolʒe]. *Ibid.* I. 273 Morpidus þe balde . iwærð him abolwen [*l.t.* a-bolwe]. *c* 1315 Shoreham 22 That hy ne be abolke In prede.

2. *intr.* To become angry.

1250 Layamon III. 47 Þo abalh ʒaweyn, and wreþþede him swiþe [*e.t.* an-bælh].

Abe·lian, A·belite, Abelo·nian, *Eccl. Hist.* [f. *Abel,* Gen. iv. 8.] A member of a small sect of ancient heretics in the north of Africa, stated by Augustine to have lived in continence after marriage, after the alleged example of 'the righteous Abel.'

1751 Chambers *Cyc.* s.v. Who in this footing should have been called Adamites rather than Abelians.

Abeliche, -liche, -yche, obs. forms of Ably.

Abelmosk (ē¹·b'lmɒsk). [ad. mod. L. *abelmoschus,* ad. Arab. *abu'l-misk* father, *i.e.* source, of musk.] A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceae,* of which one species (*A. esculentus*) is cultivated in the south of France for its pods.

Abel-whackets: see Able-whackets.

†**Abe·quitate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *abequitāre, -āt-um* to ride off.] 'To ride away.' Minsheu 1627.

Aberand, north. var. Aberring, *Obs.* See Aberr.

Abere, obs. form of Abear *v.*

Aberdevine (æ·bəɪdĕvəi·n), also 8 abadavine, aberdavine. [Etym. unascertained.] A bird-fanciers' name of the siskin (*Carduelis spinus*), a small bird, closely related to the goldfinch.

1735 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds, Suppl.* Plate 76 The Abadavine; p. 71 *text* (dated 1740) The Aberduvine. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 310 It [the siskin] is to be met with in the bird shops in London, and . . sells at a higher price than the merit of its song deserves: it is known there by the name of the Aberdavine. *c* 1850 W. C. L. Martin *Our Song Birds* The siskin or Aberdevine . . this pretty little bird can be scarcely considered as a native of the British islands, but it visits us during the winter.

†**A·bere,** *a. Obs.* OE. *æbere,* 'Clear and evident by proof, manifest, notorious,' Bosworth; as *Se æbera þeóf* the notorious thief, Laws of Edgar, ii. 7; *æbere morð* manifest murder. Hence

Abere-murder. *Obs.* 'Plain or downright murder, as distinguished from manslaughter and chance-medley.' Phillips 1706. [Only a dictionary trans-

formation of Law-Latin *aberemurdrum*, for OE. *æbere morð*.]

Aberne, obs. form of AUBURN.

†**Abe·rr**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *aberrā-re* to go astray, f. *ab* off, away + *errā-re* to wander.] To wander off, go astray, diverge from a recognized path. *fig.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Boece* (1821) II. 50 Thay . . usit the cursit ritis of Paganis, aberand fra the Cristin faith. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 189 We may aberre from the proper acception, mistaking one side for another. *Ibid.* 217 Others might be out in their account, aberring severall waies from the true and just compute. 1658 DR. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 143 When we follow the steps of dubious guides, we may soon aberre from the way of truth.

Aberrance (ăbe·răns). [f. ABERRANT, on the type of nouns in -NCE, a. OFr. *-nce*:—L. *-ntia*.] The action of straying or diverging from a recognized course; vagary.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Scient.* xvi This . . would alter the crasis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to aberrances as now. 1865 W. M. ROSSETTI *Fine Art* (1867) 276 The two remaining contributions . . are Japanese subjects, unsurpassed in delicate aberrances and intricate haphazards of colour. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Path. Anat.* 4 The perversion or aberrance of a natural function.

Aberrancy (ăbe·rănsi). [f. ABERRANT, on the type of nouns in -NCY, ad. L. *-ntia*.] The quality or condition of being aberrant; divergency from the standard of usage, propriety, reason, truth, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Thus they commonly affect no man any farther then hee deserts his reason, or complies with their aberrancies. 1863 G. C. GELDART in *Macm. Mag.* May, 63 What is that monstrous shape of many-headed absurdity, or what that grotesque misconception of some aberrancy?

Aberrant (ăbe·rănt), *a.* [ad. L. *aberrant-em*, pr. pple. of *aberrā-re*. See ABERR.]

1. *lit.* Wandering away or straying from a defined path; hence *fig.* diverging or deviating from any moral standard.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* (1878) IV. ii. 123 Such a choice must argue Aberrant senses, or degenerate blood. 1864 COCKRAN tr. *Pressensé's Reply to Renan* 83 People see in it the signs of a diseased, aberrant genius.

2. Deviating widely from the ordinary or natural type, exceptional, irregular, abnormal; especially in *Nat. Hist.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xxxvii. 322 If there be such proneness in each aberrant form to merge into the normal type. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. An.* II. xvi. 74 The usual oral organs, though a little aberrant in their structure. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. viii. § 28 These aberrant lines are much more common in the dramatic blank verse of the seventeenth century. 1857 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schoolm.* viii. 167 His mother, though of a devout family of the old Scottish type, was an aberrant specimen. 1878 M FOSTER *Physiology* IV. v. 560 The events are much more characteristic in the typical female than in the aberrant male. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. in Greek* II. 240 It would be . . difficult to derive the neutral reading from any coalescence of the aberrant readings.

Aberrate (æbˑĕrēˑt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *aberrāt-* ppl. stem of *aberrā-re*: see ABERR.] To diverge or deviate from the straight path; to produce aberration, as in optics.

1765 DOLLOND *Telescopes* in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 55 The surfaces of the concave lens may be so proportioned as to aberrate exactly equal to the convex lens, near the axis.

Aberrating (æbˑĕrēˑtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Going astray, subject to aberration.

a 1854 DE QUINCEY (in Webster), The product of their own defective and aberrating vision.

Aberration (æbĕrēˑʃən). [ad. L. *aberrātiōn-em*, n. of action, from *aberrāre*: see ABERR. The Fr. *aberration* seems to be later.] The action of wandering away or straying; the state of error or irregularity thence resulting.

1. *lit.* A wandering away, a straying; a deviation or divergence from the straight or recognized path.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 42 These vessels do not directly passe vnto the braine, but after diuers contortions and aberrations from a right & direct progresse. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nature* II. 83 The aberration of the common center of all these currents from the north point. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Daugh.* i. 23 The slightest aberration would plunge him into a morass, or throw him over a precipice. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 18 A comet with long aberrations. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 81 The aberration of plants to great distances from their native countries. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Round the World* II. viii. 433 We hope that something useful will come out of their aberrations.

2. *fig.* A deviation or divergence from a direct, prescribed, or ordinary course or mode of action.

1610–31 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 206 Though thy heart have some variations, some deviations, some aberrations from that direct point, upon which it should be bent. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Where the real works of Nature, or veritable acts of story are to be described, digressions are aberrations. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides* I. 42 If thou chance t'espie Some abberrations in my poetry. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86. P 13 More than one aberration from the rule in any single verse. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 10 Promoted according to the rule of seniority, unless where directions from home prescribed aberration. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Marner* 80 The very pins on her pincushion were stuck in after a pattern from which she was careful to allow no aberration. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *N. T. in Greek* II. 249 Such singular readings of ℵ would be nothing more than examples of early aberration early extinguished.

3. A wandering from the path of rectitude, or standard of morality; moral irregularity.

1594 T. B[EARD] tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 2 *Ep. to Reader* Error in religion and aberration in manners. 1656 BP. HALL *Occ. Med.* (1851) 103 The distractions of my thoughts, and the aberrations of my life. 1813 SISMONDI *Lit. Europe* (1846) II. xxi. 28 Deep pity for her mother's aberration. 1840 H. ROGERS *Essays* II. v. 221 The infallible standard by which each man measures the aberrations of his neighbour. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* II. i. 5 Habitually measuring character by its aberrations.

4. A wandering of the intellect, an abnormal state of any intellectual faculty; deficiency or partial alienation of reason.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 312 Her affliction seemed to produce occasional aberrations of intellect. 1829 SCOTT *Demonology* x. 354 Shades of mental aberration have afterwards occurred. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 554 The slightest aberration in his [Napoleon's] mind, might be represented by the complete transformation of Europe.

5. Deviation from the ordinary or normal type of any natural production; abnormal structure or development.

1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) Pref., And the phenomena that seemed aberrations from nature were explained. 1869 BUCKLE *Civ.* II. vii. 403 The apparent aberrations presented by minerals are strictly regular. *Ibid.* III. v. 444 He studied the aberrations of structure and of function.

6. *Optics.* The non-convergence of rays of light, reflected or refracted, to one focus.

That due to the failure of a spherical mirror or lens to cause all the rays to meet in a single point (as is effected by a parabolic mirror or lens) is called *spherical aberration*; the distance of any ray from the geometrical focus, when measured along the axis, is its *longitudinal* aberration, and when measured at right angles to the axis, its *lateral* aberration. *Chromatic aberration* is an additional irregularity in the refraction of light through lenses, due to the different refrangibilities of the different coloured constituents of white light, whereby these diverge from one another, fringing the images of objects with the prismatic colours.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* There are two species of the aberrations of rays . . one arising from the figure of the glass or speculum, the other from the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Less. Astron.* No. 466. 217 If such an achromatic lens be truly made, and its curves properly regulated, it is said to have its spherical aberration corrected as well as its chromatic one, and the image of a star will form a nearly colourless point at its focus.

7. *Astron.* The displacement of the true position of a heavenly body to an observer on the earth, occasioned by the joint effect of the earth's motion, and the non-instantaneous transmission of light; hence also called *aberration of light.*

As the earth has two motions, there is a *diurnal* as well as an *annual* aberration, the amount of the former being, for a star, very minute. *Planetary* aberration is effected by the additional element of the motion of the planet itself, during the time occupied by the passage of its light to the earth.

1856 LARDNER *Astron.* § 2448 The apparent displacement produced by aberration is always in the direction of the earth's motion. 1867 E. B. DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 193 We may explain aberration thus: If you are running when the rain comes down straight without any wind, you get wet in front and not behind, and the rain beats against you as it would if you were standing still, and the wind blowing in your face. And if you carry an empty telescope tube pointed straight up, the rain will not fall through it, but will strike against the back inside: if you want the rain to fall through, you must slope the tube forwards, more or less according to your velocity forwards compared with that of the rain downwards. Then for rain substitute light, and the motion of the earth for your own running, and you know what aberration is. 1869 DUNKIN *Midnight Sky* 157 Dr. Bradley . . made the important discovery of the aberration of light.

Aberrational (æbˑĕrēˑʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by aberration; eccentric, irrational, or unsound.

1866 *Reader* No. 164. 170/1 The aberrational myths of early ages.

†**Aberu·ncate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. *aberuncāre*, erroneous form of L. *averruncāre* to avert, remove anything sinister.] 'To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.' J.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Aberuncated*, pulled up by the roots, weeded.

Aberuncator, incorrect form of AVERRUNCATOR, an instrument for lopping trees.

Abeshe, variant of ABECHE, *Obs.*, to feed.

†**Abe·sse**, *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abaisse*; f. vb. *abaisser* to reduce.] In cookery or confectionery, a piece of paste rolled very thin.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Casse-museau*, Dress a small abesse of puff paste very thin, garnish one of the ends with a bit of marrow of an inch long.

Abesse, obs. form of ABASE *v.*

Abeston, obs. form of ASBESTOS.

Abet (ăbe·t), *v.*, also 4 abette, 6 abbet. [a. OFr. *abeter*, f. *à* to + *beter* to bait, hound on; prob. ad. Norse *beita* to cause to bite, hence to 'bait,' to hound on dogs, etc.; causal of *bíta* to bite.]

†1. To urge on, stimulate (a person *to* do something). *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5816 Bot if he þanne wold take fulloȝt, As he hym wolde abette. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. of Holinsh.* III. 1579/2 The Scottish queene did not onelie advise them, but also direct, comfort, and abbet them, with persuasion, counsell, promise of reward, and earnest obtestation.

2. *esp.* in a bad sense: To incite, instigate, or encourage (a person, *to* commit an offence (*obs.*), or *in* a crime or offence). In legal and general use.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 172 Abetting him to thwart me in my moode. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 429 He will not only pardon without exception, but he will abet them in their damnable courses. 1658–9 MR. SCOTT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 36 Are those fit to have a parliamentary authority, that will undertake to abet the single person to levy taxes without you? 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discon.* Wks. II. 259 He abets a faction that is driving hard to the ruin of his country. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. To abet . . in our law signifies to encourage or set on. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xviii. 219 The two regents abetted the ill-doers. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 113 To abet them against their sovereign.

†3. To support, countenance, maintain, uphold, any cause, opinion, or action. *Obs.* in a good sense.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 64 Then shall I soone . . abett that virgins cause disconsolate. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroical Epist.* (1619) xvi. 29 Who moves the Norman to abet our Warre? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 26 No farther to abet their opinions then as they are supported by solid reason. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738, I. 387 The Parlament . . had more confidence to abet and own what Sir John Hotham had done. 1725 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 2. 31 That which demands next to be considered . . as abetting the cause of truth.

4. *esp.* in a bad sense: To encourage, instigate, countenance a *crime* or *offence*, or anything disapproved of.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Dryden II. 367 He abetted vice and vanity only with his pen. 1786 BURKE *Warren Hastings*, Wks. 1842, II. 214 To abet, encourage, and support the dangerous projects of the presidency of Bombay. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 Having abetted the western insurrection. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 286 The invasion was aided and abetted by Richard's subjects.

†5. To back up one's forecast of a doubtful issue, by staking money, etc., to BET. *Obs.*

1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Travels, Ded.* Wks. III. 76 I doe (out of mine own cognition) auerre and abett that he is senselesse.

†**Abet**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *abet* instigation, wile, trickery; f. *abeter*: see ABET *v.* Cf. med. law L. *abettum*, f. Fr. *abet*.]

1. Fraud, cunning, wiles.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 58 Hyt was God self that spousynge ferst In Paradys sette; The fend hyt was that schente hyt all Myd gyle and hys abette. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 63 Loue is subtille, and hath a grete abaite.

2. Instigation, aid, encouragement (of an offence); abetment.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 356 I am thyn eme, the shame were to me, As wel as thee, if I shold assent, Thurgh myn abet, that he thine honour shent. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 11 Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take, The meede of thy mischalenge and abet.

Abetment (ăbe·tmĕnt). [ad. Anglo-Fr. *abetement, abettement* (not found in continental Fr.), n. of action, f. *abeter*: see ABET. The var. *anbetment* arose from conf. of the prefix with Eng. *a-* :— *an-*.]

1. The action or fact of abetting; instigation, encouragement.

a. *Usually* of an offence.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2364 Þanne schal heo beo for-brent, For hure couyne to-ward þat route: & hure anbettyment. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 430, II. 76 The abbettement and steryng of sum ille dysposed persones. 1538 FITZHERBERT *Just. Pea.* (1538) 136 b, Found gyltie of any abbetment, counsaylynge, helpinge or maynteyninge of or to any suche felonies. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 36 The very advice and abetment amount to principal treason. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 65 The recusancy of Cuddie Headrigg the ploughman, and the abetment which he had received from his mother. 1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 When I say fomented, I mean that the abetment is of an indirect character, passive rather than active.

†b. *Formerly* in a more general sense: encouragement, countenance, aid. *Obs.*

c 1535 SIR T. MORE *Debellacion of Salem & Byzance* Wks. (1557) 1019/1 He neither seeth nor assigneth so much as any assembly about them, or promise or abetment to procure and pursue them. *a* 1677 BARROW *Sermons* II. xx. 279 (1683) Never hardly any eminent Person appeared with a pretence of coming from God . . without God's visible interposal and abetment.

†2. Deception. Cf. ABET *sb. Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 330 Such men which by fraude or abetment shall go about to stop or rather to preuent the ordinance of lawes.

†3. A bet, betting. *Obs.*

1615 BP. HALL *Contemp.* VIII. (1628) 975 As some skilfull player loses on purpose . . to draw on the more abetments.

Abettal (ăbe·tăl). *rare.* [f. ABET *v.* + -AL 2.] The action of abetting; encouragement (of an offence).

[Not in CRAIG, 1847. In WORCESTER, 1859.] 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 528 No limit is imposed upon their discretion, either in respect to the nature of the abettal or the extent of proof required.

Abetter (ăbe·tər) [f. ABET *v.* + -ER 1. Formed on *abet* as an Eng. verb, as in *speak-er, begett-er*, etc.: see ABETTOR.] One who abets; an instigator, supporter, or promoter (*usually* of an offence, or of the offender).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. ii. 426 [He] shewed the like measure of cruelties upon the Scotish Abetters, as they had done against the English. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 3 So far forth as they are Teachers, Abetters, or Obtruders of such Practices or Principles. 1681 DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* iii. 353 But let th' abetters of the panther's crime Learn to make fairer wars another time. 1735–8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Diss. upon Parties* 78 The Dissenters . . became Abetters of his Usurpations. 1825 *Brother Jonathan* I. 308 Aiders and abetters of my rebellion.

Abetting (ăbe·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABET *v.* + -ING¹.] The encouragement, promoting, or instigation (*usually* of anything culpable). Now mostly gerundial.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 356 If I shold assent, Thurgh myn abettyng [*v.r.* abet], that he thine honour shent. 1629 SIR H. LYNDE *Via tuta* 26 A great abetting to their whole doctrine. 1634 BP. SANDERSON 30 *Serm.* (1681) II. 292 The abetting, countenancing, or strengthening of any injurious act. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* (1867) 96 You suppose my Lord of Leicester capable of abetting, perhaps of giving aim and authority, to the base proceedings.

Abettor (ăbe·tər, -oɪ), also 6 **abettour**. [a. Anglo-Fr. *abettour* (OFr. *abetere, abetiere*), f. *abeter*: see ABET, and -OR, -OUR.] This is the constant form of the word as a legal term, and the more frequent even in the general sense; though in the latter, ABETTER, formed on Eng. analogies, is also common.

1. *Law* and *gen.* One who abets, instigates, or encourages to the committing of any offence.

1514 FITZHERBERT *Just. Pea.* (1538) 142 Every suche person so offendinge, theyr ayders . . and abbettours . . shall runne in the daunger. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 153 The simple woman is not so much to blame as her lewde abbettours. 1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 250 Every such person, their Aiders, Counsellors and Abettors shall be adjudged Traitors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 138 The person committing, and all his aiders, advisers and abettors. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* (1856) II. v. 60 To be your abettor in any treason you might meditate.

2. *gen.* One who encourages, countenances, or supports another in any proceeding; one who supports or advocates an opinion or principle; a supporter, adherent, advocate. (Prob. never now used in a distinctly *good* sense, as in 17th c.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues & his Engl.* 270 Foes, which by thy well doing thou mayst cause to be earnest abettors of thee. 1640 BP. HALL *Episcop. by divine Right* II. § 17. 184 Julius, Bishop of Rome, the great Abbettor of Athanasius. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 227 An opinion that hath learned and godly abettors. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.*, Wks. 1842, I. 17 A very material difference between my manner of reasoning and that which is in use amongst the abettors of artificial society. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spirit* I. § 3. 36 The abettors of that hypothesis . . object to mine. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 18 Pref., The abettors of such a system must forget that in good authors, etc.

Abevacuation (æb:ɪvæ:kiu₁ē¹·ʃən), *Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, from + EVACUATION; cf. *ab-articulation.*] 'A partial or incomplete evacuation, whether naturally or artificially produced.' Mayne 1851. Also 'Evacuation which is effected by the passage of matter from one organ into another.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

†**Abey(e, abeiȝ(e,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 abéȝan, 2 abeȝen, 3 abeiȝe(n, 4 abeye. [A- *pref.* 1 + *béȝ-an* to bend (trans.), f. *búȝan, beáȝ*, to bow: see BEIE *v.*] To bend, bow, subject, make obedient.

1073 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 1073 [Hi] þet land amyrdon, and hit eall abeȝdon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5657 Þow ne wolt þyn herte ab[e]ye To Char[lis] þat ys so gret. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 97 Ni þei abeiȝedoun hem no þing to þe king hest.

Abey (ăbē¹·), *v.*² *rare.* [Modern formation deduced from *abeyance*, as said of the possession; not a. OFr. *abeer*, 'to gape for, aspire to,' said of the claimant.] To put in abeyance, waive.

1868 BUCHANAN *Trag. Dram.* Wallace I. ii. All right of rank and place abeyed, I'll follow any of the three.

Abey(e, obs. form of ABYE *v.*

Abeyance (ăbē¹·ăns), also 7 **abeiance, abbayance.** [a. Anglo-Fr. *abeiance, abeyance* (Littleton), = OFr. *abeance, abaence*, n. of condition, f. *abeer, abaher*, to gape or aspire after; f. *à* to + *beer, baer, bader*, mod. *bayer*, to open wide (the mouth), gape = Pr. and Sp. *badar*, It. *badare*:—late L. *badāre* (in Isidore = *oscitare*, 'to open the mouth wide, gape'); origin undetermined: see conjectures in Diez and Littré. In OFr. the condition of the heir or other aspirant, in whose *abeance*, aspiration, or appetence a title or property stood; hence in Eng. law applied to the condition of the property, the ownership of which is thus claimed, or merely liable to be claimed by some one.]

1. *Law.* Expectation or contemplation of law; the position of waiting for or being without a claimant or owner.

1528 PERKINS *Profitable Booke* (1642) xi. § 708. 308 The fee is in abeyance. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 119 a, The righte of fee simple is in abeiance, that is to say alonely in the remembrance, entendemente and consideration of the lawe. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. lxvi. 145 The right was vanished into the Clouds, or, as the Lawyers term it, in Abeyance. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. And it is a Principle in the Law, That of every Land there is a Fee-simple in some man, or it is in Abeyance. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 449. IV. 462 Sir Francis Dashwood called to the House of Lords as Baron Dispenser (in abeyance since Lord Westmoreland's death). 1863 COX *Inst. of Eng. Gov.* I. vii. 67 There are several instances of a barony revived after an abeyance of several centuries. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 90 The Peerage that is in Abeyance is dormant only, and not dead.

2. A state of suspension, temporary non-existence or inactivity; dormant or latent condition liable to be at any time revived.

1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 61 And this monarchy not a thing in abeiance, an aiery title, but an absolute free and independent monarchy. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XV. 13 His honour is in abeyance; his estimation is suspended, and he stands as it were a doubtful person. 1829 SCOTT *Demonology* vi. 181 The belief was fallen into abeyance. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 419 In the abeyance of the Cathedral services. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 204. 203 That the soul may remain veiled or in abeyance until the resurrection.

Abeyancy (ăbē¹·ănsi), *rare.* [f. ABEYANCE, with ending -NCY, more specially expressing quality or state.] A condition or state of abeyance.

1872 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (ed. 2) 247 There seemed to be some pretentions to a title, too, from a barony which was floating about, and occasionally moving out of abeyancy.

Abeyant (ăbē¹·ănt), *a.* [A mod. form deduced from ABEYANCE. Not a. OFr. *abeant*, which was said of the person aspiring, not of the thing that was the object of aspiration.] Existing in a state of abeyance or suspension; dormant; latent.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1866 BURKE *Dorm. & Ext. Peerage, Contents*, Peerages, dormant, extinct, forfeited and abeyant.

Abeyd, obs. form of ABIDE.

Abeysance, obs. f. ABAISANCE, OBEISANCE.

Abeyte, variant of ABAIT *v. Obs.*, to bait.

Abgect, obs. form of ABJECT.

†**A·bgregate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *abgregāt-* ppl. stem of *abgregā-re*, f. *ab* from + *greg-em* (nom. *grex*) flock.] 'To disperse, as it were to lead out of the flock.' Cockeram 1612, Phillips 1678. App. never used

†**Abgrega·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *abgregāre.*] 'A separation from the flock,' Bailey, vol. II. 1731. App. never used.

Abholish, obs. form of ABOLISH.

Abhominable, abhomination, etc., the regular spelling of ABOMINABLE, ABOMINATION, etc. in OFr., and in Eng. from their first use to 17th c., due to an assumed derivation from *ab homine*, 'away from man, inhuman, beastly,' which influenced their early use, and has coloured the whole meaning of the words to the present day.

†**Abhominal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ab* away from + *homin-e* man + -AL, in imitation of the reputed etymology of ABOMINABLE (see prec.)] Unworthy of a man, inhuman, unmanly.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 480 So boeth sortes commit Moste abhominal blasphemie. 1659 FULLER *Appeal of Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 517 What could I have written more fully and freely in the cordial detestation of such abhominal libels?

†**Abhominalty.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -TY.] An inhuman deed.

1483 CAXTON *Geoffroi de la Tour* vii The grete crueltees and abhomynaltees that she had done.

Abhor (æbhō·ɪ), *v.*, also 5–7 **abhorre.** [ad. L. *abhorrē-re* to shrink back in dread, to be far from, to be inconsistent with; f. *ab* away from + *horrē-re*, to bristle, to stand with, or as, hair on end, to stand aghast, to shudder with fright, etc. Cf. Fr. *abhorrer* which may have given the trans. sense; the intr. ones are clearly from L.]

†**1.** *trans. lit.* To shrink back from with shuddering, to view with horror or dread: *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XIII. x. 47 Abhor thou not the fyre and flambis bricht, From thy dere spousis hede glaid to the hicht.

2. *fig.* To regard with horror, extreme repugnance or disgust; to hate utterly, loathe, abominate.

a. Obj. a noun or noun-phrase.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 563 Thei abhorren aboue alle othere . . the Sacrament of the auter, the preciose bodi and blood of Crist. 1494 FABYAN I. xxvi. 19 (1542) The Brytons abhorred the lynage of Gorbodio. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* I. 25 There be two maner of people, that I abhorre fro my hert. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) viii. 247 To slepe on the backe vpryght is utterly to be abhorred. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 219 He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhorres. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvii. 18 Their soule abhorreth all manner of meate. 1726 W. PENN *Life* Wks. I. 137 I always abhorr'd discounting private favours at the Publick cost. 1793 BURKE *Let. to Comte D'Artois*, Wks. 1844, IV. 186 Abhor intrigue, and you will have the benefit of counsel. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* xxvi. 297 How many shun evil as inconvenient, who do not abhor it as hateful. . . To abhor evil is to have it in a moral detestation; to shrink back from it with a shuddering horror, as one would shrink back from a hissing, stinging serpent.

b. Obj. an infinitive phr.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. x. 216 This people so despiseth al other men, . . that thei abhor to speake to theim. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 357 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 53 Which I know ye abhorre to doe. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 331 Inglorious here, my soul abhors to stay. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Memoirs* I. 306, I abhor to exceed my income.

†**3.** *causally.* To make one shudder, to horrify; to cause horror or disgust. Mostly *impers. Obs.*

1536 LD. BERNERS *Golden Boke of Marcus Aurel.* (1546) J v. b, Flesshe oughte not to be so leane, that it abhorre, nor so fatte that it cloie the stomacke. 1541 ELYOT *Image of Gov.* 7 It abhorreth me to expresse his beastly lyuyng. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Exposit.* (1844) 18 It would abhorre any honest mans eares to heare of it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 162 I cannot say Whore; It do's abhorre me, now I speake the word.

†**4.** *intr. lit.* To shudder, feel horror or dismay. *Obs. rare.*

1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 358 Quhen thai saw the greit Montanis thay abhorrit with thame.

†**5.** *fig.* To shrink with horror, repugnance, disgust, or dislike *from.* *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 21 Wych [thing] hath causyd many grete, wyse, and polytyke men to abhorre from commyn welys. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. xvii. 23 Theyr mynd abhorred so muche from the remembrance of death. 1617 FYNES MORYSON I. 3. i. 208 Most part of the Mariners are Greekes, the Italians abhorring from being sea men. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Popular Errours* III. i. 133 Some doe so much abhorre from the use thereof, that they think it almost present poyson. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.* (1688) 423 They abhorr'd from the conceit of many men who would believe nothing but what they were able to give a reason for.

†**6.** To be repugnant, be at variance, be inconsistent, differ entirely *from.* *Obs.*

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 357 It did nothing at all abhor from nature. 1650 F. G[REGORY] *Maps and Charts, Posthuma* 324 Our own Island useth to bee likened to a Triangle, and it doth not much abhor from that Figure. 1671 EVELYN *Memoirs* (1857) III. 234 This new-minted transubstantiation, abhorring from the genuine and rational sense of the text.

†**Abho·rfulness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Formed on apparent analogy with *fearfulness, carefulness, cheerfulness*, in which the basis is the sb. *fear, care, cheer*, not the vb. *Abhorful* is not cited.] Abhorrence.

1556 RECORDE *The Castle of Knowledge* 114 Natures abhorfulness to permitte any emptines.

†**Abho·rment.** *Obs.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -MENT.] The action of abhorring; the condition of abhorrence, detestation.

1576 BAKER tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 77/2 Which water . . was delectable and without abhorrement to the pacients. 1648 SYMMONS *Vindication* 122 Our abhorment of the cruelties of the Irish, and how they are out-gone by the English rebels. 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 73 Might be believed to have had the baseness of Flatterers in abhorment.

Abhorred (æbhō·ɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -ED.]

1. Regarded with horror or disgust, detested.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 81 Abhorred Villaine, vnnaturall, detested, bruitish Villaine. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 177 The abhorred crimes he had committed. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exercises* (1842) II. 320 The abhorred thing which weighed on our fathers like an incubus. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 141 Thy right arm shall wield his sword, Wield, and take his head abhorred.

†**2.** Filled with horror, horrified. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* v. i. 206 How abhorred my Imagination is; my gorge rises at it.

Abhorrence (æbhǫ·rĕns). [f. ABHORRENT *a.* after nouns from Fr. in *-nce*:—L. *-ntia*: see -NCE. Cf. also the rather earlier ABHORRENCY. By analogy *abhorrence* is strictly the *action* or fact of abhorring, and *abhorrency* the *quality* of being abhorrent; but in this as in other words which express a continuous action or lasting state of feeling, the distinction disappears, and after a period, during which the two forms were used synonymously, *abhorrency* was dropped, and *abhorrence* alone retained.]

1. The action of abhorring or shrinking from with horror; the feeling of detestation, repugnance, or utter dislike.

1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 64 By a general abhorrence, democracy hath been exploded upon the face of the earth for above 1700 years. 1680 *Address to Chas. II* in Somers's *Tracts* I. 106 The Premises considered, We your Majesty's Petitioners, out of a just Abhorrence of such a dangerous and pernicious Council, etc. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. 83 Nature's abhorrence of a Vacuity or empty space. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Med. & Contemp.* (1818) 75 The Prince of Peace rejects them with abhorrence. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. IV. 324 The Scots were held in abhorrence all over Europe. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 659 Our abhorrences and tormenting passions, as well as the soothing, were designed for our benefit. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 458 A proof . . of abhorrence against vice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 19. 134 A wrench, for which I entertain considerable abhorrence. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xvii. 215 A woman's instinctive abhorrence of wrong.

2. An expression of abhorrence; in *Eng. Hist.* specially applied to certain addresses presented to Charles II. (see quotation in prec. dated 1680).

1678 MARVELL *Growth of Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 305 The members of Parliament were under a penalty to take the oath, and make the declaration and abhorrence insuing. 1735–8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Dissn. upon Parties* 81 Their Brethren refused to sign an Abhorrence of this Invitation. 1740 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 60. 548 A World of such Flowers went to the adorning these returns of the People's Duty to the King, and scarce in any one of them the Word Abhor was wanted; which gave the Faction, in their Turn, Occasion to fall upon the Loyallists with that Term, in Manner as I shall shew; and thence the Addresses on this Occasion [anno 1680] were called Abhorrences.

3. The object of abhorrence; what excites repugnance and detestation.

1752 YOUNG *The Brothers* v. i. Wks. 1757 II. 287 His father's rebel! Brother's murderer! Nature's abhorrence, and—thy lawful Lord! 1783 COWPER *Letters* Nov. 23 Wks. 1876, 148 Politics are my abhorrence.

†**Abhorrency** (æbhǫ·rĕnsi). *Obs.* [f. ABHORRENT, after nouns in *-ncy*, ad. L. *-ntia*; see -NCY. Cf. ABHORRENCE.]

1. The quality, state, or feeling of being abhorrent of, or of holding a thing in hatred and disgust; extreme repugnance or dislike.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 157 Motions simple are . . lastly, Motion of Rest or abhorrency of Motion, which is the Cause of many things. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxv. (1677) 297 A vast Prerogative, that man hath over the rest of the Creatures, by only knowing their Inclinations and Abhorrencies. 1659 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* I. i. 21 (2) A natural abhorrency against unnatural lusts. 1660 BOYLE *New Experim. Phys.-Mech.* ii. 41 Nature's abhorrency of a Vacuum. 1661 *Origen his Opinions* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 24 Out of an abhorrency to such Blasphemy. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 1812 IX. 100 The first tendency to any injustice . . must be suppressed with a shew of wonder and abhorrency, in the parents and governors. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xli. 416 The lay people were growing into an abhorrency of those that wore them.

2. That which excites abhorrence; a thing abhorrent to one; = ABHORRENCE 3.

1729 BURKITT *On New Test.* Heb. x. 38 Backsliders from the gospel are, in a peculiar manner, the abhorrency of the soul of God.

Abhorrent (æbhǫ·rĕnt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abhorrent-em*, pr. pple. of *abhorr-ēre*: see ABHOR.]

1. Abhorring, shrinking with horror; having or showing abhorrence, repugnance, or detestation (*of*).

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. iii. 79 (1777) No! let me wipe thee . . From my abhorrent thoughts! 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* viii. 9 Whiten the lip, and make the abhorrent eye Roll back and close. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Despotism* iv. 155 The two principles . . are abhorrent the one of the other. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xv. § 5. 533 The Greek of the heroic age was eminently temperate and abhorrent of excess.

2. In a position of recoil or dissent *from*; strongly opposed to; at variance *subjectively*.

a. Of persons, which is the original use.

1619 SANDERSON *Serm. I. ad Clerum* § 21 They (the Puritans) jumpe with the Papists, whom they would seeme above all others most abhorrent from. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 498 Which I must confess Calvin seems abhorrent from. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 71 These Philosophers fall unawares into that very thing which they are so abhorrent from. 1790 BURKE *French Rev.* 199 The persons most abhorrent from blood, and treason, and arbitrary confiscation.

b. Of things: So far removed *from* as to be repugnant or inconsistent.

1720 ROWE *Tamerlane* v. i. 71 It is a manner Abhorrent from the softness of thy Sex. 1794 BURKE *Rep. of Committee on Lords' Journ.* Wks. XIV. 379 Two stages of proof, both of them contrary to the law, and both abhorrent from its principles. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Metam. of Apuleius* 364 For similars are not abhorrent from similars. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* I. 113 An act abhorrent from Hindoo superstition. 1864 MERIVALE *Boyle Lect.* 37 The simple theory of the Gospel . . was strange and abhorrent from the prejudices of the heathen.

3. Repugnant in nature or character (*to*); at variance *objectively*.

1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 64 It is abhorrent and impossible to frame a Commonwealth in England from the example of the Romans and Athenians. *Ibid.* 49 Anarchy is like a vacuum in Nature; so abhorrent, that the World will rather return into Chaos, then suffer it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mankind* 2 I think Atheism so unreasonable a thing, so abhorrent to the Light of Nature. 1685 BURNET *More's Utopia* 9 In a Way so abhorrent to my Genius. 1796 BURKE *Regicide Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 323 A guilty race, to whose frame . . order, peace, religion, and virtue, are alien and abhorrent. 1863 KEMBLE *Residence in Georgia* 15 They are not abhorrent to nature.

4. Hence, through influence of 1: Viewed with repugnance and aversion; hateful, detestable, abhorred.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanaticism* § 1. 3 Pride, abhorrent as it is. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xiii. 114 These of course were abhorrent to the English, who were delighted when Edward and Warwick hurried to the north. 1874 R. CONGREVE *Essays* 166 The case becomes almost infinitely more abhorrent, when their acts . . expose others to suspicion.

Abhorrently (æbhǫ·rĕntli), *adv.* [f. ABHORRENT *a.* + -LY².] In an abhorrent manner, with abhorrence.

1813 JAMES MONTGOMERY *World bef. Flood* IX. 14 Still on the youth, his eye, wherever cast, Abhorrently return'd, and fix'd at last.

Abhorrer (æbhǫ·rəɹ). [f. ABHOR *v.* + ER¹.]

1. One who abhors.

1611 COTGR., *Haineur*, a hater, loather, detester, abhorrer. *c* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Artif. Hands* 134 Those things, whereof they sometimes were great abhorrers. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* II. viii. 89 A Protestant Succession, of which the Highflyers are generally Abhorrers. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 195 Every abhorrer of ceremonies . . might be trusted as protestant to the heart's core.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A nickname given in 1680 to those who signed addresses of ABHORRENCE.

1680 *Political Ballads* (1860) I. 214 This makes abhorrers, makes lords protest, They know not why nor wherefore. 1682 *Second Plea for Nonconf.* 78 Abhorrers of Addresses, and Non-Addresses. 1757 TINDAL *Rapin* anno 1679-80 As soon as the parliament was prorogued, and the duke of York at court, many addresses were presented in abhorrence of the former, so that two parties were formed, called the petitioners and abhorrers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 256 Opponents of the Court were called Birminghams, Petitioners, and Exclusionists. Those who took the King's side were Antibirminghams, Abhorrers, and Tantivies. 1870 CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* anno 1680 The factions were known by the names of petitioners and abhorrers, terms which soon became superseded by whig and tory.

†Abho·rrible, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abhorrē-re* (see ABHOR), on the type of *horrible*, L. *horribilis* f. the simple *horrēre*.] To be abhorred, detestable.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 7 (1865) 364 a, How abhorrible is that vice, which shall rob a man of himself, and lay a beast in his room!

Abhorring (æbhǫ·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of shrinking from with horror; detestation, repugnance, disgust; = ABHORRENCE 1.

1530 PALSGR. 193 Abhorryng, *horreur* s.f. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 269 An vtter disliking and abhorring of the things which before they tooke pleasure in. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* I. i. 172 He that will give good words to thee, wil flatter Beneath abhorring. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. 38 (1851) A certain religious aversation and abhorring, which can no way sort with marriage. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* v. 53 That state may be one in itself sufficient to provoke abhorring.

2. That which causes abhorrence or horror; an object of disgust; = ABHORRENCE 3.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 60 Lay me starke-naked, and let the water-Flies Blow me into abhorring. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* lxvi. 24 They shall be an abhorring vnto all flesh. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* xxix. 414 When it was become an abhorring even to them that had loved it best.

†Abhorring (æbhǫ·riŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ABHOR *v.* + -ING².] Abhorrent, repulsive, repugnant. Const. *from*, which is occ. omitted.

1611 *Troublesome Raigne of K. John* II. 85 An act Abhorring in the eares of Christian men. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vii. 79 (1851) Which is utterly abhorring from the end of all Law. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xli. 68 (1739) A matter quite abhorring the custom of all the Grecians. 1678 MARVELL *Growth of Popery* 4 There was . . nothing so Monstrous to Reason, so abhorring from Morality.

†Abhorri·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abhorrē-re* after nouns in *-ition*, repr. L. *-itiōnem*, f. pa. pple., wanting in this vb. in L.] The action of abhorring, abhorrence.

1656 HEN. EARL OF MONMOUTH *Advert. fr. Parnassus* 222 Whose damn'd writings many forbore to read, out of meer abhorition of such things.

Abhyme, variant of ABYME, *Obs.*, abyss.

‖Abib (ē·bib). [Heb. אָבִיב *ābīb*, lit. a spike of corn.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the seventh of the civil year, afterwards called Nisan.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiii. 4 To day ȝe goon out, in the moneth of new fruytis. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* This daye are ye gone out, euen in yᵉ moneth of Abib. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 29 In the calendar of the modern Jews, Abib is no longer the beginning of the year, its place being usurped by Tisri, which was anciently the seventh month.

Abichite (æ·bikəit), *Min.* [Named after Dr. Abich of Tiflis.] A synonym of CLINOCLASITE. Dana. A native arsenate of copper, found chiefly associated with other copper ores and veins in Cornwall and elsewhere.

Abidal (ăbəi·dăl). *rare.* [f. ABIDE *v.* + -AL². After analogy of Romance words like *removal*, etc.] The act of abiding; abode, stay.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 199 I will drag thee alive . . To the dens of the damned For thy lasting abidal.

Abidance (ăbəi·dăns). [f. ABIDE *v.* + -ANCE. An instance of the Romance vb.-affix *-ance*:—L. *-antia*, added to an Eng. vb. in imitation of such words as *subsidence, observance, continuance*, which are adoptions of actual or possible Fr. words.]

1. Abiding, dwelling, continuance.

1647 FULLER *Hy. War* v. xi. 249 The Christians had no longer abidance in the holy hill of Palestine. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE tr. *Bartholinus Anat.* II. vi. 101 From its abidance there, the blood would not be perfected but become adust. 1755 S. WALKER *Sermons* vi. The Days of Man are shrunk into the Abidance of a Moment. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Prophetical Office* 102 It considers doubt incompatible with practical abidance in the truth.

2. Continuance in a submissive or docile manner *by*; conformity to.

1875 HELPS *Essays* 179 A judicious abidance by rules, and holding to the results of experience, are good.

Abide (ăbəi·d), *v. str.* Pa. t. **abode** (ăbō·ud), also **abided.** Pa. pple. **abode,** also **abided, abidden.** Forms: *Inf.* 1 abíd-an, 2-4 abid-en, 4-5 abyden, 3-6 abyde, 3-abide. *Ind. pres.* 3rd sing. 1 abídeð, 1-4 abit, 4-abideth, 6-abides; (*north.* 3-abydes, -ys -is). *Pa. t.* 1 abád, 2-3 abad (3 abed, abeod), 3-5 abod (abot), 3-6 abood, 5 abode; also 6-7 abidd, abid, 8- abided; (*north.* 3-6 abade, 5-6 abaid(e;) *pl.* 1 abidon, 2-5 abiden, 5 abydyn, abide, aboden, 5-6 aboode, 5-abode. *Pa. pple.* 1 abiden, 2-7 abiden, 3-6 abyden, 6 abydden, 6-7 abidd, abid, 6- abidden; also 6 aboded, 7 abode, 8 abided. [1. OE. *abídan*, cogn. w. Goth. *us-beidan* to remain on; f. A- *pref.* 1, of onward motion + *bídan*: see BIDE. 2. The historical conj. is *abide, abode, abidden*, but pa. t. and pa. pple. have been variously assimilated to each other, and to the weak conjugation. As early as 6, *abidden* was shortened to *abid(d*, and this form occ. used for the past (cf. *writ, bit*). On the other hand, *abidden* was in 6 assimilated to pa. t. as *aboden* and *abode*; the latter is now the common form, though *abidden* occurs in 19th c. writers, and some make a weak pa. t. and pa. pple. *abided*. 3. Orig. *intrans.* but in OE. as in Gothic taking a genitive of the object that was the occasion of the abiding, as *we abidon his*, we waited *on account of* or *for* him: this was subsequently replaced by a dative or accusative, the simple object of later times, whereby the vb. became *transitive*.]

I. *intr.* To wait, stay, remain.

†1. To remain in expectation, wait. *Obs.*

c 1120 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) anno 1091 He [cyng Melcolm] for mid his fyrde ut of Scotlande into Loðene on Englaland and þær abad. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 His wite abideð on þere oðre weorlde. *c* 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 1638 Ðre flockes of sep ðor-bi, Ðat ðor abiden al for-ði. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 63 I abood til þat thow haddest swych habyte of thy thowght as thow hast now. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 290 Thei abode stille in the town, and sojourned to abide to here tidinges of Kynge Arthur. 1611 SPEED *Hist. G. Brit.* IX. xii. 108 Hee had almost abidden in leaguer before it one whole year. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 5 Abide you here with the asse, and I and the lad will goe yonder. 1634 *Modern. of Malory's Prince Arthur* (1816) II. 249 Sir Percivale had abidden there till mid-day.

†b. Const. *on, upon, for.* *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Minor Poems* (1840) 223 Wheron was wrytyn a resoun fulle ryghte, And alle was: 'For the better abyde.' *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 329 The steward Of the kynge that Abod vppon hise lord. 1483 CAXTON *G. Legend* 215/3 The Gates of heuen were opene and abode for her. *Ibid.* 99/3 They that were there abode upon thende of the thyng. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* v. 418 The Faderis . . determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. viii. 12 We know what misery and wretchednes abydeth for us.

†2. To wait before proceeding further; to pause, delay, stop. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 338 Moni mon abit to schriuen him uort þe nede tippe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 382 He nolde noȝt abyde vorte hys fader deþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 2124 Theseus abyden hadde a space Or eny word cam fro his wyse brest. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 118 In places cold thyne hervest sede betyme Is best to haast; in springyng seed to abyde. 1496 W. DE WORDE *Dives & Pauper* VI. xxv. 275/1 God abode of punysshynge tyll he had undernomen Eue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XI. ii. 91 Eneas tho gan styntyn and abaide, And wyth ane pietuous regret thus he sayd. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 251/1. Abide ye quod I, and ye shal heare worse yet. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xvi. 2 Abyde, tomorrow whan it is lighte, we wyll slaye him.

†b. To tarry over a work. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 137 That incomparable treasure called amitie, in the declaration wher-off I haue aboden the longer.

†3. To stop (absolutely); to come to a halt. *Obs.*

c 1305 *E. Eng. Poems & Saints' Lives* 58 Aȝen þe deuel he com adoun; & bad þe schrewe abide. 1430 *Syr Generides* (1865) 122 Here horses that thei on ride, Were so werie that thei abide. *c* 1480 *Robert the Deuyll* (Thom's Romances I. 54) Abyde, thou false traytour. 1634 *Modern. of Malory's Pr. Arthur* (1816) I. 103 I was so furious in my quest that I would not abide.

†4. To stay behind, to remain (after others have gone). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 73 Than thai with-drew thaim euirilkane, And durst nocht than abyde to ficht. *c* 1450 *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 309 Fy on a false hert that dar not abyde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ii. 3 All such as in cruel batels haue ben seen abyding to [=till] the discomfeture. 1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 243 Suche as had abidden behinde to tyll the grounde.

5. To remain after other things are taken; to remain over, be left. *arch.*

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* II. 12 (1859) Here fame abit, bot al is vanité. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 15 The archer shall not abyde, and the swifte off fote shall not escape. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 65 Tho' much is taken, much abides.

6. To remain without going away, to stay.

1205 LAYAMON 13135 Vortiger þer abed [1250 þar abod]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1050 Hem that stooden hir bisyde, Unnethe aboute hir mighte thay abyde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1087 Thre dayes and thre nyȝt he þer abodde. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 37 You are they that haue abidden by me in al my temptations. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 140 Ile call vpon you straight: abide within. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ix. 407 He within his ships Abode the while. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* (1867) 459 Had I abidden with him. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 158 While thou abodest in the bud, It was the stirring of the blood. *a* 1845 LYTE *Hymn* Abide with me! fast falls the eventide, The darkness thickens, Lord, with me abide.

7. Of things: To remain, continue (in a place).

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxix. 32 The braunch in hire hond was Abydinge. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1641) I. ii. 11/2. 48 Aire clung to Aire, and Earth with Earth abid. 1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Phys.* 42 Before the stalk with the flowers have abidden a month above ground. 1732 LAW *Serious Call* xxiii. 464 (ed. 2) Their guilt still abides upon you. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 185 Whose name abode on Northumbrian tongues as the embodiment of good and just government.

8. To remain in residence; to sojourn, reside, dwell.

1461-82 *Ord. for Royal Househ.* Edw. IV. 24 A Prince . . abyding at sojourne in this court, he hathe been accustomed to pay for his diettes. *Ibid.* 25 If the prince be so abyding in a household at a certayne . . then the Thesaurere to be charged. 1577 *St. Augustine's Manuell* Pref., Thou [God] art in me, because thou abydest in my mynde. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 27 And ware no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombes. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 634 No Martin there in winter shall abide. 1862 MISS MULOCH *Domestic Stories* 243 I had abided for a brief space at that paradise of cockneys, Southend. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Masters* vi. 136 I thought of the mean hovels in which many of our peasantry abide.

9. To remain or continue in some state or action, to continue to be *something*.

c 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 422 An hundred ȝer after is dead, Adam fro eue in srifte abead. 1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 289 The Coles will duellen and abyden alle quyk. 1388 WYCLIF *John* viii. 7 Whanne thei abiden [*v.r.* abideden, abedin, 1382 lastiden or contynuede] axynge hym. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 b, If thou wilt the loue of thy

frend shal abyde ferme unto the, be curteise to him. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 298 After the byrthe, thou haste abyden vyrgyn vndefowled. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cxcviii. 2 The towne abode frenche. 1611 Bible *John* xv. 10 If ye keepe my commandements, ye shal abide in my loue, euen as I have kept my Father's commandements, and abide in his loue [*Wyclif* dwelle, *Tindale, Coverd. Cranm. Geneva* byde, *Rheims* abide]. 1881 *Globe* 21 Sept. (leader) One of the few Southerners in public life who abided faithful to the Constitution when the battle of secession began.

10. To abide *by*: *lit.* to remain with; hence, to stand firm by, to hold to, remain true to.

1509 Fisher *Wks.* I. 221 His commaundement must nedes be obeyed and abyden by. 1528 More *Dial. Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 183/1 The verye churche hath euer had some that hath abidden by theyr faith. 1772 *Letters of Junius* No. lxviii. 337 You will abide by the authority of this great man. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patronage* (1833) I. xix. 333 Lord Oldborough abided not only by his own measures, but by his own instruments. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xvi. 25 Dare I bid her abide by her word? 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. § 24. 171 The rules were fixed, and I must abide by them.

11. To continue in existence, endure, stand firm or sure.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxiv. 480 The cyte in mount Segor sholde haue stonde stronge and abyde, yf they had not synned. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 86 Hys Highness woll establish the same Lyvelood than remayning, to abyde perpetually to his Crowne. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xci. 7 But thou Lorde o most hyest, abydest worlde without ende. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxix. 90 Thou hast established the earth, and it abideth. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 153 The Norman . . abides in his lineage and in his works, but he is Norman no longer. 1878 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* 123 Nothing has been that abideth now . . Nothing shall be that shall abide.

II. *trans.* To wait for, await the issue of, endure.

12. To wait for, await; remain ready for, watch for, expect. (The object was orig. a *genitive*.)

a. *lit.* of persons awaiting persons or things. *arch.*

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne eart, oððe we oþres sceolon abidan? (*Lindisf.* Oðer we bidas.) *c* 1150 *Hatt. Gosp.* Luke i. 21 And þæt folc wæs zacharium ȝe-abyddende. 1205 Layamon III. 226 Þer heo abiden wederes, For þe wind heom stod toȝæines. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 358 Menske & reste abit us et hom, in ure owune londe. *c* 1280 *Owl & Night.* 1700 Ȝef ȝe abideth mine [=wait for me] here, Ȝe schule on other wise singe. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems, Life of Pilate* 113 Ech schrewe wole abide his tyme. *a* 1315 *Northern Psalter* xxxix. 2 Abidand Laverd abade I. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 25 To alle þat abiden þe redempcion of israel. *c* 1400 *Syr Perecyvelle* 1278 My lady, lele Lufamour, Habyddis the in hir chambour. 1423 James I *King's Quair* iv. x Wele is him that his tyme will abit. 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 206 Whom alle holi men fro the bigynnyng of the world Aboden. 1483 Caxton *G. Leg.* 21/1 We have abyden the every day. 1520–41 Wyatt *Poet. Works* (1861) 17 I abide, and abide; and better abide, After the old proverb, the happy day. 1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 41 He abode an answer thereof. 1605 Stow *Annales* 676, 500 men . . abiding the wind in the port of Sandwich. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* 21 The generality stayed and seemed to abide the worst. 1829 Scott *Antiq.* xxi. 143 'I wad e'en streek mysell out here, and abide my removal.' 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 980 I will abide the coming of my lord.

b. *fig.* of things (as fate, surprise, punishment) awaiting persons. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe wrechche ne þengþ of þe gibet þet him abit. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xx. 23 Bondis and tribulaciouns at Jerusalem dwellen to me [*one MS.* abyden me; *text of* 1388 abiden me]. 1526 Tindale *ibid.* Bondes and trouble abyde me. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 10 As long as we were the sonnes of the synful Adam, an infortunate enheritaunce abode us. 1619 T. Taylor *Titus* i. 13. 260 He knewe that bands and imprisonment did abide him in euerie citie. 1640 *Homilies* I. II. III. 88 Those most grieuous and intolerable torments, which abide all uncleane persons. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vi. 142 A foretaste of the fiery lake which abideth him.

†**13.** To wait till the end of, hear through. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xv. 769 And Iosephes Abod Alle hire Answere Evene to the Ende that sche seide þere. *Ibid.* xxiii. 5 And the Kyng Alle his tales wel Abod, & ful wel hem likede.

14. To await defiantly, to face, to encounter, withstand, or sustain.

1297 R. Glouc. 302 Dreduol he was to ys fon, þat hym durste vewe abyde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 14 He bauldly thaim abaid. *c* 1435 *Torrent of Portugal* 1470 He wold not the geaunt abyde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. lvii. 421 A man or a woman may abide the conflicte of all vices, but [lechery] he moste flee. 1570–87 Holinsh. *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 378 The other cast themselves about and manlie abode their enemies. 1623 J. Bingham *Hist. Xenophon* 47 They had not the heart to abide you; why should you be afraid of them. 1649 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) Let. 67 Those gentlemen who have abid the brunt of the service. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* (1868) xv. 724 The . . insurgents appeared to be drawn up with the purpose of abiding battle. 1858 H. Miller *Sch. & Schoolm.* 133 He soon learned to abide . . terrors which most of my bolder companions shrank from encountering.

15. To await submissively, await the disposal of, submit to.

c 1360 Chaucer *A B C* 131 My faderes chastisinge þat dar I nouht abiden in no wise. 1400 *Gamelyn* 24 On his deeþ bed to a-bide Goddes wille. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Englond* ccxlii. 277 He founde suffisaunt suerte to abyde the lawe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. xxv. 36 To abyde the ordynaunce of the Kyng of Fraunce. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 23 Heere is Carlile, liuing to abide Thy Kingly doome, and sentence. 1705 Perry *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 163 Having abiden her Majesty's just determination. 1791 T. Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 158 The creditors ought to have abided the fate of the Government. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg.* Wallace xcv. 4 He must abide his fatal doom. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 584 [Thou shalt] Crave pardon for that insult done the Queen, And shalt abide her judgment on it.

†**16.** To endure, suffer, bear, undergo, sustain. *Obs.*

1205 Layamon 15565 He þeos dundes abad [*later text*: And he his dunt a-bod]. 1465 M. Paston in *Paston Lett.* 503 II. 190 He wold noth abyde the sorow and trobell that ye have abyden to wyn all Sir John Fastolf ys gode. 1526 Tindale *Hebr.* xii. 2 For the ioye that was set before hym abode the crosse. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 199 The castele Abood diuerse assaults. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 125 Christ our lord . . abaid ye schame of ye croce. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 59 The other name . . Valerius Soranus blurted out and soone after abid the smart for it. 1606 — *Suetonius* 239 Domitian abidd condigne punishment for his avarice and crueltie. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 412 The best and sweetest, though not alwaies stronger than that which hath abode the presse. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 96 Service so hard that it might not be abiden. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 103 It will not be strong enough to abide tough Work.

17. To bear, endure, tolerate, put up with; rarely (now never) in a simple affirmative sentence, but in such as 'I cannot abide, I can scarcely abide, who can abide?'

1526 Tindale *John* viii. 43 Ye cannot abyde the hearynge off my wordes. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xix. 17 Myne owne wyfe maye not abyde my breth. *c* 1585 *Faire Em.* II. 591 Of all things, I cannot abide physic. 1618 Raleigh *Remains* (1644) 128 Oyntment is pleasing to Man; but Beetles and Bees cannot abide it. 1622 Babington *Wks.* III. 121 If Saint Iohn should haue done so, no man would haue abid him. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 121 He would not haue aboad it. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. i. 15 (1684) He calls me Rogue, tells me he can't abide me. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Apparitions* xv. 370 He could not abide an ass. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* III. 84 She could not abide the country, and would not be tempted to leave dear London. 1875 Helps *Anim. & Masters* i. 6 People can't abide pamphlets in these days.

b. With an infinitive object: To endure, bear.

c 1460 *Poem agt. Friars* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 322 To serve to that same frer, the Pope mot abyde. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* 162 [I] was not sure whether he coulde abyde that anye thynge shoulde be sayde. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Instit.* I. 36 Who can abyde to say, that then the Sonn entred into the bosome of the Father. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Serm.* 97 Nature cannot abide that any place should be empty. 1603 Drayton *Barons Warres* II. 2 Could not abide to heare the name of Peace. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 244 A horse cannot abide to look upon a camel. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 They cannot abide to heare of altering. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* v. viii. 389 Painted faces cannot abide to come nigh the fire. 1773 Goldsmith *She Stoops to Conq.* I. i. 50 I can't abide to disappoint myself. 1840 Gen. Thompson *Exercises* (1842) V. 323 One or two lords cannot abide to see a Pasha set up his back against his 'legitimate master.'

¶ Through confusion of form with Abye, q.v., when that vb. was becoming archaic, and through association of sense between *abye* (pay for) *a deed*, and *abide the consequences of a deed*, *abide* has been erroneously used for *abye* = pay for, atone for, suffer for.

1586–93 Marlowe *Edw. II*, II. ii. 882 Dear shall you both abide this riotous deed. 1607 Shaks. *Jul. Caes.* III. ii. 119 If it be found so, some will deere abide it. 1719 Young *Revenge* III. i. Wks. 1757 II. 148 O sacred faith! How dearly I abide thy violation!

†**Abide,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the vb.] An abode or stay.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Minute Book* (1855) 46 That Kilquhennady be Captaine of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and Glaisteres liberated of that charge during Kilquhennady's abyde at hame.

†**Abideable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Abide *v.* + -able.] Able to be borne or endured.

1611 Cotgr., *Soustenable*, sustainable, supportable, abideable.

Abider (ăbəi·dəɹ) [f. Abide *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who abides; in various senses of the vb. Esp.

†**1.** One who waits or awaits. *Obs.*

1543–63 Becon *New Catechism* (1844) 143 Such patient abider of the Lord's leisure was Job. 1548 W. Thomas *Ital. Gram.* (1567) *Dimorante*, the abider or tarier.

†**2.** One who sustains an attack or stands his ground. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (1622) 503 Maisters of warre, and ornaments of peace, speedie goers, and strong abiders, triumphers both in Campes and Courts. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* (1736) III. xii. § 7. 126 The Lacedæmonians, being very firme abiders, might seem the more likely to prevaile.

3. One who dwells; a dweller, a resident.

1611 Cotgr., *Habitant*, a dweller, or abider in a place. 1627 Speed *Eng. etc. abridged* xi. § 4 What [land] is worst for the Rider, is best for the Abider. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* 59 The scattered remnant, who, for His name's sake, were abiders in the wilderness.

Abiding (ăbəi·diŋ) *vbl. sb.*; also abidyng(e, abyd-yng(e, -ing(e. [f. Abide *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action or state of one who abides.

†**1.** An awaiting, expecting, looking-for, lying-in-wait-for; expectation, waiting. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Northern Psalter* xxxviii. 8 And now, whilk es min abiding dai? Noght ne Laverd? (Vulg. *Et nunc quae est expectatio mea?*) 1382 Wyclif *ibid.* And now what is myn abiding? whether not the Lord? *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 234 And that is al his abiding, For to be wedded as a king. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Graal* II. 381 As thowgh nothing that they wyste of owre abydyng. 1599 Hakluyt *Voyages* II. i. 67 Thus in abiding for the Duke of Berrie, and for the Constable, who were behind.

†**2.** A waiting at a point, stopping, cessation, pausing; pause, delay. *Obs.*

c 1400 Tundale *Circumc.* 86 All abowet the rede blode can gon, Withowt abydyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* (1877) xv. 256 Thei made no lenger abidinge but mette togeder fiercely. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Engl.* ccxxi. 213 They shold smyte of syr edmondes hede . . withoute any maner of abydyng or respyte.

†**3.** A bearing or enduring; endurance, patience, long-suffering. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 419 Þy long abydyng wyth lur [=loss], þy late vengaunce. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ix. 18 The pacient abydinge of soch as be in trouble shall not perish for euer. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Patience*, patience, abiding.

4. An enduring, continuing, or remaining; continuance, duration, permanence. *arch.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15 Our life vpon earthe is as a shadowe, and here is no abydinge. 1611 Bible *ibid.* And there is none abiding. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selvedge* 26 It cannot be thought that two abidings or durations, to wit, time and everlastingness, should be together and not be the same abiding.

5. A remaining, tarrying, staying, residing, or dwelling at a place.

c 1440 *Generydes* (1873) 131 The wordis that she sayde of his abiding there. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 719 Her quiet and peaceable abiding in her cage. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xiv. Nor long was his abiding there.

†**6.** A place where one stops; a station or position. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Geomet. Pract.* I. xxviii. sig. 1 i, The seconde station M, where ye shal now set the centre of your instrument, the diameter lying right agaynst your first abyding.

†**7.** A place where one habitually remains or resides; abode, habitation, dwelling. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdras* ix. 37 The sonus of Irael weren in ther abidingus [1388 abidyngis]. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1406/2 Neereness and commoditie of mens abidings. 1607 Dekker *Knight coniuring* (1842) 87 Get leaue for thy ghost to come from her abiding.

8. *Attrib.* as in *abiding house, city*, and esp. **abiding-place,** place of abode.

1571 Digges *Geomet. Pract.* I. xxviii. A B C are the markes in the fielde to be measured, D the first abyding or standing place. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Lieu de Demeure*, dwelling, abiding place. 1597–8 *Stat.* 39 *Eliz.* v. An Acte for erecting of Hospitalles, or abiding and working Howses for the poor. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* Wks. 1853 V. 206 Here had the chief Chosen his abiding place. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 424 Next year Cnut came back to England as his real home and abiding place. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iii. 52 But his heart needed an abiding-place.

Abiding (ăbəi·diŋ), *ppl.a.* [f. Abide *v.* + -ing^{2}.]

†**1.** Enduring, standing firm. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 289 Bolde and abidynge bismeres to suffre.

2. Lasting, permanent.

1851 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* 81 The ark . . was there as an abiding witness of an invisible presence. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 462 Witness to the abiding connexion between Normandy and the North. 1878 A. J. Church *Stories from Virgil* v. 45 The abiding love of her that was once Hector's wife.

3. *Comb.* **law-abiding,** adhering to the law.

1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 501 An English patriot who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and law-abiding. 1879 T. H. Escott *Eng.* ii. 498 The colonists are law-abiding and law-loving people.

Abidingly (ăbəi·diŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.] In an abiding manner.

†**1.** Assiduously, patiently. *Obs.*

a 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 64 Thys gostly study . . muste be contynued ful besely and abydyngly euery day.

2. Enduringly, permanently.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) iii. 258 The noblest idea . . is sung, and emblemed forth abidingly, by one of the noblest men. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 174 We have clutched some good lawlessly, and found it abidingly precious.

Abie, obs. form of Abye *v.*

†**A-bier, abeere,** *adv.*, prop. *phrase. Obs.* [See A *prep.*^{1}] On, upon, or to a bier; into the coffin.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* II. 229 Hit is a shrewde pole, pounde, or a welle, That drownythe the dowghty, and bryngethe hem abeere.

Abietate (æ·bi¡ĕtēt). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *abiet-em* fir-tree + -ate^{4}.] A salt of abietic acid.

Abietene (æ·bi¡ĕtēn). [mod. f. L. *abiet-em* fir-tree + -ene, repr. Gr. -ηνη, female descendant.] A hydro-carbon obtained by distillation of the resin or balsam of the nut-pine of California (*Pinus sabiniana*), analogous to oil of turpentine.

1875 Ure *Dict. of Arts* I. 2 The commercial article is used under different names, abietene, crasine, theoline, &c. for the removal of paint from clothing and woven fabrics . . The vapour of abietene is a powerful anæsthetic when inhaled.

Abietic (æbi¡e·tic), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *abiet-em* fir-tree + -ic.] Of or pertaining to fir. *Abietic acid*, a monobasic acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, which is the essential constituent of resin.

1864 *Reader* No. 86. 239/3.

Abietin(e (æ·bi¡ĕtin). *Chem.* [f. L. *abiet-em* fir + -in(e, repr. Gr. -ινη, female descendant.] A neutral resin extracted from Strasburg turpentine or Canada balsam, products of two species of *abies*, or fir.

Abietinic (æbi¡ĕti·nic), *a. Chem.* [Abietin + -ic.] Of or pertaining to abietin. *Abietinic acid*, a bibasic resinous acid, $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$, obtained from species of fir.

Abietite (æ·bi¡ĕtəit). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *abiet-em* fir + -ite, chem. formative.] A saccharine substance

$C_6H_8O_3$, obtained from the needles of the silver-fir, analogous to mannite.

Abigail (æ·bigēil). [From the name of the 'waiting gentlewoman' in Beaumont and Fletcher's popular play of *The Scornful Lady*; so named possibly in allusion to the expression 'thine handmaid' so frequently applied to herself by Abigail the Carmelitess, 1 *Sam.* xxv. 24–31; but Bible names were common at this date without any special allusion.] A waiting-woman; a lady's-maid.

1666 Pepys *Diary* IV. 195 By coach to the King's playhouse, and there saw 'The Scornful Lady' well acted; Doll Common doing Abigail most excellently, and Knipp the widow very well. 1693 Congreve *Old Bachelor* III. vi. (1866) 157 Thou art some forsaken Abigail we have dallied with heretofore. 1771 Smollett *Humphry Clinker* (1815) 57 An antiquated Abigail, dressed in her lady's cast clothes. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* XIV. vi. 370 (1875) The woman was dressed with a quiet neatness that seemed to stamp her profession as that of an abigail—black cloak with long cape, of that peculiar silk which seems spun on purpose for ladies' maids. 1864 Duke of Manchester *Court & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* I. 81 Her house remained full of dons and pages, ladies and abigails.

Abigailship (æ·bigēilʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The estate or condition of a waiting-woman.

1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (Warne) 72 The appellation 'Mistress' put her in mind of her *ci-devant* abigailship.

†**A·bigate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Irreg. f. L. *abig-ĕre* (f. *ab* off, away + *agĕre* to drive) + -ATE³.] To drive away.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Dispens.* 282 Whose faculties are inferiour to no medicament in abigating diseases.

Abigge, obs. form of Abye *v.*

†**Abiliment,** also 5 ablement, 7 abillement; Sc. 5– abulȝement, abuilyment. Obs. form of Habiliment, used in all the senses, but esp. in those of warlike munitions and accoutrements, things which fitted out or made able for war. See Able.

1422 *Surrender of Market of Meaux* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 212 All the ablements of Werre. 1557 More *Richard III* (1641) 414 K. Richard being furnished with men and all abiliments of war. 1589 K. James VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 228. II. 29 Havinge directit the beraris . . marchandis of Edinburgh, toward London for bying and provision of certaine abulȝementis. 1605 Camden *Remaines* 171 With harnesse and abillements of warre. 1830 Scott *Leg. Montrose* vi. 181 I must go down, look after my war-saddle and abuilziements [*z printed for* ȝ].

†**Abilitate,** *v.* [obs. f. Habilitate, q.v., the *h* being dropped, as in Ability.] To give ability or fitness; to enable. See Able.

1627 Sir J. Cook in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 502 Necessity hath no law, you must abilitate the state to do.

†**Abilitation** [obs. f. Habilitation, q.v., the *h* being dropped, as in prec.] A rendering fit or able, a communication of ability. See Able.

c 1656 Bp. Hall *Soliloquies* 47 Thou . . vouchsafest to give me an abilitation to the work.

Ability (ăbi·lĭti). Forms: 4 ablete, 5 abilite, habylite, 5–6 abletee, abilte, habilite, 6 habilitye, abilite, -ti, abylyte, abilyte, abylite, 6–7 habilitie, hability, abilitie, 7– ability. [a. OFr. *ableté*:—L. *habilitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *habilis*: see Able and -TY. The Fr. was in 4–5 refashioned after L., as *habilité*, *habileté*, and was followed by the Eng., though the initial *h* was probably never sounded, and after a long struggle on the part of scholars like More, Ascham, Sidney, Hooker, Bacon, Browne, etc., to preserve this written link with L., it finally disappeared before 1700.]

†**1.** Suitableness, fitness, aptitude. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Of Confessions* Wks. 1880, 331 If his ablete shulde be proued . . before he were accepted. 1430 Lydgate *Chron. Troy* II. xvii. She entre maye the relegyon Of myghty Bachus for habylite. 1509 Fisher *Eng. Wks.* 290 Grete abletees of nature to noble dedes. 1570 Dee *Math. Præf.* 18 Skillfull hability, also, for any occasion or purpose. 1622 Fotherby *Atheomastix* II. i. § 6. 181 The habilitie and capacitie of the matter. 1678 Marvell *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 187 A faculty conserved . . includes no such hability and present promptitude in itself to action.

2. The quality in an agent which makes an action possible; suitable or sufficient power (generally); faculty, capacity (*to do* or *of doing* something).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrolabe* 1 I have perceived well by certeyne evidinces thine abilite to lerne sciences. *c* 1535 More *Debell. Salem & Byzance* Wks. 1557, 1000/1 Yf the onely power and hability to fain, wer a cause sufficient. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* 13 Though I be of muche lesse habilitie to do any thinge. 1570-87 Holinsh. *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 340 We are not of habilitie . . to indure sa greit and intollerabil panis. 1594–1600 Hooker *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1617, 729 Furnished with habilitie to annoy. 1605 Timme *Quersitanus* I. iv. 13 The which habilitie of taking forme is in the subject. 1636 Healey *Cebes* 156 A better Hability to have goodnesse infused into them. 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 19 The fame of his prudence and hability of government. 1711 F. Fuller *Medic. Gymn.* 11 The Body of Man . . acquires by frequent Motion an Ability to last the longer. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 17. 323 The glacier of the Rhone . . its ability to expand laterally is increased.

b. The action itself, a thing within one's ability.

1602 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 2 Be thou assur'd, good Cassio, I will do All my abilities in thy behalfe.

c. Power to do a thing of legal validity; capacity in law.

1528 Perkins *Prof. Booke* (1642) iii. § 193. 86 Such persons are of ability in law to take liverie of seisin by force of feoffments of other men of abilities in law to make feoffments. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. xxxvi. 55 The Canonists had in those days brought into custom other ages of ability in matters concerning Marriage.

3. Bodily power; strength. (Still common in Scotland.)

1549 J. Olde tr. *Erasmus on Ephes.* II. 6, I being (as concerning myne owne habilitie) feble and weake. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 To lift a great stone easily Which before divers Lay persons could not stirre with all their strength and abilitie. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 137 Impudently begging and complaining of bodily weakness where is no want of ability. 1622 Wither *Motto* '*Nec Habeo*' (1633) 520 I have not found ability so much To carry milstones.

4. Pecuniary power; wealth, estate, means. *Obs.* exc. in a few phrases in which 'to give' is perhaps always mentally added.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* 84 Where as diuers periured fremen of smale abylite haue vsed and daily vse, to bye clothe and other marchaundises of England. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xi. 29 Every man accordinge to his habilite. 1580 Baret *Alvearie* To be of abilitie: to liue like a gentleman. What abilitie or liuing is he of? or what may he dispende a yeere? 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 378 Out of my leane and low ability Ile lend you something: my having is not much. 1665 Manley tr. *Grotius's Low Countrey Warres* 817 Upon most the fine exceeded their ability. 1729 Burkitt *On New Test.* Luke ii. 24 She was to bring a lamb of a year old for a burnt offering, in case she was a person of ability. 1766 Goldsmith *Vicar* xiv. A draught upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his ability.

5. Mental power or capacity; talent, cleverness.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 247 Though it be fit that Cassio haue his Place For, sure, he fills it vp with great Ability. 1604 T. Wright *Passions of the Mind* V. iii. 177 If a man haue not a good naturall habilitie, it is impossible by art to come to any perfection. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* i. 6 The brain is not so figur'd as is requisite for wit and hability. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* II. 154 A late ingenious writer, who has evidently studied his subject with ability and precision. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 427 La Fayette was no doubt inferior to Condorcet in point of ability. 1878 M. L. Holbrook *Hygiene of the Brain* 3 The comparative ability of men is also an interesting subject.

6. A special power of the mind, a faculty. (Usually in *plural.*)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 237 Euery abilitie thereof is in . . the body, as much in one part as in another, as a whole soule in euery part; notwithstanding that euery seueral abilitie thereof seeme to be seuerally in some particuler member . . as the sensitiue ability seemeth to rest in the head, the irefull in the heart, and [the] quickning in the liuer. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 179 All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. viii. 32 Such abilityes of the mind, as men praise. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* I. xiii. 267 His abilities were useful rather than splendid. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 130/1 Their natural abilities, combined with excellent taste.

†**Abi·me.** *Obs.* The earliest form of Abysm.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 22678 Right unto þe abime fra heþen. 1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 1711, 13/2 Feel such a case as one whom some abime [*other edd.* abisme] In the deep ocean kept had all his time.

Abiogenesis (æ:biˌo·dʒe·nėsis), *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life (f. *ἀ* priv. + *βίος* life) + *γένεσις* birth: see Genesis.] The (supposed) origination or evolution of living organisms from lifeless matter without the action of living parents; 'spontaneous generation.' (Introduced by Prof. Huxley in addressing Brit. Assoc. at Liverpool, Sept. 1870.)

1870 Huxley in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* lxxvi. To save circumlocution, I shall call . . the doctrine that living matter may be produced by not-living matter, the hypothesis of Abiogenesis. 1875 *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9) s. v., Abiogenesis, as a name for the production of living by not-living matter, has of late been superseding the less accurate phrase 'Spontaneous Generation.'

Abiogenetic (æ:biˌo·dʒĕne·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + *γενητ-ός* originated + -IC.] Of or pertaining to abiogenesis.

Abiogenetically (æ:biˌo·dʒĕne·tikăli), *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In an abiogenetic manner; by way of abiogenesis.

1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) s.v. *Biology* 688 (also *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 36) Therefore they have been formed abiogenetically.

Abiogenist (æ:biɒ·dʒĕnist). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + -*γεν-ής* born, produced + -IST.] One who holds the hypothesis of abiogenesis.

1870 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) x. 233 It has been a common objection of Abiogenists that, if the doctrine of Biogeny is true, the air must be thick with germs. 1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 4/1 Except to the Abiogenists, or believers in spontaneous generation, the origin of the first protoplasmic mass is just as much a problem, whether it is fashioned from ordinary matter, or originates from matter infused and organised by a spiritual substance.

Abiogenous (æ:biɒ·dʒĕnəs), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + -*γεν-ής* born + -OUS.] Coming into existence without springing from antecedent living beings; produced by 'spontaneous generation.'

Abiogeny (æ:biɒ·dʒĕni). [f. Gr. *ἄβιος* without life + -*γενεια* birth.] = Abiogenesis.

Abiological (æ:biŏlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + Biological; f. Gr. *βίος* life + *λόγ-ος* discourse + -ICAL.] Not pertaining to biology; pertaining to the study of inanimate things.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* i. 1 The biological sciences are sharply marked off from the abiological, or those which treat of the phenomena manifested by not-living matter.

Abirritant (æbˌi·ritănt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritant.] Any soothing agent which causes diminution of irritation.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Abirritate (æbˌi·riteˌt), *v. Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritate.] To cause diminution of irritation.

Abirritation (æbˌi:riteˌi·ʃən). *Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritation.] A condition of the system opposite to that of irritation; a depressed condition of the various tissues.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Abirritative (æbˌi·riteˌtiv), *a. Med.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Irritative.] Characterized by or due to abirritation.

[**Abishering, abishersing** (Rastall), according to Spelman an error for *Mishering, mishersing, miskering,* 'vox forensis, forensibus ipsis ænigmatica.' (Some confusion; a correspondent suggests *Miskenning,* a flaw in pleading.)]

1672 Manley *Interpreter, Abishersing* (as *Rastal* in his *Abridgment* expounds it) is to be quit of Amerciaments before whomsoever of transgression proved. It is called in the *New Termes of Law, Mishersing.*

Abiston, abistos, obs. forms of Asbestos.

Abit, obs. variant of Obit *sb.*

Abit, obs. 3rd sing. of Abide *v.*

Abit(e, obs. form of Habit.

Abitacioun, obs. form of Habitation.

†**Abi·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Bite.] To bite, nip, taste.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 31 Man slihþ þinne oxon beforan þé, and þú his ne abitst. 1205 Layamon III. 75 His cnihtes . . uuenon þan Brutten, Swulc heo heom wolden abiten. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 77 Thu starest so thu wille abiten Al that thu miȝt mid clivre smiten. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7096 (Weber I. 291) Broune lyons, and eke white, That wolden fayn his folk abyte. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 26 Windes . . in blowyng-tyme abite þe floures. *a* 1450 *Vox & Wolf* 203 (Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 64) A thousent shep ich habbe abiten.

¶ Confused with Abye.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 15 We, yei, that shal thou sore abite.

†**Abi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *abitiōn-em* departure, death.] 'A going away or dying.' Blount 1656.

Abject (æ·bdʒekt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abject-us,* pa. pple. of *abjĭcĕre* to cast off, throw away, f. *ab* off, away + *-jic-ĕre* = *jac-ĕre* to throw, cast. At first, like its L. original, a pple. and adj., accented *abject.* After the formation of the vb. *abject,* it was gradually superseded in the ppl. use, by the regular form *abjected,* but remained as an adj. with shifted accent *a·bject,* also from an early period used substantively.]

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

†**1.** *pple.* Cast off, cast out, rejected. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1554) II. i. 43 a, Thus was Saul . . Abiect from his royal see. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* I. 72 The Holy Bybyll grounde of trouthe and of lawe Is now of many abject and nought set by. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* II. 388 I am abject in those gracious eyes, That with remorse erst saw into my grief. 1614 W. Browne *Shepherd's Pipe* Wks. 1772 III. 16 Well worthy were it me to been abject From all good company.

2. *adj.* Cast down, downcast, brought low in position, condition or estate, low-lying.

a 1520 *Myrroure of our Ladye* 52 And hir outwarde apparell was nat after the condicion of hir persone, but moch meke and abiecte. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* vii. 6 He thatt comfortith the abiecte. 1671 Milton *Samson* 169 To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n. 1729 R. Savage *The Wanderer* i. 399 Rains redundant flood the abject ground. 1742 Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* 26 (1834) I. 112 I hope his state will grow more abject every day. 1840 Macaulay *Essays, Clive* II. 502 Nothing more than a nominal dignity was left to the abject heirs of an illustrious name. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xiii. 56 Lying most humbly weary and abject On the immoveable earth.

3. Down in spirit or hope; low in regard or estimation, degraded, mean-spirited, despicable.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. x. 19 Unlearned and abiecte men. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* IV. i. 105 These paltry, seruile, abiect Drudges. 1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 163 I repute my self the most abjectest piece of mortality. 1771 Smollett *Humphry Clinker* (1815) 91 I know nothing so abject as the behaviour of a man canvassing for a seat in parliament. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 527 *note,* Howard was an abject liar. 1879 O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* 554 Those who in adversity are the most abject, are in prosperity the most insolent.

B. *sb.* One cast off; a castaway, an outcast; a degraded person.

1534 More *Comforte agt. Tribulacyon* I. Wks. 1557, 1145/1 He is not an abiect, cast out of god's gracious fauour. 1582 T. Bentley *Monumt. Matrones* iii. 328 O almightie God: which raisest vp the abiects, and exaltest the miserable from the dunghill. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxv. 15 The abiects gathered themselues together against me. 1631 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* 36 Servants and abjects flout me, they are witty. 1818 Shelley *Prom. Unbd.* III. iv. The subject of a tyrant's will Became, worse fate! the abject of his own. 1867 H. Bushnell *Dark Things* 57 What wonder that men have been deified and set up as idols of religious worship, when souls are only abjects to themselves.

†**Abject** (ăbdʒe·kt), *v. Obs.* [f. prec., like

content vb. from *content* adj. ABJECT continued to be used for some time as its pa. pple. but was gradually superseded by *abjected*.]

1. To cast off, throw off or away, cast out, exclude, reject, *lit.* and *fig.*; generally, though not always, as inferior, unworthy, or vile, and hence passing into the idea of casting down, degrading.

c 1475 HENRYSON *Moral Fables* 42 Arguments they reuolue, some abjecting, and some can hald. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 217 To learne the wayes his vices to abiect. 1534 *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 89 The Brittaines .. abjecting the Romaine yoke, created him kinge. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Workes; Hearbes, Weedes* 287 A Lover being disdainfully abiected by a dame of high calling. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 104 Dauid durst not touch Saul, though he was abiected by God. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 111 The Spawn of them is to be abjected.

2. To cast or throw down; hence *fig.* to lower, degrade, abase, debase.

1553 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 167/2 Such of the cleargie as abjected themselues to be underlings or servants. 1557 *Geneva N. T.* 1 Cor. iv. 10 *note*, In abiecting him selfe and exalting the Corinthians he maketh them ashamed of their vayne glorie. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 445 A gross carnal feeding, basely abjecting and binding ourselves to the elements and creatures. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of the Mind* V. § 3. 181 The eye .. may be grauely eleuated vp to heuen or abjected to earth. 1630-40 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 22 What phrases of abjecting themselves in respect of the Prince, can exceed David's humble expressing of himself to Saul?

†Abjectate, *v. Obs.* In Bailey vol. II. 1731, as a synonym of ABJECT *v.* Probably never used.

†Abjected (ăbdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ABJECT *v.* + -ED.] Cast off, rejected; cast down, dispirited.

1633 LD. BROOKE *Mustapha* Chorus 5. v. 158 Lift up the hopes of thy abjected Prophets. 1647 LILLY *Christian Astrology* lxxxiii. 449 The abjected [obtains] a Command or Office in some other Country.

†Abje·ctedness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Downcast condition; abasement, abject state or condition.

1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 69 [Christ] from the height of Glory .. sunk Himself to the bottom of Abjectedness, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. 1694 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* 56 [James II] courted and even humbled himself to those very people whom before he would not admit into his presence, and with so much abjectedness made an offer of their Charter and Franchises of the City of London and other Corporations.

Abjection (ăbdʒe·kʃən). [a. Fr. *abjection*, ad. L. *abjectiōn-em*, noun of action, f. *abject-* ppl. stem of *abjicĕre*: see ABJECT *a.*]

†1. The action of casting down; abasement, humiliation, degradation. *Obs.*

c 1525 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 1557, 87/2 Suche humility contempt and abieccion of our self. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Tragedie* Plays 1873 II. 312 He would be the death Of him he should die by, ere he sufferd Such an abiection. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* XV. II. *Growth in Grace*, He reckons it no abjection to be abased in the face of man.

2. The condition or estate of one cast down; abasement, humiliation, degradation; downcastness, abjectness, low estate.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonaventura's Speculum* (Gibbs MS.) viii. Ffor he wold þat his lownes and abjeccioune were knowen. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* S. Luke ix. 58 His lowe state of abjection in this world. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 362 Somewhat releeved from this penurie, nakednes, and abiection. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1632) v. 278 Basenesse, abjection of mind, or seruilitie. 1675 *Art of Contentment* III. § 19. 191 Tho Christ seem the same to us in his glory which he did in his abjection. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) I. iv. 250 A base remissness and abjection of mind. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* (Mixed Essays) 93 Who that has seen it can ever forget .. the abjection and uncivilisedness of Glasgow? 1881 F. P. COBBE *Duties of Women* 9 The women of Europe have never sunk to the abjection of the women of the East.

†3. The action of casting off or away; rejection.

1607 ROGERS 39 *Articles* 62 The torments of hell, the second death, abjection from God. 1652 J. MAYER *Comment. on the Prophets* 63 The abjection of the Jews, [and] the receiving of the Gentiles. 1655 W. GOUGE *Comm. on the Hebrews* X. 2 The Arminian errour of excision or abscission, and abjection from Christ.

†4. That which is cast off or away; refuse, scum, dregs. Usually *fig.* of persons.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb. Cl.) 124 Thou shalt of comoun bordel be the abjeccyoun. *c* 1510 *Bonaventura's Myrrour* (Pynson) xiii. E ij, I am a worme and natte a man; repreſe of men and abjection of people. 1534 *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 195 These dregges and abjection of all menn.

Abjective (ăbdʒe·ktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *abject-* (see ABJECTION) + -IVE, as if from a L. **abjectīvus*, not found.] Tending to lower or demoralize.

1865 MAJ. NICHOLLS in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 11/2 We saw then .. how abjective, in a moral sense, had been the terrible influence of these campaigns.

Abjectly (æ·bdʒĕktli), *adv.* (f. ABJECT *a.* + -LY[2].] In an abject, mean, or degrading manner; basely.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. And.* II. iii. 4 Him that thinks of me so abiectly. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. xi. § 6. 324 No man can be so abiectly minded, but he must needs know God to be the Governour of all things. 1851 HELPS *Friends in Council* I. 28 We must not abjectly bow down before rules and usages. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. X. 24 No mob could be more abjectly servile than was that of Rome.

Abjectness (æ·bdʒĕktnĕs). [f. ABJECT *a.* + -NESS.] Abject or downcast condition; depression, abasement, degradation, humiliation, servility.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Speculum* (1632) 160 A timorous very base mindednesse and abjectnesse. 1682 BURNET *Rights of Princes* Pref. 96 By the abjectness of their stile. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. Warr. Hast.* Wks. XIII. 271 In this humiliation and abjectness of guilt, he comes here. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 229 He could look to God without abjectness, and on man without contempt.

Abjudge (ăbdʒv·dʒ), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ab* away + JUDGE *v.*; representing L. *abjūdicāre* in its classical sense: see ABJUDICATE.] To take away from any one by judicial decision; the opposite of *adjudge.*

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restoration of Belief* 155 Even if one of the three [pastoral Epistles of St. Paul] were abjudged it would still keep its place in argument as a good imitation of the apostolic manner.

Abjudicate (ăbdʒɪū·dikēt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *abjūdicāt-* ppl. stem of *abjūdicā-re* to deprive one of a thing by judicial sentence; but taken in the sense of 'to decide against a thing.']

1. To pass judgment against; reject as illegal.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 27 Of the Emperour Constantine furtiue and priuy mariages are vtterly condemned and abiudicated: because it is against Christianitie. — *The Second Part of the Parallele* 21 Our [canon] law doth not refuse or abiudicate the kinds of improper contractes.

2. = ABJUDGE.

1775 ASH and subseq. Dicts.: n. q.

Abjudication (ăbdʒɪū·dikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ABJUDICATE: see -ION.] The action of abjudicating; rejection by judicial sentence.

1676 In BULLOKAR. 1818 In TODD. WORCESTER cites C. J. FOX; WEBSTER cites KNOWLES.

†Abjugate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *abjugāt-* ppl. stem of *abjugā-re* to unyoke; f. *ab* off, from + *jugā-re* to yoke, f. *jug-um* a yoke.] 'To unyoke, to uncouple.' Bailey vol. II. 1731, whence in J.

†Abjunct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *abjunctus* unyoked, separated, pa. pple. of *abjungĕre*, f. *ab* off, from + *jung-ĕre* to yoke, join.] Disjoined, disconnected, severed.

1610 *Histrio-mastix* I. 89 That knowledge (that considers things) Abjunct from sencive matter, is exacter Then that which joynes it selfe with elements.

Abjunctive (ăbdʒv·ŋktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *abjunct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE; as if from a L. **abjunctīv-us*, analogous to *conjunctīv-us, adjunctīv-us*, but not found.] Of a disconnected or isolated character; exceptional.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Evg.* (1833) 270 It is this power which leads on always from the less perfect, towards the more perfect;—from the accidental and abjunctive, to the universal.

Abjuration (æ:bdʒɪurē·ʃən). [ad. L. *abjūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *abjūrā-re*: see ABJURE.]

1. Renunciation on oath; forswearing (particularly of heretical opinions).

1514 FITZHERBERT *Justyce of Pea.* (1538) 106 Yf any person hereafter arrayned .. alledge .. upon abjuracyon made .. the issue shall be tried furthwith before the same justices. 1532 MORE *Confut. of Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 789/2 Now frere Barns in one of the articles which was layed agaynste hym at his abiurasion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 176 Iohn Hilton Priest, made a solemn Abjuration of his blasphemous heresies. 1661 PAGITT *Heresiog.* 106 The abjuration of certain Familists at Pauls Crosse. 1839 W. IRVING *Chron. Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 129 To avoid the sneers and jests of the Parisian public, the ceremony of abjuration took place at Melun. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 21 Prisoners who refused to abjure their errors, who persisted in heresy, or relapsed into it after abjuration, were sentenced to be burnt at the stake.

2. *fig.* Solemn or formal renunciation or giving up of anything.

1669 *Survey of Napthali* II. 113 An abjuration of part of the Churches Christian liberty. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. to Burke's Wks.* 71 To demand an abjuration of all friendship with those who in any measure favoured it.

3. An official repudiation upon oath of any principle ecclesiastical or political, as the supremacy of the pope, the claims of the house of Stuart.

1650 JOHN ROW (son) *Hist. Kirk Scot.* (1842) 540 Supposing that Episcopacie were indifferent in itselfe to be used or refused yet I am sworne against it, and my abjuration of it will be called a sin or a dutie. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XVI. 558 That no person whatsoever might be admitted to the exercise of any Office or Function in the State or in the Church, who did not first take the Oath of Abjuration of the King, and of all his Family. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 An abjuration of some Doctrines of the Church of Rome.

Hence *Oath of Abjuration*, i.e. disclaiming any right to the crown of England on the part of descendants of the Pretender: imposed by 13 William III. c. 6; 1 Geo. I. c. 13; 6 Geo. III. c. 53; now superseded by a new form of the Oath of Allegiance.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* II. i. 137 Leading teachers in the north, who having refused the abjuration oath, yet continue their preaching. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 There is likewise another Oath of Abjuration, which Laymen and Clergymen are both oblig'd to take; and that is to abjure the Pretender. 1863 COX *Inst. of Eng. Gov.* I. viii. 128 Three oaths were required to be taken by members of Parliament. These oaths were —the oath of allegiance, of supremacy, and abjuration. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. vii. 403 Who refused to take the abjuration oath.

4. *Abjuration of the realm, a town*, etc.: an oath taken to leave it for ever.

Act 35 *Eliz. cap.* 1 Euery such offender .. shall departe out of this Realme at such Hauen or Port .. as shall be assigned and appointed by the sayd Justices before whom such abiuration shall be made. 1622 R. CALLIS *Statute of Sewers* (1647) 188 Butchers are to be abjured the Town, if they offend the fourth time in selling measled flesh; and this is a special Abjuration. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Abjuration, a forswearing or renouncing by Oath; a sworn banishment, or an Oath taken to forsake the Realm for ever. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 In the 8th of Edward II. an Abjuration is a Divorce between Husband and Wife. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 370 Some punishments consist in exile or banishment, by abjuration of the realm, or transportation to the American colonies.

Abjure (ăbdʒɪū·əɪ), *v.*, also 6 abjowre. [a. Fr. *abjure-r* (in Palsgr.), ad. L. *abjūrā-re* to deny on oath, f. *ab* away + *jūrā-re* to swear.]

1. To renounce on oath; to retract, recant, or abnegate (a position or opinion formerly held).

a. *trans.*

1501 *Will of John Bawde* in *Bury Wills* 83 (1850) Alle tho wyllys abieured and revokyd byfor thys day mad. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heres.* I. Wks. 1557, 108/2 He was forced to forswere and æbiure certaine heresyes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 51 But this rough Magicke I heere abjure. 1774 BURKE *Sp. on Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 379 The principle which lord Hillsborough had abjured. 1829 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* iii. Wks. VI. 274 My pagan faith I put away, Abjure it and abhor it. 1871 R. W. DALE *Ten Commandts.* vi. 155 I must die rather than abjure a single article of my creed.

b. *absol.*

1528 MORE *Dial. Heres.* IV. Wks. 1557, 282/1 Nor neuer yet found I ani. j. but he would once abiure, though he neuer intended to kepe his othe. 1531 *Dial. on Laws of Eng.* II. xxix. 115 (1638) If a man be convict of heresy and abjure, hee hath forfeit no goods. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1773 Wylt thu here abiure or no? I wyll neyther abiure, nor yet recant Gods glorye.

†2. *causally.* To cause to forswear or recant (heresies, etc.). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. 159 b/2 (1520) Reynold Pecoke bysshop of Chestre was founde an herytyke, and the thyrde daye of Decembre was abjured at Lambeth. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxliv. 286 Almaricus, a studyent of Parys, helde sertayne opynyons of heresy, of y[e] which whan he was abiured, he tooke suche thought y[t] he dyed shortly after. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heres.* III. Wks. 1557, 216/2 Considering that they might, as in conclusion they did, abiure him otherwise. 1536-42 THYNNE *Animadv.* App. 1 And then all such must be burned, or ellis ab-Iuryd.

3. To disclaim solemnly or formally; to repudiate or reject upon oath (a claim or claimant).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. War* IV. xxix. The foule report Of that assasinate: which utterly He doth abjure. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 183 To abjure all Authority over the Netherlands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 480 To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss, and other pleasures all abjure. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* IV. 301 (1859) I sincerely join you in abjuring all political connection with every foreign power. 1851 MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* I. 15 While they abjured the innocent badges of popery. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. viii. 128 The oath prescribed for abjuring the Pretender and his descendants. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 381 The assembly abjured the whole house of Æthelred. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 3 [The Christianity of the Gospel] abjures force, it throws itself upon moral influence for its propagation and maintenance.

b. *absol.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 473 Say and unsay, feign, flatter, and abjure.

4. *To abjure the realm, town, commonwealth*, etc.: to swear to abandon it for ever.

1530 PALSGR. 415 I abjowre, I forsake myne errours, as an heretyke dothe, or forswere the kynges landes; *Je abjure.* 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 497 If he take Sanctuarie, and do abiure the Realme. 1609 SIR J. SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 155 Gif any man hes abjured the towne (sworne to passe forth of the burgh) and is returned againe. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 274 He who kills Deere, and cannot finde security to put in for the payment of the Fine imposed, is compelled to abjure the Common-wealth. 1677 HOBBES *Dial. on Com. Laws Eng.* 183 When a Clerk heretofore was convicted of Felony, he might have saved his life by abjuring the Realm; that is, by departing the Realm within a certain time appointed, and taking an Oath never to return. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 399 Even while abjurations were in force, such a criminal was not allowed to take sanctuary and abjure the realm.

b. *absol.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 14 Whoever was not capable of this Sanctuary, could not have the Benefit of Abjuration: and therefore, he that committed Sacrilege could not abjure.

†5. *causally.* To cause one to forswear the realm, to banish. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* I. xv. T' abjure those false Lords from the troubled Land. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 90 He was onely abjured the Realm for ever. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* XXVI. 269 His life was pardoned; notwithstanding he was abjured the realm.

Abjured (ăbdʒɪū·əɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. *actively.* That has abjured or renounced heresy, etc.; recanted. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apology* XXXV. Wks. 1557, 899/1 Bayfielde the monke and apostata, that was an abiured, and after periured and relapsed heretyke, [was] well and woorthelye burned in Smithfielde.

2. *passively.* Sworn against; repudiated on oath.

c 1746 HERVEY *Meditations* (1818) 203 If an abjured pretender had cut his way to our throne.

†Abjurement. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ABJURE *v.* + -MENT.] The process of abjuring; abjuration, renunciation.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* Pref., Such sinnes as these are veniall in youth; especially if expiated with timely abjurement.

Abjurer (ăbdʒʊ́ərəɹ). [f. ABJURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who abjures or forswears; one who solemnly repudiates or gives up.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. What man can pretend to be a believer in love, who is an abjurer of wine?

‖ **Abkari** (ābkā·ri), also **abkary, abcaree, aubkaury.** [a. Pers. آبکاری *āb-kār* water (liquor)-business, a distillery, with connecting particle *-i-*.] The manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors; hence in Anglo-Indian, the excise duty levied upon such manufacture and sale. (Col. Yule.)

1797 *Bengal Regulations* x. 33 The stamps are to have the words 'Abcaree licenses' inscribed in the Persian and Hindee languages and character. 1857 *Calcutta Rev.* Dec. 282 The Abkari settlement is made . . in the following manner.

† **Ablactate** (ăblæ·kteɪt), *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *ablactāt-* ppl. stem of *ablactā-re* to wean; f. *ab* off + *lactāre* to suckle; f. *lac, lact-*, milk.] 'To wean from the breast.' J.

Ablactation (æblăktē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ablactātiōnem*, n. of action f. *ablactāre*; see ABLACTATE.]

1. The weaning of a child, or the young of quadrupeds, from the mother.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossog.*, *Ablactation*, a weaning, as children from the Mother's Teat. 1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Portr. Old Age* (1752) 74 The time of ablactation of the child is indicated by the beginning of the use of the teeth. 1841 COCKBURN *Jeffrey* II. Let. 157 The consequences of too sudden and peremptory an ablactation. 1863 BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 45 In Northern Europe ablactation begins when the milk teeth appear.

2. *Hort.* The process of grafting (trees), also called inarching.

1676 J. REA *Flora* 195 Called grafting by Approach, by some Ablactation. 1681 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 321 Ablactation is one of the ways of Grafting; that is, weaning the Cion by degrees from its mother. 1763 MILLER *Gard. Dict. Abridged* s. v. *Grafting*, Grafting by approach or ablactation . . is to be performed in the month of April. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxii. 311 (1824) Grafting by approach, or ablactation when the stock . . and the tree from which you take your graft, stand so near together that they may be joined.

† **Abla·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—°. 'Weaned.' Cockeram 1612.

Abland, *ppl. a. Obs.* See ABLIND.

† **Abla·ndishment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [The prefix *a-* is prob. suggested by Sp. *ablandar* to blandish.] Blandishment.

1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iv. 283 He began to call by their names some of his favourite Renegadoes, intreating them to give admittance to him. All these ablandishments little availed.

† **Abla·queate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ablaqueāt-* ppl. stem of *ablaqueā-re* to disentangle, loosen (the earth round roots); f. *ab* off, away + *laqueā-re* to entangle, f. *laqueus* a noose.] To loosen or remove the soil round the roots of trees, so as to let their fibres spread out. A term of Roman husbandry.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* IV. 91 A better way for hem I wol declare: Ablaquiate hem deep or make hem bare. 1721 BAILEY, *Ablaqueate*, To uncover the roots of trees. [So in later Dicts.]

† **Ablaquea·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ablaqueātiōnem*, n. of action f. *ablaqueā-re*: see prec.] The breaking up or removal of the soil around the roots of trees; the laying bare of roots.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* II. 1 Alle Januerie ablaqueacion The vynes axe in places temporate. *a* 1600 ? LAMBARDE *Office of Alienations*, If it be suffered to starve by want of ablaqueation and other good husbandry. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Dig borders, &c. Uncover, as yet, roots of trees where ablaqueation is requisite. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, They abhor all stercoration, nor will they endure much to have the earth opened about their roots for ablaqueation. [JOHNSON 1755 and in later Dicts.]

† **Abla·st,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onblæst-an*, f. *on* on, in + *blæst-an* to blast, blow.] To blow upon or at.

1393 GOWER *Conf. Am.* II. 251 Venim and fire togider he cast, That he Iason so sore ablast.

Ablastemic (æblăste·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + βλάστημ-ος growth + -IC.] Not connected with germination; non-germinal.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 277 There exists in the almond tribe . . another form [of asparagin] apparently not having any physiological connection with the other [blastemic asparagin], which may be referred to as ablastemic.

Ablastous (ăblæ·stəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + βλαστ-ός sprout, offspring + -OUS. Cf. mod. Fr. *ablaste*.] Without germ or bud; unfruitful.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Abla·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ablāt-* ppl. stem of *aufer-re* to carry away; f. *ab* off, away + *fer-re*, pa. pple. *lāt-um*, to bear.] To take away, remove.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) xxi. 284 Althoughe the skynnes or huskes be ablated, or cast away. 1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xv. xcv. 379 A conquest though it much addes, alters, and ablates.

Ablation (ăblē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *ablātiōn-em* a carrying away, n. of action, f. *ablāt-* ppl. stem of *aufer-re*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *ablation* used in sense 2.]

1. The action or process of carrying away or removing; removal.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. ii. i. 37 (1877) The decaies and ablations seene and practised at this present. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voyages* I. 148 Marchants haue sustained sundry damages and ablations of their goods. 1677 GALE *Court of Gent.* II. iv. 261 Physic mutation is by Addition or Ablation and Substraction of some real Entitie. 1687 H. MORE *App. to Antidote* (1712) 227 In the real ablations of Witches and Magicians, when they happen.

† 2. *Med.* The removal or subsidence of the acute symptoms of a disease; cessation, remission. *Obs.*

1651 NOAH BIGGS *New Dispens.* 76. § 120 It doth naturally betoken the ablation of it. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. xxxvi. 514 If in the ablation of the disease, there be not a . . reparation of the strength, the sick may dye. 1831 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 4 *Ablation*, in some old writings, expresses the interval betwixt two fits of a fever, or the time of remission.

3. *Surg.* The removing or taking away of any part of the body by mechanical means.

1846 J. MILLER *Pract. of Surg.* xxvi. 350 There is safety in nothing short of summary ablation—not only of the nipple itself, but of the mamma also. 1872 COHEN *Dis. of the Throat* 207 [He] succeeded in the ablation of one of these polyps by means of a metallic nail attached to a thimble.

4. *Geol.* The wearing away or superficial waste of a glacier by surface melting, or of a rock by the action of water.

1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 32. 418 The ablation of the ice must be less than what is generally supposed. 1863 J. BALL *Guide to West. Alps* Introd. 70 The vast amount of ablation, or loss, which a glacier annually undergoes through the melting of the surface.

Ablatitious (æblăti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ablāt-us* taken away, removed (see ABLATE) + -ITIOUS, L. *-īcius*; cf. *addit-itious*.] Having the quality or character of a withdrawal or deduction. *Ablatitious force* (in *Astr.*) that which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite towards its planet, esp. of the moon towards the earth.

The moon being sometimes nearer to, and sometimes farther from, the sun than the earth, the attraction of the sun on the moon will sometimes be greater, and sometimes less, than his attraction on the earth. The difference estimated along the tangent to the moon's orbit and along the radius drawn from her position to the earth is called the *tangential* and *central disturbing force* respectively. The central disturbing force is ablatitious when it lessens the gravitation of the moon towards the earth. It is ablatitious in syzygies and addititious in quadratures.

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 352 This . . is termed the ablatitious force, because it tends to diminish the gravity. *Ibid.* 365 The average effect . . gives the preponderance to the ablatitious or enfeebling power.

Ablative (æ·blătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *ablatif, -ive*, ad. L. *ablātīv-us*, lit. of or pertaining to removal from, f. *ablāt-* ppl. stem of *auferre* to carry away (see ABLATE and -IVE); applied by Cæsar to a case of the noun found in L. but not in Gr. In Latin only used in the grammatical sense.]

1. Name of one of the cases of the noun in Latin and some other Aryan languages, the proper function of which was to express *direction from* a place, or *time*. In Latin it was extended to the *source* whence an action proceeds, the *cause* or ideal source of an event, the *instrument* and *agent* or material sources of an action, the *manner* in which, and sometimes the *place* and *time* at which anything is done. Often used substantively, *case* being understood.

The ablative was one of the original Aryan cases. In Greek, Teutonic, and Slavonic, it was lost or formally confounded with other cases; but it survived in Latin, where it had absorbed the Instrumental, and in part the Locative of earlier Aryan (whence its extension in L. to other than ablative senses). The case, not occurring in Greek, was without a name, till the appropriate one of *Cāsus Ablātīvus* was given to it, from its primary function, by Julius Caesar. Since the rise of Comparative Philology the name has been applied to the same case wherever found existing, as well as to the relation properly expressed by it, however this may be formally shown.

Ablative Absolute, in Latin Grammar, an ablative case of a noun with a participle in concord, expressing the time, occasion, or circumstance of a fact stated, as *sole oriente, tenebrae aufugiunt*, at, upon, or through the sun rising, darkness flees away.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 418 The vj[t]. case is ablatif case, and are they that stelyn and leuyn on oþer mennes goodes. 1527 WHITINTON *Vulgaria* 3 Somtyme it is put in the ablatyue case absolute. 1589 *Pappe with an Hatchet* 25 (1844) We haue brought Martin to the ablative case, that is, to bee taken away with a Bulls voyder. *c* 1620 HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 29 The ablative is noated with prepositiones in, with, be, and sik lyke. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* 100 We learn from a fragment of Cæsar's work, *De Analogia*, that he was the inventor of the term ablative in Latin. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanscrit Gr.* § 289 The ablative is the 'from'-case, in the various senses of that preposition: it is used to express removal, separation, distinction, issue, and the like.

† 2. (From the etymol. meaning). Of or pertaining to taking away or removing; ablatitious. *Obs.*

1567-9 HARDING *On Iewell's Defense of the Apology* (1611) 508 Such is the Logicke, such are the topicks of this new negatiue and ablatiue Divinity . . taking away many good things pertaining to the maintenance of Christian Religion and God's honour. 1622 BP. HALL *Sermon bef. His Maiestie* 15 Sept. 489 Ablatiue directions are first needfull to vnteach error ere wee can learne truth. 1713 FLAMSTEED *Letter to Mr. Sharp* in Bailey's *Acc. of Flamsteed* 304 D (1835) [Sir Isaac Newton] has lately published his *Principia* anew, wherein he makes this equation ablative where it was formerly to be added, and to be added where it was subductive.

‖ **Ablaut** (a·blaut). *Philol.* [mod. Germ., f. *ab* off + *laut* sound.] Vowel permutation; systematic passage of the root vowel into others in derivation, as in *sing, sang, song, sung*, apart from the phonetic influence of a succeeding vowel as in *Umlaut*.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 124 (1880) But it was in the verbal conjugation that the Ablaut found its peculiar home, and there it took formal and methodical possession.

Ablaze (ăblē[ɪ]·z), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, properly phrase **a blaze**; older form **on blaze.** [f. A *prep.*[1] + BLAZE.]

1. In a blaze, in a flame.

1393 GOWER *Conf. Am.* v. 3510. II. 244 That casten fire and flame aboute So that they setten all on blase. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. 15 All ablaze, as if infernal fires Illum'd the world beneath. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 11 Forests are sometimes set ablaze by lightning. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 71 The sky was ablaze with a mighty mass of flame.

2. *fig.* a. In flashing or brilliant colours, gleaming.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. iii, What treasures of heart these pages hold, All ablaze with silver and gold. 1878 BLACK *Green Past. & Picc.* ii. 12 A wilderness of sandy heath and dark-green common now all ablaze with gorse and broom.

b. In the full glow of excitement.

c 1840 CARLYLE The young Cambridge democrats were all ablaze to assist Torrijos. 1859 LYTTON *What will he do?* I. 93 The London season was still ablaze. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* IX. 961 Ablaze with anger at his brother's death.

Able (ē[ɪ]·b'l), *a.* Forms: 4-6 **abill(e, 5 abyl, abylle, abel, 5-6 abul, 5-7 hable, 6-8 habil, 7-8 habile, 4- able**; [a. OFr. *hable, able* (mod. Fr. *habile*):—L. *habil-em*, verbal adj., f. *habē-re* to hold; lit. 'easy to be held or handled, handy,' hence 'pliant, suitable, fit for a purpose.' The initial silent *h* has been generally dropped in Eng. from the first, though many classical scholars tried to restore it in 6-7. In 5 the Fr. *hable, able* was refashioned after L. as *abille, habil, habile*, and spellings imitating either these or L. *habil-em* occur in Eng. and Sc. writers in 6-7, of which *habile* has come down to the present day, as a differentiated form, *able* leaning in mod. use to the sense of *power*, *habile* to that of *skill*. Of the derivatives *ability* has lost the *h*, but *habilitate, habilitation, habiliment* retain it, through being narrowed down to senses which connect themselves with mod. Fr. *habit, habiller*. In earlier senses, which clearly connected themselves with *able* and *ability*, we find *abiliment, abilitate*, and *abilitation*.]

I. *passively.*

† 1. Easy to handle or use. *Obs.*

a. Of persons: Facile, complaisant.

1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* iii. 3 The fornycaciouns of the hoore fair and able. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* III. xxxvi. By vertew pure of zour aspectis hable.

b. Of things: Manageable, handy, convenient.

1710 T. BETTERTON in Oldys *Hist. Eng. Stage* v. 67 The Hands are the most habil members of the Body.

† 2. Suitable, fit, appropriate; suited, adapted, fitted. Const. *to, for*. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xiv. 49 A felde oþer lyeþ leye . . or is able to pasture . . or bereþ floures and is able to been. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 125 He may not ben able To lordys profyt. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. of Abuses* 103 (1877) A good peece of beef was thought than good meat, and able for the best. 1659 BROME *Queen* v. vii. 118 To the next able Tree with him, and hang him presently. 1717 WODROW *Correspondence* (1843) II. 335 An ecclesiastical judicatory are most habile judges of what is necessary.

† b. Seemly, proper. *Obs.*

a 1480 in *Babees Book* 44 Ne spitte þow not over the tabylle, Ne therupon, for that is no þing abylle.

† 3. Liable, apt, subject, likely, fit. Const. *to*. *Obs.* exc. in *dial.*

1413 LYDGATE *Pilgr. of Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Thyne was the action, and I nought but abyl for to suffre. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* I. xiv. To fortune both and to infortune hable. 1536 BELLENDENE *Boece's Croniklis* (1821) I. 11 Becaus thay knew al pepil but successioun abill to perische, thay send thair ambassatouris to the Scottis, desiring to have thair dochteris in mariage. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advert. Parnassus* etc. 40 A spectacle able to make a man die for anger. 1866 MRS. LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* III. 116 [He] is noo yeble to be beggared if folks hev a mind.

II. *actively*

4. Having the qualifications for, and means of, doing anything; having sufficient *power* (of whatever kind is needed); in such a position that the thing is possible for one; qualified, competent, capable. Const. *for, to*.

c 1325 *E. Eng. Allit. Poems, Pearl* 598 (1864) 18 Þenne þe lasse in werke to take more able. *c* 1400 *Tale of Beryn* 3237 (1876) Tyll it [the child] be abill of prentyse to crafft of tanery. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 269 (1879) To be abill to wed hure. *c* 1450 MYRC 1231 For he was more abeler þen þow To alle manere gode and prow. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. v. 99 Whan they see the ost so lessed they thought to be able for theym. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxii. 22 Thou shalt disceaue him, and shalt be able. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 150 Grettur nombur of men than he ys Abul to promote. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 79 I thank my good Father, I am able to maintaine it. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxii. 46 No man was able to answere him a word. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxiv. Wks. 1677, 59 Worth without wealth, is like an able servant out of imployment. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Sermons* iv. 108 Christ is thus a compleat and able saviour. 1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 228 Abler . . than others to bring their country new strength. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16. 105 He finally concluded that I was able to take care of myself. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.* s. v. *Able seaman*, a thorough or regular bred sailor.

b. Legally qualified.

1703 KERSEY, Admission, or Admittance .. in Law is when a presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop allows the Clerk to be able. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Admission*, A bishop .. allows a clerk to be able, or competently qualified for the office; which is done by the formula *Admitto te habilem.*

†5. Having general physical or material strength; strong, vigorous, powerful. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Morte Arthure* 2636 He wille be Alexander ayre, .. Abillere þane ever was syr Ector of Troye. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshman* 71 His shoulders large, for burthen strong and able. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 86 His Highnesse comes post .. of as able bodie as when he number'd thirty. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 30 But in thy youth and able strength, Giue prouidence thy hand. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xv. 108 Dores strengthened with able barres. 1690 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* (1691) ii. 37 So many able Men, whose lives are taken away, for the crimes which ill Discipline doth occasion. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* A yabble kind of a man, a strong stout person.

†6. Having material resources; influential, powerful, wealthy. *Obs.*

1578 *Ps.* cxxviii. in *Scot. Poems of 16th cent.* II. 122 So will the Lord make thee abill. 1665 PEPYS *Corresp.* (1879) VI. 103 It was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious Street. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Spec. Yorkshire Dialect* He's an able man, he has a good bit o' land hereabouts.

7. Having or showing general mental power or skill; talented, clever. Said of men and their achievements. When applied to the cleverness of *tact* or *dexterity*, it is now commonly differentiated as *habile* after mod. Fr.

1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. II. i. 29 (1877) Such number of able pastours as may suffice for everie parish to haue one. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xviii. 21 Thou shalt prouide out of all the people able men. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 432 Those able heads expound a wiser way. 1734 tr. *Rollin, Anc. Hist.* III. VII. 449 Much more able with his tongue than his sword. 1792 *Anecd. of W. Pitt* III. xliv. 197 General Washington proved himself .. an abler general. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* I. xiii. 107 (1816) F. .. was by no means so able a boxer as his opponent. 1840 GEN. THOMPSON *Exercises* (1842) V. 211 The ablest exposure of .. the Factory fraud, which it has been my fortune to see. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 114 An able king is practically absolute.

8. *Comb.* ABLE-BODIED, ABLE-WHACKETS, q.v.

¶ Used by Sc. writers adverbially = ABLES, ABLINS. Possibly, perhaps.

c 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 893 Quho wyll go sers amang sic heirdis scheip, May, habyll, find mony pure scabbit crok. 1651 D. CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 523 Both write and say he is evill spokin of .. and able he will give credite.

†**Able**, *v. Obs.* For forms see ABLE *a.* [f. ABLE *a.* Cf. Fr. *habiller*, used in all the senses of this verb, from which a by-form, *habyle, habylle*, Sc. *abilȝe, abulȝe*, is also found in senses 1 and 2. In sense 3 replaced by ENABLE.]

1. *trans.* To fit, adapt; to prepare, make ready. (Const. *to, into, unto.*)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Tille oure soule be somwhat .. abiled to gostely werke. *c* 1430 in *Babees Book* (1868) 27 First þi silf able with al þin herte to vertuose discipline. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 324 Deedis .. disposing and Abling into the grettist Unpitee. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. iii. (1652) 148 Unto Regeneratyon them ablyng. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 601/2 There are but few in number, that do able them thus faithfully to grace. 1583 STANYHURST *Poems* 140. § 2 This new strange passadge winter his hoarnes habled.

2. To fit out or prepare the person; to attire, to dress. (Cf. ordinary mod. sense of Fr. *habiller.*)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 159 He abled hym selff in an other gowne.

3. To endow with fitting power or strength; to make capable; to capacitate, or enable (*to do* anything).

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* IV. iv. 172 It hym dysposeth & ableth to contynue in good werkes. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 249 Indowments .. whereby the hauer of them is abled of God to performe & to discharge the seruices of that calling. 1693 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 335 If God shall me able.

4. To endow with general power or skill (of body or mind); to make strong or powerful; to empower, strengthen, confirm, or fortify.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* h vi b, In lyke wyse by ofte studyeng .. men able them in whatsomeuer scyence that it be. 1550 BALE *Im. of Both Ch.* B. v. The Apostle of bothe testamentes, abled both by the lawe and the gospell. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* ii. 115 Ioue abled much our might. 1631 J. DONNE *Resurrection* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 14 And life, by this death abled, shall controule Death.

b. To empower legally, to make competent.

c 1470 *E. E. Gilds* 316 And, whan he is abelled, to give a brekefast to the Maister and Wardons, or he bee admytted. *c* 1600 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxvii. 284 (1709) That none be abled in law to receive any benefice .. unless he be a preacher.

c. To warrant, vouch for.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 172 None do's offend, none, I say, none, I'll able 'em.

-able, a, Fr. *-able*:—L. *-ābilem*, adj. suffix, the special form taken by the suffix *-bili-* (see -BLE) when added to vbs. in *-āre*, Fr. *-er*. Extended in Fr. to vbs. of all conjugations, *-ble* taking the place of *-nt* in pr. pple., thus *périss-able, recev-able, vendable, défend-able, mouv-able.* Originally found in Eng. only in words from OFr. but soon by analysis of such instances as *pass-able, agree-able, amendable*, treated as a living suffix, and freely employed to form analogous adjectives, not only on vbs. from Fr., but at length on native words, as *bearable, speakable, breakable, wearable.* This extension seems to be largely due to form-association with the adj. ABLE (to which the suffix is not related), so that *eatable*, e.g. is taken as *eat* + *able*, able to be eaten. The vb. has often a sb. of the same form, as in *debat-able, rat(e)-able*; these lead the way to such as *carriageable, clubbable*, where the sb. seems to be the source, and *saleable*, in which no vb. exists. Recent usage adds *-able* even to a verbal phrase as *get-a't-able, come-a't-able.* Now always with passive sense, but in early words often active, as in *comfortable, suitable*, able to comfort, suit.

Able-bodied (ē'ıbˈlbo·did), *a.* [f. *able body* (see quot. from Shaksp. under ABLE *a.* 5) + -ED 2.] Having an able body, i. e. one free from physical disability, and capable of the physical exertions required of it; in bodily health; robust.

a 1622 MASSINGER etc. *Old Laws* v. i. A lusty woman, able-bodied, and well-blooded cheeks. 1690 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* v. 90 In New-England, there are vast numbers of able bodyed Englishmen, employed chiefly in Husbandry. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. & Pol. Thames* xvi. 511 Encouraged able-bodied Landsmen to betake themselves to the Sea-service. 1851 SPENCER *Soc. Statics* xxviii. §6 The Poor-Law Commissioners were to have eradicated able-bodied pauperism. 1876 FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* I. iv. 29 Able-bodied labourers were in full employment.

Able-bodiedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Soundness of bodily health; ability to work; robustness.

1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 The bulk of these gentry are dismissed, and told to make their able-bodiedness available for defending the ramparts.

†**Able·ctick**, *a. Obs.*—° [? f. *ablect-us* separated, selected; a word of doubtful existence in L.] 'Any thing garnished for sale.' Cockeram 1612, Cole 1708, etc. Only in old Dict.

Ablegate (æ·blĭgēt), *sb.* [ad. mod. Fr. *ablégat* or L. *ablegāt-us*, prop. one dispatched, pa. pple. of *ablegā-re*; see next.] An envoy of the papal see, who brings to a newly-appointed cardinal his insignia of office.

†**A·blegate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ablegāt-* ppl. stem of *ablegā-re* to dismiss; f. *ab* off, away + *legā-re* to send on a message.] To send abroad or to a distance.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Ablegate*, remove, turn out, send forth or out of the way. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Prag. Jesuit* 64 Thou hellish Dog, Depart, or I will amand, ablegate, and send thee to some vast and horrid Desert.

†**Ablega·tion.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ablegātiōn-em* a dismissing, n. of action f. *ablegāre*: see prec.] 'The act of sending abroad.' J. Dispatch, dismissal.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 462 The ablegation of excrements. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. § 4 Punished with ablegation and confinement in outer darkness. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* I. xi. 35 (1712) An Arbitrarious Ablegation of the Spirits into this or that determinate part of the body.

Ablement. *Obs.* See ABILIMENT, HABILIMENT.

†**Ablemost**, *a. Obs.* [A factitious superl. of ABLE, imitating *foremost, hindmost*, etc. though not analogous; see -MOST.] Ablest, most able.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulian's Rescue* I. 108 (D.) All the Coverts of the Able-most For Pate, Prowesse, Purse.

Ablen, a dialect form of ABLET (according to Ash and Craig).

†**Able·nd**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 ablendan, 2–4 ablende(n, 4 ablynde(n. *Ind. pres. 3rd sing.* 1–4 ablendeð, ablent, 4 ablyndeþ. *Pa. t.* 1–3 ablende, ableynte. *Pa. pple.* 1 ablænd, 2–4 ablent, 4 abland. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *blend-an* to blind. Cf. Ger. *erblenden.* See also ABLIND, with which it was in later times confused.] To dazzle, to take away the sight (temporarily); to blind the moral vision.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Pastoral Ep.* in *Anc. Laws* II. 372 He [Arius] wæs ablænd on his mode. 1205 LAYAMON 14659 He heom walde ufel don: Baðe ablenden and anhon. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 86 Ualse uikelare ablendeð þeo þe ham hercneð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 208 Ac þet blod adoun wende So vaste, in eye, and in face, þat hym ney ablende. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2462 The walmes han the abland. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* 345 And so is al this world ablent, that no man douteth sinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Þis ȝenne of prede .. ablent men ȝuo þet hi hamȝelve ne knaweþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 264 A beem in þine owne [eye] A-blyndeth þi-selue. *Ibid.* XVIII. 323 Lucifer loke ne myȝte So lyȝte him ableynte. 1393 — C. XXI. 142 Þis light and þis leom · shal Lucifer a-blende.

†**A·bleness.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 abilnesse, 4–7 ableness(e, 5 ablynesse, 5–6 ablenes, 6 hablenes(se. [f. ABLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being able; ability.

c 1390 CHAUCER *Test. Love* II. 284/2 (1560) I wist well thine ablenes my service to further. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVIII. XXV. 797 The wylde gote hath ablynesse and lyghtnesse to renne. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. X. 28 They saw hem with theyre ablenes of body. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 5 Oure ablenesse commeth of God. 1548 GESTE *Preuee Masse* 72 More or less, according to his hablenes. 1610 HEALEY *Augustine's City of God* I. x. 17 It taught them a sparing dyet and ablenesse to faste. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 440 The Prophets ablenesse to heale him.

Ableow, ableu, ablewe, pa. t. of ABLOW *v. Obs.*

†**Ablepsy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *ablepsia*; a. Gr. ἀβλεψία blindness; f. ἀ not + βλέπω, fut. βλέψω, I see.] Blindness, physical or mental.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* (Wks. 1834) 279 Who doubteth, that is not blinded with the ablepsie of an implicite zeal?

†**Ablesse.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ABLE *a.* + -ESSE Fr. formative of state, not used in Fr. with this word, but apparently employed by Chapman after the analogy of *noblesse* = *nobleness* and Spenser's *idlesse.*]

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 248 And then preferr'd his ablesse and his mind to all his ancestors in fight.

Ablet (æ·blĕt), also **ablen.** [a. Fr. *ablette* 'a little blay or bleak' Cotgr., dim. of *able*:—late L. *abula* for *albula* dim. of *alba* white.] 'A name given in some parts of England to the Bleak, a small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus alburnus.*' Ash 1775, Craig 1847.

Ablety, abletee, obsolete forms of ABILITY.

Able-whackets [f. WHACK.] 'A popular sea-game with cards, wherein the loser is beaten over the palms of the hands with a handkerchief tightly twisted like a rope. Very popular with horny-fisted sailors.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.*

Abliche, obsolete form of ABLY.

†**A·bligate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ab* from + *ligāt-* ppl. stem of *ligare* to bind.] 'To bind or tye up from,' Bailey, vol. II. 1731, whence in Johnson 1755.

†**Abliga·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.] 'A tying up from,' Smart 1849, whence in Webster, etc.

[**Abligurie.** *Obs.*—° 'Spending in belly-cheere,' Cockeram 1612 and Minsheu 1626. Bailey 1742 corrects the form to ABLIGURITION with same def.]

†**Abliguri·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *abligūrītiōn-em* n. of action f. *abligūrī-re* to squander on dainties; f. *ab* away + *ligūrī-re* to eat delicately, to be fond of dainties; desider. f. *ling-ĕre* to lick.] 'Prodigal expense on meat and drink.' J.

1742 BAILEY, *Abligurition*, a prodigal spending in Belly-Cheere.

†**Abli·nd**, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + BLIND *v.* Cf. Ger. *er-blinden* and the trans. form ABLEND, for which in later times *ablind* was sometimes put.] To grow blind.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Gif þe eȝe ablindað. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 92 Heo ablindeð in þe inre eien. *Ibid.* 62 Ablinde þe heorte, heo is eð ouercumen.

†**A·bling** (ē'ıblin), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ABLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The act of fitting or empowering.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 24 Al this was by cause they shuld bere trauailles and be vsed in ablyng of them self.

Ablings, -ins (ē'ıblinz), *adv.* properly northern. [f. ABLE *a.* + -LINGS.] In a manner that is able to be; possibly, perhaps.

1597–1605 A. MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 42 The man may ablens tyne a stot That cannot count his kinsch. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 101 I've ablins said that I sall tak you with me. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. As for walking sae far and nae farther, I think I aiblins might.

†**A·blocate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ablocāt-* ppl. stem of *ablocāre* to lease; f. *ab* away + *locāre* to place, set.] 'To set, or let out to hire.' Cockeram 1612; whence in Bailey 1721, Johnson 1755, etc.

†**Abloca·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.] 'A letting out for money.' Bullokar 1676; whence in Bailey 1731, and Johnson 1755.

Abloom (ăblū·m), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, properly *phrase.* [A *prep.*1 + BLOOM.] In or into bloom.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. *Saul* 128 The fern-branches all round .. Broke a-bloom. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 164 The whole hollow was abloom with the yellow gorse. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Josh. Hagg. Dau.* I. v. 168 Sweet wild flowers abloom under their feet.

†**Ablow'**, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *blaw-an* to BLOW.]

1. To blow or breathe upon or into. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 7 God .. on ableow on his ansine lifes orðunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Crist ableow þana haliȝa gast ofer þa apostlas .. þe helende ableu his gast on his apostlas. *c* 1320 *Arthour & Merlin* 8546 Aswon tho sche ouer threwe Wawain sone hir ablewe.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To puff up, swell. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* II. 250 Eft, þonne se milte ablawen wyrð, sona he aheardian. *Ibid.* 168 Ablawunge & aheardunge þæs blodes on þam milte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 160 Thos he [the devil] gan hyre herte ablowe, And hy sey that frut .. Was fayr and god. *Ibid.* 166 Þet was ablowe þor3 þe fenim of þe fende.

†**Ablo·y.** *Obs.*—1 [perh. ad. OFr. *ablo!* 'vive! courage! allons! ferme!' Godefroi.]

c 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 1173 (1864) 37 Þe lorde for blys abloy Ful oft con launce & lyȝt, & drof þat day with joy, Thus to þe dark nyȝt.

†**Ablu·de**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ablūd-ĕre* to be unharmonious, differ from; f. *ab* away from + *lūd-ere* to play e.g. on an instrument.] To differ, be out of keeping. Const. *from.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contemp.* IV. ix. 265 (1863) The occasion, the place, abludes not much. 1650 — *Balm of Gilead* 183 The wise advice of our Seneca (not much abluding from the counsell of that blessed Apostle). 1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 4 It will not be amisse nor ablude from the usuall ceremony.

Abluent (æ·blu·ĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abluent-em*, pr. pple. of *ablu-ĕre* to wash off or away;

f. *ab* off + *lu-ĕre* to wash.] Washing away; carrying off impurities; abstergent. Used chiefly, if not entirely, in *Med.*; where also *sb.* an abstergent.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Abluents*, *Abluentia*, in medicine, a name which some authors give to a sort of remedies, better known by the name of *abstergents*. 1853 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Abluent*, washing away; that which washes away or carries off impurities.

A-blush (ăblʊ̈ʃ), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, properly *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + BLUSH.] Blushing, ruddy.

1852 THOS. AIRD *Mem. of Moir* 128 The bank, all a-blush with roses.

†Ablu·ted, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of vb. *ablute*, not otherwise found (cf. *dilute*, *diluted*); f. L. *abluĕre*, *ablūt-um*; f. *ab* off + *lu-ĕre* to wash.] Washed away; washed clean.

1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 307 Excorticated Barley well mundified and abluted. 1754 GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* The shingle & sand were so abluted in some places, by the vehemence of the furious waves.

Ablution (ăblɪū·ʃən). [ad. L. *ablūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *ab-luĕre* to wash off.]

1. The act or process of washing clean.

†a. In early usage in alchemy and chemistry, the purification of bodies by the use of suitable liquids.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* 303 Oyles ablucioun, and metal fusible. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* (1652) v. 59 Water clenseth with ablution blive. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* II. 40 A soft or slimie substance, which you may after cleanse by ablution. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. v. 632 (1616) The martyrizations Of mettalls, in the worke... Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation, etc. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* (Wks. 1653) 268 Ablution is exaltation, cleansing unclean things by often infusion. 1754 HUXHAM *Antimony* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 853 Great care should be taken therefore in the ablution of the sulphur auratum.

†b. 'The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.' J. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ablution* is sometimes used .. for the washing or infusing certain medicines in water to freshen them, and dissolve their salts; otherwise called *dulcifying*.

c. The washing of the body as a religious rite.

1533 MORE *Apology* viii. (Wks. 1557) 861/1 Obedience on the mannes part in submytting hymselfe to that ablucion [baptism]. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 566 A Jordan for the ablution of our woes. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. Hastings* Wks. II. 442 The Rajah desired leave to perform his ablutions. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. 306 Ablutions, in the East, have always been more or less a part of religious worship.

By extension (later, not in Chambers 1751):—

d. The washing or cleansing of one's person.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxiv. 466 (1804) Having performed the ceremony of ablution I shifted. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 179 An ablution .. uniformly preceded the repast. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 38 I made up for the necessarily scanty ablutions of the morning.

e. In Rom. and Angl. Churches: the washing of chalice and paten after the celebration. In Rom. Ch., the washing of the priest's hands before assuming the sacred vestments, and during the celebration.

2. The water etc. with which anything has been washed; *spec.* in Catholic Ritual, the wine and water used to rinse the chalice, and wash the fingers of the celebrant after the communion.

1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 413 Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train Are cleansed, and cast the ablutions in the main. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* I. 239 The ablution in other instances, if not cast into the fire, was to be carried into the sacrarium, doubtless in order to be thrown away through the piscina. 1866 LEE *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. 3) 351 The wine poured into the chalice and also the wine and water poured into the same and over the priest's fingers .. is drunk by the celebrant and called the ablution.

†b. A lotion. *Obs.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. lxxxiv. 733 Cured by washing with the ablution of Turpethum Minerale.

Ablutionary (ăblɪū·ʃənări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to washing the body, or parts of it.

1864 HAWTHORNE *Pansie* (quoted in *Reader*) Those tonsorial, ablutionary, and personally decorative labours.

†Ablu·vion. *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *ablūviōn-em* for *ablūvium*, f. *ab* away + *luĕre* to wash. Cf. ALLUVION.] That which is washed away.

WEBSTER and WORCESTER cite DWIGHT.

Ably (ē·bli), *adv.* 5– ; also 4 **abelyche, abilly,** 5–6 **ablie** [f. ABLE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an able manner; with fitness, power, or cleverness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XII. xvii. 425 In fyghtynge the cocke meuyth the fethers of his tayle .. that he maye soo the more ably come to the batayle. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 243 That he the craft abelyche may conne. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* iv. 89 Thinking it against our power sure Ablie well, one yeare strong to indure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 525 He had .. done his duty ably, honestly, and fearlessly. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 477 Never was a campaign more ably planned.

-ably, compd. suffix, f. -ABLE + -LY (early *-abelliche*) supplying adverbs to the adjectives in *-able* of all ages, as *passably*, *unspeakably*, *rateably*.

Ablynd, variant of ABLEND *v.* *Obs.*

Abnegate (æ·bnĭgēt), *v.* [f. L. *abnegāt-* ppl. stem of *abnegā-re* to refuse, to deny, f. *ab* off, away + *negā-re* to deny.]

1. To deny oneself (anything), to renounce or surrender (a right or privilege).

1657 *Deuine Louer* 12 The which will of ours I meane is lesse abnegated or mortified in or by matter of abstaynings or restreignings then in or by those of suffering. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. vi. 534 Voluntarily abnegating their temporal advantages. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 23 All honour to those who can abnegate for themselves the personal enjoyment of life. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1 To do so would be to abnegate the one claim they have on the popular allegiance.

2. To renounce or abjure, as a tenet; 'to deny,' J. (The only meaning given by him.)

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Abjure*: to retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* (T.) They have abnegated the idea of independent rights of the people. 1858 CARLYLE *Heroes* 312 (1858) The very possibility of Heroism had been, as it were, formally abnegated in the minds of all. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* iii. 52 Man when he abnegates his God is a creature so petty, so foolish.

Abnegation (æ·bnĭgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *abnegātiōn-em* refusal, denial, n. of action from *abnegāre*: see ABNEGATE, and cf. Fr. *abnégation* (16th c.) in Littré, which has only meaning 2.]

1. Denial, negation; refusal, formal rejection (of a doctrine, etc.).

1554 KNOX *Godly Letter* C. vj. b. What is in Asya? ignoraunce of God, what in Affrika? abnegation of Christe. 1633 ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 2 (1865) 235 Let us follow Peter's confession, not his abnegation. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 148 That hath brought us to an Abnegation of the Sacred Trinity. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 155 On Easter .. he was to eat animal food, in abnegation of the opinion imputed to the heretics on that subject. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II xiv. 253 It is no cowardly abnegation of the responsibility of choice which is here enjoined.

2. Denial (of anything) to oneself; self-denial; renunciation (of rights, claims, or things esteemed).

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* vi. 91 (1702) The abnegation of all humane wisdon in a passive childlike resignation of the soul to the Divine Spirit. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 242 He set forth to preach .. humility, abnegation of the world. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ix. 519 His abnegation of an authority which he had not dared to assume.

3. Self-abnegation; renunciation of oneself; self-sacrifice.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 304 So much humility, so much abnegation .. do not these discover a true mortified spirit? 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* (1692) II. v. 146 The Pretences of Romanists to Abnegation, to a Mortified and Self-denying Life. 1858 CARLYLE *Heroes* 237 Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death are the allurements that act on the heart of man. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 399 That alternation .. of sordid selfishness and sublime abnegation.

b. *Self* is now often expressed.

1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. 77 The principal reason, however, which rendered the monastic orders so powerful .. was the total abnegation of self. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 446 That earnestness of inquiring purpose which leads not so much to an abnegation as to the entire forgetfulness of self.

Abnegative (æ·bnĭgē·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. *abnegāt-* ppl. stem of *abnegāre* (see ABNEGATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **abnegātīvus*.] Of or belonging to abnegation; denying; renouncing; negative.

Not in CRAIG 1847; WEBSTER cites CLARKE, and WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.*

Abnegator (æ·bnĭgē·tər). [a. L. *abnegātor*, agent-noun from *abnegāre*: see ABNEGATE.] One who abnegates; one who denies, or renounces.

1637 SANDYS *State of Relig.* 96 Fighters against the light, protectors of darkenesses .. abnegators and dispensers against the Lawes of God. 1834 GEN. THOMPSON *Exercises* (1842) III. 415 Habitual abnegators of the principles of public and private morality.

Abnet, variant of ABANET.

†A·bnodate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *abnōdāt-* ppl. stem of *abnōdā-re* 'to clear trees of knots'; f. *ab* off + (*g*)*nōd-us* knot.] 'To prune trees, etc.' Bailey 1721, whence in Ash, and mod. Dicts.

†Abnoda·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *abnōdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. prec.] 'The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening.' J.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Abnodation*, An untying, or cutting off of knots, also pruning of Trees. [So BAILEY 1721, BRADLEY 1724, JOHNSON 1755, etc.]

Abnormal (ăbnō·rmăl), *a.* [A refashioning of the earlier ANORMAL (a. Fr. *anormal*, ad. med. L. *anormal-us* for *anōmal-us*, a. Gr. *ἀνώμαλ-ος*: see ANOMALOUS) after L. *abnormis* (see ABNORMOUS). Few words show such a series of pseudo-etymological perversions; Gr. *ἀνώμαλ-ος*, L. *anōmal-us*, having been altered in late L. after *norma* to *anormălus*, later *anormālis*, whence Fr. *anormal* (13th c.) and Eng. *anormal*; the latter referred to L. *abnorm is*, and altered to *abnormal*. It has displaced the earlier *abnormous*.] Deviating from the ordinary rule or type; contrary to rule or system; irregular, unusual, aberrant.

[1835 HOBLYN *Dict. of Medicine*, *Anormal* (Lat. *anormis*) without rule [*Abnormal* not in]. 1853 MAYNE, *Anormal*, departing from the natural condition, the same as *Abnormal*.] 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Ph.* I. 19 The relative positions of the contents of the abdomen, and the abnormal states of that cavity. 1836 *Pen. Cycl.* s. v. Botany, *Abnormal*, contrary to general rules. 1840 HAMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.* Abnormal, Abnormous (*abnormis* Lat.) Irregular, unwonted, unnatural. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* iv. § 25. 302 The Mosaic system must always be considered as an abnormal, exceptional Dispensation. 1842 FERGUSSON *Pract. Surg.* xxiii. 105 In false joints, as in most other abnormal conditions. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* v. 119 (1873) The wing of a bat is a most abnormal structure. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 121 The strange and abnormal habits of certain savage tribes. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 77 (ed. 3) Abnormal ingredients may be present. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxxi. 533 Special mercy and abnormal compassion.

Abnormality (æbnō·rmæ·lĭti). [f. ABNORMAL + -ITY; cf. *formality*, etc.] It wants the depreciatory force which generally attaches to ABNORMITY.

1. The quality or state of being abnormal; irregularity of constitution.

1854 BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* 213 In cases in which the stamens are not equal in number to the petals the abnormality may be traced to suppression of a certain number. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) II. x. 459 That remarkable abnormality known as Double Consciousness. 1880 DR. RICHARDSON in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 675 The back, abnormally bent, retains its abnormality.

2. An instance or embodiment of such irregularity; an abnormal or unusual feature or act.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 208/1 Other congenital abnormalities of the pelvic bones are mentioned. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 828/2 The abnormalities of his position would thus be considerably mitigated. 1879 SPENCER *Ethics* xi. § 74. 98 Such abnormalities of conduct as are instanced above. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 157 Such abnormalities would probably never .. occur with forms developed in a state of nature.

Abnormally (æbnō·rmăli), *adv.* [f. ABNORMAL + -LY[2].] In an abnormal or irregular manner; irregularly; extraordinarily.

1845 *Vest. Creat.* (ed. 3) 340 Such abnormally constituted beings [not in ed. 1844]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 154 The most abnormally developed organs may be made constant. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 4 In time of war imagination is apt to be abnormally prolific. 1871 STEWART *Heat* 45 The bulb is therefore abnormally dilated.

[**Abnormeth,** quoted from Chaucer, *Troylus* I. 327, a misreading of *vnourneth*: see UNORN *v.*]

Abnormity (æbnō·rmĭti). [ad. L. *abnormitas*, noun of quality from *abnormis*; see next.]

1. The quality of being abnormal or irregular; contrariety to the ordinary rule or type; irregularity, deformity, monstrosity.

1731 BAILEY, *Abnormity*, mishapeness, hugeness. [Not in PHILLIPS 1706, nor in JOHNSON 1755.]

2. A special instance or embodiment of such irregularity; an abnormal or irregular form; a monstrosity or malformation.

1859 *Westm. Rev.* XXXI. 91 [The baby] rivalled that physiological abnormity by coming into the world with a file and hammer in his hand. 1865 C. C. BLAKE in *Reader* No. 145. 409/2 Such an abnormity as the Neanderthal skull. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* (1872) xix. 258 An abnormity .. like a calf born with two heads.

Abnormous (æbnō·rməs), *a.* [f. L. *abnorm-is* irregular (f. *ab* away from + *norma* rule) + -OUS. Cf. *enormous.*] 'Irregular, misshapen.' J. (no quot.)

[Not in PHILLIPS 1706.] 1742 BAILEY, *Abnormous*, mishapen, vast, huge. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 240 Sir Toby Matthews was a character equally if not of a more abnormous cast than his suspected coadjutor. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. v. § 48. 251 The general structure of the couplet through the seventh century may be called abnormous. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. 3 (1862) The former [divine myths] being often the more extravagant and abnormous in their incidents.

†Abnoxious, *a.* incorrect form of OBNOXIOUS.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1654) IV. iii. 321 Of ill report, and abnoxious to various censures.

†Abnu·tive, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *abnūtīv-us* (Pandects) adj. f. *abnūt-* ppl. stem of *abnu-ĕre* to decline (f. *ab* away + *nu-ĕre* to nod or beckon).] Negative; implying denial or refusal.

a 1682 W. EVATS *Grotius' War & Peace* 189 For such an act, hath the force of a positive act, and is not to be ranked among those which are barely Abnutive [L. *nec manet intra fines nude abnutivos*].

Aboad, aboade. See ABODE and ABIDE.

Aboard (ăbō·ɔ·rd), *adv.* and *prep.* Also 5–7 **abord(e,** 6 **abrode, aburd,** 6-7 **aboord(e,** 7 **abourd,** and incorr. **abroad.** [f. A *prep.*[1] + BOARD, and Fr. *à bord*, to which apparently the modern use of *aboard, on board*, is chiefly due. *Board* is orig. Teutonic: in OE., *bord* a plank, table, shield, and poetically a ship, whence *on borde* in ship. But this poetic form seems to have died out with OE., the ordinary ME. prose being *within shippes borde*, within the ship's boarding or sides. Meanwhile the Teut. *bord*, OHG. *bort*, had been adopted in Fr. as 1. board, plank, whence the boarding or sides of a vessel; hence, 2. the vessel itself, and, 3. the side or border of anything, edge, coast, shore. *A bord*, in or on a ship; *bord à bord*, board to board, side by side, hard aboard, touching; *venir à bord*, to come a-shore, to land; *aborder* to come to the side of; *abord*, approach, accosting. These uses and phrases were adopted in Eng. where also from the use of *board* in *within shippes borde*, etc., *a-board* was very soon regarded as the Eng. prep. *a* + *board*, and expanded passim into *on board.*]

A. *adv.*

1. On board, within the boards (of a ship); a. (position) in or on a ship or other floating vessel.

1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. Tales* (1837) 174 The men aboord that see them come Prepare them selves to fight. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 21 Good, yet remember whom thou hast aboord. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* 171 Then I my fellows bad aboard to stay And guard the ships. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc*

xvii. (1853) V. 128 Now all is done. Stores, beeves and flocks and water all aboard.

b. (motion) on to or into the ship.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) ¶¶ vj. There is great number that fayne would aborde . . our ship can holde no more. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. lvi. 1148 h, C. Lucretius . . himself went abourd unto a trireme galley. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. iii. 56 Yet heere Laertes? Aboord, aboord for shame, The winde sits in the shoulder of your saile. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 2 And finding a ship sailing ouer vnto Phenicea, wee went abroad [*sic*], and set foorth. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* II. 332 The Mariners by my command Shall speed aboard. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. lvii. 118 (1862) The Syracusans got aboard, and rowed close along-shore.

2. Alongside, on one side (of a ship or shore). Modified by *hard, close*. See also BOARD-A-BOARD.

1494 FABYAN VII. 373 The Turkes . . ordeyned .iiii. barges or suche lyke vessayles, & . . sodaynly brought them a bord where ye Cristen host lay. 1772–84 COOK *Voyages* (1790) V. 1782 He was desirous of keeping the coast of America aboard. 1881 *Daily Tel.* Jan. 28 The proximity of the coast which the education of his skipper obliges him, if possible, to keep close aboard.

b. *fig.*

1758 DYCHE & PARDON s.v. *Aboard*, In sports and games this phrase signifies, that the person or side in the game that was either none, or but few, has now got to be as many as the other.

c. **To lay (a ship) aboard**: to place one's own ship alongside of (it) for the purpose of fighting.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 25 I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboord. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fortune by Land* etc. IV. 416 Shall we grapple, and lay their Ship aboard? 1815 SCOTT *Lord of the Isles* V. xxiv. A bark from Lorn Laid them aboard that very morn.

d. **To fall aboard.** *lit. of* a ship: to strike its side, fall foul of it. †*fig. with* or *of* a person or thing: to come to words, to quarrel; to attack, fall upon. The *of* is sometimes omitted.

1604 F. T. *Case is Altered* in Thynne's *Animadv.* (1865) 140 He falls aboord with him for her, to have her for his seruant. 1630 HOWELL *Letters* (1650) I. 387 I have sent your Lordship this small survey of the Latin . . in my next I shall fall aboard of her three daughters, viz. the Italian, the Spanish, and the French. 1697 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 636 The Horse again refused the Grass, and fell aboard the Hemlock, greedily eating it up. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* i. 16 Why, are you blind? . . steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal barge.

†e. **To bring aboard**: to bring to land. **To come to aboard** (Fr. *venir, arriver à bord*): to arrive at the shore, to land. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucydides* 53 They came to aborde in the porte of Philie. *a* 1600 *Mar. of Wit & Wisd.* Prol. (Shaks. Soc. 1846) 6 Then Fancy frames effects to bring his braine aborde, And shelue his ship in hauens mouth.

f. **To haul the tacks aboard**: 'to bring their weather clues down to the chess-tree, or literally, to set the courses.' Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.*

1549 *Compl. of Scotlande* vi. 40 (1873) Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde.

¶ Used by Spenser *catachr.* for ? abroad, adrift.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd's Tale* 324 They were in doubt, and flatly set abord. 1591 ? — *Ruins of Rome* Wks. 1862 433/1 The foord . . with his tumbling streames doth beare aboord The ploughmans hope.

B. *prep.* [by omission of *of*, after the adv.]

1. On board of, within the boards or sides of;

a. (position) in or on (a ship).

1607 CAPT. KEELING in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* 79 I envited Captain Hawkins to a ffishe dinner, and had Hamlet acted abord me. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* xvii. (1853) V. 131 Is he aboard the fleet?

b. (motion) on to or into (a ship).

1466 *Manners & Househ. Exp. Eng.* 383 My mastyr paid fore botes to set them a bord the barge. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 83 Aboord my Gally, I inuite you all. 1608 — *Peric.* v. iii. 11 Her fortunes brought the maid aboord us. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* 1 (1868) Sent some of my men abord her. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. 205 He came aboard my ship. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxiv. 429 Don't think I want to get aboard your ship.

†2. Along, by the side of. To fall aboard anything = fall aboard *of* it: see A 2 d. *Obs.*

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* 62, § 3 (Cam. Soc.) [We] laye amost harde abrode the grete vggly rokkes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 29 b, Vail'd with nights robe, they stalke the shore aboord. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. xxi. 134 They came hard aboard the shore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* MCCXXXVI. 4 The Channel close aboard the Main at Winterton-ness.

¶ Used by Spenser *catachr.* for ? abroad, across the breadth or surface of.

1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 46 Nor yron bands abord The Pontick sea by their huge Navy cast.

Aboard, obsolete form of ABORD *v.*, to approach, board, land on.

Aboard, obsolete form of ABORD *sb.*, approach.

†**Aboa·st**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 11 (here with trans. force) + BOAST.] To address boastfully or haughtily.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 156 A Brytonere, a · braggere a-bosted pieres als.

†**Abo·b**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *abobe-r, abaube-r*, also *abaubier, abaubir* to astonish, astound, frighten :—L. **adbalbā-re* to strike speechless, f. *ad* to + *balbus* stammering.] To astonish, confound.

c 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* (1838) 1969 The messangers were abobbed tho, Thai nisten what thai mighten do.

Abococket. See BYCOCKET.

†**Abo·dance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ABODE *v.* + -ANCE, a Romance affix added to a native word.] A foretelling, prefiguring, portending, omen.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xvii. (1844) VII. 133 It had been 'verbum male ominatum,' an ill abodance, if the first of these five Egyptian cities . . should be called the City of destruction.

Abode (ăbō·d), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–3 **abád**, 3–5 **abod**, 4–7 **abood**, 5 **aboode**, 6 **aboade**, 6–7 **aboad**, 5– **abode**. Northern 3–6 **abade**, 5–7 **abaid(e**. [vbl. sb. of ABIDE, with same stem-vowel as the pa. t.; cf. *ride, rode, road.*]

†1. The action of waiting; delay. *esp.* in phrase **without abode**, without delay, immediately. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 73 A! stalewurðe men doð hire biliue to-deað buten abade. 1314 *Guy Warw.* 46 Thurch the bodi his swerd glod Ded he fel withouten abod. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 142 He buskyt hym, but mar abad. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt. T.* 107 And right anoon, withoute eny abood His baner he desplayeth. *c* 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1554) I. xv. 31 Whateuer he sayd, as longeth to Echo, Without abode, she sayd the same also. 1485 TREVISA *Higden* (1527) I. xxxviii. 406 And made no more abood But ran anone into the wood. *c* 1500 *Lancelot of the Laik* (1865) 3259 Kyng clamedyus makith non abaid. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 918/1 Without anie abode he entered the barge. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* II. vi. 21 Sweete friends, your patience for my long abode, Not I, but my affairs haue made you wait.

†2. A temporary remaining; a stay. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 942 Of restes, of labour, of viages, Of abood, of deeth, of lyfe. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 49 Their long or schorte Abode. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voyages* II. i. 143 In any of their abodes or passages by sea or land. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 452 Wee are wont to describe a short abood by lodging in an inne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xli. 263 There are two parts of our Saviour's Office during his aboad upon the Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix. 76 (1840) He waxeth wroth at your abode here.

†3. Used by Puttenham for the rhetorical practice of 'dwelling upon a point.' *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 240 (1869) The perswader . . should dwell vpon that point longer then vpon any other, and as it were to make his chief aboad thereupon, for which cause I name him the figure of aboad, according to the Latine name.

4. Habitual residence, dwelling.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 201 (1826) During his aboade in Kent, he had so incroched upon the lands. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 88 The Countrey where you make abode. 1611 BIBLE *John* xiv. 23 We will come unto him, and make our abode with him. 1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 101 The brave Dolopian's mighty line, Who near adored Scamander made abode. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 206 To dwell on the union of Christians with Christ; on His abode in us, and our abiding in Him.

5. An abiding-place, a dwelling-place, place of ordinary habitation; house or home.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 499 Her aboad was about the River Liris. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 167, Ps. xxiii. 4 In deaths shadie black abode Well may I walk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 734 That spot to which I point is Paradise, Adam's abode. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. to Yng. Wom.* II. xii. 207 Visits to the abodes of misfortune and pain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 He troubled himself little about decorating his abode.

†**Abode,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. A-BEDE *v.*, OE. *abeód-an*, pa. pple. *a-boden*, 'to announce'; on the analogy of the simple sb. BODE, and its relation to the primitive *beódan, boden*: see next word.] An announcement, prediction, prognostication.

c 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1857) XIII. 146 If even the best of Gods, High thund'ring Juno's husband, stirs my spirit with true abodes. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* § 5. 196 That great unsensibleness many of us shew of what others groan under, is a very ominous abode. 1696 OVINGTON *Voyage to Surat* A superstitious fancy that mending old clothes in a morning is of very ill abode.

†**Abode,** *v. Obs.* 6–7 also **aboad(e**. [f. ABODE *sb.*2, on the analogy of the simple vb. *bode* (OE. *bodian*) f. the sb. *bode* (OE. *bod*). OE. had the primitive vb. *beódan*, ME. BEDE, pa. pple. *boden*, the sb. *bod*, ME. BODE, and its deriv. vb. *bod-ian*, mod. E. to BODE; also the deriv. vb. *abeódan*, ME. ABEDE, pa. pple. *aboden*; whence at a later time the prec. sb. and this vb.]

1. *trans.* To presage, prognosticate, be ominous of, BODE, FOREBODE.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. vi. 45 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill signe, The Night-Crow cry'de, aboding lucklesse time. 1603 — *Henry VIII*, I. i. 93 This tempest Dashing the Garment of this Peace, aboaded The sodaine breach on't. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* (1622) III. ii. 67 The which when Piso perceiued, to aboade his vtter destruction. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 83 Lest it should abode the running of that Vessel upon rocks.

2. *intr.* To be ominous.

1659 HAMMOND *On Psalm* lix. 5 This abodes most sadly to Saul at this time. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. § 4. 16. 30 No night raven or screech-owl can abode half so dismally as these domestic birds of prey.

Abode (ăbō·d), past tense of ABIDE.

†**Abodement**1. *Obs.* [f. ABODE *v.* + -MENT, an early instance of a native vb. with this suffix.] A foreboding, presage, or omen.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 13 Tush man, aboadments must not now affright vs. 1651 *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ* 119 The Lord Bishop . . took the freedom to ask whether he had never any secret abodement in his minde. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 179 But where matters ungrateful fall before us, we usually serve our little hatreds, by deriving upon them the Opinion of being ill abodements.

†**Abodement**2. *Obs.* [An irreg. formation on ABODE *sb.*1, perh. due to form-assoc. with prec.] Abode, abiding.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* i. 131 Making abodement with the loued Prince. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 174 Nor time nor Place Of thy abodement shadows any Trace, But there to me Thou shin'st.

†**Aboding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ABODE *v.* + -ING1.] Boding or foreboding.

a 1710 BP. BULL *Wks.* II. 489 What strange ominous abodings and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men of certain approaching evils.

†**Aboding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ABODE *v.* + -ING2.] Foreboding, portending, ominous.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxvii. (1844) VIII. 107 This unreasonable, ill aboding desire did displease the Lord.

Abof, aboffe, obsolete forms of ABOVE.

Aboȝe, *adv. Obs.* dial. f. aboue, abowe, ABOVE.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 2972 By þat was Gyoun vp a-stoȝe; oppoun þe laddre an heȝ, And þe rop y-knyt þe tree aboȝe. *Ibid.* 4319 Amydde þe brigge þar stent a tour y-buld aboȝe wyþ gret honour.

Aboȝen, *pa. pple.* of ABOW *v. Obs.*

Aboȝt(e, aboht(e, obs. *past t.* of ABYE *v.*

Aboil (ăboi·l), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*1 on, in + BOIL.] In or into a boiling state; a-boiling.

1858 HUGH MILLER *Schools and Schoolm.* vi. 127 Scenes of cruelty and spoliation of which the recollection . . had still power enough to set his Scotch blood aboil.

†**Abolete.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *abolēt-us*, pa. pple. of *abolēre*: see ABOLISH.] Obsolete, out of use.

c 1525 SKELTON *Why come ye not* 710 And dare use this experiens To practyse such abolete sciens.

Abolish (ăbo·liʃ), *v.*; also 5–6 **abolyssh**, 6 **abholish**; Sc. 7 **abolliss**. [a. Fr. *aboliss-*, lengthened stem of *abolir*:—L. *abolēsc-ĕre*, inceptive of *abolē-re* to grow out of use, and trans. to destroy, do away with; f. *ab* off, away + obs. *olē-re* to grow. In Eng. as in French always trans.] To put an end to, to do away with; to annul or make void; to demolish, destroy or annihilate. Its application to persons or concrete objects is nearly obsolete; it is usually said of institutions, customs or practices. Formerly often followed by *from, out of*; now usually without complement.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 Thou hast abolysshed my fraunchise. 1542 *Contn.* FABYAN VII. 700 This yere was the bishop of Rome . . abholished quit out of this realme. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* (1874) xix. 44 How can wickydnesse abolyssh wyckednesse, but rather increase it? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 45 And with thy blood abolish so reprochfull blott. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 371 He doth craftily dissemble and abolish his foot-steps to deceive the Hunters. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 4 The fourtie dayes, or thrie sunnes, granted to the persewer . . is discharged and abollissed. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* ii. 18 And the idoles hee shall vtterly abolish. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* No. 49 II. 56 The adventure . . abolished that heathenish ceremony. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ix. 291 Thus in any case, with what rule soever, shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth. 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 415 Some dislike the notion of its being possible to abolish pestilence by sanitary reform. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/1 We know that the best way to abolish darkness is to give light, that the best way to abolish folly is to spread wisdom.

Abolishable (ăbo·liʃăb'l), *a.* [f. ABOLISH *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. mod. Fr. *abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished, or put an end to; liable to abolition.

1660 HOWELL, Abolishable, *Amortissable, abrogable.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii. 83 Hope is but deferred; not abolished, not abolishable. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. VIII. iii. § 4. 180 This Leonidas shall . . abolish—so far as abolishable—his own spirit.

Abolished (ăbo·liʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ABOLISH *v.* + -ED.] Put an end to, done away with, suppressed.

1869 A. S. AYRTON in H. of Comm. *Daily News* June 19 This was an abolished office, and there was no contract binding Government to give the officers of an abolished office their full salaries for life.

Abolisher (ăbo·liʃəɹ). [f. ABOLISH *v.* + -ER1.] One who abolishes, puts an end to, or abrogates.

1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. xi. 264 (ed. 3) The abolisher of a tyranny. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 208 The abolisher of the political equality of religious sects. 1858 GLADSTONE *Hom. Age* II. 132 The Conqueror and Disarmer but not yet Abolisher of Death.

Abolishing (ăbo·liʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABOLISH *v.* + -ING1.] The act or process of putting an end to, or doing away with; a suppression, destruction, or annihilation; abolition. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1549 J. PONET (*title*) Ochinus, Bernard, of Siena. A Tragedie or Dialoge of the uniuste vsurped Primacie of the Bishop of Rome, and of the iust Abolishyng of the same, etc. 1653 MILTON *Cons. Hirelings* Wks. 1851, 353 To have prov'd in general the abolishing of Tithes. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *A being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 299 The abolishing or cessation of the deeds of the flesh.

Abolishment (ăbo·liʃmĕnt). *arch.* [f. ABOLISH *v.* + -MENT. Cf. Fr. *abolissement* 16th c. (which may be the direct source).]

1. The process of abolishing, putting an end to, or doing away with; annulment, or destruction. (It scarcely differs from ABOLISHING *sb.* on the one hand, or ABOLITION on the other: the latter is now generally used instead.)

1542–60 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1843, 119 Remember that he offered himself . . for the abolishment of all your

sins. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 835/2 The Kynges supremacie, and thabolyshement of the byshop of Rome's author[it]ie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* VII. xxxii. 322 Abolishment of the peruerse law of the West-Saxons. 1626 *Rawleigh's Ghost* (1651) 200 Decreeing the abolishment and death of mankind in revenge of their sinnes. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 328 By abolishing that system in the countries which he has subjected, and by necessitating its abolishment in others. 1881 *Journ. Educ.* 1 Feb. 25/2 The main points urged in the memorial were—1. the abolishment of payment for pass.

2. The result of abolishing; a state of annihilation, or cessation of existence.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. IX. 1499 Abolishment is nothingness, And nothingness has neither head nor tail.

Abolition (æbŏli·ʃən). [a. Fr. *abolition*, or? ad. L. *abolitiōn-em* annulling, amnesty, n. of action from *abolēre*: see ABOLISH.]

1. The act of abolishing, or putting an end to; the fact of being abolished, or done away with; annulling, destruction, or annihilation.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 1557, 311/2 They by the distruccion of the clergy, meane the clere abolycion of Christes faith. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* 55 (1541) It signifieth a short abolicion or dissolution of nature. *a* 1638 MEDE *Par. 2 Pet.* iii. Wks. 1672, III. 617 We look for a New heaven and a New earth to precede this abolition. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxii. 286 Requiring onely contrition, even at the last for the abolition of eternal guilt. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 505 IV. 474 He recommended Union and Abolition of party Distinctions. 1792 Gov. MORRIS *Spark's Life & Wr.* (1832) III. 29 The abolition of the slave trade is disagreeable to them. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Prin.* I. v. § 29. (1875) 103 The abolition of an imaginable agency, and the substitution of an unimaginable one. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* 375 (1879) The paralysis or quietness must have been due to an abolition of sensation.

b. *spec.* The abolition of the slave-trade, which, in the end of the 18th and during the 19th centuries, both in the European colonies, and still more in the United States of America, became a great political question, so as to be spoken of familiarly as 'abolition.' Hence *attrib.* as the 'Abolition movement,' an 'Abolition speech,' etc.

1788 T. CLARKSON (*title*) Essay on the comparative Efficiency of Regulation or Abolition as applied to the Slave-trade. 1808 — *Hist. of the Abolition* II. ii. 118 The author travels to Paris to promote the abolition in France. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 132 Dr. Channing has thanked the Abolition party. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 57 Until the late abolition movement.

† **2.** A putting out of memory; a final overlooking or condoning, an amnesty. Also (in *Law*) permission to condone an offence, or withdraw from its prosecution.

1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 89 After that Cæsar was slaine.. all men for feare of troubles and uprores decreed a finall abolition and oblivion of that fact. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Abolition*, A destroying or putting out of memory; the leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal accuser to desist from further prosecution. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Abolition*, a destroying or effacing or putting out of memory.

Abolitionary (æbŏli·ʃənări), *a.* [f. ABOLITION + -ARY.] Dealing with abolition or annihilation; destructive.

1868 AUG. BOBORUIKIN *Nih. in Russia* in *Fortn. Rev.* IV. (N.S.) 133 If he is a Nihilist, he should profess exclusively negative and abolitionary doctrines.

Abolitionism (æbŏli·ʃəniz'm). [f. ABOLITION 1 b. + -ISM.] The principles or measures of abolitionists; opposition to negro slavery.

1808 WILBERFORCE *Let. to Wm. Smith* in *Life* (1838) III. xxii. 385 With a view to having the Spanish deputies well impregnated with Abolitionism. 1853 M. HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Homes of New World* III. 344 Violent abolitionism is more and more giving place to a nobler and calmer spirit. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 255. 340/2 Even in the Free States Abolitionism is not quite safe.

Abolitionist (æbŏli·ʃənist). [f. ABOLITION + -IST.] One who aims at or advocates the abolition of any institution or custom.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sketches* (1850) 144 The abolitionist of the national debt, the unflinching opponent of pensions. 1871 *Daily News* Nov. 1 Who, indeed, among the abolitionists of Purchase has ever denied that English gentlemen.. have served their country on the battle-field?

b. Applied specially, and probably originally, to persons seeking the abolition of negro slavery. Used also *attrib.*

1790 CLARKSON in *Slave-trade* II. 212 Many looked upon the abolitionists as monsters. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 61 (ed. 2) I speak of.. all parties—Slave Upholders and Abolitionists. 1859 *Times* 28 Dec. 6/4 The vagaries of the Abolitionists would cause a revulsion of feeling in favour of the South. *Ibid.* The doings of their Abolitionist brethren.

Abolitionize (æbŏli·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. ABOLITION + -IZE.] To imbue with the principles of abolitionism; to render opposed to slavery. Chiefly in U.S.

1848 BARTLETT, To *abolitionize*: to convert to the doctrines of the abolitionists. 1863 S. L. J. 'A Blockaded Brit. Subj.' *Life in the South* I. i. 3 Scheme of abolitionizing Virginia.

Abolke, ? for *abolʒe*(*n*, pa. pple of ABELȝEN.

‖ **Abolla** (ăbɒ·lă). [referred to a Gr. *ἀμβολή* for *ἀναβολή* a throwing back and around; but very doubtful.] A woollen cloak worn chiefly by the soldiers and lower classes of ancient Rome.

1868 SMITH *Dict. Ant.* s.v. The abolla was used by the lower classes at Rome, and consequently by the philosophers who affected severity of manners and life. Hence the expression of Juvenal, *facinus majoris abollae*—a crime committed by a very deep philosopher.

‖ **Aboma** (ăbō·mă). 'A large species of serpent, which inhabits the morasses and fens of South America, *Epicratis Cenchria*.' *Penny Cycl.* 1836.

‖ **Abomasum, -us** (æbo|mē·sŭm, -ŭs) [mod. L., f. L. *ab* away from + *omās-um* or *omass-um* (a Gallic word) bullock's tripe, *hence* a fat paunch.] The fourth, and true digestive, stomach of ruminants.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Abomasum*, the Paunch of a Beast, the Tripes; in Anatomy, one of the four Stomachs of Ruminant Animals. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* It is in the Abomasus of calves and lambs that the rennet, or earning is found, wherewith housewives turn or curdle their milk. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 32 In the 4th division, abomasus, or rennet, the lining membrane is filled with gastric tubular glands.

Abominable (ăbɒ·minăb'l), *a.* Also 4–7 abhominable. [a. Fr. *abominable*, *abhominable* ad. L. *abōminābil-is* deserving imprecation or abhorrence; f. *abōminā-ri* to deprecate as an ill omen; f. *ab* off, away + *ōmen*; cf. the exclamation '*ab-sīt ōmen!*' In med. L. and OFr., and in Eng. from Wyclif to 17th c., regularly spelt *abhominable*, and explained as *ab homine*, quasi 'away from man, inhuman, beastly,' a derivation which influenced the use and has permanently affected the meaning of the word. No other spelling occurs in the first folio of Shaks., which has the word 18 times; and in *L.L.L.* V. i. 27, Holophernes abhors the 'rackers of ortagriphie,' who were beginning to write *abominable* for the time-honoured *abhominable*.]

1. Exciting disgust and hatred, generally by evident ill qualities, physical or moral; offensive, loathsome; odious, execrable, detestable.

a. Of things.

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 101 The abhomynable Synne of Sodomye. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Mac.* i. 57 Kyng Antiochus beeldide the abominable [1388 abhominable] ydol of desolacioun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xci. 840 The frogge is venemouse and abhomynable therefore to men. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 373 Askyng of him mercy for your abhominable offences. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* V. i. 27 Neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abreuiated ne: this is abhominable, which he would call abbominable. 1603 — *Meas. for Meas.* III. ii. 25 From their abhominable and beastly touches. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* vii. 21 Any vncleane beast, or any abominable vncleane thing. 1661 PAGITT *Heresiog.* 91 The authors of this opinion that set Prayers are abhominable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 465 This infernal pit, Abominable, accursed, the house of woe. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 76 Shall we pass by this monstrous heap of absurd notions, and abominable practices? 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 337 The abominable profligacy of her character did not prevent a servile senate from conferring divine honours upon her.

b. Of persons.

1382 WYCLIF *Titus* i. 16 Thei ben abomynable [1388 abhominable] and vnbyleveful, and reprouable to al good werk. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 9 For the vngodly & his vngodlynes are both like abhominable vnto God. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 163 The poore Monster's in drinke: An abhominable Monster. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 16. 324 The miserable condition of the hypocrite; Hee is an abhominable person. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE tr. *Bartholinus Anat.* I. xxviii. 70 A young woman the Wife of an abominable Taylor. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 36 Distinct, abominable, I see ourselves before the Titans were.

2. *loosely.* Very unpleasant or distasteful.

1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 27. 218 The rain was pitiless and the road abominable. 1874 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* 37 Sheila had nothing to do with the introduction of this abominable decoration.

B. as *adv.*

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* (1652) v. 73 For they maie be abhominable sower, Over-sharpe, too bitter.

¶ ABOMINABLE has occasionally been used, like *terrible*, *prodigious*, as a simple intensive. Juliana Berners (15th c.) writes of 'a bomynable syght of monks,' i.e. a large company. Cf. ABOMINATION 5 and ABOMINATIONLY.

Abominableness (ăbɒ·minăb'lnės). Also 6–7 abhominablenesse. [f. ABOMINABLE + -NESS.] The quality or state of being very offensive; loathsomeness, odiousness.

1530 PALSGR. Abhomynablenesse, *abhominablete*. 1541 R. BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 329 Yet men had rather here this abhominablenes, then for to release a litle of theyr own will. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 72 (Carl.) The propositions enclosed;—which for their abominableness, manifesting also the impudency of the men, I thought fit to present to your view. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 3 We must forbear to urge atheists with the.. Abominableness of their Principles. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 148 My abecedarian interpretation of your abominableness.

Abominably (ăbɒ·minăbli), *adv.* Also 6–7 abhominably. [f. ABOMINABLE + -LY².]

1. So as to cause disgust and hatred; offensively, loathsomely; odiously.

a 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 194 They.. ledde theyr lyues abhomynably in fylthe of flesshely luste. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xix. 12 They dealt so abhominably & churlishly with straungers. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 39 I haue thought some of Natures Iouerney-men had made men, and not made them well, they imitated Humanity so abhominably. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxi. 26 And hee did very abominably in following Idoles. 1791 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Wks. IX. 46 The Committee for foreign Affairs [Sansculottes] were such slovens, and stunk so abominably, that no Muscadin Ambassadour.. could come within ten yards of them. 1881 SALA *Illus. Lond. News* 19 Feb. 171 The abominably despotic government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

2. *loosely.* Very badly, unpleasantly, or distastefully.

1643 TREVOR *Let.* in Carte's *Collect.* (1735) 259 The King wants armes and money abominably. 1743 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 87 (1834) I. 303 My dear child she brags abominably. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* i. 486 (1856) The abominably iterated accordions, with their kindred Jews-harps.

Abominate (ăbɒ·minēt), *v.* [f. L. *abōmināt-* ppl. stem of *abōminā-ri*: see ABOMINABLE and -ATE³.]

1. To feel extreme disgust and hatred towards; to regard with intense aversion; to abhor, loathe.

1644 BULWER *Chironomia* 53 Who refuse, abhor, detest or abominate some execrable thing. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* i. 339 (1851) A Scotch Warr, condemn'd and abominated by the whole kingdom. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* Pref. 4 Those who Swore to him when he was King.. are all Perjur'd Rebels; abominable, and to be abominated by all good Men. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 9 The Egyptians.. lived only on the fruits of the earth, and abominated flesh-eaters. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. v. 437 Influential persons in Madrid had openly abominated the cruel form of amnesty which had been decreed.

2. *loosely.* To dislike strongly.

1880 V. LEE *Italy* IV. iii. 170 Steele.. had no musical sense, and abominated operas. 1881 A. TROLLOPE *Ayala's Angel* III. xlvi. 37 Then he spake again 'I do abominate a perverse young woman.'

Abominate (ăbɒ·minĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *abōmināt-us* pa. pple. of *abōminā-ri*: see ABOMINABLE.] Held in abomination, detested.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 194 These are the horrid feasts, Of gods abominate. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 58 Grieving the eyes of their pride, abominate, doomed to their anger.

Abominated (ăbɒ·mine|tĕd), *ppl.a.* [f. ABOMINATE *v.* + -ED.] Held in abomination, detested.

1721 AUBREY *Misc.* I. 97 So certainly does the Revenge of God pursue the abominated Murderer.

Abomination (ăbɒ·minē·ʃən), also 4–7 abhominacioun, abhomynacion. [a. Fr. *abomination* (13th c. in Litt.) ad. L. *abōminātiōn-em* n. of action f. *abōminā-ri*: see ABOMINABLE.]

1. The feeling or state of mind of combined disgust and hatred; abhorrence, detestation, loathing.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 7 Alle resonable men have greet abhominacioun of bodili sodomie. 1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 431 [He] vysyted the hospytalles.. wythout abhomynacion of dyffformyte ne of ordure or fylthe of somme pacyente. 1525–30 MORE *De quat. Nouis.* Wks. 1557, 96 We se gret cause to haue it in hatred & abominacion. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 4 Israel also was had in abomination with the Philistines. *Mod.* To regard smoking with abomination.

† b. Physical disgust, nausea. [So in early Fr.] *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) VII. viii. 228 Yf gedynes comyth of the stomak the pacyent felyth abhomynacion and wamlynge.

† **2.** A state or condition giving rise to intense disgust; defilement, pollution, abominableness. *Obs.*

1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* (1483) III. i. 49 What stynke and corrupcion what fylthe and abhomynacion is there withynne the helle. 1480 *Rob. the Devyll* 31 I desyre youe to heare my confession Of my greate synnes the abhomynacon.

3. An action, or custom, abominable, detestable, odious, shamefully wicked or vile; a degrading vice.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1173 (1864) 73 He vsed abominaciones of idolatrye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 88 He.. Wolde never wryte in non of his sermouns Of such unkynde abhominaciouns. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxi. 180 Ye great abhomynacion of thyse tyranous Danys, that beat, robbed, and slewe ye innosent people without mercy. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 207 What an abhominacion is it? the foulest that euer was to attribute to mans worke oure saluacion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 94 Th' adulterous Anthony, most large In his abhominations. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* ii. 11 An abomination is committed in Israel. 1682 BURNET *Rts. of Princes* v. 159 He was not guilty of these monstrous Abominations. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxiii. 355 Ninety-five theses, many of which were directed against the special abominations of Tetzel.

4. An object that excites disgust and hatred; a thing detested or detestable. (Followed by *unto*, *to*.) *esp.* in the Bible, a cause of pollution, an idol.

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 282 Fro him comethe out smoke and stynk and fuyr, and so moche Abhomynacioun, that unethe no man may there endure. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 15 ȝe schulen se the abhomynacioun of discomfort that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 13 Malcom the abhominacion of the children of Ammon. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xii. 22 Lying lippes are abomination to the Lord. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. Nor was it until the days of Hezekiah.. that this abomination [the brazen serpent] was torn from the land. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. v. 59 Brewed up flax-seed and lime-juice and quinine and willow-stems into an abomination which was dignified as beer.

† **5.** *loosely.* An unpleasant or disgusting amount, etc. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* (1873) 8, I ha spent an abomination this voyage.

† **Abomina·tionly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ABOMINATION + -LY².] Abominably; hatefully; to an extent which is an abomination to the speaker.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* 180 Deriding dunsically, banging abominationly. 1716 MRS. BEHN *Young King* v. iii. 365 Let me see a little; my wife loves Newalties abominationly, and I must tell her something about the King.

Abominator (ăbɒ·mine|tə1). [f. ABOMINATE *v.* + -OR, as if a. L. **abōminātor* agent noun f. *abominā-ri*.] One who abominates or detests; an abhorrer or extreme hater.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. More than one non-juring bishop,

whose authority and income were upon as apostolical a scale as the greatest abominator of Episcopacy could well desire.

†**Abo·mine,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *abomine-r*, 14th c., ad. L. *abōmināri.*] = ABOMINATE *v.*

1683 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. xii. 643 The Primitive Christians were branded and abomined by them for three special faults. *a* 1745 SWIFT (L.) By topics which though I abomine 'em May serve as arguments *ad hominem.*

†**Abone,** *v. Obs.*—° [See quot. Never used.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Abone* (from the Italian *abonare* or *abbonare*) to make good or seasonable, to ripen.

Abood, obsolete form of ABODE.

Aboo·n, *adv.* and *prep.* Northern form of ABOVE; also used as a poetic form.

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 4 Dazzling light & fainter sparkles Gleam in cloudless dark aboon.

Aboord, obsolete form of ABOARD.

Aboral (ăbō·ərăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ab* away from + -ORAL, f. L. *ōr-* mouth.] Pertaining to the region of the animal body at the opposite extremity from the mouth. Used especially of those types of animal structure in which the mouth occupies one of the poles.

1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. America* IV. 376 I have called this side [of radiate animals] the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. 1878 MACALISTER *Invertebr.* 56 The intestine .. ends in a small aboral sac or cloaca.

Aborcement, var. ABORSEMENT, *Obs.*, abortion.

Abord (ăbō·ərd), *v. arch.* also 6–7 **aboard, abord(e, abourd, abboord.** [a. Fr. *aborde-r* to come to the side of, approach, land, f. *à bord* to the side of; see ABOARD *adv.* Cf. ACCOST *v.*]

†**1.** To approach, come close to; to enter, land on, gain a footing upon. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. 20 And the royall shyppe, yclipped Perfitenes, They dyd aborde. 1530 PALSGR. 415 I aborde: as one shyppe doth another, *Jaborde.* I aborde a shyppe, *Je aborde.* 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 5 That an enemie may bee the more troubled to abourd the Fort. *Ibid.* 38 Approched, aborded, and surprised. 1611 COTGR., *Confiner*, to abboord, adioyn, lye neere vnto. 1691 RAY *Wisd. God* (1714) 201 The first Spaniards that aborded America.

2. To accost. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 COTGR., *Aborder*, to approach, accoast, abboord. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* 74 (1652) To abbord, either with question, familiarity, or scorn. 1841 THACKERAY *Professor* ii. 176 He .. aborded the two ladies with easy eloquence.

†**Abo·rd,** *sb. Obs.* also **aboard.** [a. Fr. *abord* approach; f. *aborde-r*: see prec.]

1. The act of approaching; approach; manner of approach. Cf. Fr. *au premier abord.*

1611 COTGR., *Arrivée*, an arriuall, accesse, abboord, or comming to. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 253 (L.) He [a blind man] would at the first aboard of a stranger .. frame a right apprehension of his stature. 1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 116 This, at first aboard, astonish'd Cyrilla. 1774 CHESTERFIELD *Let.* 186 (R.) Whether your first abord made that advantageous impression.

2. Way of approach.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 82 I never saw a more stately abord to any Citty then to this [Genoa].

Abord, obs. form of ABOARD *adv.*

†**Abo·rdage.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abordage.*] An attack upon a ship by boarding it.

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 640 The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him and the companie, the best cabill and anchor for his abordage.

Abore, obs. pa. pple. of ABEAR *v.*

†**Abordering,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [implies a vb. *aborder*, apparently due to confusion between BORDER *v.* and ABORD *v.*, Fr. *aborder*, in Cotgr. 'to lye neere vnto.'] Bordering, neighbouring, contiguous.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. i. Leste people nygh aborderyng, myght wyn the same. 1567 *Ibid. Ep.* I. iii. Twixt towers, abordringe next [Lat. *vicinas*].

Aborigen, aborigin (ăbo·ridʒin). [a form occasionally occurring as a singular to ABORIGINES (which had no sing. in L.); ad. Fr. *aborigène*, or following the analogy of the simple ORIGIN, L. *orīgo, orīgin-em*, pl. *orīgin-es.* But the tendency is to treat ABORIGINES as a purely Eng. word, and make the singular *aborigin-e.*]

1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xv. xciii. 374 For Welsh and Scots, so far-forth we *Aborigens* may name. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* (1834) 349 He is then aborigin of all spheres of thought, & finds himself at home & at ease in every region. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Lake Reg. Cent. Afr.* in Journ. R. G. S. XXIX. 135. § 7 The Cimex lectularius .. is apparently an aborigen of the country.

Aboriginal (æbŏri·dʒinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ab origine* (see ABORIGINES) + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. First or earliest so far as history or science gives record; primitive; strictly native, indigenous. Used both of the races and natural features of various lands.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the trusty and Aboriginal Librarier. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xliv. 507 The very sites of the aboriginal forests. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 31 *n.* The wild habits and early condition of the aboriginal Iberians. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* vi. 77 The pebbles therefore in the older gravels are exclusively constituted of granite and other aboriginal rocks. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 2 The English are not aboriginal, that is, they are not identical with the race that occupied their home at the dawn of history.

2. *spec.* Dwelling in any country before the arrival of later (European) colonists.

1788 BURKE *Sp. agt. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 64 This aboriginal people of India. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Journ.* (1873) I. x. 252 Munongo.. would apply to these aboriginal chiefs for it.

3. Of or pertaining to aborigines, to the earliest known inhabitants, or to native races.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Annals* (1863) I. ii. 57 The aboriginal fleets of Ancient Caledonia. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* I. 299 By putting fire-arms into their hands the English doubled the aboriginal power. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* v. 175 The chances are that a modern Hindoo will be altogether, or in great part, of aboriginal blood, unless he be a Brahmin.

B. *sb.* (with *pl.*) [The adj. used elliptically.] An original inhabitant of any land, now usually as distinguished from subsequent European colonists.

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* iii. 269 A good friend to the aboriginals of every tribe. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* (1879) xix. 441 The thoughtless aboriginal .. is delighted at the approach of the white man. 1873 A. TROLLOPE *Australia* i. 60 It will be as well to call the race by the name officially given to it. The government styles them 'aboriginals'.. the word 'native' is almost universally applied to white colonists born in Australia.

b. *fig.* Of words.

1858 MARSH *Lect. Engl. Lang.* xxiv. 539 The mischief it [poetry] has done to the language by employing aliens as substitutes for worthier aboriginals.

Aboriginalism (æbŏri·dʒinăliz'm). [f. ABORIGINAL + -ISM.] The due recognition of native races.

1868 *New Zealand paper* quoted in *Daily News* Sept. 3 But England has become troubled with qualms of conscience, or it may be a sentiment, about aboriginalism.

Aboriginality (æ:bŏri·dʒinæ·lĭti). [f. ABORIGINAL + -ITY.] The quality of being aboriginal; existence in or possession of a land at the earliest stage of its history.

1851 *Archæol. Cambr.* (N.S.) II. 254 M. Worsaae denies the aboriginality of the Celts. 1860 *Westm. Rev.* (N.S.) No. 36 432 The presumption .. is in favour of immigration rather than aboriginality.

Aboriginally (æ:bŏri·dʒinăli), *adv.* [f. ABORIGINAL + -LY[2].] From the very beginning; from the origin of a race; in the earliest times or conditions known to history or science.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XCV. 428 The eastern shore had certainly been peopled, aboriginally, with Saxon settlers. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* (1879) xviii. 424 The land having been aboriginally covered with forest trees. 1875 — *Insectiv. Plants* xv. 359 It seems scarcely possible that each tentacle could have aboriginally existed as a prolongation of the leaf.

Aboriginary (æ:bŏri·dʒinări). [f. ABORIGINE; the termination formed on L. *orīginări-us* an original inhabitant: see -ARY.] An aboriginal inhabitant.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. xi. 1918 Name me, a primitive religionist—As should the aboriginary be, I boast myself.

Aborigines (æbŏri·dʒinīz, -iz). [A purely L. word, applied to those who were believed to have been the inhabitants of a country *ab origine*, i.e. from the beginning (see ORIGIN). At first only in the pl.; for the sing. ABORIGINAL has been used, also ABORIGEN, ABORIGIN; and **aborigine** (æ:bŏri·dʒini), which, seeming to be more in accordance with ordinary Eng. analogies, is the usual form, though etymologically as indefensible as *seriē* or *indicē* as a sing. of *series, indices.*]

1. The original inhabitants of a country; originally, the race of the first possessors of Italy and of Greece, afterwards extended to races supposed to be the first or original occupants of other countries.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. to Scottes* (1873) 214 The old latins .. callyng themselfes Aborigines, that is to saie: a people from the beginnyng. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 9 Diodorus and others .. would have the Britans to be .. meere Aborigines; that is, Homelings and not forren brought in. 1735–8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Dissn. upon Parties* 141 The antient Britons are to us the Aborigines of our Island. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* I. 44 The Umbrians are said to have been the aborigines of Italy. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Miss. to Dahome* 19 The Bube, as may be proved by his language, is an aborigine of the mainland. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 3 The aborigines of Germany had their bards, their battle-songs and their sacrificial hymns.

b. *fig.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 119 The Aborigines and the Advenae, the old Stock of Students, and the new Store brought in by St. Grimball. 1704 SWIFT *Battle of Bks.* (1711) 224 As to their own Seat, they were Aborigines of it.

2. *spec.* The natives found in possession of a country by Europeans who have gone thither as colonists.

1789–96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 594 Calvert, their leader, purchased the rights of the aborigines. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* xix. 435 (1873) A score of the black aborigines passed by. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1689 It seems probable that in half a century there will not be one aborigine left in Australia. 1868 GRANT DUFF *Polit. Surv.* 112 From 300,000 to 400,000 aborigines reside within the territory of Liberia.

3. Occas. used also of animals and plants.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 199 Whereby it appears that the Brutes were not Aborigines. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* vi. 119 (1879) I doubt whether any case is on record of an invasion on so grand a scale of one plant over the aborigines.

Aborne, obsolete form of AUBURN.

†**Abo·rsement.** *Obs.*, also 6 **aborcement.** [A variant of ABORTMENT due to the fluctuation between *abort-us* and *abors-us* in L. See next.] Abortion, premature expulsion of the fœtus, miscarriage.

1540 T. RAYNOLDE *Birth of mankynde* (1654) 82 Aborcement or vntimely birth is, when the woman is delyuered before due season. 1650 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* 91 To give any such expelling or destructive medicine, with a direct intention to work an aborsement.

†**Abo·rsive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *aborsus*, variant of *abortus*, pa. pple. of *aborīri*: see ABORT. Nonius (c. 5, n. 506) makes a distinction between *abortus* and *aborsus*, evidently connecting the latter with *ordiri* to begin; and this was probably also the meaning of Fuller.] Abortive from the first; checked before even a beginning had been made.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxv. 287 (1840) Most of these designs were abortive, or aborsive rather.

Abort (ăbō·ət), *v.* [f. L. *abort-* ppl. stem of *abori-ri* to miscarry, disappear, f. *ab* off, away + *orī-ri* to arise, appear, come into being. Cf. Fr. *avorte-r*:—late L. **abortā-re*, f. *abort-us.*]

1. *intr.* To miscarry, to have a premature delivery of a child.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Avorter*, to abort, or when a woman goeth not hir full time. 1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 104 This Spring the Queen .. aborted of a son. 1859 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* V. 615/2 A woman who aborted at the sixth month.

b. *trans. fig.* To bring to a premature or fruitless termination.

1614 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 431 It [the Parliament] is aborted before it was born. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 248 Lord Brougham did write a novel, but it was rather aborted than produced.

2. *Biol.* To become sterile or nugatory; to undergo arrestment of development, so as to remain in a merely rudimentary condition, or to shrink away entirely; said either of the development of an individual, or of a race of plants or animals.

1862 DARWIN *Fertiliz. Orchids* 70 If the discs had been small .. we might have concluded that they had begun to abort. 1877 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii. 112 They [the turbinal bones] may, on the contrary, abort altogether, as is the case in the probably smell-less Porpoises.

†**Abort** (ăbō·ət). *Obs.* [ad. L. *abort-us* an untimely birth, f. *aborī-ri*: see ABORT *v.*]

1. A miscarriage, an untimely birth: *lit.* and *fig.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1651) I. ii. IV. vi. 160 In Japonia 'tis a common thing to stifle their children if they be poor, or to make an abort. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 241 Julia, a little before dying of an abort in childbed. 1656 J. TRAPP *Expos.* 2 Tim. i. 15 (1868) 651/2 These stars fell from heaven, as fast as the fig-tree makes abort, with any never so light and gentle a wind.

2. The imperfect offspring of an untimely birth.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 140 False births, unkinde or strange aborts. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* II. xlv. 306 Lest the Child, for want of Nutriment, prove an Abort.

Aborted (ăbō·ətĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABORT *v.* + -ED. Cf. mod. Fr. *abortė.*]

1. Born before its time; hence, imperfect, undeveloped.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass. of Mind, Ep. Ded.* [I] could not tell whether to reioyce to see mine aborted infant revived.

2. *Biol.* Rendered abortive or sterile; reduced to a state of imperfect development, checked in normal development. Applied in Morphology to the rudimentary or imperfect appendages which, in some species, represent the perfect organs of what may be considered the archetype or ancestral form. Thus spines are aborted branches, the breasts of male beings are aborted teats, etc.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1873) v. 116 When this occurs, the adherent nectary is quite aborted. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 324 Thorns, such as those of the rose, are aborted branches. 1870 ROLLESTON *An. Life* Introd. 109 This rudimentary or aborted condition of the hepatic organ.

Abortient (ăbō·ɹʃĭĕnt), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *abortient-em* pr. pple. of *abortī-re* (in Vulgate), f. *abort-us*; see ABORT.] '*Bot.* Miscarrying; sterile.' Craig 1847, and later Dicts.

Abortifacient (ăbō·ɹtifē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *abortus*: see ABORT + *facient-em* making: see -FACIENT.]

A. *adj.* Productive of abortion, causing premature delivery.

1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 70 It seems to me incredible that .. doses of quinia are abortifacient. 1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 755 Savine .. has often proved abortifacient.

B. *sb.* [sc. drug.]

1875 WOOD *Therap.* 537 (1879) Its use as an abortifacient is accompanied by the gravest dangers to life. 1877 WOODMAN & TIDY *Forensic Med.* 760 Dry herbs, reputed abortifacients.

Aborting (ăbō·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABORT *v.* + -ING[1].] A miscarrying; a failure to produce perfect progeny or fruit.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Avortement*, aborting.

Aborting (ăbō·ɹtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABORT *v.* + -ING[2].] Producing abortions; miscarrying.

1632 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* 256 What wilt thou giue them? barren wombes (or aborting wombs).

Abortion (ăbō·ɹʃən); also 6 **abhorsion.** [ad. L. *abortiōn-em* n. of action f. *aborī-ri*: see ABORT.]

1. The act of giving untimely birth to offspring,

premature delivery, miscarriage; the procuring of premature delivery so as to destroy offspring. (In *Med.* abortion is limited to a delivery so premature that the offspring cannot live, i.e. in the case of the human fœtus before the sixth month.)

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* iii. 8 Abhorsion is when a woman is delyvered of her chylde before her tyme. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 67 Physitions .. promise therein a vertue against abortion. **1778** Robertson *America* I. iv. 297 The women by the use of certain herbs procure frequent abortions. **1869** Lecky *Europ. Morals* II. i. 22 The practice of abortion was one to which few persons in antiquity attached any deep feeling of condemnation.

b. *fig.* Failure (of aim or promise).

1710 in *Somers's Tracts* I. 10 All the Fruit of his Labour ends in Sterility and Abortion. **1797** Godwin *Enquirer* I. v. 35 Genius [may] terminate in an abortion. **1814** Miss Burney *Wanderer* IV. 58 The abortion of my purpose may have made me appear a mere female mountebank.

2. *Biol.* Arrestment of development of any organ, so that it either remains a mere rudiment, or is entirely shrivelled up or absorbed.

1842 Asa Gray *Struct. Bot.* (1880) vi. § 3. 179 Non-appearance of some parts which are supposed in the type=Abortion or Suppression. **1859** Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (1873) v. 116 The partial or complete abortion of the reproductive organs. **1870** Rolleston *An. Life* 25 The skull of the Common Fowl differs in the abortion of the posterior crus.

3. The imperfect offspring of an untimely birth, or any dwarfed and misshapen product of generation; hence *fig.* the nugatory or empty result of any action.

1640 Bp. Hall *Christ. Mod.* (Ward) 15/1 Those bodily delights .. alas! what poor abortions they are, dead in the very conception. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Journ.* I. 171 A little abortion of a man .. hastened before us. **1872** O. W. Holmes *Poet. Breakf. Tab.* x. 315 The doctrine of man's being a blighted abortion, a miserable disappointment to his Creator. **1878** H. M. Stanley *Dark. Cont.* II. iii. 74 His feet are monstrous abortions.

Abortionist (ăbō·ɪʃənist). [f. Abortion + -ist.] One who procures abortion or miscarriage.

1872 Thomas *Dis. of Women* 63 Professional abortionists—men and women who make a business of infantile murder.

Abortional (ăbō·ɪʃənăl), *a.* [f. Abortion + -al. Cf. *nation-al.*] Of or pertaining to abortion; of the nature of a miscarriage or failure.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. vi. 22 The Treaty .. proved abortional, and never came to fulfilment.

†**Abo·rtivate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *abortīv-us*, Abortive, after anal. of *captiv-ate, activ-ate*, etc. See -ate^{3}.] To render abortive; = Abortive *v.*

c **1630** Jackson *Creed* v. vii. Wks. 1844 IV. 62 Atheists may so far abortivate or dead the seeds of religion sown in their souls.

†**Abo·rtivate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Abortivate *v.* for *abortivated*: after analogy of ppl. adj. like *separate* of identical form with the vb. See -ate^{2}.] Imperfect, defective.

c **1630** Jackson *Creed* x. xxiii. Wks. 1844 IX. 150 They were a kind of abortivate or ill thriven seed, no true sons or children.

Abortive (ăbō·ɹtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abortīv-us*, f. *abort-us*: see Abort and -ive.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Of or pertaining to abortion. a. Produced by abortion, born prematurely; also, derived from a still-born animal, as *abortive parchment. Obs.*

1394 *P. Ploughm. Crede* 485 Fy on his pilche! He is but abortiif, Eked with cloutes. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 21 If euer he haue Childe, Abortiue be it. **1614** B. Rich *Honestie of this Age* (1844) 6 These abortiue brates that are thus hastely brought into the world. **1663** Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 3 Th' abortive Issue never liv'd. **1664** Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 217 A sort of paper very broad thin & fine like abortiue parchment.

†b. Causing abortion, rendering fruitless. *Obs.*

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* v. i. (1874) 74 We but saue Our Innocent bodies from th' abortiue graue. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 441 With utter loss of being Threatens him, plunged in that abortive gulf. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Abortion*, Roman authors speak of the *poculum abortionis* or abortive draught.

†c. Failing to produce offspring, miscarrying. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1651) I. ii. i. iii. 55 Witches .. make Women abortive not to conceive. **1662** R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 87. 121 It .. then brought from her an abortive or false conception.

2. Failing of the intended effect, coming to nought; fruitless, useless, unsuccessful.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 60 Let it make thee Crest-falne, I, and alay this thy abortiue Pride. **1665** in *Phil. Trans.* I. 43 This also proved abortive, though there was great appearance of success at first. **1713** Addison *Cato* III. vii. Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive. **1778** Robertson *America* I. III. 213 Though this attempt proved abortive it was not without benefit. **1827** Scott *Surg. Dau.* II. 35 Two slips of ground, half arable, half overrun with an abortive attempt at shrubbery. **1876** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 420 He would rather have laboured to hinder Ealdred's mission, or to make it abortive.

3. *Biol.* Arrested in development; defective, imperfect; sterile, barren.

1794 Martyn tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 103 The florets .. of the ray are imperfect, and therefore abortive or frustrate. **1834** Good *Bk. of Nat.* I. 177 The thorns of plants are abortive branches. **1866** Livingstone *Journ.* (1873) I. iii. 60 He had an abortive toe. **1879** De Quatrefages *Hum. Spec.* 74 Datura seeds, which he observed to become abortive or devoid of embryo.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

†**1.** An abortive progeny; a still-born child; a calf or other young animal dropped prematurely. (Sometimes used derisively.)

a **1300** *Cursor Mundi* 22. 849 Þe childir þat es abortiues þaa þat er not born o-liues. **1382** Wyclif *Job* iii. 16 Or as abortif hid I shulde not abide, or that conceyved seȝen not liȝt. **1413** Lydgate *Pylg. Sowle* (1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Wherof seith the appostel seynt Powle that our lord had shewed hym self to hym as to an abortyue. *c* **1605** ? Rowley *Birth of Merlin* IV. i. 335 Bearded abortive, thou foretell my danger? **1634** Peacham *Gentlem. Exerc.* I. xxv. 88/2 Take the fine skin of an Abortive which you may buy in Paternosterrow. **1760** T. W. *Human Life* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 48 From hence abortives and stillborn are included in the burials.

†b. A fine kind of vellum, being the skin of an abortive calf.

1519 W. Horman *Vulgaria* 80 b, § 9 That stouffe that we wrytte vpon .. is somtyme called parchement, somtyme velem, somtyme abortyue.

†**2.** An abortive delivery; a miscarriage.

1587 Ld. Mascal *Govern. of Cattle* (*Sheepe*) (1627) 246 Also abortiues come when they giue them in some place nothing but akornes for their meate.

†**3.** The fruitless, imperfect, or unsuccessful result of an endeavour.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 391 Yet giue me leave .. to cast forth my conjecture (although it is an abortive) concerning this point. **1654** Fuller *Two Sermons* 75 Whether this will ever be really effected, whether it will prove an Abortive .. Time will tell. **1706** De Foe *Jure Divino* IX. 209 It [the Work] scarce out-liv'd The hated Birth: The wild Abortive dy'd.

†**4.** An abortive drug.

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 19 Whil'st with abortives the poore Julia marr'd Her fruitefull wombe.

†**Abo·rtive,** *v. Obs.* [f. Abortive *a.* Cf. to *negative.*]

1. *trans.* To cause abortion; to render ineffectual or fruitless.

1615 *Albumazar* I. iii. (D.) One of your bold thunders may abortive And cause that birth miscarry. **1627** Feltham *Resolves* (1677) II. lxxxiv. 341 In War, the vexed Earth abortives all her fruitfulness. **1699** Evelyn *Acetaria* 118 (1729) This is that which abortives the Perfection of the most glorious and useful Undertakings.

2. *intr.* To miscarry; prove abortive.

1692 Hacket *Life of Williams* II. 147 (D.) When peace came so near to the birth, how it abortived .. comes now to be remembered.

Abortively (ăbō·ɹtivli), *adv.* [f. Abortive *a.* + -ly^{2}.] In an abortive manner; by untimely birth; by premature arrestment; ineffectually.

1598 Florio, *Abortare*, to be deliuered abortiuely. **1633** Heywood *Eng. Trav.* (1874) III. 48 I thus abortiuely, before my time, Fall headlong to my Graue. **1742** Young *Night Th.* (1757) VII. 96 If abortively poor man must die.

Abortiveness (ăbō·ɹtivnės). [f. Abortive *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being abortive; unproductiveness, fruitlessness, state of failure.

1657 Winthorpe in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 268 We were well warned by the abortiveness of another Bill as good. **1674** R. Godfrey *Inj. & Abuses in Phys.* 52 At the Abortiveness and irrationality of which Recipe who is able enough to admire? **1865** W. G. Palgrave *Centr. Arabia* I. 314 Plans and schemes .. destined to lasting abortiveness.

†**Abo·rtment.** *Obs.* [f. Abort *v.* + -ment; cf. Fr. *avortement*, f. *avorter* to abort. See also Aborsement.] The action of aborting; premature expulsion of the fœtus.

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 18 The Mare shall suffer abortment. **1652** Culpeper *Eng. Phys.* 86 They are dangerous for women with childe .. they cause abortment.

†**Abote,** *ppl. a.* (? for *abeaten* or *abated*) a factitious form in one of the later poems attrib. to Chaucer.

a **1597** '*Chaucer's Dreme*' 1292 Of whiche sight glade, God it wote, Sche was abasched & abote.

Abought, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Abye.

Abought, abowght, obs. forms of About.

†**Abound,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *abonde*:—L. *abund-um* abundant; f. same elements as vb. *abundā-re*: see Abound *v.*] Overflowing; plentiful; abundant.

c **1400** Tundale *Circumcision* 92 The streme of sapience Of whyche the flod most joly is habownd. *c* **1430** *Syr Generides* (1865) 311 Of plentie thus he was abound To hem al that he his frendes found.

Abound (ăbau·nd), *v.*^{1} Forms: 4–5 habunde, 4–6 habound(e, 4– abound(e. *Pr. pple.*: 4 abundende, 5 abowndand. [a. OFr. *abunde-r, abonde-r, habonde-r*:—L. *abundā-re* to overflow; f. *ab* from + *undā-re* to flow in waves; f. *unda* a wave. Afterwards erroneously connected with *habē-re* to have, and spelt with an initial *h* both in Fr. and Eng.] To overflow as water does from a vessel; or as a vessel does with water.

1. To be present in overflowing measure; to be plentiful; to prevail widely.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* ix. 8 Forsoþe god is myȝty for to make al grace abounde in ȝou. **1481** Caxton *Myrrour* I. v. 22 By the helpe of our Lorde of whom all science groweth and haboundeth. **1523** Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cccxci. 672 Bycause of the great plenty and welthe that haboundeth in those parties, the people are all ydell. **1590** Shaks. *Mid. N.* II. i. 105 Rheumaticke diseases doe abound. **1611** Bible *Phil.* iv. 17 I desire fruit that may abound to your account. **1667** Milton *P. L.* III. 312 In thee Love hath abounded more than glory abounds. **1845** Ford *Handbk. of Spain* I. 48 The trial becomes greater in proportion as hardships abound. **1850** McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. ii. 395 The discontent which abounds in the world.

†**2.** To be full, to be rich or wealthy; to have to overflowing. (Of persons.) *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Mac.* iii. 30 And he aboundide [**1388** was riche] ouer kyngus that weren bifore hym. *c* **1400** *Apol. for Lollards* 51 þat he life lustili, or habunde after hienes of the world. **1611** Bible *Phil.* iv. 18 But I have all and abound. **1613** Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 83 Kinsmen of mine .. that haue By this, so sicken'd their Estates, that neuer They shall abound as formerly. **1713** Steele *Englishm.* No. 21. 137 He cannot bear to see any man want whilst he abounds. **1765** Harris *Three Treat.* III. i. 153 Each supply where he is deficient by exchanging where he abounds.

3. To abound *in*: To be plentiful, wealthy, or copious in; to possess to a marked extent, so as to be characterized by; to have wealth of. (Used of persons and things, in reference to inherent qualities, characteristic attributes, or things whereby the subject is made wealthy, eminent, or distinguished.)

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* vii. 4 I abounde (or am plenteuous) in ioye in al oure tribulacioun. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* III. x. 337 These haboundiden in greet doctrine. **1535** Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 6 Like as a condyte aboundeth in water, euen so this cite aboundeth in wickednesse. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 120 When you shall know your Mistris Has deseru'd Prison, then abound in Teares. **1676** Clarendon *Surv. Leviathan* 21 In which kind of Illustrations .. his whole Book abounds. **1798** Ferriar *Illustr. of Sterne* IV. 101 Some languages .. abound in figurative expressions. **1869** Buckle *Civil.* III. iv. 259 At the christening .. the Scotch were accustomed to assemble their relations, .. in whom, then as now, they much abounded.

4. To abound *with* (*of* obs., cf. Fr. *abonder de*): To be filled with, teem or swarm with, to be rife with, to possess in great numbers. (Used chiefly of things, in reference to accidental or unessential properties, or such as do not essentially add to the 'abundance' of the subject. 'The ship abounds in conveniences, but it abounds with rats.')

¶ A place abounds *with* all those things, which abound *in* it; it abounds *in* those things only which by their abundance give it a character, or add to its resources.

c **1374** Chaucer *Boethius* (1868) 82 Whiche water habundeþ most of rede purpre. Þat is to seyen of a maner shelfisshe. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 716 Hys cuntre Haboundyt weill off corne. *c* **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxii. 34 Elizabeth Qwene of England Of gret Tresore aboundand. **1513** Douglas *Virgil's Æneis* (1710) VII. 46 Hir figure sa grisly grete haboundis, Wyth glourand ene. **1583** Stanyhurst *Æneis* (1880) II. 62 Thee shoars of Dardan for her oft with bloodshed abounded. **1611** Bible *Prov.* xxviii. 20 A faithfull man shall abound with blessings. **1705** Addison *Rem. on Italy* (pref.) It abounds with Cabinets of Curiosities. **1756** Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 38 The palaces of all princes abound with such courtly philosophers. **1846** T. Wright *Mid. Ages* II. xix. 256 Warton's history is very incomplete, and abounds with inaccuracies.

†**5.** To go at large, be at liberty, revel, expatiate: in the phr. **To abound in one's own sense** (late L. *abundare in suo sensu*, Fr. *abonder dans son sens*): to follow one's own opinion, use one's liberty of judgment.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xiv. 5 Ech man habunde or be plenteuous in his witt (Vulg. *Unusquisque in suo sensu abundet*). **1552** Tauerner *Proverbes* 14 For the excludynge of contencyon we suffre euery man to abounde in his owne sence. **1601** Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 145 I wil not greatly busie my head thereabout, but suffer euery man to abound in his own sence. **1642** Rogers *Naaman, to Reader* 4 How abounding in their owne sense, and stiffe in their owne conceit. **1651** Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 42 In those points .. the Church leaves every man to abound in his own sense. **1775** Burke *Sp. Concil. with Am.* Wks. III. 95 I was resolved .. to let others abound in their own sense, and carefully to abstain from all expressions of my own.

†**6.** *trans.* To overflow with, to pour forth.

1591 *Troubles. Raigne of K. John* 62 [He] foretelleth famine, aboundeth plentie forth. **1631** A. Craige *Pilgrime and Heremite* An hoarse hoarie Heremite .. Whose boyling Breast nought but blacke baile abounded.

¶ In the following, *abaundon* = devote, is the true reading:

c **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* 639 He that lovith God, wol .. abounde himself, with alle his might, wel for to doon. [3 *MSS.* abunden, habunden; 2 abaundone, abawndone; 1 enforce.]

†**Abound,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* [? f. A- *pref.*^{11} + Bound *v.*; but only known in pa. pple., so that the *a-* may be for I-, Y-. See A *particle.*] To set limits to, to restrain.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) IV. iii. 81 A fletynge thynge .. dryeth · puttyth itselfe as it were abounded, and to lette the fletynge. **1627** Speed *England descr. & abridged* i. § 9 The old names of whose Nations as also the knowledge of their seuerall abodes .. haue of late with infinite labours .. beene probably restored and abounded.

Abound, obs. past pple. of Bind *v.*

†**Aboundable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Abound *v.*^{1} + -able.] Fully sufficient, abundant.

c **1420** *Palladius on Husb.* XII. 19 And for an acre fatte is hable Sex strike to sowe, and lesse is aboundable In mene lande.

Aboundance, -ant, -ly, obs. ff. Abundance, etc.

Abounder (ăbau·ndəɹ). [f. Abound *v.*^{1} + -er^{1}.] One who abounds, has plenty, or is wealthy.

1755 Young *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 184 Say, ye strangers to care, and abounders in mirth! **1876** Browning *Pacchiarotto* v. 81 Wanters, abounders, March in gay mixture.

Abounding (ăbau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abound *v.*^{1} + -ing^{1}.] Overflowing or plentiful supply.

1690 Penn *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 12 The aboundings of grace. [Now gerundial.]

Abounding (ăbau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABOUND *v.*1 + -ING2.]

1. Overflowing; flowing in a full stream.

1684 tr. *Bonet, Merc. Compil.* III. 64 We must consider the quantity of the abounding bloud. 1816 BYRON *Childe Harold* III. 50 But Thou, exulting and abounding river. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi. 162 The beautiful and abounding Rhine.

2. Plentiful; abundant.

1697 *Snake in the Grass* (ed. 2) 80 The surest Method.. for a Young Man to step into an abounding Trade. 1866 *Standard* 15 Sept. 4/5 The abounding cases of hardship which continually occur under certain obnoxious statutes.

†3. Affluent.

1631 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 91 For every labourer is miserable and beastlike in respect of the idle abounding men.

Abourne, obs. form of AUBURN.

About (ăbau·t), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1–2 onbútan, a-bútan, a-buton; 2–3 a-buten, abuuten; 3 abute; (4 abote;) 4–5 abouten, abowten; 4–6 aboute; 5 (abought, abowght); 6– about. North.: 3 abut; 4 about, obout, abowt (with final *e* already dropped). By-form, 5 abowtes, abouts, with genitival ending. [OE. *on-bútan* (cf. OFries. *abûta*), f. *on* in, on + *bútan* without, outside of (itself an earlier comb. of *be* by, near, + *útan* properly locative of *út* out, used adjectively or substantively; cf. *be northan*, etc.) The primary meaning of *on-bútan* was thus, *on* or *by the outside of*, hence *around*, wholly or partially. The idea of *round, about*, was originally expressed in OE. by *ymbe*, and its compound *ymb-útan*; the latter scarcely survived the 11th c., and the former became obs. in the 13th, *about* taking the place of both. The weakening to *a-bútan* began in the 10th c. Mod. poets have sometimes '*bout*. The word was from the first used without (adv.) or with (prep.) an object; the latter in the accus. or dat. The adverbial and prepositional uses are here separated, but the distinction is one of construction rather than of meaning, and it often melts away: see A 3, B 9.]

A. (without obj. expressed) *adv.* **I.** Position.

1. Around the outside, around; on every side.

c 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1090 [Hi] besæton þonne castel abuton. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 246 Kastel þet haueð deope dich abuten, & water beo iðe dich, þe Kastel is wel kareleas ajean his unwines. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 245 þe Frensche men and Hannibal byseged hem [the Romans] all aboute. 1430 LYDGATE *Story of Thebes* 1339 in Skeat's *Spec.* 37 A bed ryȝt softe, Rychly abouten apparayled With clothe of golde. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 180 Now all the blessings Of a glad father, compasse thee about. 1673 RAY *Journey thro' Low Countries* 2 Dunkerk is.. strongly fortified all about. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 109 The haschisch-man.. Then shows him how to smoke himself about With Paradise.

b. Towards every side, in every or any direction from a point, all round; *fig.* in *cast about, look about.*

1205 LAYAMON III. 26 Þa bi-sæh þat wif abuten [1250 aboute]. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 159 Behold aboute now y praye, ouer and on euery helue. *c* 1400 *Cokes Tale of Gamelyn* 550 The scherref aboute cast Gamelyn for to take. 1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Georg.* I. 447 By fits he deals his fiery Bolts about.

2. Less definitely: on any side; near, in the neighbourhood, without defining the exact direction.

1205 LAYAMON 12577 Arwen fluȝen ouer wal · al abuten ouer al. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 158 Sompne alle segges in schires aboute. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 720 Wemen that were neigheboris a-boute. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 16 The enemyes stondynge aboute on ech side. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 304 They caught a gyde that knewe al the countreye aboute. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VI. 71 Lying about was what seemed to me to be the old altar-stone. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* Introd. 12 The tocsins.. were sounding all about. *Mod.* Better to earn a little than hang about doing nothing.

3. Nearly, approximately; not many more or less; —used with numbers or quantities. (Almost prepositional: about a hundred men were there = men, *about a hundred in number*, were there. See B 9.)

1055 *O. E. Chron.* (Cotton MS.) Man slóh ðær mycel wæl, abutan feower hund manna, oððe fife. *c* 1131 — (Laud. MS.) an. 1127 Þær mihte wel ben abuton twente oðer þritti horn blaweres. 1297 R. GLOUC. 247 Þys was in þe ȝer of grace syx hondred ȝer ywys, And aboute an foure & þrytty. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* iv. 13 Aboute a fortye thousande men ready harnessed to the warre, wente before the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxii. 28 There fell of the people that day about three thousand men. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* (1816) I. iv. 20 A girl of about seven years old. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 348 In 1685 London had been, during about half a century, the most populous capital in Europe. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VI. 36. 208 Light travels about 186,000 miles a second.

4. Hence, in familiar language, of degrees of quality: nearly, almost, all but. *Much about*: very nearly.

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 94 Much about Gentlemanlike. 1832–6 COBBETT *Prospectus of his Wks.* (aff. to *Eng. Gramm.*) In about every one of these works I have pleaded the cause of the working people. 1842 E. MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 335 The money-Moloch of our country.. is about the grimmest, fiercest, most implacable god. 1850 E. P. WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* I. 299 The difference between duty and conduct.. about measures the difference between the real and the actual. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. 102 You're about right respecting the bond. 1880 HAWLEY SMART *Social Sinners* I. ix. 182 The first two are about the nicest girls in all London. 1882 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 13 June 10/2 This amendment was about as relevant to the clause as it would be if it related to sheep-stealing. *Mod. colloq.* I am about tired of this. Is your work about finished? Near about.

II. Motion.

5. Round, in rotation or revolution. Hence, *fig.* **To come about**: to revolve (as time), to complete a revolution, to be fulfilled; to come to pass, turn out, or happen. **To bring about**: to cause to revolve; bring to pass, accomplish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astron.* 10 Seo firmament tyrnð symle onbutan us.. & ealle ða steorran.. turniað onbutan mid hyre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7712 Bot þe planetes er noght led swa, Ffor in þair cercles obout þai ga. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 7 The devell was right gladde that he hadde brought this a-bouten. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXI. 1 And whan ye yeare came aboute, what tyme as ye kynges vse to go forth, Ioab.. layed sege vnto Rabba. 1580 TUSSER *Husbandry* x. 45 To make thee repent it ere year about go. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* V. ii. 391 And let me speake to th' yet vnknowing world How these things came about. 1607 — *Coriol.* IV. v. 160 What an Arme he has, he turn'd me about with his finger and his thumbe, as one would set vp a Top. 1681 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 29 Ere the year be about it may yield you three such Crops. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. in Spain* 200 A revolt had been brought about in the city of Valencia. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* (1778) II. 36 Let the heralds officers twist his neck about if they will. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 239 An accommodation was hardly brought about when Lewis died.

b. In rotation, in succession; alternately, whether of *many* or *two*.

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. III. 232 And ȝaf pardon for pans · pound-meel a-boute. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 Butts.. at which the inhabitants were to shoot, up and down, (called in the poetical legends 'shooting about') upon all feast days. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sketches* III. 199 We have often sat together.. reading verse about with our children in the Bible. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 145 Turn and turn about 's fair play. Billy, now it's your turn.

6. In partial rotation; half round; from front to back or *vice versa*;—usually with *turn, face*. Less usually, a short way round; to one side, aside, away. To send one *to the right about*: right off in the opposite direction, away with a vengeance. To get a thing *the wrong way about*: by the wrong end or side. To tell a story *the other way about*: quite oppositely. *To bring one about* (or round), i. e. from illness or insensibility.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xii. 7 Or euer thou canst turne the aboute, the vngodly shal be ouerthrowne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 64 The winde is come about, Bassanio presently will goe aboord. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xlv. 456 He had been a very zealous protestant, but under Q. Mary came about, and was as hot the other way. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 605 Saying that she checked And sharply turned about to hide her face.

b. *Naut.* On or to the opposite tack, as to *make, put, go about*, to *go about ship*.

1588 *Orders for the Span. Fleet* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 45 If he [the admiral] change her course, or make about. Before he goeth about, he will shoot off a piece; and being about, will put forth another light upon the poop. 1633 *Stafford Pac. Hib.* xvi. 337 (1821) They tacked about, and made for Kinsale. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdlxx. 3 The French Admiral fired a Gun and went about Ship, and stood to the Westward. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI. 103 Don't you think we had better go about? *Ibid.* XXX. 117 The Aurora was put about. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-Bk., Ready about!* and *About-ship!* are orders to the company to prepare for tacking.

7. Round, in circumference; in circuit. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. ii. 44 Indeede I am in the waste two yards about. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* (1810) III. 429 A more easie way though it were farther about. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328. (1650) 73 The sure way (though most about) to make gold. 1651 tr. *Bacon, Life & Death* 62 The Operation.. is slow, and as it were about. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1767) 181, I have seen old Roman rings so very thick about, and with such large stones in them. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. i. 212 Algiers.. measures barely one league about.

8. In a circuitous or winding course; with frequent turnings; hither and thither; to and fro; up and down. Also, of the position of things so scattered irregularly on a surface: here and there, up and down.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1001 And þanon wendon in Wiht-land, and þær him ferdon on buton swa swa hi sylf woldon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 He bereð abuten here senil hakel. 1205 LAYAMON 25756 Arður eode abute · & his cnihtes bi his siden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2361 Bot if a synful myght se with-oute, How foul þe syn es, þat he bers oboute. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIII. 201 Thanne Kyng Eualach Abowtes gan sende Aftyr his barowns. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXXII. 10 Hee ledde him about, he instructed him. 1751 EARL CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* ii. 5, I have been moving about from place to place. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sketches* V. 150 He bustled about & about, speaking to every one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 373 He had been willing to be the right hand of Dundee: but he would not be ordered about by Cannon. *Mod.* To move furniture about; scatter seeds about; find plants growing about; insects crawling about.

9. Hence: On the move, afoot, astir: going, moving; going on, acting, in action; prevailing (as a disease).

1297 R. GLOUC. 246 Enfryd, Edwyne's broþer, þo he sey þys wo aboute, To Cadwal he wende, & mercy cryde vor doute. *c* 1360 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 136 Bisi aboute. þei [children] han ben. To cacchen hit with al heore miht. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wiv.* V. v. 59 About, about, Search Windsor Castle (Elues) within, and out. 1602 — *Haml.* II. ii. 617 Fye vpon't! Foh! About, my Braine! 1663 PEPYS *Diary* (1876) II. 309 The building of St. James's by my Lord St. Albans, which is now about. 1815 BIRKBECK *Jrny. through France* 62 The wife of one of the labourers was about, and seemed perfectly hearty. *Mod.* At present, when small-pox is about.

†10. *To go about to do anything*: to bestir oneself, to busy oneself, to endeavour; to form designs, to contrive, conspire. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 5821 Al ys for noȝt, ȝe A-boute goes! ȝe ne bringeþ him neuere to ȝoure purpos. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 113 [Pei] gredyly gon abowt to geyt al þat þey may. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 12 Thou goest about to apply a morall medicine, to a mortifying mischiefe. 1611 BIBLE *John* VII. 19 Why goe ye about to kill me? 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Elizabeth* I. 56 Cardinall Granvill.. went about to set the English and the Netherlanders.. at variance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. IV. VII. § 1. 276 No Body.. ever went about to show the Reason of their Clearness.

†11. *To be about* (*for*) *to do*: to be engaged in, to be busied in preparation for, to be scheming, preparing, or intending. *Obs.* Cf. ABOUT B 6.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 234 Satan is ȝeorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt. T.* 284 Thou woldest falsly ben aboute To love my lady. 1541 R. BARNES *Wks.* 1573, 325/2 The deuell hath beene of long tyme aboute to bring in this snare for priests. 1634 *Modern. of* MALORY *Pr. Arthur* (1816) I. 125 'You will never be about to do such deeds.' 'Nay, son,' said she, 'and thereto I make you assurance.'

12. Hence, it forms (with the infinitive) a future participle: On the point of, going; as *scripturus*, about to write, going to write, on the point of writing.

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* XVIII. 8 They were aboute to go for to descrybe the londe. 1580 BARET *Alvearie*, To be about or ready to flie awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* X. 4 And when the seuen thunders had vttered their voices, I was about to write. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 289 Prince Maurice.. shews his Army in Battel-Array, as if about to storm. 1816 J. WILSON *City of the Plague* I. iv. 186 The wounded soldier rests his head About to die upon the dead. 1871 SMILES *Character* (1876) iii. 74 A Catholic money-lender, when about to cheat, was wont to draw a veil over the picture of his favourite saint.

In this use it passes from the *adv.* to the *prep.*, which becomes still more distinct in 13. See B 6.

13. By further extension it is used with the verbal sb. in the same sense.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 254 The season we were then about concluding. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. 169 (1873) England seems about deserting him. *Ibid.* 88 The celestial sign of the balance just about canting.

B. (with object expressed) *prep.* **I.** Position.

1. On the outside, on the outer surface of; on every side of, all round; around, surrounding.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Pastoral Care* XXI. (Sweet, *Reader* 14) Ond suæ suæ se here sceolde bion ȝetrymed onbútan Hierusalem. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XIX. 12 Þu tæcst ȝemæro abutan þone munt. *c* 1120 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1104 Feower circulas to þam mid dæȝe onbutan þære sunnan. 1154 *Ibid.* 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued, & diden an scærp iren abuton þa mannes throte. *Ibid.* 1135 An sterres abuten him at middæi. *a* 1200 *Cotton. Hom.* 239 Under him helle muð open. abuuten him all folc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3455 Abute ðis munt ðu merke make. *c* 1300 *Early Engl. Ps.* (1844) lxxvii. 28 Obout þar teldes þar þai lai. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 158 Of smal coral aboute hire arme she baar A peire of bedes. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIV. 216 [He] beheld the hepes that Abowten him were. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXXVIII. 3 Thou art aboute my path and aboute my bedd. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* XII. 1 A certaine man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about it. 1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. of Philos.* (1701) 9/2 Of equiangle triangles, the sides that are about equal angles are proportional. 1830 TENNYSON *Fair Women* 162 The Roman soldier found Me lying dead, my crown about my brows. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 239 The balustrade About the tower.

b. Towards every side of oneself; in every direction; all round.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Vor hi zyeþ briȝtliche and ine hare herten, and al abote ham. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 126 Panne þe kyng gan waxe wroþ: & aboute him gan be-holde. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* XI. 5 The mother of Tobias sat daylie.. vpon ye toppe of an hill, from whence she might se farre aboute her. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 397 Many a coward layeth about him for a bout or two. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius, Span. Inquis.* 12 Vnlesse he look well about him, and be circumspect in his dealing. 1863 LONGF. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 190 He looked about him for some means or way To keep this unexpected holiday.

2. (Position) around less definitely: around any part of, somewhere near, on some side of (not excluding the *inside*), in or near. (Shading into 11.)

1366 MAUNDEV. iii. 15 Abouten Grece there ben many Iles. 1470 *Paston Lett.* 641 (1874) II. 399 I wold passyngly fayne that ye wer in London.. or nye abowght London. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* X. 27 In the nighte season also remayned they aboute the house of God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 13 He is about the house. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 20 Creatures inhabiting both in and about that element. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisbur.* 7 Carausius was born of mean parentage about Cleves in Germany. *Mod.* The Snake's-head grows in meadows about Oxford. The idlers hanging about the door of the public-house.

3. With persons, the literal sense of around soon passed into those of holding a position beside, being in common intercourse with, habitually connected with, in attendance on, in the suite of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 *Pater Noster* 13 Abuten us he [beelzebub] is for to blenchen. 1366 MAUNDEV. XXII. 242 Tho lordes only that ben aboute him. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* ii. b, The fend that euer is incessauntly aboute the synnar. 1550 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Excubitore*, the chamberer that watcheth as it is used aboutes great Personages. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. ii. 17 Hang no more about mee, I am no gibbet for you. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 59 Beare the Boy hence, he shall not come about her. 1723 BP. BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 46

They become ten times more uneasy to themselves than to those who are about them. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xxv. 384 We get used to the things about us. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 365 The king was allowed to have about him his Norman stallers.

4. Somewhere on or near the person; in one's pockets or other receptacles; with, at hand.

1567 MAPLET *A greene Forest* 12 b, It [Kabiates] is thought being borne about one to make a man eloquent. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 146 [She] told me what priuie marks I had about mee. 1598 — *Merry Wives* I. i. 209 You haue not the booke of Riddles about you, haue you? 1637 MILTON *Comus* 647 If you have this [herb] about you .. you may Boldly assault the necromancer's hall. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 86 When they had lost all they had about them, they would sometimes pledge a part of their wearing apparel.

5. Attributive connexion: Appertaining to; attached to as an attribute or attendant circumstance.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 163 His face is the worst thing about him. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 254 Leaving every thing about the work, up to the entry door, ready to go to sea. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 56 There was a look about it .. which seemed to me to be foreign. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 124 There must have been something specially hateful about this tax.

6. Practical connexion: Near so as to meddle with; concerned or occupied with; dealing with, attending to, interfering with; prosecuting, trying to do or to make. The early quot. show the transition in 'busy about,' from the literal busy *round*, to busy *interfering with*. (To send one *about his business*: off, away, *i.e.* to attend to his own affairs. See BUSINESS.) Closely connected with A 10–13, of which the two latter are indeed in modern use prepositional.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 175 Þa þe weren eure abuten þisse worldes echte. *c* 1220 *S. Marherete* 16 Ant am in hare beddes so bisi ham a buten. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 1610 This thinge the whiche ye ben aboute. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 23 Þe souereynes of þe kirke howun not to curse for temporal þingis, ne bisy a bowt hem. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1173 (1873) Ffor this iv yere we haue ben it abought. 1605 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 693 The Prince himselfe is about a peece of Iniquitie. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ii. 49 Wist yee not that I must bee about my fathers businesse? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 The worke which himselfe and Paul went about. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 225 These machines .. must be the work of one who knew what he was about. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 44 Neither might they .. prevent any one from passing peaceably about his business. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* iv. 44 Whoever made it has taken long enough about it. *Mod.* What are you about there?

7. Abstract connexion: Touching, concerning; in the matter of, in reference or regard to. The regular preposition employed to define the subject-matter of verbal activity, as in to speak, think, ask, dream, hear, know *about*; to be sorry, pleased, perplexed *about*; to give orders, instructions, information *about*; to form plans, have doubts, feel sure *about*.

1230 *Ancren Riwle* 344 Hu hire stont abuten vleschliche tentaciuns, 3if heo ham haueð. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. (Skeat, *Specim.* 51) Defautis doon aboute ymagis & pilgrimagis ben myche li3ter & esier to be amendid. 1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 2 We haue some secrets to confer about. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 109 In the Ryalto you haue rated me About my monies and my vsances. 1599 — (*Title*) Much Adoe about Nothing. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* vi. 5 All that about which hee hath sworne falsly. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 193 Shall we be indifferent about what happens? 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* ii. 50 It is better to know one thing than to know about ten thousand things. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 13 Twenty governments, divided by quarrels about precedence, quarrels about territory, quarrels about trade, quarrels about religion.

b. This passes occasionally into the sense, on account of, because of.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 25 Doe you meane to stoppe any of Williams wages, about the Sacke he lost the other day? 1598 — *Merry Wives* IV. i. 5 He is very couragious mad, about his throwing into the water.

8. Of a point of time: Near, nigh; close to, not far from; in giving an approximative date or hour.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1140 Abuton non tid dæies, þa men eten. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 24 Abute swuch time alse me singeð messe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 431 He deyde aboute þulke tyme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1331 Þise lordes al and some Bene on the sonday to þe cite come Aboute prime. 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 56 Cæsar abowte the æquinoctiall time of harveste, retourned into Fraunce. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* v. i. 12 Bee you in the Parke about midnight. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 14 Now about the middest of the feast Jesus went vp into the Temple, and taught. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 27 About this time, another torrent of barbarians .. poured out of the south. 1882 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 2/8 They returned to their quarters about three o'clock.

9. Of a point in a scale of quantity: Near, close to, not much above or below; in giving an approximate weight, measure, or point on any scale.

1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 163 *Sil.* How tall was she? *Jul.* About my stature. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good Nat. M.* III. He's much about my size and figure. *Mod.* Its boiling point is about 150° Fahr. About the same elevation as the top of Primrose Hill.

¶ These two last are closely connected with the adverbial senses A 3, 4; cf. Come about six o'clock; stay about an hour; to weigh about a pound; to be about right.

II. Motion.

10. Round the outside of; round (in opposition to across, over, or into). *arch.* (To beat *about the bush*. See BUSH.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astronomy* 8 Læssan ymbgang hæfð se man þe gæð abútan án hús, þonne se ðe eall ða burh be-gæð. *c* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1000 And his scipu wendon út abuton Lezceastre. 1205 LAYAMON 26065 And Arður aneouste þat treo bieorn abute. *a* 1300 *Fragm.* in Wright *Pop. Science* 132 Hevene goth aboute the wordle. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* IV. iv. 31 Herne the Hunter .. Doth all the winter time, at still midnight Walke round about an Oake. 1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. of Philos.* (1701) 86/2 He sent two Companies of Horse secretly about the Hill. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* (1729) I. 257 They could not get about the Cape. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. of Nat.* v. 79 The revolution of a planet about the sun.

11. Round or over the parts of; in circuit over the surface of; to and fro in; across or over in any direction. Used also of the position of things scattered over the surface of anything: here and there in or on. (Shading into 2.)

1534 MORE *Upon the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1318/1 Do my message in preching my woorde aboute the worlde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 11 That path they take, that beaten seem'd most bare, And like to lead the labyrinth about. *c* 1605 *Ratseis Ghost* B 1 Players were never so thriftie as they are now about London. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 220 In troops I haue dispers'd them 'bout the Isle. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* iv. 43, I was wandering about the place, making some acquaintance with it. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* Friends .. who lived scatteringly about that lonely land. *Mod.* The cowslips dotted about the field.

b. Frequenting, mingling in the pursuits of; esp. in the common phrase *about town*.

1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confuted* 83 Since I first knew him about town. 1848 THACKERAY *Vanity F.* I. 131 A perfect and celebrated 'blood' or dandy about town. *Ibid.* 192 He was not very wise; but he was a man about town, and had seen several seasons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 153 Some Roman Catholics about the court had, indiscreetly or artfully, told all.

C. *Comb.* When used as a verb-complement, *about* was occasionally, like separable prefixes in German, prefixed to the verb, as in *about go, about run, about stand*; these have sometimes been connected by hyphens, but are scarcely compounds.

Also **about-speech** *obs.*, a roundabout phrase, circumlocution; **about-standing** (cf. Germ. *Umstand*) *obs.*, a circumstance; **about-writing** *obs.*, the legend round the head stamped on a coin.

Also ABOUT-SLEDGE, ABOUTWARD, q.v.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7583 Þir twa hevens ay obout-rynnes, Both day and nyght, and never blynnes; Þe erth, þat þa hevens obout-gase, Es bot als a poynt Imyddes a compase. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvi. 16 He inwardly clepide the almi3ty Lord, in a3enfi3ting the enemys aboute stondende. 1513 DOUGLAS *Virgil's Æneis* I. 12 (1710) Rycht so by about-speich often tymes And semblabill wordis we compyle our rymes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 174 Vor he ssel zigge alle his zennes .. and þe aboutestondinges of þe zennes. *Ibid.* 175 Ac þe aboutestondinges alle þet moreþ þe zennes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 140 And thei seiden, It is the ymage and the Aboute-writing of Cæsar, the Emperour.

About (ăbau·t), *v.*[1] *Naut.* [f. phr. *About-ship* see ABOUT *adv.* 6 b.] To change the course (of a ship) to the other tack.

1688 I. CLAYTON *Virginia* Let. 4 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 Generally when they About the Ship as they call it, they are so nigh the Shoar, that, etc.

†**About,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abouter* said of a tumour, f. *à bout* to a head: *bouter* of buds.]

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Abouting*, a term used by the French gardeners to denote that the Trees are budded; as it signifies, in regard to Animals, the making a kind of a Head or Abscess. 1731 BAILEY, *Abouted*, budded. [In ASH 1775.]

Aboutie, obs. form of ABUT *v.*

†**Abouts, aboutes,** *adv.* and *prep.*, a genitival form of ABOUT used in 5–6; still preserved in certain compound adverbs as HEREABOUTS, THEREABOUTS, WHEREABOUTS, and the obs. THENABOUTS. [prob. of northern origin, with *-es* for *-en*, as in northern genitives, plurals, possessive pronouns, and vbl. inflections.]

A. *adv.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 27 In his herte hadde he gret thowht howh this mater abowtes schold ben browht.

B. *prep.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxv. 215 Al and some abowtes him ganne to drawen. 1552–3 *Inv. Church Goods, Stafford*, 29 Abouts iiij yeres paste [they] solde xlix shepe & vi kie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 36 His garment, nought but many ragged clouts .. The which his naked sides he wrapt abouts.

About-sledge. [ABOUT + SLEDGE.] The largest hammer used by smiths.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* 4 The About Sledge is the biggest Hammer of all, and .. they hold the farther end of the Handle in both their Hands, and swinging the Sledge above their Heads, they .. let fall as heavy a Blow as they can upon the Work. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms.*

†**About·ward, -s,** *adv. Obs.* 4–7. [ABOUT A 11 and B 6 + -WARD.] Striving, trying, contriving, tending towards;—shading off, as it became obsolete, into the mere idea of being about to, going.

c 1400 *Sir Tryam.* 65 Syr Marrok .. Was faste aboutewarde To do hys lady gyle. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglamour* 658 Thou art abouteward, Y undurstonde To wynne alle Artas of myn honde. 1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 257 Suche Counsaillours .. wolde be aboutewarde to distroy and putte doune noble men. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. 128 The earle of Warweke .. was than at hys owne towne aboutward to come very shortly unto the camp. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* IX. xxi. 96 All those that shall bee aboutwards to stop vs in the said pilgrimage.

Above (ăbʊ·v), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1–2 (bufan, bufon); 2 (bufen, buven, buuen, buuenne), abufan; 3 (buven, buve), abuuen, abuue; 3–4 (boven), aboven; 4–5 abouen, abowen(e; 4–7 aboue; 5 abouyn, aboun; 6 abowe (abuffe, aboufe, abofe, aboif); 4– above. North.: 4 abouen, obowen; 4–6 abown(e, aboun, abone; 6– abune, abuin, aboon. [f. A *prep.*[1], on, + *bufan* above, atop (cf. ODu. and MLGerm. *boven*), itself an earlier comb. of *be* 'by, near, about' + *ufan* adv. 'up, above' (cf. Germ. *oben*), properly locative case of *uf-* (Goth. *uf*) up, upward. The simple *ufan* originally expressed the whole idea of its successive expansions *b(e)ufan, a-b(e)ufan. A-bufan* did not appear till the 12th c., and was evidently a northern formation, being rarely found out of northern or north-eastern writers before the end of the 13th, when it generally replaced *bufan*, which as *bove* became obs. in the 14th. '*Bove* is also an occasional aphetism of *above* in modern poets. For the illustration of the senses, *bove* and *above* are here taken together, though *formally* distinct words. A parallel compound of *bufan* was *bibufen* = BE-BOVE; cf. *a-fore, be-fore*; of *ufan, an-ufan*, ANOVE(N. *Bufan* was used in OE. without (adv.) or with (prep.) an object; the latter in the dative. *A-bufan* was at first adverbial, but soon acquired the prepositional use of *bufan*. The adverbial and prepositional constructions are here separated, though in the development of meaning they form historically only a single series; and, as in ABOUT, in certain modern uses, the grammatical distinction melts away; see B 8.

A. (without object expressed) *adv.*

1. Overhead; in a place vertically up; on high; upstairs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astron.* 2 Seo sunne gæð .. eall swa feorr adune on nihtlicre tide under þære eorþan swa heo on dæg bufan up astihð. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 612 Bathe fra aboven and fra benethe. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* (1859) v. i. 68 Angels also I sawe fleen to and fro, .. by see and land, and in the eyer abouen. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* IV. ii. 78 My Maids Aunt the fat woman of Brainford, has a gown aboue. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. 28 When hee prepared the heauens, I was there .. when he established the cloudes aboue. 1799 WORDSWORTH *Prel.* I. 14 (1850) Far above Was nothing but the stars and the grey sky. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* III. 13 In another corner a wooden stair leading above.

b. In heaven. Also elliptically *to* heaven; and *from above*, from heaven.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 10 Dan sal him almightin luuen, Her bi-neðen and ðund abuuen. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 430 From here sone þat ys a-bouen. 1611 BIBLE *James* i. 17 Euery good gift and euery perfect gift is from aboue. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. 40 And ever naming God, he lookd aboven. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vii. (1853) IX. 71 That vow hath been pronounced, and register'd Above. 1861 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv. 10 And whether trust in things above Be dimm'd of sorrow, or sustain'd.

2. On the surface; on the outside; covering, binding down, or over all. ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1305 *Life of Beket* 266 Thabyt of monek he nom, And siththe clerkes robe above. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Þe linene kertel betokneþ chastete of herte. Þe gerdel above betocneþ chastete of bodie. *c* 1440 *Ancient Cookery* in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 468 Make a drage .. of pouder of ginger mynced, and strewe aboven theron. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* iv. 25 The couering of the badgers skinnes that is aboue upon it.

3. In a higher place; farther up a mountain or river; farther from the sea; hence (*obs.*) on shore, whence men 'go down to the sea in ships.'

c 1270 *Assumpcioun de N. Dame* 22 Þenkeþ on my sorwe nowe, How I hange here abowe, How I hange apon a tre. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1022 Þe cyte stod abof ful sware. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxv. 262 It hath aboven toward Inde, the Kyngdom of Caldee. *c* 1435 *Tor. of Portugal* 1462 Ffast from land row they began, Above they left that gentilman, With wyld bestis to have byde. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* ii. 13 The waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above. *Mod.* Below were the silvery lakes, above were the snowy peaks.

4. Higher on a written sheet or page; and hence, in an earlier part of a writing or book; before in order. (Often used as *a.* and *sb.*; see C 1: and in *comb.*; see D, and ABOVE-SAID.)

c 1120 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1090 Eall swa wæ ær abufan sædan be þam cynge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Þe bysye lyue huerof we habbeþ aboue y-speke. 1574 *Wills & Inv. North. Count.* II. 405 The Rest of all my Land I gyf and leiff to my sone .. except that aboun is exceptet. *Mod.* Several examples of this construction are given in the exercise above.

†**5.** *fig.* (From the idea of two wrestlers or combatants.) In superiority; having the upper hand in a struggle; victorious. *Obs.*

1205 LAYAMON 3764 Ofte heo fuhten, ofte heo weren buuenne [*later text* bofe] and ofte bi-neoðen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 32 If he wild praie him .. He wild do þe bataile, and þei suld be aboue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 94 Vencust is he, And gerris his fayis abovin be. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 13 And the Lord shall make thee the head and not the tail; and thou shalt be aboue only and shalt not be beneath.

6. *fig.* In a higher rank, position, or station. Also, *ellipt.* a higher court, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1467 Now er we aboven, and now doun broght. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 9 He may not do

þis, but in as mykil as it soundiþ to þe hed of þe kirk abouyn. 1465 Marg. Paston *Past. Lett.* 502. II. 185 Ye shuld fynde a mene to have a wrytte from above. ?1530 Sir R. Constable in *Plumpton Corr.* 228 Make me a letter of atturney unto some of your frinds abouse to clame your arreareges.

7. In addition, *esp.* in the phrase **over and above.**

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 413 And stand indebted ouer and aboue In loue and seruice to you euermore. 1602 — *Haml.* II. ii. 126 This . . hath my daughter shew'd me: And more aboue hath his soliciting As they fell out . . All given to mine eare. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 35 'Old lady don't like your humble servant, over and above,' said Haley.

8. More than, fully: see B 8, in which *above* hovers between an adv. and prep.

B. (with obj.) *prep.*

1. Directly over, vertically up from; on or over the upper surface; on the top of, upon, over.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* i. 7 And to-twæmde þa wateru þe wæron under þære fæstnisse fram þam þe wæron bufan þære fæstnisse. — *Homl.* (Sweet *A. S. Reader* 86) Æteowode heofonlic leoht bufon ðam apostole. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Þe halia gast wes iseȝen on fures heowe bufan þam apostlas. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* (*Lamb. Hom.*) 87 He is buuen us and binoþen, biforen and bihinden. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 362 And we . . wulleð mid eise stien to heouene þet is so heih buuen us. *c* 1315 Shoreham 117 Al that hys bove and under molde. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2794 Þat place es neghest aboven hel pitte, Bytwen purgatory and itte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 134 So eche bar other to the erthe, and theire horse a-bouen hem. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 397 Now by the sky that hangs aboue our heads, I like it well. 1611 Bible *Gen.* i. 7 And God . . diuided the waters, which were vnder the firmament, from the waters, which were aboue the firmament. 1833 Wordsworth *Sonnets* xxxii. Hell opens, and the heavens in vengeance crack Above his head.

2. Relatively over, covering; farther from the centre of a solid body; on the outer surface of; on the top of; outside of, over. ?*Obs.* or *dial.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 581 A chemeyr, for till heill his veid, Abone his armyng had he then. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. ccxvii. 275 The sayd lordes toke on them to weare aboue all theyr garmentes, the redde crosse.

3. Higher up a slope, nearer the source of a river, or summit of a mountain, than; farther from the sea than. Also, of time: earlier than. (*Occasionally* higher on a map, farther north than.)

c 896 *O.E. Chron.* Be Lyȝan xx mila bufan Lunden-byriȝ. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 42 Bot in þe ȝere after, obowen Grimsby Eft þei gan aryue. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 31 Thar Iohne of lorne gert his menȝhe Enbuschit be abooyn the vay. 1564 Knox *Let.* quoted in P. F. Tytler's *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 402 Two barges . . came in our Firth, abone the Inch. 1789–96 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 1 The greatest part of Europe being situated above the 45th degree of Northern latitude. 1855 Ht. Martineau *Guide to Eng. Lakes* 36 Behind and above it the vale head rises into grandeur. 1862 Stanley *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 33 We are still above the point of separation between the various tribes.

4. Higher in absolute elevation than; rising or appearing beyond the level or reach of. *Above ground*: out of the grave, alive. *fig.* Of sounds.

1205 Layamon 26051 Ah Arður bræid heȝe his sceld buuen [*later text* boue] his hælme. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 46 Mid te þume up buue þe uorheaued. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4760 Þe se sal ryse . . Abowen þe heght of ilka mountayne. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5463 Ierome sayis, it sall ryse on heycht Abone montanis, to mennis sycht. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 43 The Otter which you may now see above water at vent. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gym.* 79 Legions of the dead might have been above ground. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Theseus* II. 212 The citadel of Corinth towering high above all the land. *Mod.* His voice was heard clear above the din.

5. *fig.* Superior to (the influence of); out of reach of; not exposed or liable to be affected by; not condescending to.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Treat.* 13 Cristes lufe . . lyftes abowne layery lustes and vile couaytes. 1653 Walton *Angler* 6 We enjoy a contentednesse above the reach of such dispositions. 1782 Priestley *Corr. of Christianity* I. I. 61 It was not pretended that the subject was above human comprehension. 1819 Wordsworth *Poems of Sent.* xxviii. 4 My spirit seems to mount above The anxieties of human love. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iii. 42 [He] was quite above owing his meal to the request of a little girl.

6. *fig.* Higher in rank or position than; over in authority.

c 1200 *Ormulum* 17970 Forr he þatt fra bibufenn comm Iss ane abufenn alle. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4120 And heghen hym . . Aboven al þat er paens goddes calde. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. ii. 94 Men must learne now with pitty to dispence, For Policy sits aboue Conscience. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 6 This is that Benaiah, who was mightie among the thirtie, and aboue the thirtie. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Georgics* IV. 602 (1721) He breath'd of Heav'n, and look'd above a Man. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57. 13 You dress, not only above your circumstances, but above your condition. 1829 Scott *Antiq.* xxxii. 223 'She brought me up abune my station.' 1850 Mc Cosh *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. i. 299 The conscience looks to a law above it.

7. Higher in degree; surpassing in quality; in excess of, beyond; more than. *Above all*: beyond everything; first of all; chiefly. *Above measure*: beyond or more than what is meet; in excess of moderation; excessively.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 357 Þat is—loue þi lorde god 'leuest aboue alle. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 64 & þan he schal vnderstond a boun his enemies, & ouer his techars. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xliv. 7 God hath anoynted the with the oyle of gladnes aboue thy felowes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 168 He furnish'd me . . with volumes, that I prize aboue my Dukedome. 1611 Bible *James* v. 12 But aboue all things, my brethren, sweare not. — 2 *Cor.* xii. 7 Least I should bee exalted aboue measure. 1829 Wordsworth *Poems of Sent.* xxxvii. Taught to prize Above all grandeur, a pure life uncrossed By cares.

8. Surpassing in quantity, amount, or number; more than. (Here the prep. passes again into the adv., at least the numeral following may be the nominative of a sentence, or the object of a vb. or of another prep. Cf. *nearly* a hundred, *above* a hundred were present.)

1509 Hawes *Past. of Pl.* xvi. 59 She is not yet in al above xviii. yere. 1610 Shaks. *Haml.* II. ii. 455 It was neuer Acted: or if it was, not aboue once. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 11. 71 These Motions are performed by Wheels, which are above fifty in Number. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 335 Above a sixth part of the nation is crowded into provincial towns of more than thirty thousand inhabitants.

9. In addition to, besides (in *over and above*).

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Comm. Places* 1138 To looke for a good turne againe, or anything else, over and above the principall. 1618 Bolton tr. *Florus*, Putting in a sword over and above their bargaine, into the false balances. 1866 Geo. Eliot *Felix Holt* xlvii. 406 Over and above the stings of conscience . . he had the powerful motive of desiring to do what would satisfy Esther. *Mod.* He earns a large sum over and above his salary by commissions.

C. Elliptically (quasi- *a.* and *sb.*).

1. By *ellipsis* of a pple. as *said, written, mentioned, above* stands attributively, as 'the above explanation'; or the noun also may be suppressed and *above* used absolutely, as 'the above will show,' etc.

1779 W. Russell *View of Soc.* II. xcvi. 437 Just as I was concluding the above, I received yours. 1851 F. W. Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. (1863) I. vi. 33 In God's world there is not one monotony of plains without hills. . . There is an above and there is a below. 1873 Banister *Music* iii. 11 The above signs for the Breve measure being omitted.

†**2.** With a possessive case, *at, to mine* (*thine, his*, etc.) *above*: something above what I am (thou art, he is). **To bring one to his above**: to bring him to a superior position or condition; **to come to, or be at the above of**: to attain the superiority or mastery of, to surmount, overcome, or master. *Obs.* 3–5.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* I. i. 253 (Rolls Ser.) Mykel Iȝow love, I have ȝow holpen to ȝoure above. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) II. 29 [They] schal have þe better ende and be at here aboue [Lat. *praevalere*]. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 199 And vynes . . By processe may be brought to thair above. 1475 Caxton *Jason* xx b, I hope to come to thaboue of myn enterpryse. 1484 Caxton *Ord. Chyualry* 72 [He] cometh to the aboue of his enemyes.

D. *Comb.* *Above* was occasionally, when used as a verb-complement by early writers, prefixed to the verb, as is still the case with similar adverbs in German; thus we have *above build, above rise*, etc., which however are scarcely compounds. But when *above* in sense A 4, 'higher on a page or document,' was prefixed to pa. pples., many regular compound adjs. were formed, such as *above-cited, above-mentioned, above-named, above-written*, which see under Above-said. Also **above-ground**, a techn. term in dancing; **above-hand**, overhand; **above-head**, *obs.*, overhead; **above-seated**, *obs.*; **above-stairs**, *obs.*, upstairs; **above-wonderful**, *obs.*, more than wonderful. Also Above-board, Above-said, q.v.

1382 Wyclif *Jude* ii. 20 Aboue byldinge ȝou silf to ȝoure moost hooly feith. *James* ii. 13 Forsothe mersy aboue reisith doom. 1622 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. [Dancing-master *loq.*] Now here's your in-turn, and your trick above ground. 1674 Playford *Skill of Musick* II. 114 The violin is usually plaid abovehand. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone Lightho.* § 253 The weather . . above-head had remained . . much the same. 1683 tr. *Erasmus, Moriae Enc.* 78 The above-seated Gods in Heaven. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 28. ¶ 5 I cannot be above stairs and below at the same time. 1625 A. Gill *Sacred Philos.* II. 171 Nothing of this was in that above-wonderfull generation.

Above-board (ăbʊ·vˌbōəɹd), *adv. phr.* often used adjectively. [f. Above *prep.* + Board *sb.*]

1. 'In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards.' J. (He adds, 'It is used only in familiar language'; but see the quotations.)

a. In orig. use.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Cust. Country* I. i. Yet if you play not fair play, and above-board too, I have a foolish gin here.

b. *fig.* Openly, freely; without dissimulation or concealment; also, publicly exhibited.

1628 Earle *Microcosm.* lxxvi. 157 One that . . does it fair and above-board without legerdemain, and neither sharks for a cup or a reckoning. 1648 Symmons *Vind.* 46 Such a disloyal, hypocritical, unchristian, and bloody faction as this now above-board. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 27 They would have dealt above-board, and like honest men. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 293 All that is in this transaction is fair and above-board. 1871 Freeman *Histor. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 69 Edward's conduct was throughout honest and aboveboard.

Aboven, obs. form of Above.

Abovesaid (ăbʊ·vˌsē:d), *ppl. a. arch.* [Above *adv.* A 4 + Said.] Mentioned higher up on a document or page; previously mentioned; aforesaid (which is the ordinary modern equivalent).

1366 Maundev. iv. 26 Alle the contreyes and Iles aboveseyd. 1494 Fabyan, v. xciii. 68 After the abouesayd victory . . he sped hym towarde Yorke. 1680 H. More *Apocalypsis Apoc.* 355 The wicked suggestions of the abovesaid Jezebel.

1790 Cowper *Lett.* June 17 Wks. 1876, 332 This, and more of the same sort passed in my mind on seeing the old woman abovesaid.

Similarly, **above-bounden, -cited, -found, -given, -mentioned, -named, -written.**

1755 N. Magens *Ess. Ins.* II. 393 Whereas the abovenamed CD hath advanced and lent unto the abovebounden A & B the sum of £500, etc. 1653 Milton *Consid. Hirelings* Wks. 1851, 378 By that command to Peter, and by this to all Ministers abovecited. 1765 Ferguson in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 68 Multiplying the above-found quantities by the square of the diameter. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 325 He refers to the above-given calculation. 1707 Freind *Peterboro's Cond. in Spain* 26 We are willing to comply with the King's desire for the above-mention'd attempts. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 336 The above-mentioned facts prove only that it will not always do so. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 604 Xenocrates mine authour aboue-named affirmeth that, etc. 1674 Playford *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 45 Tryal may be made in the above-written Notes.

†**Abow,** *v. str. Obs.* I–5. Forms: *Inf.* 1 abúȝan; 2–3 abuȝe(n, abue(n, abouwe(n, abue(n, aboue; 3–4 abowe. *Pa. t.* 1 abeáȝ; 1–2 abeáh, *pl.* abuȝon; 2–3 abeh; 3 (*trans.*) abuyde; 4 (*intr.*) aboȝede, abowȝ. *Pa. pple.* 1 aboȝen. [OE. *abúȝan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *búȝan*; cogn. w. OHG. *arbiugan*, NHG. *er-biegen*, Goth. *us-biugan.*]

1. *intr.* To bend, incline, bow, stoop; *fig.* to do homage or reverence, to submit.

c 1000 *Beowulf* 1555 Þær fram sylle abeaȝ medu-benc moniȝ. 1086 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) Ealle þa men on Englalande him to abugon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 227 Þe nefer ne abeah to nane deofel ȝyld. 1250 Layamon 4049 Þat mak[ede a]lle þe oþer mid strengþ ȝam a-bouwe. 1297 R. Glouc. 193 Þe noble steede, þat al þe world abueþ to. *Ibid.* 302 So þat noþer of þys kynges abouynde to oþer nere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 2070 Wel corteysly þanne aboȝede she. *Ibid.* 3390 Ac Roland þanne til hym a-bowȝ.

2. *trans.* To cause to bend; to bend or incline (a thing); also *refl.* See Abeye (? whence *abuyde*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Sancte paul . . abeh hiin redliche to his lauerdes fet. 1297 R. Glouc. 476 An other him smot tho, That he abuyde is face adown, vort ther com mo. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virgin* 59 (1867) 97 Woldist þou god knowe . . And to him meekeli þee abowe, þan schal neuere myscheef in þee falle. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxxiii. 103 Yf the englysshmen had not abowed doune hir hedes . . vnto the danoys they shold haue ben bete.

Abow, abowyn, obs. forms of Above.

Abowten, abowght, obs. forms of About.

Abracadabra (æ:brăkădæ·bră). [L.; origin unknown. Occurs first in a poem by Q. Severus Sammonicus, 2nd c.] A cabalistic word, formerly used as a charm, and believed to have the power, when written in a triangular arrangement, and worn round the neck, to cure agues, etc. Now often used in the general sense of a spell, or pretended conjuring word; a meaningless word of mysterious sound; jargon, gibberish.

1696 Aubrey *Misc.* 105 Abracadabra, a Mysterious Word, to which the Superstitious in former times attributed a Magical power to expel Diseases, especially the Tertian-Ague, worn about their neck. 1810 Bentham *Art of Packing* (1821) 124 Thereby, in legal abracadabra, like man and wife, but one person. 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 130 Leave him . . to retaliate the nonsense of blasphemy with the abracadabra of presumption. 1860 T. A. G. Balfour *Typ. Charac. Nat.* 118 Abrá, which is here twice repeated, is composed of the first letters of the Hebrew words signifying Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, viz. Ab, Ben, Ruach, Acadosch. 1879 *Lit. World* 5 Dec. 358/2 The new abracadabra of science, 'organic evolution.'

Abracock, obs. form of Apricot.

†**Abrad,** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Perhaps = OE. *abrǽdde*, pa. t. of *abrǽdan* (Germ. *erbreiten*) to make broad or wide, open widely.

1300 *Owl & Nightingale* 1042 The hule . . Mid thisse worde hire eȝen a-brad.

†**Abrad,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A doubtful form of uncertain origin and meaning.]

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 610 Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad, But the old tre was abrad.

Abrade (ăbrē·d), *v.* [ad. L. *abrādĕre* to scrape off, f. *ab* off + *rād-ĕre* to scrape.]

1. To rub or wear off (a part *from* anything).

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 95 What is successively abraded from them [mountains] by decursion of Waters.

2. To wear down by rubbing, to rub away; *lit.* and *fig.*

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 47 They . . are capable of enlarging their room as they grow bigger, by abrading the sides of their cells. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 336, A hackneyed clamouring for religion and order will not abrade the popularity . . of a French government. 1856 Kane *Arctic Explor.* II. i. 11 To dogs famishing . . frozen food often proves fatal, abrading the stomach and œsophagus. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. of Man* xv. 293 Stones which lie underneath the glaciers . . abrade, groove, and polish the rock.

Abraded (ăbrē·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Abrade + -ed.]

1. Rubbed off, removed by friction.

1677 [See Abrade 1]. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 155 Those youthful martyrs . . cannot have restored to them the abraded cuticle they have lost. 1871 Tyndall *Frag. of Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 362 Composed of the broken and abraded particles of older rocks.

2. Worn by friction, rubbed; *lit.* and *fig.*

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 45 Part of its mass is worn away; but a larger portion, lying just above the abraded part, is heated to redness. 1877 E. Conder *Basis of Faith* iv. 138 What is every word but a condensed fragment of history,

on whose abraded surface is still legible the handwriting of countless generations of minds? 1878 M. Foster *Physiol.* II. iii. 316 But absorption takes place very readily from abraded surfaces.

Abrader (ăbrē·dəɹ). [f. Abrade + -er1.] That which rubs or wears down a surface.

1881 *Metal Worker* I. 4. The file is essentially a cutting tool, not a mere abrader.

Abrading (ăbrē·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Abrade + -ing2.] Wearing down, wasting by friction.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 13 The abrading power of floods, torrents, and rivers. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. § 55 Protected from the abrading action of its currents.

†**Abraham, Abram,** *a. Obs.* [Corruption of Auburn, formerly often written *abern, abron.*]

1599 *Solim. & Pers.* (Hazlitt's *Dodsley* V. 363) Where is the eldest son of Priam, That Abraham-colour'd Trojan? Dead. 1607 Shaks. *Coriol.* II. iii. 21 Our heads are some browne, some blacke, some Abram, some bald [*fol. of* 1685 *alters to* auburn]. 1627 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 155 (1661) I shall passe to the exposition of certain colours.—Abram-colour, i.e. brown. Auburne or Abborne, i.e. brown or brown-black.

Abraham-man, Abram-man. [Possibly in allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus in *Luke* xvii.] One of 'a set of vagabonds, who wandered about the country, soon after the dissolution of the religious houses; the provision of the poor in those places being cut off, and no other substituted.' Nares.

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacaboundes* 3 An Abraham man is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged and fayneth hymselfe mad. 1633 Massinger *New Way to Pay* II. i. Are they padders, or Abram-men, that are your consorts? 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 167 Pretended maniacs who wandered over England, under the name of Abram-men.

Hence, **To sham Abram**: to feign sickness, a phrase in use among sailors.

1860 J. C. Hotten *Dict. Slang*, When Abraham Newland was Cashier of the Bank of England, and signed their notes, it was sung: 'I have heard people say that sham Abraham you may, but you mustn't sham Abraham Newland.'

†**Abraham's Balm.** *Herb.* An old name of the chaste tree (*Vitex Agnus castus*), a native of the shores of the Mediterranean.

1676 Bullokar *Expositor*, Abraham's Baum .. hath a singular property to procure chastity, for which cause physicians have named it Agnus castus.

†**Abrai·d,** *v. str. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 abrezdan, abrédan, 3 abreiden, 4–5 abreyde, 5 abrayde, abraide, 6 erroneous abray. *Pa. t.* 1 abræzd, abræd(de, 2 abred, abræid, 3 abraid, abreid, 4 abreyde, 4–5 abrayde, abraide, 5–6 abraid, abrayed. *Pa. pple.* 1 abrozden, abroden, 2 abroiden, abroden, abruden. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Braid, OE. *brezdan* to twist, cogn. w. OSax. *bregdan*, OFries. *breida*, OIcel. *bregða*; hence primarily to twist or wrench back, *retorquēre*. In the primary *trans.* meaning the vb. became early obs. The *intransitive* sense, 'to spring, start,' was prob. also obs. bef. 1600, when Spenser gave it the false form *abray*, taken from the past *abraid*. In the sense of 'to ejaculate' *abraid* remained in the 16th c., and was provided with a weak past *abraided*.]

1. *trans.* To wrench or pull out, to snatch, withdraw, draw (a sword).

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 51 Witudlice án þæra .. abræd hys sweord. *c* 1150 *Hatton Gosp.*, *ibid.* Witodlice an þara .. abred hys sweord. *a* 1200 *Cotton Hom.* 239 Alles goddes fend simle fram his 3esecðe abroden bienn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure soule is abroiden of þe hunte grune. 1205 Layamon 26534 Sone his sweord he ut abræid [*later text* vp breid].

2. *intr.* To start, usually out of sleep, a swoon, or fit; to awake; occ. also, to start or burst into motion; to spring or dart.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 214 He schal a domesdei grimliche abreiden mid te dredful dreame of þe englene bemen. *Ibid.* 238 And te holi mon abreid. *c* 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 2111 De king abraid and woc in ðhogt. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 1005 Til sche out of hir masidnesse abrayde. — *Squyres T.* 469 And after that sche gan of swown abreyde. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* (1554) IV. i. 101 Marcus in his bed lying Gan tabrayde. 1501 Douglas *Palice of Hon.* (1787) III. iii. 55 Be not affrayit scho said .. And with that word up the strait rod abraid. *c* 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowlines* (1841) 65 I sodenly out of my sleepe abraid. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 36 But, whenas I did out of sleepe abray, I found her not. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 22 And now by this Sir Satyrane abraid Out of the swowne. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIII. l. 244 But from his studie he at last abraid, Call'd by the Hermit old.

b. *trans.* To arouse, startle.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 61 For feare lest her unwares she should abrayd. *Ibid.* III. xi. 8 The braue maid would not for courtesie, Out of his quiet slumber him abrade.

3. *intr.* To break forth abruptly into speech; to burst into a cry; to shout out.

c 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1544) I. i. 1 a, Our fader Adam sodeynly abrayde, And to mine autour, euen thus he sayde. *Ibid.* I. i. 5 b, In their working, as thei gan abrayde No man wist what that other sayd. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* (W.) 1149 Ipomydon with that stroke abrayde, And to the kynge thus he sayde. 1531 Elyot *Governour* (1580) 102 Holding his eyes and handes up towards heaven [he] abrayded with a loud voyce. 1541 — *Image Gov.* (1556) 145 After that he had sette a good space without speakyng, he abraided out at the last. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. B, Who .. doth not abrade, and crye, Uppon the greateste God of all?

b. *trans.* To ejaculate.

1578 T. Procter in *Heliconia* I. 172 Wherwith distrest, with wood-like rage the wordes he out Abrade.

4. *intr.* To rise nauseously in the stomach.

1533 Elyot *Castel of Helth* (1541) 33 An appetite to eate or drynke mylke, to the extent that it shal not arise or abraied in the stomake.

5. *refl.* To exert oneself.

1530 Palsgr. 415/1 I abrayde, I inforce me to do a thinge, *Je mefforce.* He dyd abrayde him to reche it.

6. (In Lydgate.) To resort *to*, frequent.

c 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1554) III. v. 75 a, O thou princesse of worldly goodes veyne, To thy flatterers I never did abrayde. *Ibid.* VI. xv. 161 b, Plato, To whose cradle Bees dyd abrayde.

†**Abrai·d,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Abraid *v.*] A start.

1570 Levins *Manipulus*, An Abrayd, *impetus.*

†**Abraid,** *v.* and *sb.*, **abraiding,** *vbl. sb.*, 15th c. forms of Upbraid, -ing due to phonetic confusion with prec.

c 1430 *Babees Book* 28 Of old surfaytes abrayde nat thy felawe. *c* 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1554) VII. iv. 167 b, If the famous prudent olde Caton Had agein me in such caas made abrayd. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 9335 The king seid .. Goo hens for drede of more care. [Generides] for that abraiding Waxed wroth toward the king. 1530 Palsgr. 415/1 I abrayde one, I caste one in the tethe of a matter. 1599 Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 231 That thou da'rst thus abraid me in my land.

Abraid, obs. form of Abroad.

Abranchial (ăbræ·ŋkiăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + βράγχια gills + -al1.] = Abranchiate.

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon's Med. Zool.* II. III. iv. 137 Leeches are abranchial annelida.

Abranchiate (ăbræ·ŋkiĕt), *a. Zool.* [Same deriv. + -ate2.] Having no gills.

1855 Owen *Comp. Anat. Invert. An.* 667 Abranchiate .. when an animal is devoid of gills.

†**Abrase** (ăbrē·s), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *abrās-us*, pa. pple. of *abrādĕre*: see Abrade.] Rubbed smooth; rubbed clear from all markings; unoccupied, clean, blank. (Cf. L. *tabula rasa.*)

1600 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Revels* V. vii. 42 A nymph as pure and simple as the Soule, or as an abrase Table. 1688 R. Holme *Acad. Armory* I. 12 But we must hold such things [blank shields] as Plato did his abrase tables, to be fit and capable of any form.

Abrase (ăbrē·s), *v.* [f. L. *abrās-* ppl. stem of *abrād-ĕre*; see prec. Cf. *erase* and Fr. *raser.*] To rub off or away; to wear down by friction; to abrade (which is the ordinary form of the word).

1593 Nashe *Christ's Teares* 37 b, Thy habitation is quite abrased and plowed vppe. 1612 Cockeram, Abrase, to shaue. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt in* 1855–6, I. 253 Sufficient skin has been abrased from thy shins. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.* s.v. *Abrase*, to dubb or smooth planks.

†**Abra·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Abrase *v.* + -ing1.] The act of scraping or rubbing off; abrading.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 83 I sawe suche persons by full ofte betyngys and abrasyng of naylys alto toryn.

Abrasion (ăbrē·ʒən). [ad. L. *abrāsiōn-em*, n. of action from *abrādĕre* to Abrade. Cf. Fr. *abrasion*, a recent word only used in sense 3.]

1. The act or process of rubbing off or away, wearing down by friction. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Abrasion*, a shaving away. 1837 Babbage *Bridgw. Treat.* K 250 Let us suppose, that from the abrasion of the channel, the later tide arrives .. earlier than before. 1858 J. G. Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 32 To speak pleasantly when irritated .. to avoid abrasion and collision. 1866 Crump *Banking* i. 4 All coins will, by wear or abrasion, become thinner. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 361 The least abrasion of the skin was likely to result in an ulcer.

2. The result of rubbing off. †a. The substance rubbed off, débris. *Obs.* b. A rubbed or abraded place.

1740 Dr. Cheyne *Ess. Regimen* 5 Earth .. being probably the Ramenta or abrasions of the other elements. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) xxxiv. 305 Costing only a smart pull and a bleeding abrasion afterwards. 1878 Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 34 A bed-sore may appear as a simple abrasion.

3. 'Abrasion is sometimes used .. for the act of wearing away the natural mucus which covers the membranes, and particularly those of the stomach and intestines, by sharp corrosive medicines.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751; also in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Abrasive (ăbrē·siv), *a.* [f. L. *abrās-us*: see Abrase + -ive; as if from a L. **abrāsīvus.*] Having the property of abrading.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Abrasion*, The abrasive tool or grinder is exactly a counterpart of the form to be produced. 1880 G. C. Wallich in *Athen.* 6 Mar. 316 To dispose of the supposition that the shape of the Pyrospores is due to any rolling or abrasive action at the sea bed.

‖ **Abraum Salts** (a·braum sɔlts). [ad. Germ. *Abraum-salze* salts to be removed.] Mixed salts found above the pure rock-salt at Stassfurt in Prussia, and also in the Isle of Wight, once thought useless, now used for producing chloride of potassium.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Abraum .. a species of red clay, used in England .. to give a red colour to new mahogany-wood. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v. Abraum Salts .. are employed on a very large scale for the production of chloride of potassium.

‖ **Abraxas.** A cabalistic word used as a charm and sometimes inscribed on gems for that purpose.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 153 These Gems called Abraxas.

Abray, a false form of Abraid *v.* found in Spenser; deduced from the pa. t. *abraid, abrayde*, quasi *abrayed.*

Abrazite (æ·brăzəit), *Min.* [f. Gr. ἀ ?intensive + βράζ-ειν to boil + -ite mineral formative.] 'A mineral which effervesces when melted before the blowpipe.' Craig 1847. According to Dana a synonym of Gismondite.

Abrazitic (æbrăzi·tik), *a. Min.* [Same deriv. but with ἀ privative.] 'Not effervescing when melted before the blow-pipe.' Craig 1847.

†**Abreak,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Break. [OE. *a-brecan* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *brecan* to break.]

1. *trans.* To break in pieces.

1205 Layamon 25929 Nu hafeð be [?he] mine ban alle: ladliche a-brokene.

2. *intr.* To break forth, burst out.

1205 Layamon 722 Ich am mid ærmðen abroken vt of þon benden. *c* 1320 *Arthour and Merlin* 7903 And gif we may owhai abreke Fle we hem with gret reke.

Abreast (ăbre·st), *adv.* prop. *phrase* also 5–6 abrest. [f. A *prep.*1 in + Breast.]

1. With breasts in a line, or with fronts in a line so as to compose as it were one breast of a wave when in motion; side by side (in advancing).

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 17 My soule shall thine keepe company to heauen: Tarry (sweet soule) for mine, then flye a-brest. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* mi. 2 The Mines succeeded very well, and made a breach, that 16 Men might enter a-breast. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv. 205 A pass .. so narrow that but two carts could go abreast along it.

†b. Also written variously as *on a breast, of breast, in a breast, breast-a-breast.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xx. 271 Owt they Comen Al On Abrest. 1567 Maplet *Greene Forest* 68 Another goeth and taketh vpon him his [the leading crane's] office .. and that other commeth to their place which be of breast. 1728 G. Carleton *Mem. Eng. Officer* 40 We could but very rarely go two on a Breast. *Ibid.* 69 At the End of our March all our Powder-Waggons were plac'd breast a-breast. 1801 R. Gall *Tint Quey* 179 Then a' at ance (it is nae jest) Moved slowly forit in a breast.

2. *Naut.* With the ships equally distant, and parallel to each other, so that each is at right angles to the line of the squadron.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* (1715) III. xx. 150 If the winds were high .. sailing one by one; but at other Times they went Three or more in a Breast. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 144 The English, having the wind, came down a-breast.

3. *Naut.* '*Abreast*, within-board, signifies on a parallel with the beam.' Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.*

4. *Abreast of*: in a position parallel to, or alongside of something stationary; also *fig.* (In nautical lang. *of* is frequently omitted.)

1748 Anson *Voyage* (ed. 4) III. vi. 466 We were a-breast of a chain of Islands. 1833 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* vi. 22 The tide was about three quarters ebb, when the barge arrived abreast of Millbank. 1845 Lowell *Crisis* Wks. 1879, 671 They must upward still, and onward, Who would keep abreast of truth. 1857 Tomes *Amer. in Japan* xv. 356 The Island of Ohosima, about two miles distant abreast the ships.

5. *Abreast with*: advancing on or to a level with, keeping up with; often *fig.* as, to keep abreast with the thought of the age. In naut. lang. *with* is sometimes omitted.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VII. 397 My Observations, as printed, goe abreast in parallel columes with those of His Highnesse. 1833 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxvii. 96 [We] were soon abreast and close to the wherry, pulling with us down the stream. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* iii. 59 Nothing else could have enabled him to keep abreast with the flood of communications that poured in.

†**Abreathe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Breathe.] To give time to recover breath.

c 1450 *Merlin* 335 And made hem refressh and girde hir horse and a-brethe hem.

†**Abreid** (ăbri·d), *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *on brede* in breadth, Chaucer *on brede*, mod. Scotch *a breid, abreed.*] Apart, widely. (Cf. Abroad, a later formation which took the place of *a brede* in Eng.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 11877 Bothe obreade & aboue [þai] brekyn the yates. 1787 Burns III. 143 Spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket.

†**Abrenou·nce,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ab* off, away + Renounce, after med. L. *abrenunciā-re* to repudiate; f. *ab* away, off + *renuntiā-re* to unsay, retract; f. *re* back + *nuntiā-re* often corrupted to *nunciā-re* to tell.] To renounce, repudiate; to contradict.

1537 Latimer *Serm. before Convoc.* 6 Many of these .. will no better acknowledge and recognise theyr parentes .. but abrenounce and cast them of. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 159/1 Commanding all the clergie .. either to abrenounce their wiues, or their livings. 1566 Knox *Hist. Ref. Scotl.* Wks. 1846 I. 300 Many began opinly to abrenunce thare ald idolatrie. 1656 J. Trapp *Exp.* Matt. xvi. 24 (1868) 202/1 Let him deny himself .. let him abrenounce himself flatly.

†**Abrenou·ncing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing1.] Repudiation, rejection.

c 1550 Coverdale *Carrying of Christ's Cross* ii. Wks. II. 234 Where is our abrenouncing and forsaking of the world?

†**Abrenu·nciate,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. med. L. *abrenunciāt-us* for *abrenuntiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *abrenuntiā-re*; see Abrenounce. Cf. *announce* and *enuntiate.*] = Abrenounce.

1618 *Chron. of S. Francis*, Dedic., It sauored of the world which ye have abrenunciated.

Abrenunciation (æːbrĭnʌnsiˌēˈʃən), *arch.* [ad. med. L. *abrenunciātiōn-em*, n. of action from *abrenunciāre*; see prec. Mod. Eng. in all the derivatives of *nuntiāre* follows the incorrect late L. spelling *nunciāre*.] Renunciation: retractation, repudiation.

1641 *Life of Cheeke* in *Hurt of Sedit.* iii b, An abrenuntiation of that truth which he had so long professed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 37 Hard usage in prison . . drew from his mouth an abrenuntiation of that Truth. 1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.* 318 A Profession of Faith in . . God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, immediately followed upon the Abrenuntiation of the Devil. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Unity of the Ch.* 20 The catechumen . . turned to the West for the abrenunciation of Satan.

†**Abre·ption.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action, f. L. *abrept-* ppl. stem of *abrip-ĕre*, f. *ab* off, away + *rap-ĕre* to snatch: see -ION.] Snatching away; complete separation.

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampronæa* 73 (T) Cardan relates of himself that he could when he pleased fall into this *ἀφαίρεσις*, disjunction, or abreption of his soul from his body.

‖ **Abreuvoir** (abrövwaˑr). [mod. Fr., f. *abreuver* to cause to drink :—OFr. *abeuvrer* :—late L. *abeverāre*, for *adbiberā-re*, f. *bibĕre* to drink.]

1. A watering place for animals. (? Not Eng.)

2. 'In masonry, the joint between two stones, or the interstice to be filled up with mortar or cement.' Gwilt.

Abrevye, Abreviate: see ABBREVYE, -IATE.

Abricock, -coct, -cot, obs. forms of APRICOT.

Abridgable, -geable (ăbriˑdʒăbˈl), *a.* [f. ABRIDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being abridged; liable to abridgment.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 338 Abridgable in a high degree.

Abridge (ăbriˑdʒ), *v.* Forms: 4 **abrege**, 4–5 **abregge, abrigge**, 4–6 **abrydge**, 6 **abbredge**, 6– **abridge**. [a. OFr. *abregie-r, abrege-r* (Pr. *abrevjar*):—L. *abbreviā-re*, f. *ab* off or ? *ad* to + *breviā-re* to shorten, f. *brevis* short.] Always *trans.*

1. To shorten; to make shorter, to cut short in its duration, to lessen the duration of. Originally of *time*, or things occupying time.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4571 Þan sal God abrege his [Anticrist's] days Als Mathew in þe Godspel says. *Ibid.* 4575 'Bote his days war abreged,' says he, 'Fone men fra þan sal save be.' Bot his tyme God abrege sal þan. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 370 (E. 1614) He wolde abregge hir labour alle and some [*MS. Lansd.* a-brigge]. *c* 1440 MYRC *Instr. to P. P.* 1629 Ȝef he be sory for hys synne . . A-bregge hys penaunce þen by myche. 1534 MORE *Comforte agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1213/2 He shall for the loue of hys electes . . abbredge those daies. 1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 245 Besides, thy staying will abridge thy life. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) IV. lxxxvi. 17 The bridegroom . . abridged his visit. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 17 To make a greater quantity with the same capital; in other words, to abridge the labour.

2. To make shorter in words, whilst retaining the sense and substance; to condense, epitomize.

1393 *Wills & Inv. North. Count.* IV. 186 And in kase be that this wytword will noght perfurnysche, I will it be abrydged. 1494 FABYAN v. cxv. 89 I passe ouer in abrydgynge and shortynge somedeale of this Storye. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Efnard (is reported) to haue abridged the French Psalter. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Christ.* I. Pref. 19 Some things will be found . . abridged from other works. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 474 James had ordered Sancroft to abridge the ritual. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvi. 294 This work was abridged in the first half of the ninth century.

3. *Law.* 'To make a declaration or count shorter, by subtracting or severing some of the substance from it.' Blount 1691, Tomlins 1809.

4. To cut off, cut short; to reduce to a small size. Now *rare* of things material.

c 1420 LYDGATE *Minor Poems* (1840) 5 Alle myscheffes from him to abrigge. 1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 186 But 'tis not thou, nor any power but his . . That can abridge my purpose. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1840) II. xxxi. 91 She retired herself to Sebaste, and abridged her train from state to necessity. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1804) xxv. 172 Spoons . . two of which were curtailed in the handles, and the other abridged in the lip. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. Sir Mungo . . laid on his hilt his hand, or rather his claw, (for Sir Rullion's broadsword had abridged it into that form).

5. To curtail, to lessen, to diminish (rights, privileges, advantages, or authority).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 152 Largesse it is, whose privilege There may non avarice abrege. 1534 MORE *On Passion* Wks. 1557, 1356/2 His former feare shall no whit abridge his reward. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvi. 138 The naturall Liberty of man may by the Civill Law be abridged. 1702 POPE *Jan. and May* 489 He watch'd her night and day, Abridg'd her pleasures, and confin'd her sway. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 178 A tribunal whose authority he had himself attempted to abridge. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 207 The Apostle Paul counsels these men to abridge their Christian liberty.

6. With a person:—Const. *of*, rarely *from, in*. To stint, to curtail in; to deprive of; to debar from.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11950 Whan of synne þou art abreggede. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* (1539) iv. 8 It were agayne reason to abrydge a man of his owne righte. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. i. 126 Nor do I now make mone to be abridg'd From such a noble rate. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 33 Much tied and abridged in his freedom. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 154 The legislative therefore cannot abridge the executive power of any rights which it now has by law, without it's own consent. 1839 H. ROGERS *Essays* II. iii. 147 The language, abridged of its native power, needed this transfusion of fresh blood.

†**Abri·dge,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. the vb.] A condensed form, an epitome, a compendium.

1634 T. HERBERT *Travaile* 2 Great Brittaine . . contains the summe and abridge of all sorts of excellencies.

Abridged (ăbriˑdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABRIDGE *v.* + -ED.] Shortened, cut short; contracted, condensed.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Rule of St. Francis* Wks. 1880, 41 þei may haue breuyaries, þat is small sauteris or abreggid. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 23 Thus endeth the trayttye abredged of the arte to lerne well to deye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 298 In our abridged and septuagesimall ages, it is very rare . . to behold the fourth generation. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanh.* xiv. (1820 I. 291) In heaven's name, said he, to what purpose serve these abridged cloaks? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 651 This account appears in an abridged form.

Abridgedly (ăbriˑdʒėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a shortened or concise form.

1801 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 98 A method of abridgedly representing the sine etc. of an arc. *Ibid.* 100 Which series is abridgedly expressed by the symbol.

Abridger (ăbriˑdʒəɹ). [f. ABRIDGE *v* + -ER 1.] One who or that which abridges, shortens, or makes abridgments; a summarizer, synoptist, or compiler.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. iv. 137 I rather fansie . . to folowe the founteines of the first Authours, then the brokes of abredgers. 1651 tr. *Bacon, Life and Death* 21 The Great Abridger of Age was the Floud. 1699 BURNET 39 *Articles* (1700) xxii. 222 He was an Abridger of a larger Work. 1858 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schoolm.* 451 A concocter of paragraphs, or an abridger of Parliamentary debates.

Abridging (ăbriˑdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABRIDGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The act or process of shortening the duration of any thing, or lessening it; or of making a short compendium or abstract of a larger work.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 168 Yit avaylen thay to abrigging of the peyne of helle. 1475 *Boke of Noblesse* 31 The said chieftein must pay his men . . bethout any defalking [or] abbregging of here wagis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ii. 26 This paineful labour of abridging . . was not easie, but a matter of sweat. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviathan* 297 The abridging his universal jurisdiction.

Abridgment, abridgement (ăbriˑdʒmĕnt), also 6 **abrygement**. Spelt *abridgment* as early as 7. [a. OFr. *abregement* f. *abréger* + -MENT as if from a L. **abbreviāmentum*.]

1. The act or process of abridging or shortening; a shortening of time or labour; a curtailment of privileges.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxi. 154 His sayde sone . . was a cause of the abrygement, or shortynge of his dayes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Cho. 44 Then brooke abridgement; and your eyes aduance After your thoughts, straight backe againe to France. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 5 Wilt thou demonstrate, that there is any Delight in a Cross, any Comfort in violent Abridgments. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 80 The name of Cyrus seems to have suffered an abridgment of this nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 48 Irregular vindications of public liberty . . are almost always followed by some temporary abridgments of that very liberty.

b. (?) *fig.* A means of shortening or whiling away. (The sense may be 3.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* v. i. 39 Say, what abridgement haue you for this euening? What maske? What musicke?

2. An abridged state or condition; a shortened form; abbreviation.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 We must not . . read them in abridgment. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 751 The account given is essentially the same, with some abridgements and verbal differences.

3. A compendium of a larger work, with the details abridged, and less important things omitted, but retaining the sense and substance; an epitome, or abstract.

1523 FITZHERBERT *Surueying* 30 He wyll cause his audytoure to make a value in maner of a bridgement of all the sayd minystre accomptes. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 One that extinguished worthy whole volumes to bring his abridgements into request. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 163 I shall in the first place give the principal events of it in a chronological abridgment. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 694 His narrative is a mere meagre abridgement.

b. An epitome or compendium of any subject, which might be treated much more fully; a concise record, or instance; a synopsis; a representation in miniature.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* 4 The Crowner, or the Schiref . . sall take inspection of his wounds, quha is slane, & sall cause their Clerk make ane abrigement of them. 1625 BACON *Essays* (1862) 128 To be Master of the Sea, is an Abridgement of a Monarchy. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 327 Ingratitude is the abridgement of all basenesse. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* III. 154 You represented your ancient coins as abridgements of history. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Retal.* 94 Here lies David Garrick, describe me who can; An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* Let. i. 4, A filthy little abridgement of a crocodile.

4. *Law.* The leaving out of certain parts of a plaintiff's demand, in which case the writ still holds good for the remainder.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 4 Abridgement of a plaint or demaund.

†**Abriped,** [irreg. f. *abrip-ĕre*.] 'Ravished.' Cockeram 1626.

Abroach (ăbrōᵘˑtʃ), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* Also 4–5 **abroche, abroache**. [f. A *prep.*¹ in state of + BROACH.]

1. Broached; pierced; in a condition for letting out or yielding liquor. **To set abroach**: to broach, to pierce and leave running.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 Right as who set a toune abroche, He percede the harde roche. *c* 1450 J. RUSSELL *Nurture* in *Babees Book* 121 So when þow settyst a pipe abroche good [sone,] do aftur my lore. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* II. 15 There is none [of the fatts of wine] worth the tasting, but that onlie which is abroach. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Wks. 1806 II. 218 The jars of gen'rous wine . . He set abroach, and for the feast prepar'd. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) II. lxvi. 226 There was a butt of strong beer abroach in the yard. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 67 Hogsheads of ale and claret were set abroach in the streets.

b. *fig.*

1533 MORE *Debel. Salem* v. Wks. 1557, 39/2 They [the new brotherhood] be a barel of poyson, yᵗ the dyuel hath late set abroche. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 29, *Agonie* 15 That juice, which on the crosse a pike Did set again abroach. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* (1712) II. vii. 59 There was a general Provision of Water, by setting the Mountains and Hills abroach.

2. Hence, In a state to be diffused or propagated; afloat; afoot; astir. **To set abroach**: to broach, to set a-foot, to publish or diffuse.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 284/2 Ascribing al our dedes to destenie . . they . . set al wretchednes abroche. 1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 111 Who set this auncient quarrell new abroach? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* (1632) IX. xxiii. 1130 These stirres thus abroach, the Earle was sent into those parts. 1638 WILKINS *Discov. New World* (1684) II. 2 Let but some upstart Heresie be set abroach. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* II. 465 Hast thou no friend to set thy mind abroach? 1835 BROWNING *Paracel.* 31 But 'twas not my desire to set abroach Such memories and forebodings.

†**Abroa·ch,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **abroche**. [a. OFr. *abrochie-r, abroche-r*, f. *à* prep. to + *brocher* to prick, pierce; see BROACH.]

1. To pierce (a cask, etc.) so as to let the liquor flow out.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf of Bathes Prol.* 177 Whethir thou wilt sippe Of thilke tonne, that I schal abroche. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* Abbrochyn or attamyn a vesselle of drynke, *Attamino*. 1530 PALSGR. 425/2 I abroche, I set abroche a vessell, *Je broche* . . Abroche our wyne of Beaune.

2. *fig.* To give vent or utterance to.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1122 Þen glory & gle watȝ nwe abroched. 1430 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* II. x. Thus she . . After swete the bitter can a broche.

Abroad (ăbrō̆ˑd), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3–4 **a brod, 4 a-brood, 5 on brode**, 5–6 **a-brode**, 6 **abroade**, 6– **abroad**. [f. A *prep.*¹ on, in, at + BROAD *a.* Cf. *a-long, at large*, and A-BREDE, OE. *on brede*, mod. Sc. *a breid*.]

A. *adv.*

1. Broadly, widely, at large, over a broad or wide surface.

1297 R. GLOUC. 542 That win orn abrod so, That it was pite gret of so much harm ido. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour.* g viij b, Plenty of sylke and clothe of gold was there abrode. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* v. 5 The loue of God is shed abroad in our hearts. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 216 Pour it on it and spread it abroad with a rolling-pin. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1858) iii. 14 Would to Heaven one could preach it abroad into the hearts of all sons and daughters of Adam.

b. Widely asunder, with the fragments or portions widely scattered.

c 1260 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 6 Al þat þou wan here wiþ pine, a-bro[d] þin eir sal wast it al. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 73 He þat gedreþ not wiþ Me, he sckateriþ a brod. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 165/2 A man in that companye . . smote hym on the heed that his brayne fyl alle abrode. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 106 The angry Northerne winde Will blowe these sands like Sibels leaues abroad. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 79 The Parliament had already taken the Government abroad, (in pieces was meant,) and had altered and changed it. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. x. 127 Then a chance will come, a holiday, When, piece by piece, can one abroad the things display.

c. Widely apart, with the parts or limbs wide spread.

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 4487 With his armes spred on brode To Ismael his brodre he rode. *c* 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* C. 242 He wille sprede his armes on brade [1450 abrade]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xix. 14 Whan Ezechias had receaued the letters . . [he] layed them abrode before the Lorde. 1598 GERARDE *Herball* I. xxxv. § 5. 50 But the leaues be more spred abroad. 1627 BACON *New Atlantis* 6 At his coming he did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad. 1769-90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) X. 15 The locks of the hair are flying abroad in all directions. 1847 LONGF. *Evan.* I. v. 116 Stretched abroad on the seashore motionless lay his form.

†d. Hence, *Naut.* 'An old word for *spread* pa. pple.; as all sail *abroad*.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.*

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* cxxxvi/1 The Dragon Fregat appearing with Dutch Colours abroad, the Captain . . remanded his Men. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 187 The Admiral made the signal . . for those who were to lead, to do so with the starboard tacks abroad by a wind.

2. *lit.* At large; freely moving about; and *fig.* current in the outside world.

c 1500 *Robin Hood* II. vii. 11 Sad news I hear there is abroad, I fear all is not well. 1538 STARKEY *England* 148 For I wot not whether I may speke thys a-brode. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 190 Ther's villanie abroad, this letter will tell you more. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 364 In the interval of time between them . . these pretended Laws of Charondas

came abroad. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. 288 What is abroad round about us in this aspectable World. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 365 He was perfectly aware of the suspicions which were abroad.

3. Out of one's house or abode; out of doors; out in the open air.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 176 To bere bischopes aboute, abrode in visytynge. 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* (1869) 42 I bid him keepe him warme at home For if he come abroade, he shall cough me a mome. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 107 I am glad to see your Lordship abroad: I heard say your Lordship was sicke. I hope your Lordship goes abroad by aduise. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 101 Any floor level with the ground receives more dirt from abroad. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* (1757) v. 127 Tho' sick to death, abroad they safely roam. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. 296 He found me not, as I was abroad dining with a friend. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 23 The whole population was abroad, either reaping or threshing. *Mod.* The badger ventures abroad only after dusk.

4. Out of the home country; in or into foreign lands. *From abroad*: from foreign lands.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 679 Estward ayens the sonne lokeden they there Ful fer abrod into the Se. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag. Salisbury* xv. 7 The one at home, the other abrode in Fraunce. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 66 Calling home our exil'd Friends abroad. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 5, I resolv'd not to think of going Abroad any more, but to settle at Home. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 85 The Welsh iron-masters had now rivals abroad. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 317 At the close of the reign of Charles the Second, great part of the iron which was used in the country was imported from abroad. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* Epil. 429 He was understood to have gone to reside at a great distance; some said 'abroad,' that large home of ruined reputations.

5. Wide of the mark or the truth; 'out,' astray.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) vi. 33 I'm only a little abroad, that's all. 1842 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. 5 At the twelfth round the latter champion was all abroad, as the saying is, and had lost all presence of mind. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 244 The first deals successfully with nearly the whole of life, while the second is all abroad in it.

B. *prep.* [The adv. with place expressed]. Out, over, throughout. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxxxv. 330 So then the prince's host spred abrode that countre. 1653 BAXTER *Peace of Consc.* 51 [They] will proclaim abroad the world that our Ministers are Legalists. 1662 STILLINGFLEET *Orig. Sacr.* (ed. 3) I. vi. § 5. 99 And walk abroad the world.

¶ Used as adj.; and elliptically for *go abroad*.

1550 LEVER *Sermons* 29 Their riches muste abrode in the countrey, to bie fermes. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* xvi. 551 Then to the queen was come The Wooers' plot, to kill her son at home, Since their abroad design had miss'd success. 1676 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* VI. 97 We must abroad again.

Abroad, occ. by confusion for ABOARD, ABROOD.

† Abrodietical, *a.* or *sb. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. ἁβροδίαιτ-ος living delicately + -ICAL.] 'A delicate person.' Cockeram 1612. 'Feeding daintily, delicate, luxurious,' Minsheu 1627. Prob. never used.

Abrogable (æ·brŏgăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *abrogā-re*: see ABROGATE + -BLE; as if ad. L. **abrogābilis*.] Capable of being abrogated or done away with.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 40 It is cleerly contrarie to such a positive Law of God, . . no way abrogable or dispensable with. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* in Wks. 1726 I. 686 But those Things that are abrogable, or abrogated in the Great Charter, were neuer a Part of the Fundamentals.

Abrogate (æ·brŏgĕt), *a.* and *pple. arch.*; also 5–7 abrogat. [ad. L. *abrogāt-us* pa. pple. of *abrogāre* to repeal, cancel (f. *ab* off, away, + *rogāre* to propose a law). In earlier use than the verb to ABROGATE, whence also a new participle *abrogated*, now more generally used.] Repealed, annulled, cancelled, abolished by authority.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 181 So that statute was abrogat, and no lenger kept. 1538 STARKEY *England* 102 Ther be few lawys and statutys, in parlyamentys ordeynyd, but, by placardys and lycence . . they are broken and abrogate. 1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 244 That no curate command the even to be fasted of an abrogate holiday. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* Pref. A 7 Some of them are abrogat, be posteriour lawes, or be desuetude, are obscured. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Eliz.* Introd., Lawes made by King Henry the eight against the Protestants are repealed . . the Masse is abrogate. *a* 1845 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv. Wks. III. 177 The promise on the Mount vouchsafed, Nor abrogate by any later law.

Abrogate (æ·brŏgēt), *v.* Pa. pple. 5–7 abrogat, abrogate; 6– abrogated. [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To repeal (a law, or established usage), to annul, to abolish authoritatively or formally, to cancel.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 13 In that he sayth a new testament he hath abrogat the olde. 1553 WILSON *Rhetorique* 24 b, They abrogate suche vowes as were proclaimed to be kept. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* 46 Doubtless it repented him to have establish'd that by Law, which he went about so soon to abrogat by the Sword. 1666 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 157 Thus was the pope's power fully abrogated out of England. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil. with Amer.* Wks. III. 60 We wholly abrogated the ancient government of Massachuset. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* IV. § 26. 305 The Law of the Jews . . was not rejected nor contradicted by the Gospel . . but simply abrogated by being absorbed. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* i. 22 But the same power which formed these rules may abrogate or suspend them.

2. To do away with, put an end to.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 55 Perge, good M. Holofernes, perge, so it shall please you to abrogate scurilitie. 1634 T. HERBERT *Travaile* 141 Others say all the world was a paradice till sinne abrogated its glory. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 95 Pay certified, yet payers abrogated. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 86 In the whales the movements of these vertebræ upon one another are abrogated.

Abrogated (æ·brŏgētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Abolished by authority, annulled.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxvii. 283 The open observers of abrogated [fasting-]days to be punished. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 3 The heavy corpse of an abrogated Levitism.

Abrogating (æ·brŏgētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABROGATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The act or process of repealing, annulling, or authoritatively abolishing; abrogation. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 410 The abrogating of the lawe consisteth in this that followeth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 9 We have an expresse law of God . . whereof our Saviour with a solemn threat forbid the abrogating. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 103 The nulling of the Authority of S. Paul's writings were the abrogating of the very Law of Christ. *Mod.* Before abrogating the law.

Abrogation (æbrŏgē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *abrogātiōn-em* repeal, n. of action, from *abrogāre*: see ABROGATE *a.* Perhaps immed. from Fr. *abrogation* 16th c. in Littré.] The act of abrogating; repeal or abolition by authority. (Not now used of persons or things concrete.)

1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. Contents, Off the abrogacion of the olde leuiticall presthoode. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 1041 To repeale a statute is as much as an abrogation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvii. 157 The Command, as to that particular fact, is an abrogation of the Law. 1692 S. JOHNSON (*title*) An Argument proving, that the Abrogation of King James by the People . . was according to the Constitution. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 48 The universal sorrow which the abrogation of that feast would occasion. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 83 The act would be oppressive . . and the abrogation of a settled right.

Abrogative (æ·brŏgētiv), *a.* [f. L. *abrogāt-* ppl. stem of *abrogāre* + -IVE.] Having the quality of abrogating.

Mod. A statute abrogative of these privileges.

Abrogator (æ·brŏgētəɹ). [f. ABROGATE *v.* + -OR, -ER¹.] One who abrogates or authoritatively repeals.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 96 Abrogators and dispensers against the Lawes of God. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 7 (1865) 359 Not an abrogater of the ceremonial, but a filler of the law moral.

† Abro·ge, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *abroge-r*:—L. *abrogā-re*: see ABROGATE.] = ABROGATE.

c 1450 in HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) III. 188 Nor might by his last will nor otherwise altre, change, nor abroge.

Abroken, obs. pa. pple. of ABREAK and BREAK.

Abron, abroun, abrun(e, obs. ff. AUBURN.

Abrood (abrū·d), *adv.* prop. *phr.* also 3–4 abrode. [A *prep.*¹ + BROOD *sb.*] On its brood or eggs; hatching eggs; breeding young, mischief, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Nightingale* 518 So sone so thu sittest abrode, Thu for-lost al thine wise. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XII. ii. 409 The egle is a foule that selde syttyth abrood and selde hath byrdes. 1586 HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* II. 153/2 That Romish cockatrice, which a long time had set abrood vpon hir egs, had now hatched hir chickins. 1656 J. TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* v. 8 (1868) 48 b, The natural heart is Satan's throne . . he sits abrood upon it. 1694 ABP. SANCROFT *Serm.* 135 The Spirit of God sate abrood upon the whole rude Mass, as Birds upon their Eggs.

† Abroo·k, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. A- *pref.* II + BROOK *v.*] To brook, endure, bear.

1592 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 10 Sweet Nell, ill can thy Noble Minde abrooke The abiect People, gazing on thy face.

Abrupt (ăbrv·pt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abrupt-us* broken off, precipitous, disconnected, pa. pple. of *abrump-ĕre*, f. *ab* off + *rump-ĕre* to break.]

† 1. Broken away (from restraint). *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 23 There is not a people more abrupte, wicked, or perverse, liuing upon the face of the Earth.

2. Broken off, terminating in a break. ? *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 603 The voyce of Serpents . . differeth from all other Beasts hissing, in the length thereof: for the hissing of a Tortoise is shorter and more abrupt. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* III. xxxix. § 5. 344 The Circle of their liues are oftentimes abrupt before it be drawn to the full round. 1634 CHILLINGWORTH *Charity by Cath.* I. ii. § 9 Of Ecclesiastes he (Luther) saith, 'This book is not full, there are in it many abrupt things.' 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Amianthus*, The bodies of it are flexile and elastic, and composed of short and abrupt filaments.

3. Characterized by sudden interruption or change; unannounced and unexpected; sudden, hasty.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 30 My lady craues, To know the cause of your abrupt departure? *a* 1725 POPE *Odyssey* I. 413 Abrupt, with eagle speed she cut the sky, Instant invisible to mortal eye. 1834 H. MILLER *Sc. & Leg.* (1857) xxviii. 420 The motions of the vessel were so fearfully abrupt and violent. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 2135 Nor, of that harsh, abrupt resolve of thine, Any relenting is there!

b. Of literary style: Passing suddenly from thought to thought or phrase to phrase.

1636 B. JONSON *Discovery* (J.) The abrupt stile, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* § 5. 84 His [Æschylus'] Imagery and Sentiments are great; his Style rugged and abrupt. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* vii. 93 In short, he is abrupt, in order to awake attention, and give it a right direction.

4. Precipitous, steep.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xii. 126 [He] walled Macedonia every where in . . by planting Castles in abrupt places. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 99 Tumbling thro' rocks abrupt, and sounding far. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 2 Across this valley is an abrupt ridge. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) iii. 167, I do not mean that the ravines of Jerusalem are so deep and abrupt as those of Luxembourg.

5. a. *Bot.* Coming to a sudden termination; not tapering off, truncated. **b.** *Geol.* Of strata: Suddenly cropping out and presenting their edges.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 197 The Meerfelder Maar is a cavity of far greater size . . the sides presenting some abrupt sections of inclined secondary rocks. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 395 The Tulip-tree, remarkable for its abrupt or truncated leaves.

B. *sb.* An abrupt place; a precipice, chasm, or abyss. (? Only in loc. cit.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 409 Upborn with indefatigable wings Over the vast abrupt, ere he arrive The happy Ile.

† Abru·pt (ăbrv·pt), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. Cf. *cor-rupt*, *dis-rupt*.] To break off, sever; to interrupt suddenly.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 13 Buzzing thy praises which shal never die, Till death abrupts them. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* 323 The effects of whose activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* (1756) 100 The insecurity of their enjoyments abrupteth our tranquillities.

Abrupted (ăbrv·ptĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ABRUPT *v.* + -ED.] Suddenly broken off; abrupt.

1633 FORD *Love's Suc.* III. iii. (1811) 409 Did not I note your dark abrupted ends Of words half spoke; your 'wells, if all were known'?

Abruptedly (ăbrv·ptĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an abrupt or hurried manner; abruptly.

1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* IV. II. l. 380 (1862) Abruptedly and unexpectedly.

Abruption (ăbrv·pʃən). [ad. L. *abruptiōn-em* breaking off, n. of action f. *abrump-ĕre*. See ABRUPT.]

1. A breaking off, an interruption, a sudden break (in a narrative, etc.). *arch.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 69 *Tr.* O Cressida, how often haue I wisht me thus? *Cr.* Wisht my Lord? the gods grant? O my Lord. *Tr.* What should they grant? what makes this pretty abruption? *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 211 The pseudo-prophetical spirit . . is also conjoined with alienations and abruptions of mind. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1816) 40 Thoughts, which to a reader of less skill seem thrown together by chance are concatenated without any abruption. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 40 Sudden and total abruption of all intercourse.

2. A sudden snapping or breaking; the breaking away of portions of a mass.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 145 Effused by the abruption of the glasses. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe Robinson* viii. 97 A cleft, which suggested the idea of some sudden abruption of the earth. 1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 767 The work of abruption, or hollowing out, during the embryonic state is little less active than that of secretion or building up. 1879 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 8 The removal of the softer kinds of polypi should always be by abruption.

Abruptly (ăbrv·ptli), *adv.* [f. ABRUPT *a.* + -LY².] In an abrupt manner. Hence,

1. With a sudden break off, without warning or preparation, suddenly.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 18 And so as I begun passionately, I breake off abruptly. Farewell. 1670 MILTON *P. R.* II. 10 Now missing him their joy so lately found, So lately found, and so abruptly gone. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* Nov. 24 Wks. 1876, 149 Your mother wants room for a postscript so my lecture must conclude abruptly. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) xxii. 171 'Will you let me take the bundle now?' asked Nicholas, abruptly changing the theme. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Fifty miles more to the east . . the French coast abruptly bends round to the north.

2. Interruptedly, with sudden breaks.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 586 The body [of the Civet-cat] . . having divers & sundry black spots scattered abruptly throughout. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Pref., The varietie of matter makes the minde abruptly flit from one thing to another. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal.* ix. 162 The generations do not succed each other abruptly, but pass one into the other like the pictures in dissolving views.

3. Precipitously.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 59 The Carduchan Mountaines being abruptly steepe, lay directly hanging ouer the same Riuer. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) III. i. 3 It is the high land nearest to the shore which falls most abruptly.

4. *Bot.* With a sudden termination; as *abruptly pinnate*, when several pairs of leaflets are formed without an intermediate one at the end.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 183 *Scabiosa succisa* . . Rootstock short, abruptly truncate. *Ibid.* 18 *Fumaria densiflora* . . lower petal abruptly dilated at the tip.

Abruptness (ăbrv·ptnĕs). [f. ABRUPT *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being abrupt. Hence,

1. Suddenness, unexpectedness of action.

1603 B. JONSON *Pt. of King's Entert'mt.* Wks. 1846, 533 Pardon, if my abruptnesse breed disease. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 139 ¶ 7 The beginning [of Samson Agonistes] is undoubtedly beautiful and proper, opening with a graceful abruptness. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) xxii. 176 Nicholas could not refrain from smiling at the abruptness of the question.

2. The presence of sudden breaks; the roughness or interruption thereby caused; *esp.* ruggedness in literary style or social manner.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) § 12. 58 Some other languages . . as having no abruptnesse of Consonants, have some advantage of the English. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* IV. 173 Crystallized Bodies found in the perpendicular Intervalls have always . . Abruptness at the end of the Body whereby it adhered to the Stone . . which Abruptness is caused by its being broke off from it. 1772 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* I. 10 Pope lengthened the abruptness of Waller, and at the same time contracted the exuberance of Dryden. *Ibid.*

ii. 27 The abruptness and brevity of the sentences are much in character. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* (1879) xxiii. 214 Full of little merry sarcasms and abruptnesses. 1874 *Athenæum* May 2, A certain abruptness in his manner, and .. scant appreciation of her society, at once repel her and pique her curiosity.

3. Precipitousness, ruggedness, steepness.

1620 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 38 I had much ado to reach hither; for besides the monstruous abruptness of the way, these parts of the Pyreneys .. are never without thieves. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* ii. 40 Breadth or abruptness of its valleys.

Abrutalize, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11, intensive + Brutalize; cf. *a-bastardize.*] = Brutalize.

1795 J. Walker *Elem. Geog.* Pref., To re-apply the abrutalizing scourge.

Abrygge, obs. form of Abridge *v.*

Abs- *pref.*, repr. L. *abs-* the form of Ab- off, away, from, used before *c-* *q-* and *t-*, as in *abs-cessus, abscondere, abs-tractus, abs-tinens.* In words that survived into OFr. reduced to *as-*, as *as-traire, as-tenir*; subseq. refashioned after L. as *abs-traire, abs-tenir.* In words taken directly from L. into later Fr. and Eng. *abs-* from the first.

†**Absce·de,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *abscēd-ere* to depart; f. *abs* away + *cēd-ere* to go.] To move away, to lose contact.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xvi. 164 By reason of the motion of the right Arm, the Scapula is distracted & abscedes.

†**Absce·dent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *abscēdent-em* pr. pple. of *abscēd-ĕre*: see prec.] 'Applied formerly to those parts which, when the body is in its natural condition, are either united or contiguous to other parts, but when diseased no longer maintain their union or contact, as the bones, etc., in ulceration.' Mayne 1851; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Abscess (æ·bsĕs). [ad. L. *abscēss-us* a going away, an abscess (Celsus), f. *abscēdĕre*: see Abscede.] A collection of pus or purulent matter formed by a morbid process in a cavity of the body.

1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (Interpretn. Strange Wordes) Aposteme .. In latyne it is called *abscissus.* 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 415 The purulent matter of the Chest is by Nature euacuated .. lastly by Apostemation or abcesse. 1836 Todd *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 604/2 Few or no abscesses granulate till they are exposed. 1860 Smiles *Self-help* iv. 89 It was averred that vaccinated children became 'ox-faced,' that abscesses broke out to 'indicate sprouting horns.'

Abscessed (æ·bsĕst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Diseased with abscesses.

1856 Kane *Arctic Explor.* II. i. 17 Our sick have finished the bear's head, and are now eating the condemned abscessed liver of the animal.

†**Absce·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *abscēssiōn-em* going away, separation, n. of action f. *abscēdĕre*; see Abscede.]

1. Departure, removal; cessation of a pain, etc.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. of Phys.* 98/2 Administre heerof to the Patient after the abscessione of the stitch. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 3 (D.) [Not] excommunicating himself by voluntary Schisme, declared abscession, separation, or apostasie.

2. = Abscess.

1610 Barrough *Meth. Physik.* (Nares) If truly it doth turne into abscessions .. it shall be lawfull to use medicines which can both matter, open, and cleanse the ulcer.

†**Absce·ssional.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Abscession + -al[2]; cf. *processional.* Prop. adj. *sc.* 'order, decree.'] A permission or command to depart.

1656 J. Trapp *Exp. Matt.* xix. 7 (1868) 216/1 It was true that Moses commanded .. that he should give her an abscessionale, a bill of divorcement.

Abscind (ăbsi·nd), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *abscindĕre* to tear or cut off, f. *ab* off, away + *scindĕre* to tear, rend.] To cut off. *lit.* and *fig.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Abscinded, cut off. 1731 Bailey, Abscind, to cut off. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 9 When two syllables likewise are abscinded from the rest, they evidently want some associate sounds to make them harmonious. 1861 Hook *Lives of Archbps.* I. iii. 145 The flowing locks at the back of his head were abscinded.

Absci·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Cut off.

a 1733 R. North *Lives of Norths* III. 125 The worst grievance [of the shrievalty] was the executioner coming to him for orders touching the abscinded members, and to know where to dispose of them.

†**Absci·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *abscīs-* ppl. stem of *abscīd-ĕre* to cut off; f. *abs* off + *cædĕre* to cut. Cf. *excise, incise.*] To cut off or away.

1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 90 If the nerve shall be wholly abscised, lesser symptomes .. ensue.

Abscision (ăbsi·ʒən). [ad. L. *abscīsiōn-em* n. of action f. *abscīd-ĕre* to cut off or away: see Abscise. *Abscīsio* and *abscissio* were confused in L., and *abscision* can scarcely be separated from Abscission in Eng.] A cutting off or away.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) v. 351 [They] cure wilfully by abscision that which they might both preserue and heale. 1767 A. Campbell *Lexiphanes* (1774) 105 An abscision of vowels, a detruncation of syllables.

Abscisse, abscisse (æ·bsis). *Geom.*; pl. -es; more commonly in the L. form **abscissa** (ăbsi·sa), pl. **abscissae**; also Eng. **abscissas.** [L. *abscissa* (sc. *linea* a line) cut off; pa. pple. of *abscindere*: see Abscind.] *Literally,* a line or distance cut off; *spec.* the portion of a given line intercepted between a fixed point within it, and an ordinate drawn to it from a given point without it.

In *Conic Sections*: the segment (or segments) of a diameter (or in a hyperbola, a diameter produced), intercepted between the point where it is cut by an ordinate, and the bounding curve. In *Rectilineal Coördinates*, the segment of a given line, *x*, intercepted between the point where it is cut by another line, *y*, and that in which it is cut by a line parallel to the latter drawn from a given point without it, and called the *ordinate.*

1698 De Moivre in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 192 The Abscisse corresponding to a certain Area in any Curve. 1748 Hartley *Observ. on Man* I. iii. § 2. 339 The Ordinates & Points of the Absciss being given, in the unknown Curve. 1798 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 7 It was found to be a very accurate parabola, the abscissa of which was 13·85 in. 1841 Young *Math. Dissert.* I. 10 In what directions the positive abscissas and the positive ordinates are usually taken. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 141 Let us .. reckon the temperatures along a line of abscissae after the manner represented in the figure.

Abscission (ăbsi·ʒən). [ad. L. *abscissiōn-em* n. of action f. *abscindĕre*; see Abscind. *Lit.* 'a tearing away,' but confused with Abscision, q.v.]

1. The action or process of abscinding; a cutting off or violent separation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 387 This abscission is not done without great danger of death. 1655 Fuller *Church Hist.* VI. 290 Abscission is the onely plaster for such an incurable Gangrene. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 12 The abscission of a vowel is undoubtedly vicious when it is strongly sounded. 1878 Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 375 Abscission is the removal of that portion of the eyeball situated in front of the attachments of the recti muscles.

†2. The state of being cut off; separation and removal. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 8. (1865) 97 Bearing no fruit, they are cut away from the vine; incision is blessed, but abscission most wretched. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* I. § 8. 114 He denounced judgement & great severities to .. impenitents, even abscission and fire unquenchable.

†**Absci·ssor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *abscīss-* ppl. stem of *abscind-ĕre* + -or; as if a. L. **abscissor.*] One that tears or rends asunder.

1647 Lilly *Christian Astr.* xxviii. 184 We may justly call him Strong, Hurtfull, Destroyer, Abscissor, because he onely destroys and perverts the nature of the Question.

†**Absco·nce,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. MFr. *absconse-r* to hide, f. L. *abscons-us* a late pa. pple. for *abscondit-us.*] To hide, to conceal.

1572 *Lament. of Lady Scotland* (Scottish Poems of 16th cent. II. 241) With 3our murning weid absconce my face.

Absconce (ăbskɒ·ns), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *absconsa* a dark lantern, f. *abscondĕre*; see prec.] A dark lantern used in monasteries (see Du Cange), and at lauds and matins in the Roman Catholic church.

Abscond (ăbskɒ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *abscond-ĕre* to hide or stow away, f. *abs* off, away + *condĕre* to put together, to stow, f. *con* together + *dăre* to put.]

†1. *trans.* To hide away, to conceal (anything). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 388 I advise it to be privately absconded for the reputation sake. 1669 Flamstead in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1105 The Moon approaching them (Stars of the 5th and 6th Magnitude) within 4 or 5 degrees, absconds them to the naked eye. 1699–1703 J. Pomfret *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 99 The trembling Alps abscond their aged heads In mighty pillars of infernal smoke. 1868 Cussans *Handbk. Heraldry* xi. 146 The first is absconded, or covered, by the Canton.

2. *refl.* (*Obs.* or *arch.*)

1673 in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5180 Before Saturn did abscond himself in the beams of the Sun. 1681 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 258 After a dark night .. the little Fish will then bite best, having absconded themselves all night for fear of the greater. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. 315 The poor man fled from place to place absconding himself.

3. *intr.* (by omission of the refl. pron.) 'To hide oneself; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.' J.; to go away hurriedly and secretly.

1565–78 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 20 He was obliged to abscond, & to make his escape, in priest's attire. 1694 Falle *Jersey* i. 34 The King .. was forced to abscond with great danger of his Person, till he found a passage into France. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1840) II. vii. 267 He did his devilish endeavour, and stayed till he was forced to abscond again. 1782 Priestley *Matter & Spirit* I. xvii. 197 The villain who had absconded for a year would not escape punishment. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xi. 5 Some few absconded, leaving their property as spoil. 1870 J. R. Lowell *My Study Windows* 4 In the coldest weather ever known the mercury basely absconded into the bulb.

†**Absco·nd,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? for Absconded.] Hidden from view.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 12 Pleased with the thought he should sit abscond and see them.

Absconded (ăbskɒ·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Abscond + -ed.] Concealed, hidden away; secluded, secret.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 83 The Author was living in an absconded Condition in Fifteen hundred fifty & six. 1710 Shaftesbury *Charact.* (1737) II. iii. ii. 402 I am now oblig'd to go far in the pursuit of Beauty; which lies very absconded and deep. 1834 R. M. Milnes (Lord Houghton) *Mem. of Many Sc.* 42 The eager heart was wont To lead us to the boar's absconded rest, Unwearied.

Abscondedly (ăbskɒ·ndĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a concealed manner; in concealment; in retirement.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 537 He [Thomas Fitzherbert] would now and then hear a sermon .. by an old Roman priest that then lived abscondedly in Oxon.

Abscondence (ăbskɒ·ndĕns). [f. L. *abscond-ĕre* to Abscond + -ence; after words a. Fr. *-ence*:—L. *-entia.*] The action or condition of absconding; fugitive concealment, seclusion.

1880 Masson *Milton* VI. I. ii. 162 The place of his retirement and abscondence was a friend's house in Bartholomew Close. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 299 Mr. Parnell, though he has since returned, has been in abscondence.

Absconder (ăbskɒ·ndəɹ). [f. Abscond + -er[1].] One who absconds; a runaway from justice.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* (1779) IV. xc. 87 Eternal war against the absconder & the rigid creditor. 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 4 Atrocities perpetrated by Van Diemen's Land absconders in the early days of the gold discovery.

Absconding (ăbskɒ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abscond + -ing[1].] The act of self-concealment; a secret running away from public gaze, or from justice.

1684 Luttrell *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 298 The coming over of these Scotchmen .. and their absconding at the first breaking out of the plott. 1715 Burnet *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 211 His going out of the way might incline the Jury to believe the evidence the more for his absconding. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 552 Still, however, the king concealed his intention of absconding even from his chief ministers.

Absconding (ăbskɒ·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Abscond + -ing[2].] Concealing itself, or hiding; retiring, secretive; runaway.

1692 *Brit. Victrix* 3 In proud Procession how they go, To meet the Lurking and Absconding Foe. 1709 J. Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (ed. 6) II. 127 When they see .. a remote and absconding kind of Countenance, they conclude it Cain's Mark. 1879 W. H. Dixon *Royal Windsor* II. iii. 29 No person was allowed to shelter and employ absconding men.

†**Absco·ndment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Abscond *v.* + -ment.] State of concealment; hiding.

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 336 You may observe him in holes or hollow banks .. out of which abscondments any man may angle him, that contrives but a worm neatly on the end of a wand.

†**Absco·nsion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *absconsiōn-em*, doubtful n. of action f. *abscondĕre*, attributed to Pliny: see Abscond.] Hiding, concealment.

In Phillips 1658, Bailey 1742.

Absee, absey, absie, obs. forms of A B C.

Absence (æ·bsĕns), also 4 **absens.** [a. Fr. *absence*, refash. from OFr. *ausence*:—L. *absentia* n. of state f. *absent-em* Absent.]

1. The state of being absent or away (from any place); also the time of duration of such state.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troyl. & Cres.* IV. 427 Absens of hire shal dryve hire out of herte. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 203 He made Edwin his lieutenaunt .. That he the lond in his absence Shall reule. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 3 The kny3t .. told him howe his wife hadde don in his absence. 1526 Tindale *Phil.* ii. 12 Not when I was present only, but now moche more in myne absence. 1660 Dryden *Astræa Redux* 21 For his [Charles II's] long absence Church and State did groan. 1719 Young *Busiris* II. i. (1757) 29 Methinks Absence has plac'd her in a fairer light. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. iii. 21 She was very variable all that time in her absences. 1859 Ld. J. Russell *Addr. to Electors of Lond.*, Among the defects of the Bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspicuous by its presence, and one by its absence. 1862 Trench *Miracles* xxviii. 380 Our Lord .. was now returning to Capernaum, after one of his usual absences. 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 246 She mourn'd his absence as his grave. 1882 *Daily News* 3 July 2/1 Other usually prominent members were for several hours conspicuous by their absence.

b. *poet.* An absent form or face. Cf. *presence.*

1866 W. D. Howell *Venetian Life* 118 The balconies are full of the Absences of gay cavaliers and gentle dames. 1873 Higginson *Oldport Days* i. 14 What graceful Absences (to borrow a certain poet's phrase) are haunting those windows.

2. Of things: Want, failure, withdrawal.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) IX. xxii. 361 Floures that open ayenst the sonne closen in the euen for absence of the sonne. 1765 Harris *Three Treat.* I. 24 Was it not the Absence of Health, which excited Men to cultivate the Art of Medicine. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* I. § 239 They [the Edentata] all agree in the absence of teeth in the front of the jaws. 1863 Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 24 A total absence of self-respect.

3. Absence (*of mind*): inattention to what is going on; failure to receive impressions of what is present, through preoccupation with other matters; involuntary abstraction.

1710 Addison *Spectator* No. 77 I continued my walk, reflecting on the little absences and distractions of mankind. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* (1757) III. 103 Absence of mind Brabantio turns to fame, Learns to mistake, nor knows his brother's name. 1782 Priestley *Matter & Spirit* I. x. 129 Absence of mind is altogether an involuntary thing. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vi. 366 Disquietude, absence of mind is on every face; Members whisper, uneasily come and go.

4. At Eton College, calling of the roll to ascertain if all the boys are present, or who are absent.

1856 W. N. Lettsom *Song of Floggawaya* 6 So the Lord of Puggawaugun Laid on them an extra absence; E'en at that they snapp'd their fingers. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 June, 10 Absence, as it is called at Eton, requiring the presence of the boys to answer their names.

†**A·bsency.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *absentia*; see Absence, the ordinary form, taken from Fr., while *absency* is a direct adaptation of L.] = Absence.

1599 Buttes in Arber's Introd. to *James I's Counterblast* 93 Or Plinies Nosemen (mouthles men) surnam'd, Whose breathing nose supply'd Mouths absency.

Absent (æ·bsĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *absent*, refashioned from OFr. *ausent* :—L. *absent-em* pr. pple. of *ab-sum*, *ab-esse* to be away.]

A. *adj.*

1. Being away, withdrawn from, or not present (at a place).

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxix. 15 Ne to 3ou alone I this covenaunt smyte, and thes oothes conferme, but to all present & absent. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. vii. 16 And while (the serpent) was absent, ther com a toode, and entrid into the nest. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 156 With this she fell distract, And (her Attendants absent) swallow'd fire. 1716-18 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. xi. 37 I know that you can think of an absent friend even in the midst of a court. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 13 Letters are written .. to preserve in the minds of the absent either love or esteem. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 485 Absent officers were summoned to join their corps.

2. Of things: Withdrawn; wanting, not existing.

1718 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 633 Let numerous fires the absent sun supply. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 94 The reason is either lost or not lost, that is, wholly present or wholly absent. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* II. § 523 In fishes the ribs are sometimes entirely absent. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 17. 324 Crevasses .. are almost totally absent at the opposite side of the glacier.

3. Of time: Not present, distant, afar off.

1535 Coverdale *Is.* xiii. 21 And as for Babilons tyme, it is at honde, & hir dayes maye not be longe absent.

4. Absent-minded; paying no attention to, and receiving no impression from, present objects or events.

1710 Steele *Spectator* No. 30 ¶ 4 The whole assembly is made up of absent men, that is, of such persons as have lost their locality, & whose minds and bodies never keep company with one another. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* (1802) III. VIII. xiii. 39, I lost all my gaiety, became absent and thoughtful; in a word, a miserable animal. 1875 P. G. Hamerton *Intell. Life* XI. v. 429 Deep thinkers are notoriously absent, for thought requires abstraction from what surrounds us.

†**B.** *sb.* One who is absent, an absentee. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntown *Cronykyl* VII. viii. 200 Þe Byschapys þat þare ware, Of þa Absentis had na poware For til mak awnser. 1535-75 Abp. Parker *Corresp.* 308 How many be resident .. & in what place and calling the Absents do dwell. 1699 Burnet 39 *Articles* (1700) xxviii. 341 Some parts of the Elements were sent to the absents, to those in Prison, and particularly to the sick.

C. *Comb.* **absent-minded**, *a.* pre-occupied, = Absent *a.* 4; **absent-mindedly**, *adv.* in a pre-occupied manner, without active attention, = Absently; **absent-mindedness**, pre-occupation, = Absence 3.

1879 Calderwood *Mind & Brain* 274 When so occupied a person is readily charged with absent-mindedness, and his look conveys the impression of remoteness from present influences. 1881 H. James, jun. *Portrait of a Lady* xxxvi. in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 91 'Do you believe him?' Osmond asked, absent-mindedly.

Absent (æbsē·nt), *v.* [a. Fr. *absente-r*, ad. L. *absentā-re* to keep away; f. *absent-em*; see Absent *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To keep away, detain or withhold from being present. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 415, I absente farre out of presence, *Je esloyngne*; I absent or kepe out of sight, *Je absente*. 1557 Surrey *Aeneid* IV. 908 And cruel so absentest me from thy death. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. 5 They absented his eyes from beholding the issue. 1678 Marvell *Growth of Popery* 28 The other, the honester Fellow it seems of the two, only was absented.

b. *refl.* To keep or withdraw (oneself) away.

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1434 From his cure he hym absentethe. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclxii. 342 The quene with the prynce was in the north, and absented her from the kynge. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* V. ii. 358 If thou did'st euer hold me in thy heart, Absent thee from felicitie awhile. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) II. 47, I .. hope that I may be permitted at times to absent myself from this place. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 378 The Club attempted to induce the advocates to absent themselves from the bar.

†**2.** *intr.* To be or stay away; to withdraw.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4914 Though for a tyme his herte absente, It may not fayle, he shal repente. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Rel. Ceylon* 137 Then we were bidden to absent, while they returned our answers to the King. 1709 in Strype's *Ann. Ref.* xxix. 300 Many absented this afternoon, appearing neither in person nor proxy.

†**3.** *trans.* (by omission of *from*; cf. *avoid*). To leave. *Obs. rare.*

1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 520 Bills of high treason are found at the sessions against 23 persons, most Romanists, who have absented the kingdom.

†**Absenta·neous,** *a. Obs*—°. [f. Absent + -aneous, analogous to *instant-aneous*, cf. L. *momentāneus*.] Done in absence, pertaining to absence.

In Bailey 1721, Ash 1775, etc.

Absentation (æbsĕntē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *absentātiōn-em* n. of action f. *absentā-re* to make absent; f. *absent-em* Absent. Cf. *presentation*.] The action of absenting oneself.

1800 Wakefield *Let. to Fox* Mar. 13 Your absentation from the house is a measure which always had my most entire concurrence. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discussions* 229 His absentation at that juncture becomes significant.

Absented (æbse·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Absent *v.* + -ed.] Withdrawn; retired; absent.

1548 Geste *Priv. Masse* 83 He meanethe not that Christes body is absented from hys supper. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 201 Imboldned by your absented maner of living. 1646 Quarles *Shepherds Eclog.* i. But tell me Gallio .. to whose keep Hast thou committed thy absented sheep.

Absentee (æbsĕntī·). [f. Absent *v.* + -ee.]

1. One who is absent, or away, on any occasion.

1537 in (1691) Blount *Law Dict.*, *Absentees* or *des Absentees*, was a Parliament so called, held at Dublin, 10 May, 28 H. 8. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 134 The occasional absentees, for business, health, or diversion. 1850 in *Pro. Am. Phil. Soc.* V. 160 Sir John Ross, an absentee of four winters. 1872 *Daily News* Apr. 6 Cabinet Council .. was attended by thirteen of the Ministers, the absentees having been Lord Halifax and the Marquis of Hartington.

2. One who systematically stays away from his country or home; a landlord who lives abroad. (Often used *attrib.*, as an *absentee king*.)

1605 Camden *Remains* (1637) 189 King Henry the eight .. enriched himselfe by the spoyles of Abbayes, by first fruits, tenths, exactions, and absenties in Ireland. 1723 Swift *Argt. agst. Bishops* Wks. 1761 III. 265 The farmer would be screwed up to the utmost penny by the agents and stewards of absentees. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iv. § 55. 166 The coin of Naples was exhausted by the revenues of absentee proprietors. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. of Peace* (1877) III. IV. ix. 36 In 157 benefices, no service was performed, the incumbent being an absentee. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 454 The Norwegians preferred a foreign and absentee king.

Absenteeism (æbsĕntī·iz'm). [f. Absentee + -ism.] The practice of being an absentee, or of absenting oneself from duty or station. *esp.* The habit of landlords who live away, or in a foreign country, or otherwise at a distance from their estates.

1829 Gen. Thompson *Absenteeism* in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. *Exerc.* (1842) I. 55 The only permanent effect of any given quantity of absenteeism, is to make Ireland a smaller Ireland. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV. III. 34 There was a talk of forbidding absenteeism of clergy from their benefices. 1877 Wallace *Russia* vii. 109 The prevailing absenteeism among the landlords.

Absenteeship (æbsĕntī·ʃip). [f. Absentee + -ship.] = Absenteeism.

1778 *Philos. Surv. South Irel.* 364 Absenteeship would no otherwise affect Ireland, than it does the distant parts of England.

Absenter (æbse·ntəɹ). [f. Absent *v.* + -er1.] One who absents himself; who does not attend.

1678 Marvell *Corresp.* Let. 86 Wks. 1872-5 II. 233 The House was calld on Thursday, and ordered that the absenters should each be fined 40*l.* 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 207 Had not these Absenters from the Feast before us, all this to alledge in their own Vindication? 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 143 The dissenters and the absenters .. will properly encourage the college in which any religion may be taught, or none.

Absenting (æbse·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Absent *v.* + -ing1.] The act of being or of going away; absence, withdrawal. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1593-1620 Sir R. Hawkins *Voiage into South Sea* (1847) 104 These absentings and escapes are made most times onely to pilfer and steale. *a* 1709 Sir R. Atkins *Parl. & Polit. Tracts* (1734) 123 The Offence of absenting from the Parliament. *Mod.* Accused of absenting himself wilfully from his employment.

Absently (æ·bsĕntli), *adv.* [f. Absent *a.* + -ly2.] In an absent manner; with absence of mind.

1873 Black *Pr. of Thule* xxii. 369 Absently thinking of all the strange possibilities now opening before him. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* I. viii. 240 Romayne looked up and answered absently, 'I don't know yet.'

†**Absentment** (æbse·ntmĕnt). *Obs.* [f. Absent *v.* + -ment.] The act of absenting oneself; a withdrawal, or staying away.

1600 Abbot *On Jonah* 357 Separations and absentments from the Sacraments. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvii. 383 Humane death is .. a peregrination, or absentment from the body.

Absentness (æ·bsĕntnĕs). [f. Absent *a.* 4 + -ness.] The quality of being absent in mind; absentmindedness; involuntary abstraction.

1858 H. Miller *Sch. & Schoolm.* 386 He has .. more than the average absentness of the great scholar about him.

Absey, *Obs.* See A B C.

Absidal, variant of Apsidal.

Absimilation. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *absimil-is* unlike + -ation; cf. *assimilation, dissimilation*.] The act or process of making or becoming unlike.

c 1630 Jackson *Creed* XIII. ix. Wks. 1844 VIII. 232 The absimilation of this man .. from himself that he might be like the Son of God.

Absinth, absinthe (æ·bsinþ, Fr. absæ̃t). [a. mod. Fr. *absinthe*, the plant wormword, and hence the liqueur; ad. L. *absinthium*.]

1. The plant *Absinthium* or wormwood.

1612 Benvenuto *Passenger's Dialogues* (Nares) Absinth and poyson be my sustenaunce. 1657 Tomlinson *De Renou's Dispens.* xxxvii. 316 Though Absynth be an herb of vulgar dignotion, yet scarce two agree in .. describing its species. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 172 The principal bitter used in England is .. derived from the hop plant .. in Italy it is from absinth.

2. Essence of wormwood; also *fig.*

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. iv. 115 What a drop of concentrated absinth follows next.

3. An alcoholic liqueur originally distilled from wine mixed with wormwood, but said now often to contain none.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 63 Barnes orders absinthe-and-water. 1861 *Times* 25 Mar. 8/6 Algeria .. imports great quantities of Burgundy wines and absinth. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 12 Every man taking his coffee or his absinthe.

Absinthial (æbsi·nþiăl), *a.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* wormwood + -al.] Of or pertaining to wormwood; hence bitter.

c 1525 Skelton *Image Hypoc.* II. 309 Doctors that take all. By lawes absynthyall. And labyrinthiall. 1860 R. A. Vaughan *Ho. w. Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 110 It was once called the Valley of Wormwood .. Bernard and his monks come .. lo! the absinthial reputation vanishes—the valley smiles—is called, and made, Clairvaux, or Brightdale.

Absinthian (æbsi·nþiăn), *a.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -an.] Of or pertaining to wormwood; absinthial.

1638 T. Randolph *Poems* (1652) 60 Best Physick then when gaul with suger meets Temp'ring Absinthian bitternesse with Sweets.

Absinthiate (æbsi·nþiĕɪt), *v.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -ate3.] To impregnate with wormwood.

Absinthiated (æbsi·nþiĕɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ed.] Impregnated with wormwood.

1661 R. Lovell *Animals & Min.* 363 The diseases of the ventricle .. are cured .. [by] red wine absinthiated, and exercise. 1808 Macdonald *Telegr. Comm.* 59 The adscititious part of an absinthiated preparation. *Mod.* Absinthe properly so called is a spirit distilled from absinthiated wine.

Absinthic (æbsi·nþik), *a. Chem.* [f. Absinth + -ic.] Of or belonging to absinth, as *Absinthic Acid*.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absinthin (æbsi·nþin). *Chem.* [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -in(e4).] The bitter principle of wormwood or *Artemisia Absinthium*.

1853 Mayne. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absinthine (æbsi·nþəin, -in). [f. L. *absinthi-um* + -ine1.] Having the characteristics of absinth; bitter.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XI. ix. 111 We must add two notes, two small absinthine drops, bitter but wholesome.

Absinthism (æ·bsinþiz'm). [f. Absinth + -ism.] A disease resembling alcoholism, arising from the abuse of absinthe.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absinthium (æbsi·nþiŭm). *Bot.* [L.] The wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium* of Linnæus, distinguished by its intensely bitter aromatic taste.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVII. xii. 610 Abscintiu3: wormode is a full sharpe herbe. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 299 For baking and roasting they make use of Abrotanum, Absynthium, and such-like. 1792 A. Young *Trav. in France* 366 Some of the absinthium and lavender, so low and poor, as hardly to be recognized.

Absinthole (æbsi·nþoʊl). *Chem.* [f. Absinth + -ole.] $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A liquid camphor obtained from the oil of wormwood.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Absis, obs. form of Apsis.

Absist, absistos, obs. forms of Asbestos.

†**Absi·st** (æbsi·st), *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *absistĕre* to stand off, withdraw, f. *ab* off, away, + *sistĕre* to stand, redupl. deriv. of *sta-re* to stand.] To withdraw, desist.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. 74 They promised to absist from their purpose of making a war. 1731 Bailey, Absist, to cease, leave off. 1755 Johnson, Absist, to stand off, to leave off.

†**Absi·stence.** *Obs.*—° [f. Absist + -ence, cf. *persistence*.] 'A standing off.' Mod. Dicts.

†**Absoil, absoyle,** *v. Obs.* [a. 14 c. Fr. *absolir, absollir, absoillir*, a refashioning of OFr. *asollir, asoillir*, also *assoiler, asolier, asoler*, to Assoil, after L. *absolvĕre*.] = Assoil; to absolve.

c 1450 *Merlin* 11 He seyde unto hir, quod he, 'Thow art fulle of the deuell; how sholde I absoyle the.' 1537 *Instit. Chr. Man* 8 b, To loose and absoyle from synne all persons whiche be dewly penitent. 1548 Udal, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* John viii. 11 He deliuered the aduoutresse oute of the stone-casters handes and yet did not clerely absoyle her as fautlesse.

†**Absolent, absolete,** erroneous forms due to a confusion between Absolute and Obsolete, which latter frequently appears as *absolute* even in good writers of 6–7, while *absolute* was similarly transformed into *obsolute*. The confusion was partly due to form, partly to sense 4 of Absolute, *completed, finished*; hence, by easy transition, *done with*.

a 1550 *Sq. of Lowe Degre* 630 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 47 They called hym knyght absolent. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. i Their medicines absolete, and now most part rejected. 1640 Wilkins *Disc. concg. New Planet* (1684) II. 3 To think everything that is antient to be absolute. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* 44 Or they are some absolet peeces reflecting happily upon the times of Cosmo de Medici. 1660 Stillingfleet *Irenicum* (1662) I. vi. § 6. 121 Either in reviving absolete customes, or imposing new. 1679 Oates *Myst. Iniq.* 10 These .. labour to reduce their Society to an obsolute Monarchy. 1687 Settle *Reflect. on Dryden's Plays* 7 How many times he uses that damn'd canting absolete word [Host] for Army in one Play.

Absolute (æ·bsŏliut), *a.* [a. mid. Fr. *absolut* (mod. *absolu*), a 14th c. latinizing of OFr. *asolu, assolu* :—L. *absolūt-um* loosened, free, separate, acquitted, completed, etc.; pa. pple. of *absolv-ĕre*: see Absolve. The senses were largely taken in 6–7 direct from L., in which the development of meaning had already taken place, so that they do not form a historical series in Eng.] Originally a *pple.* absolved, disengaged: then *adj.* disengaged or free from imperfection or qualification; from interference, connexion, relation, comparison, dependence; from condition, conditional forms of knowledge or thought. Formerly compared *absoluter, -est*.

I. Detached, disengaged, unfettered.

†1. *pple.* Absolved, loosened, detached, disengaged (*from*). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 175 Men sen it vtterly fre and absolut from alle necessite.

†2. Disengaged from all interrupting causes, untrammelled; hence, completely absorbed *in* any occupation. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. Leg.* 197/1 She abode there as recluse.. absolute in wakyng, in prayers, in fastynges and orysons.

†3. Disengaged from all accidental or special circumstances; essential, general. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de Pr. R.* (1495) I. 5 The fader, the son, the holy ghost be thre persones by personall proprytees, but thabsolute propritees be comune to all thre persones.

II. Absolute in quality or degree; perfect.

4. Free from all imperfection or deficiency; complete, finished; perfect, consummate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 89 For þe nature of þinges ne token nat her bygynnyng of þinges amenused and inperfit, but it procedip of þingus þat ben al hool, and absolut. 1550 BULLINGER in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* II. 407 The most wise and absolute counsils. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* 123 A young man so absolute, as yat nothing may be added to his further perfection. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 62 Captaine Hender, the absolutest man of war for precise obseruing martiall rules. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 44 As shie, as graue, as iust, as absolute: As Angelo. 1615 SANDYS *Travels* 207 Where mariners be English: who are the absolutest vnder heauen in their profession. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) I. xxvi. 46 It is not to any man given, absolutely to be absolute. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Pow. Parl.* Ded. A ii. b, One person of the exquisitest judgement,.. deepest Policy, absolutest abilities. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* I. 49 The most absolute and perfect of all examples. 1875 RUSKIN *Lect. on Art* III. 69 Two great masters of the absolute art of language, Virgil and Pope.

5. Of degree: Complete, entire; in the fullest sense.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 From whence should we fetch the rule of absolute perfection. 1592 GREENE in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 2 Being an absolute *Johannes fac totum.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* (1851) I. 32 The honour of its absolute sufficiency. 1664 DR. H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 3 These holes were not absolute perforations, but onley dimples. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 897 Which yet is an Absolute Impossibility. 1792 *Anec. of Pitt* III. xliii. 154 The absolute necessity for making peace with America. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* xvi. 127 This may with absolute strictness be the case. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xviii. 356 Leaving me in absolute ignorance of how to interpret her.

6. Pure and simple, mere; in the strictest sense. *Absolute alcohol, i.e.* perfectly free from water.

1563 *Homilies* (1640) II. xxi. 11. 286 David was no common or absolute subject. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 118 Duration without a thing that dureth.. is the veriest, the absolutest Nothing that can be. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The Fishing Hauk is an absolute Species of a Kingsfisher. 1693 — in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 340 Musk-Rats, an absolute Species of Water-Rats, only having a curious Musky scent. 1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 877 The strongest alcohol.. is called absolute alcohol, to denote its entire freedom from water. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & Bks.* II. I. 8 The absolutest, and sometimes loathsomest, trash. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 26 To register still lower temperatures.. a thermometer filled with Absolute Alcohol is employed.

III. Absolute or detached in position or relation; independent.

7. Of ownership, authority: Free from all external restraint or interference; unrestricted, unlimited, independent. *Absolute prize,* one which becomes the absolute property of the winner, as distinguished from a *challenge* cup, etc. held till competed for anew.

1533 TINDALE *Sup. of the Lord* 30 To dispute of God's almighty absolute power,.. is great folly and no less presumption. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 263 The Bishops were never absolute owners heereof, till the time of King William Rufus. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arm.* 115 It makes man an absolute, an independent creature. 1695 *Anct. Const. Eng.* 19 As for the King.. he hath not absolute unlimited power of doing whatever he will. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) 89 Possest of absolute Command, Thou Truth and Mercy dost maintain. 1861 *Times,* 10 July, Lord Spencer offered an absolute prize cup worth 20*l.*, to be competed for at 500 yards by the best shot of each of the three schools. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1875) I. ii. § 12. 38 Thus the first cause must be in every sense perfect, complete, total: including within itself all power, and transcending all law, Or to use the established word, it must be absolute.

8. Hence, having absolute power, governing absolutely; unlimited by a constitution or the concurrent authority of a parliament; arbitrary, despotic.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* xi. 178 Nor could time euer bring In all the seauen-fold rule an absoluter King. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xix. 80 To depresse them [nobles] may make a King more Absolute, but less safe. 1735-8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Dissn. on Parties* 160 Absolute Monarchy is Tyranny; but absolute Democracy is Tyranny and Anarchy both. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 46 Republicks have many things in the spirit of absolute monarchy. 1775 SHERIDAN *Reading* 353 Our constitution is made up of a due mixture of the three species of government, being partly monarchical, partly republican, and partly absolute. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 114 An able king is practically absolute.

9. Standing out of (the usual) grammatical relation or syntactic construction with other words, as in the *ablative absolute.* The *absolute form* of a word: that in which it is not inflected to indicate relation to other words in a sentence.

1527 WHITINTON *Vulg.* 3 Somtyme it is put in the case of the ablatyue case absolute. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* (ed. 7) I. xvi. 41 The Absolute [Numbers] are simply pronounced without having any relation to any other number, measure, or quantity, as 2, 3, 4, &c. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 77 The Ablative case absolute. What mean you by absolute? A. Without other government. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 142 All existence is either absolute or qualified: absolute, as when we say, B is; qualified, as when we say, B is an animal. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaphysic* II. xxxvi. 330 The child commences, like the savage, by employing only isolated words in place of phrases; he commences by taking verbs and nouns only in their absolute state. ¶ The absolute case in English was formerly the Dative or Instrumental: it is now the Nominative.

10. Viewed without relation to, or comparison with, other things of the same kind; considered only in its relation to space or existence as a whole, or to some permanent standard; real, actual; opposed to *relative* and *comparative.*

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 239 The Absolute or Comparative height of mountains. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 3 Wks. 1787 IX. 110 We find in it absolute misery, but happiness only comparative. 1785 REID *Intell. Pow. Man* 293 This space therefore which is unlimited and immoveable, is called by Philosophers absolute space. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 447 Absolute motion is the actual motion that bodies have, independent of each other, and only with regard to the parts of space. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 It is not so much the absolute quantity of moisture in the air as its relative humidity. ¶ *Superlative absolute,* that which expresses a *very high* degree of quality, as distinct from stating that it is the highest of a set compared together (*Superlative relative*).

IV. Free from condition or mental limitation; unconditioned.

†11. Of persons and things: Free from all doubt or uncertainty; positive, perfectly certain, decided. Sometimes *adv.* positively. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 5 Be absolute for death. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to It* 14 Thou that wilt vow most absolute to know, That which thy conscience knowes thou neuer knew. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 106 I am absolute 'Twas very Cloten. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 92. 160 He would warrant my recovery.. he commended it as one of the most absolute things in the World. 1676 COTTRELL *Cassandra* VI. 561 'Twill suffice to confirm me absolute in the opinion I have of thy Vertue.

12. Of statements: Free from conditions or reservations; unreserved, unqualified, unconditional.

1625-49 CHARLES I. *Wks.* 294 My thoughts were sincere and absolute without any sinister ends. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 89 That it is not an Absolute, Inconditionate Promise to the Whole is plain. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 363 Some of these promises are conditional, some are as absolute, as anything can be expressed. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 357 Where an obligation is absolute there is no right with which it correlates.

b. *esp.* in *Logic.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 104 The Question.. is not absolute,.. but hypothetical. 1860 THOMSON *Laws of Thought* 297 With the exception of the last case it would be impossible to frame an absolute proposition. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 127 In respect to the Relation of the Predicate to the Subject, Judgments are divided into simple or absolute, and conditional.

13. *Metaph.* Existing without relation to any other being; self-existent; self-sufficing.

1858 MANSEL *Bamp. Lect.* (ed. 4) ii. 30 By the Absolute is meant that which exists in and by itself, having no necessary relation to any other being. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 269 Schelling has vindicated the possibility of knowing the absolute. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Holy Ghost* xii. 325 There has sprung up.. a school of men who tell us that the Absolute is unknowable, and that we can therefore know nothing of God.

14. *Metaph.* Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone; unconditioned.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. I. To Cusa we can indeed articulately trace, word and thing, the recent philosophy of the Absolute. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 370 Whatever can be known (or conceived) out of relation, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known (or conceived) along with it, is the known Absolute. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 10 Another phantom is a mask, or rather a whole toy-shop of masks, which philosophers have been pleased to call the 'Absolute'; but what they exactly mean by this name—what it is that is under these trappings,—neither those who run down the incognito, nor those who speak it fair, have ever condescended to inform us.

15. *Metaphys.* Considered independently of its being subjective or objective.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 212 The absolute is neither singly that which affirms, nor that which is affirmed; but the identity and living copula of both. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 57 Schelling pronounced the subject and object identical in the absolute. 1860 — *Ho. w. Myst.* (ed. 2) I. 213 Shake off that dream of personality, and you will see that good and evil are identical in the Absolute.

¶ In the last three uses the word approaches the character of a substantive, as the name of a metaphysical conception: *the Absolute,* i.e. that which is absolute.

Absolutely (æ'bsŏliutli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an absolute position, manner, or degree.

I. Separately, independently.

1. In a manner detached from other things; without the existence or presence of anything else; separately, independently.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 450/2 Yf he speke of hym absolutly, without mencion of any speache before hadde wyth hym. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Of all things then that be in the world, some have their essence and being of themselves absolutely and simply. 1618 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 121 Nothing is, nothing lives absolutely, but he; all other things, by participation from him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* (1807) Introd. 3 It cannot but be discerned absolutely as it is in itself. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 146 We may say that God exists absolutely, or is the Absolute Being, if we are careful to explain that we oppose 'absolute' to 'dependent.' God alone has being in Himself. But 'absolute existence,' if we do not explain what kind of existence we are speaking of, is a phrase absolutely without meaning.

†2. Essentially. *Obs.*

1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ii. 9 If one part of the Universall Church do separate itself from another part, not absolutely, or in Essentials, but respectively.

3. With unrestricted or unlimited ownership or authority; despotically.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* v. 75 Now Sabrine, as a Queene, miraculouslie faire Is absolutelie plac't in her Emperiall Chaire. 1660 *Trial of the Reg.* 11 It is one.. thing to have an Imperial Crown and another thing to govern absolutely. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* IX. 254 The spear [was] the symbol of property held absolutely and against the world.

4. Without the addition of any qualification, logical or grammatical. *Gram.* Without the usual construction, as when an adjective is used without a substantive, or a transitive verb without an object expressed.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Phil.* (1839) 113 As magnitude is by philosophers taken absolutely for extension, so also velocity or swiftness may be put absolutely for motion according to length. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Bartholinus' Anat.* II. Introd. 85 The middle Venter or Belly termed Thorax the Chest, and by some absolutely Venter. 1766 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 21 You seem to use genus absolutely, for what we call family. *Mod.* In 'the public are informed,' 'the young are invited,' *public* and *young* are adjectives used absolutely.

5. Viewed by itself, without reference to, or comparison with, others. Opposed to *comparatively* or *relatively.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 117 The Globe of the Earth may bee considered either Absolutely in it selfe, or Comparatively in respect of the Heauenly Bodyes. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 11 Though none be small absolutely, yet many are very small in comparison of greater. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 8 Somewhat larger resources absolutely, though not relatively, than the Seven Provinces.

II. Without doubt or condition.

†6. Certainly, positively. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* IV. x. 257 Noon oughte to swere absolutly for a thinge but that by his owne eyen he be sure and certeyn that it is soo. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) xxi. 249 This helpes memory.. to have the text most absolutely.

7. Without condition or limitation; unconditionally, unreservedly.

1644 QUARLES *Judgm. & Mercy* 276 Though life be not absolutely granted, yet death is but conditionally threatened. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 69 Tho' absolutely speaking, the promise of the Messias might be fulfilled without it, yet hypothetically it could not. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Frag.* 162 Absolutely—not under limitation.

8. Actually, positively, as a simple fact. (Qualifying the truth of the statement rather than the fact stated.)

1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 3 He was absolutely endeavouring to invent some new method for proving something that had been proved before in a hundred ways. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) xlvii. 432 Three young ladies of the half-breed, absolutely with frocks on. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 59 She absolutely embraced him.

III. Of manner and degree: Completely, perfectly.

9. In a way that clears off everything; conclusively, finally, completely, unreservedly.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 164 To heare, and absolutely to determine. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 225 This shall absolutely resolue you. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 194 They refused absolutely to submit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1159 Why didst not thou, the head, Command me absolutely not to go. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* v. 141 Many absolutely deny Deity to the Son. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 448 Absolutely to strip them of their dominions.

†10. Perfectly; in the most excellent manner. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 222 Most elegantly and absolutely described by the Poet Virgill.

11. To the fullest extent, in the highest or utmost degree; entirely, wholly, altogether, quite.

1570 DEE *Math. Praef.* That they may be very absolutely skillfull. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* Epit. 390 (1612) A Prince absolutely valorous and vertuous. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* I. ii. 37 The earth is not absolutely and geometrically round. 1676 EARL ORRERY *Parth.* 24 Which I have now as absolutely forgotten. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *1st Sat. Persius* (1730) I. 52 Surely, Jack, thou'rt absolutely mad. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 117 Rendering our whole government absolutely illegitimate. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii. 409 The glen.. was not absolutely void of beauty. 1834 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* III. ii. 14 My going to town to spend money is absolutely out of the question. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 55 It was absolutely necessary that he should quit London. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 10. 66 Escape seemed absolutely impossible. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 131 He was to come absolutely alone.

b. with a *sb.* In the strictest sense.

1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* 145 To be absolutely a tyrant. 1879 DAVIDSON in *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* I. 163 Not professors in name only, but absolutely professional men of the highest position.

c. emphasizing *no, nothing.*

1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* II. 43 There is absolutely no bound at all to prophaneness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 195 A man who had absolutely no claim to high place except that he was a Papist. 1865 MILL *Liberty* iii. 33/2 That people should do absolutely nothing but copy one another. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 106 The King could do absolutely nothing without the consent of his Wise Men. 1878

Huxley *Physiogr.* 40 You would see absolutely nothing in the space above the boiling water.

Absoluteness (æ·bsŏli*u*tnės). [f. Absolute + -ness.] The quality of being absolute (in various senses of the adj.).

†1. The quality of being complete or finished; completeness, perfection. *Obs.*

1570 Dee *Math. Præf.* 16 The puritie, absolutenes . . of Principall Geometrie. 1574 Abp. Whitgift *Def. Answ.* Tract i. Wks. 1851 I. 173 The canonical scriptures are of that absoluteness and perfection that nothing may be taken away from them, nothing added to them. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard T.* 137 He findes not any such stability or absoluteness in his very Angels. 1692 Bp. South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 36 There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous absoluteness of condition.

†2. Independence. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 35 He pretended not to make any newe Philosophie, yet did vse the absolutenesse of his owne sense vpon the olde. 1652 P. Sterry *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* Pref., Giving them a more Excellent Being in this Relative State and Subordination, than they had in their absolutenesse.

3. Unlimited or unrestrained authority; arbitrary rule.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World.* II. 439 Monarches need not to feare any curbing of their absoluteness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisedome they keepe the heartes of the people. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard T.* 513 Alexander of Macedon . . shall rule very powerfully and with great freedom and absoluteness. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* I. vi. 195 His brother and predecessor laid the foundation of that absoluteness. 1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* iv. 158 Their belief in God's omnipotence and absoluteness dwindled into the most dark, and slavish, and benumbing fatalism.

4. Freedom from conditions; unconditional quality; unreservedness.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt* 299 The excellency of the mercy promised, rather than any absoluteness in the promise. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 31 God's Decree, and the absoluteness or conditionality thereof. 1699 Burnet 39 *Articles* (1700) xvii. 149 In the main points, the Absoluteness of the Decree, the Extent of Christ's Death, the Efficacy of Grace, and the Certainty of Perseverance, their opinions are the same.

5. Unconditioned or independent existence.

1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* (1875) iii. 68 Thus denying the absoluteness . . the illimitability, by any category of quantity, of that one Eternal.

6. Positiveness, actuality; independent or objective reality.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 719 Sense considered alone by itself doth not reach to the Absoluteness either of the Natures, or of the Existence of things without us, it being as such, nothing but Seeming, Appearance, and Phancy. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Ho. w. Myst.* I. v. ii. 169 To gaze on the Divine Nature in its absoluteness and abstraction, apart from the manifestation of it to our intellect, our heart, and our imagination.

¶ Catachr. for *Obsoleteness.* (See Absolent.)

1612 Brerewood *Ess. Lang. & Rel.* vi. 52 The Verses of the Salii . . could hardly be understood . . in the latter time of the Commonwealth, for the absoluteness of the Speech.

Absolution (æbsŏli*u*·ʃən), also 3 **absoluciun**, 3–6 **-cion**, 4–5 **-cioun**, **-coun**, **-tioun**, 5 **-tyoun**, 5–6 **-cyon**, **-tyon**, 6– **-tion**. [a. Fr. *absolution*, ad. L. *absolūtiōn-em* n. of action, f. *absolv-ere* to absolve. In its ecclesiastical sense, in early popular use in Fr. and Eng.]

1. *gen.* An absolving, discharging, or formal setting free (*from* guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission (*of* sin or penance).

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 19 Schakyng a wey synne from him be absolucoun of sacrament, and mekly taking a noþer absolucoun of iurisdiccoun of him þat cursid. 1447 *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 49 Whan thou hast get an absolucyon Of this curs and hast fecundyte. 1538 Starkey *England* 124 Hys powar . . extendyth only to the absolutyon of syn. 1638 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (ed. 5) 50 He . . procured of the bishops a general absolution for them all, from the oath of obedience which they had before giuen unto the Emperor. *c* 1850 Faber *Hymn* 'Sweet Saviour bless us,' Grant us, dear Lord, from evil ways True absolution and release. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 155 He . . applied for a bull of absolution from the oaths so lately taken.

2. *spec.* Remission or forgiveness of sins declared by ecclesiastical authority. (*The earliest use.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Shereðuresdaies absolucion þe liðe þe sinne bendes. *Ibid.* 99 Cumen . . a palm sunedai to procession, a shereðursdai to absoluciun, a lange-fridai to holi cruche. *a* 1384 Wyclif *Antecrist and his Meynee* 153 False absolucioun bou3t at þe court of Roome. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7700 Kneele doune anon, And you shal have absolucioun. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Lady* 39 Trew shryfte of mouthe with absolucion folowyng lyghtyth moche a soulle. 1558 Bp. Watson *Seven Sacr.* xxx. 192 Fyrst to confesse hym selfe and receyue the Sacrament of Absolution. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) vii. 128 Without Confession to a Priest no absolution. 1704 Nelson *Festiv. & Fasts* (1739) II. iv. 494 The Priest . . with a loud voice did proclaim publick Absolution. 1809 Brydone *Sicily* xxxiv. 330 This is the first mortal sin, for which there is neither atonement nor absolution, 'to lie with a nun, and yet not be in orders.' 1851 Longf. *Gol. Leg.* VI. i. After confession, after absolution, When my whole soul was white I prayed for them. 1852 F. W. Robertson *Serm.* (Ser. iv. 1863) xxxvii. 281 Absolution is the authoritative declaration of forgiveness.

b. The formula declaring sins to be remitted.

a 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 101 After Pater Noster foloweth an Absolucyon, that is as moche to say as a losynge fro or a fredome. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 90 But a Deacon cannot consecrate the Sacrament, pronounce absolution nor benediction. *Bk. of Comm. Prayer* (Rubric) The Absolution or Remission of Sins, To be pronounced by the Priest alone, standing.

3. Remission of penance or other ecclesiastical sentence.

a 1674 Clarendon's *Hist. Rebel.* I. II. 86 To restrain any Excommunication from being pronounced, or Absolution from being given, without the approbation of the Bishop. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 18 The word Absolution . . in the Canon-Law, and among Divines, is not only used to denote an Acquittal or Discharge of a man . . but it likewise signifies a Relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a Court of Law, or else in Foro Pœnitentiali. And thus there is in this Law one kind of Absolution, which is term'd Judicial; and another, which is styled a Declaratory or Extra-Judicial Absolution.

4. Forgiveness of offences generally.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 215 Þou may fulle lightly haf absolutioun, For it was a gilery, þou knew not þer tresoun. *c* 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 1882 And of absolucioun he on þe segge calles. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 372 Touchende my confession, I axe an absolution Of Genius, er that I go. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* (1520) v. 59/2 Then themperour meked hymselfe and fell downe to the grounde and asked mercy and absolucyon. 1612 Dekker *Diuell is in it* Wks. 1873 III. 282 I absolution beg on both my knees, For what my tongue offended in. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 276 The government, while granting absolution to the nation, determined to make some exceptions. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 92 In the hope that an absolution after the fact might be won.

†5. *Rom. Law.* A legal acquittal, a declaration of not guilty. *Obs.*

c 1600 Holyday *Juv.* 244 In one [waxen table] being written the letter A, to signifie the acquittal or absolution of the defendant. 1631 Preston *Effect. Faith* 79 The sentence of absolution was given by white stones, as the sentence of condemnation was by black stones. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* II. xix. 97 Condemnation, than absolution more resembles Justice. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 18 The word Absolution . . in the Civil Law imports a full and entire acquittal of a person by some final Sentence of Law, upon hearing the Merits of a Cause. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 120 It was all charged to the absolution of Gabinius after his daring violation of religion. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. § 114. 590 The grounds effectual for the absolution of the defendant.

†6. Dismissal, getting quit of. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 8 (1845) VI. 315 But grant it true, not a total absolution, but a reformation thereof [of the liturgy] may hence be inferred.

†7. The act of delivering words; delivery. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Discoveries* Wks. 1846, 759 Some language is high and great . . the composition full, the absolution plenteous, and poured out, all grave, sinewy, and strong.

Absolutism [æ·bsŏli*u*tiz'm). [f. Absolute *a.* + -ism; after mod. Fr. *absolutisme.*] The practice of, or adherence to, the absolute, in theology, politics, or metaphysics.

1. *Theol.* 'The dogma of God's acting absolutely in the affair of salvation, and not being guided in his willing, or nilling, by any reason.' Scott *Suppl. to Chambers.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Absolutism is one of those doctrines charged on the Calvinists, for which the Lutherans refuse all union with them. 1775 Ash, *Absolutism*, the doctrine of predestination.

2. *Polit.* The practice of absolute government; despotism; an absolute state. (First used, together with Absolutist, by Gen. Perronet Thompson.)

1830 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 295 The experiment of trying to have an agent of the foreigner upon the throne, with leave to bring back the old absolutism. 1840 *Ibid.* V. 148 The old flag of absolutism, which it might be well enough to hoist two centuries ago, but is all too late now. 1841 Spalding *Italy* I. 24 Our dislike of absolutism in government . . tempts us to overcharge all its evils. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 253 The king's power was absolute; and as is usually the case with absolutisms, his chiefs in their separate spheres were smaller despots. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 231 Standing armies ushered in a period of absolutism over the whole Continent.

3. = Absoluteness; positiveness.

1854 Faraday *Lect. on Educ.* 72/2 The mind naturally desires to settle upon one thing or another; to rest upon an affirmative or a negative; and that with a degree of absolutism which is irrational and improper.

Absolutist (æ·bsŏli*u*tist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Absolute *a.* + -ist; after mod. Fr. *absolutiste.*]

A. *sb.* An adherent or partisan of absolutism.

1. *Polit.* One who is in favour of an absolute government.

1830 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 300 Absolutists and priests may rail. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. i. 127 [Cardinal Granvelle] was a strict absolutist . . His deference to arbitrary power was profound and slavish. 1879 tr. *Busch's Bismarck* II. 286 A kindly, upright, and sensibly conducted absolutism is the best form of government . . But we have no longer any thorough-going Absolutists.

2. *Metaph.* One who maintains the absolute identity of subject and object.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* 169 Out of this question . . came the whole philosophy of the Alexandrian absolutists. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* II. xxiii. 79 The materialist may now derive the subject from the object, the idealist derive the object from the subject, the absolutist sublimate both into indifference. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* (1875) I. iii. § 20. 65 On this 'primitive dualism of consciousness' . . Mr. Mansel founds his refutation of the German absolutists.

B. *adj.* [The *sb.* used attributively.] Practising or supporting absolutism in government; despotic.

1837 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 241 Imagine that the Tories had undertaken to conduct an interference in favour of absolutist principles. 1838 *Ibid.* IV. 337 The absolutist powers will take it up next. 1850 Mazzini *Royalty & Repub.* 182 A pretext for the machinations of absolutist governments. 1880 E. Peacock in *Academy* 28 Aug. 145 This absolutist tradition derived from the flatterers of Henry VIII.

Absolutistic (æbsŏli*u*ti·stik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ic; cf. *Calvinistic.*] Of or pertaining to absolutists or absolutism; = Absolutist *a.*; as 'absolutistic principles.' In Webster 1864, n.q.

Absolutory (æbsɒ·li*u*təri), *a.* [ad. L. *absolūtōri-us*, Sueton., serving for acquittal: see Absolute and -ory.] Of or pertaining to absolution; absolving.

1640 Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 329 Bertelerius prevailed with the senate; and he granted unto him his absolutory letters. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 491 Though an absolutory sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons.

Absolvable (æbsɒ·lvăb'l, æbz-) *a.* [f. Absolve *v.* + -able.] Capable of being absolved, deserving acquittal.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. xix. v. 526 Tried by the standard of common practice, Schmettau is clearly absolvable.

†**Absolvant.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *absolvant*, pr. pple. of *absoudre*:—L. *absolventem*, whence the modern Absolvent.] He who absolves.

1506 W. de Worde *Ordinary of Crysten Men* IV. viii. [190] After the jugement and dyscrecyon of the absoluant.

†**Absolvatory,** *a. Obs.* [Irregularly formed on Absolve, in imitation of *consolatory*, etc., the true form being Absolutory, q.v.]

1611 Cotgr., *Absolutoire:* Absoluatorie, pardoning, forgiving. 1706 Phillips, *Absolvatorie*, Belonging to a discharge or acquittal. [In Bailey 1721. Not recognized by Johnson, but in Todd, Worcester, and Webster.]

Absolve (æbsɒ·lv, æbzɒ·lv), *v.* [ad. L. *absolv-ĕre* to loosen, free, acquit, complete; f. *ab* off, from, + *solv-ĕre* to loose. Cf. Fr. *absoudre, absolv-ant.* Bef. its employment the main senses were expressed by Assoil. In the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, usage, as well as the opinion of orthoepists, is divided between æbs- and æbz-; cf. *absorb, solve, dissolve, resolve.*] Always *trans.*

1. To set free, pronounce free (*from* blame, guilt, moral burden; *from the penalties and consequences of* crime or sin).

c 1538 Starkey *England* iv. 124 To declayre penytent heartys contryte for ther syn to be absoluyd from the faute therof. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* 174 Who absolued Mary Magdalen from hir sinnes but Christ? 1619 T. Taylor *Titus* ii. 14. 317 Absoluing vs both from the guilt and punishment of them. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Rebel.* I. 20 Notwithstanding . . that he was absolved from any notorious crime . . he was at last condemned in a great Fine. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 17 Father Glenny had readily absolved her from the sin of mistrusting heaven. 1868 *Ecce Homo* (ed. 8) I. i. 5 Absolved from all anxieties by the sense of his protection. 1870 R. W. Dale *Weekd. Serm.* i. 17 This does not absolve him from moral blame.

2. *spec.* To pronounce (one) acquitted of sin, to give absolution or remission of sins to.

a. simply, or *for* some offence.

1535 Coverdale *Jere.* xi. 15 As though that holy flesh might absolue the. *a* 1570 Becon *Wks.* 560, Neither did the apostles absolve any otherwise than by the preaching of God's word. 1596 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 233 To make confession, and to be absolu'd. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) xi. 307 The Frier absolved him, but kept not his counsel. 1719 Young *The Revenge* IV. i. (1757) II. 167 And yet (For which the saints absolve my soul!) did wed. 1817 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange's *Life* II. i. 11 One's conscience may be pretty well absolved for not admiring this man. 1865 F. Parkman *Champlain* (1875) vi. 265 Biard . . gained his pardon, received his confession, and absolved him.

b. *of* the sin.

1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* III. xxxviii. 241 With them that were absolved of their sinnes. 1866 Kingsley *Hereward* iii. 80 But I dare not absolve him of robbing a priest.

3. To remit, give absolution for (a sin or crime).

1592 Warner *Albion's England* (1612) VIII. xli. 198 The Pope for pay absolueth euery thing. 1647 Cowley *Mistress, Dial.* viii. (1669) 77 The Cause absolves the Crime. 1662 Dryden *To Hyde* 60 Not to increase, but to absolve, our crimes. 1845 Ford *Handb. Spain* i. 67 He was a good Roman Catholic canon who believed everything, absolved everything, drank everything, ate everything, and digested everything.

4. To acquit (a person) of a criminal charge, to pronounce not guilty. *esp.* in Roman law.

1628 Hobbes *Thucydides* (1822) 62 Pausanias . . having been calld in question by them (the Spartans) was absolvd. 1651 — *Leviathan* I. xvi. 83 In condemning, or absolving, equality of votes, even in that they condemne not, do absolve. 1665–9 Boyle *Occ. Refl.* Ep. Ded. (1675) Divers of the Criticks will chuse rather to Absolve my Writings, than Condemn Your Judgment. *a* 1725 Pope *Odyssey* XI. 702 Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 156 Cato, who absolved him, chose to give his vote openly. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 47 Words are introduced empowering the judge to condemn or absolve. *Ibid.* 163 He does so without incurring any penalty, and is at once absolved.

5. To set free, discharge (*from*, formerly *of*, obligations, liabilities).

1649 Milton *Eikonokl.* 137 To be . . his own Pope and to absolve himselfe of those ties. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 176 The Popes authority . . had absolved them from all oaths which they had taken. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xii. 172 He also appealed to the Pope to be absolved from the obligations which he had contracted. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 150 So many wrongs had at last absolved him from every duty of a vassal.

†6. To clear up, solve, or resolve; to explain (i.e. to unloose the knot of doubt or difficulty). *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 195 Some high mysterie, which if it be facil to demaund, is very difficil to absolue. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. of Arts* (1646) 118 It maketh just 700 pounds, and so is the question truly absolved. 1612 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* v. i. 43 If I absolve the words? 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 195 The inventions, and phenomena already absolved, improved, or opened.

†7. To clear off, discharge, acquit oneself of (a task, etc.); to perform completely, accomplish, finish. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 194 In these fewe wordes are comprehended al that which profound Philosophers doe scarsely absolue in infinite bookes. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 15. 538 Thus by the assistance of God, haue wee absolued this second Chapter. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1676) II. ii. III. 160/2 Saturn in 30 years absolves his sole and proper motion. 1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 144 'Tis their own task; and, till they absolve it, they must give us leave to tell them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 94 The work begun, how soon Absolved. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 300 She conscious of the Grace, absolv'd her Trust, Not unrewarded. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 194 Bend the reluctant planets to absolve The fated rounds of time. *a* 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoonomia* III. 363 The frequent swallowing of weak broth .. relieves the patient, and absolves the cure.

Absolved (ăbsǭ·lvd, ăbz-), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Set free, delivered, cleared.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 9 Tush, we are absolued quyte, though we haue done all these abhominacions. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 275 In case the absolved have but a feigned Repentance. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Is.* VI. xxix. Even if now He stood absolved of spousal vow. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 375 He may have thought himself absolved from his duty.

†2. Cleared up, solved; completed. *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 171 Beholde your doubt absolued. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man.* 301 When the Infant is perfected and absolued the vitall heate floweth onely from the heart as from a most plentifull fountaine.

Absolvent (ăbsǭ·lvĕnt, ăbz-), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *absolvent-em*, pr. pple. of *absolvĕre* to absolve. Preceded in use by the Fr. form ABSOLVANT.]

A. *ppl. a.* Absolving, acquitting.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vi. 394 Patriotism .. insults many leading Deputies of the absolvent Right-side.

B. *sb.* One who absolves.

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 275 This Forgiveness .. is thereby without other act, or sentence of the Absolvent, made void.

Absolver (ăbsǭ·lvəɹ, ăbz-). [f. ABSOLVE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who absolves, pronounces absolution, or acquits.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiogr.* (1818) ii. 26 He is made to us .. righteousness as our justifier and absolver. 1669 H. MORE *Antid. ag. Idolatry* i, They that take upon them to be the only absolvers of sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year*, 6 Sund. aft. Trin., The absolver saw the mighty grief And hastened with relief. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 681 The public feeling was strongly against the three absolvers.

Absolving (ăbsǭ·lviŋ, ăbz-), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABSOLVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The process of setting free; acquitting. Also (*obs.*) solving; completing.

1757 BURKE *Abr. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 125 It is changing the nature of his crime; it is absolving.

Absolving (ăbsǭ·lviŋ, ăbz-), *ppl. a.* [f. ABSOLVE *v.* + -ING².] That absolves or sets free; acquitting.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 46 One of the absolving parsons has privately printed his vindication. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* ix. 206 The absolving words are not to be regarded as optative merely, .. but as declaratory.

Absolvitory, *a. Sc.*; also 7 absolvitor. [Irreg. form for *absolutory*, ad. L. *absolūtōrius*. The obs. form in *-or* represents Fr. *-oire*.] Absolutory.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 They will pronunce sentence absolvitor or condemnatour. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Inst. Gaius* IV. § 114. 323 The common saying that .. all *iudicia* are absolvitory [Lat. *absolutoria*].

†**Absolviture.** *Obs. Sc.* [Irreg. form for *absoluture*, as if from a L. **absolvitūra*, the real form of which would be **absolūtūra*.] The act or process of absolving; absolution.

1586 *Protest of A. Hunter; Addenda to* De Foe's *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* 51 The Person excommunicated declaring no Signs of true Repentance, nor craving the said Absolviture by himself, nor by his Procurators, before the very Time, wherein they absolve him.

Absonant (æ·bsŏnănt), *a.* [f. L. *ab* off, away from + *sonant-em* sounding, pr. pple. of *sonāre* to sound; on the analogy of *con-sonant, dis-sonant*, and L. *absonus*.] Harsh, inharmonious; *fig.* discordant or abhorrent to reason, nature, etc.; unreasonable, unnatural. Const. *to, from.*

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Reader 7, It is very absonant that anye one who hath the perfect use of corn and grain .. woulde refuse the same to be fed wyth acornes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. XVIII. 1107 *note*, I mervell much therefore, why it [the word Osse] .. should be condemned as absonant, and not pleasing to the ear. 1657 M. HAWKE *Killing is Murder* 42 Absonant from the harmony of the Scriptures. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Mission to K. of Dahome* II. 176, I must again refer to a curious fixed idea in England, absonant withal, touching human sacrifice at Dahome.

†**Absonate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ '(*A law term.*) To avoid, to detest.' Ash 1775. [Apparently merely his adaptation of med. L. *absoniāre*, rendering *ascunian* in Anglo-Saxon Laws.]

†**Absonism.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *abson-us* ABSONOUS + -ISM.] Something absonous or discordant in the use of language; solecism.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confuted* 68 Euerie third line hath some of this ouer-rackt absonisme.

†**Absonous** (æ·bsŏnəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *abson-us* out of tune + -OUS.] *lit.* Out of tune, inharmonious; *fig.* incongruous, absurd, unreasonable. Const. *to.*

1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 4. 318 That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and absonous. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* How absonous and ridiculous it is not to interpret Prophetick Figures according to the approved meaning and observable use of the Prophetick style. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sad. Trium.* (1726) I. 67 Which Distribution, notwithstanding, is as absonous and absurd as if he had distributed Animal into Sensitive and Rational.

Absorb (ăbsǭ·ɹb), *v.* Pa. pple. absorbed, formerly absorpt. [a. mod. Fr. *absorbe-r*, a refashioning, after L., of OFr. *asorber*, more commonly *asorbir, assorbir*:—L. *absorbē-re* to swallow up, f. *ab* off, away + *sorbē-re* to suck in; pa. pple. *absorpt-us*, whence ABSORPT, formerly used as pa. pple. In no Dict. bef. Blount 1656; Cockeram 1626 has ABSORBEATE; Cotgr. 1611 has Fr. '*Absorbé*, supped or drunk wholly up; devoured, swallowed, consumed.']

I. To swallow up.

†1. To swallow up; as water, mire, an earthquake; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 160 Take my sowle and delyuere her .. from these sorowfulle peynes in whiche I am absorbed in the grete viage of heuynes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* Matt. xvii. 5 A bryghte cloude ouershadowed thapostles, lest they should be absorpte and ouercummed with the highnesse of the sighte. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. of Earth* 85 As to Rome, there is .. a more dreadful fate that will attend it; namely, to be absorpt or swallowed up in a lake of fire and brimstone. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XII. 130 Beneath, Charybdis holds her boist'rous reign 'Midst roaring whirlpools, and absorbs the main. *a* 1800 COWPER *On names in Biogr. Britann.* Dark oblivion soon absorbs them all.

2. Hence, To swallow up, to include or take a thing in to the loss of its separate existence; to incorporate. *To be absorbed*, to be swallowed up, or comprised in, so as no longer to exist apart.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 17 The substance of the bread is absorpt .. into the human body of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *On Creed* (1839) 231 That old conceit of Eutyches .. that the humanity was absorbed and wholly turned into the Divinity. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 120 In some countries, the large cities absorb the wealth and fashion of the nation. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 65 The purchase of a pound of candles would have almost absorbed a workman's daily wages. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 9 Into the English nation his own followers were gradually absorbed.

3. To engross, or completely engage the attention or faculties.

1830 BARONESS BUNSEN in Hare's *Life* I. ix. 353 [It] could not so far absorb me as to prevent my often turning my back upon it. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) xliii. 403 [I] only postponed it because I happened to get absorbed in a book. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* iii. 52 Let us absorb our entire beings in this one aim.

II. To drink in.

4. To suck in, drink in (a fluid); to imbibe.

a 1626 BACON (J.) The evils that come of exercise are that it doth absorb and attenuate the moisture of the body. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agricult. Chem.* 15 Animal and vegetable matters deposited in soils are absorbed by plants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 24 The clay refuses to absorb the water.

5. To take up (imponderable agents) by chemical or molecular action.

1707 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2374 Whether the Muslin absorps the Effluvium, .. I cannot tell. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. xiv. 140 Some reflect the rays without producing any change, and those are white; others absorb them all, and cause absolute blackness. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces of Nat.* iii. 78 Whenever a solid body loses some of that force of attraction by means of which it remains solid, heat is absorbed. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 186 It is found possible to absorb hydrogen in certain metals.

Absorbability (ăbsǭɹbăbi·lĭti). [f. ABSORBABLE + -ITY.] The state or quality of being absorbable; capability of being absorbed.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 241 The weight of chlorine, its absorbability by water. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 409 This absorbability depends largely upon the presence of free fatty acids in the oil.

Absorbable (ăbsǭ·ɹbăb'l), *a.* [f. ABSORB + -ABLE.] Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

1779 INGENHOUSZ *Inflamm. Air* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 385 Which .. might more properly be called vapour, as it is absorbable by water. 1859 LEWES *Physiol. of Com. Life* I. iii. 208 Liquid albumen is very slightly absorbable and not at all assimilable; but when acted on in the stomach, it becomes readily absorbable and assimilable.

†**Absorbeate,** *v. Obs.* [Irreg. f. L. *absorbē-re* + -ATE.] 'To swallow up.' Cockeram 1626. Prob. nowhere else.

Absorbed (ăbsǭ·ɹbd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABSORB + -ED.] *lit.* Swallowed up; imbibed. *fig.* Engrossed or entirely occupied.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Corresp.* (1837) II. 198 Monsieur de Nivernois had been absorbed all day .. translating my verses. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 156 Large sums are paid .. to the officers of the absorbed company. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* I. 2 He eyed the coming tide with an absorbed attention. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* Introd., The laws which regulate the distribution of absorbed heat. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 518 Absorbed in his own meditations.

Absorbedly (ăbsǭ·ɹbĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an absorbed manner; with engrossed attention.

1868 *Daily News* 15 July, The next man's credentials being favourably and absorbedly affirmed. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* ii. 230, I saw young men gaze long and absorbedly at her.

Absorbedness (ăbsǭ·ɹbĕdnĕs). [f. ABSORBED *a.* + -NESS.] Engrossed attention, mental concentration.

1881 W. ROBERTSON in *Sunday Mag.* Apr. 245 The passionate absorbedness with which again and again intellect has plumbed its way forward in search for God.

Absorbefacient (ăbsǭɹbĭfē¹·ʃĭĕnt, -ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *absorbē-re*: see ABSORB + *facient-em* pr. pple. of *facĕre* to make; on analogy of such adj. as *rubefacient*, f. L. *rubefacĕre*: see -FACIENT.]

A. *adj.* Causing absorption, drying up.

B. *sb.* [sc. agent, substance.]

1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 406 Dr. J. Moleschott praises it [Iodoform] most highly as an absorbefacient, affirming that by its use he has obtained absorption of various lymphatic tumors.

Absorbency (ăbsǭ·ɹbĕnsi). *rare.* [n. of state f. L. *absorbent-em*: see ABSORBENT and -NCY.]

†1. The action of absorbing (which would be properly *absorbence*); absorption. *Obs.*

1762 DUNN *Size of Sun* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 469 Whether this effect arises from .. absorbency of the rays, seems to me to deserve a proper enquiry.

2. The quality of being absorbent; absorptiveness.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 106 Ivory and enamel being quite smooth, and without texture or absorbency.

Absorbent (ăbsǭ·ɹbĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *absorbent-em*, pr. pple. of *ab-sorbēre*: see ABSORB.]

A. *adj.* Absorbing, imbibing, swallowing; absorptive. *Absorbent system*, see B 3.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 81 It is both detergent and absorbent. 1752 BROOKE *Inoculation* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 471 The absorbent vessels .. will always take in a sufficient quantity of the matter to contaminate the whole mass of the circulating fluids. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* V. 140 Rain sinks in some considerable proportion into the absorbent soil.

B. *sb.* An absorbing substance or apparatus.

1. Any substance which absorbs fluids through its sensible or insensible porosity; applied in a special sense in *Med.* to such substances as chalk, magnesia, which absorb the acidity of the stomach.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 79 Dryers, or Absorbents, .. prevent those superfluous Moistures, which the Nerves are frequently overcharg'd with. 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1826) xlii. 175 But the best and safest absorbent is magnesia alba. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* xi. 249 (1879) The clouded sky seldom allows the sun to warm the ocean, itself a bad absorbent of heat. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 611 *Absorbents*, This class contains remedies which are used for the purpose of absorbing acrid and deleterious materials, .. on the exterior of the body, and .. in the alimentary canal.

2. *fig.*

1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem. own Time* 220 The country gentlemen, the absorbents of every prejudice. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Org. Daily Life* 174 A persecution, which pinches, but does not suppress, is merely an irritant, and not an absorbent.

3. *Physiol.* (in *plural.*) The vessels through which the process of absorption is carried on in animals and plants, such as the lacteals in the former, the extremities of the roots in the latter. *Attrib.* in *absorbent system.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Naturalists speak of the like Absorbents in plants; the fibrous or hairy roots of which are considered as a kind of *vasa Absorbentia*. 1795 ABERNETHY *Anat. of Whale* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 29, Absorbents .. which terminated by open orifices. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 20/1 The absorbents .. were among the organs which were the latest in being discovered by anatomists. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* VI. 110 Much of the cartilage is taken away by vessels called absorbents. 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 30 The mollusca have no distinct absorbent system.

Absorber (ăbsǭ·ɹbəɹ). [f. ABSORB + -ER¹.] One who, or something which, absorbs.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* No. 279. 222/1 Nitrogen and oxygen .. are feeble absorbers and radiators. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* I. 29 Aristotle was the absorber of all previous and contemporary knowledge into one coherent system.

Absorbing (ăbsǭ·ɹbiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABSORB + -ING².] *lit.* Swallowing, imbibing; hence, incorporating, taking into itself; *fig.* Engrossing, all-engaging.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 582 The absorbing and exhaling vessels, and the cuticle. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 3. 246 Radiant heat is allowed to fall upon an absorbing substance. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 156 An amalgamation, under such circumstances, is a positive fraud on the proprietors of the absorbing office. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 330 He must have been engaged at this time in some such absorbing pursuit.

Absorbingly (ăbsǭ·ɹbiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an absorbing manner; engrossingly, entirely.

1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 105/1 The sole idea which absorbingly possessed him [Edward] was that of erecting a great Norman Abbey in Westminster. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. of Relig.* V. 173 Any common act of prayer keeps .. the understanding occupied earnestly, absorbingly, under the guidance of faith.

†**Absorbition.** *Obs.* [Irregularly formed, as if from a L. **absorbitus*, instead of *absorptus*, whence regularly ABSORPTION.] = ABSORPTION.

c 1680 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 165 Where to place that concurrence of waters or place of its absorbition there is no authentick decision.

Absorp, obs. form of Absorb.

Absorpt (ăbsɔ̄·ɪpt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L. *absorpt-us* pa. pple. of *absorbē-re*: see Absorb.] The earlier equivalent of Absorbed: swallowed up; *rarely fig.* engrossed.

1528 More *Dial. conc. Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 267/1 For all other synnes (if belief and faith stand fast) be quite absorpt and supped vp he sayth in that fayth. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Court* 89 To raigne in heauen for euer, and there to remayne absorpt, in an ocean of pleasures. 1736 J. H. Browne *Pipe of Tob.* (1768) 119 Absorpt in yellow care, And at each puff imagination burns. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) xix. 210 Their souls absorpt of darkness.

†**Absoˑrpted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *absorpt-us* (see prec.) + -ed: cf. *corrupt, corrupted, abrupt, abrupted.*] = Absorpt, Absorbed.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* IV. xcvi. 242 Absorpted & swallowed up into the nature and essence of God himself.

Absorptioˑmeter. [f. L. *absorpt-um* or ? *absorptiōn-em* (see next) + -meter = Gr. *μέτρον* measure, measurer.] An instrument for measuring the amount of absorption of gases in various liquids.

1879 Wroblewski in *Nature* XXI. 191 The absorptiometer which I have constructed for the determination of the coefficients of absorption, consists of glass throughout.

Absorption (ăbsɔ̄·ɪpʃən). [ad. L. *absorptiōn-em* a swallowing, n. of action f. *absorpt-us*: see Absorpt.] The act or process of swallowing up or sucking in. Hence,

I. Swallowing up.

†1. The swallowing up or engulfing of bodies. *Obs.*

1597 J. King *Jonah* (1864) xxii. 139 The absorption or burial. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem.* 24 (1808) The aversion of God's face is confusion . . but his whole fury is the utter absorption of the creature. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* Absorptions of the Earth, a term used by Kircher and others, for the sinking in of large tracts of land, by means of subterranean commotions.

2. The swallowing up or disappearance of things through their inclusion in or assimilation to something else; incorporation in something else.

1741 Warburton *Alliance Ch. and St.* 165 (T.) Of the ancient Greek philosophy . . its gradual decay, and total absorption in the schools. 1834 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 201 But at the same time that copyists were being thrown out of employ, printers must have been in demand; here then was one way for the absorption of at least a portion of the copyists. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68, 418 The absorption of dialects by the Latin . . gave a great impulse to civilisation. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 415 A provision expressly intended to prevent the absorption of peasant-holdings.

b. *Med.* and *Path.* Removal of tissues or deposits by natural process, or by the use of medicines.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Observ.* 16 Another curative indication naturally arises which is to promote the absorption of the new formed substance. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 20 Spaces are then formed in this substance by absorption.

3. Entire engrossment or engagement of the mind or faculties.

1855 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 379 The absorption of the English mind in the war. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* 26 It was an expression of unconscious placid gravity of absorption in thoughts that had no connection with the present moment. 1875 Farrar *Silence & Voices* ix. 164 Blind, groping, illiberal absorption in some mechanical routine.

II. Drinking in.

4. The sucking in of fluid or of particles dissolved therein; the taking up of imponderable agents, such as light. (The investigation of the relative quantities of coloured rays absorbed in various media gives rise to attributive uses of the word, as *absorption spectrum, absorption-band.*)

1744 Warrick *Injection* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 489 Wherein the power of absorption seemed very considerable. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, Heat, & Fire* 89 Such are the laws observed in the various absorption and reflection of light. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* V. 329 The Arena, so called from its being covered with sand for the absorption of the blood. 1854 Balfour *Outl. Bot.* 133 When liquids are brought into contact with the leaves of plants, absorption takes place. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 121 For most absorption-bands particularly if faint the prism would be used in the first position. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 35 In this transfer . . consists the absorption of radiant heat.

5. *Physiol.* The imbibing of fluids by the vessels or tissues of the body; *esp.* the reception of nutritive material by the lacteals of the intestine.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Absorption in the animal economy is used for that power whereby the small open orifices of vessels imbibe liquors. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 37 It is by means of the membrane lining the digestive cavity, that the functions of digestion & absorption are performed. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 167 Another process, which is ancillary to nutrition and secretion, is termed Absorption.

Absorptive (ăbsɔ̄·ɪptiv), *a.* [f. L. *absorpt-*, ppl. stem of *absorbēre* to Absorb + -ive, as if ad. L. **absorptīvus.*] Having the quality of absorbing, swallowing, or imbibing. *fig.* Engrossing.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 132 There being no Ark left to take Sanctuary in, and to be safe from the working and absorptive waves. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire of Lond.* 32 This harrass of Fire and that so generally absorptive of the city. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvi. 137 The absorptive power of air is finely displayed in the colour of the morning and evening clouds. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 34 Absorptive as well as secreting glands exist in great abundance in the walls of the digestive tube. 1881 W. J. Rolfe Pref. to *Coriol.* 6 His lazy, somnolent, stupidly absorptive satisfaction.

Absorptiveness (ăbsɔ̄·ɪptivnės). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being absorptive.

Absorptivity (æbːsɔ̄ɪptiˑvĭti). [f. Absorptive *a.* + -ity.] = Absorptiveness.

Webster cites Dana.

Absoyle, obs. var. of Assoil *v.*: see Absoil.

Absquatulate (ăbskwɒ·tiule̊t), *v.*, also absquotilate. [A factitious word, simulating a L. form (cf. *abscond, gratulate*) of American origin, and jocular use.] To make off, decamp.

1837-40 Haliburton *Clockmaker* (1862) 363 Absquotilate it in style, you old skunk, . . and show the gentlemen what you can do. 1858 Dow *Serm.* I. 309 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, Hope's brightest visions absquatulate. 1861 J. Lamont *Seahorses* xi. 179 He [an old bull-walrus] heard us, and lazily awaking, raised his head and prepared to absquatulate.

[**Abstable,** sometimes quoted from Gower *Conf.* I. 211. II. 1553, is a misreading for *obstacle.*]

Abstain (ăbstē̆·n). Forms: 4-5 abstene, 4-6 absteyn(e, -ein(e, 6 asteine, 6-7 abstayne, abstaine, 7- abstain. [a. Fr. *absteni-r*, a 14th c. refashioning of OFr. *asteni-r* (whence occ. Eng. *asteine*):—L. *abstinē-re* to withhold, f. *abs* = *ab* off, away from + *tenē-re* to hold. The Fr. (like the Eng. originally) is only reflexive, *s'abstenir*, L. *se abstinēre* to keep oneself from, refrain from.]

†1. *refl.* To keep or withhold *oneself.* Const. *of, from. Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 3761 In herte hur gan to greue. of wepyng ne mi3t sche abstene hur no3t. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* ix. 25 Ech man that stryueth in fy3t, absteyneth him fro alle thingis. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* ij. b, To kepe trewly her maryage and also absteyne her of synne. *c* 1500 *Lancelot of the Laik* 1261 My consell is, therfore, you to absten. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xv. 20 Wryte vnto them that they absteyne them selues from fylthynesse of Idols.

2. *intr.* (by gradual suppression of the pron. object.) To keep or withhold oneself, to refrain. Const. *from* (*of* obs.)

1382 Wyclif *Num.* vi. 3 Fro al that may make dronkun, thei shulen absteyne. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiv. 78 Y must here therof abstene and forber. 1538 Starkey *England.* 17 To absteyn from flesch apon the Fryday . . ys now reputyd a certayn vertue. 1598 Barret *Theor. of War.* v. v. 165 To absteine from committing these excesses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 748 Our Maker bids increase; who bids abstain But our destroyer, foe to God and man? 1746 *Col. Records Penn.* V. 50 That they do abstain from all servile Labour on that Day. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. of Sterne* ii. 38 D'Aubigné was so fond of writing epigrams, that he could not abstain from them. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. § 3. 26 I therefore abstained from mentioning it subsequently.

3. *esp.* (being used most frequently in reference to eating and drinking). To refrain from food, to fast (*obs.*); to refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages, to be a 'total-abstainer.'

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) D. iij, If he be temperate and moderate, all wil absteyne. 1547 Boorde *Brev. of Health* i. 7 Many men wolde eate meate if they had it, and therfor nolens volens, they do asteine. 1867 B. Nicols in *Cleric. Testy. to Tot. Abs.* 98 Several have told me . . that while they had abstained, some for weeks or months, they were far better in every respect than while they drank.

†4. *trans.* (later and rare, and probably a literary imitation of the trans. use of L. *abstinere*). To keep back, keep off.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 275 From outwarde thynges his mynde doth he abstayne. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij *b*, For a small season the louer maie absteyne his loue. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 154 For what difference at all whether he abstain men from marying, or restraine them in a mariage hapning totally discommodious. 1644-58 J. Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 140 My Lord doth justly abstain his hand from his Dispatch.

Abstainer (ăbstē̆·nəɹ). [f. Abstain + -er1.] One who abstains; *esp.* one who abstains from eating or drinking particular things; in older writers a Nazarite, in modern use an abstainer from alcoholic beverages, a 'total abstainer.'

1535 Coverdale *Amos* ii. 12 But ye gaue the absteyners wyne and drynke [Wyclif Na3areys: 1611 Nazarites]. — *Lam.* iv. 7 Hir absteyners (or Nazarees) were whyter then ye snowe or mylke. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 407 The holy Men and Prophets . . were strict Abstainers, and separated themselves from the Uncleannesses, Oppressions and Violencies that the superfluous worldly Belly-Gods do subject themselves unto. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 617/2 This observation supplies an answer to some of the usual arguments of the total-abstainers. 1879 Black *Macleod of Dare* xxxvi. 322 If they ever put up an asylum in Mull, it will be a lunatic asylum for incurable abstainers.

Abstaining (ăbstē̆·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abstain + -ing1.] The act or practice of keeping oneself, or refraining, *from* anything. (Now mostly gerundial, the sb. being supplied by Abstinence.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 423 This wille of abstenyng from synne ledithe here to heuyn. 1660 R. Coke *Elem. Power & Subj.* 133 It is not alwaies the doing, or abstaining from what is commanded or forbidden, which is virtue, but only the ingenuous and upright doing or abstaining. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* (1841) 86 It prescribes no abstainings, no forbearances out of nature. 1850 Clough *Dipsychus* II. ii. 74 But for perfection attaining is one method only, abstaining.

Abstaining (ăbstē̆·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Abstain + -ing2.] Practising abstinence (from alcoholic beverages).

1867 J. W. Bardsley in *Cleric. Testy. to Tot. Abst.* 30 The bride was the daughter of an abstaining clergyman.

Abstainment (ăbstē̆·nmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Abstain + -ment; cf. *attainment.*] The act or condition of keeping from or refraining.

1859 Duke of Buckingham *Mem. Crt. of George IV*, I. ii. 418 The abstainment on his part from all intrigue.

Absteinous, abstenious, by-forms due to confusion of Abstain, older **absteine,** w. Abstemious.

Abstemious (ăbstī·miəs), *a.*, also 6 abstenious, absteinous. [f. L. *abstēmi-us* + -ous. *Abstemius* was considered by L. writers to be f. *abs* away from + *tēmētum* intoxicating liquor; but even in L. was extended to temperance in living generally. The verbal resemblance to *abstain, absteine,* has in Eng. given it a still wider use, and also produced the forms *absteinous, abstenious.*]

1. Dispensing with wine and rich food; temperate or sparing in food; characterized by or belonging to such temperance; sparing.

a. Of persons, their lives, or habits.

1624 Heywood *Gunaikeion* v. 226 To this absteinous life shee added the strict vow of chastitie. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xix. 328 Let me pay To grief and anguish one abstemious day. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 26 Mother and father were assiduous, abstemious, frugal without stinginess. 1878 Black *Green Past. and Picc.* xxix. 234 They were remarkably abstemious at breakfast.

b. Of the food.

1776-88 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* lviii, His [Peter the Hermit's] diet was abstemious, his prayers long and fervent. 1832 Scott *Talism.* ii. 26 The meal of the Saracen was abstemious.

2. Abstinent, refraining, sparing (with regard to other things than food). *rare.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 53 Be more abstemious, Or else good night your vow. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. ii. The king . . Is good and gracious . . Abstemious from base and goatish looseness. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1865) I. xxi. 163 You advised an abstemious introduction of literary topics.

Abstemiously (ăbstī·miəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] In an abstemious manner; sparingly, temperately.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spleen,* If the obstruction of the Spleen proceeds from . . having lived a little abstemiously. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* II. 358 There are many monastical persons, who live abstemiously all their lives.

Abstemiousness (ăbstī·miəsnės). [f. Abstemious + -ness.] The quality of being abstemious, or sparing in the use of strong drink and delicacies.

1626 Donne *Serm.* V. cxxxix. 486 As if God required such a forbearing, such an abstemiousness in man as that being set to rule and govern the creatures he might not use and enjoy them. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. x. 130 He could digest a Bishoprick, which his abstemiousness formerly refused. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dau.* i. 23 Four years, or so, of abstemiousness enable them to stand an election dinner.

Abstenance, obs. form of Abstinence.

Abstention (ăbsteˑnʃən). [a. Fr. *abstention* (OFr. *astension*), n. of action f. L. *abstent-* ppl. stem of *abstinēre*: see Abstain.]

†1. The act of keeping back or restraining. *Obs.*

1521 Wolsey in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* I. 50 The abstention of war, which may be as soon broken . . as all the other assurance, cannot then prevail. 1653 Gauden *Hieraspistes* 103 Which present denial, or abstention of such an one from receiving the holy Sacrament, might afterwards be examined by publick and lawful authority.

2. The act of keeping oneself back, abstaining or refraining; the state of refraining or of being kept back.

1624-47 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 303 Many sighes and teares which now he bestowed upon his abstention from that dearly affected devotion. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. in Critic.* (1875) x. 267 In them the character of abstention and renouncement, which we have noticed in Ali himself, was marked yet more strongly. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., M. Picard . . justifies his abstention from signing the manifesto of the Left. 1880 *Illust. Lond. News* 21 Feb. 178 The votes given were—for Mr. Clarke 7683 . . There were over 7000 abstentions.

Abstentionist (ăbsteˑnʃənist). [f. prec. + -ist.] One who practises or approves abstention.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* June 810 We may expect other Conservative abstentionists to imitate the good example set by Lord Carnarvon.

Abstentious (ăbsteˑnʃəs). [f. Abstenti-on + -ous, analogously to *contention, contentious,* L. *contentiōn-em, contentiōs-us.*] Characterized by abstinence; self-restraining or refraining.

1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 447 The Colossian teachers were trying to supplement Christianity, theoretically by a deeper wisdom, practically by a more abstentious holiness.

†**Absteˑr,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *absterrē-re* to frighten from, f. *abs* from + *terrē-re* to frighten.] To deter. (Perhaps only used by Becon.)

1542 Becon *Christmas Banq.* Wks. 1843, 63 This in like manner should abster and fear me and mine from doing evil. — *Pleas. New Nosegay* Wks. 1843, 198 Unfeigned Humility . . also absterreth and frayeth us from all arrogancy, pride, and elation of mind.

Absterge (ăbstəˑɹdʒ), *v.* [?a. Fr. *absterge-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *abstergē-re* to wipe away, f. *abs* off + *tergē-re* to wipe. Perhaps directly from the Latin.] To wipe away; to wipe clean; to cleanse; also *fig.* to purge.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H j b, But yf ye wyll

clense the vlcere ye must chuse thynges yᵗ absterge or wasshe moderatly, as rawe hony. 1621 BURTON *Anat. of Mel.* (1651) II. ii. II. 238 Baths . . are still frequented . . all over Greece, and those hot countries; to absterge belike that fulsomeness of sweat, to which they are there subject. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 98 [It] absterges the mucus from the stomach and other parts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Ess. on Own Times* (1850) III. 957 It was left for the Kraulmen, from whose errors they [some converts from 'Hottentotism'] absterged themselves, to insult and abuse them as apostates and renegades.

Abstergent (ăbstə·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [? a. Fr. *abstergent* (16th c.), ad. L. *abstergent-em* pr. pple. of *abstergē-re*; see prec. Perhaps f. the Lat. direct.]

A. *adj.* Cleansing, scouring, having a cleansing quality.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 37 Honey . . hath an abstergent or cleansing force. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 162 Abstergent properties, mixed sometimes with a good deal of acridity, distinguish them [the house-leek tribe]. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Life of W. Wirt* II. ix. 149 The abstergent, bracing, exhilarating touch of a sea-bath after a hot day.

B. *sb.* [sc. agent or substance.]

1751 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* Abstergents or Abstersive medicines . . abrade and wipe away such mucous particles as they meet in their passage, and thus cleanse the parts from viscid, or impure adhesions. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 323/3 One reason perhaps which causes them to avoid heavy and close-fitting clothing is their want of abstergents.

†**Abstergify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *absterg-ēre*, + -FY.] 'To cleanse.'

1612 BENVENUTO *Passenger's Dialogues, Ital. & Eng.* (Nares) Specially, when wee would abstergifie, and that the huske remaine behind in the boyling of it.

†**Abste·rse,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *absters-us*, pa. pple. of *abstergēre*, cf. *asperse.*] = ABSTERGE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 164 Some attrition from an acide and vitriolous humidity in the stomack . . may absterse, and shave the scorious parts thereof.

Abstersion (ăbstə·ɹʃən), also 6 **abstertion, abstarcion.** [a. Fr. *abstersion* (16th c.), n. of action f. L. *absters-* ppl. stem of *abstergēre*: see ABSTERGE and -ION.] The act or process of wiping clean, cleansing, scouring, or purging. *lit.* and *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II. xvii. 28 Incarne [the place] wyth thys incarnative, whych dothe bothe incarne and mundifye with some abstertion. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. betw. Sorenes* 16a, Use the maner of digestion, and abstarcion in maner as I haue said. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* I. ix. 135 The Messias . . needed not the abstersions of repentance, or the washings of baptisme. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* (1829) xx. 153 The task of ablution and abstersion being performed . . by a smoke-dried skinny old Highland woman. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxvi. 218 No great city was ever so badly placed for due abstersion by natural outfall.

Abstersive (ăbstə·ɹsiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *abstersif, -ive*, f. L. *absters-* ppl. stem of *abstergēre*: see ABSTERSE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of purging, cleansing, scouring, or washing away impurities.

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 27 White betes are also abstersive, and lowseth the bealye. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 656 These almonds have an abstersive propertie to bite, to clense and scoure the flesh. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 111 Has an abstersive Virtue to make clean Whatever Nature made in Man obscene. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 189 And let th' abstersive sponge the board renew. 1845 FORD *Hdbk. Spain* 124 *Aqua bendita* which the devil is said to hate even worse than monks did the common abstersive fluid.

B. *sb.* [sc. medicine or agent.] Also *fig.*

1563 T. GALE *Antid.* I. iii. 3 Such medicines as do mundifie, and clense wounds or filthy vlcers, are called abstersiues. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 The lowest lees of a canonicall infection livergrown to their sides, which perhaps will never uncling, without the strong abstersive of som heroick magistrat. 1702 PETTY in Sprat's *Hist. R. Soc.* 295 Abstersives are Fuller's earth, Soap, Linseed-oyl, and Oxgall. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them . . abstersives.

Abstersiveness (ăbstə·ɹsivnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cleansing or purgative.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 327 The Abstersivenesse of the Saline Elixir promotes the cure for the Nephritis. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 The abstersiveness of this water, keeping a wound clean, till the balsam of nature doth recover it. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. co. Surrey 144 It [Epsom water] was at first applied to sores, which from its Abstersiveness [*pr.* Abstensiveness] it soon healed.

Abstersory (ăbstə·ɹsəri), *a.* ?*Obs. rare.* [f. L. *absters-*, ppl. stem of *abstergēre* + -ORY.] Cleansing, purgative; abstersive.

1623 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 170 Being boiled it [honey] is . . lesse laxative, also lesse sharpe and abstersory. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 55 It hath also a very speciall abstersory property.

Abstinence (æ·bstinĕns). [a. Fr. *abstinence*, refashioned on OFr. *astenance, astinence*:—L. *abstinentia*, n. of quality f. *abstinent-em*, pr. pple. of *abstinē-re*. See ABSTAIN.]

1. The action or practice of abstaining or refraining; forbearance. Const. *from* (*of* obs.).

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxx. 14 That bi fastynge and abstynens of other thingis she traueyl hir soul. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1838) I. ii. 7 Goode werkis of kyndnesse, abstinence fro synne, and almysdede. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1632) v. 388 Jewish Abstinence from certaine kinds of meates. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eurem. Ess.* 343 The true Devout Person breaks with Nature . . to take pleasure in the abstinence of pleasures. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 397 There are no better rules than Abstinence from those things which occasion it. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* XV. 260 Abstinence from an outward work is not essential to the observance of a Sabbath.

b. *spec.* A forbearance from hostilities, an armistice or truce.

1419 SIR W. BARDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 23. I. 75 Duryng the abstinence of werr of viij dayys. 1469 *Paston Lett.* 624 II. 379 I sent you a bill which concludith an abstinence of werre to be had unto Fryday last was. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1192/1 Mondaie the seuenteenth of June about eight of the clocke, an abstinence of warre was concluded. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvi. 116 The truce or abstinence . . was continued by short additions to the end of the year.

2. *absol.* Forbearance of any indulgence of appetite, self-restraint: a. continence (the oldest sense); b. fasting; c. the practice of abstaining from alcoholic beverages, also known as *total abstinence.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* (1844) 35 There he ladde a full strayte and holi lyfe in grete penaunce and abstynence. | 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Þet chastete ssel bi straytliche y-loked and wel wyþ-drage be abstinence [uorberinge]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 757 Agayns glotonye the remedie is abstinence. 1494 FABYAN (1542) v. cxxxv. 120 She remeued to Ely, and there was abbesse, and lyued in great penaunce and abstynence. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 21 Then after longe abstinence, Paul stode forth in the myddes of them. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 259 Say, Can you fast? your stomacks are too young: And abstinence ingenders maladies. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* vii. 55 The faces of them which haue vsed abstinence, shall shine aboue the starres. 1704 NELSON *Festivals & Fasts* (1739) 434 No Abstinence can partake of the Nature of Fasting except there be something in it that afflicts us. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 231 Such light abstinences as come in our way. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Bar.* III. v. 163 His table was supplied more abundantly and daintily than his habitual abstinence required. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* Pref. 14 The passionate Eastern character, like all weak ones, found total abstinence easier than temperance.

Abstinency (æ·bstinĕnsi). [ad. L. *abstinentia*: see ABSTINENCE.] The quality of being abstinent; the habit or practice of abstaining, especially from food; fasting; a fast. (Not always kept distinct from ABSTINENCE, the action of refraining, but never used with *from.*)

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 46 Ignorant people undoubtedly, if they see any men lean with abstinency . . conceive an especial conceit of their sanctimony and holiness. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) II. xxxiv. 153 She wanted a mind to that course of life [marriage] from natural abstinency. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 76 Abstinency is the only Physitian that a man can make use of . . also, Abstinency is the most skilfullest cook. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 165 John the Nazarite, in . . his duties and abstinencies.

Abstinent (æ·bstinĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *abstinent*, refashioned on OFr. *astenant*:—L. *abstinent-em*, pr. pple. of *abstinē-re*: see ABSTAIN.]

A. *adj.* Holding back or refraining; *esp.* from indulgence of appetite; continent, abstemious, temperate.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 873 Abstinent in etyng and drynkyng, in speche and in dede. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* Abstynent, or absteynynge. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 132 b, Bot he, quha is abstinent, sal prolonge his lyf. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 651 And he againe, who is too too sober, and abstinent altogether, becommeth unpleasant and unsociable. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. 16 She has passed several years in widowhood with that abstinent enjoyment of life, which has done honour to her deceased husband. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 84 What abstinent integrity is . . demanded by many a master.

B. *sb.* One who abstains, an abstainer, a faster. In *Eccl. Hist.* the *Abstinents* were a sect who appeared in the 3rd century.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* Abstynent . . or he that dothe abstynence. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* XVII. 381 And this same harmful belly by no mean The greatest abstinent can ever wean. 1669 J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 48 Some of these Abstinents were of melancholick complexions. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cyc. Suppl.* s.v., Some represent the *Abstinentes* . . that they particularly enjoined abstinence from the use of marriage; others say, from flesh; and others, from wine. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 64. 322 There is also [in China] a female sect called the Abstinents . . who make a vow to abstain from everything that has enjoyed life, and to eat nothing but vegetables.

†**Abstine·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abstinentia* + -AL. Cf. *penitential.*] Of or pertaining to abstinence.

1681 *Religio Clerici* 120 Granting we have arrived at some proficiency in the Abstinential vertues.

Abstinently (æ·bstinĕntli), *adv.* [f. ABSTINENT + -LY².] In an abstinent manner, with abstinence.

1626 DONNE *Devotions* 582 O if thou hadst euer re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how abstinently would he haue walked by that tree. 1788 JOHNSON *Lett.* 230. II. 109 Mr. Thrale never will live abstinently till he can persuade himself to abstain by rule.

†**Abstorted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *abs* away + *tort-us* twisted + -ED.] 'Forced away, wrung from another by violence,' J., (from Phillips 1662, Bailey 1721). Cockeram 1626 has 'Abstorqued, wrested away by force.'

Abstract (æ·bstrækt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *abstract-us* drawn away, f. *abs* off, away + *tractus*, pa. pple. of *trahĕre* to draw.] At first, like its L. orig., a participle and adjective, accented *abstra·ct*; after the formation of the vb. *abstract*, ABSTRACTED gradually took its place as a participle, leaving *a·bstract* with a new accent as an adjective only.

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

†1. Drawn, derived, extracted. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 21 The names of the auctores been rehersede here, of whom thys presente cronicle is abstracte. 1496 *Bk. of St. Albans* (1810) 6 The fyve perfyte [coats of arms] ben thise, Termynall: Collattrall: Abstrakte: Fyxall: & Bastarde.

†2. Withdrawn, drawn away, removed, separate; = ABSTRACTED 1. Const. *from. Obs.*

1690 J. NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 171 The more abstract therefore we are from the body . . the more fit we shall be both to behold, and to indure the Rays of the Divine Light. 1726 *Let.* in *Wodrow's Corresp.* (1843) III. 237 As to the other query about Mr. Simson, I believe you know I kept myself abstract in his former process. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. iv. 80 There is an eminent Delight in this very Recognition itself, abstract from anything pleasing in the Subject recognized.

3. Withdrawn from the contemplation of present objects; = ABSTRACTED 2. *arch.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 51 Their minde abstract, not knowing what they say. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours. Mystics* I. VI. i. 153 Master Eckart ceased, and went on his way again . . with his steady step and abstract air.

4. Withdrawn or separated from matter, from material embodiment, from practice, or from particular examples. Opposed to *concrete.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* A ii, Abstracte nombers are those, whiche have no denomination annexed vnto them. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. iv. 16 Called names Abstract; because severed (not from Matter, but) from the account of Matter. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 806 These Demons or Angels, are not Pure, Abstract, Incorporeal Substances. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 121 Luther lived long enough to see the consequences of the doctrines into which indignant pity and abstract ideas of right had hurried him. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 4. 33 An abstract name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. 1851 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Study of Nat. Phil.* I. ii. 18 Abstract science is independent of a system of nature,—of a creation,—of everything, in short, except memory, thought, and reason. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 5 No amount of abstract reasoning would have led us to discover the properties and uses of iron. 1873 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* Feb. 19 What I understand by an abstract resolution is a resolution which does not carry with it an operative principle likely to produce within a reasonable time particular consequences.

b. Ideal.

1736 BUTLER *Analogy* II. viii. 399 That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones is an abstract truth. 1775 BURKE *Sp. on Concil. w. Am.* Wks. III. 51 Abstract liberty, like other mere abstractions, is not to be found. Liberty inheres in some sensible object. 1828 SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 10 [They] never placed the perfection of human excellence, as Lycurgus, in the abstract soldier. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lv. 110 It is not to be supposed, that . . he was animated . . by abstract philanthropy.

c. Abstruse.

1725 WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) III. 173, I was extremely pleased with some of his reasonings; but in some places he was so abstract and out of my dull way of thinking, that I could not reach him. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. iv. 21 [He] will tremblingly . . repose upon abstract speculations, and incomprehensible mysteries.

5. *absol.* 'The abstract,' that which is abstract, the abstract consideration of things; the ideal.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 They adde indeed a perfection, not to life, that is, to the concreate as we say, but to liuing, that is, to the abstract. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 141 Justice in the abstract, is nothing. 1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk.* I. 47 She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry.

B. *sb.* Something abstracted or drawn from others; hence,

1. 'A smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater' (J.), or one thing concentrating in itself the virtues of several; a compendium.

1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) I. xiii. 57 So shall the Godhead of the Sonne bee an abstract from the essence of God, or a derivation out of a part of the whole. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 9 You shall finde there a man, who is th' abstracts of all faults, That all men follow. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 362 He is an Abstract or Compendium of the greater World. 1836 GEN. THOMPSON *Exerc.* IV. 127 The Peers are not an abstract, or at all events not a fair abstract, of the upper classes.

2. *spec.* A summary or epitome of a statement or document. Also *attrib.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. of Ref.* I. I. 117 We send herein enclosed, abstracts of such letters as hath been sent to the pope's holiness. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 82 I will give you here a short abstract of all that was said. 1799 WELLINGTON *Lett.* (G. D.) I. 34 In the abstracts, it appears that the strength of the . . forces consisted of 48,000 men. 1863 COX *Inst. of Eng. Govt.* Pref. 8 Copies or abstracts of State papers and records. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-Bk.* s. v. An abstract log contains the most important subjects of a ship's log.

Abstract of title (*Law*): An epitome of the evidences of ownership.

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Property Law* viii. 57 One great complaint at the present day, is the necessity of carrying back abstracts of title for sixty years.

3. An abstraction, an abstract term.

1530 PALSGR. 50 All suche substantives . . especially if they be suche as the logicians call abstractes. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apost. of latter Times* 100 The Hebrewes use Abstracts for Concretes . . as *justitia pro justis*: captivity for captives. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* I. 498 Our abstracts derive all originally from the concrete. 1865 FARRAR *Lang.* 69 In this sense all words are Abstracta.

Abstract (ăbstræ·kt), *v.* [f. ABSTRACT *ppl. a.*, like *content* vb. f. *content* adj. After the appearance of the vb., *abstract* was used for some time as its pa. pple. till superseded by the normal *abstracted.*]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, deduct, remove, or take away (something); *euphem.* to take away secretly, slyly, or dishonestly; to purloin.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* (1870) xi. 258 The brande abstracted and abjected. 1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* xv. 127 Thou suld abstrak thy inuectiue reprocha. 1588 A. King *P. Canisius' Catech.* h vij, Giff ȝe sowld abstract vair fra ȝo. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* II. 42 The public burdens, which at present abstract a large proportion of profits and wages. 1852 Layard *Nineveh* ix. 233 The principal public quarrels related to property abstracted by the Arabs from one another's tents. 1872 W. Black *Adv. Phaeton* vi. 72 Von Rosen had quietly abstracted the bearing-reins from the harness. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. 10. 68 When evaporation takes place, heat is abstracted by the vapour from the surface which evaporates.

b. *absol.* To deduct; to derogate; to take away.

1825–45 Carlyle *Schiller* (ed. 2) II. 97 There is throughout a certain air of stiffness and effort which abstracts from the theatrical illusion.

†c. *Chem.* To separate an essence or chemical principle by distillation, etc.; to extract. *Obs.*

?1685 Boyle (J.) Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently abstracted the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scurvy*, From the fresh gather'd tops of Fir a little bruised, Abstract spirit of Wine or at least good Nants Brandy.

2. *trans.* To draw off or apart; to separate, withdraw, disengage *from.*

1557 Paynell *Barclay's Jugurtha* 28 b, His mynde was abstract .. from the defence of goodness and honesty vnto his olde vice. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. lv. 97 To abstract the mixed people each from other. 1663 Cowley *Of Solitude* Wks. 1710 II. 696 The Importunities of Company or Business, which would abstract him from his Beloved [Poetry]. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vi. 212 They ought to abstract their Imagination from that false Infinite Extension, and conceive one Particle of Matter. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 262 Campanella .. could so abstract his attention from any sufferings of his body that he was able to endure the rack itself without much pain.

b. *absol.* To withdraw (the attention), divert.

1823 Lamb *Elia* (1865) Ser. II. ii. 250 The healing influence of studious pursuits was upon him, to soothe and to abstract.

3. *refl.*, and *intr.* with *refl.* meaning. To withdraw oneself, to retire *from. lit.* and *fig.*

1671 *True Non-Conformist* 17 Desirous .. that private men abstract from officious meddling. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* IV. iv. 8 Wks. 1727 I. 263 The Truth and Certainty of Moral Discourses abstracts from the Lives of Men. 1722 Steele *Consc. Lover* II. i. When I abstract myself from my own Interest in the thing.

b. *Abstracting from*: withdrawing in thought from, leaving out of consideration, apart from. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Dedic. II. 16, Yet, abstracting from any Interest of my own, but as a Fellow-subject and Compatriot will I ever labour. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* v. § 26. 240 Take her as mere Paynim, abstracting from the expectation of reward or punishment. 1679 Jenison *Narr. Pop. Plot* 24 His Person (abstracting from his Crimes) having been always .. dear to me. 1711 C. M. *Let. to Curat* 95 Abstracting from .. what was needful for humouring the thing, the Curat seldom speaks but in the words of the First-rate Divines. 1847 De Quincey *Secret Soc.* Wks. 1863 VI. 254 Abstracting, however, from the violent disturbances of those stormy times .. we may collect that the scheme of the Farrers was, etc.

4. To separate in mental conception; to consider apart from the material embodiment, or from particular instances.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olbion* A 2 The verse oft .. so infolds, that suddaine conceipt cannot abstract a forme of the clothed truth. *c* 1690 South *Serm.* (1715) I. 163 For the Vulgar have not such Logical Heads, as to be able to Abstract such subtile Conceptions. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 575 We may strive to abstract the notions of time, of space, and of matter. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxxii. 285 To abstract is to separate the qualities common to all individuals of a group from the peculiarities of each individual.

†5. To derive, to claim extraction for. Cf. Abstract *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1610 Gwillim *Displ. Her.* (1660) I. vi. 38 Our understanding is informed from what Line of Consanguinity the Bearer of such difference doth abstract himselfe.

6. To make an abstract of; to summarize, epitomize; to abridge.

1678 Quarles *Arg. & Parth.* 1 There dwelt that Virgin, that Arcadian glory, Whose rare composure did abstract the story Of true Perfection. 1743 Franklin *Let.* Wks. 1840 VI. 17 That the business and duty of the Secretary be .. to abstract, correct, and methodize such papers as require it. 1795 Gibbon *Auto-Biog.* 46 This system I studied, and meditated, and abstracted. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 5/1 We cannot attempt to abstract the article here, but some salient points can be given.

Abstracted (ăbstræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Drawn off, withdrawn, removed; separate, apart *from.*

1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 3 The whole body of Geometry is of all Sciences most intelligible, and yet abstracted from all sensible matter. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 463 The Evil one abstracted stood From his own evil, and for the time remained Stupidly good. 1736 Butler *Analogy* II. vii. 374, [A] single event, taken alone and abstracted from all such correspondence. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 237 The Provençal love-poetry was as abstracted from all sensuality as that of Petrarca.

2. Withdrawn from the contemplation of present objects; absent in mind.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1656) II. § 11 Our grosser memories have then [in our dreams] so little hold of our abstracted understandings, that they forget the story. 1731 A. Hill *Adv. to Poets* ix, For a Great Poet is, naturally, an abstracted thinker. 1824 Scott *St. Ron. Well* (1868) xxx. 712 He walked on, sucking his cigar, and apparently in as abstracted a mood as Mr. Cargill himself. 1864 Skeat tr. *Uhland's Poems* 170 And therefore let yon maiden take my place, Who sits so silent and abstracted there.

†3. Separated from matter or from concrete embodiment, ideal; hence, abstruse, difficult. (*Obs.* replaced by Abstract *a.* 4.)

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 30 The Faculties .. are but abstracted Notions. 1648 Wilkins *Math. Mag.* I. i. 4 The ancient Mathematicians did place all their learning in abstracted speculations. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 76 ₱ 2 It is natural to mean well, when only abstracted ideas of virtue are proposed to the mind. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 111 The actual divisibility of matter, indeed, is a subject so very intricate and abstracted, that it can only be conjectured upon. 1801 Strutt *Sp. & Past.* Introd. § 9. 11 The abstracted love of glory. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1865) Ser. I. i. 7 A newspaper was thought too refined and abstracted.

4. Presented in abstract; concentrated, epitomized. ? *Obs.*

1633 Massinger *Guardian* III. vi. The subtlety of all wantons, tho' abstracted, Can show no seeming colour of excuse To plead in my defence.

Abstractedly (ăbstræ·ktĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an abstracted or abstract manner.

1. Separately, distinctly, independently *from.*

1637 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. vi. (1673) 90 We consider it abstractedly from those discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which yet inseparably cleave thereunto. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. 84 If we consider this famous passage of the Rubicon, abstractedly from the event, it seems to have been .. hazardous & desperate. 1865 Mill *Repr. Gov.* 24/2 Abstractedly from religious considerations, a passive character .. may not indeed be very useful to others.

2. With absence of mind.

1836 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) 57 'Where indeed!' said Nicholas abstractedly. 1866 Geo. Eliot *Felix Holt* III. xxxvii. 47 The minister paused, and seemed to be abstractedly gazing at some memory.

3. From an abstract point of view; in the abstract; abstractly.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* III. § 17, If we consider a spiritual life abstractedly, and in itself. 1790 Burke *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 36 Abstractedly speaking, government, as well as liberty, is good. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. iv. 330 A constitutional freedom the absence of which they only abstractedly feel.

Abstractedness (ăbstræ·ktĕdnĕs). [f. Abstracted + -ness.] The state of being abstracted or withdrawn. Hence,

†1. = Abstractness. *Obs.*

1665 Glanville *Scepsis Scient.* 63 It was not only the abstractedness of the matter, that rendered Aristotle's physiology so difficult of comprehension.

†2. Withdrawal of self, disinterestedness. *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xx. 148 Your abstractedness, child, savours, let me tell you, of greater particularity, than what we aim to carry.

3. Withdrawal from the contemplation of present things; absence (of mind).

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 209 Not that we are to like or love nothing but Him; for of such Abstractedness our Condition is not capable. 1844 Phillips *Mem. of Smith* 109 A certain abstractedness of mind .. continually broke the symmetry of Mr. Smith's lectures.

4. Ideality.

1878 Dowden *Studies* 425 He .. can value the abstractedness, the aspiration, the Druidic nature-worship of Laprade.

Abstracter (ăbstræ·ktəɹ). [f. Abstract *v.* + -er¹.] One who abstracts, separates, or makes an abstract.

1681 Mannyngham *Disc.* 58 A very judicious abstracter would find it a hard task to be anything copious. 1732 Berkeley *Minute Philos.* (1732) II. 126 An Abstracter or Refiner shall so analyse the most simple instantaneous Act of the Mind, as to distinguish therein divers Faculties and Tendencies. 1878 J. Thomson *Plenip. Key* 8 For what did our great High Pontiff call himself? was it not the Abstracter of the Quintessence?

Abstracting (ăbstræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Abstract *v.* + -ing¹.] The act or process of withdrawing, separating, taking away, or forming abstract notions. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* (ed. 3) II. xi. 76 The power of Abstracting is not at all in them [the beasts]. 1879 J. Wrightson *Farming* etc. in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 108/2 We conclude .. by abstracting a sentence or two from Mr. H. N. Jenkins's report.

Abstraction (ăbstræ·kʃən). [a. Fr. *abstraction* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *abstractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *abstract-us*, pa. pple. of *abstrahĕre*; see Abstract.]

1. The act of withdrawing; withdrawal, separation or removal; in modern usage *euphem.* secret or dishonest removal; pilfering, purloining.

1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* (1873) I. 19 He dois chestee them be the abstraction of .. superfluite. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 122 I say, Justice must have .. abstraction from all affections of love, hate, or self-interest. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1817) II. ii. 65 Amongst the negative qualities of our religion .. we may reckon its complete abstraction from all views of ecclesiastical or civil policy. 1818 Faraday *Exp. Res.* vi. 13 He there states its production to be dependent on the abstraction of ammonia by the atmosphere. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1865) Ser. II. vii. 284 He robs nothing but the revenue,—an abstraction I never greatly cared about. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* 5 (1876) A wrongful abstraction of wealth from certain members of the community.

†2. 'Abstraction, in chemistry, denotes the drawing off, or exhaling away, a menstruum from the subject it had been put to dissolve. Some also use the word as synonymous with distillation or even cohobation.' Chambers *Cyc. Suppl.* 1753.

3. The act or process of separating in thought, of considering a thing independently of its associations; or a substance independently of its attributes; or an attribute or quality independently of the substance to which it belongs.

1647 H. More *Poems* 126 Next argument let be abstraction, When as the soul with notion precise Keeps off the corporal condition. 1710 Berkeley *Hum. Knowl.* I. § 5 Can there be a nicer strain of abstraction than to distinguish the existence of sensible objects from their being perceived. 1782 Priestley *Mat. & Spir.* I. x. 113 Mr. Locke .. observed .. that abstraction is nothing more than leaving out of a number of resembling ideas what is peculiar to each. 1855 Bain *Senses & Intell.* (1864) III. iv. § 17. 606 The first in order of the scientific processes is Abstraction, or the generalizing of some property, so as to present it to the mind, apart from the other properties that usually go along with it in nature. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. on Metaph.* II. xxxiv. 285 Abstraction is thus not a positive act of mind, as it is often erroneously described in philosophical treatises,—it is merely a negation to one or more objects, in consequence of its concentration on another.

4. The result of abstracting: the idea of something which has no independent existence; a thing which exists only in idea; something visionary.

1644 Milton *Educ.* (1738) 136 They present their young unmatriculated novices at first coming with the most intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* (1870) ii. 44 Death is a mighty abstraction, like Night, or Space, or Time. 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* V. lxxvi. 218 Laws are abstractions until they are put into execution. 1851 Mariotti *Italy in* 1848, I. 4 They can see nothing in it, save only an idle, chimerical abstraction. 1878 G. A. Simcox in *Academy* 605/3 Science, strictly speaking, is an abstraction, and is not and never can be adequate to the whole, even of our experience.

5. A state of withdrawal or seclusion from worldly things or things of sense.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Great Exemp.* (1653) 124 Lifted up by the abstractions of this first degree of mortification. *a* 1744 Pope *Let.* (J.) A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction.

6. The state of mental withdrawal; inattention to things present; absence of mind.

1790 Boswell *Johnson* (Rtldg.) xxiv. 215 As he [Johnson] could neither see nor hear at such a distance from the stage, he was wrapped up in grave abstraction. 1848 L. Hunt *Jar of Honey* iii. 31 Sir Isaac Newton carried abstraction far enough, when he used a lady's finger for a tobacco-stopper.

7. *Comb.* **abstraction-monger**, one who deals with visionary ideas.

1860 R. A. Vaughan *Ho. w. Mystics* (2 ed.) II. 95 His philosophy is never that of the abstraction-monger.

Abstractional (ăbstræ·kʃənăl). [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to abstraction.

1867 H. Bushnell *Dark Things* 300 A result of this abstractional process.

Abstractionist (ăbstræ·kʃənist). [f. Abstraction + -ist.] One who occupies himself with abstractions; an idealist.

1863 B. Taylor *H. Thurston* I. 37 'And your fanatical abstractionists never look at anything in a practical way!' rejoined the Hon. Zeno. 1876 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. 192 She [Society] punishes abstractionists.

†**Abstractitious** (æ·bstrăkti·ʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *abstract-us*: see Abstract + -itious.] Resulting from abstraction.

1742 Bailey, Abstractitious [in Pharmacy], a term used to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Abstractitious*, old term applied to spirits obtained from plants by distillation, as opposed to that produced by fermentation.

Abstractive (ăbstræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. assumed L. **abstractīvus*, f. *abstract-us*: see Abstract and -ive.]

A. *adj.* Of abstracting character or tendency. a. Drawing back, withdrawing. b. Having the power of abstraction; performing the mental operation of abstraction. c. Epitomizing.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 47 Elysse was esprysed with brennyng loue towarde Enee, leuynge by dyspense abstractyue her first vowes of chastyte promysed. 1610 Healey *Aug. City of God* IX. xvi. 336 The wisest men in their greatest height of abstractiue speculation. 1668 Howe *Bl. of Righteous* (1825) 92 How can we divide, in our most abstractive thoughts, the highest pleasures .. from this dependence. 1859 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. on Metaph.* II. xxxiv. 284 The human body .. is thus itself a kind of abstractive machine. The senses cannot but abstract. 1862 *Athenæum* 559/2 We should like to see Mr. Mill's abstractive descriptions reprinted.

B. *sb.* Anything abstractive; *spec.* an abstractive writing, an abstract.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. 67 These are the abstractiues taken out of larger discourses, whereof you may reade if you please, more in Hollinshead.

Abstractively (ăbstræ·ktivli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an abstractive or abstract manner; in the abstract, abstractly; separately.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. xvi. 862 They who abstractiuely disputed these highest questions. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* Wks. 1677, II. xii. 186 So that life which abstractively is good, by Accidents and Adherencies may become unfortunate. 1677 Hales *Prim. Orig. Mankind* Pref., Yea when I make use of the Sacred and Infallible Scriptures, I do use them abstractively from their Divine and Infallible Authority.

Abstractiveness (ăbstræ·ktivnĕs). *rare.* [f. Abstractive + -ness.] The quality of being ab-

stractive; the property of drawing away or separating.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Engl.* 274 Abstractiveness, the property of drawing a man out of the meritorious course to which he should be attached.

Abstractly (æ·bstrǽktli), *adv.* [f. ABSTRACT *a.* + -LY².] In an abstract manner. a. In an abstract or epitome. b. In the abstract; absolutely; without reference to circumstances external.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* 1672, I. ii. 5 *Nomen tuum*, God's name .. or His sacred Deity, to wit abstractly expressed. 1717 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* (1735) ii. 392 Death, abstractly consider'd, is nothing but Privation. 1852 MᶜCULLOCH *Tax. & Fund.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 125 Abstractly considered, nothing could be fairer than this proposal.

Abstractness (æ·bstrǽktnės). [f. ABSTRACT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being abstract, or of being withdrawn and separate from the actual, the concrete, or the common; subtilty.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Understd.* (T.) Truths which established prejudice, or the abstractness of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1875) I. ii. § 14. 44 The truth we have arrived at is one exceeding in abstractness the most abstract religious doctrines.

†**Abstra·ctor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *abstractor*, n. of agent f. *abstract-us*: see ABSTRACT.] = ABSTRACTER. (Analogically the more regular form.)

1646 QUARLES *Sheph. Or.* ix. If each abstraction draws A curse upon the abstractor from those laws, How can your Councels scape this judgment then?

†**Abstri·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ab* off + *strict-us* bound (on anal. of *adstrictus*) + -ED.] 'Loosened, unbound.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

†**Abstri·ction.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ab* off + *strictiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *stringĕre* to bind, on anal. of *adstrictionem*.] A loosening or unbinding.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. of Health* 192 Disease which upon an unadvised abstriction would be riveted into the Body.

†**Abstri·nge,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ab* off + *string-ĕre* to tie, on anal. of *adstringĕre*.] 'To unbind or loosen.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

†**Abstru·de,** *v. Obs.*, less correctly abtrude. [ad. L. *abstrūd-ĕre* to thrust away, conceal, f. *abs* away + *trūd-ĕre* to thrust.] To thrust away.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) I. xii. 18 Those that are perfect men .. must as well know bad, that they may abtrude it. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Abstrude*, to thrust away from. [Thence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.]

Abstruse (æbstrū·s), *a.*; also 6–7 abstruce. [ad. L. *abstrūs-us* thrust away, concealed, pa. pple. of *abstrūd-ĕre*: see prec. Mentioned by P. Heylin as an 'uncouth and unusual word' in 1656.]

†1. Concealed, hidden, secret. *Obs.*

1602 THYNNE *Chaucer* (1865) 107 The Abstruse skill, the artificiall veine; By true Annalogie I ryhtly find. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* (1746) II. iv. xv. 194 Hidden in the most abstruse dungeons of Barbary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 712 The eternal eye, whose sight discerns Abstrusest thoughts. 1762 B. STILLINGFLEET *Linn. Or.* in *Misc. Tracts* 9 That the abstruse forces of the elements, which otherwise would escape our senses, may be made manifest.

2. Remote from apprehension or conception; difficult, recondite.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 36 That abstruce scyence whiche Chaucer knewe full well. 1671 MILTON *Sams. Ag.* 1064 Be less abstruse, my riddling days are past. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 13 Readers, who cannot enter into the abstruser parts of the discourse. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 107 Let not young students apply themselves to search out deep, dark, and abstruse matters, far above their reach. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* (1857) xix. 340 Men who had wrought their way .. into some of the abstrusest questions of the schools. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 380 But these were solitary abstruse thinkers or minds which formed a close esoteric school.

†**Abstrused,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *abstrūs-us*: see ABSTRUSE + -ED. Cf. *diffuse, diffused.*] Concealed, hidden, remote.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 762 This plague the hollow breast, and every vital part Abstrused .. Did open unto Death.

Abstrusely (æbstrū·sli), *adv.* [f. ABSTRUSE + -LY².] In an abstruse manner; secretly; obscurely.

1611 COTGR., *Secrettement* .. hiddenly, duskely, abstrusely, mystically. 1686 *Basil Valentine, His Last Will & Test.* xxii. Be acquainted with its [the Fire-Rod's] friendlinesse .. which is abstrusely hid, and goeth invisibly. *Mod.* The subject is treated too abstrusely to be of interest to the general reader.

Abstruseness (æbstrū·snės). [f. ABSTRUSE + -NESS.] The quality of being abstruse; obscurity, difficulty of apprehension.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 267 (R.) It is the abstruseness of what is taught in them that makes them almost inevitably so [obscure]. 1754 EDWARDS *Fr. of Will* (ed. 4) II. vii. 90 Not to insist any longer on the abstruseness of this distinction. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. III. 18 You hear *The Friend* complained of for its abstruseness and obscurity.

Abstrusion (æbstrū·ʒən), *rare*—°. [ad. L. *abstrusiōn-em*, n. of action from *abstrūs-us*: see ABSTRUSE.] The action of thrusting away.

[Not in CRAIG 1847. In OGILVIE 1861].

Abstrusity (æbstrū·sĭti), *arch.*; also 7 abstrucity. [ad. assumed L. **abstrūsitas*, n. of state f. *abstrūs-us*; see -ITY.] a. Abstruseness; obscurity. b. Anything abstruse; an obscure or recondite matter or point.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* I. viii. 34 Those authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of .. the occult abstrucities of things. 1658 — *Gard. of Cyrus* II. 56o He may meet with abstrusities of no ready resolution. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. of Arts & Sci.* viii. 165 Reason, Nature, and Analogy here are but blind Guides; they conduct us with Certainty but a little Way in the Abstrusities of infinite Creation.

†**Abstru·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. assumed L. **abstrūsīvus*, f. *abstrūs-ĭtŭs*: see -IVE.] Of abstruse quality or tendency; abstruse, recondite.

1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. of Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Pericles could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes.

†**Absu·me,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *absūm-ĕre* to take away, f. *ab* away + *sūmĕre* to take.] To consume gradually, to waste away, to carry off.

1596 BARLOW 3 *Serm.* i. 45 A Famine .. lasting three full yeares, absuming many men. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 85 For if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be absumed in a portion of time. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* III. 310 The humidity is absumed to about one sixteenth.

†**Absumption.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *absūmptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *absūmpt-us*, pa. pple. of *absūm-ere*: see ABSUME.] The process of wasting away, gradual destruction.

1651 tr. *Bacon, Life and Death* 53 Dead Bodies, if they be not intercepted by Putrefaction, will subsist a long time, without any notable Absumption. 1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 334 Trembling .. is cured, if from the absumption and dissolution of spirits, by analepticks, moderate sleepe, and wine.

Absurd (æbsə·ɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *absurde*, ad. L. *absurd-us* inharmonious, tasteless, foolish, f. *ab* off, here intensive + *surdus* deaf, inaudible, insufferable to the ear.]

A. *adj.*

†1. *Mus.* Inharmonious, jarring, out-of-tune. *Obs. rare.*

1617 *Janua Ling.* 773 A harpe maketh not an absurd sound.

2. Out of harmony with reason or propriety; incongruous, unreasonable, illogical. In modern use, *esp.* plainly opposed to reason, and *hence*, ridiculous, silly.

a. Of things.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bb iij b, 8–12 is an Absurde nomber. For it betokeneth lesse then nought by 4. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. ii. 103 Fye, 'tis a fault to Heauen, A fault against the Dead, a fault to Nature, To reason most absurd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 5 That they had no other skill but onely to embalm, were absurd to imagine. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 65 'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream, That heaven's intentions are not what they seem. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 249 That such reverence may be carried to an absurd extreme is true. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 36 It would be quite absurd if a dozen travellers in one party were to light a dozen separate fires, and cook a dozen separate meals.

b. Of persons.

1597 BACON *Ess., Negociating* (1862) 196 Use also, such Persons, as affect the Businesse, wherin they are Employed .. Froward and Absurd Men for Businesse that doth not well beare out it Selfe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebel.* I. III. 178 The next day after that Argument, Sir Arthur Haslerig, an absurd, bold man .. preferr'd a Bill in the House of Commons. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. 161 Is not Education capable of .. making us greatly Wise or greatly Absurd. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 16 'My dear fellow,' said Ingram at last, 'don't be absurd.'

† B. *sb.* An unreasonable thing, act, or statement. *Obs.*, now ABSURDITY.

1610 *Histrio-mastix* II. 264 Our heavenly poesie, That sacred off-spring from the braine of Jove, Thus to be mangled with prophane absurds. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* V. 292 Of which Absurds, I'le make no more narration.

Absurdity (æbsə·ɪdĭti). [a. Fr. *absurdité*, f. L. *absurditāt-em*, n. of state f. *absurd-us*: see ABSURD and -ITY.]

†1. *Mus.* Lack of harmony, untunefulness.

1674 PLAYFORD *Musick* III. 37 In the last disallowance, which is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth, many have been deceived, their ears not finding the absurdity of it.

2. The state or quality of being absurd; opposition to obvious reason or truth; folly.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 184/2 Which argument hath .. much inconuenience and absurdite folowyng therupon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 507 In that he [Aristotle] hath written concerning the vse of the brain .. he cannot be redeemed from palpable absurdity. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ₱ 13 Divines have shewn the absurdity of delaying reformation. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* 248 Caprice .. prefers absurdity of invention to correct imitation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 269 His Koran has become a stupid piece of prolix absurdity.

3. Anything absurd; a statement, action, or custom opposed to obvious truth or sound reason; a logical contradiction; a foolish error.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 138/2 All whiche absurdities & vnreasonable folyes appeareth as well in the worshippe of our ymages, as in the Painims ydolles. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. I. 10 Of a demonstration leading to an .. absurditie, you may haue an example in the fourth proposition. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 49 Moses .. committed a grosse absurdity in Philosophy, when with these eyes of flesh he desired to see God. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 168 The captain hearing me utter these absurdities concluded I was raving. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1868) I. iv. § 3. 89 At first sight this division has the air of an absurdity. 1879 MᶜCARTHY *Hist. own Times* I. ii. 10 It is not that the demands of the Chartists were anachronisms or absurdities.

Absurdly (æbsə·ɪdli), *adv.* [f. ABSURD + -LY².] In an absurd or foolish manner; in a manner obviously opposed to what is reasonable or appropriate; illogically.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 22 They imagined God to haue many natures although they thought somwhat lesse absurdely than the rude people did of Jupiter, Mercurie, Uenus, Minerua and other. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Pref. 4 Mr. Hobbs .. therefore most absurdly makes *jus naturæ* to be contrary to *lex naturæ*. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 548 The pastor .. taught To gaze at his own splendour, and to exalt Absurdly, not his office, but himself. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 34 Anyone who has tried to .. play the piano, without having learned to do it, knows how absurdly he fails.

Absurdness (æbsə·ɪdnės). [f. ABSURD + -NESS.] The quality or state of being absurd; absurdity.

1587 GOLDING *Mornay's Chr. Relig.* (1617) XXVI. 458 The absurdnesse which we suppose to be there [in Scripture], is but a seeming so to our ignorance. 1612 BRINSLEY *Gram. Sch.* 212 What they cannot vtter well in Latine, cause them first to do it naturally and liuely in English, and shew them your selfe the absurdnesse of their pronuntiation, by pronouncing foolishly or childishly, as they do. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk and Selv.* Cont., To make the best he can of the scurvy recoil of his absurdness and impossibility.

‖ **Absurdum** (æbsə·ɪdŭm). [L. neuter of *absurdus* adj., used substantively as a scholastic term in med. L.] An absurd or illogical conclusion or condition. See REDUCTIO *ad absurdum*.

a 1834 LAMB *Spec. fr. Fuller* 537 *note*, Setting up an *absurdum* on purpose to hunt it down. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) I. XV. 342 Reducing the theory of Representative Government to the *absurdum*.

Absychitical, erroneous form of APSYCHICAL.

Abthain, abthane (æ·bþē·ɪn). [An Eng. or rather Lowland Sc. formation on med. L. *abthania*, for Gaelic *Abdhaine*, abbacy or abbotrick, *abbatia*, variously written in the charters *Abthen, Abthein, Abbathain, Abbethayne*. The meaning of *Abthania* being lost, it was supposed to be some ancient dignity, for the holder of which the imaginary title of *Abthanus* was invented by Fordun (*Scotochron.* IV. xxxix.), and explained by him from a false etymology as *Father* (*abbas*) or *Superior of the Thanes*. Thenceforward the imaginary *Abthane* flourished in Scottish History, till the recent explanation of the word by Dr. W. F. Skene in *Historians of Scotland* IV, *Fordun* II. 413.]

1. Erroneous use: a 'Superior Thane.'

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 620 Duncane his oy succeidit to his ring, His dochteris sone .. Quhilk weddit wes with the Abthan of Dow. 1614 SELDEN *Titles of Honor* 285 Som interpret their Thane by .. Steward; and deliuer that the chief Steward of Scotland was called Abthan. 1872 SKENE transl. *Fordun* IV. xxxix, Abthane is the superior of the Thanes, or their lord under the king.

2. Correct use: an abbacy (of the early Scottish church).

1872 SKENE *Fordun* II. 413 In the Chartulary of Arbroath we have a grant of the 'Ecclesia Sancta Mariae de veteri Munros, cum terra ejusdem ecclesiae, quae Scotice Abthen vocatur,' and in the confirmation by William the Lion it is called 'terra Abbatiae de Munros.' These notices are sufficient to show that the word Abthain was the equivalent *Scottice* of Abbatia.

¶ If a representative of Gael. *abdhaine, abthaine*, med. L. *abthania*, is retained as a special term for 'the territory of those churches called Monasteria, which were founded by the Columban clergy' in ancient Celtic Scotland, the best form would be *Abthany*, as distinct from the equivocal *Abthane* and his supposed jurisdiction *Abthanry* or *Abthanage*.

Abthainry, abthanrie (æ·bþānri). *Scot. Hist.* [f. prec. + -RY.] An abbacy; the territory and jurisdiction of an abbot; also the secular jurisdiction of what were previously abbatial lands. (Erroneously used as the jurisdiction of the imaginary ABTHANE. As the office itself was the *Abthaine*, the words ABTHAINRY and ABTHANAGE are unnecessary, and should be disused. See note to prec.)

1872 SKENE *Fordun* II. 413 The following Abthainries appear in the Chartularies and Records: *Dull*, Abthania, etc. *Ibid.* 414 The owners of an Abbatia or Abthanrie appear to have occasionally borne the title of Abbe or Abbot.

Abthanage (æ·bþānēdʒ). [f. ABTHANE + -AGE.] The jurisdiction of the imaginary ABTHANE. See prec.

1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Essays* 127 A grant .. in which the ecclesiastical and temporal prerogatives over a district were alike vested in an abbot, seems to have been often known in early days as an Abthanage.

Abtrude, variant of ABSTRUDE *v. Obs.*

†**Abuccinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹; more corr. abbucinate. [f. L. *a, ab* from + *buccinā-re*, properly *būcinā-re* to trumpet, publish abroad (f. *būcina* a trumpet) + -ATE³.] To proclaim as with a trumpet.

1569 T. NEWTON *Cicero, Of olde Age* 8 a, But all men can not bee Scipiones nor Maximi to abuccinate and recompt what Cityes they have sacked.

Abuchment, abuchyment, variants of ABUSHMENT, *Obs.*, ambush.

Abue, abuze, var. of ABOW, *v. Obs.*, to bow.

Abuf, obs. form of ABOVE.

Abugge, obs. w. and s.w. form of ABYE *v.*

†Abuilyeit, abuȝeit, *ppl.a. Obs.* [Sc. form of HABILLED, f. vb. *habille*, Sc. *abulȝe*, a. Fr. *habille-r* to fit out, array, attire.] Arrayed, attired.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æn.* XII. Prol. 34 Abulȝeit in his lemand fresche array, Furth of his palice riall ischit Phebus. 1762 ANDERSON in Lecky *Rationalism* (1878) II. 286 *note*, The wives and daughters of merchants should be abuilzied [z *for* ȝ].

Abuilyement, abuȝement, obs. Sc. forms of ABILIMENT, HABILIMENT.

Abumbral (æːbˌʊ·mbrăl), *a. Zool.* A shortened equivalent of the following word.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 124 The cells of the adumbral wall are like those of the ring-canal. The cells of the abumbral wall are modified by the deposit of block-like masses of a dense substance within them.

Abumbrellar (æːbˌʊmbre·lăɪ), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ab* away from + UMBRELLA, applied to the disk of *Acalepha*: cf. *abactinal, aboral.*] In sea-blubbers: pertaining to that surface of the *velum* or marginal ridge, which is turned away from the 'umbrella' or disc, in opposition to the *adumbrellar* surface which faces the 'umbrella.'

‖Abuna (ăbū·nă). [Eth. and Arab. *Abu-na*, pater noster, our father.] The Patriarch of the Abyssinian Church.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 40 They are subject to a Patriarch of their owne, whom they call Abunna. *c* 1870 W. STAUNTON *Eccles. Dict.* (ed. 4) Add. 2, *Abuna*, the native name for .. the chief bishop of the Abyssinian church.

Abund, obs. north. form of ABOUND *v.*

Abund, *pple. pass. Obs.* OE. ȝe-*bund-en*, bound. See BIND.

c 1280 *Seven Sins* in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 18 Nas neuer non so fule ifund . as he in helle liþ abund.

Abundance (ăbʊ·ndăns). Forms: 4–6 abundaunce, habundaunce, -ance; 5–6 boundance, haboundaunce, -ance; 4–7 aboundaunce, -ance; 4– abundance. [a. OFr. *abundance, abondance, hab-*:—L. *abundantia*, n. of state f. *abundant-em*, ABUNDANT. The spelling *habundance* frequent in Fr. and Eng. from the 14th c. was due to the word being mistakenly supposed to be a derivative of *habēre* to have. An aphetic *boundance*, 5–6, was due to initial *a* being taken as the indef. art. quasi *a boundance.*]

1. Overflowing state or condition, overflow; superfluity; enough and more than enough: hence in a looser sense, plentifulness, copiousness.

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 There ben hilles where men geten gret plentee of manna, in gretter habundance than in any other contree. 1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* iii. 10 ȝif y shal not opne to ȝou the gutters of heuen, and schal sheede out to ȝou blessyng vnto aboundaunce. 1446 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 347 A land of gret boundance. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 382 You shall be partener to the more plentuous aboundance of his loue. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CV. 30 The land brought foorth frogs in abundance. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. for Bible* 190 There were false prophets in abundance amongst the Jews. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* (1860) I. 10 My thoughts on that matter are from the abundance of my heart.

2. An overflowing quantity or amount; a large quantity, plenty.

1340 *Ayenb.* 261 Abundance and plenté of alle guode. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 135 They shalle yeue accompte of thaire habundance of the worldely goodes that they haue had. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 148 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 346 I ordered abundance of good things for our comfort in the voyage. 1824 DIBDIN *Lib. Comp.* 112 Abundance of valuable information.

b. Less correctly: A large number, very many.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 110 Quhar men mycht se So gret aboundance cum off fe, That it war voundir till behald. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in an Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Abundance of worthless and fabulous scoundrels. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1784 IX. XI. ii. 254 There are abundance .. who want a morsel of bread for themselves and their families.

3. Plentifulness, or plentiful supply, of the good things of life; superfluity, affluence, wealth.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 15 (Lea Wilson's MS.) Be war fro al coueytise, for not in þe aboundaunce of any man is his liif. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXX. 16 O Lorde oure God, all this abundaunce .. came of thy hande. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* V. 12 But the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleepe. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 17 Victory brings all to that side it enclines to. In your swords therefore consists your safety, and aboundance. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. of Prov.* 305 Abundance, like want, ruins many.

†4. a. Added to nouns: In abundance, in large quantity, or number. (Probably after the analogy of *wine enough, ships enow.*) *Obs.* **b.** Adverbially before adj.: Very much, a great deal. *Obs.*

1675 HOBBES *Iliad* 106 For ships abundance laden were come in. *Ibid.* 164 While spears abundance at him hurled were. — *Odyssey* 103 Sheep & goats there lay Abundance sleeping. *Ibid.* 167 And wine abundance drink. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 35 The ballads pasted on the wall .. Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter.

†Abu·ndancy. *Obs.* [ad. L. *abundantia*; see prec. and -NCY.] The quality or state of being abundant; abundantness, plentifulness.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* III. xxix. 202 The Clearness of the Water, the gentle Current, and the Abundancy of the liquid Crystal. 1654 SIR A. COKAINE *Loredano's Dianea* I. 6 She breathed out most hot sighs .. accompanied with an abundancy of teares.

Abundant (ăbʊ·ndănt), *a.*; for forms cf. ABUNDANCE. [a. OFr. *abundant, abondant, hab-*:—L. *abundant-em* overflowing, pres. pple. of *abundā-re*, f. *ab* away from + *undā-re* to flow in waves, f. *unda* a wave. For initial *h-* see ABUNDANCE.]

1. Overflowing, more than sufficient; existing in great plenty, plentiful, ample; (properly of fluids, but transferred to other substances and to qualities).

c 1450 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 367 The water was so habundante that hit pereschede þe woman with here childe. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 120 Where synne is haboundant charity waxeth colde. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* V. 11 Because that soch an abundaunt sprete, knowlege & wisdome was founde in him. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* I. 14 And the grace of our Lord was exceeding abundant, with faith, and loue. 1783 COWPER *Let.* Nov. 24 Wks. 1876, 148 A treatment which I had abundant reason to expect. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 46 The larger the town the more abundant and varied is the noise in it.

2. Possessing in excess or superfluity; hence, having great plenty, wealthy, abounding. Const. *in* (*of* obs.)

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 230 To defend the and thi contree that art so habundant of Tresore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIII. 5205 The same yle I said you, Cicill is calt, Ay abundand of blisse. *Ibid.* V. 1695 All abundaunt in blisse. *c* 1450 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 108 Also that londe of Juda is .. habundaunt in hony & mylke. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi. 23 They are the ministers of Christ .. I am moare; in labours moare aboundant. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lvi. 12 To morrow shal be as this day, and much more abundant. 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 42 The river Motala .. is very abundant in salmon. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) vii. 313 The one river of Palestine .. abundant in its waters.

3. *quasi-adv.*

a 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XVI. 237 They wept abundant and they wept aloud.

Abundantly (ăbʊ·ndăntli), *adv.*; for forms cf. ABUNDANCE. [f. prec. + -LY².] Overflowingly, exceedingly, enough and to spare; hence, in large measure, plentifully, copiously, amply, sufficiently for all purposes. (Formerly compared *abundantlier, abundantliest.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Tob.* IV. 9 If myche were to thee, abundauntli ȝif [1388 ȝyue thou plenteuousli]. *c* 1460 SIR J. FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 31 It is verey necessary .. that the Kyng have aboundantly, wherewith his astate may be honorably kepte. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 34 Mylke taken to purge melancoly wold be drunke in the morning abundantly. 1603 *Eng. Mourning Garment* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 497 Her table was the abundantliest furnished of any princes in the world. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* IX. 7 Be ye fruitfull, and multiply, bring foorth aboundantly in the earth. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 131 The evil designs of the said Hyder Beg were abundantly known. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. V. iv. 432 They began now to feel their situation abundantly uneasy. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 8. 54 The vapour which rises so abundantly from sea and land into the atmosphere diffuses itself through the air.

†Abundary. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *abund-us* 'abundant,' after the analogy of *luminary, granary*, and other forms in -ARY = L. *-arium.*] An overflowing source, a fountain-head.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) VI. 215 And to these [the catechisms, homilies etc.] as to Heads and Abundaries, from whence all Knowledge necessary to Salvation may Abundantly be Derived, he directs the Meditations of Preachers.

Abune, obs. north. form of ABOVE.

†Abu·rden, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 11, intensive + BURDEN *v.*] To burden, oppress.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* I. III. viii. 187 From whence I have no hope ever to return, my years do so aburden me.

Aburn, aburne, obs. forms of AUBURN.

Aburst (ăbɜ·ɪst), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*¹ of state + BURST *sb.* The modern use of the word is not descended from the old, but analogous to ABLOOM, etc.]

†1. In a burst (of rage, etc.).

1205 LAYAMON II. 639 Cnihtes an burste weoren. 1250 Cnihtes a borst weren.

2. In a bursting condition; bursting.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. XXXVI. 650 Country like this,—all alive, and aburst, and teeming.

Abusable (ăbiū·zăb'l), *a.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. Of abusing or deceiving character; deceptive. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. of Godl.* 25 As for that abusable Opinion of Imputative Righteousness .. I have shewn my dissatisfaction touching that point.

2. Capable of being abused.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) III. XXXIX. 288 Whose Humor is to abuse in me whatever is or is not abuseable.

†Abu·sage. *Obs.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -AGE.] Abuse, misuse, perversion; defilement.

1548 GESTE *Preuee Masse* 133 He commaunded only ye ryght usage and not ye abusage .. of ye premisses .. He doth .. detest ye abusers with there abusage of hys commaunded service. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juven.* 1633, 453 But grant I had been guilty of abusage, Of thee I'm sure I ne'er deserved such usage. 1649 W. BLITH *Eng. Impr.* (1653) 192 Many good Ploughs are utterly spoyled in the usage or abusage.

Abuse (ăbiū·z), *v.* [a. Fr. *abuse-r* (cf. Pr. and Sp. *abusar*, It. *abusare*), pointing to a popular L. **abūsā-re*, f. *abūs-us*, pa. pple. of *abūt-i*, 1. to use up, 2. to misuse, 3. (late L.) to disuse, f. *ab* away + *ūti, ūsus* to USE.]

†1. *Sc.* To disuse, give up. *Obs.*

1471 *Parl. Jas. III* (1814) 100 (JAM.) At [=That] the futbal and golf be abusit in tym cummyng, & the buttis maid up, & schuting usit.

2. To use improperly, to misuse; to make a bad use of, to pervert, or misemploy; to take a bad advantage of.

1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* (1859) I. XV. 12 Wel thou wost who that me hath abused, myn enemy, that hath me now accused. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* g viij, Thou oughtest to dyspende thy goodes by mesure .. to thende that men sayen not that thou abusest them. 1581 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) E. x, How wantonly, yea and how willingly haue we abused our golden time. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* IX. 18 That I abuse not my power in the Gospel. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C vj. *a*, With more I shall not presume to abuse your Lordships patience. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 317 The liberty of the press may be abused. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* I. 64 I dare not promise that I may not abuse the opportunity so temptingly offered me. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. X. 503 Restoring his brother to the authority which he had so abused.

†b. To use in error, to mistake. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 29 Cholchicum is abused of some Poticaries for Hermodactylus. 1551 — *Herbal* (1568) I. 41 Some have abused long smallage for persely, wherein they have been deceived.

†3. To misrepresent, colour falsely; to adulterate. *refl.* To show oneself in false colours, to make false pretensions. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* (1554) IX. iii. 197 b, With litle grayn, your chaffe ye can abuse. 1509 HAWES *Past. of Pleas.* XVIII. 84 O goodd madame! though that they abused Them to theyr ladyes in theyr great deceyte, Yet am I true. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 243 None selling Wines in Gross shall abuse or mix any of them with other Ingredients. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* Pref. 4 How miserably that noble author has been abused by his Translators. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1840) XVII. ii. 243/2 He hath been abused, grossly abused to you.

†4. To make a wrong use of any one's confidence; to impose upon, cheat, or deceive (a person). *Obs.* but preserved in the negative *disabuse.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. ix. 87 Wherof .. the maronners saylling by this see ben gretely deceyued and abused. 1553 LYNDESAY *Mon.* I. 1004 Rychtso the woman hir excusit, And said: 'the serpent me abusit.' 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* III. XVII. 65 He was abused into the act by a Prophet. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 248 A Prince that desires by means of his Ambassador to deceive any other Prince, must first abuse his own Ambassador, to the end he should speak with the more earnestness. 1776 WESLEY *Wks.* 1830 IV. 39 Many saw how miserably they had been abused by those vulgarly called Gospel Preachers.

†b. *refl.* and *pass.* To be deceived, mistaken. *To be abused upon* or *in*: to form a mistaken idea of, to fall into error about. *Obs.*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, If ye juge the disposition of my body after the colour of my face ye be gretly abused. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. CCXXIV. [CCXX.] 703 The Christen men were abused vpon ii. popes .. some beleuyng on the one pope, and some vpon the other. *Ibid.* CCXXV. [CCXXI.] 704 [He] had great dout that he was sore abused in those two popes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 41 You are much abused if you think your vertue can withstand the Kings power. 1660 HOWELL, Thou dost abuse thyself grossly: *Tu t'abuses tout a fait.* *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 766 That so we may not profane the name of God .. nor abuse our selues unto Eternal Perdition. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. 305 To see themselves abused in the hopes they had entertained.

5. To ill-use or maltreat; to injure, wrong, or hurt.

1556 W. LAUDER *Tractate* 331 And, geue thay haue the floke abusit, ȝe, Kyngs, sall be for that accusit. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mac.* XIV. 42 Chusing rather to die manfully, then to come into the hands of the wicked to be abused otherwise then beseemed his noble birth. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* 117 He that abuseth his servants, giving them too little food or sleep. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 315 The duke of Norfolke was abused in the fray at the playhouse. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 39 In this kind of government human nature is not only abused and insulted, but it is actually degraded. *Mod.* It is the characteristic of the English drunkard to abuse his wife and family.

6. To violate, ravish, defile. ? *Obs.*

1553 LYNDESAY *Monarche* I. 1236 Quhow men and wemen schamefullye Abusit thame selfis vnnaturallye. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* XIX. 25 And abused her all the night vntil the morning. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. to Yng. Women* I. i. 9 He that abuses you dishonours his mother.

7. To wrong with words; to speak injuriously of or to; to malign, revile. **a.** *trans.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. i. 123 I am no Strumpet, but of life as honest, As you that thus abuse me. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv. 564 What have I done? and why do you abuse me? 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 52 A preface in which the Pope was abused in the most virulent terms.

b. *intr.*

1468 *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 73 Whow durste thou amonge fruteful presume and abuse?

Abuse (ăbiū·s), *sb.* [a. Fr. *abus*:—L. *abūsus*, 1. wearing out, 2. misuse; n. of completed action from *abūt-i.* See ABUSE *v.*]

†1. The process of using up or wearing out. *Obs.*

1539 CRANMER *Col.* ii. 22 Touch not, tast not, handell not: whych all peryeshe thorow the very abuse [WYCLIF vse. TINDALE & 1611 vsinge].

2. Wrong or improper use, misuse, misapplication, perversion.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 709 These two wyll hym so vse Ichone in their abuse. 1602 WARNER *Albion's England* (1612) IX. lii. 236 Yet things, that of themselues be good, abuse brings out of square. 1756 C. LUCAS *On Waters* I. 29 I have observed the same from the abuse of Spa water. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1868) I. ii. § 4. 29 Imitating him in this abuse of language. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. 18 It would be a great abuse of terms to call the Venetian a Mixed Aristocracy. 1879 G. C. HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 78 It [tendency to

short sight] may sometimes originate in later life from abuse of the eyes.

b. *Rhet.* Improper use of words, catachresis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 190, Catachresis, or the Figure of abuse . . if for lacke of naturall and proper terme or worde we take another, neither naturall nor proper and do vntruly applie it to the thing which we would seeme to expresse. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1744) II. 93 The acception of the word amongst the Greeks and Latines . . is through abuse and degeneration.

3. A bad or improper usage (*i.e.* a use which has become chronic), a corrupt practice.

1486 CAXTON *Curial* 3 The abuses of the courte . . ben suche that a man is neuer suffred tenhaunce hymself. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 615 Thou learned man, do not disdayne . . Thy greate abuses to refrayne, And in thy callyng to go ryght. 1699 DR. TANNER in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 186 Some letters about the abuses of Christ's Hospital. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Adv. of Relig.* Wks. 1824 VIII. 107 The nature of things is such, that, if abuses be not remedied, they will certainly increase. 1780 BURKE *Sp. on Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 There is a time, when the hoary head of inveterate abuse will neither draw reverence, nor obtain protection. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 121 It seemed perfectly natural that he should defend abuses by which he profited.

†4. Imposture, deceit; delusion. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle of Facions*, Pref. 15 Some he [the deuell] reuersed into their former abuses and errours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 51 Or is it some abuse? Or no such thing? 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 142 My strange and self-abuse Is the initiate feare, that wants hard vse. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlv, Do the false prophets teach you such abuses?

†5. Injury, wrong, ill-usage. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 188 Did I let passe th' abuse done to my Neece? 1598 — *Merry Wives* v. iii. 8 My husband will not reioyce so much at the abuse of Falstaffe, as he will chafe at the Doctors marrying my daughter. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 224 Lieutenant Colonel Quiney . . offered an abuse to Sir John Lawrence by pulling him down off the hustings.

6. Violation, defilement (now only in *self-abuse*).

1580 SIDNEY *Arc.* II. (T.), Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abused me, and after the abuse forsaken me? 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Abuse*, Self-Abuse is a phrase used by some late writers for the crime of self-pollution.

7. Injurious speech, reviling, execration; abusive language.

1559 *Myrroure for Mag.* i. 4 Blowen up the blast of all abuse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 347 Harke how the villaine would close now, after his treasonable abuses. 1759 DILWORTH *Life of Pope* 77 Mr. Pope bore for a long time the gross abuses thrown out by his adversaries. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 534 For every past age, when present, has been the object of abuse. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. xxiv. 128 The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of abuse, came to blows.

Abused (ăbiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Worn out, consumed by use; hence, disused, obsolete. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI, Whiche made theyr prayers to goddes abused, As Jupiter and Mars. 1536 BELLENDENE *Boece's Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 260 Thay convenit in Argyle . . to lerne thair pepill the art of chevalry; for thay war mony yeris abusit, but ony exercition thairof.

2. Misused; wronged, done violence to, violated.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 29 Poore soule thy face is much abus'd with teares. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 15 O you kind Gods! cure this great breach in his abused Nature! 1645 USSHER *Body of Divin.* (1647) 226 For the brazen Serpent abused, was worthily broken in pieces. 1719 DE FOE *Rob. Crusoe* I. 42 Abus'd Prosperity is oftentimes made the very Means of our greatest Adversity.

3. Imposed upon, deceived, mistaken, misguided.

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 13 Sere Jhon Westerdale, whiche aftyrward for his abused disposycion was casten in presone. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) viii. 72 O ignorant, abusit, ande dissaitful pepil. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 454 The general defection of a misguided and abus'd Multitude. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamd.* II. vi. Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 123 The bower turns round, my brain's abus'd, The Labyrinth grows more confus'd. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. 9 Wks. IV. 140 Things view'd at distance through the mist of fear, By their distortion terrify and shock, The abused sight.

†**Abusedly** (ăbiū·zĕdli), *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] Mistakenly, improperly; by abuse of language.

1625 J. WODROEPHE *Marrow of Fr. Tongue* x. 180 The Inhabitants and trades-men are (abusedly) called 'Monsieur and Madame.'

Abusee (ăbiū·zī·). [f. ABUSE *v.* + -EE.] One who is abused; correl. to ABUSER.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* I. 9 Abuse, intemperate, excites our sympathies, not for the abuser but the abusee.

†**Abu·seful,** *a. Obs.* [f. ABUSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Abounding in abuse; using or practising abuse; abusive, reproachful.

1642 *Caval. Adv. to his Maj.* 7 The abusefull termes he spoke. 1660 HOWELL, An Abusefull fellow: *Fascheux, abuseur.* 1693 T. BARLOW *Remains* 397 He scurrilously Reviles the King and Parliament by the abuseful Names of Hereticks and Schismaticks.

†**Abu·sefully,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an abuseful or abusive manner; abusively; improperly.

1656 EARL OF MONM. *Advert. fr. Parn.* 239 Maintaining promise both to God and man, which most commonly is so abusefully measured by the compass of interest. 1672 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell, or Flagel.* 22 Most abusefully employed in hyring Wagons for the Earl of Essex's Army.

Ab-usefulness. *rare.* Used by Ruskin for, Capability of improper use.

1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 124 And it depends on the person, much more than on the article, whether its usefulness or ab-usefulness will be the quality developed in it.

†**Abu·sement.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abusement* 'an abusing, or misusing, mockery, beguiling,' Cotgr., f. *abuser*: see ABUSE *v.* and -MENT.] An abusing or misleading.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 333 Amusements which Abeillard had prov'd abusements.

Abuser[1] (ăbiū·zəɹ). [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ER[1]]. One who abuses: hence,

1. One who uses improperly, misuses, misapplies or perverts; a perverter.

c 1450 *Moral Play* in *Le Bibliophile*, 1 May 1863, 55 An abuser of Justice hateth my syght. 1638 WILKINS *New World* (1707) ix. 67 There being not any Absurdity . . for which these Abusers of the Text will not find out an argument. 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 42 God . . may swear in his wrath, that such abusers of his long-suffering 'shall never enter into his rest.' 1860 *Westm. Rev.* (N.S.) No. 35. 66 The abusers of power received a merited amount of censure.

†2. One who perverts truth or abuses confidence; a deceiver or impostor. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Timothy* 826/2 All they which giue themselues to wickednesse . . are false varlets & abusers, in pretending at this day the name of Christians. 1604 SHAKS. *Othello* I. ii. 78, I therefore apprehend and do attach thee, For an abuser of the World, a practiser Of Arts inhibited. 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* For so doth Sathan, soules abuser, First tempt to ill, then turne accuser. 1667 DENHAM *Sophy* (J.) Next thou, the abuser of thy prince's ear.

3. One who uses badly or injures; an ill-user, violator; one who seduces, a ravisher.

c 1608 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* I. 230 Retire awhile Behind this Bush, till we have known that vile Abuser of young Maidens. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* vi. 9 Nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselues with mankine. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 127 (T.) That day of vengeance, wherein God will destroy the murderers and abusers of his servants.

4. One who reviles, or decries; a reviler.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* I. 9 Abuse, intemperate, excites our sympathies, not for the abuser but the abusee. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 53 I should be very glad if any of the abusers of tea would point out what to give to an English patient after a sleepless night, instead of tea.

†**Abuser**[2] (ăbiū·zəɹ). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *abuser* inf. used subst.: see ABUSE *v.*] Illegal or wrongful use.

1646 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* I. IV. 316 That an act be passed for granting and confirming of the charters . . of the City of London, notwithstanding any Nonuser, Misuser or Abuser. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. viii. § 60. 630 The Corporation . . for every unlawful Act done by the Body was seisable, for the Abuser, as forfeited.

†**Abu·sh(e, abu·sse, abu·sche,** *v. Obs.* [Reduced form of AMBUSH *v.*, 3–4 en-bush, an-bush, a. OFr. *em-busche-r*; the toneless Fr. *en-*, phonetically treated in Eng. as toneless OE. *an-*, became *ă-*, and then often disappeared; hence the series, en-bu·sh, an-bu·sh(now a·mbush), a-bu·sh, 'bush.] To ambush.

c 1300 *Life of Beket* 1382 In huding as it were . . for he him abussed there. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Saladyn priuely was bussed beside þe flom. *Ibid.* Sarazins . . enbussed þorgh þe feld. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3634 A fersche ost . . a-buschid þer bi-side, in a brent greue.

†**Abu·shment.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 abusse-, a-buche-, abuchy-ment, 4–6 abusshe-, abuschement, 5–6 abuschment, 6 abushment. [Reduced form of AM-BUSHMENT, in 3–4 an-bu·shment, en-bu·shment, a. OFr. *embuschement* (see prec.); whence the series enbu·shment, an-bu·shment, a-bu·shment, bu·shment.] Ambushment, ambush.

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1380 Of ys enbuschyment þan brak he out. 812 Of þys anbuschymentis þan brek out. 798 And leued 3ond on a-buchyment. 2898 No3t fer fro þen buchyment þere. 1485 CAXTON *Charles the Grete* 133 Your peple that shal be hydde in the busshement shal come out on them. 1489 — *Faytes of Armes* I. xxviii. 83 To putte abusshement where as they shal passe fore-by. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* ii. 45 Vs to intrap abushment one they plast.

†**Abu·shmently,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In ambush, by way of ambuscade.

1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, s.v., Abushmently, or in Abushment, *Confertim.*

Abusing (ăbiū·zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ABUSE *v.* + -ING[1].]

†1. The action or process of using up. *Obs.*

1554 J. PHILPOT *Exam. & Writings* (1842) 419 Touch not, taste not, handle not, which all perish with the abusing of them.

2. The action or process of misusing, perverting, spoiling, injuring, reviling. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1530 *Lett. on Supp. of Mon.* (1843) 12 Hys [Latimer's] mynde ys myche more agenst the abusyng off thynges then agenst the thynge hytt selfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. iv. 4 Here will be an old abusing of God's patience, and the King's English. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619–20 II. 125 What specialties are ripped vp, both of Gods fauours to their state, & of their abusings of His goodnesse. 1678 *Trans. at Ct. of Spain* 24 The abusing of Money that I have been speaking of. *Mod.* To try the old device of abusing the plaintiff's attorney.

†**Abu·sion.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *abusion*, ad. L. *abūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *abūti, abūsus*: see ABUSE *v.* Exceedingly common from 4 to 6; but not in Bible 1611, and rare after.]

1. Misuse, misapplication, perversion.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxx. 389 To putten so foul a thing in Abvcioun To so riche a thing with-outen Comparison.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557 245/1 I would not for my mynde witholde the profite that one good deuoute vnlerned ley man might take by the reading, not for the harme that an hundred heretikes would fall in by theyr own wilful abusion. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* What is madnesse else, savyng a general errour and abusion of the mynde? 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Miscell. Wod. Soc.* (1844) 152 To mak up thair housis be abusioun of the patrimony of the Kirk.

2. Perversion of the truth; deceit, deception, imposture; also an instance of such perversion or deception.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 116 Many a subtyl resoun forth they leyden; They spekyn of magike, and of abusioun. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Grete* 53 Leue the creaunce of thy god Mahon & of other ydolles, whyche ben but abusyon and decepcyon. 1542 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 844 Indulgencies and Pardons graunted . . to the Abusion of the people and the deceivyng of our Soules. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 11 Foolish Delights and fond Abusions, Which doe that sence besiege with fond illusions. 1640 YORKE *Union of Honour* 48 This intoxication, and abusion of the World, was wonderfully encreased by the secret revolt of Sir Robert Clifford, Knight.

3. *Rhet.* Misapplication or perversion of terms, catachresis. (Cf. L. *abūsio* in Cicero and Quintil.)

1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 93 Abusion, called of the Grecians Catachresis, is when for a proper certaine woorde we use that which is most nighe unto it. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1692) I. xi. 680 Many Diminutives there are, which rather be abusions of Speech, than any proper English words.

4. Violation of law or right, outrage, wrong; anything opposed to propriety; bad or improper usage; corrupt or shameful fact or practice.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 991 And certes that were an abusion, That God shuld haue no perfyt clere weting More than we men. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 40 Fy! it is to grete an abusioun, To see a man, that is but wormes mete, Desire richesse & grete possessioun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 58 Grete bestys onnaturally schapyne . . in a fowle damnable abusion compellyd hem to medylle with hem. 1557 MORE *Edward V* (1641) 72 Howbeit much of this great abusion might be amended. 1547 *Homilies* (1640) I. x. III. 76 Usurped power full of enormities, abusions, and blasphemies. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 519 The Ancient Common Law of England . . declares, That all Restraints of Jurors are Abusions of the Law.

5. Contemptuous or reproachful language; reviling, insult.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxi. 18 Trecherous lippis, That speken a3en the ri3twis wickidnes, in pride and in abusioun [1611 contemptuously]. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 292 With many sclaunderous wordes, to the great abusyon of all the audyence. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1018/1 I will leaue out Christes answere, least I should be thought ouer free and plaine in . . uttering of abusions.

†**Abusious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ABUSION on analogy of pairs like *vexation, vexatious*; cf. Fr. *abuseux* 'full of abuses' (Cotgr.) See -OUS.] Given to abuse, abusive.

1594 *Taming of a Shrew* iv. Marrie, my timber shall tell the trustie message of his maister even on the very forehead of thee, thou abusious villaine.

Abusive (ăbiū·siv), *a.* [a. Fr. *abusif -ive*: —L. *abūsīv-us*, f. *abūsus*: see ABUSE and -IVE. Some of the meanings are direct from L.] Characterized by abuse or abusing: hence

1. Wrongly used, perverted, misapplied, improper: in *Rhetoric*, catachrestic.

1583 FULKE *Def.* vi. 253 You are driven to seek a silly shadow for it [sacrificial power] in the abusive acception and sounding of the English word 'priest.' 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) I. xxii. 48 Notwithstanding this abusive custome, loyaltie in married women is highly regarded. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 89 Therefore it is sinfull to prefer before it an abusive sence, wherein Scripture never useth the word. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact* I. § 2 (1737) II. 192 [Thou] didst mock Heaven's Countenance, and in abusive Likeness of the Immortals mad'st the Compound Man. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* II. xxxiii. 262 The Reproductive Imagination (or Conception, in the abusive language of the Scottish philosophers) is not a simple faculty.

2. Full of abuses; corrupt. *arch.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 5 The abusive enormities of these our times. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 281 If our Lawyers will In their abusive wayes continue still. 1780 BURKE *Sp. on Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 238 First . . is the royal household. This establishment, in my opinion, is exceedingly abusive in its constitution. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 55. 299 The determination of Leo to persevere in defending all the abusive prerogatives of his see.

†3. Deceitful, cheating. *Obs.*

1602 DANIELL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxxv. (1718) II. 136 When as th' illighten'd Soul discovers clear Th' abusive Shews of Sense. 1624 BACON *Consid. on War with Spain* Wks. 1740 III. 515 Whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum.* 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* IV. § 3. 222 He dazles their eyes with the glorious, but abusive proposal of becoming like Gods

†4. Given to misusing, ill-using, perverting. *Obs.*

1652 J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. 276 Most are abusive in their desires after, and use of the creature. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xiv. § 8 Wks. 1726 I. 351 The Fashions and Recreations now in Repute are very abusive of the End of Man's Creation.

5. Employing or containing bad language or insult; scurrilous, reproachful.

1621 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 62 Some years since, there was a very abusive satire in verse brought to our King. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 71 Abusive Nabal ow'd his forfeit life To the wise conduct of a prudent wife. 1710 in Somers' *Tracts* III. 1 The Subject is nice, the Age abusive, the Town full of Observers and Reviewers. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Friend* xv. 381 You're an . . abusive . . bad old creature.

Abusively (ăbiū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an abusive manner: hence,

1. In a wrong use, improperly, incorrectly. *Rhet.* By improper use of language or terms; catachrestically.

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1875) 16 Athenes and other citees of Grece .. concluded to lyue as it were in a comminaltee, which abusiuely they called equalitee. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart, Paral. of Archit.* vii. 24 The Ionic fluting which is abusively employ'd in this place. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 229 Goodness and Providence, Personated, are sometimes also Abusively, called Gods and Goddesses. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. i. 213 The Spaniards, most corruptly & most abusively murder & confound several Letters. 1836 LANDOR *Per. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 378 Her malignity alone could influence so abusively the generous mind of Agapenthe. 1874 TRENCH *Sacr. Lat. Poetry* (ed. 3) Introd. 18 *Numeri* is only abusively applied to verses which rest on music and time, and not on the number of the syllables.

2. With abusive language; reproachfully, foully.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Abusively*, reproachfully. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) I. xii. 408 Delaval had spoken pompously and abusively against the petitioner. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. ix. 579 Who were often themselves abusively attacked by ignorant lay preachers.

Abusiveness (ăbiū·sivnĕs). [f. ABUSIVE + -NESS.] The quality of being abusive: hence,

†1. Wrongness of use, perversion, perversity. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW ii. 328 (L.) This point doth clearly demonstrate .. the abusiveness of evacuating all his [Our Lord's] laborious and expensive designs in acquiring us.

2. Foulness or rudeness of language.

1633 G. HERBERT *Church Porch* 236 Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground, Profanenesse, filthinesse, abusivenesse. 1683 WYCHERLY *Country Wife* III. i. (R.) I can no longer suffer his scurrilous abusiveness to you. *Mod.* The abusiveness of their language passes description.

Abusse, variant of ABUSH, to ambush. *Obs.*

Abut (ăbv·t), *v.* [appears to represent two Fr. vbs. of cognate origin; OFr. *abouter* 'toucher par un bout,' *abouter à, sur,* to border on (countries, estates), mod. Fr. *abouter,* techn. to join two things end to end, f. *à* to + *bout* end; and OFr. *abuter,* 'toucher au but,' f. *à* to + *but* end, mod. Fr. *abuter,* 16th c. *abutter,* to put end to end, touch with an end, as 'toutes les rues qui abuttoient à la maison de ville' (Littré); in la Vendée they use *abutter* to signify 'mettre un support à un mur' (Godefroi). Cf. also mod. Fr. *aboutir* to touch with an end, terminate in or on. In reference to boundaries *abut* represents *abouter*; architecturally it = *abuter, abutter.* The position of sense 1 is uncertain.]

†1. *intr.* To stick out, lean forward (as in looking out at a window or over a battlement). *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 62 Ne aboutie heo nout vt et ham, [the battlements] leste heo þes deofles quarreaus habbe amidden þen eien.

2. To end at, march with, border *on,* as contiguous lands or estates do.

1463 *Manners & Househ. Exps. of Eng.* 461 A pece of pastor .. abuttynge to Hogge medew on the northe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. ii. 22 The land alotted him [Ishmael] ranged out so far, that the bounds and borders thereof abutted on all his kindred. 1793 WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selb.* (1853) i. 11 Being very large and extensive it [Selborne parish] abuts on twelve parishes. 1837 W. HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) III. iii. 229 Such is the region which abuts upon the Yorkshire dales.

b. *trans.* (*on* omitted.)

1871 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 374 We discovered a hole in the pavement abutting the wall. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 2/2 The Rotherhithe Baths, abutting Southwark Park.

3. To end *on* or *against,* to touch with a projecting end or point; to lean *upon* at one end. Properly said of the end or corner of anything projecting so as to touch or lean on the side of another.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. of W. India* 201 It is made of stone, with foure dores that abutteth upon the three calseys. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 133 If their last sillables abut not vpon the consonant in the beginning of another word. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 348 Tertiary strata of the older Pliocene epoch abut against vertical mica-schist. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 281/2 In the Ostrich the last rib abuts against the ilium. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* viii. 190 The Chapter House abutted on the south aisle of the Cathedral.

b. *trans.* (*on* omitted.)

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1929, 505/3 The arches are abutted by outstanding structures.

4. *trans.* To cause to end *against*; to project.

1802 J. PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Th.* 378 Such a face .. can have been produced only by having been abutted against some stratified rock.

Abute(n, obs. form of ABOUT.

†Abuten, *prep. Obs.* 2–3. The adv. *á* aye, ever, and prep. *buten,* OE. *bútan,* without; orig. and prop. written separate, but afterwards, from the frequency with which they came together in certain phrases, as *á buten ende,* written as one word, in which at length the meaning of *á* was often sunk, and the whole used as = *without.* Not found after 13th c.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 181 þer is blisse abuten treȝe, and lif abuten deaþe. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 396 World a buten ende. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* (1862) 33 He is soð sunne & briht . & dai a-buten nihte.

¶ Occ. the two words are written as one in other connexions, as in the following, which should be printed *á, bute* 'always, unless.'

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 He wunet þer-on abute þu hit bete.

Abutilon (ăbiū·tilǫn). *Bot.* [mod. L. ad. Arab. ابوطيلون *aubūtīlūn* applied to this or an allied genus by Avicenna.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Malvaceæ*) with handsome yellow or white flowers veined with red.

1731 BAILEY, Abuttilon [with Botanists] yellow mallows. 1865 *Gayworthys* II. 202 Some tender abutilons like drops of redder gold .. and little English violets.

Abutment (ăbv·tmĕnt). [f. ABUT *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OFr. *aboutement,* 'borne, limite, extrémité qui confine avec une autre.' Godefroi.]

1. The meeting end to end; the place where projecting ends meet each other; junction.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 118 The four fountains of Lepidus, built at the abutments of four stately ways. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 26 Two rooms cannot be within one abutment, unless they be thereby clapt into one.

2. The action of abutting, or terminating upon.

1870 ROLLESTON *An. Life* 43 Separated into a lumbar and a sacral division, by the abutment of the iliac bones upon the vertebrae.

3. *Arch.* The solid part of a pier or wall, etc., against which an arch abuts, or from which it immediately springs, acting as a support to the thrust or lateral pressure. In a bridge, the masonry (or rock) at either end supporting the arches.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 274 The sloping abutments of an arch [*now* skewback]. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 328 In masonry, the abutments of a bridge mean the walls adjoining to the land. 1879 *Building Constr.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 197 Piers imply supports which receive vertical pressure, whilst abutments are such as resist outward thrust.

4. By extension, That upon which anything abuts or leans, or from which it receives firm support.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. v. § 81. 365 The whole Scheme and Abutment of the rebellious Project was founded upon them. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* ix. 54 I have generally considered the Nose as the foundation or abutment of the brain. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiii. 30 The no less rugged abutments of the northern spurs of the Balkans. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 25. 187 Long clear icicles, tapering from their abutments. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 64 Its [the sternum's] human condition of serving as a ventral abutment to ribs though general is not constant.

Abuttal (ăbv·tăl). [f. ABUT *v.* (in sense 2) + -AL².] Abutment; *pl.* the extremities or bounds of land; the parts in which it abuts upon neighbouring lands.

1630 BACON *Maxims Com. Law* xxv. 89 The land is set forth by bounds and abuttals. 1780 MARSHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 451 *note,* I have the deed between my ancestor and the Copyhold Tenants of his Manor . and the abuttal is clear. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. The boundaries and abuttals of corporation and church land .. are preserved by an annual procession. 1876 GWILT, *Abuttals*: the buttings or boundings of land.

†Abuttalling (ăbv·tălin), *vbl. sb. ? Obs.* [f. ABUTTAL *sb.* used as *v.* + -ING¹.] The marking or declaration of abuttals or terminations of lands.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Antient Deeds & Charters* v. (R.) The particular manner of abuttalling, with the term itself, arose from the Normans, as appeareth in the Customary of Normandy, cap. 556, where it is said, that the declaration must be made *par bouts et costes destites terres saisies,* of the abuttals and sides of the said lands seized.

Abutter (ăbv·təɪ). [f. ABUT + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, abuts. *spec.* The owner of contiguous property.

1874 *Fitchburg City Docum.* (1874) 220 The concrete walks on Depot Court and Pleasant Street have been wholly paid for by the abutters. 1877 W. H. BURROUGHS *Taxation* 430 The expense of the work to be borne by the abutters.

Abutting (ăbv·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ABUT + -ING².] Projecting towards; terminating upon or against; coming into contact, touching.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I Prol. 21 Whose high, vp-reared, and abutting Fronts, The perillous narrow Ocean parts asunder. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 88 Those bodies or beings that cannot have a placely respect, cannot have an abutting or touching respect. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. 313 She crept .. into the shade of abutting walls.

Abversion, obs. irreg. form of AVERSION.

1638 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 481 Rather an obduration then an abversion.

†Abvolate, *v. Obs.*—° [irreg. form of AVOLATE.] 'To fly away.' Cockeram 1626, Blount 1656, Phillips 1662. Not in Bailey. 'Not used,' Ash 1775.

†Abvolation. *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.] 'A flying away.' Bullokar 1676. 'Not used,' Ash 1775.

Aby, abye (ăbəi·), *v. arch.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 abycg-an, abicg-an; 2 abug-en, 2–4 abuggen, abigg-en; 3-4 abugg-e, abigg-e; 4 abegg-e, abedge; abey-e(n, abei-e, abé; aby-en, abi-en; 4–5 abaye, abaie; 4–6 abie; 5 (abyche); 6 (abygge), 4–9 aby, abye. *Pa. t.* 1–3 abohte; 3–4 aboȝte, abouȝte; 4–5 aboughte; 5– abought. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 aboht; 3–4 aboȝt, abouȝt; 4– abought. *Abugge* (*ii*) was s.w.; *abegge, abedge* s.e.; *abeye, abye, abie* mdld. and nor. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away, out, back + BUY, OE. *bycgan*; cogn. w. Goth. *usbugjan* to redeem: see BUY.]

†1. *trans.* To buy, purchase, pay for. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Nis nan blisse soþes in an þing þet is utewið . þet ne beo to bitter aboht. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Swines brade is wel swete .. Ac al to diere he hit abuið þe ȝiefð þar-fore his swiere. *c* 1300 in Wright's *Lyr. Poetry* xxxvii. 103 A thyng that is ful precious, ful duere hit ys aboht. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars & Venus* 334 Thus dere abought is Love in yevynge. 1503 *Stat.* 19 *Hen. VII,* vi. § 1 Theves .. bryng such stolen vessell unto theym .. to sell .. and abought they bryng it to pryve places .. and ther sell much part of hit to straungers.

2. *trans.* To pay the penalty for (an offence), to redeem, atone for, suffer for, make amends for, expiate: commonly with *sore, dearly,* etc. *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 þa wrecche saule hit scal abuggen. 1205 LAYAMON 8158 Þu me smite bi þon rugge, Ah sare þu hit salt abuggen. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 306 Bute ȝif he abugge þe sunne þet he wrouhte. *c* 1270 *King Horn* 110 Wiþ swerd oþer wiþ kniue, We scholden alle deie And þi fader deþ abeie. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 49 His deth thou schalt wel sore abigge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2848 Abigge þow schalt þis wronge: þat þov ous hast y-don. *Ibid.* 3404 Þilke companye þo ful dere aboȝte: þat þay come þare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 233 Here abouȝte þe barn· hus belsires gultes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 261 Thy false body shall abie And suffre, that it hath deserved. *Ibid.* II. 386 He wolde done his sacrilegge That many a man shulde it abegge [*some edd.* abedge]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 810 He schal it abegge that broughte him thertoo. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* 118 Now lete my flesche my synnis abie! 1560 *Thersites* (Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 406) They shall aby bitterly the coming of such a guest. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Burning Pestle* III. iv. 26 Foolhardy knight, full soon thou shalt aby This fond reproach, thy body will I bang. 1815 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxvii. By Heaven, they lead the page to die .. They shall abye it! 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 432 Dearly did the Cherokees aby their rising.

3. *trans.* To pay (as a penalty); suffer, endure. *arch.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 39 þou quod she abaist þus þe tourment of þi fals[e] opinioun. *c* 1386 — *Knight's T.* 1445 Keep me fro the vengans of thilk yre, That Atheon aboughte trewely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 38 Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth abye; But who that lives, is lefte to waile his losse. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 339 Certes thou wouldst abye A heavy fate if thou shouldst lie herein.

†4. *absol.* To pay the penalty, to make restitution, to atone, to suffer. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 208 ȝe, quad the vox, al thou most sugge, Other elles-wer thou most abugge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 100 For I dar wel seye, If that thay doon, ye schul ful sore abeye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 448 Ac for þe lesynge þat þow, lucifer· lowe til eue, þow shalt abygge bitere. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 256 I am gylty & þou abeyst. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 331 Lete it Abie which is gilti. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke xii. 47 He shall abye with many a sore strype. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 24 If I catch him in this company .. he dearly shall abye: Ile clip his wanton wings that he no more shall flye.

†5. *absol.* To endure, remain; or *trans.* to endure, experience. In this sense ABY came to be identical with senses of ABIDE, and was formally confused with it: see Note ¶ under ABIDE. *Obs.*

1450 *Past. Lett.* 134 I. 179 Knowlage of myche more thyng than he myth have .. because of short abyng. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 101 For warlike power, and peoples store, In Britannie was none to match with mee, That manie often did abie full sore. 1596 — *F. Q.* III. vii. 3 But nought that wanteth rest can long aby.

Abye, rare variant of ABEYE. *v.* to bend. *Obs.*

Abylement, abyliment, obs. f. HABILIMENT.

Abylite, obs. form of ABILITY.

Abysm (ăbi·z'm), also 3–7 **abime, abyme** 5–7 **abysme**; 6–7 **abisme, abism.** [a. OFr. *abisme, abime* (cogn. w. Pr. *abisme,* Sp. *abismo*):—late pop. L. **abyssimus,* a superlative of *abyssus,* lit. the profoundest depth; see ABYSS. *Abime,* which appears earlier in Eng., represents the Fr. pronunciation from 10th c., now also the mod. Fr. spelling *abîme.* Probably *abisme* was at first merely an artificial spelling, in imitation of the Fr.; we find *abisme* rhyming with *time* as late as 1616; the modern pronunciation follows the spelling.]

1. *prop.* The great deep, the bottomless gulf, believed in the old cosmogony to lie beneath the earth, and supposed to be, *specifically*: **b.** an imaginary subterraneous reservoir of waters; **c.** hell, or the 'bottomless pit,' the 'infernal regions.'

c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 22678 (Cotton MS.) Aboue þe erth and beneþen Right unto þe abime fra heþen [*other MSS.* abyme]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 43 I desire and wysshe that erste thabysme of thobscure erthe swalowe me. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur of Lytell Bryt.* (1814) 43 The abysme and swalowe of the earth. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 409 Yet here's a hand can rayse you, deeper cast Then to the lowest Abisme.

b. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 363 þen bolned þe abyme & bonkeȝ con ryse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 39/4 The welles of the abysmes were broken and the cataractes of heven were opened. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* Poems 76 Or if the Greenland wizard in strange trance Pierces the untravelled realms of Ocean's bed Over the abysm.

c. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 135 Sometime he punyssheth with infernall abhyme. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 147 When my good Starres .. Haue empty left their Orbes, and shot their Fires Into th' Abisme of hell. 1663 COGAN tr. *Pinto's Voy. & Adv.* xli. 162 The gluttonous Serpent that lived in the profound Obism of the house of smoak. 1857–69 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (ed. 3) 418 Roll, roll away, thou Stygian smoke, And let me into the abysm look.

2. Any deep immeasurable space, a profound chasm or gulf. *lit.* and *fig.*

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de Worde) II. 291 aa, His Jugemens be as a grete & a depe abysme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.*

1. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abysme of Time? **1616** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 59 Feele such a case, as one whom some Abisme, In the deep Ocean kept had all his Time [in Wks. 1711, 13 *printed* Abime]. **1653** COGAN *Diod. Siculus* 95 This river .. is swallowed up in an abysme or overture of the earth. **1818** KEATS *Endymion* II. 379 And down some swart abysm he had gone, Had not a heavenly guide benignant led. **1873** MASSON *Drumm. of Hawth.* xi. 223 He flung himself bodily into the abysm.

3. *Attrib.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 28 The abysm-birth of elements.

†**Aby·sm,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *abysme-r*, earlier spelling of *abîmer*, f. *abysme* sb.] To engulf.

1611 COTGR., *Abysmer*, to Abisme or ingulph.

Abysmal (ăbi·zmăl), *a.* [f. ABYSM *sb.* + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an abyss; fathomless; deep-sunken. *lit.* and *fig.*

[**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **1721** BAILEY. Not in JOHNSON.] **1817** COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 83 'Only fourpence,' (O! how I felt the anti-climax, the abysmal bathos of that fourpence)! **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 7 Countless angel-faces, still and stern, Pressed out upon me from the level heavens, Adown the abysmal spaces. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 146/1 Madame had carious teeth, abysmal eyes, and a wide wet grin. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 546 The government of Nero .. at this moment presented a spectacle of awful cruelty and abysmal degradation.

Abysmally (ăbi·zmăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of an abyss; with unfathomable depths; unfathomably.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 314 The prejudiced, the puerile, the spiteful, and the abysmally ignorant.

†**Aby·sming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ABYSM *v.* + -ING[2].] Sinking into or forming an abyss; engulfing.

1644 DIGBY *On the Soul* 464 To ayme att the discouery of these abisming depths.

†**Aby·smus.** *Obs.* [late L., occ. used in Eng. instead of ABYSM.] An abysm or abyss.

1611 COTGR., *Abysme*: An Abysmus; a bottomlesse hole or pit.

Abyss (ăbi·s). Also 4–7 **abyssus, abissus.** [ad. L. *abyss-us*, a. Gr. *ἄβυσσος* bottomless, sb. the deep.] The older forms in Eng. were ABIME, ABYSME from the Fr. The L. *abyssus* was adopted as a more learned word in 4, and in course of 6, englished as *abyss*. Thus the word has had five variants, **abime, abysm, abysmus, abyssus, abyss**; of which *abyss* remains as the ordinary form, and ABYSM as archaic or poetic.

1. The great deep, the primal chaos; the bowels of the earth, the supposed cavity of the lower world; the infernal pit. (See ABYSM.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XIII. xx. 449 The primordiall and fyrste matere in the begynnynge of the worlde not dystinguyd by certayn fourme is callyd Abyssus .. Abyssus is depnesse of water vnseen and therof come and springe welles and ryuers. **1413** LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) III. x. 56 This pytte is the chyef and the manoyr of helle that is clepid Abissus. **1534** *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. xii. 56 a, For the desire hereof [gold] they have dygged in the depe bottomlesse abisse of the yerth. **1649** LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 155 Ye blew flam'd daughters oth' Abysse, Bring all your Snakes, here let them hisse. **1704** RAY *Creation* I. 93 Bring up Springs & Rivers from the great Abyss. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The existence of an Abyss, or receptacle of subterraneous waters is .. defended by Dr. Woodward. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 198 The abyss of Tartarus, fast secured with iron gates, and a brazen floor.

2. A bottomless gulf; any unfathomable or apparently unfathomable cavity or void space; a profound gulf, chasm, or void extending beneath.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. i. Were I condemned .. to fill up .. A bottomless abyss, or charge thro' fire, It could not so much shake me. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 212 They viewed the vast immeasurable abyss Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. **1794** SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 30 How striking the profundity of the abysses! the frightful elevation of the rocks! **1831** SCOTT *A. Geierst.* ii. 25 I can see the part of the path lying down in the abyss. **1873** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* ii. § 4. 50 That awful abyss which separates us from the stars.

3. *fig.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 18 And in th' abysse of vintners chalked score, Shipwrack good fortune. **1620** SHELTON *Don Quixote* IV. xxi. 167 You have flung it into the Abissus of Silence. **1621** BACON in *Four Cents. Eng. Lett.* (1881) 43 Your majesty's heart, which is an abyssus of goodness, as I am an abyssus of misery. **1632** SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Mag. (1673) 280 There is an abyssus, a depth in thy heart which thou canst not fathom with all the line thou hast. **1686** DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* 66 Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light, A blaze of glory that forbids the sight. **1796** BURKE *Reg. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 80 Some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace. **1871** F. T. PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 101 Into the dismal abysses Where outworn centuries lie.

4. 'Abyss is also used in heraldry, to denote the centre of an escutcheon.' Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753. (Fr. *une fleur de lis en abîme*, Littré.)

Abyss (ăbi·s), *v.* [f. ABYSS *sb.*] To swallow up in an abyss, to engulf.

c **1860** LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 1879, 381 The drooping sea-weed hears, in night abyssed .. the wave's receding shock.

Abyssal (ăbi·săl), *a.* [ad. late L. *abyssāl-is* of or belonging to an abyss, f. *abyss-us*; see ABYSS and -AL[1].] Of unsearchable depth, unfathomable; belonging to the lowest depths of ocean. *Abyssal zone*, the bottom strata of the sea, the belt of water below 300 fathoms.

1691 BEHMEN *Theosoph. Philos.* 42 Whose immensity is Abyssal. **1752** W. LAW *Spir. of Love* (1816) II. 66 God is an abyssal infinity of love, wisdom, & goodness. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlix. 589 The Coral fauna of the deep and abyssal sea. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 23 The abyssal mud of the Atlantic is to a very large extent composed of the microscopic shells of Foraminifera.

‖ **Abyssus** (ăbi·sŭs). [L.; see ABYSS.] The form in which the word ABYSS was first used.

Abyt, obs. f. HABIT = clothing, Fr. *habit*.

Ac, obs. early form of OAK.

†**Ac,** *conj. Obs.* 1–6 (only north. in 6), also **ak(e** *passim*; 2–4 **oc, ok,** 1–3 **ah, ach, auch, au3, auh.** [OE. *ac*, cogn. w. OSax. *ac*, Goth. *ak*, OHG. *oh*.] But.

a **1000** CYNEWULF *Andreas* 2420 Ne míþ ðu, ah ðinne módsefan staðola. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 17 Ne com ic ná to towurpan, ac ȝefyllan. **1154** *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1140 God wimman scæ wæs, oc scæ hedde litel blisse mid him. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Alle we beoð in monifald wawe .. ach god almihtin us freureð. *Ibid.* 211 Ich liuie nout ich; auh crist liueð in me. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Inne þe nis lac ne lest .. au3 alle holinesse. *c* **1200** *Orm.* 1891 Þatt wass i Marrch, acc Marrch wass þa Neh all gan ut till ende. *c* **1270** *K. Horn* 116 Ofte hadde Horn beo wo Ac neure wurs þan him was þo. **1340** *Ayenb.* 18 Þe guodes .. ne byeþ na3t his, ake byeþ his lhordes guodes. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 4413 Buþ no3t agast, Ac holdeþ forþ 3our way an hast. *a* **1400** *E. E. Saints Lives* III. 8 Hit nas no3t for is owen gilt Ok hit was .. for sin þine. **1535** STEWART *Cron. of Scotl.* II. 630 Amang the aill gart tume thame in the fat; Ac leit it stand at greit laser and lenth.

Ac-, *pref.* assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, bef. *c-* (*k-*) and *qu-*, as in *ac-cumulāre, ac-cēdĕre, ac-quiescĕre*. Reduced in OFr. to *a-*, and so entered Eng. in 3–4. But in 4–5 the spelling *ac-* was artificially restored in Fr. in imitation of L., and in 4–5 this extended to Eng. as in *ac-count, ac-quit*, EE. *a-cunte, a-cwite, a-quite*. In all modern words from L., *ac-* is written, though *a-* only is pronounced. While the refashioning of the OFr. words was going on, *ac-* was ignorantly extended to some words having *a-* = OFr. *an-* *en-*:— *in-*, or *es-*:— *ex-*, as *a(c)cloy, a(c)cumber, a(c)coup*, EE. *acloye, acumbre, acoupe*, OFr. *encloer, encombrer, encoulper* = L. *inculpare*, and even to some words with *a-* = OE. *a-* or *on-*, as *a(c)curse, a(c)know, a(c)knowledge*.

Ac-, the earlier spelling of many words, which in consequence of the refashioning mentioned in the prec. are now spelt **acc-**, under which they will be found.

-ac, *suffix* formerly **-aque, -ak(e, -ack,** primarily adj., whence also sb. formative, repr. Gr. *-ăκός, -ăκή, -ăκόν*, the form of the adj. suffix *-κός*, in comb. w. sb. in *-ια, -ιος, -ιον*, as *καρδιακ-ός cardiac*, of the heart, *ἡλιακ-ός heliac*, of the sun, *δαιμονιακ-ός demoniac*, belonging to a demon. Some of these were adopted in L. as *cardiăc-us, dæmoniăc-us, elegīăc-us, aphrodīsiăc-us*, on the model of which others as *maniac-us, iliac-us* have been formed in med. or mod. L. Thence they have been adopted in Fr. as learned words in *-aque*, partly from which, as in *demoniac*, partly from L. or Gr. they have been adopted in Eng. e.g. *ammoniac, aphrodisiac, cardiac, celiac, elegiac, demoniac, hypochondriac, iliac, maniac, prosodiac, zodiac*. See also -ACAL.

Acacia[1] (ăkē[1]·ʃĭă). [a. Lat. *acacia*, a. Gr. *ἀκακία*, of uncertain origin; perh. containing *ἀκή* a point, in reference to its thorns.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of Leguminous shrubs or trees, of the *Mimosa* tribe, found in the warmer regions of the Old World; several species of which yield Gum Acacia or Gum Arabic, Catechu, and other products; they form in Australia thickets called scrubs.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo* (1586) 429 Acacia is a thorny tree growing in Egipte. **1712** POMET *Hist. of Drugs* I. 17 He raised several Acacias, which are very prickly. *c* **1854** STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) i. 20 The wild Acacia (*Mimosa Nilotica*) everywhere represents the 'seneh' or 'senna' of the Burning Bush. **1866** LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 5 The aspect of an Acacia scrub, which is one of the characteristic features of Australian vegetation.

2. *pop.* The North-American Locust-tree, called also False-Acacia (*Robinia pseud-Acacia*), with sweet-scented white flowers, grown as an ornamental tree in England.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) II. iv. 358 The Acacia .. deserves a place among our Avenue Trees. **1816** SHELLEY *Alastor* 437 The ash and the acacia floating hang Tremulous and pale. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. xxii. 45 The slender acacia would not shake One long milk-bloom on the tree.

3. *Med.* The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of species of *Acacia* and *Mimosa*, used as a drug.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 194 There is a kind of Thorne, whereof commeth Acacia .. found in Egypt. **1769** HILL *Fam. Herbal.* (1812) 2 German acacia is the juice of unripe sloes evaporated. **1853** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* s.v. Acacia .. the pharmacopœial name for gum-Arabic .. the concrete juice of *Acacia vera*, etc.

†**Acacia**[2]. *Obs.* 'Something resembling a kind of roll or bag, seen on medals in the hands of several of the consuls and emperors, from the time of Anastatius.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751. 'Filled with earth .. to remind him of his frailty and mortality.' Chambers *Suppl.*

Acacine (æ·kăsin). [f. ACACIA[1] + -INE[4] chem. form.] Pure gum arabic.

†**Acacio.** [Apparently for Fr. *acajou* mahogany.] 'A heavy, durable wood of the red mahogany character, but darker and plainer; it is highly esteemed in ship-building.' Weale 1849.

†**A·cacy.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. Gr. *ἀκακία* guilelessness, f. *ἀ* priv. + *κακός* evil.] 'Innocence, a being free from malice.' Bailey 1731. ('Not much used') Ash 1775. Prob. never used.

Academe (ækădī·m), *poetic*; also **Achademe.** [f. L. *Acadēmīa*; perhaps erroneously (in Milton correctly) from *Acadēmus*: *Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum*, Hor. *Ep.* II. ii. 45.] = ACADEMY 1, 3.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 13 Our Court shall be a little Achademe. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 352 The Books, the Arts, the Achademes. *a* **1642** PEACHAM *Emblems, Rura mihi* etc. Thy solitary Academe should be Some shady grove upon the Thames' fair side. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 244 See there the olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 180 The softer Adams of your Academe. **1870** LOWELL *Cathed.* Poet. Wks. 1879, 448 That best academe, a mother's knee.

Academial (ækădī·mial), *a.* [f. L. *acadēmīa* + -AL[1].] 'Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.' J.; academic.

[**1755** in JOHNSON. n.q.] **1852** SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 411 The right of Academial Instruction was deputed to a limited number of 'famous colleges.'

†**Academian** (ækădī·miăn). *Obs.* [f. L. *acadēmīa* academy + -AN.]

1. A disciple of Plato.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Golden Boke of M. Aurel.* (1546) B. ij. Peripaticiens, Academiens and Epicuriens.

2. A member of an academy; an academic or academician.

1599 MARSTON *Sc. of Villanie* II. vi. 201 Then straight comes Friscus, that neat Gentleman, That newe discarded Academian. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. xix. 931 Reuerence of the man .. moued so the affection of the Oxford Academians. **1661** K. W. *Conf. Charact.* (1860) 69 The cook, and the bedmaker .. are the necessary evils of an accademian. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 22 He went to Loraine .. reading the Hebrew Lecture to the Academians of that place.

Academic (ækăde·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *acadēmic-us*, Fr. *académique*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Academy, the school or philosophy of Plato; sceptical.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* (1620) XI. xxvi. 408 I fear not the Academike arguments .. that say: what if you erre? **1777** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 134 The wise lend a very academic faith to every report which favours the passion of the reporter. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Pref., Wks. I. 87 Cicero true as he was to the academick philosophy.

2. Of or belonging to an academy or institution for higher learning; hence, collegiate, scholarly.

c **1588** GREENE *Friar Bacon* ii. 6 Masters of our academic state That rule in Oxford. **1599** BP. HALL *Virgidem* IV. vi. 83 Oh let me lead an academicke life. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple* 39, *Affliction* 45 Thou often didst with Academick praise Melt and dissolve my rage. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 4 Which my academick rudeness made me unable to repay. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 17 It betokens in the Author a rusticity and academic seclusion. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. i. II. 9 See hitherward your grateful scholar wending Outgrown the academic rods of old.

3. Of or belonging to a learned society, or association for the promotion of art or science; of or belonging to an Academician.

1879 *Daily Tel.* May 23 Each successively forced the heavy portals of Somerset House and Trafalgar-square to .. admit them .. to Academic rank.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. An ancient philosopher of the Academy, an adherent of the philosophical school of Plato; a Platonist.

1586 B[EARD] tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 9 Plato, Xenophon .. & manie other excellent personages, afterward called Academikes. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 277 Mellifluous streames that watered all the schools Of academics old and new. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. They who embraced the system of Plato, among the ancients, were called *academici*, Academics; whereas those who did the same since the restoration of learning, have assumed the denomination of Platonists. **1830** SIR J. MACINTOSH *Progr. of Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 28 His [Cleanthes'] most formidable opponent, Arcesilaus the academic.

2. A member of a college or university; a collegian.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1379/1 At hir being in Cambridge .. thus did an academike write in praise of the forenamed earle. **1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 438 All the men generally doe weare it, both citizens and Academicks. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 13 The academick hopes to divert the ladies. **1795** GIBBON *Auto-Biog.* 26 The uniform habit of the academics, the square cap and black gown.

b. = ACADEMICAL B, which is the more usual term.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* (1842) 144 Dressed in the full academics of a gentleman Commoner—one of the most graceful, certainly, of all European costumes.

3. A member of a society for promoting art or science; = ACADEMIST 2, ACADEMICIAN. *rare.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Academics* or rather *Academists* is also used among us for the members of the modern Academies, or instituted societies of learned persons. **1868** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 372 Like Coriolanus, the painter [Sandys] might say .. it is his to banish the judges, his to reject the 'Common cry' of academics.

4. pl. *Academics*, Eng. name of the *Academica*, one of the writings of Cicero.

Academical (ækăde·mikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

A. *adj.*

1 = ACADEMIC A 1. *rare.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 256 With Devotion to admire that Academical Inscription ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ [to an unknown God].

2. = ACADEMIC A 2, for which it is now more commonly used.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 As the academicall poet sometime said at the gratious entering of hir maiestie into Cambridge. 1769 *Lett. of Junius* vii. 30 An academical education has given you an unlimited command . . of speech. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* (1865) iii. 22 He came punctually in his academical costume. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 83 Academical life within college walls is a more valuable moral and social discipline than a solitary lodging.

3. Of or belonging to an academy for the cultivation of *belles lettres*, arts, or sciences; of or pertaining to an academician.

1879 *Athenæum* 17 May 639 Academical in the sense that Couture's art was academical, the other work of the venerable member of the Institute pleases us more.

B. *sb. pl.* Academical robes; the articles of dress usually worn by the students, graduates, or officials of a college or university.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* (1842) 130 *Proctor.* 'Who are you? Are you gownsmen? Young man, how dare you be without your academicals?' 1861 T. HUGHES *T. Brown at Oxf.* xix. At first he caught up his cap and gown . . On second thoughts, however, he threw his academicals back on to the sofa.

Academically (ækăde·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In academic or academical manner. a. Platonically; sceptically. b. In relation to an academy or seat of learning.

1591 HORSEY *Travels* (1857) 237 [We] toke Cambridge . . one our waye . . and wee wear verie accademicallie enterteyned. 1682 *Cabalistical Dial.* 17 (T.) These doctrines I propose academically, and for experiment sake. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. 245 There are degrees in idealism. We learn first to play with it academically. 1879 *Standard* 1 July 4 Academically, Ireland is worse off than England.

Academician (ăkæ:dĕmi·ʃăn). [a. Fr. *académicien*, f. med. L. *acadēmic-us*: see -IAN.]

1. A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; first used of the members of the French Academies, and in England of the Royal Academy; now much more widely. It has taken the place of ACADEMIST.

[Not in BAILEY 1766.] 1755 JOHNSON *Plan of Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 169 The academicians of France rejected terms of science in their first essay. 1818 J. NORTHCOTE *Sir J. Reynolds* II. 146 Invective and satire against the principal Academicians, and most pointedly against Sir Joshua. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxix. 119 The Academicians described derangements in some of the buildings of Calabria.

2. A collegian; = ACADEMIC B 2. *rare.*

1749 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 196 (1792) II. 237 As for Turin . . you cannot conveniently reside there as an academician. 1873 C. A. BRISTED *Five Yrs. in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 3) 34 The ignorance of the popular mind has often represented academicians riding, travelling, etc. in cap and gown.

Academicism (ækăde·misiz'm). [f. ACADEMIC + -ISM.] A tenet or opinion of the Academic philosophy.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 753 In these new Academicismes . . the question medleth not with the nature of that which we are to attaine. 1880 J. S. REID *Cicero's Acad.* 93 Varro was a follower of the Stoicised Academicism of Antiochus.

†**Academism** (ăkæ·dĕmiz'm). *Obs. rare.* [f. ACADEMY + -ISM.] 'The doctrine of the Academic philosophy.' J.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. into Nat. Soul* (1745) II. 254 This is the great principle of Academism and Scepticism, That Truth cannot be perceived.

†**Academist** (ăkæ·dĕmist). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *académiste*: see ACADEMY and -IST.]

1. An Academic philosopher; a sceptic.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Enq. into Nat. Soul* (1745) II. 255 Sometimes a Dogmatist . . and sometimes a regular and precise Academist. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) II. 386 These Academists (Aristotle and Pliny) do not refer merely to the lightness of this Creature's Body.

2. A member of an academy for the promotion of arts or sciences. In this sense it is now supplanted by ACADEMICIAN.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) II. 384 The Parisian Academists observe of the Sea-Tortoise, that the Cleft of the Glottis was strait and close. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* II. ix. 70 Such is the Commentary of the academist on these famous lines.

3. A pupil in a school for riding, etc. See ACADEMY 5.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 7 Chevalier Paul . . had never been an Academist, and yet govern'd a very unruly horse.

†**Aca·demite.** *Obs.* ? A follower of Plato: see ACADEMY 1, 2.

1574 WHITGIFT *Defence* 39 Infected with the rustic sect of Academites.

Academize (akæ·dĕməiz), *v. rare.* [f. ACADEMY + -IZE.] To form into an academy.

1868 *Daily Tel.* May 4 English literature indeed made up its mind long since not to be inregimented or academised.

Academy (ăkæ·dĕmi), also 5 **achadomye**, 6 **achademya**. [a. Fr. *académie*, ad. L. *acadēmīa*, a. Gr. *ἀκαδημία*, more properly *ἀκαδήμεια* adj., f. *Ἀκάδημος* name of a man; cf. Horace's *silvas Academi*, the 'groves of Academus.']

1. Proper name of a garden near Athens where Plato taught.

1474 CAXTON *The Chesse* 86 Plato . . chose his mansion and dwellyng in achadomye. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 275 The Academy, a little pingle or plot of ground, was the habitation of Plato. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 16 Academy . . was a large enclosure of ground which was once the property of a citizen at Athens named Academus . . Some however say that it received its name from an ancient hero.

2. The philosophical school or system of Plato.

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 132 From the Philosophers Scholes, specially from Plato's Academie. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The ancient academy doubted of everything, and went so far as to make it a doubt, whether or no they ought to doubt. 1871 FARRAR *Witness of Hist.* iii. 100 Without eloquence she silenced the subtle dialectics of the Academy.

3. A place where the arts and sciences are taught; an institution for the study of higher learning; in the general sense including a university, but in popular usage restricted to an educational institution claiming to hold a rank between a university or college and a school. In England the word has been abused, and is now in discredit in this sense.

1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* (1872) 13 Thir tua princis be chance entrit in the achademya, to heir ane lesson of philosophie. *c* 1588 GREENE *Friar Bacon* ii. 37 Joying that our academy yields A man suppos'd the wonder of the world. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 27 The fashionable academies of our metropolis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 532 He had been master of an academy which the Dissenters had set up at Islington. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Schools Scotl.* II. ii. 115 The oldest Academy in Scotland is that of Perth.

† b. *fig.* The arts, or circle of knowledge, taught in an academy, or a treatise comprehending them. *Obs.*

1636 HEALEY tr. *Theophrastus' Char.* 10 Whatsoever belongeth to the womens Academie, as paintings, preservings, needle-workes, and such-like. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Elegy on Littleton* Wks. 1711 III. 50 He that had only talk'd with him, might find A little Academy in his Mind. 1675 A. BROWNE (*title*) Ars pictoria: or an Academy treating of Drawing, Painting, etc. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 257 (1834) III. 74 That living academy of love-lore my Lady Vane.

4. Hence, a place of training.

1570 SIR H. GILBERT *Qu. Elizabethes Achademy* 12 Wherby your Maiesties and Successors courtes shalbe for euer . . becomen a most noble Achademy of chiuallrie, pollicy and philosophie. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sacra* (1867) 67 Evil company is sin's nursery & Satan's academy. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 425 The assemblies of the zealots in private houses which . . had become so many academies of fanaticism. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. xii. 310 The graces and good qualities which she retained . . rendered her house a sort of academy of good breeding.

5. A place of training in some special art, as a Riding Academy, the Royal Military Academy, etc.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. x. 411 They called the places . . Gymnasia, which answers very near to our academies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Academy* is particularly understood of a riding-school. 1882 *Daily News* 5 May 2/1 The Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich . . The Officer who was placed in charge of the Academy.

6. A society or institution for the cultivation and promotion of literature, of arts and sciences, or of some particular art or science, as the French Academy, the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, which latter is commonly called in England 'the Academy.' *Familiarly* the name is extended to the *Annual exhibition* of the Society.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) II. 390 Several Creatures dissected by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc. at Opening of Royal Academy* An Academy, in which the polite Arts may be regularly cultivated, is at last opened among us by Royal Munificence. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. i. 34 After the model of the literary academies in Italy, academies were founded at the small courts of Germany. 1873 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* (1875) xii. 190 We were at the Academy all the morning, and mamma is not a bit tired.

7. *Attrib.*, as in *Academy-board, Academy Dinner, Academy-figure, Academy Lectures*, etc. An *Academy-figure* is usually drawn half-life-size in crayon or pencil from a nude model.

1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* i, I have seen also Academy figures by Annibale Caracci . . drawn with all the peculiarities of an individual model. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 313 When a painter introduces a figure wanting in repose or in its parts inharmonious . . it is at once called 'Academic,' or an 'Academy Figure.' *Ibid.* 217 Academy board is a thin millboard, on which most of the studies made at the Academy are painted.

Acadialite (ăkē[1]·diăləit). *Min.* [f. *Acadie*, Fr. name of Nova Scotia + -LITE repr. Gr. λίθος stone.] '*Acadialite*, from Nova Scotia, is only a reddish chabazite.' Dana.

Acadian (ăkē[1]·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Acadie* Nova Scotia + -AN.] Of or native to Nova Scotia.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 306 They were joined by as many Canadians, Acadians and Indians. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. x. 417 He sent De Pontleroy . . to travel through America . . in the guise of an Acadian wanderer.

Acajou (a·kazu). [Fr. word: see CASHEW.]

1. The Cashew or Cashew-nut.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. The Nut or Chestnut of Acajou, a Fruit that is almost as big as a Chestnut. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 262 Acajou or Cashew we know chiefly by the nut, which grows at the end of a fleshy body as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice.

2. A medicinal preparation yielded by the mahogany tree (Fr. *acajou*).

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

-acal, compound *suffix*; consisting of -AL repr. L. *-ālis, -āle* 'of the nature of, belonging to,' added to -AC (q.v.), which although strictly an adj. ending was so often used substantively, e.g. *demoniac, maniac, ammoniac, aphrodisiac*, that it became usual to make the adj. in *-acal* even when no sb. occurs, as *heliacal*. As in the cogn. -IC, -ICAL, adjectives in *-ac* are primary objective attributes, *of* or *pertaining to* the *thing*, while adjectives in *-acal* are only secondary, *of the nature of* or *connected with* the *attribute* in *-ac*, or its embodiment, hence more remotely and subjectively relating to the *thing*; e.g. the *cardiac* arteries, a *cardiac* (medicine), *cardiacal* qualities of a herb. But this distinction is not always observed. Examples: *ammoniacal, aphrodisiacal, cardiacal, demoniacal, heliacal, hypochondriacal, maniacal, paradisiacal, prosodiacal, theriacal.*

†**Acale, akale,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [contr. for fuller **acalen*; probably:—OE. *of-calen* pa. pple. of vb. *of-calan, -cól, -calen*, f. *of* + *calan* to be cold; but possibly:—a lost OE. *acalen*, f. *a-* pref. intensive, off, away + *calan*. *Acale* is parallel to *awake* ppl. adj. for *awaken*:—OE. *awac-en* pa. pple. See also the later *acold*.] Cold, frozen.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1512 What helpeth hit lenger tale? That night he sat wel sore akale And his wif lai warme abedde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 392 Bothe hungry and akale. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXI. 439 For blod may seo blood · boþe a-þurst and a-cale, Ac blod may nat seo blod · blede, bote hym rewe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 He was so sore a cale, That the wiste of him self no bote.

Acaleph (æ·kălef), **Acalephe** (æ·kălīf). *Zool.* Also **Acaliphe.** An animal of the class ACALEPHA.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Acaliphe*, the great stinging nettle, or the Sea-nettle, a sensible Plant. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. of An.* I. vi. 195 The Gelatines which some consider as a distinct class under the name of Acalephes. 1872 DANA *Corals* App. II. 375 Acalephs, or Jelly-fishes, or Medusæ as many of them are called.

‖ **Acalepha** (ækălī·fa), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. sb. pl. (prop. adj. sc. *animalia*) f. Gr. ἀκαλήφη a nettle; also used in the form *Acalephæ* fem. pl.] A class of Radiate marine animals, embracing the Jelly-fishes and Medusas, of pellucid gelatinous substance; so called from possessing the power of stinging or tingling anything which they touch, whence some of them are also known as sea-nettles. The *sing.* is supplied by *Acaleph, Acalephan.*

1846 PATTERSON *Zoology* 39 The various functions performed by the Acalephae. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 37, Class II *Acalepha* (Sea Blubbers), The most common form of these animals is that of an umbrella or a mushroom; a broad circular convex disk of jelly, usually clear and colourless.

Acalephan (ækălī·făn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the class Acalepha.

Mod. Its structure shows an approach to the Acalephan type.

B. *sb.* An Acaleph, or animal of the class Acalepha.

1843 OWEN *Anat. Invert. An.* 111 The form described and figured by M. Sars in 1829 as a new genus of Acalephan. 1854 *Knight's Eng. Cycl.* I. 24 The general opinion seems to be that touch is the only sense possessed by the Acalephans.

Acalephoid (ækălī·foid), *a. Zool.* [f. ACALEPHA + -OID repr. Gr. -οειδ-ής like.] Resembling the Acalepha or jelly-fishes.

WEBSTER cites DANA, WORCESTER cites OWEN.

Acalycine (ăkæ·lisəin), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *acalycin-us* f. Gr. ἀ not + κάλυξ, -ῦκ-α flower-cup: see -INE[1].] Having no calyx or flower-cup.

1858 GRAY.

Acalycinous (ækăli·sinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acalycin-us* + -OUS.] = ACALYCINE.

1858 GRAY.

Acalyculate (ækăli·kiulĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + mod. L. *calycul-us* dim. of *calyx* cup + -ATE[2].] Having no calyculus or accessory calyx.

Acalycal (ăkæ·likăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + κάλυκ-α cup + -AL.] Of stamens: Inserted on the receptacle without adhesion to the calyx.

A-camp (ăkæ·mp), *adv.* prop. *phrase. rare.* [f. after *a-field*.] To the camp.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* VI. 637 Some carmen, as acamp they drove, Had seen her coursing for the western grove.

†**Aca·ng(en,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1, intensive + CANGEN.] ? To grow foolish or mad.

c 1220 *St. Kath.* (Abb. Cl.) 2045 Đe Keiser, al acanget, hefde ilosed mon dream. *Ibid.* 2112 Hu nu, dame, dotes tu? Cwen, acanges tu nu?

†**Acano·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *acanonic-us* a. Gr. ἀκανόνικος + -AL.] Not belonging to the canon (of Scripture); uncanonical.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* The Apocryphal books are also called Acanonical.

Acanth (ăkæ·nþ). *Bot.* also 7 acante. [a. Fr. *acanthe*; ad. L. ACANTHUS.] = ACANTHUS.

1662 GERBIER *Principles* 5 The Corinthian Heads to represent a Basket with Acante Leaves. 1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 6 The genuine acanths, formerly called Brancursines, are emollient.

Acanthaceous (æ·kăn|þē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. ACANTH-US + -ACEOUS.] Of the type of the Acanthus; epithet of the natural order *Acanthaceæ* of which the Acanthus is the typical genus.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Acanthus*, Acanthus . . the representation of the leaves of an acanthaceous plant. 1880 J. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* I. xvii. 197 An acanthaceous herb, inhabiting swamps.

Acanthine (ăkæ·nþin, -əin), *a.* [f. L. ACANTHUS + -INE.] Of, or pertaining to, the Acanthus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Acanthine garments . . a kind of embroidery, wrought in imitation of the Egyptian acanthus or thorn. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 579 Acanthine means ornamented with leaves of the acanthus.

Acanthite (ăkæ·nþəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἄκανθα* a thorn + -ITE formative of names of minerals.] 'A native sulphide of silver, found at Freiberg, etc.; crystals usually slender-pointed prisms; color iron-black or like argentite.' Dana.

Acantho- ad. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* combining form of *ἄκανθα* thorn, as in *ἀκανθο-φόρος* thorn-bearing; hence in many modern compounds with sense of 'thorn, thorny.'

Acanthocephalous (ăkæ·nþo|se·fələs), *a. Physiol.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *κεφαλ-ή* head + -OUS.] Having a spiny head.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 534/1 In many of the Acanthocephalous Sterelmintha . . the skin . . becomes more coriaceous.

Acanthocladous (ækăn|þɒ·klădəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *κλάδ-ος* shoot + -OUS.] 'Having spiny branches.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

Acanthological (ăkæ·nþŏlɒ·dʒikăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the study of the nature and functions of spines, founded on the study of spines.

1881 MACINTOSH in *Nature* No. 628. 41 The systematic value of acanthological characters.

Acanthophorous (ækăn|þɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθοφόρ-ος* bearing thorns, prickly + OUS.] 'Spine-bearing.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

Acanthopterous (ækăn|þɒ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *πτερ-όν* wing + -OUS.] *prop.* Spiny-winged, as the Cassowary; but used also as spiny-finned = ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS.

1870 ROLLESTON *An. Life* 42 The perch, and indeed the entire Acanthopterous order to which it belongs.

Acanthopterygian (ăkæ·nþɒptĕri·dʒ|ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. ACANTHOPTERYGII + -AN.] Belonging to the spiny-finned fishes; *substantively*, a spiny-finned fish.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. of An.* II. xxi. 393 The Acanthopterygians, or spiny-rayed Fishes. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 23 Those fishes which have one or more of the hard spines at the beginning of the pectoral, ventral, dorsal, and anal fins are called 'acanthopterygian,' or spiny-finned fishes. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter*, If you speak of an Acanthopterygian, it is plain that you are not discussing perch in reference to its roasting or boiling merits.

‖ **Acanthopterygii** (ăkæ·nþɒptĕri·dʒi|əi), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., prop. adj. plur. masc. (sc. *pisces*), f. Gr. *ἀκανθο-* thorn + *πτερύγι-ον* a fin, dimin. of *πτέρυξ* a wing.] An order of Fishes, forming the first group of the Osseous sub-division, distinguished by having hard and spiny rays in the dorsal fins, as in the common perch and stickleback; spiny-finned fishes.

1833 *Pen. Cycl.* [See next.] 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* II. § 551 The Acanthopterygii cannot be easily subdivided, except into families.

Acanthopterygious (ăkæ·nþɒptĕri·dʒəs), *a. Zool.* [f. ACANTHOPTERYGII + -OUS.] Having spine-like rays in the dorsal fin; spiny-finned:—an epithet of a group of fishes.

1833 *Pen. Cycl.* s.v. *Acanthopterygii*, M. Cuvier divided the Acanthopterygious Fishes into fifteen families.

Acanthus (ăkæ·nþŭs). [L., a. Gr. *ἄκανθος*, f. *ἄκανθα* thorn, f. *ἀκή* a sharp point.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants (monopetalous exogens, N.O. *Acanthaceæ*). In popular use, the name is chiefly applied to the species *A. spinosus*, Bear's Breech or Brank-Ursine, native to the shores of the Mediterranean, and cultivated in England, celebrated among the Greeks and Romans for the elegance of its leaves.

1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Countrey Farme* 203 Beares-breech, called of the Latines Acanthus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 696 On either side Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub, Fenced up the verdant wall. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-E.* 142 The emerald-colour'd water falling Thro' many a wov'n acanthus-wreath divine!

2. *Arch.* A conventionalized representation of the leaf of *Acanthus spinosus*, used in the decoration of the Corinthian and Composite capitals; said to have been modelled after the plant by Callimachus.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Acanthus*, in architecture, an ornament of the Corinthian and Composite orders. 1879 SCOTT *Lect. on Archit.* I. 81 They assume an almost Classic form—the acanthus being freely used.

Aca·nticone. *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀκή* point + *ἀντί* against, opposite + *κῶνος* cone.] A synonym of Arendalite, a kind of epidote. (Not used by Dana.)

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 308 Epidote . . comprehends thallite and the acanticone of d'Andrada.

Acapsular (ăkæ·psiu|lăr), *a. Bot.* [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + L. *capsula* CAPSULE + -AR.] Not having a capsule.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acardiac (ăkār·diăk), *a. Physiol.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀκάρδι-ος* without a heart (f. *ἀ* not + *καρδία* heart) + -AC; after Gr. *καρδιακ-ός* of the heart.] Without a heart.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Acariasis** (ækărəi·ăsis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἄκαρι* a mite + -ASIS.] A species of skin-disease, caused by parasites of the mite kind.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol. Lett.* I. iv. 97 The term Acariasis by which I propose to distinguish generically all acarine diseases.

Acaricide (æ·kărisəid). [f. mod. L., ACAR-US + *-cīda* -killer; f. *cædĕre* in comp. *-cīdĕre* to kill.] A preparation for destroying *Acari*.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Acaridæ** (ăkæ·ridī), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., f. ACAR-US + -IDÆ.] A family of small Arachnida, breathing by pores like insects; comprising mites and ticks. (For the sing. *Acaridan* is used.)

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* II. § 766 The Acaridae are very widely, in fact universally, distributed.

Acaridan (ăkæ·ridăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. ACARID-Æ + -AN.] Of or belonging to the *Acaridæ* or mites. *subst.* A member of the mite family.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. of An.* II. xix. 306 The bat is infested by another parasite, placed by Dr. Leach at the end of the Acaridans.

Acarine (æ·kărəin), *a. Path.* [f. mod. L. ACAR-US + -INE[1].] Of, belonging, or due, to *Acari* or mites.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol. Lett.* I. iv. 98 The cause of either the pedicular or acarine disease.

Acaroid (æ·kăroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. ACAR-US + -OID.] Having the form of, or allied to, an *Acarus* or mite; mite-like.

1880 F. W. BURBIDGE *Gard. of Sun* xiv. 293 My skin . . was covered with irritable red eruptions, caused by a minute red parasite of acaroid nature.

‖ **Acarus** (æ·kărŭs). *Zool.* Pl. **acari** (-ăi). [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἄκαρι* a mite, f. *ἀκαρής* minute, too short for cutting, f. *ἀ* not + *καρ-* aorist stem of *κείρειν* to cut.] A genus of minute Arachnida, or spider-like animals, embracing the cheese-mite and its congeners; a mite.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. of Cyrus* iv. 179 [Boiled water] affording neither uliginous coats, gnatworms, Acari, etc., like crude and common water. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* II. § 766 Some of the Acari have the power of spinning webs . . one of these is well-known as the Red Spider in hothouses. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years in India* 140 The fowls have been exterminated by small-pox, and by the assaults of a little blue acarus.

Acarpellous (ækaɪpe·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + mod. L. *carpell-us* CARPEL + -OUS.] Having no carpels.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acarpous (ăkār·pəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *κάρπ-ος* fruit + -OUS.] Not producing fruit; unfruitful; sterile.

† **Acas,** *adv. Obs.* [a. OFr. *à cas*, by chance, accidentally; see CASE.]

c 1300 *Sir Tristrem* (1811) So it bifel acas.

† **Acast,** *v. Obs.* 3–4, also **akast.** *Pa. t.* **acaste.** *Pa. pple.* **a-casten, acast, akest.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + CAST.] To cast down, throw down, cast away or off.

c 1220 *Seinte Marherete* 1 [Ha] overcomen ant akasten hare þreo cunne fan. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Katherine* 1127 Deað ne acaste nawt Crist, ah Crist ouercom deað. *c* 1225 *Hali Meidenhad* 5 Warpeð eauer toward tis tur for to kasten hit adun . . And nis ha witerliche akast, & in to þeowdom idrahen. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 318 Ich was sone ouerkumen: and þereuore þe sunne is more þen 3if ich hefde ibeon akest mid strencðe. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 600 The olde tre his vertu gan acast. 1394 *Creed of Pierce Pl.* 197 Now is my comfort a-cast.

Acat, obs. form of ACHATE and AGATE.

Acatalectic (ăkætălĕ·ktik), *a. Pros.* [ad. late L. *acatalēctic-us* ad. Gr. *ἀκατάληκτ-ος* (negat. of *κατάληκτος*: see CATALECTIC).] Not catalectic; not wanting a syllable in the last foot; complete in its syllables: also *subst.* 'A verse, which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.' J.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 142 The Greekes and Latines vsed verses . . which they called Catalecticke and Acatalecticke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Catalectic*, The antients called *Catalectic Verses*, those which wanted either feet or syllables; in opposition to *Acatalectics*, which are complete verses, wanting nothing. 1859 DONALDSON *Gr. Gram.* § 656 The most important, and perhaps the oldest species of iambic verse, was the *Trimeter Acatalectic.*

Acatallactic (ăkætălæ·ktik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + CATALLACTIC.] Opposed to catallactics or political economy.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 23 Communism and socialism, in all their forms . . I utterly abjure—Christian or un-Christian; catallactic or acatallactic.

Acatalepsy (ăkæ·tălepsi). [ad. med. L. *acatalēpsia*, a. Gr. *ἀκαταληψία* incomprehensibleness, f. *ἀ* not + *κατά* thoroughly + *λῆψις* a seizing.] Incomprehensibility:—a term of the Sceptic philosophers: the correlative of Agnosticism, which is said of the mental faculty, while Acatalepsy is the property of the unknowable object.

1605 BACON *Adv. of Learning* (1640) Pref. 37 Those very schooles of Philosophers, who downe-right maintained Acatalepsie or Incomprehensibility. 1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 791 The Academicks, who professing an Acatalepsy, affirmed this one thing only to be certain, *Nihil certi sciri posse.* 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1871) I. 369 Arcesilaus could from Plato's works deduce his own theory of the incomprehensibility of all things: the acatalepsy.

Acataleptic (ăkætălĕ·ptik), *a. rare.* [f. scholastic L. *acatalēpticus* (Fr. *acataleptique*) f. Gr. *ἀκατάληπτ-ος* incomprehensible + *-icus*, see -IC.] Relating to acatalepsy; incapable of being certainly comprehended or ascertained.

[1731 in BAILEY.] 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1871) I. 369 According to the Academicians all Perceptions were acataleptic, i.e. bore no conformity to the objects perceived.

‖ **Acatastasis** (ækătæ·stăsis). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *κατάστασις* settlement; the compound does not occur in cl. Gr.] An unsettling, or confusing.

1683 DR. E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 89, O the Metempsychosis of our Souls! It is not a mere Acatastasis of our minds that marreth all the Beutie and Glorie of our Religion.

† **Acate.** *Obs.* 4–7, also **acat, achat, achate.** [a. early OFr. (11th c.) and Norman *acat* (later OFr., 12th c., *achat*) purchase; stem of *acater, achater* (mod. Fr. *acheter*) to buy:—late L. *accaptā-re* to acquire, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *captāre* to seize, catch at. The original Eng. form *acat, acate*, under later Fr. influence varied with *achat*, ACHATE, which, in the original sense of *purchase*, became at length the regular form. But in the sense of *provisions, dainties*, the Norman form *acates* predominated, and was finally aphetized to CATES.]

1. Buying, purchasing, purchase.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prologue* 571 Algate he wayted so in his acate, That he was ay biforn and in good state [*later MSS.* achaat, achate].

2. *pl.* or *coll. sing.* Things purchased; such provisions as were not made in the house, but had to be purchased fresh when wanted, as meat, fish, etc. Hence, all provisions except the home produce of the baker and brewer; foreign viands, dainties, delicacies. Aphetized as early as 1460 to CATES.

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exps. Eng.* (1841) 511 My master paid to Braham . . that he toke John Kooke for freshe acates. 1526 *Househ. Ord. of Hen. VIII* (1790) 139 To make provision of fresh acate, as well for flesh as fish. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ver, Tout estat est viande aux vers:* All States are wormes acates. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* I. iii. 19, I, and all choise that plenty can send in; Bread, wine, acates, fowl, feather, fish, or fin. 1692 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. 33 To which accates he [Abp. Spalato] . . never put his hand towards them, but liked our venison and English dishes a great deal better.

Acategorical (ăkætēgɒ·rikăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + CATEGORICAL.] Not categorical, or according to the categories; loose, or inexact, in reasoning.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* (1860) 84 [They] fill up their sermon with the riff-raff of their own nodles . . and a multitude of illogicall acatagoricall reasons and arguments.

† **Aca·ter, aca·tour.** *Obs.*; also **achatour, achator.** [a. Anglo-Norm. *acatour*, early OFr. *acateor* (later OFr. *achatour*, mod. Fr. *acheteur*) a buyer:—late L. *accaptātōrem*, n. of agent f. *accaptāre*: see ACATE. ACHATOUR came to be restricted more to the official title of an officer of the Royal Household; *acatour, acater*, passed into common use, and was aphetized to *catour*, CATER.] A purchaser of provisions, a purveyor; a provider or preparer of cates or delicacies; a cater or caterer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 568 (Camb. MS.) A gentyl Maunciple was þere of a temple, Of whiche acatouris myȝte take exsaumple (*Harl. MS.* achatours). *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* I. ii. (?iii.) He is my wardrobe man, my acater, cook, Butler, and steward.

† **Aca·tery.** *Obs.*; also **acatry, accatre, accatry, achatry.** [f. ACATER + -Y.] Provisions purchased; also, 'the room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors purchased for the King.' Halliwell.

a 1377 *Househ. Ord. of Edw. III* (1790) 4 Buttery, Achatry, Chandery, etc. 1522 *Visit of Charles V to Eng.* in *Rutl. Pap.* (1842) 78 Item, placardes to be hadd for the purveors of the pultre, accatre, and other. 1526 *Househ. Ord. of Hen. VIII*, 142 The serjeant of the acatry . . shall see that . . as well flesh as fish, be good & of the best. 1551 *MS.* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 447 The Acatrye, or purchases made of flesh meat, 579*l.*, includes veals, lamb, muttons, hogs of bacon. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The officers of the Acatery, are a serjeant, two joint-clerks, and a yeoman of the salt-stores.

Acatharsy (æ·kăþaɪsi). *Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκαθαρσία* f. *ἀ* priv. + *καθάρσι-ος* purging; f. *καθαίρ-ειν* to cleanse.] Filth, impurity; lack of purging.

WORCESTER cites BUCHANAN.

Acaudal (ăkɔ̄·dăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + CAUDAL.] = ACAUDATE, the more correct form.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 121/2 The several stages of development of the peculiar acaudal . . spermatic corpuscles.

Acaudate (ăkɔ̄·dēt), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + CAUDATE.] Tailless.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acaulescent (æ·kɔ̄le·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* [f. A- *pref.* 14, not + CAULESCENT.] Apparently stemless, having a very short stem, or having the stem concealed in the ground.

1854 BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* 49 The stem is so short in some plants, as the Primrose, Cowslip . . that they are called stemless or acaulescent. 1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veg. Teratol.* Absolute suppression of the main axis is tantamount to the non-existence of the plant, so that the terms 'acaulescent,' 'acaulosia,' etc., must be considered relatively only.

Acauline (ăkɔ̄·lin, -əin), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acaul-is* stemless (f. Gr. ἀ priv. + L. *caulis* stem) + -INE. Cf. mod. Fr. *acaule.*] = ACAULESCENT.

1847 in CRAIG.

Acaulose (ækɔ̄lōu·s), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acaul-is* (see prec.) + -OSE.] = ACAULESCENT.

1686 in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 284 Capillary or Acaulose Herbs. 1845 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* s.v., Acaulose . . a term used for those plants which have no stem.

Acaulous (ăkɔ̄·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acaul-is*, Fr. *acaule* + -OUS.] = ACAULESCENT.

1847 In CRAIG.

¶ Of the three preceding attempts to english Linnæus's *acaulis*, Jussieu's *acaule*, this is most in accordance with Eng. analogies.

† **Acca·ble,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *accable-r.*] To overwhelm, crush.

a 1626 BACON vi. 272 Ord. MS. (L.) Honours have no burden but thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits, than accable them or press them down.

Accadian (ăkē·diăn). Of or belonging to Accad, an ancient city mentioned in *Gen.* x. 10, along with Babel, Erech, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. A language preserved in cuneiform inscriptions earlier than the Assyrian.

Accede (ăksī·d). [ad. L. *accēd-ĕre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cēdĕre* to move on, go, come. Cf. Fr. *accéder* (14th c.)] To come to a place, state or dignity; to come into an opinion, to agree.

1. To come forward, approach, or arrive (at a place or state).

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 239 As soon as it existes it perisheth: it recedes as soon as it accedes. 1759 WILSON *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 317 One body electrified *plus* and another body electrified *minus* . . accede, or move towards each other. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 258 A property, acceding, or seceding, changes its subject.

2. To arrive at, or enter upon an office or dignity. Const. *to.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* I. Dedn., That Chosen Family . . acceded to the thrones of these Redeemed Realms. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. 440 A petty prince in the southern parts of Scandinavia who acceded in 862. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. 43 The Emperor Julian . . had just acceded to the purple. 1879 THE PRINCE OF WALES in *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/5, I acceded to this post after the death of my lamented father.

3. To join oneself, become a party, give one's adhesion; hence, to assent, agree *to* (*unto* obs.).

1432–50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 51 Alle thynges lyffenge or groenge accede moore tollerably to the hieste colde then to the hieste heete. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 21 An Accessory is said to be that, which does accede unto some Principal Fact or Thing in Law. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 191 We may accede to the account given of them by Zonaras. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxvii. 12 Potidæa had already acceded to the confederacy. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle Lands* viii. 217 In an evil hour this proposal was acceded to.

Accedence (ăksī·dĕns). [a. Fr. *accédence*, f. *accéder*; see ACCEDE, and -NCE.] The action of acceding; entering upon or agreeing to.

1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* IV. 69 Thus were they entred in the first degree (and accedence) of action. 1859 D. OF BUCKINGHAM *Mem. Crt. George IV*, I. iv. 167 You are to waive the accedence to a junction till you are enabled to satisfy the theories and calculations of your uncles.

Accedence, by confusion for ACCIDENCE.

Acceder (ăksī·dəɹ). *rare.* [f. ACCEDE + -ER^1.] One who accedes, joins, or enters upon (a dignity).

1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem. own Time* 464 The original members of the Academy objected to be swamped by a gush of so many acceders all at once.

Acceding (ăksī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCEDE + -ING^1.] Approaching, coming; adhering, assenting.

1759 WILSON *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 323 In this state they were electrified *plus*, as appeared by their acceding towards amber when it was rubbed and brought near them.

‖ **Accelerando** (ăkselĕræ·ndou). *Music.* [It. pr. pple. of *accelerāre* to accelerate.] With gradual increase of speed. (Used as an instruction in music.)

† **Acce·lerate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *accelerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *accelerā-re* to quicken; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *celer* swift.] Quickened, hastened.

1527 GARDINER in Pocock's *Rec. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 73 Whose expedition we desire your grace may be the more accelerate.

Accelerate (ăkse·lĕre^{i}t), *v.* [f. prec. or on analogy of vbs. so formed; see -ATE^3.]

1. *trans.* To quicken, or add to the speed of (a motion or process).

1601 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. into Persia* (1613) 4 My iourney was under-taken in the dead of winter, and I left no paines untaken to accelerat it. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 223 Every step accelerates the rapidity of the descent. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* I. I. § 1. iii. 57 Light greatly accelerates the combustion of colouring matter. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 319 The selfishness of the individual accelerates the progress of the community.

b. To quicken (anything) in motion or process.

1631 BRAITHWAIT *Whimzies* 62 Elevate that tripode; sublimate that pipkin . . accelerate your crucible. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 492/1 After conjunction Jupiter will again accelerate Saturn.

2. To hasten the occurrence of (an event); to bring it nearer, by quickening intervening processes, or by shortening the interval.

1525–30 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 1557, 101 Their maner of liuing must nedes accelerate this dredfull day, & drawe it shortly to them. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 68 Change of air and diet . . are conceived to have accelerated his death. 1772–84 COOK *Voyages* (1790) VI. 221b The intelligence we had gained . . rendered us the more anxious to accelerate our departure. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 87 The commons accelerated the grant of a tenth . . due at Martinmas.

b. To place earlier in point of time, to antedate.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* (1864) I. I. ii. 72 Deliberate invention . . in defiance of history, accelerated the baptism of Constantine.

3. *intr.* To add to one's speed, to increase in speed, or become swifter.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 194 Putrefaction . . shall retard or accelerate according to the subject and season of the year. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judg.* 419 This deterioration still continues, if even it does not accelerate.

Accelerated (ăkse·lĕre^{i}tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Hastened, quickened. *Accelerated motion*, in *Physics*: motion continually increased in velocity.

1803 WOOD *Mech.* § I. 11 When the successive portions of space, described in equal times, continually increase, the motion is said to be accelerated. 1850 M^{c}COSH *Div. Govt.* (1874) II. iii. 243 The stone loosened from the brow of the mountain, and descending with an ever accelerated speed.

Acceleratedly (ăkse·lĕre^{i}tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an accelerated manner; with ever increasing speed.

1751 BLAKE *Steam-Eng. Cyl.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 198 A weight on the piston, driving it to a depth of five feet . . within the cavity of the cylinder; acceleratedly, till friction and an impediment from the steam . . shall equal the accelerative force.

Accelerating (ăkse·lĕre^{i}tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -ING^1.] The action or process of quickening, hastening, or causing to happen more speedily. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1591 SIR H. UNTON *Corresp.* (1847) 49 For the accelerating of bothe theise matters, I praie you, faile not to presse the King. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 17 The accelerating and bettering of Fruits.

Accelerating (ăkse·lĕre^{i}tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -ING^2.] Quickening, hastening, or tending to quicken or hasten. *Accelerating force*: a force that produces continually increased motion.

1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. I. iii. § 25. 9 This peculiar species of motion is therefore called accelerated motion, and the force which produces it is called an accelerating force. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* iii. 524 England's rapidly accelerating decline, he [Niebuhr in 1828] writes, is a very remarkable and mournful phenomenon.

Acceleration (ăkselĕrē^{i}·ʃən). [ad. L. *accelerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *accelerā-re*: see ACCELERATE *a.* and -ION. Cf. mod. Fr. *accélération.*]

1. The action or process of accelerating, quickening or hastening.

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1834) 117 Who beholding . . the acceleration or haste to his [Cæsar's] confusion, caused by his own edict or decree, will not commend affability 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Essays* (1669) 45 A Garden, destined to the tryal of all manner of Experiments concerning Plants, as their Melioration, Acceleration, Retardation, Conservation. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 266 Those things which take off the Causes of Acceleration retard the Motion of the Blood. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 84 But the friction of the teeth and the resistance of the air check this acceleration.

2. The condition of being accelerated or hastened; increased speed.

1534 LD. BERNERS *G. Boke of M. Aurel.* (1546) F. viij. b, Gret acceleracion in busynesses nowe presente maketh greate inconueniences in tyme to come. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) IV. 455 No, sir; you cannot conceive with what acceleration I advance towards death.

3. The extent to which anything is accelerated; in *Nat. Phil.* the rate of increase of velocity per unit of time. *Uniform* or *constant acceleration*: the unvarying amount per second added to the velocity or rate at which a body is moving, *e.g.* under the influence of gravity.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. of Philos.* (1839) 232 The body will be carried through the same strait line . . provided it have like acceleration. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 5 There be many things touching Matters Physical . . as concerning the degrees of acceleration of Motion. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxvii. 118 The law of acceleration, in falling bodies, was not discovered till the time of Galileo. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. in Phys. Sc.* xiv. 352 Rate of change of velocity is called in kinematics, acceleration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 28 The velocity of a point is said to be accelerated or retarded according as it increases or diminishes, but the word acceleration is generally used in either sense, on the understanding that we may regard its quantity as either positive or negative.

4. *Astr.* and *Physics.* Acceleration of the *fixed stars*; the time (3′ 55·9″) which the stars gain upon the sun in passing the meridian each day, or by which the sidereal day is shorter than the solar, due to the advance of the earth in her orbit while revolving on her axis. Of the *planets*, the increased velocity with which they advance from aphelion to perihelion. Of the *moon*, an increase (of about 11″ in the century) in the rapidity of the moon's mean motion, discovered by Halley. Of the *tides*, the amount by which from special causes, high or low water occurs at any place before the calculated time.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. of Phys. Sc.* § 5. 43 This secular increase in the moon's velocity is called the Acceleration.

Accelerative (ăkse·lĕrătiv), *a.* [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -IVE; as if ad. L. **accelerātīvus.*] Pertaining or tending to acceleration; quickening; adding to velocity.

1751 BLAKE *Steam-Eng. Cyl.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 198 Till friction . . shall equal the accelerative force. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 145 Democracy makes rapid progress . . in a perilous accelerative ratio. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years in India* 14 Three second-class passengers, to whose minds the firing of the signal gun had carried no accelerative convictions, were left behind.

Accelerator (ăkse·lĕre^{i}təɹ). [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -OR, as if a. L. **accelerātor*, n. of agent f. *accelerāre*; see ACCELERATE. **Accelerater** is less in accordance with the usual formation of agent nouns from -ATE.] He who or that which accelerates or quickens. *Specifically* applied to the nerves and muscles that increase the speed of certain organic functions; and also to a light vehicle to convey letter-carriers to their districts, and accelerate the delivery of letters.

1611 COTGR., *Avanceur*: a forwarder, aduancer, hastener, accelerater. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. xi. 325 Steam . . that stupendous power which has since become the great accelerator of mind and matter. 1861 G. M. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 124 Our red-coated postmen drop out of the accelerators. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 115 The accelerators of the heart . . are of course paralyzed by spinal section.

Acceleratory (ăkse·lĕrătəri), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ACCELERATE *v.* + -ORY as if ad. L. **accelerātōrius.*] = ACCELERATIVE. In Craig 1847.

† **Accend** (ăkse·nd), *v. Obs.* 5–8. [ad. L. *accendĕre* to kindle, set on fire; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *-cendĕre* = **candĕre* to set a-light.] To kindle; to set light to, set on fire. *lit.* and *fig.*

1432–50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 187 In this cuntre is a ston callede Asbeston, whiche accendede oonys is neuer extincte. *a* 1468 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 214 Ageyn hym wrathe if thou accende The same in happ wylle falle on the. 1524 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, VI. 367 Makyng suche persuasyons unto the Pope, as may accende and kindle hym therunto. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* Pref. 18 He must needes . . be greatly accended vnto true deuotion. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 279 Accended by the Wind, or Rain, or Dew, it must consequently take fire.

Accendibility (ăkse·ndĭbi·lĭti). [f. ACCENDIBLE: see -ITY.] Capacity of being kindled, set on fire, or inflamed; inflammability.

1859 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.*

Accendible (ăkse·ndĭb'l), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ACCEND + -IBLE as if ad. L. **accendibilis.*] Capable of being kindled, or set on fire.

1630 H. LORD *Relig. of Persees* 44 Such fire as is occasioned by lightning falling on some tree or thing accendible.

† **Acce·nding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ACCEND *v.* + -ING^2.] Kindling.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Small-coale, Salt-peter and Camphire made into powder will bee of little force, wherein notwithstanding there wants not the accending ingredient.

† **Accensed** (ăkse·nst), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. pa. pple. *accens-us* kindled + -ED. Analogous to *incensed*, but no vb. to *accense* is cited.] Kindled, set on fire, inflamed.

1573 T. TWYNE *Æneid* XII. L 13 b, The valient brothers band with griefe accenst in ire [L. *accensi*]. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* in Nichol's *Purit. Div.* (1861) I. 458 Candles once accensed are not to be thrust into abstruse corners. 1760 STILES *Erupt. Vesuv.* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 41 The flames, and the accensed stones thrown up, were very terrible.

Accension (ăkse·nʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *accensiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accend-ere*, *accens-us*: see ACCEND.] The action of kindling or the state of being kindled; ignition; inflammation; heat.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 88 From Small-coal ensueth the black colour and quick accension. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6170 What remedies are proper for the Blood, to mend . . its defective or excessive accension. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 148 The great quantity of windy Exhalation, produced by the accension of the Salpeter. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 645 This machine may facilitate the admixture and accension of the airs.

Accent (æ·ksĕnt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *accent*, OFr. *acent*:— L. *accent-um* f. *ad* to + *cantus* singing, a literal rendering of Gr. προσῳδία, f. πρός to + ᾠδή song, lit. 'song added to' sc. speech: see note under sense I.]

1. A prominence given to one syllable in a word,

or in a phrase, over the adjacent syllables, independently of the mode in which this prominence is produced.

Accent in Gr. (προσῳδία) is explained by Dion. Hal. περὶ συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων ch. xi. as a distinct difference of musical pitch in pronouncing the syllables of a word, those having the *grave* or heavy accent (βαρεῖα *gravis*) being spoken at a comparatively low pitch, those having the *acute* or sharp accent (ὀξεῖα *acūtus*) being spoken as nearly as possible a musical Fifth higher (διὰ πέντε), and those having the *circumflex* accent (περισπωμένη *circumflexus*) beginning in the high pitch and descending a Fifth during the pronunciation of the same syllable. The same three varieties occurred in Latin, but their positions in a word followed very different laws. This variety of pitch disappeared for both Latin and Greek towards the end of the Third Century A.D. when the feeling of quantity was lost, and the high pitch in Greek and Latin became merely greater force, and this stress accent has remained the substitute for musical accent in modern Greek, in Italian and Spanish, and is also found in German and English. In Swedish and Norwegian a musical syllabic accent remains in use; in Danish it is replaced in some circumstances by a peculiar catch, and in others by stress, as in English. In French, where probably stress was at one time strongly marked, the difference for at least three centuries has been so slight that writers have disputed as to its nature and the position of the stress syllable. In all languages having the stress, a variable alteration of pitch and quality of tone always prevails, and is used to express varieties of feeling. This expression belongs to rhetoric. The grammatical varieties of accent in English are great, but are all varieties of stress. The position is fixed in words of more than one syllable. Monosyllables have various degrees of stress according to circumstances. Hence the distinction of *syllabic* accent for the first, and *verbal* accent, *phrase* accent, or *emphasis* for the second. (A. J. Ellis.)

1581 Sidney *Def. Poesie* (1622) 529 Though we doe not obserue quantitie, yet we obserue the accent very precisely. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1811) II. vi. 65 To that which was highest lift vp and most eleuate or shrillest in the eare, they gaue the name of the sharpe accent, to the lowest and most base because it seemed to fall downe rather than to rise vp, they gaue the name of the heauy accent, and that other which seemed in part to lift vp and in part to fall downe, they called the circumflex, or compast accent: and if new termes were not odious, we might very properly call him the (windabout) for so is the Greek word. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gramm.* (1696) All our vowels are sounded doubtfully. In quantity (which is time) long or short. Or, in accent (which is tune) sharp or flat. 1748 J. Mason *Elocution* 26 When we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong Voice, it is called Accent; and when we thus distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence it is called Emphasis. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 525 Accent is the elevation of the voice which distinguishes one part of a word from another.

2. a. The marks by which the nature and position of the spoken accent were indicated in a word.

The old Latin forms (′) *acūtus*, (‵) *gravis*, (^) *circumflexus*, are retained, but each one now represents mere stress, except in works on elocution where (′) now generally represents a *rising* (not a fixed high) pitch; (‵) a *falling* pitch (the ancient circumflex), and (^) a rising followed by a falling pitch, not used in ancient Latin and Greek. Some writers use (^) for length only, the same as (¯). The old meanings are quite lost. (A. J. E.)

b. Marks used to distinguish the different qualities of sound indicated by a letter, called diacritical accents.

The old ′ ‵ ^ are mostly used, as French *e é è ê* in *je, été, tiède, même*, but a great variety of other signs have also been introduced. These diacritical accents sometimes distinguish meaning only, as French *a à, la là*. These marks are not used in English orthography. But sometimes ` is used to shew that *-ed* is to be pronounced as a distinct syllable, as *learnèd, hallowèd*, and some write *é* for a final *e* pronounced, as *Hallé* (properly German *Halle*). (A. J. E.)

1596 Spenser *State of Irel.* 30 Being likewise distinguished with pricke and accent, as theirs aunciently. 1611 Florio, *Accento*: an accent or point ouer anie letter to giue it a due sound. 1611 Cotgr., *Accent aigu*: a sharp accent marked thus ′, and much used. *Accentuer*: to marke, note, or pronounce, with an Accent. *c* 1620 Hume *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The grave accent is never noated, but onelie understood in al syllabes quherin the acute and circumflex is not. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xiii. 470 The ancient Greeks used no accents, which are supposed to have been invented and introduced about two hundred years before Jesus Christ. After the Greek language became the favourite study of foreigners, it was necessary to facilitate the pronunciation of it by applying marks of accent for that purpose: and this, very probably, induced Aristophanes of Byzantium to invent and introduce those accentual virgulae.

c. Marks of various kinds placed over and under the consonants in Hebrew, serving as signs of tone and of interpunctuation; hence *fig.* the minutest particular (of the Mosaic law).

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 443 That we, who sift every pricke and accent of the law, may see the upright simplicity of that age. 1659 B. Walton *Considerator Considered* 264 The Masorites . . invented the names and figures of the vowels and accents, which they have left to posterity; though the later Grammarians herein differ from the ancienter about the names, nature, number, and use.

3. The mode of utterance peculiar to an individual, locality, or nation, as 'he has a slight accent, a strong provincial accent, an indisputably Irish, Scotch, American, French or German accent.'

This utterance consists mainly in a prevailing quality of tone, or in a peculiar alteration of pitch, but may include mispronunciation of vowels or consonants, misplacing of stress, and misinflection of a sentence. The locality of a speaker is generally clearly marked by this kind of accent. (A. J. E.)

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 359 Your accent is something finer, then you could purchase in so remoued a dwelling. 1602 Daniel *Musoph.* st. cli. Our accent's equal to the best. *c* 1620 Hume *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 27 We fynd the south and north to differ more in accent then symbol. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 4 The Tone, or (as the French call it) the Accent of every Nation in their ordinary Speech is altogether different from that of every other People . . By the Tone or Accent I do not mean the Pronunciation of each particular Word, but the Sound of the whole Sentence. 1772 Johnson in Boswell's *Life* II. 14 I have been correcting several Scotch accents in my friend Boswell. 1789 T. Jefferson *Wks.* 1859 II. 559 He spoke French without the least foreign accent. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 247 Accent is a kind of chanting; all men have accent of their own,—though they only notice that of others. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* (1868) I. xii. 128 There is Anglo-Saxon blood in her veins . . and a right English accent on her tongue.

4. The way in which anything is said; pronunciation, utterance, tone, voice; sound, modulation or modification of the voice expressing feeling.

1538 Bp. Bonner in Foxe *A. & M.* (Catley) V. 155 He said with a sharp accent. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 75 *Rod.* Ile call aloud. *Iago.* Doe, with like timerous accent, and dire yell. 1644 Milton *Education* Wks. 1738, 138 And solemnly pronounced with right accent & grace. 1699 Dryden *Tales from Chaucer, Good Parson* 16 Mild was his accent, and his action free. With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* x. 402 Transform'd to beasts, with accents not their own. 1727 Swift *Poisoning of Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 151 What this poor unfortunate man spoke, was so indistinct, and in such broken accents. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journey* (1778) I. 123 I thought by the accent, it had been an apostrophe to his child. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Book* I. 43 The accents of those we love soften the harshest tidings. 1831 Scott *Abbot* ii. 20 Echoing the question with a strong accent of displeasure and surprise. 1847 Hamilton *Rewards & Punishm.* (1853) iii. 120 The very accents of consultation are heard.

5. *poet.* A significant tone or sound; a word; in *pl.* speech, language; including both the tones and their meaning.

1595 Shaks. *K. John* v. vi. 95 Pardon me, That any accent breaking from thy tongue, Should scape . . mine eare. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 113 How many Ages hence Shall this our lofty Scene be acted ouer, In State[s] vnborne, and Accents yet vnknowne? 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. iii. 186 Forcing the Vallies to repeat The Accents of his sad regret. 1718 Pope *Iliad* III. 285 The copious accents fall, with easy art. 1777 Sir W. Jones *An Ode of Petrarch* 66 Soft-breathing gales, my dying accents hear. 1817 Byron *Manf.* III. iv. (1868) 312 In thy gasping throat The accents rattle. 1857 Emerson *Poems* 16 One accent of the Holy Ghost The heedless world hath never lost.

6. *Prosody.* The stress laid at more or less fixed intervals on certain syllables of a verse, the succession of which constitutes the rhythm or measure of the verse.

English verse is theoretically marked by a periodical recurrence of *strong* syllables, having a loud stress, a certain number of times in a line, separated by one or two weak or unaccented syllables. The habits of poets do not however carry out this theoretical law. Thus in 'to err is human, *to* forgive divine,' theory would require *to* to be strong; similarly in 'for the poor *craven* bride*groom said* never *a* word,' theory would require the first syllable in *craven* to be weak and both *groom* and *said* to be as weak as the *-ver* and *a* which follow. They are not so. Hence has arisen the conception of rhythmically or metrically accented and unaccented syllables, as distinguished from the grammatically or verbally accented syllables. Thus, in the above examples, *to* has the rhythmical and not the verbal or phrase accent, and *craven* has the syllabic but not the rhythmical accent; *err* has both verbal and rhythmical accent, *divine* has both syllabic and rhythmical accent. (A. J. E.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 124 You finde not the apostraphas, and so misse the accent. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1811) II. iii. 59 Your ordinarie rimers vse very much their measures in the odde as nine and eleuen, and the sharpe accent vpon the last sillable, which therefore makes him go ill fauouredly. 1871 Abbott & Seeley *Eng. Lessons for Eng. People* 152 Accent in Metre, if it fall on any syllable in a word, *must* fall on the principal Word-accent. Accent in Metre *may* fall on syllables that have not a distinct word-accent. We can never have three consecutive clearly pronounced syllables without a Metrical Accent.

7. *Music. Anciently*: the marks placed over words to shew the various notes or turns or phrases to which they were to be sung, these generated the *neumes* and the latter the *notes*. *In modern music*: stress recurring at intervals of time which are generally fixed, but may be varied by syncopation and cross accentuation.

1609 J. Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 69 Accent (as it belonged to Church-men) is a melody, pronouncing regularly the syllables of any words, according as the naturall accent of them requires. 1795 Mason *Ch. Music* i. 11 In respect to Accent, Rhythm and Cadence, Music becomes an object of criticism which supersedes what is purely harmonical. 1809 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* 41 The bars of music are not only useful for dividing the Movement into equal Measures, but also for shewing the Notes upon which the Accent is to be laid. . . In the course of this work the accented will be termed the strong parts, and the unaccented the weak parts of a measure. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 4 The sense comprising rhythm, accent, and numberless delicate gradations.

8. *fig.* Distinctive stress, force, sharpness, or intensity; a distinction, or distinguishing mark, character or tone.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1840) v. xxi. 278 Now these are the several accents of honour in the German Service. 1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* (1843) 37 The accent of the blow shall fall there. 1655 Gurnal *Christian in Arm.* I. 27 That which gave accent to Abraham's Faith, was that he was 'fully perswaded, that what God had promised, he was able to perform.' 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 108 Marsh made amends for all these failings with his final constancy, being both burnt and scalded to death (having a barrel of pitch placed over his head, an accent of cruelty peculiar to him alone). 1863 A. Gilchrist *Life of W. Blake* I. 41 The interior, with its galleries . . and elaborately decorated apsidal dwarf-chancel, has an imposing effect and a strongly marked characteristic accent (of its day) already historical and interesting.

Accent (ăkse·nt), *v.* [a. Fr. *accente-r*, OFr. *acenter*, f. *accent* sb.]

1. To pronounce, utter, or distinguish with accent or stress, to lay the vocal stress upon; to emphasize.

1530 Palsgr. 415 I can nat accent aryght in the latyn tonge. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. 110 *Gŏd graūnt thīs peāce māy lōng ĕndūre*—Where the sharpe accent falles more tunably vpon [*graunt*] [*peace*] [*long*] [*dure*] then it would by conuersion, as to accent them thus: *Gŏd graūnt-thīs peăce-māy lōng-ĕndūre.* 1790 Blair *Rhetoric* I. ix. 225 In Greek and Latin, no word is accented farther back than the third syllable from the end. 1795 Mason *Ch. Music* Wks. 1811 III. 291 For the preservation of this Rhythm in Music it is necessary that at least one note in every bar should be accented. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 4 The probability is . . in favour of these words having been accented in his [Milton's] day as they now are.

2. To mark with a (written) accent.

Mod. He accented his exercise very carelessly, making more than twenty mistakes.

3. To pronounce, utter, intone.

a 1639 Wotton (J.) And now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore Strength to accent, Here my Albertus lies! 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* 93 The warbling notes, which the charming birds accent forth from amongst the murmuring leaves. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xv. (1830) II. 116 These solemn sounds, accented by a thousand voices, were prolonged among the waste hills.

4. *fig.* To mark emphatically or distinctly; to heighten, sharpen, or intensify; to make conspicuous.

1655 Gurnal *Christian in Arm.* I. 67 The remembrance of his sin in hell thus accented will adde to his torment. 1725 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 207, I were an ungrateful wretch, if this royal favour did not quicken and accent my concern in them. 1876 Miss Braddon *Josh. Hagg. Daughter* II. 10 'Of course I'm not eluding to ladies like you,' said the farmer . accenting his speech by a slap on Priscilla's spare shoulder. 1877 R. J. King in *Academy* 3 Nov. 438/2 The great piers, of Doulting stone, are accented at the cardinal points by shafts of dark lias.

Accented (ăkse·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accent *v.* + -ed.] Distinguished by or marked with accent or stress; emphasized.

1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 34. 29 The accented, or if we choose rather to call them so, emphatic syllables, being regulated by a very different though uniform law. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 120 'Algy!' repeat I, in a tone of the profoundest, accentedest surprise.

Accenting (ăkse·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accent *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. A pronouncing with accent or stress.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. xli. [It] perfects the sound and gives more sharp accenting. 1653 Walton *Angler* 106 The ill pronunciation or ill accenting of a word in a Sermon spoiles it.

2. The marking of the written accent.

1661 Boyle *Style of H. Script.* 129 The strange Mysteries they fancy in the strange Accenting of the Ten Commandments in the Original.

3. Uttering or pronouncing; intoning.

1552 Huloet *Abcedarium*, Accenting or trew pronouncyng or readyng: *Accentus.* 1657 T. May *The Life of a Satyrical Puppy called Nim* 41 O how he weigh'd each word to the very poyse of Accenting.

Accentless (æ·ksĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. Accent *sb.* + -less.] Unmarked by accent or emphasis.

1879 Max Müller in *Academy* 5 July 11/1 The Svarita, an excellent expedient to break through the ekasruti or monotonous and accentless recitation prescribed for the Sûtras.

Accentual (ăkse·ntiu|ăl), *a.* [f. L. *accentu-s* accent + -al, as if ad. L. **accentuālis* analogous to *manuālis, visuālis.* First in Todd 1818.] Of or belonging to accent; formed by accent, as distinct from quantity, as in *accentual iambics*, etc., verses in which the ancient alternation of long and short syllables, is replaced by an alternation of strong and weak syllables, as in the versification of English, and other modern languages.

1610 E. Bolton in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 91 Our tongue hath not received dialects or accentuall notes as the Greeke. 1775 Tyrwhitt *Lang. of Chaucer* I. § 10. 83 To form any judgment of the versification of Chaucer, it is necessary that we should know the syllabic value of his words and the accentual value of his syllables. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (ed. 3) I. 27 The latter [poem] is in accentual iambics with a sort of monotonous termination in the nature of rhyme. 1870 Lowell *Am. my Books* Ser. II (1873) 292 Our prosody is accentual merely. 1875 Whitney *Life of Lang.* iv. 53 The Germanic languages are all characterized by a pretty strong accentual stress.

Accentuality (ăkse·ntiu|æ·lĭti). *rare*−1. [*nonce-wd.* f. prec. + -ity.] The quality of being accentual; also in *pl.* accentual particulars or characteristics.

a 1834 Lamb *Misc. Wks.* 1871, 451 With an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon.

Accentually (ăkse·ntiu|ăli), *adv.* [f. Accentual + -ly 2.] In an accentual manner; with due attention to accent.

1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 34. 31 The stress falling on the penultimate, as is the usual case in a Latin pentameter verse, accentually read, in our present mode.

Accentuate (ăkse·ntiu$_1$ēlt), *v.* [f. med. L. *accentuā-re, -ātum*, f. *accentus*: see ACCENT, and -ATE^3. Cf. Fr. *accentuer*.]

1. To pronounce, or distinguish with an accent.

1731 BAILEY, *Accentuate*: to pronounce in reading or speaking according to the accent. 1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* II. 212 They [the French] never accentuate their words or their feelings: all is in the same key; a cap is *charmant*, so is Raphael's Transfiguration. 1880 *Paper & Printing Trades Journ.* xxx. 7 You will find that he accentuates his words .. quite naturally.

2. To mark with the written accent.

1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess. on Mid. Ages* I. i. 9 The [Anglo-Saxon] scribes not only omitted accents, but they often accentuated words wrongly.

3. *fig.* To mark strongly, emphasize.

1865 LECKY *Rationalism* I. 371 To accentuate strongly the antagonism by which human nature is convulsed. 1875 HAMERTON *Intellect. Life* VII. v. 254 His marriage would strongly accentuate the amateur character of his position.

Accentuated (ăkse·ntiu$_1$ēltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. +-ED.] *lit.* Pronounced with or distinguished by accent; furnished with written accents. *fig.* Emphasized, strongly marked.

1873 A. FLINT *Physiol. of Man* i. 20 If the nerves be examined .. their anatomical elements appear in the form of simple fibres with strongly accentuated borders. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 The olive stem retains in youth and middle and old age the distinction of finely accentuated form.

Accentuation (ăkse·ntiu$_1$ē^1·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *accentuātiōn-em* intoning, chanting, n. of action f. *accentuare*: see ACCENTUATE.]

1. The marking of accent or stress in speech; the use or application of accent.

1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* II. 208 The Latin .. has substituted a stately monotonousness for the ever flexible rhythm and changing accentuation of the Greek. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XII. 189 The accentuation of Milton's age was, in many words, entirely different from ours. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. iii. 37 It has been recently placed beyond a doubt that the Sanscrit system of accentuation is identical with that of the Greek.

2. The notation of accents in writing.

1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess. on Mid. Ages* I. i. 10 In every [Anglo-Saxon] word we ought to know the accentuation. *Mod.* Two Greek words which differ only in accentuation.

3. Mode of pronunciation; vocal modulation.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* 347 There was a strong provincial accentuation, but, otherwise, the language .. was graceful, flowing and declamatory. 1879 A. TROLLOPE *Cousin Henry* xiv. 161 Read them one after another .. slowly, but with clear accentuation so that every point .. might be understood.

4. *fig.* Emphasizing, laying stress or dwelling upon, bringing into prominence.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 501 The constant 'accentuation,' as it is called, of principles in historical writing, invariably marks a narrow view of truth.

†**Accenty.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Irreg. var. of ACCENT.

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* (1878) 175 Still tumbles forth half-breathed accenties.

†**Accept** (ăkse·pt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *accept-us*, pa. pple. of *accip-ĕre* to receive, take what is offered, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *-cipĕre* = *capĕre* to take.] = ACCEPTED.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 2 In tyme accept, or wel plesynge, I haue herd thee. 1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 108 Thapostle testifienge, that 'thei diedde alle, the promissiones not accepte.' *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mir. of Good Manners* (1570) E ij. Suche maners shall thee make .. before all other accept and amiable. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 75 In suche holynes and ryghtewesnes that are accept before him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 82 We will suddenly Passe our accept and peremptorie answer.

Accept (ăkse·pt), *v.* Pa. pple. at first accept, now accepted. [?a. Fr. *accepte-r* (14th c. *acepter*), ad. L. *acceptā-re*, freq. of *accip-ĕre*: see prec. (Wyclif may have taken it directly from L.)] *gen.* To take or receive what is offered. Hence,

1. To take or receive (a thing offered) willingly, or with consenting mind; to receive (a thing or person) with favour or approval, *e.g.* to receive as a prospective husband.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1879) 257 Þes foure witnessis weren acceptid of þe holy gost. 1461-83 *Ord. for Royal Househ.* 54 Wardes .. take .. allwey lyveres of mete & drinke & other by the Thesaurere of houshold tyll they be accepted to theyre landes or elles solde by the Kinge. 1494 FABYAN III. lvii. 37 They made humble request to the kynge that he wolde accept theym vnto his grace. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. lxxxvii. 257 He sente letters of defyaunce .. whiche were nothynge pleasaunt accepted of the Kynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* i. 13 Ye haue brought me in a meatofferynge, shulde I accepte it of youre honde? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. ii. 109 You should refuse to performe your Father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 9 His ring I doe accept most thankfully. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i. (1757) 32 My lord, I want the courage to accept What far transcends my merit. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 18 Nov. Wks. 1876, 121 Accept, therefore, your share of their gratitude. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. 39 Hear me, Angels! so may Heaven Accept, and mitigate your penitence. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* 55 The girl herself conceived an equal repugnance to the husband she had thoughtlessly accepted. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, (*Cricket.*) Leslie gave an easy chance to M'Donnell at slip, which was not accepted.

2. **To accept the person or face of**: To receive any one's advances with favour, to treat him as a *persōna grāta*, to favour him (*esp.* on corrupt grounds, as personal attractions, rank, influence, power to bribe). Hence **to accept persons**: To show (corrupt) partiality or favouritism. [A Hebraism נשׂא פנים *nāsā' phānīm* 'to accept the face,' literally rendered in N. T. Gr. *προσωπολημπτεῖν*, and in Vulgate *acceptāre persōn-am, -as*, whence it has passed into Eng. theological language.]

c 1360 WYCLIF *De Dotacione Eccl.* 104 For Crist may not of his ryȝtwisnes þus accepte persones. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esd.* iv. 39 The trueth accepteth no personnes, it putteth no difference betwixte rych or poore. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiii. 10 He will surely reprooue you, if yee doe secretly accept persons. — *Gal.* ii. 6 God accepteth no mans person. [WYCLIF, God takith not the persoone of man. TINDALE, God loketh on no man's person. COVERDALE, God loketh not on the outwarde appearaunce of men. CRANMER, God loketh on the outward appearaunce of no man. GENEVA, God loketh on no man's person. RHEIMS, God accepteth not the person of man.]

3. To receive as sufficient or adequate; hence, to admit, agree to, believe.

1530 PALSGR. 416, I accepte, or take in worthe, or alowe: I accepte all his commaundementes in good worthe. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tully's Off.* (1540) III. 167 These thre bokes shall be accept and taken as straungers or gestes amonge the commentaryes and workes of Cratippus. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxi. 114 He hath Libertie to accept the condition. 1729 BURKITT *On New Test.* Mark xii. 44 God Almighty accepts the will of those that give cheerfully. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 530 A fact which we may surely accept on the authority of the Biographer. *Mod.* His apology was not accepted. To accept the Calvinistic doctrine of the atonement, the evolution theory, etc.

Law. **To accept service of a writ**: to agree to consider as valid its informal delivery.

4. To take formally (what is offered) with contemplation of its consequences and obligations; to take upon oneself, to undertake as a responsibility.

1524 WOLSEY in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 81 They shall have little leisure either to mind or accept the seige of Calais. 1530 PALSGR. 416, I accepte, or take in hande. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 167 Osborne and Curl accept the glorious strife. 1869 HOOK *Lives of Archbps.* I. vii. 368 His disinclination to accept the office was real and sincere. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* 94 The post was offered him, but would he accept it?

¶ In the preceding senses *accept* is frequently followed by *of*.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 22 They sent defiance to each other .. Both of them accepted of it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiii. 24 And [the King] accepted well of Maccabeus, made him principall gouernor. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 71 If he would accept of that lodging he might haue it. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) III. 456 There are some hopes they will accept of peace. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 459 He will not accept of the text as adopted by his predecessors.

5. *Comm.* To accept a bill or draft (said of the person to whom the bill or letter of exchange is addressed, or one who takes his place, or accepts 'for the honour' of the drawer or endorser): to acknowledge formally its receipt or presentation, and undertake the liability or obligation to meet it when due; to agree or promise to pay.

The acceptor usually writes the word 'Accepted' with his signature on the face of the document; adding the date, when the latter affects the date of payment.

1665 S. BING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 310, IV. 24 Trading strangely ceaseth, and bills of Exchange are not accepted. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1876) III. xi. § 3. 312 A bill of exchange .. when accepted by the debtor, that is authenticated by his signature, becomes an acknowledgment of debt.

b. *absol.*

a 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* vii, I'm free to give my I O U, Sign, draw, accept, as majors do.

Acceptability (ăkseptăbi·lĭti). [ad. late L. *acceptābilitāt-em* (used in scholastic theology, Du Cange), n. of state f. *acceptābilis*. See ACCEPTABLE.] The quality of being acceptable; = ACCEPTABLENESS, which is the commoner form.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Comm.* i. § 3. 48 For the obtaining the grace and acceptability of repentance. — *Wks.* III. Serm. 10 Praying with his heart and with the acceptabilities of a good life. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxv. 253 Endeavouring by the aid of dress to acquire that personal acceptability .. which nature had denied him.

Acceptable (ăkse·ptăb'l, æ·ksĕptăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *acceptable*, ad. L. *acceptābil-is*, vbl. adj. f. *acceptāre*. See ACCEPT and -ABLE. Orig. pronounced, according to the analogy of words in *-ble* from Fr. and L., *a·cceptable*, and so in all poets to the present day; but from the tendency to treat it as a direct derivative from the vb. *acce·pt*, as in *advi·sable, mista·kable, deni·able, understa·ndable*, the pronunciation *acce·ptable* is now more prevalent. So with the derivatives *acceptably, -ableness*. Sometimes compared *acceptabler, -est*.] Capable, worthy, or likely to be accepted or gladly received; hence, pleasing, agreeable, gratifying, or welcome.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 205 Oure prayeres .. Ben to the hihe God mor acceptable Than youres. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 280 That the acceptabyllere the sacryfyse of hyr preyers to God myht alwey be. 1535 COVERDALE *Mic.* vi. 6 What acceptable thynge shal I offre vnto the Lorde? 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxiii. 24 And of Asher hee said, .. Let him be acceptable to his brethren. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 139 This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help .. So fit, so acceptable, so divine. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) cxviii. x. Now, send us now thy saving Grace, Make this the acceptable Hour. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxix. 283 He was becoming more and more acceptable in ladies' eyes. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* I. 74 Found acceptable to the world instead Of others of that name. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expec.* viii. 36 The bread and meat were acceptable, and the beer was warming.

Acceptableness (ăkse·ptăb'lnĕs, see prec.). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being acceptable, or agreeable to a receiver, entertainer, hearer, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Agreableté*, Agreeablenesse, acceptablenesse. 1648 *Eikon Basilike* 120 A greater Blessing & acceptableness attends those Duties which are rightly performed. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 573 Announcing his own acceptableness by repeating the churchwarden's praises of his last Sunday's homily. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 29 Love .. is what gives the character of acceptableness to all our actions.

Acceptably (ăkse·ptăbli), *adv.* [f. ACCEPTABLE + -LY^2. The accent varies, as in ACCEPTABLE; Southey has *acce·ptably*.] In an acceptable or agreeable manner; so as to be accepted; so as to give satisfaction.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliv. 16 Enoch walked right & acceptably before the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xii. 28 Let vs haue grace, whereby wee may serue God acceptably. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* i. Wks. VII. 153 And Heaven acceptably receive His costliest sacrifice. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 87 The glare of the sun being acceptably veiled at intervals.

Acceptance (ăkse·ptăns). [a. OFr. *acceptance*, f. *accepter*; see ACCEPT and -ANCE.]

1. The act or fact of accepting, or taking what is offered, whether as a pleasure, a satisfaction of claim, or a duty.

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* (J.) By the acceptance of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. iii. 9 If he tel vs his Noble deeds, we must also tell him our Noble acceptance of them. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 531 Our voluntarie service he requires, Not our necessitated, such with him Findes no acceptance. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *The Poet* Wks. 1774 II. 21 The mob his kind acceptance begs Of dirt, and stones, and addle-eggs. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 531 William or his advisers may .. have pressed the acceptance of the crown on Eadward.

2. *esp.* Favourable reception. a. Of persons.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. i. 164, I neuer knewe so yong a body, with so old a head. I leaue him to your gracious acceptance. 1611 COTGR., *Malgrace* .. bad acceptance, ill opinion. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vii. Wks. IX. 71 That vow hath been pronounced .. whereby we stand For condemnation or acceptance. 1882 *Daily Tel.* Mar. 9 The vocalist .. sang with marked acceptance.

b. Of things: Favourable consideration, approval; and hence, of statements, theories, etc.: Mental assent, belief.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 452 It did meet with the Duke of York's acceptance & well-liking. 1779 NEWTON *Bk. of Praise* (Gold. Tr. Ser.) 52 By Thee my prayers acceptance gain Although with sin defiled. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. 230 Recommend them to the belief and acceptance of all reasonable persons. 1854 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* lv. 470 The assertion finds acceptance in every rank of society. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 602 The probability of their volcanic origin seems so strong as to justify its full acceptance.

c. *Acceptance of persons*: undue favour on personal grounds, partiality. See ACCEPT 2, ACCEPTION 2.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 580 A Sovereign who had sworn that he .. would do justice, without acceptance of persons.

3. The state or condition of being accepted.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. v. 12 She first brought Austin into acceptance with the King. 1714 T. ELLWOOD *Life* (1765) 72, I found acceptance with the Lord. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. to Church* 17 Can we deny, That Holiness is a Condition of Final Acceptance?

4. The sense in which a word or expression is accepted or taken; understood signification. *rare.* (More usually ACCEPTATION 4.)

a 1716 SOUTH (J.) An assertion, most certainly true, though, under the common acceptance of it, not only false but odious. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xvii. 237 Neither Jadee nor I were sportsmen in the proper acceptance of the word.

5. The quality of being accepted or acceptable; acceptableness, agreeableness.

1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. iii. 926 Love and duty led him on perhaps To press beyond acceptance to your sight. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* Tit. ii. 15 Wks. 1715 I. 197 Some Men cannot be Fools with so good Acceptance as others. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* 837 The Canon! We caress him .. A man of such acceptance.

6. *Comm.* (See ACCEPT *v.* 5.) a. The act of formally accepting the liability to pay a bill of exchange when due; the formal engagement to pay it. b. The bill itself when 'accepted' by A. B. is termed *A. B.'s Acceptance*.

1682 J. SCARLETT *Stile of Exch.* 59 Acceptance must be demanded of him only, to whom the Bill is directed. 1865 TRAFFORD *G. Geith* II. ii. 30 There is scarcely a business man .. the aim and object of whose life is not to get his acceptances into circulation. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 117 Acceptance .. signifies an engagement on the part of the drawee to meet the bill in money when it falls due.

7. *Law.* An agreeing to the act or contract of another (as a predecessor in office or agent) by some act which amounts to a recognition or approval of the same, and binds the person in law.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 99 b, A man shal have none advantage by suche release that shalbe againste his owne propre acceptance. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Acceptance* is .. a tacite kind of agreeing to some former Act done by another, which might have been undone or avoided.

Acceptancy (ăkse·ptănsi). [f. ACCEPT, as if ad. L. **acceptantia*. See -NCY.] Willingness to receive, receptiveness.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* ii. 1057 Here's a proof of gift, But here's no proof, sir, of acceptancy.

Acceptant (ăkse·ptănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *acceptant* adj. and sb., properly pr. pple. of *accepter* to accept.]

A. *adj.* Willingly receiving (what is offered), receptive. Const. *of*.

1851 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* II. III. 2. iii. § 18 Too painful to be endured even by the most acceptant mind. 1866 — *Eth. of Dust* 152 Angelico merely takes his share of this inheritance, and applies it in the tenderest way to subjects that are peculiarly acceptant of it.

†B. *sb.* One who accepts, or takes what is offered; an accepter. *spec.* The acceptor of a bill. *Obs.*

1596 Chapman *Iliad* VII. Argt. 3 Nine Greeks stand up acceptants every one, But lot selects strong Ajax Telamon. 1682 J. Scarlett *Stile of Exch.* 41 If the Draught be for the account of the Drawer . . it is not necessary that he advise the Acceptant of the course.

Acceptation (ăk:sèptē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *acceptation* (14th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *acceptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *acceptāre*; see Accept.]

†1. *gen.* The action of taking, or receiving, what is offered, whether by way of favour, satisfaction, or duty; reception; = Acceptance 1. *Obs.*

1426 *Past. Lett.* 7 I. 25 By this acceptacion of this bysshopricke, he hath pryved hym self of the title that he claymed. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock's *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 133 Temper it so as might further the acceptation of this Commission. 1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virg.* 219 Upon acceptation of this last courteous proffer, they mount up. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 326 Without his Satisfaction there is no Remission of Sins nor Acceptation of Repentance.

2. *esp.* Favourable reception; = Acceptance 2, which is now in this sense the usual word.

†a. Of persons. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial of Treasure* (1850) 5 Though the style be barbarous . . our author desireth your gentle acceptation. 1658 *Wh. Duty of Man* III. xii. 31 You cannot deceive God, nor gain acceptation from him by anything which is not perfectly hearty and unfeigned.

b. Of things: Favourable reception, approval; hence, assent, acquiescence, belief.

1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* i. 15 This is a faithfull saying, and worthy of all acceptation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. xiv. 69 Without mutuall acceptation, there is no Covenant. 1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Manufact.* (1831) i. 73 Their cards of acceptation were shewn in triumph. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* (1878) x. 318 What else can explain the large acceptation, which a poem like 'Gray's Elegy' found at once? 1881 J. A. Brown in *Nature* XXIII. 559 That hypothesis will have a better claim to acceptation.

†c. *Acceptation of persons* : = Acception 2. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. to Harding* (1611) 387 God . . hath no acceptation, or choice of persons.

3. The state of being accepted or acceptable; acceptableness, regard. *arch.* = Acceptance 3.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. (T.) Some things . . are notwithstanding of so great dignity and acceptation with God. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 110 Elbow roome in the world, acceptation with our betters. *c* 1800 Kirke White *Lett.* (1837) 248 Not only to secure your own acceptation.

4. The sense in which a word or sentence is accepted or received; the received meaning.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 243 Which Nationall Law, according to divers acceptations . . may be sometime taken for a Species of the Naturall, sometime of the Humane. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* (1695) IV. i. 302 It is necessary first, to consider the different acceptations of the word Knowledge. *a* 1754 Fielding *Remedy of Affl.* Wks. 1775 IX. 254 In its common and vulgar acceptation it [Philosophy] signifies, the search after Wisdom. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 286 War, in the acceptation of modern publicists, is self-defence against reform.

†5. *Acceptation* of a bill of exchange = Acceptance 6. *Obs.*

1622 G. Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 400 [He] doth come to him vpon whom the said Bill was directed, and desireth his promise of acceptation.

Acce·ptativeness, *rare*⁻⁰. [f. *acceptative* (not cited), f. L. *acceptāt-* ppl. stem of *acceptā-re*; see Accept and -ive.] Tendency to give acceptance to statements. Prob. only in loc. cit.

1870 Smith *Syn. & Antonyms, Credulity, Syn.* Gullibility, Simplicity, Acceptativeness.

Accepted (ăkse·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ed.]

1. Received as offered; well-received; approved.

1493 *Petronylla* 26 She was acceptyd so in the lordys sight To be noumbryd one of the maydyns fyue Afore Jhesu that bare their laumpys light. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xviii. 5 And he [David] was accepted in the sight of all the people. 1814 Southey *Roderick* vii. Wks. IX. 73 The royal Goth Had offer'd his accepted sacrifice. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Errand* xxii. 129 Ideas at variance with the accepted creed.

†2. Hence, satisfactory, acceptable. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Songs on Costume* (1849) 54 Humylyté . . Most accepted was onto the Deyté. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* vi. 2 Beholde, now is the accepted time. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 49 And surely, the first fruits of our Lives . . are best accepted to him.

Acceptedly (ăkse·ptĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In the accepted manner: hence, †a. acceptably, welcome (*obs.*); b. according to common acceptation, admittedly.

1599 Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii. 92 It [payment] comes more acceptedly, than if you gave 'hem a new-yeeres gift. 1872 in *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 435/3 No statesman . . would dare to use a sentence out of their acceptedly divine Revelation, as having now a literal authority over them.

Accepter (ăkse·ptəɹ). [f. Accept *v.* + -er¹. Now the general word; Acceptor the older form is retained in special senses.] One who accepts, or receives what is offered or presented. *Accepter of persons* or *faces*, a judge who is influenced by the personal acceptableness of individuals, one who shows partiality on personal grounds. See Acception 2.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 226 God is no accepter of persons. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlv. 349 The giver and accepter are principally answerable in an unjust donation. 1860 Trench *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* xv. 176 He now is . . the justifier and accepter of the ungodly.

Acceptilate (ăkse·ptilēt), *v.* [f. Acceptilation, as if this originated in a L. vb. *acceptilā-re, acceptilāt-um*, which had no existence.] A technical phrase in writers on Rom. law, for discharging an obligation by *acceptilatio*.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 441 Whether a debt could be partially acceptilated was matter of dispute.

Acceptilation (ăkse:ptilē·ʃən). [ad. L. *acceptilātiōn-em*, properly *accepti lātio* an accounting of a thing as received.] A technical term in Roman law, 'importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.' J. Also *fig.* in a theological sense, free remission.

1562-3 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 993/2, I neither am, neither shall be able to requite this your lordships most special kindnesse . . unlesse I shoulde use that ciuill remedie called in law acceptilation. 1656 Jer. Taylor *Answ. to Bp. of Rochester* (R.) Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and acceptilation, by grace and favour. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 241 An obligation is also extinguished by acceptilation, which is as it were an imaginary payment.

Accepting (ăkse·ptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of taking or receiving what is offered or presented; acceptance, reception. *Accepting of faces* or *persons* of men: partiality, undue favour; see Accept 2, Acception 2.

1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 193 One of these two vices, which so infecteth the mindes of Judges . . is the accepting of faces, or respect of persons. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. 1711, 156 Your chearful accepting of such like essays heretofore. *Mod.* John's accepting of the appointment.

Accepting (ăkse·ptiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ing².] That accepts or has accepted.

1718 Pope *Iliad* xv. 438 Presumptuous Troy mistook the accepting sign. 1861 Göschen *For. Exch.* 55 The value of money in the accepting country.

†**Acception** (ăkse·pʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *acceptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *accept-* ppl. stem of *accipĕre*; see Accept. Used by Wyclif to translate the Vulg. *acceptio persōnārum* (*Rom.* ii. 11, etc.) *acception of persons*, a phrase occurring hundreds of times down to 1700, when it was supplanted by Accepting, Acceptance. In the general sense of Acceptance = *reception*, the word is rather rare; but in that of Acceptation = *signification*, in regular use from 6 till the beginning of 8. Cf. Fr. *acception*, which has likewise yielded to *acceptation* in the general sense, but still remains in senses 2 and 3, *acception de personne, acception d'un mot*.]

1. The act of accepting; the receiving or taking of anything presented; acceptance, reception.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 To euerichone [he] rendryd his owne by right withoute ony accepcion or takyng of money. 1578 Lyte *Niewe Herball* Pref. 2 Most humbly craving a favourable acception hereof. 1624 J. Smith *Virginia* v. 194 Acknowledgement and acception of all resident Gouernours. 1662 H. Stubbe *Indian Nectar* i. 5 The universal acception of this drink amongst the most sober.

2. *Acception of persons* or *faces*. [A Hebrew phrase מַשָּׂא פָּנִים *massō phānīm*, 'accepting of the face,' verbally rendered in Gr. προσωπολημψία, L. *acceptio persōnæ, -ārum*, the latter simply adapted in Fr. and Eng.] The receiving of the personal advances of any one with favour; *hence*, corrupt acceptance, or favouritism, due to a person's rank, relationship, influence, power to bribe, etc. See Accept 2. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* ii. 11 For accepciouns of persoones, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert, is not anentis God. [Tindale parcialyte, Cranmer and 1611 respect, *Rheims* acception.] 1494 Fabyan VI. clxi. 154 He shuld purpose the sothe & trowthe withoute accepcion of parsonys, and ponysshe mysdoers, as well the ryche as the poore. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 372 Acception of persons has place only where . . any favors one more than another.

3. The accepted or received meaning or signification of a word or phrase; = Acceptation 4.

1543 *Necessary Doctrine* B, Faythe in the fyrst acception, is consydered as it is a seuerall gifte of God by it selfe. 1612 T. Taylor *Titus* i. 7. (1619) 121 The Apostle's argument and context can admit no other acception. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 186 That is the common acception, in six hundred places it is so taken. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 86 This Acception of the term.

¶ **Acception** is frequently found for Exception, with which it was phonetically confounded.

Acceptive (ăkse·ptiv), *a.* [f. Accept *v.* + -ive, as if ad. L. **acceptīvus*. Cf. *deceptive*.]

1. *passively.* Fit or suitable for acceptance; appropriate.

1596 Chapman *Iliad* VII. 85 Myself will use acceptive darts, And arm against him. *c* 1851 Mrs. Browning *Loved Once* And yet that word of 'Once' Is humanly acceptive.

†2. *actively.* Having a tendency to accept, ready to accept; receptive of things offered. *Obs.*

1601 Jonson *Poëtaster* III. iv. 74 Please you to be acceptive . . Yes sir, feare not; I shall accept. 1609 — *Case is Alt.* II. vii. 76 The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any meritable work. 1653 Brome *City Wit* IV. iii. 350 *Jo.* Received they my Jewells? *Cra.* Yes, they prov'd acceptive.

Acceptor (ăkse·ptəɹ, -tō:ɹ), also 4–6 acceptour. [a. Anglo-Fr. *acceptour*, ad. L. *acceptōr-em* n. of agent, f. *accept-* ppl. stem of *accipĕre* to receive; see Accept. This is the older form of the word, found in Wyclif, afterwards replaced by or refashioned as Accepter; in recent times it has been restored in a special sense, and is sometimes also, after the L., used in the general sense.]

1. One who accepts; = Accepter.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* x. 34 For god is not acceptour of persones. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1979. 434/1 The interpretation . . has found innumerable acceptors.

2. He who accepts a bill of exchange, or formally undertakes its payment when due.

1776 A. Smith *Wealth of Nat.* I. II. ii. 309 If, when the bill becomes due, the acceptor does not pay it. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 3) xi. 150 The Bill of Exchange . . is an order written by the drawer and addressed to the acceptor.

†**Acce·rse,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *accers-ĕre* to summon; perh. only in loc. cit.] To summon.

1548 Hall *Chron. Edw. IV*, an. 10 (R.) The Erle of Warwicke . . thereupon accersed and called together his army.

†**Accersi·ted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *accersīt-us*, pa. pple. of *accersĕre* to summon + -ed; perh. only used in loc. cit.] Summoned, sent for.

1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 475 Your realme to the whiche you be . . by your people accercited & vocated unto.

Access (æ·ksĕs, ăkse·s). Forms: 4 acces; 4–7 accesse; 5– access; and in the special sense IV: 4 axcesse, axcess; 5 axces, axesse, axez, aksis; 5–6 axes, axis; 6 axys, acceys. [In sense IV, the earliest in Eng., a. Fr. *accès*, OFr. *aces, aceis*:—L. *accēss-us*, a coming unto, vbl. sb. f. *accēd-ĕre* to come to: see Accede. In this sense the word soon received the Eng. accent *a·ccess*, whence the spellings *axes, axis*, etc., above. In its more general senses app. taken direct from L. *accēss-us* chiefly after 1500, and retaining the pronunc. *acce·ss* in all the poets of 6–8; but *a·ccess* is given by Sheridan 1789, rejected by Smart 1857, used by Tennyson 1864, and is now apparently the more usual, as more distinct from *exce·ss*. Cf. *rece·ss, succe·ss*; *a·bscess, pro·cess*. Like variety of usage prevails as to *access-ary, -ory*, and their derivatives, though in these it is more common to accent the first syllable.]

I. Coming to or towards; approaching.

†1. The action of going or coming to or into; coming into the presence of, or into contact with; approach, entrance. (Const. *into, unto, to.*) *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xlvii. 90 How to use and order ourself at our access to the pope's presence. 1682 Grew *Anat. Plants* 10 Lest its new access into the ayr should shrivel it. 1699 Garth *Dispensary* I. (1706) 2 The Goddess . . shuns the great access of vulgar eyes. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIV. 195 Safe from access of each intruding power. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. 138 He kept an honourable post here: and had great access of gentlemen to him.

2. The habit or power of getting near or into contact with; entrance, admittance, admission (*to* the presence or use of).

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* v. 2 By whom we han accesse, or ny3 goynge to. 1534 *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 23 Thus crowse have free accesse to these highe trees. 1579 Gosson *Sch. of Abuse* (Arb.) 39 How many times hath accesse to Theaters beene restrayned. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 98 He is heere at the doore, and importunes accesse to you. 1772–84 Cook *Voyages* (1790) IV. 1192 These voyages have facilitated the access of ships into the Pacific Ocean. 1864 Tennyson *Aylm. F.* 503 Those at home . . Then closed her access to the wealthier farms. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 180 Some office which . . gave him close access to the person of his princely nephew. 1879 Lubbock *Sc. Lect.* xi. 39 This prevents the access of ants and other small creeping insects.

3. The state or faculty of being approached; accessibility.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iii. 21 He gret repayre amang þaim mád; Be sic access he kend wele. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag.* (ed. 2) xiii. 1 Disdayne not prynces easye accesse. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 13 The Staires . . are . . of so easie an Accesse, as that Travellers do ascend them on Horse-back. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 244 He insisted on Lord Chesterfield's general affability and easiness of access. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 Markets are so difficult of access, that much wealth is wasted.

4. The action of coming towards, coming, approach, advance. Contrasted with *recess*.

1610 Healey *Aug. City of God* (1620) v. vi. 193 We see the alteration of the year by the Sunnes accesse and departure. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. of Earth* (1723) VI. 279 The Sea, by this Access and Recess, shuffling the empty Shells. 1843 J. Martineau *Endeav. after Chr. Life* (1876) 506 The Rainbow interpreted by the prism . . painting the access and recess of his thought.

†5. A coming to work or business, an assembling or meeting of a body. The *access* and *recess* of Parliament. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1584/1 A briefe report of the second accesse .. and of the answer made in the name of the lords of the parlement. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 3 Before the Accesse and meeting again of the Parliament.

†6. A coming to office, dignity, or sovereignty; arrival at the throne; = ACCESSION 3. *Obs.*

1641 CHARLES I *Let. to Judges* 5 July 3 Our Accesse to the Crowne. 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 25 Many Princes have sweetened and disguised the memory of their accesse to Government. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Their first Access to their Dignity.

II. A way or means of approach.

7. An entrance, channel, passage, or doorway.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 14 They .. have not those obvious accesses and contiguity of situation. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. Wks. 1847, 484 The Accesses of the Island were wondrously fortify'd. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VIII. 51 Now all accesses to the dome are fill'd. 1831 SCOTT *Anne of Gei.* ii. 25 If there be actually such a pass, there must be an access to it somewhere.

b. *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) Pref. 17 We doe heere, in the Accesse to this work, Poure forth humblest and most ardent supplications to God. 1720 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* Prol. 7 The Poet does his Art employ, The soft Accesses of your Souls to try. 1878 R. W. DALE *On Preaching* vii. 216 We ought to try .. every possible access to the conscience.

III. A coming as an addition.

8. The coming of anything as an addition; adherence, addition, increase, growth. Now almost obs. and replaced by ACCESSION.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 272 The death of this one man [Becket] .. brought thereunto more accesse of estimation and reverence. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Herald.* (1660) III. xxvi. 258 They had in them neither accesse nor defect. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 310, I from the influence of thy looks receive Access in every virtue. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 10 The Philistims, strengthned by the access of the Shepherds, conquer Israel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 261 The liquid mass of rock is always ready to be poured out upon the access of adequate pressure. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 270 Their varying rates bring about, at regular intervals, an access of tone, when the crests of the waves correspond, and a diminution of tone when the crest of one coincides with the trough of the other.

IV. A coming on or attack of illness, anger, etc.

9. A coming on of illness or disease, especially of sudden illness; an attack or fit.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 325 þacces of anguych wat3 hid in my sawle. 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. xlviii, Bot tho began myn axis and turment. *a* 1597 '*Chaucer's Dreme*' Wks. 1855, 56 The peyne, and the plesaunce, Which was to me axes and hele. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Phys.* 139 Let meat be given at the time of the least accesse. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. ii. 822 Relapses make Diseases More desp'rate than their first Accesses. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. i. § 1. 7. 55 In the Access of most Fevers the Patient is listless & sleepy. 1821 G. TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Journ.* I. xvii. 334 He had had an access of paralysis the afternoon previous. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* xxvii. 368 These accesses of his disorder might come upon him at any moment.

†10. *spec.* An ague fit; ague, intermitting fever. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1316 A charme .. The whiche can helen the of thyn accesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) VII. xxxviii. 252 Fyrste the cold and therafter the heete and euery daye axes, yet worse, for some daye comith double axes. 1459 *Paston Lett.* 970 III. 426, I was falle seek with an axe3. 1475 AUDELAY *Poems* 47 A seke man, That is y-schakyd and schent with the aksis. 1493 *Petronylla* 45 And Petronilla quaketh in hir accesse. *a* 1500 *Lancelot of the Laik* (1865) 2 So be the morow set I was a-fyre In felinge of the access hot and colde. 1527 L. ANDREW tr. *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij, The same water .. is good for the dayly axces or febres. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ague*, The cure [of Ague] is usually begun with an emetic of ipecacuanha, an hour before the access.

11. *fig.* An outburst; a sudden fit of anger or other passion. (Modern, after Fr. *accès*.)

1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) II. lxi. 214 These accesses and intervals [of thunder and explosion] continued with varied force. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 10 In a fresh access of jealousy, [he] plunged a dagger into her heart. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 56 He gave him [his brother] over, in an access of sublime patriotism, to the death he had deserved.

¶ **Access** is frequently found written for EXCESS, chiefly by phonetic confusion; but the senses also approach in 8 above; see quot. of date 1610.

Accessarily (æ·ksėsărĭli, ăkse·sărĭli), *adv.* [f. ACCESSARY *a.* + -LY².] After the manner of an accessary; also (less correctly) for ACCESSORILY.

1623 MINSHEU, *Accessoriaménte*, accessarily, consentingly.

Accessariness (æ·ksėsărinės, ăkse·sărinės). [f. ACCESSARY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being accessary; concurrence, privity.

1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* II. vi. 60 Shee .. doth vindicate all refractory damosels, from the least accessarinesse or lyablenesse of guilt from the ends (violent or melancholy) of their puling .. Servants. 1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* xix. § 18. 370 Perhaps this consideration will draw us .. into the guilt of a negative accessariness to the present mischiefs.

Accessary (æ·ksėsări, ăkse·sări), *sb.* and *a.* [f. ACCESS *sb.* + -ARY, as if ad. L. **accēssāri-us*, an analogical formation on *accēssus*, cf. *emissary, commissary, adversary, notary*. The sb. is etymologically *accessary* and the adj. *accessory*, cf. emissary sb., promissory adj., but as the adj. was first taken directly from the sb. it was naturally spelt *accessary*. Being afterwards 'rectified' by scholars to *accessory*, after the L. *accessōrius*, it drew the noun after it, so that this also is now often spelt ACCESSORY. In the legal sense the word is commonly *accessary* (though Blackstone wrote *accessory*), and Webster recommends that it be so preserved, and spelt *accessory* in other senses. But as it is often used of things *fig.* from the legal sense, as in *accessary* and *principal*, it is doubtful if the distinction is practicable. The historical and etymological pronunc. is *a·ccessary*, but *acce·ssary* (cf. *interce·ssory*) is also in use. So with its derivatives.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who accedes, or gives his accession (formerly *access*) to any act or undertaking; an adherent, assistant, or helper. In *Law*: 'He who is not the chief actor in the offence, nor present at its performance, but in some way concerned therein, either before or after the fact committed.' 1768 Blackstone *Comment.* IV. 35.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1520) VII. 157 b/1 To take and brynge hym and his accessaryes to the kynge. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 40 To prison was I sent as principal, and my master as accessarie. 1660 H. FINCH *Regicides* (1679) 158 He knows very well there are no accessaries in Treason. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. 129 The moral anomaly of punishing the accessary.

2. Of things. (Partly *fig.* from the last, partly from ACCESSORY *a.*) Anything assisting or contributory; anything subordinate; an adjunct, or accompaniment. (See ACCESSORY, B. 1.)

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) H h. ij, The auctoritie of his office .. ought to be his accessarie, and his good lyfe for principall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 424 It shews no great reverence to those Sacred Writings, to bring them, though it be but as Accessaries, into Farce and Ridicule. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* 355 The attention .. is distracted by the accessaries.

B. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Acceding or adhering *to*; assisting as a subordinate. In *Law*: Participating or sharing in a crime, though not the chief actor; participant, privy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 192 To both their deaths shalt thou be accessary. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 543 A God's command he pleads, And makes Heav'n accessary to his Deeds. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xix. 30 Don't imagine that I would be accessary to your ruin for the world. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 31 Both houses of parliament were commonly made accessary to the legal murders of this [Henry VIII's] reign.

†2. Of things: Subordinate, additional, accompanying, non-essential, adventitious; = ACCESSORY, A. 1 (which is now alone used in this sense). *Obs.*

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 37 Hawking and hunting is but an accessary thing. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 38 Foundations which were good in their original institution ought not to be destroyed for accessary abuses. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 29 The Oath being accessary to the Statutes

Accessibility (ăkse·sĭbi·lĭti). [f. ACCESSIBLE + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *accessibilité* also quite modern.] The quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach. *fig.* Openness to influence.

[WEBSTER cites LANGHORNE 1766–1802. Not in CRAIG 1847; In WORCESTER 1859.] 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 362 Accessibility to the sentiments of others .. often accompanies feeble minds. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 10 The greater accessibility of Latin literature. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxviii. 323 The accessibility of Italy upon this side .. was at all times a matter of anxiety to her rulers. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Crit.* (1875) V. 190 The French .. have shown more accessibility to ideas than any other people.

Accessible (ăkse·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accessible* (in Cotgr.), ad. L. *accēssibil-em*, vbl. adj. f. *accēss-* ppl. stem of *accēd-ĕre*; see ACCEDE and -BLE.]

1. Capable of being used as an access; affording entrance; open, practicable. Const. *to*.

1610 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 84 Accessible is none but Milford way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 546 With one ascent Accessible from Earth. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 347 All the paths of human ambition were open and accessible to him.

2. Capable of being entered or reached; easy of access; such as one can go to, come into the presence of, reach, or lay hold of; get-at-able. Const. *to*.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 45 She [Spain] hath bold accessible coasts. 1670 G. H., *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 149 He is accessible enough, but not too liberal to the poor. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. xix. 537 The town was accessible only by two wooden bridges. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 89 The ear of the public was accessible perhaps by no other means. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iv. 52 He was .. as accessible as any one could desire, and gave patient audience to all who asked it. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1863) I. i. 44 Evidence, not accessible to contemporaries, has since made his statement indisputable.

b. *fig.* Accessible *to*: open to the influence of.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. of Midl.* 185 He had shewn himself in a certain degree accessible to touches of humanity. 1881 *Rep. of Elect. Comm.* in *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 500 or 600 [voters] are at all times accessible to bribery.

Accession (ăkse·ʃən). [a. Fr. *accession* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *accēssiōn-em* a going to, joining, increase, n. of action f. *accēdĕre*, *accēssum*: see ACCEDE. It has partly occupied the ground of the earlier ACCESS.] Generally, the action of going to, joining oneself to, and its result. Hence,

I. A coming to.

1. The action of coming near, approach; a coming into the presence of any one, or into contact with any thing; admittance, admission; = ACCESS 1.

1652 GAULE *Mag-astro-mancer* 160 The rationall creatures are the more noble in themselves, and of more neer accession to the divine similitude. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 100 There is moreover granted leave of accession unto him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 19 Now there may be many things in Nature unto which we can have neither of these accessions of Sense. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 198 For want of Accession of the Sun. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 395 Two of the oxides of lead may be formed by heat, with accession of air. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) XXXV. 312 It might be supposed .. that the accession of solar light would be accompanied by increase of temperature.

†2. The action of coming to (a point) by forward or onward motion; advance, coming, arrival. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 57 Not varying at all by the accession of bodyes upon, or secession thereof, from its surface. 1655-60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/2 He first found out the accession of the Sun from Tropick to Tropick. 1656 tr. *Hobbes, Elem. Philos.* (1839) 471 Now this expansion of the air upon the superficies of the earth, from east to west, doth, by reason of the sun's perpetual accession to the places which are successively under it, make it cold at the time of the sun's rising and setting.

3. The act of coming or attaining to a dignity, office, or position of honour, *esp.* the throne.

1769 BURKE *State of Nation* Wks. II. 15 That the only good minister .. since his Majesty's accession, is the Earl of Bute. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 232 Hugh, on his accession to manhood, did homage to the King.

II. A coming to as an addition.

4. The act of coming to so as to join, or of joining oneself to; joining, addition.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 6 (1865) 79 Necessary therefore is the accession of piety to patience. 1675 BARCLAY *Apol. for Quakers* xiv. § 4. 498 The Church can be no ways bettered by the Accession of Hypocrites. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 356 England had gained greatly by the accession of the valiant Thurkhill.

5. The act of acceding or agreeing to an opinion, plan, or proceeding; adherence, assent.

1603-5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 130 The King repented himself of his Accession to that affair. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 283 Declaring their acquiessence in, and accession to the determination made by Congress. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 251 The Prince had no accession to this second aggression upon the citizens of Perth.

Deed of Accession, in Scotch Law, a deed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they accede to a trust executed by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the arrangement.

6. That which adds itself, or is added to anything; that whereby it is increased; addition, augmentation, increase. Applied also to persons.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eirenarcha* I. ix. 47 The forme of this Commission hath varied with the time, and received sundrie accessions. 1592 W. WEST *Symbolæogr.* B iiij. 37 A, Accessions .. to contracts be these things which be required beside the principall things themselves. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton, Def. Pop.* (1851) V. 139 And Egypt became an Accession to the kingdom of Ethiopia. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* III. 159 Mr. Banks desires to be admitted [to the club]; he will be a very honourable accession. 1798 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 25 He has not yet obtained any formidable accession of strength from his alliance with France. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. Pref. 10 This volume .. is a very convenient accession to any scholar's library. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. IV. ii. 409 Every year the fraternity received fresh accessions of princes and nobles.

7. *Law.* Addition to property by natural growth or artificial improvement; which becomes the property of the owner of that which receives the addition, who is said to acquire the proprietorship thereof by Accession.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 404 The doctrine of property arising from accession is also grounded on the right of occupancy. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liv. 904 The acquisition of 'jus in rem' by accession .. as land washed away and joined to one's own land, or the fruits of one's own land. 1847 CRAIG, s.v. Artificial accession is that addition which is the result of human industry, called likewise industrial accession, as trees planted, or a house built on the property of another, which belongs to the proprietor of the ground, and not to the planter or builder.

†III. A coming on or invasion of disease; an attack, fit, or paroxysm; also a visitation, or fit of folly, etc. = ACCESS 9. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 105 Pills that change Thy sick Accessions into setled health. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 162 Some of our family have had very uncommon accessions .. [and] sometimes speak as if they were really inspired. 1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 54 Those accessions of folly to which men are sometimes subject.

Accessional (ăkse·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or due to accession; of the nature of an increase, additional, accessory.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 196 This accessionall preponderancy is rather in appearance then reality. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. on Art* (1848) V. 187 Almost all compositions afford these accessional advantages. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. viii. 253 You will find various accessional suggestions.

†**Accessive** (ăkse·siv), *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *accessif, -ive*; ad. late L. *accēssīv-us*, f. *accēssus*; see ACCESS, and -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to access or approach; seeking to approach, pressing in, aggressive. *rare.*

[1611 FLORIO has the adv. in this sense: see ACCESSIVELY.]

1641 Sir R. Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phenix* VII. I. 206 My Lord of Essex .. then grew accessive in the appetite of her favour.

2. Fitted for, or capable of, access; accessible.

1609 Heywood *Brytaine's Troy* VI. x. 137, I haue stopt up each Accessive way. 1611 Cotgr., *Accessif*, Accessible, accessiue, easie to come vnto.

¶ **Accessive** also by confusion for Excessive.

†**Acce·ssively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an accessive manner; pressingly, aggressively.

1611 Florio, *Accessoriaménte*, accessiuelie, by his own seeking.

Accessless (ăkse·slĕs), *a. poet.* [f. Access + -less.] Without access; inaccessible.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VII. 387 A ruthless billow smit Against huge rocks, and an accessless shore, My mangl'd body.

Accessor, Sc. form of Accessory, B.

Accessorial (æksĕsō·ĕriăl), *a.* [f. L. *accessōrius*, see Accessory + -al 1.] Of the nature of an accessory or accompaniment; associated in a secondary yet useful manner; auxiliary, supplementary.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 490 A sentence pray'd or mov'd for .. on Accessorial matters .. may be uncertain. 1860 Whiteside *Italy in 19th Cent.* xli. 431 Lastly, there are accessorial punishments. The pillory, public acknowledgment of guilt, etc.

Accessorily (æ·ksĕsərĭli, ăkse·sərĭli), *adv.* [f. Accessory *a.* + -ly 2.] In an accessory or supplementary manner, additionally; also (less correctly) for Accessarily.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 22 Neþeles it is not to deme þat ne it is leful to curse accessorily. [1755 In Johnson, etc.]

Accessoriness (see Accessory). [f. Accessory *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being accessory; secondary character, subordinate association. Sometimes used less correctly for Accessariness.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Sup.* (1677) 386 Allowance & content defiles by accessoriness unto the sin. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 35 Relations of quality at large .. 4. *Accessoriness*, Abet, adherent, second, Companion.

Accessory (æ·ksĕsəri, ăkse·səri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *accēssōri-us* adj., f. *accēssōr*, agent noun f. *accēd-ĕre*; see Accede, and -ory.] For the variant pronunciations, of which *a·ccessory* is historical and etymological (cf. *pro·missory*), see Accessary.

A. *adj.*

1. Of things: Coming as an accession; contributing in an additional and hence subordinate degree; additional, extra, adventitious.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. ix. 122 The Iles in that Sea .. accessory members of the Ætolian Warre. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 21 A Principal obligation extinguishes an Accessory obligation if they do both concur in one and the same Person. 1842 A. Gray *Struct. Bot.* (1880) iii. § 2. 44 Accessory Buds These are .. multiplications of the regular axillary bud. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* VI. 139 To distinguish the essential food-stuffs or proteids from the accessory food-stuffs or fats and amyloids. 1875 Ouseley *Mus. Form* V. 38 Accessory passages may be added to either, or both, of the principal themes.

2. Aiding in a crime, privy; = Accessary B 1 (the better spelling in this sense).

1607 *Mis. Enforced Marriage* II. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 506 Thyself a murderer, thy wife accessory. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* (1779) II. xlvi. 86 We shall be accessory to the ruin of this enslaved people. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* 121 He charged me with being accessory to the felony.

B. *sb.* [The Scotch form **accessor** is adopted directly from Fr. *accessoire*: *L'accessoire suit le principal.* Littré.]

1. An accessory thing; something contributing in a subordinate degree to a general result or effect; an adjunct, or accompaniment.

1549 *Compl. of Scot.* (1872) xiii. 112 3our particular veil is bot ane accessor of 3our comont veil [=common weal] ande the accessor followis the natur of the prencipal. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 70 All pleasures else, I Accessories call. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 21 If a Man sells a House, the Glass-Windows thereunto belonging are said to be sold as an Accessory. 1847 Dickens *Haunted Man* (C.D. ed.) 222 Seasoning .. is an accessory dreamily suggesting pork. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Painting* 129 Accessories are those objects in a picture, auxiliary or accessorial to the general effect, but apart from the principal subject or figure. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 May 2 No mansion in Belgravia is better provided in all the accessories of luxurious ease.

2. Of persons: = Accessary A 1 (the more usual and better spelling in this sense).

1602 *Choose a Good Wife* V. iii. in Hazlitt's *Dodsley* IX. 93 For justifiers are all accessories, And accessories have deserv'd to die. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 520 Transformed Alike, to serpents all, as accessories To his bold riot. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 21 A man that gives Aid, Counsel, or Assistance unto any Crime, is .. an Accessory thereunto. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 288 But that he was an accessory after the fact no human being could doubt.

Accessour, obs. form of Assessor.

Acceys, obs. form of Access, attack, coming on (of disease).

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 D 1 b, Vlceres that come to cycatryce, and open agayne shall be healed in the acceys and vlceracyon.

Acchymosis, obs. form of Ecchymosis.

‖**Acciaccatura** (attʃa:kkătū·ră). *Mus.* [Italian, f. *acciaccāre* to crush, pound.] An ornament or 'grace' in Music, consisting of a small note (or two at a distance of not more than a minor third from each other) performed as quickly as possible before an essential note of a melody, the single small note (or first of the two) being a semitone below the essential note; a 'crush-note.'

1876 Troutb. & Dale *Music Primer* 47 The *beat* is a short acciaccatura, consisting of its first note only, a semitone below any note to which it gives special force. The *twitch* is a short acciaccatura consisting of its latter note only.

Accide, variant of Accidie, *Obs.* sloth.

†**A·ccidence** 1. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *accidence*, ad. L. *accidentia* sb. chance; f. *accident-em*, pr. pple. of *accid-ĕre* to fall, happen: see -nce.] Hap, mishap, chance; fortuitous circumstance.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 153 And ofte of accidence .. They ben corrupt by sondry way. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. Prol. 23 Thy maist supreme indiuisibil substance .. Rengand eterne, ressauis na accidence. 1604 Dekker *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 300 Summon each Sence To tell the cause of this strange accidence. 1811 J. Pinkerton *Petralogy* Introd. 4 Petralogy .. divided into twelve domains .. six being distinguished by circumstances or accidences of various kinds.

Accidence 2 (æ·ksidĕns). [Apparently a corruption of *accidents* (Accident 9), Fr. *accidens*, transl. L. *accidentia* pl. neut., but perhaps a direct formation on the latter treated as a sb. fem. See quot. dated 1751.

1. That part of Grammar which treats of the Accidents or inflections of words; a book of the rudiments of grammar.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (1845) v. ix. 23 Dame Gramer .. taught me ryght well Fyrst my Donet and then my accidence. 1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* IV. i. 16, I pray you aske him some questions in his Accidence. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* (1627) iv. 40 Let us begin with the rudiments of the Grammar, I meane the Accedence. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Accidence*, *Accidentia*, a name chiefly used for a little book, containing the first elements, or rudiments of the Latin tongue. 1840 De Quincey *Style* Wks. XI. 198 With two or three exceptions .. we have never seen the writer .. who has not sometimes violated the accidence or the syntax of English grammar.

2. Hence, by extension: The rudiments or first principles of any subject.

1562 G. Leigh (*title*) The Accedence of Armorie. 1664 Butler *Hudibras* II. ii. 221 Their Gospel is an Accidence By which they construe Conscience. 1870 Lowell *Among my Books* Ser. II. (1873) 162 The poets who were just then learning the accidence of their art.

Accidency (æ·ksidĕnsi). ? *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *accidentia* sb. chance: see Accidence, which represents the Fr. form of the same word, and -ncy.] A fortuitous circumstance or acquisition; a chance; a windfall.

1864 Burton *Scot Abroad* II. ii. 202 That country, where quarters, accidencies and shifts are the greatest part of their subsistence.

Accident (æ·ksidĕnt). [a. Fr. *accident*:—L. *accidens*, *-ent-*, sb. properly pr. pple. of *accid-ĕre* to fall, to happen.] As in many other adopted words, the historical order in which the senses appear in Eng. does not correspond to their logical development, a fact still more noticeable in the derivatives.

I. Anything that happens.

1. †a. An occurrence, incident, event. *Obs.* b. Anything that happens without foresight or expectation; an unusual event, which proceeds from some unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause; a casualty, a contingency. *The chapter of accidents*: the unforeseen course of events. c. *esp.* An unfortunate event, a disaster, a mishap.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 918 This accident so petous was to here. 1483 Caxton *Cato* k vi, By some accidentes and wantynges of nature thauncyent retournen and becomen as chyldren. 1571 Q. Elizabeth in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.* II. 189. III. 1 You maie well gesse, by the accidentes of the time, whie I have not made anie answer. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 135 I spoke .. Of mouing Accidents by Flood and Field. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah Sight* II. 63 The most memorable Accident in this place, was the Idolatry of the Israelites to Baal-peor. 1688 Dryden *Brit. Rediv.* 183 No future ills nor accidents appear, To sully and pollute the sacred infant's year. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 230 The wisest councils may be discomposed by the smallest accidents. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone Lightho.* § 117 In the progress of the work we should lie so widely open to accidents. 1824-8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 453 Him I would call the powerful one, who .. turns to good account the worst accidents of his fortune. 1871 H. Lee *Miss Barrington* I. xxi. 299 Leaving time to fight for them and putting their trust in the chapter of accidents. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xii. 504 He was led to the discovery .. by a series of happy accidents. 1882 *Daily News* 10 July 3/6 Serious railway accident: thirty persons injured. *Mod.* 'Insure your life against accidents.'

2. *abstractly*, Chance, fortune. (By accident = Fr. *par accident* (14th c.), L. *per accidens*.)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Hir deth naturalle oughte not to hauen comen yet of longe tyme, but by accydente and harde fortune. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. v. 278 Consider Sir, the chance of Warre, the day Was yours by accident. 1756 C. Lucas *On Waters* III. 141 The good or ill they do depend alike upon accident. 1788 Johnson *Lett.* I. cxiv. 239 Nature probably has some part in human characters and accident has some part. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 628 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted.

†3. *Med.* An occurring symptom; *esp.* an unfavourable symptom. *Obs.*

1563 T. Gale *Antidotarie* II. 23 Thys Vnguent .. dothe .. remoue diuers accidentes and sicknesses. 1622 Bacon *Henry VII*, 9 There began .. a disease then new: which of the Accidents and manner thereof they called the Sweating-sicknesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 612 Oh, that torment .. must secret passage find To the inmost mind, There exercise all his fierce accidents.

†4. A casual appearance or effect, a phenomenon. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 551 Non accident for noon adversité Was seyn in hir. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. x. 220 The Inhabitants of a Right Spheare in respect of the heauens haue the same accidents. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 24 These Fossil Shells are attended with the ordinary accidents of the marine ones, ex. gr. they sometimes grow to one another. 1765 Harris *Three Treat.* II. ii. 66 Music may imitate the Glidings, Murmurings, Tossings, Roarings, and other Accidents of water.

5. An irregular feature in a landscape; an undulation.

c 1870 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 391 Accidents of open green, Sprinkled with loose slabs square and gray. 1878 in *19th Cent.* 42 Taking advantage of every accident of the ground to conceal himself.

II. That which is present by chance, and therefore non-essential.

6. *Logic.* A property or quality not essential to our conception of a substance; an attribute. Applied especially in Scholastic Theology to the material qualities remaining in the sacramental bread and wine after transubstantiation; the essence being alleged to be changed, though the accidents remained the same.

c 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 466 No man durste seye til nou þat accident is goddis body, for þis newe word may haue no ground. 1413 Lydgate *Pylg. Sowle* (1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Quantite is an accident only appropred to bodyly thynges. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 439/3 Whan the breed is conuerted into the precious body of our lord the accidentes abyden .. whytnesse, roundenesse and sauoure. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) I. xiii. 56 Hee sticketh not to faigne new accidents in God. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 104 Wherefore, I define an accident to be the manner of our conception of body. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 45 But I demand, Whether is it less Idolatry to adore the Accidents of the Bread .. or the Bread it self? 1765 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* I. 17 Disposition, configuration, and motion, are .. accidents in ancient dialect, or modifications according to modern philosophers. 1846 Mill *Logic* I. vii. § 8. 181 Inseparable accidents are properties which are universal to the species but not necessary to it .. Separable Accidents are those which are found in point of fact to be sometimes absent from the species. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 179 *Elements*, the English equivalent term for the accidents after consecration.

7. Hence, by extension, Any accidental or non-essential accompaniment, quality, or property; an accessory, a non-essential.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1651) I. i. III. ii. 31 Old age, from which natural melancholy is almost an inseparable accident. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 6 We had also a third design in our voyage, though it may be esteemed an accident to the rest. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* (1871) I. i. 2 With all the brilliant accidents of birth, and beauty, and fortune. 1843 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 104 Eternity is really his home, and Time but an accident to him.

8. *Heraldry.* An additional point or mark that may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms.

1610 Gwillim *Heraldry* (1660) I. iii. 15 I call those notes or marks, Accidents of Armes, that .. may be annexed unto them, or taken from them, their substance still remaining.

†9. *Grammar. pl.* (L. *accidentia*, Quintil.) The changes to which words are subject, in accordance with the relations in which they are used; the expression of the phenomena of gender, number, case, mood, tense, etc. *Obs.* replaced by Accidence.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 182 Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases. 1612 Brinsley *Posing of the Parts* (1669) 1 The Accidents; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech

†**A·ccident,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *accident-em* falling, happening, pr. pple. of *accid-ĕre*. See Accident *sb.*] Accidental, contingent, incidental.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (1845) XXVII. xx. 123 Desteny is a thyng accydent. 1610 Healey *St. Aug., City of God* XI. iv. 389 They can neuer shew how that misery befalleth it anew, that was neuer accident to it before.

†**Accident,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Accident *sb.*] To endow with accidents or sensible attributes; to materialize or inform.

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 86 Christes body is adjudged of no man to be accidented, notwythstanding it is presented in the accidentes of the bread.

Accidental (æksidĕ·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [?a. Fr. *accidental*, *-el*, 16th c. in Littré (cf. Pr. and Sp. *accidental*, It. *accidentale*), ad. med. or late L. *accidentāl-is* f. *accidens*, *-ent-*, sb. (see Accident); cf. *occidentāl-is*, *parentāl-is*. The regular L. form would probably have been *accidentiāl-is* f. *accidentia*, cf. *essential*, *substantial*.] Earliest occurrence in senses 3, 4.

A. *adj.*

I. Coming by chance, or on a chance occasion.

1. Happening by chance, undesignedly, or unexpectedly; produced by accident; fortuitous.

1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 84 As though all the crookedness of our disposition were not accidental. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 267 Accidentall diseases be those that come by chance, as by surfetting, of cold, heat, and such like thing. 1653 Walton *Compl. Angler* i. 14, I made an accidental mention of it. 1765 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* II. 88 A man shoots at a rat in his yard, and kills a chicken which he did not intend, therefore we call this accidental. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 256 They are causes, therefore, as constant as the tides themselves, and, like them, depend on no temporary or accidental circumstances. 1882 *Pall Mall G.*

10 May 3/1 The jury . . deciding after some hesitation to find only accidental death.

2. Of or pertaining to a chance occasion or chance circumstances; casual, occasional.

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* v. vii. [415] The prayse of the good dedes done in the estate of mortall synne is a Joye accidentalle. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 39 Some accidentall cause, as syckenes, or moche studye. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 149 Oh fie, fie, fie: Thy sinn's not accidentall, but a Trade. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 341 Discovered by the accidental digging of peat. 1825 WATERTON *Wanderings* I. i. 109 The accidental traveller . . can merely mark the outlines of the path he has trodden. 1836 TODD *Cycl. An. & Ph.* I. 497/1 Accidental Cartilage . . the cartilaginous concretions . . found in situations where they do not ordinarily exist.

II. Present by chance; non-essential.

3. *Logic.* Pertaining to logical accidents; not essential to the conception of a substance; not of the nature of its essence; non-essential.

1553-87 FOX *A. & M.* III. 251 Pendleton saith that the colour [of bread] was the earthly thing, and called it an accidental substance. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 277 The second, and third [figures] haue perfection essentiall, but not accidentall. 1788 REID *Active Powers* I. i. 513 There are other relative notions that are not taken from accidental relations. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 2. 147 All properties, not of the essence of the thing, were called its accidents . . and the propositions in which any of these were predicated of it were called Accidental Propositions.

4. Non-essential to the existence of a thing, not necessarily present, incidental, subsidiary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibœus* 432 The cause accidental was hate; the cause material, ben the five woundes of thy doughter. 1670 BAXTER *Cure of Ch. Div.* 18 If in any integral or accidental point you think that you are wiser. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150. ¶4 Those accidental benefits which prudence may confer on every state. 1858 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 148 Poetry is a something to which words are the accidental, not by any means the essential form.

5. *Music. Accidental* sharps, flats, naturals: signs of chromatic alteration, raising or lowering notes a tone or semitone, strictly so called only when they occur before particular notes, and not in the *signature* of the various keys.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* Accidental Sharps and Flats only affect the Notes which they immediately precede. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 23 The employment in the minor of an accidental sharp or natural.

6. *Optics. Accidental* colours: complementary colours not actually caused by light, but due to subjective sensation.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. of Phys. Sc.* § 19. 184 After looking steadily for a short time at a coloured object, such as a red wafer, on turning the eyes to a white substance, a green image of the wafer appears, which is called the accidental colour of red. All tints have their accidental colours.

7. *Painting. Accidental* lights: 'secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight.' Fairholt.

8. *Perspective. Accidental* point: 'A point in the horizontal line, where lines parallel among themselves, though not perpendicular to the picture, do meet.' Phillips 1706.

¶ Also used *adverbially*.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes* 13 Two canting rogues, that old consorts had bin, Did accidentall at an alehouse meet.

B. *sb.* **a.** A casual or subsidiary property, see A 3; **b.** *Music.* A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music in the signature, but before a particular note, see A 5; **c.** *Painting. pl.* 'Those unusual effects of strong light and shade in a picture produced by the introduction of the representations of artificial light, such as those proceeding from a fire, candle, or the like.' Fairholt.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 31 You must distinguish between the Essentials and some Accidentals of the Jewish Church. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 75 Altho' a Custom introduc'd against the Substantials of an Appeal be not valid . . yet a Custom may be introduc'd against the Accidentals of an Appeal. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* (1875) i. 6 The use of them [sharps, flats, etc.] both as accidentals and in the signature.

Accidentalism (æksidĕ·ntălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Accidental manner. In *Painting*, The effect produced by accidental lights.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. 4. iii. § 4. 287 The constant habit of nature to . . make the symmetry and beauty of her laws the more felt by the grace and accidentalism with which they are carried out.

2. *Med.* A system of medicine which regards disease as an accidental modification of health and preventible by the arrestment of external causes.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accidentalist (æksidĕ·ntălist). [f. ACCIDENTAL + -IST.] One who believes in or practises ACCIDENTALISM 2.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accidentality (æ:ksidĕntæ·lĭti). [f. ACCIDENTAL + ITY.] Accidental state or quality, casualness; = ACCIDENTALNESS.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* 168 In this only supposed Accidentality. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 147 I wish . . to take from history it's accidentality, and from science it's fatalism.

Accidentally (æksidĕ·ntălĭ), *adv.* [f. ACCIDENTAL + -LY².] Sense 2 was the earlier in use; see ACCIDENT.

1. In an accidental manner; by accident, by chance, unintentionally, casually.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 143 A Letter . . which accidentally . . hath miscarried. 1607 — *Coriol.* IV. iii. 40 I am most fortunate, thus accidentally to encounter you. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1840) II. xxi. 77 Being accidentally poisoned by one of his own arrows. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 246 A great authority . . I accidentally met with this morning. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiii. 393 (1865) Accidentally their acquaintance has proved pernicious to me.

†**2.** Non-essentially, incidentally, as a secondary or subsidiary effect. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVII. i. 593 Drye essencialli and moyst accidentally. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. of Cyrurg.* Suppose that holly they do nat contrary, neuerthelesse they contrary accydentally. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* iii. § 21. 50 Every man is presumed to seek what is good for himselfe naturally, and what is just, only for Peaces sake, and accidentally. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall.* III. 139 The invasion of the Goths . . contributed, at least accidentally, to extirpate the last remains of Paganism.

Accidentalness (æksidĕ·ntălnĕs). [f. ACCIDENTAL + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being accidental; casualness, fortuitousness.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. of God* (1834) I. 557 The necessity of their meeting in regard of their master's order and the accidentalness of it in regard of themselves. *Mod.* The alleged accidentalness of the explosion.

†**Accide·ntarily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCIDENTARY + -LY².] By way of accident; casually, incidentally.

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxv. 133 Directed principally to his own benefit, and but accidentarily to the good of him that is counselled.

†**Accidentary** (æksidĕ·ntări), *a. Obs.* [f. ACCIDENT *sb.* + -ARY; as if ad. L. **accidentārius*.] Sense 2 was the earlier in use; see ACCIDENT.

1. Fortuitous, casual; = ACCIDENTAL 1, 2.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse of Hum.* 34 For this accidentary death instance mote be given of many. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* V. iv. 127 In some an accidentary Stammering cometh by a Catarrh. 1678 *Cathol. Cause* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 134 Those that erroneously refer all things unto . . fortune, or such like accidentary events.

2. Having the nature of a logical accident, not affecting the essence, non-essential; = ACCIDENTAL 3, 4.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Div. of Hen VIII* (1878) 246 The second perfection . . is not essential but accidentary. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 218 Is not the circumduction of a semicircle accidentary to a sphere?

Accidented (æ·ksidĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCIDENT *sb.* (see I. 6) + -ED². Cf. Fr. *accidenté*.] Characterized by accidents.

1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/2 A reckless headlong steeplechase over a violently accidented ploughed field.

Accidential (æksidĕ·nʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *accidentia*, see ACCIDENCE¹ + -AL. Cf. *essential*.] Characterized by non-essential qualities.

1811 J. PINKERTON *Petralogy* Introd. 4 Petralogy . . divided into twelve domains . . six being distinguished by circumstances or accidences of various kinds, may be called circumstantial, or accidential. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 67 The last [six domains] . . are denoted by the ingenious appellation of Accidential.

Accidentiality (æksidĕ·nʃi¸æ·lĭti). [f. ACCIDENTIAL + -ITY.] An accidential quality.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 66 We are assailed, at every step, by . . accidentialities, and all the ineffable appellations. *Ibid.* 67 While the last six are . . on account of their 'accidentiality,' subdivided.

†**Accide·ntiary**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *accidentia* ACCIDENCE² + -ARY.] Engaged on the accidence (in Grammar).

1633 BP. MORTON *Discharge* 186 You know the word Sacerdotes to signifie Priests, and not the Lay-people, which every Accedentiarie boy in schooles knoweth as well as you.

†**A·ccidently**, *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCIDENT *a.* + LY².] Sense 2 was the earlier in use; see ACCIDENT, -AL.

1. Accidentally, casually, by chance.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. vii. 530 Which Act was accidently hanseld. 1782 J. FLETCHER *Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 239, I broke my shin accidently against a bench. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 87 Accidently attending an auction he buys an infant slave.

2. Non-essentially, incidentally, as a subsidiary or secondary effect.

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* V. v. [400] They haue glorye not to haue done them [sins] . . but accydently for as moche as they haue done penaunce. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 13 Age [is] . . accidently moist, but naturally cold and dry. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* VI. xxii. 626 But and if it [wine] be yet so drunke immoderately . . accidently it cooleth . . and quite undoeth the prouocations and acts of lust.

†**Accidie.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 acci·de, accy·de; 3–5 acci·die, accy·dye, a·ccidye; 5–6 a·ccydye. [a. OFr. *acci·de, aci·de*, ONormFr. *acci·die, aci·die*; ad. med. L. *accīdia*, corrupt. of late L. *acēdia*, a. Gr. *ἀκηδία* heedlessness, torpor (in Cicero, *Att.* xii. 45) n. of state f. *ἀ* not + *κῆδ-os* care, *κήδ-ομαι* I care, lit. *non-caring-state*. *Acēdia* became a favourite ecclesiastical word, applied primarily to the mental prostration of recluses, induced by fasting, and other physical causes; afterwards the proper term for the 4th cardinal sin, *sloth, sluggishness*. (See Chaucer, *Persones T.* 603.) Its Greek origin being forgotten, the word was variously 'derived' from *acidum* sour (see *Cæsarius* quoted in Du Cange, and Roquefort '*Acide*: Ennui, tristesse, dégoût: d'*acidum*'); and from *accidĕre* to come upon one as an *accident* or *access*, whence the med. L. corruption, *accidia*, and OFr. and Eng. *acci·de, acci·die*. The latter is Norman, the former Parisian; the later Eng. accentuation was *a·ccidie*. With the restoration of Gr. learning, the L. became again *acedia*, whence a rare ACEDY in 17th c.] Sloth, torpor.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 208 Under accidie, þet ich cleopede slouhðe. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4784 Swych synne men kalle accyde Yn Goddes seruyse slogh betyde. *Ibid.* 5326 Hyt ys sloghnes and kalled accyde, Fro goddys seruyse so long þe hyde. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Treat.* 21 Breke doune also as þou may flesshely likyngis oþer in accidie or in bodili ease, or glotonie, or licherye. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 366 And after al þis excesse He hadde an accidie þat he slepte saterday and sonday. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 603 After the synne of Enuye and of Ire, now wol I speken of the synne of Accidie [*Lansd. MS.* accide]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 19 To serve accidie in his office, There is of slouth an other vice. 1484 CAXTON *Ordre of Chyualry* 81 A man that hath accydye or slouthe hath sorowe and angre the whyle that he knoweth that an other man doth wel. 1484 — *Ryall Book* A 5 The fourth heed of the beest of hell is slouthe, whyche is callyd of clerkys accidye. 1520 W. DE WORDE *Treatise of this Galaunt* (Furnivall's *Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 448) Abhomynable accydye accuseth all our nacyon Our aungelyke abstynence is nowe refused.

†**Acci·dious,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. med. L. *accidiōsus* wearisome, f. *accidia*: see prec.] 'Slothful.' Bailey 1731. '*rather bombastic*.' Ash 1775.

†**Acci·dity.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. med. L. *acciditas*, irreg. f. *accidia*: see ACCIDIE.] 'Slothfulness.' Bailey 1731. Ash 1775.

†**A·ccinate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. L. *accinĕre* + -ATE³.] = To ACCENT.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 233 Conforme to the matter's variety, elevating or depressing, flat or sharply accinating it [the elocution], with that proportion of tone that was most consonant with the purpose.

†**Acci·nct,** *ppl. a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *accinct-us* pa. pple. of *accing-ĕre* to gird.] 'Girded, prepared, ready.' Bailey 1731. Ash 1775.

†**Acci·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *accing-ĕre* to gird, *refl.* to undertake.] To 'gird up one's loins,' apply oneself.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 219 Æschylus never accinged himself to write tragedies unless he were first madefied with wine.

Accipenser, see ACIPENSER.

†**Accipient** (æksi·piĕnt), *ppl. a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *accipient-em* pr. pple. of *accip-ĕre* to take to oneself.] 'One who receives.' J.

1731 In BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON etc. n.q.

‖ **Accipiter** (æksi·pitəɪ). [a. L. *accipiter*, f. *accipĕre* to take to oneself: see ACCEPT.]

1. *Zool.* A bird of prey, a member of the order *Accipitres*, or *Raptores*, including the eagles, falcons, etc.

1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 275 The genus *Accipiter* finds representatives in every quarter of the globe.

2. *Surg.* 'A bandage applied over the nose, resembling the claw of a hawk.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accipitral (æksi·pitrăl), *a.* [f. ACCIPITER + -AL as if ad. L. **accipitrālis*.] Of the nature of a falcon or hawk; rapacious; keen-sighted.

1841 CARLYLE *Miscell.* (1857) IV. 245 Of temper most accipitral. 1881 LOWELL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 271 That Hawthorne's eyes were sometimes accipitral we can readily believe.

†**Acci·pitrary.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *accipitrārius* a keeper and tamer of hawks.] 'One who catches birds of prey.' Craig 1847.

?*a* 1600 HALLIWELL cites NASHE.

Accipitrine (æksi·pitrəin), *a. Zool.* [a. Fr. *accipitrin-e*, f. L. *accipiter*: see -INE¹. Cf. *aquiline*.] Of the falcon kind; hawk-like.

1838 *Pen. Cycl.* XI. 513/2 M. Latreille places the Secretary in his second family of the Diurnal tribe of Rapacious birds, viz. the Accipitrine. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 11 The difference between man and man is in the quickness and quality, the accipitrine intensity, the olfactory choice, of his νοῦς.

Accise, an earlier form of the word now corruptly written EXCISE, orig. *asise, assise, acise*: see ASSIZE.

1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* § 1. 14 The monstrous Accises which are impos'd upon all sorts of Commodities.

‖ **Accismus** (ăksi·zmŏs). *Rhet.* [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. *ἀκκισμός* coyness, affectation.] A feigned refusal of that which is earnestly desired.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Cromwell's refusal of the crown . . may be brought as an instance of an Accismus. 1876 tr. *Richter's Levana* IV. iv. 89. 243 A woman uses no figure of eloquence—her own, at most, excepted—so often as that of accismus.

†**Acci·te,** *v. Obs.* 6–7, also 6 acite, acyte, assite. [ad. late L. *accītāre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cīt-āre* to summon; see CITE. The earlier forms seem to represent an OFr. derivative **aciter* (not in Godef.).

1. To summon, to call, to cite.

1506 W. DE WORDE *Ordinary of Crysten Men* IV. xxix. [328] We be now acyted for to appere unto suche and soo meruayllous lugement. 1524 S. FISH *Suppl. for Beggers* 3 Howe muche money get the somners . . by assityng the people to the

commissaryes court, and afterward releasing thapparaunce for money? 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 595 Our heralds now accited all that were Endamag'd by the Elians. 1674 MILTON *Declaration etc.* Wks. 1851, 465 His most noble Uncle Stanislaus .. whom .. Valour and youthful Heat accited at his own expence and private forces into the Tauric fields.

2. To cite (in writing), to quote.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 23 And Beasts who have often the honour to be our Reproach, accited for examples of vertue & wisdome in the Scriptures.

3. To arouse, to excite (with which word it was probably sometimes confounded).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 64 And what accites your most worshipful thought to thinke so? *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1692) 563 What was there to accite So ravenous and vast an Appetite?

Acclaim (ăklē·m), *v.*, also 4 **acleim**, 5 **acleyme**, 6–7 **acclame**. [Strictly there are two verbs: the current ACCLAIM ad. cl. L. *acclāmā-re* f. *ac-* = *ad-* to, at + *clāmā-re* to shout (cf. mod. Fr. *acclamer*), the spelling assimilated to CLAIM; and an earlier northern *acleim*, *acclame*, ad. med. L. *acclāmā-re* to claim (see many instances in Du Cange); the form of the latter suggests an OFr. **aclame-r*, *aclaime-r*, but this is unknown to Littré and Godef.]

I. From med. L. *acclāmāre* = *vindicāre*, *asserere*.

†**1.** To lay claim to, to claim. (In Scotch and northern writers.) *Obs.*

c 1320 *Syr Bevis* 1344 Ech yer [he] .. Acleimede his eritage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 495 How Donald of the Ylis come in Ros and acclamit the Erldome thairof. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* 12 That it may be knawin .. quhilk of them hes maist richt, to the lands acclamed. 1717 WODROW *Corresp.* (1843) II. 326 Other Protestant Churches where this power is acclaimed.

II. From the classical L. senses.

2. *trans.* To applaud, extol; welcome with acclamation.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 243 A magnificent Prince that is honord & acclaimed of all his subjects. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 246 Beatrice .. acclaimed by angels .. descends to accompany him in his visit to Paradise. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* II. 165 An immense amount of national enthusiasm accompanied and acclaimed the formation of the volunteer army. 1881 *Times* Feb. 24 The spirit which acclaimed the speeches of Mr. Bright.

b. (With complement.) To name with acclamation as; to proclaim or announce with applause.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. ix. (1777) 121 The shouting crowd Acclaims thee king of traitors. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 462 The twelve most high Gods judging with one mouth Acclaimed her victress.

c. *intr.* To shout applause.

1652 STAPYLTON *Herodian* 16 The Romans did this brave young Emp'rour crown .. Acclaiming from their steeples and their towers. 1857 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vii. 343 And all men accuse, and uproar, and impetuously acclaim.

3. *trans.* To shout; to call out; *spec.* to utter an ACCLAMATION 3.

1690 LESTRANGE *Alliance of Div. Off.* (1846) vi. § 3. 247 We presently all rise up acclaiming, 'Glory be to Thee, O Lord.' 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 166 Who art thou, victim, thou —who dost acclaim Mine anguish in true words, on the wide air?

Acclaim (ăklē·m). [f. the vb.] The act of acclaiming; acclamation, applause; a shout of applause. (Mostly poetic.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 519 All the host of Hell With deafening shout returned them loud acclaim. 1699 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* 525 The vaulted firmament With loud acclaims and vast applause is rent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxi. Echoing back with shrill acclaim, And chorus wild the chieftain's name. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 600 Universal acclaim pronounces Minery .. the most charming sylvan spot in Ceylon.

Acclaimable (ăklē·măb'l), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. ACCLAIM *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being claimed; liable to be claimed.

1704 *Rymer's Fœdera* II. 551 in C. Macfarlane's *Hist. Eng.* (1845) IV. 42 He meant not to relinquish his right of property in the kingdom of Scotland, acclaimable hereafter.

Acclaimer (ăklē·mər). [f. ACCLAIM *v.* + -ER¹.] One who acclaims, or applauds; an applauder.

1869 *Daily News* 28 Apr., Public opinion .. was beginning to tell upon these indefatigable acclaimers and accomplices of every folly.

Acclaiming (ăklē·miŋ), *ppl.a.* [f. ACCLAIM *v.* + -ING².] Loudly approving or applauding.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 446 Unhesitating and acclaiming gratitude for his inappreciable services.

†**Acclamate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *acclāmāt-*, ppl. stem of *acclāmā-re*: see ACCLAIM and -ATE³.] = ACCLAIM *v.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 49 Which causes that axiom to be so acclamated among Politicians.

Acclamation (æklămē·ʃen). [ad. L. *acclāmātiōn-em* a shouting at or to, n. of action f. *acclāmāre*: see ACCLAIM. Cf. Fr. *acclamation*, also 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of acclaiming. †a. Calling to, appealing. *Obs.* b. Loud or eager expression of assent or approval, as to vote a motion *by acclamation*. c. Shouting in honour of any one.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 56 The people of Israel .. sang with joyful acclamation unto the Lord. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* (1619) iii. 8. 679 Giuing consent and acclamation vnto the most weighty and necessarie doctrine of free iustification. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 91. ¶ 3 With the general acclamation of all the powers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 408 Dryden .. joined his voice to the general acclamation. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 196 The spirit which thirty years before had passed the Six Articles Bill by acclamation. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* v. 51 Crowned long ago by acclamation king of fish, learning has done him [the salmon] homage.

2. An act of acclaiming; an exclamation, or phrase addressed to anyone in a loud voice, † a. (as in early L.) in expression of dislike; † b. (as in later L.) of approbation or applause. Hence c. Loud applause or approbation however expressed.

1541 ELYOT *Image of Gov.* 172 With these and other moste ioyouse acclamations, the emperour issued out of the Theatre. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 39 Acclamations must be restrained heere to the worse sense .. of Curses and Detestations. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* v. 64 The people assembled vnto them with ioyfull acclamations. 1611 SPEED *Theatre Gt. Brit.* 121/1 The cruell tyrant, to stop her cries and acclamations, slew her. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 361 That auspicious Acclamation of the Senate to their Cæsars, *Felicior Augusto, Melior Trajano.* 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. § 2. 75 To force their unhappy mothers to that sad acclamation, Blessed are the wombs which bare not. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 872 This happy day with acclamations greet. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* I. x. 196 The acclamations of the soldiers proclaimed him emperor. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* x. 136 The assembled people .. by their acclamations gave an affirmative answer.

†**3.** *Rhet.* A brief isolated sentence in a discourse, emphasizing what precedes it. *Obs.*

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) 8 b, He finisheth the title With an acclamation [*Rev.* i. 3]. *Ibid.* 56 b, Hereunto is annexed the wonted acclamation .. Let hym that hath eares, heare etc. [*Rev.* ii. 7 etc.] 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 202 This ancient Father mentions no antiphonies, or responsories of the people heer, but the only plain acclamation of Amen. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet. Unv.* 143 Acclamation is a figure, when after a thing is done or declared, a clause or part of a sentence is added, briefly purporting some Emphasis.

†**Acclamator.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action, L. in form, f. L. *acclāmā-re* (see ACCLAIM), on the analogy of *clāmātor* f. *clāmāre*.] One who joins in acclamation; an acclaimer, an applauder.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 38 He went almost the whole way with his hat in hand, saluting the ladys & acclamators, who had filled the windows with their beauty and the air with 'Vive le Roi.'

Acclamatory (ăklæ·mătəri), *a.* [f. L. *acclāmāt-* ppl. stem of *acclāmāre*, see ACCLAIM + -ORY as if ad. Lat. **acclāmātōrius*.] Relating to or expressing acclamation.

1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 488 Christ's justice hath two acclamatory notes, 'Higgajon, Selah.' 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 199 He .. was sent out again by the acclamatory voice of the nation.

†**Acclearment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. CLEARMENT: see A- *pref.* 11 as if f. a vb. ACCLEAR; cf. OFr. *aclarir, aclairir.*] Clearing, exculpation.

1692 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. 148 The accused Lord protested upon his salvation he was not the discoverer. The acclearment is fair, and the proof nothing.

Acclimatable (ăklə·mătăb'l), *a.* [f. ACCLIMATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being acclimatized, suitable for acclimatization.

1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 2/6 Dr. Ricoux defines what he calls an 'acclimatable zone.'

Acclimatation (ăkləimătē·ʃen). [a. Fr. *acclimatation*, n. of action f. *acclimater* to ACCLIMATE.] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 281 The true Pheasants .. are all capable of the most perfect acclimatation in Western Europe. 1863 *All Year Round* 11 July 467/1 Experiments have proved how possible is the acclimatation of the ailanthe silkworm on the northern side of the English Channel.

Acclimate (ăklə·mĕt), *v.* [a. mod. Fr. *acclimate-r* (Acad. Dict. 1798) f. *à* to + *climat* CLIMATE.] To habituate to a new climate; = ACCLIMATIZE, now much more common. *lit.* and *fig.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. in France* 296 Kerry, where the arbutus is so ac-climated, that it seems indigenous. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 183/2 The idea of acclimating the eland in England is due to the late Earl of Derby. 1872 O.W. HOLMES *Poet at Breakf. T.* iii. 75, I have not been long enough at this table to get well acclimated.

Acclimated (ăklə·mĕtĕd), *ppl.a.* [f. ACCLIMATE + -ED.] Habituated to a new or strange climate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 592 Acclimated, as I may say, to such incidents. 1862 *Times* 18 Apr. 8/6 Even among the acclimated New Orleanists the annual mortality is, etc.

Acclimatement (ăklə·mĕtmĕnt). *rare.* [a. mod. Fr. *acclimatement*: see ACCLIMATE and -MENT.] The condition of being acclimatized; habituation or adaptation to climate.

1823 COLERIDGE *Notes Theol. & Polit.* 401 The multitude of genera of animals and their several exclusive acclimatements at the present period.

Acclimation (æklimē·ʃən). [f. ACCLIMATE, by form-assoc. with words like *narrate, narration*, in which *-ate* is a vbl. ending: in *acclimate* it is part of the stem.] = ACCLIMATATION or ACCLIMATIZATION; but see last quot.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* (1856) iii. 26 [I] could temper down at pleasure the abruptness of my acclimation. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 183/2 With such animals as these [American deer] acclimation is comparatively easy. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. viii. 393 The words acclimation and acclimatization are not synonymous. The former is understood of the spontaneous and natural accommodation to new climatic conditions, the latter of the intervention of man in this accommodation.

Acclimatizable (ăklə·mătəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being acclimatized.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 466/2 Supposed exhaustion of the series of acclimatizable animals.

Acclimatization (ăklə·mătəizē·ʃen). [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ATION.] The process of acclimatizing, or of being acclimatized, or habituated to a new climate. Also *attrib.*, as 'the Acclimatization Society.'

1830 LYELL *Princ. of Geol.* (1875) II. III. xxxvii. 320 This acclimatization has been the result of Natural Selection during thousands of generations. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zealand* I. Introd. 17 In the acclimatization gardens our British song-birds .. are now finding a home. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 185 The first successful attempts of acclimatisation were made with domestic species.

2. An example of acclimatization; a thing which has been acclimatized.

1864 OWEN *Power of God* 43 The bird which we call turkey .. was one of our best acclimatisations after the discovery of the New World.

Acclimatize (ăklə·mătəiz), *v.* [f. Fr. *acclimater*: see ACCLIMATE + -IZE. A more recent and more common adaptation of Fr. *acclimater* than *acclimate*.]

1. *trans.* To habituate or inure to a new climate, or to one not natural. *lit.* and *fig.*

1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. of Humboldt* xi. 128 Having in some measure become acclimatized. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 289, I have long since learned to get readily acclimatized to unfamiliar ecclesiastical surroundings. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 185 Attempts to acclimatise particularly useful species in countries in which they were not indigenous.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To grow or become habituated to a new climate.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 63 The settlers acclimatise to the new locality. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 144 He cannot acclimatise himself, as Alcibiades can, to the harsh and polluted air of the world.

Acclimatized (ăklə·mătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Habituated or inured to a particular climate.

1855 W. H. RUSSELL *The War* II. xiv, The Sardinians, now acclimatized .. form a fine corps. 1881 DR. GREENE in *Sc. Gossip* No. 202. 223 An acclimatised grey parrot is very hardy.

Acclimatizer (ăklə·mătəi·zəɹ). [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ER¹.] One who acclimatizes, or naturalizes foreign species in a new country. *lit.* and *fig.*

1864 DR. J. E. GRAY in *Athenæum* No. 1926. 407/2 The schemes of the would-be acclimatizers. 1869 DILKE *Greater Brit.* xiv. 391 We English are great acclimatisers: we have carried trial by jury to Bengal, tenant-right to Oude, and caps and gowns to .. Calcutta University.

Acclimatizing (ăklə·mătəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCLIMATIZE + -ING².] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

1881 COXWELL in *Standard* 3 Feb., Skill, judgment, and a certain amount of acclimatising were indispensable for that kind of work [ballooning].

Acclimature (ăklə·mătiŭɹ), *rare.* [f. ACCLIMATE + -URE, on apparent analogy of *legislat-ure*, etc. See ACCLIMATION.] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

1847 In CRAIG. WEBSTER and WORCESTER cite CALDWELL.

Acclime (ăklə·m), *v. rare*⁻¹. [Apparently short for ACCLIMATE; as *clime* for *climate*.] ? To acclimate, habituate.

1843 E. JONES *Sensation & Event* 22 And now to acclime His gasping life to the heaven it nears.

†**Accli·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *acclīnā-re* to lean towards; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *clīnā-re* to bend.] To incline, or slope towards.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 250 Eke cornes best wol thryve In open lande solute acclyned blyve Uppon the sonne.

†**Accli·ve,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *acclīv-is, acclīv-us* steep, f. *ad* to, towards + *clīvus* a rising ground.] Rising with a slope, sloping upward, steep; = ACCLIVOUS, ACCLIVITOUS.

a 1697 AUBREY *Acc. Verulam* in *Lett.* II. 231 (T.) From hence to Gorhambery is about a little mile, the way easily ascending, hardly so acclive as a desk.

Acclivitous (ăkli·vitəs), *a.* [f. ACCLIVIT-Y + -OUS; cf. *calamity, calamit-ous*. See -ITOUS, -OUS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by an acclivity; having an upward slope.

1815 PAULSON in Henderson's *Iceland* 203 We continued our route up the S.E. side of the Yökul, where it was least acclivitous. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* 507 Herds of agile creatures abounding in the acclivitous glades of the woods.

Acclivity (ăkli·viti). [ad. L. *acclīvitāt-em* steepness; f. *acclīv-is, acclīv-us*; see ACCLIVE and -ITY.] The upward slope of a hill; an ascending slope.

[Not in COTGRAVE or FLORIO 1611 or MINSHEU 1623.] 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xiii. 511 These bottomes of the sea haue also their .. hillocks, mountaines, valleyes, with the Acclivities and Decliuities of places. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 290 The additional Acclivity would be imperceptible. 1789–96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* XI. 319 The ascent to the upper story is not by steps but a paved acclivity. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 323 The acclivity was studded with the pleasure-houses of the noble families of Rome.

Acclivous (ăkləi·vəs), *a.* [f. L. *acclīv-us* + -OUS.] Rising with a slope, sloping upward, ascending.

1731 BAILEY [not in 1721]. 1771 SHERIDAN *Aristænetus' Love Ep.* III. 21 The bank acclivous rose, and swelled above. 1850 J. LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 294. 329 The tombs at Chalcis .. are hewn out in the gently acclivous rocky ground.

Accloy (ăkloi·), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 encloy, 8 ancloy, 5–6 acloy. [a. OFr. *encloye-r*, earlier *encloër* (mod. *enclouer*):—late L. *inclāvā-re* to drive in a nail, f. *in* in + *clāvāre* to nail, f. *clāv-us* nail. The Anglo-Fr. *en-*, *an-*, being formally associated with OE. *an-*, *on-*, was worn down to *a-*, by aphesis of which came the later *cloy*. By further confusion with *a*:—L. *ad*, *acloy* became in the literary spelling of 6–7 *ac-cloy*, as *a-cuse* became *ac-cuse*. Hence the series *en-cloy*, *an-cloy*, *a-cloy* (*cloy*), *ac-cloy*.] The development of meaning is fully seen under CLOY.

1. To drive a nail into a horse's foot when shoeing; hence, to lame. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1325 *Polit. Songs.* 335 Thus knihtshipe [is] acloied and waxen al fot lame. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 296 With crokes and with kalketrappes · a-cloye we hem echone. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* A-cloyed, *Acclaudicatus*, *inclavatus*, Acloyȝen (acloyin), *Acclaudico*, *acclavo*, *inclavo*. 1530 PALSGR. 416 I a cloye with a nayle as an yuell smythe dothe an horse foote, *Je encloue*. I wolde ryde further but my horse is a cloyed . . *est encloué*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 323 *Of Accloyd or Prickt*, Accloyd is a hurt that cometh of shooing, when a Smith driveth a nail in the quick, which will make him to halt. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Prict*, Prict, otherwise call'd Ancloy'd, Cloy'd and Retraised, a Misfortune which befalls Horses, when by the Negligence, or Unskilfulness of the Farrier, they are prick'd in driving the Nails.

2. To pierce, stab. *rare.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxx. 5. 5 Of his people many [were] slain and foule acloyed.

3. To stop up an aperture as with a nail, peg, or other obstruction, to stop a passage. See CLOY. Hence,

4. To block, obstruct, clog, choke. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* III. xxi. 92 a (1554) Wherby his purpose should be encloyed. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. viii. 172 Otherwise the housebande menne should in siede tyme . . be muche acloyed and hyndered by the fowels. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15 But mucky filth his braunching armes annoyes, And with uncomely weedes the gentle wave accloyes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* II. i. 1. xii. They are ill accloy'd With cloddie earth, and with blind duskishnesse annoy'd. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* lv. 201 For with what Mettall soever that Mercury be joyned, Because of her Coldnes and Moistnes sche ys acloyd. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 John ii. 3. (ed. 3) 55 Heaven [is] . . Holiness, freed from those encumbrances that did ever clog it and accloy it here. 1835 BROWNING *Paracel.* Wks. 1863 I. 29 Discovering the true laws by which the flesh Accloys the spirit.

5. To fill full. **a.** To fill to satiety. **b.** To overfill, overload, burden, oppress.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Assembly of Foules* 518 Whoso it doth, full foule himself acloyeth, For office uncommitted oft annoyeth. 1430 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* I. x. The people in sorowe and wo acloyed. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurtha*, 28 b, Many other of his sect were corrupt and accloyed with bribes. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 373 We are accloied with Examples in this behalfe. 1581 T. HOWELL *His Devises* (1879) 189 Whose wanton Fole by her sweete mylke acloyde Oft kicks the Nurse. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 72 Their brain sweet incense with fine breath accloyes. 1611 COTGR. To accloy: see, to cumber, to overcharge.

6. To overburden (the stomach); to nauseate.

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* xi. 32 b, My stomake is accloyed. 1530 PALSGR. 416 I acloye ones stomacke with excesse of meate and drinke, *Jengloutis*.

7. To disgust, weary, become offensive to.

1530 PALSGR. 416 I acloye, I forwery, *Je lasse*. He acloyeth me horrybly: *il me lasse horriblement*. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 138 What honest mynde or civill disposition is not accloied with these noisome and nasty gargarismes. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. 230 They . . would be accloyed with long Nights very tedious.

†**Accloy**·. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [The vb. used subst.] *Farriery.* A stab or prick with a nail.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Halting*, Distemper . . in the Sole from some Prick, Accloy, Nail, etc.

†**Acclo·ying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACCLOY *v.* + -ING¹.] Filling up; overloading.

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurtha* 112 The accloyeng of gyftes gyuen for rewardes . . was vnknowen. 1598 FLORIO, *Fastidio*, tediousness, lothsomnes . . a loathing of the stomack, an accloying.

Accoast, *v.*; **accoasting**, *vbl. sb.* The older forms of ACCOST, ACCOSTING, while they retained the sense of to *coast*, *border upon*, or *join*.

Accoie, variant of ACCOY *v. Obs.* to soothe.

†**Accoi·l**, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *acoillir* to gather, assemble (mod. *accueillir* to receive):—late L. *accolligĕre*, *adcolligere* to associate; f. *ad* to + *colligĕre* to gather. See COIL.] *intr.* To gather together, to collect. (Only in Spenser.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 30 About the caudron many cookes accoyld With hookes and ladles.

Accoi·l, *sb. rare.* [a. OFr. *acoil* (mod. *accueil*) reception, welcome, f. *accueiller*, OFr. *acoillir*: see prec.] Reception, welcome.

1814 SOUTHEY *Rodk.* xvii. Wks. IX. 157 He had a secret trembling on his lips . . he fear'd To have it chill'd in cold accoil.

Accolade (ækolē·d, akolɑ·d). [a. mod. Fr. *accolade*, ad. It. *accollata*, sb. f. pa. pple. of *accollare* to embrace about the neck; see ACCOLL, and -ADE. Introduced into Fr. in 16th c. superseding the OFr. cogn. *acolée*; it has similarly superseded the earlier ACOLEE in Eng.]

1. Properly, an embrace or clasping about the neck; technical name of the salutation marking the bestowal of knighthood, applied at different times to an embrace, a kiss, and a slap on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword.

[Not in COTGRAVE 1611 who has *Accollade* (Fr.) a colling, clipping, imbracing about the necke; Hence, the dubbing of a Knight, or the ceremony used therein.] 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Honour* I. vi. 51 Giuing him also the Accollade, that is to say, Kissing him. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Accollade*, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Antiquaries are not agreed, wherein the Accolade properly consisted. 1817 SCOTT *Waverley* I. x. 131 The quantities of Scotch snuff which his accolade communicated. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xvi. 122. (1877) Henry conferred on him the accolade, or sword blow, which was the chief part of the ceremony. 1858 WISEMAN *Last Four Popes* 511 Could he [the Pope] receive him [Czar Nicholas] with a bland smile and insincere accollade?

2. *Music.* A vertical line or brace, used to couple together two or more staves. (Sometimes confined to a *straight* thick line so used, as distinguished from a *brace* or double curve; but in mod. Fr. *accollade* = the brace or double curve ⁀, used not merely in music but in ordinary printing, algebra, classification, etc.)

1882 ROCKSTRO in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Score*, In Scores . . the Staves are united, at the beginning of every page, either by a Brace, or by a thick line, drawn, like a bar, across the whole, and called the Accolade.

Accoladed (ækolē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having received the accolade; knighted, dubbed.

1863 *Daily Tel.* 17 Nov. 4/4 The sonorous cognomen of each of these accoladed Princes.

Accolated (æ·kŏlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. mod. Fr. *accolé*, It. *accollato*, see prec.] = ACCOLLED 3.

1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes upon Coins* 2 There are medals of . . Napoleon and Josephine accolated.

†**Acco·lent**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *accolent-em* pr. pple. of *accolĕre* to dwell near.] 'Dwelling hard by.' Bailey 1731, Ash 1775, Johnson, etc.

†**Acco·ll**, *v. Obs.* 4–5 acole, 5–6 accoll. [a. OFr. *acole-r*, f. *a* to + *col* neck. Spelling afterwards assimilated to mid. Fr. *accoller* (mod. Fr. *accoler*). Cf. It. *accollare*, suggesting a late L. or early Rom. *accollāre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *collum* neck).] To throw the arms round the neck of, embrace, clasp, hug.

1340 *Gawayne & Gr. K.* 1936 Þen acoles he [þe] kny3t, & kysses hym þryes. *Ibid.* 2472 Þay acolen & kyssen, [bikennen] ayþer oþer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 234 And each acoled other in armes for grete love. 1557 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 1055 Thrise raught I with mine armes taccoll her neck.

Acolled, *ppl. a. Her.* [f. ACCOLL + -ED. The Fr. form accollé (mod. Fr. *accolé*) is more used.]

1. Wreathed about the neck, collared, gorged.

1723 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* III. 134 Accolled with a Ducal Coronet.

2. Intertwined; entwined, wreathed.

3. Conjoined, united; joined at the sides like two shields, or at the angles like two lozenges; placed side by side like two busts or heads on a coin; jugate; accolated. [In this sense sometimes referred to It. '*accolare* to glue vnto or together' Florio, f. *cola* (colla), Gr. κόλλα glue; but this seems only a plausible explanation of a use somewhat remote from the original sense of *accollé* and *accolled*.]

Accomber, **-bre**; **-braunce**. See ACCUMBER.

Accombina·tion. *rare.* [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* to + COMBINATION.] The act of combining together.

WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

Accommodable (ăkɒ·mŏdăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accomodable*, f. *accomoder* to suit: see ACCOMMODATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being accommodated; suitable.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) II. viii. 212 A fit and accommodable condition for such a dignitie. 1672 R. TAYLOR *O. Cromwell* 176 That the Title of the Protector might be made accomodable to the Laws. 1724 WATTS *Logic* v. § 4 Wks. 1813 VII. 467 We must be furnished with such general rules as are accommodable to all this variety.

Accommodableness (ăkɒ·mŏdăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of becoming or being made suitable.

c 1760 CATH. TALBOT *Ess.* iii. Wks. 1809, 83 Let me be allowed to make a new word, and let that word be accommodableness.

†**Accommodant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *accomodant* pr. pple. of *accomoder* to suit: see ACCOMMODATE and -ANT.] Accommodating, self-accommodating, suiting oneself to circumstances.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quintinye's Compl. Gard.* 7 Be they Plants, or Trees, there is none of them, as to their Culture . . more Easie, Tractable, and (as I may say) Accommodant, then are Orange and Lemon-Trees.

†**Acco·mmodate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *accommodāt-us* suited, suitable, pa. pple. of *accommodā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *commodāre* to suit; f. *commod-us* suitable in measure, fitting; f. *com-* = *cum* together with + *modus* measure, manner.] Suited, adapted, fitted; hence suitable, fitting, fit.

1525 WOLSEY in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* I. 95 Loving and kind words . . meet and accommodate for the company present. 1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. x. 26 (1557) Moste accommodate to the aduancemente of some vertue. 1627 SPEED *Irel. descr. & abridged* iv. § 4 Many accomodate and fit Bayes, Creekes, and nauigable Riuers. 1680 H. MORE *Apocalypsis* Pref. 15 Grotius . . is now accounted the Chiefest Interpreter, and most accomodate to baffle the true and genuine meaning of those Prophecies. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. 122 The Sovereign Good ought to be something . . accommodate to all Places and Times. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 186 Applications of passages in the Classics, when they are perfectly accommodate, always give pleasure.

Accommodate (ăkɒ·mŏdē·t), *v.* [f. prec. or on anal. of vbs. so formed. See -ATE³.] To fit or suit.

I. To fit one thing or person *to* another.

†**1.** To apply fittingly (a thing to a person); to attribute or ascribe, by way of explanation, or from inherent fitness. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Governor* (1834) 174 This sentence is . . supposed to have been first spoken by Chilo. Others do accommodate it to Apollo. 1676 J. OWEN *Wor. God* 133 Many names . . are equally accommodated unto all that are partakers of it, as Elders, Bishops.

2. To adapt, fit, suit, or adjust (one thing or person *to* another) either actually or in idea.

1588 WHITEHORNE *Machiauels Arte of Warre* 104 b, [He] must accommodate himselfe with the situation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 The Political Institutions of Moses were accommodated to the circumstances of Affairs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 Accomodate himself to the men on board. 1831 SCOTT *Peveril* iv. 60 I would fain accommodate myself to your scruples. 1856 BREWSTER *Mart. of Sc.* III. ii. (ed. 3) 184 Kepler likewise observed the power of accommodating the eye to different distances.

†**3.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To adapt oneself *to*. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulers of Good & Evill* x. 153 Keepe the minde in suspence from settling and accomodating in patience and resolution. 1677 *Govern. Venice* 72 Cato . . knew not how to accommodate to the propensity of the age.

4. To show the adaptation or correspondence of one thing to another; to make a statement fit with facts or *vice versâ*; to make consistent, to harmonize; to adapt by analogy, or by 'humouring' an account or statement. (Often used in the sense of producing an artificial or surface harmony.) Const. *to*, (*with*, *unto* obs.).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 17 Ponder well the intention of Poëts, unto which they addresse & accommodate their verses. 1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 75 To accommodate this time with our account is neither easie nor certain. 1760 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* II. 226 Erasmus suspected that this MS. had been accommodated by the Transcriber to the Latin Version. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* ix. 93 The words . . were not accommodated to Christ, but were most truly fulfilled in Him.

II. To fit things (*sc.* to each other).

5. To adjust, reconcile (things or persons that differ), and hence, to compose, settle (their difference); to bring to harmony or agreement.

1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* VIII. lxv. Repaire to us, who will accomodate this businesse. 1677 *Govern. Venice* 53 The Senat found some way or other of interposing, under colour of accommodating their Quarrel. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Galenist*, At present, the Galenists and chemists are pretty well accommodated. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) I. 562 It is uncertain how far we should have been able to accommodate our opinions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 667 At length the dispute had been accommodated.

6. Hence (with obj. indefinitely represented by *it*), *To accommodate it*: to settle or compromise matters.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Nov. The King will accommodate it by committing my Lord Clarendon himself.

7. *intr.* (by entire suppression of object) To settle differences, to come to terms.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 12 Either they must accommodate with His Majesty, or resolve to despatch with monarchy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 60 I hardly expect that we can accommodate. 1801 T. FREEMANTLE in Dk. of Buckingham's *Crt. George III*, III. 154/2 I hope we shall accommodate with the Danes.

†**III.** To fit a thing (*sc.* for its proper uses). *Obs.*

†**8.** To fit or equip (a thing for use); to put in order; hence, to repair, refit, mend. (Fr. *raccommoder*.) *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 61 The rest of the day we spent in accommodating our boat. 1763–5 SMOLLETT *Travels* 311 One of the irons of the coach gave way . . we were detained two hours before it could be accommodated. 1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 143 We found it well accommodated for our lodgment.

†**9.** To fit (a person, for any duty or position); to meeten. *Obs.*

1658 SIR H. SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 211 You shall every day get by heart some new lesson, that may season and accommodate you.

†**10.** To minister convenience to; to aid, speed, facilitate. *Obs.*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. ii. One o' the slaves he lately bought . . To accommodate his cure. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* (1727) I. II. xxiii. § 12. 129 We are able . . several ways to accommodate the Exigencies of this Life. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 36 To accomodate the passage you have a path.

IV. To fit (a person with the understood requisites of the occasion).

11. To furnish (a person *with* (*of* obs.) something requisite or convenient); to equip, supply, provide. Now usually with the sense of doing it to suit a person's felt requirements. (An *obs.* and *rare* const. is to accommodate a thing *to* a person.)

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 72 A Souldier is better accommodated, then with a Wife. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (1616) I. x. 17 Hostesse, accommodate vs with another bed-staffe. —*Poetaster* iii. 4 (Nares) Will you present and

accomodate it to the gentleman. 1627 *Lisander & Calista* III. 43 To goe unto Paris to accommodate him there of such things as were most necessary. 1672 JORDAN *Lond. Triumph.* in Heath's *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 489 Three score and six poor men, pensioners, accommodated with Gowns and Caps. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 We had wax candles brought in to accomodate us with light. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 94 His hind feet are accommodated with webs. *Mod.* Can you accommodate me with cash for a cheque?

12. *simply.* To suit, oblige, convenience.

1663 COGAN *Voy. & Adv. of Pinto* lxxix. 321 If it were such as would accommodate us, he would desire us to buy it. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 73 Ingenious fancy, never better pleas'd Than when employ'd t' accomodate the fair. 1861 GEORGE ELIOT *Silas M.* 24 I was willing to accommodate you by undertaking to sell the horse.

13. *esp.* To furnish or supply with suitable room and entertainment; to make room for, entertain suitably; to receive as an inmate.

1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) I. 81 How the King would be accommodated if he came among them. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 17 The honour of accommodating her (the Queen) at his house. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rud.* (C. D. ed.) lviii. 273 The cell .. having recently accommodated a drunken deserter, was by no means clean.

Accommodated (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made fit or suitable; fitting, fit; adapted, suited.

1611 COTGR., *Propre* .. seemlie, comelie, well accommodated. 1630 JN. TAYLOR *Gt. Eater of Kent* 13 After some accomodated salutations, I asked him if he could eate any Thing? *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* III. xiii. 286 He had a little House well enough accomodated. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. 61 An accommodated yet legitimate sense of the word.

†**Acco·mmodately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a manner suited or adapted *to*.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sad. Trium.* (1726) I. 73 We do not speak properly, tho more accomodately to the vulgar Apprehension. 1687 H. MORE *Conjec. Cab.* (1713) 68 Of all these, Moses his wisdom held fit to give an account accommodately to the capacity of the people.

†**Acco·mmodateness.** *Obs.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being accommodate or suited; suitableness.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* VI. vi. 228 The fitness and accommodateness of so ample a Reward. 1677 HALLYWELL *Sav. of Souls* 80 (T.) Its [the Gospel's] aptness and accomodateness to the great purpose of men's salvation.

Accommodating (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of adapting, suiting, fitting, adjusting, furnishing, obliging, or making room for. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1619 SIR T. EDMONDES *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 57 His journey to Germany for the accommodating of the broyles in Bohemia. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 318. III. 210 [The] Students at Oxford are by Letters of the Council commanded away for the better accommodating the parliament. *Mod.* They have no means of accommodating so many visitors.

Accommodating (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCOMMODATE *v.* + -ING[2].] As a *pple.* Fitting, suiting, giving accommodation. Hence, *adj.* Affording, or disposed to afford accommodation; obliging, pliant, conciliatory; easy to deal with; in an evil sense, pliable, accessible to corruption.

1775 BURKE *Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 59 Perhaps a more smooth and accomodating spirit of freedom in them would be more acceptable to us. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Unc. T. Cab.* xxxix. 342 Cassy had been unusually gracious and accommodating in her humours. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. ii. 18 The accommodating spirit of the good ecclesiastic had doubtless some influence in his rapid advancement.

Accommodatingly (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪtiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an accommodating manner; so as to suit or convenience; conveniently, obligingly.

1847 A. SMITH *Stuck-up People* (ed. 4) 39 Mr. Lacquer drops it into the plate so accommodatingly presented to him. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. Mead. & Mere* xi. 88 Griffith guided the worm accommodatingly to the noses of the largest [fish].

Accommodation (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪ·ʃən). [a. Fr. *accommodation* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *accommodātiōnem*, n. of action f. *accommodā-re* to ACCOMMODATE.]

1. The action of accommodating, or process of being accommodated; of fitting, adapting, adjusting, suiting; adaptation, adjustment.

1644 BULWER *Chironomia* 58 Gestures and motions must come in with their accommodation. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sc.* Addr. 6 That disputing physiology is of no accommodation to your designs. 1769-90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) V. 372 Skilful accommodation of other men's conceptions to his own purpose. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* III. § 4. 12 What was Judaism itself .. but a great system of accommodation?

b. *spec.* The action or power of adapting the eyes to view objects at various distances.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 53 The accommodation of the eye to the distinct vision of external objects. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 358 Local application of gelsemia to the eye produces .. paralysis of accommodation.

2. Adaptation of a word, expression, or system to something different from its original purpose.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 212 The frequent accommodation of the Septuagint Version to the later Hebrew. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. in Westm.* ix. 92 The adaptation or accommodation of a prophecy .. having properly no allusion to Him at all. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 282 Some intermediate religion being preached first as an accommodation.

3. Self-adaptation; conformity to circumstance; conciliatory disposition or conduct; obligingness.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* (1778) I. 4 When I had .. drank the King of France's health, to satisfy my mind that I bore him no spleen .. I rose up an inch taller for the accomodation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 66 His object in these accommodations was to draw over the more moderate Romanists. 1830 SIR J. MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 186 Accommodation, without which society would be painful, and arduous affairs would become impracticable.

4. An arrangement of a dispute; a settlement, composition, treaty, or compromise.

1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practicall conclusions. 1689 SELDEN *Table Talk* 62 'Tis hard to make an accommodation between the King and the Parliament. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxix. 119 He will bring all differences to a friendly accommodation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. vi. 81 Negotiations were now opened for an accommodation between the belligerents.

5. The supplying with what is suitable or requisite.

1737 JOHNSON *Rambler* 145. P 1 The meanest artisan or manufacturer contributes more to the accommodation of life, than the profound scholar and argumentative theorist.

6. Anything which supplies a want, or affords aid or refreshment, or ministers to one's comfort; a convenience, an appliance.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 539 When a man liueth farre from his necessarie accommodations, as from his fuell, his fencing, his timber. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 731 Wilton is the stateliest and pleasantest for gardens, fountains and other accommodations. 1769-90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) 301 The regular progress of cultivated life is from necessaries to accommodations, from accommodations to ornaments. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 4 They probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an accommodation for people who had not their own gigs.

b. *attrib.*

1813 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. in India* 128 A particular police regulates the catamarans, accommodation-boats and barboats. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* (1871) IV. xi. 327 From the door of the house were some temporary steps, like an accommodation ladder. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Wd.-Bk.* s.v. *Accommodation ladder*, a convenient flight of steps fixed at the gangway, by which officers and visitors enter the ship. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 289 Goring Lane was an accommodation road, leading down from the home farm to the meadows.

7. *esp.* Room and suitable provision for the reception of people; entertainment; lodgings. (Formerly mostly in *pl.*)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 239 Such Accomodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 92 (Carlyle) The having of a garrison there would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 343 These had accommodations assigned them in the great cabin. 1803 PORTER *Thad. Warsaw* (1831) xi. 100 The Hummums, Covent Garden, has as good accommodations as any in town. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xvi. 192 Our sole accommodation a tent barely able to contain eight persons.

8. Pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan. *Accommodation Bill*, a bill not representing or originating in an actual commercial transaction, but for the purpose of raising money on credit.

1824 SCOTT *Ronan's Well* (1868) xv. 653 There is maybe an accommodation bill discounted now and then, Mr. Touchwood; but men must have accommodation, or the world would stand still—accommodation is the grease that makes the wheels go. 1826 — in Lockhart's *Life* (1839) VIII. 336 Having obtained an accommodation of £100 from Ballantyne. 1868 ROGERS *Polit. Econ.* (ed. 3) xi. 142 Persons pay highly for accommodation, because they have no security, or no good security, to offer. 1882 *Daily News* July 3 (Advt.) *Cash Accommodation.*—Respectable Householders in town or country supplied with money at moderate interest.

Accommodative (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪtiv), *a.* [f. *accommodāt-* ppl. stem of *accommodā-re* + IVE; as if ad. L. **accommodātīvus*.] Tending to accommodate; accommodating.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Thoughts* III. § 26. 97 This peculiarity of its accommodative character. 1880 BURTON *Reign of Q. Anne* III. xix. 211 In the strifes, religious and secular, that had shaken Scotland, no such accommodative adjustment had been permitted to grow.

Accommodativeness (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪtivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being accommodative; adaptability, pliableness; tendency to give or show accommodation.

1860 *Times* 4 July 10/2 Mere accommodativeness to the irresistible tide of events. 1868 MERIVALE in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 472 [They] are apt to learn much of forbearance and civility, and kindness and accommodativeness.

Accommodator (ăkɒ·mŏdeɪtəɹ). [a. L. *accommodātor*, n. of agent f. *accommodāre*: see ACCOMMODATE.] He who, or that which, accommodates (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1630 W. ROBINSON in *Lett. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 11 At the most he is but the accommodator, (an easy trifle,) not the inventor. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 These [Nails] are the accommodators generally to unite solid bodies. 1762 WARBURTON *Doct. of Grace* II. 331 (T.) Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern accommodators.

†**Accommo·de,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *accommode-r*, ad. L. *accommodā-re* to ACCOMMODATE. Cf. *incommode.*] A by-form of ACCOMMODATE.

1671 VINES *Lord's Sup.* 90 In reason did Christ accomode his blessing to the occasion.

†**Accommo·dement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *accommodement*, f. *accommoder*; see prec. and MENT.] An arrangement, settlement, or accommodation.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 123 They required the Jansenists to conforme in those points controverted, in order to an accommodement.

Accompactment, ? A compactment; a compact.

a 1500 *Merlin* 249 in Percy's *Folio MS., Bal. & Rom.* I. 430 Vortiger the traitor bold lett make accompackement of erles & barrons that were gent.

†**Acco·mpanable, -iable,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *accompagnable* f. *accompagner* + -ABLE.] Sociable, companionable.

1548 GESTE *Preuee Masse* 135 Sequestering him selve from hys accompanable parrishioners. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 871 Cecinna was neither for person nor manners accompaniable for the people. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 6 A shew, as it were, of an accompanable solitarinesse, and of a ciuill wildenes. [Not in COTGR. or FLORIO 1611. The former has Fr. *accompagnable*, companable, sociable.]

Accompanier (ăkɒ·mpăni,əɹ). [f. ACCOMPANY + -ER[1].] He who, or that which, accompanies.

[1755 In JOHNSON as a 'Dictionary word.'] 1823 LAMB *Elia* 436 Dear, cracked spinnet of dearer Louisa! .. thou thin accompanier of her thinner warble. 1834 PERRONET THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 33 He would then be prepared to come out as an accompanier of the voice.

Accompaniment (ăkɒ·mpănimĕnt), also 8 **accompanyment.** [a. Fr. *accompagnement* (13th c. in Littré) f. *accompagner* + -MENT.] Anything that accompanies; 'something attending or added as a circumstance to another, either by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry or the like.' Bailey 1731. Not in Johnson.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. § 2. 77 The magnificent spectacle .. which is, if I may be allowed the expression, the accompanyment of the picture. 1782 GILPIN *Wye* 4 None of these landscapes however are perfect, as they want the accompaniments of foregrounds. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) xvi. 286 A Roman sedition was the all but invariable accompaniment of a Roman coronation.

2. *Music.* The subsidiary part or parts, instrumental or vocal, added for the sake of effect to a melody or musical composition; chiefly applied to the instrumental part which sustains the voice.

1744 DYCHE, *Accompaniment*, the instrumental part playing or moving while the voice is singing. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poetry* I. i, Pindar styles his own poetry with its musical accompaniments Αἰολῆς μολπή. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* Wks. 1811 III. 318 The former [Purcell] adding Violin accompaniments to some of his anthems and services. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 60 Sung in unison with a modest organ-accompaniment.

3. *Heraldry.* 'Such things as are applied about the shield, by way of ornament, as the belt, mantlings, supporters, etc.' Bailey, vol. II. 1731.

Accompanist, accompanyist (ăkɒ·mpănist, ăkɒ·mpăni,ist). [f. ACCOMPANY + -IST.] One who, or that which, accompanies; *esp.* the performer who takes the accompanying part in music.

1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 74 *Est modus in rebus*—and sensible accompanists well know this medium. 1837-9 DICKENS *Oliv. Tw.* II. iv. 143 The accompanyist played the melody. 1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 89 Mr. Emanuel and Signor Fiori, accompanists. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A fleet of friendly accompanyists [yachts] brought up the rear. 1878 HUEFFER in Grove's *Dict. Music* I. 28 From which post he soon advanced to that of accompanyist at the same theatre.

Accompany (ăkɒ·mpăni), *v.* [a. Fr. *accompagne-r* f. *à* prep. to + *compagne* COMPANION.] To make any one, to make oneself, become or act as a companion.

I. To accompany one thing to or with another.

†1. To accompany (a person or thing) *to* (another): to add as companion; to associate; to add or conjoin to. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 174/1 As many as ye can conuerte to your feythe .. ye shal haue lycence to baptyse them and to accompanye them to your lawe. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 127/2 The King againe gathered his men .. & with fresh souldiours to them accompanied, met the Danes.

2. To accompany (a person (*obs.*) or thing) *with* (another): to send it with (or give it) the accompaniment or addition of; to supplement it by; to join to it. (Rare and less correct const. *by.*)

1629 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) 163, I thought it a good correspondence with you to accompagne it with what follows. 1655 LD. BURGHLEY in Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* IX. 167, I have thought good to accompany him with these my letters. 1810 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 285 Accompanying my letter by a copy of the 'Tales of Yore.' *Mod.* He accompanied the word with a blow.

†3. *refl.* To associate or unite oneself *with*. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 119 Accompanye the with good peple and thou shalt be one of them. 1650 SIR A. WELDON *Crt. & Char. K. James* 62 And did accompany himselfe with none but men .. by whom he might be bettered.

†II. To accompany (*sc.* oneself) with others. *Obs.*

†4. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To accompany *with*: to associate, consort, or keep company with; *euphem.* to cohabit with. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G ij b, Suche as accompanyeth with man-killers and murtherers. 1577 *Test. of 12 Patr.* When Anan was marriageable, I gaue Thamar unto him, & he likewise of a spite accompanied not with her. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 257 Those men who had accompanied with them all the time. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* (1765) V. 461 A young woman was not less esteemed for having accompanied with a man.

†5. *absol.* To associate in a company; to congregate; to meet, to unite or combine. *Obs.*

1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Off.* I. 70 Swarmes of bees do accompany .. for as moch as they be companable by nature. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 27 Noblenesse and contention did neuer accompanie in one generous personage.

III. *trans.* (from 4, by omission of *with*.) To accompany persons or things.

†**6.** To remain or stay with; to keep company with; *euphem.* to cohabit with. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Remedie of Loue* in Speght's *Chaucer* (1602) 308 b/1 If she sit idle . . not accompanide . . with maidens I meane, or women. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 195 Shee vsed no harder wordes to her, then to bid her go home, and accompanie her solitarie father. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 161 We teach, that upon Festival and Fasting times every man forbear to accompany his wife.

†**7.** *fig.* To tenant or fill (a place) with company. *Obs. rare.*

1631 *Celestina* XXI. 201 What hast thou done with my daughter? where hast thou bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disaccompanied habitation?

8. To go in company with, to go along with; to convoy; to escort (for safety), to attend (as a retinue). (The passive formerly took *with*, now *by*.)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 48 Which Ambassatours . . schal nede to be honorably accompanyd. 1494 FABYAN I. ii. 8 Accompanyed with a great Nombre of Troyans . . [he] landed in the countre of Italye. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 333 Panthean Lords, accompany Your Noble Emperour and his louely Bride. 1659 RUSHWORTH *Hist. Collect.* I. 76 The Marquiss went privately accompanied with the Earl of Bristol. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 43 That no neighbours nor friends be suffered to accompany the corpse to church. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 11 The ladies often accompanied the gentlemen in hunting parties. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. x. 462 The Earl went as a pilgrim, accompanied by his wife.

b. *fig.* Of things personified or viewed as companions.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 91 Couetise hath accompaigned them from their childehode. *a* 1541 WYATT *Complaint* (1831) 161 So shall mine eyes in pain accompany my heart. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vi. 9 Wee are perswaded better things of you, and things that accompany saluation. 1645 FULLER *Good Thoughts* (1841) 23 Lord, I read how Jacob (then only accompanied with his staff) vowed at Bethel, that . . he would make that place thy house. 1856 MILL *Logic* (1868) I. v. § 4. 109 One attribute always accompanies another attribute. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iii. 14 His adviser prescribed a well-cooked little *déjeuner à la fourchette*, accompanied by half a bottle of sound Bordeaux.

9. To go along with, or characterize, as an attribute or attendant phenomenon. (The passive still takes *with*, but *by* is sometimes found.)

1731 SWIFT *Pref. to Sir W. Temple's Wks.* I. 254 To prevent him from finding them in other Places very faulty, and perhaps accompanied with many spurious Additions. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 62 Their faith was accompanied with greater degrees of fervour. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 179 The sparkling flame and vivid heat which accompany the rapid combustion produced by that air [oxygen]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* iv. 112 The ejections of scoriæ were accompanied by bellowings. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 148 The wisdom of Nestor is amusingly accompanied with self-complacent reflection.

10. *Music.* To join a singer or player, by singing or playing on any instrument an additional part or parts. (The player is said also to accompany the singing or piece sung, as well as the singer; and to accompany, *with* music, *on* the instrument.)

1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Deut.* xliii. 255 A gratious and pleasaunt melody wherein wee be accompanied with the Angels of heauen. *c* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 124 This hymn accompanied with instrumental musick. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. liv. 351 After breakfast, Lucy gave us a lesson on the harpsichord. Sir Charles accompanied her finger, at the desire of the company. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 26 A lady asked him if he could accompany by ear an Italian Cavatina . . [he] accompanied it with the bass without the least embarrassment. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* xx. 162 The counter-subject is a supplementary melody, intended to accompany the subject and answer.

¶ The preposition used after the passive *accompanied* is still somewhat unsettled. As in passives generally, it was formerly *with*; but *by* is now always said of personal agents, and, it appears, of things personified or viewed as active agents: 'He was accompanied *by* two policemen,' 'a ship accompanied *by* several native junks.' When *accompany* is used causally, *with* introduces the secondary agent or instrument, as 'he accompanied the word *with* a blow;' and this is of course retained in the passive, 'the word was accompanied *with* a blow (by him).' Hence *with* is used in the passive whenever the agency may be looked upon as merely secondary, or as an *accompaniment* rather than a *companion*, even though no primary agent is expressed, 'The operation was accompanied *with* much pain.' Cf. *associated, combined* with; *attended* with *pain*, by *satellites*; *followed* by unpleasant *symptoms*.

Accompanying (ăkʌ·mpănĭiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOMPANY + -ING¹.] The action of being a companion, associating, going or acting with; or of giving anything an accompaniment. *spec.* The act of playing an additional part on an instrument in support of a singer. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 515 Heraclitus . . is to be praised for compassionate accompanying iust causes of lamentations. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. James III* Wks. 1711, 56 Acts were made that no convention of friends should be suffered for the accompanying & defence of criminal persons. *Mod.* May I have the pleasure of accompanying you?

Accompanying (ăkʌ·mpănĭiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCOMPANY + -ING².] Acting as a companion; going along with; attending; attached, appended.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. iii. 428 The moral good or the evil lies not in the affection itself, but in its accompanying desire or volition. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 134 The Gulf Stream is shewn in the accompanying map.

†**Accompass,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* + COMPASS *v.*: see A- *pref.* 11.] To compass; to go about, to contrive.

1692 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. 189 The Prince . . was privy to the undertakings of his [Lord Cranfeild's] adversaries and accompassed suffrages to condemn him.

†**Accomplement.** *Obs.* 6–7. [f. late L. *accomplē-re* (f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *complēre* to fill, see COMPLETE) + -MENT. Formed directly from L. like *complement, supplement*, whereas the more common ACCOMPLISHMENT was adopted from Fr.] Anything that completes or perfects; that adds grace or ornament to body or mind. See ACCOMPLISHMENT, 3.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1579 Accompanied with all princelie and gracefull accomplements. 1596? SHAKS. *Edw. III*, IV. vi. 66 A puissant host of men Array'd & fenc'd in all accomplements. 1634 PEACHAM *Gent. Exerc.* to Rdr. 1 Those things of accomplement required in a Scholler or Gentleman. 1642 BIRD *Mag. Honour* 107 b, Vertue and riches . (as Ecclesiastes teacheth) maketh a good accomplement.

†**Accomplet(e,** *ppl.a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *accomplēt-us* pa. pple. of *accomplēre*; see ACCOMPLISH.] Filled up, complete.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 110 The fest was fulfelled and a complet in eueri wise.

Accompletive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *accomplēt-* ppl. stem of *accomplēre* (see ACCOMPLISH) + -IVE.] Having the property of fulfilling; tending to accomplish.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) xiv. 216 Full of inborn virtue more than known, Accomplective of destiny divine.

Accomplice (ăkɒ·mplis). [f. the earlier COMPLICE. The prefixed *ac-* is not accounted for; it may have arisen from the indef. art. *a complice*, or by assimilation to *accomplish*; there is no analogous form in L. or Fr.] An associate in guilt, a partner in crime. Const. *of*; also *with* the criminal, *in* (*to* obs.) the crime.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Grete* (1880) 164, I shal make thadmyral to dye, and al hys complyces. 1589 NASHE *Alm. for Parrat* 5 d, Call to minde the badde practise of your brother the Booke-binder and his accomplishes at Burie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 20 And many the like of others his accomplices and fellow-traytors. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 319 He was a friend of Cataline's and a secret accomplice of his Crime. 1732 LEDIARD *Life of Sethos* II. VII. 43 Thou who hast been accomplice with the thieves and murtherers. 1735–8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Diss. on Parties* 152 We cannot lose . . our Constitution, unless We are Accomplices to the Violations of it. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 158 To permit any evils which we can prevent is in like manner to be accomplices in the crime. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* II. ii. 181 English society is as often the accomplice as it is the enemy of crime.

2. *rare.* and perh. *only playfully*, in a sense not bad.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. 2. 9 Successe vnto our valiant Generall, And happinesse to his accomplices. *c* 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* vii. 96 In the mean while be kind anough to act as my accomplice.

Accomplicehip. *rare.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] = ACCOMPLICITY.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Ph. v. Artevelde* I. v. ix. Wks. 1864 I. 136 This craven cowardly companion—Of whose accompliceship to do the deed, And not the deed itself, I speak with shame.

Accomplicity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance.

WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

†**Accompliment,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AC- = A- *pref.* 11 + COMPLIMENT.] = COMPLIMENT *sb.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1631) II. xxviii. 27 This is the most poysonous qualitie in accomplements, the pretyest are those that meane neither well nor ill.

†**Accompliment,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.] = COMPLIMENT *v.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1631) II. xxviii. 23 Wee accomplement, and . . kisse the hand.

Accomplish (ăkɒ·mplĭʃ), *v.*; also accomplice, -ise, -isse, -yshe, -ysshe, -issh(e. [a. OFr. *acompliss-* extended stem of *acomplir, acumplir*, now *accomplir* (as in pr. pple. *accompliss-ant*):—late L. *accomplēre* (f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *complēre* to fill up, complete): see -ISH. The historical pronunc. is ăkʌ·mplĭʃ, which has recently given way to one founded on the spelling.]

1. *trans.* To fulfil, perform, or carry out (an undertaking, design, desire, promise, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 199 Grete thinges ben not ay accompliced by strengthe, ne by delyvernes of body, but by good counseil. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 61 It shall not be in thy tyme; ne he that shall a-complesshen it, is not yet be-geten. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. 311 He spared no thyng of his lustes ne desyres, but accomplysshed them after his lykyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 124 And all the number of his faire demands Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 19 The desire accomplished is sweet to the soule. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 43 The original great purposes of the war were more than accomplished by the treaty. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 511 What is here proposed, was, we know, actually accomplished . . under the leadership of Alexander.

†**2.** *intr.* To carry out a design. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 26 Thenne Eneas and alle his sequele (having) made theym redy for to accomplysshe and leve the sayd countrey . . mounted upon the see. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxix. (1845) 44 It is ever the grounde of sapience, Before that thou accomplysh outwardly, For to revolve understandyng and prepence All in thy selfe full often inwardly.

3. To bring to an end, complete, or finish (a work).

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyv. Seyntys* Introd. 1 (1835) The auctour . . after hys cunnyng doth his labour To a complyse the begunne matere. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 161/2 The abbeie of Abington also he accomplished and set in good order. 1605 THYNNE *Advoc.* in *Animadv.* (1865) 112 Therby to accomplish the quadrat number, the number of all perfection. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. i. 154 The work of the reformer was never accomplished so long as anything remained to reform.

b. To complete (a portion of time).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 22 b, After that shee had accomplished the age of xiiij. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix. 2 The word of the Lord came to Ieremiah the Prophet, that he would accomplish seuentie yeeres in the desolations of Ierusalem. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vi. 46 All such inhabitants in this state as have accomplished the age of twenty-one years.

c. To complete (a distance).

1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. 120 Rising ground which lay between him and the French prevented him from seeing the enemy until he had accomplished half a league or more. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11. 86 We had accomplished our journey just in time.

4. To complete with external appurtenances; to equip perfectly.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eirenarcha* I. xii. 65 Our Justices of the Peace . . are accomplished with double power, the one of Jurisdiction, and the other of Coertion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Chor. 12 The Armourers accomplishing the Knights, With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 367 The garden on the back side, with an artificial rock and wilderness, accomplisheth the place with all pleasure. 1673 JORDAN *London in Splend.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 509 Thus accomplish'd they march from their place of meeting to Clothworkers' Hall. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. iv, Those arms, those ensigns, borne away, Accomplished Rokeby's brave array.

5. To perfect in mental acquirements and personal graces; to polish, to finish off.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 32 Jason was more and more in the graces of the ladyes, for the best born, the most fayre, the best accomplished . . fyxed their loue in him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 13 Thou art a Gentleman: Valiant, wise, remorse-full, well-accomplish'd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1840) Ep. Ded. 6 Next religion, there is nothing accomplisheth a man more than learning. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* III. (1730) 246 Every thing that accomplishes a fine Lady is practised, to the last perfection. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Gr. Chr. Poets* 176 From the Italian poets as well as the classical sources and the elder English ones, did Milton accomplish his soul. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaksp. Char.* xvi. 401 These qualities adorn the character of Portia, and these go to accomplish a perfect woman.

Accomplishable (ăkɒ·mplĭʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being accomplished; attainable; practicable.

1792 T. PAINE *Rights Man* II. Ded., That which you suppose accomplishable in fourteen or fifteen years. 1846 CARLYLE quoted in *Manch. Guard.* 10 Feb. 1881 This . . seems to me the most accomplishable and by no means the least needful.

Accomplished (ăkɒ·mplĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCOMPLISH + -ED.]

1. Fulfilled, completed, finished, perfected.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 886/1 The little children of the king, of whom the eldest had not yet run eight yeares accomplished. 1726 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. iii. (1730) 17, I have brought your Lordship as accomplish'd a suit of clothes as ever Peer of England trod the stage in. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 88 Convenience next suggested elbow chairs, And luxury th' accomplished sofa last. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xxix. IV. 263 With its rewards and blessings strews my path Thus for the accomplish'd service. 1882 *Bill of Lading*, In Witness whereof the Master or Agent of the said Ship hath signed Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date, one of which being accomplished the others to be void.

2. Complete, perfect; *esp.* in acquirements, or as the result of training.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 32 The best accomplished and the most speciall [ladies] fyxed their loue in him. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 524 That Realme neuer brought forth a more accomplished iudgement, more firmely builded vpon vertue. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 103 Your Italy containes none so accomplish'd a courtier to conuince the honour of my mistris. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 19 Feb. (Wks. 1876) 227 An accomplished person moves gracefully without thinking of it. 1833 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* 33 No one can be really esteemed accomplished who does not greatly surpass what is usually met with. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 25 Accomplished speaking, like marching or dancing, is an art.

†**3.** Completely versed (*in*), fully informed. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 497 Finding him so faire, so young and strong, she, who was perfectly accomplished in all his qualities, aduised him to lye with her.

Accomplisher (ăkɒ·mplĭʃəɹ). [f. ACCOMPLISH + -ER¹.] One who accomplishes; who carries out, completes, perfects; a finisher or perfecter.

1611 COTGR., *Parfaiseur*, a perfecter, accomplisher, finisher. 1687 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) Pref. 2 Such inspiration as this is no distracter from, but an accomplisher and an enlarger of the humane faculties.

Accomplishing (ăkɒ·mplĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOMPLISH + -ING¹.] The action of fulfilling, completing, perfecting, or finishing. (Used both as sb. and gerund.)

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes & Com. Pl.* 307 The Jewes . . supposed that the hearing and vnderstanding of the lawe was sufficient to the accomplishing of the same. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. 1711, 161 All the qualities requisite for the accomplishing of a perfect creature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 536 Scarcely any step was taken towards the accomplishing of her favourite design. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 76 It is a divine contrivance or plan for accomplishing this purpose.

Accomplishment (ăkɒ·mplĭʃmĕnt). [a. Fr.

accomplissement action of accomplishing. See ACCOMPLISH and -MENT.]

1. The action of accomplishing, or state of being accomplished; fulfilment, completion, consummation.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 8 He would not have it governyd . . but by his own Will; by which and for th'accomplishment thereof he made it. **1561** T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) II. xvi. 244 We have in his death a full accomplishment of salvation. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 9. (1619) 183 Such divine prophecies, and predictions, together with the exact accomplishments. **1779** JOHNSON *L. P., Granville* Wks. 1787 III. 217 He wrote the poem to the earl of Peterborough, upon his Accomplishment of the duke of York's marriage with the princess of Modena. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 3 He saw England, as he believed, ripe for mighty changes easy of accomplishment.

2. The act of perfecting, or state of being perfected; perfeotion, completion.

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) 91 b, The Saints .. are commaunded patiently to abyde, vntyll the accomplishement of their brethren. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 9 Mahomet . . set out the felicitie of his heaven, by the contentments of flesh . . slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soule. **1666** FULLER *Hist. Cambridge* (1840) 158 Robert Wakefield . . who, for his better accomplishment, travelled most parts of Christendom. **1710** SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) II. II. § 2. 251 Is not this the sum of all?—the finishing stroke and very Accomplishment of Virtue?

3. Anything accomplished or performed; anything achieved by study or practice; a performance, achievement, or attainment.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 30 Turning th' accomplishment of many yeares Into an Howre-glasse. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 124 It has been held accomplishment enough to graduate a student, if he could but stiffly wrangle out a vexatious dispute. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *The Italian* (1824) xxv. 665 A harmony, not the effect of torpid feelings, but the accomplishment of correct and vigilant judgement. **1881** A. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 622. 508, I have here ventured to disown, and to disclaim for myself some of the major accomplishments of meteor-spectroscopy.

4. Anything that completes, finishes off, or completely equips. a. Formerly including bodily equipment, accoutrement; b. now, a faculty or quality that completes or perfects a person for society—that adds delicacy of taste and elegance of manners to accuracy of knowledge and correctness of thought. As such faculties, besides accomplishing or *perfecting* their possessor, are usually also accomplished or *attained* by study and practice, as in sense 3, the common modern use of the word combines the two senses in that of 'an ornamental attainment or acquirement,' *i.e.* some study accomplished which accomplishes the student. The word is also abused to mean 'superficial acquirements,' embellishments that pretend to perfect or complete an education which does not exist.

1605 BACON *Advanc. Learn.* II. 2 Conduits, Cesternes, and Pooles . . men haue accustomed . . to beautifie and adorne with accomplishments of Magnificence and State, as well as of vse and necessitie. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Discip.* (1851) II. 50 The externall Accomplishments of kingly prosperity, the love of the people, their multitude, their valour, their wealth. **1672** JORDAN *Lond. Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 491 The company of Artillerymen . . being in all their accomplishments of gallantry, some in Buff, with Head pieces, many of massy silver. **1774** *Advt. to Chesterfield's Letters* 8 Hence we find him induced to lay so great a stress on what are generally called Accomplishments, as most indispensably requisite to finish the amiable and brilliant part of a complete character. *a* **1830** TENNYSON *Sonnets* viii. 4 To dance and sing, be gaily drest, And win all eyes with all accomplishment. **1853** DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun.* § 5. 9 To fold and seal a letter adroitly is not the lowest of accomplishments.

Accompt, *v.* and *sb.*, arch. form of ACCOUNT; still occas. written for the *sb.* in the sense of money reckoning.

Accomptant, arch. form of ACCOUNTANT.

Accompter, obs. form of ACCOUNTER.

†**Accompter, acompter.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acompter, acc-*, inf. used substantively: see ACCOUNT *v.* and -ER[2].] Account, reckoning.

1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 271 The averagis of the last acompter.

†**Acconse·nt,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. ad. It. *acconsentire* to consent unto (Florio 1598), f. *a, ad* to + *consentire* to CONSENT.] *intr.* To consent to anything proposed, to give consent.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 350 a, The Emperour very hardly acconsented at the laste.

Accorage, var. ACCOURAGE *v. Obs.* to encourage.

Accord (ăkɔ̄·ɪd), *v.*, also **acord**(e, and aphetically **cord**(e. [a. OFr. *acorde-r*:—late L. *accordā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cor, cord-is* heart; cf. cl. L. *concordāre*. As in French the *c* began to be doubled in writing in 5 after the Latin spelling.] *Lit.* to bring heart to heart: hence, to reconcile, reconcile oneself, agree, agree to, agree to give.

I. *trans.* To cause to agree, to reconcile.

†**1.** To bring (persons) into agreement or harmony, to reconcile one *with* another. *Obs.*

1123 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1120 An se arceb[iscop] . . wearð þurh þone papan wið þone cyng acordad. **1297** R. GLOUC. 388 Þo wende vorþ Roberd Courtese & Edgar Aþelyng, And acordede Macolom, & Wyllam oure kyng. **1366** MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 (1839) 3if 2 persones ben at debate, & peraventure ben accorded be here Frendes. **1461** *Past. Lett.* 421. II. 63 The parson hopyth verily to make yow acordyd when he comyth to London. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* ccxxxvi. 335 We wolde gladly and we coude, acorde you and hym toguyder. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* II. xx. 223 Then shall be peace among men and beasts; if there arise any war among the Gentiles the Messias shall accord them. **1702** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 102 To the end it might appear that he had accorded them more by persuasion than force.

†**2.** *refl.* and *pass.* To reconcile oneself, to agree, to come to an agreement. Const. *with. Obs.*

c **1340** *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 2380 Cowardyse me ta3t To acorde me with couetyse, my kynde to for-sake. **1366** MAUNDEV. 195 (1839) It behovethe that every of hem, that schulle ben accorded, drynke of otheres Blood. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 79 The kynge seide to this, 'I a-corde me well, and will that it be so as ye haue devised.' **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/2 All the Royames fro the ryuer of the endes of the phylisteis unto thende of egypte were acorded with hym. **1619** W. SCLATER *Expos. Thessalns.* I. i. (1627) *Mentior*, if my soule accord him not. **1762–86** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. 179 (1786) Let but France and England once dispute which first used a hatchet, and they shall never be accorded 'till the chancery of learning accommodates the matter by pronouncing that each received that invaluable utensil from the Phoenicians.

3. To bring into agreement (things that differ); to reconcile (quarrels or differences); to compose, settle, arrange (a matter). *arch.*

c **1385** CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 2027 And whan these thynges ben a-cordit thus Adoun sit Thesyus up-on his kne. *c* **1400** *Apol. for Lollards* 1, I purpos to take & vndirstond her wordis . . and so to acorde hem to gidir. **1481** CAXTON *Myrrour* I. xii. 37 Musyque accordeth alle thinges that dyscorde. **1580** *Proscr. agst. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 438 We sent the Baron—that he might accord the whole matter. **1615** SANDYS *Trav.* 239 To accord a dangerous sedition, they chose Gelon for their tyrant. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. 19 Who will undertake to accord the Contradictions in Time and Place, between the severall Relations of this History. **1676** NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 192 Mr. Lucas will be enabled to accord his tryals of the Experiment with mine. **1842** LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. vi. 14 Is there no way left open to accord this difference?

†**4.** To compose, sing, or play (something) in harmony; to attune. Const. *to. Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 72 (1622) The first sports the shepheards shewed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being accorded to the pipe, made a right picture of their chiefe god Pan, and his companions the Satyres. *a* **1650** SHERBURNE *Sun-rise* v, But all those little birds . . Accord their disagreeing throats. **1663** H. COGAN *Voy. & Adv. Pinto* xxiii. 84 Six girles . . that very harmoniously accorded their voyces to certain Instruments of Music whereon they played.

II. *intr.* (by suppression of refl. pron.) To agree.

5. To come to an agreement or to terms; to be at one, to agree. a. *simply.* (Often emphasized by *together, in one.*)

1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1135 Siððan Balduin acordede. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 48 In þe sex batailes was many a man slayn. At þe last þei acorded, þe lond was fulle fayn. *c* **1450** *Merlin* vi. 99 Than acorded alle the noble men and wise, and seide that he hadde seide soth. *c* **1500** *Relig. Antiq.* I. 233 Two wymen in one howse, Two cattes and one mowce, Two dogges and one bone, Maye never accorde in one. **1667** *Decay of Chr. Piety* v. § 8. 228 Herod and Pilate, Sadducees and Pharisees accord against Christ. **1809** J. BARLOW *Columbiad* IV. 241 Quell'd by his fame, the furious sects accord. **1817** SCOTT *Waverley* II. xix. 293 Proceed as we accorded before dinner, if you wish to remain longer in my service.

b. *with* (a person or opinion.)

1123 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1120 Æfter heora sehte acordedan ealles þæs cynges Heanriges agene men wiþ hine. *c* **1360** CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 27 God vouched saf thoruh þee with us to accorde ffor certes crystes. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 369 Charles cordede with Rollo. **1653** HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 45 We may repaire to the Emperour, and conclude and accord with him. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. xxi. v. 57 The Queen accorded with this view of the matter.

†c. *in* (an opinion or course). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 232 Alle þe wyse of þis worlde in o witte acordeden, That such a barne was borne in bethleem citee. **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 243 And manye of these men Accordiden to gidere in chesing to hem oon & the same thing for her God. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Arm.* 182 The wheeles in a clocke . . haue contrary motions, yet they sweetly concurre and accord in the same effect. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 61 Mankind in general . . seems to have those common sentiments in them, and to accord in them in a very great measure.

†d. *of* or *upon* (the matter in question). *Obs.*

c **1450** LONELICH *Graal* II. 140, & acorden they myhten not In non weye Of these .xij. loves Certeynlye. **1562** CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 159 II. 266 The Quenes Majestie was contented in June to accord upon an Enterview in August with the Quene of Scottes. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 84 We have long purposed to serve God . . but we cannot accord of the time when to begin. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc. by div. Right* I. § 18. 71 Such a Kingdome upon earth . . cannot yet be fully knowne and accorded upon.

†e. With *subord. cl. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 388 Hii acordede atte laste in suche fourme þere, þat woþer of hem tueye lenger alyue were, þat he ssolde be oþere's eyr. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *Leg. Good Wom.* Prol. 3, I acord wel that it ys so. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 They wold not accorde that he shold be amytted to be worshypped emonge the goddes. *a* **1593** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 469 One despised another, because they did not accord what wisdom was. **1676** ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) xi. 327 It was accorded that these mulcts should be divided.

†**6.** To agree *to* (something viewed as a standard, rule, aim, end in view, or course to be taken); to assent or consent *to. Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2500 Here to acordes, als þe buk telles us, Ysidre þe grete clerk. **1366** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 38 They were at gret discord for to make a Soudan, And fynally thei accordeden to Melechnasser. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. vi. 27 Her chinne accordeth to the face, All that he seeth is full of grace. *c* **1450** *Merlin* vi. 96 Thei acorded to the counseils of Merlyn. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 139 You, to his loue must accord, Or haue a Woman to your Lord. **1633** STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) xviii. 189 The Earle accorded both to time and place. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. III. 193 These things so graciously accorded unto by your Majesty.

†b. With *inf. Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 282 Some of oure Fellowes accordeden to enter, and somme noght. *c* **1450** *Merlin* (1877) xii. 191 Thei acorded to go to logres in bretein, the chief Citee of kynge Arthur. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 102 He did secretly accord with one of the maisters of his fleete in the night season to bore holes in them. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) vi. 173 Odo Bishop of Bayeux accorded to furnish him with forty ships.

7. Of things: To agree, be in harmony, be consistent. Const. *with.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 364 Ryht as adjectif and substantif A-cordeþ in alle kyndes with his antecedent. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Moche wyne & sapience may not accorde. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 218/4 Other bokes of Josephus accorden ynough wyth the sayde storye. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) ix. 250 More meate than accordeth with nature. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of the L.* II. xxv. His form accorded with a mind Lively and ardent. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 56 Parliament met . . and its acts perfectly accorded with the royal wishes. *Mod.* His principles and practice do not accord well together.

†**8.** *impers.* To agree with propriety; to be suitable or proper. (L. *convenit.*) *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 1043 For if a peyntour wold peynt a pyke With assis feet, and heed it as an ape, Hit cordid not. *a* **1520** *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 66 Suche bokes of gostly fruyte as accordeth for you to rede or to here. **1556** W. LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 410 So that he sall tyll euery wycht Do that thyng quhilk accords, of rycht.

III. *trans.* (by omission of the prep. in 5, 6).

†**9.** To agree upon, arrange. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Melibeus* 383 But now let us speke of the counseil that was accorded by youre neighebours. **1485** CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 58 Whan therle of Flaunders had accorded the maryage. **1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 12 b, After the number of yeres that is accorded betwene the lessor and the lessee. **1676** W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) x. 193 All business being thus accorded and ordered.

10. To agree to, consent to, grant (a request); hence, in 19th c. To grant (a thing asked) *to* (a person), to give with full consent, to award.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 275 Seriauntes for here seruice mede þey asken, And taken mede of here maistres as þei mow a-corde. *a* **1649** LD. HERBERT in Cobbett's *State Trials* I. 336 Who thereupon sends word of it to Charles and Ferdinand, intreating them to assist their aunt, which they accorded. **1718** POPE *Iliad* x. 352 The heroes pray'd, and Pallas from the skies Accords their vow. *c* **1820** WORDSWORTH *Sonnets* (Chandos) 143 Bright as the glimpses of eternity, To saints accorded in their mortal hour. **1861** TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tannhäuser* 22 Hell the horrid prayer Accorded with a curse. **1873** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 330 A kind of anticipated Christianity had been accorded to the ancient sages.

¶ Phonetically confused with RECORD.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1064 They have accorded in their old Bookes.

Accord (ăkɔ̄·ɪd); for forms see prec. [a. OFr. *acord, acorde* agreement, f. *acorde-r*: see ACCORD *v.*]

1. Reconciliation, agreement, harmony; concurrence of opinion, will, or action; consent.

1297 R. GLOUC. 237 (R.) Some frend hym byþo3te bet, & bytuene hem gonne ryde, And made acord bytuene hem. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) III. 247 Molimicius was i-buried by þe temple of Acord [*juxta templum Concordiæ*]. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 1049 In heven is pees and al accorde But helle is full of such discorde. *c* **1450** *Merlin* i. 20 Thou purchasest a-corde be-twene the and thi husbonde. *a* **1520** *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 61 He behoteth that in eche lande where eny Monastrery of thys order ys founded, there shall be encresed peace and accorde. **1619** R. JONES *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 495 True Accord is an Union of . . the Will and Affections. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 380 Thus harmony and family accord Were driv'n from Paradise. **1800** WORDSWORTH *Brothers* Wks. I. 110 He fed the spindle of his youngest child, Who, in the open air, with due accord Of busy hands and back and forward steps, Her large round wheel was turning.

†b. To *fall at* or *of accord*: to be reconciled. *To be of, at accord* with: to agree with. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 25 And for my werke no thing wol I axe; My lord and I ben fully at accord. — *Frankl. T.* 13 That pryuely she fil of his accord To take hym for hir housbonde and hir lord. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) I. viii. 12 a, Poetes make thereof no mencion . . how they fell at accorde. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. viii. 6 They besought and requyred eche other among them selfe to be of a peasable accorde. *Ibid.* I. xiv. 14 That the sagis of the realme might . . fall at acorde howe the realme shuld be gouerned. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 67 Sweet Masters bee patient, for your Fathers remembrance, be at accord. **1704** RAY *Creation* Ded. 3 I am of accord with him.

c. *With* (*of* obs.) *one accord*: with entire agreement, with one consent, with unanimity.

1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 541 Make þou, gode lorde, my body & my soule of one a-corde. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* III. vii. 269 And thus of one accorde upright To Rome at ones home ayein They torne. **1535** COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxii. 13 Beholde, The wordes of y^e^ prophetes are with one acorde good before the kynge. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xix. 29 They rushed with one accord into the Theatre. **1878** M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 34 With one accord On castleyard and all around The people sink on bended knee.

2. A formal act of reconciliation, or agreement; a treaty of peace, a treaty generally.

1297 R. Glouc. 388 Þys acord was vaste ymade þoru stronge treuþe ynou. Vaste yplyȝt in eyþer syde, þat non ne wyþ drou. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6399 The corde is made, the mortuall werre is sese, Betwix hym and the Sowdon all is pece. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxi. 247 The pees and the acord y made bitwene the ij kynges. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 889/2 The pope, whom they named as conseruator of the accord. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 275 Thirdly the acc. rd which Israel made with these crafty Canaanites, was without warrant. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pal. & Arcite* 1034 If both are satisfy'd with this accord Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. 1860 Motley *Netherlands* I. v. 240 (1868) Antwerp might perish, before a general accord with Holland and Zeeland could be made.

3. *Law.* A private or extrajudicial arrangement.

1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* 181 (1636) Accord is an agreement betweene the parties themselues. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 15 Accord is a satisfaction agreed upon between the party injuring and the party injured; which, when performed, is a bar of all actions upon this account.

4. Agreement or harmonious correspondence of things or their properties, as of colours or tints. *esp.* of sounds: Agreement in pitch and tone; harmony.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. of Fame* 696 Mo loue dayes and acordes Then on Instrumentes be acordes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* (1495) III. iv. 51 Pyctagoras callyth the soule Armony, acorde of melodye. 1483 Caxton *G. Leg.* 412/1 Somtyme they sange psalmes aboute the aulter .. by accorde to gyder. 1563 Barnabe Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 110 Or yf it were the sweete accorde that syngyng Byrdes dyd keepe. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 32 In that fayned relation of Orpheus Theater .. all beasts and birds assembled .. listening vnto the ayres and accords of the Harpe. 1659 Hammond *On Psalm* xxiv. 7. 138 That rendring can have no accord with the Hebrew. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess.* ii. 200 Our boasted harmony, with all its fine accords, and numerous parts, paints nothing, expresses nothing. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1832) I. i. 5 Pating an occasional temptation to warble along with the accord, he behaved himself as decorously as any of the congregation. 1867 Mrs. Oliphant *Madonna Mary* (Tauchn.) I. xiii. 161 It was a strange sort of position and strangely out of accord with her character and habits. 1879 G. C. Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 15 The color of the iris is usually in accord with the general coloring of the individual.

†**5.** Assent to a proposal or request; permission, grant. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 102 Though it be nought with her accorde. 1483 Caxton *G. Leg.* 301/1 Som monkes by thaccorde of Charles had impetred and goten of Nycholas the pope the body of Saynt Urban the pope. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 123 This gentle and vnforc'd accord of Hamlet Sits smiling to my heart.

b. *Of* (*by, on* obs.) *one's own accord*: by one's unsolicited assent; of one's own spontaneous motion.

c 1450 Lonelich *Holy Grail* xiii. 102 And whanne king Eualach herd this word, Thus thanne dide he be his owne Acord. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* Pref. 9 Thenhabitours ouer all became milded and wittied, shaking of (euen of their owne accorde) the bruteshe outrages. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 On mine owne accord, Ile off, But first, Ile do my errand. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* viii. 17 But being more forward, of his owne accord he went vnto you. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Past.* vii. 13 Your lowing Heifers, of their own accord, At wat'ring time will seek the neighb'ring Ford. 1862 A. Trollope *Orley Farm* xiv. 109 She had no idea of giving up Felix of her own accord, if he were still willing to take her.

†**Acco·rd,** *adv.* or *a. Obs.* [? for *a accord*; or shortened f. pple. *accorded.*] In accord, in agreement.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troyl.* v. 446 Nor in this world ther is noon instrumente Delicious, thorugh wynde, or touche on corde, .. But at that fest, it nas wel herde acorde. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrevant* 1767 Hyt is gode ye be a-corde And yowre wyllus ware. 1461 *Past. Lett.* 402. II. 28 I pray yow bryng hem to gedyr, and set hem acord.

Accordable (ăkɔ̄·ɪdăb'l), *a.*; also 4–5 acordable. [a. OFr. *acordable*, f. *acorder*; see Accord *v.* and -able.]

†**1.** Agreeing, consonant, harmonious, accordant; suitable, agreeable. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* 62 (1868) The fasoun of this worlde, the which they now leden in acordable feith by fayre moeuynges. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 225 It is nought discordable Unto my word, but accordable. 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxviii. 14. 5 With all seruyce for the death accordable.

2. Capable of being accorded, harmonized, or reconciled; reconcilable.

1664 H. More *Apology* 486 Most easily accordable with the Attributes of God and the Phænomena of Providence. *Mod.* Things hardly accordable with our ordinary notions.

Accordance (ăkɔ̄·ɪdăns); also 3–4 acordance, -auns. [a. OFr. *acordance* agreeing, n. of action f. *acorder*; see Accord *v.* and -ance.]

1. The action or state of agreeing; agreement; harmony; conformity.

1303 R. Brunne *Handlyng Synne* 2006 Se how þese wymmen a-cordaunce Plesyde God wyþ lytyl penaunce. 1330 — *Chron.* 180 Þei parted þe oste in tuo, þorgh comon acordance. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 498 Ful blisful was the accordaunce, Of swete and piteous songe thei made. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. viii. 14 So can they both themselves full eath perswade To faire accordaunce. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard T.* 605 I will draw my Church to a happie accordance so as both Jewes and Gentiles shall be linked together in the bonds of peace. *c* 1800 Wordsworth *To the Moon* Wks. 1849 V. 278 Touched by accordance of thy placid cheer, With some internal lights to memory dear. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* vi. 164 If we place in parallel columns the number of earthquakes and the number of volcanic eruptions, the degree of accordance will be seen at a glance.

b. *esp.* in the modern phrase, *In accordance with* (rarely *to*): in agreement or harmony with; in conformity to.

1806–31 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 44 Where religion is pursued .. in accordance with the views of the New Testament some tastes of such happiness are soon perceived. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 20 With which the look of gloomy vexation on Godfrey's blond face was in sad accordance. 1865 Pusey *Truth & Off. Eng. Ch.* 212 This was in accordance to Du Pin's previous conviction. 1880 W. H. Dixon *Windsor* IV. xxviii 262 His deeds were never in accordance with his votes.

2. The action of granting.

1881 *Times* 20 Aug. 9/2 The scheme .. includes, among other matters, the accordance to Ireland of the rights both of taxing herself and of spending the taxes as she pleases.

Accordancy (ăkɔ̄·ɪdănsi). [f. Accord *v.*, as if ad. L. **accordantia*: see -ncy.] A condition or state of agreement; harmony.

1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* Rom. i. 10 This .. brings the narrative in the Acts nearer to an accordancy with the epistle. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vii. 234 Mercy and justice in sweetest accordancy.

Accordant (ăkɔ̄·ɪdănt), *a.*; also **acordant.** [a. OFr. *acordant*, pr. pple. of *acorder*: see Accord *v.* and -ant.]

1. Agreeing, consonant, conformable. Const. *to, with*; the latter is now the more common; perhaps a distinction should be observed between *accordant to* a rigid standard, *accordant with* a parallel circumstance.

c 1315 Shoreham 89 Acordaunt to thy trauayl, Lord, graunte me thy coroune. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Parlt. Foules* 203 Therwith a wynd .. Made in the leuys grene a noyse softe Acordaunt to the bryddis song a lofte. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 163 So thy prince for to queme Is nought to reson accordaunt. 1494 Fabyan cxlvii. 133 (1811) An excedynge nombre, to be accordaunt with reason. 1579 *News from North* in Thynne's *Animadv.* (1865) Pref. 135 As neer accordant to the truth as I could. 1776 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) II. 486, I went to the Cathedral, where I was very much delighted with the music, finding it to be peculiarly solemn, and accordant with the words of the service. 1822 Barry Cornwall *Miscell. Poems, Autumn*, Man's bounding spirit ebbs and swells more high Accordant to the billow's loftier roll. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxxi. 327 (1877) The motto must have been more accordant with the pride of London than with Henry's good sense.

2. *absol.* †a. Agreeing or concurring in mind, agreeable. *Obs.* b. Agreeing in external action or motion; *esp.* of sounds: harmonious.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 14 Hee loued my niece your daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance, and if hee found her accordant, hee meant to .. instantly breake with you of it. *a* 1764 R. Lloyd *Poet. Wks.* 1774 I. 151 While eager genius plumes her infant wings, And with bold impulse strikes th' accordant strings. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxxiii. 233 These data .. are not as yet sufficiently extensive or accordant in different regions. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 100 Thy tale with mine accordant chimes. 1877 Kinglake *Crimea* (ed. 6) III. iv. 357 That kind of understanding which leads to .. accordant action.

†**3.** Agreeing with any one's character, or with circumstances; suitable, fitting, appropriate. *Obs.*

1413 Lydgate *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lviii. 56 (1859) Sothly, this lykenes is accordaunt. 1477 Caxton *Dictes* 149 It is acordaunt that his [Socrates'] dyctes and sayengis shold be had as well as others. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 136 a, Yf tenaunt by the curteyse had aliened in fee with warrantie accordaunt.

Accordantly (ăkɔ̄·ɪdăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a manner accordant or agreeing; agreeably, conformably (*to, with*); suitably, fitly, properly.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 55 Are þei not, a cordantly to þe wordis of þe prophets, werr, & abhominabler þan carnal sodomists. 1621 T. Adams *White Devill* (1629) 60 If any be worthy to beare the usurer company, let it be the rioter, though of contrary dispositions, yet in this journey fitly and accordantly met. 1858 H. Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. 394 (1864) Accordantly also with such a conception of God, the divine unity is reproduced as trinity. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* II. III. 176 The echo of his orders then returns no more Accordantly to him in swiftly finished acts.

Accorded (ăkɔ̄·ɪdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accord *v.* + -ed.] Reconciled; harmonized; agreed to, granted.

1581 Sidney *Def. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 The Liricke, who with his tuned Lyre, and wel accorded voyce, giueth praise, the reward of vertue, to vertuous acts. 1806 Wordsworth *Sonnets to Lib.* xxviii. 44 Nations wanting virtue to be strong Up to the measure of accorded might.

Accorder (ăkɔ̄·ɪdəɹ). [f. Accord *v.* + -er¹.] One who accords; one who agrees; one who cordially grants or bestows.

1860 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* ix. 174 Hearty accorders with the dictum of the apostle, who said .. 1861 *Cornhill Mag.* III. 543 There is only one modern instance of a sovereign raising an unmarried lady to a place in the peerage out of pure gallantry, and with attendant increase of respect and honour both to the accorder and to the recipient.

According (ăkɔ̄·ɪdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accord *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of reconciling, harmonizing, or granting. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1530 Palsgr. 193 Accordyng, *Acordance.* 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* ii. 54 Laws for the according and uniting of the people into an uniform order of religion. *Mod.* I cannot think of according you such unusual privileges.

According (ăkɔ̄·ɪdiŋ), *ppl. a.* and *adv.*; also 4 **accordend,** 5–6 **cording.** [f. Accord *v.* + -ing².]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Agreeing, corresponding *to*; matching. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) xvii. ii. 595 Some trees haue humour proporcyonall and acordynge eyther to other, so that the humour of that one be acordynge to nourysshe and to fede that other. *c* 1460 *Household Stat.* in *Babees Book* (1868) 329 Not oolde robis and not cordyng to the lyuerey. 1480 *Robert the Devyll* 2 I se well yt ys youre wyll that I shoulde be maryed, But yet woulde I have one to myne estate Accordynge. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 7 For there ys many wordes in Latyn that we haue no propre englyssh accordynge therto. 1532 Thynne *Dedic. Chaucer* in *Animadv.* (1865) 24 Frutefulnesse in wordes wel accordynge to the matter and purpose.

2. *absol.* Agreeing in nature or action; consentient, harmonious.

c 1450 *Merlin* 52 He is but a fole, that hath tolde these two dethes, whiche may not be acordinge. 1626 W. Sandys *Ovid's Metamorph.* II. 216 An other hurles a stone; this, as it flew, His voice and harps according tunes subdue. 1780 Burke *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842, III. 395 This according voice of national wisdom ought to be listened to with reverence. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 453 Harder the times were and the hands of power Were bloodier, and the according hearts of men Seemed harder too.

†**3.** Agreeing with what is right or due; becoming, proper, appropriate, fitting. *Obs.*

1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 324 It is not semeli .. conuenient and according. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 399/3 A clerke .. sayd it was not honest ne accordyng, to mysentrete the holy body by vyolente hondes. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* i. 27 And receaved in them selves the rewarde of their errour as it was accordynge [1611 meete]. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1190/1 The whole armie should be readie armed with their weapon and furniture according by midnight. 1674 Playford *Skill of Mus.* II. 101 A bass-viol for divisions must be of a less size, and the strings according.

B. *adv.*

†**1.** *absol.* In a manner logically agreeing with the premises; = Accordingly 4. *Obs.*

? 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* 110 Send me word by wrytting how he wilbe demeaned, & therafter I shall entreat him according. 1523 Fitzherbert *Bk. Surueying* 2 Wherfore the acres are to be praysed [=appraised] accordynge. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 487 Sirha, thou art said to haue a stubborne soule That apprehends no further then this world, And squar'st thy life according—Thou'rt condemn'd.

†**2.** According *after*, according *at*: In accordance or agreement with. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cccxxix 515 The kynge of Nauer [was] to pay them their wages .. acordyng after the same rate that the kynge of Englande was wonte to paye his men of warre. *Ibid.* cccvi. 705 Acordyng at the kynges desyre [he] dyde beare him ouer all the great wodes and trees.

3. According *as*: Consistently as, exactly or just as, in a manner corresponding to the way in which .. . (Now confined to an accordance with one of two or more alternatives.)

1509 Hawes *Pastime of Pleas.* (1845) 48 Wyth humble voyce and also moderate Accordynge as by hym is audyence. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 12 Madame, according as your Ladyship desir'd, By message crau'd, so is Lord Talbot come. 1678 Butler *Hudibras* III. i. 912 Like Musick, that proves bad or good According as 'tis understood. 1785 Reid *Ess.* I. iv. 82 (1803) Analogical reasoning .. may afford a greater or less degree of probability, according as the things compared are more or less similar in their nature. 1855 Bain *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 1 (1864) 233 According as bodies become transparent they cease to be visible.

4. According *to.* a. In a manner agreeing with, consistent with, or answering to; agreeably to.

a 1450 *Chester Plays* I. 3 (1843) Of the drapers you the wealthy companye The creation of the worlde, Adam and Eve, Accordinge to your wealth, set out wealthilye. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ciii. 10 He hath not dealt with vs after oure synnes, ner rewarded vs acordinge to oure wickednesses. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* 430 (1868) Cut thy coat according to thy cloth. 1593 T. Watson *Poems* (1870) 208 To paint thy glories cording their desart. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* II. i. 47 Good sir, or fo, or friend, or Gentleman, According to the Phrase. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 295 According to the present course of the office, and according to the present mode of accounting there, this bank must necessarily exist somewhere. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 153 This, according to our ideas, seems the worst action of his life.

†b. Suitably to, with respect or reference to. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 133 Calling to remembraunce .. that I must preach, and preach afore ye kyngs maiesti I thought it mete to frame my preching according to a king. 1611 Bible *Rom.* i. 3 His Sonne Iesus Christ our Lord, which was made of the seed of Dauid according to the flesh. 1647 J. Saltmarsh *Sparkles of Glory* 21 (1847) I must decrease, but he must increase, which surely was spoken not according to the persons of John and Christ, but according to their ministration.

Accordingly (ăkɔ̄·ɪdiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².]

†**1.** Harmoniously, agreeably; correspondingly. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvii Into the same vnderstondingis to gidere accordingli thei fallen. 1481 Caxton *Myrrour* II. vi. 76 The olyfauntes goo moche symply and accordyngly to gydre. 1514 in Strype's *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. iv. 9 The king's most gracious coin is not accepted here [Tournay] and in England accordingly.

†**2.** In accordance with what is proper or due; suitably, becomingly, duly, properly. *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xliii. 83 We shall not fail to signify the same unto your highness by our letters accordingly. 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep.* A. vj. To shape oute things accordyngly besetes a Poet's arte. 1634 Ford *P. Warbuck* III. ii. (1811) 57 Enter at one door four Scotch Anticks, accordingly habited; at another Warbeck's followers disguised as four Wild Irish in trowses, long-haired, and accordingly habited.

†**3.** In accordance with the order specified; respectively. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 842 Empedocles supposeth that Males and Females are begotten by the meanes of heat and cold accordingly.

4. In accordance with the logical premises; agreeably, correspondingly.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 125 When you haue seene more, & heard more, proceed accordingly. 1655 Fuller

Ch. Hist. VI. 314 He was . . adjudged to ride with his face to the Horse-tale at Windsor and Ockingham with papers about his head, which was done accordingly. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 31 He is the receiver of stolen goods, and ought to be treated accordingly. 1848 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* (ed. 3) v. 36 She told me to remember that she had always been my best friend, and to speak of her and be grateful to her accordingly.

5. In accordance with the sequence of ideas; agreeably or conformably to what might be expected; in natural sequence, in due course; so.

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 235 He answered he would read it himselfe to y^e^ board, and accordingly read the same. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* 261 (1774) Accordingly having put up two days provisions—we put off. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 13. 92 The summer . . was accordingly devoted to this purpose.

†6. Accordingly *to*; agreeably or conformably to; according to. *Obs.*

1500 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 98 The value of the mariage . . is commonlie rated accordinglie to the profites of his landes. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 69 When ye rede these bokes ye oughte to laboure in your selfe inwardly, to sturre vp your affeccyons accordingly to the matter that ye rede.

7. Accordingly *as* = just as, according as. See ACCORDING *adv.* 3.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apology* G *b*, Questions were moued accordingly as order required, in these Prouinces. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* v. 109 And accordingly as the simultaneity repeats.

Accordion (ăkɔ̄·ɪdiən). [f. It. *accord-are* to attune an instrument, to play in unison: the termination imitates words like *clarion*.] A portable musical hand-instrument invented in 1829 by Damian at Vienna (Grove), consisting of a small pair of bellows and a range of keys, which on being pressed admit wind to metal reeds.

1842 DICKENS in Forster's *Life* III. iv. 105 I have bought another accordion. The steward lent me one on the passage out and I regaled the ladies' cabin with my performances. 1864 ENGEL *Music Anc. Nat.* 18 Each of these tubes contains a small metallic tongue, like the so-called free-reed stops of our organ, or like our accordion. 1878 PROUT in Grove *Dict. Music.* I. 40 The æolina may be regarded as the first germ of the Accordion and Concertina.

Accordionist (ăkɔ̄·ɪdiənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] A player on the accordion.

Accordment (ăkɔ̄·ɪdmĕnt); also 4 acordement, 4–5 accordement. [a. OFr. *acordement* act of agreeing, f. *acorder*; see ACCORD *v.* and -MENT. The old word seems to have become obsolete in 5; and to have been formed anew in 8 either from mod. Fr. *accordement*, or independently from ACCORD *v.*] Agreement, reconciliation; reconcilement.

c 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 2604 Long therafterward, verrament Was y-made acordement Bitvene Ygerne and the king. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 To make melodie By vois and soune of instrument Through notes of accordement. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1520) II. 17 b/1 Accordement was made bytwene Brenne and Belyn through Cornewen that was theyr moder. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. on Educ.* 466 Such determinations are construed by the stoics to be a proper accordment of their volitions to the will of the Deity.

†**Acco·rporate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$, also adcorporate in Dict. [f. late L. *accorporāre* to unite in one body; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *corpus, corpor-is* a body.] To unite, to INCORPORATE.

1612 COCKERAM, *Adcorporated*, married. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 4 Custome . . rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she accorporat herself with error. 1732 BAILEY, *Adcorporate*, to join Body to Body.

Accost (ăkɒ·st), *v.*, also 6–7 acoast, accoast. [a. Fr. *accoste-r*, OFr. *acoster*:—late L. *accostāre* to be side to side, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *costa* rib, in late L. side. While still consciously connected with COAST it remained *accoast*, but since the idea of *to address* has become the leading one, it has been pronounced and written *accost*. Cf. ABORD, *aboard*.]

†1. *intr.* (as in late L. *accostare cum*). To lie alongside, to coast, border; keep close. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 42 All the shores, which to the sea accoste, He day and night doth ward both farre and wide. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 32 Ne is there hauke which mantleth her on pearch, Whether high towring or accoasting low. 1611 COTGR., *Accoster*: To accoast, or joyne side to side; to approach, or draw neere unto.

†2. *trans.* To border on, adjoin. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 641 On the south side it is accosted with the Severn sea. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* IV. xix. 338 If his land accosteth the sea, he considereth what havens therein are barr'd. 1662 — *Worthies, Derbyshire* 235 Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the sea) by the English.

†3. To go alongside of; to keep by the side of, to sail along the coast or side of. *Obs.* Cf. COAST *v.*

1578 G. FENTON *Hist. Guicciardin* (1618) 346 The French . . after they had accoasted the enemie to the mount Argentaro, returned againe to Genes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 463 This [society of books] accosteth and secondeth all my course, and everywhere assisteth me.

†4. *refl.* To accost oneself *with*: To keep beside, keep company with. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 DONNE tr. *Aristeas* (1633) 92 Those that custome and acost themselves with men wise and prudent . . change from good to better.

†5. *intr.* To approach, draw near *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 54 If, leaving naturall considerations, we accoast to the supernaturall.

6. *trans.* To go close to, to approach, for any purpose; to assail, to face; to make up to. *arch.*

1599 BP. HALL *Virgidem, Def. to Envie* 29 That Envie should accoast my muse and me. 1601 SHAKS. *Tw. Night* I. iii. 52 *T.* Accost Sir Andrew, accost . . *A.* Good mistris Mary, accost. *T.* Accost, is front her, boord her, woe her, assayle her. 1611 COTGR., *Aborder*: To approach, accoast, abboord, or draw neer unto. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Episcopacy* 22 Iron when accoasted by two load-stones of equall vertue on either side, not daring to embrace either, hovereth in medio between both. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* x. 72 Rebell not thou, nor in a hostile way Accoast thy Prince; or suffer, or obey. 1704 SWIFT *Ta. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 100 How fading and insipid do all objects accost us that are not conveyed in the vehicle of delusion. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 382 Incapable of resisting the first temptation that should accost him. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Dream of Geront.* 16 All around Over the surface of my subtle being, As though I were a sphere, and capable To be accosted thus.

7. To make up to and speak to; to address.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowe's Teares* Plays 1873 III. 10 Ile a-coast her Countesship. 1630 LORD *Banians* 20 Shuddery at length accoasted her, whose approach she received doubtfully. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 822 [They] thus, unmoved with fear, accost him soon. 1718 POPE *Iliad* X. 224 Nestor with joy the wakeful band survey'd, And thus accosted through the gloomy shade. 1785 COWPER *Gilpin* 56 The Callender . . Laid down his pipe, flew to the gate, And thus accosted him. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1817) II. ix. 216 The first epistle of Peter accosts the Christians dispersed throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I. 4 The vocal statue of Memnon, which began at the break of day to accost the rising sun. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 101 Accosting the commander with an air of coolness and unconcern.

Accost (ăkɒ·st), *sb.* [f. the vb.] Address, salutation, greeting.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* viii. in *Househ. Wds.* No. 236. 159/1 She shrunk with fastidious pride from their hail-fellow accost, and severely resented their unconcealed curiosity. 1859 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* 60, I recollect her accost to me as well as if it were yesterday. 1877 J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 248 The warm kindliness of his accost.

Accostable (ăkɒ·stăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accostable* (16th c. in Litt.): see ACCOST and -ABLE.]

†1. *actively*: Ready to accost, courteous. *Obs.*

1622 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 92 The Walloon is quick and sprightful, accostable and full of compliment. 1634 *Ibid.* II. 24 The French are a free and debonnaire acostable people: . . at first entrance one may have acquaintance.

2. *passively*. Capable of being accosted or approached; approachable, accessible, affable.

1655 LESTRANGE *K. Charles* 92 Seeing God is accostable by inorganicall and inaudible ejaculations. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) *Up the Thames* 285 Old soldiers, I know not why, seem to be more accostable than old sailors.

Accosted (ăkɒ·stĕd), *ppl. a. Her.* [f. ACCOST *v.* + -ED.] Placed side by side.

1610 GWILLIM *Disp. Heraldry* (1660) III. xv. 177 He beareth . . a chevron between 6 Rams accosted, counter-tripping, two, two, and two.

Accosting (ăkɒ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*; also 7 accoasting. [f. ACCOST *v.* + -ING^{1}.] Now only gerundial.

†1. A coming alongside. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 80 The accoasting of the six to one of the sides [of the ship] afforded our knights the commodity to tell our oaremen that the ship was by us taken.

2. Approach or advance (towards intercourse).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) I. xiii, The . . first accoastings of society and familiarity. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 114 This prostration was known to be so acceptable an accosting to his Majesty's pride.

†**Acco·stment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ACCOST *v.* + -MENT.] The action of accosting; salutation, assault, accost.

1652 ? SIR A. COCKAYNE *Cassandra* I. 34 Infinitely surprised by an accostement and usage so extraordinary.

‖ **Accouche** (ăku·ʃ, ăkɑu·tʃ), *v.* [a. Fr. *accouche-r*, f. *à* to + *coucher* to put to bed:—OFr. *culcher*:—L. *collocā-re* to lay together. See COUCH. Recognized as French, and, like the three following, used to avoid vernacular words.] To assist or deliver women in child-birth; to act as a midwife or accoucheur.

1867 *Lancet* March 23 (Advt.) A Gentleman, aged 26, long accustomed to Visit, Accouche, Dispense, and having good references.

‖ **Accouchement** (akuʃmaṅ, ăku·ʃmĕnt, ăkɑu·tʃmĕnt). [Fr., n. of action f. *accoucher*: see prec. and -MENT.] Delivery in child-bed.

1809 *Q. Rev.* I. 340 She receives the necessary attendance in her premature accouchement. 1843 *Pict. Times* 102 Until her Majesty's accouchement took place. 1853 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (Am. ed.) I. iv. 109 The direct line of succession depended on the success of her accouchement. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. vi. 546 Their accouchements were assisted by women retained for their knowledge of midwifery.

‖ **Accoucheur** (akuʃö·r). [Fr., n. of agent f. *accoucher*: see ACCOUCHE *v.*] *Properly* a man who assists women in child-birth, a man-midwife; but until the very recent adoption of the Fr. *accoucheuse*, used of both sexes. Also *fig.*

1759 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* (1882) II. xii. 181 Nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife.—*Accoucheur*,—if you please, quoth Dr. Slop. 1775 in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 312 To an experienced *accoucheur* will be a sufficient index. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 147 A violent philippic against accoucheurs in general. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 43 His father was only an accoucheur. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 127 He [Socrates] was an accoucheur of ideas. He assisted ideas in their birth, and, having brought them into light, he examined them, to see if they were fit to live; if true, they were welcomed; if false, destroyed. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. VI. 328 All the progeny of poor Theatetus . . expire as soon as they see the light, under the rude hand of this logical accoucheur. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 332/1 Mrs. Hockley was a professional *accoucheur* for many years.

‖ **Accoucheuse** (akuʃö·z, -ə·z). [Fr., fem. of ACCOUCHEUR. Of very recent use in Eng.] A mid-wife.

[1847 In CRAIG.] 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July, 10 Mdme. Siebold, the accoucheuse here mentioned, had only three months before attended the Duchess of Kent at the birth of the Princess Victoria.

†**Accounsel,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 accounsayl. [a. OFr. *aconseillie-r*, f. *à* to + *conseillier* to COUNSEL.] To counsel, advise.

c 1420 *Richd. Cœur de Lion* 2140 (Weber I. 82) And called him without fail, and said he wold him accounsayl. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* (1739) II. iii. 18 They shall not accounsel the King in decreasing the Rights of the Crown.

Account (ăkɑu·nt) *v.* Forms: 3 acunte(n, 4 acounte, 5–6 acompte, acownte, accompte, accounte, 6–7 accompt, 6– account. [a. OFr. *acunte-r, aconte-r* (Pr. *acontar, acomtar*):—late L. *accomptā-re* for **accomputā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *computā-re* to calculate (f. *com-* together + *putā-re* to reckon). In 14th c. *conter*, in the original sense of *computāre* 'count,' began to be artificially respelt *conpter, compter*, after the Lat., the natural spelling *conter* remaining in the sense of *narrāre* 'tell'; the variant spellings passed to *aconter* and Eng. *account, accompt*, though here with no corresponding division of meaning. The doubled *-c-* is part of the same refashioning.]

I. To count, reckon. Mostly *Obs.*

†1. *trans.* To count, count up, enumerate. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 6392 Þe katel was acountede More þan þe testament amountede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 9, I schulde also write þe famous stories and acounte þe 3eres from þe bygynnynge of þe world anon to oure tyme. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 78 He sigh The sterres such as he accompteth. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She gan acounte and caste well the tyme. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78/4, I knowe wel that my fader and my moder acompte the dayes. 1582 BENTLEY *Monumt. Matrones* II. 1 My sinnes . . in number are so manie . . that I cannot account them.

†b. *absol.* To count, perform the act of counting. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 The wise man accompteth After the formal proprete Of algorismes a be, ce. 1631 PRESTON *Breastp. Love* 198 When men have knowledge onely to know, as they have money to account with, and not to buy and sell with. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 56/2 He said, the Greeks made no other use of Money but to account with it. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nat.* I. I. x. 117 He [a grocer] must be able to read, write, and account.

†2. *trans.* To calculate, reckon, compute. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* (1495) IX. iv. 349 The Grekes acounte tyme and yeres fro the fyrst Olympias. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 214 Wee accompt nobilitie by auncientie of yeres. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. xvii, It is also to be wayed how this difference of highnesse and lownesse is to be accompted. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* II. xiv. 224 The second is accompted from the pole, the other is conceiued to lye betwixt both. 1692 RAY *Dissol. of World* 25 I suppose that the Deity doth account days of a thousand years long. 1766 CHALKLEY *Wks.* 71 Which were to the Number of Forty-five, thus accounted. 1788 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 414 The era of the Mahometans, called by them the Hejerà, or Departure, is accounted from the year of the flight of Mahomet . . from Mecca.

†b. To reckon in, count in; to include in an enumeration or reckoning. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. vi. 29 The philosophres that thenne were . . acompted but thre maner of peple in the world. 1586 T. COGAN *Haven of Health* (1636) 159 Accounting the Lent season, and all fasting dayes in the yeare, together with Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 372 By accounting of some part of the yeares of affliction . . we have the just number of three hundred yeares. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 335 They argued that Wales, Scotland, and Ireland ought to be accounted with England.

c. To reckon *to*, put to the credit of. *rare.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 115/1 Some account that yeare vnto his reigne, in the which his predecessors Osrike and Eaufride reigned. 1675 T. BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 226 The imputation of Christ's righteousness to us is a gracious act of God the Father, whereby as a judge he accounts believers' sins unto the surety, as if he had committed the same. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 408 You have all sorts of graces accounted to you.

†d. To reckon or count *on*, expect. *Obs.*

1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. Ta.* (1837) 108 And selfe same day that he accompted on, to make Returne unto his mother's house at Boline.

†e. To reckon or calculate *that*, to conclude. *Obs.*

1570 BARNABE GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* I. 2 *b*, For every man accompted sure, that after losse of life They should receyve eternall blisse, and heaven voyde of stryfe. 1667 PRIMATT *City & Country Builder* 32 It may be accompted that a yard of Earth square will make seven or eight hundred of Bricks.

II. To render a reckoning.

3. *intr.* To reckon for moneys given or received, to render or receive an account.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 298 Þe reyue oþer þe conterroller. þat rekene mot and acounte Of al þat þei hauen had. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xviii. 23 Lijk vnto a man which is a king which wold come to accompt with his servants. 1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxcviii/1 And that they do like-

wise Accompt every two Months with each Soldier for Six-Pence per Week more. 1714 Ellwood *Autobiog.* 260 To take a journey into Kent and Sussex, to Accompt with their Tenants, and overlook their Estates. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 296 We have a long succession of paymasters and their representatives, who have never been admitted to account, although perfectly ready to do so. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 189 Both insisted upon the fact, that Ramnarain was ready to account fairly.

b. *trans.* To render account of.

1614 Selden *Titl. Honor* 243 Before him as Chief Justice were all suits determined, crimes examined, the Crown-reuenue accompted, and whatsoeuer done, which, to so great iurisdiction was competent. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organ.* § 2. 42 All receipts should be accounted to a finance committee.

4. To account *for*: **a.** *lit.* To render an account or reckoning of money held in trust; *hence*, **b.** to answer *for* discharge of duty or conduct.

1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. § 8. 41 (1692) If every poor Soul must Account for the Employment of the small Talent he has received from God. *a* 1700 Dryden *Juv. Sat.* xiii. At once accounting for his deep arrears. *a* 1710 Atterbury *Sermons* (R.) A future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be accounted for.

c. To give a satisfactory reason *for*, to explain.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journey* (1778) I. 190 Mr. Shandy .. accounted for nothing like anybody else. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 214 How will you account for the conclusion? 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 209 In accounting for the monsoons, however, it is necessary to mark the peculiar circumstances which obtain in the Indian Ocean. 1800 Mrs. R. Trench *Rem.* 86 I dined also again with the Arnsteins, who I see hate the Austrian government. She is a Prussian, and according to the late cant phrase 'That accounts for it.' 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 4. 248 Having thus accounted for the greater cold of the higher atmospheric regions.

d. *in sporting phrase*: To answer for the fate of, be the death of, make away with.

1842 Thackeray *Van. Fair* II. xx, The persecuted animals bolted above ground: the terrier accounted for one, the keeper for another. 1858 *Let. fr. Lahore* 28 Sept. in *Times*, 19 Nov., In the course of one week they were hunted up and accounted for; and you know that in Punjab phraseology 'accounting for' means the extreme fate due to mutineers.

III. To estimate, consider.

†**5.** *trans.* To take into account, or consideration; to consider. *Obs.*

?1400 *Roberd of Cysilee* 26, in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 270 The kynge thoght he had no pere For to acownte, nodur far nor nere. 1486 Caxton *Curial* 7 They acompte not the pryck-kyng that he hath felt in the pourchassyng of it.

6. *trans.* To reckon, estimate, value, hold (a thing to be so and so). **a.** with simple complement.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 15 And bad me for my contenaunce Acounten clergie light. *Ibid.* XIX. 410 Neuere man .. þat acounted conscience at a cokkes fether or a hennes. 1470 Malory *Morte d'Arthur* (1817) II. iv. That ony shold be accounted more hardy or more of prowesse. 1563 *Myrroure for Mag.* (ed. 2) *Blacksm.* xxxiv. 4 Which of all wreckes we should accompt the worst. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* 80 In the meane season accompt me thy friend. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 417 And I deliuering you, am satisfied, And therein doe account my selfe well paid. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Reader 36 We accompt Germanes heavy dull fellowes. 1653 Walton *Angler* 86 A Trout .. that is accounted rare meat. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. 123 Chronologers .. account Phidon the seventh from Temenus. 1827 Scott *Highl. Widow* I. 169 The Lowland herds and harvests they accounted their own. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Revol.* (1872) I. I. i. 2 Fortune was ever accounted inconstant. 1865 Mill *Liberty* ii. 24/1 By Christianity I here mean what is accounted such by all churches and sects—the maxims and precepts contained in the New Testament.

†**b.** with *as, for*. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Descr. Ireland* (1520) 6/1 [It] is acounted for a myracle that lechery reygnethe not there as wyne reygneth. 1558 Bp. Watson *Seven Sacr.* i. 5 [He] would the holle church shoulde accompt him as a faythful soldiour. 1566 Adlington tr. *Apuleius* 9 Milo is called an elder man and accompted as chiefe of those whiche dwel without the walles of the Citie. 1586 T. Cogan *Haven of Health* (1636) 170 It may seeme to be flesh, except you would account it as a Syren or Mermayden, that is halfe fish and halfe flesh. 1611 Bible *Rom.* viii. 36 Wee are accounted as sheepe for the slaughter. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Arm.* 118 Accounting it for a slaue, whereas it is a Lord, a King. 1660 Fuller *Mixt. Contempl.* (1841) 211 To contest and contend who shall be accounted for the greatest. 1674 Playford *Musick* III. 1 Unison, Eighth, Fifteenth, are accounted as one, for every Eighth is the same.

c. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1558 Bp. Watson *Seven Sacr.* i. 4 He shall be of all the armie accompted to haue bene a faithful soldiour. *a* 1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 65 She accounted the glory of God to be taken from Israel. 1611 Bible 2 *Peter* iii. 15 Account that the long suffering of the Lord is saluation. *a* 1626 Bacon *Use Com. Law* 42 The Father shall there bee accompted to die without heire. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 165 Those precious Stones, Paul accounts to be those that are converted by the Word. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apologia*, App. 22 I account no man to be a philosopher who attempts to do more.

†**b.** rarely with *on*. *Obs.*

1614 B. Rich *Honestie of this Age* (1844) 57 I think bribery is no sinne at all; or if it be, it is but veniall, a light offence, a matter of no reckoning to account on. 1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 5 It is plainly void and supernumerary, and an escape not fit to be accounted upon the Sagenesse of that translation.

7. To account *of*: To estimate, value, esteem; to think *much, little, nothing*, etc. of a thing. (Now only in the *passive*.)

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe of Blaunche* 1237 God wote she acounted nat a stree Of al my tale, so thoght me. 1587 Harrison *England* (1877) I. 2. ii. 38 The see of Canturburie .. whose archbishop .. is most accompted of commonlie. 1589 Beard tr. La Primaudaye's *Fr. Acad.* 334 For everie beast is accounted of according to his vertue. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* x. 21 None were of siluer, it was nothing accounted of in the dayes of Solomon. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* (1739) I. xvi. 32 [They] thereby taught Princes to account of Canons but as Notions. 1684 R. Waller *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 45 This Experiment is not to be much accounted of. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* (1867) § 4. 76 They are nothing to be accounted of. 1853 Lynch *Self-Impr.* v. 104 Let him not be accounted of, unless he has a backbone of character. 1863 Canon Robinson in *Macm. Mag.* March, 410 Never was preaching more accounted of than in the sixteenth century.

†**IV.** To recount, narrate. *Obs.*

†**8.** To recount, relate. *Obs.* **a.** *trans.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Monkes T.* 715 Why schuld thyn infortune I nought accounte, Syn in astaat thou clombe were so hye. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* b 1 Thensample of the doughters of the king of denmarke which I shall acompte to yow. 1485 Caxton *Charles the Gr.* (1880) 175 A messager departed .. for tacompte and telle the tydynges. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 762 b, I was bolde to accompte vnto them mery tales of my mysery in pryson. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 30 Long worke it were Here to account the endlesse progeny Of all the weeds that bud and blossome there.

†**b.** *intr.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 160 To accompte Of hem was tho the grete fame. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIII. 5443 To acounte of þe kynges,—Caras was on, And Nestor another.

Account (ăkau·nt), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 acunt, 4 acont, 4–6 acount(e, 5–6 acompt(e, accownt(e, 5– accompt, 6– account. [a. OFr. *acunt, acont*, later *acompt* 'account,' f. *à* to + *cont*:—late L. *compt-um*, cl. L. *comput-um* a calculation, f. *computā-re* to calculate: see prec. Cf. also OFr. *acunte, aconte*, later *aconpte, accompte* 'account,' f. vb. *acunter, accompter*, to account; see prec. The senses of both are found in the Eng. word. The re-fashioned Fr. spelling *accompt* of 15th c. also passed into Eng., was favoured in 6–7, and is even now sometimes met with in the arithmetical sense.]

I. Counting, reckoning.

1. Counting, reckoning, enumeration, computation, calculation. Now chiefly in a few phrases: *To cast accounts*, to revolve or make calculations, to calculate; *Money of account*, denominations of money used in reckoning, but not current as coins.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 50 Eiȝte hondred ȝer & neoȝentene: bi acountes riȝte. *a* 1360 *A Song of Yesterday* 66 in *E. E. Poems* 135 And in vr hertes acountès cast Day bi day. 1477 Norton *Ordin. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 84 Twenty-six Weekes proved by accompt. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. Introd. 126, *Arithmetique*, the arte of accomptes and reckoning. 1597 Morley *Introd. Musicke* 86 It is twentie miles by account from London to Ware. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 74 The Greekes and Chaldeans account of yeares. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* vii. 27 Counting one by one to finde out the account. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 140 Five miles of descent in perpendicular account. 1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 397 Women with child, and neere their accompts. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, You are in a wrong account still. 1662 H. More *Antid. ag. Ath.* (1712) I. ii. 12 When he has cast up his account. 1664 G. M. in Marvell's *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 103 Which according to the Moscovite accompt was the third hour of the day. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 72, I have spoke of Silver Coin alone, because that makes the Money of Account. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 25. ¶ 2 As for the remaining Parts of the Pound, I keep no accompt of them. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. i. 17 My lady's goodness had put me to write and cast accompts. 1742 Pope *Poet. Wks.* (Tauchn. 1848) 286 This day Tom's fair account has run .. to eighty one. 1844 Lingard *Hist. Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. 391 From the coinage we now proceed to moneys of account. 1871 Davies *Metric System* III. 204 The weights for account are different from the weights for trade. *Mod.* Writing good, dictation very good, quick at accounts.

II. Reckoning of money received and paid.

2. A reckoning as to money, a statement of moneys received and expended, with calculation of the balance; a detailed statement of money due. Hence, *To open* or *close an account with one. To render* or *send in an account*: to give any one a statement of money due by him. *To pay* or *settle an account*: to pay the amount therein shown to be due. *Account current*: a continuous account in which sums paid and received are entered in detail. *Joint account*: a transaction or speculation entered into by two parties not otherwise in partnership. In the general sense commonly in the plural, as, *To keep accounts. To balance* or *square accounts with any one*: to pay or receive the balance shown by a statement of account. Also **b.** One of the heads or subdivisions under which accounts are kept in a ledger, as a *Cash Account, General Goods Account, Bills Receivable Account*, the *Profit and Loss Account, Personal Accounts*, a *Suspense Account*.

c 1300 *Life of Beket* 164 This child .. Servede a burgeys of the toun, and his acountes wrot. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. T.* 87 Wolde no man schold him lette Of his accomptes. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 The Shirreue muste yeue rekkenynge soo that the ende of his offyce is acountes of money. 1523 Fitzherbert *Surveying* (1539) xvii. 35 The accomptes of euery bayly or reue and other accomptance. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 130 My Soueraigne Liege was in my debt, Vpon remainder of a deere Accompt. 1607— *Timon* II. ii. 142 At many times I brought in my accompts, Laid them before you. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* 42 Reckoning made without an hoste is subject to a reare accompt. 1636 Healey *Theophrastus' Characters* xxiv. 84 If hee cleare an accompt with any, hee commands his boy to cast away the Compters. 1652 Brome *Joviall Crew* I. 358 The ballance of the several Accompts, Which shews you what remains in Cash. 1682 J. Scarlett *Stile of Exch.* 39 The account currant .. should alwayes be clear and demonstrative, and show how the account stands with the Correspondent at all times. 1685 R. Morden *Geogr. Rectified* 275 They keep their Accompts by Livers, Solds, and Deniers. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 88 The Commissioners of the Publick Accompts. 1727 Arbuthnot *Hist. John Bull* (1755) 16 Bless me, what immense sums are at the bottom of the accompt! 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 68, I attended the business diligently, studied accounts, and grew expert at selling. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Fenton* Wks. 1787 III. 198 Detained him with her as the auditor of her accompts. 1823 Scott *Peveril* II. ix. 195 The shot has balanced all accompts. 1839 G. P. R. James *Gent. Old Sch.* v. 51 You are running up a long account against us. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings* (1851) I. 7 After two years passed in keeping accounts in Calcutta, Hastings went up the country. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xli. 351 Pen thought of opening an account with a banker. 1852 — *Esmond* (1876) I. ix. 79 Besides writing my lord's letters, and arranging his accompts for him. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. x. xx. 175 When you have squared your account with 'delicacy,' come to me. 1874 Mrs. Riddell *Mortomley's Est.* II. ii. 24 To have an account at an old banking establishment. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Ab.* II. iii. 282 (Tauchn.) I told him I should take the accounts into my own hands.

c. *On Stock Exchange.* The fortnightly or monthly settlement of transactions between buyers and sellers, or the transactions to be then settled. A sale *for the account*, as distinguished from a sale for cash, is an engagement on the part of the seller to deliver, and on the part of the buyer to receive and pay for the stock sold, at the ensuing settlement.

1880 *Daily Tel.* April 30 A large amount of business was done for the new account.

3. *In account with*: in business relations requiring the keeping of an account *with*. *To place* or *pass to account*: to debit or credit a person's account *with* an amount. *For account of*: to be sold or realized for, to be accounted for to.

1647 J. Saltmarsh *Sparkles of Glory* (1847) 109 I left my adversary still upon some account with me. 1678 Lestrange *Seneca's Morals* 4 (1702) For there are, that reckon it an Obligation .. and place it to Accompt.. 1690 Locke *Hum. Unders.* (ed. 3) III. x. 279 A man in his Accompts with another. 1711 Steele *Spectator* No. 87. ¶ 2 Beauty is thrown in to the accompt in matters of sale. 1732 Law *Serious Call* (ed. 2) i. 12 Placed to her account at the last day. 1823 Scott *Quent. D.* (1871) xxviii. 365 Oh! do not reckon that old debt to my account. 1826 T. Tooke *Currency* 102 A very considerable proportion are shipped for account of the manufacturers. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, A large portion of the gold recently advised as having been shipped from Australia has been landed at Galle for Indian account.

4. *On account*: as an item to be accounted for at the final settlement, in anticipation of or as a contribution to final payment, as an interim payment on account of something in process. *On one's account*: so that it shall be charged or entered to his account; in his behalf and at his expense. *On one's own account*: for one's own interest, and at one's own risk.

1611 Bible *Philemon* 18 If hee oweth thee ought, put that on mine account. 1678 Butler *Hudibras* III. ii. 1158 Resolution Charg'd on th' account of Persecution. 1691 Petty *Polit. Arith.* x. 114 All Commodities, bought and sold upon the accompt of that Universal Trade. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 333 The summ of £250,000 be allowed upon account towards defraying the charge of disbanding the private troopers. 1826 Disraeli *Vivian Grey* v. vi. 199 Shall I throw down a couple of Napoleons on joint account? 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* (ed. 2) III. i. 420 Going into the money-market and borrowing 1000*l.* on his account. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. III. xiii. 129 [She] was sometimes austere and brusque enough on her own account, and in such business as might especially be transacted between herself and the cottagers. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* (1857) I. I. vii. 124 The sum offered by the constable on his own account and that of his son. 1879 J. Grant in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/2 He started in business on his own account.

Hence, *upon* (obs. since 1750), *on account of*: **a.** In consideration of, for the sake of, by reason of, because of.

1647 J. Saltmarsh *Sparkles of Glory* (1847) 86 Upon this account those offices have been thought ordinary which were upon the mere and pure account of the Holy Ghost. 1652 M. Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 The Customs out of this Sea were very great, onely upon the accompt of Fishing. 1694 Lestrange *Fables* No. 444 (ed. 6) 481 She'll never Trouble herself farther upon any Accompt of mine. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iv. 199, I was far their inferior, and upon that account very little regarded. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. VI. 400 On many accounts she did not think it prudent. 1792 Burke in *Corr.* (1844) III. 367 It is a matter on which I am doubly anxious,—on its own account, and on account of your concern in it. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* i. 10 He keeps at home now, on account of his great age. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* (1857) I. II. vii. 280 He recommends the king on no account to remove Granvelle from the administration.

†**b.** In the matter of, with regard to, concerning. *Obs.*

1657 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) IV. 270 The arguments were upon these three accounts. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 5 Men are generally mistaken upon this accompt. 1679 Penn *Address to Prot.* (1692) II. iv. 123 He hath said so well on this Account, that there is little need I should say any more. 1743 N. Appleton *Serm.* 34 Should he be never so poor and low upon outward Accounts. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (1840) XIII. iv. 190 I am satisfied on the account of my cousin.

5. A reckoning in one's favour; interest, profit, advantage: esp. in *find one's account in*; *turn it to one's account.*

1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 17 I desire fruit that may abound to your account. 1701 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 II. I. 34 Wherein they expected best to find their own account. 1727—*Modest Prop.* II. II. 61 They will not yield above three pounds.. which cannot turn to account either to the parents or kingdom. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. on Hist.* v. lxvi. 545 Gaul manifestly found its account in being conquered by the Romans. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill and Valley* iv. 52 A kind, too, which cannot be turned to any other account. 1860 THOREAU *Lett.* 192 (1865) However, he found his account in it as well as I. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 286 To make the best account of everything they encounter. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 329 But the inactivity which was forced upon him .. he turned to good account.

6. The preparing or making up a statement of money transactions.

1646 RECORDE etc. *Ground of Arts* 258 Now for the Accompt of Auditors, take this example. 1781 GIBBON *Decline & Fall* II. 55 The actual account employed several hundred persons. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 377 Hence the bill appointing commissioners of public account.

III. The rendering of a reckoning.

7. A particular statement of the administration of money in trust: *esp. in phrases*; To give, yield, *or* render an account; to ask an account; to call *or* bring to account.

1513 LD. DACRE in Ellis *Orig. Letters* I. 34. I. 97 Alwey I shall be redy to gif accompt of the same at your pleasure. 1528 PERKINS *Profitable Bk.* (1642) viii. § 504. 221 The ordinary cannot demand accompt for them. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xvi. 2 Geue accompte of thy stewardshipe. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. (1871) 186 To make a rekenyng and count before a juge. 1603 in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 103 The Accompte of the right honourable the Lord Stanhope of Harrington for all such somes of money as have beine receaved and paied. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 76 Calling the Italians to accompt, who never toucht the Emperour monies. 1738 *Hist. View of Crt. Excheq.* ii. 18 The Sheriff was upon his Account, and shewed the Book of the Clerk of the Pells in his Discharge. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* (Tauchn.) I. xvii. 285 The money for which he will give no account.

8. Hence a. A statement as to the discharge of responsibilities generally; answering for conduct.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3986 þe Acunt and þe rekennyng þat þai sal yheld of alle þair lyfyng. *Ibid.* 5613 Alle þat sal com byfor Crist þat day, Sal strayt acounte yhelde. *a* 1450 *Knight de la Tour* 59 Of the which God wille axse hem acompte at the dredfulle day. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. II. (1640) 204 Let us call ourselves to an accompt. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 116/1 Will not God aske vs an accompt? 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 338 Claudio shall render me a deere account. 1601 BARLOW *Serm. at Paules Crosse* Pref. 1 Heaven is not liable to any accompt. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Prov.* 183 Being questioned how he came by it, could give no good accompt. 1732 LAW *Serious Call* (ed. 2) ii. 21 Whether we shall be call'd to account at the last day. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ron. Well* (1868) xiii. 643 Obliged to bring somebody or other to account for the general credit of the Well. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 89 Theobald of Chartres was also called to account.

b. The final account at the judgment-seat of God, on the 'great day of accounts.'

1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 52 In this awful account they, who are set on the left hand, are supposed to believe in Christ. 1822 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1852) 107 Many a transgressor sent to his account. 1848 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* (Tauchn.) xx. 248 He has gone to his account! God forgive him.

c. *To give account of*: to give an explanation, account for.

1775 JOHNSON *Lett.* No. 126 (1788) I. 274, I am so much disordered by indigestion, of which I can give no account, that it is difficult to write more.

d. *in sporting phr. To give a good account of*: to be successful with; do his duty by.

1684 *Scanderbeg Redivivus* iv. 81 Offering that with an Army of 60 thousand .. he did not doubt but to give a good account of this Summers Campaign. *Mod.* The terrier gave a good account of the rats.

†9. In the prec. sense the pl. *accounts* was formerly used collectively, or as a singular. a. of money.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) VI. xvii. 202 Wyse and waar and cunnynge to ȝeue acomptes and rekenynge. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 395. II. 19 That I may have xx^{ti} *li*, I xall ȝeve ȝow acompts ther of. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 30 He talketh of Accompts to be made to the King there. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 2 That the Princes might giue accompts vnto them, and the King should haue no damage. 1704 *Col. Records Penn* XI. 128 And return accompts thereof. 1762 GOLDSMITH *Beau Nash* 14 To giue in his accompts to the masters of the temple.

b. of responsibility or conduct.

c 1260 *A Sarmun* 24 in *E. E. Poems* 3 ȝe sulle we ȝiue acuntis Of al þat we habbiþ ibe here. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* (Ashm.) 98 Biuore our maister wende, Oure acountes uorte yelde. *c* 1460 *How a Marchande &c.* 248 in *E. P. P.* (1864) 207 I wyll neuyr aske yow accowntys. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 23 They shall geve acountes at the daye off judgement. 1549 COVERDALE *Paraph. Erasm. on Hebrues* 6 Unto whom we must geue an accomptes of our lyfe. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 50 Before whom thou shalt appere one day to rendre a strayght accomptes, for the dedes done in thy flesh. 1564 BECON *Gen. Pref.* Wks. 1843, 25 We shall render an accompts for the lives of them all.

10. *Law.* A writ or action against a bailiff or receiver, or others, who, by reason of their offices or business, are to render accompt but refuse to do it. Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 468 The trial of an Action of Account at the common-law is tedious. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* Acompt is a Writ, and it lyeth where a Bayliffe or a receiver to any Lord or other man, which ought to render accompt, will not giue his account. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. One merchant may have accompt against another where they occupy their trade together .. Account does not lie against an infant, but it lies against a man or woman that is guardian, bailiff, or receiver, being of age and dis-covert.

IV. Estimation, consideration.

11. Estimation, consideration, esteem, worth, importance in the eyes of others; esp. in the phrases: a person or thing *of* some *account*; to be held *in* some *account.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 That he his fader in disdeigne Hath take and sette at none accompte. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed's Chron.* III. 1375/1 To view Sussex and the havens, and as he thought, to tast the best of account there. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in his Hum.* I. i. 11 A Scholler .. of good accompt, in both our Universities. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* 44 (1861) 244 Rich Pactolus, that river of account. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilg.* (1864) 3 Wild goats, whose hornes are in account against venome. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (1662) 208 More ancient and of so special accompt. 1667 PRIMATT *City and Country Builder* 3 Decent Houses made for the dwelling of gentry or citizens of accompt. 1680 W. ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 11 To appear considerable in the account of others. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Ach.* I. 628 Moses' laws he held in more account, For forty days of fasting in the mount. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. to Y. Wom.* I. iii. 95 Are all these of no account? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 222 The town of Huntingdon was, then as now, one of much less account than Cambridge.

12. *To make account of*: to hold in estimation, regard as important; to value, esteem.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 267 A leon in his rage, Which of no drede set accompt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 Therof she made none acompte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 735 This kind of Nut is a wild fruite, whereof men make none accompt. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 4 She was not a beast to be made light account of. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxliv. 3 Or the sonne of man, that thou makest account of him? 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farme* 581 At Rome this kind of bread is made no account of. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) II. vii. 276 They were indignant that so little account should be made of their representations. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* (1866) vi. 37/1 Of the page I make no account, for he is a boy. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* (Tauchn.) I. xviii. 329 The little account she made of her own beauty pleased Mr. Gibson.

†13. Reckoning, estimate, consideration, thought. *esp.* in phrase *To make account* (*that, to do*): to reckon, calculate, resolve, expect. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Deut.* xix. 110 Wee haue made our Account to rest simply vppon his Word. 1586 G. WHITNEY in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 206 And make accompte that honor to be theires. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. xix. 1108 h, Making full account [*haud dubie*], that the next day the enemies would yield. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vi. 9 He made account that he should die. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 41 Wife and Children, which he made account neuer to see again. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard T.* 52 That yee may know where to make account of my presence. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 37 Make accoump for matters of fertility of soyle. 1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* (1712) Pref. Gen. 5, I make account I began then to adorn my Function. 1697 PATRICK *On Exodus* i. 17 They made account the things of God were to be preferr'd before those of Men. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T., Mark* vi. 35 No pastors in the sight of God and in the account of Christ. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 356 Oh happy! and in my account, denied That sensibility of pain.

14. *To take into account, take account of*: to take into consideration as an existing element, to notice; so, *to leave out of account.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* xl. § 30 (1689) 304 Some Rivulets are taken into the accompt 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Alb. Lunel* (1872) I will .. take the royal training into my account. 1868 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. 129 Do you take no account of my rule? 1871 SMILES *Character* (1876) i. 25 It is not great men only that have to be taken into account. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 702 Any system must be bad which leaves out of account the first principle of regimental efficiency.

15. *To lay one's account with* (*on, for*): to reckon upon, anticipate, expect. (*orig. Scotch.*)

1746 *Rep. on Cond. Sir J. Cope* 189 These are fixed Resolutions, on which your Royal Highness may lay your account. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1812) I. 176 I must lay my account with such interruption every morning. 1799 DUNDAS in *Wellesley Desp.* 644 We must lay our account with being at all times obstructed in our views. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 233 The jurors must have laid their account with appearing before the star-chamber. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Alb. Lunel* (1872) II. v. 167 You may lay your account with increasing rather than stemming the mischief. 1845 HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* (ed. 2) ii. 17 We as Christians need not lay our account for any other state of society. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. 456 (ed. 2) We may lay our account with being again involved in war.

V. Narration, relation.

16. A particular statement or narrative of an event or thing; a relation, report, or description.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 5 To this accompt agreeing with the Scriptures .. I have sometimes subscribed. 1633 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* Ep. Ded. II. 1 An accompt of my poore voyage. 1715 STEELE *Addison's Drummer* Pref., Having recommended this Play .. I feel myself obliged to give some Account of it. 1762 GOLDSMITH *Cit. World* (1837) cxix. 464 Though I gave a very long account, the justice said, I could give no account of myself. 1792 *Anec. W. Pitt* I. ii. 29, A dark, confused, and scarcely intelligible accompt. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 313 Edwards gave account that they lighted the house, as they were directed. 1804 MISS AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 335 Begin and give me an account of everything as it happened. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* (1866) v. 31/2 When he heard of talent, trusted nobody's account of it. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 14 The whole Norman account of Godwine is one of the best specimens of the growth of legend.

Attrib. and *Comb.* **Account-book**, a book prepared for the keeping of accounts. **Account day**, day of reckoning. **Account Sales**, a detailed account of the sale of a parcel or cargo of goods.

1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 535 He represents the Account-Book of some of the wealthy Men of that Age. 1838 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 124 My Teachers were hide-bound Pedants, without knowledge of man's nature or of boy's; or of aught save their lexicons and quarterly account-books. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. VIII. xii. 51 Never kept the money; and never looked into the account books! 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxix. 460 If the account-books of twenty years of confusion .. were not forthcoming and in order, they were to be proceeded against without mercy. 1580 HOLLYBRAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Dresseur de compte*, an accompte caster. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii. 83 Now the account day has come.

☞ *Phrase-key.* Balance *a* 2, bring to *a* 7, call to *a* 7, cast *a* 1, close *a* 2, *a* current 2, find *a* in 5, for *a* of 3, for the *a* 2 c, give *a* of 8 c, d, hold in *a* 11, in *a* with 3, joint *a* 2, keep *a* 2, lay *a* with 15, leave out of *a* 14, make *a* of, that 12, 13, of *a* 11, on *a* 4, open *a* 2, pass, place to *a* 3, render *a* 2, 7, settle *a* 2, square *a* 2, take into *a*, take *a* of 14, turn to *a* 5, upon *a* 4.

†**Acco·unt,** *pple. Obs.*; also accompte. [Contr. for ACCOUNTED *account'd*, as *lit* for *lighted.*] = ACCOUNTED.

1548 CRANMER *Catechismus* 100 b, Yet verely (all thynges accompte) theyr losse is greater then theyr gaynes. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* I. i. 30 Was with long use account'd [*Globe ed.* account] no sin.

Accountability (ăkau·ntăbi·lĭti). [f. ACCOUNTABLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being accountable; liability to give account of, and answer for, discharge of duties or conduct; responsibility, amenableness. = ACCOUNTABLENESS.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 140 No mutual checks and ballances, accountability and responsibility. 1808 *Mem. Dr. J. Cadman* (1853) 75 To affect the accountability of man. 1837 J. HARRIS *Grt. Teacher* 170 The perception of your new accountability might well impress you with an awful concern. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. II. xlvi. 475 Individual magistrates exposed to annual accountability. 1859 MILL *Dissert.* I. 467 Pushing to its utmost extent the accountability of governments to the people.

Accountable (ăkau·ntăb'l), *a.*; also 6–7 accomptable. [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Liable to be called to account, or to answer for responsibilities and conduct; answerable, responsible. Chiefly of persons. a (*to* a person, *for* a thing).

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 134 He setteth them downe in this next page following, but not as accomptable for one of the hundreth passions of this booke. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* (1619) Pref., I ought to be accountable of my private meaning. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. I. 10 (1674) 86 They stand accountable to him from whom they have received it; and woe unto them if the accounts they bring in be not .. answerable to the receipts. 1688 *King's Decl.* 14/2 I am nevertheless Accomptable for all Things that I openly and voluntarily .. do or say. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 9 I am accountable to no Man, but the greatest Man in England is accountable to me. 1812 WELLINGTON in *G. D.* IX. 153 The officer commanding the company must be accountable to the volunteer for the residue of the sum. 1873 W. COLLINS *New Magd.* (Tauchn.) I. xiv. 222 She is not accountable for her actions.

b. Also without *to* or *for*.

1642 *Declar. Lords and Comm.* 9 Jan., 4 The Lord Lieutenant and Committee shall be accomptable. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 152 That he was in fact an accountable child. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. Pref. 36 (ed. 3) The Consuls, whose reign was but annual and accountable, could have no opportunity of .. erecting themselves into Tyrants. 1788 REID *Active Powers* I. v. 523 It is of the highest importance to us, as moral and accountable creatures. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) viii. 222 God has chosen also to sustain the character of a governor of accountable agents.

†2. To be counted or reckoned on. *Obs.*

1603–5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 286, I could do him accountable Pleasure and good Service. 1709 J. COLLIER *Ess. on Sev. Mor. Subj.* I. 39 (ed. 6) Those who have not, must be Curates .. or else lay by the use of their Priesthood; which I am afraid is not very accountable.

†3. Able to be reckoned or computed. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 90 There is an accomptable number which we call arithmeticall (*arithmos*) as one, two, three.

†4. To be reckoned or charged; chargeable, attributable *to*. *Obs.*

1681 EVELYN in *Pepys Corr.* 311 That I did not proceed with the rest is accountable to his successor.

5. Able to be accounted for or explained; explicable. (Cf. *unaccountable.*)

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* 34 The proposed Instances are far more accountable then this before us. 1684 T. BURNET *Theo. Earth* i. 20 A way of making the deluge fairly intelligible, and accountable without the creation of new waters. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 124 The progress of freedom has been continuous and accountable. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 207 There is another omission after verse 165, more accountable than this. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* III. xxxvi. 59 By George—it was a very accountable obstinacy.

b. With *for*.

1745 WESLEY *Answ. Church* 45 Every thing, which is not strictly accountable for, by the Ordinary Course of Natural Causes. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 81 The phraseology .. is accountable for only by the identity, under one aspect, of a property and that which is propertied.

Accountableness (ăkau·ntăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being accountable or liable to give account and answer for conduct; responsibility, amenableness (*to* a person, *for* a thing).

1668 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* (1669) II. 64 Subordination to the Prince, as to direction, accountableness, or censurableness. 1680 MATHER *Irenicum* 11 The lawfulness and usefulness of Synods in the Church of God, and the accountableness of particular Congregations thereunto. 1788 REID *Active Powers* IV. vii. 622 His accountableness has the same extent and the same limitations. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 65 The same disdain of accountableness to his party leaders. 1868 Miss BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* (Tauchn.) II. xiv. 198 The .. ideas of man's accountableness for the soul of his weaker partner.

Accountably (ăkau·ntăbli), *adv.* [f. ACCOUNTABLE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a manner accountable, that can be reckoned, or that can be accounted for.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 307 The Sunne ariseth unto the one sooner then the other, and so accountably unto any Nation subjected unto the same parallell. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 122 He acts so accountably and consonantly to our Notions in the Works of his Providence. 1713 *Guardian* No. 55 (1756) I. 244 If a christian forgoes some present advantage for the sake of his conscience, he acts accountably.

Accountance, occ. found for *accountants* (Fr. *accomptans*), pl. of ACCOUNTANT *a.* or *sb.*

Accountancy (ăkau·ntănsi). [f. ACCOUNTANT: see -CY.] The art or practice of an accountant.

1854 *Illus. Lond. News* 22 Apr. 378 The practical adaptation of the decimal system to our money and accountancy. 1872 Miss BRADDON *Rob. Ainsleigh* I. xvi. 287 His task of cleansing this Augean stable of foul accountancy. 1879 *Standard* 7 Apr. [Advt.] Accountancy Pupil.—An Opening for a Young Gentleman in an Accountant's Office.

Accountant (ăkau·ntănt), *a* and *sb.*; also accomptant. [a. (15th c.) Fr. *accomptant* (OFr. *acuntant*), pr. pple. of *accompter*, *acunter*: see ACCOUNT *v.*]

†**A.** *adj.* Giving or liable to give an account; accountable, responsible. (In early usage with plural *-s.*) *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 366 He admytted to that offyce William de Hadestok & Anketyll de Aluerun, and sware theym to be accomptauntes, as theyr predecessours were. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 86 His offence is so, as it appeares Accountant to the Law, vpon that paine. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 231 Peraduenture I stand accomptant for as great a sin. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. ix. 605 [It] was no reason why he should not stand accountant to the Son. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* CXXIV. V. 225 He .. that is accomptant for their souls. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lxvii. 176 (1739) The Guardian in Socage remaineth accomptant to the Heir, for all profits both of Land and Marriage.

B. *sb.*

1. One who renders or is liable to render account; one accountable or responsible. In *Law*, the defendant in action of Account. (In earliest instances not separable from prec. adj.; afterwards a true sb. The pl. was sometimes corruptly *accomptance*, Fr. *accomptans*; cf. *accidents, -nce, acquaintants, -nce.*)

1453 Ld. le SCROPE in *Test. Eborac.* (1855) II. 192 Acquyt and discharged of ony dett yat yei, or ony of yaime, owe me, except foreyne accomptaunts and seruaunts accomptaunts. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 30 a, All the mynistre and partyculer accomptes of euery baylye or reue and other accomptance. *Ibid.* 30 b, If the accomptance bring him perfyte rentals and court roles. 1613 *Life Wm. Conq.* in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 23 Committed to prison; not as bishop of Bayonne, but as earl of Kent, and as an accomptant to the king. 1630 R. BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gent.* (1641) 223 They must be accomptants in that great assize where neither greatnesse shall bee a subterfuge to guiltinesse, nor their descent plead priviledge for those many houres they have mis-spent. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xx. 98 (1739) He took away the course of farming of Sheriff-wicks, and make the Sheriffs bare accountants for the Annual profits. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *Grt. Brit.* (1743) I. II. ii. 46 All accomptants to him for any of his Revenues. 1745 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Precios.* App. 17 The said accomptant chargeth himself with arrearages. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Account*, It is no plea by an accomptant that he was robbed. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 91 Any crown debtor, or accountant to the crown. 1865 *Times* 17 Aug., An 'imprest' means an advance of public money to enable the person to whom it may be made to carry on some public service; and the person to whom the advance is made is called the 'imprest accountant.'

2. One who counts or can count or reckon; a reckoner, calculator.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels* 31 In matters of numbring and account, an accountant will tell you that in a quarter of an hower. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* (1729) I. 360 The Mindanaians are no good Accomptants; therefore the Chinese that live here, do cast up their Accompts for them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 228. ¶ 10 He is an excellent Penman and Accomptant. 1742 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* IX. 1307 O ye Dividers of my Time! Ye bright Accomptants of my days, and months, and years. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Ta. & Sk.* V. 21 The best grammarian, the best reader, writer and accountant in the various classes that he attended. 1828 Miss MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. III. 7 (1863) A false accomptant, a stupid arithmetician, would put her out of humour.

3. One who professionally makes up or takes charge of accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. *Accountant-general*, the chief or superintending accountant in various public offices.

1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 33 And the said Books shall be examined with the Accomptants and particular Clerkes for the perfecting of the same. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 To admonish accontants to be circumspect in entring. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 353 Herein the Dean and Chapter of Paul's, were both their own Accomptants and Auditors. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Mon. Chas. II & Jas. II*, 121 (1851) To Katherine, the widow and relict of Dr Robert Wood, dec'ed, late accomptant generall of the Revenue in Ireland. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 329 A British accountant that's frolic and free, Who does wondrous Feats by the Rule of Three. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* 142/1 (1784) A third was the issue of an accomptant, and a fourth the offspring of a woollen-draper. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1867) ii. 32 Note particularly and with the scrupulosity of an accomptant. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Polit. Econ.* 82 Skilful accountants should examine the books at the end of the year, and certify the amount of profits due to the men.

†**4.** A narrator. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Cent XII. i. § 70 The same accomptant, when coming to set down, what then, and there was offered to Christ's, or the High-Altar, dispatcheth all with a blanke, *Summo Altari nil.*

Accountantship (ăkau·ntănt,ʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or employment of an accountant.

1824 R. WATTS *Bibliotheca* III (*Heading*) Accounts, Accompts, and Accomptantship. 1858 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schoolm.* 507, I was not a little surprised .. to be offered by him the accountantship of the branch bank.

Accounted (ăkau·ntėd), *ppl. a.*, also acounted, accompted. [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ED.] Counted, reckoned, considered.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 88 He is a-counted to þe gospel .. And eke I-liknet to vr lord. 1385–6 In Rymer *Fœdera* XII. 479 To serue the King in his warres beyond see an hole yere with two speres, himself accompted. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 111 Men accompted wyse and honeste do so. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 297 This is the acceptable and only accounted time. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 21 Beyond which it is called Dalmatia, accompted of the western Empire.

†**Accounter** (ăkau·ntəi). *Obs.* Forms: 4 acountour, acounter; 6–7 accompter, accounter. [Prob. a. OFr. *acuntour*, *acontour* (not in Godefr.), n. of agent f. *acunter*: see ACCOUNT *v.* and -OUR.]

1. One who accounts, reckons, calculates, renders an account.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseylours Wykkede legystrys or fals acountours. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Off.* I. 27 That we may be as good accompters of our offyces and dutyes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 92 It is not for me to stand here disprooving the doubts of the Accounters of times. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Contador*, an accounter, a receiuer of the exchequer, computator, quæstor. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1631) II. li. 328 Hee that can make so even a reckoning is none of the worst Accompters. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) X. 343 The Accounter, the Steward of the artillery remayning.

2. A narrator.

1356 WYCLIF *Last Age* 26 Þis also [he] schewiþ openly bi discripcioun of tyme, of Eusebi, Bede, and Haymound, most preued of acounteris, or talkeris.

Accounting (ăkau·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** The action or process of reckoning, counting, or computing; numeration, computation. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 39 Dionysius Exiguus acordeþ nou;t with þe Gospel in acountynge of ;eres. *c* 1400 TUNDALE *Circumcis.* 85 By just a countyng in the kalendere The fyrst day of the new yere. 1494 FABYAN I. 2 Thus endyth thaccomptynge of the yeres of the worlde from the Creacion of Adam vnto the Incarnacion of Christ. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) III. 407 Running behind-hand in his Spiritual Estate, which, without frequent Accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent.

†*Attrib.* or *Comb.* (*Obs.*) **accounting-book**, account-book; **accounting-house**, counting-house; **accounting-table**, counter, desk.

1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 206 Christ is the accounting book, and register of God. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 16, Wks. 1834 V. 168 This trader view'd a huge accompting-book. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Evgs.* III. VIII. i. 105 Your souls are .. confined in their flight to the regions of Change Alley and your accompting-houses. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. 21 Jesus drave the beasts out of the Temple and overthrew the accounting tables.

2. Accounting *for* (gerundially): Answering for, giving a satisfactory explanation of.

1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. viii. 144 One obvious way of accounting for this, doubtless, is by the spirit of persecution which hung like a dark cloud over her reign.

Accounting (ăkau·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.*, also accompting. [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -ING[2].]

†**1.** Counting, reckoning. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. 42 That is to saye D. E. K. H, which was at no tyme accompting as percell of any one of them. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1652) 28 The ill-accompting hand of war.

2. That keeps accounts. *arch.*

1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXI. 6 A kind merchant hired his useful pen, And made him happiest of accompting men.

†**Accou·ntless**, *a. Obs.* [f. ACCOUNT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Beyond count or reckoning, countless.

?1650 *Don Bellianis of Greece* 54 Yielding the accountless thanks of dutiful servitors at your command.

2. Free from accountableness; irresponsible.

1655 J. SHIRLEY *Politician* I. i, Accountless liberty Is ruin of whole families.

Accountment (ăkau·ntmėnt). *rare.* [f. ACCOUNT *v.* + -MENT.] The work of accounting or reckoning for, responsibility.

1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 404 On Samuel may the feud's accountment fall, And the blood be on the fiend that stirred my gall.

Accoup, variant of ACOUP *v.* *Obs.* to blame.

†**Accou·ple**, *v. Obs.* 6–7, also 6 acople, acouple. [a. OFr. *acople-r*, later *acouple-r*, to join in a couple, f. *à* to + *cople*, *couple*, COUPLE. Refashioned Fr. spelling *accoupler* (see AC-) also followed in Eng.] To join one thing to another, to couple.

1486 *Plumpton Corr.* 50 Ye be acopled as brether and sisters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 14 That application which he accoupleth it withal. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 369 They were never accoupled in lawfull matrimonie. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 81 Accoupling it with an Article in the nature of a Request. 1635 D. PERSON *Varieties* II. ix, Fire being accoupled to a matter contrary to its owne nature .. this terrestriall matter draweth the fire perforce with it.

Accouplement (ăkʌ·p'lmėnt). [a. Fr. *accouplement* (16th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *accoupler*: see ACCOUPLE and -MENT.]

†**1.** The action of coupling one thing to another; union, pairing; marriage union. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 347/4 This excellence that virgynyte had as to the respect of thaccouplement of mariage appiereth by manyfold comparacion. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 339 The lawe of God maketh the accouplement honorable amongst all men. 1594 R. C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam. Men's Wits* (1616) 318 If the father be wise in the works of the imagination, and .. take to wife a woman cold and moist in the third degree, the sonne borne of such an accouplement, shalbe most vntoward.

2. (In carpentry.)

1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 579 Accouplement, in carpentry; a tie or brace, or the entire work when framed.

†**Accou·pling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACCOUPLE + -ING[1].] The act of joining two things into a couple or pair; coupling; esp. union in marriage.

1525 MORE *Richard III* Wks. 1557, 63/2 For lack of which lawfull accoupling, & also of other thinges, which the said worshipful doctor rather signified then fully explaned.

Accoupment, var. ACOUPEMENT, *Obs.* blame.

†**Accou·rage**, *v. Obs.*; also accora·ge. [a. Fr. *accourage-r* to hearten, encourage, imbolden, OFr. *acorager*, f. *à* to + *corage*, mod. Fr. *courage*, COURAGE.] To encourage, hearten.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 But that same froward twaine would accoráge, And of her plenty adde unto their need. *Ibid.* III. viii. 34 But he endevored with speaches milde Her to recomfort, and accourage bold.

†**Accou·rse**, *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Fr. *accourse* = It. *accorso*:—L. *accursus* a running to, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cursus* running, f. *curr-ĕre* to run.] A running up, a hastening forward.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 215 Hee call'd for water, which came (but too late), with the accourse of all that were above, to helpe her.

†**Accou·rt**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. COURT *v.*, with *ac-* = *ad-* to, here intensive or expletive: see A- *prep.* II. A Spenserian artificial form.] To court.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 16 Her other sisters .. were at their wanton rest, Accourting each her frend with lavish fest.

Accoustics, obs. bad spelling of ACOUSTICS.

Accoustre, -trament, obs. f. ACCOUTRE, -MENT.

Accoutre (ăkū·təi), *v.*, also 7 accoustre, acoutre. [a. MFr. *accoustre-r* (mod. *accoutrer*), of uncertain origin; prob. f. *à* to + *coustre*, *coutre*, a sacristan or vestry keeper, who robed the clergyman: see Littré and Skeat. The Fr. *accoustrer* was in 16th c. pronounced *accoutrer* (Cotgr. 1611 has both spellings), whence *accoutre* is the ordinary Eng. form; *accoustre* occurs less commonly in 17th c.] To attire, equip, array. (Rare except in the pa. pple. ACCOUTRED.)

1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* II. (Arb.) 19 Another therefore of the Broode .. aptly accoustred, and armed Cap-a-pe. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi. in Hazl. Dodsl. XIV. 322 But hark you, madam; what be those brave blades That thus accoutre you. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 55 So gallant a company so bravely accoutred. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 There could not be a finer body of men, nor better accoutred. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To accouter*, to dress, attire, or trim. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xi. 335 He accoutred me with other necessaries, all new. 1755 CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLVI. xlvi. II. 407 Leon his 'squires commanded, him to take, Accoutre him, and fit for Ruggier make. 1849 DICKENS *B. Rudge* i. 3 (C. D. ed.) He .. was accoutred in a riding dress. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 4 The new system of accoutring the soldier can only be introduced gradually.

Accoutred (ăkū·təid), *ppl. a.*, also 7 accoustred. [f. prec. + -ED. The first part of the verb to be used, and the only one in common use.] Attired, dressed, equipped, arrayed; generally with the idea of being specially attired for some purpose.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* III. iv. 63 When we are both accoutered like yong men. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. ii. 105 Vpon the word, Accoutred as I was, I plunged in. 1652 BENLOWE *Theophila* XL. lvi. At length shee's built up with accoutred grace. 1663 H. COGAN *Voy. & Adv. Pinto* 200 All mounted on horses, very richly accoustred. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* 225 The helpless well accoutered and provided for. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 87 Wks. I. 54 Trimly accoutred court-habiliments 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* XI. 57/1 It was a very triumphant thing to see them thus richly dressed and accoutred.

Accoutrement (ăkū·təimėnt), also 6 accoustrament, 6–7 accustre-, accutre-, accoustrement. [a. mid. Fr. *accoustrement* (mod. *accoutrement*), n. of action f. *accoustrer*: see ACCOUTRE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. Apparel, outfit, equipment. *Almost always in the pl.*, clothes, trappings, equipments. *Milit.* The equipments of a soldier other than arms and dress.

1549 *Compl. of Scotl.* (1872) vii. 68 The acoutrementis ande clethyng of this dolorus lady, vas ane syde mantil. 1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 29 Let al men embrodure, depaint, engraue and stampe vpon their hanginges, walles, windowes, and other domesticall *accoustrammentes* these glorious and commendable ensignes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 121 To me she's married, not vnto my cloathes: Could I repaire what she will weare in me, As I can change these poore accoutrements, 'Twere well for Kate, and better for my selfe. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 402 You are rather point deuice in your accoustrements. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 6/1 What are all our crossings, and kneelings, and duckings? What surplice, and ring, and all those other rites and accoutrements that are used in or about the publick worship; but so many commandments of men? 1649 W. BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1652) 195 Having his Plough and all its Accutrements compleated. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 365 Rich and glittering accoutrements wherewith the Church of Rome hath surrounded her devotions. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* X. 495 In order to collect the wounded and their arms and accoutrements. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. under Emp.* III. xxviii. 329 There was no camp filled with plate, jewels, and splendid accoutrements to be devoted to plunder. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. lxii. 241 Without sacrificing everything to the game of the war-contractor and the accoutrement-maker.

2. The process of accoutring or being accoutred.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* IV. ii. 5 Not onely in the simple office of loue, but in all the accustrement, complement, and ceremony of it. 1850 LEITCH *Muller's Anc. Art* § 409. 552 Youthful representations, with slight indication of accoutrement.

†**Accow·ard,** *v. Obs.* [a. mid. Fr. *accouard-ir*, f. *à* to + *couard* coward.] To render cowardly; to intimidate, cow, or make faint-hearted.

1530 PALSGR. 416 I accowarde, I make one faynte herted, *Je accouardys*: I thought that all the wordes in the world shuld not have accowarded the.

†**Accow·ardize,** *v. Obs.*, also 5 acowardyse. [f. Fr. *accouardis(s-)* extended stem of *accouardir*: see prec.; assimilated to vbs. in -IZE.] = ACCOWARD.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XII. xiii, [Patroclus] assayled the Troyans whom he greved moche and acowardysed and mad them torne to flyghte. 1611 COTGR., *Acouhardir*: To accowardize, effiminate, make faint-hearted.

Accownt(e, obs. form of ACCOUNT.

†**Accoy,** *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 acoy(e, acoie, 6–7 accoy(e. [a. OFr. *acoie-r, acoye-r* to calm, appease, f. *à* to + *coi* quiet, calm:—L. *quiēt-um* QUIET.] To still, calm, quiet, or appease; *hence*, to soothe or coax (the alarmed or shy), to tame, silence, or daunt (the forward or bold).

c 1350 *Wm. of Palerne* 56 þe cherl . . chastised his dogge, bad him blinne of his berking, & to þe barne talked, acoyed it to come to him, & clepud hit oft. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 782 He nyst how best hire herte for t' acoie. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3564 Bialacoil, his most joye, Which alle hise peynes myght acoye. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, Brother a whyle do acoye The cruel tourment that byndeth you so sore. 1530 PALSGR. 416 I acoye, I styll, *Je apaise*, or *je rens quoy*: Be he never so angrye, I can accoye hym: *tout soyt il courroucé, je le puis apayser* or *accoyser*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 197 Transmuted thus sometime a swan is he, Leda taccoye, and eft Europe to please. 1567 TURBERVILLE *Louer abused*, A loving wight For to accoy, accoy, And breede my joy. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb., Then is your careless courage accoyed. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. viii. 59 I received was, And oft imbrast . . And with kind words accoyd. 1598 B. YONG tr. *Diana* That sweete gracious smile, . . wherewith I sawe thee not accoyd. *a* 1600 PEELE *Eclogue* III. 152 How soon may here thy courage be accoy'd? 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 76 The voice these solemn sages nought at all accoyes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Accoy* (old word): To assuage.

Accoynt, early form of ACQUAINT.

Accrase, accraze, variants of ACRAZE *v. Obs.*

†**Accrease** (ăkrī·s), *v. Obs.*; also 5 acrese, 6–7 accress(e, 6 accreace. [a. OFr. *accreistre, accreiss-ant*:—L. *accrēsc-ĕre*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crēsc-ĕre* to grow. See also ACCRESCE, later, f. L. In sense 2, probably for earlier *encrese*, INCREASE; see A- *pref.* 10.]

†**1.** *intr.* To increase or grow by addition. *Obs.*

1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 529 Malice and invy, With greit fervour accressand to sic feid. 1598 FLORIO, *Accrescere*, to increase, to accrease, to add vnto, to augment, to growe, to multiplie, to spring, to accrew, to eeke. 1635 D. PERSON *Varieties* I. § 6. 24 Such as aske, why the sea doth never debord nor accreace a whit, notwithstanding that all other waters doe degorge themselves into her bosome.

2. *trans.* To increase. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 105 (1859) Mo fyngris on myn hond than foure and the thombe amenusith my worching more than it acresith.

†**Accrea·se,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Increase.

1598 FLORIO, *Accrescimento*, Encrease, accrease, profit, advancement, accrew, eeking. 1603 — *Montaigne* (1634) 93 The friendship I beare unto my selfe, admits no accrease, by any succour I give my selfe in any time of need. *Ibid.* (1632) I. xix. 34 For then we shall have worke sufficient, without any more accrease.

Accredit (ăkre·dit), *v.*; also 7 acredit. [a. Fr. *accrédite-r*, earlier *acréditer* Cotgr. = *mettre à crédit*, f. *à* to + *crédit* CREDIT. Occurs in 7, but not in general use till late in 8. In no Dict. bef. Todd 1818.]

1. To put or bring into credit, to set forth as credible; to vouch for, sanction, or countenance.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* II. iv. vi. 65 As well by these reasons as by many other . . which acredit and fortifie mine opinion. *c* 1775 COWPER *Let.* 43 (T.) His censure will (to use the new diplomatic phrase) accredit his praises. 1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* 175 The exhibition of this stone . . did not tend to accredit the account of its descent. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 29 The prediction of calamities for France accredited these dreams. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 223 It was not sufficiently accredited for a church legend. 1879 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Glasgow* 6 Dec. [His] mode of action at the Cape of Good Hope does not tend to accredit his advice in Affghanistan.

2. To send forth with credentials, to furnish with letters of credit; to recommend by documents as an envoy or messenger. Const *to, at.*

c 1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits of Lit.* 320 (1798) He represents the opinions of a very large portion of their body by whom he is accredited. 1852 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. vi. 144 There are representatives of Portugal and Spain, accredited from Sovereigns themselves symbols of the popular principle. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherlands* II. xviii. 432 (1868) The sovereign to whom I am accredited. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. vi. 89 (1876) There was a prospect of his being accredited at St. Petersburg.

3. To accredit *one* with *something*: To accredit it as his, to vouch for his being the owner or author of it; to ascribe or attribute it to him.

1864 *Morning Star* 13 June 4 Whenever topics fail them these worthy gentlemen fall back upon his Royal Highness and accredit him with the most wonderful sayings and doings. 1880 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* III. 208 Mr. Bright himself was accredited with having said that his own effort to arouse a reforming spirit . . was like flogging a dead horse.

†**Accre·ditate,** *v. Obs.* [f. Fr. *accrédite-r* or It. *accreditā-re* + -ATE³, as if f. L. **accrēditā-re, accrēditāt-us*, assumed as their source.] A by-form of ACCREDIT.

1654 SIR A. COKAINE tr. *Loredano, Dianea* IV. § 3. 306 She bowed, kissing the Thracians hands, who would not resist it, to accreditate the beginnings of his Love to be of estimation. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon Tetragl.* To Philol., It will be an occasion hereby to accreditat her the more.

Accreditation (ăkreditē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The action of accrediting; the fact of being accredited; recommendation to credit or to official recognition.

1806 *Mem. of R. Cumberland* I. 417 Having received my instructions and letters of accreditation from the earl of Hillsborough on the 17th day of April 1780. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 291 Obtaining my letters of accreditation, etc., I set off at one o'clock in the morning.

Accredited (ăkre·ditĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCREDIT + -ED. Cf. Fr. *accrédité* used in the same sense.] Furnished with credentials, publicly or officially recognized; given forth as worthy of belief, authoritatively sanctioned.

1634 J. CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 3. Those accredited believers for whom it was appointed. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 4 Columbus persevered, and his discoveries received the name of India from his accredited error. 1810 — *Lett.* II. 201 Colonel Burke is there as an accredited spy. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 436 The latest accredited rumour is, that the Lords are determined to resist the reformation of the House of Commons. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 238 (1857) They sought their philosophy in accredited treatises. 1863 *Conf. Ticket of Leave Man* 4 To reward long-accredited service in a confidential situation. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The diplomatic body accredited at Madrid.

Accrediting (ăkre·ditiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCREDIT + -ING¹.] The action of vouching for or furnishing with credentials. (Mostly gerundial.)

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxvii. 285 (1862) I have wronged Job's wife by accrediting a received calumny. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lv. § 10. 566 The effects . . appeared in the accrediting of Russian ambassadors to the courts of these infant sovereigns. 1872 W. MINTO *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 24 There is not so much unanimity in accrediting him with dignity.

Accrediting (ăkre·ditiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCREDIT + -ING².] Giving credit, furnishing with credentials.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 608 Having negotiated bills and obtained money for a considerable amount, the 'honourable traveller' had taken himself off before notices of protest had come from the accrediting bankers.

Accrementitial (æ·krĭmĕnti·ʃăl), *a. Biol.* [f. L. **accrēment-um* addition (f. *accrēsc-ĕre*, see ACCRESCE; cf. *excrēment-um* f. *excrēsc-ĕre*) + *-īci-us* + -AL; see -ITIAL.] Pertaining to accrementition.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accrementition (æ·krĭmĕnti·ʃən). *Biol.* [Improperly formed by form-assoc. with prec. The regular word would be *accrementation*; cf. *fer-mentation.*] Organic growth, by development of blastema, or by fission of cells, in which the new formation is exactly like that from which it proceeds; = ACCRETION.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Accresce (ăkre·s), *v.*; also 7 accress. [ad. L. *accrēsc-ĕre* to grow to, grow on, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crēscĕre* to grow. Substituted for, or refashioned on, earlier ACCREASE from Fr., the form *accress* being intermediate.]

1. To accrue. *Obs.* exc. as rendering *accrēscere* in Rom. law; see ACCRETION 8 b.

1634–46 J. Row (the father) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 84 Prebendaries founded upon tithes to accress to the ministers liveing, and the rest for schoolls. 1661 *Laws & Acts 1st Parlt. Chas. II. of Scotl.* 3 Considering the great advantages [that] do accress to the publick good of His Subjects, by the due observance of such ancient and well grounded Customs and Constitutions. *a* 1685 *Househ. of Chas. II* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 378 [It] accresses only to theire chamber keeper, to the ruyne of the waiters table. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 161 These lands were the best farms on the estate, and most of the benefits accresced from them. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 199 The share of any one who fails accresces to his co-legatee.

†**2.** *intr.* To increase, grow up. *Obs.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 19 How little moates have accresced to Mountains.

†**3.** *trans.* To increase, add to. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 247 Having repaired to the great city of Vienne to accresce his reputation in some more degrees.

Accrescence (ăkre·sĕns). [f. (as if through Fr.) on late L. *accrēscentia*, n. of quality f. *accrēscent-em* pr. pple. of *accrēsc-ĕre*; see prec. and -NCE.]

1. The process of growing continuously, continuous growth.

1839 COLERIDGE *Statesm Man.* App. B 296 The silent accrescence of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never-contradicted hearsay.

2. Something which grows on a thing from without; an accretion.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xvii. § 6 The primitive Christians . . when they had washed off the accrescences of Gentile superstition, they chose such rites which their neighbours used. *c* 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 220 This accrescence of objectivity in a ghost that yet retains all its ghostly attributes and fearful subjectivity is truly wonderful.

Accrescency (ăkre·sĕnsi), *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *accrēscentia*; see prec. and -NCY.] *prop.* The quality of being accrescent or of growing on; *hence*, an accrescence or accretion.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 124 We shall have more of human infirmities to be ashamed of than can be excused by the accrescencies and condition of our nature.

Accrescent (ăkre·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *accrēscent-em* pr. pple. of *accrēscĕre*: see ACCRESCE.]

1. Growing continuously, ever increasing.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall* 90 (R.) New appearances of accrescent variety and alteration.

2. *Bot.* Continuing to grow, growing larger after flowering; applied to those parts of the flower which normally fall off or wither after fertilization.

1857 HENFREY *Botany* 102 Occasionally [the calyx] grows during the maturation of the fruit, and is accrescent, forming . . a vesicular envelope to the fruit. 1876 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 231 Observe the two accrescent (enlarging after flowering) bracteoles, replacing the perianth in the pistillate flowers of Orache.

‖**Accrescimento** (akkre:ʃime·nto), *sb. Mus.* [mod. Ital., n. of action, f. *accrēscere* to increase.] The increase of the length of a note by one half, indicated by placing a dot after it. (Little used.)

1847 In CRAIG.

Accrete (ăkrī·t), *v.* [f. L. *accrēt-*, ppl. stem of *accrēsc-ĕre*; see ACCRESCE.]

1. *intr.* To grow together by adhesion, to combine.

1784 J. TWAMLEY *Dairying* 175 How the different parts accrete to bring on Fermentation, or cause the Intestine motion excited in Vegetables. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* xii. 248 The variously accreted formative elements.

2. *intr.* To grow to, adhere, attach itself *to.*

1869 *Spectator* 1 May 532 An instrument of power too long neglected and disused, the loyalty which accretes to the impartial, impassive, all-protecting State. 1880 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 11/2 In this country, popularity, no less than power, tends to accrete to the old.

3. *trans.* To cause (a thing) to grow or unite *to.*

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* vii. 262 We must assume that the reader has thoroughly accreted and assimilated this distinction to his habits of mind. 1881 MYERS *Wordsworth* 95 Its arguments and theories have lain long in Wordsworth's mind, and have accreted to themselves a rich investiture of observation and feeling.

Accrete (ăkrī·t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *accrēt-us*, pa. pple. of *accrēscĕre*; see ACCRESCE.]

1. Formed by accretion; made up, factitious.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xxvii. 152 Milton is no factitious or accrete man; no pleader, no rhetorician. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 411/1 Masses of accrete . . colouring matter.

2. *Bot.* Grown together by adhesion of external parts; said of organs normally separate.

1847 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 379, *Accrete*; fastened to another body, and growing with it (De Cand.). 1880 A. GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 393, *Accrete*, Grown together, consolidated with some contiguous body.

Accretion (ăkrī·ʃən). [ad. L. *accrētiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accrēt-* ppl. stem of *accrēsc-ĕre*; see ACCRESCE.]

1. The process of growing by organic enlargement; continued growth.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 430 The action of the Increasing faculty we call Accretion, that is, when the whole body encreaseth in all his dimensions. 1684 LEIGHTON on 1 *Peter* ii. 1 (1817) To desire the word for the increase of knowledge . . is necessary and commendable and being rightly qualified is a part of spiritual accretion. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Diet of Horses* v 78 (ed. 3) Young Horses require a greater quantity of food, as that is necessary for the Accretion and Growth of their Bodies. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entom.* IV. xxxix. 82 The blood is the principal instrument of accretion. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. x. 232 The tendency of all power is to accretion, and indeed, to very rapid accretion.

2. The growing together or coherence of separate particles, or of parts normally distinct; continuous coherence; concretion.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 183/2 (1701) After the second accretion followeth this contemplation which holdeth the third room. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* 479 (1839) As for stones, seeing they are made by the accretion of many hard particles within the earth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 94 Compounded indurated matters which are,

formed by the accretion of particles, accumulated and deposited by water. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers of Yorksh.* iii. 43 The drop, gathered by accretion of minute particles, may be snow, ice, or water. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. ii. 24 They [languages] agree, with a single doubtful exception, in the agglutinating or synthetic method, called by Humboldt incorporation, by Cass, coalescence, and by Schoolcraft, accretion.

3. Anything formed by the preceding process.

1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (ed. 3) iv. 171 That the Bible is an accretion of casual writings arbitrarily linked together.

4. The process of growth by external addition.

1626 BACON *Sylva* VII. § 602 (1651) 125 Plants doe nourish; Inanimate Bodies doe not: They have an Accretion, but no Alimentation. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. iv. § 1. 40 The losse of Elements is recovered by compensation, of mixt Bodies without life by accretion, of living Bodies by succession. 1678 HOBBES *Decam. Physiol.* viii. 94 They may by accretion become greater in the Mine, or perhaps by generation, though we know not how. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 33/1 An organized part increases in its dimensions . . not by mere accretion, nor by simple distention. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 2 When unorganised bodies increase in size, as crystals do, the increase is produced simply by what is called 'accretion,' that is to say, by the addition of fresh particles from the outside. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* I. 39 The presumptuous arrogance which can measure its [a crystal's] angles, but throw no light on the laws of its accretion.

†**5.** The assimilation of external matter by a growing body. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 (1865) 819 I must lay to your charge . . the acquisition [of grace], and the accretion of it.

6. The adhesion of external matter or things to anything so as to increase it.

1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 2, 12 A false Appearance of Wealth within, but no Accretion of Riches from abroad. 1765 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 38 Augmented by the accretion of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. 12 This constant discharge of old particles, or accretion of new ones . . is a sign of the vitality of the body. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 61. 151 The accretion after *K* pure, of the palatal semivowel *y*. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 8 Mar. To the fund estimated to be produced by the accretion of new subscribers must be added the large percentage of renewed subscriptions.

7. That which has grown upon or been gradually added from without; an extraneous addition.

1653 A. WILSON *James I.* Proem 4 To remove the accretion of bad Humors. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 96 Those places . . have buried the fallen Trees three, four, or five foot deep in the ground, by an accretion or cover of Earth. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 164 This accretion will be in every age enlarged; till there will at last remain some few outlines only of the original occurrence. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* v. 150 (1867) He strove to pare away the accretions of age. 1878 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* 752 Professor Geddes divides the Iliad into a primary work and a later secondary addition or accretion.

8. *Law.* a. The increase of property by the adherence of something to it, as of land by the formation of alluvium; = ACCESSION. b. The increase of an inheritance or legacy by the addition of the share of a failing co-heir or co-legatee.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 308 To this source the rapid accretions of land on parts of the Syrian shores where rivers do not enter, may be attributed. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 124 If a man have instituted say his three sons as his heirs, but have passed over his daughter, she by accretion becomes heir to the extent of a fourth of the inheritance. *Ibid.* 447 Where there were several agnates of the same degree, and some declined the inheritance, their shares went by accretion to those who took.

Accretive (ăkrī·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *accrēt-*, ppl. stem of *accrēscĕre* (see ACCRESCE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **accrētīvus*.] Belonging to accretion or continuous growth.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* ix. 81 We can no more discern their accretive motion, than we can their most hidden cause. *Ibid.* xi. 60 We have no sense of the accretive motion of Plants or Animals.

Accrew(e, obs. form of ACCRUE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Accri·minate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crimināri* to accuse of crime.] To accuse of a crime.

1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 146 Being accriminated in the Star-chamber for this corrupting of witnesse.

†**Accrimina·tion,** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action, f. prec.] Accusation of crime.

1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 54 King Charles . . did not discern any thing in the accriminations, of so horrid import as might blemish his owning him [Buckingham].

Accroach (ăkrō^{u}·tʃ), *v.*; also 4–6 acroche, accroche. [a. OFr. *acroche-r* (later *accrocher*, see Ac-) to hook in, draw with a hook; cf. *acroc* sb.; f. *à* prep. *to* + *croc* crook, hook; an adoption of a word common to Scandinavian, German, and Celtic,—OIcel. *krók-r*, ODu. *croke*, Breton *krôk*, Welsh *crwg*, Gaelic *croc-an*. See CROOK.] *prop.* To draw with a hook or grapple; hence,

1. To draw to oneself, catch, attract, acquire.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1068 Þe mone may þer of acroche no myȝte To spotty. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 315 And fire, whan it to tow approcheth, To him anon the strength accrocheth Till with his hete it be devoured. *Ibid.* I. 314 The ship, which wend his helpe accroche, Draf all to pieces on the roche. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. 73 a (1554) Ambitious t'accroche great richesse. 1530 PALSGR. 416 I acroche, as a man dothe that wynneth goodes or landes off another by sleyght, *Jaccroche.*

2. With *to oneself*: To grasp or lay hold on what is not one's own; to usurp (authority or jurisdiction).

1520 RASTALL, *Stat.* 25 Ed. III. viii. § 3 For that the secular Justices doe accroche to them conisance of voidance of benefices or right. — 25 *Edw. III.* 6 (anno 1350) The Bishop of Rome accroching to him the Seigniories of such possessions and Benefices, doth giue and graunt the same Benefices to Aliens. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 34 The said Sir Hughes had accroached to them the royall power in divers manner. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 595 Aiding and abetting the five appealed and attainted persons, in their accroaching to them the royal power. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 374 They had attempted to accroach to themselves royal power.

3. *intr.* To encroach. [See A- *pref.* 7.]

1530 PALSGR. 417 The mighty men accroche ever upon their poore neyghbours: *les puissans accrochent tousjours sur leurs poures voysyns.*

Accroaching (ăkrō^{u}·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING^{1}.] (Now mostly gerundial.)

1. The act of drawing to oneself.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xix. 91 a (1554), Their accroching of temporal riches Whan thei be tirantes.

2. The seizing or usurping of sovereign power.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 76 The accroaching, or attempting to exercise, royal power (a very uncertain charge) was in the 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects till he paid him 90*l.* 1874 CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 126 They had been guilty of accroaching to themselves the royal authority.

Accroachment (ăkrō^{u}·tʃmĕnt). [a. Fr. *accrochement*, n. of action, f. *accrocher*; see ACCROACH and -MENT.] The action of accroaching; usurpation; encroachment.

In PHILLIPS 1706, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Accrual (ăkrū·ăl). [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -AL^{2}.] = ACCRETION 8 b.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 447 *Adcretio*, accretion or accrual.

†**Accrue** (ăkrū·), *sb. Obs.*; also 6–7 accrewe. [a. Fr. *accrue*, OFr. *acreue*, *acrewe* growth, increase, orig. pa. pple. of *ac-croître*, OFr. *acreistre*:—L. *accrēscĕre*: see ACCREASE.]

1. Accession, reinforcement. (Cf. CREW.)

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1135/1 The towne of Calis and the forts thereabouts were not supplied with anie new accrewes of soldiors. 1630 M. GODWYN *Annals Eng.* III. 283 Should be able . . to oppose the French by the accrue of Scotland. 1641 *Pref. to Cheke's Hurt of Sedition*, c 2 This accrue of honour to her sonne made his learned mother the Vniversity a suiter to him.

2. Advantage accruing.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* To Reader (1636) Witnesse the very phrase, the termes of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions.

3. A stitch increasing the size of network.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Casting-net*, As you work, cast some Accrues from six Meshes to six Meshes, even to the second Range from the Lever, and make the third without Accrues; then cast the Accrues again to the fourth Range, and work the fifth without Accrues, and do so by all the rest, until the Net is eight or nine Foot in Heighth.

Accrue (ăkrū·), *v.*, also 5 acrewe, 6–7 accrew. [App. f. the sb. in early sense of OFr. *acrewe* 'that which grows up, to the profit of the owner, on the earth or in a wood,' though early instances of this in Eng. are wanting. It translates L. *accrēscĕre* and OFr. *acreistre* in the law-books.]

1. To fall (*to* any one) as a natural growth or increment; to come by way of addition or increase, or as an accession or advantage. Const. *unto, to.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* Prem. xii. 7 So by your mother the right to you acrewes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., That, by the basenes of such parts, more excellencie may accrew to the principall. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* (1612) IX. xlv. 213 To him by law-Descents, the Scepter did accrew. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* (1682) I. 140 Such lesser parcels and additaments, as have accrewed to their Estate. 1622 R. CALLIS *On Stat. Sewers* (1647) 30 Lands left to the shore by great quantities . . accrew wholly to the King. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 59 There are, I confess, some new additions, yet small to those which accrew to our Adversaries. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 234 More Proselites and Converts use t'accrue To false Persuasions, than the right and true. 1691 RAY *Wisd. God* (1714) 204 Several advantages which accrue to us. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 269 The forfeiture for such alienations accrued in the first place to the immediate lord of the fee. 1856 MISS MULOCH *John Halifax* (ed. 17) 223 Pay over to your order all moneys, principal and interest, accruing to her.

2. To arise or spring as a natural growth or result. Const. *from* (*by, of* obs.). *Esp.* of interest: To grow or arise as the produce of money invested.

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* App. 302 (1857) The costomes that acrewe by traffycke manye kyndes of wayes. 1592 W. WEST *Symbolæogr.* I. i. § 21 B, Obligations accrewing of these are said to bee contracted by consent. *c* 1620 H. ANDERSON *Law of Christ* in Farr's *S. P.* 306 From innocence a native joy accrues. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* (1718) I. i. 6 What danger can accrue from such blest food. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 202 The comfort and credit that will accrue from such admissions. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 34 A Divine Right is that which accrueth from a Divine Law. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *New Bath Guide* xv. 66 Do the Ills of Mankind from Religion accrue? 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 14 Great light . . will accrue from examining this abuse. 1852 M^{c}CULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. 451 Interest begins to accrue from the moment that the loan is bargained for.

†**3.** To grow, grow up. *Obs.* (See ACCRESCE.)

1604 C. EDMONDS *Cæsars Com.* 116 They would haue accrewed to such a multitude of people, as could not haue bene contained within the rules of gouernement. 1612 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* II. xi. 50 But sight and talke accrew to loue. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* I. i. 1. The world more aged by new youths accrewing. 1682 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* (ed. 2) I. 126 Body is a substance material coalescent or accruing together into one.

†**4.** *trans.* To gather up, collect. *Obs.*

1594 R. C[AREW] *Huarte's Trial of Wits* (1596) i. 7 When our nature hath accrued al the forces that she can haue. *Ibid.* iv. 41 A man . . at one instant . . accrues more wit and abilitie than he had before. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Country-Warrs* 656 The United States, to whom but newly redeem'd from Servitude was accrewed an Ample Dominion. [The last example is perhaps *intr.* Cf. the sun *was* risen.]

Accrued (ăkrū·d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Accumulated by growth.

1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 18 To determine . . the real specific gravity of this acid . . the quantity of accrued density must be found, and subtracted. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 9/5 With an accrued surplus of revenue over expenditure and an augmenting income.

2. *Her.* Grown up, full grown, as a tree.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 Trees . . if grown to maturity, are *accrued.*

Accruement (ăkrū·mĕnt). [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -MENT.] The process or work of accruing; hence,

1. The action of falling to any one, as a natural growth or accession; the coming into existence or becoming due of *interest* on money.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) IX. vii. 530 He did unquestionably vpon the first accruement of the interest . . exercise all the offices of the royall power. 1672 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell* 10 The glory and grandeur of that renowned succession to, and accrument of, Dominion.

2. That which accrues or has accrued; an addition or accession by natural growth; an increment.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse of Hum.* Ep. Ded. 2 It brings a great accrument unto wisdome and learning. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* (1682) II. 73 Much impoverished in their Estates by Marriages and other accruments. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. 95 We shall not finde any great affluence of temporall accruements. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 164 The Knight calmly gave in the unquestionable particulars of the Bottom he began on, the accrewment by his Marriage, and what was advanced by his industry and frugality. 1678 JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. Serm.* 245 For ever receiving new Additions and fresh Accruments.

Accruer (ăkrū·əɪ). *Law.* [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -ER^{2}, by form-imitation of *misnom-er*, *us-er*, etc., where the termination is that of Fr. infin.] The action of accruing; = ACCRETION 8 b.

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. ii. 9, I. 219 There is also a kind of title which has some resemblance to succession, namely title by accruer [*siccum par accres*]. This is where, by the death of one parcener without heir, his share accrues to the other parcener. *Ibid.* VI. ii. 7, II. 316 If one of them dies, the shares of the rest shall be thereby increased . . by a kind of right called that of accruer [*apelé dreit de accres*].

Accruing (ăkrū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] Natural growth. (Now mostly gerundial.)

Mod. On the accruing of the interest.

Accruing (ăkrū·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCRUE *v.* + -ING^{2}.] Coming as a natural accession or result; arising in due course.

1683 *Brit. Speculum* 234 The Inestimable and unspeakable Blessings accrewing from the Union of England and Scotland. 1704 SWIFT *Ta. Tub* ix. (1709) 117 A mighty advantage accruing to the public. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 670 The accruing demands of the current year. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 172 To set forth even the accruing disadvantages in humorous self-irony.

Accrust (ăkrʌ·st), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *crusta* hard surface.] ? To stiffen or harden.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* in *Gd. Wds.* Mar. 148 Her name accrusted finally to the positive form of 'Spotty.'

Accuate, obs. var. ACUATE *v.*

†**Accub.** 'The print of any creature's foot.' Cockeram 1626.

Accuba·tion (æ:kiubē·ʃən). [ad. L. *accubātiōn-em*, var. of *accubitiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accubā-re* to lie near to, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cubāre* to lie.]

†**1.** The posture of reclining at table, practised by many ancient nations.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 241 Accubation, or lying downe at meales was a gesture used by very many nations. *Ibid.* 244 Now there was leaning on Jesus bosome one of his disciples whom Jesus loved; which gesture will not so well agree unto the position of sitting, but is naturall . . in the Laws of accubation. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* (1669) II. 71 The words of Session and Accubation are often confounded, both being in practice at several Times, and in several Nations.

2. *Med.* Lying in; = ACCOUCHEMENT.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Accu·mb,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *accumb-ĕre* to lay oneself down, *esp.* at table, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *-cumbere* to stoop, lie down.] To recline at meals, like the Greeks and later Romans.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 241 Now of their accumbing places, the one was called Stibadion and Sigma, carrying the figure of an halfe Moone, and of an uncertaine capacity.

†**Accu·mbency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ACCUMBENT, as if ad. L. **accumbentia*: see -NCY.] The state of being accumbent; the reclining position at table.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 142 They dare not seem to worship the bread, by kneeling before it; yet will they reverence it with their head bare; which is no gesture befitting familiar accumbency, and fraternal communion.

Accumbent (ăkv·mbĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *accumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *accumb-ĕre*: see ACCUMB.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying up to, or reclining at table.

1727 C. ARBUTHNOT *Anct. Coins, etc.* 134 The Roman recumbent or (more properly) accumbent posture in eating was introduc'd after the first Punick War.

2. *Bot.* Lying against anything; used in opposition to *incumbent*, or lying upon something. A term applied to the embryo of crucifers, when the cotyledons have their edges longitudinally applied to the folded radicle.

1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 294 *Thlaspi: Pouch* laterally compressed, emarginate; *valves* winged at the back, many-seeded. *Cotyledons* accumbent (O=).

B. *sb.* One who reclines at table according to the ancient manner. Hence *generally*, One who is at table (without regard to posture).

1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 91 What a penance must be done by every accumbent, in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.

†**Accu·mber,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 acombre, acumbre; 4–6 acomber, acumber; 5–6 acomer, accombre; 6 accumbre, accoumbre, accomber, accumber. [for earlier *encombre* (see A- *pref.* 10), a. OFr. *encombre-r*, f. *en* in, on + *combrer, cumbrer*; see CUMBER. Subseq. confused with words in *a-*:—L. *ad-*, and refashioned as ACCUMBER. For this the original *encumber* and simple *cumber* have again been substituted, *accumber* not appearing after 1600.] To encumber, overload, oppress, overwhelm, crush.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 118 Mete we hem ther on the doune, Acumbre hem and legge hem doune. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 50 And lat no conscience acombre þe. 1399 *Dep. Rich. II*, 9 Ffor they a-combrede the contre, and many curse servid, And carped to the comounes with the kyngys mouthe. 1460 CAPGR. *Chron.* 122 Ethelthredus .. was so acomered with the Danes, that he .. acorded with them to pay hem 3erly X thousand pound. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxvii. [A] greate whereafter it received the name of Hexaclinon, Octoclinon. multitude of paiens .. accombred all the realme. 1477 *Past. Lett.* 793 III. 183, I wote not whether that the length of mater acumbred you. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (1844) 43 I make my confession openly .. that my soul be not acombred. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 416 She was sore accombred with that open shame. 1544 PHAYER *Of the Pestilence* II. ii. Oftentimes accoumbred with manye naughtye sycknesses. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 Vnlesse we listed to accomber our selues in thinges trifling and vnprofitable. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. II. (1859) 449 Yea, being accombred with the cloaked hatred of Cain, with the long covered malice of Esau. 1580 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1633) ix. 28 Unable any longer to dwell in their ships, accumbred with carriage of women and children.

†**Accu·mbered,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 4 acombred, 5–6 accombred. [f. prec. + -ED.] Overwhelmed, embarrassed, entangled, encumbered.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 8025 Acombred buth theo lymes alle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 508 (Ellesm. & Hengw.) He sette nat his benefice to hyre And leet his sheepe encombred in the myre [*other MSS.* acombred, acumbret, acumbrede]. 1520-41 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 147 As doth th' accumbred sprite the thoughtful throes discover, Of fierce delight, of fervent love, that in our hearts we cover. 1562 STERNH. & H. *Ps.* cxliii. 4 (1619) Within me in perplexitie Was mine accombred sprite. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 907/2 My conscience was incontinentlie accombred, vexed, and disquieted.

†**Accu·mbering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*, also 4 accombring. [f. ACCUMBER + -ING¹.] The action of encumbering, overloading, or overwhelming.

1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Vor ine þe ende liþ ofte þe accombringe and nyxt þe havene spilþ ofte þet ssip þet geþ zikerliche ine þe heze ze.

†**Accu·mbing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACCUMB + -ING¹.] A reclining at table.

1646 [See under ACCUMB].

†**Accu·mbrance.** *Obs.*; also 5 acombraunce, 6 acc-. [for earlier *encombraunce*, a. OFr. *encombrance*, f. *encombre-r*: see ACCUMBER and -NCE.] The act of encumbering, impeding, overwhelming; molestation, injury.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xvii. 49 Which thyng is grete acombraunce and full of parel. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms' *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 67 To noye and do acombraunce to them.

†**Accu·mbrous,** *a. Obs.*; also 5 acombrous [for earlier *encomberous*: see ACCUMBER and -OUS; cf. CUMBROUS.] Cumbrous, oppressive, troublesome.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 42 (Tanner MS.) A litill tyme his gifte is agreable But ful acombrous is the vsynge [*other MSS.* encoumberouse, encumbrous, encomberous].

Accuminate, obs. variant of ACUMINATE.

†**Accumul(e, accumyl(e,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *accumule-r*, ad. L. *accumulā-re*: see next.] The early form of ACCUMULATE.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iii. 17 In whiche place there hadde be accumyled or heped of sonde a lytyl hylle or mountycle.

Accumulate (ăkiū·miŭlĕt), *ppl. a.*; also 6 accumulat, accumilate. [ad. L. *accumulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *accumulā-re* to heap up; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cumulā-re* to heap; f. *cumul-us* a heap.] Heaped up by additions; aggregate. Formerly both *adj.* and *pple.*; as pple. now replaced by ACCUMULATED.

1533 MORE *To Henry VIII*, Wks. 1557, 1424/1 Of your mere abundant goodnes heped and accumilate vpon me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 11 Socrates .. was made a person heroycall, and his memorie accumulate with honors diuine and humane. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) v. xxix. 498 A very accumulate Completion of that Prediction. 1704 T. HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 223 It was an accumulate Number, or Council of Priests, to whom ordinary appeals came. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* Wks. X. 225 The blast with lightning and thunder Vollying aright and aleft amid the accumulate blackness. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* II. iv. 80 The accumulate store saved from the wrecks of Time.

Accumulate (ăkiū·miŭlēit), *v.* [f. prec. (or on analogy of vbs. so formed); with pple. *accumulated*, in presence of which the earlier participial use of *accumulate* went out.]

1. *trans.* To heap up in a mass, to pile up; to amass or collect. a. Usually *fig.*

1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 105. II. 11 I desyre nat thys for any mynde, God ys my jugge, that I have to accumulat good. 1541 ELYOT *Im. Gouern.* 8 This Zoticus .. solde all the saiynges and doynges of the Emperour, intendynge to accumilate abundance of richesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 370 Neuer pray more: Abandon all remorse On Horrors head, Horrors accumulate. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 107 What piles of wealth hath he accumulated? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 41 I might accumulate places out of the Ancients and moderns to this purpose. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 82 She borrowed large sums in every year; and has thereby accumulated an immense debt. 1798 FERRIAR *Cert. Var. Man* 199 Pliny exerted surprising industry in accumulating authorities. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 7 Those who lived to rise to the top of the service often accumulated considerable fortunes. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xxxvi. 128 To accumulate observances of ritual is to accumulate responsibility.

b. *lit.* (*after Lat.*) *rare.*

1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* III. 662 Soon the young captive prince shall roll in fire, And all his race accumulate the pyre. 1880 STANLEY in *Evening Standard* 24 Feb. 8/5 Had either of them fallen in that arduous struggle, their graves would have been accumulated with all the honours which the American Republic could bestow.

c. *absol.* (in fig. sense).

1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 237 We strive to accumulate beyond our wants and beyond the wants of our families.

2. To take (*degrees*) by accumulation, to take a higher degree at the same time with a lower, or at a shorter interval than is usual; as permitted at some of the English Universities; also *absol.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 862 He accumulated the degrees in Physick, and was afterwards honorary Fellow of the Coll. of Phys. at Lond. *Ibid.* I. col. 819 Rob. Moor of New Coll. who accumulated, was admitted. 1721 AMHERST *Terr. Fil.* Ded. 7 Doctor Wills .. was strenuously opposed in taking his degree .. and was by many persons denied the common favour of accumulating. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Wood gives numerous instances of Accumulators, i.e. persons who accumulated or took degrees by Accumulation, at Oxford.

3. *intr.* (from reflexive). To grow into a mass, quantity or number; to go on increasing. (Not in J.)

1759 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 477 IV. 413 Setting aside the debt that must accumulate upon it. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Deserted Vill.* 52 Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1796 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 417 These funds .. are fast accumulating by interest. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 431 More dark And dark the shades accumulate. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xx. 250 On the 26th disasters accumulated. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. v. 627 Events were rapidly rolling together from every quarter, and accumulating to a crisis. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* xv. 157 Mud is apt to accumulate in such places.

Accumulated (ăkiū·miŭlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Heaped up, collected.

1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 263 Accumulated perils thus arise. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind.* V. § 1. 119 They make heat a particular element diffused through nature, and accumulated in the heated body. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 144 To enrich his army with the accumulated spoils of three hundred triumphs. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* i. 2 The past has given to you its accumulated experiences to study. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 121 Yesterday I burnt .. the accumulated letters and papers of twenty years.

Accumulating (ăkiū·miŭlēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of heaping up, of gathering, or growing into a heap. Also gerundially.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 76 These different matters, in accumulating, form a cone, the necessary shape given by accumulated substances falling from the same given point. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 15 How the love of accumulating money grows an absorbing passion.

attrib.

1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* (ed. 2) III. i. 419 By giving additional force to the accumulating principle, and by stimulating individuals to maintain themselves.

Accumulating (ăkiū·miŭlēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Growing into a heap or stock; increasing.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of the Ch.* I. 309 A large and accumulating fund of good works, which though supererogatory in the Saints were nevertheless not to be lost.

Accumulation (ăkiū·miŭlēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *accumulātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *accumulāre*: see ACCUMULATE.]

1. The action of accumulating; heaping up, amassing, collecting. *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 19 His lieutenant, For quicke accumulation of renowne, Which he atchiu'd by' th' minute, lost his fauour. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 136 That gathering of waters & discovery of the Earth, was made, not by any mutation in the Earth, but by a violent accumulation of the waters, or heaping them up on high. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 1 Little things grow by continual accumulation. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* IV. 415 In all tolerably well governed countries, the principle of accumulation has uniformly had a marked ascendancy over the principle of expence. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* V. ii. 185 There are a hundred rules for getting rich, but the instinct of accumulation is worth all such rules put together.

2. The action or process of growing into a heap, or large amount. *spec.* The growth of a sum of money by the continuous addition of the interest to the principal.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 Merueyllouse sorowe, wherof her herte was surprysed in gret accumylacyon of extreme dysplaysur. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sinking Fund* 9 The principle of unlimited accumulation was expressly excluded from that law, by a provision which limited to four millions the sinking fund then established. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Palest.* (1858) iii. 172 The accumulation of ruins and rubbish from above must have raised its ancient level. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 They form, by their accumulation, a cone-shaped mound or hill.

3. The combination of several distinct acts or exercises into one, so that they are performed at a single exercise, or without the usual interval. *spec.* The taking of several degrees together, and in such a way that the exercises for the lower count as part work for the higher.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Accumulation of degrees, in an university, is used for the taking of several degrees together, and with fewer exercises, or nearer to each other, than the ordinary rules allow of. 1865 *Monastic Life in Mid. Ages* in *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 139 It would not appear that the divine offices were said then as now by accumulation, i.e. by joining several of the services together at convenient times.

4. An accumulated mass; a heap, pile, or quantity formed by successive additions.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 61 He was therof vtterly dysplayed wherby a grete acumulacyon of yre and wrathe he begate wythin the roote of hys herte. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 6 This great Accumulation of Fortune, being transposed unto the Austrian Family .. augmented their Power. 1760 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Routl.) 225 You [Dr. Burney] are an honest man to have formed so great an accumulation of knowledge. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 242 The Ant lays up accumulation of capital. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 656 The nickname evidently alludes to his great accumulations of property. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 The winter's accumulation of snow is never completely melted by the summer sun.

Accumulative (ăkiū·miŭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *accumulāt-* ppl. stem of *accumulāre*: see ACCUMULATE + -IVE.] Characterized by accumulation.

1. Arising from accumulation or successive additions of particulars; cumulative, collective.

a 1651 CLEVELAND *Rupertismus* 167 Scatter th' accumulative King; untruss That five-fold Fiend the State's Smectymnuus. 1652 MILTON *Lett. of State* Wks. 1847, 596/2 For more ample and accumulative satisfaction, and to remove all Scruples from your Excellency. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 211 The Distinction of Accumulative and Constructive Treason was coyned, and caused his Destruction. 1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/1 No particular crime was specified in the sentence against Sully, but a general accumulative charge in which treason was comprehended. 1862 WHATELEY in *Life & Corr.* (1866) II. 392 Such persons cannot understand the force of accumulative proof.

2. Of things: So constituted as to accumulate or increase in amount; as money does by the continuous addition of the interest to the principal.

1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* ii. 96 Thus the science of nations is to be accumulative from father to son: each learning a little more and a little more; each receiving all that was known, and adding its own gain: the history and poetry of nations are to be accumulative; each generation treasuring the history and songs of its ancestors, adding its own history and its own songs: and the art of nations is to be accumulative, just as science and history are; the work of living men not superseding, but building itself upon the work of the past. 1863 *Morning Star* 7 Jan. 6 The sinking fund is accumulative.

3. Of persons: Given to accumulate or amass.

1817 COLERIDGE *Poems* 139 Taylor is eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) agglomerative.

Accumulatively (ăkiū·miŭlĕtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an accumulative manner; collectively.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh* 144 We cry cunningly, artificially, disjunctively, by parts, by halfes, rather then cry really, accumulatively, mightily. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Apiece*, adv. *Ant.* Collectively, Accumulatively.

Accumulativeness (ăkiū·miŭlĕtivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being accumulative; tendency to amass.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 363 That greedy accumulativeness that made Turner amass money, made him also, in its intellectual tendency, accumulate facts.

Accumulator (ăkiū·miŭlēitəɹ). [a. L. *accumulātor*, n. of agent f. *accumulāre*; see ACCUMULATE and -OR.]

1. One who heaps up, amasses, or collects.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 62 (1811) To go on heaping up, till Death, as greedy an accumulator as themselves, gathers them into his garner. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 July 111/1 The contemptible insignificance of the sordid accumulator .. whose wealth becomes much less his own property than the possession of society.

2. One who takes degrees by accumulation.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. col. 851 Charles Croke of the same house, an Accumulator and Compounder. 1753 CHAMBERS

Cycl. Supp. Wood gives numerous instances of Accumulators; i. e. persons who accumulated, or took degrees by Accumulation at Oxford.

3. Anything that accumulates. *spec.* An apparatus or arrangement for collecting and storing electricity.

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. of Challenger* II. iii. 43 These accumulators are india-rubber bands, ¾ inch in diameter and 3 feet in length. 1879 R. S. BALL in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 241/2 This energy is stored up by the engine in what is called an accumulator. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 5/3 The Faure, Planté, and Meriten's accumulators . . are assuredly among the great factors of the future. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619, 434 However convenient and non-wasteful the accumulator—whether Faure's electric accumulator, or other accumulators of energy hitherto invented.

†Accur(re, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *accurr-ĕre* to run to, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *curr-ĕre* to run. Cf. Fr. *accourir.*] To run to, to run together; to meet (*intr.* and *trans.*).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 30 Both these impediments accurre in this marriage. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* v. 118 Thus all accurre, to put backe all excuse. 1651 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 340 When we vehemently apply our minde to understand, and apprehend any thing, we scarcely observe and note such things, as do accurre our sense.

¶ Often for OCCUR, through confusion of *ŏ* and *ă*.

Accuracy (æ·kiŭrĕsi). [f. ACCUR-ATE; see -ACY.] The state of being accurate; precision or exactness resulting from care; hence, precision, nicety, exactness, correctness.

1662 H. MORE *Antid. ag. Ath.* II. x. 70 (1712) Which perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted. 1684 R. WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 12 Experiments that require a greater acuracy. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. 186 But why then, said I, such Accuracy about Externals. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* (1817) I. ix. 114 The garden . . seemed to be kept with great accuracy. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 90 This edition is executed with particular attention to accuracy. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 204 (ed. 3) Accuracy of singing depends upon the precision with which the singer can voluntarily adjust the contractions of the thyro-arytenoid and crico-thyroid muscles.

†Accurance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *accūrā-re* to take care of (see ACCURATE) + -NCE.] A taking care, care, solicitude.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 23 Can a woman . . forget a Child, a piece of her self, her sucking child . . when her natural Love is heightened by a pitiful accurance.

Accurate (æ·kiŭrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *accūrāt-us* performed with care, exact, pa. pple. of *accūrā-re* to apply care to; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *cūrā-re* to care for; f. *cūra* care.] In Latin only said of things, but in Eng. extended in sense 2 to persons.

†1. Executed with care; careful. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 176/1 Those acurat diaries of Portugals, Hollanders, etc. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 224 An Accurate Diet is that when a man taketh his meats in a certaine measure, order, and number. 1675 *Art of Contentm.* ix. § 11. 228 Finally his [Christ's] life expiring amidst the full sense of these accurate torments. 1738 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (1743) 242 Such Drink always remains so, notwithstanding their most accurate Attempts to the contrary.

2. Of things and persons: Exact, precise, correct, as the result of care.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Liter.* XX. 242 (1627) They might come in time to be as accurate in writing Greeke for the stile and composition, as in Latine. 1684-5 BOYLE *Hist. Min. Waters* 68 The accuratest way, I know, is by comparing the differing weights that the same sinking Body has in common Water, and in the Liquor propos'd. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 89 [He] discovers a very accurate knowledge of mineralogy. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 110 Executed by one of the most accurate and learned printers of the age.

3. Of things, without special reference to the evidence of *care*: Exact, precise, correct, nice; in exact conformity to a standard or to truth.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xvii. § 12. 308 The accurate and proper signification (i. e.) the definition of those names. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xvii. 359 By how much accurater their Predictions are, by so much the more cause of suspicion. 1756 BURKE *Introd. Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 97 The term taste, like all other figurative terms, is not extremely accurate. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* i. 17 Accurate thought on definite subjects can alone give freedom and variety to general meditations. *Mod.* I am afraid that the solution of the problem is not quite accurate.

Accurately (æ·kiŭrĕtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an accurate manner.

†1. Of manner alone: Carefully. *Obs.*

1632 SHERWOOD Accurately, *soigneusement, exactement.* 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* 41 (1675) When the white is tunn'd, close it immediately and accurately.

2. Of manner and result: With careful exactness or nicety.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7. It got credit with the Jewes, to be called κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν, that is, accuratly done. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *A being filled w. the Spirit* 395 (1867) The apostle doth distinguish very accurately and carefully in that case. 1776 A. SMITH *Wealth of Nat.* I. I. viii. 81 The price of labour . . cannot be ascertained very accurately anywhere. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. 16 All the constellations, and the positions of the principal stars, have been accurately laid down in Star-Maps.

3. Of result alone: Precisely, exactly, correctly; without error or defect.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xv. § 2. 238 Yet this, to speake properly, and accuratly, is not to reigne, for he is sayed to reigne, who rules . . by precepts and threatnings. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. 321 A man who has not read that argument, is not qualified to speak accurately upon the subject.

1817 MALTHUS *Population* I. 474 The average number of the births being for a period of 30 years almost accurately equal to the number of deaths. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 6. 42 The ridges upon its surface accurately resemble waves in shape.

Accurateness (æ·kiŭrĕtnės), [f. ACCURATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being accurate; careful exactness; precision, nicety. (More properly a quality of a person, while ACCURACY is a state of a thing; the accurateness of an observer; the accuracy of his results)

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 55 Which being kept with all imaginable accurateness . . seemed a Paradise. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 289 Such his accurateness, as not only to tell the initial words in every of their books, but also to point at the place in each library where they are to be had. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. viii. 168 He was not so wanting in accurateness, but that he knew how to have exprest himself, had that been his meaning. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) i. 7 As to the Certainty and Accurateness of my Observations, thus much may . . be said. 1871 *Standard* 1 Feb., Their shells were not fired with that accurateness upon which they so much pride themselves.

†Accu·rrent, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *accurrent-em,* pr. pple. of *accurrĕre* to run toward; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *curr-ĕre* to run.] Running or flowing into; affluent, tributary.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 57 That see [the Pontic] is moore swete . . for floodes, accurrente on euery side.

Accurse (ăkə̄·ɪs), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 2–5 acurse, 2–4 acorse, acorsy, 5– accurse. *Pa. pple.* accursed, also 6–8 accurst. [f. A- *pref.* + OE. *cursian* to CURSE. As *a-curse* is not found before the 12th c., the prefix does not here represent an older *ar-* or *an-*, but is imitated from the *a-* into which both of these had then sunk, and was apparently intensive, as in *wake, a-wake, rise, a-rise.* In 5, when the scribes latinized the Fr. prefix *a-* before *c* to *ac-*, they servilely did the same with *a-curse,* whence the false spelling *ac-curse.*] To pronounce or imprecate a curse upon, to anathematize; to devote to perdition, evil, or misery.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Þene preost he mot isechen þe hine acursede ' þet he hine iblecie onȝein þet he hine acursede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1701 (Cott. MS.) Ȝe schule on oþer wise singe And acursi alle fiȝtinge [*Arch. MS.* cursi]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 474 He acorsede all thulke men, that he hadde uorth ibrouȝt. *Ibid.* 296 Hii myȝte acorsy þe fole quene, þat Seynt Edward slou. *a* 1320 *Guy Warw.* (Turnb.) 6 He acursed the time that hir say [=saw]. *c* 1360 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* 55 Popis . . confermen and acursen men whanne hem likiþ and myslikiþ men. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 99 Lest crist in cons[is]torie ' acorse ful manye. 1494 FABYAN VII. 361 She had also purchased a curse of the pope, to a curse all ye said barons. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 710/1 Of Noe hys owne sonnes one ye wot wel was so bad, that hys owne father accursed him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* III. xiv. 50 God can accurse the soul as well as punish the body. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 175 Because thou hast done this, thou art accursed Above all cattle. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 70 He had been Dean of St. Paul's, and in that office accursed at Paul's Cross all who had searched.

Accursed, accurst (ăkə̄·ɪsĕd, ăkə̄·ɪst), *ppl. a.* Forms: 2–5 acursed(e, acorsed; 3 akursid, akursede; 4 acursid; 5–6 accursed, accurst. [f. *acurse,* later ACCURSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Lying under a curse or anathema; anathematized; doomed to perdition or misery.

c 1220 *S. Marherete* 10 Þu ouercume . . þene acursede gast. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 234 Efter þreottene ȝer com þe akursede gost þet hefde hire itented. 1388 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 8 Be he acursid [1526 TINDALE Holde him as a cursed. 1611 Let him be accursed.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 97 And calde hem 'caytifs a-corsed': for þis was a vil vilanye. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxix. 453 Therfore acursed schalt thou be Thorwh-owt alle the erthe ful sikerle, And the erthe, a-corsed I wel it be do. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 5 Take you in this barbarous Moore, This Rauenous Tiger, this accursed deuill. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 52 Most accurst am I To be by oath enioyn'd to this. 1611 BIBLE *Joshua* xxii. 20 Did not Achan the sonne of Zerah commit a trespasse in the accursed thing? 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 174 A wretch accurst and hated by the gods! 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxviii. [I] sought the black accursed pool With a wild misgiving eye. 1855 TENNYSON *The Letters* 36 Thro' you, my life will be accurst.

2. Worthy of the curse, or bringing a curse along with it; execrable, damnable; detestable, hateful.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 71 The priuate wound is deepest: oh time, most accurst: 'Mongst all foes that a friend should be the worst. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 48, 308 That accursed Quality . . or Disorder of the Mind, called Ambition. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 119 I never saw the accursed trick performed. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 97 This accursed system of slavery.

3. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1611 BIBLE *Joshua* vii. 12 Neither will I bee with you any more, except yee destroy the accursed from amongst you. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xii. (1853) IX. 113 Swear that thy soul Will make no covenant with these accursed.

Accursedly (ăkə̄·ɪsĕdli), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an accursed manner; damnably.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* X. 69 *Sup.* Fell it out so accursedly? *Amb.* So damnedly? 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agt. Cursing* Wks. I. 48/1 How many of vs, . . instead of giving God glory, praise, and thankes for all his benefits, doe most accursedly (or maliciously) sweare him ouer and ouer, from the head, to the foot.

Accursedness (ăkə̄·ɪsĕdnės). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being accursed.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Deuter.* CXX. 739 Shall wee mistrust that our Lorde Jesus Christ hath not sufficient power to doe away all our accursednesse? 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv. World* 6 Blotting out of the Book of God would have been a good, and accursedness from Christ, a blessedness.

Accursing (ăkə̄·rsiŋ), *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. ACCURSE *v.* + -ING^1.] The act of pronouncing or imprecating a curse; anathematization, excommunication.

1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 42 a, The Bishopes letters under hys seale, witnessing the accursynge. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 129 b, Some in Germany . . who for a Semblable prophanation with dauncing, through the Priests accursing continued it on a whole yere together.

†Accurtation. *Obs.* 6. [a. med. L. *accurtātiōn-em,* n. of action, f. late L. **accurtā-re* (It. *accortar*) to abbreviate; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *curtāre* to shorten; f. *curt-us* short.] Shortening, curtailment, abbreviation.

1583 STANYHURST *Virgil* To Reader 36 [M is] clipped if the next word beginne with a vocall: as *fame, name*; for albeit E be the last letter, that must not salue M from accurtation, because in the eare M is the last letter. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* L. 44 In the time whereof, some English wits . . did offer to make a great and gainefull accurtation, and yet could not be heard.

Accusable (ăkiū·zăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *accusable,* ad. L. *accūsābilis,* f. *accūsā-re*: see ACCUSE *v.* and -ABLE.] Liable to be accused or censured; blameworthy, reprehensible; liable to the charge (*of*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 245 Wherein indeed the hand of the Painter is not accusable, but the judgement of the common Spectator. 1676 'A. RIVETUS, JR.' *Mr. Smirke* 55 Yet those that were accusable were all very well satisfied. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. ii. 58 Thumping or trying to thump, somebody who is accused or accusable of being heterodox.

Accusably (ăkiū·zăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an accusable manner; with liability to accusation.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 213 There is a probability of your being not less than the fount and origin of this division of father and daughter, though Willoughby in the drawing-room last night stands accuseably the agent.

Accusal (ăkiū·zăl). [f. ACCUSE *v.* + -AL^2.] The act of accusing; accusation.

1594 R. C[AREW] *Godfrey of Bvlloigne* (1881) 54 Ech gainst himselfe doth this accusall lay. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i. Cain! clear thee from this horrible accusal. 1860 *Introd. Autobiog. Leigh Hunt* 9 To him the shocking part of these accusals lay in their uncharitableness. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. Party* 707 Your accusal, Rosencranz, that art Shares in the dread and weakness of the time.

Accusant (ăkiū·zănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *accusant,* pr. pple. and sb.:—L. *accūsant-em,* pr. pple. of *accusā-re* to ACCUSE.]

†A. *adj.* Accusing. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Accusant* (partic.) accusant, accusing.

B. *sb.* One who accuses; an accuser.

1611 COTGR. *Accusant,* An accusant, or accuser. 1635 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. 6 Surely one should be deemed a false accusant, That would appeach Leda for a Recusant. 1660 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 54 The Accusant must hold him to the proof of the charge. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 66 He accuses the father of having only told half. He replies, he has told it all to the 'collége.' The accusant says, he knows that.

Accusar, obs. form of ACCUSER.

Accusation (ækiuzē·ɪ·ʃən), also 5 accusasiowne, accusacion. [a. Fr. *accusation* ad. L. *accūsātiōnem,* n. of action, f. *accusā-re* to ACCUSE.]

1. The act of accusing or fact of being accused; arraignment.

1430 LYDGATE *Chron. Troy* III. XXV. His clauses for to rede That resowned in conclusiowne Onely of malyce to accusasiowne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f v b, Mardocheus was accused of the accusacion of Amon and was nothynge gylty. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 55 Be thou constant in the accusation, and my cunning shall not shame me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 8 If I haue taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him foure fold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1190 Thus they in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XV. 13 A man who is under the accusation of his country is under a very great misfortune. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 83 Then like a shadow past the people's talk And accusation of uxoriousness Across her mind.

2. The charge of an offence or crime, or the declaration containing it; an indictment.

c 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 46 At a court I mon appeir Fell accusationis þare til here. *a* 1450 *Chester Plays* (1847) II. 44 Men of thyn owne nacion Shewen for thy damnacion With manye accusacion And all this daie have. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 157 My vouch against you, and my place i' th State Will so your accusation ouer-weigh. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 152 An accusation so improbable gained but little credit. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* (1864) II. III. vii. 136 He is not content with repelling the accusation as false and alien to his humane disposition. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* lviii. 421 (ed. 4) To this accusation I will not plead.

Accusatival (ăkiū·zătəi·văl), *a.* [f. L. *accūsātīv-um* + -AL^1.] Pertaining to the accusative case.

1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* vii. 289 The so-called genitive termination in *i*, which the second substantive takes in Assyrian, is but a modification of the accusatival *-a.*

Accusative (ăkiū·zătiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *accusatif, -ive,* ad. L. *accūsātīv-us,* lit. of the nature of accusation, a verbal rendering of the Gr. (πτῶσις) *αἰτιᾶτική* (the case) 'of accusing,' but also 'of or pertaining to that which is caused or effected (τὸ αἰτιᾶτόν)'; hence, *prop.* the case of the effect, or thing directly affected by verbal agency.]

1. *Grammar.* In inflected languages the name of the case whose primary function was to express destination or the goal of motion; hence the case which follows prepositions implying motion towards, and expresses the object of transitive verbs, i.e. the destination of the verbal action; sometimes applied, in uninflected languages, to the *relation* in which the object stands, as shown by its position alone. By omission of the word *case, accusative* is commonly used substantively.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 417 The fourte case is accusatif case. *a* 1535 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. 742/1 (1557) Some vnlearned vse thys worde learne for thys worde teache, with his accusatyue case set oute, as Richarde learneth Robert. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 45 *Evans.* Well, what is your Accusatiue case? *William.* Accusatiuo hinc. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* 29 (1865) The accusative hath noe other noat then the nominative; as, the head governes the bodie. 1751 Harris *Hermes* II. iv. 283 (1786) The Accusative is that Case, which to an efficient Nominative and a Verb of Action subjoins either the Effect or the passive Subject. 1879 J. A. H. Murray *Address to Philol. Soc.* 60 The use of the Accusative to supply a Nominative, originally wanting in neuter nouns, is probably connected with the appearance of the passive voice in the verb.

†**2.** (From Accuse *v.*) Pertaining, tending, or addicted to accusation; accusatory. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 84 (1841) The elefnte [degree] is accusatyf confessyon of iniquite of whiche ful noyous is the noyis. *a* 1576 Sir E. Dering *Speeches* 112 (T.) This hath been a very accusative age. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vindic. Answ.* 'Humb. Remonst.' § 13, 168 Episcopacy and their Cathedrals, with whom it is now the Accusative age.

Accusatively (ăkiū·zătivli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly².] '1. In an accusative manner. 2. Relating to the accusative case, in grammar.' J.

Mod. In midland English the dative case *him* began to be used accusatively in the first quarter of the 12th century.

†**Accusator, accusatour.** *Obs.* 4–5. [a. literary Fr. *accusateur*, which in 4–5 took the place of the pop. Fr. *acuseür*:—L. *accūsātōrem.*] An accuser.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 30 I sente him to thee, denounsinge and to accusatours [1388 accuseris] that thei seie at thee. *c* 1425 Wyntown *Cron.* VI. xiv. 22 All þai . . þat he Hys accusatowris trowyd to be.

Accusatorial (ăkiū:zătō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *accūsātōri-us* belonging to an accuser + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to an accuser. Applied to legal procedure, in which a distinct accuser or prosecutor appears.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul but Jesus* 350 In modern Rome-bred law, this mode of procedure, in which the parts of judge and prosecutor are performed by the same person, is styled the inquisitorial; in contradistinction to this, that in which the part of prosecutor is borne by a different person, is styled the accusatorial. 1847 *Secr. Soc. Middle Ages* 332 The Fehm-tribunals had three different modes of procedure; namely, that in case of the criminal being taken in the fact, the inquisitorial, and the purely accusatorial.

Accusatorially (ăkiū·zătō·riăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an accusatorial manner; after the mode of, or by means of, a formal accuser.

1847 *Secr. Soc. Middle Ages* 333 When a crime had been committed, and the criminal had not been taken in the fact . . it was imperative that he should be proceeded against accusatorially.

Accusatory (ăkiū·zătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *accūsātōri-us* belonging to an accuser or accusation.] Of or belonging to accusing; of the nature of, tending to, or containing an accusation.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 171 Æschines . . at Rhodes rehearsed that accusatorie oration which he had made against Demosthenes. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 50 In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth in the accusatory libel . . some certain and definite time. 1850 Grote *Greece* VIII. II. lxii. 37 He represented the demagogic and accusatory eloquence of the democracy. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. iii. 32 [He] moved his blunt head round in such an accusatory manner as I moved round, that I blubbered out to him, 'I couldn't help it, Sir!'

†**Accusatrix.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *accūsātrix*, fem. of *accūsātōr*: see -trix.] A female accuser.

1655 J. Jennings *Elise* 149 Isabel, the accusatrix, is in full liberty.

Accuse (ăkiū·z), *v.* Forms: 3–4 acuse, 4– accuse. [a. OFr. *acuse-r*:—L. *accūsā-re* to call to account; for *accausā-re*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *causā-re*; f. *causa* cause, reason, account. In 14th c. the Fr. prefix *a-* began to be refashioned after L. as *ac-* in Fr. and Eng.]

1. To charge with a fault; to find fault with, blame, censure.

a. Of persons.

1297 R. Glouc. 523 Sir Hubert de Boru . . Acused was to the king of mani luther prise. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5423 Many accusers þar sal be þan, To accuse þam byfor þat domesman. 1393 Langland *P. Pl.* C. IV. 220 For conscience acuseþ the · to congie þe for euere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 417 The wolfe had Envie, and began to accuse hym to the lyon. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xix. 27 He hath accused thy seruaunt before my lorde yᵉ kynge. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxx. 10 Accuse not a seruant vnto his master. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Own Times* (1823) I. 366 He had accused him to the King. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iv. 220 She sent for Blanche to accuse her face to face.

b. Of things.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxvii. 331 Why art thow so hardye & so fre The erthe to acvsen in ony degre? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 The Pharisees . . accused the Holinesse of Christ. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Ach.* 622 Such frugal Virtue Malice may accuse. 1708 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Britain* (1743) I. III. i. 140 Which being done accordingly, he accuseth their contumacy. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* II. xxxi. 181 Popular clamour accused the dearness and scarcity of wine. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 305 Accusing the times is but excusing ourselves.

2. (With the charge expressed.) To blame, charge, indict. **a.** with *as* (*for* obs.).

1513–4 R. Pace in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 37 I. 108 For the punischement off suche as were accusidde as autors off the sayde poysonynge. 1538 Starkey *England* 10 The socyety and cumpany of man ys not to be accusyd as the cause of thys mysordur. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 192 Doth any one accuse Yorke for a Traytor? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. 229 Many indeed accuse such payments, as Popish in their original. 1673 W. Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 6 Caecilius . . accuses the Christians for a desperate undone and unlawful faction. *Mod.* He was accused as accessary to the crime.

†**b.** with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr. Obs.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* x. 21 Accusynge those personnes, that they had solde the brethren for money. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 46 Certaine of this sect and opinion, were accused to have come from the Ancestors of Judas. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvi. 1 The same was accused vnto him that he had wasted his goods. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* Wks. 1727 I. I. ii. § 25. 11 That I may not be accused, to argue from the Thoughts of Infants, which are unknown to us, and to conclude, from what passes in their understandings.

3. To accuse (a person) *of*, (*for, in, upon* obs.): To charge with the crime or fault of.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 236 The world hath oft accused Full grete princes of this dede. *c* 1430 Lydgate *Bochas* (1544) I. ii. 22 a, Atreus accused himself of murdre, and his brother upon advoutrye. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 17, I accuse my selfe of discourtesie too my friendes in keeping these abuses so long secret. 1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* II. i. 180 These that accuse him in his intent towards our wiues, are a yoake of his discarded men. 1602 — *Haml.* III. i. 124, I could accuse me of such things, that it were better my Mother had not borne me. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 163 As a Father of the Church, he is accused for too much conniving at the factious disturbers thereof. 1809 Southey in *Q. Rev.* I. 193 The Romanists accuse the Protestants for their indifference. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 476 They may accuse his admirers of claiming too much, but they can bring no such accusation against himself.

5. *absol.* (by omitting the personal object), as in 'Who is he that accuseth?' and hence, *intr.* To bring an accusation; to utter charges.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wycket* 18 Nowe a dayes they accusen falsely agaynste Chryste. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) E 4 Doth not Physicke destroy if it be not wel tempered? Doth not Law accuse if it be not rightly interpreted? 1868 George Eliot *Sp. Gypsy* 318 He accused no more, But dumbly shrank before accusing throngs Of thought.

6. To betray, disclose. Hence, *fig.* to reveal, display, indicate, show, or make known. (*Rare in mod. Eng.*, and when found, perhaps in imitation of mod. Fr., in which this is a common sense of *accuser.*)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1591 Right so the cristalle stoon shynyng, Withouten ony disseyvyng, The entrees of the yerde accusith. 1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* (Caxton) 29 Withoute he wolde accuse them that wer consenting to make werre ayenst the King. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 124 The Princes did in their countenances accuse no points of fear. 1649 Milton *Eikonokl.* Wks. 1738 I. 376 This wording was above his known Stile and Orthography, and accuses the whole composure to be conscious of some other Author. 1653 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 362, I cannot (according to the Italian phrase) . . accuse the receit of any Letter from you. 1864 Crowe & Cavalcaselle *Painting in Italy* II. xxi. 523 The distribution of the scene accuses an absence of motive or thought.

†**Accu·se.** *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] The act of accusing or charging with crime; charge, accusation.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 160 And dogged Yorke . . By false accuse doth leuell at my life. 1647 N. Bacon *Hist. Disc.* xxxvi. 86 In nature of positive accuse of one for a crime.

Accused (ăkiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. Accuse *v.* + -ed.] Charged with a crime or fault. Commonly used subst., as *the accused*: he or she who is accused in a court of justice, the prisoner at the bar.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 17 And frowning brow to brow, our selues will heare Th' accuser, and the accused. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 420 Th' accus'd stood forth, and thus address'd the Queen. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 521 He and he alone . . could save the accused from the gallows. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 144 Eustace and the other accused persons should not be given up.

†**Accusement** (ăkiū·zmĕnt). *Obs.* [a. MFr. *accusement*, vbl. sb., f. *accuser*: see Accuse and -ment.] The action of accusing or charging with an offence; an accusing, an accusation, a charge.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 557 Than thynke I, this were her accusemente, Syn wel I woot I may hire nought purchace. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 216 The gilteles was dampned there And deide upon accusement. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 27 To her husbande she accused him falsly. . . Ipolitus was murdered for this accusement. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. vii. 47 He gan t' efforce the evidence anew, And new accusements to produce. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) III. 34 The same justices shall . . punish the offenders, according as their offences shall appear to them upon the accusement.

Accuser (ăkiū·zəɹ), also 5–6 accusar. [f. Accuse *v.* + -er¹. See the parallel forms Accusour from OFr. and Accusatour from MFr. and L. *Accuser*, though Eng. in form, may have originated in an altered pronunciation of *accusour* with accent thrown back and final syllable obscured. Cf. *soldier, warder*, orig. *soldiour, wardour.*] One who accuses or blames; *esp.* one who accuses or prosecutes in a court of justice.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5422 Many accusers þar sal be þan . . Fiften maneres of accusours sere. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 35 Y schal here thee he seide, whanne thin accuseris comen [1526 Tindale, accusars]. 1489 Caxton *Fayt of Armes* IV. xi. 262 What shuld be doon of the accusar. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esd.* xvi. 65 Youre owne synnes shalbe youre accusers in that daye. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 174 Take that of me my friend, who haue the power to seale th'accusers lips. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 10 Satan, now first inflamed with rage, came down, The tempter ere the accuser of mankind. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 4 Whatever Persons the Civil-Law forbids to be accusers, the Canon-Law does the self-same. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 499 Godwine's accuser was an Englishman of the highest rank.

Comb. Accuser-general sb., *accuser-like* adj. or adv.

1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 88 Whosoeuer knoweth the thyng it selfe will confesse that there is nothyng spoken accuserlike. 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 209 There is no accuser-general in any Christian state, nor in any Christian church.

Accusing (ăkiū·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Accuse *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of charging with an offence; accusation. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1300 *K. Alisaunder* 3973 He is forth brought, and the kyng Geveth him acoysyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1878) 241 Whenne the Emperoure had harde this accusynge, he was hili hevi. 1538 Starkey *England* 121 Ferther also in the accusyng of treson, ther ys, me semyth, over-grete lyberty. 1611 Cotgr., *Clabauderie* . . an enuious accusing. *Mod.* Why are you so persistent in accusing me?

Accusing (ăkiū·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Accuse *v.* + -ing².] Charging with a fault, blaming; reproachful.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 126 Accusing Sycophants of all men did best sort to his nature. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 175 So bitter is the Reflection, so dismal is the Prospect of an accusing Mind. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* 17 So candid, so gravely loving, that no accusing scowl, no light sneer could help melting away before their glance.

Accusingly (ăkiū·ziŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an accusing manner; reproachfully.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Categoriquement*, accusingly. 1867 H. Bushnell *Dark Things* 224 Our moral nature recoils accusingly upon itself.

†**Accusor, -our.** *Obs.* [a. Anglo-Fr. (14th c.) *a(c)cusour* (mod. Fr. *accuseur*):—OFr. *acusor, acuseor*:—L. *accusātōr-em*: see Accusator. Subseq. supplanted by or altered to *accuser*, with native suffix -er: see -or, -our.] The early form of Accuser.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5422 Many accusers þar sal be þan . . Fiften maneres of accusours sere. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* Prol. 353 For in your court is many a losengeour, And many a queinte totoler accusour. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) I. viii. 5 The accusours haue fyrst place and tyme of audyence. 1494 Fabyan VI. cxciii. 197 [He] shulde forfayte a certayne peny, wherof yᵉ one half shuld fall to the accusour.

Accustom (ăkʌ·stəm), *v.* Forms: 5 acustum(e, 5–6 acustom(e, 6 accustome, 6– accustom. [a. OFr. *acostume-r*, later *acoustumer, accoustumer* (mod. Fr. *accoutumer*) f. *à* to + *costume, coustume*:—late L. *cōstūma*:—earlier *cōstūdinem*:—cl. L. *consuetūdinem* Custom. The vb. *accōstūmāre* was probably already in use in late pop. L. The prefix *a-* was refashioned as *ac-* after L. in 14th c.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make (a thing) customary, habitual, usual, or familiar; to practise habitually. Most common in the passive, *to be accustomed*: to be made customary, to be practised habitually. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* (Caxton) 74 Angre the not sodeynly, for if thou acustume it, it wolle tourne ones to thy harmes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cliii. 182 [He] was made cardynall . . by authoritie of a bull fro the pope, the which hadde nat be acustomed ther before. 1567 *Trial of Treasure* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 265 Hypocrites accustom the like, day by day. 1593 Marlowe *Dido* IV. iii. (1700) 416 Such ceremonious thanks, As parting friends accustom on the shore. 1650 Venner *An Advert.* 370 It were much better to abate and attemper their bloud by fasting . . than to accustome the opening of a vein. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 88 Whether such tithes be due and accustomed . . cannot be determined in the ecclesiastical court.

†**b.** To use (a thing) customarily or habitually; to frequent as a customer. *Obs. rare* exc. in pa. pple.

1690 [See under Accustomed, 2.] 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* (1876) I. xiv. 126 An house used by the military in his time as a young man, and accustomed by his Lordship ever since.

†**2.** *intr.* (refl. pron. suppressed). To become familiar, go or act familiarly. To accustom *to*: to resort to, frequent; to accustom *with*: to consort or cohabit with. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Greene Forest* 101 All those sea fishes which accustome to Aquitania. 1670 Milton *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 33 We with the best man accustom openly; you with the basest commit private adulteries.

3. To habituate, familiarize (a person or thing *to* (*in, into, for, with* obs.) something, or *to do* something).

1478 *Liber Niger* in Pegge's *Curialia Misc.* 86 It [the office of Barber to the king] hath been much accustomed to one or two well known officers. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 31 [They] dyd alle other thynges whiche is acustumed to be doon bytwene neyghbours and good frendes. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. ii, Bulwarkes about accustomed for warre. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxiii. 9 Let not thy mouth be accustomed with swearinge [1611 Accustome not thy mouth to swearing]. 1586 *Let. to Earle of Leycester, etc.* 14, I haue not accustomed my tongue to be an instrument of untrueth. 1592 Hyrde tr. *Vives, Instr. Chr. Woman* B. iij. What thing soever they have beene accustomed in before, they doe the same afterward. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 19 The incomparable use of this noble Tree for shade and delight, into whatever Figure you will accustom them. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks.

I. 160 When we can accustom our eyes to it [danger], a great deal of the apprehension vanishes. **1851** RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. I. ii. § 2. 50 The ear is not accustomed to exercise constantly its functions of hearing; it is accustomed to stillness.

b. *refl.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour*, a vj. It shalle be to yow a lyght thyng yf ye accustomme yow therin. **1561** T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 182 We should accustome vs with much abasing of our selues, reuerently to looke vp vnto the mightinesse of god. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 172 If we accustom ourselves with sinning . . our custom will wax to be our nature. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxii. 112, I cannot enough accustom myself to this fashion to find any beauty in it. **1754** EARL OF CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* v. 39 Towards servants, never accustom yourself to rough and passionate language. *Mod.* She soon accustomed herself to her new surroundings.

†c. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To be wont, to use, to have the habit *to do* something. *Obs.*

1571 JEWEL on 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 (1611) 78 The mouth that accustometh to lie slaieth the soule. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 27 b, Some accustomed to burne it on heapes in pits at the cliffe side. **1649** MILTON *Eikonokl.* Pref., Kings, who ever have accustom'd from the cradle to use thir will onely as thir right hand. **1668** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 209 Those, therefore, who . . accustom to wash their heads, instead of powdering, would doubtless find the benefit of it.

d. *pass.* To be habituated, to be in the habit, to be wont or used.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B 8 b, The auncient Romayn historiens were not accustomed to write the lyues of the Emperours fathers. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* xiii. 23 Then may ye also doe good, that are accustomed to doe euill. **1788** REID *Active Powers* I. vii. 530 We are accustomed to call the first the cause, and the last the effect. **1846** MILL *Logic* II. v. § 6 (1868) 269 Were we not well accustomed to see the sun and moon move.

†Accu·stom, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Custom, habit, habituation.

1523 SKELTON *Garland of Laurel* 64 The accustome and usage Of auncient poetis. **1533** BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) 66 And now, be lang accustum, [he] has perfitelie lernit all the Romane lawis. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* V. § 8. 56 Hoele . . by auncient Accustume was wont to give the Bagge of the Sylver Harpe to the best Harper of North Walys. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 171 Tribonian defines Matrimony a conjunction of man and woman containing individual accustom of life.

†Accu·stomable, *a. Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ABLE.] Usually practising or practised; habitual, usual, customary, wonted.

1494 FABYAN VII. 375 He also made . . punysshement for all accustomable great swerers. **1538** LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 394 The rest I commit to your accustomable goodness. **1577–87** HARRISON *Eng.* (1877) I. II. xiii. 260 The prince dooth . . loose nothing of his duties accustomable to be paid. **1625** tr. *Gonsalvius's Span. Inquis.* 65 The Jayler commeth to visite his prisoners at his accustomable houres. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 Animals even of the same Original . . be diversified by accustomable residence in one Climate. **1741** T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iv. 39 The accustomable and actual Partition.

Accustomably (ăkv·stəmăbli), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner conformable to custom; customarily, habitually, usually, ordinarily.

c **1450** *Chester Pl.* I. 5 You, bowchers of this citie The storie of Sathan, that Christe woulde needes tempte, Set out as accostamablie have yee. **1494** FABYAN VII. 344 Excepte ii. tunne of wyne, which the Kyng accustomably had of euery shyp commynge from Burdeaux. *c* **1540** *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 153 When the childe was not accustomablie seene the suspicion might easlie arrise. **1576** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 95 Pride is a fault that accustomably followeth prosperitie. **1655** BAILY *Life of Fisher* xxii. 203 The shirt of haire (which accustomably he wore on his back). **1725** COTES *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. iii. 45 To pay what was accustomably due for them. **1806** J. PYTCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 209 The word is accustomably written with a *d* by all authors.

†Accu·stomance. *Obs.*; also ac(c)ustumaunce. [a. OFr. *acostumance, acoustumaunce, acc-*, f. *acostumer*: see ACCUSTOM and -ANCE.] Customary use or practice; custom, habit.

c **1384** CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 28 Or ellis by dysordynaunce Of naturell acustumaunce [*v. r.* accustumaunce, accustomaunce, accustomance]. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* b iij b, Oftentymes they inclyne or bowen to such playes by acustumance. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 Exercise and accustomance to sobriety, temperance and continency. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digr. 375 By accustomance, some Men may bring themselves to support the want of Air a pretty while. **1690** — *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 103 An Accustomance of endeavouring to give Clear Explications of the Phænomena of Nature.

†Accu·stomarily, *adv. Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOMARY *a.* + -LY[2].] Usually, customarily.

1662 H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* Pref. Gen. II (1712) A tenacious adhesion to what has accustomarily been received. *a* **1689** CLEVELAND (J.) Go on, rhetorick, and expose the peculiar eminency which you accustomarily marshal before logick to publick view.

Accustomary (ăkv·stəmări), *a. arch.* [f. ACCUSTOM *sb.* + -ARY representing an analogically formed late L. **accōstūmārius*, whence also OFr. *acostumier*.] Usual, customary.

1541 COVERDALE *The old Faith* Wks. 1844 I. Prol. 3 The accustomary goodness of God. **1654** SIR A. COKAINE tr. *Loredano, Dianea* I. i. 71 The Armenians . . demanded the obedience accustomary to the Sea. **1662** H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* (1712) I. i. 9 They that adhere to Religion in a mere superstitious and accustomary way . . easily turn Atheists. **1755** MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* I. 428 The accustomary Methods of such dealings wherein we were respectively engaged. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 273 At length came bed-time, and the accustomary little speeches.

†Accu·stomate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOM + -ATE[1] as if ad. late L. **accōstūmātus*, cf. It. *accostumato*, Pg. *acostumato*, OFr. *acostumé*.] Accustomed, habituated, wonted.

1494 FABYAN VII. 552 After noone were proclamacyons made in accustumat placis of the cytie. **1533** BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) II. 108 Thair wes certane public sacrifices quhilkis war accustumate to be done alanerlie be kingis. *a* **1568** COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* Wks. 1844 I. 205 Long accustomate doing of virtuous deeds.

†Accustoma·tion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. OFr. *acostume-r*, late L. **accōstūmā-re*: see -ATION.] The action of rendering habitual; the habitual practice or use.

1605 *Narrat. Bloudy Murthers of Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 14 [He] stoutly persevered in the accustimation of his former breaches of all commendable carriage.

Accustomed (ăkv·stəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ED.] The pple. has all the const. of the vb.

1. Made customary, practised habitually; wonted, used; customary, habitual, usual.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a i b, They had neyther drede ne shame, so moche were they endurate and acustomed. **1483** — *Gold. Leg.* 258/1 He sent an Aungel acustomed whiche shewed to her to fore the demonstraunce of hir departyng. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 349 He left them to be devoured with pestilence, with hunger, and with the sword, the accustomed instruments of his wrath. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 4 The common executioner Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgrim* II. 75 They had prepared for them a Lamb, with the accustomed Sauce belonging thereto. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 341 He used the victory with his accustomed moderation. **1819** SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 142 The accustomed nightingale still broods On her accustomed bough. **1876** MISS BRADDON *Josh. Hagg. Dau.* II. 28 They had both grown accustomed to the half light of the wood by this time, and saw each other's faces very clearly.

†2. Frequented by customers. *Obs.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcxi. 4 The Bull-Inn in Fenny-Stratford . . a well Accustomed Inn, is to be Lett ready Furnished. **1761** SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1802) I. II. vii. 171 There I got a place . . in a well accustomed shop, much frequented on account of the neighbourhood of the church. **1772** GRAVES *Spiritual Quixote* IX. vi. (D.) [He] observed to my landlord that his seemed to be a well-accustomed house.

Accustomedly (ăkv·stəmdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an accustomed manner; usually, customarily.

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 248 About mid-day, when for certaine houres it accustomedly forbeareth to flame.

Accustomedness (ăkv·stəmdnĕs). [f. ACCUSTOMED *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being accustomed or customary; wontedness, habituation.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* (1860) 42 Through his continual use and accustomednesse to . . coin new words he makes no conscience of breaking oaths. **1869** RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* § 137 It is the habit of all modesty to love the constancy and 'solemnity,' or, literally, 'accustomedness,' of law. **1876** MRS. RIDDELL *Above Suspicion* II. xii. 283 His Lordship stepped, with an air of dignified accustomedness . . into the carriage.

†Accustomer. *Obs.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ER[1], or a. OFr. *acostumier, acustumier*:—late L. **accōstūmārius*, f. *cōstūma*: see ACCUSTOM *v.*] ?A collector of customs. (So in OFr.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. § 7. 97 The Accustumer of Bridgewater hath translatid this Place to a right goodly and pleasant dwelling house.

Accustoming (akv·stəmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACCUSTOM *v.* + -ING[1].]

†1. The action of making oneself familiar with, using, practising, consorting. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 25 Brought to it by evill accustoming, [thou] giuest consent, and, so wonne, dost becken at it. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 235 Their people with small accostoming understand the Liturgies well enough. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* (1851) iii. 27 They who have liv'd most loosely by reason of their bold accustoming, prove most succesfull in their matches.

2. The action of habituating or familiarizing. Now always gerundial.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 340 Now the accustoming of the tongue to euill speech is like the poysoning of the well. *Mod.* By accustoming one's eyes gradually to the light.

Accustrement, obs. form of ACCOUTREMENT.

Accyde, -ie, -ye, variants of ACCIDIE, *Obs.* sloth.

Ace (ēs). Forms: 3–6 as, 4–6 aas, ais, ase, 6– ace, *Pl.* aces; in 4–5 aas. [a. Fr. *as*:—L. *as* unity, a unit, (said to be a. Tarentine *ās*, for Gr. *εἷς* one). In OFr. popularly restricted to the side of the dice marked with *one* pip.]

1. *One* at dice, or the side of the die marked with one pip or point, and counting as one; afterwards extended to cards, dominos, etc., and meaning the throw of *one*, or the card, etc. so reckoned. *Ambs ace*, the first connexion in which the word occurs in Eng. (OFr. 12th c. *ambes as*), both aces; *deuce ace* (OFr.) two aces, at one throw (now taken as *deux + ace* = 2 and 1; so *trey ace, syce ace*, etc.)

c **1300** [See under 2.] **1566** UDALL *Royster Doyster* III. iii. (1847) 45, I wyll he here with them, ere ye can say trey ace. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 3 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. **1650** SHERWOOD, To cast ambes-ace, *Faire ambezatz*. **1656** HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 41 This will be yet clearer by considering his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. **1680** COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Play. Cards* 336 If you put in your dice so that two fives or two fours lie a-top, you have in the bottom turned up two two's, or two treys; so if six and an ace a-top, a six and an ace at bottom. **1880** *Boy's Own Bk.* 619 The dice are perfect cubes, marked with dots from one to six . . one is called *ace*, two *deuce*, three *tré* (or *trois*), four *quatre*, five *cinque*, and six *size*.

b. At cards.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem & Byzance* Wks. 1557, 955/2, I am as sure of this game . . as he that hath iii. aces in his hande. *c* **1590** HARRINGTON *Marcus at Primero* in Singer *Hist. Play. Cards* 253 For either Faustus prime is with three knaves, Or Marcus never can encounter right, Yet drew two aces. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-house* III. 42 Carefull schollers will find some of these helpes, as good as the Ace of heartes in their wrighting; heedelesse Drones will scarce make the Ace of Diamondes of the best meanes. **1676** ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. (1684) 18 She loves nothing So well as a black Ace. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187 By the ace [in whist] I have always thought the laws of the land denoted; and as the ace is above the king or queen, and wins them, I think the law should be thought so too. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii. 47 The unfortunate adversary has led up to ace king knave—with two other trumps. Squire takes the Parson's ten with his knave, and plays out ace king.

c. A point at racquets, lawn-tennis, etc.

2. *fig.* a. As the *ace* at dice was the lowest or worst number, *ace* was frequently used for bad luck, misfortune, loss, *Esp.* in *ambs ace* and *deuce ace* the lowest possible throw, and hence, naught, worthlessness, nothing. b. But in some games at cards, the ace is the most valuable, and hence the 'ace of men' the perfection or highest. See also AMBS-ACE.

c **1300** *Harrowing of Hell* 21 Stille be thou, Sathanas! The ys fallen ambes aas. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 583 (*Six-t.* 670) Empoysoned of thin oughne folk thou were; Thyn sis fortune is torned into an aas. [*Lansd.* as.] *c* **1386** — *Man of Lawes T.* 26 Youre bagges beth nat fuld with ambes aas, But with sys synk, that renneth on your chaunce. [*v. r.* as, ais.] **1481** CAXTON *Reynard the Foxe* 62 A pylgrym of deux aas. **1787** BURNS (Chamb.) 74 My heart-warm love to guid auld Glen, The ace and wale o' honest men.

3. *fig.* A single point, a minute portion, a jot, particle, or atom.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 170/2, I will not muche sticke with you for one ace better. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 13/2 Such as did their best to be an ace above Timothie. **1586** J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 [He] determined to go an ase beyond his fellows, in betraieng the castell to the gouernor. **1587** GASCOIGNE *Steele Glass* Epil. 42 Better looke off than looke an ace too farre. **1598** tr. *Terence, Eun.* III. i. Did I tell thee how I tooke a young man down an ace lower at Rhodes? **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1651) 9, I may peradventure be an ace before thee. **1652** CULPEPPER *Engl. Phys. Enl.* (1809) 165 The root spreadeth like the other, neither will it yield to its fellow one ace of bitterness. **1737** *Dragon of Wantley* in *Aquar. Naturalist* (1858) 355 The Corporation worshipful He valued not an ace.

To bate an ace: To abate a jot or tittle, to make the slightest abatement.

a **1609** *Proverb* in Camden *Rem.* (1623) 293 Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton. **1616** *Englishmen for my Money* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* X. 504 Yet a man may want of his will, and bate an ace of his wish. *a* **1638** MEDE *Paraphr. on 2 Peter* iii. 9 God would not bate them an ace of the judgment they had merited. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 60 The exposer has not bated him an ace. *a* **1733** NORTH *Lives of Norths* (1826) III. 323 Bating him that ace, he was truly a great man.

Within an ace of: On the very point of, within a hair's breadth of.

a **1704** T. BROWN *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 184, I was within an ace of being talked to death. **1711** POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 112, I was within an ace of meeting you. **1824** W. IRVING *Tales of Trav.* II. 43, I came within an ace of making my fortune. **1880** *Manch. Guard.* Oct. 30, A conspiracy to restore the Throne, was within an ace of being carried into execution.

4. *Attrib.* **ace-point:** the first of the points or divisions of the tables in backgammon.

1880 *Boy's Own Bk., Backg.* 619 The men move towards their ace-points . . white counts round from the ace-point of black, and black counts round from the ace-point of white.

¶ *Ace* is in many dialects pronounced *yace, yas, yess*, whence in the following: *O ace*, a curious spelling of OYEZ! or O yes! with plural *O's ace* for *Oyezes*.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcadian Princesse* ii. 196 Having first commanded Cletor, the Pretorian Cryer, with three O's ace to command silence.

-ācea, L. suffix, pl. neut. of *-āceus*, comp. adj. formative (= *-āc-* + *e-us*) = belonging to, of the nature of: see -ACEOUS. The analogy of a few words in L., as *gallīnāceus*, has been followed in the extensive use of this ending (in neuter pl. agreeing with *animālia* understood) to form names of classes or orders of animals, like *Crustācea* crusty or shell-coated animals, *Cētācea* animals of the nature of the whale (*cētus*). These are collective plurals; the sing. is supplied by *crustaceous animal, crustacean*.

-āceæ, L. suffix, pl. fem. of *-āceus*, as above. The analogy of L. words like *herbāceus, rosāceus, violāceus, hordeāceus* has been followed in the unlimited use of this ending (in fem. pl., sc. *plantae*) to form collective names of orders or families of plants, as *Rosaceae, Geraniaceae, Algaceae, Graminaceae*, etc.

-ācean, comp. adj. (or sb.) formative, f. L. *-āceus* + -AN. As an adj. = *-aceous*; as a sb. it supplies a

sing. to collective plurals in *-acea*, as a *crustacean* = a crustaceous (animal), one of the *Crustacea*.

Acediamine (æːsɪdəiːăməin). *Chem.* [f. ACE- [TIC] + DIAMINE.] An amine of composition $C_2N_2H_6 = (H_3C)C\begin{cases}=NH\\-NH_2\end{cases}$, also called *Ethenyl-diamine*, or *Methyl-methenyl-diamine*, derived from two molecules of ammonia in one of which H, in the other H_2 are replaced collectively by the trivalent radical Ethenyl $(C_2H_3)'''$.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 225.

†**Acedy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *acēdia*, a. Gr. *ἀκηδία* heedlessness, sluggishness, torpor, n. of state f. *ἀ* priv. + *κῆδ-os* care, concern, *κήδ-ομαι* I heed. A later derivative of the word which gave the very common ME. ACCIDIE, q.v.] Torpor, stupor.

1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 140 Though the mind be sufficiently convinced of the necessity or profit of a good act; yet for the tediousness annexed to it, in a dangerous spiritual acedy, it insensibly slips away from it.

Aceldama. [a. *Ἀκελδαμά*, the Gr. representation of an Aramaic phrase, Chal. חבל דמא, Syr. ܚܩܠ ܕܡܐ *ōkēl damō* the field of blood.] The name given to the field in the vicinity of Jerusalem, purchased with the blood-money received and relinquished by Judas Iscariot. Hence *fig.* A field of bloodshed, a scene of slaughter or butchery.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 19 Thilke feeld was clepid Achildemak [1388 Acheldemak] in the langage of hem, that is the feeld of blood. 1611 *Ibid.* That field is called in their proper tongue, Aceldama, that is to say, The field of blood. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Content* (1687) 38 In this dark way Of Death, this Scarlet-streak'd Aceldama. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 20 Are not the nations about us like an acaldemy of blood, that darkens the air? 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VI. 103 Love Divine, Which lifts us .. From earth's aceldama, this field of blood. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 22 What an Aceldama, what a field of blood Sicily has been in ancient times. 1859 DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* Wks. X. 175 All brought their tributes of beauty or deformity to these vast aceldamas of Rome.

Acele, variant of A-SEAL *v.* *Obs.* to seal.

Acenaphthene (æːsɪnæːfθīn). *Chem.* [f. ACE- [TIC] + NAPHTHENE.] A compound substance of the Naphthalene group, $C_{12}H_{10} = C_{10}H_6\langle^{CH_2}_{CH_2}$, or naphthalene with two atoms of H replaced by divalent ethene $(C_2H_4)''$.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 581 Acenaphthene .. crystallises from fusion in flat prisms, from alcohol in long needles.

Acenaphthylene (æːsɪnæːfθɪlīn). *Chem.* [f. ACE [TIC] + NAPHTHA + -YL = base + -ENE = derivative.] A compound substance of the Napthalene group, $C_{12}H_8 = C_{10}H_6\langle^{CH}_{CH}$, having two atoms of H less than Acenaphthene, whence it is derived.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 582 Acenaphthylene is formed by passing the vapour of acenaphthene over gently heated lead oxide. It .. crystallises in yellow tables .. its picric acid compound forms yellow needles.

Acenne, early f. AKENNE *v.* *Obs.* to bring forth.

Acent, obsolete form of ASSENT *sb.* and *v.*

Acentric (ăseːntrik), *a.* *Geom.* [f. Gr. *ἄκεντρ-os* without centre + -IC.] Destitute of a centre.

1852 GREGORY *Solid Geom.* (ed. 2) 77 Acentric Surfaces: the general equation to these may be put in the form ..

Aceose, early form of ACHOOSE *v.* *Obs.* to select.

-aceous (ēɪːʃəs), compd. adj. formative f. L. *-āce-us, -a, -um*, of the nature of, (f. *āc-* + *-e-us, -e-a, -e-um*, see -EOUS) + -OUS, favoured by the formal resemblance of the compd. Eng. *-ace-ous* to the simple L. *-āce-us* of the nom. masc. Of extensive use in Nat. Hist., where it supplies adjectives, Eng. in form, to the nouns in *-ācea, -āceae*, as *cetaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, rosaceous, ranunculaceous, papilionaceous*; also in other words, as *setaceous, cretaceous, carbonaceous, saponaceous, argillaceous, coriaceous, herbaceous, membranaceous*, etc. Only a few of these represent actual L. words in *-āceus*, the majority being purely modern and analogical.

†**Acephal,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare*; also asephal. [a. Fr. *acéphale*, ad. late L. *acephal-us*: see ACEPHALI.]

A. *adj.* Having no head or chief; = ACEPHALOUS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 167 There is ane vthir sort of veyris callit battellis asephales, that is, quhen the pepil gadris togiddir in ane grit conuentione but the autorite of the superior.

B. *sb.* A (supposed) headless animal; = ACEPHALAN.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 9 The West region of Lybia and Æthiopia have great store of Cynocephals, Babouns, and Acephals, beasts without a head, whose eyes and mouth are in their breasts.

‖**Acephala** (ăseːfălă), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [late L. *acephala*, a. Gr. *ἀκέφαλα* adj. neut. pl. = headless (sc. *animalia*).] Name given (by Lamarck) to one of the two great divisions of Molluscs. The sing. is supplied by ACEPHAL or more commonly ACEPHALAN.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 876 The Conchiferous Acephala, with scarcely an exception, have bivalve shells. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 442 A greater number of acephala or lamellibranchiate bivalves could be identified with living species than of gasteropods.

Acephalan (ăseːfălăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ACEPHALA.

Mod. An animal of the acephalan type .. One skilled in acephalan zoology.

2. *sb.* An animal of the division ACEPHALA.

1856 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* 49 Viviparous reproduction .. appears to take place in the acephalans.

‖**Acephali** (ăseːfăləi), *sb. pl.* [late L. (Isid.) pl. of *acephal-us* a. Gr. *ἀκέφαλ-os* headless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *κεφαλ-ή* head.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* (Imaginary) men or animals without heads.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Jonah* 209 Some such things were talked of, *Acephali*, men without heads, *Cynocephali*, men with heads like to dogs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Though the existence of a nation of Acephali be ill warranted.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A name applied to various Christian sects or bodies, from the want of a chief or leader, from acknowledging no earthly head, or from rejection of episcopal jurisdiction.

1625 A. GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 195 The heresies concerning the proprieties of the Mediator .. The Acephali or headlesse, because they had neither bishops, nor priests. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcopacie* (1647) 333 Why are they called Acephali? Nicephorus gives this reason, and withall a very particular account of their heresy .. They refused to live under Bishops. 1707 PHILLIPS, *Acephali*, a sort of Hereticks, whose first Ring-leader is unknown. *Acephali Sacerdotes*, Priests that own no Bishop over them, Independent Ministers. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The name Acephali is sometimes applied to such priests, or bishops, as are exempted from the discipline and jurisdiction of their ordinary bishop or patriarch.

†3. *Eng. Hist.* 'Certain Levellers that acknowledg'd no Head or Superiour, mention'd in the Laws of K. Henry I.' Phillips 1707.

1721 BAILEY [as in PHILLIPS]. *a* 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Liter.* (1866) 448/2 That party which as far back as in the laws of our Henry I, are designated by the odd descriptive term of Acephali, a people without heads, the strange equality of levellers.

†**Acephalian,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the ecclesiastical sect or party of the ACEPHALI.

B. *sb.* A member of this sect.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 54 Detestable therefore is the error of the Acephalians, who denied the properties of the two natures in Christ.

†**Acephalisis, akephalisis,** *sb. rare*⁻¹. [Gr. in form, as if n. of action, f. a vb.* *ἀκεφαλίζ-ειν*, f. *ἀκέφαλ-os* headless.] Headlessness.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. 20 King Edward .. would not neglect the aduantage of this Akephalisis, or want of a knowne head in Scotland.

†**Acephalist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *ἀκέφαλ-os* + -IST.] One who professes the doctrines of the (Ecclesiastical) *Acephali*; one who acknowledges no head or superior.

1659 GAUDEN *Eccl. Angl. Susp.* 464, I ask these Acephalists, who will indure no head but that on their own shoulders, whether the City of London is worse governed, because it hath a Lord Maior among and above the Aldermen and Common Councel. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Acephalists*, a sort of Hereticks, whose first founder is unknown; also Vagabond Clergymen, having neither King nor Bishop for their Head.

Acephalite. [f. med. L. *acephalīta* f. *acephal-us*: see -ITE.] = ACEPHALIST. Applied to various sects in Eccl. Hist.

Acephalocyst (ăseːfălo|sist). [ad. mod. L. *acephalocystis*, f. Gr. *ἀκέφαλ-os* headless + *κύστ-ις* bladder.] A headless bladder-worm; a name applied by Laennec to the group of parasitic worms known as hydatids. They are now ascertained to be the immature form (*larva* or *scolex*) of one of the tapeworms (*Taeniadae*), which, when it has quitted the egg, finds its way from the intestine to the liver or other solid organ of its host, and there enlarges into a globular cyst, while the head is inverted so as not to appear externally.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 116/1 The Acephalocyst is an organized being, consisting of a globular bag .. The young Acephalocysts are developed between the layers of the parent cyst. 1839 *Ibid.* III. 196/1 The Entozoa met with in the human liver are hydatids or acephalocysts. 1862 FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 307 In all instances in which acephalocysts are met with in the lungs, the issue of the case is extremely doubtful.

Acephalocystic (ăseːfălo|sistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, acephalocysts.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 26/1 Every thing that is known of the acephalocystic productions seems to point to the view that they are all nearly allied.

Acephalous (ăseːfăləs), *a.* [f. Fr. *acéphale* or late L. *acephal-us* (a. Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*) + -OUS.]

1. Without the head, headless.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Acephalous*, without a head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Some modern travellers still pretend to find Acephalous people in America. 1774 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 311, I take the liberty to remit you an account of the delivery of a very curious acephalous monster. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 219/2 In the true acephalous fœtus the bones of the face .. are of course wanting. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. xvi. 592 Without the ancestorial god the whole pedigree would have become not only acephalous, but also worthless and uninteresting. 1854 BADHAM *Prose Halieutics* 391 With so strong an inducement for fishmongers to decapitate congers, acephalous specimens would probably be .. common.

2. Having or recognizing no governing head or chief.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Acephalous, in a figurative sense is more frequently applied to persons destitute of a leader, or chief .. We find a great number of canons of council .. against Acephalous clerks. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Hist. Norm. & Eng.* II. 324 Regality was the organic element of the commonwealth .. an acephalous body politic was inconceivable. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 502 The acephalous state of the Elian division of the army. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 267 The tendency to division was strengthened by the acephalous condition of the Courts.

3. *Zool.* Having no part of the body specially organized as a head or seat of the brain and special senses. *Acephalous Molluscs* = ACEPHALA.

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Acephalous worms, or what are supposed such, are frequent. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 268 The acephalous or bivalve Molluscans. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 166/2 The mouth .. in the acephalous annelida is directed forwards. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Physiology* I. ii. § 49. 49 The two primary divisions of the [Molluscous] series,—the cephalous and the acephalous.

4. *Bot.* Headless, with the natural head aborted or cut off.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 393.

5. Wanting the beginning, as an imperfect manuscript; wanting the first syllable or foot of the verse, said esp. of a hexameter beginning with a short syllable.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Acephalus* is used in poetry for a verse which is lame or defective, by wanting a beginning. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* 403 (1860) A false or acephalous structure of sentence.

Acerate (æːsĕreɪt). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *acer* maple + -ATE⁴.] A salt of aceric acid.

1847 CRAIG, Aceric acid exists in the juice of the maple tree, in the shape of an acerate of lime.

Acerb (ăsəːɪb), *a.* [ad. L. *acerb-us* harsh to the taste; cf. mod. Fr. *acerbe*.] Sour, with an addition of bitterness or astringency, as unripe fruit; also *fig.* sharp and harsh.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Acerb*, sowr or sharp. 1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.*, Some are austere and acerb .. as rosted quinces, wardens, services. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Physicians usually make Acerb an intermediate savour between acid, austere, and bitter. 1766 LEE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 96 Three drams of a gummy substance intensely bitter and acerb. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* (1876) xviii. 241 A kindlier touch to her antitheses than pertained to those of that acerb damsel.

Acerbate (ăsəːɪbĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *acerbāt-us* pa. pple. of *acerbā-re* to embitter; see prec. and -ATE².] Embittered, exasperated; severe.

1869 *Echo* 16 Sept. 1/3 The very faults of a fat man are less acerbate than those of other people.

Acerbate (æːsəɪbeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *acerbāt-* ppl. stem of *acerbā-re* to embitter; f. *acerb-us* bitter, harsh.] To sour or embitter; usually *fig.* to exasperate.

[1731 In BAILEY, vol. II. 1818 In TODD n.q.] 1845 LYTTON *Zanoni* Ep. Ded., The ignoble jealousy and the sordid strife which degrade and acerbate the ambition of Genius. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *North Amer.* I. 86 The Canadians .. have been vexed and acerbated by the braggadocio of the Northern States.

Acerbic (ăsəːɪbik), *a. rare.* [f. L. *acerb-us* + -IC.] Of a sour, harsh, or severe character.

1865 *North Brit. Daily Mail* 4 Dec., Exaggerated notions are entertained now-a-days regarding the gloomy acerbic nature of Sabbath observance among the ancient Jews.

Acerbity (ăsəːɪbĭti). [a. Fr. *acerbité*, ad. L. *acerbitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *acerb-us* ACERB.]

1. Sourness of taste, mingled with bitterness or astringency; harshness, roughness of taste.

1611 COTGR., *Acerbité*: Acerbitie, sharpnesse, sournesse. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 113 By reason of their acerbity, they are soone offensiue to the teeth. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments*, in *Philol. Anglic.*, Fruit, especially unripe fruit, has a degree of acerbity in it. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 118 Salt communicates an unpleasant acerbity to substances.

2. *fig.* Of men, their words and actions: Sharpness mingled with bitterness, keen harshness.

1572 G. BUCHANAN in *Knox's Wks.* (1846) I. 29 Thai ar in consultation to mitigat sum part the acerbite of certain wordis. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 411, I yet among so many acerbityes sucke some sweetnesse out of the world. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 339 We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix. 35 A spell that can soften the acerbity of political warfare. 1877 MISS WORBOISE *Our New House* xiv. 214 There was an acerbity in her tone that made me feel extremely uncomfortable.

†**Acerbitude.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *acerbitūdo* harshness, f. *acerbus*.] 'Sourness, harshness in taste, bitterness.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731, and in mod. Dicts.

Aceric (ăseːrik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aceric-us*, f. *acer* maple; see -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to the maple. *Aceric acid*, an acid which exists in the sap of the maple.

1847 CRAIG. (See under ACERATE.)

Acerose (æːsĕrōʊːs), *a.* [ad. L. *acerōs-us* chaffy, f. *acus*, *acer-is* chaff; apparently afterwards referred in error to *acus*, *acu-s* a needle or *acer* sharp; whence sense 2 in which it has been used by botanists since Linnæus. See *Phil. Botanices* pp. 42, 219.]

1. Chaffy; like, or mixed with chaff.

1721 BAILEY, vol. II. 1775 ASH, and mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* Needleshaped and rigid; as in the leaves of heaths and pines.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* (1794) xxviii. 445 The leaves of all these are linear and permanent; Linnæus calls this sort of leaf acerose. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 159 When a linear leaf terminates in a sharp rigid point like a needle, it is acerose or needle-shaped.

Acerote, *a.* [? mispr. for ACEROSE in sense 1.]

1612 COCKERAM, *Acerote bread*, Browne bread.

Acerous (æ·sĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *acerōs-us*, as if ad. Fr. *acéreux*.] = ACEROSE.

1847 In CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Acerseco·mic.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *acersecom-ēs* in Juv., a. Gr. *ἀκερσεκόμης* with unshorn hair, + -IC.]

1612 COCKERAM, *Acersecomicke*, One whose hair was never cut.

Acertain, obs. form of ASCERTAIN.

† **Acerval,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *acervālis* adj. f. *acervus* a heap; see -AL.] 'Belonging to a heap.' Bailey 1731, and subseq. Dicts.

Acervate (æ·səɪvēt), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *acervāt-* ppl. stem of *acervāre* to heap up, f. *acerv-us* a heap.] 'To heap up.' J. (no quot.)

1612 COCKERAM, *Aceruate*, To mough up. 1847 CRAIG, *Acervate*, To heap together.

Acervate (ăsə·ɪvĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *acervāt-us*, pa. pple. of *acervā-re* to heap.] Heaped, growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* 293 The spines, in adult specimens, often acervate. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 400 Bundles of acervate spiculæ of the flesh.

Acervately (ăsə·ɪvĕtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an acervate manner; in heaps or clusters.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* 358 Cells at summit acervately proliferous.

Acervation (æ·səɪvē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *acervātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *acervā-re* to heap up.] The action of heaping up, accumulation.

1676 BULLOKAR, *Acervation*, A gathering into heaps. 1755 JOHNSON, s.v. *Aggregate*, The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. 106 The deposition and acervation of oily, greasy parts of marine substances. 1823 CONYBEARE in *Buckland's Reliq. Diluv.* 196 These accumulations .. sometimes by their acervation constitute decided hills.

Acervative (ăsə·ɪvătiv), *a.* [f. L. *acervāt-* ppl. stem of *acervāre* + -IVE.] Pertaining or tending to heaping up; piled or heaped up.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 289 Piled together irregularly, or in an acervative manner.

Acervose (æ·səɪvō·s), *a. rare.* [f. L. *acerv-us* heap + -OSE, as if ad. L. **acervōsus*.] 'Full of heaps.' Bailey 1731, Johnson, etc.

Acervuline (ăsə·ɪvĭvĭləin), *a.* [f. L. *acervul-us* a little heap + -INE¹.] Of the form or appearance of little heaps.

1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 66 The cells became a mass of rounded chambers, irregularly piled up in .. an acervuline manner. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-book of Geology* x. 192 Weathered specimen of Eozoon .. with acervuline portion above and laminated below.

Acescence (ăse·sĕns). [a. mod. Fr. *acescence*, f. *acescent*, after nouns in *-nce*:—L. *-ntia*: see ACESCENT and -NCE.] The action of becoming acid or sour; the process of acetous fermentation. (Not in Johnson's Dict., though used by him.)

1765 JOHNSON *Note on Shaks., Timon* III. i, Alluding to the *turning*, or acescence of milk. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 39 Glutinous matter seems to run into putrefaction, without shewing any previous acescence.

Acescency (ăse·sĕnsi). [f. ACESCENT, after nouns in -NCY, ad. L. *-ntia*; see -NCY.] The quality or state of being acescent, or of turning sour; tendency to sourness; incipient or slight acidity.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* III. 333 [It is] from an acrimony, not acescency, of the juices. 1776 WITHERING *Arrangem. Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 710 The leaves, put into sour beer, soon destroy the acescency. ?1838 *Life of Wilberforce* 465 All sweetness without the slightest acescency.

Acescent (ăse·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod. Fr. *acescent*, or ad. L. *acēscent-em* pr. pple. of *acēsc-ĕre* to grow sour, inceptive of *acē-re* to be sour; stem *ac-* sharp, as in *ac-id, ac-ute*.]

A. *adj.* Turning sour; or having the tendency to turn acid, or to undergo acetous fermentation, as milk, etc.; hence, slightly sour, 'turned.' *lit.* and *fig.*

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments, Chem. Terms* 29 Substances, which are not perfectly Acid, but naturally turn so, I call Acescent. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moffet's Health's Impr.* 30 The Milk of the Ass, Goat, Cow, Mare, and Sheep, are acescent, that is, turn sour upon Putrefaction, like acescent Vegetable Juices, from whence it is prepared. *c* 1816 WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1838) IV. xxxi. 305 Their feelings cannot but be wounded and acescent. 1826 FARADAY *Exp. Resear.* xxxi. 174 A disagreeable acescent odour something resembling that of putrescent milk.

B. *sb.* An acescent substance; one liable to undergo acetous fermentation.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* viii. 213 Animal Diet qualify'd with a sufficient Quantity of Acescents, as Bread, Vinegar, and fermented Liquors.

Acet-. *Chem.* In comb. = ACETIC, ACETYL before a vowel, as in *acet-amide, acet-anilide, acet-uric*.

Acetable (æ·sĭtăb'l). [ad. L. *acētābulum*, now commonly used in the L. form, q.v.]

1. An ancient Roman, and old medical, fluid measure; a saucerful; usually reckoned at 2½ fluid ounces, or one-eighth of a pint.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 78 An acetable holdeth two vnces and an half. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. xiii, Take a saucer full or acetable of the juice and so drink it with wine.

2. = ACETABULUM 2 b.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 340 If the Humour run into the Acetable, and force the head of the thigh-bone out.

Acetabular (æsĭtæ·biulăɪ), *a.* [f. L. *acētābul-um* + -AR, as if ad. L. **acētābulār-is*.] Cup-like, cup-shaped; sucker-shaped.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. 544 The acetabular hooklets of Cephalopods. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 76 The specimens .. show the large acetabular bases of the hooks.

Acetabuliferous (æsĭtæ·biuli·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *acētābul-um* + -FEROUS = bearing.] Bearing acetabula; furnished with fleshy cups or suckers for adhering to bodies.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 550/1 The nerves are continued of a simple structure as far as the acetabuliferous extremities. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 253 There are ten of these acetabuliferous arms. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 507 Two acetabuliferous tentacles take their origin on the inner side of a cup-like hood.

Acetabuliform (æsĭtæ·biulifɔɪm), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *acētābuliformis* saucer-shaped; see ACETABULUM, and -FORM.] Shaped like a saucer, or shallow cup, as the calyx or corolla of many flowers.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 352 (1848) *Acetabuliform*: concave, depressed, round, with a border a little turned inwards; as the fruit of some lichens. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 394.

‖ **Acetabulum** (æsĭtæ·biŭlŭm). [L. *acētābulum* a vinegar cup or saucer, also a saucerful, a liquid measure, and *fig.* a cup or saucer-shaped cavity; f. *acētum* vinegar + *-abulum* dim. of *-abrum* = a holder or receptacle. Used in Eng. both as the proper name of the ancient vessel and measure, and as a technical term in various sciences.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a. A vessel of porcelain or metal for holding vinegar at table; a cup or cup-shaped vessel. b. A liquid measure of the capacity of this vessel, about half a gill or 2½ fluid ounces.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XIX. cxxiii. 933 The vessel in the whyche was soure wyne and corrupte was callyd Acetabulum. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) s.v., Acetabulum, or Acetable, a measure among the Romans, of liquor especially, but yet of dry things also, the same that oxybaphon in Greeke. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 335 A small vase for oil or vinegar, acetabulum. *Ibid.* II. 317 Small vases called acetabula, or vinegar cups.

2. *Animal Physiol.* Applied to various cup-shaped cavities and organs: as, a. A sucker of the cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod, by which it adheres to bodies. b. The socket of the thigh-bone. (Both of these uses in Pliny); *Hence*, by analogy, c. The socket or cavity of any joint in insects. d. A lobe or cotyledon of the placenta, in ruminating quadrupeds.

a. 1661 R. LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Amongst Fishes .. The Mollusca, or soft .. some have acetabula, and two long trunks. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 357 Two oval plates, or disks, containing four oblong acetabula or suckers. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 252 The arms are provided with acetabula or sucking discs, for adhesion to bodies. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 532 In Nautilus, the brachial processes are short, and possess no acetabula.

b. 1709 BLAIR *Osteogr. Eleph.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 150 The Acetabulum was perforated in the bottom. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 173 In one joint of the body, the hip, the socket or acetabulum fits .. closely to the head of the femur. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* v. 180 The socket for the thigh-bone is called the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity.

c. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 537 The base is a spherical boss moving in an acetabulum of the thoracic shield. 1835—*Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 432 The lower [jaw] extends beyond the skull, a condyle of which acts in an acetabulum of that jaw.

d. *a* 1859 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON.

3. *Bot.* a. 'The receptacle of certain fungals.' Lindley & Moore. b. 'An obsolete name of the herb Navelwort.' Bailey 1731.

Acetal (æ·sĭtæ·l). *Chem.* [f. ACET(IC) + AL(COHOL).] A colourless liquid with alcoholic smell, found among the first portions of the distillate in preparing spirit of wine; a derivative of aldehyde, converted by oxidizing agents into acetic acid. It is the *diethylate of ethylidene or ethidene* $CH_3-CH(OC_2H_5)_2$.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 250 Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol.

2. Sometimes extended to analogous ethidene derivatives in other series of the hydrocarbons, as *Dimethyl acetal*, found in crude wood-spirit; also called *Ethidene dimethylate*, $CH_3-CH(OCH_3)_2$. In this nomenclature, the preceding substance is distinguished as *Diethyl acetal*.

Acetaldehyde (æ·sĭtæ·ldĭhəid). *Chem.* [contr. for *Acetic aldehyde*.] Common or Ethyl aldehyde, viewed as the special aldehyde of the acetic series.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 249 Acetic aldehyde, or Acetaldehyde, also called Ethyl aldehyde, but more generally by the simple name aldehyde.

Acetamide (æ·sĭtămə·id, ăse·tămə·id). *Chem.* [f. ACET- + AMIDE.]

1. The primary AMIDE in which the replacing acid radical is ACETYL; $C_2H_3O.NH_2$; a white crystalline solid of nearly neutral properties.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 282 Products formed like acetamide by the replacement of hydrogen in ammonia by a radical of chlorous properties are called amides. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 354 Acetamide is a colourless solid, fusing at 78°, and boiling at 222°. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 379 Acetamide .. crystallizes in long needles.

2. A series of analogous compounds, in which two or all three hydrogen atoms in ammonia NH_3, are replaced by the radical acetyl (*diacetamide, triacetamide*), or in which one or two are replaced by acetyl, and one or two by other radicals, as *ethyl-acetamide, ethyl-diacetamide*, etc.

Acetanilide (æ·sĭtæ·niləid). *Chem.* [f. ACET(YL) + ANILIDE.] A compound of aniline in union with the radical acetyl, forming an acetamide with the radical phenyl. $C_6H_5.NH.C_2H_3O$. Less correctly *acetaniline*.

1864 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 411. 1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 453 Acetanilide, or Phenylacetamide, produced by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid for several hours .. forms colourless, shining, laminar crystals, melting at 112°–113°. 1882 *Athenæum* 2859, 211 Acetaniline acted on by chloride of lime at a temperature of 270 Cent. produces a beautiful yellow to which the name of flavaniline is given.

† **A·cetars, a·cetaries,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [ad. L. *acētāri-a* salad plants, prop. adj., neut. pl. of *acētāri-s*, pertaining to *acēt-um* vinegar.]

1612 COCKERAM, *Acetarr*, a salad of smal hearbes. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Acetaries*, sallets, or herbs mixed with vinegar to stir up appetite. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Acetar*, a sallad of raw herbs eaten with vineger. 1775 ASH, *Acetars*, salads and vinegar.

Acetarious (æsĭtē·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *acētāri-a* see prec. + -OUS.] Used in salads, as lettuce, cress, etc.

1822 J. C. LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* (1835) III. I. viii. § 7. 856 The acetarious vegetables are .. all articles of comparative luxury, or condiments rather than food. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 299 Vegetables .. eaten raw .. in their natural state, or blanched, are .. termed acetarious, or salad plants. 1835 J. C. LOUDON in *L. Hunt's Journal* No. 70. 261 Those .. would not readily reconcile themselves to the acetarious productions of Dublin and Glasgow during that season.

Acetary (æ·sĭtări). [ad. mod. L. *acētārium*, f. *acēt-um* vinegar + *-arium* receptacle; see -ARY.] 'An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies towards the base of the fruit.' Craig 1847.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. (1682) 41 Within this lies the Acetary; 'tis allways sour, and by the bounding of the Calculary of a Globular Figure. *Ibid.* IV. ii. § 5. 183 I have taken leave to name it the Acetary. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The quince also has an Acetary, resembling, tho' less than, that of a pear.

Acetate (æ·sĭtēt). *Chem.* [f. ACET-IC + -ATE⁴.] A salt formed by the combination of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base; as *Acetate of lead*, called also *Sugar of lead*.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* § 10. 253 Nitrate of mercury, acetate of lead. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 94 Marsh gas may .. be artificially prepared by heating sodium acetate. 1872 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 278 The metallic acetates are, for the most part, very soluble in water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 143 Acetate of potash was known in the 13th cent., and probably earlier.

Acetated (æ·sĭtētĕd), *ppl. a.* [formally pa. pple. of *acetate* vb., apparently not otherwise used.] Treated or combined with acetic acid, formed into an acetate.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* I. I. § 1. v. 86 The precipitate obtained from acetated lead. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. xi. 450 Acetated mercury. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surgical Observ.* 127 Bathing it with a solution of acetated lead.

Acetation (æsĭtē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ACETATE; see prec. and -TION.] = ACETIFICATION.

1863 H. ROGERS *Life of J. Howe* v. 155 *note*, As though .. it had, by some magical process of acetation, been all at once turned into verjuice.

Acetenyl (æ·sĭtĭnil). *Chem.* [short for *acetylenyl*, f. ACETYLENE + -YL.] A name for the univalent group C_2H; = C≡CH, = ACETYLENE minus one atom of hydrogen; as in *Acetenyl-benzene* $C_6H_5-C\equiv CH$.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 434 Acetenyl-benzene or Phenyl-acetylene .. is an aromatic liquid, boiling at 140°.

Acetic (ăsī·tik, ăse·tik), *a.* [mod. f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar (f. *acē-re* to be sour) + -IC.] Of the nature of vinegar; pertaining to vinegar. Hence,

1. **Acetic acid:** The special acid of which vinegar is a diluted or crude form, produced by the acetous fermentation of alcohol. *Chemically*, the monatomic monobasic acid of the ethyl or dicarbon series, $C_2H_4O_2 = C_2H_3O(OH)$, derived from ethyl alcohol $C_2H_5(OH)$ by the substitution of an atom of oxygen for two of the hydrogen of the ethyl. *Anhydrous acetic acid*, a synonym of *acetic anhydride*; see 2.

1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 302 It appears that acetic acid differs from the acetous, only in containing less water and no mucilage. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 108 Acetic acid, or vinegar, may be obtained from the sap of different trees. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* § 12. 280 Acetic acid .. is much in use in the arts in an impure state. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 97 Concentrated acetic acid is also a powerful disinfectant.

2. *Acetic series*: The series of compound bodies

related to Acetic acid, or containing the radical ACETYL C_2H_3O; as *Acetic ether* or *Ethyl acetate* $C_2H_5.C_2H_3O_2$, a fragrant liquid; *Acetic oxide* or *anhydride* $(C_2H_3O)_2O$, a heavy oil gradually converted by water into acetic acid.

1871 TYNDALL *Frag. of Science* I. ii. 56 (ed. 6) Reducing dry air to the pressure of the acetic ether. 1872 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 279 Acetic ether has an agreeable odour, by which its presence can be detected. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* vi. 88 The acid belongs to the acetic or fatty series. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 349 Acetic anhydride may be isolated by several processes.

Acetification (ăse·tifikē¹·ʃən). acetifaction in Ash. [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -FICATION = -making.] The action of converting into vinegar; the chemical reaction which converts alcohol into acetic acid.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Acetification is a branch or species of fermentation, arising by exposing vinous liquors in open vessels, and a warm place, which turns them acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 8 Mother of vinegar .. is a nitrogenised body, which has the power of exciting the acetification of pure alcohol in the presence of atmospheric air. 1871 *Echo* July 27 In countries where wine and cyder prevail, domestic vinegar is obtained by the acetification of these beverages.

Acetifier (ăse·tifəiəɪ). [f. ACETIFY *v.* + -ER¹.] An apparatus for conducting acetous fermentation, and producing vinegar.

1863 *Sarson & Son's Circular*, This Vinegar is pure as when first drawn from the Acetifiers.

Acetify (ăse·tifəi), *v.* [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -FY = make.]

1. *trans.* To subject to acetous fermentation; to convert into vinegar; to make sour.

1872 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 277 A stream of wash either fresh or partially acetified.

2. *intr.* To become sour, to undergo acetous fermentation. Cf. ACETIZE.

a 1864 WEBSTER cites *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

Acetimeter (æ:sĭti·mĭtəɪ). [a. Fr. *acétimètre*, f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + *mètre* ad. Gr. *μέτρον* a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of vinegar or other acids.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 16 Acid which contains 40 per cent. of real acetic acid, is in the language of the Revenue, 35 per cent. over proof; it is the strongest acid on which duty is charged by the Acetimeter.

Acetimetrical (æ:sĭti¸me·trikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to acetimetry; used in the measurement of the strength of vinegar.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 16, 1000 grains of the above proof [acid] would require 50 measures of the acetimetrical alkaline solution.

Acetimetry (æ:sĭti·mĕtri). [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -METRY = Gr. *-μετρία* measuring.] The determination of the strength of vinegar, or the ascertaining of the degree of sourness or proportion of acetic acid in any substance.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 15 (Title of Article).

Acetin (æ·sĭtin). *Chem.* [f. ACET- + -IN(E = Gr. *-ινη* daughter, derivative, here used to form a term matching *glycerin*.] Acetic glycerin; class name of a series of thick oily liquids, formed (by Berthelot) by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin; they consist of glycerin $C_3H_5(OH)_3$ in which one, two, or all the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by the radical acetyl C_2H_3O, the result being *mono-*, *di-*, or *tri-acetin*; the formula of the last is $C_3H_5(OC_2H_3O)_3$.

1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 386. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 285.

† **A·cetite** (æ·sĭtəit). *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -ITE.] A salt of the supposed Acetous acid; the substances formerly so named are ACETATES.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* I. i. § 1. ii. 29 One pound of acetite of lead, or sugar of lead. 1802 CHEVENIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 135, I sent a current of oxygenized muriatic acid through a solution of acetite of potash. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 394 A solution of acetite of lead, i.e. sugar of lead, may be used. 1822 IMISON *Science & Art* II. 61 A piece of paper, dipped in a solution of acetite of lead.

Acetize (æ·sĭtəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + -IZE.] = ACETIFY.

1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 185 The vinegar is also made of honey .. and water .. mixed, and poured in a calabash under the sun to ferment and acetize.

Aceto-. *Chem.* In comb. = ACETIC, ACETYL before a consonant (cf. ACET-), as in *aceto-chloride, aceto-nitril, acetophenone, aceto-sodacetate*, etc.

1880 tr. *Wurtz, Atom. Theory* 180 This is the case in the combinations described by Carius under the name of plumbic aceto-chlorhydrin, aceto-bromhydrin, and aceto-iodhydrin.

Acetometer (æsĭtǫ·mĭtəɪ). [f. L. *acēt-um* vinegar + Gr. *μέτρον* a measure. See -OMETER.] Another form of ACETIMETER.

1855 STOCKHARDT *Experim. Chem.* § 514. 409 Glass cylinders constructed for this purpose [ascertaining the strength of vinegar] and divided into degrees are called acetometers. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 12 The determination of the strength of commercial acetic acid by the hydrometer or acetometer, as it is called when graduated for this purpose, is not much to be depended upon.

‖ **Acetonæmia** (æ:sĭto¸nī·mĭă). *Med.* [f. ACETONE + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] (See quot.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 Acetonæmia is a morbid state .. characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood.

Acetonamine (æ·sĭtōun¸ămə·i:n). *Chem.* [f. ACETONE + AMINE.] A compound amine, obtained by heating acetone with ammonia; two or three of the hydrogen atoms of which are replaced by molecules of acetone, which also lose sufficient oxygen to form water with the hydrogen from the ammonia. Hence *di-* and *tri-acetonamine*, with other more complicated compounds.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 263.

Acetonate (æ·sĭtone¹t). *Chem.* [f. ACETONE + -ATE⁴.] A salt of acetonic acid.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 295 [Hydric] acetonate is in its composition homologous with lactate.

Acetone (æ·sĭtōun). *Chem.* [f. ACET(IC) + Gr. *-ωνη* female descendant; see -ONE.] A colourless limpid liquid related to acetic acid, but containing less oxygen; pyro-acetic spirit. It is the acetic member of the *ketones*, or ketone of the acetic series, and is also called *Dimethyl ketone*, $CO(CH_3)_2$.

1858 THUDICHUM *The Urine* 314 Acetone is a colourless thin liquid. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 289 Acetone is a neutral liquid of an agreeable odour. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 15 s.v. *Acetimetry*, The acetate of silver gives no acetone; whilst those of the alkaline earths yield chiefly acetone or marsh gas. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 Acetone .. is produced according to some in the stomach and intestines, according to others in the liver and thence is carried into the blood. 1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 261 Acetone is very inflammable and burns with a bright flame.

Acetonic (æsĭtǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. ACETONE + -IC.] Of or derived from acetone, as in *Acetonic acid* $C_4H_8O_3$.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 295 Butylactic and oxybutyric acids are names given to acids of the same composition as acetonic acid.

Acetonitril (æ:sĭto¸nəi·tril). *Chem.* [f. ACETO- + NITRIL.] An alcoholic cyanide or hydrocyanic ether; the nitrogen compound, or *nitril*, of the acetic series, C_2H_3N, called also *Ethenyl nitril*, and, as the cyanide of the methyl series, *Methyl cyanide* $CH_3.CN$.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 320. 1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 92 The bodies obtained by these two processes are oily liquids .. Methyl cyanide, ethenyl-nitril, or acetonitril, boils at 77°.

Acetose (æ·sĭtōu·s), *a.* [ad. late L. *acētōs-us* sour, f. *acētum* vinegar: see -OSE.] Tasting like vinegar; sour. Chiefly applied to the natural sourness of unripe fruits, sorrel, etc.

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* 36 (1541) With sugar and vyneger is made Sirupe Acetose. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Acetous or Acetose, something relating to Vinegar. 1854 AINSWORTH *Flitch of Bacon* II. iii. 117 If acetose claret I happen to sip. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Acetose*, sour, tart, acid.

† **Acetose, -ouse,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *Acetōsa* (f. *acētōs-us* sour), given to the plant by Tournefort as generic name.] The herb Sorrel or Sorrel Dock (*Rumex Acetosa*).

1547 BOORDE *Brev.* in *Dyetary* 102 (1870) Qualyfie the heate of the Lyuer and the stomake with the confection of Acetose. 1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* III. 177 The juice of lemons, the water Melissa, Acetouse, and of roses mingled with the sayd wine.

Acetosity (æsĭtǫ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *acētōsitas*, f. *acētōsus* sour: see ACETOSE and -ITY.] The quality of being acetose or sour; sourness, tartness.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. of Phys.* 12/1 Throughe the acetositye of the Vineger the duricies of the Eggeshels wil be mitigated. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 175 The juice or pulpe of Tamarinds hath a great acetositie. [1731 in BAILEY, and subseq. Dicts.]

† **Aceto·sous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *acētōs-us* + -OUS.] An early by-form of ACETOSE, ACETOUS.

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* III. 189 Fermentation .. consisteth in a certaine acetosus liquor of nature. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 174 Rather use Acetosous medicines.

Acetous (æ·sĭtəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *acéteux, -euse*, ad. late L. *acētōs-us*; see ACETOSE.] Of or pertaining to vinegar; having the qualities of vinegar; sour. Also *fig.*

1714 Br. LOWTH *On Isaiah* (1778) 268 Unless further fermentation is promoted by their lying longer on their own lees, they will .. soon degenerate into a liquor of an acetous kind. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. 200 A man .. whose small soul, transparent wholesome-looking as small ale, could by no chance ferment into virulent alegar, the mother of ever new alegar, till all France were grown acetous, virulent. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1942. 52/1 Stimulating unguents and acetous lotions.

Acetous fermentation: The chemical reaction by which sugar or alcohol is changed into vinegar; occurring naturally when bread, milk, or beer turns sour.

1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 148 This latter, modified by the various fermentations, produces .. the acid of vinegar, after having been anew modified by the acetous fermentation. 1822 IMISON *Science & Art* II. 159 The vinous fermentation must be checked in time, otherwise the acetous fermentation would begin. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 237/2 Fermentation is of three kinds: the vinous, producing alcohol; the acetous, yielding vinegar; and the putrefactive. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Journals* II. 236 The Romans like their bread .. in a state of acetous fermentation.

Acetous acid: A name formerly given to vinegar in the belief that it differed from Acetic acid by containing one atom less of oxygen in its molecule. Since it has been ascertained that vinegar is only dilute acetic acid the name has become *obsolete*.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* I. i. § 1. ii. 30 [It] combines with the acetous acid and produces an acetite of alumine. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 398 It afforded no acetite of lead on digesting it in acetous acid. 1806 *Brit. Encycl.* I. 13 Acetous acid in that concentrated state in which it is called radical vinegar. 1828 MARCET *Conversations on Chemistry* II. 218 The acetous acid is developed by means of the acetous fermentation.

Aceturic (æ:sĭtiū·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. ACET- + URIC.] In *Aceturic acid*, $CH_2\langle^{NH.C_2H_3O}_{CO_2H}$, a secondary amide, consisting of glycocine with one H atom of the typical ammonia replaced by the radical acetyl; hence also called *Acetyl-glycocine*.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 383.

Acetyl (æ·sĭtil). *Chem.* [f. ACET(IC) + Gr. *ὕλη* substance, stuff: see -YL(E. Hence 'radical of the acetic series.'] A monatomic organic radical C_2H_3O, the oxidized radical of the dicarbon series, and the basis of the acetic series. Also *attrib.* as in *Acetyl compounds, Acetyl* (acetic or acetylic) *chloride*, and in *comb.* as *Acetylorthoamidobenzoic*.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 788/3 The ethylate of acetyl. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 281 Acetic acid is a molecule of water in which the two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two atoms of acetyl. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 286 Acetyl peroxide $(C_2H_3O)_2O_2$ is a viscid liquid, which explodes with violence when heated, and acts as a powerful oxidizing agent. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz's Atomic Theory* 277 Acetyl is ethyl modified by substitution. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/2 The following papers were read: On Acetyl-orthoamidobenzoic Acid.

Acetylene (æ·sĭtilī:n). *Chem.* [f. ACETYL + Gr. *-ηνη* female descendant, weaker derivative: see -ENE.] A gaseous hydrocarbon C_2H_2, = HC ≡ CH, also called Ethine, interesting as being producible by the direct combination of carbon and hydrogen at a high temperature, and of forming by further syntheses more complex carbon compounds, thus rendering possible the artificial preparation of organic substances from their simple elements.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biology* I. 8 With the exception of acetylene, the various hydro-carbons are not producible by directly combining their elements. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 95 Acetylene is a colourless gas, which burns with a bright luminous flame, and possesses a disagreeable and very peculiar odour; it is produced in all cases of incomplete combustion, and its smell may be noticed when a candle burns with a smoky flame. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* I. 559 Ethine or Acetylene is one of the constituents of coal gas. 1877 *Ibid.* II. 1 Recently it has been shown that ethine or acetylene, C_2H_2, can be produced by the direct combination of carbon and hydrogen; that this compound can be made to take up two additional atoms of hydrogen to form [olefiant gas, or] ethene C_2H_4; and that this .. can be converted into alcohol, C_2H_6O, a body formerly supposed to be producible only by the fermentation of sugar.

Acetylic (æsĭti·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. ACETYL + -IC.] Of or belonging to acetyl; as in *Acetylic* or *Acetyl chloride*.

1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 634/3 Malic anhydride can be obtained directly from malic acid by heating with an excess of acetylic chloride.

Ach, variant of Ac, *conj. Obs.*, but.

Ach, obs. form of OWE.

‖ **Ach** (āχ), *int.* [Not Eng. unless meant for an emphatic and strongly aspirated form of *ah!* Used in German and Celtic.]

1865 E. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* III. 81 Ach! you irritate me.

Achæne, var. form of ACHENE.

Achænocarp (ăkī·nokāɪp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *χαίν-ειν* to gape + *καρπ-ός* fruit; cf. ACHENE. The Gr. for 'not gaping' is *ἀχανής*, whence an etymological derivative would be *achanocarp*.] A fruit which is an achene.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 394, *Achænocarp*, general name of a dry and indehiscent fruit.

† **Acha·fe,** *v. Obs.* 4–5; also eschaufe, achauf (fe; esp. in pple. achaufed, achauffed. [:— earlier ESCHAUFE, a. OFr. *eschaufe-r* (mod. *échauffe-r*) to heat; f. *es* :—L. *ex* out, extremely + *chaufe-r* :— late L. **calefā-re* for *calefac-ĕre* to heat, warm, f. *calēre* to be hot + *facĕre* to make. See A- *pref.* 9.] To heat, to warm; also *fig.* to kindle anyone's wrath, to heat with passion, to chafe.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1143 His wrath is achaufed. *c* 1340 *Gawayne & Gr. Knt.* 883 He sete in þat settel semlych ryche, & achaufed hym. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 22 Whan þe sterre sirius eschaufeþ hym. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxiii. 507 Whanne cold thing a-chawfed is owht, Anon to red colour it is i-browht. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiv 256 Prynce Edward was sore achafed and greued. *c* 1490 — *Ovid, Metam.* x. vi. Grete hete, whereof the ground was sore achauffid.

Achage (ē¹·kėdʒ). *rare.* [f. ACHE *v.* + -AGE; suggested by *break-age*.] Aching state. (Humorous.)

1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i. O, the Pope could dispense with his Cardinalate, and his achage, and his breakage.

† **Acha·nge, achau·nge.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [:— earlier *eschange, eschaunge* (afterwards refashioned to EX-CHANGE) a. OFr. *eschange, échange*. See A- *pref.* 9.]

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xiii. 1 So was the name of this ilke Albyon All sette on side in Kalender of achaunge . . And Briteyn hight so furth by newe eschaunge, After Brutus.

†**Acha·pe,** *v. Obs.* [A by-form of ESCAPE, adopted from later OFr. *échaper,* occas. *achaper* (mod. *échapper*):—early OFr. and Norm. *escaper,* whence the ordinary form. Scotch writers in 6 have *echap* as in Fr. Also aphetized in 5 to CHAPE. Cf. SCHAPE, SHAPE, and SCAPE.] = ESCAPE.

1250 LAYAMON II. 342 Þe Alemains: þat a-chaped were [1205 weoren awei idraȝene]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 970 Þe wrake þat no wyȝe achaped. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2805 Whan þe hert & þe hind were of so harde a-chaped. *Ibid.* 1248 Gretly y þonk god þat gart me a-chape. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 143 Præsumption of gods mercie to echap for sinne vnpunished.

†**Achaque.** *Obs.* [Sp. word.] Habitual indisposition, ailment.

1646 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) I. 407, I am sorry to hear of your achaques, and so often indisposition there.

‖ **Achar** (ăt∫ār), *Anglo-Ind.*; also atchaar, attjar, achiar. [a. Pers. اچار *āchār* pickles, adopted in nearly all the vernaculars of India for acid or salt relishes, and extended by Europeans to pickles of every description. Mentioned by Garcia 1563. (Col. Yule.)]

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* I. 391, *Achar* I presume signifies sauce. They make it in the East Indies. 1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 9, *Achiar*; an Eastern condiment, formed of the young shoots of *Bambusa arundinacea.*

†**Acha·rne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *acharne-r* to flesh, bait; refl. *s'acharner* to thirst for blood, become cruel:—late L. **adcarnā-re* f. *ad* to + *carn-em* flesh.] To become greedy of flesh, to thirst for blood.

c 1400 *MS. Bodl.* 546, 35 b, Þer ben somme [wolves] þat eten chyldren & men and eteþ noon oþer flesh fro þat tyme þat þei be a charm[?n]ed wiþ mannys flesh . . Whanne thei acharneth in a contre of werre, there as batayles haue ybe, there thei eteth of dede men.

Acharne, obs. form of ACORN.

‖ **Acharnement** (a∫arnəmaṅ, ăt∫ā·nmĕnt). [Fr. n. of action, f. *acharne-r* to give a taste of flesh (to dogs, falcons, etc.) Included as a technical military term in James's *Mil. Dict.* 1816 which professed to give 'the explanation of military terms in English, with the admixture of French words.'] Eagerness for blood, bloodthirsty fury, ferocity.

1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Acharnement,* Fr., the rage and frenzy to which soldiers are subjected in the heat of an engagement. 1830 *Caledonian Merc.* Sept. 30 The extraordinary acharnement of the Belgians against their Government. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 502 The dreadful *acharnement* which marked the war on both sides—the *acharnement* of long-hoarded vengeance and maddening remembrances. 1854 BADHAM *Prose Halieutics* 46 Leaping at it with all the acharnement of dogs on a boar's back. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* VII. 299 The Jewish *acharnement* against the Christians . . would be inflamed to a frantic excess.

†**Acha·sed,** *pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Either from a vb. *achase,* f. A- *pref.* intensive + CHASE, or from the simple CHASE with *a-* for *i-, y-,* in pa. pple. See A- particle.] Chased.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6888 But both a chased were ryght wele.

Achate (æ·kăt), *sb.*^{1} *arch.* [a. OFr. *acate, achate,* ad. L. *achātes,* a. Gr. *ἀχάτης.* The unchanged L. achates was also in common use. In end of 6 the form AGATE, *agath* was adopted from the Fr., and is now the ordinary form.] An agate, a kind of precious stone. (It was occasionally confounded from similarity of name with the *gagates* or *jet.*)

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 134 Enne deorewurðe ȝimston þet hette achate. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVI. x. 557 Achates is a precyous stone, and is blacke wyth white veynes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. Which stone these prudent clerkes call Achates most vertuous of all. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXVIII. 19 A Ligurios, an Achatt and an Ametyst [1590 *Genevan* achate, 1611 agate]. 1648 SIR E. BACON in *Bury Wills* (1850) 216, I give him alsoe my achate with the picture of the butterfly in it. 1750 *Leonardus' Mirror of Stones* 64 Sicily gave the first Achates, which was found in the River Acheus. 1855 P. J. BAILEY *Mystic* 90 The achate, wealth adductive, and the mind Of the immortals gladdening.

†**Acha·te,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* 4–7; also achat. [a. OFr. (12th c.) *achat* purchase:—earlier OFr. and Norm. *acat,* whence the earlier Eng. form *acat, acate,* which became *achat, achate,* under later Fr. influence, and in the original sense of *purchase.* In the sense of *provisions,* the prevailing form remained ACATES, aphetized CATES.]

1. The act of purchasing or buying; purchase; contract, bargain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 15 Coempcioun þat is to seyn comune achat or bying to-gidere. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 570 For whethur that he payde, or took by taille, Algate he wayted so in his Acate [*later MSS.* achaat(e, achate]. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 317 Of achatis and dispenses þen wrytes he. 1601 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II,* § 43 (1876) 25 He must make the achates in due manner for the kinges best profet. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Achat* is used for a Contract or Bargain.

2. *pl.* Things purchased; provisions that were not made in the house, by the baker or brewer, but had to be purchased as wanted. In this sense more commonly ACATES.

1469 *Ord. Royal Househ.* 93 Pieces of beefe, & moton, & all other acates. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 31 The kitchin clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th'achates in seemely wise. 1644 HEYLIN *Life of Laud* II. 300 Every Office in the Court had their several diets . . with great variety of Achates.

†**Acha·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *achate-r* (12th c.) older *acater* (11th c.) to purchase:—late L. *accaptā-re,* f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *captā-re* to take, seize. Cf. mod. Fr. *acheter.*] To purchase, lay in provision of.

1601 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II,* 36, A serjant of the scullery who shal achate & puruey fuel, coale, etc.

†**Acha·tour.** *Obs.*; also acatour, achator, achater. [a. AngloFr. *achatour,* earlier *acatour* (mod. Fr. *acheteur*):—late L. *accaptātōr-em,* n. of agent f. *accaptāre*: see prec. Originally a variant of ACATOUR, ACATER.] A purchaser or buyer of provisions; esp. the officer who purchased provisions for the royal household; a purveyor.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 568 A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple Of which achatours mighten take exemple (*other MSS.* acatouris). *c* 1475 *Lib. Nig. Ed. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 22 The officers, ministers, achatours, purveyours, sergeaunts. 1601 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II,* 33 The flesh and the fish which the achators shal send into the larder. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Pourveyor* became a term so odious in times past, that, by Stat. 36 Ed. III, the heinous name pourveyor was changed into that of *achator,* or *buyer.*

†**Achatry.** *Obs.* [A variant of ACATERY.] The office or room of the Achatour.

a 1377 *Househ. Ord. Ed. III* (1790) 4.

Achauf, achauff, var. ACHAFE *v. Obs.* to warm.

Ache, ake (ēik), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. ached. Forms: *Inf.* 1 acan; 2–4 aken, -in, eken; 3–9 ake; 8–9 ache. *Ind. pres. 3rd sing.* 1 æcð; 2–4 akþ, akeþ. *Pa. t.* 1–2 óc; 2–4 ok; 3–4 ook; 4–5 oke; 4–5 akede, -ide; 5– aked; 8–9 ached. *Pa. pple.* 1 acen; 2–3 aken; soon obs. and repl. by aked; 8–9 ached. A late Sc. variant is ȝaik, yak(e. [Originally a strong vb. of same class as *take, shake,* but with weak inflections since 4. The current spelling *ache* is erroneous; the vb. being historically *ake,* and the sb. *ache,* as in *bake, batch, speak, speech.* About 1700 the sb. began to be confused in pronunciation with the vb., whence some confusion in spelling between *ache* and *ake*; and finally instead of both being written *ake*—the word that has survived,—both vb. and sb. are now written *ache*—the word that has become obsolete. That is, the word *ache* has become obs. and been replaced by the word *ake,* while the spelling *ake* has become obs. and been replaced by the spelling *ache.* For this paradoxical result, Dr. Johnson is mainly responsible: ignorant of the history of the words, and erroneously deriving them from the Gr. *ἄχος* (with which they have no connexion) he declared them 'more grammatically written *ache.*' See next word.] To be in pain, to have the sensation of pain continuous or prolonged; to throb with pain.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* 36 (MS. D.) Acað míne eáȝan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Þenne wule his hearte ake alse his fet & his honde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 Ðe time cam swo þat hire ne oc . ne ne smeart. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 360 Betere is finker offe þen he eke euer. *a* 1250 *Juliana* (R. MS.) 48 Ant bond . . ba twa his honden þat him eoc euch neil. 1297 R. GLOUC. 208 Ech lyme hym ok. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew,* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 100 Him oke ech bon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 258 So owre wombe aketh. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XV. 23 In the tyme of his eelde he akide the feet. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 706, I preye God lat oure hedes nevere ake! 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 159 Þauh alle my fyngres oken. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6910 Sadde burdons that men taken, Make folkes shuldris aken. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1483) V. xiv. 105 When I the Appel took Hit sat so nyhe my sydes that they ook. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 80 Oure body wole icche, oure bonis wole ake. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.,* Akyn: *doleo.* 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland* (Scottish Poems 16th Cent.) II. 243 My heid dois wark and ȝaik. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 41 When your head did but ake I knit my hand-kercher about your browes. 1664 BUTLER *Hudibras* II. ii. 797 Cramm'd 'em till their Guts did ake With Cawdle, Custard and Plum-cake. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 176 Now veers the wind full east; and keen, and sore, Its cutting influence aches in every pore! 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. XXX. 216 Does not your heart ake for your Harriet? 1821 KEATS *Isabella* XXVIII. Ah! when a soul doth thus its freedom win It aches in loneliness. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consolation* iii. 187 Her death made many a bosom ake Upon the banks of Keswick Lake. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* Poems I. 153 Thy sorrow aches in me.

†2. *trans. causal.* To make to ache. *Obs. rare.*

1566 UDALL *R. Doyster* IV. vi. (1847) 68 Ill ake your heades bothe! I was never werier, Nor never more vexte, since the first day I was borne.

Ache (ēik), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 1 ace, æce, ece; 2–3 eche; 2–9 ache; (4 hacche); 6 atche. [OE. *æce* is a primary deriv. of vb. *ac-an* to ACHE, in which, as in parallel forms, the *c* (k) was palatalized to *ch* (t∫), while in the vb. it remained (k); cf. *make, match*; *bake, batch*; *wake, watch*; *break, breach*; *speak, speech*; *stick, stitch.* Occasional early instances of *ake* as sb. are northern, in which dialect *c* (k) was not palatalized, cf. *make* = match, *steik* = stitch, *kirk* = church. In 7 the sb. was still *atche* (āt∫, ēt∫) pl. *atch-es* (āt∫ėz, ēt∫ėz), but about 1700 it began to be confused with the vb. as (ēk). The spelling of the latter has in turn been changed to *ache,* so that though both vb. and sb. are now really *ake,* both are in current spelling written *ache.* See prec. The former pronunciation survives in the dialectal *eddage* = *head-ache*; cf. *Smallage* for *Small Ache* f. ACHE *sb.*^{2} The 'O. P.' rioters, ignorant of the Shaksperian distinction of *ake* and *ache,* ridiculed the stage pronunciation of the sb. by giving it to the vb. in 'John Kemble's head *aitches.*'] A pain; in later usage, a continuous or abiding pain, in contrast to a sudden or sharp one. Used of both physical and mental sensations.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. iii. (1722) 616 Eal ðæt sár and se æce onwæg alæded wæs. *c* 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Maniȝ man hæfþ micelne ece on his eaȝum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Eche and smertinge, sorinesse, werinesse. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 360 He þet naueð eche under so sor ekinde heaued. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 826 So harde hacches of loue here hert hadde þirled. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XV. 23 Asa hadde ache in feet. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 8 Ake, or ache, or akynge: *Dolor.* 1568 TURNER *Herbal* 20 Catarres, runninges of the eyes and other aykes. 1592 H. CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 22 These trauelers that, by incision, are able to ease all atches. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 56 *Beat.* I am exceeding ill, hey ho. *Mar.* For a hauke, a horse, or a husband? *Beat.* For the letter that begins them all, H. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 370 Ile racke thee with old Crampes Fill all thy bones with Aches, make thee rore. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harvest-Home* § 4. 23 Free from attaches Of sickness weakness, in no part feel aches. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 38, A coming show'r your shooting corns presage, Old aches throb, your hollow tooth will rage. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 22 All the thousand aches 'Which patient merit of the unworthy takes.' 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 149 And hoard up aches and anguish for their age. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Journal* (1866) 21 The steady ache of strong desires restrained.

†**Ache** (ēit∫), *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ache*:—L. *apium,* ad. Gr. *ἄπιον* parsley (or some allied plant). The intermed. stages between *apium* and *ache* were *apio, apje, apche.*] An umbelliferous plant; properly the Smallage (i. e. *Small-Ache*) or Wild Celery (*Apium graveolens*), but loosely applied also to other species of *Apium,* and allied genera, as *parsley.*

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 The primerole he passeth, the parvenke of pris, With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 172 Also ete fenel sede corny and ache. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 24 As for the garden Ach, commonly called Parsely, there be many kinds thereof. 1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* IV. 199 Celery . . having been formerly called Ache in England which is in fact its true English name.

Ache (ēit∫), *sb.*^{3} Name of the letter H, q.v.

1599 SHAKS. [see quot. under ACHE *sb.*^{1}]. 1623 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 6, H. This letter . . is called in the Spanish as in the English *Ache.*

Ache, obs. form of AGE, and of ASH (tree).

†**Achea·t, achete,** *v. Obs.* [Intermediate form between ESCHEAT and CHEAT, with A- *pref.* 9 = OFr. *es-, e-.*] To escheat, confiscate; do one out of.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii. 86 a, The treasour of them and of their line Acheted was. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.,* A-chetyn *Confiscor.* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 192 The Kyng . . comaunded alle his temporal good to be achetid.

†**Ache·ck,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + CHECK. Only found in *pa. pple.,* so that the prefix may be A- *particle.*] To check, bring to a sudden stop.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 2093 And when they metten in that place They wer a-cheked bothe two. [*MS. Bodl.* a-chekid, *Caxt.* a chekked, *Thynne* a checked.]

†**Achee·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + CHEER *v.* See also ENCHEER.] To cheer, to cheer up.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 302 The soule is acheered and inwardly refreshed. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 191 Make vs to know that Thou art pacified towards us . . this one thing shall be able to acheere vs. 1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 2 She also [to acheer the King] doth . . præsagingly præact his just Inauguration.

Acheilary (ākəi·lări), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *χείλ-os* lip + -ARY. Better spelt *achilary.*] Wanting the lip of the corolla.

1868 MASTERS *Veg. Teratology* 398 *Acheilary,* proposed . . to apply to the deficiency of the lip in certain Orchidaceæ.

Acheilous (ākəi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *χείλ-os* lip + -OUS. Better *achilous.*] Without a lip.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acheke, variant of ACHECK *v. Obs.* to check.

Acheke, variant of ACHOKE *v. Obs.* to choke.

Acheless (ēi·klės), *a.* [f. ACHE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without ache or throb.

1880 V. LEE *Belcaro* ii. 26 A vague, acheless pain.

Achelor, obs. form of ASHLAR.

Achement, acheament, ach'ment, intermediate forms between ACHIEVEMENT and HATCHMENT.

Achene (ăkī·n). *Bot.*; also achæne. [ad. mod. L. *achænium,* an anomalous formation on Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *χαίν-ειν* to gape (whence the true adj. form *ἀχᾰν-ής* not gaping); sometimes spelt *achenium,* and erroneously explained as f. Gr. *ἀχήν* poor, wanting, *ἀχηνία* want.] 'A monospermal seed-vessel which does not open, but the pericarp of which is separable.' Balfour. 'Any small brittle seed-like fruit, such as Linnæus called a naked seed.' Lindley.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. 18 (1858) The *achænium* . . is small, seedlike, dry. 1855 HENFREY *Sketch of Plants* 15 Ranun-

culaceæ, the carpels..ripening into a hard seedlike indehiscent body (achene). 1876 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 98 They [the carpels or seeds scattered over the surface of a strawberry] are indehiscent, and therefore wholly agree with the achenes of buttercups.

Achenial (ăkī·niăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *achæni-um*, see prec. + -AL[1].] Pertaining to an achene.

1881 G. MACLOSKIE in *Nature* XXV. 174 Observations on the achenial awns of *Erodium Moschatum*.

Acher (ē·kəɹ). [f. ACHE *v.* + ER[1].] He who, or that which, aches.

a 1845 HOOD *True Story* iii. (1871) 317 And this same tooth pursued their track By adding achers unto achers.

Acher, obsolete form of USHER.

‖ **Acheron** (æ·kĕrɒn). [L. *Acheron* a. Gr. Ἀχέρων.] A fabulous river of the Lower World; hence, the infernal regions.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* III. ii. 357 With drooping fogge as blacke as Acheron. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 604 Under the sooty flag of Acheron. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 578 Sad Acheron of sorrow, black and deep. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 199 The poisonous exhalation of Acheron is not forgot.

Acherontic (ækĕrɒ·ntik), *a.* [ad. L. *acherontic-us* adj. f. *Acheron, -ontem.*] Of or belonging to Acheron, infernal; hence, dark, gloomy; also, waiting to cross the river of death, tottering on the brink of the grave, moribund.

1600 TOURNEUR *Metamorph.* xviii. 121 To shrowde her safe from Acheronticke mistes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1676) 379/2 An old acherontic dizzard, that hath one foot in the grave. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 404 At night they [owls] fill these Acherontic woods with demon hooting.

Acherontical (ækĕrɒ·ntikăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Infernal.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 270 Our Acherontical powder treason for the heinousness thereof will seem incredible in all ages to come.

[**Acherset** (Bailey). See CHERSET.]

†**Ache·soun.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *acheson, acheison, achaison, -un* occasion, cause, motive :—L. *occāsiōn-em* occasion, n. of action f. *occās-* ppl. stem of *occid-ĕre*, f. *oc-* = *ob-* in the way of + *cad-ĕre* to fall. Very early refashioned in Anglo-Fr. as *anchesoun, enchesoun*, by form-assoc. with words in which *a-* stood for earlier *en-, an-*: see A- *pref.* 10, so that ENCHESOUN, ENCHEASON, became a far more common form in Eng. Also as early as 3 aphetized to CHESOUN.] Occasion, reason, purpose, motive.

c 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 132 And all he it dede for traisoun, King to be was his achesoun.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 232 Six ancheisuns beoð hwi God .. wiðdrauhð him. 1297 R. GLOUC. 452 Wan ich am enchesun of such pereyl. *a* 1400 *Metr. Hom.* 38 Bot chesoun till him fand scho nan.

Acheve, obs. form of ACHIEVE *v.*

†**Achevisaunce.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *achevis-, acheviss-ance* n. of action f. *achevir, achevissant*, by-form of *achever* to ACHIEVE. *Achevissance* is an early by-form of the more common *achevance*, Eng. ACHIEVANCE; it has also been aphetized to *chevisance.*] Achieving, accomplishment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 77 And almesdede shal make achevisaunce, T'exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce.

Achew, obs. by-form of ESCHEW. See ACHUE.

Achievable (ătʃī·văb'l), *a.* [f. ACHIEVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being achieved.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VII. iv. Wks. VII. 22 Whether the conversion of other metals or materials into gold be acheivable. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxxii. § 2 The degree of conformity achievable by one is not the same as that achievable by others.

†**Achie·vance.** *Obs.*; also 6–7 atchievance. [a. OFr. *achevance*, n. of action f. *achever* to ACHIEVE. See -ANCE.] Achievement, performance.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* 195 (1580) To them that will read his noble actes and atchieuances. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 26 Of all which his atchevances the sayd K. Richard sent his letters of certificate. 1633 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 28 Their dexterity for the attainment of any notable atchievance surpasseth.

Achieve (ătʃī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–6 acheve; 4 achyve; 5 acheive, atcheve; (6 ascheve); 6–7 atchive; 6–9 atchieve; 5– achieve. [a. Fr. *acheve-r*, formed from phrase *à chief* (*venir*) :—late L. *ad caput venire* to come to a head with, to bring to a head, to finish. An aphetic form, common in ME. but now obs., was CHIEVE. Northern writers had also ESCHEVE, with the prefix erroneously refashioned by form-assoc. with words in *a-* for original *es-*, as *achape* for *eschape, escape.*]

I. Of a process: To finish, complete.

1. *trans.* To bring to a successful issue, to carry out successfully (an enterprize); to accomplish, perform.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 474 What more-hond moȝte he a-cheue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 785 He that nought nassayeth, nought nacheveth. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 13 b, Myrro suffrid him tachieue alle his proposition. 1513 MORE *Edw. V*, 3 Appointed to atchieve a more abominable enterprise. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 808/1 Thus began the iusts, which was valiantlie atchiued by the king. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 336 The strange Feats they say Antichrist is then to atchieve. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 99 Let all combine to atchieve his wish'd return. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIX. 96 Much might Count Julian's sword atchieve for Spain. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xix. 188 (1876) He was achieving, amongst a very wretched population, a world of active good.

2. *absol.*

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* IV. vii. 23 [He] does atcheeue as soone As draw his sword. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 13 ₱ 5 This youth has a mind prepared to atchieve for the salvation of souls.

†3. *trans.* To bring to an end or termination; to finish, to terminate. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 2111 For tacheve myn batayle I wolde nevere from this place fle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4630 How is this quarelle yit acheved Of Loves side? *Ibid.* 1068 And yvel achyved mote they be, These losenger ful of envye! 1534 LD. BERNERS *Boke of M. Aurelius* B (1546) All these thynges tyme acheueth and burieth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 91 Bid them atchieue me, and then sell my bones.

†4. *intr.* To come to a natural end or conclusion; to end, result, turn out. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 81 For it shall never well acheve, That stont nought right with the beleve. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrevant* 464 He shalle love that swet wyȝt, Acheve how hit wold. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cclxxvi. 626 Wherfore all your busynes shall acheue the better. 1534 — *Boke of M. Aurelius* D d viii b (1546) Thei [gods] bee called immortall .. and we be called mortal .. thus acheuethe the persones: but the goddis neuer.

II. Of an end: To attain, gain.

5. *trans.* To succeed in gaining, to acquire by effort, to gain, win.

a. An abstract property or possession.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 10 All though thou mightest love acheve. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxxxvi. 164 He achyued suche grace among them there, that, etc. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 378 Some are borne great, some atchieue greatnesse. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 792 Having spilt much blood .. and achieved thereby Fame in the world. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. vii. 151 Now is the time for you and me to try to achieve a truer independence. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 35 He had achieved a good reputation.

†b. A material acquisition. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Whan that he wenith best acheve His gode world, it is most fro. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* App. 315 What time then ye shall haue achieued the land of Chanaan. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 61 He hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 325 Provinces are atchieved by the sword, but retayned by Iustice.

†6. *intr.* To arrive or attain successfully (*to* a point or position). *Obs.*

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de Worde) I. xlvii. 84 b, That this begynnynge maye achyeue fro good to better. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* 17/1 (1596) By the means whereof, the archbishops of the Romish see haue atchiued to their great kingdome.

7. *trans.* To attain successfully, to reach (an end).

a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Estate* xi. (1580) 77 By these means, in some hath he atchived the ende of his message. 1684 R. WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 70 Whether she Atchieves her End by Contracting, or Rarefying the Fluid. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 255 These able men strove to attain the same great end, and separately atchieved it. 1882 *Daily News* 17 July 4/6 Even though to achieve its [the policy's] necessary ends, it should lead to invasion and war.

Achieved (ătʃī·vd), *ppl.a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Completed, accomplished; attained, won.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 39 Goten and achyeued by force of money. 1648 COTTRELL tr. *Davila, Hist. France* 23 (1678) Their newly atchieved greatness. 1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Saxons* I. vi. 81 (1828) The '*adjectis Britannis imperio*' of Horace is rather a poetical figure than an achieved fact.

Achievement (ătʃī·vmĕnt). Also 6–9 atchievement, and see sense 3. [a. Fr. *achèvement* a finishing, completing, n. of action, f. *achever*. See ACHIEVE.]

1. The action of achieving, completing, or attaining by exertion; completion, accomplishment, successful performance.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 110 b, With thachieuement of these deuises the king Oetes approched. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. 69 The bliss That hangs on quick achievement of my love. 1638 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 182 (ed. 5) He would vndertake the atchieuement of that exployt. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IX. 19 So it be lawful, and within the bounds of possible atchievement. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* I. vi. 46 What virtue lies More in achievement than its hot desire?

2. Anything achieved, accomplished, or won by exertion; a feat, a distinguished and successful action, a victory.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 106 Spending the might of it [the flesh] in contemplatiue assaults and atchiuements. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XI. lxviii. 289 We intreate of great Achiuements done By English, in contrarie Clymes. 1678 JORDAN *Lond. Triumph.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 522 You might see an hundred persons confusedly scrambling in the dirt for the frail atchievement of a bunch of raisins. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 367 The many and great atchievements attributed to heroes of the first ages. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 161 The achievements of Agincourt and Waterloo. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxvii. 398 The achievements of genius, like the source from which they spring, are indestructible.

3. *Her.* An escutcheon or ensign armorial, granted in memory of some achievement, or distinguished feat. (In this sense variously contracted or corrupted to **atcheament, achement, atch'ment, ach'ment, achment, hachement, hatchment.**)

1548 HALL *Chronicle, Henry V*, 50 The Hachementes wer borne onely by capitaynes. 1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 186 The creast, tymber, mantell, or worde, bee no part of the coat-armour; they be addicions called atcheaments. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Heraldry* VI. v. 394 An Atchievement, according to Leigh, is the Arms of every Gentleman, well marshalled with the supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Crests, etc. 1750 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 214 To raise the cieling's fretted height, Each pannel in achievements cloathing. 1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Memoir* II. 283 Let no motto be written upon its ach'ment but *Resurgam.* 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 201 Graves, piled with the standards and achievements of the noble families of Florence.

Achiever (ătʃī·vəɹ). Also 6–8 atchiever. [f. ACHIEVE + -ER[1].] One who achieves; an accomplisher, or winner.

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 301 That notable achiever of the victories of God. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 8 A victorie is twice it selfe, when the atchieuer brings home full numbers. 1661 SYLV. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 36 There was nothing which was gained by armes, but was born in armes and did carry a proportion to the Atchiever. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 3 He saw .. himself as the achiever of the triumph.

Achieving (ătʃī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also achevyng, achiving, atchieving. [f. ACHIEVE + -ING[1].] A completing, accomplishing or successful performing. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1539 TAUERNER *Prouerbes* (1552) 25 One daye or lytel tyme is not ynoughe for the acheuynge of a greate matter. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xxxix. (1862) 162 For the Atchieving of a desperate Conspiracie, a Man should not rest upon the Fiercenesse of any mans Nature.

Achill (ătʃi·l), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phrase.* [A- *prep.*[1] + CHILL.] In a state of chill; chilly.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 391 Had the flowers shrunk, the warm breeze grown a-chill?

Achillean (æ:kilī·ăn), *a.* [f. *Achille-s* prop. name of a Grecian hero + -AN.] Resembling Achilles; invulnerable, invincible.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Popish Cer.* C 3 We are not well advised to enter into combate with such Achillean strength. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker, Disputation* 276 How well this reason deserves to be considered Achillean, will appear hereafter.

†**Achillize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *Achill-es*, see prec. (cf. *to hector*) + -IZE, as in Gr. ποιητίζ-ειν to play the poet, and Eng. *tyrannize.*] To play Achilles with, to chase as Achilles did the Trojans.

1672 MARVELL *Rehearsal Transp.* I. 217 He Hectors and Achillizes all the Nonconformists. 1673 *Transpr. Rehears'd* 20 You would expect that he had Hector'd and Achilliz'd 'em all out of the pit.

Achilous (ăkəi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [The same as ACHEILOUS, of which it is the more analogical spelling, Gr. -ει becoming in L. -ī and Eng. -*i.*] Without lips.

Achime (ătʃəi·m), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + CHIME.] Chiming, ringing.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. VI. x. § 18. 100 A little belfry of grain-bells, all a-chime.

Aching (ē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 2–4 akyng, 5–8 aking, 7–9 aching. [f. ACHE *v.* + -ING[1].] A painful throbbing; a feeling of continued pain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1088 A man that hurt is sore, And is sumdel of akyng of his wound. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVII. clxxxv. 726 A dronklew mann feleth .. aking in his heed. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, The aking of ones fingers endes with very cold. *c* 1690 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* II. 42 Painful Girds and Achings, which are at least called the Gout. 1842 WORDSWORTH *Borderers* IV. Wks. 1849 VI. 323 'Tis a strange aching that, when we would curse And cannot.

Aching (ē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3 akende, ekinde; 5–6 akynge; 6–8 aking; 8– aching. [f. ACHE *v.* + -ING[2].] Having the sensation of continuous or ever-recurring pain, throbbing painfully.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 360 So sor ekinde heaued. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) V. xix. 124 Yf the mouth be reed .. and hote and akynge and brennynge. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 35 A goodly medcine for mine aking bones. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* II. i. 961 My aking sight hangs on thy parting beauties. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 385 Yet is there in mine heart an aching pain.

†b. *fig.* in phr. *an aching tooth. Obs.*

1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, Akynge tothe, *Rabidus dens.* 1674 W. ALLEN *Dang. Enthus.* 83 One would think you have an aking Tooth against outward teaching. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last prayer* II. i. i. 17 Thou hast such an aking tooth after that maidenhead of hers.

Achingly (ē·kiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an abidingly painful manner; painfully.

1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 216 My eyes—dry now, achingly dry—flashing a wretched hostility back into his. 1881 COXON *Basil Plant.* II. 106 He wanted it, craved for it acheingly.

‖ **Achio·te, acho·te.** [Sp. *achiote*, ad. native Amer. *achiotl.*] A native name for the seeds of the Arnotto or Arnatto (*Bixa orellana*), and the red colouring matter obtained from their pulp.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 342 As much achiote as will make it the colour of brick. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 10 Achote, the seeds of the Arnotto.

Achirite (æ·kiɹəit). *Min.* [See quot.] A synonym of DIOPTASE.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 402 Named Achirite after Achir Mahméd, a Bucharian merchant .. who furnished the specimens that were taken in 1785 .. to St. Petersburg.

Achison, acheson (Scotch coin). See ATCHISON.

Achlamydate (ăklæ·midĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + χλαμύδ-α (χλαμύς) cloak, mantle + -ATE[2].] Of certain Molluscs: Having no mantle.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 510 In the achlamydate forms true gills are usually absent.

Achlamydeous (æklămi·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *χλαμύδ-α* cloak + -EOUS.] Having no floral envelope; destitute of apparent calyx and corolla. Applied to a division of Exogens, named by De Candolle *Achlamydeæ*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 24 Its absence [that of the Calyx] implies the absence of the corolla also.. By its absence all the orders called Achlamydeous are characterised. 1876 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 40 Having therefore no envelope to the essential organs, they [the willow flowers] are called achlamydeous.

Achma, achme, obs. forms of ACME.

Achmatite (æ·kmătəit). *Min.* [See quot.]

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 282 Achmatite is ordinary Epidote, in crystals, from Achmatovsk, Ural.

Achmit, variant of ACMITE.

†**Acho·ke,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 aceocian, 2 acheke(n, 4 achoke(n. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + CHOKE :— ?OE. *ceocian.*] To choke, to suffocate.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Adam þar-offe bot, and wearð þar mide acheked . and þureh þat one snede wearð al his ofspring acheked. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 47 3if þou wilt achoken þe fulfillyng of nature wiþ superfluites. *c* 1385 — *Leg. Good W.* 2004 Whan that Theseus seeth The beest acheked, he shall on him leepe.

Acholithite, acholite, obs. forms of ACOLOUTHITE, ACOLYTE.

Acholous (æ·kŏləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄχολ-os* lacking bile + -OUS.] Deficient in or without bile.

c 1850 WHEWELL quoted in Mozley *Miracles* ii. 232 The untrue, Aristotelian fact of the longevity of acholous animals.

†**Achoose,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in CHOOSE. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + CHOOSE, OE. *ceósan.*] To choose out.

c 1150 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Þa seðden aceas he him leorningchnihtes, erest twelf, þa we hatað apostles.

‖**Achor** (ē·kɔi). *Med.* [L. *achor*, Gr. *ἀχώρ* scald, scurf.] A scaly eruption in the hairy scalp, constituting the disease scald-head.

1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* B iij, The Pustules called Achores or Tineae be engendred of a humore. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Achor*, a disease possessing the hairy scalp or musculous skin of the head, and eating therein like a moth; it is commonly called in English, the Scald. 1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms, Achor*, a small acuminated pustule, which contains a straw coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab.

Achorn(e, obs. form of ACORN.

†**A-christism.** ? *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *χριστ-ός* Christ; after *atheism.*] Disbelief in Christ.

1726 M. HENRY *Wks.* 1835 II. 722 But what do you think of such a thing as a-Christism?

Achroite (æ·krɒiəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἄχρο-os* colourless + -ITE min. formative.] 'Colorless tourmaline from Elba.' Dana.

Achromatic (æ·krɒmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* colourless (f. *ἀ* priv. + *χρῶματ-* colour) + -IC.]

1. *Optics.* Free from colour; not showing colour from the decomposition of light in passing through a refracting medium; as an achromatic lens or telescope. (Sometimes used substantively by ellipsis of 'lens,' as 'a four-inch achromatic.')

1766 MATY (tr. from Fr.) in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 57, I likewise made use of a very good achromatic telescope. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44 One of Mr. Dollond's best 3½ feet achromatics. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 34 The fact, that the eye is achromatic, cannot be doubted. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. § 67. 83 They .. will refract white light to a single focus free of colour. Such a lens is called achromatic. 1848 QUEKETT *Microscope* (1855) 37 In 1747 .. Euler suggested the construction of achromatic object-glasses. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* ix. 154 A combination of prisms or lenses is said to be achromatic when the dispersion of the pencils of light refracted through them is reduced within the narrowest possible limits. 1869 TYNDALL *Lect. on Light* 42 The human eye is not achromatic. It suffers from chromatic aberration. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 125 An achromatic of four inches aperture was then considered of extraordinary size.

2. *Biol.* Of tissue: Uncoloured, not absorbing colour from a fluid. See ACHROMATIN.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 41, Figs. 30 and 31, from the cranial cartilage of a toad, show the achromatic striæ more clearly.

Achromatically (æ·krɒmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2].] In an achromatic manner; so as to produce freedom from colour.

1881 *Edin. Rev.* 540 The eye does not deal achromatically with the coloured constituents of light.

Achromaticity (ăkrō·u·mătĭ·sĭti). [f. ACHROMATIC + -ITY.] The quality of being achromatic; = ACHROMATISM.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 423 s.v. *Light*, The order in which they [lenses] are placed is of no consequence as far as Achromaticity is concerned. 1860 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Telescope*, This condition .. furnishes the 'equation of achromaticity' of an eye-piece. 1876 WEBB in *Chambers' Astron.* 745 Errors due to the imperfect achromaticity of the object-glass.

Achromatin (ăkrō·u·mătin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* uncoloured + -IN, repr. Gr. *-ινη* female descendant, hence, derivative.] Tissue which is not stained by colouring matter when immersed in it.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan., 37 Flemming concludes from this that the nucleus is composed of two substances, of which one is stained by dyes, the other not, and he accordingly calls the former chromatin, the latter achromatin. 1882 GILBURT in *Jrnl. Quek. Cl.* Ser. II. No. 1. 33 The two daughter nuclei now approach each other somewhat, the achromatin bulging out between them.

Achromatism (ăkrō·u·mătiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* uncoloured + -ISM.] The state or quality of being achromatic, or of transmitting only white light.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Telescope*, Mr. Dollond was anxious to combine this achromatism of the eye-pieces with the advantages which he had found in the eye-pieces with five glasses. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* ix. 167 The conditions of achromatism depend only on the focal lengths of the component lenses. 1881 G. R. PIGGOTT in *Nature* No. 622. 515 Achromatism is seldom attained without generating a whitish haze, the inevitable accompaniment of residuary spherical aberration.

Achromati·stous, *a. rare.* [f. mod. Fr. *achromatiste* (see ACHROMATISM) + -OUS.] Colourless; achromatic.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achromatization (ăkrō·u·mătəizē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. ACHROMATIZE + -ATION.] The action or process of achromatizing, or rendering achromatic.

Achromatize (ăkrō·u·mătəiz), *v.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* colourless + -IZE.] To deprive of colour; to render achromatic.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 423 s.v. *Light*, If we can achromatise each elementary prism, the whole system is achromatic. 1848 QUEKETT *Microscope* (1855) 38 In 1784 Æpinus made many fruitless trials to achromatize the microscope. 1872 EVERETT tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.*, Two prisms .. will achromatize one another if .. the product of deviation by dispersive power is the same for both.

Achromatized (ăkrō·u·mătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered achromatic.

1871 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. on Sc.* 135 Looking at the comet through an achromatized doubly refracting prism.

Achromatopsy (ăkrō·u·mătɒ·psi). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀχρώματ-os* without colour + *-οψία* seeing f. *ὄψις* sight.] Inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1452/2 Achromatopsy, or insensibility of the eye to colours, is an affection which has been recognised nearly two hundred years.

†**Achro·mic,** *a. Obs.* [same deriv. as ACHROMATIC, but improperly formed.] = ACHROMATIC (of which it seems to have been the earlier form).

1761 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 179 Reflector of 2 feet focus, with an achromic object-glass micrometer of 40 feet focus.

Achro·mous, *a. rare.* [same deriv. and formation.] Colourless; without colouring matter.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achroö-, combining form of ACHROOUS common in chemical nomenclature, as **achroödextrin** colourless dextrin, **achroöglycogen,** etc.

1879 *Academy* 35, *Science Notes.*

Achroous (æ·krɒəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄχρο-os* colourless (f. *ἀ* priv. + *χρόα, χροιά* colour) + -OUS.] Colourless; achromatic.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achronical, -ly, incorr. forms of ACRONYCAL, -LY.

Achronism (æ·krŏniz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἄχρονος* without time + -ISM.] The state of timelessness; deficiency of time.

1877 R. LOWE in *Daily News* 26 July 3/3 It [House of Commons] has not got the element of time. It is smitten, if I may coin a word, not with an anachronism, but an achronism —viz. the absence of time.

¶ Occ. for ANACHRONISM, as if *an achronism.*

1674 MARVELL *Rehearsall Transp.* II. 135, I speak not of stale Achronismes, but of things that really happen'd all since the writing of your Reproof. 1697 *Verdicts conc. Virgil & Homer* § 3. 8 All Authors have observed two .. Faults of Achronism and Slander in that Episod of Dido.

Acht, obs. form of AUGHT *sb.*, OUGHT *v.*

Acht, obs. north. form of EIGHT.

†**Achtande,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. ONorse *átt-and-i* eighth, f. *átta* eight; cogn. w. OE. *eahtoðe*, OHG. *ahtodo* (dialectally *ahtande, achtende*), Goth. *ahtuda.*] Eighth.

a 1400 *Metr. Hom.* 26 And al the erthe the achtande day Sal stir and quac and al folc slay.

Achtaragdite (ākʰtăræ·gdəit). *Min.* [f. *Achtaragda* a Russian river + -ITE min. formative.] An earthy hydrous aluminous silicate, considered by Dana a doubtful species, and placed in his appendix to clays.

†**Achue,** *v. Obs.* [A by-form of *eschue*, ESCHEW: see A- *pref.* 9. So OFr. has occ. *achevir* for *eschevir* (*eschever, eschiver*, mod. *esquiver*).] = ESCHEW.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Achwyn or fleyn; *vito, devito.* Achuynge, or beyng ware (*v. r.* achewynge, achue): *precavens, vitans.*

Achylous (ăkəi·ləs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἄχυλ-os* without juice + -OUS.] Without chyle.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achymous (ăkəi·məs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἄχυμ-os* without juice + -OUS.] Without chyme.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acicle (æ·sik'l). *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *acicula*, more commonly used; see next word.] = ACICULA.

1852 DANA *Crustacea* I. 434 The basal part of the outer antennæ furnished above with a moveable acicle.

‖**Acicula** (ăsi·kiŭlă). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. **aciculæ.** [L., dimin. of *acus* a needle. Incorrect variants are *aciculum, aciculus.*] A technical name for a slender needle-like body, such as the spines or prickles with which some animals and plants are furnished, or the needle-like crystals of certain minerals; 'the bristle-like abortive flower of a grass.' Lindley *Treas. Bot.*

1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 87 This fringe .. is .. made up of a multitude of extremely delicate aciculi, standing side by side like the fibres of asbestos. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Body round, with 4 rows of double aciculæ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 229 The neuropodial is very much longer than the notopodial aciculum.

Acicular (ăsi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculāris*, f. ACICULA a small needle. See -AR.] Needle-like; resembling a slender needle or bristle, as the leaves of pine-trees, and various crystals.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 396 Oxalic acid produced immediately a precipitation of white acicular crystals. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 234/2 The phosphate .. of lime [forms] small acicular prisms. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 449 With long acicular, and nearly naked branchlets. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. of Rocks* 496 Coniferous trees, that retain at all seasons their coverings of acicular spiky leaves. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. VIII. iii. § 5. 182 Their trees always had a tendency to congeal into little acicular thorn-hedges.

Acicularly (ăsi·kiŭlărli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acicular manner; after the manner of needles or fine prickles.

1834 R. ALLAN *Mineral.* 147 *Actinolite* comprehends the green acicularly-crystallized varieties.

Aciculate (ăsi·kiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculāt-us*, f. ACICULA: cf. *caudat-us* f. *cauda*, and see -ATE[2].] *prop.* Furnished or clothed with aciculæ; marked as with needle-scratches; *improperly* = ACICULAR.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251 Aciculate, needle-shaped. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 121 Calyx-tube densely aciculate.

Aciculated (ăsi·kiŭlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. mod. L. *aciculāt-us*, see prec. + -ED; cf. *striate -d, separate -d.*] Marked or striated with fine impressed lines, as if produced by the point of a needle. Lindley *Treas. Bot.*

Aciculiform (ăsi·kiŭlifɔ̄rm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculiformis*, f. ACICULA + *-formis* = -shaped. See -FORM.] Needle-shaped, ACICULAR.

1847 In CRAIG.

Aciculine (ăsi·kiŭləin), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciculinus*, f. ACICULA: see -INE[1].] = ACICULAR.

1847 In CRAIG.

Aciculite (ăsi·kiŭləit). *Min.* [f. ACICULA + -ITE, mineral formative.] A synonym of AIKINITE, or Acicular Bismuth.

Aciculum, -us, incorrect variants of ACICULA.

Acid (æ·sid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod. Fr. *acide* (Cotgr. 1611) or ad. L. *acid-us* adj. of state, f. *acē-re* to be sour (root *ac-* sharp).]

A. *adj.*

1. Sour, tart, sharp to the taste; of the taste of vinegar.

1626 BACON *Sylva* VII. § 672 It [sorrel] is a cold and acid herb. 1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 These crystals are pure vitriol, acid-austere. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 40 The acid oil of vitriol is found to be good in such a case. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 13. 162 (1864) The sour or acid taste is much more uniform in its nature than either the saline or the alkaline. 1866 J. T. SYME in *Treas. of Bot.* 830 This plant has a pleasant acid taste.

2. *fig.*

1775 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 370 (1826) Beauclerk .. said in his acid manner, 'He would cut a throat to fill his pockets, if it were not for the fear of being hanged.' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 346 A hale old woman, with rather an acid expression of countenance. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* I. xxiii. 264 (1874) The mere dogtooth is an acid moulding, and can only be used in certain mingling with others, to give them piquancy; never alone.

3. *Chem.* Having the essential properties of an ACID. See B. (Not separable in early use from 1.)

a 1727 NEWTON quoted in *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Acid*, In decompounding sulphur we get an Acid salt. 1747 BERKELEY *Siris* 124 The mild native acids are observed more kindly to work upon and more thoroughly to dissolve metallic bodies than the strongest acid spirits produced by a vehement fire. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 48 The analysis of mineral bodies .. by the application of acid and alkaline menstrua. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 58 The solution has a slightly acid reaction to litmus-paper.

b. *Acid Salt*: A salt that retains part of the replaceable hydrogen of a bibasic acid.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 132 Thus [from dibasic acids] two classes of salts are derived; the so-called *acid salts*, where only one atom of hydrogen has been replaced, and the *neutral salts*, where both atoms have been replaced by a metal. Hydrogen potassium sulphite $HKSO_3$ in an acid salt. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* I. 339 The acid sulphite is very soluble in water, and has an acid reaction.

4. *Min.* = ACIDIC 2.

1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. 497 Rocks containing an excess of silica from 60 to 80 per cent. are termed by many petrologists 'acid' rocks.

B. *sb.*

Popularly, A sour substance. *Chem.* A substance belonging to a class of which the commonest and most typical members are sour, and have the property of neutralizing alkalis, and of changing vegetable blues to red; all of which are compounds

of hydrogen with another element or elements (oxygen being generally the third element), and in the decomposition of a compound substance are relatively electro-negative, and borne to the positive pole.

1696 PHILLIPS [not in ed. 1678], Acid in Chymistry, that sharp Salt, or that potential and dissolving Fire which is in all mix'd Bodies, and gives 'em being. Of Acids, Vitriol is the chiefest, Sea-salt next to that. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 The Edges or Points of the Acid penetrate the gustatory Nerve. *a* 1727 NEWTON quoted in *Chambers' Cycl.* (1751) s.v. *Acid*, The particles of Acids are of a size grosser than those of water. 1747 BERKELEY *Siris* 159 What the chemists say, of pure acids being never found alone, might as well be said of pure fire. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet, Art of Dyeing* Pref. 7 The improvement depends principally on the use of the acids. 1814 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 106 The acids found in the Vegetable kingdom are numerous. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XIV. x, The whole fabric of chemistry rests, even at the present day, upon the opposition of acids and bases; an acid was certainly at first known by its sensible qualities, and how otherwise, even now, do we perceive its quality? 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. of Sc.* I. v. 161 (ed. 6) Neither acids nor alkalies had the power of rapid destruction. 1879 McCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* I. 42 Lord John Russell .. was especially effective in a cold irritating sarcasm, which penetrated the weakness of an opponent's argument like some dissolving acid.

Acidic (ăsi·dik), *a. Min.* [f. ACID + -IC.]

1. Applied by Dana to that element in a ternary compound mineral, which forms an oxygen, sulphur, or other salt, with a basic element; e.g. the silicon in silicate of lime. See quotation under ACIDIFIC.

1880 DANA *Mineral.* Introd. 16 In some classes of compounds only part of the oxygen serves to unite the acidic element to the basic.

2. Abounding in an acidic element, usually silicon.

1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 5. 47 So the Crystalline rocks can be divided .. into the Highly Silicated or Acidic rocks. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta, Rocks Classified* 120 The acidic rocks .. are distinguished by a felspar richer in silica. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* iv. 34 Both acidic and basic rocks are known in some instances to have emanated, etc.

Acidiferous (æ:sidi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *acid-um*; see ACID + -FEROUS bearing.] Producing or yielding an acid.

1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 Of undecompounded inflammable or acidiferous substances not metallic.

Acidifiable (ăsi·difəi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. ACIDIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being converted into, or of combining so as to form, an acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. App. 531 Any simple substance which, by its combination with oxygen, becomes an acid, is termed the acidifyable base, or radical of that acid. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* 214 (ed. 5) The brittle and acidifiable [metals] include four species. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 482 Amongst the acidifiable bodies, sulphur, which is represented by 30, may be supposed to consist of 6 hydrogene, and 24 basis. 1853 CHAMBERS *Introd. to Sciences* 81 Those formed with the other acidifiable bases being generally of minor importance.

Acidifiant (ăsi·difəiănt), *a.* [a. Fr. *acidifiant* pr. pple. of *acidifier* to ACIDIFY; see -ANT.] Acidifying.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acidific (æsidi·fik), *a. Min.* [f. L. *acid-um* ACID + *-fic-us* making: see -FIC.] Applied by Dana to the oxygen, sulphur, selenium, or tellurium, in a mineral, which is an oxygen, sulphur, selenium, or tellurium salt of any basic element.

1880 DANA *Mineral.* Introd. 15 Ternary compounds (called also salts and double binaries) consist of elements of three kinds, (1) basic, (2) acidic, (3) acidific. Thus .. sulphate of lead contains (1) lead, (2) sulphur, (3) oxygen; the sulphantimonite, jamesonite, contains (1) lead and iron, (2) antimony, (3) sulphur .. The replacing power of the elements is in proportion to their combining power, the combining power being reckoned in number of atoms of oxygen (or sulphur, or the acidific element, whatever it may be).

Acidification (ăsi·difikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ACIDIFY: see -FICATION. Also in mod. Fr.] The act or process of acidifying; conversion into an acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* II. xiv. 61 These operations, instead of furnishing us with an acidification, of which we have no conception, lead us only to consider these acids as liberated. 1804 in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 322 After the complete acidification of the sulphur. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. XIV. vii. 141 The leading generalisation of Lavoisier, that acidification was always combination with oxygen, was found untenable. 1847 *Rural Cycl.* I. 590 To prevent the too rapid acidification of the cream, and formation of the butter. 1863 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* 481 (ed. 9) The best vinegar is made from wine by spontaneous acidification.

Acidifier (ăsi·difəiəɹ). [f. ACIDIFY + -ER.] Anything that acidifies, or generates an acid. The name was originally given (in error) to oxygen, as the supposed active agent in producing acids.

1847 In CRAIG. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 18.

Acidify (ăsi·difəi), *v.* [mod. f. L. *acid-um* ACID + -FY = to make. Cf. Fr. *acidifier*.]

1. To make acid or sour. *Chem.* To convert into an ACID by combination with any substance. Also *fig.*

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 29 The three acids (viz. the oxymuriatic, the nitro-muriatic, and the nitric) which can acidify oxides. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* 272 (ed. 5) Sugar is acidified by distillation with nitric acid. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. iii. 181 His thin existence all acidified into rage, and preternatural insight of suspicion. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 82 The name of the acid was derived from the substance acidified by the oxygen.

2. *intr.* (*refl.*) To become acid.

Acidifying (ăsi·difəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACIDIFY + -ING².] Forming an acid; that combines so as to form an acid.

1784 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 152 Another thing which Mr. Lavoisier endeavours to prove is, that dephlogisticated air is the acidifying principle. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. IX. 360 Called by M. Lavoisier the oxygenous or acidifying principle. 1822 IMISON *Science & Art* II. 54 It has lately been discovered, that hydrogen, like oxygen, is an acidifying principle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 Malic acid .. is also almost the sole acidifying principle of the berries of the Mountain Ash. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 83 The erroneous idea of oxygen being the general acidifying principle.

Acidimeter (æ:sidi·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. L. *acid-um* ACID + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of acids.

1839 REID *Elem. Chem.*, Such instruments are termed Acidimeters when charged with alkali for ascertaining the value of acids. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 21 Fill the acidimeter up to 0 (zero) with the solution of caustic lime. *Ibid.* I. 19 A standard liquor of ammonia of that strength (17 grains of ammonia in 1000) becomes therefore a universal acidimeter.

Acidimetrical (æ:sidi,me·trikăl), *a.* [f. L. *acid-um* ACID + Gr. *μετρικ-ός* pertaining to measure + -AL.] Of or pertaining to acidimetry.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 23 Acidimetrical operations may likewise be performed by determining the weight instead of the volumes of the carbonic acid expelled from bicarbonate of potash .. by a given quantity of acid. *Ibid.* Liebig's acidimetrical method.

Acidimetry (æ:sidi·mėtri). [mod. f. L. *acid-um* ACID + Gr. *μετρία* a measuring. The form of the word is due to the previous existence of *alkalimetry*.] The chemical process of measuring the strength of acids, 'that is to say the quantity of pure free acid contained in a liquid.' Ure.

1839 REID *Elem. Chem.*, To ascertain the strength of any acid, an operation that is now termed Acidimetry. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 18 Acidimetry is exactly the reverse of alkalimetry, since in principle it depends on the number of volumes of a solution of a base diluted with water to a definite strength, which are required to neutralize a known weight or measure of the different samples of acids.

Acidity (ăsi·diti). [a. Fr. *acidité* (16th c.); or of its prototype, L. *aciditāt-em*, n. of quality f. *acid-us* sour: see ACID.] The quality or state of being acid or sour; sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Sugar correcteth their acidity. 1656 *B. Valentine, Repet. Former Writings* 11 There is an acetum made of antimony, of an acidity as other acetums are. 1681 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 9 The heat of the fire evaporating, and consuming the Acidity of the Earth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 262 No animal Substance produceth Acidity, except Milk. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. i. § 3. 98 Acidities, and other Irritations in the Bowels. 1863 MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 143, I count upon its brilliant colouring, and its piquant acidity, in the first days of August.

Acidly (æ·sidli), *adv.* [f. ACID *a.* + -LY².] Sourly.

1880 Miss LAFFAN *Christy Carew* II. vi. 263 'Well,' retorted Mrs. Carew acidly, 'she only shows her ignorance.'

Acidness (æ·sidnės). [f. ACID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being acid, degree of acidity.

† **Acido·leous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *acid-us* sour + *ole-um* oil + -OUS.] An oily liquid of acid character, as vitriol.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. 2. iv. § 15 A Rosin, is originally a Turpentine, or Acidoleous Liquor. 1676 *Ibid.* III. ii. (1682) 259 Rosin and Mastick seem to be more purely acidoleous gums.

‖ **Acidulæ** (ăsi·diŭlī), *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *acidulus* adj. 'sourish,' in pl. fem. sc. *aquæ* waters.] A name formerly given to springs of *cold* mineral waters, from their sharp and pungent taste, then considered acid.

1681 PHILLIPS, *Acidulae*; Any Medicinal or Spaw-waters that are not hot; in which respect they are oppos'd to Thermae. 1681 T. WILLIS *Rem. Med. Wks.* (Vocab.) *Acidulæ.* Medicinal waters running forth from veins of iron, copper, and such like, called Spaws from that famous place for mineral-waters, the Spaw in Germany. 1765 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 242 The brisk and pungent taste of the acidulæ is also a further evidence that the mineral air which they contain is nearly related to the choak-damp.

Acidulate (ăsi·diŭlē·t), *v.* [f. L. *acidul-us* sourish (dim. of *acid-us* ACID) + -ATE³, as if repr. a L. **acidulā-re.* Cf. mod. Fr. *aciduler.*] To make somewhat acid or sour; to flavour with an acid. Also *fig.* of the temper. (Rare exc. in pa. pple.)

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 311 Decoctions of mealy substances acidulated. 1747 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 588, I acidulated the Liquors with the Vitriolic Acid. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 91 [Vinegar] may be used to acidulate barley-water, or any other ordinary beverage of the patient. 1856 MACAULAY *Johnson* (1860) 99 Garrick .. could obtain from one morose cynic scarcely any compliment not acidulated with scorn.

Acidulated (ăsi·diŭlē·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered somewhat acid or sour; flavoured with acid. Also *fig.* Somewhat soured in temper.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 245 Likewise all acidulated and chalybeat Waters. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnetism* 156 Two ends of the wire were plunged in slightly acidulated water. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 122 The pomegranate, whose acidulated flavour is so pleasing to the inhabitants of hot climates.

† **Acidulcis,** *a.* [L. in form, f. *acid-us* sour + *dulcis* sweet.] Sour and sweet blended, *aigre-doux.*

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* VI. i. § 4 (1682) 280 The taste of a Peppin is Acidulcis.

Acidulent (ăsi·diŭlĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *acidulant* pr. pple. of *aciduler* to sour slightly.] = ACIDULOUS.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* VI. 203 Being of such an acidulent quality that sheep .. will not eat it. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. I. iv. 20 (1857) Abbé Moudon starts forward; with anxious acidulent face. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. x. 179 Wrapt in despondency and black acidulent humours.

Acidulous (ăsi·diŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *acidul-us* sourish + -OUS.] Slightly sour, sourish, sub-acid. Also *fig.* Sour-tempered.

1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* liv. (1826) 265 Acidulous chalybeate waters. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII 44 Whatever in his pedigree has been dulcified by an exposure to the influence of heaven in a long flow of generations, from the hard acidulous, metallick tincture of the spring. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 44 The fruit of a species of Sauranja is said to be acidulous, and to resemble Tomatoes in flavour. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 Gold is not easily acted upon by acidulous agents. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. x. 179 Towards the middle of March, he becomes specially gloomy and acidulous.

† **Acier.** *Obs.*; also asser. [OFr. *acer*, later *acier*:—low L. *aciārium* steel, properly adj. qualifying *ferrum*, f. *acies* point, edge + *-ārius* adj. affix = concerned with; hence *edging* or *pointing* iron.] Steel (properly Fr., but occ. used in early Eng.).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 470 Steel, sometimes called by its English name, but much more commonly known as asser or acier, is found even more frequently.

Acierage (æ·siĕrėdʒ). [a. mod. Fr. *aciérage* f. *acier* steel + -AGE.] The process of depositing a layer of steel on the surface of another metal, to render it more durable, as is sometimes done with stereotype plates, and engraved copper-plates.

‖ **Acies.** *Obs.* [L. *acies* edge, keenness, sharpness.] The keen attention or aim, of the eye, ear, etc. when fully directed towards any object.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 181 A Frogge .. seemes to behold a large part of the heavens, and the acies of his eye to ascend as high as the Tropick. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 30 Though I do by the Empire of my Will direct the Motion or Acies of my Organ to this or that Object.

Aciform (æ·sifōɹm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *acu-s* needle + -FORM.] Needle-shaped.

1847 In CRAIG.

† **Acin, acine** (æ·sin). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acine*, ad. L. *acin-us*: see ACINUS.] One of the small grains of which a blackberry or mulberry is composed.

1693 Sir H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 923 An Oval Berry, made up of two, three, or more Acins or little Berries. 1775 ASH, *Acine*, berries growing in bunches.

Acinaceous (æ:sinē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. ACIN-US + -ACEOUS.] Consisting of acini; formed of a cluster of small berries or fleshy drupes, like a blackberry or raspberry.

1775 In ASH.

‖ **Acinaces** (ăsi·năsīz, ăki·năkīz). [The L. spelling of Gr. *ἀκινάκης*, orig. a Persian word.] *Anc. Hist.* A short sword or scimitar.

Acinacifolious (ăsi·năsi,fō·liəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ACINACES + L. *foliōs-us* leafy.] Having acinaciform leaves. (See next.)

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acinaciform (æ:sinæ·sifōɹm, ăsi·năsi,fōɹm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *acinaciform-is*, f. ACINACES; see -FORM.] Scimitar-shaped. In *Bot.* applied to leaves, etc., 'curved, rounded towards the point; thick on the straighter side, thin on the convexity.'

1774 in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 104 The body .. becomes of an acinaciform shape, to the point of the tail, which is rather blunt. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251 *Acinaciform*, scymitar-shaped. 1838 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1855) 617 *Dolichos tetraspermus* .. pods racemose acinaciform 4-seeded. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 112 When the veins (of a leaf) spread out in various planes, and there is a large development of cellular tissue, so as to produce a succulent leaf, such forms occur as .. acinaciform, or scimitar-shaped.

Acine·sic, *a. Med.* [improp. f. Gr. *ἀκινησία* or *ἀκίνησις* motionlessness + -IC.] = ACINETIC.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Acinesic remedies are those which are opposed to motion.

Acinetic (æsine·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀκίνητ-os* motionless + -IC.] Preventing motion.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acinetiform (æsinē·tifōɹm), *a.* [f. mod. L. *acinēta* (f. Gr. *ἀκίνητος* motionless) + -FORM.] Having the form of *Acinetae*, a genus of parasitical infusorial animalcules, with spherical bodies furnished with radiating trumpet-shaped suckers, which are not in constant motion like the cilia or flagella of other infusoria.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 108 Balbiani figures all the stages by which the acinetiform embryo becomes a Paramœcium. 1878 MACALISTER *Invertebr.* 28 Other minute forms, called Acinetae, are small stalked masses whose surface is studded with radiating, retractile tubular suckers, through which they suck the juices of their prey.

Aciniform (ăsi·nifōɹm, æ·sini,fōɹm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *aciniform-is* f. ACINUS. See -FORM.] a. Having the form of a cluster of grapes, consisting of closely packed berries or drupes. b. Full of small kernels like a grape.

1847 CRAIG, *Aciniform*, full of small kernels. 1853 MAYNE, *Aciniform*; having the form or appearance or colour of a grape; grape-like. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 381 These glands are divisible into five different kinds (aciniform, ampullate, aggregate, tubuliform, and tuberous).

Acinose (æ·sinō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *acinōsus* full of grapes, grapelike, f. ACINUS.] Consisting of *acini*; composed of, or resembling, a cluster of small berries.

1873 WEALE *Dict.* 5 *Acinose*, a term applied to iron ore found in masses, and of several colors. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. of Ear* 210 The mucous membrane is made smooth by numerous acinose glands.

Acinous (æ·sinəs), *a.* [f. L. *acinōsus* (see prec.) as if ad. Fr. *acineux*.] = ACINOSE; applied especially to glands occurring in clusters.

1872 COHEN *Dis. of Throat* 179 This pouch is ordinarily enveloped by acinous glands. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 51 Some isolated submucous glands of an acinous character may still be found.

‖ **Acinus** (æ·sinŭs). Pl. **acini**. [L. *acinus*, a berry growing in a cluster, a grape; also a kernel occurring in a cluster, a grapestone.]

†**1.** A berry which grows in clusters, as grapes, currants, etc.; sometimes applied to the whole cluster. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Acini* .. small grains growing in bunches .. of which the fruit of the Elder-tree, Privet, and other plants of the like kind are composed.

2. *Bot.* One of the small fleshy berries or drupes which make up such compound fruits as the blackberry; sometimes applied to the compound fruit which they compose.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 81 Fruit either 1-seeded nuts, or acini, or follicles containing several seeds. 1834 GOOD *Bk. of Nat.* I. 164 The acinus or conglomerate berry, as in the rasp. 1837 MACCULLOCH *Attrib. of God* III. xlvi. 220 The acinus of botanists constitutes the basis of another class of fruits, and the Raspberry is a familiar example. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 394, *Acinus* .. now sometimes applied to the separate carpels of an aggregate baccate fruit, or to the contained stone or seed.

3. The stones or seeds of grapes and berries.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Acini* [with Physicians] the seed that is within a fruit, and thence they in their prescriptions frequently use *uva exacinata*, i.e. the Acini or seeds being taken out. 1880 [See under 2].

4. *Anat.* A racemose gland; a blind end of a duct of a secreting gland, which is divided into several lobes.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Acini*, Anatomists have called some glands of a similar formation [to bunches of grapes] *Acini Glandulosi*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 410 The ducts which arise from these acini unite first into a single trunk on each side.

5. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1847 YOUATT *Horse* xiii. 297 There are, scattered through the substance of the liver, numerous little granules, called acini, from their resemblance to the small stones of certain berries.

-acious (-ē·ʃəs), *compd. suffix*, forming adjs. meaning 'given to, inclined to, abounding in'; f. L. *-āci-* (nom. *-ax*), adj. ending added chiefly to vb. stems (Fr. *-ace*) + -OUS; as L. *vīv-ere* to live, *vīvāci-* lively (Fr. *vivace*), Eng. *vivaci-ous*; so *mendacious, voracious, fallacious, capacious*. Hence adv. in *-aciously*; sbs. of quality in *-acious-ness, -acity*; vbs. in *-acitate*.

‖ **Acipenser** (æsipe·nsəɹ). *Zool.* [L.] The sturgeon.

1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 216 Some flatterers .. with eyes fixed on the noble accipenser, compared its flesh to the ambrosia of the immortals.

Acise, obs. form of ASSIZE.

Acite, early form of ACCITE *v.* to summon.

-acitate (-æ·sitēt), *compd. suffix* = *-aci-* (see -ACIOUS) + *-t-* (see -TY) + -ATE, forming vbs. on adjs. in *-aci-ous* or sbs. in *-aci-ty*, according to the regular type of vbs. in -TATE (L. *-tāre, -tātum*) f. sbs. in -TY (L. *-tātem*). As *cap-acitate*, to produce the capacity.

-acity (-æ·sĭti), formerly -acite, -acitie, *compd. suffix*. a. Fr. *-acité*, ad. L. *-ācitāt-em* (nom. *-ācitās*), f. *-āci-* (see -ACIOUS) + *-tāt-* (see -TY), according to the regular type of sbs. of quality in *-tāt-em* f. 3rd decl. adjs. in *-i-*, as *celeri-tāt-em, vorāci-tāt-em, voracity*, the quality of being voracious. All the Fr. adjs. in *-acité* are literary adaptations of or formations on L. words; the Eng. are either adoptions of Fr. words, or analogous formations on L. adjs. Every adj. in -ACIOUS may have a sb. of quality in *-acity*, on some of which are formed vbs. in *-acitate*; as *cap-aci-ous, capaci-ty, capacit-ate*.

Ack, occas. Sc. form of ACT *v.* and *sb.*

Ack(e, variant of AC *conj. Obs.*, but.

-ack, earlier form of -AC, *suffix*.

Ackele, variant of AKELE *v. Obs.*, to cool.

†**Acker.** *Obs.* or *dial.*; also aker, akyr, aiker. [Of uncertain origin; probably a variant of EAGER *sb.*, the 'bore' on tidal rivers, called by Lyly *agar*.]

†**1.** ?Flood tide; bore; strong current in the sea. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 8 Akyr of the see flowynge [1499 aker], *Impetus maris*. ?*a* 1500 *Knyghthode & Batayle* MS. Cott. Titus A xxiii. 49, quoted in *Prom. Parv.* 8 Wel know they the remue yf it a-ryse, An aker is it clept, I vnderstonde, Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde. This remue in th' occian of propre kynde Wyt oute wynde hathe his commotioun. 1552 HULOET *Abecedarium*, Aker of the sea, whiche preventeth [=precedes] the flowde or flowynge, *impetus maris*.

2. A ripple, furrow, or disturbance of the surface of water; a 'cat's-paw.' *dial.*

1808 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*, *Aiker*, the motion, break, or movement, made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast. 1865 WAY in *Prom. Parv.* 8 In Craven Dial., Acker is a ripple on the water. 1865 *Provincialism* in *Cornhill Mag.* July 34 Sailors at sea name it when seen on a larger scale by the expressive term 'cats-paw.' The North-country peasant, however, knows it by the name 'acker,' implying, as it were, a space ploughed up by the wind.

Acker, obs. form of ACRE.

Ackerne, obs. form of ACORN.

Ackerspyre, -sprit, obs. or dial. variants of ACROSPIRE.

Acketon, obs. form of ACTON, HAQUETON.

†**Ackno·w, aknow**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 oncnáwan; 3–5 aknowe(n, aknowe; 5–6 aknow. *Pa. t.* 1 oncneaw; 2– aknew. *Pa. pple.* 1 oncnáwen, onknaun, oknaun; 4 oknowen; 4–6 aknowen, aknowe; 5 aknow; 6 aknown, aknowne, acknowen; 6–7 acknown(e, acknown. [f. ON, in, on + *cnáwan* to know (by the senses), to recognize; the prefix afterwards reduced, as usual, to *o-, a-*, and at length corruptly written *ac-* in imitation of *ac-* before *c- k- q-* in words adopted from L. See A- *pref.* 2.] Very rare after OE. period exc. in pa. pple.

1. To come to know, recognize.

933 *Battle of Maldon* (Sweet 134) Man mihte oncnáwan ðæt se cniht nolde wácian æt ðám wige. *c* 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 1081 But gif Y do hir ben a-knawe With wild hors do me to drawe. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 6739 Tho [Generides] wold be a-know, Ful simplie he answerd .. It am I, hide it wol I noght.

2. To admit or show one's knowledge, acknowledge, confess.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. Test.* (Sweet 68) Dæt he mihte oncnáwan his mánfullan dæda. *a* 1500 *Merline* 901 (Percy Fol. MS. I. 450) To mee wold shee neuer aknow That any man for any meede Neighed her body. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 134 God will not be acknowen true in the receiuyng [of the bread] it selfe, but in the stedfastnesse of his owne goodnesse.

3. In pa. pple. Acquainted, apprized, informed (*of*).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 69 If he wild not so, he suld mak him oknowen, He suld wynne it .. as for his owen. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 To departe out of my land sodaynly wythout to make me a knowen thereof.

4. To be acknown: To be (self-)recognized or avowed in relation to anything; hence, to avow, confess, acknowledge (*to* a person).

a. *absol.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4391, I haue þe gretli a-gelt, to god ich am a-knowe. *c* 1430 LYDG. in *Mass Bk.* 390 (1879) I am aknowe, and wot ryght well I speke pleynly as I fel. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 280 Knowlechyn or ben a-knowe be constreynynge, *Fateor*. Knowlechyn or ben a-knowe wylfully, *Confiteor*. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 266 The Erl of Warwick .. was a knowe, as thei seid. For which confession the King gave him lif, and exiled him.

b. with *subord. cl.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4788 þat we ar worþi to þe deth wel we be a-knowe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 201 The first knyght was aknow that he slew the man. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* Introd. 14 Be not aknowe whom it comyth fro. *c* 1450 PECOCK *Repr.* 149 Neither he woll be Aknowe that the ymage is his God. 1534 MORE *Treat. on the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1273/2 They .. will not be aknowen that it is his. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* vi. 6 There durst no man be a knowne that he was a Jewe. 1535–75 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 441 To put you in remembrance not to be acknown to him that you have it from me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 374 Menne must sometym for the maner sake not bee aknowen what they knowe. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin, Deut.* xxxiv. 202 In deede men will not be acknowen y^t it is so. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. on Pentat.* Pref. 4 They will not bee a knowne that they pray or doe worship unto them.

c. with *simple obj.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 17 þat I confesse and am a-knowe. 1414 BRAMPTON 7 *Penit. Ps.* lvii. 22, I am aknowe my synfull lyif. *c* 1430 *How the Good Wif, etc.* 159 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 191 Tylle thei crye mercy, and be here gylte aknowe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 395 She wolde haue more sharpe penaunce, and was a-knowe all here synnes to a wicked preste.

d. with *of.*

c 1430 *How the Good Wijf, etc.* 191 in *Babees Bk.* 46 Til þei crie mercy, & be of her gilt aknowe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 201 It is better forto be aknow of my synne here openly, and take my penaunce. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) VI. xxiv. 272/2 He wolde not be aknowen of his synne, but put his synne on god, and excused hym by Eue. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 28 As it semed not good vnto them to be aknowen of God, even so God deliveryd them vppe vnto a leawde mynd. 1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 390 b, Touching religion & doctrin, they will be acknowne of none error. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1811) III. xxii. 212 So would I not haue a translatour be ashamed to be acknowen of his translation. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 319 Be not acknowne on't: I haue vse for it. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard T.* 140 The very place where he grew shall not be acknowne of him.

†**Acknowledge,** *sb. Obs.* [f. AKNOW, ACKNOW *v.* + -LEDGE, after the analogy of KNOWLEDGE from KNOW.] Admitted or communicated knowledge, recognition, cognizance.

1548 GESTE *Preuee Masse* 91 The Kynges Majestie .. hath enforced them to the outward acknowledge therof. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 332 Before I should make the king's majesty privy unto it and of acknowledge, before the collation of it.

Acknowledge (ăknɒ·lėdʒ), *v.* [either from ACKNOWLEDGE *sb.*, like the earlier KNOWLEDGE *v.* f. KNOWLEDGE *sb.*; or formed on KNOWLEDGE *v.*, like AKNOW on KNOW. There was also an earlier *i-knowledge*. By 16th c. the earlier vbs. *knowledge* and *a(c)know* (exc. in pa. pple.) were obs., and *acknowledge* took their place. (In this and the kindred words, many pronounce nō·ledʒ.)]

1. To own the knowledge of; to confess; to recognize or admit as true.

1553 LATIMER in *Southey's C. P. Bk.* Ser. II. 55 One man took remorse of conscience, and acknowledged himself to me that he had deceived the king. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 13 He loued my niece your daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 62 In name of Fault, I must not At all acknowledge. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 13 Acknowledge thine iniquity that thou hast transgressed against the Lord thy God. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 35, I acknowledge indeed, the necessity of such a proceeding. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 71 The sea, he must acknowledge, is always at the same level. 1850 M^cCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. i. (1874) 464 Their views of God are acknowledged to be miserably meagre.

2. To recognize or confess (a person or thing to be something); a. with *complement*. b. *simply*: To recognize (one) to be what he claims; to own the claims or authority of.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* III. xxiv. 193 In whiche translacion I acknowleche myself symple, rude and ygnoraunt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 322 Thou sham'st to acknowledge me in miserie. 1597 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 111 Through all the Kingdomes that acknowledge Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xii. 27 They acknowledged him to be the true God, whome before they denyed to know. — *Prov.* iii. 6 In all thy wayes acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy pathes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. x. 43 He acknowledgeth the power which others acknowledge. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* (1837) iv. 16 An Englishman is taught to acknowledge no other master than the laws which himself has contributed to enact. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 65 The authority of Theodosius was cheerfully acknowledged by all the inhabitants of the Roman world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 532, A secret purse from which agents too vile to be acknowledged received hire. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 433 Harold was publicly acknowledged as .. the designated successor to the crown.

3. To own as genuine, or of legal force or validity; to own, avow, or assent, in legal form, to (an act, document, etc.) so as to give it validity.

1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 48, A release should be acknowledged before proper authority and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc.

4. To own with gratitude, or as an obligation (a gift, or service rendered). Hence, To acknowledge (the receipt of) a letter.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 612 But they his gifts acknowledg'd none. *Mod.* To acknowledge the divine goodness in our deliverance. I hope you have properly acknowledged their kindness. These letters have not been acknowledged.

Acknowledgeable (ăknɒ·lėdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being acknowledged or admitted; recognizable.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* III. IV. x. § 2 Of all painters [Turner] seemed to obtain least acknowledgeable resemblance to nature.

Acknowledged (ăknɒ·lėdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Recognized, confessed, owned; admitted as true, valid, or authoritative.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 19 The acknowledged care and abilities of the adjutant-general. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 87 These five youths, the acknowledged successors of Constantine. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 To do anything which the acknowledged laws of God have forbidden me to do. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 24. 168 Their pleasure is that of overcoming acknowledged difficulties. 1868 GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* 14 To rule in virtue of acknowledged superiority.

Acknowledgedly (ăknɒ·lėdʒdli), *adv.* [f. ACKNOWLEDGED *a.* + -LY².] By general acknowledgment; admittedly, confessedly.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Manual* 95 Such as are acknowledgedly capable of being good judges. 1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* (1847) Ser. I. 375 The historian's facts are true; the poet's are acknowledgedly fictitious. 1845 *Vestig. Creat.* (ed. 3) 150 Marsupialia, acknowledgedly low forms in their class.

Acknowledger (ăknɒ·lėdʒəɹ). [f. ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* + -ER.] One who acknowledges or owns the claims of.

1535–75 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 112 Ye his followers & acknowledgers partake of this sin also. *a* 1662 HERRICK *Poems* (1844) 31 And ever live a true acknowledger. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 186 Aristotle [was] an acknowledger of many gods.

Acknowledging (ăknɒ·lėdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Recognizing or admitting as true or valid; owning, confessing, or avowing. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* III. 324 To come to the acknowledginge of the trueth. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*; *Conocimiento*, knowledge, acknowledging, *Cognitio, agnitio, notitia*. 1611 BIBLE *Philemon* 6 The acknowledging of euery good thing. *Mod.* I should like to know the facts before acknowledging the letter.

†**Acknowledging** (ăknɒ·lėdʒiŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Making known or expressing regard, esteem, gratitude; grateful. (Fr. *reconnaissant*.) Now only as participle.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 199 There are but few acknowledging Persons. *a* 1700 — *Dram. Wks.* (1701) III. 8 Certainly, if ever Nation were oblig'd, either by the Conduct, the Personal Valour, or the good Fortune of a Leader, the English are acknowledging, in all of them, to your royal Highness. 1750–1 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 9 She . . was . . so acknowledging that I should desire her acquaintance, that she overwhelmed me with her civilities.

Acknowledgment (ăknǫ·lėdʒmĕnt); also **acknowledgement** (a spelling more in accordance with Eng. values of letters). [f. ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* +-MENT. An early instance of *-ment* added to an orig. Eng. vb.]

1. The act of acknowledging, confessing, admitting, or owning; confession, avowal.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1632) v. 394 To require acknowledgement with more than daily and ordinarie testifications of grief. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 124 Yes Captaine: but with this acknowledgement, That God fought for vs. 1684 MANTON *Serm.* Wks. 1872 IX. 325 Now the act of faith is an assent, not knowledge but acknowledgment. 1686 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 185 In case he give not an acknowledgment of his great abuse. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 A formal acknowledgement of our errors . . must precede every attempt to conciliate. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 301 By which he can escape any acknowledgement of subordination.

†**2.** Recognition, knowledge. *Obs.*

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 123 To take acknowledgement of the loue that one Horse beareth towards another, and accordingly to set them one by another in the Stable.

3. The act of recognizing the position or claims of; owning or recognition in a particular character.

1611 BIBLE *Coloss.* ii. 2 The acknowledgement of the mysterie of God, and of the Father, and of Christ. 1697 *Snake in the Grass* (ed. 2) 223 These Priests turned to every Power and every Government, as it turned; and made Addresses and Acknowledgments to every Change of Government. 1818 JAS. MILL *Hist. Brit. Ind.* (ed. 4) I. I. ii. 58 All such places as owe acknowledgment to the Dutch. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 The king was, by . . the recent and solemn acknowledgment of both houses of parliament, the sole captain general of this large force.

4. A formal declaration or avowal of an act or document, so as to give it legal validity.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Instit.* 98 He payes a yearly Rent, by way of an acknowledgement of the Seigniorie. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Property Law* xiv. 93 The suit must be brought within twenty years next after the last of such acknowledgments, or the last of such payments (as the case may be). *Mod.* Has there been any acknowledgement of indebtedness? This was a virtual acknowledgement of the contract.

5. The owning of a gift or benefit received, or of a message; grateful, courteous, or due recognition.

1612 DEKKER in Wks. 1873, 261 Acknowledgement is part of payment sometimes. 1630 LORD *Banians* Ep. Ded., Let it be as an Attestate of my acknowledgments to you. 1747 W. GOULD *English Ants* Ded., I am, with all Acknowledgment, your most Obliged Humble Servant, William Gould. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 27 You . . may be satisfied with the warm acknowledgements he already owes you. 1775 TRUMBULL in Sparks' *Cor. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 10 These instances of kindness claim my most grateful acknowledgments. *Mod.* After so public an acknowledgement of his friend's help.

6. Hence, The sensible sign, whereby anything received is acknowledged; something given or done in return for a favour or message, or a formal communication that we have received it.

1739 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Ded. 3, I dedicate to you this Edition and Translation of Persius, as an Acknowledgment for the great Pleasure you gave me. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 133 To offer him some acknowledgment for his obliging conduct. 1881 *Daily Tel.* Dec. 27 The painter had to appear and bow his acknowledgments. *Mod.* Take this as a small acknowledgement of my gratitude.

7. *Comb.* **acknowledgment-money.**

1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Acknowledgment-money is a Sum of Money paid by some Tenants, at the Death of their Landlord, in Acknowledgment of their new one.

Acknown, pa. pple. of ACKNOW.

Ackward, obs. form of AWKWARD.

Aclastic (ăklæ·stik), *a. Nat. Phil. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄκλαστ-os* unbroken + -IC.] Not refracting; applied to substances which do not refract the rays of light which pass through them.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Aclea·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + CLEAVE. Not recorded in OE.] To cleave or split.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 252 And as þyn hert aclef atwynne With doleful deth on þe rode tre.

Acleim, acleyme, early f. ACCLAIM *v.* to claim.

Aclinic (ăkli·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκλίν-ής* unbending (f. *ἀ* priv. + *κλίν-ειν* to bend) + -IC.] Without inclination. Applied to the magnetic equator, or line surrounding the earth and cutting the terrestrial equator, on which the magnetic needle has no dip but lies horizontal.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 20 There is in the neighbourhood of the earth's equator, and cutting it at four points, an irregular curve called the magnetic equator or aclinic line. 1873 ATKINSON *Ganot's Phys.* (ed. 6) 565 The aclinic line is the line which joins all these places on the earth where . . the dipping-needle is quite horizontal.

A-clock, earlier form of **o'clock.** See A *prep.*^{2} and CLOCK.

†**Aclo·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OFr. *aclos* closed up ? for *enclos*, or f. *a* to (see A- *pref.* 7) + *clos* :—L. *claus-um* shut.] To enclose, shut up.

c 1315 SHOREHAM, 145 God nys nau3t in ther worldle a-closed

Ac hy ys ine hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10524 Þan Paris and his pepull past to the temple Keppit hom in couert, aclosit hom þerin.

A-cloy, earlier and better f. ACCLOY *v. Obs.* to cloy.

†**Aclu·msid,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? pa. pple. of **aclumsen*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *clumsen* to be stiff or numb; or for *y-clumsed* pa. pple. of the simple vb. See A *particle.*] Benumbed, paralysed. Cf. ACUMBLE.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* vi. 24 Oure hondys ben aclumsid, tribulacioun hath take vs.

Acme (æ·kmi), also 7 achme, achma, 8–9 acmé, acmè. [a. Gr. *ἀκμή* point. Long consciously used as a Gr. word, and written in Gr. letters from Ascham 1570 to Goldsmith 1750, although spelt as Eng. by B. Jonson 1625, and commonly afterwards.]

1. *gen.* The highest point or pitch; the culmination, or point of perfection, in the career or development of anything.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 93 The Latin tong, even whan it was, as the Grecians say, in *ἀκμῇ*, that is, at the hiest pitch of all perfitenesse. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* So that he may be named, and stand as the mark and *ἀκμή* of our language. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Err.* II. iv. (1651) 23 I' th' heat and achme of devotion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 78 Date we from this day, the achme or vertical height of Abbeys, which henceforward began to stand still, & at last to decline. 1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* ix. The Liturgy and ceremonie of our Church, drawing nigh to its *ἀκμή*. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Ded., In the Achma of the Three Last Empires of the World. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess., Taste,* By the age of ten his genius was at the *ἀκμή*. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 236 The growth of population in France was by no means at its *acmé* in that year. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* (1877) xi. 155 Having at length attained the acme of all his wishes. 1817 MALTHUS *Population* III. 57 No country has ever reached, or probably ever will reach, its highest possible acme of produce. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despotism* § 5. 188 A position whence the transition was easy to the acmé of unbounded despotism. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* (1870) xi. 421 It is however in Achilles that courtesy reaches to its acmè. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 240 The acme of bicycle riding.

†**2.** *esp.* **a.** The period of full growth, the flower or full-bloom of life. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 174 They haue not attained vnto the Acme, or full height of their growing. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* Prol. (1631) 5 He must be one that can instruct your youth, And keepe your Acme in the state of truth. 1650 BULWER *Anthropometam.* § 22. 245 [It] may be either in the achma or declination of our age. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 259/2 Youth is the encrease of the first Refrigerative part, Age the decrease thereof, *ἀκμη*, the constant and perfect Life which is betwixt both. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 37 Every tree . . after each seven years improving twelve pence in growth, till they arriv'd to their acme. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold's Life & Corr.* II. x. 314 The thought that the forty-ninth year, fixed by Aristotle as the acme of the human faculties, lay still some years before him.

b. The point of extreme violence of a disease, the crisis. *arch.*

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xiii. Wks. VII. 496 Christ Jesus . . in the very *ἀκμή* of his agony . . did set the fairest copy of that obedience. 1676 GREW *Plants, Lect.* II i. § 26 (1682) 242 We may conceive the reason of the sudden access of an acute Disease, and of its Crisis . . when the Cause is arrived unto such an *ἀκμή*. 1752 in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. lxxiii. 586 From the beginning to the flatus or acme of the disease, they almost all die. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* (1872) I. v. vi. 167 Paris wholly has got to the acme of its frenzy.

Acne, acneon, obs. forms of A-KNEE.

Acne (æ·kni). *Path.* [mod. L., supposed to be a corruption of Gr. *ἀκμή* point.] (See quotations.)

1835 HOBLYN *Dict. of Med. Terms* 3, *Acne,* tubercular tumours slowly suppurating, chiefly occurring in the face. 1853 MAYNE, Acne . . also called *Rosy-drop.* 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin.* 257 Acne is an inflammatory, usually chronic disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by the formation either of papules, tubercles, or pustules, or a combination of these lesions, occurring for the most part about the face.

Acnodal (æknō·ud*ă*l), *a. Geom.* [f. ACNODE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to acnodes.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 126 Nodal cubics may obviously be subdivided into crunodal and acnodal.

Acnode (æ·knōud). *Geom.* [f. L. *acus* needle + NODE.] That point in a curve where the moving point, by which it may be conceived as generated, turns sharply back on its path; otherwise known as a cusp.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 23 In this case no real point is consecutive to the origin, which is then called a conjugate point or acnode.

Acoast, obs. form of ACCOST *v.*

†**A-coast,** *adv. Obs.* prop. *phrase*; also 3–4 acost. [A *prep.*^{1} + COAST. The earlier *a-cost* was a direct adoption of OFr. *à coste,* mod. *à côte*: see COAST.]

1. At one side, by the side, by the coast. See ACOST.

2. Ashore.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 100 After we had lost ancres, hoising vp the sailes for to get the ship a coast in some safer place.

Acock (ak*ǫ*·k), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} of state + COCK.] In cocked fashion; defiantly.

1846 JERROLD *Chron. Clovern.* Wks. 1864 IV. 379, A man, who, on his outstart in life, sets his hat acock at matrimony —a man who defies Hymen and all his wicked wiles.

A-cock-bill, *Naut.* Having the bills or tapering ends cocked or pointing upwards. Said of the anchor when it hangs from the cathead ready for dropping, and also of the yards of a vessel, when they are placed at an angle with the deck.

1708 *Sea Dict.* s. v. *Anchor,* The Anchor is a Cock-bell, when the Anchor hangs up and down by the Ship's Side. 1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 507/1 An anchor is said . . to be 'a cock-bill,' when hanging vertically. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 198 To put the yards a-cock-bill is to top them up by one lift to an angle with the deck. A sign of mourning.

A-cock-horse, *phrase:* see COCK-HORSE.

Acoie, variant of ACCOY *v. Obs.* to calm.

†**Acola·stic(ke,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. Gr. *ἀκόλαστ-os,* see next, + -IC.] 'A prodigall person.' Cockeram 1612. 'That liveth under no correction, riotous.' Blount 1656. 'Incorrigible, not better by chastisement.' Bullokar 1676.

†**A·colaust.** *Obs.* [? ad. Gr. *ἀκόλαστ-os* unchastised, licentious.] One that revels in sensual pleasures (like the prodigal of the parable).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 19 (1865) 547/1 The acolaust loathes the service of that churl, that allowed him no better diet than husks.

Acold (ăkōu·ld), *a. arch.* Forms: 3 acoled (?), 4 acoold, acoild, 5–6 acolde, 6–7, 9 acold. [prob. orig. *a-cólod, a-cóled,* pa. pple. of *acólian, acólen* (see ACOOL), which became regularly *acooled* in 16th c., but when used adjectively preserved the original *o* before two consonants, or by assimilation to adj. COLD.] Cooled, chilled, cold.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 20 Al to michel thou art afoild [=afooled], Now thi blod it is acoild. 1393 GOWER *Conf. Am.* III. 35 Thus lay this pouer in great distresse, Acolde and hongry at the gate. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2658 And waite without in woo and peyne, Full yvel a-coolde in wynde and reyne. 1461 *Past. Lett.* 421 II. 63 It begynyth to wax a cold abydyng her. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 52 He behelde where satte an olde knyght that was sore acolde. 1563 *Homilies* II. ii. III. (1859) 233 Who have need either of meat when we be hungry, or drink when we be thirsty, or clothing when we be acold. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 236 Alwaies burning and euer chill a colde. 1605 SHAKS. *K. Lear* III. iv. 59 Tom's a-cold. 1608 TOURNEUR *Reveng. Trag.* II. i. 51 All thriues but chastity; she lyes a cold. 1821 KEATS *St. Agnes' Eve* i. 170 The owl for all his feathers was a-cold. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Compl. of Poor* Wks. II. 195 And we were wrapt and coated well, And yet we were a-cold. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 90 Their a-cold breath blights the fragile blossoms. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 341 Before the sun of that day grew acold.

†**Aco·ld,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *acald-ian,* W. Sax. *aceal-dian* cogn. w. OHG. *irchalten,* mod. G. *erkalten*; f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *cald-ian, cealdian* to become cold.]

1. *intr.* To become cold.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Greg. Past.* lviii. 447 Swa eac ðæt wearme wlacað, ær hit eallunga acealdiȝe. 1388 *Wimbleton's Sermon* in Halliw., The syknesse of the world thou schalt knowe by charyté acoldyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 96 When this knyght þat was accolded,—& hit was grete froste.

2. *trans.* To make cold, cool.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 404, O sond ne groweð no god, and bitocneð idel: and idel acoaldeð & acwencheð þis fur.

Acole, earlier form of ACOOL *v.* and of ACCOLL *v.*

†**Acolee.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *acolee* embrace, hug; properly pa. pple. of *acoler*: see ACCOLL.] The embrace, or other greeting, by which knighthood was conferred: the earlier equivalent of ACCOLADE.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 374 The kynge Arthur yaf hym the acolee, and bad god make hym a gode knyght.

Aco·logy. *Med. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄκος* cure, remedy + *-λογία* treatise; see -LOGY.] 'The doctrine of therapeutic agents in general, or of the method of curing disease.' Craig 1847, etc.

†**Acolouthite.** *Obs. rare*; also 7 acholithite. [f. Gr. *ἀκόλουθ-os* + -ITE.] By-form of ACOLYTE.

1599 BP. HALL *Virgidem* IV. vii. 53 To see a lasie dumbe Acholithite, Armed against a devout flyes despight. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcopacie* (1647) 174 The office of an acolouthite, of an exorcist, of an ostiary, are no way dependent on the office of a deacon.

Acoluteship, obs. form of ACOLYTESHIP.

Acoluth, obs. but more correct f. ACOLYTE.

Acolyctine (ækǫli·ktəin). *Chem.* [f. the plant whence derived.] An organic base obtained from *Aconitum Lycoctonum*; supposed to be identical with aconine.

Acolyte (æ·kŏlait). Forms: 3–6 acolyt, 4 acolite, 6 acoluth(e, 6–9 acolyth(e, 8–9 acolyte. [ad. med. L. *acolitus, acolithus, acolythus,* corrupt forms of *acolūthus* a. Gr. *ἀκόλουθος* following, attending upon, subst. an attendant. The normal form is *acoluth,* as written by some of the 16th c. scholars. Occ. aphetized to COLET, and expanded to ACOLYTHIST, ACOLOUTHITE.]

1. *Eccl.* An inferior officer in the church who attended the priests and deacons, and performed subordinate duties, as lighting and bearing candles, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* in *Anc. Laws* II. 378 *Acolitus* is se þe leoht berð æt Godes þenungum. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 45 The ferthe [degree in orders] acolyt hys to segge y-wys Tapres to bere wel worthe. 1382 WYCLIF *Coloss.* Prol., Therfore the apostle, thennis boundyn, writith to hem fro Effecie bi Tyte, a dekene, and Honesym, acolite. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 74 He that schuld be mad a Bischop schuld first be a benet . . and then a colet; and then subdiacone, diacone, and prest. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 267 The Acholite, whiche we calle Benet or Cholet, occupieth the roume of Candle-bearer. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) IV. 155 They play ye Philosophers about ye name of Acoluth, calling him a *Ceroferar,* a taper bearer with a worde . .

wheras *Acoluthos* in Greke simply signifieth a folower. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Gif ony man deseruis to be ane Bishope lat him first be ostiar, secundlie lecteur, nixt ane Exorcist, efter ane Acolyt. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xx. Wks. III. 347 The bishops attendants, his followers they were; in regard of which service the name of Acolythes seemeth plainly to have been given. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Popish Cerem.* III. viii. 161 Exorcists, Monkes, Eremits, Acoluths, and all the whole rabble of Popish orders. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. x. (1739) 18 Acolites, which waited with the Taper ready lighted. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of the Ch.* I. 353 The candlestick, taper and urceole were taken from him as acolyte. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 505 The apostolic canons.. name only five orders,—the bishop, priest, deacon, reader, and chanter, omitting the exorcist, porter, and acolyth. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages & Renaiss.* i. 15 Two acolythes carried the candlesticks. 1873 W. H. DIXON *Two Queens* I. VI. x. 369 At every porch a priest came out with acolyte and choir.

2. In other senses: **a.** An attendant or junior assistant in any ceremony or operation; a novice.

1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 213 Nor are such acolytes found to evade justice with less dexterity than the more advanced rogues. 1831 — *Kenilw.* xxxii. (1853) 296 To awaken the bounty of the acolytes of chivalry. 1865 DICKENS *Our. Mut. Fr.* i. 137 It was the function of the acolyte to dart at sleeping infants.

b. An attendant insect or other animal.

1876 BENEDEN *An. Paras.* 4 Species at the mercy of others, and dependent on acolytes, which are in every respect inferior to themselves.

c. An attendant star.

1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 910 *Acolyte*.. sometimes used to designate the smaller of two stars placed in close contiguity.

Acolyteship (æ·kŏləitˌʃip). Also 6 acoluteship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position or office of an acolyte.

1562 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 749/2 [Degrading] from Acoluteship, by taking from them the Cruet and Candlestick.

Acolythist. *arch.*; also 8 acolothist. [f. med. L. *acolyth-us* + -IST.] By-form of ACOLYTE.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon.* 96 To ordain the Acolothist, to keep the Sacred Vessels, etc. *Ibid.* 184 The word Clerk is confin'd to the Seven Degrees.. viz. the Ostiarius.. the Acolythist, Reader, Exorcist, Sub-deacon, Deacon, and Presbyter. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Acoluth*, Among the ecclesiastical writers, the term *Acolythus* or *Acolythist*, is peculiarly applied to those young people, who in primitive times aspired to the ministry. 1811 GRANT *Hist. Eng. Ch.* I. 158 Two candlesticks for the acolythists. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. A. S. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 Subordinate officers were required; and we soon meet.. with.. acolythists.. these were ordained.

Acomber, -bre, variants of ACCUMBER *v. Obs.*

Acombraunce, -ous, var. ACCUMBRANCE, -OUS.

†Aco·me, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 acuman, 3 acome(n. *Pa. pple.* 1 acumen, 5 acomen. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cum-an*; cf. OHG. *irqueman*, mod. G. *erkommen*.] To come to, attain, reach.

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 1544 Wæs of fere acumen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 126 Eldol.. Hente a strong leuour þat him a-com at hand bi cas. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 73 Ase ȝef hy hyȝt myȝt wel a-come To letten other wyle. *a* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 109 Though in thee be God vereye A-comen againste kinde.

Acomer, var. ACCUMBER *v. Obs.* to encumber.

†A-co·mpass, *adv. Obs.* prop. *phrase.* [a. OFr. *à compas*, f. *compas* circle.] In a circle.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good W.* 301 And with that word, a-compas enviroun, They setten hem ful softely adoun.

Acompte, obs. form of ACCOUNT *sb.* and *v.*

†Acompter. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acompter* to ACCOUNT, inf. used subst.] Account, reckoning.

1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 271 The averagis of the last acompter.

Acondylous (ăkǫ·ndiləs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *κόνδυλ-os* a joint + -OUS.] Not jointed.

1853 In MAYNE.

Aconelline (ækǫne·ləin). *Chem.* [dimin. f. ACONINE.] An organic base obtained from the root of the aconite; also called *Aconella*.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 771 Messrs. T. & H. Smith have isolated another crystalline body identical with narcotia, and have called it aconella. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Aconellin.

Aconic (ăkǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [Short. f. ACONITIC.] **1.** In *Aconic Acid*: A non-saturated monobasic acid of formula $C_5H_4O_4$.

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 355 By boiling with barytawater, aconic acid is resolved into formic and succinic acids.

2. In comb. a group of isomeric non-saturated bibasic acids of formula $C_5H_6O_4 = C_3H_4.2(CO_2H)$, derived from aconitic acid by the loss of carbon dioxide in distillation. They are distinguished as *citraconic, itaconic, mesaconic,* and *paraconic*.

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 353 Citraconic and itaconic acids are produced by the action of heat on citric acid.

Aconicke, 'Poysonous.' Cockeram 1626. [?for *aconitic*.]

Aconine (æ·kǒnəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconītum*.] A substance obtained by the continued action of hot water on Aconitine, supposed to be identical with Napelline.

Aconital (ækǫnəi·tăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *aconīt-um* + -AL.] Of the character of aconite.

a 1642 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 281 Almost ready to choak with the aconital bitterness and venom thereof. 1834 H. MILLER *Sc. & Leg.* vii. (1857) 98 The aconital bitterness of the preacher.

Aconitate (ăkǫ·nitēt). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconīt-um* + -ATE⁴.] A salt of Aconitic acid.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chemistry* § 307 When the citrate is cautiously heated, it loses the elements of a molecule of water, forming aconitate ($C_6H_6O_6$).

Aconite (æ·kŏnəit). [a. Fr. *aconit*, ad. L. *aconītum*, ad. Gr. *ἀκόνιτον* of uncertain etymol. The L. form *aconītum* is also used unchanged, especially in sense 2.]

1. A genus of poisonous plants, belonging to the order *Ranunculaceae. esp.* The common European species *Aconitum Napellus*, called also Monk's-hood and Wolf's-bane. Also applied loosely or erroneously to other poisonous plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 426 Aconit is of two sortes.. the one is named.. Aconit that baneth, or killeth Panthers. The other.. Aconit that killeth Woolfs. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/1 Onely the touch of Choak-pard Aconite Bereaves the Scorpion both of sense and might. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 (1634) It groweth naturally vpon bare and naked rocks, which the Greeks cal Aconas: which is the reason (as some haue said) why it was named Aconitum. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. 215 With Aconitum that in Tartar springs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Georgic* II. 209 Nor pois'nous Aconite is here produc'd, Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 298 Aconite has the upper petal arched; and three or five capsules. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wond.* 91 The accidental substitution of aconite root or monkshood for horse-radish.

2. An extract or preparation of this plant, used as a poison and in pharmacy. *poet.* Deadly poison.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 48 Though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* (1842) 87 *note*, Ingenious, fluent, facetious T. Nash, from whose abundant pen hony flow'd to thy friends, and mortall aconite to thy enemies. 1656 COWLEY *Anacreont.* i. (1669) 41 All the World's Mortal to 'em then, And Wine is Aconite to men. *a* 1735 LD. LANSDOWNE *To Mira* 21 (1779) Despair, that aconite does prove, And certain death, to others' love. *a* 1868 H. BUCK *Infant Life* (ed. 3) 124 *Aconite*.. this remedy has been aptly styled 'The Homœopathic Lancet.' 1869 *Daily News* May 26 She and the deceased had eaten the root of a plant called wolf's-bane, the active poison of which is aconite.

3. Winter Aconite: Common name of another little plant of the same order, *Eranthis hyemalis*, having a yellow anemone-like flower springing from a whorl of leaves.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 379 Yellow Aconite, double scarlet and dwarf Lichnis. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 299 The winter-flowering species commonly called Winter-Aconite, is the only one that drops its petals. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1127/1 The small yellow winter-aconite is more cheery than the lingering rosebud born too late to bloom.

Aconitia (ækǫni·ʃiă). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconīt-um*; ending as in *ammonia*.] = ACONITIN.

1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms, Aconitia*, an alkaloid; the narcotic principle of *A. Napellus*. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 8/1 Aconitia caused death by paralyzing the heart.

Aconitic (ækǫni·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *aconīt-um*; see ACONITE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to aconite. *Aconitic acid*, a basic triatomic acid $(C_6H_3O_3)'''(OH)_3$ existing in monkshood, larkspur, and other plants, and also obtained by heating citronic acid.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 730 Aconitic Acid exists in Monkshood.

Aconitine (ăkǫ·nitəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *aconītum* + -IN(E.] The essential principle of aconite, an extremely poisonous vegetable alkaloid; a light white powder, without smell, with a bitter taste.

1847 CRAIG, Aconitine. 1853 MAYNE, Aconitin. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Aconitia*, Aconitine resembles Curara in impairing the conducting power of the motor nerves. 1881 WONTNER in *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/5 One of these pills, at all events, contained a sufficient dose of aconitine to cause death.

Acont(e, early form of ACCOUNT *v.* and *sb.*

†Acoo·l, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 acólian, 2–3 acolen, 3–4 acole, 4–5 acoole, 5–6 acoole. *Pa. pple.* 1 acólad, acólod, 2–4 acoled, 5–6 acooled. See ACOLD for adj. forms of the pple. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *cólian* to cool or make cold. Cf. AKELE, OE. *acélan*, originally the transitive vb. while *acólian* was intr.]

1. *intr.* To wax cold, to cool.

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 12 Manegra lufu acolað. *a* 1200 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þes lare and laȝe swiðe acolede þurh manifead sénne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1273 Nis nout so hot that hit nacoleth.

2. *trans.* To cool. (The first instance may be *intr.*)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 205 Ich wot he is nu suthe acoled. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. John* 103 b, The Lorde Jesus dyd thus abate and acoole that arrogancie. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyce* II. 77 The greuance of heates be acooled and abated.

†Aco·p, *adv. Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*¹ + COP top.] On the top; on high.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. vi. 33 Marry, sh' is not in fashion yet; she weares A hood, but it stands acop.

Acopic (ăkǫ·pik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκοπ-os* removing fatigue (f. *ἀ* priv. + *κόπος* weariness) + -IC.] Remedying fatigue; anything which has the property of removing the feeling of fatigue.

Acople, early form of ACCOUPLE *v. Obs.*

†A·copon. *Obs. Med.* [translit. of Gr. *ἄκοπον* adj. neut., sc. *φάρμακον*; see prec.] A soothing salve; a poultice or plaster to relieve pain; an anodyne.

1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 82 Old oile boiled to the temper and thicknesse of an Acopon, helpeth all vices of the nerves, and paines.

‖Acor. *Med.* [L. *acor* f. stem *ac-* sharp.] Sourness or acidity, as of the stomach.

1847 In CRAIG. 1853 In MAYNE.

Acord, -ant, etc., earlier form of ACCORD, -ANT, etc.

†Aco·re, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 2–3 acori-en, acory-en, acory-e; 4 acore. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *corian*, cogn. w. ODu. *coren*, OHG. *coron, choron*, to taste. Neither *corian* nor *acorian* has yet been found in OE., and the history of the word is a blank before its appearance in the 12th c. as below.] To taste, feel the smart of, suffer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Oðer hadde the gult, and ure hlouerd ihesu crist hit acorede. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 60 Þu schalt acorien þe rode: þat is acorien his sunne. *c* 1270 *Old Eng. Misc.* 75 In helle.. Acoryen hit ful wraþe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 75 Þat a corede al þis lond. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* 63 Þu hit schalt acore sore. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 767 Thou ne aughtest nowght mi deth acore.

Acorn (ē·kɒ̄rn). Forms: 1 æcern, æcirn, (2–3 ?akern); 4–7 akern, (4 hakern); 4 *pl.* acres, atcherne; 4–5 acharn(e; 4–6 achorn(e, 5 akerne, ackerne, accharne, acorun, accorne, hockorn; 5–7 acorne, oke-corne; 6 akecorne, okehorne, acquorn, eykorn; 6–7 akehorne, akorne, acron; 7 oke-corn, akorn; 6– acorn. [The formal history of this word has been much perverted by 'popular etymology.' OE. *æcern* neut., pl. *æcernu*, is cogn. w. ON. *akarn* neut. (Dan. *agern*, Norw. *aakorn*), Du. *aker* 'acorn,' OHG. *ackeran* masc. and neut. (mod. G. *ecker*, pl. *eckern*) 'oak or beech mast,' Goth. *akran* 'fruit,' prob. a deriv. of Goth. *akr-s*, ON. *akr*, OE. *æcer* 'field,' orig. 'open unenclosed country, the plain.' Hence *akran* appears to have been originally 'fruit of the unenclosed land, natural produce of the forest,' mast of oak, beech, etc., as in HG., extended in Gothic to 'fruit' generally, and gradually confined in Low G., Scand., and Eng., to the most important forest produce, the mast of the oak. (See Grimm, under *Ackeran* and *Ecker*.) In Ælfric's *Genesis* xliv. 11, it had perhaps still the wider sense, a reminiscence of which also remains in the ME. *akernes of okes*. Along with this restriction of application, there arose a tendency to find in the name some connexion with *oak*, OE. *āc*, north. *ake, aik*. Hence the 15th and 16th c. refashionings *ake-corn, oke-corn, ake-horn, oke-horn*, with many pseudo-etymological and imperfectly phonetic variants. Of these the 17th c. literary *acron* seems to simulate the Gr. *ἄκρον* top, point, peak. The normal mod. repr. of OE. *æcern* would be *akern, akren*, or ?*atchern* as already in 4; the actual *acorn* is due to the 16th c. fancy that the word *corn* formed part of the name.]

1. Fruit generally, or ? mast of trees. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliii. 11 Bringað þam men lac, somne dæl tyrwan & huniȝ and stor, and æcirnu & hnite. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (1560) I. 201/1 (1868) 25 Let him gone, beguiled of trust that he had to his corne, to Achornes of Okes. *Ibid.* (1868) 50 To slaken her hunger at euene wiþ acornes of okes.

2. The fruit or seed of the oak-tree; an oval nut growing in a shallow woody cup or *cupule*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 33 & 80 *Glans*, æcern. *Ibid.* 284 *Glandix*, æceren. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 Hawes, hepus & hakernes, & þe hasel-notes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls. Ser.) I. 195 (The Athenians) tauȝte.. ete acharns [*Caxton* acornes]. *Ibid.* II. 345 Toforehonde þey lyued by acres (= *cum ante glandibus sustentarentur*). 1388 *Inv. of Goods of Sir S. Burley* in *Prom. Parv.* 6 Deux pairs des pater nosters de aumbre blanc, l'un countrefait de Atchernes, l'autre rounde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) IX. xix. 357 Nouembre is paynted as a chorle betyng okes and fedynge his swyne with maste and hockornes. *Ibid.* XVII. cxxxiv. 690 The hoke beeryth fruyte whyche hyghte Ackerne. *Ibid.* XVIII. lxxxvii. 837 Hogges bothe male and female haue lykynge to ete Akernes. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 361 Ocorn or acorn (1499 occarne, or akorne) frute of an oke. *Ibid.* 6 Accorne or archarde, frute of the oke. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wright's *Voc.* 228 *Hec glans* a nacorun. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* Accharne, okecorne. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 234 (1876) He coude not haue his fyll of pesen and oke cornes. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv.* xxix. 51 Ye must gather many akehornes. 1547 SALESBURY *Dict. Eng. & Welsh, Mesen* An oke corne. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xvii. 144 (1872) Acquorns, vyild berreis, green frutis, rutis & eirbis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal.* III. 109 (1568) The oke whose fruite we call an Acorn, or an Eykorn, that is the corn or fruit of an Eyke. 1552 HULOET, Woode bearynge maste or okehornes, *Glandaria sylua*. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. to M. Harding* 302 (1611) They fed of Akecornes, and dranke water. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 145 (1870) To eate ackornes with swyne, when we may freely eate wheate bread emonges men. 1572 J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 74 b, To assuage theire hongre at euen with the Akecornes of Okes. 1580 TUSSER *Husbandry* 28 For feare of a mischiefe keep acorns from kine. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 The Arcadians.. were in olde time called eaters of akornes. 1586 B[EARD] *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 117 (1594) The hogge, who with his snowte alwayes towardes the earth, feedeth upon the akornes that are underneath the Oakes. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* III. 13 You may feed Turkies with brused acrons. 1597 BACON *Ess.* 256 (1862) *Satis quercus*, Acornes were good till bread was found, etc. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. 11 He hath taught his people—to skorne Akehornes with their heeles. 1611 COTGR., *Couppelettes de gland*, Akorne cups. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii. iii. (1772) 96 Green boughs of trees with fat'ning acrones lade. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VI. (1631) 481 That famed Oake fruitfull in Akehornes. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 471 Vnder the Oakes we grouze vp the Akecorns. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* 113 Leekes, and Akornes here Are food for Critickes. 1649 LOVELACE *Grasshopper* 34 Thou dost retire To thy Carv'd Acron-bed to lye. 1651 HOBBES

Leviathan IV. xlvi. 368 They fed on Akorns, and drank Water. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* 15 (1679) Any Oak, provided it were a bearing Tree, and had Acorns upon it. **1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. (1682) 3 *Oak-Kernels*, which we call *Acorns*. *Ibid.* IV. II. iv. 186 An Akern, is the *Nut* of an Oak. *a* **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 27 Some oaks do grow and bear acrons under the sea. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 81 The Acorn of the Cork is astringent. *c* **1821** KEATS *Fancy* 248 Acorns ripe down-pattering While the autumn breezes spring. **1859** COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths & Hedges* 7 The young trees usually first produce acorns when about fifteen to eighteen years old.

3. *Naut.* 'A conical piece of wood fixed on the uppermost point of the spindle, above the vane, to keep it from being blown off from the mast-head.' Craig 1847.

4. Sea-acorn = ACORN-SHELL.

1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v., Acorn, a genus of shell-fish, of which there are several species.

5. *Attrib.* (in sense 2.) in *acorn-bread, crop, meal,* etc. **acorn-cup**, the cupulate involucre in which the acorn grows; **acorn-barnacle** = ACORN-SHELL.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* II. i. 31 All there Elues for feare Creepe into Acorne cups, and hide them there. **1758** NEEDHAM in *Phil. Trans.* L. 783 Their shape .. when they are extended resembles nearly that of an acorn-cup. **1836** PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 412 She sent him forth to gather up Great Ganges in an acorn-cup *a* **1845** HOOD *The Elm Tree* iii. 16 With many a fallen acorn-cup. **1859** COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths & Hedges* 7 Swine took his place in the woods and to them the acorn crop .. has for past years been resigned. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xxiii. (in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 44) What I need now is a bellyful of venison and acorn-bread.

Acorned (ē'·kɒ̄md), *a.* [f. ACORN + -ED².]

1. Furnished or provided with acorns; bearing acorns; *esp.* in *Her.*

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* 105 He beareth Azure, a Cheueron Ermine, three Oken Slips, acorned proper.

2. Fed or filled with acorns.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 16 Like a full Acorn'd Boare, a Iarmen on[e] Cry'd oh, and mounted. **1855** BROWNING *Men & Women* II. 160, I liken his grace to an acorned hog.

Acorn-shell. Popular name of a multivalve Cirriped (*Balanus*, Ellis), called also Sea-acorn, allied to the Barnacles, but without a flexible stalk, several species of which live sessile upon rocks, piles, iron pillars, and shells of other marine animals, between high and low water-mark.

1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v., The great furrowed Acorn-shell .. is found sticking to the rocks in the East and West Indies. **1857** WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* viii. 157 The entire surface of the limpet was covered with acorn-shells.

Acorse, -y, obs. forms of ACCURSE *v.*

Acorun, obs. form of ACORN.

‖ **Acorus** (æ·kŏrŭs). [L., = Gr. *ἄκορος*, Dioscorides.] A genus of Endogenous plants (Nat. Ord. *Orontiaceæ*), of which the native Eng. species is the Sweet Flag or Galingale (*Acorus Calamus*), formerly used, from its aromatic odour when bruised, for strewing on floors and in churches; and still employed to flavour beer, etc.

1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 88 Acorus per 100 Weight.

Acosmism (ăkɒ̄·zmiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κόσμ-ος* world + -ISM.] A denial of the existence of the universe, or of a universe as distinct from God.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 176 (1867) Logically there is but a trivial distinction between his Acosmism, which makes God the one universal being, and Atheism, which makes the cosmos the one universal existence. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 223 The akosmism of Spinoza and the atheism of Comte.

Acosmist (ăkɒ̄·zmist). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κόσμ-ος* world + -IST.] One who denies the existence of the universe or its distinctness from God.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1852) III. 145 Spinoza did not deny the existence of God; he denied the existence of the world; he was consequently an Acosmist, not an Atheist.

†**Aco·smy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκοσμία* disorder, f. *ἀ* priv. + *κόσμος* order.] (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Acosmy*, is an ill state of Health accompanied with the loss of the Natural Florid Colour of the Face.

†**Aco·st,** *adv. Obs.*; also 6 **a-coast.** [a. OFr. *a coste* (mod. Fr. *à côte*), f. *a* to, at + *coste* side :— L. *costa* rib, in late L., side. Afterwards treated as if formed on Eng. A *prep.*¹ + COAST in its restricted sense of 'side of the land.']

1. On or by the side; beside; aside; at one side.

c **1300** *K. Alisaunder* 6485 On a grene wode acost Verrament, ther he fond Wymmen growing out of the ground. *Ibid.* 6028 Feorre about, and eke acost, He sente his messangers bet. *c* **1330** *Arthour & Merlin* 7613 Forth thai passeth this lond acost.

2. Ashore. See ACOAST.

Acost, earlier form of ACCOST *v.* and *sb.*

Acotyledon (ăkɒ̄·tilē·dən). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *acotylēdones*, f. Gr. *ἀ* without + *κοτυληδών* a cup-shaped hollow, also the plant Navel-wort, and in *mod. Bot.* a seed-lobe, f. *κοτύλη* a hollow, cup. It provides a sing. for the L. word, which is often retained unchanged in the pl.] A plant which has no distinct cotyledons, or seed-lobes; as a fern, moss, fungus, or seaweed.

1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., The distinction of vegetables into acotyledons, monocotyledons, dicotyledons .. has been long made, and is the basis of Jussieu's natural arrangement.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. 119 (1874) Acotyledons, without seed-lobes, such as lichens and fungi.

Acotyledonous (ăkɒtilē·dənəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Having no distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes, attribute of one of Jussieu's three great divisions of the vegetable kingdom.

1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., It is a doubt however, whether any plant be strictly acotyledonous. **1835** HOOKER *Brit. Flor.* 477 *Acotyledonous* or Cellular Plants: this class corresponds with the 24th *Cryptogamia* in the Linnæan System. **1880** GRAY *Bot. Text-Bk.* 394 *Acotyledonous*, without cotyledons .. Mostly applied to plants which have no proper seed nor embryo, and therefore no cotyledon.

‖ **Acouchi** (ăku·ʃi). *Bot.* [native name with Indians of Guiana.] *Acouchi* resin or balsam: the inspissated juice of *Icica heterophylla*, a forest tree of Guiana.

1866 A. SMITH in *Treas. of Bot.* 617 Balsam of Acouchi, yielded by *I. heterophylla*, is employed as a vulnerary.

Acouchy (ăku·ʃi). *Zool.* [a. Fr. *acouchi, agouchi*, said to be adaptation of native name in Guiana.] A small rodent quadruped allied to the guinea-pig, and agouti, sometimes called the Surinam Rabbit.

1831 *Philos. Mag.* X. 147 A stuffed specimen and a skeleton of the Acouchy (*Dasyprocta Acuschy*, Illig.) having been laid on the table. **1833** *Pen. Cycl.* I. 214 The Acouchi is considerably smaller than either of the foregoing species, and is at once distinguished by the greater length of its tail .. In other respects it is of the same form as the Agoutis.

Acoumeter (akɑu·mĭtəɪ). [improp. f. Gr. *ἀκού-ειν* to hear + -METER = Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument, invented by Itard, for estimating the power or extent of the sense of hearing. Variant names in Dicts. **acouometer, acoemeter, acousmeter.**

1847 In CRAIG, and subseq. Dicts.

Acoumetry (ăkɑu·mėtri). [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The measuring or estimation of the power or extent of the sense of hearing. Variant forms found in Dicts. are **acouometry, acoemetry, acousmetry.**

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acount(e, early form of ACCOUNT *sb.* and *v.*

Acounter, -our, early forms of ACCOUNTER.

†**Acou·nter,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 **acuntre.** [A reduced form of *encounter*, a. OFr. *encontrer, encountrer*; see A- *pref.* 10.] To encounter, meet.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3602 So kenli þei a-cuntred at þe coupyng to gadere þat þe kniȝt spere .. alto-schiuered.

†**Acou·nter, acountre,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. ENCOUNTER *sb.*] An encounter.

c **1314** *Guy Warw.* 291 The acountre of hem was so strong, That mani dyed ther among. *c* **1440** *Morte Arthur* 49 In alle the batailles that Launcelot had bene With hard acountres hym agayne.

†**Acountering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACOUNTER *v.* + -ING¹.] Encountering, jousting.

c **1420** *Avowynge of Arthur* xxxv, Of knyȝtus in a-cowunturinge This forward to fulfille.

†**Acou·p(e,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 3 **acoup-en,** 4 **acope, acoupe,** 5 **acoulpe.** [a. OFr. *acope-r, acolper, aculper, acoulper, acouper*; f. *à* to + *coulper, couper*, to blame :—L. *culpā-re*, f. *culpa* fault, blame; or ? for earlier *encolper, encouper* :—L. *inculpā-re. Adculpāre* is not found in L. Subseq. refashioned as *accoup*: see Ac-.] To accuse.

1297 R. GLOUC. 544 Me acoupede hom harde inou, & suththe atte laste, As theues & traitors, in strong prison me hom caste. *c* **1300** *Life of Beket* 773 The King sat anhe3 on his cee, and acopede him faste. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. of Consc.* 2947 A man has drede bodily, When he es acouped of felony. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 459 Til conscience acouped hym þere-of ' in a curteise manere. **1480** CAXTON *Chron.* cxcviii, And Syre Robert hym acoulped in thys maner. **1717** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Accouped*, His conscience accouped him [quoted from *P. Pl.* as above]. So BAILEY 1731.

†**Acou·p(e,** *v.*² *Obs.* [a. OFr. **acolpe-r, acoupe-r*, to strike on (not in Godef.); f. *à* to + *couper* to strike, cut; f. *coup*, OFr. *colp*, stroke, blow :—late L. *colpus* :—*colapus, colaphus*, a. Gr. *κόλαφος* a cuff.] To strike, shower blows.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1594 So harde þay acoupede on hur scheldes ! þat broke bup boþe hure schafte.

†**Acou·pement.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OFr. *acoupement*, n. of action, f. *acouper*; see ACOUPE *v.*¹] Accusation.

a **1300** *Floriz & Bl.* 664 Hit nere no3t elles ri3t iugement Biþuten ansuare to acupement. *c* **1330** (*later text*) 691 Hit ner nowt ri3t iugement Wiþouten answere to acoupement.

†**Acou·ping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACOUPE *v.*² + -ING¹.] A coming to blows; the shock of spear on shield.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3438 At þe a-coupyng þe kni3tes speres eiþer brak on oþer.

Acouple, variant of ACCOUPLE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Acousmata,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [Gr. *ἀκούσματα* pl. of *ἄκουσμα* anything heard, n. of action f. *ἀκού-ειν* to hear.] Things received on authority: a technical word of a school of philosophy.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 374/1 (1701) They did esteem those amongst them the wisest, who had most of these Acousmata. Now all these Acousmata were divided into three kinds; some tell, what something is, others tell, what is most such a thing; the third sort tell, what is to be done, and what not.

†**Acousmatic** (ækɑuzmæ·tik). *Obs.* [ad. L. *acousmatic-us* (of which the pl. *acousmatici* also occurs unchanged), a. Gr. *ἀκουσματικός* lit. one willing to hear.] A professed hearer, a class of scholars under Pythagoras, who listened to his teaching, without inquiring into its inner truths or bases.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 358/1 (1701) There were many Auditors called Acousmaticks, whereof he gained two thousand by one oration. *Ibid.* 373/1 The Acousmatici they, who heard only the chief heads of learning, without more exact explication.

Acousme·tric, *a.* [improp. f. Gr. *ἄκουσις* hearing + *μέτρ-ον* measure + -IC.] Pertaining to acoumetry. (Also found in Dicts. as **acousmometric.**)

Acoustic (ăkū·stik, ăkɑu·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *acoustique*, ad. Gr. *ἀκουστικ-ός* pertaining to hearing, f. *ἀκού-ειν* to hear. The reg. Eng. representative of the Gr. would be *acustic.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing, used in hearing, auditory; adapted to aid hearing; pertaining to the science of audible sounds.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 135 This hath place .. in Acoustique Art; for the Instrument of hearing is like to the straits and winding within a Cave. **1743** tr. *Heister's Surg.* 435 An acoustic Instrument so small as to be concealed under one's Wig. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 230 A very useful contrivance, called *acoustic* or *speaking tubes*, which are now fixed up in houses for the purpose of speaking from one story to another. **1855** OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 34 The acoustic capsule remains in great part cartilaginous. **1864** *Reader* 18 June 783/2 The two primary sounds, the co-existence of which gives rise to the acoustic figures, are not in absolute unison. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 11 The drawing-room .. formed a very aristocratic but not very acoustic theatre for the display of their talents. **1867** *Under one Roof* 14 Mrs Clevedon's ears, though exquisitely shaped, were very sharp in the acoustic sense. **1871** TYNDALL *Frag. Science* I. x. 331 (ed. 6) There we had the acoustic opacity of the air. **1873** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* vii. § 102. 318 An evident acoustic shadow. **1878** FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 392 The olfactory, optic and acoustic nerves are purely sensory nerves. **1879** PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 47 Already has the acoustic telegraph been invented. *Ibid.* 49 A perfect system of acoustic telegraphy.

B. *sb.*

1. A medicine or appliance which assists hearing.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Acousticks*, Medicines or instruments which help the hearing **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them .. accoustics. **1790** BAILEY (ed. Harwood) [as in Harris].

2. in *pl.*: see ACOUSTICS.

Acoustical (ăkū·-, ăkɑu·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the science of acoustics.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xlvi. 314 On a peculiar class of acoustical figures: and on certain forms assumed by groups of particles upon vibrating elastic surfaces. **1859** DICKENS *T. of two Cit.* 65 Such a curious corner in its acoustical properties, such a peculiar Ear of a place. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 109 The acoustical study of the organs of speech. **1877** TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 *Oct.* 2/5 Does it describe an optical and acoustical fact, a visible host, an audible song?

2. Promoting hearing.

a **1845** HOOD *T. of Trumpet* XXV, For the Aurist only took a mug, And pour'd in his ear some acoustical drug.

Acoustically (ăkū·-, ăkɑu·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an acoustic manner; in relation to the hearing or appreciation of sounds.

1874 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* 826 The day was acoustically clear; at a distance of 10 miles the horn yielded a plain sound. **1880** H. SWEET in *Academy* 3 Apr. 254 Many phoneticians still confuse them acoustically.

Acoustician (æ·kū·-, æ·kɑusti·ʃăn). [f. ACOUSTIC, on analogy of *physic-ian*, etc.; see -ICIAN.] One versed in acoustics.

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 54 It is .. agreed, even by acousticians, that the piano had best remain with thirteen keys in the octave. **1879** *Spectator* 22 Feb. 241 Mr. A. J. Ellis, Mr. Sedley Taylor, and other acousticians.

Acoustico-, combining form of ACOUSTIC.

1880 in *Nature* XXI. 359 An acoustico-electrical kaleidoscope .. consists of a microphone used in conjunction with an induction-coil and a Geissler tube, and is .. intended for the optical study of sounds.

Acoustics (ăkū·-, ăkɑu·stiks). [pl. of ACOUSTIC *a.* used as sb., on analogy of *mathematics, politics*, etc.; see -ICS. Usually treated as a singular.]

1. The science of sound, and of the phenomena of hearing.

1683 in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into Direct, Refracted and Reflex'd, which are yet nameless unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, Catacousticks. **1692** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* IV. 499 (1820) An introductory Essay to the Doctrine of Sounds containing Some Proposals for the Improvement of Acoustics. **1805** CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 198 A more intimate knowledge of the structure of the organs of hearing may illustrate the doctrines of acoustics. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* iii. 89 (1867) Which may easily impose on the soundest judgements, uninstructed in the optics and acoustics of the inner sense. **1830** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* 248 Acoustics, then, or the science of sound, is a very considerable branch of physics. **1833** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. 3 The science of Acoustics furnished the ancient sorcerers with some of their best deceptions.

2. Also pl. of ACOUSTIC *sb.* an acoustic medicine.

Acoutre, obs. form of ACCOUTRE *v.*

†**Aco·ver,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **a-cofri-an,** 2–4 **acover-en.** Subseq. aphetized to COVER *v.*², (not to be confused with *cover* = Fr. *couvrir*). [With OE. *a-cofrian* for *ar-covrian*, cf. OHG. *ir-koboron*, pointing to an OTeut. **er-cober-an*, ad. L. *re-cuperā-re*, in its popular form *re-coberā-re*, cf. Sp. *recobrar* and OFr. *recovrer, recouvrer.* See RECOVER.] *trans.*

To recover, get back, regain. *intr.* To regain health, recover from illness.

a 1100 *Ags. Leechd.* iii. 184 Se þe liđ rađe acofrađ. *c* 1225 *Hali Meidenhad* 11 Þat ilke þing þat ne mei neuer beon acouered . . Ne schal tu neauer nan oðer al swuch acoueren. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 412 Ȝe muwen akoueren hit þene nexte sunendei þerefter. *Ibid.* 364 Heo beoð boðe seke: þe on . . drinkeð bitter sabraz uorto akoueren his heale. *c* 1330 *Arthour & Merlin* 8519 Belisent, withouten lesing Acouerd and vndede her eyin.

† **Aco·vering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] Recovering.

c 1225 *Hali Meidenhad* 27 Of þis lure nis nan acoueringe.

Acoward, earlier form of ACCOWARD *v. Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Grete* 173 There is none so franke ne valyaunte that wyl acoward hymself.

Acownte, obs. form of ACCOUNT.

† **Acoy·,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + COY; or for *acoye, acoie,* a. OFr. *acoié.*] ? Calmed, subdued.

1567 TURBERVILLE *Compl. Absence of his Loue* If thou had'st ment (unhappie hap) Thus to have nipt my joy, Why didst thou show a smiling cheere That shouldst have looked acoy.

Acoye, variant of ACCOY *v. Obs.* to calm, tame.

Acquaint (ăkwē[1]·nt), *ppl. a.* and *sb. arch.* For forms see ACQUAINT *v.* [a. OFr. *acoint,* later *accoint*:—L. *accognit-um, ad-cognit-um*; f. *ad* to + *cognit-um* pa. pple. of *cognōsc-ĕre* to know, f. *co-* = *com* together + *gnōsc-ĕre* to come to the knowledge of, inceptive of **gno-ĕre* to know. Superseded in lit. Eng. by the pple. ACQUAINTED, but retained in northern Eng. and in lit. Scotch.]

A. *ppl. a.* = ACQUAINTED: personally known; mutually known; having personal or experimental knowledge of. Const. *with* (*to* obs.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 465 He was a quointe muche to the quene of Fraunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 138 Forthir aquynt quhill that we be. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5203 With such love be no more aquente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 72, I shall make you aqueynte with a gode man. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* (1848) v. 79 Desirous that I should be acquaint with him. 1720 WODROW *Corr.* II. 471 (1843) Some coffee-houses you are acquaint with. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 295 John Anderson my jo, John, When we were first acquent, Your locks were like the raven, Your bonnie brow was brent. 1867 J. INGELOW *Story of Doom* VII. 131 As men the less acquaint with deeds of blood.

† **B.** *sb.* An acquaintance. (Cf. OFr. *acoint* = *familier, ami.*) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 283 Harl. MS., To thy subjects do noon oppressioun; Ne make thyn acqueyntis fro the fle [*Six-text MSS.* acqueyntance-s].

Acquaint (ăkwē[1]·nt), *v.* Forms: 3–5 acoint(e, akoint(e, acoynt(e; 4–5 aqueynt, aqweynt, acqueynt; 6 acquaynt; 6– acquaint. *Aphet.* 4–6 quaynt(e. [a. OFr. *acointe-r,* also *acuintier, acointier, acoentier*:—late L. *adcognitā-re, accognitā-re* (c. 856) to make known, f. *adcognit-um*: see prec. Cf. mod. Fr. *s'accointer.*] Primary sig. To make known, but in Eng. reflexive from the first.

† **1.** *refl.* To make oneself known, introduce oneself, become known (*to* any one). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 15 Heo a coynted hym a non, and bi comen frendes gode. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 35 To king Athelston thou schalt aqueynt the. *c* 1400 *Destr. of Troy* VII. 2931 Acoyntyng hom with kissyng and clippyng in armes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij. He hym self also spente largely for to acqueynte hym att the festes.

† **2.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To become acquainted, or familiar; to attain to a state of mutual knowledge. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 250 To telle the manere How they aqueynteden in fere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XI. xxi, But of rude people the wyttes are so faynt, That wyth theyr connyng they can not acquaynt. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Mortimers* xiii. 2 Well was the man that myght with me acquaynte. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* I. 156 He would that you should stay here a while to acquaint with us. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Corresp.* (1837) III. 111 Though the Choiseuls will not acquaint with you I hope their abbé Barthelemi is not put under the same quarantine.

3. *refl.* To make (oneself) to have knowledge of, to give, or gain for, oneself personal knowledge of, or acquaintance *with* (any one). Now only in passive 'To be acquainted (*with* anyone)'; the active is supplied by 'to become acquainted with,' 'to make the acquaintance of,' and *fam.* 'to get to know.'

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 225 Þan went þis Ottobone þorghout þe cuntre, & quaynted him with ilkone. 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe of Blaunche* 532 And I saw that, and gan me aqueynt With hym. *c* 1430 *How the Good Wiif taught hir Dowgter* 88, in *Babees Bk.* 40 Aqweynte þee not with eche man þat gooþ bi þe strete. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 931 Mochel desire I now trewelye . . Aqweynted with him to be. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* hv. b, It is good to acqueynt hymself with holy men. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxii. 21 Acquaint now thy selfe with him, and be at peace. 1653 MARVELL *Let.* 1 Wks. 1875 II. 5 Most of this time . . hath been spent in acquainting ourselves with him. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.* i. Wks. III. 8 You did not know me, But we're acquainted now.

4. *refl.* and *trans.* To give (oneself or any one) experimental knowledge of, or acquaintance *with.* (a thing).

1567 *Triall of Treasure* (1850) 15 Next here with Sturdiness you must you acquainte. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* ii. 3 Acquainting mine heart with wisedome. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxii. 120 Power to order the same; and be acquainted with their accounts. 1666 FULLER *Hist. Waltham Ab.* (1840) 268, I shall select thence some memorable items, to acquaint us with the general devotion of those days. 1683 DRYDEN *Life of Plutarch* 65 Where he may command all sorts of books, and be acquainted also with such particulars as have escap'd the pens of writers. 1863 BRIGHT *Speeches, Amer.* (1876) 139 No man in America or in England is more acquainted with the facts of this case. *Mod.* Acquaint yourself with the duties of your new sphere.

† **5.** *trans.* To familiarize, accustom, or habituate. Const. *with,* or *inf. phrase. Obs.*

1586 B[EARD] tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 284 Acquainting our selves to love them that doe us good. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voyages* II. II. 137 The recouerie of their diseases doeth acquaint their bodies with the aire of the countries where they be. 1612 BRINSLEY *Grammar-Sch.* 213 Acquaint them to pronounce some speciall examples. 1658 EVELYN *French Gard.* (1675) 144 You may take off the bells to acquaint them [plants] with the air.

6. *trans.* To inform (a person) of (a thing); to make cognizant or aware. Const. *with, that* (*of* obs.).

1559–66 *Hist. Estate Scotl.* in *Miscell. Wod. Soc.* (1844) 57 They sent a post to the Queene, acquainting her of the matter. 1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224. III. 21 Quho indeid are fullie aquentid thairwith. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 696 It were a peece of honestie to acquaint the King withall. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerusalem* (1732) 66 To acquaint the Governour of our Arrival. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. v. 115 He was acquainted that his worship would wait on him. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 185 Jeanie . . could scarce find voice to acquaint him, that she had an order from Bailie Middleburgh. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* II. vii. (1857) 276 They had acquainted the regent with their intention.

b. *ellipt.* (with personal obj. only). To inform.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 15 Be secret false; what need she be acquainted? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii. (1840) 68/1 [He] begged her, if anything ailed his daughter, to acquaint him immediately. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv. 196, I shall certainly acquaint your father.

† **c.** (with the thing only as obj.) To tell, make known. *Obs.* (In this sense the word comes round again to the original sense of *adcognitāre.*)

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 79 Acquaint thy name in private unto me. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 1390 And he knows nothing of the Saints, But what some treach'rous spy acquaints.

† **Acquaintable** (ăkwē[1]·ntăb'l), *a. Obs.,* also aqueyntable, acquayntable. [a. Fr. *acointable,* f. *acoint-er.* See ACQUAINT and -ABLE.] Easy to be acquainted with, affable, familiar.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2213 Wherfore be wise and aqueyntable, Goodly of word, and resonable. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xlii. 134, I founde hym ryght gracyous . . courtoys, amyable, and acquayntable. 1611 COTGR., *Accointable,* acquaintable, easie to be acquainted, or familiar, with.

Acquaintance (ăkwē[1]·ntăns). Forms: 3–4 acoyntaunse; 3–5 acqueyntaunce, aquayntonce; 4–5 acqueintance, -aunce, acqueyntanse; 6 accoynt-, acquent-, acquayntaunce; 6– acquaintance. North.: 4–5 aquentance; 5 aqweyntans, -ance, acqueyntawns. Aphet.: 3–4 queyntance; 5–6 quayntaunce; 6–7 quentance. [a. OFr. *acointance,* 15th c. *accointance,* n. of action, f. *acointer.* See ACQUAINT *v.* and -NCE.]

1. Personal knowledge; knowledge of a person or thing gained by intercourse or experience, which is more than mere recognition, and less than familiarity or intimacy. Const. *with* (*of* obs.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 212 Deth comend er he besought Toke with this king such acqueintaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1865 He has no knowlage, ne acoyntaunse of my cors. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 36/2 Vortiger . . thought prevely in his herte thrughe quayntaunce for to be kynge hym selfe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 15 Pardon me, That any accent breaking from thy tongue, Should scape the true acquaintance of mine eare. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* IV. 61 What would this fellow have? who let him in without my acquaintance? 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 164 Knowledge and acquaintance make the most striking causes affect but little. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* VII. (ed. 5) 116 An acquaintance with those works themselves such as only minute and long-continued study could give.

To take acquaintance *of, with*: to acquaint oneself with (*Obs.*); = *mod.* **to make the acquaintance** of, form an acquaintance with.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 55 Eue . . toke aqueintaunce lightly of the serpent. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 He toke grete acqueyntaunce and ofte repayred vnto the palays. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XXX. xii, I toke acquaintaunce of her excellence. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 208 For who so hard, but, passing by that way, Will take acquaintance of my woes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 6. 43 We spent a day or two in making the general acquaintance of the glacier.

2. The state of being acquainted, or of knowing people and being known by them; mutual knowledge. Const. *with* (*of* obs.), *obj. gen.* as 'her acquaintance'; *reciprocal gen.* as 'our acquaintance.'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6173 Queyntaunce of al men they schoneth. *Ibid.* 7259 For acqueyntaunce that hath beon . . heom bytweone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 167 Thusgat maid thai thar aquentance. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 42 For here acqueintaunce was not come of newe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6493, I love bettir the queyntaunce, Ten tyme, of the kyng of Fraunce. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 64 In swylk a-qweyntans swa þai fell. 1514 BARCLAY *Cytezen & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 62 For olde acquayntance betwene them erst had bene. 1530 RASTELL *Purgatory* Prol., Of old famylyer accoyntaunce. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 185, I shall desire you of more acquaintance, good Master Cobweb. 1603 *Philotus* 41 To mak mair quentance vs betwene, I glaidly could agrie. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* VI. 21 The olde acquaintance they had with the man. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Conq.* II. i. (1854) 36 Give me leave to introduce Miss Neville to your acquaintance. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i, Let's have some wine, and drink unto Our better acquaintance. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXX. (C.D. ed.) 244 Those who had not the honour of his acquaintance.

3. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted. (Originally a collective noun, with both sing. and pl. sense, but now usually *singular,* with pl. *acquaintances.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER (6-text MSS.) *Sompn. T.* 283 Ne make thyne aqueyntance nat for to flee [3 *MSS.* acquaintances, *Harl. MS.* acqueyntis]. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 45 There coude I none aquentaunce fynde. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 44 Sought him amonge their kynsfolke and acquayntaunce [WYCLIF knowleche]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 702/2 He was his acquaintaunce and familyar. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* v. iv. 102 What? Old Acquaintance? Could not all this flesh Keepe in a little life? 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* 89 (1669) Now meditate alone, now with Acquaintance talk. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Miscell. Wks.* 1814 II. 96 If among a crowd of acquaintances, one friend can afford you any comfort. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. iii. 17 The acquaintance she had already formed were unworthy of her. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Marner* 31 He might meet some acquaintance in whose eyes he would cut a pitiable figure.

Acquaintanceship (ăkwē[1]·ntănsʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP. A modern formation due to the application of the simple *acquaintance* to a person; cf. *friend-ship.*] The standing or relation of an acquaintance or of mutual acquaintances; the state or position of having acquaintance or personal knowledge; = ACQUAINTANCE 2.

1803 SOUTHEY in Robberds' *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 440 A man with whom I have scarcely had any intercourse, not even of common acquaintanceship. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 71 His acquaintanceships among his fellow-students do not appear to have been numerous.

Acquaintancy (ăkwē[1]·ntănsi). *rare.* [f. ACQUAINTANCE, by substituting the ending -NCY, which is distinctively one of state; cf. *coherence* and *coherency.*] = prec. (and due to same cause).

1859 MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 567 But there came anon, As we journey'd on, Down the deep Garonne, An acquaintancy, Which we deem'd, I count, Of most high amount.

† **Acquaintant** (ăkwē[1]·ntănt). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *acointant,* later *accointant,* pr. pple. of *accointer*; see ACQUAINT *v.*] = ACQUAINTANCE 3; by which it has now been disadvantageously superseded; there has perhaps been some confusion between the pl. *acquaintants, -ans,* and the collective *acquaintance.*

1611 COTGR., *Rompre la paille avec,* To fall out with a friend, companion, or familiar acquaintant. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. v. Wks. 1677, 169 If not for his own sake, yet for that of his children and acquaintants. 1694 LESTRANGE *Fables* cccliii. (ed. 6) 493 He finds his old Friend and Acquaintant. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* I. 164 (1768) He and his readers are become old acquaintants.

† **Acquainta·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. ACQUAINT + -ATION. Not in Fr. though **acointation* would have been quite reg.] = ACQUAINTANCE.

1468 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 588 II. 321, I as yet have govyn yow bot easy cause to remembyr me for leke of aqweyntacion.

Acquainted (ăkwē[1]·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* For forms see ACQUAINT *v.* [f. ACQUAINT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Personally known; familiar, through being known. Const. *to, unto. Obs.* of persons; *arch.* of things.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 57 To an ermite he is y-go That he was ere aqueynted to. 1560 PHAËR *Eneid* IX. B b 3 The horsmen kest themselues in crokings knowen of quainted ground. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. M. Harding* (1611) 377 These authorities . . be also plaine and euident, and well acquainted and knowen vnto the World. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* v. ii. 139 That Warre, or Peace, or both at once may be As things acquainted and familiar to vs. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxv. Wks. 1677, 60 Fram'd so, in an acquainted shape, to advantage his deceit the more. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xiv. Wks. V. 297 With cautious strength did Madoc aim attack, Mastering each moment now with abler sway, The acquainted sword. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. ix. (1865) 294 We are at home and upon acquainted ground.

2. Personally known (to any one) and having personal knowledge (of him); having mutual knowledge. Const. *with.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 218 Þet he beo wel akointed mid ou. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 600 Aqueynted am I & pryve With Myrthe, lord of this gardyne. 1494 FABYAN *v.* CXXXIII. 117 An holy man, named Felix, ye which he was firste acqueynted with in Fraunce. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XIX. xiii, Tell me I pray you hertely . . how were ye acquaynted? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 132, I pray you be better acquainted. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Gay* Wks. 1787 III. 204 [Pope] when he became acquainted with Gay . . received him into his inmost confidence. 1882 *Daily News* 29 July 3/6 They had been some time acquainted, and walked out together.

3. Having personal or experimental knowledge; possessed of personal knowledge, more or less complete. Const. *with,* rarely *of* (men or things).

1480 *Ragman Roll* 190 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* 177 Your hert ys roted in humylyté, And aquented nothing wyth his contrarye. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxiii. 16 For Abraham knoweth vs not, nether is Israel acquainted with vs. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 3 A man of sorrows, and acquainted with griefe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 237 We have but one way left to make ourselves acquainted with it. 1836 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) I. 346 Being sure of his being better acquainted than most people in England of the real state of Irish affairs. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 34 You have kept yourself . . thoroughly acquainted with English politics.

† **4.** Familiarized by experience *with,* accustomed *to. Obs.*

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* I. 107 (1822) The swetnes of native cuntre, to quhilk men bene nocht haistelie acquentit. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 71 It was a strong drinke .. very pleasant to them that were acquainted with it. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 692/2 A vulgar spirit, accustomed to no excesses, and acquainted only with a very moderate fortune. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 578 They'l be acquainted at Java and Japan .. to understand their own Constitution.

B. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 257, I take my leaue of your friendship, and also to call you my acquainted.

Acquaintedness (ăkwē·ntédnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being acquainted; the degree or amount of acquaintance.

1661 BOYLE *Style of H. Script.* 244 Afterwards by Acquaintednesse brought to Believe the Scripture upon its Own score. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Method.* (1852) 222 A full ministerial acquaintedness with those inexhaustible treasures of thought.

Acqueint, acquenche, var. AQUENCH *v. Obs.*

Acquest (ăkwe·st). [a. 16th c. Fr. *acquest*, mod. *acquêt*, OFr. *aquest*:—late L. *acquīst-um, acquīsit-um* for *acquīsīt-um*, pa. pple. (used subst.) of *acquīr-ĕre*, see ACQUIRE. The parallel form ACQUIST follows the med. L. *acquīstum*, It. *acquisto*, and has been more generally used for the action or process, while *acquest* is commonly used for the thing acquired, in which sense it is used in Fr. and in jurisprudence.]

1. A thing acquired, an acquisition.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 97 New Acquests are more Burthen, then Strength. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1682) I. 156 Being all (except Bretagne) the first acquests of the French. 1630 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 385 The Romans sent legions .. partly to secure their new acquests. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 536 That Earthly Honor which his great Acquests in the Study and Practice of the Law had gained him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vi. § 95. 494 Mentioning the French King's Acquests in Flanders. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 11 England .. was an acquest fully subject to the Conqueror's disposal.

†2. The action of acquiring. More commonly written ACQUIST. See also QUEST, to which this sense often approached. *Obs.*

1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. to Persia* 100 When if there be anything acquisited, the distribution of the members of that bodie is such, vpon whom the acquest is to be made, that there is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting. 1652 M. NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 425 The detaining of the said people with their goods as also his suagement and award for the forfeiture and acquest of them, he hath justified before you. 1684 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 173 We are in the Acquest, and they in the Possession of the heavenly Canaan. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. xi. 206 The peculiar structure of the principal Parts acting in the acquest of their Food. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 16 He was .. one of our principal supporters in the acquest of Independence.

3. *Law.* Property gained by purchase, or gift, or otherwise than by inheritance.

†Acquie·scate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [improp. f. Fr. *acquiesce-r* + -ATE[3]. Cf. *terminer, terminate, isoler, isolate.*] = ACQUIESCE.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* Wks. 1674, 623 (D.) Do but acquiescate to my exhortation, and you shall extinguish him.

Acquiesce (ækwi,e·s), *v.*, also 7 aquiess(e, acquiese. [a. MFr. *acquiesce-r* (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *acquiēsc-ĕre*; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to, at + *quiēsc-ĕre* to rest.]

†1. *intr.* To remain at rest, either physically or mentally; to rest satisfied (*in* a place or state). *Obs.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 But as now we sound it in quies and quiesco, the judiciouse ear may discern tuae soundes. But because heer we differ not, I wil acquiess. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 88 Being safely returned to his Mother soile, he may very well acquiesse in her lap. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. I. § 9. 136 We were not made to acquiesce in life and health. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. on Hist.* V. li. 386 No situation—in which he can entirely acquiesce, so as to look out for no farther improvements.

†b. To acquiesce *from*: To rest, or cease from. *Obs. rare.*

1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* (1846) 12, I resolved totally to acquiesce from such contests.

†c. To acquiesce *under*: To remain in quiet subjection, to submit quietly, to remain submissive. *Obs.*

1680 in Somers's *Tracts* II. 90 For if he be innocent, and that the Right of Succession be his, all Men will quietly acquiesce under him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vii. (1840) 137/2 Our readers may not so easily acquiesce under the same ignorance. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 236 Privilege of parliament .. has hitherto been acquiesced under. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 310 [It may] lead the minds of the people to acquiesce under those events which they see no human power prepared to ward off.

2. To agree tacitly to, concur *in*; to accept (the conclusions or arrangements of others).

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. vii. 32 Our Beleefe .. is in the Church; whose word we take, and acquiesce therein. 1672 MARVELL *Rehearsal Transp.* I. 52 You are bound to acquiesce in his judgment, whatsoever may be your private Opinion. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 21 The said citty acquiesced, and wrote a submissive letter to the king. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Oct. Wks. 1876, 85, I perfectly acquiesce in the propriety of sending Johnson a copy of my productions. 1831 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. (1874) 115 Douglas seemed to acquiesce in the necessity of patience for the time. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 76 They speak with an air of men whose claims have been acquiesced in by others.

†b. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xi. § 6. 171 We must acquiese to their sayings, whom we have truly constituted to be Kings over us. 1685 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* 24. I. 64 The great thing is to acquiesce with all one's heart to the good pleasure of God. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest way to Peace* in *Miscell.* I. 465 If they acquiesce with a Church of England Government. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 33 Clarissa had a double inducement for acquiescing with the proposed method.

†3. *trans.* To bring to rest; to appease, satisfy, or harmonize. *Obs.*

1658-9 LOCKYER in Burton *Diary* (1628) IV. 114 This union did most acquiesce all interests.

†Acquie·scement. *Obs.*—[o] [a. Fr. *acquiescement*, n. of action f. *acquiescer*; see ACQUIESCE and -MENT.] = ACQUIESCENCE.

1721 BAILEY, *Acquiescence, Acquiescency, Acquiescement*, the Act of Acquiescing; Consent, Compliance.

Acquiescence (ækwi,e·sĕns). [a. Fr. *acquiescence*, n. of action f. *acquiescer*; see ACQUIESCE and -NCE.]

1. The action or condition of acquiescing; resting satisfied; rest, quiet satisfaction.

a 1631 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 49 In the spirit of contentment, and acquiescence, and thankfulness to God. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* XX. *On Chr. Prudence* That is most eligible, and most to be pursued which is .. the acquiescence, the satisfaction and proper rest of our most reasonable appetites. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 88 A life of worldly acquiescence .. will not do.

2. Silent or passive assent to, or compliance with, proposals or measures.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 11 They confound obedience of acquiescence with obedience of conformity. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 7 Terrifying the English hearer to tame acquiescence. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 678 His policy was .. to excite opposition to those whose acquiescence he failed in acquiring. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* viii. (1879) 157 The Chief Justice smiled acquiescence. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. vii. 261 Women live in an atmosphere of acquiescence which makes them intolerant of anything like bold and original thinking.

b. Const. *in* (*with, to* obs. or arch.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 18 By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth we embrace the shadow thereof. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 228 Necessity .. drove him to an entire acquiescence with every measure prescribed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 401, I yet cannot .. implicitly yield an acquiescence to a superior faculty in the moon. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Serm.* xxii. 363 Free and full acquiescence to the will of God. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 624 Patient acquiescence in the enormous charges levied.

Acquiescency (ækwi,e·sĕnsi). [f. L. *acquiēscent-em*: see -NCY, as if ad. L. **acquiēscentia*.] The quality of being acquiescent; a condition of peaceful agreement or submission.

1654 COTTON *Eccles.* (1860) 54 Which acquiescency in the creature is an idolatry which the Lord will curse. 1668 J. HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 217/2 Their former acquiescency, and sedate temper was hence, that they believed God would deal well with them at last. 1684 MANTON *Expos. Lord's Prayer* Matt. vi. 13 Our faith, that is, our acquiescency in the mercy & power & wisdom of God.

Acquiescent (ækwi,e·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *acquiēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *acquiēsc-ĕre*; see ACQUIESCE, and -NT.]

A. *adj.* Acquiescing; disposed to acquiesce, quietly agree, or assent.

[1697 *Acquiescent-ly* occurs: see next.] 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxiii. (1781) III. 236, I really think his Sisters are too acquiescent. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 38 The acquiescent policy of 1829 would again be followed.

B. *sb.* One who acquiesces, who silently assents or submits.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 117 Such fear-ridden and thence angry believers, or rather acquiescents, would do well to re-peruse the book of Job.

Acquiescently (ækwi,e·sĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acquiescent manner; with silent assent.

1697 HUMFREY *Right. of God* III. 37 Mr. Samuel Cradock .. falls in with Sir Charles, and acquiescently receives the same Notion from him. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* VII. lii. 493 Mirah smiled acquiescently, but had nothing to say.

Acquiescing (ækwi,e·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACQUIESCE + -ING[1].] Silently agreeing; assenting; giving a passive adherence. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 314 You declared your acquiesceing with my Government. *Mod.* Would anyone dream of acquiescing in such a decision?

Acquiescing (ækwi,e·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACQUIESCE + -ING[2].] Assenting, silently compliant.

1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. vi. 86 Beware, then, of an easy, acquiescing temper, which lulls you to be secure.

Acquiescingly (ækwi,e·siŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acquiescing manner; with silent assent; acquiescently.

1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xi. 153 Even they that have higher yearnings, and pulses that beat for nobler deeds, sink back acquiescingly under the burdensome traditions of our easy life. 1855 BROWNING *Men. & Wom.* I. 136 Yet acquiescingly I did turn as he pointed.

†Acqui·et, *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *acquiētā-re* to put at rest; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *quiētā-re* to QUIET.] To set at rest, quiet, or pacify.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. to Scots* 244 Is it not better to compose & acquiete al this calamitie and trouble by mariage? 1577 tr. *Bullinger, Decades* (1592) 666 They may acquiet themselues, and rest from their laboures. 1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. to Persia* 86 No fauour, grace, nor benefits from your Maiesty, can acquiet his mind.

†Acqui·eting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] A bringing to rest, quieting, or pacification.

1534 MORE *Comf. agt. Tribul.* II. Wks. 1557, 1209/2 For the acquyetinge of their conscience speake we now.

Acquight, obs. form of ACQUIT.

Acquirability (ăkwəi·rābi·lĭti). [f. ACQUIRABLE + -ITY.] The quality of being acquirable; capability of being acquired or attained; attainableness.

1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. The acquirability of civil advantages, ought, perhaps, in a considerable degree to lie at the mercy of chance.

Acquirable (ăkwəi·răb'l), *a.* [f. ACQUIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being acquired; attainable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 Wherein as yet mens enquiries are blinde, and satisfaction acquirable from no man. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. on Art* ii. (1848) 112 Invention .. can hardly be considered as an acquirable quality. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 598 In early times an *hereditas* was held acquirable by usucapion by one who had no title as heir.

Acquire (ăkwəi·ı), *v.* Forms: 5 aqwere, acquere, 6 acquyre. [a. OFr. *aquer-re, acquer-re*:—L. *acquīr-ĕre* to get in addition; f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + *quærĕre* to seek. Refashioned in 6 after L.]

1. To gain, obtain, or get as one's own, to gain the ownership of (by one's own exertions or qualities).

c 1435 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1080 Thanne the childe were gode of lore, 3yt he wolde aqwere more. 1483 CAXTON *Cato x* viij. These fyue goodes acqueren the juste and good folke after their dethe. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 8 In the verie .. Whirle-winde of Passion, you must acquire, and beget a Temperance that may giue it Smoothnesse. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 173 For what w'acquire by Pains and Art Is only due t'our own Desert. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 17 He has acquired nothing but honour in the field. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. 93 But if the clergy thus acquired riches, they applied them to the noblest purposes.

b. Const. *for* (*to* or *dative obj.* obs.).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 80 The great dignitie that his valour hath here acquir'd for him. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 144 Thereby to acquire judgement or condemnation to themselves. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 1 Such a kind of wit acquires us a command as powerful as pleasing. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 382 Another circumstance contributed to acquire the Regent such considerable influence.

2. To receive, or get as one's own (without reference to the manner), to come into possession of.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 9 Pompe, the which To leaue, a thousand fold more bitter, then 'Tis sweet at first t'acquire. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 ¶ 8 The Idler acquires weight by lying still. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 167 The mixture will acquire an orange colour. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 130 If, in the exchange, one man is able to give what cost him little labour for what has cost the other much, he acquires a certain quantity of the produce of the other's labour. And precisely what he acquires the other loses.

†3. 'To come to, to attain.' J. *Obs. rare.*

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* xi. 60 Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next acquires .. Now the space left and acquir'd in such slow progressions is so inconsiderable that, etc.

¶ Confused with ENQUIRE and REQUIRE. See AD- 2.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaikeion* II. 57 None at that age acquires after things unknown. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 48/2 (1684) The Cardinal hath acquired, at the commandment of the Pope, three things of me to be observed.

†Acqui·re, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. Also 6 acquier. [f. the vb.] Acquirement or gain.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* iii. 116 An English squier Had tane Flauigni, cald John Dalison, Wherein prouision was of great acquier, With as good wine as need would well desier.

Acquired (ăkwəi·ərd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACQUIRE *v.* + -ED.] Gained or obtained by one's own exertion; gained, in contradistinction to *innate* or *inherited*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 201 No, this thrice worthy and right valiant Lord Must not so staule his Palme, nobly acquir'd. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. viii. 35 Acquired Wit, I mean acquired by method and instruction. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 96 Illustrious in rank, in descent, in hereditary and in acquired opulence. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. v. 415 His natural habits as a boy and his acquired habits as a courtier. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ii. 63 Empedocles possessed more acquired and original knowledge than any of his contemporaries.

Acquirement (ăkwəi·ərmĕnt). [f. ACQUIRE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. 16th c. Fr. *acquerement*, OFr. *aquerrement*, f. *aquerre* to acquire.]

1. The action of acquiring (usually of personal enhancements).

1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 409 ¶ 7 It is very difficult to lay down Rules for the Acquirement of such a Taste. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* iii. 59 (1865) Learn .. how dangerous is the acquirement of knowledge. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xviii. 51 That wisdom of the serpent which .. is only of hard acquirement to dove-like innocence.

2. That which is acquired; the result of acquiring for oneself; gain, or attainment. Usually a personal attainment of body or mind, as distinct from an *acquisition* or material and external gain, and opposed to a natural *gift* or *talent*.

1630 J. HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (J.) These his acquirements, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 18 We embrace the shadow thereof [of truth], or so much as may palliate its just and substantiall acquirements. 1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* (1709) 77 Every Branch of Knowledge has received wonderful Acquirements since his age. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. Tales* I. 206 (1866) A

woman of considerable information and literature; acquirements not common amongst . . ladies. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xv. 218 His capacity was far from mean, and his acquirements were very considerable.

b. *collectively.*

1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organ.* § 4. 95 The competition is not an examination in acquirement, but turns mainly on the performance of exercises. 1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 149 A man of greater ability and acquirement than Stein.

Acquirer (ăkwəi·rəɹ). [f. Acquire *v.* + -er[1].] One who acquires, or obtains for himself.

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 221 He was not descended, nor derived his blood, from the first acquirer. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. ix. 108 This is the third Hohenzollern whom we mark as a conspicuous acquirer.

Acquiring (ăkwəi·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Acquire *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of gaining or obtaining for oneself; gaining possession.

1656 tr. *Hobbes, Elem. Philos.* 14 (1839) For the acquiring of philosophy. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 264 How fraile a mans reason and understanding is, even to the acquiring of things necessary for his preservation. 1878 M. L. Holbrook *Hygiene of the Brain* 41 There is a limit to our acquiring power.

2. The thing gained or obtained for oneself; acquirement, acquisition.

1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* 27 (1870) The King in honour could doe no lesse, than give back to his Son . . the acquirings of his Fathers profession. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* I. 205 (1857) Infinite longings and small acquirings.

†**Acqui·ry.** *Obs.* [f. Acquire *v.* + -y[2]. Cf. *inquiry, expiry.*] The process of acquiring; acquirement, acquisition.

1549 Chaloner tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* Iiij. b, How muche lesse costeth the acquirey of this felicitee. 1644 *Vindic. Treat. Monarchy* v. 35 This Title got the favour of a great party, and was a maine Meane facilitating his acquirie [of England]. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. vi. 62 No art indeed requireth more hard study and pain toward the acquiry of it.

†**A·cquisite,** *a. Obs.* 6-7. Also, acquysite, acquisit. [ad. L. *acquīsīt-us* pa. pple. of *acquīrĕre.* See Acquire.] Acquired; gained, gotten, obtained for oneself. Used orig. also as pa. pple. of Acquire.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 696/1 The faythe acquysite and gotten by gyuing credence to the reporte. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii, A Humor is a liquid or fluent part of the Body . . either innate and borne with vs, or adventitious and acquisite. 1634 Preston *New Covenant* 323 It is not only put into the mind as acquisit habits are, but it is ingrafted as any naturall disposition is. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* 436 Good Education and acquisit Wisdom ought to correct the fluxible fault, if any such be. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 63 Which could not be from any habit barely acquisite by the exercise of Faculties.

†**Acquisited,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. due to formal confusion of Acquisite and Acquisted.] Acquired.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 100 If there be anything acquisited, the distribution of the members of that bodie is such, vpon whom the acquest is to be made, that there is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting.

Acquisition (ækwizi·ʃən). [ad. L. *acquīsītiōn-em* n. of action, f. *acquīsīt-*, ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre.* See Acquire.]

1. The action of obtaining or getting for oneself, or by one's own exertion.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 35 The adquisicion of a hollesom merite. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* II. xix. 96 Versed more in the acquisition of Wealth than of Knowledge. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iv. 110 Neither is it offered to our acceptance, but to our acquisition. 1842 H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 3 A tenacious memory, and an unrivalled facility of acquisition. 1876 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. ii. 61 Work involves the acquisition of new habits.

2. A thing acquired or gained; a gain or acquirement.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 53 Trouble not thyself gretly with wordely acquisicions. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 13 Then as my guest [*v. r.* gift], and thine owne acquisition Worthily purchas'd, take my daughter. 1686 R. Burton (*title*) View of the English Acquisitions in Guinea. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 77 ¶ 11 Writers whose powers & acquisitions place them high in the rank of literature. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1867 I. 174 A great classical scholar is an ornament and an important acquisition to his country. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* 89 Acquisitions made by the arms of the State belong to the State alone.

Acquisiti·tious, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. *acquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre*: see Acquire + -itious.] Of the nature or character of an acquisition; gained by exertion; acquired, as opposed to *native* or *innate.*

1653 A. Wilson *James I,* His choler and fear . . drew him with most violence, because they were not acquisititious, but natural. 1673 H. More *App. to Antid.* i. § 2. 181 That there is no such idea of God at all as we have describ'd, neither innate, nor acquisititious. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 244 Consider here the temperament natural and acquisititious.

Acquisitive (ăkwi·zĭtiv), *a.* [f. *acquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre* (see Acquire) + -ive, as if ad. L. **acquīsītīvus.*] Characterized by acquisition, Hence,

†1. Belonging to one by acquisition; that has been, or is liable to be, acquired; acquisititious. *Obs.*

1637 *Reliq. Wotton.* 106 (1672) He died not in his Acquisitive but in his Native Soil. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* I. xv. 48 Neither doth an apprentiship extinguish native, nor disinable to acquisitive Gentry.

2. Able, or given, to make acquisitions; acquiring.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. i. 51 (1862) The knavish, smooth-tongued, keen and acquisitive Hermês. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. ii. 67 The sieging Turks, liberative Sobieskis, acquisitive Louis Fourteenths. 1870 Bowen *Logic* x. 316 The beginning of all knowledge is in single acts of the Perceptive or Acquisitive Faculty.

Acquisitively (ăkwi·zĭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an acquisitive manner; in a manner expressing or tending to acquisition.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* F. b, Verbes put acquisitiuely with the signe *for* will haue a datiue of the person, and a nominatiue or accusatiue of the thing [*e.g.* do this for me]. 1612 Brinsley *Posing of Parts* 74 (1669) All sorts of verbs which are put acquisitively.

Acquisitiveness (ăkwi·zĭtivnės). [f. Acquisitive + -ness.] The quality of being acquisitive; propensity to make acquisitions, or to make oneself possessor of things; desire of possession. (One of the faculties to which phrenologists have allotted a special 'organ' or region of the brain.)

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 271 Because avarice is a vice of pretty common occurrence, it is raised into an original attribute of our nature, by the name of Acquisitiveness. 1827 Hare *Guesses at Truth* I. 143 Civilization takes the heart and sticks it beside the head, just where Spurzheim finds the organ of acquisitiveness. 1862 Stanley *Jewish Ch.* I. ii. 31 (1877) The ear-ring or nose-ring . . the exact ornaments still so dear to Arab acquisitiveness.

Acquisitor (ăkwi·zĭtəɹ). *rare*—°. [f. *acquīsīt-* ppl. stem of *acquīrĕre* (see Acquire) + -or, as if a. L. **acquīsītor.*] One who acquires. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acquist (ăkwi·st). [a variant of Acquest, after L. *acquīsīt-um,* med. L. *acquīst-um,* It. *acquisto.* Commonly used for the action, while *acquest* is more common for the result.]

1. The action of acquiring, acquisition, gain.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 7 The profite which must needs follow from so great an acquist. 1629 Bacon *War with Spain* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 138 A nation, that is manifestly detected to aspire to monarchy and new acquists. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Liv.* (1727) Pref. 2, Assist their endeavours in the acquist of vertues. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. iii. 53 Let us therefore be exhorted, if we do want it [faith], to endeavour the acquist of it by all proper means. 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* 213 How gladly! if I made acquist, Through the brief minute's fierce annoy, Of God's eternity of joy. 1851 Trench *Poems* 177 In the acquist of what is life's true gage.

†2. A thing acquired, an acquisition. Commonly written Acquest. *Obs.*

1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virgin* 75 The parts neerest it were the Tingitans new acquists in Iberia. *a* 1677 Barrow in *Beauties of Barrow* (1846) 165 In the gifts of fortune, or in the acquists of industry.

†**Acqui·st,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *acquistare* or Sp. *aquistar* to acquire; f. med. L. *acquīst-um*:—cl. L. *acquīsīt-um*: see prec. and Acquest.] To gain for oneself, acquire.

1598 Barret *Tehor. Warres* II. i. 28 He shall acquist and gaine the name . . of a . . vertuous and discreet Captaine.

†**Acqui·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed; also written Acquisited, by assimilation to L.] = Acquired.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 11 The preseruation of their States, so great and so many acquisted. *Ibid.* 100 If there be anything acquisited. 1635 J. Hayward *Banish'd Virgin* 178 He bestowes on them his acquisted crownes.

†**Acqui·ster.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Acquist *v.* + -er[1].] = Acquirer.

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. to Persia* 27 Learning of other, and exercitation . . are the acquisters of all Sciences.

Acquit (ăkwi·t), *v.* Forms: 3 acwit-en, aquyte; 3-4 aquite; 4 aquytye; 4-6 acqwyte, acquyte; 4-7 acquite, 6- acquit. *Pa. pple.* 3 aquited, aquyted; 4 acquite; 5 aqwyt, aquytte; 6 acquytte; 4-7 acquit; 7- acquitted. [a. OFr. *aquite-r, acuiter* (Pr. *aquitar*):—late L. **acquitāre,* f. *ac-* = *ad-* to + **quitāre,* = L. *quiētare* to settle; see Quit. As in *quit,* the vowel was long, *aquīte,* to 16th and even 17th c. Cf. *requīte.*] *orig.* To quiet, appease, or satisfy a claim. Hence, To satisfy or settle the claimant or creditor; to clear or discharge the debtor.

I. To acquit a claim, debt, obligation.

1. To settle, clear off, discharge, pay (a claim, debt, or liability).

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 126 Þet is ure raunsun þet we schulen areimen us mide, & acwiten ure dettes touward ure Louerd. 1297 R. Glouc. 565 To & fifti þousund pound, al in one daye . . God wite in o dai wan it aquited be. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 12 Yf he quike by-quethe hem auht oþer wolde helpe aquite here dettes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6744 If his wynnyng be so lite, That his labour wole not acquyte Sufficiantly al his lyvyng. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 67 It behoueth that I acquite myn avowe. 1598 B. Yong tr. *Diana* 51 The debt . . which . . we are neuer able to acquite. *a* 1642 Quarles *Samson* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 126 The sweetness of the season does invite Your steps to visit Timnah, and acquite Your last night's promise. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 362 This gift acquits the dear respect I owe. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 204 An obligation he was . . unable to acquit. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* § 7. 146 (1867) A responsibility that can never be absolutely acquitted. 1832 Sismondi *Ital. Repub.* viii. 173 It was not till the month of April, 1370 . . that they could acquit the enormous sum of 300,000 florins.

†2. To discharge the claims or duties of (an office), to perform, fulfil, accomplish, finish. *Obs.*

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arthur* (1814) 175 The whiche knyghte . . hath aquyted the Porte Noyre, and acheued all alone the aduentures of that place. 1592 Davies in Chalmers' *Eng. Poets* V. 86/2 Nor can a judge his office well acquit If he possess'd of either party be. *a* 1670 Hacket *Life of Williams* II. 42 Like Samuel, when he had acquitted his government, he liv'd in estimation like the chief of the prophets.

3. To discharge (a debt arising out of something done *to* or *for* us); to pay back, pay off, requite (a benefit or injury). *arch.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 30 Here is thine hors, Y giue it te, When Ichaue nede, aquite it me. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 352 Thus wolde I for my last word beseche, That thou my love aquite, as I deserve. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthur* 48 (1819) Welle acquyteste thou it me, That I haue worshipped any knyght. 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 104. II. 9 And as my poore shal increase, so shal I not fayle to acquyte your kyndnes. 1535 *A Goodly Prymer* (1834) 60 Make us that we acquit not evil for evil. *c* 1630 Jackson *Creed* VII. xviii. Wks. VII. 150 Some reward sufficient to acquit or countervail his pains. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xv. 45 When services are thus acquitted, Be sure we pheasants must be spitted.

†4. To discharge (a debt arising out of something done *by* us); to pay for, atone for (an offence). *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1071 Till life to death acquit my forced offence. 1598 B. Yong tr. *Diana* 25 What haue I done, that I haue not acquitted, Or what excesse, that is not amply paied? 1600 Heywood 1 *Edw. IV,* 18 Vntil at Tyburn you acquit the fault.

†5. To cancel (a debt due *to* us), to surrender, give up (a claim or right). *Obs. rare.*

1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. xix. 35 (1739) The Lord might acquit his own title of Bondage, but no man could be made free without the act of the whole body.

II. To acquit the claimant or creditor.

†6. To pay off (a person in respect *of* a debt due to him, a benefit or injury received of him); to repay, requite, be quits with. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3084 Þan schalt þov him acquyte wel of al ys shrewidnesse. *Ibid.* 3298 Ofte sche doþ me gyle, Y hope to Mahoun þat 3ute y schel ones a-quyte hur wyle. *c* 1425 Wyntown *Cron.* IX. x. 70 Thar-of I dare the welle acqwyte. *c* 1525 Skelton *Poems* 180 Scrybbyl thou, scrybyll thou, rayle or wryght, Wright what thou wylte, I xall the aquyte. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* vii. 16 So many as looue me, and vse me aright, With treasure and pleasure, I richly acquite. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* V. i. 138 *Por.* For as I heare he was much bound for you. *Ant.* No more then I am wel acquitted of. 1599 — *Hen. V,* II. ii. 144 Their faults are open, Arrest them to the answer of the Law, And God acquit them of their practises.

†7. To discharge or dispossess (a person *of* something belonging or due to him); deprive of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 208 Þer nis non so riche king Þat dorst entermeten of eni such þing And þe Admiral hit miȝte iwite Þat he nere of his lif aquite. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* (W.) 3868 Y am of Perce deschargid, Of Mede, and of Assyre aquyted.

III. To acquit the debtor, prisoner, person charged or responsible.

†8. To pay the debt for and free (a debtor or prisoner); to deliver, ransom. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 394 Ne telleð me him god feolawe þet leið his wed ine Giwerie uorto acwiten ut his fere? *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3453 He schal be kept, by swete iesous, For to aquytye on of ous, If he wer take there. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 52 For, till I have acquit your captive knight, Assure your selfe, I will you not forsake.

†9. To cancel the debt of and set free (one's own debtor or prisoner); to release, liberate. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 237 He send and acquyt hym all planly, And gaf the trewis wp oppinly. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Freres T.* 299 Pay anoon, let se, Twelf pens to me, and I the wil acquite. 1630 Prynne *God No Impostor* 32 A man who hath two just, two deepe ingaged Debtors, doth freely acquite the one.

10. To set free, release, liberate, deliver, rid (a person *of* or *from* a duty, obligation, or burden). *arch.*

1463 J. Baret in *Bury Wills* 21 (1850) To a qwyte the said Seynt Marie preest of the taske Abbott's cope, and alle maner charges. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 26 a, Theye were acquited agaynste theire lorde of al manner of services. *c* 1627 Bp. Hall *Dauids Ps. Metaphr.* vii, From bloudy spight Of all my raging enemies Oh! let thy mercy me acquite. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 27 To acquit us from our search after this question in Scripture. 1696 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 498 Desired of the Governor to be acquitted of his assistanceshipp. 1701 Swift *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755, II. I. 28 To be acquitted of all their debts. 1853 *Arabian Nights* 131 (Routl.) The liberty you grant me acquits you of all obligation towards me.

11. To set free or clear from a charge or accusation; to exculpate, exonerate, declare not guilty (*of,* formerly *from* the thing charged).

c 1386 Chaucer *Persones T.* 105 A man may aquyte himself byforn God by penaunce. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 394 Ich . . Boþe aquyte and aquykye þat was aqueynt þorw synne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 87 Vlfyn is somewhat a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1528 More *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 211/2 Than may the iudges acquite and assoyle the defendaunt. 1611 Bible *Job* x. 14 Thou wilt not acquite me from mine iniquitie. 1620 Sanderson *Serm., Ad Pop.* I. iii. (1674) 137, I hope . . to acquit his Holiness and Truth and Justice from all sinister imputations. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. IV. 311 The jury under these circumstances could do nothing else but acquit him. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 108 To acquit him wholly of the charge. 1880 McCarthy *Hist. Own Time* IV. liii. 149 Three others were acquitted after a long trial.

†12. *refl.* To discharge, free, deliver, rid, oneself (*of* any thing). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVIII. 74 Bot we acquyt vs vtirly, That nane of vs will stand to ficht. 1489 Caxton *Fayt of Armes* III. xxiii. 222 He is lyke his seruant and in hys mercy, unto tyme that he haue acquytted hym self of hys raunson. 1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 687 The Hart . . vvhen

hee seeth himselfe neere pursued by the dogges, indeuoureth and bestirreth himselfe how to acquite and rid himselfe of them. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 896 Gods unable To acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes But by ungodly deeds. **1711** F. FULLER *Medic. Gymnast.* 5 Observe how Nature acquits her self of what we commonly call a Cold. **1753** RICHARDSON *Grandison* 22 (1781) III. 215 What shall I do to acquit myself of the addresses of this Count of Belvedere?

13. To discharge oneself (*of* duty or responsibility). Hence, *simply*, To discharge the duties of one's position, perform one's part on any occasion.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 880 Ther can no man in humblesse him acquite As woman can. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 39 Ye were foles in youre art, that wolde not a-quite you as trewe men. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 116 The daye of thy promesse is passed thou acquitest the not. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxi. 133 Ye knowe right well howe I haue aquyt myselfe. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. v. 3 Couragious Richmond, Well hast thou acquit thee. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* II. 488 (1840) Those flowers carry it clearly, which acquit themselves to a double sense, sight and smell. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. x. 203 They acquitted themselves of their important charge with vigilance and success. **1863** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii. 412 Lady Mirabel . . in a common note of invitation or acceptance acquitted herself very genteelly. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 94 He was present and acquitted himself like a man.

† **b.** With complement: To perform one's part as, prove oneself. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 110 Hard, rugged and dull natures of youth acquit themselves afterwards the jewells of the countrey. **1655**—*Ch. Hist.* IX. 174 The Queen . . acquitted herself more then Woman in her masculine resolutions.

Acquit (ăkwi·t), *ppl. a. arch.* [Short for *acquited, acquitted*, on analogy of pa. pples. like *hit, lit, hid*. See QUIT.] Acquitted, cleared, set free.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 362 Nought as he wolde, it was acquit. **1460-4** *Past. Lett.* 434, II. 81, I am ryght ille aqwyt. **1551** ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 15, I am herin clerely acquytte and discharged of all blame. **1674** *Gov. of Tongue* § 6, 137 We may then . . see him we censur'd acquit, and our selves doom'd. **1875** BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* I. xi. 88 Hilary Lorraine was quite acquit of Oxford leading-strings.

† **Acqui·t,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.; cf. Fr. *acquit*, OFr. *aquit, acuit*, f. *aquiter* to ACQUIT.] The act of acquitting; discharge; guarantee; acquittance, acquittal.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 33 Madame I haue seruid you as well as to me is possible . . for thacquite of chiualerye. *a* **1521** HELYAS in Thoms' *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 135 The sayd abbot . . demaunded of him familiarly the sauf conduyt and acquite for the countreys and landes of beyonde the sea. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 291 *note*, Faintly, and only by way of acquit.

Acquitment (ăkwi·tmĕnt). ? *Obs.* [a. OFr. *aquitement* action of acquitting. See ACQUIT *v.* and -MENT.] The action of acquitting, discharging, or releasing; acquittal, discharge, release.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. 98 (1851) The indulgent arrears which those judiciall acquitments had ingaged him in. **1645** —*Tetrachordon* 191 On both sides the acquitment will be reasonable, if the bondage be intolerable. **1683** tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* 27 Creditable acquitment of ovrselves in any one station of life. **1703** MANTON *Expos. Is.* liii. 6 Wks. 1871 III. 320 It is God that justifieth, the whole business of your acquitment is carried on by the Lord. **1810** BENTHAM *Art of Packing* (1821) 255 The judge's certificate of acquitment.

Acquittal (ăkwi·tăl). Also 5-6 acquitayle, acquytaylle, 6 acquyghtall, 6-8 acquittall. [f. ACQUIT *v.* + -AL[2]. Also in late Anglo-Fr. (Littleton).]

† **1.** Payment, repayment, requital, or retribution; an amends, set-off, or counter-consideration. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 89 To shewe how moche that konnyng may availe; And wey ageynwardes the froward acquitayle. **1440** J. SHIRLEY *Dethe of James I* (1818) 22 Thay were all takyn, and byhedid at Edynburghe. The Qwene did herselfe grete worship for here trew acquitalle [*printed* acquitable]. **1547** HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* (1846) 5 The sotts pleaseure in this last acquyghtall Counterwayleth his payne. **1749** H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 200 (1834) II. 274, I have been long in arrears to you, but I trust you will take this huge letter as an acquittal.

2. Release or discharge from debt or obligation; = ACQUITTANCE 2. *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

1463 J. BARET in *Bury Wills* (1850) 42 My executours . . shall make a clere declaracion and a trewe accountys yeerly . . for here trewe acquytaylle. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 9 To acquit and discharge him of all rents, services, and such like: This discharge is called acquitall. **1809** TOMLINS *Law Dict., Acquittal* . . signifies in one sense to be free from entries and molestations of a superior lord for services issuing out of lands. **1815** SCOTT *L.d. of Isles* IV. xxvii, The ring and spousal contract both, And fair acquittal of his oath.

† **3.** A release, or deliverance, from liability or risk. Cf. ACQUITTANCE 4. *Obs. rare.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 292 Nor was the forbearance of him [Cæsar] an acquitall any longer; for Brutus, and Cassius . . conspired to assassinate him.

4. A setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offence, by verdict, sentence, or other legal process.

a **1535** MORE *Wks.* 238 (R.) The chaunceler . . neuer durst abyde the tryal of xii men for his acquitayle: but was fain by frendship to geat a pardon. **1629** COKE *Instit.* 100 a, Hereof cometh acquitall, and *quietus est*, (that is) that hee is discharged. **1772** *Junius Lett.* Pref. 15 The jury should bring in a verdict of acquittal. **1840** MACAULAY *Clive* 88 The sentence ought to be one, not merely of acquittal, but of approbation.

5. Discharge (of duty); performance.

1656 MILTON *Lett. of State* (1851) 344 His own deserts in the diligent acquittal of his trust. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Despotism* § 4. 154 For the acquittal of none of these perplexing duties does a church receive one word of guidance.

Acquittance (ăkwi·tăns), *sb.* Forms: 4 aquitans, acquetaunce, acquitance, 5 aquetons, 4-6 acquitaunce, 6- acquittance. [a. OFr. *aquitance* n. of action, f. *aquiter*. See ACQUIT *v.* and -ANCE. Cf. QUITTANCE.]

1. The action of settling or satisfying the legal demands of others, the clearing off of debt or obligation; satisfaction, settlement, repayment.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 156 Ten þousand mark & mo, þat now er in balance . . I salle bring him to stalle, bot he mak me acquitance. *c* **1460** *Curtasye* in *Babees Book* (1868) 319 Of þe resayuer speke wylle I, þat fermys resayuys wytturly Of grayuys, and hom aquetons makes. *c* **1550** *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 127 Knowledge, give me the scourge of penance, My flesh therewith shall give acquittance. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xiii. 57 This may be an acquittance of favours upon the turf.

2. Hence, putting the result (however attained) for the means: The act of releasing from a debt or obligation; release, discharge.

c **1360** CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 60 And with his blood he wrote that blisfull bill Upon the crosse as generall acquetaunce, To every penitent. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4707 Love it is an hatefulle pees, A free acquitaunce withoute relees. **1528** PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 148 (1642) 66 If a man bring an Action of debt against me . . and I plead against him acquittance. **1574** tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 31 b, Service by homage auncestrel draweth to hym acquitance, that is to saye, the Lorde oughte to acquite hys tenante against al other lordes above him of everye manner of service. **1627** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. v. Wks. 1677, 168 The whole worlds wealth is a bribe too small to win him [Death] to acquittance. **1672** MARVELL *Rehearsal Transp.* I. 307 If a man be in the Churches debt once, 'tis very hard to get an acquittance. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 60 Payment in bank-notes is a complete acquittance to the payer.

3. A writing in evidence of a discharge; a release in writing; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand. Also *attrib.* as *acquittance-roll.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 189 He shulde take þe acquitance as quik and to þe qued schewe it. **1393** J. CROXTON in *Test. Eborac.* (1836) 186, I will that the same company sele Robyn another generall acquitans, and gif hym xls. **1531** *Dial. on Laws of Eng.* II. xlii. 138 (1638) The creditour had taken an acquittance of him without paying him his mony. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 161 Boyet, you can produce acquittances For such a summe. **1684** *London Gaz.* mdccccxciv. 4 Lost . . a File with Writings and Acquittances, supposed to be dropt not far off the Exchange, London. **1727** ARBUTHNOT *Hist. J. Bull* 61 The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the acquittance. **1844** *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 137 An acquittance-roll, containing the names of the Men of each Troop, or Company, and showing the debts and credits, with the Signature of each Man. **1852** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. 294 (ed. 2) The tax on receipts, or acquittances for money, was introduced into this country in 1783.

† **4.** Deliverance, release (from danger or trouble). Cf. ACQUITTAL 3. *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* VIII. xvi. 307 That perfection . . that is promised vs after our acquittance from mortalitie. **1621-31** LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 55 Neither of these elements [fire and water] have any mercy, but the 'mercy of the Highest' was his acquittance from both.

5. Exoneration from a charge; remission of offences; discharge. = ACQUITTAL 4. *rare.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* iii. 3 (1619) 608 They rest herein as a sufficient acquittance from all their vnrighteousnes. **1783** BURKE *Sp. on Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 286 They gave him a full and complete acquittance from all charges of rebellion. **1860** C. INNES *Scotl. in Mid. Ages* 193 Purgation and acquittance according to ancient law.

6. Discharge (of a duty); = ACQUITTAL 4. *rare.*

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Centr. Arabia* I. 225 The precise exactitude required in the acquittance of religious duties.

† **Acqui·ttance,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb. Cf. to *receipt* an account, to *pension*, etc.] *trans.* To give an acquittance or discharge; to discharge.

1464 MARG. PASTON in *Past. Lett.* 490 II. 159 The sewtys wer wythdrawyn on bothe partyes, and iche of hem aquytauncyd othyr. **1590** GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 3 Nor am [I] a Pilgrime to acquittance sinne with penance. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 233 Your meere enforcement shall acquittance me From all the impure blots and staynes thereof.

Acquitted (ăkwi·tĕd), *ppl. a.*, formerly ACQUIT. [f. ACQUIT *v.* + -ED.] Discharged, released, set free, exonerated (from a charge or offence).

1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickled* 8 But what have these acquitted Offenders got by this Excuse? **1780** BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 It is not possible to give a fair verdict by which he will not stand acquitted.

Acquitter (ăkwi·təɹ). [f. ACQUIT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who acquits, or releases.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 101 He will be but a languid acquitter. **1859** *Times* 26 Dec. 8/4 If we are to maintain our position as the heirs of Bacon and the acquitters of Galileo.

Acquitting (ăkwi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACQUIT *v.* + -ING[1].] A discharging, setting free, or releasing. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1436 *Pol. Poems & Songs* II. 159 Ffor concyens and for myne acquytynge Ayenst God and ageyne abusyon. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 41 Relations of Action, IV Commerce, 9 Acquitting, Discharge, Quittance. *Mod.* The jury hesitated about acquitting the prisoner.

Acraldehyde (æ·krælˈldɨhəid). *Chem.* [f. L. *acr-is*, acrid + ALDEHYDE.] One of the polymeric modifications of ALDEHYDE.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 350 Aldehyde is capable of existing in three other peculiar states . . a third modification termed Acraldehyde boils at 110°. The molecular formula appears to be $C_4H_8O_2$ or $2(C_2H_4O)$.

‖ **Acrania** (ăkrē[1]·niă). *Phys.* [mod. L. f. Gr. ἀ priv. + κρᾱνίον skull.] Defective development consisting in the absence partial or total of the skull.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 956/2 Acrania does not seem to interfere with uterine life.

Acranial (ăkrē[1]·niăl), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Acrania*, sb. pl., applied by Haeckel to the lowest type of *Vertebrata*, represented by the *Amphioxus* or *Lancelot*: see prec.]

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 32 In all Vertebrata, with the exception of the *Amphioxus*, which is hence called 'Acranial,' the neural canal widens considerably in the anterior region of the body. **1878** BELL *Gegenbauer's Elem. Comp. Anat.* 444 The indifferent stage in which the head is found in the Acrania makes it impossible to distinguish any distinct cephalic skeleton.

Acra·sial, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -AL.] Ill-regulated, untempered, intemperate.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. xi. 321 (1871) 'Acrasial Philogamy? Brother Edward, what is that?' 'That,' replied Edward, 'is an incurable malady to which young persons are subject.'

† **A·crasy.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *acrasia*, which seems to confuse Gr. *ἀκρᾱσία* ill-temperature, badly-mixed quality (f. *ἄκρᾱτος* unmixed, untempered, intemperate) applied by Hippocr. to meats, with *ἀκρᾱσία* impotence, want of self-command (f. *ἀκρᾱτής* powerless, without authority, without self-command, incontinent).] Irregularity, disorder, intemperance. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, intemperance or incontinence personified as an enchantress.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii, *motto*, Guyon . . Doth overthrow the Bower of Blis, And Acrasy defeat. **1617** S. D[ANIEL] *Hist. Eng.* (1617) 156 A time [reign of Henry III] that hath yeelded notes of great varietie with many examples of acrasie, and diseased State, bred both by the inequality, of this Princes manners, and the impatience of a stubborne Nobility. **1707** PHILLIPS, *Acrasia*, Indisposition, Disorder. [Also as in BAILEY.] **1731** BAILEY, vol. II. *Acrasy* (with Physicians) the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another in Mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body. **1780** CORNISH *Life of Firmin* 84 (T.) A little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time; which acrasies . . occasion great uneasiness. **1818** TODD, *Acrasy*, Excess, irregularity.

† **A·cratism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκράτισμα* breakfast, f. *ἄκρᾱτος* neat (wine).] See quot.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 34 An acratism was the old name for a whet, or cordial.

† **Acraze** (ăkrē[1]·z), *v. Obs.* Also 6 acrase, 6-7 accrase, accraise, accraze. [Either formed on Eng. vb. CRAZE, with A- *pref.* 10, or a. Fr. *acrase-r* (Cotgr. *accrazer*) var. of *écraser* (see A- *pref.* 9) f. a simple **craser*, cogn. w. Eng. CRAZE, CRASH, f. Norse *kras-a, krasa*, to shiver, crash. A- refashioned as Ac- in 6 after words f. L.] To weaken, impair, enfeeble.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt of Sedition* (1641) 38 With cold in the nights which acrazeth the body. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1049/2 By glutting of meats which weakeneth the bodie, and with cold in the nights which accraseth the bodie.

† **Acrazed** (ăkrē[1]·zd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Weakened, enfeebled, diseased in body, affected with illness, indisposed; impaired.

1521 *State Pap. Hen. VIII*, VI. 83 The same day I spake with the King, my Lady was sumwhat accrased. **1540** WHITTINTON *Tullyes Off.* I. 37 The maner of phisycions is to be folowed, whiche with easy medicynes cure them that be a lytell acrased. **1565** JEWEL *Repl. to Harding* (1611) 183 Then is M. Hardings argument much acrased, and concludeth not so much, as is pretended. *a* **1670** HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 100 No good physician will try experiments upon an accrazed body.

2. Mentally affected; crazed.

1576 GASCOIGNE in Nichols's *Prog. Q. Eliz.* I. 496 A Porter? surely then He eyther was accrased, Or else, to see so many men His spirits were amased. **1634** SIR J. HARINGTON *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLVI. xxi. 396 Don Leon with these newes was so accrazed, He seemed in a traunce.

Acre (ē[1]·kəɹ). Forms: 1 (acer), æcer, æcyr; 2 æker; 2-7 aker; 5 akere, akyre, hakere; 5-6 akir; 6 acer; 4-acre. *Pl.* acres: in 1 æceras, acras, 2-5 akres. [OE. *æcer, acer*, cogn. w. Goth. *akr-s*, ON. *akr*, OSax. *accar*, OFris. *ekker*, OHG. *achar*; L. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*; Skr. *ajras* plain; originally 'open country, untenanted land, forest'; cf. Gr. *ἄγριος*, L. *agrestis* wild, *ἀγρεύς* a hunter, *peragrāre* to rove; then, with advance in the agricultural state, pasture land, tilled land, an enclosed or defined piece of land, a piece of land of definite size, a land measure. Very early adopted in med. L. and OFr. as *acra, acre*, whence the mod. spelling for the regular *aker*.]

1. A piece of tilled or arable land, a field. *Obs.* exc. in *God's Acre* [from mod. Germ.] a churchyard, and prop. names as *Long Acre.*

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 1 Eode se hælend þurh acras. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp., ibid.*, Se Hælend fór ofyr æceras [*MS. C.* æcyras]. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp., ibid.*, Se Hælend for ofer ækeres. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 8 Forþam is se æcer ȝehaten Acheldemagh, þæt is . . blodes æcyr. *c* **1160** *Hatton Gosp., ibid.*, Forþam ys se aker ȝehaten Acheldemach, þæt ys . . blodes aker [*Lindisf. & Rushw.* lond blodes, blodes lond]. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 115 Pople with alle þe recchesse, & akres, als þei wonnen, þorgh þer douhtinesse, þe lond þorgh

þei ronnen. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 70 Đe Mylnaris akyre it callyd wes, And men sayis, bath Hors and Man In þat-Akyre was lwgyd þan. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f vj, A good man .. named Nabot which had an Aker of a Vine yerd. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* II. x. 179 Some parcels of ground should as pastures bee diuided from Woody acres. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ep., To Sir G. Etheredge* 33 Spite of all these fable-makers, He never sow'd on Almain acres. 1844 LONGFELLOW *Misc. Poems, God's Acre*, I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls The burial ground God's Acre! .. This is the field and Acre of our God, This is the place where human harvests grow.

b. By modern writers the pl. *acres* is used rhetorically for *lands, fields, landed estates. Broad acres*, extensive lands.

2. A definite measure of land, originally as much as a yoke of oxen could plough in a day; afterwards limited by statutes 5 Edw. I, 31 Edw. III, 24 Hen. VIII, to a piece 40 poles long by 4 broad (=4840 sq. yds.), or its equivalent of any shape.

'Normally, it was understood to consist of thirty-two furrows of the plough, a furlong in length.' A. S. Ellis in *N. & Q.* 16 Sept. 1882, 230.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Dial. in OE. & Lat.* (Thorpe *Anal.* 8) Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oððe máre. 1038-44 *Charter of Eadweard, Cod. Dipl.* IV. 77 An mylen be doferwarе troce. & seofon æceras þarto. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 4, I have an half acre to erie. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* v. 15 Thre hors a yere an acre wel sufficeth. 1466 *Manners & Househ. Exps.* 326, I have 3even to John Hamondes wyffe iiij. hakeres of wete. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxii. 246 An acre conteyneth xl. perches in length, and iiii. in brede: & iiii. acres make a yerde, and v. yerdes make an hyde, and viij. hydes make a knyghtes fee, by the whiche reason, a knyghtes fee shuld welde clx. acres, & that is demed for a ploughe tyll in a yere. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 173 Of what lengith soo euer they be, clx. perches make an akir. 1542 RECORDE *Grounde of Artes* 208 (1575) A Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode, some a yarde lande, and some a Farthendele, 4 Farthendels make an Acre. 1581 STAFFORD *Exam. of Compl.* II. 43 (1876) One Acer bearinge as much Corne as two most commonly were wont to do. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a, Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, & foure Cornish Acres, a Knight's fee. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 70 Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren land. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 126 English Wheat will yeeld but sixteene bushels an aker. 1669 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321 An Acre is one hundred and sixty square Lug, or Pearch of Land, at sixteen foot and a half to the Perch; but of Coppice-wood eighteen foot to the Perch is the usual allowance. But an Acre sometimes is estimated by the proportion of Seed used on it; and so varies according to the Richness or sterility of the Land. 1691 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 52, 121 Irish Acres do make 196 English Statute Acres. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 212 Their estates were bound to the last acre. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. in Perth*, A Scotch acre commonly=6084 square yards. If the differences of inches were narrowly attended to in making the Scotch chain, a Scotch acre would be equal to 6150·7 square yards. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 248 He, for his acres few so duly paid, That yet more acres to his lot were laid.

b. *loosely* in *pl.* Large quantities, a wide expanse.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 317 If the King wants a yacht, or Her Majesty's Grace would like a few acres of real lace. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. vi. 111 He .. writes cunningly acres of despatches to Prince Eugene.

†**3.** As a lineal measure: an **acre length**, 40 poles or a furlong (*i.e.* furrow-length); an **acre breadth**, 4 poles or 22 yards. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 971 Þe frensche men þai made reculle: wel an akers lengþe. *Ibid.* 2770 Þay dryuen hem a3en an aker lengþe. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VII. iv. 162 And fra it a spere wes drawyn .. Large thre akyre leynth of Land. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthure* 3850 With þe lussche of þe launce he lyghte one hys schuldyrs, Ane akere lenghe one a launde, fulle lothely wondide. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) C 2, xvi. fote and a halfe, to the perche or pole, foure perches to an acre in bredth, and fortye perches to an acre in lengthe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 14 The first slaughter that Ionathas and his wapen bearer dyd, was .. with in the length of halue an aker of londe. [1611 An halfe acre of land. *Marg.* halfe a furrow of an acre of land.] *a* 1540 [K. JAMES of Scotl.] *Christis Kirk of the Grene* viii, Be ane aikerbraid it cam not neir him. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 117 The length of the very demy Island .. is not aboue 87 miles and a halfe, and the breadth in no place lesse than two acres of land. *c* 1805 WORDSWORTH *The Brothers* (Chandos ed.) 31/2 What a feast. To see an acre's breadth of that wide cliff One roaring cataract! 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 326 Four Villanes have there one plough, and an acre of wood in length and one acre in breadth.

4. *Comb.* **acre-land**, *obs.*, ploughed or arable land; **acre-shot**, *obs.*, a payment or charge rated at so much per acre. Also ACRE-DALE, ACRE-MAN, ACRE-STAFF, q.v.

a 1400 *Chron. Engl.* in Ritson's *Met. Rom.* II. 270 In thilke time, in al this londe, On aker-lond ther nes yfounde Ne toun ne houses never on Er then Bruyt from Troye com. 1479 R. ROKEWOODE in *Bury Wills* 53 (1850) Also an acre londe inclosed, late purchased of Water Dey. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* xxiv. § 1. 3 Such of the said Sea-banks as are not maintained .. at the charge of any Township or by Acre-shot or any other common charge.

¶ **Acre** (or **Acre-fight**), explained by Cowel as 'an old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdoms, with sword and lance,' seems to be merely transliterated by him from a med. L. phrase *acram committere* in the Annals of Burton 1237, where *acram* (for *pugnam*) is a bad translation of OE. *camp* combat, confused with L. *campus*, Fr. *champ*, and so with Eng. *acre*. From Cowel it has found its way into mod. Dicts., outside of which 'to fight an acre' or 'acre-fight' has no existence.

Acreable (ē'·kərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. ACRE + -ABLE.] Of or proper to an acre; per acre.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. in France* 341 As to .. the acreable produce of corn land, the difference will be found very great indeed. 1880 BENCE-JONES *Macm. Mag.* No. 246, 514 Reduction of the acreable rent for the number of wet acres taken.

Acreage (ē'·kərēdʒ). [f. ACRE + -AGE.] Extent or amount of acres; acres collectively or in the abstract. Also *attrib.* as *acreage-rate.*

1859 SIR E. TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 235 (ed. 2) Suitable lands yet to be brought under cultivation may add treble to the present acreage. 1860 *Times* 4 Jan. 10/6 The tenantry paying a small acreage rate. 1871 SMILES *Character* ii. 62 (1876) The cultivable acreage of our country.

Acred (ē'·kəd), *a.* [f. ACRE + -ED[2].] Possessing acres, or landed estates; mostly in *comp.* as *large-acred.*

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. iv. 74 It was from such materials .. with great numbers, largely acred .. but without knowledge, genius .. or faith, that Sir Robert Peel was to form a great Conservative party. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* 51 If ever I live to be a large-acred man.

Acre-dale. *dial.* [f. ACRE + *dale* = DEAL: —OE. *dæl* part share.] 'Lands in a common field, in which different proprietors held portions of greater or less quantities. *North.*' Halliwell.

Acredit, obs. form of ACCREDIT *v.*

†**Acreman.** *Obs.* A cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, or ploughman.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* 5 Ælcerman, *agricola.* 1389 R. WIMBLEDON *Serm.* in Helmingh. MS. (also in FOXE *A. & M.* (1562) I. 622) If þe laboreris were not, boþ prestis and kni3tis mosten bicome acremen and heerdis. *c* 1400 *Lay le Freine* 176 Acremen yede to the plough.

†**Acreme.** *Obs.* [An entry copied from Dict. to Dict. since 17th c.; its source has not been ascertained; and as the form of the word does not admit of explanation, there is ground to suspect its origination in some error in the transcription of a L. or OFr. document. If the word existed, and is correctly explained, it would be a *square acre*, i.e. a piece of land a furlong square = 48,400 sq. yds.]

1669 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Systema Agriculturæ* (1681) 321 An Acreme of Land is ten Acres. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Acreme*, a law-word for ten Acres of Land. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., *Acreme* of Land, ten Acres of Land. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, and 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., *Acreme*, a term sometimes used in antient law-books for ten acres.

Acrese, early f. ACCREASE *v. Obs.* to increase.

†**Acre-staff.** *Obs.* (See quotations.)

1611 COTGR., *Curette*, a plough-staffe, or Aker-staffe (wherewith the cutter is cleansed). 1616 SURFLET & MARK. *Countrey Farme* 532 The acker-staffe to cleanse the plowe when it shall be loaden with earth or other vild matter. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah-Sight* II. viii. 174 Let none turn their flailes, akerstaves, sheep-hooks, shuttles, needles, into swords, till first with Gedeon they have a warrant from God. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 539 The ploughman was provided with a pole shod with a flat iron, and called in later times an akerstaff.

Acrewe, early form of ACCRUE *v.*

†**A·crid**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκρίδα* (nom. *ἀκρίς*) locust.] A locust.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* iii. 4 His meat was acrids and wild honi. [One of the terms introduced by Cheke in attempting to give a closer version of the Greek N.T. Used by no one else.]

Acrid (æ·krid), *a.* [an irreg. and recent formation on L. *ācri-s* sharp, pungent (f. root *ac-*, in *acute, acid, acerb*) + -ID, perh. in imitation of *acid.* Cf. Fr. *âcre* (in Cotgr. 1611). Preceded in 17th c. by *acrimonious*, also by *acris* unchanged, and the more regularly formed *acrious.*]

1. Bitter and hot or stinging to the taste, or having a similar effect upon the eyes, skin, and mucous membrane; bitterly pungent, irritating, corrosive.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 221 Of an acrid astringent taste. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 296 Stimulating Substances abounding with a pungent acrid Salt. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* vi. § 21, 187 Gnawed and corroded by some acrid humour. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 448 The mariner, his blood inflamed With acrid salts. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 129 This resin is extremely acrid, causing excoriations and blisters if applied to the skin. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* 49 The sweat of labour in the early curse Has (turning acrid in six thousand years) Become the sweat of torture. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 39 In the third class of tastes, there is present an element arising through the nerves of Touch .. The acrid combines the fiery with the bitter.

2. Bitterly irritating to the feelings; of bitter and irritating temper or manner. (Stronger than *acrimonious.*)

[Not in JOHNSON 1773.] 1781 COWPER *Charity* 503 Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirred, The milk of their good purpose all to curd. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* 297 (1858) He was found, close at hand, to be no mean acrid man; but at heart a healthful, strong, sagacious man. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 129 (1865) Tacitus grows more acrid, more morbid in temper, even to the last.

Acridine (æ·kridəin). *Chem.* [? f. ACRID *a.* + -INE = Gr. *-ινη* daughter, derivative.] A crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_9N$, of the diphenyl group, isomeric with carbazol, extracted from coal-tar oil.

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 563.

Acridity (ăkri·dĭti). [f. ACRID *a.* + -ITY; cf. *acid-ity.* A formation, having no prototype in Fr. or L., which has superseded the more regular *acritude* and *acrity*, and to a great extent the literal use of *acrimony.* Not in Todd 1818; in the quot. from Boorde it is probably an error.]

1. The quality of being acrid; a combination of bitterness to the taste with irritancy or corrosion to the mucous membrane; pungent, inflammatory, or corrosive bitterness.

1547 A. BOORDE *Breuiary* cccxxxii. 107 b, This infirmitie [Strangury] may come thorowe acredite or sharpness of the water. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 13 An acid, when combined with an alkali .. destroys the acridity of the alkali. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Acridity, causticity, and poison, are the general characters of this suspicious order. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med. & Therap.* (1879) 259 When swallowed it leaves a sense of constriction and acridity in the throat.

2. Irritant bitterness of speech or temper.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. i. 17 The very acridity of the Aphorisms .. sprang from wounded softness, not from hardness. 1861 FREER *Henry IV & M. de Med.* II. 215 Madame La Marquise revelled in well-aimed acridity of speech, inexpressibly provoking. 1881 *N.Y. Nation* XXXII. 367 The acridity which marks his speeches is quite absent from his private conversation.

Acridly (æ·kridli), *adv.* [f. ACRID *a.* + -LY[2].] In an acrid manner; with sharp or irritating bitterness: **a.** to the taste or bodily senses.

1793 ABERNETHY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 61 Not so acridly or nauseously bitter as common bile.

b. to the feelings of others.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i. 340 Complimentary harangues, of which, as Loustalot acridly calculates, 'upwards of two thousand have been delivered within the last month.'

Acridness (æ·kridnės). *rare.* [f. ACRID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being acrid; acridity.

1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal.* (1812) 27 The water is a gentle carminative, without any heat or acridness.

Acrimonious (æ·krimō·u·niəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *acrimonieux, -euse*, ad. med. L. *ācrimōniōs-us*, f. *ācrimōnia*; see ACRIMONY and -OUS.]

1. = ACRID 1. *arch.*

1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. 1653, 180 If it proceed of an acrimonious fretting humor, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 Artificiall copperose .. is a rough and acrimonious kinde of salt. 1664 DR. H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 63 A sharp and acrimonious vapour that strikes our nostrils. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 298 All Substances that abound with an acrimonious Salt and Volatile Oil are hurtful. 1813 MARSHALL *Gardening* § 19, 328 (ed. 5) The sap is very (even dangerously) acrimonious. 1856 MILL *Logic* IV. v. § 4 (1868) II. 244 Natural substances which possessed strong and acrimonious properties.

2. Bitter and irritating in disposition or manner; bitter-tempered.

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 69 Malignity thus acrimonious. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* I. 12 Engaged in a furious and acrimonious contest. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanaticism* § 1, 2 If .. his feelings are petulant and acrimonious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 565 Only a single acrimonious expression escaped him. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. i. 54 (1863) Political hostility had been embittered by the most acrimonious disputes.

Acrimoniously (æ·krimō·u·niəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acrimonious manner; with irritating bitterness or severity.

1829 S. TURNER *Mod. Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxvii. 173 Commencing and acrimoniously pursuing a personal and deadly warfare against the queen. 1866 C. C. FELTON *Greece* II. vii. 114 They often differed, sometimes acrimoniously.

Acrimoniousness (æ·krimō·u·niəsnės). *rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being acrimonious.

1818 In TODD, and subseq. Dicts.

Acrimony (æ·krimәni). [ad. L. *ācrimōnia* pungency, f. *ācri-s* sharp; see -MONY. Cf. Fr. *acrimonie* ad. from the L. about the same time as the Eng. word, and possibly its actual model.]

1. Biting sharpness to the taste or other bodily sense; pungency; irritancy; acridity. *arch.*

1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* 68 (1843) The acrimony and tartness of this dish shall so pierce your stomachs, that it shall minister to you an appetite and lust to devour the other the more greedily. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 55 Pimpernell is hoate and dry without any acrimonie, or byting sharpnesse. 1635 J. SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. § 2, 195 (1643) Water strained through ashes is endued with a certain tart and salt kind of acrimonie. 1711 F. FULLER *Medic. Gymn.* 88 When the Blood of a Poor Consumptive Wretch is .. loaded with Acrimony. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 227 The effect of the acrimony of the putrid blood. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 [The milk-tree] is described .. to yield a copious stream of thick, rich, milky fluid, destitute of all acrimony. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Urin. Org.* 23 To allay the acrimony of this fluid.

2. Sharp or irritating bitterness of disposition or manner.

1618 SIR H. MAY in *Fortescue Papers* 47 Which may stir up a fresh acrimony in your Lordship towardes me. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 16 Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony (even against the Prince). *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebel.* I. i. 22 They who flattered him most Before, mentioned him Now with the greatest bitterness and acrimony. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* I. 195/2 (1879) Cleon attacked him with great acrimony. 1803 WELLINGTON *Gen. Disp.* II. 461 There is no occasion for interference or acrimony of expression. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 401 The acrimonies which the debate had kindled.

†**A·crious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ācri-s* pungent (f. root *ac-* sharp, in *ac-id, ac-ute*) + -OUS, as in *alacri-ous, hilari-ous*, etc. The earliest adaptation of L. *acris,*

mod. Fr. *âcre*, attempted in Eng. (Grew, in 1675, used the L. *acris* unchanged.) Superseded by the irregularly formed *acrid*.] = ACRID.

1675 GREW *Plants, Lect.* VI. i. (1682) 281 Acris is also compounded. For first, simply Hot, it is not; because there are many Hot Bodies which are not Acria.. Nor secondly, it is simply Pungent. **1682** *Weekly Mem.* 238 Catharticks, and whatsoever is acrious, being hurtful. **1689** in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 552 In the Gout the humour likewise is of a different Nature; sometimes Acid, or Saline, and sometimes Acrious. **1694** *Ibid.* XVIII. 34 The Acrious Particles of which it consists.

†**A·crisy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *acrisia*, a. Gr. *ἀκρῐσία* want of judgment. Also used in the L. form (Phillips 1706, Kersey 1726, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879).]

1. 'That of which no judgment is passed, or choice made; a matter in dispute; also want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in Judging.' Bailey 1721.

2. 'Such a State or Condition of a Disease, that no right Judgment can be made of it, or the Patient, whether he will recover, or not.' Bailey 1721.

‖**Acrita** (æ·krităˌ), *sb. pl. Zool.* A singular form is ACRITAN. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἄκριτα*, pl. neut. of *ἄκριτος* undistinguishable, sc. *animalia*.] A name given by MacLeay to a division of the animal kingdom, comprehending the Infusoria, the Polypes, and some of the Intestina; so called from the want of a distinct nervous system. Adopted in 1835 by Owen for a series of the Radiated animals.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 149 [Infusories also called] Acrita or indiscernibles. **1835** OWEN in Todd *Cycl.* s.v., The Acrita have been termed Protozoa, as being on the first step of animal organization. **1837** WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* III. XVII. vii. § 2. 450 Some naturalists have doubted whether these zoophytes are not referrible to two types (acrita or polypes, and the true radiata), rather than to one. **1879** CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Zoology*, The lowest animals, in which no trace of a nervous system has been discovered, have been formed into a separate division of the animal kingdom, under the names Acrita and Protozoa.

Acritan (æ·kritănˌ), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] *adj.* Belonging to the Acrita. *sb.* An individual of the Acrita (to which word it supplies a sing.).

Acrite (æ·kritˌ), *a. Zool.* [ad. Gr. *ἄκρῖτ-os*; see ACRITA.] Of or pertaining to the Acrita; acritan.

1835 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anim. Phys.* I. 48 The fissiparous and gemmiparous modes of reproduction are not, however, the exclusive modes by which the Acrite classes are perpetuated. **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 21/2 The Hydra.. in its whole structure, is completely acrite.

Acritical (ăkri·tikălˌ), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + CRITICAL.] Not having or indicating a crisis; applied to a disease, symptoms, etc.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1879** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Acritochromacy (æ:kritoˌkrōu·măsi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκριτο-s* undistinguishing + *χρωματ-* colour: see -ACY.] Colour-blindness, achromatopsy.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* and mod. Dicts.

†**A·critude.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *acritūdo* sharpness, f. *acri-s* sharp; see -TUDE.] Sharpness or pungency of taste; pungency mixed with heat or biting quality; = ACRIDITY.

1675 GREW *Plants, Lect.* VI. i. (1682) 281 Acritude is Pungency joyned with Heat. **1681** — *Museum* III. 341 In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish Tasts, is joyn'd some Acritude. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Acrid*, The characteristic therefore of Acritude consists in pungency joined with heat. **1773** in JOHNSON.

†**A·crity.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. mod. Fr. *âcreté*, ad. L. *acritas*, *-tātem* (Gell.) sharpness, f. *acri-s* sharp. Cf. *alacrity*.] Sharpness, keenness.

1619 A. GORGES tr. *Bacon, De Sap. Veter.* xviii, *Diomedes* 87 That is, by the acrity of prudence and severity of judgement [*prudentia quadam acri, et judicii severitate*]. **1721** BAILEY, *Acrity*, Sharpness in Taste, Tartness. [So in subseq. edd.]

Acro-. Gr. *ἀκρο-* combining form of *ἄκρος a.* terminal, highest, topmost; *sb.* a tip, point, extremity, peak, summit; as in *ἀκρό-λιθος* stone-tipped, ACROLITH; *ἀκρόπολις* the highest city, ACROPOLIS; *ἀκρό-νυχ-os* happening at the point of night-fall, ACRONYCHAL. Largely used in its various senses to form modern technical terms.

‖**A:croa·ma.** Pl. a:croa·mata. [Gr. *ἀκρόαμα* anything heard, f. *ἀκροᾶσθαι* to hear.]

1. A rhetorical declamation (as opposed to an argument).

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* 153 Facciolati expanded the argument of Pacius.. into a special Acroama; but his eloquence was not more effective than the reasoning of his predecessors.

2. *Anc. Phil.* Oral teaching heard only by initiated disciples; *esoteric* doctrines, as distinguished from the *exoteric*, which might be committed to writing, and published to the world.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 561 Alexander did.. learn of Aristotle.. other more secret, hard, and grave Doctrine, which Aristotles Scholars do properly call *Acroamata*.

†**Acroamare,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [improp. f. L. *acris* pungent + *amār-um* bitter.] Pungently bitter.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 273 Its roots [those of Acorus] are.. of an acroamare sapour.

Acroamatic (æ:kroămæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκροαματικός* adj., f. *ἀκρόαμα*. See ACROAMA.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to hearing; hence, privately communicated by oral teaching to chosen disciples only; esoteric, secret.

1632 T. RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* IV. (1652) 64 Noyse That with obstreperous cadence cracks the organs Acromatick. *a* **1656** J. HALES *Gold. Rem.* John xviii. 36, 148 Beloved, we read no Acroamatick lectures; the secrets of the Court of Heaven.. lie open alike to all. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Acromatick*, that hearkens or gives ear to anything, that requires much study and search; also musical, harmonious, or delightful to the ear. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* II. 716/1 (1879) You did wrong in publishing the acroamatic parts of science. **1819** REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Books*, Acroamatic Books—Books containing some secret and sublime matters, calculated for adepts and proficients on the subject.

B. *sb. pl.* [The adj. used ellipt. after Gr. *τὰ ἀκροαματικά* = acroamatic (matters).] Aristotle's lectures to intimate friends and scholars on the esoteric parts of his philosophy.

1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, The Peripatetic in his Acroamatiques, the Egyptians in their Hieroglyphics.. involve the choicest of their Knowledge (though obscurely). **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 314 The Egyptians, besides their vulgar and fabulous theology.. had another arcane and recondite theology; these two theologies of theirs differing as Aristotle's Exotericks and Acroamaticks.

†**Acroama·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL¹; see -ICAL.] = ACROAMATIC.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 561 Alexander unto Aristotle greeting. Thou hast not done well to put forth the Acroamaticall Sciences. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 273 The one is an Exotericall or revealed; the other an Acroamaticall or concealed Method. *a* **1656** J. HALES *Gold. Rem.* 189 (1688) Divide his Lectures and Readings into Acroamatical and Exoterical.

‖**Acroasis** (æ:kroē·sis). Pl. acroases. [Gr. *ἀκρόᾱσις* a hearing, something listened to, f. *ἀκροᾶσθαι* to hear.] *Anc. Hist.* An oral discourse; a discourse listened to.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 358/1 (1701) Six hundred Persons.. came to his nocturnal Acroasis, perhaps meaning the Lectures through a Skreen during their Probation. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Gk. Chr. Poets* 64 [He] gave his admiring poems the appropriate and suggestive name of *acroases*—auscultations, things intended to be heard.

Acroatic (æ:kroæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκροατικ-ός*, of or proper to hearing, f. *ἀκροᾶσθαι* to hear.] = ACROAMATIC.

1655–60 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 232/1 (1701) He called.. Acroatick those [discourses] in which more remote and subtile Philosophy was handled. **1847** CRAIG, *Acroatics*.. Aristotle's lectures on the abstruser points of philosophy.

Acrobat (æ·krŏbæt), also acrobate. [a. mod. Fr. *acrobate*; f. Gr. *ἀκρόβατος* walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft, f. *ἄκρος* point, or highest + *-βατος* vbl. adj., f. vb. stem *βα-* to go. Used in pl. *acrobates* as a term of Classical Antiq. before the adoption of the modern word from Fr.] A rope-dancer; a performer of daring gymnastic feats and evolutions; a tumbler. *lit.* and *fig.*

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 673 *Acrobates*.. were Rope Dancers of which there were four kinds. **1845** [T. MARTIN] *Bon Gaultier Ballads* 99 And the Clown in haste arising from the footstool where he sat Notified the first appearance of the famous Acrobat. **1846** *Punch* 24 Jan. 52 We have no doubt that the performances at St. Stephen's during the coming session will be enlivened by feats of agility and strength on the part of the three great Political Acrobats. **1859** W. S. COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths & Hedges* (1866) 98 Those little ornithological acrobats the Tit-mice. **1860** *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 275 We can go and purchase Noah's arks and flexible acrobats for our children. **1879** *Daily Tel.* 30 May, The acrobat of to-day is a skilled professor of the trapeze and the parallel bars; he flies through the air, or comes careering from a hole in the ceiling.

Acrobatic (æ:krŏbæ·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. mod. Fr. *acrobatique*.] Of or pertaining to an acrobat, gymnastic performer, or tumbler.

1861 BP. G. SMITH *Weeks in Japan* xxvi. 373 One of the actors came forth before the crowd of holiday-makers and performed a variety of acrobatic evolutions. **1880** A. TROLLOPE *Duke's Children* III. x. 109 The acrobatic manœuvre which had carried Mr. Spooner over the peril.

Acrobatically (æ:krŏbæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] After the manner of an acrobat; with gymnastic skill.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* I. i. xii. 206 Most of them are standing acrobatically on their heads.

Acrobatism (æ·krŏbætiz'm). [f. ACROBAT + -ISM.] The art or profession of the acrobat; the performance of gymnastic feats. *lit.* and *fig.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 July, The course and its follies.. its quacks and mountebanks, and its acrobatism. **1865** *Reader* No. 133. 76/1 Displays of vocal acrobatism. **1866** S. G. O[SBORNE] *Lett. on Educ.* 13 This infantine, mental acrobatism, is to me simply hateful. **1882** *Athenæum* 1 July 11 A certain amount of moral acrobatism will be practised on the line which divides the proper from the improper.

Acrocarpous (æ:krokā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -OUS.] Having the fructification at the end or top of the primary axis; terminal-fruited. Said of some Mosses.

1863 M. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311 *Acrocarpus*, bearing fruit at the tip of the stem or branches. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* The flower of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis (Acrocarpous Mosses), or the axis is indeterminate.

Acrocephalic (æ:kroˌsĭfæ·lik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *κεφαλ-ή* head + -IC. A better form would be *acrocephalous*. Cf. Fr. *acrocéphale*.] Characterized by a lofty skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard, Anthrop.* v. 176 Acrocephalic, elevated skull.

Acrocephaly (æ:krose·făli). *Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *κεφαλ-ή* head + -Y³.] Loftiness of skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard, Anthrop.* II. xi. 483 The height of the vertical diameter or acrocephaly.

Acroche, earlier form of ACCROACH *v. Obs.*

Acrochord (æ·krŏkɔ̄rd). *Zool.* [see next.] A snake of the genus *Acrochordus*, family *Hydridæ*, having a fusiform body covered with tricuspid scales.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 98 The acrochord is covered with scales like all other serpents, though they are minute and separate from one another.. When the skin is inflated, and apparent between the scales, these assume the granulated or warty appearance expressed by the name.

‖**Acrochordon** (æ:krokɔ̄·rdən). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ἀκροχορδών* a wart with a thin neck, f. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *χορδή* cord.] A kind of hard and elongated wart, supposed to resemble the end of a string; a hanging wart.

1720 SHADWELL *Humourists* II. I. 153 O, sir, I should have fought better, but for.. some Acrochordones upon my right shoulder. **1853** MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Acrochordon*.. a small wart, having a narrow base or pedicle.

A-crock (ăkrǫ·k). [Fr. *à croc.*] With a prop or support; in *Arquebus-a-crock, Musket-a-crock.*

1615 SANDYS *Travels* 153 Wherein are certaine harquebuses acrock for the safe-guard of the harbour. **1634** T. HERBERT *Travaile* 15 The Sentinell with his musquet acrocke was set to guard it.

†**Acroco·mic.** *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *ἀκρόκομ-os* having hair at the tip, like a goat's chin + -IC.] 'One having long hair.' Cockeram 1626. (Never used.)

Acrodont (æ·krŏdǫnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *ὀδόντ-α* tooth.] A name given by Owen to lizards whose teeth are firmly soldered to the ridge of the jaw-bones. Used also as adj.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 884/1 In a few Iguanians.. the teeth appear to be soldered to the margins of the jaws; these have been termed 'Acrodonts.' **1872** MIVART *Anat.* 256 We may have teeth which become anchylosed to the summit of the jaw, there being no bony wall developed on either the inner or the outer side of the teeth, as in certain Lizards termed Acrodont. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 363 In its dentition Telerpeton seems to have been 'acrodont.'

Acrogen (æ·krŏdʒen). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *-γενης* -born; see -GEN.] A cryptogamous plant of the higher division, including ferns and mosses, so called from having a distinct perennial stem with the growing point at its extremity, in contradistinction to *Thallogens*, as lichens and fungi, which have no permanent stem, but grow from a central rosette.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ii. (1858) 22 *Acrogens* differ essentially from the two other classes, in having no flowers. **1857** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 12 In the Coal Measures.. both the Gymnogens and Acrogens are largely developed.

Acrogenic (æ:krodʒe·nik), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to acrogens.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 23 The Old Red flora seems to have been prevailingly an acrogenic flora.

Acrogenous (ăkrǫ·dʒĕnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ACROGEN + -OUS.] Of the nature of acrogens; increasing in growth from the extremity of a stem.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* iv. §. 69. 68 Polyps have an acrogenous growth, and bud periodically as they grow upward. **1866** BERKELEY in *Treas. Bot.* 14 A few acrogenous Liverworts have the habit of Lichens, but differ totally in structure.

Acrography (ăkrǫ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *-γραφία* writing.] The art of making blocks in relief, as a substitute for wood-engraving.

Acrolein (ăkrōu·liˌin). [f. L. *acr-is* sharp, pungent + *olē-re* to smell + -IN(E = Gr. *-ινη* daughter, derivative; here used to form a term analogous to *glycerin*.] A colourless acrid liquid, of pungent irritating odour, formed in the destructive distillation of glycerin (from which it is derived by the abstraction of two molecules of water, thus, Glycerin $C_3H_5(OH)_3$, Acrolein C_3H_4O''). It is the aldehyde of allyl, produced by the oxidation of allyl alcohol, and itself rapidly oxidizing to acrylic acid.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 388 *Allyl alcohol*.. is oxidized in presence of air and platinum to acrolein and acrylic acid, which stand to this alcohol in the same relation as aldehyde and acetic acid stand to ethyl alcohol.

Acrolith (æ·krŏliþ). [ad. L. *acrolith-us*, a. Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος* having the ends of stone; f. *ἄκρος* extreme, end + *λίθος* stone.] 'A statue, with the head and extremities of stone, the trunk being usually made of wood, either gilt or draped.' *Encycl. Brit.* 1853. Used in early Grecian art.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 119, 91 The extremities are of marble after the manner of acroliths.

Acrolithan (ăkrǫ·liþăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an acrolith.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* II According to Vitruvius there was a temple at Halicarnassus dedicated to Mars wherein was an acrolithan statue of the God.

Acrolithic (æ:kroliˌþic), *a.* [f. ACROLITH + -IC.] = prec.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pott.* (1858) II. 192 The acrolithic statues of Greece.

Acrologic (æ:krɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *λόγ-os* word + -IC. Cf. Fr. *acrologique*.] Pertaining to, or founded on, initials.

1882 I. TAYLOR jun. in *Academy* 28 Jan. 68 This method of acrologic notation may have received a further extension; so that the ciphers 1, 2, and 3 may have been derived from the initial letters of *eka*, *dva*, and *tri*, to which they bear some resemblance.

Acromatic, used erron. for ACHROMATIC and ACROAMATIC.

Acromial (ăkrō·u·miăl), *a. Phys.* [ad. mod. L. *acromiāl-is*; cf. Fr. *acromiale*. See ACROMION and -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the ACROMION.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 363/2 The acromial artery arises from the anterior side of the axillary artery. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 140 The acromial end [of the clavicle] is broad and flattened.

‖ **Acromion** (ăkrō·u·miən). *Phys.* [a. Gr. *ἀκρώμιον* f. *ἄκρο-s* extremity + *ὦμος* shoulder. Cf. Fr. *acromion*, which may be the direct source of the Eng.] The outer extremity of the shoulder-blade; the apophysis forming the upper and posterior extremity of the shoulder-blade, which is articulated with the external extremity of the clavicle, and gives attachment to the trapezoid and deltoid muscles. Also *attrib.* as *acromion process*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* XII. xxvii. 985 The extremity of this Spine is commonly called *ἀκρώμιον*, albeit according to Hippocrates Acromion be the articulation of the clauicle with the vpper part of the blade. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 154 The patient complained of pain, extending towards the axilla and also towards the acromion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 364/2 The branch of the supra-scapular . . descends under the root of the acromion process.

Acron, obsolete form of ACORN.

Acronarcotic (æ:krɒ|nɑ:kɒ·tik), *a.* [improp. f. L. *acris* sharp, pungent + NARCOTIC.] Having both acrid and narcotic qualities.

1882 in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 126 Its acronarcotic or corrosive effect upon the stomach and alimentary canal.

Acronych (ăkrɒ·nik), *a.*; also 7 acronick. [ad. Gr. *ἀκρόνυχ-os* at nightfall, vespertine; f. *ἄκρος* tip, point + *νύξ* night. Cf. Fr. *acronyque*.] = ACRONYCHAL.

1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secrets* II. (1609) 25 The triple rising and setting of the Starres, Cosmice, Acronyce, and Heliace. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 235 Her appearance was like the . . acronick rising of the most radient constellation of the firmament. 1833 KEIGHTLEY *Ovid's Fasti* 15 The cosmic rising or setting was the true one in the morning: the acronych (*ἀκρόνυχος*) the true one in the evening.

Acronychal, acronycal (ăkrɒ·nikăl), *a.*; also acronical, achronical, achronycal, acronichal. [f. prec. + -AL[1]. Incorrectly spelt *achronical*, as if derived from *χρόνος* time; and with many intermediate forms.] Happening in the evening or at night-fall, vespertine, as the acronychal rising or setting of a star. (Sometimes used as if = Rising in the evening or at sunset *and* setting at sunrise; but this is not correct. When the rising is *acronychal*, the setting is *cosmical*, and *vice versâ*.)

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. 35 (ed. 7) 492 Now to know the Acronical rising of any star at any time, bring the starre to the East part of the Horizon. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 109 The rising and setting of the Stars, whether Heliacal, Acronical, Matutine, or Vespertine. 1642 MORE *Poems* (1647) 173 At eventide when they rise Acronicall. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 159 The achronical rising . . is when it appears at the close of day. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *Achronychal* is one of the three poetical risings, and settings of the stars; and stands distinguished from *Cosmical* and *Heliacal*. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 160 The acronycal and heliacal risings and settings of the stars. 1856 BURRITT *Astron.* 60 [Incorrect use.] When a star rose at sun-setting, or set at sun-rising, it was called the Achronical rising or setting.

Acronychally (ăkrɒ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acronychal manner; at the acronychal time; at sunset or nightfall.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. 34 (ed. 7) 491 Turne the degree of the Sunne unto the West part of the Horizon, and . . marke what starres are ready to go downe with him, for those are said to set Acronically, and staying the Globe still there in the West, marke what starres at that present do rise in the East part of the Horizon, for those are said to rise Acronically. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Achronychal*, When a Star rises at Sunset, it is said to Rise achronychally, and when a Star sets with the Sun 'tis said to Set achronychally. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 910 A heavenly body is said to rise or set acronically when it rises or sets at sunset.

Acronyctous (æ:krɒni·ktəs). [f. Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτ-os*, an occas. variant of *ἀκρόνυχος*; see ACRONYCH.] = ACRONYCHAL. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acrook (ăkru·k), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + CROOK.] In a bend or curve; awry, crookedly.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 12 Humbre renneth fyrst a crook oute of the southside of York. *a* 1500 *Court of Love* liv, And truly els the matter is acrooke. 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* (1869) 62 This gear goth acrook. 1881 MISS ROSSETTI *A Pageant* 177 Our spirits immersed In wilfulness, our steps run all acrook.

Acropetal (ăkrɒ·pĭtăl), *a. Veg. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + L. *pet-ĕre* to seek + -AL[1], after analogy of *centripetal*.] Tending towards the summit or apex; said of the order in which the parts of a plant arise, when the course of development is from below upward.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 149 Similar lateral members usually arise on the common axial structure in acropetal or basifugal order, *i.e.* the younger a member is, the nearer it is to the apex; counting from below upwards the members arise in the order of their age. 1882 *Nature* No. 636, 236 Is the ramification in plants everywhere and always acropetal? by M. Trécul. He is led to a negative.

Acropetally (ăkrɒ·pĭtăli), *adv. Veg. Phys.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an acropetal manner; with development from below upwards.

1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 66 Secondly, the root does not develope leaves acropetally.

Acrophonetic (æ:krɒ|fɒne·tik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-*, see ACRO- + *φωνητ-ός* to be uttered + -IC.] Pertaining to acrophony.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. iii. 49 The principle of this alphabetic element has received the technical name of acrophonetic, or the principle of initial sounds.

Acrophony (ăkrɒ·fŏni). [mod. f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *-φωνία* voice, sound.] The sound of the initial; the use of what was originally a picture-symbol or hieroglyph of an object to represent phonetically the initial syllable or sound of the name of the object; *e.g.* employing the symbol of an *ox*, '*aleph*,' to represent the syllable or letter *a*.

1880 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 808 The Phœnician letters had names indicating an origin from a hieroglyphic system on the same principle of acrophony.

Acropolis (ăkrɒ·pŏlis). [Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*, f. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *πόλις* city. (The pl., rarely used, would be analogically *acropolēs*; we find the Gr. *ἀκροπόλεις* simply transliterated.)] The elevated part of the town, or the citadel, in a Grecian city; *esp.* that of Athens. Also *fig.*

1662 MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 As if Nature kept garrison in this *Acropolis* of Man's body, the Head. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 428 The Acropolis of Corinth was held by one Alexander. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 168, 146 Massive walls . . surround their cities, not merely their acropoleis. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 65 In Athens the weights connected with the coinage were kept with great care in the Acropolis.

† **Acrosaline,** *a. Obs.* [improp. f. L. *acris* sharp, pungent + SALINE.] Salt and acrid.

1761 *British Mag.* II. 117 The urine remarkably acrosaline.

Acrospire (æ·krŏspəi◦ɪ), *sb.*; also *Obs.* or *dial.* ackerspyre, akerspire. [f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *σπείρ-α* anything twisted, or *σπείρ-ειν* to sow.] 'The first leaf that appears when corn sprouts; it is a developed plumule.' Lindley *Treas. of Bot.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 13 (1682) 3 In corn, it is that Part, which after the Radicle is sprouted forth, or come, shoots towards the smaller end of the Grain, and by many Malsters, is called the Acrospire. 1858 MAUNDER *Scient. Treas.* 443 By the aid of moisture, the barley is made to germinate, that is to put forth roots and almost its acrospire or first sprout; and by the aid of fire, the roots are destroyed and the acrospire prevented from bursting the skin.

Acrospire (æ·krŏspəi◦ɪ), *v.*; also 7–8 akerspire. [f. prec.] To throw out the first leaf-sprout.

1616 SURFLET & MARK. *Countrey Farme* 557 Turne the malt vpon the floore twice or thrice a day, least forbearing so to doe, the corne heat, and by that meanes aker-spire, which is, to sprout at both ends, and so loose the heart of the graine, and make the malt good for nothing. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 6 Turning the Malt often, that it neither moulds nor aker-spires.

Acrospired, *ppl. a.* [f. ACROSPIRE *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with an acrospire, having the first leaf-sprout.

a 1755 MORTIMER (J.) For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes, and sprouts at both ends, which is called acrospired, and is fit only for swine.

Acrospiring, *vbl. sb.* [f. ACROSPIRE *v.* + -ING[1].] Sprouting into leaf.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, If to prevent the acrospiring it be thrown thin, many of the Corns will dry.

Acrospore (æ·krŏspō◦ɪ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *σπόρ-os* fruit: see SPORE.] A spore produced at the apex of a hypha or cellular filament forming the structural element of fungi; a basidiospore.

1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* vi. 127 No less than four kinds of fructification—spores, acrospores, zoospores, oospores—have been discovered on the same plant.

Acrosporous (ăkrɒ·spŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characterized by acrospores.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 379 All Fungi which thus bear their spores on the outside of peculiar cells or basidia, have been called Basidiosporous or Acrosporous.

Across (ăkrɒ·s), *adv.* and *prep.*; also aphetically cross. [A *prep.*[1] in + CROSS. Cf. Fr. *encroix*, whence Caxton's *in cross*, perh. the earliest form.]

A. *adv.*

1. In the form of a cross, crosswise, crossing each other, crossed.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciv. 170 Syr hugh spencer . . fell doune vpon the grounde by the see bank acros with his armes and thryes kist the grounde. 1485 — *Chas. the Gt.* 239 He layed hys armes vpon hys body in maner of a crosse. *Ibid.* 240 He fonde Rolland expyred, hys hondes in crosse vpon hys vysage. 1590 WEBBE *Trauailes* (1868) 25 Two kniues are layde acrosse vpon the loafe. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Com. & Warre w. Angels* 117 Thinke not to goe to heaven with your armes acrosse. 1771 FOOT *Penseroso* III. 120 Yonder, tow'rds the east A warrior frowns in stone, his legs across. 1826 WORDSWORTH *Poems on Affec.* xi. Wks. 1849 I. 152 Pine not like them with arms across.

2. In a position or direction crossing the length-line of anything, transversely; hence, from side to side, or corner to corner, through.

1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) F 5 The whiche blyster must be slytte with a knyfe a-crosse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 178 H'as broke my head a-crosse, and has giuen Sir Toby a bloody Coxcombe too. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 355, I found it impossible to saw it directly a-cross. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 71, I jumped right on to the ice, and how I got across I don't know. *Mod.* Was the Channel rough when you came across?

b. *Naut.*

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 325 And ride with their yards a crosse. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp. & Lett.* (1845) I. 504 [Ships] of the Line, sails bent, some with top-gallant yards across.

3. In a position actually or potentially the result of crossing anything; on the other side.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 146 Lord Evandale . . was no sooner across than he was charged by the left body of the enemy's cavalry. *Mod.* At this rate we shall soon be across.

† 4. Not straight or directly; obliquely, athwart, awry, amiss. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. for Mag.* 344 (T.) When king and queen saw things thus go across, To quiet all, a parliament they called. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* III. vii. 64 The squint-eyed pharisees looke a-crosse at all the actions of Christ. 1687 R. LESTRANGE *Answ. Dissenter* 8 This Gentleman will needs set them on a-Cross, and then Exclayme against them as [the most Contrary Things in the World].

B. *prep.* [The adv. with obj. expressed.]

1. Direction: In a direction forming a cross with, or transverse to; a. at right angles with.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 45 A long table . . placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 42 A Partition . . reaching quite cross the Theater. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* IV. 721 Faith builds a bridge across the gulph of death. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 77 How idly hangs that arch magnificent, Across the idle river. 1830 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere* 31 But there was that across his throat Which you had hardly cared to see. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 12, 88 A line set across the fissured portion [of the ice].

b. at any angle with; sideways or obliquely against. *To come across*: to come upon or meet obliquely, indirectly, or unintentionally.

a 1626 BACON (T.) The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but across the strings. 1747 COLLINS *The Passions* (1830) 61 When Cheerfulness, a nymph of healthiest hue, Her bow across her shoulder flung. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 211 Across our gracious lady's bed A blast hath come as from the grave. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* vii. (1866) 49/2 A wind very like the March east wind of England, blew across me. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 191 We come across more than one incidental mention of those wars. *Mod.* I ran across him in the City yesterday.

2. Motion: From side to side of; quite through, over, in any direction except lengthwise. *Across the country*: straight through between two points, without regard to the regular roads; not along the regular roads.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 114, I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 15 When my good Falcon made her flight a-crosse Thy Fathers ground. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 439 You, now retiring, following now Across the stream, exhaust his idle rage. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 275 Pushing iv'ry balls Across a velvet level. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 32 After dinner talk Across the walnuts and the wine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 573 He was directed to hasten thither across the country. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* xlvi. 402 A sort of gleam seemed to shoot across his face. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 372 A footman will run your errand across the town. 1876 G. O. TREVELYAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* II. i. 16 All its associations and its traditions swept at once across his memory. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 9 Permit me, friend, I prythee To pass my hand across my brows.

3. Position: On the other side of, beyond, over.

c 1750 *Jacobite Toast*, 'The King across the water!' 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 92 To lands of summer across the sea. *Mod.* The great republic across the Atlantic.

† **Acrossed** (ăkrɒ·st), *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Apparently a blending of ACROSS and CROSSED. See ACROSS A 1.] Crosswise, crossed.

1548 W. THOMAS *It. Gram.* (1567) *Raccosciare*, to sit vpon the legges acrossed, as the taylours vse to doe.

Acrostic (ăkrɒ·stik), *sb.* and *a.*; also 6–8 acrostick(e, 7 achrostiche, acrostique, 7–8 acrostich. [ad. L. *acrostichis*, a. Gr. *ἀκροστιχίς*, f. *ἄκρο-* (see ACRO-) + *στίχος* a row, order, line of verse. Occurs in the L. form as late as 1642. The etymological spelling is *acrostich*, as in *distich*. Cf. Fr. *acrostiche*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A short poem (or other composition) in which the initial letters of the lines, taken in order, spell a word, phrase, or sentence. Sometimes the last or middle letters of the lines, or all of them, are similarly arranged to spell words, etc., whence a distinction of *single*, *double*, or *triple* acrostics. See also TELESTICH.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. 508 Cicero . . maketh mention of Sybil's Acrosticke, that is to say, of certeine verses of hirs whose first letters made the name of that king. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 Our Poets have their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Ecchos, Achrostiches, Serpentine verses. 1642 MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 220 The whole

Poeme, or Passage of that *Acrostichis*, is a Description of the generale Judgement. **1656** COWLEY *Of Wit* vi. Wks. 1686, 2 In which who finds out Wit, the same may see In An'grams and Acrostiques, Poetry. **1711** ADDISON *Spectator* No. 60 ¶ 4 Besides these there are compound Acrosticks, where the principal Letters stand two or three deep. **1767** A. CAMPBELL *Lexiphanes* (1774) 98 Rhyme is fit for nothing but madrigals, epigrams and acrosticks. **1841** SPALDING *Italy* II. 25 Publius Optatianus Porphyrius composed, in 326, a poem, still extant, in praise of Constantine, the lines of which are acrostics. **1844** LINGARD *Hist. A.-S. Ch.* ii. (1858) II. 145 Acrostics were also admired, both single and double.

2. A Hebrew poem in which the consecutive lines or verses begin with the successive letters of the alphabet; an ABECEDARIAN poem.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Some pretend to find Acrostics in the psalms, particularly in those called Abcdarian psalms. **1868** CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 33 It was customary at one time to compose verses on sacred subjects after the fashion of these Hebrew acrostics, the successive verses or lines beginning with the letters of the alphabet in their order.

†**3.** The beginning or end of a verse. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles of Honor* (1614) 12 That Acrostich .. Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Tho' an *Acrostic* properly signifies the beginning of a verse, yet it is sometimes also used for the end or close of it; as by the author of the constitutions, when he orders one to sing the hymns of David, and the people to sing after him the *Acrostics* or ends of the verses .. This was called singing *Acrostics*, *Acrostichia*, which is a species of psalmody usual in the antient church.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by acrostics (in senses A 1, 2).

1682 DRYDEN *Macflecknoe* 206 Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command, Some peaceful province in Acrostic land. **1669** GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* I. i. xii. 78 That the Phenician order [of Letters] .. was most ancient, appeares by the Acrostic verses of David. **1868** CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 33 The Acrostic poetry of the Hebrews.

Acrostic (ăkrɒ·stik), *a.*[2] [A factitious formation from ACROSS, or ACROSSED (=*acrost*).] Crossed, folded across; moving crosswise, erratic, zig-zag.

1602 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* IV. iv. Wks. II. 179 What melancholy sir, with acrostic arms, now comes? **1797** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 566 The capricious skips of an acrostic itinerary.

Acrostichal, -cal (ăkrɒ·stikăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. ACROSTIC *a.*[1] + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to acrostics. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acrostichally, -cally (ăkrɒ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of an acrostic.

1865 E. B. TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 103 Letters may be named .. acrostically, by names chosen because they begin with the right letters.

Acrostichic (ækrosti·kik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκροστιχ-ίς* ACROSTIC + -IC.] Of or pertaining to acrostics.

1880 R. N. CUST *Ling. Ess.* 353 In assigning these names the Acrostichic principle was followed inversely.

Acrostichoid (ăkrɒ·stikoid), *a. Bot.* [f. ACROSTIC(H + -OID.] Resembling the commencement of lines of poetry; an epithet of the genus of ferns *Acrostichum*, N.O. *Polypodiaceae*, so called from the peculiar distribution of the sori on the back of the fronds.

1882 T. MORE in *Gardeners' Chron.* No. 438 XVII. 672 The decurrent base, with light brown spore-cases, forming the usual universal acrostichoid fructification.

Acrosticism (ăkrɒ·stisiz'm). [f. ACROSTIC + -ISM, more correctly *acrostichism*.] The method of acrostics; acrostichal arrangement or character.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 73 There is an earnestness in the poem, acrostic as it is,—a leaning to beauty's side,—which is above the acrosticism.

Acrotch, variant of ACCROACH *v. Obs.* to grasp.

Acroteleutic (æ:krɒ,tĭliū·tik). [f. Gr. *ἀκροτελεύτι-ον* the fag-end, hence the burden or chorus (f. *ἄκρος* extreme + *τελευτ-ή* end) + -IC.] 'Among Ecclesiastical writers, the end of a verse or psalm, or something added thereto to be sung by the people.' Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *Gloria Patri* is by some writers called the *Acroteleutic* to the psalms; because always used to be repeated by the people at the end of each.

Acroter (ăkrō·u·tə1). Also **acrotere.** [a. Fr. *acrotère*, ad. L. *acroterium*, ad. Gr. *ἀκρωτήριον* a summit or extremity, f. *ἄκρος* extreme, endmost, highest. The L. form **acroterium** (æ:krɒ,tī·riŭm) and Gr. **acroterion** are more commonly used.]

1. *Arch.* In *pl.* **acroteria or acroters,** prop. 'The pedestals, often without bases, placed on the centre and sides of pediments for the reception of figures.' Gwilt. Sometimes applied less correctly to the statues on these pedestals.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Acroteres*, in *Architecture*, Pedestals upon the Corners and Middle of a Pedement to support Statues. **1708** *View of Lond.* I. 95/2 Over each Column, upon Acroters, is a Lamp. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Acroteria* or *Acroters* in Architecture. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 292 The acroteria of tombs were coloured blue and green.

†**2.** 'The pinnacles or other ornaments standing in ranges on the horizontal coping or parapets of a building.' Gwilt. In this sense the pl. *acroteria* is found as a collective singular. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Acroteria*, in Architecture are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinnacles, that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balasters upon flat Buildings. **1720** STOW *London* (ed. Strype) III. viii. (1754) I. 650/1 At the west end is an Acroteria of the figures of the Apostles each about eleven feet high. **1759** MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 295 The Cornish, on which is a kind of Acroteria, enriched with Roses.

†**3.** *Med.* The extremities of the body, as the hands, feet, and head. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Acroteria*, the utmost parts of a Man's Body, as his Fingers-ends. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Acroteria* growing cold in acute distempers, is held a prognostic of death.

Acroterial (æ:krɒtī·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *acroteri-um* + AL[1].] Pertaining to, or having the character of, an acroterium.

1708 *View of Lond.* I. 96/2 The Acroterial Pinnacles are of the Gothic order. **1833** *Pen. Cycl.* I. 100 The bases or pedestals on which the acroterial ornaments are placed.

†**Acrote·riasm.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀκρωτηρίασμα* mutilation f. *ἀκρωτηριάζειν* to cut off the extremities.] Amputation of the extremities; 'The act of cutting off the extreme parts of the body, when putrefied, by a saw.' Chambers, *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753.

In BAILEY 1731, ASH 1775.

Acroterion, acroterium, see ACROTER.

Acrotic (ăkrɒ·tik), *a. Path.* [improp. f. *ἀκρότ-ης* an extreme + -IC.] Of diseases: Pertaining to the surface or outside.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Acrotism (æ·krŏtiz'm). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *κρότ-os* sound of striking + -ISM.] Lack of pulsation.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Acrotomous (ăkrɒ·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀκρότομ-os* having the top cut off + -OUS.] 'Having a cleavage parallel with the base.' Dana.

†**A-cry,** *adv.* or *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + CRY.] In a cry, crying.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 80 He brides it and simpers it out a crie, No forsooth God dild you.

Acryl (æ·kril). *Chem.* [f. ACR(OLEIN + -YL(E = Gr. *ὕλη* substance, stuff.] The hypothetical oxidized radical of the allyl series, C_3H_5O, formed from allyl by the substitution of an atom of oxygen for two of hydrogen; a constituent of acrolein and acrylic acid.

Acrylate (æ·krile1t). *Chem.* [f. ACRYL + -ATE.] A salt of acrylic acid (which is hydrogen acrylate).

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 302 By its [acrolein's] oxidation, hydric acrylate is formed.

Acrylic (ăkri·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. ACRYL + -IC.] Of or containing the radical acryl; as the *acrylic series* of compounds. *Acrylic acid*, $C_3H_4O.OH$, formed by the oxidation of acrolein.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 389 Acrylic acid is the first term of a series of monobasic acids, [which] differ from the series of fatty acids in containing two atoms of hydrogen less. **1877** FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 304 Of the acids of the first group, called normal acrylic acids, some occur mostly as glycerides in vegetable and animal organisms.

Acse, acsi-en, early forms of ASK.

Act (ækt). [*orig.* a. Fr. *acte*, but in some of the senses referring directly to L. *actus* a doing, and *actum* a thing done (pl. *acta*).]

1. A thing done; a deed, a performance (of an intelligent being).

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 347 And al youre actes red and songe [*MS. Bodl.* actys]. *c* **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 99 Thay have no Hertys to do so terryble an Acte. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. 12 Thorow God we shal do greate actes, for it is he that shal treade downe oure enemies. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 99 The prowesse and worthie Actes of the ancient Brytaines. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.*, As worthy an acte as euer he did. **1678** BUTLER *Hudibras* III. i. 925 An act and deed that makes one heart Become another's Counter-part. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 74 And snatch some portion of their acts from fate. **1832** J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurispr.* xviii. (1879) I. 427 The only objects which can be called acts are the consequences of volitions .. The involuntary movements which are the consequences of certain diseases are not acts.

b. A thing done as the result, practical outcome, or external manifestation of any state, and, whence the state may be inferred.

1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 27 God required of him this act of obedience. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 477 This hath been declared by the legislature to be an act of bankruptcy, upon which a commission may be sued out. *Mod.* It would be the act of a madman.

†**2.** A state of accomplished fact or reality, as distinguished from subjective existence, intention, possibility, etc. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 78 The noblest thynges of shappes of kynde and of crafte that be hydde comyth forth in acte and in dede. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 135 If I in act, consent, or sinne of thought Be guiltie. **1662** MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* Ep. Ded. (1712) 2 Plato, if he were alive again, might find his timorous supposition brought into absolute Act. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 109 They are only in possibility, and not in act.

†**3.** ?Activity, active principle. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 74 The soule is acte and perfeccion of the body. **1652** J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* v. 92 Grace is called the Divine nature, and God (we know) is a pure act, and it is called the life of God. **1694** LESTRANGE *Fables* clxv. (1714) 179 Nothing can be more contrary to God Himself, who is a Pure Act, then the Sleeping and Drowsing away of our Life and Reason. **1730** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Thoughts* I. 18 But my Reason tells me, God is a pure Act, and therefore How can He suffer any Punishments.

4. The process of doing; acting, action, operation. (L. *actus.*) *arch.* exc. in *Act of God*: action of uncontrollable natural forces in causing an accident, as the burning of a ship by lightning.

1494 FABYAN VII. 579 The acte of Frenshmen standynge moche in ouer rydynge of theyr aduersaryes by force of speremen. **1594** DRAYTON *Idea* 860 Wise in Conceit, in Act a very sot. **1635** J. SWAN *Spec. Mundi* v. § 2. (1643) 130 The Materiall cause [of the rainbow] is not water in act. **1732** POPE *Ess. on Man* ii. 105 The rising tempest puts in act the soul. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 340 To give such act and utt'rance as they may To extasy too big to be suppress'd. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 193 And hear the flow of souls in act and speech. **1882** *Charter-party*: The Act of God, the Queen's Enemies, Fire, and all and every other Dangers and Accidents of the Seas .. always excepted.

b. *In act*: in the process, in the very doing; in the interval, however momentary, between the inception and completion of the deed; on the point of. (L. *in actu.*)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. iii. 84 When the worke of generation was Betweene these woolly breeders in the act. **1611** BIBLE *John* viii. 4 This woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. **1678** BUTLER *Hudibras* III. i. 666 And off the loud oaths go, but, while They're in the very act, recoil. *c* **1746** J. HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 220 It is in the very act to fly. **1826** SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 86 He was in the very act of death. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* v. 78 When armour was in the act of ceasing to be worn.

5. Something transacted in council, or in a deliberative assembly; hence, a decree passed by a legislative body, a court of justice, etc. (L. *actum*, pl. *acta.*)

1458 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 43 This was preved acte also in the perlement. **1535** COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 26 Iosua wrote this acte in the boke of the lawe of God. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 91 You .. Haue caus'd him by new act of Parliament, To blot out me, and put his owne Sonne in. **1640–1** *Kirkcudbright War-Com. Min. Bk.* (1855) 98 All fugitives must be apprehendit and punished conforme to the actes. **1693** *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 91 The Male-contents demanded a general Act of Indempnity. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 83 Before this proclamation passed into an irrevocable act. **1795** SEWEL tr. *Hist. Quakers* II. VII. 66 They asked him if he knew not of an act against meetings. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 373 An act of attainder was passed against York, Salisbury, their wives and children.

6. A record of transactions or decrees; any instrument in writing to verify facts. (L. *actum*, pl. *acta.*)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* VI. 2 A boke, & in it was there an acte wrytten after this maner. **1663** BUTLER *Hudibras* I. i. 143 He could reduce all things to Acts. **1704** NELSON *Festiv. & Fasts* (1739) 7 In the Acts of the Martyrdom of St. Ignatius we find. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 27 Judicial Acts are said to be all those Writings, and matters which relate to Judicial Proceedings, and are sped in open Court at the Instance of one of the Parties Litigant; and, being reduced into writing by a Publick Notary .. are recorded by the Authority of the Judge. **1789** *Constit. U. S.* iv. § 1 Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. **1821** BYRON *M. Faliero* I. i. (1868) 315 The ducal table cover'd o'er With .. petitions, Despatches, judgements, acts, reprieves, reports.

b. *Acts (of the Apostles)*, name of one of the books of the N. Test.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. on Palme sondaye* (1823) 55 It appereth playnly in the x. of the actes. **1549** COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Rom.* Argt., As Luke in the xxi chapiter of thactes reherseth. **1833** CRUSE tr. *Eusebius, Eccl. Hist.* II. x. 59 It is also recorded in the book of Acts.

7. A 'performance' of part of a play; *hence*, One of the main divisions of a dramatic work, in which a definite part of the whole action is completed. Also often *fig.* (L. *actus.*)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, Epil. 3 Some come to take their ease, And sleepe an act or two. *c* **1615** FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. 21 Away then: our Act's ended. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 8 An act is only the representation of such a part of the business of the play as proceeds in an unbroken tenor, or without any intermediate pause. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 112 Can age itself forget that you are now in the last act of life? **1858** DE QUINCEY *Grk. Trag.* in Wks. IX. 64 The very meaning of an act is, that in the intervals, the suspension of the acts, any possible time may elapse, and any possible action go on. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 507 We are approaching the close of the first act of our great drama.

8. In the Universities, a thesis publicly maintained by a candidate for a degree, or to show a student's proficiency.

At Oxford, the *Act* took place early in July. The graduates kept *Acts*, or discussed theses, on Saturday and Monday; on the intervening *Act Sunday*, two of the new Doctors of Divinity preached *Act Sermons* before the University. The Act was last held after long interruption in 1733; in 1856 the name, with all that related to the ceremony, was removed from the Statute-book, and only survives in the appellation *Act Term* sometimes given to Trinity Term. At Cambridge, the name is still given to the thesis and accompanying examination required for the obtainment of the doctor's degree in Divinity, Law, and Medicine.

1641 LD. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* II. vii. 118 They desire they may have leave (as Probationers) to exercise, or keepe Acts, before the Church; 'till the Church shall approve of them. **1654** GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 42 At the time .. were divers created Doctors without attendance to keep Acts. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 182 Upon Act Sunday the same year he preached the University Sermon at S. Maries. **1695** KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* II. 58 This method was first reflected on by Mr. Peter Heylin, in an Act sermon at St. Mary's in Oxon, July 11, 1630. **1713** *Guardian* No. 72 (1756) I. 320 This paper is written with a design to make my journey to Oxford agreeable to me, where I design to be at the Publick Act. **1733** BERKELEY in Fraser's *Life* vi. 207 The approaching Act at Oxford is much spoken of. **1877** *Camb.*

Univ. Calend. 51 The Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, for which the requisite Exercises are, one Act, and an English Sermon. The Act is required to be kept in the following manner; .. The Candidate shall read a thesis composed in Latin by himself on some subject approved by the Professor; the Professor or graduate presiding, shall bring forward arguments or objections in English for the Candidate to answer, etc.

†**9.** An *auto da fé*, or act of faith; a burning of heretics. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Annals of Ref.* XX. 228 In this act also were burnt the bones and picture of D. Ægidio.

Act (ækt), *v.* [f. L. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to drive, carry on, do. Probably influenced in its development by ACT *sb.* More than a century intervened between the use of the word by the Sc. poet Henryson, and its first appearance in Eng.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put in motion, move to action, impel; to actuate, influence, animate. *Obs.*

c 1475 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 79 The Fiend .. Actand ilke man to rin vnrighteous rinkes. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. (1612) 316 Thy senses fiue that acte thy life. 1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* ii. 8 All spirit .. in the world is acted & gouerned by the spirit. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 453 There was a different principle that acted them. 1649 H. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 54 The People of Scotland are much acted by their Ministers Doctrine. 1675 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 1. 19 They are not acted nor led by God's Spirit. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. IV. 235 Al his companions, who are acted by the same atheistic principes. 1691 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. 54 Ships, and Guns do not fight of themselves, but Men who act and manage them. 1712 ADDISON *Spec.* No. 287 ¶ 1 If I shall be told that I am acted by prejudice, I am sure it is an honest prejudice. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* ii. 59 Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 309 Mrs. Howe was acted by the springs I set at work.

†**2.** To bring into action, bring about, produce, perform, work, make, do (a thing or process). *Obs.*

1594 GREENE *Orl. Furioso* 17 Thus did I act as many brave attempts. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. (1632) 414 Dunstan .. who not onely did refuse to act his Coronation. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 52 Whereby they did get power to act other enormities mentioned in the Charge. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 82/2, I do most act the business of the Commonwealth, if I practise it only. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 172 Had Satan been able to have acted anything by force. 1791 T. PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 144 Measures which at other times it would censure, it now approves, and acts persuasion upon itself to suffocate its judgment.

3. To carry out in action, work out, perform (a project, command, purpose). *arch.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 273 To act her earthy, and abhord commands. 1659 REYNOLDS in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 302 Our enemies .. take an advantage of a parliament sitting to act all their plots. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* Pref. 11, A formed Design, intended to be acted in one Place after another, throughout Europe. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 426 The unwilling heralds act their lord's commands. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Œnone* 146 To live by law, Acting the law we live by without fear.

4. To carry out or represent in mimic action (an ideal, incident, or story); to perform (a play). Hence *fig.* in a bad sense: To simulate, counterfeit.

1594 M. DRAYTON in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* 13 Acting her passions on our stately stage. 1601 *Returne fr. Parnass., Ibid.* 48 Let me see you act a little of it. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 455 It was neuer acted: or if it was, not aboue once, for the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rejec. Addr.* v. (1873) 40 It is built to act English plays in. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xx. (1865) 149 A present sense of the blessing, which can be but feebly acted by the rich. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 474 Sunderland acted calumniated virtue to perfection. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 43 It is extremely well acted by all concerned.

5. With various complemental phrases.

1611 W. GODDARD *Sat. Dial.* E b, Oh, her that well cann acte-out such sweete partes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 To act the Fable into a reality. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* Matt. x. 33 I. 83 It has been still preached up, but acted down. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Own Time* II. 237 Lord Tweedale saw, that .. he would act over his former extravagances. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 36 This would be to act over again the scene of the criminals condemned to the gallies. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 354 To speak-out, to act-out what Nature has laid in him.

6. *To act a part*, or *the part of: orig.* To sustain the part of one of the characters in a play, *hence* to simulate. *fig.* To fulfil the character or duties of.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 26 That part, thou (Pisanio) must acte for me. 1684 T. BURNET *Theo. Earth* 185 Our life now is so short .. by that time we begin to understand our selves a little, and to know where we are, and how to act our part, we must leave the stage, and give place to others. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 167 You have still an honourable part to act. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 211 Those who had acted and were acting the chief parts in the transaction. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 121 He acted something like the part of a deserter.

7. To act (anyone): To personate, assume the character of, to play; *orig.* on the stage; *fig.* in real life; *dial.* it passes into the sense of mimicking, mocking.

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xvi. 80 He that acteth another, is said to beare his Person, or act in his name. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 470 Why should I take that ill from you, which I suffer from Marais, who every day acts me in your presence? This Marais was .. a Buffoon, that had a marvellous faculty of imitation. 1727 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 41 A wise man .. soon grows weary of acting the lover and treating his wife like a mistress. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* IV. 556 She gives the soul a soul that acts a god.

1796 GOV. MORRIS *Sparks' Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 98 It is to act, not to be, the monarch, and he suits better the theatre than the throne. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* XXVI. (ed. 3) I. 390 What was it but to act the child, to ask how many times a fellow-Christian should offend against us.

8. *intr.* (object suppressed). To perform on the stage.

1598 J. MARSTON in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* 27 Say who acts best? Drusus or Roscio? 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 247, I saw women acte, a thing that I neuer saw before, though I haue heard that it hath beene sometimes used in London. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. i. 8 Plague act yee, I'le act no more. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxi. 64 No women are suffered to act on the stage.

9. To perform on the stage of existence; to perform actions, to do things, in the widest sense. a. With special reference to the reality of the doing, as opposed to *think, speak*, etc. b. With reference to the manner or mode of action, and hence = behave, comport, or demean oneself.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* VI. 133 The Emperour obliged himself to Act with an Army of Sixty Thousand Men against the Turks. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* II. 92 Who does the best his circumstance allows Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 13 Who beleeve in Christ, with a resolution to act suitably to this persuasion. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 14 We begin to think and to act from reason and from nature alone. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lug.* I. iv. 54, I never could act for myself in my life. 1846 SIR R. PEEL *Sp. on resigning* 28 June, Acting .. from pure and disinterested motives. 1865 MILL *Repr. Gov.* 8/2 It is what men think, that determines how they act. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 145 In overcoming the hostility of the West, William acted as he always did act.

c. To do the duties of an office temporarily, without being the regular officer; to act *for*, or in the absence of another. To act *as*: To perform in the character of, to do the work of, to serve as. (Also of things.)

1804 [See under ACTING *vbl. sb.* 5.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 490 He had no scruple about acting as chaplain. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* VI. 114 A person who acted as interpreter. 1879 G. C. HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 25 They [the eye-lashes] are delicately sensitive to the slightest touch, and act as feelers to warn the eye of the approach of any small object. *Mod.* Is any one empowered to act in the manager's absence? I am here to act for my brother; to act in behalf of the children.

d. To act *on, upon*: To regulate one's conduct according to.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 211 If more there be, If more and acted on, what follows? *Mod.* I wish the maxim were more generally acted upon in all cases.

e. To act *up to*: To come up in practice to an assumed standard, to fulfil or carry out in practice.

1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 149 As long as you shall act up to your Engagements. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* (1842) II. 99 Your lordship acts up to your tenets. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 That .. the members of the Church of England would act up to their principles.

10. Of things: To put forth energy, produce effects, exert influence, fulfil functions.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2, A combination of inconsiderable circumstances, acting when his imagination was unoccupied. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXIX. 384 Rapid composition acts best. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XXIX. 251 When several causes act at once. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 63 A fall of snow thus acts like a mantle of fur thrown over the earth. *Mod.* The brake refused to act.

b. To act *on*: To exert influence on; to influence, affect. (Here *act on* comes round nearly to the earliest transitive sense of *act*; see 1.)

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 124 Reason to act on man must be impersonated. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 437 The clear liquor .. is acted on by a rod of zinc. 1855 BREWSTER *Life of Newton* I. xii. 322 One sphere will act upon another with a force directly proportional to their quantities of matter. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 177 Gases do not act on the touch.

Actable (æ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. ACT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being acted (on the stage).

1849 *Eclec. Rev.* XXVI. 212 If not actable, to what end the acting form? 1881 M. THOMAS in *Dram. Ref. Jrnl.* Nov. 216/2 He first learnt how to write a fairly actable comedy.

2. Capable of being acted or carried out in practice.

1878 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i. 72 Is naked truth actable in true life?

†**Actæon** (ækti·ən), *v. Obs.* [f. *Actæon*, the mythological hunter turned into a stag by Diana, with a play upon his becoming 'horned.'] To cuckold.

1615 NICHOLS *Disc. Marriage* xi. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 274 There are of opinion, that there is, in marriage, an inevitable destiny .. which is either to be actæoned, or not to be. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Vit. Uxoris* x, And thou'lt Actæon'd be.

†**Actative.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ACT, by form-assoc. with words like *purgative, restorative, provocative*, of which the basis is not the Eng. *purge, restore, provoke*, but L. *purgāre*, etc.; see -ATIVE.] ? A thing that animates or energizes. See ACT *v.* 1.

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* I. xiii. 53 A certaine red ocre .. an asswager of things and a right actative and a great mitigator of all griefes and paines.

Acted (æ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACT *v.* + -ED.] Carried out in action; performed (esp. dramatically); feigned.

1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* V. lxxiii. Envie had been unable to reprove His acted life unless shee did him wrong. 1648 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 322 All the acted zeal that for these many years hath fill'd their bellies. 1855 TENNYSON *Will* 12 But ill for him who .. ever weaker grows thro' acted crime. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 86 The acted drama cannot long survive among a reading people.

Actinal (ăktəi·năl, æ·ktinăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν-α* ray + -AL^{1}.] Pertaining to that part or surface of a radiate animal which contains the mouth and surrounding organs, as the lower side of a starfish; a term introduced by L. Agassiz in connexion with his view that the body of a Radiate animal is essentially a sphere, with the mouth or actinostome at one of the poles.

1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. Amer.* IV. 376 The so-called mouth is always placed at one of these poles, and from it radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area. 1872 DANA *Corals* i. 22 The upper extremity (of an actinia) is called the actinal end, since it bears the tentacles or rays.

Actine (æ·ktin). [ad. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray.] (See quot.)

1849 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Adm. Man. Sci. Enq.* 295 The abstract unit of solar radiation to be adopted in the ultimate reduction of the actinometric observations is the actine.

Acting (æ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACT *v.* + -ING^{1}.]

1. The process of carrying out into action; performance, execution.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 63 Betweene the acting of a dreadfull thing, And the first motion. 1853 F. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. 124 Let impression pass on at once to acting.

2. The performance of deeds, doing, continued action, practice; in *pl.* doings, practices, proceedings, conduct. Usually with reference to the manner or character of what is done.

1603-5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 267 So to direct my Actings as they might tend to his Glory. 1649 CROMWELL in Southey's *Common-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 128 It's easie to object to the glorious actinges of God—if we look too much upon instruments. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 10 Rather for a Direction to themselves to act by, than a History of my Actings. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem. own Time* iii. 164 The past actings of Courts ought not to be merely stated, but criticised and appreciated. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii. (1846) 88 The great actings which are now on foot in these nations.

3. The performing of plays or other fictitious scenes and incidents, playing, dramatic performance; feigning a character not one's own, simulation.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 80 The play not good, nor anything but the good actings of Betterton and his Wife and Harris. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 31 Whose Acting's hard, affected, and constrain'd. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i. 450, I speak only with reference to the usual length of acting plays. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 61 Acting was the especial amusement of the English, from the palace to the village green.

b. *Acting over*: A re-enacting, repetition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 171 Making the creatures of one Element, but an acting over those of an other.

4. The putting forth of energy or activity, working, operation.

1647 SPRIGG *Angl. Rediv.* I. i. 2 This did but put nature upon more vigorous and industrious actings to defend itself. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. § 1, 2 There is nothing else in the Actings of my Mind, that I am conscious of while I walk. 1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* iv (1835) I. 173 The actings and reactings that take place between man and man. 1846 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) II. ii. 30 The continual actings of the desires, lusts, imaginations, leave soils and stains.

5. *Comb.* **acting-order**, i. e. *order for acting* in a certain capacity. *spec.* A temporary appointment to a vacant position made by one entitled to do so, but which may or may not be confirmed by the superior authority.

1804 NELSON in Nicolas's *Despatches* VI. 199, I .. have appointed Mr. Edward Flin, of the Victory, to act in the Bittern .. a copy of whose Acting-Order is also herewith transmitted .. I therefore hope their Lordships will confirm the appointment. 1836 MARRYAT *Midship. Easy* (1863) 213, I really think that an acting order would do more than the doctor can.

Acting (æ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACT *v.* + -ING^{2}.]

1. Performing (dramatically).

2. Performing functions, putting forth activity.

1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* VII. xxxiv, The acting spirits up and awake doe keepe.

3. Performing temporary or special duties; on temporary service.

1797 NELSON in Nicolas's *Despatches* VII. 133 The Gunner of the Peterell not having joined, I shall put John Brady acting into the Peterell.

¶ In senses 2 and 3 it is used esp. as a qualifying adj. to official titles, meaning either doing duty temporarily, as *Acting-Captain*; or doing duty solely, though nominally associated with another or others who take no practical share in the work, as *Acting-Manager, -Secretary, -Trustees, -Executors*, etc.

1801 NELSON in Nicolas's *Despatches* IV. 287 Our friend Troubridge will tell you his opinion of the present Acting-Captain of the San Josef. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 19 He resolved .. to be an acting partner.

‖**Actinia** (ăkti·niă). *Zool.*; pl. **actiniæ, actinias.** [mod. L. f. (by Linn.) Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray.] *prop.* A genus of *Zoophytes* belonging to the family *Actiniadæ*; *pop.* extended to any animal of the family, whether of the genus *Actinia* or one of its congeners; a Sea-Anemone, or animal of the Sea-Anemone group.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Nat. Hist.* 94 The body of the actinia is of a naturally cylindrick, but variable figure. 1767 ELLIS *Actinia* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 428 The Actinia, called by

old authors.. *Urtica marina*, from its supposed property of stinging, is now more properly called by some late English authors the Animal flower. 1850 DANA *Geol.* i. 10 The waters abound in.. asterias or star-fish, and the variously coloured actinias or sea-flowers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 112 Beautiful Actiniæ filled the tiny caverns with living flowers.

Actinic (ăkti·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -IC.] Of or pertaining to actinism.

1844 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Brit. Assoc. Report* 13 While the actinic influence is still fresh upon the face (i.e. as soon as it is removed from the light). 1845 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 167/2 A beam of solar light is made up of three distinct sets of rays—the luminous, the calorific, and the chemical or actinic rays. 1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* No. 3, 157 The actinic force, or that of the violet end of the spectrum, quickens germination much more than the luminous. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* x. 246 Besides light and heat, the stars emit actinic rays. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 124 We produce photographs by a power in the sunbeam called the chemical, or actinic power. 1874 HARTWIG *Aer. World* vi. 68 These ultra violet, actinic, or Ritterian rays, as they have been named, after their discoverer Ritter.

Actiniform (ăkti·nifōrm), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -FORM.] Having a radiated form; of the form of a sea-anemone, as the coralline polypes.

1843 OWEN *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 87 Many of the large actiniform polypes of the tropical seas combine with a structure which is essentially similar to our sea-anemonies, an internal calcareous axis or skeleton. 1855 KNIGHT *Eng. Cycl.* III. 587 *Madrepora*, Animals actiniform, rather short, with twelve simple tentacula.

Actinism (æ·ktiniz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -ISM.]

†1. 'The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of Philosophy which treats of it.' Craig 1847. *Obs.*

2. That property or force in the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

1844 R. HUNT *Brit. Assoc. Report* 30 By a most careful prismatic analysis of the rays.. I have ascertained the relative quantity of the active chemical principle (Actinism). 1849 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* 56 Mr. Hunt believes that the germination of seeds in the spring.. is dependent upon the variations in the amount of actinism—or chemical influence—of light and of heat in the solar beam. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 13 The electro-positive and electro-negative rays, of which Heat and Actinism are the representatives.

Actinium (ăkti·niŭm). *Chem.* [mod. L. in form, f. Gr. *ἀκτῖν-* ray + -IUM, as in *sodium, potassium*, etc.] A supposed chemical element, a metal discovered in 1881 in association with zinc; so called because of the action of light upon its salts.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 428 The existence of a new metallic element, actinium, in the zinc of commerce. *Ibid.* No. 620, 470 *On the New Metal Actinium*, by J. L. Phipson. The sulphide of actinium is described as a pale yellow canary-coloured substance.

Actino-, a. Gr. *ἀκτῖνο-* combining form of *ἀκτίς* (gen. *ἀκτῖν-os*) a ray, a beam, as in *ἀκτῖνο-βόλος* darting rays. Entering into numerous derivatives, chiefly connected (1) with ACTINISM, (2) with animals related to the ACTINIA.

†Actino·bolism. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτινοβόλ-os* ray-darting (f. *ἀκτινο-* ray + *βολή* throwing) + -ISM.]

1681 T. WILLIS *Rem. Med. Wks.* (Vocab.), *Actinobolism*, an irradiation of beams, or shooting forth of the spirits like beams of the sun.

A·ctino-che·mistry. [See ACTINO-.] The chemistry of actinism; that branch of chemistry, which treats of the chemical energies existing in the solar rays.

1844 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Brit. Assoc. Report* 12, A contribution to the newly created science of actino-chemistry. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photog.* 116 Proceeding only to the more delicate processes when he has mastered the rudimentary details of the more simple forms of actino-chemistry. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 28 Actino-chemistry was a term first applied by Sir John Herschel, and has been generally adopted.

Actinograph (ăkti·nŏgrɑf). [f. ACTINO- + *γράφ-os* writing. Cf. Gr. *ἀκτῖνογραφία*.] An instrument, invented by Sir J. Herschel in 1838, for recording the variations in the power of the solar rays.

1840 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Phil. Trans.* I. 46 Description of an Actinograph, or self-registering Photometer for meteorological purposes. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photog.* 154 The instrument constructed by Sir John Herschel, which he has named an actinograph, not only registers the direct effect of solar chemical radiation, but also the amount of general actinic power in the visible hemisphere.

Actinoid (æ·ktinoid), *a.* [f. ACTINO- + *-εἰδ-ής* -form.] Having the form of rays, radiated; said of a division of Zoophytes or Polypes, having the internal cavity divided by radiated partitions, as in the coral zoophytes.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* iv. § 37, 43 Other actinoid polyps. 1860 *Actinolog. Brit.* Introd. 22 The *cnidæ*, in the Actinoid Zoophytes, are not confined to one organ or set of organs.

Actinolite (ăkti·nŏləit). *Min.*; incorrectly actynolite. [f. ACTINO- ray + *λίθος* stone.] A bright green variety of Hornblende, occurring usually in fasciculated crystals.

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 592 Hornblende and Actinolite may be united. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 193 Actinolites, Pyrites, and other substances exhibit it [a tendency to radiation] in the former [the mineral kingdom]. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 104 Asbestos or amianthus.. may be regarded as a variety of actynolite.

Actinolitic (ăkti·nŏli·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of actinolite.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta, Rocks Class.* 149 The diorite at Klausen contains actinolitic hornblende with oligoclase.

Actinomere (ăkti·nŏmĭəɪ), *Zool.* [f. ACTINO- + *μέρ-os* part.] A portion of the surface of a radiated animal cut off by any two meridional lines reaching from pole to pole. See ACTINAL.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 111 Eight meridional bands, or 'ctenophores,' bearing the comb-like fringes, or characteristic organs of locomotion, traverse at definite intervals the interpolar region, which they divide into an equal number of lune-like lobes, termed the 'actinomeres.'

Actinometer (æ:ktinǫ·mĭ·təɪ). [f. ACTINO- + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's heating rays; first invented by Sir John Herschel, and described in Edinb. Journal of Science for 1825.

1833 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Brit. Assoc. Report* 379 The actinometer is an instrument.. for measuring at any instant the direct heating power of the solar rays. 1879 *Photogr.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 326 The consequent progress of the printing may be most accurately determined by means of the actinometer. 1880 RADCLIFFE in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 210 In interplanetary space, if the experiments with the actinometer are to be trusted, the temperature is not less than 256° Fahrenheit below the freezing point of fresh water.

Actinometric (æ:ktino,me·trik), *a.* [f. ACTINO- + *μετρικός* measuring.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of the intensity of the sun's heat.

1849 Sir J. HERSCHEL *Admiralty Man. Sci. Enq.* 295 The ultimate reduction of the actinometric observations. 1881 *Eng. Mech.* 27 May 280/1 Some actinometric measurements were made last autumn at different heights in the Alps, by M. Puiseux.. The activity of this [vegetation] at Montsouris was proved to be in direct proportion to the actinometric degree.

Actinometrical (æ:ktino,me·trikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = ACTINOMETRIC.

1873 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* 345 The absorptive action which the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere exerts on the sun's heat has been established by a series of actinometrical observations made by Sorel at Geneva.

Actinometry (æ:ktinǫ·mĕtri). [f. ACTINO- + *-μετρια* measurement.] The measurement or estimation of the radiation of heat from surfaces.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 367 We have in the land and sea-breezes a natural index to the actinometry of sea and land, which shows that the radiating forces of the two are very different.

Actinomorphous (æ:ktino,mǭ·ɪfəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ACTINO- ray + *μορφ-ή* form + -OUS.] Of radiated shape.

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 394 *Actinomorphous*, capable of bisection through two or more planes into similar halves, as is a regular flower.

Actinophone (ăkti·nŏfōn). [f. ACTINO- + *-φων-os* sounding, vocal.] (See quot.)

1881 A. G. BELL in *Nature* 12 May 44 We have decided to.. limit the word.. actinophone.. to apparatus for the production of sound.. by actinic rays.

Actinophonic (ăkti·nofǫ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *-φωνικ-ός* pertaining to voice.] Pertaining to sound produced by chemical action.

1881 in *Nature* No. 622, 528 When exposed in dark to a copper plate gradually heated with an oxyhydrogen blowpipe, no sound is heard in the telephone till the plate is raised to a dull red; then it gradually increases in intensity. The author is disposed to consider the phenomenon photophonic rather than actinophonic.

Actinophorous (æ:ktinǫ·fŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖνο-φόρ-os* (f. *ἀκτῖνο-* ray + *-φορος* -bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing straight projecting spines; spiny.

Actinostome (ăkti·nŏstōum). *Zool.* [f. ACTINO- + *στόμα* mouth.] L. Agassiz's name for the mouth of radiated animals, considered by him as essentially different from that of Vertebrates.

1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. Amer.* IV. 376. 1880 BELL in *Zool. Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XV. No. 82, 127 The actinostome has been pushed forwards and to the left.

†A·ctinote. *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀκτῖνωτ-ός* rayed; f. *ἀκτινο-* ray.] A synonym of ACTINOLITE.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 308 Some of the common and glassy strahlsteins correspond to actinote. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 434 Rock-crystals.. coloured by chlorite or blended with actinote.

‖ **Actinozoa** (æ:ktino,zōu·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. f. ACTINO- + Gr. *ζῶα* pl. of *ζῶον* animal.] A class of Radiated animals, comprising part of the *Cœlenterata* of Huxley, and of the *Zoophytes* of other naturalists, containing the sea-anemones and coral polypes. The sing. *Actinozoon* is rare.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 85 Of the living groups of the Actinozoa, the Ctenophora and the Sea-anemones from their absence of hard parts, are unknown in a fossil condition. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. i. § 2, 224 Why the gastric membrane of the bloodless actinozoon or hydrozoon does not digest itself.

Actinozo·al, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to the Actinozoa.

1872 *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* 199 Used as an argument for the actinozoal nature of the *Ctenophora*.

Action (æ·kʃən). Also 4–5 **accion, -oun.** [a. Fr. *action* ad. L. *actiōn-em* a doing, performance, f. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to do: see -ION.]

I. *Generally.*

1. The process or condition of acting or doing (in the widest sense), the exertion of energy or influence; working, agency, operation.

a. Of persons. (Distinguished from *passion*, from *thought* or *contemplation*, from *speaking* or *writing*.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 94 And holde with hym and with hure ' þat han trewe accion. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Thyne was the action, and I nought but abyl for to suffre. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VI. xix. 32 He gave up all hys actyown. 1586 *Let. to Earl of Leycester* 26 In case he failed in the action of her deliuery. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 406 The vndeseruer may sleepe, when the man of Action is call'd on. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 141 Certainely a Womans thought runs before her action. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 Is not yet resolved whether contemplation or Action be the chiefest thing. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 309 The human Soul is vitally united to the Body by a reciprocal commerce of Action and Passion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 10 It is necessary to act, but impossible to know the consequences of action. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 4, 48 The exercise of his Activity is Action. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 19 Millions, who know no common principle of action. 1828 D. STEWART *Wks.* VI. 121 The word action is properly applied to those exertions which are consequent on volition. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 5, 71 What is an action? Not one thing, but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* I. i. § 3 (1864) 5 Volition is separated from Feeling, by superadding the characteristic of action, or the putting forth of energy to serve an end.

b. Of things. (Distinguished from *inaction, repose.*)

Quantity of action, in *Physics*: The momentum of a body multiplied into the time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Persone's T.* (Ellesmere) 82 In how manye maneres been the accioun or werkynges of Penitence [4 *MSS.* accions *of* worchyng]. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 329 Another mode of action may be found in the following instances. A lamb acts upon the senses of a wolf—that sensation acts upon his appetite—that appetite acts upon his corporeal organs. By the action of these organs he runs, he seizes, and he devours the lamb. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 293 To avoid all risk of two opposite actions arriving at the same instant at any part of the engine. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 77 If gold be immersed in hydrochloric acid, no chemical action takes place. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 124 The intervals of action and repose were irregular. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* xiv. 83 Until the additional parts recommence their action. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 326 Taking it, however, as we find it, now universally used by writers on dynamics, we define the Action of a Moving System as proportional to the average kinetic energy, which the system has possessed during the time from any convenient epoch of reckoning, multiplied by the time.

c. *In action*: In a condition of activity, at work, in practical or effective operation.

1652 M. NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Reader, The Republick maintein's continually in action a great number of ships, gallies and galliots. 1714 SWIFT *State of Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 216 The bulk of those who are now most in action either at court, in parliament, or publick offices, were then boys at school. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I. 254 Schemes.. were put in action against her life.

d. *Action of a verb, verbal action*: The action expressed by a verb; properly of verbs which assert *acting*, but conveniently extended to *the thing asserted by a verb*, whether action, state, or mere existence, as I *strike*, I *stand*, I *live*, I *am*.

2. The exertion of force by one body upon another; influence.

c 1360 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 20 Myn sinne and myn confusioun .. Han taken on me a grevous accioun. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 He exposed them to the action of the Sun. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1, 15 The subtle Actions of the Small Particles of Bodies over each other. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xv. 149 The action, or the attractive force, of the Sun and Moon, on such protuberance. 1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 75 With similar acid the action on the pure steel was hardly perceptible. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 4 (1868) II. 107 Implicitly obedient to the action of fixed causes. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 117 Submit the whole to the action of a slow fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 2, 17 Observed upon the rocks and mountains the action of ancient glaciers. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 By submitting a block of ice to the action of a sunbeam.

3. A thing done, a deed. Not always distinguished from ACT, but usually viewed as occupying some time in doing, and in *pl.* referred to habitual or ordinary deeds, the sum of which constitutes *conduct*.

1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 41 His lawes and actions. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. i. 87 And enterprizes of great pith and moment, With this regard their Currants turne away [*v.r.* awry], And loose the name of action. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. ii. 3 When our Actions do not, Our feares do make vs Traitors. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 3 The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. iii. (1695) 16, I have always thought the Actions of Men the best Interpreters of their thoughts. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. II. 252 The manner in which he justified this action was still more offensive than the action itself. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. III. i. 86 An action, the product and expression of exerted force. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 289 Successional objects, or of which the parts are in succession, we call actions: consequently actions compose the proper object of poetry.

4. The thing represented as done in a drama; the event or series of events, real or imaginary, forming the subject of a fable, poem, or other composition.

1712 ADDISON *Spec.* No. 267 ¶ 2 This Action [of an Epic] should have three Qualifications in it. First, It should be but One Action. Secondly, It should be an entire Action; and, Thirdly, It should be a great Action. *Ibid.* No. 273 ¶ 1 Having examined the Action of Paradise Lost, let us in the next place consider the Actors. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The action of the Iliad holds but forty-seven days.

†5. *pl.* The transactions, acts, or records of a court or deliberative body. (Fr.) *Obs. rare.*

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxi. 187 As we read in the

actions of that Councel. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 197 The 3 tome of the sixt action of the second Councell of Nice.

6. Mode of acting. **a.** Of persons: Gesture, oratorical management of the body and features in harmony with the subject described; in *Sculpt.* and *Painting*: Gesture or attitude as expressive of the sentiment or passion depicted.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. of Abuse* 68 Players action doeth answere to their partes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 The phrase, utterance, and action of those that exercise to make speeches. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 19 Sute the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action. 1605 — *Macb.* v. i. 32 It is an accustom'd action with her, to seeme thus washing her hands. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 38 Under the Word Pronunciation the Antients comprehended Action as well as Elocution. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 90 ¶ 8 In the pulpit little action can be proper. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 64 The representation of an archer with his bow in the action of shooting. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 403 It was not the mere trick of action, or knack of speaking, that he was to acquire. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ii. (1879) 162 She spoke this speech, and marked its sense By action.

b. Of animals. *esp.* The trained management of the body or limbs by domesticated animals.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 6 Imitate the action of the Tyger. 1882 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 The judges considered as a prime essential the action of the competing horses, and this of course would be action according to the behests of English park fashion. *Mod.* The roan has good knee-action.

c. The way in which an instrument acts; also *concretely*, the arrangement or mechanism by which this is effected.

1845 *Lond. Univ. Calend. Exam. Papers* 219 Explain the action (1) of the siphon, (2) of the air-pump. 1865 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* ii. (C. D. ed.) 4 The grand pianoforte with the new action. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 195 This lever is secured in position by the screw and washer to a pivot passing through the lever, the said pivot being solid with the action.

II. *Specifically.*

7. The taking of legal steps to establish a claim or obtain judicial remedy; legal process; the right to raise such process. *To take action*: to institute legal proceedings; hence *gen.* to take steps in regard to any matter, to act. *Property in action*, i. e. not in possession, but recoverable by legal process. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 196 Whilk of vs is doun, & mad is recreant, Cleyme & accioun he lese. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxix. 129, I may have noone accione ayenst the. 1594 R. PARSONS *Next Succession* Cont., Such as may have clayme or action to the crowne of England at this day. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 59 The King himselfe cannot grant his thing in Action, which is uncertain. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 22/1 Liable to the action of every Man. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 396 We will proceed next to take a short view of the nature of property in action, or such where a man hath not the occupation, but merely a bare right to occupy the thing in question; the possession whereof may however be recovered by a suit or action at law: from whence the thing so recoverable is called a thing, or *chose*, in action. 1769 *Junius Lett.* Pref., A double remedy is open to them by action and indictment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. D/2 If one calls a merchant bankrupt, action lies. *Mod.* He took prompt action to defend his rights.

†**b.** Legal ground. *Action of battle* = '*casus belli*.' *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 374 The Paip .. decernit the Scottis to have just action of battal, in defence of thair liberteis, aganis King Edward.

8. A legal process or suit.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/3 Doubtyng that the stryf accions and pletynges of the poure shold come onely to the presence and knowlege of hys counceyllours. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 7 The lorde maye haue an actyon of Trespace agaynst any man. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 99 In all other Actions personalls or realls, we have power to yeeld such Iudgements as doe appertaine. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 2 Mr. Fang, haue you entred the Action? 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 6 Actions personals be such actions whereby a man claimeth debt, or other goods and chattels .. for wrong done to his person. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 9 I'le clap an action on your back. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 393 While they thus continue my qualified or defeasible property .. an action will lie against any man that detains them from me, or unlawfully destroys them. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 216 Actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. D/1 A man attainted of treason .. cannot bring an action. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 179 All actions for mesne profits were effectually barred by the general amnesty.

†**9.** A proposition, motion, or question for discussion. (L. *actio.*) *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 154 Valerius dictator .. afore ony accioun wes discussit be the senate, proponit the accioun of the victorius pepill.

10. Active operation against, or engaging an enemy, fighting.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 186 Would in Action glorious I had lost Those legges. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 113 They are in action. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 115 His Majesty with a Natural Air of Gallantry usual to him in time of Action. 1761 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 95 Retire into a peasant's house, near the scene of action. 1805 in Nicolas's *Dispatches* VII. 167 Bore up, and made all sail, forming in two divisions—cleared Ship for Action. 1861 J. H. MACDONALD *Evol. of Battalion* 7 Column formations again, in the British army, are for motion, and not for action, understanding the word action to mean, as in military parlance, engaging the enemy.

11. An engagement with the enemy, a fight.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 6 How many Gentlemen haue you lost in this action? 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 175 His serviceablenesse in this late great action. 1684 *Life of John III of Poland* v. 116 In this great Action the most Memorable Victory that has been Atchieved in our Age, or indeed almost in any other. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, v. iii. 330 They defeated the nobility in several actions. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas's *Dispatches* III. 95 During their march they had some actions with the Mamelukes. 1799 WELLINGTON *Gen. Disp.* I. 22 More troops being sent to their aid, a general action took place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 Between the army of Waldeck and the army of Humieres no general action took place.

12. Histrionic personation; acting of plays, performance. ? *Obs.*

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii, As thou didst live Rome's bravest actor, 'twas my plot that thou Shouldst die in action. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 1 This Evening the Comedy .. was acted for the Benefit of Mrs. Bignall .. Through the whole Action, she made a very pretty Figure.

†**13.** A theatrical performance, a play. *Obs.*

1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 47 [Parry *log.*] He was at an Action of ours, a Latine Play.

14. A devotional or religious performance or exercise; a solemn 'function.' *Action Sermon* (Scotch), a Sacramental or Communion discourse.

1825 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant's *Life* I. xi. 368, I returned home about seven, and addressed myself to write my action sermon. 1855 F. PROCTER *Bk. of Comm. Prayer* 353 The Lord's Prayer also begins the action of thanksgiving [*actio gratiarum*]. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., An interval is now allowed in some congregations between the 'action sermon' and the sacramental service.

†**15.** A share in a joint-stock company (as if the amount of *action* or *operation* which one takes in it). (Fr.) *Obs.*

1641–1706 EVELYN *Diary* (1819) II. 40 African Actions fell to £30, and the India to £80. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccxv. 4 The Actions of our East-India Company are very much fallen. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* I. 573 The actions sinking on the sudden on the breaking out of a new war. 1750 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To melt or liquidate an Action, is to sell, or turn it into money. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 235 An English lady being possessed of Actions shares in the Embden company. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* II. 264 The impetuosity with which the actions rose.

16. *Comb.* **action-noun**, a substantive expressing action; **action-taking** *a.*, litigious.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 374 There is hardly a suffix by which action-nouns are formed which does not also make agent-nouns or adjectives. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 18, A lily-liver'd action-taking knave.

Action (æ·kʃən), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. Fr. *actionner.*] To institute a legal action against.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* Wks. 1861, 999, I don't question but to action him out on't. 1881 *Echo* 1 July 2/4 To prove his innocence, he took the only course open to him—actioned his enemy for libel.

Actionable (æ·kʃənăb'l), *a.* [f. ACTION *sb.* 8 + -ABLE.] Subject or liable to an action at law; of such a character that an action on account of it will lie.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 90 Baited, and bitten with libells and slanders that be not actionable. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* II. Wks. IV. 331 Have a care what you say, Sir, your words will be actionable. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 217 This .. is no injury to the sufferer, and is therefore not an actionable nusance. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* IX. (1784) II. 71 Everybody agreed that the illusage the Captain had given her was actionable. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 160 Guilty of actionable negligence.

Actionably (æ·kʃənăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] 'In a manner subject to a process of law.' Todd.

Actional (æ·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. ACTION *sb.* + -AL. Cf. *rational, fractional*, etc.] Of or pertaining to action or actions.

1731 In BAILEY. 1870 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* xviii. 307 The actional principle of conservatism.

†**Actionary.** *Obs.* [f. ACTION *sb.* 15 + -ARY, after Fr. *actionnaire*; cf. *missionary.*] A shareholder in a joint-stock company.

1731 BAILEY [see ACTIONIST 1]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Actionary* or *Actionist*, a term frequent in foreign newspapers; denoting the proprietor of an action or share in a company's stock. 1755 JOHNSON, *Actionary*, one that has a share in actions or stocks.

Actioner (æ·kʃənəɹ). [f. ACTION *sb.* 6 + -ER 1.] An artisan who makes the action of an instrument, as of a gun, piano, etc.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. Advt., To Gunmakers only.—Wanted, a few good, steady hands. No actioners, lock-makers, barrelmakers, or military workmen need apply.

Actionist (æ·kʃənist). [f. ACTION *sb.* + -IST.]

†**1.** = ACTIONARY; a shareholder. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Actionary* or *Actionist*, a Person who owns or is possessed of Actions, Shares, or Stock, in a Company. 1755 In JOHNSON.

2. One who professes, practises, or lays great stress on (oratorical) action.

1812 *Religionism* 32, *Actionists* (title), Some taught by thee, Demosthenes, are bent, On action, action, action, ne'er content With emphasis of utterance (fault absurd!) Unless pronounced, and acted too, each word.

Actionize (æ·kʃənəiz), *v. rare.* [f. ACTION *sb.* 8 + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *actionner.*] To bring a legal action against.

1872 COMP. READE *Take Care* 291 'My dear sir,' replied the lawyer, 'you have the power of actionising these people for conspiracy.'

Actionless (æ·kʃənlés), *a.* [f. ACTION + -LESS.] Void of action, inactive, inert.

c 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 199 With regard to the natural affection of this animal [sheep], stupid and actionless as it is, the instances that might be mentioned are without number.

†**Actious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *actiōsus* officious, turbulent; f. *actiōn-em* ACTION: see -OUS.] Abounding in, or giving rise to action, active, energetic.

1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 The fourth and fifth of Henries were as actious as the rest. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Wyatt* 114 He knowes you to be eager men, martiall men .. verie actious for valour. 1613 *Uncasing of Machiavel's Instr.* 22 Be rich, I say; nay, boy, be rich and wise! Gold is an actious mettle for the eyes.

†**Actitation.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *actitā-re* to act much, freq. of *ag-ĕre* to act.] 'Debating of lawsuits.' Bailey 1742. 'Action quick and frequent.' J.

†**Activate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ACTIVE *a.* + -ATE 3. Cf. *captiv-ate*, and mod. Fr. *activer.*] To make active, move to activity. Cf. ACTUATE.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 83 For as Snow and Ice especially, being holpen and their cold Activated by nitre or salt, will turn water into Ice and that in a few hours. 1642 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 190, I cannot see that he would consent with Ambrose, that they [the Sibyls] were activated by the Deuill. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* (1677) 124 This warms and activates the spirit in the search of truth.

Active (æ·ktiv), *a.*; also 4–5 **actif.** [prob. a. Fr. *actif*, fem. *active*, ad. L. *actīv-us.* But it may be a direct adoption of the L., in the theological phrase *vīta actīva*, which is the earliest application of the word in Fr. and Eng. alike.] *gen.* Characterized by action. Hence

1. Opposed to *contemplative* or *speculative*: Given to outward action rather than inward contemplation or speculation; practical; *esp.* with 'life.' (Also formerly *absol.* in *pl.* sc. virtues, faculties.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 199 Holy writ ous tekþ tuo maneres of liue .. þe verste is yhote workvol [active] vor þet hi is ine zuynch of guode workes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Vnto thes men itt longith som tyme to vsene werkis of mercy in actife liffe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VII. 236 Actyf lyf or contemplatyf · Crist wolde hit alse. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 23 Also þei tokun actifis & contemplatifis; þat sterun to vertewe be þer two maneris. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 63 There is maad mencion of two perfit lyves, that actif and contemplatif comounli ben callid, ffulli figurid by Marie and Martha hir sister. 1538 STARKEY *England* 4 But wether hyt [i.e. perfection] stond in the actyve lyfe .. or els in the contemplative .. hyt ys not al sure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 271 My speculative and active [1623 offic'd] instruments. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 355 All his industries (As well in actives as contemplatives). 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 161/1 Philosophy concerns either action or contemplation (thence assuming two names, Contemplative and Active) the Active consisting in practice of moral Actions, the Contemplative, in penetration of abstruse Phisical causes, and the nature of the Divinity. 1828 D. STEWART *Wks.* VI. 122 As the operations in the minds of other men escape our notice we can judge of their activity only from the sensible effects it produces; thence we are led to apply the character of activity to those whose bodily activity is the most remarkable, and to distinguish mankind into two classes, the Active and the Speculative.

†**b.** Practical, as opposed to *theoretical. Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Orinthop. Microl.* 2 Active Musicke, which also they call Practick, is .. the knowledge of singing well.

2. Opposed to *passive*: Originating or communicating action, exerting action upon others; acting of its own accord, spontaneous. In 17th c. often *absol.* in *pl.* sc. qualities, forces.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 14 God may not autorise þat actyfe cursyng .. But passyue cursyng .. is just. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylg. Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Quod the body .. thou were in me actyf as fire is in the wood, and I in to the passyf as woode is in the fyre 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. (Ashmole 1652) 54 Heate, and Cold, be qualities Active, Moisture, and Drines, be qualityes Passive. 1592 W. WEST *Symbolæogr.* I. 48 G. The actiue person in Instrumentes is he which maketh the Instruments. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 332 If it should be in the power of an Angel by applying actives to passives to produce an Insect. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* I. v. 117 Perception of danger is a natural Excitement of passive fear and active caution. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. iii. § 9 (1868) 292 Objects which they first believed to be intelligent and active are really lifeless and passive. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 492 The treasons of Eadwine were often passive rather than active.

3. *Grammar.* **a.** *properly*, An epithet of Voice in verbs used transitively; opposed to *Passive* (and, in some languages, to *Reflexive* or *Middle*). That form of the verb in which the action asserted by it is viewed as a characteristic or attribute of the thing whence it issues, as opposed to the *Passive* Voice in which the action is viewed as an attribute of the thing towards which it is directed; or, that form of the verb in which the logical subject of the action is made by the speaker the grammatical subject of his assertion, as shown by the verb's agreement with it in inflections, by position, or otherwise. This being (in Aryan Languages) the simple or original form, verbs used intransitively naturally have no other, and are said to have the Active Voice only.

b. *Less correctly*, said of verbs themselves; in two senses. 1. Applied to verbs which assert that the subject *acts upon* or affects something else, as distinguished from *Passive* Verbs, or such as assert of the subject that it is acted on by something or

suffers the action, and *Neuter* Verbs which assert an action or state that has neither character. 2. Applied to all verbs that assert *action* as distinct from mere *existence* or *state*; in this sense Active Verbs are divided into *Active Transitive*, in which the action passes over to or affects an object, as *kill* (corresponding to the *Active* of 1), and *Active Intransitive*, in which the action does not affect an object, as *rise* (forming part of the *Neuter* verbs of 1), *Neuter* in this nomenclature being restricted to verbs of existence or state, as *be, sit*.

Both of these uses of the word are etymologically defensible, but both are inconvenient: the distinction between *action* and *state* is not always clear, and above all is one of *things*, not of *assertions* about them; that of *action* and *passion* is merely that of two ways of viewing and asserting the *same* action; while the passing over of an action to an object or the contrary is better expressed by *Transitive* and *Intransitive*, and is moreover not a division of verbs, but of the constructions of each verb separately, the great majority of verbs in Eng. having both constructions.

1530 PALSGR. 4 The thyrde parsonnes plurelles of verbes actyves in the frenche tonge.. ende in *ent*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.* C b, Of Uerbs personals there be three kinds, Actiue, Passiue and Neuter. 1611 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts.* (1669) 29 Cannot a Verb Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passive, as Actives do? *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 Verbes of doing are actives or passives. The active verb adheres to the person of the agent; as, Christ hath conquered hel and death. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 59, A verb in the active voice very frequently denotes a state which implies no real action, as for instance *to suffer*; and so, a verb in the passive voice frequently denotes a state which implies no real suffering, as *to be found*. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 59 We may speak of one and the same action by means either of a verb in the active voice, or of a verb in the passive voice.

4. Opposed to *quiescent* or *extinct*: Existing in action, working, effective, having practical operation or results.

1640–4 CAPT. MERVIN in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 214 The Gray-headed Common Laws Funeral; and the Active Statutes death and Obsequies. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxiv. (Rtldg.) 215 Here was one of the many, many instances of his active benevolence. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 39 The whole government would be under the constant inspection and active controul of the popular representative and of the magnates of the kingdom. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 317 Kamtschatka, where there are seven active volcanos. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Travels* vi. 113 It contains an active poison. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 102 Weary of tarrying where there was no chance of active service. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 It is the oxygen which is the active agent.

5. Opposed to *sluggish* or *inert*: Abounding in action; energetic, lively, agile, nimble; diligent, busy, brisk. (Of persons and things.)

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 24, I were simply the most actiue fellow in Europe. 1609 *Man in the Moone* (1849) 31 It maketh her unfitte to performe any agill or active thing. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 485 He being the activest man in the World. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 683 So strong to fight, so active to pursue. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 31 Jan. Wks. 1876 224 Infirmities.. which make him less active than he was. 1857 BUCKLE *Civil.* iii. 142 Now, the richest Countries are those in which man is most active. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 371 An active demand for any other commodity is characterised by a rise in its price or value. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 599 The most active seat of the trade. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 16 Dec., The market to-day has been more active than for a considerable time.

6. On the credit side of the balance-sheet, of the nature of an asset; as opposed to *passive*, i. e. of the nature of a liability. (Common in Fr., but hardly English.)

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 350 Selling the active and passive universality of the insolvent's estate.. to a purchaser who became liable to the insolvent's creditors.

7. Used as the first element in such obv. *Comb.* as *active-bodied, active-limbed, active-minded.*

1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. v. 152 There the active-limbed, Fleet Iris stayed them. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 121 The pleasure which.. active-minded men feel in exercising the process of deduction. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 547 The more active-minded among his contemporaries.

Activeable, perhaps = 'excitable,' f. stem of *activ-ate* (cf. *separate, separable*): but probably to be read as two words *active able.*

1602 *Return fr. Parn.* IV. 5 (Arb.) 62 To thinke so many actiueable wits, That might contend with proudest birds of Po, Sits now immur'd within their priuate cells. [In Hazlitt's *Dodsley* spelt *activable.*]

Actively (æ·ktivli), *adv.* [f. ACTIVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an active manner; hence

†**1.** In action, as opposed to contemplation; practically, in practical life. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 22 Neþeles it is not to deme þat ne it is leful to curse accessorily; for þat tendiþ but to men lifing actifly.

2. In originating action; by one's own action; voluntarily, spontaneously. (Opposed to *passively.*)

1590 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 203 He that is condemned for a famous libell is intestable, both actiuely and passiuely: that is to say, he can neither make a testament, nor receiue anie benefite by a testament. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* (1654) 38 Is the fraud actively yours, done by you to another? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 The king was at least passive. He could not actively counterwork the regent. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Repub.* Introd. v. 19 His son Poppo.. did not actively oppose the introduction of Christianity.

3. *Grammar.* In the manner or with the construction of an active verb; a. in a manner asserting action; b. transitively.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 30 Deponents.. signifying Actively, that is, when they are construed like Actives.. Active Verbs or Verbs signifying Actively govern the Accusative. *Ibid.* 37 Rehearse them Actively and Passively together. 1661 *Grand Debate* 88, *Nulla salus in nobis* is spoken actively and not possessively or passively.

4. With effective or vigorous action; energetically, busily; briskly, nimbly.

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iv. 87 Since Frost itselfe as actiuely doth burne, And Reason panders Will. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1429, 9 Trumpets and a kettle drome did very actiuely sound the Danish march. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 189 Some most actively use the contrary arme and leg. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 217 Actively engaged in his military duties. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 79 Within the crater was found a round and small actively eruptive cone.

Activeness (æ·ktivnės). [f. ACTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being active; agility, nimbleness, energy, diligence; = ACTIVITY 2.

1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* lxvi. (1878) 96 Because in activenesse she much excelled. 1612 WARNER *Albion's England* I. iv. 12 Yea yet a Lad, for Actiuenes The world did lack his like. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* IV. § 3, 203 Action, when set properly in Opposition to Passive or Passivenesse is.. a meer Relation; 'tis the Activeness of something on another thing. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 307 Activeness in religious practices, and soundness in ethical teachings.

Activity (ăkti·vĭti). [a. Fr. *activité*, ad. med. L. *actīvitātem*, a word of the Scholastic Philosophy, = *vis agendi*, f. L. *actīvus*; see ACTIVE.]

1. The state of being active; the exertion of energy, action.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Cor.* 33 There is of al men but one god, of whome the power and actiuitie of al thinges.. haue theyr begynnynges. 1648 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xi, All manner of activity requiring a contact and immediateness between the agents and the subject. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 13 The supreme Being (who is Activity itself). 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 50 What is the Sphere of Activity of Cold? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Saw is designed to cut only in its Progress forwards; Man having in that Activity more strength. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind.* ii. § 10, 115 No man would attribute great activity to the paper I write upon. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spirit* I. § 16, 189 We have no experience of.. primary activity, in any respect. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 49 Activity is naturally at first sight our one test of faith. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I § 263 If the Activity of an agent be measured by its amount and its velocity conjointly; and if, similarly, the Counter-activity of the resistance be measured by the velocities of its several parts and their several amounts conjointly, whether these arise from friction, cohesion, weight, or acceleration;—Activity and Counter-activity, in all combinations of machines, will be equal and opposite.

2. The state or quality of being abundantly active; brisk or vigorous action; energy, diligence, nimbleness, liveliness.

1530 PALSGR. 193 Activyte, quickenesse, *actiuite* (Fr.). 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlvii. 6 Yf thou knowest that there be men of actiuyte amonge them, make them rulers of my catell. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 60, If shee call your actiuity in question. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* Wks. 1730 I. 144 Laziness and want of activity. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 46 Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France. 1832 SCOTT *Woodst.* 183 The latter stepped back with activity. 1854 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* IV. xxvii. 255 The sieges of these places.. were now pressed with activity. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 51 The volcano continued to manifest activity till November. 1882 *Daily News* 5 Mar., There is not quite so much activity in the iron market.

†**3.** Physical exercise, gymnastics, athletics. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, Master whyche teacheth actiuitie, *Gymnastes.* *c* 1595 J. NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 29 Especially Wrastling and Hurling, sharpe and seuere actiuities. 1624 BOLTON *Nero Cæsar* 61 The antient Greeke Gymnasium was diuided into three chiefe spaces, or actiuitie-yards. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ₱ 3, A great deal of good Company of us were this Day to see or rather to hear an artful Person do several Feats of Activity.

4. Anything active; an active force or operation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 307 Some.. to salve the effect have recurred unto the influence of the starres, making their activities Nationall. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 348 Christ and his Apostles, did wonderful things, beyond the reach and power of created Agents or Activities. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. ix. (1865) 294 An endless string of activities without purpose, of purposes destitute of motive. 1869 HUXLEY in *Scient. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/1 The study of the activities of the living being is called its physiology. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* V. xxxvii. 353 Still more he wanted to escape standing as a critic outside the activities of men.

Actless (æ·ktlės), *a. rare.* [f. ACT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without action, inactive.

1682 T. SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* I. i. Wks. I. 21, A poor, young, actless, indigested thing, Whose utmost pride can only boast of youth And innocence. 1765 LAW *Behmen's Expl. 4th Table* 18 This Idea, or Spirit of the Soul, dumb and actless.

Acton (æ·ktən). Forms 3–5 aketoun; 4 acketton; 4–9 aketon; 5 akatown, aktone, actone, -oun(e, -owne, hacton; 6 hocqueton, hocton; 6–7 haketon; 6–9 hacqueton; 5–9 acketon, haqueton; 4– acton. [a. OFr. (12th c.) *auqueton*, later (15th, 16th c.) *hocqueton, hocton*, mod. Fr. *hoqueton*, cotton wool, padding, whence, a padded and quilted jacket; a. Sp. *alcoton, algodon* 'cotton, bombast,' ad. Arab. القطن, *al-qūtun, al-qūtn* the cotton. Obsol. since 16th c. exc. as a historical term. *Acton* is the lineal descendant of the ME. forms; in Fr. the word has since received an initial *h*, which has also influenced English since Caxton's time in the forms HAQUETON, *hacqueton, haketon, hacton*, some of which also are still in historical use. *Hoqueton, hocqueton, hocton*, are later Fr. forms, not now used.] A stuffed jacket or jerkin, at first of quilted cotton, worn under the mail; also, in later times, a jacket of leather or other material plated with mail.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5150 Withouten sotoned aketoun, Oither plate, oither gaumbisoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 149 And next his schert an aketoun, And over that an haberjoun. *c* 1400 *Sege off Melayne* 917 Ther oon he keste an acton syne. *a* 1450 *Syr Perecyvelle* 1102 Blode rede was his stede, His aktone and his other wede. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 199 Here hors, here armures, here akatowns. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 16 He percid hit and the hauberk and the haqueton. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) X. vi. 380/1 We muste do aboue the Jacke or acton of charyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccccxxx. 756 With pauesons and cootes of steele, hoctons, shapeaux, and bassinettes. 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 581 The bishop had upon him a certeine cote of defense, which was called an aketon. 1599 THYNNE *Animadver.* 31 Aketon or Haketone you [Speght] expounde a jackett without sleves.. But haketon is a slevelesse jackett of plate for the warre, couered with anye other stuffe; at this day also called a jackett of plate. 1609 SIR J. SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 25 That ilk laick landed man haueand ten punds in gudes and geir, sall haue for his bodie, and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient Acton, ane basnet, and ane gloue of plate. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 196 They had also about this time.. a jacket without sleeves called a Haketon. 1805 SCOTT *Lay L. Minst.* III. vi. But Cranstoun's lance, of more avail.. Through shield, and jack, and acton past. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* III. 341 His rich acton, and all his other vestments, looked as if they had been lately drenched in water.

Actor (æ·ktəɪ). Also actour. [a. L. *actor*, n. of agent, f. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to drive, carry on, do, act. The Fr. *acteur* is later in Littré. The development of meaning took place in L.]

†**1.** A manager, overseer, agent, or factor (transl. L. *actor.*) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 2 He is vndir tutouris and actouris, til to the tyme determyned of the fadir. [1388 under keperis and tutoris. Vulg. *sub tutoribus et actoribus.*]

†**2.** A pleader; he who conducts an action at law; a. the plaintiff or complainant; b. an advocate in civil cases; c. a public prosecutor. *Obs.* exc. as a term in Rom. law.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. vi. (1859) 6 That the actour be admytted to maken his compleynt, and purpoos his askynge. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 85 The publicke actor had bought Silanus bondmen, to the end they should bee examined by torture. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xxv. (Arb.) 247 Sometimes it is seene, that the Moderator is more troublesome then the Actor. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xx. (1739) 37 The king may not.. determine Causes wherein himself is actor. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 25 In every court there must be at least three constituent parts, the *actor, reus*, and *judex*: the *actor*, or plaintiff, who complains of an injury done. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 154 The temporary representative of a Corporation for the purpose of suing and being sued, was called Actor.

3. One who acts, or performs any action, or takes part in any affair; a doer. (In later usage nearly always with fig. allusion to 4.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 37 Condemn the fault and not the actor of it. 1604 *Case is Altered* in Thynne's *Animadv.* 138 Oh wicked money, to be the Actor of such a mischiefe. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. I. 5 The characters of the actors are displayed. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 102 Now distant ages, like a day, explore, And judge the act, the actor now no more. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Introd. 13 An actor is negligent when he is ignorant of the consequences of his act.

4. One who personates a character, or acts a part; a stage-player, or dramatic performer.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 There is no Arte delivered to mankinde, that hath not the workes of Nature for his principall object.. on which they so depend, as they become Actors and Players as it were, of what nature will have set foorth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. ii. 24 After a well grac'd actor leaues the Stage. 1646 J. HALL *Horae Vacivae* 19 God sends us not unto the Theater of this World to be mute persons, but actors. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xvi. 80 A Person, is the same that an Actor is, both on the Stage and in common Conversation. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 4 The Latins by *Pronunciatio* and *Actio* meant the same thing.. hence they whose Business it is to speak publickly on the Stage, are with us called Actors. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 419 Another scene was opened and other actors appeared on the stage. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1878) 730 Pitt was essentially an actor, dramatic in the Cabinet, in the House, in his very office.

5. *Comb.* **actor-man,** *obs.*, a (theatrical) actor; **actor-manager,** a manager of a theatre, who is also an actor.

1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* II. v. (1840), I desire to know by whose authority you present such actormen to a young lady under my care. 1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 792/1 Another mischief-working influence is that of actor-managers and manageresses.

Actor, actour, obs. form of AUTHOR.

Actorship (æ·ktəɪʃip). [f. ACTOR + -SHIP.] The quality or position of a (dramatic) actor.

1598 MARSTON *Ant. & Mell.* I. Introd. Wks. 1856 I. 3, I was never worse fitted since the nativitie of my actorshippe; I shall be hist at.

Actress (æ·ktrės). Also 8 actrice. [f. ACTOR + -ESS; probably formed independently of Fr. *actrice*, which is occasionally found instead.] At first used only in the general sense, not in the dramatic; now only in the dramatic, not in the general.

†1. A female actor or doer. *Obs.* repl. by ACTOR.

1589 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* (1612) 335 Opportunitie, the chiefe Actresse in all attempts, gaue the Plaudite in Loue. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Tasking your pens to pen a womans praise, And she the actresse of your owne disease. 1626 COCKERAM, *Actresse*, a woman doer. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* ccccIxviii. 1 A principal Lady of the Island who was proved to be an Actress or Accomplice in the assassinate. 1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 273 ¶ 8 Vergil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an actress in the Æneid, but the part she acts is short. [*Mod.* The female prisoner appears to have been the chief actor in the tragic scene.]

2. A female player on the stage. (ACTOR was at first used for both sexes.)

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec., Doll Common doing Abigail most excellently, & Knipp the widow very well, & will be an excellent actor, I think. 1700 DRYDEN *Epil. to Pilgrim* 40 To stop the trade of love behind the scene, Where actresses make bold with married men. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) III. 368 Study'd action and artificial gesture may be allow'd to the actors and actrices of the stage. 1741 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 6 (1834) I. 15 A bad actress, but she has life. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxiv. (Routl.) 214 This elegant and fashionable actress. 1882 *Academy* 8 July 39/2 As long as such an actress treads the boards, it is possible to take a worthy view of the functions of the theatre.

†Actuabi·lity. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med. L. *actuā-re* + -BILITY.] Capability of being acted upon or actuated.

1689 H. MORE *Answ. to Psych.* 115 If he acknowledge a Spiritual substance distinct from the Material, he will give Activity to the one, and Passivity or Actuability to the other.

Actual (æ·ktiuăl), *a.*; also 4–5 actuel. [a. Fr. *actuel*, ad. late L. *actuāl-is* (in philos. and theol. writers), of or pertaining to action; f. *actu-s* acting; see ACT and -AL. Subseq. assimilated to the L. spelling.]

†1. Of or pertaining to acts; exhibited in deeds; practical, active. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 107 Thys senne cometh nau3t of thy ken .. Tho seggeth thys leredemen And clypyeth hyt actuel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 283 Thus is synne accomplisid .. and thanne is the synne cleped actuel. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1284 Original syn without actual adioyned thereto dampned the kynde of man. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Politie* (1617) 47 Actuall, that holynesse, which afterwards beautifieth all the parts and actions of our life. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 13 In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking, and other actuall performances, what (at any time) haue you heard her say? 1647 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* II. ii. II. xxxviii, So when the present actuall centrall life Of sense and motion is gone.

†2. Abounding in action, active, energetic. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Morte d'Arth.* I. xvi. (1816) I. 30 'I wol wel,' said Arthur, 'for I see your dedes full actual.'

3. Existing in act or fact; really acted or acting; carried out; real;—opposed to *potential, possible, virtual, theoretical, ideal.* Formerly often *absol.* in *pl.* = actual qualities, actualities.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* D iij b, Whiche cauteres are the surest, the actualles, or the potencyalles? Answere. The actualles, bycause ye action of fyre is moste simple. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 178 And thinkest thou .. that his [God's] potentials .. are not stronger than thine actuals? 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xxxviii. 244 By comparison with their own actuall miseries. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 160 With the Romanists themselves I distinguish between habituall and actuall Jurisdiction. Habituall Jurisdiction is derived only by Ordination. Actuall Jurisdiction is a right to exercise that habit, arising from the lawfull application of the matter or subject. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 155 The natives of Scotland are not in actual rebellion. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 The nominal revenue was but a portion of the actual proceeds. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. I. II. iii. 31 Great truly is the Actual; is the Thing that has rescued itself from bottomless deeps of theory and possibility, and stands there as a definite indisputable Fact. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* III. vii. 90 There is every difference between the ideal and the actual—between what a man aims to be and what he is. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 154, 131 It may be called actual energy in antithesis to possible.

4. In action or existence at the time; present, current.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 162 If a man finde his wife in the actuall commission of Adultery, he may kill both his wife, and the Adulterer. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 78 If this be your actual situation, compared to the situation to which you were called. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 132 Never constructed as receptacle .. for him their actual lord. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* i. 3, 21 No telescope has yet detected any actual volcanic eruption going on in the moon. *Mod.* In the actual position of affairs in Egypt.

Actualism (æ·ktiuăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

c 1860 J. HINTON *Philos. & Relig.* Pref., One new word I have introduced .. the word actualism .. it is parallel to idealism, materialism, positivism, etc., and was adopted to express the idea that all existence is truly active or spiritual, as opposed to inert or dead. 1882 *Academy* 14 Jan. 29 It is the central doctrine of Actualism, that self-sacrifice for others is the law of life and conduct.

Actuality (æ·ktiu|æ·lĭti). [ad. med. L. *actuālitātem*, f. *actuāl-is*. See ACTUAL and -ITY; cf. mod. Fr. *actualité* ('a neologism.' Littré).]

†1. Capacity of action, activity. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne hath moost actualyte and vertue of werkinge. 1647 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* II. ii. III. v, Yet falls she down at last and lowly lies .. sleep doth seise her actualities. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 122 God, by reason of his infinite actualitie, permits nothing but what he wils.

2. The state of being actual or real; reality, existing objective fact.

1675 J. HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. 1834, 34/2 An infinite possibility on the part of the creature .. and a proportionable infinite actuality of power on the Creator's part. 1775 J. HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 365 That there are things existing in act, in reality, in actuality, (call it as you please,) we have the evidence both of our senses and of our internal consciousness. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 313 Which passed from possibility into actuality. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. I. vii. § 15, 90 To sacrifice a truth of actuality to a truth of feeling. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 136 Universals are real only in God but .. in potentiality rather than in actuality.

3. *pl.* Actual existing conditions or circumstances.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* 42 These distinct possibilities are founded upon distinct actualities. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 5 Apr. 168 The public mind, which substitutes its own undefined notions or passions for real objects and historical actualities. 1852 GROTE *Greece* IX. II. lxix. 34 To look at the actualities of the present and take measure of what is best to be done for the future. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorthod. Lond.* 250 His words would therefore be few, and directed to the actualities of the case.

4. Realism in description.

1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiv. 83 It invests traditions and legends with the hard colouring of modern actuality. 1879 W. E. HENLEY in *Academy* 5 Apr. 298/1 Some of the characters grouped about her have a flavour of actuality.

Actualization (æ·ktiuălaizē·ʃən). [f. ACTUALIZE *v.* + -ATION.] A making actual; a realization in action or fact.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 221 The non-actualization of such power is, *a priori*, so certain. 1861 EMERSON *Cond. of Life* i. 27 The event is only the actualization of its thoughts. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 352 The constitution established .. was, in part, the actualisation of the ideal of Servius.

Actualize (æ·ktiuălaiz), *v.* [f. ACTUAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. To make actual, to convert into an actual fact, to realize in action.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xv. (1866) 65 To make our feelings, with their vital warmth, actualize our reason. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* 1860 XIV. 56 When these inert and sleeping forms are organized, when these possibilities are actualized. 1850 E. P. WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 300 If the phrase, realizing the ideal, were translated into the phrase, actualizing the real, much ambiguity might be avoided.

2. To represent or describe realistically.

1881 *Athenæum* 9 July 39/3 Other writers .. have not sufficient imaginative force to actualize a truly imaginative situation, and require the 'prop of allegory.'

Actualized (æ·ktiuălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered actual.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 338 To distinguish being from existence—or potential being .. from being actualized.

Actualizing (æ·ktiuălaiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACTUALIZE *v.* + -ING².] Making actual or real; which makes real.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 28 Marriage contracted between Christians is a true and perfect symbol or mystery; that is, the actualizing faith being supposed to exist in the receivers, it is an outward sign co-essential with that which it signifies, or a living part of that, the whole of which it represents.

Actually (æ·ktiuăli), *adv.* [f. ACTUAL *a.* + LY².]

†1. In a way that is characterized by doing; with deeds; practically, actively. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 50 Now, this vnderstanding is actualle [*? read* -alie] euerlasting, (that is .. in deede) and euerlastingly actuall, (that is .. doing). 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xxxv. 219 Christ shall come .. to judge the world, and actually to governe his owne people. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 135/1 Those who offend actually, are most grievously punished.

†2. Actively, energetically. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Morte d'Arth.* (1816) I. 137 Then on foot they drew their swords, and did full actually.

3. In act or fact; as opposed to *possibly, potentially, theoretically, ideally*; really, in reality.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 232 This minde .. hath being and continuance actually and of it selfe, and euen when it is seperated from the body. 1608 SIR H. WOTTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 261 II. 99 He was heere .. actually a Senator. 1775 J. HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 365 Every substance that actually is, by actually being that thing, actually is not any other. A piece of brass, for example, actually is not an oak. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spirit* I. Pref. 15, I would have every man write as he actually feels. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 19 She .. sat with a fixed look, seeing nothing that was actually present. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 52 The rates of interest actually paid in business vary very much.

4. As a present fact, at present, for the time being.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 60 Workmen, actually employed in every work. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 567 The Turks have actually evacuated Camineec. 1832 HALLAM *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. 507 The impeachment of the earl of Middlesex, actually lord treasurer of England. *Mod.* The party actually in power.

5. As a matter of fact, in truth, truly; indeed; even. Not said of the objective reality of the thing asserted, but as to the truthfulness of the assertion and its correspondence with the thing; hence added to vouch for statements which seem surprising, incredible, or exaggerated: 'He has actually sent the letter after all.'

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. of World* cxix. (1837) 463, I had some dispositions to be a scholar and had actually learned my letters. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 33, 124 And this principle will be actually found, I believe, to guide the old workmen. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 22 This woman actually imagines that there will be no slaves in heaven. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* vii. 121, I actually found the door standing open.

Actualness (æ·ktiuălnės). [f. ACTUAL *a.* + -NESS.] = ACTUALITY.

†1. Active working or operation, activity. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 340 One poynt of lyghte or of shynynge were suffysaunt to beshyne alle the world, for noblynesse of matere and for moast actualnesse and doynge of fourme. 1742 BAILEY, *Actuality, Actualness*, Perfection of being.

2. The quality of being actual, actuality.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 3, 28, *Actualness*, existence, extant. 1755 In JOHNSON. 1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 441 The real fact through whose vitality and actualness the stones were put one upon another.

Actuarial (æktiu|eə·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *actuāri-us* ACTUARY + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to actuaries or their profession.

1869 *Echo* 22 Nov. 1/1 Most of us are allowed to go through the span of life allotted to us in actuarial tables. 1869 *Daily News* 18 Aug., Calculated on well-known and acknowledged actuarial principles. 1879 *Ibid.* 1 Feb., The actuarial value of the annuity would be considerably more than 6,500*l.*

Actuarian (æktiu|eə·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *actuāri-us* + -AN.] = ACTUARIAL.

1863 A. RUMSEY *Reports, Reporting, & Reporters* 20 Pecuniary compensation, to be calculated on actuarian principles.

Actuary (æ·ktiuări). [ad. L. *actuāri-us* an amanuensis, a keeper of accounts, f. *actu-s* act; see -ARY.]

1. A registrar or clerk, a notary; an officer appointed to write down the acts or proceedings of a court. Still used in the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

1553 FOX *A. & M.* in Cobbett's *St. Trials* I. 628 Requiring also the copies, as well of the articles as of his protestation, of the Actuaries. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bishops* iii. 30 The same publick Notary who was Principall Actuary both at Cardinall Poles Consecration and Arch-Bishop Parkers. 1667 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Grt. Brit.* I. II. viii. (1743) 73 To this Court [of Arches] belongeth an Actuary, a Register, and a Beadle. The office of the Actuary is to attend the court, set down the judges decrees. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Actuary* (*actuarius*) is the Scribe that registers the Acts and Constitutions of the Convocation. 1879 *Whitaker's Alman.* 155, *Conv. of Prov. of Cant.* (Officers) Vicar-General, Registrar, Actuary.

†2. The managing secretary or accountant of a public company. *Obs.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 238 The managers and actuaries of our public companies.

3. An official in an insurance office, whose duty it is to compile statistical tables of mortality, and estimate therefrom the necessary rates of premium, etc.; or one whose profession it is to solve for Insurance Companies or the public, all monetary questions that involve a consideration of the separate or combined effect of Interest and Probability, in connexion with the duration of human life, the average proportion of losses due to fire or other accidents, etc.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 283 An actuary of eminent skill, subjected the ancient parochial registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, to all the tests which the modern improvements in statistical science enabled him to apply. 1859 *Q. Rev.* No. 211, 75 Many actuaries acknowledge the soundness of that basis for life assurance and annuity calculations.

Actuate (æ·ktiu|eit), *v.* [f. med. L. *actuāt-* ppl. stem of *actuā-re* = *ad actum redigere* (Du Cange); f. *actu-s*, see ACT.]

†1. To reduce to action; to carry out in practice, to perform (a command, proposition, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 HUARTE *Trial of Wits* xv. 265 If there be any .. who speaketh or actuateth this in the presence of another. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iii. § 12, 88 He that neglects to actuate such discourses loses the benefit of his meditation. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 68 That must .. actuate such a Conviction to attain its due effect.

†b. To reduce into the form of an act. See ACT *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* in *Ang. Cath. Lib.* III. 64 With their registers to actuate what is done, they do solemnly in form of law confirm the election.

†2. To render active, to stir into activity (a latent or inert property); to stir up, arouse, or excite. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Morals* 1347 And the cause which doth excite and actuate the same. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. ii. 81 Who took this opportunity to actuate their boldnesse in doing mischiefe. 1655 GURNAL *Chr. in Armour* II. 506 So doth faith actuate sin in the Conscience. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ¶ 10 We must actuate our languor by taking a few turns round the centre in a garret.

3. To inspire (a thing) with active properties, to quicken, enliven, or vivify. *arch.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 82 What kind of soule doth inform, actuat, govern, and conserve that vast empire. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 498 The Soul is a Spirit that actuates the natural Body. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) 115 Its [spirit's] property is to improve, enliven, actuate some other thing, not constitute a thing in its own name.

b. *absol.*

1664 *Knavery in all Trades* III. D 2, A Cup of Ale-berry, or Warme-Broth exhibited to his small Guts .. shall actuate in all parts of his Body.

4. To move to mechanical action, to communicate motion to, to move, impel (an instrument, machine, or agent). Also *fig.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Triumph of Faith* (1845) 58 The

devil in his element is twice a devil; he is in his own when he formeth and actuateth bloody instruments. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 67 ¶ 11 Wings, which others were contriving to actuate by the perpetual motion. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxix. 191 Either of these forces is sufficient to actuate or put in motion the system of wheels and pinions. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain* 50 It has also a piston, actuated by a screw. 1879 PRESCOTT *Spkg. Telephone* 3 In 1861, Reiss discovered that a vibrating diaphragm could be actuated by the human voice.

5. To act upon, or move, the will, as motives do.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xv. (1824) I. 255 The girl has strong passions and resentments; and she that has, will be actuated, and sometimes governed by them. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Ded. 1 (1816) Every liberal motive that can actuate an Authour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 The motives which governed the political conduct of Charles the Second differed widely from those by which his predecessor and his successor were actuated.

†**6.** *intr.* To exert activity, to act. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* 3 Consequently it not being able to actuate as it ought, putrifieth. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* CXXXVI. V. 438 The Soul that does not think, [does] not consider, cannot be said to Actuate (which is the proper operation of the Soul) but to Evaporate, not to work through the Body, but to breathe and smoke through the body. 1657 *Deuine Louer* § 3. 9 Wee ought in soule with Loue to actuate towards God the intensest and continuallest .. wee can.

†**Actuate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *actuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *actuā-re*; see ACTUATE *v.*] Carried out in action; realized in fact; ACTUATED.

1662 (Nov. 24) SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 66 And the Active informations of the Intellect, filling the Passive reception of the Will .. grew actuate into a third, and distinct perfection of Practice. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 119 By which even the gift of Miracles was actuate, made effectual.

Actuated (æ·ktiu|e¹tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ACTUATE *v.* + -ED.] Rendered actual, or active; put into action, moved, stirred, impelled.

1652 BENLOWE *Theophila* IV. xxvii, In Sanctitie Be actuated then. 1657 T. REEVE *Plea for Nineveh* 243 It doth delight me to see a bright creature come out of the slime-heap, and to see these slime-heaps such actuated Models, that they should have the whole world wait upon them, and the Creator himselfe bow down to them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 333 All bodies loose their parts, in proportion as they are more actuated by the power of heat. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv. 152 Actuated by the vilest of hatreds.

Actuating (æ·ktiu|e¹tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACTUATE *v.* + -ING¹.] †a. Reducing to action, carrying out in actual practice. b. Moving to action, impelling, animating. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1645 BP. HALL *Content.* 132 Certain firm resolutions for the full actuating our contentment. *c* 1680 P. STERRY *Wks.* II. 226 The actuating of this in the real Performance, the making of it actual on us, in our own Persons, is then when we are New-born.

Actuating (æ·ktiu|e¹tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ACTUATE *v.* + -ING².] Moving, inspiring, influencing.

1659 *Gentleman's Calling* (1696) 2 That actuating power, which should set them on work. *c* 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 79 Having his will for thy rule, his glory for thy aim, and his Holy Spirit for thy ever-actuating principle. 1861 A. GEIKIE *E. Forbes* x. 288 Vanity was not the only actuating motive.

Actuation (æ·ktiu|e¹·ʃən). [n. of action f. med. L. *actuāre*; see ACTUATE and -ION. *Actuātio* may have been used in med. L.] A communication of motion, a bringing into action, a moving, stirring up, or urging; excitement, impulse, movement.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. vi. Wks. V. 63 The several actuations, draughts, or replenishments, which are derived from the infinite fountain of life. 1656 H. JEANES *Fvlnesse of Christ* 390 The Actuation, the stirring up of our faith, which is our receiving and acceptance of Christs fulnesse. 1699 BURNET 39 *Articles* ii. (1700) 51 By the Indwelling and Actuation of the Soul, it has another Spring within it. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* viii. 466 The whole region of motor residua [in the nervous system] might be described generically as the department of actuation. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* I. i. 55 How the best designs are spoiled by faulty actuation.

†**Actuose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *actuōsus* full of activity, f. *actu-s* ACTION; see -OSE.] Full of activity, abounding in action; very active.

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 22 'Ενεργεῖν, as applied to God, notes his actuose, efficacious, and predeterminate concurse in and with althings.

†**Actuosity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *actuōs-us*, see prec., + -ITY.] Abounding activity.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. iv. 66 Time present being urgent and raging like a Lion through its instant actuosity. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. IV. 102 What is life but the Actuositie of the Soul informing the bodie? and what more promotes this Actuositie than Exercice?

†**Acture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *act-* ppl. stem of *agĕre* to do + -URE; as if ad. L. **actūra*; cf. *nātūra, factūra*, etc.] The process of acting; action.

1593? SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 185 With acture they may be, Where neither party is nor true nor kind.

Acturience (ăktiū·riĕns). [f. L. *act-* ppl. stem of *ag-ĕre* to ACT, on analogy of *esurient* ad. L. *ēsurient-em* pr. pple. of *ēsurī-re* to hunger, desiderative of *ĕd-ere, ēs-um* to eat.] Desire to act.

a 1880 WEBSTER cites J. GROTE.

Acuate (æ·kiuĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *acuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *acuā-re*, f. *acu-s* needle; cf. *situātus, fluctuātus.*] Sharpened, sharp-pointed.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) vii. 191 With a quantyte of Spyces acuate. *Ibid.* I. xiii. 132 Agaynst a brodyke of Iyron or Stele new acuate. 1880 RIDLEY in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 149 Certain long acuate spicules.

†**Acuate,** *v. Obs.*; also 6 acuat, 7 accuate. [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.] To make sharp or pungent, to sharpen. *lit.* and *fig.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 286 Grene gynger eaten in the moreninge, fastynge, doth acuat and quycken the remembraunce. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 219 Wine acuates the ingenuity and rouses the spirits. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 363 Comforts the Memory, accuates the Senses. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 443 To be well rubb'd once in three Hours with a Mixture acuated with Spir. Sal. marin.

†**Acuating,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ACUATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The act of sharpening.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Acuition*, in a general sense the same with acuating or sharpening.

Acuation (æ·kiu|ē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. ACUATE *v.* See -ATION.] Sharpening, rendering acute.

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* III. xv. i. 197 Werner .. had formally spoken of *truncation, acuation*, and *acumination*, or replacement by a plane, an edge, a point respectively, as ways in which the forms of crystals are modified.

†**Acuition,** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *acuitiōn-em* sharpening, f. *acu-ĕre*, as if f. a ppl. stem **acuit-* for *acūt-*.] The act of sharpening.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Acuition*, in a general sense, the same with acuating or sharpening .. The Acuition, says Gaza, is where the sound is highest in the pronunciation of a word .. Acuition, in medicine and chemistry, is used for sharpening or increasing the force of any medicine.

Acuity (ăkiū·ĭti). [a. Fr. *acuité* (16th c. in Litt.) ad. med. L. *acuitāt-em*, f. *acu-s* needle, *acu-ĕre* to sharpen; see -ITY.] Sharpness, acuteness; as of a needle, an acid, a disease, wit.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. 63 In this case suppositories and clysters having some acuity or sharpnes seme more convenient, than medicynes receyved by the mouth. *a* 1554 HOOPER *Commandm.* I. Wks. 1843–52, 272 There is no acuity nor excellency of wit .. that can comprehend or compass the doctrine. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 914 They excell in acuity of understanding. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV. xiii. 116 Water admits not the Acuity of Ignition as Ashes doth 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 145 The disease may at any time take on the characters of virulence and acuity.

Aculeate (ăkiū·lĭĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *acūleāt-us* furnished with a sting or prickle, f. *acūleus*, dim. of *acu-s* needle; see -ATE.]

1. *Zool.* Furnished with a sting.

1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 200 Flounder .. They have a soft flesh, yet the Aculeate are hard. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 130 The aculeate Hymenoptera are those insects furnished with a sting. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2748, 827 Sir J. Lubbock regards the ancestral ant as having been aculeate.

2. *Bot.* Prickly, set with prickles.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 199 *Bidens* .. Fruit compressed, ribbed, ribs often aculeate.

3. *fig.* Pointed, incisive, stinging. [So in L.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 29 The labour here is altogether, that words may be aculeate, sentences concise. 1693 BEVERLEY *Gospel Truth* 1 Any Aculeate Animadversions on .. particular Expressions. 1880 R. L. POOLE *Huguen. of Disp.* 186 Political action, hardened and aculeate by hatred.

Aculeated (ăkiū·li¸e¹tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. with the ppl. ending *-ed*, after analogy of the later pples. from vbs. in -ATE.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Pointed, sharpened to a needle-like point; armed with prickles.

1681 WILLIS *Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Aculeated*, Made sharp and prickly like a needles point. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. xi. 19 The mouth is .. in some [insects] aculeated; to pierce and wound Animals, and suck their Blood. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 344 The murex is of the turbinated kind, and particularly aculeated; having strong and sharp protuberances.

2. *fig.* Pointed, incisive, keen, pungent.

1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 71, A man of an acute but aculeated wit. 1813 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 170 The apothegms .. and aculeated sayings of the ancients are inestimable. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. of Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 233, A trenchant, pungent, aculeated form of terse, glittering, stenographic sentences.

Aculeation (ăkiū·li¸ē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [f. ACULEATE; see -ATION.] The state of being sharpened or pointed.

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Acuity .. Syn.* Pointedness, Aculeation, Acumination.

Aculeiform (ăkiū·li¸iſōm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *acūleus* + -FORM.] Spine-shaped, like a prickle.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 393, 360 Elongated aculeiform processes.

Aculeolate (ăkiū·liolĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *acūleolus* a little prickle, dim. of *acūleus* + -ATE².] 'Beset with diminutive prickles.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

†**Aculeous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *acūle-us* + -OUS.] Needle-like, sting-like; aculeate.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 515 The aculeous prickly plantation, upon the heads of several common thistles. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. xiv. 250 They have some aculeous Part or Instrument to terebrate, and make way for their Eggs.

‖**Aculeus** (ăkiū·liŭs). Pl. aculei. [L., = a sting, dim. of *acus* a needle.]

1. *Zool.* The sting of an insect or other animal.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 162 The valves are linear, exserted, and as long as the aculeus itself.

2. *Bot.* 'A prickle; a conical elevation of the skin of a plant, becoming hard and sharp-pointed: as in the rose.' Lindley in *Treas. of Bot.*

1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 76 Prickles or aculei occurring on some brambles and roses, differ from true hairs in their originating from the epidermis, and one or more cells below it.

Acumber, acumbre, earlier (and better) form of ACCUMBER *v. Obs.* to encumber.

†**Acumble,** *v. Obs.* [?a. Fr. *acomble-r* to load :— L. *accumulā-re*; see ACCUMULATE.] To benumb.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright's *Voc.* I. 161 *Jo ay la mayn si estomye* [*glossed* so acomeled (wineled)]. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* vi. 24 We herden the fame therof, oure hondis ben aclumsid [*v. r.* acumblid]. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 6 Acomelyd for coulde, or aclommyde [1499 acomyred, 1516 accombred], *Eviratus, enervatus.*

Acumen (ăkiū·mĕn). [a. L. *acūmen*, anything sharp; sharpness, point; f. *acu-ĕre* to sharpen.]

1. Sharpness of wit; quickness or penetration of perception; keenness of discrimination.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. xv. § 4 Wherein is the chiefe sharpenes of witte, called in latin *acumen*. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Cause of Temp. Evils* 54 Neither is the jest or *acumen* of them [epigrams] any wayes improved by it. 1678 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 124 So penetrant an acumen, so profound soliditie. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* i. § 5. 102 The honour and reputation justly due to his metaphysical acumen. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherlands* (1868) I. ii. 54 Mysteries .. which no political sagacity or critical acumen could have divined.

‖**2.** *Bot.* A tapering point. Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 475 *Mercurialis* has two subulate acumens or sharp points.

Acumer, var. ACCUMBER *v. Obs.*, to encumber.

Acuminate (ăkiū·minĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *acūmināt-us* pa. pple. of *acūminā-re* to point; f. *acūmen, acūmin-*, see ACUMEN.]

1. Pointed, tapered or tapering to a point. *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 369 The Nightingale hath some disadvantage in the tongue; which is not acuminate and pointed as in the rest, but seemeth as it were cut off. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 16 If the Occipitium transgresse its bounds the Head is acuminate. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juv.* 210 The other [tiara] upright and acuminate, worn only by kings. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 454 You will know it by the lance-shaped, acuminate leaves. 1874 E. COUES *Birds of N.-West* 401 The tail equals, or rather exceeds, the wing in length, and consists of twenty very narrow acuminate feathers. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 201 The teeth are conical, acuminate, and crowded.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* A pointed form.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 109 He had on his Head a pair of Hornes, riseing in a sharp acuminate to Heaven.

†**2.** Having acumen, sharp-witted. *Obs. rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. v. 198 Rare, acuminate, quick and phantasticall blades of your employment, that have hundred witty Remoras for their guests.

Acuminate (ăkiū·mine¹t), *v.* [f. L. *acūmināt-* ppl. stem of *acūminā-re*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To sharpen, to point; to give poignancy or keenness to.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 452 Where the thicknesse doth begin to be acuminated in a slender toppe. *a* 1800 COWPER in Hayley's *Life* II. 250 Tones so dismal, as to make woe itself insupportable, and to acuminate even despair. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 613 They often supply an agreeable variation of imagery, and serve to acuminate attention. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec., 689 The work has been revised and acuminated.

†**2.** *intr.* To rise or taper to a point. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Church Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 Their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of Prelaty.

Acuminated (ăkiū·mine¹tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Brought to a sharp point, pointed. *fig.* Of speech: Sharp, pointed, stinging.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 261 The toppe whereof on both sides above their forehead is acuminated in two peakes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 440 Pericles had an accuminated head and somewhat long. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 635, A spear Tough grain'd, acuminated, sharp with brass. 1833–48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* III. 333 So perfect a model of acuminated satire. 1856 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 91 The palate is narrowed, and its arch somewhat acuminated in front.

2. Intellectually sharpened, made keen in discernment; acutely concentrated (in attention).

1831 G. P. R. JAMES *De L'Orme* xlvi. 313 Mounted troopers .. acuminated in every point of stratagem. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page of Nat.* 14 We observe with speechless admiration that the Divine attention is acuminated and His skill concentrated on these vital atoms.

Acuminating (ăkiū·mine¹tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Rising or tapering to a point.

1804 JAMESON *Mineral.* I. 213 The acuminating planes form truncations on the angles. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. I. 694 The approximated and acuminating apices of the beaks.

Acumination (ăkiū·mine¹·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *acūminā-re* to sharpen; as if ad. L. **acūminātiōn-em*; see -ATION.]

1. The action of sharpening or bringing to a point; the giving point to. *lit.* and *fig.*

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* III. xv. i. 197 Truncation, acuation and acumination, or replacement by a plane, an edge, a point respectively. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec., 689 The acumination consisting mainly in a more frequent and sarcastic repetition of the unfortunate Mr. Disraeli's titles and distinctions.

2. The product of sharpening or giving point; a tapering point.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 270 The coronary thorns .. did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations. 1804 JAMESON *Mineral.* I. 213 The extremity of the acumination is often truncated.

BIBLIOTHECA REGIA MONACENSIS

3. A tending towards a point.
1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 183 Steadily denied acumination or definite consistency and direction to a point.

Acuminose (ăkiū·minō·us), *a.* [f. L. *acūmen, acumin-*, as if ad. L. **acūminōs-us*, analog. to *lūminōsus*. See -OSE.] (See quot.)
1830 LINDLEY *Introd. to Bot.* (1848) II. 357, *Acuminose*, terminating gradually in a flat narrow end.

Acuminous (ăkiū·minəs), *a.* [f. L. *acūmen, acūmin-* + -OUS. See prec.]
1. Distinguished by acumen; acute.
1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Reader, Whose writings are altogether as luminous as acuminous. 1810 HIGHMORE *Jus Eccl. Anglic.* 149 The same acuminous display of talent and of science.

Acuminulate (æ·kiumi·niŭlĕt) *a. Bot.* [f. ACUMINATE, as if f. L. **acūminul-um*, dim. of *acūmen*.] Slightly pointed, or tapering. (In mod. Dicts.)

Acunt(e, early form of ACCOUNT *v.* and *sb.*

Acuntre, early form of ACOUNTER *v. Obs.*

†**Acupi·ction.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. ACUPINGE (*pict-* ppl. stem of *ping-ĕre*.)] 'An embroydering, or as it were painting with a needle.' Bullokar 1676.

†**Acupinge,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *acu* with a needle + *ping-ĕre* to paint, embroider.] 'To embroider.' Cockeram 1612.

Acupressure (æ·kiupre·ʃĭŭɪ, -ʃəɪ). [f. L. *acu* with a needle + PRESSURE.] (See the quot.)
1859 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* 19 Dec., Professor Simpson made a communication on acupressure as a new mode of arresting surgical haemorrhage. 1865 *Reader* 13 May 541/1 Acupressure .. consists of the artificial arrestment of the hæmorrhage from cut or wounded arteries by the pressure of a metallic needle or pin passed across their mouths or tubes.

Acupunctuate (æ·kiupv·ŋktiu|ēt), *v.* [f. L. *acū* with a needle + PUNCTUATE.] To prick with a needle or pin; also *fig.*
1865 *Macm. Mag.* Jan., 251 That exquisite sweet malice wherewith French ladies so much delight to acu-punctuate their English sisters.

Acupunctuation (æ·kiupv·ŋktiu|ē·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] = ACUPUNCTURATION.
1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 305 Colchicum is often successful [in rheumatic gout], but more often fails. The same may be said of Acupunctuation.

Acupuncturation (æ·kiupv·ŋktiŭrē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ACUPUNCTURE.] The practice or process of acupuncture. *lit.* and *fig.*
1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 313 The famous Operation of the Chinese and Japonese, termed Acupuncturation. 1821 *Monthly Mag.* LII. 448 Acupuncturation .. consists in inserting a needle into the muscular parts of the body, to the depth, sometimes, of an inch. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. the Gt.* I. I. iv. 34 Her Majesty .. throws into him, as with invisible needle-points, an excellent dose of acupuncturation, on the subject of the Primitive Fathers.

Acupuncture (æ·kiupv·ŋktiŭɪ, -tʃəɪ), *sb.* [f. L. *acū* with a needle + PUNCTURE.] Pricking with a needle; a prick so made. *spec.* The insertion of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.
1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 33 They have a two-fold method of Cure [in gout] .. Acupuncture, and burning with their Moxa. 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoonomia* III. 254 In cases of strangulated hernia, could acupuncture .. be used with safety? 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 291 Acupuncture .. may be performed by an ordinary three-sided surgical needle. 1875 M. COLLINS *Th. in my Garden* (1880) II. vi. 224 The bees this year are .. stinging with unusual sharpness of acupuncture.

Acupuncture, *v.* [f. the sb.] = ACUPUNCTUATE.

Acurology, see ACYROLOGY.

Acurse, early (and better) form of ACCURSE *v.*

Acustom, -ance, obs. ff. ACCUSTOM, -ANCE.

†**Acutangular,** *a. Obs.* [f. ACUTE + ANGULAR.] Having acute angles; acute-angled.
1732 BERKELEY *Minute Philos.* II. 93 Whence they [triangles] are denominated æquilateral, æquicrural or scalenum, obtusangular, acutangular, or rectangular. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Triangle*, If all the angles be acute the triangle is said to be acutangular, or oxygonous.

Acute (ăkiū·t), *a.* [ad. L. *acūt-us* pa. pple. of *acu-ĕre* to sharpen.]
1. Sharp at the end, coming to a sharp point, pointed. *Acute angle*, one less than a right angle.
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xi. 3 An acute angle is that, which is lesse then a right angle. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Phys.* 29/1 Take the extreamest acute toppes of sage. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Bartholinus, Anat.* IV. ii. 162 Growing smaller by little and little, it terminates with an acute end. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 179 The stigma which was obtuse in that, is acute in this. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (1880) 97 Leaves may be .. *acute*, ending in an acute angle, without special tapering. 1879 NORTHCOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 2/2 The softer the material the more acute should be the angle of the cutting tool.
2. Of diseases: Coming sharply to a point or crisis of severity; opposed to *chronic*. Also *fig.*
1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She had every year an acute disease or two. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 64 It is plainly an acute distemper, and she cannot hold out three days. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Diseases which last but a short time are called Acute. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 228 Acute rheumatism is distinctly a hereditary disease.
3. Of pain, pleasure, etc.; Acting keenly on the senses; keen, poignant, intense.
1727 SWIFT *Poisoning of Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 150 The symptoms encreased violently, with acute pains in the lower belly. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. i. § 12 (1864) 97 The pleasure is not what would be called acute, or of great intensity. 1876 GROTE *Ethical Frag.* i. 10, A man may feel sympathy in the most acute degree.
†4. Of tastes or odours: Sharp, pungent. *Obs.*
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 186 It .. offendeth the head with acute vapours. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Bl. of Grape* 24 Let us take a taste, and principally pierce these four vessels, sweet, acute, austere, and mild.
5. Of sounds: Sharp or shrill in tone; high; opposed to *grave* or *low*. *Acute accent*: see ACCENT 1, 2. Also applied to the mark (') by which this is indicated, or to a letter so marked for any purpose, as *e* acute (*é*).
1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 70 An acute accent .. musically .. is the regular eleuation of the finall words or syllables according to the custome of the Church. 1656 tr. *Hobbes, Elem. Philos.* (1839) 488 Bodies when they are stricken do yield some a more grave, others a more acute sound. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* Wks. 1816 IX. 392 The English heroick [is formed of] acute and grave syllables variously disposed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 8 (1864) 215 The cry of a bat is so acute as to pass out of the hearing of many persons. 1875 OUSELEY *Princ. Harmony* i. 3 The most acute [stave] is called the soprano.
6. Of the senses or nervous system: *actively*, Keen, sharp, quick in catching or responding to impressions. Hence *passively*, Sensitive to impressions, delicate, finely-strung.
1762 KAMES *Elem. Critic.* xvi. (1833) 216 The acutest and most lively of our external senses. 1812 Miss AUSTEN *Mansfield Pk.* (1851) 11 Her feelings were very acute, and too little understood to be properly attended to. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 528 The jealousy of the Admiral was acute. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xix. 365 His hearing is acute at all times.
7. Of the intellectual powers: Having nice or quick discernment; penetrating, keen, sharp-witted, shrewd, clever. Opposed to *dull, stupid, obtuse*. In the sense of *sharp in business, shrewd*, it is familiarly aphetized, esp. in U.S., to *'cute*.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 67 A most acute Iuuenal; voluble and free of grace. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man Out of Hum.* III. iii. 20 The most divine, and acute lady in court. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. (1757) IV. 125 Acutest understandings in religious debates often lose their edge. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* vi. § 1. 128 Chillingworth was the acutest logician as well as the best reasoner of his age. 1814 DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 65 Such a circumstance could not be lost upon so acute an observer. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter* 102 Bargains may be obtained off the counters of the most acute. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms* 112 About as cute a thing as you've seen in many a day. 1882 *Manch. Even. Mail* 31 May, American girls, in fact, appear to be as cute as the masculine Yankee.
B. quasi-*sb.* sc. accent.
1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 70 The circumflex is .. contrary to the acute, for it begins with the acute, and ends with the grave. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 34 The five vowels marked with acutes over them.
Comb. In synthetic derivatives, in *-ed*, as **acute-angled**, having an acute angle.

†**Acu·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]
1. To sharpen, quicken (a quality). *rare.*
1637 NABBE *Microc.* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* IX. 163 As it acutes Sloth often into diligence, despair May be hope's cause.
2. To pronounce or mark with an acute accent (perh. only in pple. ACUTED).
1751 WESLEY in Wks. 1872 XIV. 80 Monosyllables, unless contracted, are acuted. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Reading* 115 Whereas every last syllable in the Scotch is acuted.

†**Acu·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made acute or sharp; marked with the acute accent (cf. *circumflexed*).
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Acutition*, The error of the moderns in pronouncing acuted syllables in the Greek, as long, when they are naturally short.

Acutely (ăkiū·tli), *adv.* [f. ACUTE *a.* + -LY².]
In an acute or sharp manner; hence
1. Of things material: Sharply. (Late in this sense.)
1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* viii. 128 Having the acutely-peaked visor or mesail lowered and closed. *Ibid.* x. 196 Acutely pointed at the toe.
2. Of senses and feelings: Keenly, delicately; sharply, poignantly.
1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii. (C. D. ed.) 89 Acutely felt by one so sensitive as Nicholas. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 58 The sore places where sarcasm would be most acutely felt.
3. Of the mental faculties: With ready or quick apprehension, with keen penetration, shrewdly.
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 221, I am so full of businesses, I cannot answere thee acutely. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. § 4. 30 Some new comer perhaps has better refined the art, and do's the same thing more acutely and ingeniously. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* II. § 12. 282, A line which Bentley has explained very acutely. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* II. ii. 158 The project was acutely conceived.

Acuteness (ăkiū·tnės). [f. ACUTE *a.* + -NESS.]
The quality of being acute; hence
1. Of things material: Sharpness of point or edge.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 84 Glasse .. by reason of its acutenesse and angularity, commonly excoriates the parts through which it passeth. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 441 The hexaedral pyramids are usually incomplete in their apex, and they vary in acuteness. 1869 *Daily News* 14 May, To appreciate for himself the poisonous odours of Barnwell Pool, the acuteness of Chesterton Corner, and the perils of the bridge.
2. Of a disease or pain: Sharpness, keenness.
1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 438 The acutenesse of the diseases, and signes of concoction. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 353 If the Patient survives three Days, the Acuteness of the Pain abates.
3. Of sounds: Shrillness, high pitch.
a 1691 BOYLE (J.) This acuteness of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 768 All this seems plainly to put the difference of the tones only in the acuteness or gravity of the whole.
4. Of the senses or feelings: Keenness, quickness, sensitiveness.
a 1704 LOCKE (J.) If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, the owner could not be benefited by that acuteness. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* ii. § 1. 104 The acuteness of smell in some animals, shews us, that these effluvia spread far. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. 14 (1865) 115 A constitutional acuteness to this class of sufferings. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 342 When we direct our whole attention to any one sense, its acuteness is increased.
4. Of the mental faculties: Readiness of apprehension, keenness of penetration, shrewdness.
1627 BP. HALL *Epistles* IV. iii. 341 To finde wit in poetry, in philosophy profoundnesse, in mathematicks acuteness. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 109 The boasted acuteness of his superior understanding. 1847 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* II. 235 It cannot be reckoned a proof of his acuteness in Zoology, that he placed the hippopotamus among aquatic animals. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* 166 The father and mother exchanged a significant glance of amusement at their eldest-born's acuteness.

Acuti-, a combining form of L. *acūt-us* sharp, in mod. L., as *acūtifolius*; hence in Eng. words formed on them, or on the same analogy, with sense of *sharp, sharply*; as **acutiangle** *a. obs.*, acute-angled; **acutifoliate** *a.*, sharp-leaved; **acutilobate** *a.*, sharp-lobed.
1571 DIGGES *Geometrical Practise* II. iv, Mj. b, Of Acutiangle Triangles, called Oxigonia, there are three kindes.

Acutish (ăkiū·tiʃ), *a.* [f. ACUTE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat acute.
1852 DANA *Crustacea* I. 510 Tooth .. acutish, not incurved.

†**Acuti·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [improp. f. L. *acūt-us* sharp, ppl. stem of *acu-ĕre* + -ITION.] = ACUITION.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Acutition or Acuition.

Acuto- (ăkiū·to), combining adverbial form of ACUTE, analogous to L. *sacro-* in *sacro-sanctus*.
1. *prop.* Acutely; as in **acuto-nodose**.
1852 DANA *Crustacea* II. 929 Three abdominal segments .. sparingly acuto-nodose on the sides.
2. Acute +; as in **acuto-grave**.
1807 J. THELWALL in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 30 Their distinctions of gravo-acute and acuto-grave or circumflexes.

Acwell, acwench, acwick; see AQUELL, AQUENCH, AQUICK.

-acy, *suffix* of sbs. [a branch of the wider suffix -CY, a virtual compound of -Y, ME. *-ye, -ie*, Fr. *-ie*, L. *-ia*, with preceding *t* or *c*, though the L. was rather *-ci* + *a*, *-ti* + *a*, than *-c* + *ia*, *-t* + *ia*.] 1. ad. L. *-āci-a*, forming sbs. of quality on adjs. in *-āci-*, as *fall-* deceive, *fall-āci-* deceitful, *fallāci-a* deceitfulness, 'fallacy'; so 'contumacy, efficacy.' The corresponding Fr. words are in *-ace*; *-acy* is entirely of Eng. formation, analogous to other endings in -Y, for L. *-ia*; cf. -NCE and -NCY. A parallel suffix is the more frequent -ACI-TY, as in *rapacity*; and an equivalent to both -ACIOUS-NESS, as in *rapaciousness, fallaciousness*. 2. representing or imitating L. *-āt-i-a*, in med. L. often written *-ācia*, OFr. *-acie*, forming sbs. of quality, state, or condition, on nouns in *-āt-* (nom. *-ās*), being only a section of the sbs. in *-tia* from nouns in *-t-*, *-ti-*, in which the suffix was properly *-a*, and the *i* either part of the stem or connective, cf. *inerti-a, infant(i-a, mīlit-i-a*. Thus: late L. *abbāt-, abbāt-ia* 'abbacy', L. *prīmāt-*, med. L. *prīmātia*, Fr. *primatie*, 'primacy'; L. *optimāt-*, Fr. *optimatie*, 'optimacy'; L. *diplōmat-*, Fr. *diplomatie*, 'diplomacy'; late L. *pāpāt-* (nom. *pāpās* = *pāpa*) Anglo-L. *pāpātia* (= *pāpātus*) 'papacy.' Imitation of *primacy* has given 'supremacy,' Fr. *suprématie*. 3. repr. med. L. *-ātia*, forming sbs. of state on nouns in *-āt-us*; cf. cl. L. *-tia* from *-tus*, in *grāt-ia, minūt-ia, molest-ia*, etc. Thus, (perhaps due in part to form-association with *abbātia, prīmātia, pāpātia*,) med. L. *advocātia, prælātia, lēgātia*, 'advocacy, prelacy, legacy,' f. *advocātus, prælāt-us, legāt-us*; whence without any L. precedent, 'curacy, confederacy, magistracy,' on other words in L. *-ātus* or Eng. *-ate*. Also extended to adjs., as *accurate, alternate*, whence 'accuracy, alternacy' = accurate-ness, alternate-ness. So 'degeneracy, delicacy, effeminacy, intimacy, intricacy, inveteracy, legitimacy, obstinacy, privacy, profligacy, subordinacy,' etc. The cl. L. forms answering to these, when f. pples., were in *-ātiō(nem)*, as *accūrātio, obstinātio, prælātio, lēgātio*: hence *-ātio* has been englished as *-acy* in other words where no Eng. *-ate* exists, as *conspīrātio, procūrātio* 'conspiracy, procuracy.' Of others the proper L. form was *-ātus* (4th decl.) as *pāpātus, magistrātus*: hence in other words this has given Eng. *-acy*, as *episcopātus*,

cælibātus, 'episcopacy, celibacy.' *Lunacy* has been formed to match *lunatic*, after the relation of *prelacy*, *diplomacy*, to *prelatic*, *diplomatic*. It thus appears that *-acy* f. *-ātus*, *-ate*, is almost entirely analogical and of Eng. formation. **4.** repr. Gr. sbs. of state in *-άτεια*, f. nouns in *-ατης*, or vbs. in *-ατεύειν*; as *πειρᾱτής*, L. *pīrāta*, pirate, *πειρατεύ-ειν* to pirate, *πειράτεια*, Anglo-L. *pīrātīa*, 'piracy,' identified with L. forms like *legātĭa* 'legacy' above. Also in *-cracy*, Gr. sbs. in *-κρατία*, L. *-cratia*, Fr. *-cratie*, as 'aristocracy'; see -CRACY.

Acyce, obs. form of ASSIZE.

Acyclic (ăsi·klik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *κυκλικ-ός* circular.] Not arranged in circles or whorls.

1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 179 The flowers generally have the parts in whorls (cyclic). Sometimes they are wholly (acyclic) or partially spiral (hemicyclic).

Acyde, obs. form of ASIDE.

Acyne(n, obs. form of ASSIGN.

Acyrolo·gical, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ἀκυρολόγ-os* incorrect in speech (f. *ἀ* priv. + *κῦρος* authority + *λόγος* speech) + -ICAL.] Incorrect in use of words. Also *subst.*

1626 COCKERAM, *Acyrologicall*, An vnproper speech.

Acyrolo·gically, *adv.* ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] Incorrectly as to use of words.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 90 He saith . . that the Apostle speaks acurologically and abusively.

Acyro·logy. ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *acyrologia*, a. Gr. *ἀκυρολογία*; see ACYROLOGICAL.] Incorrect use of language.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Acyrology*, improper speech, or a speaking improperly. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. x. 221 His work . . was meant to be . . a condensation of all the 'logics' and all the 'ology's'; but, unfortunately, tautology and acyrology were the only ones thoroughly exemplified.

Acyte, early form of ACCITE *v. Obs.* to summon.

†**Ad**, *sb. Obs.* 1–3; also 3 od. [OE. *ād* cogn. w. O. and MHG. *eit*, Goth. **aids*; Gr. *αἴθος* fire, burning heat. The mod. repr. would be *ode*.] A fire, a blazing pile, a funeral pyre.

a 900 *Leiden Gl.*, Sweet *O. E. T.* 114, 95 *Rogus*: beel *vel* aad. *c* 1000 *Poetry of Codex Vercellensis* 1898 (1846) II. 56 And on fyrbæðe suslum beþrungen siððan wunodest ade onæled. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1364 Bed bringen o brune a fur amidde þe burh [*v.r.* an ad]. *c* 1225 In Wright's *Vocab.* 94/2, *Rogus* od.

Ad-, *pref.* **1.** repr. L. *ad* prep. 'to,' cogn. w. Teut. *at*, frequent in comp. with sense of motion or direction to, reduction or change into, addition, adherence, increase, or simple intensification, as *ad-ventus*, *ad-versus*, *ad-ditus*, *ad-albātus*, *ad-ministrāre*, *ad-augēre*. Before the consonants *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *ad-* was in later L. assimilated, as *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an*, *ap-*, *ac-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*; and before *sc*, *sp*, *st* it was reduced to *a-* (*a-scendere*, *a-strictus*, *a-spirāre*). It remained before vowels, and the consonants *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, *v*. It was probably assimilated before *b*, in *ab-breviāre*, for *ad-breviāre*, cf. *alleviāre*, *attenuāre*, *accurtāre*. In OFr. *ad-* was reduced to *a-* in all cases where its character as a prefix was recognized, even before vowels, as *adōrāre*, *aörer*, *adornāre*, *aörner*, *adæstimāre*, *aesmier*. But in the 14th c. the written forms began to be artificially refashioned after L., this being in words like *alouer allouer*, *anoncer annoncer*, *atendre attendre*, only an artificial spelling, but resulting, in such as *aörer adorer*, *ajoint adjoint*, in a real change of sound. In 15th c. this fashion spread to England, where the words had originally been adopted in their OFr. forms, and was here carried out far more rigorously, attacking also words that remained unchanged in Fr., or in which the pedantic form was again rejected, as *a-dresser ad-dress*, *a-vertissement ad-vertisement*, *a-vouerie ad-vowry*. All words subsequently formed in Fr. and adopted in Eng., or formed in Eng. on L. words, or according to L. analogies, follow L. spelling. A very recent use of *ad-*, unknown to L., is to employ it in contrast to *ab-* in pairs like *ad-oral*, *ab-oral*, situated *at* the mouth, and *away from* the mouth.

2. While the refashioning of words in OFr. *a-* was going on in 16th c., mechanical imitation or pedantic assumption extended *ad-* and its variants to many words in which *a-* had quite a different origin, as L. *ab*, OFr. *en* (*an*), *es*, *re*, OE. *a* (*ar*), *on*, *æt*, etc.; as in *a(d)vance* Fr. *avancer* L. *ab-anteāre*, *a(d)debted* OFr. *endetté*, *a(c)cloy* OFr. *encloyer* L. *inclāvāre*, *admerveyl* OFr. *esmerveiller*, *a(f)fray* OFr. *esfreyer*, *a(f)force* OFr. *esforcer* L. **exfortiare*, *a(c)curse* ME. *a-curse*, *a(l)lay* OE. *a-lecȝan*, *a(c)know(ledge* OE. *on-cnawan*, *a(d)blast* OE. *onblæstan*, *a(d)dight* OE. *a-dihtan*, *ȝe-dihtan*, *a(d)miral* Arab. *amīr-al-*. New compounds of native words with prefix *a-* were also falsely written *ad-*, as *a(d)deem*, *a(d)doom*. In most of these words the perversion went no farther than the spelling, but in some, as *a(d)vance*, *a(d)miral*, it has distorted the spoken word.

-ad, *suffix* of sbs. **1.** repr. Gr. *-άδ-α* (nom. *-ás*) forming, **a.** Collective numerals, as *μονάς* unity, *monad*, so *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, *pentad* (especially used to class chemical elements or radicals according to the number of their combining units); *hebdomad*, *chiliad*, *myriad*, etc.; also *perissad*, *Olympiad*; *decade* retains final *e* from Fr. **b.** Feminine patronymics (in which it is a phonetic variant of *-id*), in proper names of females and districts, as *Dryad*, *Naiad*, *Troad*; often in pl. as *Pleiad-es*, *Hyad-es*, *Cyclad-es*. Hence **c.** in names of Poems, as *Iliad*, 'the lay (*ᾠδή*) of Ilium,' often imitated in modern times, as *Lusiad*, *Dunciad*, *Rosciad*, *Columbiad*; and **d.** used by Lindley to form family names of plants akin to a genus, as *alismad*, *liliad*, *trilliad*, *asclepiad*, etc. (on words in *-a* or after a vowel; otherwise *-id*, as in *orchid*). **2.** a. Fr. *ade-*, in *salad*, *ballad*; see -ADE the more usual form.

†**Ada·ct**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *adact-* ppl. stem of *adig-ĕre* to drive towards, f. *ad* to + *agĕre* to drive.] To drive or compel to a course.

1622 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* I. ii. § 5, 15 God himselfe once compelled the wicked Ægyptians, by flyes, and frogs . . to confesse the power of his diuine Maiestie; not vouchsafing to adact them by any other of his creatures. 1622 *Ibid.* I. vi. § 4, 48 The force of Religion adacteth him.

Adacted (ădæ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -ED.] Beaten or driven in by force.

1626 COCKERAM, *Adacted*, driven in by force. 1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 5, *Adacted*, applies to stakes, or piles, driven into the earth with large malls shod with iron, as in securing ramparts or pontoons.

†**Ada·ction.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. ADACT.] 'A driving in violently or by force.' Bullokar 1676.

Adactyl(e (ădæ·ktil), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *δάκτυλ-os* finger, toe.] = ADACTYLOUS.

1847 In CRAIG.

Adactylous (ădæ·ktilәs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Without fingers or toes. Also applied to crustaceous animals without claws on their feet.

1858 CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 290, *Pseudopus Merr.*—Two rudiments of hind feet, adactylous.

†**Adad** (ădæ·d), *int. Obs.* [Cf. EGAD ! of which it is prob. a variation.] An expletive of asseveration or emphasis.

1663 KILLIGREW *Pars. Wedd.* in Dodsley (1780) XI. 419 You cannot, adad; adad you cannot. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* III. i. 35 Adad, I shall make thy Wife jealous of me. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* li. (1781) VI. 312 Adad, adad, said he, I do not know what to make of myself. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* 37 Why, you look as fresh and bloomy to-day—Adad, you little slut, I believe you are painted.

Adæmonist (ădī·mənist). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *δαίμον-α* (evil) spirit + -IST.] (See quot.)

1837 *Pen. Cycl.* VIII. 447 Among the German adæmonists, or those who deny the personality of the devil, may also be named Wetstein, Webber, Naudæus . . Unitarians, in accordance with the scriptural adæmonists of Germany, maintain that the Bible affords no sufficient evidence of the existence of a being purely malevolent.

Adæquate, obs. variant of ADEQUATE.

Adage (æ·dĕdʒ). [a. Fr. *adage*, ad. L. *adagium* a proverb, f. *ad* to + **agi-* root of *ajo* = *agio* I say. (Fick I. 481.) A by-form was ADAGY.] 'A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.' J.

1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV*, an. 9, 209 He forgat the olde adage, saynge in tyme of peace prouyde for warre. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 126 Vnlesse the Adage must be verifi'd, That Beggers mounted, runne their Horse to death. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 45 Letting, I dare not, wait vpon I would, Like the poore Cat i'th'Addage. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 25 Every Nation hath certain Proverbs and Adages peculiar to it selfe. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* (1826) II. 355 According to the philosophic adage, *omnes stulti insaniunt*, all fools are out of their wits. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 6 That truest of adages—'Murder will out.' 1872 JENKINSON *Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 Tourists in their anxiety to cut off a corner are sometimes induced to cross the valley, but . . discover the truth of the adage 'most haste, least speed.'

Ada·gial (ădē·dʒiăl), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *adagial*; see ADAGE and -AL. Cf. *proverbial*.] Of the nature of an adage, proverbial.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. 93 That adagial verse, Ἀμ' ἠλέηται καὶ τέθνηκεν ἡ χάρις, No sooner the courtesie born than the resentment thereof dead. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 4, 64 Aristotle goes further than that old adagial saying (*ἀρχὴ ἥμισυ παντός*).

‖ **Adagio** (ădā·dʒio), *adv., a.*, and *sb. Mus.* [It. *ad agio* at ease, at leisure.]

A. *adv.* A direction for the musical time in which a piece is to be sung or played: Slowly; leisurely and gracefully.

c 1746 GARRICK *Musical Lady* I. Deep despair now thrums adagio. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 348 Mr. Beckendorff began an air very adagio, gradually increasing the time in a kind of variation.

B. *adj.* Of musical movement: Slow, leisurely.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 252, A musical bar of four crotchets in an adagio movement. 1788 A. PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 128 His words flow too quick to administer pleasure In adagio time, and precipitate measure. 1828 E. HOLMES *Musicians of Germ.* 70 In an adagio movement played by this gentleman . . I found excellent taste.

C. *sb.* A slow movement in music; a piece of music in adagio time. Also *fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 361 [He] sells accent, tone, And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer The *adagio* and *andante* it demands. *a* 1790 T. WARTON *Wks.* I. 187 (T.) He has no ear for musick, and cannot distingish a jig from an adagio. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 31 The adagio is hurried till it overtakes the allegro, and the allegro apes the manners of the presto. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* II. xxvii. 187 Said G. in an adagio of utter indifference.

†**A·dagy.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 adagie. [ad. L. *adagium* (see ADAGE), also found unchanged, and (improperly) as *adagia*.] A by-form of ADAGE, frequent in 17th c.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xv. 127 Conformand til ane adagia of ane of the seuyn sapientis of rome. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 128 All adagies, all similitudes and all wittie sayinges. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 266 This true adagium, *Si Christum s[c]is, nihill est si cetera non s[c]is*. 1642 MILTON *Apol. for Smect.* (1851) 255 Quips and snapping adagies. 1656 JER. TAYLOR *Deus Justif.* Ep. Ded., That wise Heathen said rarely well in his little adagie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. (1693) 17 The Greek Adagy goes, *Nil sine Theseo*.

Adam (æ·dăm). [Heb. אָדָם *ā-dām* man.]

1. The name given in the Bible to the first man, the father of the human race; hence *fig.* as in the phrase *Old Adam*, the 'old man' of St. Paul (*Rom.* vi. 6, etc.): The unregenerate condition or character.

a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Godly Adv.* (1580) 27 If you laied Adam aslepe, I meane, if you renounced all carnall affections. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 29 Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vi. 165 An impatience to shake off the old social and political Adam.

2. = ADAM'S ALE.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* 1760 IV. ii. (D.), A cup of cold Adam from the next purling spring.

Comb. ADAM'S ALE, -APPLE, -FLANNEL, -MORSEL, -NEEDLE, -WINE, q.v.

Adamant (æ·dămănt). Also 4–5 adamaunt, -aund, ademaunt, -and; atha-, attha-, atthe-, attemant, -maunt, 5 admont, 6 adamounde. [a. literary OFr. *adamaunt*, *ademaunt*, ad. L. *adamant-em* (nom. *adamas*), a. Gr. *ἀδάμας*, *ἀδάμαντ-α*, orig. adj. = invincible (f. *ἀ* not + *δαμά-ω* I tame), afterwards a name of the hardest metal, prob. *steel*; also applied by Theophrastus to the hardest crystalline gem then known, the emery-stone of Naxos, 'an amorphous form of corundum.' In L. poetically for the hardest iron or steel, or anything very hard and indestructible; also, with Pliny, the name of a transparent crystalline gem of the hexahedral system, apparently corundum or white sapphire, but extended and at length transferred to the still harder DIAMOND (q.v.) after this became known in the West. The early med. L. writers apparently explaining the word from *adamā-re* 'to take a liking to, have an attraction for,' took the *lapidem adamantem* for the *loadstone* or *magnet* (an ore of iron, and thus also associated with the ancient metallic sense); and with this confusion the word passed into the modern languages. In OE. it occurs as *aðamans*, from med. L.; and in 13th c. as *adamantines stan*, a transl. of *lapis adamantinus*, with the adj. mistaken for a sb. in apposition to *lapis*, and so englished as *stone of adamantin*. In the current form it is a 14th c. adoption of the literary Fr. *adamaunt*, *ademaunt*, adapted from the L. in place of the popular form *aïmant* (:—late L. **adimantem*, cf. Pr. *adiman*, *aziman*, *ayman*, Sp. *iman*) loadstone, also found in Eng.; see AYMONT. *Diamant* arose as a variant of *adamant* or *adimant*; see DIAMOND.]

Name of an alleged rock or mineral, as to which vague, contradictory, and fabulous notions long prevailed. The properties ascribed to it show a confusion of ideas between the diamond (or other hard gems) and the loadstone or magnet, though by writers affecting better information, it was distinguished from one or other, or from both. The confusion with the loadstone ceased with the 17th c., and the word was then often used by scientific writers as a synonym of DIAMOND. In modern use it is only a poetical or rhetorical name for the embodiment of surpassing hardness; that which is impregnable to any application of force.

1. Without identification with any other substance.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Greg. Past.* (1871) 270 Se hearda stan, se þe aðamans hatte, ðone mon mid nane isene ceorfan ne mæg. *c* 1225 *Hali Meidenhad* 37 Ha is hardre iheorted þen adamantines stan. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 9 And Y ȝaue thi face as an adamaunt, and as a flynt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* (Ellesm.) 1132 The dore was al of Adamant eterne [*v.r.* ademauntz, athamant, atthemant, athamauntz, attemant]. *Ibid.* 447 Writen in the table of atthamaunt [*v.r.* athamaunte, athamaunt]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4181 The stoon was hard of ademaunt. 1535 COVERDALE *Zach.* vii. 12 They made their hertes as an Adamant stone. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) I. 8 The Adamant though it be so hard that nothing can bruise it, yet if the warme blood of a Goat be powred vpon it, it bursteth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 436 Gates of burning adamant Barred over us prohibit all egress. 1735 SOMERVILLE

The Chase III. 605 On Rocks of Adamant it stands secure. **1783** COWPER *Lett.* 24 Feb. Wks. 1876, 128, I am well in body but with a mind that would wear out a frame of adamant. **1852** GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xxiii. 158 Here we impinge upon a dilemma hard as adamant. **1875** FARRAR *Silence & Voices* Ser. I. 14 Around every step of our career on earth the mystery of the Infinite rises like a wall of adamant.

b. *fig.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Exper.* II. vii. 178 For the bloud of Christ will breake the Adamant of his heart. **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 223 In collision with the sharp adamant of Fate. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. ii. (1868) 47 The young King .. was not adamant to the temptations spread for him.

†**2.** Identified with the diamond. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 112 The seconde [stone in the crown] is an adamant. *c* **1440** *Prom. Parv.*, Adamant, precyowse stone, *Adamas*. **1598** GREENE *James IV* (1861) 201 The adamant, O king, will not be fil'd But by itself. **1617** FYNES MORYSON I. III. i. 213 They say that Adamants are found here, which skilfull jewellers repute almost as precious as the Orientall. **1794** SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. xxix. 438 The garnet, and diamond, or adamant.

†b. as the natural opposite of the loadstone. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. viii. (1495) 557 This stone Adamas is dyuers and other than an Magnas, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the magnas, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence fro the magnas. **1567** MAPLET *Greene Forest* 1 The Adamant placed neare any yron, will not suffer it to be drawen away of the Lode Stone. **1750** *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 63 The Adamant .. is such an enemy to the magnet, that if it be bound to it, it will not attract iron.

†**3.** Identified with the loadstone or magnet. *Obs.*

1366 [under 3 b]. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 1182 Right as an adamaund, iwys, Can drawen to hym sotylly The yren. **1481** CAXTON *Myrrour* II. vii. 79 In ynde groweth the Admont stone .. she by her nature draweth to her yron. **1527** WHITTINTON *Gramm.*, *Lapis ferrum attrahens*, an adamounde stone, *magnes*. **1614** J. COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 277 As true to thee as steel to adamant. **1656** BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 52 The grace of God's Spirit, like the true loadstone or adamant, draws up the iron heart of man to it.

†b. as the natural opposite of the diamond. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xiv. 161 Aftre that, men taken the Ademand, that is the Schipmannes Ston, that drawethe the Nedle to him, and men leyn the Dyamand upon the Ademand, and leyn the Nedle before the Ademand; and 3if the Dyamand be gode and vertuous, the Ademand drawethe not the Nedle to him, whils the Dyamand is there present. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* K 10 The Adamant cannot draw yron, if the Diamond lye by it.

†c. *fig.* A magnet, centre of attraction. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* III. 67 My Lookes so powerfull Adamants to Love. **1610** *Histrio-mastix* II. 47 Your bookes are Adamants, and you the Iron That cleaves to them. **1622** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. 4/2 (1674) The seat of Religion is not the least Adamant which draws people to it. **1625** BACON *Ess.* xviii. 523 A great Adamant of Acquaintance.

†**4.** Confusing 3 with 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* II. i. 195 You draw me, you hard-hearted Adamant, But yet you draw not Iron, for my heart Is true as steele.

5. *Attrib.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 221 Adamant stones [L. *lapides magnetes*]. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 1 With a penne of yron & with an Adamant clawe. **1677** R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 38 Which might make impressions upon an iron breast or an adamant heart. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* I. vi. 50 Solid adamant walls Seem built against the Future that should be.

†Adamante·an, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *adamantē-us* adj. (f. *adamant-* + -E-) + -AN.] Of adamant; of the nature or strength of adamant.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 134 Chalybean tempered steel, and frock of mail Adamantean proof.

†Adama·ntic, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMANT + -IC.] Having the nature of adamant (incl. loadstone).

1605 *Jeronimo* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 372 A silver tongue .. that, when I approach Within the presence of this demi-goddess, I may possess an adamantic power.

Adamantine (ædămæ·ntin), *a.* [ad. L. *adamantin-us* a. Gr. *ἀδαμάντιν-ος* adj. of material, f. *ἀδάμας*; see ADAMANT.]

1. Made of, or having the qualities of adamant; incapable of being broken, dissolved, or penetrated; immovable, impregnable.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 1 The synne of Juda writen is with an irene pointel, in an adamantyne nail. **1590** GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 20 That set a fire with piercing flames euen hearts adamantine. **1599** MARSTON *Sco. Vill.* II. viii. 211 Vnlesse the Destin's adamantine band Should tye my teeth, I cannot chuse but bite. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 39 To the end it might be a State Adamantine .. that is, invincible. **1662** H. MORE *Antid. agt. Ath.* Pref. Gen. 26 (1712) These are the Adamantine Laws and Tyes of Religion. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 646 Three folds were brass, Three iron, three of adamantine rock. **1718** POPE *Iliad* II. 581 To count them all, demands a thousand tongues, A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs. **1727** W. MATHER *Young Man's Comp.* 68 Vertue is an Adamantine Mountain, and Invincible Fortress. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 70 The adamantine chain of the logic. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 167, A risk which severely tried even the adamantine fortitude of Cromwell. **1865** RUSKIN *Sesame* 129 The victorious truth and adamantine purity of a woman.

Adamantine Spar, an old name of CORUNDUM.

1798 GREVILLE *Corundum* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 403 The mineral substance from the East Indies which is generally called Adamantine Spar. **1874** WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 59 When first introduced into the European *atelier*, some ninety years ago, it [corundum] was known by the name of adamantine spar.

†**2.** Having the qualities of the loadstone; magnetic. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* (1873) I. 269 All mens eyes were presently turned to the North .. like the poynts of so many geometricall needles, through a fixed and Adamantine desire. **1641** BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* 6 The eyes .. those adamantine orbes which attract affection to us. **1655** GOUGE *Comm. on Hebr.* xi. 15, III. 59 The world hath an adamantine force to draw mens hearts to it.

†Adama·ntive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ADAMANT + -IVE; or perh. misprinted for *adamantine*, with 'turned n (u)' as *u* = *v*.] = ADAMANTINE.

1599 BEN JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iv. 166 My adamantive eyes might head-long hale This iron world to me. **1605** DANIELL *Philotas* (1717) 374 Th' Adamantive Ties Of Blood and Nature. ?**1650** *Don Bellianis of Greece* 181 It would have made any Adamantive breast to pitty them.

†Adamantize, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMANT + -IZE; but only cited in pr. pple.] To act like adamant (*i.e.* loadstone); to attract.

1605 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass of Hum.* 3 The inveigling and adamantizing societies of some.

Adamantoid (ædămæ·ntoid). *Crystallog.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀδάμαντος* of ADAMANT + *-ειδής* -form; see -OID.] 'A form of crystal occurring in the diamond, bounded by forty-eight equal triangles.' Dana.

†A·damanty, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMANT + -Y^{1}; cf. *rocky*, *pearly*.] Of or characterized by adamant; of the character of adamant; flinty.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 32 How impetrable he was in mollifying the adamantiest tyrany of mankind.

‖A·damas. [a. L. a. Gr. (also in OFr.)] = ADAMANT.

1398 [See under ADAMANT 2 b.] **1684** I. MATHER *Rem.-Provid.* 73 There is a certain stone called pantarbe, which draws gold unto it; so does the adamas hairs and twigs.

†A·damate, *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *adamāt-* ppl. stem of *adamā-re* to love dearly.] 'To loue dearely.' Cockeram 1612, Minsheu 1627, etc.

Adambulacral (æ·dˌæmbiū·lā·krăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ad* to, at + AMBULACRA + -AL.] Adjacent to the ambulacra, in sea-urchins and other echinoderms.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 113 At their outer extremities the ambulacral ossicles are articulated by the intervention of the 'adambulacral plates,' with plates belonging to the external or integumentary skeleton. **1882** SLADEN in *Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XVI. No. 91, 204 The ambulacral spines that form the comb belonging to the first adambulacral plate have their bases arranged in a semicircular curve.

Adamhood (æ·dămhud). [f. ADAM + -HOOD.] *poet.* Manhood, humanity.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 29 They discredit Adamhood.

Adamic (ădæ·mik), *a.* [f. ADAM + -IC. Cf. Fr. *adamique*.] Of or belonging to Adam; = ADAMICAL.

1657 R. TURNER *Paracelsus* 32 The Composition of this sacred Adamick Stone, is made after the Adamick Mercury of the wise men. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adamic earth* is a name some have given to common clay. **1788** WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 VI. 412 Neither can any man, while he is in a corruptible body, attain to Adamic perfection. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xix (1848) 210 That with man it rests to reinstate the Adamic Eden. **1868** DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. II. i. 322 The rest dressed as they pleased .. generally in Adamic style.

Adamical (ădæ·mikăl), *a.* [f. ADAM + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to Adam; resembling Adam, in moral freedom, nakedness, fallen condition.

1657 R. TURNER *Paracelsus* 27 The matter of the stone is understood to be Adamical. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Rel. of Quaker* 64 Though the Devil trapan The Adamical Man, The Saints stand uninfected. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 58, 71 To abide in their pure Adamical freedoms, pleasing themselves in all things. **1756** W. LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 95 All that is done from the life, the power, and natural capacity of the Adamical nature, is heathenish. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Africa* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 415 Many prefer the Adamical costume, having an alacrity at twisting their solitary garment round their neck.

Adamically (ădæ·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an Adamical manner; nakedly.

1860 H. KINGSLEY *Geoffry Hamlyn* xlvi. (D.) Standing upon the plunging-stage Adamically, without a rag upon him.

Adamine, variant of ADAMITE *sb.*^{2}

†A·damish, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAM + -ISH^{1}.] = ADAMIC.

1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill.* 16 Hys newe byrth which sanctifieth the olde Adamishe and corrupt byrthe.

Adamist (æ·dămist). *rare.* [f. ADAM + -IST.] A follower or imitator of Adam; used for 'one who tends a garden.'

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 32/1 He calls it [his garden] Paradise, in which he playes the part of a true Adamist, continually toyling and tilling.

Adamite (æ·dămait), *sb.*^{1} and *a.* [f. ADAM + -ITE.]

A. *sb.*

1. A descendant or child of Adam, a human being; also, **b.** with some, a name for that section of the human race which alone they derive from Adam.

1635 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 9 Error therefore entring into the world with sin among us poor Adamites. **1821** BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. iii, I ne'er thought till now To hear an Adamite speak riddles to me. **1865** *Reader* 28 Jan. 98/1 That the Adamites or Caucasians were created, as the Bible tells us, about 6,000 years ago.

2. An imitator of Adam in his nakedness, an unclothed man; in *Eccl. Hist.* the name of sects, ancient and modern, who affected to imitate Adam in this respect.

1628 BP. HALL *Hon. of Maried Clergie* I. § 4. 743 We know well what the .. Adamites, and Apostoliques, held of matrimonie. **1657** S. COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 143 Some Adamits, who as the speech is, Cast off their petticoats and breeches. **1713** *Guardian* No. 134 (1756) II. 205 There was a sect of men among us, who called themselves Adamites, and appeared in publick without clothes. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 34 An enemy to Clothes in the abstract. A new Adamite.

B. *adj.* Descended from Adam; human. Cf. A. 1.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. IX. i. § 11, 203 Two states of this image .. both Adamite, both human, both the same likeness. **1870** *Athenæum* 14 May 642 The black Turanian who uniting with the white Aryan .. gave rise to a third or Adamite race.

Adamite (æ·dămait), *sb.*^{2} *Min.* [See quot.] A hydrous arsenate of the Olivenite group.

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 565 Adamite .. is a zinc olivenite. On charcoal fuses, producing a coating of oxyd of zinc. Named after Mr. Adam of Paris.

†Adami·tic, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADAMITE + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ADAMITE.

1662 JER. TAYLOR *Artif. Handsom.* 164 (T.) Nor is it other than rustick or adamitick impudence to confine nature to itself, and to strip our bodies, etc.

†Adami·tical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] = ADAMITIC.

1665 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 45 Nor did I ever see .. any of those dancing Adamitical sisters. **1704** *Gent. Instruct.* 169 (D.) Nor your Adamitical garments fence virtue in London.

Adamitism (æ·dăməitiz'm). [f. ADAMITE + -ISM.] The system of the Adamites.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 34 [Chapter on] Adamitism.

Adam's ale. Humorous name for water, as the only drink of our first parents. (See also ADAM 2.)

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power of Parl.* II. 32 They have beene shut up in prisons and dungeons .. allowed onely a poore pittance of Adams Ale, and scarce a penny bread a day to support their lives. *a* **1845** HOOD *Drinking Song.* iv. We'll drink Adam's ale, and we get it pool measure.

Adam's apple. [In allusion to the story of the Fall.]

1. A name given to a variety of the Lime or Bergamotte (*Citrus Limetta*), and sometimes to varieties of the Orange and Shaddock.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 227 There came two of their Barkes neere vnto our ship laden with fruite .. which wee call Adams apples. **1615** SANDYS *Trav.* 224 The apples of Adam .. the iuyce wherof they tunne vp and send into Turky. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Adam's Apple* .. a Fruit but little different from Lemons. **1866** LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* I. 292/2 Among them [limes] is one called by the Italians *Pomo d'Adamo*, because they fancy the depressions on its surface appear as if it still bore the marks of Adam's teeth.

2. The projection formed in the neck by the anterior extremity of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx.

1755 JOHNSON, *Adam's-apple*, a prominent part of the throat. **1847** CRAIG, *Adam's-apple*, so called from a superstitious notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat, and occasioned this prominence. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Having the noose adjusted and secured by tightening above his 'Adam's apple.' **1872** HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 178 The thyroid cartilage .. constitutes what is commonly called 'Adam's apple.'

Adam's Flannel. *Herb.* The Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*). 'From the texture and appearance of the leaves.' Britten *Plant-Names.*

Adamsite (æ·dămzəit). *Min.* A synonym of MUSCOVITE.

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 311 A greenish-black mica, constituting a micaceous schist or rock in Derby, Vt.—the so-called Adamsite of Shepard.

†Adam's morsel. *Obs.* i. q. ADAM'S APPLE.

1586 B[EARD] *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* (1594) II. 94 The knot or joynt of the necke, or Adam's morsel.

Adam's Needle. [In allusion to *Gen.* iii. 7.]

1. Popular name of the Yuccas (especially *Yucca gloriosa*), plants allied to the Aloes, cultivated as garden flowers.

1861 DELAMER *Flower Gard.* 158, *Yucca*—Adam's Needle—In appearance, something between dwarf Palm-trees and Aloes. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 260 The Crown-Imperial, Asphodels, and Yucca or Adam's Needle, belong to the order [*Liliaceæ*].

2. Occ. name of the plant more commonly known as Shepherd's Needle (*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*). 'From the long needle-like fruits.' Britten *Plant-Names.*

Adam's wine, Sc. phrase = Eng. ADAM'S ALE.

A-dance (ădɑ·ns), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*^{1} + DANCE.] Dancing.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xxviii. (1879) 160 With hope on every beam adance to the laughter of the morning. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 238 You cannot prevent Béranger from setting all pulses a-dance.

A-dangle (ădæ·ŋg'l), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*^{1} + DANGLE.] In a dangling state or position.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* I. 37 The slave that holds John Baptist's head a-dangle by the hair.

‖Adansonia (ædănsō·niă). *Bot.* [mod. L. f. *Adanson*, name of a Fr. naturalist in 1794.] A genus of gigantic trees (N. O. *Bombaceæ*) containing only two species, of which one is the Baobab, Monkey-bread, or Ethiopian Sour Gourd of W. and Central Africa; and the other the Cream of Tartar Tree, or Sour Gourd of N. Australia.

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 62 The Adansonia or baobab of Senegal, [is] one of the oldest inhabitants of our globe. **1866** A. A. BLACK in *Treas. Bot.* 17 The *Adansonia* has, until lately, been considered the largest tree in the world, but it must now give place to the mammoth tree of California (*Wellingtonia gigantea*)

†**Adapertile,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *adapertilis* that may be opened, f. *ad* intensive + *aperīre* to open; see -ILE.] 'Easy to be opened.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

Adapt (ădæ·pt), *v.* [a. Fr. *adapte-r*, ad. L. *adaptā-re*, f. *ad* to + *aptā-re* to fit; f. *apt-us* fit; see APT.]

1. To fit (a person or thing *to* another, *to* or *for* a purpose), to suit, or make suitable.

1611 FLORIO, *Addattare*, to fit, to adapt, to appropriate [not in ed. 1598]. *a* 1616 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1616 II. 128 He is adapted to it by nature. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xlii. 65 Adapt the discourses of thy friends unto thine owne as neere as thou canst. 1763 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, A seminary is a seed-plot, which is adapted or set apart for the sowing of seeds. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 182 The senses strongly affected in some one manner, cannot quickly change their tenour, or adapt themselves to other things. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. 5 To have adapted poetry to the preservation of their historical memorials. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 3 (1864) 209 The structure of the outer ear is adapted to collect and concentrate the vibrations.

2. To alter or modify so as to fit for a new use.

1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 117 It is called *Anchia* .. it signified either *fons spelunc*æ, or *spelunca fontis*, according as it was adapted. 1849 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 1113/3 A three-act drama adapted from the French comedy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 199 A kind of farm-house, adapted, I suppose, out of the old ruin.

†**Ada·pt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ADAPT *v.* on analogy of ppl. adjs. like *content, distract, erect*, which were in form identical with verbs, though really adaptations of L. pples. in *-tus*; but there was no L. *adaptus*. The adj. APT may also have helped in the production of *ad-apt*.] Fitted, suited; fit.

1704 SWIFT *T. of a Tub* ix. Wks. 1760 I. 100 This definition of happiness .. will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* II. 369 Nothing could have fallen out more exquisitely adapt to Mr. North's desires.

Adaptability (ădæptăbi·lĭti). [f. ADAPTABLE *a.*; see -BILITY.] The quality of being adaptable; capacity of being adapted or of adapting oneself; potential fitness. Const. *to, for*.

1661 R. LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 315 The manner of using, adaptability of the matter, and nature of the patient. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 513 Adaptability to define and discriminate contiguous shades of idea. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 149 One of the most wonderful circumstances in the construction of the hand, is its adaptability to an infinite number of offices. 1873 FARRAR *Famil. of Sp.* ii. 69 General adaptability for every purpose. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 293 The adaptability of his people to the execution of his design.

Adaptable (ădæ·ptăb'l), *a.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ABLE, as if ad. L. **adaptābilis*.] Capable of being adapted; applicable; pliable.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 317 The very metre employed .. is no less adaptable to the other Gothic dialects than to the German. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 1 Principles, which are adaptable to all the changing conditions of human progress. 1865 TRAFFORD *Geo. Geith* II. vi. 58 Before marriage men are not so adaptable as women.

Adaptableness (ădæ·ptăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = ADAPTABILITY.

1847 In CRAIG.

†**Ada·ptate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *adaptāt-* ppl. stem of *adaptā-re*; see ADAPT, and -ATE.] A by-form of ADAPT.

1659 *Instr. Oratory* 26 Those [words] derived from the Latine .. being .. more adaptated for many discourses. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 690 It is your work now to Adaptate the Mortal to the Immortal.

Adaptation (ædæptē·ı·ʃən). [a. Fr. *adaptation*, ad. late L. *adaptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adaptā-re*; see ADAPT. Not in Cotgr. 1632; see ADAPTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action or process of adapting, fitting, or suiting one thing *to* another.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 743 They .. made a very ingenious adaptation of the one to the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 A commixtion of both in the whole rather than an adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 29 There are .. many adaptations of one thing to another. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618, 411 Electricity in the year 1831 may be considered to have just been ripe for its adaptation to practical purposes.

2. The process of modifying a thing so as to suit new conditions: as, the modification of a piece of music to suit a different instrument or different purpose; the alteration of a dramatic composition to suit a different audience; the alteration of form which a word of one language often undergoes to make it fit the etymological or phonetic system of another, as when the L. *adaptātiōnem* is taken into Fr. and E. as *adaptation*.

1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 3 His adaptation will be the result of counsel, scheme, and industry. 1846 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 140 Man has unrivalled powers of self-adaptation. 1878 C. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 89 Arrangement, or adaptation, is the musical counterpart of literary translation.

3. The condition or state of being adapted; adaptedness, suitableness.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 2 This adaptation and congruity of these Faculties to their several proper Objects. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 2 The benefit of this adaptation of men to things is not always perceived. 1836 J. GILBERT *Atonement* viii. (1852) 230 He perceives its adaptation to melt his mind. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 291 The adaptation of immortality to our true wants.

4. A special instance of adapting; and hence, *concr.* an adapted form or copy, a reproduction of anything modified to suit new uses.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 48 We see beautiful adaptations everywhere and in every part of the organic world. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 250, 181/2 A French play is adapted by A .. B either appropriates A's adaptation or makes another. *Mod.* The word *pibroch* is our adaptation of the Gaelic *piobaireachd*, that is to say 'piper-ship.'

Adaptational (ædæptē·ı·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to adaptation.

1879 LUBBOCK *Scient. Lect.* ii. 42 The modifications which insect larvæ undergo may be divided into two kinds—developmental .. and adaptational or adaptive; those which tend to suit them to their own mode of life.

Adaptative (ădæ·ptătiv), *a.* [f. L. *adaptāt-* ppl. stem of *adaptā-re* to ADAPT + -IVE.] Characterized by, or given to, adapting things to a purpose, or oneself to circumstances; = ADAPTIVE.

1857 TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xi. 247 The Japanese are .. a very imitative, adaptative, and compliant people. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iii. 81 Adaptative power .. by which the various creatures we are acquainted with are enabled to live in comfort under all degrees of light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 297 The great merit of his statesmanship is adaptative rather than originative.

Adaptativeness (ădæ·ptătivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Ability to suit things to a purpose, or oneself to circumstances; = ADAPTIVENESS.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 645 He possessed plenty of that Yankee adaptativeness.

Adapted (ădæ·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Fitted; fit, suitable. Const. *to, for*.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 844 As spirits doe in characters and signes ad-apted to their natures. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* v. 37 A proper behaviour, adapted to the respective relations we stand in. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 35 Conferring on Mr. Collins an adapted and distinguished appointment. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* i. 3 Drosera was excellently adapted for .. catching insects.

2. Modified so as to suit new conditions.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* iv. 52 Wks. X. 103 A race, who with the European mind, The adapted mould of Africa combined. *Mod.* Adapted comedies are being played at several theatres. *Syntax* is the adapted form in which the Greek σύνταξις is used in English.

Adaptedness (ădæ·ptĕdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being adapted or suited; suitableness, special fitness.

1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View of Eccles.* 18 Their adaptedness for their employ. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Memoir* I. 327 The adaptedness of one rhythm or form of stanza for one purpose, and of another for a different purpose, is wholly, or nearly so, the result of association. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* xiv. 293 When the time for the use came, the perception of its adaptedness .. necessarily followed.

Adapter, rarely **-or** (ădæ·ptəɹ). [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who adapts. a. One who fits or suits one thing to another. b. One who modifies or alters a composition to suit it to new purposes.

1801 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 48 Such adaptation speaks of a divine and intelligent adapter. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* VI. 374 If these imaginary adapters of Homer, according to the German pretence, modernised his whole diction. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 210/1 The original author is of opinion that the adapter has not mended but marred his work. 1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 43 Intelligence is the conscious and voluntary adapter of means to ends.

2. A connecting part: in *Chem.* a tube to connect two pieces of apparatus; in *Optics*, a metal ring with screw threads to unite two lengths of a telescope; a 'sliding fitting' in an optical instrument.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* Vol. XCIX. 454 The adaptors must have contained ·8 of a similar gas. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 170 A flat piece of glass placed at an angle of 45° across the tube, interposed like an adapter between the objective and the microscope-body. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 7 An adapter tube is then fitted to the lateral cylinder. This adapter enters into another tube at the same degree of inclination. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 623 A more simple form of solar eye-piece is that which consists of an adapter in which a diaphragm plate is fitted as above.

Adapting (ădæ·ptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of fitting, suiting, or rendering suitable. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1632 COTGR., *Adaptation* [Fr.] An adapting, fitting, or suiting of one thing to another. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1684) 35 An adapting of all these to the Constitution, Disposition, and Inclinations of the Patient. 1714 SWIFT *State of Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 205, I do not know a greater mark of an able minister, than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men. *Mod.* This clever adapting of means to ends. He is skilled in adapting French plays.

Adapting (ădæ·ptiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADAPT *v.* + -ING 2.] Rendering suitable, modifying.

1836 J. GILBERT *Atonement* iv. (1852) 91 The adapting intelligence which limited their energy to the discharge of that office.

Adaption (ădæ·pʃən). [f. ADAPT *v.* as if formed on a L. ppl. stem; cf. *adopt-ion*. See -ION.] = ADAPTATION; the action of adapting.

1704 SWIFT *T. of a Tub* (1768) I. 127 For great turns are not always given by strong hands, but by lucky adaption. 1790 BLAGDEN *Spirit. Liq.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 344 The adaption of the duties to different degrees of strength. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 124 There it is, needing no change or adaption.

Adaptitude (ădæ·ptitiūd). [A mixture of ADAPT and APTITUDE.] Adaptedness; aptitude specially produced.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 129 A hedge-thorn catches sheep's wool by position and approximation rather than adaptitude. 1852 BROWNING *Ess. on Shelley* (1881) 16 A profound sensibility and adaptitude for act.

Adaptive (ădæ·ptiv), *a.* [irreg. f. ADAPT *v.* + -IVE, as if on ppl. stem; cf. *adopt-ive*; see -IVE.] Characterized by, or given to adaptation.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) 193 This higher species of adaptive power we call Instinct. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 56 Modifications relating only to peculiar habits are called adaptive. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iv. (ed. 4) 185 Adaptive colouring as a means of concealment is never applied to any animal whose habits do not expose it to special danger. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 114 Ah! what a plastic he is! so shifty, so adaptive!

Adaptively (ădæ·ptivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an adaptive manner; by way of adaptation; so as to suit special conditions.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 253 The form of the foot is usually characteristic of the families; but sometimes it is adaptively modified.

Adaptiveness (ădæ·ptivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adaptive; the capacity or tendency to adapt one thing to another, or oneself to circumstances.

1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Everard's Dau.* xiii. 221 The man had .. a subtle adaptiveness as well as sincere desire to please. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vi. 172 The Saviour's words have minutely particular adaptiveness to every moment of the soul's history. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. ii. § 70. 74 The adaptiveness of the movements is no proof of the existence of consciousness.

†**Ada·ptly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADAPT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fit or adapted manner; by being adapted or fitted.

1709 PRIOR *Colin's Mist.* iii. 3 For active horsemanship adaptly fit.

†**Ada·ptment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADAPT *v.* + -MENT.] Adaptation; fitting condition.

1739 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1861) I. 19 All the conveniences, or rather (if there was such a word), all the adaptments are assembled here that melancholy, meditation, selfish devotion, and despair would require.

†**Ada·ptness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADAPT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being adapted, suitability; = ADAPTEDNESS.

1749 BP. NEWTON *Milton* I. Pref., The variety of the pauses, and the adaptness of the sound to the sense.

†**Adapto·rial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ADAPTOR, after *visitorial*, etc. There could be no *adaptor* or *adaptorius* in L.] = ADAPTIVE.

In mod. Dicts. WORCESTER cites MUDIE.

‖**Adar** (ē·dăɹ). [Heb. אֲדָר *ădā·r* of uncertain etymol.] The twelfth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical, the sixth of the civil, year.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdr.* vii. 5 The moneth of March [1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* The moneth Addar]. — *Esther* iii. 7 The twelfthe moneth went out, that is clepid Adar. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* The twolueth moneth, that is the moneth Adar. 1611 *ibid.* The twelfth moneth, that is the moneth Adar. 1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 115/1 Adar may begin as early as the 1st of February, or as late as the 3rd of March.

[**Adaration,** Souldiers pay. Cockeram 1626.]

†**Adarticula·tion.** *Anat. Obs.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to + *articulatiōn-em* jointing: see ARTICULATION.] A loose jointing of two bones; one which affords room for play; specially, the jointing of a bone into a shallow socket.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adarticulation*, in some physicians, is used for Arthrodia; in others for Diarthrosis. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Adarticulation*, a term in all respects synonymous with *Arthrodia*.

†**Ada·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *dased*; see DASE, DAZE. As *adase* is not found, it is doubtful whether *a-dased* is not merely the pa. pple. of *dase* with A *particle*, repr. earlier *i-, y-, ȝe-*.] Stupefied, confused, dulled, dazzled.

a 1500 *Poem* in *Todd's Illustr.* 297 As a wytles man gretely adased, I gave no credence. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 459/1 Wold haue made euery mans eyes so adased, that no man should haue spied his falshed. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalt.* Ps. cxvi. 336 Myne eyes were so adasd.

‖**Adatis, -ais, addatys** (æ·dătis). Indian muslin.

1687 *London Gaz.* mmcclxxiii. 7 The Cargo of the last three Ships arriv'd, is as follows, viz. Atlasses 549 pieces, Addaties 1406, Bettellees 9680. 1806 *Brit. Encycl.* I. 25 *Adatais, Adatsi*, or *Adatys*, a muslin or cotton cloth, very fine and clear .. The finest is made at Bengal.

†**Adau·ge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *adaugē-re* to increase by addition, f. *ad* to + *augē-re* to increase.] To add to, augment.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 260 Mixed with other purgatives which may adauge its imbecil purgative faculty.

†**Adau·nt,** *v. Obs.*, also 6 **addaunt.** [a. OFr. *adante-r* var. of *adonter* (later *addomter*) f. *à* to + *dante-r, donte-r* (mod. *dompter*):—L. *domitā-re*, freq. of *domā-re* to tame.] To quell, subdue, or reduce to submission.

1297 R. GLOUC. 372 Kyng Wyllam adauntede þat folc of Walys. *c* 1300 *K. Alis* (W.) 2853 Ageyns heom thy wraththe adant. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 157 More meruayle con my dom adaunt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xii. (1495) 492 Hercules adauntyd fyrste the fiersnesse of the Amazones. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 37 Forto rebuke and adaunte the

presumpcion of the lay persones. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 309/4 For to adaunte and subdue my prowde flesshe I rose at mydnyght alle the weke long. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1302 With mighty corrage Adaunted the rage Of a lyon savage. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. xiv. (1609) Wherewith the Rebell rather was the more Incourag'd than addaunted.

†**Adaw**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + DAW, OE. *dazian* to dawn, become day, awake; cf. MHG. *er-tagen* to dawn. Occ. found as *of-daw*, prob. by confusion with the adv. *adawe* or *of-dawe*.]

1. *intr.* To wake up, awake, from sleep, swoon, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2265 Glitoun tho gan furst of-dawen, And his lymes to him drawen. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1120 He gan his breeth to drawe, And of his swoun soone aftir that adawe. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. Reioyse wolde these folkes amerous . . And efte adawen of their paynes smerte. 1530 PALSGR. 417, I adawe or adawne, as the daye dothe in the mornynge whan the sonne draweth towardes his rysyng.

2. *trans.* To awaken, arouse, recall to consciousness. (The earlier instances may be intr.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mercht's. T.* 1156 Til that he be adawed verrayly. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. Hector . . a thousand knightes slowe That neuer were adawed of their sowe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 56 He thus ageyn was com And wel adawed of his swouwnynge. 1530 PALSGR. 417, I adawe one out of a swounde . . He fell in soche a swoune that we had moche a do to adawe hym.

†**Adaw**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [First used by the archaists of the 16th c.; derivation uncertain. Probably the obsolete adverb ADAWE (see next), in such a phrase as 'they did him *adawe*,' *i.e.* out of life, to death, was mistaken for a verb infinitive, *quasi* 'to quell, crush, put down,' and this in subsequent use fancied to be a compound of *awe*, after the analogy of *ad-apt*, *ad-minister*, *ad-vow*; see AD- 2.] To subdue, daunt.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 158 He adawth the force of colde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 13 The sight whereof did greatly him adaw. *Ibid.* V. vii. 20 Like one adawed with some dreadfull spright. 1621 BP. MONTAGU *Diatribe* 85 Being overawed and adawed, as they are. 1654 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 249 They . . being adawed at his constancy and resolution . . fled every man of them.

†**Adawe**, *adv. Obs.* [For *o dawe*, a contr. form of *of dawe, of daze, of dazen*, north. *of dawes*, = OE. *of dazum* 'from days,' in sense of 'from life.' The full phrase '*of lyues dawe*' is also common. See DAW(E, DAY.] Out of life, out of existence. Usually with verbs *bring, do*: To put out of life, to put to death, kill.

c 1250 *Genesis & Ex.* 3545 Dat wod folc ðor Ur of daze brozten. *c* 1300 *Life of Beket* 2305 This holi man was ibrozt of Dawe. *c* 1314 *G. Warw.* 53 He wist his folk y-slawe And thurch him brought o liue dawe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 282, I trawed my perle don out of dawez. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 634 Sithen he thoughte hem of dawe don. *c* 1370 *K. Rob. of Cysille* 133 in *E. P. P.* Hazl. I. 273, I schalle yow teche me for to knawe, And brynge yow fro yowre lyfe dawe. *c* 1420 *R. Cœur de Lion* 973 Some wolde have hym adawe. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 29 Qwhen þat he wes dune of dawe, Ðai tuk þe Land for outyn awe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 186 He cruelly shuld be brought adawe As a transgressour of hys lawe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 68 Thou with swerd was slaw, Bereft thy self the life, and brocht of daw.

Adawn (ădɑ̄·n), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + DAWN.] Dawning, gleaming with new light.

1881 E. H. HICKEY in *Academy* No. 459, 133 Have written ne'er a better thing than the thought a-dawn in your eye.

Aday, a-day (ădē·), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + DAY = OE. *on dæze*.]

†**1.** In or on the day (in opposition to the night); by day. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Nighting.* 219 Thu singist a niȝt, and noȝt a dai. 1297 *R. Glouc.* 289 Seynt Edward þe vyfte ȝer of ys kynedom Aȝen eue aday aslawe was. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dindimus* 425 And us bi-dewen aday · þe dewen of heuene.

2. On each day; daily. (See A *adj.*[2] 4, and A *prep.*[1] 8.)

c 1500 *Partenay* 4252 Full moch haue I hurd spokyn of the aday. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 2 He agreede with the labourers for a peny a daye. 1611 *ibid.* A peny a day. 1783 ROBERTSON *Amer.* I. 163 The scanty allowance of six ounces of bread a-day for each person. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* II. 217 You would have begun with nearly three hours a-day.

Adays, a-days, *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on + *day's* gen. sing. of *day*. In OE. the gen. *dæzes* was used adverbially = *by day, during the day*, 'dæzes and nihtes,' he is anxious 'day and night.' Subsequently, the genitive was strengthened by the prep. *a* = in, on. See A *prep.*[1] 8 and DAY.]

†**1.** By day, during the day, in the day-time. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 278 Antony a dayes · aboute none tyme, Had a bridde þat brouȝte hym bred. 1560 INGELAND *Disob. Child* (1848) 21 With broylynge & burnynge in the kytchyn adayes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1676) 45/1 Pining a daies . . waking a nights. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* 59 A-days he weeping sat upon the shore. 1765 ELLWOOD *Life* (ed. 3) 149 We had also the Liberty of some other Rooms over that Hall, to walk or work in a-Days.

2. Now-a-days: At the present day, during the present time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 425 Ffor any wit þat men han now a dayes [*Camb. MS.* on dayes]. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1415 Adayes now, my sone, as men may see, O chirche to o man may nat suffise. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 227 Peple now adaies ben not to be blamed. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* III. i. 148 Reason and loue keepe little company together, now-adayes. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. ii. 4 But now adayes great is the neglect herein. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 227 One ought not promiscuously to write every Noun with a great Letter, as is the Fashion of some now adaies. 1856 E. B. DENISON *Church Bldg.* iv. 150 What would nowadays be talked of as a very fine spire.

†**Adba·ss**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a 16th c. refashioning of ABASE after L. *ad* to + *bassus* low.] = ABASE.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Luke ii. 7 Who had for our sakes adbassed and humbled himselfe downe euen to swadling cloutes.

†**Adbla·st**, *v. Obs. rare.* [prob. refash. of ABLAST, OE. *onblǽstan* to blow upon. See A- *pref.* 2.] To inflate, inspire.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Pref. 4 So adblasted the worlde. *Ibid. Luke* i. 44 The mother too is adblasted in suche sorte that she on her partie also beeyng replenished with the holy ghoste dyd not now kepe in the ioyes of her heorte.

Adcorporate in Bailey and J.; see ACCORPORATE.

Add (æd), *v.* [ad. L. *add-ĕre*; f. *ad* to + *dăre* to give, put.]

1. To join or unite (a thing *to* another) so as to increase the number, quantity, or importance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* III. ix. (1868) 83 Lat vs quod she þan adden reuerence to suffisaunce and to power . . Certis, quod I, lat vs adden it. 1388 WYCLIF *Hosea* xiii. 2 Thei addiden to do synne, and maden to hem a ȝotun ymage [1382 Puttiden to. Vulg. *Addiderunt ad peccandum*]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. ii. 7 If ye adde equall thinges to equall thinges: the whole shalbe equall. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 70 I need not adde more fuell to your fire. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 27 Which of you by taking thought, can adde one cubite vnto his stature? 1756 BURKE *Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 29 Add to the account those skirmishes which happen in all wars. 1827 HUTTON *Mathem.* I. 8, 5+3 denotes that 3 is to be added to 5. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 203 Yet this grief Is added to the griefs the great must bear.

†**b.** To give by way of increased possession or share (*to* a person). *Obs.*

1534 TINDALE *Rev.* xxii. 18 God shall adde vnto him the plages that are wrytten in this boke. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 33 All these things shalbe added vnto you. [*Wycl.* cast, *Tind., Cranm., Genev.* ministred, *Rheims* given you besides.] 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 18 Posterity may know who added the part of helpful Onesiphorus to this Paul in bonds. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* liii. 532 Who seemed by the special will of God to be added to the Queen in those most difficult times.

†**To add faith to**: to give credence to, to believe. Cf. L. *addere fidem*, Fr. *ajouter foi*. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* f iiij b, Thow oughtest not euer byleue that that men sayen and reporten to the, ne to adde feythe to hit.

2. (With object unexpressed) To make an addition *to*; to increase, augment, enlarge.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 103 My gracious Lords, to adde to your laments . . I must informe you of a dismall fight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Georgic* I. 420 When Autumn weighs The Year, and adds to Nights, and shortens Days. *Mod.* It adds greatly to our labour, but also to our pleasure.

3. To say or write further or in addition; to go on to say or speak.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xv. 3 And Abram addide, To me forsothe thow hast not ȝouun seed. 1388 — *Luke* xix. 11 He addide, and seide a parable [*Another MS.* He addide to. 1382 He puttinge to, seide a parable]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 19 Further to boast, were neyther true, nor modest, Vnlesse I adde, we are honest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 497 He added not; and Satan bowing low His gray dissimulation, disappeared. 1735 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 133 But let me add, Sir Robert's mighty dull. 1879 BARTLETT *Egypt to Palest.* x. 224 It may be added, in this connection, that the iron . . occurs elsewhere in the Peninsula.

4. To unite (two or more things or numbers) into one sum; often with *together*. *absol.* To perform the arithmetical process of addition. To *add up*, to find the sum of a column or series of numbers, to 'cast'; to *add in*, to include in a sum.

1509 HAWES *Past. of Pl.* xv. v, Who knewe arsmetryke in every degre . . Bothe to detraye and to devyde and adde. 1579 DIGGES *Stratioticos* 2 To adde is to gather and knit in one many numbers or unites. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) As easily as he can add together the ideas of two days, or two years. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 29/2 Add each column separately, and carry the overplus as before, from one column to another. 1872 HAMB. SMITH *Algebra* 2 When several numbers are added together, it is indifferent in what order the numbers are taken. 1879 COLENSO *Arithm.* 2 We then add these figures thus, 5 and 7 are 12.

Addable (æ·dăb'l), *a.* [f. ADD *v.* + -ABLE. A variant of ADDIBLE, formed on Fr. and Eng. analogies, without reference to a possible L. **addibilis*.] Capable of being added, or added to.

1678 COCKER *Arithm.* (J.) The first number in every addition is called the addable number, the other, the number or numbers added.

Addatys, see ADATIS.

‖**Addax** (æ·dăks); also 7 addace. [L., ad. African word. '*Strepsiceroti*, quem Addacem Africa adpellat.' Plin. *H. N.* xi. 37. *post in.* § 45.] A quadruped: a species of boviform or ox-like antelope, allied to the Nyl-ghau and Gnu, inhabiting Northern Africa. (*Oryx nasomaculata.*)

1693 RAY *Synop. Quadr.* 79 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753), *Addace*, in natural history, the name by which the Africans call the common Antelope. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 268 The Addax . . living solitarily, or in pairs, on the borders and oases of the deserts. 1876 WOOD *Bible Animals* 141 Modern commentators have agreed that there is every probability that the Dishon of the Pentateuch was the Antelope known by the name of Addax . . The ordinary height of the Addax is three feet seven or eight inches.

Adde, adden, var. of *hadde, hadden*, older forms of *had*. See HAVE.

†**Adde·bted,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms 6 adettyt, addettit, addetted, addebtit; 7 adebted, 7–9 addebted. [f. earlier *en-detted* pa. pple. of *endet*, a. OFr. *endete-r, endette-r*:—late L. *indebitā-re*: see INDEBT. The Fr. prefix *en-*, like Eng. *an-, on-*, reduced to *a-*, afterwards refashioned as *ad-*; see A- *pref.* 10. The word seems only Scotch.] Indebted.

1513 DOUGLAS *Virgil's Æneis* X. xiv. 56 And was adettyt, for my mysdoyng Onto our cuntre, till haue sufferit pane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* 36060, II. 521 He wes aboue all erthlie thing, So far addettit to that nobill king. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotl.* Wks. 1846 I. 289, I am addetted to your Lordschip. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 223 How much is Florence adebted to the noble Laurentius of Medices, for his library? 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 252 How muche we were addebted unto God. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv. (1874) 61 His Majesty's maist gracious mother . . justly addebted and owing the sum of fifteen merks.

†**Adde·cimate,** *v. Obs.*—[0]. [f. late L. *addecimāt-* ppl. stem of *addecimā-re*, f. *ad* to + *decimā-re* to take the tenth, f. *decem* ten.] To tithe.

1612 in COCKERAM; whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

†**Adde·cked,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DECK. Of doubtful existence; see the quotation.] Decked, covered.

1513 DOUGLAS *Virgil's Æneis* XI. xi. 170 Than Opis lichtlie of the heuynnys glade . . Persand the are with body all ouer schroude Addekkit in ane wattry sabil cloude [*Ruthv. MS.* Indekkit, *Elphinst. MS.* And dekkyt].

Added (æ·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADD *v.* + -ED.] Given as an accession, increased; additional.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 145 A thought of added honor torne from Hector. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 125 Perhaps, with added sacrifice and prayer, The priest may pardon. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. cix. Till the sun's rays with added flame were fill'd. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* I. 412 An added effect was given to this well-deserved panegyric.

†**Addee·m,** *v. Obs.* [f. DEEM, with pref. *ad-* in imitation of *ad-judge*: see A- *pref.* 11. There was an OE. *adéman*, but this vb. is not connected with it.] To adjudge.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 15 So unto him they did addeeme the prise. *Ibid.* VI. viii. 22 The winged god, that woundeth harts . . Addeem'd me to endure this penaunce sore. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VIII. lxxii. She scornes to be addeem'd so worthlesse base.

‖**Addendum** (ăde·ndŭm). Pl. addenda (ăde·ndă). [a. L. *addendum* something to be added, gerundive of *add-ĕre* to ADD. The pl. was in earlier use than the singular; cf. *miscellanea, minutiæ*, etc.] A thing to be added; an appendix or addition.

1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 179 You cannot, in my opinion, dispense with a bass to your addenda airs. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* IV. (1863) 260 The addenda of the work. 1879 O.W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 179 After I had gone over the instructions for the last time I wrote an addendum. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/6 The mover of the resolution accepted as an addendum thereto the further expression of opinion that, etc.

Adder[1] (æ·dəɹ). [f. ADD *v.* + -ER[1].] He who adds.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Qui adjoinct*, a ioiner to, an adder to.

Adder[2] (æ·dəɹ). Forms: 1–2 nædre, næddre, 3 nadre, 3–4 naddre, 4–5 nadder; 1–4 nedre, 2–4 neddre, 3–4 neddere, 3–7 nedder, 4–5 -ir, 5 -yr; 4 eddre, eddere, 4–5 eddyre, 5 eddyr, -ur, 5–6 -ir, 5–7 -er; 4 addre, 5– adder. *Sc.* 6 ather. *Pl.* adders; formerly 1 nædran; 2–4 nedren, neddren, naddren, addren; 3 nedres, neddres, -is; 4–5 eddres, addres. [OE. *nædre*, cogn. w. OLG. *nadra*, OHG. *natra, natara*, ON. *naðra, naðr*, Goth. *nadrs*. The initial *n* was lost in ME. 1300–1500, through the erroneous division of *a naddre*, as *an addre*. *Nedder* is still a north. dial. form. The Lindisf. Gosp. gloss has *cyn ætterna* 'brood of venomous ones,' for OE. *nædrena cynn*, but there is nowhere any form-confusion between *nædre* serpent and *ætter* venom; though, from meaning serpent generically, the word has gradually been restricted in Britain to the native viper, and its supposed foreign congeners.]

†**1.** A serpent; the generic name in OE. *fig.* The 'old serpent,' the devil. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lind. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 33 Nedra, cynn ætterna! *c* 975 *Rushw. ibid.* ȝe nedra, cynn uiperana! *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp. ibid.* Eala ȝe næddran [*v. r.* nædran] and næddrena [*v. r.* nædryna] cynn, hu fléo ȝe fram helle dome? *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp. ibid.* Eale ȝe næddra & næddrena kyn! — John iii. 14 Swa swa Moises þa neddre up á-hof [*Ags. Gosp.* þa næddran *v. r.* nædran, *Lind.* ða nédræ, *Rushw.* ða nedre]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Witeð eow þet ȝe ne beo noht þe foaȝe neddre ne þe blake tadde. *Ibid.* Nedre haueð niþ and onde. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 277, in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 228 Þar beð naddren and snaken, eueten and fruden. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 323 Eue, seide he, ðat neddre bold. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 758 Þe nedder nerhand hir gun draw. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Hi resembleþ an eddre þet hatte serayn. 1366 MAUNDEVILE 205 Thei maken a maner of hissynge, as a neddre dothe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xviii. 352 Lucyfer in lyknesse Of a luther addere. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 4 Forsothe the eddre seide to the woman [1388 serpent]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 257 Dedly synne hath first suggestioun of the feend, as scheweth

here by the neddir [*v.r.* naddere, adder, Hadder]. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 135 Eddyr or neddyr, wyrme: *Serpens.* *c* **1440** *Morte Arthur* (1819) 108 An edder glode forth upon the grownde.. To kylle the adder had he thoghte. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst., Annunc.* 72 [Adam] begyled was Thrugh the edder. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 8 Throw the still sey from Tenedos in feir Lo twa gret lowpit ederis with mony thraw Fast throw the fluide towart the land can draw.

† b. By extension, A dragon, *i.e.* a supposed serpent with wings. *Obs.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 5262 Grete addren comen flynge. **1366** MAUNDEV. 27 There fleyghe out an Eddere righte hidous to see.

2. A small venomous serpent or snake; a viper. *spec.* The Common Viper (*Pelias Berus*): the historical and popular name, retaining the old associations, as the ideas of darting and stinging, not associated with the name *viper*.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1137 Hi dyden heom in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & pades wæron inne. **1297** R. GLOUC. 43 Nedre ny oþer wormes ne mow þer [Ireland] be no3t. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM 104 So doth the naddre stinge. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Marchantes T.* 542 Lyk to the naddre in bosom sly vntrewe [*v. r.* neddre, neddere, nadder, *Petw.* adder]. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 303 Þe ilond Sardinia .. haþ noþer addres noþer venym, but þey haue an herbe þat hatte apium, þat makeþ men laughe hem selue to deþ. *c* **1425** WYNTOWN *Cron.* I. xiii. 55 Dare [in Irland] nakyn best of wenym may lyue or lest atoure a day; As Ask, or Eddyre, Tade or Pade. **1501** DOUGLAS *Palice of Honour* II. xxiv. (1787) 43 A vennomous ather and a serpent fell. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiii. 32 It byteth like a serpent [*Wyclif* eddere], and styngeth as an Adder [*Wyclif* kokatrice]. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* II. i. 14 It is the bright day, that brings forth the Adder, And that craues warie walking. **1642** MILTON *Apol. for Smect.* (1851) 291 Stung with Adders, and Scorpions. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 146 A Nedder. *Coluber, Anguis.* **1719** YOUNG *Revenge* I. i. (1757) II. 107 Has the dark adder venom? So have I, When trod upon. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of Lake* V. xvi. Like adder darting from its coil. **1814** CAREY *Dante's Inferno* xxiv. 96 Near to our side, darted an adder up. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* 132 A pang which resembled the sting of an adder.

b. By extension, Applied in the Bible and classical translations to various poisonous snakes, as the *asp, basilisk, cockatrice,* 'deaf adder,' etc. In mod. Zoology to species of *Clotho* and other *Viperidæ*, as the Puff Adder and Horned Adder of Africa, Death Adder of N. Australia, etc.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 54 Als of a neddre def als-swa þat stoppand es his eres twa. **1483** *Cathol. Ang.* A Neddyr. *Hec Aspis, hec lacerta, hic stellio, hic bisilliscus, hoc cicadrillus.* **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lviii. 4 They are like the deafe adder [*marg.* or aspe] that stoppeth her eare.

3. Flying Adder, a widely diffused popular name of the Dragon-fly, used from Scotland to the Isle of Wight; also called *Adder-fly* and *Adder-bolt.*

4. Sea Adder, a species of pipe-fish *Syngnathus acus.*

5. *Comb.* **adder-bead,** an amulet or ornament of prehistoric age, attributed to the Druids; **adder-bred** *a.*, engendered of the serpent (or devil); **adder-close,** applied by W. Morris to the enclosure in which Rognar Lodbrok was said to be stung to death; **adder-deaf** *a.* deaf as an adder, see ADDER 2 b; **adder-fly,** a dragon-fly; **adder-footed** *a. poet.* dragon-footed; **adder-hate** *poet.* virulent, deadly hate; **adder-like** *a.*, like an adder; also *obs.* of or pertaining to an adder, viperine; **adder-pike,** the sting-fish, or lesser weaver (*Trachinus Vipera*); **adder-stone** = adder-bead; **adders' fry,** *obs.*, brood of vipers; **adder's-meat,** pop. name of the Greater Stitchwort; **adder's-mouth,** name given in U.S. to plants of genus *Microstylis*; **adder's-spear** = ADDER'S-TONGUE.

1699 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 98 The Snake-button is the same described in the Notes on Denbighshire in Camden, by the Name of Adder-Beads. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 271 This Diuell which hath marred .. ye whole earth was a Serpent, (whom he called ὀφιογενῆ or ὀφιόνιον (?), that is to say, Snakebread or Adderbread,) which armeth men by whole troopes against God. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 85 When song arose From that North-umbrian adder-close. *a* **1837** CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* i. 7 Wks. 1837, 227 O heartless men of Europe—Goth and Gaul Cold, adder-deaf to Poland's dying shriek. **1593** GOLDING *Ovid's Metam.* I. 6 When with there hundred hands a peece the Adder-footed rout Did practise for to conquer heaven. **1880** *Contemp. Rev.* March 431 Hated with the adder-hate of fear. **1611** COTGR., *Couleuvrin* .. adderlike, of an adder. **1814** BYRON *Corsair* I. xiv. Worm-like 'twas trampled—adder-like avenged. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Annals* II. III. iv. 126 The Adder Stone is thought by superstitious people to possess many wonderful properties. **1540** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* VI. 232 You serpents, adders-fry, how wil ye escape the judgment of God? **1861** PRATT *Flowering Plants* I. 245 Greater Stitch-wort, Satin-flower, or Adder's Meat. **1864** T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 17 The common Adder's-tongue is gathered by country-people for the preparation of adder's-spear ointment.

Also the following:

A·dderbolt. [f. ADDER + BOLT the arrow of a cross-bow; from the shape of its body.] A dragon-fly.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 57/2 The eygth our lord sente to them locustes which is a maner grete flye callyd in some place an adder bolte. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 In the sloe-black eye of the Dragon-fly or Adderbolt. **1703** PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1414 Here is figur'd a very uncommon Libella or Adderbolt.

A·dder's-grass. *Herb.* Popular name of various plants.

1. The Early Spring Orchis (*O. mascula*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 152 Cynos orchis is called .. in Englishe adders grasse, or goukis meat. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 222 In English some cal it also Orchis .. Adders grasse and Bastard Satyrion.

2. Improperly for ADDER'S-TONGUE.

A·dder's-tongue. *Herb.* Popular name of a genus of ferns (*Ophioglossum* Linn.) which bear the fructification on a distinct simple spike springing from the base of the barren frond, which clasps it when young, so as to suggest the mouth and tongue of a serpent.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 135 Adders tonge is an herbe of a maruelous strange nature. **1597** GERARDE *Herball* II. lxxxiv. § 3, 327 Adders toong groweth in moist medowes throughout most parts of Englande. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 488 Adder's-Tongue has the fructification on a spike, in a jointed row along each side of it; when they are ripe, these joints gape transversely. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* II. 224 The leaves of willow and of adder's tongue. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Islands* II. viii. (ed. 2) 183 Two species of adder's-tongue are found in Guernsey.

2. Dialectally, applied loosely to various other plants, superficially more or less resembling the above, as Wake Robin, Lily of the Valley, etc. See Britten and Holland *Eng. Plant Names.*

Adderwort (æ·dərwɵ̄ɪt). Also **1 nædderwyrt.** The herb Bistort or Snakeweed (*Polygonum Bistorta*).

c **1000** *Saxon Leechd.* I. 96 Ðeos wyrt þe man .. nædderwyrt nemneð, bið cenned on wætere, & on æcerum. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor,* This hearbe hath his root crooked and winding vp, as a snake when he lieth wound vp, and therefore it is called Adderwort.

Addibility (ædĭbi·lĭti). [f. ADDIBLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being addible; capability of addition.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xxix. (ed. 3) 204 Endless Divisibility giving us no more a clear and distinct Idea of actually infinite Parts, than endless Addibility (if I may so speak) gives us a clear and distinct Idea of an actually infinite Number.

Addible (æ·dĭb'l), *a.* [f. ADD *v.* + -IBLE. As if ad. L.**addibilis*; and so preferred by some to ADDABLE which follows purely English and Fr. analogies.] Capable of being added.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xvii. (1727) I. 88 The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, addible numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary.

Addice, earlier form of ADZE.

Addicent (æ·disĕnt). *rare.* [ad. L. *addīcent-em* pr. pple. of *addīc-ĕre,* see ADDICT.] He who addicts or authoritatively transfers a thing to anyone. (Only as a transl. of *addicens* in *Rom. Law.*)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xix. § 9 Cession .. is accomplished by co-operation of three persons,—the cedent, the vindicant, and the addicent. It is the owner that cedes; he to whom the thing is ceded vindicates: the praetor addicts.

† **Addict** (ădi·kt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *addĭct-us* assigned by decree, made over, bound, devoted; pa. pple. of *addīcĕre,* f. *ad* to + *dicĕre* to say, pronounce. Now replaced by ADDICTED.]

1. Formally made over or bound (*to* another); attached by restraint or obligation; obliged, bound, devoted, consecrated.

1529 J. FRITH *Antithesis* 318 Be not partially addict to the one nor to the other. **1533** — *Agst. Rastell.* (1829) 217 As the Spirit of God is bound to no place, even so is he not addict to any age or person. **1549** L. COXE *Erasm. Paraphr. Titus* i. 1, I Paule my selfe ye addict seruaunt & obeyer, not of Moses lawe as I was once, but of God ye father. *c* **1577** J. NORTHBROOKE *Against Dicing* (1843) 6, I perceive myself something addict & tyed with the bonds of singular & great friendship. **1583** FULKE *Defence* xiii. 448 Delivering is a kind of 'dissolving,' or 'breaking from him' to whom he was before addict or bound.

2. Attached by one's own inclination, self-addicted *to* (a practice); devoted, given, inclined *to.*

1535 J. AP RICE in *Four Cent. of Eng. Lett.* (1881) 33 He seemeth to be addict to the mayntenyng of suche supersticious ceremones. **1551** R. ROBINSON *More's Utopia* (1869) 165, I beyng then of purpose more earnestly addict to heare. **1561** J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger On Apocal.* (1573) 141 Geuen to voluptuousnes, full of surfetting, addicte to filthy lust. **1598** MARSTON *Met. Pigmalions Image* i. 141 Robrus .. adic't to nimble fence. **1640** *Homilies* II. v. (1859) 301 Neither would we at this day be so addict to superstition, were it not that we so much esteemed the filling of our bellies. **1790** COWPER *Iliad* V. 1084 A foolish daughter petulant, addict To evil only.

Addict (ădi·kt), *v.* [f. ADDICT *a.*; or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To deliver over formally by sentence of a judge (*to* anyone). Hence *fig.* to make over, give up, surrender. *Obs.* except as a techn. term in *Rom. Law.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 61/2 With what limitation a prince may or may not addict his realme feodarie to another. **1592** tr. *Junius On Apocal.* vi. 7 That God will addict the fourth part of this world .. unto death and hell. **1670** G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 163 The greatest part of the day he addicts either to Study, Devotion, or other Spiritual exercises. **1774** BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (ed. 4) 58 The Effects of the deceased were by the Praetor addicted, or made over, to one or more of the manumitted Slaves. **1880** [See under ADDICENT].

† **2.** *refl.* To bind, attach, or devote oneself as a servant, disciple, or adherent (*to* any person or cause). *Obs.*

1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 138 a, He addicted him selfe to neyther of them: but now he semed to incline to the Emperour. **1621** *1st & 2nd Bk. of Discipline* 86 True bishops should addict themselves to a particular flocke. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 39 He addicted himselfe a scholar to Gorgias the Leontine. **1653** in Baxter *Chr. Concord* A 3 We do Agree and Resolve, not to addict or engage ourselves to any Party. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 208 We sincerely addict ourselves to Almighty God. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 97 He would be too much addicted to the House of Austria.

† **3.** To attach (anyone) to a pursuit. *Obs.*

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 22 He addicted the Citizens to Arts.

4. To devote, give up, or apply habitually to a practice. a. *trans.* with refl. meaning. (A person addicts his mind, etc., or his tastes addict him.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 247 It cannot be .. that ever he can addict his mind to grave, serious and profitable business. *c* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* IV. vi. Wks. III. 68 To addict our best abilities to the service. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 195 His genius addicted him to the study of antiquity. **1667** OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 413 If these men would addict their palats to the pure fountains, and not wander after every poluted stream. **1829** SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi. 107 The researches to which your taste addicts you.

b. *refl.* and *pass.* (A person addicts himself, or is ADDICTED.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 226 Addicting myself with you vnto the same busines. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* IV. iii. 135 To forsweare thinne Potations, and to addict themselues to Sack. **1611** BIBLE *1 Cor.* xvi. 15 They haue addicted themselues to the ministery of the Saints [*only occurrence; Wyclif, Rhem.* ordained, *Tindale, Cranmer* appointed, *Geneva* given]. **1665–9** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 34 Addicting themselves .. to write Occasional Reflections. **1704** T. HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 414 He addicted himself to the Discipline of Pythagoras. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 33 Persons who addict themselves to vice .. become miserable. **1846** MILL *Logic* III. xiii. § 6 (1868) 339 Such persons .. will addict themselves to history or science rather than to creative art.

Addicted (ădi·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDICT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Delivered over by, or as if by, judicial sentence; devoted, destined, bound. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1280/1 The kinde of man, that was by synne addicted and adiudged to the diuel, as his perpetuall thrall. **1590** GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 29 We be virgins, and addicted to virginitie. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. x. 288 k, The man who is .. addicted and destined [*devotus est*] to death. **1679** PRANCE *Add. Narrative* 12 He himself was addicted to a Trade.

† **2.** Attached by one's own act; given up, devoted, inclined (*to* a person or party); naturally attached (*to* a place). *Obs.*

1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, Some princes are addicted to others for stipendes. **1579** LYLY *Euphues* 105 The one was so addicted to the court, the other so wedded to the universitie. **1588** in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 62 To destroy the queen, & all her people addicted to her. **1616** SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 80 This bird is addicted to hot Countries. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 308 He was so addicted to Marius his Master. **1685** K. JAMES II. in *London Gaz.* mmxxxi/4 You are still .. addicted to the Royal Interest. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* XXV. (1709) 246 Bishop Cheney, who was .. most addicted to Luther.

3. Self-addicted (*to* a practice); given, devoted or inclined; attached, prone. Const. *to,* formerly also *infinitive; on, against;* or adv. of manner, as *peevishly addicted.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* II. iv. (1634) 139 His judgment and affection be so addicted unto evill. **1568** *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 328 He is wholly addicted to follow me. **1580** T. LUPTON *Siquila* 75 The people are so peevishly addicted that they esteeme Wealth above Wisdome. **1597** DANIEL *Civile Wares* V. liii, Whose holy minde so much addicted is on th' world to come. **1601** SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* II. v. 222 Being addicted to a melancholy as she is. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 7 (1619) 140 To be addicted to the wine or strong drinke, taketh away the heart. **1618** LATHAM *New & 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 36 If you doe finde her to bee tutchie or nicely addicted. **1634** T. HERBERT *Travaile* 76 They were more addicted homewards. **1660** T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 149/1 He was much addicted to civil Affairs. **1661** *Grand Debate* 97 If the Magistrate would be advised by us (supposing himself addicted against you). **1703** MAUNDRELL *Jrny. Jerus.* (1732) 11 Much addicted to Merchandise. **1771** *Junius Lett.* I. 259 His majesty is much addicted to useful reading. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 400 Being himself addicted to his Art. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXI. 423 The blacks are more addicted to stealing where slavery exists.

† **4.** *without const.* Devoted, attached. (Formerly in common use in subscribing letters.) *Obs.*

1594 BEARD *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Dedic., Subscr., Your Honors most addicted, T. B. **1597** T. MORLEY *Introd. Musicke* Ded., Subscr., And so I rest, In all loue and affection to you, Most addicted, Thomas Morley. **1645** MILTON *Tetrachordon* (1851) 139 With the same affections therfore, and the same addicted fidelity. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 22 The superstitious and addicted profession [i. e. of magic].

Addictedness (ădi·ktĕdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being addicted, or habitually given (*to* a practice); devotion, attachment.

1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 47 Your past addictedness to the latter may prove serviceable to you. **1661** BAXTER *Moral Prognost.* II. § 20, 49 To disable them from a total Addictedness to their proper Work. **1675** J. HOWE *View of Late Consid.* Wks. 1834, 158/1 With less .. addictedness to the interest of any party. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. on Hist.* V. LXV. 523 Remarkable for their addictedness to drinking. **1865** *Reader* No. 117, 337/2 They are fanatics in their addictedness to the dance.

Addiction (ădi·kʃən). [ad. L. *addictiōn-em,* n. of action f. *addīc-ĕre*; see ADDICT.]

1. *Rom. Law.* A formal giving over or delivery by sentence of court. Hence, A surrender, or dedication, of any one to a master.

1625 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* 170 The forme of Addiction was thus .. the party which preuailed, laid his hand on the thing or the person against which sentence was pronounced vsing this forme of words, *Hunc ego hominem siue hanc rem ex iure Quiritium meam esse dico.* 1735 Bp. Patrick *On Exodus* xx. 6 Look upon it only as a solemn Addiction of him to his Master's Service. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Adjudication* is more particularly used for the addiction, or consigning a thing sold by auction, or the like, to the highest bidder. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* iii. § 189 Whether this addiction made him a slave .. was a point of controversy with the old lawyers.

2. The state of being (self-) addicted or given *to* a habit or pursuit; devotion.

1641 *Vind. Smectym.* ii. 43 The peoples .. more willing addiction to hearing. 1675 E. Phillips in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 360 His own proper Industry and Addiction to Books. 1779 Johnson *L. P.*, *Philips* Wks. II. 291 His addiction to tobacco is mentioned by one of his biographers. 1789 T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) II. 585 Such an addiction is the last degradation of a free and moral agent. 1858 Gladstone *Stud. Homer* I. 237 Their addiction to agricultural pursuits. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 146 A man who causes grief to his family by addiction to bad habits.

†**3.** The way in which one is addicted; inclination, bent, leaning, *penchant.* Also in *pl. Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. ii. 6 Each man to what sport and revels his addiction leads him. 1634 Peacham *Compl. Gentlem.* iv. 34/2 For every man to search into the addiction of his Genius, and not to wrest nature. 1675 in *Phil. Trans.* X. 255 The genius, faculties, addictions, and humors of men of all ages.

Addight, late f. Addight *v. Obs.* to appoint, equip.

Addill, obs. form of Addle *sb.* and *v.*

Adding (æ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Add *v.* + -ing[1].] The act or process of putting or joining one thing to another, or of combining several quantities into one; addition. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrolabe* (1872) 52 Thries 20 feet ys the heyght of the Tour, with addyng of thyn owne persone to thyn eye. 1536 *Pilgr. T.* 226 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 83 It is expresse agaynst godis beading that we to his ruell shold mak any adyng. 1611 Cotgr., *Adjoustement*, An adding, putting, or setting unto. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* II. § 1, 230 By adding sound to sound, silence may be produced.

Addis, obs. form of Adze.

Additament (æ·ditămĕnt); also 6–7 additement, additiment. [ad. L. *additāment-um* f. *addit-us* pa. pple. of *add-ĕre*; see Add.] Anything added or appended; an addition.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 307 Thei have Seynt Austyn reule; with certeyn additamentis. 1577–87 Harrison *England* I. II. i. (1877) 37 Whereas now prebends are but superfluous additaments unto former excesses. 1600 Abp. Abbot *On Jonah* 593 Our great joy must be in the Lord; other things must be as appendices and additiments. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merchant* 55 One pound [of silk] of 16 ounces was by sophistications of additements augmented to 32 ounces. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 52 It is the most impure of metals, hardly meltable but with additaments. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 32 Let the Patient take it at Bed-time in the Pap of an Apple, or some other proper Additament. 1823 Lamb *Elia* I. xvii. (1865) 134 So many pretty additaments and ornaments to that main structure.

Addition (ădi·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 addicioun, 5 addicion, 5–6 addycyon, 6 addycion, 6– addition. [a. Fr. *addition*, ad. L. *additiōn-em* n. of action f. *add-ĕre*; see Add.]

1. The action or process of adding; the putting or joining of one thing to another so as to increase it, or the joining together of several things into one amount.

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 6/2 Addycyon, or puttinge to for encrese, *Addicio.* *a* 1550 *Compl. Lover's Life* 201 Without addicioun Or disencrese, eyther more or lesse. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 130 And take vnmingled thence that drop againe Without addition or diminishing. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Delin.* I. iv. 74 The Addition or Subtraction of some parts would make but an insensible difference. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.*, *Let. in Pref.* (1732) Accept the Whole as it was first set down, without Addition or Diminution. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 13 The addition of a new fact to a farmer's mind often increases the amount of his harvest more than the addition of acres to his estate.

2. The process of collecting separate numbers into one sum, which is the first rule of arithmetic.

1542 Recorde *Grounde of Artes* (1575) 60 Addition is the gathering together and bringyng of twoo numbers or more, into one totall summe. 1827 Hutton *Mathem.* I. 8 Addition is the collecting or putting of several numbers together, in order to find their sum, or the total amount of the whole. 1872 Hamb. Smith *Algebra* 2 The process of addition in Arithmetic can be presented in a shorter form by the use of the sign +.

3. That which is added to anything; an appendix, augmentation, accession.

1366 Maundevile vii. 80 Thei ne know not the Addiciouns, that many Popes han made. 1483 Caxton *Cato* Pref., The said book of Cathon with some addicions and auctoritees of holy doctours. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 29 Certeyne addycions that are put therto. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vii. 29 Beneath the lyons and oxen were certaine additions made of thinne worke. 1691 Petty *Polit. Arith.* Pref. a 2 That Ireland and .. other Additions to the Crown, are a Burthen to England. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxvi. 384 Had Sir Isaac enjoyed his usual health, he would no doubt have made greater additions to the Principia.

†**4.** Something annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence, or otherwise to distinguish him; 'style' of address. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan iv. lxix. 48 He had an addycyon put to his name, and was called for his great myght and power, Constantyne the Great. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* Pref. 2, I haue not gyuen euery lorde, knyght, or squyer his true addycion. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. i. 105 *Iago.* How do you Lieutenant? *Cass.* The worser, that you giue me the addition. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 138 Onely we shall retaine The name, and all th' addition to a King. 1726 Penn *Wks.* I. 503 To set down the Names of those Justices who were present, with all their Additions and Titles.

†**5.** *Her.* Something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honour; opposed to *abatement* or *diminution. Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 141, I came to kill thee Cozen, and beare hence A great addition, earned in thy death. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The arms of a kingdom have been sometimes given, by way of *Addition*, to a private subject.

†**6.** *Point* or *note of addition* in *Music*: A dot placed on the right side of a note, to signify that it is to be lengthened by one half. *Obs.*

1674 Playford *Skill of Music* I. viii. 27 This Prick of Perfection or Addition is ever placed on the right side of all Notes, for the prolonging the sound of that note it follows to half as much more as it is. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A note of *Addition* amounts to the same, with what is by some old English authors, called *prick of perfection.* 1880 F. Taylor in Grove *Mus. Dict.* I. 456/2 The 'point of addition' was identical with our modern dot.

†**Addi·tion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Addition *sb.* 4 used as vb.] To add something to the name of (any one); to surname or style.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 266 A worthy knight, whom I forbear to name .. partly because, before my pains pass the press, he will probably be honourably additioned. *Ibid* III. 228 Bale .. is pleased to Addition this worthy man, Sewaldus Magnanimus.

Additional (ădi·ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -al, as if ad. L. **additiōnālis.* Cf. mod. Fr. *additionnel.*]

A. *adj.* Existing in addition, coming by way of addition; added; adscititious. Const. rarely *to.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 2 There were no lesse then two mistakes, or rather additionall mendacites. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 219 Being explanatory and additional to a former Law. 1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* II. 23 A body having received an additional quantity of electric fluid, is said to be overcharged or positively electrified. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 37 The last volume contains additional matter. 1870 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange's *Life* I. vi. 198 What vile wretches these ministers are to think of putting an additional tax on dogs.

B. *sb.* An additional matter or particular; something added; an addition; an 'extra.' In the Univ. of Cambridge (Engl.) *fam.* for 'Additional Subjects of Examination in Mathematics' in the 'Previous Examination.'

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. iv. (1840) 52 Their second master made some additionals to their profession. 1647 Sprigg *Ang. Rediv.* iv. iv. (1854) 238 As an additional to the occurrences of these five days. 1673 W. Cave *Prim. Chr.* II. i. 9 Having no beauty of their own [they] fly to the additionals of dresses and paintings. 1882 *Girton Rev.* July 7 The majority take the Additionals .. simply because it is practically the only recognised door of admission to a Tripos.

Additionally (ădi·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an additional manner; by way of addition; still more.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *A being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 481 We cast in this likewise additionally, that this blessedness, etc. 1741 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 8 (1834) I. 25 He has additionally brought over an Italian tailor—because there are none here. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* I. viii. 228 Having additionally conciliated him by means of a glass of rare liqueur.

†**Addi·tionary,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Addition *sb.* + -ary, as if ad. L. **additiōnārius.*] Additional.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 105 Common gratitude must be kept alive by the additionary jewel of new courtesies.

Addititious (ædi·tiʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *additīci-us* (Tertull.), f. *addit-us* added + *-īci-us*, see -itious.] Characterized by having been added; due to, or of the nature of, an addition; additive. *Addititious force* (in *Astr.*); see Ablatitious.

1748 Rutherford *Nat. Phil.* II. 1081 The ablatitious force upon the water at C, when the moon is in zenith, must be double the addititious force. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* xi. 351 This force is called the addititious part of the disturbing force.

Additive (æ·dĭtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *additīv-us*, f. *addit-* ppl. stem of *add-ĕre* to Add; see -ive.] Characterized by, or tending to, addition; to be added.

1699 in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 352 *Additive Ratio* is that whose Terms are dispos'd to Addition, that is, to Composition. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Suppose the line *ac* divided in the points *b* and *x*, the ratio between *ab* and *bx* is additive; because the terms *ab* and *bx* compose the whole *ax.* 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* v. 202 The quantity by which the true longitude of the earth differs from the mean longitude .. is additive during all the half-year. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1858) 279 The general sum of such work is great; for .. all of it is additive, none of it subtractive.

Additively (æ·dĭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an additive manner; by way of addition.

1866 A. J. Herschel in *Intell. Observer* No. 48, 444 To be applied additively for the index error.

†**A·dditory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *addit-* ppl. stem of *add-ĕre* to Add + -ory, as if ad. L. **additōrius.*] Tending to add something. (Also used *subst.*)

1659 Fuller *Appeal of Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 652 This is not contradictory, but additory, to what I have written; an additory only of suggestions and suspicions. 1727 Swift *Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 117 The additory [lie] gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him.

Addle (æ·d'l), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 adela, 2 adele, 3 adel, ?5–8 adle, 6– addle. *North.* adle (ē·d'l). [OE. *adela* is cogn. w. MLG. *adele*, mod.G. *adel*, mire, puddle; O. Swed. *adel* in *ko-adel* cow-urine. (Not connected with OE. *ádl* disease.) After the OE. period found only in northern literature, except in Addle-egg (where it is now treated as an adj.); but still widely diffused in the dialects.]

1. Stinking urine, or other liquid filth; mire.

a 1000 *Enigma* in *Cod. Exon.* 110, 1 Dæt hér yfle adelan stinceþ. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Homil.* II. 380 For ðære fúlnysse fenlices adelan. 1513 Douglas *Virgil, Aeneis* iv. viii. 98 Scho gan behald In blak adill the hallowit watter cald Changit in the altare. 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. to Douglas, Adill*, addle, rotten, stinking water. 1789 Burns (Chambers ed.) 75 Then lug out your ladle, Deal brimstone like adle. 1847 Halliwell *Addle-pool*, A pool or puddle, near a dunghill for receiving the fluid from it. *South.* 1864 E. Capern *Devon Provinc.*, Addle-pool, stagnant water.

2. 'The dry lees of wine.' In Bailey, vol. II, 1731; whence also in Ash 1775.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. In addle egg [*addle* orig. the prec. sb. used attrib. (= med. L. *ovum ūrīnæ* egg of urine or putrid liquid, a perversion of cl. L. *ovum ūrinum*, repr. Gr. *οὖριον ᾠόν*, wind-egg), at length, *c* 1600, treated as adj.] A rotten or putrid egg; one that produces no chicken. Applied usually to a fecundated egg in which through exposure to cold the chick dies during hatching; but also to an egg having no germ, which soon begins to decompose; and apparently sometimes to an egg no longer fit for food because partly hatched. (The idea of abortiveness led to many word-plays on *addle* and *idle.*)

a 1250 *Owl & Nightingale* 133 Ever he cuth that he com thonne, That he com of than adel-eye, Thez he a fro neste leie. 1563 Nowell in Strype *Ann. Ref.* xxxvi. (1709) 377 Hatched us out such a sort of goodly decrees, worse than addle eggs. 1589 *Pappe with an Hatchet* (1844) 11 These Martins were hatcht of addle egges, els could they not haue such idle heads. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 145 *Pan.* He esteemes her no more then I esteeme an addle egge. *Cre.* If you loue an addle egge as well as you loue an idle head, you would eate chickens i'th'shell. 1611 Cotgr., *Oeuf abortif*, an addle egge, or an egge whose shell is not yet hard. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *An A'dle Egge* q. *idle* egge, because it is good for nothing, *oeuf qui n'a point de germe* .. [Du.] *windeye* q. *ovum subventaneum*, a windie egge. L. *Ovum urinum*, because it hath water in it like urine. 1623 — *Span. Dict.*, *Huevo guero*, an addle egge, or rotten egge. 1632 Sherwood, Adle or Addle; as an Adle Egg, *Oeuf pourci, corrumpu, ou, sans germe; oeuf abortif.* 1667 Denham *Direct. to Painter* II. ii. 10 in *T.C.P.* (1689) 12/2 Alas, even they, though shell'd in treble Oak, Will prove an Addle Egge, with double Yolk. 1739 Gray *Lett.* (1775) 43 We dined at Montreuil, much to our hearts' content, on stinking mutton cutlets, addle eggs, and ditch water. 1768 Willoughby in Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 125 Upon which lay a young one and an addle egg. 1840 Gen. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 191 Why must the 130 millions which are involved in railways be an addle egg? 1863 Kingsley *Wat. Bab.* (1878) 193 The distilled liquor of addle eggs.

b. as simple *adj.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 25 Thy head hath bin beaten as addle as an egge for quarreling. 1643 Horn & Robotham *Gate of Lang. Unlocked* xiv. § 147 Poultry shut up in a henhouse lay eggs .. and sitting on them (unlesse they be addle) they hatch young chicks. 1655 Moffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 225 New Eggs are ever full, but old Eggs lose every Day somewhat of their Substance, and in the end waxing addle, stink like Urine, whereupon they were called of the Latins *Ova Urinæ.* 1781 Pennant in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 70 They [Turkeys] sit on their eggs with such perseverance, that if they are not taken away when addle, the hens will almost perish with hunger before they will quit the nest.

2. *fig.* Empty, idle, vain; also (with reference to the decomposed or disorganized condition of an addle egg), muddled, confused, unsound.

[1706 Phillips, *Addle*, Empty or rotten; properly spoken of an Egg, and figuratively apply'd to a Hair-brain'd, Empty scull'd Fellow.]

a 1593 H. Smith *Works* (1867) II. 480 Sudden qualm, or sullen care, Or addle-fit of idle fear. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Politie* III. (1617) 101 Concerning his preaching, their very by-word was Λόγος ἐξουθενημένος, Addle speech, emptie talke. 1591 Lyly *Endymion* iv. iii. 58 Till sleepe has rock'd his addle head. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1835 Thus they drink round, Vntill their adle heads doe make the ground Seeme blew vnto them. 1622 M. Fotherby *Atheomastix* I. xi. § 2, 113 The corrupt fancies of their owne addle heads. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk. & Selv. World* 59 Somewhat that is the fondling of our addle brains. 1693 W. Robertson *Phrascol. Gener.* 1333, I wish him an ounce more wit in his addle head. *c* 1800 R. Fellowes *Milton's 2nd Def.* (1847) 924/2 That tiresome and addle epistle which follows. *Ibid.* 923/1 The shell was no sooner broken than they loathed the addle and putrid contents.

b. as simple *adj.*

1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apology* 15 Your owne imagination, which was no lesse Idle, then your head was addle all that day. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 657 Their brains were addle, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* Prol. 24 Thus

far the poet; but his brains grow addle, And all the rest is purely from his noddle. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity*, Wks. VII. 419 The brains of the people growing more and more addle with every sort of visionary speculation.

3. *dialectally.* Unsound, crazy.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Adle*, Unsound, unwell, *East.* 1876 *Surrey Prov.* (Eng. Dial. Soc.), *Adle* [ē·d'l] weak, shaky; said of a fence the posts of which have become loose.

C. *Comb.*

1. **Addle-brain, addle-head, addle-pate**; one whose head is addled, a stupid bungler.

1601 *Death of Huntington* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 219, I and my mates Like addle-pates. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vindic. Answ. Humb. Remonstr.* § 16. 205 Call them if you will, Popish fooles, and addleheads. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* xviii. (1875) 141 It is quite too overpowering for such addle-pates as this gentleman and myself. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymion* I. viii. 71 'Never mind Lord Waverly and such addle-brains,' said Zenobia.

2. **Addle-brained, addle-headed, addle-pated,** *a.*; applied contemptuously to one whose intellect seems muddled.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water Poet) *Wks.* II. 252/2 Let euery idle addle-pated gull With stinking sweet Tobacco stuffe his skull. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 166 Unstable people flock after these coachmen-preachers, watchmaking-preachers, barber-preachers and such addle-headed companions. 1848 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 202, I was quite addle-headed for the time being. 1864 *Mattie, A Stray* III. 212 Two weak addle-pated mortals, only fitted for each other. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. v. 633 The addle-brained Oberstein had confessed .. the enormous blunder which he had committed.

3. **Addle-headedness,** fatuity.

1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 435 Calculate the addle-headedness of such inveterate old women, as should go about recommending to try Juno for dry nurse.

Addle (æ·d'l), *v.*[1] [f. ADDLE *a.*; cf. to *sour*, to *wet*, to *cool*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To make addle; to muddle; to confuse (the brain); to spoil, make abortive.

c 1712 OTWAY *C. Marius* II. ii. One bottle to his Lady's health quite addles him. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 43, I have addled my head with writing all day. 1849 — *B. Rudge* (1866) I. x. 50 He addled .. his brain by shaking his head. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 97 His cold procrastination addled the victory of Lepanto, as it had formerly addled that of St. Quentin.

2. *intr.* To grow addle (as an egg); also *fig.*

1812–21 COMBE *Dr. Syntax* XI. (Chandos) 42 Though his courage 'gan to addle, He still stuck close upon his saddle. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compost.* IV. Wks. VII. 266 Not one of these eggs ever addled. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* viii. 337 For in still water, however pure, the eggs in a few weeks addle and die.

†**Addle** (æd'l), *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. ON. *öðla*, refl. *öðla-sk* to acquire (for oneself) property, f. *öðal* property. Found only in northern writers, and now exclusively dialectal, but used everywhere from Leicestershire to Northumberland; not in Scotland. (Spelt by some compilers of local glossaries *eddle*, after a false etymology in OE. *ed-lēan* a reward.)]

1. *trans.* To acquire or gain as one's own; to earn.

c 1200 *Ormulum* 16102 Hemm addlenn swa þe maste wa þatt ani3 mann ma33 addlenn. *Ibid.* 6235 & heore le3he birrþ hemm beon Rædi3, þann itt iss addledd. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst., Crucif.* 218 If thou be kyng we shalle thank adylle, For we shalle sett the in thy sadylle. 1483 *Cathol. Anglic.* To Adylle: *commereri, promereri, mereri, adipisci, adquirere.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* To addil, *demerere*: to addle, *lucrari, mereri.* 1674 RAY *N. Countrey Wds.* 2 To *Adle* or *Addle*; to Earn. 1680 *Trial* [*at York*] in Howell *State Trials* (1816) VII. 1169 He would give me more than I could addle (that is, earn) in seven years. 1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Wds., Addle, Eddle*, v. To earn by labour. *Addlings*, labourer's wages. 1862 in *Chambers' Jrnl.* 30 Apr. 216 [West Riding of York] A good man 'll addle aboot four shillings or four and sixpence a day. 1865 HARLAND *Lanc. Lyrics* 76 He says he's addled fifty pund, An bowt a kist an' clock.

2. *absol.* Of crops: To produce, yield, ripen fruit.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* li. 6 Where Iuie imbraceth the tree verie sore, Kill Iuie, or else tree will addle no more. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 31 Crops .. in Westmoreland, when they ripen well, are said to 'addle well,' as if a notion of working and earning were implied.

Addled (æ·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDLE *v.*[1] + -ED. But, as it seems to have existed before the verb, it was perhaps originally, like *newfangled*, etc., an assimilation of the adj. to the participial form.] Become or made addle, as an egg, or brain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 Eggs, wherof the sound ones sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those that are termed *hypanemiae*, or wind eggs. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voyage* (1718) 276 They found the [turtle's] eggs addled in less than twelve hours, and in about twelve more they had young ones in them completely shaped and alive. 1732 FIELDING *Cov. Gard. Trag.* II. xii. Wks. 1784 II. 330 My muddy brain is addled like an egg. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 24 Things don't happen because they're bad or good, else all eggs would be addled or none at all.

Addlement (æ·d'lmĕnt). [f. ADDLE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] The process of addling or being addled.

1859 HELPS *Friends in Council* Ser. II. II. xi. 286 The law of their addlement proceeds with adamantine vigour.

Addleness (æ·d'lnės). [f. ADDLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being addle as an egg; putrefaction.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* I. IV. 146 App., Pervious to particles of air, which .. tend to produce .. at length, putrefaction, or addleness in the egg.

Addling (æ·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ADDLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Decomposition of an egg; muddling of the wits.

1843 E. A. POE *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1864 I. 275 An unaccountable addling of the brains.

†**Addling** (æ·dliŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ADDLE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Earning.

c 1200 *Ormulum* 17705 Al affterr þatt tin addlinng iss Na lasse, ne na mare. 1483 *Cathol. Anglic.* An Addyllynge; *meritum, gracia.* 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* App. 3 According to Chaucer's English there can be little adling without much gabbing. 1851 *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 3 *Addlings, Adlings.*—Earnings. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* (1864) *Addlings*, wages. 'Poor addlings,' small pay for work. 'Hard addlings,' money laboriously acquired.

†**Addoo·m,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* II + DOOM *v.*, probably in imitation of *adjudge, award*, where the pref. is etymological.] To adjudge, to award.

1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 56 Now iudge then, O thou greatest goddesse trew .. And unto me addoom that is my dew.

Addorsed (ădḏō·ɪst), *ppl. a. Her.* [As if pa. pple. of vb. *addorse*, f. L. *ad* to + *dors-um* back; in imitation of Fr. *adossé*.] Turned back to back; said of two animals, or objects, on a shield.

1572 J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 45 b, The fielde is sable, two Cranes Addorsed proper. 1766 PORNY *Elem. Her.* (1777) s.v., *Addorsed, a.* The corruption of the French word *adossé*, and signifies born or set back to back. 1787 — *Heraldry* 191 Ruby, two Keys addorsed in bend .. the Arms of the Bishopric of Winchester. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. 60 Two Lions Rampant, placed back to back, are addorsed.

Addoub, later f. *adoub*, ADUB *v.* to equip.

Address (ădre·s), *v.*; also 4–5 adress(e. [a. (14th c.) Fr. *adresse-r*, earlier *adresce-r, adrece-r, adrecie-r* (Pr. *adreysar*, Sp. *aderezar*, It. *addirizzare*):—late pop. L. **addrictiā-re, addirectiā-re*; f. *ad* to + *drictiā-re, directiā-re* to make straight or right, f. *drictum, dirictum, directum*, straight, right: see DRESS and DIRECT. The subseq. refashioning of *a-* to *ad-* occasional in the 15th c. Fr., has been permanently adopted in Eng.; see AD-.]

Prim. sign. To straighten:—I. To make anything straight; then, to put things 'straight' or right; to put in order; to order, prepare; to array, clothe. II. To make straight the *course* of anything, to direct, to dispatch; to direct a letter, direct one's speech or oneself to, speak to. III. To direct towards an object, apply to a purpose, to apply oneself.

I. To make (a thing) straight or right.

†1. *trans.* To straighten up, to erect; to raise, to set up. *refl.* To raise oneself, to stand erect, *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 173 How he sa hardyly Addressyt hym againe thaim all. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 87/2 The first day that he was wasshen and bayned he addressid hym right up in the bassyn. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quixote* I. III. i. 116 He arose, remaining bended in the midst of the way, like unto a Turkish Bow, without being able to address himself.

†2. To put (things) 'straight,' or 'to rights,' to set in order; to order, arrange, draw up in line (a body of troops, etc.) *Obs.*, but cf. DRESS.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 265 His men addressit he thame agane. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ii. 2 [He] achyued many perilous aventures, and dyuers great batelles addressed. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. IV. (1641) 33/2 The spitefull Scorpion, next the Scale addrest, With two bright Lamps covers his loathsom brest. 1598 R. BARNFEILD in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 26 The rest Whose stately Numbers are so well addrest. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 445 Put to their shifts, and forced for to addresse themselues, and range a nauall battell in order.

†b. To right what is wrong; to redress (wrongs), reform (abuses). *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 238, I say not this to you, bycause ye sholde addresse my wrongs .. by hym ye maye be addressed of all your complayntes. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851, 95 A Parlament being call'd, to addres many things.

†3. To order or arrange for any purpose; to prepare, make ready. *refl.* To prepare oneself. Const. *to, unto, for. Obs.*, but see III.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 40 Eche departed fro other for tadresse suche thynges as to them shold be necessarye. 1560 Q. ELIZABETH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 158 II. 265 We will that you shall from time to time address several Schedules containing the names of all such hable Scholers. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 730 And Hebe, she proceeds T' address her chariot. 1633 HALL *Hard Texts* 315 Those of Media addressed their Target for a present defence. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 117 He .. did addresse himself for the stroke of death. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 201 He addressed himself to go over the River. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. lxix. When he did address Himself to quit at length this mountain-land.

†b. *intr.* (refl. pron. suppressed). To prepare. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iv. 2 Sibillais commandment Enee addressis performe incontinent. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 148 Let vs addresse to tend on Hectors heeles.

†4. *esp.* To prepare or make ready with the *proper attire*; to accoutre, array, apparel, or attire, for any special purpose or occasion; *in later usage, simply* to clothe. (Const. to address *a person in*; also of *clothes* addressing *a person.*) *Obs.*; cf. DRESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 As he her couthe best adresse In ragges, as she was to-tore. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 38 Thaire ryng, thaire sceptyre, and thare crownys ar devotly blest Or thai in-to thaim be addrest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 40 [He] wmquhile thaim gan balmyng and anoint, And into gold addres, at full gude poynt. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apology* 349 Tecla sometime addressed her selfe in Mans apparell. 1598 YONG *Diana* 157 Kembe and adresse (louely Shepherdesse) thy silke soft haire. 1615 BP. HALL *Contemp.* XXI. 80 That soule which should be addressed, a fit Bride for thine holy and glorious majestie. 1678 QUARLES *Arg. & Parth.* 63 A Pilgrims weed her liveless limbs addrest from head to foot.

b. To put on (a garment), to don. (Also with *on.*) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 2 Turnus hym self, als fers as ony gleid, full bissely addressyt on his weid. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 81, I have addressed a frock of heavy mail.

II. To direct.

†5. To make straight the course or aim of (anything); to direct; to aim (a missile). *Obs.* except as a techn. phrase in *Golf*, 'to address the ball.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* V. (1560) 224 b/1 As men seene the Carter worching in the tourning, and in the attempring or adressing of his carts or chariots. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 204/3 My crosse shall shewe my hede to therth and addresse my feet to heuen. 1520–41 SIR T. WYATT *Poet. Wks.* 197 Sinners I shall into thy ways address. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. V. (1641) 42/2 If without wings we fly .. Through hundred sundry wayless ways addrest. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 15 Therefore, good youth, address thy gait unto her. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 159 Paris .. To him an arrow unperceiv'd addrest. 1677 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 496 So spake the enemy of mankind and towards Eve Addressed his way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 19 Then all their steps addrest To sep'rate mansions. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 494 The moment [a golfer] begins to 'address' his ball, as it is called, he expects that as a matter of course, everybody near him will become dumb and motionless.

6. To direct (any one) to go (*to* a person or place), to send, dispatch; to refer, introduce. Still said of a ship.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 11, I pray yow if ye knowe any in this contre that hit may plese yow to adresse me to them. 1530 PALSGR. 417/2 I am nowe out of the waye, who shall nowe adresse me? 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* II. 19 King Edward addressed his orators into Scotland. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 355, I addressed him to Lord Mordaunt. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* (1823) I. 285 He was addressed first to the Earl of Clarendon. 1882 *Charter-party*, Ship to be addressed to Charterers or their Agents at port of discharge.

†b. *refl.* To direct one's course, to make one's way; to betake oneself. *Obs.* (See III.)

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 He addressid him on that parte where he sawe the banyer royall. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 Into Italie whether warde he addressed himself with all speede. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. 46 Such pilgrims as were disposed to return addressed themselves for their country. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* [He] addressed himself to the British King Arviragus.

7. To send as a written message *to* (some one); to write (anything) expressly that it may reach and be read by some one; to destine, inscribe, dedicate. *To address a letter* to one: To write and send it; in modern usage also, *techn.* to write on the outside the name and residence of the person to whom it is addressed, to 'direct' it.

1636 HEALEY *Epictetus* Ep. Ded., [He] ever wisht if these ensuing were published, they might onely bee addressed unto your Lordship. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxiii. 126 For the Advice is addressed to the Soveraign only. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 355 This letter is addressed not so much to you, as to the public. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. ii. 19 Previous to his embarkation Charles addressed a letter to his son. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 16 Letters for well-known firms and persons in London are sometimes addressed 'London' only; but this practice often causes delay.

8. To direct spoken words *to* any one; (implying that they are meant expressly *for* him).

a. *trans.* To address *prayers, vows, a speech, words* (*to* a person).

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 17 The oraysons and prayers whiche [thei] adressen vnto our lorde. 1654 BAKER *Lett. Balzac* III. 134 They have addressed incense to Apes and Crocodiles. 1684 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 2 His usual morning vows had just address'd. 1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 38 When by the blood-stain'd hand Minerva press'd The God of battles, and this speech address'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 623 Her husband received her very coldly, and addressed almost all his discourse to Clarendon. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Autocrat* xi. 109, I never addressed one word of love to the schoolmistress.

b. *refl.* To address *oneself* in speech (*to* a person).

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 53 God addrest him to men in more natural and familiar ways. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv. Wks. 1784 VIII. 271 Some on board were addressing themselves to the Supreme Being. 1855 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvii. 293 To all these different tendencies of the people's mind, Isaiah addresses himself. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 41 To consider the Doctor as addressing himself exclusively to the lady of the house. *Mod.* He addressed himself to the reporters.

†c. *intr.* (by omission of obj. or refl. pron.) To address *to* a person. Also *techn.* to present a formal address, and to 'pay addresses,' to court. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 193 My Lord of Burgundie, We first addresse toward you. 1713 *Guardian* No. 45 (1756) I. 194 A man of greater fortune than she could expect would address to her upon honourable terms. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* II. 32 Yet they addressed to him against it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxix, Miss Clements is addressed to by a Yorkshire gentleman. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* VII. (1767) 524 The Commons .. addressed against the King's guards. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 686 If either he had addressed to the studious, or I been to write for the better sort.

d. *trans.* (by omission of *to*) To speak directly to. Also with *inf. phr.* To request (the sovereign) in a formal address.

1718 POPE *Iliad* V. 518 And, calling Venus, thus address'd

his child. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* I. Pref. 12 In printed publications we, in fact, address all the world. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xi. (1876) II. 380 The Commons . . instantly addressed the king to disband his army. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. X. 112 The custom was that the candidate should address every voter by name. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* xv. 238 An obsequious assembly, which addressed him to take the title of King. *Mod.* Address the chair!

e. To deliver a prepared speech to a company or meeting (extended to any speech appealing to an audience).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 208 He now addressed the House of Peers for the first time. 1870 *Crown Hist. Eng.* 818 Mr. Hunt began to address the assembly amidst a profound silence. *Mod.* Messrs. Fawcett and Holmes will address their constituents on the work of the session.

III. (Special development of 3 influenced by 6.)

†**9.** *trans.* To apply, direct, or turn (to some object or purpose). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 213 Where stant the verray hardiesse, There mote a king his herte adresse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. xiv. 43 The axe doeth nothynge but cutte And he that holdeth it addressith it to what parte he wylle. 1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 300 To carry Ladders and such Engines, to addresse and reare them to the breach.

10. *refl.* To turn oneself with preparation, to apply oneself, to direct one's skill or energies (*to* some work or object).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 259 And he, which all him hadde adressed To lust, toke thanne what him liste. *c*1525 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 89 And now to begyn I will me adres, To you rehersyng the somme of my proces. 1598 *Parismus* I. (1661) 31 Parismus and the rest of the company addressed themselves to that pastime. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 348 The captive Jewes . . shall soon addresse themselves to their returne. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. (1801) 3 To address yourself to the work of improving your reasoning powers. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv. 30 We may address ourselves to revelry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 67 These men addressed themselves to the task of subverting the treasurer's power.

†**11.** *intr.* (by suppression of refl. pron.) To turn the attention *to*, set about. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 28 Which I shall forthwith addresse to prove. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 131 But Pallas now addrest To break the bands of all-composing rest.

Address (ădre·s), *sb.* [partly a. Fr. *adresse*, f. *adresse-r*; partly f. Eng. vb. ADDRESS.]

I. Preparation.

†**1.** The action of making ready, the state of being ready, preparation. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 408, I beheld a present representation of addresse unto a terrible judgement. 1665–9 BOYLE *Refl.* Ep. Ded., Your Importunity ingaged me (though not to the address) yet to the Publication of these Papers. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 731 But now again she makes address to speak. 1673 *Lady's Calling* Pref. 2 The Spartans notwithstanding their ready address to Empire . . could have but half a happiness. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* 20 By proper address, they are as capable of entering into any subject of speculation as they ever will be.

†**2.** That which is prepared; an appliance. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 Bridges, barks and boats, and other Addresses and engines . . to be framed to passe riuers.

†**3.** Array, attire; dress. *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* v. 100 Foorth I proceed in order clad, In weldie armes right fair addresse. 1660 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 203 Secondly, here must be a light address; no Man that goes to sojourn in a strange Country will carry his lumber along with him.

4. General preparedness or readiness for an event: skill, dexterity, adroitness.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 50/1 The quick, proud Courser, which the rest doth passe For apt address. 1622 BACON *Jul. Cæs.* Wks. (Bohn) 499 His ready address to extricate himself both in action and discourse: for no man ever resolved quicker, or spoke clearer. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* I. 94 Being built exceedingly reclining, by a rare address of the architect. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ℙ 6 His Royal Highness employs all his Address in alarming the enemy. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* I. 169 The prisoner had had the address to escape. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx. 208 Miss Griselda . . had not address enough to follow the lead. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* lviii. (1865) VI. 310 With the charms of beauty she combined the address of an accomplished intriguer. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. vi. 93 The French commander had the address to obtain instructions to the same effect from his own court.

II. Direction.

5. The action of directing or dispatching (to a person or place). Still said of ships.

1882 *Charter-party*, Ship to be addressed to Charterers or their Agents at port of discharge, paying 3% address commission.

†**6.** The action of sending a written message, of inscribing or dedicating what has been written. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1847) 123/2 The address of these lines chiefly to the parliament of England might have seemed ingrateful. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* c 8 a, The Addresse of this little Treatise to your Lordship. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* [I] can have no other Design in this Address than to declare that I am your lordship's most obliged ——.

7. The direction or superscription of a letter, etc.; the name of the person and place to which it is addressed or directed; the name of the place to which any one's letters are directed.

1712 BUDGELL *Spectator* No. 277 ℙ 6 Having learnt the Milliner's Addresse, I went directly to her house. 1848 *Vest. Creation* (ed. 3) 312 The number of letters put in without addresses is year by year the same. 1863 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxi. 606 His address was to his brother's house in Suffolk. *Mod.* This letter is to your address.

†**8.** The act of addressing or betaking oneself to any one; recourse, application, approach for any object. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Acheminement*, an addresse, introduction, entrie, ingression. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 35 To make his first addresse for justice to a secular Magistrate. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 127 Our Addresses to Heaven are represented by Frankincense.

9. *esp.* Dutiful or courteous approach to any one, courtship to a sovereign (*obs.*) or a lady. Now always in the plural, as in *to pay one's addresses* to a lady.

1539 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. 544 The king looked for address: and was well pleased when he had it from such as had a repute for learning. 1665–9 BOYLE *Refl.* IV. xix. 284 Procuring her to be haunted by some . . and to make an address which aims but at the Portion, not the Person. 1749 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. iii. 11 She did not dislike his address, only the manner of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 93 To make sham addresses to the older lady. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 17 The black footman persecuted her with his addresses.

10. Manner of speaking to another, bearing in conversation; accost.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 17 With a goodly income of Learning, and a right handsome address of words, and well air'd periods. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 20 I. 61 A princess of great address and good breeding. 1755 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) I. 240, I was overpowered . . by the enchantment of your address. 1807 CRABBE *Flattery* 11 And who that modest nymph of meek address? 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 93 His address, I perceived, was abrupt, unceremonious.

11. A discourse specially directed to any one, a formal speech of congratulation, respect, thanks, petition, etc., *esp.* the formal reply of the House of Lords or Commons to the Royal Speech at the opening of Parliament; and, in modern usage, a set discourse, a speech addressed to, or appealing to an audience. (Expressing less oratorical style, than a *speech*; less systematic treatment of a theological subject than a *sermon*.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Address*, a discourse presented to the king, in the name of a considerable body of his people. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 154 They joined with this view, in an address to the regent. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. ii. 28 The magistrates of the cities through which he passed welcomed him with complimentary addresses. 1870 *Crown Hist. Eng.* 808 Lord Liverpool moved the Address . . the debate lasted two nights, the Address being finally carried by a majority of 163. 1872 A. J. ELLIS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1873, 1 To make our Anniversary conform to those of other learned Societies, by delivering an annual address. *Mod.* The proceedings consist of prayer, singing of hymns, short and stirring addresses.

Addressed (ădre·st), *ppl. a.*; also **addrest.** [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Erected, raised. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 563 She . . like a goodly beacon high addrest.

†**2.** Well-ordered, accomplished. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 Jason the most adressid knight that euer was in mirmidone. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 11 Full jolly knight he seemde, and wel addrest. 1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* (1717) II. 13 Never this Island better peopl'd stood, Never more Men of Might, and Minds address'd.

†**3.** Made ready, prepared, 'dressed,' as food. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1527) I. xlii. 42 b In Brytayne ben hote welles wel arayed and adressed to the use of mankynd. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 84 The Ele being killed & addressed in wine whosoeuer chaunceth to drinke of that wine so vsed, shall euer after lothe wine. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 5 Our Nauie is addressed, our power collected. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 394 They were accordingly addressed for their execution upon the third part of the inhabitants.

4. Arrayed, attired, trimmed, dressed. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 134 The better addressed and arraied. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XIX. iii. 411 A goshawke is adressyd wyth dyuersyte of pennes and fetheres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 178 His 3allow lokkis brycht, That ayre was kemmyt and addressit rycht. 1597 DANIEL *Civile Wares* VI. xxviii. When faire Europa sate With many goodly Diadems addrest. 1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Plant.* 29 The rose like a nymph to the bath addrest, Which unveiled the depth of her glowing breast.

5. Directed, dispatched, aimed.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 14/2 Anon, from North to South, from East to West, With ceasless wings, they drive a ship addrest. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 15 The large copper plate print addressed to Prince George of Denmark. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. 21 Wks. VIII. 84 The shaft, unerringly addrest, Unerring flew, and smote Ereenia's breast.

6. Directed as a letter, superscribed with the name of the person for whom it is intended.

Mod. The letter has been posted insufficiently addressed. An addressed envelope was found in his pocket.

†**Addre·ssedness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being addressed or prepared; preparedness.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 378 His ready addressednesse to the gracious works of his mediatorship.

Addressee (ădre·sī·). [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom a letter or other commercial document is addressed.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* VI. 328 Out of five thousand addressees, if nine-tenths declined to take any notice of his letters. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 235 When the addressee resides beyond the free delivery, porterage is charged.

Addresser (ădre·sə1). [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -ER1.] One who addresses; one who sets right (*obs.*); one who pays addresses (*obs.*); the signer or deliverer of an address; the person who addresses or directs a message or letter to any one.

[1495 *Addresseress* is quoted.] 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 100 The addressers . . adjourned to the Divill tavern, and there signed the addresse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xvii. (1811) II. 112 It is dangerous to be laid under the sense of an obligation to an addresser's patience. 1844 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 86 As an addresser of the lower orders—he has no existing equal. 1881 *Echo* 7 Nov. 4/6 *Advt.*, Envelope and circular addressers.

†**Addre·sseress.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female addresser, who directs or sets right.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xlii. 69 bb, Our lady . . the very adresseresse of theym that ben out of the waye.

Addressing (ădre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -ING1.] The action of righting, preparing; acting with address or dexterity (*obs.*); of directing or speaking directly to. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* Pref. 3 The addressing my selfe to this sermon. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 362 Of addressing, dexteritie, and disposition, I never had any. 1611 COTGR., *Adressement*, an addressing . . or setting in the nearest and readiest course. *a* 1682 in *Roxb. Ballads* IV. 256 With Abhorring and Adressing their time is spent. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 29 Immense sumptuosities, addressings, knight-makings, ceremonial exhibitions. *Mod.* Blamed for wrongly addressing the letter.

Addressing (ădre·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDRESS *v.* + ING2.] Forming a straight line; preparing; directing; issuing an address.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxii. 237 All Iles addressing to the landes . . we helde in the tyme of the sayd treatye. 1705 PERRY *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 156 The addressing Clergy have the general favor of the people. 1773 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 289 An addressing house of commons.

†**Addre·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ADDRESS in imitation of forms like *oppress-ion, confess-ion, aggress-ion*.] The direction of one's course.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 371 (1857) I. 147 My wife with her advice inclin'd This my addression to the field. 1615 — *Odyss.* I. 438 To Pylos first be thy addression then.

†**Addre·ssly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$; 5 **adresly.** [f. ADDRESS *sb.* + -LY3.] With good address, courteously.

c 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 317 Commendyt heily . . his manere As he hym hawyt adresly.

Addre·ssment. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *adressement*; f. *adresser* to ADDRESS.] The act of addressing. a. Putting right, adjustment. b. Direction or dedication of a writing. c. Of the face or outward attention: Attitude. d. Of the mental attention: Devotion of attention, application.

1525 *Q. Margaret of Scotl.* I. 369 After the good addressment of that your borderers and your commissioners concludes. 1630 LORD *Persees* 29 We make addressment to the third Tract . . which layeth downe their Law. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* Ded., This addressement of mine [my book] to his daughter. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes on Script.* 81 The Great Atonement was performed towards the East, quite contrary to all other manner of addressment in their devotion.

Addressor (ădre·sə1, -ō·1). [f. ADDRESS *v.* + -OR.] One who signs or joins in signing a formal address; one who addresses a formal document, as the addressor of a Letter of Credit.

1691 *New Disc. of Old Intreague* Introd. 5 With greater Gust than our Addressors sold Their Liberty for Lust. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 64 A meeting of the addressors had nominated him as their chairman.

Addressy (ădre·si), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. ADDRESS *sb.* + -Y1.] Having the character or aspect of an address, or speech directed to an audience.

1870 *Echo* 23 Nov., Upon the unsectarian point their utterances are 'addressy.'

†**Addubita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *addubitātiōn-em* a doubting, f. *addubitā-re* to incline to doubt, f. *ad* to, towards + *dubitā-re* to DOUBT.] The suggestion of a doubt.

1631 GOUGE *Expos. Ps.* cxvi. (1868) 78 The manner of expressing his profession is by a rhetorical addubitation. 1655 — *Hebr.* (1866) I. 315 By way of addubitation or supposition.

Adduce (ădiū·s), *v.* [ad. L. *addūc-ĕre* to lead to, to bring forward or allege; f. *ad* to + *dūc-ĕre* to lead.] To bring forward (verbally) for consideration, to cite, to allege.

1616 N. BRENT *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1629) 545 For better proofe many authorities of the Fathers were adduced. 1678 *Trans. at Crt. Spain* 88 Though all that I have adduced, be sufficient to convince every disinterested person. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VIII. 88 In proof of this they adduced many arguments. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 90 He adduces Martin Luther as an instance of clearness respecting justification. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 305 Supported by better reasons than he has been able to adduce.

Adduceable (ădiū·săb'l), *a.* [f. ADDUCE + -ABLE.] Another form of ADDUCIBLE, on analogy of adjectives in -ABLE not adopted from L.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 1 The rapid improvement . . is confirmed by such statistical facts as are adduceable.

Adduced (ădiū·st), *ppl. a.* [f. ADDUCE + -ED.] Brought forward in a statement, cited, alleged.

1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 The two congruities last adduced depend upon the time. 1860 FARRAR *Orig.*

Lang. 205 Attempts have, indeed, been made to connect Hebrew and Sanskrit, but the adduced points of osculation are . . few and dubious.

Adducent (ădiū·sĕnt), *a. Phys.* [ad. L. *addūcent-em*, pr. pple. of *addūc-ĕre*; see ADDUCE.] Bringing or drawing towards a given point or common centre; attribute of the muscles, called ADDUCTORS. Opposed to *abducent*.

1694 GWITHER *Physiognomy* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 120 We see great Drinkers with Eyes generally set towards the Nose, the adducent Muscles being often employed to let them see their loved Liquor in the Glass. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV. ii. 99 Which is the case of the Adducent and Abducent Muscles [of the eye]. 1843 WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. viii. 225 The glands have four vessels, two adducent or afferent.

Adducer (ădiū·sə1). [f. ADDUCE + -ER1.] One who adduces, or brings forward in a statement.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 115 Principles, from which the adducers of these arguments loudly profess their dissent. 1817 — *Ess. on own Times* (1850) III. 952 The charge, as far as it allows even a plausible excuse for the adducer, implies a complete ignorance.

Adducible (ădiū·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. ADDUCE, as if ad. assumed L. **addūcibil-is*, vbl. adj. f. *addūc-ĕre*; cf. *condūcibilis*. See -BLE.] Capable of being adduced or produced in a statement.

1799 COLERIDGE *Ess. on own Times* (1850) II. 344 The only argument . . which . . is fairly adducible against it.

Adduct (ădv·kt), *v. Phys.* [f. L. *addūct-* ppl. stem of *addūc-ĕre* to lead to: see ADDUCE.] To draw towards a common centre or median line.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 528/1 When the thumb is adducted the first dorsal interosseous projects considerably. 1870 W. ADAMS in *Lancet* 13 Aug. 236/2 The thigh is flexed and adducted so that the knee is drawn across the opposite thigh.

Adducted (ădv·ktĕd), *ppl. a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Drawn towards the median line.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 790/2 The limb . . became so strongly adducted as to cross the median line. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 174 A limb . . is adducted, when it is brought to the middle line.

Adduction (ădv·kʃən). [a. Fr. *adduction* (16th c. in Litt.), ad. med. L. *addūctiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *addūcĕre*: see ADDUCE.] The action of bringing to or towards.

†1. The action of bringing a thing to something else; *spec.* the alleged bringing of our Lord's body and blood into the elements, transubstantiation. *Obs.*

1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 182 Such an adduction importeth onely a translocation.

2. The action of adducting; in *Phys.* the opposite of abduction.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 343 The bending of a line is either the adduction or diduction of the extreme parts. 1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Old Age* (1676) 62 If we consider how they [the muscles] can stir the limb inward, outward . . can perform adduction, abduction. 1709 BLAIR *Osteogr. Eleph.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 129 The motion of the Humerus . . is rather Flexion and Extension, than Adduction or Abduction. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 174 The different kinds of movements which the levers thus connected are capable of performing are called . . abduction and adduction.

3. The action of adducing or bringing forward facts or statements.

1764 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 399 The Chaldee term being of the singular number . . the adduction of it seems altogether impertinent. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 44 The adduction of such parts of Scripture as furnish an obvious ground for the conclusion. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 280 These attributes are so characteristic . . that . . their adduction gives a measure of authority to the statement.

Adductive (ădv·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *addūct-* ppl. stem of *addūc-ĕre* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **addūctīvus*: see ADDUCE.] Tending to lead towards, bringing to something else. Formerly applied *spec.* to the change said to be wrought in transubstantiation.

1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 182 Suarez drives this nayle to the head, by a meere adductive action. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* (1836) 659 If we ask what conversion it is . . at last it is found to be adductive. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 411 For bringing their Imaginary Christ from Heaven; which is the English of their Adductive Motion. 1855 P. J. BAILEY *Mystic.* 90 The achate, wealth adductive, and the mind Of the immortals gladdening.

Adductor (ădv·ktəɹ). *Phys.* [a. L. *addūctor* a bringer to; also in the *Phys.* sense.] A muscle which draws any limb, or part of the body, towards the trunk or main axis, or which folds or closes extended parts of the body. Also *attrib.* with *muscle*.

1746 PARSONS *Hum. Physiogn.* i. 17 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. The Adductor arises tendinous and fleshy from the edge of the Hole of the optic Nerve. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 296/1 There are [in birds] most commonly three adductors of the thigh. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Physiol.* i. (1872) 41 The animal forcibly draws them together by its adductor muscle.

†**Addu·lce,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 adoulce, 6 addoulce, 7 addoulse, adulce, addulce. [orig. a. MFr. *adoulcir*, also written *addoulcir*; (mod. *adoucir*) to sweeten:—late L. *addulcīre*; f. *ad* to + *dulcis* sweet. Subseq. refashioned after L.] To sweeten, to render pleasant or palatable (a thing); to soothe, mollify (a person).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, Shalle not the Rigour . . of my noble lady be myned and adoulced by my habondant prayers?

1552 HULOET *Abcedarium*, Addoulce or mitigate with swetnes, *Permulceo*. *c* 1592 G. HARVEY *Sonnets* xv. 69 Then would I so my melody addoulce. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Addoulse, or mitigate with sweetenesse, Fr. *addoulcir*, *adoucir*; It. *addolcire*. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 90 With great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to addulce all matters between the two kings. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 263 The answer you see . . is addulced so much as may. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 203 The Queen having lately Adulced him with fair language. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrat.* 18 For the addulcing and ascertaining his Friends and Partizans beyond the Seas. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Addoulce* (French) to sweeten, mollifie, or asswage. [Not in ed. 1706.]

-ade, *suff.* of sbs. **1.** a. Fr. *-ade*, ad. Pr., Sp. or Pg. *-ada* or It. *-ata*:—L. *-āta*, subst. use of fem. of pa. pple., as in pop. L. *strāta* (sc. *via*) a *paved* way, a 'street.' The native Fr. form of this suff. is *-ée*, as in *entrée, acolée*; *-ade* appeared first in the adaptation of Provençal words in *-ada*, as *ballade*, Pr. *ballada*, and became established as the reg. form in which Pr., Sp. or Pg. words in *-ada*, or their It. cognates in *-ata*, were adapted in Fr. In some cases these supplanted the native Fr. forms as *accolade*, ad. It. *accollata*, for OFr. *acolee*; in mod. Fr. *-ade* has become a living suffix, on which new words are formed, as *gasconnade, cannonade, fusillade*. From Fr., words in *-ade* have been adopted in Eng., without change (exc. that the early *ballade, salade*, have become *ballad, salad*) as in *accolade, ambassade, ambuscade, arcade, balustrade, bastonnade, brigade, cannonade, cascade, cavalcade, comrade, crusade, enfilade, escalade, esplanade, fanfaronnade, lemonade, marmalade, masquerade, palisade, parade, rodomontade, serenade, tirade*. In imitation of these some have been formed in Eng. itself, as *blockade, gingerade, orangeade*. The sense is analogous to the pa. pple., and to Eng. sbs., in *-ate*, as *acetate, mandate, syndicate*; hence **a.** An action done; as in *blockade, cannonade, fusillade, crusade, parade, tirade*. **b.** The body concerned in an action or process; as in *ambuscade, ambassade, brigade, cavalcade, comrade*. **c.** The product of an action, and, by extension, that of any process or raw material; as in *arcade, colonnade, masquerade, lemonade, marmalade, pomade*.

Equivalent forms, all:—L. *-āta*, appear in *son-ata* (a. It.), *arm-ada* (a. Sp.), *lev-ee, soir-ée* (a. Fr.), *voll-ey, arm-y* (a. OFr. *volee, armee=armata, armada, armade*).

2. a. Fr. *-ade*, ad. (directly or through L.) Gr. *-αδ-α* (nom. *-ας*); as in *decade, nomade*. The ordinary Eng. form of this suffix is *-ad*: see -AD 1.

3. ad. Sp. or Pg. *-ado*, or cogn. It. *-ato*, the masculine form answering to No. 1 above, and having **a.** the same meaning, as in *brocade*, embossed (stuff); or **b.** that of a person affected, as in *renegade*, one who has *re-denied* his faith. These also remain as *-ado*, cf. *desperado*.

A-dead (ăde·d), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DEAD; apparently due to form-assoc. w. *a-live, a-sleep, a-cold*, but not analogous.] Dead.

1879 E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* 101 As ye lie asleep so must ye lie A-dead.

†**Adea·d-en,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 adeadan, a-dydan, 2–3 adead-en. [f. A- *pref.* 1, intensive + *deád-an* to deaden. Cf. Ger. *ertödten*.]

1. *trans.* To kill, put to death; deaden, mortify.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 11 Ic nelle heononforð eall flæsc adydan. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 112 No þing neuer nes þerinne þet hit muhte adeaden.

2. *intr.* To die.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 150 Þe bouh, hwon he adeadeð, he hwiteð wiðuten . . & worpeð his rinde. Al so god dede þet wule adeaden forworpeð hire rinde, þet is, unheleð hire.

†**Adeal.** *Obs.* 4–6; also adele, adell, adeale; properly two words *a deal*, a part; used in negative phrases *not a deal, never a deal*=not, or never a bit; not at all. See DEAL.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6402 This ought thee suffice wele, Ne be not rebel never adele. *Ibid.* 7435 For he ne drede him not adele. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. Some . . lyke it neuer adell. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXX. 220 And Salomon . . there agens spak neuere adel. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1369/2, I doubte it neuer adeale.

†**Adea·th,** *adv. Obs.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*1 + DEATH. Cf. *a-live.*] In death.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 God thorwe miracles ketheth hit A-lyve and eke a-dethe.

†**Adea·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + DEAVE, OE. *deaf-ian* to make deaf.] To deafen, strike deaf.

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 38 Wið earena adeafunge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 103 Ac purgatorie and helle hy beth So lyte byleved, That what somevere men telleth, Ben throf al adeved.

‖ **A·deb.** [Arab.] (See quot.)

1743 R. POCOCK *Egypt* 175 in (1753) Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, Adeb, in commerce, the name of a large Egyptian weight . . consisting of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, a weight [*i.e.* the rotolo] of about two drams less than the English pound.

†**Adeca·stic(ke,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *ἀδέκαστ-ος* impartial (vbl. adj. f. *ἀ* priv. + *δεκάζ-ειν* to bribe) + -IC. Also used subst.] 'One that will doe iust howsoeuer.' Cockeram 1626.

Adeem (ădī·m). [ad L. *adim-ĕre* to take to oneself from, take away, f. *ad* to + *em-ĕre* to take; assimilated to REDEEM.] To take away; *spec.* in *Rom. Law*, to revoke the bequest of (a legacy, etc.).

1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 206 Where a specific legacy is so adeemed, the legatee has no longer any claim under the will. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXIV. § 29 A legacy that has been bequeathed may be adeemed either in the same testament or in a codicil confirmed by it.

A·deep (ădī·p), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*1 in + DEEP.] Deeply, deep.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 286 We shout so adeep down creation's profound, We are deaf to God's voice.

Adel, obs. f. ADDLE.

‖ **Adelantado** (ā·delantā·do). [Sp., substantive use of pa. pple. of *adelantar* to advance, promote, f. *adelante* before, forward, f. *ad* to, at + *el* the + *ante* before.] A Spanish grandee; a lord-lieutenant or governor of a province.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 99 As complete an Adelantado, as he that is known by wearing a cloak of tuft-taffeta eighteen years. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* III. iii. (1616) 641 [He is] an Adalantado, A Grande. 1783 ROBERTSON *Amer.* I. 258 Ferdinand . . appointed him Adelantado, or Lieutenant-governor of the countries upon the South Sea. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 62 Marquez, nephew to the Adelantado.

‖ **Adelaster** (ædĭlæ·stəɹ). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄδηλ-ος* not manifest + *ἀστήρ, -έρα* star.] A provisional name for a plant of which the flowers are unknown, so that it cannot be as yet referred to its proper genus.

1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 18 All Adelasters are therefore provisional names, to be abandoned as soon as the true names of the plants so called can be ascertained.

Adeling. See ATHELING.

Adelopod(e (ădī·lŏpɒd). [f. Gr. *ἄδηλος* not seen + *πόδα* (*πούς*) a foot.] 'An animal whose feet are not apparent.' Craig 1847.

‖ **-adelphia** (ăde·lfiă) *suffix. Bot.* [Gr. *-αδελφία* (in comb.) brotherhood, f. *ἀδελφός* brother.] Collection of stamens into a bundle; as in the Linnæan class-names *Monadelphia, Diadelphia, Polyadelphia*.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Physiol.* § 456 The more or less complete union of the filaments of the stamens into bundles, or brotherhoods; on account of which the termination *adelphia* is applied to the number of such bundles.

Adelphic (ăde·lfik), *a. Bot.* [ad. Gr. *ἀδελφικός* brotherly.] 'In Botany, having the stamens into a parcel or parcels.' Craig 1847.

Adelpholite (ăde·lfŏləit). *Min.* [mod.? f. Gr. *ἀδελφός* brother + *λίθος* stone.] A Columbate of iron and manganese, found associated with Columbite in Finland.

1868 DANA *Mineral.* 525.

Adelphous (ăde·lfəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀδελφ-ός* brother + -OUS.] Having the stamens grouped or united: generally in comp. as *monadelphous, diadelphous*.

1855 HOOKER & ARNOT *Brit. Fl.* 151 Order *Bryonia*, Filaments, 3—Adelphous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 249 The union of the filaments may take place in one or more bundles, the number being indicated by a Greek numeral prefixed to the word adelphous.

Ademand, -mant, obs. forms of ADAMANT.

†**Ade·mpt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ademptus* pa. pple. of *adimĕre*; see ADEEM.] Taken away, removed.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 17 Part is adempte and loste þro the slawthe of wryters. 1549 LATIMER *Seven Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 54 Without al sinister suspicion of anye thynge in the same added or adempte. 1561 *Queen Esther* (1862) Our lyfe and godes from us were adempte.

†**Ade·mpted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ED. Cf. *exempted*.] Taken away, adeemed.

1590 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 281 The will of the testator is not presumed to be altered, nor the legacie adempted.

Ademption (ăde·mʃən). [ad. L. *ademptiōn-em* n. of action, f. *adimĕre*: see ADEEM.]

1. A taking away; mostly in *Law*, a revocation of a grant, or bequest.

1590 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 277 Ademption is a taking away of the legacie before bequeathed. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. v. Wks. III. 42 Whether ademption of equal portions from things equal leave not such equality betwixt them as it found. 1765 BURN *Eccl. Law* IV. 263 If a man gives a portion to his daughter by will, and afterwards advances her with the like sum, it shall go in ademption of the legacy. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXIV. § 29. 420 The words of ademption were to be a repetition of those of bequest, with the addition of a negative.

‖ **A·den.** *Phys. Obs.* Pl. *aden-es.* [Gr. *ἀδήν, ἀδέν-α*, an acorn; a gland.] A gland.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xliv. He cut clean thorough the jugularie veins . . even unto the two Adenes, which are throat-kernels. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Aden* (in *Anat.*) a glandule or kernel in an Animal Body: some also take it for a swelling in the groin, the same as *Bubo*. 1775 ASH, *Aden* (not used) a glandule, a bubo.

Aden-, adeni-, adeno-, combining forms of prec. in Gr., mod. L. and Eng.

‖ **Adenalgia** (ædėnæ·ldʒiă). *Med.* [mod. L. f. ADEN- + -ALGIA.] 'Pain seated in a gland: a painful swelling in a gland.' Craig 1847.

Adeniform (ădē·nifɔ̄ɪm, æ·dēnifɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *adeni-formis*, f. ADEN + -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a gland; adenoid.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Adenocele (æ·dēnoˌsīl) *Path.* [mod. f. ADENO- + Gr. *κήλη* tumour.] An adenoid tumour; see quot. under ADENOID.

1879 *Syd. Soc Lex.*

Adenography (ædēnɒ·grăfi). [f. ADENO- + -GRAPHY.] Description of the glandular system.

1721 In BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adenography*, that branch of anatomy which describes the glands, and glandular parts of the body.

Adenoid (æ·dēnoid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀδενοειδής* glandular; f. *ἀδέν-* gland + *-ειδής* -form; see -OID.] Gland-like; glandular.

1873 KLEIN *Handb. Physiol. Lab.* iii. 45 It remains to describe the so-called adenoid tissue. By this term is understood, a dense reticulum of branched cells, the processes of which are short but of great delicacy. 1878 BRYANT *Surgery* I. 99 Should a tumour be present in a gland . . the probability of its being an adenoid or glandular tumour cannot be overlooked.

Adenoidal (ædēnoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having the appearance of a gland.

Adenological (æ·dēnoˌlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. ADENOLOGY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to adenology; dealing with the structure of the glands.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adenography* . . or the adenological part of anatomy.

Adenology (ædēnɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. ADENO- + -LOGY.] That part of Physiology which treats of the glands.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adenography* is the same with what some others call *Adenology*. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adenopathy (ædēnɒ·păþi). *Path.* [f. ADENO- + -PATHY, Gr. *-παθία* suffering.] Disease of the glandular system.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879 BRYANT *Surgery* II. 179 Adenopathy or bubo is a common complication of the simple as well as of the infecting chancre.

Adenophorous (ædēnɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ADENO- + *-φορος* -bearing.] Bearing or producing glands.

Adenophyllous (æ·dēnoˌfi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. ADENO- + Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + -OUS.] Bearing glands on the leaves; glandular-leaved.

WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

Adenose (æ·dēnō·s), *a.* [ad. mod L. *adenōsus*, see ADEN- and -OSE.] Full of glands, glandulous.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Adenotomy (ædēnɒ·tŏmi). [f. ADENO- + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] Dissection of or incision into a gland.

1847 In CRAIG.

Adenous (æ·dēnəs), *a. Phys.* [f. ADEN- + -OUS] = Adenose.

1864 In WEBSTER.

†**Adent,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *adente-r* (Cotgr.) to mortice, to fasten, f. *a* to + *dent* tooth.] 'To fasten (*old word*).' Kersey 1708. Bailey 1721 and 1800.

‖ **Adephaga** (ădē·făgă), *sb. pl.* [prop. adj. pl. neut. of Gr. *ἀδηφάγ-ος* voracious (sc. *animalia*) f. *ἄδην* enough + *-φαγος* eating.] A name applied to a family or group of Beetles, also called *Carnivora*, and divided into the two sections of *Geodephaga* and *Hydradephaga*. An occ. sing. is **Adephagan.**

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* 15 *Adephagans, Adephaga*, a family of carnivorous and very voracious coleopterous insects.

‖ **Adeps** (æ·deps). [L., = fluid fat, grease.] Animal fat, lard.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Adeps*, fatness. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 271 If you desire the *Adeps* rather than the Spirit. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 817/2 The texture of the *glutaeus minimus* resembled adeps more than healthy muscular fibre.

Adept (ădē·pt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adept-us* having attained, f. pple. of *adipisci* to attain, acquire; f. *ad* to, at + *ap-* to get.]

A. *adj.* Completely versed (*in*); thoroughly proficient; well-skilled.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.) If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of. 1755 H. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Furioso* XVIII. clxxiv. I. 297 Where the learned Alpheus slept . . Physician, in astrology adept. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 350 Beaus adept in ev'rything profound, Die of disdain. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 325 Scarecrows—a peculiar walk of art, in which the painter . . became sufficiently adept to frighten . . the little creatures that pulled up the corn.

B. *sb.* [In med. L. *adeptus* was used subst. and assumed by *Alchemists* that professed to *have attained* the great secret. In Eng. the L. form was at first used, with pl. *Adepti*.] Hence, 'He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art.' J. One that has attained to proficiency in anything.

1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* I. i. 546 In Rosicrucian lore as learned, As he that *Vere adeptus* earned. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 112 The several processes of the reputed *Adepti*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmlxxii/4 Four Books . . concerning the secrets of the Adepts. 1704 T. HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 401 Unintelligible to all but Adepti. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. viii. 271 Queens became adepts in Des Cartes' philosophy. 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xviii. (1853) 193 Varney heard the adept's door shut and carefully bolted. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter* 124 The greatest adepts abandoning the effort in despair.

†**Ade·pted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ED. Cf. *adempt-ed.*] Gained, acquired.

c 1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 55 For a memoriall of their valor and adepted dignitye, they have caused the historye of the exployte to be registred in the window.

†**Ade·ptical,** *a. Obs.* [f. ADEPT-IST, after analogy of *chemist chemical, botanist botanical.*] Of or pertaining to an Adeptist; alchemical.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Helmont's Oriatrike* 157 They who study in Adepticall things, do strive to promote their labour of wisdom by the objects of sight. *Ibid.* 7 Medicine Adeptical. 1801 BARRETT *Magus* 26 According to the Adeptical philosophy.

†**Ade·ption.** *Obs.* Also adepcion. [ad. L. *adeptiōn-em* an attaining, n. of action f. *adipisci*; see ADEPT.] An obtaining, gaining, or attainment.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, 23 *Edw. IV* (1809) 339 Sith the adepcion of the Croune. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 12 Adeption of a crowne, by Armes and Tytle. 1655 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 8 Before his adeption of the crown.

†**Ade·ptist.** [f. ADEPT *a.* + -IST.] A professed adept, a skilled alchemist.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Helmont's Oriatrike* 2 Hypocrates, a man of a most rare gift, and a partaker with the Adeptists. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 16 Lock'd up in the breasts of a few mystical authors or Adeptists. 1715 KERSEY *Adepts* or *Adeptists*, the obtaining sons of art, who are said to have found out the grand elixir, commonly called the philosopher's stone.

Adeptness (ădē·ptnĕs). [f. ADEPT *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being adept; skill, proficiency.

1881 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 5 Feb. 92 None the less does *Vane's Story* complete the proof of Mr. Thomson's poetical adeptness.

Adeptship (ădē·ptˌʃip). [f. ADEPT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or rank of an adept; special proficiency.

1882 *Church Times* 17 Feb. 104 Jesus in their system is but an Adept . . who gained his adeptship by an ascetic diet.

Adequacy (æ·dĭkwĕsi). [f. ADEQUATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state or quality of being adequate or sufficient for any purpose; sufficiency.

1808 WYVILL *Intolerance*, Their immediate effect was great: the adequacy of it becomes continually more visible. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 309 We do not, therefore, anticipate that the reader . . will object to the adequacy of the cause proposed. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 The test of the adequacy of a Concept is its more or less complete enumeration of the essential qualities of the real thing.

Adequate (æ·dĭkwĕt), *a.*; also 7 adæquat, adæquate. [ad. L. *adæquāt-us* equalized, pa. pple. of *adæquā-re*: see next.] Const. *to* (*with* obs.).

†1. Equal in magnitude or extent; commensurate; neither more nor less. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 108 Those things are equall . . which are adæquate in magnitude. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 140 He grew so tall in stature, that a hole was made for him in the ground, to stand therein up to the knees, so to make him adequate with his fellow-workmen. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 No finite Being can be an adequate Image of an infinite Being or Perfection. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ₱ 3 Acquisitions of man are not always adequate to the expectations.

2. Commensurate in fitness; equal or amounting to what is required; fully sufficient, suitable, or fitting.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 123 To justifye is not the sole adæquate or full act of it. *c* 1685 In Somers's *Tracts* II. 444 They were at a stand for want of Words adequate to it. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 148 Wit consists in using strong metaphoric Images in uncommon and adequate Allusions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. 294 People . . have no adequate idea of the endless variety of your character. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 389 A remedy which was far from adequate to the disease. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* II. 275 Is language adequate to describe it? *a* 1870 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* I. iv. 100 Mr. Herbert does me a very great honour in thinking me adequate to the Copenhagen subject.

3. *Logic.* Fully answering to, or representing.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xxxi. (1695) 207 Those [Ideas] I call Adequate, which perfectly represent those Archetypes, which the Mind supposes them taken from; which it intends them to stand for. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 5 (1822) 116 A definition must be universal, or as some call it, adequate; that is, it must agree to all the particular species or individuals that are included under the same idea. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. viii. § 3 (1868) 152 The only adequate definition of a name is . . one which declares the facts.

†**A·dequate,** *v. Obs.*; also 7 adæquate. [f. L. *adæquāt-* ppl. stem of *adæquā-re* to make or become level or equal; f. *ad* to + *æquāre*, f. *æqu-us* level, equal.]

1. To equalize; to make equal or sufficient.

1622 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. ii. § 7. 208 A truly intellectuall obiect, exactly adequated and proportioned vnto the intellectuall appetite. 1671 *True Non-Conformist* 16 Adequating the guilt and punishment. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 68 What adequated and priviledged him.

2. To equal, to be equal to, or sufficient for.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 29 Her sumptuous porches, and garnished buildings, are such, as no port-town in our British circumference . . may suitably stake with, or adequate. 1635 SHELFORD *Disc.* 227 Though it be an impossibilitie for any creature to adequate God in his eternitie. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 291 The Husk being . . divided into Five Points, Adequating the Segments of each Flower.

Adequately (æ·dĭkwĕtli), *adv.* [f. ADEQUATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an adequate manner.

†1. With complete equality, with perfect correspondence; exactly. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 76 Place is that space which is possessed or filled adequately by some body. 1689 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* 121 You confound Substance and Matter, as if they adequately signified the same. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 222 Adapting itself to the figure of every Pore, may adequately fill them.

2. In a manner fitted to satisfy the requirements of the case; sufficiently, suitably.

1690 B[OYLE] *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 71 Many of which [points of Supernatural Experience] are not to be Adequately estimated by the same Rules. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 186 A man of sense can be adequately esteemed by none other than a man of sense. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem. his Time* 254 The grounds of divorce were, that I had never been adequately of his party. 1877 MRS. BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* XV. (1878) 268 No words could adequately describe such a scene.

3. *Logic.* With perfect correspondence of idea to object.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 191 Life and Rationalitie are attributed vnto man . . adæquatly: so as, all that is in Life, and Rationalitie, is sayd to belong to man: and all that is in man, is denoted, and set out by life, and rationalitie. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. § 3 (1738) 42 Those ideas or objects, that are immediate, will be adequately and truly known to that mind, whose ideas they are.

Adequateness (æ·dĭkwĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adequate.

†1. Equality; commensurability; exact correspondence in extent or scope. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 261 The Adequateness of these Parallelisms demonstrated by comparing the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Chapters.

2. Correspondence in fitness; sufficiency; suitableness.

1672 T. C[RANE] *Div. Provid.* 7 The wonderful adequateness of a dispensation. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* I. 243 The adequateness of Punishments and Rewards. 1852 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect.* 176 Only a few . . can comprehend with something like adequateness the Cosmos, or order of the Universe.

Adequation (ædĭkwē·ʃən). [ad. L. *adæquatiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adæquāre*: see ADEQUATE *v.*]

1. The action of equalizing, or making equal or commensurate; commensuration.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 295. 218 There is required an adæquation of the remedy to the indisposition. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 87 The concoction and maturation of Defluxions, is the moderation or adequation of their substance. 1866 *Q. Rev.* CXIX. 74 The growing strength of criticism in society must be met by the continuous adequation of a like reflective strength in the individual.

†2. The action or fact of equalling. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 42 Let vs with Themistocles, set before our eyes one of the excellentest to imitate, in whose example insisting, our industry may be doubled, to the adequation of his praise.

3. The result of equalizing or rendering adequate; produced equivalency; *concr.* an equivalent.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The perfect combination, adequation, equabilitie of elements. 1626 ANDREWES *Serm* (1856) I. 185 Then are the words uttered true, when there is a just adequation between them and the mind. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 98 The arme of King Edward the first . . is notoriously known to have been the adequation of a yard. 1726 PENN *Wks.* I. 452 There ought to be an Adequation and Resemblance betwixt all Ends, and the Means to them.

Adequative (æ·dĭkwĕtiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *adæquātiv-us*, f. *adæquāt-* ppl. stem of *adæquā-re*: see ADEQUATE *v.* and -IVE.] Of or pertaining to adequation; adequate; equivalent.

1823 SCOTT *St. Ronan* xxvi. Wks. 1830 XXXIV. 119 Without some adequative motive. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11 It is difficult to turn even French or German into critically adequative English.

†**Ade·quitate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adequitāt-* ppl. stem of *adequitā-re* to ride up to.] 'To ride by.' Cockeram 1626.

†**Adequita·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action, f. ADEQUITATE.] 'A riding towards.' Bullokar 1676.

Ades, obs. variant of HADES.

Ades(e, obs. form of ADZE.

†**Ade·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adēs-* ppl. stem of *aded-ĕre* to eat up + -ED.] 'All eaten up.' Cockeram 1626.

Adesmy (ădē·smi) *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄδεσμος* unbound (f. *ἀ* priv. + *δεσμός* a bond) + -Y.] Defective coherence or adherence between vegetable organs.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adespotic (ædēspɒ·tik), *a. rare*—°. [f. A- *pref.* 14 not + DESPOTIC. Gr. *ἀδέσποτος* = 'without master.'] 'Not absolute, not despotic.' Craig 1847.

Adessenarian (ădē·sĭnē·riăn). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. med. L. *adessenarii* (see -AN); f. *adesse* to be present; a 'name first framed by Prateolus.'] One who held the real presence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Adessenarii*, called also *Impanatores*. 1835 J. ROBINSON *Theol. Dict.* s.v., *Adessenarians* were a branch of the Sacramentarians.

†**Adete·rmine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DETERMINE.] To bring to an end, terminate.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xli. (1859) 46 Theyr iourney was fully adetermyned. *Ibid.* v. i. 69 Now ben ended the peynes and tormentes, and fully adetermyned.

Adeve, var. of ADEAVE *v.* obs. to deafen.

Adevism (æ·dĭviz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + Skr. *dēva* god + -ISM.] A term introduced by Prof. Max Müller, to express a disbelief in the legendary deity or deities, as distinguished from *atheism* or disbelief in a God.

1878 MAX MÜLLER *Hibbert Lect.* 303 Their atheism will more correctly be called Adevism, or a denial of the old Devas.

†**Adew'**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + DEW.] To BEDEW.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ix. (1554) 105 b, By influence of heauenly fate adewed. ? *c* 1450 ? LYDG. *Life of oure Ladye* i. iv. (R.) The soyle to adewe with her swete stremes.

Adew(e, obs. form of ADIEU.

Adfected (ædfe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [A specialized variant of AFFECTED.] Compounded. Of equations in *Algebra*: Containing different powers of an unknown quantity.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 89 The Method of finding the root of an adfected equation. 1728 CAMPBELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 515 Every adfected quadratick Æquation $ax^2 - Bx + A = 0$, whose Roots are real. 1870 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xx. 169 Quadratic equations which contain the first power of the unknown quantity as well as the square are called adfected quadratics.

Adfiliate, -ation, obs. var. AFFILIATE, -ATION.

Adfluxion (ædflv·kʃən). [A special variant of AFFLUXION with more emphasis on the prefix.] A flowing *towards*; an attracted flow.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 160 The one is termed an impulsion, and the other an adfluxion of the sap.

Adfriction, Adgeneration, obs. variants of AFFRICTION, AGGENERATION.

†**Adgenicula·tion,** *Obs.* [n. of action, f. L. *adgeniculā-ri*, f. *ad* to + *genicul-us* a little knee: see GENICULATION.] A kneeling to or towards.

1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 487 Consequently no adgeniculation at the altars.

Adglutinate (ædglī·tinĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *adglūtināt-us* (also *aggl-*) glued to; = AGGLUTINATE.

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* s. v., *Adglutinate*, same as accrete.

†**Adha·bitate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *adhabitāt-* ppl. stem of doubtful vb. *adhabitā-re* to dwell near, f. *ad* to + *habitā-re* to dwell.] 'To dwell nigh.' Cockeram 1626.

†**Adhalate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adhālāt-* ppl. stem of *adhālā-re* to breathe upon.] 'To breathe or blow on.' Cockeram 1626.

†**Adhamate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adhāmāt-* ppl. stem of doubtful vb. *adhamā-re* to secure, f. *ad* to + *hāmus* hook, *hāmātus* alluring.] 'To hooke, to bind.' Cockeram 1626, Blount 1656.

†**Adhama·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action, f. prec.] 'A taking hold like a hook.' Bullokar 1676.

Adhere (ædhī·ɪ), *v.*; also 7 **adhære.** [a. Fr. *adhére-r* (15th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *adhærē-re* to stick to, f. *ad* to + *hærē-re* to stick.]

1. *intr.* To stick fast, to cleave, to become or remain firmly attached, *to* a substance, as by a glutinous surface, or by grasping, etc.

1651 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 96 The stalks do not adhere or cleave to the boughes by any *fibræ*. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* v. § 2. 120 When the parts of a body adhere so firmly that it cannot easily be made to change its figure, we call it hard. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iii. § 22. 90 These mouldings nearly adhere to the stone. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 3. 30 The fragments of snow that adhered to the staff. *Mod.* These labels do not adhere well.

b. *fig.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 32 An adverb is a word adhering mast commonlie with a verb. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 517 Flattery adheres to power, and envy to superior merit. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxx. 559 A straggling village adhered to the sides of a vast ravine.

2. To cleave *to* a person or party; to be a close companion, partizan, or follower.

1597 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 76 Meane men must adheare, but great men, that haue strength in themselues, were better to maintaine themselues indifferent, and neutrall. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 21 Two men there are not liuing To whom he more adheres. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xi. 49 It disposeth men to adhære, and subject themselves to those men. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. (1857) 124 High treason in adhering to the King's enemies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 129 These people .. with few exceptions, adhered to the Church of Rome. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 165 Thrasyllus adhered to Aristophanes on so many disputable points.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxiv. (1821) 448 Or haue combined, or adhered themselves to any her majestie's enemies.

3. To cleave *to* an opinion, practice, or method; to continue to maintain or observe. *To adhere to a decision*, etc.: to confirm or approve it by a subsequent decision.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* 42 In things not necessary a man may fluctuate safely between two opinions .. without certain adherence, or adhere certainly without Faith. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 64 The lawyer has his positive institutions too, and he adheres to them with veneration. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 338 In one instance, the very form is adhered to. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 68, I shall adhere to the plan stated in the beginning of these lectures.

†4. *without const.* To be coherent, to 'hang together,' as a story; to be consistent with itself or with circumstances, to agree. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 62 They doe no more adhere and keep place together, then the hundred Psalms to the tune of Greensleeues. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vii. 52 Nor time, nor place Did then adhere, and yet you would make both.

5. *Bot.* To be naturally united or soldered to what is normally an *unlike* part, as a distinct whorl of the inflorescence; to be adnate.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 94 Adhesion may exist between the inner and outer circles of the floral envelopes .. or the calyx, corolla, and stamens may all adhere to the pistil.

Adherence (ædhī·ərĕns). Also 7 **adherance.** [a. Fr. *adhérence*, ad. L. *adhærentia*: see ADHERENCY.]

1. The action of sticking or holding fast (*to* anything, or together).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* iii. 7 (1619) 670 A thing is ours two waies, 1. by infusion, inherence, or adherence; or 2. by account or reckoning. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 435 Siliceous earths are characterized by .. a total want of flexibility, and adherence to each other, when minutely divided. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 338 Another child clings to his leg .. The helpless adherence of the slighted older child.

2. Attachment (*to* a person or party); adhesion.

1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 44 The causses of adherence and divorcements ought also to appertaine to them [ministers]. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Ep. Ded. 8 Your constant adherence to the Church. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. (1759) 2 The ground of their Constancy and Adherence to Christ. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. xi. 374 His present host and hostess had now given their formal adherence to St. Paul.

3. Persistence in a practice or tenet; steady observance or maintenance. Const. *to.*

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 154. 112 God's Spirit .. may work a certainty of adherence beyond a certainty of evidence. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 144 What does he mean by talking of an adherence to the old navigation laws? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 424, I profess adherence to the English psychological method. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. v. 219 An uncompromising adherence to what was right.

4. *Bot.* = ADHESION 4; adnation.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 94 Adherence of sepals and petals.

†5. A particular instance of adhering; adherent matter or circumstance. Cf. ADHERENCY 2. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 166 Unto this noble vertue [fortitude] be attendant, or as it were continuall adherences, diuers uertues. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 94 To discern his own infirmities and make discovery of his bad adherences. 1667 in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 Every one of these small adherances is turned into a little Vermicle.

Adherency (ædhī·ərĕnsi). *arch.* Also 7 **adhærency.** [ad. L. *adhærentia*, n. of action and state, f. *adhærent-em* pr. pple. of *adhærē-re*: see ADHERE and -NCY.]

1. The quality or state of being adherent; companionship; attachedness.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Prophes.* xviii. 235 By vertue of its adherency and remanency in their flesh; it did that work. 1692 BEVERLEY *Concil. Disc.* 8 Christ .. bare as deep a share of adherency in our sin, as could consist with an unspotted Purity from any inherency of sin in himself. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers. &c.* I. viii. 51 The passions of the adherency to the former [the Stuarts], if not the adherency itself, [was] extant in our own fathers' or our grandfathers' times.

†2. That which is adherent; adhering matter or circumstance. Cf. L. *adhærentia*. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 748 Not *lana*, wooll, but *lanugo* [? *lanugo*], that is, a vapoury adhærency of a thing which flyeth from the strokes of hammers upon hot burning iron. 1657 T. REEVE *God's Plea* 30 The compleatest actions of men have an adhærency of evill cleaving to them. 1681 *Whole Duty of Nations* 60 The reputation of Religion .. often suffers by those unnecessary adherencies.

†3. An adhering party; a following. *Obs.*

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) Not againes the Lords .. or onie of thair adherencis in this laitt actioun. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 399 A great part of the Romane adherencie shall fall off from her. 1662 H. STUBBE *Indian Nectar* 4 The late changes in our Nation have disengaged me from my former adherencies.

Adherent (ædhī·ərĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 **adhærent.** [a. Fr. *adhérent*, ad. L. *adhærent-em* pr. pple. of *adhærē-re*: see ADHERE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Sticking fast (*to*), clinging, attached materially.

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 215 On the South side vpon a rocke, and adherent, stood the castle. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* v. 547 Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck adherent. 1857 J. G. WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-sh.* 45 It is better that they [porphyra] should be adherent to some stone or shell. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 240 Marked by two bands of adherent incrustation.

2. *fig.* Attached as an attribute or circumstance.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. viii. 41 An adjunct is eyther inherent in the subject, or adherent to it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvii. 151 A Passion so adhærent to the Nature of man. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. § 4. Wks. 1814 VII. 325 Modes are said to be inherent or adherent .. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet or a boy is cloathed, these are adherent modes. 1825 COLERIDGE *Wks.* II. 213 The transitoriness adherent to all antithesis; for the identity or the absolute is alone eternal.

†3. Attached in sympathy, or as a companion, partizan, or follower. Const. *to. Obs.*

? *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (R.) My seruauntes shoulden .. bee adherand to his spouse. 1451 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 291 All othir that woll be to Me adherent in this Party. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Ed. IV. an. 3 All persones which were adherent to his aduersaries part. 1602 FULBECKE *First Pt. of Parallele* 86 It is treason .. to be adherent to the King's enemies.

4. *Bot.* United to each other, though normally not only distinct but belonging to distinct whorls of the plant or flower; adnate.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 44 The stamens slightly adherent to the base of the petals. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 157 The coat of the latter [Sweet Chestnut] is a perianth, adherent to an inferior ovary.

B. *sb.*

1. One who adheres to a person, party, or system; a partizan, follower, or supporter. Const. *of* a person, *of* (*to* obs.) a thing.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 66 His said Kyng had made such End, with him, his Adherents and Fautours, as he desired. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557 222/1 Luther and his adherentes holde this heresy, that all holy order is nothing. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 137 The dependants and adhærents of Seianus. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 10 Jack Sneaker is a hearty adherent to the present establishment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 22 The adherents of Lancaster rallied round a line of bastards, and the adherents of York set up a succession of impostors. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 1. (1875) 4 The presumption that any current opinion is not wholly false, gains in strength according to the number of its adherents.

†2. That which adheres to anything; an attached property or quality. *Obs.*

1636 HEALEY *Epictetus* xxxi. 37 All those goods which are peculiar adherents to the nature of man. 1645 MILTON *Tetrachordon* (1851) 162 Not a true limb .. but an adherent, a sore, the gangrene of a limb.

Adherently (ædhī·ərĕntli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an adherent manner. Todd 1818.

Adherer (ædhī·rəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. ADHERE + -ER 1.] One who adheres or gives his adhesion (*to* an act, proposal, etc.). More general and loose in its application than *adherent*, which implies a *professed* or *organized adherer*.

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath-day* 192 A labyrinth, out of which he and his adherers [*printed* adheres] will not easily free themselves. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James V.* Wks. 1711, 106 It is an errour of state .. to condemn to death the adherers to new doctrine. 1650 J. ROW (son) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 485 This Supplication given in to the Councill, the number of adhearers there to multiplied daylie. 1733 SWIFT *Choice of Recorder* Wks. 1745 VIII. 286 A firm adherer to the established church.

Adherescent (æ:dhĭre·sĕnt), *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *adhærēscent-em* pr. pple. of *adhærēsc-ĕre*, inceptive of *adhærē-re* to ADHERE.] Tending to adhere; adhesive.

1775 FIELDING in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 229 These subdivided parts [of a guinea] are by some observed to lose in a great degree their adherescent quality.

Adhering (ædhī·əriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADHERE + -ING 1.] The act or process of sticking, clinging, or remaining attached. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1611 COTGR., *Adhesion*, an adhering, cleaving, sticking fast unto. 1681 MANTON *Serm. on Ps.* cxix. 92 Wks. 1872 VII. 426 The adhering of the soul to the promises is the unquestionable way to obtain a sound peace. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* iv. 23 A more serious danger is .. the adhering perhaps to false and dangerous notions. *Mod.* The limpet has the power of adhering firmly to the rock.

Adhering (ædhī·əriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADHERE + -ING 2.] Sticking, clinging, abidingly attached.

1657 *Divine Loue* 197 Yet by the Grace of God will I haue noe adheringe Affection to them. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 19 Metallick or mineral matter, adhering firmly in Lumps to the Outsides of them. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 189 Then from the adhering clasp the keys unbound.

Adhesion (ædhī·ʒən). Also 7 **adhæsion.** [a. Fr. *adhésion*, ad. L. *adhæsiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adhæs-* ppl. stem of *adhærē-re* to ADHERE.]

1. The action of sticking (*to* anything) by physical attraction, viscosity of surface, or firm grasping. Also a particular instance of such clinging. In *Path.* The unnatural union of surfaces consequent upon inflammation.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. 11 To the nutrition of the body, there are two Essentiall conditions requir'd .. concoction and agglutination or adhæsion. 1661 BOYLE *Spring & Weight of Air* I. iv. (1682) 10, I could not find the Adhesion of the Finger to the Tube to be near so strong as our author related. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 120 The strong adhesion of two leaden balls which touch by polished surfaces. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 224 A very slight adhesion had taken place between the sigmoid flexure of the colon and .. the peritoneum. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 23. 352 A new adhesion occurs which holds the pieces together. 1875 F. BUCKLAND *Log-book* 125 One of the most remarkable adhesions of oysters that ever came under my notice.

b. *fig.*

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 122 He was .. separated from us in inseparable adhesion to perfection. 1779 J. MOORE *View of Soc.* II. xcvi. 436 There are, however, so many repelling points in the American and French characters, that I cannot imagine the adhesion between them could be of long duration.

2. The action of attaching oneself, or of remaining attached, to a person, party, or tenet, as a partizan, supporter, or follower. *To give in one's adhesion*: to declare oneself an adherent, join as a supporter.

1624 BP. MONTAGU *New Gagg* 164 For faith is an adhesion unto God. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 20 The mortallest enemy unto knowledge .. hath been a peremptory adhesion unto authority. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 166 [It] carries with it the condition of a sincere adhæsion to my interest. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. iv. 197 The Pimentels .. now openly testified their adhesion to her [Isabella's] niece. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 136 John .. and the Synod under him, sent in their adhesion to Rome. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 209 Austria had never ceased to declare her adhesion to her accustomed policy.

3. *Psych.* Intimate and involuntary association of ideas and action.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. i. 322 (L.) There grows up in course of time an adhesion between the tension of the rotator muscles and the several movements of walking, and at last they coalesce in one complete whole. *Ibid.* 325 It is within the cerebral hemispheres that the adhesion takes place.

4. *Bot.* Union of organs by confluence of normally *unlike* parts, such as the distinct floral whorls; in opposition to *cohesion*, the coalescence of *like* parts, such as the margins of organs in the same whorl.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 94 No case is known of adhesion of the three inner circles, with a free calyx. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 27 Union of corolla to stamens, or ovary to calyx, or of stamens to corolla or to pistil, is due to adhesion—parts of different whorls or series being concerned.

5. Any substance or circumstance which adheres; an attendant, appendage, or accessory. *rare.*

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 300 Having freed the disordered Artery from its Adhesions. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 14 Casting off all foreign, especially all noxious adhesions. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 748/1 The adhesions which are formed by the consolidation of coagulable lymph.

Adhesive (ădhī·siv), *a.*; also 7 adhæsive. [a. Fr. *adhésif, -ive*, as if ad. L. **adhæsīvus*. See ADHESION and -IVE.]

1. Having the property of adhering; sticky.

1775 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 374, I apply a circular plaster, moderately adhesive. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 36 The paste, made by boiling wheat-flour in water, ceases to be adhesive after having been frozen. 1858 H. MILLER *Cruise of Betsey* ii. 258 The Blackpots clay is . . so adhesive, that I now felt . . as if I had got into a bed of birdlime.

2. Furnished with an appliance for adhesion. *Adhesive envelope*, one having a gummed flap.

1854 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 287 The envelopes are sold at from 6*d.* to 15*d.* the dozen: the higher-priced being adhesive.

3. *fig.* Apt or tending to adhere, cling to, or persevere in.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 262 To render the election of the Pope more tedious, and pernicious, that is, more adhæsive to the World. *a* 1748 THOMSON (J.) If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the track, Hot steaming up. *a* 1845 HOOD *Craniol.* iv. (1871) 333 What severs man and wife? a simple Defect of the Adhesive pimple.

Adhesively (ădhī·sivli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. -LY[2].] 'In an adhesive manner.' Todd 1818.

Adhesiveness (ădhī·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being adhesive; the power of adhering; stickiness, viscosity, tenacity. *lit.* and *fig.*

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. ix. 283 Adamantine adhesiveness to a particular principle. 1868 *Morn. Star* 6 Mar., The adhesiveness and tenacity of this cement are truly extraordinary.

2. *Phren.* The faculty of forming and maintaining attachments to persons. *Psych.* The tendency to association of ideas which is the basis of memory.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* Pref. 9 Attachment indicates only the effect of this faculty, and I require a name to express the faculty of producing such effect . . and it seems to me that the sound attachiveness would be infinitely more disagreeable than adhesiveness. 1868 BAIN *Mental & Moral Sc.* II. i. 88 Natural adhesiveness usually shows itself in special departments—aptitude for languages, for science, for music, etc. 1879 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s. v. *Phrenology*, Adhesiveness is strongest and its organ largest in woman.

†**Adhi·bit,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *adhibit-us*, pa. pple. of *adhibē-re* to hold towards, bring to, employ in, f. *ad* to + *habē-re* to hold.]

1. Brought or let in, admitted *to.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding's Chron.* 492 To whiche counsel there were adhibite very fewe, and they very secrete.

2. Brought into application, employed, used.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xl. 78 The maintenance of this town . . requireth your grace's help and comfort to be adhibite in time. 1671 *True Non-Conformist* 118 Anointing . . the accustomed Symbole, adhibite in the exercise of the Gift of healing.

Adhibit (ădhi·bit), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To take in, let in, admit (a person or thing).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 121 Whose counsels the popes heretofore have most commonly adhibite and followed. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. M. Harding* (1611) 133 The conference betwixt Sylla . . and Bocchus King of Numidia, had by meane of Interpreters adhibited of both parts. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. 40 To which counsell . . there were adhibited very few. 1742 BAILEY, *Adhibit*, to admit. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 116 It avails nothing that the testator's *familia* has been sold, the witnesses adhibited.

2. To put to or upon, to affix.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 48 It joyneth togither those sinews which are cut, being adhibited and used plaister like. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 239 We impose taxes and contributions, we adhibit our seals. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iv. § 52. 488 Will he adhibit to subsequent decrees a sanction? 1862 *Advt. in Old Mort.*, The Subscribers to the Shilling Edition of the Waverley Novels . . will receive a set of Adhesive Labels, which may be adhibited to the back of the Volumes.

3. To apply, employ, use, give, devote.

1574 T. NEWTON *Health of Magistr.* 71 So that so muche space and time in the use thereof be adhibited. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 233 Wherevnto ought to be adhibited, first fervent prayers then a lowely minde. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 264 The pernitious disease of polititians . . not to adhibit faith to such actions as have a certain affected appearance of extraordinary goodness.

4. To apply as a remedy, to administer.

1654 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 33 (T.) Wine also that is dilute may safely and profitably be adhibited in an apozemicall forme in fevers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Stinking Breath*, Let this Bolus be adhibited Morning, Noon and Night. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 123 Nothing but the strongest drink, constantly adhibited, carried him through his trials.

Adhibited (ădhi·bitėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Admitted, applied, employed, administered.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 45 The wife and the man may with their mutual consent adhibited and foregoing enter into religion. [See also prec.]

Adhibiting (ădhi·bitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of admitting, applying, or administering. (Now gerundial.)

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 37 Next to the adhibiting of the Bitters in substance, such as Wormwood, Gentian, and Camomile Flowers, this is the most convenient way of administring them. 1859 R. F. BURTON in Jrnl. R. G. S. XXIX. 390 In common diseases . . they will condescend to such profane processes as adhibiting sternutatories.

Adhibition (ædhibi·ʃən). [ad. L. *adhibitiōn-em* admission, application, n. of action, f. *adhibē-re*: see ADHIBIT *a.*] The action of adhibiting; a. of affixing; b. of applying, employing, administering.

1654 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 55 The adhibition of dilute wine. 1742 BAILEY, *Adhibition*, A taking or applying to. 1835 L. HUNT *Lond. Jrnl.* No. 53. 98 An apple pie was improved by the adhibition of a quince. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iii. (1866) I. 142 The adhibition of the Seal of the body corporate. 1838 *Chambers' Jrnl.* No. 331 quoting *Edin. Rev.* on *Homœop.*, Every sickness . . must by the adhibition of proper medicines be converted into a similar, but more energetic artificial sickness.

‖ **Ad hominem** (æ:d hǫ·minem), *phrase.* [L. *ad* to, *hominem* acc. of *homo* a man.] A phrase applied to an argument or appeal founded on the preferences or principles of a particular person rather than on abstract truth or logical cogency.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. iii. § 2. 359 The Argument here alleged is only one *ad hominem*. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. of Usury* viii. 83 This argument *ad hominem*, as it may be called.

†**Adho·rn,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ad* to + HORN.] Used (jocularly, and with ref. to *adorn*), for 'to plant horns on,' to cuckold.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) IV. 146 O yes, he adores you and adhorns me. 1612 — *Widdowes Teares* (Plays 1873) III. 9 While you adhorne their temples.

†**Adho·rt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *adhortā-ri* to encourage, urge on; f. *ad* to + *hortā-ri* to incite.] To urge, exhort, incite.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysdome* II. 42 b, Adhortynge offycers and rulers to punysh offendours. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence's Eunuch* III. v, I adhort them thereto, and they make readie with speede. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 231 Sadolet adhorted him vnto the studie of Philosophy. 1631 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 130 The writers in the Romane Church . . obliquely adhort these inordinate Fasts and other disciplines.

†**Adhorta·tion,** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adhortātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adhortāt-* ppl. stem of *adhortā-ri*: see ADHORT.] Exhortation to or toward anything; encouragement, persuasion.

1536 CHEKE *Remedy for Sedition* E i b, The swete adhortations, the hyghe and assured promises that God maketh unto us. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* To Trit. 4 Your ardent adhortation put courage and boldness into me. 1659 GELL *Amendm. Bible* 604 A forcible cohortation, adhortation, or manifold exhortation. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

†**Adho·rtatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adhortāt-* (see prec.) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **adhortātōrius*.] Of or pertaining to adhortation; hortatory; persuading or urging to a course.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 119 This 'Wear not a Ring' is likewise adhortatory. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. XXVI. (1715) 164 Some adhortatory Lessons . . are to be privately inculcated. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Adiabatic (æ:diăbæ·tik), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀδιά-βατ-os* not to be passed through (f. *ἀ* not + *διά* through + *βατός* passable, vbl. adj. f. *βα-ίν-ειν* to go) + -IC.] Impassable (*sc.* to heat); existing under a constant temperature, i.e. when no heat enters or leaves the substance.

1877 WORMELL *Thermodyn.* 130 If a substance can expand without gain or loss of heat, and a curve is drawn, such that the abscissa and ordinate of any point respectively represent the volume of a unit of mass, and the corresponding pressure for unit of area, this curve is termed an adiabatic line. 1882 SIEMENS in *Nature* XXV. 603 Let us suppose that the attenuated matter in space has a temperature of 160° on the absolute scale, and that it is 3000 times more rarified than when it reaches by adiabatic compression the solar photosphere.

Adiabatically (æ:diăbæ·tikăli), *adv. Physics.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2].] In an adiabatic manner; so that heat neither enters nor leaves (a substance).

1882 *Eng. Mech.* No. 887. 48 In a non-conducting cylinder, the fluid expanding adiabatically.

Adia·bolist (ædi¡æ·bŏlist). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *διάβολ-os* devil + -IST.] One who does not believe in the existence of a Devil.

1646 GAULE *Cases of Consc.* 2 Both for the Atheist and the Adiabolist.

Adiactinic (æ:diæktı·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. A-*pref.* 14 + DIACTINIC.] Not diactinic; not transmitting the chemical rays of light.

1880 *Nineteenth Cent.* Mar. 529 Those substances which are chemically transparent are said to be diactinic; while those which are chemically opaque are, of course, adiactinic.

‖ **Adiantum** (ædi¡æ·ntŭm). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. *ἀδίαντον* maiden-hair, prop. adj. 'unwetted,' f. *ἀ* not + *διαίν-ειν* to wet; so called from the way in which the surfaces of the fronds resist wetting.]

1. A genus of ferns, having more or less wedge-shape pinnules on slender black shining stems, and marginal sori, covered by distinct indusia, of which one species (*A. Capillus Veneris*), commonly called True Maiden-hair, is a rare native of Britain.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adiantum*, The Herb Maiden-Hair, so call'd because its Leaves take no wet. 1866 MOORE *Treas. Bot.* 20 In *Adiantum* the spore-cases are not attached to the frond, but to the under side of the indusium.

2. *Herb.* and *pop.* The Black Maiden-hair, a species of Spleenwort (*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*).

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 536 Maidenhair, black adiantum, and blue violets hanging from the brink.

Adiaphanous (ædi¡æ·fănəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *diaphanous*.] Not translucent, opaque.

†**Adia·phoracy, -icie,** improp. ff. ADIAPHORY.

1612 COCKERAM, *Adiaphoricie*, indifferency. 1847 CRAIG, *Adiaphoracy*, indifference, neutrality.

†**Adia·phoral,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀδιάφορ-os*, indifferent + -AL[1].] Indifferent in the eyes of the church, or of theologians; = ADIAPHOROUS 1.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 92 Why may not such . . condescend to a like toleration of matters adiaphorall?

Adiaphorism (ædi¡æ·fŏriz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀδιάφορ-os* indifferent + -ISM.] Religious or theological indifference; indifferentism, latitudinarianism.

1866 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 472 Much that has of late been called Toleration has been only adiaphorism. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* viii. 167 If this absolute adiaphorism could be made to take possession of the popular mind.

Adiaphorist (ædi¡æ·fŏrist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A. *sb.*

1. One indifferent about points of theological discussion; an indifferentist, or latitudinarian.

1645 *Lib. of Consc.* 30 When the Magistrate is a Nullifidian, Neutralist, and Adiaphorist. 1710 W. HUME *Sacr. Succession* 169 There is one text, which . . if it confound not our adiaphorists, may make them indifferently modest.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a sect so called; moderate Lutherans, who held some things, condemned by Luther, to be indifferent or non-essential.

a 1564 BECON *Articles of Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1844, 401 In the freewill men, in the libertines, in the Adiaphorists. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* (1822) I. 56 Those who complied [to the Interim of Charles V] were for the most part Lutherans, and carried the name of Adiaphorists. 1832 MACAULAY *Burleigh* (1854) 223/1 Those German Protestants who were called Adiaphorists . . considered the Popish rites as matters indifferent.

B. *adj.* Theologically indifferent.

1882 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 195/1 Fused, as Catholicism and Protestantism once seemed likely to become fused, while England for a moment became Adiaphorist.

Adiaphoristic (ædi¡æfŏri·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + IC.] Relating to adiaphorism or the *adiaphora.*

1844 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* XVI. II. i. § 28 That violent scene of contention . . called the *Adiaphoristic* controversy.

Adiaphorite (ædi¡æ·fŏrəit). = ADIAPHORIST A 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1847 CRAIG.

‖ **Adiaphoron** (ædi¡æ·fŏron), *a.* and *sb. arch.* Pl. adiaphora. [Gr. *ἀδιάφορ-ον*, adj. neut., indifferent; f. *ἀ* not + *διάφορος* differing; f. *διά* apart + *φέρειν* to bear.] A thing indifferent, upon which the Church has given no decision; a non-essential. (Once very common as a theological term.)

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 51/1 The celebration of Easterdaie remained adiaphoron, as a thing indifferent in the church. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 126 These we may safely reckon, I think, amongst our adiaphora in morality, as being in themselves neither good nor evil. 1865 PUSEY *Truth. & Off. Eng. Ch.* 207 Images are to be reckoned among the adiaphora, which do not belong to the substance of religion.

Adiaphorous (ædi¡æ·fŏrəs) *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀδιάφορ-os* indifferent + -OUS.]

1. Indifferent, immaterial, non-essential; neutral.

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* 27 Divine Lawes . . command or prohibite actions, which before the position of the outward Law, are adiaphorous. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Prophes.* Ep. Ded. 7 Matters adiaphorous, as meats and drinks and holy dayes. *Ibid.* v. 93 We are taught to have no obligation in them but to be adiaphorous. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 220 Wine therefore is adiaphorous and indifferent, good or evil, as its use is good or evil. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. ii. § 1. 116 The Sensations [the tangible Qualities of Bodies] are for the most part, adiaphorous ones.

†2. *Chem.* Neutral in chemical properties; neither alkaline nor acid. *Obs.*

a 1691 BOYLE (J.) Our adiaphorous spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by wood and divers other bodies.

3. *Med.* Incapable of doing either harm or good. WEBSTER cites DUNGLISON.

†**Adia·phory.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀδιαφορία*: see quot.] Indifference, indifferentism.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 98/2 The Opinion which he taught was *ἀδιαφορία*, indifference. 1742 BAILEY, *Adiaphory*, indifferency.

‖ **Adiapneustia** (æ:diăpniū·stiă). *Med.* [Gr.

ἀδιαπνευστία f. ἀ not + διά through + πνευστ-, f. πνέ-ειν to breathe.] Defective or impeded perspiration.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adiapneustia*, a breathing thro' the Pores of the Body. 1742 BAILEY, *Adiapneustia*, a Diminution or Obstruction of Natural Perspiration. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adiathermic (æ:diăþə·ɪmik), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. ἀ not + διάθερμ-ος warmed through + -IC.] (See quot.)

1867 W. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. 271 Melloni terms those bodies .. which do not so allow this transmission of heat .. athermanous or adiathermic.

†**A·dible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *adibilis* accessible, f. *adī-re* to go to: see -BLE.] Accessible.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 87 b, To keep themselves continually in the sides of the mountains and in adible wayes.

Adicity (ădi·sĭti). *Chem.* [f. -AD 1, after *atomicity*.] Combining capacity, according as an element or non-saturated compound is a *monad, dyad,* etc.

1882 ODLING in *Nature* XXV. No. 642, 379 A consideration of the valency or adicity of the elements.

Adieu (ădiū·), *int.*, also *adv., sb.*, and ellipt. *vb.* Forms: 4–7 adew(e; 5–7 adue; 5 adyeu, adieux; 6 adeu; 7 adiew(e; 4– adieu. [a. Fr. *adieu*, f. *a.* to + *dieu* God, i.e. 'I commend you to God!' originally said to the party left, as 'Farewell!' was to the party setting forth.] **A.** *int.*

1. An expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, sinking into a mere formula of civility at parting. Good-bye! farewell! *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 250 He saide: Adewe my swete may. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe of James* 29 Adieux. To God I you beteche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* xx. xix, Farewell, swete herte! farewell farewell, farewell! Adieu, adieu! 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 292/1 So with this grace good queene now heere adue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Past.* iii. 123 (1721) Adieu my Dear, she said, a long Adieu. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvii. 16 And 'Ave, Ave, Ave,' said, 'Adieu, adieu' for evermore.

2. *fig.* An expression of regret at the loss or departure of anything; or a mere exclamatory recognition of its disappearance; = Away!, no longer, no more, all is over with.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/1 Adewe and adewe blis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 79 a, Touching defence, adue al hardinesse. 1586 G. WHITNEY in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 209 Adve, deceiptfull worlde, thy pleasures I detest. 1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 222. III. 14 Then adeu with my dealing with thaime. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* xiii. 216 Adew my song and al my notes cler. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 377 Adieu to all ideas of nobility, gentry, and family.

B. *adv.*

†1. *To go adieu*: to go away, depart finally. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 174 Thus he repreuis, bot sche is went adew. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 151 And set the world agoing once adue It is mutch like a streame that hath no stay.

2. *To bid or say adieu* (*to*): to take affectionate, regretful, or formal leave of. (Here it approaches the character of a noun.)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lxv. (1859) 59, I bad hym adyeu. 1624 H. SMITH 6 *Serm.* 11 Bid conscience adiewe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 221 The king .. bids adieu to amicable negociation. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* (1873) 119 The old man arose and bid them adieu.

C. Hence *sb.* An affectionate or formal leave-taking; a parting word; a farewell; esp. *to make* or *take adieu.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 1084 And said, he wold in trouthe alwey hym holde, And his adew made. 1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VIII. xl. (1612) 196 Their eies .. now looke their last adew. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 53 Too cold an adieu. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. v. 14 Write to him, gentle adieu's, and greetings. 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 251 The Queen spoke her own Adieu in French. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 111 Sure 'twas not much to bid one kind adieu. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. xv. 98 His adieus were not long. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 85 What more? we took our last adieu.

D. *ellipt.* as *v.* To bid farewell to; to take leave for ever of.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 111 a, Shepherd adiews his swymming flocke, The Hinde his whelmed haruest hope.

†**Adi·ght,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* ?1 adiht-an; 2–3 adiht-en; 3–4 adi3t-e(n, ady3ht-e; 4 adyte; 4–6 adyght(e; 6 adight, addight. *Pa.pple.* 1–3 adiht, *later* adi3t, ady3t, adyht, adyght, adight. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *diht-an* to compose, set in order: see DIGHT. In 16th c. the prefix was erroneously refashioned as *ad-*, afterwords from Fr. in *a-*:—L. *ad-*.]

1. To prepare, dispose, order, appoint.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1382 Þe deore Drihtin .. haueð adiht us to dei to drehe þis deað. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 326 And so ich mine song adi3te. *c* 1315 *Pol. Songs* II. 329 [He] adihteth him a gay wenche. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 349 Deme dry3tyn, euer hym adyte.

2. To 'appoint' with attire; to equip, attire, dress, deck.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 634 Yonder ben tuo yonge men, wonder wel adight. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 125 Ryaliche sche was adyht. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disconus* 227 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 10 An hawberk bryght, That rychely was adyght. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Trag.* 191 And mee addight In shape, that may be suitable vnto my playntiffe plight.

†**Adi·ghting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 6 **addighting** [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Preparing, preparation.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 49 Wolfbane .. which the huntesman vseth .. with the which after their addighting they destroy Wolues.

†**Adigre·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. by attraction of article *a* in phrases like 'to make a digression.'] = Digression.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 35 And nowe after this adigression go we ageyne to the narracion.

Adill, obs. form of ADDLE.

†**A·dimate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. L. *adimĕre* to take away (see ADEEM) + -ATE³.]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 339 Woodbind .. adimates singultion.

†**Adi·mpleate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. L. *adimplē-re* to fill up (f. *ad-* intensive + *implē-re* to fill) + -ATE³.] To fill up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 328 It adimpleats ulcers with flesh and cures them.

†**Adimple·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *adimplētiōn-em* completing, fulfilling, n. of action f. *adimplē-re*: see prec.] Completion, fulfilment.

1650 *Repl. Sanderson* 10 We owe time, which may suspend the adimpletion of a Promise, but not its obligation.

†**Adi·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 adune, 5 adene. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + DIN *v.*, OE. *dynian*, f. *dyne* sb. noise, DIN.] To din; to deafen, stun with noise.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 337 Mid þine pipinge þu adunest þas monnes eareñ þar þu wunest. 1426 AUDELAY 78, I was adenyd of that dynt, Hit stonede me, and mad me stont.

‖**Ad infinitum** (æ:d infinəi·tŭm), *adv. phr.* [L. *ad* to, *infīnītum* infinity, prop. neut. of adj. *infīnītus* endless.] Without limit, endlessly, for ever.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. 17 I'll put you by your selves, lest you at last Should prove *ad infinitum.* 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 194 A flea Hath smaller fleas that on him prey, And these have smaller still to bite 'em, And so proceed *ad infinitum.* 1860 ADLER *Provenç. Poet.* iii. 48 The character of their execution varied *ad infinitum.*

Adinole (æ·dinōul). *Min.* A variety of ALBITE.

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 351 Adinole is probably albitic; it is reddish, from Sala, Sweden.

‖**Ad interim** (æ:d i·ntĕrim), *adv. phrase,* also used as *adj.* [L. *ad* to, for, *interim* adv. 'meanwhile' used subst.] *adv.* During the intervening time, meanwhile. *adj.* Temporary.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 377 That *ad interim* the recommendations of the Lords Committee of 1851 would be acted upon. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* I. 123 The story of the *ad interim* empress or regent .. has already in the main been told. *Mod.* An *ad interim* injunction was granted.

†**Adinve·ntion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adinventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adinvenī-re*, f. *ad* to, in addition + *inveni-re* to INVENT.] An invented addition.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn hooly Scripture. cloutynge with vycyous adinuencyons the lawe of Crystes Gospel. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* XII. cxxii. Wks. XII. 165 Additions or adinventions unto the ancient or primitive canon of Catholic faith.

†**A·dipal,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *adipāl-is* greasy, f. *adip-em* fat.] 'Fat or gross.' Blount 1656.

†**A·dipate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *adipāt-us* fatty, greasy, f. *adip-em* fat.] 'To feed fat.' Cockeram 1626.

Adipescent (ædipe·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *adip-em* fat + -ESCENT in imitation of ppl. adjs. f. inceptive vbs. as *adolescent, obsolescent.*] Becoming fatty.

1847 D. CRAIGIE *Elem. Anat.* VI. i. § 2 (1848) 1032 The adipescent transformation of the organ.

Adipic (ădi·pik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *adip-em* fat + -IC.] In *Adipic acid*, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, a dibasic, diatomic acid, obtained by the oxidation of fats with nitric acid.

1877 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* II. 349.

Adipocerate (ædipǫ·sĕrēit), *v. rare*⁻°. [f. ADIPOCERE + -ATE³ in imitation of *ulcerate.*] 'To convert into adipocere.' Craig 1847.

Adipoceration (ædipǫ:sĕrē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare*⁻°. [n. of action f. prec.] 'The process of changing into adipocere.' Craig 1847.

Adipocere (æ·dipǫ|sī·ə:ɪ). Also **adipocire.** [a. Fr. *adipocire* (1787); f. L. *adip-em* fat + Fr. *cire*, L. *cēra* wax.] A greyish white fatty or saponaceous substance, chiefly *Margarate of Ammonia*, spontaneously generated in dead bodies buried in moist places or submerged in water; supposed to be produced by the reaction of ammonia upon the margarine and oleine of the animal fat and muscular fibre.

1803 NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* 135 This fluid [alcohol] when boiling, dissolves about its own weight of adipocire. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 56/1 Adipocere .. is a soap composed of margaric acid and ammonia. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 63 The conversion of muscle into adipocere after death is a form of fatty degeneration.

Adipoceriform (æ:dipǫ|sī·ə·rifǭɪm) *a.* Having the form or appearance of adipocere.

1878 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Adipoceriform tumours.

Adipocerous (ædipǫ·sĕrəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of adipocere.

c 1850 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurisp.* (1873) I. vii. 129 The adipocerous state of the body could not have been brought about in less than six weeks. 1852 Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 54 Sebaceous and adipocerous matter, capable of being used in the fabrication of soap.

Adipose (æ:dipōus), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *adipōs-us* fatty; f. *adeps, adip-em* fat.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to adeps, or animal fat; fatty. *Adipose tissue*: the vesicular structure in the animal body, which contains the fat.

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 324 Encysted Tumours in the adipose Parts of the Neck. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi, The cellular or adipose membrane which lies immediately under the skin. *c* 1854 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* I. iii. (1856) 165 Adipose tissue is composed of isolated cells .. which have the power of appropriating fatty matter from the blood. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 18 Fat, or adipose tissue, consists of round or oval vesicles containing an oily matter.

B. *sb.* [sc. substance.] The animal fat; the oil or fat which fills the vesicles of the adipose tissue; which in life is semifluid, but at death becomes solid, and is known as suet or tallow.

1865 A. L. ADAMS in *Intell. Observ.* No. 42, 435 The external adipose on the loins.

Adiposeness (æ:dipōu·snės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being fat; fatness.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 227 What are the component parts of adiposeness?

Adiposity (ædipǫ·sĭti). [f. mod. L. *adipōs-us* fat + -ITY.] Fatness; or tendency to fatness.

1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 149 Vinegar helps to keep down an alarming adiposity. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 320 Too free a use of sugar leads to adiposity.

Adipous (æ·dipəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *adipeux -euse* (16th c.).] Abounding in or characterized by fat; fat; fatty. (Less technical than ADIPOSE.)

1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 553 Many Vessels, which may be call'd Adipous or Fatty. 1721 BAILEY, *Adipous*, Full of fat, greasy. [Also in ASH 1775, WEBSTER, etc.]

‖**Adi·pson.** *Med.* [Gr., neut. of ἄδιψος not thirsty, f. ἀ priv. + δίψα thirst.] A drink that allays thirst.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* § 229, 166 A drink in the infancy of a feaver should be an *adipson.*

Adipsous (ădi·psəs), *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Allaying thirst.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Adipsy (æ·dipsi). *Med.* [f. as prec. + -Y³.] Absence of thirst.

WEBSTER cites DUNGLISON.

Adistance (ădi·stăns), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + DISTANCE.] In or to a distance; afar.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* v. 275 A side-seen storm, adistance driven.

Adit (æ·dit). Also 7 adyt, 7–8 audit, addit. [ad. L. *adit-us* approach, access; f. *ad* to + *itus* going, f. *ī-re* to go.]

1. An approach; *spec.* a horizontal opening by which a mine is entered, or drained.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 11 b, They cal it the bringing of an Addit or Audit when they begin to trench without, and carrie the same thorow the ground to the Tynworke, somewhat deeper then the water doth lie, thereby to giue it passage away. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* IV. 3 By Adyts, making their entrance .. into the Mountain, at the lowest levell thereof. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. 251 It being impossible to make any Addits or Soughs to drain them. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol. & Min.* 237 Many of the beds of coal are worked by means of adits driven into the sides of the hills.

2. The action of approaching or coming to; access, entrance, approach.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 283 Yourself and yours shall have free adit. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ix. 186 Some means of adit to the imperial Executive.

†**Adi·tion.** *Obs.*⁻° [ad. L. *aditiōn-em* n. of action f. *adīre*, f. *ad* to + *īre* to go.] 'A going or coming nigh to.' Bailey 1731, whence in J. etc.

†**Adja·cence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *adjacentia* (see ADJACENCY) as if through Fr.; see -NCE.] The state or condition of lying near.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 30 Their adiacence to forreine or vnlike bodies. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 270 The Latines' vicinity and neer adjacence to Rome. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Contact .. Ant.* Proximity, Adjacence.

Adjacency (ădʒē·ɪ·sĕnsi). [ad. late L. *adjacentia*, n. of state f. *adjacent-em*: see ADJACENT. In med. L. the pl. *adjacentiae* was in common use for '*loca vicina*' dependencies].

1. The quality or state of being adjacent, or of lying near; contiguity.

1805 B. MONTAGU tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Veter.* (1860) 217 Regard is justly had to contiguity, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 37 All great cities that ever were founded have sought out, as their first and elementary condition, the adjacency of some great cleansing river.

2. That which lies near. *pl.* Adjacent or contiguous places, environs, precincts, vicinity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 64 At that point the needle conforms unto the true Meridian, and is not distract by the vicinity of Adjacencyes. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 61 He pitches his grand army, or chief encampment, in our adjacencies, or frontiers. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 29, I returned to Calais, and was accompanied to the immediate adjacency by one of the parties. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 272 The Palais Royal and adjacencies.

Adjacent (ădʒē·ɪ·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adjacent-em* pr. pple. of *adjacē-rè* to lie near; f. *ad* to + *jacē-re* to lie. Cf. Fr. *adjacent*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying near or close (*to*); adjoining; contiguous, bordering. (Not necessarily *touching*, though this is by no means precluded.) *Adjacent angles*, the angles which one straight line makes with another upon which it stands. Also *fig.* in *Logic* of nearness in resemblance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* V. xiii. (1554) 132 a, There wer two

cuntries therto adiacent. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 104 [He] warred on other realmes adiacent. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 218 A strange inuisible perfume hits the sense Of the adiacent Wharfes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 6 The Houses adjacent, and those which are opposite. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XI. xxxiv. 72 Those parts of Essex, Surrey, and Kent, which lie adjacent to London. 1789-96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 The adjacent inhabitants had assembled in arms. 1827 HUTTON *Course of Math.* I. 317 The sum of the two adjacent angles DAC and DAB is equal to two right angles. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 4 (1868) II. 108 With a reasonable degree of extension to adjacent cases. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 2. 20 Furnishing ourselves with provisions at the adjacent inn.

†**B.** *sb.* That which is adjacent, or lies next to anything; an adjoining part; a neighbour. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 721 The LXX rather expressed the adjacents, then the place it selfe. 1635 SHELFORD *Disc.* 220 (T.) He hath no adjacent, no equal, no corrival. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 224 The whole place and its adjacents.

Adjacently (ădʒē·sĕntli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY².] So as to lie near to, contiguously. Craig.

†**Adject,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *adject-us* pa. pple. of *adjic-ĕre* to lay to; f. *ad* to + *jac-ĕre* to cause to lie, lay, throw.]

A. *ppl. a.* (adje·ct.) Annexed, joined; adjective.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 195 By whiche chaunce that londe and see adiecte to hit toke hit name. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 41 How is a Participle declined? With Number, Case, and Gender, as a Noun Adject.

B. *sb.* (a·dject.) An addition, additament; added qualification.

1672 T. JACOMB *On Rom.* viii. (1868) 216 He is God . . not a made god, a contradiction in the adject. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 154 Doth it not implie a contradiction in the Adject, that man should make a right use of his natural abilities or prepare himself for the reception of supernatural grace?

Adje·ct (ădʒe·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *adjectā-re* to put to, add, freq. of *adjic-ĕre*, see prec.; thus having the appearance of being f. ADJECT *a.*] To annex, add, or join.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 89 The foreseide Arsaces adiecte to his empyre the realme of Hircanes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 108 Sum Bisshop of Winchester renewed the old Fundation adjecting more Lande. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. (1840) I. 93 They made the child's name by adjecting the syllable son to the appellation of the father. 1733 LINDSAY *Interest of Scotl.* 107 They adjected this Condition. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* lvi. (1879) II. 925 The law adjects to the title an element which is properly accidental.

†**Adje·ctament.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. med. L. *adjectāment-um* that which is added; f. *adjectā-re*; see prec. and -MENT.] Anything thrown in by way of addition; an addition.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 44 Sir Christopher Hatton . . besides the graces of his person and dancing, had also the adjectaments of a strong and subtill capacity.

Adjected (ădʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJECT *v.* + -ED.] Added on, annexed, appended (*to*).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 26 (R.) Removid from Cairmærdinshire, and adjected to Pembrokeshire. 1609 SKENE *Rej. Mag.* 55 Gif the donator fulfills not the condition adjected to the donation. 1727 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 307 A debate about the adjected words *as to his Deity*. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* lvii. (1879) II. 935 Many remarks touching solemnities adjected to alienations apply *mutatis mutandis* to solemnities adjected to other titles.

Adjectician (ædʒekti·ʃăn), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *adjectīci-us* = ADJECTITIOUS + -AN.] (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 448 *Adjectician actions*, The so-called *actiones adjecticiæ qualitatis*, praetorian actions against a *paterfamilias* in respect of debt contracted by a *filius-familias* or a slave.

†**Adje·cting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Adding.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 230 If it be asked whether adjecting or omitting be more to be tolerated? I answer, Adjecting.

Adjection (ădʒe·kʃən). Also 4 **adiecciouη.** [ad. L. *adjectiōn-em* addition, n. of action, f. *adjicĕre*; see ADJECT *ppl. a.*]

1. The action of adding, adding on, annexing or appending; addition.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 176 Þe propre nature of it ne makeþ it nauȝt. but þe adiecciouη of þe condicioun makiþ it. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii. 5 Without adjection Of your assistance. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 309 The adjection of this last part of the Interpretation is of special consequence. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* xxx. (1879) II. 567 Much of the positive law is custom turned into law by the adjection of the legal sanction.

†**2.** The result of adding on; that which is added; an addition. *Obs.*

1556 PONET *True Obed.* 19 (R.) This word [church] signifieth not euery congregaucion (but with an adiection, as I hate the malignant church). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 257 The fabulous adjections of succeeding ages, unto the veritable acts of this Martyr. 1691 RAY *Acc. of Errors* 163 Words formed from Verbs . . by a syllabical Adjection. 1704 EARL CROMARTY in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxxvii/4, I may justly fear what I can say, will prove a Diminutive Adjection.

Adjectitious (ædʒekti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *adjecti-ci-us*, f. *adjectus* (see ADJECT *a.*) + -OUS. See -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of adjection or addition; additional.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 200 Adjectitious syllabicals annexible to nouns and verbs. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 135 The adjectitious Buildings are of no mean Architecture.

Adjectival (ædʒektəi·văl), *a.* [f. L. *adjectīv-us*: see ADJECTIVE + -AL¹. (A modern formation to provide a more distinctly *adjective* or *adjectival* form to the word ADJECTIVE, this having become commonly a sb.)] Of or belonging to the adjective.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIV. 558 All the regular inflexions which bestow on it [a noun] a privative, an adjectival, or a verbal form. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* vi. 135 Our adjectival ending in *-ble*.

Adjective (æ·dʒektiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *adjectif, -ive*, ad. L. *adjectīv-us*, f. *adject-us*; see ADJECT *a.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an addition or adjunct.

1. *Gram.* Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun substantive; added to or dependent on a substantive as an attribute. *Noun adjective*: a word standing for the name of an attribute, which being added to the name of a thing describes the thing more fully or definitely, as a *black* coat, a body *politic*; now usually called an *adjective* only, see B.

1414 DK. OF EXETER *to Henry IV* in Hall's *Chron.* (1809) 55 Scotland is like a noun adiective that cannot stand without a substantive. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 46 All other names of God [except Jehovah] are but adjective names of addition. 1612 BRINSLEY *Posing of Parts* (1669) 3 *Q.* How many sorts of Nouns have you? *A.* Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective . . A noun adjective is that cannot stand by itself, without the help of another word to be joyned with it to make it plain. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* vi. 103 The variation of an adjective word for gender and number and case.

2. Hence, *gen.* Not standing by itself, dependent. Used *spec.* of colours that are not permanent without a basis.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 113 The People, the most Adjective of any that we have met with hitherto; able at no time to stand by themselves. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1652) 120 Our Modern Conquerors would craftily entice the Noun-adjective-natured Princes and subjects of this time to submit their necks. 1813 E. BANCROFT *Perm. Colours* I. II. i. 341 Adjective colours owe their durability, as well as their lustre, to the interposition of some earthy or metallic base. 1856 GROTE *Greece* XI. II. lxxxv. 257 The women were treated on both sides as adjective beings.

3. Of *Law*: Relating to procedure, the subsidiary part of law; opposed to *substantive*, relating to the essential justice of law.

1808 BENTHAM *Scotch. Ref.* 5 The system of procedure, or adjective branch of the law. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, Law may be divided into Law and Procedure; Law Substantive and Law Adjective.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. A 'Noun Adjective' (see A 1.); one of the Parts of Speech.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* v. x. A nowne substantyve Might stand wythout helpe of an adjectyve. 1597 BP. HALL *Satires* VI. i. In epithets to join two words in one. Forsooth, for adjectives can't stand alone. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. viii. (1695) 267 Our simple Ideas have all abstract, as well as concrete Names: The one whereof is a Substantive, the other an Adjective; as Whiteness, White; Sweetness, Sweet. 1865 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xiv. § 11 The only striking peculiarity of the English adjective . . is its invariability, or want of distinct forms for different cases, genders and numbers.

2. Hence, *gen.* That which cannot stand alone; a dependent; an accessory.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xviii. (1840) 274 Subjects should be adjectives, not able to stand without their prince. 1658 OSBORN *King James* (1673) 516 Those Northern Adjectives, not able to subsist without England. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. on Art* ii. (1848) 394 In Parmigiano's figures action is the adjective of the posture.

3. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as *adjective clause, phrase* (*i.e.* one equivalent in function to an adj.), *notion*, etc.

1860 ABP. THOMPSON *Laws of Thought* § 26, 39 Every verb may be resolved into an adjective-notion; 'he loved' is explained by 'he was loving,' 'he hopes' by 'he is hoping.' 1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. in Lang.* 23 What is the relation of genitive-position in a given tongue to adjective-position?

Adjective (æ·dʒektiv), *v.* [f. the adj.] To make adjectival; to form or change into an adjective.

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 27 The adjectiving of the Substantive, by adding *-s*. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1840) 650 Some languages have adjectived more; and some languages have adjectived fewer of these moods and Tenses.

Adjectived (æ·dʒektivd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made adjective; used as or turned into an adjective.

1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) 634 The sign, when thus adjectived, is not to be used by itself or to stand alone.

Adjectively (æ·dʒektivli), *adv.* [f. ADJECTIVE *a.* + LY².] In an adjectival manner; after the manner of an adjective.

1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567) *Secondo, -a*, adiectively, sometimes do signifie the seconde in nomber. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 9 The Latins use them adjectively to signifie any angry, stubborn, froward, or ravening man. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 145 When *he* and *she* are used adjectively, as a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 Sometimes the Exclusive particles *only, one, sole*, etc., are annexed adjectively to the Predicate.

Adjectiving (æ·dʒektiviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADJECTIVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The making or rendering adjectival.

1659 [See ADJECTIVE *v.*] 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1840) 639 Such words . . would have been much better and more properly obtained by adjectiving our own words.

Adjoin (ădʒoi·n), *v.* Forms: 4 **aioyne, ajoine**; 5-6 **adione, adjone**; 5-7 **adioyne, adjoyne**; 7- **adjoin.** [a. OFr. *ajoin-, ajoign-*, stem of *ajoindre*, mod. *adjoindre*:—L. *adjung-ĕre* to join to; f. *ad* to + *jung-ĕre* to join.]

†**1.** *trans. lit.* To join on; to join or unite (a person or thing *to* or *unto* another). *Obs.*

c 1325 [See ADJOINT, *pa. pple.*] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1753 The posterne of that perles erber þat was to meliors chaumber choisli a-ioyned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1135 Iason full iustly aioynet to my-seluon, . . Draw furthe in the derke. 1530 PALSGR. 417/2 If they be ones asondre, we shall have moche ado to adjoyne them. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* i. 20 Adjoyne her unto the. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iii. 20 A massie wheele . . To whose huge spoakes, ten thousand lesser things Are mortiz'd and adioyn'd. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxviii. 27, 594 To them were adjoyned branches of trees.

2. *fig.* To join on as an adjunct or supplement; to add, annex, attach, or append; to subjoin. Const. *to, unto. arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 292 A god . . þat ajoinet was Iobeter to his iuste nome. *a* 1509 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 23 I. 55 Police and wisdom is to be adjoyned to the Popes Holynesse in this behalve. 1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 187 The epithet is very fitly adjoined to vanity. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troubled Soule* II. § 11 (1620) 292 Thou wouldest adioyne our sins vnto thee. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xiv. (1739) 26 And so unto the Lay-power was the Ecclesiastical adjoined in this Work. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 7 (1822) 75 I might adjoin another sort of equivocal words. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/2 A secretary, with a handsome salary, is adjoined to the commissioners.

†**3.** *refl.* To adjoin *oneself to*: To join. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 204 Cam ane huge multitude of Volschis and Equis, and adjonit thaim to the tentis of Sabinis. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bucer* (1867) I. 179 He adjoined himself to the order of the Dominicans. 1656 JEANES *Fvlnesse of Christ* 45 Such Proselytes as adjoyned themselves thereunto.

†**4.** *intr.* (by suppression of refl. pron.) To join; to come into union or contact. Const. *to. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 350 To this souerayne Citie þat yet was oloſte Iason aioynid. *Ibid.* XXXII. 12782 This Egea ajoinet to hir iust spouse. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 Hys tormentis adione to our lyf in such wyse that, etc. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 73 Maugre al the shepheards adjoining, he mounted her behind him. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 61 His censure upon it, and his own opinion adjoyned.

†**5.** *intr.* To be or lie close, or in contact; to be contiguous. Const. *to, on, with. Obs.*

1479 R. ROKEWOOD in *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 A mees called Pachette, and an other mees called Coles, adioynand togedyr in Euston. 1578 T. N., tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 3 Part of India, which adjoyneth with Brazil. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 61 The Roman Empire to defend and hold Against the Barb'rous people that adjoyne. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VI. 317 Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 242 The towns in Vermont which adjoined to Connecticut river.

6. *trans.* (by omission of *to*) To be contiguous to or in contact with.

1745 [See under ADJOINING 1 b.] 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 430 The Mahrattas would in that case immediately adjoin Carnatic. 1870 WILSON *Churches of Lindisf.* 76 The head of the tomb adjoins the west wall.

¶ Used also for ENJOIN. [See A- *pref.* 10.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2197 I Aioyne thee this iorney with ioy for to take. 1590 A. MUNDAY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 180, I am adioyned such a penaunce.

†**Adjoi·nant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.*; also **adioynaunt, adioynant.** [a. OFr. *ajoinant*, MFr. *adjoinant* (mod. Fr. *adjoignant*), pr. pple. of *adjoindre*. See ADJOIN.]

A. *ppl. adj.* Adjoining; lying next; contiguous.

1494 FABYAN v. cxviii. 94 Assautis vpon y^e^ Saxons nexte to hym adioynaunt. 1557 T. PHAER *Æneid* VII. S iij, Along dame Circes coast adioynant next their course they cut. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 116 a, To the town there is adjoynant in site, . . an ancient Castle.

B. *sb.* One living close by; a near neighbour.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 186 To greve and hurte his Neighbors and Adjoynauntes of the realme of Englande.

†**Adjoi·nate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ADJOIN *v.* after ppl. adjs. in -ATE from L.] Joined, allied.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxlvii. His brother Edward and he associate To Ierusalem their voiage then auowed, Two semely princes together adioynate [*v. r.* adunate].

†**Adjoi·nder.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *adjoindre* vb. inf. (see ADJOIN) used subst. Cf. *rejoinder.*] Something joined to; an addition or appendix.

1604 PARSONS *Three Conversions* Contents, The third Tome . . hath for his adioinder in the end A review of Ten publike Disputations.

Adjoined (ădʒoi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJOIN *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** *lit.* Joined, united. Const. *to, unto. Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Wks.* 300 The Soule of this noble prynces, whiche had the Body adioyned vnto it . . as Syster and Brother. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 12 There was added 11 daies called *Æpactæ*, as adioyned daies. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 11 The Angle *A B D* contained under the adjoined lines *B A*, *B D*.

2. *fig.* Joined as an adjunct, added, annexed, attached; appended or subjoined. Const. *to. arch.*

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 148/1 Ther must be none errour adioyned therto. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Comm.* 37 Davids Lies are recorded without adjoyned reproof.

†**Adjoi·nedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Unitedly; by way of union or conjunction.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxiv. (R.) They have adjoinedly, naturally, corporally, and really, the true body and blood of Christ.

†**Adjoi·ner.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ADJOIN *v.* + -ER¹.]

He who, or that which, adjoins or lies next; a neighbour.

1627–8 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1647) 298 The giddy ayrinesse of the French, I shall rather impute to their dyet of wine, and wilde foule, than to the difference of their clyme, it being so near an adjoyner to ours.

Adjoining (ădʒoi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJOIN + -ING².]

1. Lying next, contiguous, adjacent; neighbouring.

1494 FABYAN VI. cc. 208 Other countrees adioynynge dyd the same. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 291 The seas, forests, and adjoining mountains. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 506 To step aside into some adjoining room.

b. with const. of the vb. See ADJOIN 5, 6.

1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) E 4 Adioynynge to the ende of the same, make an other lyttell folde. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i. 374 The land .. Adjoining on Agenor's stately town. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. x. 5 Our Foote Vpon the hilles adioining to the Citty, Shall stay with vs. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 6 Eton, a village adjoining to Windsor. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 29 Who had Lands adjoining the Road. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Wet Days* 62 Adjoining this is a tower.

2. *fig.* Pertaining, belonging; connected.

1494 FABYAN I. iv. 11 With also the Commodities therunto adioynynge. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 28 The words and sentences either adjoyning, or intermingled with those speeches. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 417 Considerations, which are to be taken partly from the adjoining sciences.

†**Adjoint,** *pa. pple.* and *sb.*¹ *Obs.*; also 4 anioynt. [a. OFr. *ajoint* :—L. *adjunct-um* ADJUNCT.]

A. *pple.* Adjoined, united.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 894 And to the gentyl lombe hit arn anioynt [*ed.* amoynt].

B. *sb.* [The pple. used subst.] A helper, aider; an adjunct, addition.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxix, Here with these grave Adjoynts (Then learned Maisters) they were taught to see Themselves. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *On Pentat., Lev.* xiii. 1, 66 *Sapachath* is an adjoynt to the swelling, and an adjoynt to the Bright-spot. *c* 1700 *Gentlem. Instr.* (1732) 108 You are, Madam, I perceive, said he, a publick Minister, and this Lady is your Adjoint.

‖**Adjoint** (adʒoaṅ·, æ·dʒoint), *sb.*² [mod. Fr. *adjoint*, pa. pple. of *adjoindre* to ADJOIN, used as an appellative. Mod. Fr. form of prec.] Official title of a French civil officer who assists the maire; also, an assistant professor in a French college.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 19 The lower professors or *adjoints* cannot, in one instance out of twenty, rise above their actual position. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., Halting to exchange official commonplaces with .. the adjoint of the mayor. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 10, Arab adjoints are to be associated with European mayors in towns and villages.

Adjourn (ădʒō·ɹn), *v.* Forms: 4 aiorne, 4–6 aiourne, 5–6 ajourn(e, 6 adiorn(e, 6– adjourn. [a. OFr. *ajorne-r, ajurne-r, ajourne-r* :—late L. *adiurnā-re, adjurnā-re, adjornā-re* 'diem dicere alicui,' Ducange, f. *ad* to + late L. *jurnus, jornus* (cf. It. *giorno*, Pr. *jorn*, Fr. *jour*) a day :—cl. L. *diurn-us* daily, lasting for a day: see JOURNAL. The occasional MFr. *ad-* for *a-*, rejected in mod. Fr., has been retained in Eng. since 6.]

†1. *trans.* To appoint (one) a day for his appearance; to cite or summon for a particular day; to remand (one) for justice to another day or occasion. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 309 He aiorned þam to relie in þe North at Carlele. *c* 1360 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 158 Ladi, vn to þat court þou me aiourne þat cleped is þi bench. 1530 PALSGR. 419/2, I adjourne, I monisshe or warne one to apere afore a judge at a daye certayne: *Je semons.* I am adjourned by the bysshops offycers. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxii. 1128 The Pretour .. adjourned [*jussit*] the defendant to make appearance in the court upon the Ides of March. 1660 HOWELL, To Adjourn, or Cite to Apeer, *citare, appellare.*

2. To defer or put off (a time, action, or state), *prop.* to another day; also indefinitely; to postpone, defer, put off.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, For they them caste the time not aiourne, For daye and nighte with her they soiourne. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Suffolk* xxii. 4 Fro place to place to adiourne it divers times. 1589 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152 My Deitie adiornde therefore, in humaine forme I wowe. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 74 No more let them ajourn Our sweet home-turning. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XII. 33 This day adjourn your cares. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 102 Every law of physiology must be adjourned. 1861 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. 50, I adjourn what I have to say on this topic.

3. To adjourn (a meeting): To put off or defer its further proceedings to another day; to discontinue or dissolve it, in order to reconstitute it at another time or place.

1494 FABYAN an. 1433 (R.) Parlyament .. was aiourned onto Seynt Edwardes day. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 232 'Tis a needfull fitnesse That we adiourne this Court till further day. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 6 The Consul .. immediately adjourned the Senate into the Capitol. 1880 W. MACCORMAC *Antis. Surgery* 71 The meeting .. was adjourned for a fortnight.

†4. *refl.* (as in 5). *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Adv. to Villiers* (R.) By [the king] alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may adjourn itself. 1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 496 The Lords and Commons may Adjourn themselves to any place. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* 134 Wks. 1875 II. 300 The House .. then adjournd themselves till Thursday.

5. *intr.* (from *refl.*) Of persons met for business: To suspend proceedings and disperse for a time agreed upon, or *sine die*, that is, without specifying any day for reassembling. Also, to separate in order to meet at another *place*; hence *fam.* to remove the place of meeting, without the intervention of any time save that occupied by the change of place.

1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 496 Touching the Houses Adjourning to any other place at their pleasure. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 289 The speedy council at his word adjourn'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 25 From the church the people adjourned to the hippodrome. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN, *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. xv. 94 They thence adjourned to eat ice at a pastry-cook's.

†**Adjou·rnal.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL².] Adjournment, respite, or postponement (of a sentence).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 171 Ane act is made in court, quhereby he and his cautioner are oblished to assith and satisfie the partie within the space foresaid, quhilk is called ane act of Adjournall. 1620 SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* (1681) I. 149 The removal or adjournal of temporal punishments, which otherwise had speedily overtaken them. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. 16 In the State Trials, or in the Books of Adjournal.

Adjourned (ădʒō·ɹnd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJOURN + -ED.]

†1. Cited, *prop.* for a fixed day; summoned. *Obs.*

1577 FENTON *Guicciardin* XVIII. (1599) 832 Such as were absent .. were adiorned, and taxed at rates to nourish the armie. 1608 SYLVESTER *Dubartas* 243 Wolves and panthers waxing meek and tame, .. Adjourned by Heaven, did in my presence com.

2. Deferred, postponed; held over to another time.

1699 DRYDEN *Palam. & Arcite* III. 188 The day To distance driven, and joy adjourn'd with long delay. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 147 Let the meeting stand adjourned.

Adjourning (ădʒō·ɹniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADJOURN + ING¹.] A putting off to another time or place, adjournment. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1641 [See under ADJOURN 5.] *Mod.* They talk of adjourning the meeting till tomorrow.

Adjournment (ădʒō·ɹnmĕnt). [a. MFr. *adjournement* :—OFr. *ajornement*; see ADJOURN and -MENT.]

1. The act of adjourning, or of putting off till another day, or indefinitely.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 11 Adjournement, is when any Court is dissolved and determined, and assigned to be kept againe at another place or time. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxv. 789 The parliament met, according to adjournment. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 480 The distinction between adjournment and prorogation, in so far as the one belongs to the houses and the other to the crown, is a modern distinction.

2. The state of being adjourned; the interval during which the business of an assembly is formally deferred.

1670 in Somers's *Tracts* I. 28 During one Day's Adjournment made by the House. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 126 A day's adjournment was granted.

†**Adjou·st,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 aiust, 6 adjust. [a. MFr. *adjoust-er* (mod. *ajouter*), OFr. *ajouster, ajoster, ajuster* to place beside; in 14th c. to add :—late L. *adjuxtā-re* = *approximāre*, f. *ad* to + *juxtā* hard by, close to. Occ. written *adjust* either in imitation of one of the OFr. spellings, or of med. L. *adjustāre*, formed on Fr. *ajouster, ajuster*, under the false idea that these were f. *ad* and *jūstum*; but to be distinguished from the modern ADJUST, q.v.]

1. To put a thing (to one) for consideration; to bring forward, suggest.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* II. (R.) (? ed. 1561) For whan time is I shal moue and aiust soch things, that percen hem ful depe. [*The words* and aiust *are not in ed. Morris E. E. T. S.* 43.] *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms' *E. E. P. Rom.* (1858) III. 90 She never propenced it, but myselfe adjusted it to her.

2. To put one thing to another, to add. *Esp.* in *adjouste feyth*, OFr. *ajouster fey* to give faith or credence.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii. *l* 6 He adjousted wyth al that he had founden thys game. 1483 — *Cato* C viij, Man ought not to beleue no adjouste feyth to the sayeng of many one. — *Gold. Leg.* 316/4 Adjoustyng woodenes to wodenes. 1484 — *Chyualry* 88 They adiouste feyth to deuynours. 1484–5 — *Curial* 1 Thou adioustest other causes that meve the therto. 1530 PALSGR. 417/2, I adjoust or joyne togyther, *Je adjouste* .. and this terme is not yet used [*i.e.* no longer] in our comen speche though Lydgate have it ofte tymes.

[From this it appears that ADJOUST was obs. in 1530. See ADJUTE, which seems to be a readoption of the word from Fr. *adjouter*.]

Adjudge (ădʒv·dʒ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 aiuge, aiugge, 5 adiuge, 6 ajudge, 6– adjudge. [a. OFr. *ajuge-r*, earlier *ajugier* (mod. *adjuger*) :—L. *adjūdicā-re*: see ADJUDICATE.] The *a-* was refashioned as *ad-* in Fr. in 14th c.; the *d* was still mute in Fr. in 16th c., but has been fixed in mod. Fr., and in Eng. since Caxton.]

1. *trans.* To settle, determine, or decide, judicially; to adjudicate upon.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I. iv. 325 (1868) Þe peyne of þe accusacioun aiuged byforn. 1628 COKE *on Littleton* I. i. § 11 (1633) 18/1 And so was it adiudged in the Court of Common Pleas. 1664 BUTLER *Hudibr.* II. ii. 346 Will not Fear, Favour, Bribe and Grudge The same case several ways adjudge. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 107 When their removal shall be adjudged by his majesty in council. 1850 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. lxxvii. 218 A right to govern, to decide, to adjudge, for spiritual purposes. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ii. (1869) 78 The differences which it was called to adjudge.

2. To pronounce or decree by judicial sentence (a thing *to be*, or *that* it is so and so).

1563 GRAFTON *Hen. II*, an. 9 His moveables were adiudged to be confiscate to the king. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxiii. 24 And Pilate adiudging their petition to be done. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 101 Wee may .. adiudge it to be the Doctrine of our English Church. 1660 H. FINCH *Trial of Regic.* 10 This was adjudged horrid Treason by two Acts of Parliament. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 468 The king's grant was adjudged void. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 68 And almost adjudged himself a criminal. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xx. 216 It was adjudged that the handsome knight must abide by his own terms.

†3. To determine in one's own judgment; to deem, consider, reckon, regard, or judge (a thing *to be*, or *that* it is so and so). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3718 The gentils aiuges hom two iuste goddis. *Ibid.* X. 4271 Gentils aiugget, & for iuste held, þat in þat bare yle bothe borne were þai first. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxlvi. 289 A great comete or blasyng starre, the whiche the Frenshe men, with also the foresayde eclypce, adiudged for pronostiquykys & tokens of the Kynges deth. 1548 GESTE *Priuee Masse* 72, I adjudge it a present worthy your worship. 1564 HAWARD *Eutrop.* IX. 99 Divers adjudged that he was a scrivener's sonne. 1644 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 387 An impossible design, .. as some .. did adjudge. 1719 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 68 It was adjudged Convenient to Defer the Consideracon of that address. 1729 BURKITT *N. T., Matt.* xxvi. 7 Nothing is adjudged too dear for Christ.

†4. To try judicially, judge, pass sentence on. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. viii, That the comon wyt .. Maye well a judge the perfyt veritie Of theyr sentence. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 5 The Archbishops of Canterbury .. were adiudged by the Popes. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. iii. (1674) 122 When they had been convicted in a fair trial, .. then to have adjudged them according to the Law. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* i. 6, 6 They shall all be severely adjudged by him.

5. To sentence or condemn (any one *to* a penalty, or *to do* or *suffer* something).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIII. 13031 Engest he adiuget, .. Nakid thro the noble toune onone to be drawen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* Prol. 14 He shal bee adjudged .. to the tormentes of the diepe pitte of hell. *c* 1555 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 189 The Cardinal and prelates .. condemned him of heresy, and adjudged him to be burnt. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 131 Quoth the Pope, I am adjudged to eternal death. 1660 H. FINCH *Trial of Regic.* Here lies Thomas Scot, who adjudged to death the late King. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 18 Sending me from the court to a prison, and adjudging my family to beggary and famine. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* v. 205 By a company of Puritan soldiers, .. Charles was adjudged to die.

6. To award judicially; to grant, bestow, or impose by judicial sentence (a thing *to* or *unto* a person).

1494 FABYAN VII. 319 That he wolde be obedyent vnto the court of Rome, and stand and obey all thyng yᵗ the same court woll adiuge hym. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. iii. 144 Hither hale that misbelieving Moore, To be adiudg'd some direfull slaughtering death. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 119 Both parts carry themselves so cunningly, as it is hard to adjudge the Garland. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 101 The battle .. was fought at Gaugamela .. It is also adjudged to Arbela. 1789–96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 437 Adjudging and conferring degrees. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 333 The umpire who was to adjudge the prize. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. i. 3 The great prize of the empire was adjudged to Charles.

Adjudged (ădʒv·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Determined, decided, or settled judicially.

c 1374 [See ADJUDGE 1.] 1737 WATERLAND *Euchar.* 3 The Reports, Precedents, and adjudged Cases are allowed to be of considerable Weight for determining Points of Law. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andr.* II. iii. (1815) 49 It is an adjudged case and I have known it tried. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 157 Our law is mainly built on adjudged precedent.

†2. Judged, deemed, regarded, held. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* (Hall) 73 The gentileste jowelle a-juggede with lordes. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. Qqq [689] They are aiudged to be a kind of confining and limiting of God's Spirit.

3. Sentenced, doomed.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 147 Thou art adiudged to the death, And passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 286 Without reprieve adjudged to death, For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth.

4. Awarded judicially. See ADJUDICATION 4.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 433 If .. the lease be forfeited or adjudged any time before the last years of the contract.

Adjudger (ădʒv·dʒəɹ). [f. ADJUDGE + -ER¹.] One who awards or gives judicially; an awarder.

1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars*, Wks. 1862 IX. 99 The fabulous adjudgers of future punishments.

Adjudging (ădʒv·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADJUDGE + -ING¹.] The action of deciding judicially, sentencing, decreeing, or awarding. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 24 We had a new Court of Inquisition erected for the adjudging and punishing of them. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 151 The adjudging the prize of glory to him. *Mod.* In adjudging him the victor.

Adjudgment (ădʒv·dʒment). Also **adjudgement** in J. [f. ADJUDGE *v.* + -MENT.] The act of adjudging, adjudication; a decree, judicial sentence, or award.

1699 SIR W. TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (R.) The adjudg-

ment . . came to be given by one or two, or more persons. 1723 LE NEVE *Lives of Abps.* I. 242 (T.) The right of presentation was adjudged for the King . . and such adjudgement was afterwards confirmed by the house of Lords. 1820 FOSTER *Evils of Pop. Ignor.* 62 Numbers of that community, having conspired to obtain this adjudgment.

Adjudicate (ădʒɪ·ūˑdikeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *adjūdicāt-* ppl. stem of *adjūdicā-re*, 1. to award, 2. to give sentence; f. *ad* to + *jūdicā-re* to JUDGE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To adjudge; to award; 'to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.' J. *Obs.*

1700 [See ADJUDICATING 1.] 1731 In BAILEY vol. II, whence in JOHNSON.

2. *trans.* To try and determine judicially; to pronounce by sentence of court.

1775 ASH, *Adjudicate, v. tr.* To determine any claim in Law. 1859 J. LANG *Wander. India* 53 He had been called upon to adjudicate the affair in a court of justice. 1864 C. CLERK in *Morn. Star* 2 Feb., Instead of nations adjudicating their prizes in their own courts, they should be allowed to carry them for adjudication into the courts of neutrals. 1870 *Echo* 10 Nov., [He] was adjudicated a bankrupt yesterday by Mr. Spring Rice.

3. *intr.* To sit in judgment and pronounce sentence; to act as a judge, or court of judgment.

1840 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn's *Life* II. Let. 165 Each of the Courts . . must have an equal right . . to adjudicate upon it. 1848 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 161, I would establish . . a special court in Ireland to adjudicate on all questions connected with the titles and transfers of landed property. 1857 M. HOPKINS *Handbk. Average* 393 It is said that he ought not to adjudicate as to his own fees.

Adjudicating (ădʒɪ·ūˑdikeɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.]

†**1.** An adjudging or awarding. *Obs.*

1700 *Paper to W. Penn* 12 He does decree also an addiudicating of them upon that Account to eternal Glory.

2. A sitting in judgment, or pronouncing sentence, upon a claim. (Mostly gerundial.)

1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1877) 675 Men whose lives were passed in adjudicating on questions of civil right.

Adjudication (ădʒɪ·ūːdikēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *adjūdicātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adjūdicāre*: see ADJUDICATE. The Fr. *adjudication*, 16th c. in Littré, may be the immediate source.]

1. The act of adjudicating or adjudging; an awarding or settling by judicial decree.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Adjudication*, A giving by Judgment, a Sentence, or Decree. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 353 The courts of law had made an adjudication in his favour. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* XII. 87 The adjudication should take place in the Courts of Admiralty. 1857 M. HOPKINS *Handbk. Average* 373 Arbitrators should not . . introduce in their award questions which have not been left to their adjudication. 1871 SMILES *Character* v. (1876) 153 The adjudication of the medal.

2. A judicial sentence, or award.

1782 BURKE *Sp. on Ref.* Wks. X. 96 Any adjudication in favour of natural rights. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* 1859 I. 16 They would not . . acknowledge the adjudications of our courts. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 39, 42 The clauses of a formula are these,—the demonstration, the intention, the adjudication, and the condemnation. . . The adjudication is the clause whereby the judge is authorized to adjudicate a thing to one in particular of the litigants, as when co-heirs are suing for partition of an inheritance.

3. *Law.* A decree in bankruptcy.

1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., The adjudication was made on the petition of Mr. . . a creditor for 140*l.* 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., The act of bankruptcy was a declaration of insolvency made by his lordship on the 29th of September, and the adjudication was now made by consent.

4. *Scotch Law.* An attachment of heritable estate as security, or in satisfaction of a debt. (See ADJUDGED 4.)

Adjudicative (ădʒɪ·ūˑdikeɪtiv), *a.* [f. ADJUDICATE + -IVE; as if ad. L. **adjūdicātīvus*.] Having the character or attribute of adjudicating.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* II. iii. (1866) II. 594 Although this do not appear in the adjudicative part of the sentence.

Adjudicator (ădʒɪ·ūˑdikeɪtəɹ). [a. assumed L. **adjudicātōr*, n. of agent, f. *adjūdicāre*: see ADJUDICATE.] One who adjudicates; who settles a controverted question, or awards the prize in a competition.

[Not in CRAIG, 1847.] 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours w. Mystics* II. x. ii. 194 Two successive bodies of adjudicators were impanelled and dissolved, unable to arrive at a decision. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Feb., (Cambridge) Smith's (Mathematical) Prizes.—The adjudicators are the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, etc. 1875 Miss BRADDON *Strange World* III. i. 49 Lady Cheshunt was one of the lady adjudicators.

Adjudicature (ădʒɪ·ūˑdikeɪːtiŭ, -tʃəɹ). [f. ADJUDICATE + -URE, as if ad. L. **adjūdicātūra*.] The process of adjudicating; adjudication.

1859 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lect. on 1 Cor.* iii. 1–10, (1878) 40 The difficulty in social adjudicature is, to determine who ought to be the leaders, and who are to be the led; to abolish false aristocracies, and to establish the true.

†**A·djugate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adjugāt-* ppl. stem of *adjugā-re* to couple to; f. *ad* to + *jugāre* to yoke: cf. *conjugate*.] 'To yoke or couple to.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731; whence in Johnson, Ash, etc.

†**A·djument.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adjūment-um*, contr. from *adjuvāmentum*, f. *adjuvā-re* to assist: see ADJUVANT.] Help, assistance. Also of persons: A help, helper, or assistant.

1607 WALKINGTON *Optick Glasse* 3 Such thinges as may either be obnoxious or an adjument to nature. 1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 287 Adjuments or Assistants to the Bishops in Cathedrals as be the Archdeacons abroad. 1663 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell* (1672) Pref. 3 By a mixt adjument of Tumults and Arms . . did Cromwel usurp the Soveraignty.

Adjunct (æ·dʒʊŋkt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adjunct-us* pa. pple. of *adjungĕre* to join to; f. *ad* to + *jung-ĕre* to join.]

A. *adj.* Joined or added (*to* anything); connected, annexed; subordinate.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 57 Though that my death were adiunct to my Act By heauen I would doe it. *c* 1600 — *Sonnets* xci. Euery humor hath his adiunct pleasure. 1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 191 Underived as it is from any parent or adjunct dialect. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 144 Whether the adjunct word or clause is to be considered as Explicative or Limitative.

B. *sb.* (Cf. L. *adjunctum* and Fr. *adjoint*.)

1. Something joined to or connected with another, and subordinate to it in position, function, character, or essence; either as auxiliary to it, or essentially depending upon it.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 314 Learning is but an adiunct to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 103. His folly ariseth from worse causes, hath worse adjuncts, produceth worse effects. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. viii. (1817) 387 Other articles of the Christian faith . . are only the adjuncts and circumstances of this. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. iii. 61 Each with its cluster of dependent towns as adjuncts. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 369 The king . . confirms the charters with their adjuncts.

2. A person joined to another in some office or service; *spec.* applied to a class of Associates of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, instituted in 1716.

a 1639 WOTTON (J.) He made him the associate of his heir-apparent together with the Lord Cottington (as an adjunct of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Academy*, Establishing a new class of twelve adjuncts to the six several kinds of sciences cultivated by the Academy. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp., Adjuncts* of the gods . . were a kind of inferior deities . . To Mars was adjoined Bellona and Nemesis. 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. (1853) 254 Said his unexpected adjunct. 1877 *Monthly Packet* XXIV. 373 This employment of Colleagues, or rather Adjuncts, in the duties of the office.

3. A personal addition or enhancement; a quality increasing a man's native worth.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 342 The midlemost are divine, and happy adjuncts of the wise man onely. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phenix* (1708) I. 205 A Gentleman, that . . had also the Adjuncts of a strong and subtil Capacity. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. (1868) 334 There Youth, which needed not, nor thought of such Vain adjuncts, lavish'd its true bloom, and health.

4. A qualifying addition to a word or name.

1608 NORDEN *Surveyor's Dial.* 176 If a man should aske a Scholler . . what adiunct he would giue vnto a man, dwelling in a Country village or house: hee would say hee were *Villanus* or *Villaticus*. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1673) 5/2 Called from hence Pontus by the Latines, the adjunct of Euxinus coming on another occasion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 534 Almost always coupled with one of its geographical adjuncts 'West,' 'East,' or 'South.'

5. *Gram.* Any word or words expanding the essential parts of the sentence; an amplification or 'enlargement' of the subject, predicate, etc.

1589 NASHE *Alm. for Parrat* 5 His auncient burlibond adiunctes, that so pester his former edition with their vnweldie phrase. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Adjuncts*, in rhetoric and grammar, are certain words or things added to others; to amplify the discourse or augment its force. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 149 The basis and type of the Adverbial Adjunct is a substantive in an oblique case, used to limit or define the signification of a verb or adjective.

6. *Logic.* Anything added to the essence of a thing; an accompanying quality or circumstance; a non-essential attribute.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. ii. 5 b, Who thinke that Judgement is not any severall part of Logike, but rather an adjunct or propertie generally incident to the whole Art. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 57 An adiunct is that to which something is subiected, and whatsoever doth externally belong, or happen to any subiect. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 60 The one species of ardent emotion differs from the other more in adjuncts and objects, than in innate quality or character.

Adjunction (ădʒʊ·ŋkʃən). [ad. L. *adjunctiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adjunct-* ppl. stem of *adjung-ĕre*: see ADJUNCT. Cf. Fr. *adjonction* (14th c. in Littré.)]

1. The joining on or adding of a thing or person (*to* another).

1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 270 That supposition, that your Majesties Subjects give nothing but with adjunction of their own interest. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Lower Countrey Warres* III. 71 It never entered into his mind, by that adjunction of Bishops to impose the Spanish Inquisition upon the Low-countreys. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 182 This adjunction of epithets for the purpose of additional description. 1868 *Daily News* 20 June 5/1 The adjunction of the telegraph business to the Post Office.

2. That which is joined on or added; an adjunct. ? *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 The second syllable θε is an adjunction idle and superfluous. 1606 — *Sueton. Annot.* 2 By *Curia* simply without any adiunction, is ment *Curia Hostilia*.

Adjunctive (ădʒʊ·ŋktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adjunctīvus*, f. *adjunct-us*: see ADJUNCT and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the character or quality of contributing (*to*) or forming an adjunct.

a 1820 N. DRAKE *Lit. Hours, Crit.* '*Farmer's Boy*,' The imagery and adjunctive circumstances are original. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 189 These affirmations are all of them adjunctive to his proper subject. 1859 Mrs. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* I. vi. § 18 The adjunctive phases of Beauty may be broadly classed under two heads.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] That which is, or may be, used as an adjunct; a thing or person of the nature of an adjunct. *rare*—°.

1755 JOHNSON, *Adjunctive*, I. He that joins. 2. That which is joined.

Adjunctively (ădʒʊ·ŋktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an adjunctive manner; as an adjunct.

1818 In TODD. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 52 The great facts of Christianity possess adjunctively the means of exciting in a powerful degree the emotions that belong to the imagination as well as those that affect the heart. *Mod.* A clause is a sentence adjunctively dependent on some word of a main sentence.

Adjunctly (ădʒʊ·ŋktli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. ADJUNCT *a.* + -LY².] In an adjunct manner; in auxiliary conjunction with.

1818 in TODD.

Adjuration (æːdʒɪurēɪ·ʃən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *adjuration*, 16th c. in Litt.) L. *adjūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adjūrā-re*: see ADJURE.] The action of adjuring; a solemn charging or appealing to (one) upon oath, or under penalty of a curse; an earnest appeal.

1611 COTGR., *Adjuration*, An adjuration, or conjuration; an earnest swearing unto; also, th' exaction of an oath from others. *a* 1638 MEDE *On Zach.* iv. 10, Wks. I. 42 S. Paul speaks in adjuration to Timothy, 'I charge thee (saith he) before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Elect Angels.' 1738 CLARKE *Wks.* II. CXXV. (R.) Our Saviour when the high-priest adjured him by the living God, made no scruple of replying upon that adjuration. 1803 Miss PORTER *Thadd. Warsaw* I. (1831) 5 My sobs followed this adjuration. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxiii. 530 An adjuration as vain as it was earnest. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 160 The Rivers are expressly invoked, in this character, by Agamemnon in the adjuration of the Poet: and are associated with the deities that punish perjury after death.

b. *spec.* in exorcism.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Persones T.* 529 Thilke horrible sweryng of adjuracioun and conjuraciouns, as doon these false enchauntours or nigromanciens. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. 1. i. (1651) 221 Our Pontificiall writers retain many of these adjurations and forms of exorcismes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 158 An Adiuration of the Divell and a Renuntiation or renouncing of him. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Adjuration*, a part of exorcism, wherein the devil is commanded in the name of God, to depart out of the body of the possessed. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 109 Come, draw thy circle, speak thine adjuration.

Adjuratory (ădʒɪūə·rătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *adjūrātōri-us*, f. *adjūrātōr*, n. of agent f. *adjūrā-re*: see ADJURE.] Of or pertaining to adjuration; containing a solemn charge or appeal.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* II. 317 He . . ought to name the impediment as soon as the parson has read the adjuratory charge. 1881 *Echo* 28 Apr. 1/5 An oath which, so far as its adjuratory terms were concerned, was to him no more than if a man uttered 'By Jove!' as an exclamation.

Adjure (ădʒɪūə·ɹ), *v.* [ad. (directly or through Fr. *adjurer*) L. *adjūrā-re* to swear to (a thing), also, in late L., to put (one) to an oath; f. *ad* to + *jūrā-re* to swear, f. *jūs, jūr-* oath. Our earliest instances occur as translating L. *adjūrāre*.]

†**1.** To put (one) to his oath; 'to impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear,' J.; to bind under the penalty of a curse. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 10 He hath adjurid (Vulg. *adjuravit*) alle rewmes and folkis, for thi that thou art not foundun. 1539 BIBLE ('great') 1 *Sam.* xiv. 28 Thy father adiured the people [WYCLIF, boond the puple with an ooth], saying: Cursed be the man that eateth any sustinaunce. 1611 — *Josh.* vi. 26 Ioshua adiured them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth vp and buildeth this city Iericho. 1612 MASON *Anat. Sorcerie* 75 We are constrained to make an English word of the Latine, saying (we adjure). 1643 MILTON *Doct. Divorce* II. xvii. (1847) 152/2 The woman . . was adjured by the priest to swear whether she were false or no.

2. To charge or entreat (any one) solemnly or earnestly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse. Const. *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78/2 Raguel desired and adjured (Vulg. *adjuravit*) Thobie that he shold abyde with hym. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Musicke* Pref., The earnest intreatie of my friends daily requesting, importuning, and as it were adiuring me. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxii. 16 How many times shall I adiure thee, that thou tell me nothing but that which is true? 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 794 Nestor most . . exhorts, adjures, to guard these utmost shores. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 His friends adjured him to take more care of a life invaluable to his country. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Dead Pan* xxi. Poems II. 417 Gods! we vainly do adjure you. 1873 J. G. HOLLAND *Arth. Bonnic.* i. 15 Standing by the truth, as he so feelingly adjured me to stand.

Adjured (ădʒɪūə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJURE + -ED.]

†**1.** Bound by oath. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* What cruell minde, what angry brest displaied, With sauage hart, to fiercenes so adiured.

2. Solemnly charged, earnestly entreated or appealed to.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 853 Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd, Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* II. 209 (Lat. 155) Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled, Be all of you adjur'd.

Adju·rement. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *adjūrāmentum*, n. of action, f. *adjūrā-re*: see ADJURE.] A solemn or earnest entreaty.

1382 WYCLIF *Tob.* ix. 5 Thou seest how Raguel hath coniurid me, whos adiurement I mai not dispisen [Vulg. *cujus adjuramentum spernere non possum*].

Adjurer, -or (ădʒɪ·ūə·rəɹ). [f. ADJURE + -ER[1]. The spelling in *-or* imitates the legal JUROR: see -OR.] One who adjures.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 24 The adiurere he herith [Vulg. *adjurantem audit*] and not shewith. 1611 COTGR., *Adjurateur*, An adjuror or earnest swearer. 1838 LD. LYTTON *Leila* I. iv. 33 As he spoke, the adjuror himself rose, lifting his right hand.

Adjuring (ădʒɪū·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJURE + -ING[2].] Charging upon oath; exorcising.

1637 MILTON *Comus* 858 Add the power of some adjuring verse. 1641 — *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 105 He closes up the Epistle with an adjuring charge.

Adjust (ădʒʌ·st), *v.* [a. 16th c. Fr. *adjuste-r* (now *ajuster*). The OFr. *ajuster, ajoster, ajouster* = It. *aggiustare, aggiostare* (:—late L. *adjuxtāre*), gave rise to a med. L. *adjustare*, which was naturally, though erroneously, taken as a derivative of *ad* + *jūstus*, and so consciously used. After Fr. *ajouster* became *ajouter*, so that its formal relationship to *aggiustare* and *adjustare* was lost sight of, a new Fr. *ajuster* was formed after the latter, and received those senses of *ajouster*, which seemed to approach to L. *jūstus*, Fr. *juste*. In It. and Sp. also the mod. sense of *aggiustare, ajustar*, has been influenced by association with *jūstus*. Thus mod. Fr. *ajuster* may be viewed as a refashioning or re-forming of OFr. *ajouster*:—*adjuxtāre*, after *à* + *juste*. See also ADJOUST.]

1. To arrange, compose, settle, harmonize (things that are or may be contradictory, differences, discrepancies, accounts). To adjust *an average*: see ADJUSTER, ADJUSTMENT 4.

1611 COTGR., *Adjuster*, To adjust, place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyne handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, severall things together. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Shortn. Life* Wks. 1684, 137 If we could but learn to number our days.. we should adjust much better our other Accounts. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 14 To ratify the Preliminaries of a Treaty adjusted with Monsieur Torcy. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 254 I had no difficulty left but what would soon have been adjusted. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 7 (1834) I. 20 I believe the Euston embroil is adjusted. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. VI. 444 Four were named on each side to adjust their differences. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III. 52, I am desirous of adjusting the pretensions of the three Le Fevres. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 650 Balances, which appeared on adjusting the books of the Presidency. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 145 We own the difficulty of clearly adjusting their relation.

†2. *ellipt. intr.* To adjust (sc. differences, or oneself): To come to terms, or to an understanding; to arrange. *Obs.*

1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 6 Persuading him to adjust with the holy agitators. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* III. 228 We had adjusted two days after to go down and agree for Besthorp.

3. To arrange or dispose (a thing) suitably in relation to something else, or to a standard or purpose. Const. *to*, rarely *by, with*.

1664 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Having there adjusted his watches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. ix. § 5 Wks. 1727 I. 219 No.. settled standard.. to rectify and adjust them by. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 2 There was a great point in adjusting my behaviour to the simple Squire. 1730 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* (J.) Nothing else in view, but to adjust the event to the prediction. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 64 They have adjusted the means to that end. *a* 1800 BLAIR (J.) Nothing is more difficult than to adjust the marvellous with the probable. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xii. 531 To adjust the pendulum of his clock to the right length. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 25 (1875) 84 The external relations to which the internal ones are adjusted.

4. To arrange or dispose (a thing) suitably in relation to its parts; to put in proper order or position; to regulate, systematize.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 514 Sulphurous and nitrous foam .. with subtle art Concocted and adjusted. 1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* i. 23 Reducing, including, and adjusting every genus and species within that compass. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 4 Milton understood the force of sounds well adjusted. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* i. (1759) I. 7 The motions of the stars had been observed and adjusted. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* I. ii. 100 The symmetrical and scientifically adjusted court precedency of France.

b. *esp.* of clothes, armour, and the like; in which sense also *To adjust oneself*.

c 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 242 See them.. adjust their clothes. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* X. iv. (1802) III. 151, I.. dressed myself in a hurry. Just as I had done adjusting myself, my secretary coming in. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. in London* 187 'Sir,' said Mr. Abel Smith, adjusting his collar, 'if we don't go together, we don't go at all.' 1864 Miss BRADDON *Hen. Dumb.* iii. 25 His tremulous hands could scarcely adjust his spectacles. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 232 The men had hardly time to adjust their armour or to draw their swords.

Adjustable (ădʒʌ·stăb'l), *a.* [f. ADJUST + -ABLE.] Capable of being adjusted.

1775 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 500 Which wanted nothing to make it an excellent instrument but to have the plumb-line made adjustable. 1795 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 388 The plate on the west is fixed, but that on the east is adjustable. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* 27 The opening of the valve.. being adjustable at the will of the engine-man. 1851–9 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 126 The lower level [of the mercury] in the cistern is adjustable to contact with a steel or ivory fiducial point.

†**Adjustage** (ădʒʌ·stĕdʒ). *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *ajustage*: see ADJUST and -AGE.]

1. = ADJUSTMENT. *rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER is cited by Webster and Worcester.

2. A pipe or opening through which water is discharged so as to form a jet; = ADJUTAGE.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Reservatories*, To play a Jetteau of the thickness of four or five Lines, that is, one whose Adjustage is four or five Lines diameter.. the Passage or Mouth of the Adjustages should be four times less than the Opening or Diameter of the Pipes of the Conduit.

Adjustation (æ·dʒʌstē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. med. L. *adjustā-re*: see ADJUST.] The action of adjusting; = ADJUSTMENT.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil's Ecl. & Georg.* 150 The difficulty in the Roman adjustation of the year was that they had not our hours, minutes, and seconds.

Adjusted (ădʒʌ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADJUST + -ED.]

1. Arranged, composed, harmonized, settled.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 14 All the overtures they had made being adjusted. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 13 ¶ 13 Promises of friendship are useless and vain, unless they are made in some known sense, adjusted and acknowledged by both parties. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Countess & Gertr.* I. 243 A species of thrift, which by an adjusted balance of caprice and parsimony, saved nothing in the event.

2. Disposed or arranged so as to fit or answer (*to* something); adapted.

1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 109 It is rapid harmony, exactly adjusted to the sense.

3. Properly ordered or regulated.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 This, if accurately adjusted.. would conduce.. to the Regulation of Latitudes. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* viii. 175 Who could stand firm, and maintain a moderate and adjusted ground against the strong tendencies to extravagance.

Adjuster (ădʒʌ·stəɹ). [f. ADJUST + -ER[1].] One who adjusts, settles, or regulates. *Average adjuster*: An accountant whose business it is to assess and apportion claims arising out of loss or damage to ship, freight, or cargo at sea.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* II. 298 Collectors of various readings, and adjusters of texts. 1862 *Standard* 24 Apr. [One] who has had large experience as a compass adjuster. 1870 *Daily News* 13 July, An association of Average Adjusters of London has recently been formed, with a view to the arbitration and examination of claims.

Adjusting (ădʒʌ·stĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADJUST + -ING[1].] The process of arranging or disposing things suitably to one another or to a purpose. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1667 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) Pref. 3 The Adjusting of the Phenomena of the World to the Goodness of his Providence. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 8 The adjusting of so many pretensions, and the reconciling so many different powers to them. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 18 In the adjusting of the eye to different distances. *Mod.* In adjusting the terms of the lease.

†**Adju·stly**, *adv. Obs.* [irreg. f. ADJUST, by form-assoc. with *just, justly*.] With self-adjustment, with ready adaptation to circumstances.

1681 *Relig. Cler.* 230 He can easily and adjustly act the Scholar or the Gentleman as occasion requires.

Adjustment (ădʒʌ·stmĕnt). [ad. Fr. *ajustement*: see ADJUST *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The process of adjusting; setting right, regulating, arranging, settling, harmonizing, or properly disposing.

1644 MILTON *Jus Pop.* 60 Fit for that adjustment of time, and other circumstances. 1678 *Trans. at Crt. Spain* II. 92 There arose new difficulties in the adjustment of our troubles. 1769–90 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 25 His principal care and attention seems to have been fixed on the adjustment of the whole. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xlii. (1862) 187 The rest of the apparel required little adjustment. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 177, 26 The eye possesses a power of adjustment for different distances. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 12 The adjustment of the calendar was a subject which received much attention. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 614, 326 Of all the races of men they are the mightiest and most noble who are, or by self-adjustment can become, most fit for all the new conditions of existence in which by various changes they may be placed.

2. The state or condition of being adjusted, or put in proper order; arrangement, settlement.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccclxv/3 The Business of Holstein was in a very fair way to an Adjustment. 1713 *Guardian* No. 27 (R.) Say if there be not a connexion, and adjustment, and exact and constant order discoverable in all the parts of it. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* I. 5 A regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment.. any questions which might hereafter arise. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 272 The Poet indeed, with his mildness, what is he but the product and ultimate adjustment of Reform, or Prophecy, with its fierceness? 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 321 The prices obtained for the produce.. cause everything to be in a state of perfect adjustment.

3. An arrangement or means whereby things are adjusted.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 131 Unsettle the adjustments and alter the proportions, which formed it. 1793 WOLLASTON *Transit Circle* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 138 The adjustments of the Y*s* are both of them at the same end of the axis, opposite to the divided circle and the microscopes. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sc.* I. vi. (ed. 6) 207 This instrument, with its wheels and verniers, and delicate adjustments.

4. *Comm.* The settlement among various parties of their several shares in respect of claims, liabilities, or payments; as the *adjustment of the policy*, or of *general average* in Marine Insurance.

c 1670 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 548 Yesterday the said resident signed the adjustment of the sum, with the deputies of the States General. 1842 PARK *Law Mar. Insur.* I. vi. 267 The policy had been adjusted by the defendant at 50*l.* per cent., and it was contended that he was now bound by that adjustment. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 182 The several underwriters, as this indorsement is submitted to them, sanction it with their initials, and this is called the adjustment of the policy. *Ibid.* III. iv. II. 772 The ascertainment of the damage done and of the sums to be paid in contribution by the parties or their underwriters, is called the adjustment of general average.

†**Adjutable,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *adjūtābilis*, f. *adjūtā-re* to help: see ADJUTANT and -ABLE.] 'That may help, helping.' Bailey 1721. ('*Not used.*') Ash 1775.

Adjutage, ajutage (ădʒɪū·tĕdʒ, æ·dʒɪŭtĕdʒ). [a. Fr. *ajutage*, variant of *ajoutage*, f. *ajouter* to add, join on: see also ADJUSTAGE, another form of the word. Mod. Fr. has also *ajoutage* and *ajustage*, in accordance with the two forms *ajouter* and *ajuster*, to which the early *ajouster* has given rise: see ADJUST.] *lit.* An adjustment, adaptation, or addition: hence in *Hydraulics*, A tube adapted or adjusted to a pipe or aperture through which water passes, so as to determine the character of the jet; the efflux-tube or mouthpiece of an artificial fountain.

1707 PHILLIPS, *Ajutage*, the spout for a *Jet d'Eau*, or Pipe that throws up Water in any Fountain. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is chiefly the diversity in the Ajutages that makes the different kinds of fountains. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 117 It will issue at the adjutage or aperture. 1828 HUTTON *Course of Math.* II. 251 If an adjutage be turned upward, the jet will ascend to the height of the surface of the water in the vessel. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* i. 4 The spouting or flowing of water through jets or adjutages. 1873 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Phys.* (ed. 3) 157 A cylindrical or conical efflux tube or adjutage is fitted to the aperture.

Adjutancy (æ·dʒɪŭtănsi). [f. ADJUTANT; as if ad. L. **adjutantia*: see -NCY.]

1. The office or rank of an adjutant.

1820 OUTRAM in Goldsmid's *Life* I. 27 An adjutancy is thought by the generality of people to be a very arduous and responsible situation. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 July 103/1 Having apparently retained the acting adjutancy up to that time.

2. *fig.* Official order.

1791 BURKE *Appeal to Old Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 527 It was, no doubt, disposed with all the adjutancy of definition and division.

Adjutant (æ·dʒɪŭtănt), *a.* and *sb.*; also corruptly agitant. [ad. L. *adjūtant-em* pr. pple. of *adjūtā-re* to assist, freq. of *adjuvā-re* to assist; f. *ad* to + *juvā-re* to help. See -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Helping, auxiliary, assistant.

1676 BULLOKAR, *Adjutant*, helping. 1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* II. ix. 58 With adjutant vessels and small craft there were upwards of a hundred and fifty sail.

B. *sb.*

1. An assistant or helper. Now *rare* in the general sense.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. to S. Sea* (1847) 84 The pilot, or his adjutants, which are the same officers which in our shippes we terme the master and his mates. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 17 The Hands so surpassing in dignity all the other corporall adjutants of man's wit. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 54. 542 These [petitions] were put into the Hands of Agitants and Sub-agitants in the Countries about. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xix. 191 Taking with me Morton, my faithful adjutant always.

2. *Mil.* An officer in the army whose business it is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders, conducting correspondence, and the like.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xlvii. 1013 My ten adjutants [*pr.* adjacents] or suffraganes [*legatis*], whome our ancestors thought good to give unto their Generals in the war. 1622 BACON *Jul. Cæs.* Wks. 1860, 503 In great battles he would sit in his pavilion, and manage all by adjutants. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Adjutant* is the same that we otherwise call *Aid-Major*. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 857 All guards are, previous to marching on duty, to be inspected and sized by the Adjutant.

3. *Ornith.* (Also **adjutant-bird, -crane, -stork.**) A gigantic species of stork (*Ciconia Argala*) native to India; so called from its stiff quasi-military gait when walking.

1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 156 The Argali or Adjutant, or Gigantic Crane of Latham. 1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy. & Trav.* II. xlv. 343 The adjutant-crane is a privileged carrion-eater throughout India. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* ix. 110 The tall adjutant.. a very king of fishing birds. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., The adjutant-bird and the black turkey buzzard.

A·djutant-ge·neral.
1. *Mil.* An officer who assists the general of an army.
1645 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* I. IV. 34 Adjutant-General Flemming, being engaged in a single encounter, shot his enemy. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl, Who advised the King to appoint Mr. Luttrell adjutant-general to the army in Ireland? 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 54 To report to the Adjutant-General, as soon as possible after its march, the [corps'] state and condition with respect to Arms, Ammunition, and general equipment.
2. Among the Jesuits, a superintendent of a province or country, conducting its business and correspondence under the supervision of the General of the Order.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

A·djutator. [n. of agent f. L. *adjūtā-re* to assist: see ADJUTANT.] *lit.* A helper, an assistant.
As first used in 1647, only a bad spelling of AGITATOR, originating with soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* (often pronounced and occas. written AGITANT) and the *Adjutors* of 1642. But writers unacquainted with the function of these 'agitators,' mistook *adjutator* (understood in its etymological sense) for the proper form. Hence, it has been occas. used in the general sense of 'helper.'
1647 [See AGITATOR.] 1656–7 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 333 Sexby was once an adjutator. 1662 *Life of Fuller* 29 Such feeble Adjutators or Helpers (as he pleased to style them). 1670 HOBBES *Behemoth* 335 To put it into the head of these adjutators. 1876 GREEN *Hist. Eng. P.* 548 The Adjutators had taken a step which put submission out of the question.

†**Adju·te,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *ajoute-r*, in 16–17th c. *adjouter*, to add. See ADJOUST and cf. ADJUTAGE, AJUTAGE, Fr. *ajoutage*. The spelling was perh. due to false etymology connecting the word with L. *adjūtāre* (whence it is derived by Dr. Johnson, who also explains it as 'To help').] To add.
1524 PACE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. 29 Able . . to discomfit the Turque and his armie . . ye, if there were therunto adjuted fifty thousand moo. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welc. at Welbeck*, Six bachelors as bold as he, Adjuting to his companee.

†**Adju·tor**[1]. *Obs.* [a. L. *adjūtor*, n. of agent, f. *adjuvā-re* to help: see ADJUTANT.] A helper, assistant. Also rarely used for ADJUTANT B 2.
1531 ELYOT *Governor* II. X. (1557) 118 Adjutours and supporters. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 104 Companions, bold adjutors of thy acts. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm., For Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Lord Lievtenants . . appoint one experienced Souldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor . . to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 321 Darius the King, with some adjutors of like dignity, entred into a pact.

†**Adju·tor**[2]. *Phys. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *adjutoire* ('the upper bone of the arme toward the shoulder; so called by some anatomists.' Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *adjūtōrium*.] Properly the *humerus*, but applied also to the *ulna*. See ADJUTORIUM, ADJUTORY.
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* Ye fyrste parte of the great hande that is named vlna or adiutor.

†**Adjuto·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *adjūtōri-us* ADJUTORY + -OUS.] Helpful, affording aid.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 209 To which parts their faculties are destined as adjutorious.

†**A·djutory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *adjūtōri-us* serving to help, also subst. masc. 'a helper,' neut. *-ōrium* 'a means of help,' f. ADJUTOR; see -ORY.]
A. *adj.* Helping, contributing aid. *spec.* in *Phys.* applied to certain bones of the arm, from their assisting in raising the hand.
1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 155 The arm-pit, or hollow place . . under the upper round end of the adjutory bone. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, The two bones which extend from the shoulders to the elbow are called adjutory ones. [Repeated with little or no variation in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Adjutory*, aiding or helping.
B. *sb.*
1. A helper (L. *adjūtōrius*).
1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* (1866) 6270 Tharfor, cal god to be thi adiutory.
2. *Phys.* A bone of the arm; prop. the *humerus*, but with some the *ulna*. (med. L. *os adjutorium*.)
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Towarde the elbowe ben receyued ye roundnesses graduales of the adiutory.
3. Help, assistance. (L. *adjūtōrium*.)
c 1505 DUNBAR *To King* xvii, I haif belief, In howp, Schir, of your adjutory. 1678 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. 125 The Dominicans have reached the Marrow of Divine adjutorie.

†**Adju·trice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *adjutrice* a female helper, ad. L. *adjūtrīc-em*, nom. *adjūtrix*: see next.] A female assistant.
1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVI. ii. 286 Fortune, the adiutrice of good purposes.

†**Adju·trix.** *Obs.*[−0] [L. *adjūtrix*, fem. of ADJUTOR.] A female helper.
1721 in BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON, etc.

†**A·djuvable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. assumed L. **adjuvābil-is*, f. *adjuvā-re* to assist: see ADJUVANT and -ABLE.] Helpful.
1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 10/2 This corroborateth the Braynes, and is adiuvable to the Memorye.

Adjuvant (æ·dʒɪ̆uvănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *adjuvant* (16th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *adjuvant-em*, pr. pple. of *adjuvā-re* to assist; f. *ad* to + *juvā-re* to help.]
A. *adj.* Assisting, aiding, helpful, auxiliary.
a 1614 P. LILIE 2 *Serm.* (1619) 3, I doe not say they are principall causes, but instrumentall, adjuvant, secundary, inferiour causes. 1650 GREENHILL *On Ezek.* (1874) Ded. 4 It is my unhappiness that I cannot be sufficiently adjuvant to such Princely beginnings. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 645/2 Used as adjuvant respiratory organs. 1874 WEBSTER *Rep. Patent Congress at Vienna* IV. 355 An examination system which should be adjuvant and advisory to the applicant.
B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] A person or thing helping or aiding; a help, helper, or assistant. *spec.* in *Med.* A substance added to a prescription to assist the action of the principal ingredient or 'base.'
1609 YELVERTON in *Archæol.* XV. 51 (T.) I have only been a careful Adjuvant, and was sorry I could not be the efficient. 1654 T. WHITAKER *Bl. of Grape* 2 (T.) These [plants] are adjuvants by reason of their cathartique quality. 1865 HUXLEY *Ethnology* in *Crit. & Addr.* 1873, vii. 138 The value of philology as an adjuvant to ethnology. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 83 *Serpentaria*, An elegant stimulant tonic, especially useful as an adjuvant to more powerful bitters.

†**A·djuvate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *adjuvāt-* ppl. stem of *adjuvā-re*; see prec.] To assist or aid.
1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 34/2 The one might somewhat adiuvat the other. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 112 Nature being but a little adjuvated or seconded with Art. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 335 Eyebright . . doth with much efficacy adjuvate the eyes. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiii, Your frequently experimented Industry . . continually adjuvates you to perficiate all things in so expeditious a manner.

Adle, obs. or dial. form of ADDLE.

†**A·dle.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ádl. *North.* 3 adle. [from same root as *ad* burning, hence orig. inflammation, fever. It does not seem to have survived the 12th c. in southern Eng., where it would have become *odle*. Not connected with ADDLE in *addle-egg*.] Sickness, disease.
c 1000 *Ags. Gospels* Matt. x. 1 And hældun ádle, and ælce untrumnysse. *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* ibid., And helden adle, & ælche untrumnysse. *c* 1200 *Ormulum* 4803 Onn all hiss bodiȝ her & tær þurrh an full atell adle.

Adlegation (ædlɪgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *adlēgātiōn-em* (more commonly *allēgātiōn-em*, whence in another sense ALLEGATION), n. of action, f. *adlēgā-re* to depute to, f. *ad* to, in addition + *lēgā-re* to depute.] The right formerly claimed by the states of the German Empire of associating delegates or ambassadors of their own with those of the emperor in treaties and negotiations relating to the public concerns of the empire; hence distinguished from *legation* or the sending of envoys on the private affairs of each state.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The bishops have the right of adlegation in treaties which concern the common interest, but no right of legation for their own private affairs . . The emperor allows the princes of Germany the privilege of *legation*, but disputes that of *adlegation*.

‖ **Ad libitum** (æ·d li·bitŏm), *adv. phr.* [L. *ad* to + *libitum* pleasure, pa. pple. used subst. of *libet* it pleases.] At one's pleasure; to the full extent of one's wishes, as much as one desires. In *Music* opposed to *obbligato*.
1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* II. i. 14 Afterwards comes another King . . and quite contrary disannuls, *ad libitum*, the Acts of Uniformity and Conformity. 1878 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 20 An accompaniment . . is said to be Ad libitum when . . it is not essential to the complete rendering of the music.

Adlocution, obs. form of ALLOCUTION.

†**Adlube·scence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *adlubēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *adlubēsc-ĕre* to find pleasure in; as if a. Fr. *adlubescence*, ad. L. **adlubēscentia*.] Pleasure, delight.
1673 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. (1674) 102 Such an expansion of heart, such an adlubescence of mind . . that he could scarce refrain from kissing it.

Admarginate (ædmā·ɪdʒɪne·ɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ad* to + *margin-em* edge, border + -ATE[3], as if f. L. **admarginā-re*; cf. *emarginate*.] To add or note in the margin.
a 1834 COLERIDGE in WEBSTER, Receive candidly the few hints which I have admarginated for your assistance.

Admaxillary (ædmæ·ksilări), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *ad* to, at + MAXILLARY, f. L. *maxilla* jaw. Cf. *adambulacral*, and see AD-.] Connected with the jaw, or maxillary system.
1881 KLEIN in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 116, I propose to call these two glands, viz. connected with the parotid and the submaxillary, as the *admaxillary* glands, and to distinguish . . the latter as the lower or inferior admaxillary gland.

Admeasure (ædme·ʒɪ̆ŭ, -ʒəɪ), *v.*; also 4–5 amesure. [a. OFr. *amesure-r*:—late L. *admensūrā-re*, f. *ad* to + *mensūrā-re* to measure, f. *mensūra* MEASURE. Occ. refashioned after L. as *admesurer* in MFr., whence the established Eng. form.]
†1. To assign a measure or limit to (a thing), to keep in measure; to moderate, limit, control. *Obs.*
1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He makeþ man wytvol, and wys, and amesureþ alle þing. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 25 Here is a good ensaumple to amesure in this matere bothe herte and thought. 1627 SIR E. COOK in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 512 The Common-Law hath admeasured the Kings Prerogative.
†2. To apply a measure to; to measure out. *Obs.*
1481 EARL WORCESTER (Caxton) *Tulle on Friendsh.* iv. 7 Ne lete us amesure it [virtue] after the magnyfycence of wordes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 5 The admeasuring of devotions by tale on beads. 1697 *View of Penal Laws* 51 All Keel-boats . . that before they be admeasured . . shall carry any coal, shall be forfeited.
3. To measure out to (a person); to apportion; to assign to each claimant his righful share.
1641 *Termes de la Ley* 11 Where a woman is endowed . . of more than she ought to have . . the woman shall be admeasured, and the heire restored to the overplus. 1656 J. TRAPP *Expos. Matt.* xxii. 11 (1868) II. 233 [God] is in the assemblies of his saints . . to admeasure unto them in blessing as they do to him in preparation. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Common*, It recites a complaint that the defendant hath surcharged the common; and therefore commands the sheriff to admeasure and apportion it. . . Upon this suit all the commoners shall be admeasured.

Admeasured (ădme·ʒɪ̆ŭɪd, -ʒəɪd), *ppl.a.*; also 4–5 amesured. [f. A(D)MEASURE *v.* + -ED.] Kept within measure or bounds; measured, apportioned.
1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Zuo ssolde he by wel ytempred and amesured ine hyerþe and ine lhestinge. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. vii. 17 Not testyf, hastyf, hoot ne angry but amesured and attemporat. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 51 Civill Liberties and Proprieties admeasured to every man to his true *suum*.

Admeasurement (ădme·ʒɪ̆ŭrmĕnt, -ʒer-). [a. OFr. *amesurement*, occ. later spelling *admesurement*: see ADMEASURE and -MENT.]
1. The process of admeasuring; applying a measure in order to ascertain or compare dimensions.
a 1626 BACON *Hist. Alienations* (J.) In some counties they are not much acquainted with admeasurement by acre. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* iii. 326 When the terror is so great, no dependance can be placed upon the admeasurement of time in any person's mind. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 134 Too low for admeasurement with Spenser.
2. Absolute or comparative dimensions; size, dimensions, proportions.
1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 237 The middle term for the rest of France is about nine hundred inhabitants to the same admeasurement. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxvii. 465 Accurate admeasurements in feet and cubits seem as if they must relate to a visible, not to an invisible fabric. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxii. 380 His steam-yacht Pan, of considerable admeasurement.
3. The ascertainment and apportionment of just shares in anything, as in an inheritance or a common.
1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 187 Admeasurement lies between commoners. 1650–4 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 374 A further admeasurement of corn among his army. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Admeasurement* is a Writ which lies, for bringing those to Reason, or a Mediocrity, that usurp more than their share. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 238 By writ of admeasurement of pasture.

Admeasurer (ădme·ʒɪ̆ŭrəɪ, -ʒərəɪ). [f. ADMEASURE + -ER[1].] 'One who admeasures.' Craig 1847, and mod. Dicts.

Admeasuring (ădme·ʒɪ̆ŭrɪŋ, -ʒərɪŋ), *vbl.sb.* [f. ADMEASURE + -ING[1].] Measuring; apportionment.
1599 [See under ADMEASURE 1].

Admensuration (ădme·nsɪ̆ŭrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *admensūrātiōn-em* = *redūctio ad mensūram*, n. of action, f. *admensūrā-re* to assign a measure to, f. *ad* to + *mensūra* MEASURE.] = ADMEASUREMENT.
1673 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. 182 Some of 'm have more and some perhaps less than is absolutely necessary. 'Tis pity that you were not at the admensuration. 1778–80 BURROWS *Rep.* I. 263 (JOD.) He has remedy; viz. either by admensuration, or assize of novel disseisin.

Admenuse, refash. f. AMENUSE, *v. Obs.*, to lessen.

Admerall, obs. form of ADMIRAL.

†**Admerveylle, -aylle,** *v. Obs.* [A refashioning of earlier *amerveil(le*, a. OFr. *amerveillie-r*, earlier *émerveillier, esmerveillier* to marvel, admire; with *a-* :—*es-* :—L. *ex-*, confused with *a-* :—L. *ad*. This pseudo-etymological spelling arose in MFr., whence introduced into Eng. by Caxton; mod. Fr. has restored *émerveiller*. See AMERVEIL; also A- *pref.* 10 and AD-.] *trans., intr., and pass.* To marvel; marvel at, wonder at, admire.
1474 CAXTON *The Chesse* 49 Whan Pirrus vnderstood this he was gretly admeruaylid. 1485—*Chas. the Gt.* 53, I am wel admeruaylled fro whens that cometh. 1495—*Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde), I. i. 6 ab, He admerueylled and was heuy and sory. 1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) I. vii. 59 Such nobles . . no tonge may suffycyently speke, nor understandynge byleue comprehende nor duely admeruaylle [*printed* aduerualle].

†**Adme·tiate,** *v. Obs.* [improp. f. L. *admētī-ri* to measure to + -ATE[3].] 'To measure.' Cockeram 1612, whence in Todd.

Adminicle (ădmi·nik'l). Also 8 -cule [ad. L. *adminicul-um* a prop. Cf. Fr. *adminicule*, in Cotgr.
1. Anything that aids or supports; an auxiliary.
a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 37 (D.) The author would have the sacraments . . to be adminicles as it were. 1597 J. KING *Jonah* xxxv. (1864) 223 They adjoin fasting and sackcloth . . as adminicles . . to that effectual prayer of theirs. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 2. 74 The invention contained in these verses is . . so great an adminicle to the dexterous management of syllogisms. 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. II. x. 99 The senate of five hundred . . was a permanent adjunct and adminicle of the public assembly. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 Floriculture and other adminicles of civilisation.

2. *Law.* Supporting or corroboratory evidence; that which, without forming complete proof in itself, contributes to prove a point. In *Sc. Law*, Any document or writing tending to prove the existence and tenor of a lost deed, which if it existed would have been full evidence.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adminicle* . . In Civil-Law, it signifies imperfect Proof. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii. 178 Only as adminicles of testimony, tending to corroborate what is considered as legal and proper evidence.

3. *Archæol.* In *pl.* Ornaments which surround the figure on a medal or coin.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Among antiquaries, the term *Adminicules* is applied to the attributes or ornaments, wherewith Juno and some other figures are represented on medals.

Adminicular (ædmini·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *adminicul-um* + -AR, as if ad. L. **adminiculāris*.] Helpful, auxiliary, corroboratory. (Said chiefly of evidence.)

1676 BULLOKAR, *Adminicular*, helpful. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 445 The Aid of some adminicular Proof. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 201 Whatever proves adminicular to its concentration is meritorious. 1847 WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (1872) 33 *Adminicular evidence*, explanatory or completing testimony.

†**Admini·culary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [An incorrect form (as if f. a L. **adminiculārius*, not analogical.)] = ADMINICULAR; also used *subst.*

1652 URQUHART Jewel *Wks.* 1834, 254 Dotations . . should be most subservient to the use of those that afford literatory adminicularies of the longest continuance. *a* 1818 tr. *Rabelais* III. 34 (T.) Auxiliary suffrage, or adminiculary assistance.

Adminiculate (ædmini·kiŭlĕ·lt), *v. Sc. Law.* [f. L. *adminiculāt-* ppl. stem of *adminiculā-re* to prop up.] To support by corroboratory evidence. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii. 187 Bolstered up or supported, or, according to the law phrase, adminiculated, by other presumptive circumstances.

Adminicula·tion. ? *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action, f. prec.] The process of giving help or support.

a 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 217 (D.) Some plants grow straight, some are help't by adminiculation to be straight.

‖ **Adminiculum** (ædmini·kiŭlŏm). Pl. -a. *Nat. Hist.* [L.; see ADMINICLE.]

1. *Entom.* In *pl.* Kirby's name for the short spines or teeth on the abdominal segments of certain insects, pupæ or grubs, whereby they make their way through any substance in which they burrow.

1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* III (1826) 255 The *adminicula* or short spines . . with which the dorsal segments of the abdomen of some pupæ are armed.

†2. *Bot.* Scopuli's name for all those organs, such as tendrils, with which plants cling to any support, called by Linnæus *fulcra*. *Obs.*

Administer (ădmi·nistəɹ), *v.*; also 4 amynistre, 5 ammynyster, 5–6 admynystre, -er. [a. OFr. *aministre-r*, a semi-popular adaptation of L. *administrā-re*, 1. to minister to (any one), 2. to manage; f. *ad* to + *ministrāre* to serve, to MINISTER. In 14th c. the Fr. began to be refashioned after L., as *administrer*, and this spelling soon became the only one in Eng.]

1. *trans.* To manage as a steward, to carry on, or execute (an office, affairs, etc.); to manage the affairs of (an institution, town, etc.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. (1868) 135 He [God] amynistreþ in many maneres and in dyuerse tymes by destyne, þilke same þinges þat he haþ disponed. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiv. (1483) 82 The gouernement of a reame shold be admynystred and executed by suche as were of grettest bounte. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 291 They that administer the secular affairs of the Church. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* III. 242, I could never learn how, or by whom, that charity is administered. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 564 Pericles administered Athens. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 4, 109 Each college has one or more bursars who administer the finances.

b. *absol.*

1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. i. 546 Much incapacity to govern was revealed in this inordinate passion to administer.

2. *Law.* To manage and dispose of the goods and estate of a deceased person, either under a will, or by official appointment under *Letters of Administration*.

c 1430 *Polit. Rel. & Love Poems* 29 Peyse wisely the besynes and the purpose of them wich ammynyster thy goodes. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Executor*, The Ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods.

b. *absol.* To act officially as an executor or administrator.

1602 FULBECKE *First Pt. Parallele* 44 Hee shall not haue an action of debt against the executour of his coexecutour, although the partie indebted did not administer in his lifetime. 1714 [ARBUTHNOT & POPE] *M. Scriblerus* (J.) Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 9 When a stranger is about to administer, a renunciation should be obtained in writing from those who are by law entitled.

3. *trans.* To execute or dispense (justice).

1509 FISHER *Wks.* 1876, 297 And admynystre ryght and Iustyce to euery party. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 286 The citizens disliked the rule of William on account of the strict justice which he administered.

4. *trans.* To execute or perform (offices of religion); to dispense (a sacrament). A rare obs. const. is (of a person) *To be administered*: to receive the sacrament.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xlii. 70 a b, I neuer receyued hym syth I was admynystred in the chyrche of saynt Johan. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 252 We in our churches have both the gospel preached, and the sacraments . . administered. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* viii. 19 This grace which is administred by vs. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 I. 17 I . . administered the Lord's Supper to six or seven communicants. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ix. (1857) 175 It was thought proper to administer extreme unction to him.

b. *absol.*

1590 GREENWOOD in *Conferences* III. 57 By the Bishops calling, you administer, and by none other. 1634 J. CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 33 A true vocation and calling by . . ordination of that faithful people where he is to administer.

5. To tender (an oath *to* any one).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 182 Sweare by the duty that you owe to heauen . . To keepe the Oath that we administer. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 4 To administer an oath to a man. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. Tales* (1816) I. 223 The oath, which has just been administered to you.

6. To apply or perform (any branch of the healing art). *Obs.* exc. as, To give (medicine *to*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C i, They that by reason & Methode admynyster the arte of medycyne do cure ye vlceres. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 537 The Physitians administring this operation. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 277 His Attendants should stand ready to administer the Dressings. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 136, I administer'd the Medicines to Shikalimy. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 109 If a surgeon . . administers mercury in one of the diseases.

b. *absol.*

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 47 The patient however must administer to himself.

7. Hence *fig.* To dispense, furnish, supply, or give (anything beneficial, or assumed to be beneficial, to the recipient; extended humorously to a *rebuke*, a *blow*, etc.) Const. *to*.

1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* III. xxi. 219 Euery noble man shulde peyne him self after hys powere to administre unto him helthe of witte and aduyse. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 56 A place that administred meanes of such debauchednesse. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 38, 243 The Joy which this Temper of Soul administers. 1789–96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 296 These annual orations administered fuel to the fire of liberty. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vii. (1876) 377 She kept him by her side to nurse the baby and administer posset to the Gossips. 1865 *Morn. Star* 31 Mar., By invading the North he might administer his old antagonists another severe blow.

b. *intr.* (obj. omitted.) To contribute beneficially, to minister *to*.

1712 *Spectator* No. 477, ¶ 1 A Fountain . . administers to the Pleasure, as well as the Plenty of the Place. 1779 J. MOORE *View of Society* xiv. (1789) I. 99 Who are supposed to administer to the King's pleasures. 1872 R. ANDERSON *Missions Am. Board* III. xi. 164 He was soon able to administer to the comfort of his associates.

†**Admi·nister,** *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *administer* an attendant, f. *ad* to + *minister* a servant.] One who administers or ministers to others; a minister or administrator.

1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. 248 To make admynysters unto the poore. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 234 The public ministers of the word are to be the administers of the Sacraments. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 4 They serve the dead and living; they becom Attorneys and administers. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 172 These Apuleius cals Administers and Salvation-bringers.

Administered (ădmi·nistəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Managed, carried on; dispensed, tendered.

1538 STARKEY *England* 46 Cyvyle ordur and polytyke law, admynystyrd by offycers and rularys. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxx. 176 The Kingdome of God, (administred by Moses,) over the Jewes. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Oath*, The Oath of Allegiance, as administered for upwards of six hundred years. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 10 The highly administered Arabs of the Tell or cultivated districts. *Mod.* The dose administered was deadly poison.

Administerial (ădmi·nistī·riăl), *a.* [f. ADMINISTER *v.* on analogy of *ministerial* (f. L. *ministerium*) and its apparent relation to *minister*.] 'Pertaining to the administration or government.' Craig 1847.

Administering (ădmi·nistĕriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMINISTER *v.* + -ING1.] The action of managing; of ministering; or of supplying, giving.

1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 1276 What makes rebelling against Kings A good old Cause?—Administerings. *Mod.* He thought of administering a sharp reproof.

Administering (ădmi·nistĕriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Managing; ministering; supplying.

1685 tr. *Bossuet, Doctr. Cath. Ch.* § 4, 7 Angels . . being established by God's order, as administring Spirits.

Administrable (ădmi·nistrăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *administrā-re* to ADMINISTER + -BLE, as if ad. L. **administrābilis*.] Capable of administration.

1818 In TODD. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Lect. Jurisp.* li. (1879) II. 865 The Scotch law of succession in moveables (that is, administrable property).

Administrant (ădmi·nistrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *administrant* pr. pple. of *administrer*: see ADMINISTER *v.*]

A. *adj.* Acting, managing affairs; executive.

1602 SIR W. SEGAR *Honor, Mil. & Civ.* IV. xxi. 236 The officers Administrant are to precede; next to them the Vacants. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* vii. 238 Justice is made to appear almost self-administrant.

B. *sb.* One who administers or conducts any office or affair; an acting officer.

1602 SIR W. SEGAR *Honor, Mil. & Civ.* IV. xxi. 236 To begin with Administrants and their order among themselues. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 254 The Church is sole administrant, Since sole possessor of what worldly wealth Monsieur Léonce Miranda late possessed.

†**Admi·nistrate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *administrāt-us* pa. pple. of *administrā-re*: see ADMINISTER *v.*] Administered.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 5 Baptisme might not be administrat in private places. 1671 *True Non-Conformist* 226 These faithful men, by whom it [the oath] was administrate. 1715 in Wodrow's *Corr.* (1843) II. 96 To have got favourable Justices of the Peace to have administrate the Allegiance and Assurance.

Administrate (ădmi·nistrē·lt), *v.* [f. L. *administrāt-* ppl. stem of *administrā-re*: see ADMINISTER (cf. *demonstrate*, etc.). A by-form of ADMINISTER *v.* (a sacrament, oath, medicine).

1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 38 That no maner of person, in time coming, administrat anie of the sacraments secreetlie. 1733 G. CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* (1735) Pref., When Lithotomy cannot be administrated. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 70 The delinquent clerk might be deprived for a time of his power of administrating sacred things.

Administrating (ădmi·nistrē·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING1.] Managing, conducting affairs; administration. (Mostly gerundial.)

1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 74 Whether the stream shall be a curse or a blessing, depends upon man's labour, and administrating intelligence [=intelligence in managing or administrating]. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., 93 Thanks to the system in vogue for administrating our naval affairs.

Administration (ădmi·nistrē·lʃən). Also 4–6 admynystracion, -cioun, -tyon, etc. [ad. L. *administrātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *administrā-re*: see ADMINISTER *v.* The Fr. *administration* (13th c. in Littré) may be the immed. source.]

†1. The action of administering or serving in any office; service, ministry, attendance, performance of duty. *Obs.* in general sense.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 1 Therfore we hauynge this administracioun, or office [Vulg. *administrationem*] . . faylen not. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* iij b, Thanguysshes that he hath suffred in admynystracion publycque. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xii. 5 Ther are differences of administracions, and yet but one lorde [WYCLIF seruycis, *Rheims* ministrations, 1611 administrations]. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 356 No man's condition is desperate so long as the Physician continues his administration. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 18 All the stores of nature and of art stand in prompt administration.

†2. Performance, execution *of*. *Obs.*

1598 BARKCLEY *Felicitie of Man* (1631) 309 Hee that buyeth an office, must sell the administration of it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ix. 12 For the administration of this seruice . . is abundant also by many thanksgiuings vnto God [WYCLIF mynysterie, TINDALE ministracion].

3. Management (*of* any business).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I. (1560) 199/2, I . . desired to put foorth in execucion and in act of commen administracion thilke things that I had learned. 1494 FABYAN VII. 547 Rule and gouernaunce of the same kyngedome and lordeshyppes, with all admynystracions of the same. 1538 STARKEY *England* 4 Admynystratyon of the maters of the commyn wel. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 107 In him was vested the sovereign administration of the revenues. 1868 RUSKIN *Polit. Econ. Art* I. 18 The principles which are right in the administration of a few fields, are right also in the administration of a great country.

4. *ellipt.* The management of public affairs; the conducting or carrying on of the details of government; hence, sometimes, used for *government*.

1681 H. NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 79 All the difficulty in our Administration, hath been to regulate our own Nobility. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 The real injuries they received from every measure of your grace's administration. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 50, I resigned the administration at the end of my second year. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. 25 Salutary reforms in every branch of administration.

5. The executive part of the legislature; the ministry; now often loosely called the 'Government.'

1731 *Gentlem. Mag.* (1806) I. 9 A Defence of the measures of the present Administration. 1783 COWPER *Priv. Corr.* (1824) I. 250 The deplorable condition of the country, insisted on by the friends of administration, and not denied by their adversaries. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 17 Our Administration took alarm thereat. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 84 A rapid succession of weak administrations . . had held the semblance of power.

6. *Law.* The management and disposal of the estate of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. *spec.* As opposed to *probate*, The authority to administer the estate of an intestate, as conferred by *Letters of Administration* granted, formerly by the Ordinary, now by the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice.

1538 STARKEY *England* 127 The prerogatyse gyven to the same Byschope of Canterbury, wherby he hath . . the admynystratyon of intestate godys. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* § 200 If that he make no executours when he entreth into religion, then the ordinary may commit the administration of his goods to others, as if he were dead indeed. 1708 *Bickerstaff Det.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. i. 166 Once a term she is cited into the court to take out letters of administration. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 (ed. 2) 300 The court by which the probate or administration is granted. 1867 E. V.

WILLIAMS *Executors & Administr.* III. I. ii. (1867) II. 885 Co-executors . . are regarded in law as an individual person . . the acts of any one of them, in respect of the administration of the effects, are deemed to be the acts of all.

7. The action of administering something to others: **a.** Dispensation (of a sacrament, of justice, etc.). **b.** Giving or application (of remedies). **c.** Tendering (of an oath).

c 1315 SHOREHAM 57 The signe hys of thys sacrament The bisschopes blessynge, Forth myd the admynystracioun. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. A 8 b, He ought alwey thynk on the gouernement of the royame & who hath thadmynystracion of justyce. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 75 In the administration of his Law. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 66 For the Administration of the Sacrament of Baptisme. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 232 These severe Administrations of War could not be without great Desolations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 73 To rectify and redress any mal-administrations of justice. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 195 In poisoning by oxalic acid, the immediate administration of an antidote is of the utmost importance.

Administrational (ădmĭnistrē^{1}·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] Of or pertaining to administration; administrative.

1862 RAWLINSON *Five Gt. Mon.* v. vii. (1873) III. 429 The administrational merits of Darius . . have obscured his military glories.

Administrative (ădmĭnistrē^{1}·tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *administrātīv-us*; f. *administrāt-* ppl. stem: see ADMINISTER and -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to, or dealing with, the conduct or management of affairs; executive.

1731 BAILEY, *Administrative*, pertaining to administration. 1794 LD. HOOD in Nicolas's *Disp. & Lett. Nelson* (1845) I. 399 Captain Young . . returned to the Victory with two Officers and two of the Administrative Bodies. 1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. x. 399 The administrative troubles of the winter campaign. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 234 He was in his element as an administrative man. 1872 YEATS *Growth & Viciss. Comm.* 34 A municipal oligarchy . . insured some degree of administrative skill.

†**2.** Of the nature of stewardship, or delegated authority; 'used in contradistinction to dominion or power in propriety.' *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., 'Tis contraverted whether the power given to Augustus were only *administrative*, or proper and immediate.

3. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* An administrative body; a company of men entrusted with management.

1876 *Academy* 13 May, 455/3 Grossly unjust to the more prominent administratives and executives concerned.

Administratively (ădmĭnistrē^{1}·tĭvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an administrative manner; in respect to administration.

1860 *Westm. Rev.* No. 34, 503 As fast as a government, by becoming representative, grows better fitted for maintaining the rights of citizens, it . . grows administratively unfitted for other purposes. 1871 *Daily News* 2 Jan., A post which is administratively subordinate to the Treasury.

Administrator (ădmĭnistrē^{1}·tər, æ:dministrē^{1}·tor). [a. L. *administrātor* n. of agent, f. *administrāre*: see ADMINISTER. Cf. Fr. *administrateur* (16th c. in Litt.).]

1. One who administers; one who manages, carries on, or directs the affairs of any establishment or institution; a steward, manager, or acting governor.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* III. (1822) 306 Quhilk is ane richt profittabil thing in administratoris of grete materis. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 177 Jesus Christ . . is Gods Administrator General of the humane world. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 627 Danish troops were marching to dislodge the forces of the administrator of Holstein. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 68/1 The administrators of the Poor Rate throughout the country. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/6 The Acting Administrator of Griqualand West.

2. *absol.* One who has the faculty of managing or organizing. Cf. *manager*.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 All the implements of war had been largely provided by Louvois, the first of living administrators. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., What is really wanted for the pacification of Marseilles is a new superior administrator.

3. One who executes or performs the official duties of religion, justice, etc.; one who dispenses or ministers to the public in such matters.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Com. Places* 272 b, We bee not makers of sacramentes, but administrators of them. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 95 The Holiness which is the ground for the Administrator to baptize. 1865 MAULE in *Cornh. Mag.* Oct., 429 The answers to them by the judges may embarrass the administrators of justice.

b. One who applies, proffers, or gives anything.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846, I. xxxvi. 227 Bonds may hold the weak; the stronger break them, and strangle the administrator.

4. One to whom authority is given to manage estates, etc. for the legal owner during his minority, incapacity, etc.; a trustee, a steward. *esp.* in *Sc. Law.* 'A person legally empowered to act for another whom the law presumes incapable of acting for himself' (*Encyc. Brit.*), as the father of children under age.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 53 To be administrators of Abbeys, Bishopricks and other benefices. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.) Whether he did it in his own right, or as administrator to his daughter.

5. A person officially appointed to manage and dispose of the estate of one who dies without appointing executors, or whose appointed executors cannot or do not act; an executor dative.

1514 FITZHERBERT *Justyce of Peas* (1538) 127 Yf any person having shepe of his owne happen to be made executor or administratour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 12, *Administrator* is he to whom the Ordinary committeth the administration of goods of a dead man for default of an Executor. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 455 Would not trust them to the custody of a careless heir, or mercenary administrator. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 11 The administrator must bear in mind that he has nothing to do with the real estate of decedent.

Administratorship (ădmi·nistrē^{1}·tərʃip, æ:dministrē^{1}·tərʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position or office of an administrator.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 251 Whether of them were to be admitted to the administratorship, in case the testator had died intestate. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* I. III. xii. 300 This first crisis, of getting into the Prussian Administratorship . . our vigilant Kurfürst . . has successfully managed.

Administratress (ădmi·nistrē^{1}·trĕs). *rare.* [f. ADMINISTRATOR + -ESS, on Eng. analogies; cf. *waitress, actress.*] A female administrator.

1775 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany, Lett.* Ser. II. II. 176, I will allow your word 'administratress,' and I understand it.

†**Administra·trice.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *administratrice*, ad. It. *administratice* :—L. *administrātrīcem.*] A female administrator.

a 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 53 As a busy administratrice mercyful & pytuous she visited the nedy syke men.

Administratrix (ădmi·nistrē^{1}·triks). [a. L. *administrātr-ix*, fem. of ADMINISTRATOR: see -TRIX.]

1. *gen.* A female administrator; an administratress.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* Wks. V. 63 The princess Sophia was named . . as a temporary administratrix. 1859 G. WILSON *Life of Forbes* iv. 126 A mighty change passing over Medicine as an administratrix of substances, which in one sense are food, in another medicine, in another poison.

2. *spec.* A woman appointed to administer the estate of an intestate.

1626 COCKERAM, *Administratrix*, a woman in that place [*i.e.* as administrator]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* xi. (1840) 27 Her daughter had little comfort to be executrix or administratrix unto her. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Administrator*, If a woman have goods thus committed to her charge, or administration, she is called administratrix.

¶ The special meaning is the earlier; and it is due to its technical use as a legal term that the Latin form of the word has been retained, rather than the still earlier *administress*, and the later *administratress* and *administratrice*.

†**Admi·nistrer.** *Obs.* [f. ADMINISTER *v.* + -ER^{1}. Cf. OFr. *amenistrere, -eor, -eur* :—L. *administrātōr, -em*, afterwards supplanted by the learned form *administrateur.*] One who administers, *esp.* who administers anything to another.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. li. 105 bb, Goo hens thou wicked and peruerted admynystrer of malice. 1631 DONNE *Biathanatos* A 1 Poysons, which the nature of the disease, and the art of the Administrer made wholesome. 1654 GENTILIS *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 843 But where the Administrer hath all his requisite qualities, it is necessary to withstand his excesses.

†**Admi·nistress.** *Obs. rare.* Also **admynystresse.** [a. MFr. *administresse*, earlier *amenistresse, amenistreresse*, fem. of *amenestrere*: see prec. and -ESS.] A woman who administers or ministers to others; a dispenser of benefits.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255/4 Marye moder of Jhesu crist admynystresse and seruaunt. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* (1858) 217 A Light [Hero's torch] that was administress of sight To cloudy Venus.

†**Admi·nistry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ADMINISTER *v.*; after *minister, ministry.*] The action of administering or ministering to; administration.

1616 CHAPMAN *Sonnets* ii, Poesy is not so remov'd a thing From grave administry of public weals As these times take it.

†**Admi·nutive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ? med. L. *adminūt-* ppl. stem of *adminu-ĕre* (f. *ad* to + *minuĕre* to lessen; cf. ME. AMENUSE, OFr. *amenuser*) + -IVE.] Characterized by diminution, tending to grow less.

1656 TRAPP *Expos. Rev.* xiii. 3 (1868) 763/1 Cotton the Jesuit confesses . . that now the Christian Church is but adminutive.

Admirability (æ:dmirăbi·lĭti). *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *admīrābilitas*, n. of quality f. *admīrābilis*: see ADMIRABLE and -TY.] = ADMIRABLENESS.

1731 In BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Admirable (æ·dmirăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *admirable*, in OFr. *amirable* :—L. *admīrābil-em*, f. *admīrā-ri*: see ADMIRE and -ABLE.]

†**1.** To be wondered at; wonderful, surprising, marvellous. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 36 He . . was knowne right well To have done much more admirable deedes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 26 *Lord.* Oh 'tis braue warres. *Parr.* Most admirable, I haue seene those warres. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. vi. (1840) 8 It may justly seem admirable how that senseless religion should gain so much ground on Christianity. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 431 Not only strange and admirable, but lamentable to think on. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. vi. § 10 All the admirable curiosities observable in the Heart. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II, He has in his words something θοιοντι [? θεῖόν τι], divine and admirable.

Hence, by insensible gradations,

2. Exciting gratified surprise, or wonder united with approbation, esteem or reverence. In later usage the idea of *wonder* disappears, and the word is a mere exaggerated or emphatic way of expressing *estimable, excellent, approvable, likable, pleasing.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 234 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse. 1604 MARLOWE *Faustus* 70 Helen of Greece was the admirablest lady that ever lived. 1678 HOBBES *Decam. Phys.* I. 1 What so many do so highly praise must be very admirable. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* iv. 28 The admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good. 1788 V. KNOX *Wint. Even.* I. II. xiv. 200 The dialogue of an admirable author. 1825 M^{c}CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2, 99 The admirable machinery invented by Hargreaves. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xi. 29 Crimped seal-skin boots or moccasins, an admirable article of walking gear. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 288 His wife takes admirable care of him.

¶ Also used formerly as *sb.* and *adv.*, and as name of a butterfly; see ADMIRAL 5.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 23/2 Sure, in the Legend of absurdest Fables I should enroll most of these admirables. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 19 A wonderful sweet aire, with admirable rich words to it. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 291 Made them roast a piece of venison . . admirable well.

Admirableness (æ·dmirăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being admirable; wonderfulness; wonderful excellence; estimableness.

1607 *Mis. Enforced Marr.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 540 The admirableness of her virtues. 1675 T. BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 593 The greatness of God's love, the vehemency of his love, and the admirableness of his love. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 343 The admirableness of these Phænomena. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* III. ii. § 44, 64 The principal church in Italy was built with little idea of any other admirableness than that which was to result from its being huge.

Admirably (æ·dmirăbli), *adv.* [f. ADMIRABLE + -LY^{2}.] In an admirable manner; marvellously, wonderfully (*obs.*); in a manner exciting wonder and pleasure; excellently.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 4 So you may deny almost euery actors Actes, that hath liued admirably in the worlde. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 19 Being borne by a tempest vnto this Iland, and so admirably deliuered. 1664 PEPYS in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 318 'Macbeth,' a pretty good play, but admirably acted. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 102 Calicoes, muslins, wrought silks, some of them admirably fine. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. 21 He handles his weapon most admirably. 1855 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 87 The Prussian army . . was also admirably trained and admirably officered. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 47 The pigs thrive admirably here.

Admiral (æ·dmirăl), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **amyrayl, amrayl,** 5 **amyrayle, amerayle**; 4 **amyral,** 4–5 **amyrall(e, amerel(le,** 5 **amyrel(le,** 5–6 **amiral, amerall(e, amrall, amrel(le**; 3 **admirail, -ale,** 4–5 **admyral,** 4–6 **admyrall(e, admiralle,** 5–6 **admerall,** 5–7 **admirall,** 5– **admiral.** Also 3 **admirald,** 5 **amireld**; 4 **ameraunt,** 7 **admirant.** [a. OFr., ad. Arab. directly, or through med. L. or some other Rom. lang. The Arabic أَمِيرٌ *amīr* commander, (f. أَمَرَ *amara*, to command, order,) commonly Englished AMEER, EMIR, occurs in many titles followed by *-al-* '(of) the,' as in *amīr-al-umarā* ruler of rulers, *amīr-al-mā* commander of the water, *amīr-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, the earliest of which is *amīr-al-mūminīn* commander of the faithful, assumed by the Caliph Omar, and Latinized in many forms by the early chroniclers (see *Amirmumnes* in Du Cange). As *amīr* is constantly followed by *-al-* in all such titles, *amīr-al-* was naturally assumed by Christian writers as a substantive word, and variously Latinized as *amīr-ālis, -allus, -ālius, -ārius*, OFr. *amiral, -ail, -aill, -ayl*, Pr. *amirau, amirar, amiralh*, Pg. *amiralh*, It. *amiraglio.* But as is usual with foreign words, popular etymology was soon at work on these original forms, assimilating them to more familiar words, (1) by treating the *am-* as = Fr. and Pr. *am-* :—L. *adm-*, and refashioning it accordingly as med. L. *admir-ālis, -allus, -ālius, -ārius*, OFr. *admiral, -ail*; (2) by assimilating it to other Arabic words in *al-* (which prob. began in Spain) as med. L. *almirallus*, OSp. *almiralle, almirage*, It. *almiraglio*, OFr. *almiral, -ail*; (3) by assimilating the ending to familiar Teutonic or Romance suffixes, as med. L. *amir-aldus*, OFr. *amiralt, -ault, -aut* (after names like Reginald), Sp. *almirante* (? after *imperante*), OFr. *amirant, admirant*; (4) by confusing the refashioned forms in *adm-* with derivatives of L. *admīrāri* to wonder at, whence med. L. *admīrābilis* ('Rex Africæ qui dicitur vulgariter *admirabilis mundi*'), *admīrandus, admīrātus* (these again with the initial variations *am-, amm-, alm-*), whence Pr. *amiratz*, OFr. *amiret, amiré, amirauble, amirafle, amirand*, etc., etc. In Eng. the chief form represents OFr. *amiral, -ayl*, reduced in 16th c. by phonetic gradation to *amrel*, a pronunciation still common with sailors. But

the refashioned *admirale, -ail* occurs as early as 1205, and became regular after 1500 as the literary form. Variants in *-ald, -aunt*, after med. L. *amiraldus*, and OFr. *amirant*, are also found in ME. As in the other languages the original meaning was 'Emir, Saracen commander, ruler under the Caliph or Sultan'; the modern maritime use is due to the office of *amīr-al-bahr* or *amīr-al-mā* 'Ameer of the sea' (Sp. *almirante de la mar*), created by the Arabs in Spain and Sicily, continued by the Christian kings of Sicily, and adopted successively by the Genoese, French, and English under Edward III as 'Amyrel of the Se,' or 'admyrall of the navy.' After the original use became obsolete about 1500, *admiral* was used in the naval sense, without any qualification, as an English title.]

†**1.** An emir or prince under the Sultan; any Saracen (or 'infidel') ruler or commander. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAYAMON 27668 Þat on admiral: of Babiloine he wes ældere. *Ibid.* 27689 Þeos admirale sone, Gecron is ihate. 1297 R. GLOUC. 407 An amrayl þere bysyde.. 3eld hym vp to Cristene men. *Ibid.* 409 Þe kyng of Camele made pays, & an amyrayl also, And 3eue hem gret garyson. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 95 Þanne spak on admira[l]d, Of wordes he was bald. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 101 With that come forth an amireld, A Sarrazin. 1366 MAUNDEVILE (1839) v. 38 Be the Cytees and be the Townes ben Amyralles, that have the Governance of the Peple. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1920 'Y haue y-hurd .vj. of my fon,' saide þe Amyrelle. *Ibid.* 532 Ne fa3t he neuere 3et in felde: wyþ kyng ne Ameraunt, þat he ne aslo3 ouþer madem 3elde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 196 Where that an heathen admiralle Was lorde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. v. (1554) 126a, Old Hanniball Which of Chartage was chief Admirall. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 281 Maglaant, an amyrall saisne cruewell and felon. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 190/4 Sone of the admyralle of babylone which was named exerses. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Pluto the grete god of hell admyrall of the styge. [1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 124 b, After Mahomet him selfe they had in order xxv Amirals (for so they called their Kings or Princes).]

2. The commander-in-chief of the navy of a country; in England, formerly, the title of 'an officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea' (Cowel), also styled more fully *Lord High Admiral*, whose administrative duties are now in commission, and discharged by five *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*, and his judicial functions vested in the *High Court of Admiralty*.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 250 The Erl of Arundel, Richard, was mad amyrel of the se. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 290 Erle of kente made Admyral of Englond for to kepe the see. 1494 FABYAN VI. cxcvii. 203 Elfricus, that than was mayster or admyrall of the Kynges nauy. 1513 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 47 Syr Edward Howard, the Amerall, with other, was drownyd. 1549 EDWARD VI *Death warrant* in *Facsim. of National MSS.* II. xliv, Sir Thomas Seymour knyght, Lorde Seymour of Sudeley, late Highe Admyrall of our Realme of Englande. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars of Lond.* (1852) 37 The lorde amrelle of France came into Yngland. *Ibid.* 54 Sir John Dudley that was amrelle of the see was made yerle of Warwyk [1547]. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 558 [The King of Spain] will suddenly recall to court the admirant of Castille. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 161 The Earl of Bute is admiral of the county.. but no way dependent on the lord high admiral of Scotland. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 46 The office of Lord High Admiral was last filled by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.

3. A naval officer of the highest rank; the commander of a fleet or squadron; a flag-officer. In England there are four grades—*Admiral of the Fleet*, ranking with a field-marshal in the army; *Admiral, Vice-Admiral*, and *Rear-Admiral*, ranking with a general, lieutenant-general, and major-general respectively. Formerly they were also divided into classes denominated from the colours hoisted by them, *Admirals of the Red, White*, or *Blue Squadron*.

Hence *Admiral of the Blue*, an obs. jocose name for a *tapster* (from the colour of his apron).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 99 Slwe þe amyrale of þat flot. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* (1860) 16 Johan erle of Hontyndon was made cheif admyralle of a new armee to rescue Harflue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 2 Thantoniad, the Egyptian Admirall, With all their sixty flye. 1656 MILTON *Lett. of State* Wks. 1738 II. 198 One Giles, a French-man, a petty Admiral of four Ships. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccclvi./3 Sir Roger Strickland, Rear Admiral of England, rides present Admiral in the Downs of a Squadron of Ships. 1731 *Poor Robin* (N.) As soon as customers begin to stir, The Admiral of the Blue, crys, Coming, sir! 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 142 For nearly a century we had no Admiral of the Red Squadron.

4. The privileged commander of a fishing or merchant fleet.

Fishing boats in the North Sea often fish in company—in fleets. They are all under the command of one man, who gives the orders when to shoot the nets, haul them, etc. He is called the 'Admiral.'—R. G. Marsden. (Cf. ADMIRALTY 7.)

1708 *Royal Proclm.*, June 26, in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccliii, It is.. Enacted, That whoever should after the said Five and twentieth Day of *March*, first enter with his Fishing-Ship, any Harbour or Creek in *Newfoundland*, should be for that Season Admiral of the said Harbour or Creek, and should reserve so much Beech or Flakes as should be necessary for his Boats, and One over, as a Privilege..; and the Master of the Second Fishing-Ship Entring such Harbour.., shall be Vice-Admiral, and the Master of the Third Ship.., Rear-Admiral for that Season.. All Differences.. shall be determin'd by the Fishing Admirals in the several Harbours; and an Appeal is given from such Judgment to the Commanders of the Men of War appointed Convoys for *Newfoundland*.

5. = *Admiral-ship* (cf. Fr. *le vaisseau amiral*. Milton's *ammiral* is in imitation of It. *ammiraglia* 'an admirall or chief ship' (Florio); cf. *ammiraglio*, later form of *almiraglio*: see above): The ship which carries the admiral; the Flagship. Also applied to the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of the vessels employed in the Newfoundland cod-fishery.

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 52 The admiral and another ship of four hundred tons. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 19 The Harry appertayning to the company of the Marchants, was our Vice-admirall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. to S. Sea* 19 The admirall of the Spanish armada was a Flemish shippe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 294 The mast Of some great Ammiral. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 79 Under orders of the great ship as admiral. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. vi. 317 Tall branchy timbers yonder, one day to be masts of admirals.

6. Pop. name of two European species of butterfly (fam. *Vanessidæ*), distinguished as the *Red* and the *White* Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*, and *Limenitis Sibylla*). The name belonged at first to the former, also (perh. originally) the *Admirable*; see ADMIRAL *a.*

1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. Insects* Plate III, A most beautiful Fly called the Admiral Butter-fly. 1798 E. DONOVAN *Nat. Hist. Brit. Ins.* VIII. 20 The red admirable Butterfly is certainly a very common species. 1868 BARING-GOULD *Silver Store* 116 Admirals on bark of oak Tarry till a sunny stroke O'er their scarlet stripes and rings Drinks the water from their wings.

7. *Conch.* = *Admiral-shell*: A collector's name for certain beautiful shells of the genus *Conus*.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Gen. Nat. Hist., Anim.* 137 The admiral-shell, the voluta with a broad yellow fascia, with a punctuated line in it. 1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., There are four species of this shell, viz. the grand-admiral, the vice-admiral, the orange-admiral, and the extra-admiral.

8. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *admiral court, galley, ship*, etc.; also **admiral-in-chief** or **admiral-general**, the supreme naval commander.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcliv/4 An Act concerning the Jurisdiction of Admiral-Court. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 138/1 Themistocles was sacrificing on the deck of the admiral-galley. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. xliv. 943 c, Livius.. advaunced forward with the Admirall ship [*prætoria nave*]. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcclxi/1 The Admiral Ship, which is to carry 70 Guns. 1699 *Ibid.* mmmdxxx/2 Baron Jewell is made Admiral General. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lxi. 343 An act of direct insubordination.. towards the admiral-in-chief.

†**A·dmiral,** *a. Obs.*; also **admirall, admirale.** [A by-form of ADMIRABLE, caused by confusing that word with ADMIRAL *sb.*, of which one of the med. L. forms was *admirabilis*, as in Matthew Paris, ann. 1251, *Regi Marok, quem Admirabilem mundi appellare consuevimus*. As *admirabilis* was thus used for *admiral*, there was apparent authority for using *admiral* for *admirable*.] Admirable.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxviii. (1632) 123 For his admirall height, he was admitted.. into the ranke of a common souldier. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis of Greece* 77 Else could no knights in the world perform such admirale deeds.

†**A·dmiraless.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ADMIRAL *sb.* + -ESS.] The wife of an admiral.

1611 COTGR., *Admirale*, an Admirallesse.

Admiralling (æ·dmirălin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMIRAL *sb.* used as vb. + -ING¹. (Cf. *went a-colonelling*, Hudibras.)] Being or acting as an admiral.

1838 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 332 'An admiral is to sail to a given port' (it was in the admiralling days).

Admiralship (æ·dmirălʃip). [f. ADMIRAL *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of an admiral.

1617 MINSHEU, *Admiralship*, the estate and office of the Admirall. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Aug., The steamer was commanded by her own legal master, but the admiralship of the day was shared by Mr. Pegler.

2. Capability of performing the duties of an admiral.

1873 MASSON *Drumm. of H.* viii. 172 All faith in his generalship and admiralship for the rest of the war had been lost.

Admiralty (æ·dmirălti). Forms: 5 **amyralte, amrelte, ameralte**; 6 **amraltie, amiraltye, admiraltie**; 6– **admiralty.** [a. OFr. *admiralté, amiraulté*; see ADMIRAL and -TY.]

1. The office or jurisdiction of an admiral, or of the Lord High Admiral; admiralship.

1327–1485 *Pol. Poems* II. 158 Cheryshe marchandyse, kepe thamyralté, That we bee maysteres of the narowe see. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 87 The Wyndowes be full of Rudders.. his Badge or Token of the Amiraltye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xl. 1162 k, The admiraltie of the navy. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 386 The Duke of York's regiment is ordered to be disbanded, and more, that undoubtedly his Admiralty will follow. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* II. xvi. 117 Exclusive right of jurisdiction over all commercial transactions within his admiralty.

†**2.** The department under command of the admiral; the naval branch of the public service; the navy. *Obs.*

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exps. Eng.* 473 My master hathe receyvid of doctor Aleyn, sen he ocupyd in the Ameralte, but xxxiij.s. iiij.d. *a* 1626 BACON *Union of Eng. & Scot.* (T.) For admiralty or navy, I see no great question will arise.

3. That branch of the Executive which superintends the navy; the power or officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs; now in England the *Lords Commissioners of Admiralty*.

1459 BRACKLEY in *Paston Lett.* 341 I. 497 The bokys of regystre of the amrelte [were] takyn a wey from my Lord Scalys men. 1679 DK. YORK in Pepys V. 131 It is Mr. Pepys, who now, upon this change in the Admiralty, is like to suffer. 1758 in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 461 Sir Charles Wager, first lord of the admiralty. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* (1863) 435 His case was strongly recommended to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 233 Meanwhile the admiralties of the allied powers had been active.

4. That branch of the administration of justice which deals with maritime questions and offences. *Court of Admiralty*: the tribunal for the trial and decision of such causes, formerly presided over by the Lord High Admiral, whose jurisdiction is now transferred to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice; also elliptically called *The Admiralty*.

1589 *Marprel. Tr., Hay any Work.* (1844) 46 Yea but Civilians liue by the court of Amraltie. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* IV. 131 Sir R. Ford would accept of one-third of my profit of our private man-of-war, and bear one-third of the charge, and be bound in the Admiralty. 1667 *Ibid.* IV. 281 This Judge of the Admiralty, Judge Jenkins. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix, The high court of admiralty, held before the lord high-admiral of England, is not only a court of civil, but also of criminal jurisdiction. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 145 By the 6th and 7th Will. IV. c. 53, the admiralty jurisdiction is extended to Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

5. The building where the Admiral or Lords of the Admiralty transact business.

1617 MINSHEU, *Admiraltie*.. the place where the Admirals office is kept. 1661 R. BURNEY Κέρδιστον Δῶρον 66 He takes the Flag down from the main Top-mast head, when he pleases at the Admiralty. 1879 *Whitaker's Almanac* 302/2 Public and Private Buildings.. Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury, War Office.

†**6.** A station for ships of war in charge of an admiral. *Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improvem.* 40 Ships for the Royal Navy may.. be kept either in an Admiralty at Wexford, or in some Port near.

†**7.** A sailing in company (originally for mutual defence against pirates). *Obs. rare.* [PARDESSUS *Coll. Lois Maritimes* II. 548 'Toutes les lois et coutumes anciennes de la Hollande, de la Basse Saxe et de la Baltique, emploient le mot *admiralitas, amirauté*, pour désigner les *voyages de conserve*.]

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 180 When ships do enter into Admiraltie one with another, whosoeuer breaketh the Admiraltie is bound to answer the damage which shall happen thereby. — *Laws of Hanse Towns* 24 When ships do enter into admiralty one with another, they shall be bound to keep together, and to stay for each other.

†**Admi·rance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *admirance*, f. *admirer*: see ADMIRE and -ANCE.] Admiring, admiration.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 39 Who with right humble thankes him goodly greeting.. With great admiraunce inwardly was moved.

Admiration (æ·dmirē¹·ʃən). Also 5–6 **-cyon, -cion, -tyon.** [a. Fr. *admiration* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *admīrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admīrā-ri*: see ADMIRE.]

1. The action of wondering or marvelling; wonder, astonishment, surprise. *arch.*

1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) I. vii. 73 Yf he haue admyracyon that one essence of deite be in thre persones. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xvii. 6 When I saw her, I wondred with great admiration. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 323 Admiration is the daughter of ignorance. 1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 9 In admiration at the universal negligence. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 331 But now the Admiration was turned upon another Question, (viz.) what could be the Matter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXV. Wks. 1830 II. 143 Phœbe stood gaping in admiration at the sudden quarrel. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 14 How it could ever be doubted.. may well be deemed a matter of the profoundest admiration.

2. Agreeable surprise; wonder mingled with reverence, esteem, approbation; hence, in late usage, pleased or gratified contemplation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (1811) 91 To bring the world into admiration of their lawes and Religion. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juvenil.* 1633, 480 That love which Admiration first begot, Pitty would strengthen. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 10 Take heed that you have not men's persons in admiration. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 152 The Buss in all the past bad weather had indeed rode it out to admiration. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11, 72 One large star in particular excited our admiration. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* V. 17 Admiration—the power of discerning and taking delight in what is beautiful in visible Form, and lovely in human Character. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 146 The test of true admiration is pleasure.

†**3.** The faculty of exciting either wonder or agreeable surprise and approbation; admirableness. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) E b, Theyr fewe woordes and good workes haue lefte vs exaumple of great admiracion. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 38 Admir'd Miranda! Indeede the top of admiration. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xxix. 133 [They] found him to be starke dead, not without markes upon him of wonderfull admiration.

3. An object of admiration or wonder; a marvel. In mod. usage only in the phrase *the admiration of*, with a distinctly verbal reference.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 The harde and sorowfull admyracions that thenne made palmyreus that was maistre of eneas shippe ben declared. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* (1801) 86 Ther is ane vthir admiration of the variant course of the moone. 1601 SHAKS. *Alls Well* II. i. 91 Now, good Lafew, Bring in the admiration, that we with thee May spend our wonder too. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxii. 69 The young prince . . is the admiration of the whole court. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xii. 133 Joe's house is the admiration of all who know what comfort is.

4. *Note of admiration*: the mark (!) affixed to words, phrases, or sentences, intended to be uttered with an intonation of exclamation or surprise.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 12 The changes I perceiued in the King and Camillo, were very Notes of admiration. 1611 COTGR., *Admiratif*, Th' admirative point, or point of admiration (and of detestation) marked, or made thus ! 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clerg.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 8 To skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 387 You will have the Commander-in-Chief down upon you with five-and-twenty notes of admiration at the end of every sentence.

Admirative (æ·dmire·itiv, ădməi·rĕtiv), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *admiratif, -ive*; f. *admirāt-* ppl. stem of *admirā-ri*: see ADMIRE and -IVE.] Pertaining to or characterized by wonder or admiration.

1611 COTGR. [see prec. 4.] 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 160 The common people, ignorant, credulous, and admirative. 1861 C. M. INGLEBY *Compl. View* 148 Admirative comments in the Edinburgh and Saturday Reviews.

Admiratively (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an admirative manner; with pleasurable approbation.

1882 C. M. I. in *N. & Q.* 1 Apr. 245/2 So wonderfully applicable . . that it may be admiratively quoted just now.

†**Admira·tor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *admīrātor*, n. of agent, f. *admīrā-ri* to ADMIRE.] An admirer; a wonderer.

1603 HARSNET *Declar. Pop. Impost.* 110 When we have instructed their Admirator in the secret causes . . we shal ease him of his labour and cause his wonderment to cease.

Admire (ădməi·ə), *v.* [a. Fr. *admire-r*, a refashioning of OFr. *amirer* :—L. *admīrā-ri* to wonder at; f. *ad* at + *mīrā-ri* to wonder.]

1. *intr.* To feel or express surprise, or astonishment; to wonder, to marvel, to be surprised.

†a. *simply. Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 233 Lordings, admire not if your cheer be this, For we must keep our academic fare. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 7 This would make you admire, your haire stand an end, and bloud congeale in your ueynes. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 238, I should have much more admired had they been otherwise.

b. with *at*.

1600 ROWLANDS *Letting of Hum. Blood* i. 48 Vttring rare lyes to be admired at. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. vi. 150 King Ahab stood admiring at the miracle. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor.* 348 It maketh me admire at the fearful deceitfulness of the heart of man. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 148 And she admir'd as much at him. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 271 Posterity may justly admire at their being demolished. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. iv. 17 A result, which Friedrich Wilhelm not a little admires at.

c. with *subord. cl. arch.* or *dial.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xli. 24 A great concourse of the People, admiring what the matter was. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. iii. 59 We may more admire that so beastly a drunkard lived so long. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 38, I admire my Lord of Glocester is not come. 1694 *Provid. of God* 147, I admired why I should be suspected. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 45, I admire how thou couldst stay so long. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 176, I admire that the earth does not open and swallow you alive. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 316 Mrs. Chick admires that Edith should be, by nature, such a perfect Dombey.

†d. with *inf. Obs.* or *dial.*

1645 HOWELL *England's Tears* 173 The Italian admires to see a people argue themselves thus into arms. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXIV. 386 You would admire to see him look so fresh. 1869 MISS ALCOTT *Little Wom.* I. ix. 134, I admire to do it.

2. *trans.* To view with wonder or surprise; to wonder or marvel at. *arch.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 40 England and Europe shall admire thy fame. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. ix. 83 He accounts their examples rather to be admired then imitated. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccxxvii/3 We cannot but admire and dread those restless Men. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 575 ¶ 6 How can we sufficiently admire the Stupidity or Madness of these Persons? 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 68 That Disorder in the Life of Man, which Moralists so much admire. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* iv. 36 One hardly knows whether most to admire the stupidity of such a degradation or to detest its guilt.

Hence, by insensible gradations,

3. To regard with pleased surprise, or with wonder mingled with esteem, approbation, or affection; and in modern usage, To gaze on with pleasure.

1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 10 You must admire her sober grace. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 29 We do admire This virtue, and this morall discipline. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 31/2 Some Vulcan's and Minerva's arts admire. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 113 Admiring only the authors of our own age. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 163 Thus long she reign'd, admired, if not approved. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16. 118, I had occasion to admire the knowledge and promptness of my guide. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxx. 526 She could admire good people.

†4. *causal.* To astonish, to surprise. *Obs. rare.*

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 204 A Tent . . with so many gallant Devices, that it admired every beholder.

†**Admi·re,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The act of admiring, admiration.

1591 G. MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* clxvii, But with all kindnes, honor, and admire To bring him thence. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 261 Natures Mynion, eyes Admier. 1613 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* (N.) He thus concludes his censure for admire.

Admired (ădməi·əd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Regarded with admiration; wondered at; contemplated with wonder mingled with esteem, etc.; wonderful, surprising.

c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 49, 453 And ther-too schee was well emyred. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 89 All the admired Beauties of Verona. 1621 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 50 Venice . . the admiredst city in the world. 1709 POPE *Ess. Criticism* 502 Then most our trouble still when most admird. 1867 INGELOW *Story of Doom* III. 77 And half-shut fans of his admirèd wings.

2. Astonished; struck with wonder.

a 1700 *Ballads on Gt. Frost* 1683–4 (1844) 4 All stand admir'd, and very well they may To see such pastimes.

Admiredly (ădməi·rĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an admired manner; surprisingly.

1637 SYDENHAM *Serm.* 218 Tho' in their own condition admiredly happy heretofore.

Admirer (ădməi·rəɹ). [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who admires, wonders at, or views with surprise and pleasure, or with pleasure only.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 (1873) 54 There was not a greater admirer of learning [than Trajan]. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Exam.* No. 2 ¶ 1, I never yet knew an Author that had not his admirers. 1839 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 27 A little tribute from an unknown but ardent admirer of your genius.

2. 'In common speech, a lover.' J.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Comical View* Wks. 1730 I. 163 'Tis by your beauty that you make so many of your admirers hang and drown themselves every year. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 35 Vexed by the incomprehensible conduct of her reputed admirer.

Admiring (ădməi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ING¹.] Viewing with wonder, reverence, esteem, pleasure. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 492 That other faculty . . often causeth sport and breedeth admiring. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Piscat. Ecl.* III. xii. 17 Live in her love, and die in her admiring. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Engl.* V. lxviii. (1806) 133 Instead of admiring that a palpable falsehood should be maintained.

Admiring (ădməi·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADMIRE *v.* + -ING².]

1. Wondering; regarding with loving wonder; full of admiration.

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 217 The presence of soe deare a king drew admiring silence. 1784 TRUMBULL in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) IV. 68 The scoff of an admiring world. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* ii. 313 The voice of admiring friends was tumultuously raised to predict splendid things for him.

†2. Causing wonder or admiration. Cf. ADMIRE *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 235 Dolphins here are in their naturall form of swimming, wherein they use to marshele their great troopes in admiring order.

Admiringly (ădməi·riŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an admiring manner; with admiration; with fond looks.

1601 SHAKS. *Alls Well* v. iii. 44 Admiringly my Liege, at first I stucke my choice vpon her. 1823 MOORE *Loves of Angels* II. xxviii. 575 When I've seen her look above At some bright star admiringly. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 217 Two such men must have looked admiringly on each other's great deeds.

†**Admirize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [improp. f. ADMIRE or ? Fr. *admirer* + -IZE. Cf. *acclimate* and *acclimatize*.] To wonder.

1702 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 108 Orders to proclaim the queen have arrived in Virginia . . but none here, which makes many admirize.

Admissibility (ădmi·sĭbi·lĭti). [f. ADMISSIBLE; see -BILITY. Cf. mod. Fr. *admissibilité*.] The quality of being admissible; admissibleness.

1778–80 BURROWS *Reports* IV. 2058 The counsel for the defendant objected to the admissibility of the evidence. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 290 A hybrid word, and therefore of equivocal admissibility. 1849 BEST *Evidence* (1870) 10 The admissibility of evidence is a matter of *law*, but the weight or value of the evidence is matter of *fact*.

Admissible (ădmi·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *admissible*, ad. late L. *admissibilem*, f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admitt-ĕre*: see ADMIT and -BLE.]

1. Worthy of being entertained as an idea or project; allowable.

1611 COTGR., *Admissible* [Fr.], admittable, admissible, fit to be admitted, received, allowed of. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 126 Suppose that this Supposition were admissible. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. x. 58 He used to pay his duty to me, and ask blessing the moment he came in, if *admissible* (Is that a word, Harriet?). 1859 MILL *Liberty* 171 What amount of public control is admissible for the prevention of fraud by adulteration.

b. *Law.* Allowable as judicial proof.

1849 BEST *Evidence* (1870) 116 The parol evidence of a witness [as to the contents of a lost document] is admissible, though there is a copy of the document.

2. Capable or worthy of being admitted to an office or relation, or to the use of a place. (Differs from ADMITTABLE, as *admission* from *admittance*.)

1775 ASH, *Admissible*, worthy of being admitted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 They were admissible to political and military employment. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* (ed. 2) II. v. 215 The average Gazette price of muscovado sugar, admissible to the English markets. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 5, 239 Let all who choose be admissible to our lectures.

Admissibleness (ădmi·sĭb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being admissible; capability of being entertained or allowed.

1861 *Press* IX. 779/3 The admissibleness of such a system.

Admissibly (ădmi·sĭbli), *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an admissible manner; so as to be entertained, or allowed.

1818 in TODD.

Admission (ădmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *admissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admittĕre*: see ADMIT. Cf. Fr. *admission*, late, not in Cotgr. 1632.] The action of admitting to some position, standing, or privileges; distinguished from ADMITTANCE the literal action of letting in to a place.

1. The action of admitting to a place and its privileges, into a society or company of men, or class of things. Attributed also to the person admitted; thus = the fact of being admitted, access.

1622 BACON *Henry VII* (J.) There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor suitors without fee. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 17 Charged by her expresse command to look precisely to all admissions into the Privy-Chamber. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 Baptizing is the Act, or Sign of their solemn admission. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 77 (T.) Some small admission-money and weekly contributions amongst themselves. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 6 They have never found admission into any catalogue of apostolical writings. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 218 Elegance in prose composition is mainly this: a just admission of topics and of words. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* xvii. (1874) I. 188 They have free admission of the light of Heaven.

2. Reception or acceptance into an office or position; appointment, institution.

1494 FABYAN VI. cxcvi. 200 After ye deth of Edgare, stryfe arose amonges the lordes for admyssion of theyr kyng. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logic* Ded. ¶ 4 b, Having once knowen the price of an admission, Salting, and Matriculation, with the intertayning of Freshmenne in the Rhetorike schooles. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 17, This formal admission of St. Matthias into the number of the apostles. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 39, *Admission* is when the Patron presents a Clerk to a Church that is vacant, and the Bishop upon Examination admits and allows of such Clerk to be fitly qualify'd. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* II. xi. 45 Poor Miss Phœbe was in that state which is of all others most favourable to the admission of a new lover—she had just lost an old one.

3. The admitting (*of* anything) as proper, valid, or true; acknowledging, allowing, or conceding.

1538 STARKEY *England* 128 You are veray esy in the admyssyon of thes fautys in the spiritualty. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ii. 15 In admission of the same discipline, and subjection to the same supream Ecclesiastical authority. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. The admission of supernatural truths, is much less an active consent, than a cold and passive acquiescence. 1807 MARSHALL *Constit. Opin.* (1839) 45 To the admission of this testimony great and serious objections have been made.

b. *Law* and *gen.* A concession, an acknowledgement.

1808 PEAKE *Evidence* 17 His wife's admission that she had agreed to pay 4*s.* a week was allowed to be given in evidence. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. iii. § 2 (1868) 205 To press the consequences of an admission into which a person has been entrapped. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xv. (1876) 410 I decline . . to make more admissions than I can help. 1876 J. F. STEPHENS *Law of Evid.* xv. An admission is a statement, oral or written, suggesting any inference as unfavourable to the conclusion contended for by the person by whom or on whose behalf the statement is made.

¶ Admision *c* 1450 in tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 105 is a misprint for *a diuision* (Higd. *limitem*).

Admissive (ădmi·siv), *a.* [ad. L. *admissīv-us*, f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admitt-ĕre*; see ADMIT and -IVE.] Characterized by admitting; tending to admit.

1778 HARTLEY *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* (1851) Pref. 48 But this . . is the sole effect of that grace which they are not admissive of. 1823 LAMB *Elia* 482 It would be a good face if it were not marked by the small-pox—a compliment which is always more admissive than excusatory.

Admissory (ădmi·səri), *a.* [f. L. *admissor* n. of agent f. *admitt-ĕre* (see ADMIT) + -Y, as if ad. L. **admissōri-us*.] Of or pertaining to admission.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1859 WORCESTER cites *Ecl. Rev.*

†**Admi·ssure.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *admissūra* putting to, admission (of male to female), f. *admiss-* ppl. stem of *admitt-ĕre*; see ADMIT and -URE.] Pairing of animals.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 875 Til yeres x she [the mare] for this admyssure Is goode.

†**Admi·stion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *admistiōn-em* (also *admixtiōn-em*), see ADMIXT.] A by-form of ADMIXTION.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 482/1 That the admistion of some humors, in those who are unsound, excites Phantasies. 1697 WALLIS in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) II. 317 The admistion of Charcole being chiefly to keep the Parts separate.

Admit (ădmi·t), *v.*; also 5–6 amit, amitte,

amytte. [orig. a. OFr. *amett-re*:—L. *admitt-ĕre* to let to or into; f. *ad* to + *mittĕre* to send, let go. In 15th c. the Fr. was refashioned after L. as *admettre*, in the wake of which the Eng. also became *admit*.] To let come or go in, (1) willingly, as a person does, (2) by physical capacity as a thing. The secondary meanings are earlier in Eng. than the primary, for which native words were in use.

I. As the action of a voluntary agent.

1. To allow to enter, let in, receive (a person or thing). a. (*to* or *into* a place, real or ideal).

1530 PALSGR. 417/2, I admyt or retain to a rome or otherwyse, *Je admets*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 596 The heart Of Adam, soon enclin'd to admit delight. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus* Wks. 1755 III. II. 17 Yet some of either sex . . She condescended to admit. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obsolete. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXII. 2 No other thought her mind admits. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 25. 184, I had opened the little window of the cabin to admit some air.

b. into any office, position, or relation; *spec.* in *Law*, into the possession of a copyhold estate.

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 13 Kynge Herry was amitted to his crowne and dignite ageyne. *c* 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 57 in Hazl. *E. P. Poetry* 113 Any science that is trouthe y shal amytte me therto. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXVIII. 110 Woldist thou not admit suche one for thy freende? 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) L vj, They amytted hym a citezen and dweller in Rome. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 2. 38 We are admitted to pardon of our sins if we repent. 1713 *Guardian* No. 2 (1756) I. 13, I was admitted a commoner of Magdalen-Hall in Oxford. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* I. (R.) The triers of all those who were to be admitted to benefices. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 203 If the tenant . . does not within a limited time apply to the court to be admitted a defendant. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Copyhold*, If the lord refuses to admit he shall be compelled in Chancery . . But that Court will not grant a *mandamus* to admit a copyholder by descent. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 127 With what readiness they were admitted to the royal kiss. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 49 Begging that we would admit his prisoners to ransom.

c. *to do* anything.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. viii. (1859) 6 In euery ryghtwys court skyle is that the actour is admytted to maken his compleynt. 1538 STARKEY *England* 192 Only such . . schold be admyttyd to practyse in causys. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* 55 The houses and villages refusing to admit them to lodge. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 113 The Ship was admitted to come up to the City.

†d. into the number or fellowship *of*. *Obs.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 38 Mirth, admit me of thy crew. 1713 *Guardian* No. 151 (1756) II. 265 Jack . . was sent up to London, to be admitted of the Temple. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 157 Who afterwards admitted him of his Privy-Council.

2. *fig.* To allow a matter to enter into any relation to action or thought.

a. To consent to the performance, doing, realization, or existence of; to allow, permit, grant.

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* IV. ix, Gif mercy sall admitten thy servise. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 They wold not accorde that he shold be amytted to be worshypped. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 72 Amit [*v.r.* admit] my asking, gif so the fatis gydis. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 45 She will admit no kinde of suite, No, not the Duke's. 1682-3 *Penn. Arch.* I. 55 Desiring thee to admitt, that the people may have the Nomination. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* XVII. 1 Stern Monarch of the winds! admit my pray'r. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. V. V. 534 Tippoo, in the mean time, had admitted no delay.

b. To allow or receive as valid or lawful; to acknowledge.

1538 STARKEY *England* IV. 125 Seyng you graunte the Pope . . to be hede . . you must need admit also apellatyon thereto. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 200 Let vs heare them speake, Whose title they admit, Arthurs or Iohns. 1805 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 451 We did not admit his claim to tribute. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 208 His power to dispense with Acts of Parliament had been admitted.

c. To accept as true, or as a fact, to concede.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 668/1 That the scripture is not true, but because ye churche saith so and admyt it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 159 Though an Eternal Succession of Men were admitted. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* XX. (1782) I. 257 Descartes' . . principle was admitting nothing but what his own consciousness obliged him to admit. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 155 Admitting the virtues of the late king. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 330 The outline of the story may, I think, be admitted.

d. With *subord. cl.* To allow, concede, grant (either from conviction, or for the sake of argument).

1538 STARKEY *England* 107 Hyt ys to be admyttyd . . that then a nother ys to be chosen. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 But admit he were able to bring an hundred thousand. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. XXVI. (1715) I. 173 All Genuine Citizens . . shall have permission of leaving their Estates to whom they will, admit they have no Male-children alive. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 159 The moderate Episcopalians would admit that a bishop might lawfully be assisted by a council.

¶ In these senses *admit* is sometimes followed by *of*.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 110 Had she been as willing to have admitted of the Laws. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 62 We admit of the present Calculation. 1774 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* I. xiii. 43 Luxury and ease were not admitted of at Sparta. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 4 With our equals in age only, for in dignity we admit of none.

II. As the action of an involuntary agent.

3. *trans.* To be the channel or means of admission to; to afford entrance, let in. Also *absol.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) App. 7 Compassed with good Walls and five Gates, which admitted into it. *Mod.* This order admits the whole party. The ticket admits to the meeting, but not to the conference. A key which admits to the garden.

4. To have the capacity to allow to enter, to have room for.

1661 DRYDEN *Coron. Chas. II*, 66 Not that our wishes do increase your store, Full of yourself, you can admit no more. 1781 J. MOORE *View of Soc.* xli. (1790) I. 451 A staircase sufficiently wide to admit a man to ascend. 1789-96 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 24 [A] commodious harbour, which admits only one ship to enter it at a time. *Mod.* The passage admits two abreast.

5. To allow of the co-existence or presence of; to lie open to, be capable of, or compatible with.

a. *trans. Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. 45 Me semyth felycyte ys the most perfayt state, wych admyttyth no degre. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 9 My loue admits no qualifying crosse. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 407 Προτρέπω in the sense of Exhortation admits a Dative Case after it. 1803 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 228 This movement admits the uninterrupted march of the combined forces. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CVII. 5 The time admits not flowers or leaves To deck the banquet.

b. with *of*.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65, 67 This is a character in Life, the sublimity of which admits not of Mediocrity. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1866) 216 Her son's conduct admitted . . of no apology. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Science of Rel.* 284 So firmly established as hardly to admit of the possibility of a doubt.

Admittable (ădmi·tăb'l), *a.*; also 5-7 admittible. [f. prec. + -ABLE. The earlier *admittible* follows the analogy of *credible*, etc., repr. L. forms in *-ibilis*; but *admittibilis* is not found, and the late L. was *admissibilis*. See ADMISSIBLE and -BLE.] Formerly = ADMISSIBLE, but now limited more closely to the literal sense of ADMIT: Capable of being admitted to a place or as a fact.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3120 A man to slee by lawe it is lisible, That slaughter afore God is admyttible. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 75 A dispensation is sooner admittable in affinity than in consanguinity. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 152 This appellation is not admittible in propriety of speech. *Ibid.* 274 A conceit . . not admittable in Philosophy, much lesse in Divinity. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 40 For as the Law then stood, a Deacon was admittable.

Admittance (ădmi·tăns). [f. ADMIT + -ANCE, cf. *remittance*; after Fr. and Eng. analogies in *assistance, attendance*, etc. The analogical formation on L. *admittens* would be *admittence*.] The action of admitting, now confined to the literal sense of giving entrance, the fig. ideas connected with *admit* being expressed by ADMISSION.

1. The action of admitting, letting in, or giving entrance; permission to enter. Usually attributed to the person admitted: 'our admittance (by the porter) into the grounds' rather than 'the porter's admittance of us'; thus = the fact of being admitted, entrance given or allowed.

a. *lit.* into a place.

1593 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* (1865) 97 Whene your Lordship will vouchsafe mee admyttance to your presence. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 73 'Tis Gold Which buyes admittance. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phenix* (1708) I. 208 He came up *per ardua* . . not pulled up by Chance, or by any gentle admittance of Fortune. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) There are some ideas which have admittance only through one sense. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *On Aliments* (J.) As to the admittance of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. VII. ix. 238 He gets admittance through the locked and padlocked grates. *Mod.* 'No admittance except on business.'

b. *fig.* into an office, position (*arch.*), or society (*obs.*) Mostly replaced by ADMISSION.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 124 Therefore a solemne admittance [to office in the Church] is of such necessitie, that without it there can be no Church-Politie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXIX. (1632) 400 Without the admittance of any Secondary or Viceroy to rule there vnder him. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. XXXV. (1739) 160 The Pope had no admittance unto his ancient Claim. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* viii. 230 The condition of our admittance into his favor.

c. *spec.* in *Law*, into a copyhold estate. The act by which the copyholder is put in actual and legally recognized possession.

1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 98 Who dies before Admittance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 370 *Admittance* is the last stage, or perfection, of copyhold assurances. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Copyhold*, The consent of the lord to the surrender shall be adjudged a good admittance. If the steward accept a fine of a copyholder, it amounts to an admittance. But delivering a copy is no admittance.

†2. Hence, The habit or faculty of being admitted; admissibility. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wiv.* II. ii. 235 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance.

†3. The action of admitting as valid or satisfactory; acceptance, sanction. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wiv.* III. iii. 61 The Tyre-valiant, or any Tire of Venetian admittance. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 424 All other coynes inhaunced aboue the Par of Exchanges heretofore calculated amongst Merchants, and especially with the admittance of Princes.

†4. The action of admitting the truth (of a tenet), either from conviction or for argument's sake. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 235 This figure is much vsed by our English pleaders . . which they call to confesse and auoid . . I call it the figure of admittance. 1635 J. SWAN *Spec. Mundi* V. § 2 (1643) 165 We fall into other absurdities upon the admittance of this tenet.

Admitted (ădmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADMIT + -ED.]

1. Allowed to enter; taken in.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 140 'Tis exactly valewed, Not petty things admitted. 1661 DRYDEN *Coron. Chas. II*, 110 Beyond your court flows in the admitted tide. 1815 MOORE *Parad. & Peri* 334 Upon whose bank admitted souls Their first sweet draught of glory take.

2. Received into an office or relation, instituted.

a 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* III. 398 To inhibit a Preacher of the Kings admitted, is it not to disobey the King? 1881 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. (*Advt.*) Wanted . . an admitted solicitor as Managing Clerk.

3. Received as true or valid; received, accepted, acknowledged.

1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 3 (1868) 54 But this is an admitted departure from correctness of language. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* I. iii. § 1 We may therefore safely consider it as an admitted truth.

Admittedly (ădmi·tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an admitted or acknowledged manner; by general admission; confessedly, acknowledgedly.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 318 Both these classes of revenue are admittedly progressive. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XI. i. 24 Many Acts of Parliament admittedly rather wise. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* in *Mixed Ess.* 228 The good which we admittedly have in the England of to-day.

Admitter (ădmi·təɹ). [f. ADMIT + -ER¹.] One who admits, who gives official reception, or mental assent.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 284 The admitters to schooles haue a great charge. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 120 The admitters of ministers are too lavish in our days. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 359 The first Admitters of all Ground of Science.

Admittible, variant form of ADMITTABLE.

†**Admi·ttie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ also **admitty.** [f. ADMIT, in imitation of *inquir-y, expir-y*, etc.] Admittance.

a 1616 B. JONSON *Love Restored* 58 (edd. 1616, 1640) Your . . rude good-fellowship must seeke some other spheare for your admittie [edd. 1838, 1875, admitty].

Admitting (ădmi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMIT + -ING¹.] Willing or official reception; mental assent; acknowledgment. (Now gerundial.)

1598 FLORIO, *Matriculatione*, a matriculation, registring, or admitting. *Mod.* Afraid of admitting the whole truth.

Admix (ădmi·ks), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ad* to + MIX :—OE. *misc-an*; in imitation of L. *ad-miscēre*, and perh. directly due to the ppl. adj. ADMIXT, ad. L. *admixt-us*, being taken as a regular Eng. pple. *admix-t.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To mingle with something else; to add as an ingredient.

1533 J. FRITH *Answ. to More* (1829) 382 First, you shall understand, that in the wine, which is called Christ's blood, is admixed water. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* To Reader 6 Levites being admixed with them to direct them. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 275/1 The blood of the bronchial arteries is poured directly into the pulmonary artery, with the venous blood of which it admixes.

Admixt (ădmi·kst), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *admixt-us* pa. pple. of *admiscē-re* to mix with, f. *ad* to + *miscē-re* to mingle; afterwards taken as the pa. pple. of an assumed Eng. vb. ADMIX, and spelled *admix-ed*.] Mingled with; added as an ingredient.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. ix, Withouten moolde admixt, nor sandy lene. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Roy. Slave* (NARES) Like those better spirits, that have nothing of earth admixt. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 214 Having something of purple coloured raw silver admixed. 1803 in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 *Dry* . . merely implies free from mechanically admixed water.

†**Admi·xt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] = ADMIX.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 Not supposing, nor admixtyng any thyng created . . to . . represent those Numbers imagined.

Admixtion (ădmi·kstiən). Also 7 **admixion.** [ad. L. *admixtiōn-em* (also *admistiōn-em*), n. of action, f. *admixt-* or *admist-*, ppl. stem of *admiscēre*; see ADMIXT. The form ADMISTION also occurs.] The mingling of one thing with another; the addition of an ingredient; admixture.

1432-50 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 389 But now thei be amendede thro' the admixtion of Englische men. 1599 SIR J. HAYWARD *Hen. IV*, 1. 140 A people uncorrupt, without admixtion of forreine manners of bloud. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 466 It is made of Arteries onely without any admixtion of Veines. *c* 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 132 Confusion, admixtion and corruption [of language] in length of time. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* II. 33 Two cups already half-full of water, only waiting for the admixtion of wine.

Admixture (ădmi·kstiŭ). [f. L. *admixt-* (see prec.) + -URE, as if ad. L. **admixtūra*; cf. *mixtūra*.]

1. The action or process of mingling one substance with another, or of adding as an ingredient; the fact of being so mingled.

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* III. 184 Out of hearbes . . waters are extracted by simple distillation, without the admixture of any other liquor. 1704 RAY *Creation* Pref. 8 By the Admixture of that which is false, [they] render that which is true suspicious. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* II. II. § 6. 306 Compound colours . . are formed by the admixture of simple ones. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ii. (1869) 72 It is important to notice this admixture of secular and lay authority.

2. That which is mixed with anything; an alloy, an alien element.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* 71 Natural Theory hath been

very much hindered and corrupted by metaphysical admixtures. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 126 Increasing the admixture of oxymuriate. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 52 Its original patrician element might in time be completely absorbed in the plebeian admixture. 1878 GREEN *Coal* i. 7 The shales contain a large admixture of sand.

Admod, variant of EDMOD *a. Obs.* humble.

Admonish (ădmɒ·nĭʃ), *v.* Forms: 4-6 amonest; 4 ammonest, amonist; 5 amonace, amonesshe, -esche; 5-6 admonest; 6 admonase, admonyss, -ysch, -yssh; 6– admonish. [a. OFr. *amoneste-r*:—late L. *admonestā-re* an unexplained derivative form of L. *admonēre*. In Eng. the final *-t* was at length taken as the ppl. ending, leaving the stem as *amoness, amonase*, which soon by form-association with vbs. like *abolisse, abolish*, became *amonesh*. Meanwhile the prefix also was refashioned after L., giving *admonest, admonesse, admonish*. The refashioning of the termination is seen in the following:

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parsons T.* 509 Whan a man is sharpely amonested in his schrift to forleten his synne. So *Ellesmere* and *Christch. MSS.*; *Camb.* amonestid, *Petw.* amonased, =amonest, *Selden* amonesshed, *Lansd.* amonesched.]

1. *gen.* To put (a person) in mind of duties; to counsel against wrong practices; to give authoritative or warning advice; to exhort, to warn.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 171 3if þou erþely man wexest yuel.. þis figure amonesteþ þe. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 14, I amoneste *or warne* [3ou] as my moost dereworthe sones. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 93 Feiþful prestis ammonest þe peple. 1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* IV. xiii. 270 Thus oughte the sayde wysemen to exorte and admoneste them. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel* (1546) K ij, Admonishe her often, and reproue her but seldome. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* iii. 15 Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1174, I warned thee, I admonished thee, foretold The danger. 1807 CRABBE *Libr.* 44 Fools they admonish and confirm the wise. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 92 He makes our hearts reprove, admonish and comfort us.

b. *absol.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 348 Bot he mycht nocht amonist swa That ony for him vald turne agane. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. to Nephew* v. 39 When they [servants] are bad, pity, admonish, and part with them if incorrigible.

†**2.** To call to mind, inculcate (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 328 In manye othere places he amonesteth pees and accord [*Corpus* amonysscheþ]. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 32 To preche is in siche maner to a monest good þingis, as Crist bad His disciplis do.

3. To put (one) in mind *to do* a duty; to charge (a person) authoritatively, to exhort, urge (always with a tacit reference to the danger or penalty of failure). Const. *inf.* or *subord. cl.*; (*to* rare and obs.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 818 Loth.. his men amonestes mete for to dy3t. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 þis heste ous amonesteþ þet we ous loky þet we ne wreþþi uader ne moder. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 84 We admonest you fyrste in the popes halfe that ye make full restytucyon. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccccxix. 733 Admonyst your people to do well their deuoyre. 1557 *Kynge Arthur* v. viii, Syrs I admonest you that thys daye ye fyght.. as men. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Doth not a margine do well to admonish the Reader to seeke further? 1709 STRYPE tr. *Beza* in *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xliv. 174 To send their letter.. to the queen and bishops, to admonish them to their duty. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 502 He admonished the usurper to repent of his treason. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16. 117 Bennen admonished me to tread in his steps.

4. To put (a person) in mind of anything to be avoided; to warn or caution against danger, error, or fault. Const. usually *of*, rarely *against, for*, or *subord. cl.*

1541 ELYOT *Image of Gov.* (1549) 49 He would admonest or warne him of his lacke in diligence. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 68, 87, I promised.. to admonish the Ladies against the Innovation of Masquerades. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 289 Moses was sent.. to reprove and admonish the People for their manifold Transgressions. 1785 *Rolliad.* Ded. (1799) 21 To admonish them, how they rush into future dangers. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 277 A gallows erected on an eminence admonished the offenders of the fate that awaited them.

5. To put (a person) in mind of a thing forgotten, overlooked, or unknown; to give formal or express notice; to notify, apprize, or inform. Const. *of* or *subord. cl.*

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 3 Miracles doe teache men and admonishe them of Gods will. 1586 THYNNE *Contn. Holinshed* in *Animadv.* 70, I am to admonish thee, good reader, that.. I have neither word for word, nor sentence for sentence, set downe the writings of Lesleus. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* vii. 198 So soon as he shall be admonished of the Kings pleasure. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 44 [They] only admonish us what ideas of touch will be imprinted in our minds. 1844 LINGARD *Hist. A.-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 11 Admonished her of the obligations which it imposed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ii. (1872) 10 Descended, too, from the Scottish hero Wallace, as the old gentleman would sometimes admonish them. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. (1857) 281 The duchess of Parma admonished her brother that the lords chafed much under his long silence.

Admonished (ădmɒ·nĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Exhorted, urged, cautioned, warned, informed.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 1 Admonested of veray affeccion and good desyre. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 279 His own wife, admonished in a dream, sent unto him. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 593 But thus admonish'd we can walk erect.

Admonisher (ădmɒ·nĭʃəɹ). [f. ADMONISH + -ER[1].] One who admonishes or gives authoritative advice; a monitor.

1570 T. WILSON in *Ascham, Scholem.* (Arb.) Pref. 7 Your good admonisher, and teacher in your yonger yeares. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 113 [What] a blessing to haue such a faithfull admonisher in ones bosome. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 411 Courteously He turned then, even seeming to agree With his admonisher.

Admonishing (ădmɒ·nĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADMONISH + -ING[1].] The action of exhorting, cautioning or authoritatively counselling, or of notifying; admonition. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 149 Certys ry3tful is þin amonestyng and ful digne by auctorite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 533 We haf thre thingis, That makis vs amonestyngis For to be vorthy. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 28 Cherefull admonishinge, and heedefull amendinge of faultes. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1767) I. 738, I cannot conceive since their sin was so conspicuous that my admonishing the world thereof should turn to their detriment. *Mod.* Tired of admonishing them in vain.

Admonishing (ădmɒ·nĭʃĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Warning, advising.

1611 COTGR., *Monitoire*, monitory, monishing, admonishing. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* IV. xxxvii. 58 He would be to her as if he belonged to the solemn admonishing skies.

Admonishingly (ădmɒ·nĭʃĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an admonishing manner; by way of admonition, or authoritative counsel.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* ii. 18 Patience and wisdom say admonishingly, Not now—not yet. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 52 Nodding his head aside admonishingly.

Admonishment (ădmɒ·nĭʃmĕnt). Forms: 4–6 amoneste-, 5–6 amonyste-, admoneste-, 6 admonishe-, 6– admonishment. [a. OFr. *amonestement*, later *admonestement*; f. *amonester*; see ADMONISH and -MENT.] The action of admonishing, or fact of being admonished; also an act of admonishing, a reproof, warning; admonition.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* (W.) 6974 The kyng amonestement herde; Quykliche thennes he ferde. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* 79 Joachym king of Juda despraised the admonestementis.. of God. 1494 FABYAN VII. 644 The rulers of Parys, by the amonystement of the sayd John, ordeynyd good and sure watch. 1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 457 b, He vnlesse he obeye admonishementes ought of his Byshop to be excommunicated. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 2 To stop his eares against admonishment. 1691 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 189 The whole course of our Saviour's Actions tends to our instruction and admonishment. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 282 Disdaining all admonishment. 1850 WORDSWORTH *Prel.* IV. 90 Grateful for that admonishment, I hushed my voice.

Admonition (æ:dmɒ̆nĭ·ʃən). Also 4–6 amonicioun, -cion; 6 ammonycyon, admonicion; 6– admonition. [a. OFr. *amonition*, later *admonition*; ad. L. *admonitiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *admonē-re* to ADMONISH.]

1. The action of admonishing; authoritative counsel; warning, implied reproof.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 13 Nedeþ it 3itte, quod I, of rehersyng or of amonicioun. 1506 *Ordin. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. 281 Take payne by ammonycyon or otherwyse that restytucyon were made. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 20 You that liue as you please, do what you list, and admonition vtterly resist. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* x. 11 These things.. are written for our admonition. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶6 Few are persuaded to quit it by admonition or reproof. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 7 Feeling bound to accept rebuke and admonition as a brotherly office.

2. An act of admonishing; a warning, reproof; an utterance or statement of grave counsel or censure, *esp.* of ecclesiastical censure.

1526 TINDALE *Tit.* iv. 10 A man that is geuen to heresie, after the fyrst and the seconde amonicion, avoyde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 102 Admonition is the lowest of Ecclesiasticall censures. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., By the ancient canons, nine monitories, or Admonitions, at due distance, are required before excommunication. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. iv. 57 He now called to mind the admonitions of his host. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VI. 184 The timely admonition changed The purpose of his brother.

†**Admoni·tioner.** *Obs.*; also admonishioner in Hales. [f. ADMONITION + -ER[1].] One who gives admonitions; a monitor. *spec.* in *pl.* The Puritans who in 1571 presented an 'admonition' to Parliament, condemning the ceremonies of the Church of England.

1586 ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) Pref. 8 Even the admonitioners themselves.. hold the substance of religion with us. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. 240 The admonitioners did seeme at the first to allow no prescript forme of prayer at all. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 135 Teaching us to make our former sins and impieties admonishioners unto us. [So always.]

Admonitive (ădmɒ·nĭtiv), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *admonit-* ppl. stem of *admonē-re* to ADMONISH + -IVE, as if ad. L. **admonitīv-us*.] Of or pertaining to admonition; admonitory.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 370 This kind of suffering to the devout Fathers did seem.. full of instructive and admonitive emblemes.

Admonitively (ădmɒ·nĭtivli), *adv. rare*—[0]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an admonitive manner; by admonition. (In mod. Dicts.)

Admonitor (ădmɒ·nĭtəɹ). ? *Obs.* [a. L. *admonitor* n. of agent; f. *admonit-* ppl. stem of *admonē-re* to ADMONISH; see -OR.] One who admonishes; an admonisher; a monitor. *spec.* = ADMONITIONER.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. to Bp. of Winch.* Wks. 1852, 177 He [Judas] departed out of Christ's company, and with all diligence sought how to have his admonitor slain. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 102 If the Parliament complied not with this Admonitors desires. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 222 Conscience.. at most times a very faithful and a very prudent admonitor.

Admonitorial (ădmɒ·nĭtō·rĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *admonitōri-us*, f. *admonitor* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] = ADMONITORY.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. (D.) Miss Tox.. in her instruction of the Toodle family had acquired an admonitorial tone.

Admonitorily (ădmɒ·nĭtərĭli), *adv.* [f. ADMONITORY + -LY[2].] In an admonitory manner; with warning or reproof.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 30 [They might] reproachfully or admonitorily appeal to it.

Admonitory (ădmɒ·nĭtəri), *a.* [ad. L. *admonitōri-us*; see ADMONITOR and -Y.] Of or pertaining to an admonitor; giving or conveying admonition; warning.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. § 8 (J.) The sentence of reason is either mandatorie.. or else permissiue.. or thirdly, admonitorie. 1679 in Somers's *Tracts* I. 44 This little Admonitory Address. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 279 The clergyman.. fixed upon her a glance, at once steady, compassionate, and admonitory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Friend* XI. 254 A raised admonitory finger.

Admonitrix (ădmɒ·nĭtriks). [a. L. *admonitrix* fem. of *admonitōr*; see ADMONITOR.] A female admonitor; a monitress.

1860 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* iv. 105 Our admonitrix, who spoke in no measured terms, was her Serene Highness herself.

Admortization (ădmɒ̄ɹtizē[ɪ·]ʃən). *rare.* [a. Fr. *admortization, -isation*, ad. med. L. (12th c.) *admortizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admortizā-re* = *admortificā-re, admortī-re* to reduce to mortmain; really a latinizing of OFr. *amortir, amortiss-ant*, assimilating it to vbs. of Gr. origin in *-īzare*: see -IZE. More commonly AMORTIZATION.] The reduction of lands or tenements to mortmain.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Admortization* denotes the acquisition of lands, by a monastery, college, church, chapel, or even lay corporation.

†**Admo·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *admōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *admovē-re*; see ADMOVE.] A bringing into contact.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 86 And this was but an Admotion or touch of the Girdle. [BAILEY 1731, not in *ed.* 1742.]

Admotive (ădmō·ʊtiv), *a.* [f. L. *admōt-* ppl. stem of *admovē-re*; see ADMOVE and -IVE.] Characterized by motion towards.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Admotive germination: That in which the episperm containing the end of the cotyledon more or less tumefied remains fixed laterally near the base of the cotyledon.

Admount, occas. 16th c. form of AMOUNT *v.*

†**Admo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *admovē-re* to move to or towards, f. *ad* to + *movēre* to move.]

1. To move to or towards, to apply (a thing *to* or *unto* another.) 'A word not in use.' J.

c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 276 And first be moolde admoved And after dounge. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasmus' Paraphr. 1 Ep. John* ii. 8 Through discrete sobrenes we maye be admoued vnto the light. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 74 If unto the powder of Loadstone or Iron we admove the North pole of the Loadstone.

2. To promote, advance. (A Latinism.)

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* Introd. § 23 That the work will serve and admove the cause of God and goodness.

†**Admovent,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *admoventem* pr. pple. of *admovē-re*: see ADMOVE.] 'Moving to.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731. '*Not much used.*' Ash 1775. (Perh. only in Dicts.)

†**Admurmura·tion.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *admurmurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *admurmurā-re* to murmur at.] 'A murmuring at.' Bailey 1731. 'The act of murmuring.' Ash 1775. (Never used.)

Admyral, -all(e, -ald, -el, obs. ff. ADMIRAL.

†**A·dname.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ad* to + NAME *sb.* an englishing of mod. L. *adnōmen* and Fr. *adnom*; see ADNOUN.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* [See under ADNOUN.]

Adnascence (ădnæ·sĕns). [f. ADNASCENT on anal. of sbs. in -NCE, a. Fr. *-nce*:—L. *-ntia*.] Adhesion of parts to each other, by the whole surface.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Adna·scent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *adnāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *adnāsci* or rather *adgnāsci*, commonly *agnāsci* to grow upon; f. *ad* to + *gnāsci* to be born.] Growing or produced upon something else.

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 448 Moss, which is an Adnascent plant.

†**Adnasce·ntia,** *sb. pl. Obs.*—[0] [L. neut. pl. of pr. pple. *adnāscens* (sc. things).] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adnascentia*.. Branches which sprout out of the main Stock as in the Veins and Arteries. 1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Adnascentia* (with Botanists) those excrescencies which grow under the earth, as in the Lily, Narcissus, Hyacinth, etc. which afterwards become true roots.

Adnate (æ·dnē[ɪ]t), *a.* [ad. L. *adnāt-us*, more commonly *agnātus*, f. *ad* to + (*g*)*nātus* born. See also AGNATE.]

†**1.** Added to something naturally existing. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. IV. 141 There is an adnate or acquired hardnesse by custome in sin.

2. *Phys.* and *Bot.* Attached congenitally by the whole surface; grown to congenitally.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 312 The pancreas .. is adnate to the fundus of the ventricle. 1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Old Age* (1752) 155 The adnate or the enate parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Adnate Tunicle*, the common Membrane of the Eye called *Conjunctive*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 11 The ovarium, to the surface of which it is adnate. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 130 Eye-pedicels short, adnate with the tentacles, externally. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 202 If the filament runs up the back of the anther as it were .. the anther is adnate.

Adnation (ædnē·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.; see -ION.] Attachment of surfaces; growth to. *esp.* in *Bot.* Adhesion of different whorls of the inflorescence to each other.

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 179 Union of contiguous parts of different circles [of the inflorescence] = Adnation.

Adnect, -nexion, obs. forms of ANNECT, -NEXION.

†**Adni·chil,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. Fr. (14th–15th c.) *adnichille-r*, mod. *annihile-r*, ad. L. *adnihilā-re, annihilā-re* to ANNIHILATE.]

1706 PHILLIPS, *Adnichiled* (old Law-word) annulled, brought to nothing, or made void.

Adnichilate, adnihilate, obs. ff. ANNIHILATE.

Adnize, variant of AGNIZE *v. Obs.* to recognize.

Adnominal (ædnɑ·minăl), *a.* [f. L. *adnōmen*, var. of *agnōmen* + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to an adnoun; attached to a noun.

1845 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 63 This case [genitive], being in its origin the adnominal case, or case joined to a noun. 1860 J. HADLEY *Grk. Gram.* § 488 The adjective in the former case [attributive use] is purely adnominal, belonging exclusively to its substantive.

†**Adnomination,** obs. f. AGNOMINATION, a word-play, paronomasia.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 280 Compos'd of Clinchings, and Adnominations.

†**Adno·te,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *adnotā-re* (also *annotā-re*) to put a note to, remark; f. *ad* to + *notā-re* to mark, f. *nota* a mark. More commonly ANNOTE.] To note, remark, observe.

1558 W. FORREST *Grisild the Sec.* (1875) 79 In this mateir is to bee adnoted What euyl counsell with Pryncys maye induce.

Adnoun (æ·dnɑun). [mod. f. L. *ad* to + NOUN, on the model of *adverb*. Also in mod. Fr. *adnom*, and mod. L. *adnōmen*; the cl. L. *adnōmen*, var. of *agnōmen*, had a different sense.] A word added or joined to a noun substantive, an adjective; *spec.* used by some grammarians for an adjective used substantively.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adnoun, Adnomen*, or *Adname*, is used by some grammarians to express what we more usually call an adjective. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Theol. & Polit.* 401 The modification of the noun by the verb is the Adnoun or Adjective. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxxvi. 415 The verb, says Elliot, is thus changed to an adnoun.

Adnounce, obs. form of ANNOUNCE.

†**Adnu·bilated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adnūbilāt-* ppl. stem of *adnūbilā-re* to involve in clouds; f. *ad* to + *nūbilā-re* to cloud, *nubil-us* cloudy; f. *nūbes* cloud.] 'Darkened or clouded.' Bailey, 1731.

Adnul, obs. form of ANNUL.

†**Adnu·mber,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ad* to + NUMBER *v.*, in imitation of L. *adnumerāre* to count or reckon to.] To reckon into a number, count in; to take into account.

c 1526 J. FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 134 Howbeit I will not adnumber it for an argument. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 108 They may be adnombred among the heires of the heauenly kingdome. *Ibid.* 111 To be adnumbred among his people.

Adnychellate, obs. form of ANNIHILATE.

Ado (ădū·), *sb.*, properly *v. inf.* = at do, which was the fuller form. [In Norse *at* is the prep. used with the inf. = Eng. *to*; see A- *pref.* 5. Hence in northern Eng., as still used in north Lanc. and Westm. 'a bit o' summat at eat.' *Ado* is thus a northern dialect form for *to do*, which has in certain phrases, and as a sb., passed into general use.]

1. *pres. inf.* To do; in northern writers in all constructions; in others only after *have*, in phrase *to have ado.* (Cf. Fr. *avoir affaire*, orig. *avoir à faire* to have a-do, or to do.)

? 1280 *Kemble's Cod. Dipl.* II. 186 Na man sal have at do. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 349, I mycht nocht suffice thar-to, Sa mekill suld be thare ado. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5083 Al that thei han ado. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We have othere thinges at do. *c* 1466 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 566 II. 295 Fur I woll nowt have ado ther with. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* vi. 34 Eueri dai hath inough adoo with her own troble. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 25 We are dead to them, and have nothing adoe with them. *c* 1817 J. HOGG *Tales* (1837) II. 194, I wonder what he had ado in appearing to me?

2. In doing, being done; at work, astir.

1577 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 202 III. 56 Upon Thursday there was nothing ado but preaching of Sermondes. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxvii. 58 Only an eager bustling, that rather keeps ado than does anything. 1634–46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 291 The tryell of presbyteries is the principall thing that is ado at this tyme. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 97 (1862) I. 248 The remembrance .. raised a great tempest & (if I may speak so) made the devil ado in my soul. 1698 J. NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 263 How now, what is here ado?

¶ Hence through such phrases as *much ado, little ado, more ado*, by taking the adverbs as adjs. qualifying *ado* the latter was viewed as a sb., and so construed in *a great ado, any ado*, etc. The transition may be seen in the following quotations, in the first of which *ado* is still the inf., in the second the sb., in the third it may be either.

1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 191 To have any thing ado with him. *Ibid.* 178 That any true christian ought to have any ado with filthy and dead images. *Ibid.* 472 St. Paul had much ado for the staying of that matter.

3. *sb.* (pl. rare, *adoes, ados.*) Doing, action, business, fuss. *Without more ado*: without further work, ceremony.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1495 Þe lordes buþ þan a-paste: wyþoute more a-do. 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, A-do, or grete bysynesse, *Sollicitudo.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. XXXVIII. 160 They that by the see wol go, be it in armee or to som other adoo. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlv. 6 The Heithen are madd, the kyngdomes make much adoo. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 23 Weele keepe no great adoe, a Friend, or two. 1634–46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 162 The King's Majestie .. imployed them at his pleasure in some particular adoes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xi. 237 The Ancients made much more ado about this Season of the Year than we. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 85 William wanted a wife, and they were married without more ado.

4. Action or work forced upon one, labour, trouble, difficulty. *With much ado*: with much trouble or difficulty.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 221 And made no more a-doo to bere hym, than dooth a wulf to bere a lytel lambe. 1513 MORE *Hist. Edwd. V*, 6 His Mother the Dutches had much adoe in her travell. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* v. 27 She had with muche ado wounde her selfe out of the prease of people. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. vi. 105 Their clothes were made large and loose, easie to be put on, without any adoe. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872, I. 357, I had much ado to sit my horse. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamphl.* I. 56 Unhewed forests, quaking bogs;—which we shall have our own ados to make arable and habitable. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 129 Tribes which the Kings had much ado to keep in even nominal subjection.

†**Ado,** *pa. pple. Obs.* or *dial.* [for earlier *ido, ydo, ydon* done; see A- *particle.* Still in common use in s.w. dialects; see *'Exmoor Scolding.'*] Done. *Dead for ado*: dead for done, dead and done with, dead 'for good.' *Once for ado*: once for done, once for all.

1554 *Interlude of Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 16 Youth, I pray thee have ado, And to the tavern let us go. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. ix. 599 If the Cæsarean state may revive .. how shall we ever know when it is dead for adoe? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 849 Be persuaded to settle once for adoe upon the promise.

-ado, *suffix* of sbs. 1. a. Sp. or Pg. *-ado* masc. of pa. pple., as *El Dorado* the gilded:—L. *deaurātus*; *desperado* one out of hope:—*desperātus*; *tornado* (Pg.) that which is turned or whirled; *renegado* one who has re-denied the faith, now *renegade.*

2. An ignorant sonorous refashioning of sbs. in *-ade*, a. Fr. *-ade* fem. (= Sp. *-ada*, It. *-ata*) probably after the assumed analogy of *renegade* = *renegado*; e.g. *ambuscado, bastinado, bravado, barricado, carbonado, camisado, crusado, grenado, gambado, palisado, panado, scalado, stoccado, strappado*, all of which in Sp. have (or would have) *-ada.* So *armado* obs. var. of *armada.*

‖**Adobe** (ădō·bi, ădō·b). Also **adobi, -ie.** [Sp.; f. *adob-ar* to daub, to plaster:—late L. *adobāre*; see ADUB. (Dozy derives the Sp. from Arab. *aṭ-ṭōb*, = *al-ṭob*, prob. a Coptic *tōb*, Egypt. hierog. *t·b*, of same meaning; but Minsheu 1623 has '*Adobe de barro*, mortar, clay.') Adopted in U.S. from Mexico, and popularly made into *dobie.* In Eng. sometimes with *e* mute, after mod. Fr. (in Littré's Supp.).] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.

1834 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 224 The houses in Costa Rica are .. built of adobes or undried bricks two feet long and one broad, made of clay mixed with straw to give adhesion. 1865 E. B. TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 99 Adobe, in which form and as dobie, it is current among the English-speaking population of America. 1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round the World* 12 He .. has a nice little adobi house. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 593 Small settlements .. consisting only of two or three mud, or rather adobe, houses.

†**Ado·d,** *int. Obs.* [for *Ah God!* cf. *adad, agad, egad, ecod*, etc.]

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. i. 30 Adod, I don't like those close Conferences. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. (1780) 9 Adod, away, in a hurry, Alice and I danced to Pewterers Hall.

†**A·dolent,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *adolēntem* pr. pple. of *adolē-re*, occ. used in med. L. for the inceptive *adolēscēntem*: see Du Cange.] Growing, adolescent.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 30 Lest it adolent Be letted to encrece and wex stronge.

Adolescence (ædole·sĕns). [a. Fr. *adolescence* (14th c., Littré), ad. L. *adolēscentia*; see next.] The process or condition of growing up; the growing age of human beings; the period which extends from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youth; ordinarily considered as extending from 14 to 25 in males, and from 12 to 21 in females. Also *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXV. (1554) 207 b, Afterward in their Adolescence Vertuously to teach them. 1647 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 423 Those times which we term vulgarly the old world, was indeed the youth or adolescence of it. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 439 System of education, for the government of my childhood and adolescence. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. XIII. 242 Ballot-Box Influenza! One of the most dangerous Diseases of National Adolescence. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vii. 2 An infant had its price which rose as the child reached adolescence.

Adolescency (ædole·sĕnsi). [ad. L. *adolēscentia* n. of state f. *adolēscent-em* pr. pple. of *adolēsc-ĕre* to grow up.] The quality or state of being adolescent, or in the growing age. Properly distinguished from ADOLESCENCE, as *youthfulness* is from *youth*, as in 'a protracted adolescence,' but 'evidences of adolescency.'

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. i. (1495) 186 Adolescencia duryth the thyrd vii yere .. and after this adolescenciaes aege comyth the aege that is callyd juventus. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. liv. 110 bb, In his adolescencie he was Paynem. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 157 The iij. age is adholocencye and endurith vnto xxv. yere age. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) I. XXVII. 92 The first and beardlesse youth of his adolescency. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 138 in *Philol. Anglic.*, In the seasons of puerility and adolescency.

Adolescent (ædole·sĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [as sb. a. Fr. *adolescent* (15th c.) ad. L. *adolēscent-em* growing up, a youth, prop. pr. pple. of *adolēsc-ĕre* to grow up: see ADULT. The subst. use is the commoner in L., and much earlier in Fr. and Eng. than the adj.; the latter is probably taken direct from L.]

A. *sb.* A person in the age of adolescence; a youth between childhood and manhood.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 103 A certen adolescente a yonge man. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. li. 104 bb, He admonested .. the adolescentes as his chyldren. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 498 Conveying, without indecency, to adolescents many facts concerning the human frame.

B. *adj.* Growing towards maturity; advancing from childhood to maturity.

1785 COWPER *Tirocin.* 219 Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong, Detain their adolescent charge too long. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 149 Unfold each day some adolescent grace. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukal.* III. i. 100, I see Near manhood in thy adolescent limbs.

†**Ado·lorate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. A- *pref.* 11 + L. *dolor* grief + -ATE[3].] To vex, grieve.

1598 FLORIO, *Dogliare*, to greeue, to molest .. to adolorate.

†**Ado·mmage,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [for earlier *endommage*, ENDAMAGE; see A- *pref.* 10.] To endamage, damage or injure.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 31 His armures were adommaged.

†**Adon.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *Adon*, a. L. *Adon*, another form of *Adonis* (q.v.).] Adonis; a fop or exquisite.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 769 'Nay then,' quoth Adon. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 172 The Graces Darling, Adon of our plaines.

‖**Adonai** (ădō·nāi, ædonē·əi). Also **Adonay.** [Heb. אֲדֹנָי *ădōnāi* my Lords (f. אָדוֹן *ādōn* lord), one of the names given in O. T. to the Deity, and represented in the A.V. by 'Lord' in ordinary type; also substituted by the Jews, in reading, for the 'ineffable name' יהוה JHVH = *Jahveh* or *Jehovah*, the latter of which is said to owe its vowels to being 'pointed' by the Masoretes with those of the word *ădōnāi.*] A name of the Supreme Being.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/2 She thenne .. prayed in thys maner, O adonay lord Jhesu crist. 1557 *Sarum Primer* i. O greate and marveilous Lord, Adonay.

Adonean (ædonē·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Adōnē-us* + -AN.] Of or belonging to Adonis.

a 1864 FABER in WEBSTER, Fair Adonean Venus.

Adonian (ădō·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Adōni-us* + -AN.] = ADONIC.

1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 56 She then her old Adonian fire retains. 1871 *P. S. Lat. Gramm.* 480 The Adonian Verse is so intimately connected with the third Sapphic line that Hiatus at the close of the latter is unusual, and words are sometimes divided between the two verses.

Adonic (ădɑ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *adonique*, ad. med. L. *adōnicus*, after L. *Sapphicus, Ionicus*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Of, or relating to Adonis; in L. and Gr. *Prosody*, epithet of a metre, consisting of a dactyl and spondee (– ◡◡ | – –).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Adonick Verse* .. so called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whose death it was first compos'd.

B. *sb.* An Adonic verse or line.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. We meet with Adonics by themselves without sapphics, as also sapphics without Adonics. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 374 The sapphics .. were broken at a longer interval by the adonic.

Adonis (ădō·nis). [Gr. prop. name; ad. Phœn. אָדוֹן *adōn* lord; title of a Phœnician divinity; in Heb. a name of God.]

1. In Greek Mythology, a youth beloved by Venus for his beauty: hence *ironically*, a beau or dandy.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 457 Two such Adonises talking so sweetly of our reciprocal passion!

†2. A particular kind of wig. *Obs.*

1760 H. WALPOLE quoted in *Blackw. Mag.* III. 167 He had a dark brown adonis and a cloak of black cloth. 1775 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* III. xix. (D.) A fine flowing adonis or white periwig.

2. A genus of plants, N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*, of which the common species is called Pheasant's Eye.

1597 GERARDE *Herball* lxxiv. § 2. 310 The red flower of Adonis groweth wilde in the west parts of Englande among their corne. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 358 Fennel-leav'd perennial Adonis. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Plants* I. 14 Adonis (Pheasants' eye) . . Name from 'Adonis' . . whose blood was fabled to have stained the flower.

3. A species of butterfly (*Polyommatus Adonis*), also known as the Mazarine or Clifton Blue.

†Ado·nist. *Obs.* [f. ADONAI + -IST.]

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Adonai*, We find great disputes in authors, concerning the use and acceptation of the word Adonai; particularly, whether it is always read for the word Jehovah. This has given rise to two opposite sects among Hebraists, called Adonists and Jehovists.

Adonize (æ·dŏnəiz), *v.* [a. (16th c.) Fr. *adonise-r*; see ADONIS and -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* Of men: To make an Adonis of; to adorn; to dandify.

1611 COTGR., *Adoniser*, to adonize it; to resemble Adonis; to imitate, or counterfeit the graces, or beautie of Adonis. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* XII. XIV. (1802) III. 418 Three good hours, at least, in adjusting and adonizing myself. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 9/2 They may be Adonizing at Truefit's.

†A-doors, *Obs.*; prop. written separately **a doors**; less commonly **a door**. A phonetic reduction apparently of both *of doors, o' doors* (see A *prep.*2), and *at doors* (cf. *a-do*); common 6–8 in the phrases *forth a doors, out a doors, in a doors*, for which also the full forms occur.

1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 31 Nowe shall the prynce off this worlde be cast out a dores. 1532 MORE *Conf. Barnes* viii. Wks. 1557, 804/2 Ye shall beare no part of that flesh foorth a dores. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 393 Charitie driueth feare out a doores. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 487 He taketh one . . and draweth him in adoors. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 38 Out a' doore I'm hurld. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* 51 She saw him coming in a door. *Ibid.* 204 And with two dogs at's heels went out a door. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarb.* III. iii. 504 Here, run in a-doors quickly.

Cf. the full phrases:

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 268 In at a munster dor. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 36 Driuen out of doores with it when I goe from home. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii. 283 As you went in at doors. *a* 1654 GATAKER *Spirit. Watch* 79 (T.) She would not go out at doors.

†Ado·perate, *v. Obs.* [f. med. L. *adoperāt-* ppl. stem of *adoperā-re* to use; f. *ad* to + *operāre* to work: see OPERATE.] To bring into operation, employ, use.

1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 88 By the secret intelligence of the meanes already adoperated. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 19 Without the Sword, which in this Case was never adoperated.

Adoperation (ædɒ:pĕrē·ʃən). *rare*—1. [n. of action f. med. L. *adoperā-re*; see prec. and -TION.] Application, employment.

1817 PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 56 By a skilful adoperation of these means . . he might himself become the lord and master of the lands.

Adopt (ădɒ·pt), *v.* [a. Fr. *adopte-r* (16th c. in Litt.) ad. L. *adoptā-re* to choose for oneself, *esp.* a child; f. *ad* to + *optāre* to choose; prop. a freq. vb. f. an obs. pple. **opt-us*, f. **op-ĕre* to wish.]

1. *gen.* To take (any one) voluntarily into any relationship (as *heir, son, father, friend, citizen*, etc.) which he did not previously occupy. Const. *as* (*to, unto, sb. in appos.* obs.).

1548 HALL *Hen. VII*, an. 7 (R.) He did adopt to his heyre of all his realmes and dominions, Lewes the XI. 1598 R. BARCKLEY *Felicitie of Man* III. (1603) 158 Adopting mee to his sonne in law. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 135 May not a King adopt an Heire? *c* 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 108 Adopt him son or Cousin at the least. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 12 Those whom he happens to adopt as favourites. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 725 Friends, not adopted, with a schoolboy's haste, But chosen with a nice discerning taste. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) II. 91 They were adopted into the Diet.

2. *esp.* (Without complement, and sometimes *absol.*) To take as one's own child, conferring all the rights and privileges of childship, or such of them as the law permits to be thus conferred.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 191, I had rather to adopt a Child, then get it. 1750 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pope John VIII adopted Boson, king of Arles, which perhaps is the only instance in history of adoption in the order of ecclesiastics. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 20 My child! my child! . . what possessed me to marry you? why did not I adopt you instead?

†3. To receive a graft, as a tree. [L. *fac ramum ramus adoptet* OV. *Rem.* 195.] *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. Fit one [vine stocke] to the other, ioyning pith to pith, and then binding them fast together so close, that no aire may enter between, vntill such time as the one hath adopted the other.

4. To take up (a practice, method, word, or idea) from some one else, and use it as one's own; to embrace, espouse.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 48 Which, for your best ends, You adopt your policy. 1749 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 205 II. 280 Adopt no systems, but study them yourself. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* (1876) I. 11 He might possibly not have adopted the costume of the island. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 397 These men had married Egyptian wives and had adopted Egyptian habits.

b. *Philol.* (as used in this Dict.) To take a word from a foreign language into regular use without (intentionally) changing its form.

Thus: We have adopted the modern German names of several rocks and minerals, as *gneiss, hornblende, quartz*, and *nickel*.

5. To take (a course, etc.) as one's own (without the idea of its having been another's), to choose for one's own practice.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 160 You cannot hesitate long upon the choice which it equally concerns your interests and your honour to adopt. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 92 He adopted one posture, from which he determined not to move. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xvii. 164 His resolutions were adopted by a small majority.

†6. *causal.* To make over to any one as his child, adherent, or subject; to affiliate, attach. [L. *se alicui adoptare.*] *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 521 Sold to Laertes by divine command, And now adopted to a foreign land.

†7. To name after; to name anew after an adoptive parent; to christen or rechristen. [L. *aliquid* (*suo nomini*) *adoptare.*] *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 109 When you are past Smyrna, you come into certain plains, occasioned by the riuer Hermus, and therefore adopted in his namé.

Adoptability (ădɒ·ptăbi·lĭti). [f. ADOPTABLE: see -BILITY.] Capability of being adopted or chosen. *concr.* An adoptable thing.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvii. (D.) The Liturgy . . was what we can call the Select Adoptabilities . . from that wide waste imbroglio of prayers already extant.

Adoptable (ădɒ·ptăb'l), *a.* [f. ADOPT + -ABLE.] Capable of being adopted; fit to be adopted.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 His . . metaphor was found adoptable. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 68 An 1-18th being the smallest difference of [musical] pitch adoptable without confusion.

†Ado·ptant, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *adoptant*, ad. L. *adoptant-em* pr. pple. of *adoptā-re* to ADOPT. Cited as sb. only.] *adj.* Adopting. *sb.* One who adopts, or takes a child as his own.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xv. 42 Both flow from the Pleasure and Goodwill of the adoptant.

†Ado·ptate, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *adoptāt-* ppl. stem of *adoptā-re* to ADOPT.] = ADOPT.

1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contrib.* 12 Having calculated these numbers, to adoptate a proportion of chirurgeons, apothecaries, and nurses to them.

Adoptative (ădɒ·ptătiv), *a.* [f. L. *adoptāt-* ppl. stem of *adoptā-re* to ADOPT + -IVE; as if ad. L. **adoptātīv-us.*] Of or pertaining to adoption; adoptive.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xxii. (1833) 395 A spiritual and adoptative sonship. 1875 MCCLELLAN *New Test.* 623 Adoptative or other legal parentage, in opposition to the natural.

Adopted (ădɒ·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADOPT + -ED.] Taken voluntarily or admitted into any relationship not formerly occupied; *esp.* that of a child.

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* ix. 204, I accept thee here Without suspence as my adopted son. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 246 To be adopted heire to Fredricke. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 65 The only instances of Foreigners, and adopted Citizens who had ever advanced themselves to either of those honors. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. vii. (1865) 277 An adopted denizen of the sea.

2. Taken up or chosen as one's own; assumed.

1660 DRYDEN *Astr. Red.* 70 These virtues Galba in a stranger sought, And Piso to adopted empire brought. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 11, 184 Their [the Romans'] Music and Poetry was always borrowed and adopted. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 458 Gisa does not seem very warm in his patriotism for his adopted country. *Mod. Rose*, though an adopted word, is now as familiar as *daisy*.

Adoptedly (ădɒ·ptĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an adopted manner; by adoption.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 47, *Luc.* Is she your cosen? *Isa.* Adoptedly; as schoole-maids change their names, By vaine, though apt affection.

Adopter (ădɒ·ptəɹ). [f. ADOPT + -ER 1.]

1. One who adopts into any relation, *esp.* that of sonship; an adoptive father.

1572 HULOET *Abecedarium*, Adopter, that makes the adoption, *Adoptator.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. CXVIII. 99 Antoninus . . did not onely equall his Adopter and Predecessours, in wisdome and other princely qualities. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. (1742) 13 The Adopter was not full twenty years old, when he adopted a Senator, who was old enough to be his father. 1870 WYNTER in *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 174 The . . speculative father of six children, who sought charitable adopters for his offspring.

2. One who takes up any opinion or plan; *prop.* from another; also *gen.* as a matter of choice.

1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV. 244 The rash adopters of the more obvious etymological derivations. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 218 A practical rule, which, if adopted, would have the force of an intuition for its adopter also.

3. *Chem.* A tube connecting two pieces of apparatus; *esp.* one which connects the retort and receiver in apparatus for distillation. Also called ADAPTER.

1767 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 411 The retort was set in a reverberatory furnace, and an adopter and quilled receiver luted to it. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 10 Conical tubes that fit into another, for lengthening the necks of retorts . . are called adopters.

Adopting (ădɒ·ptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADOPT + -ING 1.] A choosing or taking as one's own, or into any relationship, *esp.* as a child; adoption.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ahijamiento*, adopting, *adoptatio.* 1861 GEO. ELIOT *S. Marner* 313 That was the only adopting I ever heard of: and the child was transported when it was twenty-three.

Adopting (ădɒ·ptiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADOPT + -ING 2.] That adopts.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 47 II. 44 The adopting fathers are generally very tender to these children. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XV. (1860) 238 Torn from the arms of her adopting father.

Adoption (ădɒ·pʃən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *adoption*) L. *adoptiōn-em* n. of action, f. obs. ppl. stem *adopt-*, whence also *adoptā-re* to ADOPT. In late L. *adoptio* was used instead of *adoptātio*, the n. of action, from *adoptā-re.*]

1. The action of voluntarily taking into any relation; *esp.* of taking into sonship. a. *viewed actively.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) V. 213 Þe sacrament of adopcioun [*sacramento adoptionis*] i.e. baptism. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* a iiij. The second [kind of cousin] is legale, the whiche cause is by adopcyon. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 15 The Lawiers . . define Adoption to be a legitimate act imitating nature, found out for their solace and comfort, which haue no children. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. iii. 62 The friends thou hast, and their adoption tride, Grapple them to thy Soule, with hoopes of Steele. 1755 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. viii. 230 The Spirit itself, that is the Spirit of Adoption, which Christians receive, is one Witness. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Holy Ghost* i. 18 We are made sons of God by adoption.

b. *fig.*

1644–58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, &c.* (1677) 118 As Chickens are hatcht at Grand Cairo by the Adoption of an Oven.

c. *viewed passively*, The fact of being so adopted; adopted relation or condition.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 23 We vssilf sorwen withynne us for the adopcioun of goddis sones, *that is . . the staat of Goddis sones bi grace* [TINDALE adopcion, CRANMER adopcyon, *Genevan, Rheims*, 1611 adoption]. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxxiii. 268 The kynge shulde take hym for his sone of adopcion, and ryghtefull heyre. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxii. (1865) 388 It could not taste of death, by reason of its adoption into immortal palaces.

2. The act of taking up and treating as one's own; acceptance, espousal.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. ii. 309, I shall . . stand vnder the adoption of abhominable termes. 1769 BURKE *Pres. State Nat.* Wks. II. 121 They may add to the publick calamity of their own measures, the adoption of his projects. 1821 CRAIG *Drawing & Paint.* vi. 347, I cannot, therefore, recommend this mode of miniature painting to your adoption. 1878 SEELEY *Stein.* III. 550 The country of his own adoption.

b. *Philol.* (as used in this Dict.) The taking of a word belonging to a foreign language into regular use in our own, without (intentional) change of form; a special instance of this process.

Thus: The English word *hotel* is an adoption of the modern French (as *hostel* was of the Old French) living descendant of Latin *hospitāle*; in *hospital* we have a French and English adaptation of the Latin word itself. These facts are thus symbolized: Eng. *hotel*, a. mod. Fr. *hôtel*:—OFr. *hostel*:—L. *hospitāle*. Eng. *hospital*, a. OFr. *hospital*, ad. L. *hospitāle.*

c. *passively*, The fact of being so taken up and accepted; the being adopted.

1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.*, Which [words] . . must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 10/2 The great advantages of their adoption in all great metropolitan centres.

Adoptional (ădɒ·pʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1. Cf. *nation-al*, etc.] Of or belonging to adoption.

1861 W. H. MILL *Pantheist. Princ.* (ed. 2) 212 Leaving them [the Evangelists] to describe severally the natural and the adoptional lines of this, and withholding the descent of the only true parent.

Adoptionism (ădɒ·pʃəniz'm). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. ADOPTION + -ISM.] The tenets of the ADOPTIONISTS.

1874 BLUNT *Dict. of Sects* 8 By contemporaries Adoptionism was regarded as identical with . . Nestorianism.

Adoptionist (ădɒ·pʃənist). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. ADOPTION + -IST.] One of a sect who maintained that Jesus Christ is the son of God by adoption only; commonly known under their Latin appellation of *adoptiani*. Also used *attrib.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 C. HARDWICK *Hist. of Chr. Ch.* iii. 66 The controversy known as the Adoptionist, but in reality a phase of Nestorianism revived. 1874 BLUNT *Dict. of Sects* 7 The Gnostics were in a certain sense Adoptionists.

†Ado·ptious, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADOPTION, after analogy of *ambition, ambitious*, etc., as if f. L. **adoptiōsus.*] Of, or connected with, adoption.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 187 With a world Of pretty fond adoptious christendomes That blinking Cupid gossips [*i.e.* christenings of adopted children for which Cupid stands godfather].

Adoptive (ădɒ·ptiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *adoptif, -ive*, ad. L. *adoptīvus* characterized by adoption: see ADOPT and -IVE.]

1. Due to adoption, as an adoptive son, father, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 170 a, Sonne adoptife . . Of sayd Galba. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 510 The holy kyng Edward . . made William Norman his sone adoptivus. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) X viij, She is thy mother adoptiue, and my natural wife. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 4/1 A Hen that fain would hatch a Brood, Some of her own, some of adoptive

bloud. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. iii, The adoptive and cheerefull boldnesse which our new alliance with God requires. 1748 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 176 II. 155 The herd of mankind can hardly be said to think; their notions are almost all adoptive. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 710 That the adoptive brother should be preferred to the brother by blood. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 189 To sacrifice himself to Greece as his adoptive country.

2. Fitted or inclined to adopt, having the habit of adopting.

a 1834 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 164 There is adoptive as well as acquisitive sacrifice. 1880 G. A. SALA in *Illust. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 587 Surely the English language is the most receptive and most swiftly adoptive in the world.

Adoptively (ădɒ·ptivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY².] In an adoptive manner; by way of adoption.

1844 MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 482 For it is one thing to be so [i.e. one with God] adoptively, and another to be so substantially. 1844 B. THORPE *Ælfric's Hom.* I. 259 God, the Father Almighty, has one Son naturally, and many adoptively [A. Sax. *gewiscendlice*].

‖ **Ador.** [L.] The grain used in sacrifices, spelt.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 41 In mene lande of ador or of whete, An acre lande to strikes IIII is mete.

Adorability (ădō·ərăbi·lĭti). [f. ADORABLE; see -BILITY.] The quality of being adorable; adorableness.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 64 If adorability agree to the humanity of Christ, then may his humanity help and save us. 1794 BURNS in *Wks.* IV. 173 The adorability of her charms. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 4 Both Laelius and Faustus Socinus laid down the adorability of Jesus in strong terms.

Adorable (ădō·ərăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *adorable*, ad. L. *adōrābil-em* worthy of worship; f. *adōrā-re*; see ADORE + -ABLE.]

1. Worthy of worship or divine honour.

1611 COTGR., *Adorable*, adorable, worthy, or fit to be adored. 1654 BAKER *Lett. Balzac* III. 105 And make me a thing adoreable and divine. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 228 We discover the adorable wisdom of God in his works. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* III. 399 That adorable Being who governs all.

2. By exaggeration, said of anything to which one is passionately attached.

1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* III. i. (1737) II. 349 A way to make very adorable Places of these Silvan Habitations. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (1779) 139 I'm griev'd to the heart Without cash to depart, And quit this adorable scene. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. ix. (1871) 469 The ever adorable had truly quitted the mountains.

Adorableness (ădō·ərăb'lnės). [f. ADORABLE + -NESS.] The quality of being adorable; 'worthiness to be adored.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

1806 DAWSON *Phil. Angl.* s.v., The adorableness of the divine nature is demonstrated in the works of creation and providence. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii. 177 What suffused adorableness in a human frame where there is a mind that can flash out comprehension and hands that can execute finely!

Adorably (ădō·ərăbli), *adv.* [f. ADORABLE + -LY².] 'In a manner worthy of adoration.' J.

1806 DAWSON *Phil. Angl.* s.v., O adorably great and glorious majesty of heaven and earth!

Adoral (æ:dō·răl), *a.* [f. L. *ad* to, at + *ōr-* mouth + -AL.] Situated at the mouth. Cf. ABORAL.

1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 194 The first or most adoral transverse ambulacral combs of two neighbouring rays touch one another at their bases.

Adorally (æ:dō·răli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the direction of or towards the mouth.

1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 196 The thickened extremity being directed adorally.

Adorat. 'A chymical weight of four pounds.' Phillips 1678. Also in Kersey, and Bailey.

Adorate, obs. variant of ODORATE, scented.

Adoration (æ:dorē·ı̆ən). [a. Fr. *adoration*, ad. L. *adōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adōrā-re*; see ADORE.]

1. The act of worshipping, or paying divine honours; worship, reverence.

1543 JOYE *Expos. Daniel* iii. (R.) Muche more execrable is it to serue or worship them [images] with any reuerent behauiour ether by adoracion, prostracion, knelyng, or kissing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 351 With solemn adoration down they cast Thir Crowns inwove with Amarant and Gold. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 174 The Greeks in times of old . . paid their adoration to rude unwrought stones. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. iv. vii. (1864) 344 The Church may draw fine and aërial distinctions between images as objects of reverence and as objects of adoration. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25, 187 That deep and calm beauty which suggests the thought of adoration to the human mind. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vii. (1875) 362 Adoration is no mere prostration of the body, it is the prostration of the soul.

2. *fig.* The exhibition of profound regard and love.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 274 *Ol.* How does he loue me? *Vio.* With adorations. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Ad. Bede* 29 That adoration which a young man gives to a woman whom he feels to be greater and better than himself.

3. *techn.* A method of electing a pope.

1599 SANDYS *Eur. Spec.* (1632) 146 Two third parts of their voyces . . are requisite to him, that either by adoration or in Scrutinie shall winne that glorie. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 286 The third way of creating Popes, is by *Adoration*, which is perform'd in this manner; That Cardinal, who . . desires to favour any other Cardinal . . puts himself before him in the Chappel, and makes him a low Reverence; and when it falls out that two thirds of the Cardinals do the same, the Pope is then understood to be created. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 296 There was a moment when the feeling was so far in his [Pole's] favour that he might have been chosen on the spot by adoration.

†**4.** Kissing the hand as a sign of honour. *Obs.*

(Prob. never so used, but given in the following passage as the 'right sense' of the word *adore*, as if formed from Lat. *ad* to + *os*, *oris*, the mouth.)

1614 SELDEN *Titles* 41 Adoration, and Salutation with a kisse of the hand, is all one in the right sense of the word.

†**Ado·rative,** *a. Obs.* [f. *adōrāt-* ppl. stem of *adōrā-re* to ADORE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to adoration.

1637 S. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 179 (1862) I. 429 Not a formal thanksgiving but an annunciation or predication of Christ's death—concional, not adorative.

Adoratory (ădɒ·rătəri). *rare.* [ad. med. L. *adōrātōrium*, f. *adōrātōr* a worshipper.] A place of worship: specially applied like the med. L. to those of pagans.

1800 M. KEATINGE tr. *Diaz, Conq. Mex.* 16 On the shore they found some adoratories or temples, built of lime and stone, and containing idols made of clay and wood.

Adore (ădō·ə1), *v.* Forms: 3–4 aoure, 5 adoure, 6– adore. [a. OFr. *aöre-r, aüre-r, aoure-r*:—L. *adōrā-re* to address, salute, reverence, in late L. to worship; f. *ad* to + *ōrā-re* to speak, entreat, beg, f. *ōr-* (nom. *ōs*) mouth. Refash. in 14th c. Fr. as *adourer, adorer*, whence Eng. *adore*. See ANOURE.]

1. To worship as a deity, to pay divine honours to. (Now almost confined to poetry.)

c 1305 *St. Kath.* in *E. E. P.* 31 Here godes noþing nere: þat hi aourede hem to. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Yef þou wilt þanne lyerni god to bidde and to aouri ariȝt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/1 He was adoured and worshyped of all the peple as a god. 1484 — *Chyualry* 4 To preye and adoure god Almyghty. 1557 SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.) My father . . Spake to the gods, and tholy sterre adored. 1611 BIBLE *Bel* 4 The king worshipped it, and went daily to adore it. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. of Cozens* 18 We may worship them in their Pictures —though wee may not Adore the Pictures themselues. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* III. 198 Be crown'd as Monarchs, or as Gods adored. 1738 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Rejoice! the Lord is King! Your Lord and King adore! *c* 1860 J. S. B. MONSELL *Hymn* 'O worship the Lord,' Kneel and adore Him, the Lord is His name!

2. (In the usage of R. C. Ch.) To reverence with relative or representative honours.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xi. 22 By faith Iacob dying, blessed euery one of the sonnes of Ioseph; and adored the toppe of his rodde. 1762 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* an. 1689 (R.) He was met by a procession of popish bishops and priests . . bearing the host, which he publickly adored. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 69 He forbade the practice of creeping to the cross and adoring it.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To offer worship.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* x. 25 Cornelius came to meete him, and falling at his feete adored. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 279 Pretending that a piece of bread is the very body of Christ . . and is adored towards accordingly. *a* 1826 HEBER *Hymn* 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' Gratefully adoring, our songs we raise to thee. 1843 E. JONES *Sensat. & Event* 12, I adore to it again.

4. *techn.* To kiss the hand, to a sovereign, etc. (So explained by Selden, but perh. never so used.) *Obs.* Also, To elect (a pope) by ADORATION.

1614 SELDEN *Titles* 40 Προσκυνῶ is truly interpreted in *Adosculor* (if the composition bee lawfull) or *Adoro*; both signifying to honor by kissing the hand. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 272 The Cardinals meeting in the Gallery, to go together and adore him in his Chamber.

5. *fig.* To reverence or honour very highly; to regard with the utmost respect and affection.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 177 Let the Soule forth that adoreth thee. 1599 MARSTON *Scourge of Vill.* III. ix. 218 My soule adores iudiciall schollership. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IX. 453 Slave as she was, my soul adored the dame. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* VIII. (1779) 61 The tender soft sex I shall ever adore. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 575 The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and adored Monmouth.

¶ By confusion of ME. *adore-n* and *adorn-e(n*, and contact of meanings in sense of *honour*, used for ADORN.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 46 Like to the hore Congealed drops, who do the morn adore. *c* 1624 FLET. & MASS. *Elder Brother* IV. iii. (fol. 2, 118) Armlets for great queens to adore.

Adored (ădō·ərd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADORE *v.* + -ED.] Worshipped, revered, highly reverenced, regarded with profound affection.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 368, I forloyne my dere endorde. 1653 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* 164 At Thy adoréd feet, thus, he lays down His gorgeous tire Of flame and fire. 1713 POPE *Winds. For.* 301 Old warriors whose ador'd remains In weeping vaults her hallow'd earth contains. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxix. (1806) V. 198 To seek a second time, through all the horrors of civil war, for his adored republic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 The husband of her adored friend.

†**Ado·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ADORE *v.* + -MENT after analogy of words in *-ment* a. from Fr., as *judgement, commandment*, etc.] The act of adoring; adoration. ('A word scarcely used.' J.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 The literall and downe-right adorement of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. *Ibid.* I. xi. 46 That reasonable spirits would never firmely be lost in the adorement of things inanimate.

Adorer (ădō·ərəɹ). [f. ADORE + -ER¹.]

1. One who adores; a worshipper; a votary.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 318 Iupiter . . of whom euen his Adorers write euill Taches many an one. 1615 BEAUM. & FLET. *Cupid's Rev.* I. i. (T.) Adorers of that drowsy deity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 143 And thinner left the throng Of his adorers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 12 Which had . . driven his adorers from his shrine with blows and menaces.

2. *fig.* An ardent admirer, a lover.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 74, I professe my selfe her Adorer, not her Friend. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scep. Sci.* 70 And who that adorer of Des-Cartes that professeth Scepticism? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 They were fain of accusers, to become the adorers of Scipio. 1853 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* III. xiv. 256 As to the adorers of Alfred Tennyson, they unluckily haunt one at all seasons.

Adoring (ădō·ərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADORE + -ING¹.] The giving of worship or reverence, or expressing ardent regard; adoration. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* VI. v. 66 Two shepherds most I love with just adoring. 1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 183 The contemplating God in his Works, and the adoring him for them. 1820 KEATS *S. Agnes* vi, Young virgins might have visions of delight, And soft adorings from their loves receive.

Adoring (ădō·ərin), *ppl. a.* [f. ADORE *v.* + -ING².] Worshipping, reverencing, showing ardent regard.

1652 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* 153 It comes, among The conduct of adoring spirits. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Trin. Sund., Teach the adoring heart to fall. 1839 SIR R. GRANT *Bk. Praise* (G. T.) 71 Saviour when in dust to Thee Low we bend the adoring knee. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. viii. 205 Not one of those bland, adoring, and gently tearful women.

Adoringly (ădō·ərinli), *adv.* [f. ADORING *a.* + -LY².] In an adoring manner; with adoration, or ardent admiration.

1824–5 *Life of Dean Hook* I. 57 Your most devoted adoringly affectionate nephew. 1844 *Vest. Creat.* (ed. 3) 240 Such a degree of wisdom . . as we only can attribute adoringly to the one Eternal and Unchangeable. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 438 They appear, dance round him adoringly.

Adorn (ădɒ·ən), *v.* Forms: 4–5 aourne, 5 aorne, 5–6 adourne, 5–7 adorne, 6– adorn. [a. OFr. *aörne-r, aürne-r, aourne-r*, (later *adourne-r, adorne-r*):—L. *adornā-re* to fit out, to deck out; f. *ad* to + *ōrnā-re* to furnish, to deck. The *d* of pref. *ad-*, regularly dropped in OFr., began to be inserted again by the Fr. scribes in 14th c., and has regularly appeared in Eng. since the end of the 15th. See also the form ANORN.]

I. To be an ornament to.

1. To beautify as an ornament does; to be an ornament to; to add beauty or lustre to.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. Proem 2 O blisfull light, of which the bemes clere Adornith al the thryd hevyn faire. 1659 DRYDEN *On Death of Cromw.* vii, No borrow'd bays his temples did adorn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 840 Of choicest Flours a Garland to adorne Her Tresses. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 94 The venerable rust that rather adorns and preserves, than destroys the metal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 7 The circular temple of the Croydon Gas Company adorned the centre of the pastoral and sylvan scene.

2. *fig.* To add lustre to, as a quality does.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lxxiii. (1495) 515 Moost noble ryuers, Ganges Indus and Hispanes, that aourne the countre of ynde. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 176 Thousands were there Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn. 1742 W. COLLINS *Ecl.* I. 40 Each softer virtue that adorns the fair. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ix. 119 The following might have adorned the pages of Spenser. *Mod.* The piety which adorns his character.

3. Hence, Of a person: To add to the honour, splendour, or attractiveness of anything, by his presence.

1534 *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E, The holie senate was adorned with olde prudente persons. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 527 ₱ 2 The pitying Goddess easily comply'd, Follow'd in Triumph, and adorn'd her Guide. 1727 POPE *Dunc.* III. 134 And a new Cibber shall the stage adorn. 1795 SEWEL tr. *Hist. Quakers* I. II. 143 That every one, in your respective places, may adorn the truth. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life of Miss Mitford* I. iv. 108 Three such women as have seldom adorned one age and one country.

II. To furnish with ornaments.

4. To fit out or furnish with anything that beautifies; to deck, ornament, beautify, decorate, or embellish (*with*). Now chiefly *poetic.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, I can my worke . . Right as me lyst, adourne and make fayre. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 39 To see you in suche pompe and pride to aorne suche a carion as is youre body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/2 Our sauyour went to his passion on horsbacke aourned as a kynge. 1530 PALSGR. 417/2, I adorne, I beautyfy with fayre clothes or otherwyse. *Jadorne.* 1580 BARET *Alvearie*, To be adourned with garlandes and Roses on their heades. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 134 Adorne his Temples with a Coronet. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 805 The female . . maketh much of her young ones, licking and adorning their skins. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* lxi. 10 As a bride adorneth herselfe with her iewels. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 150 in *Philol. Anglic.*, He would take as much care to adorn his mind as his body. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 318 A decent room Adorned with carpet, formed in Wilton's loom. 1853 *Arabian Nights* (Routl.) 584 Begin to adorn yourself in one of your most elegant dresses.

5. *fig.* To embellish with any property or quality.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, To magnifye And adourne it with his eloquence. 1530 PALSGR. 417 It is better to adorne the with vertues. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 195 The gifts and graces, wherewith God daily adorneth and enricheth his children. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 9 Most deservedly adorned with divers other honors in his own country. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 298 The many great vertues with which he has adorned his mind.

†**6.** To deck out speciously, dress up, 'get up,' prepare. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 6 Are they not ashamed .. to adorne a pretence of profit mixt with pleasure. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 3. 34 No man adorneth disputation against him.

¶ By confusion of *ador-en* and *adorn-*(*en*, helped by the sense of *honour*, in which both meet: To adore.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxvii, Mars, the God of Armes, they did adorne. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* x. v, She wolde leve this contre in [which she] was aorned and worshipped. 1581 NUCE tr. *Seneca's Octavia* 174 b, Augustus .. Whom as a God in minsters we adorne. *a* 1600 *Soutar descryvit* in *Ever-Green* (1761) I. 118 Kneiland full lawly on thair Kneis, Thair Gods till adorn.

† Adorn, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Adornment.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 44 With brave Bundutia or Viragoes best .. She may compare for valerous adorne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 20 Without adorne of gold or silver.

† Adorn (ădǭɹn), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. It. *adorno*, short for *adornato* adorned:—L. *adōrnātus* pa. pple. of *adōrnā-re*: see ADORN *v.*] Adorned, ornate.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 576 She will acknowledge thee her head, Made so adorn for thy delight the more.

† Adornate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *adōrnāt-* ppl. stem of *adōrnā-re*: see ADORN. The Eng. repr. of L. *adōrnā-re*, as ADORN is of Fr. *adorner*.] To adorn.

1577 FRAMPTON in *Arber's App. Jas. I. Counterbl. Tob.* 81 To adornate Gardens with the fairnesse thereof.

† Adorna·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *adōrnāt-* ppl. stem of *adōrnāre*: see ADORN. As if ad. L. **adōrnātiōn-em*.] The act of adorning; also that with which anything is adorned; adornment, decoration; ornament.

1597 J. KING *Fun. Serm.* in *Comm. on Jonah* (1864) 320 Making show to the world, under his glorious adornations, that he is of some better substance. 1616 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 439 Fair monuments of her beauty and adornation. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* 3. II. ii. (1668) 87 They are so useful for adornation. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Adornation*, a decking or trimming. [So 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 ASH, 'Not much used.']

Adorned (ădǭɹnd), *ppl. a.*; also 5 aourned, 5–6 adourned. [f. ADORN *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished or decked, with things that add beauty or worth; beautified, decorated, ornamented.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* Prol. 1 Sette by declaracion in fair and Aourned volumes. 1490—*Eneydos* ii. 15, A coffre well rychely adourned wyth many precyous stones. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 52 The Monarchial prince, or adourned Kyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 79 She came adorned hither like sweet May. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 151 Adorned She was indeed, and lovely. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 206 Loveliness, Needs not the foreign aid of ornament, But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.

2. *fig.* Furnished with properties or qualities that confer distinction or give delight.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, The herte adourned with vertue rendrith the man noble. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 446 Adorn'd With splendor, arm'd with power. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 200 Adorned with integrity and honour. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. 261 Adorned with eloquence, piety, and persuasion.

Adorner (ădǭɹnəɹ). [f. ADORN *v.* + -ER[1].] He who, or that which, adorns.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. CXXX, O Time! the beautifier of the dead, Adorner of the ruin. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* I. 32 Poet or painter might have seen an image equally true to either of these adorners of the earth.

Adorning (ădǭɹniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADORN *v.* + -ING[1].] Adornment, ornamentation, decoration.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iii. (1495) 374 The elementes ben not bare of arayeng and aournynge. 1580 BARET *Alvearie*, The fayre greene adourning of the bankes with grasse. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Whose adorning, let it not bee that outward adorning, of plaiting the haire. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Eliz.* I. 33 For the more plentiful adorning of their wits. 1669 H. MORE *Seven. Ch.* vi. (T.) Her prankings and adornings in the splendour of their altars.

Adorning (ădǭɹniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADORN *v.* + -ING[2].] Adding or giving beauty or splendour; embellishing; ornamental, decorative.

1659 *Gentleman's Calling* (1696) 30 The most adorning Accomplishments of a Gentleman. 1775 ASH, *Adorning*, ornamenting, embellishing, decking-up. *Mod.* Traces of his adorning pencil.

Adorningly (ădǭɹniŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adorning manner; so as to adorn; decoratively. (In mod. Dicts.)

Adornment (ădǭɹnmĕnt). Forms: 5 aournement, aornement, 5–6 adournement, 6 adornament, 6–7 adornement, 6– adornment. [a. OFr. *aournement*, later *adournement, adornement*; f. *aourner, adourner*, to ADORN + -MENT, as if:—L. **adōrnāmentum*, to which the Eng. spelling was occasionally assimilated.]

1. The action of adorning, or embellishing; embellishment, ornamentation.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* x. vi, He .. made to her many fayre aornamentis. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) The heavens, before they had motion and adornment. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 145 All the industry and art I could unite to the adornment of my native tongue. 1877 MRS. BRASSEY *Voy. in Sunbeam* x. (1878) 163 The finest description used for personal adornment.

2. A thing employed to adorn; an ornament, a decoration. With *pl.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. v. 11 The ladies them self brought theyr jewellis and ryche adournemens. 1543 BLOMEYR in *Richm. Wills & Invent.* (1853) 47 Decent kepyng and wesshyng of the adornaments belongyng to the altars. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. viii. 40 My steps will gently tread With these adornments. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 28 Thou hast won thee rich adornments. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Beauty* I. ix. § 29 The colouring, adornments, and furnishing of a room.

Adorty, adorthy, ? obs. form of AORTA, with *a-* changed to *ad-* after A- *pref.* 7.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* What veynes passe betwene the kydnees ouer the spondyles? *A.* There passe the veyne adorty. *Ibid.* The veynes called kyllis, and adorthy.

Adosculation (ædɒ:skiulē[1]·ʃən). [n. of action, f. *adōsculāt-* ppl. stem of *adōsculā-ri* to give a kiss to; f. *ad* to + *ōsculā-ri* to kiss; f. *ōscul-um* a little mouth, dim. of *ōs* mouth.]

1. Impregnation of animals or plants by mere external contact, without intromission.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. v. § 9 (1682) 173 By many Birds, where there is no Intromission, but only an Adosculation of Parts. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Divers kinds of birds and fishes are also impregnated by adosculation.

2. The insertion of one part of a plant into another.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Adosculation* (in Botany) a joining or insertion of one part of a plant into some cavity, as it were mouth to mouth. [WEBSTER cites CRABB.]

‖ **Adossée** (adose, ădǫ·si), *ppl. a. Her.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *adosser* to turn the back to; f. *à* to + *dos* back.] Turned back to back. (See the Eng. f. ADDORSED.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adossée* is used, in heraldry, to denote two figures or bearings, placed back to back.

† Ado·te, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + DOTE.] To become silly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2054 He wax nei3h out of wit ·for wra þat time & for dol a-dote þ.

† Ado·ted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Grown silly, become foolish; infatuated.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 222 Ase dusie men & adotede. *Ibid.* 272 So he bringeð ofte a3ean into þe adotede soule .. þeo ilke sunnen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 It falleth, that the most wise Ben other while of love adoted.

Adoub(e, variant of ADUB *v. Obs.* to equip.

† Adou·bt, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [phonetic var. of REDOU(B)T, a. Fr. *redoute-r*.] To fear, dread.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1097 Ye noblist of nome þat neuer man adouted.

† Adoubted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Redoubted, dreaded; formidable.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 111 The more adouted thou schalt be. 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 970 To his adoutede duk ·dindimus sente.

2. Frightened, afraid.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 668 III. 5 Be ye not adoghtyd off the worlde, ffor I trust all schall be well.

Adoutry, obs. form of ADULTERY.

Adown (ădau·n), *adv.* and *prep. arch.* Forms: 1 of dúne, 1–2 adún(e, 2 odune, 3 adun, 3–5 adoun(e, 4–6 adowne, 4– adown. [OE. *of dúne* off the mount, *de monte* (see DOWN *sb.*), cf. OFr. *à val*:—L. *ad vallem* to the valley, used in the same sense. As early as 2, the reduced form *a-dūn* was aphetized to *dūn, doun*, DOWN, which soon became the ordinary prose form. But *adown* never became obs., and still survives as a poetic variant of *down*.]

A. *adv.*

1. To a lower place or situation; downward, down. With vbs. of motion, and pleonastically with vbs. signifying descent; as *fall, sink, alight, sit, kneel.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 3if sunu godes arð, asend ðeh hiona of-dune [*Lindisf.* aduna, *W. Sax.* nyþer]. *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Judith* 291 Hí ðá hreowiz móde Wurpon hira wǽpen of dúne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* 16 Se ne gæð nǽfre adune under þyssere eorðan. *a* 1090 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 And þa oðre ða dura brǽcon þær adune and eodon inn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Þe engles adun follon in to þe þosternesse hellen. 1280 *Havelok* 567 And caste þe knaue adoun so harde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 717 Eyþer enpeynede him with al ys miȝt! to dyngen oþer adoun. *c* 1400 *Sege off Melayne* 1480 He tuke his spere owt of reste adownn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxviii. 159 The brayne fel adoun vpon the ground. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 24 Thrise did she sinke adowne in deadly swownd. 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 17 And drops his limbs adown. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. viii, His gorgeous collar hung adown. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 418 Till the wretch falls adown with whirling brain.

† 2. In a lower place; *esp.* on earth, here below. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* 16 On winterliere tide hi beoð on niht uppe, & on dæȝe adune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Maunc. T.* 1 Whan Phebus duelt her in this erthe adoun. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. I. viii, O May thou Mirrour of Soles .. Till eurie thing adown respirature [=refreshing].

† 3. *fig.* To a lower condition or state. Hence, to *bring adown*: to bring to an end. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 205 Det blisfule bern .. ðet þuruh his holi passiun werp þene deouel adun. 1205 LAYAMON 19686 A þat Sæxisce men ·setten us a-dune [1250 a-doune]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 266 Buh adun þine heorte. 1384 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 250 Ester ley thou thyn meknesse al a-doun. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 94 And with þe pyk putte adoune .. Lordes þat lyuen as hem lust. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 5418 To bring al this werre a doune. 1587 *Myrroure for Mag., Morgan* vii. 1, If once I might put her adowne.

† 4. *fig.* In a lower condition or state. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 376 Monye heye men of þe lond in prison he huld strong .. And 3yf þat eny hym wraþþede, adoun he was anon.

B. *prep.* (with a defining obj.)

1. In a descending direction upon or along.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troyl.* II. 764 Adoune the staire anon right tho she went. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 31 [His] scaly taile was stretcht adowne his back full lowe. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* I. 34 To chase the lingring Sun adown the Sky. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 365 Adown his cheek a tear unbidden stole. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Harold* I. LXXXIX, Fresh legions pour adown the Pyrenees. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 50 There is also a beautiful view from the mansion, adown the Kennebec.

2. *fig.* Of time.

1839 LOWELL *Threnodia* Wks. 1879, 2 He did but float a little way Adown the stream of time. 1877 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* in *Poems* I. 40 Adown life's latter days.

† Adownright, *adv. Obs.*; 2–3 adun-riht(es. [f. OE. *adún* down + *riht* straight.] Straight down, DOWNRIGHT.

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 90 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Alle dor and fuȝel ifliht! lete he makede adunriht. Þene Mon .. his neb upward he wrohte. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 60 Sweordes dunt is adunriht. 1250 LAYAMON 29894 And adun rihtes slowen! al þat hii neh comen.

† Adow·nward, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* For forms see ADOWN. [f. ADOWN + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* = DOWNWARD.

a 1090 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 Þa Francisce men .. scotedon á-dunweard mid arewan toweard þam haliȝ dome. 1205 LAYAMON 9298 Hamun arnde upward! & oðer while adunward. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 140 Þet heui ulessis, þet draweð hire aduneward. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 7 Þus þis compaygnie of muses I-blamed casten wroþely þe chere adounward to þe erþe.

B. *prep.* = ADOWN *prep.*

1205 LAYAMON 1920 Corineus .. hine fusde mid mæine, a-duneward þa clude.

† Ado·xal, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ἄδοξ-os (f. ἀ priv. + δόξα opinion) + -AL[1].] Not according to right reason; absurd.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 107 But the contrary, in most, or all; not orthodoxall, but paradoxall, heterodoxall, adoxall.

† A·dox(e. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ἄδοξ-os (occasionally = παράδοξ-os, opposed to common sense), f. ἀ priv. + δόξα opinion.] An absurdity.

1624 HAYWARD *Suprem.* 5 Who esteemed that which I had said, not for a Paradoxe, but for an Adoxe, or flat absurditie.

† Ado·xy. *Obs.*—[0] [ad. Gr. ἀδοξία ill-repute, f. ἄδοξος, f. ἀ without + δόξα reputation.] 'Ignominy, shame; slander, infamy.' Blount 1656.

† Ado·yle, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [A *prep.*[1] on + DOYLE squint, given by Halliwell as a Gloucestershire word.] Askew, awry.

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 139 Wrye not youre nek a doyle as hit were a dawe.

Adoze (ădō[u]·z), *adv.*, prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] on, in + DOZE.] In a doze, or dozing state.

1868 BUCHANAN *Wallace* I. ii, I hoped to find them, Drugged with the Gallic potion, all adoze.

Adp-, obs. form of APP-.

Adpress (ædpre·s), *v.* [f. L. *adpress-* ppl. stem of *adprim-ĕre*, f. *ad-* to + *prem-ĕre* to press.] *trans.* To press closely to a surface, to lay flat.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 100 Birds when frightened, as a general rule, closely adpress all their feathers.

Adpressed (ædpre·st), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Pressed close to, lying flat against, as the hairs on the stems of some plants, etc.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* II. xix. 124 The dorsal segments are covered with shining adpressed hairs. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 412 Twigs, densely covered with minute, imbricated, adpressed leaves.

‖ **Adpromissor** (ædpromi·səɹ, -oɹ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *adprōmissōr* one who is security, f. *ad-* in addition + *promitt-ĕre* to PROMISE.] One who gives bail or security.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 402 The adpromissor at different epochs of the law appears as sponsor, fidepromissor, fidejussor.

† Adpu·gn(e, *v. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *adpugnā-re* to fight against, attack, f. *ad* to, at + *pugnā-re* to fight.] 'To fight against.' Cockeram 1626.

Adq-, obs. form of ACQ-.

Adrad (ădræ·d), *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 adræd, 3–6 adred, adrad(de, 5 adrade, adrede, 5–6 adredde, 6 adread; revived in 9 as adrad, (adread). [Probably weakened form of *of-drad*, pa. pple. of OF-DREDE to frighten, terrify. *Of-drad* and *a-drad* are used synonymously from 1200 to 1300, about which date the former disappears.] Frightened, greatly afraid, put in dread. Const. *gen.* or *of*; *dat. inf.*; *subord. cl.*; W. Morris has *at*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Þe engel quað to hem ne be ȝe naht ofdredde. 1205 LAYAMON 7575 His men weoren ofdredde [1250 a-dradde]. *Ibid.* 10952 Adræd he wes swiðe [1250 adred]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 21 For alle derke deuelles ·aren adradde to heren it. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of F.* 928 Loke thou ne be Adrad of hem. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1275, I am adredde God is not in this place. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3867 He was full sore adrede of his comyng. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthur* (1819) 47 The quene of dethe was sore A drade. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* R iv b, He nothyng helde hymself adradde of drunken Marke Anthony. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 126 Thinking to make all men adread. 1600 TOURNEUR *Metamorph.* liv. 377 (1878) 208 The beast gan looke as one that were adrad. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 390 Her sister heard it breathless, and

adread. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 147 Thereat adrad He turned him round. *Ibid.* I. I. 19, I was the less adrad Of what might come.

†**Adra·d,** *ppl. a.*[2], dreaded. See ADREAD *v.*[1]

Adradial (ædrē[1]·diăl), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to, at + *radius* ray + -AL[1].] Situated at or on a ray, in Radiate animals.

1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 414 An organ may be .. per-radial, inter-radial, or adradial in position.

†**Adragant.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *adragant*(*e* a popular corruption of *tragacanthe*] = TRAGACANTH.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Appetite*, Gum Adragant half an Ounce. 1775 BRUCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 416 It resembles gum adragant much in quality.

†**Adraw·**, *v. Obs.* Forms as in DRAW *v.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + DRAW.]

1. *trans.* To draw out; *esp.* to draw (a sword).

1205 LAYAMON 16487 Aldolf his gode sweord adroh. 1297 R. GLOUC. 361 Adraweth ȝoure suerdes. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 400 Robert .. hys gode suerd adrou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 218 Come naȝt beuore God mid zuorde adraȝe and mid blodi honden. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2281 Hure swerdes þan þay adrowe.

2. *intr.* To withdraw oneself.

c 1430 *Octouian Imp.* (W.) 357 Awey fro hem he wold adrawe. *c* 1450 *Siege of Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 67 The trewys adrew and warre toke hys way.

†**Adray·.** *Obs.* [f. prec. See DRAY.] Withdrawal.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4671 Haldyst þou forwarde, certys nay, Whan þou makyst swyche a-dray.

Adraynt, pa. pple. of ADRENCH *v. Obs.* to drown.

†**Adrea·d,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 andræd-an, on-dræd-an; 2–4 adred-en, adrede. *Pa. t.* 1 ondreórd, ondréd, ondredde; 2 adred(e, 3 adredde, 4 adrad(de. *Pa. pple.* 1 ondræden; 3–6 adrad. [f. A- *pref.* 4 = *and-* against, towards + *drædan* to dread. Cf. OSax. *and-*, *ant-*, *an-drâdan*, OHG. *intrâten*. In OE. *and-* before initial *d* became *an-*, which, following the analogy of the prefix *an-*, became OE. *on-*, and ME. *a-*. See AND- and AN-.]

1. *trans.* To dread, to fear greatly.

a 900 *Beow.* 3353 Þæt þu him on drædan ne þearft. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 5 He ondreard þæt folc. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.*, *ibid.* Anddreord him þæt folc. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, *ibid.* He adred him þæt folc. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, *ibid.* He adrede him þæt folc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þet we þene fend noht ne adreden. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems & Songs* (1859) II. 6 The þes is sauf, the werre is ever adrad.

2. *intr.*

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1013 Hi ondreddon þat he hi fordon wolde. 1205 LAYAMON 8744 Nu þu scalt adreden [*l.t.* adrede] for þine ær dæden. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3146 Noþyng þay ne adradde.

3. With *refl. pron.* (Orig. *dat.*, with or without *acc.* of the thing.) To fear for oneself; to be afraid.

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* 81 (Grein), Ne ondraed þu þé. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 9 Hi him mycelum eȝe adrédon .. Nelle ȝe eow adrædan [*MS. A.* on-]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, *ibid.* Hyo heom mycel eiȝe adredden .. Nelle ȝe eow ondræden. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 124 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 He maiȝ him sore adrade. *c* 1300 *Rel. Songs* iv. Hwenne ich thenche of domes-dai ful sore ime adrede. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 288 Ganhardin seighe that sight, And sore him gan adrede.

†**Adread,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*; also 5 adrede. *Pa. t.* 6 adrad. [:—earlier OF-DREAD, OE. *of-drædan*.] To make afraid, terrify. Cf. ADRAD *ppl. a.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 47 No was ther non in that ferrede That of his liif him might adrede. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 135 With these they adrad, and gasten, sencelesse old women.

†**Adrea·d, adreid,** *adv.* prop. *phrase*; *Sc. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] on, in + DREAD *sb.*] For fear, lest.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Honour* III. lxv. (1787) 76 Zit studie nocht ouir mekill, adreid thow warie.

A-dream (ădrī·m), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + DREAM *sb.*] In a dream, dreaming.

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 141, I lie a-dream.

†**Adrea·med, adrea·mt,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. DREAM *sb.* or *v.*; exact formation uncertain. The form is that of a pa. pple. of a vb. **adream*, or *dream*. No instances of the vb. *a-dream* have been found; and the prefix is prob. A *particle*, southern form of the ppl. prefix *y-*, as in *a-been*. See DREAM *v.*] In phr. *To be adreamed*: to be visited by a dream, to dream.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (*ed.* 1634 in Nares) Hee is adreamd of a dry summer. 1605 *Play of Stucley* 359 in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 172, I was adreamt to night that he paid me all. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 76, I was a Dreamed that I sat all alone. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* IV. i, I was a-dream'd I overheard a ghost.

†**Adree,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 adreógan, 3 adriȝe, adrie. *Pa. t.* 1 adreaȝ, adreah. *Pa. pple.* 1 adrogen. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *dreógan* to perform, endure, DREE, cogn. w. Goth. *driugan* to perform military service.]

1. To carry on, practise, pass (life, time, etc.). Only in OE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *on O. T.* (Sweet 57) Men ðe heora líf adrugon on ealre ídelnisse.

2. To bear, endure, or suffer.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1488 Earfeðo þe he adréah. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1067 (Lumby 1035) Ne miȝte heo a-driȝe, þat heo ne weop wiþ iȝe. ?*a* 1400 in Halliwell *Dict.* s.v. *Adrye*, Ther is not soche a knyȝt .. þat his strok miȝt adrie.

†**Adref-e,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 adræf-an, 2 adref-en. *Pa. t.* 1 adræf-de, 2 adrefde. *Pa. pple.* 1 adræfed, 1–2 adrefed. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *dræf-an* to drive, chase.] To drive forth, or away.

c 1150 *Cott. Hom.* 223 God .. adrefde hi út of paradis. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 219 Se almihti sceappende .. hi alle adrefde of heofan rices mirhðe.

Adregh, -eich, -eigh, variants of ADRIGH *adv.*

Adreint, pa. t. of ADRENCH *v. Obs.* to drown.

†**Adrelwurt.** *Herb. Obs.* [Cf. OE. *adreminte*, supposed to be the same plant.] Feverfew.

HALLIWELL cites early list of plants in *MS. Harl.* 978.

†**Adre·nch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 adrenc-an, 2– adrenche(n. *Pa. t.* 1–3 adrenc-te, 2–3 adrengte, adrente, adreinte; 4 adraynte, 4–5 adreynte. *Pa. pple.* 1 adrenc-ed, 2–3 adrenct, adrent, adreint; 4–5 adreynt, adraynt. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + DRENCH, OE. *drencan*, causal deriv. of *drink*. Cf. Ger. *ertränken*.] *lit.* and *fig.* throughout.

1. To give to drink.

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 He uoluelþ þe herte of loue .. and him adrengþ of ane zuetnesse wonderuol. *Ibid.* 251 And hire adraynkþ and makeþ him dronke of holy loue.

2. *trans.* To submerge, to drown.

a 1000 *Ags. Met. Ps.* CV. 10 Heora feondas flód adrencte. *c* 1150 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic nelle henon forð mancyn mid watere adrenche. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Heo wende to gederes, and adreinte pharao. 1297 R. GLOUC. 437 Hys sones were ȝut alyue, þat adrencte were atte laste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 195 Helle was adraynt in that see [*submersa*]. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXX. 112 Ye last bishop was a dreynte.

3. *refl.* To drown (oneself).

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 230 Te swin anonriht urnen & adreinten ham suluen iðer see. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 An ȝuo moche drinke; þet hy ham adrencheþ. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiii. (1859) 10 Adrenchyng hym self, as it were, in worldly vanyte.

4. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To be drowned, or drown; to perish in the water; to 'go down,' as a ship. (In this const. it = ADRINK, and often interchanges with it; see first quot.)

1205 LAYAMON 2206 Ferde into ane watere · þer inne he adronc [1250 a-dreint]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 220 Þer adreinte Pharao, & hore uoan alle. *c* 1305 *Pilate* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 118 Þo com þer a gret tempest .. þat schipes adreynte þere menie on. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 408 And men þat maden it · amydde þe flode adreynten.

Adres(se, early form of ADDRESS *v.* and *sb.*

Adrie, adriȝe, forms of ADREE *v. Obs.*

Adrift (ădri·ft), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on, in + DRIFT. Cf. *afloat*.]

1. In a drifting condition, drifting, at the mercy of wind and tide.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 The ship yet went so fast a drift. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 832 With all his verdure spoiled, and trees adrift. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. IX. (ed. 4) 318 They had immediately turned the canoe adrift. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVIII. (1856) 353 Caught and carried adrift on disengaged ice-floes.

2. *fig.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. VII. § 3 And so we should .. let our Thoughts (if I may so call it) run adrift, without any Direction or Design. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* V. (1757) 138 The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide, Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* VII. 106 The concern must be closed and all these people turned adrift. 1878 BLACK *Green Past. & Picc.* XVII. 139 To cut myself adrift from my relatives.

†**A-drigh,** *adv. Obs.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 3–6 on dregh(e, on dryȝe, o dreghe, o dreih, a dreȝ(e, a dreigh, a drigh. [A *prep.*[1] + *dreȝe*, *dreghe*, extent, length, distance: see DREGH.] At or to a distance, away, off.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 71 Þus þay droȝ hem a-dreȝ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 194 He bad þam alle draw þam o dreih. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1031 Þere he draȝeȝ hym on-dryȝe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 The kinges doughter .. drewe her adrigh. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11647 Why draghes þou on dregh þes dedis so ferr? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 56 My spous on dreich efter our trais sall hy.

†**Adri·nk,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in DRINK. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + DRINK, OE. *drinc-an*. Cf. Germ. *ertrinken*.] *lit.* To swallow too much water; hence,

1. To be drowned.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. XXIV. 221 Mycele má moncynnes adranc on ðam wætere. 1205 LAYAMON 2490 In ane deope watere · þer heo adronken. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 58 Heo unwreih þene put þ hit adronc inne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 971 Þe knaue þer gan adrinke.

So *to be adrunken*.

1205 LAYAMON 2497 Þat ilke water · þer Abren was adrunken [*l. t.* adronke.] 1297 R. GLOUC. 430 In þe se adronke he was.

Adrip (ădri·p), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + DRIP.] In a dripping state.

1867 D. MITCHELL *Wet Days* 84 And the pelted leaves all wincing and shining and adrip. 1881 *Atlantic Month.* XLVII. 251 Oars adrip with silver foam.

†**Adri·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in DRIVE. [OE. *adrífan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 away, on + *drífan* to DRIVE.] To drive away, chase, pursue, follow up.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* V. § 8. 4 (Bosw.) Adrífe ðæt spor út of his scire. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal .. heordom for-beodan, and þeouas addriuan, of his erde.

Adrogate (æ·drogēt), *v.* Also arrogate. [A specialized form of ARROGATE, f. L. *adrogāt-* ppl. stem of *adrogā-re* or *arrogāre*, to ask or claim to oneself, to adopt one whose consent may be legally asked, f. *ad* to + *rogāre* to ask. *Arrogate* was formerly used in all senses, but mod. writers on *Rom. Law* have appropriated this differentiated form for the special sense.] *Rom. Law.* To adopt a person who was at the time *sui juris*, or his own master, and under the *potestas* or legal power of no one else.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* III. § 15. 89 He did arrogate John .. into Maries kindred, Making him to be her adopted son. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 164 There is nothing hinders, but that the English may adrogate or adopt, and be adopted .. the consent of both parties is solely essentiall. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1876) 180 When a Roman citizen adrogated a son, i.e. took a man, not already under *Patria Potestas*, as his adoptive child. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 90 Women, being incapable of exercising parental power, could not, properly speaking, adrogate.

Adrogated (æ·drogēltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] *Rom. Law.* Adopted, when *sui juris* or of full age and under no *potestas*.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 129 The children who follow an adrogated parent suffer diminution of head. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 450 Results for the adrogated or adopted child.

Adrogating (æ·drogēltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADROGATE + -ING[2].] That adrogates.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 450 Results for the adrogating or adopting parent.

Adrogation (æ·drogē[1]·ʃən). Also arrogation. [ad. L. *adrogātiōn-em* n. of action f. *adrogā-re*: see ADROGATE.] *Rom. Law.* The technical name of adoption where the person adopted was his own master, or under no *potestas*.

1581 J. MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 15 Arrogation they saie is, when he which is his owne man, and at libertie, is receiued in steede of a sonne. But Adoption is, when hee which is receiued, is vnder an other man's power. 1682 W. EVATS tr. *Grotius' Peace & War* 115 Arrogation or Adoption, whereby a man translates himself into the Family of another. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 321 This the Lawyers call'd Adrogation, or perfect Adoption. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Adoption*, The Prussian law does away with all distinction between adoption and arrogation. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 99 This species of adoption is called adrogation; because both he who is adopting is asked, *rogatur*, whether he will have as his lawful son him he is about to adopt, and he who is being adopted is asked whether he submits, and the people is asked whether it ordains that so it shall be.

Adrogator (æ·drogē[1]·tər). Also arrogator. [a. L. *adrogātor* n. of agent f. *adrogā-re* to ADROGATE.] *Rom. Law.* He who adrogates.

1774 HALLIFAX *Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 58 He .. by that species of adoption, called Arrogation, transferred himself and all his rights, except such as perished by the change of family, to the Arrogator. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 40 If a man who .. has children in his *potestas* give himself in adrogation, not only does he himself become subject to the *potestas* of the adrogator, but his children do so too in the character of grandchildren.

Adroit (ădroi·t), *a.* [a. Fr. *adroit*, orig. adv. phrase *à droit* according to right, rightly, properly, f. *à* to + *droit* right, OFr. *dreit*:—late L. *drictum*, *dirictum*:—cl. L. *directum* right: see DIRECT. Subseq. used as adj., and in this sense adopted in Eng.] Possessing address or readiness of resource, either bodily or mental; having ready skill, dexterous, active, clever.

1652 EVELYN *France* (R.) The best esteemed and most adroit cavalry in Europe. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. i. 365 He held his talent most adroit, For any mystical exploit. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 150, 326 The Right-Hand and Arm of most Men are .. more adroit than the Left. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* XI. VII. (1849) 122 The adroit bargain by which the island of Manhattan was bought for sixty guilders. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* I. 269 They played about one another now like adroit wrestlers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xiii. 139 Adroit intriguers burned incense to him as to a god.

Adroitly (ădroi·tli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adroit manner; with ready skill; dexterously, cleverly.

1748 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 163 (1792) II. 92 Do you use yourself to carve adroitly and genteely? 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 515 Words .. so adroitly ambiguous, as in fact to evade the question. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed & Succ.* xii. (1853) 51 He used his left as adroitly as his right hand. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 14 Tiberius .. replied adroitly, that it was not for him to choose or to reject any particular charge.

Adroitness (ădroi·tnės). [f. ADROIT + -NESS.] The quality of being adroit; ready skill, dexterity, cleverness, either bodily or mental.

1742 tr. *Klimius, Iter Subter.* vii. 87 The Person's dexterity and adroitness. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 226 Henrique .. valued himself on his gentlemanly adroitness in all matters of gallantry. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 55 To Sylla's combined adroitness and courage Marius owed the final capture of Jugurtha.

Adronc, -nken, pa. t. and pple. of ADRINK *v. Obs.*

Adroop (ădrū·p), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + DROOP.] In a drooping position.

1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* XI. 1128 Her neck adroop, she last let go her spear.

†**Adro·p.** *Alch. Obs.* (See the quot.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. (Ashm. 1652) 135 These two and no mo Be our Magnesia, our Adrop. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 627 Your moone, your firmament, your adrop. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adrop*, among alchemists, denotes either that precise matter, as lead, out of which the mercury is to be extracted for the philosopher's stone; or it denotes the philosopher's stone itself, inasmuch

as this is also called *saturn* and *plumbum*, or lead. CASTELLUS [*Lex. Med.* Geneva 1746] *in voc.*

Adrostral (ædrɒ·străl), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to, at + *rostr-um* beak, mouth + -AL[1].] Pertaining to or situated at the beak or snout.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 457 The presence of special cartilages (rostral and adrostral) in front of the primordial cranium of the larvæ of Anura.

†**Adrou·gh,** *adv. Obs.*

1698 *Bucaneers of Amer.* ii. 151 We set our sail adrough, and so drove to the Southward.

†**Adrough(e, adrowe,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 adrúȝian, adruwian; 2–3 adruȝien, adruwien, adruien; 4 adrouȝe. *Pa. pple.* 1 adrúȝod, adruwod; 2–3 adruwed. (All southern.) [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *druȝian* to (become) dry, see DROW *v.* and DROUGHT. There was also an OE. *adrýȝan* to (make) dry, which seems to have been confused in 2–3 in the south with *adruwien*, so that the latter is used in the senses of both the earlier verbs.]

1. *intr.* To dry up, to become dry, withered, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 11 Þa wætera wǽron adruwode. *c* 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 6 Hiȝ adruwodon and forscruncon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hyo adruwedon and forscrunken. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Sum . . feol an uppe þe stane and þer adruȝede. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 150 Auh adruieð þe bowes, & iwurðet hwite rondes . . Hwon hit is so adruwed. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 34 Ȝef thou wylt, man, thorȝ thy schryft Lat thy senne al a-drouȝe.

2. *trans.* To dry, dry up. (In this sense it seems to take the place of OE. *adrýȝan*; see first quot.)

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 70 Adrige beana & geseoþ butan sealte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. Riwle* 220 He adruwede þe Reade See.

Adrowse (ădraʊ·z), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] in + DROWSE.] In a drowsy state.

1866 MRS. A. WEBSTER *Circe* 41 And if my heart must always be adrowse In a hush of stagnant sunshine.

Adry (ădrəi·), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [f. DRY *a.* prob. in imitation of *acold, athirst*; see A- *pref.* 11.] In a dry or thirsty condition; thirsty.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 610 Nay, prethee fill my cup . . How say you now, sir? was I not a-dry? 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* 94 Att the ebbe shee [the ship] remained all adry. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Wks. 1745 I. 82 Your herds for want of water stand adry. 1830 HOOD *Haunted Ho.* I. xxvi, The Fountain was a-dry.

†**Adry·lle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + DRILL, in mod. Kentish dial. to slide away.] To slide or slip away.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 90 Meche hys the mede that hym worthe By [=be it] so that he na drylle. *Ibid.* 114 The fyfte senne hys sleuthe . . Wanne man leteth adrylle That he god ȝelde schel.

Ads, a variant of ODS, a 'minced' form of *God's*, formerly used in various oaths; as **Adsbud** (for *God's blood*), **Adsheart** (*God's heart*), etc.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bachelor* III. vi. (1866) 158 Adsbud, who's in fault, mistress of mine? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxi. (1824) I. 271 Ads-dines, madam, said he, what of all that! *Ibid.* xxviii. I. 45 Ads-heartikins! you young gentlemen are made of iron and steel, I think. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* lxxxvii. (1779) IV. 35 Adsoocks! ye baggage, cried the lover. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1873) 94 I'll catch at the handle, add's life!

Adscititious (æ:dsiti·ʃəs), *a.*; also **ascititious.** [f. L. *adscīt-* (*ascīt-*) ppl. stem of *adscīsc-ĕre* to admit, accept, or receive from others (f. *ad* to + *scīsc-ĕre* to acknowledge, approve by vote, inceptive of *scī-re* to know) + -ITIOUS, as if f. L. **adscīt-īcius*.] Assumed, adopted from without; 'taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.' J.

1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* II. xlviii. 542 They therefore called this [motion] perpetual and proper . . and they called the others adscititious. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 Such adscititious Habits as may be contracted by Institution, Discipline and custom. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 517 The adscititious inhabitants of Terra Firma. 1847 HAMILTON *Revv. & Punishm.* III. (1853) 127 Immortality being adscititious, may be withheld. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. vi. (1868) 261 These initial vowels . . are not radical, but merely adscititious in Greek.

Adscititiously (æ:dsiti·ʃəsli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adscititious manner; supplementally. (In mod. dicts.)

Adscribe, rarely used for ASCRIBE and SUBSCRIBE.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. v. 4 Beare it [an Edict] to my fellow Consul to adscribe. 1665–6 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 252 He adscribes them to the same cause.

Adscribed (ădskrəi·bd), *ppl. a.* [formally pa. pple. of *adscribe*, L. *adscrīb-ĕre*, f. *ad* to + *scrīb-ĕre* to write; also written *ascrībĕre*, whence in other senses ASCRIBE.] Described upon, applied to a given line or dimension of a figure.

1685 WALLIS *Secants* in *Misc. Cur.* 1708 II. 9 Which formed an Adscribed Figure made up of those Parallelograms.

Adscript (æ·dskript), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adscrīpt-us* pa. pple. of *adscrīb-ĕre* (more commonly *ascrībĕre, ascrīptus*); see prec.]

A. *adj.*

1. Written after, as distinguished from *subscript.*

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Col. & Philem.* (1876) 251 The iota adscript was still written.

2. For med. L. *adscriptus* (*glebæ*) attached (to the soil). Said of feudal serfs, who were transferred along with the estate to which they hereditarily pertained.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 291 Consider the men as being in some measure adscript to the glebe.

B. *sb.*

†1. *Math.* A natural tangent, so called because applied to the circumference of a circle. *Obs.*

1722 G. MACKENZIE *Scot. Writers* III. 520 To these Tables of Sines, Bressius added the Table of Natural Tangents, which he call'd Adscripts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Adscripts*, sometimes used for the tangents of arcs.

2. = A 2 used subst.

1849 CARLYLE *Nigger Quest.* 44 The Blacks in Java are already a kind of Adscripts. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xvii. 496 Not only destitute of political franchises, but mere adscripts to the soil.

Adscripted (ădskri·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = ADSCRIPT A 2.

1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* I. vi. 126 The conscripted and adscripted laborers in the mines, those drawn by lot and those born to the service.

Adscription (ădskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *adscrīptiōn-em* (also *ascriptiōn-em*) n. of action, f. *adscrīb-ĕre* or *ascrīb-ĕre* to write to, to add in writing. Commonly ASCRIPTION, exc. in senses 2, 3.]

1. = ASCRIPTION.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 510 Good Queen Anne has no peculiar claim to that adscription of benignity. 1880 WARREN *Bk.-plates* xviii. 194 The purport, date, and adscription of each individual book-plate.

†2. *spec.* The describing of one geometrical figure about, or within, another; a general term including circumscribing and inscribing. *Obs.*

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/1 The second, third, fourth, and fifth propositions of the fourth Book of Euclid . . concerning the adscription of a Triangle and a Circle.

3. [From med. L. *adscriptus glebæ*; see ADSCRIPT.] Attachment as a feudal inferior.

1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 159 This personal adscription to the overlord is the real source of the feeling . . described as 'clannish.'

Adscriptitious (ædskripti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *a(d)-scriptīci-us* enrolled + -OUS; see ADSCRIPT and -ITIOUS.] Bound by adscription.

1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* I. 6 Ye simple Nine; to dream, when we began, That we were adscriptitious thralls to Quatrain.

Adsignification (ădsi:gnifikē[1]·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *adsignificātiōn-em* n. of action f. *adsignificā-re* to make evident, denote; f. *ad* to + *significā-re* to SIGNIFY.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adsignification*, among schoolmen, the act of noting or signifying a thing, with the addition of the time when it happened. 1798 TOOKE *Purley* 648, I did not mean to deny the adsignification of Time to all the participles.

Adsignify (ădsi·gnifəi), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *adsignificā-re*: see prec. and -FY.] To signify an action with an addition of time, as is done by the tenses of the verb.

1798 TOOKE *Purley* (1857) 654 The other Participles . . are indeed merely those Moods and Tenses adjectived, and do truly therefore adsignify Manner and Time.

Adsistency, obs. variant of ASSISTANCY.

†**Adsolve,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]; perh. a misprint; perh. for *a-solve* = *re-solve*, as in ADOUBTED.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 132 Durst my Sonne thus . . Adsolue to runne beyond Sea to the warres?

Adsorption (ædsɒ·ɹpʃən). [f. L. *ad* to, towards + *-sorption*, see ABSORPTION.] (See quot.)

1882 in *Nature* XXVI. 139 'Adsorption,' or condensation of gases on surfaces of solids.

†**Adspira·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adspīrātiōn-em* (commonly *aspīrātiōnem*) n. of action, f. *adspīrā-re, aspīrā-re* to blow or breathe upon, to favour; f. *ad* to + *spīrā-re* to breathe. Usually ASPIRATION.] Gracious or favouring breath; favour, patronage.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 357/2 Without the adspiracion and helpe of whose especiall grace no laboure of man can profite.

Adstipulate (ădsti·piŭlē[1]t), *v. Rom. Law.* [f. L. *a(d)stipulāt-* ppl. stem of *a(d)stipulā-ri* to join in a bargain, f. *ad* to, in addition + *stipulā-ri* to bargain.] To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain, attaining thereby an equal claim with the principal stipulant.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 114 A son, however, who is in the power of his father, may effectually adstipulate.

Adstipulation (ădsti:piŭlē[1]·ʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *a(d)stipulātiōn-em* n. of action f. *a(d)stipulā-ri*; see prec. and -ION.] The addition of, or acting as, a second receiving party in a bargain.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 114 Adstipulation by a slave is of no avail.

Adstipulator (ădsti·piŭlē[1]·təɹ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *a(d)stipulātor* n. of agent f. *a(d)stipulā-ri*; see ADSTIPULATE and -OR.] (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 110 It is in our power, in entering into a stipulation, to conjoin with us a third party, who stipulates in the same terms as we have done; such a person is commonly called an *adstipulator*.

Adstrict, -ion, -ory, obs. variants of ASTRICT, -ION, -ORY.

Adstringe, -ent, obs. variants of ASTRINGE, -ENT.

Adstupiate, *v. Obs.*—° [?] 'Greatly to esteem riches.' Cockeram 1626.

Adtemper, obs. variant of ATTEMPER.

†**Adu·b,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 adube, adubbe, 5–6 adoub(e, 6 addoub(e. [a. OFr. *adube-r, adoube-r, adubbe-r, adoubbe-r*, to equip a knight, to array; f. *à* to + *douber* to DUB.]

1. To invest with the insignia of knighthood; to knight; to dub.

c 1450 *Merlin* 122 Thei shull neuer be dubbed of no man till thow a-dubbe hem and yeve hem armes. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms' *E. E. P. Rom.* III. 148, I shal adube you knight.

2. To equip, array, invest, accoutre.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, Jason and the Syriens adoubed them. 1480 — *Ovid's Metam.* XII. xxii, Appollo adoubed hyme with a thycke clowde.

†**Adu·bbed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also **adoubed, add-.** [f. prec. + ED.] Equipped, arrayed, accoutred.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 117 Ye shall do her to be adoubed for to bringe her in to your countrey. 1481 — *Myrrour* I. v. 25 Precyous bookes richely lymned storyed and wel adoubed. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1654) 277 Saying hee would go to the island bravely addoubed.

†**Adu·bment.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *adoubement, adubement*, f. *aduber*; see ADUB and -MENT.] Adornment, decoration.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 84–5 Þe sunne bemeȝ bot blo & blynde, In respecte of þat adubbement. The adubbement of þo downeȝ dere Garten my goste al greffe for-ȝete.

†**A·dulable,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *adūlābil-is*, f. *adūlā-ri*: see ADULATE and -BLE.] 'To be flattered.' Cockeram 1626.

‖ **Adularia** (ædiŭlē°·riă). *Min.* [f. *Adula* name of a mountain in Switzerland.] A variety of Orthoclase.

1798 GREVILLE *Corundum* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 412 The texture of the matrix appears sometimes like adularia, and confusedly crystallized. 1850 C. DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* xii. (ed. 2) 416 In glassy felspar . . there is more soda than in orthoclase and adularia, the minerals usually found in granite.

Adulate (æ·diŭlē[1]t), *v.* [f. L. *adūlāt-* ppl. stem of *adūlā-ri* to fawn upon like a dog, to flatter servilely. Cf. Fr. *adul-er*, used since the 15th c.] To flatter basely or slavishly; to do servile or indiscriminating homage to.

1777 DALRYMPLE *Trav. Spain & Port.* xxxix, The way to preferment here is by . . adulating some superior, who probably is a despicable character. 1794 D'ISRAELI *Curios. Lit.* (1848) I. 154 He actually condescended . . to adulate the unworthy Christina of Sweden. 1858 *Times* 12 Nov. 7/3 Adoring and adulating absolute monarchy. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* I. 9 What is there to adulate in me! Am I particularly intelligent?

Adulating (æ·diŭlē[1]tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Basely flattering, fawning.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 8 A set of adulating courtiers. 1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* VIII. ix, His adulating airs as little suited that character, as his inclination.

Adulation (æ:diŭlē[1]·ʃən). Forms: 4 adulacioun, adulacion, adulation. [a. OFr. *adulacion*, ad. L. *adūlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *adūlā-ri*: see ADULATE.] Servile flattery or homage; exaggerated and hypocritical praise to which the bestower consciously stoops.

c 1380 CHAUCER *Bal. Good Counsail* (R.) Men woll . . call faire speache adulacion. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 145 Eschew flatery and adulacioun. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 964 By fayned flatterye, and by coloured adulacyon. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Thess.* ii. 5 For neither haue we been at any time in the word of adulation, as you know. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 271 Thinks thou the fierie Feuer will goe out With Titles blowne from Adulation? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* iii. 18 Adulation ever follows the ambitious, for such alone receive pleasure from flattery. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brkf. Table* xii. 115, I have two letters on file; one is a pattern of adulation, the other of impertinence.

Adulator (æ·diŭlē:təɹ). [a. L. *adūlātor* n. of agent, f. *adūlā-ri*: see ADULATE, cf. Fr. *adulateur*.] One who offers praise consciously exaggerated or unmerited; a servile or hypocritical flatterer.

[Not in COTGR. 1611, who defines *Adulateur* Fr. as A flatterer, cogger, smoother, soother, fawner, clawback. Not in SHERWOOD 1650.] 1696 PHILLIPS, *Adulator*, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back. 1779 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) II. 367 Could you have believed that those Adulators . . would become your bitter enemies? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Sp. Despotism* vi. 259 Constantine . . by his adulators styled Chief bishop of the Church. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Charact.* II. 40 Aristophanes, a vile adulator of the follies and superstitions cherished by vulgar ignorance.

†**Adulato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adūlātōri-us* ADULATORY + -OUS.] A by-form of ADULATORY.

1664 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* 145 The way here of all preachers . . has been, to speake before the Parliament with so profound a reverence as . . made all applications to them toothless and adulatorious.

†**Adulato·riously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an adulatory manner.

1602 FULBECKE *Pand. Law of Nat.* 21 Against whom rather adulatoriously then aptly Alciat replyeth, that no prescription of time wil hold place against the Empire.

Adulatory (æ·diŭlătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *adūlātōri-us* of or belonging to a flatterer; f. *adūlātor*. Cf. obs. Fr. *adulatoire*.] Of or belonging to an adulator; full of adulation; servilely or fulsomely flattering.

1611 COTGR., *Adulatoire* (Fr.), Adulatorie, belonging to

flattery, full of cogging. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 276 [He] thinks no better of adulatory assentations then of a gnat[h]onic sycophantizing. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* I. 386 After the adulatory manner of a court. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 40 Dr. Price, in this sermon, condemns very properly the practice of gross, adulatory addresses to kings. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 52. 296 He wrote to Leo X. in a style rather too adulatory.

†**Adulatress.** *Obs.* [f. ADULATOR + -ESS. Cf. L. *adūlātrix*, Fr. *adulatrice*.] A female adulator; a woman who flatters with servility.

1572 in HULOET.

Adulce, earlier f. ADDULCE *v.* *Obs.* to sweeten.

Adullamite (ădv·lăməit). [f. *Adullam*, name of a place in the tribe of Judah, where there was a noted cave, + -ITE.]

1. *prop.* An inhabitant of Adullam.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 12 Yras the sheepherd of the flok, Odollamyte in Tampnas. 1611 *Ibid.* He and his friend Hirah the Adullamite.

2. A frequenter of the cave of Adullam. *fig.* A nickname applied in 1866 to certain members of the British House of Commons, who seceded from the Liberal party then in power, from dissatisfaction with their attempt to carry a measure of Parliamentary Reform. The name originated with an expression in a speech by Mr. Bright; see quot.

[Cf. BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxii. 1, 2. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 349 The right hon. gentleman is the first of the new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented.'] 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 440, 66/1 The other leading Adullamites. 1880 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* IV. l. 65 The little third party were at once christened the Adullamites, and the name still survives and is likely long to survive its old political history.

Adult (ădv·lt), *a.* [ad. L. *adult-us* pa. pple. of *adolesc-ĕre* to grow up; but perh. as first used a direct adoption of the Fr. *adulte*, a 16th c. adaptation of the L. Though once used by Elyot, not really naturalized till the middle of the 17th c., being unknown to Cotgrave, Florio, and Minsheu, in translating Fr. *adulte*, It. and Sp. *adulto*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Grown up, having reached the age of maturity. (Of men, and, in mod. use, of animals.)

1531 ELYOT *Governour* II. i. (R.) Soche persons being now adulte, that is to sei passed their childehode. [1611 COTGR., *Hors de paye* (Fr.), Adultus, past breeching .. growne a tall man, or, a full-growne man.] 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Conc.* 10, I intend to have the Names of all the Members in a Church-Book (the Adult in one Colume and the Infants in another). 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 369 An adult Age is above the age of Puberty, and under that of twenty-five years. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiv. 360 They put to death all the adult citizens, and enslaved the women and children. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 13 The orang is believed not to be adult till the age of from ten to fifteen years.

2. *fig.* Of anything growing, as a plant, a language: Matured, full-grown.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 55 Heresie (that is but Schism adult). 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Adult plants .. differ from immature ones in that they contain more oil, and less salt. 1838 SIR JAS. MACINTOSH in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) 294 He can as rarely hazard glaring innovations in diction, at least in an adult and mature language like ours.

B. *sb.*

1. A person adult; one who has reached maturity. *Adult Baptism*: the baptism of those only who are ecclesiastically adults, or of the years of discretion; opposed to *Infant Baptism*.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Grace* § 4. 26 Neither common nor proper Grace is ordinarily infused (at least into the Adult). 1686 BP. COMPTON *Episc. Lett.* 34 (T.) The Jews, when they admitted adults into their synagogues. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Several conditions and preparations were required at the baptism of adults. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. x. 90 Treat the child .. as he would an adult. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xvii. § 1 They must say what rights are common to children and adults, and why.

Adultage; perh. two words, *Adult age*.

a 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* I. 75 And was not this come to adultage for tryall after seventeen years vexation in it first and last.

†**Adu·lted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ADULT + -ED.] Grown to maturity, matured.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 32 (1688) I. 253 Now that we are not onely Adulted, but Ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable Sacrifice we can send up to Heaven, is Prayer and Praise. 1656 BLOUNT, *Adulted*, grown to full age, come to his full ripeness, force and bigness.

†**Adu·lter.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 avouter, 4–5 avowtier, avowter(e, 5 avoutere, 5–6 advouter, advoutour, advoutre, 6–7 adulter. Strictly speaking, *avouter* and *adulter* are *two* words, as distinct in form as *chapter* and *capital*, but as the meaning was always identical, and the one form was gradually changed into the other, it is most convenient to treat them together; and so with all their derivatives. [In its oldest form a. OFr. *avoutre* (Pr. *avoutre, -ro*) *aöutre*:—L. *adulterum* (etymol. uncertain, perh. f. *ad* to + *alter* other, different); afterwards assimilated to the L. as *ad-vouter, ad-voulter* (MFr. *advoultre*); so as to become at length in form a direct adoption of the L. See also ADULTERER.] An adulterer.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 11, I am not as othere men, raueynouris, vniust, auouters, as also this pupplican [1388 auoutreris]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 72 Or an Auowtier or a paramour [*other MSS.* auouter, -ir, *Harl.* avouter]. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 64 Who so lithe with his neighbores wyfe Is cursed, and who is ony advoutour. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Avowtere (*v.r.* avowtrere, avowterere) *Adulter, Adultera.* 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 175 Noterye and knowen fornicatours or auouteres. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xviii. 11 Robbers vnrighteous aduouters or as this publican. 1537 TINDALE *Exp. 1st Ep. John* v, The covetous, the extortioners, the adulter, the backbites. 1545 COVERDALE *Def. Poore Man* Wks. II. 485 God will judge fornicators and advoutres. 1587 *Lyrics* etc. in *Eng. Garner* II. 84 When he first took shipping to Lacedæmon, That adulter I mean. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 244 It would be strange that he .. should become an adulter by marrying one who is now no other mans wife.

†**Adulter,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 avoutre (vowtre), 5 advouter, 6 adulter. [orig. a. OFr. *avoutre-r*:—*aöutrer*:—L. *adulterā-re* to debauch, to corrupt; f. *adulter*. Subseq. refashioned after L.]

1. *intr.* To commit or practise adultery.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 87 þey kepe noiþer clene lif, ne wedding, but .. vowtrand, or doing a vowtri. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xix. 9 Whosoever loouseth himself from his wijf .. and marieth an oþer, he adultereth, and whosoever marieth ye loosed awai, advoutereth. *c* 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. 26 He adulters still; his thoughts lie with a whore. 1755 JOHNSON, 'A word not classical.' 1775 ASH ('not much used').

2. *fig.* To corrupt, debase; = ADULTERATE.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ii. 17 Auoutrynge þe worde of God. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1878) 146 With vile Drugs adultering her Face. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 89 Thou, O Luther, corruptest and adulterest the Scriptures.

Adulterant (ădv·ltĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adulterant-em* pr. pple. of *adulterā-re*: see ADULTER *v.* Prop. an adj., but usually subst.]

A. *sb.* That which adulterates, or is employed to adulterate anything. (J. says 'The person or thing which adulterates'; but it does not seem ever to have been used in Eng. of a person.)

1755 JOHNSON n.q. 1861 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 488/2 Mr. John Horsley of Cheltenham has also found copper as an adulterant in the bread and flour of that place. 1881 A. GRIFFITHS *Sc. Gossip* No. 203. 248 By a careful microscopical examination these adulterants can be easily found out.

B. *adj.* Adulterating.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3470. 2 Adulterant agents and processes rest on no better principle than short measures and false weights.

Adulterate (ădv·ltĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *adulterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *adulterā-re*; see ADULTER *v.*]

1. Defiled, or stained by adultery, either in origin or conduct; adulterous.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 142, I am possest with an adulterate blot, My bloud is mingled with the crime of lust. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 69 Th'adulterate Hastings. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 129 And so enjoyed the Adulterate woman for his wife. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Instit.* 27 Adulterate Issue. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* (1803) I. 103 Not .. held as a legitimate member, but some adulterate brood. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. 272 The low tastes of a worthless and adulterate generation.

2. Of things: Spurious, counterfeit; of base origin, or corrupted by base intermixture.

1592 DANIELL *Compl. Rosamond* 20 Th' adulterate Beauty of a falsed Cheek, Vile stain to Honour and to Women eke. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 69 Yt wolde be good that Chaucers proper woorkes were distinguyshed from the adulterat. 1622 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 237 Many false and adulterate miracles. 1634 HABINGTON in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 200 That adult'rate wine Which makes the zeale of Amsterdam divine. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Insectes* 908 Not of good Honey indeed, but of base, adulterate, impure trash. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 57 Not only slight what they enjoin, But pay it in adulterate Coin. 1681 HOBBES *Rhetorick* I. xvi. 40 The Judge ought to discern between true and adulterate Justice. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 113 Adulterate Christs already rise, And dare to' assuage the angry skies. 1721 AUBREY *Misc.* 222 The rest [women] are adulterate in face, but much more in Behaviour. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier Lett.* 3 Wks. 1761 III. 57 Let England be satisfied—and keep their adulterate copper at home. ?1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 387 Purge the silver ore adulterate. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 165 If he has not himself burnt a pinch or two of adulterate incense.

Adulterate (ădv·ltĕrĕt), *v.* [f. L. *adulterāt-* ppl. stem of *adulterā-re*; it replaces the earlier ADULTER *v.*]

†1. *intr.* To commit or practise adultery (*absol.* or *with* any one). *Obs.* (Repl. by *To commit adultery.*)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 56 Sh' adulterates hourely with thine Vnckle Iohn. 1615 T. Adams *White Devill* 51 'Time' adulterating with the harlot 'Fraud,' begot a brood of 'Noverints.' *a* 1675 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 201 Whom, from whom, and with whom we must not kill, steal, nor adulterate. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i. (1730) 153 If I cou'd but catch her adulterating, I might be divorc'd from her. 1860 TH. MARTIN *Horace* 226 And the turtle-dove adulterate with the falcon and the kite.

†2. *trans.* To defile by adultery; to debauch. *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i, That durst presume to adulterate Juno's bed. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* (1847) 234/1 To murder Uriah and adulterate his Wife. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* ii. 12 II. 119 Their bodies were first adulterated and then vitiated. 1678 MARVELL *Growth of Pop.* Wks. 1875 IV. 257 That .. the clergy should, by remaining unmarried, either frustrate human nature if they live chastly, or, if otherwise, adulterate it.

3. Of things: To render spurious or counterfeit; to falsify, corrupt, debase, esp. by the admixture of baser ingredients.

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1834) 162 He that .. adulterateth his coin, with a more base metal. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 636/2 The scripture [they] adulterate and viciate with false gloses. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 266 They adulterate their faces. 1673 *Ess. to Revive Educ. Gentlew.* 22 Not truly to adorn, but to adulterate their Bodies. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 7 The minds of young Students .. adulterated and corrupted with false Principes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 1 The present war has .. adulterated our tongue with strange words. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. iii. 249 Philosophy has been, in all ages, adulterated by hypotheses. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 152 They are apt to adulterate the bread sometimes with alum, and also with chalk.

Adulterated (ădv·ltĕrĕltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Defiled by, tainted with, or guilty of adultery. = ADULTERATE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 576 An adulterated woman desiring to make away her jealous husband.

2. Corrupted, debased, spurious, counterfeit; *in modern usage*, corrupted by admixture of a baser ingredient. = ADULTERATE *a.* 2.

1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 73 Cælestinus .. resolued with shame ynough to stand for the adulterated Canon. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 128 Jezebel .. stopped up the leaks of age with adulterated complexion, and painted her face. 1675 OTWAY *Alcib.* III. ii. (1735) 36 Your Guards I'll with adulterated wine secure. 1723 BP. NICHOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 446 IV. 332 Losing all our Gold and Silver in exchange for Halfpence and farthings of an adulterated metal. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xvii. (1856) 132 The adulterated breeds of the Danish settlements. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 9 No adulterated coffee, no sanded sugar, came from his stores.

Adulterately (ădv·ltĕrĕtli), *adv.* [f. ADULTERATE *a.* + -LY².] In an adulterate manner; with an admixture of falseness; corruptly.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* 46 Every Sect will a little corruptly and adulterately call their discipline Naturall Law. 1818 in TODD, and subseq. Dicts.

Adulterateness (ădv·ltĕrĕtnĕs). [f. ADULTERATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being adulterate; debased or counterfeit state; spuriousness.

1666 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 272 Adultery in men, and adulterateness in money, both hardly reclaimed. 1731 in BAILEY; also in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Adulterating (ădv·ltĕrĕltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADULTERATE *v.* + -ING².] Debasing, corrupting, making counterfeit or spurious, by base admixture.

1869 LD. ELCHO in H. of Comm. *Daily News* 2 July, Amongst the adulterating articles were the husks of rice .. and acorns.

Adulterating (ădv·ltĕrĕltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADULTERATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of corrupting, debasing, or falsifying, esp. by spurious admixture.

1610–31 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 176 Almost euery means between God and man, suffers some adulteratings and disguises; but prayer least. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The adulterating of gems is a curious art. *Mod.* [*gerundial*], Chicory is used for adulterating coffee, beans and iron-rust for adulterating chicory.

Adulteration (ădv·ltĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *adulterātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adulterā-re*: see ADULTER *v.*]

1. The action of adulterating; corruption or debasement by spurious admixture.

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) Prol. 4 Folowe the pathes and the wayes of theyr adulteracyon. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlvi. (1632) 150 The most obscure houses are most apt unto adulteration, and falsification. 1626 BACON *Sylva* VIII. § 798 To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple is an adulteration or counterfeit. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, We have laws against the Adulteration of coffee, tea, tobacco, etc. 1823 BYRON *Don Juan* XII. lxiii, Merely innocent flirtation, Not quite adultery, but adulteration. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 171 Public control is admissible for the prevention of fraud by adulteration. 1864 *Weekly Desp.* 14 Aug., Even chicory, we find, does not escape adulteration.

2. The result of adulterating; an adulterated condition, product, or substance.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 154 Though there be much Adulteration therein, yet I conceive the main Bulk and Body thereof uncorrupted. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 35 Free from the mixture of political adulterations. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 164 Indians, who are free from adulteration by their far-distance from foreigners. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 87 We actually adulterate our adulterations.

Adulterator (ădv·ltĕrēltəɪ). [a. L. *adulterātor* a corrupter; n. of agent f. *adulterā-re*; see ADULTER *v.*]

†1. One who defiles by adultery; an adulterer. *Obs.*

1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* II. IV. i. 411 The adulterator of his Soueraignes bed.

2. One who falsifies, corrupts, or debases anything by spurious additions or admixtures.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 17 The depravers and adulterators of the atomical philosophy. 1870 *Echo* 7 Feb., The Board of Commerce of Delft tried to combat the adulterators, and for that purpose sent real butter of good quality to England.

†**Adultered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ADULTER *v.* + -ED.] Corrupted, debased; adulterate.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 221 Seeing what paines the Spaniards take to bring them to their adultered faith.

Adulterer (ădv·ltĕrəɪ). Forms: 4–5 avou-, avow- -terer, -terere, -tereer, -trer, -trere, -treer;

4–7 avouterer; 5–7 advou-, advow--terer, -trer, etc.; 6 advoterer, advoulterer, aduoulterer, adoulterer; 6– adulterer. [f. *avouter*, ADULTER *v.* + -ER[1], term. of male agent. Cf. rare OFr. *avoutrier* and fem. *avoltreresse*. (For the gradual change of the word under L. influence from *avouterer* to *adulterer*, see ADULTER *sb.* and *v.*) Already in Wyclif interchanged with the earlier *avouter*, and in the middle of 17th c. *adulter-er* (in its various forms), more distinctly expressing the agent, displaced *adulter* and its forms. Cf. *cater-er*, *fripper-er*, *sorcer-er*, and see -ER[1].]

1. One who commits adultery; who violates a marriage-bed, whether his own or another's.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Agst. Begging Friers* (1608) 53 If there be anie cursed Jurour, extortioner or avowtrer. 1382 — *Ps.* xlix. 18 With avoutereres thi porcioun thou leidist. — *Deut.* xxii. 22 Eyther shal die, that is the auowtreer and the auowtresse [1388 auowter and auowtresse]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 805 (Petw. MS.) Þise aduoutrers breken þe temple of god spiritually [*other MSS.* avowtiers, auoutyeris, aduoutres]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 103 Summe ben founde .. to be greet lecchouris, summe to be avoutreris. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 65 Keping the dore while the auoutrer is within. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 106 The sle adultrare occupiis his stede. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 15 The aduouterer, that wayteth for the darcknesse. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 1573, 319/1 Certayne men doe affirme those men to bee aduoulterers. 1549 *Prayer-Bk., Exhort. at Comm.*, If any here be a blasphemer, aduouterer [1552 adulterer], or bee in malyce or envie. *c* 1585 PILKINGTON *Wks.* 1841, 642 And called him proud, advoterer, a thief and heretic. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xiii. 5 Whoremongers and adulterers [*Wycl.* auoutreris (auouteris), *Tind.* advoutrars, *Cranm.* aduoutrers, *Gener.*, *Rhem.* aduouterers] God will judge. 1629 COKE *1st Pt. of Instit.* 72 b, If shee goeth willingly with or to the auowtrer. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Conc.* 70 Hereticks, Advouterers, Church-robbers. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1216 Reeking from the stews, adulterers come. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 68 Avowterer is an Adulterer with whom a married woman continues in Adultery. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 306 (transl. *Sueton.*) This husband or adulterer of three queens [Felix].

b. Also of a woman = ADULTERESS.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 32 Whosoever divorceth his wife, except it be for fornications cause, doth mak her an adulterer. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* vii. 3 She shal be called an adulterer.

†2. One who adulterates, corrupts, or debases; an ADULTERATOR. *Obs. rare.*

1650 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1807) III. 295 Usurers, apothecaries, cheats, coiners, and adulterers of wares.

Adulteress (ădv·ltĕrés, -trés). [Forms: 4–5 avoutres, avoutresse, avowtresse, 6 advoutrice, 6–7 advoutresse, advouteresse, 7 adultresse, adulteresse, 8– adulteress, *occ.* adultress. [The form in *-trice* imitates Fr.; but the earliest form is a. OFr. *avotresse*, *avoutresse* f. *avoutre*; cf. *maître*, *maîtresse*, and see -ESS. It is thus, formally, the feminine of ADULTER, not of the later *adulter-er*.] A woman that commits adultery.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 10 Thurȝ deth dye both the lecchour and the auowtres [1388 bothe auowter and auowtresse]. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 275 Yf ony weddyd woman bee aduoutrice. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 365 To pretende that his awne mother was an avoutresse. 1553 UDALL *Rois. Dois.* (1869) 81 Thou didst helpe the aduoutresse that she might be amended. 1567 JEWEL *Def. of Apol.* (1611) 176 She is twice an Aduouteresse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 78 But be't knowne .. Shee's an Adultresse. 1611 BIBLE *James* iv. 4 Ye adulterers and adulteresses. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xix. 303 This kinde of danger, is then to be feared .. that they be aduoutresses. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. iii, Bringing on the stage a loose adulteress. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (J.) Helen's rich attire; From Argos by the fam'd adult'ress brought. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 64 Th' adultress! what a theme for angry verse. 1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* IV. v. § 728 The adulteress was to be repudiated and otherwise punished.

Adulterine (ădv·ltĕrəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adulterīn-us* born of adultery, spurious; f. *adulter*. Used first in the fig. sense.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Born of adultery.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Adulterine children are more odious than the illegitimate offspring of single persons. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 53 Matthew O'Neill was an adulterine bastard.

2. Of or relating to adultery.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 9/1 The demand for homicidal and adulterine fiction is enormous.

3. *fig.* Spurious, counterfeit; due to adulteration.

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1843, 87 To try the adulterine, feigned, and false, from the sincere, germane, and true learning. 1546 *Suppl. of Commons* 92 Forget not your owne youthe, when these adulterine trees were too stronge for you. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. i. (1676) 226/2 A knave Apothecary .. may doe infinite harme, by .. adulterine drugs, bad mixtures. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 182 As adulterine Metals retain the Lustre and Colour of Gold, but not the Value. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. (in *Gd. Wds.* 417/2) The French look on us monk-made knights as spurious and adulterine, unworthy of the name of knight.

4. Illegal, illegitimate, unlicensed; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* 'Adulterine' castles, guilds.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc. by Div. Right* II. § 8. 130 It is enough that it is adulterine, for that it is not named by the Apostles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adulterine* marriages, in St. Augustine's sense, denote second marriages, contracted after a divorce. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. x. 130 When any particular class of artificers or traders thought proper to act as a corporation or guild without a charter, such were called adulterine guilds. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 39 Upon the Pipe Roll of the 26th Henry 2nd is a return of the adulterine Gilds in the city of London. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 23 The erection of numerous fortresses, adulterine castles they were termed, as built without license from the crown. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 333 The adulterine or unlicensed castles, by whomsoever erected .. are to be destroyed.

B. *sb.* An illegitimate child. *rare.*

1798 H. COLEBROOKE *Hindu Law* (1801) II. 480 'Cunda' is explained, by Amera, an adulterine begotten during the husband's life-time.

†**Adu·ltering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ADULTER *v.* + ING[2].] Corrupting, debasing, adulterating.

1599 MARSTON *Scourge of Vill.* I. iii. 185 Shall cock-horse, fat-paunch Milo staine whole stocks Of well-borne soules, with his adultering spots?

Adulterism. *rare.* [f. ADULTERIZE; see -ISM.]

1870 POWER *Handy-book ab. Books* 91 (quoting O. HAMST *Martyr to Bibliog.*), *Adulterism*, name altered or adulterated, as d'Alton (Dalton), de Foe (Defoe).

Adulterize (ădv·ltĕrəiz), *v. arch.* [f. ADULTER *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. *tyrannize*, etc.] To commit adultery.

1611 COTGR., *Adulterer* (Fr.), to commit adultery, to play the adulterer, to adulterize it. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Booke of Honour* 190 Examine the Decalogue in the old Law .. that saith 'Doe not adulterize.' 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. 152 If the wife attempted .. such things as gave open suspicion of adulterizing. 1871 F. J. FURNIVALL pref. to *Laneham's Lett.* 71 Other spiritual fathers .. haunt ale-houses, adulterize with women.

Adulterous (ădv·ltĕrəs), *a.* Also 5–6 advoutrous, 6 advout-, advoulterous. [f. ADULTER + -OUS, after anal. of words ad. Fr. or L. in *-ous*.]

1. Pertaining to, or characterized by the practice of adultery.

1470-85 MALORY *Morte Arthur* (1634) I. 197 Knights that be advoutrous or lecherous, shall not be happy nor fortunate in the wars. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 39 The evyll and advoutrous generacion seketh a signe [*Cranm.*, *Genev.*, *Rhem.* aduouterous, 1611 adulterous.] 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* iii. 1 Go yet thy waye & wowe an aduouterous woman. 1549 OLDE tr. *Erasm. on Ephes.* Prol. II. 105 Blasphemous swearyng; advouterous lyving. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 94 Th' adulterous Anthony, most large in his abhominations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 753 By thee [wedded love] adulterous lust was driven from men Among the bestial herds to range. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XX. Wks. IX. 179 Efface the shame Of their adulterous birth. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nat.* (1875) II. 233 It is the office .. of this age to annul that adulterous divorce. *Mod.* The offspring of this adulterous union.

†2. Born in adultery, adulterine. *Obs.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. ii. 828 Lustful Jove and his adulterous child. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 807 They were adulterous, and the children of strangers.

3. Pertaining to, or characterized by, adulteration; spurious, counterfeit, adulterate. *arch.*

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 21 All adulterous and counterfayted Mettals it doth betray. 1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 238, I meane not only that they be vnperfect, but also adulterous and dishonorable. 1635 F. WHITE *Treat. Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 20 We haue justly rejected all counterfeit and adulterous Traditions. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* (ed. 2) II. 127 There are Thousands in the Nation .. that are guilty of this adulterous Part of Brewing. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* 806 An adulterous mixture, brewed up of nauseous ingredients. 1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 252 He took out one or two leaves and substituted others with an adulterous legend.

Adulterously (ădv·ltĕrəsli), *adv.* [f. ADULTEROUS + -LY[2].] In an adulterous manner.

1599 SANDYS *Eur. Spec.* (1632) 41 Children adulterously begotten. 1643 MILTON *On Divorce* II. ii. (1847) 138/1 A patent to wed another adulterously. 1723 PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* 152 (T.) No man should be allowed adulterously to take to wife her that is at the same time the wife of another.

Adultery (ădv·ltĕri). Forms: 4–5 avowter, avowtrie, -tri, -tery, avouterye; 4–6 avoutrie, -try; 5 avutrie, avoutri, -trye, -terie, avowtrye; adultery, -trye (only in Sc. and north. writers); 5–6 advoutrye, -tery, -terye, advoultrye, 5–7 advowtry, -trie, advoutrie, -try, 6 advoutri, -treye, adoutry, aduoultrie, -try, adoultry, 6–7 adultry, -trie, -terie, 6– adultery. [a. OFr. *avouterie*, *avoutrie*, earlier *aöuterie*, *aülterie*, n. of condition f. *avoutre*, *aöutre*:—L. *adulter*, see -Y; found alongside of *avoutire*, earlier *aöutire*, *aültere*:—L. *adultērium*, occas. also in Eng. as *avowter*. In 14th c. Fr. a learned form *adultère* was formed afresh on L. *adulterium*, and gradually superseded the popular *avoutire* and *avouterie*; under the same influence the Eng. *avoutrie* was progressively refashioned as *advoutrie* or *aduoutrie*, *aduoultrie*, *adoultry*, *adultry*, *adultery*, thus ending in a direct Eng. repr. of *adulterium*, and practically a distinct word from *avoutrie*, though connected with it by every kind of intermediate form. This latinized type had also been used by Scotch and northern writers as early as 1430. *Advowtry* survived to 1688.]

1. Violation of the marriage bed; the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with one of the opposite sex, whether unmarried, or married to another (the former case being technically designated *single*, the latter *double adultery*).

1366 MAUNDEV. 249 ȝif ony man or woman be taken in Avowtery or Fornycacyoun, anon thei sleen him. *c* 1370 WYCLIF *Agst. Begging Friers* (1608) 31 Fryars suffren mightie men, fro yeare to yeare, live in avowtrie. 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 766 Thilke stynkynge synne of lecherie that men clepe auowtrie (*v.r.* avoutrie, auouterie, advoutrie[2], aduoutre). 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 78 If þe first woman may not proue her contract, þan þe secound schal be his wif, bi resoun of avowter. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 247 So overset with avutrie. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 87 Bot a wykkdy wyf had he Đat levyd in-til Adultery. *c* 1460 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 10 A woman .. The whiche was taken in adultrye. 1485 RICHARD III in *Paston Lett.* 883 III. 317 Doughter unto Dame Katryne Swynford and of her in double Avoutry gottyn. 1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 6 The woman that was taken in aduoultrye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* xliii. II. 139 She was but a bastarde, and borne in aduoutrye. 1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* III. xii. 67 Hym, which had committed adoutry with his mayster's wyfe. 1541 BARNES *Wks.*, 1573, 187/2 That you shal depose a kyng, bycause hee lyueth in aduoultry. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1863) 81 Knightes that do kill .. and commit fowlest aduoulteres. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 4 This woman was taken in adultery, in the very act. [*Wycl.* avoutri, *Tind.* advoutry, *Cranm.* aduoutry, *Genev.*, *Rhem.* aduoutrie, *Gen.* 1590 adulterie.] 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v. (1651) 75 There shall be no Advowtry in my ward. 1648 HERRICK *To his Book* Wks. 1859, 409 She'l runne to all adulteries. 1660 R. COKE *Elem. Power & Subj.* 194 Deadly sin, of Fornication, Avowtry, and such like. 1677 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 114, I heard, when I was young, of one, or two, that for Adultery stood in a White Sheet in the Church. 1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 265 As long as you've pence, y' need scruple no offence, For murder, advoutery, treason. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 327 Adultery was long unknown at Sparta.

b. Extended in Scripture, to unchastity generally; and by various theologians opprobriously used of any marriages of which they disapproved, as of a widower, a nun, a Christian with a Jewess, etc. (*Interpretative adultery*). Also *fig.* in Script. to giving the affections to idols, idol-worship; and in *Eccl. writers* to the enjoyment by any one of a benefice during the life-time of the legal incumbent, or to the translation of a bishop from one see to another (*Spiritual adultery*). See Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, s.v.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* iii. 9 Bi liȝtnesse of hir fornicacioun sche defoulide the erthe, and dide auowtrie with a stoon, and with a tree. 1590 BIBLE (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 28 Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adulterie with her already in his heart. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 9 Shee defiled the land, and committed adultery with stones and with stockes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. A kind of second marriage, which was esteemed a degree of adultery. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 17 He is rebuked by Saint Dunstan who pronounces the marriage to be mere adultery.

¶ 'Used in ancient customs for the punishment or fine imposed for that offence, or the privilege of prosecuting for it.' Chambers, *Cycl. Supp.* 1753, whence in subseq. Encyclopædias and Dicts. But Spelman, who is quoted for it, gives it only (and that erroneously) as a use of the L. *adulterium*.

†2. Adulteration, debasement, corruption. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Epicene* I. i, Such sweet neglect more taketh me, Than all th' Adulteries of Art. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. iii. § 20. 92 Nor must she think to cure this by any the little adulteries of art: she may buy beauty, and yet can never make it her own.

Adulthood (ădv·lthud). [f. ADULT *a.* + -HOOD.] = ADULTNESS.

c 1870 COWDEN CLARKE in *Two Gent. Verona* (ed. Rolfe 1882) 26 *Twelfth Night* .. was written in the full vigour and adulthood of his [Shakspere's] conformation.

Adultness (ădv·ltnés). [f. ADULT *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being adult; complete development.

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* II. 58 The gums being cut the teeth appeared in the adultness of those in grown persons.

†**Adu·mber, -bre,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. MFr. *adumbre-r*, *adombre-r*, refash. of OFr. *aümbrer*, *aombrer*:—L. *adumbrā-re* to shadow forth, to overshadow: see ADUMBRATE.] To overshadow, obscure.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* 23663 II. 118 The cruell dartis with mony awfull ganze .. The dais licht adumbrit.

†**Adu·mbered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Overshadowed.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 26 (D.) Serene thy woe-adumbred front, sweet Saint.

Adumbral (ădv·mbrăl), *a.* [f. L. *ad* to + *umbra* shade + -AL[1]; with reference to *adumbrāre*, ADUMBRATE *v.* 4.]

1. Of overshadowing nature; shady.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 246 This circular adumbral and pluvial roofing had to be adapted to the female head.

2. *Zool.* A shortened equivalent of ADUMBRELLAR.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 124 The cells of the adumbral walls are like those of the ring-canals.

Adumbrant (ădv·mbrănt), *a. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *adumbrant-em* pr. pple. of *adumbrā-re*; see ADUMBRATE.] Shadowing forth, representing in outline.

1731 in BAILEY, vol. II. Also in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Adumbrate (ădv·mbre|t), *v.* [f. L. *adumbrāt-* ppl. stem of *adumbrā-re* to overshadow, to shade, to shadow out; f. *ad* to + *umbrā-re* to shade.]

†1. To shade (a picture), to represent with due light and shade so as to complete what has been sketched or delineated. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 113 Whose resplendent laud and honour, to delineate and adumbrate to the ample life, were a work that would, etc.

2. To represent the shadow of (anything), to draw or figure in outline; to outline; to sketch; to give a faint indication of.

1641 FRENCH *Distillation* Ep. Ded. A iiij b, I crave leave to adumbrate something of that art which I know you will be willing .. to promote. 1692 BP. OF ELY *Answ. Touchstone*

223 Which is not expressly prepounded . . but adumbrated and obscurely indicated. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 706 Its duties were very ill defined, or rather not defined at all, but only adumbrated.

3. *fig.* To represent a substance by its 'shadow' or emblem; to shadow forth, to typify; hence, to foreshadow, prefigure, as 'coming events cast their shadows before.'

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 147 Abolished by the glorie of Christ, whose death and passion they [burnt offerings] did adumbrate. 1611 J. Guillim *Heraldrie* xxvi. 181 The Griffon . . will neuer be taken aliue; wherein hee doth adumbrate or rather liuely set forth the propertie of a valorous Souldier. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 28 All Rites . . our Holy-dayes among the rest, serve onely to adumbrate and shadow foorth something. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* I. II. vi. 72 Noah . . is adumbrated to us, not only in Saturne, but also in Prometheus. 1872 H. Macmillan *True Vine* i. 32 What qualities in Christ are adumbrated by the vine?

4. To overshadow; to shade, obscure.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 180 The lustre of his good qualities is in some measure adumbrated by certain defects. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 41 To adumbrate our Actions, for fear we should be discovered. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* v. 18 [He] was kneeling at the bedside, his nose adumbrating the coverlid of my bed. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe R.* v. 55 The building was adumbrated in the shelter of a huge willow.

Adumbrated (ădʌ·mbrēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Shadowed forth; represented faintly or in outline.

1706 Phillips, *Adumbrated*, shadowed, resembled. 1877 Caird *Philos. Kant* iv. 64 The vaguely adumbrated idealism of the Siris.

Adumbration (ædʌmbrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *adumbrātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adumbrā-re*; see Adumbrate.]

†1. Shading in painting. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Governor* (1580) 207 Alexander . . came to the shop of Apelles . . reasoned with him of lynes, adumbrations, proportions and other lyke things perteining to imagery.

2. Representation in outline, sketching; and *concr.* an outline, a sketch; a shadowy figure; a faint or slight sketch or description.

1552 Huloet, Adumbration or light description of a house side or front, where the lyue [? line] do answer to the compasse and centrye of euerye parte. *Scenographia.* 1586 *Let. to Earl Leycester* 2 Her inward vertues, whereof it is impossible for mee to make the least adumbration. 1656 Jeanes *Fulnesse of Christ* 14 Painters, whose first rude or imperfect draught is termed a shadow, or adumbration, upon which they lay afterwards the lively colours. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 90 The Pagan Philosophers had some kind of . . dark adumbration or shadowy description of the first principles of Nature. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 290 The only faint adumbration of such organs, outside Man's Class, is to be found in Pigeons. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* II. 43 Nor capable of being told unless by far-off hints and adumbrations. 1880 H. James *Benvalio* I. 346 Like the dim adumbration of the darker half of the lunar disk. 1882 *Times* 4 May, The Prime Minister's adumbration of measures.

3. Symbolic representation typifying or prefiguring the reality.

1622 Fotherby *Atheom.* 27 Which three Arts haue apparently an adumbration of the Trinity. 1650 Gregory *Serm. on Resurr.* 60 Death as it is here . . under the type and adumbration of sleep. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. § I. 319 An Emblem, or Adumbration of our Passage through the Present Life. 1858 E. H. Sears *Athanasia* vii. 58 The reality of which earth is only a dull and feeble adumbration.

4. *Her.* An outline figure.

1610 Guillim *Heraldrie* II. iii. 42 Adumbration, or Transparency, is a cleere exemption of the substance of the Charge, or thing borne, in such sort as that there remaineth nothing thereof to be discerned, but the naked and bare proportion of the outward lineaments thereof.

5. Overshadowing; shade, obscuration.

1653 Manton *Expos. James* i. 17 in *Wks.* 1871 IV. 110 Stars, according to their different light and posture, have divers adumbrations. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 549 The sight being . . circumscribed between long parallels and the ἐπισκιασμός and adumbration from the branches. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn* Interl. III. 9 Above them . . its awful adumbration passed, A luminous shadow, vague and vast.

Adumbrative (ădʌ·mbrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *adumbrāt-* ppl. stem of *adumbrā-re* (see Adumbrate) + -IVE.] Having the attribute of shadowing forth, faintly indicating, figuring, or typifying.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. I. x. 44 Mute monuments pathetically adumbrative of much. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. iii. 178 'Bob Monopoly, the late Tallyman' (adumbrative for Walpole, late Prime Minister). 1858 Kitto *Bible Illustr.* Morn. Ser. III. 149 They are remarkably typical or adumbrative of that larger and greater work of God in the soul of man.

Adumbratively (ădʌ·mbrĕtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an adumbrative manner; so as to represent or indicate in a shadowy way.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. iii. 178 England, or, as it is adumbratively called, 'the Manor of St. James's.'

Adumbrellar (æːdˌʌmbre·lăɪ), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. L. *ad* to, at + Umbrella, applied to the disc of *Acalepha*, + -AR. Cf. *adactinal*, *adoral*.] In sea-blubbers: Pertaining to the upper surface of the *velum* or marginal ridge, which is turned towards the 'umbrella' or disc, in opposition to the *abumbrellar* or lower surface.

1881 E. R. Lankester in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 131 The ectoderm of the adumbrellar surface of the velum.

Adun(e, early form of Adown.

†**Adunate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *adūnāt-us* pa. pple. of *adūnā-re* to unite; f. *ad* to + *ūnā-re* to make one, f. *ūnus* one.] United, joined in one.

1470 Harding *Chron.* cxlvii, Two semely princes together adunate [*v.r.* adioynate].

Adunation (ædiunēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *adūnātiōn-em* n. of action f. *adūnā-re* to unite: see prec.] Union or combination into one.

1551 Cranmer *Answ. to Gardiner* 352 (T.) Before the adunation in the Virgin's womb, the godhead and manhood were two natures. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 90 The cure is not so safe to sew it up . . because his adunation is uncertain. 1680 Boyle *Scept. Chymist.* 94 The cold does not cause any Real Union or Adunation of these Bodies. 1881 Overton *Wm. Law* 275 This analogy—one might almost say this adunation—of the spiritual and the natural worlds.

Adunc (ădʌ·nk), *a.*; also 7 **adunque.** [ad. L. *adunc-us* bent in; f. *ad* to + *uncus* adj. hooked, sb. a hook.] Hooked; bent inward.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 238 Parrets have an adunque Bill. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 297 The Nose . . if Aquiline or Adunc. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 74 The astute bill-discounter, adunc of nose.

†**Adu·ncate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *aduncāt-us* pa. pple. of *aduncā-re*; f. L. *ad* to + *uncā-re* to hook: see Adunc.] Bent inward; hooked; = Aduncous.

1661 R. Lovell *Anim. & Min.* The nailes are in . . those of the rapacious aduncate.

Aduncate (ădʌ·nkeit), *v.* [f. med. L. *aduncāt-* ppl. stem of *aduncā-re*; see prec.] To curve inward. (Cited only in pa. pple.)

1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* v. iii. (1842) 302 You shall see the son of a London tailor strut past . . with a beak as extravagantly aduncated as if, etc.

Aduncity (ădʌ·nsĭti). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *aduncitas* n. of state, f. *adunc-us* Adunc; see -ITY.] 'Crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.' J.

1589 [Halliwell quotes Rider]. 1626 Cockeram, *Aduncity*, hookednes, crookednesse. 1714 [Arbuthnot & Pope] *M. Scriblerus* Pope's Wks. 1824 VII. 71 The aduncity of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.

Aduncous (ădʌ·nkəs), *a.* [f. L. *adunc-us* Adunc + -ous.] Hooked, bent inward, incurved.

1656 Blount *Gloss.*, *Aduncous*, crooked downwards, hooked. 1713 Derham *Physico-Theol.* IV. xv. 257 They are characteristics of Rapacious birds, to have Aduncous Bills and Talons. 1869 Groom-Napier *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 521, *Aduncous*, crooked or hooked.

†**Adu·nct,** *a. Obs.* A badly formed variant of Adunc, Adunque, simulating the form of a pa. pple.

1635 Heywood *Hierarchie* III. 157 Of Democritus his Atomes, some are light . . some Cornered, others 'Adunct.'

Adune, var. of Adin *v. Obs.* to stun with noise.

†**Aduni·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ad* to + Unite, f. L. *ūnī-re*. There was no L. *adūnīre*, but *adūnāre*: see Adunate.] To unite or join to.

1662 J. Chandler *Helmont's Oriatrike* 256 It might be adunited within the Cup-board.

†**Adun·iting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Uniting together.

1662 J. Chandler *Helmont's Oriatrike* 67 The water doth sustain as much pressing together, going to ruine, and aduniting, as great Stones or Mettalls do overpoyse the water in weight.

†**Adu·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *adūr-ĕre* to burn, scorch; f. *ad* to + *ūr-ĕre* to burn.] *trans.* or *absol.* To burn completely, to calcine; to scorch, parch.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 354 And askes with, the heete apart to putte Of dounge indoon, lest it adure and lette. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* § 3, 22/1 Flea a little Mouse, take the intestines . . adure them in a piptken. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 93 It adureth the blood. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 319 Such a degree of Heat . . doth Mellow, and not Adure.

†**Adu·rent,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *adūrent-em* pr. pple. of *adūr-ĕre*: see prec.] Burning, hot and dry.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 460 Nitre, the spirit of which is less Adurent than salt.

†**Adush,** *v. Obs.* [f. A-*pref.* I + Dush.] To cause to fall heavily, to precipitate.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 41 Heo þet tus aduste hire heuenliche fader adun.

A-dusk (ădʌ·sk), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ in + Dusk *sb.* after analogy of *alight*, *afire*.] In dusk, in gloom; gloomy, dark.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aurora Leigh* I. 502 You wish to die and leave the world a-dusk For others.

Adust (ădʌ·st), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *adūst-us* pa. pple. of *adūr-ĕre*: see Adure. A favourite term of the medical writers of the middle ages; see sense 3, in which it was found in most of the mod. languages. The Fr. *aduste* (15th c.) may therefore be the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Scorched, seared; burnt up, calcined; dried up with heat, parched. Also *fig.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 41 b, Lyke an adust conscyenced hypocrite. 1623 Rowlandson *Bless. in Blasting* 40 Being burnt, or made adust, by some extraordinary heat of the sunne. 1637 Nabbe *Microcosm.* in Dodsl. IX. 124 Provoke me no more; I am adust with rage. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 634 With torrid heat, And vapour as the Lybian air adust. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 179 The Vulgar now and then cure putrid Fevers by taking of adust Wine. 1755 Hales *Distillation* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 327 Its more disagreeable adust taste. 1854 De Quincey *Revolt. Tartars* Wks. IV. 152 The camels . . these arid and adust creatures.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 69 African islands . . whose desolate and adust beauty sets the imagination all on fire.

2. Of colour: Brown, as if scorched by fire, or by the sun; sunburnt.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 110 Of an adust swarth chollericke dye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 28 Which stone is shewed at this day . . carrying a burnt and adust colour. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* mcccxxv/4 One Mary, a Lecestershire woman . . complection somewhat adust . . Run away from, etc. *c* 1760 Smollett *Ode to Indep.* 67 Arabia's scorching sands he crossed . . Conductor of her Tribes adust. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. ii. 202 Here everything is adust and tawny, from man to his wife, his horse, his ox or his ass.

3. Applied to a supposed state of the body and its humours, much spoken of in the earlier days of medicine, its alleged symptoms being dryness of the body, heat, thirst, black or burnt colour of the blood, and deficiency of serum in it, atrabilious or 'melancholic' complexion, etc. *Obs.* exc. in general sense, atrabilious, sallow, gloomy in features or temperament.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 197 Ay ful of yre, of malys, and rancour, Drye and adust and a gret wastour. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 261 Burnt breade and hard crustes, —doth ingendre color aduste and melancoly humours. 1576 Baker *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 63 a, Cares of the mynde . . of adust flewme engendred. *Ibid.* 101 a, This purgeth choller adust, and melancholie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 335 In Fevers and hot distempers from choler adust is caused a blacknesse in our tongues, teeth and excretions. 1657 *Physical Dict.* The blood is then said to be adust, when by reason of extraordinary heat the thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and dreggy. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 33 No meagre muse-rid mope adust and thin. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* II. 91 That plodding spirit with which men of adust temperament follow up any tract of study. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 414 The tall, somewhat adust and worn woman standing by a table.

†**Adu·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To burn, to scorch, to sear; to dry up with heat. Also *fig.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 46 b, An hondred thousande conscyences dyd he . . aduste with his Romyshe faythe. 1633 T. N[ewton] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 64 Beards of the colour of brasse: for that the haires are neither adusted by the Sunne, nor yet by any inward heat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 514 Sulphurous and Nitrous Foame . . Concocted and adusted they reduced To blackest grain.

Adust (ădʌ·st), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A- *prep.*¹ of state + Dust; after analogy of *a-blaze*, *a-sleep*.] In a dusty condition, affected by dust. [So explained by the author quoted.]

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* in *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 297 He was tired and adust with long riding.

†**Adu·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Adust *v.* + -ED.]

1. = Adust *a.* 1.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 63 What your adusted conscyence thynketh of it I can not tell. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (1869) 74 Those rayes which scorch the adusted soyles of Calabria.

2. = Adust *a.* 2.

1550 Nicolls *Thucyd.* 57 (R.) Thair skynne was as redde colour adusted, full of a lyttle thynne blaynes.

3. = Adust *a.* 3.

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 19 [They] eat the flesh of Asses, which begetting in their body much melancholick and adusted humor, causeth them to fall into the *Elephantia* or spotted leprosie. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 77 Red Herrings give a very bad and adusted nourishment.

†**Adu·stible,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *adustible*; see Adust *a.* and -BLE.] Capable of being burnt, or dried with fire.

1611 Cotgr., *Adustible*, adustible, burnable, wasteable, parchable. 1650 Ashmole *Chymical Coll.* 102 The unctuous, adustible, phlegmatick, and evaporable parts. [In Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.]

†**Adustion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *adūstiōn-em* n. of action f. *adūr-ĕre*: see Adure. In the medical vocabulary of most modern lang. in 16th c. (see sense 3), and possibly in Eng. immed. from Fr.]

1. The action or process of burning, scorching, heating to dryness, or parching.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* 3 The more you distil at once . . the oyles will be in lesse daunger of adustion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 424 The faults and imperfections of pitch . . are known by . . the very adustion thereof. 1673 in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6128 The Peripateticks, who derive the Saltness of the Sea from the Adustion of the water by the sunbeams. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gravel*, Turpentine-powder, made by Way of Adustion, or drying in the Sun.

2. The state of being burnt, or scorched; parched dryness.

1559 Morwyng *Evonymus* 218 Fire in destillation dothe more procure the savoure of adustion and brentnesse. 1650 Ashmole *Chymical Coll.* 103 Decoct it in Dung, because by Inhumation, Adustion is taken away. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, The least Savour of Smoke or Adustion.

3. The state of being Adust in sense 3; hotness and dryness of the humours of the body.

1533 Elyot *Castel of Helth* (1541) 6 The lyver in hete distempered hath moche blacke choler toward age by adustion of red choler. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 207 Adustion of humours makes men mad. 1658 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* 90 Such diseases as come of adustion of blood, as the Pestilence.

†**Adu·stive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adūst-* ppl. stem of *adūr-ĕre* (see Adure) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **adūstīvus*.] Burning, scorching, fiery.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 4 (1865) 282/1 God's power shall separate the clarity of fire from the adustive virtue. 1678 R. R[ussell] tr. *Geber* II. I. IV. ii. 86 The adustive unctuosity of Sulphur . . which is easily inflamed.

†**Adu·stness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ADUST *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being adust; scorching heat.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xiv. 106 Consider whether there be not abundance of terrene adustness in the bowels of the earth.

Advail, advale, obs. forms of AVAIL and AVALE.

‖ **Ad valorem** (æːd vălōᵒrem), *adv. phr.* [L. = (according) to value, (in proportion) to worth.] A phrase (properly adverbial, but more commonly attributive) meaning 'in proportion to the value,' applied to a mode of levying customs-duties upon goods, when these are taxed at rates proportioned to their estimated value.

1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* xix. § 34 The said Books, Prints and Maps as are to pay the said Duties *ad Valorem*. 1787 PITT *Sp. on Customs Bill* 21 Mar., Particularly the case of *ad valorem* duties. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 76 Silk goods are to be freely admitted .. on payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 88 Cheques drawn out of the United Kingdom are .. required to have *ad valorem* foreign stamps.

Advance (ădvɑ·ns) *v.* Forms: 3–6 avaunce, 3–5 avaunse, (4 avonci), 4–7 avance, 5 avanse (awawns *Sc.*), 5–6 advaunce, 6 avawnce (awance *Sc.*), 6– advance. [a. OFr. *avance-r, avancie-r*:—pop. L. *abanteā-re*, f. late L. *abante* (Fr. *avant*) away before, f. *ab* off, away + *ante* before. The form *advance*, due to mistaking initial *a* for a representative of L. *ad*, as in *a(d)venture*, occasional in 15–16th c. French (in which, the *d* being mute, it was merely an artificial spelling) has been established in Eng. as a permanent perversion of the word. So in *advantage*. See AD- 2.]

I. To move forward *in place*.

1. *trans.* To move, put, or push (a thing) forward. Also *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* xxxiii. xvi, His glave he did agaynst me advaunce. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. 48 Brauely aduance your strong orbicular shields. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 682 Execrable shape, That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance Thy mis-created Front athwart my way. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XI. 721 Who spread their bucklers, and advance their spears. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. v. 240 The sofa which Sidonia had advanced to the middle of the room. 1875 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* ix. (ed. 3) 386 Man has advanced the frontier of physical science.

†**b.** *refl.* To move (oneself) forward. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 19/2, I shal avaunce me and goo to fore you into galylee. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 88 Auaunce yourselfe to aproche. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 60 He .. avanced himselfe before the ensignes on foot.

2. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To move or go forward; to proceed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 116 Agane returnis he, and thay auance. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 25 Aduance, braue Titus. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 161 After we were advanced into this noble and altogether wonderful crypt. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 330 They had by swimming and wading together advanced about a mile. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 The duke of Norfolk, as general of the royal forces, advanced to Doncaster. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 10. 65 The crevasses as I advanced became more deep and frequent.

3. *intr. fig.* To go forward or make progress in life, or in any course.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.) They who would advance in knowledge .. should not take words for real entities. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Routl.) xxv. 224 As a man advances in life, he gets what is better than admiration,—judgment. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 107 He only is advancing in life, whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 14 We are surprised that neither the Greeks nor the Romans advanced further than they did [commercially].

4. *trans.* To forward any process or thing that is in course; to further, promote, help on, aid the success, completion, or perfection of.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 156 Det tet swuðest auaunceð & furðreð hit, þet is onlich stude. 1297 R. GLOUC. 503 Thine cause .. We auauncieth. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 187 Wherof men ought ensample take The gode lawes to avaunce. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1144 Thi bakhous therwith all thou maist avance. 1538 STARKEY *England* 3 To study to maynteyn and avaunce the wele of thys same your cuntrey. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* To Reader, All which wil very much advance the cure. 1799 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 90 He advanced his hostile preparations. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. 20 The officials .. vied with each other in efforts to advance our views.

5. *refl.* and *intr.* Of a process or thing in course: To go on towards completion or perfection.

1644 MILTON *Educat.* (1788) I. 140 If there were any secret excellence .. [these ways would] give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. 1855 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 39 How gain in life, as life advances, Valour and charity more and more? 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 38 From 1520 to 1540 the art constantly advanced in this duchy. 1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 117/1 Tightened up with screws as the work advances.

6. To put forward (a statement, suggestion, or claim) for notice or acceptance; to put forth, to bring forward; to offer, propose, present.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* xii. v, Evermore they [poets] do to them avaunce Nurture, maner, and al gentylnes. 1665 J. SPENCER *Proph.* 29 They presently become considerable, are advanced the common Subjects of Discourse. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* The very learned Mr. Dodwell has advanced some other Arguments. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xix. § 45 It may be safely advanced that there falls about 20 inches of Rain yearly. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ix. Wks. VII. 207 Claim to him as thy Bondsman thou Canst never more advance. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. I. I. i. § 4. 5, I have accordingly advanced nothing in the following pages but with accompanying demonstration.

II. To move forward *in time*.

7. *trans.* To make earlier (an event or date); to hasten, accelerate.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* III. x. 153 They abregge their dayes and auaunce their deth. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriae Enc.* G iii b, Elde and horenes which his own wilfull studie avaunced to him before his tyme. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. 149 All the wealthie benefits My death aduances you. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* xxxvii. (1855) I. 569 To advance the moment when the public rights of Europe .. will be definitely established.

8. To make earlier the date of a payment; to pay before it is legally due. Hence, to pay or lend on security, either real or personal, of future re-imbursement.

1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Moneys* (1851) 63 For interest and gratuity for advancing the Duchess of Portsmouth's quarter .. 25 daies £12 5*s.* 5*d.* 1820 CAREY *Guide to Funds* 27 The Bank advanced £400,000 more to government. 1882 *Charter-party*, One third to be advanced in cash, on account of Freight, if required on signing Bill of Lading. *Mod.* The pawnbroker declined to advance more than 3 shillings on the article. I will advance him £50 on your note-of-hand.

b. *absol.* with *on*.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 84 Dock-warrant and bills of lading are frequently advanced on.

III. To move upward.

9. *trans.* To raise or lift up. *lit.* and *fig. arch.*

1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* (1860) 22 Put forthe youre silf, avaunsing youre corageous hertis to werre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 134 Thare happy chance So gan the breistis of the vtheris awance [*v. r.* avance]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 408 The fringed Curtains of thine eyes aduance. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 156 Advancing his wife from the earth. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. of Greece* III. ix. (1715) 78 The signal to be given .. was a Purple Coat, which was to be advanc'd in the Air. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 25 See lofty Lebanon his head advance. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Wh. Doe of Ryl.* III. 158 At need he stood, advancing high The glittering, floating Pageantry.

10. *trans.* To raise or promote (a person) in rank or office, to prefer. Hence *gen.* To put in a better or more advantageous position.

1297 R. GLOUC. 77 And bihet hym, þat, 3ef þer of wel auaunsed he were To 3elde more god to Rome. 1366 MAUNDEVILE v. (1839) 38 Whan the Soudan will avance any worthi Knyghte, he makethe him an Amyralle. 1461–83 *Lib. Nig. Dom.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 50 The King's grace avaunceth these preests and clerks by prebends, churches, etc. 1538 ELYOT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 142 III. 115 My saide Lord Cardinal .. advauncid me to be Clerk of the Counsayle. 1576 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1865) 113 Good vertue hym advanced above the reste. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iii. 1 Ahasuerus .. aduanced him, and set his seate aboue all the princes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 148 Determin'd to advance into our room A Creature form'd of Earth. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* iii. (1757) 106 The man that's nearest, yawning, they advance. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 314 His eagerness to advance his family may well have offended others.

†**b.** *construction transposed. Obs.*

1623 W. L'ISLE *Testim. Antiq.* Pref., Oswald avoided out of the most notable Churches the Clarkes, and advanced the same places with men of the order of Monkes.

c. *refl.* To push oneself forward in rank or station.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Hy ne þencheþ ne studieþ bote ham zelue to auonci. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* (1860) 46 They alway avaunsid hem forthe withe the formost. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 480 It shall make us not to avaunce ourselves before our neighbour.

11. *Law.* To provide for children, especially in anticipation of the provisions of a settlement or will.

1411 SIR T. LANGEFORDE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 And it falle þat sche deie, or scheo be a-vauncyd, þan wille y þat þe forseyd C:li. be don for my sowle. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 55 b, Shee shall haue nothing in the remenaunt for that .. she is sufficientlye advaunced. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Hotchpot*, If a child advanced by the father, do after his father's decease challenge a child's part with the rest.

†**12.** *fig.* To extol, to magnify (in words). *refl.* To boast. *Obs.* Cf. AVAUNT, VAUNT.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iii. (1483) 51 Ful wel myght the bocher auauncen hym self, and seyn that al other bochers had nought so moch flesshe hangynge in theyr howses. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 He had no more wylle to auaunce hym. *c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 153 Bless the Lord; praise and advance him for ever. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 44 You shall in vaine aduaunce your selues of executing iustice vpon fellons. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 477 Thou advancest thyselfe to be as that glorious Cherub which covereth the Ark of God. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 5. 97 Let no man advance the preaching of the word of God, to the disparagement .. of the Sacraments.

†**13.** To raise in amount or number, increase. *Obs.*

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 271 Lanfranc advaunced the number of the Monkes from 30 to 140. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. iv. 66 What a mass of money might he have advanced for himselfe.

14. To raise in rate or price.

1691 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* iv. 67 The Rent of Land is advanced by reason of Multitude of People. *Mod.* The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount to 5%.

15. *intr.* To rise in price.

1882 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/1 Brush Light shares advanced in a prominent manner .. Indian Rupee Paper has fractionally advanced.

†**16.** *intr.* To be over in amount; to be in excess. (Cf. It. *avanzare.*) *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Dial. of Princes* (1582) 26 To speake truely, in princes houses there is more offence in that that avaunceth then in that that wanteth. 1601 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. to Persia* (1613) 71 All his Goods and Lands, should be sold, for the satisfaction of those men .. If anything advanced, it should be giuen to his children.

IV. To advantage.

†**17.** *trans.* To advantage, benefit, profit (any one). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 246 It may not avance, As for to delen with no swiche pouraille.

†**18.** *intr.* To be advantaged; to benefit, profit. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Cokwolds Daunce* 165 in *E. P. P.* 45 Ffor any cas that may be tyde, Schall non ther of a vanse.

Advance (ădvɑ·ns), *sb.* [partly a. Fr. *avance*, n. of action, f. *avancer*, partly subst. use of Eng. vb.; see prec.]

I. A going forward, onward, or upward.

1. The action of going forward or onward; forward motion; progression (in space). Also *ellipt.* The order (bugle-call) to move forward.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.) The manner of the enemy's advance. 1815 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xx, When, in retreat or in advance, The serried warriors move at once. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Ital. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 4 This my first advance into French territory. 1868 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1131 When the train is ready to proceed the Advance will be sounded.

2. *fig.* Onward movement in any process or course of action; progress.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 323 Thence to Cooper's, and saw his advance on my wife's picture. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ₱ 3, I made very quick advances in different kinds of learning. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. vii, These are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind. 1859 BUCKLE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 509 Who, among our living writers, had done most for the advance of knowledge.

b. A step forward, a degree of progress actually accomplished.

1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 110 It is a very great advance on all your former writing.

3. A personal approach; a movement towards closer acquaintance or understanding; an overture.

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. (R.) Th' advance of kindness which I made, was feign'd. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdccxxx/1 The Pope's Ministers think there have already been Advances enough made on their side. 1802 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 218 The Resident has prudently rejected every advance of this nature. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* in *Ess.* (1877) 690 Frederic had some time before made advances towards a reconciliation with Voltaire.

4. A rise in amount, value, or price.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 153 There would be ten thousand pound per annum advance in the Kings Customs yearly. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 155 An advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. 1882 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 7/1 Austrian Gold Rente showing an advance of ¼ per cent.

†**5.** An elevation; a rise (in space). *Obs. rare.*

1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 137 The Communion Table .. placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground.

II. A putting forward.

†**6.** The action of forwarding; furtherance; ADVANCEMENT. *Obs.*

1528–1696 in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 412 The end for which they at first were chosen, viz. The advance of their protector's interest.

†**7.** The putting forward of statements; the statement put forward; assertion, allegation. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 235 Mr. B.'s advances upon this Topic.

8. Payment beforehand or in anticipation; payment on security of future re-imbursement. Hence, a sum of money so furnished, a loan.

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 81 Who may Imploy their Advance to better profit elsewhere. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 104 We have something by way of advance. 1727 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 III. I. 153 A week's wages advance. 1786 BURKE *Agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 188 The advance to the company's use of a sum of money, amounting to fifty thousand pounds. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 84 Life assurance policies are almost invariably objected to as security for advances.

III. A being forward.

9. The state or position of being before, to the front, or above; precedence, anticipation. Usually in adv. phr. *In advance*: **a.** Of place, In front, ahead; **b.** Of time, Beforehand; **c.** In the position of having advanced money on account. Also prep. phr. *In advance of*: Before, in front of, ahead of, beyond.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 11 Much in advance of the rates of goods. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VII. 89 Men perish in advance, as if the sun Should set ere noon. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* X. vii. (1802) III. 142, I paid the first year's annuity per advance. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) II. 2 Without this supply, Mr. Grand would have been in advance for the United States. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* (1856) IV. v. v. § 22. 82 Which I could not refer to in advance without anticipating all my other illustrations. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 1. 1 As wood opens in advance of a wedge driven into it. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/1 Hutton was in advance of the geological speculation of his time.

IV. †**10.** One who has been advanced to office. (Prob. for Fr. *avancé.*) *Obs. rare.*

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) IV. xxiv. 191/2 Patrons fynde full ofte ther auaunces full unkynde to them & full proude.

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* advance(d)-guard, a guard before or in front of the main body of an army; advance-money, -payment = ADVANCE *sb.* 9; advance-proofs, -sheets, parts of a forth-

coming work supplied previously to its publication; *advance-account, -freight*, etc.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* mccxliv. 4 Troops of the two Armies, who had the Advanced-guards. 1701 *Ibid.* mmmdccxi. 1 The 50000 Pistoles which the French were to pay him by way of Advance-money. 1870 POWER *Handy-bk. ab. Bks.* 91 Advance sheets . . supplied elsewhere previous to publication, generally for simultaneous reproduction. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. x. 435 Virginia volunteers formed the advance-guard. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32, 27 The plates, advance-proofs of which we have seen.

Advanceable (ădvɑ·nsăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being advanced, put forward, or promoted.

1656 JEANES *Fvlnesse of Christ* 57 The greatest height of honour, and power, that the humane nature is advanceable. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 Animals are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

Advanced (ădvɑ·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Moved forward, standing or being to the front; *esp.* in military phr. *advanced guard* (see ADVANCE *sb.* V.), *post, works.*

1795 HOTHAM in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) II. 11 The French ships were seen by our advanced Frigates. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, With foot advanced, and blade half-bared. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 98 The advanced guard of the English army. 1879 *Fortif.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 'Advanced-works' are those which are occasionally added to the ordinary works of a permanent front.

2. *fig.* Far on in life or time, or in any course of action, or march of ideas.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, In the most highest trees the force of wyndes is most aduanced. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) Pref. 19 He had attained a very advanced period of life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Our advanced beliefs are not to be built upon dictates. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 326 A very advanced season of life. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xi. § 2 (1868) 512 The most advanced truths of mathematics. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 74 The season is too little advanced. 1879 *Standard* 25 Apr., He is an advanced Liberal.

†3. Promoted. *Obs.*

1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 137 The Clerks of his Chapell that have Wifes, or be not avaunsyd. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 48 Pamper'd Corah when advanced to court.

†4. Raised, elevated (physically). *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas.* (1821) 5 Six Trumpeters hugely advanced, much exceeding the common stature of men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 23 To see the Redcrosse thus advaunced hye. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. on Cæsars Comm.* 133 That all men performe their directions with their pikes aduanced. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 536 Th' Imperial ensign, which full high advanc't Shon like a meteor. 1673 *Vain Insolency of Rome* 35 The people could observe him advanced a Cubit above the earth.

5. Raised (in amount), increased.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 23 Nov. Wks. 1876, 122 The advanced price of grain.

†6. Set off to advantage. *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Examin. & Writ.* (1842) 389 Thou wouldst have churches well furnished with altars . . avanced with lights and tapers.

Advancement (ădvɑ·nsmĕnt). Forms: 3–6 avaunce-; 4–6 avance-; 6 avaunse-, advaunce-; 6– advancement. [a. Fr. *avancement*, f. *avancer*: see ADVANCE and -MENT.] The action or fact of advancing.

1. The raising of any one to a higher rank or position; promotion, preferment.

1297 R. GLOUC. 312 He ȝef hym such auauncement as he wolde. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 103 On oþer wise he salle haf auancement. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 82 They coueyte nought to be neyhe the kyng for no corrupte cause ne hope of auauncement. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 24 You seme to attribute the advancemente of the Pooles to William de la poole. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 62 Nay, do not thinke I flatter: For what aduancement may I hope from thee? 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 449 The Civil Rights and Advancements of every Person according to his Merit. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 661 Mr. Ryley's advancement to the excise. 1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* 3 His hopes of advancement in England failing, Swift returned to Ireland.

2. *Law.* The promotion of children in life, especially by the application beforehand of property or money to which they are prospectively entitled under a settlement or will; also the property so applied.

1411 SIR T. LANGEFORDE in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 17 Þe Silver þere-of spendyd to þe avauncement of lucie, my dowter. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 55 b, Shee shall have nothing in the remenaunt for that . . she is sufficientlye advaunced to whiche advauncement shee agreeth. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) The jointure or advancement of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 517 But if the estates so given them, by way of advancement, are not quite equivalent to the other shares, the children so advanced shall now have so much as will make them equal.

†3. Extolment, lauding; vaunting. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 196 What tyme or whan I mad auancement with þe alone to fight. 1564 BECON *Gen. Pref. to Wks.* (1843) 16 To seek the glory of God, the avancement of his blessed name. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 213 Thus is it also esteemed no small advancement unto this number [7] that the Genealogy of our Saviour is summed up by 14. that is, this number doubled.

4. The helping forward of anything in process toward completion or perfection; furtherance, promotion; improvement.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 13 For the auauncement and commoditie of the publique wealth. 1589 FLETEWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 229 III. 31 As touching the avaunsement of Religion. 1605 BACON (*title*) Twoo Bookes of the Proficience and Aduancement of Learning. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 234 Ceremonies are advancements of Order, decency, modesty. 1810 HORSLEY *Sermons* I. x. (R.) The joint advancement of the virtue and the happiness of the people.

†5. A going forward. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* See ADVANCE 1, 2.

c 1730 SWIFT (J.) This refinement makes daily advancements, and, I hope, in time will raise our language to the utmost perfection. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 450 They retired upon the brisk advancement of the grenadiers. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 10 The advancement of nations in civilization.

6. Advancing or advanced condition.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 271 [I] gave an account of the advancement of our works. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 139 We have water-melons in good advancement.

†7. The advancing or putting forward of a statement or assertion. *Obs.*

1532 THYNNE *Ded. Chaucer* in *Animadv.* (1865) App. 25 Very remysse in the settyng forthe or avancement . . of the histories therof.

†8. The advancing or paying beforehand of money; payment in advance. *Obs.* See ADVANCE *sb.* 9.

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 47 The Common Council require double security . . of this last advancement.

Advancer (ădvɑ·nsəɹ). Also 6 avaunce, avancer. [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which advances.

1. One who moves (a person or thing) forward or upward; a. physically (*obs.*); b. to higher rank or station (*obs.*); c. to a better or more advantageous condition; a promoter.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 40 This old Mounsun is in a maner the first avaunce of his Family. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* anno 11 (R.) Suche as haue bene ayders and auauncers of Perkyns foolishe enterprice. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 208 Revolting from King Edward his advancer most ingratefully. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxix (1840) 295 Chiefest mover and advancer of this war. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. § 10. 183 You will find me, not onely the favorer, but the advancer of your dignity. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* 28 Navigation . . is the most potent advancer of nations.

†2. One who extols or lauds; an extoller, supporter. *Obs.*

a 1546 ELYOT *Let.* in *Governour* (1836) 286 The boasters and advancers of the pompous authority of the Bishop of Rome. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. Rom.* iv. 16 (1868) 497/1 Paul was a great advancer of the grace of God. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 10 The Supposition of Epicurus, . . and his Advancer, Gassendus.

†3. *Rhet.* Amplification, auxesis, or climax. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 226 We call this figure by the Greeke originall the *Auancer* or figure of encrease because euery word that is spoken is one of more weight then another.

4. One who puts forth (a statement); an asserter.

1843 J. T. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Life of Arnold* II. i. 20 A confident advancer of his own opinions.

5. One who gives (money) before it is legally due, or who lends it for any purpose.

a 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* III. 167 The goldsmiths, who gained by the melting trade, were advancers to the Treasury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 363 She mistrusted, that I was the advancer of the money.

6. A second branch of a buck's horn.

1496 *Bk. of St. Albans* d ij, Two braunches fyrste pawmyd he must have And four avauncers. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Advancer*, among hunters, is one of the starts, or branches of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm. 1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 85 Additional advancers and spillers, or snags on the anterior and posterior parts of the palm.

Advancing (ădvɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ING[1].] Moving forward, or forwarding; promotion, advancement. (Now mostly gerundial, in various senses of ADVANCE.)

1388 *Ord* 25 *Articles* in *Wyclif's Wks.* 1871 III. 470 Temporale avaunsyng of sum one man. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 51 For theyr fyers condycions of prowde auancynge they ben caste a bak in to endeles dampnacion. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 343/1 The practysyng and aduauncing of Idolatry. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1873) 2 The contenual auansing of the defiens of oure cuntre. 1655 GOUGE *Hebrews* i. 5. 37 He did not usurp it by a proud advancing of himself. *Mod.* The fact of your advancing such strange opinions hinders us from advancing your cause.

Advancing (ădvɑ·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVANCE *v.* + -ING[2].] Moving forward, approaching, progressing, increasing.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxviii. Wks. IV. 233 And unveil'd women bade the advancing youth, Come merry-make with them! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Advancing age had made no essential change in his character. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 2 (1875) 6 With advancing political opinion has come still greater restriction of imperial power. *Mod.* Heedless of the advancing tide.

Advancingly (ădvɑ·nsiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an advancing manner; with onward motion, progressively.

c 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* (1877) 158 The comets of short period travel advancingly. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 135 They are advancingly important in the order here stated.

Adva·ncive, *a. rare*—°. [improp. f. ADVANCE *v.* + -IVE.] 'Tending to advance or promote.' Craig 1847.

†**Adva·nt,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [an occas. refashioning of *avant*, AVAUNT *v.*[1]] To vaunt, boast.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 20 Who can advant himselfe to be well assured from this nette of hipocrisie?

†**Advant,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a refashioning of *avant*, AVAUNT *v.*[2], *avaunt* adv. forward.] To advance.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* 1873 I. 136 Then with a Bell regard aduant mine eye With boldnes on her verie visnomie.

Advantage (ădvɑ·ntĕdʒ). Forms: 4-6 avauntage, avantage (*Sc.* awawntage, awantage); 6– advantage. [a. Fr. *avantage*, f. *avant* forward + -AGE; the cognate Romance forms point to the word as already formed in late L. as *abantāticum*. The occasional MFr. corrupt spelling *a(d)vantage*, as if from L. *ad-*, has been permanently adopted in Eng.; see ADVANCE *v.* The original survives in the aphetic form *'vantage, vantage.*]

I. Superior position.

1. The position, state, or circumstance of being *in advance* or ahead of another, or having the better of him in any respect; superior or better position; precedence, superiority, *esp.* in contest or debate.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 314 The auantage set so hie That thou may gyue with right, whan thou wille & how. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 219 And whan they wiste their avauntage, They fell anone unto the chace. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxciv. 230 Ther they had a great aduantage. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 What rescue hath the dry stubble against the advantage of fire. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. (1732) 32 The Advantage or Height of all the dry Land. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ₱ 3 When the smallest advantage was gained against me in dispute. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 63 The Gauls maintained their advantage. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 The advantage given to the opponents of Christianity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 115 When the war had lasted a year, the advantage was decidedly with the Royalists.

b. To have, gain, get, give *advantage of, over* (*on* obs.): superiority over. Also techn. *To have the advantage of* (a person): To have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal.

1561 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* (1844) 146 Let his enemy the devil have none avantage of him. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* lxiv. 6, I have seen the hungry ocean gain Advantage on the kingdom of the shore. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus* XII. viii. (1622) 164 In skilfulnesse of the countrey [Caractacus] hauing the aduantage on vs. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ii. 11 Lest Satan should get an aduantage of vs. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 704 The Swedes have had an advantage against the Muscovites. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. ii. (1873) 94 You have the advantage of me, I don't remember ever to have had the honour. 1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii. 4 You may have the advantage of your friend, and introduce Mr. Bingley to her. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 115 Unbelief has no advantage over belief.

†c. To *be at, upon, advantage*: in a favourable position. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 288 We sall be at awantage thar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 112 Thou .. Walkys at auantage on the wod grene. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 89 Some had dined and were upon an advantage.

†d. With poss. pron. *At my, his, etc. advantage*: In a position where one has the advantage or superiority. *Obs.* Cf. ABOVE C 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 66 Sua that we Sall ay at our avantage be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 44 Loke who that is most pacient in love, He is at his avantage al above. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 81 Whanne age haþ us at his auauntage. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, That they sholde slee him if they founde him at their auantage.

2. In *Tennis*, when the two sides have gained the equal number of points or games known as DEUCE, the next point or game is reckoned as *advantage* or *vantage* (i.e. temporary superiority) to the side winning it. Hence *attrib.* in *advantage game, set.* Also *fig.*

c 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1847, 10 For if the Scripture be for reformation, and antiquity to boot, it is but an advantage to the dozen, it is no winning cast. 1875 H. H. GIBBS (*Note*) In matches, advantage sets are played; and then, when the players are at say '5 games all,' either must win two games running in order to win the set. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 10 July 2/7 The first was an advantage sett, and in playing off Lawford won by 4 to 2.

†3. A place of vantage; *esp.* a rising ground an elevation; = VANTAGE-GROUND. *Obs.* See III.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 48 Such place as thought hem avauntage For here entent. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvi. 53 Had he noucht fowndyn in mare hy Ane Awawntage, he had bene dede. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 412 Shimei . . holding himselfe upon the advantage of a mountain-side. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xvi. (1821) 387 A Platforme was made upon a ground of advantage (not farre from the Campe). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvii. (1840) 166 Egypt is a low level country, except some few advantages which the Egyptians had fortified for themselves. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 96 Upon this rebuke I drew my horse to an advantage.

†4. A time of vantage, a favourable occasion, an opportunity, a 'chance.' *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 118 They cannot seen in that non avantage Ne in non other way, save mariage. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 7051 But wirdis, þat is wicked, waitis hir avauntage. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Instit.* IV. 137 He was compelled to watch an aduauntage to take his iourney. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Adon.* 129 Make use of time, let not advantage slip. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 5 [They] lie at catch, and wait advantages one against another. 1667

MILTON *P. L.* IX. 258 Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find His wish and best advantage, us asunder.

5. A favouring circumstance; anything which gives one the superiority or tends to improve one's position. (The opposite is *disadvantage*.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C ij, Euery man kepeth and loueth better that which he acquireth wyth payn . . thenne that whych cometh of auauntage. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 42 Ile vse th' aduantage of my Power. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 550 [He] compareth the wrath of Perseus standing betwixt two advantages unto a Tiger betwixt two preys. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 121 This petition, though presented with all advantage, found no other entertainment than delays. *c* 1660 *Narr. late Parlt.* in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 406 What company of foot, and other advantages, it is not certainly known. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xviii. 57 He needs not the advantage of his rank to appear charming. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 1. 12 He was himself possessed of all their advantages, while he is placed on a vantage-ground above them.

b. *To take* (*the* obs.) *advantage of* (*by, at* obs.), *to make one's advantage of*, a thing: To use any favourable condition which it yields; to avail oneself of. Often in a bad sense: To seize an accidental or unintended opportunity of profiting, to overreach (a person).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 322 He, that by her body wolde Take avauntage. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* III. iii. 116 To take an ill aduantage of his absence. 1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxliii. V. 851 Laban . . made advantages upon him, deluded him. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. II. v. 155 He doth *arripere ansam*, take all advantage as it were, and lay hold on every occasion to do that. 1657 *Ibid.* (1674) Pref. § 10 The Papists make a great advantage of these home-differences. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 You may see them sometimes, if you happily take the advantage. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 6 Taking the Advantage of a Side-wind. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iii. 95 Inclined to make their advantage of his necessities. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 251 Here was material enough for the craft of William to take advantage of.

c. To *take* any one *at* (*upon, on* obs.) *advantage*: when the circumstances favour the taker, as by surprise, stratagem, etc.; to surprise. *To play upon advantage* (obs.): to cheat.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xviii. 24 They wold haue ben slayn, or taken at auauntage. 1592 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* VII. xxxvi. (1612) 174 Howbeit, on aduantage plai'd Gynetta all this while. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 430 The griping Nimrods of the world reioyce in their taking men vpon aduantages. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 17 It were woe with any of us all, if God should take us at advantages. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Garden* II. ii. (1766) 63 Your only way is to turn rook and play upon advantage. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 330 Once it happened that the enemy took him at advantage.

II. The result of a superior or better position.

6. Benefit; enhancement, improvement; increased well-being or convenience; resulting benefit. *To one's advantage*: to one's benefit, beneficial to one.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1012 Þat world was made to our most avantage. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 So can I see none avauntage, But all is lost, if she abide. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 143 Wisemen . . semblably do auantage to other. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 27 Those blessed feet, Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nail'd, For our aduantage, on the bitter Crosse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 510 Who all the sacred mysteries of Heaven To their own vile advantages shall turn Of lucre and ambition. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 You shall have all the advantage of his opinion. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 209 Tahiti cannot be colonised with advantage. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 1/2 If the Gentleman who travelled from Yeovil Junction . . with a violin case, will send his address he will hear of something to his advantage.

b. *To advantage*: So as to increase or augment the effect of anything; advantageously, favourably.

1709 POPE *Ess. Critic.* 297 True Wit is Nature to advantage dress'd. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 303 The atmosphere has a quality of showing objects to a better advantage. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 15. 100 To see the lower portion of this glacier to advantage. *Mod.* That dress sets off her figure to advantage.

†**7.** Pecuniary profit, gain; interest on money lent. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 The seale and therupon thymage Of Thebith for his avauntage He taketh. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 His rentes and revenues and suche other auantages. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiii. 10 There out sucke they no small auauntage. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. iii. 71 You neither lend nor borrow Vpon aduantage. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. vii. § 1. 280 Forcing them to restore the spoyles with aduantage. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 181 Another fleet . . had fallen upon the Molucca Islands, bringing away great advantage.

†**8.** Greater quantity or number, 'more-ness'; amount or quantity over, additional amount, overplus, excess. *To, of advantage* (Fr. *d'avantage, de plus*): in addition, more. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 209 Alle þise timliche þinges þou sselt habbe to auontage. *Ibid.* 210 God deþ him auontage of þe timliche guodes. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bv. b, I saie further of aduauntage, that dyuers haue written of the tyme of the saide Marke Aureleo. 1570 KANAM in *Bury Wills* (1850) 156 One blacke stered heckforde of the age of two yeres and the aduantage. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 84 As many to' th' vantage. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. 15, 4 or 5 Sheets of Advantage at the end of the Book. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xi. 29 She being a woman that in all her actions (to be sure to do enough) made always measure with advantage.

III. *Comb.* **advantage-ground**, a position that gives advantage or superiority to a combatant; now usually written *vantage-ground*.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxiv. 73 He stands taller on his own bottom, than others on the advantage ground of fortune. 1659 RUSHWORTH *Hist. Coll.* I. 17 The Bohemians stood upon the advantage-ground betwixt the Imperialists and Prague. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* III. Ded. 10 On the advantage-ground of being established by the Laws.

☞ *Phrase-key.* At my, his *a* 1 d, be at *a* 1 c, gain, get, give *a* over 1 b, have *a* of 1 b, make *a* of 5 b, of *a* 8, play upon *a* 5 c, take *a* of 5 b, take at *a* 5 c, tennis *a* 2, to *a* 6 b, 8, to one's *a* 6.

Advantage (ădvɑ·ntĕdʒ), *v.*; also 5–6 **avantage**, 6 **advauntage**. [a. Fr. *avantage-r, -ier*, to cause advantage. For change from *a-* to *ad-* see ADVANCE.] To do, bring, or be of, advantage to.

1. To give an advantage or superiority to, favour.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 117 Souldiers of great experience . . should be aduantaged in their payes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* I. xii. 38 Judea, advantaged with the friendly City of Jerusalem. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-working Prov.* 192 Although Charles Town do not advantage such o're-topping batteries as Boston doth. 1871 LOWELL *Study Windows* 96 Boston was also advantaged with the neighbourhood of the country's oldest College.

†**b.** To place advantageously. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. iv. 115 All the cities of refuge on this side Jordan were advantaged on very high foundations. 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 116 Advantaged for western voyages by its situation.

†**c.** To set off to advantage. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 303 How dress advantages women!

2. To further, promote, advance, contribute to the progress of (anything).

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 84/2 Hereby he . . aduantaged the flight of his capteine. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* vi. § 4. 113 It would no whit advantage the liberty of the subject. *c* 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 6 Variously interspersed expressions from plants, elegantly advantaging the significancy of the Text. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 62 Nor do you much advantage your cause by telling us Moses was a king. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 301 The agriculture of this country has been advantaged by the importation of reaping machines.

†**3.** To add to the amount or value of. *Obs.*

1496-7 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 129, I have done good ther and avantaged much wood and tymber. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 323 Aduantaging their Loue [? loan] with interest Of ten-times double gain of happiness. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Foxe* (1867) II. 81 Friendship . . advantaged with the sympathy of their natures. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countries* Pref., To advantage the Catalogue I have added thereto a brief narrative.

4. To put in a better position, prove beneficial to, benefit, profit.

1530 PALSGR. 440 This can nothyng avauntage you. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxix. 81 Some think their coming advantaged King Baldwine. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 91/1 [I] have advantaged all that conversed with me. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 22. 108 Winds, which if they do not throw down, do advantage Trees. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Wife at Home* III. vi. Wks. 1784 II. 40 If you are not advantaged by the stratagem, you will be disadvantaged by the discovery. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* II. III. II. IV. § 9. 191 How far it would be possible to advantage a statue by the addition of colour, I venture not to affirm.

†**b.** *impersonal.* To profit, benefit. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ix. 25 What shall itt avauntage a man? 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Cor.* x. 5 Nothyng aduauntaged them to escape out of Egipte, if they caried furthe Egipte with them. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 32 What aduantageth it me, if the dead rise not?

†**c.** *absol. Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 34 Make the rope of his destiny our cable, for our own doth little aduantage. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 57 To leave them money without skill to use it, would advantage little.

†**5.** *refl.* To benefit oneself. *To advantage oneself of, with*: to take advantage of. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 187 Yet will I not aduantage me with any such remedy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 212 No man of courage vouchsafeth to advantage himselfe of that which is common unto many. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 31 They will be sure to advantage themselves of the wind. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 149 The Christians sought for nothing but advantaging themselves at the expence of the Turks.

†**6.** To gain, profit. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 15 To wyt what euery man had auantaged.

†**Adva·ntageable**, *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 av-. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Tending to advantage; profitable; advantageous.

1548 GESTE *Prince Masse* 72 Nedefull to hys churche and so avantageable to him selve. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 25 A cowe . . what an advantageable creature she is. 1657 T. REEVE *Plea for Nineveh* Ep. Ded. 1 If ye be industrious . . ye may drive a very advantageable trade.

Advantaged (ădvɑ·ntĕdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVANTAGE *v.* + -ED.] Placed at advantage; furthered, promoted; benefited, profited.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 265 The poore Mariana aduantaged, and the corrupt Deputy scaled. 1654 FULLER 2 *Serm.* 4 Armed Power, advantaged with Policie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 280 Thus advantaged, if it can at all exist, it must finally prevail. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 134 Philip as their nearest neighbour would be the most advantaged.

Advantageous (ædvăntē·dʒəs), *a.*; also 6–7 **advantagious**. [ad. Fr. *avantageux, -euse*, f. *avantage*: see ADVANTAGE and -OUS. The common 17th c. spelling is evidently due to looking upon the word as formed from the med. L. *avantagium*, a latinized form of *avantage*. Cf. *contagious, litigious*.]

1. Of advantage; furnishing advantages; profitable, useful, opportune, beneficial, favourable.

1598 FLORIO, *Auantaggioso*, aduantageous, hauing ods or aduantage. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iv. 22, I doe not flye; but aduantagious care Withdrew me from the oddes of multitude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 368 Here perhaps Som advantagious act may be achiev'd By sudden onset. 1766 BURKE *Late Administ.* Wks. II. 5 Making an advantageous treaty of commerce with Russia. *c* 1860 MAURICE *Mor. & Metaph. Philos.* IV. ix. § 37. 559 Condillac is an advantageous and admirable type of the school.

b. Const. *to, for* (*unto* obs.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 49 Heere is euery thing aduantageous to life. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 149 Advantagious also, as well for the publick weal, as the private person. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 123 What can be more aduantagious vnto Satan. 1767 *Junius Lett.* viii. 33 A wise doctrine . . equally advantageous to the king and his subjects. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* xiii. 131 Heat is agreeable, if not advantageous to most fresh-water fish.

†**2.** Apt to take advantage, overreaching, sharp. (Cotgr. *Avantageux*, advantageous, also very forward, full of forwardness.) *Obs. rare.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 226 They [Jews] are a subtile and advantagious people and wonderfully eager of gaine.

Advantageously (ædvănte·ĭdʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In an advantageous manner; with advantage; beneficially, profitably; favourably.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 293 For writers advantagiously are of the liuing read. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improvem.* 16 That great and desirable Rich Trade of Fishing . . which so advantageously offers it self. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. II. § 1 (1827) 230 The scripture in several places speaks advantageously of their cavalry. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. ix. 235 Lord Raglan was advantageously placed. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 133 Hector compares . . very advantageously with the worthless Paris.

†**2.** With readiness to take (improper) advantage, eagerly. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XV. xcviii. (1612) 388 Too aduantagiously from out our Rubrick they vnyoke.

Advantageousness (ædvănte·ĭdʒəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness, usefulness.

1659 BOYLE *Love of God* § 18. 117 The last Property which qualify's God the fittest Object for our Love . . is the Advantagiousness of His to us. 1750 F. COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* V. (1788) 40 The advantageousness of the match soon prevailed with her parents. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. V. 90 The advantageousness of trade.

Advaunt, variant of AVAUNT *v. Obs.* to boast.

Advayle, -able, obs. forms of AVAIL, -ABLE.

Advecti·tious, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *advectīci-us* (f. *advect-us*, pa. pple. of *adveh-ĕre* to carry to; f. *ad* to + *veh-ĕre* to carry) + -OUS.] 'Which is brought or carryed unto.' Blount 1656. Whence in Phillips, Bailey, Ash, and mod. Dicts.

Advehent (æ·dvĭhĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *advehent-em* pr. pple. of *adveh-ĕre*: see prec.] Carrying towards, afferent.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 646/2 The advehent veins of the kidneys carry venous blood to these organs.

Advencoun, early form of ADVENTION. *Obs.*

Advene (ădvī·n), *v.* [a. MFr. *adven-ir*, common spelling of *avenir*:—L. *advenīre* to come to, f. *ad* to + *venīre* to come.]

1. *intr.* To accede or come (*to*); to be superadded, as part of something, though not essential.

1606 OWEN *Epigr.* (NARES) Venus (saith one) spontan'ous doth advene Unt' all things. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 229. 166 But a momentary help is that, which advenes by phlebotomy. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 148 The accidental of any act, is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already substantiated. 1820-30 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 19 Where no act of the will advenes as a co-efficient.

2. *trans.* To come to, reach.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* Introd. § 25 The extremity whereof I have not arrived at or advened.

†**Adve·nement.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. MFr. *advenement*, occas. spelling of *avénement* a coming, an event, f. *avenir*: see prec. and -MENT.] That which comes or happens; an event, incident.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 12 The aduenementes and aduersitees of warre ben doubtous and vnder the honde of fortune.

Advenge, -ment, obs. forms of AVENGE, -MENT.

†**Adve·nient**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *advenient-em* pr. pple. of *advenī-re*: see ADVENE.] Coming (to anything) from without; additional, superadded; adventitious.

1594 *Wounds of Civ. War* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VII. 158 Old Marius will foresee advenient harms. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Form & Qual.*, The advenient Humane Soul becoming now the true Forme of the Humane Body. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Future . . Syn.* Forthcoming, Coming, Advenient.

Advent (æ·dvĕnt). [a. OFr. *advent*, literary form of *avent*:—L. *adventus* arrival, f. *advenī-re* to come to: see ADVENE. Applied in Christian literature specially to the Coming of the Saviour; whence, in the ecclesiastical calendar, the name of

the period preceding the festival of the Nativity, the earliest sense in Eng. (10th or 11th c.) and the only sense in French. In the middle of the 15th c. it became in Eng. also the proper title of the Incarnation; whence extended to our Lord's anticipated Second Advent as Judge (as already in Latin, in Tertullian), and to that of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; in modern times partly as an extension of this, partly with reference to the primary sense of 'arrival' in L., it has been used of any important arrival, or even for *arrival* simply.]

1. In the ecclesiastical calendar, the season immediately preceding the festival of the Nativity, now including the four preceding Sundays.

1099–1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) anno 1099 Osmund biscop of Searbyriz innon Aduent forðferde. *a* 1121 *Ibid.* anno 963 On þe fyrste sunnondæz of Aduent. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Þesse þre wuken, þe ben cleped aduent, þat is seggen on englis ure louerd ihesu cristes to cume. 1297 R. Glouc. 463 Gret frost ther com in Aduent. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 49 Y fastyd the dayes of aduent. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 40 Nowell .. is that tyme whiche is properlye called the Advente. 1611 Cotgr., *Advents de Noel*, the time of advent; before Christmas. 1704 Nelson *Festiv. & Fasts* ii. (1739) 27 Advent Sundays, The four Sundays that preceed the Great Festival of our Saviour's Nativity. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* i. 1 All the services of this Advent season.

2. The Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour of the world; the Incarnation. Hence his expected Second Coming as Judge, and the Coming of the Holy Spirit as at Pentecost.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 7 Afore þe Advente of criste. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) 1 *Thess.* iv. 15 Vve vvhich liue, vvhich are remaining in the aduent [*other versions* coming] of our Lord. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim. & Tit.* (1661) 63 Priests and Presbyters who .. imprecate the Lords Advent to the Eucharist. 1664 Jer. Taylor *Confirm.* (R.) The perfective Unction of Chrism gives to him the advent of the Holy Spirit. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 866 Who, could they see The dawn of thy last advent, long desir'd, Would creep into the bowels of the hills. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 605 On the nearness of the final Messianic Advent, the Jewish and the Christian world were at one.

3. By extension, Any important or epoch-making arrival. In modern usage applied poetically or grandiloquently to any arrival. (This use is unknown to Johnson 1755 and Todd 1818.)

1742 Young *Night Th.* v. 906 Death's dreadful Advent is the Mark of Man. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 4, 5 The advent of the Normans. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 50 Too much interested .. to notice the advent of another passenger. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi. 21 Expecting still his advent home.

Adventayle, var. Aventail, part of a helmet.

[**Adventine**, in Johnson, copied by subseq. Dicts., from Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*, is a misprint for *adventiue*: see Adventive.]

†**Adve·ntion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$; only form 5 advencoun. [ad. med. L. *adventiōn-em* addition (Du Cange), n. of action, f. L. *advenī-re* to come to: see Advene.] An extrinsic addition.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 55 Al kynd of syn, felony, and abhominacoun, and new aduencouns. And in þer aduencouns þey are filid [=defiled].

†**Adve·ntious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec: after *contention, contentious*, etc.] = Adventitious.

1641 French *Distillation* vi. (1651) 177 If any skilfull philosopher could .. separate this adventious impurity from gold. 1652 — *Yorksh. Spa* xiii. 104 Rather adventious, or preternatural, then natural.

‖**Adventitia** (ædvĕnti·ʃiă), *sb. pl. Phys.* [L. *adventīcia*, pl. neut. of adj. *adventīcius*: see Adventitious.] Membranous structure, usually morbid, covering but not belonging to an organ.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 147 The adventitia of the large veins of the abdomen. 1878 Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 18 Any adventitia that may be attached to the dura mater.

†**Adventi·tial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *adventīci-us* Adventitious + -al[1].] A by-form of Adventitious. Also used *subst.*

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 102 Their flesh allayeth all adventitial and extraordinary heat. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 5 (1865) 636/2 There be three degrees of ignorance .. Secondly, adventitial, which is accompanied with actual sin. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 77 Neither doth nature prefer any creature for its adventitials or accidentals.

†**Adventi·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [improp. f. Adventit-ious + -ion, after *nutritious, nutrition*, etc.] = Advention.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* viii. 123 The adventition and mixture of extraneous matter.

Adventitious (ædvĕnti·ʃəs), *a.*; also adventicious. [f. L. *adventīci-us*, in med. L. corruptly written *adventiti-us*, coming to us from abroad + -ous: see Advent, and -itious). The occas. *adventicious* is etymologically a better spelling.]

1. Of the nature of an addition from without; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent; supervenient, accidental, casual. Cf. the obs. Adventive.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 That which is extraordinarily adventitious, unholsome and diseased. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* ii. ix. § 6 This decay in the creatures ariseth .. from an adventicious and externall cause. 1630 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 387 Greek .. was an adventitious, no mother-language to them. 1677 Gale *Crt. of Gentiles* II. iv. 36 An adventitious joy which hath no funde or bottome. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. on Waters* I. 35 Our Thames .. is tainted with an infinite variety of adventitious bodies from the streets. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 34 When a man first strips himself of adventitious wrappages; and sees indeed that he is naked. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) I. xviii. 424 An adventitious population accumulated in Attica.

2. *Law.* (See quot.)

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Instit.* 17 Estate whither adventitious or bequeathed. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Adventitious*, in the Civil Law, is applied to such goods as fall to a man, either by mere fortune, or by the liberality of a stranger, or by collateral, not direct succession. In this sense the word stands opposed to *Profectitious*; by which are signified such goods as descend in a direct line. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* vi. § 3 A dowry is either profecticious, that is, given by the woman's father, or adventicious, given by some other person.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Appearing casually, or out of the normal or usual place, *esp.* in *Bot.* of roots, shoots, buds, etc. produced in unusual parts of the plant.

1676 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. i. ii. (1682) 148 There are also some spots, or rather streaks, which are adventitious; as those in the Leaves of Sonchus. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 606/1 Like all adventitious organic products, cicatrices are very readily irritated. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 2 (1880) 45 Even leaves may develop adventitious buds. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 233 The celebrated Banyan tree, remarkable for the enormous extension of its crown by means of adventitious roots.

Adventitiously (ædvĕnti·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an adventitious manner; by way of extraneous addition; extrinsically.

1746 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 82 The Phosphori .. some of which shine of themselves naturally, as the Glow-worm and Dates; or adventitiously, as the Flesh of Animals, which most probably arises from a Degree of Putrefaction. 1852 Gladstone *Gleanings* IV. lxxvii. 118 A political colour has been adventitiously affixed by some persons to my publication.

Adventitiousness (ædvĕnti·ʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being adventitious; accidental presence.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IX. 71/1 The character of adventitiousness is conceived to arise in three different ways.

†**Adve·ntive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *advent-* (ppl. stem of *advenī-re*, see Advene) + -ive, as if ad. L. **adventīvus*. Cf. *preventive, inventive*.]

A. *adj.* Used by Bacon for Adventitious.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 1 The considerations of the original of the soul, whether it be natiue or adventiue. 1626 — *Sylva* § 456 (1651) The Cause may be, for that Adventiue Heat doth chear up the Natiue Juyce of the Tree.

B. *sb.* An immigrant, a sojourner.

a 1626 Bacon *Adv. Villiers* (T.) That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the adventives also.

†**Adve·ntry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Formed by Ben Jonson on *adventer*, a 17th c. form of Adventure *v.*, after the analogy of *entry* from *enter*.] An adventure; an enterprise or undertaking.

a 1616 B. Jonson *Voyage Itself* (R.) Act a brave work, call it thy last adventry.

†**Adve·ntual,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *adventuālis* pertaining to Advent, f. L. *adventus*: see Advent and -al[1].] Of or belonging to Advent. (Blount in *Glossogr.* (1656) gives it as a synonym of Adventitious.)

1614–25 J. Boys *Wks.* 1630, 78 The first Gospel in the first Dominicall, according to the Churches account is Adventuall, a Scripture describing Christ and his Kingdome. *a* 1663 Sanderson *Serm.* (J.) I do also daily use one other collect: as, namely, the collects adventual, quadragesimal.

Adventure (ădve·ntiŭr, -tʃəɹ). Forms: 3–6 aventure, auenture, aunter; 3–5 auntre; 4 aventer, auntyre, -our; 4–5 aventur, -owre, awnter, auntur(e, -er(e, anter; 4–6 aventre, auentour; 5 awentuer, awntyr; 6–7 adventer; 5– adventure. [a. OFr. *auenture*:—L. *adventūra* (sc. *res*) a thing about to happen to any one; fut. pple. of *advenī-re* to happen: see Advene. The early Eng. *auentu·re* soon passed in pop. speech through the forms *au·entur, au·ntur*, to *aunter* and *anter* (still common in Scotl.), while *aventu·re* remained a literary form. In 5–6 the Fr. was often re-spelt *adventure* in imitation of L., a fashion which (though it soon died out in France) passed into Eng., and permanently affected the word. After 1600 the last syllable was still obscure, -ər.]

†**1.** That which comes to us, or happens without design; chance, hap, fortune, luck. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 340 Swuch cas, and swuch auenture bitimeð to summe monne. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 187 To the Lombardes bifel iuel auentour. 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Guodes of aventure, ase richesses, worssipe, and heȝnesse. *a* 1400 *Metr. Hom.* 30 Fel auntour that this enfermer Was sek. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxviii. 109 Go As Aventure wil the lede. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. 5 As for aduenture or chaunce it is nothing els but disorder and confusion. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 52 Infants .. whom the cruelty of unnatural parents casteth out and leaveth to the aduenture of uncertain pity. 1699 Dryden *T. fr. Chaucer, Flower and Leaf* 605 She smiled with sober cheer, And wish'd me fair adventure for the year.

†**b. Per adventure, by adventure, of adventure** (Fr. *par aventure*): By chance. The two latter are obs., the first now treated as a single word, with sense *perchance, perhaps*. See Peradventure.

1297 R. Glouc. 375 He rod an honteþ, & per auntre hys hors spurde. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 25 Lest perauenture thin aduersarie take thee to the domesman. *c* 1440 *Rom. Rose* 1502 For Narcisus, shortly to telle, By aventure come to that welle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* ii. xxviii. (1554) 64 b, So befell, Remus, .. Of auenture, went ouer the wall. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 98 Of auenture with his handes he touched his eyen. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) i. i. By aduenture he mette Merlyn in a beggers araye. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* 210 A chopping-board was near him by adventure.

†**c. An, on, in, upon, for adventure** (**aunter**): In case, lest, for fear. (Orig. with *if, lest, that* added.) *Obs.* (Hence by the addition of the adverbial -ings, the northern Anaunterins.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 72 An auenture ȝe han ȝowre hire here, and ȝoure heuene als. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 295 Anaunter leste þe olde man schulde be holde a lecchour. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 331 In aunter if he might amende. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 45 In aunter that thou tourne unto displeasaunce. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 9138 And so thei ride on hunting For auenture of ony spiyng. ?*a* 1450 *Visit. Sick* in Maskell's *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.* III. 3 Sinne no more on aunter thow falle wors. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 84/2 Upon aventure me sholde lyke some other bysshopryche to gyve hym. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 57 In aunters the Englishmen shoulde sturre. 1558 Kennedy in *Misc. Wod. Soc.* (1844) 127 Nor be led with hym that is blynd, in aventure ȝe fall baith in the fowsie.

†**2.** A chance occurrence, an event or issue, an accident. Also in *Law. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 454 Qua herd euer a warr auntur. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xvi. 7327 Achilles þan auerthward þis auntre beheld. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* 141 Them that kepe watche and warde in harneis before the trenche for sodeine auentures. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* i. i. 633 For they a sad Adventure met. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Aventure* is a mischance, causing the death of a Man, without Felony. 1727 Swift *Gulliv.* iii. i. 181, I was ready to entertain an hope, that this adventure might some way or other help to deliver me.

†**3.** A trial of one's chance, or of an issue; a hazard, venture, or experiment. *To give the adventure*: to make the venture, to try the experiment. *To stand in aventure*: to remain on trial, to hang in the balance, or in doubt. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt. T.* 328 Heere in this prisoun, moote we endure And euerich of vs, take his auenture. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* iii. 827, I wold boune me to batell and take my bare aunter, Yon worthy wethir to wyn. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 189 By nyghtertaylle dede shuld he be, And tille oure awnter stand ilkon. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. ccxxxvi. 334 It behoued them to abyde their aduentur. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 85 The victorie stude lang in aventour. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. v. 22 To try the faire aduenture of to morrow. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 150 Whereupon 'Patroclus' [one of the elephants] gave the adventure, and passed over safely. 1673 *Lady's Calling* ii. iii. xv. 89 Marriage is so great an adventure, that once seems enough for the whole life. 1769–90 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xiv. (1876) 90 When we adapt the character of the landscape .. This is a very difficult adventure.

†**b. At adventure, -s**: At hazard, at random, recklessly; (*with clause*) on chance. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Cœur de Lion* 2188 The bowmen and eke the arblasters, Armed them all at aventers. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cxcii. 228 Certayn of the garyson .. rode forthe at aduenture somwhat to wyn. 1561 T. N[orton] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* i. 11 Yet is this no small fault, at aduenture to worship an unknowen God. 1577 tr. *Bullinger Dec.* (1592) 228 Some .. marrie at aduentures, to their owne decay, and vtter destruction. 1665 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 172 Nor was what I writ a prophecy at adventure. 1777 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* I. 172 Shall this business be allowed to go altogether at adventures?

In later times sometimes improperly printed *at a venture* as in 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 'A certaine man drew a bow *at a venture*' (read *at aventure*), and in Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, i. i. 59, where the correct 'Speake at aduenture' is printed in the *Globe* ed. 'Speak *at a venture*.'

†**c. At all adventure, -s**: At random, anyhow; *hence*, At all hazards, at any risk, whatever may be the consequence, recklessly; and *later*, At all events, at any rate, in any case. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *Chas. the Gt.* 193 Eche took an hors of them þat were dede, which ranne at al aduenture. 1540 Whittinton *Tully's Off.* i. 46 We shall do nothyng folysshly and at all aduentures. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhetor.* 47 b, Plaie as young boyes or scarre crowes do, whiche showte .. at all aventures hittie missie. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* ii. 195 Be contented herein .. and be Thankful to him at all adventures. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* iv. xvii. § 2 (1727) I. 316 The Effects of Chance and Hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures. 1760 Jortin *Life of Erasm.* II. 76 At all adventures the yoke was to be shaken off. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone Lightho.* § 275 At all adventures they were to fit the outside shell of the building.

4. Chance of danger or loss; risk, jeopardy, peril. *To put in adventure*: to put in jeopardy, to imperil, to risk, to stake. Still in *Mar. Insur.*

1297 R. Glouc. 64 And þou3te yt was not god To do hys lyf an auntre. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 242 His seele is on anter. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 606 He wes in full gret auentur To tyne his lyff. 1414 Brampton 7 *Penit. Ps.* cx. 42 Thi lyif thou potyst in aventure. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* b vij, For who soo doth, he set his honoure in grete aduenture. 1598 Yong *Diana* 141 For my sake to put thy life in aduenture. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* xxi. 79 Labouring to prevent a common mischiefe, though with the adventure of their owne. 1882 *Mar. Insur. Policies* And touching the adventures and perils which the capital stock and funds of the said Company are made liable unto. *Ibid.* Beginning the

adventure upon the said Goods, Freight, and Merchandizes, from the loading thereof aboard the said Ship.

5. A hazardous or perilous enterprise or performance; a daring feat; hence a prodigy, a marvel.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 35 Now Gii wendeth into fer lond More of auentours far to fond. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1600 To open vch a hide þyng of aunteres vncowþe. 1384 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 953 His aventourys in the se. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 153 In a cuntre was cald Colchos by name, Was an aunter.. a wonderfull wethur weghes to be-holde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arther* i. 1 (1842) 1 In the tyme of Arther thys antur be-tydde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (1880) 69 Throgh surgye waters with mee too seek ther auenturs. 1617 SIR L. CRANFEILDE in *Fortesc. Pap.* 42 My many and dangerous adventures in his Majesties service. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 22 The romance of a brilliant adventure.

This passed insensibly into,

6. Any novel or unexpected event in which one shares; an exciting or remarkable incident befalling any one.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 29 Adventures now a days mean experiences in travel. 1608 SHAKS. *Peric.* II. iii. 83 A gentleman of Tyre.. looking for adventures in the world. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xi. 40 One of the pleasantest adventures I ever met with in my life. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi. (1876) 42 To walk alone in London seemed of itself an adventure.

7. A pecuniary risk, a venture, a speculation, a commercial enterprise.

1625 BACON *Ess.* xxxiv. 239 He that puts all vpon Aduentures, doth often times brake, and come to Pouerty. 1668 CHILD *Disc. of Trade* (ed. 4) 54 Whilst interest is at 6 per cent. no man will run an adventure to sea for the gain of 8 or 9 per cent. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 179, I sold my East India adventure of £250 principal for £750. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 197 Puzzolana.. had been imported as an adventure from Civita Vecchia. 1832 G. C. LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 33 Employing his capital or labour in adventures only compatible with the existence of the law.

8. The encountering of risks or participation in novel and exciting events; adventurous activity, enterprise.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 64 My goste is gon in godez grace, In auenture þer meruayleȝ meuen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 6 But what adventure, or what high intent, Hath brought you hether. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Edw. IV*, *Auth. to Bk.* 17 Some citizens, some soldiers, borne to adventer.. When we are borne, and to the world first enter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1228 So the assault was begun with great furie and adventure. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* I. 382, I felt a yearning after adventure. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 87 The auction room.. calls forth courage, promptness, and the spirit of adventure.

†**9.** (By analysis of the L. elements of the word.) ? A coming, arrival, advent. *Obs.*

1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 297 III. 162 From a delight they took in so rare an adventure of a Prince of his quality. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 109 In their first Adventure they paced the Stage.

10. *Comb.* **adventure-school**, a school started and conducted as a private speculation.

1834 H. MILLER *Sc. & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 408 Sometimes he taught an adventure school.

Adventure (ădve·ntiŭr, -tʃəɹ), *v.* Forms as in ADVENTURE *sb.* [a. OFr. *aventure-r*, f. *aventure*, ADVENTURE.]

I. To commit to chance.

1. *trans.* To take the chance of; to commit to fortune; to undertake a thing of doubtful issue; to try, to chance, to venture upon.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 70 Toward þis lond þei drouh, to auenture his chance. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reves T.* 289, I wol arise and auntre it by my fay. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 1319/2 Readie prest to aduenture anie aduentures for your gratious fauour. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Instruct. Son* iii. (1651) 11 He adventures thy mislike, and doth hazard thy hatred. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. (1839) 78, I am loth to move my lord unto offence; Yet I'll adventure chiding. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 184 From east to west.. it [a voyage] may be adventured with ease. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xiv, I would adventure forth my lance. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 89 Surely no statesman will be found to adventure it.

2. To risk the loss of, to risk, stake; to imperil, or expose (*to* danger).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4265 Hors and kyng.. Was auntred undur the water. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 40 Thou haddist auntred thi owne body. *a* 1535 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 51/2 For what wise merchaunt aduentureth all his good in one ship. 1648 COTTRELL *Davila* (1678) 709 To adventure his Army to new dangers. 1654 GODDARD in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 84 We had adventured our lives and liberties for the cause. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 250 My Wife went back to Wotton, I not as yet willing to adventure her. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 300 Elizabeth was taking the diadem from her head.. and adventuring it upon the doubtful chance of war.

3. *refl.* To risk oneself; to venture.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3268 Of þo wiþ-inne 'non wold hem out aunter. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 232 And after auntrede god hym-self and tok adams kynde. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthure* 360, I salle auntyre me anes hys egle to touche. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 65 b, To auenture myself in the conqueste of the noble moton or flees of golde. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 178 Howe thou thee aventrest in holowe beame. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 31 Desiring him that he would not aduenture himselfe into the Theatre. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 22 Thinking it unsafe to adventure themselves abroad. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* I. 568 You must.. take care not to adventure yourself single handed against the combined forces of those chiefs.

4. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To risk oneself, to venture, to dare to come or go (*in, into, on, upon* any place). *fig.* To venture (*on, upon* a course or action), to dare to undertake. *To adventure at* (obs. rare): to dare to attack.

c 1340 *Alisaunder* (Skeat) 902 Þe armed Atenieeins auntred hym till. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4985 Þen auntred Vlexes and his erund said. 1575–6 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* 54 I rashely aduentured beyoynde the course of my desertes. *a* 1581 CAMPIAN *Hist. Irel.* (1633) vii. 22 When Japheth.. adventured by ship into divers West Islands. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. 117 Staying them that doe any way aduenture towardes the breach thereof. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 192 Then will they aduenture vppon the exploit. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1652) 33 This Narration I adventure of, to show the clearness and readiness of this Gentlemans judgment. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 293 To strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 235 By this time the Spider was adventur'd out. 1797–8 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 779 Every man who pleases may adventure thither. 1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. xliii, Now he adventured on a shore unknown. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. 215 The awe under which it becomes sinful men to adventure into that Holiest Place.

5. *intr.* (with *inf.*) To dare, to run the risk, make the experiment; to go so far as, to venture.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 29 Þe secunde book auntreþ forto telle berynge and dedes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 314 The Emperour Alexaunder Aunterid to come. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii. 134 Noo body durste not auenture for to goo to hym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 116, I dare aduenture to be sent to th' Towre. 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Pap.* 15 My very enemies have never adventured to esteem me ungratefull. 1678 QUARLES *Arg. & Parth.* 11 [He] boldly enters, and after mutual complement adventers To break the Ice of his dissembled grief. 1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 431, I adventured to show him the volume I brought up. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 288 She feared she could not safely adventure to do so.

II. To be or come as a chance.

†**6.** *intr.* To come by chance, happen, chance, befall. Usually *impers. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XX. 8235 Hit auntrit, þat Ector was angrit full euill. *Ibid.* III. 742 And oft in astronamy hit auntres to falle, þat domes men dessauis. *Ibid.* VI. 2107 Þe Authwart answares þat Auntrid hym þere Ys knowen.

Adventured (ædve·ntiŭɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Risked, staked; which one has run a risk for, gained at a risk, or put in danger.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 57, A fit Similitude of this adventured experience. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 289 He will suffer an adventured portion of his force to go on to its fate.

Adventureful (ædve·ntiŭrful), *a.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -FUL.] Ready for adventure, enterprizing.

a 1832 WEBSTER cites BENTHAM. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Adve·nturely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also **aventurly.** [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -LY 2. Cf. *mannerly.*] Adventurously, daringly.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1230 This squier that hath brought this hede, The kyng had wend he had the dede, And aventurly gan he gone.

†**Adve·nturement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ADVENTURE *v.* + -MENT.] Running of risk.

1599 BP. HALL *Satires* IV. iii. 35 Wiser Raymundus.. laughs at such danger and adventurement.

Adventurer (ædve·ntiŭrəɹ). [a. Fr. *aventurier, adv-*, f. *aventure* ADVENTURE; see -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who plays at games of chance, or adventures his money in such games; a gamester. *Obs.*

1474 *Ord. Royal Housh.* 29 That no person.. being within our sayd sonnes householde be customable swearer, brawler, backbyter, common hasorder, adventorer.

2. One who seeks adventures, or who engages in hazardous enterprises.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 440 Now expecting Each hour their great adventurer from the search Of foreign worlds. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* II. The first voyages into the Ægean, Euxine, and Mediterranean Seas made by the various adventurers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 506 A succession of Irish adventurers.. attempted to earn the bribe.

3. *esp.* One who engages in warlike adventures, attaching himself to no party; a soldier of fortune; also, a volunteer, one who makes war at his own risk.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 646 He gave them a Pennon of St. George and bade them, Adventure (of whiche they were called Adventurers). 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xi. 244 Much lyke to our aduenturers, that serue withoute wages. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-Countrey-Warrs* 251 One of the famous Adventurers in the taking of Breda. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 78 Military adventurers ready to flock to any standard.

4. One who undertakes, or shares in, commercial adventures or enterprises; a speculator; as in the ancient Society of *Merchant Adventurers*, so named by Henry VII.

1609 THORPE in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 86 To the onlie begetter of these insving sonnets, Mr. W. H., all Hapinesse wisheth.. the well-wishing adventvror in setting forth. T. T. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 166 Fewer Aduenturers here will aduenture any more. 1644 HEYLIN *Life of Laud* I. 220 The party so designed shall be presented to their Lordships by the Merchant Adventurers. 1653 (27 Sept.) Ordinance for the Satisfaction of the Adventurers for Lands in Ireland, and the Arrears due to the Soldiery there. 1713 *Guardian* No. 54 (1756) I. 240, I became an adventurer in one of the late lotteries. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 135 Private adventurers had sometimes.. fitted out ships for the Eastern seas. 1881 R. W. RAYMOND *Mining Terms*, *Adventurers* (Eng.), Shareholders or partners in a mining enterprise.

5. One who is on the look-out for chances of personal advancement; one who lives by his wits.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* g 1 a, Since Courtaines, Bastions, and Contrescarps are to be traced for Old Eyes, as well as for young Adventurers. 1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* § I. 22 To encourage all aspiring adventurers. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 50 Wherever people of fashion came, needy adventurers were generally found in waiting. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 224 He saw adventurers pushing themselves into office.

Adventures, *adv.* See AUNTERS.

Adventuresome (ædve·ntiŭɹsəm), *a.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -SOME.] Given to adventures, or to running risks; adventurous, venturesome.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Adventuresom*, bold, daring, hazardous. 1755 JOHNSON, *Adventuresome*, the same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing. 1821 KEATS *Endym.* I. 6 Adventuresome, I send my herald thought into a wilderness. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 574/1 The most adventuresome if not foolhardy feat.

Adventuresomeness (ædve·ntiŭɹsəmnės). *rare*⁻°. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adventuresome; tendency to incur hazards; boldness.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Adventuresomeness*, venturesomeness. [Also in JOHNSON, etc.]

Adventuress (ædve·ntiŭrės). [f. ADVENTURER, after analogy of *sorcer-er, sorcer-ess*; *govern-or, govern-ess*, etc. See -ESS.] A female adventurer; a woman on the look-out for a position.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 257 (1834) III. 74 There is an adventuress in the world who even in the dullest times will take care not to let conversation stagnate. 1758 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 331 (1792) IV. 122 She must be a kind of *aventurière*, to engage so easily in such an adventure. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* Wks. 1868 XLVIII. 365 That the gentle and simple Menie Grey should be in the train of such a character as this adventuress. 1847 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xlviii. 425 The odious little adventuress making her curtsey. 1863 M. A. POWER *Arab. Days* 232 A good sprinkling of foreigners, adventurers, and adventuresses.

Adventuring (ædve·ntiŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVENTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] Risking, hazarding; trial, venture. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 171, A prouing, or aduenturing, a jeoparding, *Periclitatio.* 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* VI. (1628) 170 Knowing the Crowne of England to be more worth then to bee let slip for the aduenturing for. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclvi/3 Your Majesties Subjects and Soldiers shall be always ready in the adventuring of our Lives.

Adventuring (ædve·ntiŭriŋ), *ppl. a.* Sc. antrin'. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Making trial of one's chance, risking, daring; venturesome, forward, audacious.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 86 It is made more bold, and confident, and adventuring. 1774 FERGUSSON *Ode to Bee* (1845) 18 Yet they, alas! are antrin fouk That lade the scape wi winter stock. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 243 A body of active, adventuring, ambitious, discontented people. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 248 The adventuring detachment has been allowed to move out unchecked.

Adventurish (ædve·ntiŭriʃ), *a.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat connected with adventure, or with adventurism.

1852 G. P. R. JAMES *Pequinillo* I. 238 Captivated by the shrewd, trenchant, man-of-the-world, adventureish observations of his new-found friend.

Adventurism (ædve·ntiŭriz'm). *rare.* [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -ISM, with special reference to *adventur-er, -ess.*] The principles and practice of an adventurer or adventuress; defiance of the ordinary canons of social decorum.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 343 Concubinage, Socialism, and Adventurism, and all the practical results.

Adventurous (ædve·ntiŭrəs), *a.* Forms: 4 **auenterous, -turus, aunterous, -trous, -trose, -tres, awntrouse, anterous, -trus**; 4–5 **awnterows**; 4–6 **auntrus**; 5 **auenturouse, aventrous**; 6– **adventurous.** [a. OFr. *aventuros, -eus*, mod. *aventeureux*, f. *aventure*: see ADVENTURE *sb.* and -OUS.]

†**1.** Occurring or coming by chance; casual, fortuitous, accidental. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* I. vi. 28 Þe folie of þise happes auenterouses. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* 701 The dedes of batailles ben aventurous.. for as lightly is on hurt with a spere as another. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gawin* 3399 He wald cum at the day, Als aventerous into the place. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*, Awnterows, or dowtefulle, *Fortunalis, fortuitus.*

†**2.** Full of risk or peril; hazardous, perilous. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 921 Þanne seide Alisandrine, 'auntrose is þin euel.' 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 495 The auenturus castell off douglas That to kepe so perelous was. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 78 To pass through this adventurous glade.

3. Prone to incur risk, venturesome, rashly daring, rash.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2186 Ector the eldist, and heire to my selfe, Antrus in armys. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 191 As full of perill and aduenturous Spirit, As to o're-walke a Current, roaring loude, On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 150 They [Griffins] grow inraged and adventurous. 1640 SANDERSON 21 *Serm. Ad Aul.* xi. 13 (1673) 155 In these doubtful cases it is safer to be too scrupulous than too adventurous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 921 Bold deed thou hast presumed, adventurous Eve. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* IV. 447 This.. supersedes, in my opinion, every adventurous criticism.. of late thrown upon the early knowledge of the Celts. 1875 WHITNEY *Life*

of Lang. ix. 169 We resort to adventurous hypotheses for its explanation.

4. Given to, or having many adventures, enterprising, daring (without the idea of *rashness*).

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* 1624 Þe awntrouseste mene þat to his oste lengede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIX. ix, I wyll to the toure of Chyvalry, And for your sake become adventurous. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 4 Embattel'd Squadrons and advent'rous Kings. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 253 Five great bodies of that adventurous people, under different and independent commanders. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Span. Nun* (1862) III. 95 Lawless and gigantesque ideals of adventurous life. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiii. 17 Perhaps many an adventurous monk wandered over the intervening lands.

Adventurously (ădve·ntiŭrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. By chance, casually, accidentally. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 334 Here Longeys showyth the spere . . and he avantoresly xal wype his Eyn. 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Awnterowsly, *Forte, fortasse, forsan.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxv, And after that shall the moldewarpe dye aventoursly and sodeynly.

2. In an adventurous or daring manner; daringly, at a risk.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 83 Al auntreousliche ther he comen wes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 79 If hee durst steale any thing aduenturously. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscow*, Wks. (1738) II. 140 Shusky . . was adventrously supply'd with some Powder and Ammunition by the English. 1723 J. SHEFFIELD Dk. of Buckhm. *Wks.* 1753 I. 93 On then, my Muse, adventrously engage To give instructions that concern the Stage.

Adventurousness (ădve·ntiŭrəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being adventurous; daring; exposure of oneself to risk or peril.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Aventurousnesse, *aventure* (Fr.) 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* II. iii. (1854) 93 The great adventurousness of many of the soldiers comes fitly to be remembered. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 129 ₱ 9 Fixing the just limits of caution and adventurousness. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 176 In a spirit of desperate adventurousness.

†**Advenue.** *Obs. rare.* [a refashioning of AVENUE (also found in MFr.).]

1. = AVENUE.

2. Income, revenue. (Cf. OFr. *les essues et les avenues des choses que nous avons en la dite chastelanie*, anno 1283 in Godefroi.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xl. 1229/1 The issue and advenues [*fructus*] of his metall mines.

Adverb (æ·dvērb). *Gram.* [a. Fr. *adverbe*, ad. L. *adverbium*, f. *ad* to + *verbum* word, verb; according to Priscian 'cujus significatio verbis adjicitur;' a literal rendering of Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, something additional to the predication.] Name of one of the Parts of Speech: a word used to express the attribute of an attribute; which expresses any relation of place, time, circumstance, causality, manner, or degree, or which modifies or limits an attribute, or predicate, or their modification; a word that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb. Also used *attrib.*

1530 PALSGR. 800 It is harde to a lerner to discerne the difference bytwene an adverbe and the other partes of spetche. 1620 FORD *Linea Vitæ* (1843) 64 This man not only liues but liues well, remembring alwayes the old adage, that 'God is the rewarder of aduerbes not of nownes.' *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 32 An adverb is a word adhering mast commonlie with a verb. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 38 Modify the verb by the noun, that is, by being, and you have the Adverb. 1873 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xiv. § 310 Adverbs are mostly either abbreviations of words (or phrases) belonging to other parts of speech, or particular cases of nouns and pronouns. *Ibid.* ix. § 63 Many relational adverbs are formed from demonstrative pronouns, as *he-re, hi-ther, whe-n.* 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* 352 Of still more limited use, and of noun rather than adverb-value.

Adverbial (ădvə·ɪbiăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adverbiāl-is* (cf. mod. Fr. *adverbial*), f. *adverbi-um*: see prec. and -AL 1.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an adverb.

1611 COTGR., À before an Adjective, sometimes makes it admit of an Adverbiall interpretation; as *à droict, à tort*; rightfully, wrongfully. *a* 1704 T. BROWN (*title*) in Wks. (1730) I. 38 A bantering adverbial declamation, written by Mr. Brown. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adverbial* numbers are sometimes used to denote once, twice, thrice. 1873 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xiv. § 311 In such phrases as 'He went home,' 'They wandered north and south' . . *home, north, south* are adverbial accusatives. *Ibid.* In Elizabethan writers we find the adverbial *-ly* often omitted, as '*grievous* sick,' '*miserable* poor.'

2. Given to the use of adverbs; fond of modifying, limiting, or extending one's statements. *rare.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 191 ₱ 1 He is also wonderfully adverbial in his Expressions, and breaks off with a 'perhaps.'

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.* B iij, The aduerbialls, *vna vez*, once, *dos vezes*, twise.

Adverbiality (ădvə·ɪbiæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *adverbialité.*] The state or quality of being adverbial; adverbial form or expression.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 441 The termination *-ly* as the English sign of adverbiality. *Ibid.* § 444 The requisite display of adverbiality is accomplished with another sort of instrument.

Adverbialize (ădvə·ɪbiăləiz), *v.* [f. ADVERBIAL + -IZE; cf. Fr. *adverbialiser.* Cited only in pr. pple.] To make an adverb of, convert into an adverb.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 The adverbializing *s* also occurs in *backwards, forwards, upwards.*

Adverbially (ădvə·rbiăli), *adv.* [f. ADVERBIAL + -LY 2.] In an adverbial manner; with adverbial meaning.

1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *La*, aduerbially signifieth, there, or thyther. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1669) 113, I wonder none have thought of interpreting Δίκην, adverbially. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 161 There are great Numbers of Adjectives that are used Adverbially, or as Adverbs. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 434 A new and effectual way of applying a noun adverbially was by adding it to the sentence in its genitive or ablative or instrumental case.

Adverbiation (ădvə·ɪbi,ēi·ʃən). [f. L. *adverbiun* ADVERB + -ATION.] (See quot.)

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 451, I would propose that for such extended phraseological adverbs [as *with a good will, with a green purse*, etc.] we adopt the title of Adverbiation.

†**Adve·rsable,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *adversā-ri* to oppose + -BLE, as if ad. L. **adversābilis.*] 'That is adverse or contrary to.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731. 'Contrary to, opposite to.' J. 1755. 'Capable of being opposed.' Ash 1775.

†**Adve·rsant,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. MFr. *adversant*, pr. pple. of *adverser, averser* to oppose:—L. *adversant-em*, pr. pple. of *adversā-ri* to oppose oneself to, f. *adversus* opposed: see ADVERSE.] Opposing oneself, opposing; adverse, hostile (*to*).

a 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 553 Let honge aboute in dyvers places rewe, And bestes adversaunt hem wol eschewe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 87 More prompte to do ylle than to speke, coverenge thynges adversaunte with silence. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* John ix. 40 Even when aduersaunt misery is immynent. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlv. Wks. IV. 378 Our Saviour's advice to Martha . . is no way adversant to my intended choice.

‖**Adversaria** (ædvəɪsē·riă), *sb. pl.*; also in Eng. form **adversaries.** [L. adj. pl. *adversāria* (sc. *scripta*) things written on the side fronting us (i.e. on one side of the paper), notes, a commonplace book; f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE. Prop. pl., but in Eng. usage often a collective sing.] A commonplace-book, a place in which to note things as they occur; collections of miscellaneous remarks or observations, = MISCELLANEA; also commentaries or notes on a text or writing.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 237 As P. Pœna in his Adversaries or Commentaries of plants hath noticed. 1713 BP. BULL *Serm.* (J.) These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's adversaria. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Morhof speaks much of the use and advantages of such *adversaria* to men of letters. 1842 WHITTOCK *Compl. Bk. Trades* 482 We never spent an hour more at our repose, than in silent attention to the political adversaria of this benevolent man.

†**A·dversarily,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ADVERSARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In the manner of an adversary, adversely, hostilely.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 50 The thinges . . whiche comethe to us adversarily or on the lift side, for oure offenses.

Adversarious (ædvəɪsē·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *adversāri-us* turned towards or against (f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE) + -OUS. Used instead of the earlier adj. ADVERSARY, in order to distinguish the adj. from the sb.] Adverse, opposed, hostile.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 275, I am not sensible of any adversarious feeling.

Adversary (æ·dvəɪsări), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 aduersere, 5 adversaire, 6 adversare, 4–6 adversarie, 4– adversary. *Sc.* 4 adversour, 5 adwerser, 6–7 adversair, -ar, -are. [a. OFr. *aversier, adversier*, Anglo-Fr. 13th c. *adverser* (mod. Fr. *adversaire*) sb. and adj.:—L. *adversārius* opposed, opponent, f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE and -ARY. The forms with *-arie, -ary*, as in Wyclif, directly from L. Shaks. accents *a·dversary*, Milton both *a·dversary* and *adve·rsary.*]

A. *sb.*

1. One who, or that which, takes up a position of antagonism, or acts in a hostile manner; an opponent, antagonist; an enemy, foe. *spec.* The enemy of mankind, the Devil.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 82 Þer men him teld, who was his aduersere, Of Northfolk þe Erle Roger, men said of him treson. 1340 *Ayenb.* 238 To ouercome hire aduersarie þet is þe dieuel. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 736 Thair aduersouris assailȝeit swa. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* v. 8 Ȝoure aduersarie, the deuel, as a roryng lioun goith aboute. [Also in TINDALE, CRANMER, *Geneva, Rheims*, 1611, and *Revised.*] 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. viii. (1859) 6 Let us haue place to ben herd, and thenne oure aduersarys. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 529 Gooses dounge . . is an adversarie to every seed. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* 1861, 142 Mine adversare with such grievous reproof, Thus he began. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 182 His ancient Knot of dangerous Aduersaries To morrow are let blood at Pomfret Castle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 629 The Adversary of God and Man, Satan. *Ibid.* III. 156 Or shall the Adversary thus obtain, His end? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 324 Our adversaries would fain reduce us to the difficulty of proving too much. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 154 He . . overthrew his brutal adversaries, like a giant. 1861 J. TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 276 A hard adversary with his pen.

2. *pl.* See ADVERSARIA.

B. *adj.* Opposed, antagonistic, hostile, inimical, adverse (*to*). *arch.* In *Law*, An adversary suit: one in which an opposing party appears.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10 Forsothe kyng Adadezer was aduersarie to Thou. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxi. (1495) 827 All the kynde of wulues is contrary and aduersary to all the kynde of shepe. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 397 II. 22 On the adversaire parte Judas slepith not. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 8 The name of him, quha is adversare partie to him, quha is summoned (that is, the name of the persewer). 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xiii. 42 Manlius, in a single combat, tooke from the adversary Champion a Torques. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 149 Least we become Adversary to ourselves. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of the Bowl* xvii. 206 Your whole life has been adversary to the good will of the father.

†**Adversa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. (prob. through Fr.) L. *adversātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *adversā-ri*: see ADVERSANT.] Opposition, hostility.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxvii, Hym and his men to kepe frome [all] aduersacyon, of Scottes & Peyghtes. *Ibid.* lxxxviii, Eche kyng warred on others lande . . And Britons also did great aduersation.

Adversative (ădvə·ɪsătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *adversātīvus*, f. *adversāt-*, ppl. stem of *adversā-ri*: see prec. and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by opposition; hence,

1. Of words or propositions: Expressive of opposition, contrariety, or antithesis.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xvii. Wks. 1557, 877/1 *But* being a preposicion aduersatiue. *a* 1698 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* III. 111 These words are ushered in with the Adversative Particle (*But*) which stands as a note of Opposition to something going before. 1752 HARRIS *Hermes* II. (1786) 257 Of these Disjunctives some are Simple, some Adversative . . the Simple do no more than merely disjoin; the Adversative disjoin, with an opposition concomitant. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 561 The adversative force of δέ . . does seem to imply that passing shade of hesitation.

†2. Of opposing tendency or adverse nature. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. viii, Pistolochia, which herb is so adversative unto serpents, that . . it will chase away all kind of serpents out of the house. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1143 The other is adversative, and maketh us to hate that which is foule and bad.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] An adversative proposition or word; one which expresses opposition.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 57 Every indifferent reader understandeth this adversative upon our side, that we say Christ is not received in the mouth, but in the heart. 1612 BRINSLEY *Posing of Parts* (1669) 47, *Q.* How many kinds of Conjunctions have you? *A.* Twelve. Copulatives, Disjunctives . . Adversatives, etc. 1778 BP. LOWTH *On Isaiah* (ed. 12) 134 Which, being rendered as an adversative, sets the opposition in a stronger light.

Adversatively (ădvə·ɪsătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an adversative manner; as expressing opposition.

a 1624 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 100 [It] standeth adversatively establishing the contrary. 1814 JAMIESON *Hermes Scyth.* 186 The terms would come to be applied adversatively.

Adverse (æ·dvērs), *a.* and *sb.* [a. MFr. *advers, -e* refashioned f. OFr. *avers, auvers*:—L. *adversus* turned towards, turned against, hostile, pa. pple. of *advert-ĕre*, f. *ad* to + *vert-ĕre* to turn. Poets have accented both *a·dverse* and *adve·rse.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Acting against or in opposition to, opposing, contrary, antagonistic, actively hostile. Const. *to.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 5716 That to crystes lawe ys aduerse And leeveth on machoun. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 12 English volunteers served during those wars, in adverse armies. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 172 When aduerse Forreyners affright my Townes. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* 47 The aduerse windes had hindered my designe of going. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 103 His utmost power with adverse power opposed. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) IV. 210 The general spirit, even of the merchants, is becoming adverse to it. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 805 On life's rough sea they sail With many a prosperous, many an adverse gale. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 239 To go over to the side of their adverse critics.

b. *Law.*

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxiii. 177 What I may call adverse possession, which now is a possession by a person not the owner during a certain number of years without acknowledgment of the right of the real owner, and yet not necessarily in open defiance of him.

2. Opposing any one's interests (real or supposed); hence, unfavourable, hurtful, detrimental, injurious, calamitous, afflictive. Const. *to.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1192, O cruel Joue and thou fortune aduerse. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 13 But the prosperous fortune of the kynge pryam torned in to aduerse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. i. 26 Though time seeme so aduerse, and meanes vnfit. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 192 In prosperous days They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 Strengthened instead of being shaken by adverse circumstances. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* (1876) 146 The presidential election of 1860 was adverse to the cause of slavery.

3. Opposite in position.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 77 The Macrons . . stood imbattled on the aduerse side of the riuer. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adversaria* . . so called because the notes were written on the adverse or opposite page. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highl.* 167 He looked upon the bright green slope, that skirts the adverse hills.

B. *sb.* An adverse party, an adversary. *rare.*

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 183 If Jove hath worsted This Typhon in the fight, we too shall worst Our adverse.

†Adve·rse, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. MFr. *a(d)verse-r*:—L. *adversā-ri* to be opposed, f. *adversus* ADVERSE *a.*] To be opposed or adverse to, to oppose.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 219 It was a presage . . Of that fortune him shulde adverse.

Adversely (æ·dvəɪsli), *adv.* [f. ADVERSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an adverse manner; unfavourably; contrariwise. Const. *to.*

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. i. 61 If the drinke you giue me, touch my Palate aduersly, I make a crooked face at it. 1881 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Manch. Guard.* Feb. 12 It does not act with but adversely to the agrarian party. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 21 Feb., 2 Foreign Government bonds were adversely influenced by the political news.

Adverseness (æ·dvəɪsnės). ? *Obs.* [f. ADVERSE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being adverse; opposition, hostility; aversion.

1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. 753/3 Men, who . . delight in Hostility, and have an adverseness and detestation of peace. 1680 HOBBES *Consid.* 6, A new Parliament, consisting for the greatest part of such men as the People had elected only for their adverseness to the Kings Interest.

Adversifoli-ate, -ous (ădvə·ɪsifō·liĕt, -əs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *adversifoli-us* (f. L. *advers-us* opposite + *foli-um* leaf), + -ATE[2], -OUS.] Having leaves placed opposite each other on the stem or axis.

†Adve·rsion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *adversiōn-em* a turning towards, f. *advers-* ppl. stem of *advertĕre*: see ADVERT and -ION.] Attention, perception.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. xlv, Our listning mind by its adversion Doth notice take. — *Poems* 141 And yet we not [be] pressed To any adversion.

Adversity (ădvə·ɪsĭti). Forms: 4–6 adversite(e, adversyte(e; 4–7 adversitie; 7– adversity. [a. MFr. *adversité*, refash. f. OFr. *aversite*:—L. *adversitāt-em* opposition, contrariety, f. *adversus*: see ADVERSE and -ITY.]

†1. The state or condition of being contrary or opposed; opposition, contrariety. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* iii. 8 For thou hast smyte all doende aduersite [1388 beynge adversaries] to me with oute cause. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 390, I was agast fulle sore of the, Leste thow thurghe thoughtfulle adversitee Not hadest stonden in the feithe aright. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xviii. 174 One bone, sire kyng, þat thow graunte me Withowten lettynge owthir adversite.

2. The condition of adverse fortune; a state opposed to well-being or prosperity; misfortune, distress, trial, or affliction. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 194 Þe uttre uondunge is mislicunge in aduersite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Kuead of aventure, ase povertie oþer adversitie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399/4 Thenne late us praye . . that he so gouerne us bytwene welth & aduersyte in this present lyf. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii. 17 In aduersite a man shall know who is his brother [1611 A brother is borne for aduersitie]. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 81 Adversitie findeth few friends. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* III. iii. 55 Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. i. 12 Sweet are the vses of aduersitie. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ₱ 5 He that never was acquainted with adversity has seen the world but on one side. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 A virtuous man, struggling with adversity, [is] a scene worthy of the gods. *a* 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* 1877, III. 341 The discipline of our virtues in the severe school of adversity.

3. An adverse circumstance; a misfortune, calamity, trial.

1340 *Ayenb.* 84 Þe kueades and þe aduersetes of þe wordle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 551 Noon accident for noon aduersitee Was seyn in hire. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b ij. b, Strengthe for to resiste ageynst all aduersytees. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 10 And God was with him, and delivered hym out off all his adversities. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxxi 188 The Prosperities and Adversities of this life. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. i. 1 Pray, tell me more of your adversities.

†4. Contrariness of nature; perversity. (In Shak. = perverse one, quibbler.) *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* III. ix. 186 The felawes muste be chaunged by som aduersyte that is in them. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 14, *P.* Who keepes the Tent now? *T.* The Surgeons box, or the Patients wound. *P.* Well said aduersity.

Adversour, obs. var. ADVERSARY: see -OUR.

Advert (ădvə·ɪt), *v.*; also 4–6 auerte, avert(e. [a. Fr. *avert-ir*:—late L. *advertē-re* for cl. L. *advertĕre* to turn to, also (sc. *animum*) to turn the attention of oneself or another to, to remark, admonish; f. *ad* to + *vertĕre* to turn. L. *āvertere* to turn away, AVERT, also made OFr. *avertir*, which had thus all the senses 'turn to, turn away, remark, call attention.' In 14–16th c. *avertir*, when answering to L. *advertere*, was often written *advertir*; and, since Caxton, *advert* and *avert* have been distinguished in Eng. Mod. Fr. has *avertir* (Palsg. and Cotgr. *advertir*) only in the sense of 'call the attention of another, admonish' (one of the senses of L. *advertere*). The lengthened stem of this, *n(d)vertiss-*, has given Eng. ADVERTISE, orig. a synonym of *advert*, but subseq. differentiated, so that *advert* retains the sense of 'turn one's own attention,' *advertise* that of 'direct the attention of others.' *Advert, advertise, avert,* are thus all immediately from OFr. *avertir, avertiss-ant.*]

†1. *trans.* To turn towards (*lit.* or *fig.*); to turn favourably. *Obs. rare.*

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. vi, Till Jupiter his merci list advert And send comfort. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii (1554) 64 a, Beastes which ben rage of theyr nature He can aduert and make them lye full styll.

2. *intr.* To turn one's attention; to take notice, take heed, attend, pay attention. (L. *animum advertere.*) Const. *to* (*absol., subord. cl., on* obs.). *arch.* = ADVERTISE 1.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, In so slye wyse that no man myght auerte Upon no syde but that he mente well. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 42 Thinking that God doth not therto aduert. 1530 PALSGR. 440 Nowe, my yonge chyldren, if you wyl avert, you shal have the frenche tonge moch more easely than men had afore your dayes. *a* 1535 W. DE WORDE *Communycacyon* B iij, Lorde whan I on thy pouerte aduerte. 1557 BARCLAY *Jugurthe* (Paynell) b ij. b, Micipsa aduertynge that Jugurth was redy of hande to strike. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 328 We shall find it our Interest to advert on the different Degrees of the Moisture and Dryness of the Air. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 133 They do not advert that the great body of the Christian Church . . maintain also the Unity of the Godhead. 1806 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Desp.* 92 The British government were compelled to advert to the means of strengthening the government of the Nizam. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* (ed. 2) Introd., 14 Negligence is inadvertence to consequences to which a man might have adverted.

3. *esp.* To turn one's attention in a discourse written or spoken; to refer *to.*

1777 PRIESTLEY *Phil. Necess.* 179, I shall now advert to some other matters. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 172 Mauriceau adverts to the circumstance, in his attack on the Cæsarian operation. 1861 MAY *Constit. Hist. Eng.* (1863) I. iii. 169 The king's illness was adverted to in the House of Commons.

†4. *trans.* To turn the attention to, attend to, take note of; to observe, note, notice, or heed; to consider, think of (a thing). *Obs.* = ADVERTISE 2.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, He nought advertith the menyng fraudulent. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 361 Hit is to be aduertede that the extremites of the worlde schyne in newe wondres. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* civ, Egberte . . was royally accepte, With all honour y[t] [the lordes could] aduert. 1557 BARCLAY *Jugurthe* (Paynell) a iij. b, Yf we aduert the worlde as it is. 1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. Pref., Frailties and infirmities . . not hitherto by them adverted, because never suspected. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* Introd. 12 If he had any fault, it was his not timely adverting his Father's dear bought experience.

†5. *trans.* To turn the attention of another to, to give warning of. *Obs. rare.* See ADVERTISE 5.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 113 Quhen horrybil thingis sere he dyd aduert.

¶ Incorrectly for AVERT. [See above.]

1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 115 Fra my sinnes advert thy face.

†Adverta·tion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [improp. f. L. *advert-ĕre*, as if it were a vb. of the 1st conj.; cf. the regular deriv. ADVERSION.] The action of turning the attention; observation, notice.

c 1480 *Digby Myst.* 90 Of yower good hertes I have advertacyounes, Where-thorow, In sowle holl made ȝe be.

Advertence (ădvə·ɪtĕns). [a. MFr. *advertance, -ence*, refashioned f. OFr. *avertance, -ence*:—late L. *advertentia* attention, notice, f. *advertent-em* pr. pple. of *advert-ĕre*: see ADVERT and -NCE.] The action or process of adverting or turning the attention to; observation, notice, heed, attention, consideration. Often passing into the *habit* or *quality*, which is properly expressed by ADVERTENCY.

c 1370 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1258 What guilte of me? what fel experience Hath fro me rafte, allas! thyn advertence? 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, Their [the ants'] wisdome their prudent advertence Besy labour and wilful diligence. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* 258 b, If he with good aduertence looke therein. 1557 — *Jugurthe* (Paynell) 106 The Romayns intentifely gaue aduertens to the demeanour of their enemies. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. v. § 74, 56 A serious advertence to the divine presence is the most certain curb to all disorderly appetites. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ii. 33 The finer or nicer the advertence or reflexion is, into the more parts is the time divided. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. vii. § 2 (1876) 529 To this difference it is right that advertence shall be had in regulating taxation.

Advertency (ădvə·ɪtĕnsi). [ad. late L. *advertentia*: see prec. and -NCY.] The quality of being advertent or attentive; the habit of turning the attention to; attentiveness, heedfulness. (See prec.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 386 Some errors in interpunctions or poyntings the advertency of the Reader may correct. 1683 DRYDEN *Life of Plutarch* 77 Through want of advertency he has been often guilty of that errour. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 7 No advertency is sufficient to guard against slips and contradictions. 1800 STUART in *Wellesley Desp.* 569 An advertency to the former periods of history . . ought to caution us to keep a watchful eye on this quarter.

Advertent (ădvə·ɪtĕnt), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *advertent-em* pr. pple. of *advert-ĕre* to ADVERT.] Attentive, heedful.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 483 This objection showes that you are . . little advertent to the conclusion you have in hand. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 This requires very choice Parts, great attention of Mind . . and a long advertent and deliberate connexing of Consequents.

Advertently (ădvə·ɪtĕntli), *adv. rare*—[0]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an advertent manner; heedfully. (Only in mod. Dicts.) Cf. *inadvertently.*

Advertise (æ·dvəɪtəi·z, æ·dvərtəi·z), *v.*; also 5 avertise, 5–6 aduertyse, 6 advertisse, -es(e, 7–9 advertize. [f. Fr. *avertiss-*, lengthened stem of *avertir*, as seen in pr. pple. *avertiss-ant*, pres. subj. *avertisse*, and vbl. sb. *avertisse-ment*, often written in 14–16th c. *advertir*; see ADVERT. *Advertise* was thus at first simply an alternative form of *advert*, as seen by comparing the earlier senses of both, but in their development they have been differentiated, *advert* following the usual senses of L. *advertere*, and *advertise* those of mod. Fr. *avertir*. The formation of *advertise* was probably largely due to the sb. *advertisement*; for the Fr. *convertir, divertir*, etc. have only given *convert, divert*, etc. In 6–7 the pronunciation was regularly *adve·rtis*; it was subsequently conformed to Fr. as *advertise*; the present tendency (in commercial usage, at least) is to say *ădvertise*, apparently after the vbs. in *-ize.*]

†1. *intr.* To take note, give heed, consider. Const. *to, of, inf.*, or *subord. cl. Obs.* = ADVERT 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 62 b, To wil he gaue wholy the souerantie, And aduertised nothing to reason. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, He had auertised of that they shold doo. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Good Seruants* (1842) 5 Seruauntes ought to aduertyse, To say euer trouthe and veryte. *c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 83 Not advertising who speaketh the words, but rather what is said.

†2. *trans.* To take note of, attend to, notice, observe (a thing). *Obs.* = ADVERT 4.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. iv. (1554) 141 b, He list not aduertise theyr prayere. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxiv. 44 Liuius Gallus, aduertysynge this myschief, and the great daunger that the Romaynes were in, drewe backe into the cytie. 1533 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 291 Advertising the kindness of God, and our promise in baptism. 1606 BRYSKETT *Disc. Civ. Life* 252 Yet is it to be aduertised, that it is in diuers respects that they be so exercised.

†3. *refl.* To turn one's attention *to.* (OFr. *s'avertir.*) *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. i, The lady Gramer . . Dyd me receyve into her goodly scoole; To whose doctrine I dyd me advertise.

4. *trans.* To call the attention of (another); to give him notice, to notify, admonish, warn, or inform, in a formal or impressive manner. (mod. Fr. *avertir.*)

a. *simply. arch.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 86 In this place thenne wherof I telle you, as I haue be aduertised, is a right holy woman. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Musicke*, Annot., If thou find anything which shal not be to thy liking, in friendship aduertise me, that I may either mend it, or scrape it out. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iv. 4 Naomi . . selleth a parcell of land . . And I thought to aduertise thee, saying, Buy it. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* 115 Wks. 1875 II. 276 Be pleas'd to consider thereof, and advertise me timely. 1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 205 The said Merchants shall be obliged to advertise the said Judges . . under the particular Fine of 500 Livres. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* xvi. (1877) I. 306 The insect is advertised and put upon the watch.

†b. with *inf.* To warn, admonish. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN lxxxiii. (R.) The lordes of Britayne . . aduertysed him . . to expelle & put theym out of his realme. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 108 St. Paul advertised all women to give a good ensample of sadness, soberness, and godliness. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Till the cold being more intense advertise you to inclose them altogether. 1778 J. GLOVER in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) II. 73, I have to . . advertise the inhabitants to come and receive their moneys.

c. with *of, concerning* (*against* rare and obs.).

1462 RUSSE in *Past. Lett.* 456 II. 107 Chapman proposyth . . to avertise the Kyng and my Lord Tresorer ageyn me to the grettest hurt he can imagyne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 78 Wherof aristotill was aduertised, and hastily departed from Athens. 1559-66 *Hist. Est. Scot.* (Wodr. Misc. 81) The Lords were advertissed of their departing. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 8 Which hindred me from advertising you of my Distemper. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vii. (1804) 34 Being advertised by me of his design. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 383 Some prisoners . . advertised the French of this terrible danger. 1860 FREER *Hist. Hen. IV*, I. i. i. 47 To advertise her majesty concerning his precarious position.

d. with *subord. cl.* To notify, inform.

1454 *Let. fr. Kildare* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 39 I. 118 Please youre gracious Hynes to be advertised that, etc. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. xxii. 115 Whan they be not aduertysed at what tyme such tempeste shal come. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 18 We are aduertis'd by our louing friends, That they doe hold their course toward Tewksbury. 1657 COLVILL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 99 And how he cited ends of verse . . At which some laugh'd, and some were vex'd, Ye'll be advertis'd by the next. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 32 The young botanist should be advertised that these filicles . . differ much in their form. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 325 It would be unfair not to advertise the English reader that this fine sentiment is a translation.

5. Hence (by omission of the personal object), To give notice of (anything), to notify, indicate, or make generally known.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 256 For we offend in mony things, as I haue aduertissit also befoir. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 235 Makinge hast to advertise this our good successe. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 268 For y[e] Reasons advertised in y[e] Returns thereof, given by y[e] Sheriff, [it] was not a good Election. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 500 Vain th' attempt To advertize in verse a public pest. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *French Gov.* (1832) 125 Ladies . . come to wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair, and twenty things that are not to be advertised, you know. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Polit.*

(1876) 110 Changes bring out new qualities, and advertise the effects of new habits.

6. *esp.* To give public notice of, to make publicly known, or call attention to, by a published announcement *in* a journal, *by* a circular, etc., as 'to advertise the resolutions of a meeting'; and with various elliptical constructions, as 'to advertise goods (for sale), a child or ring (as lost),' etc.

1750 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* 222 (ed. 3) II. 374 A citizen had advertized a reward for the discovery of a person who had stolen sixty guineas. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 68 The Guinea captain attempting at the same instant to publish his proclamation of liberty, and to advertise his sale of slaves. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. 496 That he should be missing so long, and never return to pay his bill. I therefore advertised him in the newspapers.

†**7.** *intr.* To give warning or information (*of*). *Obs.* in general sense.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* iii. 1 (1619) 550 Ministers must take heede, that they take no more vpon them, then to advise and aduertise from the Lord. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 63 Isabella had sent one of the domestics before to advertise of their approach.

b. *esp.* To put a public notice in a journal, or to announce by placard in any public place. *To advertise for*: to ask for by public notice.

1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 357 He advertises for patients. 1879 *Printing Trades Jrnl.* xxix. 38 Don't advertise unless you have something worth advertising. *Mod.* He advertises largely in the daily papers.

Advertised (æ:dvəɹtəi·zd, æ·dv-), *ppl.a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Informed, notified, admonished, warned.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, The king Laomedon thus aduertised of the descente of the knightes of Greece .. ymagined anon that they were espyes. *c* 1560 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* 1708 II. 213 If so be that .. being brotherly advertis'd, he acknowledg not his Fault. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1860, 340 The king was neither so shallow, nor so ill advertised, as not to perceive the intention of the French. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 317 Seymour and myself were advertised of our approach to a junction of granite and schistus.

2. Publicly announced (as being done, being for sale, etc.).

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 668 Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon a while, Then advertis'd, and auctioneer'd away. 1882 J. M. WILSON in *Daily News* 12 Sept. 6/6 If the Tabard were a well-managed and well-advertised hotel.

Advertisee (ædvə:ɹtizī·). [f. ADVERTISE *v.* + -EE.] One advertised for, one to whom an advertisement is addressed, or who is expected to respond to it.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 580 The precise effect which it is designed to produce on the mind of the advertisee [by an advertisement].

Advertisement (ædvə·ɹtizmĕnt). Also 5–7 **avertise-**; 6 **advertyse-, advertisse-**; 7 **advertize-, averti-ment.** [a. Fr. *avertissement*, in 5–6 *advertissement*; f. *avertiss-* lengthened stem of *avertir*: see ADVERTISE and -MENT. The ordinary Eng. pronunciation has been as above since Shakspere at least: ædvəɹtəi·zmĕnt is found early in 6, and is now usual in U.S.]

†**1.** The turning of the mind to anything; attention, observation, heed. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 808 Behold and se in your advertysement How these ladys .. For your pleasure do there endeuourment. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 451 Men should either need much advertisement or long time for the search thereof. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Liv.* (1727) 140 It helps much to attention and actual advertisement in our prayers.

†**2.** The action of calling the attention of others; admonition, warning, precept, instruction. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* 79 Joachym king of Juda despraised the admonestementis, advertisementis, and the doctrines of God. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley (1780) I. 14 Doth what hym lust without dyscrete advysement, And wyll in no wyse take myne advertysement. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 258 By the aduertisement of the Emperour, he graunted it to proceede. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 31 Some secret advertisements of their consciences. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 379 Christ, in his advertisement to Philadelphia, Rev. iii. 7. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 108 The advertisements came to him from so many hands, that he was inclined to believe there was somewhat in it. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 180 Parker .. set forth a book called Advertisements, containing orders and regulations for the discipline of the clergy.

†**3.** The action of informing or notifying; information, notification, notice. *Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* 50 I. 118 As other things occurreth here worthy advertisement, we shall not fail to signify the same. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 192 He bedeckt not with lawrell his letters of aduertisement. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1189 Hatwan .. being so seated .. it much hindered both advertisements and victuals to be brought unto Pesth. *a* 1649 CHARLES I *Wks.* 230 He had avertisement that the person of the said Earl of Glamorgan was arrested. 1716 in Wodrow's *Corr.* (1843) II. 136 The first advertisement they gave of it was Clanronald's orders to his men to kindle straw.

4. A (written) statement calling attention to anything; a notification, a 'notice.' *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 122 Here followen Advertisements, for the gevyng of the Kyngs Offyces. *c* 1548 GESTE *Let. to Parker* 141, I have sent .. your booke againe with such notes & advertisementes that .. I could well gather. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* To Reader, Some Aduertisements. i. Reade All, or reade nothing. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 265 The Canons and Edicts .. with the avertiments of Balsamon and Matthæus Monachus theron. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* (1736) Advertisement to the first Edition, with note, etc. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 278 At the end of this volume is an advertisement to the reader.

5. A public notice or announcement: *formerly* by the town-crier; *now*, usually, in writing or print, by placards, or in a journal; *spec.* a paid announcement in a newspaper or other print.

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 141 To attend thair quietlie upoun aduertisement of the drum. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 32 My griefs cry lowder then aduertisement. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 He has published an advertisement in this days Gazet of it. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 273 An advertisement of the particulars in the common newspapers. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 339 A short newspaper advertisement is all we want. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 719 A general advertisement for the heads of his enemies. 1878 *Printing Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 27 The publishers are not in the habit of inserting gratuitous advertisements.

Advertisemental (ædvə·ɹtizme:ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to advertisement.

1881 *World* 11 May 14/1 The incomparable 'Nabob Pickle' and other well-known advertisemental triumphs.

Advertiser (æ:dvəɹtəi·zəɹ, æ·dv-). [f. ADVERTISE + -ER[1].] One who advertises.

†**1.** One who informs, notifies, or warns. *Obs.*

c 1565 LINDSAY *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 55 The first advertiser of this prosperous success brought with him Archibald Douglas's head. 1611 COTGR., *Advertisseur*, an advertiser, informer, intelligencer. 1665–6 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 The solution of Plains and Solids, which had been seen (as the Advertiser affirms) before Monsieur Des Cartes had publish'd anything upon this subject.

2. One who issues a public notice or announcement.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 He has desired the Advertiser to compose himself a little, before he dictated the Description of the offender. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. Argt., The reverend advertiser of engraved sermons. 1882 *Daily News* 4 May 1/1 Advertisers are requested to make their Post-office Orders payable to, etc.

3. A journal or other print in which advertisements are published.

1769 BURKE *Pres. State* Wks. II. 13 They have drawled through columns of Gazetteers and Advertisers for a century together. 1770 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 13 This edition contains all the letters of Junius .. according to the order in which they appeared in the Public Advertiser. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 303 Just as an advertisement in the body of some of the 'monster' advertisers of the day, amounts to next to no advertisement at all. 1882 (*title*) The Morning Advertiser.

Advertising (æ:dvəɹtəi·zĭŋ, æ·dv-), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVERTISE + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Warning, notification, information. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR., Advertysing, *advertence* (Fr.). 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xiii. 111 The counsel of ingland gettis .. haisty aduertessing of the priuitate that is amang the lordis of scotland.

2. A bringing into notice; *spec.* by paid announcement in a printed journal, by prominent display of placards, etc.

1762 GOLDSMITH *Beau Nash* 13 By self-advertizing, attract the attention of the day. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vii. 118 Should the advertising cash be spent, Ere yet the town has due attention lent, Then bursts the bubble. 1882 *Daily News* 4 May 1/2 The vendors undertake to defray all the expenses of .. printing, advertising, legal charges. *Mod.* 'There is one way of obtaining business—publicity, one way of obtaining publicity—advertising.'

Advertising (æ:dvəɹtəi·zĭŋ, æ·dv-), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

†**1.** Adverting, attending, attentive. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 387, I was then Aduertysing, and holy to your businesse.

2. Issuing advertisements; giving public notice.

1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 320 When lo! the advertising tribe succeed. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. 4/6 As a convenience to the Advertising Public, it has been thought desirable, etc.

†**Adve·sperate,** *v. Obs.*–° [f. L. *advesperāt-*, ppl. stem of *advesperā-sc-ĕre* to draw towards evening; f. *ad* to + *vesper* evening.] 'To waxe night.' Cockeram 1626. 'To grow towards night.' Bailey 1721. Johnson, etc.

†**Adve·st,** *v. Obs.*–° [a. MFr. *advest-ir*, OFr. *avestir*:—late L. *advestī-re*; f. *ad* to + *vestīre* to clothe.] To invest, put into possession.

1611 COTGR., *Adheriter*, to advest, to put into possession.

†**Adve·sture.** *Obs.*–° [a. MFr. *advesture*, OFr. *avesture*; f. *a(d)vestir*: see prec. and -URE.] The act of advesting, investing, or clothing.

1611 COTGR., *Advesture*, an advesture, an investure, a cloathing or possessing with; a delivering over, a making of Liverie and seisin unto. 1650 SHERWOOD, Advesture, *advest, advesture* (Fr.).

Advice (ădvəi·s). Forms: 3–5 **avis, avys,** 5 **avise, avyse, avyce** (*Sc.* 4 **awyss,** 6 **awise**); 5 **advys,** 5–6 **advyse,** 4–8 **advise,** 6– **advice.** [a. OFr. *avis* (cogn. w. Pr. *avis*, Sp. *aviso*, It. *avviso*):—late pop. L. **advīsum* view, opinion, f. *ad* to + *vīsum* seen, pa. pple of *vidēre* to see. Occ. written *advis* after L. by Fr. scribes in 14th–16th c., a spelling introduced (by Caxton) into Eng., where it permanently changed the word. In 15th c. final *-e* was added to indicate the length of the *ī*; and in 16th the *s* was written *c* to preserve the breath sound; whence the stages *avīs, advīs, advise, advice.* Senses 8 and 9 represent Sp. *aviso* (=Fr. *avis*), also used unchanged, and in the adapted form ADVISO, q.v.]

†**1.** The way in which a matter is looked at or regarded; opinion, judgment. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 144 Þe erchbischop of Walis seide ys auys. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 32 Bot as I herd telle I say myn auys. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 284 But that myghte not ben to myn avys. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 11 b, Me thinketh in myn aduys that the king of Esclauonye doth euyl. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 1557, 334/1 He hath geuen hys aduise therto, and said that they haue to much. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 56, I am not of that aduice, quoth Cherisophus. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 113 All things .. joyn with one advise To honour thee. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xix. 95 With power to make known their Advise, or Desires.

†**2.** Forethought, prudence, wisdom. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 269 He knew .. hys gret wycht, and hys awyss, Hys traist hart, and hys lele seruice. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 1 Considre fyrst, the Lord in His auyse .. He put us bothe into paradise. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cclix, Howe the erle of Cambrydge and the erle of Pembroke toke by great aduyse the garyson of Bourdeile.

†**3.** Provision for, endowment, advancement. (OFr. *avis*, portion de biens qu'un père assigne à ses puinés). *Obs. rare.*

1433 MANGEARD in *E. E. Wills* (1882) Thet the seyd Bestall be salde be the vice of the paresshens ther, as for the most avice of the sayd chirche werkes.

†**4.** Weighing of opinions; consideration, deliberation, consultation, reckoning. *To take advice*: to deliberate. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. 180 The schipmen taken here Avys here and governe hem by the Lode star. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 285 It semeth þat it suffiseth to han been conseilled by thise conseillours oonly, and wiþ litel Auys [*v. r.* avis(e, auys(e, avice]. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. to Harding* (1611) 161 Whom vpon verie short aduice, hæ hath condemned. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. ii. 6 Bassanio vpon more aduice, Hath sent you heere this ring. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* xix. 30 Consider of it, take aduise, and speake your mindes. 1654 GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 7 In such manner as the Commissioners of the Admiralty, by advice with the generals of the fleet, shall think fit.

5. Opinion given or offered as to action; counsel. *spec.* medical or legal counsel.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 340 So that anone by his advise There was a prive counseil nome. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 77 To receyuen goodly good aduys and counceyll withouten indignacion of herte. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. ii. 68 If you will take a homely mans aduice, Be not found heere. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 398 He is very ill of his fever, and come only for advice. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 84 But fix'd before, and well resolv'd was he; (As men that ask advice are wont to be). 1718 — *Iliad* I. 361 If in my youth, ev'n these esteem'd me wise; Do you, young warriours, hear my sage advise. 1761 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* 1814 V. 211 These are so many advices which it is easy to give, but difficult to follow. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 25, 182 Acting on his advice I had a ladder constructed in two pieces. *Punch*, Advice to those about to marry:—'Don't.'

†**6.** The result of consultation; determination, resolve, intention, plan, design. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Arthur* 104 Arthour .. toke þe castelle & þe town at hys avyse. 1455 ARDERN in *Test. Eborac.* (1855) II. 195 That thai .. myne exequies done and avyce before writen, those gudis distribute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 51 Thay quhilkis are desyrit peace .. Ar alterit halely in ane vthir auyse. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 194 Changing aduice on the sudden .. they iointly assaulted by night the ninth Legion. 1704 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* III. i. 1035 The fatal Paper rather let me tear, You may, but 'twill not be your best Advice.

†**7.** A decision of a deliberative body; an act; a *Senatus consultum. Obs. rare.*

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 173 The advises of Constance conceived by the Deputies of the German Nation in that Councel, against some special abuses of the Pope .. The advises of Ments made and concluded in that City by the States of the Empire.

8. Information given, notice; intelligence, news; in *pl.* communications from a distance. *spec.* in *Comm.* Formal or official notice from a party concerned.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 82 After wyth this dreme cometh to her aduyse that her cyte and landes of Cartage are all dystroied. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 114 These fifteene were spies and .. beganne to flie with feare, or else to give advice. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxii. (1821) 424 A Pinnace of advice that brought the Kings Letters. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 99 Where some advice from my Lady shall meet your Lordship. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 1 A mail from Holland, which brought me several Advices. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* 1830 I. 70 Visiting a dying man, we found him full of the freshest advices. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xxviii. 279 He should not pay his money till he has advice that my bills are accepted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 590 Advices came down to him that many thousands of the citizens had been enrolled as volunteers. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 133 It is more prudent in all cases to give a banker advice of bills becoming due. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 217 The Postmaster has first to see that the signature of the payee be in agreement with the advice.

9. = ADVICE-BOAT. Cf. also *pinnace of advice* in 8.

1595 DRAKE *Voy.* (1849) 18 We took a frygotte which was an advice of the kinge's [of Spain].

10. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as *advice-giver*; **advice-yacht** = ADVICE-BOAT.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* d 3 a, The Advice giver to Builders. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lxvi/2 A Pleasure-Boat .. after ten hours chace, put on shore near this Harbor, a Dutch Advice-Yacht.

Advi·ce-boat. 'A boat employed to bring in-

telligence,' J.; a dispatch-boat; called also shortly an advice. See ADVICE 8, 9, and ADVISO.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* ccxxxviii/3 All these Men of War are to be attended by a proportionable number of Galliots, Advice Boats, and Victuallers. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 384 While on this station, he took an advice boat from Old Spain. 1798 LD. ST. VINCENT in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) III. 27 A good Sparonara or Felucca .. will serve for an Advice-boat during the summer months.

† Advi·ceful, *a. Obs.*; also 6 **avizeful, 7 adviseful.** [f. ADVICE + -FUL.]

1. Considerate, thoughtful, attentive, careful.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 26 When Britomart with sharp avizefull eye Beheld the lovely face of Artegall. *c* 1607 *Beggars Ape* (N.) Which everywhere advisefull audience bred While thus th' inditement by the clerke was read.

2. Full of counsel; skilful as an adviser.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 87 The first was famous Thrasymed, adviceful Nestor's son. 1624 — *Batrachom.* (1858) Ep. Ded. 23 Th' adviceful guide of my still-trembling star.

Adview, refashioned f. AVIEW *v. Obs.*, to view.

† Advi·gilance. *Obs.*–° [f. L. *advigilantia*, as if a. Fr. **advigilance*: see next. Cf. VIGILANCE.] 'A diligent watching.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

† Advi·gilancy. *Obs. rare*–¹. [ad. L. *advigilantia*, f. *advigilant-em*, pr. pple. of *advigilā-re*: see next.] Watchfulness, vigilance, care.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1263/2 All the nobilitie of the realme may hereby receiue admonition, and cause of further circumspection and aduigilancie.

† Advi·gilate, *v. Obs.*–° [f. L. *advigilāt-*, ppl. stem of *advigilā-re* to be watchful over; f. *ad* to + *vigilā-re* to watch.] 'To watch diligently.' Cockeram 1626; whence in Bailey, Ash, Todd, etc.

† Advigila·tion. *Obs.*–° [n. of action f. prec.; see -ION.] 'A diligent watching.' Bullokar 1676.

† Advi·ron, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. occ. MFr. *advironne-r* for *avironner*, OFr. *avironer* to surround; (cf. *environ*).] To environ, surround.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle sydes by hys enemyes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 127/3 Thys lyght of heuen aduyronned hym sodeynly.

Advisability (ădvəi·zăbi·lĭti). [f. ADVISABLE, on analogy of L. sbs. in *-bilitas*: see -BILITY.] The quality of being advisable; advisableness.

[Not in TODD 1818, RICHARDSON 1836, CRAIG 1847, LATHAM 1872, OGILVIE 1882. In WORCESTER 1859.] 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxvi. 286 Pondering upon the advisability of this step, and the sensation it was likely to create. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* iv. 57 The lesson I had learnt upon the advisability of using smoke preservers.

Advisable (ădvəi·zăb'l), *a.*; also 7–9 **adviseable.** [f. ADVISE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Able to be advised; open to advice.

1661 FELL *Life of Hammond* (T.) He was so strangely adviseable, that he would advert unto the judgement of the meanest person. 1775 WESLEY in *Four Cents. Eng. Lett.* (1881) 231 Pray for an advisable and teachable temper. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 12 Seeing, however, that it pays Derby prophets to advertise, we presume that men are sometimes morbidly advisable.

2. Of things: Proper to be advised or recommended; expedient, prudent.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. II. § 16 (R.) Whether to confess to a priest be an adviseable discipline .. is no part of the question. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (Carl.) Let. 87 I did not think advisable to attempt upon the Enemy, lying as he doth. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* XV. 615 It were a course Now not adviseable. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* iii. 150 Various reasons .. seemed to render advisable the abandonment of the Tyrol.

Advisableness (ădvəi·zăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. Of persons: Readiness to be advised; openness to advice. *rare.*

1673 O. WALKER *Education* (1677) 94 These then promise virtue—modesty, obedience, advisableness.

2. Of things: The quality of being advisable or expedient; expediency, propriety.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Advisableness*, fitness to be advised, done, etc., expediency. 1755 in JOHNSON n. q. 1853 WAYLAND *Mem. Judson* II. iii. 109 You inquire about the advisableness of setting up a school at Amherst. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 428 Lord Coleridge .. gently suggested the advisableness of hostile encounters being brought off on a foreign soil.

Advisably (ădvəi·zăbli), *adv.* [f. ADVISABLE + -LY².] In an advisable manner; expediently, prudently, wisely.

[Not in TODD 1818, RICHARDSON 1836, CRAIG 1847. But *unadvisably* is found earlier: 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxxii. 2 A Soldier .. firing unadvisably upon a Centinel .. those who were left behind .. were alarmed.] 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 45 We may advisably carry out this idea a little. 1875 — *Lect. on Art* iv. 108 To carry the pitcher you may most advisably have two handles.

Advisal (ădvəi·zăl). *rare.* [f. ADVISE + -AL², after *devisal, revisal*, etc.] Advising, advice, counsel.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 197 The sure advisal of our voiceless guide.

Advise (ădvəi·z), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **avise,** 4–5 **avyse,** 6 **avize,** 5–6 **advyse,** 6 **advyce,** 6–8 **advice,** 4– **advise.** [a. Fr. *avise-r*:—late L. *advīsā-re*, f. late L. *advīsum* view, opinion: see ADVICE. Refash. in 5–6 after occ. MFr. spelling *adviser.*]

† 1. *trans.* To look at, view, observe, consider, watch; also, to watch for. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 558 He avisede þe ost suiþe wel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctoures T.* 124 This juge his eyghen cast Upon this mayde, avysing hir ful fast. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 55 The serpent avised her tyme whanne Eve was from her husbonde alone. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 172 He rode about the castell to advyse it. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 66 Abasht that her a straunger did avise. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 96 They advised you well and their eie was never off, wondering to see your rich purple robes.

† b. *absol. Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 29 Such ar so blynde that they can not aduyse.

† c. To look to, provide for (cf. OFr. *avisé*, muni, doué, Godef.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 14 Hit doungeth landes lene, and beestes lorne For lene it fedeth uppe, and seek aviseth.

† 2. *causal.* To make (one) observe (a thing); also, To bring (a thing) into view. *Obs.* (Cf. 10, 11.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 61 My wand he bad, in thi present, I shuld lay downe, and the avyse How it shuld turne to oone serpent. 1557 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 461 The troubled ghost doth fray me, and advise The wronged hed by me of my deare sonne, Whom I defraud of the Hisperian crown.

† 3. To look at *mentally*; to consider, think of, think over, ponder. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 174 Yif þou wolt þan þenke and avisen þe prescience by whiche it knoweþ al[le] þinges. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 105 Hyt may than be advysed by the Counceile, hou such a person may be rewarded. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 123 Advising them to be madde and stubborne in their opinion. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 18 He advises not his Creditors, but his own interest.

b. *Sc. Law.* To consider together; to reconsider a verdict, to review or revise. (Also called 'taking into *avizandum*.')

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 121 That the Judge advise the cause, and decerne, quhether that quhilk was admitted to probation, is sufficientlie proven, or not proven. 1863 *Scotsman* 16 Mar., Some time ago the case was again heard before both Divisions, and to-day it was advised.

† 4. To devise, to purpose. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gawayne & Green Knt.* 45 With alle þe mete & þe mirþe þat men couþe a-vyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128/4 They that were enuyous durst not auyse on her ony euyl fame. 1586 *Let. to Earl Leycester* 2, I did therefore aduise to haue this my letter .. to be ready.

† 5. *refl.* To bethink oneself; take thought, consider, reflect. (Fr. *s'aviser.*) Const. *of, on, upon, subord. cl.*; also *inf. phr.* implying caution. *Obs.* See also ADVISED 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. 547 Hii wende & auisede hom somdel vp an doun, That hii miȝte bewar of hor fon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 167 Ye moste auyse yow on it ful ofte. — *Schipm. T.* 236 Therfor have I gret necessité Upon this queynte world to avyse me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 Therfore a prince him shuld advise, Er that he fell in such riote 1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 1 Fewe there be that aduyse theym of theyr ende. 1557 N. T. (Genevan) *Matt.* xxi. 29 But afterwarde [he] aduised him selfe, and went. 1563 *Homilies* II. xvii. IV. (1640) 235 Let us well advise our selves to advouch that certainly, whereof we have no good knowledge. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 102 Aduise you what you say; the minister is heere. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 124 When they shall better advise themselves .. they will not presse mee ouer eagerly herein. [*a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 99 When David advised with himself.]

† 6. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To take thought, consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1657 He gan to taken of it hede, Avysynge of the lengthe and of the brede. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 30 He aduysed yf he lacked ony thynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 46 Auising wele, quhou al this thing was wrocht. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* XXIV. 13 Now aduise, and see what answere I shall returne. *a* 1642 QUARLES *Glor. Cœli* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 139 When I behold, and well advise upon The wise man's speech. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 39 Please to advise to what persons you communicate the author of this intelligence, for he desires to be concealed. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 326 Advise Forthwith how thou oughtst to receive him.

Whence, by extension to a multitude,

7. To consider in company, to hold a consultation, to take counsel. Const. *on, upon, of. Obs.* exc. in *To advise with*: to consult with.

1513–75 *Diurnal of Occurr.* (1833) 88 The quenis majestie and counsell awysit thairvpone. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 121 The other Coronels said, they would aduise, and returne him answer. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrastus' Charac.* iv. 16 Who distrusting his friends and familiars, in serious affairs adviseth with his servants. 1641 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 310 To be read in full Parliament, and to be advised of by both Houses. 1722 *Col. Records Penn.* III. 158 Chiefly to advice with them on that Head. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xiv. 121 Edward .. merely told them that he must advise with his Council.

8. *absol.* To offer counsel, as one of a consulting body; to give advice.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 298 As he awisyt, now have thai done. 1530 PALSGR. 441, I avyse, I rede or counsayle, *Jaduise.* 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xii. 6 How doe you aduise, that I may answere this people? 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xi. 39 Mr. Hazeldean sowed and ploughed .. very much as Mr. Stirn condescended to advise.

9. *trans.* To give counsel to, to counsel, caution, warn. **a.** at first *simply*; then with *subord. cl.* or *inf.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 134 Othir lordis that war him by Avisit the king. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 194 He was taken and not slayn .. to thende that he shold be aduysed to byleue in Ihesu cryst. 1509 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. 1876, 292 An olde Gentylwoman .. dyde aduyse her to commende herselfe to saynt Nycholas. 1593 T. WATSON *Sonnet* V. (Arb.) 181 She .. Aduised the boy what scandall it would bee. 1604 MARLOWE *Faustus* VII. 80 Well use that trick no more I would advise you. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* III. iv. 82 Should we pretend to amend his work; Or to advise infinite Wisdom. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 16, 104 My host advised me to avail myself of the promising weather.

† b. *to, from, against* an action or course. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 128 To be auised and saued from velaine reproche. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 9 Aduice the Duke .. to a most festiuate preparation. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 480 [He] sprinkles a little dust among the Bees, advising them to milder counsels. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 358 Crœsus took upon him to advise Cambyses against his conduct. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* (1787) IV. 8 Walsh advised him to correctness.

† c. with personal obj. understood and cl. or phr. retained, the latter becoming at length the obj. *Obs.*

1586 *Let. to Earl Leycester* 23 They durst not aduise any security to rest in any, no not in all of them. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 114 Loe, where comes that Rock That I aduice your shunning. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 47 In the next Place he advises to consider the End of our Creation.

d. with objective of the thing.

1658–9 SIR H. VANE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 183, I cannot advise it to be well for you. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 51 Having been the first to advice the War. 1735 POPE *Sat.* i. 19 Celsus will advise Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes. 1798 SOUTHEY *Sonnets* xi. Wks. II. 95 Wisely was it he advised distrust.

10. To give notice or intimation, to instruct, to inform, to apprise (a person). *esp.* To send (him) formal notice (of a transaction). Const. *of*, or *subord. cl.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 122 Aduise me, where I may haue such a Ladder. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. to S. Sea* 229 My servants .. advised me ordinarily of that which past. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 7 The States are advised that the Auxiliaries of Saxony were arrived. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. 119 He advised the constable of this at once. 1879 *Globe* 17 Sept. 7/1 [He] advised the inspector that Gaydon had committed a murder.

11. To give information of, announce (an event, transaction). (*Commercial.*)

1880 *Echo* 3 Mar., The manager .. advises the landing of the first Palestine party. *Comm.* Have these drafts been advised?

Advisè, advisee, *ppl. a. Obs.* See ADVISY.

Advised (ădvəi·zd), *ppl. a.* For forms see ADVISE. [f. ADVISE + -ED. In its adjective use, an Eng. trans. of *avisé* (see ADVISY).]

† 1. *pple.* Of persons: Having considered or pondered. *To be advised*: to consider, reflect, to act after consideration. Const. *of. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 620 Ic ask ȝou respyt for to se This lettir, and tharwith awysit be. *c* 1500 *Maid & Magpie* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 43 Ye wylle wedde me now, as I trowe. I wylle be advysed, Gylle, sayd he. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. iii. 106 Are you a-uis'd o' that? 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* 265 Are you advized what you doe when you hisse? 1633 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 49 Merlin came, and being advised, said as followeth.

† 2. Hence *adj.* (in sense of the older *avisé, advisee*) Deliberate, cautious, wary, judicious. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 91 b, Thenke ye what ye haue to do and be ye aduised. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 893/2 Man is head of the woman, hee ought to be more aduised & wise. 1611 COTGR., *Il a du plomb en teste*, He hath a sad, aduised, or discreet pate of his own. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 246 In all actions a Prince ought to be slow and advised.

† 3. *esp.* with *well* or *ill*; both *pple.* as in 1, and *adj.* as in 2. *Obs.*

a 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* 1880, 375 Þu .. art wo þat euer crist was so yuel avised to say .. þes wordis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 398 Be well avised on that ilke night .. That non of us ne speke not o word. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 45 Be well a-vised that ye knowe it is he. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 43 To another he put forth a question, who was to be well advised of his answer. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 10 But with the well aduised is wisedome.

4. Of things: Considered, deliberate, intentional; *hence* well considered, judicious. (Fuller contrasts these senses.) *Ill-advised*: injudicious.

c 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 19 Kepe vs Lorde .. fra sodayne and avysede dede. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. (1640) 199 Ought we not then by the monition of the Wise-man .. to take advised heed? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. xix. 127 The more advised the deed is, the lesse advised it is. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 17 His cool and advised thoughts. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* § 10, 262 The atheistical conspiracy made its long-concerted, and well-advised and consentaneous and furious attack. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 722 His statement has more the air of a deliberately advised statement. *Mod.* His conduct throughout has been very ill-advised.

† 5. Of persons: Purposed, determined. Cf. ADVISE 4. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1365 Such a mangerie to make þe man wat3 auised. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 10 But she is otherwise avised Than graunte such a time assised. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/3, I .. am auysed neuer to leue the.

6. Counselled. See ADVISE *v.* 9 a, and d.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 5 Good Cousin be aduis'd, stirre not tonight. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* ix. 11 The better minded ones really take the advised measures.

7. Informed, apprised, warned.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Cho. 12 The French aduis'd by good intelligence Of this most dreadful preparation, Shake in their feare. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xvii. 296 He was thoroughly advised of the disputes between the Earl of Leicester and the States.

Advisedly (ădvəi·zĕdli), *adv.* Forms: 4–5

avisily, avissely; 4–6 avisely; 5 avysilye; 5–6 avysely, avyssely; 6–7 advisedlie; 6– advisedly. [Two forms are here :—1 *avisi-ly*, f. *avisè* ADVISY + -LY²; 2 ADVISED + -LY². But as *avisily* was changed by various intermediate forms to *advisedly*, it is convenient to treat the whole together.] In an advised manner.

†1. With watchfulness or attention; warily, attentively, carefully, circumspectly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 344 Thai saw cumand Thar fayis ridand.. Arayit rycht awisely. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 356 A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene The bark and tree.. Avisily, the rynde unhurte to kepe. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthure* 3166 Avissely in þat vale he vetailles his biernez. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Beholding him advisedly. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 263, 192 Let the Fontanells be advisedly closed up.

†2. With prudence; wisely, prudently, judiciously. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manc. T.* 223 But for a litil speche avisily Is no man schent. 1391 *How the goode wife, etc.* 22 in Hazl. 3if any man bidde the worschipe, and wille wedde the, Avysely answere hym. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 538 Thaim aid and councell ryght auysilye. *c* 1571 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 40 The sheepe auisely gaue answeir in the cace. 1683 CORBET *Nonconf. Plea* 8 To do all things advisedly, honestly, peaceably.. is the best means of such reputation.

†3. With full or calm consideration; deliberately, leisurely. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 161/1 He sente for the pryour and tolde to hym aduysedly al this vysyon. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Col.* ii. 13 We haue aduisedly sworne to be obedient to Moses lawe. 1655 MOFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 396 Mince or chew your Meat finely, eat leisurely, swallow advisedly. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vii. 295 If he had advisedly read over my assertion it is this.

4. As the result of deliberation or thought; deliberately, intentionally.

1562-3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* i. § 17 Suche as shall openly and advisedly deprave, by Woordes or Writinges.. any of the Rites and Ceremonies. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* v. 253 Your Lord Will neuer more breake faith aduisedlie. 1755 MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* I. 53 If the Master of a Ship has advisedly dropt Anchor in rocky ground. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. v. 56 We speak advisedly and from experience when we say that this was the general feeling. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 533, I do this advisedly.

Advisedness (ădvəi·zĕdnĕs). ? *Obs.* Also 5 avysnes, 6 avysenesse. [orig. f. *avisè* (see ADVISY) + -NESS. Etymologically *avyseness* and *advisedness* are two words; but historically *advisedness* came in as a 'rectification' of *avyseness*, when the Eng. ppl. adj. ADVISED took the place of *avisè, avisy*.] The quality of being advised; prudent consideration, caution, deliberation.

c 1400 *Tundale Vis., Purif. Marie* 132 Mary.. gan merveyly with grete avysnes Of the wordis that he can expresse. 1509 *Payne of Evyll Maryage* 9, I was in purpoce.. for to have wedded without avysenesse A fulle fayre mayde. 1633 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 349 Such a kind of cunctation, advisedness, and procrastination is allowable also in all councils of state. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* ix, His Recreations also, are with much Consultation and Advisedness. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ix. § 10 Advisedness with respect to the circumstances.. extends the intentionality from the act to the consequences.

Adviseful, variant of ADVICEFUL *a. Obs.*

Advisement (ădvəi·zmĕnt). For forms see ADVISE. [a. Fr. *a(d)visement*, f. *aviser*: see ADVISE and -MENT.]

†1. The process of looking at or viewing; observation, notice, attention, consideration. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 241 Sent þei non bifore, to wite how þei mo passe, þerfore had þei lore, for non avisement wasse. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1811 And ther he saugh, with ful avysemente, The erratyk sterres. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 14 Hyr bewte so sore dede lure Hys herte, that.. of hyr he took more avysement. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xviii. 14 He had with good avisement taken a prospect and view towards the cittie.

†2. The process of viewing or considering mentally; thought, thinking, consideration, reflection, deliberation. ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 289 Pride and ille avisement Mishapnes oftentide, and dos many be schent. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Mercht's. T.* 287, I warn yow wel it is no childes pley To take a wyf withoute avisement. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 282 To þat rycht sone assentit he And blythly .. Wyth schort Avisment maid ansuere. 1571 GRINDAL *Articles* xviii, Whether they doe every day with good aduisement conferre one Chapter of the Latine and English togither. 1603-5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 354 After fifteen days Advisement and devout Prayer. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxxvii. 390 It was the work of ten years, written with good advisement. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 319 O' gude advisement comes nae ill.

†b. The result of thinking; a thought, opinion, resolution, plan. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxvi. 13 Therfore amende youre wayes, and youre advysementes and be obedient. 1590 *Span. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 159 By reason of a great calm, which fell out, no part of this advisement could be accomplished.

†3. *To take advisement*: to take thought, to consider or deliberate; (of a multitude) to take counsel, consult; hence, to decide, resolve. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 526 He tuk avisment vith his men, On quhat maner thai suld do then. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. Good Wom.* 1413 At the laste he tooke avysemente, To send hym into some fer countre. 1462 DAUBENEY in *Past. Lett.* 452 II. 102 Take avisment of this mater tille to morowe. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Godly Advise* (1580) 4 You ought to take good advisement howe you bestowe yourselfe, least you both marie and marre yourselfe in one daie. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* (1609) I. xcii, And mus'd awhile, waking advisement takes of what had past in sleepe.

4. Combined deliberation; consultation.

1417 T. BROKE in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 Iff ych haue.. mystake hir good, I wyll þat it be restored to ham.. be avysement of myn Executours. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vij b, Dougheters.. shuld not mary without lycence, nor the emperours doughters without the aduysement of the senate. 1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 186 Whereupon the magistrats, after advisement, withdrew themselves. 1735 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 23 Till the Bill for establishing Courts of Equity comes under advisement. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 5/2 The application [to the Court] was made upon advisement.

5. Advice, counsel. *arch.*

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* 148 Thus schalle I take avisemente of valiant beryns. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 17 The reade and advisement Of wise men, discrete, and full of grauitie, Helpeth thine owne. 1658 BROME *Cov. Gard.* v. i. 77 There's hope that he may be fetch't halfe way back again, by your fatherly advicement. 1658 S. LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisdome* I. xx. § 12 (1670) 74 Particular advisements and remedies against this evil you shall find. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 271 My son, Xerxes, Being young hath young conceits; and takes no note Of my advisement.

†6. An instruction how to act, an injunction, a warning. *Obs.*

1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* App. xci, I charge and enjoyn to every curate.. to accomplish these few advisements and injunctions. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 That they may before the enemy arriue, give aduisement. 1654 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 860 The punishments which the Inquisition imposeth, are spiritual, as Abjurations, Absolutions, or Advisements.

Adviser (ădvəi·zəɹ). [f. ADVISE + -ER¹.]

1. One who advises or counsels.

1611 FLORIO, *Avisatore*, an aduiser, an advertiser. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* xiv. § 1. 210 When obedience is yielded to the Lawes, not for the thing it self, but by reason of the advisers will, the Law is not a Counsell, but a Command. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 266, I.. who from the very first have always been the adviser of peace. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. v. 29 The advisers of the Crown have taken upon themselves the responsibility.

2. One who sends advice or notice of anything.

1854 DE QUINCEY in Page (1877) II. xviii. 83 To you, as being (I think) my latest adviser from Tipperary, I address my answer.

†3. A dispatch-boat; an A(D)VISO. *Obs.*

1658-9 in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 383 One-hundred-and-twenty sail, whereof ten are advisers, and as many fire-ships.

Advisership (ădvəi·zəɹʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of an adviser.

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 8 The Law Advisership to the Castle is the most important of the remaining appointments.

Advising (ădvəi·zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ADVISE + -ING¹.] The action expressed by the verb *advise*. Considering, consulting, counselling, warning, notifying. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1450 PECOCK *Repr.* 75 Bi avisingis, and bi conseil taking. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 203 Therefore fasten your eare on my aduisings. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 234 He approved of the vice-chancellors advising. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 171, I would not.. go much into advising; but there is one advice I must give you.

Advising (ădvəi·zin), *ppl. a.* [f. ADVISE + -ING².] That advises; counselling.

Mod. Advising words; an advising solicitor.

†**Advi·sion.** *Obs.* A rare form of AVISION, but that which the word would have regularly received, had it survived to the 16th c.

†**Advi·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ADVISE + -IVE. Prob. a. OFr. **avisif, -ive*.]

1. Observant, prudent. See ADVISIVENESS.

2. Supplying advice, advising, counselling.

1648 HERRICK *Wks.* II. 47 A Paræneticall or Advisive Verse to his friend.

†**Advi·siveness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being advisive; thoughtfulness, prudence, discretion.

1436 *Pol. Poems* II. 200 Discrecioun, subtile avisifenesse.

†**Advi·so.** *Obs.* Pl. -oes. [ad. Sp. *aviso* advice, intelligence; also, an advice-boat:—late L. *advīsum*: see ADVICE, under the influence of which, and the cognate Eng. words, *adviso* became common in Eng., though AVISO (q.v.) was also used, and is now the only form (in sense 3).]

1. Information, intelligence; an official notification, dispatch, or 'advice.' *Obs.* (Sense retained in ADVICE 8.)

1594 CAREW *Tasso's Godfr. Bvlloigne* (1881) 119 William .. This fresh aduiso sendeth you by mee. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Dec. Warre* III. ix. § 4. 114 By the imployment of Spies, by Traytors or by some other advisoes.

2. *pompously*, An advice, counsel, suggestion.

1591 RALEIGH *Fight of Revenge* 15 Slandrous Pamphlets, aduisoes and Letters. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 19 Who forgetting the honest advisoes of Faith, have listened unto the conspiracy of Passion and Reason. 1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 573 Our modern [writers] have been free of their Adviso's to prompt the studious.

3. (Also *Caraval of adviso.*) A dispatch or advice-boat; in which sense the word survives in the form AVISO.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 179 The aduenturers sent them an aduiso with thirtie Passengers. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* II. xxi. 138 The King of Spain knew of it, and sent a Caravall of adviso to the West Indies. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low Countrey Warres* VI. 8 Who dispatched back his Adviso with more then ordinary speed.

Advisory (ădvəi·zəri), *a.* [f. ADVISE + -ORY, as if ad. late L. **advīsōrius*, f. late L. *advīsor*.] Having the attribute of advising; giving, or tending to give, advice.

1809 D. RAMSAY *Hist. South Carolina* II. 20 Churches, as corporations, can enforce their by-laws, but their powers as spiritual courts are merely advisory. 1847 in CRAIG. 1862 J. CHESTER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 62 The expression of their opinions is advisory only. 1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 4 There was some difference of opinion in the Advisory Board.

†**Advisy, advisee,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 avysé; 4-5 avise(e; 5 avisy, aduisy, aduysee (*Sc.* 5 awyssé; 6 awysee). [a. OFr. *aviset, avisé*, pa. pple. of *aviser* to ADVISE.] Well-advised; circumspect, heedful, wary, cautious.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5261 The kyng, and his meigné, Gladdest weren and aveysè. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 188 Of werre and of bataile he was fulle auise. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 137 This Henry of knyghthode moste famous, Moste avisy, and moste victorious. 1443 HENRY VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 34 I. 79 Notable and aduisy labours and diligences. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ix. 35 Scharp Mnestheus war and awysee.

Advocacy (æ·dvŏkĕsi). [a. (14th c.) Fr. *advocacie, -atie, avocacie*, ad. med. L. *advocātia*, n. of state, f. *advocātus*: see ADVOCATE and -ACY.]

1. The function of an advocate; the work of advocating; pleading for or supporting.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xv. (1859) 15 Blysful lord !.. I haue spoken of aduocacye, soo that thou sholdest myn aduocate be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 He had ocupyed and exerced moche holyly and deuoutelye the fayte of aduocacye in the bysshoppes courte. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 47 Shall he want herein the applause or advocacy of Satan. 1849 COBDEN *Sp.* 21, I will never cease the advocacy of this question. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 13 It is a strange trade, I have often thought, that of advocacy. 1872 YEATS *Growth & Viciss. Comm.* 273 Whose voice then first began to be heard in advocacy of freedom of commerce.

2. = ADVOWSON, ADVOCATION 5.

1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 194 Bishop Gervase .. petitioned the king to grant the royal rights over the see, the rights of advocacy or patronage.

†**Advoca·cyer,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *advocacier, avocacier*, f. *avocacie* advocacy, transferred with inf. ending.] To practise as an advocate.

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxi. 262 Suche people the whiche misbere them for to aduocacyer synneth gretly .. The Iuge may not aduocacyer in the cause that he ought to Iuge.

†**Advocary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *advocāria* (cited by Du Cange from charter of 1216), f. OFr. *avoërie, avouerie*, n. of state, f. *avoeor, avoueur*:—L. *advocātōrem*: see ADVOCATOR.] ? Pleading.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* ii. 1469 Be ye not ware how that false Polyfete Is now about eftsones for you to plete, And bring on yow advocaries [*v.r.* advocatis, advocacies] newe?

Advocate (æ·dvŏkĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 avocat, avoket; 5 advoket, -ette; 5-7 advocat; 5- advocate. Aphetic 5-6 voket, vocate. [a. OFr. *avocat*, ad. L. *advocātus*, one summoned or 'called to' another, esp. one called in to aid one's cause in a court of justice; prop. pa. pple. of *advocā-re*, f. *ad* to + *vocāre* to call. The OFr. living descendant of *advocātus* was *avoët, avoé, avoué* (see ADVOWEE); *avocat* was a semi-popular adaptation of the L. title. In 14-16th c. it was often still further conformed to the L. as *advocat*, an artificial spelling, afterwards abandoned in Fr., which has caused in Eng. a permanent refashioning of the word. See AD- 2.] *lit.* One called in, or liable to be called upon, to defend or speak for.

1. One whose profession it is to plead the cause of any one in a court of justice; a counsellor or counsel. (The technical title in the Roman law courts, and in those countries which retain the Roman law, as Scotland and France; also in the Admiralty Courts, and many special tribunals existing or historical; but not in ordinary English law courts.)

Faculty of Advocates: the collective body of members of the bar in Scotland. *Lord Advocate*, formerly *King's* (or *Queen's*) *A.*, the principal law-officer of the crown in Scotland, answering to the Attorney-General in England. *Judge-Advocate*, the officer who manages the prosecution before a court-martial, the supreme officer for the whole army being the *Judge-Advocate-General*. *Advocate* is also in the city of Aberdeen a local title for a solicitor. *Devils' Advocate* (see quotation).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6084 For-why þai sal þan na help gett Of sergeaunt, ne auturne, ne avoket. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 1 Tertulle, sum oratour, or fair speker, or avocat. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 373 For þe delyueraunce of þe advoketes and ditoures. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 61 Foragers and vytailers and vokettus of þe Arches [*v.r.* voketts, vocates, a-uoketes, B. vokates]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5724 Phiciciens and advocates Gone right by the same yates. They selle her science for wynnyng. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b j, b, They may selle their scyence and kunnyng for siluer .. As done these grete auocates. *c* 1538 STARKEY *Eng.* 118 Thes hungry Aduocatys and cormorantys of the law. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. v. (1718) 21 There was no client then to wait The leisure of his long-tail'd advocate.

1679 *Indictment, Trial of Langhorn* 3 The Place and Office of Advocate General of the Army aforesaid. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iii, Of advocates or (as we generally call them) counsel, there are two species or degrees, barristers and sergeants. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 168 The college or faculty of advocates.. may be called the seminary of Scotch lawyers. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 48 The duty of an advocate is to take fees, and in return for those fees to display to the utmost advantage whatsoever falshoods the solicitor has put into his brief. 1825 — *Reward* 93 At Rome, if certain travellers may be believed, it is the custom when a saint is about to be canonized, to allow an advocate, who in familiar language is called *the advocate of the devil*, to plead against his admission. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. viii. 18 To succeed as an advocate, I must be a great lawyer: and, to be a great lawyer, I must give up my chance of being a great man. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Constitn.* xvii. 281 A Scotch Judge making a vacancy on that Bench removed the Lord Advocate. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. l. 373 The advocate-general Segur having drawn up the most minatory indictment.

2. *fig.* and *gen.* One who pleads, intercedes, or speaks for, or in behalf of, another; a pleader, intercessor, defender.

1340 *Ayenb.* 127 Bidde we mid al oure herte þane holy gost.. þat he by oure auocat. *c* 1405 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk., B. Pr.* II. 66 Pray specialy til oure lady saynt mary that sche becum oure auoket. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 148, I loke for loue of man my brobir, I am his avoket on euery wise. *a* 1535 W. de Worde *Communycacyon* B iij, Mercy was thyn aduocat chefe. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 87 An earnest aduocate to plead for him. 1612 Drayton *Polyolbion* A ij, I have (but as an Advocat for the muse) argued. 1735 Pope *Eth. Ep.* II. 30 The Frail one's advocate, the Weak one's friend. 1774 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* II. 8 He will find an advocate in every human heart. 1828 Macaulay *Hallam's Const. Hist.* 40 The advocates of Charles have very dexterously contrived to conceal.. the real nature of this transaction.

b. Specially, applied to Christ as the Intercessor for sinners.

1382 Wyclif 1 *John* ii. 1 We han auoket anentis the fadir, Ihesu Crist just [1388 an aduocat]. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 282 Jesus is.. a suffycyent vocate for vs. 1611 Bible 1 *John* ii. 1 We haue an Aduocate with the Father, Iesus Christ the righteous. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 33 Let me Interpret for him, me his advocate And propitiation. *a* 1788 C. Wesley *Hymn* 'Light of those,' Come, thou Advocate and Saviour, Manifest thy wondrous grace. 1826 Binney *Hymn* 'Eternal Light,' A Holy Spirit's energies, An Advocate with God.

3. One who defends, maintains, publicly recommends, or raises his voice in behalf of a proposal or tenet. Const. *of* (*for*? obs.).

c 1735 Pope *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1756 Lucas *Ess. on Waters* III. 318 The advocates for brimstone will here triumph. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xx. 332 Truth will continue to have her worshippers; and it may be presumed that they will.. survive the advocates of Falsehood. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 128 The most respectable English advocate for the theory. 1858 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 349 The priests were.. the strongest advocates of the system of caste. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 92 The advocates of the trade-wind theory.

†**4.** The secular defender or 'patron' of a church or religious house; an Advowee. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 283 Þe Romayns chees hym afterwardes for to be Seynt Petres aduokett [*tr.* 1432–50 aduocate]. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Advocate* is more particularly used, in church-history, for a person appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church, or religious house.

Ad·vocate, *v.*[1] Pa. pple. Sc. advocat. [f. L. *advocāt-* ppl. stem of *advocā-re* to call to; f. *ad* to + *vocā-re* to call.]

†**1.** To call (*to* oneself), summon, invite. *Obs.*

1555 Harpsfield *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 271 The emperor, minding to advocate to himself another wife.

2. *Sc. Law.* To call to a higher tribunal; to Advoke. See also Avocate.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 55 The pley sould not be advocat fra the inferiour court, except it be proven that wrang was done in it to the persewer. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. By these letters [of Advocation], the lords of session advocate, that is call that cause from the incompetent judge to themselves.

Advocate (æ·dvŏkĕit), *v.*[2] [f. Advocate *sb.* on analogy of *minister*, cf. *pilot, carpenter, doctor*, etc.]

†**1.** *intr.* To act as advocate, to plead *for*. *arch.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* § 1 (1847) 58/2 It had been advocated and moved for by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 339 I wonder that the Animadvertor will advocate for their actions, so detrimental to the church. 1661 Heylin *Ref.* I. ii. 37, I will not take upon me to Advocate for the present distempers and confusions of this wretched Church. 1872 F. Hall *False Philol.* 75, I am not going to advocate for this sense of actual [*i.e.* as = present].

†**2.** *trans.* To defend (by action). *Obs.*

1666 Pepys *Diary* 1 Dec., Ready.. to part with all his estate in these difficult times to advocate the King's service.

3. *trans.* To plead or raise one's voice in favour of; to defend or recommend publicly.

?1767 Burke *Ref. Represent.* (T.) This is the only thing distinct and sensible that has been advocated. 1789 Franklin *Lett. to N. Webster* 26 *Dec.* Wks. 1840 X. 414 During my late absence in France, I find that several new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language. For example I find a verb.. from the substantive advocate; the gentleman who advocates or has advocated that motion.. If you should happen to be of my opinion with respect to these innovations you will use your authority in reprobating them. 1821 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XCVI. 450 The interests of justice, of liberty, and of independence are advocated. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* III. xxiii. 29 They advocated its publication for their own private interests. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 28. 396 Dr. Whewell, who advocates this view, thus expounds it.

Advocateship (æ·dvŏkĕt,ʃip). [f. Advocate *sb.* + -ship.] The office of an advocate: i. e.

1. of an intercessor; intercession, pleading, advocacy.

a 1568 Coverdale *Christ's Cross* ix. Wks. III. 260 Christ's mediation, intercession and advocateship. 1656 Hardy *Serm.* xx. (1865) 125/2 The advocateship of Christ consists in a fourfold presentation. *c* 1680 Hallywell *Sav. of Souls* 71 (T.) This redargution of the world was made a part of the advocateship of the Holy Spirit. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 232 So expect not any advocateship from me.

2. of a legal pleader.

1611 Cotgr., *Advocatie*, an Advocateship; the duty or place of an Advocate. 1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* Gj, After the fifteenth yeare of my Aduocateships place. 1631 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. vi. (T.) Leave your advocateship Except that we shall call you Orator Fly. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 580 François accordingly sat 'in chambers'.. even became an advocate; but did not in the least take to advocateship. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 60 He was quitting his Lord Advocateship, and returning home.

†**3.** of the patron of a church; advocation, patronage. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, Princes had also another title to advocate-ship, some of them pretending to be *advocati nati* of the churches within their dominions.

†**Ad·vocatess.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Advocate *sb.* + -ess. Cf. *poet-ess. Advocatissa* occurs in med. L. as patroness of a benefice.] A female advocate.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Diss. fr. Pop.* I. § 8 Therefore God hath provided us of an advocatess [*some edd.* advocatress]. [Besides this the forms Advocatrix, Advocatrice, Advocatress, have all been used for the feminine.]

Advocating (æ·dvŏkeitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Advocate *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of publicly defending, maintaining, or standing up for.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 274 Some defence for the public advocating of opinions, even when obnoxious to the majority of the house.

Advocation (ædvokēi·ʃən). [a. Fr. *advocacion*, earlier *avocacion* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *advocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *advocā-re*, see Advoke. The senses are partly taken from this, partly from med. L. *advocātio*, the function of the *advocātus*, in the various mediæval senses of that word.]

I. n. of action from L. *advocāre*.

†**1.** A calling of people to council; a summoning or convocation. *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. i. 18 Hit apperteyneth not to hem to be of counceyls ne at the aduocacions.

2. The calling of an action before itself by a superior court. Not used in Eng. law, but the technical term in Scotland, as also in the papal court. (See Advoke, and Advocate *v.*[1])

Bill of Advocation (*Sc. Law*) The written application to the higher court asking for removal of the action. *Letters* or *Note of Advocation*, the order issued by the higher court, equivalent to an Eng. writ of *certiorari* issued by a superior Court for the removal of an action to itself.

a 1528 Skelton *Im. Hypocr.* II. 361 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations, Advocations. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce of Hen. VIII* (1878) 184 The Cardinall (Wolsey) most earnestly travelled to.. stay the advocation of the said cause.. to the court of Rome. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 62 Advocation of causes, may be admitted be reason of the iniquitie of the Judge in the inferiour court: or of his doubting, or ignorance of the cause. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., If after letters of advocation are intimated to that judge, he yet proceeds, his decree will be null. 1808 Bentham *Scotch Ref.* 15 Instruments of usurpation, in English practice, *pone* and *certiorari*; in Scottish, bills of advocation. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 147 Wolsey, however, failed in his protest; the advocation was passed.

†**3.** The act of calling to one's aid; an appeal (for aid or defence). *Obs.*

1598 Barckley *Felicit. Man* (1631) 685 True Religion doth direct us & our prayers and advocations to one God. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Advocation*, in the civil law, the act of calling another to our aid, relief, or defence.

II. n. of office from L. *advocatus*.

†**4.** The function of an Advocate (1, 2) or pleader; pleading, advocacy, advocateship. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 123 Alas.. My Aduocation is not now in Tune. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* I. xxvii. 349 [Christ] sits in heaven in a perpetual advocation for us. 1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 310 Rejecting your advocation in behalf of your friend.

†**5.** The function or office of a patron (see Advocate 4); guardianship, protection, or patronage of a church, or benefice; right of presentation to a living; = Advowson (another form of the same word). *Obs.*

1566 in Harrington *Nug. Antiq.* 151 [He] would bestowe the advocation therof uppon my son. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad. Pop. IV. 33 (1674) 205 Parents, that have the donations or Advocations of Church Livings in their hands, must needs have some of their Children.. thrust into the Ministry. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iv. 66 To the Kings of England.. the Advocation and protection of all the Churches of England.

†**Advocati·stical,** ?*a. Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1614 *England's Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Eng. Garn.* (1882) IV. 352 We do charge also the Chancellors and Provincial Council, and the Council of Admiralty, the Advocatistical, and the Procurer General, and all other officers.

Advocator (æ·dvŏkeitəɹ). [As an early word, a. late L. *advocātōr*, n. of agent f. *advocāre* to call to, but used by eccl. writers as = cl. L. *advocātus*, from the active function of the *advocātus* or helper 'called in,' as a pleader or 'caller for' justice or mercy. In mod. use f. Advocate *v.*]

†**1.** An intercessor, patron (saint); = Advocate *sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1482 *Revel. Monk of Evesham* (1869) 52 My moste meke and dere aduocatour seynt Nicholas to whome y called.

2. One who advocates, or publicly stands up for; = Advocate *sb.* 3.

1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* II. Wks. 1863 II. 458 The advocators of change in the present system of things.

Advocatory (æ·dvŏkeitəri), *a.* [f. L. *advocāt-* ppl. stem of *advocā-re* + -ory. Cf. med. L. *advocātōri-us*, f. *advocātor*; and Fr. *avocatoire*.] Of or pertaining to the advocate.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., Their author is by nature rather a critic than a partisan, more inclined to the judicial than the advocatory function.

†**A·dvocatress.** *Obs.* [f. *advocātōr* + -ess; prob. refashioned from the earlier Advocatrice.] A female advocate.

1641 Warmstry *Blind Guide* 47 The Scripture.. speaketh nothing of.. any Advocatresse or Mediatrix towards God. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Diss. fr. Pop.* I. § 8 God has provided us of an advocatress [*v.r.* advocatess], who is gentle and sweet.

†**A·dvocatrice.** *Obs.* [a. MFr. *advocatrice*, ad. L. *advocātrix*, *-īcem*: see next.] A female advocate.

1384 Chaucer *M. of God* 40 Swich an advocatrice who can dyvyne.. our greeves to redresse. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 13 Seynte Wenefryde To whome late us praye to be a specialle aduocatryce for us. 1531 Elyot *Governour* II. vii. (R.) The emperour reioysed to him selfe that Cinna had founde such an aduocatrice.

†**A·dvocatrix.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *advocātrix*, fem. of *advocātōr*.] A female advocate. (See two prec.)

1631 *Celestina* I. 11 His successe in bringing me such an Advocatrix. 1749 Wesley in *Wks.* 1872 X. 105 They fly unto her as the advocatrix of the faithful.

†**Advo·citate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. **advocitā-re*, frequent. of *advocāre* (of which simple *vocitāre* occurs).] 'To call often vpon.' Cockeram 1626.

Advoid, -ance, obs. forms of Avoid, -ance.

†**Advo·ke,** *v. Obs.* [a. MFr. *advoque-r*, earlier *avoque-r*, ad. L. *advocā-re* to call to, f. *ad* to + *vocāre* to call. Cf. *convoke, revoke, provoke*, etc.] To call to oneself, to summon. *esp.* To summon a cause to a higher from an inferior tribunal. The same as Advocate *v.*[1] in Sc. Law.

1533 Bp. Bonner in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* II. 147 His Holiness.. would not have advoked the matter at all, but been content that it should have been determined and ended in your realm. 1535 Shaxton in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1832) I. II. lxi. 224 If yee advoking this matter into your hands, by that means bear the abbot in his evil dealing. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. 175 By this time Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope, to advoke the cause to Rome.

Advoket, -ette, obs. form of Advocate.

†**Advola·tion.** *Obs.*—[o] [n. of action f. L. *advolā-re* to fly to.] 'A flying towards.' Bailey 1731.

†**Advolu·tion.** *Obs.*—[o] [n. of action f. L. *advolv-ĕre* to roll to.] 'A rolling towards.' Bailey 1731, whence in J.

†**Advo·rt,** *v. Obs.* [erroneous refashioning of *avort*, a. Fr. *avorte-r*:—late L. *abortā-re*, as in Advance; see Ad- 2.] To miscarry.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland* in *Sc. P. of 16th c.* II. 242, I trauell 3it as I had them aduortit; The malice greit that ilk to uther beires Doth ryfe my bowells with their ciuile weirs.

Advoteresse, obs. form of Adulteress.

†**Advo·trix.** *Obs.* [L. fem. of **advōtōr*, n. of agent f. *advovē-re* to vow to; apparently here confounded with *advocātrix*; see Avow.] A female advocate, or intercessor.

1611 Chester *Cantoes* L. 11 (1878) 145 Loue is my great Aduotrix, at thy shrine Loue pleads for me.

Advouch, -er, obs. forms of Avouch *v.*, -er *sb.*

Advoulter, advouter, -er, -ess, -ous, -y, obs. early forms of Adulter, -er, -ess, -ous, -y.

Advoure, obs. form of Advowry.

†**Advourer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Advowry + -er[1].] An advocate or patron (saint).

a 1686 Dugdale *Life of Geste* 125 That therin those sainctes bee oncalled as advourers and ayders who bi not here presently conversant emong us.

Advow(e, obs. form of Avow *sb.* and *v.*

Advowee (ădvau:ī·). Forms: 3–7 avowe, 6–7 avowee, 7–9 advowee. [a. OFr. *avoué*, earlier *avoé, avoet*:—L. *advocāt-us* in sense of *patron*; see Advocate. *Avoet, avoué*, was the living descendant of *advocāt-us*, of which *avocat* was a later learned adaptation, as a title. In 15th c. the scribes sometimes Latinized *avoué* to *advoué*, whence the current Eng. form: cf. Advowson. Though *avowè* and *advowee* are thus the same word, the former is associated with a sense which became obs. before the form *advowee* was established; and they are here treated separately: see Avowè.]

[**1.** An advocate, protector or patron: *esp.* a patron saint; see Avowè, the older form used in this sense.]

2. The advocate, protector, or patron of an ecclesiastical office or benefice. One who protected and

defended its interests, and thus usually became privileged to nominate or present to it; the protection has long disappeared, but the right of presentation is retained as a marketable 'property.' One who holds the advowson.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Advowee *alias* avowe (*advocatus*) is used for him that hath right to present to a Benefice. 1691 *Case of Exeter-Coll.* 44 The Custody of Voidances, Presentments, Collations, etc. as Lords and Advowees. 1744 J. LEWIS *Life of Pecock* 252 He gave & granted them as if he were the patron or advowee of them. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Advowees* were the guardians, protectors, and, as it were, administrators of the temporal concerns of the churches .. They are sometimes called by their primitive name *Advowee*, though more usually *patron*.

†Advower. *Obs.* [A refashioning of *avower*, a. Fr. *avouer* inf. used subst.] A vowing, a vow.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 146 The iii parte of alle his synnes releced, and all aduowers and promyse releced.

Advowre, var. form of AVOWRE, patron.

†Advow'ry. *Obs.* Forms: 5 advourè, 6 -ie. A variant of the word more commonly spelt AVOWRY. The spelling with *ad-* was especially common in sense 3, 'The advowson or patronage of a benefice.'

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiij, The Amobreshippe of the Countie of Meryonneth with the Reglorshippes and Raglorshippes of the Advoures of the same Countie. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 363 The gift and collation of bishoprikes and other dignities of their advourie.

†Advow'sance, -ante. †Advow'sement. } *Obs.* [corrupt formations on *advowson* or *advowsen* (probably taken as = *advows-ing*, from an imaginary verb *advowse*, whence *advows-ance, advowse-ment*, on analogy of such regular forms as *cognisance, cognisement*, etc.]

*c*1536 WHITING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. II. 380 Letters .. purportinge th'empetracion of th'advousante of Batcombe in Somersetshire, together with an advousante redie writen. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 44 The Lord hath no title to .. the aduowsement of a church, belonging to the villeine. 1754 GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 135 He granted by Fine, to Richard Abbat of Sibeton, the Advowsance of the Church of Tunstall in Norfolk.

Advowson (ădvau·zən, -z'n), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 avoweisoun, avoweson, voweson; 6 avoson; 7 aduouson, advouson, aduowsion, advousen, advowzen; 6– advowson. [a. OFr. *avoëson* (in Anglo-Fr. *advoeson, advowèson, advowson*):—L. *advocātiōn-em*: see ADVOCATION (a doublet of *advowson*). *Avoweson*, beside being refashioned as *advowson* after L., was aphetized in 4 to *voweson*.] The 'patronage' of an ecclesiastical office or religious house; the right of presentation to a benefice or living. (*orig.* The obligation to defend its rights or be its '*advocate*'; see ADVOWEE.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 471 Eni striuing .. betuene a lewede & a clerc, vor holi churche thing, As vor voweson of churche. *c*1300 *Life of Beket* 575 As for an Avoweisoun of churche. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 183 All such landis, tenementis, rentys, aduousons or other poscessions. *a*1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 239 Mine old suit for the receipt of Mr. Benet's advowson of the Benefice of Barnabe. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* xxix. § 3 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 30 Services, annuyties, advousons of Churches. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4/1 Such thinges that lye not in manuell occupacion as .. avowson of a churche. 1595 ERRINGTON in *Wills & Invent. N. Counties* (1860) 253 The avoson of the rectorie of Elton. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. of Parallele* 10 It is *fructus aduocationis*, and not the aduouson it selfe. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv. 31 To be set off in hope of the next advouson (which perhaps was sold before the young man was borne). 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 342 Our Lord the King was seised of the aforesaid Advousen in time of Peace. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* I. i. 236 As if Hypocrisie and Non-sence Had got th'Advowson of his Conscience. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Advowzen (*advocatio*), a right to present to a Benefice; as much as *Jus Patronatus* in the Canon Law. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 6. 37 He has lately named me for a Living, of which he had the Advowson. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trum.* I. 18 Advowson, the purchaseable right (purchaseable even by a Jew, Pagan or Mahometan) of controlling the souls of a whole parish. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 279/2 The traffic in advowsons has never been actually prevented in any country.

Comb. **advowson-monger.**

1660 QUARLES *Div. Fanc.* III. lxxxii. 134 [The church] sustains th' extremes of cold and hunger, To pamper up the fat Advouson-monger.

†Advow'son, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. the sb. Cf. to *provision*.] To invest with the advowson.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. v, Thou servile fool, why couldst thou not repair To buy a benefice at steeple fair? There moughtest thou, for but a slender price, Advowson thee with some fat benefice.

†Advow'sonage. *Obs. rare.* [f. ADVOWSON + -AGE (the suffix superfluous).] Advowson.

1528 LD. CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 160 II. 110 Advowson in grosse, that is to saye, advowsonage onely appending to no Manor, ne yet to none acre of londe. *a*1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 262 Have my friend Mr. Newman in your good remembrance for Mr. Benett's advowsonage.

Advowter, -er, -ess, -ous, -y, obs. 15–17th c. forms of ADULTER, -ER, -ESS, -OUS, -Y.

Advoyde, obs. form of AVOID *v.*

Advoyer, obs. form of AVOYER.

Advys, -vyse, -vysee: see ADVICE, -VISE, -VISEE.

Adwait, -wate, obs. refash. of AWAIT.

Adward, obs. variant of AWARD *sb.* (Spenser).

†Adwe'sch, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 adwæsc-an, 2 adwesc-en, 3 adwesch-en. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + OE. *dwæsc-an* to extinguish. Cf. ADUSH.] To quench, extinguish (fire, pain, malice, enemies).

*a*1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 46 Þar hyra wyrm ne swylt ne fyr ne bið adwæsced. *c*1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Þær heora wyrm ne swelt ne fyr ne beoð adwesced. *c*1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1196 Adweschde & a dun weorp þe wiðerwine of helle.

†Adwi'te, *v. Obs.* [var. of EDWITE or ATWITE.] To reproach, accuse, twit.

*c*1430 *Hymns to Virg. & Christ* 396 (1867) 70 Þe synnes þat y loued, now haten me, To conscience þei adwiten me.

†Adwo'le, *adv. Obs.* prop. *phr.*, a dwole. [See DWOLE, DWALE.] In error, erroneously, mistakenly.

*a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 1775 Swo heore wit hi demth adwole, That ever abid maister Nichole.

Adylle, obs. form of ADDLE *v.*^{2} to earn.

‖Adynamia (ædinē^{i}·mia). *Med.* [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἀδυναμία*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *δύναμις* power.] The want of vital power, which accompanies some fevers; physical prostration.

1830 *Westm. Rev., On Fever* XII. 204 The Adynamia of the Borough has not only crept over London, but is groping its way into the outskirts of the British empire. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 659 The serious lung-affections of low fevers are, however, largely dependent upon the general adynamia, and this adynamia is, in turn, largely the result of the excessive temperature.

Adynamic (ædinæ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. mod. Fr. *adynamique*.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to adynamia; characterized by, or attended with, weakness or physical prostration; asthenic.

1829 W. STOKES *Path. Observ.* (quoted in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 1830, 308) On account of this debility being an essential character of typhoid fevers, I denominated them *adynamic*. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 39 Action of a poisonous miasma upon an adynamic condition of the system.

2. *Nat. Phil.* Characterized by the absence of force.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 The first class of fundamental modes may be called adynamic because they are the same as if no forces were applied to the system, or acted between its moving parts, except actions and reactions in the normals between mutually pressing parts (depending on the inertias of the moving parts).

†Ady'namous, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Weak, impowerful.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Adynamy (ădi·năm*i*). *Med. rare.* [Eng. adaptation of ADYNAMIA.] = ADYNAMIA.

1847 in CRAIG. 1852 WEBSTER cites *Amer. Jrnl. Science.*

†A·dyt. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *adyt-um*, now commonly used in its L. form, q.v.] An adytum, a shrine or sanctuary.

1594 GREENE *Looking Gl.* (1861) 137 Amidst the adyts of our gods .. The ghosts of dead men howling walk about.

†Adyte, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* [for ENDITE; see A- *pref.* 10.] To indite.

*c*1420 *R. Cœur de Lion* 1174 Kyng Richard dede a lettre wryte, (A noble clerk it gan adyte).

Adyte, variant of ADIGHT *v. Obs.*, to prepare.

‖Adytum (æ·ditŏm). Pl. **adyta.** [L. *adyt-um* a. Gr. *ἄδυτον* prop. adj. = not to be entered; f. *ἀ* not + *-δυτ-ος* vbl. adj. of *δύ-ειν* to enter. Commonly used in the L. form sing. and pl.; at first also in the Gr., though it had already been anglicised by Greene as ADYT.] The innermost part of a temple; the secret shrine whence oracles were delivered; hence *fig.* A private or inner chamber, a sanctum.

1673 HOLYDAY *Juv.* 235 The *adyta*, whence the oracles were delivered .. The Romane temples .. having the *ἄδυτον*, answerable to the quire, unto which only priests might come. 1778 BP. LOWTH *On Isaiah* (ed. 12) 339 *Adytum* means a cavern, or the hidden part of the temple. 1800 COLERIDGE *Ess. on Own Times* I. 247 [He] carries with him the habits of a disputing club into the *adyta* of the Cabinet. 1859 IS. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 46 To give the foot a place in the adytum of intellectual & moral life. 1863 W. THORNBURY *True as Steel* II. 158 But the prettiest sight of all was in the adytum—the inner room of all—where the Duchess herself sat.

Adz, adze (ædz). Forms: 1 adesa (eadesa), 2–4 adese, 5 adse, 6 adys, 6–7 addis, addice, addes, adds, ads, (7 atch), 8– adz, adze. [Origin of OE. *adesa* unknown.] A carpenter's or cooper's tool, like an ax with the blade set at right angles to the handle and curving inwards towards it; used for cutting or slicing away the surface of wood.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* iv. 3 He .. bær him æcse and adesan on handa. 11th c. *Vocab.* (in Wright 84) *Ascia*, Adesa. 1388 WYCLIF *Is.* xliv. 13 A carpenter stretchide forth a reule, he fourmyde it with an adese. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1161 Set rakes, crookes, adses, and bycornes. *a*1500 *Debate of Carp. Tools* 53 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 81 To hym then seyd the adys, And seyd; 3e, sir, god glades. 1530 PALSGR. 193/1 Addis a coupers instrument. *Dolovere.* 1552 HULOET, *Addice*, cowpers instrumente. *Harpago.* 1578 R. SCOT *Perfite Platf. of Hoppe Gard.* 27 Prepare a toole af yron fashioned somewhat lyke to a Coopers Addes. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. 9 An ax and a nads, to make troffe for thy hogs. [Cf. *a nother.*] 1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* 20 Some had barres of yron .. some wood-kniues, some addises for their weapons. 1598 LYLY *Mother Bombie* IV. ii. 128, I had thought I had rode upon addices between this & Canterbury. 1611 COTGR., *Doloire*, a (Coopers) ax, or addis. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 254 A yew tree .. which upon cutting with an addes, we found to be rather harder than the living tree is. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Rel. Ceylon* (1817) 174 They have also .. axes, bills, houghs, atches, chissels, and other tools. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 332 They can take it out of the Helve, and by turning it make an Adds of it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 119 The Adz .. hath its Blade made thin, and somewhat arching. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 60 Captain Cook having produced an iron adze. 1869 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xiii. 459 The stone axes, or rather adzes, were of various sizes. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 287 A polished adze she gave him next.

Comp. **adze-like** *a.*

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 396 It is like a child's plaything, with an adze-like iron. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 452 The adze-like hatchets of the South Sea Islanders.

Adze (ædz), *v.* [f. the sb.] To cut, or dress with an adze.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (1871) IV. 79 Hammering, adzing, sawing. 1861 *Lloyd's Weekly* 26 Oct., A shipwright .. adzing a piece of timber, accidentally sliced one of his heels completely off.

†Adzoo'ks, *int. Obs.* ? or *arch.* [See ADS-.]

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. v. (1802) I. 264 'Adzooks! my dear,' cried I, with an air of assurance. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 115 Adzooks! one would think I was a gambler.

Æ (usually written as a digraph or ligature, but also, and in the earliest times, separately ae) was in OE. the symbol of a simple vowel, intermediate between *a* and *e*. When short, as in *glæd, fæder*, it represented orig. Teut. short *a*, and had the power of modern Eng. *a* in *man, glad*; when long, as in *sæ, flæsc*, the same sound prolonged, as in a common American pronunciation of *bear, hair, there*. After 1100 the short *æ* was generally replaced by *a* (though sometimes by *e*); the long *æ* continued to be written *æ* in the 12th and early 13th c., the OE. *eá* passing into the same sound and symbol, but in the development of ME. this symbol died out, and was replaced by simple *e* or *ee*. Thus OE. *sæ, flæsc, eár, eást* are in Ormin and Layamon *sæ, flæssh, ær, æst*, but afterwards *se(e, flesh, ere, eest*. The symbol *æ*, which thus disappeared from the language in 13th c., was re-introduced in 16th c. in forms derived from Latin words with *æ*, and (this being the Latin symbolization of Greek *αι*) Greek words in *αι*; as *ædify, æther*. But this *æ* had only an etymological value, and whenever a word became thoroughly English, the *æ* or *ae* was changed into simple *e* as *edify, ether*. The *æ* or *ae* now remains, only (1) in Greek and Lat. proper names as in *Æneas, Cæsar*; even these, when familiar, often take *e* as *Judea, Etna*. (2) In words belonging to Roman or Gr. Antiquities as *ædile, ægis*. (3) In scientific or technical terms as *ætiology, æstivation, phænogamous, Athenæum*; these also when they become popularized take *e*, as *phenomenon, Lyceum, museum, era*.

Æ initial is thus to be looked upon as an earlier spelling of *E*, and will here occur only (1) in EE. words that became obsolete, before changing to *e*, as *æ* law (OE. *ǽ*), *æ* river (OE. *eá*); (2) in words directly adopted or formed from Latin and Greek which became obsolete before changing to *e* as *ædituate*; or have not changed to *e* because they indicate ancient things as *ædile, ægis*, or are technical as *ægilops, ægrotant, ætiology*. All other words will be found under their later form in E.

(In many modern books the digraph *æ* is regularly resolved as *ae*; when this is done, dissyllabic *ae* ought to be printed *aë*: thus either *ægis, aereal*, or *aegis, aëreal*; but simple *ae* is often used in both.

As to pronunciation usage differs. The analogy of the language, the practice of orthoepists, and the alternate spelling with *e*, are in favour of *æ* being treated precisely like *e* in the same position. But there is a strong tendency with classical scholars (at variance with their practice as to other long L. and Gr. vowels) to make it long (*ī*) in all positions. This influences popular usage to some extent, so long as *æ* is written; as soon as *e* takes its place, natural English habits prevail: cf. *æstivate, æstuary, estuary*.

†Æ, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 1 eá, 6; 1–3 æ. [OE. *eá, é, á*, cogn. w. OFris. *â, ê*, ON. *á*, OS. and OHG. *aha*, Goth. *ahwa*, L. *aqua*.] A river, a running water. See also AA and EA.

896 *O. E. Chron.* 92 On twa healfe þaer é. *Ibid.* 94 Up be þære eáe .. On twa healfe ðære eás. *c*1000 *Ags. Psalms* xxxv. 8 On ðære á .. þú hý drencst. *c*1200 *Ormul.* 7091 Tær iss i þatt illke land An æ Sabá 3ehatenn. 1205 LAYAMON 1400 In are swiðe feire æ þer Læire falleð i þa sæ.

†Æ, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Forms: 1 æw, 1–3 æ, 2–3 e. [OE. *æ, æw*, cogn. w. OS. *êo*, OFris. *ewa, êwe, ê, â*, OHG. *êwa, êha, êa, ê*; Skr. *ewa* course.] Law, especially the law of nature, or of God; hence, legal custom, rite, marriage.

*c*975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xv. 25 In æ hiora awriten is. *c*1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., On hyra æ awriten ys. [*c*1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., On heora laga ys awritan.] *c*1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þes cenne god sælde and 3esette æ [*vel* laga]. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ðreo tiden beoð on þissere worlde. An is þet wes buten e, and oðer is þe þet wes under þere e, þe þridde is nu .. we ne beoð na buten e, ne we ne moten holden moyses e licamliche. *c*1200 *Ormul.* 145 Þatt hemm wass sett þurrh Godess æ.

Comb. **æu-breche,** EAU-BRECHE, adultery.

Ae (ē), mod. Sc. form of northern ME. *a*, OE. *án*, one, used adjectively. See A *adj.*^{1}

In ME. and early Sc., *a* was used bef. a cons., *an, ane*,

bef. a vowel, and absolutely; in mid. Sc. *ane* was used in all positions and constructions; in mod. Sc. *ae* (the Sc. spelling of final *a* long) is used bef. a sb. however beginning, *ane* only absolutely: 'he has *ae* hand, only *ane*.'

Æ-, *pref.* The stress form of OE. *a-* (see A- *pref.* 1) used with sbs. and adjs., the unaccented *a-* being used with verbs. Meaning: out, off, onward, away; hence, from idea of doing away, a privative = *un-*, *-less*. Thus *ǽ-fyrmða* washings off, ablutions, *ǽ-gilde* without payment, *ǽ-mód* out of his mind, *ǽ-scære* unshorn, without tonsure, *ǽ-rist* arising, *ǽ-cumba* what is combed off, oakum. Only a few examples survived in ME. as *e-rede* unadvised, *æ-rist*, *a-rist* rise. The West Germ. dialects had two forms answering to Goth. *us-* (*ur-*): viz. OHG. *ur-*, OE. *or-* with sbs. and adjs.; OHG. *ar-*, *er-*, *ir-*, mod. G. *er-*, OE. *ar-* (rarely preserved), *a-* with vbs., *ǽ-* with sbs. and adjs. This *ǽ-* represented an earlier *ā-* for *ar-* (*ǽ·mód* = *â·mód* = *ar·mód*, like *strǽte* = WGer. *strâte*). *Ær-* reappears in Layamon in *ær-wene*, *ær-witte* (where it may be due to a mixture of OE. *ǽ-* and *or-*).

-æ (*-ī*) *pl. suffix* of L. nouns of 1st decl. in *-a*, and romanized form of Gr. *-αι* pl. of nouns in *-ē*, *-a*, *-ēs*, *-as*. Retained in Eng. in words not naturalized or merely in technical use, as *alæ*, *laminæ*, *larvæ*, *nebulæ*, *striæ*. Esp. in proper names of cl. antiquity, as *Heraclidæ*, and modern names of orders and families of animals and plants as *Felidæ*, *Falconidæ*, *Geometridæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Rosidæ*, *Roseæ*. In other words it varies with the Eng. form in *-as*, as *actiniæ* or *actinias*; or is retained only in technical senses as mathematical *formulæ*, theological *formulas*. In all words thoroughly popularized it yields to -s, as in *arenas*, *areas*, *auroras*, *hyænas*, *fuchsias*, *calceolarias*, *Floras*, *Faunas*, *Julias*, *Marias*, *Cleopatras*, the two *Americas*.

Æac, æc, obs. forms of EKE *adv.*

Æcern, æcirn, obs. forms of ACORN.

Æch, obs. form of EACH.

‖ **Ædicidium** (*ĭsi·diŭm*). *Bot.* Pl. -a. [mod. L., dim. of Gr. *αἰκία* injury.] The cup-shaped fruit borne on the mycelium of certain parasitic fungi which especially attack the orders *Compositæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Labiatæ*.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 291 Producing chains of orange coloured fruit or in other words an *Ædicidium*. 1878 M'NAB *Bot.* 56 The mycelium gives rise to small fruit-like bodies, the *Ædicidia*.

Ædi, variant of EADI *a. Obs.* blessed.

Ædicule (*e·dikiul*). [ad. L. *ædicula*, dim. of *ædēs* a dwelling.] A small house or room; also, a niche (for a statue).

1832 W. GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 159 In the ædicule on the left, was probably placed the statue.

Ædile (*ī·dəil*), *sb.* and *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *ædīl-is*, prop. adj. 'having to do with buildings,' f. *ædēs*, *ædis*, a building, a house. (Used at first in the full L. form.)]

A. *sb.* A magistrate in Rome, who had the superintendence of public buildings, shows, police, and other municipal functions; hence, by extension, a municipal officer.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 822 How cometh it to pass thou art thus rich, that thou doest sue to be Ædilis? 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* III. i. 214 Ædiles seize him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 433 The election of Ædiles .. could not easily be kept off any longer. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 123 The ædiles had charge of the public buildings and the games and exhibitions in the capital.

B. *adj.* [Cf. *ædiles ludi* in Plautus.]

1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xviii. 194 An aedile police prohibited the erection of houses.

Ædileship (*ī·dəilʃip*). Also 6 **edileshippe, -shyp.** [f. ÆDILE + -SHIP.] The office of an ædile; also, the duration of his term of office.

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* vii. 12 Cicero .. also made thre playes in the tyme of his edileshyp. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 563 The plaies exhibited by him in his Ædileship. 1840 ARNOLD *Rome* II. 60 The two Scipios .. have their ædileships as well as their censorships and consulships recorded.

Ædilitian (*ī·dili·ʃăn*), *a.* [f. L. *ædīlīci-us* + -AN.] Pertaining to an ædile.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. §6 There are no quaestors sent to the imperial provinces, where, consequently, the aedilitian edict is not propounded.

Ædility (*idi·liti*). Also 6 **edylite.** [ad. L. *ædīlitātem* the office of ædile: see ÆDILE and -TY.] The office, or term of office, of an ædile; ædileship; superintendence of public works.

1540 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. 98 A lytle after Lucius Crassus occupyed the roume of the edylite. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 374 Lucius Sylla, in the office of his ædility, or oversight of the Temple. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The singularly energetic action of the Metropolitan Board proves in one respect how miserably weak is our general system of 'ædility.'

† **Ædituate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ædituāt-* ppl. stem of *ædituā-re* to act as an *ædituus* or sacristan, f. *ædes* a temple.] To take charge of, as a temple-keeper.

1646 J. G[REGORY] *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 49 To affect the Dignity and Title of the Νεωκόρος, to ædituate such a piece of Divine office.

Aefald, -fauld, Sc. form of AFALD *a.*, simple.

Æfen, obs. form of EVEN.

Æfre, æferælc, æfrich, obs. ff. EVER, EVERY.

Æfter, obs. form of AFTER.

Æg, obs. form of EGG.

† **Æ·gæde, æ·gede.** *Obs.* [ad. ON. *á-gæti* excellence, glory, f. *á* intensive + *geta* to get.] Luxury.

c 1200 *Ormul.* 2165, I skemmtinng & inn idelle33c, Inn ægæde & i le33kess. *Ibid.* 8060, & all forrwerrpenn illc unnitt Off ægede & off le33kess.

Ægemony, obsolete variant of HEGEMONY.

‖ **Æger** (*ī·dʒəɹ*), *a.* [L., = sick.] The L. word for 'sick,' used at the Eng. universities in excusing absence on account of illness; hence, a note certifying that a student is '*æger*' or sick.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 227 A very common method of escaping the tedium of this duty .. is 'to send in an æger;' in other words, to improvise an attack of illness.

‖ **Ægilops** (*e·dʒilɒps*). [L. *ægilops*, a. Gr. *αἰγί-λωψ*, f. *αἴξ*, *αἰγός*, a goat, *αἰγιλ-ος*, a herb eaten by goats + *ὤψ* eye, face.]

1. *Med.* An ulcer or fistula in the inner angle of the eye.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 234 There is a running betweene the corner of the eie and the nose, called Ægilops; for to heale which sore, there is a soueraigne herbe of that name growing among Barly. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the *Ægilops* be neglected, it bursts, and degenerates into a fistula which eats into the bone.

† 2. *Herb.* The wild-oat or other grass found as a corn-weed. *Obs.*

1601 [See under 1.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ægilops*: a Weed that grows amidst Corn, Darnel, Wild Oats. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The ægilops is the *avena sylvestris*, the wild oat.

3. *Bot.* A genus of grasses, native to the south of Europe.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 278 Some botanists have tried to show that Wheat may have been derived from a South European grass, called *Ægilops*.

4. A species of Oak (*Quercus ægilops*).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ægilops* .. a kind of Tree that bears Acorns or Mast. 1865 DAUBENY *Trees of Ancients* i. 16 The *Ægilops* [of Pliny and Theophrastus] is probably the species now known as *Ægilops* .. the finest and tallest of the Oaks that occur in Greece.

Ægirite (*e·dʒiɹəit, ī-*). *Min.* Also called ægirine. [See quot.] An ore belonging to the Amphibole group of Bisilicates.

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 224 Ægirite .. monoclinic, and isomorphous with pyroxene .. Named after Ægir, the Scandinavian god of the sea. *Ibid.* Ægirine holds the same relation to pyroxene that arfvedsonite does to hornblende.

‖ **Ægis** (*ī·dʒis*). [L. *ægis*, a. Gr. *αἰγίς*, of uncert. etym.; see Liddell and Scott, s.v.]

1. A shield, or defensive armour; applied in ancient mythology to that of Jupiter or Minerva.

1704 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i. 1128 She [Pallas] shakes her dreadful Ægis from the Clouds. 1760 HOME *Siege of Aquileia* IV, His adamantine ægis Jove extends. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Harold* II. xiv, Where was thine Ægis, Pallas, that appalled Stern Alaric?

2. *fig.* A protection, or impregnable defence.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 137 Feeling is the ægis of enthusiasts and fools. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 83 They were sheltered by the ægis of the laws. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* (1878) II. 323 He cast over them the ægis of his own mighty name.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, *ægis-bearing*, *ægis-orb*.

1793 WORDSWORTH *Even. Walk* 69 The broadening sun appears; A long blue bar its ægis orb divides. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 128 The purposes Of Ægis-bearing Jove.

Æglogue, obs. form of ECLOGUE.

Ægophonic (*ī·gofɒ·nik*), *a. Path.* [f. ÆGOPHONY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ægophony.

Ægophony (*igɒ·fŏni*). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγα*) goat + *-φωνία* sound.] A tremulous resonance of the voice, like the bleating of a kid, occurring in cases of pleurisy.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Ægre, -ness, obs. forms of EAGER, -NESS.

† **Æ·gritude.** *Obs.* also 7 **egritude.** [ad. L. *ægritūdo* sickness, f. *æger* sick: see -TUDE.] Sickness.

1532 HENRY VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 We have augmented our ægritude and distress. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* XIV. vii. (1620) 478 That sorrow which Tully had rather call egritude and Virgil dolour. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 34 (N.) Now, now we symbolize in egritude And simpathize in Cupid's malady.

Ægrotant (*igrō·tănt*). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ægrōtant-em* pr. pple. of *ægrōtā-re* to be sick; f. *æger* sick.] A sick person, an invalid.

1865 *Temple Bar* Sept. 262 There is a large class of ægrotants in this country.

‖ **Ægrotat** (*igrō·tăt*). [prop. 3rd pers. sing. of L. *ægrōtāre* (see prec.) 'he is sick.'] In the Eng. Universities, a certificate that a student is too ill to attend at a lecture or examination. Cf. ÆGER.

1864 C. BABBAGE *Philosopher* 37, I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an aegrotat, which I understood .. meant a certificate that I was indisposed.

Æht, variant of AGHT *a. Obs.*, noble, valiant.

Æht, æhte, obs. forms of AUGHT, EIGHT.

Æie, obs. form of AWE.

Æihwær, æiwær, var. AYWHERE *adv. Obs.*

Aeipathy (*e|əi·păþi*). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀεί* ever + *-παθεία* feeling; see -PATHY.] 'Continued passion.' Craig 1847. 'Term for an unyielding or inveterate disease.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.

Æiðer, obs. form of EITHER.

Æl, an early form of ALL.

Ælc, obs. form of EACH.

Ælmesse, obs. form of ALMS.

Ælpi, variant of ONELEPY *a. Obs.*, single.

Æmti, obs. form of EMPTY.

† **Æ·mule,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *æmulā-ri*, f. *æmulus* a rival.] Early by-form of EMULATE.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 72 Yet, æmuling my pipe, he tooke in hond My pipe, before that æmuled of many, And plaid theron.

† **Ae·nean** *a. Obs. rare*; also **ahenean.** [f. L. *a(h)ēne-us* brazen + -AN.] Brazen.

1664 QUARLES *Fun. Eleg.* Wks. 1717, 418 Thou dry-brain'd Portick, whose Ahenean brest (Transcending passion) never was opprest With grief.

Æneid (*inī·id, ī·ni|id*). Obs. forms were Eneydos, Æneidos, Æneis, Ænead. [a. Fr. *Enéide*, f. L. *Ænēid-a* adj. prop. Greek, 'of or pertaining to *Ænēas*'; see -ID.] An epic poem describing the adventures of Æneas; *esp.* that written by Virgil.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis.* 1548 PHAËR *Eneidos.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 790 Virgil, in his sixth Ænead. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 2, I have seen half the Æneid turned into Latin Rhymes.

Aeneous (*eɪī·ni|əs*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *a(h)ēne-us*, brazen + -OUS.] Brassy; brass-coloured (like some beetles).

1815–43 in KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. v. 236 Head rather small .. with the thorax aeneous.

Æness, obs. form of ONCE.

Ængel, obs. form of ANGEL.

Æni, æniȝ, obs. forms of ANY.

Ænigma, -tic, etc.; see ENIGMA, -TIC, etc.

Ænigmatite, *Min.* a variety of KŒLBINGITE.

Æolian (*i|ōu·liăn*), *a.* [f. L. *æoli-us* adj. f. *Æolis* or *Æolus* + -AN.]

1. Of Æolis or Æolia, a district of Asia Minor anciently colonized by Greeks; Æolic. *Æolian mode* in *Music* 'is the ninth of the church modes.' Grove *Dict. Music.*

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (ed. 2) I. iii. 53 The Æolian is grand and pompous though sometimes soothing. 1880 HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 40/2 Mozart's Requiem may be said almost to begin and end with the Æolian scale.

2. Of Æolus, the mythic god of the winds; hence of, produced by, or borne on the wind, or by currents of air; aerial. *Æolian harp*: a stringed instrument adapted to produce musical sounds on exposure to a current of air.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 181 You melt in dulcet chords, when Zephyr rings The Eolian Harp. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 188 The music of the rolling world Kindling within the strings of the waved air, Æolian modulations. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* xiv. 275 Rounded by attrition, the result of their transport by water, or in the case of aeolian rocks, of their transport by wind. 1880 M. D. CONWAY in *Academy* 24 Jul. 56 There is a pure aeolian quality, a music as of storms telling their secret on the strings of a heart.

Æolic (*i|ɒ·lik*), *a.* [ad. L. *æolic-us* a. Gr. *αἰολικ-ός*.] = ÆOLIAN 1. *Æolic Digamma*: the sixth letter of the early Greek Alphabet preserved in the Æolic dialect. *Æolic mode*; see ÆOLIAN 1.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. 59 The Æolick Mood, was that which was of a more Airy and soft pleasing sound. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* V. xxiii. 534 The Phrygian mode was religious .. the Æolic, simple.

Æolina, -ine (*ī·ɒlə·nă, ī·ŏlən*). [f. *Æol-us* on analogy of female names like *Carolina*, *-line*; see -INE³.] (See quot.)

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 73 *Æoline*, a delicate, free reed stop. 1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 667 In 1818 Haeckel constructed a diminutive æoline as an instrument to be used with a pianoforte. 1879 E. PROUT *ibid.* I. 40/2 The æolina may be regarded as the first germ of the Accordion and Concertina.

Æolipyle, -pile (*ī·ŏlipəil, i|ɒ·lipəil*). Also **eolipyle, -pile.** [a. Fr. *æolipyle* (16th c.) ad. L. *Æoli pylæ* (= Gr. *πύλαι*) the doorway of Æolus, *Vitruv.* i. 6, the vapour bursting from the orifice like the winds from the opened door of the cave of Æolus.] A pneumatic instrument or toy, illustrating the force with which vapour generated by heat in a closed vessel rushes out by a narrow aperture. (It is said to have been invented by Hero of Alexandria, and has had many forms and applications, but is now arranged to illustrate the reaction of the air upon the issuing stream of steam producing circular motion.)

[1611 COTGR., *Eolipyles* (Fr.), hollow brazen bowls, etc.] 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 425 Many other phenomena .. as those of weather-glasses, æolipyles, wind-guns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 205 Experimental philosophers produce an artificial wind, by an instrument called an æolipile. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inf.* I. 388 The æolipyle is formed by a globular metallic vessel, which rests on pivots where it can

revolve with perfect facility. Two tubes proceed from this ball at right angles to the pivots, shut at the extremities, but with a small aperture at the side whence steam may escape.

Æolist (ī·ŏlist). *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *Æol-us* the god of winds + -IST.] Used by Swift for: A pretender to inspiration or spiritual regeneration.

1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* viii. 94 The learned Æolists maintain the original cause of all things to be wind.

Æolistic (ī·olĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] 'Long-winded.'

1882 *Glasgow News* 26 Sept. 4/4 Men who are thought to be wise by their solemn reiteration of the most elementary platitudes. This latter class of æolistic orators.

Æolo-, combining form of *Æolus*, regarded as the impersonation of wind, found in several names of tentative musical wind-instruments, as the *æolodicon, æolodion, æolomelodicon, æolophone.*

Æolotropic (ī·ŏlo$_{1}$trǫ·pik), *a.* [f. ÆOLOTROPY + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, æolotropy; not isotropic.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. 518 An individual body . . may be isotropic in one quality or class of qualities, but æolotropic in others. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 475 To distort the metal tube by a definite twist, thus rendering it æolotropic as regards its electric conductivity.

Æolotropy (ī·ŏlǫ·trŏpi). [f. Gr. *αἰόλος* changeful + *-τροπία* turning.] Change of electrical, optical, or other physical qualities consequent upon change of position, as when the refractive property of a transparent body is not the same in all directions; the opposite of *isotropy*; anisotropy.

1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 628. 47 One of the most curious and interesting things in the mathematics of æolotropy. *Mod.* The well-known æolotropy of Iceland spars.

Æon, eon, (ī·ŏn). [a. L. *æōn*, a. Gr. *αἰών* age.]

1. An age of the universe, an immeasurable period of time; the whole duration of the world, or of the universe; eternity.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 For such is the nature of *Æon* or Eternity. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* I. 650 He shall endure, not simply to the aion, that is, 'for ever,' but to the aion of aions. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 157 The mysterious Course of Providence through Æons of Æons. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 147 The protracted eons of the Carboniferous period. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 598 The last great æon of God's dealing with mankind.

2. The personification of an age. In *Platonic philosophy*, A power existing from eternity; an emanation, generation, or phase of the supreme deity, taking part in the creation and government of the universe.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 138/1 But Intellect or *Æon* hath in himself proper Intellectuall life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 212 The next considerable appearance of a multitude of self-existent deities seems to be in the Valentinian Thirty Gods and Æons. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* I. iii. 228 More commonly she was deemed a personification of a Divine attribute, an individual Æon.

Æonial (ī$_{1}$ō·niăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἰώνι-os* eternal + -AL[1].] Age-long, eternal, everlasting.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, The Millennium of eternal Stafford Northcotes, sempiternal John Pakingtons, immutable Henleys, and æonial Whitesides.

Æonian (ī$_{1}$ō·niăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἰώνι-os* age-long, eternal + -AN.] Eternal, everlasting.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* I. 650, I might insist that the term translated 'everlasting' ought to be preserved untranslated, as a kind of technical term, and called *aionian.* 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxv. 11 The sound of streams that swift or slow Draw down æonian hills. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 109 Heaven's æonian day.

Æonist (ī·ŏnist). *rare.* [f. ÆON + -IST.] One who holds the eternal duration of the world.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 723 A third sect is growing up, who, with Toulmin, maintain the eternity of the world; they might be called Æonists.

Æqual, æquate, æqui-, etc.; see EQU-.

Æquoreal (ĭkwō·rĭăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *æquore-us*, f. *æquor* sea + -AL; merely a technical anglicizing of the L.] Marine, oceanic.

1838 DR. JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vi. 175 Syngnathus æquoreus, *Linn.*, The Æquoreal Pipe-fish.

Ær, obs. form of AIR, EAR, ERE, and OAR.

Ær- *pref.* See Æ- *pref.*

Ærarian (ĭrē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ærāri-us* fiscal, *ærāri-um* the treasury, + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Connected with the public treasury; fiscal.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 19 The senate, the knights, and the aerarian tribunes.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.* sc. citizen.] A Roman citizen of the lowest, unenfranchised, class, who paid only a poll-tax (*æra pendebat*).

1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 225 The Ærarian was any contributor to the Roman treasury who was not in the enjoyment of the suffrage.

Aerate (ē·əre^{i}t), *v.* [f. L. *aer* air + -ATE[3], prob. after Fr. *aér-er*, a latinized spelling of OFr. *airer, ayrer*, f. *air.*]

1. To expose to the free (mechanical) action of air, to supply with air.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 20 Mineral nutriment . . could not be restored by his process of stirring and aërating without help from manure. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 78/2 The soil between the drains must be thoroughly aërated.

2. To expose to the chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration.

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoonomia* I. 7 The blood . . has been thus aerated in the lungs. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea* xi. 203 The crustacean possesses a heart, which propels the blood, after it has been aerated in the gills.

3. To charge (a substance) with carbonic acid gas, formerly called fixed air. (Usually in the pple. AERATED.)

Aerated (ē·əre^{i}tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Exposed to the action of the air, supplied with air, charged with air.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 10 The water is always well aërated, there is abundant vegetation. 1875 RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 34 The body, fed with a blood that is only partially aerated, is imperfectly heated.

2. Charged with carbonic acid gas (or oxygen), so as to effervesce; raised, as bread, by means of such effervescence. Also *fig.*

1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 454 Ponderous spar, is a terra ponderosa, combined with the aerial acid, and aerated baroselenites. 1861 WYNTER *Social Bees* 162 In the production . . of aërated bread, the hand of the workman never touches the material. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 21 The best English poetry . . is understanding aerated by imagination. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 149 Most practitioners recommend their patients to drink special aerated waters.

Aerating (ē·əre^{i}tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] a. Supplying with oxygen. b. Charging with carbonic acid.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 443 The rapidity of the new aërating process. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 60 The principal aerating organ, the gills.

Aeration (ē·ərē^{i}·ʃən). [a. Fr. *aération*, f. *aérer*; or (in modern use) independent Eng. f. AERATE, after analogy of *create, creation*, etc.: see -TION.]

†1. Exposure to the open air; open air life. *Obs. rare.*

1578 TYMME *Calvin on Genesis* 313 The weariness of a wandering life and irksomeness of continual aeration.

2. Exposure of all the parts of anything to the mechanical influence of the air; supplying with fresh air; airing.

1835 KIRBY *Bridgew. Treat.* (1852) II. 194 To seek those stations for oviposition that are best suited to the aeration, hatching, and rearing of their spawn. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Naturalist* 27/2 Artificial aeration of the water contained in an aquarium may sometimes be beneficially adopted. 1881 T. HUGHES *Rugby Tennessee* 137 The soil . . thoroughly drained and sweetened by aeration.

3. Exposure to the chemical action of the air; oxygenation of the blood in respiration.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 142/2 That modification of the function of aeration entitled respiration. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. i. § 15. 17 If we try to 'hold our breath,' for such a period that the aëration of the blood is seriously interfered with.

4. The charging with carbonic acid, or oxygen, so as to give briskness.

Aerator (ē·ərē^{i}tər). [f. AERATE after analogy of L. agent nouns in -OR.] That which supplies or charges with air.

1861 WYNTER *Social Bees* 44 What is this park but an aërator to the race, as the one [the lung] I before looked at was to the individual?

Ærd, var. ERD *sb.* and *v. Obs.*, dwelling, to dwell.

Aereal, obs. form of AERIAL.

Ærende, ærnde, obs. forms of ERRAND.

† **Ae·reosaline,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *āere-us* of the air + SALINE.] Of the nature of a carbonate, or salt of carbonic acid ('fixed air').

1774 BROWNRIGG *Aerated Waters* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 367 Exact agreement between these aëreo-saline concretes and various neutral salts.

† **Ae·reous, ae·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *āere-us* or *āeri-us*, adj. f. *āer* air, + -OUS.] Of the nature of air, airy; = AERIAL, of which it may be viewed as a by-form of earlier date.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* III. 81 So as the lightest or most aereous, or fierie [liquor] bee placed uppermost. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 104 Whatsoever is a thin aerious light body ascends upwards. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 133 Affirming that our Bodies after the resurrection should be round, aereous, and not of the same substance they now are.

Ærer, ærest; see ERE, ERST.

Aerial (e$_{1}$ī·ə·riăl, e$_{1}$e·riăl), *a.*; also 7 **aereal.** [f. L. *āeri-us* or *āere-us* airy (f. *āer* air) + -AL[1]. As L. had two forms of the adj., *āerius* a. Gr. *ἀέριος*, and *āereus* after L. anal. as in *aureus, ferreus*, etc., so the early spelling in Eng. varied between *aereal* and *aerial*; the latter is alone used now. Cf. *aereous* and *aerious. ethereal* and *etherial.*] Airy or of air.

I. Of air as a substance.

1. Consisting or composed of air; aeriform, gaseous. *Aerial acid*: obs. name of carbonic acid gas, as being the only aeriform or gaseous acid.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 118 The aërial particles may be in a new motion. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Air* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 153 It is not improbable but that fixed air . . may be of the nature of an acid . . Mr. Bergman of Upsal . . calls it the aërial acid.

2. Thin or attenuated as air, etherial; unsubstantial, intangible, shadowy; *hence*, immaterial, ideal, imaginary. *Aerial architecture*: building castles in the air.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 349 Those creatures . . being reasonable, passive, aereall and immortall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I. xii. 53 The Latines . . thought them Spirits, that is, thin aëreall bodies. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable of Bees* (1725) I. 40 The breath of man, the aerial coin of praise. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 388 She was surprised to see a gleamy figure, as of some aerial being. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii. (C. D. ed.) 213 With such triumphs of aërial architecture did Mrs. Nickleby occupy the whole of the evening. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. (1864) II. 344 The Church may draw fine and aërial distinctions.

3. Light as air, airy.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civill Life* 54 For that tender age is rather sanguine and aeriall. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 24 This delicate and aërial faculty, which seems too volatile to endure even the chains of a definition. *a* 1802 W. L. BOWLES *Poems* I. 149 Aërial Claude shall paint The gray fane peering o'er the summer woods.

II. Of the mass of air or atmosphere.

4. Of, pertaining to, or produced in the air or atmosphere; atmospheric.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 39 Euen till we make the Maine, and th' Eriall blew, An indistinct regard. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil Georgics* (J.) Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews. 1819 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* II. v. 13 As the aërial hue Of fountain-gazing roses. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. § 677. 370 On the edges of this remarkable aerial current the wind is variable. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. § 206. 164 We live at the bottom of an aerial ocean.

Aerial Perspective.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Aerial Perspective* is that which represents bodies weakened and diminished in proportion to their distance from the eye. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. II. i. § 3 Aërial perspective is the expression of space by any means whatsoever, sharpness of edge, vividness of colour, etc.

5. Existing or moving in the atmosphere, above the earth, flying or floating in the air.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 28/1 Aeriall Spirits or Devils are such as keep quarter most part in the air. 1704 POPE *Pastorals, Spring* 16 While she [the Nightingale] sings . . All th' aerial audience clap their wings. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sketches* (1850) 78/2 Then the balloons went up, and the aërial travellers stood up. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 142 Petrels are the most aërial and oceanic of birds.

6. Placed aloft, or at an airy height, lofty, elevated; also *fig.*

1620 *Choyce Drollery* in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 134 Cloud-grapling Chapman, whose Aerial minde Soares at Philosophy, and strikes it blinde. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 183 Here subterranean works and cities see, There towns aerial on the waving tree. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 97 Rising into the aerial altitudes of imagination.

7. Growing, or existing, in the air or above ground, instead of, a. underground, b. under water.

1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 11 Cypresses, Cedars, and such other Aereal aspiring plants. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. (1880) 34 Aerial Roots for climbing are familiar in the Ivy. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 424/1 Such openings, when occurring on land, constitute subaërial volcanoes.

Aeriality (e$_{1}$ī·ə·ri$_{1}$æ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Aerialness; airiness, unsubstantiality.

1854 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* IV. 60 Suggesting to the reader continually the mere aeriality of the entire speculation.

Aerially (e$_{1}$ī·ə·riăli), *adv.* [f. AERIAL + -LY[2].] In an aerial manner; airily, etherially, celestially.

1827 MOORE *Epicurean* v. (1839) 33 She glided gently and aërially round the altar. 1830 TENNYSON *Margaret* 51 Your eyes Touch'd with a somewhat darker hue, And less aërially blue. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. ii. (1862) 80 The filaments connecting my heart were so aerially fine and fantastic.

Aerian (e$_{1}$ī·ə·riăn), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *aérien* 15th c., f. L. *āeri-us*: see AERIAL and -AN.] Of or belonging to the air or atmosphere; = AERIAL.

1652 BENLOWE *Theophila* VI. lxxxiii, He curbs aerian Potentates. 1865 *Morn. Star* 22 Feb., A lecture on aerian navigation.

† **Ae·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *āer* air, after *atmospherical.*] = AERIAL.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 326/1 Qualities are Corporeal, for they are Spirits, and aerical Intentions.

Aerie, aery, eyrie, eyry (ē·ə·ri, ī·ə·ri). Forms: 6 **ayerie, æiry,** 6–7 **airie,** 7 **aiery, ayrie, earie,** 8 **aeiry,** 7–9 **aerie, airy, aery**; 7 **eyerie, eyery,** 7–9 **eyrie,** 8–9 **eyry.** [ad. med. L. *aeria, aerea*, (*aria, area*) prob. formed on Fr. *aire* with same sense. The etym. of the latter is doubtful; Littré classes it with other senses of *aire*:—L. *ārea* (also written *aria*) 'a spot of level ground, an open place, a threshing-floor'; whence 'surface plaine du rocher où l'aigle fait son nid.' Diez, comparing Pr. *aire*, takes 'family, race, stock' as the original idea, and suggests L. *ager* or *ātrium*; Wedgewood L. *āer* through the senses of 'climate, country, residence, family.' The probability rests between *ārea* and *ātrium*; the latter, as M. Paul Meyer notes, would account well for the dubiety of gender in OFr.; *aire* m.:—*ātrium*; *aire* f.:—*ātria.* The med L. forms appear already in 12th c. The spelling EYRIE seems to have been introduced by Spelman (*Gl.* 1664) to support his notion of its derivation from *egg*, 'Dictum a Gallico *aire*: sed utrumque a Sax. *eghe*, Germanis et Anglo-Normanis [!] *eye*, i. *ovum* . . . unde nidus *eyerie* vocatur, quasi ovorum repositorium.' *Eyre* was an occas. spelling of AIRE, *ayre*, the earlier form in which the OFr. had itself been adopted in ME.]

1. The nest of any bird of prey; especially, in modern usage, of an eagle; also extended to that of ravens and other birds building high in the air; and *fig.* to a human residence or retreat perched high on a rock or mountain side.

[1224 *Chart. Forest.* cap. 13 Unusquisque liber homo habeat in boscis suis aereas accipitrum, espernarum, falconum, aquilarum & hieronum.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eirenarcha* II. vii. 277 To take yong pigeons or yong hawkes out of their nests (or airies). 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 149 And like an Eagle o're his ayerie towres. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Statutes* 6, *Chart. Forest.* (see above) xiii, Euery Freeman shall have within his own Woods ayries of Haukes, etc. 1622 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* (L.) One aiery with proportion, ne'er discloses The eagle and the wren. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* I. iii. § 1 An Object bright enough to trie the vertue of the best Eagle (bred in the Earie of Meditation). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 424 The eagle and the stork On cliffs and cedar tops thir eyries build. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* [from Spelman], Aery or Airy of Goshawks, *rectius* Eyery (from the French Eyre, i. *ova*). 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 451 Or where the hawk, High, in the beetling cliff, his aeiry builds. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 94 Wherever beauty dwells, In gulf or aerie, mountains or deep dells. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* I. i. 2 The principles on which an eagle selects her eyry. 1861 F. W. JACOMB in *P. P. & Gl.* Ser. 2 I. 328 These men had, from their eyrie, seen us go up the glacier.

2. The brood in the nest; the young of a bird of prey, or *fig.* a noble stock of children.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 264 Our ayery buildeth in the Cedars top, And dallies with the winde, and scornes the Sunne. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 114 Also if any.. take any Hauks or Æiry of Hauks. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 354 But there is Sir an ayrie of Children, little Yases, that crye out on the top of question; and are most tyrannically clap't for't. 1604 DRAYTON *The Owle* 859 The Fesant.. Seeking for safetie bred his Ayry there. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. (1772) II. 140 As an eyerie from their seeges wood, Led o're the playnes and taught to get their food.

†Ae·rie, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **ayre, ayrie.** [f. prec. sb.] To build an aerie or nest.

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 79 [Storks] in the time of their ayring and bringing vp of their young ones .. doe ayre and neast themselues willingly also in the tops of high Towers. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 41 She ayries in the woods upon the high hills.

Aerie, variant of AERY *a.*

Aerifaction (ē·ərifæ·kʃən). [f. AERIFY; see -FACTION.] The action of aerifying or charging with air.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Aerifaction of lung.

Aeriferous (ē·əri·fĕrəs), *a.*; also 7 **airiferous.** [f. L. *āer* air + -FEROUS. Cf. mod. Fr. *aérifère*, possibly the direct model.] Bearing or conveying air.

1687 H. MORE *App. to Antidote* (1712) 232 Who have not only observ'd the succiferous but also airiferous vessels of Plants. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 16 The body of the goat-moth caterpillar is traversed in all directions by 1,572 aeriferous tubes.

Aerification (ē·ərifikē·ʃən). [mod. f. AERIFY; see -FICATION.]

1. 'The act of becoming air, or changing from a liquid or solid into an aëriform state.' Craig 1847.

2. The process of charging with air, 'the state of being filled with air' (Craig); aerifaction.

Aeriform (ē·ərifōm), *a.* [f. L. *āer* air + -FORM. Cf. Fr. *aériforme.*]

1. Of the form of air or vapour, gaseous.

1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* II. vii. 455 Whether that spirit is.. fine or coarse, aeriform or igniform, active or sluggish. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 209 Which, when fixed and concrete, is called *phlogiston*, and, when rarified and aëriform, *inflammable* air. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 126 Pneumatics is the science which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic or aeriform fluids. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 125 Gases which are only known to exist in an aëriform state.

2. *fig.* Unsubstantial, intangible, unreal.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 176 The figures light and aëriform, come unlooked for, and melt away abruptly. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* (1858) 104 Of Man's Activity and Attainment the chief results are aeriform.

3. quasi-*sb.* An aeriform fluid; a gaseous body.

1865 MACVICAR in *Reader* No. 147. 462/3 The volumes of aëriforms.

Aerify (ē·ərifəi), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *āer* air + -FY.]

1. To turn into vapour; to make aeriform.

2. 'To combine with air; to infuse air into, to fill with air.' Craig 1847. = AERATE.

Aerish, variant of AIRISH *a. Obs.*, airy.

Ærist, earlier form of ARIST. *Obs.*, arising.

Ærn, obs. variant of EARN.

Ærndrake, ærendrake. *Obs.*; see ERRAND.

Aero-, a. Gr. ἀερο-, combining form of ἀήρ, ἀέρα, air, the atmosphere, as in ἀερομετρέειν to measure the air, ἀεροσκοπία divination by observing the heavens, etc.

Aerobate (ē·ərobē·it), *v. rare.* [a. Gr. ἀεροβατέ-ειν, f. ἀερο- air + βατέ-ειν to tread.] To walk (as if) on the air.

1835 *Aristophanes' Clouds* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 520 *Str.* Pray who's that in the basket hung up in the air?.. Do tell me, I pray, what you're doing up there. *Soc.* Aerobating—sun-musing, pacing air.

Aerocyst (ē·ərosist). *Bot.* [mod. f. AERO- + κύστ-ις bladder: see CYST.] 'The air-cells of algals.' Lindley *Treas. Bot.*

Aerodynamic (ē·ərodinæ·mik), *a.* [See next.] Pertaining to the force of gases in motion.

Aerodynamics (ē·ərodinæ·miks). [f. AERO- + DYNAMICS, *i.e.* the dynamics of aerial bodies. Cf. Fr. *aérodynamique.*] The branch of Pneumatics which treats of air and other gases in motion, and of their mechanical effects.

1837 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 45 Aerodynamics; a branch of aerology, or the higher mechanics, which treats of the powers and motion of elastic fluids. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 56 One of the most important inquiries in Aerodynamics is the resistance offered to a body moving in air, or—which is the same thing—the pressure exerted by air in motion upon a body at rest.

Aerognosy (ē·ərǫ·gnŏsi). [f. AERO- + Gr. -γνωσία knowledge.] That part of science that treats of the properties of the air.

1847 in CRAIG.

Aerographer (ē·ərǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. AEROGRAPHY + -ER¹.] One who undertakes the description of the atmosphere.

Aerographic (ē·ərogræ·fik), *a.* [f. AEROGRAPHY + -IC.] Pertaining to aërography.

Aerographical (ē·ərogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

Aerography (ē·ərǫ·grăfi). [ad. Fr. *aérographie*, f. Gr. ἀήρ, ἀέρα, the air + -γραφία description, f. γράφ-ειν to write: see -GRAPHY.] Description of the atmosphere.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aerography*, a description of the air, or atmosphere, its limits, dimensions, properties, etc. 1818 in TODD.

Aerohydrous (ē·əroˌhəi·drəs), *a.* [mod. f. AERO- + HYDR- (= Gr. ὕδωρ water) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *aérohydre.*] 'Applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities.' Craig 1847.

Aerolite (ē·əroləit). [An alteration of AEROLITH, assimilating the ending to those of minerals in -ITE.] A stone or portion of matter which has fallen to the earth from, or rather through, the atmosphere; a meteoric stone, or meteorite. In recent usage, the name *aerolite* has been confined to those meteorites which consist of stone or other substance than meteoric iron: see AEROSIDERITE.

1815 *Encycl. Brit.* Supp. I. 65 *Aerolite*, a term recently but perhaps improperly applied to those singular substances called meteoric stones. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 12. 11 The velocity of the aërolites varies from 18 to 36 miles a second. 1881 BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* 133 God does not fling His hero like an aërolite out of the sky. He bids him grow like an oak out of the earth.

Aerolith (ē·əroliþ). [mod. f. AERO- + λίθος stone. Cf. Fr. *aérolithe.*] The more etymological form of AEROLITE.

1819 *Pantologia* I, *Aeroliths*, air-stones: a name lately given to those solid bodies composed of several mineral substances, which have been seen to fall from the atmosphere. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, This aerolith belongs to a very rare type of meteorites: it contains carbon.

Aerolithology (ē·əroˌliþǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. AEROLITH + Gr. -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] That department of science which treats of aerolites.

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Aerolitic (ē·əroli·tik), *a.* [f. AEROLITE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to aerolites; meteoric.

1868 LOCKYER *Element. Astron.* 139 Among the largest aërolitic falls of modern times we may mention the following. 1880 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* Jan. 13 Could such bodies as aerolitic stones fall from the moon?

Aerological (ē·ərolǫ·dʒikal), *a.* [f. AEROLOGY + -ICAL.] 'Pertaining to aerology.' Craig 1847.

Aerologist (ē·ərǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. AEROLOGY + -IST.] 'One who is versed in aërology.' Craig 1847.

Aerology (ē·ərǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. AERO- + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] That department of science which treats of the atmosphere.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aerography*.. amounts to much the same with aerology. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1837 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 45, *Aerodynamics*, a branch of aerology.

†Aeromancer. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. AEROMANCY + -ER¹.] One who practises divination by air; a weather-prophet.

c 1400 *Apol. for Lollards* 96 Ayeromauncers þat wirkun bi þe eyre.

Aeromancy (ē·əromæ:nsi). Forms: 4 **aeromaunce,** 5 **-mancye,** 7 **-mancie** (**heromanty**), 7– **aeromancy.** [orig. a. OFr.**aeromance*; afterwards modified after later Fr. *aéromancye, aéromantie*, or med. L. *āeromantia*; f. Gr. ἀήρ atmosphere + μαντεία prophesying: see -MANCY.] Divination by air, including augury; passing in 17th c. into the idea of *weather-forecasting, meteorology.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 And eke also Aeromaunce in jugement To love he bringeth of his assent. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) I. xxxvi. 77/1 Aeromancye, that is wytchecrafte done in the ayer. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fryer Bacon* (1630) 6 By Æromancy, to discouer doubts. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 645 Countrey people.. have learned of them Aeromantie, that is, Divination of things by the air, for they have a forefeeling and understanding of rain and windes aforehand. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 12/2 By fire he hath the Skill of Pyromanty By Ayre he hath the Art of Heromanty. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, and anemometers, are of considerable use in this kind of aeromancy.

Aeromantic(k (ē·əromæ·ntik), *a. rare*—¹. [f. Gr. ἀήρ air + μαντικός prophetic, f. μάντις prophet, diviner.] Belonging to divination by air.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* VIII. (1635) 512 Using their helpe, one John Teutonicus By Aeroma[n]ticke Magicke sported thus. 1742 in BAILEY.

Aerometer (ē·ərǫ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. μέτρον measure: see -METER. Cf. mod. Fr. *aéromètre.*] An instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air and gases.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 390 Comparing fluids with each other by means of the hydrometer or aerometer. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 32/2 Attached to the same mercurial trough is placed a little apparatus termed an aerometer.

Aerometric (ē·ərome·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -METRIC.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of the air. (In mod. Dicts.)

Mod. Aerometric experiments and investigations.

Aerometry (ē·ərǫ·mĕtri). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. -μετρία measuring: see -METRY.] The measuring of the air; the science of pneumatics.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, [the Latin form] *Aerometria.* 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aerometry* includes the laws of the motion, gravitation, pression, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, etc. of the atmospherical fluid. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 413 The application of the laws of aërometry. 1819 *Pantologia* I, *Aerometry*, a scientific term which has now given way to the equivalent term pneumatics.

Aeronaut (ē·əronǭt, ē·ɹŏnǭt). [a. mod. Fr. *aéronaute*; f. Gr. ἀήρ atmosphere + ναύτ-ης sailor; f. ναῦς a ship. (The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.)]

1. One who sails through the air, or who makes balloon ascents; a balloonist.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* VI. 331 The intrepid Aeronaut sitting in his car. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 355 Let us be satisfied to admire, rather than attempt to follow in their desperate flights the aëronauts of France. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumatics* vii. 340 Such a valve is also necessary in order to enable the aeronaut to descend at pleasure.

2. *fig.* A gossamer spider which floats on films.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. of Nat.* viii. (1879) 160 The little aëronaut as soon as it arrived on board was very active.. sometimes letting itself fall and then reascending the same thread.

Aeronautic (ē·əronǭ·tik, ē·ɹo-), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC; cf. Gr. ναυτικ-ός pertaining to sailing.] Of or pertaining to aeronauts, or to aerial navigation; sailing the air.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. II. (1863) 402 The announcement of the aeronautic expedition drew at least ten thousand gazers into the good town. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksm. & Scholar* I. viii. 197 The aeronautic art will not be perfected until the flight of birds is more carefully studied. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/4 The threads of the gossamer or aeronautic spider may be now seen.

Aeronau·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to aeronautics; connected with the navigation of the air.

1802 in *Ann. Reg.* 449/2 The extraordinary display of aeronautical dexterity.. was this day prepared with consummate skill, and executed with an admirable intrepidity. 1881 PETTIGREW in *Times* 30 Mar. 9/6 That aeronautical societies had of late years been established in France.

Aeronau·tics. [ad. mod. L. *āeronautica*, adj. pl. neut. (see AERONAUTIC), literally 'matters pertaining to sailing the atmosphere'; in Chambers 1753 in its L. form: see -ICS.] The science, art, or practice of sailing in the air; aerial navigation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aeronautica*, the pretended art of sailing in a vessel thro' the air or atmosphere. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi. (C. D. ed.) 120 Balloons of a size hitherto unknown in the history of aëronautics. 1870 *Echo* 19 Oct., Aeronautics must make many a long stride before they do much practical work, either in commerce or war.

Aeronautism (ē·əronǭtiz'm, ē·ɹŏ-). *rare*—°. [f. AERONAUT + -ISM.] The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere.

1847 In CRAIG.

Aerophane (ē·ɹofē·n). [a. mod. Fr. *aérophane* f. AERO- + Gr. -φανης appearing.] A semi-transparent fabric of the nature of a thin crape.

1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels of Arden* v. 36 A white aerophane bonnet.

Aerophobia, aerophoby (ē·ərofō·biă, ē·ərǫ-fōbi). 'The dread of air, a kind of phrenzy.' Ash 1775. Also *fig.*

1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 526, I myself had formed this prejudice, this aërophobia, as I now account it. 1847 CRAIG, *Aerophobia*, the dread of air; a symptom of hydrophobia. 1853 MAYNE, *Aerophobia*.. aërophoby.

Aerophyte (ē·ərofəit). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. φῦτ-όν plant.] 'Plants growing wholly in the air; such as epiphytal orchids, many lichens, bromeliads.' *Treas. Bot.* 1866. In L. pl. *aerophyta* specially applied to lichens, as the division of the Thallogens which live in the air. (Henfrey.)

1840 TIMBS *Year Bk. Facts* 190 [It] appears as an aerophyte in Nees von Esenbeck's valuable appendix to R. Brown's *Botan. Schriften.* 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 394 *Aërophytes*, Air-plants.

Aeroplane (ē·ərofle·n). [f. AERO- + PLANE.] A plane placed in the air for aerostatical experiment.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 4 June 241/3 The dynamometer and registering apparatus, to which the aeroplanes are to be attached.

Aeropleustic (ē·ərɔplɪū·stik), *a.* [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. πλευστικός belonging to sailing; f. πλευστής a sailor; f. πλέ-ειν to sail.] Of or pertaining to navigation in the air; aeronautical.

1827 Pocock (*title*) The Æropleustic Art of Navigation in the Air.

Aeroscepsy (ē·ərɔske·psi). *rare.* [f. AERO- + Gr. σκέψις a viewing, f. σκέπτ-εσθαι to view.] Observation of the changes of the atmosphere; aeroscopy.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 112 Snails and slugs issue forth, when the earth is rendered moist enough by showers for them to travel easily over its surface; so that they must be endued with some degree of aëroscepsy.

Aeroscopy (ē·ərɔ·skŏpi). [ad. Gr. ἀεροσκοπία; f. ἀήρ the air + -σκοπία viewing: see -SCOPE.] The observation of the air; divination by observing the atmosphere or heavens.

1755 in JOHNSON (as Dict. word). 1815–43 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1826) III. 46 If insects do not hear with them in one sense they may, by communicating information and by aëroscopy .. supply the place of ears.

Ærose (ĭərōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *ærōsus* of copper or brass, f. *æs, æris,* copper, brass.] Of the nature of copper or brass, coppery, brassy. (In mod. Dicts.)

Aerosiderite (ē·ərɔ|si·dĕrəit). [f. AERO- + Gr. σιδηρίτ-ης of iron, iron ore; f. σίδηρ-os iron: see -ITE.] A mass of meteoric iron; a meteorite consisting of iron-ore.

1865 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Intellect. Observ.* No. 39. 219 Some meteorites called aërosiderites. 1868 LOCKYER *The Heavens* (ed. 3) 196 Professor Maskelyne has recently made a convenient classification of meteorites into 'Aerolites or Meteoric *Stones*,' 'Aerosiderites or Meteoric *Iron*,' and 'Aerosiderolites,' which includes the intervening varieties.

Aerosiderolite (ē·ərɔ|sidī·ərŏləit). [f. AERO- + Gr. σίδηρ-os iron + λίθος stone: see AEROLITE.] A meteorite intermediate in character between stone and iron.

1882 *Academy* 7 Jan. 13/3 The entire collection of meteorites —classified as aërosiderites, aërosiderolites, and aërolites.

Aerosphere (ē·ərɔsfĭəɹ). [mod. f. AERO- + Gr. σφαῖρα globe; cf. Fr. *aérosphère.*] The body of air that surrounds the earth. (In mod. Dicts.)

Aerostat (ē·ərɔstæt, ēə·rŏstæt). [a. Fr. *aérostat,* f. Gr. ἀερο-, see AERO-, + στατ-ός standing, f. vbl. root στα- stand.]

1. A balloon or other machine capable of supporting weight in the air. (The original name.)

1784 *Europ. Mag.* VI. 384 The first aerostat filled with inflammable air ascended from the Thuilleries on the 1st of December 1783. 1785 CAVALLO *Aerost.* I. v. 82 This paper aerostat rose rapidly into the atmosphere. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 375/3 Until the time shall arrive when an aerostat or flying machine can be introduced with something like success.

2. An aeronaut or balloonist. (Mod. Fr. probably after analogy of *avocat, jurat,* etc.)

1870 *Daily News* 4 Oct., The aërostat who brought from Paris the second balloon despatches. 1871 *Ibid.* 3 Jan., Improvised aerostats who, with commendable courage, undertook a perilous task.

Aerostatic (ē·ərɔstæ·tik, ēə·rɔ-), *a.* [ad. Fr. *aérostatique,* f. Gr. ἀερο-, see AERO-, + στατικ-ός causing to stand; f. vbl. root στα- stand.]

1. Of or pertaining to the balancing or weighing of air; pneumatic.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 83 Which [air] could not be thus accumulated .. by any aerostatic laws at present known. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 591 A celebrated French writer seems to think their origin and structure aerostatic.

2. Of or connected with the navigation of the air; aeronautic.

[1784 DE GALVEZ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 469 Le moyen de pouvoir donner la direction aux machines aërostatiques.] 1785 CAVALLO *Aerostation* Pref., Thus the aerostat, or the aerostatic machine, is the general appellation of the flying instruments. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 255 Hydrogene gas is .. well fitted for aerostatic purposes. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxv. 381 The observations of MM. Biot and Gay Lussac during their aerostatic expedition.

Aerostatical (ē·ərɔstæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to aerostatics.

1685 in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 996 Thus we have an Intelligible and Aëro Statical account of the ascent of Vapours.

Aerostatics (ē·ərɔstæ·tiks). [AEROSTATIC *a.* in pl. treated as a collective sing. after analogy of *mathematics,* etc.: see -ICS. Long used in the L. form *aerostatica.*] The branch of Pneumatics that treats of the equilibrium and pressure of air, and other elastic fluids, or gases, and of bodies sustained in them: hence including AERONAUTICS.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aerostatica* is used by some authors for the science called by others *aerometry.* 1788 HOWARD *Encyc.* I. 56 *Aerostatica* also denotes the doctrine of the pressure and balance of the air. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Progress* 121 The invention of the barometer enabled men to extend the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere; and Aerostatics existed. 1881 in *Nature* XXIII. 298 The study of the applications of aërostatics to military purposes.

Aerostation (ē·ərɔstē·ɪʃən). [a. Fr. *aérostation*; improp. formed on *aérostat,* as if this represented the L. ending *-ātus*: see AEROSTAT and -ATION.]

†1. The science of weighing air; aerostatics. *Obs.*

1788 HOWARD *Encycl.* I. 56 *Aerostation,* in it's primary and proper sense, denotes the science of weights suspended in the air. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. in France* 171 Important works on volcanoes, aerostation, and various other branches of natural history.

2. The art of raising and guiding balloons or other machines in the air; aerial navigation.

1785 CAVALLO (*title*) History and Practice of Aerostation. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 512 The Montgolfiers, after their splendid discoveries in aerostation. 1881 COXWELL in *Standard* 16 Dec. 3/2 To interest him in the resources of aerostation.

Æruginous (ĭrūˑdʒinəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *érugineux, -euse*; ad. L. *ærūginōs-us* rusty, f. *ærūgin-em* verdigris, f. *æs, ær-is,* brass.] Of the nature or colour of verdigris, or copper-rust.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 158 Shal it bee free and permitted to common physitians to cal choler æruginus, vitelline, and proracious? 1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 160. 120 Partake of a canckerous æruginous quality from the brazen vessel. 1721 BAILEY, *Æruginous,* rusty. 1875 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microsc. Dict.* s.v. *Calothrix,* A rare freshwater species .. æruginous green, growing blackish.

‖ **Ærugo** (*ĭrūˑgo*). [L. = verdigris; f. *æs, æris,* brass.] The rust of copper or brass, verdigris; occasionally used for the rust of metals generally.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *ærugo* of antient metals adds greatly to their value. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 786 With pumice and emery to scrub off the respectable ærugo.

† **Æruˑmnous,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ærumnōs-us,* f. *ærumna* toil.] 'Full of trouble.' Bailey 1721.

† **Æˑrwcne,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *ær-* away, privative, -less (= OE. *or-* and *á-*) + *wén* hope; OE. *or-wéne.* See *Æ- pref.*] Hopeless, desperate.

1205 LAYAMON 27537 For heo weoren to kene & to ær-wene and to swiðe fuhten.

† **Æˑrwitte,** *a. Obs.* [f. *ær-* see prec. + WIT.] Witless, unwise.

1205 LAYAMON 22069 þat na mon on worlde swa wod no iwurðe; no swa ær-witte gume; þat his grið bræce.

Aery (ē·əri), *a.*; also **aerie.** [ad. L. *āeri-us,* f. *āer* the air.] Aerial; hence etherial, spiritual, incorporeal, unsubstantial, visionary. (In later usage only poetic; a favourite word with Milton.)

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* (1594) 560 Al living creatures, whether earthie, watrie, aërie, or flying. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 208 Beckoning shadows dire, And aery tongues that syllable men's names. 1667—*P. L.* II. 536 Before each Van Pric forth the Aerie Knights, and couch their spears. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 585 Thus up the mount, in aëry vision wrapt, I stray. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 72 Her load of streaming tresses Weigh'd, like Ossa, on the aery soul.

Comb. **aery-light,** of aerial lightness, light as air.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 4 His sleep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred.

Aery, variant spelling of AERIE.

Æsample, obs. form of EXAMPLE.

Æschynite (eˑskinəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. αἰσχύνη disgrace + -ITE. Named 'by Berzelius, in allusion to the inability of chemical science, at the time of its discovery, to separate the two unlike substances, titanic acid and zirconia.' Dana.] A blackish mineral of the Tantalite group found in different parts of Russia.

† **Æschynoˑmenous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. αἰσχυνόμεν-os ashamed, bashful + -OUS.] Sensitive (plants).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Æschynomenous* Plants (among Herbalists) those Plants which as one comes near them with the Hand, shrink in their Leaves, the same with the Sensitive. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Æschynomenous* Plants, among botanists, are those popularly called sensitive plants.

Æsculapian (eskiulēˑpiăn), *a.*; also **Esc-.** [f. next + -AN.] Of or belonging to Æsculapius (the god of medicine), or to the healing art; medicinal.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Turn o'er all the volumes Of your mysterious Æsculapian science. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* v. 107 Æsculapian art could not restore The springs and movements into harmony. 1843 A. BETHUNE *Scott. Peas. Fireside* 4 The time at which Roland Bridges began his Esculapian labours.

‖ **Æsculapius** (eskiulēˑpiŭs); also **Esc-.** [L.] The Roman god of medicine; hence *fig.* A physician.

1714 MANDEV. *Fable of Bees* (1725) I. 298 The British Esculapius was undeniably a man of sense. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 4 Besides the daily visit of routine, the Esculapius is generally sent for, in haste, some twice or thrice a week extra.

Æsculetin (eskiulēˑtin). *Chem.* [f. L. *æsculētum* a grove or wood of *æsculus*: see next.] A bitter crystalline substance ($C_9H_6O_4$) formed by the decomposition of æsculin.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 604.

Æsculin (eˑskiŭlin). *Chem.* [f. L. *æscul-us* a species of oak, in mod. Bot. applied to the horse-chestnut, + -IN, chem. form.] A glucoside contained in the bark of the horse-chestnut and allied trees; a crystalline fluorescent substance of composition $C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 604 The aqueous solution of æsculin is highly fluorescent, the reflected light being of a sky-blue colour.

Æst, obs. form of EAST.

† **Æˑstable,** *a. Obs.*—°. 'Belonging to summer.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

Æsthesics (esþīˑsiks, ī-). [formed (on the rare analogy of Gr. φυσικός from φύσις) on Gr. αἴσθησις perception, the regular *æsthetics* from Gr. αἰσθητικός being pre-occupied. Pronunciation: see Æ.]

1879 LEWES *Psychol.* 64 It would be an abstract science of Feeling, to stand beside the abstract science of Force—an Æsthesics parallel with Dynamics.

Æsthesiogenic (esþīˑsiɔ|dʒeˑnik), *a.* [f. Gr. αἴσθησι-s perception + γενικός pertaining to what is born or produced, taken as = producing: see -GEN.] Producing or causing sensation.

1881 in *Nature* XXIV. 480 Researches on the phenomena of sense, motion, circulation, and respiration in hypnotism, and on their modification by æsthesiogenic agents.

Æsthesiometer (esþīˑsiɒˑmĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. αἴσθησι-s perception + -(o)METER.] (See quot.)

1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 14 The æsthesiometer is an instrument for the purpose of determining the degree of tactile sensibility possessed by the patient.

‖ **Æsthesis** (esþīˑsis). [Gr. αἴσθησις a perceiving, f. vbl. stem αἰσθε- perceive.] The perception of the external world by the senses.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* II. III. I. ii. § 1 The term 'æsthesis' properly signifies mere sensual perception of the outward qualities and necessary effects of bodies. 1879 LEWES *Psychol.* 87 The antithesis between facts and feelings, Physis and Æsthesis.

Æsthesodic (esþĭsɒˑdik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. αἰσθησ-ις sensory perception + ὁδ-ός way, path + -IC. In mod. Fr. *esthésodique.*] Of nerves: Providing a path for sensory impulses; conveying sensations from the external organs to the brain or nerve centres.

1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. v. § 3. 488 They speak of it accordingly as kinesodic and æsthesodic, as simply affording paths for motor and sensory impulses.

Æsthete (eˑsþīt, īˑsþīt). [ad. Gr. αἰσθητής one who perceives; cf. *athlete.*] One who professes a special appreciation of what is beautiful, and endeavours to carry his ideas of beauty into practical manifestation.

1881 BURNAND in *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/3 The matter-of-fact, slily-humorous, but quiet American colonel, who descends like a bomb-shell in the midst of the æsthetes. 1881 *Spectator* 2 July 859 The sham æsthete never chooses pretty colours.

Æsthetic (esþeˑtik: see below), *a.* and *sb.*; also esthetic. [mod. ad. Gr. αἰσθητικ-ός, of or pertaining to αἰσθητά, things perceptible by the senses, things material (as opposed to νοητά things thinkable or immaterial), also 'perceptive, sharp in the senses'; f. vb. stem αἰσθε- 'feel, apprehend by the senses.' Applied in Germ. by Baumgarten (1750–58, *Æsthetica*) to 'criticism of taste' considered as a science or philosophy; against which, as a misuse of the word found in German only, protest was made by Kant (1781, *Crit. R. V.* 21), who applied the name, in accordance with the ancient distinction of αἰσθητά and νοητά, to 'the science which treats of the conditions of sensuous perception,' a sense retained in the Kantian philosophy, and found in English *c*1800. But Baumgarten's use of *æsthetik* found popular acceptance, and appeared in Eng. after 1830, though its adoption was long opposed. (See below.) Recent extravagances in the adoption of a sentimental archaism as the ideal of beauty have still further removed *æsthetic* and its derivatives from their etymological and purely philosophical meaning. The pronunciations esþeˑtik, īsþeˑtik, esþīˑtik, īsþīˑtik, are all in use; the second is at present most common in London.]

¶ The following quotations illustrate the history of the word:

1832 *Penny Cycl.* I. 156 Æsthetics (*Æsthetik*) is the designation given by German writers to a branch of philosophical inquiry, the object of which is a philosophical theory of the beautiful. 1832 *Philol. Museum* 369 Beautiful and ugly depend on principles of taste, which it would be very convenient to designate by an adjective .. Some English writers have adopted the term *esthetical.* This has not however yet become an established English word .. Perception in general is something very different from that peculiar and complex modification of it which takes cognizance of the beauties of poetry and art. *Esthetics* would naturally designate the doctrine of perception in general, and might be wanted as a technical term for that purpose. By the Kantian school, indeed, esthetic is used to denote that branch of metaphysics which contains the laws of perception .. As an additional reason for hesitating before we adopt *esthetic,* it may be noticed that even in Germany it is not yet established beyond contest. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Architect.* 673 There has lately grown into use in the arts a silly pedantic term under the name of Æsthetics .. it is however one of the metaphysical and useless additions to nomenclature in the arts in which the German writers abound. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* I. vii. 124 It is nearly a century since Baumgarten .. first applied the term Æsthetic to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the Philosophy of Taste, the theory of the Fine Arts, the Science of the Beautiful, etc.,—and this term is now in general acceptation, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe. The term Apolaustic would have been a more appropriate designation.

A. *adj.*

†1. Of or pertaining to sensuous perception, received by the senses. *Obs.*

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 In the dialect peculiar to Professor Kant .. his *receptivity* for *aesthetic* gratification [is] not delicate.

2. Of or pertaining to the appreciation or criticism of the beautiful.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 77 In answer to a cry for solid pudding .. comes, epigrammatically enough, the invitation to a wash of quite fluid Æsthetic Tea! 1855 Bain *Senses & Intell.* III. iv. § 27 (1864) 622 The first object of an artist is to gratify the feelings of taste, or the proper æsthetic emotions. 1872 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. § 533 The æsthetic sentiments originate from the play-impulse. *Ibid.* § 535 The æsthetic character of a feeling is habitually associated with separateness from life-serving function.

3. Of persons, animals: Having or showing an appreciation of the beautiful or pleasing; tasteful, of refined taste. Of things: In accordance with the principles of good taste (or what is conventionally regarded as such).

1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 39 Birds appear to be the most æsthetic of all animals, excepting of course, man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have. 1875 Farrar *Silence & Voices* III. 62 A corrupt Hellenism, which regards sin forsooth with æsthetic toleration. 1880 W. S. Gilbert *Patience* I. 24, I am a broken-hearted troubadour, Whose mind's æsthetic, and whose tastes are pure. *Mod. Colloq.* He must have æsthetic wall-paper and a dado.

B. *sb.* commonly pl. **æsthetics**, as collect. sing.: but also in sing., after Ger. *æsthetik*, Fr. *esthétique*.

†**1.** The science which treats of the conditions of sensuous perception. *Obs.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 253 (*Villiers, Philos. of Kant*) If the experimentalists of the Institute had abandoned their physics for .. the study of transcendental æsthetics and all the refinements and abstractions of pure reason.

2. The philosophy or theory of taste, or of the perception of the beautiful in nature and art.

a. *pl.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 157/1 Most German writers, who have published systematic treatises on æsthetics, have followed the principles laid down by Baumgarten, Kant, or Schelling. 1862 Shirley *Nug. Crit.* I. 82 John is a man of taste, and knows something of practical æsthetics. 1872 H. Spencer *Psychol.* II. § 536 To deal fully with the psychology of æsthetics is out of the question.

b. *sing.*

1857 T. E. Webb *Intell. of Locke* v. 84 The two propositions which constitute the Æsthetic of the Essay. 1864 *Press* 21 May 481 Certes, we English are behind hand in æsthetic. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organ.* § 5. 196 Two professors of the science [of art] and æsthetic, dealing with Painting, Sculpture, etc.

Æsthetical (esθe·tikal, *ī-*, see prec.), *a.* [f. Æsthetic + -al.] Of or relating to æsthetics; relating to the philosophy or theory of beauty.

Often interchanged in use with *æsthetic*, but properly distinct; thus my *æsthetical notions* are the notions I have on the subject of æsthetics; my *æsthetic faculties* are those which exercise æsthetics.

1832 (See under Æsthetic ¶). 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) III. 77 His own æsthetical notions are indicated rather than expressed. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxv. 182 Lady Beatrice was there, herself an artist, and full of æsthetical enthusiasm. 1876 M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 204 The æsthetical element in religious matters—that element which addresses the feeling of devotion through the channels of the senses.

Æsthetically (esθe·tikăli, *ī-*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an æsthetic or æsthetical manner; in relation to æsthetics, or to a standard of taste.

1839 De Quincey *Murder* (1862) IV. 5 It may also be treated æsthetically as the Germans call it—that is in relation to good taste. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 171 The æsthetically ennobling enthusiasm for the old Greek deities. 1882 Stuart-Glennie in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 497 Archæologically interesting .. as they might be, they were æsthetically tawdry .. to the last degree.

Æsthetician (esθĭti·ʃăn, *ī-*). [f. Æsthetics + -ian after *mathematics, mathematician*, etc.] One skilled in or devoted to æsthetics; a professor of taste.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 613 The aesthetician has to lay aside nearly all terms of reprobation, in alluding to the habiliments of ladies of the present day. 1874 Sully *Sensat. & Intuit.* 366 Æstheticians in their love of simplicity have persisted in forcing all forms of Art under this one Conception.

Æstheticism (esθe·tisiz'm, *ī-*). [f. Æsthetic + -ism; cf. *critic, criticism*, etc.] The quality of being æsthetic; the pursuit of, or devotion to, what is sensuously beautiful.

1855 Brimley *Ess.* 237 The *Lotos Eaters* carries Tennyson's tendency to pure æstheticism to an extreme point. It is picture and music and nothing more. 1876 Mellor *Priesthood* viii. 392 If it [the Ritualistic movement] were nothing but a development of æstheticism, it might be left to pursue its course.

Æstheticist (esθe·tisist, *ī-*). [f. Æsthetic + -ist.] A professor of æstheticism; an æsthetician.

1868 *Chronicle* No. 44. 86/1 Those æstheticists of the future.

Æstheticize (esθe·tisəiz, *ī-*), *v.* [f. Æsthetic + -ize, after *critic, criticize*, etc.] To render æsthetic, or agreeable to a refined taste, to refine.

1864 *Realm* 22 June 4 The sentimental theory of æstheticising the architecture of grimy manufacturing centres.

Æsthetics: see Æsthetic.

Æsthiology (esθi¸ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *αἰσθ-* or *αἰσθε-* vbl. stem, = perceive + *-λογία* discourse: see -logy. The formation is not analogical.] = next.

1831 D. Craigie in *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Anatomy*, Comparative Æsthiology, or the comparative anatomy of the organs of sensation.

Æ·stho-physio·logy. [f. (not on Gr. analogy) Gr. *αἰσθ-* perceive + Physiology.] The scientific study of the organs of sensation.

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 97, I deliberately adopt Æstho-physiology in preference to .. Æsthesi-physiology.

†**Æsti·ferous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *æstus* heat, tide + -fer- bearing, bringing + -ous.] 'Ebbing and flowing as the tide.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731. 'Turbulent as the tide.' Ash 1775.

Æstival, estival (e·stivăl, estəi·văl: see below), *a.* Forms: 4 estyva·ll, 5–6 estiva·ll, e·stivall, 6 æsti·val, 6– estival, æstival. [a. Fr. *estival* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *æstīvāl-is* a secondary adj. f. *æstīv-us* (see Æstive); said at first only of the (summer) solstice, afterwards used instead of *æstīvus*, as more analogous to *vernālis, autumnālis, hiemālis*. The spelling with *æ* after the Latin, is the more common in later times, especially in Nat. Hist. to which the word is chiefly restricted. The historical accentuation is *e·stival* (cf. *fe·stival*); but *estī·val* appears in 1590 and was adopted by Dr. Johnson, after anal. of *autu·mnal*; the initial vowel in this and the following words in *Æst-* is by many pronounced (*ī-*).]

1. Of or belonging to summer, or the summer solstice.

1386 *Almanak of Vear* (1812) 49 Fro þe stacyon of þe son estyval to þe stacyon of þe son hyemal. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Where halowed is the stondyng estiuall Of freshe Appollo, with his golden wayne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* I. 89 Fra the coluyre to tropic estivall. *c* 1590 Greene *Poems* (1861) 303 When in æstival Cancers gloomy bower The greater glory of the heavens doth shine. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View of Eccles.* 106 The Estival or Brumal Temper of the Air. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Æstival solstice*, the time when the sun enters the *æstival point*. 1880 M. Collins *Th. in Gard.* I. 235 You generally get true summer in August: this year it has been unusually æstival.

2. Appearing or produced in summer.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc.* 92 (R.) Beside vernal, estival, and autumnal, made of flowers, the ancients had also hyemal garlands. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 365, *Leucojum æstivum*; leaves hibernal, flowers æstival.

Æstivate (e·stivelt, *ī·*stivelt), *v.*; also **estivate**. [f. L. *æstīvāt-* ppl. stem of *æstīvā-re* to reside during the summer; f. *æstīv-us*: see Æstive. Cf. Fr. *estiver* (16th c.).] To spend the summer. *esp.* in *Zool.* To pass the summer in a state of torpor or suspended animation. (Cf. *hibernate*.)

1626 Cockeram, *Aestiuate*, to summer in a place. 1742 Bailey, *Æstivate*, to sojourn or lodge in a Place in Summertime. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 49 The mollusca .. æstivate, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5 The snails of the equatorial region, though they do not hibernate, yet æstivate (if we may coin a word).

Æstivation, estivation, (estivē·ʃən, *ī*stivē·ʃən). [mod. f. L. *æstīvāt-* ppl. stem of *æstīvā-re* (see Æstivate), after nouns of action in -tion, as if ad. L. **æstīvātiōn-em*. In the Bot. sense it is ad. mod. L. *æstīvātio* introduced by Linnæus. Lord Bacon spelt *estivation*, but the techn. spelling is commonly *æstivation*. As to the pronunciation of *æ-*, see Æstival, and cf. *estimation*, L. *æstimātio*.]

†**1.** The passing or spending of the summer; summer retreat or residence. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess.* xlv. 552 Let it be turned to a Grotta, or Place of Shade, or Estiuation. 1731 Bailey vol. II. *Æstivation*, a dwelling or residence in a place for the summer time. 1755 Johnson, *Estivation*, the act of passing the summer.

2. *Zool.* The act of remaining dormant or torpid during the dry season, or extreme heat of summer; summer-sleep. Opposed to *hibernation*. Also *fig.*

1845 Darwin *Voy. of Nat.* v. (1879) 99 Within the tropics, the hybernation, or more properly æstivation, of animals is determined not by the temperature, but by the times of drought. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 11 With what we are pleased to call the cold weather Calcutta rouses herself from her æstivation of seven long months.

3. *Bot.* Internal arrangement of a flower-bud; manner in which the petals are folded up therein before expansion; præfloration. Opposed to *vernation*, or the arrangement of the leaf-bud (flowers expanding in *summer*, and leaves in *spring*).

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 With Malvaceæ they agree in the twisted æstivation of the corolla. *c* 1875 Hulme *Wild Flowers* 6 Meadow Crane's-Bill.—Calyx of five sepals, imbricate in æstivation.

†**Æ·stive,** *a. Obs.*; also **estive**. [ad. L. *æstīv-us* of summer, or heat; f. *æst-us* heat.] Of or belonging to summer; hot or burning.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 719 Frogs .. are likewise ingendered out of the dust of the earth by warm, æstive, and Summer showers. 1635 Heywood *Hierarchie* III. 124 Auriga mounted in a chariot bright (Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light In th' Estive circle.

†**Æ·stuant,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *æstuant-em* pr. pple. of *æstuāre* to burn, be inflamed.] Boiling; heaving with heat.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 10 (1865) 419/1 Not that every tickling should draw us to marrying; but a burning, an æstuant flame.

†**Æ·stuary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *æstuārium* (prop. adj. = tidal) a tidal opening, also a vent-hole for vapours. The L. form is also found unchanged.]

1. = Estuary.

1706 Phillips, *Æstuary*, a Place overflow'd with Sea-water, such as the Washes and Fens in Lincolnshire. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 129 The Humber .. is rather the mouth or *æstuarium* of divers rivers meeting together.

2. A vapour-bath.

1706 Phillips, *Æstuary*, in a Medicinal Sense, a receiving of the Vapours or Steam of certain boiled Drugs into the Body, thro' a hole made in a Seat or Chair. 1775 Ash, *Æstuarium*, in pharmacy, a vapor-bath.

†**Æ·stuate,** *v. Obs.*; also 7 estuate. [f. L. *æstuāt-* ppl. stem of *æstuā-re* to be hot, boil up, bubble.] To boil; to heave; to surge up like the tide.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 11 A stomacke that estuateth with heat. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* VIII. iii, Æstuating in her mighty toil The sea has wrought up to her highest shore. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carolinæ* iv. 41 Some humours might glow and estuate in the body.

†**Æ·stuating,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing¹.] Boiling; heaving with heat.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Abus. Physick* 88 The real producer of that æstuating and Feverishness, is not an inflamed mass of putryfyings.

†**Æstua·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 estuation. [ad. L. *æstuātiōn-em* n. of action, f. *æstuā-re* to boil up.] Feverish disturbance, boiling up, ebullition.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 74 Men in ambition .. are in a perpetual Estuation to exalt their place. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 147 Depress the feverish æstuation of the Blood. 1684 T. Burnet *Theo. Earth* 118 The fires and æstuations of it [Ætna] are excellently describ'd by Virgil.

Æstuous (e·stiu¸əs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *æstuōs-us*, f. *æstus* heat.] Agitated (as with heat or tide); heaving.

1844 R. M. Milnes *Mem. Many Scenes* 156 Why do I tremble at my æstuous soul, That would embrace the burning God?

†**Æ·sture.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *æstus* boiling, bubbling, tide, by false analogy (as if like *pasture* from *pastus*), *æstus* not being a pa. pple., and *æstūra* an impossible form in L.]

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XII. 111 For the seas retain Not only their outrageous æsture there.

†**Æsymne·tic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *αἰσυμνήτ-ης* an elective ruler (f. *αἶσα* a share) + -ic.] (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Æsymnetic monarchy*, among antient writers on government, denotes a limited elective monarchy.

Æt, variant of Ete. *Obs.*, food.

Æt, obs. form of At.

Æteow, æteau, var. Atew *v. Obs.*, to show.

Ætern, -al, -ity, etc., obs. var. Etern, -al, -ity.

Æð, obs. form of Oath, and of Eath, easy.

Æðel, variant of Athel *a.* and *sb. Obs.*, noble.

Æðeling, obs. form of Atheling.

Aetheogam (*e*¸*ī·*þĭogæm). [f. Gr. *ἀήθης* unusual + *γάμ-os* marriage.] An aetheogamous plant, a cryptogam.

1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (1858) ix. 151, *Aëtheogams*, plants furnished with air vessels and stomates or air pores.

Aetheogamous (*e*¸*ī·*þi¸ɒ·găməs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] A synonym of Cryptogamous.

1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2 (1880) 340 *Aetheogamous*, with sexual apparatus, and vascular tissue; or only cellular tissue.

Æther, -ial, etc., occas. var. Ether, -ial, etc.

†**Æthiops Mineral.** *Chem. Obs.* (See quot.)

1706 Phillips, *Æthiops Mineral*, a Medicine made by Imbodying equal Parts of running Quicksilver and Flower of Brimstone, and then Deflagrating or Burning off the Mixture in a Crucible. 1755 Johnson, *Æthiops Mineral*, a Medicine, so-called from its dark colour, prepared from quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. [J. cites Quincy.]

Æthogen (*ī·*þŏdʒen). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *αἴθος* fire + -gen taken as = 'producing.'] A name applied to boric nitride because of the brilliant phosphorescent light that it gives under the blowpipe. (In mod. Dicts.)

Æthrioscope (*ī·*þriŏskō¸up). [f. Gr. *αἰθρία* the open sky + *-σκοπός, -σκοπίον* an observer.] An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie to indicate the variations of solar radiation.

1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 44 The Æthrioscope of Leslie is another modification of the differential thermometer.

Ætiological (*ī·*ti¸ɒlɒ·dʒikăl, e·ti-), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἰτιολογικ-ός* inquiring into causes (see Ætiology) + -al.] Of or pertaining to ætiology; assigning or tending to assign a cause or reason.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ætiological*, something that assigns the cause of an effect or appearance. 1837 Whewell *Induct. Sc.* III. xviii. 481 The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed ætiological. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opin.* 28 Apr. 486/2 It will be ætiological speculation, if it attempts to deduce the history of the world, as a whole, from the known properties of the matter of the earth in the conditions in which the earth has been placed.

Ætiologically (*ī·*ti¸ɒlɒ·dʒikăli, e·ti-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an ætiological manner; so as to assign a cause or reason.

1849 W. Fitzgerald *Whitaker's Disput.* 403 Scripture is expounded ætiologically, when it is shewn why any thing was done or said.

† **Æ·tiologue.** *Obs. rare*—'. [f. Gr. *αἰτία* cause, ground + *λόγος* speech. Cf. ÆTIOLOGY 1.] The cause assigned, or reason annexed to a statement.

1632 Bp. SMYTH *Serm.* 43 In the aetiologue following, namely, in these words: Thou hast the words of euerlasting life.

Ætiology (ītiɪ,ɒ·lŏdʒi, e·ti-). Also 7 aiti-, 8 eti-. [ad. L. *ætiologia*, a. Gr. *αἰτιολογία* giving a cause, f. *αἰτία* cause, reason + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. The assignment of a cause, the rendering of a reason; also, the reason annexed, the wherefore of a command or utterance.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 44 He addeth this ætiology or cause, saying, 'For the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' 1615 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xi. (1853) 279 And consider with me the topography, the aitiology, the chronography of this miracle. 1716 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 406 The Etiology of a matter so uncommon, never before seen by my self. 1771 WOULFE *ibid.* LXI. 115 Ætiology of the Operation. *Mod.* Title of a lecture: 'The ætiology of the drinking customs.'

2. The science or philosophy of causation; that part of philosophy which treats of the demonstration of causes; the part of any special science which speculates on the causes of its phenomena.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 486/2 Whereby he conceives all Dogmatick Ætiology may be refelled, as defective. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The sceptics were professed opponents of all ætiology, or argumentation from causes. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 35 Ætiology has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of these facts, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws.

3. That branch of medical science which investigates the causes and origin of diseases; the scientific exposition of the origin of any disease.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 562 Nor will it be easie . . to inquire the particular reasons of this Ail, nor to proceed in this Aitiology. 1737 R. BRACKEN *Farriery* I. vi. 36 The Aetiology or Doctrine teaching (or rather pretending to teach) us the Knowledge of the Causes of Distempers. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 The important part played by parasitic organisms in the ætiology of disease.

‖ **Aeti·tes.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ætītēs*, a. Gr. *ἀετίτης* prop. adj. 'of the eagle, aquiline,' subst. 'eagle stone.'] The eagle-stone; a hollow nodule or pebble of argillaceous oxide of iron, having a loose nucleus, which derived its name from being fabled to be found in the eagle's nest, and to which medicinal and magical properties were ascribed.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) F 9 The precious stone Ætites which is found in the filthy nests of the Eagle. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 154 The Ætites or Eagles Stone, which hath a little Stone within it. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Dr. Woodward places the distinguishing characteristic of the *ætites*, in that it consists of several crusts, which have in them a cavity with matter in it, loose and moveable. 1862 *Reader* 8 July 33 Another stone, the Aetites, possessed the singular property . . of detecting theft.

Æuriche, ævriche, obs. forms of EVERY.

† **Ævite·rnal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ævitern-us* (the full form, of which *ætern-us* is the contr., f. *ævum* an age + *-ternus* adj. suffix) + -AL[1].] Everlasting, endless, eternal.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 137 Gods placed in the highest regions of aether, aeviternall. *Ibid.* (1701) 817/1 The second or middle kind of Things is begun in time, but is without end (commonly termed æviternal).

† **Ævite·rnity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Eternal existence, everlasting duration; eternity.

1596 MYCHELBORNE in Grosart's *Sir F. Drake* (1881) Introd. 7 Penning forth his story In golden lines of Æviternitie. 1640 REYNOLDS *On the Passions* 1081 Our pursuits of them [knowledge and truth] seem infinite and unlimited, by reason of our own infiniteness and æviternity that way.

‖ **Ævum** (ī·vŭm). *Obs. rare.* [L. = an age.] Formerly used as = ÆON, age, eternity.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 428/1 His soul ascends to the pure Æther, and lives in the happy Ævum with the blessed.

Æx, obs. form of AXE.

Aey, obs. variant of AYE, always.

Af-, *pref.* 1. Assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, bef. initial *f-*, as in *af-fectus, af-flātus, af-fluentia.* Reduced in OFr. to *a-*, and so adopted in Eng. But artificially restored in Fr. spelling in 4–5, whence extended to Eng. in 5–6; as in *affair, affiance, affront*, early Eng. *afaire, afiaunce, afront.* In all mod. words from L., *aff-* has been written from the first, though only one *f-* is pronounced. 2. While the words from OFr. were being refashioned after L. spelling, *af-* was substituted for *a-* in various words where it did not represent L. *af-*, as in *a(f)fray, a(f)fright*; see AD- 2.

Af, *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* Occas. Sc. form of OF, OFF.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 321 Syne af his hors amang thame fell doun deid. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 9 Af this voual ryseth tuae diphthonges. *Ibid.* 12 To put our men af their errour.

Aface (ăfē·s), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on + FACE.] In face, in front.

c 1860 LEIGHTON *Trad. Scot. Life* 174 Right aface of him.

Afaint (ăfē·nt), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + FAINT *sb.* or *v.*; cf. *a-float.*] In a fainting state.

1878 *The First Violin* III. ii, No sign of emotion, no quiver of the lips, no groan, though the heart might be afaint.

† **Afai·te,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 afeite, afyght(e, 3–4 afaite, afayte, 4–5 affayte, affaite. [a. OFr. *afaitie-r, afaite-r, afeite-r*, to prepare, dispose, train, fashion:—L. *affectā-re*, freq. of *afficĕre* to move, touch, incline, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *facĕre* to do, make. *Afaite* is thus an early doublet of AFFECT. In 14th c. the pref. *a-* was refashioned as *af-* in Fr. and Eng.]

1. To affect, influence, incline, dispose, in any way.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 284 3if eni is þet nauȝð nout þe heorte þus afeited. 1340 *Ayenb.* 75 Þe wel louiynde of gentil herte and affayted.

2. To bring into any shape, to fashion, mould; to adapt or prepare *to* or *for* a purpose.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 284 Þuruh so monie duntes . . so swuðe ueire afeited. 1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Wordes afaited and y-sliked ueleuold. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 113 He had affaited his lusty tales. *Ibid.* III. 22 His cokes ben for him affaited. *Ibid.* III. 234 He hath gere at home inough Affaited at his owne heste.

3. To fit out, array, dress.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* bi, They affayted and arayed the doughter the best wyse they myȝt.

4. To train (hawks, hounds, etc. to obedience); hence, to tame.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6583 Delfyns they nymeth, and cokedrill, And afyghteth, to heore wille. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 32 And go affaite þe faucones · wild foules to kille. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 The yonge whelpe, which is affaited.

5. To reduce, subject, subdue.

1297 R. GLOUC. 179 To Yrlond he gan wende, Vor to afayty þat lond, & to wynne ech ende. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 111 The man the hym wole afayty Of prede that hys so heȝ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 296 It affaiteth þe flesshe · fram folyes ful manye.

6. To affect with disease.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Arte thou he that arte affayted with the blanche feures for cause of my right redoubted lady.

† **Afai·tement.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *afaitement* preparation, address, n. of action f. *afaiter*; see prec. and -MENT.] Training, address, proper behaviour, breeding.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 661 Theo thridde him taughte to play at bal; Theo feorthe afatement in halle.

† **A·fald,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 ánfeald, 1–3 anfald, 4–6 afald(e, 5–6 anefald, 6 afauld, efald, 7 effa(u)ld, 8– aefauld; all north. after 2. Rare midl. form 5 oonefold. [f. A *adj.*[1], AN, one + FOLD; cogn. w. OS. and OFris. *énfáld*, ON. *einfalldr*, Goth. *ainfalps*, mod. G. *einfalt-ig.* Confined after 12th c. to northern, and after 14th to Sc. writers, by whom reduced to *a-fald, effauld*, mod. Sc. *aefauld.* The *oonefold* of Townl. Myst. is only a transliteration of the north. *anfald*, the midl. and south. dialects having lost the word, which has however been used anew in modern times as ONE-FOLD. Cf. *two-fold*, etc.]

† 1. Single, singular, sole, only. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gramm.* xiii. 83 *Numerus* is ȝetel, *singularis et pluralis* ánfeald oððe menigfeald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Erðon he hefde anfalde sunne and seodðan he haueð twafald. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 11296 Swa þatt tu shule tweȝȝenn menn Wiþþ anfald name tellenn. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 6342 *Cotton MS.* Persons thre, And an-fald godd in vnite. *Fairfax MS.* Anfalde god in trinite. *Göttingen MS.* A-fold godd in vnite. *Trinity MS.* O godhede in vnite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 618 The afald god in trinite · *c* 1460 *Townl. Myst.* 132 Hayll, oonefold God in persons þre! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref. 463 Afald Godhede, ay lesting but discrepance.

2. Simple, sincere, without duplicity; honest. (In *mod. Sc.* Jamieson.)

c 960 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 22 ȝif þin ege biþ anfald. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., ȝyf þin eaȝe bið an-feald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Anfald oðer twafald is ech mon . . Iob wes anfald rihtwis Mon, and swa god mon. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 1537 To þeowwtenn an Allmahhtiȝ Godd Wiþþ anfald rihhte læfe. 1465 quoted in P. F. Tytler's *Hist. Scotl.* II. 388 To stand in afald kendnes, supple, and defencs, ilk an til odir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 159 With ane fald diligence. *Ibid.* XIII. vii. 90 Traistis wele Enee afald and kynd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 63 Come in that tyme with anefald mynd and hart. 1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) II. 284 To obey and serve, with efald and ever ready service. 1609 A. HUME (*title*) Ane Afold Admonitioun to the Ministerie of Scotland, by a Deing Brother. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk.* (1843) II. 353 We sall tak effald, plaine, and upright part with him.

† **A·faldly,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 ánfealdlíce, 2 anfaldeliche, 6 afaldly, 7 effauldly. [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. Singly, simply.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ic eou habbe þet godspel iseid anfaldeliche nu scule ȝe understonden twafaldeliche.

2. With single-heartedness, sincerely, truly.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 137 To mak thame stand the mair afaldly at thair opinioun. 1639 K. JAMES *Tumults in Scotl.* 143 And effauldly joine in defence and pursuit.

† **Afa·lle,** *v.*[1] *str. Obs.* Forms as in FALL. *Pa. t.* afell. *Pa. pple.* afallen. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + FALL. Cf. *a-rise.*]

1. *intr.* To fall down; to fall (in battle); to fall (upon) as a destroyer.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 49 Hrædlice hit afeoll & wearð mycel hryre þæs huses. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Rædlice hit afeol & warð mycel ryre þas huses. 1205 LAYAMON 15949 Þi wal is afallen. 1250 *Ibid.* 16929 Arere chirches þat beoþ a-valle. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 246 A muchel tentaciun . . aualleð mid a softe rein of a lut teares. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1519 Charlis þe kyng of fraunce . . is oppon my lond afalle. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 172 And if it sholde affalle into the dale.

2. *fig.* To fall in amount, price, estimation, rank, moral state.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100 On his dagan ælc riht afeoll · and ælc unriht . . up arás. 1205 LAYAMON 31967 Þa afeol þat feoh here, fif and sixti ȝere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1683 Ower prude schal avalle.

† **Afa·lle,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 3 afall-e(n, avalle(n. *Pa. t.* 3 avalde. *Pa. pple.* 3 afalled, -et, avalled. [a variant of the causal AFELLEN, confused with the intr. *afallen* (see prec.), and perh. with *avalen* OFr. *avaler.*] *trans.* To fell, strike down, cut down, lay low.

1205 LAYAMON 26096 Whi þu mine maȝe a-ualled hafuest mid morðe [*later text* a-falled]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 122 Þet a windes puf of a word mei auellen [*v. r.* afallen]. 1250 LAYAMON 2069 Hire names . . beoð swiðe a-valled [*earlier t.* afelled].

† **Afa·me,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prob. for an earlier *enfame*, a. OFr. *infame-r* or ? *enfame-r*:—late L. *infamā-re* to defame.] *trans.* To defame.

1375 *Disp. betw. Mary & Cross* 20 (1871) 131 Þe fruites Mooder · was neuere a-famed.

Afamish, variant of AFFAMISH *v. Obs.*

Afand, afaynd, var. AFOND *v. Obs.*, to try, tempt.

Afang, earlier f. AFONG *v. Obs.*, to seize.

Afar (ăfā·ɪ), *adv.* Forms: 2–3 of feor, 4 a ver, a feer, afer, afur, ofer; 4–5 a fer; 5 offerre; 6–7 a farre, a-farre; 7– afar. Also 4 on ferr, a ferr, afer, i-verre; 6–7 a farre, a-farre, a far, a-far; 7– afar. [f. FAR *adv.*:—OE. *feor*, with *prep.* OF, or ON. The phrase *of feor* appears in 12th c., as an analytical form = *feorren, ferren*:—OE. *feorran*, 'from far.' (Cf. Fr. *de loin*, L. *a longe, de longinquo.*) *On ferr* appears *c* 1300, as = OE. *feor*, or a strengthening of it; (perhaps orig. an erroneous expansion of *a ferr* for *of feor*). In 14th c. both were *a fer*, and the force of the *of* being thus lost except in special connexion, the combination *from a far* took the place of the earlier *feorran, of feor, a fer*; and *a fer* = *on-feor* began to be strengthened with a following *off.* The result is that *afar* is now a synonym of the simple *far* in the local sense, chiefly used in poetry. See also FAR, FERREN.]

1. From far, from a distance. Now only with *see* and the like, *afar* being transferred from the seer to the thing seen.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 247 Þe warliche loki . . and of feor bihalde alle þe cuminde. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 250 Derne uondunges þet he scheoteð of feor. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 8484 On-ferr þe golden letters scan. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 583 Mary, hys modyr folewed a ver. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxii. 4 He sawe a place a feer [1388 seiȝ a place afer]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. vi. (1495) 111 A depe syghte seeth aferre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1642 Of heght so hoge . . to all þe prouyns þai apperit & pertis ofer. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. XXV. 81 Other parte of the ost shal folowe offerre.

b. In this sense now usually preceded by *from.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 122 The kynges thre that come ryde Fram be easte wel i-verre. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* Prol. 212 And from a fer came walking in The God of Love. 1548 UDALL &c. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* iv. 24 Manye brought from a farre theyr diseased. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. 12 To strike and wound thy foeman from a farre. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CV, For now brave Rupert from afar appears. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 74 Some stately ship, that from afar Shone sudden. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* X. 172 That foolish emulation which makes one class ape another from afar.

2. Far, far away, at or to a distance; *fig.* remotely. (Earlier *on feor.*)

c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 12352 *Cotton MS.* þai stod on ferr als best vnbald. *Fairf. MS.* On ferre. *Gött. MS.* On fer. *Trin. MS.* Stoden a fer as bestis wolde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *Hous of Fame* 1215 A fer fro hem alle be hem selue. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* A-ferre, not nye (1499 afer) *Procul.* 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 115 An hye roche to whom the see touched beneth a ferre lowe doun. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 4 New broils To be commenc'd in Stronds a-farre remote. *c* 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Peace* 2 My soul, there is a country, Afar beyond the stars. 1760 BEATTIE *Minstrel* (R.) The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 36 There are other worlds which roll afar. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xiv, Afar the melancholy thunder moaned.

b. In this sense, now usually followed in prose by *off.*

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 25 Lyke as starres are seene a farre off vpon the earth. 1578 TYMME tr. *Calvin on Gen.* 148 Hide himself in some Desert a farre off. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 95 It will be best for a man to keepe himselfe a far off. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 4 Abraham lift vp his eyes, and saw the place afarre off. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 2/1 Thales a Milesian, afar off by descent a Phœnician. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* IX. 420 Whoever among the nations, afar off or near, would renounce his delusions.

† **Afa·re,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 afar-an. *Pa. t.* 1 afór. *Pa. pple.* 1 afaren, 2–4 afare. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *far-an* to go. After the OE. period found only in pa. pple., varying in Layamon with *ifaren, ifare*, so that the *a-* may be A *particle* = *i-*, OE. *ge-*.] To depart; *pa. pple.*, departed, gone.

a 1000 CÆDM. (Thorpe 217) Hie of Egyptum út afóron. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 94 Þemperour fram home

was afare. 1250 LAYAMON 13533 Nau Vortiger his a-fare [*earlier text* Nu Vortiger is iuaren].

Afe, -n, -ð, occas. var. of *have, -n, -th,* from HAVE *v.*

† Afea·r, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 afǽr-an, 2 afæren, 2–3 afer-en, 3-6 afer-e, affer-e, 6 affeare. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fǽr-an* to frighten: see FEAR. For the late spelling *af-fear* see AF- 2. The vb. either in its full form, or aphetized to *'fear,* is still common in the dialects: see also AFEARD.]

To frighten, terrify, or make afraid.

a 1000 *Ags. Metr. Ps.* lxxxix. 10 Þæt heo [the spider] afære fleoȝan on nette. 1205 LAYAMON 25554 Þene king hit a-uerde [*later text* a-ferde]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 22 Þat folc forte a-fere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 430 And it [*i.e.* the cross] a-fereth the fende. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 742 Þou ne afferest me noȝt so! 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXX. (1483) 80 Hornes or grennyng teeth to aferen fooles. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) V. XIX. 222 Clerkes may bere wepen .. to afere theues. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 20 And ghastly bug does greatly them affeare.

† Afea·r, afere, afeir, *adv.* and *conj.* prop. *phr. Obs.* or *dial.* [A *prep.*[1] in + FEAR.] **A.** *adv.* In fear.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 190 Ever he is afere To doon amys. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1866) 60, I am defied and putte a-ferre.

B. *conj.* For fear, lest. (Still used in Scotl.)

1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* (1866) 232 Afeir that he be nocht offendit.

Afeard, -ed, (ăfī·ə·rd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1–2 afǽred, 2–5 afered, 3 offearet, offered, 3–6 aferd, 4–6 affered, afferd; 5–6 aferde, afferde; 6 afearde, 6–7 afeard, afear'd; 7 affeard, -'d; 9 afear(e)d. [f. AFEAR *v.* + -ED. Used more than 30 times by Shakspere, but rare in literature after 1700, having been supplanted by AFRAID. It survives everywhere in the popular speech, either as *afeard,* or *'feard*; and has again been used in poetry by W. Morris.] Affected with fear or terror; frightened, afraid.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark ix. 6 He wæs afæred mid eȝe. *a* 1090 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 And þa wæron þa munecas swiðe áferede of heom. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 8 Hit wolde .. hurten ower heorte, & makien ou so offered. 1297 R. GLOUC. 388 Of noþing he nas aferd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Schipm. T.* 400 This wyf was not affered ne affrayed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 290/1 He .. was aferd and adrad of the Sepulcre of our lord. *a* 1560 *Chaucer's Test. of Love* I. 276/1 He that is afearde of his clothes, let him daunce naked. 1563 *Homilies* (1859) 514 Why therefore shouldest thou be afeard of the danger. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 153, I am afeard, the life of Helen, lady, Was foully snatch'd. 1605 — *Macb.* V. i. 41 Fye, my Lord, fie! A Souldier and affear'd? 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. XV. (1622) 114 Some came backe and shewed themselues againe, afeard for that they were seene to be afeard. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 10, I am sometimes afeard that he do this only in policy. *a* 1689 *Popish Pol. Unmaskt* 122 in *T. C. P.* 23/2 Stand listning now concern'd, and much afear'd. 1868 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 23, I was sore afeared At all the cries and wailing that I heard. *Ibid.* I. 373 She woke and heard A rustling noise, and grew right sore afeard.

† Afe·de, afee·d, *v. Obs.* Forms as in FEED. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + FEED.] To feed, nourish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXV. 27 Ða hiȝ afédde wæron. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde .. mid hefenlice hlafe.

† Afe·fe, afief, *v. Obs.* [?a. OFr. **afieffe-r,* **afiever,* Pr. *affeuar* to give as a fief; or for earlier ENFEFE a. OFr. **enfieffe-r* to establish in a fief; f. OFr. *fieffer, fiever,* f. *fief, fieu, fiu,* a feudal estate; see FIEF.] To give in fief, to enfeoff, to endow by feudal law.

c 1360 *Amis & Amiloun* 2486 Thei lete make a guode abbey, And well yt afefed tho. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 51 Reue men of her rest, and ferli hem afefe.

† A·fel. *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *afl* strength.] Strength, physical force.

c 1200 *Ormul.* 3717 And asse—þohh itt litell be, Itt hafeþþ mikell afell.

Afeld, obs. form of AFIELD.

† Afe·ll(e, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 afellan, afyllan; 2–3 afelle(n, avellen, afylle(n, afulle; 4 affulle (*ii*). *Pa. t.* 1 afellde, afyllde; 2–3 afelde, afælde, afylde, afulde. *Pa. pple.* 1–2 afelled, afylled; 3 afulled, afeld. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fellan, fyllan* to FELL, causal of FALL. The forms in *u* (*ii*) for OE. *y* are S.W. See also AFALL *v.*[2]] To fell, strike down, cast down, lay low.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 And to eorþan afyllað þe and þine bearn. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., And to eorðan afelled þe, and þine bearn. 1205 LAYAMON 22814 Ær þa sweordes comen: seouene he afelde [*later text* afulde]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 122 An ancre þet a windes puf of a word auelleð. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5240 The kyng dude onon afelle Many thousand okes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2494 Mo þan hundred of hure rout: þay affulde ded on þe clay.

Afence, -fend, obs. variant of OFFENCE, -FEND.

Afeorm, obs. form of AFFIRM *v.*

Afer (ē·fəɹ). [L., prop. adj. = African.] The south-west wind.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 702 Notus and Afer black with thunderous clouds From Serraliona.

Afer, var. AVER *sb. Obs.,* a horse; and obs. f. AFAR.

Afere, obs f. AFIRE, AFEAR, and AFFAIR.

† A-fe·rrom, *adv. Obs.* 5; also 3–4 on ferrum, o ferrom. [a confusion of *ferrom, ferren,* OE. *feorran* from far, with the analytical *on feor, of feor, a feor*: see AFAR.] From afar; afar off.

1220 *St. Kath.* 1294 Icorene and of ferrene ifat [*i.e.* fetched]. *c* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 5751 Als moyses on-ferrum thoght. 1366 MAUNDEV. XXVII. (1839) 271, I my self have seen o Ferrom in that See .. a gret Yle. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 629 Tho A ferrom saw to worthi men comyng.

Afersche, obs. form of AFRESH.

† Afey·nted, *pa. pple. Obs.* [Either from a vb. *afeynt, afaint,* f. FAINT, with A- *pref.* 1 intensive; or pa. pple. of *faint* itself, with A *particle.*] Rendered faint, enfeebled.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 198 So elde and hue hit hadde afeynted and forbete.

Aff (af), *prep.* and *adv. Sc.* [dial. form of OFF in mod. Sc.]

1733 A. RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 8 He took aff his bonnet. 1826 J. WILSON *Wks.* 1855 I. 178 Whene'er I hear .. o' any man being killed aff his horse.

Affability (æfăbi·lĭti). [a. Fr. *affabilité* (14th c. in Litt.) n. of quality f. AFFABLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse or be addressed—especially by inferiors or equals; courteousness, civility, openness of manner.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* a iiij b, Drawe and enclyne hym to loue and affabylite. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 95 Affability .. is also where a man speaketh courteysly with a sweet speach or countenance, wherewith the hearers (as it were with a delycate odour) be refreshed and allured to love him. 1603 T. WILSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 246 III. 201 That gracious affabilitye which ther good old Queen did afford them. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. Luke* XV. i. (1868) 328/2 Affability easily allureth, austerity discourageth. 1774 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* I. 168 Treat .. inferiors .. always with affability. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVIII. 281 Greeting the other two gentlemen with his usual politeness and affability.

Affable (æ·făb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *affable* (14th c. in Litt.) ad. L. *affābilis* easy to be spoken to; f. *affāri* or *adfāri* to address; f. *ad* to + *fāri* to speak.] Easy of conversation or address; civil and courteous in receiving and responding to the conversation or address of others—especially inferiors or equals; accostable, courteous, complaisant, benign. (Const. *to* comparatively recent.)

1540 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offyce* I. 50 Ulysses .. wolde shewe hym selfe to all persones effable and gentyll to speake vnto. 1545 JOVE *Expos. Dan.* xi. (R.) He was prudent, comely, princely, affable, ientle and amiable. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 168 Valiant as a Lyon, and wondrous affable. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* II. iii. (1616) 628 [She is] the most affablest creatur, sir! so merry! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 42 Raphaël, The affable archangel. 1723 J. SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 53 Gentle his look, and affable his mien. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 27 When not stirred up by passion he was gentle and affable to all men.

† b. Formerly used more loosely. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 501 The judiciall and affable judgements of this age. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 148 The learned and affable meeting of frequent Academies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 ₱ 5 A Country Fox-hunter .. shall in a Week's Time look with a courtly and affable Paleness.

Affableness (æ·făb'lnĕs). [f. AFFABLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being affable; affability.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* II. ii, Neither as God or man, doth he [Christ] take pleasure in a stern froward austerity, but in a mild affableness and amiable conversation.

Affably (æ·făbli), *adv.* [f. AFFABLE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an affable manner; in a manner indicating willingness to converse; courteously.

1608 NORDEN *Surueyors Dial.,* To giue his fellow workmen a congie early in the morning, and affably to call them. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Martial Maid* III. iv (R.) She'll .. answer affably and modestly. 1829 FONBLANQUE *England* (1837) I. 238 Some .. to whom the Duke has affably said 'Good morning.' 1869 MRS. WOOD *Rol. Yorke* III. 279 Making himself at home and enquiring affably the price of butter.

Affabrous (æ·făbrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *affaber* (f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *faber* artificial, ingenious) + -OUS.] 'Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workmanlike manner.' J.

1731 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON, no quot. 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegr. Comm.* 59 His anthology, affabrous in its nature, afforded him amusement.

† Affa·bulate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fābula* tale, fable, *fābulā-ri* to talk, tell tales + -ATE[3].] To attribute by legend; to assign fabulously.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 264 Those feats of Chivalry, affabulated to him and his knights of the Round Table.

† Affabula·tion. *Obs.*[−1] [a. Fr. *affabulation,* f. L. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fābula* fable + -TION formative of n. of action. Cf. L. *fābulātio* from *fābulāri.*] 'The moral of a fable.' J. (from Bailey.)

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 97 As an Affabulation to the Apologue of the hinder parts.

Affadyll, variant of AFFODILL. *Obs.,* a daffodil.

† Affa·bulatory, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. as if ad. L. **affābulātōrius.*] Of the nature of the moral of a fable; having a moral.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, affabulatory, parabolary, etc.

† Affai·n, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *af-* = *ad-* to + ?FEIGN, formerly often spelt *fain.*] To feign to belong *to* (any one), to attribute fictitiously.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 35/2 Those errors which are maliciously affained to him.

Affair (ăfē·əɹ). Forms: 3–4 afer(e, 4–5 affer(e, 5–7 affayre, 6–7 affaire, 7– affair. North. 6 effere, effaire. [a. OFr. *afaire, afeire, afere,* originally infinitive phrase *à faire* to do. Cf. the Eng. A-DO, the history of which is parallel to that of *à faire* in Fr. All the earlier instances of *affair* are northern; its general use in Eng. and later spelling, from 15th c. Fr., are due to Caxton.]

1. What one has to do, or has ado with; what has to be done; business, operation.

c 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 22116 *Cotton MS.* Þe wicked gastes .. Him foluand in al his afers [*Edin. MS.* afferis, *Fairf. MS.* afers, *Gött. MS.* fers]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 410 And tellith to Neptanabous, Alle theo aferis of Ammon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 152 Þer beþ meny felle frekus myne afferes to aspye. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3455 Now goth wel thyn affere, He shalle to thee be debonaire. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. ii. 174 But what is your affaire in Elsenour? 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 224 The Tribunes .. wou'd not suffer the Peoples Votes to be gathered upon any Affair whatsoever. 1793 BURKE *Pol. of Allies* Wks. VII. 127 The affair of the establishment of a government is a very difficult undertaking. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i. 5 It was a dull affair, one of those comedies. 1870 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* I. iii. 79, I set about the grand affair of dressing. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 47 Dinner is a more serious affair. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 8 Seeing a book through the press is a laborious and time-wasting affair.

b. *More vaguely,* A thing that concerns any one; a concern, a matter.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* XXVI. 32 Euery matter perteining to God, and affaires of the king. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 98/1 When the trouble about Cylon's affair was over. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 188 The pretext that the affairs of another are his own affairs. *Mod.* An affair of a few days; an affair of five shillings, at most.

2. *esp.* (in *pl.*) **a.** Ordinary business or pursuits of life, transactions between man and man.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 1, I am there where the places and affayres desioyne vs. 1559 *Myrrour for Mag., Cade* vi. 2 Medleth not with any worldes affaires. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* Ep. Ded. 1 Your .. Affairs abroad have .. given you a better knowledge and experience of Foreign Parts. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 ₱ 9 As he did not suspect his unfitness for common affairs. 1798 FERRIAR *Of Genius* 281 Some degree of similarity in the course of human affairs must often recur. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 55 Practical sympathy with the .. affairs of mankind.

b. Commercial or professional business.

1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 53 I. 149 Amongs all his other things and great affaires he is so moch desirous to mete visite and see your Grace. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* V. § 342 (1642) 150 A woman shall be endowed of a Bayliwick .. And so in like manner she shall be endowed of affaires. 1600 *Letting of Humours Bl.* I. 47 And there his tongue runs byas on affaires, No talke but of comodities and wares. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 7 He took his affairs into his own hands. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* IV. (1876) 107 Men of affairs, trained to business.

c. Public business, transactions or matters concerning men or nations collectively.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 The chronicle .. read before Ahasuerus .. contained matter of affairs. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 7 The good successe of affayres haue followed your desires. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Georgic* IV. 260 That in the Field; this in Affairs of State, Employ'd at home. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) I. 1, I had while I was very young a greater knowledge of affairs than is usual at that age. 1733 POPE *Prol. Satires* 267, I was not born for Courts or great affairs. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 447 The general expectation was that he would be immediately placed at the head of affairs, and that all the other great officers of state would be changed.

3. *sing.* Vaguely, and with intentional indefiniteness, of any proceeding which it is not wished to name or characterize closely; as a military 'action' or engagement of undefined character, a political job, a duel (*affair of honour*), an intrigue (*affair of love*), etc.

1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1704) 21 To marry a Woman after an Affair with her. 1732 BERKELEY *Minute Philos* (1732) I. 46 In our Dialect a vicious Man is a Man of pleasure .. a Lady is said to have an affair, a Gentleman to be a gallant, a Rogue in business to be one that knows the world. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vii. 196 After the affair of Pindenissum, an exploit of more éclat and importance. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. i. 3 The french .. calling it *an affair of honor.* 1774 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* I. 182 If your friend should .. intend to carry on an affair of love. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XVII. (1868) 730 The enemy persevered in their attack—the affair was fiercely disputed. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. VIII. 434 Every affair of any character during the late war was fought over again in the tent. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 216 The strenuous opposition .. offered to the government .. in the affair of Wood's patent.

4. Loosely and familiarly of things material, in which use *affair* serves merely as a peg to support an epithet, 'a *poor* affair,' etc. Cf. *concern.*

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. XX. (1816) 189 His wife was no grand affair .. a merchant's daughter. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* VIII, The Plata looks like a noble estuary on the map, but is in truth a poor affair. 1879 H. NORTHCOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 344/1 In this example the cone-headstock is a very small affair.

† 5. Doing, action, performance. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 983 Wich ware to few a3aine the gret affere Of galiot. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 503 Mars .. with his best affair, Obey'd the pleasure of the Sun.

† 6. Mode of doing; bearing, deportment, appearance, conduct. [Very common in OFr. Here only in Sc. writers.] *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 361 He wes off full fayr effer, Wyss, curtaiss, and deboner. [Cf. *Vie S. Alexi* 31, *Il est home de*

boen afere, Douz et creable et debonere.] *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 315 Commendyt heily his affere His aporte and his manere. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3043 Yhowr manhed, yhour worschip, and affere. *Ibid.* 3059 Most knychtly of affere. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Daunce* in Warton II. 445 Frawart was their affeir. 1575 in *Pref. to Laneham's Lett.* 73 That fre answerd with fayr afeir.

†**7.** Fortune, rank, dignity. [Very common in OFr. in phr. *de haute afaire, de grant afaire, de povre afaire*, etc. In Eng. ? only in Caxton.] *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. xii, She was ryche and of grete affayre. 1481 — *Myrrour* III. xxi. 180 Our lord god is moche myghty, & of a right hye affayre.

Affaminait, obs. form of EFFEMINATE.

†**Affam·ine.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FAMINE, ? after Fr. *affamement.*] Famine.

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 356 A gret affamyne amonges hem was.

†**Affamish,** *v. Obs.*; also 7 afamish. [f. Fr. *affame-r*, OFr. *afamer, afemer*, = Pr. *afamar*, It. *affamare*, pointing to a late L. or early Rom. **affamāre*, f. *ad* to, *famem* hunger. Many OFr. vbs. in *-er* had variants in *-ir, -iss-ant* (whence Eng. -ISH); cf. AFFEEBLE, AFFEEBLISH; on this analogy other Fr. vbs. in *-er* received the ending *-ish* in Eng.]

1. *trans.* To afflict with hunger or famine; to starve.

1568 BIBLE ('Bishops') *Gen.* xlii. 55 All the land of Egypt was affamished. 1615 BYFIELD *On Coloss.* i. 21 (1869) 125/2 The deadness of his heart, which afamisheth the soul in spiritual things. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 249 The foolish slothful man . . affamisheth himselfe with wilfull idleness.

2. *intr.* (fr. *refl.*) To suffer or perish from hunger.

1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* 130 That men may not affamish, whom God hath fed. 1655 G. HALL *Triumphs of Rome* 123 Beggars which are ready to affamish for want.

†**Affa·mished,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also -ysit. [f. prec. + -ED.] Afflicted with hunger, famished, starving.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5495 Affamysit for falt of fude. 1615 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 429 To become the food of the affamished sons of men. 1657 TRAPP *Comment. Esther* iv. 11 II. 143 King Joram [heard] the affamished woman that called to him for justice.

†**Affa·mishing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Afflicting with hunger; famishing, starving.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* v. (1654) 37 To raise himself by the affamishing of others. *Ibid.* IV. i. 288 To preserve him from affamishing.

†**Affa·mishing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That afflicts with hunger or starves; starving.

1650 BP. HALL *Balm of Gilead* (J.) I tell thee of . . their affamishing meals; their nightly watchings.

Affamishment (ăfæ·miʃmĕnt). [f. AFFAMISH *v.* + -MENT.] The act of famishing or starving with hunger; the state of being starved; starvation.

1590 J. GREENWOOD *Sland. Art.* Pref. A 2 To the vtter vndoing and affamishment of them. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 In time of necessity and affamishment. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 327 Rueful despite and foul affamishment.

Affatuate (ăfæ·tiuĕt), *a.* [f. (on analogy of *infatuate*) L. *ad* to + *fatuus* silly. There is no corresponding L. compound.] Infatuated.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. ii. Wks. 1864 I. 259 By art of witchcraft so affatuate, That for his love they'd dress themselves in dowlas And fight with men of steel.

†**Affa·tuated,** *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. with ppl. ending -ED. Cf. *infatuated.*] Infatuated.

1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* Pref. Wks. 1851, 332 [They] are so much affatuated, not with his person, only, but with his palpable faults, and doat upon his deformities.

Affear, affeard, variants of AFEAR, AFEARD.

Affear, variant of AFFERE *v. Obs.*, to apportion.

†**Affe·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *affectu-s*, n. of completed action, f. *affic-ĕre* to act upon, dispose, constitute.] Disposition or constitution.

I. Mental.

1. The way in which one is affected or disposed; mental state, mood, feeling, desire, intention.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1342 And therto dronken had as hotte and stronge As Cresus did, for his affectes wronge. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 117 Goode christen men with pure affecte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1557) II. vii. 104 Contrary to his owne affectes and determinate purposes. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of the Lord* Wks. III. 266 God is searcher of heart and reins, thoughts and affects. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 She gaue a dolefull way to her bitter affects. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 97 The affects and Passions of the Heart and Spirits, are notably disclosed by the Pulse.

esp. **b.** Inward disposition, feeling, as contrasted with external manifestation or action; intent, intention, earnest, reality. Contrasted with *chere* or outward appearance; and with *effect* or result.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5489 Fully to knowen, without were, Freend of affect, and freend of chere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. v. 509 This man ou3te loue in affect and in effect his owne bodi more than the bodi of his fadir. 1552a LATIMER *Serm. in Linc.* vii. 127 Restitution must be made eyther in effect or affect, thou must be sorry in thy hart and aske God forgiueness. 1591 FLORIO *Second Frutes* 35, I accept the affect, in lieu of the effect. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthr.* 6 Reall in his right, in his might: Royall in his affects and effects.

c. Feeling, desire, or appetite, as opposed to *reason*; passion, lust, evil-desire.

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 109 Temperance . . is the moderatrice . . of al motions of the minde, called affects. 1545 JOYE *Expos. Daniel* iv. G 4 These flaterers so nyghe them in fauour, feding their affectes. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* XXV, He bridled those affects that might offend. 1619 MIDDLETON *Temple Masque* Wks. V. 144 No doubt affects will be subdued with reason.

d. Biased feeling, partiality.

1557 EARL SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 An eye, whose iudgement none affect could blinde.

2. Disposition, temper, natural tendency.

1541 ELYOT *Im. Govern.* 35 To knowe the sundry wittes, maners, affectes, and studies of men. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 152 For euery man with his affects is borne. 1592 GREENE *Conny catching* Pref. i, Time refineth mens affects. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civill Life* 50 Plato . . distinguisheth these two affects, into both these faculties of the soule.

3. *esp.* Feeling towards or in favour of; kind feeling, affection.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* Affecte, or welwyllynge, *Affectus.* 1543 BECON *Policy of War* Wks. 1843, 234 Her private affect toward her children. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 55/1 Vtterlie void of that affect, which is naturallie ingraffed in man. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 30 Wooing poore Craftesmen, with the craft of soules . . As 'twere, to banish their affects with him. 1596 SOUTHWELL (*title*) Consolatorie Epistle for afflicted minds, in the affects of dying friends. 1633 FORD *Loves Sacrif.* I. ii. (1839) 78 Madam, I observe, In your affects, a thing to me most strange.

4. An affectation, a trick.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. v. 31 b, This were an affect of an extemporall Rhetor to salute a man by name without premeditation.

II. Physical.

5. The way in which a thing is physically affected or disposed; especially, the actual state or disposition of the body.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 3 (1873) How far the humours and affects of the body do alter or work upon the mind. 1626 — *Sylva* § 835 The true passages and processes and affects and consistencies of matter and natural bodies. 1679 BRIAN *Pisse-proph.* 7 The symptoms and affects of the sick party.

6. *esp.* A state of body opposed to the normal; indisposition, distemper, malady, disease; 'affection.'

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 54 Vomyte amendeth the affectes of the raynes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 9 Very precious in burnings and scaldings and lyke affectes. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 245 It is of great vse for the affects of the lungs. 1679 tr. *Willis's Pharm. Ration.* in Blount's *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 112 Who presently after drinking Coffee became worse as to those Affects.

†**Affe·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *affect-us* pa. pple. of *afficĕre* to do something to, to act upon, influence, dispose, incline; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fac-ĕre* to do.] Disposed, inclined = AFFECTED II.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 88 þey are more affect to o ymage þan to an oþer. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. § 19, 47 Euery cuntrey, cyty, and towne lyke wyse affecte and disposyd.

Affect (ăfe·kt), *v.*[1] [a. Fr. *affecte-r* (15th c.), ad. L. *affectā-re* to aim at, aspire to, endeavour to have, pretend to have; freq. of *afficĕre* (f. *ad* to + *facere* to do) to put to, hence refl. (*se facere ad*) to put or apply oneself to, to aim at. See also AFFECT *v.*[2]]

†**1.** *trans.* To aim at, aspire to, or make for; to seek to obtain or attain. **a.** a thing. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/1 Roch affectyng no mortal glorye hyd his lignage. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 104 Have I affected wealth, or honour? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 27 (1873) Cæsar did extremely affect the name of king. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 105 Elated with these beginnings, he affected the empire of the world. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 192 He with more earnestness refused a Bishoprick, then others affected it. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 21 Gracious hearts affect that which they cannot effect. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* (1816) II. 200 Was beheaded on Tower hill for affecting the kingdom. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XI. 386 The Gods they challenge, and affect the skies. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. 390 How should the blind animal affect sight, of which blind animals . . have neither conception nor desire?

†**b.** *to do* a thing.

1589 BERNARD *Terence* Ded., I have affected to make knowne the good will I doe . . beare to you. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xiii. 11 Affect not to be made equall vnto him in talke. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 22 He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

2. To be drawn to, have affection or liking for; to take to, be fond of, show preference for; to fancy, like, or love. **a.** a person. *arch.* or ? *Obs.*

? *a* 1550 *Robin Hood* in *E. E. P. Rom.* (1858) II. 91 He, whom he most affected . . was called little John. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 43 Their favourers and lovers, which did affect and entertain them. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 28 Maria once told me, she did affect me. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 39 Alwaies soure and cruell, so that Souldiers affected him as children doe their Schoolemaster. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. Wks. 1677, 28 It learns him in his patience, to affect his Enemies. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 223 Those that affect me shall be sure not to lose their love. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Ang-Lat.* 13, I do not affect you, *non amo te.* 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xxxiv. 192 All the world knows that Mrs. Wadman *affects* my brother Toby.

b. a thing. *arch.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* v. 45 Nor things so base doe I affect at all. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xv. (1840) 25 Who never cordially affected this war. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 71 Persons . . who doe passionately affect Episcopacie. 1720 SHADWELL *Timon* I. II. 302 No man can justly praise But what he does affect. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 76 Takes God to witness he affects your cause. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 5 Nor do I greatly affect the early thrush.

c. a thing touching one's own practice: To like to practise, use, wear, or frequent.

1589 NASHE *Alm. for Parrat* 15 a, As in garments so in gouernment continually affecting new fashions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 319 She much affected rich and costly apparell. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 373 The Turkes without scruple affect the name of Mahomet. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/2 Socrates little affected Travel, his Life being wholly spent at home. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Pr.* Pref., They who superstitiously affect this Form of Prayer. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Histor.* (1714) I. 416 Dionysius affected Plato's Conversation. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 142 The little Genius affects Wiles. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 126 That peculiar costume which he affected. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 168 He affected the back Ministerial benches.

d. *to do* a thing. ? *Obs.*

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 28/2, I affect above all things to live under a Democracy. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 180 Some affect to have it fry'd a little broun and crisp. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. viii. 172 The greatest monarchs have affected to be called Father of their country.

†**e.** *absol.* To incline or like. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 71, I go from hence Thy Souldier, Seruant, making Peace or Warre, As thou affects. 1643-5 in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 301 His malady increased or diminished as he [his man] affected.

3. Of animals and plants: To frequent naturally or habitually, to haunt, to inhabit.

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 285 Iuniper affecteth the tops of mountaines. 1793 G. WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selb.* xviii. (1853) 210 Here and there a bird may affect some odd peculiar place. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § 27. 305 Groups of algæ . . affect particular temperatures or zones of latitude. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap* 1076 Tessellated pavement,—equally Affected by the scorpion for its nest.

4. Of things: To have or display a natural tendency toward, to tend to assume or put on.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* v. *notes* 80 Their tongues did naturallie affect . . the British Dialect. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 A contrary posture to that which it naturally affects. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 57 Any body . . affecting some regular shape. 1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 269 Why the same body should sometimes affect one crystalline form, and sometimes another?

5. To show ostentatiously a liking for; to make an ostentatious use or display of; to take upon oneself artificially or for effect, to assume.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 102 Who hauing beene prais'd for bluntnesse, doth affect A saucy roughnes. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 94 A Babylonish Dialect, which learned Pedants much affect. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) I. 17 He affected the grandeur of a regal court. 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 97 Spenser himself affects the obsolete. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiv. 283 He at first affected a stern and haughty demeanour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 781 They affected the appellation of patriots. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 135 To affect the character of loyal men. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiv. 250, I am not botanist enough to affect any judgment on the subject.

b. To assume the character of (a person).

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 86 The accent of his tongue affecteth him. *a* 1616 B. JONSON *Discov.* (T.) Spenser, in affecting the ancients, writ no language. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, etc.* 27 Her Sire, affecting now the tender Man. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. viii. 217 He affected the freethinker, and carried libertinism to excess.

c. with *inf.*: To 'profess,' take upon one.

1720 WATERLAND *Serm.* 56 Some of late have affected very much to say that all things were created through the Son. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour thr. Gt. Brit.* (1769) IV. 273 The Lochs . . which some affect to call the River Aber. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* viii. 123 He affected to restore the idolatry which Aaron had sanctioned in the wilderness. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxviii. 363 Every one who affects to register the story of an active life.

Hence, by imperceptible gradations,

6. To put on a pretence of; to assume a false appearance of, to counterfeit or pretend.

1661 BARROW *Serm.* I. i. 4 He affects commendations incompetent to him. 1723 J. SHEFFIELD (D. of Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 290 Who . . would soon have shewn A real rage, which now he but affected. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xvi. 209 Each look and accent, framed to please, Seemed to affect a playful ease. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii. (1871) 40 He had ever affected a haughty indifference on the subject.

b. with *inf.* (or gerund).

1603 DANIEL *Defence Rhime* 13 (1717) 12 We smooth up a weak confused Sense, affecting Sound to be unsound. 1679 SHEFFIELD & DRYDEN *Ess. on Sat.* 70 How that affects to laugh, how this to weep. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 138/1 Although Fathom looked upon this proposal as an extravagant symptom of despair, he affected to approve of the scheme. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* (1879) II. xxv. 52 He tired, or affected to tire. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 33 "Oh you beauties!" cried Susan Nipper, affecting to salute the door by which the two ladies had departed. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath.* in *Mixed Ess.* 100, I have never affected to be surprised . . at the antipathy of the Irish to us.

†**7.** *absol.* To assume artificial or pretended manners; to put on airs. *Obs. rare.*

1631 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xxiii, Affectation begets Extremities: Man is allowed onely the middle way, he strayeth when he affects. 1692 LADY RUSSELL *Let.* 21 July, I take some care not to affect in these retirements.

Affect (ăfe·kt), *v.*[2] [f. (directly or through Fr. *affecter*) L. *affect-* ppl. stem of *afficĕre* to do to, act on, influence, attack with a disease; also, to put to, attach to; f. *ad* to + *facĕre* to do, make. The L. frequentative *affectāre* (see prec.) had also rarely the sense of 'attack as a disease,' whence sense 1 might be taken, merely as another branch of the preceding verb; but the others can be referred only to *afficĕre*. Though all the senses are in mod. Fr., our 1–4 are not in Cotgr. (1611–50), who has

only to 'fasten or tye on; destinate (or bind for); assigne or appoint unto;' whence our sense 5, though this is also a less common use of L. *afficĕre* (*aliquid ad aliquem*). It corresponds formally, and in sense partly, to the earlier AFAITE, which was obs. long before the introduction of this.]

1. To attack, lay hold of, act upon contagiously, or attaint (as, or after the manner of, a disease). Rare in the active voice in earlier usage.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 59 And the will dotes that is inclineable To what infectiously it selfe affects. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 77 The inward gangrene affected their vitals. 1782 F. HOME *Clin. Exper.* 283 Affected with pain in his loins, which affects the thigh-joint. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., The returning pilgrims .. were the means of affecting the people of the districts through which they passed.

†**2.** To attaint *with* a crime or offence: 'a phrase merely juridical.' J. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 59 She shall have alimony .. unless you can affect them with Fraud.

3. To lay hold of, impress, or act upon (in mind or feelings); to influence, move, touch.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 159 A passage that affected me with wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 97 The trouble of thy thoughts this night in sleep Affects me equally. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 238 When once we are hardened in crime no fear can affect us. 1780 BURKE in *Corr.* (1844) II. 354, I do not think I have ever on any occasion seemed to affect the House more forcibly. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 99 The honour paid to her husband had affected her. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xviii. 161 The sportsman was not affected with all these taunts and jeers.

4. To make a material impression on; to act upon, influence, move, touch, or have an effect on.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 6 Oils and ointments .. affect three distinct senses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 653 The Sun .. so to move, so shine, As might affect the Earth with cold and heat. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 26 External bodies being fitted to affect the Eye, others the Ear, others the Nostrils. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* v. § 2. 121 The effluvia of bodies affected our hearing. 1817 MALTHUS *Population* I. 360 Causes, which affect the number of births or deaths, may or may not affect the average population. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 70 This system .. might affect the amount of the dividends. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. Introd. 17 No person could be affected in life or property, except by a decision of this court. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* (1864) II. i. § 11. 93 Bodily exercise indirectly affects all the organs of the body.

5. To apply specially; to assign, to allot; to attribute. (Only in passive voice, as in mod. Fr., though in 17th c. Fr. active, as in L.)

1611 COTGR., *Nantir*, to consigne .. to tye fast; affect, appoint, or point out, one thing for th' indemnitie, or assurance, of another. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 Broker is become a nobler designation than formerly, and is now affected to agents of exchange. 1847 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III. viii, One of the domestics was affected to his special service. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 4. 108 Of our total endowment fund, one, and the smallest third, is affected to the promotion of science and learning.

†**Affectate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *affectāt-us* assumed, affected, feigned, pa. pple. of *affectā-re* to aim at: see AFFECT *v.*[1]] **a.** Of a thing: Assumed unnaturally, forced, strained, stilted. **b.** Of a person: Assuming artificial airs; = AFFECTED I. 4, 6.

1559 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Accercitum dictum*, an oracion to much affectate or as we saie to farre fet. 1578 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* Argt., Puffed vp with vaine glory, and affectate eloquence. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 18 Affectate forced phrases and curious ynkehorne termes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 170, I like not the being an affectate follower of the common stile.

†**Affectate,** *v. Obs.* [f. AFFECTATE *a.*, or L. *affectāt-* ppl. stem of *affectā-re*: see prec.] A more Latinized by-form of AFFECT *v.*[1]

1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 b, He .. maye not affectate rule and gouernment, and playe the tyraunt. 1582 G. MARTIN *Discov.* in *Fulke's Def.* (1843) 202 You affectate to thrust the word 'image' into the text, when there is no such thing in the Hebrew or Greek. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. iv. 27 The like absurditie would it bee .. to affectate such woordes as were quite worne out at heeles and elbowes long before the nativitie of Geffrey Chawcer. 1595 LODGE *Def. Stage Plays* (1853) 9 What made Austin so much affectate that heavenly fury?

†**Affectated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = AFFECTATE, *ppl. a.*, and AFFECTED I. 4.

1580 BARET *Alvearie*, A 194 Much affectated: farre fette .. A stile or oration to much affectated wyth strange words. 1617 J. RIDER Much affectated, *Putidulus* .. A little affectated, *Putidiusculus*.

†**Affectately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFECTATE *a.* + -LY[2].] = Affectedly.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virgin* 136 There was not any species of simplicity that I counterfeited not affectately.

Affectation (æfektē·ʃən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *affectation*, 16th c. in Litt.) L. *affectātiōn-em* a pursuit after, an aspiring to, f. *affectā-re*: see AFFECT *v.*[1] Sense 6 is a direct adoption of one sense of Fr *affectation*. See AFFECT *v.*[2] 5.]

†**1.** A striving after, aiming at; a desire to obtain, earnest pursuit. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1549 SIR W. PAGET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1816) II. 295 His opinion to be good to the poor, and affectation of the good word of the commons. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit.* (1627) III. 95 To be caried away with an affectation of fame is so vaine and absurd. 1617 J. RIDER, Affectation, a curious desire of a thing which nature has not given, *Affectatio*. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 293 Pretended sedition and affectation of the crown. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4 The Affectation of being Gay and in Fashion, has very nearly eaten up our Good Sense and our Religion.

†**2.** Inclination towards, affection, liking, fondness (*of*). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 390 No conscience of religion can avert the monstrous love of delights from the affectation of men. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* I. ii. 4 If a Minister once come to lose the heart and affectations of his people. 1795 GIBBON *Autobiogr.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 115 Nor was I displeased at her preference and affectation of the manners, the language, and the literature of France.

3. A displayed or ostentatious fondness for; studied display *of*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* 371 Affectation of eloquence. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia Rev.* v. i. 6 The affectation Of an enforc'd, and form'd austeritie. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 395 Affectation of an ancient line. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxv. 80 It was not an affectation of showing my reading. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (Routl.) 29 His dress .. was rich and elegant, but without any affectation of ornament. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiv. 60 This affectation of Latin reached its greatest height in .. the reign of James I.

4. Artificial or non-natural assumption of behaviour; artificiality (of manner); putting on of airs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* 2 a, The superfluous affectation of my prophane puft vp phrase. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. i. 152 What phrase is this, He heares with eare? Why, it is affectations. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (1869) 63 Hee must abhorre all affectations, all forced postures and complements. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxii. 616 His simplicity was not exempt from affectation. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 10 The essence of affectation is that it be assumed. 1872 BLACK *Adv. of Phaeton* iii. 29 Her pretty affectations of petulance.

5. As that which is artificial is often unreal, this passes imperceptibly into, Unreal assumption; hollow or false display; simulation, pretence.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 527 That hony-flowing matron Eloquence, apparelled, or rather disguised in a curtisan-like painted affectation. 1625 BACON *Ess.* xxxviii. (1862) 160 A Mans Nature is best perceived in Privatenesse, for there is no Affectation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 20 ¶ 1 Affectation, or a perpetual disguise of the real character by fictitious appearances. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 191 Their profession .. becomes an empty affectation. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 321 Some people affect to carry on trade for the good of others; but this is mere affectation.

†**6.** Special application, destination, or attribution. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Nantissement* .. a publicke, or legall affectation, fastening, appointing, or pointing out of one thing for the securitie or indemnitie of another.

Affectationist (æfektē·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who indulges in affectation or artificiality.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 177 'Adamantiferous,' etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with 'diamond-producing.'

†**Affecta·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Of the nature of affectation. (In the quotation read instead of *affectations* in Shaks. *Merry Wives* I. i. 152.)

1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes on Dryden* iii. 12 For to me, as Parson Hugh says in Shakespear, they seemed Lunacies, it is mad as a mad Dog, it is affectatious.

†**Affectator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *affectātor* n. of agent f. *affectāre*: see AFFECT *v.*[1]] = AFFECTER.

1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives on St. Aug. City of God* 318 Hee was an affectator of glory. 1733 BAILEY tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 79 (D.) Those affectators of variety seem equally ridiculous.

Affected (ăfe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFECT + -ED. Really consists of *three* words: 1. pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[1] = earlier *affectate*; 2. adj. f. AFFECT *sb.* + -ED; 3. pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[2]. To some extent the senses are confused, through the formal identity of the words.]

I. Pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[1], = earlier AFFECTATE.

†**1.** Sought after, aimed at, desired. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. xc, Twixt Yorke, and the affected sov'raignty. 1602 CAREW *Cornw.* 14 b, With other lesse beneficiall and affected commodities. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. iii, It is at once had and affected. 1649 MILTON *Eikonokl.* Pref. (1847) 274/1 A work assigned rather than by me chosen or affected.

†**2.** Fondly held, cherished; entertained of choice, intentional. *Obs.*

1589 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 150 Man having by nature imprinted in his soule an affected and earnest inclination to his soveraigne good. 1623 W. LISLE tr. *Sax. Treat. on O. & N. T.* Pref. 13 Grosse, wilfull, and affected ignorance. 1640 *Prerog. Parl.* in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 241 Make the world know, that his cruelty was not affected. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 171 Their Love and Preference of Darkness is more affected and obstinate.

†**3.** Loved, beloved. *Obs.*

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 318 In all the desperate hours Of his affected Hercules. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 78 They should live with Powhatan as his chiefe affected. 1626 W. SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* 216 Her speare .. Kist his affected lips without a wound. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 190 Some sacrifice the reverence to this admired preacher, and others almost adore that affected pastor. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. ii. 183 His love to his affected, though some 106 years posthumus Kinsman.

4. Assumed or displayed artificially; put on for effect; non-natural, artificial, stilted, 'got up.'

1594 C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 136 To haue a readie tongue of his own, and not affected, choice words. 1642 MILTON *Militia* A 4, I have not used any affected style. 1678 ROCHESTER in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 364 But does not Dryden find .. Shake-spear's stile Stiff and affected? 1723 J. SHEFFIELD (D. of Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 I. 51 An air affected, and a haughty mien; Something that seems to say, I would be seen. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 645 His diction, affected and florid, but often singularly beautiful and melodious, fascinated many young enthusiasts.

5. Assumed falsely or in outward semblance merely; pretended, simulated.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* g i a, Those Lines must be visible, no affected ones, nor small as a haire. 1679 SHEFFIELD & DRYDEN *Ess. on Sat.* 67 Dissembling still in either place, Affected humour, or a painted face. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 Without any of the heir's affected grief or secret exultation. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* v. 85 This their dull sadness .. is affected and heartless. 1879 MᶜCARTHY *Hist. own Times* I. 30 His real or affected levity gave way to a genuine and lasting desire to make her life happy.

6. Of persons: Full of affectation; non-natural or artificial in manner, pretentious, assuming airs. (An extension of 4; not directly from pa. pple.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* I. i. 122 Conceited affected Jades. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 440 Each affected She that tells my story. 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 105 Damn all Shakespear, like th' affected Fool. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Journ.* I. 157 She seemed to be her actual self, and nothing affected or made up.

II. = earlier AFFECT *ppl. a.*, L. *affectus*. [whence formed by distinctive ppl. ending -ED; or from AFFECT *sb.* + -ED[2], as in *mind-ed, will-ed*, etc.]

1. Having an affection (formerly *affect*), disposition, or inclination of any kind; disposed, inclined.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 372/2 That will judge to the contrarie, unless he be parciallie affected. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 Let him make choise of the armes .. whereunto he findeth himselfe most affected and fit. 1611 COTGR., *Addonné*, given, bent, affected, addicted, inclined. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 5 And asked how the Iewes stood affected. 1682 HEWER in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 144 Variously discoursed of as people were affected and inclined. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 151 How stands the country affected towards you? *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. ix. 390 You might, some time or other, be differently affected towards him.

b. Usually with the direction of the affection or disposition indicated by *well, ill*, etc. Well- or ill-disposed, or -conditioned (mentally).

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 136/1 If anie good men were well affected or minded toward religion. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 100 No maruaile then, though he were ill affected. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 2 Made their mindes euill affected against the brethren. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* IV. ix. (1854) 315 Many well affected citizens also went forth. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* II. VI. 90 The Major part .. being cordially Affected to the Government. 1832 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* ix. 60 You are an honest man, and well affected to our family.

†**2.** *esp.* Having a favourable affection or inclination; favourably disposed or inclined; attached, partial (*to*). *Obs.*, but cf. *dis-affected*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 557 On to his sone affectit so wes he. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 136/2 Ethelstan .. was so affected towards Odo. 1584 A. MUNDAY (*title*) A Watchwoord to Englande .. Written by a faithfull affected Freend to his Country. 1618 *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 6, I hear my cousin Lacy Is much affected to your daughter Rose. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 93 The men are much affected to hunting. 1690 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 319 On suspicion of being affected to King James.

†**3.** Of bodily disposition or tendency: -conditioned; -disposed. *Ill-affected* = indisposed. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 139 When the bodie is well affected. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 104 When you do perceive your Hawke to be ill affected in that place.

III. Pa. pple. of AFFECT *v.*[2] = L. *affectus*. Apparently first = 'laid hold of' by a disease (L. *affectus morbo*), and so apparently connected with II. 3, above; then extended to what lays hold of, touches, or moves the mind or feelings, or moves physically.

1. Laid hold of (by a disease), under the influence of; attacked, seized, afflicted; tainted, distempered, diseased. Const. *with*.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* 63 To confesse, that those times were affected with a disease of this naturall desire of such a death. 1633 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 120 The body is mutually affected, and alike distempered. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Affection*, The sick are frequently mistaken as to the place affected. 1806 T. PAINE *Yellow Fever* in *Misc. Wks.* II. 180 Of the same extent as the affected part of a city. 1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* xxviii. (ed. 4) 502 To conclude that the side towards which the mouth was drawn was the affected side. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, The accused was mentally affected, her father and three of her aunts having all been insane. 1868 *Public Opin.* 2 May 460/1 On examination of the affected region with the hand.

†**b.** *fig.* Seized or possessed. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) G b, Lest being affected with barbarisme, they be also infected with their vncleane conuersation. 1656 N. BERNARD *Life of Ussher* 28 He was so affected with chronology and antiquity.

†**2.** Mentally influenced, moved, impressed; interested or taken up. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* Ded., Such as are only affected with jigs and ribaldry. 1673 *True Worship of God* 64 If Pulpit Discourses were not so frequent, people would be more affected with them. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 173 The imagination and passions are little or nothing affected.

3. Moved, influenced, or touched in the feelings; usually to sympathy, sorrow, or sadness. Const. *by* (*with* obs.).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 32 Hee is more affected with the recovering of that one sheepe .. than with the safety of

the rest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 2 Ajut was so much affected by the fondness of her lover. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 53 Deeply affected by his own reproaches. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. (Routl.) 9 They were deeply affected, and not a dry eye was to be seen in the assembly.

4. Moved, influenced, acted upon, physically or materially. Const. *by* (*with* obs.).

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1. 30 The Vibrations.. may be affected with four sorts of Differences. 1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 468 Trees and bushments of equal magnitude at other times, but in their affected state as much larger. 1783 GEORGE III in Dk. of Buckingham's *Crt. Geo. III*, II. 219 Preventing the public finances from being materially affected. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 71 The latter strata, affected.. by a slaty cleavage. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 The water is affected even more than the land.

†5. *Math.* Compounded; = AFFECTED, the special form now restricted to this sense. *Obs.*

1717 B. TAYLOR *Extr. of Roots* in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 610 Method of extracting the Roots of affected Equations. 1802 WOODHOUSE *ibid.* XCII. 115 The terms affected with x^n.

†b. *by extension. Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 276 He had his proper name affected with the agnominal addition of Parresiastes.

6. Specially applied; appointed, assigned, allotted; attributed. (Cf. Fr. *affecté* and AFFECT *v.*[2] 5.)

1611 COTGR., *Nanti*.. affected unto; fastened or tied on; appointed, or pointed out for; or to whom a thing is affected; on whom it is fastened; for whom it is appointed. 1850 THACKERAY *Penden.* xxii. (1863) 181 A female servant.. affected to his private use. 1871 *Daily News* (*Let. fr. Paris*) 21 Jan., Horses.. affected to military purposes.

Affectedly (ăfe·ktĕdli), *adv.* [f. AFFECTED *a.* I. + -LY[2].] In an affected manner; with affectation or affection.

†1. With aim or desire, with true intent; intentionally, sincerely, earnestly.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. (355 *note*) Simple, well-meaning, standing still affectedly on telling truth. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxxviii. 161 One not hasty to pursue the new fashion, nor yet affectedly true to his old round breeches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* (1727) I. iv. x. § 10. 293, I have affectedly made use of this measure.. because I think it would be of general convenience. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 26 [He] goes affectedly out of his way to do it.

†2. With favourable affection; affectionately, lovingly. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iv. 123 Methinkes she's very affectedly enclin'd To young Sebastian's company o' late.

3. With affectation or studied art; artificially, fancifully. (Opposed to *simply* or *naturally*.)

1617 HOLYOKE *Dict. Etym.* II. *Affectatè*.. affectedly, with overmuch curiosity. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 359 Some.. have beene so affectedly vaine as to counterfeit Immortality. 1673 *Ladies Calling* I. i. § 14 Their gesture, their language, nay sometimes their habit too being affectedly masculine. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* xii. 198 His philosophical notions are.. affectedly mysterious and obscure. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. vi. § 16. 369 If 'Gospel light,' as Gray has rather affectedly expressed it, had not 'flashed from Boleyn's eyes.' 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 683 The person affectedly described as 'Lupus' is really Archbishop Wulfstan.

4. With studied simulation; with appearance rather than reality; pretendingly, hypocritically.

1656 DU GARD *Lat. Unlocked* § 674. 207 Do nothing affectedly, dissemblingly, appearingly for fashions sake. 1795 T. HURLSTONE *Crotchet Lodge* 41, *Miss Crotchet.* O, dear Doctor [turning from him affectedly]. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV* II. 336 Terrified at a tumult, that he had at first affectedly despised. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 35 An affectedly sympathising voice, like an undertaker's at a funeral.

Affectedness (ăfe·ktĕdnĕs). [f. AFFECTED *a.* I. + -NESS.] 'The quality of being affected or of making false appearances.' J.; = AFFECTATION.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 23 Neither do I do it out of any affectedness to contradict D. Deane's judgement. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 100 There is a repulsive affectedness in this.

Affecter (ăfe·ktəɹ). Also 7–8 affector. [f. AFFECT *v.*[1] + -ER.]

†1. One who has an affection for, a lover. *Obs.*

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 16 b, I think they were deceyved (as affectoures are accustomed). 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Madam, your father, and the Arabian King The first affecter of your excellence, Come now. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1682) II. 178 Famous for Government, affectors of Freedom. 1638 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 404 These idle affectors of Tobacco.

2. A professed adherent or practiser (*of* anything); an ostentatious or pretentious user, possessor, or professor.

1580 *2nd & 3rd Blast* (1869) 100 A great affecter of that vaine Art of plaie making. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlii. 93 A great affecter of wits and such prettinesses. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87/2 Vain affecters of Words, ignorant of those things which they professed. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 499 Our Saviour was no Affecter of Novelty in Devotion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 20 ¶ 14 The affector of great excellencies. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 168 There are few [charges], if any, that I should be more anxious to avoid than that of being an affecter of paradoxes.

†3. *absol.* An affected person. *Obs.*

1607 P.C. tr. *H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 238 Neither can these fine finicall affecters alleadge the Italian tongue.. to warrant their pronunciation. 1611 COTGR., *Affectateur*, an affector; one that (curiously) imitates a fashion, or takes on him a habit, which either becomes or befits him not.

Affectibility (ăfe·ktĭbi·lĭti). [f. AFFECTIBLE: see -BILITY.] The quality or state of being affectible.

1847 in CRAIG.

Affectible (ăfe·ktĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *affect-* ppl. stem of L. *affic-ĕre* (see AFFECT *v.*[2]) + -IBLE, as if ad. L. **affectibilis*.] Capable of being affected.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Theol.* (1853) 2 That He could not lay aside the absolute, and, by union with the creaturely, become affectible.

Affecting (ăfe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFECT *v.* + -ING[1].] The process of the vbs. AFFECT in various senses; now mostly gerundial.

1. Aiming at, showing fondness for, ostentatiously displaying, pretending.

1564 HAWARD *Eutrop.* To Reader 7 The affectynge and desyre of the attaynynge of the Greeke, Latyne, Italian and other tounges. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 162 If any part of his work distaste the reader, it will be the extreme affecting of policy. *Mod.* The folly of affecting ignorance of what had happened.

2. Assuming artificial airs.

3. Moving of the emotions.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 30 Pain and pleasure, in their most simple and natural manner of affecting.

Affecting (ăfe·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFECT *v.* + -ING[2].]

†1. (From AFFECT *v.*[1]) Loving, affectionate, solicitous. *Obs.*

1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* Ded., Darius in his deepe affecting desire, made choice of many such subiects and Captaines. 1619 HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 48 To gratulate their kinde affecting host.

†2. (From AFFECT *v.*[1] 5.) Using affectation; affected. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. i. 145, I neuer heard such a drawling-affecting, rogue. 1611 COTGR., *Pinsegreneur d'Amadis*, a Phrasemonger.. affecting speaker.

†3. (From AFFECT *v.*[2]) Arresting the mind; impressive. *Obs.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Proph.* 101 When we suddainly awake out of some very affecting dream. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 12 How much more serious and affecting is the case of a superior judge. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton* 154 Epick poetry.. relates some great event in the most affecting manner.

4. Acting upon the emotions; moving, touching; thrilling; pathetic.

1720 ROWE *Ulysses* II. i. 46 Oh Nature, how affecting are thy Sorrows! 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 231 Beauty in distress is much the most affecting beauty. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* III. VI. 2239 On hearing the recital of his affecting catastrophe. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. (Routl.) 9 Even the most stoical, was touched by this affecting scene.

†5. Having a physical influence. *Obs.*

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 46 Nor is the cold so affecting to the human body.

Affectingly (ăfe·ktiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an affecting manner; touchingly, pathetically.

1788 LORD SYDNEY in Dk. of Buckingham's *Crt. Geo. III* (1853) I. 438 Attention.. of the value of which he has shewn himself affectingly sensible. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* II. 27 Prefatory verses, which contain an affectingly humble self-review. 1871 *Athen.* 8 Apr. 423 It is when he has warmed to his work.. that his words read the most affectingly.

Affection (ăfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 affectiun, 4–5 affectioun, affeccyone, affeccoun, affeccioun, affecsioun, 5–6 affectione, 6– affection. [a. Fr. *affection*, an early ad. L. *affectiōn-em* disposition, inclination, fondness, f. *affic-ĕre*: see AFFECT *v.*[2]]

I. *Generally* and *literally.*

1. The action of affecting, acting upon, or influencing; or (when viewed passively) the fact of being affected.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 134/2 Whether the same affection hapneth to any one, and to him that is next him from white, neither is he able to say. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 28 There is no difference in the manner of their being affected, nor in the causes of the affection. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 11 The reciprocal affection of those bodies. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 (1868) 57 Besides the affection of our bodily organs from without. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. v. 186 The spots of the retina by the affection of which they are produced.

II. Of the mind.

2. An affecting or moving of the mind in any way; a mental state brought about by any influence; an emotion or feeling.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 288 þreo degrez beoð þerinne [in carnal desire] þe uorme is cogitaciun: þe oðer is affectiun: þe þridde is kunsence. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1518 Withouten any other affeccioun Of love, or any other ymaginacioun. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 146 A man.. is subiecte to inmeasurable affections. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius's Sp. Inquis.* 1 Accompany the outward motions of the players, with some inward affection. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 70 Mercy.. is an affection of the Mind. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* ii. § 9. 112 The smell of a rose is a certain affection or feeling of the mind 1878 HOPPS *Rel. & Mor. Lect.* xvii. 53 It is simply impossible to reveal anything to a human being except through his reason, his conscience, or his affections.

b. The representation of feeling or emotion.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (J.) Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage.

†3. *esp.* Feeling as opposed to reason; passion, lust. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 Affeccions ben foure Joye Hope Drede and Sorowe. 1567 *Triall of Treas.* (1850) 4 Slaues to their lustes and affection. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 34 Most wretched man, That to Affections does the bridle lend! 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 26 For this cause God gaue them vp vnto vile affections. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 25 A will over-ruled by enormous affections or passions. 1681 HOBBES *Rhetor.* i. 1 Anger, Envy, Fear, Pity or other Affections. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 357 Over and above our reason and affections.

†4. State of mind generally, mental tendency; disposition. *Obs.* in general sense.

1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyces* III. 125 Suche affection of mynde, that I do no man wronge bycause of my profyte. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 1. 279 Good Affections, which are præparatiues vnto Vertue. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 34 Let the affection be what it will in appearance, if it does not make us shun such objects.

5. *esp.* State of the mind towards a thing; disposition towards, bent, inclination, *penchant. arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 162 To þat sollempnite com lordes of renoun, þat weddyng forto se, for grete affectioun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 793 This Tesbe hath so grete affecciouη, And so grete lykynge Piramus to see. *c* 1386 — *Melibeus* 284 Ye have schewed to youre counseilours.. youre affeccioun to Make werre. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. v. 20 It was all their affeccion, intencion and reson to knowe god. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 83 The inglismen exponis the prophesye of merlyne to there auen affectione. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Instit.* II. 125 Where anger or hatred is, there is an affection to hurt. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 10 Lawyers that wrest the Law to your affection. 1625 BACON *Ess.* vii. (1862) 25 If the Affection or Aptnesse of the Children, be Extraordinary, then it is good, not to crosse it. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 A few good reaches and affections after holinesse are not enough for us. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Critic.* (1833) 483 Affection, signifying a settled bent of the mind toward a particular being or thing. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 69 The two desires.. are in fact bound up with each other in one affection, and make but one affection between them.

6. Good disposition towards, goodwill, kind feeling, love, fondness, loving attachment.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 37 Nychanore.. that for affecciouη, *or loue*, was clepid fadre of Jewis. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1421 Made he to Jason Gret chiere of love & of affeccioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Affeccyon, or hertyly wellwyllynge, *Affectio*. 1488 CAXTON *Chastysing of Goddes Chyldern* xxiii. 61 Affeccion is a wylfull bowyng or enclinyng of a mannys hert with loue to a nother man. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 175, *Cl.* How know you he loues her? *John.* I heard him sweare his affection. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 The Church of Rome would seeme at the length to beare a motherly affection towards her children. 1658 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 289 To love one another, with the most Heroic and Divine Affection. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v. (1840) 135 We are no sooner in love than it becomes our principal care to engage the affection of the object beloved. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 22 Affection and satisfied pride would again warm her later years.

b. *esp.* in *pl.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 112 Did you.. Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* (1778) II. 26, I never had my affections more tenderly awakened. 1851 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1815) II. 11 Give my kindest affections to my father, mother, and family. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (Routl.) 19 In the society of one who was now the chief object of his affections.

†7. Feeling against, animosity. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 44 And he cometh rennyng agenst me wyth affectyon mortal. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 22, I heare some crie out with earnest affection against me. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 164 They uttered their old spiteful affection towards vs.

†8. Biased feeling, partiality. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. to Scottes* 227 Weigh the querell indifferently, and without affeccion. 1559 KENNEDY in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 271 The anceant fatheris.. without affectioun schaws truelie thair jugement. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 452 Very partiall.. and led very much with affection.

III. Of the body.

9. A bodily state due to any influence.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iii, Euery vlcere is eyther symple and alone without other dysposytyon or affectyon begynnynge with it. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* Prov. iii. 17 (1715) I. 3 To place Men with the furious Affections of Hunger and Thirst in the very Bosom of Plenty. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 59 Why certain affections of the body produce such a distinct emotion of mind.

10. *esp.* An abnormal state of body; malady, disease.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, In all suche affections behoueth purgacyons. 1633 T. N[EWTON] tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 4 Throwne into sundry diseases and innumerable affections. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 Affections both of Lungs and weazon. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 157, I mean here only to advert to those rheumatic affections. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VII. iii. 342 Died, sir, suddenly, last night. It was an affection of the heart.

IV. Of substances or essences.

11. A temporary or non-essential state, condition, or relation of anything; a mode of being.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 32 The coldenesse or other affection of the Aire about it. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 35 The spirits walke.. freely exempt from the affection of time, place, and motion. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 Motion, which is an all-reaching affection or belonger to each bit of the world. 1677 GALE *Ct. of Gentiles* II. iv. Proem. 7 The affections of propositions are either absolute or relate: absolute affections are quantitie and qualitie. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The generality of Peripatetics divide Affections into internal; as motion, and finiteness: and external, as place, and time. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 337 To be veined or not veined, is an affection of granite, that seems.. accidental. 1842 W. GROVE *Correl. Phys. Forces* (1867) 106 Electricity is that affection of matter or mode of force which most distinctly and beautifully brings into relation other modes of force.

12. Hence, A property, quality, or attribute.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 225 There remaineth yet

one generall and common affection scattered throughout the whole Law . . which we call an Action. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3 The affections of Tropes . . are such qualities as may put ornament upon any of the forementioned Tropes. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 504 Holiness and catholicism are but affections of this Church. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 153 It fares with tenses as with other affections of speech. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 389 *Attributum*, an affection, an attribute. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 20 Thought is merely an affection of perishable matter.

V. From AFFECT *v.*1, confused with AFFECT *v.*2

†**13.** The act of affecting or assuming artificially; = AFFECTATION. *Obs.*

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 171/2 He . . dooth answer againe, by cauilling sophistication, & by meere affection. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 407 Taffata phrases, silken tearmes precise, Three-pil'd Hyperboles, spruce affection. 1603 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 415, I dislike affection of foreign and new-coined words, when we have good and sufficient store of our own. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 2/2 Affection in this, as in every other thing, is both tedious & ridiculous. 1686 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 230 A most inconvenient affection of Monasyllabical Words. 1776 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* I. i, With the very gross affection of good nature.

Affection (ăfe·kʃən), *v.* [a. Fr. *affectionne-r*, f. *affection*. Cf. *love*, to *love*; *honour*, to *honour*.]

To have affection for; to like, love.

1584 *Copie of a Leter* 31 A goodlie Gentlewoman, whom the Earle affectioned much. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. i. 234 Can you affection the 'o-man . . can you carry your good wil to y^e^ maid? 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 79, I do not think my lady Isabella ever much affectioned my young lord, your son. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 207 Malvolio . . is the only person in the play who does not affection the gay and sweet-spirited jester. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* XLII. 659 Those underground regions he affectioned.

Affectional (ăfe·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. AFFECTION *sb.* + -AL[1]. Cf. *rational*.] Of or pertaining to the affections; having affections.

1859 T. PARKER *Exper. as Minister* 112 The leading Reformers are men of large intellect, of profound morality, earnest, affectional men. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos.* 228 Affectional cognition is a property of the mind. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 65 The affectional part of his nature was touched.

†**Affe·ctionally,** *adv. Obs.* (in quotation *effectionally*.) Affectionately; earnestly.

a 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824) II. 83 That he effectionally deall with the Frenche Kinge, that the Scotts merchants trading in France . . may haue free trade.

Affectionate (ăfe·kʃənĕt), *a.*, formerly also *pple.* [Latinized adaptation of Fr. *affectionné* pple. and adj., on analogy of *orné, ornate, déterminé, determinate*, etc. See -ATE[2]. Parallel forms are AFFECTION -ED with the Eng. ppl. ending, and AFFECTIONATED with that ending added, as in *nominate, nominated, separate, separated*.]

†**I.** = Pa. pple. of AFFECTION *v.* Cf. Fr. *affectionné*. Held in affection, beloved. *Obs. rare.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 675 (1811) Another of the affeccionat seruantes of kyng Lowys . . and thus two of the derest beloued seruantes.

II. *adj.* Possessed of affection. Cf. AFFECTIONED.

†**1.** Mentally affected, disposed, inclined. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. to Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1557, 1053/2 Heare howe Christes audience . . wer affeccionate to this euerlasting liuely bred. *a* 1535 — *Wks.* 584 (R.) The wille as it happeth . . at the time to be well or euill affectionate. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyces* III. 121 If we shall be so affectionate that euery man shall spoyle and robbe . . an other man. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* ix. 282 Thus stood St. Paul affectionate unto the Corinthians.

†**2.** Unduly affected, biased, prejudiced, partial. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 328/2 Upright, indifferent bytwene party and party, and not affectionate. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* 865 b, Judges not indifferent but very much affectionate against me. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 129 It is but an affectionate iudgement of some, when they impute the onelie cause to be in bishops. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. 358 Subiect to the censures of euery affectionate and malignant reporter.

†**3.** Passionate, wilful, self-willed, headstrong, obstinate. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* (1874) 35 Affeccionate appetites, perturbyng and corruptyng, the tranquilitee of the mynde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 774 He . . was not pityful, and stode affectionate in his owne opinion. 1554 KNOX *Faythfull Admon.* E iv, The vsurped gouernment of an affectionate woman is a rage without reason. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. ii. 583/3 The inconsiderate wils of rash affectionate souldiours. 1726 PENN *Tracts* in *Wks.* I. 478 The affectionate Passions, and voluntary Humilities, of a Sort of People, whose Judgment goes always in the rear of their Affections.

†**4.** Eager, ambitious, earnest. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Zelatore*, a iealous affectionate man. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1873) I am . . zealous and affectionate to recede as little from antiquity. 1654 MARVELL *Corr.* Let. 2 Wks. 1875 II. 12, I have an affectionate curiosity to know. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 424 No Man is more affectionate in pressing a good Life than this Apostle. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ₱ 5 Their labours, however zealous or affectionate, are frequently useless.

†**5.** Well affected, kindly inclined, favourable (*to* a proposal or thing). *Obs.*

1543 *State Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. 754, I am thought affectionate to these parties here. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 50 They being affectionate unto the quarrell of Britaine. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 104 The Trained Bands were . . so affectionate to that cause. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 370 Tournay . . containing above sixty thousand inhabitants who were affectionate to the French government.

b. quasi-*sb.* A well-affected person, a favourer. *rare.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lvi. 122 Men esteem him for this a zealous affectionate, but they mistake him many times, for he does it but to be esteemed so.

6. Of persons, animals: Having warm regard or love, loving, fond, tenderly-disposed.

1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 22 Youre most loving and affectionat brother and Cousin James R. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Ded. 1 This generall ioy of affectionate and loyall subjects. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 276 Your (Wife, so I would say,) affectionate Seruant. Gonerill. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 154 Your subjects . . are affectionate enough to separate your person from your government. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* viii. Wks. IX. 76 A gentle heart, a soul affectionate, A joyous spirit fill'd with generous thoughts. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vi. 119 An affectionate-hearted creature.

6. Of things: Expressing or indicating love or affection; tender.

a 1586 SIDNEY (T.) Beholding this picture I know not with how affectionate countenance, but, I am sure, with a most affectionate mind. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 144 To present his affectionate Commendations unto her Majestie. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 158 The affectionate carriage of this poor woman to her infant. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 236 The French and Italians make use of these affectionate diminutives even more than we. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iv. 74 Philip, taking an affectionate farewell . . took the road to Dover. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxii. 238 Babli, by which affectionate-sounding diminutive is meant, etc.

†**Affe·ctionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. AFFECTIONATE *a.*, or latinized adaptation of Fr. *affectionn-er* on analogy of *terminer, terminate, élever, elevate*, etc. Cf. AFFECTION *v.*, the direct adoption of the Fr. word.]

1. To have affection for, to regard with affection.

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* (1630) 42, I will reply, which or to whom my selfe affectionates. 1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Yr's. Gift* 30 If mens love be simplie good, women cannot but affectionate them. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I. 223 Whom . . I do more affectionate. 1654 USSHER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 815 Honouring him that was dead, and greatly affectionating the widow Agrippina.

2. *refl.* [after Fr. *s'affectionner à* = *s'attacher*.] To attach onself.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. iv, Those who affectionate themselves to Monkies, and little Dogges. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* IV. xix. 153 He saw me, courted me, I gave ear to him, and . . I affectionated myself to him.

†**Affe·ctionated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED; or rather f. AFFECTIONATE *a.* after the appearance of the vb. By-form of AFFECTIONATE; cf. AFFECTIONED.]

1. Inclined or disposed; with *to, unto*, favourably inclined, tenderly disposed, attached.

1578 FLORIO *Firste Frutes* Ep. Ded., Your Honours . . well favouring and affectionated mind, both unto me, and all other. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* III. xviii. 119, I am somewhat affectionated to Poesy and to read good Poets. 1651 J. ROCKET *Chr. Subj.* (1658) iii. 21 Hee delights to see you . . so graciously affectionated as to pray for them. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 679 No sort of persons were more entirely affectionated to his Majesty's government and family.

2. Unduly inclined or biased; swayed by affection; partial.

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 134/2 In deciding of all matters he was vpright and iust, being not affectionated nor . . corrupted for anie mans pleasure. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 309/1 Without reproch of being affectionated or corrupted.

3. = AFFECTIONATE 5, 6.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 19 If he did but only repeate the lamentable, and truely affectionated speeches. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 142 A vigilant and faithfull counceller, as hee is an affectionated brother. 1631 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 156 By her Majesty's most affectionated and bound in all humble Duty, W. H.

Affectionately (ăfe·kʃənĕtli), *adv.* [f. AFFECTIONATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an affectionate manner.

†**1.** With strong inclination; eagerly, zealously, earnestly. *Obs.*

1588 W. AVERELL *Combat of Contrar.* B, Their beholders . . while they affectionatlie gaze on their painted pride, doe lose the reason of men and become like stones. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. iii. 32 A man at all times affectionately given [*avidum*] to entertain the worst matters. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 487, I can see no Reason why we may not as well use the Lord's Prayer (provided that we do it devoutly and affectionately) twice, thrice or oftener.

†**2.** With a biased or partizan spirit; partially, interestedly. *Obs.*

1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 14 Persecution began against them, that were called Albingenses: whose opinions are made hainous by some that write affectionately.

3. With favourable disposition, kindly, lovingly, fondly.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 74 My lord Pandarus: honey-sweet lord . . commends himselfe most affectionately to you. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* ii. 8 Being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to haue imparted vnto you. [WYCLIF We desiryng 3ou with greet loue.] 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. xii. 247 Strange, that strangers . . should so affectionately bemoan the death of a man no whit related unto them. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* v. 101 As a king Is styled, when most affectionately praised, The father of his people. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xvi. 199 Mrs. Riccabocca took her husband's proffered hand affectionately.

Affectionateness (ăfe·kʃənĕtnės). [f. AFFECTIONATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being affectionate; passing from **a.** Earnestness, heartiness (in earlier use), to **b.** Kindness, loving disposition, fondness (in later use).

1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 244 Persons not equally allowed by Christ to be in the ministry, may be equal in the manner of their utterance, seeming affectionateness . . earnest manner of application. 1740–87 *Lett. Miss Talbot, etc.* (1808) 283 A fair-dealing kind of affectionateness, ready to encourage and acknowledge its liking of all amiable people. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* II. (1863) 453 The generosity and affectionateness of the motive. 1827 HARE *Guesses at Truth* (1859) 515 The strong affectionateness of womanhood. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* ii. 19 The affectionateness of the present greeting. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 201 The affectionateness of beseeching looks and supplicating voices.

Affectioned (ăfe·kʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFECTION *sb.* + -ED[2]; probably imitated from Fr. *affectionné*. See also AFFECTIONATE *a.*, a latinized form of the same word; and cf. the senses of both.]

1. Disposed, inclined (in any way). *arch.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 29 Reasons which may seem sufficient to any indifferent affectioned man. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Instit.* II. 109 So affectioned and minded by the direction of the spirit that they desire to obey God. *a* 1581 CAMPIAN *Hist. Irel.* XI. ix. 110 They sate upon him diversely affectioned. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 10 Bee kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly loue. 1631 B. WEBBE *Quietnesse* (1657) 107 To be affectioned to love one another. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Rom.* xii. 10 Be tenderly affectioned one to another.

†**2.** Swayed by the affections; biased, partial. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 166 Such manner of forraine and coulored talke to make the iudges affectioned.

†**3.** Passionate, wilful; self-willed, obstinate. *Obs.*

1582 BENTLEY *Monum. Matrones* II. 177 No teares can staie him from his affectioned tyrannie. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 160 An affection'd Asse, that cons State without booke, and vtters it by great swarths.

†**4.** Eager, ambitious; zealous. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* G vij b, Those fathers that ar so extremly affectioned, to haue theyr chyldren to begynne as olde men. 1567 in Strype's *Ann. Ref.* I. (1709) 503 To destroye all suche as be affectioned, or make claime to the same kingdome. 1623 HART *Arraign of Urines* Ded., Great Princes have beene affectioned fauourers of Physicke and Physitians.

†**5.** Well affected, kindly disposed. *Obs.*

1539 BIBLE ('Great') 1 *Thess.* ii. 8 As a norsse cherysseth her chyldren, so were we affeccyoned towarde you. 1601 W. T. tr. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 7 His citizens, being inclined and affectioned to the French, were much displeased. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 57 He was very lovingly affectioned towards his children.

†**6.** Loving, fond; affectionate (in mod. sense). *Obs.*

1578 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* Argt., To forsake the world . . and with most affectioned hearts embrace this incomparable treasure freely offred vnto vs.

Affectionless (ăfe·kʃənlės), *a. poet.* [f. AFFECTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without affection; *in the quot.* without bias, unbiased, passionless.

1598 SYLVESTER *Dubartas* (1608) 576 Upon the Law thy Judgements alwayes ground And not on man; for that's affectionless.

†**Affe·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [f. AFFECTION on analogy of *caution, cautious, action, actious*, etc.: see -IOUS. The etymological form is AFFECTUOUS, q.v.] = AFFECTIONATE; earnest, cordial, loving.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 845 True prayer is an earnest and affectious communication of the heart with God. 1607 *Trag. of Nero* (N.) A fare-well kisse, Kisse of true kindnesse and affectious love. 1775 ASH, *Affectious* (not used).

†**Affe·ctiously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = AFFECTIONATELY, AFFECTUOUSLY; earnestly, cordially, kindly.

1430 LYDG., *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Theyr gladnesse when he hath perceyued Spake vnto theim full affectiously. 1755 JOHNSON, *Affectiously*, in an affecting manner. *Dict.*

Affective (ăfe·ktiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *affectif, -ive*, ad. med. L. *affectīvus*; f. *affect-* ppl. stem of *affic-ĕre*: see AFFECT *v.*[2] and -IVE.]

†**1.** Earnest, zealous. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 148 Throucht ane affectyue loue that there prince hes touart them.

†**2.** Affectionate, loving. *Obs. rare.*

1656 BP. HALL *Breathings of Devout Soul* (1851) 158 Cast me off with scorn, for casting any affective glances upon so base a rival.

†**3.** Existing in feeling or disposition, as distinguished from external manifestation. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 1 (1865) 223 This world God loved, affective before all time, effective in time.

†**4.** Of affectation; artificially assumed. *Obs. rare.*

1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gent.* 4 That which is most native and least affective deserves choisest acceptance.

†**5.** Having the quality of affecting; tending to affect or influence; influential, operative. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* vii. 20 (1868) 132/1 Knowledge, not apprehensive only, but affective too. 1678 *Lively Oracles* viii. § 42, 318 Other manner of impressions, more affective and more lasting then bare reading will leave.

†**6.** Having the quality of influencing the emotions; affecting. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Manners of Eng.* 525 (T.) By affective meditations to view, as re-acted, the tragedy of this day [Good Friday]. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Times* 695 He was a judicious preacher, more instructive than affective.

7. Of or pertaining to the affections or emotions; emotional.

1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. V. 138 This monosyllable (heart) . . comprises all that intellective and affective world, which concerneth man; . . when God says, The heart is deceitful,

he means the Understanding, Will, Affections are deceitful. 1659 HARDY *Serm.* xlii. (1865) 266/2 Pride.. as well in the intellectual as in the affective faculty. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* (1878) I. 391 Act upon and develope the affective or emotional side of human nature. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* i. 36 The affective functions of the brain.. are the foundations of the emotions, and impulses.

Affectively (ăfe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an affective manner.

†1. In respect to inward disposition. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 53 In some sense God cannot repent, *viz.* Affectively, in respect of his essence.

†2. In a manner that influences conduct, etc. *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Exp. Phil.* iii. 10 (1863) 609/1 And may know him.. not apprehensively only, but affectively.

3. As regards the affections; emotionally.

1852 A. P. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 324 The highest happiness consists intellectually in the sight of God, and affectively in the adherence of the will to the Supreme Will.

†**Affe·ctly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFECT *a.* + -LY².] = AFFECTEDLY (? earnestly, or pretendedly).

1628 BP. HALL *Hon. of Maried Clergie* I. ix. 750 He, being suspected of Priscillianisme, wrote affectly against that heresie,—at last, foulely fell to that which he disclaimed.

Affector, variant of AFFECTER.

†**Affe·ctual,** *a. Obs.* [a. OFr. *affectuel,* f. L. *affectus*: see AFFECT *sb.* and -AL¹. Cf. *effectual,* AFFECTUOUS, AFFECTIVE, AFFECTIONATE.]

1. Earnest, ardent, eager, hearty.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389/2 God hath beholden your affectuel deuocyon fro heuen. 1552 HULOET *Abcedarium,* Affectuall desyres, *Ambiciosæ preces.* 1581 RICHE *Farewell to Milit. Prof.* (1846) 169 With affectuall and manifest argumentes to perswade her.

2. Of or pertaining to the affections or emotions.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 3. 175 Reasonable persuasions resemble words, affectuall passions are compared to deeds.

3. = AFFECTIVE 3.

a 1655 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1862 I. 205 (D.) Lust not only affectual, but actual is dispensed with.

†**Affe·ctually,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] = AFFECTIONATELY.

1. With eager desire, earnestly.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f iij b, Moche affectually I praye yow as my right dere daughters. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) II. 184 b/1 Some folke.. prayed hym thre dayes duryng affectually that he wolde delyuer.. the poore syke. 1509 FISHER in *Wks.* 1876, 303, I pray you al nowe affectually to praye, and for her.. to say one Pater-Noster.

2. Lovingly, fondly; affectionately (in mod. sense).

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 53, I love my wyf as affectually.. as any man dothe his. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 91 Whan Arthur was within the tente wyth the ladyes, who affectually behelde him.

†**Affectuo·sity.** *Obs.*—⁰ [a. Fr. *affectuosité,* ad. med. L. *affectuōsitas,* n. of quality, f. *affectuōsus*: see next.] 'Affection' Bailey. 'Passionateness' J.

†**Affe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *affectueux* (14th c.), ad. L. *affectuōs-us,* f. *affectus*: see AFFECT *sb.*] Full of affection or 'affect.'

1. Earnest in feeling or desire; eager, ardent, hearty.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxv. 184 He was affectuse in his desyre. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 53 I. 147 As harty and affectuous recommendacions from your Grace. *c* 1656 BP. HALL (*title*) The great mystery of godliness laid forth by way of affectuous and feeling meditation.

2. Well disposed; loving, affectionate, tender.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 152 That same Gilbert was ryth affectuous vnto the Heremites of Seynt Austin. 1575 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 206 Mine affectuous accentes, my sorowful words, and feruent sighes.

3. Emotional; moving the emotions.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 39 In some kind of Musick less Passionate and Affectuous.. Points of Division may be used.

4. Influential, effective, successful. *rare.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Musick* I. xi. 43, I have found it to be a more affectuous way to Tune the Voice.

†**Affe·ctuously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an 'affectuous' manner.

1. With earnest feeling or desire (see AFFECT *sb.*); earnestly, ardently, eagerly.

1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett* (1881) 8 Praye you right affectuously, that, at reverence of us, ye will have oure said squire. 1494 FABYAN v. xcvii. 71 Both she and Seynt Remigeus prayed so affectuously that the childe was restoryd. 1552 HULOET *Abcedarium,* Affectuouslye, or ardentlye. *Auide.* 1569 T. NEWTON *Cicero de Senect.* 53 b, Neyther affectuously to be desired, nor without cause to be lefte and forsaken. 1645 in Harrington's *Nugæ Antiq.* 72 Most affectuouslye beseaching your Grace.

2. With favourable or loving feeling; affectionately (in mod. sense); kindly, lovingly, tenderly.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (1835) 51 Lorde thou knowyst how affecteuously I hym now love and evere have do. 1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tully on Frendship* IV. 10 We should love our frend as affectuously as our self. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 91 All other ladyes and damoyselles affectuously beheld hym. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Phil.* i. 7 My minde is so affectuously set towards you.

†**Affee·ble,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afebli-er* (also *afebl-ir*), f. *à* to + *febli-er* to weaken, f. *fieble,* now *faible,* FEEBLE.] To weaken, enfeeble.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XII. xiv, Thou hast this daye overmoch grevyd and affeebled my peple. *c* 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. 68 Which affeebled no litle the force of Englande. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 88 For euer to affeeble the repaires and for to abash us.. day and night they ceased not to shoot great artillery.

†**Affee·bled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Weakened, enfeebled.

1577–87 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* I. II. xxiii. 348 Strengthening the affeebled members.

†**Affee·blish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OFr. *afebliss-,* extended stem of *afeblir* (mod. *affaiblir*): see AFFEEBLE. Cf. FEEBLISH *v.*] A by-form of AFFEEBLE.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h iij b, Wyn taken ouer mesure.. affeblysshed the brayne.

Affeer (ăfī·ər), *v.* Also 5 affure, 6 affer, 7 affear. [a. OFr. *afeure-r, affeure-r* (Anglo-Fr. *afere-r, affere-r*), earlier *aforer* (Sp. *aforar*):—late L. *affōrā-re* to fix the price, or market-value, f. *ad* to + *forum* market, in late L. also 'market-price.']

1. To fix or settle the amount of an amercement, to assess; to reduce to a fair or equitable amount.

1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *E. E. Gilds* 395 Affurers of good name and fame.. to assesse and affure all such amerciaments. 1516 *Modus tenendi Cur. Baronum* (Pynson) C i, Chose ii. iii. or iiii. afferers to affer the court. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 21 [See AFFEEROR]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1602) 541 By the great Charter that Amercement and summe of money, which he is to pay.. ought to be assessed & affeered by the good and lawful men of the neighbourhood. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 The amerciament of every Juror shall be affeered according to his offence. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* iii, They used likewise to affere, or bring in their own Assessments, just as the Freemen in a Court-Baron do affere the assessments of those who are absent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. xxix. 379 Amercements imposed by the superior courts on their own officers and ministers were affeered by the judges themselves.

2. *fig.* To settle, confirm.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3128 The bisshope he gan his tale subtilly All affere and seyde. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 34 Great Tyrrany, lay thou thy basis sure, For goodnesse dare not check thee! wear thou thy wrongs, The Title, is affear'd.

†**Affee·rance.** *Obs.* [prob. a. Anglo-Fr. **afferance,* f. *afferer*: see AFFEER and -ANCE.] The act or process of affeering; assessment.

c 1432 *MS. Roll of York Mercers' Myst.* 10–11 *Hen. VI,* Rec^d.—of diverse persones that wer afferyd in ye tyme of Robert of Ʒarow—& hafe noght payde thaire afferaunce. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 But if a towne be amerced.. the affeerance shall be generall.

Affeering (ăfī·ərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFEER + -ING¹.] The settling of amercements or fines.

1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* v. 81 They were not worth the Affeering.

Affeerment (ăfī·ərmĕnt). [f. AFFEER + -MENT.] The action of affeering or assessing.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 The amerciment is the act of the Court, & the affeerement the act of the Jury. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* iii. 39 They assessed the Escuage, which was the Nature of an Afferement of a Sum of money. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. xxix. 379 By the assessment or affeerment of the coroner.

Affeeror (ăfī·ərəɹ). –Also 5 affurer, 6–7 afferour, 7 affearer. [a. OFr. *affeureur, aforeur* (Anglo-Fr. **affereur, -our*):—late L. *affōrātōr-em,* n. of agent f. *affōrā-re*: see AFFEER.] He that affeers.

1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *E. E. Gilds* 395 Affurers of good name. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 21 The othe of afferoure: I shall truely affere this court, and highe no man for no hate, ne lowe no man for no loue, but to sette euery man truely after the quantite of his trespace. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* XXV. § 1. 252/2 They shal be amerced and their amercement shall be affeared by affearers there. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 13 Affeerors are such as be appointed in Court leets, &c. to mulct such as have committed any fault which is arbitrably punishable, & for which no expresse penalty is prescribed by Statute. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 373 This method, of liquidating the amercement to a precise sum, is usually done in the court-leet and court-baron by affeerors, or jurors sworn to affeere, that is, tax and moderate, the general amercement according to the particular circumstances of the offence and the offender.

†**Affeir, affere,** *v. north. dial.* [a. OFr. *afer-ir, affer-ir,* to belong, pertain; impers. *afiert* it belongs, behoves; (Pr. *afferir*):—late L. **afferīre,* f. *ad* to + *ferīre* to strike, *fig.* to reach, affect. Though common in Anglo-Fr., *aferir* seems to have been adopted only in north. Eng. and Sc., where it is retained, esp. in Sc. law, to the present day, and usually spelt EFFEIR.] *impers.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 162, I sall.. Hald It, as It afferis to king. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 225 And dide hym grete honour as affiered to so high a man. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xciij, As to suche a prince of nature should affere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. iii. 54 To turn agane, as thaim afferis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Dreme* (1866) 279 Sum swyft, sum slaw, as to thare kynde afferis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 He salbe punissed conforme to the maner & quantitie of the crime, as affeires of Law.

†**Affeiring** (ăfī·əriŋ), *ppl. a. Sc.*; also 6 affeirand, 7– effeiring. [pr. pple. of AFFEIR *v.*] Properly pertaining, appropriate, meet, proportionate. (Still used in Scotl.: see EFFEIRING.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* III. 374 Artaȝerie affeirand for the weir. 1683 *Act of Council* (Wodr. II. 318) Such as will not [take the Test] that these be put under caution under great sums effeiring to their condition and rank. 1800 *Mod. Sc.* (JAMIESON s.v.) 'It's no sae ill, affeiring to.'

†**Affe·llowship,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [formed on FELLOWSHIP *sb.* apparently in imitation of *ac-company.*] To be in fellowship with, to accompany.

1559 *Homilies* I. (1859) 91 Sicknesses and painful diseases.. use commonly to come to sick men before death, or at the least accompany or affellowship death, whensoever it cometh.

Affend, obs. variant of OFFEND.

Affer(e, obs. form of AFFAIR.

†**Afferant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afférant, aférant,* falling by right, appropriate, proportionable; pr. pple. of *afférir*: see AFFEIR.]

A. *adj.* Falling by right, pertaining, befitting, appropriate: see also AFFEIRING.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XV. iv, It is not afferant that man shall slee another beeste for to fede withal his body.

B. *sb.* Portion properly falling to one, share, proportion. (Cf. OFr. *a l'aferant, a son aferant,* proportionally.)

c 1400 *MS. Bodl.* 546 (Halliw.) Thei have a longere tayl than the hert, and also he hath more grece to his afferaunt than the hert. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 43 The habondaunce of noble men of chevalrie, passing alle othir landes, after the quantite and afferaunt of youre roiaume.

Affere, obs. form of AFFEER *v.* and AFFEIR *v.*

Afferent (æ·fĕrĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *afferent-em* pr. pple. of *affer-re* to bring to; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *ferre* to bear.] Bringing or conducting inwards or towards. Chiefly in *Phys.* as afferent nerves, vessels.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 646/2 The former are called efferent, the latter afferent fibres. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 274 These vessels being styled afferent as they enter the gland, and efferent as they leave it. 1860 H. SPENCER in *Macm. Mag.* I. 395 An impression on the end of an afferent nerve is conveyed to some ganglionic centre, and is thence usually reflected along an efferent nerve to one or more muscles which it causes to contract. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 52 One of the afferent pulmonary veins.

Afferme, -ly, obs. form of AFFIRM, -LY.

†**Affe·rre,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *afferr,* early form of AFAR *adv.*] *refl.* To remove, go to distance. (Fr. *s'éloigner.*)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5565 After hem prikede duk Rolant, & Olyuer his felawe; Ac or þay afferede hem oȝt myche þen Mo þan an .C. of þe heþemen Had hy tweyne a-slawe.

†**Affe·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. A- *pref.* 11 (written *af-*) + FEEZE, or perh. pa. pple. of FEEZE with A *particle* = *y-*.] Scared, alarmed, perturbed.

1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772, 25 She for a while was full sore affesed.

‖ **Affettuoso** (affe:ttu,ō·so), *a. Mus.* [It. = with feeling, affecting.] With feeling; a direction placed over a single passage, or at the commencement of a movement, 'in which case a somewhat slow tune is intended.' Grove. Hence *fig.* as sb.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 132 The tender, soothing strains, in the affettuoso of humanity.

Affiance (ăfəi·ăns). Forms: 4 afy-, 4–6 affiaunce, 5 affyanse, 5–6 affyaunce, 4– affiance. [a. OFr. *afiance,* n. of action f. *afier* to trust: see AFFY.]

1. The action of confiding, or fact of having faith, in a person, quality, etc.; faith, trust. Const. *in,* rarely *on* (*subord. cl., upon, to, unto,* obs.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 87 Þat he so suld þe barons had affiance. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 642 Alle his afyaunce vpon folde wat3 in þe fyue wounde3 Þat cryst ka3t on þe croys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 That ever we shulde put affiaunce and trust to the Frenshe partie. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Heb.* xi. 24 Puttyng his affyaunce in God. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 125 Repose the whole affiance of your hearts upon me. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104 How well I did to put my affiance in his goodness. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1348 My Lancelot, thou in whom I have Most love and most affiance. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 93 A true affiance on Him who is the Giver of this faith.

†2. Confidence generally; assurance. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 16/4 Who is he that is not ravysshid to hope of affyaunce? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. John* ix. 34 The Phariseis beyng sore prouoked with the beggars great affyaunce, made no aunswere. 1591 *Troubl. Raigne of K. John* II. (1611) 92 There's no affiance after periurie. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 2 (1865) 243/2 Abraham in affiance of this truth ventured to forsake his country. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxix. 282 My prayers.. have not that affiance with them that they used to be attended with.

3. The pledging of faith; solemn engagement; *esp.* the plighting of troth between two persons in marriage, a marriage contract.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. iv. 238 Not sayeng trouthe af hys promesse and affyaunce made. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* v. § 442 (1642) 191 Endowment ought to bee made immediately after affiance made betwixt them at the Church doore. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) I. iii, He made affyaunce to the kynge for to nourysshe the chylde. 1628 COKE *on Littleton* I. v. § 39 (1633) 34/1 After affiance and troth plight between them. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 20 The affiance is compleated by a prayer. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Affiance,* the plighting of troth between a man and a woman, upon agreement of marriage.

†4. Hence *fig.* Intimate relationship, affinity. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 350 Religion and Superstition have more affiance.. then Superstition and Prophaneness. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr* xliii. (1878) 45 Merlin, that did alwaies loue the King, As bearing chiefe affiance to his countrey.

Affiance (ăfəi·ăns), *v.*; also 6 affyaunse, affiaunce. [a. OFr. *afiance-r,* f. *afiance*: see prec.]

1. To promise (anything) solemnly, to pledge.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 545 Affyaunsynge her myne hole assuraunce.

2. *esp.* To promise solemnly in marriage; to betroth, to engage. Commonly in the passive.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 288 Aftre that he [the Prieste] affiaunceth them both with one ringe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 227, I am affianced this mans wife, as strongly As words could make vp vowes. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 87 Argire .. determined to affiance her selfe unto him. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 210 To affiance their young Queen to his son the Dauphin. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. vii. (1871) 452 Tancred was affianced to the daughter of Besso.

Affianced (ăfəi·ănst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Promised in marriage; betrothed, engaged.

1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 200 Affiaunced and promysed in mariage, *Desponsatus*. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VIII. iii. 315 And Wilhelmina is the affianced Bride of Friedrich of Baireuth.

†2. Hence *fig.* Closely related; akin. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 7 Yet is their head and tip of their tail yellow, so that the Martins before mentioned, seem to be affianced to these.

†3. Assured by pledge or promise. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyssey* I. 162 Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest, Affianc'd in my faith.

†**Affi·ancer.** *Obs.*—° [f. AFFIANCE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

1755 in JOHNSON [as a 'Dict.' word].

Affiancing (ăfəi·ănsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFIANCE *v.* + -ING¹.] An engaging in marriage; a betrothing.

1617 MINSHEU, An Affiancing or betroathing. 1660 HOWELL, An Affiancing, *Fiançailles*. 1755 in JOHNSON [as 'Dict.' word].

Affiant (ăfəi·ănt). [a. Fr. *affiant*, earlier *afiant*, pr. pple. of *afier*: see AFFY.] One who makes an affidavit; a deponent. (Only used in U. S.)

1850 BURRILL *Law Dict.* (U.S.). 1882 *An Amer. Depos.* in *Standard* 15 Apr. 2/3 Affiant also states that said —— made habitual and frightful use, in his practice, of the poisonous drug aforesaid.

†**Affi·antly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFFIANT (in sense of giving faith, trusting) + -LY².] With trust, confidently.

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 543 We may chuse whether we will affiantly beleeve any thing that is not written.

†**Affi·ch(e,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 affitch, 5 afficche, -yche. [a. Fr. *affiche-r*, OFr. *aficher, afichier*, cogn. w. Pr. *aficar, afiquar*, Sp. *afijar*, It. *afficcare*, for the origin of which Diez assumes a late L. **affīgicāre*, f. *ad* to + **fīgicāre*, deriv. form of *fīgĕre* to fix; cf. *fodĕre, fodicāre, pendĕre, pendicāre*, whence Fr. *pencher*.] To fix to, affix.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 16 The platis of gold, the whiche he hadde affitchide. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 211 Right only for the coveitise Of that they sen a womman riche, Ther wol they alle her loue affiche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 117 He afficched hym so in the sturopes that the horse bakke bente.

†**Afficti·tious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *affictīci-us* annexed, f. *affict-* ppl. stem of *affing-ĕre* to add to by inventing: see -ITIOUS.] 'Feigned or counterfeit.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Affida·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *affīdātiōn-em*, f. *affīdā-re*: see AFFIDAVIT and -TION.] A solemn promise of fidelity.

1613 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 62 The Empresse swore, and made affidation to the Legat .. The same oath and affidation tooke likewise her brother. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Affida·ture.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *affīdātūra*, f. *affīdāre*: see AFFIDAVIT and -URE.] 'Mutual contract.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731.

Affidavit (æfidē¹·vit). *Law.* [late and med. L. *affīdāvit* = has stated on faith or oath, perf. t. of *affīdāre*, used for *fidem dăre*: see AFFY.] A statement made in writing, confirmed by the maker's oath, and intended to be used as judicial proof. (In legal phrase the deponent *swears* an affidavit, the judge *takes* it; but in popular usage the deponent *makes* or *takes* it.)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 227 Which by Affidauit must be certified. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 9 An illustrious affidavit of God's wonderful propensity to bless and save mankind. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 60, I will make affidavit, that I have really and truly returned, and repaid the sum borrowed. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 200 Justices are permitted to take affidavits in any matter by declaration. 1872 THACKERAY *Christm. Bk.* 100 Of this I am ready to take an affidavit any day. [1860 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Davy*, 'On my *davy*,' on my affidavit, of which it is a vulgar corruption.]

Comb. or *Attrib.*

1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 485 Held up his Affidavit Hand, As if h'had been to be arraign'd. 1808 BENTHAM *Scotch Ref.* 93 The favourite sort of evidence already mentioned—affidavit evidence. *Ibid.* 23 The affidavit-maker (deponent) remaining subject to examination.

Affied (ăfəi·d), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFY *v.* + -ED.] Affianced, betrothed. Also *fig.*

c 1500 *Partenay* 5087 In noble Bretain gan he to mary, Affyed and sured to a gret lady. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 53 Though affide unto a former love. 1659 J. DAY *Blind-Beggar* (1881) 8 The Lady Elizabeth, your noble Daughter, Is my affied wife. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 18 His [soul] Affied to God.

†**Affi·er.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFFY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who trusts or confides.

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 204 He baptizeth somewhere some, such as be his Believers and Affiers in him.

†**Affi·le,** *v. Obs.* 4–6; also afile, affyle. [a. OFr. *afile-r*:—late L. *affīlā-re*, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fīl-um* a thread, also (in late L.) the edge of a cutting instrument.] To file down, polish, sharpen. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. Fr. *affiler la langue*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 712 He moste preche, and wel affyle his tunge, To wynne silver [*v.r.* afile, affyle]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 113 Mercury, which was all affiled, This cow to stele he came desguised. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 167 A grete axe of fyn steele bended and affyled that there was noo side but it cutted. *c* 1520 *Compl. of them to late maryed* (1862) 3 All yonge lovers sholde them so affyle, That they love trewely.

Affiliable (ăfi·liăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *affīli-* (stem of *affīliāre*: see AFFILIATE) + -ABLE; as if ad. L. **affīliābilis*.] Capable of being affiliated on, or causally traced to. Const. *on, upon*.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 69 (1875) 207 Geological processes which these marine currents effect, are affiliable upon the force which the sun radiates. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 67 (1875) 202 Due to forces affiliable on the like or unlike forces previously existing.

Affiliate (ăfi·li¸ēt), *v.* [f. L. *affīliāt-* ppl. stem of *affīliā-re* to adopt; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fīli-us* a son; app. in imitation of mod. Fr. *affilier* (ad. *affīliāre*).]

I. Of adopting into the position of a child.

1. To adopt as a child: but always *fig.* of a parent institution adopting or attaching others to itself as branches, or of a society adopting a member.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 530 The sophists of rebellion .. affiliated an antient sect, the machinations of which formed the secrets of the arrere or occult lodges of free masonry. 1860 *Times* 30 Nov. 6/5 Why does not the great firm .. affiliate provincial tan-yards?

2. To attach a smaller institution *to*, or connect it *with*, a larger one as a branch thereof; to unite or attach a member formally to a society. Const. *to, with*, according as the idea of filial union, or connexion, is thought of.

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. i. (Routl.) 171 The very sharpers with whom I had been affiliated at Toledo. 1794 W. BURKE in *Burke's Wks.* 1842 VII. 318 The great patriarchal jacobiniere of Paris, to which they were (to use their own term) affiliated. 1880 M. L. MEASON in *Macm. Mag.* 426 Ampleforth has only been affiliated to the London University during the last four years.

b. *refl.*

1866 *Spect.* 1 Dec. 1332 That colleges .. be allowed to affiliate themselves to the University of Oxford.

c. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) To connect or associate oneself *with*; to rank oneself under the banners of.

1860 *Times* 28 Nov. 10/1 The party in the South that affiliates with the Republicans. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* xxi. 125 To affiliate somewhat coolly with the party of reconstruction.

II. Of imputing or fixing as *the* child.

3. *Law.* To fix the paternity of an illegitimate child *on* the putative father (for the purpose of maintenance). In this sense apparently introduced by the Act cited below; the term in previous Acts was *filiate*. Hence *gen.* To refer or ascribe (a child) *to* its proper parent.

1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, lxxvi. § 69 To charge or affiliate any such Child or Children on any Person as the reputed or putative Father thereof. 1836 W. ROBINSON *Justice of Peace* II. vi. 539 In that year a bastard child was affiliated upon him. 1844 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurisp.* lxix, There would be no medical ground for affiliating the child to one man rather than the other. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vi. (1870) 172 Sarpedon, who is directly affiliated to Zeus.

4. *fig.* To father *on* or *upon*, attribute *to*, trace origin to.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 84 The compositions which Captain Thomson's indiscriminate admiration would fain have affiliated to his muse. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iv. 311 How do these facts .. affiliate the faculty of hearing on the primary vital processes? 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 194 Our venerable Abbey of Westminster, when .. in search of a pedigree, sought to affiliate itself upon the Archbishop [Dunstan].

Affiliate (afi·liĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *affīliātus* pa. pple. of *affīliā-re* to adopt: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Affiliated, received into intimate connexion.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 492 The much befriended man, The man almost affiliate to the church.

B. *sb.* A recognized auxiliary.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* xxi. 126 Scorn for their associates and affiliates of the North.

Affiliated (ăfi·li¸ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFILIATE *v.* + -ED.] Adopted as a child or fixed in paternity. Usually *fig.* United in a dependent relation, as the branches of a society to the central organization.

1795 in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 528 Soliciting the provincial affiliated societies to separate from the republicans. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 35. 117 Surrounding France with a girdle, not of affiliated republics, but of dependent dynasties. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 138 And numbered, within a century after its foundation, 3000 affiliated monasteries.

Affiliation (ăfili¸ē¹·ʃən). [a. mod. Fr. *affiliation* (Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *affīliātiōn-em* n. of action f. *affīliāre*: see AFFILIATE¹.]

1. 'Adoption; the act of taking a son.' Chambers. The establishment of sonship.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Among the antient Gauls, *Affiliation* was a sort of adoption only practised among the great. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 117 Let there be a conscious affiliation with God.

2. Adoption, by a society, of subordinate branches; union of branches to a supreme or central organization.

1799 S. TURNER *Hist. A.-Sax.* (1828) II. VI. 258 The hoary advocates of a new system .. whose Affiliation and credit multiplied their power. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 5. 195 The numerous art-schools scattered over the country in affiliation to the establishment at South Kensington.

3. The fixing of the paternity of a child. Also *fig.* The fathering of a thing upon any one; and, the assignment of anything to its origin.

1830 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trum.* (1870) 15 Man has been termed the child of affliction, an affiliation of which the writer does not recognise the truth. 1836 W. ROBINSON *Justice of Peace* II. VI. 541 The original order of affiliation was not actually destroyed, but only suspended during the lives of the husband and mother. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* No. 293. 50 The question of the originality of Greek art or of its affiliation on Egypt.

†**Affinage.** *Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *affinage*, n. of process f. *affiner*: see AFFINE *v.* and -AGE.] 'A fineing or refining of metals.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. 'The act of refining metals by the cupel.' J.

Affinal (ăfəi·năl), *a.* [f. L. *affīnis* a relative + -AL¹, as if ad. L. **affīnālis*; cf. *fīnālis*.]

†1. *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 27 Of the Affinall Keyes of Tones. The Keyes (which we call Affinall) be the Letters which end irregular Songs .. viz. *alamire* wherein ends euery song of the First and Second transposed Tone. *Ibid.*, Let euery transposition be from a Finall to a fift the proper Affinall.

2. Related by marriage; derived from the same stock or source.

1846 GROVE *Contrib. to Sc.* 327 That chemical and physical attraction are affinal, or produced by the same mode of force. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 5 As this group embraces the relationships by affinity, it may be denoted by affinal.

†**Affi·ne,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *affin*, OFr. *afin*:—L. *affīn-em*, adj. and sb., related, or a relation, by marriage, lit. 'bordering upon,' f. *ad* to + *fīn-is* end, border.]

A. *sb.* A relation by marriage; also, less strictly, one connected or akin, a connexion.

a 1509 HENRY VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 23 I. 55 His Cousyn and affyne the king of Spayne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 164 The name of Belus, and other names affines unto it. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 98 Hee that could but onely reade .. should likewise as affines and allies to the holy Orders, be saved, and committed to the Bishops prison.

B. *adj.* Closely related.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 267 Thymelæa indeed and Chamelæa are affine both in form and nature.

†**Affi·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *affine-r*, OFr. *afiner* (Pr. and Sp. *afinar*, It. *affinare*):—late L. **affīnā-re* f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fīn-em* end.] To refine.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 473 Very proper it [quicksilver] is therefore to affine gold.

Affined (ăfəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [ad. Fr. *affiné*, f. *affin*, see AFFINE *a.*; with Eng. ppl. ending -ED. No Fr. *affiner* or Eng. vb. *affine* existed in this sense.]

1. Joined in affinity; related, connected.

1597 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) XXXV. 275 Those that are affined unto him in the flesh. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 25 The Wise and Foole, the Artist and vn-read .. seeme all affin'd, and kin. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 131 So far as cranial characters go .. all the people whom I have enumerated are affined. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. XXV. 224 They were thus affined by a double tie to the Russian people.

2. Bound by any tie.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 39 Be judge yourself, Whether I in any iust terme am Affin'd To loue the Moore.

†**Affi·ning,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *affine*, stem of prec. + -ING².] Having close connexion or relation; appropriate.

1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XIV. lxxxiii. 346 Iacob .. That to his Births, his Burials, euen his Wels, as good or ill Did then and there betide, gaue names affining.

Affinitative (ăfi·nite¹·tiv), *a. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *affīnitāt-em* AFFINITY + -IVE; cf. *quantitative*.] Of the nature of affinity, as 'an affinitative resemblance.'

Affinitatively (ăfi·nite¹·tivli), *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of affinity.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites *Phil. Mag.*

Affinition (æfini·ʃən). [f. stem of AFFINED, *affinity*, after *defined, definition*: see -TION. *Affinition* is in 16th c. Fr. in sense of AFFINE *v.*]

Formation or recognition of affinity.

1879 HOWELLS *L. of Aroostook* xiv. 165 By some infinitely subtle and unconscious affinition she relaxed toward him.

Affinitive (ăfi·nĭtiv), *a.* [f. AFFINITY after *infinity, infinitive*: see -IVE.] Characterized by affinity; closely connected or related.

1651 WILLAN *Astræa* A iij, By the Reflection of your affinitive eminence in Vertue and Beauty, It hath presumed to assume a Being more communicable. 1880 J. HATTON *Three Recruits* I. i. i. 10 The kitten playing with that ball of yellow thread somehow struck Oliver North as affinitive to his own position.

Affinity (ăfi·nĭti). Forms: 4–5 afinite, 4–6 affinite, affynyte, affynite, 5–6 affynytye, affinyte, affynitie, affinytye, affynytie, 6–7 affinitie, 6– affinity. [a. Fr. *afinité, affinité*, ad. L. *affīnitāt-em*, n. of state f. *affīn-is*: see AFFINE *sb.*]

I. Affinity by position.

1. Relationship by marriage; opposed to *consanguinity*. Hence *collect*. Relations by marriage.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Sinne* 7379 Or 3yf he wyþ a womman synne þat sum of hys kyn haþ endyde ynne .. He calleþ hyt an affynyte. *c*1315 Shoreham 70 Alle here sybbe affinitè. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C viij b, Be he of his parente his affynyte or other. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 1876, 293 What by lygnage what by affinite she had xxx. kinges & quenes within the iiii. degre of maryage vnto her. 1649 Selden *Laws Eng.* I. lv. (1739) 98 Many .. that by affinity and consanguinity were become English-men. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 326 Affinity is a Civil Bond of Persons, that are ally'd unto each other by Marriage or Espousals. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 He was closely related by affinity to the royal house. His daughter had become, by a secret marriage, Duchess of York.

b. In *R. C. Ch.*: The spiritual relationship between sponsors and their godchild, or between the sponsors themselves, called in older English *gossip-red* (cf. *kin-red*).

*c*1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 13 His sybb frendes or any oþer þat es of his affynyte gastely or bodyly. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Romanists talk of a spiritual Affinity, contracted by the sacrament of baptism and confirmation. 1872 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 23 When he has succeeded in placing the bar of spiritual affinity between the King and his wife.

2. Relationship or kinship generally between individuals or races. *collect*. Relations, kindred.

1382 Wyclif *Ruth* iii. 13 If he wole take thee bi riȝt of affynyte the thing is wel doo. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe of K. James* (1818) 7 With many other of thare afinite. 1494 Fabyan iv. lxx. 49 He therfore with helpe of his affynyte and frendes, withstode the Romaynes. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ix. 47 The great Identitie, or at least, Affinitie that was betwixt the old Britains, and Gauls. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. 316 The labour of individuals .. weaves into one web the affinity and brotherhood of mankind. 1872 Yeats *Growth & Viciss. Comm.* 37 The affinities of the people which connected them .. with the Semitic races of Arabia.

3. *Philol.* Structural resemblance between languages arising from and proving their origin from a common stock.

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 66 The latyne, frenche, and spanyshe haue no doble W, as the Dutche, the Englishe, and suche as have affynytye with the Dutche. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 245 We know the affinity of the Punic tongue with the Hebrew. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 80 Between some of these languages, there is indeed a great affinity. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xx. 313 To trace the affinities of words in different languages.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Structural resemblance between different animals, plants, or minerals, suggesting modifications of one primary type, or (in the case of the two former) gradual differentiation from a common stock.

1794 Sullivan *View of Nat.* I. 458 Thus we shall find that antimony has an affinity with tin. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xxxiv. 250 The species are arranged .. with due regard to their natural affinities. 1862 Darwin *Orchids* iii. 115 In the shape of the labellum we see the affinity of Goodyera to Epipactis. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 353 The true Reptiles and the Birds .. are nevertheless related to one another by various points of affinity.

5. *fig.* Causal relationship or connexion (as flowing the one from the other, or having a common source), or such agreement or similarity of nature or character as might result from such relationship if it existed; family likeness.

1533 Elyot *Castel of Helth* (1541) 35 By reason of the affinitie whiche it hath with mylke, whay is convertible in to bloude and fleshe. 1540 Morysine tr. *Vives Introd. Wysdome* C iiij, Vyces and their affynities, as foolyshnes, ignorancy, amased dulnesse. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* III. v. 46 What is the reason that Grace hath such marvellous affinity with Glory? 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 76 The sound of every individual instrument bears a perfect affinity with the rest. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 74 Philosophy and poetry are for ever disclosing affinities with each other. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* iv. 421 This spiritual affinity between Luther and Bunyan is very striking.

†6. Neighbourhood, vicinity. [OFr. *afinité*.] *Obs.*

1678 R. Russell tr. *Geber* IV. ii. 242 The third Property is Affinity (or Vicinity) between the Elixir and the Body to be transmuted. 1770 Hasted in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 161 Some kinds of wood .. decay by the near affinity of others.

II. Affinity by inclination or attraction.

†7. Voluntary social relationship; companionship, alliance, association. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan v. ciii. 78 Gonobalde .. promysed ayde to his power. Lotharius, of this affynyte beyng warned, pursued the sayde Conobalde. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 4 That so many good men would have had affinity with so naughty and wicked a man. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xviii. 1 Now Jehosaphat .. ioyned affinitie with Ahab.

8. Hence *fig.* A natural friendliness, liking, or attractiveness; an attraction drawing to anything.

1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 322 For this dung, by a certaine affinitie, is gratefull and well liked of Bees. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 71 With this hath the spirit of the Spaw water great affinity. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* iv. 61 Natural affinities are ever acting, even now, in opposition to circumstance. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 70 So sharp is the line, and such the want of affinity between those waters.

9. *esp.* Chemical attraction; the tendency which certain elementary substances or their compounds have to unite with other elements and form new compounds.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., M. Geoffroy has given [in 1718] a table of the different degrees of affinity between most of the bodies employed in chemistry. 1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 35 Chymical affinity or attraction is that power by which the invisible particles of different bodies intermix and unite with each other so intimately as to be inseparable by mere mechanical means. 1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* i. 22 Elective affinity, or elective attraction, you will find spoken of in every work upon chemistry. *c*1860 Faraday *Forces of Nat.* iii. 93 This new attraction we call chemical affinity, or the force of chemical action between different bodies.

10. A psychical or spiritual attraction believed by some sects to exist between persons; sometimes applied concretely to the subjects or objects of the 'affinity.'

1868 Dixon *Spir. Wives* I. 99 All these Spiritualists accept the doctrine of special affinities between man and woman; affinities which imply a spiritual relation of the sexes higher and holier than that of marriage. *Ibid.* II. 204 Such natures as, on coming near, lay hold of each other, and modify each other, we call affinities.

Affirm (ăfə·ɹm), *v.* Forms: 4–5 aferm(e, 4–6 afferm(e, 6–7 affirme, 6– affirm. [a. OFr. *aferme-r, -ier*:—L. *affirmā-re*, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *firmā-re* to make firm, f. *firm-us* strong. In 16th c. the spelling was refashioned after the L., as Fr. *affirmer*, Eng. *affirm*.]

†1. *trans.* To make firm; to strengthen; to confirm, to support (an institution, purpose, proposition). *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 316 The pes þei suld afferme, for drede of hardere cas. *c*1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. v. 27 Dan þai Welle afermyd hys cunnand. 1485 Caxton *Chas. the Gt.* 1 The cristen feyth is affermed and corrobered by the doctours of holy chyrche. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. of M. Aurel.* (1546) K k v, The goddis assure & affirme euerything.

2. *Law.* To confirm or ratify (a judgment, law).

*c*1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* 84 He consented to here counseilyng, and fully affermed here sentence. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 257 The lawe was confermed In due form and all affermed. 1628 Coke *On Littleton* I. iii. § 32 (1633) 28/1 This iudgement was affirmed in a Writ of Error. 1825 J. Wilson *Wks.* 1855 I. 38 Well then—appeal to posterity .. and posterity will affirm the judgement with costs. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 388 Twenty-three peers voted for reversing the judgment; thirty-five for affirming it.

†3. To confirm or maintain (a statement made by another); to maintain or stand to (a statement of one's own). *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 172 And alle tho Affermen that, which he hath tolde. *c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 68 He shalle afferme my word, and sey as I seid. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 117, I said so, deare Katherine, and I must not blush to affirme it. 1611 Bible *Acts* xii. 15 But she constantly affirmed that it was euen so. 1670 Baxter *Cure of Ch.-div.* III. Pref. § 4 When one hath said it the rest will affirm it.

4. Hence, To make a statement and stand to it; to maintain or assert strongly, to declare or state positively, to aver. Const. *subord. cl., inf., simple obj.*

*c*1374 Chaucer *Boethius* II. ii. 34, I dar wel affermen hardyly, þat 3if þo þinges .. hadde ben þine, þou ne haddest not lorn hem. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* Prol., Thys booc the Jewis afermen [1388 affermen] to ben of Filon. *c*1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 29 It semiþ to me þat is foly to a ferme in þis case oiþer 3ie or nay. *c*1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlvii. 501 Holy chirche afermeth also, How long King Mordreins lyvede þere. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. ix. 8 For this that ye say and affirme me I thanke you a thousande tymes. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 43 Yet their owne Authors faithfully affirme, That the Land Salike is in Germanie. 1616 Purchas *Pilgr.* (1864) 2 None of credit .. hath affirmed himselfe to haue seene this Vnicorne, but in picture. 1702 Pope *Jan. & May* 160 Nay, if my Lord affirm'd that black was white, My word was this, your honour's in the right. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trinal* ii. 19 Let us often affirm the clearness that is in God. 1877 Lytteil *Landmarks* III. i. 104 That such a report existed in Claudian's time cannot now be affirmed.

b. *absol.*

1366 Maundev. xiv. (1839) 159 As thei beyonde the See seyn & affermen. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* i. 7 Not vndirstondinge .. of what thingis thei affermen [Tindale, *Genev.*, 1611 whereof they affirme]. 1657 Trapp *Ezra* i. 3 II. 4 Many there were—who affirmed deeply of being the people of God. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 107 Not that I so affirm.

c. To make a formal declaration or affirmation. Const. as in 4, and *absol.* See Affirmation 5.

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* xix. 7999 He affyrmit with faithe & with fyn chere, All þo couenaundes to kepe. 1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 13 The seyd William .. affermyd a pleynt of trespas. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Affirmation*, *Anno* 1721, the following form was settled .. I, A. B. do sincerely, solemnly, and truly, declare and affirm. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. viii. 129 Quakers and others, now permitted by law to affirm instead of swearing.

5. *Logic* and *Gram.*, *trans.* and *intr.* To make a statement in the affirmative (as opposed to the *negative*). See Affirmative A 4, B 1.

1581 Sidney *Astrophel* Wks. 1622. 552 For Grammer sayes .. That in one speech two Negatiues affirme. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 172 An Axiome is Affirmed when the band of it is affirmed. 1870 Bowen *Logic* vii. 210 To affirm the Reason or the Condition is also to affirm the Consequent or the Conditioned; and to deny the Consequent is also to deny the Reason.

Affirmable (ăfə·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able, as if ad. L. **affirmābilis*.]

†1. Affirmative, positive. *Obs.* See Affirmably.

2. Capable of being affirmed or asserted. Const. *of.*

1611 Cotgr., *Affermable*, affirmable, avouchable. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 116 What is truely affirmable of the one, is of the other too. 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 228 The grounds on which the fact of an evil inherent in the will is affirmable. 1846 Mill *Logic* VI. x. § 5 (1868) II. 517 This seems to be affirmable of the conclusions arrived at.

Affirmably (ăfə·ɹmăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an affirmable manner.

†1. Affirmatively, positively. *Obs.*

1470 Harding *Chron.* lxix, I cannot wryte of suche affirmably [*v.r.* affirmandlye]. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. vi. 102 The Lacedemonyens had ordeyned affirmably that .. they shulde kylle and slee al the men and women.

2. 'In a way capable of affirmation.' Todd 1818.

Affirmance (ăfə·ɹmăns). [a. OFr. *afermance, -aunce*, later *affermance*, f. *afermer*: see Affirm and -ance.]

1. A confirming.

1531 Elyot *Governor* II. xiv. (1557) 139 To the affirmaunce whereof they adde to others. 1659 Godfrey in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 541 Rather an affirmance than an exclusion of the old peerage. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. II. i. § 7 (1817) 327 Which come merely in affirmance of opinions already formed. 1824 H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. of Scots* 295 An affirmance or corroboration of all that has been added by his predecessors against Mary.

2. *esp.* Of laws, verdicts, etc.: Ratification.

1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* v. § 377 (1642) 163 That statute is but an affirmance of ye common law in that point. 1657 Burton in *Diary* (1828) II. 19 The Countess's Jury brought in another and a raging verdict .. in affirmance of the private verdict they had given. 1798 Dallas *Rep.* II. 84 Detinue and replevin are actions in affirmance of property. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 112 The affirmance or reversal of the decree appealed from.

3. An assertion, a strong declaration.

1494 Fabyan I. xxvi. 18 Here now endyth ye lyne or ofspryng of Brute, after ye affermaunce of moste wryters. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 182/2 One named *Joannes de temporibus*, which by the affirmance of most of our old histories, liued 361 yeers. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olbion* Notes ii. 34 Of whom Bale dares offer affirmance, that .. hee first taught the Britons to make Beere. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 65 They swear it, till affirmance breeds a doubt. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* II. xiv. 258 His lightest affirmance would weigh down the most solemn protestations of the distressed Jewess.

Affirmant (ăfə·ɹmănt), *a.* and *sb.* [?a. Anglo-Fr. *afermant, affirmant*:—L. *affirmant-em* pr. pple. of *affirmā-re*: see Affirm and -ant.]

A. *adj.* Affirming.

B. *sb.* One who affirms, who makes a statement or declaration.

1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 117 A Company of Foreigners, which this Affirmant believes to be Spaniards. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. vi. 243 Socrates being opposed to him under the unusual disguise of a youthful and forward affirmant.

Affirmation (æfəɹmē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *affirmation* (14th c. Godef.), ad. L. *affirmātiōn-em* n. of action f. *affirmā-re*: see Affirm.] The action of affirming.

1. The action of confirming anything established; confirmation, ratification (*esp.* of laws).

*a*1533 J. Frith *Answ. Bp. Rochester* k 2 (R.) For a more vehement affyrmacyon he doubleth his owne wordes. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 246 To establish by Law a thing wholly unlawful and dishonest, is an affirmation was never heard of before. 1860 Forster *Grand Remonstr.* 2 The Petition of Right .. was but the affirmation and re-enactment of the precedents of three foregoing centuries.

2. The action of asserting or declaring true; assertion. *esp.* assertion in the affirmative, as opposed to the negative.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 63 This gentleman, at that time vouching, (and vpon warrant of bloody affirmation,) his [mistress] to be more Faire. 1743 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist.* VII. xvii. 127 Whether more credit were to be given to her bare negation than to their affirmation. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 11 Instead of Denial and Destruction, we were to have a science of Affirmation and Reconstruction. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 273 A single nod implies an affirmation.

3. *Logic.* 'A positive judgment, implying the union or junction of the terms of a proposition' (*Encycl. Brit.*); predication.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 23 Abstract names proceed from proposition, and can have no place where there is no affirmation. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* i. § 4. 14 Affirmation is the enunciation of one thing concerning another. 1877 E. Conder *Basis of Faith* iv. 161 A judgment is an assertion, affirmative or negative. Affirmation and denial are as the opposite motions of the same wheel; the extensor and contractor muscles of the same limb.

4. The words in which anything is asserted; an assertion, declaration, or positive statement.

*a*1593 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 63 Paul's affirmation, who saith, 'Such as the root is, such are the branches.' 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. iv. 17 It be a false affirmation to say *a quadrangle is round*. 1876 J. Parker *Paraclete* II. xviii. 324 The bold affirmation that we have no sensation of efficiency is probably best met by a bold affirmation to the exact contrary.

5. *Law.* A formal and solemn declaration, having the same weight and invested with the same responsibilities as an oath, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath.

1695 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III*, xxxiv, Every Quaker .. shall instead of the usual Forme be permitted to make his or her Solemne Affirmation or Declaracion. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xvi. 138 To be examined on oath, or if a quaker on affirmation. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. vii. 427 Giving their affirmation the value of an oath.

Affirmative (ăfə·ɹmătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *affirmatif, -ive* (13th c. Littré) ad. L. *affirmātīv-us*, f. *affirmāt-* ppl. stem of *affirmā-re*: see Affirm and -ive.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Strengthening, corroborative; confirmatory. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xlix, No worldely thyng can be wythout stryfe, For unto pleasure payne is affyrmatyfe. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Da*, for *Dea*, a word affirmative, as *ouy da*, yea forsooth. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 106 He received the affirmative advice of all the Judges of England.

†**2.** Strong in assertion; positive, dogmatic. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Liv.* (1727) 102 Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. XIV. 364 He at first speaks in an affirmative tone of voice.

3. *Logic.* Expressing the agreement of the two terms of a proposition.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vii. 17 A proposition vniuersall affirmatiue is most agreable to sciences. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 188 A definition must be vniversall, and affirmatiue. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* § 75. 128 Where a judgment expresses that its two terms agree, it is called Affirmative.

4. Hence, Asserting that the fact is so; answering 'yes' to a question put or implied; opposed to *negative*.

1628 BP. HALL *Hon. of Maried Clerg.* I. § 28. 759 This negatiue charge implyes an affirmatiue allowance. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 133 Therefore the Commission runnes in words affirmative, and not negative. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xlii. 290 The ordinary way of distinguishing the Affirmative Votes from the Negatives, was by Holding up of Hands. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In grammar, authors distinguish affirmative particles; such is, *yes*. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) VI. II. lxvii. 48 The negative and the affirmative chains of argument. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxxii. § 4 This question seems to claim an affirmative answer. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. vi. 104 Görtz Junior . . after some intense brief deliberation, becomes affirmative.

†**5.** *Math.* Of quantities: Positive, or real; opposed to *negative* or less than nothing. *Obs.*

1693 E. HALLEY *Algebra* in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 964 Which is affirmative when $2rp$ is less than $dr-dp$, otherwise negative. 1789 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 187 When n is a given quantity, and $n-\frac{1}{2}$ not a whole affirmative number.

B. *sb.* [sc. mode, proposition, statement.]

1. The affirmative mode in a proposition; that which affirms or asserts. *To answer in the affirmative*; to answer 'yes,' or that it is so.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2605 Ffor then were they in the affirmatyff, and wold preve anoon. 1532 MORE *Answ. Frith.* Wks. 1557, 841/1 If he will bydde me proue the affyrmatiue. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 The one will resolve on the affirmative. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 They all very cheerfully answered in the affirmative. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 38 'Well; yes—she might,' said the butcher, slowly, considering that he was giving a decided affirmative, 'I don't say contrary.'

2. An affirmative word or proposition; opposed to a *negative*.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logic* I. ii. 49 b, Affirmative is that which doth affirme and lay downe something to bee or imagined to bee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 24 If your foure negatiues make your two affirmatiues. 1628 COKE *On Littleton* I. i. § 1 (1633) 6 b, Witnesses cannot testifie a negatiue, but an affirmatiue. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 2 In Latin and English two negatives joined in one sentence make an affirmative. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 Two judgments which are alike in Quality, either both Affirmatives or both Negatives.

†**3.** A statement affirmative of, or asserting something; an assertion, or affirmation. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 73 That affirmative which sayes the Loadstone is poyson. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 4. 75 That he is a priest in heaven appears in the large discourses and direct affirmatives of St. Paul.

Affirmatively (ăfə·ɪmătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an affirmative manner.

1. By way of assertion or express declaration.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlviii. Wks. 1557, 924/2 He did but speake it affirmatiuely, and wil not holde it opinatiuely. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 10 (1619) 431 The Apostle extendeth the former precept, and in this forme of words affirmatiuely propoundeth it. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* III. XXX. 362 That the right of Parliament to provide for the exigency . . should be affirmatively stated.

2. In the affirmative mood, so as to assert that a disputed or doubtful thing is; opposed to *negatively*.

1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 11 Who someuer shall mowe affyrmatyfly ansuere to these askynges. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vii. 17 Sciences vsing demonstration, conclude affirmatiuely. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* i. (1702) 6 And they had answer'd him affirmatively. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 429 The question, I confess, is difficult, however affirmatively it may have been determined by philosophers. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. 239 The people answered affirmatively.

†**3.** *Math.* Positively, as a positive quantity. *Obs.*

1789 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 174 The co-efficients are to be taken affirmatively, or negatively, according as s is an even or odd number.

Affirmatory (ăfə·ɪmătəri), *a.* [f. L. *affirmāt-* ppl. stem of *affirmā-re* (see AFFIRM) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **affirmātōri-us*, f. *affirmātor* an affirmer.] Giving or tending to give affirmation or to make an assertion; affirmative, assertive.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* ii. § 20. 32 An Oath may as well sometimes be affirmatory, as promissory. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* III. XXX. 361 Mr. Pitt moved three resolutions . . the second, affirmatory of the right and duty of both Houses to, etc.

Affirmed (ăfə·ɪmd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFIRM + -ED.]

†**1.** Made firm, established, strengthened, confirmed. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7356 Afeormed faste is this deray; Hostage y-take, and treuth y-plight. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 51 He had hoped to haue turned her, but she was so afermed in goodnesse, that it wolde not be. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, In the vpper roundnes therof is affyrmed the holownesse of the pyt or morteys bones.

†**2.** Confirmed, corroborated (by new statements). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Affermyd, or grawntyd be worde, *Affirmatus*. 1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 149 A story, written by a Spaniard . . and affirmed by many godly and well learned men.

3. Maintained, positively asserted, declared.

1611 COTGR., *Affirmé*, affirmed, avouched. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* I. v. 21 To an *Affirm'd* Syllogisme, every part must be affirm'd. *Mod.* The picture affirmed to have been stolen.

Affirmer (ăfə·ɪmə(r)). [f. AFFIRM + -ER[1].] One who affirms: **a.** who confirms, or supports (*obs.*); **b.** who asserts or declares; **c.** who maintains what is disputed or denied, as opposed to the *denier*.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 374 Ye . . report us to be the affirmers of your wicked words. 1611 COTGR., *Affirmateur*, an affirmer, soother, avoucher. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 29 His Majesties Auctority, did . . exeeme the affirmers from the paines of probation. 1860 *West. Rev.* No. 36, 419 But the proof lies with the affirmer. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 371/1 It is chiefly as an affirmer of positive doctrine that Plato has been influential.

Affirming (ăfə·ɪmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFIRM + -ING[1].] (Now gerundial.)

†**1.** A strengthening, confirmation, or corroboration. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 184 Thanne was this a gret afermeng To here creaunce. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 77 Amen . . ys a worde of affermynge, and ys as moche as to say, as Treuly, or Faythfully.

2. An asserting positively; affirmation.

c 1440 *Prom. Parv.*, Affermynge, *Affirmacio*. 1530 PALSGR. 193/2 Affermyng, *Affirmation* [Fr.]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 130 If his foes affirming be a proof, why should not his friends denial thereof be a sufficient refutation? *Mod.* Do you prefer taking the oath or affirming?

Affirming (ăfə·ɪmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFIRM + -ING[2].] That affirms; asserting, maintaining the truth of anything.

1849 GROTE *Greece* VI. II. xlviii. 139 The lines just cited make him as much a contradicting as an affirming witness.

Affirmingly (ăfə·ɪmiŋli), *adv.* ?*Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an affirming manner; positively.

1470 [See AFFIRMABLY 1]. 1541 WYATT *Let.* in Wks. 1861, 19 For my part I declare affirmingly . . I never offended.

†**Affi·rmly, affe·rmely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Fr. *affermé* made firm + -LY[2].] Firmly, strongly.

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxliv. 286 Ferrande, than Erle of Flanders, had affermely promysed to come. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. clxix. [clxv.] 485 We wyll holde and kepe as affermely and trewly the treuce . . as we wolde they shulde kepe with vs.

Affix (ăfi·ks), *v.* [ad. med. L. *affīxā-re*, frequentative of *affīg-ĕre*, to fasten to, f. *ad* to + *fīg-ĕre* to fasten. First used by Scotch writers, and perhaps directly due to MFr. *affixer*, an occas. refash. of OFr. *afichier*, mod. *afficher* (see AFFICHE).]

1. *trans.* To fix, fasten, or make firm (a thing *to, on, upon* another). **a.** *lit.* as by a nail, a string, cement.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* IV. (1822) 347 The dictator affixt his tentis at Tusculum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 482 Ane crucifix . . In quhome the image of ouir Saluiour Affixt wes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 218 Affixing them upon any Thing which occurrs in the Way. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 39 This sail was affixed to a vessel. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 137 Felton affixed this bull to the gates of the bishop of London's palace. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 14 Obtain postage stamps, and affix them carefully to the letters.

†**b.** To fix in occupation or possession. *Obs.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxviii. (1739) 178 Other Courts were rural, and affixed also to some certain place. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apolog.* 57 This affixed me for a longer space of time, then before, to my Bed. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. to Son* (1673) 221 A dread they have to affix the Miter in a particular Family.

†**c.** *fig.* To fix (the desires or mental faculties) *on* or *to* an object. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 11 She affixed had Her hart on knight so goodly-glorifyde. 1596 BELL *Surv. Pop.* III. x. 439 Ye must not affixe your 'mindes to these. 1640 FULLER *Abel. Rediv., Jewel* (1867) I. 365 He was so affixed to his studies.

2. *refl.* To attach oneself, cling *to*.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 201 They [young opossums], from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her teats.

†**3.** *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To cling or be attached *to*. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 222 Part [of these Minerals] affix to them, incrusting them over.

4. From the affixing of a *seal* (actually attached by a strip of parchment, etc.) extended to, To impress a seal, stamp, or signature, write one's 'signature,' initials, or name, add a postscript or note (*to*).

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 18 And did cause his Authentick Episcopall Seale, to be there to affixed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 The king . . graciously affixed his stamp. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 208 But it seems to be above all price. At least, none is affixed. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 98 To this paper the following notes are affixed in Philip's handwriting.

b. *fig.* To attach as a stigma (*to*), to stamp or stigmatize (*with*).

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* 96 Very innocent truth's are often affix't with the reproach of Heresie. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Affixing ridicule to them. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 23 The ungracious necessity of affixing blame.

c. *fig.* To attach as an appurtenance or concomitant.

1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* an. 1521 To bribe their indolence, by affixing stated salaries to their profession.

†**5.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To stick as a mark or stigma; to attach. *Obs. rare.*

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 No stain affixes to his honour from the accusation.

†**6.** *trans.* To fix upon, determine, settle. *Obs.*

1621 *1st & 2nd Bk. Discipline* 66 Another day to be affixed by your Honours. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 372 The land, affix'd by Fate's eternal laws To end his toils.

Affix (æ·fiks), *sb.*; also 7 affixe. [a. Fr. *affixe* adj. and sb., ad. L. *affīx-us* fastened to, pa. pple. of *affīg-ĕre*: see prec.]

1. That which is joined or appended; an appendage, addition.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcop.* (1647) 341 The ambitious seeking of a temporall principality as . . an affixe of the Apostolate. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xi. (1858) 129 Designated like the various ranges of Maritime, Graian, Pennine and Julian Alps, by some affix or epithet. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875, 642 Mr. Gladstone's affix to his speech on the suffrage which he calls a preface.

2. *esp.* in *Gram.* (See quot. 1865.)

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* ix. 76 Framing it somewhat to their own country fashion, in notation of points, affixes, conjugations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The oriental languages . . differ chiefly from each other as to affixes and suffixes. 1865 HALDEMAN *Affixes to English Words* § 65 *Affixes* are additions to roots, stems, and words, serving to modify their meaning and use. They are of two kinds, *prefixes*, those at the beginning, and *suffixes*, those at the end of the word-bases to which they are affixed. Several affixes occur in long words like *in-com-pre-hen-s-ib-il-it-y* which has three prefixes and five suffixes. The term *interfix* is hardly necessary for *ad* in *anim-ad-vert*, or *t* inserted as a fulcrum between two vowels as *ego-t-ism*.

†**3.** A public notice posted up. (Cf. Fr. *affiche*.) *Obs.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 48 An affix or bill of the goods being posted for the buyers to read.

Affixation (æfiksē·ɪʃən). [n. of action f. med. L. *affīxāre*, freq. of *affīg-ĕre*: see AFFIX.] The action of affixing or attaching; attachment; = AFFIXION.

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 190 The affixation of a name to a Christian Institute.

Affixed (ăfi·kst), *ppl. a.*; also affixt. [f. AFFIX *v.* + -ED.]

1. Fixed, fastened, or appended (*to*); causally connected (*with*). Also *fig.* Devotedly attached (*obs.*).

1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 His being affixt to the Divine Scripture . . which he used to read from one end to the other. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 99 His Royal capacity is affixed and inseparable with his person. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 The Distance . . is signify'd by Figures affixt. 1794 ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 149 The balance during this motion carries with it the crank and the affixed rods. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 A notice affixed in all public places. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 149 The summit is reached by a ladder affixed to the stone.

†**2.** Fixed upon, appointed, settled. *Obs.*

1559 *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 396 My Lord of Huntly . . will keep the affixed [time].

†**Affi·xedness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being affixed; devoted attachment.

1668 J. HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 267/2 A mere sordid love to the body, and affixedness of heart to the earth.

Affixer (ăfi·ksə(r)). [f. AFFIX *v.* + -ER[1].] One who affixes or fastens on.

1860 W. WHITE *Round the Wrekin* xix. (ed. 2) 192 The affixers of postage stamps.

Affixing (ăfi·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFIX *v.* + -ING[1].] Attaching, fixing, fastening on, appending.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 6/2 The affixing of the residence of God to a consecrated place. 1880 *P. O. Guide* 255 Best mode of affixing stamps.

†**Affi·xion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *affīxiōn-em*, n. of action f. *affīx-* ppl. stem of *affīg-ĕre*: see AFFIX and -ION.] The action of affixing, attaching, or fastening to; also, the state of being affixed; = AFFIXTURE.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 4 (1865) 38 If yet the subscription of God's hand, and affixion of his seal . . be not sufficient. 1653 MANTON *Smect. Rediv.* Pref. Wks. 1871 V. 502 The affixion of the name to any work being a thing indifferent. 1654 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 887 To advise by Edict, Proclamation, or Affixion, are signs of superiority. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 90 It was full three hours betwixt his affixion and expiration.

†**Affi·xment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AFFIX *v.* + -MENT.] The action of affixing, fastening to, or posting up.

1654 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 832 He . . shall not be cited by Criers, nor by affixment of Schedules.

Affixture (ăfi·kstiŭr). [f. AFFIX *v.*, after FIXTURE; the reg. deriv. f. L. *fīxūra* would be *affixure*.] The action of affixing or fastening to; the state of being fastened to; attachment. Cf. AFFIXION, AFFIX-ATION, -MENT.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* 195 The lantern having no affixture to the stone work but its own weight. 1855

MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 42 The perpetual affixture of the anathema to all papal, almost to all Ecclesiastical decrees.

Afflate (ăflē·t), *v.* ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *afflāt-* ppl. stem of *afflā-re* to blow upon, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *flā-re* to blow.] To blow upon or towards.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 54/1 Afflate or blowe this poulder in their Eyes.

†**Afla·te,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *afflātus* a blowing upon, f. *afflā-re*: see prec. Now used in the L. form.] = AFFLATUS.

1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* II. III. 58 The afflate of the Holy Spirit.

Afflated (ăflē·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFLATE *v.* + -ED.] Breathed upon; inspired.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Fel. Hemans* v. 4 Poems II. 210 The tripod for the afflated Woe. 1862 THACKERAY *Roundab. Pap.* (1879) II. 229 We spake anon of the inflated style of some writers. What also if there is an afflated style—when a writer is like a Pythoness?

Afflation (ăflē·ʃən). [f. *afflāt-* ppl. stem of *afflā-re*, as if ad. L. **afflātiōn-em*: see AFFLATE *v.* and -ION.] A blowing or breathing upon; inspiration.

1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1712) 56 A sort of wild and sordid Fanaticism, such as must proceed from an affla-tion of an unclean complexion or habit of body. 1673 *Ladies Calling* I. § 1. 32 This [piety] . . is an affla tion of the blessed Spirit. 1814 CARY *Dante's Parad.* IV. 36 Diversly Partaking of sweet life, as more or less Afflation of eternal bliss pervades them.

†**Afflati·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *afflāt-*, ppl. stem of *afflā-re* (see AFFLATE *v.*) + -ITIOUS; cf. *ablatitious.*] Characterized by afflatus; inspired.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 278 The Psalms, Doctrine, Tongue, Revelation, and Interpretation, there spoken of, appear to be inspired and afflatitious motions.

Afflatus (ăflē·tŭs). [a. L. *afflātus* a breathing upon, blast, f. *afflā-re*: see AFFLATE *v.*]

†**1.** Breathing, hissing. [L. *afflātus serpentis.*] *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Naturalists sometimes speak of the *afflatus* of serpents.

2. The miraculous communication of supernatural knowledge; hence also, the imparting of an over-mastering impulse, poetic or otherwise; inspiration.

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 54 Those writings being inspired by . . a more gentle and easie *afflatus.* 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 245 Orpheus said antient poets wrote by a divine afflatus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiv. 497 A migratory afflatus seems to have come over the Ajawa tribes. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. vii. 310 When writing under the Afflatus of the Holy Ghost. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 248 Aristophanes must have eclipsed them . . by the exhibition of some diviner faculty, some higher spiritual afflatus.

3. *Med.* A species of erysipelas, so called from the suddenness of its attack. Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

†**Afflict,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5 aflyght, aflight. [a. MFr. *afflict* occas. refashioning of OFr. *aflit*:—L. *afflīct-um* pa. pple. of *afflīg-ĕre* to dash against, to throw down, to distress; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *flīg-ĕre* to dash. The earlier *aflight* shows the same phonetic change as *delight* = MFr. *délit* and *délict.*] Overwhelmed with any trouble, afflicted, distressed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 309 Her herte was so sore aflight, That she ne wiste what to thinke. *c* 1430 *Octouian Imp.* 191 Tho was the boy aflyght, And dorst not speke. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 193 The women of whiche cite were afflicte in ij. maneres. 1564 BECON *Christm. Banq.* Wks. 76 They [these histories] be very comfortable for poor afflict sinners. 1583 (STERNH. & HOPK. *Ps.* lxxxviii. 16, I am afflict as dying still, From youth this many a yeare.

Afflict (ăfli·kt), *v.*; also 4 *Pa. t.* aflight (see prec.). [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

†**1.** *trans.* To dash down, overthrow, cast down, deject, humble, in mind, body, or estate. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 327 Cam never yet . . to mannes sight Merveille, which so sore aflight A mannes herte. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xvi. 29 In the seuenth moneth, on the tenth day of the moneth ye shall afflict your soules. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 186 And reassembling our afflicted Powers, Consult how we may henceforth most offend Our enemy.

†**2.** *intr.* To become downcast (with trouble). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 58 Wherof the kinges herte afflight.

3. Hence, *trans.* To distress with bodily or mental suffering; to trouble grievously, torment. *refl.* To distress oneself, grieve.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1080 (R.) The hope that is differred and delaied, paineth and afflicteth the soule. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* xiii. 80, I cannot touch his soul But what I may afflict his body with I will attempt. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 179 O coward Conscience! how dost thou afflict me? 1667 FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She much afflicted her self for the Death of her Father. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 328 They had no cold to afflict them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 287 It is their virtues that afflict, it is their vices that console him. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unbd.* I. i. 43 The genii of the storm . . afflict me with keen hail.

†**Afflict,** *sb. Obs. rare*; also aflight (see AFFLICT *a.*). [f. the prec. vb.] = AFFLICTION.

1564 BECON *Fasting* (1844) 542 The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a 'warfare' and continual afflict with her ghostly enemies. 1592 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* Pij, With the which aflight of her mind, she fell to labour of childe afore her time.

Afflicted (ăfli·ktėd), *ppl. a.*; also 6 aflighted. [f. AFFLICT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Cast down, depressed, oppressed, in mind, body or estate; *hence,* grievously troubled or distressed.

1534 tr. *More's On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1389/2 Judas . . tooke a speciall pleasure to see them so aflyghted. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (1878) 38 A deliuerer to his afflicted people Israel. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxiv. 28 He heareth the cry of the afflicted. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Liv.* (1727) Pref. 2 Men are apt to prefer a prosperous errour before an afflicted truth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 255 To heal the wounds of that afflicted country. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 279 Here the afflicted Pamela began to sob hysterically.

2. *esp.* Grievously affected with continued disease of body or mind; suffering. Also *fig.*

1680–90 SIR W. TEMPLE *Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 287 A Piece of Scarlet dipt in scalding Brandy, laid upon the afflicted part. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 19 If I propose cards, they are afflicted with the head-ach. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* I. i. 15 The literary language of England became afflicted with Gallicisms. *Mod.* The afflicted child has been removed to the Asylum.

†**3.** Dejected, downcast, humble. *Obs.*

c 1593 SPENSER *Sonnet* ii, And with meek humblesse and afflicted mood. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. Introd. 4 The argument of mine afflicted stile.

Affli·ctedness. ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being afflicted; distress.

1650 BP. HALL *Balm of Gilead* ii. § 6. 54 Thou art deceived if thou thinkest God delights in the misery and afflictedness of his creatures.

Afflicter (ăfli·ktəɪ). [f. AFFLICT *v.* + -ER¹.] One that afflicts or distresses; an oppressor, tormentor.

1572 HULOET in TODD. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. i. 376 These Danes . . the great afflicters of the English state. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconf.* 77 If God hear their Prayers, then many of their Afflicters must repent. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 451 Thine own afflictor be! And what of all thy worldly gear Thy deepest heart esteems most dear, Cast into yonder sea!

Afflicting (ăfli·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFLICT *v.* + -ING¹.] Troubling, distressing, harassment. (Now gerundial.)

1611 BIBLE *Jud.* ii. 2 So he . . concluded the afflicting of the whole earth out of his owne mouth.

Affli·cting (ăfli·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Grievously painful, distressing.

1605 *Play of Stucley* 457 Whose afflicting pain Hath neither left him appetite nor taste. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 166 We fled amain, pursu'd and strook With Heav'ns afflicting Thunder. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 459 A very serious and afflicting Concern for having Offended. 1823 SCOTT *Q. Durward* II. x. 197 The farther tidings . . will be afflicting to you to hear.

Afflictingly (ăfli·ktiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an afflicting manner; so as to distress or trouble.

1818 in TODD. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 371 Cato was really and afflictingly a rational drama.

Affliction (ăfli·kʃən). Also 4 affliccioun, 5 -tyon, 6 -cion, -cyon. [a. Fr. *affliction*, OFr. *aflicion*, early ad. L. *afflictiōn-em*, n. of action and state, f. *afflīct-* ppl. stem of *afflīg-ĕre*: see AFFLICT *a.* and -ION.]

†**1.** The action of inflicting grievous pain or trouble. *spec.* in its earliest use, Self-infliction of religious discipline; mortification, humiliation. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 309 Yn þyn afflyccioun Yn fastyng and yn orisouns. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h vi, The sayd hooly prophete . . made his prayers and his afflyctions solytaryly and secretely. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Tribul.* II. Wks. 1557, 1177/1 Lett hym put vppon hys bodye, and pourge the spirite by the afflyccion of the fleshe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 26 Feede him with bread of affliction, and with water of affliction, vntill I. returne in peace. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (1688) II. 147 Affliction for Religion groweth every day heavier and heavier.

2. The state of being afflicted; sore pain of body or trouble of mind; misery, distress.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* iii. 7, I have seen the afflictioun of my puple in Egipte. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* (1868) 53, I endure grete heuynes sorowe and affliyctyon. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 324 The Queene your Mother, in most great affliction of spirit, hath sent me to you. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 110 Enemies, who come to stare At my affliction. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 32 Here affliction never pleads in vain. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 303 The affliction of the people for want of arms is great. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Playing Cards* 10 During the affliction of a famine.

3. An instance of affliction; a pain, calamity, grief, distress.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 178 To repay that money will be a biting affliction. 1652 J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. 130 Afflictions are as lead to the net, the promise is as the corke. 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1851) 96 So harmonised by distance, that every former affliction had its charm.

Afflictionless (ăfli·kʃənlės), *a.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Free from affliction.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. ix. 125 He always had a loosened tooth or a cut finger . . being thereby elevated above the common herd of afflictionless humanity.

Afflictive (ăfli·ktiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *afflictif, -ive*, f. *afflīct-* ppl. stem of *afflīg-ĕre* to AFFLICT, as if ad. L. **afflictīvus*: see -IVE.] Characterized by afflicting; tending to inflict continued pain or distress; distressing, painful; trying, troublesome. Const. *to.*

1611 COTGR., *Afflictif*, afflictive, grieving, molesting, tormenting. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. I. iii. (1674) 84 To make the afflictions of this life yet more afflictive. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 176 Losses, crosses, and afflictive dispensations. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 191 Afflictive Birch No more the School-boy dreads. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Ascham* Wks. IV. 635 The most afflictive symptom was want of sleep. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 178 A military despotism . . is often less afflictive to a country in fact than in name.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. xv. 313 This afflictive, too aspiring King of Prussia.

Afflictively (ăfli·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an afflictive manner; so as to distress; painfully, grievously, troublesomely.

1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 467 No argument . . can be more afflictively discouraging to Satan. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* x. ii. (T.) Who, having acted their first part in heaven . . more afflictively feel the contrary state of hell. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. xi. 191 Fleury was very pacific . . and did not crow afflictively.

†**Affli·ge,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *affliger* (16th c. Littré) f. L. *afflīg-ĕre*: see AFFLICT *a.*] An early (Scotch) form of AFFLICT *v.*

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 34 Quhen ire affligis vs, ve seik nocht the vertu of patiens. *Ibid.* 1 To cure & to gar conualesse al the langorius desolat & affligit pepil.

Afflight, early form of AFFLICT, AFFLICTED.

Afflight, bad spelling of AFLIGHT, *Obs.*, flight.

†**Afflue·,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *afflue-r* (14th c. Littré) f. L. *afflu-ĕre* to flow towards, f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fluĕre* to flow.] To flow towards; to flock, to congregate.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 So grete nombre of freres affluyng or comyng to parys oute fro alle londes. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 29 All the people afflued from all partes.

Affluence (æ·flɪuĕns). [a. Fr. *affluence*, ad. L. *affluentia*, n. of state f. *affluent-em* flowing towards, pr. pple. of *afflu-ĕre*: see AFFLUE.]

1. A flowing towards a particular point; a general movement of people in any direction, a concourse, a moving crowd.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. vii. 1205 d, The affluence of the people was so great . . that for the very prease he could not march forward. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Others die, when there is not a sufficient Affluence to the heart to continue the Circulation. 1759 SYMMER *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 380 The effluence and affluence of electrical matter. 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXII. 223 Phlogisticated air may also be formed by a rapid and copious affluence of phlogiston. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 37 There had been great affluence of company, and no lack of diversions.

2. A plentiful flow (*of* tears, words, feelings, and *fig.* fortune's gifts); profusion, exuberance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* Introd. (1835) 4 Demostenes of Grece more affluence Never had in rethoryk. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Her eyen better semed two grete sourges wellynge vp grete affluence of teerys. 1610 HEALEY tr. *St. Aug., City of God* 511 How could they either feare or grieve in that copious affluence of blisse? 1633 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempl. Mort.* (1636) 84 Man that thus lives at ease in delicacie with affluence of all things. 1849 LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* xii. 56 Winter . . with its affluence of snows. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 420 The ambient ardour of noon, the fiery affluence of evening.

3. *elipt.* Profusion or abundance of worldly possessions; wealth.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 35 A heavenly goate whose influence Brings in riches with affluence. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 1 *Chron.* xxix. 26–28, 29 The very wormes that growe out of their [Kings'] fulnes & affluence. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 22 ¶ 3 They lived in great affluence. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xxxii, As merry as affluence & innocence could make them. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* II. 35 It was not possible to make a better use of affluence than he did. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* II. 521 Trade revived; and the signs of affluence appeared in every English house.

†**A·ffluency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *affluentia*: see AFFLUENCE.] The quality or state of being affluent, profuseness, wealthiness = AFFLUENCE 2, 3.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 99 Wealth and honour and affluency of all things. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 184 For in the midst of all their Affluencies . . they are yet most miserable.

Affluent (æ·flɪuĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *affluent* (14th c. Godef.), ad. L. *affluent-em*, pr. pple. of *afflu-ĕre*: see AFFLUE.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Flowing toward a particular place. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 63 The stonys of whom as meltenge thro the veynes of salte mixte among theyme causethe an humor affluente. 1666 HARVEY *Anat. Consump.* (J.) These parts are . . raised to a greater bulk by the affluent blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. 1759 SYMMER *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 386 The effluent current must have just as great an effect in separating them, as the affluent can have in bringing or keeping them together.

2. Flowing freely or abundantly.

1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* Wks. X. 152 And o'er his shoulders broad the affluent mane Dishevell'd hung. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* III. (1863) 30 The beautiful Loddon, always so affluent of water, had overflowed its boundaries. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 403 In the centre . . is an affluent fountain of the clearest water.

3. *fig.* Of the gifts of fortune, etc.: Flowing in abundance; abundant, copious, plenteous.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. XV. (1859) 15 Thy grace alwey hath ben affluent, decrecyng nought . . though never so largely thou geue it. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 30 Dilating on so affluent an argument. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 135 Their affluent joys the grateful realms confess. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xxxii, My son was already possessed of a very affluent fortune. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 625 The graceful and affluent diversity of the Decorated [style].

4. Hence, Flowing or abounding in wealth; wealthy, rich. Also *fig.* Const. *in*, rarely *of.*

1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 9 No expense should be spared to secure to him an honourable and affluent retreat. 1806 WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1838) III. xix. 246 Considering the number of affluent men connected with Pitt. 1831 W. & M.

HOWITT *Seasons* 255 The orchards are affluent of pears, plums, and apples. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. xiii. (1871) 287 Existence felt to her that moment affluent with a blissful excitement. **1846** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. iv. 200 Commodities .. beyond the reach of any but the affluent. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1878) 173 The language became affluent in expressions incorporated with it from the literature of antiquity.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*; prob. after mod. Fr. *affluent* sb.] A stream flowing into a larger stream or lake; a tributary stream; a feeder.

[Not in TODD 1818, RICHARDSON 1836, CRAIG 1847.] **1833** *Penny Cycl.* I. 433 The great Missouri with its affluent the Mississippi. *Ibid.* The table-land in which the Mississippi and the affluents of Lake Superior rise. **1853** PHILLIPS *Rivers of Yorksh.* iii. 104 The only remaining affluent of importance on its northern banks, viz. the river Hull. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 4 As the Thames rolls along, it receives a number of these feeders, or affluents.

Affluently (æˈfluĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an affluent manner; abundantly, richly.

1818 in TODD. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scotl.* VII. lxxv. 9 This deputation was not affluently adorned by rank and station.

†**Affluentness.** *Obs.*—° [f. AFFLUENT *a.* + -NESS.] 'Great plenty.' Bailey, vol. II, 1731, whence in J. = AFFLUENCE.

Afflux (æˈflʊks). [ad. med. L. *afflux-us*, n. of action f. *afflu-ĕre*: see AFFLUE. Cf. mod. Fr. *afflux*, perh. the direct source of the Eng.].

1. A flowing towards a point; *esp.* in *Med.* of humours; also by extension, of air, a crowd of people, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Afflux*, an Afflux or Affluence, plentifull access. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin.* II. vi. 82 The Affluxe and Refluxe of the Sea—is generall throughout the whole Ocean. **1661** LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 354 Tubercles of the lungs .. are caused by the afflux or congestion of matter. **1794** SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 175 There is no need of the afflux of vital air. **1872** *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 10 The afflux of purchasers has much more than doubled.

2. That which flows into any place; an accession.

1661 GRAUNT *Bills of Mort.* (J.) The cause hereof .. must be by new affluxes to London out of the country. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 355/1 At this period, they [*i.e.* the villi] receive an increased afflux of blood.

†**Afflu·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFFLUX + -ED².] That has flowed to.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 277 In this case we have not so much regard to the humour affluent, as affluxed.

Affluxion (ăflʊˈkʃən). [n. of action f. *afflux-* ppl. stem of *afflu-ĕre* (see AFFLUE and -ION) after L. *fluxiōnem.*] A flowing towards; an afflux.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 182 An Inflammation, either simple consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion. **1835** HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, With this are associated Affluxion, or accumulation of the fluids, etc.

†**Affodill.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 affadille, affodylle, 5–6 affadyll(e, 6 affodyl, 7 affodille, -dill, -dil. [ad. med. L. *affodillus* (*Prom. Parv.*, Turner *Lib.*, and Bailey vol. II), prob. for late L. **asfodillus*, **asphodillus*, for cl. L. *asphodilus* (Pallad.) and *asphodelus*; a. Gr. ἀσφοδελός. The form **asphodillus* (whence Ital. *asfodillo*) was prob. due, as in some other words, to the simulation of a diminutive ending. Another med. L. corruption was *affrodillus* (Turner *Lib.*), whence Fr. *afrodille.*]

1. Name of a liliaceous genus of plants, Asphodel, or King's Spear (*Asphodelus*, incl. *Anthericum*), natives of the south of Europe, and grown as garden flowers and medicinal herbs.

(In this sense *Daffodill*, and *Daffadilly*, are mentioned as variant forms of Affodil as early as 1538 and as late as 1611.)

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 921 With affadille upclose her hooles alle; Thai [field mice] gnawe it oute, but dede downe shal thai falle. **1440** *Prom. Parv.*, Affodylle herbe [*v.r.* affadylle], *affodillus, albucea.* [*v.r. affadilla.*] **1483** *Cathol. Angl.*, An Affodylle; *Affodillus, harba.* **1530** PALSGR. 193/2 Affadyll a yelowe floure—*affrodille.* [*Asphodelus luteus.*] **1538** TURNER *Libellus* A 3, *Asphodelus* a latinis *hasta regia* & *albucum* dicitur, a barbaris & latine lingue corruptoribus *aphrodillus* & *affodillus*, ab anglis *Affadyll* & *Daffadilly.* **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 647 The flower .. is called in Greeke ἀνθερικός, *Antherícos*; and in Latine, as Plinie sayth, *Albucum*: in English also *Affodyl* and *Daffodyll.* [The modern *Daffodil* appears at p. 214 as *Yellow Crowbels, Yellow Narcissus, Bastarde Narcissus.*] **1611** COTGR., *Affrodille*, th' Affodille, or Asphodill flower. *Ibid.*, *Asphodele*, the Daffadill, Affodill, or Asphodill flower. *Ibid.*, *Hache royalle*, the Affodille, or Asphodill flower; especially (the small kind thereof called) the Speare for a King. **1615** MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* 28 You must be carefull that you take not Daffodil for Affodil.

2. Applied, by confusion, to a species of Narcissus. In this sense the variant DAFFODIL (q.v.) became almost from the first the accepted form; so that eventually *Affodill* was confined to *Asphodelus*, and *Daffodil* to *Narcissus.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. b iij b, I could neuer se thys herb [*asphodelos*—ryght affodill] in England but ones, for the herbe that the people calleth here *affodill* or *daffodill* is a kynd of narcissus.

†**Affo·rce,** *adv. Obs.* [for *of force*: see FORCE.] Of necessity; by compulsion or constraint; perforce.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 21 No þing y-lafte but þe bare baggis, þan ffelle it a-fforse to ffille hem aȝeyne.

Afforce (ăfōˑɪs), *v.*; also 3–6 aforce, 4 aforse, afforse. [a. OFr. *aforce-r*, in one of its senses a variant of OFr. *efforce-r*, earlier *esforce-r*, *esforcie-r*:—late L. *exfortiā-re*, f. *ex* out + late L. *fortiā-re* to make strong, f. *forti-s* strong; in the other perh. a distinct formation on L. *ad* to + *fortiāre.* The med. L. *afforciāre* seems to be formed on the Fr.]

I. To apply force (= Fr. *efforcer*).

†1. To apply force to; to force, to compel. *Obs.*

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 789 Faste he sat, and huld the reyne .. And aforced hit [the colt] by streynthe. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merlin* 3285 Arthour aforced him to deie.

†b. To force, to ravish, to violate. *Obs.*

c **1330** *Arth. & Merlin* 2360 He hath me of vilanie besought, Me to aforce is in his thought.

†2. *refl.* To force or strengthen oneself (*to do* a thing); to exert oneself, to do one's best, to try. (OFr. *s'aforcer*, mod. *s'efforcer.*) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 121 And heo a forcede hom þe more, þe heþene a way to dryue. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Treat.* (1866) 8 Deuells þat afforces tham to reue fra vs þe hony of poure lyfe and of grace. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* I. 228 Þat wold doutles be done .. wold þu afforce þe þerfore. *Ibid.* XXVII. 11129 Thai afforset hom felly .. The vilany to venge. *a* **1528** SKELTON *Magnificence* 257 Herein I wyll aforce me to show you my mynde.

†3. *trans.* To endeavour, attempt, or try. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 818 Ye must nedis afforce it by pretence of your professioun unto umanyte. *a* **1528** — *Bowge of Crt.* 17, I was sore moued to aforce the same.

II. To add force (? properly OFr. *aforcer*).

†4. To add force to; to strengthen, fortify, reinforce. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* XV. 6593 Then Menesteus .. afforsit hys frekys to þe fight harde. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) II. xvii. 66/1 And tafforce them, let workmen vndertake Square bastiles and bulwarkes to make.

5. *Eng. Const. Hist.* To reinforce or strengthen a deliberative body by the addition of new members; as a jury by skilled assessors, or persons acquainted with the facts. [In this sense med. L. *afforciāre* is found in contemporary records; see Blount: '*Afforcietur assisa*, let the Witnesses be encreased,' (rather, 'Let the Assise or bench be reinforced or afforced').]

1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) II. 399 It was the practice to afforce the jury. **1870** STUBBS *Sel. Charters* Introd. 24 The jurors are at first witnesses of the fact; as business increases they are, under Edward I, afforced by the addition of persons better acquainted with the matter; a further step separates these afforcing jurors from the original twelve.

Afforcement (ăfōˑɪsmĕnt). [a. OFr. *afforcement*, f. *afforcer*: see AFFORCE and -MENT.]

1. A strengthening; a reinforcement. (See AFFORCE 5.)

1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) II. 399 This afforcement it appears could only be made with the consent of the parties. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 619 The jurors summoned were allowed to add to their number persons who possessed the requisite knowledge, under the title of afforcement.

†2. = AFFORCIAMENT 1. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Afforcement*, *Afforciamentum*, in some antient charters, denotes a fortress, or work of fortification and defence.

†**Affo·rciament.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *afforciament-um*, f. L. *afforciā-re*: see AFFORCE and -MENT.]

1. A fortress; a fortified place.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Afforciament* (in old Records) a Fort or Strong-Hold.

2. = AFFORCEMENT 1.

1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* v. 79 There was an Afforciament of more Jurors, till they had a Verdict of twelve.

Afforcing (ăfōˑɪsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFORCE + -ING¹.] A reinforcing or strengthening.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 270 In the 'afforcing' or amending of the council.

Afforcing (ăfōˑɪsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFORCE + -ING².] Reinforcing; adding strength, influence, or knowledge.

1870 [See AFFORCE 5.]

Afford (ăfōˑɪd), *v.* Forms: 1 ȝeforð-ian, 2 ȝeforð-ien, iforðian, -en, 3 i-forðen, i-vorðen, 4–5 aforth(e, avorthi, 6 afforthe, aforde, 6 afoord, 6–7 affoord, affoard, 7 affowrd, 6– afford. [f. *ge- pref.* implying completeness + *forð-ian* to further, advance; f. *forð* forth, forward, onward. The prefix was subseq. reduced to *ă-* (see A- *pref.* 6), and this in 16th c. corrupted after L. *af-*. With the change of *ð* to *d*, cf. *burthen, burden.*] *orig.* To further, promote; *hence* achieve, manage to do, manage to give, have the power to give, give what is in one's power, supply, yield.

†1. To forward or advance to or towards completion; *hence*, to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil. *Obs.*

c **1050** *O. E. Chron.* (Cott. MS.) an. 1045 He .. þæt mynstre wel ȝeforðode þa hwile þe he þær wæs. **1205** LAYAMON 31561 Þæt nulle he come nauere no þine heste iuorðen. *c* **1230** *Ancren Riwle* 366 (T. & C.) Þi wille, þauh, & nout min, euer beon iforðet [*v.r.* ifulled].

†2. To carry out, accomplish, achieve, manage (something planned or desired). With *may* (= can). *Obs.*

1085 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) His feond .. ne mihten na ȝeforðian heora fare. *c* **1123** *Ibid.* an. 675 Hwilc man swa haueð behaten to foren to Rome, and he ne muge hit forðian. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He ne mahte na mare ȝeforðian. *Ibid.* 39 Hwet ȝe sculen don ȝif ȝe hit maȝen iforðian. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 201 And ȝaf hem mete as he myghte aforth and mesurable huyre. *a* **1420** OCCLEVE (in Halliw.), And here and there, as that my litille wit Aforthe may, eek thinke I translate hit.

3. With *inf.* or *subord. cl.* To manage (*to do* anything); with *can*: To have the means, be able or rich enough; to bear the expense.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 306 Greet lordis mowe avorthi to haue .. officers undir hem forto attende. *Ibid.* 562 The comoun peple myȝten the wors avorthi in cost of money for to gete to hem thir present book. **1514** BARCLAY *Cytezen & Uplandysh.* (1847) 69, I may not aforde nowe for to spende out all. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* (J.) All families, where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 24 She could not afford to pay. **1814** WORDSWORTH *Excurs.* I. 370 He could afford to suffer With those whom he saw suffer. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 98 Those who could afford to try new methods. **1847** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. xii, Luxuries which few could afford to purchase.

4. With *simple obj.* a. To manage to give, to spare.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 336 Thei myȝten miche more avorthi into almes than thei that hadden litil. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 40 Praise we may afford, To any Lady that subdewes a Lord. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 912 Should God create another Eve, and I Another Rib afford. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 89, I cannot afford them a quart a day at my own expense. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 195 The loss of a single day was more than I could afford.

†b. To manage to sell (at such a price). *Obs.*

1617 J. RIDER (in Halliw.), *Non possum tantulo vendere.* I cannot afford it at so little price. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* (J.) They fill their magazines in time of the greatest plenty so that they may afford cheaper. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone Lightho.* § 116 The stone could be afforded at somewhat less price than Portland.

c. To manage to procure or maintain, etc.; to spare the price of, bear the expense of.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 19, I cannot afford stockings for so many, nor shoes either. *Ibid.* vii. 87 Now they could not afford beer, except a little on Sundays. *Ibid.* viii. 93 He cannot afford a team to plough his field.

5. Without *can*: To give of what one has, to furnish, bestow, grant, yield. (Often with *to.*)

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 89 To accept this church as his spouse and wife, affording himself to be her husband. **1633** G. HERBERT *Ch. Porch* iii, Gladly welcome what he doth afford. **1702** POPE *Wife of B.* 254 Kind heav'n afford him everlasting rest. **1738** WESLEY *Psalms* li. 4 Tho' I have griev'd thy Spirit, Lord, His Help and Comfort still afford. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 602 Rights which the custom of India gave, to the Prince who received over the Prince who afforded the tribute. **1853** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* Pref., Should life and leisure be afforded to the author.

6. Of things: To be capable of yielding, to have for one who asks or seeks.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iv. 25 More than their owne Commission doeth afoord. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 73 The world affords no law to make thee rich. **1593** — *Rich. II*, I. i. 177, The purest treasure mortall times afford Is spotless reputation. **1671** *True Non-Conf.* Contents, Whether the Angels of the Churches affoord any ground for Bishops. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 354 Their whole history affords not a single instance. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 8 The lives of literary men afford no striking themes for the sculptor. **1876** GLADSTONE *Hom. Synchr.* 234 The Poems afford no explanation.

7. To supply or furnish from its own resources, to yield naturally.

a **1600** Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in Beveridge *Hist. Ind.* (1858) I. I. x. 236 Commodities which our dominions may afforthe. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Can a countrie cotage affoord such perfection? **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* cxliv. 13 That our garners may bee full, affoording all maner of store. **1654** BAKER *Lett. of Balzac* III. 97 As Affrick affoards Lions, and France Souldiers. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low Countries* 459 Olives .. afford most oil when fully ripe. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 716 Fruits, which, of their own accord, The willing Ground, and laden Trees afford. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* III. 238 The gardens afford good supplies of the best esculent vegetables. **1879** in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 69/2 The figure .. affords a correct representation. **1878** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xviii. 351 The comfortable confidence afforded by the mask of namelessness.

b. In this sense rarely of persons.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 36 He wondred how a country maid could afoord such courtly behaviour. **1839** MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxviii. 530 We shall hereafter afford independent proofs of the existence of dry land.

Affordable (ăfōˑɪdăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + ABLE.] That can be afforded, spared, or yielded.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 169 Spasmodic writhing .. never the smallest help affordable.

Afforder (ăfōˑɪdəɹ). [f. AFFORD + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, affords, spares, or yields.

1598 FLORIO, *Porgitore* .. a bringer, an affoorder.

Affording (ăfōˑɪdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFORD + -ING¹.] A yielding, producing, sparing.

1598 FLORIO, *Porgimento* .. an affoording, a yeelding, a bringing. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 13 The affording of sufficient light to the rooms. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 17 The Excellency of Religion consists in affording certain Means of obtaining eternal Life.

Affording (ăfōˑɪdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFORD + -ING².] Producing, yielding; liberal, helpful.

1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 87 Perhaps she may be stupid! Certainly she is not affording.

†**Affo·rdment.** *Obs.* [f. AFFORD + -MENT.] Granting, bestowal.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 11 (1865) 126 So the Lord doth allure us by gracious affordments.

Affore, afforn, obs. forms of AFORE.

Afforest (ăfɒ·rèst), *v.*; also 5–6 **aforest.** [ad. med. L. *afforēstā-re* (Charter of Forests 9 Hen. III) f. *ad* to + *forēsta, forēstis,* FOREST.] To convert into forest, or hunting-ground.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than .. his owne he aforestid .. it shalbe disforestid, and yf he aforested his owne propur wood remayne it forest. 1612 DAVIES *Discov. why Irel. etc.* (1787) 124 He [Henry the Second] aforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject. 1837 W. HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1862) 352 The Conqueror's motive for afforesting so large a tract of country.

Afforestation (ăfɒ·rèstē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *afforēstātiōn-em* n. of action f. *afforēstā-re*; see prec.] The action or result of converting into forest or hunting-ground.

1615 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* xvi. § 9. 116/2 The disafforestation of the new afforestations aforesaid. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 130 Revoking of Charters .. Afforestations, with a train of oppressions depending thereon. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Purlieu,* The greatest part of the new afforestations were still remaining. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Dec. 538 Why were two churches built in the very midst of the forest immediately after the afforestation?

Afforested (ăfɒ·rèstèd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFOREST + -ED.] Converted into forest.

1679 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 154 [They] had much land remaining in their own hands, afforrested for their recreation. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 154 The whole of the afforested parts of Devon.

Afforesting (ăfɒ·rèstiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFOREST + -ING[1].] The process of converting into forest; afforestation.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 102 Unlawful Taxes, Afforrestings, and other such Oppressions. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. viii. (1812) 534 The Charter of the Forests had for its object .. the prevention of future afforesting.

Afforism, -ysme, obs. variants of APHORISM.

† **Affo·rm,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aforme-r, aff-,* f. *à* to + *former* to FORM.] To form, fashion, model, according *to.*

c 1500 *Doctr. good Seruauntes* (1842) 8 To hym that is most honourable, Afforme your maners and your entent.

Afforse, obs. variant of AFFORCE.

Afforst, obs. form of ATHIRST.

Affrait, -ly, see AFFRAYITLY, AFRAID.

† **Affra·ming,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. (for a-framing.) [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + FRAME, OE. *fram-ian, frem-ian,* to profit, avail.] Gain, profit.

1440 *Prom. Parv.,* Framynge, or affframynge, or wynnynge. *Lucrum, emolumentum.*

Affranchise (ăfra·ntʃiz, -ʃəiz), *v.*; 5 **afranchise,** 5–6 **affranchyse.** [f. Fr. *afranchiss-* lengthened stem of *afranch-ir* (now *affranchir*) f. *à* to + *franchir* to free; f. *franc* free: see FRANK.] To free; to set at liberty from servitude; also from an obligation.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* C b, I shall affranchyse yow of your vowe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 110 He afranchised legmon, and made him fre that afore was bonde and thralle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. xxiii. 908 h, Antiochus should be sent for to affranchise Greece. 1725 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. III. i. 76 It cannot be said, that France .. has been made Free, or affranchised, since she was free in her first original. 1863 LANDOR in *Atl. Monthly* (1866) June 702/2 Every slave, after fifteen years, should be affranchised.

Affranchised (ăfra·ntʃizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Freed, set at liberty.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. cliii. 158/2 Fyrst bonde & sith afraunchised, and made free. 1611 COTGR., *Main-mis,* an affranchised person; one that is freed from seruitude. 1863 GILCHRIST *Life of W. Blake* I. 100 The affranchised tree consequently bore a luxurious crop of leaves.

Affranchisement (ăfra·ntʃizmĕnt). [f. AFFRANCHISE + -MENT.] 'The act of making free.' Todd 1818.

Affranchising (ăfra·ntʃiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of freeing. (Chiefly gerundial.)

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccxxvii/2 Since their affranchizing themselves .. they have all along preserved their Liberty.

† **Affra·p,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *affrappare,* f. *ad* to + *frappare* to beat, knock, see FRAP; but Spenser's word is perhaps an analogical formation on *frap,* like *addoom,* etc.] To strike, strike against. (With or without object expressed.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 26 They bene ymett, both ready to affrap. *Ibid.* III. ii. 6 To tossen speare and shield, and to affrap The warlike ryder to his most mishap.

Affray (ăfrē·), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 **afrai,** afrey, 4–7 **afray**(e, affraye, 4– **affray.** *Pa. t.* 4 **afrayed, affraied,** 6 **affraide, afraid.** *Pa. pple.*: see AFRAID. Also aphetic FRAY. [a. Anglo-Fr. *afraye-r, effraye-r,* early OFr. *effreer, esfreer,* 1 sing. pres. *esfrei,* (Pr. *esfredar*):—late L. *ex-fridāre*; f. *ex* out of + late L. *fridus, fridum,* ad. Teut. *friðu* (OHG. *fridu,* OSax. *friðu,* OE. *frið,* ON. *friðr*) peace. The pa. pple. AFFRAYED, 'alarmed,' acquired the meaning of 'in a state of fear,' and has since the 16th c. been treated as a distinct word: see AFRAID.]

1. To disturb, or startle, from sleep or quiet, as a sudden noise does; passing into the sense of alarm, as the effect of such startling. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1780 Afrayed þay no freke .. & to þe palays pryncipal þay aproched ful stylle. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Blaunche* 296 Smale foules a great hepe That had afrayed [*v.r.* affrayed, afraied] me out of my slepe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371, I was out of my swoune affraid. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXV. 227 And wondirly sore afrayed ȝhe was Of his noise sche herde in that plas. 1563 BARNABE GOOGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 55 Than rest and slepe I straightway sought No Dreames dyd me afraye. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxix. The kettle-drum, and far-heard clarionet Affray his ears.

† b. To disturb with hostilities; to attack with an armed force. *Obs. rare.*

1467 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 576 II. 308 Ye wote wele that I have ben affrayd ther befor this tyme.

By imperceptible gradations the idea of *alarm* passed into that of

2. To frighten, to affect with fear; especially in the passive voice to be *affrayed* or AFRAID. *arch.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 57 Now goth Gii sore desmaid, His woundes him han iuel afreyd. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 158 For of thet he hadde her y-do He was affrayde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 399 Nedelees, god woot, he thoghte hire for t' affraye [*MS. Heng.* t'afraye]. 1456 *Past. Lett.* 277 I. 380, I have somwhat affrayed them, and made hem spend mony. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxxix. 307 The whiche so affrayed them, that they had no lust to go thyder. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* II. i. 6 If Papists .. were so affrayed of Conformists. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Duellist* I. Poems II. 7 Bid Terror, posting on the wind, Affray the spirits of mankind. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* XXV. I. 212 Nay, sheathe thy sword at last! Do not affray me!

† 3. *intr.* (*refl.*) To be afraid, to fear. (Fr. *s'effrayer.*) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 845 She gan affray of this sodeyn caas.

4. To scare, to startle or alarm into running away, to frighten away. *arch.* Cf. FRAY.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 205 [Thai] dang on thame so hardely, That all thair fayis afrayit war. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3200 Þai affrayet the folke fuersly by dene, Sesit and slogh, slongen to ground. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vii. 70 Beand al affrayit ande fleyit for dreddour of his lyue. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 33 Since arme from arme that voyce doth vs affray. *a* 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* 32 To prick vs to the good and to afray vs from the euill. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 80 And with a din Affray the birds.

Affray, used for DEFRAY.

1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Vsurers* (1853) 48 Not having friends to releeve them, or money to affray their charges.

Affray (ăfrē·), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **afray**(e, 4–6 **affraye,** (4 **affroi,** 5 **enfray**), 4– **affray.** Also aphet. FRAY. [a. OFr. *effrei, esfrei,* f. *esfre-er*: see AFFRAY *v.* The form *enfray* is an erroneous expansion after the apparent analogy of *en-combre, a-combre,* etc.]

† 1. The act of suddenly disturbing some one who is at rest; an attack, an assault. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 176 In mirke withouten sight wille enmys mak affray. *c* 1360 *Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 þin enemy woltou ' not forȝete ' But ay be aferd ' of his affray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4746 In diffens of þe folke þat affroi made. 1509 *Parlyament of Deuylles* XXVI, [He] strongly withstandeth myn affray. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* XI. (1880) 43 Learne our fatal auentures, Thee toyls of Troians, and last infortunat affray.

† 2. The state produced by sudden disturbance or attack; alarm; fright, terror. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* 1820 Betwyxe þo twey partys þe dragun lay Gresly to se wyþ grete affray. 1330 — *Chron.* 34 Northumberland was in affray for Edred comyng. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXV. 174 Was to hem a gret afray, Whanne they syen here Lord þere ded. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxv. 271 Wherof the pope and cardynalles were in great affray and drede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Who full of gastly fright and cold affray Gan shut the dore.

† 3. A disturbance, a noisy or tumultuous outburst; especially one caused by fighting, a fray. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 66 Now is Edward dede þe soner for þo affrayes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. On Husb.* X. 186 And boile it so, not with to greet affray. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 306 Piers awook there that he lay, so astoned he was of that afray. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 179 Let no man wyt where that we war, For ferdnes of a fowlle enfray. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 28 Thys wourthy knycht the commen wele Romane In grete affray perturbit to rest agane And quiet sall restore. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 216 The people are .. little disposed to public affrays. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, So swept the tumult and affray.

4. *esp.* A breach of the peace, caused by fighting or riot in a public place.

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 323 Also this yere was a grete affraye in fleetstrete by nyȝtes tyme bitwene men of court and men of london. 1552 HULOET *Abcedarium,* Affraye betwene two men, *Monomachia, Pugna.* 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331, I reade not of any that was slaine in the affraye. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., An Assault is only a wrong to the party; an Affray is a common wrong. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 352 The suppressing of riots and affrays. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* I. vii. 127, I trust you have had no hurt in this mad affray?

Affrayed (ăfrē·ėd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -ED; a recall of the old form which has become ordinarily AFRAID.] Alarmed.

1820 KEATS *S. Agnes* xxxiii, Her blue affrayed eyes wide open shone.

Affrayer (ăfrē·əɹ). Also 6 **affraier, affraior,** 7 **affrayor.** [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -ER[1].] One engaged in an affray; a disturber of the peace.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 666/2 To make these Congregations of the Lollards to be .. affraiers of the people. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 140 Any man also may stay the Affraiors, until the storme of their heat be calmed. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas of Crown* I. xxviii. (1824) I. 490 If affrayers fly to a house .. [the constable] .. may break open the doors to take them. 1790 DALLAS *Reports* I. 363 It is lawful to part affrayers in the house of another man.

† **Affray·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -ING[1].] A disturbing or alarming.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliv. 306 Whanne the deuk herde this tydyng, To hym it was a gret affrayeng.

† **Affray·itly, affrai·tly,** *adv. Obs. Sc.* [f. *affrayit,* Sc. form of AFFRAYED, AFRAID + -LY[2].] In an alarmed or frightened manner; affrightedly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 434 The laif fled full affrayitly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iv. 78 Fleand thay wat not quhare, Tursing thare birdingis affraitlye here and thare. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 298 The pepill, richt affrayitly, returnit to him out of all partis of the wod.

† **Affrayment.** *Obs.* [f. AFFRAY *v.* + -MENT.] Given as a synonym of AFFRAY by Bailey, whence in Johnson.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Affray, Affraiment* (in Common Law) is an affrightment put upon one or more persons; which may be done by an open shew of violence only, without either a blow given or a word spoken, etc. [The definition is quoted from Phillips with the addition of *Affraiment* by Bailey himself.]

† **Affray·ne, afray·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. FRAYNE, FREYNE *v.* to ask, inquire, either with A- *pref.* 1 intensive, or (as Stratmann thinks) with prep. *af,* OF, and so to *ask of* or *from.*] To question.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* [quoted by Halliw., but not in ed. Morris] Whanne Thou schalt this werde afreyne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 274, I affrayned [1393 ich fraynede] hym fyrste Fram whennes he come. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2146 Byfore þe Amyral þanne he goþ! & bygan him for taffrayne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 328 My fader wakyd at the laste, And her afraynd; she told hym how she was agast.

Affreight (ăfrē·t), *v. rare*[−0]. [ad. Fr. *affrète-r,* spelt after Eng. FREIGHT.] 'To hire a ship for the transportation of goods.' Craig 1847.

Affreighter (ăfrē·təɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] 'The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.' Craig 1847.

1882 *Charter-party,* Such loading berth .. as the said affreighters may name.

Affreightment (ăfrē·tmĕnt). [ad. Fr. *affrètement* n. of action f. *affrète-r* to freight; spelt after Eng. FREIGHT.] The hiring of a vessel to convey cargo.

1755 MAGENS *Ess. Insur.* II. 101 The Agreement of Affreightment, commonly called a Charter-Party. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. vi. (1866) I. 289 Emolument derived from carrying goods on freight, or from performing certain contracts of affreightment on hire.

† **Affre·nt,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Sp. *afrent-ar* to affront.] A by-form of AFFRONT.

1578 T. N. *Trans. Conquest of W. India* 229 To kill those Spaniardes who have so affrented the nation of Culhua.

† **Affre·t,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *af-* (= A- *pref.* 11) + FRET *v.*] To fret, annoy, trouble.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Jonah* 247 David .. was so affretted with the prosperitie of the wicked.

† **Affre·t,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [etym. doubtful; perh. f. It. *affrettare* to hasten, *affrettamento* a making speed.] 'Furious onset; immediate attack.' J.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 16 With the terrour of their fierce affret They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.

Affreyd, variant of AFRAYED *ppl. a.,* rubbed.

† **Affri·cate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *affricāt-,* ppl. stem of *affricā-re,* to rub on or against; f. *ad* to + *fricā-re* to rub. Cf. AFFRICTION.] 'To rub upon, or against, to grate or crumble.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey.

† **Affrica·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rubbed.

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2167 Nor would the Light thus produc'd, live on the Amber .. but dy'd so soon as it had deserted the Affricated Woollen. 1708 — *ibid.* XXVI. 86 The effluvia of the Affricated Tube.

† **Affrica·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *affricātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *affricā-re*: see AFFRICTION.] 'Rubbing upon or against.' Bailey 1721.

1706 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2331 The Light .. discover'd upon the Affrication of it [a glass tube] unexhausted, seem'd to be altogether on its outside.

† **Affricke bird,** 'A coward, one in gay cloathes.' Cockeram 1626.

† **Affri·ction.** *Obs.*; also 7 **adfriction.** [ad. L. **affrictiōn-em,* n. of action, f. *affrict-* ppl. stem of *affricā-re* to rub on; f. *af-* = *ad-* to + *fricā-re* to rub. The ordinary cl. L. form was *affricātio*; the simple *fricā-re* had both *fricāt-um* and *frict-um.*] The action of rubbing one thing upon another.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 234 When as in polutions or affrictions women .. do loose their owne seed. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* X. xiv. 541 The Adfriction of the pastoral medicine to a diseased Sheep. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melamp.* 115 (T.) Every pitiful vice seeks the enlargement of itself by a contagious affriction of all capable subjects.

† **Affrie·nded,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FRIEND, by pref. *a-* or *af-,* probably intended to be factitive, after analogy of *affirm, afforest*; see A- *pref.* 11.] Made friends; reconciled.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 50 She saw that cruell war so ended, And deadly foes so faithfully affrended.

† **Affright, afright,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 1 a-fyrhted, 1–2 a-fyrht, 3 ?affuruht (ŭ), 4 ?ofright, afri3t, ?affri3t, afry3t, 5 affryht, afryht, afryght, 5–6 afright, 6 affright. [pa. pple. of OE. **afyrhtan*, not found in any other part, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fyrht-an* to frighten, terrify: see FRIGHT. There appears to have been also a derivative *of-fyrhtan*, OFFRIGHT, in 12th–13th c., the pple. of which *of-fyrht* was afterwards confounded with *a-fyrht*, whence prob. the early forms marked with ? above; but the eventual doubling of the *f* is after the analogy of forms like *af-firm*, *af-fix*, from L. *ad*. A later form is AFFRIGHTED.] Struck with sudden fear; terrified, frightened.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1531 He afyrhted wearð. *a* 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 4 Þa weardas wæron afyrhte. *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* ibid., Þa weardes wæren afyrhte. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 362 Þe ueond is affuruht and offered of swuche. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 158 Þe mayden Berenger scho was alle ofright. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1889 A-fry3t he wax of hym sum del: so grym a was in gale. *Ibid.* 2199 Þat þan was sore afri3t. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xx. 10 In his herte he was wondirly afryght. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 37 As one affright With hellish feends, or furies mad uprore. 1647 H. MORE *Resolution* 175 The weakned phansy sore affright With the grim shades of grisely Night.

Affright (ăfrəi·t), *v. arch.* [a late formation, on FRIGHT *v.*, with A- *pref.* 11 (written *af-*); doubtless partly due to the pre-existing ppl. adj. AFFRIGHT; see prec.] To frighten, to terrify. *To affright from*: to deter from. (Now only poetical for the prose FRIGHTEN.)

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 So terrible was his stile . . as would have affrighted our peaceable Poets, from intermedling hereafter, with that quarrelling kinde of verse. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 43 The Scar-Crow that affrights our children so. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. 24 You affright me with your steele. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 129 To affright people from vicious practices. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 102 Terrifying and affrighting me with threats. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* IV. iv. 158 Never a wolf affrights them Here in the pasture's peace.

Affright (ăfrəi·t), *sb. arch.* [f. the vb., on the analogy of the pre-existing *fright* vb. and sb.]

1. *actively*, The action of frightening or causing terror; also *concr.* A cause or source of terror.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* (J.) I see the gods . . would humble them, By sending such affrights. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 195 Full of troubles and dangerous affrights. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.) The war at hand appears with more affright. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sybil. Leaves* (1862) 231 A tale of less affright, And tempered with delight.

2. *passively*, The state of sudden and great fear; terror, fright.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 19 Then dead through great affright They both nigh were. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 110 This puts me into a most mighty affright. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 511 Mr. Burke, in his affright, forgets what in his calmer moments he readily concedes. 1847 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.* (1877) 311 Thy bosom pants in wild affright.

† **Affri·ghtable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ABLE.] Such as to frighten; deterrent.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 214 Though the coast be rocky and thus affrightable.

Affrighted (ăfrəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ED. (Replaces the earlier ppl. adj. AFFRIGHT.)] Struck with sudden fear; alarmed, frightened.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 100 And that th' affrighted Globe Did yawne at Alteration. 1702 POPE *Thebais* 138 Affrighted Atlas, on the distant shore, Trembl'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VI. 48 A thicket his affrighted steeds detain'd. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 32 Joshua looked up presently, and saw two pairs of affrighted eyes gazing at him.

Affrightedly (ăfrəi·tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY2.] In an affrighted manner; with fright or alarm.

1613 DRAYTON *Poly-olbion* xxii. (T.) The day upon the host affrightedly doth look. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xv. 496 And make them affrightedly to start from Him . . whom they adored. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* iv. 17 Looking up and down the road affrightedly.

Affrighten (ăfrəi·tən), *v. arch.* [Secondary form of AFFRIGHT *v.* Cf. the relation of *fright* and *frighten*, and see -EN2.] To frighten, to affright.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water Poet) *Wks.* II. 169/1 The whilest her tongue doth thunder and affrighten. 1701 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccli/5 It is not the Terrour of the French Power . . shall affrighten us from our bounden Duty. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay* iv. Wks. II. 88 Fit tales For garrulous beldames to affrighten babes. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* Wks. 1868 I. 137 Wherefore, in God's name, are you affrightened?

Affrightened (ăfrəi·tənd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + ED.] Affrighted, frightened.

1649 CLEVELAND *Elegy* 7 Wks. 1687, 198 Does his Royal Blood . . Not shoot through her affrightned Womb? 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. iv. 87 The Disorder into which their affrightened Horses had put them. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 53 Th' affrighten'd Man a due attention paid.

Affrightening (ăfrəi·tənin), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFRIGHTEN + -ING2.] Frightful, terrifying.

1683 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 61 Yt affrightening cruelty committed at Lewis. 1715 BURNET *Hist. own Time* (1766) II. 108 All the affrightening stories that had been brought him.

Affrighter (ăfrəi·tər). *arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ER1.] One who affrights or frightens; a frightener.

1612 SHELTON *Quixote* I. iv. xxv. (T.) The protector of damsels, the affrighter of giants.

Affrightful (ăfrəi·tful), *a. arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *sb.* + -FUL: cf. *frightful*.]

1. Exciting fright or terror; frightening, terrifying.

1618 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 133 The night presents to the fantasy . . many deceiving and affrightful imaginations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 68 Spectres, Bug-bears, or Affrightful Apparitions. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 157 That island has frequent tremblings since the great earthquake, which is very affrightfull to the inhabitants. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* I. iii. Wks. III. 266 Here every coming hour broods into life Some new affrightful monster.

† 2. Full of fear, timid. *Obs. rare.*

1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* II. I. xiv. (1668) 71 Fishes of eager bite, most foolish, least affrightful, and soonest deceived.

Affrightfully (ăfrəi·tfuli), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + LY2.] In an affrightful manner; alarmingly.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. § 41 (1713) 523 That I lose not my Repose this Night, or Dream affrightfully.

Affrighting (ăfrəi·tiŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -ING2.] Frightening, terrifying.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 376/1 She may also vse therof in all affrighting sicknesses. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxvii. 344 We never heard his noises, nor have seen his affrighting shapes. 1726 PENN *Tracts* Wks. I. 558 Which needs not the extraordinary and affrighting Obligation of an Oath.

Affrightment (ăfrəi·tmĕnt). *arch.* [f. AFFRIGHT *v.* + -MENT.]

† 1. The action of frightening or terrifying, intimidation; also, a cause of fear. *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1648) 215 Which accompanie it with so much horror and affrightment. 1673 *Ladies Calling* II. ii. § 36. 77 Invisible affrightments, the beloved methods of nurses and servants. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* IV. 67 Affrightments . . which much terrified the mean-spirited.

2. The fact or state of being frightened; fright, sudden fear or alarm.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* II. iii. 65 Choler causeth . . feares, affrightments, ill successe, and such like. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 167 Passionate Words or Blows from the Tutor fill the Child's Mind with Terror and Affrightment. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* vii. (1811) I. 47 [I looked] at him, when I could glance at him, with disgust little short of affrightment. *a* 1834 LAMB *Dram. Writers* 531 Their terrors want dignity, their affrightments are without decorum.

Affront (ăfrv·nt), *v.*; also 4–5 **afrount, afront.** [a. OFr. *afronte-r, afrunte-r* (cf. Pr. and Sp. *afrontar*, It. *affrontare*):—late L. *affrontā-re, adfrontā-re* f. *ad front-em* to the face. *Afronter* has in OFr. the meaning 'to strike on the forehead, to slap in the face'; hence *fig.* to insult one to his face. The lit. meaning is not found in Eng.]

1. To insult (a person or thing personified) to his face, to treat with avowed or open indignity.

c 1315 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 337 An if a pore man speke a word, he shal be foule afrounted. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 5 With neode ich mette That afrontede me foule. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Gold. Ep.* 2 Not to honor vs, but to affront vs. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepsis Sci.* i. 1 We cannot, without affronting the Divine Goodness, deny but that at first we were made wise and happy. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 496 The Duke of Austria whom he [Richard I] had personally affronted at the siege of Acre. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 31 May, Wks. 1876, 132 The law of our land is affronted if we say the king dies. 1824 W. IRVING *T. of Trav.* II. 34 It would have been ruin to affront them.

2. To put to the blush; to offend the modesty or self-respect of; to cause to feel ashamed. *refl.* To feel affronted, to blush (*obs.*). (Said of the feeling produced rather than of the act or purpose).

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Vor huo þet him y[e]fþ to voule wordes, hi ham ssolle na3t ssamie and afrounti, þet is to zigge, hi lyezeþ þe ssame. 1673 CAVE *Primit. Chr.* II. ii. 33 Without affronting their modesty. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i. 9 Let me look you full in the Face, and I'll tell you whether you can affront me or no. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 13 (1834) I. 38 Your friend Lord Sandwich affronted his Grace of Grafton extremely. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 22 [He] would have affronted you by his sulky reserve. *c* 1860 MAURICE *Mor. & Metaph. Philos.* IV. viii. § 56. 498 [It] does not affront the family feeling.

3. To face in defiance; confront. Now chiefly *fig.*, as *to affront death.*

1563 GRAFTON *Q. Mary* an. 6 (R.) King Philip and the French King with two most puyssaunt armies affronted eche other neere vnto the water of Some. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 22 Who, him affronting soone, to fight was readie prest. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* vii. 188 How their Kings . . have all of them, in all ages, affronted and curbed the Roman Court. 1856 BRYANT *Knight's Epitaph* 37 He . . affronted death In battle-field. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 50 He was affronting great risk without due motive.

† b. To meet in hostile encounter, to attack. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxv. 18 g, These brave brethren . . affronted [*concurrunt*] one another, and with cruell and mortall weapons gave the charge. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 96 A shrewd right winde, gets into the hollow of the tree, and affronts it on the rotten side. 1700 DRYDEN *Fabl. Cock & Fox* 643 [He] affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs or struck him blind.

† 4. To meet intentionally or of purpose, to throw oneself in the way of, accost, address. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. i. 31 That he, as 'twere by accident, may there Affront Ophelia. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 13 (1865) 458/1 So Jezebel painted her face, and affronted Jehu out of the window.

5. To front, to face in position; to look toward. *arch.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xviii. 1166 m, Macedonie, which regardeth and affronteth Illyricum. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 33 But it abated the Puissance thereof [*i.e.* of Mercia], because on the West it affronted the Britans, being deadly enemies. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, &c.* (1677) 166 We see the Sun better by looking into the Waters, than by affronting his Beams. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap Country* 654 On emergence, what affronts our gaze?

† 6. *fig.* To face anticipatively; to prepare to meet; look out for. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 29 Your preparation can affront no lesse Then what you heare off. Come more, for more you 're ready.

† 7. *causal.* To confront one thing with another; to set face to face. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 173 That my integritie and truth to you, Might be affronted with the match and waight Of such a winnowed puritie in loue.

Affront (ăfrv·nt), *sb.* [f. the vb. Cf. Fr. *affront* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. An insult offered to the face; a word or act expressive of intentional disrespect; a purposed indignity; an open insult or outrage; *esp.* in the phrases *To put an affront upon, offer an affront to.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 102 Whereat no man ought to be offended, or take it for any affront. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 160 Oft have they violated The temple, oft the law with foul affronts. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 62 Though they had offered great affronts to his Person and proceedings. 1855 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 59 To resent his affronts was perilous. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 630 It was certainly something to have put an open affront upon the Eastern king.

2. Offence to one's dignity or modesty, felt indignity.

1662 DRYDEN *Sat. Dutch* 27 To one well-born the affront is worse and more, When he's abused and baffled by a boor. 1716–18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliv. 16 These women . . look upon this . . as the greatest disgrace and affront that can happen to them. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 160 Such an object as it would be an affront to you to name. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Mar. 29 Wks. 1876, 164 Candidates are creatures not very susceptible of affronts. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 65 The unexpected, and, as she deemed it, indelible affront, which had been brought upon her dignity. *Mod. adage.* 'Affronts are as they are taken.'

† 3. Hostile encounter, attack, assault. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 [They] that were not slaine in the first affront of the entrance into the citie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 529 And dreaded On hostile ground, none daring my affront. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 103 He met with no other affront from Apollyon.

† 4. A position of hostility or defiance; *concr.* an obstacle. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 94 Even Ministers are often great affronts in the way of poore soules. 1644 HEYLIN *Life of Laud* I. 45 His Studies in Divinity, in the exercise whereof he met with some affronts and oppositions. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 6 To suffer it to continue in affront to their general ordinance.

† 5. An encounter or meeting generally; accost. *Obs.*

1614 J. COOKE *Green's Tu quoq.* (Dodsl.) VII. 95 This I must caution you of, in your affront or salute, never to move your hat. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* I. II. i. 294 Whom we wil giue a braue and proud affront.

Affronted (ăfrv·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ED. In sense 3 used to translate Fr. *effronté*.]

1. Insulted, offended, injured in one's dignity or modesty. (Refers to the state of feeling of the recipient of the affront.)

1706 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 284 He declared he was not at all affronted. 1760 G. LYTTELTON *Dialog. of Dead* xxix. (1776) II. 377, I trusted the justification of my Affronted Innocence to the opinion of my Judges. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 153 The affronted patrician. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 231 'Your mind wants balance,' said Miss Skipwith, affronted at this frivolity.

† 2. Fronted, faced. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 261 Shadowed with woodes and affronted with a large parke. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 Their heads upward, and affronted inward.

† 3. [after Fr. *effronté*.] Brazen-faced, impudent; full of effrontery. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnassus* 66 An act of shameless and affronted impudency.

† **Affro·ntedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFRONTED *a.* 3 + -LY2.] With effrontery; impudently, shamelessly.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnassus* 341 That Mahomet . . did affrontedly laugh at sacred things. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 37 The lawyers . . since the beginning of his reign had most affrontedly trodden upon his prerogative.

† **Affro·ntedness.** *Obs.* [f. AFFRONTED *a.* 3 + -NESS.] Brazenfacedness, effrontery, impudence.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnassus* 228 With unheard of affrontedness, he made the whole world see, that he made use of heresie to work division amongst people, &c.

‖ **Affrontee** (afrɔnte, ăfrv·ntī), *a. Her.* [Fr. *affronté*, pa. pple. of *affronte-r*: see AFFRONT *v.*]

1. Face to face; front to front; also called *confrontee.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Affronté*, in heraldry, is understood of animals borne in an escutcheon as facing, or with their heads turned toward each other.

2. Looking frontwise or towards the beholder.

1766 PORNY *Elem. Herald.* (1787) 151 If the Figure is set with the face looking frontways or forwards, this Position is denoted by the term *Affrontee.* 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Herald.* xiv. 168 The Helmet of Dukes and Marquesses also stands affronté.

Affrontee (ăfrʌntī·), *sb.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -EE.] One who receives an affront; an insulted person.

1833 LYTTON *England* I. iv. (1840) 221 The affront once given, out at once go affronter and affrontee; they fight first and retract afterwards.

Affronter (ăfrʌ·ntəɹ). [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ER[1].]

†1. One who impudently deceives; a pretender. [Cf. mod. Fr. *affronteur*.]

1598 FLORIO, *Cantonière*, a cozener, a conycatcher, a deceiuer, an affronter. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* III. ii, Must I, because you say soe, Beleeve that this most miserable kinge is A false affronter?

2. One who affronts, or insults to the face.

1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* IV. xxv. 283 And shee reveng'd th' affronter with a prong. 1833 [See AFFRONTEE.]

†**Affro·ntery.** *Obs.* Put for EFFRONTERY.

1679 PRANCE *Addl. Narr.* 7 They have since confessed *that* .. but proceed in their affrontery, to deny *this*.

†**Affro·ntfully,** *adv. Obs.* [f. AFFRONT *sb.* + -FUL + -LY[2].] In an affronting manner; insultingly.

1754 P. H. *Hiberniad* iv. 31 Ought then a Country .. so productive of great Men, in every Walk, be affrontfully called Bœotia?

Affronting (ăfrʌ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ING[1].] (Now mostly gerundial.)

1. The action of offering indignity or open insult; insulting defiance.

1611 COTGR., *Avillonnement*, an affronting, vexing. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 388 It is no less than the open affronting of God by abusing His own favours. 1702 *Case of W. Penn* 8 By their affronting of it [the Act], and making Laws repugnant, and in opposition to it.

2. The action of facing or encountering.

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 67 By affronting of both the Armies. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xix. § 15 This endurance or affronting of fearful images.

Affronting (ăfrʌ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -ING[2].] Insulting to the face; openly offensive.

1724 WATTS *Logick* I. iv. § 3 (1813) 344 Some [words] are clean and decent .. others are affronting and reproachful. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xv. (1811) II. 98 Had you not been so rudely affronting to him. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 163 The blazon'd boast of his affronting flag.

Affrontingly (ăfrʌ·ntiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner which affronts; with personal indignity.

1698 *Christ Exalted* § 23. 18 It looks very Boldly and Affrontingly, to teach the Holy God to speak. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. II. (1863) 271 Affrontingly gracious or astoundingly impertinent by fits and starts.

Affrontingness (ăfrʌ·ntiŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Insulting manner or demeanour.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvem.* v. 124 Then there will be class pretence, hauteur, and affrontingness.

Affrontive (ăfrʌ·ntiv), *a.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -IVE, in imitation of words like *effect-ive* in which *-ive* is properly added to the L. ppl. stem.] Of affronting character or tendency.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 510 Affrontive to the glory [of] God and the Honor of the Catholick Church. 1704 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 331 Rude and most affrontive language. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* iv. (1811) I. 23 Their behaviour .. was very cold and disobliging, but as yet not directly affrontive. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 410 The affrontive quality of the primitive enquiry.

Affro·ntiveness. ?*Obs.*[−0] [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being affrontive; personal insolence.

1721 in BAILEY; whence in ASH, TODD, etc.

†**Affro·ntment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *affrontement*, f. *affronte-r*: see AFFRONT *v.* and -MENT.] The action of encountering or opposing; rebuff.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 834 Vpon this affrontment he suspended the execution of that designe.

†**Affro·ntous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Sp. *afrentoso*, f. *afrenta, afronta*, affront; cf. also Fr. *affronteur, -euse*.] Full of affront; insulting; hostile.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 180 Those [men] are most affrontous .. when being enterprised with temeritie.

†**Affro·nture.** *Obs.* [f. AFFRONT *v.* + -URE after analogy of *procedure*, etc.] The action of facing or meeting in hostility; encounter, assault.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. 240 At any approach or affronture of the enemy .. they used commonly .. to begin the flight.

†**A·ffuage.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *affouage*, f. OFr. *afouer, afoer*, to furnish with fuel:—late L. *affocā-re* to make a fire, f. *ad* to + *focus* fire.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Affuiage, Affuiagium*, in antient customs, a right of cutting fuel-wood in a forest, or the like, for maintaining family-fire. 1847 CRAIG, *Affuage*.

†**Affu·lsion.** *Obs.*[−0] [f. L. **affuls-* ppl. stem of *affulgē-re* to shine upon + -ION, as if ad. L. **affulsiōn-em*.] 'A shining upon.' Bailey 1731.

†**Affund,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *affund-ĕre*; see AFFUSE.] To pour upon.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 664 Oyl with red or white wine affunded.

†**Affu·rnish,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *af-* (= A- *pref.* 11) + FURNISH.] To furnish, provide.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 482 For this, therefore, it was expedient to be before affurnished.

Affuse (ăfiū·z), *v. rare.* [f. L. *affūs-* ppl. stem of *affund-ĕre* to pour upon; f. *ad-* to + *fund-ĕre* to pour. Cf. *confuse*.] To pour upon.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 424 Affuse upon it the quintessence of Iron. 1806 BRANDE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 372 I now stopped the distillation, and affused alcohol.

Affused (ăfiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Poured upon or into anything.

1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The affused blood does, after a sort, stagnate. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 185 Rhenish wine affused on Salt of Tartar.

Affusion (ăfiū·ʒən). [ad. (directly or through Fr. *affusion*, 16th c. in Littré.) L. **affūsiōn-em* n. of action f. *affund-ĕre*: see AFFUSE.]

1. A pouring on or into; as of water upon the body. Hence used of one method of administering baptism.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 33 As it were an affusion or confluence of blood. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 45 Water is used outwardly .. by way of aspersion or affusion (*i. e.*) sprinkling or pouring on. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) II. 227 God anointed him not with an external affusion of material oil. 1780 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 26 Growing milky on the affusion of pure distilled water. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 238 Wash .. with repeated affusions of warm water. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 245 Affusion being allowed only when the child or person to be baptized is weak in health.

2. *Med.* A remedy in fevers, consisting in pouring on the patient a quantity of water, varying in temperature according to his state, but usually from 50° to 60° or 70° Fahr. Also *fig.*

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 273 From the eruptive fever of democratic effervescence, countries recover by slight and temperate affusions of concession. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 752 In very acute attacks of yellow fever .. we resort to the use of purgatives, and the cold affusion.

†3. A swelling or development of anything pulpy. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 127 A Parenchyma .. or a fleshy affusion, very soft, thin, loose, and spongious.

†**Affy·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 afye, (afyghe), 4–6 affye, 4–7 affie, 4–8 affy. [a. OFr. *afie-r, afye-r*:—late L. *affīdā-re*, f. *ad* to + *fīdāre* to trust, f. *fīdus* trusty, faithful, f. *fides* faith. Refash. in later Fr. as *affier*, whence Eng. *affy*.]

1. *trans.* To trust, confide (a thing to a person); but from the beginning *refl.* To confide oneself, trust *to, on,* or *in.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4753 Joliflich he may hym in her afyghe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 331 Þose vnwyse ledes þat affyen hym in vanyté. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 756 My godes þat y me affied on. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* 178 To god he gan hym al Affye. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 61 In him gan sche hire affye Aboven alle other. 1575 TURBERVILE *Bk. Venerie* 112 Let them never affie themselves in yong houndes. 1578 FENTON *Hist. Guicciardin* (1618) 232 Somewhat affying themselues in the great promises he made. 1613 *York Registry MS. Slenningford*, I much affie myself in Mr. Heughe Best' just & freindlie dealing.

2. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To confide, trust, rely, put trust. Const. *in*, rarely *on*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10241 Þo þat þou saghe lyke maumetrye On worldly þyng þey most affye. 1330 — *Chron.* 78 On þis Gospatrick William gan affie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 271 Tharfor in hym affyit he. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar's Comm.* (1530) ii. 2 In whose great wysedome .. Cæsar much affyed. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Gloucester* vi, Most faulte of fayth where I most affyed. 1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. T.* (1837) 228 In whom he did affye To shew the case. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 47 Marcus Andronicus, so I do affie In thy vprightnesse and integrity. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* 5 Affying only upon his own wit and understanding. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxvii. 114 Antiochus for the small trust he affied in him .. would not commit any charge .. into his hand.

3. *trans.* To confide in, trust, give faith to.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 155 To schewe counseil & skille, þat not is to affie. 1587 TURBERVILE *Epit. & Sonnets* (1837) 326 So greatly she affied him, Whilest she did beare the sway. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 5 (1865) 329/2 Who would not rather affy God's word with one singular Noah, than be incredulous with the whole world?

4. To assure, affirm on one's faith (a thing or fact to a person); to make affidavit.

c 1500 *Partenay* 2308 Fair nece .. here I you affy That your fadir Deth auenged is well. 1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I affye, I assure or make one certayne of a thynge by my promesse. It is nat for your honour thus by your othe to affye this thyng, and nowe to go from it. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 166 To Affie, Assure, Affirme on his word or credite: *vide* to Assure.

5. To secure or make fast by solemn promise; to betroth or espouse (*sc.* to oneself, or as proxy for another); to take in marriage.

c 1500 *Partenay* 6052 Neuer .. wold he noght mary .. No woman wold betrouth neither affy. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 832/2 The said duke affied the lady Marie in the name of his maister king Lewes. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* III. lxxxiv, The Prince affyes faire Philip [= Philippa] at the last. 1627 — *Agincourt, etc.* 68 Comming to Towers, there sumptuously affide: This one, whose like no age had seene before.

6. To betroth (any one) in marriage *to* (another); to affiance.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 322 The wise Duke .. for more safetie, affied him to his daughter, to be taken in marriage. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 80 Daring to affye a mighty Lord Vnto the daughter of a worthlesse King. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Warres* I. xiv, To whom thy only Daughter was affy'd. 1642 BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 34 He was affied to Alice the daughter of the Earl of Moreton. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 13 He was suddenly accepted by that Q. to be affied in contract of Marriage with her. 1705 ROWE *Biter* III. Wks. 1792 I. 262, I would not affy my daughter to you. [*Meant to be formal and old-fashioned.*]

7. *fig.* To engage or bind in faith (a thing *to* a person or *vice versâ*).

1566 DRANT *Medic. Mor.* A, That none contente abyde In trayned trade, that whylome choyse or chaunce to them affyed. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *Appeal to Cæsar* 69 (T.) Personal respects rather seem to affie me unto that Synod.

†**Affy·,** *sb. Obs.*; also 4–5 affye, affie. [f. the vb.] Trust, reliance.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2167 Wommanes wyt goþ her & þer; in hymen ys no3tt affye. *c* 1430 *Cheuelere Assigne* 10 She sette her affye in Sathanas of helle.

†**A·fgod.** *Obs.* [OE. f. *af, æf* off, away + GOD; cogn. w. ON. *afguð*, OHG. *apcot*, mod. G. *abgott*; cf. Goth. *afgups* impious, *afgudei* impiety.] The Old English word for idol or false god.

1793 *Gent. Mag.* XI. 1189 The figure on the stone was not intended to represent a griffin, but an Afgod. The Afgod was an image like a dragon placed at the feet of Woden.

Afgodness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Idolatry. (In Skinner 1671, Coles 1692, but not used since 1100.)

Afield (ăfī·ld), *adv.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 1 on felda, 3 o felde, 4–5 a-felde, 6 afeld, 6– afield. [A *prep.*[1] in, on + FIELD.]

1. On or in the field, *esp.* of labour or battle.

a 1000 *Psalms* (Spl.) lxvii. 48 He sette foretácn his on felda Taneos. *c* 1400 *Sir Percev.* 1311 In felde for to fyght. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 40 When thou didst keepe my Lambes a-field. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 67 Æneas is afield. 1789 BURNS *Wks.* III. 376 My chief, amaist my only pleasure, At hame, a-fiel, at wark or leisure. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. i. 1 Fernando was afield against the Moors in what he called a holy war. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Poems* I. 96 As afield the reapers cut a swath.

2. To or into the field; *hence*, to battle.

c 1230 *Bestiary* 398 [De fox] goð o felde to a furg, And falled ðar-inne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 144 Helpe make morter Or bere mukke a-felde. 1566 UDALL *Royster Doyster* I. iv. (1847) 22 Oh your coustrelyng Bore the lanterne a field before the gozeling. 1676 HOBBES *Odyssey* X. 81 Then they a-field Their cattle drive. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 In harvest she rides afield in the waggon. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Parad.* I. ii. 532 And in meantime afield he never went, Either to hunting or the frontier war.

3. Away from home, abroad; to or at a distance; *esp.* in phr. *far afield.* Also *fig.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. x. (1483) 101 Pacyence come pryckyng with a sobre chere and hitte Ire in the helme that it flewe a feld. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 84 This Metellane .. governit all materis, baith at hame and afeld, with gret felicite. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi. (1876) 124, I had .. never been further afield than Fulham or Battersea Rise. 1880 SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 9 It will prevent the student from straying too far afield in his reading.

†**Afi·le,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. Forms: 1 afýl-an. *Pa. pple.* 1 afýled, 3 afiled. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fýl-an* to make foul; f. *fúl* foul. Cogn. w. mod. G. *erfäulen*.] To defile.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* liv. 419 Dæt hi hi mægen eft afylan. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1064 Men me cleputh quene afiled.

†**Afi·ll,** *v. Obs.*; also 2–3 afulle, 3 afeolle. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up + FILL. Cogn. w. Goth. *usfulljan*, OHG. *arfullan*, mod. G. *erfüllen*.]

1. To fill up, fill full; fulfil.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 1 Afyllað þa eorþan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Ure drihten þa haued þa stronge ealde laȝe auulled mid þere newe. 1205 LAYAMON 12078 Fif scipe[!] of wimmonnen afulled. *Ibid.* 23554 Þa burh wes wið innen[!] afulled mid monnien. *Ibid.* 28831 Afeolled mid blisse.

†**Afi·nd,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in FIND. [f. A- *pref.* 1 out + FIND. Cogn. w. OHG. *arfindan*, mod. G. *erfinden*.] To find out, discover.

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* John viii. 4 Þis wif wæs afundyn on unrihton hæmede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He auint mannes heorte emti of rihte bileue. 1205 LAYAMON 15852 Þat þu scalt afinde a þisses daies ferste. *Ibid.* 30636 Al þat he auunde. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 56 ȝiue his for godes luue, eſt heo hit scullen a-finden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 527 At than harde me mai avinde Wo geth forth, wo lith bi-hinde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 49 Thet thys ordre hedde Jhesus, We habbeth wel afounde. *c* 1430 *Octouian Imp.* 1659 Tho the Sarsenes afounde Her lord was slayn.

†**Afi·ne,** *adv. Obs.*; also 4–5 afyn(e, 5 affyn(e. [a. Fr. *à fin* at or to the end.] Finally; to the end, completely.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 50 Ac the eldest sone Constentine Was noble clerk and wise afine. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 780 Icham nou glad wel afyn. *a* 1400 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 3690 Til grapes be ripe and welle afyne. *c* 1420 *Liber Cure Coc.* (1865) 12 Take larde of porke .. Hew hit in gobettis wele afyne. *c* 1460 *Emare* 913 When they wer well at ese afyne, Bothe of brede, ale, and wyne.

†**Afi·ngered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 3–4. Also afingred, afingret. [For *af-hingered*, OE. *of-hyngred*, OF-HUNGERED, f. OF + HUNGER. Cf. AHUNGERED.] Afflicted with hunger, famished, very hungry.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 416 Hi were Afingred sore, for here mete was al i-do. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 2 A vox gon out of the wode go, Afingret so, that him wes wo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 269 After many manere metes his mawe is afyngred. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 122 (*A Cornishman says*) Iche chaym yll afyngred.

Afire (ăfəi·ɹ), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 3 afur(e, 4 o fure, afyr, 4–5 afere, 5 afyre, 4– afire. The forms in *u* (*ü*) are s.w., that in *e* Kentish. [A- *prep.*[1] 11 of state, in + FIRE. The full *on fyr* is not found early; Wyclif has *in fire*.]

1. On or in fire, in a state of burning or inflammation; *esp.* in phr. *to set afire.*

1205 LAYAMON 27109 Þat sculden for Ardure Rome ifullen afure. 1297 R. GLOUC. 380 Þe gret cyte of Medes suþþe afure

he sette. *c* 1350 *Body & Soul* 347 The world shal al o fure ben. 1447 Bokenham *Lyvys Seyntys* 168 Wyth a brynnyng chere As alle the hous had been afere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcii. 168 The scottes sette a fyre the stakkes of heye. 1647 Fuller *Good Thoughts* (1841) 135 If our clay cottage be not cooled with rest, the roof falls a fire. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode to Son* i, Why, Jane! he'll set his pinafore a-fire! 1869 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 416 We have had our sitting-room chimney afire this morning.

2. *fig.* of passion, etc.

1382 Wyclif *James* iii. 6 And it enflaumed, *or set afijre*, of helle, enflaumeth the wheel of oure birthe. [Tindale, *Genev.*, a fyre.] 1384 Chaucer *Leg. G. Wom.* 2493 The devyl sette here soules bothe a fere. 1604 T. Wright *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 279 Lovers ire sets love afier. 1875 F. Myers *Poems* 51 With trembling knees and heart afire.

A-first, *phr. Obs.*, at first: see First.

A-five, *phr. Obs.*, in five (parts): see Five.

Aflame (ăflē·m), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A- *prep.*[1] II of state, in, into + Flame.]

1. In or into flame; ablaze.

1555 Brookes in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. 374 But also set a-flame the fire already kindled. 1852 Kingsley *Androm.* 222 Lovest thou cities aflame, fierce glows, and the shrieks of the widow?

2. In a glow of light or colour, such as is caused by the reflection of flame.

1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III. vii, The western wave was all aflame. The day was well nigh done! 1872 Dixon *Switzers* xviii. 177 At night, the city is aflame with lamps.

3. *fig.* In a glow of excitement or intense eagerness.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 123 A tiptoe Danae, overbold and hot, Both arms a-flame to meet her wishing Jove Halfway. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. in White* I. 55, I am all aflame with curiosity. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 562, I remind thee to fan aflame the gift of God which is in thee.

†**Afla·ming,** *ppl.a. Obs.* [pr. pple. of vb. *aflame*, var. of Enflame: see A- *pref.* 10.] Inflaming, flaming, blazing up.

c 1623 *Revel. Golias* in *App. to Mapes' Poems* (1841) 291 The sting of tongues the aflaming fire doth feed.

†**A-fla·nk,** *adv.* prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] 4 in, on + Flank.] In flank, on the flank or side.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii. xxiii, Afront .. fortie foot: but aflanke, or on the side, twentie.

†**Afla·sh,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A. *pref.* 1 intensive + Flash *v.*[1]] To pour water in quantity and with force; to dash, to splash.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 63 Þe Rede see is nou3t rede of kynde, but aflascheþ and wascheþ oon rede clyues and stones.

Aflat (ăflæ·t), *adv.* [A *prep.*[1] of position + Flat.] In a flat position, flatly.

c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 9033 And Aroans with the swerd aflat. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 426 Lay all his branches a-flat upon the Ground. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster Fair* IV. xxvii, Swop! there a jumper falls aflat upon the ground.

Aflaunt (ăflō·nt), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*[1] II of state + Flaunt *v.*] In a flaunting state or position.

1568 Withals *Dict.* (1608) 219 (N.) Hee that of himself doth bragge, boast, and vaunt, Hath ill neighbours about him to set him aflaunt. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 305 For a Courtier to know how to weare a fether, and set his cappe a flaunt. 1840 Browning *Sordello* IV. 363 Pennons of every blazon once a-flaunt, Men prattled.

†**A·fle,** *v. Obs.*; also 3 avele. [a. ON. *afl-a.*] To gain, get, earn.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 His mede shal ben þanne garked alse hit beoð here aueled. *Ibid.* [They] auelen þat men hem blescen. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 7903 Forr cnapechild iss afledd wel Affterr weppmanne kinde.

†**Aflee·,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in Flee. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + Flee, OE. *fleó-n.* Cogn. w. OHG. *irfliohan*, mod. G. *erfliehen.*] To flee away.

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Grein) 475 Gæst aflihþ. 1205 Layamon 19076 Þa sæiden þa cnihtes .. þat þe king wes iflo3en [1250 aflo3e]. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3132 And were aflo3en grete & smalle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 429 Þe kyng .. sente for þe bisshoppes þat were aflowe. 1557 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 129 He thought him well a fledde.

†**Aflee·me,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 aflým-an, aflieme-n; 2–3 aflem-en. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + Fleme.] To drive away, expel.

1001 *O. E. Chron.*, Hy ðær aflýmede wurdon. *c* 1130 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1124 And his sunu Willelm [he] aflemde ut of Normandi. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 195 Þene loðe deouel .. Aulem urom me ueor awei. 1205 Layamon 8466 He me a-flemde! sone from hirede.

†**Afley·,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 aflýʒ-an, aflíʒ-an; 2–3 aflei-en, avlei-en. *Pa. pple.* 5 aflayed, 8– *Sc.* afley'd. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away, off + *flí-gan* to put to flight: see Fley.]

1. To put to flight, chase away.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Sweet 80) ʒé áflíʒdon deóflu. *c* 1000 — *Gram.* xxviii. 166 Ic aflíge mine fýnd. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 136 Þes ston .. avleieð attri þinges.

2. To discomfit: in *pa. pple.* dismayed, frightened. (Still used in Scotch.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 296 Tha[n] was the kynge loot sore aflayed. *a* 1774 R. Fergusson *King's Birthd.* (1845) 2 The herds would gather in their nowt .. Hafflins afley'd to bide thereout To hear thy thunder.

A-flicker (ăfli·kəɹ), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + Flicker.] In a flickering state or condition.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 225 With age are limbs a-shake And force a-flicker!

Aflight, obs. form of Afflict *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

†**Afli·ght.** *Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + Flight. Not recorded in OE., but cf. *afléon* to flee away, *aflígan* to put to flight, *aflýge* flight.] Flight, flying.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2020 An engel .. wið feorliche afluhte fleoninde aduneward. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2043 She flew in aflight, To her birdus was she boun.

†**Afli·ght,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* II + Flight.] ? To put to flight.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneid* (Arb.) 57 Also such old enimies: policy that former aflighted And coucht in corners, with a vengeance freshly retyred.

Afloat (ăflōu·t), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, formerly *phr.* Forms: 1 on flŏte, on flŏt, 2–6 on flote, 6– a flote, 6–7 a floate, 6– a-float, afloat. [f. On *prep.* + Float *sb.*]

I. *literally.*

1. On the sea, or on any water of sufficient depth to buoy up anything; hence, in a floating condition, in opposition to being aground; at sea, in opposition to being in dock or in the dockyard. (Used also of figurative seas and streams, *e.g.* of *life.*)

993 *Battle of Maldon* (Sweet) 41 We willað .. ús tó scipe gangan, on flot féran. 1023 *Charter of Canute* in *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 23 Dæt scip bið aflote. 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1037 Wæron ðá útlaȝas ealle on flote. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. 98 The first Ship that euer was set a flote, was vpon the red Sea. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 10 Whatever is afloat in the stream of time. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. on Waters* I. 216 In baths .. a gross fat substance has been found afloat. 1851 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 27 Send them afloat in the wide sea of humanity.

2. Of persons or goods: At sea; on board ship; *esp.* in the navy or fleet; in naval service.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 169 Now er alle on flote, God gif þam grace to spede. 1704 Addison *Italy* (J.) There are generally several hundred loads of timber afloat. 1815 Wellington in *Gurwood's Desp.* XII. 239 He commanded the force afloat. 1879 *Standard* 15 Apr., The quantity [of wheat] afloat is still as much as 1,421,000 qrs.

3. In a state of overflow or submersion.

1591 Spenser *Bellay's Vis.* ix. 7 Whose out-gushing flood Ran bathing all the creakie shore aflot. 1745 Gay *Wks.* VI. 256 The meads are all afloat, the haycocks swim. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxii. 104 There was no trouble in wetting them, for the main deck was afloat.

4. In a state of suspension or floating motion in the air; buoyed up or spread out lightly like a thing floating.

1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 316 His own hair afloat over it; like a vapour of spun gold. 1855 Browning *Men & Wom.* II. 5 Carelessly passing with your robes afloat.

II. From the state of a ship or other body floating on the sea, with reference to its liberty of motion, its being on the surface, its being at the mercy of the waves, its motion hither and thither, etc., are derived various figurative uses of *afloat*; as,

5. Free from embarrassments, like a ship off the ground; out of debt, paying one's way; having 'one's head above water.'

1538 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 412 Shortly cometh on my half-year's rent; and then I shall be afloat again. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* 80 Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat. 1644 Howell *Lett.* (J.) My heart is still afloat; my spirits shall not sink.

6. Fully started in any career.

1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Cade* xi. 1 Fortune setting us a flote. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VII. iii. 398 One of the most successful periodical publications ever set afloat.

7. In full swing, in full activity.

1604 T. Wright *Passions of Mind* II. i. 49 While the Passion is afloate. 1728 G. Carleton *Mem. Eng. Officer* 91 Yet all these Difficulties, instead of discouraging the Earl, set every Faculty of his more afloat. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxii. (1846) 199 Since the loss of the battle of Worcester, he had been afloat again, and more active than ever.

8. In currency in the world or in society; passing at large from one person to another; in general diffusion or circulation.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 349 The fire of sedition, which setteth a floate all kinds of impietie. 1628 Digby *Voy. to Medit.* Pref. (1868) 38 The many mistakes which are afloat concerning him. 1853 (3 June) Bright *Sp.* 2 Various rumours were afloat. 1877 Kinglake *Crimea* (ed. 6) I. ii. 35 It is true that strange doctrines were afloat.

b. *Comm.* In currency as negociable documents, without coming to an actual discharge of liability.

Mod. To keep bills, 'paper,' afloat.

9. Unfixed, unsettled, adrift; moving without guide or control.

1714 Ellwood *Hist. of Life* (1765) 291 Applause setting his Head afloat. 1757 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 471 IV. 403 Affairs are in a manner all afloat.

†**Aflo·cht,** *pred.a.* prop. *phr. Sc. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + Flocht; also in full *on flocht.*] In a flutter, agitated.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xiii. 37 Venus al on flocht, Amyd hir breist reuoluand mony a thocht. 1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 122 My mind and body is aflocht, specially sen I hard thir innocent men sa cruelly tormentit. 1585 James I. *Ess. in Poesie* (1869) 31 With spreits aflought, and sweete transported loue.

A-flore, -floor, *phr. Obs.*, on the floor: see Floor.

Aflow (ăflō·), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] II + Flow.] Flowing.

1863 D. Mitchell *My Farm* 292, I described the air as all aflow with the perfume of purple lilacs.

Aflower (ăflau·ɹ), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] II + Flower.] Flowering, blooming.

1876 Swinburne *Erechth.* 1147 Fields aflower with winds and suns.

Aflush (ăflv·ʃ), *adv.* and *pred. a.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] II + Flush *sb.* and *a.*]

1. (From Flush *sb.*) In a flushed or blushing state.

1880 E. Hopkins *R. Turquand* II. xix. 3 A pictured lady looking down aflush with bygone love.

2. (From Flush *a.*) On a level.

1880 Swinburne *Studies in Song* 169 The bank is abreast of her bows and aflush with the sea.

Aflutter (ăflv·təɹ), *adv.* prop. *phrase.* [A *prep.*[1] + Flutter.] In a flutter, agitated.

1830 Gleig *Country Curate* I. ix. 178 All the unmarried women were a-flutter when I came among them. 1855 Browning *Men & Wom.* II. 147 A cornfield-side a-flutter with poppies.

Afoam (ăfō·m), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Foam.] In a state of foam.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* III. ix. 204 With steed afoam. 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1230 At the King's word I rode afoam for thine.

†**Afo·le,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afole-r* to befool; f. *à* to + *fol* fool, foolish: see Fool.] To befool.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 206 Ich wot he is nu suthe acoled, Nis he vor the no3t afoled. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 20 Al to michel thou art afoild, Now thi blod it is acoild.

†**Afo·nd,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 afandi-an, 2 afandi-en, 3 (south.) afonde, avond, 5 (north.) afaynd. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fand-ian* to try, to search, causal of *find-an* to find: see Fond.]

1. *trans.* To try, make trial of, put to the test, find out by experiment.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Luke xii. 56 Lá liceteras cunne ʒe afandian heofones ansyne & eorþan: humeta na afandiʒe ʒe þas tíde? *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, ibid., La liceteres cunne ʒe afandiʒen heofones ansiene & eorðan. Hu mæte na afandiʒe ʒe þas tide? *c* 1050 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 375 Þis is afandan læcecræft. *c* 1305 *Saints Lives, St. Edw.* 12 A kni3t of Engelond As he was bi3unde see auentoures to afonde.

b. with *subord. cl.* To try, to attempt.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 879 Sotheron wald afaynd With haill power at anys on thaim to sett.

2. To tempt (to evil).

c 1315 Shoreham 73 Wyth foule handlynge Other other afondeth.

†**Afo·ng,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–4 afó-n, 2–4 afo, 3–5 afong(e, 3–4 avong(e, 4 afang(e, avang(e. *Pa. t.* 1–4 afeng, 2–3 aveng, 3 afong. *Pa. pple.* 1 afangen, afongen. *Imp.* 2 auouh, 3 afeoh. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *fón* to seize, grasp: see Fong, Fang.]

1. To take by force or authority; hence, to seize, apprehend.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 12 Iohannes wæs afongen. *a* 1000 *Juliana* (Grein) 320 Forht afongen, friðes orwena. 1205 Layamon 22628 3if he [him] mihte afon, he wolde hine slæn. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 74 Sir Herhaud, thou schalt afong Four hundred knightes.

2. To take (what is offered), to accept.

1205 Layamon 14584 Buten þu a þine da3en afo hæðene la3en. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 841 That alle tho that hi avoth, Hi weneth that thu segge soth. *c* 1305 *St. Christoph.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 He .. bileouede on god anon And afeng cristendom. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 94 Ac he therof nold afo.

3. To receive (a person), to welcome.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 19 He wæs on heofonum afangen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 197 Auouh mine soule. 1205 Layamon 15661 Vortigerne .. þa læuedi aueng: mid swiðe uæire læten. *Ibid.* 14160 Afeoh heom mid wunne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2546 And him afenge with fair acord. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2904 Prayhede he to god Almi3t: scholde ys soule auonge.

4. To receive, get, come into possession of.

a 1000 *Psalms* (Spelm.) xlvii. 8 We aféngon mildheortnysse ðine on midle temple. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Euric mon scal auon mede. 1205 Layamon 23969 He wunde afeng: feouwer unchene long. 1297 R. Glouc. 368 As in vorste ʒer, þat he auong hys kynedom. *c* 1315 Shoreham 51 And at ordres avangeth hy The boke of the Godspelle. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 1016 The dethe thei scholde afonge.

b. *intr.* To be in possession.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* li. 220 Whethir this fyr scholde lasten longe, Oþer endelesly there stille to a-fonge.

5. To get (offspring), to conceive.

c 1305 *Judas* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Ac hi no child for no þing bituene hem ne mi3te afonge. 1315 Shoreham 121 For so hy hyne scholde ferst avonge, Ther nys ni senne ther amonge, Ne noe flesches lykynge.

6. Of a thing: To take in, contain, to hold.

c 1300 *Beket* 2349 The contrayes wide and longe Mi3te unethe al that folc that ther com afonge.

Afoot (ăfu·t), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on + Foot. The full *on fote* occurs in 13th c., and *a foot* was written as two words till the 17th. The oldest form was in the plural, *a* (*on*) *foten* = *on feet*, always in the earlier text of Layamon 1205, but altered in the later to *a fote.*]

1. On foot, *i.e.* on one's own feet, in opposition to *on horseback*, etc.

1205 Layamon 5908 Weoren heo of Rome: alle ridinde, þa oðere a foten [*later text* a fote]. *Ibid.* 25402 Þat folc .. þat þer eoden a uoten [*later text* afote]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 79 Þe wayferande frekez, on fote & on hors. 1366 Maundev. xxii. (1839) 245, 50,000 men at horse, and 200,000 men a fote. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiii. 70 Folke in tho dayes faughten more on horsbacke than a-fote. 1611 Bible *Acts* xx. 13 Minding himselfe to goe afoote. 1681 *Loud. Gaz.* mdclxi/3 His Royal Highness walked a Foot. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. of World* cxxii. (1837) 474 They take coach, which costs ninepence, or they may go afoot, which

costs nothing. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 15/1 He was mounted and I afoot.

2. On foot, in opposition to *sitting still, lying*, etc.; astir, on the move.

1530 PALSGR. 422/2 Is this woman that lay a chylde bedde a foote agayne? 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 29 Were our witty Empresse well a foot. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 278 Before the game's a-foot, thou still let'st slip. 1827 COOPER *Prairie* I. vii. 100 Ishmael and his sons were all speedily afoot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 123 A party of mummers who were a-foot for pleasure.

3. Hence, In active existence, in operation or employment.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 265 Mischeefe thou art a-foot. 1638 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. viii. (1673) 112 Pride.. setteth contentions a foot at the first and afterwards keepeth them afoot. 1659 BIRCH in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 384 The Committee of the Army is kept a-foot still, at salaries. Receivers-general and auditors are kept a-foot at the same height. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 128/2 There is always a question afoot, whether the profits, etc.

4. *Comb.* **afoot-back** (after *a-horse-back*).

1592 GREENE *Groats worth of Wit* D iij b, When I was fayne to carry my playing fardle afoot-backe.

†**Afor(e,** *prep. Obs.* [An extended form of FOR, after the analogy of *fore, a-fore*. *For* and *fore* were at first the same word, but *ætforan, onforan* had only the local meaning; so that *afor* is not a descendant of either of these.] For, as for.

?1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 71 And afore the langage that Alan shold say, it is not so; he sayd none such langage. *Ibid.* 94 Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not. 1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocalipse* (1573) 9 And afore the ministers, or men, they do but onely wish.

Aforce, obs. variant of AFFORCE.

Afore (ăfōᵊɹ), *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* Forms: 1 onforan (2–3 onforen, aforen), ?3–4 aforn, 4–5 afforn(e, 4–6 aforne, 4 affore, 5– afore. [OE. *on foran* = *on*, prep. + *foran*, itself an adv. = in front, in advance, properly dative of *for*, used as adj. or sb.; cf. *æt-foran, be-foran, to-foran*. The OE. *on foran* is not of frequent occurrence, and it was only in 14th c. that *aforn, afore*, became common, taking the place of the simple FORN, FORE, OE. *foran, fore*. *Afore* may also in some cases represent ATFORE, OE. *ætforan* which survived to 1300. By restriction to an object *afore* became a *preposition*, and by ellipsis of a relative a prepositional *conjunction*. *Afore* is now mostly obsolete in literature, its place being taken by BEFORE; but it is retained in the Bible and Prayer-book, is common in the dialects generally, as well as in 'vulgar' London speech, and in nautical language. Cf. also *pinafore*.]

A. *adv.*

1. Of place: In front, in advance; in or into the fore-part. Still used in naut. lang. and in dialects.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxiii. 13 (cxv. 5) Beoð onforan eáȝan, ne maȝon feor ȝeseon. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* 150 And prikkede into his panne Boþe byhynde and aforn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 4 Alle clad in white, and the most principalle Afforne in reed. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 23 They shuld sett theyre lifte foete a-fore. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccl. 561 Sirs, on afore to these false traytours. 1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* 166 Light ashes easly puft aforne. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 357 Methinks it is somewhat requisite you did send one afore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* mcxciv/4 Having two Guns, one afore, and the other abaft. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwreck* III. 118 While Rodmond, fearful of some neighbouring shore, Cries ever and anon, 'Loke out afore!' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 24 *Afore*.. opposed to abaft and signifying that part of the ship which lies forward, or near the stem. *Afore*, the same as before the mast.

2. Of time: In time preceding or previous; previously, before. *arch.* but common *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 271 [Hit] auore ualþ ere hit by arered. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2044 So þat þou ous sykerye affore. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, He gan them sowe right as men do corne Upon the land that eared was aforne. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 21 For every man begynneth a fore [*Wyclif* bifore] to eate his awne supper. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 3 As I wrote afore [*Wyclif* aboue] in few words. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 219 Had I known that afore. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. 286 Than he had done afore.

B. *prep.* [The adv. with a defining object.]

1. Of place: Before, in front of; in advance of. *arch.* in literature; still common *dial.* and in nautical language, whence the phrase *Afore the mast*, i.e. among the common seamen, who have their quarters there.

1205 LAYAMON 10413 Fulgenes him wes aforen on. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2282 Alle þe Sarsyns þay a-slowe: þat þay afforn him founde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 And fastenyd it in þe walle afore him. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 78 The Turks army was afore Rhodes. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 3 Ferozes.. pursued without looking afore him. 1787 BURNS *Wks.* III. 216 So, took a birth afore the mast, An' owre the sea. 1827 J. WILSON *Wks.* 1855 I. 357 Plenty of life let us howp is yet afore us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Afore the beam*, all the field of view from amidship in a right angle to the ship's keel to the horizon forward.

2. In or into the presence of. *arch.* and *dial.*

?1250 GROSSETESTE in *Dom. Archit.* III. 75 Ete ȝe in the halle afore youre meyny. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 12 And with a crosse afor þe kynge comsed þus to techen. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 Be wel ware what ye speke afor your enemies. *c* 1540 WYATT *Compl. Love to Reason* 152 My froward master, Afore that Queen I caused to be acited. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* VI. liii, Afore each half mistrusting eye. 1839 DICKENS *Ol. Twist* (1850) 60/1 'You're getting too proud to own me afore company, are you?'

b. *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 81 Gultier as afor god. 1563 *Homilies* II. xiii. § 1 (1640) 178 If we suffer to be evill spoken of for the love of Christ, this is thankfull afore God. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 365 Having God afore our eies.

3. Of time: Before, previously to. *arch. & dial.*

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 [He] ȝegaderade.. micelne here onforan winter. 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1116 Þa ormæte reinas þe coman sona onforan August. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2483 If he wer now lyues man: afore þis had he come. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiv. 38 As in yᵉ tijm afoor yᵉ flood. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* xviii. 5 Afore the haruest when the bud is perfect. 1660 H. FINCH *Trial of Regic.* 44 Some days afore that, there was a Committee. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 109 With a certain dramatic fire in her whereof I seem to remember having seen sparks afore now.

4. Of rank or importance: In precedence of, above. *arch.* and *dial.*

1428 R. WHYTEMAN in *E. E. Wills* (1882) Y woll that Symken.. haue hem [candelstekes] A-fore eny other man. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Loke that first affore all thingis ye loue, drede, and obeye our lord. *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Athanasian Creed*, In this Trinity, none is afore or after other.

C. *conj.* [elliptical use of the prep. of time, as *afore the time that* he came, *afore that* he came, *afore* he came.] Before, sooner than. Sometimes strengthened with *or*; cf. *or ere*. *arch.* and *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Auore þet he come to ssrifte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xviii. 34 In that season afore or Fraunces Atremon was putte oute of the towne. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5326 Affore that day be done, Thare salbe signis in Sonne and Mone. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 22 In the euening, afore hee that was escaped came. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 63 That they were hanged afore we came hither. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 49 They will be here afore you can find a cover!

D. *Comb.* 1. Of time.

a. Formerly prefixed in the sense of 'previously, beforehand' to vbs. and pples., as in **afore-bar** = preclude, *afore-see, afore-acted, afore-running*.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 502 Which lettith and afore barrith.. the comaundement of God in his lawe of kinde to be doon. *a* 1564 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 552 Afore-seeing the grievous plagues. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 185 The signs, afore-running or demonstrating of the instant disease, are these. 1700 J. MARSHALL in *Misc. Curiosa* 1708 III. 259 The afore-acted Evil that his Soul did in its other Life. 1877 J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 35 Only as life wears on, do all its aforeshapen lines come into light.

b. Still used in ppl. combinations, with the meaning, 'earlier in time or order, previously in a discourse or document,' as in **aforesaid, aforegoing**, and the similar **afore-cited, -given** *obs.*, **-mentioned, -named, -spoken** *obs.*, **-told** *obs.*

1418 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 2 I. 4 The avys of ȝour uncle a forseyd. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 64 Thersites is a foole, and as aforesaid, Patroclus is a foole. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 23 Our housemaid, the aforesaid Mary. 1592 tr. *Junius* on *Apocal.* i. 8 A confirmation of the afore going. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* X. 350 The aforegoing orders are to take effect.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 417 The vertues you have in the aforecited place. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 131 For the reasons aforegiven. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 133 These aforementioned Philosophers also, do call the world euerlasting. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 92 At lower rates than the afore-mentioned. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxviii. (C. D. ed.) 231 Newman wiped his eyes with the aforementioned duster. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 183 The two valiant aforenamed worthy captaines. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Development* 341 And converted many of the aforenamed heretics. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 38 Making his residence at Glasgow for the caus afoirtold.

2. Of place. **Afore-rider** *obs.*, an avant-courier, scout; **aforeship** *obs.*, the front part of the ship.

1470 *Rebell. in Linc.* (1847) 16 Their aforeryders were com to Rotherham. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edw. IV* (1838) 8 Whan the Kynges aforne-ridars had thus espyed their beinge [there]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 105 The formeste celle of the brayne highte *prora* in latyn as it were aforshyppe.

3. with again, on: see AFORNENS, AFORN-ON.

Aforegoing: see AFORE D 1 b.

Aforehand (ăfōᵊɹhænd), *adv. arch.* [f. AFORE *prep.* + HAND; cf. the much earlier BEFOREHAND. In early times generally written as two (or three) words, and even analytically *afore the hand*.] = BEFOREHAND, which is now the ordinary form.

1. With previous preparation, in anticipation, in advance. *arch.* and *dial.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, As we were wonte aforehande for to see. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 378 He couth by the sterres Tel of peace and of werres. Of that he seid afor the hond My fadre alwey soth fond. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 8 She cam a fore honde to anoynt my boddy to his buryinge warde. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxii. (1840) 280 In the nature of wages *ex pacto* contracted for aforehand. 1850 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 231 It is not possible for him to say aforehand.. what it will cost.

†2. *adjectively*. Prepared or provided for the future. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *New Atl.* Wks. 1860, 275 The Strangers'-House is at this time rich and much aforehand, for it hath laid up revenue. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 216 A couple of guineas will be of use to Mrs. Mumford, who, I doubt, has not much aforehand. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) III. 201 She lives reputably and is.. aforehand in the world.

†**To be aforehand with**: To anticipate; to forestall, to have the first word, or make the first move. *Obs.*

1670 G. H., tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 173 All that are in Rome do strive to be aforehand with the world. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 323 A sagacity that is aforehand with events. 1753 — *Grandison* viii. (1781) I. 37 Let me for once be aforehand with my uncle.

†**Afo·reness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AFORE *adv.* + -NESS.] The state of being before; pre-existence.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1617) 49 As for the euerlastingnesse, it can abide neither aforenesse nor afternesse.

Aforesaid. See AFORE D 1 b.

Aforethought (ăfōᵊɹþɒ̄t), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. AFORE *adv.* + *thought*: see THINK. Apparently introduced as an English translation of the Old Law-Fr. *prepense* in *malice prepense*.]

A. *ppl. adj.* Thought before; entertained in the mind beforehand, premeditated.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 241 If two (of malice forethought) lie in await the one to kill the other. 1628 COKE 3 *Inst.* 47 With malice aforethought. 1825 COBBETT *Rural Rides* 488 To make an act murder there must be malice afore thought. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 204 Sheer falsehood, idle fables, allegory aforethought. 1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 231 The inveterate habit of ending stories badly, with pessimism aforethought.

B. *sb. rare.* Thinking beforehand, premeditation.

1851 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 55 Deliberately, of afore-thought, to devise remedies.

Aforetime (ăfōᵊɹtəim), *adv.* [f. AFORE *adv.* + TIME (confining *afore* to the *temporal* sense).] Before in time, in former time, formerly, previously.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* vi. 10 Like as his maner was to do afore tyme. 1611 *ibid.*, As hee did afore time. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Serm.* xxv. 391 The light in which he walked aforetime. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 63 Neither can I marry her who has aforetime been my mother-in-law.

¶ Rarely *attrib.* as adj. and *absol.* as sb.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 209 Believing not the aforetime unity Of the Divine and human. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. i. 37 Fancy, which fills up the blank of the aforetime.

†**Afo·retimes,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec., with genitival -S, as in *sometime-s*, probably afterwards understood as a plural -*s*.] = AFORETIME.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 130 The thing which had aforetimes bene disputable among the Heathen, is now admitted as an article of faith. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* v. (1682) 49 Though it were granted that the soul lived aforetimes without a body.

†**Afo·reward,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [f. AFORE + -WARD (defining *place* or *position*, as against *time*).]

A. *adv.* a. Of order: First of all, first in rank. b. Of place: In front.

1297 R. GLOUC. 567 So þat avoreward þe bissop hii chose of Baþe Water Giffard. *c* 1300 *Beket* 492 For ther were furst and Aforeward: the Kyng and his sone. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3380 Roland was þe furste of alle: þat rod afforeward.

B. *prep.* [The adv. with defining obj.] In front of.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3923 Ac furst and afforeward alle Prykede a cosyn of þe Amyralle.

Aforeye, -n, -ns, var. of AFORNENS.

†**Aforne·ns,** *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* [A combination of *aforen* (see AFORE) and *aȝean, aȝen*, AGAIN, in which the former word appears as **aforn, afore, afor**, and the latter as **-ayen, -eyen, -yen, -eye, -ye**, or (from the adv. gen. *aȝenes*) as **-ayens, -eyens, -yens, -ens**. Those in *-s* are mostly northern. Cf. OE. *foran-ongeanes*: see FORNENST.]

A. *prep.*

1. Over against, opposite. *fig.* Before, in the presence of.

1250 LAYAMON 18529 Þar sat Vther þe king: in his heȝe setle. Afornezen him Gorlois. 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 He is wel vileyn and ontrewe auoreye his lhord. 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1139 The yondur house, that stent aforeyens us. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 899 Set ewyn a-for-nens Berwyke.

2. With regard to, in respect of, as concerns.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Auorye þet bodi: ase helþe, uayrhede.. Auorye þe ȝaule: ase clier wyt. *Ibid.* 129 Ysy hou þou art fyeble and brotel, and a-uorye þet body and a-uorye þe ȝaule.

B. *adv.* [obj. omitted.] Over against, opposite.

1388 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 39 The centurien that stood aforn aȝens.

†**Aforn-on, aforen-on,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [A comb. of *aforen* (see AFORE) and ON.]

A. *adv.* In front.

1205 LAYAMON 26647 Þa Bruttes to-ræsden.. and smiten to a-uorenon.

B. *prep.* In front of.

1205 LAYAMON 28313 Moddred him wes auornon. *Ibid.* 10413 Fulgenes him wes aforen on [1250 afornon].

†**Afo·rrow,** *adv. Obs.* [Sc. variant of AFORE, probably formed on *aforn*, after *morn, morrow*.] Before.

1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* (1866) 227 And so befell, in tyll ane myrthfull morrow, In to my garth I past, me to repose, This bird and I, as we wer wount aforrow.

‖ **A fortiori** (ēɪ fōᵊɹʃiōᵊɹəi), *adv. phr.* [L. *a.* from, *fortiori* stronger (sc. *argumento*).] With stronger reason, still more conclusively.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. i. 146 The expression 'substance of Mind' can have no meaning.. *A fortiori*, the substance of Mind cannot be known.

Afoul (ăfɑu·l), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + FOUL: cf. *asleep*.] Entangled.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 521 With shrouds afoul.

†**Afou·nder,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *afondre-r*, var. of *effondrer* to hollow out, undermine, swallow up. Cf. Pr. *esfondrar* and *esfondar*, L. *ex* out and *fundus* bottom: see FOUNDER.] To disable, lame.

1366 MAUNDEV. 69 His Hors shalle not ben afoundred. *c* 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 631 Ffor aftir his hete he cau3te a cold, þurh þe ny3tis eyre That he was nere a-found[r] it.

Afraid (ăfrē·d), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 afraied, affraied, 4–6 affrayed, 4–7 affraid(e, 5 afrayet, affrayt, 5–6 afrayed, 6 affrayd, afrayd(e, 6– afraid. Also aphet. frayed, fraid. [Orig. pa. pple. of *afray*, AFFRAY *v.* (cf. *lay, laid; say, said*, etc.) which, being more used than any other part, acquired an independent standing, and has retained the spelling *afraid*, while the vb. is *affray*.]

1. As *pple.* Alarmed, frightened; hence as *adj.*, In a state of fear or apprehension, moved or actuated by fear. (As an adj. it never stands before a noun.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 16 þe Kyng was alle affraied. *Ibid.* 323 Alle frayed he went fro þat cite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 400 This wyf was nat afered ne afrayed. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arther* xxxi. 9 (1842) 15 The freson was afrayet, and ferd of that fare. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Affrayed, *territus*. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3469 So sal thai fynd we ar no-thing affrayt. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* II. ii. 101 If Cæsar hide himselfe, shall they not whisper Loe, Cæsar is affraid? 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 54 The Roman army .. were troubled and affraid. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 759 Back they recoild affraid. *Mod.* Come on! Who's afraid?

2. *Const.*

a. with *of* (sometimes omitted before a clause).

1350 *Will. Palerne* 2158 He þat of þe white beres So bremli was afraied. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f i, His wyf made semblaunt as she therof were affrayed. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Dry Dinner* (Arb.) 92 Such as are affrayed of roasted Pigge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 117, I .. of thy voice Affraid, being naked, hid my self. *Ibid.* XII. 493 What man can do against thee, not affraid. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgrim* I. (1862) 124, I was afraid on't at the very first. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 442 He first taught me not to be afraid of truth.

b. with *inf.* In fear of the consequence (to oneself) of; not having courage *to*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* iii. 6 Moses couered his face, for he was afrayed to loke vpon God [WYCLIF, He darst not loke a3ens God]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 317 They were affraid even to crie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 47 We are lesse afraid to be drownde then thou art. 1716–18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 37 To see me afraid to handle a gun. *c* 1735 POPE *Prol. to Sat.* 203 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 498 Afraid to look upon the full purity of God.

c. with depend. cl.: *lest*, with subjunctive, introduces a deprecated contingency of which there is danger; *that*, with subjunctive, an unpleasant possibility; with indicative, an unpleasant probability or contemplated reality. The conjunctions are sometimes omitted.

1530 PALSG. 422/1 He was as a frayde as any man you sawe this twelve monethes that I wolde have gyven hym a blowe. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* vi. 14, I am afrayed lest soch thinges happen vnto me also. [1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, I am afraid, lest, if I goe in vnto her, I die.] 1 *Macc.* xii. 40 He was afrayed that Ionathas wolde not suffre him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. ii. 47, I am much afraid my Ladie his mother plaid false. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 98, I was affraide it would have infected my other bookes. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. iv. 39 Perhaps thou art afraid Lest the night air may spoil its beauty. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Phil.* II. 313 He was afraid lest the poetical spirit should be swept away along with the prophetical. *Mod.* He is afraid that his dishonesty will be discovered. I am afraid that it is too true; afraid that we are not in time. We were afraid lest we should, *or* that we might hurt them.

d. *of* with *gerund* is found in all these senses, but chiefly = *lest* with subj., of which it is a more modern equivalent.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 174, I was affraid of trampling on every traveller that I met. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiv. 337 He was afraid of being known as the author of the work. *Mod.* I am afraid of bathing there = to bathe there. I was afraid of treading on somebody's toes = lest I should tread.

Afraidness (ăfrē·dnės). ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being afraid; timidity, fear.

1669 GARBUTT *Wks.* 226 The shyness and afraidness one of another.

†**Afray·ed,** *pa. pple. Obs.*; also 6 affreyd. [Either for FRAYED with s.w. prefix *a-* for *i-, y-, ȝe-*, or with intensive *a-*.] Frayed, rubbed, worn bare.

c 1400 *Tundale Vis.* 121 And feyth with frawde is corrupt and afrayed. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) G viij, Affreyd is an yll disease, and commethe of great labour and rydynge faste with a contynuall sweate.

Afreet, afrit, afrite (æ·frīt). [Arab. عفريت *'ifrīt*.] An evil demon or monster of Mohammedan mythology.

1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xix. Wks. IV. 431 Fit warden of the sorcery-gate, A rebel Afreet lay. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 784 Then stalking to thy sullen grave, Go—and with Gouls and Afrits rave. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ii. 115 Habitants more wondrous than Afrite or Peri.

‖**Afre·sca,** *adv. Obs.* [It. *afresco, aff-*.] In fresco.

a 1706 EVELYN *Diary* I. 40 The long gallery, paved with white and black marble, richly fretted and paynted afresca.

Afresh (ăfre·ʃ), *adv.*; also 6 afresshe, afreshe. [f. A- *pref.* 3 + FRESH, probably after analogy of *anew*, in which the *a-* is a reduction of OF. No instance of *of fresh* has been found. *On fresh* is probably a mere erroneous expansion, after such pairs as *a-sleep, on-sleep*, in which *a-* really = *on*.] Anew, with a fresh commencement, freshly.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* 183 Now shewe mercy vpon thy chyrche afresshe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 56 Dead Henries wounds Open their congeal'd mouthes, and bleed afresh. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 190 Wars began again to arise on fresh. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 2 The day calls afresh upon him for a new topicke. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiv. 338 Existing treaties should be ratified afresh. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii. (1869) 35 We start afresh.

Afret (ăfre·t), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + FRET.] In a fretted state.

1882 in *Gd. Wds.* 320 High are the clouds in their going, afret where the winds pursue.

†**Afre·te,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 of-frét(an, 3–4 afret(e. [f. OF *prep.* from + *fret-an* to gnaw, devour: see FRET.] To devour.

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* 237 The devel huem afretye, Rau other a roste! *Ibid.* 240 The fend ou afretie, with fleis ant with felle!

Afreyne, var. AFFREYNE *v. Obs.*, to question.

†**Afro·nt,** *adv.* and *prep.* prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] in + FRONT *sb.* Used to translate Fr. *de front* which has the same range of use.]

A. *adv.*

1. Face to face, in direct opposition; opposite.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1689 An hundred kny3tes wyþ-oute faille: þer-on [*i. e.* on the bridge] affrount mowe mete. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 824/1 The king of England lieng afront before Tornaie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xxv, These Islanders be the only men that dare encountre him affront.

2. In front.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 50/1 Least his people should be assailed not onlie afront, but also vpon euerie side. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ii. 421/1 No way lay open saue onely a front. 1621 QUARLES *Hadassa*, The Bullwarks stand afront to keep thee out. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Aback, Ant.* ahead, afront.

3. In a front; abreast.

c 1400 *Tundale Vis.* 1001 Afrontte unnethe thei myght passe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 222 These foure came all a-front and mainely thrust at me. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. iii. 395 Twelve men may ride a-front through them. 1621 MOLLE *Camerarius' Liv. Lib.* v. i. 318 To containe two gallies afront with ease.

B. *prep.* [The adv. limited by a sb.] In front of.

1557 PHAËR *Æneid* VI. Q i b, Than death himself, whose neighbour next was Slepe .. and Mortal Warres afront the gate. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 227 Two bulwarks strong afront the Foe are rais'd. 1622 CALLIS *Statute of Sewers* (1647) 25, 1600 Acres were gained from the Sea, affront the Mannor of sir Valentine Brown there.

†**Afrought,** *ppl. a.* [for *offruht* = *offurht*; see AFFRIGHT *a.* Cf. also OE. *anforht* timid.] Frightened, timid.

c 1450 *Morte Arthur* 73 The bysschope spake w^t oute fayle, Thoughe he were nothynge afroughte.

Afrown (ăfrau·n), *adv.* and *pred. a.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + FROWN.] In frowning posture.

1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* 55 The lion of Venice with brows a-frown.

Aft (aft), *adv.* Forms: 1 æftan, (2–6 wanting), 7 afte, 7– aft. [As usual with nautical terms the early history is lost; but comparison with the derived *baft* (earlier *baftè, baften, bæftan, be æftan*), show it to be the OE. *æftan*, cogn. w. Goth. *aftana* from behind, f. *afta* behind; formally a superlative of *af* off, away, with primitive superlative suffix *-ta*: cf. Gr. ὕπα-τος, πρῶ-τος. The true relation of *af-ter* and *af-t* is that of Gr. πρό-τερος and πρῶ-τος; but OE. *æftan* was only an adv. of position, and it is apt to be treated in mod. Eng. as the positive of AFTER.]

†1. *gen.* Behind, in the rear. *Obs.*

937 *O.E. Chron., B. of Brunanburh* 63 Let him behindan .. earn æftan hwít æses brúcan.

2. *Naut.* a. Of position: In or near the hinder part or stern of a ship.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 Of aequall height fore and aft. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., How chear ye fore and aft? *i.e.* How fares all your Ships Company? 1718 STEELE *Fish-pool* 170 Whose hold had gratings 'fore and aft'. 1863 LONGF. *Olaf* xi, Though the flying sea-spray drenches Fore and aft the rowers' benches.

b. Of motion or direction: Towards the stern, into the hinder part of the ship.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Aft* or *Abaft*, a word us'd by Seamen to signify any Action, Motion, or Application from the Stemwards of the Ship toward the Stern; as Go *aft*. 1748 ANSON *Voyage* III. ii. (ed. 4) 425 We .. began to get the guns aft. 1832 LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xvi. 254 Call them aft, and let them stand by the arms. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 52 He said to us as we came on deck,—'Walk aft, young gentlemen.' 1859 W. JAMES *Nav. Hist. Gt. Brit.* IV. 73 Seized and carried aft, as the ringleader of the mutiny.

c. *Fore and aft*: from stem to stern, lengthwise. Also *attrib.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Inv. Shipping* 29 Needing no other addition .. then a slight spar Decke, fore and afte as the Seamen call it. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* II. i. § 3. 225 A certain amount of lateral and fore and aft movement.

3. Of time: Back from the present, earlier.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 38 There being nothing but everlasting God .. there can be no such thing as Time, or fore, or aft, at all. 1676 HOBBES *Odyssey* 299 Next him spake Alitherses, who alone Saw fore and aft.

4. *Comb.* aft-cabin, aft-meal = *after-cabin, after-banquet* in AFTER- *in comb.* II.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 102 The aft-cabin was only wanting to make the boat complete. *a* 1608 THYNNE *Debate* 49 (N) At aft-meales who shall paye for the wine?

After (ɑ·ftəɪ), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1–3 æfter, 2–3 eafter, 2–4 efter, 3–9 after; occas. 4–6 aftir, -yr, -ur, -re. North. 4–7 efter, -ir, -yr. [OE. *æfter* cogn. w. OS. and OHG. *aftar, -er*, OFris. *efter* adv. and prep., ON. *aptr* adv., *eptir* prep., Goth. *aftra* back, *aftaro* from behind, adv.; Gr. ἀπωτέρω, Skr. *apatarām*. Orig. a compar. form of *af*, L. *ab*, Gr. ἀπό, Skr. *ápa*, with compar. suffix *-ter*, -THER; = 'farther off, at a greater distance from the front, or from a point in front'; and hence in the Teutonic languages 'more to the rear, behind, later.' Used in the oldest Eng. as a separable verbal particle capable of governing a case (dat. or acc.) in composition, whence, when detached from the vb., it appeared as *adv.* or *prep.* according to the absence or presence of an object.]

¶ As adv. or prep. in separable comp.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x, Him æfter folȝiende wæron. *c* 1230 *Juliana* (R. MS.) (1872) 32 Ant hare fan .. þat ham efter sohten [*Bodl. MS.* ferden ham efter].

A. *adv.*

1. Of place or order: In the rear, behind. (With *go, come, follow*, etc.)

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 9 Dæt folc þæt þar beforan ferde, and þæt þar æfter ferde. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Dæt folc þe þær before ferde, & þæt þe þær æfter ferde. 1205 LAYAMON 1572 þe king sette to fleonne and al þa ferde eafter. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1001 & þay folȝyeaþ after wiþ rendouns. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiii. 55 And the women also .. followed after, and beheld the Sepulchre. *Nursery Rhyme*, Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Jill came tumbling after. *Mod.* Put your own first, and let these come after.

2. Of time: Subsequently, at a later time; afterwards. Formerly used before the vb., now only at the end of a sentence or clause, and chiefly in phr. *before or after*, or as in 2 b.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 24 Dæm eafera wæs æfter cenned. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1223 We mahen haue sikere bileaue to arisen alle after. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 127 And wyst nocht quhat suld eftir tyd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1439 Gyf an end hade ben now, & neuer noyet efter. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 65 Men may wel lye whan it is nede and after amende it. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 40 A .. substance, which you may after cleanse by ablution. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* I. ii. 76 If you know, That I do fawne on men .. And after scandall them. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xcii. IV. 171 The very place where Solomon's Temple was after built. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Peter Martyr* (1867) I. 251 Our worthy Jewel, after bishop of Salisbury. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 256 All we do after is but a faint struggle. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 5 The king smote the young prince on the face, and after his servants slew him. *Mod.* I never spoke to him after; I was never so treated either before or after.

b. *esp.* In combination with another adv. of time or adverbial phrase, *soon after, long after, an hour, a year after*. The *day*, the *year after* = next following.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 1 Gesomnadon efter sona menigo to him. *a* 1000 ? CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 550 Æfter siðdan. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1640 & efter-sones of þe same he serued hym þere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 40 Brocht in schort quhile eftir syne. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 36 The morrowe after, being Satterdaie. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 35 The next day after John stood, and two of his disciples. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73 This flux continued .. for some few dayes after. *Ibid.* II. vi. 87 She died about two months after. 1753 HANWAY *Travels* (1762) II. VIII. i. 183 Soon after the artillery .. proclaimed the news to the people. *Mod.* That must have been in the week after.

B. *prep.* I. Of place.

1. With verbs of motion (expressed or implied): Following, going, or coming in the rear of, behind.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 23 ȝyf hwá wyle æfter me cuman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al þe .. folc þe eode efter him .. sungun þisne lofsong. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 196 Up oðe hulles heo clumben efter us. 1297 R. GLOUC. 398 Roberd erl of Flaundres after þulke ost come. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 27 He that berith not his cross, and cometh aftir me. 1526 TINDALE and 1611 *ibid.*, Come after me. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 27 Shall we after them? After them, nay, before them, if we can. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccxxxiii 7 After whom rode on Horse-back a Courier of the Republick. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 271 That merciless ghost that walks the sea After our ship for ever. *c* 1840 J. S. KNOWLES *Virgin.* I. i, The people will throng after him with shouts.

†2. Of position: Behind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Tract.* i. 22 Crist clepide hym Sathanas and badde him go after hym. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2776 Spedilich in þey wente, & After hymen made þe gate faste. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 56 Go o bak after Me, Sathanas. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a ij, Suche ther be that lawgheth to fore yow, whiche after youre back goo mockyng. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.) Sometimes I placed a third prism after a second, and sometimes also a fourth after a third.

†3. Following the course of (anything extended in space); *hence*, along (a linear dimension); across or away over (an extended surface). *Obs.* or *dial.*

878 *O.E. Chron.* He [Ælfred] lytle werede .. æfter wudum for, and on mor fæstenum. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 2854 ȝesawon þa æfter wætere Wyrm-cynnes fela. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 233 Þor is woninge & wop after eche strete. 1205 LAYAMON 13777 Al þat verden æfter wæi. *Ibid.* 23140 And fluȝen after þere sæ. [In Somerset a keeper says, 'You'd best go down along after that wall—after that ditch;' an apothecary says, 'the pain seems to lie after the cheek bone.' Cf. 'You had better follow the wall.']

†b. Along the surface of, close to. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Shrine* 132 Þæt haliȝe blod orn æfter eorðan. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) D iv, Hey commeth of a grasse called crofote, and groweth flatte, after the erthe.

4. Following with intent to overtake, pursuing, in pursuit of. a. Primarily, in reference to things in motion; b. also to things at rest, when their place is doubtful; *esp.* with *go, send*: in search of, in quest of, to find. *To be after*: to be in pursuit of, trying to reach or get into the company of (a person), trying to get or do (a thing).

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxi. 36 For hwilcum gylta ferdest þu þus after me? 1154 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 Þe king sende efter him. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 511 Eftir hym in hy he sent. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14 After whom is the king of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dogge, after a flea. 1623 SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* (1681) I. 91 He must after them, and smite them, and pluck the spoil out of their teeth. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxix/5 They stand from us, and we after them with all the Sail we can. *Mod.* Run after him and catch him!

b. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* vi. 14 Ne far þu æfter fremdum godum. 1061 *O.E. Chron.* (D.) Her for Ealdred biscop to Rome æfter his pallium. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 God almihti sende his apostles .. efter þe assa fole. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 500 Hys squyeres bode he ther Aftyr hys armor for to far. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vi. 14 Yee shall not goe after other gods. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 201 There is nobody comes after her: she receives no Letters. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. ii. 152 What tricks are you after now? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 462 The new Metropolitan went to Rome after his pallium. *Mod. fam.* There are many after this situation. She has too many followers; always some young man after her.

5. Hence, Denoting the aim or object of many vbs., adjs., and sbs. of action; the idea of *in pursuit of*, passing into those of *in order to overtake, attain to, come up with, meet with, find, discover, learn*; *obtain, get, have.*

†a. To *stand, abide, after*; i.e. in expectation of, to catch, meet. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Ormul.* 6506 Herode king Bad affterr þe33re com. 1297 R. GLOUC. 367 After betere wynd hii moste þere at stonde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 13 Yif þou abidest after helpe of þi leche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 124 Hewes in þe halyday after hete wayten. 1515 *Festyvall* (W. de Worde) 79 b, The abbot .. stode under a pyler and abode after Thomas.

b. To *look, see, after* (a thing gone, going, or liable to go); hence, To look to the state of, attend to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 14 Esteward ich byhulde after þe sonne. *a* 1699 LADY A. HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 73 Goe to Edinburgh to looke affter my concerne. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 2 To meet the master looking after his fruit-trees. *Mod.* Is there anyone to look after the cows?

c. To *call, shout, whistle, after*. Also *fig.* (*obs.*; repl. by *for*) To seek to get by calling, whistling, etc.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 127 The kynge fram consail cam and callyd after mede. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell Bote* (1843) 12 Some stered at the helme behynde, Some whysteled after the wynde. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 (1806) II. 87 They never call after those who run away from them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. of Wakef.* iv, The very children .. will hoot after us. *Mod.* He shouted after me down the street.

d. To *search, seek, inquire, ask, after* (the missing, wanted, absent, or unknown).

a 1000 *Beowulf* 670 Wlonc hæleþ .. æfter hæleþum frægn. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1825 Uche mon soughte after socour. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 543, I seygh neuere palmere .. axen after hym. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 22 Earnestlie seik efter things pleasand to the. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 63 He after honour hunts, I after love. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 29 My Seruant Trauers, whom I sent .. to listen after Newes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xii. 30 That thou enquire not after their gods. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 P 11 This impartial and zealous enquirer after truth. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I told him you had sent me to inquire after his health. 1875 FARRAR (*title*) 'Seekers after God.' *Mod.* Hearing of his illness I called to ask after him. He inquired very kindly after my parents.

e. With vbs., adjs., and sbs. of desire; as to *long, hanker, hunger, thirst, strive*; be *eager, greedy*; have a *hankering, desire.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3762 Him æfter deórum men dyrne langaþ. *c* 1220 *Ureisun of our Louerde* 185 Hu wilneþ after cunfort on eorþe. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 630 He was sore alonged after a good meel. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 1 Like as the hert desyreth [1611 panteth after] the water brokes, So longeth my soule after the, o God. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 479 An ardent affection after it, as one that is famished. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 (1806) II. 64 Will Ubi, who is so thirsty after the reputation of a companion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 301 A prevailing desire after a peaceable accommodation. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenst.* II. iii, Because I Endeavoured after peace, therefore I fall. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1848) II. 144 He was greedy after power with a greediness all his own. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. v. 52 This brave man thought ever of his absent child, and longed after him. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* lvi. 678 The priesthood had striven after kingly power and rank.

II. Of time.

6. Following in the succession of time; in succession to.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 30 Æfter me cymð wer þe me beforan ȝeworden wæs. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 And ic ou wile seggen word efter word. 1297 R. GLOUC. 60 Þis Kymbel aftur hys fader kyng was of þis londe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 9/1 Doe this the continuance of 9 dayes after other, every morning. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 30 After me cometh a man which is preferred before me. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 They are not good to be taken after meat. [Cf. Grace after Meat.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 262 And what was it to him who ruled after him? *Ibid.* II. 460 Turning out judge after judge, till the bench had been filled with men ready to obey implicitly the directions of the government. 1866 SALA *Barbary* 93 In front of the Grand Hotel gather group after group. *Mod.* Time after time I urged him to do it.

7. Subsequent to a space of time; after the interval of, at the close of. In mod. usage *after three months* varies with *three months after*, the former emphasizing the interval.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 63 Æfter þrym dagon ic arise. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Æfter þreom dagen ic arise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 40 The land .. Lay desolat eftyr hys day. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 63 After thre dayes I shal ryse aȝen. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, After thre dayes I will aryse agayne. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Then after fourtene yeres I vvent vp againe to Hierusalem [WYCL. fourtene ȝeer aftir; TIND. xiiii. yeares after that; CRANM. xiiii yeres thereafter; *Genev.* & 1611 fourtene yeres after]. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 80 After a while she fell into a night feauer. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* (1651) v. 109 They will after a time contract a mucilaginous slimie matter. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. XIII. i. 283 After putting garrisons in these places, he marched for *Tavriz*. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross. & Cresc.* 185 After ages of submission, they became restless and rebellious. *Mod.* After two years' absence Richard returned to England. After a long interval the task was resumed.

8. Subsequent to or later than a point of time. (Not necessarily in immediate sequence.) *After hours*: after the regular hours of work.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 774 Æfter sunnan setlgonge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þe ehteðe dai efter his burþe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 407 Anon after Mydsomer þys batayle ydo was. 1384 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 580 Afftyr the deth of Tholome .. Reynede his queen Cleopatras. *c* 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 25 Eftire þis sall þou wiete whilke ere þe ten comandementis. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 117 Adrian the .. legat came too late, as who should say, a day after the faire. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 14 Æternal lyffe .. for ye chosin eftir deathe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § i. (1873) The narration may be before the fact as well as after. 1611 BIBLE *Jos.* x. 14 There was no day like that, before it, or after it. 1641 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Minute Bk.* (1855) 98 Four dayes efter your receipt heirof. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 124 It was long after dark. 1861 TRAFFORD *City & Suburb* (1862) 463 One night after hours he borrowed the sketch. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 74 The eleventh moon After their marriage. *Mod.* (in DICKENS) I'll work after hours and finish it.

9. Of temporal and logical sequence: Subsequent to and in consequence of.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3216 Þá þæt sweord ongan æfter heaþoswáte wanian. *c* 1280 *E. E. Poems* 20 Anoþer wol after þan areri cuntake. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 35 b, After that I understonde by your wordes. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 426 After what has been said .. we may contemplate the superior charms of liberty. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landmarks* I. iv. 34 After what has been already said, any one will readily see that, etc. *Mod.* After his behaviour to his parents, what could you expect?

10. Of temporal sequence and logical opposition: Subsequent to and notwithstanding. *esp.* in *after all.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 347 Harke how the villaine would close now, After his treasonable abuses. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 69 After all our complaints of the lawyers and the law, there is no man in this kingdom too big for either. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* iii. 113 After all, as far as your verses are concerned. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 20 The Roman occupation was, after all, very superficial. *Mod.* That he should continue his visits after such a rebuff is unaccountable.

III. Of order.

11. Next to in point of order or importance.

c 1220 *Ureisun of Ure Lefdi* 125 To þe one is al mi trust efter þine leoue sune. *c* 1230 *St. Marh.* 13 Ich habbe efter bellzebub mest monnes bone ibeon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Pastorals* vii. 30 Codrus after Phœbus sings the best. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* 105 And after Pan thy lips will grace it best. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 425 'I am content,' he answer'd, 'to be loved A little after Enoch.'

IV. Of manner.

†12. Following as one follows a leader or guide; in obedience to, in compliance or harmony with, according to a *law, will, word, advice. Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke ii. 22 Gifylled werun dagas clænsunge his æfter æ Moyses. *a* 1000 *Ags. Metr. Ps.* cxviii. 149 Æfter ðinum domum do me hálne. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 119 Eȝþerr here ȝede swa Rihht affterr godess lare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6132 Hys angels þan, aftir his wille, Sal first departe þe gude fra þe ille. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2891 Wel sone dude þe Amyrel after ys counseil riȝt. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Whether they haue obserued it [his command] after thye charge or nat. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xix. 7 After our lawe he ought to dye. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 63/1 In his Name, beg boldly what we need (After his will). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. IV. i. (1651) 536 To make good musick of their own voices, and dance after it.

b. In compliance with the wishes of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf of B.* 406 And eek I praȳ to Jhesus schort her lyves, That wil nought be governed after her wyves [6– *text* bi]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 209 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deth Jesus.

†c. In accordance with the statements of; according to (an author). *Obs.* or ? *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/4 She bad that the passyon after luke shold be redde. 1586 COGAN *Haven of Health* (1636) 30 Oates, after Galen, have like nature as Barlie.

13. In accordance with, according to a *custom, wont, fashion, manner, kind, sort, example, pattern.*

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 396 He hæfþ mon ȝeworhtne æfter his onlicnesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1652 And kiste hire aftre kindes wune. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K iij, To be charytable after thexemplary of our Lady. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* 47 I. 90 After a homely and familiar manner. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 73 Looke after what sort thou showest thy selfe towards God. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. ii. 34 Their .. cause lay bleeding in Ireland after so deplorable a kinde. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. viii. 17 The lower point of the Call is round after a sort. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 193 P 3 The levée of a great man is laid after the same manner. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. 1 Handsome after its kind. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 292 The oath of office was administered after the Scotch fashion. 1866 H. LEE *Silver Age* 380 Typifying, after a fashion, the make-shift perilous way. 1871 SMILES *Character* iii. (1876) 74 Companionship after a sort. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Physiol.* I. ii. § 82. 85 To build after one particular pattern.

b. *ellipt.* After the nature of; according to.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 15 Ȝe demað æfter flæsce. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* Ded. 2 Nu broþerr Wallterr, broþerr min Affterr þe flæshess kinde. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 1 Þat not aftir the fleisch wandren but after the spirit. 1534 TINDALE *ibid.*, Which walke not after the flesshe, but after the sprete. [1588 *Rheims* according to the flesh.] 1611 *ibid.*, Who walke not after the flesh, but after the spirit. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. i. 1 His reputed Legal Father after the flesh. 1882 G. SMITH in *Gd. Wds.* Mar. 212 A man after his own heart.

14. After the manner of; in imitation of; like.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5418 More hy than olyfaunz. Blake heueded after a palfray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1613 Tilde vpon Tiber after Troy like. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* b viij, That she be arayed after the good ladyes of the countre. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 And [they] were clothed after citizens. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 228 P 4, I must .. copy after an old Almanack which I have by me. 1795 GIBBON *Autobiog.* 74 After his oracle Dr. Johnson, my friend .. denies all original genius. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. § 17. 240 Some are said to dress after a lady for whom nature has done more than for themselves.

b. To *name* after.

1297 R. GLOUC. 61 Juli the emperour .. Hadde afteir hym y-clepud a moneth in the ȝer. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. 9 And Corin called it after his name cornewayle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 491 A succession of bands designated, as was the fashion of that age, after their leaders. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 190 Whether surnamed after the Hebrew King or not.

c. To *model, draw, compose* after.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8758 A meruelous ymage .. Amyt after Ector, abill of shap. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 52 Nicholas, the second son .. while abroad modelled after the antiques. 1845 MRS. JAMESON *Handbk. Publ. Galleries* 311 The appearance of being engraved after a drawing by Giulio Romano. *Ibid.* 313 Venus and Cupid .. a copy after Titian. 1850 — *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* 1 A portfolio of prints after the old masters. *Mod.* (Titles) '*Wednesday Afternoon*' (after Longfellow). '*Jubilate*' (after the mediæval Latin hymns).

15. In a manner answering to, proportionate to, befitting, suiting. *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 25 God ȝeworhte þære eorðan deor æfter hira hiwum. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 126 Ase dude þe lefdi Iudit, efter hire efne. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* (1560) 251/2 All the Sterres of the South arisen after the degree of her longitude. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Absol. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 49 The .. charge .. schal be more or less, after their long or schorte abode. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 51 Cut thy cloth after the mesure. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxviii. 4 Giue them after the worke of their handes. [*Wyclif* aftir ther werkis.] *a* 1626 BACON (J.) According to bulk and currency and not after their intrinsick value. 1714 ELLWOOD *Hist. his Life* (1765) 234 We followed after our own Pace.

16. At the rate of (*obs.*); at (the rate of).

1530 *A proper Dyaloge* (1863) 15 Oure clargye lyue nothynge after their rate. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 24 If these paie after foure shillings for land, the cleargie contribute commonlie after six shillings of the pound. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts of Civ. War* (1844) 62 To be repayed with satisfaction after eight pounds per Cent. 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 94 Have their pay after 6 shillings a week. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxxi/8 After the Rate of 12*s.* per Gallon. 1882 *Charter-party*, On being paid Freight at and after the rate of—shillings sterling per ton.

C. *conj.* or *conj. adv.* (elliptically from *prep.*).

1. Of time: †a. with antecedent and relative. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 32 Æfter þam þe ic of deaþe arise. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Efter þan þet þe mon bið dead. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 7667 Affterr þatt tatt he wass dæd.

b. with relative particle only. *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 22 And æfter ðon gefylled were dagas clænsunges his .. lædon hine in Hierusalem. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Efter þet ure drihten hefde þet folc adreint. *c* 1297 R. GLOUC. 230 After that Saxons and Englysse verst come thys lond to. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 27 After that the king hadde brent the volum. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, After now that the kynge had brente the boke. 1611 *ibid.*, After that the king had burnt the roule. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Postquam*, after that, after.

c. *simply.*

c 1360 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* 22 Aftir he hadde take þe hooli Goost. 1366 MAUNDEV. 174 After thei han slayn them. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 32 After I am rysen ageyne. [WYCLIF After that I schal rise aȝen.] 1611 *ibid.*, After I am risen againe. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 31 Efter we knaw the law maker, we may rewerence him ye mair. 1753 HANWAY, *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxv. 298 After the Portuguese had settled themselves in East India. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 10 A few days after the Revolution had been accomplished.

†2. Of manner: According as. *Obs.*

a. with antecedent and relative.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 358 Sume habbed more after þan þe hi dude her.

b. with relative particle (*that* or *as*).

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 8 After þat (þo boke) tellis. *c* 1394 *P. P. Crede* 732 But after þat his wynnynge is his well-fare. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 18 Uche preson schuld have

his part after that he had ned. 1464-6 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 52. IV. 196 It is solde rythe well aftyr þat the wole was. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) II. ix. 112 After as saynt Gregory sayth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 201 After as any of these three powers doe reigne and beare sway.

c. *simply.*

c 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 Ilke cristene mane awe . . to take efter his elde es. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d iiij b, Bere honoure . . to euery one after he is worthy. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 22 Every knight after he was of prowess.

D. *Phr.* at after. (Still used in the north.)

1. *prep.* Used where we should now use *after* alone, to indicate *time when*. (The *after* may in some cases belong to the sb. following; cf. AFTERNOON.)

1386 CHAUCER *Squires T.* 294 At after souper goth this noble king To seen this hors of bras. 1521 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 95 At after matyns she vsed contemplacyon. *Ibid.* 193 On saynt Katharins day at after mydnyght. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) D ij b, Lode oute his dounge before none, and lode heye or corne at after none.

2. *adv.* Afterwards.

a 1641 STRAFFORD *Let.* in Southey's *C. Pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 172 Let shame cover me at after as a cloak.

After (ɑ·ftəɹ), *a.* [OE. *pæt æfter-e*, f. *æfter* adv., = OHG. *aftar*, MHG. *after*; with superl. OE. *æftemest*, Goth. *aftuma* and *aftumists*. Senses 1, 2 are distinctly the OE. adj.; in the rest there is probably a later adjectival or quasi-adjectival use of the adv.; in expressions like *after deeds* it is especially difficult to distinguish the adj. and adv.]

I. Of time.

†1. The second (of two). *Obs.*

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 827 Se æftera [Bretwalda] wæs Ceawlin Wesseaxna cyning. *c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix, Þam þe se æfterra deaþ ȝegripþ. 1048 *O. E. Chron.*, Neh ðære æftre Sancte Marie mæssan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 On his efter tocome [=second advent], þet is on domes deie.

2. Next, following.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 33 Þy æfteran dæge. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Þy æftere daiȝe. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xv. Wks. IV. 361 Thou shalt not go to-morrow, Nor on the after, nor the after day, Nor ever! 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cii. 158, I dream'd a vision of the dead, Which left my after morn content.

3. By extension: Later, subsequent. **a.** with *time, hours, days, years, ages*, etc. (where it may be explained as ellipt. for *after-coming*). Frequently united to its sb. by the hyphen, which has here only a syntactical value. See AFTER- *in comb.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 293 Which after houres giues leysure to repent. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 138 Any other after Tenant of the land. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 268 The after Lawyers whose hands it passed thorough. 1731 SWIFT *Cass. & Pet.* Wks. (1755) IV. I. 164 These rhimes, A monument to after times. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 54 The name was handed on to after ages. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 175 The well-known duchy of after times. 1878 HOPPS *Life of Jesus* ii. 10 In after days his mother understood his meaning well.

b. with n. of action or state (where it may be explained as the adv. modifying the contained vb. or adj., as *after compliance* = a complying afterwards). See AFTER- *in comb.* 7–9.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 43 The maine Point of this our after-meeting. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 17 All his after sins were charged on himself alone. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 416 The sabrers, that produced an after compliance with their mandates. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* I. 368 These exploits were the foundation of his after-greatness. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvi. 4 For fuller gain of after bliss. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* viii. (1856) 59 Confirmed in our own after experience.

II. Of place.

4. Nearer the rear, hinder, posterior. Chiefly *nautical*, and probably due to *aft* (of which perh. regarded as the compar. = *more aft*): Lying nearer the stern of the ship, of or belonging to the sternward part. In numerous collocations, as *after body, cabin, end, guns, ladder, masts, part, quarter, sails, timbers, yards*, etc., which are frequently united by the hyphen. See AFTER- *in comb.* 4.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Ure left eare we ditted mid ure after ende. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aftyr Parte of a beste, or the hyndyr parte or the crowpe, *Clunis*. Aftyr Parte, or hynder parte of the schyppe, *Puppis*. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* II. 13, I ordered the driver and after sails to be braced up. 1837 MARRYAT *Perc. Keene* xl. (1863) 281, I . . contrived to gain the after ladder and descend. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *S. Africa* iv. 80 The after part of the body has three or four yellow bars. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/2 Supposing a leak to occur in the after portion of the vessel.

III. *absol.* That which follows, subsequent time or existence; the future.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 98 He hath felt The vanities of after and before. 1865 *Reader* 10 June 644/3 A range of view which takes in all the before and after of Greek thought.

After- *in comb.* is used in various relations prepositional, adverbial, and adjectival, not always easy to separate, and in various senses. In some of these the combination is very loose, the use of the hyphen being mainly syntactical, *i. e.* to show that the grammatical relation between *after* and the following word is something else than the ordinary one of preposition and object. Cf. 'After consideration I resolved to decline' with 'After-consideration has shown me that I was wrong.' 'I should know him after years had passed' with 'I know not what after-years may bring.' Otherwise it is unnecessary, as 'the events of after years.' See AFTER *a.*

I. General senses in comb. (Words in clarendon are treated specially under **II.**, those in SMALL-CAPITALS in their alphabetical place.)

1. As *prep.* with *sb.*, the whole forming a sb. meaning 'the time after ——': as AFTERNOON, -DINNER, -SUPPER; so *after-church, -grave, -sunset, -tea.* Also used *attrib.*, as in *after-dinner oratory.*

1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. ii. 310 The Bride to nothing but her Will, That nulls the After-Marriage still. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* (1881) 140 Leaving no earnest behind him for corruption or aftergrave. 1792 *Gentleman's Mag.* LXII. 24, I wished to accompany Miss Sophia to the after-church lecture. 1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 215 This confinement of my father's takes away my after-teas. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 139 All that we anticipated of the sunset, or the after-sunset, is now present.

2. As *adv.* (or *prep.*) with *vb.*, indicating succession in time, or direction in space; as after-date, after-eye, after-go, after-send, and other vbs. common in OE.; also in vbl. derivatives, as AFTER-COMER, -COMING; after-beer, -liver, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Makeþ þe efter telleres ofte by yhyea[l]de foles and uor lyeȝeres.

3. As *adv.* with *ppl. a.*: Subsequently, later in order, as in AFTER-BORN (OE. *æfter-boren*). *esp.* later in a speech or writing: as *after-described, -mentioned, -named, -specified, -written.*

1640 *Bk. of War Committee of Covenanters* 2 At the sight of the persones efter-specifit. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxxi/3 Under the several Conditions, Restrictions, and Limitations after-mentioned.

4. As *adj.* with *sb.*, indicating position = hinder, posterior, **a.** as in OE. *æfter-ráp* crupper, after-body, -brain, -breast, -nose, -wrist; *after-part, -truck*, etc. (See AFTER *a.* 4.)

1824 W. IRVING *T. of Trav.* I. 41 The old gentleman had really an afterpart of his story in reserve. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 45 He was sharpening a long clasp knife upon the after-truck of the gun.

b. *esp.* In nautical lang.: Of or pertaining to the hinder part of the ship, nearer to the stern, as in AFTER-GUARD; after-cabin, -leech, -oar, -sails, -yards; *after-ship, -part, -quarter*, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 105 Highte puppis in latyn as it were aftershyppe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 167 Right with the maine mast or after-quarter of the shippe. 1871 *Daily News* 26 Aug., She has a spacious deck saloon in the afterpart.

5. As *adj.* with *sb.* expressing order = subordinate, inferior, remoter, as AFTER-DEAL, after-kindred, -man, -table, *after-wine*. OE. *æfter-calo* small beer.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxix. (1495) 729 The after-wyne that is wrongen out of grapys.

6. As *adj.* with *sb.* expressing order in time = the latter (of two), second, secondary, following or recurring after the main occurrence: as AFTER-BIRTH, -BURDEN, -CLAP, -COURSE, -CROP, -GAME, -GLOW, -GRASS, -IMAGE, -MATH, -PIECE, -SPRING, -THOUGHT, -WORTS; after-banquet, -baptism, -blow, -damp, -eatage, -growth, -mass, -mess, -sum, -winter; so *after-harvest, -meal, -paganism, -ploughing, -storm, -task.* OE. had *æfter-gyld, -hætu, -sang.* (One main stress: *a·ftercrop, a·fterha·rvest.*) See AFTER *a.* 2.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. on Justif.* § 5 The infusion of grace hath her sundrie after-meales. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 411 An after-harvest of many cares and discontentments. *c* 1619 HIERON *Wks.* 1620 II. 453 Wee are wise inough to put our selues to an after taske. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 173 His other Arguments are drops of an after-storme. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 293 Had degenerated therein into a kind of an After-Paganism. 1818 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 57 When I have spoken of the after-culture, I shall compare the two methods of sowing.

7. As *adv.* or *adj.* with *n. of action*, with the idea of, Following not immediately, at length, eventual, ultimate; as AFTER-PAIN, -RECKONING, -WIT; after-cast, -proof, -roll, -taste, -treat; so *after-account, -chance, -consequence, -cost, -effect, -fame, -fruit, -good, -grief, -glory, -harm, -infamy, -loss, -penitence, -remedy, -rottenness, -settling, -turn.* OE. had *æfter-yldo* later age. (One main stress: *a·fter-effe·ct.*)

1572 BARNABE GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 36 b, Not sowed for present necessitie, but for other afterturnes. 1590 PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 12 Which now dare not so for fear of after harmes. 1599 FENTON *Guicciardine* XIV. 641 What will be the euent and afterchaunce of things. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Liter.* i. (1627) 4, I trust my after-fruits shall much increase. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Spain* 58 Such effects . . are too often paid for by an after-reckoning. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xiv. (1867) 62 The sense of disproportion of a certain after-harm to present gratification. 1817 — *Biogr. Lit.* 226 The beneficial after-effects of verbal precision. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 170 The shrinking anticipation of its possible after-consequences. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxviii. 393 First the destruction of the Church as a body politic, and then an after-fruit of reaction.

8. As *adj.* or *adv.* with *n. of action* or *adj.*, expressing, After the event, later, and hence sometimes, late, behindhand; as AFTER-BORN, -HAND, -THOUGHT, -WIT; after-knowledge, -view, -wise; *after-acceptation, -agreement, -breach, -consideration, -counsel, -deliberation, -design, -difference, -engagement, -inquiry, -fall, -meditation, -pardon, -speech, -thrift, -wrath*, etc. (Both words have accent, but the stronger is on *after*: *a·fter-cou·nsel.*)

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. 501 By which means of after-agreement, it cometh many times to pass. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 189 Iump the after-enquiry on your owne perill. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 91 And for the preuenting of their after-falls. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 16 This fellow cannot abid after-meditation. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 305 With God there is no after-counsel, to correct the errors of the former. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* ix, Give former dispensation; or at least An after Pardon. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* V. 158 These After-considerations are of very little moment. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Phil.* 77 It is only by after-rumination that we gather its full import.

9. As *adv.* or *adj.* with *sb.*, meaning, Coming or existing afterwards, subsequent; as in *after-act, -action, -age, -beauty, -friend, -help, -king, -life, -love, -state, -wisdom, -years*, and others without limit. Not distinct from AFTER *a.* 3; the value of the hyphen, which is often omitted, is purely syntactical, and both words have a main accent: *a·fter li·fe, a·fter procee·dings.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 95 Scorne at first makes after-loue the more. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) Pref., Conference before-hand might haue eased them of much after-trouble. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 146 He meaneth to build his after-comforts upon a firm base. 1655 W. GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* vi. 10 Their former diligence will be . . an aggravation of their after-negligence. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 474 All the importunities and necessities of after-affairs. 1680-90 SIR W. TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 297 So renowned in their own and After-ages. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Craft* II. i. 9 An After-Statute made by the said King and another Parliament. *c* 1726 GARRETSON *Pr.* 7 Unless the charitable care of some after-friend supply the defects of former education. 1736 CARTE *Life of Ormonde* II. 278 But his after-actions did not correspond to these beginnings. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 87 My history was not written in after-life. 1837 M. F. OSSOLI *Wom. in 19th c.* (1862) 352 Their memory is with us amid after-trials. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 261 All the after-assaults of spiritual wickedness. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* I. 103 Though after-experience may rebuke the illusion.

II. Special combinations (with quotations, in alphabetical order).

A·fter-ba·nd, a subsequent band or bond after a release; **†a·fter-ba·nquet**, an entertainment following upon a banquet; **†a·fter-ba·ptism**, after-baptizing, adult baptism, anabaptism; **†a·fter-be·er**, a successor, one who lives later; **†a·fterbe·ing**, post-existence; **a·fter-blow** = AFTERCLAP; **†a·fter-brai·n**, the posterior lobe of the brain, the cerebellum; **a·fter-brea·st**, name proposed by Kirby and Spence for the *metathorax* of insects; **a·fter-ca·bin**, the cabin in the after or hinder part of the ship, having superior accommodation; **a·ftercall, a·fter-ca·lling**, reclamation, a renewed demand; *also* a calling afterwards; **†a·ftercast**, a second or later throw (at dice), an experimental result; **a·fter-damp**, the choke-damp which rises in a mine after an explosion; **a·fter-da·te**, to assign to a later date, to post-date; **a·fter-drops**, drops of rain which continue to fall after the cloud has passed; **a·fter-ea·tage**, the pasture after mowing = AFTER-GRASS; **†a·fter-eye·**, to follow with the eye, to look after; **a·fterfeed** = AFTERGRASS; **†a·fter-frame**, superstructure; **†a·fter-ga·thering**, gleaning; also *fig.*; **†a·ftergo·**, to follow; **a·fter-growth**, a subsequent or second growth, an after-math; also growth afterwards; **†a·fter-ki·ndred**, remote kindred, distant relationship; **a·fter-know·ledge**, knowledge after the event, retrospective knowledge; **a·fter-lee·ch**, the hinder edge (of a sail); **a·fter--li·ver**, survivor; **†a·fter-lo·dging**, that which lodges behind (as coarser flour in the sieve); **†a·fter-man**, a follower, a subordinate; **†a·fter-ma·ss**, the second or later mass, or feastday of a saint; **†a·fterme·ss**, dessert, end of a feast; **a·ftermowth** (= after-eatage); **a·fter-nose** (see quot.); **a·fter-oa·r**, the hinder or rearmost oar of a boat; **a·fter-pa·sture** = AFTER-GRASS; **†a·fter-proof**, outcome, realization; **a·fter-roll**, the roll of the waves after the subsidence of a storm; also *fig.*; **a·fter-sa·ils**, 'all those on the after-masts, as well as on the stays between the main and mizen masts' Adm. Smyth; **a·fter-sea·son**, the latter end of the year; **†after-se·nd**, to send after; **a·fter-shine**, the radiance that lingers after the sun has gone down, after-glow; also *fig.*; **†a·fter-sight**, retrospective view, insight into the past; **a·fter-su·m**, the purchase money paid after the deposit, the balance; **a·fter-swarm**, a second swarm of bees; **†a·fter-table**, an inferior table; **†a·fter-tale**, a subsequent reckoning, a correction; **a·fter-taste**, a taste which remains or comes after swallowing

anything; also *fig.*; a·fter-thi:nker, a reflecter; †aftertime, *conj.* after that; †a·fter-treat = after-taste, flavour, relish; †a·fter-view, subsequent view, looking back; †a·fter-we·nding, following; a·fter-wi:nter, a second winter when spring is looked for, a renewal of winter; a·fter-wi:se, wise after the event, wise too late; †a·fter-wo·rld, future generation; a·fterwrist, the metacarpus; †a·fter-wri:ting, postscript; a·fter-ya:rds, *Naut.* the yards in the main and mizen masts.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 761 If death Bind us with *after-bands, what profits then Our inward freedom? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Dec.* (1592) 239 Gluttonie, surfettinges, riotous *afterbanquettes, and dronkennesse. 1597 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* x. lix. 262 Which *After-Banquet did their Lord for onely him prouide. 1680 W. ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 70 The Pædobaptists are as much for water-Baptism as the Anabaptists are, and hold themselves as firmly engaged by their Infant-Baptism, as they do by their *after-Baptism. *Ibid.* 64 While they remain under this perswasion, they can no more lawfully receive an *after-baptizing. 1625 W. L'ISLE *Du Bartas' Noe* 8 How long some of them lived with their forebeers and *afterbeers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 92 A beginninglesse forebeing . . inferreth an endlesse *afterbeing. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 740 And they *perire*, and yet enough Be left to strike an *after-blow. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 468 They are scituate betweene the forepart of the *After-braine and backside of the third ventricle. 1673 in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6153 As soon as the knife touched the cerebellum or *After-brain. 1816-43 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 254 You will discover in the *after-breast (*post pectus*) a rather deep cavity. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 196 Captain To then came out of the *after-cabin, half-dressed. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excur.* IX. 122 Hence an *after-call For chastisement, and custody, and bonds. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 92 There are no more *after-callings, when He hath once wiped out the score. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* (Halliw.) Thus ever he pleyeth an *aftircaste Of alle that he schalle say or do. 1866 CARLYLE *Reminisc.* II. 265 The *aftercasts of the doctors' futile opiates were generally the worst phenomena. 1869 *Echo* 29 Mar., Two others were killed by the effects of the *after-damp. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* X. 223 Perhaps the ambitious fancy of Josephus has *after-dated this narrative. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* III. 295 Their motions rather seemed the *after-drops of a storm, than any matter of great fury. 1760 R. BURN *Eccl. Law* (T.) The *aftermowth, or *after-eatage, are undoubtedly part of the increase of that same year. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 15 Thou should'st haue made him As little as a Crow, or lesse, ere left To *after-eye him. 1863 W. WING in *N. & Q.* III. IV. 204 The *after-feed belonging to the proprietor. 1879 *Standard* 28 Apr., Growing Crop of Grass, with *afterfeed till Christmas. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 41 That foundation, whereon the whole *after-frame is built. 1535 COVERDALE *Jud.* viii. 2 Is not the *after-gadderynge of Ephraim better then the whole haruest of Abieser? 1548 GESTE *Priuee Masse* 78 The worshyppe *after-goeth them all. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. of Wakef.* vi, I called out my whole family to help at saving an *after-growth of hay. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 106 The mind whom . . he has . . supplied with the germs of their *after-growth. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 62 This vert was the after-growth of that great forest. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 409 [Corp. & Lansd.] Yet nathelesse your kinrede is but *after-kinrede [3 *MSS.* a fer kynrede, *Harl.* and *Petw.* litel]. 1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 430 There is neither fore-knowledge nor *after-knowledge in him. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Mod. Hist.* 15 It cannot be answered by distinguishing between foreknowledge and *afterknowledge. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise of Midge* (1859) 490 Look how the clear green water . . pours out of the *afterleech of the sail like a cascade. 1595 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 The benefit they got, was, that the *after-liuers may say, *Hæc memini.* 1641 BEST *Farm. & Acc. Bks.* (1856) 104 In many places they grinde *after-loggінges of wheate for theire servants pyes. 1625 SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* (1681) 132 A wilful foreman that is made before-hand, and a mess of tame *after-men . . that dare not think of being wiser than their leader. 1848 PETRIE tr. *Ags. Chron.* 102 Nigh the *aftermass of St. Mary (8th Sept.). 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 457 Thai had a felloun *eftremess. *a* 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1826) III. 483 A triangular piece below the antennæ and above the nasus . . this is the post-nasus or *after-nose. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 207 Who was seated upon the gunwale close to the *after-oar. 1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* I. iv. (1865) There is little edish or *after-pasture, which may proceede from the late mowing. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 59 At the age of twenty and upwards, he was much short of his *after-proof. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 314 Still heaving . . from the *after-roll of the insurrection. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 28 The setting of the work in the *after-season. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 10 To *after-send his foe, that him may overtake. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 102 From Suicide a certain *after-shine of Christianity withheld me. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* iii. 9 The honour due to great *after-sight. 1658 REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* iv, Earnest useth to be paid in coyn of the same quality with the whole *aftersum. 1681 W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* 189 The signs of *After-swarms are more certain. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *after-swarms differ from the prime, in that the latter are directed by the vulgar or the crowd of bees. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal of Faith* (1845) 266 Here is a high table and bread; and a *by-board, or an after-table. *c* 1300 *Beket* 627 On this Chartre sette here Seles! that non *Aftertale nere. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 45 They leave a bitter unpleasant *after-taste in the mouth. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. viii. 201 It was the *aftertaste of the battle. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. ifi. 102 Promêtheus and Epimêtheus the fore-thinker and the *after-thinker. *c* 1488 *Lib. Nig. Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* 1790, 34 *Aftertyme VIII of these knyghtes be departed from court. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Reader, The *after treat will be none of the sweetest. 1693 LEIGHTON *On* 1 *Pet.* iii. 11 They that know it in the sense of this *after-view . . ask them what they think of it. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7280 They trussen alle in the dawenyng, And makith swithe *after-wendyng. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxv, Putting us in good hope, that al cold weather was gone: howbeit, there ensued a most bitter *after-winter. *a* 1719 ADDISON (T.) These are such as we may call the *afterwise. 1596 HARRINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax*,

The *afterworld shal rather pittie your lost time. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 1711, 122 That to *after-worlds thou might'st leave some monument that once thou wast. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 917 Ligaments . . ioyne the bones of the *After-wrest to the wrest. 1656 DU GARD *Gate of Lat. unlocked* § 222. 61 The wrist [hath] eight [bones]; the *after-wrist four. 1598 FLORIO, *Posto scritta*, a post-script, or *after-writing of a letter, a subscription. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) II. 13 Braced up our *after-yards, put the helm a-port, and stood after her again.

Afterbirth (ɑ·ftəɪbə̄rþ). [AFTER- 6; in sense 1 perh. directly from Norse; cf. Icel. *eptir-burðr, eftir-burðr* (*c* 1300), OSw. *efterbörd* (Ihre), Dan. *efterbyrd.*]

1. The membrane in which the fœtus is enveloped in the womb; the secundine or placenta. So called because its extrusion follows that of the infant.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVIII. 444 Now the world [word] *Silo* (saith Kimhi) signifieth the *Sonne of him*, and is deriued of a worde which signifieth a woman's *Afterbirth* as they terme it. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 81 When these vessels come vnto the secundine or after-birth they disperse through it notable braunches. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 241 The operator will be blamed for leaving the after-birth behind. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet. Med. & Surg.* 68 It is also called the afterbirth.

2. *fig.*

1652 BENLOWE *Theophila* IV. iii. 52 All New birth heart-deep groans, All after births of penitential mones, Are swallow'd up in living streams of bliss. 1879 MCCARTHY *Hist. own Times* I. 424 The famine had indeed many a bloody after-birth; but it gave to the world a new Ireland.

3. *Rom. Law.* (a·fter-bi:rth) Birth after a father's death or last will, posthumous birth.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 120 The institution or disinherison of a postumus born after the death of a testator . . availed to save the will from rupture by afterbirth (*agnatio*) of an immediate successor.

4. Later birth, late-born children.

1871 SWINBURNE *Litany of Nations* 2 We thy latter sons, the men thine after-birth . . O Earth.

After-born (ɑ·ftəɪbō:ɪn), *ppl. a.* [AFTER- 8, 3.]

1. Born after the father's death, posthumous; in *Rom. Law*, also, Born after the father's last will.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. 275 *Posthumus*, Æfterboren, sé þe bið ȝeboren æfter bebyrȝedum fæder. *a* 1581 CAMPIAN *Hist. Irel.* II. iii. (1633) 73 Issue two daughters, and an afterborne son called Arthur. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXII. § 15 After-born descendants . . such children in the womb as, were they already born, would be in our *potestas*. — *Gaius* II. § 241 By a stranger after-born we mean a person who will not on birth be one of the *sui heredes* of the testator.

2. Younger, of later birth.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 31 Quhen the Lord . . is willing to marie his eldest dochter or his after born dochter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 251 Which daughter shall resign such inheritance to her after-born brother, or divide it with her after-born sisters, according to the usual rule of descents. 1882 MRS. HAWEIS in *Belgravia* July 36 Chaucer is spoken of by his contemporaries and by the great afterborns.

†A·fter-bu:rthen, -bu:rden. *Obs.* [AFTER- 6.]

1. = AFTERBIRTH.

1576 BAKER tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 64 The water druncke in tyme of traueyle of chylde . . sendeth forth the after burthen. 1688 LADY WALDEGRAVE in *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct., This Deponent took the After-Burthen, and put it into a Bason of Water. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., To bring away the After-Burden, take the Leaves of fresh Smallage. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* III. 398 Passing up my hand to fetch the after-burdens, there being two entirely separate.

2. *fig.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 116 Casting in my heart The after-burthens, and griefs yet to come.

Afterclap (ɑ·ftəɪklæp). [AFTER- 6 + CLAP, blow, shock.] An unexpected stroke after the recipient has ceased to be on his guard; a subsequent surprise; 'an unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.' J.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 855 That after-clap in my mynde so depe Ifycched is. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 404 To provide for after clappes that might happen and chance. 1535 LATIMER *Serm.* I. 27 He can give us an after-clap, when we least ween. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. 31 Who fearing afterclaps, had strongly fortified the Castle. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 4 What plaguy Mischiefs and Mishaps Do dog him still with After claps. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 162, I desired a Receipt to prevent any Afterclaps, which he readily granted. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* xviii. 101 Fear of after-claps. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secul.* 12 The mitigated afterclap of this [the French] Revolution, in 1848.

†A·fterco·mer. *Obs.* [AFTER- 2, 9.] One coming after, a successor; *pl.* posterity.

1382 WYCLIF *Levit.* xxii. 3 Sey to hem and to the after-comers of hem. 1563 MAN *Musculus Com. Pl.* 13 a, All their after comers gat the same bleamishe and corruption. 1611 GUILLIM *Displ. Herald.* To Reader, I have broken the Ice, and made way to some after-commers of greter gifts and riper judgment. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journey* (1721) 68 They leave very little to be added by After-comers. *c* 1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* 448 The passage of after-comers is made more secure and easy.

†A·fterco·ming, *vbl. sb. Obs.* A following state, sequel, or consequence.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iii. 32 The wis herte . . in werkes of riȝtwisnesse welsum after-comyngus [1388 prosperitees] shal han. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 50 The originalles, the proceedings, and the aftercommings . . of men.

†A·fterco·ming, *ppl. a. Obs.* Following, succeeding.

1594 DANIELL *Cleopatra* (1717) 252 O why may not some after-coming Hand Unlock these Limits. 1598 FLORIO, *Futuro*, future, aftercomming.

After-course (ɑ·ftəɪkō·əɪs). [AFTER- 6.]

†1. A later course at dinner; a dessert. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Desserte de table*, the banquet or after course.

2. Subsequent course. (Properly two words.)

1859 MISS HENDERSON *Life of Dr. Henderson* 42 In this brief record we have a fore-shadowing of their after-course.

Aftercrop (ɑ·ftəɪkrɒp). [AFTER- 6.] A later crop after the principal one; a second crop.

1562 J. WICLIF in *Richm. Wills & Invent.* (1853) 160 My lease and intrest of the aftercroppe of St. Nycolas feld. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Regain, foin derriére saison*, after croppe of haye. 1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Countrey Farme* 112 With Autumne Hay, or the after-crop. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) IV. xciv. 142 A plenteous after-crop of delicious sprouts.

A·ftercrop, *v. rare.* [f. prec. after CROP *v.*] To take a second crop.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xviii. 20 Few after-crop much, but noddies and such.

A·ftercro·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The taking of a second crop.

1818 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 82 More on this after-cropping, another time.

†A·fterdeal. *Obs.* [AFTER- 4 *fig.* or 5 + DEAL, part, opposed to *foredeal.* Cf. Germ. *Vortheil* and *Nachtheil* with same meaning.] A disadvantage.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 107 Isegryn was wo begon, and thought he was at an afterdele. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxl. 280 That he shuld be at so great an after deale in this warre. 1525 BP. J. CLERK *To Wolsey, MS. Cott. Vit.* VII. 7 The Frenche kyng seeth now hymself to be at suche a fordell and themperors armye at suche an afterdell, that he will no paction ne condition of treux ne peax. 1621 MOLLE *Camerarius' Liv. Lib.* V. xx. 400 Had brought themselues to such an afterdeale for the good of their countrey. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 168 Oftentimes that one party was at a foredele, and anon at an afterdele.

After-dinner (ɑ:ftəɪ-di·nəɪ), *sb.* [AFTER- 1.]

†1. As *sb.* A space of time after dinner devoted to recreation; the remainder of the day after dinner, the afternoon. *Obs.*

1576 SANDFORD (*title*) Houres of recreation or Afterdinners. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 121 An after Dinners breath. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Brev. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 53 Upon an After-dinner, Henry won so much at Chess of Louis . . that he grew . . into Choler . . and threw the Chess in his face.

2. *attrib.* Taking place after, or following dinner; *esp.* before leaving the table at a festivity.

1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on the Dean* IV. I. 142 Taking her after-dinner nap 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 44 The sermons of the Old Jewry and the after-dinner toasts of the Revolution Society. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xiii. 238 An after-dinner anecdote, which ought to be as piquant as an anchovy toast. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 262 A drowsy after-dinner oration. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xviii. 246 The favourable after-dinner moment, when most men are most ready to promise that they will give liberally.

After-game (ɑ·ftəɪgē¹m). [AFTER- 6.] *prop.* A second game played in order to reverse or improve the issues of the first; *hence* 'The scheme which may be laid or the expedients which are practised after the original game has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.' J. *After-game at Irish*, an old game resembling Back-gammon.

1631 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. I. (1673) 14 He had need be a good Gamester . . to play an after-game of reputation. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 427 Losing by a strange after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won. 1669 ETHEREDGE *Comic. Rev.* (Wright) Here's a turn with all my heart like an aftergame at Irish. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. vii, Still there remains an after-game to play. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 762 What can after-games Of riper joys, and commerce with the world . . Add to such erudition?

Afterglow (ɑ·ftəɪglō̆u). [AFTER- 6.] A glow or refulgence that remains after the disappearance of any light, *esp.* that which lights the western sky after sunset; also *fig.*

1873 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 228 [The belief] . . has left an after-glow of sentiment about the sacredness of life. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS 1000 *m. up Nile* XI. 296 The sun had set, the after-glow had faded, the twilight was closing in. 1881 A. J. C. HARE *Lucca* I. in *Gd. Wds.* XXII. 24 The peaks . . stand out black and solemn against the infinite radiance of the afterglow.

After-grass (ɑ·ftəɪgrɑs). [AFTER- 6.] The grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay, or among the stubble after harvest. (See after-eatage, -feed, -pasture, under AFTER II.)

1681 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* 280 About the end of this Month you may Mow your after-grass. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* II. 104 Their After-grass, of which they make a sort of rank Hay. 1810 WORDSWORTH *Scen. Lakes* (1823) 89 The tender green of the after-grass upon the meadows. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 202 The after-grass . . is usually fed off.

After-guard (ɑ·ftəɪgɑ̄ɪd). *Naut.* [AFTER- 4 b.] 'The men who are stationed on the quarter-deck and poop, to work the after sails. Generally composed of ordinary seamen and landsmen, constituting, with waisters, the largest part of the crew, on whom the principal drudgery of the ship devolved.' Adm. Smyth.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE 6 *Months in W. Indies* 277 Even first lieutenants of the navy are generally sent into the after-guard. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 89 Now, captain of the afterguard, bring a piece of old canvass and some sand here, and clean his teeth nicely.

†A·fterhand, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. AFTER *prep.* + HAND; cf. *beforehand, behindhand*; formerly a phrase, *after the hand.*]

A. *adv.* Afterwards, subsequently; after the event. (Still in Sc.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 31 Then is he wise after the honde. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xii. 41 In-tyl hys thowcht ay wald he cast, Efterhend hys Statis all. 1634-46 J. Row (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 Marshall did sweare afterhend that he had not fylled him at all. 1658 S. LENNARD *Of Wisdome* II. vii. § 17 (1670) 285 The wise take it before hand .. and the feeble and vulgar sort, after-hand. [1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falc.* I. 65 The last time he did it, the puir auld man hostit sair efterhin'.]

†B. *prep.* After. *Obs. Sc.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 8 a (JAM.) Eſter hend all this, thai turnit thame to the brekaris of the law, saying, etc.

After-image (ɑ·ftəri:mĕdʒ). [AFTER- 6.] The impression retained by the retina of the eye, or by any other organ of sense, of a vivid sensation, after the external cause has been removed.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Newton suffered for many years from an after-image of the sun, caused by incautiously looking at it through a telescope. *Ibid.*, After-images may also be experienced in the case of smells, tastes, tones, and impressions of contact.

Afterings (ɑ·ftəriŋz), *sb. pl. Obs.* or *dial.* [AFTER *adv.* + -ING[1]. Cf. *innings.*]

1. The last strainings of milk from a cow. *dial.*

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 354 Put one large spoonful of steep to five quarts of afterings. 1882 in *N. & Q.* VI. VI. 54 The first milk drawn from the cow is the poorest .. the latest drawn milk, called the 'afterings,' is the richest.

†2. Remaining dregs, after the main part is exhausted. *Obs.*

1609 BP. HALL *Serm.* 36 These are the ὑστερήματα, afterings of Christ's sufferings.

†A·fterling. *Obs.* [f. AFTER *a.* + -LING.] An inferior.

1205 LAYAMON 19117 Þenne nabbeoð ure æfterlinges [*v.r.* onderlinges] nane upbreidinges.

†A·fterli:the. *Obs.* Forms 1 Æfteralíða, 3 Efterlið. [OE. *æftera* second + *Líða* mild, serene, name of the two months June and July.] OE. name for July.

c 1200 *S. Marharete* (1862) 23 Iþe moneð þæt on ure ledene is · ald englisch efterlið inempnet.

†A·fterlong, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [f. AFTER *prep.* 3 + LONG.] Lengthwise, along.

c 1320 *Castel off Loue* 724 And casteþ þat liȝt so wyde Afterlong þe tour and be-syde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 139 Overward and afterlonge extende a lyne.

Aftermath (ɑ·ftəɹmæþ). Also **Aftermowth**; see AFTER- *in comb.* II. [AFTER- 6 + MATH mowing.] Second or later mowing; the crop of grass which springs up after the mowing in early summer. Also *attrib.* (See also AFTERGRASS, AFTERCROP.)

1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 2 Yet hath the lorde the Edysshe and the aftermathe hym selfe for his owne catell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 506 The grasse will be so high growne, that a man may cut it down and haue a plentiful after-math for hay. 1631 G. MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* iii. II. vi. (1668) 149 Eddish, or After-math-cheese. 1673 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* ii. Wks. II. 251 The after-math seldom or neuer equals the first herbage. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cli. (1862) 391 No aftermath has the fragrance and the sweetness of the first crop. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in House* (1866) II. IV. iv, Among the bloomless aftermath. 1860 *Farmers' Mag.* LII. 242/1 Thus treated I would calculate on a good aftermath, to be either sold or used in the yards.

2. *fig.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *To Mr. T. C.* 22 Rash Lover speak what Pleasure hath Thy Spring in such an Aftermath! 1851 H. COLERIDGE *Ess. & Marg.* II. 13 The aftermath of the great rebellion. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 135, I am one that hath Lived long and gathered in Life's aftermath.

Aftermost (ɑ·ftəɹməst, -mōust), *a. superl.* Forms: 1 æftemest, 2 eftemest, 4 aftermest, 8– aftermost. [In form a treble superlative of *af-*; thus *af-te, afte-me* (Goth. *aftuma*), *afteme-st* (OE. *æftemest*, Goth. *aftumist*), with a comparative ending inserted in the later *af-te(r)-me-st.* But in OE. *afte* existed only in the adv. form *æftan* (see AFT) with positive value; **æfteme* (cf. *forme, hindeme*) is not found; and *æftemest* was treated as a superlative of *æftere* adj., and used both of time and space. Hence the corruption *aftermest* found already in 12th c.; then the word is unknown for 6 centuries, and the modern AFTERMOST may be a new formation on *aft, after*, on analogy of *foremost, hindermost*, etc.: see -MOST.]

†1. Hindmost, last in order. *Obs.*

c 880 ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv. 6 Ðonne he sylf mid ðam fyrmestan dæle wið ðæs æftemestan fluge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *O. T.* 31 Ðeos bóc is æftemest on ðære biblioþécan.

†2. Of time: Last. *Obs.*

c 1000 *O.E. Gosp.* John vii. 37 On þam æftemestan mæran freolsdæge. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., On þam after-mesten mæren freolsdæge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 And elch man heren his dom bi eftemeste erdede.

3. *Naut.* Nearest the stern of the ship, most aft.

1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* (T.) I ordered the two foremost and two aftermost guns to be thrown] overboard. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise of Midge* (1863) 63 We found a cluster of people at the aftermost part of the felucca.

†A·fterness. *Obs.* [f. AFTER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being after or later; posteriority.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1617) 48 Time is but a measure of mouing, wherein there is both a forenesse and an afternesse. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 To shut out formerness and afterness, which Gods everlastingness has not.

Afternoon (ɑ·ftəɹnū·n). [AFTER- 1 + NOON; orig. a phrase; cf. L. *post meridiem.*]

1. The time from mid-day to evening. Formerly preceded by *at*, now *in the, during the*; and as a date *on*.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 358 'Go nu,' quaþ heo, 'sone And send him after none.' 1450 GREGORY *Chron.* (1876) 196 That same day, the aftyr non, the Duke of Yorke roode thoroughe London. 1463 *Manners & Househ. Exp. Eng.* 228 The nyte next afore tyl the sayd day at aftyr noyn. 1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* 38 I. 73 We abide passage which we trust to have this afternoon. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 70 A terrible eclipse of the sun, at three of the clocke at afternoone. 1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. Tales* The king..To take a nappe at after noone, Into his chamber gotte. 1601 A. DENT *Path-way to Heaven* 123 These men serue God in the fore-noone, and the diuell in the after-noone. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 2 Spent the afternoon in several places. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Com. View* Wks. 1730 I. 146 Afternoon sleepy in most churches. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* 217 The funeral was to proceed at one o'clock afternoon. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 3 In the afternoon they came unto a land, In which it seemed always afternoon. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landmarks* II. ii. 97 She had often sat on summer afternoons admiring the majesty of the Arran Fells.

2. *fig.* as in the *afternoon of life.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 186 Euen in the after-noone of her best dayes. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 461 My lady's cousin Half-sickening of his pensioned afternoon. 1871 BURR *Ad Fidem* ix. 162 The world's latest afternoon.

3. *attrib.*

1577 TUSSER *Husb.* lxix. 2 Afternoone doings till suppertime come. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 3 (1865) 609/1 Calling for their afternoon-bevers, before they have concocted their dinners. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) II. 258 Reading an afternoon-lecture to his pupils. 1850 C. READE *Christie Johnst.* 155 The afternoon beams sprinkled gold on a long grassy slope. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 185 How fond you gentlemen pretend to be of afternoon tea.

4. *Comb.* afternoon('s)-man, a tippler.

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 196 Make him an afternoones man. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel., Democr. to Reader* (1657) 44 Beroaldus will have drunkards, afternoon men, and such as more then ordinarily delight in drink, to be mad.

†Afternoo·ning, *Obs.* or *dial.* The afternoon repast or *bever.*

1742 BAILEY (ed. 10) *Dondinner*, the Afternooning. *Yorksh.*

After-pain (ɑ·ftəɹpē·n). [AFTER- 7.]

1. A pain which follows later.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 182 Although it be pardoned, yet after-pains thereof continue so long as we live. *a* 1624 SIR N. BRETON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 196 That bitter smart That inward breeds of pleasures after-paine.

2. *esp.* (in *pl.*) The pains that follow childbirth. Also *fig.*

1667 *Decay of Chr. Piety* v. § 11. 229 The throes and after-pains of conscience when sin is brought forth. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., After-pains are pains felt in the loin, the groin, etc. after the birth. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 400 Women in the first child seldom have after-pains. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux, Midwifery* 491 The after-pains are occasioned by the contraction of the womb.

Afterpiece (ɑ·ftəɹpīs). [AFTER- 6.]

1. 'A farce or any smaller entertainment after the play.' J. Also *fig.*

1806 *Mem. of R. Cumberland* i. 296 Eight and twenty nights it went without the buttress of an afterpiece. 1860 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vi. 127 He could bring the tears into your eyes for some honest sufferer in an afterpiece. 1863 MRS. HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 202 But the seven years' tragedy of Greece was still destined to have a bloody afterpiece.

2. *Naut.* The heel of a rudder.

After-reckoning (ɑ·ftəɹre:kəniŋ). [AFTER- 7.] A subsequent or final account.

1649 MARBURY *Obadiah* (1865) 63 We come to the after-reckoning in the day of Judgment. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 291 No rules to confine, no after-reckonings to terrify.

†A·fterspring. *Obs.* [AFTER- 9, 6.]

1. Posterity, seed, descendants. Cf. *offspring.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 43 If he should destroy the whole world and leaue no afterspring to call vpon him. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxvii. 437 The afterspring of his children that are long hence to come.

2. (ɑ·fter-spri:ng.) A second and later spring. Also *fig.*

1604 W. YONGE *Diary* 1 Never a better after-spring seen in any man's memory, at the end of June. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 30 (D.) To recreate him, and to put an after-spring into his decaying spirits.

After-supper (ɑ·ftəɹ-sʊ·pəɹ). [AFTER- 1.] The time that intervened between supper (when this was at an earlier hour) and bed-time. *Obs.* or *dial.* except *attrib.*, like *after-dinner.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 34 This long age of three houres, Between our after supper and bed-time. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 82 (1862) I. 207 It is near after-supper. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. v. (1863) 355, I left him in the hall, just settling quietly to an after-supper nap.

Afterthought (ɑ·ftəɹþō̤t). [AFTER- 6, 8.]

1. A subsequent or second thought.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juv.* 10 To write but on one side of the leaf, leaving the other for any after-thoughts. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 157 Ill nature, the afterthoughts of which strike horror and regret. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. 551 Forced into unity..by the afterthought of a subsequent age.

2. Reflection after the act; a thought which did not occur at the time when the matter to which it refers was under consideration: hence a later expedient, explanation, or device.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 749 He cannot discover anything afterwards that may move him to take up after-thoughts. 1751 YOUNG *Night Th.* vii. 889 Annihilation is an after-thought, A monstrous wish, unborn till virtue dies. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 799 The portico was an afterthought. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. iii. § 3 (1868) 211 If any reasons were assigned, it would be necessarily an afterthought.

A·fterthoughted, *a.* Having afterthoughts.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deuk.* Argt. 10 Epimetheus, the afterthoughted, who receiveth access of vigour in looking backward.

Afterward (ɑ·ftəɹwəɹd), *adv.* and *prep.* [OE. *æftanweard, æfteweard*, adj., *æftewearde* adv., f. *æftan*, AFT, + -WARD; corrupted already in OE. to *æfterweard, -wearde*, through influence of *æfter*, AFTER. The original is represented by AFTWARD.]

A. *adv.*

†1. Of place: Behind; after. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxiii. 23 Þu ȝesihst me æftewearde. *c* 1200 *Ormul.* 14793 Faraon wiþþ all hiss ferd Comm afftterwarrd wiþþ wraþþe. *c* 1350 *Will. & Werwolf* in *Dom. Archit.* II. 99 Bi fore went William, and after ward the quene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xx. 8198 Then Deffibus drogh furth, & to þe dede went,..Eneas afturward with angardly mony.

†2. *Naut.* Backward, aftward. *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Lett.* in *Rem.* (1661) 252 To make her [a ship] swift, is to give her a large Run, or way forward, and so afterward.

3. Of time: In time following, subsequently.

1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Afturward in þis bok me schal here al þis. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 163 Of me neuere after-wart: loue ne get he none. 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1655 That aftyrward hat brought hire to myschef. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Aftyrward, *Postea postmodum.* 1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 315 Afterwarde the mother receiued her daughter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 (1873) Afterward they come to distinguish according to truth. 1628 COKE *On Littleton* I. ii. § 21 (1633) 24 b, This shall be explaned afterward. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. 207 He might afterward ..repeat some lines. 1866 NEALE *Sequences* 200 Rufus, the afterward Martyr.

†4. Of order: Next, then, thereafter. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 [He] þengþ in his herte, uerst to þe dignete, efterward to his prosperite, efter þan to his richesses, efterward to his lustes. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* IV (1584) Ee *b*, So being iust, he was made more iust: and so first iust, and afterward justified.

†B. *prep. Obs. rare.*

†1. Of place: After, following.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic heom wulle milcien þe weren efterward mine milce. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12727 Ta twa Leorninngcnihhtess..ȝedenn forþ Affterrwarrd ure Laferrd.

†2. Of time: After.

a 1000 *Riddle* (Grein) xvi. 14 ȝif he me æfterweard ealles weorþeþ.

†3. Of manner: After, in quest of.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 To wearnen meidnes þat ha beon þe lasse afterward swuch þing.

†C. *conjunctively.* After (that). *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 24 Aftyrward that he was fully comme to hym selfe ageyne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 400 Afterward they had sacrificed, they were delivered from the mice.

Afterwards (ɑ·ftəɹwəɹdz), *adv.* [f. prec., with adverbial genitive *-es, -s.* At first a northern form. See -WARDS.] At a later time, subsequently.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 10 And underne siththe and middai and afterwardes non. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 588 Off hys etlyng rycht swa It fell, As I sall eftirwartis tell. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 164 Like Wrath in death, and Enuy afterwards. 1611 BIBLE *John* xiii. 36 Thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 21 The war was brought home to them, first by Agesilaus, and afterwards by Alexander. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 385 In the afterwards metropolitan city of Canterbury.

After-wit (ɑ·ftəɹwi:t). [f. AFTER- 7, 8.] *arch.*

†1. Later knowledge; the knowledge of riper years or later times. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Politie* VI. 313 The after-wit of later days hath found out another more exquisite distinction. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 12 Those, that have now attained their after-wits. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) 156 Your after-wit is like to be your best.

†2. Second thought, reconsideration. *Obs.*

1607 A. F. in *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 142 Which delay hath made somewhat better, and '*deuterai phrontides*,' after wit, more meet to be perused.

3. *esp.* Wisdom after the event, that comes too late.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 18 Afterwittes are euer best, burnt Children dread the fire. 1586 G. WHITNEY in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 206 After-witts are like a shower of rayne, Which moistes the soile when witherd is the graine. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* xxv. 11 (1868) 254/1 Jehoshaphat in temporals was ever wise too late..and paid for his after-wit. 1736 BAILEY (Fol.) *Prov.* 'After wit is everybody's wit!'

†4. Hence, Recognition of former folly, practical repentance, a 'coming to one's senses.' *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. v, Who that is ruled by her higher estate, Of hys after wytte shall never be shent. 1660 SWINNOCKE *Door Salv. Opened* 101 Μετάνοια signifieth..after-wit, a change of mind, or making wise for the future.

A·fterwi:tted, *a.* Wise when too late; wanting forethought.

c 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* vi (L)., Our fashions of eating make us slothful..afterwitted (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* XXV. 2 (1868) 253/1 The most imprudent, improvident, after-witted.

After-wort (ɑ·ftəɪwɜ̄·ɪt). [AFTER- 6.] The second run of beer.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, [As] for the after-worts .. what comes from the first wort will serve well enough to boil again with them. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 48 The After-worts of small Beer come into the same Backs or Coolers where the strong Worts had just been.

Aftonite. *Min.* See APHTHONITE.

Aftsounes, var. EFTSOONS *adv.*, soon after.

Aftward (ɑ·ftwəɹd), *adv.* [f. AFT + -WARD.] 'In the direction of the stern.' Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*

Aftyr, obs. form of AFTER.

Afure, obs. form of AFIRE.

Afurst, obs. form of ATHIRST.

Afy(e, earlier form of AFFY *v.*, to give faith.

Afyght(e, bad sp. of AFAITE *v. Obs.*, to subdue.

Afyn, var. of AFFINE *adv. Obs.*, finally.

Ag- *pref.* assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, at, before *g*, as in *ag-glūtinātus, ag-gravātus, ag-gressio.* Reduced in OFr. to *a-*, and so entered Eng. as in *a-greger, a-grever, a-grege, a-grieve.* Afterwards refashioned after L. in all words that survived into mod. Eng., exc. *a-gree* (*ag-grātāre*), and spelt *ag-* in all words taken from L. into mod. Fr. or Eng. As in other forms of *ad-*, erroneously substituted in 16th c. for *a-* from other sources, as *a(g)grise*, OE. *a-grīsan.*

In certain words, before *g* sounded (dʒ), the original *ad-* has been preferred, as *ad-geniculate, ad-generate*; before *gn- a-* is found, as *a-gnate* (also *ad-nate*), *a-gnize, a-gnomen* (also *ad-nomen*).

‖ **Aga, agha** (ăgā·, æ·gă). [Turk. *aghā* master.] A commander or chief officer in the Ottoman empire; originally a military title, but used also of civil officers and as a title of distinction.

1600 PORY *Leo's Hist. Africa* 386 Neither can they be judged by any but the Agaes. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* (1868) 15 The Agaw, the principall officer next to the Bassa. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* cxxxv/2 The Aga of the Janisaries in quality of paymaster to the Army. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/5 The different tribes .. and the aghas who are to command them.

† **Aga·d,** *int. Obs.* [A euphemistic alteration of *O God!* earlier *A God!*] An expletive expressive of strength of feeling, conviction, etc.; = EGAD.

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v. Agad, and that opinion is not singular. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quixote* VII. xiii. II. 168 Agad! I have no great mind to a halter.

Agadic (ăgæ·dik), *a.* [f. *Agada*, a Latinized form of HAGGADA.] Of or belonging to the Haggada, legendary (Rabbinic).

1878 SCHILLER-SZINESSY in *Academy* 605/1 The beautiful, but disconnected, Agadic sayings of the ancient Rabbis. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 592/3 He invokes also the Agadic expositions as a help for his system.

Again (ăge·n, ăgē·n), *adv., prep., conj.* Forms: 1 ongegn, ongægn, ongeægn, ongén, ongeán, ongán; later agén, ageán, agán. *South.* 2 ongein, ogein, angen, 2–4 agein, agen, agé, 3 aë, 3–4 ageyn, agayn, ayé, 4 ayein, ageen, 5 ayhen, ayhé, 5–6 ayen(e. *North.* 4 ogayn(e, ogain(e, 4–6 agayn(e, again(e, (*Sc.* agane, agone). *Midl.* 3 onnzænn, ageən, agan, ageon, agon, agen, 3–4 ageyn, 5–6 ageyn(e, agein(e, agayn(e, 5–7 againe, 7–9 again, in poets agen.

[1. OE. like the cogn. langs. shows two forms: (1) *ongeán*, earlier **ongeagn, ongeægn, ongægn*, **ongagn*, OHG. *in gagan*, cf. ON. *gagn* sb., *gagn-* adv. pref.; (2) *ongén*, earlier *ongegn, ongegn*, OS. *angegin*, OHG. *in gegin, in gegini* (MHG. *engegene, engein*, mod. G. *entgegen*), ON. *i gegn* (Sw. *igen*, Dan. *igjen*); f. *on*, in + (1) *gagn*, (2) *gegn*, best explained as :— **gag(a)na*, **gag(a)ni*, variant o- and i- stems of *gag(a)n*. Not found in Gothic. From *ongén* came the various southern forms of which *ayen* was the type; from the earlier *ongegn, ongegn*, the type *ayein*; from *ageán*, the southern and midl. types *ayan, ayon*; from the earlier *ongægn, ongægn* (perh. influenced later by Norse), the northern *a-gain.* The late *agen* was a mixed form between *ayen* and *again*, and showed the common literary pronunciation even when *again* was written; hence it was used by the poets down to the present century (found 1834). But this is now obs., and the pronunciation (ăgē·n) from the spelling has also largely displaced (ăge·n). 2. The primary meaning of *gagn, gegn* seems to have been 'direct, straight' (see GAIN *a.* and *sb.*, and cf. ON. *gegn* adj.), whence *on-gegn* 'in a direct line with, opposite, facing locally,' and so extended to all ideas of meeting, opposition, reversal, recurrence, repetition. Originally a separable adverbial particle, as in *ongegn-cuman*, which, when separated from the vb., became an *adv.* or *prep.* according to the construction: *he cymeð agén, he him cymeð agén, he cymeð him agén, he cymeð agén him* or *hine.* 3. As early as 1130 there arose in the south a variant with advb. genitive *ageanes, againes*, corrupted bef. 1400 to *ageanst, against* (see next word) as the prepositional form. Early in 16th c. *again* was restricted to the advb. use, and *against* alone used as *prep.* (and *conj.*). In Sc. and north Eng. where *against* was not adopted, *again* still retains all its early constructions, occasionally borrowed also by southern writers since 1525.]

A. *adv.*

1. † **a.** In the opposite direction; back. *Obs.*

993 *Batt. Maldon* 137 Dæt spere sprengde, ðæt hit sprang ongean. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1368 & ba binden ham swa, þe fet & te honden, þat ha wrungen agein. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 13 Be thou not to gredi, lest thou be put ageen [1611 put back]. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 105 þe wif of Loth, þat .. loking agen, was turnid in to an image of salt. *Ibid.* No man leying hand to þe plowe, and loking agen, is able to þe kyndam of God. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxiii. 147 The walsshmen .. were so strong that they dryuen the englysshmen ageyne.

b. *esp.* with *go, come, wend, turn, throw*: back, *esp.* all the way back, back to the point of starting. *Obs.* exc. in the *arch.* and *dial.* 'turn again,' and as in **d.**

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 77) Gecyrde se apostol ongean mid miclum wurðmynte. 1031 *O.E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Her com Cnut agan to Englalonde. 1070 *Ibid.* Swa Thomas to þam timan agean ferde buton bletsunga. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 3if þu mare spenest of þine hwan ic agen cherre: al ic þe 3elde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Elhc cristene man makeð þis dai procession fro chirche to chirche and eft agen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3267 Đo quoðen he, 'wende we a-gen, An[d] israel folc lete we ben.' *c* 1300 *Beket* 147 And was oute threo 3er and an half, er he a3e com. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 407 Fynde and see, And þanne torne home a3e. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (1495) 347 A cercle that comyth agayne into itself and is renewed. 1513 MORE *Edw. V*, (1641) 17 But sith things passed cannot be called againe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 217 Nay, come againe, good Kate, I am a gentleman. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 1 Againe: and bring me word how 'tis with her. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* iii. 19 Hee himselfe turned againe from the quarries. — *Luke* x. 35 When I come again, I will repay thee [1881 *Revised* I, when I come back again, will repay thee]. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgrim* 9 Come then, Neighbour Pliable, let us turn again, and go home. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 363 Go and shut the Chamber-door and come to me again. *Arch.* 'Turn again Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London!' *Mod. Sc.* I have come far enough, it is time for me to turn again.

† **c.** *To and again*: to and fro, backwards and forwards. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. to Medit.* (1868) 7 Wee plyed to and againe the Spanish shore. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, Staid an hour crossing the water to and again. 1697 PERRY *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* They all sat down not at a table but to and again about the room as we are now sitting. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. to Levant* ii. 3 A white Plume of Peacocks Feathers .. which they wafted to and agen to drive off the Flies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 356 He walked along the shore, to-and-again, with his father. 1736 BAILEY (Fol.).

d. strengthened with *back, re-*turn; thus passing into 3. (In OE. *eft* 'again' was strengthened by *ongeán* 'back'; in mod. Eng. *again* having taken the place of *eft* requires *back* in place of *ongeán.*)

1052 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) And 3ewende þa Godwine eorl ut agean .. and ða oðra scipu 3ewenden heom eft ongean to Sandwic. 1506 GUYLFORD *Pylgr.* 7 The 16th day of June we retournyd ayen to Venys. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 Nurse, come backe againe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* ii. 19 None that goe vnto her, returne againe. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxii, Recall thine oath! and to her glen Poor Gyneth can return agen.

2. In reaction or reciprocal action; in return, in reply, in response, back; either of an action returned, or one done in return for it. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in 'Answer again,' and as in **b, c.**

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1331 We nullen, ne ne duren, warpen na word agein. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 31 Hi seide a3e þat hi ne mi3te no3t bi so lute beo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 124 And answere hym in his langage ageyn [*Lansd.* a3eine, *Camb.* a-geyn]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) lx. 245 [He] wedde a 3onge gentil damiselle to wyfe; and he loviede hir moche, and she hatide him ayene. *c* 1500 *Notbrune Mayd.* (1842) 33 For neuer a dell He wyll me loue agayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i. 7 As I haue done, so hath God rewarded me agayne. 1557 N.T. (Genev.) *Tit.* ii. 9 Not answering againe, neither pickers. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Adon.* 1113 Who did not whet his teeth at him again. 1596 — *Merch. Ven.* I. ii. 87 He would pay him againe when he was able. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 132, I maruell why I answer'd not againe. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vi. 35 Doe good and lend, hoping for nothing againe. 1662 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 68 The which we doe faithfully promise shall be payd to you agayne. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 78 If he did not love me again, would he have flung his Book at my head? *c* 1840 LONGF. *Endymion* vii, Ye shall be loved again! *Mod.* (? *dial.*) Very saucy, and inclined to answer again.

b. *esp.* in *ring, echo*, etc. *again*, To echo back, re-echo; passing into, To sound in response or sympathy.

1561 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* iv. 5 All Israel shouted a mightie shoute, so that the earth rang againe. [So 1611; WYCL. thur3 sownede. COVERD. sounded withall.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 53, I would applaud thee to the very Eccho, That should applaud againe. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, Echo his praise agen. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I. 261 He laughed till the glasses in the sideboard rang again.

c. From *echo*, extended to *creak, crack, thrill, shake, reel, dance, ache, shine, gleam, wink*, etc., to express sympathetic response to action, indicating the intensity of the action itself.

a 1536 TINDALE *Writings* (1849) II. 12 They make poor women howl again. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 205 Wooing heere, vntill I swet againe .. I gat a promise. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. of Milan* I. i, Drink hard; and let the health run through the city, Until it reel again. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 53 To open upon the cry till they are hoarse again. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.*, The wind blowing .. till every timber of the old house creaked again. *Ibid.*, Rubbing away [with the towel] till his face shone again. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. 72 She gallops and gallops till the horse reeks again. *c* 1870 — *Biter Bit.* 286 He struck his fist on the table so heavily that the wood cracked again.

3. Back into a former position or state; back.

a 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 195 Gif ani land sy owt of ðen biscopriche 3edon, ich wille ðæt hit cume in ongean. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 405 And he sal bringen man a-gen In paradis to wunen and ben. 1297 R. GLOUC. 36 And a 3eyn in his kyndom mid gret honour ydo. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4254 Til þou .. haue heled þe werwolf .. and maked to man a3e. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 119 Anon þey were i-cast vp a3e. *a* 1400 *Covent. Myst.* 377 From dethe to lyue I am resyn ageyn. 1475 *Bk. of Noblesse* 2 For relevyng and geting ayen the said Reaume. *c* 1540 WYATT *Compl. Love to Reason* 157 'Thou gave her once,' quod I, 'but by and by Thou took her ayen from me!' 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 129 Take them againe. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 131 And would never Receive the ring again. *a* 1665 CLEVELAND *Obseq.* 40 Perhaps an *Ignis fatuus* now and then Starts up in holes, stinks and goes out agen. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* v. (1757) 121 Then Like April suns, dives into clouds agen. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* 214 'Tis yours, ye fair, to bring those days agen. 1790 WOLCOTT (Peter Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 II. 338 Go, children, to your leading-strings agen. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* I. vii, Monks might deem their time was come agen. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 216 Bringing .. the old books to light and life again.

b. Back in a former position or state; anew; once more as before.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 72 As of the lef agayn the flour to make. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 95 He is here ayene! *a* 1447 CDL. BEAUFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 4 I. 8 Lette seele the Cofir a3eyn with a signet of myn. 1624 QUARLES *Job* (1717) 215 Confess to men, I was a Leper, but am clear agen. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492. § 3 These careless pretty creatures are very Innocents again. 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 536 And Robin never was himself again. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 The principles of the treaty of Dover were again the principles of the foreign policy of England. *Mod.* Clown in the Pantomime: 'Here we are again!'

4. Repetition of an action or fact: Another time; once more; any more; anew.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxi. 42 Bere thou not hym doun in a3ee asking. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 367 Thanne Ioseph a3en took þat schrewe .. And bond him a3en in alle mennes siht. 1526 TINDALE *John* viii. 21 Then sayde Iesus agayne [WYCL. eft] vnto them. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Dk. of Albaney* 153 For ye be false echone False and false again. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 133 Speake it again! Twice saying Pardon doth not pardon twaine. 1602 — *Haml.* I. ii. 188, I shall not look upon his like again. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 21, I will not againe [WYCL. no more] curse the ground any more for man's sake. *a* 1622 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 164, I saw how Cities, Commonwealths, and men, Did rise and fall, and rise and fall agen. 1736 H. BROWNE *Pipe of Tob.* (B. P.) ii. 21 Happy thrice and thrice agen, Happiest he of happy men. 1835 CRABBE *Village* I. 193 He hears and smiles, then thinks again and sighs. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 137 He meditated the design of again confiscating and again portioning out the soil of half the island.

b. This sense is more fully expressed by *once again, over again*; and the repetition increased by *too and again* (obs.), *again and again, ever and again, time and again.* **Now and again:** occasionally, now and then.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 34 Do it yet once. And they dyd it once agayne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 372, I haue told thee often, and I re-tell thee againe and againe. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 134, I .. Will cry it ore againe. *Ibid.* III. ii. 44 Hearken once againe to the suite I made to thee. 1659 Ross in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 379 Your Committee too and again offered it as an expedient. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 26 You may thus work it round again and again. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv. (1787) 130 They came again and again, and were every time more welcome than before. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 91 Again and again the assailants were driven back. 1865 A. TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 96, I will come up every now and again. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 414 Time and again, he, listening to such word, Felt his heart kindle; time and again did seem As though a cold and hopeless tune he heard. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 188 The name appears over and over again. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* iii. 63 The flesh, ever-and-again, pleasantly tingles.

5. Repetition of quantity: Once repeated; *as much again* = this and as much more, twice as much; *half as much again* = this and half as much more, one-and-a-half times as much.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 7 Lent shall bee as long againe as it is. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exper.* I. (1682) 11 A good deal larger .. if not as large agen. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy* (J.) A theatre as large and as deep again. 1709 POPE *Criticism* 81 Yet want as much again to manage it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 178 The Grouse is about half as large again as a Partridge. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 84 About half as heavy again as an equal bulk of atmospheric air.

6. Repetition locally (as on a tour): In any (or some) other place to which you may go; anywhere or somewhere besides, or further. *arch.*

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. x. 209 Horses and mares, in suche plentie, as I beleue no parte of the earth hath againe. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) There is not, in the world again, such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Mod.* You'll not meet with the like of it in London again.

7. As another point or fact. **a.** of transition or contrast: On the other hand. **b.** of simple succession: Further, moreover, in the next place, besides.

a 1533 FRITH *Answ. Rastell* § 15 He saith, We have an advocate; and saith again, for our sins. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 222 And he againe on the other parte. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 113 Th' other againe Is my kinsman. *Ibid.* v. v. 15 Come, litle ones: And then, again, it is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a needles eye. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xvi. 19 And againe, whom should I serue? 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* (J.) Those things that we know not what to do withal, and those things, again, which another cannot part with. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 87 But now again, see what succeeds to this. 1853 WALLACE *Euclid* III. v, Again, because E is the centre of the circle CDG, EC is equal to EG. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 499 What again is the legal effect of the words?

†**B.** *prep.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

¶ Illustrations of the development of the prep. from separable adverbial article.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1067 Þá he ongeán-cóm. *Satan* 301 (Grein) [Se þe] ús ongeán-cymeð. *Hymn* iv. 59 (Grein) Þonne storm cymeð mínum gæste ongegn. ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 77) Him urnon ongeán weras and wif. *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 31 Hwæðer he mæge cuman agén þone þe hym agén cymð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1796 Esau him cam agen. *Ibid.* 3912 King .. cam hem ageon. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2024 Hwo mihte so mani stonden ageyn? *Ibid.* 3912 Hwo mouhte agey[n] so many stonde? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7942 Nathyng þam salle ogayne-stand. *Ibid.* 7964 Na thyng salle mow ogayne þam stand. *c* 1460 *Towul. Myst.* 41 My bydyng standes he not ogane.

†**1.** Of position: Opposite to, facing, in front of, in full view of. (=AGAINST 1.)

c 950 *Lind. Gosp.* Luke xix. 30 Gaas in woerc þæt ongeaegn is [*Rushw* ongægn]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, ibid. Farað on þæt castel þe ongean [*v.r.* ongen] inc ys. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 49 On þam lande Moab, ongean Iericho. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þane castel þet is ongein eou. 1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Euene ageyn Fraunce stonde þe contre of Chichestre, Norwiche ageyn Denemarc, Chestre ageyn Yrlond. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6366 Þe son sal þan in þe este stande .. And þe mone ogayne it in þe weste. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* Prol. 48 To seen this flowre ayein the sunne sprede. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 8323 Right ageyn [Clarionas] he stoode. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 85 The mayde knelyd the kynge a gayne. 1466 *J. Paston's Funeral* in *Lett.* 549 II. 266 To the iiii orders of fryers that rede ageyn the cors.

†**2.** *fig.* Of mental attitude or disposition: Towards, in the sight of, in regard to. =AGAINST 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Ne is hit nagt grat þing ne grat ofservinge aye God. *c* 1430 LYDGATE *Bochas* II. xxvi. (1554) 62 a, To be piteous Ageine Cresus. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 52 Ageyne the kynge trator is he. 1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyce* I. 44 Howe we shulde behaue ourselfe agayn other men.

†**3.** Of motion: In a direction contrary to or facing; towards, in the direction of, forward to, to meet.

894 *O. E. Chron.*, Ða woldon ferian norð weardes .. ongeán ða scipu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ure drihten sende his ii apostles ogein þene castel. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 351 Þos goð uneaðe agien þe cliue and agien þe heie hulle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1438 Eliezer him cam a-gon. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 32 That Age me .. threo journeyes he wende. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3624 And prykeþ ys stede & forþ he nam Agayn þe hulle an hege. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 293 And preyeth hir for to ride agein the queene. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 24 They ran as swithe as euyr they might Oute at the gates hym agayne.

†**b.** In reception of, in welcome of. =AGAINST 5 b.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1106 Belles dede he ageyn hire ringen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 118 Mald þe Emperice com to lond, Þe castelle of Arondelle open ageyn hir fond.

†**4.** Advancing into forcible contact or into collision with; = AGAINST 6.

a 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise croune he þer crakede Ageyn a gret ston. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 Mani pas, That than igain me casten was. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2850 Wiþ ys fuste harde a gerte: Gyoun agayn þe teþ. *Ibid.* 2569 Casten a3e þe wal. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1035 Betynge of the see .. ayen the roches holowe. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edward II*, II. ii. 209 Libels are cast again thee in the street.

†**5.** Towards with hostile intent; to meet in hostility. =AGAINST 11.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 29 Hwylce wrohte bringe ge ongean þysne man? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3912 King .. seon, for to figten cam hem ageon. 1297 R. GLOUC. 451 Ladde ost gret ynou a3e þe kyng & his. *a* 1305 *St. James* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 58 A3en þe deuel he com adoun: & bad þe schrewe abide. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 356 To gone agayne pryde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVI. 7315 The Prinse hym persayuit and preset hym agayn. 1664 *Flodden Field* viii. 75 Who manfully march'd them again. [1782 TRUMBULL *McFingal* II. (1795) 41 To each of whom, to send again ye Old Guy of Warwick were a ninny.]

†**6.** *gen.* In hostility or active opposition to (with *fight, strive, act, be, speak, murmur,* etc.) = AGAINST 12.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 40 Se þe nis a3en eow se is for eow [*v.r.* a3ean; *Lind. & Rushw.* wið]. 1012 *O. E. Chron.* Wearð þa se here swiþe astyred an3ean ðone biscop. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 And habbe anwealda and riche an3en godelmichti. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1842 He shollde fihhtenn Onn3æn ane drake. *c* 1300 *Beket* 54 Dude here beste a3e the Prince. *Ibid.* 1456 Than contek holde in suche lond, and nameliche aë the Kinge. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4142 Anticrist es .. Als he þat es ogayn Crist ay. 1430 *A. B. C. of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* 10 Argue not a3en þat. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 55 Ye shull fight ageyn yowre enmyes. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 311 The sermon of Iohan the bysshop of Rochester made agayn the pernicyous doctryn of Martin luuther. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxi. 12 Y^el murmured again y^e good man of y^e house. 1604 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii. Wks. II. 255 Go and suborn my knave again me here. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. 96 I'm no again your looking at the outside of a letter neither.

†**b.** In competition with, as against.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 189 In preysing of the flour agayn the leefe, No more than of the corne agayn the sheefe.

†**7.** Opposed to in tendency or character, contrary to. =AGAINST 10.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 23 Þæt þin broðor hæfð æniz þing a3en þé [*v. r.* a3eán; *Lind. & Rushw.* wið]. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 200 Onloðest God & most a3ean his grace. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 304 Þat men þam says ogayn þair likyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knightes T.* 1593 Al be it that it is again his kind. 1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 13 Ageyn the kinges peas. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 131 Hit is bareyne in pastures, ageyne the nature of other regiones. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* 4 It were agayne reason to a bridge a man of his owne right. 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus's Ghostes & Spir.* 128 Licence to doo these things .. againe his owne expresse commaundement.

†**8.** In resistance to. =AGAINST 13.

1048 *O. E. Chron.*, Him láð wære ðæt hi ongeán heora cynehláford standan sceoldan. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 50 Þiccure a3ein þe wind. *a* 1300 *Rel. Antiq.* I. 63 Þolemod a3ean alle wowes, and in alle uveles. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 186 Neyll the bruce held Kyndrummy Agane his sone. 1384 CHAUCER *Mother of God* 111 We mowen make resistance Ageyn the feend. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Quair* II. x. Again distresse confort to seke. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xix. § 1 The defence of this land ageyn oure ennemyes outwarde.

†**9.** In return for, in exchange for; in place of, instead of. =AGAINST 14.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne scalt þu 3elden vuel on3ein uuel nuða. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Nis tis þeowdom inoh a3ain þat.

†**10.** Time: Towards, drawing near; near the beginning of. =AGAINST 17.

1096 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Fela hungerbitene ongean winter ham tugon. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 14 A3en eue he cudde furst his lyf. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1940 The wynd arose ayen the nyght.

†**11.** In view of, in anticipation of, in preparation for; to meet. =AGAINST 18.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Hwen he beoð ute, hauest a3ain his ham cume sar care & eie. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 562 Ðat arche was a feteles good, set and limed a-gen ðe flood. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4041 Thir takens .. þat ogayn þe worldes ende shuld be. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1496 Þys messagers agayn þe morwe: a-rayd hem for hure message. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 134 Ageyn this lusty somerestyde. *a* 1450 *Syr Eglamore* in *Dom. Archit.* II. 202 Ageyn ye evyn ye kyng gart dy3t A bath for ye gentyll kny3t.

†**C.** *conj.* or *conj. adv.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

†**1.** In return for the adverse fact that.

a. with *relative particle.* **b.** *simply.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 And he hine iblecie on3ein þe he hine acursede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11143 [Þe33] himm sinndenn cweme, onn3æn þatt te33 Himm wærenn ær uncweme.

†**2.** Of time: Against the time that, before that.

a. with *relative particle.* **b.** *simply.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6128 All þe birrþ bitæchenn itt þe preost o Godess hallfe, Onn3æn þatt he shall shrifenn þe. *c* 1315 *Pol. Songs* 151 A3eyn this cachereles cometh, thus y mot care. *a* 1400 *Sir Perceval* 192 Wolde scho no3te with hir bere Bot a lyttille Scottes spere, Agayne hir sone 3ode. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, Get .. His cap and pantofles ready .. And a candle Again you rise.

†**Agai'n-,** [the *adv.*], was formerly used in many verbal combinations, which are now all obsolete; of the simple GAIN- with which it varied, GAINSAY is the only surviving representative. As *again-* was originally a movable adverbial particle, as in mod. G. *entgégen-kommen*, it always had the main stress, *agai'n-mee'ting*. In meaning it answered to L. *re-* (compounds of which now usually replace those of *again-*) with the following varieties:

1. Against, in opposition to; *rarely* opposite: **again-behold,** to look opposite; **again-fight,** to fight against; **again-lay, -legge,** to oppose; **again-meeting,** rencounter; **again-renning,** inroad, incursion; **again-ride,** to ride against; **again-spreng(en,** to besprinkle, bespatter; **again-weight, -wi3te,** counterweight; **again-wince,** to kick against; **again-witness,** to witness against; **again-withstand,** to resist. Also AGAIN-COME, -GO, -RISE, -SAY, -STAND, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvii. 9 And hemselues [*i.e.* the two cherubyn] togidere and it a3enbiholdynge. — *Rom.* vii. 23 An other lawe in my membris, a3enfi3tinge to the lawe of my soule. — *Josh.* x. 31 And the oost .. a3enfau3t it. — *Ezra* Prol., If any man forsothe a3en legge to vs the seuenti remenoures. — 1 *Sam.* xxv. 20 Dauid and his men camen doun into a3enmetynge of hire. — 2 *Macc.* vi. 3 The a3ein renning of yuels [Vulg. *malorum incursio*]. — *Is.* xxix. 7 Alle þat a3en riden and bisegeden. — *Lev.* xiv. 44 The walles a3en spreynt with spottis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Þeruore þe ayenwy3te of þe ulesse is zuo heuy. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 15 Ful fat maad is the loued and a3en wynsed [1388 kikide a3en]. — *Jer.* xlii. 19 A3enwitnessid Y haue to 3ou this day. — *Deut.* ix. 2 To the whiche no man may a3enwithstoond [1388 a3enstonde in the contrarie part].

2. Back, backward: **again-bow,** to bend back; **again-bring,** to bring back; **again-chare,** to turn back, repent; **again-clepe,** to recall; **again-drawing,** drawing back, retractation; **again-falling** relapse; **again-fare,** to return; **again-frushe,** to start back, recoil; **again-hold,** to hold back, withhold; **again-lead,** to lead back; **again-louke,** to shut back, *recludere*; **again-put,** to push back; **again-raas,** a running back, return; **again-tell,** to report; **again-tote** *sb.*, looking back; **again-wend,** to turn back. Also AGAIN-CALL, -COME, -TURN, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 26 As a leef of a lilye to be a3en bowid. — *Rom.* xv. 15, I wroot to 3ou of party, as a3en bryngynge 3ou in to mynde. — *Tob.* xii. 3 Me he hath led and a3een bro3t hol. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Hwan ic agencherre, al ic þe zelde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2066 Tyl sum myschaunce make hem a3enchare. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci. 25 Ne a3een clepe thou me in the myddil of my da3is. *Rom.* Prol., Poul a3enclepith [reuokith] these Romayns to veri feith. — *Ex.* iv. 7 He a3en drew3 [1388 withdrew]. — 1 *Sam.* xiv. 39 With out a3en drawynge he shal die. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þet he hine loky uram ayenfallinge. 1205 LAYAMON 23158 3if þu nult a3ainfaren [1250 a3enfare]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 16 Alle the dwellers of Chanaan a3enfrusshiden for ferde. *c* 1450 PECOCK *Repr.* 381 The same peple mowe justli withdrawe & a3enholde the tithis. 1382 WYCLIF *Tob.* v. 15 Leden, and a3een lede hym to thee hol. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) xxxiv. 3 Þat filigh me, ogain-louke þam. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13 He a3en put into the doris of the 3ate. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) xviii. 7 Fra heghest heven his outcome ai, And his ogaine-raas til hegh sette. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxii. 6 There is not that a3en telle to me. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 931 Ay goande on your gate, wythouten agayntote. 1205 LAYAMON 23155 Senden to þan kingen, and hahten hine a3ainwenden. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxvii. 9 Sones of Effrem .. In dai of fight ere ogayne-wendand.

3. Reversal: **again-cover,** to reveal, uncover.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvii. 16 His soule a3een couerede the erthe [1388 vnhilide].

4. Reciprocal or reflected action; in return: **again-behest,** reciprocal or mutual promise; **again-bihote,** to be responsible or surety for; **again-bihoter,** a surety; **again-bihoting,** suretyship, responsibility; **again-bite, ayenbite,** remorse; **again-chiding,** recrimination; **again-gift,** giving in return, repayment; **again-measure,** to measure back; **again-shine,** to shine back, reflect; **again-smiting,** reaction, reverberation; **again-sound,** to resound, re-echo.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 17 He offride the oon bigetyn, the which hadde takyn repromyssiouns, or a3enbiheestis. — *Ecclus.* xxix. 23 A man a3eenbihoteth of his ne3hebore. *Ibid.* xxix. 21 The synnere and the vnclene the a3eenbihotere fleeth. *Ibid.* xxix. 24 Most shreude a3enbihoting spilde manye loouende men. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þis boc is ywrite Vor Englisse men þet hi wyte How hi ssolde ham zelve ssrive And maki ham klene ine þise live. Þis boc hatte huo þet writ Ayenbite of Inwyt. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 5 A3een chiding and wrongis to no3t shul bringe substaunce. 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 3eſþe is 3euynge wyþoute a3en3eſþe, þet is wy[þ]oute onderstondinge of a3en3eſþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxv. 7, I shal a3een mesuren the were of hem first in the bosum of hem. — *Ecclus.* l. 8 As the a3enshynende bowe betweene the litle cloudis of glorie. — *Prov.* xxvii. 19 What maner wise in watris a3een schinen the cheres of men. 1398 TREVISA *Earth. De P. R.* v. vi, For yf he [the eye] apprehendeþ wel and ly3tly, with oute a3en smytynge (*sine reverberatione*). 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 23 A3ensouneth, 3ee hillis, preising.

5. Restoration to a former state; back again: **again-ask,** to ask back, require; **again-keel,** to cool again; **again-new,** to renew; **again-raise, -reyse,** to raise again; **again-seek,** to ask for, require; **again-set,** to set up again. Also AGAIN-BUY, -RISING, q.v.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiv. 10 Whanne thow shalt a3en aske eny thing that he owith to thee. — *Ecclus.* xviii. 16 Whether not brennende hete the dew shal a3een-keelen. — *Tit.* iii. 6 By waischynge of a3en-bigetyng, and a3en-newyng of the Hooly Gost. — *John* vi. 40, I schal a3en reyse him in the laste day. 1388 — *Ps.* cxli. 5 Ther was not that a3een so3te my soule. — *Ezek.* xiii. 5 Nether a3ensettiden a wal for the hous of Israel [1382 a3en puttiden].

6. Repetition; again, over again: **again-begetting,** regeneration; **again-flower,** to bloom again; **again-know,** to know again, recognize; **again-weigh,** to reweigh; **again-writing,** a rescript or copy.

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* iii. 5 Bi waischynge, or baptym of a3enbigetyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxvii. 7 A3een flourede myn flesh. — 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 9 The which thing whanne Dauid a3en cnewe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 57 Hit behoveþ þet he conne we3e and ayen-we3e þet word, huych þet hit by. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xii. 19 This is the a3enwriting of epistlis that the kyng sente.

†**Agai'n-buy,** *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- 5.] To buy back, redeem, ransom.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxiii. 2 Þou agayn-boghte yherde of þine eritage yhit. 1366 MAUNDEV. Prol. 2 How dere he a3en boghte us, for the grete Love that he hadde to us. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 21 We hopiden, for he schulde a3en bye Israel. — *Isa.* lxii. 12 An hoeli puple, a3eenbo3t of the Lord. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviij. 261 Sum persoon a3enbou3te man bi thee, crosse, in that thou were an instrument for to a3enbie man. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 146 He shall agenby Israel from all hys wyckednesses.

†**Agai'n-buyer.** *Obs.* A redeemer.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 25, I wot, that myn a3en-biere liueth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 205 Glorie, preising, and honour be to thee King, Crist! A3enbier! *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 225 That he shulde be agenbyer of mankynde.

†**Agai'n-buying,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Redemption; ransom.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) xlviii. 9 Worth of again-biing of his saule. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* x. 45 And 3yue his soule, or lyf, redempcioun, or a3en biyng, for manye. — *Prov.* vi. 35 He shal not take for the a3een bi3ing [1388 raunsum] manye 3iftis. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 213 Yet ageynebyeing myghte not come therof to mankynde.

†**Agai'n-call,** *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- 2.] To call back, recall, revoke. (See also GAIN-CALL.)

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) ci. 25 Ne againe-kalle me in mid of daies mine. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 51 Gif he may repeit or againe call, that thing, before it come to the place.

†**Agai'n-calling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Calling back, recalling.

1494 FABYAN v. lxxxvi. 64 Concernynge the agayne callyng of Childerich to his fourmer dignyte.

†Agai·n-come, *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- 1, 2.]

1. To come against, meet with, encounter.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 31 Hwæðer he mæge mid tyn þusendum cuman agen [*v.r.* ongean] þone þe him agen [*v.r.* ongean] cymð. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Mid teon þusenden cumen agen þane þe him agen kymð. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 12 Y preye, to day agen-com to me [1388 meete with me]. — *Isa.* xxi. 14 Agencomende to the thirsti berth water.

2. To come back, return: see also GAIN-COME.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 40 Þa se hælend agén-cóm [*v.r.* ongeán-cóm; *Lindisf. & Rushw.* eft-com; *Hatton* agen com]. 1205 LAYAMON 4436 Hit þu[h]te him seoue 3ere ·ær he agen come [*later text* 3ein come].

†Agai·n-coming, *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1. Coming against, encountering, meeting.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vii. 3 Go out in to agencomyng of Acha3 [1388 to the meetyng of Achas].

2. Coming back, returning, return. (See also GAIN-COMING.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 Her passynge, and ayencomynge and entrynge. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 343 Of 3ong age at his departyng, a knyht aforn his agen comeng.

†Agai·n-go, *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- 1, 2 + GO.]

1. To go against, oppose.

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writings* (1842) 340, I know that thou wilt not again go that.

2. To go back, return.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 3 The wateres fro the erthe ben turned agen, goynge and agen goynge.

†Agai·n-rise, *v. Obs.* [AGAIN- 1.] To rise against, make insurrection, rebel.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ii. 21 And wolden agenrisen into the kyng and sleu him. — *Ecclus.* xlvi. 2 To fi3ten out the enemys agenrisende.

†Agai·n-rising, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [AGAIN- 5.] Rising again; resurrection. See also GAIN-RISING.

c 1380 *Prymer in English* 11, in Maskell *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* II. 177, I bileue in the hooli goost: feith of hooli chirche: comunynge of seyntis: for3yuenesse of synnes: agenrisyng of fleish. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xi. 25, I am agenrisyng and lyf. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 90 And how þe erþe out of þe erþe schal haue his agen-resynge. 1509 *Pater Noster* etc. (W. de Worde) aiij, I trowe in y^e^ holy goost, holy chirche unyversall, comunynge of sayntes, forgyuenes of synnes, agen rysynge of flesshe. [1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* (1873) I. 160 Perhaps there might be a question between the old English again-rising and resurrection.]

†Agai·n-saw, *sb. Obs.* [AGAIN- 1 + SAW a saying.] Gainsaying, contradiction.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxx. 8 Þe fanded I, Ate watre of again-saw. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 29 Igain-sawe may thar nan be, Of thing that alle men may se.

†Agai·n-say, *v. Obs.* (but see GAINSAY.) [AGAIN- 1.]

1. To say nay; to refuse; to deny.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 210 Þe Kyng William alle þis ageynsaid. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 3 He þat may ageynsey his wombe, & despice þe goodis of þis world. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VI. (1520) 74/1 The kynge wolde not them agaynsaye, but asmoche as they ordeyned he graunted and confyrmed. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of our Ladye* 150 And that the reson desyreth, the sensualyte againe sayth.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To speak against, contradict.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 30 A3ensey thou not to the word of treuthe any maner [1388 Agenseie thou not the]. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 76 Oo pope agenseith the sentence of a nothir. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Mor. Enc.* E iiij b, The Archestoike Seneca strongly againsaieth me. 1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 40 They cannot suffer to be againsaid. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 173 From the beginning, as to say [twixt for betwixt] [gainsay for againesay:] [ill for euill].

3. To reverse (a judgment or sentence).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 65 Ane amerciament of ane fals dome againe said in the Justitiars court, is ten pounds.

†Agai·nsay, *sb. Obs.* Gainsaying, objection.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 8 He tooke lande peaceably without any Againsaie or interrupcion.

†Agai·n-sayer. *Obs.* One who speaks against or contradicts; an opponent.

1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* iii. (I. 63) To withstonde a3einseyeris. [1382 The withseieris to withstonde.] *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 98 Proued trewe a3ens alle A3enseiers whiche euere thei ben. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 227/2 Stoppe the mouthes of the agaynesayers.

†Agai·n-saying, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Gainsaying, contradiction, opposition, contention.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) cv. 32 And gremed þai him.. At watres of againe-sainge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 18 A3enseiyngus lot thresteth togidere. [1388 Lot ceesith a3enseiyngis.] 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. iv. (1483) 60 Doo hit gladly withouten ageyne seynge. 1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 116 Without any agayn sayeng of any persone.

†Agai·n-saying, *ppl. a. Obs.* Saying the opposite; contradictory.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* Neiþer.. vnprofitable.. ne agein seying to þe wordis, ne sentence, of any seint.

Against (ăge·nst, ăgē·nst), *prep.* (*adv.*), *conj.* Forms: *South.* 2 a3ænes, a3enes, 2–3 a3eines, 3–5 a3eynes, a3aines, 4–5 a3eins, ayenis, ayeins, ayans, 4–5 a3ens, ayens; *Midl.* 3–4 (*east*) agenes, 4–5 ageynes, ageyns, agens, 5 ageins, agains, (*west*) a3ayns, -us, agaynus; *North.* 4 ogaynes, ogaines, agaynes, 4–5 agayns, agaynys, 5 aganys, *Sc.* 5–6 agains, aganis, agans. Also with parasitic *-t*, *South.* 4–5 a3enst, 5 a3eynst, 5–6 ayenst; *Midl.* 5–6 ageynst(e, agenst(e, agaynst(e, againste, 6- against. [Formed on *a3en, ayen*, AGAIN,

by genitive ending *-es*, after the kindred *tó-gedines, to-yenes* in which a genitive, governed by *tó*, is found in the oldest English: see TO-GAINS. Late in the 14th c., after the *-es* had ceased to be syllabic, the final *-ens, -ains* developed in the south a parasitic *-t* as in *amongs-t, betwix-t, amids-t*, probably confused with superlatives in *-st*, and *c* 1525 this became universal in literary English; *aganis, agains*, sinking into a dialectal northern form. The earlier forms of *againes* present all the dialectal variations found in AGAIN. The poets occasionally aphetize it to *'gainst*. Essentially a prep. (very rarely an adverb in 15th c.); but becoming by ellipsis a conj., or conjunctive adverb.]

I. Of position.

1. Directly opposite; facing, in front of, in full view of. Now generally *over against.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þe castel þe wes a3eines drih[t]nes twa leornikenehtes. 1366 MAUNDEV. i. 9 The tother Hond he lifteth up a3enst the Est. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Graal* II. 199 They lokeden a3ens a mowntaygne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 193/4 Saynt Marcial helde up his burdon ayenst the fyre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 93 The men sitte upon the bench next the wall and the women againste them on the other side of the table. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xi, In euery triangle, the greattest side lieth against the greattest angle. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* (1873) I. 299 In a direct line against them stoode the three Howres. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxi. 2 Go into the village over against you. *Ibid.* xxvii. 61 Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting ouer against the sepulchre. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 487 The Commissioners of the Admiralty satt in the new office against Scotland Yard. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 193 These Semi-circles must be made so exactly against each other that when.. clapt close together, the Semi-circles on both the Cheeks shall become a perfect round hole. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 143 And so handed me to the coach.. and sat backwards over against me.

† b. Exposed to (light, cold, etc.). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Theire hyghe saylles.. alle spred abrode ayenst the wyndes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. ii, Turrettes fayre and hye, Which against Phebus shone so marveylously. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. iv. 25 As a forme of waxe Resolueth from his figure 'gainst the fire. *c* 1600 — *Sonnets* lxxiii, Those boughes which shake against the could. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 66 While Mountain Snows dissolve against the Sun. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i. (1757) II. 228 In polish'd armour, shine against the sun.

†2. In the sight of, in presence of; with (L. *apud*). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þa þe he heuede scome a3eines his scuppende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 333 Pope Alisaundre aroos worschipfulliche a3enst hym. *Ibid.* VII. 99 He schulde be to hem trewe lorde a3enst God and þe world. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* k ij, Humble themself the one ageynst the other. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 146 Ageynste the Lorde ys mercy and plentyous redempcyon.

3. *fig.* Towards, with respect to, in regard to.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 375 Merciable a3enst pore men. 1481 EARL WORCESTRE *Tully on Friendship* IV. 10 That our benyvolence ayenst our frendes may answere evenly to the benyvolence which they bere ayenst us. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) I. v. 48 Charyte by some approbacyon is ayenst y^e^ fader. Fayth is ayenst the sone. Hope is ayenst the holy goost. 1557 *Apprenticeship Indenture* in *Norf. Antiq. Misc.* (1880) II. 14 He shall behave himselfe gently ageynst his seyde Master. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 155 The legal rights of subjects as against each other and the constitutional rights of subjects against the government.

4. More generally: Towards the front of, near, adjoining. Also *fig.* Still *dial.* e.g. 'I met him against the pond.'

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1836) 156 The most damnable vice, and most against injustice.. is Ingratitude. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 128 Against this Tophet.. was the broad wall of the City. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 66 Three of their ships lay against the walls.

II. Of motion towards.

† 5. In a direction facing; towards, forward to, to meet. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 611 Þe good mon gos hem agayne3. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 855 Agayns [*v.r.* A-geyn, a-3ein(e, a3einst] his doghter hastiliche goth he. *c* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 59 Againste Abraham will I gone worshippfullye and that anon. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 748 Þuse relekes weron comyng, with procession ageynes hem. *a* 1520 *Myrroure of Our Ladye* 258 All the people of the cyte came ageynste hym wyth ioye and wyth praysynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiv. 65 What man is this that commeth agaynst us in the felde? 1566 UDALL *Royster Doyster* III. iii. (Arb.) 43 As fast as I could runne sir in poste against you. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 179 Against whom came queen Guenever, and met with him, and made great joy of his coming.

† b. In reception of, in welcome of. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg. &c.* (1867) 52 Opene þe 3atis a3ens me!

III. Of motion into contact; pressure upon.

6. Toward and into contact with; into direct collision with. Also loosely *to run against*, to meet accidentally.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 5 It is hard to thee for to kyke a3ens the pricke. 1480 *Robert the Devyll* 10 Robert threw his boke ayenst the wall. 1601 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 60 Till I breake my shins against it. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 9 Thy cry did knock against my very heart. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 2 Left to sob and beat my Head against the Wall at my Leisure. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* I. xii, The roar of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvi, Pattering the sharp sleet Against the window-panes. *Mod.* The ship was dashed against the pier-head. I jostled against him in the crowd. Guess whom I ran against in London the other day?

7. Hence of force or pressure resisted, with *push, press, lean, hang, stand, lie*, etc.: Supported by, in contact with.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 43 Leane thine aged back against mine Arme. 1608 — *Peric.* V. i. 51 The leafy shelter that abuts against The islands side. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 818 Then.. shall he be set against a Brick-wall. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* (1806) xvi. 81 The picture.. leaned in a most mortifying manner against the kitchen wall. 1815 BYRON *Lara* I. xxi, He lean'd against the lofty pillar nigh. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* i, He pressed his hands against his forehead. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 The Chateau.. is a squat, heavy structure, much dilapidated and built against. 1871 BLACK *Dau. Heth* xxxiv. 313 Ere she knew, his arms were around her, and she was close against his bosom. *Mod.* Older strata tilted against the erupted rocks. A ladder standing against a house.

8. In optical contact with something behind, projected on the visible surface of, having as background.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xxiv. Wks. V. 360 Far visible Against the clear blue sky. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Seven Stories* 211 The trees.. darkly drawn against a bright orange sky. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 124 The outline of the cone was plain against the illuminated vaporous atmosphere. *Mod.* The pictures stand out better against the dark wall.

IV. Of motion or action in opposition to.

9. In the opposite direction to the course of anything, counter to. Implying adverse motion or effort.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 15 Whanne the schip was rauyschid, and my3te not enforse a3ens the wynde [1382 into the wynde]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 20, I haue seene a Swan With bootlesse labour swimme against the Tyde. 1611 COTGR., *Prendre le vent*, To goe up, or against the wind. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He ran furiously vp against a hill. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 180 And, often falling, climbs against the blast. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vi. 77 To swim against a torrent, to ascend against a cataract. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 89 Slow-moving, as a wave against the wind.

b. Hence *against the hair* (Fr. *à contrepoil*), *against the grain*: opposed to the natural bent.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 168 This translation cannot passe by you, being somewhat against the haire for you. 1875 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* i. (ed. 3) 33 A system of ethics so much against the grain as that of the Gospel.

10. Opposed in tendency or character, contrary to; not in conformity with.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 538 Hun-wreste plaze.. a-3enes laze. *c* 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 350, I haue done a-gaynes þi wille synnes mony. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 617 It is agayns [*v.r.* a geyn, a3ein(e, a3einst] the proces of nature. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 131 Egipte a3enst kynde of oþer londes haþ plente of corn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3154 Bothe ageyns resoun and right. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 4 The flesch desirith thing þat is a3enst þe spirite, And þe spirit desirith thing a3enst þe flesch. 1530 PALSGR. 570/1, I go against nature, or do a thynge contrarye to nature. It is a harde thyng to make a foxe do agaynst nature. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiii. 57 The Opinion of.. other late Anatomists, does against all former Authority thus determine. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 329 She with them went, though much against her heart. 1708 SWIFT *Pred. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 151 May, against common conjectures, will be no very busy month. 1763 BURKE in *Corr.* (1844) I. 48 It is against my general notions to trust to writing. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 No power on earth can oblige me to act against my conscience. 1843 MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *Life* II. ix. 128 It goes against my feelings to censure any woman.

11. Towards with hostile intent; to meet in hostility; in hostile encounter with. *arch.*

1250 LAYAMON 22476 [He] wende a3enest him anon [1205 to3eines]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 28 Ogaines Sir Gii ther com Gaier. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 31 If he may with ten thousynde go a3ens hym that cometh a3ens hym with twenti thousynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8561 But Troiell full tydely turnyt hom agaynes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xiv. (1842) 64 A-3aynus the fynde for to fare. 1483 *Invent. Cross* in *Leg. Rood* 159 He wente in batayle ayenst them of perse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 80 Quhidder so aganist him he went on fete, Or zit on horsbak. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 31 To meete him that commeth against him with twentie thousand.

12. Hence, *gen.* In hostility or active opposition to, with *fight, speak, act, vote, contend, set, pit, be*, etc.

a 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1135 A3enes him risen sona þa rice men þe wæron swikes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1711 Bot ay haty hofen þy hert agaynes þe hy3e dry3tyn. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4144 Þat mykel dus ogayns Goddes lawe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 573 That brwyss, that presumyt swa Aganys him to brawle or ryss. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 8 To meove no werre ayenst no cristen man, but if he had grevously done ayenst him. 1533 MORE [*title*] A Letter impugnynge the erronyouse wrytyng of John Fryth, against the blessed Sacrament of the Aultare. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 236 Speking aganis godds wourd of grace. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvi. 12 His hand will be against euery man, and euery mans hand against him. — *Ps.* xxxv. 1 Fight against them that fight against me. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 70 But what could single Valour do Against so numerous a Foe? 1679 DRYDEN, etc. *Satire* 85 First, let's behold the merriest man alive Against his careless genius vainly strive. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 205 The whole Cavalier gentry were against him. *Ibid.* II. 37 The members who had voted against the court were dismissed. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* I. i. 18 The very men who made war against the pirates.

b. Hence, expressing the adverse bearing of many verbs and nouns of action; as to *legislate, protest, argue, testify; offend, sin; cry out, rage, inveigh, exclaim*: a *law, proclamation, declaration, protest, argument, objection, resolution, action, proceeding,*

accusation, complaint, evidence; sin, offence; hostility, outcry, feeling, prejudice, rage, anger, animosity, bitterness, grudge, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 2544 King amonaphis, Agenes ðis folc hatel is. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 6 Then the wrath of the gods would cease against them. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* I. ii. 102 'Tis a fault to heaven, A fault against the dead, a fault to nature. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i. (1651) 252 Laurentius excepts against them. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 143 The Pelagians . . obiect against these Conclusions. 1689 Selden *Table Talk* (1847) 225 The Law against Witches does not prove there be any. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 34 Arguments against artificial society. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* (1806) iv. 19 My lectures against pride. 1774 Bryant *Mythol.* II. 426 Complaint is made against the apostate Tribes. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. vii, Charged 'gainst those who lay Prison'd in Cuthbert's islet gray. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* x, Whose very dogs would execrations howl Against his lineage. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 218 The suffering . . people raged fiercely against the government. *Ibid.* I. 265 Proceedings were instituted against the Corporation. *Ibid.* II. 82 The Commons . . had protested against it. *Ibid.* II. 220 Legal evidence against him. *Ibid.* III. 13 One of the chief accusations . . brought against Charles the Second. *Ibid.* III. 212 James had, in his speech . . declared against the Act of Settlement. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xxi. 197 That common outcry against thankless children.

c. *To be against*: to be opposed, unfavourable; the opposite of *for, in favour of.*

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. (1738) 84 There are infinite chances against the happening of it, or odds that it will not happen. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 47, I am not against shewing to him all I write. 1818 Hallam *Middle Ages* (1841) I. 330 Experience . . told more and more against the ordinary militia. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsm.* xiv. 174 His . . awkward manners were against him. 1860 Heavysege *Filippo* 114 Will it weigh The fors and the againsts in nicest scale?

d. In reference to *competition*: To *run, compete, play a match,* etc. *against.*

1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* x. 243 He drew against horses, and raised enormous weights. 1854 Dickens *Hard Times* (Tauchn.) 62 A population of babies who had been walking against time towards the infinite world. 1868 — *Mugby Junct.* (Tauchn.) 275, I always felt as if I was riding a race against time.

13. In resistance to, in defence or protection from.

a 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 Æuric rice man his castles makede and aȝænes him heolden. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 14 Of fleschliche vondunges & of gostliche . . & kunfort aȝeines ham. 1430 Lydg. *Chichevache* in Dodsl. *O. P.* XII. 386 Suche as can have no pacience, Ageyns yowre wyfes violence. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 Remedies ayenst sikenesse. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 14 a, A confection to holde in the mouth agaynste hoorsenesse. 1578 *Scot. Poems of 16th c.* II. 133 Send us support and comforting Agains our fais. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 73, I am proof against their enmitie. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 166 Against the colde they clothe themselves in beastes skinnes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 531 Here only weak Against the charm of Beauty's powerful glance. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. ix, The gate would have been shut against her. 1765 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* (R.) To stop one's ears against whatever can be said in opposition to them. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* (1806) xxi. 128 Wisdom makes but a slow defence against trouble. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 178 It had long protected the Celts against the aggressions of the kings of Wessex.

c. Hence, Of dangers feared: To *caution, warn,* etc. *against.*

1682 Dryden *Medal, Ep. to Whigs,* To preserve you against Monarchy. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 240 ᵖ 11 Pills which (as he told the Country People) were very good against an Earthquake. 1838 Macaulay in Trevelyan's *Life* II. vii. 9 On his guard against the sins which beset literary men. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 113 A proverb which warns against a bad book. *Mod.* Railway Notice.—'Passengers are cautioned against crossing the line.' Omnibus Notice.—'The Public are cautioned against pickpockets.'

V. Of mutual opposition or relation.

From the idea of bartering one thing *against* another, *i. e.* offering them on *opposite* sides, comes,

14. In exchange for, in return for; as an equivalent or set-off for; in lieu of, instead of. Now only *lit.*; formerly also *fig.*

1205 Layamon 8837 Aȝenes uuel ich wulle don god. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Aȝaines an likinge habben twa of þunchunges. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6094 The kynges Losen ten ageyns on. *c* 1450 Myrc 55 Euere do gode a-ȝeynes euele. 1534 tr. *More's On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1306/2 That agaynste his great loue we be not founde vnkynde. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley* I. iv. 74 When men used to exchange wheat against bullocks.

15. In the opposite scale; on the other side; as a counter-balance to.

1531 Elyot *Governor* III. xxviii. (1557) 212 Beinge exactly wayed the one agaynst the other. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 102 Let there be waid Your Ladies loue against some other Maid. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ii. 36 A little pain will weigh against a great deal of pleasure. 1840 Glassford Bell *Queen Mary,* Then weigh against a grain of sand the glories of a throne.

b. Hence, *to set off against*: to place an item in an account on the *opposite* side to a previous entry, so as to cancel or diminish the latter; also *fig.*

1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* IX. vi. 337 An adequate set off against the odium that attached to their opinions. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii, Against the fall of Mons might well be set off the taking of Athlone.

†16. *fig.* In comparison with; in contrast to. *Obs.*

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxv. 68 Jesu . . Al that may with eȝen se, Haveth no suetnesse aȝeynes the. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6877 Hir paroch prest nys but a beest Ayens me and my companye. 1481 Caxton *Myrrour* II. xiii. 96 We be so lytil ayenst them. 1672-3 Marvell *Rehears. Transp.* (1675) II. 137 You distinguish the elder times against these.

VI. Of time.

†17. Drawing towards, near the beginning of, close to. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Bevis* 1971 On a dai, agenes the eue. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Leg. G. Wom.* 1356 The white swan Agens his deth be-gynnyth for to synge. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 103 Agaynste day he felle on slepe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 397/3 The Sonday ageynst euen ther came a grete multytude of fendes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. xviii. 20 And whan it was ageynst nyght, they came to the ryuer of Tyne. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I. cx. 200 It happened him, against a night, to come to a fair courtlage.

18. *esp.* with some idea of preparation: In view of; in anticipation of, in preparation for, in time for.

c 1350 *St. Jerome's* 15 *Tokens* (1878) 92 Þat God wil Aȝeins domesdai. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* 1488 How scho myght agayens nyght Fonden a tale al newe. 1577–87 Harrison *Eng.* I. II. v. (1877) 121 This furniture is to be provided against his installation. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 431 The moist dropping of stone walls against rainy weather. 1659 Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 349 To shorten the business against Thursday. 1697 Locke *Lett.* (1708) 194 Some additions to my book against the next edition. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 131 If I chose to order any new clothes against my marriage. 1758 Wesley in *Wks.* 1872 II. 435 Having a Sermon to write against the Assizes at Bedford. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* i. 14 Go to Covent Garden, to see the people dressing it up against sunrise. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* viii. 194 When the Queen of Sheba came to visit Solomon, he had built, against her arrival, a palace. *Mod.* He has a few pounds put by against a 'rainy day.'

B. *conj.* or *conj. adv.* In reference to *time,* Against *prep.* 18 is also used relatively (explainable by ellipsis as, Against (the time) at which or *that* I come, Against I come). By the time that, before. *Either of simple futurity, or futurity and contingency.* **†a.** with *relative. Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 319 Aȝeynst þat þi greynes . . bygynneþ to growe, Ordeyne þe an hous, peers to herberghen in thi cornes.

b. *simply. arch* or *dial.*

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* iv. 23 His hap he deth ful harde on hete, aȝeynz he howeth heune. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 33 Thou preparest a table diversly furnished against I come. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* I. i. 158 Euer 'gainst that Season comes. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xvi. 11 Vriiah the Priest made it, against [Wyclif, Coverd. til] king Ahaz came from Damascus. 1689 Selden *Table Talk* (1847) 5 Prepare a Child against he comes to be a Man. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. iii. (1840) 3 To provide it pap . . against it waked. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *George II* (1847) II. iii. 79 In getting the Bill ready against it was necessary. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 223/1 Throw on another log of wood against father comes home. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liv. (1866) 454 The publican shutting his shutters in the sunshine, against service commenced.

C. *adv. rare.* = Again *adv.*

c 1480 *Rob. the Devyll* 8 To the chirche . . and home ayenst.

D. in *comb.* rare as a variant of Again: as against-saying, against-standing.

a 1564 Becon *Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 510 Without any resistance or against-saying. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 9 He shuld lese his life, with oute ony ayenst-stondyng.

†Agai·n-stand, *v. Obs.* [Again- I.] *trans.* and *intr.* To stand against, withstand, resist.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 Þa ongunnun ða farisei him aȝen standan [*v.r.* onȝean, *Lindisf.* wið-stonda, *Hatton* aȝén standen]. 1205 Layamon 3692 Æine . . þe þe wulle aȝen-stonde [*later text* wid-stonde]. 1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxv. 8 Wha to þe Ogaine-stand sal. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 39 Y say to ȝou, to nat aȝein-stonde yuel *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 77 Þis not aȝenstonding, þei han founden a new ordinaunce. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 479 As Jannes and Mambres aȝenstoden Moyses so these aȝenstonden treuthe. 1558 Grimalde *Tully's Office* III. 133 He semed to folow profit; but that was none where honestye againstode it. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 459/1 To againstond thine Enemies.

†Agai·n-stander. *Obs.* One who withstands; a resister, an adversary.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 18 Vnriȝtwisnes in the cause, enuy of aȝen stonder.

†Agai·n-standing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Resisting, resistance.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7969 With-outen any ogayne-standyng, Or any letting of any-thyng. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 458/1 Thou biddest sufferen both wrongs and strokes withouten again-standing.

†Agai·n-turn, *v. Obs.* [Again- 2.] To turn back, return.

1315 *E. E. Psalter* (1843) lxxvii. 39 Gaand and noght ogain-tornand. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 17 After that he was aȝen-turned fro the slawȝtir.

†Agai·nward, *adv. Obs.* Forms: see Again. [f. Again *adv.* + -ward. Cf. *outward, backward.* Used in most of the senses of Again, of which it is to be viewed as a more distinctly adverbial form.]

1. In the opposite direction; *hence,* backward, away back, back again.

1205 Layamon 27083 Aȝeinward heo buȝen þa. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ne con ha neauer ifinden na wei aȝainward. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1046 Oftyn aȝenward Marye gan loke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Laws T.* 343 Sayle Out of Surrye agaynward to Ytaille. 1470 Harding *Chron.* cix, As they onto theyr shyppes agaynwarde flewe. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 135 He looked still upon his horse till he saw you come in againward.

2. In return, in reply, back.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 183 With slenges and magneles þei kast to Kyng Richard, Our Cristen bi parcelles kasted ageynward. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4492 Of his loue ayenwards I am sure. *c* 1520 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 72 I. 203 The Lettres agaynward devised and sent by my lord Admiralt to her.

3. Over again; once more.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1431 Bote ich him aȝeward gete may. *Ibid.* 3306 He hoteþ euery man: to þe assaut aȝeward come. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. (1859) 81 Thou shalt eftsones receyue thy body, and ben to hym ayeneward conioined. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Agaynwarde they ramyfye in to two partyes.

4. Conversely; *vice versâ.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Of man of þe wordle to wyfman of religioun, oþer ayeanwarde of wyfman of þe wordle to man of religioun. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 19 Ilk synning to þe deþ is an heretik; as aȝen ward a heretik is he þat synniþ to þe deþ. 1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* (1527) 3 In some place I must chaunge the ordre of wordes and sette actyf for passif and agaynwarde. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Kal.* xxxvii, When the Sun is in the signes septentrionals, their shadowes be toward the parts of the signes meridionals, and so againward.

5. Contrariwise; on the contrary; on the other hand.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8053 Bot þe dampned bodyse ogayn-ward Salle in helle fele payns strang and hard. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 371 Where Aȝenward, if all this same receit schulde come into the hondis of grete Lordis or of Knyȝtis, it schulde not be so weel spend. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Tribul.* II. Wks. 1557, 1166/1 An occasion of meryte too, whiche the wealthye manne hath not agayneward.

‖ **Agalactia** (ægălæ·ktiă). *Med.* [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἀγαλακτία*: see Agalaxy.] = Agalaxy.

1706 Phillips, *Agalactia,* Want of milk to give suck with. 1874 Jul. Howe *Sex & Educ.* 23 Dr. Clarke sees disease chiefly in American women . . In them are *ateknia, agalactia, amazia.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agalactous (ægălæ·ktəs), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀγάλακτ-ος* (f. *ἀ* not + *γάλακτ-* milk) + -ous.] Having no milk to suckle with.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agalaxy (æ·gălæksi). *Med.* [f. mod. L. *agalaxia* (also *agalactia*) a. Gr. *ἀγαλαξία* = *ἀγαλακτία*, f. *ἀγάλακτ-ος*: see prec.] A want or deficiency of milk in a mother after childbirth.

1731 Bailey, vol. II, *Agala'xy,* want of milk to give suck with. 1755 in Johnson n. q. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II. 243 Milk is not used, and animals seem to labour under a natural agalaxy.

†Aga·lloch. *Obs.* [ad. L. *agallochum,* ad. Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον* an adaptation of an oriental name; used also in the L. form, and in various corruptions of it, as *agalocus, agaloch,* etc.] 'The fragrant resinous heart-wood of *Aquilaria*; also called agila-wood, aloes-wood, and eagle-wood.' Lindley *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1633 T. N[ewton] tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* 202 *Agalocus* commonly called *Lignum Aloes.* 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. i, Aromatic Agaloch (you call it Lignum Aloes). 1731 Bailey, *Agallachum,* Wood-aloes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *agallochum* is of a bluish purple colour.

A-gallop (ăgæ·ləp), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Gallop *v.* Cf. *a-float, a-swim,* etc.] At a gallop.

1858 Morris *Two Roses* 223 Rode a-gallop past the hall.

‖ **Aga·lma.** *Obs.* [Gr. *ἄγαλμα* (pl. *ἀγάλματα*) an honour, ornament, statue, picture. Found in Dicts., but never used in Eng.]

1721 Bailey, *Agalma,* the Image or Impression of a Seal, also a Toy. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Agalma,* the impression or image of anything on a seal. *Chart. Edg. Reg. pro Westmonast. Eccl.* anno 698 [That is to say it is a Greek word used in a Latin charter of the 7th c.]

Agalmatolite (ægălmæ·tŏlait). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄγαλμα, -ατος,* statue, image + *λίθος* stone.] A name applied to various soft minerals, capable of being easily carved; properly the 'Figure-stone' or Pagodite, in which figures are cut by the Chinese.

1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* II. 28 Pyrometric pieces formed of Chinese agalmatolite. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 97 The substance chiefly employed [to glaze] was agalmatolite or steaschist. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., The true agalmatolite is a hydrous silicate of alumina and potash, closely allied to pinite.

Agama (æ·gămă). *Zool.* [ad. native Caribbean name.] A genus of lizards, giving its name to one of the families of the Saurian Reptiles; popularly applied to one species in the British West Indies.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 187 The second order comprehends crocodiles . . agamas, stellios, chameleons. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 192 In the form of their heads and teeth the *agamas* resemble the common lizards, but differ in the imbricated scales which cover their tails.

‖ **Agamæ** (æ·gămī), *sb. pl. Bot.* [pl. of L. *agam-us* (ad. Gr. *ἄγαμ-ος* unmarried) sc. *plantæ.*] A name formerly given to Cryptogams, under the idea that they were destitute of sexual organs. (In Craig 1847.)

Agambo, obs. form of Akimbo.

†A-ga·me, *adv. Obs.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Game.] In game, in sport.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 592, I seyd but agame that I wold go. — *Compl. Mars* 123 Take hit not a-game.

Agami (æ·gămi). *Ornith.* [a. Fr. *agamy* (Barrère 1741), a. native name in Guiana.] The Trumpeter, a bird somewhat allied to the Crane, inhabiting tropical America.

a 1833 Broderip in *Penny Cycl.* I. 194 One of these Agamis, a young bird, found its way into a farm-yard in Surrey, and associated with the poultry.

Agamian (ăgē·miăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AGAM-A + -IAN, after FR. *agamien* Cuv.] Name given to a sub-family of the iguanians (including the genus *Agama*).

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 192/1 The agamians . . want these additional or palatic teeth.

Agamic (ăgæ·mik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄγαμ-os* unmarried (see AGAMOUS) + -IC.] Characterized by the absence of sexual action; in *Bot.* obs. for CRYPTOGAMIC.

1850 tr. *Humboldt, Views of Nat.* 291 Large classes of insects . . subsist on agamic plants. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Physiol.* § 747 Drones are always developed from agamic or unfertilized eggs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 96 These present various modes of agamic multiplication by fission.

Agamically (ăgæ·mikăli), *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2]: see -ICAL.] In an agamic manner; without sexual interposition.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 206 Gyrodactylus multiplies agamically by the development of a young Trematode within the body, as a sort of internal bud.

†**A·gamist.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἄγαμ-os* unmarried (see AGAMOUS) + -IST.] A professed celibate; one who opposes the institution of matrimony.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1768 (R.) To exhort in like maner these agamistes and wilfull rejecters of matrimony. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agamist*, he that is unmarryed. [Not in J.]

Agamogenesis (æ:gămo,dʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄγαμο-s* unmarried + *γένεσις* generation, birth.] The production of offspring otherwise than by the union of parents of distinct sexes (as by the simple division of a pre-existent living being, or the formation of buds, which become at length independent living beings); asexual reproduction.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Progr.* 370 Species which, multiplying by agamogenesis, can people a whole shore from a single germ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 28 In many of the lower forms of life agamogenesis is the common and predominant mode of reproduction.

Agamogenetic (æ:gămo,dʒène·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄγαμο-s* unmarried + *γενητ-ός* produced + -IC.] Of or belonging to agamogenesis; generating or generated without sexual union.

1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm., Addr. & Rev.* xiii. 312 We have demonstrated, in agamogenetic phænomena, that inevitable recurrence to the original type. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 28 There is an inverse relation between agamogenetic and gamogenetic reproduction.

Agamogenetically (æ:gămo,dʒène·tikăli), *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2]: see -ICAL.] In an agamogenetic manner; by asexual reproduction.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 385 The larvae of a Dipterous insect . . multiply agamogenetically in the autumn, winter, and spring.

Agamoid (æ·gămoid), *a. Zool.* [f. AGAMA + -OID.] Resembling, or having the form of an Agama; as 'one of the agamoid lizards.'

Agamous (æ·gămәs), *a.* [f. L. *agam-us* a. Gr. *ἄγαμ-os* unmarried (f. *ἀ* priv. + *γάμος* marriage) + -OUS.] *lit.* Unmarried: hence *Biol.* Having no (distinguishable) sexual organs; asexual. In *Bot. cryptogamous* is now more commonly used.

1847 in CRAIG. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Agamous*, destitute of sexes. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Paras.* 196 The agamous age undergoes a true moulting, the sexual age a metamorphosis.

Agamy (æ·gămi). [ad. Gr. *ἀγαμία* celibacy, f. *ἄγαμος*: see AGAMOUS.] Absence or non-recognition of the marriage relation.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXI. 492 Plato's system of agamy. 1801 — in *Month. Mag.* XII. 578 The theory of agamy or of exempting matrimony from the notice of the magistrate.

Agan, obs. f. AGONE *pa. pple.*; and of OWE *v.*

Aganglionic (ăgæ:ŋgli,o·nik), *a. Phys.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + GANGLIONIC.] Not characterized by ganglia.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 946/2 Each nerve . . is formed of one set of fibres from the gangliated part, and one from the aganglionic or motor column.

‖**Aganippe.** A fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses and giving poetic inspiration; hence *fig.* poetic power or method.

1630-95 *Life of Ant. à Wood* (1848) 36 Such towering ebullitions do not exuberate in my aganippe.

Agape (ăgē·p), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GAPE.] On the gape; with open mouth of expectation or wonder: hence *fig.* in an attitude or state of wondering expectation.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 357 Their rich retinue . . Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* II. 73 When the moon interposes between us and the sun so as to cover his whole body, it sets every eye agape. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. of Trumpet* xxxvii, At a door ajar, or a window agape. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* Pref. 22 Wild with excitement; agape with breathless expectation. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* x. ii, A rabbit mouth that is ever agape.

‖**Agape** (æ·găpi). Pl. **agapæ, -ai,** rarely **agapes.** [Gr. *ἀγάπη* brotherly love.] A 'love-feast' held by the early Christians in connexion with the Lord's Supper.

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the primitive days the Agapes were held without scandal or offence. 1837 W. & M. HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) VI. v. 449 The Agapai, or love-feasts of the early Christians. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 156 Agapæ or love-feasts.

†**A·gapet** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγαπητ-ός*, loved.] 'A lover of the fair sex; a man of pleasure,' Ash.

1736 BAILEY (Fol.) *Agapet*, a whoremaster; one that hunts after women.

Agaphite (æ·găfəit). *Min.* [named by Fischer, 1816, after *Agaphi*, a naturalist who visited the regions of Persia where the turquoise is found. (Dana.)] A variety of turquoise.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 581 Agaphite (or conchoidal Turquoise).

Agar, obs. form of EAGER *sb.*, tidal bore.

Agaric (æ·gărik, ăgæ·rik), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *agaric-um* the tree fungus used for tinder, touchwood, ad. Gr. *ἀγαρικ-όν* (said by Dioscorides to be named from *Agaria* a place in Sarmatia). Hence mod. L. *Agaricus* given by Dillenius, and adopted by Linnæus, for a genus of *Fungi*. Shelley accents *aga·ric*, Tennyson *a·garic*.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Herb.* and *Pharm.* A name given to various corky species of *Polyporus*, a genus of fungi growing upon trees; of which *P. officinalis*, chiefly found on the Larch, the 'Female Agarick' of old writers, was renowned as a cathartic, and with *P. fomentarius*, and *igniarius*, 'Male Agarick' used as a styptic, as tinder, and in dyeing. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) 79 One dramme of Agaryke and halfe a dramme of fine Reubarbe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 29 Larche tre . . giueth also . . ye famus medicine called Agarick . . whereof some make tunder both in England and Germany for their gunnes. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Agaric* . . purgeth phlegm, and opens obstructions in the Liver. 1756 *Gentlem. Mag.* XXVI. 352 The agaric sent from France, and applied as a styptic after amputations. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 229/1 Agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot.

2. *Bot.* A mushroom; properly one of the Linnæan genus *Agaricus*.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* (1788) II. 1021 Little Champignion or Fairy Agaric: In dry pastures and frequently in those green circles of grass called Fairy Rings. 1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Plant* III. 62 And agarics and fungi, with mildew and mould. 1859 TENNYSON *Gareth* 728 As one That smells a foul-flesh'd agaric in the holt. 1862 COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths, etc.* 32 The Fly Agaric . . is a very handsome fungus, having a bright red upper surface.

3. = *Agaric Mineral*: see 4.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Agaric* is also a denomination given to an earthy concretion, of the colour and consistence of coagulated milk.

4. *Comb.* **agaric-gnat,** a name given by Kirby and Spence to a genus of insects (*Mycetophila*); **agaric-mineral,** a light, spongy variety of carbonate of lime, called also Rock-milk, allied to stalactites, and deposited by calcareous springs and in caverns.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* II. xvi. 7 From the antennæ in his figure, it should seem a species of agaric-gnat. 1837-80 DANA *Mineral.* 680 Agaric Mineral . . Rock-milk is a very soft, white material, breaking easily in the fingers.

B. *adj.* [The sb. used *attrib.*] Of or pertaining to agarics; fungoid.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agaric Acid*, an acid obtained from *Polyporus officinalis* by extracting with ethers. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. x. 117 The efflorescent crusts and agaric tumours upon the dry bones of theology.

Agariciform (ăgæ·risi-, ægări·sifɔim), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *agaric-us* AGARIC + -FORM.] Mushroom-shaped.

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* 119 *Cœloptychium* . . the upper part expanded, agariciform concave.

Agaricoid (ăgæ·rikoid), *a. Bot.* [f. AGARIC + -OID.] Of the nature of an agaric, mushroom-like.

1874 M. C. COOKE *Fungi* 8 This mycelium gives rise to the stem and cap of an agaricoid fungus.

Agased, *a. Obs.*: see AGAZED.

†**Aga·sp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + GASP.] To gasp (for life).

1526 SKELTON *Magnif.* 271 Galba, whom his galantys garde for agaspe.

Agasp (ăgɑ·sp), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] 11 + GASP.] In a gasping condition; gasping, eager.

1800 COLERIDGE *Own Times* II. 395 Formerly agasp for reform, he now raves against all reformation.

†**Aga·st, agha·st,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 agest, 3–6 agast(e, 6 (occas.) aghast. *Pa. t.* agast(e. *Pa. pple.* agast, -ed. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *gast-en*, OE. *gæst-an* to frighten, alarm; see GAST, and cf. A-GAZED. The only part now in use is the pa. pple. *agast*, erroneously written AGHAST.]

1. To affright, frighten, terrify.

1205 LAYAM. 6452 Þat folc hit agaste: tunes hit aweste. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 212 Þe ateliche deouel schal ȝet agesten ham mid his grimme grennunge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3410 Þe Saraȝyns þay habbeþ sore agaste. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1171 What may it be That me agasteth in myn slep. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vi. 146 His feirfull ymage doith me agast. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I . . was with no weapon agasted. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 21 Or other griesly thing, that him aghast.

2. *refl.*

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 62 Cristofre him sore agaste To adrenche, so heuy þat child was.

3. *intr.* To take fright or alarm.

1300 *St. Brand.* 22 So that Brendan agaste sore, and him blescede faste.

Agast, *a.*: see AGHAST.

†**Aga·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Frightened, terrified; fuller form of AGHAST *ppl. a.*

c 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 37 (MS. O. *a* 1420) Thei troublid and agasted gessiden hem for to se a spirit [*v. r.* agast]. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 737/1 Nothing agasted at it. *Ibid.* 699/1 The torments woulde make vs agasted [*printed* agashed]. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Then shiuering moothers throgh court doo wander agasted.

†**Aga·sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AGAST *v.* + -ING[1].] Frightening, terrifying, alarming.

1672 R. TAYLOR *Cromwell* To the agasting of Cromwell who suspected an assassinate.

†**Aga·sting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AGAST *v.* + -ING[2].] That terrifies or alarms.

1593 NASHE *Christs Teares* 90/1 It woulde breede in vs such an agasting terror.

†**Aga·stment.** *Obs.* [f. AGAST *v.* + -MENT. An early instance of the addition of *-ment* to a native word.] Affrightment, fright, alarm.

1594 NASHE *Terr. Night* Fij b, This terror and agastment.

Agastric (ăgæ·strik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *γαστήρ, γαστρ-ός* belly + -IC.] Having no distinct alimentary canal.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 43/1 Such pulmograda as . . were formerly supposed to be agastric. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 371 In . . agastric Infusoria only solid alimentary particles are taken as food.

Agate (æ·gĕt), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 agath, agget, agot, 6–8 agat, 7 agett, aggott, (nagget), 8 aggat, aggot, 7– agate. [a. 16th c. Fr. *agathe*, ad. It. *ágatha, ágata*, f. L. *achātes* (a. Gr. *ἀχάτης*), whence earlier Fr. *acate, acathe*, and Eng. ACHATE, also in use.]

1. A precious stone; a name applied to the semi-pellucid variegated chalcedonies, with the colours disposed in parallel stripes or bands, or blended in clouds, and often with curious markings due to the infiltration of other minerals; from these variations in appearance, lapidaries distinguish many varieties, as moss agate, ribbon agate, eye agate, fortification agate, zoned or banded agate, variegated agate, brecciated agate, etc.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 39 b, Jaspers, Chrysolytes and Agats doe appere. 1621 LADY A. DRURY in *Bury Wills* (1850) 166 To my sister Gawdie, my agett and pearle chaine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 381 Many fair rooms paved with Agath. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiv. 49 A large collection of agates . . of an uncommon size. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (ed. 2) IV. v. 181 Tile them with gold and pave them with aggots. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 261 The ground is strewn with agates for a number of miles above the falls.

†**2.** *fig.* A very diminutive person, in allusion to small figures cut in agates for seals. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 19, I was neuer mann'd with an Agot till now. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 65 If tall, a launce ill-headed: If low, an agot very vildlie cut.

3. An instrument used by gold-wire-drawers, having an agate fixed in it for burnishing. Cf. A glazier's *diamond*.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The gold wire drawers burnish their gold with an *Agat*; whence the instrument, made use of on that occasion, is also called an *Agat*.

4. *Typog.* The American name of the type called in England *ruby*.

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Print.* 24 *Agate*, the American name for a size of type between Nonpareil and Pearl, and of which there are about fourteen lines to an inch.

5. Sometimes erroneously confused with *gagates*, jet.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Min.* 53 Of Sulphurs, Agath, Gagates. It's . . of a black, stony earth, full of bitumen.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **agate-jasper,** a jasper veined or clouded with agate or chalcedony; **agate-onyx** (see quot.); **agate-ring,** one made of, or set with, an agate; **agate-shell,** a collector's name for the tropical genus of land-shells, *Achatina*. Also *agate cup, hole, mill, stone, trade, work*, etc.; *agate eyes*; *agate-bearing, -forming, -handle(d)*, etc.

1747 DINGLEY *Gems* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 505 The Agat-Onyx, of two or more Strata of white, either opaque or transparent. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 46 *Agate-onyx*, a variety of onyx in which the upper layer is opaque and white, the lower transparent, and either colourless or a pale yellow. This is the material most frequently employed for modern carving, and is often termed the German onyx. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 78 This . . Not-pated, Agat ring, Puke stocking, Caddice garter, Smooth tongue, Spanish pouch. 1634 *Unton Inventories* 32, I give and bequeath . . my nagget cup. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 30 The wires should be drawn through agate holes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 35 It is in the Idar valley, that most of the agate-mills are situated. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 55 In shape no bigger then Agat-stone, on the fore-finger of an Alderman. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 16 Deepest agate eyes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 32 The igneous origin of the agate-bearing melaphyres. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶2 An Aggat-Handle Knife.

Agate (ăgē·t), *adv.* orig. *phr.* **on gate, a gate.** [A *prep.*[1] of state + GATE *sb.*[2] way, path.] On the way, on the road; hence, a-going, in motion. (Properly a northern word.)

1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 25 Go to it then hardily, and let us be agate. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scott. Chron.* (1806) I. 418 Some of the mills yet were now at low water set on gate, by reason the streams were so hugelie augmented. 1674 RAY *N. Countrey Wds.* s.v., *Agate*, just going, as *I am agate*. 1848 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* (1857) 344 I'm

fear'd you have some ill plans agate. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* I. 63 And t' cursed old pressgang's agate again.

† **A·gated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Agate *sb.* + -ed[2].] Marked like an agate.

1665 Ray *Flora* 47 Leaves [petals of the tulip] which, warmed by the sun . . change into divers glorious colours, variously mixed, edged, striped, agoted, marbled.

Agates, Sc. variant of Algates *adv.*, everywhere.

† **Aga·teward,** *adv. Obs. north.* [f. Agate *adv.* + -ward.] On the road.

1647-8 A. Eyre *Diurnal* (Surt. Soc.) I rid with Robert Eyre—and agateward homewards.

† **Aga·thered,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? pa. pple. of *agather* vb., not otherwise found; or more probably for *i-gathered*, OE. *ge-gaderod*: see A *particle*.] Gathered, assembled.

1393 *Compl. Ploughm.* in *Pol. Songs* Rolls. Ser. I. 244 With the Griffon comen foules fele, Rauins, Rokes, Crowes, and Pie, Gray foules, agaðred wele.

Agathism (æ·găþiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀγαθ-ός* good + -ism; cf. *optimism*.] The doctrine that all things tend towards ultimate good, as distinguished from *optimism* which holds that all things are now for the best.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 309 Wilful evil, to the degree implied in the distinction proposed between Agathism and Optimism, is inconsistent with our apprehension of his [i.e. God's] nature.

Agathist (æ·găþist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist; cf. *optimist*.] One who holds the doctrine of agathism.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 294 The existence of evil compels Dr. Miller to substitute the moderate title of 'Agathist' for that of 'Optimist.' 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* III. x. 284 Advancing years have already made me an Agathist, a believer that every thing is for ultimate good.

Agathodemon (æ·găþo|dī·mən). [a. Gr. *ἀγαθο-δαίμων*, f. *ἀγαθό-ς* good + *δαίμων* a spirit.] A good divinity or genius.

1836 Landor *Pericl. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 376 Breaking off now and then a nose from a conqueror, and a wing from an agathodemon. 1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* I. III. ix. 392 The Japanese are careful to distinguish this serpent from a dragon, with them an agathodemon.

Agathodemonic (æ·găþo|dĭmɒ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or belonging to an agathodemon.

1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* I. III. vii. 364 The harmless serpents of Germany were universally invested with agathodemonic functions.

A·gathoka·kolo·gical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀγαθό-ς* good + *κακό-ς* bad + -logical.] Composed of good and evil.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* I. liii. (1862) 120 For indeed upon the agathokakological globe there are opposite qualities always to be found.

A·gathopoie·tic, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀγαθο-ποι-ός* doing good, beneficent; cf. Gr. *εὐποιητικός*.] A proposed technical epithet for, Intended to do good, of beneficent tendency.

1838 Bowring *Bentham's Mor. & Legisl.* xviii. § 54. 133 All these trusts might be comprised under some such general name as that of agatho-poietic [*printed* -poieutic] trusts.

Agatiferous (ægăti·fərəs), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -(i)ferous producing.] Producing, or rich in, agates.

1847 in Craig.

Agatiform (ăgæ·tiſɔ̄ım, æ·gătiſɔ̄ım), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -(i)form.] Having the form or appearance of an agate.

1882 *Acad.* 10 June 420/1 When the acid solution within an agatiform deposit bursts through the bands of silica.

Agatine (æ·gătəin, -in), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -ine.] 'Having the appearance of agate; of the nature of agate.' Craig 1847.

Agatize (æ·gătəiz), *v.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -ize.] To convert into agate; to give the appearance of agate to. (Chiefly, if not exclusively, in pa. pple.)

1638 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 476 Some good Flints to be Agatized by your miraculous invention. 1850 Dana *Geol.* ix. 483 Many [masses] are simply silicified or agatized.

Agatized (æ·gătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Converted into or made to resemble agate.

1847 Craig, *Agatized*, having coloured lines and figures of agate, as *agatized* wood. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 121 They are filled with agatized silica.

Agaty (æ·găti), *a.* [f. Agate *sb.* + -y[1].] Of the nature of, or characterized by the presence of, agate.

1695 Woodward (J.) An agaty flint was above two inches in diameter.

‖ **Agave** (ăgē·vi). *Bot.* [L. *Agāve* prop. name in mythology, ad. Gr. *Ἀγαυή*, properly adj. fem. of *ἀγαυός* illustrious, highborn, adopted as a generic name by mod. botanists.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), of which the chief species is the American Aloe, whose stately flower-stem (sometimes forty feet high) is produced only when the plant arrives at maturity, at the age of from ten to seventy years.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 The wild Agave of Mexico yields a copious juice when tapped, which is fermented into a wine. 1842 Tennyson *Daisy* xxi, The moonlight touching o'er a terrace One tall Agavè above the lake.

Agaze (ăgē·z), *adv.* prop. *phr.*; also **a gase,** and expanded, **at gaze.** [A *prep.*1 of state + Gaze *v.*] In a gazing attitude; on the gaze, gazing.

c 1430 *How the Good Wijf, etc.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 39 Go þou not into þe toun as it were a gase. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. III. 184 They stood confounded and at gaze. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. L 9 Fathers and sons agaze at each other's haggardness.

† **Aga·zed, aga·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Origin obscure. There was no vb. *agaze* (*agǽstan* taking the place of **agǽsan* in OE. = Goth. *usgaisjan*), and the sense is against its being pa. pple. of simple Gaze, with A- for *ȝe-*. Prob. a variant of *agast* (Aghast), preserving long quantity of OE. *gǽstan* (with *agast, agās'd, agāsed*; cf. *lit, līghted*; *dreamt, drēamed*; *past, passed, pāced*), and influenced in use by to *gaze*, stand *at gaze*.] Affrighted, astounded, amazed.

c 1400 *Chester Plays* II. 85 þe were so sore agased. 1557 Earl Surrey in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 4 My spretes doe all resorte To stande agazed. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 126 The whole army stood agaz'd on him. 1600 in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 438 Of vnderstanding rob'd, I stand agaz'd.

Agé, ajé, ayé, obs. forms of Again.

Age (ēıdʒ), *sb.*; also 4–6 aege, 5 eage, 5–6 aage, 6 aige. [a. OFr. *aäge, eäge*, (11th c.) *edage* (Pr. *atge*) :—late L. **ætāticum* (analogous to *umbrāticum, viāticum, volāticum*, etc.), f. *ætāt-em* age, contr. from *ævi-tātem*, n. of quality f. *ævum* an age. The OFr. word was of 3 syllables, but in the earliest recorded instances in Eng. it was already reduced to 2; Caxton's *eage, aage* being later attempts to restore the Fr. spelling. The mod. Fr. *âge* and Eng. *age* retain only the (lengthened) termination of the OFr. *ed-age, e-age*. See -age.]

I. A period of existence.

1. The time that any animal or vegetable has lived; the length of time that anything has existed in its present form or state; length of existence.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A 412, I wat3 ful 3ong & tender of age. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Hous of Fame* 1986 In al myn age Ne saugh y suche an hous as this. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 92 The said Alexander began to regne in the xviij yer of his eage. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Dk. York* xi. 3 Prudent for their age. 1611 Bible *Mark* v. 42 Shee was of the age of twelue yeeres. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* II. xi. (1675) 133 Those, who are of the same age with me. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The age of a hart, etc., is chiefly judged of by the furniture of his head. 1831 *Census Quest.* in *Penny Cycl.* VI. 414/1 How many persons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your parish?

b. *Moon's age*: number of days since the occurrence of the new moon. So *day's age, year's age*, etc.

1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lov.* IV. i, Of what age is the day? 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Moon*, To find the Moon's age:—To the day of the month add the epact of the year, and the months from March inclusive. The sum, if under 30—if over, the excess—is the moon's age.

2. The whole duration of the life or existence of any being or thing; the ordinary duration of life.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxxix. 10 The dayes of oure age iij score yeares and ten. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlvii. 28 The whole age of Iacob was an hundred fourtie and seuen yeeres. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1811 Shortens her Father's Age, and cuts him off. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 233 The age of man has greatly diminished from his first creation. *Ibid.* 234 Of the ages of the lower animals little is known.

3. Such duration of life as ordinarily brings body and mind to full development; years of maturity or discretion, or what by law or custom are fixed as such. *Full age*, in Eng. Law, 21 years; hence the expressions *of* (*at, to* obs.) *age, under* (*within* obs.) *age, nonage. Age of discretion*, 14 years.

1382 Wyclif *John* ix. 21 Axe ye him, he hath age, speke he of himsilf. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryamoure* 690 Of justyng canste thou ryght noght, For thou art not of age. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 38 Till they come to aege in the ungracyous custome of synne. 1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* v. § 327 (1642) 144 If I dye, my heire within age. 1721 Cibber *Rival Fools* I. i. (1754) II. 1 Sir, I'm no Boy, I have been at Age this Half-year. 1788 Johnson *Lett.* I. cxxviii. 278 To hinder my dear Harry from mischief when he comes to age. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* II. E 1/1 Nor can any lord of parliament sit there, until he be of the full age of twenty-one years. *Ibid., Nonage*, in general understanding, is all the time of a person's being under the age of 21. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* i. 4 The freedom which is so precious to young people when they reach what appears to them the age of discretion. *Mod.* When did he come of age?

4. Hence, Any particular length of life which naturally or conventionally qualifies for anything. (Usually with *over* (*past* arch.), *under*.)

c 1315 Shoreham 63 Of ham that scholde y-wedded be Her the age thou myȝt lerne. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* xi. 11 Sare bareyn took vertu into conseyuing of seed, ȝhe, bi sydis, or withoute [1388 aȝen] the tyme of age. 1526 Tindale *ibid.*, When she was past age. [So in *Genev.*, 1611, and *Revised.*] *Mod.* This is the candidate's last chance; in another year he will be over age. There is no limitation of age for this prize.

5. A naturally distinct portion of the existence of a man or other being; a period or stage of life.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 22 In tyme to come of theyre flowryng aage. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C ij b, The fearefulle dedes and enterpryses doone by Caius Jul. Cesar in his yonge age. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 143 One man in his time playes many parts, His Acts being seuen ages. 1602 — *Haml.* III. iv. 68 At your age The hey-day in the blood is tame. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 108 They are giuen To men of middle age. 1736 Bailey (Fol.) s.v. The Life of Man is divided into four different Ages, *Infancy, Youth, Manhood, Old Age*. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Age of puberty commences at 14, and ends at about 25. *c* 1815 Wordsworth *To Yng. Lady*, An old age serene and bright, And lovely as a Lapland night.

6. *esp.* The latter part of life, when the physical effects of protracted existence become apparent; old age.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 114 A gode clerk wele in age. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3481 Y am sumdel stryken in age. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvii. (1495) 788 Houndes in aege haue the Podagre. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxxvi, Who in youth lyst nothyng to lerne, He wyl repent hym often in hys age. 1599 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* xii, Crabbed age and youth cannot live together. 1602 — *Haml.* v. i. 79 Age with his stealing steps, Hath caught [*v.r.* claw'd] me in his clutch. *a* 1631 Donne *Sat.* iii, Age, death's twilight. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 217 Many grow old before they arrive at age. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 96 Thus spoke the prudence and the fears of age. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 100 A youth of labour with an age of ease. 1842 Tennyson *Grandm.* xxv, Age is a time of peace, So it be free from pain. 1858 Sears *Athan.* xiv. 122 The moroseness and peevishness of age.

7. Hence, The physical effects or qualities themselves; oldness, senility. Of things: Maturity.

c 1460 *Cov. Myst.* 139 Hese leggys here do folde for age. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 294 For aege and febleness. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. v. 37 When the age is in, the wit is out. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxx. 24 Carefulnesse bringeth age before the time. 1859 J. Lang *Wander. India* 383 Bring several bottles of our Madeira, for theirs I do not like . . It has not age. 1877 L. Morris *Hades* I. 50 The failing ear and eye, the slower limbs, Whose briefer name is Age.

II. A period of time.

8. The period of time contemporary with the lifetime of any one; the generation of men to which any one belongs. (Used in fixing a date, but not as a measure.)

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 61 Malcolm mad homage tille Edward our kyng, þat he and alle his age of Ingland sald hold þat þing. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiii. 30 This age shal not passe, tyl all these thynges be done. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 5 S. Hierome . . the best linguist without controuersie, of his age. *c* 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 2 Adieu to all the follies of the age. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 183 What, in our age, would be called gross perfidy and corruption. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences beyond his age.

9. A lifetime taken as a measure of time; a generation.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxliv. 13, & thy dominion endureth thorow out all ages. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* III. xxxiii. 203 The Writers of the New Testament lived all in lesse then an age after Christ's Ascension. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 19. 128 A Duke is . . not to be seen in a Countrey-Church above once in an Age. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 233 Nestor is said to have lived three ages when he was ninety years old.

10. A long but indefinite space of time, marked by the succession of men.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 6 Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill, And slydyn vppon shlepe by slomeryng of Age. 1590 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. 6 Unhappy Persia, that in former age Hast been the seat of mighty Conquerors. 1611 Bible *Eph.* iii. 5 Which in other ages was not made knowen vnto the sonnes of men. 1654 Chapman *Alphonsus* Pl. 1873 III. 212 H'as tane his leaue of me for age and age. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 39 But one dread year Hath done the work of ages. 1860 Tennyson *Locksley* 137 Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs.

b. often *loosely* in exaggeration.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N. D.* v. i. 33 To weare away this long age of three houres. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. (1677) 75 In the dead age of night. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 178 This very minute seems an age. 1813 Miss Austen *Pride & Prej.* xvii. 76 The two ladies were delighted to see their dear friend again, called it an age since they had met.

c. occas. used for, A century. (Cf. Fr. *siècle*.)

1594 Blundeville *Exerc.* III. I. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 352 The space of an hundred yeeres, called in Latine *seculum*, and in English an age. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 11 The end of the tenth, and beginning of the eleventh Age, after the incarnation. 1749 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 X. 43 For they [Jerome and Hilarion] did not live within the first three ages. 1848 Lowell *Fable* Poet. Wks. 1879, 149/2 Be true to yourselves and this new nineteenth age.

11. *Hist.* Any great period or portion of human history distinguished by certain characters real or mythical, as the Golden Age, the Patriarchal Age, the Bronze Age, the Age of the Reformation, the Middle Ages, the Prehistoric Age.

1297 R. Glouc. 9 Of þe world . . þe firste age & tyme was from oure firste fader Adam to Noe. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* II. 1948 Of Weris, said he the gret outtrage Began in to the secunde aige. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 168, I vvould vvith such perfection gouerne Sir, T'Excel the Golden Age. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Past.* iv. 5 The last great Age, foretold by sacred Rhymes. 1736 Bailey (Fol.), The Generality of Chronologers agree in making seven Ages [*of the World*] or Periods. 1818 Hallam (*title*) A View of the state of Europe during the Middle Ages. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 193 The Stone Age falls into two divisions, the Unground Stone Age, and the Ground Stone Age.

12. *Geol.* A great period or stage of the history of the Earth, distinguished by its leading physical features; an æon.

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 25 The Ice Age or Glacial Epoch. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* i. 53 In the Oolitic ages insects become greatly more numerous.

III. *Comb.*, in which *age* stands in objective relation to a pr. pple., as *age-adorning, -dispelling*; or in instrumental relation to a pa. pple., as *age-cracked, -despoiled, -enfeebled, -honoured, -peeled, -stricken, -worn*, etc.; or in limiting relation to a pple. or adj., as *age-coeval, -lasting*, Age-long, q.v.

Also **ageman** *obs.*, an old man; AGELESS, AGE-MATE, AGE-PRIER, q.v.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 378 A beldame's age-cracked voice. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 325 Age-peeled pinnacles. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. Introd., Some age-struck wanderer gleans few ears of scatter'd grain. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xix. 267 So age-worn and woful are they. 1846 — *Mosses* I. vii. 163 Lifelong and age-coeval associations. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1848) 352 Between eternity and time a lapse.. age-lasting. 1570-1 in *Eccl. Proc. Durham* (Surt. Soc.) 225 Wm. Walker is an aidgeman and broken in labour.

Age (ēidʒ), *v.* [f. the prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To grow old; to become aged.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (1495) 516 Other men there ben in Inde that lyue ful longe and aegen neuer. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agyn, or growyn agyd, *Seneo, senesco.* 1530 PALSGR. 418/2 Thought maketh men age a pace. 1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. I. ii. § 2 (1682) 61 The other [skin] Postnate, succeeding in the room of the former, as the Root ageth. 1833 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 405 Queen Mab is ageing very fast. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 393 He [Henry II] stooped slightly and grew fat and gouty as he aged.

2. *trans.* To make old, to cause to grow old.

1636 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempl. Mort.* 182 A man might age himselfe in it, and sooner grow old than weary. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 12/2 Grief hallows hearts even while it ages heads. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 173 An Arctic night and an Arctic day age a man more rapidly and harshly than a year anywhere else.

-age, *suffix* of abstr. nouns, originally in words adopted from Fr., afterwards a living Eng. formative. [OFr. *-age*:—late L. *-āticum*, a favourite termination of abstr. sbs. of appurtenance, and collectives; *orig.* neuter of adjectives in *-ātic-us*. Cf. cl. L. *silv-āticus* of the wood (*silva*), It. *selv-aggio*, Pr. *salv-atge*, Fr. *sauv-age*, Eng. *sav-age*, with *viāticus* of or pertaining to a journey (*via*), *viāticum* that which pertains to a journey, provision for the way, *later* the making of a journey, Pr. *viatge*, It. *viaggio*, Fr. *viage*, *voyage*; *umbrāticus* of or pertaining to the shade, shady (*umbra*), late L. *umbrāticum* that which is shady, shadiness, a mass of shade, Fr. *ombrage*, Eng. *umbrage*. Afterwards a common formative in Fr. itself, as in *entour-age*; thence readopted in med. L. as *-āgium*: cf. *homāgium*, *cariāgium*, formed on Fr. *hommage*, *cariage*, which if formed in L. would have been **homināticum*, **carricāticum*.] Meaning. 1. From names of things, indicating that which belongs to or is functionally related to, as (from Fr.) *language*, *potage*, *tonnage*, *umbrage*, *voyage*; passing into the whole functional apparatus collectively, in *baggage*, *foliage*, *plumage*, *village*; whence of Eng. formation *cellarage*, *cordage*, *fruitage*, *girderage*, *leafage*, *luggage*, *poundage*, *socage*, *vaultage*, etc. 2. From names of persons, indicating function, sphere of action, condition, rank, as (from Fr.) *baronage*, *homage*, *personage*, *vassalage*, *vicinage*, *villeinage*, and of Eng. formation *bondage*, *orphanage*, *parsonage*, *porterage*, *umpirage*. 3. From verbs expressing action, as (from Fr.) *advantage*, *damage*, *equipage*, *marriage*, *message*, *passage*, *pilgrimage*, *portage*, *usage*; whence of Eng. formation *breakage*, *brewage*, *cleavage*, *postage*, *prunage*, *steerage*, *wreckage*, etc.

Aged (Senses 1, 2, ēi·dʒėd; sense 3, ēidʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGE *v.* + -ED, prob. orig. modelled on Fr. *âgé*.]

1. Having lived or existed long; of advanced age; old.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agyd, *Antiquatus, senectus.* *c* 1460 *Cov. Myst.* 97, I am so agyd and so olde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 100 Yee I am wyser then the aged. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. iii. 176 Aged Custome, But by your Voyces, will not so permit me. 1634-46 J. Row (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 290 Mr. John Malcolme being the agedest. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 928 To Ajax I must yield the prize; He to Ulysses, still more aged and wise. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 121 He was an aged man and weary of his office.

b. *fig.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. i. 77 Ag'd in vertue. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life in Greece* ii. 28 The experience of Homeric men was aged enough to know that probity secured no man from the troubles of life.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of old age.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 7 The aged wrinkles in my cheekes. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 261 Shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps.

3. Of or at the age of.

1637 *Brass in Kendal Ch.* (NICHOLSON *Kend.* 68) Here vnder lyeth the body of Alice.. who dyed the 25th day of March 1637, being aged 26 yeares 5 months & od dayes. 1801 *Times* 16 Apr. 4/1 The demise of a lady aged 54 years. 1882 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/5 Racing. City Cup.. Hardrada, a. [*i.e.* aged more than 6] yrs., 9 st. 9 lb. *Ibid.*, Coursing. All-Aged Stakes, of 6 guineas each.

Comb. †**agedlike**, *a. obs.* Having the appearance or marks of age, senile.

1530 PALSGR. 305/1 Aagedlyke, *senil.*

Agedly (ēi·dʒėdli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. AGED *a.* + -LY².] 'After the manner of an aged person.' J.

a 1542 BOORDE *Regyment* Q ij b, For that wyll cause a man to looke agedly. 1552 HULOET, Agedlye, *Vetusté.* 1678 GOULDMAN, Agedly, *seniliter, vetuste.*

Agedness (ēi·dʒėdnės). [f. AGED *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being aged, oldness.

1530 PALSGR. 193/2 Agydnesse, *anciennete.* 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 214 My wrinkles and withered agednesse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 26 For Custome without Truth is but agednesse of Error. 1873 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 168/2 The agedness of the world, its sad want of originality.

2. The quality of having reached a stated age.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems* (N.) He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gray. Such agedness might our young ladies move To somewhat more than a Platonick love. 1881 MRS. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 261 That middle-agedness some men show so early.

Agee (ădʒī·), *adv. Sc.* and *dial.* [A *prep.*¹ of state + GEE, to move to one side, from *gee!* or *jee!* a call to a horse to move to one side. Cf. *a-stray.*] Aside, on or to one side; awry; off from the straight line.

? 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 208, I wore my hat agee. 1837 Miss SEDGWICK *Live & let Live* (1876) 190 A looking-glass that don't make you look as if your face was all agee.

Ageing, aging (ēi·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGE *v.* + -ING¹.] a. Becoming old. b. Giving the appearance of age to.

1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 198 The hot flue leads into the ageing-room, where the cloth remains suspended. 1881 M. PATTISON in *Academy* 12 Feb. 109/3 The unfortunate effect upon us of ageing. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 2/3 A New Way to Make Old Bronzes. This 'ageing' process.. is, to say the least, rather 'Gothic' than Egyptian.

Ageing, aging (ēi·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGE *v.* + -ING².] a. Becoming aged, showing signs of advancing age. b. Giving the appearance of old age.

1862 *Com. Place Philosopher* 153 Esteemed by all, though gouty, ageing, and careworn. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 204 Working envenomed slippers for her penurious and aging spouse. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Parad.* I. i. 20 Many an ageing line.. Ploughed his thin cheeks.

Agelast (ædʒĭlæst). [f. Gr. *ἀγέλαστ-ος* not laughing; f. *ἀ* not + *γελαστ-ός* laughable, *γελαστ-ής* a laugher; f. *γελά-ειν* to laugh.] One who never laughs.

1877 G. MEREDITH in *Times* 5 Feb. 4/5 Men whom Rabelais would have called agelasts or non-laughers.

†**Agela·stic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀγέλαστ-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] 'One that never laughs.' Cockeram 1626. 'Never laughing; one who never laughs; morose, severe.' Bailey 1731.

Ageless (ēi·dʒlės), *a.* [f. AGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without old age or limits of duration; never waxing old or coming to an end.

1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 24 Ageless ever singing. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 89 Fountains of ageless youth and maidenhood. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de Morlaix* 17 Peace endless, strifeless, ageless.

Age-long (ēi·dʒlǫŋ), *a.* [f. AGE *sb.* + LONG.] Long with the length of an age, long as an age; lasting for an age.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xxiii. v. Wks. VIII. 189 Where the heavenly Hours Weave the vast circle of his age-long day. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* (1866) II. lxxxvii. 355 The age-long trees in the forest. 1878 L. MORRIS *Hades* 24 Self-inflicted death and age-long woe.

Agelte, early form of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin.

†**A·gely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AGE *sb.* + -LY², after *daily*, *yearly*.] Coming once in each age.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 298 Theese [first-fruits] I confesse, were not yeerely: no nor yet agely: but singularly payed, once for all.

†**A·gemate.** *Obs.* [f. AGE *sb.* + MATE. Cf. *playmate.*] A fellow or equal in age; a coeval. (This word is worth reviving.)

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Whilst I beheld Priamus thus gasping, my syre his adgemate.

Agen, a spelling representing the southern pronunciation of AGAIN, much used by the poets from 17th to beginning of 19th c.

Agen, aghen, ahen, obs. forms of OWN *a.*

†**Agence,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *agence-r* to adapt, adjust, OFr. *agencier*, f. *a* to + *gent* pretty, gentle; perh. f. L. *genitus* (well-) born. Cf. It. *agenzare*, Pr. and Cat. *agenzar.*] To fit, adapt, or adjust.

a 1631 DONNE *Aristeas* 49 There was an order of Stones in fashion of little Ovales that were Agenced and holding together and enfiled with little joncks of gold.

Agency (ēi·dʒĕnsi). [ad. med. L. *agentia* = *facultas agendi*, n. of state f. *agent-em* pr. pple. of *ag-ĕre* to do, act.]

1. The faculty of an agent or of acting; active working or operation; action, activity.

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 208 Privacy.. if your Hours in it are not well employed, may become as dangerous as a place of agency. 1762 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. v. (R.) The moral agency of the Supreme Being.. differs in that respect from the moral agency of created intelligent beings. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 140 The State shall leave the largest portion of personal free agency to each of its citizens, that is compatible with the free agency of all.

2. Working as a means to an end; instrumentality, intermediation.

1674 *Ch. & Crt. of Rome* 17 The Agency of the Romish Factors with the King of Spain, for the procuring a second Invasion of their Native Country. *a* 1691 FLAVEL quoted in H. Miller *Sch. & Schoolm.* ix. (1866) 87 That the moral infection came by way of physical agency. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 416 To set our treaty with the piratical States into motion, through his agency. 1815 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 439 The geologists who exclude the agency of fire from the formation of rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 175 A complete explanation and reconciliation were brought about by the agency of Gilbert Burnet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Introd. 3 Requiring the agency of certain insects to bring pollen from one flower to the other.

3. Action or instrumentality embodied or personified as concrete existence.

1784 BECKFORD *Vathek* (1868) 20 An invisible agency arrested his progress. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *To Allan Cunningham* Wks. III. 310 And still Antonides and Hooft Are living agencies. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 35 The agency by which the sea was dried up was 'a strong east wind.'

4. *Comm.* The office or function of an agent or factor.

a 1745 SWIFT (J.) Content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies. 1800 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 715 Foreigners deal directly with the natives, or with foreign houses of agency. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 429 In the contract of agency.. the principal is called dominus or mandator.

5. An establishment for the purpose of doing business for another, usually at a distance.

1861 *Act* 19 *of Legisl. Counc. India* vi, In any Circle of Issue there may be also established an Agency or Agencies of Issue in connection with a Bank or otherwise. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/3 General Foreign News (through Reuter's Agency). *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 8/4 (*Advt.*) Solicitor to a Debt Collecting and General Trades Protection Agency. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 8/7 (*Advt.*) Ladies requiring English and Foreign Governesses.. are invited to send particulars to the Governesses' Agency.

Age·nd. Pl. **agends** (*obs.* or *arch.*), **agenda** (ădʒe·ndă). [ad. L. *agendum* that which is to be done; gerundive of *agĕre* to do.] The Eng. forms *agend*, *agends* are now apparently obs.; for the former the L. *agendum* occurs, but the only part in ordinary use is the pl. *agenda.*]

1. *gen.* in *pl.* Things to be done; matters of practice, as distinguished from matters of belief.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Divines speak of the *agenda* of a christian, meaning the things to be practised by way of contradistinction from *credenda* or the things to be believed. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. § 67 Notwithstanding all that has been done.. there still remain many *agenda.*

†2. Matters of ecclesiastical practice or ritual. *Obs.*

1629 ANDREWES *Answ. Cdl. Perron* 1 (L.) It is the Agend of the Church, he should have held him to. 1642 WILCOCKS *Eng. Prot. Apol.* 34 (T.) For the matter of our worship, our credends, our agends, are all according to the rule. 1775 ASH, *Agenda*, the service of the church.

3. The items of business to be considered at a meeting.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 3 The most important item in the *agenda* is to discuss the amendment of the Employers' Liability Act.

4. *coll. sing.* A memorandum book. (Cf. Fr. *agenda.*)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agenda* is also used for a book containing notes, or memorandums of things necessary to be done. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 300 *Codicillus* denotes.. a pocket-book, an agenda.

Agenesic (ædʒėne·zik), *a. Phys.* [f. next + -IC.] Characterized by absolute sterility.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity, which he calls: Abortive, Agenesic, Dysgenesic (without offspring); Paragenesic, Eugenesic (with offspring).

Agenesis (ădʒe·nėsis). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *γένεσις* birth.] Imperfect development of the body or any part of it. Also (on Gr. analogy) **agenesia.** (Often confused with AGENNESIS.)

1853 MAYNE, *Agenesia.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agenesis* and *Agenesia.*

Agennesis (ædʒėnī·sis). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *γέννησις* engendering.] Male sterility, impotence. Also (on Gr. analogy) **agennesia.**

1847 CRAIG, *Agennesia.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agennesis* and *Agennesia.*

Agent (ēi·dʒĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *agens*, *agentem*, acting, pr. pple. of *ag-ĕre* to act, do.]

A. *adj.* Acting, exerting power, as opposed to *patient.* *arch.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 13 What a hot fellow Sol (whom all Agent Causes follow). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 55 Aristotle.. making it [mind] to be twofold, Agent, and Patient, concludes the former of them only to be Immortal. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 83 Agent or patient, singly or one of a crowd.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. One who (or that which) acts or exerts power, as distinguished from the *patient*, and also from the *instrument.*

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) Deliberation is.. needless in regard of the agent, which seeth already what to resolve upon. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 5 For he maketh foure originals, whereof three are agents, and the last passive and materiall. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Errour* 295 Nor are we to be meer instruments moved by the will of those in authority.. but are morall Agents. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxviii. 118 Our first parents became accountable, because they were free agents. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Agent and Patient*, when the same person is the doer of a thing, and the party to whom done: as where a woman endows herself of the best part of her husband's possessions. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 401 In conformity with this view, the distinction between agent and patient, between something which acts and some other thing which is acted upon, is formally abolished.

2. He who operates in a particular direction, who produces an effect. Of things: The efficient cause.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 131 The power of the agent is the same thing with the efficient cause. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 155 When the Samians invaded Zancle, a great Agent in that affair was Hippocrates. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 31, I was still to be the wilful Agent of all my own miseries. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* (1738) v. 83 Nor can I think, that any body has such an idea of chance, as to make it an agent or really existing and acting cause of anything. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 3 Successful production . . depends more on the qualities of the human agents, than on the circumstances in which they work.

3. Hence in *mod. Science*: Any natural force acting upon matter, any substance the presence of which produces phenomena, whether *physical* as electricity, *chemical* as actinism, oxygen, *medicinal* as chloroform, etc.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. on Waters* I. 81 Water is a most useful agent in chemistry. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1875 J. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 134 The Rhizopods were important agents in the accumulation of beds of limestone. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. xi. 100 The winds are the great agents by which the moisture of the atmosphere is distributed over the globe.

4. Of persons: One who does the *actual work* of anything, as distinguished from the instigator or employer; hence, one who acts for another, a deputy, steward, factor, substitute, representative, or emissary. (In this sense the word has numerous specific applications in Commerce, Politics, Law, etc., flowing directly from the general meaning.)

a 1593 MARLOWE *Massacre at Paris* III. iv, Go, call the English agent hither straight. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 165 Being the Agents, or base second meanes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 541 Diocletian . . was Agent for the Romans in France. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 78 Made themselves a prey to their sollicitors and Agents. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxviii/4 Mr. John Pain, Agent to the Regiment. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 362 Agent, that is, rent-gatherer, to the dean. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange's *Life* II. xi. 22 He . . employed a certain Mr. Crabtree as his agent, steward, etc. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 189 Since the devil fell from Heaven, he never lacked agents on earth. 1847 CRAIG s.v., In Scots law, an agent is a solicitor for the Court of Session or other courts. 1882 *Negot. Instr. Act* (*India*) 40 An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, etc. without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, is liable personally on the instrument.

5. Of things: The material cause or instrumentality whereby effects are produced; but implying a rational employer or contriver.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 621 The gallowes is no agent or doer in those good thinges. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 46 Here is her hand, the agent of her heart. 1593 NASHE *Christs Teares* 21/1 Not a nayle in it [the Crosse] but is a necessary Agent in the Worlds redemption. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* 43 God doth often good works by ill agents. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Love thou thy Land* x, Nature . . Thro' many agents making strong, Matures the individual form. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 26 Whatever thus furnishes us with the first requisite of production is called a natural agent, that is, something which acts for us and assists us.

6. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *agent-noun, word,* etc.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* 374 There is hardly a suffix by which action-nouns are formed which does not also make agent-nouns or adjectives. *Ibid.* 385 Adjectives and other agent-words.

†**A·gent,** *v. Obs.* or *Sc.* [f. the sb.; cf. to *pilot.*] To act as agent in; to carry out as agent.

1637-62 BAILLIE *Lett. & Journ.* I. 9 The Duke was carefully solicited to agent this weighty business. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcxlix/2 All Writers to the Signet . . and other Persons employed in Writing or agenting. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* xiii. (1829) 105 I'll employ my ain man o' business, Nichil Novit, to agent Effie's plea.

Agentess (ē¹·dʒĕntĕs). *rare.* [f. AGENT *sb.* + -ESS; cf. *poetess.*] A female agent.

1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) II. 31 (D.) I shall tomorrow deliver to your agentess, Mrs. Moreland, something to send you.

Agential (ēidʒe·nʃăl), *a.* [f. late L. *agentia,* or L. *agenti-* stem of *agens* (see AGENT *a.*) + -AL; cf. *essential, prudential.*] Of or pertaining to an agent or agency.

1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 65 Of the same class with them ['*tangential*' and '*exponential*'] is '*agential*,' a word of prime utility, as referring, indifferently, to '*agent*' and to '*agency*.' *Ibid.* 60 To obtain an *agential* substantive complementing the verb *photograph.*

Agentship (ē¹·dʒĕnt,ʃip). [f. AGENT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or function of an agent; agency.

a 1616 ? BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Prog.* v. i. (R.) So goodie agent! And you think there is No punishment due for your agentship? 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 214 Hence there exists, in spirit, agentship and non-agentship.

†**Ageome·trical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀ- priv. + GEOMETRICAL.] Non-geometrical.

1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 686 That the Operations are not to be accounted a-geometrical, because they are not perform'd by the Sole aid of Ruler and Compass.

†**Age-prier.** *Law. Obs.* [Anglo-Fr.; f. Fr. *âge* age + *prier* to pray, ask, *subst.* praying, asking; latinized *ætatem precari* or *ætatis precatio.*]

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 14, *Age prier* is when the action is brought against an infant, of lands which he hath by discent, there he shall shew the matter to the Court, and shall pray that the action may stay till his full age of 21 yeares.

Ager, obs. or dial. f. EAGER *sb.*, tide, bore.

‖ **Agerasia** (ædʒĕrē¹·siă). Also agerasy. [Gr. ἀγηρασία eternal youth; f. ἀ priv. + γῆρας old age.] The quality of not growing old; non-appearance of the signs of age; a green old age.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Agerasia.* 1721 BAILEY, *Agerasy.* 1775 ASH, *Ageratia.* 1863 GRINDON *Life* vi. (1873) 82 Agerasia belongs only to the soul: this alone lives in perpetuity of youth.

Ageratum (ădʒĕ·rătŭm, *pop.* ædʒərē¹·tŭm). *Bot.* and *Herb.* [mod. L. *agēratum,* ad. (by Linnæus) cl. L. *agēraton,* a. Gr. ἀγήρατον name of a plant in Dioscorides and Pliny, prop. neuter of ἀγήρατος not growing old, f. ἀ priv. + γῆρας, -ατος old age. Formerly also in the Gr. form.]

†1. *Herb.* Some kind of 'everlasting' flower, known to the ancients. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 31 Ageraton . . is like Origan or Marigolde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 271 Ageraton, it is an herb of the Ferula kind . . the flowers resemble buttons or brooches of gold. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ageraton,* an Herb call'd Everlasting; Mothwort, Cotton-weed, or Maudlin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ageratum* bears a near resemblance to the costmary. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ageraton* . . was probably the *Achillea ageratum.*

2. A genus of plants (NO. *Compositæ,* Div. *Eupatoriæ*), of which one species (*A. Mexicanum*), with lavender-blue flowers in dense clustered capitules, is a favourite garden annual.

1866 W. THOMPSON in *Treas. Bot.* 30 The *Cælestina ageratoides,* a half-hardy perennial with blue ageratum-like flowerheads, much employed in bedding, must not be confounded with the true *Ageratums.*

Agerdows, Skelton's (*c* 1525) spelling of AIGRE-DOUX, -CE.

Agerse, *phr. Obs.*; see AGRASS.

†**Age·sse,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + GUESS, OE. *gesse.*] To reckon on, expect.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1181 He sede he wolde agesse To ariue in westernesse.

Agest; read *a gest* 'in spirit': see GHOST.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 372 Ne beo nout so ouer swuðe agest [*v. r.* igast] þet ȝe uorȝemen þe bodi.

Agest(en, obs. f. AGAST(EN *v. Obs.*, to terrify.

Agestion, obs. variant of EGESTION.

†**Age·t,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 a-get-an. *Pa. pple.* 1 ageted, 3 ?aget, ageet, 5 agetted. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + GET.] To get hold of, seize.

937 *O.E. Chron.*, Dær læȝ secȝ mæniȝ gárum ageted. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 119 Tho that mayde was y-gret And wyth a present wel a-geet Fram vader oure of hevene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 57 A stronge wynde . . agetted theym in suche a wyse that they were lyfte vp on hyghe fro the grounde.

†**A-get,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + GET (*jet*) fashion.] According to fashion; fashionably.

a 1440 *Sir Degrevant* 1181 Greyth myn hors on hore gere And lok that thei be gay; That they be trapped a get In topteler and in mauntolet.

†**Age·te(n, aȝe·te(n,** *v. Obs. Inf.* 1 a-ȝéotan *Pa. t.* 1 aȝéat. *Pa. pple.* 1–2 agoten. [f. A *prep.*¹ out + *géotan* to pour, cogn. w. OS. *agiotan,* OHG. *argiozan,* mod. G. *ergieszen,* Goth. *usgiutan.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To pour out, shed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 7 Aȝeaett ofer heafud his. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Aȝeat uppon hys heafod. *c* 1000 *Andreas* (Grein) 1443 Swá þín swát aȝét. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Ðer hit [his blood] wes agoten *in remissionem peccatorum nostrorum.*

‖ **Ageustia** (ăgiū·stiă). *Med.* [Gr. ἀγευστία, f. ἄγευστος not tasting; f. ἀ not + γευστός vbl. adj., f. γεύειν to taste.] Loss of the sense of taste.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Ageyn, obs. form of AGAIN.

Aggat, obs. form of AGATE.

†**Aggela·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *aggelā-re* to stiffen with cold; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gelā-re* to freeze, f. *gel-ū* frost. Cf. *congelation.*] The act of freezing to, or congealing about.

a 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 1686) 41 Growing greater or lesser according unto the accretion or pluvius aggelation about the mother and fundamental atomes.

†**Agge·nerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *aggenerāt-* ppl. stem of *aggenerā-re, adgenerāre* to beget in addition.] To beget or generate as an addition.

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 335/1 Other things also, incommodious to those which he made, were aggenerated together with them.

†**Aggenera·tion.** *Obs.* Also adg-. [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The action of generating or producing in addition.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* XII. iv. Wks. XII. 29 There have been . . additions unto this church without substraction; continual adgeneration without corruption. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VI. 60 Taking the form of a part (by aggeneration) through the digestive power of the animate body.

‖ **Agger** (æ·dʒəɹ). [L. *agger,* f. *agger-ĕre* (see AGGEST).] A mound; esp. the earthen mound or rampart of a camp, formed by the earth excavated from the ditch; a technical term of Roman Antiquities, extended to similar ancient works.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 938 Agger is an hepe of stones other a token in the hyghe waye. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 114 Before the Gate is an Agger, said to be the Burying-place of Hengist. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 16 A circle of somewhat irregular form . . surrounded by an agger and ditch.

A·ggerate (æ·dʒĕrēit), *v. ? Obs.* [f. L. *aggerāt-* ppl. stem of *aggerā-re* to heap up; f. *agger* a heap: see prec.] To heap up. *lit.* and *fig.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 359/2 Aggerating and exaggerating the fault to the uttermost. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 55 To aggerate, or heap together . . To aggerate a Tree; *i.e.* to dung a Tree, or heap earth about it . . To aggerate, *i.e.* to quicken pace or going. 1775 ASH, *Aggerate* (not much used).

Aggeration (ædʒĕrē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *aggerātiōnem* n. of action f. *aggerā-re*: see prec.] A heaping up; the raising of a heap. In *Archæology* the supposed raising of a mound, as an inclined plane for the elevation and erection of standing or elevated stones, such as those of Stonehenge, etc.

1692 RAY *Diss. of World* v. § 1 (L.) By these various aggerations of sand and silt the sea is closely cut short and driven back. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 289, I think the stones are more likely to have been raised by mechanical means than by the rude process of aggeration.

†**Aggerose** (æ·dʒĕrōu·s), *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. assumed L. **aggerōsus*: see AGGER and -OSE.] Full of heaps; formed in heaps.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

†**Agge·st,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *aggest-* ppl. stem of *agger-ĕre* to carry to, heap up; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *ger-ĕre* to carry.] To heap up.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 47 Mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters aggested the earth. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 700 Aggesting and cohibiting the excrements.

†**Agge·stion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *aggestiōn-em* n. of action, f. *agger-ĕre*: see AGGEST.] A heaping up; accumulation.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxix. 1. 397 Graves, which are made by aggestion or casting up of earth. 1684 T. BURNET in Blount's *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 443 Factitious Islands . . made . . by accidental Causes, as the Aggestion of Sands and Sandbeds.

Agglate, obs. form of AGLET.

Agglomerate (ăglo·mĕreit), *v.* [f. L. *agglomerāt-* ppl. stem of *agglomerā-re,* f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *glomerā-re* to wind or gather into a ball; f. *glomus -er-is* a clew, clue, or ball. Cf. mod. Fr. *agglomérer,* which may be immed. source of the Eng.]

†1. *trans.* To wind or roll into a ball. *Obs.*

1692 COLES, *Agglomerate,* to rowl together. 1721 BAILEY, *Agglomerate,* to roll or wind up into a bottom. [Whence in JOHNSON.]

2. *trans.* To gather together in a rounded mass, to combine mechanically without any adaptation of parts; to cluster or heap together.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 229 The Bloud is eventilated, and the hot particles agglomerated. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* 108 ¶ 5 If we would know the amount of moments, we must agglomerate them into days and weeks. 1873 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 44 To agglomerate a number of words without inflection or synthesis. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th c.* II. ix. 636 Working men . . were agglomerated by thousands in great towns. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 18/1 It cannot be put into the furnace without being first agglomerated into lumps.

3. *intr.* To collect in a mass. *lit.* and *fig.*

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 766 The hard agglomerating salts, The spoil of ages, would impervious choke Their secret channels. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 257 The heart and the imagination can agglomerate around them. 1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 7 May 147/3 The heated stratum of air agglomerates to an 'igneous globe.'

Agglomerate (ăglo·mĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *agglomerāt-us*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Gathered into a ball or cluster, or in *Bot.* into a rounded head of flowers; collected into a mass.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 155 They are divided into agglomerate ovaries and branching ovaries. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Agglomerate,* heaped or crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. iv. 73 The sudden dispersion of its [a Scotch congregation's] agglomerate particles.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. A collection or mass of things rudely or loosely thrown or huddled together.

1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 378 A general agglomerate of all facts. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. xiii. 216 This Duchy of Cleve, all this fine agglomerate of Duchies.

2. *Geol.* A mass consisting of volcanic or eruptive fragments, which have united under the action of heat; as opposed to a *conglomerate,* composed of waterworn fragments, united by some substance in aqueous solution.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvii. 72 This great overlying deposit . . is a white tufaceous agglomerate. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* No. 626. 606 The lavas and their associated agglomerates.

Agglomerated (ăglo·mĕreitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGGLOMERATE *v.* + -ED.] Collected into a heap or mass.

1. Gathered into a ball or spherical mass.

1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* IX. 1911 And creations, In one agglomerated cluster, hung. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 259/2 One of my Daisies (*A. Bellis*) brought forth a round mass of fifteen young, agglomerated together into a ball.

2. Collected in a mass or heap; piled together; rudely or loosely united, without any mutual adaptation of parts.

1774 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 4) 6 Agglomerated asperities which may obumbrate your intellectual luminaries.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 472 He builds Th' agglomerated pile. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* xiii. 207 It is formed chiefly of the agglomerated shells of *Paludina*.

Agglomeratic (ăglɒ·mĕræ·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. AGGLOMERATE *sb.* 2 + -IC. Cf. *liassic, basaltic*, etc.] Of the nature of a (geological) agglomerate.

1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* xii. 233 The eutaxites of the Canary Islands, and the piperno of Pianura, near Naples, are agglomeratic and banded lavas.

Agglomerating (ăglɒ·mĕre·itiŋ), *ppl.a.* [f. AGGLOMERATE *v.* + -ING².] Uniting into a hard mass.

1730 [See AGGLOMERATE *v.* 3.] 1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 6 Aug. 440/1 The agglomerating substance must be the 'brai sec.'

Agglomeration (ăglɒ·mĕre·i·ʃən). [ad. L. *agglomerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *agglomerā-re*: see AGGLOMERATE *v.* Cf. mod. Fr. *agglomération*, perh. the immed. source of the Eng.]

1. The action of collecting in a mass, or of heaping together.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 223 (T.) An excessive agglomeration of turrets .. is one of the characteristick marks of the florid mode of architecture. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 218 The Jews have grown into a nation by the agglomeration of the worst of men from all quarters. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 18 The agglomeration of too many people on one spot of ground.

2. A mass formed by mere mechanical union or approximation; an unmethodical assemblage; a clustering or cluster.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 192 Formless, blundering Agglomerations. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiii. 215 It was an agglomeration of forbidding-looking granite houses. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* viii. (1875) 494 Society is an agglomeration of self-loving beings. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 181 Orion is perhaps the finest agglomeration of stars to be found in any portion of the heavens.

Agglomerative (ăglɒ·mĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *agglomerāt-* ppl. stem of *agglomerā-re* (see AGGLOMERATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to agglomeration, tending to agglomerate or collect together.

1817 COLERIDGE *Poems, etc.* 139 Taylor [is] eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) agglomerative. 1848 CAR. FOX *Jrnls.* (ed. 2) II. 103 His talents rather agglomerative than original.

Agglutinant (ăglū·tinănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *agglūtinant-em* pr. pple. of *agglūtinā-re*: see next.]

A. *adj.*

1. Gluing, cementing; uniting closely.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 300 A little Lint, with an agglutinant plaster .. shuts the hole securely. 1758 LAYARD *Dis. Eye* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 753 Such agglutinant and contracting collyria, as may reduce the distended coats and vessels to their former size.

†2. *Med.* Having the property of adhering to the internal organs and making up for waste. *Obs.*

1756 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 192 For which I shall beg you to prescribe me something strengthening and agglutinant, lest it turn to a confirmed phthisis. 1783 P. POTTS *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 388 This want of an agglutinant quality in the blood.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. Any sticky or viscous substance which causes bodies to adhere together.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 297 (JOD.) The ichthyocalla, or isingglass of the shop, famous as an agglutinant.

†2. *Med.* A medicine supposed to adhere to and supply the waste of tissue. *Obs.*

1718 QUINCY *Eng. Dispens.* II. 96 Of Agglutinents. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* I. (1734) 47 Restoratives .. by their peculiar properties termed Agglutinants, or Binders. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Agglutinants, agglutinantia*, in medicine a species of strengthening medicines, whose office and effect is to adhere to the solid parts of the body, and thus recruit and supply the place of what is worn off, and wasted in the animal actions.

Agglutinate (ăglū·tinĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *agglūtināt-us* pa. pple. of *agglūtinā-re* to fasten with glue; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *glūtinā-re* to glue; f. *glūten, -in-* glue.]

1. United as with glue; glued or cemented together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j, Is it possyble .. that an vlcere caued may growe togyther and be agglutynate before that the cauyte be replete with flesshe? 1875 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Micros. Dict.* s.v. *Calymperaceæ*, A delicate membrane agglutinate to the teeth.

2. *Philol.* Consisting of simple or root words combined into compounds, without any important change of form or loss of original meaning, as in *arrow-head-maker, castle-come-down, John-go-to-bed-at-noon*.

1850 LATHAM *Var. Man* 14 Languages, with an agglutinate, rarely an amalgamate inflexion. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 255 These agglutinate forms, including such as *ichave, hastow, wiltu*, .. are found in great numbers.

Agglutinate (ăglū·tine·it), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To unite or fasten as with glue; to glue, to cement.

1586 BRIGHT *Melancholy* xiii. 69 Sundrye actions being performed, as to attract .. to agglutinate, etc. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 22/1 Agglutinate the same, so close that noe ayre can passe through. 1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 33, I could just agglutinate the powder into one mass. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* App. 534 Conglomerates, in which shells or casts of them are agglutinated together with sand and pebbles.

2. *Phys.* To cause to adhere. In an obs. sense, To add as new material repairing waste of tissue.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 83 Egges .. speedily and purely nourish .. because of an aptnesse that they have in their substance to be assimilated, and agglutinated to the parts of the body. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 199 Moreover Sarcocol agglutinates Flesh. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 17 To agglutinate and heal wounds. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 513/2 [Lymph] by agglutinating together the fibres and layers causes the hardness which is so perceptible on pressing the diseased part.

3. To combine simple words so as to express compound ideas; to compound.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* (1851) 67 The Ober-Deutsch was fuller and fonder of agglutinating words together.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To turn into glue.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 30 July 412/1 Alcohol .. agglutinates copal. *Ibid.*, Shellac, elemi, and mastic agglutinate [in boiling water].

Agglutinated (ăglū·tine·itĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Glued or cemented up. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 104/2 Combure a Hartshorn, in a potters oven, in an agglutinated pot.

2. United or joined as with glue or other sticky substance; cemented together.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i, It hath been found in the veins of minerals, sometimes agglutinated unto lead. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 332 Covered with agglutinated particles of sand. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 190 Smyrna opium .. is made up of agglutinated tears.

Agglutinating (ăglū·tine·itiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Gluing together; adhesive; closely uniting.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 177 That Mystery which was .. intended for the most enduring and agglutinating Cement of all those that are called by his Name. 1788 HOWARD *Encycl., Albumen* is used in collyrium, on account of its cooling and agglutinating quality. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 153 The grains become coated by the agglutinating carbonate of lime.

†2. *Med.* = AGGLUTINANT A 2. *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Wks.* 1046 Agglutinating or agglutinative medicine is of a middle nature between the sarcoticke and the epuloticke. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 25 Dragon's Blood .. is very much in use by reason of its agglutinating quality.

3. *Philol.* (See quot., and cf. AGGLUTINATION 2.)

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. ii. 20 Those [languages] which .. express the grammatical relations by connecting other words loosely with the significant elements, constitute another group called the synthetic or agglutinating.

Agglutination (ăglū·tine·i·ʃən). [ad. L. *agglūtinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *agglūtinā-re*: see AGGLUTINATE *a.*]

1. The action of agglutinating or gluing together; the state of adhesion or cohesion.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iij b, The causes that let and hyndre the agglutynacyon. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords Supper* (1677) 402 Reputed Christians and believers, by an outward profession and agglutination. 1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 27 The sort of agglutination which happens between the particles of subsided .. precipitates. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 83 Some are distinguished by the agglutination of foreign bodies—cemented grains of sand.

2. *Philol.* The combination of simple or root words into compound terms, without material change of form or loss of meaning.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 7 May, The Platt-Deutsch was a compact language like the English, not admitting much agglutination. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* IV. (1873) 125 Agglutination may be described as that principle of linguistic structure which consists in the mere placing of unaltered roots side by side.

†3. *Astron.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agglutination* is used by some Astronomers to denote the meeting of two or more stars in the same part of the zodiac. *Agglutination* is more peculiarly understood of the seeming coalition of several stars, so as to form a nebulous star.

4. That which is agglutinated or cemented together; a mass or group formed by the adhesion of separate things.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 937 Aboue the forehead as farre as to the scaly agglutinations. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. ii. 344 Sparta was .. but a mere agglutination of five adjacent villages. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 50 The formation of thickenings, adhesions, or agglutinations in connection with the membrane.

Agglutinative (ăglū·tine·i·tiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *agglūtināt-* ppl. stem of *agglūtinā-re* (see AGGLUTINATE *a.*) + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to agglutination; tending to produce adhesion; adhesive, cementing.

1734 R. WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.) Rowl up the member with the agglutinative rowler. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Agglutinative*, that which has the property of causing agglutination.

†2. *Med.* = AGGLUTINANT A 2. *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Wks.* 326 The Topick and particular Medicines are Agglutinative.

3. *Philol.* Characterized by agglutination; using it as the ordinary process of word-building.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 194 Greek hath the agglutinative faculty of incorporating words. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Science Lang.* viii. 311 The chief distinction between an inflectional and an agglutinative language consists in the fact that agglutinative languages preserve the consciousness of their roots, and therefore do not allow them to be affected by phonetic corruption. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* xii. 232 Such words as *un-tru-th-ful-ly* preserve an agglutinative character.

Agglutinize (ăglū·tinəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *agglūtin-* stem of *agglūtin-āre* (see AGGLUTINATE *a.*) + -IZE.] An unnecessary by-form of AGGLUTINATE.

1872 M. B. EDWARDS *Kitty* I. xxiv. 235 'Fool that I was: fool that I am: fool that I shall be,' she said to herself again and again, conjugating the agglutinised verb in all its tenses.

Aggot, obs. form of AGATE.

Aggra·ce, agra·ce, *v. arch. rare.* [f. A *pref.* II + GRACE *v.*, in imitation of It. *aggratiare, agratiare*, mod. *aggraziare* to grace; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gratia, grazia*, favour.]

†1. *trans.* To favour. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 18 She graunted: and that knight so much agraste That she him taught celestiall discipline.

2. To add grace to, to grace. *arch.*

1825 WIFFEN *Jerus. Deliv.* (tr. Tasso) xx. cxxiii. (1857) 493 'Unhappy arms! that from the war return With scarce a spot your mistress to aggrace.'

†**Aggra·ce,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Favour, grace.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 56 So goodly purpose they together fond Of kindness and of courteous aggrace.

Aggrandizable (æ·grăndəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. AGGRANDIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being aggrandized.

1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Aggrandiza·tion.** *Obs.* [f. AGGRANDIZE + -ATION, after words from *-ize* = late L. *-izare*, of Gr. origin.] = AGGRANDIZEMENT.

1663 WATERHOUSE *On Fortescue* 197 (T.) No part of the body will consume by the aggrandization of the other. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 25 The Aggrandization, as I mai sai, and Exaltation, and veri Glorification of the Prince of Devils.

Aggrandize (æ·grăndəiz), *v.* [f. Fr. *agrandiss-* extended stem of *agrand-ir* (16th c. *aggr-*), prob. ad. It. *aggrandire*; f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *grandire*, L. *grandīre* to make great; f. *grandis* large. The ending is assimilated to words of Gr. origin with -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge, increase, magnify, or intensify (a thing).

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 (T.) The devil has infused prodigious idolatry into their hearts, enough to relish his palate and aggrandize their tortures. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 48 Making use of the calamities of others, as an instrument thereby to agrandize his authority. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. viii. (ed. 4) 110 That no circumstance might be wanting which could aggrandize our distress. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* III. ii. § 11 The whole soul, passing into one sense, aggrandizes that sense and starves the rest. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 80 The selfish and tyrannous means they commonly take to aggrandize or secure their power.

2. To increase the power, rank, or wealth of (a person or a state). Often *refl.*

1682 BURNET *Rights of Princes* Pref. 3 For the aggrandizing or maintaining his nephews and kindred. 1780 W. COXE *Russ. Discov.* 22 Every circumstance which contributes to aggrandize the Russian empire. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* I. 207 If we aggrandize ourselves at the expense of the Mahrattas. 1872 YEATS *Growth & Viciss. Comm.* 96 Venice was aggrandised by this traffic.

3. To make (a thing) appear greater; to give a character of grandeur to; to embellish, exaggerate.

1687 *Death's Vis.* (1713) Pref. 2 'Tis pleaded, that Religion aggrandizes a Poem. 1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 53 Nothing could aggrandise Fingal's heroism more highly. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 119 The ship-race, compared with the chariot-race, is neither illustrated nor aggrandised. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1857) 144 The scene, though small, is yet aggrandized with much art.

4. To make (a person) appear greater; to exalt.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xviii. 161 Your pretty imagination is always at work to aggrandize the man, and to lower the babies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 433 The first thing to aggrandise a man in his own conceit, is to conceive of himself as neglected.

†5. *intr.* To become greater; to increase. *Obs.* Cf. Fr. *s'agrandir*.

1646 HALL *Poems* 8 Follies continued till old age, do aggrandize and become horrid. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlxxiv/2 Could not but with Horrour see him aggrandize in Power.

Aggrandized (æ·grăndəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Made greater, magnified, really or in appearance. *Obs.*

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 110 Fame and reports may proceed .. from small matters aggrandized.

2. Increased in rank or influence; elevated, exalted.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 293 Who certainly would not have limited an aggrandized creature, as they have done a submitting antagonist. 1877 *Times* 16 Nov., Austria may dislike the establishment on her frontier of an aggrandized or new Court.

Aggrandizement (ăgræ·ndizmĕnt). Also aggrandisement. [a. Fr. *agrandissement* (spelt by Cotgr. 1611 *aggr-*), n. of action f. *agrandir*: see AGGRANDIZE and -MENT.]

1. The action of aggrandizing or exalting in power, rank, or influence; exaltation, advancement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aggrandisement*, a greatning, inlarging, advancement. 1670 G. H., tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 134 They .. give themselves over to the aggrandizement of their Nephews. 1730 BOLINGBROKE *On Hist.* vii. (R.) He projected the aggrandizement of France. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ix. 278 Enemies .. would encounter Tostig in every scheme for his personal aggrandisement.

2. The state or condition of being aggrandized.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 7 Who looked upon the fall of Jerusalem as their own aggrandisement. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 214 That his success and his

aggrandizement were intimately united with those of France. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 7 Utter indifference to worldly aggrandizement.

3. *lit.* Enlargement, increase in size.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 305 The aggrandizement within the estuaries far more than compensated the losses on the open coast.

Aggrandizer (æˈgrăndəizəɪ). [f. AGGRANDIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who aggrandizes or makes great.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. i. 405 The aggrandizer of religion; a title which he prefixed to his name when he mounted the throne. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* v. 204 The nobleman who .. is not the aggrandizer of his family.

Aggrandizing (æˈgrăndəizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGGRANDIZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The act or process of making greater, increasing, or exalting; aggrandizement.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 63 How much the Popes have exceeded in aggrandizing of Cardinals. 1783 WESLEY in *Wks.* (1872) IV. 245 His aggrandizing the Psalms .. even above the New Testament.

Aggrandizing (æˈgrăndəizin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Increasing in power or influence.

1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 351 To restrain the aggressive and aggrandizing spirit of Russia.

†Aggraˈte, *v. Obs.* [ad. It. *aggratare* (Florio):—late L. *aggrātāre*: see AGREE].

1. To please, gratify. (= AGREE *v.* 1.)

1591 SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 406 From whom whatever thing is goodly thought, Doth borrow grace, the fancie to aggrate. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. ix. 34 And each one sought his lady to aggrate. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxxvii, Their gleams aggrate the sight. *a* 1755 G. WEST *Abuse of Trav.* (1807) 20 But not for liberty they wagen war, But solely to aggrate their mighty lord.

2. To thank, express gratitude to.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. ix, The Island King .. Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended.

P With these two senses cf. those of GRATEFUL, 1. pleasing, agreeable, 2. thankful.

†Aˈggravable, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *aggravā-re* (see AGGRAVATE *a.*) + -BLE.] Tending to or full of aggravation. (Cf. *peaceable, comfortable.*)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 112 This horrid reproach against the Person of Christ is still the more aggravable. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 407, I have not met with any Thing of the *Genus scandalosum* so aggravable as this.

†Aˈggravate, *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5–6 agravate. [ad. L. *aggravāt-us,* pa. pple. of *aggravā-re* to render heavy or troublesome; f. *ad* to + *gravā-re* to make heavy; f. *gravis* heavy.]

1. Loaded, burdened, weighed down. *lit.* and *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) v. xxxix. 157 Theyr pursys, wyth pounds so aggravate. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Manners* (1570) A ij, Faynt croked age frayle and oblivious Agrauate with yeres.

2. Loaded with the *exsecratio gravior*; under ecclesiastical censure; excommunicated.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 43 Hyt were grete repref to you, my lord the kyng .. that men shold saye ye reysed and accompanyed yourself with a cursyd and person agrauate.

3. Made more serious as an offence; heightened or intensified (in a bad sense).

1548 HALL *Chron. Edward V* (R.) A small displeasure doen to you .. hath been sore aggrauate. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exempl.* v. § 20 The occasions of an aggravate crime. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. 93 Obnoxious for High Treason, or most aggravate Practices of Sedition.

Aggravate (æˈgrăvēit), *v.*; also 6 agrauate. [f. AGGRAVATE *ppl. a.*; used to render L. *aggravāre,* and replace the earlier AGGREGE. The appearance of the Fr. *ag(g)raver* (a Latinized refashioning of the earlier *agrever*), also adopted in Eng. as *aggrave,* probably helped the prevalence of *aggravate.* See AGGRAVE, AGGRIEVE, AGGREGE.] To make heavy or heavier; hence, to put weight on; to add weight to; to add *apparent* weight or importance, to exaggerate.

I. To put weight upon.

†1. *trans.* To make heavy; to load, burden, weigh down; *hence,* to cumber, impede, retard. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 418/2 A folysshe answere may agravate [Fr. *agreger* ou *agrauer*] a mannes mater more than one wolde wene of. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 252 That they doe not agravate or molest your subjectes. 1598 YONG tr. *Diana* 176 A great greefe aggrauateth the hart that suffers it. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 147 He was so exceedingly aggravated with travell, and over-tired with wearinesse.

†b. To load (any one) *with. Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Cont. Phayer's Æneidos* XI. H hiij b, Drances .. Standes up, and him in wordes doth blame, and aggrauates with ire. [Cf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 112 Aggregeing on him wraith. L. *aggerat iras.*]

†2. To load or heap anything heavy *upon. Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 98 If the punishment .. were aggrauated and executed upon the offenders. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 62 To aggrauate so much the more his iust and fearefull iudgement vpon our heades. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 39 In order to lighten the crown still further, they aggravated responsibility on ministers of state.

†3. *trans.* To lay to the charge of any one; to bring as a charge or 'gravamen' (*against*). *Obs.*

1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 329 III. 233 Aggravating it as an act of Rebellion. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 80/2 Their spokesman to the King to aggravate his breach of promise. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* 321 Wks. 1872–5 II. 580 His having appeared at the King's Bench barre, being aggravated as a new crime against him.

†4. *absol.* To bring charges (*upon*). *Obs.*

1672 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* I. 120 While he aggravates upon Religion .. he doth so far alleviate and encourage Debauchery. 1679 JENISON *Narr. Pop. Plot* 39, I love to tread softly on the Graves of the deceased, and therefore shall no further aggravate.

II. To add weight to.

†5. *trans.* To add weight or intensity to; to strengthen, increase, or magnify. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1549 COVERDALE *Paraphr. Erasm. Heb.* vi. 16 Men to aggrauate theyr othe do swere by hym that is greater. 1635 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* 46 All these aggravate the greatnesse of his Humility: and that, aggravates the greatnesse of his Love. 1698 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 544 Becaus Coll. Quarry, the Judge of the admiralty, aggravats it as an action of ye governments.

6. *esp.* a. Of things evil: To increase the gravity of, to make more grievous or burdensome; to make worse, intensify, exacerbate.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xvi, To aggravate thine owne afflictions store. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 460 Why doe we agravate our misery? 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 10 To introduce new mischiefs or to aggravate and inflame the old. 1788 JOHNSON *Lett.* 143 I. 312 If grief either caused or aggravated poor Queeney's illness. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 93 To aggravate the terror of his invective. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (ed. 5) 86 Its dangers from foreign enemies were aggravated by the plots of the court. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/8 Instead of relieving all estates up to 2,000*l.* he aggravates the duty at 500*l.*

b. Of offences: To make more heinous, or offensive; to increase in offensiveness.

1596 *Edward III,* II. i. 24 That sin doth ten times aggravate itself That is committed in a holy place. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1448 Th' offenders greatnesse aggravates th' offence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. vii. (1840) 262/2 Falsehood will only aggravate your guilt. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 111 Gross wrong to his mother, aggravated by what follows with himself.

7. To exasperate, incense, embitter (a person); *fam.* to provoke, arouse the evil feelings of.

1611 COTGR., *Aggravanter,* to aggravate, exasperate. 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 This aggra[va]ted the Persian king exceedingly to be so bearded. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 345 If both were to aggravate her parents, as my brother and sister do mine. 1858 THACKERAY *Virg.* XVII. 134 Threats only served to aggravate people in such cases.

b. To irritate, inflame (physically).

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 366 With stinging wood smoke aggravating the eyes.

III. To add weight unduly.

8. To make the most of; to represent (a thing) as graver, more serious, or more important; to exaggerate. *Obs.* exc. in extension of 6.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 179 Setting forth and aggravating the great spoil late made in Rome. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 231 To Aggrauate and make more then it is, *Exaggerare rem.* 1674 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. 220, I have not in the least aggravated your sense or words. 1740 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 441 You have greatly aggravated the number of Servants inlisted by calling them several hundreds. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 251 It was not hard, whenever it was convenient, to insist on and to aggravate the offence.

Aggravated (æˈgrăvēitėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Heaped up, charged. *Obs.*

1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. vi. (1622) 96 For other things aggrauated against him, he was arraigned.

†2. Increased, magnified. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. V* (R.) Small matters aggrauated with heinous names. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1121 Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar, Enlarging, deepening, mingling.

3. Increased in gravity or seriousness: made worse, or more grievous; intensified in evil character.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxvii. 117 This Sacriledge or Sacrilegious act committed by Ananias is .. partly aggravated by the inexcusableness thereof. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 P 1 A poor Man in the Agony of Pain, aggravated by Want and Poverty. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. vii. Wks. VIII. 5 For who could know What aggravated wrong Provoked the desperate blow! 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. v. 101 Calamities .. exhibited here in aggravated forms.

4. *fam.* Exasperated, incensed, irritated, provoked.

1611 COTGR., *Aggravanté,* aggravated, exasperated. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 516 'I'm very much obliged to you, Misses Brown,' said the unfortunate youth, greatly aggravated.

Aggravating (æˈgrăvēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The process expressed by the verb AGGRAVATE. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851, 332 To the multiplying and the aggravating of sin to them both. *Mod.* Relieving the pain instead of aggravating it.

Aggravating (æˈgrăvēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

†1. Bringing a charge against; accusatory. *Obs.*

1640–4 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1692) IV. 250 The Articles of Impeachment .. were carried up to the Lords, and a smart aggravating Speech made at the delivery of them.

2. Adding weight, effect, intensity. Usually in an evil sense, Making worse, or more heinous.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 27 Dragged from their master's house, with very aggravating circumstances.

3. *fam.* Exasperating, irritating, provoking.

1775 ASH, *Aggravating,* exaggerating, provoking. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* III. 383 Say no more, that's enough, rather aggravatin' though, at first. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* XV. 381 You're an .. aggravating, bad old creature!

Aggravatingly (æˈgrăvēitiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an aggravating manner; in a manner that makes worse, embitters, irritates, etc.

a 1680 R. ALLESTREE 40 *Serm.* (L.) If I had worded this more aggravatingly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. vii. 43 My sister aggravatingly held up her hands. 1861 *All Yr. Round* 3 Aug. 447 The aggravatingly wakeful condition of the inhabitants.

Aggravation (ægrăvēiˑʃən). Also 5 agrauacion. [Prob. a. Fr. *aggravation* (Cotgr. 1611) ad. L. *aggravātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *aggravā-re*: see AGGRAVATE *a.*]

†1. The laying on of burdens, oppression. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* III. x. 153 Nature may not suffre .. the sodeyn agrauacions ne griefs, of whiche by their folyes they trauaylle nature.

†2. The charging as an offence; accusation. *Obs.*

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 112 Severall Members were appointed to present those particular charges .. which they all did, making large speeches in aggravation of their crimes. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 212, I only answer your aggravation of uncomfortableness of their Doctrine.

3. *Eccles.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Aggravation* .. a curse, excommunication, or execration denounced against an obstinate offender. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Aggravation,* in the Romish canon-law, is particularly used for an ecclesiastical censure, threatening an excommunication, after three admonitions used in vain. *Ibid.* From *Aggravation* they proceed to *re-aggravation*; which is the last excommunication. 1864 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* I. II. iv. 583 The Church was invited .. to hurl its interdicts, excommunications, 'aggravations' and 're-aggravations.'

4. A making heavier, graver, or more heinous; the fact of being increased in gravity or seriousness.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 4 Thus the aggregation of circumstances is the aggravation of offences. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 473 Though in way of Aggravation of their crime, it be said, that they also worshipped the Creature more than the Creator. 1801 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 203 None of these evils have been diminished .. their daily increase and aggravation are notorious. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* § 6. 206 Circumstances so unfavourable to virtue .. could hardly admit aggravation. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* 11 The consequent aggravation of hard, senseless, suspicious despotism. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 38 Then eternal punishment would be too great for any multiplication or aggravation of sins.

†5. Making the most of (in a bad sense); exaggeration. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 2173 But, I from aggravations will forbeare. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* Pref. 33 Rhetorical aggravations above the naked and strict Truth. 1743 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist.* II. XVII. 73 It might be thought, Buchanan, who hated the queen, has used aggravation, if what happened afterwards did not too evidently confirm what he said.

6. *fam.* The action of exasperating, or irritating.

†7. A circumstance that renders more weighty or important. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1653 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* IV. ix. (1662) 745 Consider of the several aggravations of the mercy of the Spirit enabling thee thereto.

b. *esp.* 'An extrinsic circumstance or accident, which increases the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.' J.

1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 351 Not any new indisposition, but one of old standing, though lately increased by fresh aggravations. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 174 What a hainous aggravation of their sin it is, that they commit it after Baptism. 1791 T. PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 135 It is no relief, but an aggravation to a person in slavery, to reflect that he was sold by his parent. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 134 Confinement is the chief aggravation of all those impurities.

Aggravative (æˈgrăvēitiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *aggravāt-* ppl. stem of *aggravā-re* (see AGGRAVATE *a.*) + -IVE.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to aggravation; tending to aggravate. *sb.* That which aggravates or tends to aggravate.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 319 We rose up to Oates's Plot by a Climax of Aggravatives. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. viii. 278 By the endearing aggravative of Jemmy he is .. known.

Aggravator (æˈgrăvēitəɪ). [f. AGGRAVATE *v.* + -OR, as if a. L. **aggravātor* agent-noun f. *aggravāre*: see AGGRAVATE *a.*] One who, or that which, aggravates.

1598 FLORIO, *Grauatore,* an aggrauator, a grieuer, a molester. 1860 HOTTEN *Slang Dict., Aggerawators* (corruption of Aggravators), the greasy locks of hair in vogue among costermongers and other street folk, worn twisted from the temple back towards the ear.

†Aggraˈve, *v. Obs. rare.*; also agrave. [a. Fr. *aggrave-r* (earlier *agraver*): see AGGRIEVE.] A by-form connecting AGGRIEVE and AGGRAVATE.

1530 PALSGR. 419/1, I agrudge, I am agraved, *Je suis greué.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 12 (1619) 256 When the heart is so aggraved, the whole man is vnfit either for heauenly or earthly exercise.

‖ **Aggraˈve,** *sb. Obs.* [Fr.] = AGGRAVATION 3.

1725 tr. *Dupin, Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 190 An Error, common enough, that Excommunication is not denounc'd till after the Fulmination of the Aggrave.

†Aggravidizaˈtion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action (see -ATION) from assumed vb. *aggravidize,* f. L. *ad* to + *gravid-us* 'heavy, weighted' + -IZE. In loc. cit., perh. an error for *aggrandisation,* though as likely to be an actual formation by the author.] Increase of weight or gravity, aggravation.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 404 They .. opposed, accused, traduced, persecuted him many wayes, unto death .. no great evidences of any pitifull, mercifull, compassionate disposition, which received an aggravidisation in continuing the same to his name, memory, and succession.

Aggregable (æ·grĭgăb'l), *a.* ?*Obs.* [f. L. *aggregā-re*: see -BLE.] Capable of being collected into one mass.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 Their particular Images, by Art, are aggregable and diuisible.

Aggregate (æ·grĭgĕt, -ēıt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.*; also 4–5 aggregat. [ad. L. *aggregāt-us* united in a flock, associated, pa. pple. of *aggregā-re*, f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gregā-re* to collect; f. *grex*, *greg-em* a flock.]

A. *ppl. adj.*

1. *pple.* Collected into one body.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 16 Aggregat, or gedred to gidre in on. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) IV. viii. 146 In our Conjunccion four Elements must be aggregat. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 181 Whan in my minde I had well agregate Every thinge that I in hym had sene. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scandals* iv. 23 Scarce now to be numbred, any more than drops that are aggregate in a Pond. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. x. 165 After the Reformation estates became more aggregate and insulated.

2. *adj.* Constituted by the collection of many particles or units into one body, mass, or amount; collected, collective, whole, total.

1659 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 116 Were I not an aggregate person, and so obliged . . to provide for my dependents. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* 68 Polonia . . is an aggregate Body consisting of many distinct Provinces. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 15 Publications . . of which the aggregate total is scarcely to be credited. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* No. 223, 49 Or were they but the representatives of the aggregate Hellenic races? 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. 2 The aggregate amount of labour expended . . is called the cost of production.

3. *Law.* Composed of many individuals united into one association.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 91 Corporations . . whereof some are aggregate of many persons, that is to say, of a head and body: other consist in one singular person. 1771 *Act* 11 *Geo. III*, xix. in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 78 Whether of University or City, aggregate or sole. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* xvii. 272 Each chapter is a corporation aggregate, and each person is a corporation sole.

4. *Zool.* Consisting of distinct animals united into a common organism.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 164 All the polypes are aggregate animals. 1848 DANA *Zoophytes* iv. 82 Aggregate, when the polyps of a compound zoophyte are united to one another by their sides.

5. *Bot.* Consisting of florets united within a common calyx or involucre, as in scabious, honeysuckle, and valerian. Sometimes of flowers, fruits: Collected into one mass.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 928 Such Trees and Shrubs, whose Flower and Fruit are Aggregate, as the *Ficus*. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 An aggregate or capitate flower; or a head of flowers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) iv. 42 *Lobel's Catchfly*, Flowers aggregate, tufted. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Aggregate Fruits*, those formed of aggregate carpels of the same flower.

6. *Geol.* Composed of distinct minerals, combined into one rock, as granite. Cf. B *sb.* 4.

1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 40 A compact aggregate substance, apparently compounded of quartz, ochraceous earth, chert, etc.

† 7. *Gram.* Collective. *Obs.*

1683 DRYDEN *Plutarch* 34 One in the aggregate sense as we say one army, or one body of men, constituted of many individuals. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 69 Such as represent many simple ideas united by nature to form some one determinate composition, as man, horse, tree, castle, etc. These I call aggregate words.

8. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* (sc. state, etc.) *esp.* in phr. *In the aggregate.*

1777 RICHARDSON *Dissert. Lang.* 31 Man in the aggregate, is too irregular to be reduced to invariable laws. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. xi. 377 These payments must amount, in the aggregate, to a vast sum.

B. *sb.*

1. Collected sum, sum total.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 77 A cause is the sum or aggregate of all such accidents . . as concur to the producing of the effect propounded. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. vii. § 2 (1868) 296 Every such belief represents the aggregate of all past experience. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 120 The general only regards his men as masses, so much aggregate of force.

2. A mass formed by the union of individual particles; an assemblage, a collection.

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Polit.* 78 A Multitude considered as One Aggregate. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 30 Agitating water into froth . . that aggregate of small Bubbles. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 36 ¶9 Four is a certain aggregate of units. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. i. 159 Mind . . is a circumscribed aggregate of activities. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. 134 That marvellous aggregate which we know as the Greek nation. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* ii. 28 He was an aggregate of confusions and incongruities.

3. *esp. Physics.* A mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles (in distinction from a compound).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 231 The whole Aggregate of Matter would retain well-nigh an uniform tenuity of Texture. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. 114 Those vast Aggregates of Air, Water, and Earth. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 9 The chemical elements acted upon by attractive powers combine in different aggregates. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. § 225 Snow . . is not an irregular aggregate of ice particles.

4. *Geol.* A mass of minerals formed into one rock.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 169 To render fit for soils, even the hardest aggregates belonging to our globe. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* ii. 36 Pompeii was built on a mass of volcanic aggregates.

5. *Build.* Material added to lime to make concrete.

1881 *Mechanic* § 1111. 522 Any waste material of a hard nature may be used as aggregate in making concrete.

Aggregate (æ·grĭgēıt), *v.*; also 6 agregate. Pa. pple. at first aggregate, afterwards aggregated. [f. AGGREGATE *a.* Cf. mod. Fr. *agréger*.]

1. *trans.* To gather into one whole or mass; to collect together, assemble; to mass.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. viii, The retentyfe memory . . must ever agregate All maters thought to retayne inwardly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* ii. 1 (1865) 210 The light which lay diffused abroad . . was afterwards aggregated into the body of the sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 71 The flux, reflux, and currents indisputably aggregated large quantities of matter. 1864 *Spect.* 1406 Population is aggregated in small villages. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 6 This peripheral fire was broken up and aggregated into separate masses.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* in sense 1.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. vii. 255 The taste of honey aggregates with sweet tastes in general. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 107 We see the polar snows aggregating. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* iii. 42, I distinctly saw minute spheres of protoplasm aggregating themselves.

3. *trans.* To unite (an individual) *to* (rarely *with*) an association or company; to add as a constituent member.

1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 15 Being a year before that, aggregated to that most famous College of Padua. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 112 Hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be aggregated. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1830) III. 456 These people are now aggregated with us. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* iii. 22 That great thirteenth apostle, who after the Resurrection was aggregated to the other twelve.

4. *ellipt.* [from sb.] To amount in the aggregate to; to form an aggregate of. (Colloq. Cf. *to average.*)

1865 *Morn. Star* 17 Apr., The guns captured . . will aggregate in all probability five or six hundred. 1879 W. WEBSTER in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 132/1 British vessels, aggregating 520,019 tons burden.

Aggregate, erroneous for older AGGREGE q.v.

Aggregated (æ·grĭgēıtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED. Preceded by AGGREGATE *ppl. a.*]

1. Gathered into one whole; assembled, collected; collective.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 16 These peoples, being aggregated of so many sundrie Nations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. (1686) 20 The aggregated testimony of many hundreds. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 61 Part of the aggregated guilt of rebellion. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* iii. 47 The aggregated masses in many of the cells were re-dissolved.

2. *Zool.* = AGGREGATE *a.* 4.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 27 These Polypes are not separated, but aggregated.

† 3. *Bot.* = AGGREGATE *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Aggregated Flower.*

Aggregately (æ·grĭgĕtli), *adv.* [f. AGGREGATE *a.* + -LY 2.] Collectively, taken together, in the aggregate.

1750 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 220 (1792) II. 347 Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet aggregately are too material for me to omit. 1823 T. TAYLOR (*title*) The Elements of a new Arithmetical Notation . . in which the Series discovered . . for the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola, are demonstrated to be aggregately Incommensurable Quantities.

Aggregateness (æ·grĭgĕtnĕs). ?*Obs.* [f. AGGREGATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being aggregate; collectiveness, compositeness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Charact.* 34 *Aggregateness*, Train, Troop, Company, Party.

Aggregating (æ·grĭgēıtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGGREGATE *v.* + -ING 1.] Collection into a mass; gathering, grouping.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* xv. 354 The aggregating process spreads from the glands down the pedicels of the hairs.

Aggregating (æ·grĭgēıtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGGREGATE *v.* + -ING 2.] Collecting into a mass; forming an aggregate.

1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* v. 83 An aggregating crystal.

Aggregation (ægrĭgē·ıʃən). [n. of action f. AGGREGATE *v.*, as if ad. L. **aggregātiōn-em* f. *aggregā-re*. Cf. L. *congregātio*, and late Fr. *agrégation*.]

1. The action or process of collecting particles into a mass, or particulars into a whole; or of adding one particle *to* an amount; collection, assemblage, union.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) v. iv, Learning is no other thing but the aggregation of many mens sentences and acts. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 45 By aggregation and apposition of atoms. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. v. 638 By the continual aggregation of one individual case to another. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* vi. 113 The glands were blackened from the aggregation of their protoplasmic contents.

2. The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof; admission, affiliation.

a 1710 BP. BULL *Wks.* II. 555 (T.) The aggregation, or joyning of one's self to the worship and service of the only true God. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 537 The second [book] recounts his aggregation to the society of free-masons.

3. The state of being aggregated, assembled, or united into a whole; aggregate condition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 10 Their individuall imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 297 The first state of a body, at least chymically considered, is that in which it is in the greatest possible aggregation. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 176. 143 The phenomena which accompany changes of the state of aggregation.

4. *concr.* A whole composed of many particulars; a mass formed by the union of distinct particles; a gathering, assemblage, collection.

1547 BOORDE *Breuiary* ii. 2 A fatte matter in the browes the whiche be granuluse aggregacions. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 142. 107 The Church being nothing else but an aggregation of Believers. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 106 Small spherical aggregations of siliceous matter. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. 71 Victoria has . . advanced from an aggregation of isolated settlements to the position of a prosperous country.

Aggregative (æ·grĭgēıtiv), *a.* [f. L. *aggregāt-* ppl. stem of *aggregā-re* (see AGGREGATE *a.*) + -IVE. Cf. late Fr. *agrégatif, -ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to aggregation; collective.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ephesus* 8 Seven singular starres may signifie seven unites, whether singular or aggregative. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 44 We have heard of late of an aggregative treason . . But never untill now of an aggregative schism. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 126 An aggregative process like that which takes place in the setting of mortar.

2. Having the tendency to collect particulars into wholes; or particles into masses.

1713 *Notes to H. More's Death's Vis.* 36 That Substance . . shou'd cleave together, or have an aggregative Power. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 227 The aggregative affinity of bodies in promoting chemical union. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 285 Fancy, or the aggregative and associative power.

3. Having the tendency to unite (oneself) or combine; associative, social.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. IV. iv. (1871) 122 Crabbed old friend of men! it is his sociality, his aggregative nature.

4. quasi-*sb.* = AGGREGATE A 8.

? 1792 SPELMAN *Feuds* (R.) Such customs as were in use either before the Conquest, or at the Conquest, or at any time since, in the disjunctive, not in the aggregative.

Aggregato- (ægrĭgē·ıto), combining form of AGGREGATE *a.*, in which it is used adverbially with another adjective; = AGGREGATELY-, in an aggregate manner; as in *aggregato-glomerate, -gemmate.*

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* vii. 115 Simple or aggregato-gemmate. *Ibid.* 361 Quite simple, ramose or aggregato-glomerate.

Aggregator (æ·grĭgēıtəı). ?*Obs.* [agent-noun f. AGGREGATE *v.*, as if a. L. **aggregātor*, f. *aggregāre.*]

1. One who joins himself to; an adherent.

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) A iiij, Ye practisis of Isake, Halyabbas, Rasys, Mesue, and also of the more part of them which were their aggregatours and folowers.

2. A collector of particulars; a compiler.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. IV. I. iii. (1676) 230/2 Jacobus de Dondis the Aggregator repeats Ambergreese Nutmegs and all Spice amongst the rest.

† **Aggregatory.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *aggregāt-* ppl. stem of *aggregā-re* (see AGGREGATE *a.*) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **aggregātōrium.*] That which contains collected particulars; a compilation.

a 1500 *Bibell of Geomancye* in Hist. MSS. 1872, 112/2 Here endeth the aggregatorey other the compilatory of Geomancye.

† **Aggre·ge, -e·dge,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 agrege, -egge, 5 agredge, -eage, aggregge, 5–7 aggrege, 6–7 aggredge, 7 aggrage. Also aphet. grege. [a. OFr. *agrege-r, -ier* (Pr. *agreujar*):—late L. **aggreviā-re*, f. late L. **grevis* (cf. It. *greve*, Pr. *greu*, OFr. *grief*) for *gravis*, perh. by assimilation to *levis* (Diez). With *aggreviāre, agregier, aggrege*, cf. *abbreviare, abrégier, abridge; alleviāre, alegier, allege.* A MFr. form, influenced by *aggravāre*, was *agragier, aggragier*, whence Sc. *aggrage.* See AGGRIEVE and AGGRAVATE, from same L. elements].

1. *trans.* To make heavy; to make dull (the eyes or ears).

1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iii. 7 He agreggede myn gyues. —*Is.* vi. 10 Blynde out the herte of this puple, and his eres agregge [1388 aggrege thou the eeris therof]. —*Is.* lix. 1 Lo! there is not abreggid the hond of the Lord . . ne agreggid is his ere.

2. *intr.* To be heavy, to be weighed down.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 389 Sacrilegge Which maketh the conscience agregge.

3. *trans.* To make graver, to aggravate.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 20 The synne of hem is myche agredgyd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 886 The circumstaunces that aggreggen mochel every synne. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) II. iv. 113/2 Wycked custome excuseth not synne but it accuseth and aggregeth synne. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 42 To aggrege this importabil cruelte in mair dammaige of our commoun weill. 1663 MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 137 [Which] will doubtless aggrage their punishment. 1696 A. WEDDERBURN *David's Test., Serm.* xvi. 182 That agregges their Torment and their Misery.

4. *intr.* To grow grave, to increase in aggravation.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 4 In swelk þe synne aggregith bi resoun of þe degre.

5. *trans.* To cause to appear graver or worse, to exaggerate.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibœus* 53 His flaterers . . empeirèd and agregged muchel of this matere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 74 Than with his drede and sle contruwit fere My cryme aggregeis he on this manere. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotl.* Wks. 1846 I. 372 Sche . . exponed hir grevous complaint, aggredging the same with many lyes. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 474 These calumneis were published . . and aggredged, to stirre up the subjects against the regent. 1668 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. (1669) 15 All which this

Libeller labours to aggrege. 1676 W. Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 363 He did [as he could] aggrage Mr. James Sharp's great pains and travels for the good of the Kirk.

6. To allege as a grievance; to charge.

a 1600 *Egerton Pap.* 226 (Halliw.) Neither dyd I euer put in question yf I shoulde do you right, as you appeare to agreage.

7. To load, heap. (Perh. confused with later Fr. *agréger* = L. *aggregāre*. The Latin is *aggerat iras.*)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. vii. 112 Aggregeing on him wraith and malice large.

¶ **Aggrege** seems to have been obs. in Eng. *a* 1500, though retained in Scotland. In 1554 it was so unknown that Tottel changed Lydgate's *agrege* in the following passage to *agregate*, quite a different word. So in mod. Fr. *agréger* is treated as the equivalent of L. *aggregare*.

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xx, Some tonges .. Whan they perceyue that a prince is meved To agreg hys yre do their busy cure [*ed.* 1554 Tagregate his yre do their busy cure].

†**Aggre·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *aggress-us* an attack, f. *aggredi* to approach, attack: see Aggress *v.*] Attack, aggression.

1678 Hale *Pleas of Crown* xv. (T.) Not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military aggresses upon others. 1698 J. Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 383 Upon the very first Aggress.

Aggress (in *Her.*) obs. variant of Ogress.

Aggre·ss (ăgre·s), *v.* [a. Fr. *aggresse-r* (Cotgr.) earlier *agresser*, ad. med. and ?late L. *aggressāre*, freq. of *aggred-i* to approach, attack, f. *ad* to, at + *grad-i* to march, step.]

†**1.** *intr.* To approach, march forward. *Obs.*

c 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 172 Behold, I see him now aggress, And enter into place.

2. *intr.* To make an attack; to set upon; 'to commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.' J. Const. *on.*

a 1714 Prior *Ode to Q. Anne* (J.) Tell aggressing France How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight. 1837 J. Harris *Gt. Teacher* 290 The only domains on which his empire aggresses. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* xxi. § 8 The moral law says—Do not aggress.

3. *trans.* To set upon, attack, assault.

1775 Ash, *Aggress, v.t.* to set upon, to attack, to begin a quarrel. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 225 Roaring lions to be going about seeking whom they may aggress (the verb, though little used, is strictly in accordance with analogy).

Aggressed, bad spelling of Agrest *a.*

Aggressing (ăgre·sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing[1].] The action of attacking; commencing an attack.

1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* viii. § 52. 139 Whether men live together in quite independent ways, careful only to avoid aggressing.

Aggressing (ăgre·sin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Commencing the attack, assailing.

a 1714 [See Aggress *v.* 2]. 1775 Adair *Amer. Indians* 380 The aggressing party usually send .. a friendly embassy to the other, praying them to accept of equal retribution.

Aggression (ăgre·ʃən). [a. Fr. *agression*, formerly *aggr-* (16th c. in Littré); ad. L. *aggressiōn-em* n. of action f. *aggred-i*: see Aggress *v.*]

1. An unprovoked attack; the first attack in a quarrel; an assault, an inroad.

1611 Cotgr., *Aggression*, an aggression, assault, incounter, or first setting on. 1693 J. Owen *Holy Spirit* 227 An extraordinary Aggression was to be made upon the Kingdom of Sathan. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writings* (1859) IV. 12 We have borne with their aggressions. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* 31 An unjust aggression upon their ancient liberties. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xliv, The sand drift is making aggressions at certain points.

2. The practice of setting upon any one; the making of an attack or assault.

a 1704 Lestrange (J.) There may be also .. a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression. 1721 Bailey, *Aggression*, setting upon. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. Pref. 11 The business of government is to check aggression only. 1799 Wellington in *Gen. Desp.* I. 17 A war of agression against the Company. 1851 McCulloch *Taxation* III. i. 410 Hostile aggression and insult must be opposed and avenged. 1868 Peard *Water-farming* xv. 158 The stock .. will be safe from aggression.

Aggressive (ăgre·siv), *a.* [f. L. *aggress-* ppl. stem of *aggred-i* (see Aggress *v.*) + -ive. Cf. mod. Fr. *agressif, -ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to aggression; of attack; offensive.

[Not in Todd 1818, Richardson 1836–55. In Craig 1847.] 1824 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1869, 468 Jealous of the aggressive pleasantry of more favoured people. 1837 Palmerston *Opin. & Pol.* (1852) 362 The only Country in which financial difficulties constitute an obstacle to aggressive warfare. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 36 An aggressive war, as distinguished from mere plundering inroads.

absol., quasi-*sb.* The aggressive (sc. course).

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. ii. 311 Soult .. at once assumed the aggressive.

2. Tending or disposed to attack others.

1840 Milman *Hist. Chr.* (1875) II. 208 To follow any rigorous impulse from a determined and incessantly aggressive few. 1868 Peard *Water-farming* xvi. 163 Pike, and perch, the most quarrelsome, and aggressive fish. 1869 Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* ii. 43 It included warlike and aggressive nations.

Aggressively (ăgre·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an aggressive manner; offensively.

[Not in Craig 1847.] 1849 Palmerston *Opin. & Pol.* (1852) 479 The impression—that England .. never will be found acting aggressively against any other power. 1865 Mill *Represent. Gov.* 35/1 What then prevents the same powers from being exerted aggressively? 1882 Sturgis *Dick's Wandering* I. i. ix. 116 Two gentlemen of an aggressively artistic appearance.

Aggressiveness (ăgre·sivnės). [f. Aggressive + -ness.] The quality of being aggressive; the disposition to attack others.

[Not in Craig 1847.] 1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* No. 3. 24 To secure Europe from the insatiable aggressiveness of France. 1881 Masson *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 154 His fearlessness and aggressiveness in speech.

Aggressor (ăgre·sə). [a. L. *aggressor* n. of agent, f. *aggredi*: see Aggress *v.*; cf. Fr. *agresseur*, 16th c. in Littré.] He who sets upon, attacks, or assails another; he who makes the first attack, or takes the first step in provoking a quarrel.

[Not in Cotgr. 1611–50, who renders Fr. *aggresseur*, an assailer or assaulter, hee that gives the onset, or first layes hands on his weapon, to do another violence.] 1678 Phillips, *Aggressour*, an assailer of another, a beginner of a business. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 155 To defend themselves, or their Friends, from any unjust Aggressors. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccxiii/2 The French were the first Aggressors, by seizing all the Boats. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 259 He may attack and seise the property of the aggressor nation. 1851 Mariotti *Italy* i. 44 The Austrian was the aggressor.

†**Aggresteyne.** *Obs.* A disease of the tail feathers of hawks.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* iv, Whan ye se your hawke hurte hir fete wyth hir beke: and pullyth her tayle thenne she hath the aggresteyne. [In Phillips, Bailey, and Ash, with mere reference to the foregoing passage.]

‖ **Aggri**: see Aggry.

†**Aggrie·vance** (ăgrī·văns). Also 5–6 agreuaunce, aggr-, 6 agreeuance. [a. OFr. *agrevance*, n. of action f. *agrever*: see Aggrieve and -ance.]

†**1.** That which burdens or oppresses; a burden, trouble, or hardship; a grievance. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aggreuauns, *Gravamen, nocumentum, tedium.* 1599 Fenton *Guicciardin* XVII. 781 For remedie of which aggreeuances .. the people .. determined to resist with their weapons. 1649 Ball *Power of Kings* 2 That .. our Kings should Redresse such Agrievances as they should complaine of. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 38 Those great agonies and aggrievances of spirit that the true members of Christ are cast into by beholding such abominable practices.

2. The action of aggrieving, troubling or annoying; oppression.

1587 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 172 To the aggreeuance of good subiects, & to the incouragement of the wicked. 1596 B. Griffin *Fidessa* (1876) 28 Vntoward subiect of the least aggrieuance. 1819 Foster *Pop. Ignor.* (1834) 4 The aggrievance of things which inevitably continue in our presence.

†**3.** Aggravation. (See Aggrieve 3.) *Obs.*

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) IV. xxv. 311 It is also agreuaunce of synne more or lesse of as moche that a man eteth many tymes.

Aggrieve (ăgrī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–5 agreue, agreve, 5–6 aggreue, 6 agreeue, aggreeue, agrieve, 6– aggrieve. [a. OFr. *agreve-r* to render more heavy or severe:—L. *aggravā-re*: f. *ag-* = *ad-* to + *gravā-re* to load. In 14th c. the Fr. and in 15th c. the Eng. began, after L., to be written *agg-* and finally the Fr. was changed to *aggraver*. See also Aggravate, Aggrave, and Aggrege.]

1. *trans.* To bear heavily upon; to bring grief or trouble to; to grieve, distress, afflict, oppress. Now rarely used exc. in the passive *To be aggrieved*: to be injuriously affected, to have a grievance or cause of grief.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 323 Of þat ilk outrage þe fest þam sore agreued. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. Pref. 38 Elde me masteris wyth hir Brevis Ilke day me sare aggrevis. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 343 Agreved was he sore Of tydynges that him comen thore. 1514 Pace in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 37 I. 110 Oon thynge doethe aggreve me ryght sore. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 199 They aggreeved the inhabitantes with infinite mischeves. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 289 They shall not permit the Cardinals to be aggrieved by any body. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* viii. 11 (T.) Those pains .. are afflictive just so long as they actually possess the part which they aggrieve. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 16 Both were alike aggrieved by the tyranny of a bad king.

†**2.** *intr.* To afflict oneself, to grieve, to feel grief. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirrour for Mag.* 442 (T.) My heart aggriev'd that such a wretch should reign.

†**3.** *trans.* To make more grave or serious; to aggravate, exaggerate. (= Aggrege 3, 5.) *Obs.*

1524 *State Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. 154 Agrieving somewhat the daungier whiche might ensue. 1541 Elyot *Im. Gov.* 44 But yet the treason dooen also to me, aggreeueth the trespasse. 1562 Atkinson in Strype's *Ann. Ref.* xxvi. (1709) 265 Let us therefore never go about to aggrieve the matter, or make it worse than it is. 1590 Southwell *Marie Magd. Funeral Teares* 195 Want of faith was agrieved with want of all goodnesse.

Aggrieved (ăgrī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

†**1.** Oppressed or hurt in spirit; distressed, troubled, annoyed, vexed (*with, at*). *Obs.* replaced by *grieved.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 266 Gob til him swiþe lest he agreved wex. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Leg. G. Wom.* 345 A God ne sholde nat be thus agreved, But of hys deitee he shal be stable. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 77 He was gretely agreued with suche as helde the same opynyon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. 111 Grete Goddis semand with Troy aggreuit. 1557 Surrey *Æneid* II. (R.) And great gods eke aggreued with our town. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 561 Agreeued at, or ashamed of the thing that they haue done.

2. Injured or wronged in one's rights, relations, or position; injuriously affected by the action of any one; having cause of grief or offence, having a grievance (*at, by*).

1590 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tambur.* I. i. 1 Brother Cosroe, I find myself agrieved. 1643 Milton *Divorce* (1851) ii. 25 The agrieved person shall doe more manly, to be extraordinary and singular in clayming the due right whereof he is frustrated. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* I. 757 My mother, be advised, and though aggrieved Yet patient. 1859 T. Lewin *Invas. Brit.* 61 The Britons were as much the aggrieved as the aggressive party. 1870 Bowen *Logic* ix. 293 The Catholics had a right to feel aggrieved that these laws should be permitted to remain in the statute book.

†**3.** Injured physically; hurt, afflicted. *Obs.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sprain*, Rub and chafe it upon the aggrieved place. 1783 P. Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 278 What disorders the aggrieved part is naturally liable to.

†**4.** Aggravated, exaggerated. *Obs.*

1513 More *Richd. III*, Wks. 1557, 62/1 Smal matters agreuid with heinouse names. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Gloc.* xxi. 1 Aggreued was also this latter offence, With former matter.

†**Aggrie·vedness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being aggrieved; the feeling of injury causing grief.

1596 Carew tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* xiii. 234 Through this aggreeuednes, the naturall heat encreaseth.

Aggrievement (ăgrī·vmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Aggrieve *v.* + -ment after *amendment*, etc.] The action of aggrieving; aggrievance.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* II. i. 5 Whether Sir Robert went to the grave aware or unaware of the bitterness of his aggrievements.

Aggrieving (ăgrī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Aggrieve + -ing[1].] The bringing of grief or trouble upon; giving cause of trouble to; annoying.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aggruggynge, or a-greuynge. *Aggravacio, aggravamen.*

Aggrieving (ăgrī·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Annoying, vexing; vexatious.

1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 1 Sending spies .. with directions to make every aggrieving and wounding report which rancour could devise.

Aggroup (ăgrū·p), *v.* [a. Fr. *agroupe-r* (17th c.) to put into a group; f. *à* to + *grouper* to group, prob. due to phr. *à groupe*. Would be better spelt *agroup.*] *trans.* To form or arrange in a group or groups; to Group. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) (Orig. a term of art.)

1695 Dryden *Art of Painting* § 132 (R.) They aggrouppe, and contrast each other in the same manner as figures do. *a* 1700 — (J.) Bodies of divers natures, which are aggrouped (or combined) together. *a* 1760 J. Browne *Design & Beauty* (1768) 103 Aggroupe the figures here, and there oppose.

Aggrouped (ăgrū·pt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Arranged in a group; grouped.

1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* I. 219 The King and Fanti cortége then stood aggrouped to the west of the square.

Aggroupment (ăgrū·pmĕnt). Also agr-. [f. Aggroup *v.* + -ment.] Arrangement in a group or groups.

1862 *Art Jrnl.* June 130 The time is sunset, and the mass of the broadcast aggroupment is in shade. 1864 Webster, *Agroupment.* 1874 Boutell *Arms & Armour* iii. 42 The remarkable and celebrated aggroupment or formation known under this term 'phalanx.'

†**Aggru·dge,** *v. Obs. rare*; also 6 agrudge, [f. *ag-* (= A- *pref.* 11) + Grudge.] To grumble, express dissatisfaction or annoyance.

1470 Dk. of Clarence in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 42 I. 136 We .. aggrudgynge of the greate enormyties and inordinate ymp̃ositions .. newly layd upon you. 1530 Palsgr. 419/1, I agrudge, I am a graved, *je suis greué*, or *je suis couroucé.*

†**Aggru·dged,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5 aggroggyd. [f. prec. + -ed.] Dissatisfied, annoyed.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aggroggyd, or aggreuyd, *Aggravatus.*

†**Aggru·dging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 5 aggruggynge. [f. Aggrudge *v.* + -ing[1].] Grumbling, dissatisfaction, annoyance.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8 Aggruggynge, or a-greuynge. *Aggravacio, aggravamen.*

‖ **Aggry, aggri.** A word of unknown origin and meaning, applied to coloured and variegated glass beads of ancient manufacture, found buried in the ground in Africa; they closely resemble the *glain neidyr* or adder stone of the Britons.

1819 Bowdich *Mission to Ashantee* 267 The variegated strata of the aggry beads are so firmly united and so imperceptibly blended, that the perfection seems superior to art. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 9 Dec. 95 Aggry beads .. are supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture. 1882 J. E. Price in *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 321/1 When the Romans occupied the country [Britain], they brought with them many African slaves who wore necklaces with aggri beads attached.

Agh, aghe, obs. forms of Awe, and of Owe.

Agha, variant of Aga.

Aghast (ăgɑ·st), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3–6 agast, 6– aghast. [Pa. pple. of Agast *v.* to frighten, affright. The fuller Agasted is also found. Cf. *roast* (beef), *roasted.* The unetymological spelling with *gh* appears first in Scotch *c* 1425 (probably influenced by *ghast, ghaist, ghost*); it became general after 1700.]

1. Affrighted, frightened, terrified. *esp.* in mod.

usage, Seized with the visible or physical signs of terror or horror; struck with amazement. This change of meaning is due to misunderstanding the nature of the word, as if it were *a-ghast*, like *a-sleep*, *a-float*. Const. *at* (*of* obs.) the object, *with* (*for* obs.) the emotion. Rare and obs. with *inf.* and *lest*.

c 1260 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 1 Wel mow we drede and be agast. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 37 Thei, troublid and agast (*v.r.* agastid). *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1534 He was agast To love. *c* 1425 WYNTOWN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 138 Đe scottis men . . Ware gretly in þare Hart aghast. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 404 For of here lyves they were Agaste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 251 He was agast lest it shold be ony preiudyce ayenst the pope. 1587 HOLINS. *Chron.* III. 916/2 Be not agast of your enemies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 616 With shuddring horror pale, and eyes agast. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 276 A-gast, affrighted, as it were at the sight of a Ghost. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, (1793) I. I. 17 The garrison stood aghast at this unforeseen disaster. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. x. 427 Their countenances aghast with terror. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ii. 385 The Bishop fell on his knees, aghast at the terrible decree.

¶ *catachrestic.* Ghastly. *rare.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 161 Dead things that look aghast By the daylight.

Aghastness (ăgɑ·stnės). *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being aghast; horror.

1881 *Punch* 14 May 221 Mrs. Vamp . . threw the needful expression of hollow aghastness into her eyes.

Aghe(n, aȝe(n, obs. forms of OWE *v.*, OWN.

Aghen, aȝen, obs. forms of AGAIN.

Agher, aȝer, obs. forms of OWNER.

Aghful, -li, -nesse, obs. ff. AWFUL, -LY, -NESS.

Aghill, aȝel, occ. erroneous form of ATHEL, noble.

Aghlich, -ly, obs. forms of AWLY.

Aght, obs. f. AUGHT *a.* something worth, worthy; also of AUGHT *sb.*, and EIGHT.

Aght(e, aȝte, pa. t. of *agan*: see OWE, OUGHT.

Aghtand, obs. form of EIGHTH.

Aghtel, variant of ETTLE *v. Obs.*, to intend.

† A·gible, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *agibilis*, f. *ag-ĕre* to do: see -BLE.] Proper or possible to be done; practicable, practical. Also used *subst.*

1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 1, Fit for agible things. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 93 Disarming them of all agible judgment and prudent succour. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 2 The intermediate objects of moral Prudence are in general al agibles or practicables.

† Agi·g, *adv.* prop. *phr. Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*[1] + GIG; cf. *agog*, and *top, tip.*] ? In a tiff, excited.

1797 BRYDGES *Homer Travestie* II. 186 But something set her so agig She sent a monstrous great he-pig That swallow'd ev'ry thing he found.

Agild, OE. *ȧgilde* without compensation, without exaction of the *wer-gild*; f. Æ- *pref.* + GILD. Quoted by Spelman from the Latin text of the Laws of Ælfred, whence in some later Dicts.

Agile (æ·dʒil, -əil), *a.*; also 6–7 **agill**, 7 **agil.** [a. Fr. *agile* (14th c.) ad. L. *agil-is*, f. *ag-ĕre* to do. A by-form was AGILIOUS.] Having the faculty of quick motion; nimble, active, ready.

c 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 52 To make one more freshe and agilite [? agile], to prosecute his good and godly affaires. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 23 Wee be not so agill and light as fowles & Byrdes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 171 His agile arme, beats downe their fatall points. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 3 The exercise of the Intellective Faculty makes it agil, quick, and lively. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 5 He cast it from him with a sudden agile jerk. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 96 The advantages of a robust and agile frame. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highl.* 156 Whose agile tongue doth flit From theme to theme with change of wordy war.

† 2. Easily moved. *Obs.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 80 All agree that it [Gophir] was a solid, light, agile wood.

Agilely (æ·dʒilli, -əilli), *adv.* [f. AGILE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an agile manner; with agility; nimbly.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 311 Striding grandly from tuft to tuft, splashing into soft places, lighting agilely on boulders.

† A·gileness. *Obs.*—° [f. AGILE *a.* + -NESS.] 'Nimbleness, activity.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

Agiler, variant of AGUILER. *Obs.*, a deceiver.

† Agi·lious, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *agili-s* (see AGILE) + -OUS. *-ous* is not now added as a formative to L. adjs. in *-lis*, though appended to other *i*-stems, as *capaci-ous, feroci-ous, alacri-ous.*] = AGILE.

1599 SILVER *Parad. Def.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. IV. 42 Apt bodies, both strong and agilious.

Agility (ădʒi·lĭti). Forms: 5 **agilite**, 5–6 **agylyte**, -ie, 6 **agilitie**, 6– **agility.** [a. Fr. *agilité* (14th c.) ad. L. *agilitāt-em*, f. *agilis*: see AGILE.] The quality of being agile; readiness for motion; nimbleness, activity, dexterity in motion.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. iii. (1483) 94 Subtilite Clerte Inpassibilite and agylyte ben cleped the dowerys of the body. 1483 CAXTON *G. L.* i. 3 Agilite and lightnes of theyr bodyes. 1533 MORE *Apol.* ix. Wks. 1557, 863/2 Gyftes of nature . . as wytte, bewtye, strengthe, agylytie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Musick* 150 With a quicke hand playing vpon an instrument, shewing in voluntarie the agilitie of his fingers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 They . . trust to the agilitie of their wit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. (1686) 60 Which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium issuing with agility. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 806 In my limbs No longer lives the agility of youth. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 2. Exertions requiring strength and agility of body.

Agilte, variant of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin, wrong.

† Agin(ne, *v. Obs.* For forms see BE-GIN. [for earlier *an-ginnan, on-ginnan*, also found in same sense: see ONGIN, and A- *pref.* 2. Afterwards aphetized to GIN of which the pa. t. *gan* became a frequent auxiliary.] To begin.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark vi. 7, & agan hí sendan twám & twám. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., & angan hyo sænden twam & twam. 1205 LAYAM. 18761 Oðere weies þu most agunnen [1250 agynne]: ȝef þu hire wult awinnen. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 74 Ne aginne hit neuer so wel. *c* 1302 *Pol. Songs* 189 The Flemmysshe . . Agynneth to clynken huere basyns of bras. 1340 *Ayenb.* 197 Huo þet wile riȝtuolliche do elmesse, he ssel beuore aginne at himzelue.

† A·ginate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *agīnāt-* ppl. stem of *agīnā-re* to trade; f. *agīna* the tongue of a balance.] 'To retaile small wares.' Cockeram.

† A·ginator. *Obs.*—° [a. late L. *agīnātōr* i. e. qui parvo lucro movetur: n. of agent f. *agīnā-re*: see prec.] 'He which retaileth.' Cockeram 1626.

† Agi·nning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AGIN + -ING[1].] Beginning.

1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Prede . . wes þe verste ȝenne, and þe aginninge of alle kueade. *Ibid.* 32 Ne may þe sleawolle habbe guod aginnynge oþer amendement.

Agio (æ·dʒio, ē[i]·dʒi[i]o). [a. It. *agio, aggio* ease, convenience.]

1. The percentage of charge made for the exchange of paper-money into cash, or for the exchange of a less valuable metallic currency into one more valuable; hence, the excess value of one currency over another.

1682 SCARLETT *Stile of Exch.* 3 One party allows the other a certain profit upon the certain species he desireth; and that profit is called by the Italians Aggio. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. II. ii. 330 Bank money . . bears an agio of four or five per cent. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life of our Lord* vii. 293 The agio exacted in changing common money into sacred, or the shekel into two half-shekels was great. 1875 JEVONS *Money* viii. 72 Yet an agio, or allowance, being made for the average depreciation, the old standard of value and money of account may be retained.

2. *loosely*, Money-changing, exchange-business.

1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1855) 11 The mysteries of agio, tariffs, tare and tret. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* II. v. ii. 285 Chabot, disfrocked Capuchin, skilful in agio. [Cf. 'Cet homme entend l'agio.' Littré.]

3. *Comb. agio-jobber.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* (1871) III. IV. iv. 154 Lest Girondin Monsieurs, Agio-jobbers . . corrupt their morals.

Agiograph, incorrectly for HAGIOGRAPH.

Agiotage (æ·dʒiotėdʒ). [a. Fr. *agiotage*, n. of action, f. *agioter* to speculate, f. *agio*: see AGIO and -AGE. The *t* is purely connective in Fr., doubtless in imitation of the mute *t* in words like *ballot*, which is sounded in *ballotage.* For the same reason *agio* was written in the 2nd ed. of the Dictionary of the Academy *agiot.*] Exchange business; hence, *loosely*, speculation in buying and selling public stocks and shares; stock-jobbing.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xlvii. Wks. 1846 I. 279 Vanity and agiotage are to a Parisian the oxygen and hydrogen of life. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 10 The Minister of Commerce and Public Works has issued an order against agiotage. It is forbidden to impose any agio in changing the pontifical currency. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. 61 What they mean by peace is agiotage, shares at a premium, and bubble companies.

[**Agipe** (Coles 1692), error for a GIPE or GYPE.]

Agist (ădʒi·st), *v.* [a. OFr. *agister* (*agîter, agitter*), f. *à* to + *gister, gîter* to lodge:—L. **jacitā-re*, freq. of *jacēre* to lie (perh. due to phrase *à giste*). A med.L. formation on the OFr. was *adgistāre*; cf. also *gista, gistum* lodging, formed on Fr. *giste*, sb. f. *gister.*]

1. To take in live stock to remain and feed, at a certain rate; *orig.* to admit cattle for a defined time into a forest, whence the constructions, to *agist cattle*, to *agist the forest.*

[1224 *Chart. Forests* (see 1618). 1304 *Year books Edw. I*, 23 E il agista nos bestis . . nos bestis furent agistes par celuy qe l'engistement ad.] 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xi. § 1 If a man have common by a specialitie . . he may not Agist other mens cattell, there to use his common. 1611 COTGR., *Glandager les porceaux* . . to agist, or lay, swine in mastie woods. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 7, tr. *Chart. Forests* ix, Euery Freeman may agest his owne Wood within our Forest [*agistet boscum suum in foresta*] at his pleasure, and shall take his pawnage. Also we doe grant that euery Freeman may driue his swine freely without impediment through our demesne Woods, for to agest them in their owne Woods [*ad agistandum eos in boscis suis propriis*]. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., This word *Agist* is also used for the taking in of other Mens Cattle into any Man's Ground at a certain Rate per week. 1839 T. STAPLETON *Plumpton Corr.* 18 Sir Robert & his heirs were also to have the pannage of the swine agisted in their own woods.

2. *intr.* Of cattle: To remain and feed for a specified time.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* xi. § 1. (1615) 80/2 He . . did put his said cattell . . into the same close to Agist. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., When the lord . . takes in other cattle to agist, or feed on it.

3. By extension, To rate or charge (lands or their owner) with any public burden.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., The word *Agist* is also metaphorically taken for a Charge or Burthen on a thing; e. g. *Terrae ad custodiam maris agistatae* (Selden *Mare clausum* 191) [Lands agisted or] charged with a Tribute to keep out the Sea. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 289 The king [Edward I] instituted the system of coastguard . . and agisted or rated the land-owners of the maritime counties for its support.

† Agi·stage. *Obs.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -AGE.] The action or function of agisting; agistment.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agist*, Their [Agistors'] function is termed Agistment and Agistage. 1751 [See next].

† Agista·tion. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *agistātiōn-em* (see Cowel), n. of action f. *agistāre*: see AGIST.] Agistment.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Agistment*, *Agistage*, or *Agistation*, in law, the taking in, and feeding the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and gathering the money due for the same.

‖ **Agista·tor.** *Obs.* [L. n. of agent f. *agistā-re* to AGIST.] = AGISTOR.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agist*, They are also called Agistators, to take account of the cattle agisted.

Agisted (ădʒi·stėd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -ED.] Of animals: Taken in to feed. Of pasture, etc.: Depastured or eaten by cattle taken in at a certain rate of payment.

1779 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 221/2 Grass agisted or eaten by improfitable cattle. 1882 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 4/6 Exempting agisted stock and hired machinery from seizure.

Agisting (ădʒi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -ING[1].] The taking in to pasture.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* xi. § 1 This manner of taking in of cattell, to pasture or feede by the weeke, or by the moneth or otherwise, is called Agisting of beasts or cattell. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 219 The Bishop . . and Ralph de Warewill had liberty of agisting their hogs.

Agisting (ădʒi·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGIST *v.* + -ING[2].] a. That takes in the cattle of another to pasture. b. Feeding on hired pasture.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xxx. 453 The agisting farmer. 1882 *Echo* 2 Dec., We should much like to have a pulpit defence of the right to seize agisting stock.

Agistment (ădʒi·stmĕnt). [a. OFr. *agistement*, f. *agiste*: see AGIST and -MENT.]

1. The action or process of agisting; the taking in of cattle or live stock to feed at a rate of so much per head; the opening of a forest for a specified time to live stock.

[1304 *Year books of Edw. I*, 23 Q'il ad agistement a deus cents bestis.] 1611 COTGR., *Glandage* . . th' Agistment, or laying of swine into Mastie woods. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 219 To take pannage which was one farthing for the agistment of each hog. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 452 If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls agistment. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 82 Depending upon casual and agistment stock for the consumption of his herbage.

2. The herbage of a forest, or the right to it.

1598 [See under 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Paisson*, th' Agistment, or Herbage of woods, or forests; feeding for cattell therein. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 15 The feed or herbage of the cattell is called Agistment.

3. The rate levied or profit made upon the pasturing of another's cattle.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* an. 1198 (R.) Aduantages and profits . . as in pannage and agistements. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of Forest* ix. § 1 Agistment is most properly, the common of Herbage, of any kind of ground . . or the money that is received or due for the same. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agistment* is likewise the profit of such feeding in a ground or field; and extends to the depasturing of barren cattle of the owner, for which tithes shall be paid to the parson.

4. *Agistment Tithe*: 'The tithe of cattle or other produce of grass lands . . . paid to the vicar or rector by the occupier of the land, and not by the person who may put his cattle there to graze at a certain rate per head.' *Encycl. Brit.*

1527 quoted in Hutchins' *Hist. Dorset* (1774) I. 280 The rector . . shall have all the tithes of hay and agistments in the mead called Shetewel in Bradepole. 1779 in *Ann. Reg.* 221/2 A claim made by the former [the rector] of agistment tithe in kind. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 174/2 The abolition of agistment tithe in Ireland by a vote of the Irish House of Commons.

5. By extension, Any rate or charge levied upon the owner or occupier of (pasture) lands.

1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* tr. *Act 6 Hen. VI*, v, So that no tenants of lands or tenements . . shal in any wise be spared in this and for agistments vpon the sea banks for preseruation of the said parts. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., There is agistment of sea-banks, where lands are charged with a tribute to keep out the sea.

Agistor, agister (ădʒi·stəɹ). [a. Anglo Fr. *agistour*, f. *agister*: see AGIST and -OR.] One who agists. *spec.* An officer of the royal forests, who takes charge of cattle agisted, and accounts for the money paid for their agistment.

[1327 *Stat.* 1 *Edw.* 3. viii, Foresters, verdours, regardours, agistours, et autres ministres de mesme le forest.] 1483 *Cath. Anglic.*, A gister: *Agistator.* 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes of For.* xi. § 1. (1615) 80/1 The kings Agistors of his Forest . . doe receiue and take in the beasts and cattell of euery person. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXIV. 210 A forest has laws and officers of its own as foresters, verdours, rangers, and agisters. 1837 W. & M. HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1862) 357 Agistors also, to look after the agistment of cattle.

† A·gitable, *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agitable*, ad. L. *agitābilis*, f. *agitā-re*: see AGITATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being agitated, easily moved, or disturbed.

1548 HALL *Edw. IV*, 23 A rede wyth euery wind is agitable and flexible. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 593 The mind [of the vulgar] .. is lesse penetrable and agitable. 1661 *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 53 The finer and more agitable Particles. [Also in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

†**A·gitant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agitant* pr. pple. of *agiter*, ad. L. *agitā-re*: see AGITATE *a.*]

A. *adj.* Moving, stirring, disturbing. *rare*—⁰.

B. *sb.* One who stirs in, or plans, a course of action. (Cf. also ADJUTANT.)

a 1670 HACKET *Life of Williams* II. 90 (D.) The chief agitant saw that this tryal upon so firm a courage was uneffectual and ridiculous. *a* 1698 R. HOWARD *Committee* III. i. (D.) Now am I ready for any plot; I'll go find some of these agitants.

†**A·gitat(e,** *pa. pple. Obs. Sc.* [ad. L. *agitāt-us* pa. pple. of *agitā-re* to move to and fro, freq. of *ag-ĕre* to drive.] Equivalent to the later AGITATED.

1. Tossed about, disturbed (mentally).

1567 *Test. K. Hen. Stewart* in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 258 Sumtyme in mynde with anger agitat.

2. Debated, discussed.

1634–46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 183 The Kirk desyres the King .. to heare everie weightie thing concerning the estate agitat.

Agitate (æ·dʒite¹t), *v.* [f. L. *agitāt-* ppl. stem of *agitā-re* (see prec.), also representing Fr. *agiter* (14th c., Littré).]

I. To move, excite.

†1. *trans.* To communicate action or motion to; to move, actuate. = ACT *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quixote* III. xxxiv. 244 In the chace .. Sleep and Idleness are banished, the Pores are corroborated, the Members agitated. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Ind.* ii. 47 By whom each atom stirs, the planets roll: Who, fills, surrounds, informs, and agitates the whole.

2. To move to and fro, shake (things material).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 44/1 Take fresh butter .. impose the same in a little dishe, and agitate or amalgamize the same. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 30 In agitating water into froth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 76 Incessant earthquakes .. during which the earth was constantly agitated. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1854) 141 The other refreshed his reverend master by agitating a fan of peacock-feathers. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § 30. 347 The aurora powerfully agitates the magnet.

3. *fig.* To disturb, perturb, or excite (the thoughts and feelings).

1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 18 Knouin quhat divers thochtes have agitat my mynde. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 233 This had agitated my Thoughts for two Hours. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* I. 13 An actor .. is never so sure to agitate the souls of his hearers, as when his own is perfectly at ease.

4. Hence, To perturb or excite (*a person*) in mind or feelings; to stir up, excite, or move (a multitude) by appeals, etc.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Œdip. Tyr.* I. i, The gadfly was the same which Juno sent To agitate Io. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 89 Frequently agitated with passion and prejudice. 1855 LEWIS *Early Rom. Hist.* xii. § 25 Each consul forms a party, and agitates the people in favour of his own views. 1878 SEELEY *Stein.* III. 320 You are alarmed and agitated by the lamentations of those ladies.

II. To be active or busy about.

†5. *trans.* To do the actual work of (the affairs of another); to manage or act as an agent. Also *absol. Obs.*

1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* II. x, A King of large Dominions hath his Viceroyes .. to agitate his State-affaires. 1654 FULLER 2 *Serm.* 76 Let painefull Solicitours so honestly Agitate .. as knowing they must give an Account to God.

6. To be busy with (mentally), consider on all sides, revolve in the mind (as a plan to be executed); to contrive busily. *arch.*

1648 COTTRELL tr. *Davila's Hist. France* (1678) 9 Whilst these things were agitated at the court. *a* 1649 CHARLES I (J.) When politicians most agitate desperate designs. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marriage* II. iii. 174 As if your soul were agitating something Contrary to the pleasure of this night.

7. To discuss, debate, or push forward as a question to be settled. Also *absol.*

1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 33 Parliament preparing, discussing, agitating, concluding what is to be done. 1756 BURKE *Sp. Amer Tax.* Wks. II. 410 Before a repeal was so much as agitated in this house. 1785 COWPER *Tirocin.* 130 Points, which unless the Scripture made them plain, The wisest heads might agitate in vain. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. ii. 285 The question of the revival of licensed printing was repeatedly agitated in Parliament.

8. *absol.* To keep up an agitation; to keep a political or other object perpetually under discussion, so as to impress on the public mind. Const. *for.*

c 1828 MARQ. ANGLESEY (to Irish Deputation), If you really expect success, *agitate, agitate, agitate.* 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 180 If he wants protection for them, let him agitate for the true protection. *Mod.* To agitate for a repeal of the malt tax.

Agitated (æ·dʒite¹tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Moved, set in motion. *Obs.*

1620 [See under AGITATE *v.* 1]. 1659 HAMMOND *On Psalm* civ. 3. 516 Those agitated clouds, whereby, as with wings, the Angels fly down to us.

2. Moved to and fro; shaken, disturbed.

1660 DRYDEN *Astr. Red.* 273 As those lees, that trouble it, refine The agitated soul of generous wine. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii. 66 The solitary clerk no longer found time to answer the often agitated bell. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 172 However agitated the surface of the sea may be.

3. Excited, disturbed in mind, having the feelings greatly moved.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 73 An impassioned countenance, an agitated gesture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 623 He was greatly agitated. The blood left his cheeks.

4. Debated, discussed, kept before the public by discussion.

1640–4 *Order of Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 355 Notes of things brought into the House, Propounded or Agitated in the House. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. 1. 27 It is also an agitated Controversie with them, Whether, etc. 1868 G. DUFF *Polit. Surv.* 104 The long agitated scheme for running a railway down the Euphrates valley.

Agitatedly (æ·dʒite¹tĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an agitated manner; with agitation.

1827 MOORE *Epicurean* xii. (1839) 156 Laying her hand agitatedly upon mine. 1862 MRS. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) I. viii. 48 He saw how agitatedly anxious she was.

Agitating (æ·dʒite¹tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGITATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of moving, disturbing, discussing. (Mostly gerundial.)

1667 [See under AGITATE *v.* 2]. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Diet* 398 Violent Purging .. by agitating the Humours often hurts. 1769 BURKE *St. of Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 110 Without agitating those vexatious questions.

Agitating (æ·dʒite¹tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGITATE *v.* + -ING².] a. *Eng. Hist.* Acting as AGITATORS. b. Disturbing, exciting.

a 1671 FAIRFAX *Short Mem.* (1699) 119 To prepare a way to this Work, this Agitating Council did first intend to remove all out of the Parliament who were like to oppose them. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. IX. 162 The active agitating joy that fill'd The vale. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 47 He trembled under the pressure of some agitating thought.

Agitation (ædʒitē¹·ʃən). [a. (16th c.) Fr. *agitation*, ad. L. *agitātiōn-em* n. of action, f. *agitā-re*: see AGITATE *a.*] The action of agitating.

†1. The action of moving, stirring; motion, action, exercise of activity. *Obs.*

1573 BP. COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Agitatio*, moouing, stirring, agitation, exercise. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 217 Albeit they .. have their feeding upon the earth, yet is their agitation above in the Ayre. 1633 T. N[EWTON] tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Compl.* 167 Likewise doth the body of man become putrified .. if it accustome not it selfe to exercise and agitation. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 4 By Exercise then, I understand all .. Motion or Agitation of the Body.

2. *esp.* The moving of (anything) to and fro; shaking.

1583 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* (1594) 47 Or use anie other devise by agitation or shaking, untill you have broken the yolke. 1659 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 12. 88 Even Agitation with pressure sometimes sets the Turners wood on fire. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 133 ¶2 Enabled me to bear the agitation of a coach. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 484 Brought to the surface by the agitation of the sea.

3. A state or condition of being moved to and fro; commotion, disturbance, perturbation.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 1 (1873) The true character of Divine Presence, coming in .. without noise or agitation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 21 A tremulous Motion and Agitation of rowling fumes. 1775 BURKE *Concil. Amer.* Wks. III. 27 Under them the state of America has been kept in continual agitation. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* I. 5 A nervo-cerebral system, with specific agitations set up .. in it.

4. Mental disturbance or perturbation (showing itself usually by physical excitement).

[1573 BP. COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Agitatio mentis*, the agitation and exercise of mind.] 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 221, I have seen them in strange Agitations and Surprises on this Account. 1788 JOHNSON *Lett.* 207 II. 55 Think on such things as may please without too much agitation. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, 'We thought,' replied Sir Arthur in great agitation, 'we thought we could get round Halket-head.' 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iv. 52 A long, deep sob broke from him, and the child, terrified at his agitation, ran away.

5. The mental tossing of a matter to and fro; consideration, debate, discussion.

1569 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* III. v. 5 [*Clown* says] So now I speake my agitation of the matter. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1862) xx. 82 Things will have their first, or second Agitation; If they be not tossed upon the Arguments of Counsell, they will be tossed upon the Waves of Fortune. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Sandys* (1867) II. 192 The business in agitation very weighty. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 112 The latest moments of your life were dedicated to the same .. busy agitations. 1865 F. PARKMAN *Huguenots* (1875) I. 9 While this design was in agitation.

†6. Busy devising, scheming, contrivance. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 176 The hunter must .. in hunting of a fox .. drive him against the winde, and then he preventeth all his crafty and subtill agitations and devises. 1626 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 206 You heard how I was in agitation for an employment in Italy.

†7. *Eng. Hist.* The action of the 'Agitators' of 1647. *Obs.*

a 1671 FAIRFAX *Short Mem.* (1699) 116 The Army was almost wholly infected with this Humour of Agitation. *Ibid.* 105, I shall now descend to some particulars of their Agitations.

8. The keeping of a political or other object constantly before public attention, by appeals, discussion, etc.; public excitement. See AGITATE 8.

1828 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 122/2 Its [Catholic Association's] orators publicly proclaimed that 'Agitation,' as they termed it, was the object which they had in view, and that agitation they would have so long as they found it necessary. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 53 The antislavery agitation. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. 337 With the Manchester school began a new kind of popular agitation. Up to that time agitation meant appeal to passion .. The Manchester school introduced the agitation which appealed to reason and argument only; which stirred men's hearts with figures of arithmetic, rather than figures of speech.

Agitational (ædʒitē¹·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to agitation; connected with the promotion of discussion on public questions.

1866 *Morn. Star* 14 Feb., The denunciations .. which have been published are all of them so purely political, so purely agitational—if we may coin a word.

Agitative (æ·dʒite¹·tiv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *agitāt-* (see AGITATE *a.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **agitātīvus.*] Tending to agitate, stir, or move; motive, excitative.

1687 H. MORE *App. to Antid.* (1712) 221 If a Spirit use his Agitative power moderately. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The agitative force of the pendulum arises from three things.

‖**Agitato** (adʒitā·to), *a. Mus.* [It.:—L. *agitātus*: see AGITATE *a.*] 'Agitated'; used in music to describe the mode or character of a movement; hence, adverbially, 'in an agitated manner, with agitation, restlessly.'

Agitator (æ·dʒite¹tər). [a. L. *agitātor*, n. of agent, f. *agitā-re*: see AGITATE *a.* and -OR.] One who agitates. Specially:—

†1. *Eng. Hist.* An agent, one who acts for others (see AGITATE *v.* 5); a name given to the agents or delegates of the private soldiers in the Parliamentary Army 1647–9; in which use it varied with ADJUTATOR. *Obs.*

(Careful investigation satisfies me that *Agitator* was the actual title, and *Adjutator* originally only a bad spelling of soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* and the *Adjutors* of 1642. *Adjutator* has naturally seemed more plausible to recent writers unfamiliar with this old sense of 'agitate,' and the functions of the Agitators of 1647. J. A. H. M.)

1647 (June 4) *Two Lett. of Sir T. Fairfax to both Houses of Parlt.*, with the Advice of the Council of Warre .. also the Petition of the private Souldierie of the Army .. presented .. by their severall Adjutators. [*Signed*] Edward Saxby, Edward Taylor, Adjutators of the Generals Regime[nt] of Horse, etc., etc. 1647 (June 5) *Solemn Engagement of the Army* [Official paper printed under auth. of Gen. Fairfax] Upon a late Petition to the General from the Agitators in behalf of the soldiery. 1647 (June 11) in Rushw. *Coll.* (1721) VI. xv. 556 The Agitators on the behalf of the Soldiers press'd to have the Question put. [So always in Rushw.] 1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 6 The agitators are for certain reconciled with the army. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. xii. 250 Devills then dancing for joy, where once Angels (those holy Agitators) went up and down betwixt heaven and earth. *c* 1650 SIR T. HERBERT *Mem.* (T.) Active and malevolent persons of the army, disguised under the specious name of agitators, being two selected out of every regiment, to meet and debate the concerns of the army. *a* 1671 FAIRFAX *Short Mem.* (1699) 207 Now the Officers of the Army were plac'd and displac'd at the will of the new Agitators. [So always in F.] *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. x. 33 The common soldiers made choice of three or four of each Regiment, most Corporals or Serjeants, few or none above the degree of an Ensign, who were called Agitators, and were to be as a House of Commons to the Council of Officers. [So always in Cl.] 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 210 Those elective tribunes called Agitators, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army (*Note* to *Agitator*: Some have supposed it to be a corruption of *adjutator*, as if the modern *adjutant* meant the same thing. But I find it always so spelled in the pamphlets of the time.)

2. One who keeps up a political agitation.

1780 BURKE *Durat. Parl.* (T.) Some leading man, some agitator. 1791 NEWTE *Tour in Eng. & Scot.* 4 Talked of by certain political reformers and other agitators. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 123/1 Starting against him [Fitzgerald] their own great popish leader and agitator, Daniel O'Connell. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 240 The great agitator, Daniel O'Connell, was able to stir up the mass of the Irish nation. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xvii. 261 He was by nature an agitator, and carried into the cabinet restless activity and the arts of cabal.

3. An apparatus for shaking or mixing.

1871 BALF. STEWART *Heat* 51 By means of an agitator every part of this tube .. may be brought to the same temperature throughout.

Agitatorial (æ·dʒite¹tō·riăl), *a.* [f. prec. after analogy of *dictator-ial*, etc.: see -ORIAL.] Of or pertaining to an agitator.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 185/1 Manin's whole personal and political working during those years was neither revolutionary nor agitatorial.

Agitatrix (ædʒitē¹·triks). [a. L. *agitātrix* fem. of *agitātor*: see -TRIX.] A female agitator.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Mar. 361 So the cat and the agitatrix exchanged courtesies and the agitatrix gave food to the hungry cat.

†**Agi·ve,** *v. Obs.* For forms see GIVE. [f. A *pref.* 1 out, away, up + GIVE. OE. *agifan* is cogn. w. OHG. *ar-, ur-, ir-, er-geban* (mod. G. *ergeben*), Goth. *us-giban.*]

1. *trans.* To give up, give back; render, surrender.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 17 Hwæðer wille ȝe þæt ich eow aȝyfe, þe Barraban, þe þanne Hælend. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ah soðliche al he hit mot aȝefen ȝif he hit haueð. and ȝif he hit naueð aȝefe swa muchel swa he mei. 1205 LAYAM. 22165 Aȝif us ure icunde lond. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 139 Thos word aȝaf the niȝtingale.

2. *intr.* To give way or yield; to abandon a state of rigidity; cf. to *give.*

1681 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* 155 As soon as your Hops are off the Kiln, .. lay them in some room or place .. that they may cool, agive, and toughen.

Aglance (ăglɑ·ns), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ of state + GLANCE.] Glancing, gleaming.

1880 WEBB tr. *Goethe's Faust* I. ii. 60 With wreath and ribbon all aglance.

Aglare (ăglēəɹ), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLARE.] In a glare, glaring.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xix. 223 His sole remaining eye aglare with furious light. 1881 *Art Jrnl.* Jan. 119 The landscape lying all aglare beneath the 'blue unclouded.'

Agleam (ăglī·m), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLEAM.] In a gleaming state; gleaming.

1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 380 Those faces . . agleam with pale intellectual light.

Aglet, aiglet (æ·glĕt, ē[1]·glĕt). Forms: 5–6 aglett(e, aglott(e, agglot, 5–9 aglet, 6 agglet(te, aiguelet, aguelette, ayguelet, 8 aigullet, 9 (egellet) aigulet, aiglet, aiguillette. [a. Fr. *aiguillette* dim. of *aiguille* needle :—late L. *acūcula*, var. of *acicula*, dim. of *acus* needle. The phonetic changes must have been *aiguille·tte, aiguele·tte, aigle·tte, agle·tte, a·glĕt* (*-ŏt*), but early instances are wanting: in modern times it has been again made *aiglet* and AIGUILLETTE.]

1. The metal tag of a lace (formerly called *point*), intended primarily to make it easier to thread through the eyelet-holes, but afterwards also as an ornament to the pendent ends.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agglot or an aglet to lace wyth alle, *Acus, aculus.* 1468 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 Two dozeyn poyntys of cheverelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. *a* 1500 in Wright's *Vocab.* 238 *Hoc mominlum*, a naglott. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Take hede . . that it be fast on with laces wythout agglettes. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 117 He made hys pen of the aglet of a poynte that he plucked from hys hose. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch Mor.* 13 You put your aglet, sir, thorow the oilet that is not made for it. 1708 KERSEY, *Aglet*, the Tag of a Point. 1775 ASH, *Aigullet*, a point with tags. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 236 These splendid hose . . were attached by points or laces, with tags called agulettes or aglets (*i. e.* aiguillettes) to the doublet. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xiii. 148 The message related to two letters written with an aglet plucked from his hose.

2. Hence, An ornament consisting a. properly, of a gold or silver tag or pendent attached to a fringe; whence b. extended to any metallic stud, plate, or spangle worn on the dress.

1514 FITZHERBERT *Justyce of Peas* 120 We shall weare any agglettes, botons, or broches of golde or sylver, gylt, or counterfayt gylt. 1530 PALSGR. 193/2 Aiguelet to fasten a claspe in, *porte*. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 91 A millayne or French bonnet on his head full of agglets. 1551 EDWARD VI *Jrnl. Lit. Rem.* (1858) 325 His goune dressed with aglettes, worth 25 li. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1207/1 On the sleeues eight and thirtie paire of aglets of gold. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 227 An aglet or iewell in one's cap. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 A silken Camus . . Which all above besprinckled was throughout With golden aygulets, that glistred bright, Like twinckling starres. 1598 FLORIO, *Tremolante* . . aglets or spangles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aglet*, a little plate of any mettal, the tag of a point. 1764 R. BURN *Poor Laws* 21 No man, under the degree of a gentleman, shall wear any aglets of gold or silver.

c. *esp.* A tagged point, braid, or cord, hanging from the shoulder upon the breast in some military and naval uniforms. In this sense now officially treated as Fr., and written *aiguillette*.

1843 LYTTON *Last of Bar.* II. ii. 126 No flaunting tawdriness of fringe & aiglet characterised the appearance of the baron. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict.* 33 Little aiglets, tipped with gold, (hang) from his shoulders. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 685 A handsome officer, bearing the epaulets and aiglets of a staff captain. 1882 *Navy List* July 495/2 Aides-de-Camp to the Queen are to wear a gold aiguillette on the right shoulder.

3. 'Still used in haberdashery, and denotes round white stay-laces.' *Drapers' Dictionary* 1882.

[So in mod. Fr. *aiguillette* has passed from the tag to the lace or cord, as *point* did in Eng.]

4. *Herb.* Any pendent part of a flower resembling the prec., *esp.* a. A catkin of hazel, birch, etc. b. An anther (only in Dicts., and perh. erroneous).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 635 The knoppes or agglettes that hang in the Birche or Hasell trees. 1598 GERARDE *Herball* I. xxxix. § 2. 56 A certain long aglet or bunch, such as the Aller tree bringeth foorth. 1657 PURCHAS *Theatre of Insects* xiii. 72 When they gather off the Aglets, or Catkins, of the Hazel. 1708 KERSEY, *Aglets* or *Aglects* (among Florists) are the Pendants that hang on the Tip-ends of Chivets and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, etc. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Phys. Enl.* 127 A long bush of small and more yellow, green, scaly aglets, set in the same manner on the stalks as the leaves are. *c* 1860 LOWELL *Wks.* 1879, 373/2 And [the willow] glints his steely aglets in the sun.

†5. A fragment of flesh hanging by the skin. Hence, a scrap, a shred. (Cf. Fr. *découper un canard par aiguillettes*, Littré.) *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. x. 217 No, the begger . . getteth not an aguelette of hym. *Ibid.* App. 352 That thei should vtterly destroy him . . not leauing an agguelet of a poincte for the memorial of such hopeloste persones.

6. *Comb.* **aglet-babie**, ? A doll or (grown-up) 'baby' decked with aglets. (Explained by some as an aglet shaped like a human figure. Johnson defines *aglet* as 'A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a man,' but no quotations have been found bearing out this statement, which was perhaps merely hazarded as an explanation of *aglet-babie*); **aglet-headed**, having a head resembling an aglet; **aglet-hole**, a hole for passing a lace through, an eyelet-hole.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 80 Giue him Gold enough, and marrie him to a Puppet or an Aglet babie, or an old trot with ne're a tooth in her head. 1789 PILKINGTON *Derby.* I. 330 (JOD.) Aglet-headed rush. 1600 DARRELL *Demon. Possess.* 6 The boy . . burst the buttons of his Doublet & the aglet holes before both of his Doublet and Hose. — *Detect. Harsnet* 181 The buttons of his Doublett did brush off and his aglet holees breake. 1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, Aglet-hole, *Ojéte.*

A·glet, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] To put a tag on a point.

1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I agglet, I set on an agglet upon a poynte or a lace. *Je fene.* These poyntes be yvell bought, for some be aggletted and some nat.

†**A·gleted,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 6 **agglated.** [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with aglets.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 729 A Cote of black velvet upon White Satin and tied with laces agglated with golde.

†**Agli·de,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up, away + GLIDE.] To glide up or away.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 116 When the body ded ryse, a grymly gost a-gleed [? aglood], Then was tyme me for to stere, many a foyle I be-strood.

†**Agli·ff,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. 3 **aglyfte, oglyft.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 + GLIFF to alarm.] To frighten. Only in pa. pple. Frightened, terrified.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3590 As he stode so sore aglyfte. 1330 — *Chron.* 70 William was oglyft . . þat falle mad him ofright. *Ibid.* 72 For William þei were oglift, & said, þat we ne dar.

A-glimmer (ăgli·mə), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + GLIMMER.] In or into a glimmering state.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Farm* (1879) II. xii. 117 To set the tarnished gilding of the picture-frames . . all a-glimmer.

Aglint (ăgli·nt), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + GLINT.] Glinting, peeping through.

1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* IX. 315 Oft in the hunt have we caught sight, Aglint through valley copses, of the town.

Aglitter (ăgli·tə), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLITTER.] In a glitter, glittering.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi. (1872) I. 293 Mr. Lamb, all a-glitter. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 66 A room all a-glitter with gilding.

†**Aglo·pened,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. either of *glopen, gloppen*, with A *particle* for *y-*, or of a compound *a-glopen* with A- *pref.* 1 intensive.] Frightened.

a 1400 *Alexander* 874 Bees not aglopened, madame.

Aglossal (ăglŏ·săl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἄγλωσσ-ος without tongue + -AL.] Tongueless.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 65 The aglossal Anura.

Aglow (ăglōu·), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + GLOW.]

1. In a glow of warmth, or of some warm colour.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 118 Now all a-glow with colours not their own. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 125 The great mass of the Fletshorn was all a-glow. *Mod.* I was all aglow with the exercise.

2. *fig.* In a glow of (pleasurable) excitement; flushed.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Poems* 257 Amid the tremor of a realm aglow, Amid a mighty nation jubilant. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 All her face was aglow with delight.

†**Aglu·t,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 **aglotye.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + GLUT.] To feed to satisfaction, to glut.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 76 Boþe in mylk and in mele, to make with papelotes, To a-glotye with here gurles, þat greden after fode. 1496 *Bk. of St. Albans* C ii, It is agluttyd and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendred

Aglutition (æglɪuti·ʃən). *Path.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + L. **glūtītiōn-em* n. of action, f. *glūtī-re* to swallow: see DEGLUTITION.] Inability to swallow.

1847 in CRAIG.

†**Agly·,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + GLY to glance.] To vanish, disappear.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 245 Syþen in to gresse þou me a-gly3te.

†**Agly·,** *adv.*, prop. *phr.*, *Sc.* Also **agley.** [A *prep.*[1] + GLY.] Asquint, askew, crooked.

1785 BURNS, The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gly.

†**A·gminal,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *agminālis*, f. *agmen* (*agmin-*) a troop, army.] 'Belonging to a troop.' Bailey 1731.

Agminate (æ·gmine[1]t), *a.* [f. L. *agmen* (*agmin-*) a troop + -ATE[2].] Arranged in a group or cluster.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 356/2 There are generally about twenty clusters of these agminate follicles.

Agminated (æ·gmine[1]tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. x. 103/2 The patches of agminated glands. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 153 The solitary and agminated follicles of the intestines.

Agnail (æ·gne[1]l). Forms: 1 **angnægl**, 5 **agnayl, -lle**, 6 **angnaylle, angnale, agnale**, 6–7 **agnayle, agnell**, 7 **agnel, agnaile**, 7– **agnail.** [A word of which the application (and perhaps the form) has been much perverted by pseudo-etymology. The OE. *angnægl* is cogn. w. OHG. *ungnagel*, mod. G. dial. *anneglen, einnegeln* (E. Müller), Fris. *ongneil, ogneil*; f. *ang-* (Goth. *aggwus*, cf. *angsum*), compressed, tight, painful + *nægl*, Goth. *nagls* nail. The latter had here the sense, not of 'finger-nail,' *unguis*, but of a nail (of iron, etc.) *clāvus*, hence, a hard round-headed excrescence fixed in the flesh; cf. *wer-nægl*, WARNEL, a wart, lit. 'man-nail' (as opposed to 'door-nail,' 'wall-nail,' etc.). So, L. *clāvus* was both a nail (of iron, etc.) and a corn in the foot. Subsequently *-nail* was referred to a *finger-* or *toe-nail* (*unguis*), and the meaning gradually perverted to various (imaginary or real) affections of the nails: see senses 2, 3.]

†1. A corn on the toe or foot. *Obs.*

c 950 *Saxon Leechdoms* II. 80 Wiþ angnægle argesweorf & ealde sapan. *a* 1440 *MS. Med. Linc.* lf. 300 (in Halliw.) For agnayls one mans fete or womans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Agnaylle. 1530 PALSGR., Agnayle upon ones too, *corret.* 1547 BOORDE *Breuiary* II. (1552) 3 Clauus is the latin . . In englyshe it is named cornes or agnelles in a mannes fete or toes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 2 Figges . . purge away angnaylles and suche harde swellinges. *Ibid.* (1568) 17 [Aloe] heleth also agnales when they are cut of. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Venerie* 137 They skinne a kybed heele, they fret an angnale off, So thus I skippe from toppe to toe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. iii, Passing good for to be applyed to the agnels or corns of the feet. 1611 FLORIO, *Figuoli*, agnels, cornes, pushes, felons or swellings in the flesh. 1611 COTGR., *Corret*, an agnaile, or little corne, vpon a toe. — *Frouelle*, an agnell, pinne, or warnell in the toe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Morticini* . . agnails, or rather corns, especially on the feet and toes.

2. Any 'painful swelling,' 'ulcer,' or 'sore,' under, about, around the toe- or finger-nail; in J. and subseq. Dicts. identified with *whitlow*. [This change of explanation seems due to pseudo-etymology; whether confusion with Fr. '*angonailles*, botches, (pocky) bumps, or sores,' Cotgr., or med. L. *anghiones, anguinalia*, carbuncles, contributed the 'ulcers' or 'sores' is uncertain; but *-nail*, misinterpreted, fixed the locality. The further identification with whitlow (in the Dicts.) seems due to collating the Gr. name of the latter *παρονυχία* (f. *παρ'* beside + *ὄνυχ-* nail) with *ag-nail* (quasi *ag-at* + *nail*). Ash explains *agnail* as 'a whitlow, paronychia,' and *paronychia* as 'a perpetual sore under the root of the nail, a whitlow.']

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 258 Good to be layde unto . . ulcered nayles, or agnayles, whiche is a paynefull swelling aboute the ioyntes and nayles. 1633 W. LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (ed. 2) 95 It draweth out splents and broken bones, and openeth noughty vlcers and agnayles, that grow about the roots of the nayles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agnail*, a sore between the finger and the nail. 1721 BAILEY, *Agnail*, a sore at the root of the nail on the fingers or toes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Agnail*, a disease of the nails, a whitlow. 1847 CRAIG [as J.].

3. A 'hang-nail'; see quot. [*Hang-nail*, given by Halliwell as a dialect word, is evidently like the Sc. equivalent *anger-nail* (ANGER = irritation, inflammation), a corruption of *ang-nail*, putting a plausible meaning into it. That is, *ang-nail*, dialectally pronounced *hang-nail*, was explained as 'hanging' or detached nail. This explanation of *agnail* appears first in Bailey 1737 (ed. 1736 having only sense 2); the form *hang-nail* is in Craig 1847, and is now commoner in London than *agnail*.]

1742 BAILEY, *Agnail*: a sore slip of skin at the root of a nail. 1758 DYCHE & PARDON, *Agnail*; the soreness that arises from the stripping up the flesh into thin slices at the bottom and corners of the nails. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Agnail*, a hang-nail, either on the finger or toe. *Hangnails*, small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails. *Various dialects.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agnail*, a term applied to the shreds of epidermis which separate from the skin covering the root of the nail, and which, on being torn, give rise to a painful state of the fingers. 1882 *Weldon's Illustr. Dressmaker* Oct., Suppl. 6 This method practised daily will keep the nails in perfect preservation, also preventing agnails.

Agname (æ·gne[1]m). [f. L. *ag-* = *ad-* in addition + NAME, after L. *agnomen.*] An appellation over and above the ordinary name and surname; a 'to-name,' a sobriquet.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 52 The title, or agname, of Paterhemon.

Agnamed (æ·gne[1]md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Styled or called, apart from christian and surname.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 214 Colonel Alexander Hamilton, agnamed dear Sandy. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 47 He was agnamed *Gulielmus de monte alto.*

Agnate (æ·gne[1]t), *sb.* and *a.*; also 6–7 **agnat**, 7 **agnet.** [a. Fr. *agnat*, ad. L. *agnāt-us* (*adgnāt-us, adnātus*) a relation by the father's side; prop. born to, added by birth, pa. pple. of *adgnā-sc-i*, f. *ad* to + *gnā-sc-i* to be born, f. stem *gen-* to beget. Another form of the word differently used is ADNATE.]

A. *sb.*

1. A kinsman by the father's side; a collateral descendant by male links from the same male ancestor.

1534 in Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 117 Thay cannot have ony agnat or kinnisman of the father's side. 1607–40 *Rox. Bal.* (1871) I. 449 It never shall make me looke otherwise than an agnet. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 455 The King of Navarre, to whom, as nearest agnat, the Regencie belonged. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 143 Cognates or agnates—affinity or consanguinity—all varieties came alike to them. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. 156 By agnates are to be understood persons who are of kin through males.

2. A relation by descent from a common male ancestor, even though female links have intervened.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 76 Agnates, in the law both of

England and Scotland, are persons related through the father, as cognates are persons related through the mother. .. The intervention of females is immaterial, provided the connection be on the male or paternal side of the house.

B. *adj.* [After the use of L. *agnāt-us*, which was properly adj.]

1. Related by the father's side; also, sprung from the same forefather, of the same clan or nation.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ix. 199 The Agnate descendants of Shem.

2. *fig.* Allied in kind, akin; partaking of the same nature.

1782 POWNALL *Study Antiq.* (T.) By a fair reciprocal analysis of the agnate words. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 342 Persons who are elevated to high rank .. assume more or less of a fictitious character, but congenial and agnate, if I may say it, with the former.

Agnathous (æ·gnăþəs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γνάθ-os jaw + -OUS.] Having no jaws.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agnatic (ăgnæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *agnatique*: see AGNATE and -IC.] Of or pertaining to agnates; related on the father's side.

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 365 A lineal agnatic succession. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. 64 The agnatic [L. *agnatus*] curator of a lunatic is empowered .. to alienate his ward's property.

† **Agna·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. or Fr. *agnatique* + -AL.] = AGNATIC.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 99 Lineal, agnatical, cognatical or collateral [descent].

Agnatically (ăgnæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. AGNATICAL + -LY².] In an agnatic manner; by agnation.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. 149 All persons are Agnatically connected together who are under the same Paternal Power.

Agnation (ăgnē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *agnation*, ad. L. *agnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *agnāsci*: see AGNATE.]

1. Relationship through the male line; descent from a common male ancestor through male links alone, as recognized in the Salic law.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 255/1 The Agnation (which is of the Fathers side) must be preserued entire. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. 149 The foundation of Agnation is not the Marriage of Father and Mother, but the authority of the Father. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 156 There is no agnation between a mother's brother and her son,—only cognation.

2. Descent from a common male ancestor, even though female links have intervened; distinguished from *cognation* or descent from the same mother, which may or may not include agnation.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This difference was abolished by Justinian (*Inst.* 3. 10) and the females were reinstated in the right of Agnation .. hence cognation came to take in all the relations of the mother as well as father; and Agnation to be restrained to those of the father alone.

3. *fig.* Kinship by descent.

1782 POWNALL *Study Antiq.* 168 (T.) A much greater agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the northern hemisphere.

Agnesite (æ·gnêsəit). *Min.* [See quot.]

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* (ed. 5) 793 Agnesite .. an earthy steatite-like mineral from St. Agnes in Cornwall .. may be an impure bismuth ochre.

Agnet, obs. form of AGNATE.

Agnification (æ·gnifikē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. L. *agn-us* lamb + -FICATION.] The making or representing (of persons) as lambs or sheep.

1863 NEALE *Liturgiol.*, Early frescoes which represent all kinds of Scriptural characters under the form of sheep .. The agnification of such artists, etc.

† **A·gnit,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *agnit-* ppl. stem of *agnōsc-ĕre*: see AGNITION.] = AGNIZE.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, The silence of the Egyptians was agnited as an expressive manner of Divine Adoration.

† **Agni·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *agnitiōn-em* n. of action, f. *agnit-* ppl. stem of *agnōsc-ĕre, adgnōsc-ĕre*, to recognize, acknowledge; f. *ad* to + *gnōscĕre*, f. stem *gno-* to know.] Recognition, acknowledgement.

1569 GRAFTON *Chron.* 75 The agnition of the shepeherdes. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 247/1 Our glorifying him [God] is but the agnition of his glory. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 471 They liked not to retain God in the Agnition, or Practical Knowledge of him. 1775 ASH, *Agnition*, an acknowledgement, an owning.

Agnize (ăgnəi·z), *v. arch.*; also 6–7 agnise, 7 adnize. [formed after L. *a(d)gnōsc-ĕre* to acknowledge, recognize, apprehend (f. *ad* to + *gnōscĕre* to get to know), on the analogy of *cognize* and *cognōscĕre, recognize* and *recognōscĕre*, derived through Fr., while *agnize* had no Fr. antecedent.]

1. To recognize, remember. *arch.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xiv. 91 The Britaines wil agnize their owne cause, the Gaules will remember their wonted liberty. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* XIII. 226 That ere yet agnized By others, he might wisdom learn from her. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xv. 22, I was agnized of one, who by the skirt Caught me.

† 2. To recognize or acknowledge in any capacity; to own. Const. *for, as, inf., sb. in appos. Obs.*

1535 LEGH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. 216 They should be driven by this means to agnize their author, spring, and fountain. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 271 To agnise and knowledge Julius Cæsar for his conquerour. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* 46 Let him agnise the things that I write to be the commandements of the Lord. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 18 They had submitted to the Pope of Rome, and agnized him their Head. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 496 Offered up to God, for the agnizing Him as Creator of the World.

† 3. To own the authority or claims of. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* 7 Not accustomed to obey any lawe, to agnize any magistrate. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* To Reader, To agnise or admit the ancient and approued maner of the primitive church. 1659 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1771) 264 It was desired, That since it .. would be most safe for the protector [Richard Cromwell] to derive his authority from a right source, the words in the declaration of 'recognizing' him might be altered for 'agnizing' him; that so his right might appear to be founded upon the consent of the people represented in this assembly. 1748 T. EDWARDS *Canons Crit.* 291 (R.) Such He will crown with praise, And glad agnize before his Father's throne.

4. To recognize the existence of, to acknowledge, confess. *arch.*

1543 BECON *Policy of War* Wks. 1843, 245 Unthankful is he, that doth not agnise and knowledge the unmeasurable kindness of this most excellent prince. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 12 Happy is that man .. that humbly and heartily agniseth his faults. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 232, I do agnize A Naturall and prompt Alacartie, I finde in hardnesse. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 23 We doe upon the knees of our heart adnize constant Faith, Loyalty, and Obedience to the King. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 11 Well, I do agnize something of the sort. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 56 None but they Who extasie divine enjoy, agnize The universal impulse.

b. *absol.*

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XI. lxiii. (1612) 275 Loue is a Lordly Feast: Agnize (so should you) so, and so despayre is part releast.

† 5. To gain knowledge of, learn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1575 *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 173 The tenor of your princely will From you for to agnise.

Agnized (ăgnəi·zd), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Recognized, acknowledged.

1535 LEGH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. I. 216 The king .. of late agnized & declared Supreme Head of the Church. 1735–8 LD. BOLINGBROKE *Diss. on Parties* 99 A Title .. agnized, or recognized, by his Parliament. 1790 [See AGNIZE *v.* 1.]

Agnizing (ăgnəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGNIZE *v.* + -ING¹.] A recognizing; acknowledgement.

a 1557 UDALL *Luke* i. 79 (R.) With yᵉ agnisyng & knowlageyng of theyr owne synfulnesse. 1737 [See AGNIZE *v.* 2.]

A·gnoetism. *Eccl. Hist.* [f. AGNOETE, -ITE + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the Agnoites.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, There seems to have been two kinds of *agnoetism* and *agnoetæ*.

Agnoiology (ægnoiɒ·lŏdʒi). *Philos.* [f. Gr. *ἄγνοι-α* ignorance + -(O)LOGY.] The doctrine of those things of which we are necessarily ignorant; that department of philosophy which inquires into the character and conditions of ignorance.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 51 We must examine and fix what ignorance is—what we are, and can be, ignorant of. And thus we are thrown upon an entirely new research, constituting an intermediate section of philosophy, which we term the agnoiology .. the theory of true ignorance.

Agnoites, agnoetes (æ·gnoiəits, -īts). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *agnoītæ*, ad. Gr. *ἀγνοηταί*, heretics so named; f. *ἀγνοέ-ειν* to be ignorant.] An ancient theological sect who held that Christ was ignorant of some things.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 48 The Agnoites, who held that the divine nature of Christ was ignorant of some things. 1775 ASH, *Agnoetes*, a sect who denied that Christ knew the day of judgment.

‖ **Agnomen** (ægnō·men). [L. *agnōmen, adnōmen*, f. *ad* to + (*g*)*nōmen* name; cf. *adgnō-sc-ĕre* to recognize.] In *Rom. Antiq.* A second cognomen or fourth name, occasionally assumed by Romans. Hence *loosely*, A 'to-name' or additional name subsequently acquired.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The generality of grammarians speak of the *agnomen* as a fourth name superadded to the *cognomen* or third name, on account of some extraordinary action, virtue, or the like: as *Africanus* in Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* ix. (1832) VI. 101 She was wonderfully happy in the invention of agnomens. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii. 74 Small pale features, from which he derived his agnomen of Bean, or white.

Agnomical (ægnɒ·mikăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *γνώμη* thought, purpose + -ICAL; after Gr. *γνωμικός*; the Gr. form would be *ἄγνωμος*.] Of or belonging to the absence of set purpose or intention.

1881 FAIRBAIRN in *Scotsman* 24 Feb. 3 The struggle .. of the agnomical and evolutional with the statical and stationary element.

Agnominal (ægnɒ·minăl), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. AGNOMEN (*-min-*) + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to an agnomen.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 276 He had his proper name affected with the agnominal addition of Parresiastes.

Agnominate (ægnɒ·mineit), *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *agnōmināt-* ppl. stem of *agnōminā-re*, f. AGNOMEN; more commonly ANNOMINATE.] To bestow an agnomen on, style, nickname.

1595 *Locrine* III. ii. 161 Silver streams Which in memorial of our victory Shall be agnominated by our name. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agnominate*, to allude to ones name, to nickname. [Not in JOHNSON 1775, but in TODD 1818, and mod. Dicts.]

Agnomination (ăgnɒ·minē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *agnōmināti̯ōn-em* (also *adn-* and in med. L. *ann-*), n. of action, f. *agnōminā-re*: see AGNOMINATE. Also written ADNOMINATION and ANNOMINATION.]

1. The giving of an agnomen or surname; the name so given. *rare*⁻⁰.

1692 COLES, *Agnomination*, a sir-name. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1775 ASH, *Agnomination*, the giving of a new name.

2. *Rhet.* A kind of word-play, paronomasia; allusion of one word to another.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* I. xii. 50 As for the pretty and conceipted chaunge of the woord, *argumentum ab arguendo*, it seemeth also a Rhetoricall agnomination. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. 104 A kind of paranomasie, or agnomination. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 105 Agnomination is a pleasant sound of words, or a small change of names; or it is a present touch of the same letter, syllable, or word with a different meaning.

3. Alliteration.

1595–6 R. CAREW in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 20 In Ecchoes and Agnominations. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter and clapping together Agnominations. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & Italy* I. 239 They held agnominations .. to be elegant.

Agnostic (ăgnɒ·stik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄγνωστ-os* unknowing, unknown, unknowable (f. ἀ not + *γνο-* know) + -IC. Cf. GNOSTIC; in Gr. the termination *-ικός* never coëxists with the privative ἀ-.]

A. *sb.* One who holds that the existence of anything beyond and behind material phenomena is unknown and (so far as can be judged) unknowable, and especially that a First Cause and an unseen world are subjects of which we know nothing.

[Suggested by Prof. Huxley at a party held previous to the formation of the now defunct Metaphysical Society, at Mr. James Knowles's house on Clapham Common, one evening in 1869, in my hearing. He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to 'the Unknown God.' R. H. HUTTON in letter 13 Mar. 1881.]

1870 *Spect.* 29 Jan. 135 In theory he [Prof. Huxley] is a great and even severe Agnostic, who goes about exhorting all men to know how little they know. 1874 MIVART *Ess. Relig. etc.* 205 Our modern Sophists—the Agnostics,—those who deny we have any knowledge, save of phenomena. 1876 *Spect.* 11 June, Nicknames are given by opponents, but Agnostic was the name demanded by Professor Huxley for those who disclaimed atheism, and believed with him in an 'unknown and unknowable' God; or in other words that the ultimate origin of all things must be some cause unknown and unknowable. 1880 BP. FRASER in *Manch. Guardn.* 25 Nov., The Agnostic neither denied nor affirmed God. He simply put Him on one side.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to agnostics or their theory.

1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 192 The pseudo-scientific teachers of what has .. been termed .. the Agnostic Philosophy. 1876 Principal TULLOCH *Agnosticism* in *Weekly Scotsm.* 18 Nov., The same agnostic principle which prevailed in our schools of philosophy had extended itself to religion and theology. Beyond what man can know by his senses or feel by his higher affections, nothing, as was alleged, could be truly known. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* I. 4 The agnostic teaching of the Sankhya school is the common basis of all systems of Indian philosophy. 1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* II. 216 The agnostic doctrines, he (Carlyle) once said to me, were to appearance like the finest flour, from which you might expect the most excellent bread; but when you came to feed on it, you found it was powdered glass, and you had been eating the deadliest poison.

Agnostically (ăgnɒ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In an agnostic manner; with a leaning towards agnosticism.

1882 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 In one of his latest books he brought an agnostically-minded hero on the scene.

Agnosticism (ăgnɒ·stisiz'm). [f. AGNOSTIC + -ISM.] The doctrine or tenets of Agnostics.

1870 *Spect.* 29 Jan. 135 The lecture was .. perhaps not quite so full as it should have been of his Agnosticism. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 27 They themselves vehemently dispute the term [atheism] and usually prefer to describe their state of mind as a sort of know-nothingism or Agnosticism, or belief in an unknown and unknowable God. 1877 E. CONDER *Basis of Faith* i. 25 But there is nothing *per se* irrational in contending that the evidences of Theism are inconclusive, that its doctrines are unintelligible, or that it fails to account for the facts of the universe, or is irreconcilable with them. To express this kind of polemic against religious faith the term 'agnosticism' has been adopted. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* i. 60 Called agnosticism, from its profession of an incapacity to discover the indispensable conditions of either positive or negative knowledge. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 819/2 In nine cases out of ten Agnosticism is but old atheism 'writ large.'

‖ **A·gnus.** *Obs.* [L. *agnus* a lamb.] = AGNUS DEI.

1494 FABYAN VII. 472 After the thirde agnus was sayd. 1674 BREVINT *Saul & Sam.* 331 (T.) They will .. carry most devoutly a scapulary, an agnus, or a set of beads about them. *Ibid.* 322 Scapularies, beads, ropes, agnusses.

Comb. **agnus-bell** (in *R. C. Ch.*) the bell rung while the *Agnus Dei* is being said or sung in the Mass.

1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 103 One sanctus bell one agnus bell gone owtt of the fore sayd churche.

‖ **Agnus Castus** (æ·gnŏs kæ·stŏs). [L. *agnus*, a. Gr. *ἄγνος* name of the tree, confused with *ἁγνός* chaste, whence the second word L. *castus* chaste.] A tree, species of Vitex (*V. Agnus Castus*), once believed to be a preservative of chastity; called also Chaste-tree and Abraham's Balm (? Baum).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xv. (1495) 612 The herbe Agnus castus is alwaye grene, and the flowre therof is namly callyd Agnus castus, for wyth smelle and vse it makyth men chaste as a lombe. *c* 1400 *Floure & Leafe* 173 A braunch of Agnus castus eke bearing In her hand. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 Agnus Castus or the Chaste Tree. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* i. 2 The sacred river rushes through its thicket of tamarisk, poplar, willow and agnus-castus.

‖ **Agnus Dei** (æ·gnŏs dī·əi, a·gnus dē·i). [L. =

lamb of God.] In *R. C. Ch.* a. A part of the Mass beginning with the words *Agnus Dei*; also the music set to it. b. A figure of a lamb bearing a cross or flag. c. A cake of wax stamped with such a figure and blessed by the Pope.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 8 Bi-twex þe consecracioun & *Agnus Dei*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 245 After the iii *agnus dei* y seid. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 45 Their Cakes of Wax which they call *Agnus Dei*. 1629 OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 44 Such little Cristall glasses, as Papists do vse to weare about their necks, with an *Agnus Dei* inclosed betweene them. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. 1851, 418 Masses for him both quick and dead, *Agnus Dei's*, Reliques, and the like. 1845 HOLMES *Mozart* 100 The service lasted till a quarter to eleven, and an *Agnus Dei* of Haydn's was again performed.

†**Ago**, *v. Obs.* Forms as in Go. [f. A- *pref.* 1 forth, away, out + Go. Cogn. w. OS. *âgangan*, OHS. *irgangan*, *irgân* (mod. G. *ergehen*), Goth. *us-gaggan*. Only the pa. pple. *agan*, *agon*, *agone*, *ago* is common after 1300, and of this the *verbal* use ceased before 1700, leaving it only as *adj.* of time: see next.]

1. To go forth, go on, proceed.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii. 32 Cealf . . þeah þe him úpp-agá horn on heafde. 1297 R. GLOUC. 561 Ich mai honge vp min ax, febliche ic abbe agonne.

2. Of time: To depart, pass away, pass.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 1 Ða sæternes dæg wæs agán. 1205 LAYAM. 24196 Þa æstre wes a3onge. *Ibid.* 31889 Þa elleue 3er weoren onfast a3eongen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2305 Þe day hym was ful ne3 agan. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 65 Ore vij. yere be ago, More schalle we here. *c* 1550 *Every man* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 107 The day passeth, and is almost ago.

3. To go away, depart (from a place).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Nis nawiht þeos weorld, al heo a3eð. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 288 Hit kumeð lihtliche, ageð awei lihtliche. *c* 1260 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 14 Al hir ioi was ago. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 365 He Was forthe vnto his shippes agoon. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 379 And when thaire huske agooth hem thai beth ripe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 112 The wownde so clene agonne, that no tokyn of hyt . . remaynyd. 1586 FERNE *Blazon of Gentrie* 21 Our sheepe shearing feastes . . been all agone. 1674 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* II. 76 The Author therefore . . took a great fright lest all were ago.

Ago, agone (ăgōu·, ăgǫ·n), *ppl. a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4–5 agoon, 5–6 agon, 6– agone; also 4–6 agoo, 6–7 agoe, 4– ago. [pa. pple. of the preceding vb., used as adj. qualifying some noun of time, expressed or understood; in the latter case always preceded by *long* = *long time*. The full form *agone* had been contracted to *ago* in some dialects long before this usage began, in end of 14th c.; *ago* became the ordinary prose form from Caxton, but *agone* has remained dialectally, and as an archaic and poetic variant to the present day.]

A. *ppl. adj.* Gone by; by-gone; past. (Now always *follows* its noun.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 58 For it was ago fif yer That he was last ther. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 7 (Lansd.) I speke of mony a hundred 3ere a-go. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 2 As 3is-tirdai, and the thridde dai agoon. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 158 It is not yet longe tyme agoo that suche custume was vsed. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 179/2 Nowe quite gone manye yeares a goo. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 204 O he's drunke, sir Toby, an houre agone. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13 Three dayes agone I fell sicke. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61, 42 Some Years agoe they were remarkable for the narrowest Hats in the Kingdom. *a* 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* i, In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. iv. 70 And that's full fifteen minutes agone.

B. *adv.* in *Long ago*: a long while ago, in time long gone, long since. Chaucer has also *yore ago*.

c 1366 CHAUCER *Compl. Pity* 1 Pite that I haue sought so yore agoo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 271, I þis lord knowe, it is longe ago I knewe him. 1417 CLIFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 29 I. 90 It liked to youre seyd Hyghnesse not longe agon to wryte to me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* xvi. 2 Ye would haue beleued me long agon. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* III. v. (1839) 63 'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lug.* I. v. 89 Dead and gone long ago.

¶ Corrupt form. See A *prep.*[2]

c 1538 STARKEY *England* 88 Not many yerys of-goo.

Agog (ăgǫ·g), *adv.*; also 6 on gogge. [perh. ad. OFr. *en gogues* (15th c. in Littré '*il estoit en gogues*'; Cotgr. '*estre en ses gogues* to be frolicke, lustie, lively, wanton, gamesome, all-a-hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a veine of mirth, or in a merrie mood'), f. *gogue* 'fun, diversion,' of unknown origin. (See conjectures in Diez and Skeat. Prof. Rhys finds no etymon in Celtic.) Cf. also Fr. *vivre à gogo* to live like a lord, in abundance; see Littré.] In eager readiness, expectation, or desire; on the move, astir. Const. *inf.*, *on*, *upon*, *for*, *with*, *about*.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 329 Beeying set agog to thinke all the worlde otemele. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Glendour* xxiii. 1 And for to set us hereon more agog. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Booke of Venerie* 92 To sette mens myndes on gogge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. XXXV. 1225 c, These words set them agog [*His verbis incitatis*]. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. John* xi. 53 (1868) 385/2 To set men agog upon mischief. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Colem. St.* v. xiii. (1710) II. 892, I ha' set her agog to Day for a Husband. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* x, Six precious souls and all agog To dash through thick and thin. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks' *Life* (1832) II. 230 They are now agog with their republic. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. ix. 100 The Eldest, age fourteen, had gone quite agog about my little Girl, age only nine.

Agoggled (ăgǫ·g'ld), *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + GOGGLED.] = GOGGLED.

1862 A. LEIGHTON *Trad. Scott. Life* 8 A man a little a-goggled in his eyes.

Agoing; see A *prep.*[1] 13 b and Go *v.*

Agomphious (ăgǫ·mfiəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀγόμφι-os* toothless + -OUS.] Toothless.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Agon** (æ·gōn). [Gr. *ἀγών*, orig. 'a gathering or assembly' (f. *ἄγ-ειν* to lead, bring with one), *esp.* for the public games; hence 'the contest for the prize at the games,' and by extension, 'any contest or struggle.' The pl. is usually in the Gr. form *ἀγῶνες agones* (ăgōu·nīz).] *Gr. Antiq.* A public celebration of games, a contest for the prize at those games; also *fig.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (T.) Fit for combats and wrestlings and so came out to practise in these agones. *c* 1660 SANCROFT *Serm.* (1694) 106 (T.) They must do their exercises too —be anointed to the agon and to the combat. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. iv. 422 Those religious games or agônes instituted by Herakles.

†**A·gonal, -el.** *Obs. rare*[1]. [? subst. use of Fr. *agonal*, ?*agonel*, quasi *liber agonalis* 'book of agonies': cf. *manual*, Fr. *manuel*.] A martyrology.

1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 220 An old Agonel. 1695 GIBSON tr. *ibid.*, We find it in an ancient Agonal.

Agonarch (æ·gŏnāɹk). *rare*−°. [ad. Gr. *ἀγων-άρχ-ης* a judge of a contest, f. *ἀγών* (see AGON) + *-αρχης* ruler.] 'A judge or overseer in feats of activity, a master of revels.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in mod. Dicts.

Agone (ăgǫ·n), *ppl. a., arch.* and *poet.* = AGO, q.v.

Agoniadin (ăgōu·niădin). *Chem.* [f. *Agoniada* + -IN.] A glycoside, $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$, contained in Agoniada or Agonia bark (obtained fr. *Plumieria lancifolia*).

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. 2nd Supp.* 30.

Agonic (ăgǫ·nik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀγων-os*, *ἀγώνι-os*, without angle (f. *ἀ* priv. + *γωνία* angle), + -IC.] Having or making no angle, having no inclination; as in *agonic line*, the irregular line passing through the two magnetic poles of the earth along which the magnetic needle points directly north or south; the line of no magnetic variation.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VIII. § 674 In certain parts of the earth the magnet coincides with the geographical meridian. These points are connected by an irregularly curved imaginary line, called a line of no variation or agonic line.

†**Ago·nious,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agonieux* (cf. It. *agonioso*): see AGONY and -OUS.] Full of agony.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxi. 154 Lewys had long lyen in this agonyous sykenes. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 575 The harsh astringent fierce original Poysons do . . put Nature into an agonious Condition.

Agonism (æ·gŏniz'm). ?*Obs.*−° [ad. Gr. *ἀγών-ισμα* a contest, or its prize, f. *ἀγωνίζ-εσθαι*: see AGONIZE.]

1. A combat, an athletic match.

1742 BAILEY, *Agonism*, a Combat or Trial of Skill. 1755 JOHNSON and 1775 ASH, *Agonism*, contention for a prize.

2. The prize of a contest.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agonism*, the reward or prize won by activities; the reward of victory.

†**Agonist** (æ·gŏnist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγωνιστ-ής* a combatant in the games.] 'A contender for prizes.' J.

1626 COCKERAM, *Agonist*, a Champion. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Nilus* in *Ess. etc.* 1859, 161 Happiest of mothers am I, who have borne so noble an agonist.

Agonistarch (ægŏni·stāɹk). [f. *ἀγωνιστ-ής* a combatant + *ἀρχ-ός* ruler.] One who trained combatants for the games.

1824 in CRABB.

Agonistic (ægŏni·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγωνιστικ-ός* of or pertaining to an *ἀγωνιστ-ής* or AGONIST.]

1. Of or pertaining to the athletic contests of ancient Greece; *hence*, pertaining to athletic feats generally, athletic.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. ccvi, Smeared in 's bloody Agonistik Gore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agonistic* amounts to much the same with *athletic*. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 32 An Agonistic inscription . . reading, 'Damocleidas (was victor) in the horse race.' 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 447 The many military and agonistic metaphors in his Epistles.

2. *Rhet.* Polemic, combative, striving to overcome in argument.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 589 (T.) The prophetick writings were not, saith St. Peter, *ἰδίας ἐπιλύσεως* (I conceive in an agonistick sense) of their own starting or incitation. 1677 GALE *Crt. of Gentiles* III. Pref., A thetic and dogmatic method, rather than agonistic and polemic. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesman* XXX. 225 If knowledge be argumentative and wit agonistic, the society becomes an arena. *a* 1857 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr* (Beeton) 241 As a scholar he was brilliant; but he consumed his power in agonistic displays.

3. Strained, aiming at effect; simulating strong feeling, tending to exaggeration of feeling.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 250 Agonistic posture-makings. 1864 I. TAYLOR in *Gd. Wds.* 943 Long before the coming on of the modern agonistic paroxysm in literature.

Agonistical (ægŏni·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. = AGONISTIC 1. ?*Obs.*

1653 HAMMOND *N. Test.* (T.) *Τελειοῦσθαι*, in the agonistical notion, we have formerly explained. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Cl.* I. 335 (T.) To say nothing of the beautiful metaphors and noble agonistical terms. 1755 JOHNSON and 1775 ASH, *Agonistical*, belonging to prize-fighting.

2. *Rhet.* = AGONISTIC 2.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 20 With a struggling, agonistical, and contentious reason. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. v. 240 Aristotle has happily and aptly called the 'agonistical' or 'wrestling' style, that style by which a speaker *earnestly strives* to make a *present* audience see and feel what he wishes them to see and feel.

Agonistically (ægŏni·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an agonistic manner, argumentatively.

1836 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. viii. 33 Having written once agonistically, I wish next to write in another manner.

Agonistics (ægŏni·stiks). [pl. of AGONISTIC *a.* used *subst.* Cf. Fr. *agonistique*, and Gr. *ἡ ἀγωνιστική* the agonistic (art).] That part of gymnastics which has reference to athletic combats, such as those practised in the ancient games.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., A learned work on the subject of agonistics. *a* 1859 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

†**Agoni·zant.** *Obs.* 'Certain Friers in Italy, who assisted those who were in Agonies.' Bailey.

Agonize (æ·gŏnəiz), *v.* [prob. a. Fr. *agonise-r* or its original, the med. L. *agonizā-re*, ad. Gr. *ἀγωνίζ-εσθαι*, to contend in the AGON, to struggle. The trans. use is however confined to Eng. and seems an independent application of the word, after the analogy of verbs in -IZE from the Gr. active *-ίζειν*.]

1. *trans.* To subject to agony, to torture. Also *absol.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 72 And seyng her thus agonized . . he demaunded of her the cause thereof. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 823 Or whom some serpent's sting doth agonize. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* IV. ii, The sharpest tortures that ever agonized the human frame. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xvii. (1876) 220 This power of sin to agonize is traced to the law. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 173, I will not let thy hideous secret out To agonise the man I love.

2. *intr.* To suffer agony, to writhe in pain or anguish, to be in the throes of death. (From Fr.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 484 The Olive under which our blessed Saviour Agonized. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* I. 198 To smart and agonize at ev'ry pore. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* I. 74 Where dying victims agonize in pain. 1810 T. MAURICE *Hist. Hindostan* (1820) I. I. xiii. 519 The dreadful catastrophe in which nature agonized, and a world was destroyed.

3. *intr.* To contend in the arena; to struggle or strive in physical exercise; to wrestle. (In reference to orig. Gr. sense; also in med. L. and It.) Usually *fig.*

1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) III. 351 He agonizes, and with all his strength of reason endeavours to overcome himself. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvi. 347 The nation agonizes this hour to recognize man as man. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 123 [Paul] most earnestly entreats the Romans to agonise with him in their prayers to God.

4. *fig.* To make desperate or convulsive efforts for effect.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1966. 26/2 Every one who has no real fancy seems agonizing after originality. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. xv. 246, I might agonize in words for a day and I should not express the delight.

Agonized (æ·gŏnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Subjected to agony, tortured, in anguish.

1583 [See AGONIZE 1]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 329 'He is dead!' screamed the agonized parent. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 8. 553 The agonized loyalty, which strove to save Charles.

2. Expressing agony, full of distress.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxii. (1856) 279 One wild, booming, agonized note. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 His reading being interrupted by . . agonised yawns, and other signs of impatience.

Agonizedly (æ·gŏnəi·zĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an agonized manner; in tones of agony or anguish.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 166 'Niece Matilda,' cried Sir Roger, agonizedly. 1870 *Stand.* 26 Nov., France is crying agonisedly to every one of her sons to up and help her.

Agonizer (æ·gŏnəizəɹ). [f. AGONIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who agonizes; in *Society slang*, One who makes convulsive efforts for effect.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec., The agonisers of the pianoforte.

Agonizing (æ·gŏnəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGONIZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of putting forth excessive exertion, struggling, suffering anguish.

1813 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr. *Lancelot's Tour* (1816) I. 71 This agonizing must as much relate to that vile body, which even St. Paul kept under. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 5 [His] continual agonizings with his hopeless passion.

Agonizing (æ·gŏnəiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AGONIZE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. Causing agony or extreme anguish, torturing.

1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 287 O sharp convulsive pangs of agonizing pride! 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 435 The lifted ax, the agonizing wheel. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii. 64 With a smile of agonising courtesy. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 45 What Fenwick must have suffered, the agonizing struggle between the fear of shame and the fear of death.

2. Suffering agony; writhing in pain or anguish; in the throes of death.

1666 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 249 An extraordinary Restorative and Cordiall, recovering frequently with it agonizing persons. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 586 Convulsive twist in agonizing

folds. 1812–21 Combe *Dr. Synt., Consolation* I. (Chandos) 129 His agonising bosom burns.

Agonizingly (æ·gŏnəi·zinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an agonizing manner; with painful or desperate struggles.

c 1841 Kingsley *Lett. & Mem.* I. 52 Struggles .. which made him feel more agonizingly weak than ever. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* V. VI. vii. § 7 They .. fail egregiously;—ridiculously;—it may be, agonizingly.

Agonothet(e (ăgō·nŏþĕt, -þet). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγωνοθέτης* f. *ἀγών* contest + *θέτης* a disposer; f. vbl. stem *θε-* to place. Also used in the Gr. forms.] A superintendent or director of the great public games of Greece.

1626 Cockeram, *Agonotheth*, a Judge in masteries of actiuity. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. x. 405 Of which games the Amphictyons were judges and agonothetæ. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1964, 818/1 The agonothet for each year. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 505 He gravely assumed the titles of archon and agonothetes.

Agonothetic (ăgō·nŏþe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγωνοθετικ-ός*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to an agonothete.

1731 in Bailey; whence in Johnson, etc.

†**A·gonous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med. L. *agōn* death struggle (a. Gr. *ἀγών* contest) + -OUS.] Struggling, engaged in mortal combat.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 274 This agonous condition and strugling strife of the Properties of Nature.

Agony (æ·gŏni). Also 4 agonye, 5–7 agonie. [prob. formed by Wyclif on the L. *agōnia* of the Vulgate; though also found in 14th c. Fr., *agonie*. The L. is a. Gr. *ἀγωνία* contest, hence, mental struggle, anguish; f. *ἀγών*, Agon q.v.] The development of the senses in Gr. was:—1. A struggle for victory in the games; 2. Any struggle; 3. Mental struggle, anguish, *e.g.* Christ's anguish in Gethsemane. But the historical appearance of the meanings in Eng. was as follows:

1. Anguish of mind, sore trouble or distress, a paroxysm of grief. *Agony column*, the column of a newspaper that contains special advertisements, particularly those for missing relatives or friends, and thus often gives evidence of great distress.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 266 This man is falle .. In som woodnesse, or in som agonye. 1494 Fabyan v. cxvii. 91 Fredegunda .. sore was abasshed, and in great fere and agony. 1611 Bible 2 *Mac.* iii. 14 There was no small agonie throughout the whole citie. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. 83 He sunk under the charge in an agony of confusion and despair. 1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 40 It was agony to him to hear the beggar's cry of distress. 1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 A cryptogram in the agony column.

b. Hence, Intensity or paroxysm of pleasure.

a 1725 Pope *Odyssey* x. 492 With cries and agonies of wild delight. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Mak. Flor.* v. 138 He struck the marble in an agony of pleasure and content, bidding it 'Speak'!

2. *spec.* The mental struggle or anguish of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxii. 43 And he maad in agonye [*ether angwische or stryf*] preiede lengere. [Vulg. *Et factus in agonia, prolixius orabat.*] 1526 Tindale *ibid.*, He was in an agonye. 1557 *Genev.*, 1611, and *Revised*, *ibid.*, And being in an agonie, he prayed more earnestly. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 793 As cried Christ ere His agony.

3. The convulsive throes, or pangs of death; the death struggle. (med. L. *agon mortis.*) Seldom now used in this sense without qualification, as agony *of death*, *mortal* agony.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xiv. 121 Quhen darius vas in the agonya and deitht thrau. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 867 To moue wilde laughter in the throate of death? It cannot be, it is impossible: Mirth cannot moue a soule in agonie. 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 432 On a sudden she fell into the agony of death. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 800/1 The death-struggle, or agony.

4. Extreme bodily suffering, such as to produce writhing or throes of the body.

1607 Dekker *Westward Hoe* (1873) II. 347 O quickly, quickly, shees sicke and taken with an Agony. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 861 Here in perpetual agonie and pain. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 157 The agony the poor woman was in. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 850 Brain-feverous in his heat and agony. 1864 — *Boadicea* 84 Ran the land with Roman slaughter, multitudinous agonies.

5. A struggle or contest. (Rarely without some shade of the preceding senses.)

1677 *Decay Chr. Piety* 408 (T.) Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances he is utterly unqualified for these agonies. 1859 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 89 He was most truly in an agony, according to the original meaning of that word; for the conflict was great between two master principles of his nature. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. ii. 117 Which lasted .. above three hours; and was the crisis, or essential agony, of the Battle.

†**Ago·nyclite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *agonyclita*, a. Gr. *ἀγονυκλίτης*, f. *ἀ* not + *γόνυ* knee + *-κλιτ-os* bending, f. vbl. stem *κλιν-* bend.] 'Hereticks, in the seventh century, whose distinguishing tenet was, never to kneel, but to deliver their prayers standing.' Bailey.

1710 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* 361 (D.) To God he will not bow his knee Like an old Agonyclitee [? for *Agonyclitæ*, L. *pl.*].

†**A-goo·d,** *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + Good; cf. *afresh.*] In good earnest; thoroughly, heartily.

a 1536 Tindale *Prol. Jonah* Wks. I. 456 The nature of all wicked is, when they have sinned a good, to seek .. to drive the remembrance of sin out of their thoughts. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 170 And at that time I made her weepe a good. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 188 Ran in a good to helpe him. 1671 *Welch Trav.* 258 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 339 The company that stood about did laugh at him a-good. [Cf. mod. dial., To laugh a good one, run a good one, etc.]

Agoon, obs. form of Ago, Agone.

‖**Agora** (æ·goră). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. *ἀγορά.*] An assembly; hence, the place of assembly, *esp.* the market-place.

1820 T. Mitchell *Com. Aristoph.* I. 176 The agora or forum was the resort of all the idle and profligate in Athens. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. I. i. 2 The custom of occasionally convoking and consulting the divine Agora.

Agoraphobia (æ·gorăfō·biă). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀγορά* (see prec.) + *-φοβία* fear.] (See quot.)

1873 *Jrnl. Mental Sc.* XIX. 456 Dr. C. Westphal has an article on Agoraphobia; by this he means the fear of squares or open places.

†**A-go·re-blood,** *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ in, and *gore-blood*; see Gore.] In or with clotted blood or gore.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 163 The Flouds and Rivers [were] running all agore-blood, by reason of the great slaughter. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vii. 14 To see .. champions wounding and killing one another, and to behold them all agore bloud [*perfusorumque sanguine*].

Agot, obs. form of Aget.

Agoten, pa. pple. of Aget-en *v. Obs.*, to pour.

Agouti, agouty (ăgū·ti). Also aguti. [a. Fr. *agouti*, Sp. *aguti*, a. *aguti, acuti*, native Indian name.] A genus of rodents, belonging to the Cavy or Guinea-pig family; the common species (*Dasyprocta agouti*) is an animal of the size and appearance of a hare, common in the W. Indies and adjacent parts of S. America.

1731 Bailey, *Agouty* (in America) a little Beast of the shape and size of a rabbit. 1830 E. Bennett *Zool. Gard. Del.* I. 295 The Long-nosed Agouti .. is now almost confined to St. Lucia. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* (1861) 281 Smoking agoutis out of the hollow trees.

Agrace, variant of Aggrace *v. Obs.*

Agrade, used by Florio in 1611 (not in ed. 1598) to translate It. *gradire* to be pleased with. Cf. It. *aggradare.*

Agraffe (ăgræ·f). [a. Fr. *agrafe*, formerly *agraffe, agraphe, agrappe* (see Agrappes), f. *à* + *grappe*:—late L. *grappa* 7th c., ad. OHG. *chrapfo* hook, mod. G. *krappen.* Cf. Cymric *crap* hook.] A kind of hook, which fastens to a ring, used as a clasp.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccclxii/2 The Present .. is an Agraffe of Diamonds, and a Diamond Buckle for an Hat. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* (1830) 33 The feather of an ostrich, fastened in her turban by an agraffe set with brilliants. 1872 O. Shipley *Eccl. Terms* 388 Foreign ritualists mention a sort of agrafe of pearls, worn by the pope and cardinals under this name [*rationale*].

†**Agrai·th,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 agrayth, agreith, agredy. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + Graith, ad. Norse *greið-a* to make ready, prepare; cogn. w. Goth. *ga-raidjan* and OE. *ge-rædan*, from which perhaps the Kentish form *agredy* below.]

1. To prepare; make ready.

c 1315 Shoreham 126 And yet ne were hyt no3t ino3 One to agredy hyre loo3 And he3 ine hevene blysse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe pine wyþoute ende þet God heþ agrayþed to þe uorlorene. *Ibid.* 140 Alneway agrayþed, ase byeþ þe ssipmen in ssipe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Purueaunce þat prest was, to pepul agreiþed.

2. To accoutre, dress, deck.

1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy hise agrayþeþ and a3et mid alle hire ournemens. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 52 In gode cloþes of gold agreþed ful riche. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 904 Thyn halle agrayde and hele the walles.

3. To dress (a wound).

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Me ssel zueteliche þe wonden agrayþi.

4. *refl.* and hence *intr.* To make oneself ready, to prepare (to do any thing).

c 1315 Shoreham 126 Into the blysse of hevene sty, To agredy worthy scholde hy be At hyre assumpcion. 1340 *Ayenb.* 173 He hine wolde agrayþi ase zone ase he mi3te.

†**Agrai·thing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] Attiring; dress, decoration.

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 Hire coustouse robes, and hire oþre agrayþinges. *Ibid.* 176 Agrayþeþ hire heaueden mid preciouse agrayþinges.

Agral (æ·grăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *agrāl-is* = *agrār-is*, f. *ager* field, country.] Of or belonging to the fields; = Agrarian 4.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 288 Wayside and agral plants.

†**Agra·med, agremed, agromed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [The only part found of vb. *agrame, agreme, agrome*, coinciding in form and sense with OFr. *agramir, agremir* (also *engr-*) chiefly used in pa. pple. *agrami*, etc.; f. *à* to (or *en* in) + *gram* adj. (Pr. *gram*, It. *gramo*) a. OHG. *gram*, angry. But OE. had also *gram* adj. and *gremian, gremman* vb., to enrage, ME. *gremien, greme*, whence *a-gremed* might have been formed with A- *pref.* 1, independently of Fr. (cf. OHG. *ergremen*). The special influence of OFr. *agrami* seems clear in the form *agramed*, but see Grame, Greme.] Angered, vexed, enraged.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3310 Y am aschamed, And sore anoyed, and agramed. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 84 As he that was agremed in hert. *c* 1430 *Generides* 6044 In his hert right yuel agramed. *a* 1500 *Chron. Eng.* 863 in Ritson *M. R.* II. 306 The kyng wes ful sore agromed. 1692 Coles, *Agramed*, aggrieved (*obs.*). 1775 Ash, *Agramed*, grieved (*obs.*).

Agra·mmatist (ăgræ·mătist). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr. *ἀγράμμᾰτ-os* illiterate (f. *ἀ* priv. + *γράμματ-α* letters) + -IST; after Gr. *γραμματιστής.*] 'An unlearned, illiterate man.' Bailey 1731; whence in Johnson, etc.

‖**Agraphia** (ăgræ·fiă). *Med.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *-γραφία* writing.] Inability to write (as a manifestation of brain-disease).

1871 *Academy* 15 Mar. 183/2 Agraphia, in which the patient speaks, but blunders sadly in writing. 1880 Bastian *Brain* xxix. 658 Agraphia may be appropriately enough allowed to include 'incoordinate' as well as 'paralytic' defects in the power of mental expression by Writing.

Agraphic (ăgræ·fik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* not + *γραφικ-ός* of writing, able to write: see -IC. The Gr. form was *ἄγραφος* or *ἄγραπτος.*] Characterized by inability to write.

1878 Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 166 Whether the inability to write is due to this cause, or is really the 'agraphic' condition. 1880 MacCormac *Antis. Surg.* 226 At first he was quite aphasic and of course agraphic.

†**Agra·ppes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OFr. *agrappe* (mod. Fr. *agrafe*); see Agraffe.] 'Hooks and eyes used on armour or on ordinary dress.' Fairholt.

Agrarian (ăgrē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *agrāri-us* pertaining to land (f. *agr-* field + *-āri-us*: see -ARY) + -AN. The L. was first adapted as **agrarie** (cf. *contrary*), or untranslated.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Rom. Hist.* Relating to the land: epithet of a law (*Lex agraria*) for the division of conquered lands.

[1533 Bellendene *Livy* IV. (1822) 379 The law Agrarie .. put the Faderis fra the public landis, quhilkis was wranguislie possedit. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 647 Cæsar preferred the Law Agraria.] 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. XXVI. 71 Spurius Cassius, suspected of affecting Soveraignty, because hee had published the Agrarian Law. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. IX. 161 An agrarian law for the division of a certain proportion of the public land.

2. *gen.* Relating to, or connected with, landed property. *Agrarian outrage*, an act of violence originating in discord between landlords and tenants.

17.. in Somers's *Tracts* II. 453 Whatever Reflections may be rais'd from the Agrarian Principles. 1833 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 422 Have not your landlords brought you to the very eve of an agrarian war? 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xiii. 23 The Irish land system familiarised the peasantry with agrarian outrages.

3. Of, relating to, or connected with, cultivated land, or its cultivation.

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 197 Signore Giobert, academician, and of the agrarian society. 1864 Burton *Scot Abroad* II. ii. 163 The heartless agrarian devastation accompanying the movements of the Russian troops. 1867 J. Draper *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxvi. 445 The only bulwark .. against the clamoring rule of agrarian majorities.

4. *Bot.* Growing wild in the fields. Also, name proposed by H. C. Watson for the lowest of the altitudinal zones of vegetation, within the limits of the cultivation of corn.

1843 H. C. Watson *Distrib. Brit. Pl.* 34 Agrarian region. 1861 Buckman *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (L.) We believe that the charlock is only an agrarian form of brassica.

B. *sb.*

1. An agrarian law.

1656 Harrington *Oceana* 54 (R.) An equal agrarian is a perpetual law establishing and preserving the balance of dominion. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. xvi. (1865) 125 The estate has passed into more prudent hands, and nothing but an agrarian can restore it.

2. One in favour of a redistribution of landed property.

1818 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 97 An Agrarian of three hours standing. 1882 Goldw. Smith in *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 2 The agrarians will be satisfied with nothing short of the total spoliation of the landowners.

Agrarianism (ăgrē·riăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The principle of a uniform division of lands.

1808 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XXVI. 109 A poor's rate .. is an assurance-premium against agrarianism: it is a quit-rent paid to the sovereign people for a recognition of individual titles of possession.

2. Political agitation or civil dissension arising from dissatisfaction with the existing tenure of the land.

1861 Goldw. Smith *Irish Hist.* 21 Irish agrarianism is .. the offspring of a barbarism prolonged by unhappy circumstances. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct., Condemn agrarianism by all means, pursue with whatever rigour you can those who commit or abet its crimes.

Agrarianize (ăgrē·riănəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. To apportion land by an agrarian law.

1846 in Worcester.

2. To imbue with the ideas of agrarianism.

1883 J. Cowen in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 1/1 Emigration has democratized the peasants; evictions have agrarianized the artisans.

Agrarie, -ary, obs. by-form of Agrarian.

†**Agra·ss, agerse,** *adv.*, prop. *phr. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [A *prep.*¹ in + Grass.] In the grass or blade.

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Corn agerse, þe vines in flouringe.

Agraste, pa. pple. of AGGRACE *v. Obs.*

†Agrau·nte, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *agraunte-r*, f. *à* to + *graunter* to GRANT.] To promise, to grant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4163 Þoghe euery day a man hyt haunte 3yt wyl no man be hyt agraunte [pa. pple.].

Agrayde, variant of AGRAITH *v. Obs.*

†A·gre, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *agrier, aigrier* (cf. mod. Fr. *aigrir*) to torment, f. *aigre*; see EAGER *a.*] To torment, vex.

1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xxxvi. 33 b/2 See ye not how this folysshe hermyte agryth & scornyth us, by cause he hathe not be ouercome?

Agreable, -bleté, obs. var. AGREEABLE, -BILITY.

Agreage, variant of AGGREGE *v. Obs.*

†Agrea·t, *adv.*, prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*1 in + GREAT *a.* Cf. Fr. *en gros.* The expanded forms *of great, in great*, often occur.] In gross, in the gross, *en masse*; by the whole piece, lump, or lot.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 72 A dwelling hous is hired of gret and aftir leten .. to sondry folkis .. the hirer in gret .. shall offir to God .. for the rent of all. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 234 Agreat or altogither, *Vniuerse.* To take a worke agreat or vpon a price. 1632 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* 9 Certaine young men .. beholding fishermen making of a draught, agreed with them a-great for their draft. 1692 COLES, *Agrat*, by the great or lump. 1775 ASH, *Agreat*, by the great, by the job.

†Agrea·tion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *agréation* (Cotgr.) n. of action f. *agréer*: see AGREE and -ATION.] Agreeing, agreement.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power of Parl.* 201 Underneath were the signatures of the Deputies .. and underneath them, was written the agreation of the Councell of State.

†Agree·, *adv. Obs.* [a. Fr. *à gré*, f. *à* to, at + *gré*, earlier *gred, gret*, that which pleases, gree, liking or pleasure:—L. *grāt-um* that which is pleasant or gratifying.] According to one's liking; pleasantly, kindly, in good part. *To take a-gree*, to take kindly, or in good part, to receive with satisfaction.

*c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 4349 Whom I ne fonde froward ne felle, But toke agree alle hool my play.

Also anglicized as *in, at, to gree*: see GREE *sb.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xxix. 295 That God take hire Servyse to gree. *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 42 God graunte me in gre that she it take. *c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) I. xviii. 33 b, Rightful iudges his sentence toke atgree.

Agree (ăgrī·), *v.*; also 4–6 **agre, aggre.** [a. OFr. *agré-er*, cogn. w. Pr., Sp. Pg. *agradar*, It. *aggradare* :—late L. **adgrātā-re, aggr-*, f. *ad* to + *grātāre*, to make agreeable, f. *grāt-us* agreeable. (Cf. *adæquāre, aggravāre, alleviāre.*) Also aphetized as GREE.]

I. To please or be pleased.

†1. *trans.* To be to the liking of (any one), to suit the humour of, to please. (Obj. orig. indirect, *dat.* in Fr.) *Obs.* a. Of a thing.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 409 If harme agre me, ye, wherto than I pleyne? [S'a mal mio grado, il lamentar che vale?] *c*1450 *Merlin* 82 Yef the kynges profer myght not agre the lady, and .. hir frendes.

† b. Of a person: To please, to satisfy. *Obs.*

*c*1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxviii b (1554) 217 a, Great comfort Of trust I should agreen your noblesse. *c*1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 105 3ow, sire, agreen I wolde ful pleyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 30 Finding bothe horsmete and mannysmete to youre soudeours .. without contenting or agreing hem.

†2. To be pleased with (*prendre à gré*); to receive or take in good part; to accept favourably; to favour. (Cf. Fr. *agréez mes respects.*) Also *absol. Obs.*

*a*1500 *MS. Harl.* 7526, 35 Be mercyfulle, agre, take parte and sumwhat pardoone. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 3 (1873) The principles to be agreed by all. 1642 *Vind. of the King* 1 Those who will not agree the Ceremonies.

II. To make agreeable or harmonious.

†3. *trans.* To make (persons) pleased *with*, or well-disposed towards each other; to reconcile, make friends. *Obs.*

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 82 The dayes men cannot agre us. 1530 PALSGR. 619/2, I make at one, I agre folkes that were fallen out. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 54 To agree the king and the pope. *Ibid.* I. 188/1 His coosen .. the which trauelled to agree him with the king. 1655 J. JENNINGS *Elise* 86 The governour, desirous to agree them, had straitly forbid them fighting.

4. To bring into harmony (things that differ); to conciliate or arrange (a difference). Now only of discrepant *accounts* and the like.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 247 To aggre this ciuile difference. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 3 Some troublous uprore, Whereto he drew in haste it to agree. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 7. 130 Meanes of agreeing differences are either Rationall .. or voluntary. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 16 Having agreed the War with the Franks. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* V. i. 69 Do but agree the matter between you. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 381 His difference with the Dutch is certainly agreed. *Mod.* (*Book-keeping*) Have you agreed the balance? No, we have not yet agreed the items of the accounts.

†5. To arrange, concert, or settle (a thing in which various interests are concerned). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. 86 Whan that this sayde trewse was agreed. 1658–9 NEVILLE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 194 If you leave it without agreeing the security. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 586 The king sent Sir Ralph Sadler to him, to agree the marriage. 1715 — *Own Time* II. 380 He had agreed a match for him with his brother the duke of Zell for his daughter. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV. 186 Did I for this agree The solemn truce?

III. To become well-disposed, to accede.

†6. *refl.* (from 3.) To make oneself well-disposed, to become favourable, to accede, consent *to. Obs.*

*c*1450 *Merlin* 84 The kynge hadde a-greed hym-self all to theire ordenaunce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccvi. 461 Dame, I agre me well to your desyre. 1574 tr. *Littleton, Tenures* 110 a, I agree me to the graunte made to you.

7. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To become favourable; to give consent, to accede. a. with *inf.*, or *subord. cl.*

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 81 Ye wolde .. agreen that I may ben he. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xli, The Realme .. will never gree To have a right succession overthrowne. 1658–9 BAYNES in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 123 The Act of Union agrees, that they shall have thirty members. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 119 He reluctantly agreed .. that some indulgence should be granted to the Presbyterians. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 104 He then agreed to make the trial.

b. with *to* (a proposal, conditions, etc.)

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3649 All agreit to þe gate with a gode wille. *c*1450 *Merlin* 85 Will ye .. agreen to the acorde and ordenaunce of these worthy lordes? 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 35 They that at the firste requeste of their louers agree to them ought to be ashamed. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i. 42 All the Heithen agreed to the commaundement of kynge Antiochus. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 88 Post .. to France, Agree to any couenants. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 105 It was not possible to agree to a proposal so extraordinary and unexpected. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 193 Till he agreed to the hard conditions.

c. *absol.* and *passive.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* 398 II. 23 If ye wol have her hom to you for a seacon .. my mastre is agreed. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 You must desier the sheriffe to serve it, yf so be that ye agre not. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N v, Thoughe fortune denie hym at one howre, yet at an other time, she agreeth. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 61 Unwilling I agreed. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 46 Austrian Metternich Can fix no yoke unless the neck agree.

d. with *clause*: To concede, grant, accede to the opinion, *that* a thing is so; *formerly*, a thing *to be* so.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 86 Which grace though the Godds had not agreed to be due vnto her, yet, etc. 1658–9 MORRICE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 190, I can never agree that to be law which is dissonant to reason. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* I. 14 We have agreed it, replied he, to be necessary. *Mod.* I agree that he is the ablest of the candidates.

†8. To accede *to* the opinion of (a person); to assent; passing into sense of *agree with* (12). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* V. 40 To him they agreed [so CRANM., *Genev.*, 1611; WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, consented]. *a*1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 25 Cyril .. agreed to Nestorius in the substance of the thing that was eaten. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Instit.* I. 17 They were by no other meane brought to agree vnto him. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 To Agree to one or to be of his opinion. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* III. i. (1651) 31, I must not agree t'you, to pass by What you have said.

IV. To come into harmony.

9. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To come into accord or harmony, to become of one mind, make up differences, become friends. Const. *with.* Still *dialectal* 'Kiss and 'gree again.'

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xix. 60 He aggreed and made peas wyth mayencyens. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 26 Yf thou sende vnto them & agre with them. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 3 If you of yourselfes will not agre, I will not study how to agre you. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. (R.) Till all inflamed they all at once agree. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 260 To agree with our Adversary while we are in the way to Judgement. (See BIBLE *Matt.* v. 25.)

10. To come into accord as to something. a. *spec.* To come to terms about the price of anything, to bargain, contract. ? *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XX. 2 And he agreed with the labourers for a peny a daye [so 1611; WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, made covenant]. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 To agree or consent as concerning the act or deede, price, etc. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 431 To the cabinet-shops, to look out, and did agree, for a cabinet to give my wife.

b. Const. *on, as to*, (*of* obs.) a matter or point.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxiii. 86 And so contynued a xv. dayes, and agreed of no poynt of effect. 1603 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* VI. vii. (1622) 131 To lay downe such things as they agree of. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 76 To let the meat coole, ere we can agree vpon the first place. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxiii. 125 Judges he himself agrees on. 1657 SIR C. PACK in Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 160 It will be hard for the Committee to agree of names. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 273 A convention has been agreed on relative to this subject. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 104 Terms of reconciliation were readily agreed on.

c. with *inf.*, or *subord. cl.*

1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems of 16th c.* II. 248 3e did aggre To crowne and place him in authoritie. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl, They agreed to censure the corrupt management of justice and the finances. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VII. vi. (1867) 379 His lordship and Sir Alexander Ball 'agreed to differ.' 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. 43 We .. had little in common even before we agreed to differ. *Mod.* They agreed that the matter should stand over for the present.

V. To be in harmony.

11. To be in harmony or unison in opinions, feelings, conduct, etc.; to be in sympathy; to live or act together harmoniously; to have no causes of variance. (Simply, or with *together*; or const. *with.*)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Matt.* xxviii. (R.) My spirite agreeth not with the spirite of this worlde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* II. ii. 107 How doost thou and thy Master agree? I haue brought him a present; how gree you now? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 63 These cities .. agreed so well together, that they were called sisters. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. 438 It is probable that in Noahs Ark the wolf agreed with the lambe. 1720 WATTS *Divine Songs* xvii, Birds in their little nests agree. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxi. 43 In ev'ry age and clime we see, Two of a trade can ne'er agree. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 88 And where they once agreed, to cavil now. *Adage*, 'Friends agree best separate.'

12. To be of the same mind as to particular points; to concur *with* a person *in* an opinion, *as to* a matter, *that* such is the fact, or (*obs.*) such *to be* the fact. (See also 7, 8.)

1494 FABYAN I. vii. 12 The more partie of wryters agreen, that he ruled this Ile of Brytayne by the terme of xl. yeres. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 The doctours discent, or the authours doe not agree in this poynt. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 267 As to .. its beginning, they agree with Ingulphus and Hoveden. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 426, I would say Eye, for h' had but one, As most agree, though some say none. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 3 All Histories agree him to be a Tyrant. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 162 There is one point in which they all agree. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* V. 102 Nobody supposes that the suitors in our courts agree with the judge when he decides against them.

b. Hence, To agree *with* an opinion or statement.

1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I agree with his opynion touchyng this mater. 1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 412 To know any man's story that you cannot agree with. *Mod.* I do not agree with what has been said by the last speaker.

13. Of things: To be in harmony, to accord, to coincide in any respect. a. *simply.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. viii. 7 Thinges which agree together: are equall the one to the other. 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 To agree or accorde: to serue to the purpose, *Congruo.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. ii. 1 At last .. our iarring notes agree. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 56 Their witnesse agreed not together. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Chr.* I. III. 305 All the accounts sufficiently agree. 1871 BALF. STEWART *Heat* § 70 The two scales agree almost exactly at 62° while they differ sensibly at 72°.

b. with *with.*

1494 FABYAN 3 And cause it to agre with other olde storyes. 1608 SHAKS. *Peric.* II. v. 18 Mistress .. your choice agrees with mine. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxv. 131 It best agreeth with the conclusions they would inferre. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* II. 94 Till it agree in sound with your Treble open. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 363 The expedition .. cannot agree in time with the siege of Tyre. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 14. 301 This quite agrees with the views now generally entertained.

14. To be consistent, to answer *to*, correspond *with.*

† a. with *to. Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 70 Thou arte of Galile, and thy speache agreth therto [so CRANM., *Genev.*, 1611]. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 50 This Statute agreeth to the best English Canon Law. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xvii. 13. 92 This perfectly agrees to the context. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1755) II. 72 The constitution of the English government .. to which the present establishment of the church doth so happily agree. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 3. 77 It agrees to the rules of the figure .. it is also agreeable to all the general rules.

b. with *with.*

1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 239 The beginning agreeth with the ende, *Congruunt extrema primis.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 306 Full well .. Agree these Deeds with that proud bragge of thine. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* iii. 40, I do not see why Monasteries might not agree well enough with reformed deuotion. 1661 BOYLE *Spring & Weight of Air* III. (1682) 69 I find nothing that agrees not with my Hypothesis. 1838 MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *Life* II. i. 29 He looked about to see how my Horatius agreed with the topography.

15. *Gramm.* To be in 'concord'; to take the same gender, number, case, or person; as happens in inflected languages to words in apposition, and to substantives and their attributive words, whether adjective, verb, or relative.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 38 Adjectyves agre onely in gendre and nombre, but theyr verbes agre with theyr nominatyve cases in nombre and parsone. 1669 MILTON *Gram.* II, *Concords* Wks. 1847, 468 An adjectiue with his substantiue .. agree[th] in gender and case. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 465 Pronouns must agree in gender, number, and person with the nouns for which they stand.

16. To be agreeable *to*, or in harmony *with* the nature or character of.

† a. To be suitable, appropriate, consonant *to. Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Other maner of byndynge .. proprely agreeth to depe woundes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 114 We have no herbe in Englande .. to whome all thes hole descriptions do agre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 153/2 Interred in all honorable maner, as to his estate did agree. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 17 The worke of the creation can agree to none but to God only. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 196 The power of Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction doth no more agree to the King, then the power of Ecclesiasticall order. 1662 MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 45 That Hypothesis .. which will agree universally to the Air. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 15 Reason agreeth thereto.

† b. To do well *with*: formerly said of a person agreeing or doing well with food, climate, etc. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. ciii. 301 To agree with the ayre not accustomed before. 1530 PALSGR. 419/1, I agre with meate or drinke, I can away wit it. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. i. 28 Because your appetites and your disgestions doo's not agree with it [the leek], I would desire you to eat it. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 162 Fagius, not agreeing with this air, died soon after. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 361 Lest the Tree Translated, shou'd not with the Soil agree.

c. now only of food, climate, work agreeing or doing well with a person, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.*, Others are more grosse, tough and hard, agreeing chiefely with country persons and such as labour. 1669 in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 981 The Baths agree (as the vulgar speaks) with Brass, but not with Iron. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XV. 270 Some boil it with milk, and it is very good where it will agree. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 5 (1864) 157 Whether a substance will agree

or disagree with the stomach. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* xvi. 126 She wondered whether the climate would agree with her. *Mod.* Sea-bathing does not agree with everybody.

†**Agree**, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Agreeing, agreement.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 91 We .. may after agre worschip such þingis writun. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 8 Shame you not, Princes, at this bad agree, To wrong a stranger with discourtesie?

Agreeability (ăgrī·ăbi·lĭti). Also 4 agreablete. [In 14th c. a. OFr. *agréableté* n. of state, f. *agréable*: see AGREEABLE and -TY. Obsolete for 400 years, and then freshly formed on *agreeable*: see -BILITY. In Fr. *agréableté* was still in Cotgr. 1611; obs. in the Academy's Dict. and in Littré; revived in 1860 by Ste.-Beuve as *agréabilité*.] The quality of being agreeable; agreeableness, especially of disposition.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 1099 Al fortune is blisful to a man by þe agreablete or by þe egalite of hym þat suffreþ it [*ed.* 1560 agreeability]. [Not in any Dict. of 16th, 17th, 18th c. In TODD 1818 only from Chaucer as above.] 1778 MISS BURNEY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) I. 53 She was all good humour .. and agreeability. (Surely I may make words when at a loss, if Dr. Johnson does.) 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. v. 105 His house was the focus of agreeability. 1854 THACKERAY *Newc.* II. 4 Remarkable for rank, fashion and agreeability.

Agreeable (ăgrī·ăb'l), *a.*; also agreable, aggreable, aggreeable. [a. Fr. *agréable* capable of pleasing, f. *agréer* to please: see AGREE and -ABLE.] At a very early date aphetized to GREEABLE.

1. To one's liking or taste; affording pleasure; pleasing, pleasant.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1097 But for the ryme is lyght and lewed Yit make hyt sumwhat agreable. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* IV. xx. (1483) 68 Fyercer than the fyre he fyndeth the and nothyng agreable. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Good Serv.* (1842) 4 Speke lytell and be agreable. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 969/2 This man .. had doone to the king and realme right agreeable services. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 2. I. 10 Nothing can be more agreeable than travelling in Holland. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. XXV. 201 The minute Spiders appear very agreeable in the Microscope. 1779 J. MOORE *View of Soc.* II. 176 Two very agreeable French gentlemen. 1813 MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. (ed. 5) 363 Christmas rose is very hardy, a plant or two potted is agreeable enough at such a season. 1859 LEWES *Physiol. Com. Life* I. i. § 6. 27 The sensation of Hunger is at first rather agreeable, but it quickly becomes unpleasant if prolonged. 1874 *Daily News* 2 June 5/5 Mr. Disraeli's definition of an agreeable man—he who agrees with us.

b. with *to*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 767 An heir moore agreable than this to my likynge. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* III. xvi. 170 That he myght conduyte hym that it myght be to god agreable. 1732 LAW *Serious Call* (ed. 2) 77 Neither of which can be any longer agreeable to God. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 273 That painful manufacture of common-places which is called 'making yourself agreeable to a lady.' 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 650 They made themselves too agreeable to the English women.

2. Of a person: Having a liking (*to* anything); favourable, propitious; kindly-disposed, pleased, contented (*to do* anything). Now *colloquial.*

1467 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 570 II. 300, I kannot in no wyse fynde hyr a greable that ye scholde have her dowter. 1494 FABYAN v. lxxxiii. 61 To whose request the kynge was aggreable. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 87 God is not sone agreable To heare their cry. 1524 HENRY VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. 43 The kings highnes is agreable to be a mediator. 1623 J. BINGHAM *Xenophon* 113 The sacrifice [*personified*] was not agreeable that day. 1850 THACKERAY *Pend.* (1863) 329 'Well, sir, if Ann's agreeable, I say ditto.'

†**3.** Agreeing together; of one mind. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Agreable*, of one consente, mynde, or wyll. *Concors.* 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 105 The agreeable multitude of many Bishops. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 270 The same fishes in certaine set moneths, are good friends and agreeable enough.

†**4.** Of things (rarely of persons): Corresponding, conformable, suitable, fitting. **a.** Mutually corresponding, answering to each other. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. XX, You see the agreable sentence of these iij. theoremes to tende to this purpose. 1661 *Hist. Parismus* II. 80 To see whether his valour and his boastings were Agreable. 1692 MOLYNEUX in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 14 These two places have been stumbled at by some as not consistent. To me they appear, and are, very agreeable.

†**b.** Answering to the circumstances, or to the general order of things; suitable, fitting. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *Fr. Acad.* (1618) 691 Which consideration is every whit agreeable in each part of the zodiacke. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 70 'Tis agreeable, that we cannot otherwise have the heaven, in the world, than as to sence above us. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iii. § 14 And so make a vessel of a wider, as a more agreeable bore.

†**c.** with *with*: In accordance, in harmony; harmonious, congruous, consistent. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* T iij, Their lengthe is agreable with their bredthe, and so thei make square figures. 1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* (1616) 102 That which is agreeable with his naturall abilitie. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. i. 5 Blood-letting is not agreeable with Flegmatick Diseases. 1783 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 249 Your anxiety about my health is .. very agreeable with your general kindness.

d. with *unto, to*: Conformable (to a standard or design), corresponding, answering; suitable; in accordance with. Now only of things immaterial.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 668 Most agreable unto myn entent. 1547 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 232 Though in faith she were not agreeable to the world's wild opinion. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* iii. 4 His dyet was agreable unto his apparell. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 22 This is neither agreeable to Religion nor conscience. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* § 2. 28 About LXXX Years later: Which is agreeable to Suidas, who places him 'about the LII Olympiad.' 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. v. 48 It rarely happens that these are exactly agreeable to their standard. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 195 It is agreeable to all experience.

5. In this sense it is often used *adverbially* for AGREEABLY: In a manner answering to, in accordance with, in conformity with; according to.

1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 25 To accomodate hymselfe and hys matter a greeable vnto the comforte, and amendemente of the audience. 1614 SELDEN *Titles of Honor* 285 They haue also, agreeable with the identitie of Thane and Steward, certain Stewarties at this day. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 249 Rakes and clowns .. will .. treat you agreeable to their own humour. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 173 The Earl entered, agreeable to the Prince's summons.

†**6.** *subst.* (as in mod. Fr.) **a.** An agreeable person. Cf. *An incapable. Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 1 There were as many ugly Women as Beauties or Agreeables.

b. *pl.* Agreeable things. Cf. *eatables, valuables*, etc.

1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 94 Accompanied by all those agreeables which render the cultivator of the earth the most happy of human beings. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* II. 99 Superficial Advantages and outside Agreeables.

Agreeableness (ăgrī·ăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being agreeable, or of giving pleasure; pleasingness, pleasantness.

1611 COTGR., *Agreeableté*, agreeablenesse, acceptablenesse. 1610–31 DONNE *Selections* (1840) 160 Loveliness of person, agreeableness of conversation. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Beauty .. is made up of Symmetry of parts, and agreeablenesse of colours. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxiv. 106 Leave me my .. agreeableness and genius, but leave me also my sincerity. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 159 The agreeableness of the climate. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 213 Virtue and agreeableness are, I fear, too often separated. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. x. 58 We have entered into a contract of mutual agreeableness. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 128 You might enjoy its agreeableness without suspecting it.

†**2.** The quality of being conformable *to*, or consistent *with*; conformity, consistency. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G ij, There appeareth a greate agreablenes, between like flattes, and square nombers. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xli. (1713) 523 Sing no Tragical strain in agreeableness to the last Thunder. 1690 J. NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 166 Some Likeness or Agreeableness between the Faculty and the Good to be enjoy'd. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 43 The strength of every Precedent lyeth in its agreeableness with the Law. *a* 1797 BURKE *Ess. Drama* Wks. X. 159 The incompatibility or agreeableness of incidents .. with the probable in fact, but with propriety in design.

Agreeably (ăgrī·ăbli), *adv.* In 4 agreablely. [f. AGREEABLE + -LY 2.] In an agreeable manner.

1. In a way which pleases, or suits the inclination; pleasantly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 43 With hem þat euery fortune receyuen agreablely or egally. 1597–8 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 20/1 To speake agreeably to him with whome we deale. 1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 300, I spent an hour and a half very agreeably. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays* (1864) Pref. 25 He .. tells very agreeably the stories of Elfleda and Elfrida.

2. In a manner suiting, corresponding, or answering *to*; in conformity or accordance *with*.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 407 II. 34 A signement sufficient to hem aggreabili for the seid payment. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdr.* viii. 12 Agreeably to that which is in the Law of the Lord. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* II. 28 Men should act agreeably to the motive of that respect. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 252 Agreeably to the manifesto which he had published. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Off. Church* 108 Agreeably with this anticipation, the Church of Rome .. is led to profess to know not only infallibly but completely.

†**b.** without *to*: (*a*) In a way that corresponds to something else; correspondingly, conformably. (*b*) In ways that correspond to each other, in the same way, uniformly, similarly. *Obs.*

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) 91/b, The Scripture euery where agreeably witnesseth, that the Saintes in heauen are free from grefes. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 421 And St. Peter most agreeably writing in this behalf saith. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 3 Two Knights .. The which were armed both agreeably. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 2 And agreeably the fiftieth Psalm inscribed to Asaph. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xxii. § 28 Another experiment proved the same no less agreeably.

†**c.** In a way that answers to circumstances or the nature of things; suitably, fittingly. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxix. 269, I was shy of forcing an opportunity, as none agreeably offered.

†**Agree·ance.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *agréance*, n. of action f. *agréer*: see AGREE and -ANCE.] The act of agreeing; = AGREEMENT in several of its meanings. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 333 King Johne .. to eschew the present dangeir, maid aggreance with his prelatis. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* iii. 6 If we dooe styll abyde in the concorde and agreaunce of the house. 1559 in Strype's *Ann.* I. I. App. xvi, The diversity of our fasting setteth forth the more the agreeance of our faith. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Dor.* (1682) To Reader, What aggreance and conformitie he ought to keep betwixt his outward behaviour .. and the vertuous qualities of his minde. 1714 MILBOURNE *Traitor's Reward* 19 In agreeance with God's laws.

Agreeand, northern form of AGREEING *ppl. a.*

Agreed (ăgrī·d), *ppl. a.* [f. AGREE *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Pleased, satisfied, contented. *Obs.*

1418 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 27 I. 64 That he be contented and agreed in the best wyse as longeth vnto hym. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 233 Thanne the kyng agreed he was Of the veniawnce in that plas.

†**2.** Made pleasing or satisfactory. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 113 Unto God I say in sothenes Aboue all this agreed is hur mekenes.

3. Brought into harmony; united in feeling or sentiment.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1770 Giff 3e holde us a-gret, Shall I never ete mete. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 3 Maye twaine walk together excepte they be agreed amonge them selues? 1611 *Ibid.*, Can two walke together, except they be agreed? 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 100 Our Tuscans .. rising up agreed And bold.

4. Come to one and the same opinion; at one as to a matter in question.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 87 Are you all agreed, Lords? 1659 STARKEY in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 353 We are agreed of the substance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 In the two next articles, I think, we are agreed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iv. 47 He and I were never agreed about matters of that kind. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. xvi. 261 He professes to be agreed with me.

5. Arranged or settled by common consent.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 87 It stands agreed .. by all voices. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Mod.* 8/2 Retired to an agreed solitariness. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* IV. 219 Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 256 The best standard is not yet agreed.

In this sense *agreed on* is now more usual.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 272 Your dowry 'greed on. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XXV. 125 To be judged by men agreed on by Consent. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 221 To take leave of them and receive her agreed-on portion. *Mod.* They met at the place agreed on.

6. As a rejoinder: Consented to; granted, admitted, or accepted. = 'I agree to the proposal.'

1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Ecl.* ii. Wks. II. 75 Suppose we leave awhile this stubborn soil, To eat our dinner and to rest from toil. Agreed. Yon tree .. Forms with its shadowy boughs a cool retreat.

Agreef, agrefe, agreve, *adv. phr.* See AGRIEF.

Agreer (ăgrī·əɪ). [f. AGREE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who agrees; an adherent.

1548 GESTE *Priuee Masse* 75 As well of thee agreers and favourers therof, as of the authors and doers of the same. *a* 1603 Q. ELIZ. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VII. 485 The agreers .. gave more credit thereunto than unto their own wits. 1611 FLORIO, *Componitore*, a framer, an agreer, a maker.

Agreeing (ăgrī·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AGREE *v.* + -ING 1.] A coming to or being in harmony.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Mark* xiv. 14 (R.) This house presenteth vnto vs the agreyng and frendely felowshyp of the church. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Accord de sons & choses differentes*, agreeing of disagreeing thinges. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Concorde*, agreeing. 1611 COTGR., *Agreation*, an agreement, concord, assent, consent; also, an agreeing. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. iv. 65 Inextricable coil of claimings, quarrellings and agreeings.

Agreeing (ăgrī·iŋ), *ppl. a.* North. agreeand. [f. AGREE *v.* + -ING 2.]

†**1.** In conformity with, conformable, corresponding, or answering *to*. *Obs.*

1540 WHITTINTON *Tully's Offyce* I. 2 That thynge .. to my dignite mooste agreynge. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 189 What is more necessary than meat and drink, or more agreeing to nature? 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden's Plays* 4 How agreeing Images are to the Mahumetan Worship .. I leave to the judicious to censure.

2. Of the same mind or nature; concurring, accordant, harmonious, unanimous.

1557 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* II. 292 The people cried with sondry greeing shoutes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 38 The agreeing opinion of all the judges. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 33 In the ancient fables, there is no uniforme, and .. agreeing historie to be exspected. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* III. i. 1097 The kind consent of our agreeing minds. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* iii. 51 The largest number of agreeing units.

†**3.** Suiting, doing well *with*. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 86 The milke will be much the more agreeing with the stomacke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 110 A marveilous agreeing nature .. with the corrupt sensuall appetite of man.

†**4.** *adverbially.* According *to*; = AGREEINGLY. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 3 Christ dyed for our synnes agreynge to the scriptures [so COVERD., CRANMER, *Geneva*; *Rhem.* and 1611 according to]. 1614–25 BOYS *Wks.* 1630, 138 A Preacher then must teach agreeing to the faith.

†**Agree·ingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an agreeing manner; correspondingly, consistently, agreeably, suitably. *Agreeingly to*, according to.

1562 *Burnynge of Paules Ch.* If they .. ministred after one sorte, and agreinglye through the whole church it were good. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Concordemente*, agreeingly. 1616 SHELDON *Surv. Rom. Miracles* 32 (T.) Agreeingly to which St. Austin contendeth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 He will order all meanes most sweetly and agreeingly, to that purpose.

Agreeingness (ăgrī·iŋnės). *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of agreeing; 'consistence, suitableness.' J.

Agreement (ăgrī·mĕnt). Also 5–6 ag(g)rement. [a. OFr. *agreement, agrément*, n. of action, f. *agréer*: see AGREE and -MENT.] The action or fact of agreeing.

†**1.** The action of pleasing or contenting; satisfaction. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. ccxii. 227 After he had taryed here a certayne of tyme, to his agrement and pleasure.

†2. The action of consenting; consent. *Obs.*

1479 ROKEWOODE in *Bury Wills* (1850) 52 As welle by my wylle as by the aggrement of the seid Alice and Robert. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 85/1 He receyuyd with hys agrement the gybet of the crosse.

†3. A setting at one; atonement (both in its earlier sense of reconciliation, and its later sense of propitiation, satisfaction). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *John* iv. 10 Not that we loued God, but that he loued vs, and sent his sonne to make agrement for oure sinnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. 7 No man may delyuer his brother, ner make agrement for him vnto God. — *Hebr.* ii. 17 A faithfull hye prest in things concernynge God to make agrement for the synnes of ye people. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *John* iv. 10 And sent his sonne to make agrement for our sinnes [*Rhem.* and 1611 propitiation].

4. A coming into accord; an arrangement between two or more persons as to a course of action; a mutual understanding; a covenant, or treaty.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7827 þe grekys by agrement of þe grete all, Sent to þe Cite soueran men two. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cxv. 136 Were not of the agrement with the kyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 103 Three times did they drink Vpon agreement, of swift Severnes flood. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* xi. 6 The Kings daughter of the South shall come to the King of the North to make an agreement. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 296 We came to a good agreement with him for his reward. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 10. 67 We accordingly entered into an agreement with our guide.

5. *Law.* A contract duly executed and legally binding on the parties making it.

1536 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 28 In wittyness herof the saide John Wilkinson, to this agreament hath putte his merke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., An Agreement executory is when both parties at one time are agreed, that such a thing shall be done in time to come. 1881 F. POLLOCK *Princ. Contract* (ed. 3) 1 An agreement is, 'An act in the law whereby two or more persons declare their consent as to any act or thing to be done or forborne by some or one of those persons for the use of the others or other of them.'

6. Accordance in sentiment, opinion, action, or purpose; harmony, concord; absence of dissension.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 170/1 The consent and comen agrement of the olde holy fathers. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. to Scots* 241 You loued better dissencion then vnitie, discorde then agremente. 1652 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vi. 105 Agreement in errour is farre worse than division for the sake of truth. 1654 GODDARD in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 155 He hath espoused Charles Stuart, with whom he is fully at agreement. 1692 [WAGSTAFFE] *Vind. Carol.* i. 24 It is not the Crowd, but agreement makes the Company. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307 Neither are we to look for perfection in any one man, nor for agreement among many.

7. Mutual conformity of things, whether due to likeness or to mutual adaptation; concord, harmony, affinity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xliv. (1495) 567 Yren hath agrement with the stone Adamas, and so the stone Adamas draweth yren to itself. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 531 When the image hath some agreement in forme with the thing represented. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* vi. 16 What agreement hath the Temple of God with idoles? 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* i. Wks. 1825 III. 6 Agreement or conformity between letters bearing the name of an ancient author, and a received history of that author's life. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xviii. 170 The agreement between his observations and the theory.

8. *Gramm.* Concord: see AGREE *v.* 15.

1669 MILTON *Gram.* II. *Concords* (1847) 468/1 The agreement of words together in number, gender, case, and person, which is called concord. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 619 In the English 'the men push the stone,' we have neither formal expression of the destination [of the action] nor formal agreement of verb and subject.

9. Mostly *pl.* Agreeable qualities, circumstances, or accessories. Now treated as Fr., *les agréments*.

1692 DRYDEN tr. *St. Euremont's Ess.* 376 The Charms and Agreements natural to Women. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 399 She has .. all the agreement of embellishments that can be desired. 1737 WARBURTON in *Boswell's Johnson* I. Introd. 50 The art of adding the agreements to the most agreeable subject in the world, which is literary history.

†**Agreemony.** *Obs.* Agreeableness. A nonce-word, probably intended to suggest *acrimony*.

1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* II. i. 254 Upon my reputation, Madam, you're a civil well bred person, you have all the agreemony of your sex.

Agreeve, agreif, agreive, obs. ff. AGGRIEVE.

Agregge, earlier f. AGGREGE *v. Obs.*, to aggravate.

Agreith, var. of AGRAITH *v. Obs.*, to prepare, deck.

Agrese, variant of AGRISE *v. Obs.*, to shudder.

†**Agre·st,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *agreste*, 14th c. a. It. (and Sp.) *agreste* :—L. *agrest-is* belonging to the field, f. *ager, agr-um* field.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the open country, wild; hence, Rustic, rude.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 324 The bay of myrte agrest. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1873) 16 To support & til excuse my barbir agrest termis. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 637 By whose unmerciful Nature and agrest Disposition, very many were put to death. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 227 His more uncomely and aggressed manners. 1775 ASH, *Agrest* (*not much used*) belonging to the fields.

B. *sb.* A rustic, a countryman.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XV. iv, Th' agrestes that see thenne th' erbes & grasse enjoyen them.

†**Agre·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ED, as if pa. pple.; cf. *adust-ed.*] Rustic, 'countrified.'

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 70 Of unprofitable nourishment, except for agrested bodies. *Ibid.* 97 Agrested bodies that commonly digest anything that filleth the belly.

Agre·stial (ăgre·stiăl), *a.* [f. L. *agresti-s* (see AGREST) + -AL[1]. Cf. *celesti-al.*] Inhabiting the fields or open country; wild; *spec.* (Bot.) growing wild in cultivated land.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 638 Other [bees] again are altogether wilde, uplandish, and agrestial. 1858 H. C. WATSON *Cyb. Brit.* III. 183 A well-established agrest[i]al weed.

Agrestian (ăgre·stiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN. Cf. *equestri-an.*] A. *adj.* Belonging to the country, rustic, rude. B. *sb.* A rustic, a countryman.

1845 HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 184 We may now survey the agrestian population. *Ibid.* iii. 43 The figure of .. the agrestian early learns to stoop.

Agrestic (ăgre·stik), *a.*; also 7 **agrestick(e, -ique.** [f. L. *agrest-is* (see AGREST) + -IC. Cf. *domestic*, and for formation *forens-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the country, rural, rustic; hence, uncouth.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 175 The strong and healthy bodies of agresticke men. *a* 1646 J. G[REGORY] *Assyr. Mon.* (1650) 222 Continual conversation with bruit beasts changed his humane disposition into a barbarous and agrestick behaviour. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Armory* 123 The residences of Princes were in tents and agrestique Pavilions. 1703 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* 419 He has his time for his agrestic flute. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xxx. 279 A delightful ramble to some spot of agrestic charm.

†**Agre·stical,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. prec. + -AL[1]. Cf. *comic, comical.*] = AGRESTIC.

1626 in COCKERAM; whence in BAILEY, ASH, TODD.

†**A·gresty.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *agrest-is* or Eng. AGREST + -Y[3]. Cf. *modest-y.*] Rusticity, 'clownishness.' Bailey, and Ash.

Agreve, obs. form of AGGRIEVE.

†**Agricola·tion.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *agricolātiōnem*, n. of action, f. *agricolā-ri* to act as husbandman, f. *agricola* a husbandman; f. *ager, agr-* field + *cola* a tenant: stem *col-* also in vb. *col-ĕre* to take care of, till, occupy, dwell.] Tillage of the ground; husbandry; the practice of agriculture.

1626 in COCKERAM; whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

Agricole (æ·grikōul). [a. Fr. *agricole*, ad. L. *agricola* (see prec.).] A husbandman; a rustic.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Agricole*, a Husbandman, Farmer or Plowman. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of Bal.* III. II. xix. 159 The agricoles of Mould-on-the-Moss. *Ibid.* II. I. xxiv. 105 In nine cases out of ten, the agricole sees it not.

†**Agri·colist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] An agriculturist.

1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* II. (R.) The pasture and the food of plants First let the young agricolist be taught. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Brit. Synon.* II. 271 Those who are speaking with agricolists will observe that *soil* is the word in use.

Agricolous (ăgri·kŏləs), *a. rare.* [f. Fr. *agricole* agricultural (ad. L. *agricola*) + -OUS. (Hardly a serious word.)] Agricultural.

1825 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 36 Upon sacks of wool, and on benches forensic, sit grave men, and agricolous persons in the Commons. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 413 The ordinary member, agricolous, or otherwise.

Agricultor (æ·grikʌltŏɪ). ? *Obs.* [a. L. *agricultor*, i.e. *agri cultor* a tiller of the field. Cf. mod. Fr. *agriculteur.*] 'A husbandman. The word in our language is modern, but is getting into common use.' Todd 1818. Now very rare.

1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* II. (To Reader) 6 For an agricultor cannot register an incident. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* vi. § 2. 228 A man that keeps a vineyard, a vine-dresser, or an agricultor.

Agricultural (ægrikʌltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. L. *agricultūra* (see AGRICULTURE) + -AL[1]. Cf. *natural*, L. *nātūrālis.*] Of or pertaining to agriculture; connected with husbandry or tillage of the ground.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. IV. ix. 246 The agricultural systems of political economy will not require so long an explanation. 1814 SIR H. DAVY (*title*) Agricultural Chemistry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 413 Four shillings a week therefore were .. fair agricultural wages. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 4. 121 The agricultural population, at both periods, was double the manufacturing.

Agriculturalist (ægrikʌltiŭrălist). [f. prec. + -IST. Cf. *natural-ist, constitutional-ist*; but the shorter AGRICULTURIST is preferred.] One engaged in agricultural pursuits; a husbandman.

1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 93 He was an agriculturalist, which in the vagueness and uncertainty of our language is called a farmer. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Jan. 38 Well known as a scientific and practical agriculturalist.

Agriculture (æ·grikʌltiŭr, -tʃəɹ). [ad. (prob. through Fr. *agriculture*, 17th c. in Littré), L. *agricultūra*, i.e. *agri cultūra* tillage of the land: see CULTURE.] The science and art of cultivating the soil; including the allied pursuits of gathering in the crops and rearing live stock; tillage, husbandry, farming (in the widest sense).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 9 Such tooles as pertaine to Agriculture and husbandrie. 1650 J. JONES *Judges Judged* 35 Their sweet Farmhouses, large fields, and industrious Agricultures. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 504 Future discovery in Botanical Agriculture. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 145 ¶ 3 If we estimate dignity by immediate usefulness, agriculture is undoubtedly the first and noblest science. 1831 SCOTT *A. Geierst.* iii. 45 A glance round the walls showed the implements of agriculture.

b. restricted to, Tillage. *rare.*

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 228 The lands .. were not fields for agriculture, but pastures for cattle.

Agriculturer (ægrikʌltiŭrəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One practically engaged in agriculture, a husbandman. (Prob. intended as less scientific in meaning than AGRICULTURIST.)

1812 COLERIDGE *Own Times* III. 751 The interests of agriculturers, whose products feed and clothe this large body. *a* 1864 LANDOR *Wks.* (1876) IV. 506 'Ploughman' may be accepted for any agriculturer.

Agriculturism (ægrikʌltiŭriz'm). ? *Obs. rare*—[o]. [Analogous formation on AGRICULTURIST.] 'The science of agriculture. *Modern.*' Todd 1818.

Agriculturist (ægrikʌltiŭrist). [f. AGRICULTURE + -IST.] (At first) A student of the science of agriculture, (but soon extended to) A professed cultivator of the land, a farmer (for which AGRICULTURALIST is also used).

1760 J. SCOTT *Eclogue* ii. (Chalmers 1810) XVII. 469 Rural Business; or, the Agriculturists. 1795 J. BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1798) 275 That enlightened agriculturist Jethro Tull. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 4 Both to the theoretical agriculturist, and the practical farmer. 1849 COBDEN *Sp.* 2 We have been accused of having subjected the agriculturists of this country to a competition with foreigners. 1861 *Times* 1 June, *Re* Agriculturist Cattle Insurance Company.

†**Agrie·f,** *adv.* (prop. *phr.*) *Obs.*; also 4-5 **agref(e, ogrefe, agreff, agreve.** [A *prep.*[1] in + GRIEF.] In grief, as a grievance. Usually *To take agrief*: to take it ill or unkindly; the opposite of *to take a-gree* or *in gree.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3785 He tok hit in heorte agref. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 155 þan spak Philip ogrefe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf of B.* Prol. 191, I pray to al this companye .. As taketh nought agreef [*v.r.* agrief, agreff, a greue] of that I say. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* XXX. (1842) 39 Gode Sirs, take noȝte on greue, For ȝe most noue take ȝour leue. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 467 Madame, takes not agreve A thyng that y yow say.

Agrieve, -ance, obs. forms of AGGRIEVE, -ANCE.

†**Agri·ll(e,** **agrulle** (*ii*), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.*[1] intensive + GRILL.] To provoke, annoy, grieve.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1108 Ne dar me never eft mon a-grulle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2195 For þat torn or þat a gon : ful sore him schal a-grille.

Agrim(e, early pop. form of ALGORISM.

Agrimony (æ·grimәni). Forms: 1 **agrimonia,** 4 **egremounde,** 4-5 **egrimoigne, egremoyne,** 4-6 **egrymoyn(e,** 5-7 **egrimonie, -y,** 6 **egremonie, agremony, agrymonye,** 5-6 **agrimonie,** 5- **agrimony.** [ad. L. *agrimōnia* (Cels.), said to be a transformation of Gr. *ἀργεμώνη* (Dioscor.), of unkn. etym. The Middle Eng. forms were adopted from Fr. *aigremoine.*]

1. A genus of plants (N.O. *Rosaceae*), of which one species (*A. Eupatoria*), to which the Eng. name is usually attached, is common in Britain.

1040-50 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 130 Þas wyrte þe man agrimoniam, & oðrum naman garclife nemneð. *c* 1328 *Chester Pl.* 119 Raydishe and egremounde which be my erbes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yeman Pr. & T.* 247 And herbes couthe I telle eek many oon, As egrimoigne, valirian [*v.r.* egremoyne, egrymoyn(e]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agrimony, or egrimony, herbe. *Agrimonia.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. 177 Agrimony groweth among bushes and hedges and in myddowes and woddes. 1604 MIDDLETON *Courtly Masque* V. 196, I grant there's bitter egrimony in 'em. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Medic.* III. xxii. 389 Agrimony nobly opens the Liver and Spleen. 1866 JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* I. 31/1 Agrimony .. contains tannin, and will dye wool of a nankeen colour.

2. Through confusion as to the application of *Eupatoria* and *Liverwort*, old names of Agrimony, the name has been, with or without qualification, extended to other plants. a. Bastard, Dutch, Hemp, or Water Agrimony, *Eupatoria cannabina.* b. Noble, Three-leaved Agrimony, *Hepatica* (Lyte). c. Water Agrimony, *Bidens* (Gerard). d. Wild Agrimony, *Potentilla anserina* (Lyte).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 57 There be sundry kindes of herbes called in Latine *Hepatica* or *Jecoraria*, that is to say Lyuerwortes .. The two first kindes are Bastarde Agrimonie. The third is Three leaued Agrimonie, or noble Lyuerwurte. *Ibid.* 57 In English wilde Tansie, Siluer weede, and of some wilde Agrimonie. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. ccxl. 710 Water Hempe or Water Agrimony is seldomer found in hot regions.

Agrin (ăgri·n), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state, in, on + GRIN.] On the grin; in a grinning attitude.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 510 His visage all a-grin. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. iii. 47 His hard features were revealed all agrin and ashine with glee.

Agriologist (ægri|ɡ·lŏdʒist). [f. Gr. *ἄγριο-s* wild, savage + *λόγ-os* discourse + -IST.] One who is versed in the history and customs of savages.

1882 *19th Cent.* Jan. 115 The mythology of the savage races, which as agriologists confidently maintained, would .. upset the whole system of comparative mythology.

†**A·griot.** *Obs.*; also 7 **egriot.** [f. 16th c. Fr. *agriote*, now *griotte.*] A sort of cherry.

1611 COTGR., *Agriotte*, the ordinary sharp, or tar[t] cherrie, which we also call, the Agriot-cherrie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 The Cœur-Cherry, which inclineth more to White, is sweeter than the Red: but the Egriot is more sowre. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Waters*, Morel and Agriots, of each an Handful. 1775 ASH, *Agriot*, a kind of sour cherry.

†**Agri·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **agrís-an,**

2–4 agris-en, 2–7 agrise, 3–7 agryse, 4–5 agrese, 6 agryce, agryze, aggrise, aggryese, 6–7 agrize, 7 aggrize. *Pa. t.* 1–3 agrás, 3–5 agros, 4 agroos, 5 agrose. *Pa. pple.* 1–4 agrisen, 3–4 agrise, 4–5 agrised, 5 agresyd, 6 agryz'd. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + GRISE, same root as *grís* horror. Cf. *grisly*.]

1. *intr.* To shudder with terror, be full of horror; to tremble, quake, be greatly afraid or moved.

a 1000 *Laws of Cnut* (Thorpe I. 374, Bosw.) Đæt he for helle agrise. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 306 Swuch ȝeor þet heouene & eorðe muwen beoðe grisliche agrisen. *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sages* (W.) 886 To gon therinne [*i.e.* in the forest] ech man agros. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3370 Of þe siȝte agrise he gan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 830 And in his herte he sodeynly agroos, And pale he wex. *c* 1461 *Play of Sacr.* 902 For that presumcon gretly I agryse. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1215/2 Their heartes agryce & shrynke in the remembraunce of the payne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. (1641) 223/1 Already in each nook agrising, Fell, wall-break Famine ill-advising Howls hideously.

2. *trans.* To shudder at (with terror or abhorrence); to dread, abhor, loathe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 31 If þou agrisest hir fals[e] trecherie. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 17 My wif agriside my breth. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 351 She hadde .. after wrought in suche a wise, All the worlde it ought agrise. 1468 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 41 Ony worke of synful dede Oure Lord God that xulde agryse.

3. *refl.* (obj. orig. indirect—*he shuddered to himself.*)

1205 LAYAM. 11977 Haȝel and ræin þer aræs: þe hit i-seh him agras [1250 agros]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 867 Horn him gan to agrise, And his blod arise.

4. *impers.* (cf. 'it abhors me, it repented him.')

1205 LAYAM. 13329 Þer uore me a-griseð. *c* 1300 *Beket* 688 Sumdel him agros. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disconus* 1884 Therfore hym grym agros. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 28 And powring forth their bloud in brutishe wize, That any yron eyes, to see, it would agrize.

5. *trans.* (from impers., by defining the subject.)

a. *active,* To horrify, terrify, affright.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 49 Nas ther non that him agros. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 75 These wordis urban so sore dyde agryse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 47 My goist sall be present the to aggrise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. VI. 46 Engrost with mud which did them fowle agrise. 1611 FLORIO, *Legare,* to agrize or set ones teeth on edge. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. XXX, Their course the best Astronomer might well aggrize.

b. *passive,* To be horrified, terrified, or afraid.

1297 R. GLOUC. 539 Tho were the porters agrise sore of thulke siȝte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 353 þe fader and þe moder were agrised [*abhorrerent*] for to slee þe childe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 141 Hooly Awstyn .. was of the caas agrised. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. 501 Of whose sight he full sore was agrysed.

†Agri·sed, earlier agrise(n, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. prec.] Horrified, terrified, frightened.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 667 Do wurðen he frigti and a-grisen. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 237 Sone he hasted him, to mak þam alle ogrisen. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 870 His meyne so wownded were, That sore agresyd was he there. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 12 Whom when she saw .. Like ghost late risen from his grave agryz'd, She knew him not.

‖**Agrodolce** (a:grɒdo·ltʃe), *a.* [It. *agro* sour, *dolce* sweet. Cf. *piano-forte, chiar-oscuro.*] Sour and sweet blended together; = AIGRE-DOUX.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. i. 46 In Spain, as Sappho says, Love is .. an alternation of the agro-dolce. 1854 BADHAM *Halieutics* 62 Agrodolce, as its name imports, is a blending of sweets and sours, and is made by stewing in a rich gravy, prunes, Corinth currants, almonds, pine-kernels, raisins, vinegar and wine.

‖**A·grom.** [app. a. Gujaráti *agrũṁ,* 'ulceration of the tongue from chronic disease of the alimentary canal'; Molesworth, *Marathi Dict.*] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agrom,* a disease frequent in Bengal, and other parts of the Indies, wherein the tongue chaps and cleaves in several places. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, An Indian term for a rough and cracked condition of the tongue.

Agromed, variant of AGRAMED *pple. Obs.,* vexed.

Agronome (æ·grɒnōum). *rare.* [a. Fr. *agronome,* ad. Gr. *ἀγρονόμος* an overseer of lands, f. *ἀγρός* field, land + *-νόμος* dispensing, f. *νέμ-ειν* to dispense. Cf. Fr. *astronome.*] = AGRONOMIST.

1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 60 According to a communication from the agronome.

Agronomial (ægrɒnōu·miăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AGRONOMY + -AL^{1}.] = Agronomic (which is more analogical).

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. ii. (Routl.) 226 His rural eye detected the signs of a master in the art agronomial.

Agronomic (ægrɒnɒ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀγρονόμος*: see AGRONOME + -IC. Cf. *economic* and mod. Fr. *agronomique.*] Of or pertaining to agronomy or the management of land.

1817 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* IV. 274 The agronomic part [of the institution] afforded funds, from the farm and the manufacture of agricultural implements. *Mod.* Agronomic science.

Agronomical (ægrɒnɒ·mikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. *economical.*] = AGRONOMIC.

1856 *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 94 The French agronomical division of the soil is infinitely less profitable. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* vii. 114 The peasant knows of course nothing about agronomical chemistry. 1879 *Nature* 2 Oct. 542/2 An agronomical station will be placed in the same locality.

Agronomics (ægrɒnɒ·miks). [AGRONOMIC *a.* used as sb. pl. (or coll. sing.); cf. *economics.*] Agronomic science; the science of the distribution and management of the land as the original basis of national wealth.

1863 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Jan. 95 Ancient Parsee books treated of botany, agronomics, metaphysics, and handicrafts.

Agronomist (ăgrɒ·nŏmist). [f. AGRONOM-Y + -IST. Cf. *econom-ist.*] One engaged in the study of agronomy; a rural economist.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXVII. 480 No Roman agronomist .. ever mentions a harvest so husbanded. 1868 *Daily News* 4 Sept., Certain agronomists are of opinion that there is a great advantage in reaping corn before its complete maturity.

Agronomy (ăgrɒ·nŏmi). [mod. f. assumed Gr. **ἀγρονομία* n. of state, f. *ἀγρονόμος*: see AGRONOME, and cf. *οἰκονομία.* The Fr. *agronomie* may be earlier.] The management of land, rural economy, husbandry.

1814 *Sch. Good Living* 196 Equally skilled in agronomy and gastronomy, in the cultivation of the field or in the adaptation of its produce. 1881 RODWELL in *Nature* XXIV. 32 The .. papers communicated to the section of Agronomy related .. to the .. agriculture of Algiers.

Agroof, see AGRUFE.

†Agro·pe, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 out + GROPE.] To grope out, search, discover.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 And after that they couthe agrope, Hath eche of hem said his entent. *Ibid.* II. 379 For who so woll it wel agrope, To hem belongeth all Europe.

†Agro·se, *v. Obs.*$^{-o}$ [ad. L. *agrōsus,* f. *ager* field, land: see -OSE.] 'One which hath much lands.' Cockeram 1612.

Agros(e, pa. t. of AGRISE *v. Obs.*

‖**Agrostis** (ăgrɒ·stis). *Bot.* [L. *agrōstis,* ad. Gr. *ἄγρωστις* some kind of grass; f. *ἀγρός* field.] A genus of grasses known commonly as *Bent.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agrostis* is commonly used for the species of grass called *quick-grass* or *couch-grass.* 1866 MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* I. 31/2 The Falkland Islands, Nootka Sound, and Tasmania, may be quoted as some of the outlying stations for the species of *Agrostis.*

Agrostographic (ăgrɒ:stogræ·fik), *a.* [f. AGROSTOGRAPH-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to agrostography. (In mod. Dicts. and Gloss. of Terms.)

Agrostographical (ăgrɒ:stogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] = prec.

Agrostography (ægrɒ̆stɒ·grăfi). [f. AGROST-IS + -(O)GRAPHY description.] Description of grasses.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agrostographia,* in physiology, the history, or description of gramens, or plants of the grassy kind. 1847 CRAIG, *Agrostography.*

Agrostologic (ăgrɒ:stolɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. AGROSTOLOG-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to agrostology.

Agrostological (ăgrɒ:stolɒ·dʒikal), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] = prec.

Agrostologist (ægrɒ̆stɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One who is skilled in agrostology.

1882 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Mar. 244 Representations which may horrify old-fashioned Agrostologists.

Agrostology (ægrɒ̆stɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. AGROST-IS + -(O)LOGY discourse.] 'That part of botany which treats of the grasses.' Craig 1847.

†Agro·te, *v. Obs.* 4–5. Only in pa. pple. agroted, -yed, -eied. [Origin obscure; perhaps f. A- *pref.* 1 + *grot* a particle, or Norse *grautr* porridge. (Cf. also GROUT, to fill interstices with mortar.)] To cram, surfeit, cloy.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2454, I am agrotyed here byforn To wryte of hem that ben on love for-sworn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* V. XX. (1554) 136 a, Gorges agroteyed, enbossed their entrayle Disposeth men rather to rest and slepe.

†Agro·ten, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Only form 5 agrotone. [f. prec. + -EN^{2}. Cf. *fat, fatten.*] To surfeit.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agrotone wyth mete or drynke [*v. r.* agrotonyn], *Ingurgito.* Agrotonyd or sorporryd wyth mete or drynke, *Ingurgitatus.*

†Agro·tening, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING^{1}.] Surfeiting, a surfeit.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agrotonynge. *Ingurgitacio.*

Aground (ăgrau·nd), *adv.*, orig. *phr.* [A *prep.*1 on + GROUND.]

†1. On or upon the ground, either of *position* or *direction*; on the earth, to the earth. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 378 Manne orf deyde alaground [*i. e.* all aground], so gret qualm þer was þo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 91 þe drope of þe deawe .. ualþ agrund. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 90 He is a god bi þe gospel Agrounde and aloft [1362 on grounde]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* li. 145 Eneas that sawe Mezencyus agrounde came towarde hym. 1562 *Romeus & Juliet* (in Wr.) She fel flat downe before his feete aground.

2. On or to the strand or shallow bottom of any water, where a boat or ship lodges, and is no longer 'afloat.' *To be aground*: to be stranded; *to run aground*: to run into a place where the ship lodges on the bottom.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* (1843) 6 Some at saynt Kateryns stroke a grounde. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 55 A little fishe swimmeth continually before the great Whale to shewe him the shelues that he run not a ground. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 4 Speake to th' mariners: fall too't yarely, or we run ourselves a ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 264 The water was ebbed considerably away leaving their boat aground. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* V. 149 Before the lead could be hove again he was fast aground. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. v. 60 The bergs were aground well out to seaward.

b. *fig.*

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sc.* xiii. 76 And run aground on that more desperate absurdity, Atheism. *a* 1687 J. M. in *Cleveland's Wks.* 1687, 282 For in Discourse his Wit did never rest, When others were aground with one dry jest. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 57 The arguments against competition .. all finally come aground on this rock.

Agrudge,-gge, var. AGGRUDGE *v. Obs.*, to grudge.

†Agru·fe, agrui·f, agroo·f, *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. Norse *á grúfu* on the belly, face down; more commonly expanded in ME. to *on grufe*: see GRUFE and GROVELING.] With face downward, prone. (In common use in Sc. and North Eng. dial.

1638 ADAMSON *Muses Thren.* 112 (JAM.) Agruif lay some, others with eyes to skyes.

Agrull, variant of AGRILL *v. Obs.*, to annoy.

Agrum, agrym(e, obs. pop. ff. ALGORISM.

†Agrum. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (See quot.)

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij, Whan thou seest thy hawke upon her mouth and her chekes blobbed, then she hath this sycknes called Agrum.

†Agruw', *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *gruw,* GRUE to shudder. Cf. Ger. *ergrauen.*] To cause to shudder, horrify; *impers.* to abhor.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 92 ȝe schulen biholden sumetime touward te pine of helle, þet ou agruwie [*printed* agrupie] aȝean ham.

‖**Agrypnia** (ăgri·pniă). *Med.* [mod. L. ad. Gr. *ἀγρυπνία* sleeplessness.] Wakefulness, sleeplessness.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 67 In curing an Agrypnia (or Want of Sleep). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Agrypnia* in the Greek church, is used for the vigil of any of the greater feast-days. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Agrypnode (ăgri·pnōud), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγρυπνώδης* making sleepless; f. *ἄγρυπνος* sleepless.] Sleep-preventing.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Agrypnode fever,* a fever that prevents sleep.

Agrypnotic (ægripnɒ·tik), (*a.*) *sb. Med.* [a. Fr. *agrypnotique,* f. Gr. *ἄγρυπνος* wakeful. In imitation of *hypnotic,* Gr. *ὑπνωτικός,* f. *ὑπνώσσ-ειν*; but *ἀγρυπνητικός* wakeful, gives agrypnetic.] Anything administered to produce wakefulness.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Coffee, tea .. and the electric bath, are reckoned among the most effectual agrypnotics.

Agt, agte, obs. forms of AUGHT *sb.* and *v.*

Ague (ē·giu). Forms: 4 aguwe, 4–6 agew, 4–7 agu, 5 agwe, 6 agewe, 4– ague. [a. OFr. *ague*:—L. *acūta* sharp, used subst. in med. L. for an 'acute fever,' *fièvre ague*: see ACUTE *a.* 2.]

†1. An acute or violent fever. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 336, I cacche þe crompe .. Or an ague in such an angre. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 84 Bules and bocches and brennyng Aguwes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 377 Ye kynge was taken with suche a flixe, and therwith an agu, that he kept his bedde. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 325/1 Peters wyues mother had a gret agew. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XXVI. 16 And the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes [Vulg. *ardore,* WYCLIF brennyng.]

2. *esp.* A malarial fever, marked by successive fits or paroxysms, consisting of a cold, hot, and sweating stage. The name *ague* was apparently at first given to the burning or feverish stage, but afterwards more usually to the cold or shivering stage, as being the most striking external character of the disease.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 140 Ye schul have a fever terciane, Or an agu, that may be youre bane. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Agwe, sekenes, *Acuta, querquera.* 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 Hee that hath bin shooke with a fierce ague. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* II. ii. 113 That same Ague which hath made you leane. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 653 'Tis but an ague that's reverst, Whose hot fit takes the patient first. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 101 An Ague very violent; the Fit held me seven Hours, cold Fit, and hot, with faint Sweats after it. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 142 Confined to College by an attack of ague (then the prevalent disease of the fenny Cambridge district).

3. *loosely* or *fig.* Any fit of shaking or shivering, like the cold stage of ague; quaking.

1589 *Pappe with Hatchet* (1844) 14 And saies he will ergo Martin into an ague. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. i. 23 My winde cooling my broth, Would blow me to an Ague. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. ii, All these earthly delights! If they were sound, they are but a good day between two agues. 1750 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 217 But soon his rhetorick forsook him .. A sudden fit of ague shook him, He stood as mute as poor Macleane. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xi, For not to rank nor sex confined Is this vain ague of the mind.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *ague-fen, -fit, -sore,* etc.; *instrumental,* as in *ague-struck, -shaken,* etc.: *ague-like*; **ague-drop,** a solution of potassic arseniate, used as a remedy for ague; **ague-grass,** a name of the *Aletris farinosa*; **ague-proof** *a.,* proof against ague; **ague-shake** *v.,* to shake as with ague; **ague-shell** (see quot.); **ague-spell,** charm against ague; AGUE-CAKE, AGUE-TREE, q.v.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XV. 194 One who has just come from the ague-fens. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XII. 175 What feare, and what Agewfits they susteine in following their wicked lusts. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. XV. 350 Cromwell .. had an ague-fit from anxiety. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 13 An ague-like lover. 1687 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 158 Some call it Ague-grass, others Ague-root, others Star-grass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 107, I am not agu-proofe. 1653 SHIRLEY *Cupid & Death* 350 How will she ague-shake him with a frown! 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI.

78 Gryphites, the Hawk's-Bill, or Ague-shell. 1745 GAY *Wks.* I. 120 His Pills, his Balsams, and his Ague-spells.

Ague (ē·giu), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] To affect with, or as with, ague; to seize with a quaking.

1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. for Beauty* (T.) Whose aspect Would ague such as should but hear it told. 1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* v. vi, I am agued with trepidation. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Hist. Norm.* III. 379 The victor of Hastings was agued with terror when receiving his prize.

A·gue-ca:ke. An enlargement of the spleen or liver caused by ague.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 42 A mere ague-cake coagulated of a certaine Fever they have, presaging their time to be but short. 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* II. 47 The liver, spleen, or pancreas; one or more of which are frequently so enlarged in the autumnal intermittents as to be perceptible to the touch externally, and are called by the vulgar ague-cakes.

Agued (ē·giūd), *ppl. a.* [f. AGUE *v.* + -ED.] Affected as with ague; ague-shaken.

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* I. iv. 38 Faces pale With flight and agued feare. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) II. 304 They calculate on the spirit of the nation, and not on the agued hand which guides its movements. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XII. 680 The flame, That warm'd his agued limbs.

†**Ague·rried,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. 17th c. Fr. *aguerri* pa. pple. of *aguerrir* to accustom to war; f. *à* to + *guerre* war.] Inured or trained to war.

1767 GEO. LD. LYTTELTON ? *Hist. Hen. II* (T.) An army the best aguerried of any troops in Europe.

†**A·gue-tree.** Obsolete name of the Sassafras.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 1341 For want of an English name we are contented to call it the Ague tree, of his vertue in healing the Ague. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 65 Sassafras, call'd the Ague-Tree, is rather a Root than a Wood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ague-Tree* is a name given to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge virtue.

Aguey (ē·giu,i), *a.* [f. AGUE *sb.* + -Y¹.] = AGUISH. *Mod.* Our cold and aguey age.

†**Agui·led, agyled,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 6 + GUILE *v.*] Beguiled.

c 1305 *St. James* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 59 Þe deuel 3eode awey & huld him a-gyled sore; Nadde þe schrewe neuere so moche schame.

[**Aguiler.** Ash has '*agiler* a deceiver.']

†**Agui·ler.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *aguiller*, mod. *aiguillier*, f. OFr. *aguille* needle: see AIGUILLE.] A needle-case.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 98 A sylvre nedle forth I droughe, Out of an aguler [*v. r.* aguiler] queynt ynoughe.

†**Agui·lt,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 agylt-an, agilt-an, 2–4 agult-en, 2–5 agilt-en, 3–4 agelt-en, agelt-e, agult-e, 4–5 agilt(e, 4–6 agylt(e, 5 aguylt(e. *Pa. t.* 1–5 agylte, agilte, 2–4 agulte, 3–4 agelte. *Pa. pple.* 1–5 agylt, agilt, 2–4 agult, 3–4 agelt, 4–5 aguylt, agulted, agilted. [f. A *pref.* 1 intens. + *gylt-an*: see GUILT. The forms in *u* (*ü*) are s.w., in *e* s.e., in *i*, *y*, midl. and north.]

1. *intr.* To be guilty, transgress, offend, sin (*with, against, to, towards*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 1 Twegen afyryde men agylton wið heora hláford. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 3if þu agultest, oðer sunegest toward drihten. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He agilt wið gode. *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 346 'Mea culpa:' Ich agulte: Louerd, merci! *Ibid.* 186 Ne warien hwon me agulteð to ou. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 860 Dampnably we have agilt ageinst youre highe lordschipe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 19 My moder ought to be quyte, for she hath no thynge aguylte.

2. *trans.* To be guilty towards, to sin against, to offend, wrong. (The obj., orig. *dat.*, becomes *acc.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 195 Þauh he ðe habbe swuðe agult. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 And naðemore haten him, þe him agilteð. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 65 Huanne man agelt his treuþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 910 He hath agultid his God and defoulid his soule. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Prin.* 1399 Cast thou thyne eye abak, What thou god hast agilt in tyme past.

3. *trans.* To be guilty to the peril of, to sin away.

c 1320 *Sevyn Sages* (W.) 686 Yit had he nowt agelt his lif.

4. *causal.* To make or declare guilty.

1530 PALSGR. 418/2, I agylte of trespas. *Je fays coulpable.* Thou shalte neuer agylt me of this mater.

†**Agui·se,** *sb. Obs.*; also 7 agg-. [f. GUISE; the prefix either for *on*, or in opposition to *dis-* in *disguise*. Cf. *a(c)-cord, dis-cord*; Spenser's *ag-grace* and *dis-grace*. There was no Fr. *aguise* or *aguiser*.] Dress, attire, array.

1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Anguice *Indula.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxiii, The glory of the Court, their fashions, And brave agguize. I. III. lvi, Yclad in snowy stoles of fair agguize.

†**Agui·se,** *v. Obs.* [formed on, or as, the prec. sb.] To dress, attire, array.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberds T.* 656 Then gan this craftie couple to devize, How for the Court themselves they might aguize. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. vi. 7 Sometimes her head she fondly would aguize With gaudy girlonds. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Adam* 12 Reave him the skill his un-skill to aguize.

†**Agui·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Arrayed, dressed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 21 Had craftily devisd To be her squire, and do her service well aguisd.

Aguish (ē·giu,iʃ), *a.* [f. AGUE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or character of an ague.

1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Contents, The immoderate Heat and Cold of the Aguish Fit. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 110 The dews here fall heavy; and the heat of the sun . . is productive of colds and aguish pains. 1856 MISS MULOCH *John Halifax* 170 It was a low agueish fever.

2. Having a tendency to produce ague.

1627 SPEED *Eng. etc. Abridged* xv. § 4 The ayre is temperate and pleasant, onely towards the waters somewhat aguish. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 106 The nocturnal rheums of an aguish climate. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit to U. S.* II. 54 A rich aguish flat, bordering the Missouri.

3. Subject to ague.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 191 There is nothing better . . for leane agueish persons, than the vse of the pulpe of Gourds. 1672 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* (1673) 241 Which left me feeble as an aguish Girl. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxxiii, But both were thrown away amongst the fens; For wit hath no great friend in aguish folks.

4. *fig.* Resembling an ague, in shakiness or intermittency; a. quaking, shivering, shaky; b. coming by fits and starts.

1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xxxi, A weak distrustfull heart is vertues aguish spell. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* IV. (1711) III. 119 The aguish Head of every Tree by Æolus Was rock'd asleep, and shook as if it nodded. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XI. 202 So aguish and fantastical a thing is the Conscience of Men who have once departed from the Rule of Conscience. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4 Their panics are of the aguish or intermittent type.

Aguishly (ē·giu,iʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an aguish manner; with the symptoms of an ague.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 89, I was very feverish, and aguishly inclined. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) II. xl. 295 Shivering with cold, as if aguishly affected.

Aguishness (ē·giu,iʃnės). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. AGUISH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being aguish; resemblance or tendency to ague.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

Agult(e, variant of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin.

Agur, obs. form of AUGUR.

Agush (ăgv·ʃ), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*¹ of state, in + GUSH.] In a gushing state; gushing.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 149 The cider mill . . all agush with sweet juice.

Agy (ē·dʒi), *a. arch.* [f. AGE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Characterized by age; aged.

1664 *Floddan Field* v. 43 Lord Scroop of Upsall the agie Knight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1848) 103 Thee, agy world, thee, Universal Heaven.

†**Agye·,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aguie-r* to guide, f. *à* to + *guier*: see GUIDE and GUY.] To conduct, manage.

c 1460 *Launfal* 623 Sir Launfal schud be stward of halle, For to agye hys gestes alle. *Ibid.* 627 His feste for to agye. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disconus* 2052 Lybeauus Lambard tolde, And othre Knyghtes bolde, How hym ther gan agye.

Agyled, *pa. pple.*: see AGUILED.

Agylte, variant of AGUILT *v. Obs.*, to sin.

Agynarious (ædʒinē·riəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Fr. *agynaire* (see next) + -OUS.] = AGYNARY.

1847 in CRAIG.

Agynary (æ·dʒinări), *a. Bot.* [ad. Fr. *agynaire* (De Candolle), f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γυνή woman: see -ARY.] Applied to double flowers, in which the stamens have become petals, and the pistil is wanting.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Agynic (ădʒi·nik), *a. Bot.* [ad. Fr. *agynique*, f. as prec.: see -IC.] Applied to the insertion of the stamens when not adherent to the ovary.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Agynous.** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + γυνή woman + -OUS.] Without female organs.

1847 CRAIG, *Agynous* flower is the synonyme of *male* flower.

Agyrate (ădʒəi·reit), *a. Bot.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + GYRATE.] Not disposed in whorls or circles.

1847 in CRAIG.

Ah, obs. f. OWE *v.*; and var. of AC *conj. Obs.*, but.

Ah (ā), *int.*; formerly 2–6 a! [perh. a. OFr. *a, ah*, since not found in OE. Cf. MHG. *â*, ON. *æ*. In northern dial. pronounced (ē), sometimes written *ay! eh!* the regular phonetic descendant of ME. *a.*] An exclamation expressing, according to the intonation, various emotions, as

1. Sorrow, lamentation, regret, passing into the regretful expression of a vain wish. (Actual pain or suffering is now more commonly expressed by *O! Oh!* North. dial. have *a* (ē) in both senses.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 2 A! Sir, I knowe welle that my wife is an hore. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xliv. 61 A fayre uncle, your absence hath sette the frenchmen in a pride. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxii. 18 They shall not lament for him, saying, Ah my brother, or ah sister. 1718 POPE *Iliad* x. 632 Yet much I fear (ah! may that fear be vain!) *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 47 Ah! when shall all men's good Be each man's rule.

2. Surprise, wonder, admiration.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. 191 A-a-h! what a box! a Louis-Quatorze, I think?

¶ In the two prec. senses often followed by *me* (north. EH ME!). Cf. It. *ahime!*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 10 Ah me, how sweet is loue. *c* 1720 PRIOR (J.) Ah me! the blooming pride of May, and that of beauty, are but one.

3. Entreaty, appeal, remonstrance; passing in former times into simple exclamation to excite attention, where *O!* would now be used. (North. dial. still have *ā man!*)

c 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 1 Þer for he seiith. a! man hab munde þat of þis lif þer commiþ ende. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 11 A! 3e Corynthis, oure mouth is opyn to 3ou. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 353 A here, Arthur, ride faste. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 8 Ah, Clifford, murther not this innocent Child. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P 2 Ah Master, says the Gipsy, that roguish Leer of yours makes a pretty Woman's Heart ake. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* Wks. III. 91 With throbs and throes, and ahs and ohs, Far famed his flock for frightening. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. 13 Ah Christ, that it were possible For one short hour to see The souls we loved.

4. Dislike, aversion; passing into contempt, mockery, exultation over or satisfaction at misfortune.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 184 A! fellow! wylt thow so? 1580 BARET *Alvearie* A 253 Ah, ah, I dye poore wench in laughing thee to scorne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 28 A villaine, thou wilt betray me. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* XV. 29 Ah thou that destroyest the Temple, and buildest it in three dayes.

5. Opposition, objection (to what has been said). Often followed by *but.*

Mod. Ah! but I know something better than that.

Aha (āhā·, ăhā·), *int.* [a combination of the two interjections AH! and HA! formerly written separately, *a ha.* Cf. mod. Germ. *aha!* Fr. *ah! ah!*] An exclamation expressing, with different intonations, surprise (*arch.* or *obs.*), triumph or satisfaction, and mockery or irony.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 561 They crieden, out! . . A ha the fox! and after him thay ran. 1509 *Parlyament of Deuylles* XC, 'A ha' sayd Adam, 'my God I se.' 1611 BIBLE *Is.* xliv. 16 He warmeth himself, and saith, Aha, I am warm. — *Ps.* xxxv. 21 Yea they opened their mouth wide against me, and saide, Aha, Aha, our eye hath seene it. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & Hearth* I. 344 Next will come—Cramps of the Stomach. Aha! Then—Bilious Vomit. Aha!

Aha, variant of HA-HA *sb.*, a sunk fence.

†**A hall,** *phr. Obs.* [see HALL; the *a* is doubtful, whether 'indef. article,' prep., or interj.] An exclamation, implying 'Make room (for a dance).'

1612 CHAPMAN *Widows Tears* Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VI. 185 A hall, a hall, who's without there? 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xvii, And to his nobles loud did call,—Lords to the dance, —a hall! a hall!

†**A hand,** *phr. Obs.* [see A *prep.*¹ and HAND.] At hand.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* IV. viii. 38 Taking the *Gibeonites* to dwell a farre off, when they dwelt a hand.

†**Aha·ng,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–3 ahón, 2 ahonge. *Pa. t.* 1 aheng, ahong, 3 ahon. *Pa. pple.* 1 ahongen, ahangen. *Imp.* 1 ahóh. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up + HANG; confused in ME. with AN-HANG.] *trans.* and *intr.* To hang up.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 14 Ahoh hine [so *Rushw.* & *Hatton*]. ibid. xv. 20 Ða gilæddun hine þætte hia ahengun hine. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Þæt hyo hine ahengen *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Uppon þan treon he him sceawede þe wrecche saulen ahonge. 1205 LAYAM. 20878 Whæðer swa ich wulle don: oðer slæn oðer ahon [1250 an-hon]. 1230 *Marharete* 3 As fisch ahon on hoke.

Ahead (ăhe·d), *adv.* (and *prep.*) [A *prep.*¹ in, at + HEAD.] Originally a nautical term. Now used *fig.* in all its senses.

1. At the head, in advance, in front (of a moving company).

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 2 That the Admirall . . shall each seuerall night goe ahead. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lx/3 Our Fregats then which went on head, made sail. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.) And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead, And now the speedy Dolphin gets ahead. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. iv. 208 We have polled all our dead men, and Millbank is seven a-head.

2. In a position to the front, in the direct line of one's motion.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 330 They saw it just before them, or, as the seamen call it, right ahead. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 92 When it blows right a-head from Plymouth Sound. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Breakers ahead!* the common password to warn the officer of broken water in the direction of the course.

3. In a position or direction pointing forward.

1596 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 32 Their ships lay thwart with their broadsides towards us, and most of us right a-head, that we could use but our chasing pieces. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* iii. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., To enable the four guns carried in it to be fired directly ahead or astern.

4. Of motion: Forward, onward.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 205 The boats with rowers mann'd are sent ahead.

5. Hence, Forward or onward at a rapid pace; headforemost, headlong; also *fig.* with headlong or unchecked course, unrestrainedly. *esp.* in the phrase *to go a-head.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded. Wks. 1847, 123/1 Such whose capacity, since their youth run ahead into the easy creak of a system, sails there at will under the blown physiognomy of their unlaboured rudiments. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* (J.) They suffer them [children] to run ahead, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* II. i. 288 'Tis the nature of the Hart, when he is close pursued, and almost spent, to make forth on Head. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 24 We 'go ahead' quite as fast, as either the transporters or transported. 1879 BROWNING *Ivân* III He understood the case galloping straight a-head.

¶ Hence the adj. phr. **go-a-head** and its compounds.

1846 KINGSLEY *Life* (1877) I. 143 It is the scientific go-a-head-ism of the day which must save us. 1865 MILL *Repres. Govt.* 26/1 The striving go-ahead character of England and the United States.

6. *Ahead of*: away in front of, in advance of.

1748 ANSON *Voyage* III. vi. (ed. 4) 465 A boat ahead of us

waved a red flag. 1825 *Br. Jonathan* I. 385, I was working, all the time, to get ahead of Edith. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* xlvi. 588 The large iceberg ahead of us. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* Epil., The rapid development of English industry for a time ran ahead of the world's demands.

7. quasi-*prep.* Short for *ahead of.*

1596 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 32 Sir Walter Raleigh came upon my left side with his ship; and very little a head me cast his anchor.

A-head, *phr.* (=for each): see A *adj.*[2] 4 and Head.

Aheap (ăhī·p), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state, in + Heap.] In a heap, 'all of a heap.'

1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* xvi, Some fresh bruit, Startled me all aheap. 1879 J. D. Long *Æneid* II. 662 He falls aheap, and in a gush of blood Pours out his life.

†**Ahea·t,** *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + Heat *sb.*] In or into heat.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* (1617) Pref., To chafe them a heate, that are waxed colde.

†**Ahea·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ahebb-an, 2 ahebben, ahefen, 3 aheue. *Pa. t.* 1–3 ahóf, 3 ahef. *Pa. pple.* ahafen. [f. A *pref.* 1 up + Heave, OE. *hebban.* Cogn. w. OS. *âhebbian,* OHG. *arhefan* (mod. G. *erheben*), Goth. *ushafjan.*] To heave, lift up.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 13 Nolde furðun his eaȝan ahebban úp to þam heofone. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Nolde for-ðan his eaȝen ahebben. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 God ahef[ð] of mexe þene mon þe he wule. 1205 Layam. 21626 Cador his sweord ahof. 1230 *Marharete* 5 Þe edle meiden ahef hire heorte [and] heaued uppward to þe heouene.

A-height (ăhəi·t) *phr. arch.* [A *prep.*[1] + Height. The full *on height* is equally common.] On high, aloft. (Of position and direction.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 58 From the dread Somnet of this Chalkie Bourne Looke vp a height. 1622 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 109 The brasen serpent being hanged a height. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 160 Lord Darcie's sword he forced ahight.

Ahem (ăhe·m), *int.* [a lengthened form of *hem!* an inarticulate sound made in clearing the throat.] An exclamation to attract attention to the speaker, or to give him time to consider what he is to say.

1763 C. Johnstone *Reverie* II. 151 Hem! ahem! In the first place, said he, clearing his voice. 1814 J. Boswell *Justiciary Opera* 65 Gal-lery—si-lence—Ahem!

Ahenean, variant of Aenean.

†**Ahe·re,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [prob. for *ȝe-, i-here* (*n,* OE. *gehieran*; there was no OE. *a-hieran.*] To hear.

a 1400 *Octouian* 23 Of oon the best ye mowne a-here That hyght Ottouyan.

A-hey (ăhē·), *int.* [a lengthened form of Hey; an exclamation to arouse the person addressed.] = Hey! ho!

1705 Vanbrugh *Confederacy* III. i, Where's this old woman? —A-hey!.. nobody at home? 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* II. lxvi. 225 Ahey!.. you herring-fac'd son of a sea-calf. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro, etc.* iii. 50 Ahey! how is all this? a blank page!

†**A-high** (ăhəi·), *adv.*, prop. *phr. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 a-hy, a hyȝe, 4–6 a-hygh(e, ahighe, 6–9 a-high. [A *prep.*[1] of general position, on + High. The full form *on high* is now alone used.]

1. On high, aloft.

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 6236 Roches two So ahygh so any mon myghte seone. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 64 He drewe sowles out of helle and made hem to come vp ahighe. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* IV. iv. 86 One heaued a-high, to be hurl'd downe below. 1676 Hobbes *Homer* 351 Their chars sometimes are in the air a high And sometimes on the ground. 1823 Hone *Anc. Myst.* 235 At the Cross in the 'Crosschepyng' were divers angels censing ahigh on the cross.

2. In high or loud tones; aloud. Cf. Fr. *en haut, hautement.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1549 She spake euer vyleyny Among here felaws al ahy. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. vi. 102 He sayd thus al ahighe in audyence.

†**A-high-lone,** *adv. phr. Obs.* Prob. a mere emphasizing of *alone,* i.e. *all-one,* improperly divided as *a-lone,* whence emphatically *a-high-lone, an-high-lone.* Cf. *high noon, high carnival,* Shakspere's *high gravel blind*: see High.

1597 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 37 [Q^0 1597 *has*] For then she could stand high lone [*1st Fol.* 1623 alone]. 1604 Middleton *Blurt* II. ii. Wks. I. 262 When I could not stand a-high-lone without I held by a thing. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* (1692) 16 (D.) But e'er this colt.. Was foal'd, and first 'gan stand an-high-lone.

Ahi·nd, ahi·nt, *adv.* and *prep. dial.* [f. A- *pref.* 2 + Hind; cf. *a-fore* = *be-fore.* Early ME. had *at-hind* (OE. *æt-hindan*) as well as *be-hind.*] Behind.

1768 A. Ross *Helenore* 68 (Jam.) And ye are following on wi' what's ahind. 1816 Scott *Black Dw.* iv. 26, I ance heard ane whistle ahint me in the moss. 1881 Evans *Leicester Gloss.*, *Ahind,* behind.

Ahlas, obs. (Chapman's) form of Alas.

†**A-hoi·ght, a-hoi·t,** *adv.* (prop. *phr.*) *Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + Hoit *v.* Cf. *hoity-toity.*] In reckless jollity; wantonly, without restraint.

1598 Florio, *Intresca,* iesting, iugling, dauncing, iumbling, all a hoit. 1611 Cotgr., *Estre au dessus du vent,* To flourish, liue in prosperitie, be all a flaunt or a hoight. — *Letabonde,* jocund, frolicke, buxome, all-ahoight.

†**A-ho·ld,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + Hold.] 'A term of our early navigators, for bringing a ship close to the wind, so as to hold or keep to it.' Adm. Smyth.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses; off to Sea againe, lay her off.

A-ho·rseback, *adv. phr. arch.* [A *prep.*[1] of state, on + Horseback.] On horseback.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* li. 145 Whan he was sette ahorsbacke. 1665–9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. ix. (1675) 126 The careless Wanderer.. may be said to have been long a Horse-back. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 189 There were two suspicious fellows a-horseback at the end of a lane. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. v. (1876) 35 And he never was known to wear his silk, only his stuff one, a-horseback.

Ahoy (ăhoi·), *int. Naut.* [A *int.* + Hoy.]

A. A nautical call used in hailing.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 12 Ho! the house a hoy. 1828 Moore *Meeting of Ships* ii. 8 Ship ahoy! ship ahoy! what cheer? what cheer? 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 268 The good times when the sailor only knew enough to sing out 'Ahoy' and call for biscuit.

B. as *vb.* To call ahoy. (Cf. *to hurrah, halloo.*)

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 54 'Schooner ahoy!' says a voice from the shore, and she ahoys.

Aht, obs. f. Aught *sb.* and *a.*

Ahtande, ahte, ahtene, obs. ff. Eighth, Eight, Eighteen.

Ahte, obs. pa. t. of Owe, Ought.

Ahtliche, var. Aughtly, *adv. Obs.*, worthily.

†**A-hu·ff,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + Huff.] In a huff.

1598 Greene *James IV* (1861) 210 Set cap a-huff and challenge him the field.

A-hull (ăhv·l), *adv. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + Hull.] (See quot.)

1582 N. Lichefield *East Ind.* 73 All this time the shippes laye a hull. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 78 Then wee lay a hull till wee gott a new maine course to the yard. *a* 1733 North *Lives of Norths* II. 316 All this while the ship ploughed her mizen shrouds under water, and then we were fain to lie a-hull at the mercy of the sea and waves. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Hull, To strike hull* in a storm, is to take in her sails and lash the helm on the lee side of the ship, which is termed *to lie a-hull.*

A-hum (ăhv·m), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] in + Hum.] In a hum, humming.

1859 Coleman *Woodl. Heaths* (1866) 120 The bright air is .. a-hum with the song of the bee.

A-hungered (ăhv·ŋgəɹd), *ppl. a., arch* [perh. representing a lost OE. *a-hyngred* (cf. Germ. *erhungert*), or a later formation with A- *pref.* 1 intensive; but more probably a later form of Of-hungred, OE. *of-hyngred,* pa. pple. of vb. *of-hyngran* to suffer hunger, be weak with hunger, be very hungry. Cf. Afingered. By confusion of A-2 and A-3, the prefix was sometimes expanded to *an-, on-*; cf. A-high, An-hungered.] Oppressed with hunger; very hungry.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 59 Bothe afyngred [*v.r.* a-hungred, an-hungred] and a-thurst [*v.r.* a-thrust, a-thrist, a-furst], and for chele quake. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxv. (1495) 429 Alwaye he is a hungryd whyle he liuyth. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (R.) When their eies were ful they put vp theire knives and rose ahungred. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 163 Saturn's ear Is all a-hunger'd. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gypsy* II. 194 Soothe the frightened bird And feed the child a-hungered.

†**A-hu·ngry,** *a. Obs.* [f. Hungry; the prefix is due to form-assoc. with A-hungered, and, perhaps, A-cold; it was probably taken as emphatic. Also expanded to An-hungry.] Hungry, in a hungry condition.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 137 'Twere as good a deede as to drink when a man's a hungrie.

A-hunt (ăhv·nt), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Hunt.] On the hunt.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 272 Follow you quick, with a whizz, as the hounds a-hunt with the huntsman. 1880 J. B. Brown in *Gd. Wds.* Dec. 821 A priest of the Inquisition ahunt for blood.

A-hush (ăhv·sh), *adv.* (prop. *phr.*) [A *prep.*[1] in + Hush.] In a hushed condition, hushed.

Mod. Nature seems to keep herself a-hush.

Ahwene, variant of Awhene *v. Obs.*, to vex.

Ai, aie, obs. forms of Ay, Aye, and of Egg.

Ai (ā·i). *Zool.* [a. Braz. *aï, haï* (Fr. *aï, hay*) repr. the animal's cry.] A kind of Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus,* family *Tardigrada,* order *Edentata*) found in South America.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The American Creature called Ai or Sloth. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 233 They emit a feeble, plaintive cry, resembling the word *Ai,* which is the origin of the name they bear among the Europeans settled in America. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 241 The Ais or three-toed Sloths.. are inhabitants of the dense forests of the tropical portion of South America.

Ai- in late north. and Sc. is used for long *ā,* as *aiblings, aill, ain, ait, air, tairge,* for *ablings, ale, aan* (own), *ate* (oat), *are* (oar), *targe*; mod. Sc. *airch, airm,* for *arch, arm.* Now pronounced (ē or *ē*).

Aid (ēⁱd), *v.* Forms: 5 eyde, 5–6 ayde, 6–7 ayd, aide, 7– aid. [a. OFr. *aide-r, -ier* (Pr. *ajuda-r*):—L. *adjūtā-re,* freq. of *adjuvā-re* to give help to; f. *ad* to + *juvā-re* to help. (In the OFr. *aidier, ai-* = L. *adju-, d* disappearing as usual, and *u* as following secondary accent in *a·djutā·re*; *i* was semi-vowel (*y*) = L. *j.*)]

1. *trans.* To give help, support, or assistance to; to help, assist, succour.

[*Aiding* quoted from Chaucer *Persones T.* by Richardson is not genuine.]

1483 Caxton *Cato* a iij b, To ayde helpe and Susteyne them in theyr necessytees. 1488 W. Paston in *Lett.* 904 III. 344 My Lord Woddevyle and other schulde have gone over in to Breten to have eyded the Duke of Breten. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* v. iii. 7 Ye choise spirits.. Appeare, and ayde me in this enterprize! 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* viii. 26 Neither shal they.. aide them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. 1795 Sewel tr. *Hist. Quakers* I. iv. 239, I would have aided him out of the country but he would not go. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 286 The invasion was aided and abetted by Richard's subjects. 1878 G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxviii. 478 Every appliance that could alleviate suffering or aid recovery.

2. *absol.* and with *inf.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iv. 12 Where, heaven ayding.. Wee'l be before our welcome. 1611 — *Wint. T.* V. ii. 77 All the Instruments which ayded to expose the Child. 1806 Coleridge *Christabel* I. 130 But this she knows.. That saints will aid if men will call.

Aid (ēⁱd). Forms: 5 eide, 5–7 aide, ayde, 6–7 ayd, 7– aid. [a. OFr. *aïde, ayde,* earlier *aiude,* Strasb. oaths *aiudha, adiudha* (cf. Pr. *ajudha, ajuda,* Sp. *ayuda*):—late L. *adjūta,* sb. f. pa. pple. fem. of *adiuvāre* (see prec.) analogous to sbs. in *-ĕ, -āta*; see -ade.]

1. Help, assistance, support, succour, relief.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 Be the eide of tho thre noble prynces. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 18 b, If the goddes be in myn ayde. 1559 *Myrroure for Mag., Rich. II,* vi. 1 Neyther lakt I ayde in any wicked dede. 1607 Shaks. *Coriol.* I. vii. 3 If I do send, dispatch Those Centuries to our ayd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 119 His puissance, trusting in the Almighty's aid, I mean to try. 1771 Burke in *Corr.* (1844) I. 262 You have not called in the aid of fancy. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 130 Friend of distress! the mourner feels thy aid. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 22 She had never dressed herself without aid.

2. *Eng. Law.* Help or assistance in defending an action, legally claimed by the defendant from some one who has a joint-interest in the defence. *To pray in aid*: to claim such assistance. *Aid-prayer,* the appeal therefor.

1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 367 Ayd Prayer is for Tenant for life, to request him that hath the Inheritance, to helpe him plead.. and this Ayd Prayer is for the feeblenesse of his estate. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A city or corporation, holding a fee-farm of the king, may pray in Aid of him, if anything be demanded of them relating thereto. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., There is a prayer in aid of patrons, by parsons, vicars, etc.. And also servants having done anything lawfully in right of their masters, shall have aid of them.

3. *concr.* Anything by which assistance is given in performing an operation; anything helpful, a means or material source of help. *esp.* in *pl.* aids and appliances. *spec.* in *Horsemanship* (see quot. 1751).

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. iii. 24 Surmise Of Aydes incertaine should not be admitted. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 465 Whom, scarce my Sheep, and scarce my painful Plough, The needful Aids of Human Life allow. 1711 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* 58 Exercise may deserve to be taken as a common Aid to Physick. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Aids,* in the manage, are helps, or assistances, by which the horseman contributes towards the motion or action required of the horse; by a discreet use of the bridle, caveson, spur, etc.. Such a horse knows his *Aids,* answers his *Aids,* etc. 1824 Coleridge (*title*) Aids to Reflection. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 23 He has furnished us with some aids towards the consideration of this question.

4. *Eng. Hist.* A pecuniary grant in aid; a grant of a subsidy or tax to the king for an extraordinary purpose. *later,* An exchequer loan.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 For the expensis wherof, he schal not so sodenly have Ayde of his People. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cccIxxxvii. 663 The kyng and his counsayle wolde generally reyse vp throughe all Fraunce ayedes, fowages, tayles and subsydes. 1669 Marvell *Corr.* 130 Wks. 1875 II. 294 The House did.. vote an aid to his Majesty not exceeding the summe of 400,000*l.* 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccix/8 Dropt.. a Talley on the Fourth 4*s.* Aid of 1000*l.* No. 2058. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xii. 166 For the granting of an aid or supply to the crown.

5. *Feudal System.* A pecuniary contribution by a feudal vassal to his lord; limited by *Magna Carta* to three special occasions.

1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 72 The lordes lost their.. aids, 'Pur faire fitz chiualer & pur file marier.' 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 125 The aids were of three kinds, one to make the Lord's eldest Son Knight, the other to marry his eldest Daughter; the third to help him to pay a relief to his Lord Paramount. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The bishops also received aids, *auxilia episcopi.* 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 63 Aids were originally mere benevolences granted by the tenant to his lord, in times of difficulty and distress. 1868 Chambers *Encycl.* I. 92 These Aids were abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24.

6. *French Hist.* (*pl.*) Customs-dues. *Court of Aids,* the Court that supervised the customs-dues.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 29 Mr. John Rouvelin, Farmer-General of our Aids. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aids,* in French laws, denote a duty paid on all goods sold and transported either out of, or into the kingdom. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 20 The house of the first president of the court of aids.

7. A person who renders help or assistance; a helper, an assistant; *pl.* auxiliaries. (Cf. Fr. *aide,* L. *auxilium,* and Eng. *help,* all applied to persons.)

1569 *Epitaph on Bonner* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 615 His ayds took always pain To keep their god, their hope, their trust. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 37/2 He had no legionarie souldiers,

but certeine bands of aids. **1611** Bible *Tobit* viii. 6 It is not good that man should bee alone, let vs make vnto him an aide like to himselfe [cf. Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 18 An help lijk to him self]. **1738** Wesley *Ps.* cxxi. 1 The Lord that built the Earth and Skies Is my perpetual Aid. **1838** Arnold *Rome* I. 397 He was at the head of a mighty army; for the Latins and the Hernicans had brought their aids.

8. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, chiefly in sense 7, as *aid-band, -cohort, -force, -soldier*; or in sense 5, as *aid-money*: (all *obs.*). Also **aid-major** *obs.* an adjutant; **aid-prayer** in *Law*: see 2.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxx. xxxiii. 763 c, Then he embattailed the aid souldiers [*auxilia*] of the Ligurians. **1603** Greenwey *Tacitus Ann.* xii. viii. (1622) 166 They intercepted two ayde-bandes. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 65 A small powre of Aid-forces. **1635** Bacon *Use of Com. Law* 32 Ayde money to make the Kings eldest son a knight, or to marry his eldest daughter. **1670** Cotton *Espernon* III. xii. 632 The Office of Aide Major to the Regiment of Guards. **1691** *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcc/2 *L'Assurance* Aid-Major killed.

Aidable (ē·dăb'l), *a.* [f. Aid *v.* + -able; cf. MFr. *aidable*, refash. on OFr. *ayable*:—L. *adjūtābilis* serviceable, f. *adjūtā-re*: see Aid *v.*]

†**1.** Capable of aiding; helpful. *Obs. rare.*

1594 Carew tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* vii. (1596) 94 Such bodily qualities as are aidable to that effect.

2. Capable of being helped. *rare*—°.

Aidance (ē·dăns). [a. MFr. *aidance*, f. *aider*: see Aid *v.* and -nce.] Assistance, aid; means of help.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 165 Aydance 'gainst the enemy. **1633** P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* vi. l, Who when for ought the aged Grandsire sends, With swift yet backward steps his helping aidance lends. **1810** Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 61 All the aidances given by religion. **1860** Th. Martin *Horace* III Apollo's self his aidance lent.

Aidant (ē·dănt), *a.* and *sb.*; also 5 **ayante**, **aydaunt**, 6 **aydant**. [a. OFr. *aiant, aidant* pr. pple. of *aider* (also *aier*): see Aid *v.*]

A. *adj.* Helping, assisting; helpful.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 420/1 Saynt Thomas whos merytes be unto us aydaunte and helpyng. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* iv. iv. 17 Be aydant and remediate In the good man's distress! **1830** Coleridge *Ch. & St.* 179, I would gladly be aidant, as far as my poor mite of judgment will enable me. **1855** Bailey *Mystic* 91 The topaz, aidant in all holy rites.

B. *sb.* A helper, assistant. *rare.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 11 The ayantes and helpers of the quene. **1611** Cotgr., *Aide*, an aidant, helper. **1879** Sir R. Phillimore in *Law Rep. Prob. Div.* V. 33 The Court is now called upon to be an aidant to the enforcement of a judgment given by a Portuguese Court.

Aide, short for Aide-de-camp.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., If he made a gesture .. an attentive aide bustled forward. **1876** Lodge in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 117 Picked out by Washington to serve as his confidential aide.

Aided (ē·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Aid *v.* + -ed.] Assisted.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* xi. 32 Who beyng ayded with the helpe of God achiued manye wonderful enterprises. **1611** Cotgr., *Aidé*, aided, helped. **1816** Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 71 All that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore.

‖ **Aide-de-camp** (*e*·d-də-kaṅ·, ē·d-də-kɒ̃ŋ). *Mil.* Pl. **aides-de-camp.** [Fr., lit. *camp-assistant*: see Aid *sb.* 7.] An officer who assists a general in his military duties, conveying his orders, and procuring him intelligence.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. xi. 578 The Duke .. writ to St. Torse Aide de Camp, who commanded them. **1732** Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 304 He declar'd him, from that instant, his aid-de-camp. **1808** Wellington in Gurwood's *Desp.* IV. 14 That spare room may be kept for my horses and those of my Aides-de-Camp. **1844** *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 61 A Subaltern Officer is not eligible to hold the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, until he has been present with his Regiment at least two years.

Aide-de-campship (*e*·d-də-kaṅ·ʃip). [f. prec. + -ship.] The office or position of aide-de-camp.

1882 *Standard* 9 May 5/2 An aide de campship to the Queen is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Aider (ē·dəɪ). [f. Aid *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. OFr. *aidere* :—L. *adjūtātōr*.] One who, or that which, aids; a helper, assister, or supporter; a help, assistance.

1514 Pace in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 37 I. °111 Th[ose that] were ayders and supporters here off suche. **1602** Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* g ix, This is felony in them, their aydors, and counsellors. **1660** R. Coke *Pow. & Subj.* 224 Every such offender, his ayders and abettors, shall be apprehended. **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 380 The Tenders and Ayders of his Grace and Guidance. **1841** Lane *Arab. Nights* III. 496 She found for herself no aider save weeping.

†**Ai·deress.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ess.] A female helper; an adjutrix.

1491 Caxton *How to Die* 21 Ayderesse and helper of all anguysshe.

Aidful (ē·dful), *a.* [f. Aid *sb.* + -ful.] Full of, or abounding in, aid; helpful.

1598 Rowlands *Betr. of Christ* 53 Christs night-disciple aidfull did agree, To take his bodie from that guiltie tree. **1603** Daniel *Epistles* (1717) 342 Thy Worthiness, and England's Hap beside Set thee in th'aidfull'st Room of Dignity. **1649** Hall *Cases of Consc.* iv. i. (1654) 290 When hee might be likely by his coming forth to bee aidfull to his said Parents. **1850** Lynch *Theoph. Trinal* ix. 168 The fathers .. are yet amongst us as beneficent and aidful spirits.

Aiding (ē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Aid *v.* + -ing[1].] Helping, assistance. (Mostly gerundial.)

1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 On condition of their aiding him to effect it.

Aiding (ē·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Aid *v.* + -ing[2].] Assisting, helping; helpful.

1552 Huloet, Aydynge or succourynge, *Auxiliaris.* **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 96 She may helpe you to many faire preferments, And then deny her ayding hand therein. **1656** Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 112 That he should be ayding to them upon all occasions. **17..** *Col. Rec. Penn.*, They shall in all cases be aiding to all its officers.

Aidless (ē·dlės), *a. poet.* [f. Aid *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Affording no help, of no service, unserviceable, useless. *Obs.*

1674 Godfrey *Inj. & Abus. Phys.* 88 When the Apothecaries Drugs have proved aidless.

2. Bereft or void of help, unassisted, helpless.

1607 Shaks. *Coriol.* II. ii. 116 Alone he entred The mortall Gate of th'Citie .. aydelesse came off. **1637** Milton *Comus* 574 The aidless innocent Lady, his wished prey. **1832** Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 41 It is not meet, Sir King, to leave thee thus, Aidless, alone.

†**Ai·el.** *Obs.* 4–5; also 4–5 **ayel(e**, **ayell(e**, (**eile**), 5 **aiell(e**, **ayle**, **ayeull**, 6 **ayal**, 9 **ael.** [a. OFr. *aïel, ael, aïeul, aïol* (Pr. *aviol*):—late L. **aviolus*, dim. of *avus* grandfather.] A grandfather, forefather.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 317 To ȝiue fram ȝowre eyres þat ȝowre ayeles ȝow lefte. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Knt's. T.* 1619, I am thyn Aiel [*v.r.* eile, ayell] redy at thy wille. **1460** Capgrave *Chron.* 97 The same heresi of Crist in whech his fader and his ayle was infecte. **1480** Caxton *Chron. Eng.* vi. (1520) 75 b/1 Richarde duke of Normandye, that was ayeull to Duke Wyllyam. **1502** Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 18 In time of Kynge Herry ayal unto Kynge Herry our Ayal.

b. *Law. Writ of Aile, Ayle, Ayel, Ael.*

1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 267 A writ of Ayell after the death of his grandfather or grandmother. **1768** Blackstone *Comm.* III. 186 A writ of *ayle*, or *de avo*. **1809** Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Aile* .. A writ which lies where a man's grandfather being seised of lands and tenements in fee simple the day that he died, and a stranger abateth or entereth the same day, and dispossesses the heir of his inheritance. **1865** Nichols *Britton* II. 59 Writs of Cosinage of Ael.

Aiery, variant of Aerie, an eagle's nest.

Aiger, obs. or dial. f. Eager *sb.*, tidal bore.

Aight, obs. form of Ait.

Aighted, aighteth, obs. forms of Eighth.

Aiglent wine, 'Mustie wine.' Cockeram 1626.

Aiglet, obs. form of Aglet.

Aiglette, obs. form of Eaglet.

Aigre, obs. f. Eager *a.* esp. in sense of sour.

‖ **Aigre-doux, -ce,** *a.* in 6 agerdows. [Fr. *aigre* sour, *doux, -ce* sweet.] Compounded of sweet and sour. Cf. Agro-dolce.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1250 He wrate an Epitaph for his grave stone With wordes devoute & sentence agerdows. For he was ever agaynst Goddis hows.

Aigrette (ē·grėt). Also 8 **egrette**, **aigret.** [a. mod. Fr. *aigrette*, the Egret or Lesser White Heron, whose head is 'adorned with a beautiful crest, composed of some short and two long feathers, hanging backward.' The name was in Fr. transferred to the crest itself, extended to similar plumes borne by other birds, or worn by ladies in a head-dress, as the tuft of a helmet, etc. Thence it has received in modern times further extension in the language of Science. As the word was already in use in the form *egret(te* for the bird, this spelling was also at first used in the present sense.]

1. The Lesser White Heron: see Egret.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 42 The white aigrette; superior in size to the common heron.

2. A tuft of feathers such as that borne by the Egret and some other birds; a spray of gems, or similar ornament, worn on the head.

a **1645** W. Browne *Temple Masque* 147 Egrettes with a greene fall. **1759** in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 37 They contain an infinite number of prickles, which are .. brilliant, like an aigrette of glass. **1784** Beckford *Vathek* (1868) 27 To the third my aigret of rubies. **1843** Prescott *Mexico* I. ii. (1864) 11 A human skull .. surmounted by an aigrette of brilliant plumes and precious stones. **1878** Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Round the World* II. iv. 326 He wore a colossal aigrette, made of bamboo and horse-hair.

3. Hence applied in *Science* to tufts of similar appearance, as the feathery pappus of composite plants like the Dandelion; the feathery tufts on the heads of certain insects, etc.; luminous rays seen shooting out from behind the moon in solar eclipses, or at the ends of electrified bodies.

1816 Keith *Physiol. Bot.* II. 404 Furnished with an aigrette or down, as in the case of the Dandelion. **1828** Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* III. xxix. 176 Some have the anterior aigrettes disposed like the arms of a cross. **1879** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. xviii. 103 Rays of light, called aigrettes, diverge from the Moon's edge, and appear to be shining through the light of the corona.

4. *Comb.* as *aigrette-like.*

1873 Herschel *Pop. Lect.* iii. § 43. 128 Till it assumed at length that superb aigrette-like form.

‖ **Aigue-marine.** *Obs.* [Fr., = OFr. *aigue* :—L. *aqua* water + *marin, -e* of the sea.] French name of the beryl; also called Aquamarine.

1765 Delaval in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 21 The colour will be blueish, and bordering on the colour of the aigue marine. **1837–80** Dana *Mineral.* 245 Beryl or 'Aigue-marine.'

Aiguille (ē·gwīl, ē·gwil). [a. Fr. *aiguille* (cogn. w. It. *aguglia*, Pr. Pg. *agulha*, Sp. *aguja*):—late L. **acūcula* for *acicula*, dim. of *acus* needle. For the sense cf. the similar Eng. use of *needle.*] A slender, sharply-pointed peak (of rock); *esp.* the numerous peaks of the Alps so named.

1816 Byron in Moore's *Life* (1866) 311 Mont Blanc and the Aiguille of Argentières both very distinct. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* IV. 501 s.v. *Blanc, Mt.*, The upper surface is extremely irregular, and a considerable number of rocks rise from it, which, from their resemblance to pyramids or steeples, are called aiguilles, or needles. **1862** Dana *Man. Geol.* 680 Granite is well known to run up into lofty needles (or aiguilles).

Aiguillesque (ē·gwile·sk), *a.* [f. prec. + -esque. Cf. *picturesque.*] Shaped like an aiguille.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xv. § 31 He gives more of the curved aiguillesque fracture to these upper crests.

Aiguillette (ē·gwile·t). [a. mod. Fr. *aiguillette*; for the historical forms see Aglet.] = Aglet; specially applied to the ornamental tags on military and naval uniforms, and some liveries.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 14 A figure, in the garb of war, Dress'd in an Egellet and Star. **1854** De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 60 Some bright ornament, clasp, or aiguillette, on Kate's dress. **1882** *Adm. Uniform Reg.* in *Navy List* July 495 The aiguillete is always to be worn with full dress and on state occasions.

Aiguilletted (ē·gwile·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Ornamented with aiguillettes or aglets.

1853 H. D. Wolff *Spanish Life* 52 The riders wear .. a jacket, aiguilletted and embroidered.

Aik, aiken, obs. north. form of Oak, Oaken.

Aikinite (ē·kinəit). *Min.* [named after Dr. A. Aikin.] A Sulpharsenite ore, containing bismuth, lead, and copper, crystallizing in needle-shaped crystals, belonging to the prismatic or ortho-rhombic system.

1837–80 Dana *Mineral.* 100 Aikinite .. color blackish lead-gray, with a pale copper-red tarnish.

†**Ail,** *a. Obs.*; only found in the forms: 1 **eȝle**, 2–3 **eille, eil,** 4 **eyle.** [OE. *egle* :—**agljo-* cogn. w. Goth. *aglus.*] Loathsome, troublesome.

a **1000** *Riddles* (Grein) lxxi. 16 ȝif me ordstáþe eȝle wæron. **1205** Layamon 3282 Heore þuhte swiþe eille of æðelene hire fædere [*later text* eil]. *c* **1225** *Hali Meid.* 25 To don hit þat te þuncheð uuel of & eil for ta heren. *c* **1320** *Cast. Loue* 223 Eyle and hard and muche.

Ail (ē·l), *v.* Forms: 1 **eȝl-an**, 2 **eȝl-en** (Orm. **eȝȝl-enn**), 2–3 **eil-en, eil-e,** 4–5 (**eale**), **eyl(en, eil(en, eil(e,** 4–6 **eyl(e,** 5–7 **ayle, aile,** 4– **ail.** [OE. *egl-an* cogn. w. Goth. *aglj-an*; f. *egle*, **agljo-*: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To trouble, afflict. *Obs. rare.*

c **940** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Wið wyrmum þe innan eglað. *a* **1000** *Judith* xi. 64 Đæt he mid láððum ús eȝlan móste. **1352** Minot *Poems* viii. 41 Schent war tho schrewes And ailed unsele.

2. *impers.* To trouble, afflict, affect unusually. (Now restricted to *interrog., rel.*, and *indef.* sentences, as *What ails you? If anything ailed me.*)

a. physically.

1086 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 (Earle 220) Him ȝeyfelade, and þ him stranglice eȝlade. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 276 Nu a uleih mei eilen þe, & makien þe to blenchen. **1362** Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 121 Such seknes vs eileþ. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* 68 Maister, what eileth the, thou art lepre? *c* **1450** *Merlin* 52 He myght wele a-rise, for hym eyleth noon evell. **1535** Coverdale *Ps.* cxiv. 5 What ayled the (o thou see) that thou fleddest? [**1611** ailed; Wyclif, What was to thee.] **1722** De Foe *Plague* 184 Some have sent for physicians to know what ailed them. **1850** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 231 'I don't see as anything ails the child,' she would say.

b. mentally. (mod. Sc. *What ails you at me?* = What cause of dissatisfaction have you with me?)

c **1090** *L. St. Edm.* Procem., Me e[ȝ]leþ swyðe. *c* **1200** Ormin 4766 Bilammp himm oþerr wa þatt mare mihht himm eȝȝlenn. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20301 Leuedi quat ails te. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 386/1 And demaunded hym what hym eyled and why he sorowed. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xi. 5 What ayleth the people that they wepe? [**1611** aileth; Wyclif, What hath the puple.] **1690** W. Walker *Idiom. Ang.-Lat.* 18 What ails you to be sad? *a* **1842** Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xii, My mother thought, What ails the boy? For I was alter'd, and began To move about the house with joy.

†**3.** *impers.* To interfere with, obstruct, prevent.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1560 'Sir duk,' quaþ Rolond, 'what eyleþ þe? þer ne buþ noȝt xxx[ti] þare.' **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Eylyn, *Obsto.* *c* **1440** *Generydes* 3411 What aylith the to fight? **1563** Man *Musculus Com. Pl.* 286 b, What eyleth it [*quid impedit*] but by the same reason he should be baptised.

4. *intr.* (By mistaking the personal obj., which in early times usually preceded the impersonal vb. for the subj.) To have something the matter with one.

a. physically: To be ill, to be indisposed.

c **1425** Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 131 And wyth a gud will and a stowte He sayd, þat he wald ayl na-thyng. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 3 Know ye ought what thise bestes eiled thus for to dye? **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* II. iv. 6 If she be very well, what does she ail, that she's not very well? **1702** Pryme in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1076, I know not what I ail, says he, I cannot swallow any Beer. **1742** Richardson *Pamela* III. 78 And when he ails ever so little .. he is so peevish. **1869** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 No wonder, the *Lancet* says, that diarrhœa has prevailed, and that the children ail.

†**b.** mentally: To be in trouble; to be affected by. *Obs.* or *dial.* (mod. Sc. *To ail at*, as in 2 b.)

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3809 ȝet he aȝlen on here red. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxix. (1877) 586 Whan Merlin .. herde hem make soche doell he asked hem what thei eiled. *a* **1528** Skelton *Magnyfyc.* 2393 For who loueth God can ayle nothynge but

good. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. (1718) 82 Thou ask'st the Conscience what she ails. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 20, I knew not what I ayled, but I knew I ayled something more than ordinary: and my Heart was very heavy. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 191 'What can the fool mean?' said old Richard, 'What can he ail at the dogs?'

Ail (ēil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 eil, eile; 7 ayle, aile, 7– ail. [subst. use of AIL *v.*; but the 13th c. instances are probably subst. use of AIL *a.* The sb. is wanting in OE. though found in Goth. *aglo.*] Trouble, affliction; affection, illness, ailment.

c 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 50 Þe blake cloð also .. deð lesse eile to þen eien. *Ibid.* 62 Heo habbeð idon muchel eil to moni on ancre. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 143 Long custome hath stupified their hearts, and made them senselesse of their ayle. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 218 Buzzing all my ails into the ears of my friends. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* IV, And ointments, too, to cure the ail Of her cropp'd ears and mangled tail. 1852 MOIR *Scot. Sab.* iii. Poet. Wks. II. 39 Soother of life, physician of all ail.

†**Ail,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 eġl, 2 eiġle, 3–7 eile, 4 eyle, yle, 6 ayle, 6–8 aile, 8 ail. [OE. *eġl* cogn. w. Germ. *egel, agele,* orig. Teut. **agli.*] The awn of barley, or other corn.

c 1000 *O. E. Gosp.* Luke vi. 41 Hwi ġesihst þu þa eġle on þines broþor eaġan? *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hwi ġesyhst þu þa eiġle on þines broðer eaġen? *c* 1230 *Ancren Riwle* 270 Forto winden hweate & scheaden þe eilen & tet chef urom þe clene cornes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cx, The beste [nard] is smoþe .. with small yles [*ed.* 1535 eiles]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 461 The eares (of barley) be .. set ful of long bearded sharpe ayles. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 23 Wheat .. whose eares are bare and naked without eiles. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 310 Barley should likewise be .. well shook in a sack by two men, to be cleared from ailes. [Still used in the Eastern Counties.]

Ailantery (ēlæ·ntəri). Improp. **ailanthery.** [a. mod. Fr. *ailanterie,* cf. *shrubb-ery.* See -ERY.] A grove of Ailanto trees.

1867 *Chambers's Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 128 Have formed what they call an 'ailanthery' so as to afford the [silk] worms the best possible chance of thriving.

Ailantic (ēlæ·ntik), *a. Chem.*; improp. **ailanthic.** [f. AILANT-US + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Ailanto; as *Ailantic Acid.*

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ailanthic Acid,* an acid prepared from the bark of the *Ailanthus excelsa.*

Ailantine (ēlæ·ntin), *a.* and *sb.*; improp. **ailanthine.** [f. AILANT-US + -INE[1].] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the Ailanto, or the silk-worm that feeds on it. **B.** *sb.* Silk from the *Bombyx Cynthia* or Ailanto Silk-worm.

1861 *All Y. Round* 9 Feb. 423 Ailanthine, or the silk of the bombyx which feeds on the leaves of the *Ailantus glandulosus.* 1863 *Ibid.* 11 July 467/1 Ailanthine sericulture would remain in great measure unproductive.

‖ **Ailanto, ailantus** (ēlæ·nto, ēlæ·ntŭs). *Bot.* Also **ailante,** and corruptly **ailanthus.** [f. *Aylanto,* the native Amboyna name, said to mean 'Tree of the gods,' or 'of heaven,' whence mod. L. *Ailantus* (in English often corrupted to *Ailanthus,* as if the termination contained Gr. *ἄνθος* flower), Fr. *ailante.*] A large East Indian tree (N. O. *Simarubaceae* or *Xanthoxylaceæ*), grown in S. Europe for ornament and shade, the pinnated leaves of which are the favourite food of a species of silk-worm. 'The name "Japan Varnish" seems to have been applied to it through some mistake.'

1845 HIRST *Poems* 158 O'er me let a green Ailanthus grow .. the Tree of Heaven. 1861 *Times* 23 July, This silkworm lives in the open air on a very hardy plant called the 'ailante,' or Japan varnish tree. 1866 C. A. JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* 32 *Ailantus,* the *Vernis du Japon* of the French .. is in its native countries, China and India, called Ailanto. Its German name *Götterbaum* is said to be a translation of *Ailanto.* 1878 BLACK *Green Past. & Picc.* XXX. 240 The acacia-looking ailanthus along the pavements.

Aile, obs. form of AISLE; and var. AIEL, *Obs.*

Ailette (ēle·t). Formerly **alet.** [a. Fr. *ailette,* OFr. *alete*; dim. of *aile* wing:—L. *āla.*] A steel plate worn by men-at-arms on their shoulders, the prototype of the modern epaulette.

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* 2565 An alet enamelde he oches in sondire. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 108 Towards the close of this [Edward I's] reign those curious ornaments called ailettes, or little wings, from their situation and appearance, are seen on the shoulders of knights.

Ailing (ēi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AIL *v.* + -ING[1].] = AILMENT.

1862 T. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. ix. 149 Seeing in it the signs of ailing. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle Lands* ii. 60 Whose hard-won experience in Eastern ailings renders them invaluable in suggesting the proper remedies.

Ailing (ēi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AIL *v.* + -ING[2].] Afflicted, affected with illness, suffering.

1598 FLORIO, *Manco* .. failing, ayling, wanting. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 15 So far in justice to his prudence as a great poet, and an ailing man. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vii. 248 A potent thing, 'twas said, to cure the ills Of ailing lungs—the oxymel of squills. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xviii. 128 He kept a hospital .. for his friends' ailing dogs.

[**Ailingness** (Richardson, from Tytler) Error for ALANGE-, ELENGENESS.]

Ailment (ēi·lmĕnt). [f. AIL *v.* + -MENT added to an Eng. vb.] The fact of ailing; bodily or mental indisposition; disorder, sickness.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ailment,* a light disorder or indisposition of the body. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 24 For much it may relieve thy Woe To let a Friend thy inward Ailment know. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvi. 279 Taken with slight stomach ailments. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 37, I know his ailments to be from an uneasy mind.

Aim (ēm), *v.* Forms: 3–7 ame, 4 eyme, 4–7 ayme, 6–7 aime, 7– aim. [In this word probably two vbs. are confounded, 1. Picard. *amer,* OFr. and Pr. *esmer*:—L. *æstimā-re*; 2. OFr. (*aasmer, aemer, eesmer, eamer,*) *aesmer*:—late L. *ad-æstimā-re.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To esteem, consider, take account of. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxliii. 3 Or the sone of man, for thou eymest hym [1388 Thou arettist him of sum valu]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 762 Iff þe any thing have amyt abill me to, Þat þe me faithfully informe.

†**2.** To estimate, calculate, reckon (a number or value). *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 240 An arme of þe se men kennes Þe depnes may non ame. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1596 No mon vpon mold ' miȝt ayme þe noumber. *c* 1440 *Morte Arthure* 4069 And alle Arthurs oste was amede with knyghtes Bot awghtene hundrethe of alle.

†**3.** To guess, to conjecture. (With *simple obj.* or *subord. cl.*) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 7 For in licnesse of a deuynour .. he eymeth [1388 gessith] that he knowith not. — 1 *Sam.* i. 13 Heli therfor eymyde hir dronken. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 268 No marvel if he did aim that his death was near at hand. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* x. lix. 258 Supposing, by her Blushings, all would ayme her altred plight.

†**4.** To calculate, devise, arrange, plan. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1679 Oppon þe auter was amyt to stond An ymage full noble. *Ibid.* v. 1562 Ymagry ouer all amyt þere was, Of beste and babery. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 223 My speech should fall into such vilde successe Which my Thoughts aym'd not.

5. To calculate one's course with a view to arriving (at a point); to direct one's course, to make it one's object to attain. Hence *fig.* To have it as an object, to endeavour earnestly. Const. (*to* obs.) *at*; *dat. inf.*; sometimes *for,* perhaps by confusion with *make for.* †**a.** *refl. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVI. 7229 Ector to Achilles amyt him sone.

b. *intr.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 98 Whan Henry was ryued þer, þer he wild ame. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 2023 Antenor Amyt after anone To the palis. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conceipt* 24 Which aym'd wholly at singularitie, glorying to bee peerelesse in hir pompe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. i. 138 Madam, you wander from the good We ayme at. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. XXVI. (1739) 116 That ease and rest that the King aimed to enjoy. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* XVI. 471 Perfection is what the Christian is aiming at. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 293 Aim for the Steeple. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* IX. 91 In politics they aimed at being on the successful side.

6. *intr.* To calculate or estimate the direction of anything about to be launched (at an object); to deliver a blow, or discharge a missile (at anything) with design or endeavour to strike. Hence *fig.* To try to hit, gain, or bring into one's power; to have designs upon, to seek to obtain. Const. *at.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 735 And eymede ful euene to 3yue þe strok. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. (R.) This goddesse faire .. from this hillocke farre at Aruns aimes within her sight. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 230 Our translation, aiming at the sense, rendereth it, etc. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV. 130 Aim at his breast, and may that aim succeed. 1769 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 18 Those who persuade you to aim at power without right. 1821 W. RUSSEL *Mod. Europe* I. XXXVII, Edward .. aimed at the absolute sovereignty and dominion of that kingdom.

7. *trans.* To direct (a missile, or blow); especially, to direct it with the eye before its discharge; to point or level a gun, etc. (*at*). Hence *fig.* To direct any act or proceeding against.

1573 PHAËR *Æneid* X. (R.) Then Turnus, aiming long in hand a dart of sturdy oke .. at Pallas forth it flung. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* XVII. 67 Which didst the Signall ayme, To our hid forces. 1702 LOGAN *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 99 Hee aimed a blow home at the charter. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 11 Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 210 The laws enacted .. against the Roman Catholics had really been aimed at himself.

8. *absol.* In both the preceding senses: To take aim; to form designs.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 65 My Lord, I aime a Mile beyond the Moone. 1608 — *Peric.* II. v. 47 That never aim'd so high, to love your daughter. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XXV. 136 They look about with two eyes, yet they never ayme but with one. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns* 'Jehovah Nissi,' Who gave him strength to sling And skill to aim aright. *Mod. dial.* [To a boy throwing stones] 'Now then, Charlie, you mustn't aim.'

Aim (ēm), *sb.* [the vb. used *subst.*]

†**1.** Estimation of probability; conjecture, guess.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 7088 Ector, be ame of his speche, Knew hym for his cousyn. *c* 1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 62 Theroff had oure Kynge an awme. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 59 Wee lead not the people by aimes and ghesses. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 163 What you would worke me too, I haue some ayme. 1625 BACON *Essays* XVII. 347 The taking an Aime at diuine Matters by Human.

†**2.** The action of making one's way towards a point; course, direction. *Obs.*

1549 OLDE tr. *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Tim.* i. 19 Lest he shuld chaunce to goe quyte out of his ame altogether. 1679 COLES, I am quite out of my aim, *Non ubi terrarum sim scio.*

3. The act of aiming, or pointing the course of anything; the direction or pointing of a missile at that which it is intended to strike. *esp.* in phr. *To take* (*make* obs.) *aim.*

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 5959 To cleue his heid the king made ame. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 157 A certaine aime he tooke At a faire Vestall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 712 Each at the head Level'd his deadly aime. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 40 The rearmost soldiers turned, and again fired with fatal aim and execution. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highl.* 72 Macdonald whispered that he saw stags, and that Albert should wait and take a steady aim.

†**b. To give aim:** To guide one in his aim, by informing him of the result of a preceding shot. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* 161 Yet, there is one thing whiche many archers vse, yat shall cause a man haue lesse nede to marke the wether, and that is Ame gyuing. *Ibid.* Gyuing Ame .. hindreth the knowlege of shotyng, and maketh men more negligente. 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gypsey* II. (N.), I myself give aim thus: *wide,* four bows; *short,* three and a half.

†**c. To cry aim:** 'To encourage the archers by crying out "*Aim!*" when they were about to shoot.' Nares. Hence, To encourage, applaud, abet. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 21 Shake handes & be friendes, meet halfe way, and I standing iump in the middle will crie aime to you both. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 196 It ill beseemes this presence to cry ayme To these ill-tuned repetitions. 1625 [BEAUM. & FL.] *Maid of Inn* v. iii, Must I cry aim To this unheard of insolence?

†**4.** Direction or guidance given. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* (1st fol.) 127 We know without your aime, good woman. 1627 SPEED *Eng. etc. Abridged* XXXIV. § 8 [Houses of religion broken up] vnder the ayme of King Henry the eight. 1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 39 Posts of direction for Travellers .. to give you ayme. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 54 A Passage which seems to give us some Aim for judging.

5. *fig.* The act of directing the efforts towards an object; design, intention, purpose.

1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 553 We cannot attain to the full of our first aymes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 41 With ambitious aim Against the Throne and Monarchy of God. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XXXII. 2 Free from Design, or selfish Aim. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. I. 4 'Twere well, Since now our aim is baffled, to return.

†**6.** A thing aimed at; a mark, or butt. *Obs.* in lit. sense.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* C. 128 Schomely to schort he schote of his ame. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. iv. 90 A garish Flagge To be the ayme of euery dangerous Shot. 1598 FLORIO, *Segno* .. a white or ayme or blanke to shoote at. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 50 But because my ayme lyeth another way; I can but poynt at them, and passe.

7. *fig.* A thing intended or desired to be effected; an object, purpose.

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 3 My chiefe ayme in this discourse is .. to pull sundry honest Christians out of a damnable sinne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XXVIII. 162 The aym of Punishment is not a revenge, but terrour. 1734 POPE *Ess. on Man* IV. 1 O Happiness! our being's end and aim! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 9 Our first aim was to cross the Wengern Alp. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist. of Eng. People* Pref. 5 The aim of the following work is defined by its title.

8. *colloq.* The person who aims. Cf. *A good shot.*

1881 MISS LAFFAN *Weeds* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 392 He was a good aim too.

9. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* as **aim-certain** *a.*, sure of one's aim; **aim-frontlet,** a frontlet or front-piece to assist in taking aim. Also AIM-CRIER.

1878 *Masque of Poets* 11 Plunge aim-certain in the living stream. 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy of Grange* XXVIII. 335 All the cannon of those days were levelled, raised or depressed by means of a wedge called the aim-frontlet, hollowed to receive the muzzle under which it was placed.

†**Ai·m-crier.** *Obs.* [see AIM *sb.* 3 b, c.] An encourager, applauder; one whose help is confined to words alone. Also, one who 'gives aim.'

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* V. ix. 196 Like Ayme-cryers, they stand and direct him a neerer way to his owne marke. 1638 G. MARKHAM *Eng. Arcadia* (N.) Thou smiling aim-crier at princes' fall. *Ibid.* Her own creatures, like aim-criers, beheld her mischance with nothing but lip-pity.

Aimed (ēmd), *ppl. a.* [f. AIM *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Estimated. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXVII. 19 He shal adde the fifthe part of the eymed money.

2. Directed or pointed at a mark, or in a particular direction; also *fig.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 179 Temptations aym'd at her, broke like Haile against a Rocke. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 176 Wks. I. 134 An archer's hand, Palsied with fear, shot wide his ill-aim'd shaft.

3. *Aimed at*: Taken as a point of destination, or as a mark or butt; sought to be reached or struck.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 24 Which was the discovery principally aimed at.

Aimel, variant of AMEL *v. Obs.*, to enamel.

Aimer (ēi·məɪ). [f. AIM *v.* + -ER[1].] One who aims.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 116 Gentlemen, all riuals in loue & aymer[s] at one fortune. 1611 COTGR., *Guigneur* .. a winker; an aimer with one eye, as a Gunner taking his leuell. 1679 COLES, An aimer at, *Petitor.* 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 398 Natural selection designs perfectly .. it always hits, because the aimer is, in truth, the mark.

Aimful (ēi·mful), *a. rare*—[o]. [f. AIM *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of aim or purpose, as 'an aimful effort.'

Aimfully (ēi·mfuli), *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an aimful manner; with settled purpose.

1882 T. DAVIDSON in *Fortn. Rev.* July 16 To work aimfully, and to use her strength to the best advantage.

Aiming (ēⁱ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AIM *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb AIM: direction, pointing, levelling a gun, etc. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 282 The true welfare of man consisteth in his true end or . . aming point. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. xii. (R.) This is always done with forecast and design; with a steady aiming, and a long projecting malice. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. iii. 50 Aim at things, and your words will be right without aiming.

Aiming (ēⁱ·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AIM *v.* + -ING[2].] Directing oneself, or a missile, towards an object; designing, intending, tending towards, with, or as the result of, calculation or design.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi. (1847) 129/1 Love . . having but one eye, being born an archer aiming. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 24 The blow came from an aiming, though invisible hand.

Aimless (ēⁱ·mlės), *a.* [f. AIM *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of aim or object; purposeless. Also, void of the means of taking aim.

1627 MAY *Lucan's Phars.* (1631) III. 23 In his blind aymelesse hand a Pile he shooke. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* (T.) The Turks, half asleep, ran about in aimless confusion. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxxxv, Thine arrows miss me in the aimless dark! 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* II. III. 236 A life of aimless ease and luxury.

Aimlessly (ēⁱ·mlėsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In aimless manner; without object or purpose.

1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. vi. (1872) 55 'We are consumed'—perish aimlessly like the grass. 1860 *Q. Rev.* No. 215. 297 Intrigues begin aimlessly and close fruitlessly.

Aimlessness (ēⁱ·mlėsnės). [f. AIMLESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being aimless; want of aim, or definite purpose.

1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* No. 3. 26 In spite of this aimlessness the wealth and empire of England are constantly increasing. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 168 The aimlessness of Nature.

Aimont, variant of AYMONT; see also ADAMANT.

Aimworthiness (ēⁱ·mwʊ:rðinės). *rare*—[1]. [f. AIM *sb.* Cf. *trustworthiness.*] Excellence of aim.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* liv. (D.) These worthy fellows waited not to take good aim with their cannon . . trusting in God for aimworthiness.

Ain, north. f. ONE and OWN *a.*; and obs. pl. of EYE.

Ainalite (ēⁱ·năləit). *Min.* 'A cassiterite (from Finland) containing nearly 9 p. c. of tantalic acid.' Dana.

Aince, ainis, ains, north. dial. forms of ONCE.

Aind, north. variant of ANDE, *Obs.*, breath.

Aine, variant of AYNE, EIGNE, elder.

Ain't (ēⁱnt), *v. dial.* [A contracted form of *are not* (see AN'T), used also for *am not, is not,* in the pop. dialect of London and elsewhere; hence in representations of Cockney speech in Dickens, etc. Cf. *wŏn't, dōn't, cân't, shân't.*]

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1873) I. xxi. 87 Those you are engaged to ain't half so near related to you as we are. 1829 LAMB *Life & Lett.* (1860) I. 348 An't you glad about Burk's case? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. 12 'You seem to have a good sister,' 'She ain't half bad.'

Air (ēəɪ). Forms: 3–5 eir, 4–5 eyr, 4–6 eyre, aier, 4–7 ayre, 5 eyir, eire, 5–6 eyer, ayer, 5–7 aire, 6 eyere, 6–7 ayr, 7 aër, 7– air. [Br. I. II. a. OFr. *air* (Pr. *air, aire,* Sp. *aire,* Pg. *ar,* It. *aire, aere*):—L. *āer-em,* a. Gr. *'āήρ, 'āέρ-α,* f. *ἀ-ειν, ἀ-ῆναι* (*ἀϵ-*) to blow, breathe. (Mod. It. has largely substituted *aria*:—L. *āerea* adj. for *aere.* Cf. Florio 1598 '*Aere* (*aire, aira*) the aire. Also, an aspect, countenance, cheere, a look or apparance in the face of man or woman. Also, a tune or aire of a song or ditty.' '*Aria,* as *aere,* the aire.') Br. III. IV. did not arise from I. in Eng. but were adopted *c* 1600 from Fr. *air* = *apparence extérieure, manière d'être,* also *suite de tons et de notes qui composent un chant,* the connexion of which with atmospheric *air* is disputed.

1. Littré makes them two words, identifying *air,* manner, with OFr. *aire* 'area, open place, AERIE' q.v. (which was occasionally masc.) through the chain of ideas 'nest, stock, family, family character, derived manner,' comparing phrases like *faucon de bon aire,* hawk of a good sort (stock, aerie); but no *formal* connexion can be traced between OFr. *aire* and mod. Fr. *air,* while OFr. *aire* never had the sense of 'external appearance,' which is moreover quite a late sense of mod. Fr. *air* (end of 16th c.). Diez, after Burguy, inclines to identify the two senses, through the ideas of 'air, breath, spirit, character, manner,' comparing the range of L. *spiritus,* originally 'breath, air.' 2. It seems probable that the sense of 'manner' was adopted in Fr. from It. in which it is of old standing (see Florio above). Diez says that the Pr. *di bon aire* (Fr. *de bon aire*) was adopted in It., and *aire* treated as the native *aere, aire, aria,* whence *di buon' aria*; hence it is not impossible that the development of senses supposed by Littré, may have taken place in It. and thence been transferred in 16th c. to Fr. *air.* 3. But it is more probable that there was no confusion with *aire* = aerie, and that the idea of *manner*—'*external* manner, appearance, mien,' rather than 'innate character'—is a simple extension of the idea of the 'enveloping or affecting atmosphere special to a place, or situation' as when one is said to carry with him the 'air of the office' (Fr. *air du bureau*), or to catch 'the air of the court,' Shaks. (see below; cf. La Bruyere 'L'air de cour est contagieux, il se prend à Versailles, comme l'accent normand à Rouen') which Littré himself refers to 'atmosphere,' and which is not separable from 'an air of gentility, of truth,' etc. This would also best accord with Br. IV, undoubtedly of It. origination, *aere, aria,* (see Florio above), here translating L. *modus* 'manner,' also 'musical mode, metre, measure, melody.']

I. Atmospheric air.

1. The transparent, invisible, inodorous, and tasteless gaseous substance which envelopes the earth, and is breathed by all land animals; one of the four 'elements' of the ancients, but now known to be a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, with the constant presence of a small quantity of carbonic acid gas, and traces of many other substances as contaminations.

c 1300 in Wright's *Pop. Sc.* 120 Þe four elementz, of wham we beoþ iwro3t: the fur . . th-eir . . siþþe þe water and siþþe þe urþe. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 260 In his substance is but aire. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 As the plover doth of aire, I live, and am in good espeire. *c* 1440 in *Household Ordin.* (1790) 433 Stop hit well that no eyre goo oute. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 227 Scarce her toong the aier hits. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 322 Trifles, light as ayre. 1610—*Temp.* IV. i. 150 These our actors . . Are melted into ayre, into thin ayre. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* III. xxxiv. 207 Aire, and aeriall substances, use not to be taken for Bodies, but . . are called Wind, or Breath. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 2. 43 Truth is the aire they breath. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. Royal Soc.* 117 The Vnder-water-Air within the Vessels of Water-Divers, who the lower they go, do find their stock of Air more and more to shrink. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We can actually weigh Air. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 39 As transparent, as colourless, as invisible as the air we breathe.

b. *fig.* With reference to its unsubstantial or impalpable nature.

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I, Entertain'd only with the Air of Words and Metaphors.

†**2.** Any aeriform body 'permanent' as a *gas*; 'transient' as a *vapour. Obs.*

'*Factitious* or *artificial air,* a name given by Boyle to all those elastic fluids which he found produced in chemical experiments, and to be different from the air of the atmosphere.' *Pantologia* 1819.

The following are the chief of these obsolete uses:

Acid or *Marine Air,* Muriatic Acid Gas; *Alkaline Air,* Ammoniacal Gas, *Fixed Air,* Carbonic Acid Gas; *Dephlogisticated,* or *Vital Air,* Oxygen; *Sparry Acid Air,* Fluoric Acid Gas; *Inflammable Air,* Hydrogen; *Hepatic Air,* Sulphuretted Hydrogen; *Phlogisticated Air,* Nitrogen; *Mephitic Air,* Carbonic Acid Gas, and Nitrogen.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 177 This . . gold nature would have perfected into an elixir but was hindred by the crude aire, which crude aire is . . nothing else but . . sulphur. 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Various solid and mineral bodies . . being plunged in corrosive unelastic menstrua . . afford a considerable quantity of permanently elastic air. *c* 1700 NEWTON in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Gunpowder generates air by explosion. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The difference between permanent and transient *Air* amounts to the same as that between vapour and exhalation. 1774 PRIESTLEY (*title*) 'Experiments and Observations on different kinds of Air.' 1789 HOWARD *Royal Encycl.* 74 Impregnation of water with fixed air. 1789 AUSTIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 55 A jar perforated with brass rods, such as is used for inflaming airs. 1819 *Pantol.* I. s.v., The different kinds of air, now comprehended under the general term gas.

3. The whole body of air *surrounding,* or in popular language *above,* the earth; the atmosphere; *hence,* a. the (apparently) free space above our heads, in which birds fly and clouds float.

c 1300 in Wright's *Pop. Sc.* 128 Th-eir is swiþe he3. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7642 Ane other heven es called þe ayre . . þar þe foghles has flyght. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squieres T.* 114 To fleen as hye in the Air [*v.r.* ayr, eir, eyre] as dooth an Egle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 127 Somme in erþe, somme in aier · somme in helle dupe. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. (1859) 68 By see and land, and in the eyer abouen. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 8 The sonne draweth the humours up in to the ayre. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 69 Abowte Ester was sene in Sussex three sonnes shenynge at one tyme in the eyer, that thei cowde not dysserne wych shulde be the very sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* x. 20 A bird of the aire shall carry the voyce. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Pref., The Romanes had shut up the Rivers and Lands, and in a manner the very Aër. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. 388 While their sublimed spirits daunce i' th' Ayr. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 553 ¶ 3 To suspend our coffee in mid-air, between our lips and right-ear. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxv, As if men fought upon the earth, And fiends in upper air. *c* 1840 LONGF. *Not always May,* The sun is bright—the air is clear, The darting swallows soar and sing.

fig.

1855 H. REED *Eng. Lit.* x. (1878) 311 The upper air of poetry is the atmosphere of sorrow.

b. The *open air*: the unconfined space outside buildings, exposed to the weather. Often *attrib.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 20 The brazen Statue of Minerva in the open ayre. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 287 Moderate Exercises in open Airs, which is profitable for all People. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 193 A greater light than you had in the open air. *Mod.* An open air meeting; a great open air demonstration.

c. **In the air.** *fig.* 1. *a.* In the moral or intellectual atmosphere of the time, in men's minds everywhere abroad; *b.* in an unfixed or uncertain state, in doubt. 2. *Milit.* (see quot. 1882). 3. *To build in the air, form castles in the air*: to form unsubstantial or visionary projects; see also CASTLE.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* III. iv. 100 Who builds his hope in ayre of your good Lookes. 1601 *Imp. Consid.* (1675) 60 Mr. Saunders (building Castles in the Air amongst his Books). 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 IX. 304 A mere castle in the air. 1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1859 IV. 186, I consider the future character of our republic as in the air; indeed its future fortune will be in the air, if war is made on us by France. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 642 These expressions and points of view were not peculiar to Philo. They were, so to speak, in the air. 1882 D. GARDNER *Quatre Bras, etc.* 200 The extreme left of the Allied front . . was, in military dialect, 'in the air'—that is, protruded into the open country, without natural or artificial protection to its outer flank. *Mod.* The spirit of doubt is in the air.

4. A special state or condition of the atmosphere, as affected by temperature, moisture or other invisible agencies, or as modified by time or place, as the *night air,* one's *native air*; approaching the senses of *weather* and *climate.*

1479 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 849 III. 265 Ye wyllyd me . . to hast me ought of the heyer that I am in . . her must I be for a season. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 10, I must be removyd to some other dryer ayer. 1583 B. RICH *Phyl. & Em.* (1835) 13 It was very good for ill Ayres in a mornyng. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* II. § 12. 57 The spirits of the body have been bound up by the cold winter ayre. 1656 HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* (1844) 10 Change of ayre does much alter the state of our bodies. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccccxxi/1 To remove from the *Vatican* to his Palace at *Monte Cavallo,* as being a better Air. 1708 POPE *Solit.* 3 Content to breathe his native air In his own ground. 1765 CHURCHILL *Gotham* II. 20 Nor waste their sweetness in the desert air. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* (1861) 292 As soon as [they] . . can travel, they must both have change of air. *Mod.* Are you afraid of the night air?

5. The fresh unexhausted air of the outer atmosphere, as distinguished from that exhausted of its oxygen in confined spaces.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1984 The Sowdon toke the waye, Owt of the Cite to take the ayre. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 45 The king would go abroad to take the ayre. 1623 MASSINGER *Duke of Milan* III. ii, Say I am rid Abroad to take the air. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 163 To give me air in hot weather as I slept. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. x. 83 He goes to take the air for the afternoon. 1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii. 171 She resolved soon after breakfast to indulge herself in air and exercise. *a* 1838 L. E. L[ANDON] *May day* 200 Clear sky, fresh air, sweet birds, and trees. *Mod.* The bones crumbled to dust on exposure to the air.

6. Air contaminated by gaseous exhalations or emanations; *hence,* the contaminating exhalations themselves; miasma. (Cf. It. *mal' aria.*)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 104 þicke eir in hire huse stunch . . and strong breð ine neose. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxvii. 276 To voyden away alle wykkede Eyres and corrupciouns. *c* 1430 LYDG. in *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 From endengerynge of all corrupcion, From wycked ayre, & from inffexion. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 179 Some corrupt and pestylent Ayre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 72 The aire arising out of it so noisom and pestiferous for birds. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 83 Suck the mists in grosser air below. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 12 His goods are spoiled by foul air and gas fumes.

†**7.** Exhalation affecting the sense of smell; effluvium, odour, redolence; the 'atmosphere' sensibly diffused by anything. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiv. (1554) 53 The ayre of meates and of baudy cookes Which all day rost and sede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VII. i, Wyth flowres of all goodly ayre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccccxxiii. 741 The kyng disloged fro Rosbeque, bycause of the eyre of the dead bodyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 133 The Theevish Dog . . hunting Conies by the air.

8. Air in motion; a breeze, or light wind; current, or draught.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 9 Come (o thou ayre) from the foure wyndes, & blowe vpon these slayne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 41 Bring with thee ayres from Heauen or blasts from Hell. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* 107 When cooler ayers gently gan to blow. 1704 POPE *Spring* 5 Let vernal airs thro' trembling osiers play. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx. 116 Calms and light airs detained them for a few days. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xiv. (1856) 106 To crowd on the canvas, and sail with gentle airs for about two miles. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 267 On a fine summer evening, with a light air from the south. *Mod.* 'Sitting right in the air of the door.'

†**9.** Breath; also *fig.*; 'popular air' (Horace, *popularis aura*), the breath of popular applause. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II,* v. iii. 270 But can my air of life continue long. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 77 Still me thinkes There is an ayre comes from her. What fine chizzell could euer yet cut breath . . I will kisse her. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 114 There being not the least air of any promise of Prophecy made. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 123 A man of a weak judgment is soonest over-set by popular air. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. i. (1868) 315 A whisper, or a murmur, or an air.

†**10.** Hence, Inspiration: confidential or secret information. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.) The airs, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* 14 A kind of divine ayre informing men of their truth.

11. *fig.* (partly from 3, partly from 8.) Public exposure, publicity, public currency. *To take air*: to spread about among people, to 'get wind.'

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 144 Pursue him now; least the deuice take ayre. 1662 MARVELL *Corr.* 35 Wks. 1872–5 II. 80 The businesse has got a litle too much aire. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus* I. xi. (1733) 571 For fear the Plot should take Air and be disappointed. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. i. 9 Nothing that passed in the senate . . was known abroad or suffered to take air. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. iv. (1864) 361 Had he suffered his detection . . of the guilty parties to take air. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* vii. 113 He would not make any fuss that might bring the thing out into the air.

II. [Common in OFr. e.g. '*si se cumbat de grant air,*' '*brocha le chevau par grand hair*'; cf. L. *spiritus, animus.*]

†12. Impetuosity, violence, force, anger. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 51 As þis schippes with gret eir come toward londe. *Ibid.* 397 He turnde hys stede wyþ god eyr. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 161 The Yle quakede anon, And with gret Eir hupte al up. *c* 1305 *St. Edm.* 210 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 76 And his pamerie drouȝ So heȝe & wiþ so gret eir, as he him wolde altodryue; Seint Edmund lay & quakede.

III. Manner, appearance.

13. Outward appearance, apparent character, manner, look, style. *Esp.* in phrases like 'an air of absurdity'; less commonly of a thing tangible, as 'the air of a mansion.'

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 61 The Qualitie and Heire of our attempt Brookes no diuision. 1607 — *Timon* V. i. 25 Promising, is the verie Ayre o' th' Time; It opens the eyes of expectation. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 755 Seest thou not the ayre of the Court in these enfoldings?.. Receiues not thy nose court-odour from me. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* i. 4 For feare the Heretiques of England should .. say, he changed his ayre for profit, not conscience. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* § 4. 77 Unlesse other mens understandings were of the same ayre—the same constitution and ability. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont* 30 Nothing that had the least Air of Acknowledgment. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 7 Writing in an Air of common Speech. 1711 Pope *Rape Lock* Ded., It was communicated with the air of a secret. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. II. § 1. 334/2 Whatever has the air of a paradox. *c* 1815 Miss Austen *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vi. 133 The air of the room was far from uncheerful. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 230 The Icon has .. all the air of a fictitious composition. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 25 Some have at a distance quite the air of a gentleman's mansion. 1864 D. Mitchell 7 *Stories* 201 The postillion gives his hat a jaunty air. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 232 The story too has in itself a mythical air.

14. Of a person: Mien, demeanour, attitude, gesture, manner, look. *arch.*

1599 H. Porter *Two Angry Women* (1841) 36 His ayre is pleasant and doth please me well. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 129 Your Fathers Image is so hit in you (His very ayre) that I should call you Brother. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 5 He is of a noble Family, has naturally a very good air. 1711 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 98 Assist their blushes, and inspire their airs. 1714 Budgell *Spect.* No. 605 ¶ 8 Married Persons .. catch the Air and way of Talk from one another. 1729 Burkitt *On N. T.* Ded., Unless he sees upon us the Air and Features .. of Christ our elder Brother. 1822 Byron *Heaven & E.* I. ii, But her air, If not her words, tells me she loves another.

†b. Disposition, mood. *Obs. rare.*

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* III. 233 The short-lived bliss Of air and humour. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 320, I am well acquainted with the very Airs, the innate Disposition of the People.

†c. Attitude or expression (*of* any part of the body). *Obs.*

1640 T. Carew *Poems* (1824) 104 No colour, feature, lovely ayre, or grace, That ever yet adorn'd a beauteous face. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 Nature has .. given it [the Face] Airs and Graces that cannot be described. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 20 There was something in the air of his face that manifested the true greatness of his mind. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 151 Admirable is the variety of attitudes and airs of heads. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 4 It .. gives a better air to your face.

d. Mien or gesture (expressive *of* a personal quality or emotion).

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 Her confident shall treat you with an Air of Distance. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 355 Determine at once with a decisive air. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 9 He .. excites curiosity by an air of importance. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 81 He turned from the lady .. with an air of disgust. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. vii. 118 [He] addressed the Marchioness with an air of great interest. 1853 H. Rogers *Eclipse of Faith* 195 He tossed off the brandy and water with a triumphant air.

15. An assumed manner, affected appearance, show.

1660 T. Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9 With what an Air did Zeno teach his Wise Men the Contempt of Death. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. xi. 82 The Stadholder's hat was pulled off with an air. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 21 Said Aunt Chloe, drawing herself up with an air. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 217 That he had given himself the air of a great Apostle. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. ii. 12 Taking the air of a supercilious mentor. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 78 The Senate thought fit to assume the air of those who were conferring a favour and managed to drive a hard bargain with the Syracusan king.

b. *esp.* in *pl.*

1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 37 Which easily discovers the Airs they give themselves. 1717 Savage *Love in a Veil*, In France the coquet is rather admir'd for her airs. *a* 1732 Gay *Barley-Mow* 1, How many saucy airs we meet From Temple Bar to Aldgate Street. 1734 Fielding *Old Man* Wks. 1784 III. 132, I must always give myself airs to a man I like. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 66 What had I to do, to take upon me Lady-airs, and resent? 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* i. (1876) 6, I hope you mean to behave prettily to her, and not show your airs. 1863 Kingsley *Wat. Babies* 6 A stuck-up fellow, who gave himself airs. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* v. 41 You will get cured of all these whims and airs of yours some day.

†16. *spec.* Grand air; stylishness, 'style.' *Obs.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 1 She complained a Lady's Chariot .. hung with twice the Air that her's did. 1816 Miss Austen *Emma* I. iv. 25, I had no idea he could be so very clownish, so totally without air.

17. *Horsemanship*, 'The artificial or practised motions of a managed horse.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751.

1641 Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. ii. 5 Those Horses which are designed to a lofty Ayre, and generous manage, must be of a Noble race. *a* 1720 Gibson *Diet of Horses* ii. (ed. 3) 35 He never saw Horses go so well as they, all sorts of Aires, as well for the Manage de Guerre, as in the Leaps.

IV. In Music [= musical *mode* or modulation].

18. Connected succession of musical sounds; expressive rhythmical sequence of musical tones; song-like music, melody.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 183 Your tongue's sweet ayre More tuneable then Larke to Shepheard's eare. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 76 If they but heare perchance a trumpet sound, Or any ayre of musicke touch their eares. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 32 How is it possible to accommodate the Quantity of the Notes to that of the Syllables, without spoiling the Air and Time of the Tune? 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 131 By the addition of too much Air by which these Masters deprived Harmony of its absolute supremacy, they robbed Church Music of its ancient solemnity. 1880 Hullah in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 46 In common parlance air is rhythmical melody—any kind of melody of which the *feet* are of the same duration, and the *phrases* bear some recognisable proportion one to another.

19. *concr.* A connected succession of musical sounds in expressive rhythmical arrangement; a piece of music of this nature to be sung or played as a 'solo,' with or without a distinct harmonized accompaniment; a melody.

1604 tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxviii. 493 With these instruments they made many kinds of Aires and Songs. 1656 Cowley *Misc.* i. (1669) 29 Whilst Angels sing to thee their ayres divine. 1678 Butler *Hudibr.* III. i. 919 For discords make the sweetest airs, And curses are a kind of pray'rs. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccclxvii/4 Beginning with an Overture and some Aires for Violins. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* § 12. 200 The Scotch Airs are perhaps the truest Model of artless and pathetic musical Expression, that can be found in the whole Compass of the Art. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II. 219 The very airs which I have the trick of whistling. 1871 Black *Dau. Heth* xii. 115 'That "Flowers of the Forest" is a beautiful air, but you want it harmonised.' 1880 Hullah in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 47 Technically, an air is a composition for a single voice or any monophonous instrument, accompanied by other voices or by instruments.

†b. *spec.* A light or sprightly tune or song. *Obs.* (Perhaps due to popular confusion with *airy*, or with other sense of *aria* in Ital.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 These and all other kinds of light musick sauing the Madrigal are by a generall name called ayres. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 65 The word air, or as the Italians call it Aria, includes a certain piece of music of a peculiar rhythm or cadence. 1880 Hullah in Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 47 In the 16th and 17th centuries air represented popularly a cheerful strain.

20. That part of a harmonized composition for voices, instrument, or instruments, which manifestly predominates and gives character to it (supplying what, if sung or played alone, would be an 'air' in sense 2), as distinct from the other parts which form an accompaniment. In part-music this is usually the highest or soprano part.

1819 *Pantologia* I. s.v., Frequently, the principal vocal part is called the air. *Mod.* The air, which was at first allotted to the violins, was afterwards taken up by the clarionet. If you will sing the air, I will take the tenor.

†21. A harmonized melody, a part-song. *Obs.*

1597 Douland (*title*) The Firste Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure parts with Tableture for the Lute.

V. In Eastern Church. (See quot.)

c 1620 Bp. Andrewes *Minor Wks.* (1854) 99 A cloth to lay over the chalice, wrought with coloured silk, called the aire. 1850 Neale *Eastern Ch.* III. ii. 350 *note*, The second veil has no distinctive name, but the third is called ἀὴρ or νεφέλη.

B. Air- in *comb.*

I. General relations, in which the hyphen has mostly a syntactical value, and also indicates a main stress on *air-*, as *air-breathing, air-spun, air-proof, air-bubble.*

1. *objective*: with active pple., as *air-breathing, air-defiling*, etc., or *obj. genitive* with n. of agent or action, as *air-breather*; **air-condenser.**

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 563 (T.) Air-threat'ning tops of cedars tall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. xxxvi, Air-trampling ghosts. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 910/1 The air-breathers or pulmonary Mollusca. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 619 Air-conveying tubes, known under the name of *tracheæ*. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 8 Air-breathing vertebrates. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 500 Powerful air-pumping engines.

2. *instrumental*: with passive pple., as *air-borne, air-bred, air-spun*, etc.

1597 Drayton *Mortim.* 29 Ayre-bred moystie vapors. 1599 *Solim. & Pers.* III. in Hazl. *Dods.* V. 319 Air-bred eagles. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 173 Like aire-born Helena in the fable. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 330 Those air-bred people, and thin goat-nursed Jove. 1783 Sir J. Moore *Absence* ix. 33 Each air-form'd spectre. 1819 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* (1878) II. 89 How fair these air-born shapes. 1827 Hood *Hero & L.* xxxii, An air-blown bubble. 1839 Bailey *Festus* x. (1848) 110 This air-filled bowl. 1880 *Nature* No. 532. 232 The theory .. that cholera is air-borne.

3. *similative*: as *air-clear* (clear as air), etc., and *limitative*, as Air-tight, *air-proof.*

1600 Tourneur *Ovid's Met., Prol.* 40 Ayre-cleare brightnes. *Ibid.* xxi. 145 Sacred lights in ayre-cleare azurie. 1879 Spon *Worksh. Rects.* 369 Waterproof but not air-proof .. the great drawback of ordinary mackintoshes.

4. *locative*: with vbl. adj. or sb., as *air-built, air-dance, air-fowling*, etc.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 62 This is the Ayre-drawne-Dagger. 1658 tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 994 The boyes .. exercise their air-fowling not without profit and pleasure. 1727 Pope *Dunc.* III. 10 The air-built Castle, and the Golden Dream. 1784 H. Walpole in *Bk. of Days* I. 326, I expect that they [aeronauts] will soon have an air-fight on the clouds. 1843 Miall *Nonconf.* III. 537 An air-built castle, which dissolves away before the gaze of reason. 1853 Kingsley *Hyp.* xi. 128 Swallows .. began their air-dance for the day. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fortune's Fool* I. xii, The air-drawn picture of all the wondrous scenes that were in her memory.

5. *attrib.* (Composed or formed) Of air, as *air-bubble, -current, -particle, -plume, -stream, -wave.*

1600 Tourneur *Ovid's Met.* (1878) 175 My fearelesse ayre-plume-pen. 1765 Brownrigg in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 220 Air-bubbles adhering to the insides of the bottles. 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Earth* I. 34 (Jod.) To break these air-currents into smaller ones. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 A distorted incoherent series of air-landscapes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 6. 45 The minute air-bubbles which incessantly escape from the glacier. 1869 Hartwig *Polar W.* 308 Soon the Polar air-streams regain their supremacy. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoust.* 75 Applying the visible motion of water-waves to illustrate the invisible motion of air-waves.

6. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the air, as Air-plant; **air-castle, -root, -stone**; *air-sylph.*

1817 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* 119 The wings of the air-sylph forming within the skin of the caterpillar.

7. *attrib.* For the use, reception, passage, of air; as *air-bag, -furnace, -gland, -passage, -receptacle, -space, -syringe, -tube, -valve.* Also Air-balloon, -bladder, -box, -cell, -chamber, -gun, -hole, -pipe, -pump, -shaft, -vessel; and nearly all those in II. as **air-ball, -bath**, etc.

1784 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 370 Greatest heat of my small air-furnace. 1787 Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 50 A small cell, which is kept free from air by an air-syringe adapted to it. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 99 The air-bags, for they scarcely deserve the name of lungs. *Ibid.* I. 345/1 The air-passages in birds. *Ibid.* I. 344/2 Continuous air-receptacles .. subservient to the function of respiration. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 619 The air-tubes of insects. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 281/2 The so-called air-gland. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 22 Oct. 138/2 The pressure of steam .. at once closes the air-valve.

II. Special combinations (with quotations in alphabetical order).

Air-ball, a ball inflated with air, a toy so called; **air-bath**, an arrangement for drying chemical substances; **air-bed**, one with a mattress inflated with air; **air-bloomery** (see quot.); **air-bone**, a hollow bone for the reception of air, as in birds; **air-brake**, one worked by the pressure of condensed air; **air-brick**, one perforated for ventilation; **air-canal** (Bot.; see quot.); **air-casing**, the sheet-iron casing enclosing the base of a steamer chimney, to prevent conduction of heat to the deck; **air-castle**, a castle-in-the-air, a visionary or baseless project; **air-cavity**, one of the intercellular spaces in water-plants; **air-cock**, a stop-cock for letting air out or in; **air-condenser**, an instrument for condensing air in a vessel; **air-cure**, a cure by the use of air, cf. *water-cure*; **air-cushion**, one inflated with air instead of being stuffed; **air-drain**, a covered channel round the external walls of a building to prevent damp, a 'dry area'; **air-duct**, a passage for air, esp. to the air-bladder of fishes; **air-engine**, one actuated by the elastic force of heated air; **air-escape**, a valve for allowing the escape of air from water-pipes; **air-fountain**, one of which the jet is raised by condensed air; **air-grating**, a grating or perforated plate for the entrance of air under floors, etc.; **air-hammer**, a large hammer moved by compressed air; **air-head, -ing** (see quot.); **air-holder**, an air-tight vessel or receiver; **air-jacket**, one with air-tight lining, which, when inflated, supports the wearer in water; **air-line**, a direct line through the air, a bee-line; **air-loop** (see quot.); **air-monger**, one who occupies himself with visionary projects; **air-pillow** (see **air-cushion**); †**air-pistol**, one in which the propelling power is the explosive force of inflammable gases; **air-poise**, an instrument for weighing air; **air-port**, a port-hole in a ship for ventilation; †**air-quake**, cf. *earthquake*; **air-road** (= **air-way**); **air-root**, the root of an epiphyte, which hangs free in the air; **air-sac** = Air-cell; **air-scuttle** (= **air-port**); **air-ship**, one propelled by an air-engine; **air-sickness**, cf. *sea-sickness*; †**air-spring**, elasticity of the air; **air-stone**, aerolite; **air-stove**, one which heats a stream of air passing between its surface and an outer casing; **air-thermometer**, one which measures temperature by the expansion of a column of air; **air-threads**, the slender threads of the gossamer spider seen floating in the air; **air-trap**, a contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from sewers, etc.; **air-way**, a passage along which the current of air travels in a mine, fitted with doors which open only in the direction of the current; **air-whistle**, cf. *steam-whistle.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sep. 29/2 The India-rubber coloured *air-balls, which are sold at fairs. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* I. 17 Children .. flying gaudy-coloured *air-balls. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt & Tunis* II. 204 We were lent two *air-beds by friends. 1860 W. Fordyce *Hist. Coal* 110 The first smelting furnace .. was undoubtedly the *Air-Bloomery, a low

conical structure, with small openings at the bottom for the admission of air, and a larger orifice at the top for carrying off the gaseous products of combustion. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 7 The extremities of such *air-bones present a light, open net-work. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 734 *Air-canals are long tubular channels, in petioles, or stems, bounded by a cellular wall. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 32 High *Air-castles cunningly built of Words. 1839 W. Irving *Wolf. Roost* (1855) 217 Golden fancies, and splendid *air-castles. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 56 Glass jars.. provided with *air-cocks. 1876 L. Tollemache in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar., Whether the fault lies both with the *air-cure and with the iron-cure. 1836–7 Dickens *Sketch.* (1850) 182/1 An easy chair with an *air-cushion. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 75 The presence or absence of an *air-duct to the air-bladder. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 100 In the bony pike .. there is an extremely large air-bladder.. communicating with the mouth by an *air-duct. 1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* iv. 105 The steam-engine, the *air-engine, and all varieties of heat engines. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 490 Ventilation is effected by means of *air-heads driven through the fault. 1881 R. Raymond in *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining* IX. 99 *Air-head, or Air-heading, *S. Staf.* A smaller passage, driven parallel with the gate-road, and near its roof, to carry the ventilating current. It is connected with the gate-road at intervals by openings called spouts. 1806 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 12, I filled it with hydrogene gas from a convenient *airholder. 1852 Grote *Greece* IX. II. lxx. 160 If we measure on Kiepert's map the rectilineal distance, the *air-line is 170 English miles. 1757 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* L. 202 On the north and south side, are two narrow windows or *air-loops. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xv. Wks. 1677, 25 Thou *Airmonger, that with a madding thought, thus chaseth fleeting shadows. 1779 Ingenhousz in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 398 The compound of the two airs in the *air pistol takes fire. ?1667 Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* III. 363 (T.) Small mutations of the air.. insensible by the more common *airpoises. 1746 Berkeley in Fraser's *Life* viii. (1871) 318 We are not to think the late shocks merely an *air-quake (as they call it). 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 700 A certain ingenious gentleman would not allow the last shock of an Earthquake in London to be an Earthquake .. but rather calls it an *Airquake, because it was lateral. 1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Dec. 6/2 We went down the *air road, thinking that we might be able to get to the shaft that way. 1863 H. Bates *Riv. Amazons* ii. (1864) 29 The *air-roots of epiphytous plants, which sit on the boughs of the trees above. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 37/2 The *air-sac [of the Physalus]. 1879 Wright *Anim. Life* 4 The air-tubes of the lungs do not end in *air-sacs. 1748 Anson *Voy.* I. iv. (ed. 4) 50 The Commodore ordered six *air-scuttles to be cut in each ship. 1855 W. Boyd *New York Pred.*, It ploughed gently the sea .. the *air-ship of Eric. 1784 H. Walpole in *Bk. of Days* (1863) I. 325 If there is no *air-sickness .. I would prefer a balloon to the packet boat. 1660 Boyle *Exp. Phys.-Mech.* i. 27 An account plausible enough of the *Air-spring. 1608 *Let.* in Wright's *Dict.*, They talk of divers prodigies .. but specially *air-stones. 1879 Warren *Astron.* vi. 123 These are called aerolites or *air-stones. 1806 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 47 A small *air-thermometer capable of being immersed in the gold cones. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 451 Incompetent to.. affect the most delicate *air-thermometer. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Air-threads are not only found in autumn, but even in the depth of winter. 1880 *Colliery Guard.* 5 Nov., [It] drives the gas, in a diluted state, into the *airways, and so carries it away to the upcast. 1870 W. Boyd *Morse Alph.*, Telegraphy by steam-whistle, *air-whistle, musical instrument, or light.

Air (ēəɪ), *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. to *water, fire, dust.*]

1. *trans.* To expose to the open or fresh air, so as to remove foul or damp air; to ventilate.

1530 Palsgr. 419/2, I ayre or wether, as men do thynges whan they lay them in the open ayre, or as any lynen thyng is after it is newe wasshed or it be worne.. Ayre these clothes for feare of mothes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 359 Let him.. wicker Baskets weave, or aire the Corn. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* 317 To brush and air them [doublet and cloak] from time to time. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* ii. 13 Always air your room from the outside air, if possible.

2. Hence, from the idea of expelling damp: To expose to heat, to dry or warm at the fire.

1610 *Ordin. R. Househ.* 338 To make fires to ayer the chamber. 1679 Crowne *Ambit. Statesm.* II. 19 To carry charcoal in to air his shirt. 1689 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* 96 II. 30, I shall come and air your beds for a night. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 87 While the bed was airing. 1759 Symmer in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 350 After being a little air'd at the fire. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) II. xxxi. 311 Nothing airs a house so well as a warm friend.

†3. To leave pasture unstocked. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farming* (1856) 82 Those closes .. have beene ayred [' and kept fresh,' p. 83] from St. Andrewe-day till the time that the ewes come in.

4. To expose oneself to the fresh air; to take the air. a. *refl.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. ii. 110 Were you but riding forth to ayre yourselfe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 As I was here airing myself on the tops of the mountains. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xi. (1865) 302 To go and air myself in my native fields. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 468 And fain had haled him out into the world And air'd him there.

b. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) *arch.*

1633 Massinger *New Way, etc.* I. ii, I'll take the air alone. You air, and air: But will you never taste but spoon-meat more? 1733 Pope *Eth. Ep.* III. 388 The well-bred cuckolds in S. James's air. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 317 She went airing every day. 1830 T. Hamilton *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 121 Lady Amersham has gone out airing .. in her pony phaeton.

5. *fig.* a. *trans.* To wear openly, expose to public view. In modern times the meaning has been influenced by *airs*, 'affected gestures,' so as to mean, To show off, to parade ostentatiously.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 98, I begge but leaue to ayre this jewel. 1631 Cornwallyes *Ess.* xxiii, I have been afraid to weare fashions untill they have beene ayred by a generall use. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 120 Airing a snowy hand and signet ring. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 364 To air their importance and their imbecility. 1879 R. Elliot *Writ. on Foreheads* I. 13 A chance of airing some of his pet theories.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To expose oneself publicly, to show oneself off.

1670 Eachard *Contempt Clergy* 17 To have his name only stand airing upon the college tables. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. xxii. (1865) 386 A poor human fancy may have leave to sport and air itself. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 742 The young sovereign who aired himself in the character.. of a Patriot King.

†6. *intr.* (with *away*) To pass into air, evaporate.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. lv. (1677) 272 It airs away to nothing by only standing still.

†7. To set to music. *Obs.* (See Airable.)

1653 J. Cobb *Pref. to H. Lawes' Ayres & Dial.* (D.) For not a drop that flows from Helicon But ayred by thee grows streight into a song.

Air (ēəɪ, *Sc.* ēr), *adv. Sc.* Forms: 1 ær, 2–3 ar, aar, 4– air(e. [The later Sc. form of ME. northern *ar(e*, OE. *ǽr* adj., adv., prep., and conj., 'former, formerly, before'; see mod. Eng. Ere, which is only a prep. (and conj.), while Sc. *air* is only an adv. (cf. Ear-ly).]

†1. Before, formerly, previously.

a 822 *O.E. Chron.* an. 797 And eft wæs papa swa he ær wæs. 1205 Layam. 28687 Þa oðere cnihtes þa at þan fehte ar weoren. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5033 Hy ben broun of hare, as hy weren aar. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 211 Eduard the bruce, as I said air, Wes descumfit. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scotl.* I. 536 The sone .. of Fyndocus as I haif said 30w air.

2. Early, soon; opposed to *late.*

c 1200 Ormin 6242 Beon ar & lăte o 3unnkerr weorrc. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 145 Come I are, come I late. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxix, Quha is content, rejoycit air or lait. 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 211 Skairse could anie of the nobilitie have accesse to her aire or late. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, She jeers me air and late. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, [Baillie Nicol Jarvie *loq.*] 'Air day or late day, the fox's hide finds aye the flaying knife.'

Air, dial. form of Are: see Be.

Air, north. and Sc. form of Oar, Heir.

Air(e, Sc. form of Eyre, a circuit court.

†Air·able, *a. Obs.* [f. Air *v.* 7 + -able. Cf. *tuneable.*] Capable of being set to music.

1633 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 36 The following numbers—'Could I but catch those beamy rayes [etc.]'.. are of the same cadence as yours, and aireable.

Air-balloon [Air- 7.] A globose bag filled with gas so as to ascend in the air; the full name at first given to what is now called briefly a Balloon. Fr. *balon aérostatique.*

1753 *Publ. Advertiser* 25 May, A cascade, and shower of fire, and grand air-balloons, were most magnificently displayed. 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* III. 626 On one day I had three letters about the air balloon. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *France & It.* I. 22 The new-invented flying chariot fastened to an air-balloon. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* I. vi. § 51. 28 Aërostats, or air-balloons, are machines, constructed so as to be able to rise in the atmosphere.

Air-balloonist. [f. prec. + -ist.] An aeronaut.

1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) II. 278 The aërial excursions of our insect air-balloonists.

Air-bladder. [Air- 7.]

1. A bladder or sac filled with air in an animal or plant, as those in the fronds of sea-weeds and other floating plants; also, an 'air-hole' or vesicle in glass or cast-metal.

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (J.) The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these airbladders. 1769 Strange in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 55 Globular appearances, like air-bladders. 1789 Lightfoot *Fl. Scot.* II. 904 Bladder Fucus .. In the disc or surface are immersed hollow sphærical or oval air-bladders. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 15 Oct. 106/3 If too hot, it is liable to have air-bladders.

2. The swimming-bladder of fishes.

1678 Cudworth (J.) The airbladder in fishes seems necessary for swimming. 1772 Watson *Isinglass* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 7 The sounds, or air-bladders of fresh-water fish. 1855 Owen *Vertebr.* I. xi. (L.) The air-bladder is lined by a delicate mucous membrane.

Air-box. [Air- 7.]

1. The Air-chamber of a fire-engine or life-boat.

1838 Poe *Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 20 Fitted .. with air-boxes in the manner of some life-boats. 1857 Tomes *Amer. in Japan* xiv. 316 These engines .. are deficient in the important part of the machine called the air-box.

2. *Mining*: 'A square wooden tube used to convey air into the face of a single drift, or shaft, in sinking.' *Northumb. & Durh. Coal-trade Terms*, 1851.

Air-cell. [Air- 7.]

1. Any cell or small cavity filled with air; *esp.* in *pl.* a. Small cells in the lungs of animals, forming the extremities of the ultimate ramifications of the bronchial tubes. b. Intercellular spaces or *lacunæ* in the stems, etc. of plants; air-cavities.

1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 590 (Jod.) The aircells of the lungs unusually distended. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 7 An air-cell, or prolongation of the lung, .. lines the cavity of the bone. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 7. 56 Compact ice, filled with innumerable air-cells.

Air-chamber. [Air- 7.]

1. Any chamber or cavity filled with air in an animal or plant, *esp.* those in a 'chambered-shell.'

1847 Ansted *Anc. World* iii. 43 In the Nautilus .. we find a large, powerful, and complicated shell, composed of a number of separate compartments or air-chambers. 1855 Owen *Vertebr.* I. ii. (L.) These air-chambers between the outer table and the immediate covering of the brain.

2. In a pump or other hydraulic machine, a receptacle containing air, the elasticity of which, when condensed, maintains a constant pressure upon the water; an air-vessel.

1873 Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* § 206 The fire engine is a force pump in which a steady jet is obtained by the aid of an air-chamber.

Air-chambered, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Furnished with air-chambers.

1856 Kane *Arct. Explor.* I. v. 49 It [boat] was air-chambered and buoyant.

†Aire, *sb.*[1] *Obs.*; also 6 aare. [a. OFr. *aire*:—L. *āra* altar.] An altar.

1581 Studley *Seneca's Trag.* 57 b, Nor yet deuoutly praying, at the Aares with godly guise To Pallas, president in earth, to offer sacrifice. 1652 C. Staplyton *Herodian* xx. 166 Distracted like men ran upon these Aires, Maximiens Honor'd Statues were defaced.

†Aire, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 air, 5 eyre, 7 ayre, 4–7 aire. [a. OFr. *aire*: see Aerie.] The earlier equivalent of Aerie.

c 1325 *Sir Tristr.* I. xxix, A3ain an hauke of nobl air. [Cf. OFr. *faucon de gentil aire.*] *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 46 Ffelle ffaukons and ffayre Haukes of nobulle eyre. 1616 Surflet & Markh. *Countrey Farme* 79 Some [storks] do euerie years repayre to their wonted ayres, and doe ayre and neast themselves willingly also in the tops of high Towers. 1706 Phillips, *Aire* or *Airy* (among Falconers) a nest of Hawks, or other Birds of Prey; especially the Nest, which Falcons make choice of to hatch their Young in.

†Aire, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 eyer, 7 eyre, ayre. [f. prec. sb. Cf. to *nest.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To build an aerie, to breed as a falcon.

1472 J. Paston in *Lett.* 708 III. 68 To cast hyr in to some wood, wher as I wyll have hyr to eyer. 1616 [See prec.] 1652 Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* xxxvi. 220, I was eyred and bred in swete Paradyce.

Aired (ēəɪd), *pple.* and *a.* [f. Air + -ed.]

1. Exposed to the open air, ventilated; heated so as to remove damp incurred by being in a damp air.

a 1540 T. Cromwell *Care of Pr. Edward* in *Athen.* 3 Dec. (1842) Purely brushed, made clean, aired at the fire, and perfumed thoroughly. 1616 Surflet *Countrey Farme* 429 The more that oyle is ayred and stirred, so much the more clear it is. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 189 They caused the bales of goods to be opened and aired. 1756 Nugent *Grand Tour* IV. 22 Take particular care to see the sheets aired. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xvii. 141 To keep the room aired and swept. *Mod.* 'Well-aired beds.'

2. *fig.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 6 Though I haue (for the most part) bin ayred abroad, I desire to lay my bones there.

3. **-aired,** in *comb.*: having an air (breath, manner, mien, tune) of a defined kind, as in *well-aired.*

1505 in *National MSS.* I. lxvi, The said quyne ys lyke for to be of a sewit savour, and well eyred. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 17 A right handsome address of words and well air'd periods. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/1 A string of shaggy, supercilious-aired camels. 1881 *Academy* 5 Mar. 167/3 A severe aunt and a grand-aired cousin. 1882 *Exch. & Mart* 8 Jan. 91/3 Splendid eight-aired musical box.

†Aireous, -ious, *a. Obs.* [var. of Aereous, modified in spelling after *air.*] = Aereous; aeriform.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxxiii. (1633) 395 Thin, airious, hot, and purging. 1665 J. Spencer *Prodigies* 34 The vapour is more subtil and aireous.

Airer (ēəˑrəɪ). [f. Air *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which airs; *spec.* a frame on which clothes are aired.

1775 Ash, *Airer*, One that exposes to the air. *Mod.* He is an airer of most absurd opinions.

Airgonaut, airgonation, jocular forms of *aeronaut* and '*aeronautation*,' f. Air, Go, in allusion to *argonaut.*

1784 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) III. 354 You know how little I have attended to these airgonauts. *Ibid.* A sort of meditation on future airgonation, supposing that it will not only be perfected but will depose navigation.

Air-gun. [Air- 7.] (See quot.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Air-gun*, See the article *Windgun* [No such article]. 1787 Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 44 The blast from an air-gun was repeatedly thrown on the bulb of a thermometer. 1812 Scott in Lockhart's *Life* (1839) III. 356 To shoot one of them with an air-gun. 1829 U.K.S. *Nat. Philos.* I. vi. § 52 The air-gun is an instrument for projecting balls, or other missiles, by the elastic force of condensed air.

Air-hole. [Air- 7.]

1. A hole or passage to admit air; *spec.* A hole that forms in the ice in rapid rivers over the main current, for which it is a breathing-place.

c 1450 in Wright's *Voc.* 237 *Hoc columber*, a are-hole. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* I. xvi. (Jod.) There were airholes at certain distances. 1876 W. Boyd in Bartlett's *Dict. Amer.*, The ice on the St. Lawrence at Montreal never becomes stationary for the winter until one or more air-holes have formed in it in that neighbourhood. 1883 C. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/1 The air-holes open and shut at the will of the insect.

2. 'The cavities in a metal casting—produced by the escape of air through the liquid metal.' Ure *Dict. Arts.*

1813 Southey *Nelson* vii. 249 [The guns] were probably originally faulty, for the fragments were full of little air-holes.

Airiferous, variant of Aeriferous.

Airified (ēəˑrifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. AIR -(I)FY + -ED. Cf. *frenchified*, etc.] Made into air; fashioned in an airy manner; given to assuming airs. (*Slightingly.*)

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 61 She.. began one of her most renowned instrumental pieces.. 'Not that jingling airified thing!' cried Leonard. 1882 *Graphic* 4 Feb. 98 There is a column written in this airified optimist style in Wednesday's *Times*.

Airily (ēəˑrĭli), *adv.* [f. AIRY *a.* + -LY².] In an airy manner; see AIRY.

1. In a manner exposed to the air; thinly, lightly.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. (1824) 566 If he had been as airily dressed as yourself. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 23 Airily as she was clad. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. xi. 113 They were airily clad.. and they soon crowded back into their ant-hill.

2. Lightly, delicately, etherially.

1869 *Daily News* 15 Dec., Their details are more picturesque.. more quaintly, strangely, and airily wrought.

3. After the manner of the upper air; loftily.

1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 53 There be some hearts so airily built, that they.. ride highly Above the perilous seas of Change and Chance.

4. With light hearts, gaily.

1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 102 Singing airily, Standing about the charmèd root.

5. With ostentatious air; jauntily.

1766 CHALKLEY *Wks.* 264 A young Baronet.. who at first behaved airily. 1856 MISS MULOCH *John Halifax* (ed. 17) 401 She rose to her feet, smiling airily. 1859 DICKENS *Two Cities* 121 'It is all the same,' said the spy, airily, but discomfited too; 'good day!'

Airiness (ēəˑrinės). [f. AIRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being airy (in various senses).

1. Unsubstantiality like that of the air.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 40 The same is altogether nothing but the airiness of thinking.

2. Openness to the air; breeziness.

1742 BAILEY, *Airiness*, lying open to the Air.

3. Lightness or sprightliness of motion.

1731 BAILEY, *Airiness*, briskness, liveliness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 164 His numbers.. commonly want airiness, lightness, and facility. 1826 H. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 78 The bird has the advantage.. in airiness and motion. 1846 T. WRIGHT *Mid. Ages* I. vii. 249 The elves and fairies in all their frolicsome airiness.

4. Sprightliness of personal manner.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 ₱ 5 Gaiety and Airiness of Temper. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 16 Airiness and good spirits are always delightful.

5. Graceful delicacy or lightness of style.

1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits of Lit.* (1798) 336 More fancy and airiness of design. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 181 His peculiar grace and airiness of diction.

Airing (ēəˑriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AIR *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action or process of exposing to fresh or dry air, or (anything slightly damp) to heat.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. (1616) 610 Hee'll send word, for ayring o' the house. 1611 COTGR., *Ventilation*, a winnowing, or airing in the wind. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 To discharge some of the superfluous moisture.. they require Airing. 1685 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 330 IV. 89 Fire.. at Montague House.. occasioned by the Steward's airing some hangings.

2. A walk, ride, or drive to take the air. (Now rarely of a walk.)

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* V. i, How do you like Your airing? 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 22 To give their Ladies an Airing in the Summer-season. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) V. 88 He frequently attended him in airings. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. ix. 50, I hope you have had a pleasant airing. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxvi. 142/1 You would have no objection to take an airing in the carriage.

3. Exercising of horses in the open air.

1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* I. i. i. (1668) 6 Let him [the horse] have much moderate exercise, as Morning and Evening ayrings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., It is from long airings that we are to expect to bring a horse to a perfect wind.

†Ai·rish, *a. Obs.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. *Spanish.*]

1. Of or belonging to the air; aerial, aereous.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 964 And behelde the ayerissh bestes [*v. r.* ayryssh, ayrisshe, eyrysshe]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 165 Viscum is made of an aerishe, waterishe hote nature.

2. Cool, fresh.

1641 BEST *Farming* (1856) 18 Betwixt 8 and 9 of the clocke; and not afore, because the morninges are airish.

Airless (ēəˑlės), *a.* [AIR *sb.* + -LESS.] *strictly,* Void of air; Hence b. Not open to the air, stuffy; c. Breezeless, still.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. Cæs.* I. iii. 94 Nor Stonie Tower, nor Walls of beaten brasse, Nor ayrelesse Dungeon. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 232 In airless space her movements would be more rapid. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 244 Asleep in the airless sunshine. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I. xi. 176 It had an airless smell that was oppressive. 1876 BUCKLEY *Hist. Nat. Sc.* xxi. 176 It has to come across a great airless space before it reaches the atmosphere. 1879 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* vii. 95 The night was so quiet and airless. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 The inside of the coach is a mere airless box.

Airlie, obs. and dial. form of EARLY.

Airlike (ēəˑrlәik), *a.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -LIKE.] Resembling air.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 23 The Turches or Turcois is in colour airelike, or like to the Heauens. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 195 On the air-like waves Of wonder-level dream.

†Ai·rling. *Obs.* [? f. AIR *sb.* + -LING diminutive.] A young, thoughtless person.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i. (1692) 240 Some more there be, slight airlings, will be won With dogs and horses. 1775 ASH, *Airling* (an incorrect spelling) an earling, a young thoughtless person.

†Ai·rly, *a. Obs.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -LY¹. Cf. *earth-ly, heaven-ly.*] Of air; of the nature of air; aerial.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 46 Fendes ben callyd ayrly beestes 'for they lyue in kynde of bodies that ben ayrly. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 76 Ayre .. which bare up Erth with his Aierly might. 1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. 24 It turneth what is earthly into watrye, and watrye into airely, and airely into firie.

Airmanship (ēəˑrmănʃip). [f. AIR, in imitation of *seamanship, horsemanship.*] Skill in managing a balloon; aeronautism.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 July, To a degree which would have paralysed his predecessors in airmanship. 1865 *Ibid.* 8 July, With what has been called 'magnificent airmanship,' he chooses his destined harbour of refuge under the lee of some shady wood.

†Ai·rous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AIR *sb.* + -OUS, after Fr. *aëreux.*] Of the nature of air, airy.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 651 It easily penetrates .. the well-tempered Air, and so into the airous Spirits of the Hearers.

Ai·r-pipe. [AIR- 7.] A pipe for the passage of air; as a. One of the bronchial tubes in the lungs; b. A ventilating pipe or tube.

c 1675 RAY (JOD.) The lungs are made up of such airpipes and vesicles. 1748 BOSCAWEN in R. Mead's *Wks.* (1762) 430 The airpipes fixed in the men of war have been of great service in this particular.

Ai·r-plant. [AIR- 6.] A plant which grows on a tree or other elevated object, and derives its nourishment from atmospheric moisture, as is the case with many tropical orchids.

1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1 (1880) 35 Epiphytes or Air-Plants have roots which are.. unconnected with the ground. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 64 Like the air-plants of Brazil, their gorgeous blossoms and exquisite fragrance seem to spring from nothing.

Ai·r-pump. [AIR- 7.] A machine for exhausting the air out of a vessel by means of the strokes of a piston. (Formerly called *Pneumatic Engine* and *Wind Pump.*)

1660 BOYLE *New Exper.* I. (1682) 4, I put Mr. G. and R. Hook to contrive some Air-pump that might not like the other need to be kept under water. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 121 That excellent Tractate of Experiments of Esq. Boyle's, with his Pneumatical Engin or Ayr-pump. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 284 Exhausted Receivers of Air-pumps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ₱ 7 For want of other Patients [they] amuse themselves with the stifling of Cats in an Air-Pump. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* V. (1757) 126 Like cats in air-pumps, to subsist we strive On joys too thin to keep the soul alive. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 26 Otto de Guericke of Magdeburgh invented the air-pump.

Ai·r-sha·ft. [AIR- 7.] A straight passage (usually vertical) for the admission of air into a mine or tunnel.

1692 RAY *Creation* I. 69 By the sinking of an Air-shaft, the Air hath liberty to circulate. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The damps.. make it necessary to let down air-shafts. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 196 One of the natives.. made a sort of mine, or airshaft.

†Ai·rsome, *a. Obs.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -SOME.] Airy, aereous.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 283 On airesome Mountaines helde hee then his Court. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 So as the surface might not be some airsom body, but all such thick or fast body.

Airt (ēəˑrt, *Sc.* ērt), *sb. Sc.* Forms: 5–6 art, arth, 6– airth, airt. [app. a. Gael. *aird, àrd,* Irish *ard,* a height, top, point, also quarter of the compass. (Found only in Scottish writers from 15th c. to 18th c., but also used in some north. Eng. dialects, and recently by some Eng. writers.] A quarter of the heaven or point of the compass; a direction.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxviii, And yf any met another at any arte [*v. r.* arcte] .. he shuld his felowe tell His auentures. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 308 Our kyne are slayne.. And othir worthi mony in that art. *a* 1500 *Wisd. Solomon* (R. R. 11) The sonne.. cerclis the erd about all artis anis euery day [*Eccles.* i. 5]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 298 In sindrie airthis baith be south and north. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5600 Angellis sall passe in the four airtis. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 94 (1862) I. 244 Oh, if I cᵈ turn my sails to Christ's right airth! 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 30 They can have little hope from that airth. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 293 Of a' the airts the wind can blaw, I dearly like the west. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 36 Suppose.. a pole, 15 feet high.. with two cross-spars to denote the airts (or points of the compass). 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Airt* or *Airth*, quarter or direction. 'The wind blows from a cold easterly airt.' 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiv. (1877) 425 He sent out spies to the four airts of heaven. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 170 The airts whence the wind shall blow.

Airt (ēəˑrt, *Sc.* ērt), *v. Sc.* [f. the sb.] To shew the direction or point out the way to any place; to direct, guide.

1787 BURNS *Wks.* 74 Her kind stars hae airted till her A good chiel wi' a pickle siller. *c* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 111 Ah! gentle lady, airt my way Across this langsome lonely moor. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix (1829) 159 To keep sight of my ain duty, or to airt you to yours.

Air-tight (ēəˑrtәit), *a.* [AIR- 3.] So tight as to be impermeable to air.

[Not in TODD 1818.] 1760 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* vi. II. 194 Push the open end of the glass tube through the collar of leathers .. which it fits so as to be air-tight. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* xiii. 345 Shut up in an air-tight breathing-box. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 86 You captives of your air-tight halls, Wear out in-doors your sickly days.

Air-tightly (ēəˑrtәi·tli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an air-tight manner.

1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 238 By means of a leather collar, the neck can be air-tightly closed.

Ai·r-vessel. [AIR- 7.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Any vessel whose function is to contain air; especially, the tracheæ or respiratory tubes of insects, and the spiral vessels in plants.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 70 The Lignous Part is also Compounded of Two kinds of Bodies *scil.* succiferous or Lignous and Aer-Vessels. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 Insects .. having more Air-vessels for their Bulk. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Air-vessels* are found in the leaves of all plants. 1819 *Pantologia*, s. v., Air-vessels are distinguished from sap-vessels.

2. *Hydraulics*; = AIR-CHAMBER.

1819 *Pantologia*, s. v., *Air-vessels* .. metalline cylinders placed between the two forcing-pumps in the improved fire-engine. *c* 1850 *Nat. Phil.* (S. S. B. A.) 90 The fire-engine consists of two forcing-pumps, both communicating with an air-vessel.

Airward (ēəˑrwәrd), *adv.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -WARD.] Toward the air, upward.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 82 When the muse's wings are airward spread.

Airwards (ēəˑrwәrds), *adv.* [f. AIR *sb.* + -WARDS.] = prec.

1855 THACKERAY *Shabby Story* iv. (D.) Eagles .. sail down from the clouds .. and soar airwards again.

Airy (ēəˑri), *a.* Forms: 4–7 **ayery,** 6–7 **ayry**(e, -ie, **airie,** 7 **aiery,** 6– **airy.** [f. AIR *sb.* + -Y¹. See also AERY, a parallel form after L. *āeri-us.*]

I. Of the atmosphere.

†1. Of or belonging to the air. a. Naturally produced or performed through the air, pneumatic, atmospheric. b. Living in the air; aerial. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii, Þe herynge is ayery, for al wey it is gendrid by ayer. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know.* Pref., Nether motion, nor time, nor ayrye impressions coulde hee aptely declare, but by the helpe of Geometrye. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. xi. 348 His pace equalled the flight of the ayrie Birdes. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 9 Meteors and airy speculations. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 208 Insects, whether aiery, terrestrial, or watry.

2. Performed or taking place in the air as an action; aerial.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Eleg.* (1717) 380 And to the Air breathes forth her Airy moans. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 II. 260 And wings o'er Trees and Towers its airy way. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 104 Pleasant visions of airy castles. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. ii. 18 If that has been the object of the airy voyage.

3. Placed high in the air: aerial; lofty. Hence, ethereal, heavenly. (Now only *poetical.*)

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 126 Like women or unwedded maids Shadowing more beauty in their airy brows. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* iv. § 2 (1643) 68 Not onely the Aiery heaven .. but under the whole Heaven. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 217 His proud head the aery Mountain hides Among the Clouds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 700 Him thus exulting .. A Spy distinguish'd from his airy stand. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xix, Beneath the castle's airy wall. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* II From his mid-dome in Heaven's airy halls.

4. Exposed to the open air, abounding in or open to free currents of air; *hence,* breezy.

a 1596 SPENSER (J.) To range abroad .. Through the wide compass of the airy coast. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 287 Airy Houses & Rooms. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 167 O'er airy wastes to rove. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., West* Wks. 1787 IV. 199 He was seduced to a more airy mode of life. 1821 J. CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* I. 195 The morning breeze, healthy and airy. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. ii. 22 She had been accustomed to large airy rooms.

II. Of the substance air.

5. Composed of air, of the nature of air; hence, in modern use, Having the consistency or appearance of air merely, air-like, immaterial.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii, The pure and ayery matter. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 1 Rather erthy, watry, airy, and fyry, than absolutely erth, water, ayre, & fyre. 1563 W. FULKE (*title*) A goodly Gallerye .. to behold the naturall Causes of all Kynde of Meteors, as wel fyery and ayery, as watry and earthly. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 20 A volatile uncertain ayrie substance. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* IV. xlv. 352 They can put on Aiery bodies .. to make them Visible. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 3 Thin airy Shapes that o'er the Furrows rise. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 445 These thin and airy phantoms vanish in the distance.

6. Like air in its lightness and buoyancy. (Used appreciatively.) a. Light in appearance; thin in texture, as if capable of floating in the air.

1598 FLORIO, *Fungoso*, spungie, airie, light, as a mushrome. 1633 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 41 Like gold to ayery thinnesse beat. 1831 SCOTT in Lockhart's *Life* (1839) X. 47 The French chain-bridge looked lighter and airier than the prototype. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilv.* i. 3 The airy evening dress she wore. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* 302 The airiest of chintz muslins.

b. Light in movement, elastic as air.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 30 The one Quick and Ayry, the other Slow and Heavy. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xviii, Elastic from her airy tread. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* ix. 237 To still the airy foot and to quench the brightness of that radiant eye.

c. Lively, sprightly, merry, gay, vivacious.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 Others .. of a more delicious and airy spirit. 1630-95 *Life Ant. à Wood* (1848) 70 Violins

..being more airie and brisk than viols. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr.-a-la-Mode* v. i. Wks. III. 270 To be very Aiery, with abundance of Noise, and no Sense: Fa, la, la, la, &c. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. x. 33 This Mood is much used in Airy Songs and Galiards. 1714 ELLWOOD *Life* (1765) 95 An airy Piece she was; and very merry she made herself at me. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vii. 206 Miss Fane combated all the objections with airy merriment.

d. Light, delicate, graceful in fancy or conception. (Fr. *spirituel*.)

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 16 The Rape of the Lock, the most airy..of all his compositions. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* xi. (1870) 54 The fancy of Spenser; and .. the airy dream that hovers over it. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 86 And flutes make airier music float. 1879 *Standard* 27 May, The airiest of wits, he was one of the gayest squib writers that ever lived.

7. Like air in its (apparently) intangible or empty character. (Used depreciatively.)

a. Unsubstantial, vain, empty; unreal, imaginary.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 16 The Poets pen..giues to air[i]e nothings a locall habitation And a name. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 145 The aiery title our Richard the first did purchase. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 Plato..making many edicts to his ayrie Burgomasters. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. ii. (1739) 8 A General without an Army, the Title big, but airy. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Epigr.* Wks. 1730 I. 123 Airy visions of imagin'd food. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* I. iii. (1777) 20 The vain resource of Fancy's airy dreams. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 115 And peoples an airy void with airy nothings. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 94 Goodness was to them but an airy ideal.

b. Flimsy, superficial, flippant.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. 81 Your gentilitie ..an ayrie, and meere borrow'd thing. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxix. (1677) 51, I will never deny my self an honest solace, for fear of an airy censure. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) III. i. 8 These .. may easily be oppressive to the airy Reader. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶3 It was determined among those airy Criticks. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶15 Him whose airy negligence puts his friend's affairs..in continual hazard. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xv. 259 Said Eugene with airy contempt.

c. Speculative, imaginative, visionary.

1667 *Pref. to H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 14 Not simply a Platonist, but an aiery-minded one. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 331 Subliming himself into an airy metaphysician.

8. (Derived from or influenced by AIR III.)

†a. Assuming airs, making lofty pretensions. *Obs.*

1606 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xv. xcviii. (1612) 390 Ayrie Saints, our Hypocrits we meane.

†b. Of a good air, manner, bearing, presence. *Obs.*

1689 *Gazophyl. Angl.*, An ayry man, from the Fr. *Aire*, comliness, or a good presence. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. (1760) 60 The Slothful, negligent; the Foppish, neat; The Lewd are airy; and the Sly, discreet.

Airy, obs. and dial. form of AREA.

Aisch, aissh, obs. forms of ASH and ASK.

Aisel, -ell(e, -il, early var. EISELL. *Obs.*, vinegar.

Aisle (əil). Forms: *α*. 4–5 ele, hele, 5 ille, eill(e, eyle, 5–6 yle, ylle, 5–8 ile, (5 ilde). *β*. (6 yland) 6–8 isle. *γ*. 8 aile, ayle, 8– aisle. [Orig. a. OFr. *ele, eele*:—L. *āla* wing (contr. from *axilla*). Refashioned in Fr. after L. as *aelle* 15th c., *æle, aile* 16th c.; in 15th–16th c. Fr. also occas. written *aisle* in imitation of med. L. *ascella*, the common term for the wing of a building, for L. *axilla*. In Eng. confused in 15th. c. with *ile, yle* island (perh. with the idea of a detached or distinct portion of a church), and refashioned with this, *a* 1700, as *isle*; recently modified after Fr. *aile* to *aisle*. The latter spelling is thus a cross between *isle* and *aile*, and has no connexion with earlier Fr. *aisle*. It was hesitatingly admitted by Johnson 1755; see quot. 4 b. Lat. *āla* besides being confounded in mediæval use with *aula*, was confused with OFr. *alee*, Fr. *allée*, Eng. *alley*, which led to a mixture of the senses of *aisle* and ALLEY; while the confusion with *ile, isle*, made *yland* an occasional Eng. equivalent, and *insula* the ordinary Lat. rendering in 15–16th c.]

1. A wing or lateral division of a church; the part on either side of the nave, usually divided from the latter by a row of pillars.

α. *c* 1370 *Inscr. in Cawston Ch.*, 'Orate pro animâ Roberti Oxburgh .. qui istud ele fieri fecit.' 1398 in *Reg. Test. Ebor.* I. 219 Ecclesiæ de Schirefhoton ad ponendum plumbum super le south hele xxs. 1410 *Ibid.* IV. 42 The foresaid Richard hase undirtaken for to make the south eill. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 38 þat it go to þe Lee Cherche, to þe Eyle. 1428 *Ibid.*, The Ille of the toon Side of the Cloistere. 1428 in *R. Test. Eb.* II. 665 In portica qui vulgariter ye yle S. M. dicitur. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 38 If ther be maad an ele ther the vestry is. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 676 III. 16 The grounde off the qwyr is hyer than the grownde off the ilde. 1490 in *R. Test. Eb.* IV. 60 To be beried in the Trinite church, in the north ile. 1533 *Ibid.* XI. 61 In the ylle affore our Lady. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 189 He builded seats and goodly yles on either side. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 121 Then he comes vpon thee with I'le, I'le, I'le. Hee might as well write against *Poules* for hauing three Iles in it. 1681 WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* 85 He sate in an Ile distinct from the body of the Congregation. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 265 And arches widen, and long iles extend. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. on Pope* (1782) I. § 6. 339 The long ile of a great Gothic church.

β. 1590 *Wills & Invent. N. Counties* (1860) II. 183 In the portch in the south yland of the church. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countries* 261 A double isle on each side the nave. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 ¶2 One whole isle has been disturbed with one of these monstrous starers. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 58 On the isles on each side are some strange legendary painting. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 251 One cannot approve of the mode of writing *isles* of a church .. The absurdity appears from the will of Richard Smith, Vicar of Wirksworth, made in 1504, wherein he makes a bequest for the reparation '*Imaginis S'ti Marie* in insulâ *predicti eccles. de Wyrkysworth.*'

γ. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 397 As up the Ayle, with Mind disturb'd, I walk. [See *Aisle* 1755 in 4 b, 1789 in 4 a.] 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. lxviii. 54 As he treads the solemn aile. 1821 W. CRAIG *Drawing &c.* vii. 368 Grave-stones occasionally found in the ailes. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. ii. 85 As the swell of an anthem in an aisle.

[δ. 1358 in *Reg. Thoresby* (York), In posteriori parte porticus sive aulæ .. in loco eminenciore dicti porticus sive alæ.]

2. *fig.*

1807 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* 354 A Hound bitch .. pupped four whelps during a hard chase, which she carefully covered in a rush aisle. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxi. 385 Through the deep aisles of the forest. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukal.* II. v. 93 Arching aisles of the pine, receive us.

†3. *Cross aisle*: a transept. *Obs.*

1451 in *R. Test. Eb.* II. 157 Ad facturam—de lez crosse yles. *a* 1500 W. WORCESTRE 290 (in Parker's *Gloss. Arch.* s.v.) Longitudo de la crosse eele .. In medio de la crosse eele scituatur. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 144 The Cross Isle of this Church is the most beautifull and lightsome of any I have yet beheld. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 58 At the entrance of the choir is a great cross isle.

4. By extension of the strict architectural meaning, used also for: a. Any division of a church.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III. 106 A pillar in the middle isle of the church. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* II. 100 Warwick Castle would be contained in its middle aisle. 1835 WHEWELL *Germ. Churches* (ed. 2) 26 Among the liberties taken with language .. I should mention the employment of the word 'aisle' for the central space, nave or choir, as well as for the lateral spaces of a building. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* s.v., Many writers of authority apply the word *Isle* to the central as well as the lateral compartments. Thus Brown Willis [*a* 1760] has 'middle Isle' repeatedly, and even describes the Cathedral Church of Man as consisting of two single Isles crossing each other. 1861 NICHOLSON *Annals of Kendal* 42 The church .. consists of the nave, chancel, and four side aisles, so that it consists of five open aisles.

b. (By confusion with ALLEY) A passage in a church between the rows of pews or seats.

1731–42 BAILEY, *Isles*, Certain straight Passages between Pews within a Church. 1755 JOHNSON, '*Aisle* [Thus written by Addison, but perhaps improperly, since it seems deducible only from either *aile* a wing, or *allée* a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church or wings of a quire.' 1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1881) 55, I then walked up and down all the Isles of the Church. 1856 E. B. DENISON *Ch. Build.* iii. 113 An aisle is .. a wing, not a passage, as people seem to imagine who talk of the 'middle aisle' of a church. 1871 *Congreg. Year-bk.* 410 The aisles and lobbies of the church are laid in tiles.

Aisled (əild), *ppl. a.*; also 6 **ilid, islid**. [f. prec. + -ED[2].]

1. *adj.* Furnished with an aisle or aisles.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 51 The Chirch of Stratflere is larg, side ilid and crosse ilid. *Ibid.* V. 82 Ther ly 4 notable Chapelles on the South syde of this Chirche crosse islid. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 130 All down the aisled place. 1879 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 32 A Roman basilica, with an aisled nave and an unaisled choir.

2. *pple.* Located in an aisle. Cf. *housed, stabled.*

1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. cliv, Majesty, Power, Glory, Strength and Beauty, all are aisled In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.

Aisleless (əi·llés), *a.* [f. AISLE + -LESS.] Unfurnished with aisles.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 374 The tall narrow faces of an aisleless apse. 1865 STREET in *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 121 There is hardly any obstruction to the view and the effect is almost that of an aisleless Church.

Aisliche, -ment, obs. ff. EASILY, EASEMENT.

Aisur, obs. north. form of AZURE.

Ait[1] (ēit). Forms: (1 íggað, íeoð), 2 eyt, 3 æit, eit, 7–8 eyt, eyet, eyght, 8 aight, ayte, 7– ait, 9 eyot. [OE. *íggað, íeoð* was perh. a dim. of *íeg, íg*, island (though the ordinary power of *-að* was to make abstr. nouns, as in *huntað* hunting). The subsequent phonetic history is obscure: the normal descendant of *íggað* would be *ieth* (cf. *flieth*); the vowel of ME. *eyt* might arise from an OE. variant *égað*, as in *ég* isle for *íg* (cf. also ON. *eið* 'peninsula,' in Shetland *eid* 'a tongue of land'); but the *t* is unexplained; the later *-et*, and mod. *-ot*, are artificial spellings after *islet* (MFr. *islette*) and mod. Fr. *îlot*.] An islet or small isle; especially one in a river, as the aits or eyots of the Thames.

894 *O. E. Chron.*, Hie fluxon ofer Temese buton ælcum forda þa up be Colne on anne iggað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 77) Þa asende hé hine .. to ánum igeoðe þe is Paðmas gecigen. 1052–67 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 211 On máden and on eyten, on waterin and on weren. 1205 LAYAMON 23872 Ferde to þan æite mid aðele his wepnen [1250 He wende to þan yllond]. 1649 R. HODGES *Plainest Direc.* 2 The Ait where the Osiers grew. 1677 COLES, An Eyet, Eyght. *Insula minima in fluento.* 1725 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 70 Not far from Maidenhead Bridge, is a small Aight or Islet in the River. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 289 A man near Brentford says, that he hath caught them [swallows] in this state in the eyt opposite to that town. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. iv. 61 The ayte opposite Mrs. Forty's excellent inn. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 321 Not presqu'isles, but completely eyots and islands. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 33 A semi-stagnant stream, dotted with little green aits. 1880 *Times, Thames Conservancy*: All Steam tugs are to be placed outside Chiswick Ait.

Comb. **ait-land**, *obs.*, an island.

1205 LAYAMON 1117 Logice hatte þat eitlond [1250 yllond] *Ibid.* 21750 Sixti æit-londes: beoð i þan watere longe.

Ait[2]**, aitt**, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* = OAT.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 181 Aittis and peis growand thair about. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) I. 344 Fywe bollis quheit & fywe bollis beir & aitts. 1786 BURNS *Wks.* III. 13 An' Aits set up their awnie horn.

Aitch (the letter); see ACHE *sb.*[3] and H.

Aitch-bone (ēi·tʃbōu·n). Forms: 3 nage-, 6–9 nache-, 5 hach-, 9 aitch-, H-, each-bone. And corruptly 6 ise-, 7 ice-, 8 ize-, 9 ische-, ash-, edge-bone. [As shown by Mr. H. Nicol (Phil. Soc. 3 May 1878) orig. *nache-* or *nage*-bone, bone of the buttock, a. OFr. *nache, nage*:—late L. **natica*, prop. adj. f. *nati-s* buttock; see NACHE. The initial *n* being lost by coalescence with *a* (as in *a nadder, an adder*) *a nache, an ache* has been phonetically narrowed to *aitch, each*, corrupted as *ash, ische*, and falsely refashioned as *H-, ice-, edge*-bone.] The bone of the buttock or rump; the cut of beef lying over this bone.

[*c* 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* in *Pol. Songs* 295 The fote-folke Puth the Scotes in the polke, and nakned their nages. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* § 57 Upon the hucbone and the nache by the tayle. 1784–1815 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (in Britten 97) The catch or point of the rump .. The nache in some writers; also the tail-points by others.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f 3 b, Kerue vp the flesh ther vp to the hach-boon. 1576 *Exp. Queens table* in Nichols's *Progr.* II. 8 Ise-bones .. 2 st. .. 2d. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds., Ice-bone*, a rump of beef [*Norf.*]. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray, Ize-bone*, the huckle-bone, the coxa [*Yorksh.*]. *c* 1818 *Yng. Woman's Compan.*, The hind quarter contains the sirloin .. and the isch, each, or ash-bone. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 151 H-Bone of Beef. (*Note.* In Mrs. Mason's *Ladies Assistant* [1773] this joint is called 'Haunch-bone'; in Henderson's *Cookery*, 'Edge-bone'; in *Domestic Management* [1810] 'Aitch-bone'; in Reynold's *Cookery*, 'Ische-bone'; in Mrs. Lydia Fisher's *Prudent Housewife*, 'Ach-bone'; in Mrs. M'Iver's *Cookery*, 'Hook-bone.' We have also seen it spelt 'Each-bone,' and 'Ridge-bone,' and we have also heard it called 'Natch-bone.') 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Nache-bone.* 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 48 The proportion of bone .. is the greatest in the head, shins, and legs and the aitch bone. 1876 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/3 *Present Prices*:—Beef .. Aitch-bone 7½d. per lb.

Aith, obs. or dial. form of OATH.

Aither, obs. and dial. form of EITHER.

Aitiology, obs. variant of ÆTIOLOGY.

Aiver, aix, obs. or dial. forms of AVER, AXE.

Ajar (ădʒā·ɪ), *adv.*[1] Forms: 6 on char, ?a char. [f. A (*prep.*)[1] + CHAR, OE. *cyrr, cerr* a turn. The 18th c. *at jar* was on false analogy; see next.] Of a door or window: On the turn, slightly opened.

[*c* 1400 *Beryn* 355 The doer shall stond char vp; put it from yew sofft.] *a* 1513 DOUGLAS *King Hart* (1874) I. 98 The dure on char it stude. 1513—*Æneis* VII. Prol. 129 Ane schot wyndo vnschet a lytill on char. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 90 Opening a few wickets, and leaving them at jar. 1786 BECKFORD *Vathek* (1868) 92 With a large door in it standing ajar. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. iii, But the dim lattice is ajar.

Ajar (ădʒā·ɪ), *adv.*[2] prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + JAR *sb.* discord, quarrel; or for earlier *at jar*.] In a jarring state, out of harmony, at odds.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1843) VIII. 170 You are at jar amongst yourselves. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Farm* (1879) I. xiii. 129 Any accident .. that puts an individual ajar with the world. 1877 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 83 My temper was so thoroughly ajar.

†**Aja·x.** *Obs.* Jocularly for *a jakes*; see JAKES.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 581 Your Lion that holds his Pollax sitting on a close stoole, will be giuen to Aiax. 1596 HARINGTON (*title*) The Metamorphosis of Ajax. 1611 COTGR., *Retraict*, an Aiax, Priuie, house of Office.

Ajee (ădʒī·), *adv. Sc.* and *dial.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + JEE: see AGEE.] Aside, off the straight line; *hence* (of a gate) ajar. Also *fig.*

1733 RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 35 Let ne'er a new whim ding thy fancy a-jee. 1793 BURNS *Wks.* IV. 98 Comena unless the back-yett be a-jee. 1816 SCOTT *O. Mort.* 257 His brain was a wee ajee, but he was a braw preacher for a' that.

Ajog (ădʒɒ·g), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + JOG.] On the jog, jogging.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* II. v. 100 Riding slack .. ajog homeward from the miry hunt.

Ajoin, ajourn, obs. ff. ADJOIN, ADJOURN.

Ajoint (ădʒoi·nt), *adv.* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] on + JOINT.] a. On a joint or pivot. b. Jointed, supple, in motion.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 304 Like some huge throbbing-stone, that, poised a-joint, Sounds. 1856 MEREDITH *Shaving of Shagpat* 324 A monkey all ajoint with tricks.

Ajutage, variant of ADJUTAGE.

Ajutment (ădʒu·tmĕnt). *rare*—[1]. [A purely imitative formation on JUT *v.* after *abutment*.] A jutting out, or projection.

1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1846) III. iii. 323 Each hill, at its ajutment towards the sea, crowned with a fort.

Ak(e, variant of AC *conj. Obs.*, but.

Ak(e, obs. or dial. form of OAK.

Akale, variant of ACALE *ppl. a. Obs.*, cold, frozen.

Akatown, obs. variant of ACTON, HAQUETON.

Ake, earlier and better spelling of ACHE *v.*

†**Akee·p,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + KEEP *v.*] *intr.* To keep, remain.

1250 LAYAMON 26937 Hii comen in one wode .. and seide ȝam bitwine, þat þar hii wolde akepe [1205 kepen].

Akehorne, obs. erron. form of ACORN.

†**Ake·le,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 acél-an, 3–5 akel-en. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *célan* :—*célan* to cool, f. *cól* cool; properly *trans.* while *acólian*, ACOOL, was *intr.*, but the constructions were confused, and after *akele* became obs., *acool* was used for both.]

1. *trans.* To make cold, to cool.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Metr.* vii. 17 (Grein) Ne bið his þurst acéled. 1297 R. GLOUC. 442 And þe anguysse of hys doȝter .. akelde hym wel þe more, so þat feble he was. *c* 1400 *Court of Love* 1076 For love may thy freill desire ackele.

2. *intr.* To become cold, to cool.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4492 Ys blod scholde sone a-kele. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 91 If love be to hote, In what maner it shulde akele.

†**Ake·n(ne,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + KEN *v.*[1] Probably in OE.; cf. OHG. *arkennan*, mod. Germ. *erkennen.*] To recognize, to reconnoitre.

1250 LAYAMON 7243 He þis lond a-kende [1205 he þis lon ikende]. *Ibid.* 25430 Hit were þe kenlokeste men þat eni man akende [1205 þa æi mon ikende]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3468 At the othir side akennynge, They sygh Darie the kyng. 1599 *Soliman & Pers.* v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* V. 354 His ships were past a kenning from the shore.

†**Ake·n(ne,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 acenn-an, 2–3 akenn-en. *Pa. t.* 1–2 ac-, 2–3 akende. *Pa. pple.* 1–2 acenned, 2–3 akenned, -et. [f. A- *pref.* 1 forth, out + *cenn-an* to give birth to: see KEN *v.*[2]] To bring forth, to bear. (Most common in pa. pple.)

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Swa swa wif acenþ bearn. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 16 On sarnysse ðu acenst cild. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 227 Þa ðer hire time com hi acennede. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 332 He was akennet of Marie, a meiden.

Akene, occas. var. (Gray *Struct. Bot.*) of ACHENE.

†**Ake·nned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of prec.] Born.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 1 Þa soþlice akenned wæs hælend. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 And his wisdom, of him selfe efre acenned. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7141 Þatt he to manne cumenn iss, Soþ Godd off Godd ankennedd. *c* 1230 *Juliana* 5 Al of heaðene cun icumen & akennet.

†**Ake·nnedness.** *Obs.* 1–2. Also accen-, akynnednysse. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Birth; generation.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 14 Manega on his acennednysse ȝefaȝniað. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, Akynnednysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 209 Þurh þin akennednesse in a meidenes licame.

†**Ake·nness.** *Obs.* 1–3. Also acennisse, accennisse. [f. AKEN *v.*[2] + -NESS, prob. contr. for prec.] Birth, generation.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 14 Monigo in accennisse his biðon glæde. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ix. 1 Monno blindne from acennisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Gabriel .. brohte hire þe tidinge of godes akenesse.

†**Ake·nning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AKEN *v.*[2] + -ING[1]. Already in 12th c. we find this written *acennende*, an instance of the early confusion of the sb. in *-ing* and pple. in *-end.*] Bearing, generation, birth.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 237 Ure acenneng wes ful .. His clene acennende clénséde ure fule acennende.

Akephalisis, obs. variant of ACEPHALISIS.

†**Aker.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1601 TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) § 49. 33 Two valletes of office, which are called akers which shal receve the vessel of the meisnies kitchen by indenture from the Esquiller: thei shall scoure it & keepe it, both in travel & sojorne.

Aker, obs. f. ACRE; and var. ACKER, tidal bore.

Akeratophorous (ăke:rătɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + κέρατ-(κέρας) horn + -PHOROUS bearing.] Not bearing horns; unhorned.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 537/2 In the akeratophorous Ruminantia the reed is relatively smaller.

Aker-spire, -d, obs. or dial. f. ACROSPIRE, -D.

1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* III. ii. vii. (1668) 174 For want of turning when the Malt is spread on the floor, it comes or sprouts at both ends, which Husbands call Akerspired.

Akest, pa. pple. of ACAST *v. Obs.*, to throw down.

Aketon, -toun, obs. var. ACTON, HAQUETON.

A-kimbo (ăki·mbo), *adv.* Forms: 5 in kenebowe, 7 on kenbow, a kenbow, a kenbol, a kenbold, on kimbow, (a-gambo), 7–8 a-kemboll, 8–9 a kembo, a kimbo, 8– a-kimbo. [Deriv. unknown. Prof. Skeat (Append.) gives a suggestion of Magnussen, comparing the earliest known forms with Icel. *keng-boginn, -it*, 'crooked' (Vigfusson), lit. 'bent staple-wise, or in a horse-shoe curve'; other suggestions are *a cambok* in the manner of a crooked stick (ME. *cambok*, med. L. *cambūca*, see CAMMOCK); *a cam bow* in a crooked bow. None of these satisfies all conditions.]

[The difficulty as to *a-cambok, a cam bow*, is that no forms of the word show *cam-*, from which the earliest are the most remote. The Icel. *keng-boginn* comes nearer the form, but there is no evidence that it had the special sense of *a-kimbo*, and none that the latter ever had the general sense of 'crooked.' It also postulates an early Eng. series of forms like **keng-bown* or **keng-bowed*, **keng-bow*, **akengbow*, quite unknown and unaccounted for.]

Of the arms: In a position in which the hands rest on the hips and the elbows are turned outwards.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1837 The hoost .. set his hond in kenebowe.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Arcade.* To set his hands a kenbow. 1627 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) v. xx. 247 The armes of two side-men on kenbow. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madnesse* 92 With his armes a kemboll. *a* 1642 SIR T. URQUHART *Tracts* (1782) 71 With gingling spurrs, and his armes a kenbol. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 104 (L.) To set the arms a-gambo and a-prank. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* II. i. 23 He has no use of his Arms, but to set 'em on kimbow. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* III. xv. 126 Setting his arms a-kenbold. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 ₱3 She would clap her arms a kimbow. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 72 John was forced to sit with his arm a-kimbo. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 317 She set her huge arms akembo. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecil.* II. iii. 170 Putting his arms akembo with an air of defiance. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 143 Both arms a-kimbo.

†**Aki·med,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Der. uncert. Cf. KIME, a simpleton, silly fellow. Stratmann compares MHG. *erkümen* to become sick and wretched.] Confounded, struck speechless or silly.

1205 LAYAMON 26354 Aset þe kaisere: swulc he akimet [1250 dombe] weore, And ansdware nauer nan: no aȝæf þissen eorle. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1297 Al ȝe beon blodles, ikimet, of ow seluen, Hwider is ower wit & ower wisdom iwent?

Akin (ăki·n), *adv.* and *a.* orig. *phr.* Also aphetic kin. [contr. from *of kin*, which is also found: see A *prep.*[2] = of, and KIN.]

A. *adv.* (The phrase *of kin* added to adjectives.)

1. Of kin, by way of family or blood relationship.

1558 GRIMALDE *Tully's Offices* I. 21 They be injurious to their next akinne. 1699 PEPYS in *Diary* VI. 217 To forfeit their whole inheritance to the next a-kin. 1859 OWEN *Lect. on Mamm.* App. B. 80 He might think that the orangs were nearer akin to man than the chimpanzees.

2. Of things: Of nature or character; in character. *Near a kin*: near in nature or character.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclogs* v. xiii, To Love, Fear's neare akinne. 1713 *Guardian* No. 170 (1756) II. 348 The manufacture of paper is very near a-kin to that of linen. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iii. 63 Desultoriness and indolence are very near akin.

B. *adj.* (Only as predicate or complement.)

1. Of the same kin or family; related by blood.

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 2 These fower gentlemen being of kin, and neere neighbors. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 297 We should reckon ourselves akin and obliged to love all Mankind. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I, The gentleman says as how mother and he are akin. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 40 Dunstan was of noble birth, and even akin to the royal family.

2. Of things: Of the same kind; allied, related, in character or properties.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 113 Lawful mercy Is nothing kin to fowle redemption. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 19 An Imaginary World of our own Making, that is but little a kin to the real one that God made. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 25 Divisions somewhat of akin to yours have been for some time in the University of Glasgow. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* vi. 98 The two doctrines seem closely akin. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 155 The sensation was akin to giddiness.

†**Aki·nd,** *a. Obs.*, variant of AKIN due to confusion of KIN and KIND. (?quasi *akinned.*)

1600 LANE *Tom Tel-Troth* 127 Patience, a cosin hath calde Sufferance Neerely akind. 1657 FULLER *Comm. Jonah* (1868) 198 They are .. a-kin'd unto the unjust Judge.

‖**Akinesia** (ækinī·sia). *Phys.* [a. Gr. ἀκινησία quiescence, f. ἀ priv. + κίνησις motion, f. κῑνέ-ειν to move.] Loss of the power of voluntary movement; paralysis of the motor nerves. (Also called **akinesis**, not according to Gr. analogy.)

1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. vi. § 4. 511 Anæsthesia (a loss of sensation) and akinesia (a loss of movement). 1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 306 A condition of akinesis and prostration takes the place of the irritable nervous state.

Akinesic (ækinī·sik), *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Opposed to movement, not producing movement.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Akmite (æ·kməit). *Min.* Also acmite. [f. Gr. ἀκμή point, from the shape of its crystals.] A brownish, brittle mineral belonging to the Amphibole group of Bisilicates.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 224 Acmite .. occurs near Kongsberg in Norway.

Aknee (ănī·), *adv.* prop. *phr.* Forms: 1–3 on cneowe, 3 a cneowe, a cnouwe, 4 a knowe, a cneo, akneo, a cne. Also in *pl.* 3 a cneon, a kneon, 4 aknen; *north.* 3 o cnewwess, 4 a knewes. [f. ON *prep.* + KNEE. Obs. *a* 1500, but used in sing. by Southey. In plural we now say *on my* (*his*, etc.) *knees.*] On one's knee or knees.

c 1200 *St. Marherete* lxvii, Malchus herde thes wordes, he sette him acne. 1205 LAY. 29573 He lai on cneowe ibede. *Ibid.* 14305 Reowen sæt a cneowe [1250 a cnouwe]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1696 And to his fet ful akneo. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3540 And made mony knyght aknawe, On medewe. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* vii. Wks. V. 250 Aknee they fell before the Prince.

† b. with *pl. Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6467 Fellenn dun o cnewwess. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 44 Ualleð akneon to ðer eorðe. *Ibid.* 16 Efter þis ualleð acneon to ower crucifix. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 340 (Halliw.) Tho Athelbius astounde Fel aknen [334 in *ed.* 1866, anon] to grounde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2353 To forn him aknewes sche fel.

Aknow, earlier and better form of ACKNOW *v.*

Akoint, -ed, obs. forms of ACQUAINT, -ED.

Akre, obs. f. ACORN, perhaps due to taking the final *-n* in the form *akern*, as a sign of plural.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 74 b, An Akre, or maste of the Oke tree. [1882 'Still the common form in Sussex.'—A. Smith.]

Aksis, obs. form of ACCESS, 'fit, fever, ague.'

Akyr, obs. ACRE; and obs. var. ACKER *sb.*

Al, obs. form of ALL, retained in comp. in *albeit, almighty, almost, alone, already, although, always.*

Al- *pref.*[1] The assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, before *l.* In OFr. reduced to *a-*, as in *alier*, for which however *al-* was often restored as an 'etymological' spelling in 14–15th c. in Fr. and Eng. In modern words adopted or formed from Latin the *al-* is always retained, as *allegation, alliterate.* Sometimes erroneously for *a-* in other words as *a(l)lay.*

Al- *pref.*[2] The Arabic article *the*, retained as an essential part of the word in various words of Arabic origin, adopted in Eng. as *alcohol, alcove, alcoran, algebra, alkali, almagest, almanac*, etc.

-al *suffix*, of adjs. and sbs. I. *adj.* 1. repr. L. *-āl-em* (*-ālis, -āle*, stem *-āli-*) adj. suff. = 'of the kind of, pertaining to,' varying in some words with *-ār-em*, the form always used when *l* preceded; thus *tāl-, quāl-, nātāl-, ōrāl-; ālār-, stellār-, regulār-; lineāl-* and *lineār-.* In words that survived, *-ālem* became in OFr. and hence in early Eng. *-el*, as *mortālem, mortel.* But, to some extent in Fr. and entirely in Eng. this was afterwards refashioned after L., as *-al*, on the analogy of which L. adjs. in *-ālis* and Fr. in *-el* have since been englished without limit. 2. The number of these adjs. in *-ālis* has been immensely increased in med. and mod. L.; and in the mod. Rom. langs. and E. this has become a suffix addable to any L. sb., as seen in *agmin-al, bas-al, cordi-al, document-al, margin-al, nation-al, pred-al, circumstanti-al, constitution-al, denomination-al, longitudin-al, proportion-al, providenti-al, prudenti-al, antipestilenti-al*, none of which are found in ancient L. Following L. precedent (as in *boreāl-em, hebdomadāl-em, theātrāl-em*) *-al* is also suffixed to Gr. sbs., as in *baptism-al, cathedr-al, coloss-al, chor-al, octagon-al, patriarch-al.* 3. In L., secondary adjs. in *-ālem* were formed on other adjs., esp. when these were used substantively, as in *æqu-um æquāl-em, annu-um annuāl-em, diurn-um diurnāl-em, infern-um infernāl-em, vern-um, vernāl-em.* This process has been greatly extended in the mod. langs., esp. in E. where *-al* (like *-ous*) is a living formative, freely applied to L. adjs. in *-eus, -ius, -uus, -rnus, -is*, and other endings, to give them a more distinctively adj. form; thus, *aere-al, corpore-al, funere-al, senatori-al, continu-al, individu-al, perpetu-al, etern-al, patern-al, celesti-al, terrestri-al, magnific-al.* This is extended to Gr. adjs. in *-κός, -οειδής*, which also frequently gave substantives (*music, tactics, rhomboid*), so that, as adj. suffixes, *-acal, -ical, -oidal* occur earlier in E. than the simple *-ac, -ic, -oid*; when the two coexist, as in *comic-al, tragic-al, historic-al*, that in *-ic*, etc. means 'of or belonging to' the thing, that in *-ical* 'relating to, dealing with, indirectly or remotely connected with' the thing, as a *historic* answer, a *historical* treatise, a *comic* paper, a *comical* idea. See -AC, -IC, -OID. Other suffixes are also added, as in *central-ly, -ize, -ization, formal-ity.*

II. *sb.* 4. Adjs. in *-al-* in various genders and numbers were used substantively in L., thus *rivāl-is, annāl-es, animal, tribūnal, sponsāli-a, Baccānāli-a.* Many of these have been adopted in E., directly or through Fr., as *rival, annals, animal, Bacchanals, penetralia, Saturnalia*; and the number has been increased by the mod. sb. use of many which were only adj., or did not exist in L., as *cardinal, principal, moral, oval, signal, regimentals, canonicals.* 5. Nouns in *-ālia* (neut. pl.) which survived into OFr. became *-aille* (fem. sing.) with pl. *-ailles*, adopted in ME., as *-aylle, -aille*, later *-aile, -al*, as L. *sponsāli-a*, OFr. *espousaille-s*, E. *spousaille, spousaile-s*; L. **battālia*, OFr. *bataille*, Eng. *bataille, -aile, -ail*, now *battle.* On this analogy, *-aille, -ail, -al* became an Anglo-Fr. and E. formative of nouns of action on vbs. of Fr. or L. origin, as in AFr. *arrivaille* arrival; so of later formation (some quite modern) 'revival, survival, approval, removal, avowal, renewal; acquittal, committal, transmittal, refutal, recital, requital; dismissal, perusal, refusal, carousal, rehearsal, reversal, revisal, reprisal, surprisal; dis-, inter-, pro-, re-, sup-, trans-posal; trial, denial, decrial'; occas. also on native final-accented vbs. as 'bestowal, betrothal, beheadal.' *Bridal* and *burial* simulate this ending, but have a different origin; yet they have probably aided the prevalence of these nouns of action in *-al* in mod. Eng.

‖**A la** (a· la:), *phr.* [Fr. *à la* (sc. *mode*) in the manner.] After the manner, method, or style of; in

such phr. as *à la Française, à la Russe,* and hence *à la Reine* (=*à la mode de la Reine*), *à la Roi,* etc.

1646 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* 61 As ill a Mine [=mien] as this Act has, 'twas *a-la-Romansci*, as you may see by a Line of Mr. Shakespears [cf. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 90]. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* 1, An attachment *à la* Plato for a bashful young potato. 1882 *Englishman* 2 Dec. 3/5 *Entrees*, Chicken à la Stanley. Lamb Cutlets à la Reform.

‖ **Ala** (ē'·lă). Pl. alæ (ē'·lī). [L. *āla* a wing, an arm-pit, a side apartment.]

1. *Phys.* Any wing-like process; *esp.* one of the lateral cartilages of the nose.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 193, I laid the intire bone bare .. even down to the ala of the nose. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 111 The great ala of the sphenoid. 1864 SPENCER *Illust. Progr.* 11 The flatness of the alae of the nose.

2. *Bot.* †a. An axil, or junction of branch and trunk (*obs.*). b. One of the side petals of a papilionaceous corolla. Gray *Struct. Bot.*

1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 50 Branches which grow from their alæ, or axils.

3. *Arch.* A side apartment or recess of a Roman house. (Hence AISLE of a church.)

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. i. 9 The atrium has two alæ in one of which is an altar.

†Alaba'ndic. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *Rosa alabandica*, 'of Alabanda,' in Pliny. Misprinted in Coles 1692, *Alabandie*, and so copied by Bailey and Ash.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Alabandic*, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves; some will have it to be the Provence Rose, which is respected more for its doubleness, than for its sweetness or use. 1775 ASH, *Alabandy*, the damask rose.

†Alaba'ndical, *a. Obs.*—° [?f. L. *alabandic-us* of Alabanda, app. confused in med. L. (see Ducange) with *alalandic-us* ?latinized form of OE. *æl-lendisc*, OTeut. *alilandisc* foreign.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alabandical*, barbarous or sottish. 1775 ASH, *Alabandical*, belonging to the damask rose.

†Alaba'ndine, *Obs.* Also 4 alabaunderryne, alabraundyne. [a. L. *alabandīna* (sc. *gemma*), f. *Alabanda* a city of Caria.]

1. A precious stone known to the ancients; now called ALMANDINE.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1471 Alabaunderrynes, & amarauns. 1366 MAUNDEV. xx. 219 The rede [gems] ben of Rubies & of Grenas & of Alabraundynes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xiii. (1495) 558 Alabandina is a precious stone clere and somdeale red. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 2 b, The Gem Alabandine .. is somewhat more rare, and in colour cleare. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Alabandine*, a kind of stone, that provokes to bleed [*ed.* 1678 Alabandine or Amandine; *ed.* 1706 Almandine only].

2. A synonym of ALABANDITE.

Alabandite (ælăbæ'ndəit). *Min.* [f. *Alabanda* (see prec.) + -ITE, as being perhaps the *Alabandina* of the ancients, whence the synonym ALABANDINE.] A native sulphate of manganese, called also *Manganblende* of iron-black colour, and sub-metallic lustre, occurring, massive, or crystallized in cubes and octohedrons, in Mexico, Transylvania, etc. Dana.

Alabarch (æ'·lăbāɪk). [ad. L. *alabarch-es*, a. Gr. *ἀλαβάρχ-ης* of unkn. origin.] Title of the chief magistrate of the Jews at Alexandria under the Ptolemies, and Roman emperors.

1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 87 Philo's brother Alexander was alabarch of the Jews in Egypt. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 227 Ethnarch, as well as Alabarch, was a title of Jewish governors in heathen cities.

Alabaster, obs. var. ARBLASTER, a crossbowman.

Alabaster (æ'·lăbɑ·stəɪ, æ'·lăbɑ·stəɪ). Forms: 4 alabaustre, alabast, 4–6 alabastre, 6 aliblaster, 6–7 ablaster, 4– alabaster. [a. OFr. *alabastre* (mod. Fr. *albâtre*), ad. L. *alabaster, -trum*, a. Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος*, prop. *ἀλάβαστος*; said to be from name of a town in Egypt. The spelling in 16–17th c. is almost always *alablaster*; app. due to a confusion with *arblaster* a cross-bowman, also written *alablaster*.]

A term applied to fine translucent varieties of carbonate or sulphate of lime, especially to the pure white variety of the latter used for vases, ornaments, and busts. In *Mineralogy*, massive fine-grained *sulphate* of lime or gypsum, occurring white, yellow, red, or delicately shaded (*Modern* or *Gypseous* Alabaster); as distinguished from the translucent or variegated varieties of stalagmitic *carbonate* of lime, included under the name by the ancients, and used by them for holding unguents (*Oriental* or *Calcareous* alabaster).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 588 Schir archibald his sone gert syne Of alabast [*v.r.* alabastre] bath fair and fyne, Ordane a towme full richly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1052 Of alabaster whit and reed coralle [*v.r.* alabastre]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alabaster, a stone, *Alabastrum, Parium.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* I. i. 84 Why should a man whose bloud is warme within Sit like his Grandsire cut in Alablaster? 1600 DEKKER *Fortun.* Wks. I. 124 It were better to let the memory of him shine in his owne vertues .. than in Alablaster. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 96 He had a skin as fair as alabaster. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 374 Statuary Alabaster is obtained from the Miocene and Pliocene strata in Tuscany and in Egypt. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 41 The Oriental alabaster, or alabaster of the ancients, is to be carefully distinguished from the mineral now commonly known as alabaster; the former is a *carbonate*, the latter a *sulphate* of lime.

2. A box made of alabaster in which the ancients sealed up unguents; often with L. pl. *alabastra.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 933 Alabastrum is a vessell for oyntment. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Others define *alabaster* by a box without a handle, deriving the word from the privative α and λαβη handle. 1861 KING *Antique Gems* (1866) 88 Little jars for holding perfumes, which were called alabastra.

†3. An ancient liquid measure. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alabaster* is also said to have been used for an ancient liquid measure, containing 10 ounces of wine or 9 of oil .. In this sense the *alabaster* was equal to half the sextary.

B. *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

a. Of alabaster, as a material.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 7 A woman, which had an alablaster boxe of precious oyntment. [*Genev., Rhem.*, 1611, alabaster box; WYCLIF, boxe of alabastre.] 1605 *Delightes for Ladies* 29 Take your beries and grinde them in a Alablaster morter. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXVIII, Mermaid's Alabaster-grot. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* XX. 338 The very perfect alabaster effigy of a knight.

b. Like alabaster, in whiteness, smoothness, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arc.* (1622) 427 [He] set his dagger to her Alablaster throate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 11 Gentle babes .. girdling one another Within their alablaster innocent arms. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* 417 Tender or delicate pear, such as alabaster pear. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 63 Thy Alablaster Lady will come home. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. XXI. 239 Look at the clouds, and watch the delicate sculpture of their alabaster sides.

Alabastrian (æ'·lăbɑ·striăn), *a. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -IAN.] 'Pertaining to, or like alabaster.' Craig.

Alabastrine (æ'·lăbɑ·strin, -əin), *a.* [ad. med. L. *alabastrinus*: see ALABASTER and -INE.] Of or resembling alabaster.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. I. (1641) 202/1 Her Alabastrine well-shapt Limbs. 1757 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 28 They seem to be an alabastrine spar. 1829 SIR T. LAUDER *Moray Floods* (ed. 2) 234 Perpendicular streaks of a beautiful alabastrine whiteness.

‖ **Alabastri'tes.** [L., a. Gr. *ἀλαβαστρίτης*, more correctly *ἀλαβαστίτης*, prop. adj. (sc. *λίθος* stone).] The ancient or calcareous alabaster, of which ointment pots were made.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 624 The stone Alabastrites is found about Alabastrum a city in Egypt .. white of colour it is, and intermedled with sundry colours. 1848 WEBSTER, *Alabastrite.* 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 132 The name alabastrites was applied to the marble from its being chiefly employed for Alabastra or unguent jars.

‖ **Alabastrum** (ælăbɑ·strŏm). *Bot.* [Cf. *virides alabastros*, used of rose-buds in Pliny.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alabastrum* or *Alabastrus*.. Among Herbalists, the Bud or green Leaves of Plants, which enclose the bottom of the Flowers, before they are spread. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Alabastrum*, a flower-bud.

Alablaster, obs. f. ALABASTER and ARBLASTER.

†Alabre. *Obs.* [?] (*Wright expl.* A kind of fur.)

a 1500 *MS. Rawlinson* 137, 25 (Halliw.) And eke his cloke with alabre, And the knottes of golde.

†Ala'cche, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. alehte. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LACCHE.] To get hold of, catch.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123 Se kyng alihte dune of his hors and alehte hine betwux his earmes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3098 And laiden a-doun hur fon, Alle þat þai þan alacche miȝt: þer na ascapedem non.

Alace, obs. form of ALAS.

Alack (ălæ'·k), *int.*; also alac, alacke, and *north.* alaik, alake. [(As suggested by Prof. Skeat) f. A *int.* Ah! O! + *lak* (north. *laik*) LACK, failure, fault, reproach, disgrace, shame; hence, used in 'crying out upon' a thing in depreciation or reprobation. Also aphetized *lack!*] An exclamation originally of dissatisfaction, reprobation, or deprecation = *pity or shame that it should be so*; and hence of regret or surprise. Occ. with a dative obj. Now *arch., poet.* or *dial.*

c 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 25 Alacke, sayd the Duke, yet am I gladde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. X. 20 Thus fynaly scho out bradis, alaik! 1544 BALE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 269 Alac, Sir, why do ye say so? 1599 H. PORTER *Angry Women* (1841) 54 Where I shall be adiudged, alack the ruthe, To penance for the follies of my youth! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 152 Alack, what trouble Was I then to you? 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops* V. ii. (1854) 68 Alack, mamma, it was all your own fault. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Old Year* 47 Alack! our friend is gone.

b. *esp.* in phr. **alack the day! alack-a-day!** originally 'Shame or reproach to the day! Woe worth the day!' but in later usage of mere surprise, and aphetized *lack-a-day!*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. V. 23 Shee's dead, deceast, shee's dead: alacke the day! 1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* II. i, Alack-a-day, Cousin Biddy, these idle romances have quite turn'd your head. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* 177 Alas and alackaday both the pig and the wig were drowned.

†Ala'ck. *adv.* (*pred. a.*) *Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*1 + LACK, after *asleep.*] Lacking, wanting, missing.

a 1528 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2558 Sodenly promotyd and sodenly put back, Soddenly commendyd, and suddenly fynde a lacke. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 317 But now (Alas) she is alacke.

†Ala'crative, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *alacr-is* + -ATIVE; or perhaps f. ALACRITY, on apparent analogy of *infinity, infinitive*, etc.] Of or pertaining to alacrity; lively, sprightly.

1657 T. MAY *Satyr. Puppy* 37 A Comick Fancy wrinst in sparkling Claret .. could not wander in alacrative Sence, more then I do now.

†Ala'criate, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 all-. [f. L. *alacri-s* + -ATE3. Cf. *humili-ate.*] = ALACRIFY.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., All to allacriate the spirit of Man.

Alacrify (ălæ'·krifəi), *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *alacri-s* (see ALACRIOUS) + -FY.] To fill with alacrity.

1864 in WEBSTER.

†Ala'crious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *alacri-s* brisk, lively + -OUS. Cf. *hilari-ous.*] Brisk, lively, active.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Engl.* Epit. (1612) 376 His alacrious Intertainments, and vpright Gouernment. 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* I. Pref., Alacrious endeavours to redeem time. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 550 (R.) 'Twere well if we were a little more alacrious. [Not in JOHNSON, but in mod. Dicts.]

†Ala'criously, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an alacrious or brisk manner; briskly; with alacrity.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. VIII. (1632) 568 The next morning alacriously they addressed to the fight. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* I. § 9. 207 He cannot but run alacriously, who has the prize in his eye. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* IV. § 8. 118 Thus Epaminondas alacriously expired. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†Ala'criousness. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ALACRIOUS + -NESS.] The quality of being alacrious; alacrity.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 553 (T.) To infuse some life, some alacriousness into you for the purpose.

Alacritous (ălæ'·kritəs), *a. rare*—1. [f. ALACRIT-Y + -OUS; cf. *felicitous.*] = ALACRIOUS.

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 90 A brisk, alacritous, civil, cheerful young man.

Alacrity (ălæ'·krĭti). [ad. L. *alacritāt-em*, n. of quality f. *alacer* brisk (also in It. *alacrità*): see -TY.] Briskness, cheerful readiness, liveliness, promptitude, sprightliness.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 1557, 8/1 That meruelouse alacritee languished. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 73, I haue not that alacrity of spirit, Nor cheere of Minde that I was wont to haue. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 With what wonderful alacrity you scamper'd over the Alps. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 2 It immediately gives an Alacrity to the Visage and new Grace to the whole Person. 1791 COWPER *Il.* V. 145 She wing'd him with alacrity divine. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XV. 98 He accepted with grateful alacrity.

Aladdinize (ălæ'·dinəiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Aladdin* of the magic lamp in the Arabian Nights + -IZE.] To transform as if by magic.

1861 C. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 235 The whole house may be Aladdinized into one room.

Alagarto, obs. form of ALLIGATOR.

Alaik, alak(e, obs. or dial. forms of ALACK.

‖ **Alala'.** [Dor. Gr. *ἀλαλά* a loud shout, hence a war-cry.] A shout used by the ancient Greeks in joining battle; a (Greek) battle-cry.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 299 More than half with alalaes up start. — *Iliad* 214 With alalaes the mighty armies close.

Alalia (ălæ'·liă). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *λαλία* talking.] Loss of the power of speech.

1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 162 In 1840, Lordat .. who became aphasic himself, described the disease under the name of alalia. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., When all the letters are gone, the alalia is said to be complete.

Alalite (æ'·lăləit). *Min.* [f. *Ala*, name of place in Tyrol + -LITE.] A variety of Malacolite or Diopside, one of the many forms of Pyroxene.

1837–80 DANA *Mineral.* 214 Alalite .. occurs in broad right-angled prisms, colorless to faint greenish or clear green.

Alambic, obs. form of ALEMBIC.

†Ala'med, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. A *pref.* 1 or 6 + *lamed*: see LAME: cf. Ger. *erlahmt.*] Lamed.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1602 Ah thu me havest sore i-gramed, That min heorte is wel neh a-lamed.

‖ **Alameda** (ălămē·dă). [Sp.] A public walk or promenade with a row of trees on each side.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* li. (1872) 290 There is a public walk or alameda on the northern ramparts. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XV. (1873) 331 The boasted alameda.

†Alami're. *Obs.* Also 6 alamyre. [f. *a, la, mi, re*, names of musical notes.] 'The lowest tone but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music.' J.

a 1528 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 107 And solfa so alamyre. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* 83 (T.) She ran through all the keys from a-la-mi-re to double gammut. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 699 Our natural scale, beginning with Are, and ending with Alamire.

Alamite. *Obs.*

1458 CHAWORTH in *Test. Ebor.* (1855) 227 Hengyng for ye halle and parlor of tapisserwork, and alle the kuchyns of tappisserwerk with alamitez.

Alamodality (ælămodæ'·lĭti). [a. mod. L. *alamodalitas*, f. *alamodal-is*, f. *à-la-mode*: see next. *Alamodal* seems not to occur.] The quality of being *à la mode*, or of following the fashion of the time; fashionableness.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alamodality*, a study or endeavour to accommodate a man's self in point of behaviour, dress, conversation, and other actions of life, to the reigning taste of custom, from a motive of complaisance, and to avoid the imputation of ill-breeding. *Ibid.*, A German writer .. has a dissertation express on *alamodality* in writing (Geamœnius *de Alamodalitate Scribendi*). 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XX. (D.) Doubtless it hath been selected for me because of its *alamodality*—a good and pregnant word.

Alamode, ‖ à la mode (æ'·lămōud, Fr. alamɔ·d), *phr.* [a. Fr. *à la mode*, in the manner or fashion (15th c. in Littré), adopted in Eng. in 17th c. as an

adv., and used also as *adj.* and *sb.* In the advb. sense now again treated as Fr. Formerly often written *all-a-mode*, as if containing *all*. Cf. *all alive, all-agog*.]

1. *phr.* In the fashion, according to the fashion.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 198 Commanders that are never a-la-mode but when all in Iron and Steel. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 14 With Bands, Cuffs, Hats and Caps, 'al a mode' to the Times. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (ed. 4) Pref. 1, I confess they are not Alamode. 1680–1 *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 631 And All-a-mode of the brisk Monsieur, In the midst of the Pit, like ourselves we do sit. 1751 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 241 (1792) III. 108 If you can get that name generally at Paris, it will put you à la mode.

2. *adjectively*, Fashionable; according to some particular fashion.

1650 LOVELACE *Poems* (1817) II. 53 Where now each alamode inhabitant, Himself and's manners both do pay you rent. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* 67 That plainness of Nature, which the Alamode People call Clownishness. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 260 All sorts of Perukes the most Alamode. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. v. (1802) I. 266, I began by five or six à-la-mode bows.

b. *esp.* in *alamode silk* (see 4); *alamode beef*: Scraps and remainders of beef boiled down into a thick soup or stew.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcxxvi/4 Very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Writers on cookery give the preparation of *alamode* or larded beef. *Collins*, Salt and Fish, p. 132. 1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* (1860) 88 His taste in cookery formed in .. Alamode beef-shops, was far from delicate. 1843 HOOD *Turtles* i, Alamode-beef and greens.

†**3.** *subst.* A fashion or temporary mood. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Engl.* 354 (T.) Her alamodes are suitable shapings of her mind to all changes of occurrences. 1683 KENNET tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 44 For an old man to marry a young wife .. is become the A la mode of the times.

4. A thin, light, glossy black silk.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* mxcix/4 Several Pieces of wrought Silk, as Taffaties, Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes. *Ibid.* mxciii/4 Sarcenet and Alamode Hoods. 1702 *Ord. in Counc.* 8 Mch. in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccxci/4 To wear Hatbands of Black *English* Alamode covered with Black Crape. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 53 Regular exchange of the fleeces of Cotswold for the alamodes of Lyons.

†**Alamo·deness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALAMODE *a.* + -NESS.] Fashionableness.

1669 PENN *No Cross* xv. § 8 Wks. 1726 I. 357 And Men become Acceptable by their Trims and the Alamodeness of their Dress and Apparel.

†**Alamo·dic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. mod. L. *alamodicus*; f. *à la mode*: see ALAMODE and -IC.] Fashionable; in accordance with prevailing taste.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Alamode*, Grapius has a dissertation on alamodic, or artificial sermons.

Alamort, ‖à la mort (ælămɔ̄·ɹt, Fr. alamɔ̄·r), *adv.* (*pred. a.*). [Fr. *à la mort* to the death: as *elle estoit chargée à la mort* Palissy (16th c.). Formerly quite naturalized; now often treated as Fr. Sometimes corrupted to *all amort* (cf. *al a mode, all agog*); and at length AMORT was occasionally used without *al* or *all*, being taken as = Fr. *à mort* 'to death.']

1. *adv.* To the death, mortally.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 155, I drooping passe as one stroke alemort. 1725 in *Biblioth. Biblica* III. 142 The Raven ominous (as Gentiles holde), What time she croaketh hoarsely a la morte. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 479 The combat à la mort was of their own beginning.

2. *adj.* Sick to death, mortally sick; dispirited.

1592 LILLY *Midas* v. ii. 60 How now, Motto, all a-mort? 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 36 What sweeting all-mort? *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Eclipse* vii, The whole World is al-a-mort. — *Content* 24 Drink the A la mort Sun down and up agen. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 340 Mirth there was none, the man was 'a-la-mort.' 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 107 Ah my poor boy! Thus alamort! 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* viii, She sighs .. all amort.

†**Alamo·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.] To become mortally sick, to pine.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 215 One Bishop would not, of old, be pleased with a fat Bishoprick, but Chagrin and Alamort, because not Archbishop.

†**Alan.** *Obs.* Also **alaun**(t, **alant, allan, allaund, aland.** [a. OFr. *alan, alant, allant*; cf. It. and Sp. *alano*, Pg. *alão*, med.L. *alanus*.] A large species of dog used to hunt or bait wild animals; a wolf-hound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's. T.* 1290 Aboute his Chaar ther wenten white Alauntz [*v.r.* alantz, alauntis]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxiv. 65 Foure coursers and two Allans of Spaygne. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 86 Three Allaundes, whiche be a certaine kinde of dogges of great stature. 1742 BAILEY, *Alandes*, wolf dogs. *Chauc.* 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 Alauntes, or bull-dogs. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* (1863) 47 Three alans .. wolf-greyhounds, that is. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 776 The snowy alauns. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* ix. 63 Another heraldic Dog, a mastiff with short ears, is distinguished as an Alant.

Aland (ălæ·nd), *adv.* prop. *phr. arch.* [A *prep.*^{1} on, in + LAND. The full *on lande, on pam lande*, and the intermed. *o pe lande, o lande* also occur.]

†**1.** Position: In the land, in the country. *Obs.*

c 1150 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Þa was corn dære .. for nan ne wæs o þe land. 1297 R. GLOUC. 389 And destrude al þat lond, þat no gode alonde nas. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1628 The Kyng of Masydonye com ryde With hys ost alond. 1568 in *Bannat. MS.* in Gilchrist's *Scot. Bal.* II. 104 Iok tuk Jynny be the hand .. And made a brydell up alland. 1879 JAMIESON *Scot. Dict.*, *Up-a-land*, at a distance from the sea; in the country.

2. On the dry land (in opposition to the water or sea); ashore. ? *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 165 He deð al þat his wil is, a wettre and alonde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 189 Alle þat lyf hath A-londe & a-watre. 1582 LICHEFIELD *Disc. E. Ind.* 159 Two shippes .. in the water were likewise burnt, besides other three that were a land. 1608 SHAKS. *Peric.* II. i. 31, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea .. Why, as men do a-land. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 213 And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 815 Howe leads aland the interminable train, While his bold brother still bestorms the main.

3. Motion: To the land or shore, ashore.

c 1300 *St. Brand.* 114 A lute havene he fonde tho, Alond hi wende there. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 57 They hadde not sette foot a lande. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 8 Ariadne .. [was] so sore sea-sick .. he was forced to put her aland. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 91 Vulcan is now at Lemnos gone a land. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XXV. Wks. V. 368 Could they but aland Set foot. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 50 A well-hooped cask our shipmen brought aland.

†**Ala·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*^{1}. [f. prec. phr.] To come ashore, land.

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 293 Forthwith alanded at Leith Octavian a Frenchman. 1585 LYNDSAY in *Animadv.* App. 86 On which [shore] .. [they] were woont to alland, and then to spoile the Countrie.

†**Ala·ndward,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [A *prep.*^{1} on + LAND + -WARD; cf. *to us-ward*; now LANDWARD.] In the country, in opposition to town or burgh.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 69 Ane burges dwelland allandward. *Ibid.* 141 Na burges dwelland a landwart, sould haue lot, nor cavill with burgesses dwelland within burgh.

†**Alange,** *a. Obs.* Also **alenge, -inge.** [A variant of ELENGE, OE. *ælenge*, lengthy, tedious, f. Æ- intensive + *lenge*, secondary form of *lang*, long:—OTeut. **langjo-*.] Protracted, tedious, wearisome, dreary, lonely. Also, [by confusion with *elelende, ellende*, ELEND; cf. the confusion of *-ende* and *-ing* in pples.] Strange, foreign.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4269 In time of winter alange it is. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 343 Pouerte is this, al-though it seme alenge [*v. r.* elenge, alenge^{-3}, alinge] Possession that no wight wol chalenge. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 121 Her spirites .. Thought that craft unlusty & alenge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alange, or straunge (1499 alyande) *Extraneus, exoticus.* *c* 1515 *Compl. too late Maryed* (Halliw.), Now am I out of this daunger so alenge.

†**Ala·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. adj.] To make tedious, dreary, or lonely.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4212 The leves fallen of the tre, Rein alangeth the cuntre.

†**Alangely,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALANGE *a.* + -LY^{2}.] Tediously, drearily; *also* strangely.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alangely, or straungely (1508 alyaundly) *Extranee.*

†**Alangeness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ALANGE *a.* + -NESS.] Tediousness, weariness, loneliness; *also* strangeness.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1736 His serjaunts ofte to him come, And of alangenes him undernome, And bade him take a wif jolif. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-langeness, or strawngenesse (1508 alyaundnesse) *Extraneitas.*

Alanine (æ·lănəin). *Chem.* [f. AL(DEHYDE), whence obtained by Strecker in 1849, + -INE; the *-an-* is a 'euphonic' insertion. (H. Roscoe.)]

1. The 'acid' monamide $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3 - CH(NH_2) - CO(OH)$, derived from Lactic acid by replacement of the alcoholic hydroxyl by NH_2, called also Lactamic and *a*-Amidopropionic acid; an organic base isomeric with lactamide, acting also in certain combinations as an acid.

1863–79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 63 Alanine crystallises .. in colourless needles having the form of oblique rhombic prisms united in tufts. The aqueous solution has a sweet taste.

2. Extended (in pl.) to the group of acid amides (amic or amidic acids), of which the preceding substance is taken as the type, derived as above from the diatomic monobasic acids, or 'lactic series.'

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 381 These amic acids .. form saline compounds both with acids and with bases, the basic character, however, predominating. Hence, they are often designated by names ending in *-ine*, the ordinary termination for organic bases, glycollamic acid being designated as glycocine, lactamic acid as alanine, leucamic acid as leucine, etc. They are also designated, as a group, by the name *Alanines.*

Alant, variant of ALAN, a wolf-hound.

Alantin (ălæ·ntin). *Chem.* [mod. f. Germ. *alant*, the Elecampane, *Inula Helenium* + -IN.] A synonym of INULIN, a starchy substance, obtained from the roots of elecampane, angelica, potato, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

†**Ala·ntom,** *adv.* prop. *phr. Sc. Obs.* [? corruption of Fr. *à lointain.*] At a distance.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 72 Some of our Lads being very kind Alantom followed me behind. 1721 BAILEY *Alantom*, at a distance. *N*[*orth*] *C*[*ountry*].

†**A·lapat,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med. L. *alapāt-* ppl. stem of *alapā-re* to slap, f. *alapa* a slap.] To slap or strike.

1609 J. MELTON *Sixe-fold Polit.* 185 [125] Not with a wand to alapat and strike them.

Alar (ē·lăɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *ālār-is*, f. *āla* a wing: see -AR.]

1. Of or pertaining to a wing or wings.

1847 in CRAIG. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* 171 The bone or the quill of the bird gives the most alar strength, with the least weight. 1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 544 Audubon mentions one nearly ten feet in alar expanse.

2. Winglike or wing-shaped.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 829/2 The alar bones .. are in reality distinct elements of the cranium. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 127 The knee affords some remarkable examples of these folds, in what are known as the alar ligaments.

3. *Bot.* and *Phys.* Belonging to the axil or axilla, axillary.

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Alar.* From *ala* in the sense of axilla, therefore axillary or in the forks. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alar vein*, a vein which, after collecting blood from the axilla, joins the axillary vein.

†**Ala·rd,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 or ?6 + LARD *v.*, a. Fr. *larde-r*; or ad. Fr. *enlarder*: see A- *pref.* 10.] To fatten.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* (1879) I. xx. 52 Man fattid and alardid wendiþ awey fro God.

†**Ala·rge,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *alargir* to enlarge, f. *à* to + *large* LARGE.]

1. *trans.* To make larger, increase; give largely.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* (1879) I. xxxv. 93 Herfore preyden disciplis to alarge hem bileve. — *Gen.* xxxii. 12 Alarge my seed as the grauel of the see. 1395 ? PURVEY *Remonst.* (1851) 51 To alarge othir mayntene his seculer lordshipe. *a* 1560 *Chaucer's Dream* 156 Such part in their nativity Was them alarged of beauty.

2. *intr.* (OFr. *s'alargir.*) To extend oneself.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* v. 1 In tribulacioun thou hast alargid to me. [1388 Thou spraddest out to me. *Cf. OFr.* (in Godef.) En ma tribulatiun il s'est alargi a mi. Vulg. *In tribulatione dilatasti mihi.*]

†**Ala·rger.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALARGE + -ER^{1}.] One who extends. *perh.* One who gives largely.

c 1380 *Prymer* in Maskell's *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* II. 122/2 God, the alarger of forȝyuenesse and autour of mannys heelthe.

†**Ala·rging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ALARGE + -ING^{1}.] Enlargement, increase.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxi. 7 Ful fair in his greetnesse, and in alargyng of hise trees.

Alarm (ălā·ɹm), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **alarme,** 6–7 **all arme,** 7 **all-arm, all' army,** 6– **alarm.** Also: 4 **alarom,** 6 **alarome,** 7 **allarum,** 6– **alarum.** [a. OFr. *alarme*, a. It. *allarme* = *all' arme!* 'To (the) arms!' orig. the call summoning to arms, and thus, in languages that adopted it, a mere interjection; but soon used in all as the *name* of the call or summons. Erroneously taken in the 17th c. for an English combination *all arm!* and so written; cf. similar treatment of *alamode* and *alamort.* From the earliest period there was a variant *alarum* due to rolling the *r* in prolonging the final syllable of the call, now restricted to an alarm-signal, as the peal or chime of a warning bell or clock, or the mechanism producing it. (The earlier pronunciation, following *alarm*, was ălā·rəm; but this has given way to ălē·ɹəm and ălæ·rəm.) Hence also, by aphesis, LARUM.]

I. As a phrase.

†**1.** *int.* An exclamation meaning 'To arms!' *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 92 'Alarme! Alarme!' quaþ þat Lorde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxxviii. 111 He began to cry a larum, treason, treason. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 14 Which with a corage shall crie Alarum Alarum agaynst the. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 331 (R.) Showting as he could, crying al'arme, help help citizens.

†**2.** *adverbially*, with *ring*, etc. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. lxxx. 101 It was commaunded to sounde the watche bell alarm, and euery man to be armed. *Ibid.* I. ccccxi. 717 The townes all about range their belles alarum.

†**3.** quasi-*sb.* The call to arms, whether by using the exclamation *alarme!* or by any equivalent means. With *cry, lilt, sound, blow, strike*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde lulted was þenne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xviii. 20 Often tymes in the day there was cryed alarum. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 284 To blowe alarme, *Bellicum canere.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 3 When the angrie Trumpet sounds alarum. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 148 Strike alarum, drummes!

II. As *sb.* with *pl.*

4. A call to arms; a signal calling upon men to arm.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 680 When the alarme came to Calice, euery man made to horse and harnes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. (1659) 81 The al'army was given on all hands: and no cry heard but 'Arme,' 'Arme.' 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 130 As if the Drum did sound an all-arm. 1705 J. ROBINS *Hero of Age* II. ii. 3 Now first is beat the General Alarm, Now sounds to Horse. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 48 And all Olympus rings with loud alarms. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland* 21 And when th' alarum thrills the air, And beacons on the mountains flare.

b. A message or news of approaching hostility.

1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. lxxii, Tambourgi! thy larum gives promise of war. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roder.* xx. 3 From east and west .. the breathless scouts Bring swift alarums in.

5. A warning sound of any kind to give notice of danger, or to arouse or attract attention; *esp.* a loud and hurried peal rung out by a tocsin or alarm bell; or a chime rung out by a clock to awaken sleepers.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 328 Sound out a sodaine and a shrill Alarum. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXVIII. (1632) 397 Awaked with the suddaine Allarum. 1642 JER.

TAYLOR *God's Judg.* I. I. vii. 14 The frogges . . filling every corner of his land sounded him an alarme. **1846** LYTTON *Lucr.* (1853) 185 A larum loud enough to startle the whole court from its stillness. **1842** MACAULAY *Lays, Armada,* At once the loud alarum clashed from all her reeling spires.

6. *fig.* **a.** A warning. **b.** An incitement (*obs.*).

1584 LODGE (*title*) An Alarum against Usurers. **1620** SHELTON *Don Quix.* IV. xiii. 103 A kind of black Meat, called Caviary . . a great Alarum to the Bottle. *a* **1670** HACKET in Walcott's *Life* (1865) 169 Curious music upon costly instruments is an admirable alarm for devotion. **1686** W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 16. 75 Your Wisdom will be but an Alarm to them never to come unprovided. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiv. 91 It is an alarum rung in the ears of a careless generation.

7. The apparatus or mechanism which sounds the alarm; also *fig.* Usually *alarum.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanc.* xiii. 66 Automaticall instruments as clockes, watches and larums. **1655** MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* lxxii. § 2 If a stranger open it, it setteth an Alarm a-going, which the stranger cannot stop from running out. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 Thou hast an alarum in thy breast. **1788** WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 VII. 69, I procured an alarum, which waked me the next morning at seven. **1832** BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 59 The various kinds of alarums connected with clocks and watches.

8. A warning of danger of any kind; especially one given in such a way as to startle or arouse the unwary; *esp.* in the phr. *to give* or *take the alarm.*

1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 76 In giving Alarome to the enimie. **1594** NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* 15 What did I now but one day made a false alarum in the quarter where they lay. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virgin.* I. 8 The towne took the Alarum before I ment it. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 29 [Words] which gave the first alarum to the Duke to apprehend his own Ruin. **1772** *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 355 Your natural benevolence took the alarm. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 215 The alarm was given that the Bedouins were upon them. *Mod.* It proved to be a false alarm.

9. *Fencing.* 'A step or stamp made on the ground with the advancing foot.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

1579 GOSSON *Apol.* (Arb.) 75 Players haue chosen such a Champion as when I giue the Allarm winnowes his weapon. **1707** SIR W. HOPE *Fencing* iv. 102 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The motion of the sword-hand may in this case be attended with the appel or alarm of the advanced foot.

10. A loud noise or disturbance, of such a kind as to startle or perturb; din. *arch.*

1523 EARL SURREY in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.* I. 77 I. 217 The horses of his company brake lowse . . in suche nombre that it caused a marvelous alarome. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 131 Though it passe your patience & mine to endure her lowd alarums. **1684** T. BURNET *Theor. Earth* II. 61 You see what disorders in nature, and what an alarum, the eruption of one fiery mountain is capable to make. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* III. 105 What divinity Makes this alarum in the elements?

†11. A sudden or unexpected attack; necessitating a rush to arms; a surprise; an assault. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1021/2 Their men readie at all times to serue in euerie alarum and skirmish. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 4 Their deere causes Would to the bleeding, and the grim Alarme Excite the mortified man. **1660** HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Storm,* an assaulting, or an Al-arme. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 567 The doubtful nations watch his arms, With terror each expecting his alarms.

12. A state of surprise with fear or terror, suddenly excited by apprehension of danger; excitement caused by danger apprehended.

1587 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* C 4 If Maist. D. Bridg. had not hitte on this cause of allarum. **1602** SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 532 A blanket in th' Alarum of feare caught vp. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 5 Such Fears and Alarms as they were there tormented with. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 599 Awe in each eye, alarm in every face. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii. (1853) 235 The alarms of her guide made more impression on the Countess's mind.

13. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* as *alarm shock, alarm signal.* Also **alar(u)m-clock, -watch,** one with an apparatus which can be set to ring loudly at any particular hour, so as to awaken sleepers, or excite attention; **alar(u)m-gauge,** an appliance attached to a steam-engine to give warning of a dangerous pressure of steam or deficiency of water in the boiler; **alarm-gun, -cannon,** a gun fired to give notice of danger, or to call to vigilance; **alarm-note,** the note of a bird when startled; **alarm-word,** a watchword. Also ALARM-BELL, -POST, q.v.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thal.* XII. xxiv. Wks. IV. 433 Over the surface of the reeling Earth, The alarum shock was felt. **1665** PEPYS *Diary* 14 July (1876) III. 193 Up betimes by the helpe of a larum watch. **1678** T. HERBERT *Mem.* (T.) You shall have a gold alarmwatch, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.*, V. xxiii. 592 A man-of-war in New York Bay fired alarm-cannon. **1879** *Wild Life in S. C.* 163 If you should disturb the blackbird . . he makes the meadow ring with his alarm-note. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 102 Crying the alarm-word of the town.

Alarm (ălā·ɪm), *v.*; also 6–7 **allarum, alarum.** [f. the sb. Cf. Fr. *alarmer,* of which Littré has no instance bef. 17th c.; not in Cotgr. 1611, either as Eng. or Fr.]

†1. To call to arms. **a.** *intr. Obs.*

c **1590** MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tambur.* III. iii, Trumpets and drums, alarum presently. **1718** POPE *Iliad* II. 93 Now, valiant chiefs! since heaven itself alarms, Unite.

†b. *trans. Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 287 They alarumed the trained-band that was to watch all that day. **1671** CROWNE *Juliana* I. 4 The troops are all alarum'd.

†2. To rouse to action, urge on, incite. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 53 Wither'd Murther, Alarum'd by his Centinell, the Wolfe, Whose howl's his Watch . . towards his designe Moves like a Ghost. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* I. 237 This allarumed the Londoners to rescue poor Pateshul. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 At Epsom, there is at present a young Lady . . who has alarmed all the Vain and the Impertinent to infest that Quarter. **1768** BEATTIE *Minst.* I. iv, Nor him whose sordid soul the love of gold alarms.

3. To arouse to a sense of danger, to excite the attention or suspicion of, to put on the alert.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1850) I. 18 Alarumed into caution and sobriety. **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* V. (1735) 113 If you squeak, and think to alarum the house. **1727** DE FOE *Apparitions* vi. 94 To alarm us at the approach of impending mischief. **1783** COWPER *Task* III. 185 Great crimes alarm the conscience. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 For the purpose of alarming the guards.

†b. To inform or notify of anything dangerous, to warn. *Obs. rare.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 3 Before Brunetta could be alarmed of their Arrival.

4. To keep in excitement; to disturb, perturb.

1661 C. LITTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 22 We have beene [illegible] alarumd here with reports of plotts. **1697** DRYDEN *[illegible]* IV. 86 Intestine Broils allarm the Hive. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 222 Sellers of fruit and of fish . . alarming the air with their invitations. .

5. To strike with fear or apprehension of danger; to agitate or excite with sudden fear.

1653 A. WILSON *James I,* 189 The King was again Alarum'd by this Protestation. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 2 A Screech-Owl at Midnight has alarmed a Family more than a Band of Robbers. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 128 These events alarmed (him) into submission. **1877** in *Fam. Herald* 27 Oct. 406/1 You alarm me with that long prologue. *Mod.* I am alarmed at the aspect of affairs.

6. *intr.* To sound like an alarm or alarum.

1839 POE *Ho. of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 306 The noise of the dry and hollow-sounding wood alarummed and reverberated throughout the forest.

Alarmable (ălā·ɪmăb'l), *a.* [f. ALARM *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be alarmed or excited; excitable.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* XXXV. 139 A more delicate and alarmable sensibility. **1841** *Chambers's Journ.* 4 Sept. X. 260 A suspicious and very alarmable individual.

Ala·rm-be·ll, ala·rum-be·ll. A bell rung as a signal of danger or on a sudden emergency; as the tocsin of burghs in olden times. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 17 A common Larum-Bell. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* lviii. 175, I feare . . that the Alarum Bell of your conscience is silenced. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlix. 108 The alarum-bell rung to arms in every quarter of the city. **1834** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. 128 The alarm-bell bursts forth, ominous; and peals and booms all day. *a* **1849** POE *Bells* Wks. 1859, 75 Hear the loud alarum bells —Brazen bells!

Alarmed (ălā·ɪmd), *ppl. a.*; also 7–8 **allarum'd, alarum'd.** [f. ALARM *v.* + -ED.]

1. Called to arms, aroused, on the watch.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 55 He saw my best alarum'd spirits, Bold in the quarrel's right. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 986 On th' other side Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. **1871** *Daily News* 23 Jan., The French are taking to these attacks seemingly . . The front line is standing 'alarmed.'

2. Disturbed, excited by the prospect of danger.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. vi. 100 The young man, late at night allarum'd out of his bed, with the noise. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* 30 Deceivers fed their fears and kept them alarmed. **1827** HOOD *Mids. Fairies* CX, And prompt fresh shifts in his alarum'd ears. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V. (1874) 55 Her efforts implied alarmed modesty rather than maidenly coyness.

Alarmedly (ălā·ɪmėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an alarmed manner; frightenedly.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Thoughts* I. I. xi. 199 Looking alarmedly round at the breakfast-table for restoratives.

Alarming (ălā·ɪmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALARM *v.* + -ING².] Disturbing or exciting with the apprehension of danger.

1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 86 With such allarming Evidences. **1769** *Junius Lett.* ii. 14 The last charge . . is of a most serious and alarming nature. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 278 But one alarming report followed another fast.

Alarmingly (ălā·ɪmiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an alarming manner; so as to excite alarm or apprehension.

1787 BURNS *Lett.* 60 Wks. 1875, 349 Alarmingly ill of a sore throat. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 8 So far from increasing, manufactures had alarmingly declined.

Alarmism (ălā·ɪmiz'm). [f. ALARM *sb.* + -ISM.] The profession or practice of the alarmist; persistent tendency to raise alarm needlessly.

1867 *Spect.* 20 July 793 [A] speech . . powerful and logical, yet extravagant in its alarmism. **1881** *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Feb., 'Panic' and 'alarmism.'

Alarmist (ălā·ɪmist). [f. ALARM *sb.* + -IST.] One addicted to raising alarms; *hence,* who raises alarm on very slight grounds, or needlessly; a panic-monger.

1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 11/1 The panic of this alarmist is so very great. **1849** COBDEN *Sp. in* 1849, 8 Those wicked alarmists and panic-mongers whom I will never forgive.

b. *attrib.*

1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 I. 13 This was another gentleman of the alarmist tribe. *c* **1842** LD. CAMPBELL *Autobiog.* (1881) II. 153 Alarmist or disappointed Whigs. **1870** *Daily Tel.* 18 July, Rumours of an alarmist character, some of them wildly improbable, were circulated.

Alarm-post (ălā·ɪmpō·ust). 'The ground appointed to each Regiment, by the Quarter-Master-General for them to march to in case of an Alarm from the enemy.' Bailey 1721.

1794 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) I. 386 Our troops . . in ten minutes at farthest would be at the bridge from the alarm-posts. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 Although a Regiment or a Division may remain for a single night only in a quarter, yet an Alarm-Post is invariably to be established.

Alarum. A variant of ALARM, formerly used in all the senses of the word, but now restricted, exc. in poetical use, to the peal or chime of a warning bell or clock, or the mechanism which produces it: see ALARM *sb.* 5, 7.

Alary (ē·lări), *a.* [ad. L. *ālāri-us,* f. ALA wing: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to wings or *alæ.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 181 The lower leaf [of leguminous plants] closely involving . . the alary or wingy divisions. **1836–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 945/2 It is the first alary nerve, and is given to the future anterior pair of wings. **1837** *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 821 Can't I use part of the fortune in advancing my great project of alary aerostation? **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 434 The alary muscles.

Alas (ălɑ·s), *int.*; also 4– **allas, 4 alaas, allaas.** *Sc.* 4–7 **allace, alace.** *Aphet.* 6–7 **'las, lass.** [a. OFr. *ha las, a las* (mod. Fr. *hé-las*), f. *ha!* = AH! + *las, lasse* wretched, orig. 'weary':—L. *lassum* weary. Cf. Pr. *ai las*; It. *ahi lasso.* In these languages the adj. took the gender of the speaker, *las, lasso*; *lasse, lassa.* The later Fr. form *helas!* is occas. found in Eng.; also in 16th c. an aphetic *'las!*] An exclamation expressive of unhappiness, grief, sorrow, pity, or concern. Occ. with dat. obj., or with *for.*

c **1260** *Signs bef. Judg.* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 10 Alas louerd wat sul we tak we þat abbiþ sin i-wro3t. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 491 That I was bred, allas that harde day. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 754 Alaas! þat lordes of þe londe leueþ swiche wrechen. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXIV. 9716 Hit happis vs suche harmes to haue now, alace. *c* **1525** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1022 Helas! I say, helas! How may this come to passe? *a* **1593** MARLOWE *Jew of M.* IV. iii. 314 'Las, I could weep at your calamity! **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 42 Alas the heauy day: why do you weepe? **1667** MILTON *P. L.* X. 461 Alas, both for the deed and for the cause! **1842** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. iii. 32 Alas for our easy sensual life. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 36 Alas, the happy day! the foolish day! Alas! the sweet time, too soon passed away!

†Ala·sk-i, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. ONFr. *alaskie-r* (and *alaski-r*) to let loose, f. *à* to (or *es* out) + *laskier, laskir,* mod. Fr. *lâcher*:—late L. *las-cāre,* cl. L. *laxāre,* f. *lax-us* loose.] To let loose, release.

1250 LAYAM. 8838 Ich wole . . alaski him of care [1205 lutlien ich wulle his kare].

†Ala·st, *adv. Obs.,* prop. phr. [A *prep.*¹ of order in a series, at + LAST. Layamon has a fuller *a þan laste,* beside *at þan laste,* and Ormin *att lattste.*] In the last place; at last.

c **1230** *Ancr. R.* 42 Alast þet uerset, 'Ecce ancilla Domini' *c* **1320** *Cast. Loue* 457 So þat Pees a-last vp-breek. **1340** *Ayenb.* 139 Alast hit is wone of þe poure manne þet . . he ne heþ none ssame to acsi.

‖ **Alastor** (ălɑ·stŏɪ). *rare.* [a. Gr. ἀλάστωρ the avenging deity, f. ἀ priv. + λαστ-, f. λαθεῖν to forget.] A relentless or avenging spirit, a Nemesis.

1810 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* XXIX. 350 Imps, alastors, and every other class of cacodemons. **1812** *Ibid.* XXXIV. 234 The midnight mass will soon be read, Which even the alastors dread.

Alate (ălē·t), *adv. arch.,* prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*² of + LATE.] Of late, lately.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* X. 4176 Of shame and of shenship shapyn vs alate. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 16 The goodly portres . . axed me from whence I came alate? *c* **1590** GREENE *Poems* 119 Where chilling frost alate did nip, There flasheth now a fire. **1670** WALTON *Lives* III. 151 How art thou chang'd from what thou wert a late. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Poems* (1878) 219 But the Harpies alate In the storm came, and swept off the maidens.

†Ala·te, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *alaite-r, -ier*:—L. *adlactā-re* to give milk to; f. *ad* to + *lac, lact-* milk.] To give milk to, suckle.

a **1521** *Helyas* in *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 56 The vii children were nourished and alated [*printed* alaced] of the saide white goate.

Alate (ē·lėt), *a.* [ad. L. *ālāt-us,* f. *āla* a wing; cf. *caudate* and L. *togātus*: see -ATE.] Winged; having wings or side appendages resembling wings in shape or general appearance.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 118 Alate seed-vessels; or Keys. **1763** STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 73 Nainby—Lincolnshire—from an alate temple there. **1857** HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 76 Sometimes the stalk-like petiole is winged (alate), a narrow plate of the blade structure running down its margins. **1876** G. BUCKTON *Brit. Aphid.* (Ray Soc.) I. 86 The alate females are never so plentiful as the apterous.

Alated (ē·lėtėd), *a.* [f. L. *ālāt-us* ALATE + -ED, according to the ordinary Eng. representation of L. *-ātus*: cf. *elate* and *elated* from *ēlātus.*] Winged, having wings.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 56 (L.) Power, like all things alated, seldom rests long in any continued line. **1697** in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 679 This hath alated or winged Leaves. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* The bat is the only alated or winged quadruped, properly speaking. **1879** H. PHILLIPS *Coins* 17 On the obverse Pallos Nikephora with alated helmet.

‖ **Alaternus** (ælătə·ɪnŭs). *Bot.* Also **alatern.** [f. L. *āla* wing + *ternus* three.] An evergreen shrub

(*Rhamnus Alaternus*) belonging to the genus *Rhamnaceæ* or Buckthorns.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 189 They love Tamerisk . . and a tree called Alaternus, which never beareth fruit but only leaves. 1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 393 Great broad Alatern. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 The Alaternus, formerly so shorn and beclipped in hedges.

Alation (*ɛlē·ʃən*). [a. Fr. *alation*, f. L. *ālāt-us* winged: see ALATE and -ION. Cf. *foliation*.] A winged condition; 'the mode in which the wings of insects are formed and disposed upon the body.' Craig 1847.

Mod. Bot. The alation of the stem is more conspicuous in other species of the pea.

Alaunt, variant of ALAN, a wolf-hound.

†Alave·nture, *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In phr. *at alaventure*. [A mixture of Eng. *at aventure* and corresp. Fr. *à l'aventure*.] Used by Caxton for *at aventure*: see ADVENTURE *sb.* 3 b.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiv. 75 Al dedes of bataylle ben doon at alaventure.

†Alay·, *v. Obs. rare.* [?] The specific term for 'to carve' a pheasant.

1508 *Termes of a Keruer* in *Babees Bk.* 265 Vntache that curlewe. Alaye that fesande. Wynge that partryche. 1838 P. PARLEY *Tales ab. Christm.* xxxiii. 302 The good people of those days would not say *cut up*, but *alay* a pheasant.

Alay, earlier and better spelling of ALLAY.

Alay, variant of ALLY, a kind of marble.

†Alay·ne, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LAYNE to hide.] To hide, conceal.

c 1400 *Sowdane* 1497 The sowdan sore them affrayned What that ther names wer; Rouland saide, and noght alayned.

†Alazony. *Obs.*⁻° [ad. Gr. *ἀλαζονεία, -νία* bragging, imposture.] 'Arrogancy or pride.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Alb (ælb). Forms: 1–9 albe, 4–7 aube, 5 awbe, awlbe, 5–6 aulbe, 6– alb. [OE. *albe*, ad. late L. *alba*, for *tunica* or *vestis alba* a white tunic or garment, a shirt. The form *aube* is a later adoption of the Fr. *aube*:—*alba*, and was the usual one in Eng. in the 14th and early 15th c.; in the 16th the two were mixed in *aulbe, awlbe*.] A tunic or vestment of white cloth reaching to the feet, and enveloping the entire person; a variety of the surplice, but with close sleeves; worn by priests in religious ceremonies, and by some consecrated kings.

a 1100 *Canons of K. Edgar* in *Anc. Laws* II. 250 Þæt ælc preost hæbbe subuculam under his alban [*dat. or acc. of* albe]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Te albe sol, and hire smoc hwit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Ine þe aube and ine þe gerdle above. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Awbe (1499 Awlbe). *Alba, poderis.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 359/2 Saynt Martyn appiered to hym cladde in an aulbe. 1566 *Engl. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 30 Item an alb—whearof wee have made a surples. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* Ll iij, Hee [Sigismund] . . was buryed in his regall Albe in Vngaria. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 68 Whose albes of baptisme served them also for a winding sheet. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, Array yourselves also in alb and cope. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 171 Who daily in the Holy Place wears the bright albe.

Albacore (æ·lbăkō·ɹ). Also 6 albo-, 6– albi-, 8 albe-, 9 alber-. [a. Pg. *albacor, -bacora, -becora* (Sp. *albacora*, Fr. *albicore*); f. Arab. *al* the + بكر *bukr*, pl. *bakārat*, a young camel, a heifer, whence also Pg. *bacoro* a young pig. The Fr. form *albicore* is also in use.] A fish; prop. a large species of Tunny (*Thynnus*), found in the Atlantic, near W. Indies. Applied also to a kindred species in the Pacific; and loosely to others of the genus.

1579 T. STEVENS *Lett. fr. Goa* in Hakluyt II. 583 In the sea, the fish which is called Albocore, as big as a salmon. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 48 We likewise met with shoals of Albicores (so call'd from a piece of white Flesh that sticks to their Heart). 1766 GROSE *Voy. East Ind.* I. 5 The Albacore is another fish of much the same kind as the Bonito. 1782 P. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424 Baracuda, ship-jacks, albecores. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1873) 162 The flying-fish and their devourers the bonitos and albicores. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 158 A few years ago, great numbers of Albercore . . entered the English Channel. 1868 *Daily News* 14 Sept., Capture of an Albacore at Dawlish.

Alban (æ·lbăn). [f. L. *alb-us* white + -AN.] A white crystalline resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha on treatment with alcohol or ether.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* (1872) I. 64. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alban* forms from 14 to 16 per cent. of gutta percha.

Albata (ælbē·ɪ·tă). [a. L. *albāt-a* fem. of *albātus* whitened, clothed in white.] A metallic composition imitating silver; white metal, German silver.

1848 *Bachel. Albany* 111 The argentine and the albata did their best to look silvery. 1861 SALA *Baddington Peer.* II. 232 He was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of albata, or Sheffield plate.

†Alba·tion. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *albātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *albā-re* to whiten.]

1. A term used by the alchemists for the alleged process of whitening metals, especially of transmuting copper into silver; = ALBIFICATION.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Dusting; ? *orig.* dusting with a white powder.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 268 Albation is the abstraction of dust, moths, gret, adhering to a thing with an Hares foot, feather, spather, knife, or the like. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Albation* (chem.) a dusting with a hare's foot [not in ed. 1678].

Albatross (æ·lbătrɒs). Forms: 7 algatross, 7–8 albi-, 8 albe-, 8– albatross. [Apparently a modification of ALCATRAS, applied to the Frigate-bird, but extended through inaccurate knowledge to a still larger sea-fowl, and in this sense altered to *albi-, albe-, albatross* (perhaps with etymological reference to *albus* white, the albatross being white, while the *alcatras* was black). *Algatross* in 16th c. may be an intermediate form; *albatross* has not been found bef. 1769. The word has now passed into most of the mod. langs. (Du. *albatross*, G. *-tross, -tros*, Fr. *-tros*, It. *-tro*, Pg. *-troz*, Sp. *-troste*), but seems to have originated in Eng. (or ? Du.)]

†1. The Frigate-bird, = ALCATRAS 2. *Obs.*

1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 448 While the Albitrosse are setting and hatching their Young, their Heads change from Brown to Scarlet, and become Brown again afterwards. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. vi. (ed. 4) 76 Their bills are narrow, like that of an Albitross. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Albitrosse*, the name of a large sea-bird, common about Jamaica, and in many other places. This is a thievish creature and principally feeds on the prey which another sea-bird, called the booby, provides for itself.

2. The English name of a family of birds allied to the Petrels (Order *Tubinares*), which inhabit the Pacific and Southern Oceans. The great Albatross, *Diomedea exulans*, to which the name is usually applied, is the largest of sea-fowls.

1681 GREW *Mus. Reg. Soc.* 73 The Head of the *Man of War*; called also *Albitrosse*. [Figured; clearly *Diomedea*.] 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1691 (1703) I. 531 They [sailors] have several other signes, whereby to know when they are near it, by the sea-fowl they meet at sea, especially the Algatrosses, a very large long-winged fowl. 1698 FRYER *E. India & Persia* 12 Those feathered Harbingers of the Cape . . Albetrosses. 1719 SHELVOCKE *Voy.* in Harris I. 202 These were accompanied with Albitrosses, the largest sort of sea-fowls. 1768 (Dec. 24) COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 30 We shot an albetross, which measured between the tips of its wings nine feet and an inch. 1769 (Jan. 26) *Ibid.*, The Albatrosses proved very good eating. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. xiv, Instead of the cross, the albatross About my neck was hung. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 162 It has always been a mystery to me on what the albatross . . can subsist. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 367 Ear-rings made of albatross-down.

Albe, variant of ALB.

Albe. [Anglicized form of ALBUM, in sense 1.] *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet on which anything is inscribed; a register.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. xxvi. 165 If any Debtor shall be blotted out of the Albe, or Register. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Gr.* I. xxx. 114 If any debtor should be blotted out of the albe, or register, before he had discharged his debt.

†Albe·, *conj. Obs.* or *arch.*; also al be, allbe, all be. [prop. a phrase *all be*, contr. for *all be it*, = *although it be* (*that*): see ALL *adv.* and ALBEIT.] Although it be that; although.

1. = ALBEIT 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 97 Al be that I kan nat sowne his stile [*v. r.* al be it]. 1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 79 Albe that he excellyd in richesse He besy was to haue hir in mariage.

2. = ALBEIT 2.

c 1400 *Purific.* (Turnb. 1843) 128 Thou mekely com thyn offurryng in thyn hond All be the law sett on the no bond. *a* 1586 SIDNEY in Farr's *S. P.* I. 68 Allbe thousands here, Ten thousands there decay. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v, Ay, but his fear Would ne'er be mask'd, allbe his vices were. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. xix. Wks. VII. 83 And in their hearts, albe the work was rude, It raised the thought of all-commanding might.

3. = ALBEIT 3.

1596 SPENSER *To Beautie* 149 Oft it falles . . That goodly Beautie, albe heavenly borne, Is foule abused.

Albecore, obs. variant of ALBACORE.

†Albede·ne, *adv. Obs.* 3–5; also al bidene, alle bidene, al bydene, albydene, all bedene. [Really two words ALL BEDENE, i.e. 'all soon,' but so much used together that *all* preserved little of its force. Cf. *although*.] Forthwith, immediately.

a 1300 *Havelok* 730 And thrie, he gat it al bidene. *c* 1320 *Syr Bevis* 3685 And men told hem albedene How the geaunt Ascopard In a castel hire hadde to ward. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 45 Lyndeseie he destroied quite alle bidene. *c* 1400 *Syr Percyv.* 2278 Grete lordes and the qwene Welcomed hym al-bydene. *c* 1450 *Erle of Tolous* 1211 Betwene them had they chyldyr fyftene Doghty Knyghtys all bedene.

†Albedine·ity. *Obs.* [f. L. *albēdin-em* whiteness, as if on an adj. **albēdine-us*, + -ITY.]

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 195 Hexeity, and albedineity . . are words exploded by such as affect the purity of the Latine diction.

‖**Albedo** (ălbī·do). [L. *albēdo* whiteness; f. *alb-um* white.] Whiteness; *spec.* in *Astr.* The proportion of the solar light incident upon an element of the surface of a planet, which is again diffusedly reflected from it.

1859 *Monthly Not. R. A. S.* XX. 103. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 549 When the albedo of a body is said to be 0·6. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Urinary conditions . . were called the crystalline, the snowy, the limy, and the limpid albedo.

Albedony. 'Whiteness.' Cockeram 1626.

Albeit (ɒlbī·it), *conj.* [prop. a phrase *all be it* (*that*); in full, *all though it be that*. This is only a particular instance of *all* with a verb in subjunctive (see ALL *adv.* 10), in which the conjunctive phrase becomes a *quasi*-word. The nom. pron. *it* was also often dropped, whence the shorter *all be*, ALBE. Before the synthesis was complete, *all be it* had, in past tense, *all were it*.]

1. Even though it be (*that*); admitting (*that*).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 30 Albeit that the Frenche Kyng's Revenuz be . . miche gretter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1150 Albeit that a great number of them were slain, yet fell they out againe. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* I. 125 From that day to this we have never met—albeit that he has had my best wishes.

†b. *Pa. t.* Even though it were. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 5 Al were it so þat sche was ful of so greet age.

2. *That* omitted: Even though it be that; even though, although, though.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 1359, I may well leese a worde on yow, or letter, Albeit I shal be never the better. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 530 He had gret fere, Albut þaw hit ner no nede. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 688/2 All bee it he coulde not saye naye. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 61 A worthy Fellow, Albeit he comes on angry purpose now. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. Wks. V. 8, I shall live to see the day, Albeit the number of my years well nigh Be full. 1878 LEVER *Jack Hinton* xxvi. 184 Their voices, too, albeit the accent was provincial, were soft and musical.

3. In *contr. clause*: Even though, even if, although.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 365 And I am well content to dwell in peace, Albeit inglorious. 1847 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix. (1879) I. 198 When a certain (albeit uncertain) morrow is in view. 1853 KANE *Grinnel Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 The sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

Albercore, variant of ALBACORE.

Alberge, obs. Fr. and Eng. form of AUBERGE.

Albert (æ·lbəɹt). Also in full Albert chain. [named after Prince Albert, the Consort of Queen Victoria.] A kind of watch-chain.

1883 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/4 Stealing . . a silver watch and Albert chain. *Mod. Advt.* Lost, a gold albert with two seals.

Albertite (æ·lbəɹtəit). *Min.* [f. *Albert* (county), New Brunswick + -ITE.] A jet-black bituminous mineral found in 1849 in New Brunswick, supposed to be the residue left on the drying up of a great body of petroleum.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 41 Albertite has been largely used in the United States for the distillation of oil and coke. 1881 *Echo* 23 July 1/6 The coal . . resembles the Albertite found in New Brunswick.

A·lbert-type. [after name of the inventor.] A method of printing in ink from photographic plates; also, the picture thus produced.

1875 VOGEL *Light & Photog.* XV. 245 These Albert-types . . approach, but do not equal, the silver copies in beauty.

Albescent (ælbe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *albēscent-em* pr. pple of *albēsc-ĕre* to grow white; f. *alb-us* white.] Growing or becoming white; shading or passing into white.

1831 W. & M. HOWITT *Seasons* 306 The galaxy stretches its albescent glow athwart the northern sky. 1868 DARWIN *Var. An. & Plants* I. vi. 184 The croup being blue instead of snow-white; but the tint varies, being sometimes albescent.

Albespyne, -ine (æ·lbĕspəin). *arch.* [a. OFr. *albespine, aubespine* (mod. *aubépine*), Pr. *albespin*:—L. *alba spīna* white thorn.] Whitethorn, hawthorn.

1366 MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 13 Braunches of Albespyne, that is White Thorn. 1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 79 A bower Of reedmace and rushes fine, Fenced with sharp albespyne.

†Albeston(e. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *albeston*, variant of *abeston, asbeston*, a. L. *asbeston*, acc. of ASBESTOS, q.v. (OFr. has also *abestos*). *Albeston* is perhaps due to fanciful association with *alb-us* white; in Eng. the termination was assimilated to *stone*, quasi 'white-stone.'] = ASBESTOS.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xi. (1495) 558 Of albestone . . was made a candyll sticke, on whyche was a lantern so brennynge that it myght not be quenched wyth tempeste nother with reyne. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 2 Albeston . . being once set on fire, can neuer after be quenched.

†Albeti·mes, *adv. phr. Obs.* = ALL BETIMES; see ALL *adv.*, and cf. *albedene*.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 218 He that is my father shall be known openly, and albetimes.

Albicant (æ·lbikănt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *albicant-em* pr. pple. of *albicā-re*: see ALBICATION.] Becoming or growing white.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albication (ælbikē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *albicāt-* ppl. stem of *albicā-re* to whiten, f. *alb-us* white.] The process of growing white; *esp.* The development of white or light patches, spots, streaks, bands, etc., in the foliage of plants, as in variegated hollies, sycamines, geraniums, grasses, etc.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., This anomaly is hereditary; a good example of it is afforded by the *Phalaris arundinacea*, which presents bands alternately of white and green. It is not yet certainly known whether albication is a pathological change or not.

Albicore, variant of ALBACORE.

†A·lbid, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *albid-us* whitish, f. *alb-us* white; see -ID.] Whitish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 Its flowers are albid.

†Albifica·tion. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *albification*, ad. med. L. *albificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *albificā-re*:

see ALBIFY.] The process or art of making white. (Chiefly as a term in Alchemy.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 252 Oure fourneys eek of calcinacioun, And of watres albificacioun. 1592 LILLY *Galathea* II. iii. 233 It is a very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it [e. g.] .. *albification.* [Also in BAILEY (not in JOHNSON), TODD, and mod. Dicts.]

†**A·lbificative,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *albificāt-* ppl. stem of *albificā-re* (see ALBIFY) + -IVE.] Having the power or tendency to make white.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* (in Ashm. 1652) Pref. 128 Albyfycative shall be the Syxt [Gate of Alchemy].

Albiflorous (ælbiflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *albiflōr-us* (f. L. *alb-us* white + *flōr-* flower) + -OUS.] Having white flowers.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·lbify,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *albificāre*, f. *albus* white; see -FY.] To make white, to whiten.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 73/2 It .. exempteth all impuritye, and albifyeth the teeth. 1606 N. BRETON *Sidney's Ourania*, As a Red Bricke by water's Albified.

Albin(e (æ·lbin). *Min.* [mod. f. L. *alb-us* white + -INE, min. form.] Name given by Werner (1817) to an opaque white variety of the mineral apophyllite found in Bohemia. Dana.

Albines (æ·lbinz), *sb. pl. Veg. Phys.* [mod. f. L. *alb-us* white + -INE.] Small colourless bodies found associated with aleuron grains.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albiness (æ·lbinės). [f. ALBIN-O + -ESS; cf. *negro, negress.*] A female albino.

1808 T. S. TRAILL *On Albinoes* in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 85 Her mother's first child, a girl, is also an albiness .. the fifth, a boy, is an albino. 1852 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* II. 76/2 If an Albino marry an Albiness, etc. 1858 HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1865) 72 *Negative* or *washed* blondes, arrested by nature on the way to become albinesses.

Albinism (æ·lbiniz'm). [? a. mod. Fr. *albinisme*: see ALBINOISM.] The state or condition of being an albino.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 86/2 St. Hilaire .. supposes that there are two species of Albinism, one the effect of disease, the other a true anomaly. 1839 TIMBS *Year-Bk. of Facts* 174 Albinism in a Swallow. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 10 Every one must have heard of cases of albinism .. appearing in several members of the same family.

Albino (ælbī·no, ælbəi·no). Pl. -os. [a. Sp. or Pg. *albino* (originally applied by the Portuguese to white negroes on the coast of Africa) an appellative f. *albo* white.] Used *attrib.* in all senses.

1. A human being distinguished by the congenital absence (partial or total) of colouring pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes, so that the former are abnormally white, and the latter of a pink colour, and unable to bear the ordinary light.

1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* II. 69 The former are called Albinos by the Portuguese. 1808 (See under ALBINESS). 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., *Albinos* .. first noticed by the Portuguese as existing among African negroes. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* III. 62/1 The albino varieties in mankind. 1879 G. HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 15 The eyes of albinos are pink .. from the red blood in the vessels of the choroid in which also pigment is absent.

2. By extension, Any animal having the same peculiarity, as white mice, rabbits, cats, elephants, etc.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 163 A white ass, but not an albino. 1865 TYLOR *E. Hist. Man.* x. 274 In Africa, the albino buffalo shares the sanctity of the elephant. 1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 47 A curious partial albino, which had the plumage irregularly blotched with pure white.

3. Sometimes also said of plants in which no chlorophyll is developed in the leaves.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Albino plants* may be obtained by causing them to germinate and grow in a damp place. No chlorophyll is formed and they are said to be etiolated.

Albinoism (ælbī·no|iz'm, -bəi·n-). [f. ALBINO + -ISM. Cf. *heroism.*] The state or condition of being an albino; = ALBINISM.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 110 Albinoism is always born with the individual. 1881 J. G. WOOD in *Sund. Mag.* Feb. 126 Birds are very subject to albinoism.

Albite (æ·lbəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (by Gahn and Berzelius 1814) L. *alb-us* white + -ITE, min. form.] A feldspathic mineral, usually white, differing from common feldspar in containing soda instead of potash; white or soda feldspar.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Albite* .. forms a constituent part of the greenstone rocks in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. 1879 RUTLEY *Rocks* x. 88 The species albite and anorthite are isomorphous.

Comb. **albite-felsite,** a variety of albite; **albite porphyry,** a porphyry containing crystals of albite.

Albitic (ælbi·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or containing, albite.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 352 Veins of albitic granite are often repositories of the rarer granite minerals.

Alblast, -er, obs. forms of ARBALEST, -ER.

Albocore, obs. variant of ALBACORE.

Albocracy (ælbɒ·krăsi). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *alb-us* white + -(*o*)*cracy*, ad. Gr. -(*o*)κρατία government.] Government by 'white' men or Europeans.

1880 CUST *Ling. Ess.* 303 The same albocracy, so striking in British India, flourished famously under the Ptolemies.

Albolith (æ·lbŏliþ). [f. L. *alb-us* white + Gr. λίθος stone.] A name given to a white cement prepared from magnesia and silica.

1875 in URE *Dict. Arts.*

†**Albonie.** *Obs.* [= *All-bony.*] = ALL-BONE.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 43.

‖ **Albora·k.** *Obs.* [Arab. البراق *al-burāq* the splendid, lightning-flashing, f. *baraqa* to flash, lighten.] The white steed on which Mohammed was said to have been carried up to heaven; a white mule.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* (1670) 410 The Alborach is a fair white beast like an ass, frequent in the Turkish Territories. 1847 CRAIG, *Al Borak.*

Alborne, obs. form of AUBURN.

Albuginean (ælbiudʒi·ni|ăn), *a.* [f. mod. L. *albūgine-us* (see next) + -AN.] Of or resembling the white fibrous tissue of the eye and of the testicle.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 354/1 Invested with a strong and dense albuginean tunic.

Albugineous (ælbiudʒi·ni|əs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *albūgine-us* (f. *albūgin-em*, see *albūgo*) + -OUS.] a. = ALBUGINEAN. b. Of the nature of the white of an egg, albuminous.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 430 Albugineus is that, yᵗ pertaineth to the white of the eye. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 You shall observe in perfect Sanguineous Animals a circulation of an albugineous chylic-matter before the bloud have a being. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 263/2 An elementary organic solid, called by him the albugineous fibre.

†**Albu·ginous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Fr. *albugineux* (f. as if:—L. **albūginōs-us*): see ALBUGO and -OUS.] Of the white of an egg; albuminous.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 50 Egges I observe will freeze, in the generative and albuginous part thereof.

†**Albu·ginousness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Albuminousness, albumen, white of an egg.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 48/1 Take .. the albuginousnes of a nue layed Egge.

‖ **Albugo** (ælbiū·go). [L. *albūgo, -gin-*, whiteness, also a disease of the eye (*oculorum albūgines* Pliny), f. *albus* white.]

1. A disease of the eye, in which a white opaque spot forms upon the transparent cornea.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvi. (1495) 234 Another euyll of the eyen we calle a webbe and Constantin calleth it Albugo. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 [Pride] is like the albugo, or white spot in the eye, which dimmeth our understanding. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmix/4 Ungula's, Albugo's .. and all other Distempers relating to the Eyes. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Albugo*, a white opacity of the cornea.

†2. The white of an egg; albumen. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Albugo* .. Also the white of an Egg.

Album[1] (æ·lbŏm). Pl. **albums.** [a. L. *album* a blank tablet for entries, subst. use of neut. sing. of adj. *alb-us* white. At first used in Eng. professedly as a Latin word, and so inflected: see *in albo* below, as we say *in toto.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet on which the prætor's edicts and other public notices were recorded for public information; afterwards extended to other lists.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The high-priest entered the chief transactions of each year into an *album*, or table, which was hung up in his house for the public use. 1868 SMITH *Dict. Antiq.* s.v., The album was so called because it was either a white material, or a material whitened.

2. A blank book in which to insert autographs, memorial verses, original drawings, or other souvenirs. According to Johnson 'a book in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of celebrated people.'

1651 *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 30 Was requested by Christopher Flecamore to write some sentence in his *Albo.* *Ibid.* 69 In his Album of Friends after the German custome. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.*, Who in Loves *Albo* are enrol'd Unutterable Joyes behold. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 319. IV. 87, I do not mean a German album, stuffed with people's names and Latin sentences. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* lxiii. (1853) 533 Grignac .. made caricatures of Tapeworm in all the Albums of the place.

3. 'A book at public places in which visitors enter their names.' Webster. (This in England is called a *Visitors' Book.*)

1775 W. MASON *Gray* (JOD.) I remember .. to have seen at the convent of the Grande Chartreuse an album of this fashion; and was invited to insert my name in it, as a foreigner. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 294 In the album kept at one of these [taverns] .. a hundred folio pages had been written with names within five months.

4. A book for reception of photographic cartes and views, or of postage-stamps, crests, or other things which are collected and preserved; a scrap-book.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 79 An album full of photographs. 1878 *Paper & Print. Trnl.* XXV. 11 A still greater novelty is an album containing twenty-four Welsh costumes.

‖ **A·lbum**[2]. *Obs.* [L. *album* white.]

1. *Path.* Leucorrhea.

1527 L. ANDREW tr. *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* G v, Good agaynst that Album or whyte in women.

2. Rent paid in white money or silver.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Album*, used for white Rent, or Rent paid in Silver. 1775 ASH, *Album* (in old records) Rent paid in silver.

Albumean, *a.* Of or relating to albums.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. 156, I have fled hither to escape the albumean persecution.

Albumen (ælbiū·mėn). [a. L. *albūmen* (*albumin-*) white of an egg, f. *albus* white.]

1. The white of an egg.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 52/1 Take .. the Albumen of 4 Egges. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is most albumen in the obtuse end of an egg. 1869 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 135 The white or albumen of an egg.

2. The substance which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg, and forms a constituent of animal solids and fluids, and of the tuberous or fleshy roots, and seeds of plants. See ALBUMIN.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 304 The white of an egg affords a good example of animal albumen. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 138 Albumen is the principle constituent of the serum of blood. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 These compounds, .. gluten, fibrin, albumen, caseine, etc., form the basis of all vegetable and animal tissues.

3. *Bot.* The substance interposed between the skin and embryo of many seeds, of which it usually constitutes the eatable part. It varies greatly in consistency and amount, and is sometimes entirely wanting.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. iii. § 9 The *Albumen* or clear Liquor out of which they are bred. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 32 The substance which surrounds the embryo is called the Albumen. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 298 The body of the seed is composed either of the embryo alone, or of the embryo imbedded in a mass of tissue, called the endosperm, perisperm, or albumen.

Albumenize (ælbiū·mėnəiz), *v.*; also **-min-.** [f. ALBUMEN + -IZE.] To cover or impregnate with albumen; in photography, to coat paper with an albuminous solution. (Usually in pa. pple.)

Albumenized (ælbiū·mėnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Coated with albumen.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photog.* 278 A sheet of positive albuminized paper. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248, 354 The production of albumenized paper for the purposes of the photographer consumes a large number of the whites of fresh eggs.

Albumenizer (ælbiū·mėnəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who albumenizes.

1879 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. (*Advt.*) Albumenizers.—The Imperial Company have vacancies for several first-class hands.

Albumenizing (ælbiū·mėnəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Coating with albumen.

1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 396 That is coated again with the albumenizing mixture. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 15 Oct. 102/2 I give the recipes for albumenising.

Albumess. A female keeper of an album.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* II. (1841) 65 My albumess will be catechised on this subject.

Albumin (ælbiū·min). *Chem.* [a. mod. Fr. *albumine*, f. L. *albūmin-* stem form of ALBUMEN.] One of the classes of ALBUMINOIDS, containing such as are soluble in water (= ALBUMEN 2), or in dilute acids or alkalis (*acid* or *alkali albumins.*)

1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 434 Albumin is seen in one of its purest forms in the white of egg. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., By some it is believed that ovum-albumin is a compound of several forms of albumin. 1881 *Nature* No. 615. 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins.

Albuminate (ælbiū·minėlt). [f. L. *albūmin-* (see ALBUMEN) + -ATE[4].] The combination of albumin with certain bases, in which the albumin acts as a very feeble acid.

1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 90 Schmidt's researches prove fat to be less easily combustible in the organism than the carbo-hydrates, and even than albuminates. 1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* (1879) I. 69 Albuminate of Soda is contained in blood-serum.

Albuminated (ælbiū·minėltėd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3] + -ED.] = ALBUMENIZED.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albuminiferous (ælbiū·mini·fėrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing or supplying albumen.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 66/1 The albuminiferous part of the oviduct.

Albuminimeter (ælbiū·mini·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -(I)METER.] A polarizing apparatus for measuring the amount of albumen in a liquid.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albuminin (ælbiū·minin). [a. Fr. *albuminine*; see ALBUMIN and -IN.] Couerbe's name for the substance of the cells which enclose the white of birds' eggs.

1863 in WATTS *Chem. Dict.*

Albuminiparous (ælbiū·mini·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *albūmin-* (see ALBUMEN) + *-par-us* bearing + -OUS: see -(I)PAROUS.] Producing albumen.

1855 OWEN *Invert. An.* 561 Both invaginated tubes enter the albuminiparous sac.

Albuminization (ælbiū·minəizē[1]·ʃən). *Biol.* [f. next + -ATION.] (See quot.)

1843 T. ADDISON in *Guy's Hosp. Rep.* Ser. II. I. ii. 370 This re-conversion of a tissue into albumen I would express by the term albuminization.

Albuminize (ælbiū·minəiz), *v. Biol. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *albūmin-* (see ALBUMEN) + -IZE.] To convert into albumin.

Albumino- (ælbiū·mino), combining adverbial and adjectival form of ALBUMEN; cf. *acuto-.*

1. *adv.* Albuminously, as in **albumino-fibrous.**

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 60/2 Albumino-gelatinous tissues. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 83 An albumino-fibrous material.

2. *adj.* Albuminous, as in albumino-chloride.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1155/2 The white aphthous mass .. albumino-fibrin. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 28 May 229/3 The albumino-choride of silver.

Albuminoid (ălbiū·minoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *albūmin-* (see Albumen) + -oid.] Not in Craig 1847.

A. *adj.* Like or resembling albumen; of the same character as albumen.

1859 Lewes *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 128 These four albuminoid substances, namely albumen, fibrine, caseine, and gluten. 1869 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 135 All living matter is more or less albuminoid.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* = *Albuminoid Principles*: A class of organic compounds (also called *Proteids*), which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants; they are composed of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and a little sulphur, and are divided into *Albumins*, *Globulins*, *Fibrins*, *Derived Albumins*, *Coagulated Proteids*, *Peptones*, and *Amyloids*.

1873 Balf. Stewart *Conserv. Force* vii. 177 The plastic matters of which vegetable structure is built are of two kinds, amyloids and albuminoids. 1876 M. Foster *Phys.* (1879) 647 Proteids .. are frequently spoken of as albuminoids.

Albuminoidal (ălbiū·minoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al[1].] Of the nature of an albuminoid.

1864 *Reader* No. 86. 239/2 A new albuminoidal substance.

Albuminone (ălbiū·minōun). *Chem.* [f. Albumin + -one.] (See quot.)

1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 71 Albuminoids being converted into albuminones, or substances soluble in alcohol and not coagulable by heat.

Albuminose (ălbiū·minōu·s), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *albūminōs-us*: see Albumen and -ose.]

A. *adj.* = Albuminous.

a 1859 Worcester cites Smith. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Albuminose*, said of seeds provided with albumen.

B. *sb.* A crystalloid substance derived from albumen by the action of pepsin in weak acid solutions.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 163–2 Bonchardat obtained a substance by digesting moist fibrin in water .. which he called albuminose.

‖ **Albuminosis** (ălbiū·minōu·sis). *Path.* [f. L. *albumin-* (see Albumen) + -osis, formative of names of diseases.] A condition of the blood in which the proportion of albumen is increased.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Albuminous (ălbiū·minəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous; cf. Fr. *albumineux*.]

1. Of the nature or character of albumen or albumin; having the same composition as the white of an egg.

1791 Nicholson *Chem.* 514 The albuminous part, or serum, coagulates. 1879 C. Cameron in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 368/1 In the case of young animals, a diet rich in albuminous substances is necessary.

2. *Bot.* Containing a store of albumen in the seed: see Albumen 3.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Albuminous solitary pendulous seeds. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* ii. (1880) 14 Seeds are distinguished into albuminous and exalbuminous, those supplied with and those destitute of albumen.

3. *fig.* Insipid.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. ix. i. 65 Nothing but a kind of albuminous simplicity noticeable in them; no wit, originality, brightness in the way of uttered intellect.

Albuminousness (ălbiū·minəsnės). [f. prec. + -ness.] The state of being albuminous.

1864 in Webster.

‖ **Albuminuria** (ălbiū·miniūo·riă). *Path.* [f. L. *albūmin-* + Gr. οὖρ-ον urine.] (See quot.)

1854 Jones & Siev. *Path. Anat.* 607 We regard albuminuria .. only as an indication that the kidney is the seat of a passive hyperæmia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 538 Albuminuria, the escape of albumen through the kidney.

Alburn, obs. form of Auburn.

Alburn (æ·lbŭrn).

1. = Alburnum [of which it is an Eng. ad.].

2. A fish; the Bleak [in L. *alburnus* on account of its silvery white appearance].

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alburnus*. [*Alburn* in mod. Dicts.]

Alburnous (ălbŭ·rnəs), *a.* [f. Alburn-um + -ous.] Of, or of the nature of, alburnum.

1803 Knight in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 289 Between the cortical and alburnous substances. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 72 In bulbous roots, the alburnous substance forms the largest part of the vegetable.

Alburnum (ălbŭ·rnŭm). [a. L. *alburnum*, f. *alb-us* white.] The whiter, softer, and more recently formed wood in exogenous trees, between the bark and heart-wood; the sap-wood.

1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 524 That whiter, softer, fatty part called by the antients *Alburnum*. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* i. 96 Sap-wood or alburnum. 1809 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 793/1 The buds of trees invariably spring from their Alburnum. 1872 Macmillan *True Vine* iii. 121 The branch, in its most vital part, must come into closest contact with the vine in its most vital part, .. the two alburnums and the two libers.

† **Alby·si, alby·ssi,** *adv. Obs.* [f. All in a concessive sense, although, even though (cf. Albeit) + Busy, earlier *bysi*. Lit. *even though busy, even though with trouble or pains*, hence *with difficulty, hardly*. Cf. Fr. *à peine*.] Hardly, scarcely, barely.

1297 R. Glouc. 81 Ac albysi were yt ten 3er, ar heo here a3eyn were. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1559 'Sire,' quod the stiwarde anoon, 'Al byssi schal I fynde oon.'

Alcade, var. Alcalde; and erron. f. Alcayde.

Alcahest, variant of Alkahest.

Alcaic (ălkē·ik), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 alch-. [ad. L. *alcaic-us*, a. Gr. ἀλκαικ-ός; f. Ἀλκαῖ-ος prop. name of a lyric poet of Mytilene about 600 B.C.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Alcæus, or pertaining to the kind of verse invented by him.

a 1637 B. Jonson *To Himself* (J.) Leave things so prostitute And take th' Alcaick lute. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Alcaic Ode consists of four strophes, each of which contains four verses. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 379 The Alcaic and Sapphic metres.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* Alcaic strophes.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 161/1 If a Poet should examine thee Of Numbers, Figures, Trimeters, Alchaicks. 1793 Southey *Nondescr.* i. Wks. III. 57 In sapphics sweetly incensed; glorified In proud alcaics. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 118 Smooth Eton Alcaics.

Alcaid, variant of Alcayde.

‖ **Alcalde** (alka·lde). Also **alcade.** [Sp., ad. Arab. القاضى *al-qāḍī* the judge, f. قضى *qaḍa(y* to judge. The same word as a Turkish title is englished Cadi. Sometimes in Fr. form *alcade*.] A magistrate of a town, a sheriff or justice, in Spain and Portugal.

1615 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg.*, *Kadi* or *Alkadi* .. signifieth also a Iudge. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lxi/2 The Alcalde sent an Alguazil .. to the Admiral. 1842 Longf. *Sp. St.* iii. 2 Why that was Pedro Crespo, the alcalde! 1861 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. 263 A requisitory letter to the alcades, corregidors, and other judges of Castille.

Alcali, etc., obs. variant of Alkali, etc.

Alcamist, -my(e, obs. ff. Alchemist, -my.

† **Alcamyn(e.** *Obs.* 5–6. Also **alkmuyne, alcumyn(e.** [f. *alcamy*, early form of Alchemy + -ine[2].] = Alchemy 3.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 41 An ydole of auricalke or alkmuyne. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Alkamye metalle (1499 alcamyn) *Alkamia*. *a* 1529 Skelton *Why come ye nat* 904 To copper, to tyn, To lede, or alcumyn. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* i. 15 His fete lyke vnto fyne brasse [*marg.* or alcumyne].

Alcanamy, obs. form of Alchemy.

Alcanet, obs. variant of Alkanet.

‖ **Alca·nna, alca·na.** *Bot.* [a. Sp. *alcana, alcaña*, a. Arab. الحنّاء *al-ḥennā*, name of the shrub. See also Henna and Alkanet.] The oriental shrub, Egyptian Privet (*Lawsonia inermis*, N.O. *Lythraceæ*), or its leaves and young shoots, used by eastern nations to dye parts of the body reddish orange; henna.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 81 If any annoint his bodie with the iuyce of the berries of the hearbe *Halcana*. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* 383 Alcanna being greene, will suddenly infect the nailes and other parts with a durable red. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., From the berries of alcana an oil is extracted of a very agreeable smell.

¶ *Alkanna* is in mod. Botany the generic name of the Alkanet (formerly *Anchusa tinctoria*).

Alcargen, alcarsin: see Alk-.

‖ **Alcarraza** (ælkărā·ză, Sp. alkărā·þă). [Sp., ad. Arab. الكرّاز *al-kurrāz* = *al* the + *kurrāz* pitcher.]

A porous earthenware vessel used for cooling water by evaporation.

1818 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* III. 257 The Moors introduced into Spain a sort of unglazed earthen jugs named .. *alcarrazas*. 1871 Balf. Stewart *Heat* § 118 In hot climates porous vessels called Alcarazas are used for cooling water.

† **Alcatote.** *Obs. rare.* [Orig. unkn. Occurs as *alkitotle* in the *Exmoor Courtship*, Devonsh. dial., in the glossary to which it is suggested to be connected with *elk*, older Eng. *alce*, said to be 'subject to fits of epilepsy'; the L. *alca* an auk, a stupid bird, may also be suggested; the second part perhaps = *toti* giddy; as if giddy elk or giddy auk.] 'A silly elf or foolish oaf.' *Gloss. Ex. Scolding.*

1638 Ford *Fancies* IV. i. (1811) 186, I am .. an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent. 1746 *Exmoor Courtsh.* (Elw.) 577 Go, ya Alkitotle, why dedst tell zo?

† **Alcatras, -ace, -ash.** *Obs.* [a. Sp., Pg. *alcatraz*, probably (as shown by Devic) a variant of Pg. *alcatruz* the bucket of a 'noria,' or water-raising wheel for irrigation, in Sp. *arcaduz, alcaduz*, a. Arab. القادوس *al-qādūs*. This name seems to have been applied (perhaps already by the Arabs in Spain) to the Pelican, in accordance with the idea that this bird draws up water in its great beak, in order to carry it to its young in the desert, whence also the Arabs now call it *saggā* 'water-carrier' (Lane). By mistaken identification it was transferred to other large oceanic birds, and by English voyagers to the Frigate-bird, whence eventually, in a modified form, to the Albatross, q.v.]

‖ 1. Spanish and Portuguese name of the pelican; applied loosely to sea-mews and allied birds.

[1564 Sir J. Hawkins *Voyage* (1878) 15 We ankered by a small Island, called Alcatrarsa, wherein .. we found nothing but sea-birds, as we call them Ganets, but by the Portingals called Alcatrarses, who for that cause gaue the said Island the same name. 1598 Florio, *Alcatrazzi*, a birde as bigge as a goose, and liues on fishes, a sea gull. 1623 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcatráz*, a kinde of fowle like a seamow, a great eater of fish.] *a* 1700 *Addit. MS.* 5008 (Halliw.) Ned Gylman took an alcatrash on the mayn topmast yerd, which ys a foolysh byrd, but good lean rank meat. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 147 The shores .. were peopled with alcatras, egrets, and flamingoes. 1853 *Ibid.* III. xxix. 188 A dreadful slaughter of the young alcatras, grouped in pairs in their nests. This name is given, in Spanish America, to the brown swan-tailed pelican of Buffon.

† 2. Given by English voyagers to another sea-fowl of the same order, the Frigate Bird, *Tachypetes aquilus*. *Obs.*

1593–1620 R. Hawkins *Voy.* (in 1593) *S. Sea* (1847) 71 The alcatrace is a sea-fowle .. His head like unto the head of a gull, but his bill like unto a snytes bill, .. He is almost like to a heronshaw .. He is all blacke, of the colour of a crow, and of little flesh; for he is almost all skinne and bones. He soareth the highest of any fowle that I have seene, and I have not heard of any, that have seene them rest in the sea. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 549 Most like to that sharpe-sighted Alcatras, That beates the Aire above the liquid Glasse. 1692 Coles, *Alcatrace*, a fowl like a Heron.

† 3. ? A species of albatross ('prob. the sooty albatross, *Diomedea fuliginosa*'; Prof. Newton). *Obs.*

1775 Dalrymple in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 403 Two black alcatrasses. Many pintado birds, sheerwaters, etc., one alcatrass.

‖ **Alcavala** (alkăvā·lă). [Sp. *alcabala, alcavala*, ad. Arab. القبالة *al-qabālah* the tax, duty, impost (Fr. *gabelle*), f. *qabala* to receive.] (See quot.)

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 498 The famous *Alcavala* of Spain .. was at first a tax of ten per cent .. upon the sale of every sort of property. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Isab.* III. xvi. 167 The alcavalas of the grandmasterships of the military orders.

Alcayde (ælkē·d, Sp. alkai·de). Also 6 **alcaydy,** 8 **alcaid.** [Sp. *alcaide*, formerly *alcayde*, the captain of a castle, ad. Arab. القائد *al-qā·id* the leader, f. *qāda* to lead.] The governor or commander of a fortress; the warden of a prison; (in Spain, Portugal, Barbary, etc.)

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 232 The honorable Peter Gracia Carnayl, alcaydy ordinary of this said towne. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccccxxii/1 The Alcayde, who Commands the Moors. 1707 *Ibid.* mmmmcccli/2 Into the Custody of the Alcaid of Tangier. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Isab.* II. xiii. 30 The sufferings of the citizens softened the stern heart of the alcayde.

¶ Sometimes confounded with Alcalde.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alcaid* is also written *Alcade*, *Alcalde*, and *Alcayd*. The Spanish alcaid answers in good measure to the French prevost, and English justice of peace.

‖ **Alcazar** (alkā·þar). [Sp., a fortress, a castle, ad. Arab. *al-qaṣr* = *al* the + قصر *qaṣr* in pl. a castle.] A palace, fortress.

1615 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg.*, *Alcasar, Alkazar*, The palace, the kings house. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Isab.* II. ix. 454 Their permanent residence was assigned in the old alcazar of Seville.

† **Alce.** *Obs.* [a. L. *alce* (also *alces*).] An elk.

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 81 Alces, brought for the nonce out of the great wooddes of Germany. 1617 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 193 The alces hide cannot be pierced with cutting. 1678 Phillips, *Alce*, a wild Beast .. hath no joynts in his legs, and therefore doth never lye down but lean to Trees .. This beast in English we answerably call an *Elk*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Alce* or *Elk*.

Alchahest, obs. form of Alkahest.

Alchemic (ælke·mik), *a.*; also **alchym-.** [ad. med. L. *alchimic-us* or Fr. *alchimique*. See Alchemy and -ic.] Of or pertaining to alchemy. Also *fig.*

1815 F. Barrett *Alchem. Philos.* Pref., The same alchemic knowledge is ascribed to Saint John the Divine. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 440 Sweet as ottar of roses distilled by the alchymic sun. 1856 R. Vaughan *Ho. w. Mystics* II. viii. viii. 290 Theosophists who mingled in hopeless confusion, religious doctrine, and alchemic process.

Alchemical (ælke·mikăl), *a.*; also 6–7 **alchimicall,** 7–9 **alchymical.** [f. med. L. *alchimic-us* or Fr. *alchimique* + -al.] Of or relating to alchemy.

1585 Thynne in *Holinshed* III. 1168/2 Alchimicall art. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 187 Made by projection or multiplication alchymicall. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 264 The later Greeks had likewise many alchemical writers. 1853 Faraday *Lect.* Introd. 9 The early days of chemical, or more properly speaking, alchemical philosophy.

Alchemically (ælke·mikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an alchemical manner; according to alchemy. Also *fig.*

1657 Camden *Rem.* (ed. 6) 187 Raymond Lully would prove it as Alchymically. 1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XI. 132 Earth which has been alchemically exposed to the sun's rays.

Alchemico- (ælke·miko), combining adverbial form of Alchemic (cf. Acuto-); = prec.

1856 R. Vaughan *Ho. w. Mystics* II. viii. vii. 74 The alchemico-astrotheologico jargon of the day.

Alchemist (æ·lkĭmist). Forms: 6 **alkemyste, alckmist,** 6–7 **alchimist(e, alcumist,** 6–9 **alchymist,** 7– **alchemist.** [a. OFr. *alquemiste, alkemiste*; cf. It. *alchimista*, a. med. L. *alchymista*: see Alchemy and -ist. Earlier forms were Alchemister, Alkanamyer.] One who studies or practises alchemy. Also *fig.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (1847) 23 As Alke-

mystys, wenynge by polecy Nature to alter. 1546 *Supplic. Comm.* 77 An alckmist, or a goldsmith. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xciv. 136 Alchimistes also do make great accompt of this herbe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 117 You are an Alcumist, make Gold of that. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. iv. (1718) 203 Lord, what an alchymist art thou, whose skill Transmutes to perfect good from perfect ill! 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 250 Delivered over blindly to every projector and adventurer, to every alchymist and empiric. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 146 Brightening London-smoke itself into gold vapour, as from the crucible of an alchemist.

†Alchemister. *Obs.* Forms 4–5 **alcamister, -ystre, alkamyster(e, -istre,** 5–6 **alchymister,** 6 **alcumister.** [f. OFr. *alquemiste, alkemiste* + -ER[1], the native termination of the agent being added, as in *barrist-er, chorist-er, astronom-er*, etc.] The earlier form of ALCHEMIST.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 651 Whan this alcamister saugh his tyme [*v. r.* alcamystre, alkamystre, -mistre, -mystere, -mistrie]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 10 An Alchimister wise. 1576 BAKER tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 173 b, A certaine Alchymister in Padua. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Of the nature of Alcumisters.

Alchemistic (ælkɨmi·stik), *a.*; also 7–9 **alchym-.** [f. ALCHEMIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to alchemy or alchemists.

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber* I. 240 The Alchymistick Virtues absconded in Vitriol. 1846 SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Cosm.* (1849) II. 342 What was accidentally remarked in alchemistic laboratories. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* II. II. xiii. 310 The true alchymistic secret of accumulation—that of saving farthings.

Alchemistical (ælkɨmi·stikăl), *a.*; also 6 **alcum-,** 7 **alchim-,** 7–9 **alchymistical.** [f. ALCHEMIST + -ICAL. In earlier use than ALCHEMISTIC.] Of or relating to alchemists, or to their pursuits.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Chaungeth leade into golde, farre exceadinge all the Alcumisticall multipliers that euer were. 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 155 A new Alchimistical way to make Gold and Silver Lace with Copper. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 835 Whatever may have been boasted by the alchymistical visionaries. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 257 The style is alchymistical, and therefore obscure. 1858 *Cassell's Art Treas.* 294 Vandyck.. impoverished himself in his alchemistical researches.

†Alchemisting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ALCHEMIST used as a vb. + -ING[1].] Alchemical treatment; transmutation; counterfeiting.

1648–9 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* III. 50 It is a Mocking, a Counterfeiting, an Adulterating and Alchimisting of Justice.

†Alchemistry (æ·lkɨmistri). ? *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **alcum-, alchumistrie,** 7 **alcum-, alchym-,** 8– **alchemistry.** [f. ALCHEMIST + -RY. Cf. *chemist-ry, sophist-ry, rogue-ry*, etc.] The art or practice of the alchemists; alchemic art, alchemy.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 The bokes of alcemetry, Planemetry and eke also. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1246/2 You commanded Multiplication and Alcumistrie to be practised, to abuse the kings coine. 1609 N. BRETON *Poste w. Pack.*, Touching Alchymistry I heare much but believe little. 1611 COTGR., *Alquemie*, Alchumie, Alchumistrie. 1791 BERGMAN *Chem. Ess.* III. 134 A person who has no faith in the changes of alchemistry. 1817 DRAKE *Shaks. & Times* II. 154 Alchemistry was one of the foolish pursuits of the day.

Alchemize (æ·lkɨməiz), *v.* Forms: 7 **alcumise, -ize,** 7–9 **alchymize,** 7– **alchemise, -ize.** [f. ALCHEM-IST, which on analogy of words in -IST, implied a vb. in *-ize*. Cf. *baptist* and *baptize*.] To change, as by alchemy; to transmute.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertue's Commonw.* (1878) 43 The Artificer [would] Alcumize his Instruments into gold. 1683 tr. *Erasmus Mor. Encom.* 94 These subtleties are Alchymized to a more refined Sublimate. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 231 Darkly brown thy body is, Till the sunshine, striking this [*i.e.* the hair], Alchemise its dulness.

Alchemized (æ·lkɨməizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Changed, as by alchemy; transmuted; *hence*, counterfeit.

1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* (1843) 5 Alchymized coines. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 781 Till we shine Full alchemiz'd and free of space.

Alchemizing (æ·lkɨməizɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Transmuting, transforming as if by alchemy.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 29 The alchemizing touch of the Greek genius had transformed languages, cities.

Alchemy (æ·lkɨmi). Forms: 4–5 **alkamy(e, alknamy(e, alkenamye, -emye, alconomy(e,** 5 **alcanamy,** 6 **alkemy, alcomye, alchumie,** 6–7 **alchimie, -ymie,** 7 **alkimy, -camy, -cumy,** 7–8 **alchimy,** 6– **alchymy,** 7– **alchemy.** [a. OFr. *alquimie, -emie, -kemie, -camie* (also *ar-*), ad. med. L. *alchimia* (Pr. *alkimia*, Sp. *alquimia*, It. *alchimia*), a. Arab. الكيميا *al-kīmiā*, i.e. *al* the + *kīmiā*, apparently a. Gr. χημία, χημεία, found (c. 300) in the Decree of Diocletian against 'the old writings of the Egyptians, which treat of the χημία (transmutation) of gold and silver'; hence the word is explained by most as 'Egyptian art,' and identified with χημία, Gr. form (in Plutarch) of the native name of Egypt (land of *Khem* or *Khamè*, hieroglyphic *Khmi*, 'black earth,' in contrast to the desert sand). If so, it was afterwards etymologically confused with the like-sounding Gr. χῡμεία, pouring, infusion, f. χυ- pf. stem of χέ-ειν to pour, cf. χῡμός juice, sap, which seemed to explain its meaning; hence the Renascence spelling *alchymia* and *chymistry*. Mahn (*Etym. Unt.* 69) however concludes, after an elaborate investigation, that Gr. χῡμεία was probably the original, being first applied to pharmaceutical chemistry, which was chiefly concerned with juices or infusions of plants; that the pursuits of the Alexandrian alchemists were a subsequent development of chemical study, and that the notoriety of these may have caused the name of the art to be popularly associated with the ancient name of Egypt, and spelt χημεία, χημία, as in Diocletian's decree. From the Alexandrians the art and name were adopted by the Arabs, whence they returned to Europe by way of Spain. Of the 14–15th c. forms, *Alconomy* was evidently assimilated to Astronomy, the two sciences going together.]

1. The chemistry of the Middle Ages and 16th c.; now applied distinctively to the pursuit of the transmutation of baser metals into gold, which (with the search for the alkahest or universal solvent, and the panacea or universal remedy) constituted the chief practical object of early chemistry.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. [152 Astronomye is hard þing] 157 Experimentis of Alconomye [*v. r.* alkenemye, alknamye]. 1377 *Ibid.* B. X. 212 Experimentz of alkamye [*v. r.* alkenemye, alconomie, alle kyn amye] · þe poeple to deceyue. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 They founde thilke experience Which cleped is alconomy. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xvi. (1495) 776 The asshes of a cokatrice be acountyd good and proffytable in werkyng of Alkamye: and namely in tornynge and chaungynge of metalle. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 211 The vayne and disceatfull craft of alkemy. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 159 That which would appeare Offence in vs, His Countenance, like richest Alchymie, Will change to Vertue. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. (IV. vii. (1651) 167 What is.. Alcumy, but a bundle of errors? 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 1 Alchimie.. an Art of Distilling or Drawing Quintessences out of Metals by Fire. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 371 Philosophy, with the aid of experience, has at length banished the study of alchymy. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 232 It has been usual to say that Alchemy was the mother of Chemistry.

2. *fig.* Magic or miraculous power of transmutation or extraction.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXIII, A glorious morning.. Guilding pale streames with heauenly alcumy. 1640 QUARLES *Enchir.* Ixiii, It is a Princely Alchymie, out of a necessary Warre to extract an honourable Peace. 1824 BYRON *Don. J.* II. cciii, Wisdom, ever on the watch to rob Joy of its alchemy. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highl.* 35 Toilsome Nature's patient alchemy.

†3. A metallic composition imitating gold; 'alchemy gold.' Hence applied to a trumpet of such metal, or of brass as its chief constituent. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alkamye, metalle (1499 alcamyn) *Alkamia.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* Alcanamy, *corinthium.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 130 In bymist gold and finest alcomye. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Concl., Coines of gold, siluer, alcumy and copper. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 516 Four speedy cherubim Put to their mouths the sounding alchymie. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* mcclxiv/4 One Livery Coat.. with Alcomie Buttons. 1691 *Ibid.* mmdclxxxvi/4 A Hair Camlet Wastecoat with Alkimy Buttons. 1695 *Ibid.* mmmlxxi/4 A strip'd Wastcoat with plain Alcomy Cufis. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster Fair* v. ii, King James's trumpeter aloud should cry Through his long alchemy the famous name.

†4. *fig.* Glittering dross. ('All is not gold that glitters.') *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* (Trench *Sel. Gl.* 4) Though the show of it were glorious, the substance of it was dross, and nothing but alchymy and cozenage.

5. *attrib.* (See 3.)

1657 J. TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xiii. 6 II. 600 Alchimie-gold.. will not passe the seuenth fire.

†Alchemy, *v. Obs.*; also **alchyme, alkime.** [f. ALCHEMY *sb.* 3. Cf. to *silver, tin, lacquer*, etc.] To plate or wash with another metal; to alloy.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 42 So true Gold is alchymed over with a false sophistication. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 277 They cause them to be Alkimed like silver. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. (1677) 32 It will Alchymy the gold of vertue.

Alchermes, obs. form of ALKERMES.

Alchim-: see ALCHEM-.

†Alchimistie, = ALCHEMISTRY (?misprint.)

1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 14 There are others that practise a newe kynde of Alchimistie.

†Alchitran, alkitran. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **alkatran,** 7 **alkitrum,** 8 **alchitran, -am, -kytran.** [a. OFr. *alketran, alquitran*, a. Sp. *alquitran*, Pg. *alcatrão* (med.L. *alquitranum, alchitrum*, It. *catrame*, mod.Fr. *goudran, -on*), ad. Arab. القطران *al-qaṭrān* or *al-qiṭrān*, the resin of fir-trees, pitch, tar; f. *qaṭara* to drop.] The liquid resin or pitch which flows from fir-trees; extended by the early chemists to: a. oil of cedar and juniper; b. mineral pitch, tar, bitumen; and, vaguely, to other substances.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1035 Alum & alka[t]ran, that angré arn bobe. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 99 About that [Dead] See growethe moche Alom and of Alkatran. 1658 J. R. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1123 Abenzoar prescribes, to anoynt the hair with the lesser Centaury, and Alkitrum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alchitram*, among the alchemists, denotes sometimes the oil of juniper, sometimes liquid pitch, and sometimes arsenic prepared by ablution. This is otherwise written *alchitram* and *alchitran*; sometimes *alchytran* and *alkytran*. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alchitrum, Alchytran, Alketran, Alkitram, Alkitran*, [variously expl. as] the impure liquid resin of *Pinus sylvestris*; a resin obtained from the cedar tree; oil of cedar; oil of juniper; *pix liquida* or tar; arsenic prepared by washing; a term for the residuum after distillation.

†Alchi·trean, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med. L. *alchitre-us* adj. f. *alchitrum* (see prec.) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the resin of the Pine.

1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Ord. Sould.* (1588) 46 For to make them [fireworks], there must be taken Rosen Alchitrean, quicke Brimstone, etc.

Alchym-: see ALCHEM-.

†Alchymi·strical, = ALCHEMISTICAL (?mispr.).

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* A 4 Pref., As if there were some Alchymistrical cunning used by them.

†Alchymusie. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. (1617) 429 Afterward he (who would prophecy) must gather together the beames of the Skie into a mirror, which they call Alchymusie, made according to the Rules of Catoptrick.

Alcion, obs. form of HALCYON.

Alcoate, alcohate (æ·lko(h)eⁱt). A shortened form of ALCOHOLATE.

1828 *Pen. Cycl.* (1833) I. 281/2 Dr. Graham has shown that, like water, it [alcohol] combines with bodies in definite proortions: these compounds he calls alcoates. 1833 FYFE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 649 The chlorids of common metals were found to be acted on in the same way, alcoates being formed. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 Alcoholates or Alcoates.

Alcogene (æ·lkŏdʒīn). [mod. f. ALCO(HOL) + -GEN(E taken as = producer.] The vapour-cooler in distilling apparatus.

1828 S. GRAY *Operat. Chem.* 767 The dephlegmator, or alcogene, contained in the tub.

Alcohol (æ·lkŏhɒl). Also 6–8 **alcool, alcho(h)ol, alcohole.** [a. med. L. *alcohol*, ad. Arab. الكحل *al-koḥ'l* 'collyrium,' the fine powder used to stain the eyelids, f. كحل *kaḥala*, Heb. כחל *kākhal* to stain, paint: see *Ezekiel* xxiii. 40. It appeared in Eng., as in most of the mod. langs. in 16th c. Cf. Fr. *alcohol*, now *alcool*.]

†1. *orig.* The fine metallic powder used in the East to stain the eyelids, etc.: powdered ore of antimony, stibnite, or antimony trisulphide (known to the Greeks in this use as πλατύόφθαλμον στίμμι); also, sometimes, powdered galena or lead ore. *Obs.*

[MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* (1623) *Alcohól*: a drug called Antimonium; it is a kinde of white stone found in siluer mynes. JOHNSON *Lex. Chym.* (1657) 12 *Alcohol* est antimonium sive stibium.] 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 67 They put betweene the eye-lids and the eye a certaine black powder.. made of a minerall brought from the kingdome of Fez, and called Alcohole. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 739 The Turkes have a Black Powder, made of a Mineral called Alcohole; which with a fine long Pencil they lay under their Eye-lids. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iv. 69 A Mineral called Alcohol, with which they colour the hair of their Eye-brows. 1819 *Pantol.* s.v., The ladies of Barbary tinge their hair, and the edges of their eyelids, with *al-ka-hol*, the powder of lead ore.. That which is employed for ornament and is principally antimony, is called *al-cohol* or *isphahany*.

†2. Hence, by extension (in early *Chem.*): Any fine impalpable powder produced by trituration, or especially by sublimation; as *alcohol martis* reduced iron, *alcohol of sulphur* flower of brimstone, etc. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, The barbarous auctours use *alchohol*, or (as I fynde it sometymes wryten) *alcofoll*, for moost fine poudre. [*Alcofoll* is Catalan.] 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 83 If this glasse be made most thinne in alchool. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Alcolismus*, is an operation.. which reduceth a matter into allcool, the finest pouder that is. 1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 3 The alcohol of an Asses spleen. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alcohol* is sometimes also used for a very fine impalpable powder. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 310, I have already referred to the alcohol of sulphur.

†3. By extension to fluids of the idea of sublimation: An essence, quintessence, or 'spirit,' obtained by distillation or 'rectification'; as *alcohol of wine*, essence or spirit of wine. *Obs.*

[LIBAVIUS *Alchymia* (1594) has *vini alcohol* vel *vinum alcalisatum* a mispr. or perhaps misconception for *alcolizatum*, see ALCOHOLIZATED; JOHNSON *Lex. Chym.* (1657) 13, *Alcohol vini*, quando omnis superfluitas vini a vino separatur, ita ut accensum ardeat donec totum consumatur, nihilque fæcum aut phlegmatis in fundo remaneat.] 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5059 Assisted by the *Alcool* of Wine. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Alcahol* or *Alcool*, the pure Substance of anything separated from the more Gross. It is more especially taken for a most subtil and highly refined Powder, and sometimes for a very pure Spirit: Thus the highest rectified Spirit of Wine is called *Alcohol Vini*. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.) *Sal volatile oleosum*.. on account of the alcohol or rectified spirit which it contains. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alcohol* is used by modern chemists for any fine highly rectified spirit. *Ibid.* Method of preparing *Alcohol of Wine*. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Alcohol of gall nut (tincture of gall nut).

b. *fig.* Quintessence, condensed spirit.

1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 117 Intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism.

4. (Short for *alcohol of wine*, this being the most familiar of 'rectified spirits.') The pure or rectified spirit of wine, the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors. Also, *popularly*, any liquor containing this spirit. *Absolute* or *anhydrous alcohol*: alcohol entirely free from water.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Spirit*, Water is a solvent to alcohol or spirit of wine. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 824 Alcohol, or spirit of wine, has been more generally used. 1806 VINCE *Hydrost.* ii. 25 Pure spirits, called alcohol. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 134 The intoxicating powers of fermented liquors depend on the alchohol that they contain. 1873 COOKE *Chem.* 14 Alcohol has never been frozen. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 43 The separation of absolute alcohol would appear to have been first effected about 1300 by Arnauld de Villeneuve. *Ibid.* 65 If wood-spirit be contained in alcohol, it may be detected . . by the test of caustic potash. 1879 RIDGE *Temper. Primer* 129 Life assurance offices have found that the average length of life of total abstainers is greater than that of drinkers of alcohol.

5. *Organ. Chem.* An extensive class of compounds, of the same type as spirit of wine, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, some of which are liquid and others solid.

They may be regarded as water (HOH) with one of its hydrogen atoms replaced by a hydro-carbon radical as Methyl (CH_3), Ethyl (C_2H_5), Propyl (C_3H_7), Butyl (C_4H_9), Amyl (C_5H_{11}) etc., according to the character of which, the alcohol is *monocarbon* or *methyl*, *dicarbon* or *ethyl*, *tricarbon* or *propyl*, etc.; or as paraffins (Methane CH_4, Ethane C_2H_6, Propane C_3H_8, etc.) with one or more of their hydrogen atoms replaced by equivalent atoms of hydroxyl (HO), according to the number of which atoms replaced, the alcohol is *monatomic*, *diatomic*, *triatomic*, etc. Tricarbon alcohols are *primary* or *secondary*, tetracarbon and higher alcohols are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as the carbon atom united to the hydroxyl atom is also directly in contact with *one*, *two*, *three* other carbon atoms of the molecule. *Isomeric* alcohols are such as have the same percentage composition but a different arrangement of atoms in the complex molecule, and are physically different substances. The number of possible alcohols is apparently unlimited. [This extension of the name to a genus was made by Dumas and Péligot in 1834–5, in pointing out the analogy between wood-spirit (Methyl alcohol) and spirit of wine; in 1836, they identified another member of the series in ethal (Cetyl alcohol); in 1844, Cahours found another (Amyl alcohol) in Fusel oil; after which the recognition of 'alcohols' went on rapidly.]

Common (vinous or vinic) *Alcohol* (see prec. sense) is a *primary*, *monatomic*, *dicarbon* or *ethyl* alcohol, C_2H_6O, and may be considered as water, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of *ethyl*, or C_2H_5; thus $C_2H_5.OH$ instead of H.OH.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 222 The term . . *alcohol* indicates a class, some members of which, far from being volatile, are not even liquid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 99 The first eight alcohols are liquid. Cetyl alcohol is a solid fat: cerylic and myricylic alcohols are waxy. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 42 We speak of the various alcohols. Of these, common or vinous alcohol is the best known. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 106/1 Resistance to the action of Alcohols, Acids, and Alkalies.

Alcoholate (æ·lkŏhǫlēit). *Chem.* [f. ALCOHOL + -ATE. Contr. forms ALCOATE, ALCOHATE, are also found.] A crystalline compound in which alcohol acts as water of crystallization.

1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 Alcoholates are in general rather unstable combinations, and are almost always decomposed by water.

Alcoholature (ælkohǫ·lătiuəɹ). *Med.* [f. mod. L. *alcoholāt-us* alcoholized + -URE.] An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants.

a 1864 PARRISH *Pharmacy* (1874) 603 The class of tinctures called by the French alcoolatures. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, In the same manner are prepared . . alcoolatures of leaves of pulsatilla.

Alcoholic (ælkohǫ·lik), *a.* [f. ALCOHOL + -IC.]

1. Of or belonging to alcohol.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* 51 The combination of alkohol with caloric, becomes alkoholic gas. 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 217 The alcoholic liquor was likewise evaporated to a dry salt. 1809 NICHOLSON in *Brit. Encycl.* V. II. xvi, In making alcoholic tinctures. 1836 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* xv. (ed. 2) 326 Some ingenious observations . . upon the alcoholic principle in wine. *Ibid.* App. xxviii. 411 The mean alcoholic strength of wines. 1845 *Pen. Cycl.* Supp. I. 73/1 A moderate use of alcoholic drinks. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 260 The true alcoholic fermentation. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 50. 77 Symptoms of chronic alcoholic poisoning.

2. Preserved in alcohol.

1852 DANA *Crustacea* I. 185 The specimen, an alcoholic one, has a pale brown colour.

3. Using or employing alcohol.

1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. 405 The differences which alcoholic thermometers exhibit.

B. *sb. pl.* Alcoholics = alcoholic liquors.

Alcoholically (ælkohǫ·likăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2].] In an alcoholic manner; after the manner of alcohol.

1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 187 Dextrin, inulin, and sugar of milk do not ferment, alcoholically, in the presence of Mucor racemosus.

Alcoholicity (æ:lkŏhǫli·sĭti). [f. ALCOHOLIC + -ITY. Cf. *catholicity*.] Alcoholic quality.

1874 H. VIZETELLY *Rep. Vienna Exhib.* IV. 8 A wine distinguished . . by greater alcoholicity.

Alcoholimetric (ælkohǫ:limе·trik), *a. Chem.* = ALCOHOLOMETRIC.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 7 May 148/2 The alcoholimetric degree of the solution rises.

Alcoholism (æ·lkŏhǫli:z'm). [ad. mod. L. *alcoholismus*; see under ALCOHOL 2, and -ISM.] The action of alcohol upon the human system; diseased condition produced by alcohol.

1852 M. HUSS *Chron. Alkohols-Krank.* Pref., Ich habe dieser Krankheit einen neuen Namen, nämlich *Alcoholismus chronicus* beigelegt. 1860 W. MARCET *Chron. Alc. Intox.* Introd., The valuable publication on chronic alcoholism by Magnus Huss of Stockholm. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The deaths of 2 persons from alcoholism. 1879 tr. *Busch's Bismarck* II. 189 The doctors complain of the bad effects of alcoholism, which makes slight wounds serious. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 160 The term alcoholism . . denotes merely cases which come directly from the toxic action of alcohol.

†**Alcoholizated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also alcolizated. [f. mod. L. *alco(ho)lizāt-us*; see ALCOHOL 3 + -ED.] = ALCOHOLIZED 2.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 Of the best alcolizated Wine. *Ibid.* vi. 192 The best alcholizated Spirit of Wine.

Alcoholization (æ:lkŏhǫləizēi·ʃən). [ad. mod. L. *alcoholīzātiōnem* n. of action f. *alcoholīzāre*: see ALCOHOLIZE. Cf. Fr. *alcoolisation*.]

†**1.** Reduction to a fine powder; pulverization, sublimation. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Alcoholization*, a reducing of any solid matter into an extream fine and subtle powder. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alcoholization* is also used for pulverization.

†**2.** Refinement to an essence or essential spirit; rectification of a spirit. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Alcoholization*, in Liquids, is the depriving of Alcohols or Spirits of their flegm or waterish part; so that they consume and fume away with the matter wherein they were dipt. 1721 BAILEY, *Alcoholization*, a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and waterish Parts. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alcoholization* is one way of volatilizing alkali's.

3. Saturation with spirit of wine.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alcoholisation*, the saturation or mixture of a substance with alcohol.

4. Subjection of the human or animal system to the influence of alcoholic stimulants.

1852 *Illustr. Lond. N.* 23 Sept. 327 Fifteen pigs were treated daily upon various descriptions of alcohol, and then killed after the process of alcoholisation had gone on for some time. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 398/2 Misery, discord, perhaps disgrace follows neglect of incipient alcoholization.

Alcoholize (æ·lkŏhǫləiz), *v.* [ad. mod. L. *alcōholīzā-re*: see ALCOHOL 3 and -IZE. Cf. Fr. *alcoholiser*.]

†**1.** To reduce to an impalpable powder; to sublime. *Obs.*

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 40 To Alcoholize, or reduce into Alcohol, signifies to Subtilize as when a mixt is beaten into an impalpable powder.

†**2.** To concentrate to an essential spirit, rectify.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xxii. (ed. 3) 464 Spirit of Wine well Alcoholized. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 296 Let those [literary compositions] of uncertain value be afterwards concentrated . . alcoholized, and have their aroma distilled into a quintessential drop of otr.

3. To saturate with alcohol; to subject to the influence of alcohol.

Alcoholized (æ·lkŏhǫləi:zd), *ppl. a.*; also 8 alcol-, alcool-. [f. prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** Reduced to an impalpable powder or sublimate; sublimed. *Obs.*

†**2.** Refined to an essential spirit, rectified. *Obs.*

1686 [see prec.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Alcoholized* is understood of things which are reduced to an alcohol. In this sense, we meet with alcolized spirits, alcolized powders, etc. This is otherwise written alcoolized, and amounts to much the same as subtilized, rectified, etc.

3. Saturated with alcohol; subjected to the influence of alcohol.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 320 The blood of alcoholized animals. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xvii. 651 As the alcoholized blood takes more and more hold of the brain.

Alcoholizing (æ·lkŏhǫləi:ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The process of converting into or saturating with alcohol.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alcoholization*, the Act of Alcoholizing or reducing any solid Substance into a fine Powder; But in Liquids, it is the depriving Alcohols or rectified Spirits of their Phlegm or waterish Parts.

Alcoholmeter (ælkohǫ·lmĭtəɹ) = next.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1864 WEBSTER cites URE. 1882 *Times* 14 Mar. 5/1 Spanish wines being admitted at a shilling per gallon up to 36 degrees of Syke's alcoholmeter.

Alcoholometer (æ:lkŏhǫlǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. ALCOHOL + -(O)METER. Cf. Fr. *alcoolomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the proportion of absolute alcohol in a liquor.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 59 Sykes's hydrometer, or alcoholometer, is the one employed by the Board of Excise.

Alcoholometric (æ:lkoˌhǫlome·trik), *a.* [f. ALCOHOLOMETER + -IC.] Of or pertaining to alcoholometry.

Alcoholome·trical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to alcoholometry. (More common in the shortened form ALCOOMETRICAL.)

Alcoholometry (æ:lkŏhǫlǫ·mètri). [f. ALCOHOL + Gr. *-μετρία*: see -METRY.] The process of testing the proportion of absolute alcohol in liquors.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* (1872) I. 81 (*Article*) Alcoholometry. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 61 [On the] Alcoholometry of liquids containing besides alcohol, Saccharine Matters, etc.

Alcohometer (ælkohǫ·mĭtəɹ) = ALCOHOLOMETER. Craig 1847.

Alcolizated, obs. form of ALCOHOLIZATED.

Alcomy(e, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

‖**Alco·nde,** *Obs.* [Sp. *alconde*, comb. of Arabic *al* the + Sp. *conde* count, earl:—L. *comitem*: see COUNT.] A (Spanish) count or grandee.

c 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Heraldry* (Dallaway App. 71) Prouves of Knighthode done before alcondis in honour of renowne.

Alconomy(e, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

Alcool, obs. form of ALCOHOL.

Alcoo·meter, -try, shortened forms of ALCOHOLOMETER, -TRY.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 Alcoholometry or Alcoometry.

Alcoometrical (æ:lkoˌoˌme·trikăl), *a.* [f. ALCOOMETRY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to alcoometry; as ascertained by an alcoholometer.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 51 Alcoometrical Table of real Strength.

Alcoothionic (æ:lkoˌoˌþəiǫ·nik), *a.* [f. ALCOHO(L) + Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur + -IC.] = Œnothionic.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alcoran (ælkorā·n, æ·lkorān, -æn). *arch.* Forms: 4–5 alkaron, -oun, 6 alcharon, 6–7 alchoran(e, alcorane, alcaron, 7 alcheron, 7– alcoran 8 alkoran. [a. (immed. from Fr. *alcoran*) Arab. القرآن *al-qorān*, the recitation, reading, f. *qara·a* to recite, read.] The sacred book of Mohammedans; the Koran (which is now the usual form).

1366 MAUNDEV. xii. 139 The holy book Alkaron that God sente hem be his messager Machomete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 199 The holy lawes of our Alkaroun [*v.r.* alkaron], Geven by Goddes messangere Makamete. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 340/1 As the Turkes doe, bidde men belieue in Machometes alchoran. *Ibid.* 651/1 Mahomettes alcharon. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 They so adore the *Alcoran* that they never put it under their girdles. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 297 The Turkes for the maintenance of their Alcaron. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* iii. 7, 320 The Turks Alcheron, the Jews Cabala . . are . . to be detested. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 293 The first chapter of the Al-Coran. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 443 A sacred book, such as the Alcoran. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 586 Called the Koran, or Alkoran, by way of eminence, as we say *the* Bible.

b. *fig.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Obseq.* 26 A Text on which we find no Gloss at all, But in the *Alcoran* of Gold-smiths Hall!

Alcoran, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] To make into a Koran or inspired book.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, First Anniv.*, Prophecies fit to be alcoran'd.

†**Alcora·nal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ALCORAN + -AL[1].] Belonging to the Koran.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 234 In an alcoranal paradise.

Alcoranic (ælkoræ·nik), *a.*; also alk-. [f. ALCORAN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Koran, or to Mohammedan theology.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 403 Being removed from the Alkoranic school. 1859 WORCESTER, *Alcoranic.*

†**Alcora·nish,** *a. Obs.* [f. ALCORAN + -ISH.] = ALCORANIC.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 The Carcasses of some Alchoranish Doctors. 1762 PARKHURST *Heb. Lex.* Pref. (T.), I have called the Alcoranish Arabic a hotch-potch of several corrupt dialects of the Hebrews.

Alcora·nist. [f. ALCORAN + -IST.] One who adheres to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all subsequent additions.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Persians are generally alkoranists, as admitting the alcoran only for their rule of faith.

‖**Alcorno·co, alcorno·que.** [Sp. *alcornoque*, f. Arab. *al* the + *quern oco* spongy oak (Diez).]

Spanish name of the cork-oak, the young bark of which is employed in tanning under the name of *European* or *Spanish Alcornoque bark*. Extended in Spanish America to various trees yielding a similar product (*American Alcornoque*), esp. *Bowdichia virgilioides*, and species of *Byrsonima*; formerly also used in medicine.

[1823 HUMBOLDT *Nova Genera* VI. 376 *Bowdichia virgilioides*, *Alcornoco* incolarum.] 1832 G. DON *Gen. Syst.* II. 464, *Bowdichia*: At the mouth of the Orinoco where it is commonly called *Alcornoque*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 35, *Alcornoco* or *Alcornoque* Bark, the bark of several species of *Byrsonima*; the Alcornoque of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree. *Ibid.* 161, *Bowdichia*: The bark is of a reddish brown colour, and is known as Alcornoco bark. 1873 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 459 The bark [of *Bowdichia*] with that of one or more species of *Byrsonima* is said to form the American Alcornoco or Alcornoque Bark of commerce.

Alcove (ælkōu·v, æ·lkōuv). [a. Fr. *alcôve*, ad. Sp. Pg. *alcova, alcoba*, ad. Arab. القبّة *al-qobbah*, i.e. *al* the + *qobbah* a vault, a vaulted chamber; f. *qubba* to vault.]

1. A vaulted recess; especially, a. 'A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade or partition, and other correspondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company.' J. In Spain applied also to the recess for the bed in an ordinary chamber.

[1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcoba*, a closet, a close roome for a bed.] 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. ii. (1677) 43 D'ee hear 'em Sir—they're yonder in th' Alcove. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alcove*, a recess within a chamber for the setting of a Bed out of the way; where for state many times the Bed is advanced upon two or three ascents with a rail at the feet. 1688 in

BURNET *Own Time* (T.) Of these eighteen were let into the bed-chamber; but they stood at the furthest end of the room. The ladies stood within the alcove. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* III. 510 Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid, And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *a* **1733** NORTH *Lives of Norths* I. 272 A large hall was built with a sort of alcove at one end for distinction. **1753** HANWAY *Travels* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 422 His bed .. was in a small alcove or niche. **1878** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* vi. 74 She emerged from a recess in the room, a kind of dark alcove.

b. An arched recess or niche in the wall of any building or apartment, of a cave, etc.

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 33 This china that decks the alcove Which here people call a buffet. **1830** MILMAN *Hist. Jews* I. I. (ed. 2) 21 The common cemetery .. is usually hewn out of the rock .. with alcoves in the sides, where the coffins are deposited. **1856** MISS MULOCH *John Halif.* 159 John and I were in the alcove of the window. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 175 In England these [Easter] sepulchres are often permanent alcoves.

2. A recess in a garden or pleasure ground, originally in the surrounding wall or hedge; but in later usage, Any covered retreat, a bower or summerhouse.

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi, Amaranths, and Eglantines, With intermingling sweets have wove The particolour'd gay Alcove. **1766** C. ANSTEY *Bath Guide* ix. 58 Some to *Lincomb's* shady groves, Or to *Simpson's* proud Alcoves. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 249 The women and children feasting in the alcoves of box and yew. **1863** MRS. HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 146 A lofty rugged rock, formed by nature into a rude alcove. **1870** D. ROSSETTI *Poems, Jenny* (1871) 123 And in the alcove coolly spread Glimmers with dawn your empty bed.

Alcoved (ălkōʊvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made as an alcove, vaulted, arched.

1865 J. CAMERON *Malayan Ind.* 76 The ceilings of the principal rooms are alcoved.

Alcum-: see ALCHEM-.

Alcumyn, variant of ALCAMYNE, *Obs.*

Alcyon, variant of HALCYON.

Alcyon (ælsiŏn). *Zool.* = ALCYONIUM.

1868 WRIGHT *Ocean W.* vi. 121 The Alcyonaria are so designated from their principal type, that of the Alcyons.

Alcyonarian (ælsiŏnēəriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Alcyonaria* + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Alcyonaria*, a sub-order of Actinoid Zoophytes; see ALCYONIUM. **B.** *sb.* A zoophyte of that group.

1878 SPRY *Cruise Challenger* i. 13 Twelve gigantic alcyonarian polyps. **1880** MOSELEY in *19th Cent.* No. 38, 617 The deep sea must be lighted here and there by greater or smaller patches of luminous alcyonarians.

Alcyonic (ælsiŏnik), *a. Zool.* [f. ALCYON-IUM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Alcyonium.

1847 in CRAIG.

Alcyonite (ælsiŏnəit). [f. ALCYON-IUM + -ITE a formative of names of minerals and fossils.] A fossil zoophyte related to *Alcyonium*.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 261 The rocks contain .. millepores, favocites, alcyonites, corals. **1865** W. WHITE *East. Eng.* II. 174 Agates, carnelians, Alcyonites .. may be picked up by those who know how to look for them.

‖ **Alcyonium** (ælsiˌōʊniŭm). [L., ad. Gr. *ἀλκυόνιον* Bastard-sponge, so called according to Dioscorides from its resemblance to the nest of the *ἀλκυών* or Halcyon.] A genus of zoophytes, giving its name to the sub-order *Alcyonaria*, forming firm fleshy masses, a species of which is popularly called Dead Man's Fingers, and Cow's Paps.

1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 460 Call'd madrepora, lithophyton or alcyonium. **1786** *Ibid.* LXXVI. 444 Infinite variety of corals, madrepores, alcyoniums. **1857** WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea*, vi. 116 When placed in clear sea-water, the alcyonium soon begins to put forth a few crystalline columnar polyps.

Alcyonoid (ælsiŏnoid), *a. Zool.* [f. ALCYON-IUM + -OID.] Resembling or allied to Alcyonium. Also used *subst.*

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 163 Alcyonoid Polyps. **1872** — *Corals* i. 80 The Alcyonoids include some of the gayest and most delicate of coral shrubs.

†**Ald**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *ald* became in WS. *eald*, whence the later *æld, eeld, yeald*, ELD; in midl. it became in due course OLD, but remained in the north as *ald, auld*, mod. dial. *aald, aad, aud*, in use from Scotland to Shropshire in the W., and Lincolnshire in the E.] The following quotations illustrate the form; for sense see OLD.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic am ald. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 43 An ald mon. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 749 Alde men. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 17 Aulde storys that men redys. **1513-75** *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 33 The ald enemies of Ingland. *c* **1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 28 An ald man sould be wyse. **1790** BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 15 Auld Ayr wham ne'er a town surpasses.

†**Ald**, *sb. Obs.* 3-6. [variant of ELD :—OE. *eldu*, influenced by the adj. *ald*, old. Also found in midl. dial. as OLD.]

1. Age, duration of life or existence.

c **1200** ORMIN 14426 þis middellærdes ald iss all o sexe daless dæledd.

2. An age, or secular period of the world.

c **1200** ORMIN 2373 Swa summ i þatt ald Wass laȝhe to ben fesstnedd.

3. Old age, the advanced state or period of life.

1205 LAYAM. 19411 Bruttes hafden muchil mode .. for þas kinges alde. *c* **1430** *Seven Sages* (P.) 641 He wille brynge the adown in olde. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 444 Vnsaturabill bayth in ald and youth. **1551** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 69 a, Fra the tyme of thair youthede to the tyme of thair auld.

†**Alday**, *adv. phr. Obs.* [= ALL DAY; cf. *alway*.]

1. Every day (see ALL A 3); *hence*, Continually, always. (Cf. Fr. *tous les jours, toujours*.) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 92 Þe grete tresour þat he alday nom. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* VI. xvii. Rolls Ser. VII. 103 We dye alday [*Quotidie morimur*], but none overcomeþ. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 15 To hem that shall it alday rede. **1477** PYMPE in *Paston Lett.* 794 III. 185 That wrytith, sendith, and wisshith alday your wele More than his owne. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/3 What shal I aldaye wryte.

2. The whole day, all day (which is the usual form; see ALL A1. Cf. Fr. *tout le jour, toute la journée*).

1297 R. GLOUC. 197 Þey ech of vs sete alday, þe beste red to rede, Betere ansuere ne ssolde we synde.

†**Ald(e, ald-en**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *aldi-an*, f. *ald* old; still retained in 2-3 as *ald-ien, ald-en*; whence in 3-4 the midl. *old-en*; see OLD *v.* *Eld-en* (see ELDE *v.*) is a parallel form from WS. *eald-ian*.] To grow old.

c **825** *Vesp. Ps.* vi. 9 Ic aldade betwih alle feond mine. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þeo hearte ne aldeð naut.

‖ **Alde·a, aldee.** *Obs.* [Pg. *aldea* (Fr. *aldée*), ad. Arab. الضيعة *al-ḍayʿa* the farm, village.] A village or villa (in Portugal or its colonies).

1698 J. FRYER *East Ind. & Persia* 71 Pleasant Aldeas or country seats of the Gentry. **1780** DUNN *New Direct.* (ed. 5) 110 The coast is filled with Aldees or villages of the Indians.

Aldehydate (ælˈldĭhəideˌit). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE.] A salt in which aldehyde acts as a monobasic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 111 Aldehydate of silver .. Aldehydate of Ammonium, Aldehyde-ammonia, or Acetyl Ammonium $C_2H_3O.NH_4$.

Aldehyde (ælˈldĭhəid). [= *Al. dehŷd.* abbreviation for *Alcohol dehydrogenatum*, i.e. Alcohol dehydrogenated, or deprived of hydrogen.]

1. A colourless, very volatile fluid of suffocating smell, obtained by the oxidation of alcohol, which by further oxidation is converted into Acetic Acid.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 193 By the action of oxidizing agents on alcohol .. we produce aldehyde. **1862** *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 320 That during the earlier stages of the sojourn of alcohol in the body, it was converted only to aldehyde, or acetic acid, which are lower degrees of oxidation than that represented by carbonic acid and water.

2. An extensive class of compounds of the same type as the above; and bearing the same relation to the alcohols, from each of which a corresponding *aldehyde* is derived by the removal of two atoms of hydrogen. (Called by Gmelin *Aldides*.)

Thus Methyl Alcohol CH_4O, Methyl Aldehyde CH_2O; common or Ethyl Alcohol C_2H_6O, common or Acetyl Aldehyde, or Acetaldehyde, C_2H_4O, which has two polymeric modifications called *Metaldehyde* and *Paraldehyde*.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 111 Many aldehydes are obtained directly from plants, either existing ready formed in the plants, or being given off as volatile oils on distilling the plants with water. **1873** — *Fownes' Chem.* 538 Aldehydes are compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids. **1881** ABNEY in *Nature* XXV. 191 Par-aldehyde has three molecules of aldehyde in its one molecule.

Comb. **Aldehyde-ammonia**: see ALDEHYDATE. **Aldehyde Green**, a dye, also called Aniline Green or Emeraldine, prepared by the action of aldehyde on magenta. **Aldehyde-resin**, a resinous substance obtained by heating aldehyde with potash in aqueous or alcoholic solution. (Watts.)

Aldehydic (ældĭhəiˈdik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1882 *Nature* 16 Mar. 457 The formation of albumin by condensation of aldehydic groups with amido groups.

Alder (ōˈldəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **alor, -aer, -er**, 1-2 **alr**, 3 **olr**, 4-8 **aller**, 7-8 **allar**; 4-5 **aldir, aldyr**, 4- **alder**. By-forms: 5 **ellyr**, 7- **eller, owler, ouller**. [With OE. *alor, aler*, cf. ON. *ölr, elrir*, OHG. *elira, erila*, mod. G. *erle, eller*. The *d* was a phonetic development, as in *alder-best* (see ALL D 3), and the dialectal *celder* = *cellar*, etc. The historical form *aller* survived till 18th c. in literature, and is still general in the dialects. *Owler* (= *aüler*, or *olr*) used by Cotton, etc., survives in Lancashire, etc.]

1. A tree (*Alnus glutinosa*) related to the Birch, common in wet places over the northern hemisphere, from Europe to N.W. America and Japan, the wood of which resists decay for an indefinite time under water.

c **700** *Epinal Gloss* (Sweet 38) *Alnus*: alaer *Erf.* aler. **882** *Chart. Ælfred* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 124 Norð úpp of ðære ie úpp on ðone ibihttan alr; of ðám ibihtan alre on scortan dic. *c* **940** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Oxan slyppan .. & alor rinde. *a* **1300** in Wright *Voc.* 91 *Alnus*, olr. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Kts. T.* 2063 The names how the trees highte, As ook, fir, birch, asp, aldir [*v.r.* alder -yr]. **1483** *Cath. Angl.*, An ellyrtre: *alnus*. **1502** ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 164 Graf it in a stoke of elme or aller. **1567** MAPLET *Greene Forest* 30 The Alder tree (which by corrupt and accustomed kinde of speaking they commonly call the Elder). **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 756 The blowinges of Alder are long tagglets. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 493 Pines, Pitch trees, and Allar, are very good for to make .. pipes to conuey water. **1616** SURFLET *Country Farme* 504 The Aller or Alder-tree .. doth serue .. to lay the foundations of buildings vpon, which are laid in the riuers, fens, or other standing waters, because it neuer rotteth in the vvater, but lasteth as it vvere for euer. **1635** BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 149 Cleared of the oullers and underwood. **1676** COTTON *Angler* II. (1863) 240 Plant willows or owlers about it. **1727** POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 109 And to the sighing alders, alders sigh. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 240 The oak, aller, birch, and ash, shoot up from the old stock. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. 434 Alder is of the same genus with the Birch. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 206 Willows, allers, and other brush-wood are grubbed up. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 172 Amid rushes tall Down in the bottom alders grew.

2. Black Alder, Berry-bearing Alder, or, with modern botanists, **Alder Buckthorn** (*Rhamnus Frangula*), a European shrub, formerly thought to be allied to the preceding tree.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 10 The iuice of blacke Allder .. is yellow. **1597** GERARD, *Alnus nigra*, Blacke Aller. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVI. 206 Berry-bearing Alder .. grows in woods, is a black looking shrub. **1861** PRATT *Flower. Plants* II, Alder Buckthorn .. Plant perennial .. its bark affords a good dye.

3. Pop. extended to various other shrubs or trees, as Black Alder (N. Amer.), *Prinos verticillatus*; White Alder (N. Amer.), *Clethra alnifolia*; (S. Afr.) *Platylophus trifoliatus*; Red Alder (S. Afr.), *Cunonia capensis*.

4. *Comb.*:

a. *instrumental*, as *alder-fringed, -skirted*, etc.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 48 Adown the alder-margined lane The throstle sings. **1858** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 164 The dark hills and alder-skirted river of Strathcarron.

b. *attrib.*, as *alder-branch, -brake, -pile, -tree, -wood*; **alder-buckthorn** (see 2); **alder-carr**, a piece of wet ground where alders grow.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 344 Near the alder-brake We sigh. **1862** COLEMAN *Woodl. Heaths* 62 Alder-wood, if kept constantly under water, is almost imperishable .. It is said that on Alder-piles the beautiful arch of the famous Rialto of Venice is supported. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* Aldyr-kyr (alder-kerre, alderkar). *Alnetum, locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt.*

†**Alder**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **aldor, -ur**, 1-2 (late WS. **ealdor**), 2-4 **alder, ælder**, (**ældere, eldere**). [f. *ald* old + *-or* suffix forming sbs.; cf. OFris. *alder* parent. The pl. *aldras*, WS. *ealdras*, 'ancestors,' is to be distinguished from *ẹldran* (WS. *ieldran, yldran*) 'elders,' compar. of *ald* old, used in same sense. In Layamon the two words are confused.]

1. Parent, ancestor, elder (chiefly in *pl.*). [In this sense only in OE.; superseded by the compar. of the adj. *ald* (*eald*), *ẹldran*: see ELDER.]

? *a* **800** CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 1578 Da com ærest Cam .. þær his aldor læg. *c* **885** K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. xxvii, Ure ealdras þa ærestan menn. [— *Oros.* I. i. 1 Ure yldran.]

2. The head of a family or clan; a patriarch, chief, prince, or ruler. (Used to translate L. titles, as *senior, princeps, dominus, dux*.)

c **600** *Beowulf* 697 Beowulf is min nama: wille ic asecgan .. min ærende aldre þinum. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXVII. 1 [Vulg. *Omnes principes sacerdotum et seniores populi*] .. Alle aldor sacerda & ældro ðæs folces. *c* **975** *Rushw. G.* Ealle aldur sacerdæs & ældre þæs folces. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.* Ealle þæra sacerda ealdras .. and þæs folces ealdras. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.*, Ealle þare sacerda ealdres .. and þas folkes ealdres. *c* **1175** *Cotton Hom.* 219 Hare alder þat he mihte beon. **1205** LAYAM. 16562 Þu scalt beon alder [**1250** louerd]. *Ibid.* 23436 Frolle, þe ælder wes of France [**1250** king]. *Ibid.* 3122 Aganippes wes ihaten: hæleðen he wes ældere [**1250** eldere]. *c* **1340** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 95 A vncouþe tale .. Of alderes, of armes, of oþer auenturus.

†**Alder**, *a. compar. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ALD old. In OE. the compar. properly took umlaut *ẹldra* for *aldira*, whence mod. ELDER; but a north. and midl. form *alder*, without umlaut, appears in 12th c., whence by usual change of long or lengthened *a* to *o* the mod. OLDER. *Alder, aulder* continues to be the form in Sc. and north. dialects; and occurs as an affected archaism in other writers *c* 1600.]

1205 LAYAM. 3750 Of þan aldre sustren. *Ibid.* 8199 Þe king nom þreo aldere men [**1250** holde men]. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 620 And ay the ofter, þe alder þay were. **1581** STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Medea* 134 b, The wood in alder-time .. Did spread his shade on gladsome soyle; no shade remayneth now. **1610** HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 806 Those that liv'd in alder time [*Mod. Sc.* aulder, *Northumb.* auder].

Alder-, variant of ALLER- gen. pl. of ALL, used in comb. as *alder-best, alder-liefest*: see ALL D 3.

†**Alderdom.** *Obs.* Also 1 **aldordom** (WS. **ealdordom**). [f. ALDER *sb.*[2] + -DOM; cf. *kingdom*.] Lordship, chief authority.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 20 Þætte saldon hine ðæm aldordóm. *a* **1000** *Metr. Ps.* cxiii. (cxiv.) 2 Hæfdan ealdurdóm ofer Israhélas. *c* **1200** ORMIN 18278 Ræfeþþ þe þin allderrdom.

†**Alderelde.** *Obs.* [f. *alder* older (perh. confused with *alder-* in *alder-most*) + ELD.] Extreme old age.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxx. 18 Til in un-elde and alder-elde.

†**Alderling.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. f. ALDER *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A term applied to some fresh-water fish, called also dialectally *aller-trout*.

1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 283 Gray Trouts .. lurk .. like the Alderlings under the Roots of great Alders. *Ibid.* 268 Alderlings are a kind of Fish betwixt a Trout and a Grayling. **1661** LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 232 Alderling .. lie ever in deep water under some old and great Alder.

Alderman (ɑ̄·ldəɹmæn). Forms: 1–2 aldormann (late WS. ealdor-), 3 allderrmann, aldurmon, 4 elder-, heldar-, aldur-, aldreman, 5 aldir-, aldyr-, 4– alderman. (8–9 Historical ealderman, ealdorman.) [f. OE. *aldor* (*ealdor*): see ALDER *sb.*2 + MAN, i.e. the *man* who occupied the position held in an earlier stage of society by the *aldor*, patriarch or chief of the clan.]

The *aldor* (or *ealdor*) was thus a natural rank, the *aldorman* its political equivalent. But the distinction necessarily faded away; the Northumbrian and Mercian Gospel glosses constantly have *aldorman* for the WSax. *ealdor*, and in WSax. itself *ealdorman* differed from *ealdor* solely in its more restricted and technical use.

1. A senior, signor, superior, ruler; a noble or person of high rank.

In OE. the special title of one exercising authority under the king, over a former kingdom, as Mercia, a district, or county; a viceroy or lord-lieutenant. Used also to translate Lat. *princeps*, *subregulus*, *optimas*, *satrapa*, *dux*, *comes*, *præpositus*; and, in a more general sense, many other words, as *pontifex*, *architriclinus*, *presbyter*, *senator*, etc. The special title was mostly supplanted by *earl* under the Danish dynasty; the more general sense continued for several centuries, and gave rise to 2 and 3. For the OE. title, recent historical writers have used the late West-Saxon and Kentish *ealdorman*; but the general OE. form was *aldormann*.

a. As O.E. title.

750 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Her Cuþred cyning ȝefeaht uuiþ Æþelhun þone ofermedan aldorman. *c* 855 *Ibid.* an. 495 Her cuomon twezen aldor-men on Bretene, Cerdic and Cynric his sunu. 894 *Ibid.* Æþered ealdormon, and Æþelm ealdorman, and Æþelnoþ ealdorman, and þa cinges þeȝnas. 1205 LAYAM. 1420 Numbert hehte þe alder mon, þe sculde þas ernde don. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 249 Before the divisions of the Realms into Shires, every large territorie had an Alderman, or Governour. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 33 Brightnothus, aldermanne, erle, or duke, of northumberlande. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 93 The Aldermen, or governors of counties, who after the Danish times, were often called Earls. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 76 After the Danish conquest, the title of Ealdorman was changed for that of Earl. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 136 The Earl, Eorlderman, or Governor of the county. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 75 The chieftains of the first settlers in our island bore no higher title than Ealdorman or Heretoga.

b. As translation of foreign titles = ALDER *sb.*2

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 8 Brengeð ðæm aldormen [*Ags. & Hatton G.* ealdre; Vulg. *architriclino*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 21 Ealdormenn wealdað hyra þeoda [*L.* & *R.* aldormenn; Vulg. *principes*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14061 And son se þatt bridgume comm, þatt allderrmann himm se33de. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 313 Tiberius exilede many of þe aldermen [i.e. of the senators]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 691 Aungells & Arcangells .. And alle Aldermen, þat bene *ante tronum*. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii. 1 Al yᵉ hedpriestes and ye aldermen of yᵉ people, took councel again Jesus. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* L i. (1636) 6 Called .. for their antiquitie, 'Senators,' or Aldermen.

†**2.** The headman, ruler, governor, or warden of a guild. *Obs.*

1130 *Pipe Roll* 31 *Hen. I*, Ut sit aldermannus in Gilda Mercatorum [at York]. 1180 *Admerciamenta de Gildis adulterinis* (Madox *Hist. Excheq.* 490) Gilda unde Goscelinus est Aldermannus. 1316 *E. Eng. Gilds* xxviii. 73 Be þe ordinaunce of þe Alderman and of þe gilde breþeren. 1368 *Ibid.* xx. 55 If ani broþer be ded wit-owten þe toun, þe aldirman xal do þe belleman gon for þe soule. 1494 *Ibid.* 188 The Alderman of the seid Gilde shalbe at Seynt Katerynis Chapell aforeseid, with all his Bredern. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxiii. (1739) 50 By custom they grew to be Fraternities, or Corporations under one Magistrate or Head, whom they called Alderman.

3. Since the guilds became identified with the corporation or ruling municipal body: A magistrate in English and Irish cities and boroughs, next in dignity to the mayor; properly, as in London, the chief officer of a ward.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 On him rixleð lichamliche wil, alse eldrene man on his burh. 1229 *Lib. de Ant. Leg.* 6 Omnes aldermanni et magnates civitatis per assensum universorum civium. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5105 The alder man Ich with his ward cam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 372 Euerich for the wisdom þat he kan Was shaply for to been an Alderman [*v.r.* aldirman, aldurman]. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 7 For the fyrste dynner imade in the parlore to oure Aldermen .. £5 6*s.* 8*d.* 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 66 The Maior and Aldermen .. Are come to haue some conference with his Grace. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Abbé*, Alderman's pace, a leasurely walking, slow gate. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 94 What an Alderman's pace he comes. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Gt. Brit.* I. 201 The 26 Aldermen preside over the 26 Wards of the City [of London]. All the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace. 1784 COWPER *Sofa* 61 Elbows still were wanting; these some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contrived. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 565 The title of alderman, which had once belonged to the heads of the several guilds, was transferred to the magistrates of the several wards into which the town was divided, or to the sworn assistants of the mayor, in the cases in which no such division was made.

†**4.** 'Formerly, there were also Aldermen of Hundreds.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751.

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* 107 When I come to appoint the Alderman, that is the head of the Hundreth.

Aldermanate (ɑ̄·ldəɹmænēt). [ad. med. L. *aldermannātus*, f. *aldermannus* after *senatus*, *consulatus*, etc. See -ATE.] The office or dignity of alderman; the aldermen collectively.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 581 We must trace the existence of the aldermanate .. to the ancient guild system.

Aldermancy (ɑ̄·ldəɹmænsi). *rare.* [f. ALDERMAN + -CY (cf. *captain-cy*), after *magistracy*, *lieutenancy*, in which the suffix, really *-y*, is apparently *-cy*.] The office of an alderman. (In mod. Dicts.)

A·ldermanᵉss. An alderman's wife.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 16 With the swate Peeresses .. And Aldermanesses and the Boord of Works.

Aldermanic (ɑ̄ldəɹmæ·nik), *a.* [f. ALDERMAN + -IC; in imitation of words of Fr., L., or Gr. origin in *-ic*, as *German-ic*. The native adj. is ALDERMANLY.] Of, pertaining to, or like an alderman: a. (municipal.)

1770 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 32 For fear of growing more dull than usual in this thick aldermanic air. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescr.* vi. Wks. III. 72 Aldermanic bliss. 1819 SHELLEY *Pet. Bell* Wks. 1839, 240 Lunches and snacks so aldermanic. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xli. 166 The feast was .. gorgeous; an aldermanic display of turtle and venison. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 19 Quite as dull in their aldermanic way. 1878 M. HAY *Under the Will* I. 47 The aldermanic luxury of turtle soup. 1882 F. BUCKLAND *Jottings Anim. Life* 255 A good plump seal or an aldermanic walrus.

b. (Old English.) Also *ealdormanic*.

1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages Eng.* 173 Probably in most shires there were several families of ealdormanic rank, from whom the holder of office was selected by the king, with advice and consent of his witan.

†**Alderma·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ALDERMAN + -ICAL] = prec.

1653 BROME *Damois.* II. i. 403 See my Aldermanicall Father-in-Law!

†**Alderma·nikin.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. ALDERMAN; see MANIKIN.] A little or young alderman.

1640 BROME *Antip.* III. ii. 277 *Item*, a love Epistle for the Aldermanikin his sonne.

Aldermanity (ɑ̄ldəɹmæ·nĭti). [f. ALDERMAN + -ITY in humorous imitation of *human*, *human-ity*, etc.: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or office of an alderman.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* III. ii, I would fain see .. a treatise of aldermanity truly written! 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 408 How would certain topics, as aldermanity .. have sounded to a Terentian auditory?

2. The body of aldermen. (Cf. *admiralty*.)

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. vii, 'Twill purchase the whole Bench of Aldermanity.

Aldermanlike (ɑ̄·ldəɹmænlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like, or becoming to, an alderman.

1612 SHELTON *Don Quix.* I. iv. 20 (T.) All in a grave posture and with an aldermanlike pace. 1779 MISS WILKES in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 285 On Friday morning; I shall arrive, alderman-like, with some Dorking fowls for your acceptance. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 68 What Swift says about its being an alderman-like virtue.

†B. *adv.* After the manner of an alderman. *Obs.*

1617 J. RIDER *Dict.*, Aldermanlike, *Senatorie*, *patricie*, adv.

Aldermanly (ɑ̄·ldəɹmænli), *a.* [f. ALDERMAN + -LY¹.] Like, or becoming to, an alderman.

1720 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 II. II. 23 Exigencies wanting a reasonable infusion of this aldermanly discretion.

Aldermanry (ɑ̄·ldəɹmænri). Also 5–6 **aldyrmanry.** [f. ALDERMAN + -RY, med. L. 13th c. *aldermaneria*. Cf. for the form *yeomanry*, for the sense *deanery*, *archdeaconry*.] A district of a borough having its own alderman, a ward; *also*, the dignity or rank of an alderman.

c 1229 [STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 561 'Early in the reign of Henry III .. the name *Aldermaneria* seems to be used exchangeably with *Warda*.'] 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 37 an. 1384 From yᵉ office of aldyrmanry vtterly and percysly to cessen. 1608 DEKKER *Dead Terme* F iv b, Those Diuisions or Partages [of London], are called Wardes or Aldermanries, being 26 in number. 1698 STOW *London* (ed. Strype 1754) I. II. i. 347/1 The ancient division of this City was into Wards or Aldermanries. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. viii. 250 The city assembly, the vulgar, untitled balls of the Aldermanry.

Aldermanship (ɑ̄·ldəɹmænʃip). [f. ALDERMAN + -SHIP; this is the most legitimate term for the office.] The office, position, or quality of an alderman; a. municipal.

1494 FABYAN VII. 331 He was dyschargyd of his aldermanshyp. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 37 an. 1384 They owe not to be remeued fro the office of aldyrmanshyp wythout certayn cause. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 37 Our English termination, ship, as in Stewardship, Aldermanship, Worship. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 139 Mr. Martin does not accept the aldermanship. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov., The Vacant Aldermanship.

2. Old Eng. (Recent writers have used the late West Saxon *ealdorman*.)

1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages Eng.* 251 Ealdormanships of counties and towns. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 160 The original idea of the ealdormanship is, magistracy or jurisdiction, as implied in the attribute of age. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 80 Their progress from the ealdormanship of a corner of Hampshire to the Imperial crown.

Aldern (ɑ̄·ldəɹn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 1 ælren, 3 allerne, 5 alloren. [f. ALDER *sb.*1 + -EN. Its subst. use is prob. due to comb. like *aldern-tree*; but there may have been a confusion with ELDER, ELDERN.]

A. *adj.* Of alder.

1001 *Cod. Dipl.* III. 316 To þam ælrenan stobbe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. 684 The pine tre, and alloren tree .. deep under þe grounde dureþ and lesteþ longe tyme. 1622 MAY *Virgil* (J.) Then aldern boats first plow'd the ocean.

B. *sb.* = ALDER *sb.*1

c 1250 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Coupet de aunne* (of allerne). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 220 If the right eye of a Hedge-hog be fryed with the oil of Alderne or Linseed, and put in a vessel of red brasse, and afterward anoint his eyes therewith, as with an eye-salve, he shall see as well in the dark as in the light.

†**A·ldership.** *Obs.* Only form 2 alderscipe. [f. ALDER *sb.*2 + -SHIP.] Chiefship, lordship.

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 219, *Dominationes* hlafordscipe, *principatus* alderscipen.

†**A·lderwoːman.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. ALDERMAN, after pairs like *gentleman*, *-woman*.] An alderman's wife; cf. ALDRESS, ALDERMANESS.

1640 BROME *Antip.* III. ii. 276 *Item*, an Elegy for Mistris Alderwoman.

†**A·ldest,** *a. superl. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ALD old; see ALDER *a.* to which it belongs.]

1205 LAYAM. 6947 Þe aldeste hæhte Fulgenius [1250 Þe eldest]. *Ibid.* 2105 Þe ældeste broðer. 1297 R. GLOUC. 233 Þe aldest hous al so. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1333 Bolde Baltaȝar, wat3 his barn aldest. (*Mod. Sc.* auldest.)

Aldfader, -father, obs. dial. var. ELDFATHER.

Aldide (æ·ldəid). *Chem.* [f. ALD(EHYDE) + -IDE.] Gmelin's name for the aldehydes as a class; see ALDEHYDE 2.

Aldine (ɑ̄·ldəin), *a.* [f. *Aldus* prop. name + -INE¹.] Printed or produced by Aldus Manutius, a celebrated Venetian printer in the 16th c.; adopted also as a distinctive title of a modern series of books; and applied to certain styles of display types.

1802 DIBDIN *Classics* Introd. 27 A most beautiful copy of this Aldine edition. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 257 (Aldus) .. introduced (in 1501) a new Italian character, called Aldine.

Aldol (æ·ldɒl). *Chem.* [f. ALD(EHYDE) + (ALCOH)OL; see -OL.] A clear viscid neutral liquid of composition $CH_3.CH(OH).CH_2.CHO$, polymerous with acetyl aldehyde; so called because regarded by Wurz as intermediate in constitution and properties between aldehyde and alcohol; previously called *acraldehyde*.

1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. 38 *Aldol* possesses the reducing powers of the aldehydes. 1878 — 3rd Supp. 54 *Aldol* .. is the aldehyde of butene-glycol.

Aldor, -ur, OE. forms of ALDER *sb.*2, chief.

Aldormann, OE. form of ALDERMAN.

†**A·ldress.** *Obs.* [f. ALDER *sb.*2 + -ESS; ? short for *aldermaness*.] The wife of an alderman or mayor.

1608 *York Reg. MS.* 7 [John Bramhall, alderman of Pontefract, desires to be buried] at the end of the maiors and aldresses stall. 1692 R. THORESBY *Diary* I. 220 After with relations .. to the funeral of Aldress Hick. 1713 *Ibid.* II. 180 Madam Nevile was this day buried—also was another aldress interred.

Aldur-, OE. form of ALDER *sb.*2

†**A·ldur-faːther.** *Obs.* [App. a confusion betw. *ald-father* ancestor and *aller-father* father of all, first parent.] Ancestor, progenitor.

1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 1050 Þin aldur-faþur, alixandre · al þat haþ used.

Aldyr, -man, obs. ff. ALDER *sb.*1, ALDERMAN.

Ale (ēl). Forms: 1 alu (WS. ealu, ealo), 2– ale (5 aale, aylle, 5–6 alle, Sc. 6–7 ail, aill; in mod. dial. yale, yall, yaäle, yell, yill). [OE. *alu*, cogn. w. OS. *alo*, ON. *öl* (:—*alu*), has been shown by Mr. J. Platt to be a *-t* stem:—**alut*, hence gen. and dat. *aloð*, *caloð*, 12th c. *aleð*:—**alutaz*, *aluti*: see first quot.]

1. An intoxicating liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. Various ingredients have at various times been added to impart flavour; at present hops or other bitters are in use.

Ale and *beer* seem originally to have been synonymous. The Alvismál says 'öl heitir með mönnum, en með 'Asum bjórr,' it is called 'ale' among men, and among the gods 'beer.' After the introduction into England of 'the wicked weed called hops' (*Retn. to Edw. VI's Parlt.*) *c* 1524, 'beer' was commonly hopped; at present 'beer' is in the trade the generic name for all malt liquors, 'ale' being specifically applied to the paler coloured kinds, the malt for which has not been roasted or burnt; but the popular application of the two words varies in different localities.

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Do healfne bollan ealoð to, and ȝehæte þæt ealu. *c* 1000 *Hept. Judg.* xiii. 4 Ne he ealu ne drince næfre oððe win. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe man þe hit meðeð riht . þe suneð aleð gestninge. 1205 LAYAM. 24440 Ne mai hit na mon suggen on his tale: of þan win and of þan ale. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 14 Fil me a cuppe of ful god ale. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 219, I bouȝte hir barly malte · she brewe it to selle, Peny ale and podyng ale. 1466 *Paston's Funer.* in *Lett.* 549 II. 268 For vii barels of bere, xviis. vid.—For iiii barels of alle, xiiis. iiiid. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 445 Wyn & aale. ?1531 *Plumpton Corr.* 230, I am faine to eate browne bread & drink small alle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 660 Of wyne and aill takand thame sic ane fill. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. 256 Ale is made of malte and water; and they the whiche do put any other thynge to ale than is rehersed, except yest, barme, or godes-good, doth sofysticat theyr ale. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 16 It is the Hoppe onelie which maketh the essential difference betweene Beere and Ale. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 304 Item, she brewes good Ale. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 11 Do you looke for Ale and Cakes heere, you rude

raskalls? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt Liquor*, Ale is more diuretick than Beer; that is, unhopp'd Liquor more than that which has Hops in it. 1770 J. MASSIE *Tax on Malt* 8 A Pint of Ale or strong Beer, costs the Ale-seller, only Five Farthings. 1853 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* 240 Then they sallied forth for Rochester on foot, and drank by the way three pots of ale. [1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer*, I've 'ed my point o' yaäle ivry noight sin' I beän 'ere.]

†**2.** In the phrases **at the ale** (**at þen ale, at þe nale, atten ale, atte nale, at nale**), **and to the ale**, 'the ale' is put for, **a.** The ale which is being drunk, hence ale-drinking; **b.** The stock or supply of ale at the disposal of the public, and hence the place where the ale is, the ale-house. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 42 Feyneden hem for heore foode, fou3ten atte alle [*v.r.* at þe ale, at þe nale, at nale]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 49 And make hym grete feestes atte nale [*v.r.* at þe nale, att nale]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 40 When they drynke atte ale They telle many a lewd tale. *c* 1500 *Carp. Tools* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 19 When thei have wroght an oure ore two, Anone to the ale thei wylle go. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 61 Thou hast not so much charity in thee as to goe to the Ale with a Christian. 1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (1848) 1 Besse, John, wyffe, self, at ale.

†**c. In (his) ale:** in the midst of drinking, under the influence of ale. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 86 What, art thou in aylle? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 47 As Alexander kild his friend Clytus, being in his Ales and his Cuppes.

3. A festival or merry-meeting at which much ale was drunk; an ale-drinking. (Cf. *a tea.*) See also BRIDAL.

1076 *O. E. Chron.*, Dær wæs þæt bryd ealo .. Ealle þa Bryttas þe wæron at þam bryd ealoð. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII*, 41 Keapinge of church ales, in the whiche with leappynge, daunsynge and kyssying they maynteyne the profett of their churche. 1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 166 Gadding to this ale or that. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. II. i. (1877) 32 The superfluous numbers of idle waks .. *church-ales, helpe-ales* and *soule-ales* called also *dirge-ales* with the heathenish rioting at *bride-ales* are well diminished. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life of T. Parr* C ij b, T'a Whitson Ale, Wake, Wedding, or a Faire. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 504 There was also an Ale called the Mary-Ale, held, it must be presumed, on one of the days consecrated to the Virgin Mary. 1879 *Wild Life in S. C.* 140 In this locality, Clerk's Ale, which used to be rather an event, is quite extinct. 1882 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s.v., *Bridal*, lit. a bride-ale. (There were leet-ales, scot-ales, church-ales, clerk-ales, bed-ales, and bride-ales.)

†**4. Buttered ale:** a beverage composed of sugar, cinnamon, butter, and beer brewed without hops. *Obs.*

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Dec., And give him a morning draught of buttered ale. 1667 *Ibid.* 28 Sept., It will cost him .. £300. in ale, and £52. in buttered ale.

B. Ale- in *comb.*

I. General syntactic relations.

1. *objective*: with active pple., as *ale-brewing, -drinking, -swilling*, etc.; or *obj. genitive* with n. of agent or action, as *ale-brewer, -dealer, -drinker, -monger, -seller, -selling*, etc.; **ale-taker, -tunning;** ALE-CONNER, -TASTER.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 8 Potycaryes, ale brewers, and bakers. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 The speciallest species of ale-drinking .. rhetoricians. 1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* vii. (1826) 36 There are few great ale-drinkers who are not phthisical. 1786 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 91 A shoemaker and an alemonger have proposed themselves as joint candidates to succeed us. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 490 If the ale-dealers keep any of the razors for their own use.

2. *instrumental*: with passive pple., as *ale-blown, -born, -crummed, -fed, -washed.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 15 Where the one in a sweaking treble, the other in an ale-blowen base, carowle out such adultrous ribaudry. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 82 Ale-washt Wits. 1599 NASHE *P. Penilesse* E ij, Elderton consumed his ale-crummed nose to nothing. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 152 That ale-born business the Restoration.

3. *attrib.* Of, made of or with, ale, as *ale-sop, -stain*; **ale-brue, -meat, -toast, -wort;** ALE-BERRY.

c 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 242 *Hec offa*, a ale-sope.

4. *attrib.* Of, for, or connected with (the manufacture, sale, or use of) ale, as *ale-brewhouse, -cup, -duty, -feast, -glass, -pot, -tun*, etc. Also ALE-BENCH, -BUSH, -COST, -DRAPER, -HOOF, -HOUSE, -KNIGHT, -POLE, -STAKE, -WIFE; and most of those in II, as **ale-barrel, -dame**, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 995 Se þe on handa bær hroden ealo-wæge. *c* 1500 *Col. Blowbol* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 1 He rensyd had many an ale picher. 1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 165 Idle, or tossing the alepot with their neighbours. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 39 Our common Ale-pot drunkards. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdxiii/4 A small Ale-brewhouse. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 876 A narrow-bottomed ale glass.

II. Special combinations with quotations (in alphabetical order).

Ale-barrel, a barrel for ale, a measure of 36 (formerly 32) gallons; **†ale-boly**, ? = *ale-bouilli*, ALE-BERRY; **†ale-brue**, = ALE-BERRY; **†ale-dagger**, one worn for use in ale-house brawls; **†ale-dame**, = ALE-WIFE 1; **†ale-fat** (= **ale-vat**); **ale-firkin**, a small barrel of ale, a measure of 9 (formerly 8) gallons; **ale-gallon** (see quot.); **ale-grains**, refuse malt left after brewing; **ale-grounds** (? = prec.); **ale-kilderkin**, a half-barrel of ale; **†ale-man** (see quot.); **†ale-meat**, = ALE-BERRY; **†ale-passion**, headache after drinking ale; **†ale-pock**, an ulcer caused by drinking ale; **ale-score**, a reckoning for ale consumed; **†ale-shot** (= prec.); **†ale-silver** (see quot.); **†ale-stand**, the bar of an ale-house; **†ale-taker**, purveyor of ale; **ale-tap**, strictly the tap whence ale is drawn, *hence* the room or place where it is kept; **†ale-toast**, a toast in ale, *fig.* a roisterer or tippler; **†ale-tunning**, brewing of ale; **ale-vat**, a vat in which ale is brewed; **ale-wort**, the fermenting infusion of malt; **ale-yeast**, yeast produced in the brewing of ale.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 157 The *Ale-Barrel of 32 Gallons. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 201 Computing excise-dues upon tallow, and gauging *alebarrels! *c* 1500 *Col. Blowbol* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 1 And afterward their toke hym many a throw Of good *ale boly that he had i-blowe. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 264 *Ale-brues, caudelles and colesses for weke men and feble stomackes .. is suffered. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 8 He that drinkes with cutters, must not be without his *ale dagger. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Scrip. Herb.* 230 These things are not so much as thought on by our *Ale-dames. *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 Under þæt *ealo-fæt. 1596 *Unton Invent.* 13 One *yelfate, one cooler. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 36 Jack Miller sang his song .. and lookt like the poter of the *ale-fat. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 157 The *Ale-firkin of 8 Gallons. 1800 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* II. 223 They snatch'd him from the sickle and the plough To gauge *ale-firkins. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 28 The *Ale Gallon contained 282 cubic or solid inches. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 147/2 A messe of warme *Ale-graines from a Brewhouse. 1572 B. GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 Take a quart of *allegroundes, and seeth them. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 157 The *Ale-Kilderkin of 16 Gallons. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 504 An *Aleman, or ale-housekeeper. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 403 The Diet .. was of Mutton-Broth, *Ale-Meat, Poacht-Eggs. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 271 A passing preseruatiue against the *ale-passion, or paine in the pate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 128 Sauce-fleame, *ale-pocks, and such like vlcers in the face. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 454 The *ale-scores of a village landlady. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. Arch.* 506 *Quasi dictum à* scot, i. *pecunia, et* ale, i. *cervisia: quod inverso vocabulo alii* an *aleshot *nuncupant.* 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Ale-silver*, a Rent or Tribute yearly paid to the Lord Maior of London, by those that sell Ale within the City. 1588 *Marprel. Ep.* (1843) 54 Whereby he might .. visit the *alestond. 1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 The *Aletakers—Richard Joskyn, etc. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. Pref. 3 And when I die, as needs must hap, Then bury me under the good *ale-tap. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* I. i. Wks. IV. 313 Every night thou clearest the streets of .. idle rascals, and of all *Ale-toasts and Sops in brandy. *a* 1529 SKELTON in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 476 Elynoor Rummin, with her good *ale-tunning. *a* 1000 'Ealaþ-wyrt, *cervisia mustea*' Somner. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1756) I. xxvi. 225 Give the Horse .. two quarts of warm *Ale-wort. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 194 Take .. a Pint of good *Ale-yeast.

Aleak (ălī·k), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of state + LEAK.] In a leaking state or condition.

1859 in WORCESTER. *Mod.* The vessel is aleak.

†Alear(e, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *ālēār-is* belonging to dice.] ? Fated, ? chance-directed.

1581 STUDLEY tr. *Seneca, Herc.* 203 Why dastard dost thou feare? I spoylde thy father Hercules; this hand, this hand aleare Hath murdred him.

Aleatory (*ē*·lĭ|ătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *āleātōri-us*, f. *āleātor* a dice-player, f. *ālea* a die, the dice.] Dependent on the throw of a die; *hence*, dependent on uncertain contingencies.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii, So continually fortunate in that aleatory way of deciding Law Debates. 1818 H. COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contr.* I. 17 If the equivalent consist in the risk of loss, or the chance of gain, dependent on an uncertain event, the contract is contingent and aleatory or hazardous. 1879 MOTLEY in Holmes *Life* xxi. 168 Such an aleatory process seemed an unworthy method in arbitrations.

Aleavement, var. ALLEVEMENT. *Obs.*, relief.

Aleaven, obs. form of ELEVEN.

A·le-be:nch. Also 1 ealo-benc, 6 alle benche. [ALE- 4.] A bench in or before an ale-house.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2062 Gum-manna fela, in ealo-bence. 1547 *Homilies* I. xii. I. (1640) 89 Which upon the Ale-benches or other places, delight to set forth certaine questions. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 26 An other sorte sytteth vpon their allebencheis .. amonge their cuppes. 1644 QUARLES *Whipper Whipt* in *Chertsey Libr.* I. 171 A pack of Alebench Whistlers. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 134 So will he talk when he is on the Ale-bench. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 429 Wild rumours .. flew without ceasing from coffeehouse to coffeehouse and from alebench to alebench.

†A·leberry. *Obs.* Forms: 5 ale-bre, -brey, albery, 5–7 alebery. [f. ALE- 3 + OE. *brīw* pottage, brewis: changed by its unaccented position to *bre, brey*, varying phonetically with *-bery*, of which *-berry* is a corruption due to erroneous etymology. Cf. *bread-berry*.] Ale boiled with spice and sugar and sops of bread; also called **alebrue**, and **ale-meat** (see ALE- in *comb.* II).

c 1420 *Lib. Cure Coc.* (1862) 53 Alebre þus make þou schalle With grotes and safroune and good ale. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Albery, *vel* alebrey [1499 albry] *Alebrodium, fictum est.* 1543 BECON *Agst. Swear.* Wks. 1843, 373 They would taste nothing, no, not so much as a poor aleberry .. until they had slain Paul. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater* 12 His appetite .. needed the assistance of cawdle, iulep, alebery.

Alebromancy (Blount and Cocker after *alebromantie* in Cotgr.), a mistake for ALEUROMANCY.

†A·le-bush. *Obs.* [ALE- 4; see BUSH.] A tavern sign.

1599 H. PORTER *Angry Wom.* (1841) 102, I might haue had a pumpe set vp with as good Marche beere as this was and nere set up an ale-bush for the matter.

‖A·lec. [L.] A herring; a pickle or sauce of small herrings or anchovies.

c 1520 ANDREWE in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 230 Alec, the heringe, is a Fisshe of the see .. when he is fresshe taken he is a very delicious to be eten. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 71 Alec, like garum, was at once the name of a fish and of a sauce made from it.

Alecize (æ·lĭsəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ālec* + -IZE. Cf. L. *ālēcātus.*] To dress with alec sauce.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 145 The modes of dressing so approved a fish were endless. One way was to alecize or halecize it.

Aleconner (*ē*·lkɒ·nəɹ). Also 4–6 **alekonner**, 6–7 **alecunner.** [f. ALE- 1 + CONNER, OE. *cunnere* a trier.] An examiner or inspector of ale: 'An officer appointed in every court-leet, and sworn to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer, sold within the jurisdiction of the leet.' Phillips 1706. 'Four of them are chosen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.' Johnson 1755. Still a titular office in some burghs.

c 1350 *Chart. Edw. III* in *Liber Albus* 316 Serement de Alekonners. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iv. C b, Not Tygille nor such alecunners my workes do overprye. 1630 *Tincker of Turvey* Ep. Ded. 4 The autenticall drinke of England, the whole barmy-tribe of ale-cunners never layd their lips to the like. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 278 Some of the liveries of the companies mett, and .. chose .. Mr. Welling to be aleconner. 1859 H. RILEY *Liber Albus* Introd. 61 Immediately a brewing was finished, it was the duty of the brewer .. to send for the Ale-conner of the Ward, in order to taste the ale. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 476 In London four aleconners are still chosen annually by the liverymen in common hall assembled on Midsummer Day.

Alecost (*ē*·lkɒst). Also 6–7 **ale-coast.** [f. ALE- 4 + COST, ad. L. *costum, -us, -os*, a. Gr. *κόστος* an unidentified plant used as spice.] A Composite plant (*Balsamita vulgaris* or *Chrysanthemum balsamita*) allied to Tansy, so called because formerly much used for giving to ale an agreeable aromatic and bitter flavour.

1589 COGAN (in Prior *Plant-names*). 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxcviii. 524 Called in English Costmarie and Ale-coast. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Ale-cost .. famous for dispatching the maturation of Ale and Beer. 1866 W. BOOTH in *Treas. Bot.* 119 The common Costmary or Alecost is a native of Italy, whence it was introduced in 1568.

†Alecto·rian. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + -IAN.] (See quot.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xvi. (1495) 558 Alectoria is a stone that is founde in the mawes of capons and is lyke to dymme cristall. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The Alectorian or Cockes stone .. wherewith (as it is reported) the famous Milo Crotonien alway stoode invincible. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alectorius* .. a precious stone of a waterish colour.

Alectoromachy (ălĕ·ktŏɹɒ·măki). [See following words.] A variant of ALECTRYOMACHY.

1847 in CRAIG.

Alectoromancy (ălĕ·ktŏɹɒmæ·nsi). Also 7–8 **alectromancy.** [f. Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ* cock + *μαντεία* divination.] A variant of ALECTRYOMANCY.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Alectromancy [divining] by cocks or pullen. 1731 BAILEY, *Alectoromancy*, an ancient divination, in which they made use of a cock in discovering secret and unknown transactions of future events. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 275/2 The mysteries of chyromancy, alectromanchy and catoptromanchy. 1847 in CRAIG.

Alectryomachy (ălĕ·ktri|ɒ·măki). *rare*[−0]. [f. Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών* cock + *-μαχία* fighting.] Cock-fighting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 BAILEY. 1775 ASH, etc.

Alectryomancy (ălĕ·ktri|ɒmæ·nsi). [f. Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών* cock + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. Fr. *alectryomancie.*] Divination by means of a cock with grains of corn.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 706 The author singles Alectryomancy for the subject of this book. 1819 *Pantol.*, *Alectoromantia*, an ancient kind of divination by means of a cock, called also *Alectryomancy.*

‖Alectryon (ălĕ·ktri|ɒn). [Gr.] A cock.

1873 LONGF. *Emma & Eginh.* 110 The crowing cock, The Alectryon of the farmyard and the flock.

†A·lecy. *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. ALE after *lunacy.*] Mental aberration, due to ale-drinking; intoxication.

1598 LILLY *Moth. Bombie* IV. ii. 127 To arrest a man that hath no likenesse of a horse, is flat lunasie or alecie.

Aledge, obs. form of ALLEGE.

†A·le-dra:per. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ALE- 4 + DRAPER, perhaps originally jocular, in allusion to *linen-draper*, etc.] An alehouse-keeper.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Charge agst. Drunk.* 13 These godlesse Ale-drapers, and other sellers of drink. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 300 Most of our Brewers and Ale-Drapers care not what horrid Stuff they prepare and vend. 1747 in *Parish Reg. of Scotter, Linc.*, [Buried] July 8th Thomas Broughton, Farmer and Ale Draper. 1855 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ale-draper*, an alehouse keeper, or publican; a term now obsolete.

†A·le-dra:pery. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -Y[3].] Ale-selling.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 20 Two milch maydens that had set vp a shoppe of Ale-drapery.

Alee (ălī·), *adv.* [a. ON. *á hlé*, a sea phrase as in Eng., f. *á* on, in the direction of + *hlé* shelter: see LEE.] On or toward the lee or sheltered side of the ship; away from the wind; to leeward. Also as an order = *put alee*.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 74 Þan lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute þe barge. *c* 1575 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 161 Ale the helm, Ale, veer. *c* 1648 DAVENANT *Wint. Storms*, Alee, or we sink! *a* 1826 HOOD *Wee Man* xi, Good sir, the boat has lost her trim, You must not sit a-lee. 1859 W. JAMES *Nav. Hist. Eng.* II. 223 The helm of the George was instantly put a-lee. 1865 CARLYLE *Fred. Gt.* II. VI. ix. 229 Such a sea as never was; and breakers now close alee.

†**A-leeward,** *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] + LEEWARD.] Toward the sheltered side, to one side.

1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 81 *Traér de tema la gorra* . . To set his hat to the good aleward, on one side the head.

Aleft (ăle·ft), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] of direction + LEFT.] On or to the left hand.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8149 Aleft he smot and Aright. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* Wks. X. 225 Lightning and thunder Volleying aright and aleft amid the accumulate blackness.

Alegar (æ·lĭgăɪ, ē·lĭgăɪ). Forms: 6 aleger, alligar, 6–7 all-, aliger, 7 alegre, 8 aleager, 6– alegar. [f.(after *vinegar*) ALE + *egre, eger*, EAGER, = Fr. *aigre* sharp, sour.] Sour ale; vinegar formed by the acetous fermentation of ale; malt-vinegar.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxiv. (1870) 296 Soure and tarte thynges, as venegre and aleger [*v. r.* alceger, alegar]. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 189 Some make it of Ale onely . . but that is rather Aliger than Vinegar. 1598 FLORIO, *Agresto* . . vertiuice, alligar. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xv. 324/2 Corrupt Vinegar, Beeregre, and Alegre. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iii. 218 Boil Alegar, scum it, and pour it over them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. 200 Whose small soul, transparent wholesome-looking as small ale, could by no chance ferment into virulent alegar?. . We shall see. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., *Alegar* is to ale what vinegar is to wine. The old home-made article is now seldom procurable.

Alegarto, obs. form of ALLIGATOR.

†**Ale·ger,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OFr. *alègre*:—late L. *alācr-em.* Cf. It. *allegro.*] Lively, cheerful.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 The Root, and Leafe Betell; The Leafe Tobacco; And the Teare of Poppy, . . doe all Condense the Spirits, and make them Strong, and Aleger.

Alegge, obs. form of ALLAY and ALLEGE.

Ale-hoof (ē·lhūf). Forms: 3–4 heyhoue, 4 haihay-, hale-houe, 6–7 ale-hove, ale-hoofe, 7–9 ale-hoof. [Formerly *ale-hove*, from OE. 'hófe, *viola*' (Ælfric) in allusion to its alleged use in brewing instead of hops; perhaps a corruption of the earlier *hay-hove*, 'hedge-hove,' influenced by misunderstanding of another early name, *tun-hove*, f. *tún* enclosure. Among the various kinds of *hófe* mentioned in OE. there is no *ale-hófe*. See HOVE.] The herb ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*); also formerly called *hay-* or *hey-hove, horse-hove*, and HOVE.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 162, *Eyre terestre*, heyhowe. *c* 1350 ARDERNE *Practica* in *Promp. Parv.* 250 Haihoue, *vel* halehoue, *vel* folfyt, *vel* horshoue. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 8 Alehoofe, ground iuie, gilrunbith ground, or Tudnoore. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. ccc. 705 Commonly called . . ground Iuie, Alehoof, Gill creepe by ground, tunehoofe, and Cats foote. *Ibid.* 707 The women of our northren parts . . do tun the herbe Alehooue into their ale, but the reason thereof I know not. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 284 Let him take often with a spoon Water of Alehove. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Alehoof, or Ground-Ivy, famous for dispatching the maturation of Ale and Beer. 1859 E. CAPERN *Bal. & Songs* 128 Where ale-hoof and the borage, too, Held forth their gems of blue.

A·le-house. [ALE- 4.] A house where ale is retailed; *hence*, a tippling house.

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelb.* Thorpe I. 292 On eala-huse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Untimeliche eten alehuse. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5978 At þe alehous make þey marchaundye. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 44 His parisshenes gone forthe to the ale hous or to a taverne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 12 Would I were in an Ale-house in London. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 122 If upon Sunday the church doors be shut, the ale-houses will be open. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xiii. 159 The stuff fit to make a prodigal of is to be found in every alehouse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 The redcoats filled all the alehouses of Westminster.

b. *attrib.* (Cf. also ALE-KNIGHT.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 b, Scurrilitie or alehouse jestyng would bee thought odious. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li. 305 These Tauernhaunters or Alehouseknightes which counterfeit the preachers. 1601 DENT *Pathw. to Heaven* 248 You are . . a drinker, a common ale-house-haunter. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 528 Exercising the trade of a butcher, or an ale-house keeper. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. ii, And Jack on his ale-house bench has as many lies as a Czar.

Alehte, pa. t. of ALACCHE *v. Obs.*, to catch.

Aleing, aling (ē·lin), *vbl. sb., nonce-wd.* [f. ALE taken as a vb. (cf. *to wine*) + -ING[1].] Drinking of ale or treating to ale.

1870 *Daily News* 28 Sept., There was a wining and dining, or better, a beering or aleing and dining of the 'Southern brethren.'

Aleiptic (ăləi·ptik), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀλειπτικ-ός, f. ἀλείπτης a gymnastic trainer, orig. an anointer, f. ἀλείφ-ειν to anoint.] Of or belonging to gymnastic 'training.'

1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 423/1 The Aleiptick art, and, its nearest ally, Medicine, are design'd for the cure of Bodies.

Aleive, var. ALLEVE *v. Obs.*, to relieve.

†**A·le-knight.** *Obs.* [f. ALE 4 + KNIGHT, used derisively; cf. *carpet-knight, knight of the ellwand*, etc.] A votary of the ale-house, a tippler.

1575 *Eccl. Proc. Chester* [The Vicar of Whalley, Lanc., is charged with being] a common dronker and ale knight. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 55 There brauls an Ale-knight for his fat-grown score. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 325 S. Urban for Ale-Knights or Pot-Companions. 1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 597 This man was a regularly dubbed ale-knight, loved barley wine to the full.

Alem, obs. form of ALUM.

Alembic (ăle·mbik). Forms: 4 alambic, -ik, alembyk, 4–5 -ike, -yke, 4–7 -eke, 7 alimbeck, alembicke, 7–8 -eck, 7–9 -ick, 7– -ic. [a. Fr. *alambic*, ad. (ultimately) Arab. الانبيق *al-anbīq*, i. e. *al* the + *anbīq* a still; ad. Gr. ἄμβικ-, ἄμβιξ a cup, beaker, the cap of a still. Aphetized as early as 15th c. to *lembick*, LIMBECK, and the full form scarcely appears again till the 17th.]

1. An apparatus formerly used in distilling, consisting of a *cucurbit* or gourd-shaped vessel containing the substance to be distilled, surmounted by the *head* or *cap*, or *alembic* proper, the beak of which conveyed the vaporous products to a *receiver*, in which they were condensed. It is now superseded by the *retort* and *worm-still*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 520 This Troylus in teres gan distille, As licour out of alambic, fulle fast. *c* 1386 — *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 241 Concurbites, and alembikes eeke [*v. r.* Alambike, alembyke, alembeke.] 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 33 Destill them in a glasse alembike accordyng to arte. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's M.* Wks. 1653, 212 Fill your Alimbeck but two third parts of Copperas. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. IV. xiii. 118 The Alembeck and its Cucurbit must be both of Glass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Earth*, Chymists by their Alembick shew us plainly what this Salt is. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 91 An alembic of pure silver, furnished with a glass head. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. 28 In alembics finely wrought, Distilling herbs and flowers.

2. *fig.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, &c.* (1638) 111 Making a brokers Shop his Alembicke, [he] can turn your silkes into gold. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 The hot spirit drawn out of the alembick of hell, which in France is now so furiously boiling. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxix. 243 In heavy fogs . . trees are perfect alembics. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. ii. 17 The cool and procrastinating alembic of Dyer's Weekly Letter. 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 229 Passed through the alembic of a great poet's imagination.

†**Ale·mbic,** *v. Obs.* [f. sb.; cf. Fr. *alambiquer.*] To distill as in an alembic; = ALEMBICATE.

1635 PERSON *Var.* I. i. 8 The heavens are of a fift substance, not alembecked out of the foure elements. *a* 1666 J. SHIRLEY *Closet of Rar.* (ed. 5) 9 To distill, or rather alembick, spirit of wine. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 138 The important mysteries that have been alembicked out of a trifle.

Alembicate (ăle·mbikeɪt), *v. rare.* [f. med. L. *alembicāt-* ppl. stem of *alembicā-re*, f. ALEMBIC. Cf. It. *alambicare*, Sp. *alambicar*, Fr. *alambiquer.*] To distill as in an alembic.

1836 CROKER *Johnson.* I. 63 The alembicated productions of artificial fire.

Alembroth (ăle·mbrɒþ). [A word of the Alchemists, of unknown origin.] An old name for the double chloride of mercury and ammonium, $2(NH_4Cl.HgCl) + H_2O$, formerly believed to be a universal solvent.

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, 190 Sal Alkaly, sal Alembroke, sal Attinckarr. 1726 BAILEY *Alembroth, Alembor*, the philosophers salt, the key of art. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alembroth* is represented as partaking of the nature of halonitrum and alum. The word is said to be of Chaldee origin, and its natural meaning to be the *key of art*. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The preparation *Sal alembroth*, also called salt of wisdom.

†**Ale·me,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 aleome, aleme, alime, alume (*ii*). [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LEME, OE. *léom-an* to shine.] To illumine.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Godes giue is betere, þe alimeð þe man of fiffolde mihte. *Ibid.* 109 Ure drihten [*i. e.* God] . . ure ihesu christi alemeð þe selue sunne, þe alle oðre þing aleomeð. *Ibid.* 141 Hur eiðer alumð þe se. *c* 1230 *Serm.* in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 128 Þe lihted alle men þe . . aleomed ben.

Alemesse, obs. form of ALMS.

Ale·ne, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + OE. *lǽnan* to grant, LEND.] To lend, grant, give.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright 21, *Pignus*, alæned feoh. 1250 LAYAM. 24000 Ech man brouke his hom: þat god him aleneþ. *Ibid.* 31603 Waþer ich þe aleane wolle: þat þing þat þou ȝeornest.

†**Ale·ngth,** *adv.* and *prep.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + LENGTH. Cf. *across.*]

A. *adv.* In the direction of the length, lengthwise, longitudinally.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4751 The grekes . . Layn ladders alenght & oloft wonnen. 1534 FITZHERB. *Husb.* xlii, Laye a lyttell terre ther vpon, and stroke it alengthe in the bottom of the woll. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xxx, He would stretch the same [his feet] alength and make them serve in stead of an helme to steere withall. 1775 ASH, *Alength*, at full length.

B. *prep.* [the adv. restricted to a definite obj.] In the direction of the length of, lengthwise to.

c 1540 *Practyse of Cyrurg.*, In all other places rome must be made a length the membres.

†**Alepine, alapeen.** *Obs.* A mixed stuff either of wool and silk or mohair and cotton.

1739 in *Observ. Wool. Manuf.* (in *Drapers' Dict.*), *Alapeen.* 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 480 Cheyney, and baize, and serge, and alepine . . and the long countless list Of woollen webs.

†**A·le-pole.** *Obs.* [ALE- 4.] A pole or post set up as the sign of an ale-house; an ale-stake.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 331 The alepole is not the ale itself which it doth signify or represent. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 22/2 Booths, and alepoles are pitched at Saint James his gate. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tort.* 57 The hungry Hostesses ale-pole.

‖ **Alerce** (ăle·rþe). [Sp. *alerce*, f. L. *laricem* LARCH.] An American tree allied to the larch.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 298 Mules bringing alerce-planks and corn from the southern plains. *Ibid.* xiii, A red cedar or an alerce pine.

Alerion (ălī·əriən). *Her.* [Fr. *alérion* (12th c.), med.L. *alariōn-em* some large bird of prey of the eagle kind. Of unkn. origin. Borel makes it an augmentative of OFr. *aillier*, which Diez considered might be Germ. *adler* or *adelar* an eagle.] An eagle without beak or feet.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 180 Geffray of Boullion . . at one draught of his bowe . . broched three feetlesse birds called Allerions vpon his arrow. 1731 BAILEY, *Allerions* (in Heraldry) are small birds painted without beak or feet, like the martlet or martinet. Others say they are like eagles without beak or feet. 1862 H. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 92 The House of Lorraine took for their arms, an *alerion* (a small eagle, with neither beak nor claws), from the word *alerion* being a transposition of *Loraine.*

Alert (ălə·ɪt), *adv., a.*, and *sb.* [a. Fr. *alerte*, formerly *allerte, à l'airte*, 16th c. ad. It. milit. phr. *all' erta* on the watch, on the look-out = *alla* to the, at the, *erta* a look-out, 'a high watch tower' (Florio), literally something *erected* or raised aloft, fem. of *erto*, pa. pple. of *ergere*:—L. *ērigĕre* to ERECT. From being used as an adv. phr., *stare all' erta, se tenir à l' erte* 'to stand on the watch,' it became a predicative and complemental, and at length an attributive adj. and a sb. When *alert* was established as a real adj. in Eng., the adv. phr. became 'on the alert,' etymologically pleonastic = on the *à l'erte*. Cf. the similar histories of *alarm, alamort, alamode*, in which adv. phrases have become more or less adj. or sb.]

A. *adv.* On the watch, on the look-out: hence *adj.* (in the compl. or pred.) Watchful, vigilant, wide-awake. a. as a military term.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres*, Gloss. 249 *Alerta*, an Italian word, vsed vnto the souldiers, when there is any suspition of the enemy, and signifieth to be watchfull, carefull, and ready. 1618 R. WILLIAMS *Act. Low Countr.* 27 (T.) The prince finding his rutters alert (as the Italians say). 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Spain* 213 Dear Jones, prove a true Dragoon, be diligent and alert. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 64/1 Their situations were often so alert that no persons slept out of their clothes. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiv. 417 The Pompeys were alert on the water to seize stray transports or provision ships.

b. generally.

1735 GEO. LD. LYTTELTON *Pers. Lett.* (1776) I. 186 The people were kept Alert and upon their guard. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. vii. 169 Caledonian wanderers would be alert to profit by the opportunity. 1866 MACGREGOR 1000 *M. in Rob Roy* 1 An interest ever varied . . keeps fully alert the energies of the mind. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* vi. 152 Every sense is stirring; he is wholly alert.

B. *adj.* Quick in attention and motion, lively, brisk, active, nimble.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 5, I saw an alerte young Fellow that cocked his Hat upon a Friend of his. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* 115 He is an alert, joyous, and lively old soul. 1859 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 180 You can . . carry any fortress with an army of alert thoughts.

Compared *-er, -est*, or *more, most.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 73 Miss Byron . . is one of the alertest in [these amusements]. 1767 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 134, I never knew him talk in a more alert, firm, and decided tone. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 298 One of the most alert of the masons. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 272 None of the alertest.

C. *sb.* [mod. Fr. *alerte*, subst. use of the original phrase, used as a military call. Cf. *alarm.*

1. The call to 'look out' for an attack; an alarm; *hence*, that which amounts to such a call, a 'waking up,' a sudden attack or surprise.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* II. 286, I am glad to find that you have given the Enemy an Alert. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii. (1846) 79 No man ever saw me drink when an alert was expected. 1870 *Ev. Standard* 17 Sept., In case of an alert, every battalion, every company, and every man know their stations.

2. **On the alert:** on the look-out, on the watch. (Takes the place of the earlier *alert* adv. = *all' erta.*)

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. vi. 31 The troops were . . kept constantly on the Alerte. 1827 HARE *Guess. Truth* Ser. I. (1873) 181 Open evil at all events does this good: it keeps good on the alert. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii. 132 But those who were stationed at the look-out were equally on the alert. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 69, 736 The men are for ever on the alert to find out something wrong.

Alert (ălə·ɪt), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. ALERT *a.* Cf. *content.*] To make alert, to rouse to vigilance.

a 1868 W. WHITMAN *Chants Dem.* Poems 155 When the fire-flashing guns have fully alerted me.

Alertly (ălə·ɹtli), *adv.* [f. ALERT *a.* + -LY².] In an alert manner; on the watch to act; *hence*, briskly, actively, nimbly.

1787 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. 2 III. 454 She is as upright, and walks as alertly, as when you saw her. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. ix. 168 Henri had to.. stand alertly on his guard.

Alertness (ălə·ɹtnės). [f. ALERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being alert; quickness in observing and acting; briskness, activity, nimbleness.

1714 *Spectator* No. 566 ₱ 4 That Alertness.. which is usually so visible among Gentlemen of the Army. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. vi. (ed. 4) 271 His alertness rendered it impossible to seize him. 1816 Miss AUSTEN *Emma* III. ix. 333 The alertness of a mind which could neither be undecided nor dilatory. 1873 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 281 A certain alertness and vigour of understanding.

†**Ale·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 alés-an (WS. alýsan), 2–3 ales-en, s. w. alus-en (*ü*). [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + *lés-an*: see LESE. Cf. Germ. *er-lösen.*] To release, deliver.

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 13 Ac alys us of yfele. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ac ales us of yfele. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 He us alesde from deofles þewdome. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 124 Uorte .. alesen him ut of pine. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 136 Ne bidde ic no bet beo a-lused [*c* 1200 alesed] a domesdai of bende. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 180 Þat bonde me alese of bondes, Of unkind dede.

†**Ale·sedness, ale·sendness.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *alésend* pr. pple. and *alésed* pa. pple. of ALESE + -NESS.] Deliverance, redemption.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 28 Mannes Sunu.. sealde his sawle líf to alysednesse for manegum. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., To alesendnysse for manegen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Of þissere alesednesse.. Dauid þe prophete seide. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.*, Heo wolde man beon.. for ure alysendnisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is.. worldes alesendnesse.

†**Ale·seness, ale·sness.** *Obs.* [f. ALESE *v.* + -NESS.] Redemption, ransom.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 28 Sella sawel his alesenis fore monigum. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., For monzum to alesnisse. *a* 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 1474 Þínre alýsnesse. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 263 He sende ihesu crist.. to ure alesnesse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is heuene cwen & worldes alesnesse [*printed* alefnesse].

†**Ale·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ALESE *v.* + -ING¹.] Release.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* I. 143 Iwarpen ine eche pine wiþ-uten alesinge. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1153 Sum walde hopen & habbe bileaue to his alesunge.

†**Ale·ss,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LESS *a.*, by form-association with vbs. from Fr. apparently formed on adjs., as *a-base*: cf. *amenuse.*] To make less, lessen, diminish.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VIII. ix. 289/1 He must alesse the hyre that the fermer sholde paye.

†**A·lesta·ke.** *Obs.* [f. ALE- 4.]

1. A stake or post set up before an alehouse, to bear a garland, bush, or other sign, or as a sign itself; an alepole. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 667 A garland had he set upon his heed, As gret as it were for an ale-stake. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 32 To the wine and ale stakes to renne. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 642/1 Set vp for a bare signe, as a tauerners bush or tapsters ale stake. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 50/1 This Popish Decree and Indulgense, as a new Merchandise or Ale-stake to get Money. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 64 An Ale-stake .. *vide* May-pole.

2. A frequenter of the alehouse; a tippler or sot.

1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 104 If he be a drunken alestake, a ticktack tauerner. 1656 TRAPP *Exp.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 (1868) III. 641/1 No Ale-stake, tavern-haunter, that sits close at it.

Alet, obs. form of AILETTE.

†**Ale·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + LET, OE. *alætan*, cogn. w. OS. *âlâtan*, OHG. *arlâzan*, Goth. *uslêtan.*] *trans.* To let go; also *intr.* to 'give.'

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 18 Ic hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alætane. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., To alætene. 1205 LAYAM. 15932 Let alæten þis wæter & wei weorpen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 103 A potters potte uneled wol alete.

A·le-ta·ster. [ALE- 1.] An officer appointed to examine or try the ale sold within his jurisdiction, an ALE-CONNER.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, I shall true constable be .. true ale taster, trewe wodewarde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 18 Ale-taster is an officer appointed and sworne in every Leet to looke that the due assise be kept of all the Bread, Ale, and Beere sold within the Jurisdiction of the Leet. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* XX. 12 The keeper of an ale-house was fined, if he broached a cask, without giving notice to.. [the] ale-tasters.

†**Ale·the,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LETHE, to soften.] To soften, mitigate.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 434 Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe Mane heetes estuant for to alethe.

Alethiology (ălī:þi¡ǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀλήθεια truth + -(O)LOGY.] The doctrine of truth, that part of logic which treats of truth.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iv. 69 (L.) The first part [of logic] treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the highest laws for their discrimination, Alethiology.

Alette (ălė·t). *arch.* [a. mod. Fr. *alette*, OFr. *alete*, cogn. with It. *aletta*, dim. of *ala* wing; in form a doublet of AILETTE.] (See quot.)

1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (1816) 10 *Alette* (Fr.) in architecture, the sides of a pier between the arcades: alettes also signify jaumbs, or piedroits. 1838 BUTTON *Dict. Arch.* 7 *Alette*, a small wing; also applied to a pilaster, or buttress.

†**A·letude.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *aletūdo.*] 'Fatness of the body, grossness.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Aleuromancy (ăliū·ɹǫmæ:nsi). *rare.* [a. Fr. *aleuromancie*, ult. f. Gr. ἄλευρον flour + μαντεία divination; the compound ἀλευρομαντεῖον already existed in Gr.] An ancient kind of divination performed by means of meal or flour.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aleuromancy*, divination by barley meal mixed with wheat. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. Disclosed unto you.. by aleuromancy, mixing the flour of wheat with oatmeal. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Aleurometer (æliurǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ἄλευρ-ον flour + -(O)METER.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of gluten in flour.

1844 *Athen.* No. 1112 The Aleurometer, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour.

Aleuron(e (ăliū·ɹrən, -ōun). [ad. Gr. ἄλευρον flour.] An albuminoid or proteinous substance found in amorphous granules in the seeds of plants, etc.

1869 S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Grow* 92 Hartig .. distinguished them by the name *Aleurone*, a term which we may conveniently employ. By *Aleurone* is.. meant.. those organised granules found in the plant, of which the albuminoids are chief ingredients. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 55 The aleurone grains of oily seeds contain no oil. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aleuron* masses or crystals are found in the vitellus of the ova of fishes and other vertebrata.

Aleuronic (æliurǫ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to aleuron.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Albines*, The aleuronic mass is composed of two concentric vesicles.

Alevin (æ·lĕvin). [a. Fr. *alevin*, according to Littré for **alevain*, f. OFr. *alever* to rear:—L. *adlevāre*, f. *ad* to + *levāre* to raise; like *nourrain* from *nourrir.*] Young fish, fry.

1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* vii. 75 The havoc committed on the eggs, and alevins. 1882 F. FRANCIS in *Gd. Wds.* Sept. 603 Into your hatching-boxes, amongst your trout and salmon eggs, or alevins.

†**Alew·.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹ (in Spenser). = HALLOO.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. vi. 13 Yet did she not lament with loude alew, As women wont.

A·le-wife¹. [ALE- 4 + WIFE in sense of *woman.*] A woman that keeps an ale-house.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 330 Þe best and brounest · þat brewesters [*v.r. c* 1400 ale-wiuys] sellen. *a* 1500 *Carp. Tools* 43 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 81 He wones to nyze the ale-wyffe. 1587 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. vi. 161 Such slights also have the alewives for the utterance of this drinke. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 23 Aske Marrian Hacket the fat Alewife of Wincot, if shee know me not. 1663 *Flagel., O. Cromwell* (1672) 17 The Ale-wives of Huntingdon .. when they saw him coming would use to cry out to one another, shut up your Dores. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 17 A flat silver ring on her finger, like our ale-wives. 1865 T. WRIGHT *Caricature & Grot.* viii. 139 The ale-wife is pouring her liquor from her jug.

Ale-wife² (ē·lwəif). Pl. ale-wives. [Corrupted from 17th c. *aloofe*, taken by some to be an American Indian name; according to others a literal error for Fr. *alose* a shad. Further investigation is required.] An American fish (*Clupea serrata*) closely allied to the herring.

[1678 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1066 The coming up of a Fish called Aloofes, into the Rivers.. Where the Ground is bad or worn out, the Indians used to put two or three of the forementioned Fishes, under or adjacent each Corn-hill.. The English have learned the like Husbandry, where those Aloofes come up in great plenty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Alewife*, *Clupea alosa*, a fish of the herring kind which appears in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1678 as the *aloofe*; the corruption therefore was a ready one.] 1847 in CRAIG. 1852 M. PERLEY *Rep. Fish. N. Brunsw.* (ed. 2) 208 The alewive appears in great quantities in the Chesapeake, in March. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 15 The refuse of the gasworks.. supplied him [the crow] with dead alewives in abundance.

†**Alexa·nder,** *sb. Obs.* Alexandrine or Alexandrian work; a species of striped silk.

1500 in *Ann. Reg.* 1768, 134 A compleat hanging of broad Alexander. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Alexander*, Bourde de Alisaundre, Burdalisaunder.. In 1327 Exeter has a chasuble of Bourde de Elisandre of divers colours.

†**Alexa·nder,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prop. name *Alexander*, in reference to the renown of Alexander the Great.] To praise as an Alexander; to extol.

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 660 Ye princes.. Alexander'd up in lying odes.

Alexanders (ælėgzɑ·ndəɹs). Forms: 1 alexandre, 3–4 alisaundre, 5–6 alysaunder, 7 allis-, alys-, 8 ales-, 7–9 alis-, 6– alexander(s. [Cf. Fr. *alexandre* (Lyte's *Dodoens*), *alisandre* Palsg., *alisaundre*, *alissandere* Godef., med.L. name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, a synonym of *P. Macedonicum.* The note in Holland's *Pliny* (1634) II. 30 that *alisanders* is 'a corrupt word from *olus atrum*, as if one would say *olusatres*,' seems disproved by the 10th c. *alexandre.*]

An umbelliferous plant (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*), called also Horse-parsley, formerly cultivated and eaten like celery.

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 120 Wyrc to drence alexandre. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alysaunder, herbe, or stanmarche, *Macedonia.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 608 In Frenche *Grand Ache* or *Alexandre* .. in English, *Alexanders.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) II, Alysander, the seeds drunke alone.. dissolueth winde and griping in the body. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xl, Herbes and rootes for sallets and sauce, Alexanders, at all times. 1669 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 270 Now sow.. Sellery, Smallage, Allisanders. 1813 MARSHALL *Gard.* XV. (ed. 5) 214 Alexander is a culinary plant, formerly much used, but has given way to celery. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 9 Smyrnium (Alexanders).

Alexander's Foot. A composite plant (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*), also called Pellitory of Spain, closely allied to camomile.

1597 GERARD *Herball* 619 In French *Pied d Alexandre*, that is to saie, *Pes Alexandrinus*, or Alexanders foote. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alexander's Foot*, a Plant, whose Root resembles a foot. [Also in BAILEY and ASH.]

Alexandrian (ælėgzɑ·ndriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Alexandri-us* + -AN.] = ALEXANDRINE.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Chapman's translation of Homer consists wholly of *Alexandrians.* 1753 — *Supp.* s. v., He had been deceived in supposing the alexandrian verses to have corresponded to the ancient heroics.

Alexandrine (ælėgzɑ·ndrin), *a.* and *sb.*¹ [a. Fr. *alexandrin*, the exact origin of which is disputed, some deriving it, according to Ménage, from the name of *Alexandre Paris*, an old French poet who used this verse, others from the fact that several poems on Alexander the Great were written in it by early poets (one by the said Alexandre Paris): see Littré.]

A. *adj.* Applied to a line of six feet or twelve syllables, which is the French heroic verse, and in English is used to vary the heroic verse of five feet.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 86 This meeter of twelue sillables the French man calleth a verse Alexandrine. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 199 (T.) The harmony of his numbers, as far as Alexandrine lines will admit.

B. *sb.* An Alexandrine line or verse.

1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., They write in Alexandrins or verses of six feet. 1709 POPE *Crit.* 359 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 67, 392 Says Spenser, in one of his fine, drowsy, murmuring alexandrines.

Alexandrine (ælėgzɑ·ndrin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.*² [a. Fr. *alexandrin*, ad. L. *alexandrīnus*, f. *Alexandrīa* prop. name.] Of or belonging to Alexandria; *esp.* a kind of embroidery named from that town.

?*a* 1500 *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86, 121 (Halliw.) A mauntelle of hermyn Coverid .. with Alexandryn. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 178 Take .. of the treacle Alexandrine 2 ounces. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xli. 535 Plato and the Alexandrine philosophers.

Alexandrite (ælėgzɑ·ndrəit). *Min.* [Named from Alexander I, Czar of Russia; see -ITE.] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the Ural Mountains.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 155 Alexandrite of emerald-green color.

†**Alexi·cacon, -kakon.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. ἀλεξί-κακ-ος, -ον keeping off evil, f. ἀλέξ-ειν to keep off + κακόν evil.] A preservative against evil; a safeguard.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 552 That their great Alexikakon was a meere figment and Imposture. 1721 BAILEY, *Alexicacon*, a remedy against all evils. 1731 BAILEY and 1775 ASH, *Alexicacon*, A medicine to expell any ill humours from the body.

†**Ale:xipha·rmac,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *alexipharmaque* (16th c.), ad. mod. L. *alexipharmacum*, ad. Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακον a remedy against poison; prop. adj. neut. 'keeping off poison'; f. ἀλέξ-ειν to ward off + φάρμακον poison. At first used only in the Gr. or L. form; after adaptation as *alexipharmac* it was also used adjectively, and finally by form-assoc. made ALEXIPHARMIC.]

A. *sb.* An antidote against poison.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 366 Alexipharmaks, called also Alexiteria, are such as resist poison. 1776 BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 107 The people .. made use of it by way of an alexipharmack and amulet. 1797 *Edin. New Disp.* II. 242/1 This root has been much celebrated as an alexipharmac.

B. *adj.* = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 55 This is endowed with Alexipharmac Vertues. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lemon*, The Rind is Alexipharmac and Cordial.

†**Ale:xipha·rmacal,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL. Prop. the adj. form of ALEXIPHARMAC *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1643 E. GREAVES *Morbus Epid.* 11 Some Alexipharmacall Medicine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 168 The Horn of a deer is Alexipharmacal. 1692 in COLES.

B. *sb.* = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 775 So effectuall a remedy, or so notable an alexipharmacall.

‖ **Ale:xipha·rmacon, -um.** [the orig. Gr. ἀλεξιφάρμακον, and its L. ad. *alexipharmacum*, used as Eng.] = ALEXIPHARMIC.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 134 This is the summe of all alexipharmacons. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Alexipharmaca*, medicines to resist the plague, and poyson. 1744 BERKELEY *Tar Water in Plague*, Tar water .. is a great alexipharmacum and cordial.

Alexipharma·tical, *a.* Erroneous form for ALEXIPHARMACAL, imitating *grammatical*, etc.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 623 Preserved safe and sound by this alexipharmatical medicine.

Alexipharmic (ăle:ksifā·ɹmik), *a.* and *sb.*

[Modified from ALEXIPHARMAC by form-association with the ending -IC, as in *tonic, diuretic,* etc.]

A. *adj.* Preserving from the effects of poison; counteracting or driving away poison; having the quality or nature of an antidote.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 393 Marigold, the flowers are Alexipharmick. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 Alexipharmic boluses and neutral draughts. 1830 LINDLEY *Syst. Bot.* 233 Supposed by the Indian doctors .. to be alexipharmic.

B. *sb.* An alexipharmic medicine or application; a remedy or preservative against poison; an antidote or 'counterpoison.'

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 394 A mighty great Cordial, alexipharmick, and counter-poyson. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 ₱ 2 They filled his apartments with alexipharmics, restoratives, and essential virtues. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* 20 The horns were employed as alexipharmics. 1836 M. CHAPMAN *Prom. Bd.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 730 Alexipharmic was there none or drug.

†Ale:xipha'rmical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an alexipharmic or antidote.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* IV. iii. (1662) 640 As Alexipharmical Medicines preserve the heart. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1177 Alexipharmical Plants, as Scordium, Rue and the like.

Alexipyretic (ăle:ksi,pəire'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀλεξι-* warding off + *πυρετ-ός* fever + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Helpful against fever. **B.** *sb.* A febrifuge.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Confounding alexiterics with alexipyretics. 1847 in CRAIG. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alexir, erroneous form of ELIXIR.

†Ale:xite'rial, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *alexiterium* (see ALEXITERY) + -AL.] = ALEXITERIC.

A. *adj.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 657 Sufficient store of alexiterial medicines for the expulsing of this grief. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 24 Several People will have it that this Root is Alexiterial. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Been* or *behen* .. its aromatic, cardiac, and alexiterial virtues.

B. *sb.*

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6170 Divers Receipts of Cordials and Alexiterials. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Alexiterian = ALEXITERIC; a superfluous variant.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alexiteric (ăle:ksite'rik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med. L. *alexiter-ium* (see ALEXITERY) + -IC.]

A. *adj. properly,* Having the power to ward off contagion; but *used as* Having the properties of an antidote, alexipharmic.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alexiterical* or *Alexiterick,* that preserves from or drives out Poison, and hinders its mischievous effects in a Humane Body. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alexiteric,* having the properties of an *Alexeterium*: antidotal.

B. *sb.* A preservative against contagion or poison.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 92 The berries [of juniper] .. are a great Diuretick, Sudorifick, and Alexiterick. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 26 One of the greatest Alexitericks in the World. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

†Alexite'rical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1742 BAILEY, *Alexiterical, Alexiterick,* that which preserves from or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant kind, by promoting sweat. 1775 in ASH.

†Ale'xitery, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *alexiterium* (also used unchanged) remedy, alleviation, a. Gr. *ἀλεξητήριον* a safeguard, a protection; prop. neut. of adj. *ἀλεξητήριος* keeping off, defending; f. *ἀλέξ-ειν* to ward off.] = ALEXITERIC.

A. *sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 189 Having drunk of the Decoction .. or some other Alexitery. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 211 No Alexiterium for a pestilential poison. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3015 The heart or liver of a viper is one of the greatest Alexitery's in the world.

B. *adj.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fraxinel,* The Root of the Fraxinel is cordial, opening and alexitary.

†Aley'. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *alie, alye* (also *alis*), mod. Fr. *alise, alize,* ad. OHG. *eliza,* mod. G. *else*(*beere*); the suppression of the *s* in the OFr. is anomalous.] The fruit of the Wild Service tree.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1377 Cherys, of which many oon fayne is, Notes, aleys [*v.r.* aleis], & bolas.

‖ **Alezan** (alәzaṅ'). [Fr., ad. Sp. *alazan,* of doubtful origin; accord. to Devic, f. Arab. *al* the + *hals-ā* fem. of *aḥlas* a bay horse.] A sorrel horse.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii. 43 The snow-white steed of Odo; the alezan of Fitzosborne.

‖ **Alfa'lfa** (ælfæ'lfă). [Sp. *alfalfa* 'three-leaved grasse, clovers grasse' (Minsheu), formerly *alfalfez,* identified by Pedro de Alcalá with Arab. الفصفصة *alfaçfaçah* 'the best sort of fodder,' Freytag.] Spanish name for a variety of Lucerne, in use also in parts of the United States.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 339 The beds of alfarfa, a kind of clover. 1881 W. WHITE *Cameos fr. Silverl.* I. One species took possession of an alfalfa field. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690 Hay and its substitutes alfalfa and lucern.

‖ **Alfaqui** (alfăkī'). [Sp. *alfaquí,* ad. Arab. الفقيه *al-faqīh,* i.e. *al* the + *faqīh* one skilled in divine things, f. *faqiha* to be wise.] (See quot.)

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, *Alfakih, Alfaqui, Fakih, Faqui* or *Faquinus* .. is in the Mosquits or temples of the Mohametanes, one, that in the manner of a Priest, doth their diuine Seruice, readeth the Law, and doth interpret and expound the same. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* v. 39 The Priest called their *Alfaqui,* conjured the fish. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. ix. 382 'Woe is me?' exclaimed an ancient Alfaki. *Ibid.* II. vi. 387 The counsels and authority of some of the chief alfaquis.

Alfast = all fast: see AL- and ALL- E 6.

Alfe, obs. form of ELF and of HALF.

†Alfe'res. *Obs.* Also **alfierez, -feeres, -ferez, -faras.** [a. OSp. and Pg. *alféres* (mod. Sp. *alférez*) ensign, ad. Arab. الفارس *al-fāris* cavalier or knight, f. *faras* horse. Often made pl., with sing. **alfere -a -o**; cf. Fr. *alfier,* It. *alfiere.* (In later Sp. and It. also confused with *alfir,* see ALFIN, as name of the bishop in chess.)] An ensign, a standard-bearer.

1591 GERRARD *Art Warre* 166 The Alfieres of everie Regiment. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (1849) 10 Losinge my Alfierez Davis Pursell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21, I have seene .. the Alferes themselves to passe into other ranks to fight, leauing the Ensigne with the Abanderado. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i (N.) Jug here, his alfarez? An able officer. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxiii. (1821) 431 With a sealed Letter to the Lord Deputie, by an Alfeeres. *Ibid.* xxi. 420 Two Captaines, 7 Alferoes. *?c* 1640 *Embl. Parthen. Sodal.* 49 (N.) The heliotropium, or sunflower, 'is the true alferes, bearing up the standard of Flora.' 1679 in Howell's *State Trials* (1816) VII. 347 There are no lieutenants in all the Flanders companies, only Captains and Alfara's. 1708 KERSEY, *Alferes,* an Ensign-bearer.

†Alfet. [Anglicized form of med.L. *alfetum,* latinized form of OE. *ál-fæt,* f. *ál* burning + *fæt* vat, vessel (cf. *ál-geweorc* tinder), in Laws of Æthelstán.] The cauldron used in the ordeal of scalding water. (Not Eng. since 1100; mod. form would be *ole-vat.*)

a 1000 *Anct. Laws* I. 226 Si þæt álfæt ísen oþþen æren, léaden oþþe lǽmen. [1678 DU CANGE, *Alfetum.*] 1678 PHILLIPS, *Alfet,* a kind of Ordeal anciently used, which was by a great Caldron of scalding water, into which the accused person was to put his arm up to the elbow, and if hurt he was held guilty, if not acquitted. [In BAILEY, ASH, TOMLINS, etc., but only from Du Cange.]

†Al'fin, al'phin. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **alphyn(e, aufyn, awfyn,** 6 **alfyn.** [a. OFr. *alfin, aufin* (med.L. *alphinus,* It. *alfino, alfido*), f. Sp. *alfil* (*arfil*), Pg. *alfil* (*alfir*), a. Arab. الفيل *al-fīl* the elephant, Skr. *pīlu*; the piece in chess called the *alphin,* and now the *bishop,* having had originally with the Indians, Chinese, and Persians the figure and name of an *elephant.*]

1. Former name of the *bishop* in chess.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 70 Som tyme hy and som tyme lowe, among aufyns and pownys. *Ibid.* 62 The secunde, *scil.* alphyne, renneth iij. poyntes, both vpwarde and dounewarde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. B 8, The alphyns ought to be made and formed in manere of Juges sittyng in a chayer. *Ibid.* IV. iv. K 8, The alphyn goeth alwey cornerwyse. 1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Alfyn, a man of the chesse borde. 1562 ROWBOTHAM in *Archæol.* XXIV. 203 The Bishoppes some name Alphins, some fooles, and some name them Princes; other some call them Archers. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 275 The alfin was also denominated by the French fol, and with us an archer, and at last a bishop.

2. *fig.* with reference either to the Fr. name *fol* fool, or to the awkward and formerly limited moves of the *alfin.* (Cf. 'Alanus in Parabolis,' quoted in Du Cange, 'Sic inter schachos *Alphinus inutilis* extat, Inter aves bubo.')

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1343 Myche wondyre have I, þat syche an alfyne as thow dare speke syche wordez!

†Alfo'rge, alfo'rja. *Obs.* [Pg. *alforge,* Sp. *alforja,* according to Diez, ad. Arab. الخرج *al-khorj* the store, supply, provision, f. *kharaja* to proceed.]

1. A wallet, a leather bag, a saddle-bag.

1611 TIMBERLAKE 2 *Eng. Pilg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1753) I. 341 A few Raisins and Bisket, such as we carried in our Alforges. 1779 JOHNSON *Wks.* 1787 IV. 417 Came down to the sea-side with their aliforges, or leather-bottles, to traffic for water.

2. The cheek-pouch of a baboon.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Highlander* Wks. 1730 I. 117 As monkeys their alforges stuff with nuts. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xviii. (1804) 112 A great bag of loose skin hanging down in wrinkles like the alforjas of a baboon.

†Al-fort, *conj. Obs.* [f. ALL *adv.* + FORT, until.] Even till, even to, = Fr. *jusqu'à, jusqu'à ce que.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 17 To erne, Alfort he come to one walle.

‖ **Alfresco** (alfre'sko), *adv.* [It. phr. *al fresco* on the fresh, in the fresh or cool air; to paint *al fresco* on the fresh plaster, to dine *al fresco* in the open air.]

†**1.** = FRESCO; *painted* on a plaster surface while still fresh or moist. *Obs.*

1764 HARMER *Observ.* vii. § 40. 304 It is superior to the al-fresco, and the Mosaic work.

2. In the open air; also *attrib.* open-air-.

1753 Mrs. HEYWOOD *J. & J. Jessamy* I. v. 53 It was good for her ladyship's health to be thus alfresco. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IV. i. 113 To ventilate my passion here al fresco. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., The pillared archway of Clement's Inn .. a once favourite 'al fresco' emporium of hot eel soup.

3. Used as vb. with obj. *it.*

1822 L. HUNT *Recoll. Writers* 214 Of putting on his shirt as he returns, or even of alfrescoing it without one.

Al'fridary. *Astrol.* [Of obsc. orig.; cf. Arab. فرض *faraḍa,* 'cernere,' to cut into, define, decree, also to define beforehand a time, to fix on an hour; whence *fariyḍah,* sb. a fixed and defined part. The *-aria* must be Romance ending.] (See quot.)

1614 *Albumazar* II. v. (N.) I'll finde the cuspe, and alfridaria. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxi. 733 Lords of the Septenniall yeers, vulgarly called Lords of the Alfridary, are thus: If the Native be borne by day, the ☉ governes the first seven yeers after the Birth, ♀ the next seven, ☿ the next seven, and so in order. 1708 KERSEY, *Alfridary,* a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Person. 1775 in ASH.

Alfur, -o (æ'lfū·ɪ, ælfū·'ro). [ad. Pg. *alfuori* 'the outsider,' f. Arab. *al* the + *fuori* outside:—L. *foribus* out of door, *fores* doors. (R. N. Cust.)] A member of a race or group of races in Celebes and the surrounding islands, distinct from the Malay and Negrito, but perhaps intermediate between them. Hence **Alfurese** *a.*

1878 CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 147 The seven Alfurese languages of which we have vocabularies. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Alfurian Race: the Alfurs. 1881 A. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 251 The fusion of yellow, white, and black produces the so-called 'Alfuros' in the East.

Alfyn, variant of ALFIN, *Obs.*

Alg (ælg). *rare.* [Anglicized form of L. *alga* or Fr. *algue.*] = ALGA.

1882 F. v. MUELLER (*title*) Mosses, Lichens, Algs, and Fungs .. indigenous to Australia.

‖ **Alga** (æ'lgă). Pl. **algæ** (æ'ldʒī). [L. *alga* sea-weed.] A sea-weed; in *pl.* One of the great divisions of Cryptogamic plants, including sea-weeds and kindred fresh-water plants, and a few aerial species.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 110 Alga whiche is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes .. is commonly called in englyshe see wrak. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masques at Crt.* (T.) Oceanus was garlanded with alga, or sea-grass. 1660 DRYDEN *Astr. Red.* 119 With alga who the sacred altar strews. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The alga's are some marine .. others fluviatile. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 114 Algæ, having .. the seeds either like a meal on the leaves or inclosed in bladders. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 78 These banks of algæ in the Northern Atlantic. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 301 The snow itself .. produces a red alga.

Algæology, -ist, bad forms of ALGOLOGY, -IST.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1866) 193 Now that algæology has become a science. 1857 — *Test. Rocks* I. 18 Families familiar to the modern algæologist. 1882 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy.* xiv. 242 Whose speciality is Algæology.

Algal (æ'lgăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. ALGA + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an alga or sea-weed. *Algal alliance*: Lindley's lowest division of the Thallogens, containing the sea-weeds and their allies.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 8 The near approach of the two realms being through the Algal alliance. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 465 Merely an algal condition of the common mould. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 185 By clearing off the algal growth.

B. *sb.* A plant of the algal alliance; an ally of the *algæ.*

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 122 The mode of propagation in Algals is extremely variable. 1854 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 69 In many Algals the cellular spores are surrounded by cilia.

‖ **Al'galie.** *Surg. Obs.* [a. Fr. *algalie, algarie,* ad. med.L. *algalia, argalia,* identified by Ménage with med. Gr. *ἀργαλεῖον* (used in same sense) for ancient Gr. *ἐργαλεῖον* 'instrument,' f. *ἔργον* work. (Littré.)] (See quot.)

1746 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 177 In this manner I thrusted an Algalie (or hollow Catheter) into the Bladder.

†Algara'd. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *algarade,* ad. Sp. *algarada* 'a sudden assault with a great crie' (Minsheu); f. med.L., Pg. and ?Sp. *algara* a raid (a. Arab. الغارة *al-ghārah,* i.e. *al* the, *ghārah* raid) + *-ada,* see -ADE.] A hostile incursion, a raid upon an enemy's territory.

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James II,* Wks. 1711, 35 As the French made an algarad by sea upon Kent. — *James IV,* 63 To suppress their incursions and algarads.

†Algarde. *Obs.* [f. name of a place.] A Spanish wine formerly celebrated.

a 1400 *Sqr. Low Deg.* 756 (in *Dom. Arch.* II. 134) Mount rose, & wyne of Greke, Both algrade, & respice eke. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 202 Osay and algarde, and oþer ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never.

†Algarot, -oth. *Chem. Obs.* [a. Fr. *algaroth,* f. name of the inventor Victor Algarotti, a physician of Verona.] An emetic powder, consisting of a compound of trichloride and trioxide of antimony, not now used.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Algarot,* a Chymical Preparation made of Butter of Antimony. 1798 M. & R. EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 96 Butter of antimony, powder of algaroth, and salt of alembroth, may yet long retain their ancient titles amongst apothecaries. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 White oxide of antimony, formerly called Algaroth Powder.

‖ **Algarro'ba.** [Sp. *algarroba,* ad. Arab. الخروبة *al-kharrūbah,* applied to the same.] a. The CAROB tree and bean (also called Locust-pod). b. A South American mimosa with pods of similar flavour.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 359 A few algarroba trees, a kind of mimosa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Algaroba bean,* the fruit of *Ceratonia Siliqua.* 1873 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 3) 504

The legumes of *Prosopis dulcis* .. are used as a food for cattle, under the name of *Algorobo*.

†**Algate, -s,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3–4 allegate, 4– algates. [lit. *alle gate* = every way: see GATE *sb.*2 Cf. ON. *alla götu*, and Ormin's *whatt gate* what way? how? The extended form *algates* began in the n. e. *c* 1300; the *-s* was probably analogical, after *always*, etc. (originally genitive). As no difference of meaning appears between *algate* and *algates*, they are not here separated.]

1. Of circumstance and time: Always, continually.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Wunede mid his apostles for to þe fowertuðe dai, noht alegate, ac stund-mele. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 358 He bad hem algates wake and pray. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 6 We ben hardi algatis [1611 alwayes confident]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 188 We ou3ten algatis abstene and forbere. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (1880) 20 Through thy freendlye trauaile mee dooth King Iuppiter algats Tender. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. i. 59 These strangers in Ireland would algate now be also called and accompted Normans.

2. In every way, any way, any how; by all or any means.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 398 3if þi luue nis nout forto 3iuen, auh wult allegate þet me bugge hire. *a* 1330 *Sir Otuel* 69 And seide, algate he wolde preue, That Ich am in misbeleue. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, That ye algates desyre to haue a do. 1450 MYRC 1560 Algate make hym telle the. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 36 The Host once Consecrated of the Priest, is algates to bee receiued, whether of many together, or one alone. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Witie Lett.*, Seeing you gentlewomen will allgates have it so.

3. At all events, at any rate, in any case; whatever may happen.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 329, I deme the, thou most algate be deed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas*, That we algate shall dye bothe two. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) I. l. 90 Algates he wolde haue the freres on the lefte honde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. (1710) iii. 80 Now haist my pane, sen al gatis I mon de. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xlii. 47 For a space there must he algates dwell.

4. All the way, altogether.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 185 Philip now wille me faile, & alle gate wend me fro. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 238 Which is vnknowe algates vnto me [*v.r.* algat, -e]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 395 This IX^e^ trouthe is Algatis to be holde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 2 Una now he algates must forgoe. 1625 L'ISLE *Du Bartas* 60 When algate the top of this Tower had raught unto the clouds.

5. Of sequence: However that may be; yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, after all.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16392 Him haf algat we will. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 291 Although ther be difference betueen these tuo causes of drenching, algates the schip is dreynt. *c* 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 142 Mynse hem smalle in þe siruppe: of fumosite algate be ye feerynge. 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 36 Alas, quoth I, this is great crueltye: All gate, I bad them all be of good cheere. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772, 22, I have a fear and dread algate.

6. Of place: Everywhere. (This is now the common meaning of the word in the northern dialects, in which alone it survives, along with the cognate *any gate, na-gate, sumgate.*)

Algatross, obs. form of ALBATROSS.

Algazel, early form of GAZELLE.

Algebra (æ·ldʒĭbră). Also 6 algeber, algiebar. [a. It. *algèbra* (also Sp. and med.L.), ad. Arab. الجبر *al-jebr* the redintegration or reunion of broken parts, f. *jabara* to reunite, redintegrate, consolidate, restore; *hence*, the surgical treatment of fractures, bone-setting. Also in phr. علم الجبر والمقابله *ʿilm al-jebr wa'l-muqābalah*, i.e. 'the science of redintegration and equation (opposition, comparison, collation),' the Arabic name for algebraic computation. In this sense the first part of the Arabic title was taken into It. in 1202, as *algèbra*; the second part, *almucābala*, was used by some med.L. writers in the same sense. The 16th c. Eng. *algeber* (fancifully identified by early writers with the name of the Arabic chemist *Geber*) was either taken directly from Arab. or from Fr. *algèbre*; but the It. *algèbra* became the accepted form (accented *a·lgebra* by 1663).]

†1. The surgical treatment of fractures; bone-setting. (A popular sense which probably survived from the Arabs in Spain; still in Sp.) *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* X iij, The helpes of Algebra & of dislocations. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 19 This Araby worde Algebra sygnifyeth as well fractures of bones, etc. as sometyme the restauration of the same. [1598 FLORIO, *Algèbra* [It.] the arte of bone-setting. 1623 MINSHEU, *Algébra* [Sp.] bone-setting. *Algebrista*, a bone-setter.]

2. The department of mathematics which investigates the relations and properties of numbers by means of general symbols; and, in a more abstract sense, a calculus of symbols combining according to certain defined laws.

'Hence various *algebras*: as *commutative algebra*, in which the symbols obey the law of commutation; *linear algebra*, in which the symbols are linearly connected; *quadruple algebra*, or quaternions; and the *algebra of logic*, in which the symbols represent not numbers or quantities, but other objects of thought, as classes or qualities of things, or statements concerning things.' R. Harley, F.R.S.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Know.* II. Pref., Also the rule of false position, with dyuers examples not onely vulgar, but some appertaynyng to the rule of Algeber. 1557 — *Whetst.* E iv, This Rule is called the Rule of Algeber, after the name of the inuentoure, as some men think .. But of his vse it is rightly called the rule of equation. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Eucl.* x. Introd. 229 That more secret and subtill part of Arithmetike, commonly called Algebra. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 6 The very name is *Algiebar*, and not *Algebra*: as by the Arabien Auicen, may be proued. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 70 Farther to wade in the large sea of Algebra and numbers cossical. *Ibid.* 55 This Art of Algebra or Rule of Cosse as the Italians terme it. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* I. i. (1616) 607 Your alchemy, and your algebra. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. (1657) 45 Geber, that first inventer of Algebra. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Algebra*, or the Analytical Art. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 126 And wisely tell what hour o' th' day The clock does strike, by Algebra. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 33 A proportion beyond all the powers of algebra to equalise and settle. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 22 And if it weigh the importance of a fly, The scales are false, or algebra a lie. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 238 [In Italian] *co* or *cosa* stands for the unknown quantity; whence algebra was sometimes called the *cossic* art. 1849 DE MORGAN *Double Algebra* II. i. 98 Algebra .. got its Arabic name, I have no doubt, from the *restoration* of the term which completes the square, and *reduction* of the equation by extracting the square root. The solution of a quadratic equation was the most prominent part of the Arabic algebra. 1860 MOTLEY *Hist. Netherl.* III. 102 Passionless as algebra.

Algebraic (ældʒĭbrē·ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Cf. the more regularly formed Fr. *algébrique.*] Of or pertaining to algebra, occurring *in* algebra.

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 60, I have to prove .. the algebraic calculation. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* (1725) 31 Two or more Algebraic quantities. 1681 SIR G. WHARTON *Wks.* 1683, 44 The so long sought for Equation of three discontinued Numbers in Algebriaque proportion. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccclxxxv/4 Algebraick Arithmetick, made easie for the commonest capacity. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 182 Algebraic Fractions have the same names and rules of operation, as numeral fractions in common arithmetic. 1858 HOLMES *Aut. of Breakf. T.* xi. 101 These expressions come to be the algebraic symbols of minds which have grown too weak to discriminate.

Algebraical (ældʒĭbrē·ikăl), *a.* [f. ALGEBRA + -ICAL.] Of or relating to algebra, in which algebra occurs; involving or using, dealing with or treating algebra. (Formerly used = ALGEBRAIC, but prop. disting. as an objective from possessive genitive: an *algebraic* symbol, an *algebraical* treatise.)

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. Pref. T b, I intend .. geometrically by Algebraycall Calculations to search out the sides. 1579 — *Stratiot.* 32 The working of supputations Algebraicall. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 172 Signs, or Symbols now commonly used by some Algebraical Writers. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* I. 52 Lord Bolingbroke in the algebraical phrase less than nothing. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 348 The affectation of algebraical formality. 1868 G. AIRY *Pop. Astron.* v. 173 The process is algebraical.

Algebraically (ældʒĭbrē·ikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an algebraic or algebraical manner; in algebraic terms, by algebraic processes.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 118 A treatise of conics .. algebraically performed. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* (1725) 63 Various Arithmetical Questions Algebraically resolved. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmlxxxv/4 Euclids second Book .. Algebraically Demonstrated. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 82 The great discovery that geometrical curves may be expressed algebraically.

†**Algebraism, -rism.** *Obs.* [f. ALGEBRA + -ISM; see next.] Properly an operation or expression in algebra; algebraic symbolism.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Algebraism*, or *Algebrism*, is affectedly used, in some writers, for algebra itself. In which sense, we read of the application of algebraism.

Algebraist, -rist (æ·ldʒĭbrē·ist, -rist). [f. ALGEBRA + -IST. As the final *a* of *algebra* is no part of the stem, *algebrism, algebrist, algebrize*, are more correct, as well as easier forms of these three words. Cf. Fr. *algébriste*, It. and Sp. *algebrista.*] One versed in algebra.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6073 A Body of Algebra prepared for the Press by that eminent Algebraist Mr. John Kersey. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. col. 871 He had the Character among the *Vertuosi* of a very good Algebrest. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1 P 80 Letters .. used by Algebraists to denote Sums and Differences. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 468 When the algebraist speaks of multiplying by a negative quantity.

Algebraize, -rize (æ·ldʒĭbrəiz), *vb.* [f. ALGEBRA + -IZE; see prec.] To reduce to algebraic form, to perform or solve by algebra.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 633 When a child throws out his five fingers .. he has algebraized before he can speak.

†**Algebri·cian.** *Obs.* [f. ALGEBRA or It. *algebrico* (Fr. *algébrique*) by form-assoc. with *arithmetician, geometr-ician*, etc.] = ALGEBRAIST.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 48 One Prime, or one Roote as commonlye Algebricians tearme it. 1680 HOBBES *Consid.* 51 You Algebricians and Non-conformists, do but fain it, to comfort one another.

Algefacient (æ·ldʒĭfē·ʃənt), *a. Med.* [f. L. *algē-re* to be cold + *facient-em* pr. pple. of *facĕre* to make; cf. L. *calefacere* to make warm.] 'Cooling, having the power to make cold.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

†**Algere.** *Obs.* [? f. OE. *æl* eel + *gár* spear. Cf. Fl. *aalgeer, elger*, instrumentum dentibus mucronatum, quo anguillæ figuntur. H. Hettema in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1858, p. 145.] An eel-spear: see ELGER.

a 1500 *MS.* in *Promp. Parv.* 186 *Contus*, an algere, a shaft, a dartt, a polloure. *Fuscina*, a hoke for fysshe, an algere.

Algerite (æ·ldʒĕrəit). *Min.* [named (1849) after Mr. F. Alger + -ITE.] A variety of Wernerite; 'an altered scapolite, related to pinite.' Dana.

Algetic (ældʒe·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλγέ-ειν to feel pain (of which the vbl. adj. would analogically be *ἀλγητ-ός) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Algetic*, producing, or having relation to, pain.

Alʒen for *halgen* = saints: see HALLOW.

Algid (æ·ldʒid), *a.* [a. Fr. *algide*, ad. L. *algid-us* cold; f. *algē-re* to be cold: see -ID.] Cold, chill, chilly; especially of the cold stage of an ague.

1626 COCKERAM, *Algide*, chill with cold. 1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 202 The [frog's] heart applied to the back bone helps algid agues. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 142 The hot fit is unusually long and rigorous, compared with the algid stage. 1864 — *Dahome* II. 249 The algid breath of the desert wind.

Algidity (ældʒi·dĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY, as if f. L. **algiditas.* Cf. *rigidity.*] Coldness, chilliness; esp. that caused by collapse of the vital functions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Algidity*, Algor, great cold or chilness. 1674 COLES *Lat. Dict.*, Algidity, *algor.* 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Algidity*, a state of coldness and collapse.

†**Algidness.** *Obs.*–° [f. ALGID + -NESS.] The state of being algid; chillness; algidity.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

Algif(e = all if: see AL-, ALL *adv.* C 13.

Algific (ældʒi·fik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *algific-us* causing cold; f. *algē-re* to be cold + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.] Causing cold, chilling.

1692 in COLES; 1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON (Algifick), ASH, etc.

†**Algi·fical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *algific-us* + -AL.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Algifical*, which makes chill or cold.

Algist (æ·ldʒist). [f. ALGA + -IST. Cf. *Flora, flor-ist.*] One who studies algæ.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 10, Scientific algists are botanizing among the sea-weeds.

Algodonite (ælgo·dŏnəit). *Min.* [named (1857) from *Algodones*, near Coquimbo + -ITE.] A native arsenide of copper, Cu_3As, of whitish colour and metallic lustre.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 37 A transported mass of mixed whitneyite and algodonite, weighing 95–100 lbs., was found on St. Louis R.

Algoid (æ·lgoid), *a.* [f. ALGA + -OID.] Of the nature of an alga.

1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 12 The supposed algoid nature of gonidia.

Algological (ælgŏlo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. ALGOLOGY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to algology.

1830 R. GREVILLE *Algæ Brit.* Pref. 1 Engaged in Algological researches on the Continent. 1863 *Athenæum* 18 July 82 The finest algological specimens. 1881 *Nature* No. 590, 359 Remarks on the most recent algological publications.

Algologist (ælgo·lŏdʒist). [f. ALGOLOGY + -IST.] One who prosecutes the scientific study of algæ or seaweeds; a student of algology.

1830 R. GREVILLE *Algæ Brit.* Pref. 3 The more systematic Algologists. 1881 HERVEY *Sea Mosses* 444 One of the most celebrated algologists of Europe.

Algology (ælgo·lŏdʒi). [f. L. *alga* sea-weed + -(O)LOGY.] That part of botanical science which relates to algæ or seaweeds.

1849 LANDSBOROUGH *Brit. Seaweeds* Pref. 7 British algology is making .. rapid progress. 1881 HERVEY *Sea Mosses* 42 The earliest American worker in the field of algology.

Algor (æ·lgŏɪ). [a. L. *algor* cold, cognate with *algē-re* to be cold. Cf. *humor, vigor, terror*, etc.] Cold, chilliness; especially that experienced in the onset of fever.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 55 For over colde doo douves dounge at eve Aboute her roote, algour away to dryve. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Algor* is used to denote a preternatural coldness or chilness in a part. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Algor*, the sense of coldness experienced in the onset of fever; chilliness, rigor.

Algorism (æ·lgŏriz'm). Forms: *α.* 3–6 augrim, 4 -ym, 5 -ime, -yme, awgrym, algram, 6 agrym(e, -ime, 7 agrum, algrim. *β.* 4–6 algorisme, 5 -ysme, algarism, 6 algarosme, aulgorism(e, augrisme, 7–9 algorism, algorithm. [a. OFr. *augorisme, algorisme, augorime*; ad. med. L. *algorism-us* (cf. Sp. *guarismo* cipher), f. Arab. الخوارزمى *al-Khowārazmī*, the *native of Khwārazm* (*Khiva*), surname of the Arab mathematician Abu Ja'far Mohammed Ben Musa, who flourished early in the 9th c., and through the translation of whose work on Algebra, the Arabic numerals became generally known in Europe. (Cf. '*Euclid*' = plane geometry.) *Algorisme* being popularly reduced in OFr. to *augorime*, English also shows two forms, the popular *augrime*, ending in *agrim, agrum*, and the learned *algorism* which passed through many pseudo-etymological perversions, including a recent *algorithm* in which it is learnedly confused with Gr. ἀριθμος 'number.']

The Arabic, or decimal system of numeration; *hence*, arithmetic. *Numbers of algorism*, the Arabic or Indian numerals. *Cypher in algorism*, the figure 0; a 'mere cipher,' a dummy.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 [He] makeð þerinne figures of augrim, ase þeos rikenares doð þ habbeð muchel uorto rikenen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þe capiteles of þe boc .. byeþ ywryte .. by þe tellynge of algorisme. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* (1872) 5 Ouer the wiche degrees ther ben nowmbres of augrym. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 Of arsmetique the matere Is .. What algorisme in nombre amounteth. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 53 As siphre .. in awgrym, That noteth a place, and no thing availith. 1483 *Cath. Ang.*, Algarism (*v.r.* Algram); *algarismus, abacus.* 1530 PALSGR. 476/2, I caste an accomptes with counters after the aulgorisme maner. *Ibid.* 684/2, I reken, I counte by cyfers of agrym. 1532 MORE *Conf. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 772/1 Mysse-pryntynge those fygures of Algorisme, because the figure of .9. and the figure of .6. be all in maner one, if thei be contrary turned. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 40 Corruptlye written .. Augrim for algorisme, as the Arabians sounde it. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* L iij b, Other men stande for no more than Ciphres in Algorisme. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref. 3, I have .. quoted the Sections also by their due number with the usuall figure of Algorisme. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 265 As a Cypher in Agrime. 1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* ii. B 2 As well by augrisme tell the gravell of the sea. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 129 Good knowledge in the Mathematikes specially in Algarosme, Algebra, and Geometrie. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, 84 Neither one, two, nor three, but a poor cypher in agrum. 1625 L'ISLE *Du Bartas* 140 The treasures hoard of Algrim mysteries. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 262 The Indian Algorism (or Calculation by the Numeral Figures now in use). *Ibid.* 263 The Algorithm or Numeral Figures now in use. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 46 The first who brought the algorithm from the Saracens. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. § 30. 114 Matthew Paris observes that in Greek .. any number may be represented by a single figure, which is not the case .. in Algorism. 1852 R. GRANT *Hist. Phys. Astron.* Introd. 9 The ingenious algorithm of the Indians. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xv. 70 The figures of the algorismus are identical in every respect with the characters of the abacus.

Attrib. **algorism-stones**, counters.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Millere's T.* 24 His augrym stoones, leyen faire apart. *a* 1535 MORE *Let.* (J.), I send now to my good daughter Clement her algorisme stone.

Algorismic (ælgori·zmik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to algorism, arithmetical.

1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xv. 73 In the fourteenth century .. these algorismic numerals became generally used.

† **Al·gorist.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *algorista*, f. *algorismus*, by confounding this with Gr. words in -ιστης, as *agonismus, agonista.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Algorist*, one skilful in reckonings or figuring.

Algorithm, erron. refashioning of ALGORISM.

Algory. 'Chilnesse.' Cockeram 1626.

† **Algose** (æ·lgōu·s), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *algōs-us*, f. *alga* sea-weed: see -OSE.]

1731 BAILEY, *Algose*, full of weeds or reets called alga. [ASH 1775 has '*Algose*, cold, chilly,' an evident error.]

Algous (æ·lgəs), *a.* [f. L. *algōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or full of sea-weeds.

1742 BAILEY, *Algous* [of Alga, a Sea-weed], full of weeds. 1851 WELLS & BLISS *Sci. Ann.* 324 The atmospheric dissemination of algous plants.

‖ **Alguazil** (ælgwăzi·l, Sp. algwăþi·l). [Sp. *alguazil* (now *alguacil*), earlier forms of which in Pg. are *al-vazil, al-vazir*, ad. Arab. الوزير *al-wazīr*, i.e. *al* the, *wazīr* vizier, minister, officer, f. *wazara* to carry, carry on, = L. *gerere.*] Originally the same word as *vizier*, the meaning of which descended in Spain through that of *justiciary* or *justice*, to *warrant-officer* or *serjeant.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Alguazil*, a Spanish word, is an officer attendant on the Campe-maister-Generall, to apprehend offenders, and to see execution done. 1651 A. WELDON *Crt. K. James* 43 An Allagozy, which is a great officer or judge in Spain. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* ccccxcvii/3 The Alguasils having got together about 150 persons, set upon 20 Souldiers. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Alguazil*, a Sergeant or Officer that arrests People in Spain. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 200 Algozils or Serjeants. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* 623 Died of rage and shame in the gripe of the vile alguazils of Impey. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. ii. (1864) 78 An alguasil suddenly sprang on him from behind and pinioned his arms. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The powers of the School Board and their alguazils cease with the lighting of the street lamps.

Algum (æ·lgvm). [Heb. אלגום *algūm*, a foreign word; see quot.] A tree mentioned in the Bible (2 *Chron.* ii. 8), also called erroneously (1 *Kings* x. 11) ALMUG, said to have been brought from Ophir; variously surmised to be a species of acacia, cedar, or cypress, but probably a kind of sandal-wood.

1578 BIBLE (Genev.) 2 *Chron.* ii. 8 Send mee also cedar trees, firre trees, and Algummim trees. 1611 *ibid.*, Algume trees. 1721 BAILEY, *Algum* or *Almug.* 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. 232 *The algum-tree* .. is supposed to be the sandal-wood-tree .. One of the numerous names for this tree in Sanscrit is *valguka.* This *valguka*, which points back to a more original form *valgu*, might easily have been corrupted by Phœnician and Jewish sailors into *algum*, a form, as we know, still further corrupted, at least in one passage of the O.T., to *almug.* Sandal-wood is found indigenous in India only, and there chiefly on the coast of Malabar.

Alha, obs. form of ALLAH.

‖ **Alha·gi** (ælhā·dʒi). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Rauwolf 1537), ad. Arab. لاج *al-ḥāj*, used by Avicenna.] A genus of leguminous plants, some of which produce a kind of manna.

1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 17 There is a kind more rare, called Persian manna; this is produced by the shrub called alhagi. 1847 CRAIG s.v., The manna of this country .. has nothing to do with Moor's Alhagi or Hebrew manna.

Alhambra (ælhæ·mbră). [ult. ad. Arab. *al-ḥamrāʾ* i.e. the red (house).] The palace of the Moorish kings at Granada.

Alhambresque (ælhæ·mbre·sk), *a.* [f. prec. after *picturesque*: see -ESQUE.] After the fanciful style of the ornamentation of the Alhambra.

1862 TIMBS *Year Bk. Facts* 123 The ceiling is Alhambresque in style .. and of the most delicate colours.

‖ **Alha·ndal.** *Pharm. Obs.* [a. Arab. الحنظل *al-ḥanḍal.*] Arabic name of the Colocynth or Bitter Cucumber (*Citrullus Colocynthis*) formerly applied to its purgative extract.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 463 Rhubarb, Sena, Troches alhandal.

Alheal, obs. form of ALL-HEAL.

Alhenna: see ALCANNA, HENNA.

Alhidad, -a, -e, obs. forms of ALIDAD.

Alhuet, i.e. all what: see AL-, ALL.

Aliage, var. ALLIAGE. *Obs.*, alliance.

Aliant, aliaunt, obs. forms of ALIEN.

Alias (ē·liăs, æ·liăs), *adv.* and *sb.* [a. L. *alias* 'at another time, otherwise'; adopted in Eng. chiefly in the latter sense.]

‖ A. *adv.* Otherwise (called or named). Now written in *italics.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 354 Callit Gillelmus alias Gilmoure. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. i. 48 Violent testie Magistrates (alias Fooles). 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlxi/4 The Parish of Stepney, alias Stebonheath. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 202 Louisa Brachman, *alias* Sappho .. threw herself from a gallery, two stories high.

B. *sb.* (with *pl.* **aliases**.)

1. Another name, an assumed name.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 147 An *Alias* or double name cannot preiudice the honest. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 364 He has been assuming various aliases. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 92 The monk who was sometimes called Harrison and sometimes went by the alias of Johnson.

† 2. *Law.* A second or further writ issued after a first had failed of its effect, so called from the words *Sicut alias præcipimus* (as we on another occasion command) which occurred in it. *Obs.*

1672 MANLEY *Interpr.*, *Alias* Vide *Capias alias.* 1714 SIR W. SCROGGS *Pract. Courts* (ed. 3) 173 Then the Plaintiff may have an Alias. 1768 BLACKST. *Comm.* III. 135 To delay his obedience to the first writ, and .. wait till a second and a third, called an *alias* and a *pluries*, were issued. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Capias*, An *alias* writ .. to the same effect as the former.

† **Alia·tion.** *Obs.*—¹. [f. L. *ali-us* another + -ATION after *alter-ation, vari-ation.*] Change in quality.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* 361 A man from hot becomes cold, from ruddy becomes pale. Motion of this species has respect to the genus of quality, and may be called *aliation.*

Alibi (æ·libəi), *sb.* formerly *adv.* [a. L. *alibi* elsewhere, in another place, old locative case of *alius* another.]

‖ A. *adv.* Elsewhere.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 70 The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself Alibi. 1777 ERSKINE *Institutes* (ed. 5) IV. 499 The defender will be allowed to proue, that .. he was alibi.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* XXXV. (1878) 275 Women are not so easily cured by the alibi treatment.

B. *sb.* The plea of having been *elsewhere* at the time when any alleged act took place.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* (1778) XVII. 135/2 Clearer proofs of an alibi than can frequently be produced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 523 For some of the prisoners an alibi was set up. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 291 They have got to establish alibis for her.

Alibility (ælĭbi·lĭti). [ad. Fr. *alibilité*, f. L. *alibilis*: see ALIBLE and -TY.] The capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption; assimilativeness.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alible (æ·lĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *alibil-is*, f. *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -BLE.]

1. Nutritive, nourishing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alible*, nourishable, comfortable. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 167 The bloud .. could scarce assimilate the alible Juice. 1775 ASH, *Alible*, nourishing. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alible Substance*, the nutritive portion of the chyme, as distinct from the excrementitious.

2. 'Which may be nourished.' J. *rare*—°.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 in ASH.

Alicant (ælikæ·nt, in 17th c. æ·likănt). Forms: 6 alycaunt, alle-, aligaunte, 6–7 alle-, 7 ale-, alligant, 7– alicant(e. A kind of wine made at Alicante in Spain.

c 1500 *Col. Blowbol* in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 10 Rede wyn .. and Alycaunt, in whom I delite. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 36 b, Darke red wyne, and Allegaunte. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i, You'll blood three pottles of Aligant. 1625 [BEAUM. & FL.] *Maid of Inn* IV. ii, Butter'd beer, coloured with Alligant [cf. SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. ii. 69]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 56 Bedew it with a little Sack or Alegant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Alicante, where great store of Mulberries grow, the juyce whereof makes the true *Alicant* wine. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 68 Aligant or Alicant, wine.

A·lichons. [cf. mod.Fr. *alluchons*, in Cotgr. *allochons*, the teeth of a toothed wheel.] 'The wings or ladles of a wheel.' Ash 1775.

Alidad(e (ælidæ·d, æ·lidēid). Also 4 **allidatha**, 6–7 **alhidada**, 7–9 **alhidad**(e, 8– **alidad**(e. [In mod. form, a. Fr. *alidade*, in earlier, a. med. L. *alhidada* (cf. Sp. *alhidada, alidada*), ad. Arab. العضادة *al-ʿiḍādah*, the revolving radius of a graduated circle; f. ʿ*aḍd*, ʿ*aḍid*, ʿ*aḍud*, the *humerus* or upper arm (which revolves in its socket).]

The index of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other graduated instrument, carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument. In the astrolabe it revolved at the back, and was called by Chaucer the *Rule.*

c 1450 Insertion in MS. L of Chaucer's *Astrolabe* (Skeat 81), ed. 1561, 164/1 Ley thy rewle of thy astrolabye, that is to sey, the allydatha [*ed.* 1561 Allidatha], vpon þe day in the Kalendre off the Astrolabye, & he schall shewe the thy degree of the sonne. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. XXIX, Note bothe what degrees the Alhidada cutteth of the circle, and the perpendiculare of the semicircle. 1611 COTGR., *Alidade*, Th' Alhidada of an Astrolabe; the rule which turneth on the back thereof. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 5 Alhadida .. a word seldom used by English authors .. signifies only the Label or Index that moves upon the centre-pin of an Astrolabe. 1762 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 162 Moved in the limb by a vertical motion in either direction by the alidad alone. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* III. xiii. 66/1 Morin went so far as .. to attach a telescope to the alhidade of what he calls a planisphere. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 178 The alidad of an instrument is its index, which possesses an angular motion. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 579 *Alidade*, a movable frame carrying the microscopes or verniers of a graduated circle.

† **Alie·**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms as in LIE *v.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + LIE.]

1. To lie down, subside, become extinct. (The intr. vb. of which ALLAY *v.*¹ = *a-lay* is the causative.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 5764 Nú sceal .. eall eðelwyn·eowrum cynne leófum alicgean. 1200 *St. Marhar.* 12 Ant þat liht alei lutlen ant lutlen. 1205 LAYAM. 26298 Nu is hit muchel leod-scome: 3if hit scal þus a-ligge. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 246 A muchel wind alið mid a lutel rein.

2. To lie towards or lean.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* IV. 101 His rackt wit he tosseth, Now to this od stratagem, now too that counseyl alying.

† **Alie·**, *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [var. of ELIE.] To anoint.

c 1360 *Amis & Amil.* 2194 Yif he wald .. slen his children tvay, Alien his brother with the blode. *Ibid.* 2330 He tok that blood that was so bright And alied that gentil knight.

Alien (ē·liĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **alyen**(e, 5 **aliaunte**, 5–6 **aliente, alyaunte**, 6 **aleyn, alyon, aleaunt**, 6–7 **aliant, -aunt, -ent**, 7 **alliant**, 4-8 **aliene**, 4– **alien**. [a. OFr. *alien, allien*:—L. *aliēn-us* of or belonging to another person or place; f. *ali-us* other, another + *-ēn-us*: see -EN, -ENE. The *-t* so commonly added, esp. to the sb., was due to form-assoc. with ppl. words in *-nt, -nd*, in which there was an organic tendency to drop the final mute (cf. *gyant* for *giant*, etc.), in the literary struggle against which, *t* was added where it had not been dropped; cf. *tyrant, pageant, ancient.*]

1. *gen.* Belonging to another person, place, or family; strange, foreign, not of one's own.

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 45 Ffra þe souerayne joy and gastely swetnes in þe blysse of Heuene he sall be aliene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXV. 2 Doth awey alyen goddis, that ben in the mydil of 30w. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXXVIII, Euery Alien pen hath got my vse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* VIII. 62 In Desarts thou wert bred .. Alien of Birth. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 75 As I had been Some alien wretch. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Night.* 67 Ruth .. stood in tears amid the alien corn. 1880 MORRIS *Ode of Life* 86 To watch by alien sick-beds.

2. *esp.* Of a foreign nation and allegiance.

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 191 Take hede he must to aliene commers straungeres, and to straungers of þis land. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, XXXIII. 11 That no spirituell person ne straunger Aleyn be chargeable. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., Obsolete statutes .. prohibiting alien artificers to work for themselves in this kingdom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 Disastrous war and alien domination. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 202 The Gibeonites .. were an alien race.

Alien Priory, Priory Alien: a monastic establishment dependent upon and owing obedience to a mother-abbey in a foreign country.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 184 The priory alyen of Lynton. 1598 R. HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 To conceale from the Priors Aliens .. the secret affaires of his Realme. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XV. (1632) 786 One hundred and tenne Priories aliant were suppressed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Upon breaking out of wars, the king usually seized on the *alien priories*, took their lands into his own hands. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 679 The alien priories, that is, such as were filled by foreigners only.

3. Foreign in nature or character; belonging to something else; of foreign or other origin.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 185 Chusing fit and convenient from improper and aliene. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 101 Habit alone has reconciled his palate to these alien pleasures. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 32. 329 To introduce an alien and confusing element into our judgments. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 321 It may sometimes be difficult to detect the presence of an alien myth.

4. Of a nature or character differing *from* (*of* obs.), far removed from, inconsistent with.

1382 WYCLIF *John* Prol., He is founde alien fro corupcioun of fleisch. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) 30 Aungels ben alyene and clene of all erthely cogytacyon. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 121 Somewhat alien and discrepant from the expectation of the king's highness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 572 His looks Alien from Heaven, with passions foul obscured. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768, 140 Neither do I think such an employment alien from the office of a wit. 1855 H. REED *Eng. Lit.* ix. (1878) 294 This uncouth style, so alien from genuine English. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 61 To seize upon this wise bequest, and to devote it to alien purposes.

This passes imperceptibly into

5. Of a nature repugnant, adverse or opposed *to*.

1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.* 146 All Things, or Persons whatsoever, that are seperate from, or aliene to; that are not necessarily included in .. God the Father. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 238 A system of confusion remains, which is not only alien, but adverse to all economy. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 177 Popery is alien to the climate and to the races of the Western world. 1875 M^c^LAREN *Sermons* Ser. II. vii. 125 Good, alas! is but too alien and unwelcome.

6. *fig.* Unkindly, unsympathetic, with the 'cold stare' of the stranger. *rare.*

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxvii. 399 The stars shone alien and remote.

7. *Comb.* **alien-looking**: of foreign or strange appearance.

1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I The shepherd's dog barked fiercely when one of these alien-looking men appeared.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used absol.]

1. A person belonging to another family, race, or nation; a stranger, a foreigner.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 37 Þe reame salle men se Gouerned þorgh aliens kynde, & euermore fro þe. *c*1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1377 For we dwell here als aliens. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvii. 24 Of her owne sonys, ether of alyenys, *or other mennys sones?* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 33 A new aliaunte [*advena*] scholde expelle olde inhabitators. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xix. 15, I am become as an aleaunt in their sight. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 358 He that speaketh in a tongue unknown shall be unto the hearer an alient. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxiv. 8 An aliant vnto my mothers children. —*Ex.* xviii. 3, I haue bene an alien in a strange land. 1796 SOUTHEY *Penates* Wks. II. 281 Mourning his age left childless, and his wealth Heapt for an alien. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 2 Those scattered linen-weavers, emigrants from the town into the country, were to the last regarded as aliens by their rustic neighbours.

2. *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 34 Almost an alien to the hearts Of all the Court. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* v. 65 An alien to felicity, and a foreiner to himself. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 203 Vengeance is an alien to thy most amiable nature. 1865 DICKENS *Christm. Bks.* (C. D. ed.) 212 An alien from my mother's heart.

3. *esp.* One who is a subject of another country than that in which he resides. A resident foreign in origin and not naturalized, whose allegiance is thus due to a foreign state.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 96 Þat aliens suld non hent hauen of Normant. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 40 All Alienys þai banyst hale. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 47 b/2 In his tyme shall his lande be multeplyed with alyauntes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vii. 144 In Englande howe many alyons hath and doth dwell of all maner of nacyons. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 8 a, An Alien that is borne out of the Kings ligeance. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 8 The Jewish people .. in Egypt, are regarded as a dangerous body of aliens. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 122 An alien is a person who belongs to a different political society from that in which he resides.

4. One separated, or excluded *from* (the citizenship and privileges of a nation).

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* vii. 6 Melchisedech .. was an alyaunt from the Jewishe nacion. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* ii. 12 Reputed aliantes from the commen welth of Israel. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xiii. 1 An Alien from the Life of Grace. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. i. 13 Not as if aliens from God's mercies.

5. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1847 H. WATSON *Cybele* 63, *Alien*, [a plant] now more or less established, but either presumed or certainly known to have been originally introduced from other countries. *Ibid.* 153 An imperfectly established alien.

6. *Comb.* **alien-friend, (alien-amy), alien-enemy**, law-terms designating an alien owing allegiance to a country which is for the time being in alliance, or at war, as the case may be, with the country in or to which he is an alien; **aliens duty**, the special duty formerly paid by aliens on imports and other mercantile transactions; *alien-born*, etc.

1522 *Act* 14 *Hen. VIII*, ii, No Stranger, being Alien borne .. shall take, retaine or keep into his or their seruices any maner of Journyman. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 28 Any body may seise the goods of an alien enemy, to his owne vse. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 18 Every alien friend may by the Common Law have and get within this Realme. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmcclxxxviii/3 Exposed to publick Sale, 26 Bags of Spanish Wooll .. paid Aliens Duties. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aliens duty* is otherwise called petty customs, and navigation duty. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* § 20. 94 An alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name.

Alien (ē·liĕn), *v.*; also 4–6 **alyen(e**, 4–9 **aliene**. [a. OFr. *aliéne-r*:—L. *aliēnā-re* to estrange or make another's; f. *aliēn-us*: see ALIEN *a.*] = ALIENATE, of which it is the earlier equivalent.

1. *trans.* To convert into an alien or stranger. Usually *fig.* To estrange, turn away in feelings or affection, to make averse or hostile, or unwelcome.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* 27 Þei may not al arace hym ne alyene hym in al. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xi. 36 She shal .. alienen thee fro thi propre weies. *c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 189 To aliene the fast and entire mind, which his highness beareth to your holiness. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 227 The fame .. would alien me to loath this kind of life. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 111 The hearts of his Subjects were not then alien'd from their duty to the King. 1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* I. 661 Yet shalt thou .. rather thus Be alien'd from my heart. 1870 LOWELL *Among Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 157 Poetry had not been aliened from the people.

2. To transfer the property or ownership of anything; to make over to another owner. (In this sense often written *aliene*, and pronounced ē·lyēn.)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxx. 34 A servaunt may make no testament .. to alyene ony goodes out of his lordes hond. *c*1595 J. NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 14 None may alien or dispose of his tynn, till it be coyned. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 451 He might alien the Crowne from his naturall Heires. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bish.* viii. 189 If he alien any Lands belonging to his See. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 289 He was not empowered to aliene. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 216 If tenant in tail aliened the land with warranty.

†3. *refl.* and *intr.* To turn away, go off. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* vi. 24 The sonys of oure peple for this thing alieneden hem fro vs. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Whan it is seen that it [the pulse] alyeneth to vnequalyte, and that it minissheth, the veyne ought to be stopped.

Alienability (ē·liĕnăbi·lĭti). [f. ALIENABLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being alienable; capability of being transferred to other ownership.

[1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccclv/1 With Orders to maintain the Inalienability of the Fief.] 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 316 His principal grounds of doctrine for the alienability of the domain. 1874 LD. SELBORNE *Rep. Comm. Ch. Patron.* Q. 103. 13 Altering the law as to the alienability of property.

Alienable (ē·liĕnăb'l), *a.* [f. ALIEN *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *aliénable*, perh. the direct source.] Capable of being alienated, or transferred to the ownership of another.

1611 COTGR., *Vendible*, vendible, sellable, alienable. 1643 D. DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* i. (1647) 4 Their nerves and sinewes are not alienable, as their money and goods. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Alienation*, Crown lands are only alienable under a faculty of perpetual redemption. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* 465 Looking to things exterior and alienable, as his wealth. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 334 All lands and heritages were declared free and alienable.

Alienage (ē·liĕnĕdʒ). [a. Fr. *aliénage* (1398 in Godef.), f. *alien*: see -AGE.] The state or condition of an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Abatement*, Alienage is a plea in abatement, now discouraged, and seldom used. 1863 LINCOLN *Message to Congr.* 8 Dec., Exemption from military service .. on the ground of alienage.

†**A·lienar(e.** *Obs.* [f. ALIEN *a.* + *-ar* north. form of -ER[1] ending of the agent.] An alien, a stranger.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 165 To be thy mach sall cum ane alienare.

†**A·lienate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **alyenate**, 6 **alyenat**, 6–7 **alienat**. [ad. L. *aliēnāt-us* pa. pple. of *aliēnā-re*: see ALIEN *v.*]

A. *ppl. adj.*

1. Estranged, withdrawn or turned away in feeling or affection.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Fer from hym selfe, he was so alyenate. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 17 The heartis of people are alienate from the lawfull prince. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 431 And as all alienate resolved hearts doe, they served themselves .. with impudent excuses. *a*1745 SWIFT *Misc.* (J.) The Whigs are .. wholly alienate from truth. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XIX. 113, I was a soul in misery, alienate From God.

2. Foreign in nature or character, alien.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 21/1 When as the woman is gravid with any alienat excrescence. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 57 They are .. vnwholsome, and alienate from the taste of wholsome meates. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 296/1 Nothing was more alienate from the comprehension of Sciences, than Poetry.

3. Used as pple. of ALIEN *v.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 204 Some other .. diuers libertes haue alienate. 1538 STARKEY *England* 151 Prouysyon made that nothyng schold be alyenat to the fraud of the law.

4. *Bot.* = ALIENATED 4.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

B. *sb.* An alien, stranger.

1552 LATIMER *Lord's Prayer* v. II. 68 And keep us from invasions of alienates and strangers. 1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 157 Whosoeuer eateth the lambe without this house, he is an alienat.

Alienate (ē·liĕnēit), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE.]

1. To make estranged; to estrange, or turn away the feelings or affections of any one; = ALIEN *v.* 1.

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Matt.* vi. 12 And alienat not thy mynde awaye from us. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 366 Jotham .. sought by his best perswasions to alienate the Sechemites. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 285 Who had so visibly alienated the hearts of his theatrical subjects. 1769 BURKE *State Nation* Wks. II. 113 Such projects have alienated our colonies from the mother country. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. VIII. viii. 19 If Matilda's pride had not alienated Henry of Winchester.

2. To transfer to the ownership of another. Also *absol.* = the earlier ALIEN *v.* 2.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 203 Other have been glad to alienat the patronage of certayne churches. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* viii. § 6. 130 The Lord may sell his Servant, or alienate him by Testament. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 434 What means he then, to Alienate the Crown? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. ii. 455 The vassal could not alienate without the consent of his superior. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 647 The King was not at perfect liberty to alienate any part of the estates of the Crown.

3. *fig.* (combining 1 and 2) To turn away, transfer.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV (1676) 179/2 If such voluntary tasks .. will not .. alienate their imaginations. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 4 To alienate so much ground from Pasturage. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 148 ¶ 11 Who alienates from him the assistance of his children. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* ix. 127 This is done by alienating capital from its natural channels.

†4. [One of the senses of L. *aliēnāre.*] To alter, change, or make a thing other than it is. *Obs.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 538 Neither favour of his Prince .. nor any other worldly respect could alienate or change his purpose.

Alienated (ē·liĕnēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Estranged, withdrawn in feeling or affection.

1561 J. DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.* (1573) Pref. 11 Sequestred and alienated from the true religion of Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 452 His eye surveyed the dark idolatries Of alienated Judah. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i. Wks. 1757 II. 110 With absent eyes, and alienated mien. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 210 Tokens .. of alienated feeling, if not of alienated act. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Eph.* ii. 12 Alienated from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenant of the promise.

2. Transferred to other ownership.

1611 COTGR., *Aliené*, aliened, alienated .. sold, or made away. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* (1802) I. I. 234 He found his revenues wasted or alienated. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 59 Some parts of the alienated lands were in course of William's reign restored.

†3. Made other or different; altered. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 262 Also written Heughe, and alienated among strangers vnto Hugo.

†4. *Bot.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Alienatus*, Applied to first leaves, which give way to others different from them.

Alienating (ē·liĕnēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The act of estranging, or transferring to another owner. (Mostly gerundial.)

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Agenamiento*, casting off a sonne, alienating. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 230 Law more justly did permitt the alienating of that evil which mistake made proper. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 15 Never entertain'd a Thought .. of alienating any Part of these Revenues. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* I. iii. § 151. 423 It was intended to conciliate—it had the effect of alienating.

Alienating (ē·liĕnēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Estranging, or transferring to other ownership.

1661 *Pet. Peace* 1 Exasperating and alienating differences.

Alienation (ē·liĕnē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **alyenacion, -cyon**. [a. MFr. *aliénacion*, ad. L. *aliēnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aliēnā-re*: see ALIEN *v.*]

1. The action of estranging, or state of estrangement in feeling or affection. Const. (*of* obs.) *from.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxi. 3 Alienacioun of God is to men worchynge wickidnesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. i, Alexander .. saw now an alienation in his subiects hearts. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 298 The alienation shew'd by the Pope from the French. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 275 They grow every day into alienation from this country. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 323 The alienation of the people from the worship of the sanctuary.

2. The action of transferring the ownership of anything to another.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, Kinges in theyr bedde are slawe; Whiche bringeth in alyenacyon By extorte tytle false successyon. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 26 Wich obligacion must be maad at euery alyenacion in a notable summe. 1587 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. ii. 48 Hereford .. paid to Rome at everie alienation 1800 ducats at the least. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 39 Prohibiting .. the alienation of Lands to the Church. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 580 Mr. Charles Boyl .. succeeds .. as receiver of the alienation office. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lii. 405 Price, however, supposes alienation; and a common standard of value supposes a frequent and familiar alienation. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 368 By alienation is meant the intentional and voluntary transfer of a right.

b. The taking of anything from its owner.

1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 319 The forbidding of stealth which is an alienation of an other mans goodes to our selves.

c. Diversion of anything to a different purpose.

1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sinking Fund* 59 That of 1786 was .. 'fortified as much as possible against alienation.'

3. The state of being alienated, or held by other than the proper owner.

1818 TODD *Dict.* s.v., The estate was wasted during its alienation.

4. Mental alienation: Withdrawal, loss, or derangement of mental faculties; insanity. (So in L.)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 20 That he had seyd hyt of grete febulnesse of his hedde, or by alyenacion of hys mynde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 272 It infecteth as well the heart as the brain, and causeth alienation of minde. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 6 Temporary alienations of the Mind during violent Passions. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 194 He had fallen into a state of mental alienation.

†5. Alteration, change. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 503 A Hecticke Feuer in which there is an vtter alienation of the Temperament.

Alienator (ē·liĕnēitəɹ). [a. L. *aliēnātor* n. of agent f. *aliēnā-re.*] One who alienates.

1670 WALTON *Lives, Hooker* III. 191 With these Immunities and Lands they have entail'd a curse upon the Alienators of them. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 40 (T.) Many popish bishops were no less alienators of their episcopal endowments. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. iv. (1865) 39 There is a class of alienators more formidable .. I mean your borrowers of books. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 82 Mary was able to burn at her pleasure, the alienators of the abbey lands.

[**Alienatory** in Webster is misprint for prec.]

Aliene, a frequent variant of ALIEN *v.*; also obs. f. of ALIEN *sb.* and *a.*

Aliened (ēˈliĕnd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALIEN *v.* + -ED.] = ALIENATED, of which it is the earlier form.

1. Converted into an alien, or foreigner; estranged; turned away in feeling or affection; rendered hostile.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 12 That weren in that tyme withouten Crist, alyened, *or maad straunge.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxix. 1051 Wee were dispersed and aliened from our Lorde Jesus Christ. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* (1851) 40 He, that is not ashamed of my bonds .. not aliened with my disgrace. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 134. 210 A Nation so aliened as England was, could not be regained impetuously. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 202 Let the sound Of native and of neighbour speech No more his aliened senses reach.

2. Transferred to another owner; diverted to other uses.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxxv. (1638) 123 A covenant made upon a gift to the Church, that it shall not be aliened. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 78 It shall be lawful to us .. immediately to enter in the land so aliened.

Alienee (ēˌliĕnīˈ). [f. ALIEN *v.* + -EE.] One to whom the ownership of property is transferred.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1638) 82 After whose death his wife asketh her dower, and the alienee refuseth to assigne it unto her. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 192 If one of two joint-tenants in fee alienes his estate for the life of the alienee, the alienee and the other joint-tenant are tenants in common. 1859 BENTLEY *Q. Rev.* No. 3. 28 That an alienation should be null if the alienee should turn out a bad landlord.

Alienigenate (ēˌliĕniˈdʒėneˌit), *a.* [ad. L. *aliēnigenāt-us* pa. pple. of *aliēnigenā-re*, f. *aliēnigen-us* of foreign race, f. *aliēn-us* foreign + *-gen-us* born.] Alien-born.

1855 WINTHROP *Braddock's Exped.* 17 The throng of Hanoverian favorites around their alienigenate king.

† **Alieniloquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *aliēniloquium*, f. *aliēn-us* foreign + *loqui* to speak.] 'A talking wide from the purpose, or not to the matter in hand.' Bailey 1731; whence in Ash.

Aliening (ēˈliĕniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALIEN *v.* + -ING[1].] = ALIENATING; the action of estranging, estrangement; or of transferring to another owner.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxi. 3 And alienyng to men werkende wickednesse. 1494 FABYAN VII. 577 Ye olde mayre and shryues contynued theyr offyces to the termys accustomed of theyr alienynge. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 409 For the aliening of his heart from the Protestant Religion. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 303 In order to prevent such idiots from aliening their lands. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 164 A power of aliening from all who .. might succeed by descent.

Alienism (ēˈliĕnizˈm). [f. ALIEN *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. The position or profession of being an alien, or foreigner in a country.

a 1816 JOHNSON *N. Y. Rep.* 381 in Pickering 31 The prisoner .. suggested his alienism, which was admitted. 1854 RAIKES *Eng. Const.* II. 370 (L.) They were generally justified on some plea of war or alienism. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 342 Their monetary hold on governments is tending to perpetuate in leading Jews a spirit of universal alienism (euphemistically called cosmopolitanism).

2. The study and treatment of mental diseases.

1881 *The Nation* 1 Dec. 433/1 As surgery is the very best department in medical science in this country [U. S.], alienism is the very worst.

Alienisparsison (æliˌēˑniˌspäˑɪsisǫn). [f. L. *aliēn-us* foreign + *spars-us* rare + *son-us* sound. The L. *alienisparsisonus* was used by Dr. J. D. Rhys in his Welsh Gram. 1592; the Eng. first as under.] In Welsh prosody, a diphthong found only in foreign words, followed by such a consonant group as *-rs* (gravisparsison) or *-dr, -gr* (fortisparsison); as in the word *siars* = Eng. *charge*.

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 207 A syllable which has its beginning strange, and ends with a fortisparsison or gravisparsison .. is called alienisparsison.

Alienist (ēˈliĕnist). [a. mod. Fr. *aliéniste*: see ALIENATION 4 and -IST.] One who treats mental diseases; a mental pathologist; a 'mad-doctor.'

1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 447 A distinguished alienist, and Member of the Belgian Lunacy Commission. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* XXV. 193 All alienists are agreed as to the greater frequency of mental alienation in the summer season.

Alienor (ēˈliĕnəɪ, -ōəːɪ). Also 6 -our. [late Anglo-Fr., for earlier *alienour* = Fr. *aliéneur*, f. *aliéner*: see ALIEN *v.* and -OR. Correl. with *alience*.] One who transfers property to another.

1552 HULOET, Alienour, *alienator.* 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 152 Lands or Tenements aliened to a Religious House shall escheat to the Lord, if the Alienor take the same back to hold of that Lord. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 291 For the alienor himself to recover lands aliened by him. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 8. 93 Conveying lands by means of a fictitious or collusive suit, commenced by arrangement by the intended alienee against the alienor.

Alienship (ēˈliĕnʃip). [f. ALIEN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition of an alien or foreigner.

1875 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 3/1 French sailors do not somehow attach any idea of alienship to these peoples.

† **Aliet.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *alietus*, or *aliaetus*, a. Gr. ἁλι-άετος sea-eagle; applied in Middle Ages in somewhat random fashion to other *Falconidæ*.] A bird of prey; in Wyclif put for the osprey or sea-eagle; in *Her.* a merlin or a sparrow-hawk.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 13 An egle, and a grippe, aliete and a kyte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iv. (1495) 412 Alietous and a fawcon is all one byrde. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Her.* III. xx. (1660) 223 The Aliet is a bird of little power; And little birds are all he eats and doth devour. 1783 BAILEY, *Alet*, the true falcon of Peru, that never lets her prey escape.

† **Alienty.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med. L. *aliētāt-em*, f. *alius* other: cf. *varius, variētas, variety*, and see -TY.] The condition of being other or different.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aliety*, otherness; a term in Philosophy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alterity* amounts to the same with what others call *aliety, alietas.*

† **Alife,** *adv.*[1] *Obs.* [Prob. formed on *lief* dear, but confused in form with *life*? quasi 'as one's life.'] In phr. *To love alife*: to love dearly.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 86 Saffron loueth a-life to be trampled and trod vpon. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 136 A busie fellow loveth a-life to step secretly into a house. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Paresseux*, The sluggard loues alife things done to his hand. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1325 I love that a-life; I am willing unto this.

Alife (ăləˑf), *adv.*[2] prop. *phr.* ?*dial.* [A *prep.*[1] in + LIFE; a modern formation on the same elements as ALIVE.] In life.

1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcar.* 40 Unless God keep her alife.

Aliferous (ăliˑfĕrəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. late L. *ālifer* wing-bearing + -OUS.] Bearing or having wings.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, &c.

Aliform (ēˈlifǭm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *āliform-is*, f. *āla* wing + *-formis*: see -FORM. Cf. Fr. *aliforme*.] Wing-shaped.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 546/2 A very thin dilated, aliform margin. 1882 SLADEN in *Jrn. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 228 Lateral aliform extensions.

† **Alift,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* II + LIFT.] To lift.

1590 in *Right Religion* A iij b, Kneele downe, shead teares, alift heart, and pray. 1606 *Choice, Chance, & Change* (1881) 75, I saw her come to life againe, when her eies alifted vp, she sighed out, oh friend art thou aliue?

Aligerous (ăliˑdʒĕrəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *āliger* wing-bearing + -OUS.] Bearing wings, winged.

1731 BAILEY; whence in ASH, etc.

Alight (ăləˑt), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 alíht-an, 2–4 aliȝt-en, 4 alyȝt-en, 4–5 alight-e(n, 5 alyght(e, 7 alite, 5– **alight.** *Pa.t.* 1–3 alíhte, 3–4 aliȝte, 5–6 alight, alyght, 6– alighted, (9 alit). *Pa. pple.* 1–3 aliht, 3–4 aliȝt, alyȝt, 4–5 alight, 5 alyght, 6– alighted, (9 alit). [OE. *alíhtan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *líhtan*: see LIGHT *v.*[1]]

I. Referring chiefly to the action: To spring.

1. To spring or jump lightly down *from* (*of* obs.) a horse; *hence*, To dismount *from* a horse or descend *out of* a conveyance.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxx. § 3. 191 *Dissilio*, ic of alíhte. 1250 LAYAM. 26337 Adun hii gonne alihte of hire gode stedes. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1854 Of his palefrai he aliȝte adoun. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 585 Down he alyhte of his rownsy. *Ibid.* xxv. 151 He ne dorste .. owt of his sadil alyhte. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 10 b, Peleus and Jason were alighted from their hors. 1530 PALSGR. 420/2, I alight downe of a horse. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 321 And he alyghting from his horse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XIV. 404 His Majesty alighted out of his Coach. 1699 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 304 The victors from their lofty steeds alight. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 31 Station-masters assist him to alight from carriages. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 36 The emperor has just alighted from his charger.

† 2. To spring lightly, to vault *on* or *upon*, to mount. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2938 And wan Ro[land] was on his [stede] alyȝt! to is felawes þanne a sede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. vi, I alyght anone upon my gentyll stede.

† 3. To spring forth. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 156 From that there cam a roser ful stronge .. As on tre owt of anothir scholde alyht.

II. Referring chiefly to the result: To land.

4. To get down from a horse or conveyance; to dismount or descend for the time; to finish one's ride, stop.

1205 LAYAM. 26618 Heo letten alle þa horsmen i þan wude alihten. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 21 At þe selue huse hi buþ aliȝt þat blauncheflur was þat oþer niȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 925 Abouten undern gan this erl alight. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 300 They come rydyng thurgh the Cyte of london vnto seynt poules and ther they alyght. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 101 That if occasion be offered, euery mounted souldier may alight. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 87 Madam, there is a-lighted at your gate, A yong Venetian. 1659 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 77 Being alighted at the Palace-gate. 1678 *Yng. Mans Call.* 364 She was fain to alite under a hedge, and there to trim her self as well as she could. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 351 We alighted, and walked a little way. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 224 He happens to alight at an inn. 1872 JENKINSON *Eng. Lakes* (1879) 200 On alighting at the Threlkeld station cross the line.

† b. To stop in a course or journey, to arrive. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 25 Fast before the king he did alight.

† 5. *gen.* To go or come down, to descend. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þes Mon þhet a lihte from ierusalem in to ierico. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 God Almihti .. alihte adun to helle. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judgem.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 Þe grace of ihsu .. mote a mang vs nuþe aliȝte. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 653 He .. That from hevyn to erthe alyght. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1141 Right as she made me clymbe on hight .. so she may make me alight. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* g viij b, As soone as she was a lyght out of her child bedde.

6. To descend and settle, to land on one's feet anywhere (and so contrasted with *falling*); hence, to land on a spot by floating, flying, or falling lightly, as a bird from the wing, a snow-flake, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. 433 After þat our Lorde was in hys moder alyȝt. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 270 Opon Sir Gy, that gentil knight, Ywis, mi love is alle alight. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1291 Þulke God alle þing dihte þat in þe swete Mayden alihte. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 208 Goddis sone of hevene, That into þe maide alyhte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 20 The heavie hap, which on them is alight. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 192 A wondrous bird That ne'er alights to fold her wings. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xviii, I saw his wing through twilight flit, And once so near me he alit. *a* 1849 POE *Angel of Odd* Wks. 1864 IV. 308, I alit upon my feet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 124 A grey cloud alighted on the shoulder of the Lyskamm.

7. To fall (*on* or *upon*) as a blow, or projectile, to descend and strike. *arch.*

c 1300 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 136 No wonder þeȝ hit smite harde þer hit doþ aliȝte. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Storms of stones .. Pour down and on our batter'd helms alight. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso's Jerus. Deliv.* XI. xxxv, A huge round rock .. upon his crown Alit, and rudely beat the' heroic soldier down.

8. To land, fall, or come upon anything without design; to light upon. *rare.*

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 549 By good fortune .. I alighted on a collection of MSS. in the State Paper Office.

† **Alight,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? f. A- *pref.* 1 + LIGHT *v.*[2], OE. *líhtan*; or LIGHT *a.* But cf. OE. *gelíhtan*, which may be the actual source; see A- *pref.* 6.] To make light, or less heavy; to lighten, alleviate (a burden); to relieve (the bearer).

[*c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Past. Care* 159 Ðonne hie willað him selfum ðæt yfel .. ȝelihtan. *a* 1000 *Laws Penit.* 19 (Thorpe II. 286) Mid xxx mæssan man mæȝ ȝelihtan xii monða festen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 356 Þet ich beo ilihted of hore heuinesse.] 1388 WYCLIF *Is.* IX. 1 The lond of Zabulon .. was aliȝted *ether releessid.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 278, I might Some of my grete peine alight. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. xiii. 550 For this .. cause of aliȝting poor men. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d vij b, She wende to alyght her euylle and her synne.

† **Alight,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 aléoht-an, alýht-an, alihtan, 2–3 aliht-en, alyht-en, 4 aliȝt-en, alyȝt-en, 4–7 alight(e, (7 adlight). *Pa. t.* 1–3 alíhte, etc., 3–4 aliȝte, 4–5 alight, 6–7 alighted. *Pa. pple.* 1 alihted, 2 aliht, 4–6 alight, 6–7 alighted. [Probably the two OE. verbs *a-líhtan* (? with A- *pref.* 1; cf. OHG. *arliuhtan*, mod. G. *erleuchten*) and *on-líhtan* (see A- *pref.* 2), both 'to shine upon, light up,' are here represented, if indeed the solitary OE. instance of *alíhtan* be not merely a later form of *onlíhtan.*]

1. To light, light up, illumine.

c 1000 *Ags. Metr. Ps.* cxxxviii. (-ix.) 10 Þu þá onlíhtest niht, þæt heó byð dæȝe ȝelic. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 15 And hiȝ .. alihton þa eorþan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Þu .. hauest alíht mi þester heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Þet þe holy gost ous wille alyȝte þe herte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 A fiery piller hem alight. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 550 To goe about with a tallow candle to helpe or adlight the sunne at his rising. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 216 They were alighted of the grace of the Holy Ghost.

2. To set light to, to light (a fire, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Huanne me alyȝt þet uer. *c* 1400 *Lay le Freine* 199 Anon fer sche alight, And warmed it wele aplight. 1590 *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 183 When the schollers come they alight their lamps. 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* (R.) Having .. alighted his lamp.

Alight (ăləˑt), *a.* [app. orig. pa. pple. of ALIGHT *v.*[3] (under which see quot. dated 1175); but placed by form-assoc. in the same series with *a-fire, a-blaze, a-sleep, a-live*, i. e. *on fire, in a blaze*, etc., and so now used only predicatively, whereas it was formerly attrib. also.]

1. Lighted, kindled, in a flame; on fire. Also *fig.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* V. 208 A brason vessel .. Alight atte nyght. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 242 To see all the world on a-light fire about them. 1743 BOLINGBROKE *Rem. Hist. Eng.* Pref., A Beacon to be kept continually alight. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Farm* (1879) I. XX. 202 To set alight the devotion of the worshippers. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. v. 156 She was alight, and ran about the scene, screaming piteously. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* iii. 18 The girls, of course, were all alight about it. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 The number of gas-burners, lamps, or candles alight. 1882 R. STEVENSON *New Arab. N.* II. 90 The whole pavilion .. had gone alight like a box of matches.

2. Lighted up, illumined. Also *fig.*

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 62 Some marbles are like new dropt snow, and some Alight with blackness. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 169 The chapel was scarcely alight. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. i. 6 All alight with the morning sun.

† **Alight,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of ALIGHT *v.*[1]] Alighted, dismounted, arrived.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 722 Whan we were in that hostelrie alyght. ?1469 GREGORY *Hist. Coll.* (1876) 188 Anon as he was a lyght of hys hors, he was arestyde. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* II. i, A pretty, handsome stripling new alight.

†**Ali·ghten,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Secondary form of ALIGHT *v.*[1] Cf. the following, and see -EN[2].] To alight, dismount.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxli/1 The Recorder also alightning, .. the Proceeding from thence to Whitehall, was in manner following.

†**Ali·ghten,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Secondary form of ALIGHT *v.*[2]; cf. LIGHT *v.*[2], LIGHTEN, and see -EN[2].] To lighten, relieve.

1530 PALSGR. 420/2, I alyghten of a burden or conforte in distresse. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 282 On the fifth day Mr. Hedly died, whereby their Boat was somewhat allightned. 1781 BURNS *Corr.* (1846) 284 When for an hour or two my spirits are alightened.

†**Ali·ghten,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Secondary form of ALIGHT *v.*[3] Cf. LIGHT *v.*[3] *lighten, enlighten*; and see -EN[2].] To light up, illumine, enlighten.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 5 Schal aliȝtne the hid thingis of derknessis. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 9 The next morow, with Phebus laump the earth Alightned clere. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. iv. Wks. III. 257 Beseeching him to alighten their hearts.

Alighting (ălə·i·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ALIGHT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of descending or dismounting; descent, landing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 430 In þe .. enleue hondered ȝer & seuene of our Lorde alyȝtyn. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Scesa*, the alightyng or commyng downe. 1631 SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loq.* E iij b, At your first alighting hee straight offers you to see a Chamber. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlii/1 At Her alighting out of the Coach. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 182, I .. was drawn up by pulleys. At my alighting I was surrounded by a crowd of people.

†**Ali·ghting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. ALIGHT *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of setting a light to, or kindling; *fig.* an incentive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 221 To moche drinke and to moche ethe is grat aliȝtinge to þe uere of lecherie.

Align, -ment, variants of ALINE, -MENT.

‖ **Aligna·tion.** *rare.* [?Fr., f. *aligner* to ALINE + -ATION.] = ALLINEATION, ALINEMENT.

1866 SALA *Barbary* 331 Alignation is doing its best to spoil Oran structurally.

A·ligreek. *rare*—[1]. [A corrupt form of It. *alla Greca*, or of Fr. transl. *à la Grecque*; the moulding is in Fr. called simply *Grecque*.] A mæander, fret, or 'key' pattern; 'Greek fret' or 'Greek border.'

[*Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Mæander*, As *guillochis* or *méandres* are known in Italy as *alla Greca*, so the word *grecque* is likely to remain in France the technical name of the *méandre*.] 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 156 A moulding .. called technically the single meander and the aligreek.

Aliicide (ēˈli,əisəi·d). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *alius* another + *-cide*; in allusion to SUICIDE.] Murder.

1868 *Punch* 19 Dec. 263/1 To take a mad freak .. and commit suicide or aliicide.

Alike (ălə·i·k), *a.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 ȝelíc, 2–4 ilich(e, 5 yleche. *β.* 4–5 alyche (5 aleche, 6 aleeche). *γ.* 2–5 ilik(e, 5 illike, ilyke, ylyke, ylike. *δ.* 5–6 alyke, 6– alike. [Here, as in ALIKE *adv.*, two, if not three, earlier words seem blended: 1. OE. *gelíc* (OS. *gelîc*, *gilîc*, OFris. *gelîk*, OHG. *ge-*, *gi-*, *ga-lîh*, mod. G. *gleich*, Goth. *galeiks*, ON. *glîkr*), f. *ge-*:—*ga-* together + *líc* LIKE; 2. ON. *álíkr* (cogn. w. OE. *anlíc*, *onlíc*, Goth. *analeiks*, OHG. *ana(ga)lîh*, MHG. *anelîch*), f. *á* prep. on, unto, to + *lík* like; 3. The OE. *anlíc* itself survived to 14th c., and would naturally also give *alike*, *alich*, as its later form; see ANLIKE. The mod. *alike* seems mainly due to the ON., the 15th c. repr. of OE. *gelíc* being *ilich*; but the example of AFFORD, and the *a-* for *ge-* in s. w. dial., show that *gelíc* might have given *alike* independently.]

Like one another, similar, of identical form or character. (Now almost always predicatively; and of, or referring to, things in the plural.)

a. c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xxii. 39 Đe æftera ȝelic is ðisum. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Oðyr ys þysum ȝelic. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Oðer is þan ȝelic. *c* 1175 *Pater N.* 38 in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 And þis oðer .. þis is ilich. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E. E. P.* 10 Al we sul ben ilich. 1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Þe poure þet is ilich þe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 736 Noon to hym I-lich of worship, ne of wele. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 100 Thre wax candels .. Every candel y leche of weyȝt.

β. c 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 389 Al be that here stat be nat a-lyche [*v. r.* yliche—[5]].

γ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Under houene ne nan is ilike. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 502 Þer was no knizt hym ilik. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. xvii. 9 Than ben the daies & the nyhtes illike of lenghthe. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 Tho two that ben y lyke.

δ. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alyke or euynlyke, *Equalis*. Alyke or lyke yn lykenes, *Similis*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 56 Male, twins, both alike. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 43 High, low, men, women, clergy, and laity, are all alike. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 87 They are become so much alike, you can scarce distinguish one shilling from another. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII. 29 Alike the laurel to the truly brave; That binds the brow or consecrates the grave. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xvii. 255 They begin to think all religions alike.

†(Formerly in various other const.) *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xi. 11 Whether they were absent or present, their punyshment was alyke. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Nav.* 20 You see the alike distastefulness of the world and sea. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Sep.* (1849) 46 It is a like to have no minister at all, as to have an idol in the place of a true minister. 1637 EARL MONM. *Romulus & Tarq.* 12 Children, for the most part, side with the belly; and their change is easie, where are alike qualities. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 181 Moses .. made it in all things alike to the pattern he saw in the mount. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 102 The Romane-Catholik, who with alike loudnes and lying proclaimes to the world, etc. 1658 J. R. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 944 This of the male kinde. The female is almost alike, but somewhat more black. 1680 W. ALLEN *Persw. Peace* 83 To consist of somewhat alike mixture as that of the Jews of old did. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2. ₱ 87 Where the Instances are alike .. to that under Consideration.

Alike (ălə·i·k), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 ȝelíce, 2–5 iliche, 4–5 ilyche, 5 yliche, ylyche, ylich. *β.* 4–5 aliche, 5 eliche, alych(e, aleche. *γ.* 3–5 olike, olyke. *δ.* 4–5 ilike, ilyke, ylyke, 4–6 ylike. *ε.* 5–6 elyke, elike. *ζ.* 6 alyke, 6– alike. [Like the prec. represents two (or three) orig. words: 1. OE. *gelíce* adv., f. *gelíc* adj. 2. ON. *álíka* adv., f. *álíkr* adj., cogn. w. OE. *anlíce*, which may also itself be one of the sources of ME. *aliche*. Since 1500 *alike* has taken the place of all the ME. forms.] In like manner, in the same manner, in the same way, at the same rate, equally, similarly.

α. a 1000 *Blickl. Hom.* 119 Ne wæron ðas ealle ȝelice lange. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 219 He geð of þe fader and of þe sune ȝelice. *c* 1175 *Pater N.* 60 in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 His name is hali and efre wes iliche swiðe. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 714 This frut is evere iliche ripe, and this lond iliche liȝt. 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe of Bl.* 9 Al is ylyche goode to me Joy or sorrowe wherso hyt be. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xliv. (1527) 44 All these iii Ilondes, Wyght, Mon and Man ben almoost yliche moche and of lyke quantyte.

β. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1477 Al aliche dresset. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 297 Ever in one aliche hot. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* I. 66 All eliche grette. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 194 Seyne come þer sewes sere .. Ownd of azure alle over and ardant þem semyde, Of ilke aleche þe lowe launschide fulle hye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvii. 63 Al shold be alych hygh.

γ. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2024 Al it was him olike loð. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7560 Alle er þa noght olyke clere. *c* 1430 *St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 47 Olyke endeles wyth his maker.

δ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 436 Alle tymes y-like. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Leg. G. Wom.* 57 And evene I-like fayr & fresch of hewe. *Ibid.* 731 And bothe in love I-lyke sore they brente. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fysshynge* 13 Fasten theym in thee clyftes ylyke streyghte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar., My selfe will have a double eye, Ylike to my flocke and thine.

ε. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 51 The gud lady Meknes þat aye elyke makis hir selfe lowly. *c* 1460 *Townely Myst.* 57 A bush I se burnand fulle bryght, And ever elyke the leyfes ar greyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. viii. 34 My fader .. Reputis all elike.

ζ. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* ix. 3 It happeneth vnto all alyke. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 148 A lady, that disdains Thee, and the devil alike. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 640 All seasons and thir change, all please alike. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ₱9 To treat his customers all alike. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 81 Nature, a mother kind alike to all. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 87 He would sacrifice allke logic and candour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 The minister's virtues and vices alike contributed to his ruin. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 18 By means which demoralised alike the givers and receivers.

Comb. †**alike-minded** *a.*, of a like mind, like-minded.

1638 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. viii. (1673) 118 The strong agreed well enough among themselves, and were all alike-minded, and so the weak among themselves, all alike-minded too. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* 82 (T.) I would to God .. all our brethren of this land, were alike-minded.

†**Ali·keness.** *Obs.* In 5 alyckeness. [f. ALIKE *a.* + -NESS.] Likeness, similarity, similitude.

c 1400 *Circumc.* (Turnb. 1843) 87 Lyke of alyckenes as hit is devysed That Cryst Jesus .. was truly cyrcumsysed.

†**Ali·kewise.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 alyke-wise, 6 Sc. elikewise, elykewyse. [f. ALIKE *a.* + WISE *sb.*, way, manner.] Perh. in *Promp. Parv.* three words, *a like wise*, 'in like manner.'

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allelykely, or euynly (*v. r.* a lykewyse or euynly) *Equaliter*. 1513 G. DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 241 Elikewise eik this Caxtoun all in vane Crispina clippis Sibilla Cwmane. 1556 LAUDER *Tract.* (1864) 34 Rycht as the sande hour in the glasse, Elykewyse dois thare tyme heir passe.

Aliment (æ·limĕnt). [a. Fr. *aliment* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. its original, L. *aliment-um*, f. *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -MENT.]

1. The material or means of nourishing; that which nourishes or feeds; nutriment, food.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* (in Ashmole 1652) v. 76 Liquors conveieth all Aliment and Food To every part of Mans Body. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. (1873) XXV. § 15 In the body there are three degrees of that we receive into it, aliment, medicine and poison. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 Poysons may meet with tempers whereto they may become Aliments. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Introd. 3 The Aliment by which a Plant is fed. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 110 Fluid Aliments, such as Broths or Soups. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iv. 204 A mouth and gullet .. admit aliment to the digestive sac.

2. *fig.* That which supports or sustains the mind, a quality, state, etc.; sustenance, support.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxi. Wks. IV. 8 The world is one body and Marriage the Aliment. 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ix. (1675) 224 The means of grace .. are piety's true and improving Aliments. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 92 Mischief, love, and contradiction, are the natural aliments of a woman. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 143 Vice is not a necessary aliment, it is not even a necessary foil to virtue.

3. *Sc. Law* and *gen.* Provision for the maintenance of any one, called in Eng. Law ALIMONY; an allowance, annuity or pension.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 167 Allowing to the said Margaret, for hir and hir childrene thair aliment and mantenance .. aught hundred merks. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons in Eng. & Wales* 6 The expense of sueing for the aliment. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. ix. 166 He had some pension or aliment from the Austrian Court. 1881 *Fifeshire Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 5/5 Inspector of Poor sued James Baxter for the board of his father in the Poorhouse .. Decree was given for aliment at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week.

Aliment (æ·limĕnt), *v.* [a. Fr. *alimente-r* (14th c. in Littré). Cf. med. L. *alimentā-re*, f. *alimentum*: see prec.]

†**1.** To nourish, supply with food, feed. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 113 She hathe alymented and noryshed her from the owre of hyr birthe.

2. *fig.* To maintain, sustain, support.

1663 G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoica* (1685) Addr., There is Heavenly Mannah enough to aliment us all. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 95 They will furnish him money liberally to aliment a civil war. 1842 CHALMERS *Lect. Rom.* I. 42 Not fitted to aliment the faith and the holiness.

3. *Sc. Law* and *gen.* To make provision for the maintenance of; to pension.

1629 *Marriage Contract* in *Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1871) 168/2 To educate and aliment them according to their rank. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) V. 320 They would have alimented the honest man decently among them for a lay figure. 1861 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Intern. Law* (1874) IV. 239 To compel an English mother to aliment a child born in Scotland.

Alimental (ælime·ntăl), *a.* ?*Obs.* [f. ALIMENT *sb.* + -AL[1], as if ad. L. **alimentāl-is*.] Of or pertaining to aliment; of the nature of food; furnishing food or nourishment, nutritious, feeding.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* iv. 20 Everie parte of that we take for nourishment is not alimentall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., These weeds must lose their alimentall sappe and wither. 1706 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 132 At the Foot of ev'ry Plant To sink a circling Trench, and daily pour A just Supply of alimental Streams. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alimentary*, *alimental*, something that relates to aliment, or food. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Alimentally (ælime·ntăli), *adv.* ?*Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an alimental manner; in the way of affording aliment or nourishment; nutritiously.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 6 (1865) 73 It [drink] servith alimentally for the body's strength. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 85 The substance of gold is invincible .. not only alimentally in a substantiall mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeall conversion. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Alime·ntariness. ?*Obs.*—[0] [f. ALIMENTARY + -NESS.] The quality of being alimentary.

1731 BAILEY, *Alimentariness*, nourishing quality. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Alimenta·rious, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *alimentāri-us* (see next) + -OUS.] = ALIMENTARY.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 358 The root has something spirituous and alimentarious in it.

Alimentary (ælime·ntări), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *alimentāri-us*; f. *aliment-um*: see ALIMENT and -ARY.]

1. Of the nature of aliment; alimental; nutritious.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 30 To restraine the word Humors to the Alimentarie, and not to include the Excrementitious. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 513 The alimentary Juyce passes through the Umbilical vessels. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet & B's Health's Impr.* (1746) 25 Milk loses .. a great deal of its alimentary Virtues, if once boiled. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27 Dependent therefore upon ciliary action for the injection of alimentary matter.

2. Concerned with the function of nutrition. *Alimentary Canal*: the whole channel or passage through the body for receiving and digesting food and ejecting excrementitious matter.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 8 There are some .. waters, not to be allowed for alimentary vses. 1733 G. CHEYNE *Eng. Mal.* II. viii. § 5 (1734) 196 The Alimentary tubes being the first sensible Sufferers in all Bodily Maladies. 1842 WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 508 The Alimentary canal is a musculo-membranous tube, extending from the mouth to the anus. 1865 L. SIMPSON *Dining* ii. (ed. 3) 27 Physics and chemistry have been called in to the aid of the alimentary art.

3. Connected with sustenance or maintenance; providing maintenance.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alimentary Law* was an old law among the Romans, whereby children were obliged to find sustenance for their parents. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 423 An alimentary pension from his family. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxv. (1877) 524 Supplying the necessities of the Italians by alimentary endowments.

†**4.** Depending on the maintenance of others; supported by charity or public provision. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Trajan was the first that brought up any of these alimentary boys.

†**B.** *sb.* An almsman. *Obs.*

? 1617 MINSHEU (in Wright), An *Alimentarie*, he to whom a man giveth his meat and drinke by his last will.

Alimentation (æ·limĕntē[1]·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *alimentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alimentā-re*: see ALIMENT *v.*]

1. The action or process of affording aliment; nourishment, nutrition.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alimentation*, nourishment, or that causeth or breeds nourishment. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alimentation* is used, by some naturalists, for what we more ordinarily call nutrition. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1203/2 The tentacula of the Bryozoa .. are

subservient to the purposes of alimentation. **1872** HUXLEY *Physiol.* i. 15 The organs which convert food into nutriment are the organs of alimentation.

2. The process of being nourished, the mode in which any one is nourished.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 170 A man that . . hath thoroughly observed the nature of Assimilation and of Alimentation. **1626** — *Sylva* § 602 Plants do nourish: inanimate bodies do not; they have an Accretion, but no Alimentation. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xliii. 477 That climate . . social condition, alimentation, and mode of life may have determined originally the diversity of races.

3. The supplying with the necessaries of life; maintenance, support.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 201 As if he did bequeath it vnto hir for hir alimentation. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxvi. 193 The alimentation of poor children . . was extended or increased by fresh endowments.

Alimentative (ælimeˑntĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *alimentāt* ppl. stem of *alimentā-re* (see ALIMENT *v.*) + -IVE.] Connected with the supply of aliment.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 Abnormal states of the physiological units . . [or] of their co-ordinating and alimentative machinery.

Alimeˑntativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] A more analogical equivalent of ALIMENTIVENESS.

1850 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v. *Phrenology*, Alimentativeness . . is a propensity to eat and drink.

Alimenter (æˑlimĕntəɹ). [f. ALIMENT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, affords aliment, or feeds.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sept. 16/1 The automaton alimenter [for supplying water to a boiler].

Alimenting (æˑlimĕntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The supplying of aliment; maintenance.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccxxviii/2 Act anent the Alimenting of poor Prisoners.

Alimentiveness (ælimeˑntivnės). [f. adj. *alimentive* (not cited) + -NESS. Cf. the more analogical ALIMENTATIVE, and mod.Fr. *alimentivité*.] The instinct which impels an animal to seek food, to which some have assigned a special 'organ' in the brain.

1825 COMBE *Syst. Phrenol.* (ed. 5) I. 280 Dr. Hoppe considers that the organ of Alimentiveness is likewise the organ of the sense of taste. **1845** *Vestig. Creat.* (ed. 3) 327 The alimentiveness of such animals as the dog . . can be pampered or educated up to a kind of epicurism.

†**Alimeˑntous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Fr. *alimenteux*, f. *aliment*, as if f. L. **alimentōsus*: see -OUS.] = ALIMENTARY.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* v. 78 This was refrigerating, and very alimentous. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, Several [waters] are medicinal and alimentous.

†**Aˑlimon,** *sb. Herb. Obs.* [Apparently a. Gr. ἄλιμον, 'a shrubby plant growing on the shore, perh. salt-wort,' Liddell & Scott; prop. neut. (sc. φυτόν) of ἄλιμος maritime. Confused by early herbalists with Gr. ἄλῑμον, 'banishing hunger,' whence this attribute ascribed to the plant.] A plant fabled to dispel hunger; perh. *Atriplex halimus* of the Levant, identified by modern botanists with the ἄλιμον of the Greeks.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 17 b, Gesante an Alimon proper . . The Herbe aforesaide, which he beareth, is of that nature, that it will not suffer them that taste it, to be hungrye. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 128 Ther is an herb . . called Alimon: about which writers haue erred not a little.

†**Alimoˑnious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ALIMONY + -OUS: cf. *ceremonious*.] Supplying nourishment or sustenance.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dods.* XIV. 366 Alimonious wages. To feed their boundless riot! **1666** G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* (J.) They are incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh.

Alimony (æˑliməni). [ad. L. *alimōnia* nutriment; f. *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -MONY.]

1. Nourishment; supply of the means of living, maintenance.

1656 COWLEY *Avarice* (1710) II. 755 To see, that he should not want Alimony befitting his Condition. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 193 That she may have strength against both her enemies, she has need of more ample Alimony. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 58 These words Alimony and Victuals are used in a larger Acceptation, and denote all kind of maintenance whatever . . as Meat, Drink, Cloathes. **1827** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 543 Paying each of the members of the aristocracy an alimony from the public purse. **1876** E. MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 50 The age and character they [widows] must bear before they are entitled to such benevolent alimony.

b. *fig.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 18 These men will allow the Sacraments to be . . spiritual alimony. *a* **1670** HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 287 His benediction is alimony enough though there were no meat in the world.

2. *esp.* The allowance which a wife is entitled to from her husband's estate, for her maintenance, on separation from him for certain causes.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 58 He should appoint the said Emme Pinkney reasonable Alimony. **1721** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* II. i. 143 A wound in the reputation of an English woman, they say, only lets in Alimony. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XII. 73 The Court can direct the husband to pay alimony.

†**Aliˑmp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LIMP.] To befall, happen (to any one).

a **1000** *Beowulf* 1249 Oþþæt sæl alamp. **1205** LAYAM. 18053 Þa while him a-lomp [**1250** bi-fulle] wurs.

†**Aliˑne,** *adv.*, prop. *phr., Obs.* [A *prep.*[1] in + LINE.] In a line.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. xxxviii, Draw a strike, euene alyne fro the pyn vn-to the Middel prikke.

Aline, align (ăləiˑn), *v.* [ad. mod. Fr. *aligne-r*, f. *à* to + *ligner*, ad. L. *līneā-re* to line, f. *līnea* a LINE; prob. due to phrase *à ligne*, 'into line.' As *line* is the Eng. spelling of Fr. *ligne* and *ligner*, there is no good reason for retaining the unetymological *g* in the derivative: see ALINER.]

1. To range, place, or lay in a line; to bring into line.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, To *Aline*, is to range, level, or lay even in, and to a strait and direct Line. Said of Walls, Rows of Trees, and sides of Banks, Allies, or Beds, which is performed with Lines fastened to Spikes fixed in the Ground or Wall. **1863** R. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 135 Trees, so aligned that they presented a sharp edge to the gales. **1879** RUTLEY *Study Rocks* vii. 53 The cobweb is aligned on one of the faces of the crystal. **1881** *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The route will be in parts aligned and widened.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall into line.

1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) IV. xiii. 415 The array in which Dundas consented to align with the French.

3. To bring two or more points into a straight line; spec. said of bringing the 'sights' of a rifle into line with the mark, so as to aim straight.

1860 *Hunt. Grounds O. World* Ser. 1. xxvi. (ed. 2) 506 'Aiming drill' . . teaching him how to 'align' his rifle, or 'aim' correctly at a mark. **1861** J. MACGREGOR in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 477/2 A slight stoop of the head enables the eye to align the sights and the bull's-eye.

b. To get or take in a line with something else, as *e.g.* to hit with the same shot.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 338 Regretting that my one ball could not align his mate.

Alineation, variant of ALLINEATION.

Alinement (ăləiˑnmĕnt). Also **aligne-, alline-, alignment.** [a. Fr. *alignement*, f. *aligner*: see ALINE and -MENT. The Eng. form *alinement* is preferable to *alignment*, a bad spelling of the Fr.]

1. Arrangement in a straight or other determined line; mode of arrangement in lines. *concr.* A line of things arranged.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 133 The deviation from the *allignement* horizontally or vertically. **1809** J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 93 The crossing streets in just allinement run. **1839** MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxx. 401 Which range from N.E. to S.W. in allinement with the other ridges. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375 The alignment of the hills shows a northward drift. **1875** MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxviii. (1877) 661 It was for this and other sacred ceremonies that its width and straight alignment were maintained. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 99 Archæological researches in the alignments or stone avenues of Kermario.

2. *spec.* Arrangement of soldiers in a line or lines; *concr.* a military 'line.'

1808 *Trial Gen. Whitelocke* I. 28 We were obliged to re-occupy our original alinement and position for pickets. **1816** JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 10 The *alignement* of a battalion means the situation of a body of men when drawn up in line: The *alignement* of a camp signifies the relative position of the tents, &c. so as to form a straight line from given points. **1829** G. GLEIG *Chelsea Pensioners* (1840) 80 We had not assumed our alignement many minutes. **1860** SIR R. WILSON *Invas. Russia* 35 Its alignment had been pierced, and its communications obstructed. **1882** *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/6 Getting the Guards into their places in the general *alignement* on the Mall.

3. The drawing of a straight line in such a position that it shall pass through a particular point.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sept. 6/1 What is known as allinement—drawing imaginary lines through two stars, and producing such lines until they pass close to, or through, others which we are seeking to identify. **1869** DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 146 The stars . . are very easily found by alignment.

b. *concr.* A line (of section) through fixed points.

1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 116/1 It adds much to the value of the plan if a section of the survey on any given alignment be given.

4. The action of bringing into line; straightening.

1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 149/1 The straight edge of the ruler being used to guide the alignment. **1881** *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 Between St. Mary-at-Hill and the Ship Tavern extensive alignments must take place.

Aliner (ăləiˑnəɹ). [f. ALINE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who lays out things in lines, or brings them to a straight line.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, *Aliners* are . . Men imployed in the abovesaid work of Ranging, or Levelling Rows of Trees, Walls, &c. It were well our English Gard'ners would naturalize those two Words, not being otherwise able to express their signification without a Circumlocution, and having with less necessity naturalized many other forreign terms, without so much as altering their Termination, which in these I have made perfectly English.

Aliped (æˑliped), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ālipĕd-em*, f. *āla* wing + *pĕd-em* foot.]

A. *adj.*

1. Wing-footed, having wings on the feet, like the figures of Mercury; *hence*, swift-footed.

1731 BAILEY and **1775** ASH, *Alipede*, nimble, swift of foot.

2. *Zool.* Having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing, as in the bat.

1847 in CRAIG.

B. *sb.* An animal having the structure described in A 2; a cheiropterous animal.

1847 in CRAIG.

Alipite (æˑlipəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλιπ-ής without fat, not greasy + -ITE.] An apple-green, non-unctuous, earthy mineral, containing about 33 per cent. of Oxide of Nickel; placed by Dana in his Dioptase group of Hydrous Bisilicates.

Aliquant (æˑlikwănt), *a. Math.* [a. Fr. *aliquante*, ad. L. *aliquant-um* somewhat, a certain amount of; f. *ali-us* some or other + *quant-us* how great, how much.] In the phrase *aliquant part*: Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly, and so opposed to *aliquot*.

1695 W. ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 17 An Aliquant part is a lesser Number in respect of a greater, when it doth not measure it exactly, as 3 is an aliquant part of 7, because it is not contained precisely any Number of times in 7. [Similarly in JOHNSON, ASH, CRAIG, etc.]

Aliquot (æˑlikwɒt), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [a. Fr. *aliquote*, a. L. *aliquot* some, so many, f. *ali-us* some or other + *quot* how many.]

A. *adj.* In phrase *aliquot part*: Contained in another a certain number of times without leaving any remainder; forming an exact measure of.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. i. 126 This . . is called . . a measuring part . . and of the barbarous it is called . . an aliquote part. **1672** *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5153 The Aliquot parts or Just Divisors. **1695** W. ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 16 An aliquot part is a lesser Number in respect of a greater, when it measures it exactly, as 2 is an aliquot part of 6, because it is contained just 3 times in it. **1757** JOS. HARRIS *Money & Coins* 9 None of our coins are aliquot or even parts of our weights. **1849** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 157 On the string at the half, third, fourth or other aliquot points.

B. *sb.* An aliquot part.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 434 This kinde of part we call an aliquote. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Ess.* ii. 196 Accessory sounds . . caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once. **1866** SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 423 The length of any object stated to contain a given number of such units or its aliquots.

†**Aliˑry,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [See LIRY.] Of the legs: ? Across each other.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 115 Summe leiden þe legges aliri [*v. r.* a lery, a lyry] as suche losels cunne.

Alisaunder, obs. form of ALEXANDER(S.

†**Aliˑse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + OE. *hlīs-ian* to fame.] To report, name by report, allege by rumour or report.

c **1305** *E. E. Poems* (1862) 67 So þat me nute maide non alised aȝe þe.

Alish (ēˑliʃ), *a.* [f. ALE + -ISH. Cf. *waterish*.] Having somewhat of the qualities of ale.

1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.) Beating down the yeast gives it the sweet alish taste.

‖**Alisma** (ălizmă). *Bot.* [a. L., a. Gr. ἄλισμα a water-plant mentioned by Dioscor.] A genus of aquatic endogenous plants, the type of N.O. *Alismaceæ*; applied esp. to the species *A. Plantago*, a plant common in ponds and ditches.

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, *Alisma* . . is sudorifick, and dissolves coagulated blood. **1863** O. MEREDITH *King of Amasis* I. II. ii. 112 Upshoots, with graceful pyramid of white thick-clustered flowers, the delicate alisma.

Alismaceous (ælizmēiˑʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Alismaceæ* or Alismads.

Alismad (ălizmăd). *Bot.* [f. ALISMA + -AD.] A plant of the order *Alismaceæ*: see ALISMA.

1847 CRAIG s.v. *Alismaceæ*, Such plants as the *Ranunculus parnassifolius* are hardly distinguishable from Alismads.

Alismal (ălizmăl), *a. Bot.* [f. ALISMA + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to alisma; epithet of Lindley's alliance of plants containing the alismads and kindred orders.

Alismoid (ălizmoid), *a. Bot.* [f. ALISMA + -OID.] Alisma-like.

Alisonite (æˑlisənəit). *Min.* [Named after Mr. R. E. Alison of Chili; see -ITE.] A variety of the Sulphid ore COVELLITE found in Chili.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 84 Alisonite is an indigo-copper, containing a much larger proportion of lead than the cantonite.

Alispheno- (ælisfīˑno), combining form of ALISPHENOID *a.*, as in **alispheno-parietal.**

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 153 No observer . . says a word about either the alispheno-frontal, or the alispheno-parietal, sutures.

Alisphenoid (ælisfīˑnoid), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [mod. f. L. *āla* wing + SPHENOID, f. Gr. σφηνο-ειδής wedge-shaped.]

A. *adj.* Forming the wing of the sphenoid bone at the base of the skull, or pertaining to this part.

1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 179 'Alisphenoid' seemed to retain most of the old anthropotomical term of 'alæ majores,' or wings 'par excellence' of the os sphenoideum. **1864** HUXLEY in *Reader* 19 Mar. 365/1 The constant union of the alisphenoid with the parietal bones. **1881** MIVART *Cat.* 477 The passage thus enclosed called the alisphenoid canal.

B. *sb.* An alisphenoid bone.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1207/2 The longer basisphenoid, and shorter alisphenoids. **1866** HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 150 The sutures surrounding the alisphenoid . . have been prematurely ossified in the Neanderthal skull.

Alisphenoidal (æ:lisfi·noi·dăl), *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the wings of the sphenoid bone.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1298/1 Alisphenoidal .. air-cells. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 153 If alisphenoidal synostosis is the cause of the frontal depression of the Neanderthal skull.

Alit, poet. pa. t. and pa. pple. of ALIGHT *v.*[1]

†**Ali·te,** *phr. Obs.* A merely graphic combination for *a lite* = a little, used in 14th–15th c. See LITE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1568 O, ho so seeth you, knoweth you but alite! 1494 FABYAN VII. 431 Fortune, whiche sharpe was with stormys not alyte.

†**Ali·the,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + LITHE, OE. *líðan* to go, pass.] To pass away, go away.

1205 LAYAM. 3970 Þa seoue ȝer weoren aliðene. *Ibid.* 12041 Þe wind gon(d) aliðen [1250 alegge], & þat weder leoðede.

†**Alithe,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 1 a-leoði-an. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *líð,* LITHE, limb. Cf. *to-lithien.*] To tear limb from limb, dismember.

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 177 He ðæt andweorc of Adames líce aleoðede. 1250 LAYAM. 25929 Nou haueþ he .. mine leomes aliþede [1205 al to-leðed].

†**Ali·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *alit-* ppl. stem of *al-ĕre* to nourish + -ION, as if ad. L. **alitiōn-em.*] The action of supplying nourishment; alimentation.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvii. 171 Hunger .. is the work of nature .. admonishing us of alition.

Alitrunk (æ·litrʌŋk). [f. L. *āla* wing + *trunc-us* trunk.] The segment of an insect's body to which the wings are attached; the thorax.

1816-43 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 531 The wing trunk, a happy term, which I have adopted and latinized calling it the alitrunk.

†**A·liture.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *alitūra,* f. *alit-* ppl. stem of *al-ĕre* to nourish: see -URE.] The process of nourishing; nourishment.

1721 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

†**Alitu·rgesy.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. Gr. *ἀλειτουργησία,* f. *ἀ* priv. + *λειτουργέ-ειν* to fill a public charge: see LITURGY.] 'A franchisement, or exemption from any publick office or charge.' Bailey 1731; Ash 1775.

-ality, *comp. suffix* of sbs. = -AL + -ITY, after Fr. *-alité,* ad. L. *-ālitāt-em*; as L. *liberālitāt-em,* Fr. *libéralité, liberality,* the quality of being liberal.

†**Ali·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms as in LIVE. [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + LIVE, OE. *libban.* Cf. Ger. *erleben.*] To live. (prop. *trans.*)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 2 Hý .. on bilwitnesse hyra líf alyfdon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ȝunge monnan mei tweonian hweðer hi moten alibban.

Alive (ălə·i·v), *adv* or *pred. a.,* orig. *phr.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 on lífe, 2–7 on liue, 4–6 on lyue, on lyve, 6 on lyfe. *β. Contr.*: 3 oliue, 3–7 aliue, 4 olyve, olyfe, 4–6 alyve, alyue, 5 a lyff, 6 alyfe, 6– alive. [A *prep.*[1] = on, in + ME. *live,* OE. *lífe,* dat. sing. of *líf* LIFE. Here, as in the pl. *lives* and the vb. *live,* the *f* between two vowels took the voice-sound *v,* while *f* final remained in the nom. sing. This disguises the fact that *a-live* is only a shortened form of *on life* = *in life.* The fuller form *on live* was still current in the 17th cent.]

1. In life; in the living state; living.

α. a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 2610 Seó on life wæs wintrum yldre. 1205 LAYAM. 1378 Wel wes him on liue [1250 aliue]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 259 Þey þat were lefte no lyve. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 285 He went and bete him, and lefte hym halfe on lyve. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 4204 Fair sir, saue my life, lete me on-lif go. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 68 About which time Geffrey of Monmouth was on live also. 1602 [See 3].

β. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 23 Hwile he beð aliue. [*Another MS.* Hwile ȝe buð a life.] *c* 1300 *Beket* 67 Whar he scholde alyve this Gilbert fynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9549 Achilles .. Might socour his Soudiours, & saue hom alyue. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 802 Thus he brittenyd the bere, and broghte hyme olyfe. 1538 STARKEY *Eng.* II. ii. 136 Theyr parentys being Alyfe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* II. ii. 75 God reste his soule aliue or dead. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* ii. 13 Saue aliue my father. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 2 To be married I find is to be buried alive. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 154 Take your cod whilst alive and cut it in slices. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *May Queen* III. 1, I thought to pass away before, and yet alive I am.

2. Often used for emphasis: 'any man alive,' any living man whatever, any man in the world.

a 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Þeo beon to alle men oliue iliche meane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12814 Hir brother ho best louet of buernes olyue. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 793 Glad and blythe was everyche a lyff. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 535 Ouer hard to eny man on lyue. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5062 To peirs the hartis Off euerilk Creature on lyue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3, I should be the most contented happy man alive. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. xxii. 81 There is no assignable cause; man alive cannot tell a reason why.

b. Hence, as intensive or expletive. *colloq.*

a 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vi, Says he, 'no matter man alive!' 1857 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* 43 Why, bless my heart alive, my dear, how late you are! *a* 1860 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Sakes,* Why, sakes alive! do tell me if Enos is as mean as all that comes to.

3. *fig.* in reference, *e.g.* to *fire, courage, discontent, fame, memory,* or anything which is liable to subside, fail, or decay: In full force or vigour, unextinguished, unabated, unforgotten.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 38 b, Cornish gentlemen use all possible remedies .. to keep it on live. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 240 There is scarce truth enough aliue to make Societies secure. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 61 Our boasted liberty .. has only been kept alive by the blasts of continual feuds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 74 He kept discontent constantly alive. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 277 The political constitution once common to every Teutonic people was still alive in England.

4. In the sentient or susceptible condition which distinguishes life from death; fully susceptible (*to* any sensation or idea); sensitive, awake, fully conscious.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 191 The touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er, To smart. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* (R.) Tremblingly alive to nature's laws. 1778 BENTHAM *Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 Women .. are more alive to, and susceptible of, the impression of shame than men. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 31 My feelings were yet alive on the subject. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 139 Both sides were fully alive to the vital importance of the crisis.

5. In the active condition which distinguishes life from death; full of alacrity, lively, vivacious, brisk, quick in action. *To look alive* (colloq.): to make haste.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.) She was not so much alive the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 108 The most entertaining person, the most *alive* of any one I met there. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* I. 5 We must be at the wharf early to-morrow morning, so keep alive. 1858 T. HUGHES *Scouring W. Horse* 29 The Squire .. told the men to look alive and get their job done.

6. In a state of commotion, stirring, or swarming with things in motion.

1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. vi, All was alive with martial show. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 361 The whole river was alive with wherries. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVI. 362 The hotel was all alive with elderly ladies.

Comb. **alive-like** *a.,* with all the appearance of being alive.

1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 275 He's alive, and alive-like, *Crotone salubrius.*

†**Ali·ves,** *adv. phr. Obs.*; also **o lives,** etc. [= prec., with gen. *lives* instead of dat. *live.* The gen. was also used alone: see LIFE.] In life, alive.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Mapes' Poems* (1841) 338 Alle the men that ben o lyves. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22849 Þe childir þat es abortiues, þaa þat er not born o-liues.

Comb. **alives-like** *a.,* living-like, lively.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg.* 100 Epaphroditus was then alive; and upon recovery, alives-like.

Alizarate (ăli·zăre·t). *Chem.* [f. ALIZARI + -ATE[4].] A salt of alizaric acid.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 70 Alizarate of potash, from which the alizarine may be thrown down as a bright yellow precipitate.

‖**Alizari** (ălizā·ri). [Fr. and Sp., according to Devic, prob. ad. Arab. *al* the + عصارة *ʿaṣārah* juice pressed out, extract, f. *ʿaṣara* to press, extract. This is confirmed by the variant form *azala* 'la graine de garance qu'on apporte de la Turquie asiatique est appelée *azala* ou *izari*' (Bose *Dict. d'hist. nat.,* in Littré Supplt.] A commercial name of the Madder of the Levant.

1850 *Bot. Gaz.* 84 The madder, called by the ancient Greeks Erythrodanon, now bears the name of Alizari. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 158 The root of the *Rubia peregrina,* called in the Levant *Alizari,* was the material to which dyers had recourse, and large quantities of it are at the present day imported into Europe from Smyrna, under the name of *Turkey roots.*

Alizaric (ælizæ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of alizari or madder. *Alizaric acid*: a colourless crystallized substance produced by the action of nitric acid on alizarine or rubian; = phthalic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 113.

Alizarin (ăli·zărin). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *alizarine,* f. ALIZARI: see -IN.] The red colouring matter of the madder root ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) discovered and named by Robiquet; now prepared from anthracene.

1835 HOBLYN *Med. Dict., Alizarine,* the red colouring matter of madder. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 114 Alizarin in the anhydrous state forms red prisms inclining more or less to yellow. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 70 In 1869 Messrs. Graebe and Liebermann made the important discovery that alizarine might be produced artificially from anthracene, one of the products of coal-tar distillation.

Alk, obs. form of AUK.

Alkahest (æ·lkăhest). Also alc-, alch-. [first used in med.L. by Paracelsus, and believed to have been arbitrarily invented by him with a form simulating Arabic. Used in the same forms in most of the European languages.] The 'universal solvent' of the alchemists.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 109 With his Alkahest [*printed* Altahest] all stones .. may be turned into water. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 294 There are noble Arcana's in Nature preparable by the great Dissolvent, the liquor Alchahest. 1705 W. WORTH *Compl. Distiller* 243 The great Hilech .. of Paracelsus, called by his great Interpreter Van Helmont, *Alkahest,* from the German word *Al-gehest,* which signifies All Spirit. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 323 The alkahest, or universal solvent imagined by the alchemists.

b. *fig.*

1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 167 Quite another alcahest is needed. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 351 An intellectual alkahest, melting the universe into an idea.

Alkahestic (ælkăhe·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the alkahest; all-dissolving.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., De Bernitz has given forms and processes of alkahestic liquors. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Alkahe·stical, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 alch-. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 295, I shall therefore here not speak of any Alchahesticall preparations.

Alkakengi, variant of ALKEKENGI.

Alkalamide (æ·lkălămə·id). *Chem.* [f. ALKALI + AMIDE.] A compound uniting the characters of an amine and an amide, containing both acid and alcohol radicals, as *Ethyl-acetamide* $N.C_2H_5.C_2H_3O.H$.

According to the molecules of ammonia which they represent, they are *mon-, di-,* or *tri-alkalamides,* which are *secondary* or *tertiary* according to the hydrogen atoms replaced. As there must be at least 2 of these, there are of course no *primary* alkalamides.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 169 [Classification of compound ammonias] 3. Ammonias in which 2 or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by *acid-* and *base-* radicles. This division we call *alkalamides. Ibid.* 180 There exists a class of compounds occupying an intermediate place between primary and secondary dialkalamides.

Alkalescence (ælkăle·sĕns). [f. ALKALESCENT, on the regular analogy of sbs. in -ENCE from adjs. in -ENT. Cf. mod.Fr. *alcalescence.*] The process of becoming alkaline; also = ALKALESCENCY.

1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Impr.* 35 The Alcalescence of animal Aliments. 1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 41 Oxygen .. the principle of acidity of the French nomenclature, might now likewise be called the principle of alkalescence.

Alkalescency (ælkăle·sĕnsi). [f. as prec., on regular analogy of sbs. in -NCY.] The tendency to become alkaline; slight alkaline character.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 333 Disorders spring from an alcalescency of the humours. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 338 Affording no signs of alkalescency. 1826 PARIS *Diet* § 126 (1828) 146 Writers on dietetics have descanted very learnedly upon what they please to term the .. alkalescency of certain aliments.

Alkalescent (ælkăle·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ALKALI, as if ad. L. **alkalēscent-em,* pr. pple. of an inceptive **alkalēscĕre,* analogous to *acēscĕre* to become sour, etc. Cf. mod.Fr. *alcalescent.*]

A. *adj.* Becoming or tending to become alkaline; of a character incipiently or slightly alkaline.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 255 All Animal Diet is Anti-acid or Alkalescent. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 186 Medicines which are chiefly alcaline or alcalescent. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* (1852) II. 259 Nothing but alcalescent water.

B. *sb.* An alkalescent substance.

1750 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 555 Carrots, Turneps, Garlick .. and Colewort, were tried (as Alcalescents).

Alkali (æ·lkăli). Forms: 4–7 **alcaly,** -ie, **alkaly,** 8 **alcali,** 8–9 **alkali.** Pl. **alkalis,** sometimes -ies. [a. Fr. *alcali,* ad. (ultimately) Arab. القلى *al-qalīy,* the 'calcined ashes' of the plants *Salsola* and *Salicornia,* f. قلى *qalay* to fry, roast in a pan; hence transferred to the plants themselves so employed.]

1. *orig.* A saline substance obtained by lixiviating the calcined ashes of marine plants; soda-ash.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 257 Salt tartre, alcaly [*v. r.* alkaly, alcaly, alcalie], and salt preparat, And combust matieres, and coagulat. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 v. 190 Sal Alkaly, sal Alembroke, sal Attinckarr. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 116 The axsen or asshes whiche are made of burnt Kali, is called in Latin of the Alcumistes and Glassemakers *Alumen Catinum,* but the Salte which is made of the same Axsen, is called *Sal Alkali.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* I. iii. (1616) 616 You shall deale much, with mineralls .. I know, you have Arsnike, Vitriol, Sal-tartre, Argaile, Alkaly. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 102 They make of this Salt—a white Salt call'd Salt of Kali or Alkali.

2. *Bot.* The plant Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*); from the ashes of which (or of the allied *Salsola Soda*) the original *Alkali* was derived.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 115 It [Salsola Kali] is the right Kali or Alkali of the Arabians: some call it in English Salteworte; we may also call it Kali or prickled Kali. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. xiv. 250 We found it to be .. the small sort of *kali* (or *alkali,* glass-wort: the ash of this is used in making glass and soap). 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* I. xv. 337 The 'hashish el kali' which covered the ground .. the plant from the ashes of which they make potash for soap.

3. Any substance possessing the characteristics of soda, *i.e.* a caustic or acrid taste, the power of forming a soap with oil, and of effervescing with or neutralizing acids.

In early chemistry *alkali* was supposed to be a specific substance, which existed, *Fixed* (in soda, potash), *Volatile* (in ammonia). Duhamel (1736) showed that there were distinct alkalis, and these were distinguished as *Mineral alkali* (soda), *Vegetable alkali* (potash), *Animal alkali* (ammonia).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 259 Paracelsus termeth every vegetable Salt *Alkaly.* 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1055 Acids and Alcaly's mutually operate upon one another to a satiety. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 298 Alcalyes are the fixt Salts of combustible Concretes, fixed by the activity of the fire, which were (before burning) volatile. 1682 GREW *Anat. Pl. Lect.* ii. i. § 8. 240 The predominant Salt in most

Minerals, and parts of Animals, is an Alkaly: in the former, usually a fixed; in the latter, a volatile Alkaly. 1685 Boyle *Min. Waters* 85 Strong Spirit of Urine, and other volatile Alcaly's. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules Diet* i. 246 Mulberries pectoral, corrective of the bilious Alkali. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1. P 5 The effervescence which attends the Mixture of Acids and Alcali's. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 9 Native or Mineral alcali is the basis of common salt. 1788 Austin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 381 A very pungent smell of volatile alkali is immediately perceived. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 4 If some oil and some alkali be put together they will unite and form soap. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* I. 7 The conflicting ingredients, like an acid and an alkali mixed.

4. *fig.*

1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 141 The church of England generally preaches alcali's, the Presbyterians acids.

5. *Comm.* Any form in which the substances above mentioned are used in commerce or the arts, or manufactured from other substances; once given specially to an impure soda, now applied both to caustic soda and caustic potash, and other alkaline products.

1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 168 The alcali is one of the chief articles of expense used in bleaching. 1876 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 71 Of alkali manufactured in the United Kingdom the following quantities were exported. *Ibid.* III. 861 Before the passing of the Alkali Act, or at least before the introduction of the Alkali Bill into Parliament.

6. *Mod. Chem.* A series of the compounds called Bases, with well-marked characters, analogous to, and including soda, potash, and ammonia; they are highly soluble in water, producing caustic or corrosive solutions, which neutralize strong acids, turn vegetable yellows to brown, reds to blue, and purples to green; in the decomposition of a compound they are relatively electro-positive.

'In its most restricted, but most usual sense, it is applied to four substances only: hydrate of potassium (potash), hydrate of sodium (soda), hydrate of lithium (lithia), and hydrate of ammonium (which may be supposed to exist in the aqueous solution of ammonia). In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of the so-called *alkaline earths* (baryta, strontia, and lime), and to a large number of organic substances both natural and artificial, [called] *alkaloids* and *ammonium-bases*. The first four bodies are sometimes spoken of as *alkalis proper*, when it is wished specially to distinguish them from the other bases.' Watts *Dict. Chem.* Hence, *Fixed* or *Mineral alkalis*, the hydrates of the metals above-named; *Vegetable alkalis*, the alkaloids; *Organic alkalis*, all the organic bases containing nitrogen, whether of vegetable or animal origin.

1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 20 The fixed alkalies which were formerly regarded as elementary bodies, it has been my good fortune to decompose. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) 117 The relations of the alkalis to other substances lead to the representation of them as hydrates, or as water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by a metal or compound radicle. The earliest addition made . . to the old list of alkalis was morphia . . This was the first organic alkali, or alkaloid, which became known. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 71 Modern chemists regard all organic alkalis as derived from the type ammonia or oxide of ammonium.

7. *Comb.* **alkali act** (see quot.); **alkali-albumen, -inate**, a precipitate thrown down from an albuminous fluid treated with dilute alkali, and neutralized by dilute acid; **alkali-metal** = Alkaline metal; **alkali-waste**, a by-product obtained in the manufacture of soda ash, consisting of sulphide of calcium; **alkali-work**, a manufactory where the alkali of commerce is prepared, or where carbonate of soda is prepared from common salt.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 861 The Alkali Act of July 28, 1863, is 'An Act for the more effectual condensation of Muriatic Acid in Alkali works.' An alkali-work is defined as 'every work for the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, in which muriatic acid is evolved.' 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Alkali-albumen* is not distinguishable from Casein, which is also termed the natural alkali-albumen. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 69 The organic matter of pancreatic juice contains soluble albumin and alkali-albuminate.

† Alka·lic, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. Alkali + -ic.] = Alkaline.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 67 Neither . . Acid, nor Alcalick, but insipid like Talck. *Ibid.* 68 Neither is it any ways Alcalick.

Alkalifiable (æ·lkălifəi·ăb'l), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -able.] Capable of being alkalified.

1833 Fyfe *Chem.* (ed. 3) 334 The alkalifiable bodies, or those forming salifiable bases. 1853 Chambers *Introd. Sc.* 80 These thirty-one are said to possess an alkaline property and to be Alkalifiable Bases.

Alkalify (æ·lkălifəi), *v. Chem.* [f. Alkali + -fy to make. Cf. mod.Fr. ppl. adj. *alcalifiant*.]

1. *trans.* To convert into an alkali, to make alkaline.

1831 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 135 The alkalifying property of the metal. 1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.* 65 Morveau conjectured hydrogen to be the alkalifying principle.

2. *intr.* To become an alkali or alkaline.

† Alkaligen. *Chem. Obs.* [a. Fr. *alcaligène*, f. Alkali + -gen(e, taken to signify 'producer.'] A name proposed for nitrogen.

1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* 52 It was at first proposed to call it alkaligen gas, as . . it appears to enter into the composition of ammoniac or volatile alkali. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alkaligene*, nitrogen, because it is a chief constituent of ammonia.

Alkaligenous (ælkăli·dʒènəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Alkali + -gen (see prec.) + -ous.] Generating or producing an alkali, or alkaline qualities; as the *alkaligenous metals*.

1846 in Smart, Craig. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/1 We shall divide these into three classes; namely, Alkaligeneous, Calcigeneous, and Metals proper.

† Alkalimeter (ælkăli·mĭtəɹ). *Obs.* [f. Alkali + -meter. Cf. Fr. *alcalimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of alkali in a solution.

1828 S. Gray *Operat. Chem.* 473 An alkalimeter of M. Descroizilles, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of alkalies. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 335 The alkalimeters commonly used contain 50 cubic centimeters.

Alkalime·tric, *a.* = next.

1859 in Worcester.

Alkalimetrical (æ·lkăli,me·trikăl), *a.* [f. Alkali + Gr. *μετρικ-ός* of measuring + -al.] Of or pertaining to alkalimetry.

1842 Graham *Chem.* I. 552 The object of an alkalimetrical process. 1853 Thudichum *Urine* 66 One of the ordinary alkalimetrical methods. 1865 *Reader* 11 Mar. 290/2 When performing alkalimetrical analyses by gaslight.

Alkalimetry (ælkăli·mėtri). [mod. f. Alkali + Gr. *-μετρία* measuring. Cf. mod.Fr. *alcalimétrie*.] The measurement of the strength of alkalis; the ascertainment of the amount of free alkali contained in any solution or compound.

1821 Brande *Chem.* II. 354-6 (*Article*) Alcalimetry. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xii. 275 Alkalimetry at present consists in an estimative process dependant upon neutralization, and the use of test papers. 1860 Muspratt *Chem.* I. 735 The valuation of potashes, or alkalimetry.

Alkaline (æ·lkăləin), *a.*; also 7 **alkalin,** 8 **alcaline.** [?a. Fr. *alcalin* or mod. L. *alcalīn-us*: see Alkali and -ine.] Of or pertaining to alkalis; of the nature of an alkali.

1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. ii. (1686) 322 Quicklime . . being a substance very Alkalin, the acid points . . enter into it with force. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* II. xviii. 6 Volatile and Alcaline Salts. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules Diet* 289 Acidity . . is to be cured by an alkaline Diet. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 218 The alcaline Salt in the Ashes. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 210 An alkaline salt saturated with fixed air. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxix. 340 By reversing the poles the taste becomes alkaline. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 70 The alkalis and alkaline carbonates attack many rocks with great facility.

b. *fig.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* 402 A mediating spirit, who endeavoured, by the alkaline smoothness of her own disposition, to neutralize the acidity of theological controversy.

† c. *substantively. Obs.*

1773 *Gentlem. Mag.* XLIII. 126 Alkalines cannot be attracted in waters where acids do not abound.

2. Alkaline metals: the metals whose hydroxides are alkalis, *viz.* potassium, sodium, cæsium, lithium, rubidium, to which is sometimes added the hypothetical ammonium. **Alkaline earths**: the oxides of calcium, strontium, and barium, which are intermediate in properties between the alkalis and 'earths' proper. Hence **alkaline-earthy** *a.*

1806 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 21 Alkaline or alkaline-earthy bases. 1816 — in Faraday's *Res.* 4 A new point of analogy between the alkalies and the alkaline earths. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xii. 307 The terrestrial mass contains free alkaline metals.

Alkalinity (ælkăli·nĭti). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ity. Cf. mod. Fr. *alcalinité*.] The quality of being alkaline; alkaline character or property.

1788 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 157, I am still inclined to think . . that phlogiston is the principle of alkalinity, if such a term may be used. 1788 Cavendish *ibid.*, To discover how nice a test of alcalinity the paper tinged with blue flowers was. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 120 Some of these [alkaloids] rival potash and soda in the degree of their alkalinity, while in others the existence of alkaline properties is barely perceptible.

Alkalinize (æ·lkălinəiz), *v.* [f. Alkaline + -ize. Cf. *latinize*.] To render alkaline.

1800 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Mem.* I. 344 By alkalinizing a hyperoxygenated mass of blood. 1876 Bartholow *Mater. Med.* (1879) 161 An attempt to alkalinize the urine.

† Alkalinous, *a. Chem. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med. L. *alcalinus* + -ous.] Of alkaline character.

1770 M^{c}Bride in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 342 They . . act as acids, by saturating anything of the alcalinous kind, that they meet with.

† Alka·lious, *a. Chem. Obs.* Also alc-. [f. Alkali + -ous.] = Alkaline.

1703 Morland in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1321 Those that . . affirm, that it is Alkalious. 1754 Huxham *ibid.* XLVIII. 854 The alcalious salts fix on the sulphur, and unite with it.

† Alka·lizate, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Chem. Obs.* Also **-izat, -isat(e.** [ad. mod.L. *alcalizāt-um* pa. pple. of *alcalizā-re*: see Alkalize. Cf. Fr. *alcalisé*.]

A. *adj.* Alkalized, alkaline.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 47 All sorts of Acid and Alcalizate Salts mixed with Snow are capable of freezing other Bodies. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1055 Of a Volatile and Alcalisate property. 1673 *Ibid.* VIII. 5187 No Fixt Alcalisat Salt. 1713 Slare *ibid.* XXVIII. 249 Sweetning and Alkalisate Remedies. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alkaline* is otherwise written, *alcaline*, *alkaleous*, *alcalious*, *alkalizate*, and *alcalizate*, which all amount to the same thing.

B. *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. 'That which has the qualities of alkali.' Sheridan 1797.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Alchalisat*, a salt made of the herb kali. Also taken and applyed to salts made of herbs and shells of fishes.

† Alka·lizate, *v. Obs.* [?f. mod.L. *alcalizātum*: see prec. Prob. only in pa. pple.] 'To make bodies alkaline by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.' J.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 379 Distilled water, previously alkalizated by a sufficient quantity of ammonia.

† Alka·lizateness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being alkalizate, = Alkalinity.

1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, This new Alkalizatenesse might proceed from the Ashes of injected coals.

Alkalization (ælkălaizē·ʃən). [n. of action, f. Alkalizate *v.* Cf. Fr. *alcalisation*.] The action of alkalizing, or of conferring alkaline qualities.

1719 Quincy *Lex. Phys. Med.* 11 *Alcalization* is when any Liquor is impregnated with an alkaline Salt. 1754 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 850 This chiefly depends on the alcalization of the nitre. 1807 Davy *ibid.* XCVIII. 12 Its alkalization and combustion in oxygene gas.

A·lkalize (æ·lkălaiz), *v. Chem.* [a. Fr. *alcalise-r*, ?ad. mod.L. *alcalizā-re*: see Alkali and -ize.] To render alkaline.

1749 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 186 What can the repeated Action of the Fire produce on Salts, in order to alkalise them? 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 398 An imperfect oxyde . . which, by degrees, is fully alkalized.

Alkalized (æ·lkăləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Rendered alkaline; charged with alkaline properties; impregnated with alkali.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Restor. Beer*, Tortoise-shells, Crabs-eyes, alcaliz'd Coral . . imbibe and attract the Sharpness, and turn it into Sweetness. 1754 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 854 A strong lixivium of fixed or alkaliz'd nitre. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 818/1 The alkalized lime.

Alkalizing (æ·lkăləiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Alkalize + -ing^{2}.] That makes alkaline.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 341 The alkalis . . do not result from the action of any specific or alkalizing principle, being very variously constituted.

Alkaloid (æ·lkăloid). *Chem.* [mod. f. Alkali + -oid. Cf. mod.Fr. *alcaloïde*.] A body resembling an alkali in properties. Applied *gen.* to all nitrogenous basic substances, natural or artificial, with alkaline reaction (*Nitrogen alkaloids*), or to all nitrogenous organic bases, whether animal or vegetable (*Organic alkaloids*); *spec.* to the *Vegeto-alkaloids* or *Vegetable alkalis*, a series of highly complex organic bases found in many plants, having mostly a very bitter taste, and powerful action on the animal system, the first of which to be discovered was *morphine* in 1817. Chemically they may be regarded as substitution compounds of ammonia. (The names of organic alkaloids are regularly formed in *-ine*, as *nicotine, strychnine, quinine, aconitine, theine*.)

1831 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 135 They are called by the German chemists *alkaloids*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 158 The detection of the alkaloids in cases of poisoning by them. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 120 The number of natural alkaloids now known is very great, and includes many substances which cannot in any strict sense be called alkalis. 1874 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 427 The alkaloids act most powerfully on the animal economy; some, such as strychnine, nicotine, &c., form the most violent poisons with which we are acquainted, whilst others, such as quinine and morphine, act as most valuable medicines.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1859 in Worcester. 1882 T. Stevenson in *Echo* 11 Mar. 3/2 An alkaloid extract which contained a trace of morphia.

Alkaloidal (ælkăloi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al^{1}.] Of the nature of an alkaloid; pertaining to alkaloids.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 B. Dyer in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/7 The fact . . would rather point to the alkaloidal theory. 1882 T. Stevenson in *Echo* 11 Mar. 3/2 The first alkaloidal extract contained more alkaloid than was accounted for by the morphia.

† A·lkalous, *a. Obs.* 7–8 alc-. [f. Alkali + -ous: cf. Alkali-ous.] = Alkaline.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 5 Salts of that Quality are called alcalous. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 11 An alcalous and balsamic Quality.

Alkamy(e, -anamye, obs. forms of Alchemy.

† Alkanamyer. *Obs.* [f. *alkanamy* (see prec.) + -er^{1}.] An alchemist; or perhaps one who prepared or used the metal Alchemy.

1483 *Cath. Anglic.*, Alkanamyer [*no Lat.*].

Alkanet (æ·lkănet). [?ad. Sp. *alcaneta* (also *arcaneta*), dim. of *alcana, alcaña*: see Alcanna. The diminutive form was applied to a European plant yielding red dye, the *Anchusa* or *Alkanna tinctoria*, (formerly sometimes called *Alkanna spuria*) to distinguish it from the oriental *Al-kanna* = *henna*. Hence it has been extended to other species of *Anchusa* and allied genera. A variant is Orcanet, a. Fr. *orcanète*, ad. Sp. *arcaneta* above.]

1. A dye-material obtained from the roots of a boraginaceous plant, which yields a fine red colour.

1326 etc. *Prices of Foreign Prod.* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 545 Anno 1326 'Alkanet ½lb. @ 1/8,' anno 1334 and 1376 'Alkanet 1lb. @ /8.' *c* 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 256 Take alkenet ii penyworth, and frie hit in faire grese. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. (1634) 96 With an addition of Orchanet it will be red. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lip*, Add a little Orcanet to give it a Colour. 1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's*

Dyeing I. Introd. 11 Others again prepared their cloth with alkanet. 1876 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 89 Oil coloured by alkanet is used for staining wood in imitation of rosewood.

2. The plant whose root yields the dye, *Anchusa* or *Alkanna tinctoria*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*, also called Orchanet, Dyer's Bugloss, Spanish Bugloss, and Bugloss of Languedoc.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 55 Orchanet, of the Romaines and Greekes is called Anchusa. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 9 The first [of the smal Buglosses] is called in French *Orchanette*, in English Alkanet, or Orchanet. 1616 SURFLET *Countr. Farme* 332 Red [Waxe is made] by putting the root of Alkanet vnto common Wax. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orkanet*, The Orkanet grows in the Southern Parts of France. 1796 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* II. 226 The root of the foreign Alkanet that is kept in the shops. 1828 S. GRAY *Operat. Chem.* 541 Alkanet root gives a fine colour.

3. Applied to kindred plants: a. Common (English) Alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*); b. Evergreen Alkanet (*A. sempervirens*); c. Bastard Alkanet (*Lithospermum arvense*); d. Alkanet (of America), (*L. canescens*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cclxxi. 657 The Alkanets flower and flourish in the sommer moneths. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 50 The roots of most of the Alkanets furnish some slight degree of red colouring matter.

Alkanna: see ALCANNA.

Alkany, obs. or dial. form of ALKANET.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 82 Colour it with Alkany Roots.

Alkargen (ælkā·ɪdʒėn). *Chem.* [f. ALKAR(SIN) + (OXY)GEN.] (See quot.)

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 232 Cacodylic or Dimethyl-arsenic Acid, also called Alkargen.

Alkarsin (ælkā·ɪsin). *Chem.* [f. ALK(ALI) + ARS(ENIC) + -IN, in reference to its preparation.] A heavy poisonous liquid, spontaneously inflammable, with disgusting odour of garlic, formed by distillation of arsenious oxide and dry acetate of potash, supposed to be a variable mixture of cacodyl and its oxidation products.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 219 Cadet's fuming liquor also called alkarsine. 1875 BLOXHAM *Chem.* 524 Alcarsin has the properties of a base; it is capable of combining with the oxygen acids to form crystalline salts.

Alkatran, early form of ALCHITRAN, *Obs.*, pitch.

Alke, obs. form of ELK.

‖ **Alkeda·vy.** *Obs.* [ad. (perh. indirectly) Arab. القاضوى *al-qāḍawī*, i.e. *al* the + *qāḍawī* of the CADI or ALCALDE (sc. *alqaçr* the palace).] The palace of a cadi or alcalde.

1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* IV. (1874) 313 Fill our Alkedavy, the great Pallace. *Ibid.* v. 329 Beare him hence Alcade Into our Alkedavy.

‖ **Alkekengi** (ælkɨke·ndʒi). *Bot.* Forms: 5 alkenkengy, 6 alkakinge, 6–7 alkakengie, 7 alkakeng(e, alcakengie, 8 alkakengi. [med.L. *alkekengi* f. Arab. الكاكنج *al-kākanj, al-kākenj*, i.e. *al* the + Pers. *kākanj* a 'kind of medicinal resin from a tree growing in the mountains of Herat.' Freytag. 'Nightshade,' Hopkins *Pers. Dict.* Cf. It. *alcachengi*, Sp. *alquequenje*, Fr. *alkékenge*, which also appears as an earlier Eng. form.]

1. A plant (*Physalis Alkekengi* Linn.) N.O. *Solanaceæ*, also called Winter-Cherry from its ornamental scarlet fruit.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alkenkengy, herbe morub. *Morella rubea.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 142 Alkakinge .. hath the same vertue that gardin nyghtshad hath. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lii. 271 The red winter Cherrie is called .. in English red Nightshade .. and Alkakengie. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take of alkakeng berries, twenty in number. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Alkakangi.* 1742 BAILEY, *Alkakengi*, winter cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant Night-shade. 1783 AINSWORTH *Thesaur.*, *Halicacabus*, a red winter cherry, red nightshade, alkakengy.

Alkemy, -enamy(e, obs. forms of ALCHEMY.

† **Alker.** *Obs.* A sort of custard.

1381 *Forme of Cury* 120 (in Wright) For to make rys alker. Tak figys and raysons, and do away the kernelis.

† **Alkermes** (ælkə·ɹmɪz). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *alkermès* ad. (ult.) Arab. القرمز *al-qirmiz*, i.e. *al* the + *qirmiz* KERMES.]

1. The Kermes, or Scarlet Grain insect (the female of *Coccus Ilicis*), formerly supposed to be a berry, and sometimes described erroneously as a 'gall.'

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v, Alkermes comforts the inner parts. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 The .. Fruits are of many sorts and kinds, as Alkermes, Currans, Mulberies, etc. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Dispens.* 83 Of Alkermes, The Juice of the Berries is wonderfully grateful to the Palate, and a fine Cordial.

2. A once famous confection or cordial of which the kermes 'berry' was originally an ingredient.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. 164 Venice treacle, mithridate, diascordium, the confection of alkermes. 1626 — *Sylva* § 965 Kermes, which is the principal ingredient in their cordial confection Alkermes. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* (ed. 2) i. 6 A rich Cordial of Alchermes that I'll send you. 1704 COCKER *Dict.*, *Alkermes*, an Excellent Confection against swoonings, it is made of Gold, Amber, Pearl and the like. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The confection alkermes has undergone divers changes and censures.

Alkimy, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

† **Alkin**, *a. Obs.* Forms: (1 alra cynna, ?alles cynnes), 2–3 alles cunnes (*ii*), 3–4 alle kunnes, alle kinne, 4–5 alkyns, alkyn(e, 5–6 alkin, alken. [orig. genitive phrase, sing. or pl., *alles cynnes* of every kind, '*omnis generis*,' *alra cynna* of all kinds, '*omnium generum*,' which being placed before the noun on which they depended, as *alra cynna fúglas* fowls of all sorts, *alles cunnes deor* beasts of every kind, became treated more or less as adjs., and finally reduced to *alkins, alkin.* It is doubtful whether they occur before 1100, though OE. has phrases parallel to *alra cynna* in *manegra cynna witu* 'afflictions of many kinds.' *Ps.* x. 7. Modern usage reverses the syntactic relation in *all kind of, all kinds of.* See KIN and KIND.] Of every kind or sort; every kind of, all kinds of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Alles cunnes wilde dor. *c* 1200 ORMIN 850 Onn alle kinne wise. *c* 1230 *St. Juliana* 35 Ha greiðið þe .. Alles cunnes pinen. *a* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 793 Þer was alle kunnes gleo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 613 Alkyn filthe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 177 Of alkinnes craftes I contreued toles. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 105 Alken synnes wer wroȝt in me. 1552 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 300 Wors than thay in alkin thyng.

Alkitran, variant of ALCHITRAN, *Obs.*, pitch.

Alkmuyne, variant of ALCAMYNE.

Alknamy(e, obs. form of ALCHEMY.

All (ōl), *a., sb.,* and *adv.* Forms: *Sing.* 1– all (late WS. 1–3 eall, eal), 1–7 al (*north.* 4–5 alle). *Pl.* 1–5 alle (WS. 1–3 ealle, *north.* 2–7 al), 5– all. For early inflected forms, see below, D. [Common to all the Teutonic stock, but not found beyond: cf. OS. *all, al,* OFris. *al, ol,* OHG. *al* (*all-er*), ON. *all-r,* Goth. *all-s.* Properly adj. but passing on one side into a sb., on the other into an adv. As an adj. it usually precedes, but sometimes follows its sb.]

A. *adj.* I. with *sb.*

1. With *sb. sing.* The entire or unabated amount or quantity of; the whole extent, substance, or compass of; the whole.

a. with proper names, names of substances, and abstracts, *all England, all flesh, all wisdom, all speaking*; also with *day, night, spring, summer, Lent, August,* and other definite portions of time.

886 *O. E. Chron.*, And him all Angel cyn to cirde. *a* 1000 *Metr. Ps.* lv. 9 Ic ealne dæȝ, ecne Drihten wordum weorðige. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þrouwede deð for al moncun. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Of þan wearð eft ȝestaþeled eall middenard. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 779 In longyng al nyȝt he lengeȝ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 To huam alle triacle went in to venym. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxviii. 18 Al power is ȝouun to me, in heuene and in erthe. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 And so Kynge Edward was possessed of alle Englonde. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xix. 13 Tarye at Gibea or at Ramah allnight. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* i. 24 All flesh is as grasse. 1665 MARVELL *Corr.* 50 (1872–5) II. 186, I .. beseech God to continue you in all health and well-fare. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 Horace .. hath set him above the old Philosophers, as a Teacher of all Virtue. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 576 At Exeter all Devonshire had been gathered together to welcome him. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 12 This speaking is diffused over all time.

(*b.*) All that is possible, the greatest possible.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 57 *St.* I in all haste was sent. *A.* And I with all vnwillingnesse will goe. 1879 *Wild Life in S. C.* 258 A weasel .. makes all speed into the fern.

b. with a defining word (dem. or poss. adj., genitive case, etc.) *all* precedes def. word, or, less usually, follows the sb.

855 *O. E. Chron.*, Ofer al his rice. 860 *Ibid.*, To allum þam rice. 870 *Ibid.*, Þa Deniscan .. þæt lond all ȝe eodon. *c* 1280 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 Of al þis ioi þer nis non end. 1297 R. GLOUC. 122 And schewede hem al þe wey wyder he schulde wende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 660 And songen al the roundel lustily. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 174 You haue but mistooke me all this while. 1667–8 MARVELL *Corr.* 84 (1872–5) II. 231 We are, as for all other your kindnesse, obliged to you. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 304 Frogs and Toads and all the Tadpole Train. 1830 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. 24 And all the world is still. 1847 — *Princess* I. 193 With all my heart, With my full heart.

c. So when the sb. is understood, as *all this, all that, all mine, all your friend's. All* now follows *it*; as *take it all* (or *all of it*).

a 700 on *Ruthwell Cross*, Ic þæt al biheald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 God þe al þis heom haueð isend. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 31 þat heo hit al weldeð. *c* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 18 Al hit com of one more. *Mod.* All this is distasteful to me. I see it all now.

† d. Following *the. Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 367 þer nas prince in þe al worlde of so noble fame. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 313 Ech preest which schulde folewe thilk ensaumpling thoruȝ the al fulnes and likenes of it.

† e. Followed by *a. Obs.* repl. by *a whole.*

c 1300 *St. Brand.* 60 Her ȝe habbeth al a ȝer meteles i-beo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3010 A malady .. lastand alle a yhere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2215 þei trauailed al a niȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 620 She wepeth, wailleth, al a day or two. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. liv. 75 Ther was one [assault] endured al a day.

2. With *sb. pl.* The entire number of; the individual components of, without exception. (*All* precedes the sb. or defining adj.; rarely, in poetry, follows the sb.).

a. without defining word.

878 *O. E. Chron.*, Him to comon ongen Sumor sæte alle and Wilsætan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 296 Wið ealle wundela, genim þas wyrte. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Þa þestrede þe dæi ouer al landes. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 5 Freo ouer alle fram alle worldliche weanen. 1366 MAUNDEV. ii. 10 Alle Men knowen not that. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 118 Marke all aiges. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 9 A man who is th' abstracts of all faults That all men follow. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 424 All men think all men mortal, but themselves. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 52 All men have done, and I like all, amiss. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 77. 131 The word All in its proper logical sense means 'each and every;' but it stands sometimes for 'all taken together.' 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 89 Theognis bids his friend (Cyrnus) be as much as possible all things to all men.

b. with defining word. (Also with sb. understood, as *all those, all mine, all Henry's.*)

885 *O. E. Chron.*, And þa scipo alle ȝeræhton. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 35 Ealle þa oþre leorning-cnihtas. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He and halle his iféren. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Ealle þas þing and monige oðre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 55, I fonde þere Freris, alle þe foure ordres. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Phil.* (1701) 113/1 He form'd a Law, which all the old Men follow'd. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 114 The dogs did bark, the children screamed, Up flew the windows all. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 171 They had watched all his motions, and lectured him on all his youthful follies.

c. with a pers. or rel. pron. (In the nom. *all* was formerly often prefixed; e.g. *all we*, for which the mod. usage is *we all*, or *all of us.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' L.* i. 140 Ealle hí sind on Godes ȝesihðe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten and ure alesend i-unne us allen. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 176 Ealle he scullè þuder come. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 6 Alle wee as shep erreden. [1611 Alle we like sheepe haue gone astray.] 1557 MORE *Edward V* (1641) 15 The place that they al preach of. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Ep.* (1867) 79 Euery man for him selfe, and god for us all. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 142 Yea, all of them at Bristow lost their heads. 1665 LD. DORSET, To all you Ladies now on Land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 1 We all of us complain of the Shortness of Time. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. iv, And they all dead did lie. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xi, They are all here to-night. *Mod.* We all know him; all of us have said so at times; I saw you all; I have heard it from all of you. He took down all our names, *or* the names of all of us. 'And so say all of us.'

† 3. = Every. L. *omnis*, Fr. *tout* (*tout homme*). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

This use, unknown to OE., seems to have begun with *thing*, in which the sing. and pl. being alike, *alle thing* passed from pl. into coll., and then simple sing. In later times often combined, *allthing* (cf. *anything, something, nothing*), and used advb.: see below C 2 b. *All day* seems to be after Fr. *toujours.* The extension to *all-kin, all-gate, all man, all body*, etc., seems northern; *aa'thing, aa'bodie, aa'gate*, are still common Sc. for *everything, everybody, every way.* (See also infra C 2 b.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' L.* i. 136 God ælmihtiȝ wát ealle þing togædere .. ealle þing þe æfre wæron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Wurðian alre erest þin feder and þin moder ouer alle eordliche þing. 1297 R. GLOUC. 371 Edgar Aþelyng And kyng Macolom were þo glade þoru alle þyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi, And þis we seeþ al day [*quotidie*], with oure yen [*ed.* 1582 this we see each day]. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* ii. 14 Do all thynge [1611 all things] without murmurynge. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pref. on Ceremonies*, Some bee so newe fangle that they woulde innovate all thyng [1604 all things]. 1556 LAUDER *Tract.* 144 ȝour .. dewtie .. That ȝe aucht tyll all Creature. 1558 KENNEDY in *Wod. Soc. Misc.* I. 174 Lat all Christiane man haue refuge to the juge. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 62 Good order in all thyng.

b. *esp.* with *kin* (obs.: see ALKIN), *kind*, and *manner.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xx. 215 Spices and alle manere of marchaundises. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* iii. 15 All maner watris of the londe. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Pref. 14 Void of almaner parcialitie of affection. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 67 All kinde of natures that labour on the bosome of this Sphere. *a* 1609 ? SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 121 All kind of arguments. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 21 Avoid all manner of evil. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2, I shall be quite out of all manner of Shape. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. iv. 437 Orders which might be construed all manner of ways. *Mod.* All kind of drollery.

4. = Any whatever. In universally exclusive sentences or clauses; as *without all* (cf. L. *sine omni*). Now only in such phr. as *beyond all question, doubt, controversy*, etc., or where the exclusion is expressed by a verb, as *To deny, disclaim, renounce, all connexion.*

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 72 If þe kirk, wiþ out oole autorite, solempnize matrimoyn forbidun of þe general kirk. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ix. 472 Nile ȝe swere alwise. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 315 Such of the people as .. fell into their hands, were slaine without all mercie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 11 Things without all remedie, Should be without regard. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 75 The Carthaginians enjoyed the command of the Sea without all Controversie. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 10 Without all guile or Suspicion .. was he. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 382 He disclaimed all intention of attacking the memory of Lord Russell.

II. *absol.*

5. As antecedent to relative: All *that*, all *those*, the accompanying demonstrative having been dropped from the earliest times before the relative *that* (*what* obs., cf. Ger. *alles was*), which latter is now often dropped also: 'all we have' = all *that that* we have.

827 *O. E. Chron.*, Al þæt be suþan Humbre wæs. 874 *Ibid.*, On allum þam þe him læstan woldon. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 535 Ichulle al don þat þi wille is. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 8 Yee Rivers, and all that euer is. 1607 SHAKS. *Tim.* IV. ii. 35 To haue his pompe, and all what state compounds. 1667

MILTON *P. L.* IX. 569 To tell thee all What thou commandst. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* Wks. 1727 I. I. iv. § 11. 25 This is all could be infer'd from the Notion of a God. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 43 To derive all we possess as an inheritance from our forefathers. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiii. 17 And all we met was fair and good, And all was good that Time could bring.

6. Followed by *of*: in *sing.* The entire amount, every part, the whole; in *pl.* Every individual, all the members or examples. (This const. is comparatively modern, and is probably due to form-assoc. with *none of, some of, little of, much of, few of, many of.*) *Rare*, exc. with pronouns, as *all of it, of whom, of which, of them.*

[See pronominal examples under 2c.]

c 1800 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, 'Tis not the whole of life to live, Nor all of death to die. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* x. 81 The Sadducees held that all of human existence was bounded between birth and death.

7. as *pl.* = All men, all people.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 37 Soðlice þæt ic eow secge, eallum [*Lindisf., Rushw.* allum, *Hatt.* eallen] ic hit secge. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 6 O God, and fadir of alle, the which is aboue alle men, and by alle thingis, and in vs alle. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 160 Some poyson'd by their Wiues, some sleeping kill'd, All murther'd. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* iv. 15 That thy profiting may appeare to all. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 2 Beloved and esteemed by all about him. 1878 *Birm. Weekly Post* 2 Feb., An inn in Marlborough has the sign 'The Five Alls.' They are—a king, with the motto, 'I govern all;' a bishop, with 'I pray for all;' a lawyer, 'I plead for all;' a soldier, 'I fight for all;' a labourer, 'I pay for all.'

8. as *sing.* = Everything.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' L.* i. 139 God is æghwær eall. 1470 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 303 But in God is all. 1589 *Pap w. Hatch.* (1844) 21 Alls as it is taken; marie the diuell take al. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 105 What though the field be lost? All is not lost. 1785 CRABBE *Newsp.* 235 Something to all men, and to some men all. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 211 Browning .. draws nearer to the all-for-point fashion of the *concettisti*, with every poem he writes. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. 10, 'I wanted to see yer face, sir, that was all.'

b. All but: Everything short of. *Hence* (*adverbially*) Almost, very nearly, well nigh.

1598 J. BASTARD in Farr's *S. P.* II. 306 Man .. All but resembleth God, all but his glasse, All but the picture of his maiestie. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. III. 412 Society is all but rude To this delicious solitude. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. 111 The all-but omnipotence of early culture. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 87 These were all but unknown to Greeks and Romans. 1866 PUSEY *Mirac. Prayer* 12 An all-but-infinite variety of phænomena. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 203 The best and all-but-sufficing answer.

c. And all: And everything *else*, and everything connected therewith, *et cetera*; *hence*, Too, also, as well (especially in dial. speech; Sc. 'Woo'd an' married an' a'"). **And all that**: and all the rest of it, *et cetera.*

c 1535 TINDALE *Wks.* 1849 II. 11 He will save Devils and all. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1007 The wolle, skynne, flesh and all. *c* 1540 CROKE *Ps.* li, The walles, and all, shalbe made newe. 1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. x. (1712) 120 Down came John, Pipe and all. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 29 *Jeff.* Who were the All? *Dugdale.* King and Clergy-men and all. 1702 DE FOE *New Test.* in Somers *Tracts* (1751) III. 14 They did it to Purpose, carried all before them, subdued Monarchy, cut of their King's Head, and *all that.* 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 37 With smithy, bellows, tongs, anvil, and all. 1857 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. I. 122 'Region of subtle sympathies,' and all that.

d. All in all: All things in all respects, all things altogether in one. Also *adverbially* and *subst.* (See in all below, 9 d.)

1539 ('great') and 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 28 That God maye be all in all [WYCLIF, alle thingis in alle thingis, TINDALE, all in all thinges]. 1596 R. CAREW in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 20 Will you have all in all for Prose and verse? 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 27 Mirth and diversion are all in all. *a* 1824 CAMPBELL *On receiv. Seal* xii, The all-in-all of life —Content! 1824 BYRON *Don J.* II. clxxxix, They were All in all to each other. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 248 And trust me not at all or all in all. 1878 — *Q. Mary* III. vi. 136 Their Flemish go-between And all-in-all.

e. *phr.* **When all comes (goes) to all**: when everything is summed up, wound up, cleared up, explained; when one gets to the bottom of everything. *arch.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 123 Whan it cometh all to all. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1732 For your sake, what so ever befall; I set not a flye, and all go to all. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 141 When all came to all nothing was done. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Aug., When all come to all, a fit of jealousy about Tom.

9. Hence, in many prepositional phrases.

a. Preceded by *above, after, before, beyond, for*, = Everything, (or often) everything else, everything to the contrary. Hence, *after all*: after considering everything to the contrary, nevertheless; *once for all*: once only; *for good and all*: finally (see GOOD).

1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* x. 10 By the which will we are sanctified .. once for all. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 1 But after all he is very pleasant Company. 1763 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1826) I. 356 Here it is proper, once for all, to give a true and fair statement. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 11, I stopp'd to bid her adieu for good and all. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1849) 440 Yet after all he was a mere mortal. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 Above all, he had been long an exile.

b. At all: In every way, in any way. Formerly *affirmatively* = altogether, wholly; now only in negative or interrogative sentences, or conditional clauses: e. g. *I did not speak at all; did you speak at all? if you spoke at all.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 283, I þe coniure * & comande att alle. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 110 Myrre betokneth to us at all Of hys monhode that is mortall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* Prol. 34 My waverand wyt, my cunnyng febill at all. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vi. 14 Sayenge: peace, peace, when there is no peace at all. 1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 52 They were careless at all, they thought all things were cocksure. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xx. 6 If thy father at all misse me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 557 If he refuses to govern us at all, we are not bound to remain .. without a government. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 185 Without any form of trial at all. *Ibid.* IV. xvii. 55 For that very cause, it soon ceased to be a garrison at all.

†(*b.*) *substantively. Obs.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 3 He is so self-sufficient, and an At-all of so many capacities.

c. For all, *adv.* and *prep.*, Notwithstanding: see FOR.

a 1400 *Kyng of Tars* 1134 [He] smot him so fer al his scheld. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvi. 39 They have beaten us openley .. for all that we are Romans. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 11 For all there were so many, yet was not the net broken. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 28 Sit still, Pamela, and mind your Work, for all me. *Ibid.* IV. 178 A sad Situation I am in .. for all that. 1795 BURNS, 'A man's a man for a' that.'

d. In all: In the whole number, all together; *also*, in whole.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4387, V. hundred knyȝtis in al þay wore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 363 He lived in alle þre and sixti ȝere. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* ii. 6 Fiue of them in all. 1654 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Hist. Inquis.* (1676) 870 It is received either in part or in all, or in part or in all laid aside. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 33 'Work, work, work!' are the in-all and the end-all of existence to him. 1882 *Mar. Ins. Policy*, All and every other Person or Persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain, in Part, or in All.

†**e. Mid all** (*obs.*), **with all**: †(*a.*) Altogether, quite (*obs.*); (*b.*) see WITHAL.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory* xix. 144 Ða hie swiðe stiðliche arasiað, & mid ealle ofðryscead. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*, Mid alle fordon. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 100 A grim word mid alle. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 27 Loove Laverd þai sal with al. 1297 R. GLOUC. 28 He lette close fuyr in metal quoynteliche withalle.

f. Of all, from its use after a superlative, as in *first of all* (see D. II) was formerly used elliptically = Most of all, beyond all.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. v, Vild wretch, and why hast thou, of all unkind, Borne arms against thy brother. 1605 ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) II. 158 From each part;—but of all, from the last part. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 30 She Whom thou of all ador'st. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 4 First of all by its abounding in monosyllables.

†**g. Over all**: Everywhere (Ger. *überall*, Fr. *partout*). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Tresour aboute & oþer god oueral apertelyche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 549 Over al there he cam.

h. With all: see e (above) and WITHAL.

III. Combined with other adjectives.

†**10.** Emphasized by *whole*: **all whole, whole all** (see ALLWHOLE), **all and whole**, entire; *advb.* entirely. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 39 These ij officis maken the hool al werk. *Ibid.* I. ii. 11 It upon which the al hool substaunce of the wal .. stondith. *Ibid.* II. vii. 177 It is open ynouȝ to alle hem whiche wolen biholde al the hool proces .. But according to the hool al processe. 1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 154 All the whole vpper house is manifestly contrarie vnto it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 402 The lower sort of these trees the floud couereth all and whole.

†**11. All both, all two.** *Obs.* (Fr. *tous les deux.*)

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 892 Þey weron as bleynd all bothe, y wys, as ever was ony stok or stoune.

12. Distributed to each member or part of the whole, by the forms *all and some* (arch.), *one and all, each and all, all and each, all and sundry*, etc.

a. Of these **all and some** (see SOME) has the longest history.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 5846 They that wolde nought Crystene become, Richard leet sleen hem alle and some. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts T.* 1329 These lordes alle and some Been in the Sonday to the cité come. 1460 *Play Sacr.* 402 Whyle they were alle together & sum .. Comedite corpus meum. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xiii. 637 e, To endeavour and strain themselves, both all and some [*singulis universisque*]. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 457 Now stop your noses, readers all and some. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 478 Two hours after midnight all and some Into the hall to wait his word should come.

¶ It has been suggested that in this phrase *some* was a corruption of *isame* (*isome*) 'together,' but the phonology shows that it is not so; with the first quot. above cf. this from the same poem:

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4385 Among the toun folk was no game; To counsayl they gaderyd hem insame.

†**b.** *Al and som* (*some*) was also used in sing., as if confused with *sum*; = The whole sum, the sum total; *advb.* entirely. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 169 Þe tale ys wrytyn al and sum In a boke of *Vitas Patrum.* *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3014 He shridde him þer-with .. & cloþed him al & some. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* Prol. 91 This is all and som [*v. r.* sum, some, somme]. *c* 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 338 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 123 By that the fourtenyht was come, his gold was gon, al and some. 1520–41 WYATT *Wks.* (1861) 173 Henceforth, my Poins, this shall be all and sum. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* Pref., Herein resteth all and some concerning these matters.

c. *One and all, all and each, each and all, all and sundry, all and every.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 16 With huge clamoure followand ane and all. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 239 And all and each that passed that way Did join in the pursuit. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, All and sundry his moveable goods and gear .. inbrought to his Majesty's use. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 185 Rendering it virtually imperative on all and sundry to follow his example.

B. *sb.* (through the absolute use in A 8.)

1. Usually with *poss. pron.*, as *our all*: Everything that we have, or that concerns or pertains to us; whole interest, concern, possession, property.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* Wks. 1677, I. xxxi. 55 He shall not command the All of an honest man. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 235 Those matters .. which concern our All. 1707 ADDISON *State of War* 242 Our All is at stake. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* viii. 157 When two persons throw their all into one stock as joint-traders for life. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 221 We are, as I think, fighting for our all. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. 143 Whatever it was, it was their all.

b. In this sense it has been used with a *pl.*

1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perpl. Lovers* I. 267 I'd pluck up a courage, pack up my Awls and match with him. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VII. iii. (1775) 296 [My father] bid me pack up my alls and immediately prepare to quit his house. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Vill.* 44 So pack up your alls, and be trudging away. [Still a common phrase in Scotland.]

c. Antithetically, with *little.*

1631 QUARLES *Sampson* (1717) 280 That little All Was left, was all corrupt. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 189 [You] leave your little all to flames a prey. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Long have I viewed*,' My little All I give to Thee. 1755 JOHNSON *Boswell* (1826) I. 226 No man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little. *Mod.* Many a struggling tradesman lost his little all in the fire.

2. Whole being, entirety, totality.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 145 The laws of motion, in the round All of bodies. 1761 LAW *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 86 This pure love introduces the creature into the all of God. 1843 CARLYLE *Past. & Pr.* 169 An All of rotten Formulas.

3. Whole system of things, *τὸ πᾶν*, the Universe.

1598 J. BASTARD in Farr *S. P.* II. 316 Man is the little world (so we him call), The world the little god, God the Great All. 1612 WITHER *Prince Henry's Obs.* in *Juven.* (1633) 298 Living in any corner of this All. 1649 DRUMMOND Wks. 1711, 25 Come see that King, which all this all commands. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 21 The beautiful all, must be the workmanship of one great architect of power and wisdom stupendious. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII. (1848) 329 The atom and the all Commune and know each other. 1850 CARLYLE *Latt.-day Pamph.* vi. (1872) 200 No pin's point can you mark within the wide circle of the All where God's Laws are not.

C. *adv.* **I.** General construction.

1. *All* adj. is often separated from the sb. which it defines, by an auxiliary vb. or clause, and so appears to refer to the predicate; as 'Zion our mother is all wofull,' where *all*, originally an attribute or complement of *Zion*, comes to be viewed as qualifying *woful* = *altogether* woful.

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 756 Hit is Adame nu eall forgolden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9579 Issræle þeod tatt wass All wesste & all forrworrpenn. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah al is meidenes song unlich þeose. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 3 The roote of riȝtwis men shal not ben al moued. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vij, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was al demonyak. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1557, 1056/1 His exposicion flitteth all fro the poynte. 1611 BIBLE *Nah.* iii. 1 Woe to the bloody City, it is all full of lyes and robberie. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xv. 18, I am not all deserted on the main. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. v. 405 His Royal Highness all smiles, and his Consort all diamonds. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* xi. 224 Another is all frivolity. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 59 Six stately virgins, all in white.

2. Whence, as true *adv.* modifying adj. or adv.: Wholly, completely, altogether, quite (cf. ALL- E. 6, 7).

a 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 1221 Eall æfter rihte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Þurch onde com deað in to þe worelde al umbegonge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Nou ich þe habbe al uolliche ysseaued þet ich leue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 392 All othir contenance had he. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 29 Hyr chyld-ill al suddanly Travalyd hyr sa angrily. 1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 33 But it succeeded all other wise. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 57 They endeavour all anew to put those .. in a state uncapable. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Wom.* 63 Wks. II. 7 All hopelessly our years of sorrow flow. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 480 All at once .. the whole fleet tacked. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 28 All-agog to have me trespass.

†**b.** In this sense **all thing** was also used. (Cf. '*nothing* loath.') *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1557, 1217/1, I am not all thinge afearde in this case. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 14 It had bene as a gap in our great Feast, And all-thing vnbecomming. 1665 RAY *Flora* 189 The flowers are not all-thing so broad.

3. Even, just; passing into a mere intensive or emphasizing adjunct. (Cf. ALSO.) *arch.*

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 195 Al bicause he would not acknowledge the presence of Christ. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. lxviii, All so, who strives .. To bring his dead soul to the joyfull skie. 1720 GAY *Blackeyed Susan*, All in the Downs the fleet was moored. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xi, He .. Gave them a chain of twelve marks' weight All as he lighted down.

4. All through, wholly, entirely, without admixture.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmclix/4 Stolen .. a black Gelding .. trots all, except forced, and then paces a little. *Ibid.* mmmmclv/4 Trots and gallops all. *Ibid.* mmmmclxviii/4 Paces all.

II. Special constructions.

5. All one. †**a.** All together. *Obs.* **b.** (also **all a.**) One and the same, quite the same. *All of a*: see A *adj.*[2] 3. (See also ALONE.)

1205 LAYAM. 29080 Þa weoren heo al an. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* 5 It is .. all one to denye Christes wordes for heresye and Christe for an heretyke. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 935 It is all one water whether Symon Peter, or Symon Magus be christened in it. 1691 RAY *Acc. Errors* in *Coll. E. W.* 154 As for the vulgar and illiterate it is all one to them. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 138 That which a man causes to be done, he does himself, and 'tis all a case. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 373 It was all one, he could not sleep. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 20 What persons are, or are not, capable of committing crimes; or, which is all one, who are exempted from the censures of the law. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, 'It's a' ane to Dandie.' *Mod.* It's all one to me whether I go or stay.

6. Pleonastically in the combinations ALL-WHOLE, ALL-WHOLLY, ALL-UTTERLY, q.v. (See also A 10.)

7. With adverbs of degree, *all* gives emphasis, = Quite, altogether, as *all so, all too*. (*All so* is now obs., exc. in the combined form ALSO q.v.)

a 1000 *Ælfred's Death* (Grein) 13 Eal swá ȝebundenne. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 328 Of þesse riche we þencheð to ofte, of þare alto selde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 288 Dido .. That loued alto sone a gest. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 175 The King .. did send forth, but all too late, Andrew Wood. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 24 Our argument Is all too heavy to admit much talke. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Az.* xvii. Wks. V. 322 Give me the boy .. he travels all too slow. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 182 Thy all-too Irish mirth and madness. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 191 War is all soon enough when it cannot be helped.

8. With adv. *the*: By that amount, to that extent, just so much.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 102 All the better: we shalbe the more Marketable. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 82 He was all the more resolv'd to go.

9. With adverbs of place: In all directions, in every part; as *all about, all round*. Special idioms are *all along* (see ALONG), ALL OUT, ALL OVER, ALL ROUND, *all together* or ALTOGETHER, *all one* or ALONE q.v.

c 1300 *Beket* 2253 And crope ek as emeten alaboute. *Ibid.* 820 Seint Thomas was albenethe. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 4 Britayne is all aboute xlviii sithe lxx thousand paas. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 130 He is all-over mistaken. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 75 Beheld All round about him.

10. With conjunctions. †**a.** With *if* and *though* in **if all, though all**, *all* emphasized the supposition or concession, = Even if, even though. Thus: *If all they keep* = if wholly or really they keep, even if they do keep. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 37 Þof alle Edgar þe gate, Estrild þi moder ware. 1366 MAUNDEV. ii. 13 ȝif alle it be so, that Men seyn. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 145 If al þei kepen neiþer.

†**b.** The more common order was **all if, all though**; the former is now obs., the latter written as one word ALTHOUGH q.v.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3045 Þe saul, al-if it haf na body. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Treat.* 17 Al ȝif thei shulen aftir be dampnyd. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* 41 All if I would, it were but shame. 1557 — *Jugurtha* (Paynell) A ij, All if he haue power so to do.

†**c.** With the subj. mood, *though* or *if*, being expressed by the reversed position of vb. and subject (as in *be they* = *if they be*), were omitted, leaving *all* apparently = *although*. Thus: *al be I* = *all though I be. Obs.* exc. in synthetic phrases ALBEIT, ALBE q.v.

c 1365 CHAUCER *A B C* 46 Al have I ben a beste in witte and dede, Yet, Lady! thou me close in with thyn grace. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* 1820 Al be ther in me no Iustice Me lyst not doo hyt nowe. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 736 Al speke he never so rudely, ne large. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 385/2 All were he neuer so olde eare he were baptysed. 1560 H. COLE *Lett. to Jewel*, We brought more than ye were able to answer, all were it no Scriptures, nor Councels, nor Doctours. 1599 BP. HALL *Satires* III. i. 50 All could he further then earths center go. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 532 From whence came Smith, albe he knight or squire, But from the smith that forgeth at the fire.

11. With prep. of extension in space or time, *all* gives completeness, as *all round, down, over, through*, etc.

1622 MIDDLETON etc. *Old Lawes* v. i, That's equal change all the world over. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* II. 11 The wind all round the compass. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 455 All down the Rhine, from Carlsruhe to Cologne. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxvi. 264 This made a great excitement all over the country.

†**12.** With prep. referring to a point of space: Quite, entirely. *All to naught*, to absolute nothingness, 'away to nothing.' *To call all to naught*: to vilify. Cf. 15 below. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Þu forwurðest eca .. al to nohte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 380 [He] tukeð ham alto wundre. *c* 1300 *Beket* 22 The Princes Douȝter .. that hire hurte al upe him caste. 1559 *Homilies* I. (1859) 134 David, when Semei did call him all to naught, did not chide again. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 993 It was not she that call'd him all to naught. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 102 Hee .. doth give his son all to death. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 540 The sap is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs.

13. With *to* of the *dative inf.*: Expressly, just.

c 1300 *Beket* 99 Red alto afonge. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* II. 249 The Spirit of God came .. all to shew how these men were inabled of God.

†**14.** *All* emphasized the particle combined with a vb.:

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 76 Al bismotered with his habergeon. especially the prefix *to-* = 'asunder' (LG. *ter-*, HG. *zer-*, L. *dis*), as in *to-break, to-burst, to-cut, to-gnaw, to-hew, to-rend, to-rive, to-shake, to-shiver, to-tear, to-tread, to-wend*. Thus *all to-broken*, (G. *all zerbrochen*) 'quite broken in pieces.' As these derivative vbs. were at length rarely used without *all*, the fact that the *to-* belonged to the vb. was lost sight of, and it was written separate, or even joined to *all*, as *al to-torn, al to torn, alto torn. Obs.*

a 1000 *Gregory's Dial.* III. xvi. (Cott. MS. 77 *b*) Þæt he sceolde beon eal to sliten from ðam clifstanum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Ure helende .. alto shiurede þe ȝiaten. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4853 That he tak he alto rof. *c* 1400 *Sege off Melayne* 262 Riche hawberkes were all to-rent. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 484 That her ordre schulde be alto broke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 236/1 They .. were alle to cutte with the stones. 1493 W. DE WORDE *Communyc.* (1535) B iij, With thy tongue thou me all to terest. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1991/1 Which the Scots in times past haue all to broken. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 53 And a certaine woman cast a piece of a milstone vpon Abimelechs head, and all to brake his scull. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 380 Her wings .. Were altoruffled, and sometimes impaired.

†**15.** Hence, by form-assoc., *all to, allto, alto* was extended to other verbs as = 'wholly, completely, utterly, soundly'; in later times esp. with vbs. in *be-*; as *all-to-befool, all-to-begod, all-to-beblubber, all-to-benight. Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1557, 1224/1 She fel in hand with hym and all to rated him. 1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 398 We be fallen into the dirt, and be all-to dirtied, even up to the ears. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* D iij b, Beyng all to laught to scorne. 1551–76 GRINDAL *Fruitf. Dial.* Wks. 1843, 48 To kneel and crouch down and all-to be-god him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 69 Her cheekes all to be blubbered with her jealous teares. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commonw.* 141 And so al to besprinkleth .. the image gods. 1611 COTGR., *Papilloteux*, All-to-bespangled .. set thicke with spangles. 1647 I. C. *Char. Lond.-Diurn.* 3, I wonder my Lord .. is not once more all-to-be-traytor'd. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 53 The wide, thick, all-to-be deckt heap of visible beings. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* I. 314 Him too the bounteous Dean All-to-be-Blesses. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg.* II. 48 She all-to-be-fooled me.

D. Obsolete uses of early inflected forms.

(The inflexions were: *Sing. acc. masc.* 1–2 **alne**, 2–3 **alle**, *dat. m. & n.* 1 **allum**, 2–3 **-en**, 2–4 **-e**; *dat. & gen. f.* 1–3 **alre**, 2–4 **alle**; *gen. m. & n.* 1–3 **alles**. *Pl. nom. & acc.* 1–5 **alle**; *dat.* 1 **allum**, 2–4 **-en**, 2–5 **-e**; *gen.* 1–2 **alra**, 2–4 **-re**, 3–4 **aldre**, 3–6 **aller, alder, alþer, althe**r, also *passim*, **alir, aldir, -yr, althir**; **alleris, altheris**, etc. These survived longest in the south, none being retained by northern dial. after 13th c. exc. gen. pl. In midl. dial. *all* sing. and *alle* pl. were still distinguished by Wyclif and Chaucer.)

†**I.** The gen. sing. **alles** was used adverbially: Altogether, at all, wholly, entirely. (FR. *du tout.*)

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1018 Þæt gafol .. wæs ealles lxxii þusend punda. 1205 LAYAM. 3077 Þa hit alles up brac. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 88 Hwon hit alles cumeð forð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 17 Corineus was alles wroþ. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 659 Whon he wolde alles bicome man.

II. The gen. plur. **alra, alre, aller, alder, althe**r, 'of all' was used down to 1600.

†**2.** With *sb.* **a.** governed by sb. (To 1200.)

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Elene* (Grein) 816 Allra cyninga þrym. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 He is alra kinge king. *Ibid.* 217 Heo is ælra þinga angin.

b. governed by superlative. (To 1300.)

a 1000 *Scópes Wídsið* 15 Ealra ricost monna cynnes. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 351 Þer is alre meruþe mest. 1297 R. GLOUC. 135 Þat ys aller mon worst, þat me euer sey with ye.

†**3.** *absol.* with a superlative, *orig.* either before or after; *subseq.* always prefixed, and becoming at length a mere intensifying prefix. Prefixed to any superlative, as *aller-best* 'best of all,' *aller-blivest, -erst, -farthest, -fairest, -feeblest, -first, -foulest, -highest, -last, -least, -liefest, -longest, -most, -next, -truest, -worst*, etc.; of which *alderliefest* 'dearest of all, very dear,' was a common epithet in 16th c.

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* cviii. 28 Him si abroȝden hiora sylfra sceamu swyðust ealra. *a* 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* (Grein) 337 Ofermetto ealra swiðost. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Alre fyrst Balduin de Reduers. 1297 R. GLOUC. 44 Grete townes in Engelond .. And London aller most. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7391 Quar es þin alþer-yongest son? *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 576 Myn alderlevest lady deere, So wommanly. *Ibid.* III. 240 My altherlevest lord, and brothir dere. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ix. 10 Altherbest is thi word; com, go we. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 31 He es alþir-myghtyeste, althirwyseste, and alswa althire-beste. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* I. xiii. 42 God created nature altherfirst. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 43 Our alther lieuest uncles. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* 163 To mine Alderlieuest Lord I must indite a wofull case. 1590 T. WATSON *Egl., Walsingham* 386 Thou, Spencer, art the alderliefest swaine. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 28 Mine Alder liefest Soueraigne.

†**b.** In later times when the nature of *althe*r was forgotten, it was erroneously written *all there*.

a 1450 *Syr Gowghter* 172 Huntyng he loved al there best. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 2490 Ywon all ther first ther he edified. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 21 All thare last The antiant kyng Acestes. 1537 LYNDESAY *Q. Mageb.* 150 The greit Maister of houshold all thare last.

†**c.** Ignorance of the true meaning, with consciousness of its intensifying force, produced many remarkable constructions.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3997 On ilc alter fier alðerneðer. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2298 On alder twenti devel wai. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 27 In the althrest fairest sete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, For there was one thyng closed in her hert An alderother in her chere declared. 1630 *Tinck. Turvey* 56 An alder leefer swaine, I weene, In the barge there was not seene.

†**4.** In concord with a pron. pl. possessive: *our, your, their aller*; where modern language has *of us all, belonging to them all*, etc. (Cf. L. *omnium nostrum parens.*) Later northern writers, to whom the *-er* had no longer a genitive force, added a second possessive ending, making *alleris, alders, althers*. (Cf. *our-s, their-s, both-er(s.)*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue vre alre moder. *Ibid.* 94 Hore alre crune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 469 For þare aller right. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 162 Þat I be ȝour aller broþer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 205 Adam was oure aller fader. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2884 By-for hure alre siȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 823 Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok [*v. r.* alþer, alderȝ]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 65 Crist, our aller duke. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* III. xl, I will that Gud-hope .. be, ȝoure alleris frende. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5244 The gates thei shet bi here althers consent. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 144 The Harmes .. ben now by hym turnyd into our aller Good. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 40, I sall reuenge and end our alleris offence.

E. All- in *comb.*

Combinations with *all-* as first element have existed from the earliest times, and have become, since *c* 1600, unlimited in number. In some groups the combination is merely syntactic, though even there individual instances of long standing have become true compounds; cf. the gradation in *all alive, all-important, all-powerful, almighty*. The stress is not on *all* except in a few real compounds as *a'lways, a'lso*. On these combinations as well as on simple phrases, *derivatives* are freely formed in which the loose union or non-union of the original elements is cemented by the formative process, so that *all* is no longer merely in syntactic combination with the rest of the word; thus *all-pervadingness, all-eyed*, cannot be analysed as *all* + *pervadingness, all* + *eyed*, but only as (*all-pervading*) + *-ness*, (*all eyes*) + *-ed*. The following general classification contains I. Simple combinations; II. Derivatives formed on these, and on phrases. Words in SMALL CAPITALS are treated in their alphabetical place in the sequel.

I. Simple combinations.

1. *adject.* with sb., as ALL-FOUR(S, -HAIL, -HALLOWS, -MIGHT, -NIGHT, -SAINTS, -SOULS, -SPICE (and their derivatives); **all-power**, omnipotence; *all-wisdom.*

c 1680 J. PORDAGE *Myst. Divin.* 55 The Power of all Powers, yea All-power it self. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 320 Here it has assumed .. a sort of all-wisdom.

2. *adject.* with adv. (formerly an oblique case of sb. or pron.), as ALGATE, ALWAYS, ALLWHERE, -WHITHER.

3. *substant.* (*genit.*) with sb. = 'of all, universal,' as ALL-FATHER; *all-monarch, -parent, -soul*; esp. as *obj. gen.* with verbal agents, when there is an accompanying ppl. form in *-ing* (see 7), as *all-commander* (cf. *all-commanding*), *-creator, -destroyer, -encompasser, -giver, -maker, -seer, -sustainer*, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. i. 20 That high All-seer, which I dallied with. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 21/2 The All-Monarch's bounteous Majesty. *Ibid.* 24/2 Th' eternall All-Creator. 1613 ZOUCHE *Dove* in Farr's *S. P.* 320 To this All-maker's prayses sing. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. I. i, That mischievous all-commander of the Earth. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Met. Apul.* (1822) 184 The all-powerful and all-parent Syrian goddess. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bnd.* I. 163 Zeus, the all-giver. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XIII. 13 Saturn's son, The all-disposer. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 26 The invisible shrine of the All-encompasser,—the All-sustainer. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* Introd. 20 The emancipation of the soul, and its unification with the All-soul.

4. *substant.* (*obj.*) with vb. inf., as ALL-HEAL; **all-hold**, that which holds all.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) I. xxxiv. 73/1 Settynge of mete or of drynke by nyght on the benche, for to fede All holde, or gobelyn.

5. *advb.* with sb., as ALL-BONE; **all-heart** (i.e. wholly heart), a name of the elm tree; *all-sayer*. And in attrib. phrases such as **all-rail**, wholly by rail, **all-slavery, all-talk**, wholly, altogether (given to) talk, **all-wool**, wholly of wool.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 41 b, The Elme .. is called of some All heart. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 21 Our Saviour .. found some all-sayers and no-doers, so others that would outdoe all faith. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 479 The 'all slavery' party in England,—who wherever two or three were gathered together to oppress, were there in the midst of them. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 50 The all-talk party. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 3 Dec., The first all-rail shipment of lumber. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The demand is most apparent in all-wool dress goods.

6. *advb.* with adj., = 'wholly, altogether, infinitely.' About twenty of these combinations are found in OE. including *eall-beorht, -gearo, -geledflic,*

-gréne, -gylden, -hálig, -hwít, -íren, -ísig, -mihtig, -nacod, -niwe, -riht, -seolcen, -teaw, -weald, -wérlic. Of these ALL-HOLY, and AL-MIGHTY, survived into ME. and were reinforced from time to time by -WITTY, *-worthy, -wise,* -GOOD, *-merciful, -just.* Since 1600, the number of these has been enormously extended, *all-* having become a possible prefix, in poetry at least, to almost any adj. of quality. Thus, *all-able, -beauteous, -bitter, -black, -bountiful, -brilliant, -complete, -constant, -content, -divine, -dreadful, -earnest, -eloquent, -essential, -evil, -fair, -glorious, -golden, -gracious, -holy, -important, -just, -lavish, -lovely, -merciful, -peaceful, -perfect, -potential, -praiseworthy, -prolific, -puissant, -pure, -rapacious, -righteous, -sacred, -substantial, -true, -various, -vast, -wondrous.*

a **1000** ? CÆDMON *Sat.* 522 (Gr.) Englas eall-beorhte. CYNEWULF *Andreas* 799 Eorþan eall-gréne. ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xvi. 16 Ȝebunden mid eallniwum rápum. *c* **1340** [See ALL-WITTY]. *c* **1375** WYCLIF *Antecrist* 137 Chef bischop & kynges son alworþiest. **1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 292 Three Persons and one almighty and all-merciful God. **1586** T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 574 He must bee all-good, al-just, and almightie. **1600** TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xii. 78 (1878) 194 Where shall I find a safe all-peacefull seat. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 95 *Pis.* Oh my all-worthy lord. *Clo.* All-worthy villaine, Discouer where thy Mistris is at once. **1626** G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 166 One who did despise All-able Gods. **1613–30** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 1711, 46/2 Earth's all-thorny soyl. *Ibid.* 47 Of the first world an all-substantial man. *c* **1656** BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. ii, The bliss-making presence of the All-glorious God. **1670** EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 41 The all-wise patron, or all-understanding justice of the peace. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 303 Such future scenes the all-righteous powers display. **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 503 We judge of the All perfect by ourselves. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 139 His all-powerful virtue, and celestial fortune. **1794** T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 304 He employed all-various purifications. **1839** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. iii. § 54. 95 The soul is united to an all-perfect Being. **1839** W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 63 They [the modern languages] are all-important. **1842** H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. XX. 303 Christ . . was all-pure. **1849** HARE *Par. Serm.* (1849) II. 112 The one living, eternal, all-worthy Sacrifice. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 379 Bowed down by fear of the allpowerful Campbells. **1861** W. GRESLEY *Sophr. & Neol.* 140 It is of that all-essential and vital character. **1862** LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 258 Is not the Creator omniscient? if all-wise, all-foreseeing? If all-foreseeing, all pre-ordaining?

¶ These are connected with the next by forms in *-ent,* and *-ive,* from L. pr. pples. and vbl. adjs., as *all-efficient, -perficient, -potent, -prepotent, -prevalent, -sufficient*; *all-comprehensive, -miscreative, -perceptive, -persuasive, -pervasive.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. (1617) 79 The Testimonies of God are al-sufficient vnto that end for which they were giuen. **1623** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Gr.* Wks. 1711, 121 The wise and all-provident Creator. **1660** R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 75 The good will and pleasure of the All-prepotent God. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 233 He himself who is God Allsufficient. **1684** T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 320 That great all-comprehensive thought. **1711** SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) II. 365 That all-prevalent wisdom which you have establish'd. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 287 Your all-sufficient legislators have forgot one thing that seems essential. **1821** SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* I, The all-miscreative brain of Jove. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 17 Moral habits are all-sufficient while they last.

7. *advb.* with pr. pple. as in prec., but often as the object of the verbal action. With exc. of ALL-WIELDING q.v. found already in OE., no examples of this combination occur much before 1600; in modern times their number is unlimited, though many are used only in poetry. Examples: *all-acting, -affecting, -afflicting, -appointing, -arranging, -attempting, -availing, -bearing, -beholding, -bestowing, -binding, -blessing, -canning, -cheering, -commanding, -composing, -comprehending, -conceiving, -concerning, -confounding, -conquering, -consuming, -convincing, -covering, -creating, -daring, -deciding, -defying, -despising, -destroying, -devouring, -dimming, -disposing, -embracing, -ending, -enduring, -energizing, -enlightening, -filling, -forgetting, -governing, -grasping, -healing, -hearing, -heeding, -including, -involving, -judging, -justifying, -knowing, -loving, -maintaining, -ordering, -pervading, -pitying, -pondering, -prevailing, -preventing, -protecting, -providing, -quickening, -reaching, -relieving, -ruling, -satiating, -satisfying, -saving, -seeing, -shaking, -soothing, -space-filling, -subduing, -sufficing, -surpassing, -surrounding, -sustaining, -swallowing, -swaying, -telling, -tolerating, -transcending, -triumphing, -turning, -understanding, -upholding, -working.*

a **1000** *Cod. Exon.* (Th.) 474 Alwaldend God. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 21 All-telling fame Doth noyse abroad. **1592** — *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 141 The all-cheering sunne. **1594** — *Rich. III,* III. i. 78 To all posteritie, Euen to the generall all ending day. **1605** — *Lear* III. ii. 6 All-shaking Thunder. **1599** MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* III. ii. 232 Close his eyes with thy all-dimming hand. *Ibid.* II. v. 195 O brawny strength is an all-canning charme. **1603** *Patient Grissil* 16 When all-commanding love your hearts subdue. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 427 It hath pleased the all-disposing God to remooue you. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. *note* 152 The Druids inuocation was to one All-healing or All-sauing power. *Ibid.* vii. *note* 109 That All-knowing Isaac Casaubon. *Ibid.* v. *note* 76 What all-appointing Heauen will. **1623** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Gr.* Wks. 1711, 124 That all-sufficient and all-sufficing happiness. *c* **1630** — *Wks.* 1711, 31/1 All-acting vertues of those flaming tow'rs. *Ibid.* 32/2 See, all-beholding King. *Ibid.* 29/2 Uncreate Beauty, all-creating Love. *Ibid.* 43/1 The greatest gift, that . . The all-governing pow'rs to man can give. *Ibid.* 30/1 Thy all-upholding might her malice reins. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 15 Some drops of thy all-quickning blood. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* X. 591 Second of Satan sprung, all conquering Death. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 Motion, which is an all-reaching affection or belonger to each bit of the world. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 376 Our conduct is in view of an all-seeing eye. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XX. 268 The all-surpassing pleasure that fills the worthy breast. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1150 All-bearing, all-attempting, till he falls. **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 596 Offspring of all-protecting Jove. *Ibid.* 666 The all-space-filling mundane soul. **1768** BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 164 Looking up to an all-ruling Providence. **1827** KEBLE *Chr. Year* Tues. bef. Easter, Thine all-pervading look. *Ibid.* Purific., An all-defying, dauntless look. **1848** L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* vii. 92 The all-including genius of Shakspeare. **1857** EMERSON *Poems* 25 The all-loving Nature Will smile in a factory. **1863** (26 Mar.) BRIGHT *Sp.* (1878) 125 Christian morality ever widening and all-blessing in its influence. **1870** BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 94 O all-beholding and all-hearing Sun! **1882** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 131, I see traces of this all-pervading truth.

8. *advb.* with pa. pple. = 'wholly, completely'; sometimes assuming an instrumental relation = 'by all.' Rare bef. Shakspere. Examples: *all-accomplished, -admired, -appalled, -armed, -dreaded, -enlightened, -enraged, -honoured, -licensed, -praised, -shunned, -watched.* (These pass by ambiguous combinations, as *all-watched,* 'wholly watched through,' or 'being all watch,' into group 12.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* III. ii. 140 This gallant Hotspur, this all-praysed Knight. **1599** — *Hen. V,* IV. Cho. 38 The wearie, and all-watched night. **1605** — *Lear* I. iv. 220 This, your all-lycenc'd Foole. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 16 All-honor'd, honest Romaine Brutus. **1607** — *Timon* IV. ii. 14 His disease of all shunn'd pouerty. **1611** — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 271 Th' all-dreaded Thunderstone. *c* **1612** SYLVESTER *Lachr. Lachrim.* Poems (1633) 1149 O, All-admired, Benign and Bountious! O All-desired (right) Panaretos! *a* **1631** DRAYTON *Triumph of David, ibid.* 114 How this vnarmed youth himselfe would beare Against th' all-armed giant (which they feare). *c* **1630** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 10/1 False delights . . my all-appalled mind so do affray. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 483 Oh all-enlightened Mind! Inform him.

9. *advb.* with vb. = 'wholly, completely.' *rare.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1848) 104 Whether the sun all-light thee or the moon.

II. Synthetic derivatives of comb. and phrases.

10. *sb.* a. from 6, as *all-fullness, -powerfulness, -wiseness*; b. from 6 ¶, as *all-defiance, -sufficience, -potency, -prevalency, -sufficiency*; c. from 7, as *all-knowingness, -meaningness, -pervadingness, -prevailingness.*

a. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 259 The loue and kindnesse of his all-powerfulnesse. **1656** JEANES *Fvlnesse of Christ* 382 That all-fulnesse which dwelleth in Christ. **1670** EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 56 The all-powerfulness of aqua-fortis. **1824** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 52 It would be disparaging his own all-wiseness. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. IV. § 19 He must be able to bear the all-wrongness.

b. **1641** *Prel. Episcop.* A b, All-sufficiency . . to furnish us . . with spiritual knowledge. **1642** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. liv, What thing not done by his all-potencie? *a* **1797** WALPOLE *George II* (1847) III. i. 16 The Duke of Bedford . . reflected on Pitt's all-sufficience. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 235 The doctrine of Christ, and the all-prevalency of his kingdom. **1845** CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 136 With pious all-defiance front the World. **1865** PUSEY *Truth & Off. Eng. Ch.* 108 The all-sufficiency of the Intercession of our Divine Redeemer. **1870** SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Ubiquity, Syn.* Omnipresence. All-pervasiveness.

c. **1654** E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrkg. Prov.* 56 The honour of his All-seeingness. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 23 The naked essence of God is as much his all-knowingness, his all-fillingness, or his onefoldness, as his everlastingness. *c* **1830** COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) 119 The abominable no-meaningness . . The all-meaningness . . of the lectures. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 In the matter of omnipresence,—or, rather, all-pervadingness.

11. *adv.* from the same, as *all-powerfully*; *all-sufficiently*; *all-convincingly.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 308 How . . all-sufficiently able God is, in performing of his Promises. *Mod.* An all-convincingly genuine inscription.

12. *adj.* in *-ed,* formed on phrases (chiefly since 1600), as *all-aged* of all ages, *all-coloured, all-shaped, all-sized, all-eyed,* being 'all eyes,' *all-sided* ready or skilful on all sides, versatile. These have the stress on *all*: *a'll-si'ded.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 7 All-colour'd Iris, Iuno's messenger. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 61/2 Al-shaped Proteus. **1658** J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 899 Let that all-eyed Argus tell. **1765** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 478 Persons of all sized apprehensions. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 275 One of those rapid, intelligent, all-sided men. **1882** *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/5 Coursing. All-Aged Stakes, of 6 guineas each.

† **Alla·borate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *allabōrāt-* ppl. stem of *allabōrā-re* to toil at, f. *al-* = *ad-* to, at + *labōrā-re* to labour.] 'To labour vehemently.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey.

† **Alla·borateness.** *Obs.*—° [f. assumed *allaborate* ppl. adj., ad. L. *allabōrāt-* (see prec.) + NESS.] 'A being well wrought.' Bailey 1731.

† **Allabora·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. ALLABORATE *v.* + -TION.] 'A labouring strenuously.' Bailey 1731.

‖ **Alla Breve** (a:lla brē·ve), *adv. phr. Mus.* [It., = according to the BREVE.] (See quot.)

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iii. 30 The barred Semicircle is used to denote a quicker Movement, and is called Alla Breve. **1879** E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus., Alla Breve,* originally a species of time in which every bar contained a breve or four minims; hence its name . . Modern alla breve time simply differs from ordinary common time by being always beaten or counted with two minims in the bar, and therefore is really quick common time.

‖ **Alla Capella** (a:lla kape·lla), *adv. phr. Mus.* [It., = according to (the manner of) the chapel.] = prec.

1847 in CRAIG. **1879** E. PROUT in Grove *Mus. Dict.* I. 53/2 *Alla Breve* . . This time, chiefly used in the older church music . . was also called *Alla Capella.*

Allagite (æ·lădʒəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλαγή change, alteration + -ITE min. form.] An altered variety of the mineral RHODONITE, classed by Dana as a carbonated variation, of a dull-green or reddish-brown colour.

Allagostemonous (æ:lăgo,stī·mənəs), *a. Bot.* [f. (by Gleditsch and Mönch) Gr. ἀλλαγή change + στήμων thread.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Allagostemonous,* with stamens alternatively inserted on the torus and on the petals.

Allah (æ·lă). [a. Arab. الله *allāh* the (true) God, contr. of *al-ilāh,* i.e. *al* the + الإله *ilāh* god = Aram. אֱלָהּ *ĕlāh,* Heb. אֱלוֹהַּ *ĕlōah.*] The name of the Deity among Mohammedans.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 14 Well has our holy Alha mark'd him out The Scourge of lawless Pride. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. XV. i. 403 The Tartars when they believe themselves to be dying, repeat this word, *allah, allah,* continually. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 235, I make but little of his [Mahomet's] praises of Allah.

Allahism (æ·lă,iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The Mohammedan conception of the attributes of God.

1881 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 170/1 [Bonaparte] had imagined . . some fusion apparently of Rousseau's Deism with the Allah-ism of Mohammed.

Allamotti, -monti, -moth, dial. names for the Stormy Petrel. Montague *Ornith. Dict.* 1802.

Allan, var. of ALAN; and of AULIN a sea-bird.

Allane, obs. form of ALONE.

Allanerly, variant of ALLENNARLY.

Allanite (æ·lănəit). *Min.* [named after T. Allan, a mineralogist + -ITE, min. form.] A brownish-black mineral, akin to Epidote, consisting mainly of the oxides of cerium and iron, with silica.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Allanite,* an orthitic melane-ore . . brought from Greenland. **1880** DANA *Min.* 287 Allanite is a cerium-epidote.

Allantoic (ælæntō·ik), *a. Phys.* [f. ALLANTOIS + -IC: cf. mod. Fr. *allantoïque.*] Of or belonging to the allantois.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 47/1 Certain acids almost peculiar to individual animals such as the . . allantoic. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* xi. (ed. 2) 365 The allantoic fluid of the cow. **1880** HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 583. 203 The existing horse has a diffuse allantoic placentation.

Allantoid (ălæ·ntoid), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [mod. ad. Gr. ἀλλαντο-ειδής; f. ἀλλᾶντ- sausage + -ειδής shaped: see -OID, and cf. mod. Fr. *allantoïde.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the allantois.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxiii, The last, from Urine-lake with waters base, In the allantoid sea empties his flowing race. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 646/2 In which [the Batrachia] during fœtal life no allantoid membrane is ever formed.

B. *sb.* The allantoid membrane or ALLANTOIS.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 512 Then he proceeds to the description of the *Allantoides.* **1847–9** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 744/1 The allantoid in the mare does not form a closed bag.

Allantoidian (ælæntoi·diăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. Fr. *allantoïdien*: see prec. and -IAN.] A. *adj.* Having the fœtus furnished with an allantois. B. *sb.* An animal whose fœtus is so furnished.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon's Med. Zool.* II. II. 62 Allantoidians = Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia.

Allantoin (ălæ·nto,in). *Chem.* [mod. f. ALLANTO-IS + -IN chem. form. Cf. Fr. *allantoïne.*] A crystalline substance, $C_4N_4H_6O_3$, the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 9 Allantoin, an analogous compound to urea. **1863** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (1877) II. 412 Allantoïn . . is found in the allantoïc liquid of the fœtal calf . . It is produced artificially . . by boiling uric acid with lead dioxide and water.

Allantois (ălæ·nto,is). *Phys.* [mod. L. in form, a factitious sing. f. the earlier form *allantoïdes,* ad. Gr. ἀλλαντο-ειδής: see ALLANTOID.] The fœtal membrane (so named by ancient anatomists from its form in a calf) found only in mammals, birds, and reptiles, which lies between the amnion and chorion, and forms a means of communication between the fœtal and maternal blood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 The Allantois is a thin coat seated under the Corion, wherein are received the watery separations conveyed by the Urachus. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1701) 82 Abundance of urine in the Allantoides.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., [In birds] by its proximity to the shell, the allantois is an important respiratory organ.

Allanturic (ælæntiūˑrik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALLANT-OIS + URIC.] Epithet of an organic acid obtained from allantoin or from uric acid.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict., Allanturic Acid* $C_8H_4N_2O_8$ . . is a white solid body, slightly acid, deliquescent, nearly insoluble in alcohol. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Allanturic acid*, an acid obtained by Pelouze by treating allantoin with nitric acid.

†**Allaˑqueate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ad* to + *laqueāt-us* entangled, snared, f. *laque-us* a noose.] Ensnared, captivated.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* III. 503 And quhen he saw the fairnes and the fame Of this virgin . . Allaqueat wes with hir speciositie.

Allar, obs. and dial. form of ALDER (tree).

Allas, obs. variant of ALAS.

†**Allaˑtion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *allāt-* ppl. stem of *afferre* to bring to or into + -ION.] The action of bringing to; importation, introduction.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 158 Sassafras . . which at its first allation was sold dear.

†**Allaˑtrate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *allatrāt-* ppl. stem of *allatrā-re*, f. *ad* to + *latrāre* to bark.] To bark out.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1880) 158 Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, alatrate what he list to the contrary.

†**Allauˑd,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *allaudā-re*, f. *ad* intensive + *laudā-re* to praise.] To bepraise.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 132 He is more commended and allauded.

†**Allauˑdable,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *allaudābilis*: see prec. and -ABLE.] 'Praiseworthy.' Bailey 1731.

Allay (ălēˑ), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 alecg-an, 2–4 alegg-e(n, 4 aley-e, alai-e, 4–6 alay-e, 5–7 alay, allaye, 6– allay. *Pa. t.* 1 alegde, aléde, 2 aleigde, 2–4 aleide, 3–4 aleyde, 4 alede, 4–5 alaide, 5–6 alayd(e, 5–7 alayed, alaid, 6–7 alaied, allayd, 6– allayed. *Pa. pple.* 1 alegd, aléd (etc. as in pa. t.), 6–9 allayed. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + LAY, OE. *lęcgan*, causal of *licgan* to lie. OE. *alęcgan* (cogn. w. Goth. *uslagjan*, OHG. *irleccan*, mod. G. *erlegen*) was inflected: Imper. *alege, alecgað*; Ind. pres. *ic alecge, þú alegest, he aleg(e)þ, we alecgað*; Pa. t. *alegde, aléde*; Pa. pple. *alegd, aléd*; whence ME. *aleggen* (ăleˑdzĕn); *aleye, alaye* (ălei·ĕ, ălēiˑĕ, ălē), *alegge þ*; *I alegge, þou aleyest, he aleyeþ, we aleggeþ* or *aleggen*; *aleyde*; *aleyd, -eid, -ayd, -aid*; levelled *c* 1400, by substitution of *aleye* for *alegge* all through; as inf. *to aleyen, alaye(n, alay(e*; subsequently mis-spelt ALLAY, after words from L. in *all-* (see AD- 2). In its two forms, *alegge* and *aleye*, this vb. was formally identical with 4 other vbs. of Romance origin; viz. 1. *alegge*, ALLEGE *v.*¹:—L. *alleviāre*; 2 *alaye*, ALLAY *v.*²:—L. *alligāre*; 3. *aleye*, ALLAY *v.*³:—L. *allēgāre*; 4. *alegge*, ALLEGE *v.*² = OFr. *alléguer*, L. *allēgāre*, a learned form of ALLAY *v.*³. Amid the overlapping of meanings that thus arose, there was developed a perplexing network of uses of *allay* and *allege*, that belong entirely to no one of the original vbs., but combine the senses of two or more of them. Those in *allay* are placed at the end of this word.]

I. Unmixed senses: To lay from one, lay aside or down; put down; put down the proud, pride, tumult, violence; to quell, abate.

†**1.** To lay, lay down, lay aside. *Obs.*

c 970 *Canons of K. Edgar* in *Anc. Laws* II. 286 Alecge þonne his wæpna. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Luke ii. 16 Hiȝ ȝemetton . . ðæt cild on binne aléd. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Gemetton þæt chyld on binne aleiȝd.

†**2.** To lay aside (a law, custom, practice); *hence*, to set aside, annul, abolish, destroy the legal force of (anything). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þenne beoð eowre sunnen aleide. *Ibid.* 115 He scal wicche creft aleggan. 1205 LAYAM. 7714 Þurh þa luue of þan feo feond-scipe aleggen. 1297 R. GLOUC. 144 Gode lawes, þat were aleyd, newe he lette make. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5240 Þan william wiȝtli . . a-leide alle luþer lawes. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvi. (1483) 84 Worshyp is aleyde and neuer shal retourne.

†**3.** To abandon, give up (a course of action). *Obs.*

a 1330 *Sir Otuel* 38 Bi me he sente the to segge, Thou sscoldest Christendom alegge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3300 Hot þat þyn assaut be noȝt aled: and let by-gynne hit newe.

†**4.** To put down, bring low, quell (a person). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* x. 13 Hiȝ aledon heora fynd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ic alegge þine feond under þine fot-sceomele. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 105 Alle thre shule ben aleyd, with huere foule crokes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 237 [The Greeks] schulle be aleyde [*obruentur*] wiþ the multitude of Perses.

†**5.** To put down or overthrow (a principle or attribute of men). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Sec. Laws of Cnut* (Thorpe I. 380) Unriht alecgan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Unbileue is aiware aleid, and rihte leue arered. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1928 Forto awreke ous wel of him and alegge his prute. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 219 Thy pryde we wolle alaye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 60, I, and alay this thy abortiue Pride. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 205 Wherby carnall reason is somewhat alaied and abated. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 88 Sufficiently refuting an eternity, and allaying all conceits of any great antiquity.

†**6.** To put down by argument, confute, overthrow. *Obs. rare.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 394 Heo ne miȝte noȝt alegge That the hule hadde hire i-sed.

†**7.** To cause to lie, to lay (dust, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 413 That in Noahs floud the dust was but sufficiently allayed.

8. To put down or repress (any violence of the elements, as heat, wind, tempest); to calm, assuage, 'lay' a storm. (This and the next sense are perhaps influenced by ALLEGE *v.*¹: see II below.)

1488 CAXTON *Chastys. Goddes Chyld.* 12 Hete is thenne ful colde and alayed. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 282 The tempest is alaied. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 2 If by your Art (my deerest father) you haue Put the wild waters in this Rore; alay them. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) I. ii. 23 One of the virtues of the holy water [is] that of allaying storms. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv. (1871) 183 The fervour of the air was allayed. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* iv. 147 Having allayed the tumult of the outward elements.

9. To quell or put down (any disturbance in action or any tumult of the passions); to appease.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1373 Y-blessed mot þou be, For aled þow hast muche debate. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 293 Forto alegge þe outrage of þe kyngdom of Jewes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. xx. 340 Tancred . . Asswag'd his anger and his wrath alaid. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 35 To allay, if he could, these distrusts, before they broke out into open hostilitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 131 This deadly Fray, A Cast of scatter'd Dust will soon allay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 4 If I can any way asswage private Inflammations, or allay publick Ferments. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 265 The best means of allaying the popular excitement. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 236 Words tending to allay suspicion. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* III. xxxii. 48 Various efforts were made to allay the panic.

†**10.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To subside, sink, abate, cease; to become mild. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE and 1557 (Genev.) *Mark* iv. 39 And the wynde alayed. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 33 a, For assone as the stomake perceyveth the savoure of the bread, then doth the wambling alaye. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 146 And, when the Rage allayes, the Raine begins. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 78 If there were any room to hope that your hearts were allaying.

II. Confused with ALLEGE *v.*¹ to *lighten* or *alleviate*, both verbs being in 14th c. *alegge*, and both used of *pains*, etc., so that *alegge peine* was in the one sense = *quell* pain, in the other = *alleviate* pain. Both senses might be expressed by *abate*, and they came to be regarded as the same word, so that from *c* 1400 *alaye* was used for *alegge* in both (cf. Caxton's 't' *alegge* thurste,' see ALLEGE *v.*¹ 2, Gower's 'to *allay* thurst'); and finally *alegge* became obs., and *allay* remained with the combined meaning.

11. To subdue, quell (any trouble, as care, pain, thirst); to abate, assuage, relieve, alleviate.

[*c* 1220 *Ureisun Ure Lefdi* 133 Þu miht lihtliche . . al mi sor aleggen. 1250 LAY. 25684 Al þis lond he wole for-fare! bote þou alegge oure care.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 Which may his sory thurst allay. *Ibid.* III. 273 If I thy paines mighte alaie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 341 The roote Rhodia . . alayeth head ache. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 566 Fondly thinking to allay Thir appetite. 1681 WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* 76 The pleasantness of the Host . . allayed and mitigated the weariness of the Guests. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* II. xxxii, I would allay that grief. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 283 These Indians swallow quantities of earth for the purpose of allaying hunger.

III. Confused with ALLAY *v.*², to alloy, mix, temper, qualify. The two verbs were from the 15th c. completely identical in form, and thus in appearance only different uses of the same word. (The earlier of the following senses are more closely related to the next vb. than to this; but it is, on the whole, more convenient to place them here, than under a word which is obs. or arch. in its own proper sense.)

†**12.** To temper (iron, steel, etc.) *Obs.*

1409 *Roll for Building Durham Cloisters*, Pro alayng secur', chyselle, wegges. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* (1810) h iij, Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym oute and lete hym kele, and ye shall find him well alayd for to fyle.

13. To temper or abate (a pleasure or advantage) by the association of something unpleasant.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 48 Because one service of them continuall Allayeth pleasure. *a* 1670 HACKET in Wolcott's *Life* (1865) 175 If the comfort of our joy be not allayed with some fear. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXVI. (1787) 71 Benefits are allayed by reproaches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 310 The principal circumstance that allayed the joys of victory. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 131. 115 But this privilege is allayed by another, *i. e.* by the privilege of absurdity.

†**14.** To dilute, qualify (wine with water, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurt.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 132 Watur hoot & cold, eche oþer to alay. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxii, He vsed the water ofte to alaye His drynkes. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 32 White wyne alayd with moche water. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* XV. v. 419 Clysters . . made of Vinegar allaied with Water. 1676 HOBBES *Odyss.* IX. 212 Which when he drank, he usually allaid With water pure.

†**15.** *fig. Obs.*

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* Ded., To alay the strength of the word of Christ with the waterish sayings and fables of men. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* IV. vii. 125 God . . allaying the purity of his nature, with humane Phrases.

16. To abate, diminish, weaken, mitigate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 624 To allay or dim the whitenesse of paper. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 96 This pretence . . will not mittigate nor allay his Crime. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 166 II. 111 Neither envy, indignation, nor ridicule, will obstruct or allay the applause which you may really deserve. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. iv. 169 They must allay their fire of enterprise. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 59 To allay and temper its splendour down to that sober light which may enable his audience to see his argument.

†**Allay** (ălēˑ), *v.*² *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **alay(e**, 5–8 **allay(e**, (8–9 ALLOY). [a. ONFr. *aleyer, alayer* (mod.Fr. *aloyer*), a variant of *alier, allier*, ALLY:—L. *alligā-re* to combine, f. *al-*, *ad-* to + *ligāre* to bind. (*Ligāre* gave in OFr., according to accent, inf. *lier*, pres. t. *leie, leies, leiet, lions, liez, leient*, whence, by levelling of forms, two verbs *lier, je lie*, etc., and *leier, je leie*, etc. So *ad-ligāre* gave *alie-r*, and *aleie-r* (*alai-er*), now *allier* and *aloyer* (Cotgr. *allayer*), with differentiation of meaning. Cf. Fr. *plier* and *ployer*:—L. *plicāre*; OFr. *desplier, despleier, desploier*, mod. Fr. *déployer*, Eng. *display*:—L. *displicāre*.) At a later period the Fr. *aloyer* and sb. *aloi*, in reference to metals, were explained by false etymology from *à loi* (reduced) to law, or to legal standard. In Eng. this vb. has been confused with the prec., from identity of form and contact of meaning. In the original sense it is now changed to ALLOY, after mod.Fr.]

1. To mix (metals); *esp.* to mix with a baser metal, so as to lower the standard or quality.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 346 Þe metal, þat is mannes soule With synne is foule alayed. 1530 PALSGR. 420/1, I allaye, as mettals be alayde or as sylver or golde is with their mixture. 1587 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. xxv. 363 The finesse of the metall began to be verie much alaied. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 93 The Gold allayd almost halfe brasse. 1687 SETTLE *Dryden's Plays* 51 That to convert gold Ore into silver, he allays it with common Sand. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 439 Hardening copper . . by allaying it with iron.

2. *fig.* To mix with something inferior, to contaminate, debase; to deteriorate or detract from.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 282 For both of men and wummen also The molde these dayis ys so sore alayde Wyth froward wyl. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. ix. (1840) 257 Debased and allayed with superstitious intents. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* I. vii. 17 He doth not so allay his servants bread . . to make that servants meat which is not mans meat. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VIII. 66 His extraordinary qualities were allayed with no inconsiderable mixture of human frailty.

¶ See at the end of the prec. word, a number of senses combining the ideas of ALLAY, to alloy, or deteriorate, and ALLAY, to put down, abate, reduce, which might equally follow here. When these arose, the two verbs, originally distinct, had come to be viewed as one.

†**Allay**ˑ, *v.*³ *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **aleye, alleie, alay**. [a. OFr. *aleie-r, alaier, alleyer* to declare on oath:—L. *allēgā-re, adlēgā-re*, to send to or for, cite, adduce, produce in evidence, f. *ad* to + *lēgāre* to depute, send. The popular OFr. *aleyer* was superseded at an early date by *a(l)léguer*, a forensic adaptation of the L. original, and in Eng. *allege* has similarly replaced *allay*.] To cite, adduce, allege.

1356 WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch.* 32 He aleyeþ Gregor seiynge þus. *c* 1380 — *Prelates* vii. (1879) 70 Sathanas . . aleid holy writt to crist. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 371 Rollo . . alleyeþ þe manere and usage of his contray. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 66 She him preide, And many another cause alleide, That he with her at home abide. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxvii, Kyng Knowt to him alayde These wordes there, & thus to hym he sayde.

†**Allay**ˑ, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **alaye, alaie**, 5–6 **aley**, 6 **alay**, 6–7 **alley, allaye**, 7–8 **allay**. [a. ONFr. *aley, alay* (mod.Fr. *aloi*; med.L. *alleium, alaium*), f. *aleier, alayer, aloyer*: see ALLAY *v.*² Confused in late OFr. with the phr. *à loi* 'to law, to legal standard,' which probably influenced senses 3, 6. See also ALLOY. Further confused in Eng. with ALLAY *v.*¹]

I. Original sense; = ALLOY. *lit.* and *fig.*

1. Admixture of metals; *esp.* admixture with a baser metal. *concr.* A mixture of metals, a metallic compound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1111 The gold of hem hath now so bad alayes [*v. r.* alayis, alaies, layes, laies] With bras. 1480 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 45 Trewe metalle requireth non alay. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* (R.) Gold incorporates with copper in any proportion, the common allay: gold incorporates with tin, the ancient allay. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 19 Allay is the temper or mixture of gold and silver with baser mettall. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 346 As many mixtures or degrees of allay as you think fit. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 306 Those that know finest metal say, No Gold will coin without Allay. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 421 This allay of ten parts of copper with one part of steel. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Allay*, the mixture of other metals with silver or gold.

2. Inferior metal mixed with one of greater value.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 342 As in lussheborwes is a lyther alay, and ȝet loketh he lyke a sterlynge; þe merke of þat moneie is good, ac þe metal is fieble. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 4 To the same ryolle was put viij d. of aley. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 185 A pound of money containeth twelve ounces,

two easterlings and one ferling, and the other allay. **1625** BACON *Ess.* i. (Arb.) 501 Mixture of Falshood, is like Allay in Coyne of Gold and Siluer; which may make the Metall worke the better, but it embaseth it. **1678** BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. ii. 482 For Fools are stubborn in their way As Coins are hard'ned by th' Allay. **1743** TINDAL *Rapin's Hist.* II. XVII. 62 Queen Elizabeth reduced the Silver coin to eleven Ounces, two Pennyweight fine, and eighteen Pennyweight allay. **1852** A. RYLAND *Assay of Gold* 2 The added metal is called the 'allay' or 'alloy.'

3. Degree of purity or mixture of gold or silver; standard; intrinsic quality.

? **1424** in Arnold *Chron.* 31 This yere was ordeyned ye alay of golde. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccIV. 454 Money, bothe whyte and blacke, of the same forme and alay as is in Parys. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 126 A large reuennue . . if you will consider the computation and alley of money then currant. **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 814 To know adulterated Wares from those that be of the true standard-Allay. **1676** *Man. Goldsm.* 4 Which degree of allay . . is commonly called the Sterling Allay.

4. *fig.* Admixture of something that detracts from or diminishes the value, the intrusion or presence of any impairing element.

1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. 133 There is no earthly blisse so perfect, which hath not his aley with some bitternesse or bale. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* § 12 The best and most excellent . . had an allay of viciousness. **1660** WATERHOUSE *Arms & Armory* 112 That were . . a baston of allay [*i.e.* of bastardy] to that Gentleman. **1710** M. HENRY *Comm. Gen.* XXVIII. 1–5 While there is such an allay as there is of sin in our duties, we must expect an allay of trouble in our comforts. **1796** MISS BURNEY *Camilla* V. i, Good-nature gives pleasure without any allay.

5. *fig.* Alien element, especially such as lowers the character of anything.

a **1619** DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 71 The Authors . . have somewhat remitted the intensnesse of Martyrdome, and mingled more allayes . . and not made it of so great value. **1675** *Art of Contentm.* I. § 15. 180 If we compare our blessings with our allaies, our good things with our evil. **1774** BRYANT *Mythology* II. 276 He borrows many exalted notions from Christianity; and blends them with the basest allay.

6. *fig.* Intrinsic character, quality, temper, vein, composition, complexion. Cf. Fr. *de bon aloi, de mauvais aloi.*

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 15 Participating in this more of her Father than Mother, who was of inferiour allay. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. IV. 287 The Committee . . prepared other Votes of a brighter allay. **1680–90** TEMPLE *Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Noble Families would not be exhausted by Competition with those of meaner Allay.

II. Senses affected by, or wholly derived from, ALLAY *v.*[1]

7. Dilution (of wine, etc.).

1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1580) 36 Galen will not permit, that pure wine without alaye of water, should . . be given to children. **1632** B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i. 496 He only takes it in French wine, With an allay of water.

8. Abatement, tempering of the force of anything.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 Whose temper needed the allay of a more staied wit. *c* **1618** FLETCHER *Double Marr.* v. i, You are of a high and cholericke complexion And you must have allayes. **1654** GODDARD in Burton's *Diary* (1828) I. 84 Standing armies, at best, were dangerous . . let us temper them with what allays we can. **1738** WESLEY *Hymn 'Come Holy Spirit,'* ii, Come, Thou our Passion's cool Allay. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 19 A considerable allay to our grief.

9. Repression, check, stoppage, retardment.

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 37 He was one of the great allayes of the Austerian embracements. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 80 All these his excellent Practices Bede dasheth with this Allay. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 123 Thereby to give more temper and allay to the common and notorious Debauchery. **1726** BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* xii. 235 The Principles in our Mind may be contradictory, or checks and Allays only . . to each other.

†Allay, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7–8 **alay**. [a. Norm.Fr. *alais* = OFr. *eslais*, '*élan, saut*,' f. *eslaissier* to let out, let off. Cf. RELAY = Fr. *relais* (with which this is confounded by Phillips and Ash.)] The act of laying on the hounds.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* F j, Than let thyn houndes all togeder goo That called is an Allay. **1575** TURBERVILLE *Bk. Venerie* 243 When they tarrie till the rest of the kennell come in, and then cast off, it is called an Allay. ? **1594** PERCY *Faery Past.* 150 (Halliw.) With greyhounds . . I made the alay to the deere. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93 Avaunt-laye, Allaye, Relaye. [See ABATURE.] **1658** PHILLIPS, *Alay*, a Term us'd in Hunting, when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry. **1775** ASH, *Alay*, an addition of fresh dogs to the cry.

Allayed (ălē·d), *ppl. a.*; also 5–6 **alayed**. [f. ALLAY *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] The senses are combined as in the vbs.

†1. Mixed with an inferior metal, debased; = ALLOYED. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 121 For gold of trowth ys falsly now alayed. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount Life* ii. 4 The best creature-delights one in another are mixed, debased and allayed. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 453 The Good . . was allayed with Evil.

2. Mingled with water, etc.; tempered, qualified.

1528 PAYNELL *Salernes Regim.* L ij b, The wyne . . shulde be alayde with moche water. **1552** HULOET, Alayde wyne, *Aquaticum Vinum.* **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 108 Acids allayed with a lixivious Salt. *a* **1704** T. BROWN *Quakers Grace* Wks. 1730 I. 107 Thy judgements are tart unless allay'd with the sugar of thy mercy.

3. *gen.* Mixed, mingled, modified.

1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 125 An entire healthiness . . not allayed with any Disease. **1819** R. CHAPMAN *James V*, 131 In human life our gladness is still allayed with sorrow.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 146 Of the same stuff, and so allayed, As that whereof the sun is made.

4. [f. ALLAY *v.*[1], or from LAY with A- *pref.* ? 6, 10, or 11.] Laid, set (cf. *inlaid*).

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 245 Resplendaunt is all thy apparayle Alayed gayly with pearles. *Ibid.* (1874) II. 289 My stremynge standardes alayd with sundry hewe.

Allayer (ălē·əɹ). [f. ALLAY *v.*[1] (*v.*[2]) + -ER[1].] He who or that which allays, modifies, or restrains.

1615 A. NICCHOLES *Marr. & Wiv.* xi. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 158 Indigence and Want, two great Allayers of Affection. **1631** *Celestina* I. 20 O head, the allayer of my passion! O reliever of my torment! **1666** HARVEY *Morb. Anglic.* ? (J.) Phlegm and pure blood are reputed allayers of acrimony.

Allaying (ălē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

†1. Abatement of violence; moderation; cessation.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* v. § 2 (1643) 168 The storms and showers which often happen upon the allaying of a wind.

2. Dilution with water, etc.; mitigation, modification.

1528 PAYNELL *Salernes Regim.* L ij b, To moche alayenge with water wolde distroye naturall heate. **1648** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 237 Advice towards the allaying of those heats and distempers. **1802** LAMB *J. Woodvil* III. 616 These high and gusty relishes of life, sure Have no allayings of mortality in them.

†3. Admixture of an inferior metal; = ALLOYING. **1796** [See ALLAY *v.*[2] I.]

Allaying (ălē·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Diluting, tempering.

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* II. i. 52 A cup of hot Wine, with not a drop of alaying Tiber in't. *a* **1658** LOVELACE *To Althea* (R.) Flowing cups run swiftly round With no allaying Thames.

†Allay·ment. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 alai-. [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OFr. *alaie-, aloie-ment.*] Admixture of a modifying element or agent; mitigation.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 8 If I could temporise with my affection Or brew it to a weake and colder pallat, The like alaiment could I giue my griefe. **1611** — *Cymb.* I. v. 22 To try the vigour of them [thy Compounds], and apply Allayments to their Act.

†Allbone (ō·lbōun). *Bot. Obs.* Also **all-bonie, all-bones.** [ALL- E 5 + BONE: transl. Gr. name ὁλόστεον from the 'jointed skeleton-like stalks,' Prior, p. 4, though Pliny, and others after him, thought the name ironical, on principle of *lucus a non lucendo.*] A name given in the herbals to the Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria Holostea* L.).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 43 The Grecians call this plant ὁλόστεον: in Latine *Tota ossea*: in English All-bonie. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 283 Holosteon; which the Greeks so call by the contrary, for the word signifieth All-bone.

Alle, obs. form of AWL.

Alleage, variant of ALLIAGE. *Obs.*, alliance.

Allecret: see HALECRET.

†Alle·ct, *v. Obs.*; also **alect.** [ad. L. *allectā-re* to allure, freq. of *allicĕre* to allure, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *lic-ĕre*, in comp. = *lac-ĕre* to entice. By-forms were ALLICIT and ALLICIATE.] To entice, allure.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 275/1 To allect ye people by preaching. **1534** — *On the Passion* 1274/1 The other lesse euils, that he alewred and alected her with. **1552** HULOET, Allect, or styre with some pleasaunte meane. *Allicio, Duco.*

†Allecta·tion. *Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *allectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allectā-re*: see ALLECT.] An alluring.

1656 in BLOUNT; **1692** in COLES; **1721–1800** in BAILEY.

†Alle·cted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ALLECT + -ED.] Enticed, drawn forth.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theosoph.* iii. 4 Restrains or confines their allected virtues.

†Alle·ction. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *allectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allic-ĕre* (see ALLECT), not used in this sense, for which *allectātio* was substituted.] An alluring or enticing; enticement.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xlii, The allection, enticing, and insinuation of the sensitive appetite.

†Alle·ctive, *a.* and *sb. Obs.*; also 6–7 **alective.** [ad. med.L. *allectīvus*, f. *allect-* ppl. stem of *allicĕre*: see ALLECT and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the power or tendency to allure; alluring, enticing.

a **1560** *Remed. Love* 14 (T.) Most allective bait. **1592** G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* in *Archaica* II. 211 Her bewtifull and allective stile as ingenious as elegant. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 811 What mindes th' allective shade of gold stirres not. **1775** ASH, *Allective* (not used), alluring.

B. *sb.* That which has power to allure.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. v. (1557) 16 There is no better alectiue to noble wittes. *c* **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 117 What better alectiue coulde Satan deuise. **1675** *Art of Contentm.* I. § 5. 177 Generous contemt of sensual allectives.

Allectuary, obs. form of ELECTUARY.

Allegate, obs. variant of ALGATE.

†A·llegate, *v. Obs.*; also 6 **allygate.** [f. L. *allēgāt-* ppl. stem of *adl-, allēgā-re* to send a message, to cite; to adduce, bring forward; f. *ad* to + *legāre* to commission.] A by-form of ALLEGE *v.*[2]

a **1529** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1164 How darest thou, losell, Allygate the Gospel Agaynst us? **1599** PEELE *Sir Clyomon* (1829) III. 68 Ah, why should I this allegate? **1639** ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* viii. (1702) 107 Ambrose . . allegates for Interpretation and Confirmation of this place, the words of Christ to St. Peter.

†A·llegate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *allēgāt-us* pa. pple. of *allēgā-re* to commission, delegate. Cf. *adlegation.*] Deputed, delegated.

1649 BALL *Power of Kings* 6 These things they may doe as Judges Allegate, or Umpeeres for the People.

Allegation (ælĭgē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **allegacioun, alegacion, adlegacyon.** [a. Fr. *allégation*, ad. L. *adl-, allēgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allēgā-re*: see ALLEGATE *v.* Sometimes spelt *adl-* in 5–6.] The action of alleging; the matter alleged.

1. The action of making a charge before a legal tribunal; the charge or matter undertaken to be proved.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, After alle allegacions and compleyntes made of bothe partes. **1490** — *Eneydos* xxix. 113 An aunswere to the adlegacyons of Proserpyne. **1494** FABYAN VII. ccxxi. 243 Whan Thomas had harde all the alegacions, he denyed all. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 181 To sweare False allegations to o'rethrow his state. **1772** *Hist. Rochester* 128 Their allegations against their Spiritual governor were groundless. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 The king's counsel laboured to prove three allegations. **1862** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6. 356 An officer of the court takes the allegation, the libel, or the interrogatories.

†2. A statement made in excuse; a plea; the alleging of a reason. *Obs.*

c **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 1557, 27 Saye not thou lackest myght, Suche allegacions foly it is to vse. **1589** BP. COOPER *Admon.* 115 That the people . . did euer use such allegations for their owne excuse. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 431 This allegation of 'raggione del stato' did serue as well to uphold, as . . to bring in this vile Idolatry. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206 In case he excuse himselfe with this allegation.

3. The action of asserting or affirming what one is prepared to prove; an assertion, affirmation, averment.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 507/1 To proue you the foly of that allegacion. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 19 My former allegation, that those oysters are nourished with salt. **1630** LEVETT *Bees* (1634) 63 This allegation is true: for I have often seene a hive cast a swarme, and within foure dayes cast another. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bish.* xi. 10 The proofe of both these allegations. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ₱ 3, I thought their allegations but reasonable. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. XXV. 644 Nor ought we to call the allegation in question. **1869** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. 105 Without any allegation of a rigid uniformity.

4. *esp.* An assertion without proof, a mere assertion.

1635 R. BOLTON *Affl. Consc.* ii. 162 With unprofitable mixtures of human allegations. **1775** BOSWELL *Johnson* XXIV. 221 He also persevered in his wild allegation that he questioned if there was a tree between Edinburgh and the English border older than himself. **1856** E. BOND *Russia in 16th c.* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 79 The specious allegation that 'the whole country of Russia was not able to receave so much of English commodities as wear now brought.' **1870** *Daily News* 25 July 5 The allegation of an excited orator.

†5. The action of citing or quoting (a document or author); the matter cited or quoted; citation, quotation. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvi. (1634) 663 Baptisme of infants [is] proved by allegations brought to disprove it. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 120 The bare allegation of Aristotles words. **1671** FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ix. 23 Which words are an allegation out of Moses. **1673** PENN *Chr. Quaker* xv. 569 The Allegation of that Scripture against us.

¶ Also by confusion for ALLIGATION, q.v.

Allegator, obs. form of ALLIGATOR.

†A·llegator. *Obs.* [n. of agent f. L. *allēgāt-* ppl. stem of *allēgā-re*: see ALLEGE *v.*[2] and -OR.] He who alleges or affirms.

1681 *Relig. Cler.* 81 'Tis not the first time that Holy Scripture hath been the Argument when the destruction of the Allegatour hath proved the consequence.

†Alle·ge, *v.*[1] *Obs.*; also 4–5 **alegge, allege,** 4–6 **allegge,** 5 **alledge,** 6 **alege.** [a. OFr. *alege-r, alegier* (14th c. *alléger*) :—L. *alleviā-re* to lighten, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *levis* light. Cf. Pr. *aleujar*, It. *alleggiare*, and L. *abbreviare*, Fr. *abréger*: see ABRIDGE.]

1. To lighten (one) *of* any burden.

c **1340** HAMPOLE *Fr. Consc.* 3894 Pardon . . sal þam avail, To allege þair saules of payne. *c* **1450** LYDG. *Mass Bk.* (1879) 394 Ffor to alleggen the wery lemys of her grete berthene. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 266/3 He felte hym a lytell alledged and eased of his payne.

2. To lighten, alleviate, diminish (a burden, grief, pain); or to abridge the duration of a trouble.

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* ix. 1 The firste tyme is aleggid, *or maad liȝt*, the lond of Zabulon. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 195, I pray 3ow now þat 3e allegge [*allevictis*] my tourmentes. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 2588, I wolde this thought wolde come ageyne, For it alleggith welle my peyne. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 18 They setted not of mete and drynke, but for talegge their hungre and thurste. **1530** PALSGR. 420/2, I alege, I lyghten or comforte. *Je alege*; I allevyate, I make lyght the mynde or body. *Je allege.*

¶ In this sense now represented by ALLAY *v.*[1] The infinitive and certain other parts of these two vbs. were formally identical in ME., and when *aleggen*, :—OE. *alecgan*, was levelled to *aleye, allay* (as explained under that vb.), this was also substituted for *aleggen* = OFr. *alegier*, giving the modern 'to *allay* hunger, pain, grief, fear': see ALLAY *v.*[1] II. Spenser has *alegge* as an archaism for *allay*:

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar., The joyous time now nigheth fast, That shall alegge this bitter blast.

Allege (ăle·dʒ), *v.*[2] Forms: 3–5 **alegg-e, aleg-e,** 4–6 **allegge,** 5–9 **alledge,** 5–6 **adledge,** 6–7 **alledg, aleage, alleage, alleadg, alleadge,**

4– allege. [Though *allege* answers exactly in *sense* to L. *allēgāre* and its Fr. adaptation *alléguer*, its soft *g* (dʒ) shows that it is not an adoption of this, which would have given *alleague*. But there was an OFr. *esligier*:—late L. **exlītigāre* to clear at law, of which the Norm. form was *aligier, alegier*. This was latinized in England, as *adlēgiāre*, a word in regular use in the laws of the Norman kings (see Du Cange); and this *adlēgiāre* (as if f. *ad lēgem*) was evidently treated also as the equivalent of *aleier* (as if f. *a lei*), the true OFr. descendant of L. *allēgāre* (see ALLAY *v.*3). Hence, in later AFr., *alegier* (*aleger, alegger*), and its Eng. adoption *alege, allege*, though formally descended from *exlītigare*, were used as = L. *allēgāre*. (Cf. the technical use of the latter in Roman Law, in 'adlēgāre sē ex servitūte in ingenuitātem,' to release oneself.. by adducing reasons.) As in Fr. the forensic *alléguer* supplanted the popular *aleier*, so in Eng. *allege* took the place of ALLAY *v.*3.

Connexion of *alegier* (:—**exlītigare*), *aleier* (:—*allēgāre*), *adlegiāre*, and *alegge, allege*:

Tristan I. 3217 (Michel), Se devant lui sui *alegie*, Qui me voudroit ares sordire? *Laws of Wm. I*, xxxix. § 1 (Schmid) Seit en la forfaiture le rei de XL sols, s'il ne pot *aleier* [*Lat.* nisi purgare se possit] que plus dreit faire nel sout. *Ibid.* II. i, Francigena compellatus *adlegiet* se in jure jurando [*OE.* lâðiȝe hine mid âðe] contra eum. 13 *Rich. II*, II. i, Si la chartre de mort de homme soit *alegge* devant qiconques Justices. *Early transl.* If a charter of the death of a man be *alleadged* before any justices.]

1. To declare upon oath before a tribunal, to give testimony for or against; hence, to bring forward as a legal ground or plea, to plead. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 702 For-þy to corte quen þou schal com.. þer alle oure causes schal be tryed, Alegge þe ryȝt. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 689 ȝif thai ought aȝein wil allegge Hit uer nowt right jugement Withouten answere to acoupement. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. ii. (1483) 3 Yf thou canst ought alledgen that may be ageynst hym come byfore the Juge. 1540 T. CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 170, I haue no merits or good works which I may alledge before thee. 1605 THYNNE in *Animadv.* App. 112 The arguments alledged agaynst Him by the Advocate. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 1 It was alledged against him that he had never any Success in his Undertakings. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 421 All the arguments he alleges for his safety.

b. with *clause*.

c 1300 *Beket* 1396 And bad him answere for hir stat: and aleggi for him hou hit were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIII. 13072 Þan alleggit the lede to the leue prinses, All þe dere þat he did.. Was barly by biddyng of his bright goddes. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 201 The Clerk holdeth him to his Clergy, alleadging that he ought not before them thereupon to answer. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 256 ¶ 1 The Prosecutor alledged, That he was the Cadet of a very ancient Family. 1779 JOHNSON *K. Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 542 Alledges that his predecessors had enjoyed this grant above a century.

† c. *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 165 And yf we wolle thus alegge ayenste þe devil. 1628 HOBBES *Thucydides* (1822) 67 They alleged much to haue him, yet he deliuerd him not.

2. To cite, quote (an author or his authority) *for* or *against*. *arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV. x. 119 Thei knowen alle the Bible, and the Psautere: and therfore Allegge thei so the Lettre. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 314 Non other auttour a-legge I. *c* 1386 —*Merch. T.* 414 And for he wolde his longe tale abregge He wolde noon auctoritee allegge [*v. r.* alegge]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 33 And allege holy scripturis aȝenst synnerys. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 209/2 To whom I aunswered.. aleaging Saint Augustine for mee. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 885, I can alleadge mine author for it. 1653 MILTON *Consid. Hirelings* 59 With what face or conscience can they alleage Moses.. for tithes? 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.*, To alledge the passages of the Old Testament. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preaching* v. 118 The greatest names can sometimes be alleged for opinions which are incredible.

3. Hence *gen.* To plead as an excuse; to adduce or urge as reason.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 56 Whenne þe wise man saw þat, he gan to alegge resons. 1519 R. PACE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 56 I. 157 The Electors speke agaynst hym and allege reasons whye he schulde nott be electidde. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, He adledged certen causes, why it ought so to be. 1598 YONG *Diana* 209, I alleaged some excuses to the contrary. 1660 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. III. 16 Tertullian alleadgeth another reason. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 213 Refused to lend a farthing, alledging a former resolution against lending. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ix. 344 Sparta did not draw the sword till she had injuries and insults to alledge.

b. with *clause*.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III, Alleadging how much it would be for our credite and profite. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 688 Were she Vaine, she might alledge, 'Twere her Sexes priviledge. 1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* ii. 27 Alledging the greater the Temptation, the greater the Glory to resist. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 450 England would give nothing beyond arms and ammunition, alleging that her Spanish enterprise occupied her wholly.

4. To advance (a statement) as being able to prove it; *hence*, to assert without proof; to affirm, predicate.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 88 þei wol allegen also, quod I, and by þe gospel preuen [it]. 1494 FABYAN v. XCV. 69 But Policronica alledgyth yt honour vnto Vter Pendragon his brother. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 27 Wee must not therefore alleadge anie imperfection in the creation of the woman. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviathan* 145 Who.. will ever venture to alledg any matter of fact that he is not sure of? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. i. (ed. 3) 44 But Men in love with their Opinions, may not only suppose what is in question, but alledge wrong matter of fact. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 29 Where much is alleged, something must be true. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Eth.* ii. § 5. 15 In neither case can conduct be alleged.

b. with *clause*.

1330 R. BRUNNE 247 The kyng alegid thei were of his tresour. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. viii. 673 Đe mwnkys.. Allegyd þat þat electyoun Fell to þame. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 37 Some.. alledge.. that Cypros is the tre which is called in Italy Ligustrum. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 1 Those who alledge it is not an Heroick Poem. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 27 He alleges that there are several elementary bodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 27. 379 It has since been alleged that ours was unnecessary labour

† **Alle·ge,** *v.*3 *Obs.* Form: 4 alegge. [ad. L. *allēgā-re* to dispatch to, f. *ad-* = *al-* to + *lēgāre* to dispatch, send.] In the phr. *To allege prayer* (= L. *allēgāre preces*): to address prayer.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xviii. 21 A man.. bi encens preȝing aleggyng, withstod to the wrathe [1388 He aleggide preier].

Allegeable (ălē·dʒăb'l), *a.* [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being alleged or adduced as evidence, authority, excuse, etc.

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 206 The passing ouer of tyme.. is not allegable in prescription for the losse of any right. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 464 Notwithstanding any reason alledgable against it. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* Wks. 1717 V. 36 Is there so much as the least Shadow of excuse alledgeable. [In JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

† **Alle·geance**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 alegeance, -aunce, -eaunce, all-, allegg-, erron. allegiance. [a. OFr. *alegeance, alejance*, mod. *allégeance*, f. *aléger* to relieve: see ALLEGE *v.*1, and -ANCE.] Alleviation, lightening, relief.

1297 R. GLOUC. 85 Mo and mo þer come for enlegeance to habbe of heore wo. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 42 Alleggaunce of his sennes. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 8 In lyghtenes and alegeance of þaire sekenes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4570 Sende me socour or allegeaunce. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. vii. (1554) 49 b, And of his peyne feleth alegeaunce. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* h vij, Alegeaunce of a ryght grete and heuy fardel.

† **Allegeance**[2]. *Obs.* or *Sc.* Forms: 4 allegiaunce, 5 allegyaunce, 6 allegeaunce, 6–7 alledgance, -eance, allegeance. [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ANCE. Cf. OFr. *alégance, allégance*, med.L. *allegantia* = *allegātio*. Chiefly Sc. after 1500.] The action of producing in court, of citing in evidence, or asserting as capable of proof; allegation.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 60 A juge, ȝeuing a sentens aȝen a innocent man after allegiaunce & prouid, sinniþ deadly. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) XXXIX. 83 Here lawgheþ þe lollarde and scorneþ holy chyrche in allegeaunce of suche myracules. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 119 Callyng before vs the same partyes.. herd their complayntis contrauersies allegeauncis and greuauncis. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* 31 Sic opinions ande allegeance suld nocht haue audiens amang cristin pepil. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Vind. Hamiltons* Wks. 1711, 239 Alledgeances, of which they can give no reason. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* Pref., How foolishly doth he second his allegeances? 1711 *Countrey-Man's Let.* 94 The alledgeance of the said approbation.. is not only groundless but utterly false.

Allegeance, obs. variant of ALLEGIANCE.

Alleged (ălē·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ED.]

1. Produced in court, brought forward or adduced as legal ground, or as a reason.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 225 The sharp thorny points Of my alleadged reasons. 1689 *Tryal of Bish.* 26 The Fact alleadged in the Commitment. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul* i. 4 The coincidences alleged. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 326 The alleged reason for my recall. 1844 LEVER *Tom Burke* XXXIV. (1857) 324 The charges alleged against me.

2. Cited, quoted (properly as an authority).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 391 Poul also in his alleggid text. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* Pref., The authors alledged in this Boke. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 149 The Author alledged, doth testifie. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVII. II. 334 Which Aristotle has so well illustrated in the passage alleged to you.

3. Asserted as capable of proof; *hence*, asserted but not yet proved; *or*, asserted but not admitted.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. III. 139 All the particulars alleadged. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 241 During his alleged illness. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. iii. 420 This alleged explanation.. is simply a disguised mode of shelving them as inexplicable. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 734 The alleged parentage of her son was generally doubted.

Allegedly (ălē·dʒĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an alleged manner, by way of assertion.

1874 *Rep. Vienna Exhib.* IV. 649 The creation of fresh marks allegedly superior, to the disadvantage of the existing ones.

† **Alle·gement**[1], **alegement.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *al-, allégement*, f. *aléger* to lighten: see ALLEGE *v.*1 and -MENT.] Lightening, alleviation, relief.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1890 A precious oynement.. to yeve alegement Upon the woundes. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* (Wright) To don allegementis To ffolkes whiche be not glade. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 235/4 It dyd hym none alegement. 1485—*Chas. Gt.* 97 Grete alegement of tormente.

Allegement[2] (ăle·dʒmĕnt). [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -MENT.] The act of alleging, allegation, affirmation.

1516 *Plumpton Corr.* 217 The Counsell derecteth proses against them. Howbeyt, I made aledgment for your mastership. 1634 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Mag. iii. (1673) 284 They come to Samuel with many complaints and alledgments in their mouths. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. iii. 280 The second Alledgement.. is still more frivolous. 1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* II. 49 'Woman loves power,' is a well-known allegement.

Alleger (ăle·dʒəɹ). Also 6 alledger, 7 -eadger. [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ER[1].] One who alleges, or cites.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 64 A long speache.. against M. Heskins the alledger of it. 1624 GATAKER *Transubstant.* 67 This alleadger of him fareth as ill as in the former allegation. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous alleger of it appears to do.

Allegiance (ălī·dʒăns, ălī·dʒɪăns). Forms: 4–5 al- allegeaunce, alie- alligiaunce, 5 alegeawns, 6 allegians, -gance, -giauns, -gyaunce, 6–7 alleagiance, allegeance, 7 aleige-, alleageance, 6– allegiance. [A derivative of LIEGE, q.v., OFr. *lige, liege*, late L. *ligius*: whence OFr. *ligance, ligeance, ligence* (Cotgr.); med.L. *ligiantia, ligeantia, ligentia, ligantia* (erroneously associated with *ligāre* to bind); ME. *ligeaunce*, ? *legeance*. Of the latter, *allegiance*, 14th c. *alegeaunce*, was orig. merely a variation, the *a-* being prefixed perh. through confusing the word with another legal term, ALLEGEANCE[2], with which it was, at first, *formally* identical. The word was of Eng. formation, med.L. *allegiantia* being formed on it, and mod. Fr. *allégeance* according to Littré and Diez adopted from Eng.]

† **1.** The relation of a liege lord; lordship. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2326 Yff it like your Aliegiaunce, þat I, your lefe son, Be sent.. it shall vs wele like. *Ibid.* XXI. 8909 And his alligiaunce lelly I will loute to. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 14 Hys Lord be detful alegeawns.

2. The relation or duties of a liege-man to his liege-lord; the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign, or government.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* I. 9 Of alegeaunce now lerneth a lesson oþer tweyne Wherby it standith and stablithe moste. 1494 FABYAN VII. 324 He had, contrary his allegeaunce, made homage vnto Lewys. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 7 To diswade his subiects from their allegiance. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, V. i. 179 Hast thou not sworne Allegeance unto me? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 60 Subjects may be freed from their Alleageance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. X. 284 Natural allegiance is therefore perpetual. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 115 To take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 399 We shall now pass from the duties of the sovereign to those which are owing to him from his people, and which are comprehended in the single word allegiance.

3. *fig.* The recognition of the claims which anything has to our respect and duty.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 235 Love all the faith, and all th' allegiance then. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. 10 Nor to that lady free alone Did the gay king allegiance own. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 Their allegiance (so to speak) to natural science. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 22 There is something to which a man owes a larger allegiance than to any human affection.

Allegiance, variant of ALLEGEANCE[1], [2]. *Obs.*

Allegiancy (ălī·dʒɪănsi). [var. of prec.: see -NCY. Cf. *abundancy*.] = ALLEGIANCE.

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 28 To seduce him from his Alegiancy. 1881 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 175/1 He Be shot who wavers in allegiancy.

Allegiant (ălī·dʒɪănt), *a.* [f. ALLEGIANCE, on analogy of adjs. in -ANT accompanying sbs. in -ANCE.] Giving allegiance, loyal.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 176, I can nothing render but Allegiant thankes. 1848 *Blackwood's Mag.* LXIV. 227 He proved anything but allegiant to Shakspeare. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in House* I. I. xii, The wretch, whom.. His own allegiant thoughts despise.

† **Alle·ging,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. ALLEGE *v.*1 + -ING[1].] The action of making lighter; alleviation.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 245 In aleggeng of my peyne.

Alleging (ăle·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ALLEGE *v.*2 + -ING[1].] The action of adducing as evidence; citing, quoting; the making of an assertion.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. I. (1638) 155 If such alleagings should be accepted in the law. 1533 FRITH *Agst. Rastell* (1829) 231 This alleging of Paul for the establishing of the law. *Mod.* After alleging his experience.

Allegoric (ælĭgo·rik), *a.*; also 4 -ik, 7 -ick. [a. Fr. *allégorique*, ad. L. *allēgoric-us*, a. Gr. ἀλληγορικ-ός: see ALLEGORY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to allegory; of the nature of an allegory; constituting or containing an allegory.

1388 WYCLIF *Is.* Prol., 'Literal' ether historial vndurstondyng techith what thing is don; allegorik techith what we owen for to bileue. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* IV. (1873) 29 That passage of the text nedis nocht ane alligoric expositione. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 389 A kingdom they portend thee, but what kingdom, Real or allegorick, I discern not. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 234 Having painted an allegoric piece of Strength vanquished by Wisdom. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 281 Allegoric personages; that is, impersonated abstractions expounded by emblems.

Allegorical (ælĭgo·rikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to allegory; consisting of, formed by, or occurring in allegory.

1528 TYNDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 303 They divide the scripture into four senses, the literal, tropological, allegorical, and anagogical. 1577 VAUTROULLIER tr. *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 217 Sina the allegorical Agar. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 5 An Allegorical signification: as, when Peter by the Arke of Noah, signifies Baptism. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 167 Its chimeras, its harpies, its allegorical figures are grand. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 Quitting this

idle allegorical vein. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* II. 24 Heathen deities and allegorical personages appear in a kind of drama.

Allegorically (ælĭgɒ·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an allegoric or allegorical manner; by way of, or by means of, allegory; figuratively.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 330 Some .. thinke it very profitable and an excellent thing to construe Homer and Virgil allegorically. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Engl. Gentl.* 102 In many places are wee allegorically and not literally to cleave to the Text. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. III. (1840) I. 200 Writers who affect to interpret allegorically. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 542 An acted pageant, with speeches, etc. by persons allegorically dressed.

Allegoricalness (ælĭgɒ·rikălnĕs). ? *Obs.*—⁰ [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being allegorical.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

†**A·llegorism.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ALLEGORIZE. Cf. *baptize, baptism.* See -IZE.] The completed process or result of allegorizing.

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* 477 We need not condemne him as an Heretike, which would be pleasant in his allegorisme.

Allegorist (æ·lĭgŏrist). [f. ALLEGORIZE: cf. *baptize, baptist.* See -IST.] One who constructs allegories, or writes allegorically; *rarely*, one who expounds allegorically.

1684 T. BURNET *Theor. Earth* iii. 49 It cannot be understood .. as these allegorists pretend. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. § 8. 34 The pencil of Spenser is as powerful as that of Rubens, his brother allegorist. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 123 Every tale is accompanied by the gloss of a pious allegorist. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 228 Bunyan is .. decidedly the first of allegorists.

†**Allegorister,** *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ER[1], an unnecessary agential termination. Cf. *chorist-er, barrist-er.*] = ALLEGORIST.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 125 In a lengthened allegory .. the allegorister tires of his allegory.

Allegorization (æ·lĭgɒrəizē[1]·ʃən). [f. ALLEGORIZE, as if ad. L. **allēgorīzātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allēgorīzā-re*: see -ATION.] Allegorical representation or interpretation.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. xvi. 563 Proclus is full of similar allegorisation both of Homer and Hesiod. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 281 Temperance and Constancy, are simply impersonated abstractions and not allegorizations.

Allegorize (æ·lĭgŏrəiz), *v.* [a. Fr. *allégorise-r*; ad. L. *allēgorīzāre*, f. Gr. ἀλληγορία (see ALLEGORY), an analogous form to *prophētīzāre, evangelīzāre*, etc., f. assumed Gr. *ἀλληγορίζειν: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or treat (a thing) as allegorical; to turn it into, or explain it as, an allegory.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 6, I will not spend time to allegorize this story. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 316 Plutarch and Synesius Allegorized those Egyptian Fables of Isis and Osiris, the one to a Philosophical, the other to a Political sence. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 81 The Jews began to allegorize their sacred books. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 104 His attempt to allegorise the distinction between clean and unclean animals.

2. *intr.* a. To give allegoric explanations, to expound allegorically. b. To construct, or utter, allegories.

1581 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 223 (T.) After his manner he allegorizeth upon the sacrifices of the law. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1300 The Greeks allegorize that Saturne is time, Juno the aire. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Chr.* I. I. 24 One method of allegorizing .. took its rise in the East. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw., Shelley, etc.* 239 Some writers are not moved to allegorize so easily as others.

3. To allegorize (a person) *out of* (anything): to take away from by the use of allegory. To allegorize (a thing) *away*: to get rid of by means of allegory. ? *Obs.*

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 150 Charged with allegorising away the whole History of the Crucifixion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 795 Our High-flown Enthusiasts .. quite Allegorize away .. the Outward Resurrection of the Body. 1726 PENN *Tracts* Wks. I. 583 To Allegorize Christ out of His Divinity.

Allegorizer (æ·lĭgŏrəi:zəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who allegorizes: a. who expounds allegorically; b. who speaks in allegories.

1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sac.* (1867) 165 The allegorizers and inventors of mysteries .. are ravished with the discovery of a new nothing. 1736 COVENTRY *Phil. Conv.* v. (T.) The Stoick philosophers .. were great allegorizers in their theology. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 254 The fond humour of the mystic divines, and allegorizers of Holy Writ.

Allegorizing (æ·lĭgŏrəi:ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The treatment or expounding of anything as an allegory; the using of allegories.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 11 His wicked allegorizing vpon the scriptures. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sac.* (1867) 164 Upon the occasion of Origen's allegorizing. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 2 The Pagan Philosophers fell into the Allegorizing way. 1880 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 3 Jan. 6/1 The open allegorising which simply makes use of the unfamiliar appliances to tell a familiar story.

Allegorizing (æ·lĭgŏrəi:ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Converting into or treating as an allegory.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life of our Lord* viii. 405 The interesting, but too minutely allegorizing comments of Augustine.

Allegory (æ·lĭgŏri). Forms: 4–7 **allegorie**, 5–6 **allegorye**, 6- **allegory**. [ad. L. *allēgoria*, a. Gr. ἀλληγορία, *lit.* speaking otherwise than one seems to speak, f. ἄλλος other + -ἀγορία speaking; cf. ἀγορεύω to speak, orig. to harangue, f. ἀγορά the public assembly. Cf. Fr. *allégorie*, perh. the direct source of the Eng. The L. *allegoria* was occas. used unchanged in 16th c.]

1. Description of a subject under the guise of some other subject of aptly suggestive resemblance.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 24 The whiche thingis ben seid by allegorie, or *goostly vndirstondinge* [Vulg. *per allegoriam*]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 66 The sayd Platon dide teche his sapyence by allegorye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 196 Properly and in his principall vertue Allegoria is when we do speake in sence translatiue and wrested from the owne signification, neuerthelesse applied to another not altogether contrary, but hauing much conueniencie with it. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 501 ¶ 1 Some of the finest compositions among the ancients are in allegory. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 207 Allegory and Poetic Delineation, as I said above, cannot be religious Faith.

b. *attrib.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 415/1 These heretikes nowe not onely rob the churche in an allegorye sense. — *Answ. Frith* 835/1 The wordes of Chryste might beside the lyttarall sence bee vnderstanden in an allegorye.

2. An instance of such description; a figurative sentence, discourse, or narrative, in which properties and circumstances attributed to the apparent subject really refer to the subject they are meant to suggest; an extended or continued metaphor.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1340/1 It might be taken for an allegory or some other trope or figure. 1577 VAUTROULLIER tr. *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 149 The allegorie of the two sonnes of Abraham, Isaacke and Ismael. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iv. 24 Which things are an Allegorie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 176 ¶ 11 They discover in every passage .. some artful allegory. 1846 T. WRIGHT *Mid. Ages* II. xix. 257 The spirited and extremely popular political allegory of the 'Vision of Piers Ploughman.'

3. An allegorical representation; an emblem.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Protot.* I. xi. (1640) 154 These two mothers and the children borne of them were allegories, that is, figures of some other thing mystically signified by them. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 134 Procrustes .. with his iron bed, the allegory of his government. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission Life in Greece* 30 That Hercules is only an allegory of the sun.

†**A·llegory,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb. Perh. misprint for *allegorize.*] To ALLEGORIZE.

1554 WHITGIFT *Defense* 571 (R.) Some do allegorie vpon this place, saying that Christ is lifted vp by the preaching of the gospell.

‖ **Alle·grement,** *adv.* [Fr. *allègrement*, f. *allègre*: see next.] In a lively manner, briskly, gaily.

1604–9 DONNE *Let.* in *Wks.* 1839 VI. 322 Make therefore to yourself some Mark and go towards it Allegrement.

‖ **Allegresse** (alegre·s, ælĭgre·s). [Fr. *allégresse*, n. of state f. *allègre*:—L. *alácrem* for *álacrem*, acc. of *alacer* brisk, sprightly: see ALACRITY and -ESSE.] Gaiety, gladsomeness.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 223 They raised their shouts of allegress up to the very heavens. 1853 *Ch. Auchester* III. 170 He .. glanced into the room with an air of allegresse to bid me adieu. 1878 J. PAYNE *Lautrec*, Hymning the golden allegresse Of wedded love.

‖ **Allegretto** (allegre·tto), *a. Mus.* [It., dim. of ALLEGRO.] Somewhat brisk; less brisk than '*allegro.*' (Used also as *adv.* and *sb.*; cf. next.)

1879 [See ALLEMANDE 2].

‖ **Allegro** (It. allē·gro), *a., adv.,* and *sb.* [It. *allegro*, irreg. repr. of L. *alácrem* for *álacrem*, acc. of *álacer* brisk.]

A. *adj.* In orig. It. sense: Lively, gay, merry.

1632 MILTON (*title*) L'Allegro.

B. *adv.* and *adj. Music.* Brisk, lively, quick; one of the five grades of musical pace and character, being the quickest except *presto.* Used advb. in directions as 'to be taken *allegro*,' and adject. as 'allegro time.'

1721 BAILEY, *Allegro*, a Term in Musick when the Movement is quick.

Hence, C. *sb.* A movement in allegro time.

? 1777 J. SKINNER *Tullochg.*, Their allegros and a' the rest, They canna please a Scottish taste, Compared wi' Tullochgorum. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* xi. 52 The first movement of a symphony is usually an allegro, a tolerably brisk piece.

Alleleu (ælĭliū·). *nonce-wd.* An outcry.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. I. v. 40 The universal alleleu of female hysterics.

Alleluia (ælĭlĭū·ĭă), *int.* and *sb.*[1] [a. L. *Allēlūia*, a. Gr. ἀλληλούϊα, the Septuagint representation of Heb. הללויה *hallēlū-yāh, i.e.* praise ye Jah or Jehovah, now more commonly written as in the A.V. of the O.T., HALLELUJAH.] An exclamation meaning 'Praise the Lord,' which occurs in many psalms and anthems. *Hence,* A song of praise to God.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 6 A vois of a greet trumpe .. seiynge alleluya [TINDALE Alleluya, *Rhem.* Allelu-ia, 1611 Alleluia]. 1398 TREVISA tr. *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxviii. (1495) 364 At Ester Alleluya is songe. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 1880 They song all ther with myld chere Aleluya with vocys soo clere. 1691 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 121 The Burthen of whose Devotion lay in Anthems and Alleluiahs. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 99 Trilling the tongue against the roof of the mouth .. is all that constitutes the Alleluia of the ancients.

Alleluia (ælĭlĭū·ĭă), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* ['Bears the same name in Ger., Fr., It., Sp.' Prior. Etymon uncertain; see the quotations.] The wood sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo* (1586) 430 Alleyluya .. a kind of three leaved grasse, which is sowre in tast. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 74 Oxys .. is called alleluya, because it appereth about Easter, when Alleluya is song agayn, or wodsore: but it shuld be called wodsour or sorell. 1662 MORE *Antid. agst. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 57 The Leaf of Balm, and of Alleluia or Wood-Sorrel .. are Cardiacal. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Cuckow-Bread*, or *Alleluia.* 1830 WITHERING in Britten *Plant-n.* s.v., *Alleluia*, probably from its being called in the South of Italy *Juliola*, whence also its officinal name *Luzula.*

Alleluiatic (ælĭlū·ĭæ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *allēlūiatic-us* f. *allēlūiā*, after *drama, dramatic-us*, etc.] Of or pertaining to the Alleluia or Hallelujah.

[1639 USSHER *Brit. Eccl.* xi. Wks. 1847 V. 381 Celebratissimam victoriam Alleluiaticam.] 1844 *St. German* in *Eng. Saints* xiv. 158 Which goes in history by the name of the Alleluiatic Victory [when the Britons under Germanus by shouting Hallelujah gained a bloodless victory over the Pagan Saxons and Picts]. 18.. W. STAUNTON *Eccl. Dict.* (ed. 4) App. 3, *Alleluiatic Sequence*, the hymn beginning with the words 'The strain upraise.'

†**Allely·kely,** *adv. Obs.* [comb. of ALL *adv.* + LIKELY or perh. for *alike-ly.*] Equally.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allelykely, or euynly (*v.r.* a lyke wyse, or euynly), *Equaliter.*

‖ **Allemande** (aləmān·d, -ma·nd, æ·lĕmænd, æ·lmænd). [a. mod.Fr. *allemande* German (sc. *dance*). For the various historical forms under which the word was formerly englished, see ALMAIN.]

1. A name given to various German dances.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. 130 These outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillons are quite beyond me! *a* 1790 in *Scots Songs* II. 56 The Spaniards dance fandangos well, Mynheer an all'mand prances. 1883 C. PHELPS in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/1 What pressure of hands was exchanged when Sandy authorized 'alamande left'!

2. A piece of music forming one of the movements of the Suite.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmlxxxi/4 Airs for the Violin, To wit, Preludes, Fuges, Allmands, Sarabands. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 346 Handel, and other composers of his period .. never intended their allemandes to be so fast as they are performed by modern players. 1879 E. PROUT in Grove *Mus. Dict.* I. 55/2 The allemande is a piece of moderate rapidity—about an allegretto—in common time.

Allemontite (ælĕmɒ·ntəit). *Min.* [f. *Allemont*, in Dauphiné, where found + -ITE.] A native alloy of antimony and arsenic; *Arsenical antimony.*

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 18, *Allemontite* .. Color tin-white, or reddish-gray.

Allenarly (ăle·năɹli), *adv. north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4–7 **allanerly**(e, 6 **alanerly**, 6–7 **allanerlie**, 6–8 **allenerly**, 6– **allenarly.** [f. ALL *adv.* + ANERLY singly.]

1. Solitarily, alone; only, solely, merely. (Still in Sc. law.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 4 Allanerly þay may ioye in Ihesu þat lufes hym in þis lyfe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 281 That he wald cum all-anerly For to spek with him priuely. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 216 Thus am I left allanerlie allone. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 3 3our grace deseruis nocht to be callit ane nobil, alanerly throcht 3our verteouse verkis. *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 37 Ambitiousness cometh never of God, but allenarly of the devil. 1687 *Royal Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccxxi/3 To accept of Our Indulgence allanerly, and none other. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat*, 'Tis all the Child of his own Fancy allenerly. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix. 308 On whilk .. the gospel shineth allenarly, and leaveth the rest of the world in utter darkness.

2. *adj.*, Only, sole.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) I. 86 His empire .. was under the governance of ane allanerly persoun. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 51 James our second and allanerlie son.

Allene, synonym of ALLYLENE.

†**Alle·niate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *al-* = *ad-* to + *lēnis* soft, gentle. Formed on the analogy of *abbreviate, alleviate*, etc., against Latin usage which made the vb. *lēnīre.*] To soften, render gentle.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 34 Drunkennesse .. doth (as they say) .. alleniate and make quiet the animall powers. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 45 How doth the Lord turne the eies of Crocodiles, to Doves eies, alleniate, and draw the hearts of fathers to the children.

Aller, obs. gen. pl. of ALL (see ALL D.), and obs. form of ALDER *sb.*[1]

Allerion, variant of ALERION.

†**A·llevate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *allevāt-* ppl. stem of *allevāre*: see ALLEVE.] To raise up, lift. Used also for ALLEVIATE.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Allevate*, asswage, or make more easie and light. 1696 *Money masters all Things* (1698) 39 He scarce can allevate his Feet off Ground.

†**Alleva·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *allevātiōn-em* a raising up, an alleviating, f. *allevāre*: see ALLEVE.] = ALLEVIATION (for which, in the second instance, it may be a mispr.).

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) IV. iii. (1506) 170 And this alleuacyon they fynde by certayne operacyons. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 That an explanation of these Impositions, and such Allevations, be allowed to the tenderly Considerate.

†**Alle·ve,** *v. Obs.* In 6 **aleive.** [prop. *aleve*, a. OFr. *aleve-r*:—L. *adl-, allevāre*, to lift up, raise, relieve, lighten, f. *ad* to + *levāre* to raise (cf. *levis* light).] To relieve, alleviate.

a 1546 EARL SURREY *Lett.* xxvi. (R.) To th' intent his majesty's charges might be aleived.

†Alle·vement. *Obs.* Also 6 aleave-. [a. OFr. *alevement*, f. *alever*: see prec. and -MENT.] Relief, alleviation.

1599 *Soliman & Pers.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsl.*, Yet this is some allevement [*v.r.* aleavement] to my sorrow.

Alleve(n, -the, obs. forms of ELEVEN, -TH.

†Alle·viate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *alleviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *alleviā-re* to lighten, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *levis* light. Used for some time as pa. pple.]

1. Lightened in weight.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, v. xxxix. 157 Pursys, wyth pounds so aggravate, Whych by Phylosophy be now allevyat.

2. Extenuated, palliated.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 34 That which you call cruelty .. will quickly be alleviat to moderation.

Alleviate (ălī·vi,ēlt), *v.* [f. prec. 'Reckoned by Heylin, in 1656, among uncouth and unusual words.' Todd.]

†1. To make lighter, diminish the weight of. *Obs.*

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 157 Such as have exact Wheel-Barometers may try whether Odors or Fumes do alleviate the Air.

2. To lighten, or render more tolerable, or endurable; to relieve, mitigate.

1528 PAYNELL tr. *Salernes Regiment* 22 Milk .. alleviateth the griefes of the breast. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Balm of Gil.* i. § ii. (1863) 6 To alleviate the sorrows of their heavy partners. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 3, I .. found means to alleviate, and at last conquer my Affliction. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prevent. Dis.* III. ii. 619 To alleviate the sufferings of the invalid. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 120 Hope alleviates the sorrow of that home.

†3. To lighten the gravity of (an offence); to extenuate, palliate. *Obs.*

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 15 The violence of passion, or temptation, may sometimes alleviate a crime. 1777 R. WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiv. 181 They began to alleviate the outrages of the soldiers.

Alleviated (ălī·vi,ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Lightened, mitigated.

1792 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Nov. Wks. 1876, 405 My melancholy seemed a little alleviated for a few days. 1882 BEECHER *Chr. World Pulpit* 13 Nov. 6 My father's public teaching may be called alleviated Calvinism.

Alleviating (ălī·vi,ētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of making lighter, less grave, or less severe. (Mostly gerundial.)

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 149 [These] conduce much to the alleviating the body and facilitating the flight (of birds). 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 183 ₱ 2 The hope of alleviating the sense of our disparity. 1758 — *Idler* No. 31 ₱ 11 The misery .. he has many means of alleviating.

Alleviating (ălī·vi,ētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Lightening, mitigating, extenuating.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 42 The alleviating circumstance is only a matter of presumption.

Alleviation (ălī·vi,ē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ALLEVIATE, as if ad. L. **alleviātiōn-em.*] The action of lightening weight, gravity, severity, or pain; relief, mitigation.

1625 J. HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 31 The disease gave her some reasonable time of intermission, with some alleuiation of the accidents. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 270 Alleviation of spirits .. may also ensue. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 76 ₱ 5 It has always been considered as an alleviation of misery not to suffer alone. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 4 Small Alleviation of the yoke of Servitude. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 195 Some grateful alleviation of the inward torment. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 662 An alleviation of the heavy imposts under which the people groaned.

Alleviative (ălī·viĕtiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. *alleviāt-* ppl. stem of *alleviāre* (see ALLEVIATE) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Of an alleviating nature or tendency.

B. *sb.* That which tends to alleviate; a palliative.

1672 *Corah's Doom* 126 (T.) Some cheering alleviatiue to lads kept in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words.

Alleviator (ălī·vi,ētəɹ). [f. ALLEVIATE + -OR, as if a. L. **alleviātōr* n. of agent f. *alleviāre.*] He who, or that which, alleviates; a lightener, or reliever.

1811 LAMB *On being Hanged* Wks. 560 That kindest alleviator of human miseries. *a* 1823 COMBE in *Half-hrs. Authors* II. 128 A powerful alleviator of the fatigue of walking. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 157 An alleviator of the evils of his individual life.

Alleviatory (ălī·viĕtəɹi), *a.* [f. ALLEVIATE + -ORY; after L. adjs. in *-ōrius*, f. agent-nouns in -OR.] Having the attribute of relieving.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. XXI. ix. 183 The chief Berlin Doctor .. began some alleviatory treatment.

Allevin, obs. form of ELEVEN.

†Alle·vy, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. (15–16th c.) *a(l)lévie-r* :—L. *alleviā-re.*] A by-form of ALLEVIATE.

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* iii. B vj, Let discipline allevied be, in measure, to the vyce.

Alley (æ·li). Forms: 4–6 **aley, aleye,** 5 **aly, alaye,** 6 **ally,** 6– **alley.** *Pl.* **alleys,** formerly often **allies.** [a. OFr. *alee*, mod.Fr. *allée*, 1. the act of walking, passage, 2. a walk or passage.]

I. A walk, a passage.

†1. A passage in or into a house; a covered way. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 2 He bildide foure aleis [1382 aluris] bitwixe the pilers of cedre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4978 Mony long chaumburs, Goand vp by degres þurgh mony gay alys. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, For ther was no more .. but a litil aleye from her chambre to his. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 115 b/2 An aleye that stretcheth out of the warde under the erth into the forsayd castell. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. cxvi. [cxii.] 334 The aley vnder couert endured fro their garyson a seuen or eight leages.

b. *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 67 The natural Gates and Allies of the Body.

II. *esp.* A bordered walk or passage.

2. A walk in a garden, park, shrubbery, maze, or wood, generally bordered with trees, or bushes; an avenue; also the spaces between beds of flowers or plants, or between the rows of hops in a hop-garden.

1382 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* xi. 1, I am the flour of the feeld, and the lilie of aleyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 285 And in the Aleyes [*v.r.* aleyes, -eis, -ies] romeden vp and doun. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aley yn gardyne. *Peribolus.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* XX. 575 Wild [purslowe] groweth of his owne accorde in wayes and alies of gardens. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 48 Throughout all the allies of his hop garden. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 10 Walking in a thick pleached alley in my orchard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 527 The allies that lie between the beds. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 563 These closer alleys must be ever finely gravelled. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 311 Each lane, and every alley green Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood. 1716–8 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 36 At the end of the fine alley in the garden. 1809 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxi. 217 The approach to Palermo is fine. The alleys are planted with fruit-trees. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ix. 125 A walk down an alley of roses. 1849 RUSKIN *7 Lamps* ii. § XV. 43 Pictured landscapes at the extremities of alleys and arcades. 1861 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* 41 Beds four feet in width, with a foot-wide alley between each bed. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Theolog. T.* 93 He walked all night the alleys of his park. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rup. Godwin* I. i. 4 Under the shelter of a long alley of hazel and filbert trees. 1878 R. STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, With alleys of trees along the embankment.

b. *fig.*

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 554 We are now striking into another alley, and starting a different question.

3. A passage between buildings; hence, a narrow street, a lane; usually only wide enough for foot-passengers. *Blind Alley*: one that is closed at the end, so as to be no thoroughfare; a *cul de sac*. *The Alley*, particularly applied to Change Alley, London, scene of the gambling in South Sea and other stocks. (In U.S. applied to what in London is called a *Mews.*)

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 6 Also in ave maria aly, and at westmenster, And some in shordyche. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (1880) 66 Through crosse blynd allye we iumble. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 12 The buildings meane, the streets no larger than allies. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxcviii/4 In a paved Alley near St. Sepulchres Church in London. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 8 ₱ 3 The Lanes and Allies that are inhabited by Common Swearers. *c* 1713 H. CAREY (*title*) Sally in our Alley. 1720 *The Bubblers Medley* (*title*) Stock Jobbing Cards, or the Humours of Change Alley. 1720 SWIFT in *Bk. of Days* I. 146 There is a gulf where thousands fell .. A narrow sound though deep as hell, 'Change Alley' is the dreadful name. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 167 The mortality was great in the yard or alley. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amend.* v. 340 Buildings .. with a walk or alley between them. 1775 ASH, *Alley* .. the place in the city of London where the public funds are bought and sold. 1861 STANLEY *East Ch.* ii. (1869) 62 The dark corners of London alleys. 1863 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I. 146 Exchange Alley was the seat of the gambling fever. 1876 *World* No. 107, 12 Some who write of Courts, are more familiar with alleys.

4. A long narrow enclosure for playing at bowls, skittles, etc.

a 1400 *Squyr of lowe Degre* 804 An hundreth knightes, truly tolde, Shall play with bowles in alayes colde. 1615 *Country Contentm.* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 363 Flat bowles being best for allies, your round byazed bowles for open grounds. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June, Sir W. Pen and I went home with Sir R. Slingsby to bowles in his ally. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (1810) 237 The little room required for making these bowling alleys was no small cause of their multiplication. 1844 *Ord. & Regul. Army* § 438 Skittle Alleys are repaired by the Royal Engineer Department.

b. *fig.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 2 The aire will be a player, vnlesse you can keepe it out of the Alley perforce. 1612 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 434 Such Men are fitter for Practise, then for Counsell; And they are good but in their own Alley: Turne them to New Men, and they have lost their Ayme.

5. A passage between the rows of pews or seats in a church. Still used in the north. In the south corruptly replaced by AISLE.

[1464 in *Test. Ebor.* II. 268 In medio ambulatorii coram crucifixo.] 1508 *Ibid.* VII. 28 [To be buried] afore yᵉ rode in yᵉ ally. 1558 in *Richmond Wills* 180 To be buried in the mydde allie before the quere dore. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1295 Temples, which in some places have faire open Isles and pleasant allies. 1686 OLDHAM *Satyrs* 193 At Church .. you in the Alley stand, and sneak. 1697 BP. OF LINCOLN in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 68 So strait a place as an ally of the Church. 1776 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 IV. 71 The church was crowded, pews, alleys, and galleries.

¶ As *aisle* was erroneously put for *alley*, so *alley* has been used for *aisle* (*ala*).

1731 DERBY in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 229 The Leads and Timber of great Part of the North Alley of the Church was broke in.

6. In a printing-office, the space between two compositors' stands, or between two printing-presses.

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Pr.* 27. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Pr.* 4.

7. A passage or free space between two lines of any kind.

1756 WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. § 8. (1782) 30 It is a description of an alley of fish-women. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 329 We were in an alley of pounded ice-masses.

8. The AMBULACRUM in the shell of an echinoderm.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 208 Those parts (of the shell of sea urchins) void of spines called the alleys.

†9. = ALURE: a gallery round the roof. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1869) I. 110 Aboue þe pynacle of þe temple þat sum men seyen weren þe aleis.

10. *Comb.* or *Attrib.* as *alley maker, making*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Aley maker, *Topiarius.* Aley makynge, *Topiaria.*

Alley, var. ALLY, a kind of marble.

Alleyed (æ·līd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLEY + -ED².] Laid out as an alley, or with alleys.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 70 The gardins so welle aleyed to walke upon. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. x, The arcades of an alley'd walk. 1813 — *Rokeby* IV. xxi, Through the alleyed walk we spied With hurried step my Edith glide.

All-fa·ther. [ALL- E 3 + FATHER, after ON. *Al-fadir.*] The father of all, the universal father.

1. *orig.* A title of Odin, the *Al-fadir* of the Edda.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXIX. 321 Nor, by Al-father, shall it be conniv'd at. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 69 Woden, the All-father, was superior to one of his sons.

b. Transferred to Jupiter.

1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VIII. 239 The All-Father took his golden scales.

c. Applied to God.

1874 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. i. 11 Doing that which is right, you grasp the hand of the Allfather, and that grasp gives safety.

All-fa·therly, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY¹.] Of, or like, the universal father.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 98 One all-Fatherly source of light and life.

All-fired (ǭ·l-fəiəːɹd), *a. slang.* [said to be euphemism for *hell-fired.*] Infernal; hence an intensive. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 115 What an all fired scrape he got into. 1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 244/1 [*Berksh. peasant says*] A went off wi' th' most all-fired noise.

All-firedly (ǭ·l-fəiəːɹdli), *adv. slang.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Unusually; excessively.

a 1860 MILNE *Farm Fence* 8 (in Bartlett) Wonder if it is rum that makes potatoes rot so all-firedly.

All-flower-water. (? Euphem.) Cow's urine; as a remedy.

1839 OTWAY *Tour in Connaught* 142 Salt, the blood of a black hen, and allflower-water. 1876 *N. & Q.* Ser. v. VI. 358 In this nineteenth century I know a poor woman who took all-flower-water. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

All Fools' Day. [prob. orig. with jocular reference to *All Saints, All Souls.*] A humorous name for the 1st of April; the day popularly appropriated to practising upon one's neighbour's credulity. (Only of modern use.)

1712 SWIFT quoted in Hone *Ev. Day Bk.* (1826) I. 205 'A due donation for All Fool's Day.' 1760 *Poor Robin's Alm.* in BRAND *Pop. Ant.*, The first of April some do say Is set apart for All-Fools Day. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Ant.* 398 *All*-Fools' Day, a corruption it should seem of *Auld* i. e. *Old* Fools' Day. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1868) 65 All Fools' Day. The compliments of the season to my worthy masters.

All fours (ǭ·l fōəːɹz), *sb. phr.* [i. e. *all four* cards.]

1. A game at cards, played by two; 'so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make all-fours. The *all four* are *high, low, Jack,* and *the game.*' Johnson.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. i. 57 Can you play at Whiste, Sir? No, truly, Sir. Nor at all-fours? Neither. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. ii. 293 To drink bohea tea, and play at allfours on a drum head. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1854) I. 13 The usual games are all-fours, all-fives, and cribbage.

2. A game at dominoes, in which points are scored only when the sum of the pips at the two extremes are four or a multiple thereof.

All fours (ǭ·l fōəːɹz), *phr.* [formerly **all four,** sc. *extremities.* The *-s* has been added prob. during the present century; not in Johnson 1808.] All four legs of a quadruped, or the legs and arms of a man. In the phrase *to go* (*crawl,* etc.) *on all fours.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xiii. II. (1640) 184 A bruit beast, creeping upon all foure. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 42 Whatsoeuer goeth vpon all foure. [1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, All that goeth vpon foure or mo fete.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* (1783) II. 436 These spies .. will creep on all-four, like cats. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii, Edward .. could perceive him crawling on all-fours.

2. *fig.* **To run on all fours,** *i.e.* fairly, evenly, not to limp like a lame dog. **To be, or stand, on all fours:** to be even or on a level, to present an exact analogy or comparison (*with*).

1710 SIR J. ST. LEGER in Somers' *Tracts* (1751) III. 248 Tho' the Comparison should not exactly run upon all four when examined. 1877 *Daily Tel.* 15 Mar., It must stand on all fours with that stipulation. 1883 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/7 The decision I have quoted is on all fours with this case.

A·ll-goo·d, *a.* [ALL- E 6.] Wholly or infinitely good.

1586 tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 565 God, who is aljust, almightie, and algood. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 23 This monument of my despair Build I to the All-Good, All-Fair.

Allgood (ɔ̄·lgud), *sb.* [ALL- E 6.] A popular name of the herb (*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*), also called English Mercury, and Good King Henry.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 560 Algood groweth .. about wayes and pathes and by hedges. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farm.* I. 58 Take the leaues of Plantaine .. Mallowes, Allgood. 1853 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 36/1 Mercury Goose-foot .. It is also called All-good.

A·ll hai·l, *int. phr., sb., v.* [ALL- E 1 + HAIL health.] A salutation: *lit.* (I wish you) all health! Hence, **A.** *int.* expressing affectionate recognition or welcome.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3219 She seide: 'Alhayle, my swete freende!' 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxviii. 9 Iesus met them sayinge: All hayle! [WYCLIF Heil 3e!]. 1821 BYRON *Cain* i. 1 Jehovah, with returning light, All-hail.

B. *sb.* A bidding All-hail! a salutation of respect and welcome.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 57 Great Glamys! worthy Cawdor! Greater then both, by the all-haile hereafter! 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, Frequently repeated his welcomes and all-hails.

C. *v.* To salute with All-hail! to salute a new king, a long-absent friend, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 8 Missiues from the King, who all-hail'd me, 'Thane of Cawdor.' 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heauenly Dogge* 90 The Sun .. shines freely, and is of all all-hailed. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. Wks. V. 5 The happy mariners all-hail Their native shore.

All-hail, -hal, -hale, north. ff. ALL-WHOLE.

All-haillie, -halelie, north. ff. ALL-WHOLLY.

All-hallow, -s (ɔ̄·lhæ·lou̯z). [ALL- E 1 + *hallows* pl. of *hallow*, OE. *hálga*, a holy (man), a saint. The nom. pl. *hálgan* passed through the forms **halwen, halowen, halowe, halowes.** The gen. pl. *hálgena* with *-tide, -day*, became **halwene, halwen, halowen, hallowen, hallown, hallon, hollan, holland.**]

1. All saints, the saints (in heaven) collectively. (Often as dedication of a church.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. § 18. 43 *November*: se mónað ongynð on ealra hálgena mæssedæg. *c* 1375 *Layfolk's Mass Bk.* 8 To God full of myght, And to his modir mayden bryght, And to alle halouse here. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. vi. (1859) 78 In the feste of al halowen, euery saynt .. taketh his owne place. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 106 The pistelle upon the feest of alhalwynne. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXX. 242 Vsed to swere by Alhalowes, that he had nat one peny. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 1557, 196/1 Ye conclude ye thinge displeasant to god and to all hallowes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 190, I hald thareto, man, be alhallow. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 67 The devout fathers .. did consecrate a church in the same place unto All-Hallous. 1646 *Ordin. Lords & Comm.* 9 Alhallowes in Bread Street.

2. = All hallows' day, or All-hallowmas. *arch.*

1503 *Plumpton Corr.* 183 If he come againe afor alhallowes. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 21 How fit our well-rank'd Feasts do follow, All mischief comes after All-Hallow.

3. *All hallows' day*: All Saints' day; the first of November. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G vij, Thepystle of al hallowen day. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de Worde 1515) 147 b, Good frendes suche a daye ye shall haue all halowen daye. 1552 *Chron. Grey Friars* 76 On alhallon day began the boke of the new servis of bred and wyne in Powlles. Item after allhollan day was no more communyon but on the sondayes.

4. *All hallow eve*: the eve of All Saints. (See also HALLOW E'EN.) *arch.*

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 17 Thys yere the towne of Depe was tane .. on Halhalon evyn. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 130 *Clo.* Was't not at Hallowmas, master Froth? *Fro.* Allhallond-Eue. 1698 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. xxix. 304/1 These Lords (of misrule) beginning their rule at Alholland Eve.

5. *Allhallowmass*: the feast of All Saints. *arch.*

1083 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Æfter ealra halzena mæsse dæz. *c* 1325 *Cœur de Lion* 5878 And wente home at Alhalewemeise. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 145 Þe moneth of Nouembre, after Alhalwemesse. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xiii. 177 Fra þe Alhalowmes .. til yhule he bydand wes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 211 Upon Allhallowmas last, a fortnight afore Michaelmas. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Vulg.* xix, Lighted tapers .. were then wont to cease till the next All-hallow-mass.

6. *Allhallowtide*: the season of All Saints. *arch.*

1548 *Chron. Grey Friars* 57 This yere before Alhallontyd was sett up the howse for the markyt folke in Newgate market for to waye melle in. 1549 DK. SOMERSET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* VI. 409 Parliament cannot be assembled before Allhallowntide. 1578 R. SCOT *Hoppe Garden* 17 Cut your Poales betweene All hallowentyde and Christmas. 1592 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 16 Betwixt Alhallowtide & Christmas. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 222 About All-hollantide, when you see men ploughing up heath-ground. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 290 The final payment being to be at allhallontide. 1743 *Lond. & Count. Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 171 From Michaelmas to Alhollantide, their Well-Water has such an earthy ill Quality.

7. *All-hallown Summer*: a season of fine weather in the late autumn; also *fig.* brightness or beauty lingering or reappearing in old age. Apparently *Obs.*, but worthy of revival, as much superior to its equivalents, *St. Martin's Summer* (from French), and the *Indian Summer* of America.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 178 Farwell the latter Spring! Farwell, Alhollown Summer!

A·ll-hea·l. [ALL- E 4.]

†**1.** A balsam or medicine that heals all wounds; a heal-all or panacea. *Obs.*

1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elys., Nymphal* v. Wks. 1793, 621/2 This all-heal .. New wounds so quickly healing. 1633 G. HERBERT *Offering* iv. in *Temple* 141 There is a balsome .. which doth both cleanse and close all sorts of wounds .. Seek out this All-heal.

2. A name applied to various plants, in consequence of virtues ascribed to them, as—

†**a.** The Mistletoe. †**b.** An umbelliferous plant, *Opoponax Chironium*, native to the S. of Europe. **c.** The Great Valerian (*V. officinalis*). †**d.** The Milfoil or Yarrow. **e.** A local name ('in Cheshire and Yorkshire' Britten and Holl.) of the plant also called Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*). **f. Clown's Allheal**: A name given by Gerard to the Woundwort (*Stachys palustris*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 850 Hercules Alheale or Woundwoort. *Ibid.* 851 Clownes Woundwoort or Alheale. 1598 FLORIO, *Achilea*, the hearb Yarrow, All-heale, Nose-bleed, or Milfoile. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 497 They call it [Mistletoe] in their language All-Heale, (for they haue an opinion of it, that it cureth all maladies whatsoeuer). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cancer*, Take the Flowers and Stems of the Herb All-Heal (the Flowers are white and very small)

All-hi·d. [From the words called out by the hiding party.] The game of 'Hide-and-Seek.'

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. v. 82 A lady can At such alhid beguile a wiser man.

A·ll-ho·ly, *a.* [ALL- E 6.] Altogether or infinitely holy.

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* CXXXI. 8 Đú earce eart eall háligra. *c* 1360 WYCLIF *De Dot Eccl.* 10 He was clepid þe pope & hed of alhooli chirche. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 35 The all-holy and sacred scripture. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 273 In the Name of the All-Holy Trinity.

†**A·ll-hood.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ALL + -HOOD. (app. formed in loc. cit. as an explanation of *allodium*.)] Entire estate, entirety.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VI. 136, *P* has therefore the all or all-hood of it.

Allia, variant of ALLYA, *Obs. Sc.*, an ally.

Alliable (ăləi·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [a. Fr. *alliable*, f. *allier* to ally, combine: see ALLY and -ABLE.] Able to enter into alliance or union.

1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 415 Poor meagre diet, not easily alliable to the human constitution. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 310 How far it is in its nature alliable with the rest. 1852 JAMES *Pequin.* I. 265 Fancy is alliable to all things but dulness.

Alliably (ăləi·ăbli), *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **aliably.** [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an alliable manner; by way of alliance or affinity.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* in *Archaica* II. 86 Honour aliably belongeth to redoubted Seniours.

Alliaceous (æli,ēi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *alli-um* garlic + -ACEOUS.] **a.** Of or pertaining to the botanical genus *Allium*, including garlic, onions, leeks, etc. **b.** Having the smell or taste of garlic and onions.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 303 It had, like the rest of the powder in the tube, an alliaceous smell. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 162 The alliaceous odour peculiar to arsenic. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* II. xxi. 240 Many wild bees are distinguished by their pungent alliaceous smell. 1861 E. LANKESTER *Food* 267 All belong to the same genus allium, hence we call them alliaceous plants.

†**A·lliage.** *Obs.* In 5 **aliage,** 6 **alleage.** [a. Fr. *al-, alliage*, f. *allier*: see ALLY and -AGE.] Alliance.

c 1450 *Roll* in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/2 The Frenshemen alied them selfe and enlarge their amite, and their aliage to suche as were beste oute of the kynge's amite. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 41 b, The late ouerthrowe of the monasteries, couentes, colleges, and chaunteries, alleages of uncleane spretes.

Alliance (ăləi·ăns), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **alia·nce,** 3–6 **alya·nce,** 4–5 **alyau·nse, allyau·nce,** 4–6 **ali-, aly-, alliau·nce,** 5 **alyans, alyaw·ns,** 6–8 **allyance,** 4– **alli·ance.** By-form 3 **enlyance.** [a. OFr. *aliance*, 14th c. *alliance*: see ALLY and -ANCE; repr. L. *alligantia* (found in med.L.) n. of state, f. *alligant-em* pr. pple. of *alligāre*. Accented *allia·nce* in 16th c.] The state of union or combination; the action of uniting or combining.

1. Union by marriage, affinity; union through marriage or common parentage, relationship, kinship, consanguinity.

1297 R. GLOUC. 12 He bygan to loue Brut so muche .. þat he wyllede .. to hym enlyance. *Ibid.* 295 To spouse hyre .. þat he myȝte, þoru alyance, eny help vndergo. *c* 1365 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 60 He vouchedsafe .. Become a man as for our alliaunce [*v.r.* allyaunce, aliaunce, aliance]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 280 Which of sibred in aliaunce For ever kepten thilke usaunce. 1469 J. PASTON *Lett.* 612 II. 357 Consyderyng the alyans betwyx yow. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Mariages and Alyaunces that they doo and make wyth the sarasyns. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Hebr.* ii. 17 Ioyned vnto hym with so streighte a bonde of alyaunce or consanguinitie. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 18 The Allyance was undeniable; there were Children born of it. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T., Mark* iii. 3 Alliance by faith is more valued by our Saviour, than alliance by blood. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* IV. viii. 225 The descendants of Scottish and Celtic alliances may have acquired the Gaelic tongue.

2. Combination for a common object, confederation, union offensive and defensive; especially between sovereign states.

1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 To breke the Alliance and the Acord. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 141 Þer nis none alyaunce bytwixe good[e] folke and shrewes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 170 In fermly festnyd alyawns To þe Kyng. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 Him that hath made any aliaunce or promesse with his ennemyes. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 53 I. 148 The unfeyned amytie and aliance that is established betwixt you. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclxvii/1 An Offensive and Defensive Alliance is concluded between the French King and the Duke of Savoy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 707 The peace and alliance of the two empires were faithfully maintained. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* XII. 282 A treaty of alliance which I have signed with the Ministers of the Emperors of Austria and Russia. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 430 That Alliance of the European Sovereigns which is somewhat inaccurately spoken of as the Holy Alliance.

3. Community or relationship in nature or qualities; affinity; inclusion in the same class.

1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmon. Sac.* (1867) 28 This word is ranked with others, as being of the same alliance. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 153 Corrupt Principles .. have no Alliance with Reason. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 451 The ordinary alliance of the moral sentiments with the imagination. 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* (ed. 2) Pref. 6 The alliance established of old between Logic and Metaphysics.

†**4.** *collect.* People united by kinship or friendship; kindred, friends, allies. *Obs.* [Perh. confused with *Alliants*, OFr. *alians*; cf. ACCIDENCE.]

1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 Accorded be here Frendes or be sum of here Alliance. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 199 Thilke alliaunce, By whom the treson was compassed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11390 Antenor also was abill of fryndes, Large of aliaunce. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* vi. 4 His alyance, kinnesmen, and famyliares. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 43 Therefore let our Alliance be combin'd. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 15 III. 58 This Country .. where their kindred, alliance, and other friends were.

†**5.** *individual*, A kinsman, relation, or ally. *Obs.*

1536–7 in *Reg. Abp. Lee, York MS.*, To Thomas Hugaite, my allyaunce, my best doublet. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., A worshipful friend and allyance of mine. 1654 USSHER *Annals* VII. (1658) 801 He requested that .. he would give him leave to see again his alliances.

6. *Bot.* A name given by Lindley to groups of Natural Orders of plants, considered to be allied to each other in general structure; thus the *Glumal Alliance* of Endogens contains the *Grasses, Cyperaceæ*, and three other allied orders.

1836 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst.* (ed. 2) xiv, Classes, sub-classes, groups, alliances, and orders. 1838 — in *Penny Cycl.* X. 126 The terminations of the names express their value; the groups end in *-osæ*; the alliances in *-ales*; the orders in *-aceæ*; the suborders in *-eæ*. 1848 — *Veg. Kingd.* 8 The near approach of the two realms being through the Algal alliance. 1866 J. BALFOUR in *Treas. Bot.* 267 A natural order of dicotyledons, characterizing Lindley's chenopodal alliance.

¶ By confusion, for ALLEGIANCE.

a 1581 CAMPIAN *Hist. Irel.* II. i. 58 The subjects whom they had schooled, to breake allyance towards the King of Leinster. 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, The bishops did all renew their alliance to the king.

Alliance (ăləi·ăns), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OFr. *aliancier*, and Eng. *affiance*.]

1. *trans.* To join in alliance, to ally.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 62 (L.) It is allianced to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits.

2. *intr.* To form alliances, ally oneself.

1782 T. PAINE *To Abbé Raynel* (1791) 50 Courts .. are relatively republics with each other. It is the first and true principle of alliancing.

Alliancer (ăləi·ănsəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER^1.] One who enters into or belongs to an alliance.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1807) III. 265 We sailed right before the wind .. leaving those odd alliancers.

†**Alli·ant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *alliant*, OFr. *aliant*, pr. pple. of *allier* to ALLY.]

A. *adj.* In alliance, in league; related, akin.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1869) 118 This kynde of learninge .. is sumwhat allyaunte to them.

B. *sb.* One in league; an ally.

1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 532 Princes, Catholick Estates and Alliants, have excluded from this present Treaty the Kingdom of Bohemia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alliant* or *Ally*, one that is in league, or of kindred with another.

Alliant, -aunt, obs. forms of ALIEN.

Alliarious (æli,ēə·riəs), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. med.L. *alliāri-us* of the nature of *allium* + OUS.]

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·lliate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *alliāt-us* composed of ALLIUM: see -ATE.] Composed of garlic, having garlic as an ingredient.

1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 235 Eaten with alliate sauce.

Allice, allis (æ·lis). *Zool.* Also 7 **allowes.** [a. Fr. *alose*:—L. *alōsa, alausa*, the shad.] A fish of the Herring family, more commonly called the **allice-shad** (*Alosa communis*) found in the Severn.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75 The Allowes is taken in the same places that Sammon is. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1812) III. 463 The Severn Shad is sometimes caught in the Thames, though rarely, and called *Allis* (no doubt *Alose*, the French name) by the fishermen. 1882 *Standard* 2 Mar. 2/8 The Allice shad is an excellent fish, and attains to a weight of four or five pounds.

Allicholly, jocosely in Shaks. for MELANCHOLY.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 27 Now my yong guest; me thinks your' allycholly. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 163 Shee is giuen too much to Allicholy and musing. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1861) I. 8 A disconsolate wood-pigeon in our grove .. is so allicholly as any thing.

†**Alli·ciate,** *v. Obs.* [f. Fr. *alicier, allicier*, to

attract, entice, irreg. f. L. *allic-ĕre*. See also ALLICIT, ALLECT.] To allure, entice, attract.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* To Reader, The matter is of importance inough to alliciate al men to the reading hereof. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 My counsell is .. that the stomacke be by no meanes vntimely alliciated vnto meate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 404 They may alliciate watry and serous humours to those parts.

†**Alli·ciency.** *Obs.* [f. ALLICIENT *a.* (see -NCY) as if ad. L. **allicient-iā*, n. of quality f. *allicient-em*.] The quality of being attractive; attractiveness; attractive power or influence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 66 If the Loadstone attract, the steele hath also its attraction; for in this action the Alliciency is reciprocall. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xx. 126 The feigned Central alliciency is but a word. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Allicient (ăli·ʃĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb. rare*. [ad. L. *allicient-em* pr. pple. of *allic-ĕre* to entice to; f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *-licĕre* = *lacĕre* to catch with a noose or gin (*laqueus*), to entrap.]

A. *adj.* Attracting.

1831 P. HEIDIGER *Didon.* I. 20 All rosy smiles .. Allicient, blooming like immortal Hebe.

B. *sb.* Anything attracting; that which attracts.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 121 (T.) The awakened needle, with joy, leapeth towards its allicient.

†**Alli·cit,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *allicĕre*, after *elicit* f. *ēlicĕre*, *ēlicit-um*; but the pple. of *allicĕre* was *allect-um*, from which the etymological derivative is ALLECT. See also ALLICIATE.] To entice, attract.

1725 CHEYNE *Health & Long Life* 79 (L.) To allicite blood and spirits to the parts most distant.

†**Alli·de,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *allīd-ĕre* to dash against, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *līdĕre* = *læd-ĕre* to dash or strike violently.] 'To dash or hit against.' Bailey 1721; whence in Ash 1775, etc.

Allied (ălə·id), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3 alied, 5 alyed, 6 allyde, alide, 7 allyed, (8 allay'd), 4– allied. [f. ALLY *v.* + -ED.]

1. United, joined: a. by kindred or affinity.

1297 R. GLOUC. 65 To be in such mariage alied to þe emperour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1284 A knight noble, Aliet vnto Lamydon by his lefe suster. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 33, I to thee am verie neere allyde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 49 A Lady .. alide vnto the Duke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 186 Bless'd are the brethren who thy blood divide, To such a miracle of charms allied. 1861 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 103 A German Princess nearly allied to the Imperial House.

b. by league or formal treaty.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 275 The route apostazied Of hem that ben to him allied. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 Wher is he that shalle .. make warre ayenste the thus alyed? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 339 Courts and kingdomes Knowne, and ally'd to yours. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. 803 The celebrated Black Sea storm which did so much damage to the allied fleet. 1870 KNIGHT *Crown Hist. Eng.* lix. 800 The Treaty of Vienna .. had bound the Allied Powers to make war together upon Napoleon.

c. generally. ? *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* d vij b, When two good frendes ben wel alyed to gyder they ben stronger. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* viii. 17 To be allyed vnto wisedome, is immortalitie. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* 36 Wks. 1875 II. 82 A friend .. sincerely devoted and allyed to your interests.

2. *fig.* Related, connected by nature, properties, or similitude, akin.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 108 The vice is of a great kindred: it is vvell allied. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 163 Great wits are sure to madness near allied. 1709 CODRINGTON in *Garth's Dispens.* (1709) Pref., So near allay'd in Learning, Wit, and Skill. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xviii. 50 Various allied insects. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 180 An anomalous spasmodic disorder, allied to tetanus.

Alligant, obs. f. ALIGANTE; catachr. for ELEGANT.

Alligar, obs. form of ALEGAR.

Alligarta, obs. form of ALLIGATOR[2].

†**A·lligate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *alligāt-us* pa. pple. of *alligāre* to bind to, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *ligāre* to bind, tie.] Bound together, connected.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 419 Dyuers parcels of sundry pryces .. alligate, bounde, or mixed togither.

Alligate (æ·ligeıt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

†1. To tie or unite (one thing to another). *Obs.*

1626 COCKERAM, *Alligate*, to binde, or tie vp. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 305 By the same Divine Ordination .. the Faculties specifically belonging to every Individual were annexed and alligated to it.

2. To perform the arithmetical process of alligation.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. 501 Alligate alternately the quality of the Medicine proposed, with the degree of the Simple with which you desire to raise or depress it.

†**A·lligated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bound, connected, united.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 375 Connatural Instincts alligated to their nature.

Alligation (æligēı·ʃən). [ad. L. *alligātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alligāre*: see ALLIGATE.]

1. The action of attaching by some bond; the state of being attached, physical conjunction. *rare.*

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 266 Christ's church is universally spread throughout the world, not contained in the alligation of places. 1651 J. F. *Agrippa's Occult. Phil.* 92 Vitall vertue is sent .. from the trunk to the twig graffed into it, by way of contact and alligation. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 238 Iridium is found .. in alligation with the latter metal.

2. The 'Rule of Mixtures'; the arithmetical method of solving questions concerning the mixing of articles of different qualities or values.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 419 Alligation .. hath his name, for that by it there are dyuers parcels of sundry pryces, and sundrie quantities, alligate, bounde or mixed togither. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 73 The Rules of Fellowship, Aligation, with others. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 133 *Alligation* teaches how to compound or mix together several simples of different qualities, so that the composition may be of some intermediate quality, or rate. It is commonly distinguished into two cases, Alligation Medial, and Alligation Alternate. 1833 *Pen. Cycl.* I. 348/2 *Alligation* .. by which the price of a mixture is found when the price of the ingredients is known.

†**Alliga·tor**[1]**.** *Obs.*—° [a. L. *alligātōr*, agent-noun f. *alligā-re* to bind: see ALLIGATE *a.*] One who binds or ties.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alligator*, a Binder or Tyer of the Vines to their Stakes. 1731 BAILEY, *Alligator*, a binder.

Alligator[2] (æ·ligeıtəı). *Zool.* Forms: 6 lagarto, alagarto, aligarto, 7 alegarto, alligarta, allegater, aligator, 7–8 allegator, 7– alligator. [orig. ad. Sp. *el* or *al lagarto* the lizard, (pointing to a dial. L. *lacarta* for *lacerta*,) applied *par excellence* to the gigantic saurians of the New World. In Eng. the word soon became *allagarto*, *alagarto*, reduced to *alegarto*, *alligarta*, whence by pop. corruption *alligarter*, *allegater*, *alligator*, the medial (āı) becoming (ā) now (ēı), and the final *o* taking *r*, as in *'tatur* (potato), *buffaler*, *feller*, etc. As the spelling *alligator* had a literary and etymological appearance, it was established in the lang., and has since been adopted in Fr.

('Some of our older writers on .. America affirm that it is merely a modification of the Indian word *iegateer* or *allegater*.' *Penny Cycl.* I. 349.)]

1. A genus of saurian reptiles of the crocodile family, also called Caymans, of which the various species are found in America; popularly the name is extended to all large American Saurians, some of which are true crocodiles.

1568 J. HORTOP (Hakl. Soc.) III. 580 In this river we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 73 b, Caimanes, that are called Lagartos. 1591 A. KNIVET in Purchas *Pilgr.* IV. 1228 Aligartos (which we call in English crocodiles). 1593 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 178 In this river, and all the rivers of this coast, are great abundance of alagartoes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 96 The Crocodiles (now called Alegartos). 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi. (1631) 28 Who can tell, if .. the Alligarta hath not piss'd thereon? 1623 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 43 (*1st Fol.*) In his needie shop a tortoyrs hung, An Allegater stuft [1597 *1st Qo.* Aligarta]. 1663 COWLEY *Vis. Cromwell* in *Verses, &c.* (1669) 71 He must have his prey of the whole Indies both by Sea and Land, this great Aligator. 1692 COLES, *Alegator*, a Jamaica Crocodile. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 256 We found no Allegators here, tho' there are several. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 19 And near, a scaly Alligator hung. 1738 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 345 The Spaniards first gave them the Name of Allagarto .. and from the Words Al Lagarto, our English Sailors have formed the Word Alligator. 1756 *Ibid.* XLIX. 640 A young allegator .. here laid before you. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 254 Like alligators sleeping in the mire. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 82 The alligator thrives in the neighbourhood of New Orleans. 1882 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 The profession of alligator farming has been developed in California.

2. *Mining.* a. A rock-breaker operating by jaws. b. A 'Squeezer' or machine for reducing the puddle-ball to a compact mass. Raymond's *Gloss.*

3. *Comb.* **alligator apple,** the fruit of a West Indian tree, *Anona palustris*; **alligator pear,** the fruit of a West Indian tree, *Persea gratissima* (also called *Laurus persea*), allied to the laurels; **alligator tortoise,** a large species of marsh tortoise (*Chelydra serpentina*, fam. *Emydidæ*), found in the waters of Carolina, also called the Snapping Turtle; **alligator wood,** the timber of a West Indian tree, *Guarea Swartzii*.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* ii. 24 Alleygator or Musk-Wood .. The Smell [of the trunk] is sweet like Musk, or that of an Alleygator, whence the name. 1763 GRAINGER *Sug. Cane* I. *note* 9 The avocato, avocado, avigato, or, as the English corruptly call it, alligator-pear. 1837 MACFADYEN *Fl. Jamaica* 173 The Alligator Wood. 1861 TYLOR *Anahuac* ix. 227 There is a well-known West Indian fruit which we call an avocado or alligator-pear, and which the French call 'avocat' and the Spaniards 'aguacate.' All these names are corruptions of the Aztec name of the fruit, 'ahuacatl.' 1866 M. T. MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 70 The fruit is called the Alligator Apple, but is not eaten as it contains a narcotic principle.

†**Alli·gature.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *alligātūra*, f. *alligāre*: see ALLIGATE *a.* and -URE.]

1. 'A tying or binding to.' Bailey 1726.

2. 'The link or ligature by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*' J.

†**Alli·ge,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 adl-. [f. L. *adl-*, *alligāre* (see ALLIGATE *a.*); cf. *oblige.*] = the more usual ALLIGATE *v.*

1650 W. CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 60 The mind after once it is adliged to the body, alwaies flowes downward.

Allineate (ăli·nı̯ēıt), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ad* to + *līneāt-* ppl. stem of *līneā-re* to draw a line. Cf. *delineate.*] = ALINE.

1864 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* (1871) v. 184 The intended base line [must be] allineated by placing a telescope a little beyond one of its proposed extremities.

Allineation, alin- (ălinı̯ēı·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.; cf. *delineation.*]

1. = ALINEMENT 1.

1860 *Builder* XVIII. 333/2 Even the cross streets .. will claim some attention, not only to their width, but their allineation. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan., The magnificent alineation of the New Law Courts.

2. = ALINEMENT 3.

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* I. iv. § 1 (L.) The positions are described by means of alineations. 1863 J. DRAPER *Devel. Europe* vi. (1865) 150 Hipparchus also undertook to make a register of the stars by the method of alineations. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* Pref. 6 The great advantage .. that the allineations of the stars are preserved.

3. The position of two or more bodies in a straight line with a given point, as of two planets in a line with the sun.

1882 YOUNG *Sun* v. 150 In some cases, sun-spot minima have coincided with the allineation of the two planets.

Allinement, var. of ALINEMENT.

†**Alling(e,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 allunga (WS. eallunga), 2–3 allunge, 3 allinge, 3–4 allynge, 4–5 allyng. [f. ALL, prob. instrumental case of an abst. sb. *allung* totality.] Wholly, entirely, altogether, quite, indeed.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. 2 Ðe allunga underþeóded biþ unþeawum. *a* 1000 ? CÆDMON *Gen.* 477 (Grein) Eallenga sweart. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* iv. 31 He eallinga ne adiligaþ eow. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 45 Slapað eallunga, and restað eow. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Slæpeð eallunge, & resteð eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Turn me allunge to þe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 228 Ne suffre þu nout þet te ueond allunge lede us into uondunge. 1297 R. GLOUC. 48 Þat heo shoulde allyng faile. *a* 1375 *Joseph of Arim.* 440 Hit is not allynge to carpe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 42 Kitte hem shortte .. not v Feet longe allyng.

†**Allings,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2 allunges, 4 -ynges, 5 -inges, -yns. [f. prec. with genitival *-s*, as in *always*, *backwards*, etc.: see -LINGS.] = prec.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 And þa 3et hit were wel god moste ic alunges festen. 1366 MAUNDEV. 189 It is not allynges of suche savour. *c* 1430 *St. Katherine* (Gibbs MS.) 1 [Hit] was not allinges so plene. *a* 1500 *Gaw. & Golagr.* I. 16 Allyns the banrent bold gladdit his gest.

Alliotical: see ALLŒOTICAL.

Allis, obs. variant of ALLICE.

Allisanders, obs. form of ALEXANDERS.

Allision (ăli·ʒən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *allīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allīd-ĕre*: see ALLIDE.] The action of dashing against or striking with violence upon.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxvi. 774 a, That the Allision of those clouds have brought forth a thunder. 1633 T. BROWN *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 3 (1865) 268/1 Breaking out with an Allision. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 159 For their mutual 'Allision.' *a* 1728 WOODWARD (J.) By the boisterous allision of the sea. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Alliteral (ăli·tĕrăl), *a. rare.* [f. ALLITER(ATE) after *literal*: see -AL[1].] Characterized by alliteration; an attribute applied by Appleyard (1850) to the Caffre group of languages.

1850 APPLEYARD *Kafir Lang.* 26 The alliteral class forms the second and principal division of South African languages. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* II. 12 The Kafir, or, as Appleyard calls them, alliteral languages.

Alliterate (ăli·tĕreıt), *v.* [f. L. *al-*, *ad-* to + *littera* letter + -ATE[3], on the analogy of *obliterate*, f. L. *oblitterāt-um*, *oblitterā-re*, already formed in L.]

1. *intr.* Of words: To begin with the same letter or group of letters, to constitute alliteration.

1816 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 27 Moreover, the two L's alliterate well.

2. Of persons: To compose alliteratively.

1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 13 The letters with which we alliterate.

Alliterate (ăli·tĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec., on analogy of *literate*, *illiterate*, and L. *litterātus.*] Alliterated; formed or placed so as to alliterate.

1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 4 The alliterate words often have more than one letter the same: 'Thou hast tried me, therefore trust me: I never yet failed, and now I will not faint.'

Alliterated (ăli·tĕreıtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLITERATE *v.* + -ED.] Composed with or characterized by alliteration.

1776 JOHNSON *Lett.* (1788) I. 331 Smollett's heroes, who in every alliterated novel, Roderick Random or Peregrine Pickle, are always employed by their author to kill a dog. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Aug. 229/2 Imitation of the old epic alliterated long lines of the Northern poetry.

Alliterating (ăli·tĕreıtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Producing alliteration; beginning with the same letter as another word.

1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. i. 14 In the Saxon poetry .. the first line often contains but one alliterating word.

Alliteration (ăli·tĕrēı·ʃən). [n. of action f. ALLITERATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. *gen.* The commencing of two or more words in close connexion, with the same letter, or rather the same sound.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alliteration*, a figure in Rhetorick, repeating and playing on the same letter. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 71 That which some call Alliteration, *i. e.* beginning several Words with the same Letter, if it be natural, is a real Beauty. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine*

Poems I. 101 Apt Alliteration's artful aid. **1831** MACAULAY *Johnson* 126 Taxation no Tyranny .. was .. nothing but a jingling alliteration which he ought to have despised. **1871** R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euph.* 4 'Delightful to be read, and nothing hurtfull to be regarded; wherein there is small offence by lightnes given to the wise, and lesse occasion of loosenesse profferred to the wanton.' Lilie's favourite form of alliteration is well marked in this sentence.

2. The commencement of certain accented syllables in a verse with the same consonant or consonantal group, or with different vowel sounds, which constituted the structure of versification in OE. and the Teutonic languages generally. Thus from the beginning of Langland's *Piers Ploughman*, text C.:

> In a *s*omere *s*eyson ·whan *s*ofte was þe *s*onne,
> Y *sh*op me into *sh*robbis ·as y a *sh*epherde were;
> In *a*bit as an *e*rmite ·vnholy of werkes,
> Ich *w*ente forth in þe *w*orlde ·*w*onders to hure,
> And *s*awe meny *c*ellis ·and *s*elcouthe þynges.

1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. 1. 38 The Islandic poets are said to have carried alliteration to the highest pitch of exactness. **1846** T. WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. i. 14 The form of Saxon poetry is alliteration—not rhyme. **1871** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 626 Alliteration did not necessarily act on the initial letter of the word.

Alliterational (ălĭ·tĕrē'·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. *conversational.*] Characterized by, or abounding in, alliteration. Cf. ALLITERAL.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. II. 377/2 The language of the Kaffir supplies a broad distinction between them and other African races. They are prefixional and alliterational.

Alliterative (ălĭ·tĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. ALLITERATE *v.* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **allitterātīv-us.*] Pertaining to or characterized by alliteration.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* Introd. (JOD.) Criticisms in favour of alliterative care and happy negligence. **1774** T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. x. 108 Alliterative measure, unaccompanied with rhyme. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. VII. 232 The alliterative verse of the Old Anglo-Saxon. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 76/2 The old alliterative cry ['Measures not Men'] is reversed.

Alli·teratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In an alliterative manner; with alliteration.

1823 HONES *Anc. Myst.* 25 Mary is greatly astonished, and she is thus alliteratively addressed by the Angel, 'Mayde, most mercyfull, and mekest in mende.' **1881** *Punch* 19 Mar. 124 Alliteratively .. described as 'beastly bellowing.'

Alli·terativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being alliterative.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 92 You cannot read a page of the Faery Queene .. without perceiving the intentional alliterativeness of the words.

Alliterator (ălĭ·tĕrē·təɹ). [f. ALLITERATE *v.* + -OR, on analogy of L. agent-nouns f. ppl. stems. Cf. L. *litterātōr* a teacher of letters.] One who makes use of alliteration.

1755 COLMAN & THORNTON in *Connoiss.* No. 83 The alliterator must be as busily employed to introduce his favourite vowel or consonant, as the Greek poet to shut out the letter he had proscribed.

Allituric (ælitiū·ɹik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALL(OXAN) whence obtained by Schlieper in 1848 (+ *-it-* meaningless) + URIC.] In *Allituric acid*, a product of the disintegration of alloxantin.

1863–79 WATTS *Chem. Dict.*

‖ **Allium** (æ·liŏm). *Bot.* [L. *allium* garlic, of unkn. origin.] A large genus of Liliaceous plants, of which garlic, the onion, leek, chive, shallot, and the British wild flower Ramsons are species.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 602 High-sounding words our worthy gardener gets .. He *Allium* calls his onions and his leeks. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 In the shade, grey periwinkles wind among the snowy drift of allium.

Allmand, obs. form of ALLEMANDE.

Allmesse, obs. form of ALMS.

A·ll-mi·ght, *sb.* [ALL- E 1.] All power, omnipotence. (See also ALMIGHT.)

c **1440** *Arthur* 452 Suche alle myght comeþ of god. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 209 By his allmight, that first created man. **1862** TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. 187 Trust in the allmight of Him, to whose help he had appealed.

Allness (ǭ·lnės). [f. ALL + -NESS.] Universality.

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. (1821) 419 Triumphing .. in his own nothingness, and in the allness of the Divinity. **1816** COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 339 The science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as its two elements. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 335 With God All oneness and sole allness lives alone.

† **A·ll-ni·ght.** *Obs.* [ALL- E 1.] A service of food, fuel, or light for the whole night.

1526 *Househ. Ord. Hen. VIII*, 152 That there be no playing of disse or cards used in the same chamber, after the King be served for All-night. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 372 In the Court of England, there is a Service which they call All-night; which is a great Cake of wax, with the Wicke in the middest. *a* **1685** *Househ. Ord. Chas. II* (1790) 369 From eight of the morning untill All-night is served, in the Presence Chamber.

† **A·ll-ni·ght-man.** *Obs.* [= *Man* astir *all night.*] A former name for body-snatchers, or men who disinterred corpses by night in order to sell them to medical students for dissection.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 133, The body-lifters, or 'all-night-men,' as they were wont to be called.

† **Allobro·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Allobrogic-us* of the Allobroges + -AL.] An epithet applied in 17th c. to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva was anciently a town of the Allobroges.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. § 5. 245 See on what shelves of land this late Allobrogicall device is erected. **1646** *Burden of Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 265 Altho this allobrogical Brood maintain Parity, there be notwithstanding some few Patriarchs who rule and over-rule all.

Allocate (æ·lŏkeɪt), *v.* [f. med.L. *allocāt-* ppl. stem of *allocāre*; f. *al-*, *ad-* to + *locāre* to place.] Formerly only in Scottish writers; not in J. or T.

1. To set or lay apart for a special purpose, to apportion, assign, to give one as his special portion or share.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 157 To allot and allocate to thame and ilk ane of thame .. ane competent localitie. **1733** P. LINDSAY *Int. Scotl.* 23 This Meeting may then appoint and allocate such a Proportion of the Poors Money. **1821** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 68 That very sum which the Manchester Grammar School allocated to every student. **1872** E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 251 A system of allocating the public revenues amongst wealthy capitalists.

2. To attach locally.

1842 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* I. xv. 332 Lasswade, to which nominally we allocate ourselves.

3. To fix the locality of, localize.

1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 28 July 298 We can allocate the absorption of the hydrogen, magnesium, and so on; we can see where they are absorbing. *Ibid.* 317 Kirchhoff allocated the region where the absorption .. took place at a considerable height in the atmosphere of the sun.

† **A·llocate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *allocāt-us*; used as pa. pple. of prec. vb.: see -ATE.] Allotted, assigned.

1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 336 The stipend .. mortified or legally allocate for this.

† **A·llocate,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *allocātum* an allowance, pa. pple. of *allocāre*, used absol.] An allowance or grant.

1709 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. XXX. an. 1552 An allocate for the D. of Suffolk for 40*l.* ayear given him by the king.

A·llocated (æ·lŏkeɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOCATE *v.* + -ED.] Allotted, assigned.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Somebody has stolen the money allocated for municipal improvements.

Allocation (ælokē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *allocation*, ad. med.L. *allocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allocāre* (see ALLOCATE *v.*), or perh. direct ad. med.L.]

1. The action of apportioning or assigning to a special person or purpose; apportionment, assignment, allotment.

1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* (1835) I. vi. 275 At the first allocations of property. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiii. 55 Domitian .. had respected this allocation of the imperial treasures. *c* **1854** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 133 The allocation of the particular portions of Palestine to its successive inhabitants. **1876** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 456 The whole subtle question of the allocation of powers under the Constitution.

† **b.** *concr.* A portion of revenue, etc. assigned to a distinct purpose, constituting a fixed charge upon it. *Obs.*

1535 GARDINER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. I. XXX. 328 In the deductions and allocations .. we have followed in our judgment .. the words of our instructions. *c* **1630** JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. iii. Wks. III. 393 Revenues without such allocations or deductions. *Ibid.* XI. xliii. Wks. XI. 291 We shall be able to make the deductions or allocations somewhat equal.

† **c.** A portion of revenue settled on a particular person; an allowance. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Allocations* are also the Allowances of Officers under a Prince or Nobleman.

2. The action of allowing or admitting an item in an account; also, the item so allowed. (A common sense in med.L.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Allocation*, properly a Placing or Adding to. In a Law sense, an Allowance made upon an Account in the Exchequer. **1681** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Allocation* .. also allowance made upon an account. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Allocation*, *Allocatio*, the admitting or allowing of an article in an account .. Allocation is also an allowance made upon an account; used in the exchequer.

3. The placing or adding of one thing to another; disposition, arrangement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Allocation*, a placing or adding unto. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1838** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. ii. § 58. 447 That inconsequent allocation of his proofs which frequently occurs in his writings.

4. Placing; fixing in a place; localization.

1855 OWEN *Vertebr.* Introd. 5 (L.) The allocation of the .. albuminous electric pulp in a special cylindrical cavity.

‖ **Allocatur** (ælokē·tŭɹ). [med.L. *allocātur* 'It is allowed.'] A certificate given by the proper authority at the termination of an action, allowing costs.

Allochroic (ælokrō·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλλόχρο-ος changed in colour (see ALLOCHROOUS).] 'Changeable in colour, shot-colour.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Allochroite (ælǫ·krɒɪəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλόχρο-ος (see prec.) + -ITE, min. form.] An iron-garnet, made by Dana a sub-variety of Andradite, found in Norway and elsewhere.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 269 Named *Andradite* by the author after the Portuguese mineralogist, d'Andrada, who described and named [1800] the first of the included sub-varieties Allochroite .. The original *allochroite* was a manganesian iron-garnet of brown or reddish-brown color, and of fine-grained massive structure.

Allochromatic (æ·lɒ|krɒmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + χρῶμα, -ατ-ος colour + -IC.] Of or pertaining to change of colour; exhibiting or seeing colours different from what they really are.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Allochroous (ælǫ·krɒ|əs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλλόχρο-ος changed in colour (f. ἄλλος other + χροιά colour) + -OUS.] Changing colour; *spec.* as a symptom of disease.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* **1847** in CRAIG (Allochrous).

Alloclase (æ·lokleɪs). *Min.* [mod. f. (Ger. *alloklas* 1866) Gr. ἄλλος other, different + κλάσις fracture; so called because it shows a different cleavage from other minerals with which it has been confounded.] = next.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts.*

Alloclasite (ælǫ·klăsəit). *Min.* [Dana's systematic name for prec., with -ITE, min. form.] A mineral containing sulphur, arsenic, bismuth, and cobalt, with traces of iron, zinc, and other metals, found in the Banat; placed by Dana in the pyrite division of Sulphids.

1868 DANA *Min.* 80 The supposed glaucodot of Orawicza is alloclasite.

Allocute (æ·lŏkiut), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *allocūt-* ppl. stem of *alloqu-i* to address, speak to; f. *al-*, *ad-* to + *loqui* to speak: cf. *attribute, comminute.*] *intr.* To deliver an allocution; to address formally.

1860 *Times* 11 Oct. 6/2 The Pope can allocute and Francis II can protest.

Allocution (ælokiū·ʃən). Also 7 adl-. [ad. L. *adl-*, *allocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alloqui*: see prec.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A formal address or exhortation by a general to his soldiers; hence in *R. C. Ch.* A public address by the Pope to his clergy, or to the Church generally.

1689 SIR G. WHELER *Anc. Ch.* 91 (T.) In adlocutions to the army. **1697** EVELYN *Numism.* v. 182 To these add their Discipline, Adlocutions, Oaths of Fidelity. **1702** ADDISON *Medals* i. (1727) 19 Many ancient Customs as sacrifices .. Allocutions .. preserved on Coins. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The usual form in *Adlocutions* was *fortis esset ac fidus.* **1842** *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 729 They .. represent the popes in that act which, in Roman antiquity, is called allocution. **1858** WISEMAN *Four Last Popes* 336 The text of the allocution is not accessible.

2. *gen.* The action of addressing or exhorting; hortatory or authoritative address.

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 109 That comfortable allocution—'Good and faithfull servant, enter thou into thy masters joy.' **1848** THACKERAY *Van. F.* xlix, After this vigorous allocution, to .. his 'Hareem.'

† **3.** A speaking to, addressing or accosting. *Obs.*

1754 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* III. 86 St. Teresa, who had so many Rapts, Visions, and Allocutions with our Lord.

Allod, alod (æ·lǫd). [ad. L. *a(l)lōdium, alōdis, alōdus*, the first more commonly used unchanged. Cf. Fr. *alode* (Cotgr. 1611).] = ALLODIUM.

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 62 There are some Lands that are Frank-alod. **1848** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* Suppl. Notes (1868) I. 146 The former derivation of *alod.* **1872** E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 131 Small freeholders in allod. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 53 The alod is the hereditary estate derived from primitive occupation.

† **Allo·dge,** *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 aloge, alogge. [a. OFr. *aloge-r, -ier*, f. *à* to + *loger* to lodge, after phr. *à loge*; cogn. w. It. *alloggiare*: see LODGE.]

1. *trans.* To place, pitch, lodge.

c **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 296 On that ich fair roume To aloge her paviloun. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 150 To alodge a camp commodiously, is a point of great skill.

2. *intr.* To lodge, sojourn.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass. Mind* I. ix. 32 The heart is the peculiar place where that Passions allodge .. They will allodge longer with you than you would haue them.

† **Allo·dgement.** *Obs.* Also 6 al-, 7 allogia-. [f. ALLODGE + -MENT, after It. *allogiamento* lodging, 'also, a place where a campe or soldiers bee quartered.' Florio; f. *allogiare.*] Lodging; in *pl.* soldiers' quarters.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 The plot of the alodgement according to the disposition of the ground. **1622** F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* IV. vi. § 6. 144 The Serieant-Maior .. shall proportion out all Allodgements and Encampings. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 90 The allogiaments of the garrison are uniforme. **1755** T. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XIV. 62 I. 200 In this place pastoral allodgements were.

Allodial, alodial (ălōu·diăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *al(l)ōdiāl-is*, f. ALLODI-UM + -AL^{1}. Cf. Fr. *al-, allodial* (Cotgr.).] As to spelling see *allodium.*

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an allodium; held in absolute ownership.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Allodial Lands*, free Lands, for which no Rents, Fines, nor Services are due. **1677** HOBBES *Dial. Comm. Laws* 199 When a Man holds his Land from the gift of God only, which Lands Civilians call Allodial. **1795** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 549 These estates .. were not fiefs; they were to all purposes allodial. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 95 The King .. might have his ancient allodial property.

2. Of or pertaining to the holding of land in absolute ownership; e.g. *the allodial system* as opposed to the *feudal system.*

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 The same privileges and allodial rights as had been enjoyed by the original proprietors. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. II. 246 Territory .. possessed by an allodial or free title. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 34 We dare not say that we have a perfect alodial system.

3. Owning an allodium; holding in absolute ownership.

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 264 A patch of arable tilled by the remaining allodial rustics. 1872 FREEMAN *Eng. Const.* 77 The feudal tenant holding his land of a lord by military service, gradually supplanted .. the allodial holder who held his land of no other man.

B. *sb.* 1. Allodial lands.

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 163/1 The King of Naples as possessor of the allodials of the family of Farnese. 1807 COXE *House of Austria* xxii. (L.) The allodials were adjudged to the sons of Robert and Elizabeth.

2. An allodial holder; an allodiary.

1778 LD. MALMESBURY *Priv. Lett.* I. 371 Room ought to have been left for the claims of the Allodiels.

Allodialism (ălōʊ·diălĭz'm). Also alod-. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The allodial system.

1864 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* II. IV. iii. 413 Feudalism supervening on allodialism. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 207 A progress .. from alodialism to feudalism.

Allodialist (ălōʊ·diălist). Also alod-. [f. ALLODIAL + -IST.] An allodial proprietor.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 223 That alodialists 'held in contempt beneficiary and feudal tenures' we have never read. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* I. 174 The allodialist held of no one, but enjoyed his land as free and independent property.

Allodiality (ălōʊdi|æ·lĭti). *rare.* [ad. Fr. *allodialité*, n. of quality f. *allodial*: see -TY.] The quality of being allodial, of holding or being held in free ownership.

1848 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* Suppl. Notes (1868) I. 163 The party claiming alodiality.

Allodially (ălōʊ·diăli), *adv.*; also alod-. [f. ALLODIAL + -LY².] In an allodial manner; by allodial tenure.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. iv. 413 Rights possessed allodially by the great proprietors of land. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 34 The land .. is held alodially.

† **Allo·dian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *allōdi-um* + -AN.] = ALLODIAL.

1672 MANLEY *Interpr.*, *Allodian Lands* are free Lands, which pay no Fines or Services.

Allodiary (ălōʊ·diări). Also alod-. [ad. L. *al(l)ōdiāri-us* (common in Domesday Book): f. ALLODIUM; see -ARY.] The holder of an allodium.

[1628 COKE *On Litt.* 1 b, The Booke of Domesday: and tenants in Fee simple are there called *Alodarii* or *Aloarii*.] 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 89 The alodiaries of Domesday.

Allodification (ălǫ:di|fikē·ʃən). [f. L. *allōdi-um* + -FICATION, as if on a vb. **allodify*, of which no instance is cited.] The conversion of land into allodium; the making of it absolutely freehold.

1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* I. 119/1 In such *allodification*, a part of the value must be paid as a compensation to the former lord. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 52 The result of the allodification has therefore been to sever the gentry from the soil.

Allodium, alodium (ălōʊ·diŏm). [a. med. L. *al-*, *allōdium* (frequent in Domesday Book,) f. Ger. **alôd*, *allôd*, 'entire property,' found in the Salic Law in latinized form *alod-is*, 'in W.Goth. documents *alaudes*' (Diez), f. ALL + OLG. *ôd* (OHG. *ôt*, OE. *eád*, ON. *auðr*), 'estate, property, wealth' (Goth. **auds* in *audags*, OE. *eádig* wealthy, fortunate, happy). With *allōdium* cf. med. L. *clenōdium* a trinket, f. Ger. *kleinod*, lit. a 'little piece of property.' Occasionally englished as AL(L)OD, AL(L)ODY. Usage varies, in this word and its derivatives, between *al-* and *all-*. In med.L., forms in *al-* are more usual.] An estate held in absolute ownership without service or acknowledgement of any superior, as among the early Teutonic peoples; opposed to *feudum* or *feud*.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 1 b, For in the law of England we have not properly *Allodium*, that is any subject's land that is not holden, unlesse you will take *Allodium* for *Ex solido*, as it is often taken in the Booke of Domesday. *Ibid.* 5 a, In Domesday, *Alodium* (in a large sense) signifieth a free mannor. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (T.) Allodium, not from any ἀλλ' ἐκ Διὸς *but from God*, as the lawyers have derived that word. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Allodium* and *patrimonium* are frequently used indiscriminately. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 *Allodium*, land held in full propriety.

† **Allody, alody.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = prec.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right of Tythes* 54 No alodyes left amongst us.

Alloe, obs. form of ALOE.

Allœopathist (ælĭ|ǫ·păþist). *Med.* [f. Gr. ἀλλοῖο-ς of a different kind + πάθ-os affection + -IST.] = ALLOPATHIST (which is the more usual form).

1849 *Hahnemann's Organon* Introd. 28 However .. he may affect to be a homœopathist, [he] is and will always remain a generalizing allœopathist.

‖ **Allœo·stropha,** *a.* or *sb. pl.* [Gr. ἀλλοιόστροφα adj. pl. neut. 'consisting of irregular strophes'; f. ἀλλοῖος different in kind + στροφή strophe. A modern writer would have adapted the word as *allœostrophous*.] (See quot.)

1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts .. being divided into stanzas or pauses, they may be called Allœostropha.

Allœotic (ælĭ|ǫ·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. ἀλλοιωτικ-ός fit for changing; f. ἀλλοι-οῦν to change; f. ἀλλοῖ-os of different kind; f. ἄλλος other, different.] Capable of bringing about a change in the constitution (technically *allœōsis*); alterative.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Allœo·tical,** *a. Med. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 alliot-. [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 507 The Syrupe of Succory .. is alliotical .. and purgative.

Allogamy (ælǫ·gămi). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + -γαμία marrying, f. γάμος marriage.] Cross-fertilization.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 216 Cross fertilization, or Allogamy, the action of the pollen of one flower on the pistil of some other flower of the same species.

Allogeneity (æ:lodʒėnē·ĭti). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀλλο-γενή-s of another race, (f. ἄλλο-s other + γέν-os, γένε-, kind) + -ITY.] Difference of nature.

1825 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 336 Its hetero- or rather its allo-geneity, that is, its diversity, its difference in kind.

Allogeneous (ælodʒē·ni|əs), *a. rare*; incorr. -genous. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of different nature, diverse in kind.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 726 Stone, brick, and stucco .. unite their allogenous surfaces.

Allogiament, obs. form of ALLODGEMENT.

Allogonite (ælǫ·gŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + γωνία angle + -ITE, min. form.] A synonym of HERDERITE.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 134 Allogonite is the name given by Winkler to certain dark grey or reddish rocks .. an intimately blended compound of labradorite with the basalts.

Allograph (æ·lŏgrɑf). [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other + γραφή writing. Cf. *autograph*.] A writing or signature made by one person on behalf of another.

Allom, obs. form of ALUM.

Allomerism (ælǫ·mĕriz'm). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + μέρ-os part + -ISM.] A term applied by Cooke to the variation in chemical constitution without change of form, incident to those minerals that contain isomorphous constituents which may wholly or partially replace one other.

Allomerism is well shown in *Amphibole*; its typical composition is RO . SiO_2 in which RO represents any two or more of the bases magnesia (MgO), lime (CaO), oxide of iron (FeO), oxide of manganese (MnO), soda (N_2O), potash (K_2O) or water (H_2O); while the silica (SiO_2) is usually partly replaced by alumina (Al_2O_3) and often by the isomorphous sesquioxide of iron (Fe_2O_3).

Allomerous (ælǫ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Liable to variation in constituent elements or as to the proportion in which these are present, without change in crystalline form.

Allomerous is (to some extent) the correlative of *isomorphous*; hornblende, tremolite, and edenite are isomorphous minerals, being varieties of the allomerous amphibole (see prec.); but distinct minerals are also isomorphous, as gold, platinum, and zinc; phosphate of lime (apatite) and phosphate of lead (pyromorphite); sesquioxide of iron and sesquioxide of manganese; which are not varieties of a single allomerous substance, though, as in the case of the two last mentioned, they may appear as isomorphous constituents of an allomerous compound mineral like amphibole or pyroxene.

Allomorphite (ælǫmǫ·ɪfəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλόμορφος of strange shape (f. ἄλλος other, different + μορφή form) + -ITE, min. form.] A mineral, allied to barytes or barite, of which Dana makes it a variety, having the form and cleavage of ANHYDRITE.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 617 *Allomorphite* .. probably pseudomorphous; Breithaupt regards it as a case of dimorphism.

† **Allonga·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *allongāt-* ppl. stem of late L. *allongā-re* + -ION. Cf. *elongation*.] A lengthening out; extension, continuation.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 309 The Nerves, holding at one end to the Brain, whereof they are but Allongations.

† **Allo·nge,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Fr. *allonge-r* to lengthen, draw out, lunge; f. *à* to + *long* long; or ? f. late L. *allongāre*.] To lunge.

1668 R. LESTRANGE *Vis. Guevedo* (1708) 80 He .. leapt a step backward, and with great agility, alonging withal.

† **Allo·nge,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. Fr. *allonge* lengthening, drawing out, etc.; f. *allonger*: see prec.]

1. A lunge, thrust.

1731 BAILEY, *Allonge*, a thrust or pass at the enemy. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. A long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand. J.

‖ **Allonge** (alōñ·ʒ), *sb.*² [a re-adoption of the Fr. word.] A slip of paper gummed to the end of a bill of exchange or promissory note, to give room for further endorsements when the back of the document itself will hold no more.

1862 BYLES *Bills of Exch.* (ed. 8) 138 The supernumerary indorsements may be written on a slip of paper annexed to the bill, called, in French, an *allonge*.

Allonym (æ·lŏnim). [a. mod. Fr. *allonyme*, f. Gr. ἄλλος other + -ώνυμ-os -named, f. ὄνομα, Æol. ὄννυμα name. Cf. *synonym*.] a. The name of some one else assumed by the author of a work. b. A book bearing the name of some one other than its author.

1867 O. HAMST *Martyr to Bibliogr.* 21 Allonym (Allonymous). False proper name. Work published in order to deceive, under the name of some author or person of reputation, but not by him, as Peter Parley (Annual).

Allonymous (ælǫ·nimәs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS. Cf. *anonymous*, *synonymous*, etc.] Published or appearing under the name of some one other than the real author; falsely attributed to an author.

† **Alloo·,** *v. Obs.* [for HALLOO.] To urge on with cries.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 26 Alloo thy furious Mastiff, bid him vex the noxious herd.

Allopalladium (æ:lo|pălē·diŏm). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other + PALLADIUM.] Native palladium crystallizing under the hexagonal system.

1837-80 DANA *Min.* 12 *Allopalladium* .. from Tilkerode, in the Harz, in small hexagonal tables with gold.

Allopath (æ·lŏpæþ). [a. mod. Fr. *allopathe*, f. *allopathie* ALLOPATHY, by form-assoc. with such pairs as *philosophie*, *philosophe*, *astronomie*, *astronome*; the analogy being merely apparent and opposed to the etymology, a Gr. ἀλλοπάθος in the sense of *allopath* being quite impossible.] A practitioner of allopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 519 The common large-dose-dispensing Allopath. 1842 BLACK *Homœop.* i. 10 The few specifics employed by allopaths.

Allopathetic (æ:lo|păþe·tik), *a. rare*⁻°. [f. ALLOPATHY, after *apathy*, *apathetic*.] = ALLOPATHIC.

Allopathetically (æ:lo|păþe·tikăli), *adv. rare*⁻°. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] = ALLOPATHICALLY.

Allopathic (ælopæ·þik), *a.* [ad. mod. Fr. *allopathique*: see ALLOPATHY and -IC. Due to form-assoc. with words like *botanic*, *botanique*, etc., and not derivable from Gr. παθικός passive.] Of or pertaining to allopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The allopathic .. method .. hopes to cure disease by exciting some dissimilar affection. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 330 Some of the allopathic school, who order poisons every day, and almost wholesale. 1870 *Daily News* 29 Sept., Various medical journals of the allopathic profession.

Allopathically (ælopæ·þikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] In an allopathic manner; according to the methods of allopathy.

1842 BLACK *Homœop.* i. 2 Medicines may be applied .. Allopathically and Homœopathically. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 9 Homœopathically or allopathically .. with globules or with Glauber salts.

Allopathist (ălǫ·păþist). [f. ALLOPATHY + -IST.] One who professes or practises allopathy.

1844 LAURIE *Homœop.* Pref. 6 The Allopathist, willing by fair experience to put the system to the test. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXII. 305 The allopathist calls the homeopathist a 'quack,' and the latter regards the former as a 'butcher.'

Allopathy (ălǫ·păþi). [mod. f. (first used in Ger. (*allopathie*) by Hahnemann) Gr. ἄλλος other, different + -πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering.] 'The curing of a diseased action by the inducing of another of a different kind, yet not necessarily diseased.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* A term applied by homœopathists to the ordinary or traditional medical practice, and to a certain extent in common use to distinguish it from HOMŒOPATHY.

1842 BLACK *Homœop.* i. 2 The term Allopathy, as a general term, is applied to the present prevailing system of medicine. 1863 J. HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xx. 291 No man of sense believes that allopathy is all wrong and homœopathy all right.

Allophanate (ălǫ·fănēit). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλοφανής (see next) + -ATE⁴.] A salt of allophanic acid.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 133 Allophanate of amyl forms nacreous scales, unctuous to the touch, and without taste.

Allophane (æ·lofēn). *Min.* [mod. ad. Gr. ἀλλοφανής appearing otherwise, f. ἄλλος other + φαίνειν to show, appear.] A mineral classed by Dana as the first of his Sub-silicates; a hydrated silicate of alumina, with colour sky-blue, green, brown, or yellow, which it loses under the blowpipe; whence the name.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Allophane* .. gelatinizes in acids. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 90 Allophanes have been found containing from 14 to 19 per cent. of oxide of copper, which gives them a green colour.

Allophanic (ælofæ·nik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλοφανής (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anything which changes colour or appearance; as *Allophanic Acid* $C_2H_4N_2O_3$, a monureide of carbonic acid only known in the form of salts or ethers.

1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 132 By passing the vapour of cyanic acid into absolute alcohol, Liebig and Wöhler obtained in 1820 a peculiar ether .. the ether of a peculiar acid which they called allophanic acid. *Ibid.* I. 133 Allophanate of Ethyl or Allophanic Ether, $C_4H_8N_2O_3$.

Allophite (æ·lofəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (Ger. in 1873) Gr. ἄλλ-os other, different + ὀφίτης serpentine, f. ὄφις serpent.] A hydrous silicate of the Margarophyllite section, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and magnesia.

1880 DANA *Min.* App. II. 2 *Allophite* .. distinguished from serpentine by its inferior hardness.

Allophyle (æ·lofil), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *al-*

lophyl-us, a. Gr. ἀλλόφῡλ-ος of another tribe, alien, f. ἄλλος other, different + φῡλή tribe.]

1. An alien; a Philistine.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 48 The kindred of the allophyles or of the gentiles.

2. = ALLOPHYLIAN. (Cf. mod. Fr. *allophyle*, introduced by Quatrefages after Prichard.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Allophylian (ælofi·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *allophȳl-us* (see prec.) + -IAN.] A term introduced by Prichard to designate the languages of Asia and Europe, which are neither Aryan nor Semitic; sometimes extended to all the languages of the world outside these families, sometimes made equivalent to 'Turanian.' **A.** *adj.*

1844 J. PRICHARD in *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 328 Among the Allophylian nations, on the other hand, a rude and sensual superstition prevailed. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960, 688/1 This so called Turanian or Allophyllian family of languages. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 4 Stonehenge .. has been assigned .. to the remote antiquity of some unknown Allophylian race.

B. *sb.*

1881 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 41 The Californian Indian is no allophylian.

Allophytoid (ælǫ·fitoid). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + PHYTOID, f. Gr. φυτόν plant + -OID.] A separated vegetable bud differing from the plant from which it originates.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 When the phytoids are of the usual form they are called isophytoids, whilst the differing form is called an allophytoid.

Alloquial (ălō·u·kwiăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *alloqui-um* address (f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *loqui* to speak) + -AL[1]; cf. ALLOCUTION.] Of, or pertaining to, the action of addressing others; contrasted with *colloquial* or conversational.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 11 There are no such people endured or ever heard of in France as *al*loquial wits; people who talk *to* but not *with* a circle.

Alloquialism (ălō·u·kwiăli·z'm). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM; cf. *colloquialism.*] A phrase or manner of speech used in addressing.

1872 R. BURTON *Unexpl. Syria* I. App. 264 The alloquialisms of a people new to me.

†**A·lloquy.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *alloquium* an address or speech.] 'The act of speaking to another; address, conversation.' J.

1626 COCKERAM, *Alloquie*, communication or speech. 1731 BAILEY, *Alloquy*, talking with another.

Alloren, obs. form of ALDERN.

Allot (ălǫ·t), *v.*; also 6–7 alot, allott. [a. OFr. *alote-r* (mod, *allotir*), f. *à* to + *loter*, *lotir* to divide by lot, or into lots, f. *lot* lot, a Teut. word (Goth. *hlauts*, OHG. *hlôz*, OE. *hlot*) of early adoption in the Rom. langs.; It. *lotto*, Pg. *lote*, OFr. *lot*, whence the vbs. It. *lottare*, Pg. *lotar*, Fr. *loter*, *lotir*.]

1. To distribute by lot, or in such way that the recipients have no choice; to assign shares authoritatively; to apportion.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 b, The landes in fee-simple bee alotted to y[e] younger daughter in allowance of the tenementes tayled allotted to the elder daughter. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 167 To allot them out some proportions of Land, instead of pay. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 22 May, I spent an hour at allotting to every ship their service. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xxvi. (1857) 184, I allotted to each of my family what they were to do. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* 285 How your Members shall be allotted to the various constituent bodies.

† b. *intr.* To fall by lot, to be apportioned. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 b, That other ploughe lande that allotteth to y[e] purparty of that other.

2. Of any absolute authority, the Deity, fate, etc.: To assign as a lot or portion *to*; to appoint (without the idea of distribution).

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.) The wofull end that was allotted him. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 21 For thus the Goddis alotted had her paine. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 252 Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late, Some lucky revolution of their fate. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 218 The sphere thy fate allots. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvii. § 728 The climate which the Creator has .. allotted to this portion of the earth.

3. Hence *gen.* To assign to a special person as his portion; to appropriate to a special purpose.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 11 Those then that be chosen vnto Bishoprikes, haue allotted to them, not a soueraintie, but a seruice. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 30 This hap her crueltie hath her alotten. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 190 The house and land he had allotted for himselfe. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 2. 10 He has a seat allotted him in each theatre. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 101 ¶ 4 Ten years I will allot to the attainment of knowledge. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Disp.* V. 33 Obliged to allot the Portuguese carts .. to the purpose of removing the wounded soldiers.

†4. To make it the lot of, to appoint, destine (a person *to do* something). *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 24 Vulcan was allotted to shake the tree. 1589 *Hay any Work* 45 Why was John of London alotted .. to pay him 40 pounds? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 55 Thou art alotted to be tane by me. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. viii. 204 We will allott only two of these six to attain to the state of Men and Women.

†5. *fig.* To attribute as due or proper. *Obs.*

1598 BACON *Sacred Med.* x. 125 Nothing can be more iustly allotted to be the saying of fooles then this—'There is no God.' 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 172 ¶ 6 Scarce any man is willing to allot to accident, friendship, etc. .. the part which they may justly claim in his advancement.

6. *Amer. colloq. To allot upon* (occas. without prep.): to count or reckon *upon.*

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 31, *I allot upon* going to such a place. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 93 And I allot we must economise or we will be ruined.

Allotheism (æ·lo[1]þī·iz'm). [f. Gr. ἄλλος other + θεός god + -ISM. Cf. *atheism*, *polytheism.*] The worship of other or strange gods.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. vi. § 29 In the first commandment .. polytheism and allotheism are forbidden. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xli. 37 Sharply-defined systems of polytheism and allotheism.

Allotment (ălǫ·tmĕnt). [a. Fr. *allotement*, formerly *al-*, f. *aloter*: see ALLOT and -MENT.]

1. The action of allotting or assigning as a share; apportionment; appointment.

1574 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 11 That this and the other Companies should, after the rateable and proportionable allotment, provide their shares thereof. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. Pref. 6 Colonies went abroad without any regard to their original place of allotment. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* III. 10 To each they made Allotment equal of nine sable bulls. 1882 *Globe* 24 July 8/3, 10*s.* per share payable on Application; 10*s.* per share on Allotment.

b. A deed of allotment; an assigning document.

1772 *Hist. Rochester* 95 The only allotment to be met with is to the dean and one prebendary.

2. The destiny allotted to any one; lot in life, fate.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* x. § 6 (1684) 157 Our behavior towards God, whose allotments we dispute. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* II. xii. Wks. 1784 IV. 195 No man is born into the world without his particular allotment. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 122 The stinted allotments of earthly life are as a mockery to him.

3. A share or portion allotted to one.

1629 COKE 1*st Pt. Inst.* 167 a, In this case euery one of them ought to stand to their chance and allotment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 83 The elder sons .. migrate from their father with a certain allotment of cattle. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschyl.* II. 27 He called his gods together, and assigned To each his fair allotment.

4. *esp.* A portion of land assigned to a special person, or appropriated to a particular purpose. *spec.* A small portion of land let out for cottage cultivation.

1674 SCHEFFER *Lapland* vi. 15 The Finlanders .. have a certain division or allotment called Lappio. *a* 1745 BROOME (J.) A vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 45 Large districts or parcels of land were .. dealt out again in smaller parcels or allotments to the inferior officers. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 88 The most convenient mode of giving [country labourers] gardens is to divide a field near the village into small allotments .. The bishop of Bath and Wells commenced the letting of allotments in 1807, but it is only since 1830 that its adoption has become common.

†5. *Comm.* The division of a ship's cargo into equal portions, the particular portion falling to each purchaser being decided by lot; *also* in *pl.* Descriptions of the divided portions. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccIxxxii/4 Inventories of the Ships, and Allotments of the Goods may be seen at the said Hall. 1705 *Ibid.* mmmmcxxxv/3 Printed Copies of the Allotments of the said Goods. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Allotment* of goods, is when a ship's cargo is divided into several parts, bought by divers persons, etc.

6. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, chiefly in sense 4: **allotment system**, the division of land into small plots to be held for cultivation by the poorer classes at a small rent; hence *allotment-garden*, *-holder*, etc.

1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 90 The allotment system, when limited to the giving a labourer a small plot of garden-ground, presents many advantages. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* ii. 13 A piece of ground parcelled out under the allotment system. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 238 The granting of allotment-gardens would do much for the labourers.

Allotrophic (ælotrǫ·fik), *a. Med.* [mod. f. Gr. ἄλλος other, different + -τροφ-ος nourishing (f. τρέφειν to nourish) + -IC.] Susceptible of a change as to nutritive or physiological properties, without any change in physical or chemical characters.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Allotropic (ælotrǫ·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλλότροπ-ος (see ALLOTROPY) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to allotropy; having different physical properties, though unchanged in substance.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1849 SCHROETTER in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 42 The allotropic red phosphorus was not ignited by friction. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 16 Sulphur becomes allotropic by the continued application of heat. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* ix. 225 The constitution of ozone as an allotropic form of oxygen.

Allotro·pical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1853 FARADAY *Lect.* Introd. 40 We can only demonstrate the allotropical substance to be phosphorus by reducing it to its original state.

Allotropically (ælotrǫ·pikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an allotropic manner.

1870 W. GROVE *Correl. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 169 Elementary gases are changed allotropically.

Allotropicity (ælǫ·trŏpi·sĭti). *rare.* [f. ALLOTROPIC + -ITY. Cf. *electricity.*] Capacity for assuming allotropic forms; allotropic nature.

1853 FARADAY *Lect.* v. 231 Sulphur is a simple body; and this circumstance greatly increases our astonishment at its allotropicity.

Allotropism (ălǫ·trŏpiz'm). [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλότροπ-ος (see ALLOTROPY) + -ISM.] Allotropy viewed as a principle or process.

1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Exhib.* II. v*/2 The allotropism, as this peculiar state has been called by Berzelius, of charcoal, plumbago and the diamond. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 211 Chemical changes, both of decomposition and allotropism. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 397 The substances in which allotropism is most marked are all metalloids which have not been found in the sun.

Allotropize (ălǫ·trŏpaiz), *v. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀλλότροπ-ος (see ALLOTROPY) + -IZE.] To change the physical properties of a body without change of its substance.

Allotropized (ălǫ·trŏpaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Changed in physical properties by, or in accordance with, allotropy.

Allotropy (ălǫ·trŏpi). [mod. ad. Gr. ἀλλοτροπία variation, changeableness, f. ἀλλότροπος of other manner; f. ἄλλος other, different + τρόπος turn (of mind), manner, f. τρέπ-ειν to turn.] The variation of physical properties without change of substance to which certain elementary bodies are liable, first noticed by Berzelius in the case of charcoal and the diamond.

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 151 Isomorphism, a converse phenomenon to that of allotropy. 1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* II. 423 Instances of inorganic isomerism are usually called instances of allotropy .. Sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and many other elements present .. examples of allotropy.

Allottable (ălǫ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. ALLOT + -ABLE.] Capable of being allotted or apportioned.

1869 *Echo* 10 Feb., They [game] are virtually fed within confines, at a cost ascertainable and allottable.

Allotted (ălǫ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOT + -ED.] Assigned by lot, or as the lot or portion of any one; apportioned, appointed.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Rudacke* iv. 2 Each had a kingdome aloted his part. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 48 In Kent, their own allotted dwelling. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 906 Must my servant-train The allotted labors of the day refrain? 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 124 Her allotted task was not done.

Allottee (ălǫ·tī·). [f. ALLOT + -EE.] One to whom an allotment is made.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 62 The national gaming-table was open to men of every class. Peer and peasant .. were alike entitled to figure as allottees. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* May 746 The allottee found it to pay him better to sell those plots. 1882 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 2/3 [He] never agreed to become an allottee of shares from the company.

Allotter (ălǫ·tə1). [f. ALLOT + -ER[1].] One who allots or apportions.

1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. 473 He claims to be the allotter of the several portions of his servants.

†**Allo·ttery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. a. Fr. **allotterie*, f. *allotir* (cf. *lottery*, a. Fr. *loterie* f. *lotir*); perh. an Eng. formation on *allot*: see -ERY.] The action or result of allotting; assignment of a share.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 77 Giue mee the poore allottery my father left me by testament.

Allotting (ălǫ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLOT + -ING[1].] A giving by lot, or as the lot or share of any one; apportionment, assignment. (Mostly gerundial.)

1598 FLORIO, *Sortimento* .. an allotting by lot. 1611 COTGR., *Allotement* .. an allotting, or laying out vnto euery one his part. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. 168 Lawes touching the allotting out of Grounds. 1711 *Tatler* (J.) A man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion.

†**A·ll ou·t,** *adv. phr. Obs.* Also written 4 al-out, 5–6 al-out(e, all-out. [See ALL C 9.]

1. *adv.* Entirely, completely, quite.

c 1300 *Beket* 1940 The lawes of his lond alout riȝt withsede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2935 Now have I declared thee alle oute. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 866 Thay approched Columbere toun al-oute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvi. 19 To mekil all out sa cruel punyssing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 10 Not all out foure moneths. *Ibid.* I. 365 Not all out so good. 1638 SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* (1681) II. 115 Our conversation .. cannot be all out so free and familiar.

2. *esp.* **To drink all out**: to empty a bumper.

1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quaught, I drinke all out. *Je boys dautant.* 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 151 There be many good felowes, the whyche wyll drynke all out. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 13 To say *drink a Garaus* .. which is to say *All-out.*

3. Hence *subst.* A bumper. [Cf. CAROUSE.]

1611 COTGR., *Alluz* (Fr.), all-out; or a carouse fully drunk up.

A·ll o·ver, *adv. phr.* [See ALL C 9.]

1. Over the whole extent, in every part; over the whole body, in every limb.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 115 The properties of God .. to bee all ouer, and euerie where. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. iii, I am so full of joy,—nay, joy all over. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccix/4 Stray'd .. a Mare .. black all over. 1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.* 101 It was confounding the Ideas of Creator and Creature, and was all over Contradictory, and Repugnant. *Mod.* I ache all over.

2. Finished, brought to a close; done for. (Cf. Ger. *vorüber.*) *It is all over with* = L. *actum est de.* *Mod.* It's all over with poor John.

3. *adj.* (from 1) *colloq.* Indisposed all over or all through the body, generally ill.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 146 It gives you an all-over sort of feeling.

All-o'verish, *adj. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Having a general and indefinite sense of illness pervading the body; generally seized or indisposed.

All-o'verishness. *colloq.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] A general sense of illness or indisposition all through the body.

1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 195 That indescribable all-overishness resulting from too much drink. 1882 *Society* 11 Jan. 11/1 'What's the trouble?' asked the doctor. 'I feel a sort of dislocated all-overishness.'

Allow (ălau'), *v.* Forms: 4–6 alowe, alow, (4 aloow), 5 aloue, 5–7 allowe, 6– allow. [a. OFr. *aloue-r* (15th c. *all-*), 1. to praise, commend:—L. *allaudā-re* (f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *laudāre* to praise); 2. to bestow, assign:—L. *allocā-re* (f. *al-* = *ad-* + *locāre* to place, stow. The two were apparently completely identified in OFr. and viewed as senses of one word, which was adopted with both senses in Eng. *a* 1300. Between the two primary significations there naturally arose a variety of uses blending them in the general idea of *assign with approval*, grant, concede a thing claimed or urged, admit a thing offered, permit, etc., etc.]

I. To praise, commend, approve of. II. To admit as probable. III. To permit. IV. To bestow, grant. V. To take into account, give credit for.

I. To praise, commend, sanction, view or receive with approbation. (Fr. *alouer*:—L. *allaudāre*.)

†1. *trans.* To laud, praise, commend. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 149 He wolde .. be God ylyche, To be alowed. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 281 Þe gode bisshop Antoyn Þer he bare Þe pris, His dedes ere to alowe, for his hardynesse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 4 Somme lakkede my lyf ' allowed it fewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 355 Gretly were thei to a-lowe and to preise. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 672/2 Saint Mary Magdaleyn was more alowed of Christ for bestowing that costly oyntemente vpon hys heade .. then if she had solde it. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 77, I can alowe them for theyr labores in sekyng out of symples. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xiv. 594 To put that in execution which they so well allowed and approved. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* (1857) 201 Should I be censured by a world of men, when I am secretly allowed by thee, I could contemn it. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks. 1834 II. 81 Proud To find the triumphs of his youth allow'd.

2. To approve of, sanction (ranging from a sense hardly differing from the prec., to that of barely passing as acceptable or defensible). *arch.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 137 That everech man hyt mo3t alowe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 69 'No, redely,' quod reson, 'that reule I alowe.' 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiii. (1859) 9 Euery wigt loueth, and maynteneth the thyng that he alowith. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 6 For the Lorde aloweth y^e^ waye of the rightuous, but the waye of the vngodly shal perishe. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 390, I refused to allow the mass with my presence. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xi. 48 Truely ye beare witnesse that ye allowe the deeds of your fathers. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 425 Upon reasonable cause to be allowed by a justice of the peace.

b. *intr.* with *upon, of*: To approve of. (Still in some dialects as 'allow on.')

c 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* II. 120 He cowld never be movyd .. to alow uppon any practyse agaynst Kinge Edward. 1583 *Let.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. 159 [A thing] which I allow well of. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 142 If you countenance and allow of their authority. 1724 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 141, I use still the very same freedom with him .. because I know you allow of this.

3. To receive with approval or approbation; accept. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20034 Þou nu will mi wil a-lou. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 14 Ther shal be 3iue to hym .. lot in the temple of God most aloowid [1388 a most acceptable eritage]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 498 II. 174, I vele but littille that my gode wille ys allowed. 1611 COTGR., To Allow: *allouer, greer, approuver, accepter.* 1669 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. i. (1675) 78 God mercifully allows the Will for the Effect .. favourably accepting what we can do.

†b. *intr.* with *of.* (Cf. *accept of.*) *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1/2 The Churches, whiche did alreadie verie well allowe of him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. i. 4 When I love you as never woman loved another, and when you have allowed of that concern and of that love—

II. To accept as reasonable or valid; to admit (intellectually).

4. To accept as true or valid; to acknowledge, admit, grant.

1548 COVERDALE tr. *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Pet.* 1 If any man allowe not the vnderstanding of Rome by Babylon. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 15 Hope towards God, which they themselues also allow. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 29 b, Upon hearing the proofes either allowed or disallowed the same. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 169/2 The citizens .. were compelled .. to allow his great abilities. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 586 Her innocence shall be allowed.

b. *intr.* with *of.* (Cf. *accept, admit of.*)

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ii. § 158 (1642) 71 They allow of that which the principall speaketh. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 5/1 Manie doo not allow of this historie of Albion the giant. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 362 If we allow of Their reckoning. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 133 As to what texts I have .. alledg'd to you, you allow of them all. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. 1879, 199 Jortin is willing to allow of other miracles.

5. with *subord. cl.* To admit something claimed; to acknowledge, grant, concede; to accede to an opinion.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiii. (1847) 135/1, I suppose it will be allowed us that marriage is a human society. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 5 She has, I will allow, a very pleasing Aspect. 1768 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 370, I allow also that part of the expense of the rich is in foreign produce. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 131 He allowed that the old Pre-Raphaelites had .. exquisite merits.

6. with *compl.* (*inf.* formerly omitted or expressed by *for*) To acknowledge or admit a thing *to be* something.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 36 Martia was generally allowed for ruler and king of the realme. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 144 Not allowing Porsenna a lawful judge in regard of their late league. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 512 *note*, The Self-Tormentor of Terence's, which is allowed a most excellent Comedy. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. ii. 249 They'll not allow our friend .. to be handsome. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) 43 It had been allowed for law. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* 129 Poetry is allowed to border upon the horizon of mysticism.

7. To come to the conclusion, to form the opinion, or state as an opinion formed. (*In Eng. and Amer. dialects.*)

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 297 To Alowe, to make good or allowable, to declare to be true, *Approbo.* 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* v. 98, I allow you have killed your coon in your day? 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* 13 'Master Nappet, he allowed that it was almost too bad.' 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* June 293, 'I 'lowed I'd make him sorry fur it, an' I reckon I hev.'

III. To admit the realization of, permit.

8. *trans.* To concede, permit (an action or event).

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. i. 391 The queen's proclamation .. allowing only the reading of the epistles. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxi. 192 Where many sorts of Worship be allowed. *Mod.* Such practices are no longer allowed.

b. with *inf.*

1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* in Milton *Areop.* xvi. (Arb.) 16 Euery person or persons, now allowed or admitted to have the vse of a Presse. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* III. vi. Wks. 1784 II. 201 Mr. Gaywit does not allow me to play at Quadrille. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 99 He was not allowed to take advantage of the general rule.

9. *refl.* To surrender oneself *to*, lend oneself *to* (*obs.*); to permit oneself to indulge *in*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 107 His roguish madness Allows itself to anything. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* 1723 I. 149 If the Man .. allows himself in that Wickedness which he thinks his Religion allows of. 1815 PALEY *Serm.* (ed. 7) vii. 126 The true child of God allows himself in no sin whatever. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. 247 It refuses to allow itself in any violent or spasmodic passion.

10. *intr.* with *of.* To permit the occurrence or existence *of*, to admit *of*.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 290 His condition would not allow of his talking longer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 19 She tacitly allows of his future visits. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 209 The snow .. sufficiently compact to allow of a stake being firmly fixed in it.

IV. To allot, assign, bestow (Fr. *allouer*:—L. *allocāre*).

†11. To assign to any one as his right or due; to accord. (With *direct* and *indir. obj.*) *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 77 On Þe same asise serued & alowed Of alle Þe franchise, Þat it are was dowed. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exps.* 152 My mastyre alowyd hys fermour off Freffeld ffor otys .. *vs. xd.* 1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I alowe him xii*d.* a day for his costes: *je luy aloue douze deniers par jour pour ses despens.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 302 To alow or finde ones costes or expences, *Sumptus alicui rei suggerere.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 303 And you must cut this flesh from off his breast; The Law allowes it, and the court awards it.

12. To give, or let any one have, as his share, or as appropriate to his needs. (Const. as in 11.)

c 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* 1880, 387 He alowid Þe comonte her liflode. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. viii. 173 A certaine of graine allowed them at the kinges allowaunce. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 320 In this Six Days' Creation one entire Day is allow'd to the Formation of the Air. 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 193 Allow him but his plaything of a Pen. 1856 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iii. (ed. 3) 143 It was arranged that the Emperor should allow him 100 florins.

†13. To give an allowance to (a person); to portion, endow. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm., Rew. honouring God*, Those whom he .. maintains in a handsome garb, allows largely. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 496 § 2 The Father who allows his Son to his utmost ability.

V. To admit or take into account.

†14. To place to one's credit in an account; to reckon, count to one. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2467 Alle the gud dedys that we haf done Onence our syns sal than sem fone; And yhit we er unsyker .. Wether thai sal be alowed or noght. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xv. 6 Abram leuede to God, and it was alowid to hym to ry3twisnes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allowyn yn rekenynge, *Alloco.* 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gr. Brit.* I. II. xiii. 121 They deliver the same attested for a lawful Tally to the Clerk of the Pipe to be allowed in the Great Roll.

†15. Hence, To remit or deduct from the debit or the amount due or charged; to abate. *Obs.*

1501 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 91, I will that John Etoon haue alowyd iij *li.* to hym of the laste payment of mony that he owyth on to me. 1530 PALSGR. 420/2, I alowe or abate upon a reckenyng or accompte made.

16. *gen.* To make an addition or deduction, as the case may be, of (so much), on account of something requiring to be taken into consideration, though not formally appearing in the reckoning.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 87 In exchange of old lead for sheets new run, is allowed three shillings in every hundred weight for waste. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 18 It will therefore be very reasonable to allow on their account as much as added to the losses of the conqueror, may amount to a million of deaths. *Mod.* You must allow an hour at least for time lost in changing trains, and waiting at stations.

17. *To allow for*: To allow what is right or fair, to make due allowance for; also *fig.* To bear in mind as a modifying or extenuating circumstance.

c 1711 ADDISON (J.) Allowing .. for the different ways of making it. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 48 If your Ladyship will not allow for me .. what will become of me? *a* 1762 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxix. 131, I allow a great deal for the inconstancy of mankind. *Mod.* To allow for expansion or shrinkage, for friction or the resistance of the air, for the increase of population since the census, for the place and circumstances of a speech, etc.

Allowable (ălau'ăb'l), *a.* Also aphet. **lowable.** [a. Fr. *allouable*, f. *allouer*: see ALLOW and -ABLE.]

†1. Worthy of praise; praiseworthy, laudable. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 130 Lowable [*v.r.* al-, allowable] was it neuere. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXIX. (1859) 62 A statu, or an ymage his allowable and sadde condicions. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Louable*, praise worthy, allowable, laudable. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 44 True and allowable rhetorick, that is, of what is decorous and convenient to be spoken. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 176 There is a sweeter, more noble and allowable sort of vengeance.

2. Worthy of sanction, approval, or acceptance (without rising to *praise*); satisfactory, acceptable.

1552 HULOET, Allowable, *Acceptabilis.* 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxiii. (1634) 469 If he goe about to make himselfe allowable to him [God] with innocency and honesty of life. 1580 BARET A 299 Pleasant, alowable, acceptable, *Acceptus.* 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 If the olde vulgar had bene at all points allowable. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. ii. § 8 (1674) 104 Custom had made it not only excusable but allowable.

3. To be intellectually admitted or conceded.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 ¶ 2 The advantages of action, show and dress on these occasions are allowable.

b. Worthy of provisional acceptance; probable.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 3 Therein an allowable allusion unto the tropical conversion of the Sun. *Ibid.* 8 What Tremelius rendreth Spina is allowable in the sense.

4. Worthy of toleration, fit to be borne, permitted, endured; tolerable, permissible, admissible, excusable, legitimate. (At first in negative sentences.)

a 1568 COVERDALE *Christs Cross* viii. Wks. II. 258 Prayer for the dead is not .. allowable or to be excused. 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 There is no lawfully allowable religion, but that which is ioyned with truthe. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 310 III. 193 Devise some allowable and parliamentary way .. to supply the present necessities. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 555 ¶ 2 The licence allowable to a feigned character. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.) Their pursuit of it is not only allowable but laudable. 1790 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 454 It may be defended as a very allowable practice. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 140 A little touch of very allowable finery in the gay window-curtains. 1868 M. PATTISON *Acad. Organ.* § 5. 143 The payment of the teacher by endowment is not only allowable, it is necessary.

Allowableness (ălau'ăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being allowable; permissibleness, legitimacy.

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 329 To discourse of Lots, as to their Nature, Use, and Allowableness. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 184 To stand approved in the eyes of others for the allowableness of my attempt. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIX. 147 He doubts the allowableness of his delay.

Allowably (ălau'ăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an allowable manner; laudably, commendably, admissibly, permissibly, excusably, legitimately

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. 138 More allowablie therfore writeth Marrow. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 40 This last sort .. may allowably beare matter not alwayes of the grauest. 1663 BOYLE *Exper. Phil.* (R.) I should allowably enough discharge my part. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. ix. 52 Your sister .. may allowably be angry at you. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 190 There are senses in which we may allowably use the word chance.

Allowance (ălau'ăns), *sb.* Also 4 alouance, 5 alowans, 5–6 alowance. [a. OFr. *alouance*, f. *alouer*: see ALLOW and -ANCE.] The action of allowing; a thing allowed.

I. Of praising, approving, admitting, permitting.

†1. Praise, applause. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 215 Of logyke ne of lawe In legenda sanctorum Is litel allowaunce made. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 Vain allowance of his own desert. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 259 It is not the allowance or applause of men that I seek.

2. Approbation, approval; sanction; voluntary acceptance. *arch.*

1552 HULOET, Allowaunce, accepcion or estimation, *Acceptio.* 1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. To Reader, If I did not, holding myselfe contented with the allowance of God alone, despise the iugementes of men. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 107 They all with one consent made allowance of Vercingetorix for their Generall. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccoxxxvi/8 Her Creditors are required to .. assent to or dissent from the Allowance of her Certificate. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 130 They cannot be gratified at all .. with the allowance of the moral principle. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 426 He look'd smiling on And gave allowance where he needed none.

†3. Admission of something claimed or charged, acknowledgement. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. (1617) 564 This is a good proof and allowance of their innocency. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 30 The censure of the which One, must in your allowance o'reway a whole Theater of Others. 1756 BURKE *Subl.*

& B. Wks. I. 232 Modesty which is a tacit allowance of imperfection.

4. Permission, tolerance, sufferance.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Premon. 6 Because I could not get allowance to doe it publikely. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 261 Nor had he given Tho. Lloyd any allowance to sett his hand to any thing. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 184 Some murmur at the allowance of reading the Scriptures. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iii. 22 By the Doctor's allowance, I enclose it to you. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xvii. § 19. 364 There were many causes of difference between them, the chief being the allowance of slavery in the South.

II. Of taking into account, allotting, granting.

5. The action of placing to one's credit, admitting as an item in an account, or allotting a sum on account of the expenses of a person or thing.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 27 a, Such a wardeine .. shall have allowance of al hys reasonable costes. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Against Church-maintenance and allowance it is not vnknowen what a fiction was deuised. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1874) 24 Illiberalitie of Parents in allowance towards their Children. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 315 Allowance shall be made to him for all his reasonable costs and expenses.

†**6.** A sum allowed in account; an amount placed on the other side of the account as an equivalent; a consideration. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 271 Þy lord lokeþ to haue a-louance for hus [*i. e.* his] bestes, And of þe monye þow haddist þer-myd. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 b, The landes in fee simple bee alotted to ye younger daughter in allowance of the tenementes tayled, allotted to the elder daughter.

7. A definite portion, sum, or amount, allotted or granted to meet any expenses or requirements.

a. Of money, to meet one's expenses.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alowans, *Allocacio.* 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Animadv.* Pref. 35 Then he [*i.e.* the Clerk-Comptroller] to controule the same [expenditure], giving noe larger allowance than there ought to be. 1662 J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 183 Mr. Shakspeare .. had an allowance so large, that hee spent att the rate of 1,000*l.* a-year. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 6 They consider this Allowance [Pin-money] as a kind of Alimoney. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 Five ten-guinea notes for your last quarterly allowance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 464 An excellent order .. increasing the allowances of Captains.

b. A limited portion of food. Hence the phr. *at no allowance*, without stint, at pleasure.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 302 That schollers call their commons or alowance, *Demensum.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 237 That so every beast may eat his own allowance. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxv. 30 His allowance was a continuall allowance giuen him of the king, a dayly rate for euery day. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 56 The short Allowance, the Bread and Water of a Prison. 1836 MARRYAT *Midship. Easy* xiii. 44 They had but their allowance of bread and grog for one day. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 42 His people pluck him at no allowance.

c. A restricted portion of anything granted.

1637 MILTON *Comus* 308 In such a scant allowance of starlight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 14 ¶ 12 We had also but a very short Allowance of Thunder and Lightning. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i. 166 A popularity of twenty-four hours was, in those times [1788], no uncommon allowance.

8. A sum or item put to one's credit in an account; *hence*, rebate, deduction, discount. *To make allowance*: to add to or deduct from a reckoning, in order to provide for some incidental circumstance.

1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Alowaunce for money, *alouuance.* 1552 HULOET, Allowaunce in rekenynge, *Subductio.* 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 77 There must be an allowance for the waste of the Timber. 1740 *Act of Parl.* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. ix. 44 With such allowances, abatements, discounts, and drawbacks .. as are by law prescribed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 326 He made no allowance for what the portion of the earth in question perspired at the same time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 25. 363 Making allowance for the time required by the sound to ascend from the bottom. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Administr.* 43 The usual allowance for Administrators' commissions in Pennsylvania is five per cent. upon the personal property.

9. *fig.* The taking into account, or consideration, of mitigating, extenuating, or excusing circumstances. Usually in phr. *To make allowance for.*

1676 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* IV. 75 This Honesty of theirs ought to have many Grains for its Allowance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 274 ¶ 1 To have proper Allowances made for their Conduct. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 173 II. 140 The spectators are always candid enough to give great allowances .. to a new actor. *c* 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* (1849) 29 To make every allowance for the colonel's advanced state of life. 1846 MILL *Logic* VI. viii. § 3 Apply their principles with innumerable allowances. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* V. (ed. 4) 31 He made allowances for her weakness. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 4 Allowance must be made for his constant flattery of his own master.

†**10.** A balance, remainder. *Obs.*

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* v. § 326 (1642) 144 If a man seised of three acres .. enfeoffeth a stranger .. of two of the three acres .. and the wife is endowed of the third acre which remaineth as allowance of the other acres. 1552 HULOET, Allowaunce, or that whiche fulfilleth, maketh good, or vp, or supplieth that which wanteth in measure, numbre or quantity, *Supplementum.*

11. *Comb.* or *Attrib.* as *allowance-money, system.*

1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 697 One quarter of his majesties allowance money. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 48 Who receives the Benefit of Short Allowance-Money? 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 48 The factitious increase of population caused by the allowance-system.

Allowance (ălau·ăns), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. to *distance, dower, portion,* etc.]

1. To put (any one) upon an allowance; to limit (him) in the amount allowed.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, I have made up my mind .. to allowance him .. to put him upon a fixed allowance. 1840 — *O. C. Shop* xxxvi, Don't you ever go and say you were allowanced, mind that. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. i. 10, I am allowanced two glasses three hours before dinner.

2. To supply (a thing) in fixed and limited quantities; esp. in ppl. adj. **allowanced.**

1840 DICKENS *O. C. Shop* (1867) 276 I'd advise you not to waste time like this. It's allowanced here you know. 1859 *Cornh. Mag.* I. 116 The evening pannikin of tea and the allowanced pound of pemmican.

†**Allow·e, alow·ys.** [a. OFr. *al(l)ouy*, prop. *alouys*: — L. **allocātīci-um, -īti-um*, one whose attribute it is to be *allocāt-us*, hired: see ALLOCATE and -ITIOUS. The final *-s* was in 14c. Fr. occ. treated as a pl. inflexion, and so with *allowes* in Eng.] A hired servant, a hireling.

c 1483 *Chron. Lond.* (1827) 156 As wele allowes and servaunts as the maisters. 1494 FABYAN VI. CXCVIII. 205 He shuld scantly haue of his owne, as alowys or seruaunt had.

Allowed (ălau·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOW + -ED.]

†**1.** Praised, approved, sanctioned, accepted as satisfactory. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ix. 12 My werkys shul ben aloowid [1388 acceptable]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 297 No man better esteemed or alowed of his countrie men, *Nemo probatior suis.* 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 184 The Names of the twelve .. allowed and accepted by the majority.

2. Permitted by authority, licensed.

1589 *Hay any Work* 39 He solde it to an allowed printer. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, An allowed cart or chariot. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 101 There is no slander in an allow'd foole, though he do nothing but rayle. 1690 J. NORRIS *On Beatitudes* Wks. IV. 352 Moderate even in the most allow'd Enjoyments. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 206 The allowed enjoyments of domestic life.

3. Acknowledged, admitted.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 180 II. 169 The allowed and established models of good breeding. 1872 C. HAMMOND *Text. Crit.* (1880) Introd. 8 We have the following allowed facts to start with.

4. Assigned as a portion or due share; allotted.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alowede, *Allocatus.* 1578 *Cecil Papers* in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 43 Havinge only duringe that tyme allowed unto him breade and water.

5. Remitted, deducted in reckoning.

1674 COLES, Allowed in Reckoning, *Substractus.*

Allowedly (ălau·ĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. (formerly pronounced *allow-ed*) + -LY 2.] In a manner that is allowed, admitted, or acknowledged; by general allowance or admission; admittedly.

1602 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 47 a, Alowdly improba[b]le in it self. 1678 MANTON 20 *Serm.* v. Wks. 1871 II. 230 Living willingly and allowedly in his sins. 1742 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1806) 5 Allowedly more genteel. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 243 It may allowedly be used in all cases. 1879 *Academy* 29 The English is allowedly one of the most complete of the European languages.

Allower (ălau·ər). [f. ALLOW + -ER 1.] One who allows.

†**1.** One who praises, approves, abets, countenances; a patron, or abettor. *Obs.*

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scotl.* (1728) 45 The fortifiers and allowers of him in such wickedness. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 303 A prooуer, an alower, a prayser, *Probator.* 1606 *King's Declar.* 13 (L.) This pretended assembly, together with their associates and allowers. 1647 N. WARD *Simple Cobbler* 14 Not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that .. Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction.

2. One who admits, or permits.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Allowing (ălau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLOW + -ING 1.]

†**1.** Praise, commendation, approval, applause.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 1 The allowynge or praysynge of the deth. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* Ded. 1 This commendacyon and alowyng of Physicions and Phisick in this playn and expressed wordes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 305 The approouing or alowing, *Approbatio.* 1632 SHERWOOD, An Allowing, *Approuvement.*

2. Permitting, permission.

3. The giving of a portion or allowance.

1674 COLES, Allowing (giving), *Exhibitio.*

4. Rebate, deduction.

1674 COLES, An Allowing in Reckoning, *deductio.*

¶ Capable also of being used in various other meanings of vb. ALLOW, especially gerundially, as After allowing that this might be so, etc.

Allowing (ălau·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOW + -ING 2.]

1. Approving, applauding.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 454 With many allowing tokens was Euarchus speech heard.

2. 'Admitting, permitting, granting, abating.' Ash 1775.

Allowment (ălau·mĕnt). ? *Obs.* [f. ALLOW + -MENT; or perh. a. Fr. **allouement.*] The action of allowing or sanctioning; sanction, approval.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 96/2 Bicause God would vse this man in great matters, he gaue a greater allowment of him, then he did of others. *Ibid.* 483/1 The kynde of allowement which all they must haue, that are set in any publique office.

Alloxan (ælǫ·ksăn). *Chem.* [f. ALL(ANTOIN) + OXA(LIC) + -AN, 'so named by Liebig and Wöhler in 1838, because it contains the elements of allantoin and oxalic acid.' H. E. Roscoe.] An organic compound $C_4H_2N_2O_4$ crystallizing in large efflorescent rectangular prisms; one of the oxidation products of uric acid, being a monureide of mesoxalic acid constituted by the radical mesoxalyl CO.2(CO)″ and the urea-residue CO.(2NH)″.

1853 THUDICHUM *Urine* 81 The reaction consists in the formation of alloxan, urea, and nitrous acid. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 317 Alloxan is formed by the action of various oxidizing agents.

Alloxanate (ælǫ·ksănēt). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ATE 4.] A salt of alloxanic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 138 [Alloxanic] is a dibasic acid, forming acid as well as normal salts: the formula of normal alloxanates is $C_4H_2M_2N_2O_5$, of acid alloxanates $C_4H_3MN_2O_5$. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38, 109 Alloxanate of ammonia.

Alloxanic (ælǫksæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of alloxan, as in *alloxanic acid*, a bi-basic acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_5$ = alloxan + H_2O.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 137 Alloxanic acid forms hard white needles arranged in radiated groups or warty masses.

Alloxantin (ælǫksæ·ntin). *Chem.* An organic compound, $C_8H_4N_4O_7$, crystallizing in small, 4-sided, oblique rhombic prisms; consisting of two molecules of alloxan minus 1 atom of oxygen, OC.2(NH) = 2(OC).COC.2(OC) = 2(NH).CO.

1853 THUDICHUM *Urine* 81 On dissolving uric acid in dilute nitric acid, alloxantine is obtained. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 319 An aqueous solution of alloxan decomposes on boiling into alloxantin.

Alloy (ălŏi·), *sb.* Also 6 aloye. [a. mod.Fr. *aloi*: — OFr. *alei*, retained in Norman as *alai, allai*, whence our earlier word ALLAY *sb.* 1, which this Parisian form has since 1600 gradually displaced. Through the erroneous fancy that Fr. *aloi* was = *à loi* 'to law,' the word, meaning originally simple 'combination, union,' came to be used specially of the mixing of baser metal with gold or silver in coinage, so as to bring it to the recognized standard, and hence of the standard itself.]

I. *literal.*

1. The comparative purity or mixedness of gold or silver; fineness, quality, standard. = ALLAY *sb.* 3.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* IV. xii. 245 Silver drawne with Mercurie, is so fine, that it never abates of two thousand three hundred and fourescore of alloy. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* 396 The Mony of this Kingdom is of a good Alloy. 1871 DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. 65 The civil authority stamps its image, to authenticate its weight and alloy.

†**2.** Agio of exchange (? originally an allowance for difference of standard). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *L'aggio*, the aloye or losse of money by exchange, coyning, or banke. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 271 Much after the same current Rate and Standard: only there hath been some little difference in the alloy.

3. An inferior metal mixed with one of greater value; *esp.* that which is added to gold and silver coinage. = ALLAY *sb.* 2.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 345 Half the Silver is taken out, and Copper or other Alloy put into the place. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. XXV. 109 Bad shillings, in which 4 ounces of pure metal were mixed with 8 of alloy. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. 4 Only a practised eye can detect the amount of alloy in an ornament professedly manufactured of gold.

4. The condition of combination between different metals melted together. (Without reference to their relative values.)

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. 508 Making the alloy of the metal and the platina more complete. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 351 That peculiar .. form of association which metallurgists term an alloy.

5. A mixture of metals; a metallic compound, an amalgam. *Formerly*, A compound containing a baser metal. = ALLAY *sb.* 1.

1656 H. MORE *Ant. agst. Ath.* (1712) Pref. 20 Whether this be that ancient golden Key .. or one made of baser alloy. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 185 In the alloys the metallic appearance and properties are preserved.

Native alloy: an alloy of osmium and iridium occurring with native platinum, called also *Iridosmine.*

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 918 The native alloy on account of its hardness is used to point metallic pens.

II. *figurative.*

†**5.** Intrinsic standard or character, quality, temper, vein. = ALLAY *sb.* 6. (Cf. Fr. *de bon aloi.*) *Obs.*

1596 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* 2nd Proeme, If thy wit be of the common and vulgar alloy. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. 13 A Soull of the same alloy as our owne. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* ix. 27 To inhaunce the price of a Presbyter somewhat within the aloye of a Bishop. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 136 Workings of so lofty and refined an alloy.

6. Admixture of that which lowers the character or takes from the value. Hence *concr.* Alien element, anything that detracts from, impairs, or sullies. = ALLAY *sb.* 4, 5.

1625 BACON *Eleg. Sent.* Wks. 1860, 193 There's no fortune so good, but it has its alloy. 1712 *Spect.* No. 548 ¶ 4 Every one has in him a natural alloy, tho' one may be fuller of dross than another. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. i. 2 Disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. iii. 83 A base alloy of moral cowardice. 1863 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 166 A face .. so spiritualised, so refined from all earthly alloy.

Alloy (ălŏi·), *v.* [a. mod.Fr. *aloyer*:—OFr. *aleier, alier*:—L. *alligāre*. The north. Fr. form *allayer* (=*alleyer, aleier*), whence our earlier ALLAY, long continued to be the standard Fr. form, and is alone found in Cotgr. 1611. Since the 17th c. it has been displaced by *aloyer* (probably by assimilation to the sb., which has been *aloi* in standard Fr. from an early period: see prec.). In the wake of the Fr., Eng. also has substituted *alloy* for the Norman *allay*, first in the sb. and then *c* 1690 in the vb.]

1. To mix with a baser metal so as to reduce to a desired standard or quality. = ALLAY *v.*2 1.

1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 40 Most of the Silver of the World, both in Money and Vessels, being alloy'd (*i.e.* mixed with some baser metals). 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 361 Melting of Coin for Bullion, and bringing in Bullion for Coin *alloy'd*.. will be avoided. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 93 Gold and silver.. when alloyed with a little copper. *Ibid.* I. 96 The alloy for silver coinage is always copper, and a very pure quality of this metal is used for alloying.

2. To mix metals (without reference to their relative value); to form compounds of two or more metals.

1822 [See ALLOYED 3]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 30 When we wish to alloy three or more metals, we often experience difficulties.

3. *intr.* (*refl.*) To enter into combination with another metal.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 29 One metal does not alloy indifferently with every other metal. 1875 *Ibid.* I. 99 Gold and iron alloy with ease.

4. *fig.* To mix with something inferior; to lower in degree, debase, contaminate by admixture. = ALLAY *v.*2 2.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) App. 9 Some [heaps of Salt] being exquisitely White, others alloy'd with Dirt. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* x. 117 Their external prosperity was not alloyed by troubles from within.

5. *fig.* To temper, moderate, modify. Cf. ALLAY *v.*1

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 10 The heat in the day time being alwaies alloy'd with the Sea Breezes. 1875 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. 42 Gentle and submissive persons, who might by their true patience have alloyed the hardness of the common crowd.

Alloyage (ălŏi·ĕdʒ). [a. Fr. *aloyage*, f. *aloyer*: see ALLOY and -AGE.] The art or process of alloying metals.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Chem.* 109 To this difference in fusibility, part of the phenomena attendant upon alloyage are owing.

Alloyed (ălŏi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Mixed with a baser metal, so as to be reduced in quality.

1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 40 Fine Silver is usually dearer than so much Silver alloy'd. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* viii. 164 Alloyed metals, or adulterated liquids.

2. Hence *fig.* Debased, deteriorated, through the admixture of something injurious.

1827 CARLYLE *Richter, Misc.* I. 15 This man, alloyed with imperfections as he may be, is consistent. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 227 Pleasures so fleeting and so alloyed.

3. Combined so as to form a metallic compound.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 118 They always contain native iron alloyed with nickel. 1860 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 93 Copper alloyed with zinc forms brass.

Alloying (ălŏi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLOY *v.* + -ING1.]

1. The action of reducing or modifying a metal by mixing a portion of an inferior ingredient.

1875 [See ALLOY *v.* 1].

2. The combining of metals.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 32 The alloying of given quantities of two metals of known densities. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 499 The fusion or alloying of metals.

Alloying (ălŏi·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALLOY *v.* + -ING2.] Modifying, or combining with, another metal.

1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 69 To him the steel together with the alloying metals.. was forwarded.

Allozooid (æ:lozō·u·oid). *Biol.* [f. Gr. ἄλλο-ς other, different + ZOOID, f. Gr. ζῷ-ον living being + -OID.] A separated animal bud differing in nature from the animal from which it originates.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 The same terms are applied to animals, whence we have isozooids and allozooids.

† **Allron.** *Obs.* ? A fabric originally made at Oleron in France.

1603 in *Verney Papers* (1853) 91 That he shall delyuer.. not only so many allrons and sale clothes for shipps as shall amount to the full somme of 100*l.* but also all such allrons and saile clothes for shippes as the said Frauncis shall or can make during the said term of 5 yeares.

A·ll rou·nd, all-round, *phr.* used as *adv., prep.*, and *a.* [See ALL C 9.]

A. *adv.* Everywhere around; affecting equally every one in a circle or company. In a complete circuit; so as to include all the parts of anything, or every member of a circle or company.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 15 Revelation is a light on God's character, taken all round. 1882 TENNYSON, Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound! *Mod.* To make things pleasant all round.

B. *prep.* Around all the parts of, round in every direction.

1805 in Nicolas's *Disp.* (1845) VII. 209 *note*, Cutter's head all round the compass during the night.

C. *adj.* Including everything in a given circle, affecting everyone or everything alike; equally developed all round. *An all-round man*: one who is 'good all around,' or has ability in all departments.

1869 *Notes on N. W. Prov. Ind.* 98 We find an all-round rent of so much per acre charged on the cultivation. *a* 1883 *Angler's Souvenir* 270 Very few anglers are 'all round' men —*i.e.* devote themselves to the pursuit of all branches of angling alike.

A·ll-rou·nder. *fam.* [f. prec. + -ER.] He who, or that which, is all round; hence applied to a man who is able 'all round'; to a collar which fits all round, etc.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 42. 369 That particularly demonstrative type of the [collar] species known as 'the all-rounder!' 1865 LD. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 163 Dressed in full uniform, with high stand-up collar; the modern all-rounder not having got so far into Asia.

All saints. The saints in heaven collectively, = ALL HALLOWS. Hence a frequent dedication of churches. *Also*, the festival on which there is a general celebration of the saints, more fully called **All Saints' Day** (first of November), instituted early in the 7th century, when the Pantheon was transformed into a Christian church; *also*, the season adjoining this festival, ALL-HALLOW-TIDE.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xii. 5 All Saintes [*marg. note* 'Hallomas'] doe laie for porke and souse, for sprats and spurlings for their house.

Allseed (ɔ̄·lsīd). *Bot.* [ALL- E 1 + SEED.] A name given to various plants producing a great quantity of seed. (Often a book translation of the botanical name of the genus or species.)

a. The genus *Polycarpon*, consisting of small annual weeds, one of which is found in Engl. b. A species of Goosefoot (*Chenopodium polyspermum*). c. *Radiola Millegrana*. Prior. d. The Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Pratt.

All souls. The souls of all the pious dead; as in All Souls' College, at Oxford, founded to offer prayers for the souls of all the faithful departed. *Also*, the festival on which the church of Rome makes supplications for the souls of all the faithful deceased, more fully called

All Souls' Day. [OE. *ealra sawlena dæg*; the old gen. pl. came down to the 16th c. in the form *solne*.] The second of November.

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 33 On Alsolne day doctor Allyn beganne in the Gray freeres at afternone. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. i. 10 *Buck.* This is All-soules day (Fellow) is it not? *Sher.* It is. *Buck.* Why then Al-soules day, is my bodies doomsday.

All Souls' Eve. The evening of November 1st.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xvi, 'Twas All-souls' eve, and Surrey's heart beat high.

Allspice (ɔ̄·lspəis). [ALL- E 1 + SPICE, so called because it has been 'supposed to combine the flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.']

1. An aromatic spice, also called Jamaica Pepper or Pimenta, the dried berry of *Eugenia Pimenta* or Allspice Tree (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*) of the West Indies.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv, Ambergrease, nutmegs and allspice. 1866 *Morn. Star* 17 Mar., Reduction in value of the pimento or all-spice.

2. With various epithets, applied to other aromatic shrubs: **Allspice Tree** or **Carolina Allspice**, *Calycanthus floridus*, a flowering shrub, native to U. S., and cultivated in Engl.; **Japan Allspice**, *Chimonanthus fragrans*, an early-flowering shrub introduced from China in 1766; **Wild Allspice**, *Lindera Benzoin*, a lauraceous shrub native to N. Amer., bearing an aromatic berry, said to have been used as a substitute for allspice.

1768 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8) Ii 3 The bark.. has a very strong aromatic scent; from whence the inhabitants of Carolina gave it the title of Allspice. 1789 AITON *Hort. Kew.* II. 220 Japan Allspice. 1830 RAFINESQUE *Med. Flora* II. 236 *Lindera benzoin* has many vulgar names, Spicewood, Allspice. 1866 J. BALFOUR in *Treas. Bot.* 203 The bark of Carolina Allspice is used as a substitute for cinnamon. 1866 A. BLACK *ibid.* 270 The Japan Allspice is a much-branched shrub, and generally treated as a wall-plant in gardens.

Allspicy (ɔ̄·lspəi·si), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -Y1; cf. *peppery*.] Of all-spice; hot, warm.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 217 Poor Martha's allspicy temper.

Allthing. *Obs.* or *dial.* Everything. See ALL A 3.

Allto, all-to: see ALL C 14, 15.

† **Allube·scency.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *adl-, allubēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *allubēscĕre* to be pleasing to, to find pleasure in, as if ad. L. **allubēscentia*. Cf. ADLUBESCENCE.] 'A willingness; also content.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

Allude (ălī·ūd), *v.* [ad. L. *allūd-ĕre* to play with, joke or jest at, dally with, touch lightly upon a subject; f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *lūdĕre* to play.]

† 1. *trans.* To play with, make game of, mock. *Obs.*

1535 HENRY VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. liii, Making him [the Pope] a God, to the great deceit, alluding, and seducing of our subjects. 1577 DEE *Relat. ab. Spirits* I. (1659) 418, E. K. then came to me and said, I think there is some wicked spirit that would allude me.

† 2. To play upon words, to refer by play of words: a. *intr.* To play upon, or make a play with (words); to pun. b. *trans.* To refer by word-play, to apply punningly. c. *intr.* To have a punning reference. *Obs.*

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1/1 Christ.. alluding to his [St. Peter's] name, called him a rock. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 4 There canne be no such allusion of woordes in the englyshe.. except a man wold rather allude at the woordes, than expresse the sentence. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 148 In respect of Pope Gregory his alluding the name of Engelisce vnto Angellike. *Ibid.* v. 141 The reuerent Father perceiuing this name to alude vnto the name of Angeli. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 117 Gray-hounds.. called *Windspill*, alluding to compare their swiftness with the winde.

† 3. To refer by the play of fancy. a. *trans.* To refer (a thing) fancifully or figuratively, to compare symbolically, *to* (something else). b. *intr.* To have a fanciful or figurative reference, to correspond in a figure, *to* (something else). *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* (1814) 70 Now, to allude this, Philaretes, in this sort conceit me. 1613 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 10 (D.) Some have alluded these three, gold, myrrh, and frankincense, to.. faith, hope, and charity. 1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Ile at last allude her to a water-man. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 209 Hills and relentless rocks, or if there be Things that in hardness more allude to thee. 1655 [See ALLUDING *a.*] 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 133 The holy Ghost alludes not our most wise Creator to a foolish Potter.

4. *intr.* To have an oblique, covert, or indirect reference, to point as it were in passing.

1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 1557, 860/1 These wordes.. allude vnto certaine woordes of Tyndall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 1 Quotations which allude to the Perjuries of the Fair. 1713 — *Englishm.* No. 50. 319 The following Letter alludes to an Edition of a Discourse printed in Ireland. *Mod.* This expression evidently alludes to some circumstance then well known but now forgotten.

5. *intr.* To make an indirect or passing reference, to glance at, refer indirectly *to*. (Often used ignorantly as = *refer* in its general sense.)

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. (1851) I. 162 In a family the master is above the servant.. whereunto Christ himself alludeth. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 251 The Apostle expoundeth, and not only alludeth to these words. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 510 ¶ 3 He alludes to enterprises which he cannot reveal but with the hazard of his life. 1787 GILPIN *Tour Lakes* (R.) The people of the country, alluding to the whiteness of its foam, call it sour-milk force. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 307 He often alluded to his poverty. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 291, I allude to my parents.

† 6. *trans.* To refer (a thing) as applicable, appropriate, or belonging, *to* (as a saying to that to which it refers, a name to its owner, a thing to its author). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 187 Men for honour of Bacchus, did dance upon certain Bottles made of Goats skins.. whereunto Virgil alluded this saying; *Mollibus in pratis unctos saliere per utres.* 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 137 Ninus.. built Ninive, though some allude it to Assur.

† 7. *trans.* (with *obj., inf.*, or *subord. cl.*) To throw out by the way, to hint, suggest. *Obs.*

1547 J. HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* 12, I glanset at payne of mynd, allewdyng That payne to be most payne. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 851/1 The king of Spaine alluded with good right, that the empire apperteined to him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 285 To excuse this unexperienced Notion.. they allude these ensuing Apologies.

Alluded (ălī·ūdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] In *alluded to*: Indirectly referred to, hinted at, meant.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.) That artificial structure here alluded to. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 22 The agency of fire alluded to above.

Alluding (ălī·ūdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The making of indirect reference or allusion.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Allusion*, an alluding or applying to an other thing. 1861 J. HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* vii. 99 Fond of alluding to the fact.

Alluding (ălī·ūdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] In *alluding to*: † a. Suggesting a likeness to (*obs.*). b. Referring indirectly to, hinting at.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 29 Sable wings somewhat alluding to those of Bats. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 197 Another expression of our Authors alluding too this way.

Allume, -inous, obs. var. ALUM, -INOUS.

‖ **Allumette** (alüme·t). [Fr., f. *allumer* to set light to (:—late L. *adlūmināre*, f. *ad* to + *lūmen* light) + *-ette* dim. formative.] A match for lighting.

1848 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 127/2 Twisting an allumette out of one of you.. and relighting my calumet. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Round the World* I. xii. 193 If any allumettes are discovered they are pitilessly confiscated. 1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* viii. 121 A faggot or two of cedar allumettes.

† **Allu·minate,** *v. Obs.*—° [A refashioning of earlier ALLUMINE after *illumin-ate*: see -ATE3.] To illuminate (manuscripts).

1742 BAILEY, *Alluminate*, to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letter painted.

† **Allu·minated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -ED.] Illuminated.

1775 ASH, *Alluminated*, Painted, coloured, embellished.

† **Allu·minating,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -ING1.] Illuminating.

1775 ASH, *Alluminating*, painting, colouring, embellishing.

† **Allu·mine,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *a(l)lumine-r*, a refashioning of OFr. *alumer* (Pr. *alumnar, alumenar*,

It. *allumar, -inar*, Sp. *alumbrar*, Pg. *alumear, allumiar*, OCat. *alumar*):—late L. *adlūminā-re* to set light to, light up, f. *ad* to + *lūminā-re* to light, f. *lūmen* light. In some senses *aluminer* represents earlier *enluminer*, repr. L. *inlūminā̆re*.] To enlighten, brighten, illuminate.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 947 They wold haue him to be worshipped of vs, who allumining them doe reioyce.

†**Allu·minor.** *Obs.* [a. Anglo-Fr. *alluminour* :—OFr. *alumineor*, later *allumineur*, f. *alluminer* (here = *enluminer*) : see prec. and -OR. Aphetized to LUMINOR and LIMNER.] An illuminator of manuscripts, a limner.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, ix, Any writer, lympner, bynder, or imprynter of such bokes [*French version:* Ascun escrivener, alluminour, liour, ou enpressour, autrement dit imprintour. 16*th c. transl.* Any scrivener, allumynour, reader, or printer of such bookes]. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) Alluminor denotes one, that by his Trade coloureth or painteth upon Paper or Parchment. At this day we call such a one a *Limner*. [1754 STOW *London* (Strype) II. v. xiv. 311 quotes Act of Rich. III with 'Alluminer.']

†**Allu·rance.** *Obs.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ANCE, as if a. Fr. **allurance*.] The action of alluring; allurement, enticement.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 315 To draw by allurance: to flatter .. *Blandior*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 396 The Scriptures haue in their lowlinesse more statelines .. in their homelinesse more allurance.

†**Allu·rant,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ANT, as if a. Fr. **allurant*; cf. OFr. *alurant*.] Alluring, enticing, seductive.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Ind., A sweete Singer of new Ballads allurant.

Allure (ălĭū·ɪ), *v.*; also 5–7 alure. [a. OFr. *alure-r, aleurrer, alerrer* to attract, captivate, f. *à* to + *lurer, leurrer* to LURE, orig. a term of Falconry.]

1. To attract by the offer of some advantage or pleasure; to tempt by something flattering or acceptable; to entice; to win over. a. to (or from) a person or party.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 54 Alle these ben alured to 3oure sory secte. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 He executeth the office of our mediator, gently alluring vs vnto him. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 58 To allure the principall of them to his partie. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 67 The foreigners, whom the fame of the discoveries of the Portuguese had allured into their service. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* 607 The military adventurers who were allured to the Mogul standards. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* 210 Alluring her towards him.

b. to (or from) a place.

1531 ELYOT *Governor* (1875) 12 Excepte with some pleasaunt noyse; thei be alured and conueied vnto an other hyue. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* ii. 14, I will allure her, and bring her into the wildernesse. 1769 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 170 He .. Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1876, 73 The fine weather .. allures the ladies into the garden. 1845 HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 187 Many workmen are allured from the country. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. ii. 126 He accordingly sought .. to allure him back to Spain.

c. to (or from) a course of action.

1513 MORE *Edw. V*, Ded. 2 [It] doth allure all well-disposed persons to the imitation of those things. 1534 — *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1274/1 The other lesse euils, that he alewred and alected her with. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diceing* (1843) 104 Him that did teach and practise .. vaine pastimes and playes, and did allure children vp therein. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 134 Things that seem to be hid in words obscure, Do but the Godly mind the more alure, To study. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 170 ¶ 12 Had she not been allured by hopes of relief. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 211 Nothing could allure him from his fidelity to the crown. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 381 Perhaps he had purposely allured his opponents on.

†2. *refl. Obs. rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1632) 145 Such as allure themselves unto it, and that affect to honour .. themselves by such service.

3. *simply*, To exercise an attractive power upon; to appeal temptingly to; to fascinate, charm.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 78 A hundred Nymphs .. Whose features might allure the Sea-gods more then thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 573 The golden Sun in splendor likest Heaven Allur'd his eye. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 185 Viands of various kinds allure the taste. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 63 Some were allured by the modern, others reverenced the ancient. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 17 Sad is the message, yet its sense allures.

†4. *gen.* To draw to or towards oneself, draw forth, attract, elicit (a thing). *Obs.*

1616 SANDYS in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 80 O thankful then God's love alure. 1622 SPARROW *Rationale* (1661) 174 The Priests .. inviting and alluring the mercy of God. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 526 He made use of all the odious terms he could invent, to allure his Majesties Indignation. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819) 327 A sweet liquor allures the approach of flies.

†**Allu·re,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. the vb.] = ALLUREMENT.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 132 Not onlye to ryot is synne but the doctryne also therof and the allure to the same. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 169 Inticd from griefs by some allure diuine. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 10) III. 87 His images and ideas are by an insensible allure, taken throughout from crowded cities.

‖**Allure** (alīū·r), *sb.*[2] [Fr., f. *aller* to go: see -URE.] Gait; mien, air. (See also ALURE.)

1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Sept. 323 She has all the *allures* of a duchess. 1882 MYERS *Renew. Youth* 192 O Spanish eyebrows, Spanish eyes, Voice and allures of Spain!

Allu·red, *ppl. a.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ED.] Attracted as to a lure; drawn or enticed to a place or to a course of action.

1552 HULOET, Allured, *Allectus*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 46 Not so allur'd to feed. 1702 POPE *Thebais* 737 Ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 127 Not led by profit, nor allured by praise.

Allurement (ălīū·ɪmĕnt). Also 6 al-. [f. ALLURE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of alluring, or attracting by some proffered good; temptation, enticement.

1561 T. N[ORTON] tr. *Calvin's Inst.* II. iii. (1634) 129 Will, for as much as it is drawne by allurement, cannot exclude necessity. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 241 Take heede of the allurement of one Count Rossillion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 131 Though Adam by his wife's allurement fell. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 155 ¶ 8 When some craving passion shall be fully gratified, or some powerful allurement cease its importunity. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 276 The snares of the enemy are detected, his allurements avoided. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii. 135 She found him proof against her allurements.

2. Alluring faculty or quality; attractiveness, fascination, charm.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 The allurement of the other drawes the mind from vertue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 27 (1873) 65 A speech of great allurement toward his own purpose. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 228 To disentangle our minds from the allurements of the object. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 398 Is it the right way to teach morality, to trick vice out with allurements? 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx. (C. D. ed.) 245 The young lady .. displaying her choicest allurements.

3. The means of alluring; that which is offered or operates as a source of attraction; a lure, bait.

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* i. 13 Deceiued with the pleasaunt alurement of an apple. 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 53 Foolish niceries, perfumings, and other allurements to dalliance. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251 Gold .. appeared to be the great allurement of the Spaniards. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. § 3. 234 The allurements to enlist in the army.

Allurer (ălīū·rəɹ). [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, allures, attracts, or fascinates.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Blandisseur*, an allurer or intiser. 1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 272 Too much showe in apparrell .. is a dangerous allurer of lust. 1690 DRYDEN *Prophetess* Prol. 11 Money, the sweet allurer of our hopes.

Alluring (ălīū·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of attracting or enticing with the prospect of advantage. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1531 ELYOT *Governor* (1834) 22 It behoueth with most pleasaunt allurynges to instill in them swete maners. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 72 For the alluring of straunge Merchants into a Realme, their priuiledges must be inuiolablie obserued. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xiv. 224 Let us be far more set upon alluring souls into the right way.

†2. Attractiveness, fascination, charm. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 482 Nature having honoured woman with a gracious alluring of the eyes. *c*1622 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* I. iii. (R.) Thus despising Thee and thy best allurings.

Allu·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. ALLURE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. Attracting or enticing to a course of action; appealing to the desires; tempting, seductive.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 450 By alluring inticements of many fair promises. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 588 Quick'nd at the scent Of that alluring fruit. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 380 Teach me with equal firmness, to sustain Alluring pleasure, and assaulting pain. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 250 The prospect of the Roman territories was far more alluring. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 712 The terms offered were alluring; three hundred guineas down.

2. Attractive, fascinating, charming. †a. of persons. *Obs.*

1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 80 Much given to the love of light alluring dames. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 82 Mercy was of a fair Countenance, and therefore the more alluring. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 70 Fair Coursers, Vases and alluring Dames.

b. of things.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 89 Hath homelie age th' alluring beauty tooke From my poore cheeke? 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 169 Each gay, alluring ware. 1755 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* I. 34 The loveliest Colours and most alluring Forms. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madon.* (1857) Introd. 31 An alluring and even meretricious beauty.

Alluringly (ălīū·rĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an alluring manner; so as to attract or fascinate; temptingly, charmingly.

1611 COTGR., *Faire les doux yeux à* .. to frame or set th' eyes to looke alluringly, flatteringly, or pitifully at one. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 176 On sale at a price which seemed to me alluringly trivial. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1657 And to love, Not simply did alluringly incite.

Alluringness (ălīū·rĭŋnės). *rare*—[0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being alluring; attractiveness, charm.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Allusion (ălīū·ʒən). [ad. L. *allūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *allūdĕre* to ALLUDE. Cf. mod.Fr. *allusion*.]

†1. Illusion. *Obs.*

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 59 Resolved in the error of his allusion, he strongly conjectured that, etc.

†2. A play upon words, a word-play, a pun. *Obs.*

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 4 So dooth that sentence leese his beautye by the translation, for there canne be no suche allusion of woordes in the englyshe. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 426 The battail (in memorie that they threw away their coates) was called by allusion Losecoatefield. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.*, Some refer *Adolescens* to 'Ἀδολεσχῶν, 'fond of chit-chat.' This is not a derivation, but an Allusion. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 25 'As they did not like,' etc. Here is an elegant Paronomasia or allusion on the words εδοκιμασαω and αδοκιμον. 1731 BAILEY, *Allusion*, a dalliance or playing with words alike in sound but unlike in sense.

†3. A symbolical reference or likening; a metaphor, parable, allegory. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. (R.) By reason of sundry allusions, diuers prouerbes, many figures. 1611 COTGR., *Allusion*, an allusion, or likening; an alluding, or applying of one thing unto another. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* Introd. (1718) 2 To see the Allusion to our blessed Saviour figured in these Types. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 117 By a sutable allusion the nutriment is taken for the life of man. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 87 Virtue, to borrow the Christian allusion, is militant here. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 67 If he had pursued the allusion, he must have painted many of the Gallic nobles with the hundred heads of the deadly Hydra.

4. A covert, implied, or indirect reference.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A 2 The verse oft, with allusion, as supposing a full knowing reader, lets slip. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 95 With more special allusion and application to the water of Baptism. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 Those frequent allusions made to them in the Word of God. 1766 SIR A. MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 515 IV. 499 His .. Majesty smiling, said, I understand your allusion. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. I. 5 The frequent allusions to the incidents of his private life. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 214 To which some allusion has been made in a preceding page. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 730 A very intelligible allusion to the compromise proposed by France.

Allusive (ălīū·sĭv), *a.* [f. L. *allūs-* ppl. stem of *allūd-ĕre* to ALLUDE + -IVE, as if ad. L. **allūsīvus*.]

†1. Playing upon a word, punning. *Obs.*

1656 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 174 Dr. Thomas Nevyle .. practising his own allusive motto, *Ne vile velis*.

b. *Her. Allusive Arms*, called also *canting* or *punning* arms: those in which the charges suggest or play upon the bearer's name or title, as the martlets (OFr. *arondel* young swallow) borne by the Duke of Arundel.

2. Symbolical, metaphorical, figurative. *arch.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 18 The diuision of Poesie .. is into Poesie Narrative, Representative, and Allusive. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Princ.* II. 149 The allusive meaning of these emblemes. 1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* VIII. (1868) 205 No better than an .. allusive, metaphorical son of God. 1780 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1847) 663/1 Johnson .. professed that he could bring him out into conversation, and used this allusive expression, 'Sir, I can make him rear.' 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 128. 102 It represents [it] .. in the allusive manner of antiquity.

3. Containing an allusion; having or abounding in indirect references.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 341 According to the allusive saying of the Mantuan. *c*1630 JACKSON *Creed* VI. XV. Wks. VII. 109 No concludent proof, but allusive only. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 18 More allusive yet to our plate. 1864 *Spect.* No. 1875. 6 Modern ephemeral writing, being essentially allusive from the necessity of condensation, is crowded with allusions to historical facts. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* XV. 172 The inscription .. allusive, in all probability, to the reconciliation of the rival houses.

Allusively (ălīū·sĭvlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. Symbolically, metaphorically, figuratively. *arch.*

*a*1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 6 (J.) By which allusively are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. 1671 EACHARD *Observ.* 63 To take the words not litterally, but allusively. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. 39 They are only used allusively, as a kind of pictorial language.

2. By way of allusion, or indirect reference.

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* v. 12 (1868) 55/1 Allusively to the walks and galleries that were about the temple. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. *Wks.* 1757 IV. 259 To speak allusively to the patriarchal vision. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 339 An incident .. allusively mentioned by Dryden. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* x. (1876) 284 To write always allusively, but so that the allusions should be understood by any intelligent person. 1881 STRACHEY in *Academy* 5 Mar. 163 Trafalgar is dismissed allusively and unintelligibly in two lines.

Allusiveness (ălīū·sĭvnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Symbolical or figurative quality or manner. *arch.*

1669 H. MORE *Seven Churches* ix. (T.) The multifarious allusiveness of the prophetical style. 1875 M. LOWER *Engl. Surn.* (1875) II. App. 128 The allusiveness so much objected to by the lovers of simple and non-emblematical heraldry.

2. The quality of containing or making covert or indirect reference.

1791 WHITAKER *Rev. Gibbon* (R.) The quick and short allusiveness of it [Gibbon's language]. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 415 Half-jocular allusiveness, which is incomparably more suggestive and more full of temptation than anything else. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 299 The indirectness, the allusiveness, the educated reticence of the artists.

†**Allu·sory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *allūs-* ppl. stem of *allūd-ĕre* to ALLUDE + -ORY, as if ad. L. **allūsōrius*.] Of or pertaining to allusion; allusive; symbolical, figurative.

1631 DONNE *Def. Self-Murd.* (1644) 112 In the same Oration he hath another allusorie argument. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. vii. 308 It is not merely an allusorie Prefiguration of the Messiah, but a down-right Description of him. 1663 *Flagellum, O. Cromwell* (1672) 13 An unhappy allusory Omen of his after Actions.

†**All-utterly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 al vtterly, alouterly, 5–6 aluterlie, 5–7 alluterlie, -ly. [See ALL C 6, and UTTERLY. After Wyclif and Chaucer, apparently retained only by Scottish

writers.] Wholly, entirely, completely; wholly and utterly, absolutely.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* (1868) 109 Þei ne were nat alouterly vnknowen to me. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54, I a cord in no þing wiþ him, but al vtterly we are contrari. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* IV. vi, Gif thy lufe be set alluterly Of nyce lust. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vi. 99 Aluterlie dissauit or dissolate. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 204 This was alluterly refuisit be the capitane. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 387 To root out, destroy, alluterlie subvert all monuments of idolatrie.

Alluvial (ălū·viăl), *a.* [f. L. *alluvi-um* + -AL[1]. Cf. mod.Fr. *alluvial*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of alluvium; deposited from flowing water; or pertaining to such a deposit.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 463 Contained in the soil or alluvial earth. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* xiii. 342 The soil, an alluvial deposit, was rich and tenacious. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 194 Alluvial matter still darkened the water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 142 The rich alluvial mud of Egypt.

Alluvian (ălū·viăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *alluvi-um* + -AN. Cf. mod.Fr. *alluvien*.] = ALLUVIAL.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 493 Alluvian mountains, as they are denominated, are evidently of posterior formation. 1866 J. ROSE *Virgil Ecl. & Georg.* 81 Such the alluvian mud by mountain rills Deposited o'er valleys from the hills.

Alluvion (ălū·viən). [a. Fr. *alluvion*, ad. L. *alluviōn-em* a washing against, inundation; f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *-luvio* washing, f. *lu-ĕre* to wash.]

1. The wash or flow of the sea against the shore, or of a river on its banks.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. Pref. 48 Ane gret tre was brocht, be alluvion and flux of the see, to land. 1665 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. 1776 III. 288 Holland .. the offscouring of the British sand, Or what by the ocean's slow alluvion fell, Of ship-wreck'd cockle and the muscle-shell. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Great alterations are made .. by alluvions of the sea. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 321 The isle .. has not been obliterated by alluvion.

2. An inundation or overflow; a flood, especially when the water is charged with much matter in suspension.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucydides* 92 (R.) Of the whyche alluuyons and overflowynges the earthquakes (as I thynke) were the cause. 1644 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 456 Slow rivers, by insensible alluvions, take in and let out the waters that feed them. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 349 A current of mud is produced .. So late as the 27th of October, 1822, one of these alluvions descended the cone of Vesuvius.

3. The matter deposited by a flood or inundation.

1731 BAILEY, *Alluvion*, an accession or accretion along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers by tempests or inundations. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 60 Detached alluvions covering the emerged land. 1849 F. SHOBERL tr. *Hugo's Hunchb.* 104 Every wave of time superinduces its alluvion.

4. *esp.* The matter gradually deposited by a river. = ALLUVIUM.

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 602 The matters, so carried off, will be thrown against the opposite bank of the river .. and produce a new ground, called an alluvion. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xiii. 423 A hardy race multiplied along the alluvion of the streams. 1841 CATLIN *North Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iii. 19 Spreading the deepest and richest alluvion over the surface of its meadows.

5. *Law.* The formation of new land by the slow and imperceptible action of flowing water.

1751 HUME *Ess., Justice* (1817) II. 483 The accessions which are made to land bordering upon rivers, follow the land, say the civilians, provided it be made by what they call alluvion, that is insensibly and imperceptibly. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 70 That becomes ours which is brought to us by alluvion.

Alluvious (ălū·viəs), *a.* [f. L. *alluvi-us* (see next) + -OUS.] Of alluvial character, washed up.

1731 BAILEY, *Alluvious*, overflowing. 1755 JOHNSON, *Alluvious*, that which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. 286 The aforesaid alluvious substances which formed its shores.

Alluvium (ălū·viŭm). Pl. **alluvia, alluviums.** [a. L. *alluvium* neut. of adj. *alluvius* washed against, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *luĕre* to wash.] A deposit of earth, sand, and other transported matter left by water flowing over land not permanently submerged; chiefly applied to the deposits formed in river valleys and deltas.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 121 Our Earth, where Alluviums are made in some places, and the Sea gains upon the Land in others. 1731 BAILEY, *Alluvia*, little islets thrown up by the violence of the stream. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 53/1 An *alluvium* gained and preserved from the sea. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 187 The Mississippi, by the continual shifting of its course, sweeps away .. considerable tracts of alluvium. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxviii. 458 The bones of which are found in the old alluvia of rivers.

b. *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi. (1876) 66 Out of this book alluvium a hole seemed to have been dug near the fireplace. 1862 LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 281 The tide of emigration .. left behind it a sort of alluvium of free-soil principles.

† **A·llwhat,** *conj. adv.*, and *prep. Obs.* [ALL- E 1 + WHAT, occas. used in south. dial. = *what time, while, when*.]

A. *conj. adv.* (with or without *that*) All the while, while, till.

1314 *Guy W.* 81 Al what that cite y-nomen be. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 127 Al fram Crystes ascensioun, Al wat comth hyre assumpcioun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 132 Hy cliſþ an heȝ alhuet þet hi come to perfeccion.

B. *prep.* Till, until.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þet no man ne may his knawe alhuet þanne þet hi byþ uol wexe. *Ibid.* 52 He uesteþ .. alhuet niȝt.

All-where (ǭ·l-hwēəɪ), *adv. arch.* [ALL- E 2 + WHERE. At first *over all-where*.] Everywhere.

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 102 But ouer al-where is þi godhede. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1347 Foly and Fansy all where, every man doth face and brace. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 The pelmell chok with larum loude alwhair. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *To Fairest Fair* Wks. 31/2 All-where diffused. 1865 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 437, I follow all-where for thy sake.

b. In form **allwheres.** (Cf. *alway-s, sometime-s.*)

1879 J. LONG *Æneid* XI. 826 Allwheres at once their missiles stream.

Allwhither (ǭ·lhwi·ðəɪ), *adv. rare.* [ALL- E 2 + WHITHER; after *all-where*.] In every direction.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. iii. 153 Thou warrest with pure intelligence That rays allwhither from its central flame.

† **A·ll-who·le,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 al-hool, 5-6 al-hole, 6-7 all whole. *North.* 4 al-hal, 5 al hale, 5-6 all hale, al haill. [ALL- E 6 + WHOLE; cf. ALL A 10. Cf. Fr. *tout entier*.]

A. *adj.* Entire.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 536 Al-hal-day with Arþer he lenges. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 20 The seid ful al hool moral lawe of kinde .. the al hool lawe with which Christen men ben chargid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. Argt., All hale the lynnage sall fra him discend. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 2 That Christ is alhaill contenit in the holie sacrament off the alter.

B. *adv.* Entirely.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 39 Fra Clyde alhaill on to Brigantia. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 B iv b, It is a straunge thynge, & all hole agaynst reason. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 67 The region .. all whole in the midland part of Italy.

† **A·ll-who·lly,** *adv. Obs.*; also 5 alholly, 6 north. al haillelie. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Entirely.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5163 To yow alholly I do me schryfe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (1858) I. 277 Thair purpois wes al haillelie to fle. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* IV. lxviii, Bent Allwholly unto active worthynesse.

All-wielding (ǭ·lwī·ldiŋ), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1 al-waldend, 2 al-weldinde, 3 al-wealdent, al-waldand, 4-5 alweldand(e, 5 alweldynge. [ALL- E 7 + *wielding* pr. pple. of WIELD. Cf. OE. adj. *eal-weald*, and sb. *eal-wealda*.] All-ruling, almighty.

a 1000 *Botschaft* (Grein) Alwaldend God. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 215 Al weldinde Godd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3117 Herkens o godd þat all weldand. *a* 1300 *Credo* in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 22 Sitis on his fadir richt hand, fadir al-waldand. 1352 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 75 Alweldand God, of mightes maste. *a* 1400 *Chev. Assigne* 1 All-weldynge god.

† **A·ll-wi·tty,** *a. Obs.* [ALL- E 6.] Knowing all things, omniscient. (A special attribute of the Second Person of the Trinity, the 'Eternal Wisdom.')

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2 Þe witte of þe Son alwytty. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *De Apost. Cleri.* 86 Siþ Crist is al witty as our feiþ techiþ us. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) III. xix. 157/2 The seconde commaundement is applyed to the sone alwytty .. for he knoweth all.

A·llwo·rk. Work, especially domestic work, of all kinds. *Maid of all-work*: a general servant.

1838 DICKENS *Ol. Twist* (1850) 139/2 Brittles was a lad of allwork. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pir. Penz.* 1, A piratical maid of all work.

Ally (ălə·ī), *v.* Forms: 3-4 alie, 4-6 alye, allie, allye, 5- ally. [a. OFr. *alie-r*:—L. *alligā-re*, f. *al-* = *ad-* to + *ligāre* to bind, fasten. For change of *a-* to *al-* see AL- *pref.*[1]. Differentiated variants are ALLAY *v.*[2], ALLOY; a by-form ultimately of same origin is ALLIGATE.]

1. *trans.* To combine, unite, or join in affinity, companionship, amity, or association for a special object; now chiefly of marriage, friendly association of sovereign states, and union of nature or spirit. Const. *to, with*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 65 To be in such mariage alied to the emperour. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 288 Me were lever dye, Than I yow scholde to hasardours allye [*v.r.* alye, alleye, allie]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xix. 27 Swa wythe þame til alyid be, þai and þare posteryti. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. i. 389 We do by this our proclamation streightly charge and allye them to us. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 670 She allied unto her all the Knights. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 243 Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally The common int'rest. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 17 Virtue .. allies us to supreme greatness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 51 You may with those self-styled our lords ally Your fortunes. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 33 We can never ally mahogany to vivid reds.

2. *refl.* (with same meaning and const.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 24 Alfride vnto Rollo sone gan him alie. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aliar*, to confederate, to allie himselfe. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 59 He might have allied Himselfe to the greatest Princes. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) I. ii. 20 This young gentleman has lately allied himself to the family .. by marrying. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 51 He allied himself closely with Castlemaine.

3. *intr.* To unite, enter into alliance. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 67 To Malcolme, þe Scottis kyng, Tostus alied to. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 170 Wher me lust beste to allien [*v.r.* allyen, alien]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3190 Yche lede by the last aliet þerto. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 No foreign power will ally with us. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 195 If they [the Athenians] will ally with me.

† 4. *intr.* To belong naturally. *Obs. rare.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 248 Now is non of age of his ancestrie May haf his heritage, to whom it salle alie.

† 5. *trans.* To combine or mix (ingredients). *Obs.* (Cf. *allay, alloy.*)

1392 in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.*, Alye it with 3olkes of eyren. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Þere-with alye mony metes. *c* 1500 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take grene pesen .. wyth gode brothe of beeff .. and let hom boyle tyl hit aly hitself.

Ally (ălə·ī), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 alie, alye, 4-8 allye, (4 aleye), 5 aly, 5-7 allie, (6-7 alley), 5- ally. Occas. accented *a·lly* in 7. [f. the vb.]

I. *abstract.*

† 1. Connexion by marriage or descent; relationship, kinship, kindred. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 102 His son .. Or ellis won that wer her next of alye. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxxi. 49 A noble yonge man of thaly of Helayne. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. 170 He wiu'd a Lady passing faire and of the King's Allie.

† 2. Confederation, alliance. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. ix. 22 His band of freyndschip and ally. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 370 A perpetual league amity and allie should be nourished between this realm and the princes of Germany.

II. *collect.* (Cf. 'to have acquaintance with'; 'to meet all his acquaintance.')

† 3. People of one's relationship; kindred, relatives. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 145 If I myght of myn alye ony ther ffynde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cott. MS.) 64 With alle the beste of here Aleye. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 286 The erl of Northumbirland cam .. with alle his alye.

† 4. People of an alliance; confederates. *Obs. rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 319 Or ellis thai war his allye.

III. *individual.* (Cf. 'an acquaintance.')

† 5. A relative, a kinsman or kinswoman. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4077 Othre þat ware ys cosyns oþer alyes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nonnes T.* 292 'This day I take the for myn allye,' Sayde this blisful faire mayde. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xviii. 5 Jetro, alie of Moises. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 71 Cosyn and alye to the same bysshoppe. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 114 This Gentleman the Princes neere Alie. 1654 LESTRANGE *K. Charles I* (1655) 118 Upon an ally worse still, as superinducting Incest with Rape.

6. *fig.* Anything akin to another by community of structure or properties, or placed near it in classification. In *Bot.* Natural orders placed in the same ALLIANCE, q.v.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 549 All the Weste Allies of stormy Boreas blow. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* VII. ii. 384 From the Head and Mouth, pass we to its near Allie the Stomach. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 496 Consisting mainly of ferns and their allies. *Mod.* The alkaline metals and their allies.

7. One united or associated with another by treaty or league; now usually of sovereigns or states.

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* XIII. ii. 180 The like number of citizens and allies should bee vnder Corbuloes charge. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* ix. 1 Assayle some Alley of his rather than himselfe. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* IV. i. (1766) 166 One King or ally still forsakes his side. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, VI. vi. 77 His new ally the Sultan. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvi. 303 Ammon, the ancient ally of Israel .. is the assailant. 1870 KNIGHT *Crown Hist. Eng.* 791 There were two columns of the Allies marching on Paris.

8. *fig.* Anything auxiliary to another.

1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 6 Tractarianism is .. the strict ally of Rome. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 477 Science, instead of being the enemy of religion, becomes its ally.

Ally, alley, alay (æ·li), *sb.*[2] [Supposed to be a diminutive abbreviation of *alabaster*: cf. *Willy, Tommy*, etc.] A choice marble or taw, used by boys in playing; one of real marble or alabaster in contrast with those of terra cotta, etc.

1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campb.* iv. Wks. 1871, 401 A large bag of marbles and alleys. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 456 Pellets, vulgarly called Alleys, which boys play withal. 1807 COLERIDGE *Own Times* III. 953 While he was playing at marbles, would quarrel with the taws and alays in his mouth, because had understood it was the way Demosthenes learnt to splutter. 1833 J. PARIS *Philos. in Sport* x. 171 Why, your taw is a brown marble, and your ally, if I rightly remember, a very white one, is it not so? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 281/1 Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or commoneys lately. 1865 MISS MULOCH *Christian's Mist.* 37 An 'ally taw,' that is, a real alabaster marble.

Ally, obs. form of ALLEY.

A·llya, allia. *Obs. Sc.* [The same as ALLY; the final *a* perhaps represents Fr. *é* in *allié* allied.] = ALLY *sb.*[1] in senses 2, 3, 4, 7.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 166 For mantenance of the allia betwix the said king and thame. 1548 *Compl. Scotl.* 79 The atheniens and ther allya .. assailȝet the persans. 1568 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 418 All of the surname of the Hamiltons and their allya. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 295 The King of France, the ancient allya of this realme.

Allying (ălə·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALLY *v.* + -ING[1].] Joining, uniting; formation of alliance.

1598 FLORIO, *Parentado*, a mariage, or matching, or allying together of houses.

Allyl (æ·lil). *Chem.* [f. L. *all(ium)* garlic, onion + -YL = Gr. ὕλη substance.]

1. A monovalent hydro-carbon radical, C_3H_5, $=CH_2—CH=CH'$, obtained in the free state as a very volatile liquid, with a pungent odour resembling that of horse-radish.

1854 PEREIRA, *Mat. Med.* I. 225 Oils obtained from alliaceous and cruciferous plants..whose hypothetical radical is allyle. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 140 Berthelot and De Luca in the same year [1857] isolated the radical allyl. 1870

TYNDALL *Heat* xv. § 763. 528 The liquid here employed is the iodide of allyl.

2. *attrib.* as in *allyl series, allyl compounds, allyl alcohol* C_3H_5OH, *di-allyl ether* $(C_3H_5)_2O$, *allyl sulphide* $(C_3H_5)_2S$, *allyl sulphocyanide* $C_3H_5.S.CN$, *allyl oxalate*, etc.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 56 Acrolein .. the aldehyde of the allyl series. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389 The allyl sulphide is remarkable as occurring in nature as the essential oil of garlic. In like manner allyl sulphocyanide is found as the essential oil of black mustard seed.

Allylamine (æ·lilămə·in). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + AMINE.] The ammonia of the allyl series $C_3H_5NH_2$, also called Acrylamine.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 146 Allylamine is obtained by the action of ammonia on iodide of allyl.

Allylate (æ·lile·t). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -ATE 4.] A salt of allyl, as *sodium allylate* C_3H_5ONa.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 141 A gelatinous mass of allylate of potassium. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389 Sodium dissolves in allyl alcohol, forming sodium allylate, one atom of typical hydrogen in the alcohol being replaced by sodium.

Allylene (æ·lilīn). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -ENE.] A divalent hydro-carbon radical, C_3H_4, isomeric with acetylene; consisting of allyl minus one atom of hydrogen. Also called *propine*.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 112 Pure allylene, a colourless gas, having an unpleasant odour, burning with a smoky flame. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 391 Allylene is formed by the action of potash upon propylene dichloride.

Allylic (ălli·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -IC.] Of or belonging to allyl.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 141 Allylic aldehyde (acrolein). 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 290 Allylic sulphide $(C_3H_6)_2S$, .. found to be identical with the essential oil of garlic.

Allylin (æ·lilin). *Chem.* [f. ALLYL + -IN.] A viscid liquid, a by-product in the preparation of allyl alcohol by distilling glycerin with oxalic acid.

1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VII. 51.

Alma, almah (æ·lmă). Also alme, almeh. [a. Arab. علمة *ʿalmah*, adj. fem. 'learned, knowing'; f. *ʿalama* 'to know' (because they have been instructed in music and dancing). Cf. Fr. *almée*.] An Egyptian dancing-girl.

1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii. 8 While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy. *a* 1877 OUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 394 Dance like an almàh among the scarlet beans of the cottage garden.

Almacantar (ælmăkæ·ntəɹ). Forms: 4 almykantera, almicantera, 6 -ath, 7 almucanturie, almicantarath, 6–8 almicanter, 8 almicanther, 7–8 almucantar, 7–9 almacanter, -ar. [a. Fr. *almicantarat* or *almucantarat*, also med.L. *almi-*, *almucantarath*; ad. Arab. المقنطرات *al-muqanṭarāt*, pl. (with article) of مقنطرة *muqanṭarah* (cited by Golius in sense of 'sundial'), deriv. of قنطرة *qanṭarah*, a bridge, an arch.] *pl.* Small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon, cutting the meridian at equal distances; parallels of altitude. (The horizon itself was reckoned the first almacantar.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 5 The almykanteras in thin astrelabie ben compownet by two & two, where-as some Almykanteras in sondri Astrelabies ben compownet by on and on. 1594 DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* II. (1607) 8 Almicanters are circles of altitude .. and are described upon the Zenith. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xix. (ed. 7) 320 The first Almicanterath is the very oblique Horizon it selfe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, Look upon the Astrolabe; you'll find it Four almucanturies at least. 1672 STRODE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 441 The sun's almacanters delineated on an horizontal dial are hyperbolas, except when the sun is in the equator. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 170 To describe an almicanther and azimuth circle. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. Introd. 37 Almicanters are parallels of altitude. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 178 The circles of the spheres termed almacantars and azimuth circles. 1880 S. CHANDLER in *Sci. Observ.* III. No. 5. 36, I propose to call the instrument [for the determination of time and latitude] the 'Almacantar,' from an Arabic astronomical term, now obsolete in its general use.

Comb. **almacantar-staff.** (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS *Almacantar-staff*, a Mathematical Instrument usually made of Box or Pear-tree, with an Arch of 15 Degrees, to take Observations of the Sun at the times of its Rising and Setting; in order to find the Amplitude, and consequently the Variation of the Compass. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 91 Almacantar Staff, an instrument formerly used for determining the amplitude of an object.

†**Almacha·bel.** *Obs.* = ALGEBRA; being the second half of the Arabic name of the science. (Also in med.L. *almacabala*: see ALGEBRA.)

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 6 The Science of workyng Algiebar and Almachabel, that is, the Science of findyng an vnknowen number, by Addyng of a Number, and Diuision and æquation.

†**Almacle.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 67 b, Oliues .. that for rypenes fall of the tre .. ar called almacles and colymbades.

†**Almaçour, -ur.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *almaçor, -ur, aumaçor*, also *aumansour*, ad. (perh. indirectly) Arab. المنصور *al-manṣūr*, the (heaven-) defended, the august, f. *naṣara* to defend.] A (Saracen) grandee, a magnifico. (A common title in OFr. romances, but not so used in Arabic.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3042, After him spak Dalmadas, A riche almaçour he was [*Weber, following Linc. Inn, MS. has* almatour; *Laud MS.* 622 lf. 41 almacur].

Almadia (ælmădī·ă). Also almadie, almade. [ad. Arab. المعدية *al-maʿdīyah* a ferry-boat, f. عدّى *ʿaday* to cross; cf. It. *almadia*, Fr. *almadie* (also used in Eng.).] A river-boat in India and Africa; in the latter applied to a canoe of bark or of a hollowed trunk; in the former also to a boat, 80 ft. in length, and of great swiftness.

[1611 COTGR. & FLORIO have it in Fr. and It. but not Eng.] 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Almades*, little Boats in the East-Indies, made all of one piece of wood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Almadie*, in ship-building, a small vessel used by the negroes of Africa, about four fathom long: and made usually of the bark of a tree. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. Ind.* I. I. vii. 162 Four lads arrived in an almadia.

Almagest (æ·lmădʒest). Also 4 almagesti, almageste. [a. OFr. *almageste*, ad. (ult.) Arab. المجسطى *al-majisṭī*, ad. (with article *al* the) Gr. μεγίστη greatest (sc. *σύνταξις* composition); applied by the Arabs (and previously, it is inferred, in the Greek schools of Alexandria) to the great treatise of Ptolemy, Μαθηματική σύνταξις, in contradistinction to the elementary works studied before it.] The great astronomical treatise of Ptolemy; extended in middle ages to other great text-books of astrology and alchemy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 22 His almageste and bokes gret and smale, His astrelabre longing for his art. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Danz Tholome is nought the lest Which maketh the boke of almagest. 1614 SELDEN *Titles of Hon.* 74 The starres placed in his almagest are of that time. *c* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 179 Welcome might be a true Almagest. 1714 DERHAM *Astroth.* 6 (JOD.) The particulars .. he may find them in Riccioli's Almagest. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xvii, On cross, and character, and talisman, And almagest, and altar, nothing bright. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* I. i. 32 The 'Almagest' of Ptolemy, composed about the middle of the second century of our era.

Alma·gra. Also almagre. [a. Sp. *almagra, almagre*, a. Arab. المغرة *al-maghrah* red ochre.] An ochre of a fine deep red; the *sil atticum* of the ancients; found in great quantities in Spain.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 286 If you would have it of the Colour of the Brick, put into it either some very fine Brick-Dust, or Almegram. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Almagra*, in the cant of chemists, denotes red bole, or ruddle. 1775 ASH, *Almagra*, a fine deep red ochre.

†**A·lmain,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 almaun, 5 -ayn, 6–7 -an(e, 4–8 -ain, (7–8 almond). [a. OFr. *aleman* (mod. *allemand*), a. Ger. *alaman*.]

A. *adj.* German.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, .. the alman haye. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* I. 84 The emperor Frederike the II spake the Morisco, Almaigne, Italian, and French toong. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 3 Towards the Almaine Sea .. Scotland hath the Mers. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* I. 123 Almain rutters with their horsemen's staves. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius's L. Country Wars* 907 The Netherlanders belonged no more to the Almain Empire than the French did.

B. *sb.* **1.** A German.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 70 The Almains ben ouer come. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1165 þe almauns seweden sadly. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. ix. (1495) 869 Whitysshe colour in Almayns, Duchemen. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (ed. 7) 382 The Spanish and the high Almaines. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 141 The Armenians did gladly receive the Almans. 1698 *Life Bl. Prince* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 51 Not only French, but Almains, Dutch.

2. A kind of dance. Hence *Almain-leap.*

1549 [See *Alman haye* under A]. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. ii. 28 Knights in armour, treading a warlike almain. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Saut, Trois pas, & vn saut*, The Almond leape. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* I. i. (N.) And take his almain-leap into a custard. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays (1873) III. 238 An Almain and an upspring, that is all. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Bellamira* v. i. Wks. 1766, 179, I will leap the half almond with you.

3. A species of dance-music in slow time, afterwards included as one of the movements of the Suite.

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The Alman is a more heauie [measure] then this. 1651 PLAYFORD (*title*) A Musicall Banquet .. The second [Part] a Collection of New and Choyce Allmans, Corants, and Sarabands, for one Treble and Basse Viol. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. (1720) I. 362 To play, first a grave pavin or almain. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. liii. 14 Sweet dance music, such as Pavins, Almains.

¶ In senses 2 and 3 now written ALLEMANDE.

†**A·lmaine, -any.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 almeyne, -egne, 6- -en, 6–7 -ain(e, -aigne, -anie, -any. [a. OFr. *alemaigne*:—L. *allemania* the country of the *Allemanni*.] Germany.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 35 Forth he went into Speyne And after into Almeyne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 266 Hir fadre was emperour of almayne. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 14 The emperar of Almen. 1562 TURNER *Baths* Ded., I was compelled .. to fly into hygh Almany. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 77 *Mein*, a riuer in *Almanie*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* I. 150 According to the custome of Almaigne. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 10 Fredericke the Third Emperour of Almaine. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Moscow* iv. Wks. 1847, 575/1 Ambassadors from Almany.

A·lmain-ri·vets. A kind of light armour, first used in Germany, in which great flexibility was obtained by overlapping plates sliding on rivets.

1530 PALSGR. 516 He hath dygged hym in nat withstandyng his almayne ryvettes, *nonobstant ses cuirasses*. 1565 in *Richmondsh. Wills* (1853) 179, j almon revet .. j shafe of arrowes, and other hustlements xxvjs. viij*d*. 1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 10 The forepart of a Corslet and a Headpeece, as is the Almaine Rivet. 1742 BAILEY, *Almain Rivets*, a certain light kind of Armour with Plates of Iron for the Defence of the Arms; used by Germans. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 253 Black bill-men or halberdiers, who wore the armour called almain rivet.

‖ **A·lma Ma·ter.** [L. *alma māter* bounteous mother.] A title given by the Romans to several goddesses, especially to Ceres and Cybele, and transferred in Eng. to Universities and schools regarded as 'fostering mothers' to their *alumni*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 466 In signe and token of grete plente, a grete female ymage was made, and callyd *Alma mater*. 1718 POPE *Dunc.* III. 338 Till Isis' elders reel .. And *Alma Mater* lye dissolv'd in port. 1803 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) II. 126 The literary men of his *Alma Mater*. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 170 My dear old *Alma Mater*.

Alman(e, variant form of ALMAIN.

Almanac (ō·lmănăk). Forms: 4 almenak, 6–7 almanach(e, (6 amminick), 7 almanacke, 6–9 -ack, 8– -ac. [Appears in med.L. as *almanac(h* in end of 13th c., and soon after (though it may have been earlier) in most of the Rom. langs., It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*, Fr. *almanach*, the immediate source of which was app. a Spanish Arabic *al-manākh*; Pedro de Alcala, in his Arabic-Castilian Vocabulista (1505), has مناخ '*manākh*, almanaque, calendario'; also '*manah* (probably meant for same word), relox del sol' [sundial]. But the word occurs nowhere else as Arabic, has no etymon in the language, and its origin is uncertain. See note at end of this article.]

An annual table, or (more usually) a book of tables, containing a calendar of months and days, with astronomical data and calculations, ecclesiastical and other anniversaries, besides other useful information, and, in former days, astrological and astrometeorological forecasts.

(The 'almanacs' known to Roger Bacon and Chaucer were permanent tables of the apparent motions and positions of sun, moon, and (?) planets, whence the astronomical data for any year could be calculated. 'The calculations [of Regiomontanus, 1475] of the places of the sun and moon were the best that had been made in Europe .. He speaks of them himself as "quas vulgo vocant *almanach*"' (Hallam *Lit. Eur.* 1855 I. 190). In 15th c. almanacs or *ephemerides* began to be prepared for definite periods, as 30 or 10 years, and in 16th c. for the year, with which was combined the ecclesiastical *calendar*; astrological and weather predictions appear in 16–17th c.; the 'useful statistics' are a modern feature.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 3 A table of the verray Moeuyng of the Mone from howre to howre, every day and in every signe, after thin Almenak. 1508 (W. de Worde) *Almanacke for xii. yere*, ¶ This almanacke and table shall endure .xii. yere and is called after the latytude of Oxenforde (& it is taken out of the grete ephymerides or almanacke of .xxx. yere). 1543 (*title*) ¶ *An Almanacke* moste exactly sette foorth for the terme of xiiii. yeres, shewing in what date, houre, minute, signe, and degre, the Moone shall bee at the tyme of her chaunge and full, with the Eclipse of the sunne and Moone, from the date of our Lorde MD xliiii, vnto the date of our Lorde MD lvii. ¶ Imprinted by Richarde Grafton. 1587 H. BAKER (*title*) Rules and Documentes touching the vse and practise of the common Almanaches, which are called Ephemerides. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 54 Doth the Moone shine that night wee play our play? A Calender, a Calender! looke in the Almanack, finde out the Moone-shine. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv. (1616) 38 These filthie Almanacks, an't were not for them, these dayes of persecution would ne're be knowne. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 556 Did ye looke in the Amminicke? 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* II. (Arb.) 23 Falshood and Lying thus haue had their day, and like Almanackes of the last yeare, are now gon out. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Reader 5 They that make Hay by the fair dayes in Almanacks. *Ibid.* As useful as an Almanack out of date. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 289 It was in plain truth a perpetual Almanack. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 126 He does not look in Almanacks to see, Whether he Fortunate shall be. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 73 St. Longinus and St. Amphibolus, upon my infallibility, have not their fellow in the almanack. 1751 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22, 128 My Friend perceiving by his Almanack that the Moon was up .. left me. 1775 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. (1848) 452/2 You would reduce all history to no better than an almanac. 1802 SOUTHEY *S. Antidius* Wks. VI. 161 There was an eclipse that night, Which was not in the Almanack. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vii. 102 A Prince of the sort which Court almanacs describe as 'Serene.'

Comb. **almanac-maker, -man, -making.**

1611 COTGR., *Prognostiqueur*, Almanack-maker, fortune-teller, foreteller. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 131 An Almanack-maker Is the worst part of an Astronomer. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 30 My skill in Almanack-making. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* 268 (T.) Almanac-makers are forced to eat their own prognosticks. *a* 1697 EACHARD *Hobbes' State Nat.* (1705) 53 A meer Human Institution of the Almanack-men. 1708 SWIFT *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 147 The almanack-maker has the liberty of chusing the sickliest season of the year.

[*Note.* As to the origin and history of the word *almanac*:—1. The earliest notices are: 1267 Roger Bacon *Op. maj.* xv. (1733) 120 Antiqui astronomi ponunt principium anni circiter principium Octobris, sicut patet in expositione tabularum, quae Almanac vocantur; *Op. Tert.* xi. (1859) 36 'Hæ tabulæ vocantur *Almanach* vel Tallignum, in quibus .. homo posset inspicere omnia ea quæ in cælo sunt omni die, sicut nos in

calendario inspicimus omnia festa sanctorum'; *c* 1345 Giovanni Villani *Cronica* XI. xli, 'Secondo l'almanacco di Profazio Giudeo, e delle tavole Toletane dovea essere la detta congiunzione di Saturno e di Giove a dì 20 del detto mese di Marzo' [where the 'Tables of Toledo' (constructed *c* 1080 by Arzachel) again point to the Arabs in Spain]. Explanations have been offered of *manākh* from Semitic sources, as Arab. *manay* to define, determine, *manā* measure, time, fate; Heb. *manāh* to allot, assign, count; Arab. *manaḥa* to present, *minḥat* a gift, all of which fail in form or sense or both.

2. Eusebius, *De Præp. Evangel.* iii. 4, quotes Porphyrius as to the Egyptian belief in astrology, in horoscopes, and so-called lords of the ascendant, 'whose names are given in the *almenichiaká* (*ἐν τοῖς ἀλμενιχιακοῖς*), with their various powers to cure diseases, their risings and settings, and their presages of things future.' Notwithstanding the suggestive sound and use of this word (of which however the real form is very uncertain), the difficulties of connecting it historically either with the Spanish Arabic *manākh*, or with med.L. *almanach* without Arabic intermediation, seem insurmountable. Nor does the sense really point to such tables as those described by Roger Bacon, Chaucer, and Regiomontanus.

3. *Manākh* has been identified with a L. *manacus* or *manachus*, applied in Vitruv. ix. 8 (Dialling) to a circle in a sun-dial showing the months or signs of the zodiac, an origin which would well explain Pedro's word in both senses; but the true reading of Vitruvius's word is now generally agreed to be *mēnæus* (Gr. *μηναῖος* monthly); and it has not yet been shown that the reading *manacus* was ever so generally known or accepted, as to make its adoption probable at the hands of any Arab astronomer in Spain. Nor has it been shown to be impossible. Of many other conjectures none are worthy of notice.]

Almand(e, obs. form of ALMOND.

†Alma·nder, -aunder. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *almandier*, mod. *amandier*, repr. a L. **amygdalārius*: see ALMOND.] An almond tree.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 37 Takynge green popil ȝerdis and of almanders. *Eccles.* xii. 5 The almaunder [1388 an alemaunde tre] shal floureu. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1363 And almandres grete plentee, Figgis, and many a date tre.

†Alma·ndin(e, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *almande*, ALMOND + *-in*, prob. northern for -EN, as in *beechen*, etc.] Of the almond tree, of almond wood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6893 (Cotton) And it was an almandin wand, þat ilk frut þar-on þai fand (*Fairf.* almandine).

Almandine (æ·lmăndin, æ·lmăndəi·n), *sb.* Also 7 **amandine.** [a corruption of the earlier ALABANDINE. See the change in Phillips below. Sometimes by false form-assoc. written *almondine*.]

'An alumina iron garnet of a beautiful violet or amethystine tint; the word is said to be a corruption of Pliny's alabandine, a term applied to the garnet from its being cut and polished at Alabanda.' Westropp *Prec. Stones* 1874.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Alabandine*, a kind of stone, that provokes to bleed. [*Almandine* not mentioned.] 1678 *Ibid.*, *Alabandine* or *Amandine*, a kind of blew and red Stone, which very much excites to bleeding. [Also a cross-ref.] *Almandine*, see *Alabandine*. 1696 *Ibid.*, *Almandine*, or *Alabandine*, a sort of Ruby softer and lighter than the oriental. [*Alabandine* not separately entered.] 1706 *Ibid.*, *Almandine*, a coarse sort of Ruby, etc. [*Alabandine* not entered at all.] 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 304 Karsten constituted some varieties of the noble garnets into almandines. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Crocod.* in *Poems* 108 With sanguine almandines and rainy pearl. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* 32 But I would throw to them back in mine Turkis and agate and almondine. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* 13 That string of mock turquoise, those almandines of glass.

Almandite (æ·lmăndəit). *Min.* [f. prec. with min. formative -ITE.] Dana's name for almandine as a mineral, a variety of Garnet.

1837-68 DANA *Min.* 271 Almandite or precious garnet comes in fine crystals from Ceylon, etc.

†A·lmanner. *Obs.*, comb. form of *all manner* used *attrib.* Cf. *alkin.* [Orig. a genitive = 'of every sort': see MANNER and ALL A 3 b.]

a 1400 *Cursor M.* (Trin. MS.) Al maner þing of him bigan [*Cotton MS.* alkyn]. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 12 Almanner vessels of yvery and almanner vessels off most precious wodde.

Almar, obs. by-form of ALMONER.

Almarie, almary, obs. forms of AMBRY.

†Alma·riol(e. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *almāriol-um* (for L. *armāriolum*), dim. of *alm-*, *armārium*: see AMBRY.] A little closet or cabinet.

1807 J. T. SMITH *Antiq. Westm.* 204, 12 March [26 Edw. III] .. a certain almariole in the vestry for keeping the vestments in. *Ibid.* A certain armoriol within the king's chapel.

Almatour: see ALMAÇOUR.

Almaund, obs. form of ALMOND.

Alme, obs. form of ALUM, AAM, and ELM.

Alme(h, an Egyptian dancing-girl: see ALMA.

‖ **Almendro·n.** [Sp., augm. of *almendra*, *quasi* 'the great almond.'] The Brazil-nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*), which forms large forests on the banks of the Amazon and Rio Negro.

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 449 The *almendron*, or *juvia*, one of the most majestic trees of the forests of the New World. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 248 And towering over all, the great Almendrons.

Almener, obs. form of ALMONER.

†Al·mer, obs. by-form of ALMONER [really an independent formation on ALM(S + -ER¹. See also ALMOWR.]

†Almere. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *almaire*, also *armaire*, now *armoire*.] An ambry.

1547 *Lanc. Wills* I. 108 One water tubbe and one almere.

Almery, obs. form of AMBRY.

Almes(se, obs. form of ALMS.

Almicanter, -a, -ath, obs. ff. ALMACANTAR.

†A·lmid, *adv. Obs.* [f. ALL + MID with.] Withal, altogether.

c 1300 *Beket* 2312 And seide 'Almid wille her Mi bodi ich bitake.'

†Almi·fluent, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *alm-us* kindly, bounteous + *fluent-em* flowing.] Bounteous, beneficent.

1477 *Let. to Dk. Glouc.* in *York Records* 90 We .. shal evermore pray to the almyfluent God for your prosperous estate.

Almiga·tion. *Obs.* ? for AMALGAMATION.

1592 LILLY *Galathea* II. iii. 233 A very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it; [*e.g.*] sublimation, almigation.

†Almi·ght, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ælmiht, 4 alle myght, 4–5 almyȝt, al-, allmyght, almicht, (5 almyth), 6 almycht, 4–6 almight. [f. ALL + MIGHT, which is here probably the pa. pple. of MAY in original sense to 'have power.'] = ALMIGHTY. (Long the commoner form in poetry.)

a 1000 CÆDMON 182 Wiston drihten ælmihtne. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 152 'O Lord,' he seyd, 'God Almight.' *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 497 In sothful gospel of god al-myȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 172, & þi messe songen, & serued God alle myght. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 23 They thankid God all myght. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Blessed be God, Father almight.

†Almi·ghtend, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 almichttende, almightende, almightand. [a variant of ALMIGHTY, with pr. pple. ending, perh. corrupted from ALMIGHTIN.] = ALMIGHTY.

c 1250 *Creed* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 22 Hi true in God, fader halmichttende. *a* 1300 *Creed*, *ibid.* I. 282 Ich ileve in God, fader almightinde.

†Almi·ghtful, *a. Obs.* [f. ALL *adv.* + MIGHTFUL.] All-powerful.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2694 He wurð al-miȝt-ful in ðat lond. *c* 1375 *Assumpcioun* A. 219 He þat is almiȝtful kyng.

†Almi·ghtiful, *a. Obs.* [perh. due to confusion of ALMIGHTY and ALMIGHTFUL.] = prec.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 178 Allemyghtyfful fadyr, merciful kynge. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* Pref. 6 His almightifull power. *Ibid.* Pref. Luke 9 The almightiful word of the omnipotent father.

†Almi·ghtihede. *Obs.* [f. ALMIGHTY + -HEAD.] Omnipotence.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Allmyghtyhede, *Omnipotencia.*

Almightily (ɔ̄lməi·tĭli), *adv.* [f. ALMIGHTY *a.* + -LY².] In an almighty manner.

a 1650 P. FLETCHER *Father's Test.* (1670) 99 It is a working beauty, mightily, almightily working on every object that looks upon it. 1676 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 81 That the clergy are almightily furnished with learning. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 52/1 Elements of immortality, As mind on earth almightily beseems.

†Almi·ghtin, *sb.* and *a. Obs.*; also 2 almihtin, 3 almihten, -miȝtin, -mightin, -mightten. [variant of ALMIGHTY, with a termination imitating that of *Drihtin, drihten*, Lord.] An ancient form of ALMIGHTY, used *subst.* as a title of the Deity, in apposition to *God*; also alone.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 God almihtines milce. *Ibid.* 137 Ure lauerd God almihten. *Ibid.* 99 Þe almihtin feder and þe sune. 1205 LAY. 16783 For luue of god almihten [1250 al mihti]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 9 Đan sal him almightin luuen.

Almightiness (ɔ̄lməi·tinės). [f. ALMIGHTY + -NESS.] The quality of being almighty, omnipotence.

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 229 Whyche byleue not that the almyghtynesse of God myghte do suche thynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* xlii. 11 Ascribinge almightynes vnto the Lorde. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. xxiii. 292 To provoke God .. to defie his Almightinesse. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV. xx. Wks. VIII. 206 Vain his almightiness, for mightier pain Subdued all power. 1877 J. M. CHARLTON *In Mem.* 10 To unite our puny powers with his Almightiness.

Almighty (ɔ̄lməi·ti), *a.* Forms: 1 ælmeahtiȝ, ealmihtiȝ, 2 ælmihti, almihtiȝ, 2–3 almihti(e, (3 allmahhtiȝ), 3–4 almiȝti, -myȝti, -myhti, 4 almihty, allmyghty, 4–5 almyghty, -myȝty, 6 allmighty, 7 -ie, 6–7 almightie, 4– almighty. [f. ALL *adv.* + MIGHTY. OE. *ælmeahtiġ* = OS. *alomahtig*, OHG. *alamahtic*: see the by-forms ALMIGHT, -IN, -END.] All-powerful, omnipotent.

1. Orig. and in the strict sense used as an attribute of the Deity, and joined to *God* or other title.

c 890 *Cod. Dipl.* 138 On Godes ealmihtiȝes naman. *a* 1000 *Psalm* l. (Cotton) 85 Ælmeahtiȝ god. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þenne wunet god almihti in us. *Ibid.* 97 Þe almihtiȝa godes sune. *c* 1200 ORMIN 95 Biforenn Crist Allmahhtiȝ Godd. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1042 Ȝe honuryeth more an urthlich King than Ȝe God almiȝti do. 1366 MAUNDEV. i. 6 In the Name of God Glorious and Allemyghty. 1418 ABP. CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 2 I. 4 Blessud be Almyȝty God. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* l. 20 To geue thankes to Allmightie God. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 1, I am the almightie God, walke before me. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 145 The first Almighty Cause Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral Laws. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 783 O God Almighty, Blessed Saviour.

b. *absol. The Almighty*; a title of God.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 184 Cwæþ þæt se Ælmihtiga eorþan worhte. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* I. 20 With bitternes mych the Almyȝti hath fulfillid me. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vi. 4 The allmighty hath shott at me with his arowes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* viii. 3 Doth the Almightie peruert iustice? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 566 To know More of th' Almighties works. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 215 Grant, thou Almighty! in whose hand is fate, A worthy champion. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* 108 The same words are used by the Almighty in threatening Abimelech. *Mod.* If it should please the Almighty to spare him for a few years longer.

c. rarely in *superlative.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 60/2 Man (but Image of th' Almightiest) Without these gifts is not a Man, but Beast.

2. All-powerful (in a general sense).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 62 O noble almighty Sampson. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 650 The Armipotent Mars, of Launces the almighty. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 174 Constring'd in masse by the almighty Fenne [*v.r.* sunne]. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 655 Insensible of Truth's almighty charms. 1837 W. IRVING *Wolf. Roost* (1855) 25 The almighty dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 45, I hail the almighty power of the tongue.

¶ *slang.* Mighty, great; exceedingly.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 261 Such rubbish, such 'almighty' nonsense (to speak *transatlanticè*), no eye has ever beheld. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* (1863) 328 An almighty pretty French privateer lying in St. Pierre's.

†Almi·ghtyship. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ALMIGHTY + -SHIP.] = ALMIGHTINESS.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 130 Which arm'd him stronger, and which helped him more, Than all his Thunder did, and his Almighty-ship before.

Almirah, -myra (ælməi·ră). [ad. Urdu المارى *almārī*, ad. Pg. *almario*:—L. *armārium*; see AMBRY.] Anglo-Indian name for a cupboard, cabinet, press, wardrobe, or chest of drawers.

1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 34 Sahib, have you looked in Mr. Morrison's almirah?

Almis(se, obs. form of ALMS.

†A·lmistry. [? In jest for *all-mystery*.]

1621 B. JONSON *Masques* (1692) 616 Of faces and Palmestry, And this is Almistry.

Almner, variant of ALMONER.

Almoign, almoin (ælmoi·n). Also 4 almoyn, 6 almoyne, -on(e, 7 allmone. [In the form *almon(e*, a. OFr. *almône, almosne* (mod.Fr. *aumône*): see ALMS. *Almoign* (*-oin, -oyne*) is late AFr., perh. due to confusion with *alimonium*, the senses of the two words partially overlapping. But **alimosina* could of itself give *almoine*, as in *præpositum, preboide*; cf. OFr. *almoisnier, almosgner, almogner*, variants of *almosnier, aumoner*, to give in alms; also Pr. *almoynier*, beside *almonier*, almoner.]

†1. Alms; alms-chest; the church chest or treasury, ecclesiastical possession. (A common med.L. sense of *eleēmosyna*.) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 239 For freres of þe croice, and monk and chanoun, Haf drawen in o voice his feez to þer almoyn.

2. Tenure by divine service, or by the performance of some religious duty. **Frank almoin** or *free alms* (L. *libera eleēmosyna*): the 'tenure of lands, etc. bestowed upon God, that is, given to such people as bestow themselves in the service of God, for pure and perpetual alms; whence the feoffors or givers cannot demand any terrestrial service, so long as the lands remain in the hands of the feoffee.' Cowel. Perpetual tenure by free gift of charity.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 200 Many helde their landes .. by tenur' franke almoigne. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surveying* ix. 16 Franke almoyne, homage auncetrell. 1596 BARLOW *Three Sermons* iii. 116 They hold what ever they have in Frankalmoin from God. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 33 Allmone or Tenure in aumone, is tenure by divine service. 1672 MANLEY *Interpr.* s.v., It cannot be Frank-almoine if any certain service be expressed. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 11 (note) *Frank-Almoigne* is the same which we in Latin call *Libera Eleemosyna* or *Free Alms* in English: whence that Tenure is commonly known by the name of a Tenure in Aumone or Frank-Almoigne. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Property Law* (ed. 12) 39 The grantees in frankalmoign .. were for ever free from every kind of earthly or temporal service.

β. Scotch form: **Fre almons.**

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Pract.* 28 (JAM.) Gif the defender hald the land in name of fre almons. *Ibid.* 241 Landis gevin to thame in name of fre almonis.

Almoigner, -moiner, -moisner, literary forms of ALMONER in 6–7, due to attempts to recast the current *amner* after late AFr. *almoignier* and MFr. *aulmosnier*; their influence remains in part in the mod. spelling ALMONER.

Almoise, -moyse, var. ALMOSE, *Obs.*, alms.

Almon, obs. form of ALMOIGN and ALMOND.

†A·lmonage. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *almosnaige, aumonnaige*, almsgiving, gift; f. *almosnīer* to give alms, f. *almosne*: see ALMS and -AGE.] In phr. **Frank almonage** = *frank almoin*: see ALMOIGN.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 292 None of these held of mean Lords by *franke almonage*, but all of the King *in capite per Baroniam.* 1656 — *Serm., Best Employm.* 13 He himselfe held all that he had in Frank-Almonage, and lived on the poore mans box. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 154 Worthy objects of your Almonage.

Almond (ā·mənd). Forms: 3–4 almand(e, 3–5 almaund(e, 4–5 almound(e, alemaund, 4–6 almonde, (5 almund, 5–7 almon, 6 alomond, aulmond), 5– almond. [a. OFr. *almande, alemande*, earlier *alemandre, alemandle* (also *amande*,

amandre); cf. Sp. *almendra*, Pg. *amendoa*, It. *mandorla*, *mandola*, Pr. and med.L. *amandola*; pointing to early Romanic **amendla*, *-ola*, *-ala*, from L. *amygdala*, a. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη. Cf. the change of *smaragdum* to *smeraldo*. The initial *al-* in Fr. and Sp. prob. arose in the latter, by confusing the initial *a-* (dropped in It., as if no real part of the word) with Arab. article *al-*, as in *almidon* (Fr. *amidon*), *almirante* (*amirand*), *almáraco* (*amáracum*).

The genealogy of *almond* is therefore: Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, L. *amygdala*=*ămi'gdălă*, *ămi'ngdălă*; early Rom. *ămę'ndəlă* (thence Pg. *ămę'ndŏă*); splitting up into *'mę'ndəlă* (thence It. *ma'ndŏla*), *al'mę'nd(ə)lă* (thence Sp. *almę'ndrā*), and *al-ămę'ndəlă*, *al-ămą'ndəla*, whence OFr. *alĕma'ndlĕ*, *alĕma'ndrĕ*; OFr. and E. *alĕma'ndĕ*, *alma'ndĕ*; E. *almau'nd*, *a'lmaund*, *a'lmŏnd*, *ā'mənd*.

1. The kernel of a drupe or stone-fruit, the produce of the almond tree, of which there are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6895 Almandes [*v.r.* almondes, -maundes, -mound] was groun þar-on. 1388 Wyclif *Numb.* xvii. 8 The blossoms .. weren fourmed in to alemaundis [1382 almaundes]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii, Yf a foxe eteþ almoundes he schal dye. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exps.* 217 *Item*, vj*l.* almundys, xviij*d.* 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 263 Almons be hote & moyste; it doth comforte the brest. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xl. 267 Oile of bitter alomonds. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xliii. 11 Myrrhe, nuts, and almonds. 1769 Sir J. Hill *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 5 Sweet almonds are excellent in emulsions. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 83 The principal part of the almond .. [is] a substance analogous to coagulated albumen.

2. The tree which bears almonds, *Amygdalus communis* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), closely allied to the genus *Prunus*, which contains the plum, peach, nectarine, etc. Often in comb. as *almond-tree*.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 272 Mark well the flowring Almonds in the Wood. 1735 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Amygdalus*, The common Almond .. is cultivated more for the beauty of its flowers, than for its fruit. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 78 The almond and the palm flourish together.

3. A comfit enclosing an almond kernel.

4. A kernel similar to the almond.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 85 Two or three Nuts or Berries, which contain in each a little luscious Almond.

5. Anything shaped like an almond, whether solid or superficial, as: **a.** An ornament of that shape; **b.** A name given by lapidaries to pieces of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks; **c.** An oval with pointed ends.

1853 Ruskin *Stones of Ven.* II. ii. § 12. 22 Six balls, or rather almonds, of purple marble.

6. The tonsils; also called *almonds of the throat*, *jaws*, or *ears*. The latter name is also given to 'a small lymphatic gland over the mastoid process or below the external ear,' *Syd. Soc. Lex. arch.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 120 Ulcers of the aulmondes or kernels of the throte. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 500 Goats milk .. gargarized in the mouth, is very effectual against the pains and swellings of the almonds. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1679) 401/1 The Almonds of her Jaws began to swell. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 318 A pain on the left side about the Almonds of the Ear. 1835 Hoblyn *Dict. Med.*, *Almonds of the Ears*, a popular name for the exterior glands of the neck.

†**7.** Other almond-shaped animal organs: *esp.* **a.** The operculum of a whelk; **b.** Some part of a rabbit's leg. *Obs.*

c 1450 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 60 His [the whelk's] pyntill & gutt almond & mantille awey þer fro ye pitt. 1627 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xxi. (1634) 253 To make Paste to last long, you may use .. those parts of a Connies legges which are called the Almonds. 1631 Markham *Way to Wealth* II. i. xiii. (1668) 70 Those parts of the Conies leg which is called the Almond of the Coney.

8. The delicate pink colour of the almond blossom.

1879 *Daily News* 13 June 2/2 Cream colour, relieved with cardinal, and almond adorned with the same fashionable hue.

9. From its colour: A kind of pigeon, more fully called the *Almond Tumbler*.

1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* ii. 113 The feathers of the Almond should be covered with a metallic lustre or gloss. 1883 *Stand.* 11 Jan. 3/6 The almond tumbler, a round plump bird.

10. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, in which *almond* stands in simple attributive relation, as *almond blossom*, *colour*, *flower*, *fruit*, *shape*, *wood*; in attributive relation of material, as *almond cake*, *custard*, *paste*, etc.; or in similative or instrumental relation to a pa. pple., as *almond-leaved*, *-scented*, *-shaped*; *almond-shaded*.

Also **almond-kernel** (= Almond 1, 6); **almond oil**, the expressed oil of bitter almonds, or benzoic aldehyde; **almond-peach**, a hybrid between the almond and peach, cultivated in France; **almond rock, snow**, confections made with almonds; **almond tree**, the tree that bears almonds, also *fig.* (from the colour of its flowers) grey hair; **almond tumbler** (see Almond 9); **almond willow**, or almond-leaved willow, *Salix amygdalina*; **almond-worts**, Lindley's name for the plants of his N.O. *Drupaceæ* or stone-fruits.

Also Almond-butter, -milk, q.v.

a 1842 Tennyson *To the Queen* 16 The sun-lit almond-blossom shakes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almaunde frute (1499 almon) *Amigdalum*. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* i. 3 Floors .. made of ebony and almond-wood. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Almonds* give the denomination to a great number of preparations in confectionery, cookery, etc. whereof they are the basis; as *Almond* cakes, *Almond* cream .. *Almond* paste, *Almond* snow. 1880 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 95 The golden tinge of the almond pound-cake. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LII. 71 Amydaloid is a rock containing almond-shaped cavities. *a* 1790 T. Warton *Poems* 60 (Jod.) Carmel's almond-shaded steep.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 146 Tonsils or Almond-kernels on either side of the throat. *a* 1845 Hood *T. of Trumpet* xiii, The almond-oil she had tried. 1880 *Daily News* 6 May 5/5 Almond rock and peppermint drops. 1388 Wyclif *Eccles.* xii. 5 An alemaunde tre schal floure. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. E b, Vpon whose siluer heads the Almond-tree hath blossomde. 1611 Bible *Jer.* i. 11, I see a rodde of an almond tree. *a* 1763 Shenstone (T.) Trees more and more fady, till they end in an almond-willow.

Almond-butter. (See quot. 1753.)

1586 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 182 An other kinde of butter made of Almonds with Sugar and Rose water, called Almond Butter. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 285 He speaks nothing but almond-butter and sugar candy. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Almond-butter* is a preparation made of cream and whites of eggs boiled; to which is afterwards added, blanched almonds.

Almond-furnace. [Corruption of *Allemand* or *Almain*, i.e. German, *furnace*.] Name of a furnace used in the refining process to separate metals from cinders and other dross, and for the reduction of slag of litharge to lead.

1674 Ray *Smelting Silver* in *Collect.* 116 Another Furnace they have which they call an Almond Furnace. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Almond-furnace, called also the sweep, is usually six feet high, four wide, and two thick; it is built of brick.

Almond-milk. (See quot. 1753.)

c 1430 *Recipes* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 61 Take Almaunde Milke & 3olkys of Eyroun. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 It leaueth behind it a taste like the taste of almon milke. *a* 1678 Marvell *To Dr. Witty* Poems 74 The doctor doth Stint them to cordials, almond-milk, and broth. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Almond-milk* is a preparation made of sweet blanched almonds and water, of some use in medicine, as an emollient.

Almondy (ā'məndi), *a.* [f. Almond + -y[1]. Cf. *sugary*.] Having almonds, or the characteristics or properties of almonds.

1847 Lyell in *Life* II. 132 The almondy scent of the flowers is very strong and delicious. 1853 *Mem. Stomach* 11 The sweet almondy taste of the delicious food my poor mother gave me.

Almoner[1], almner (æ'lmŏnəɹ, ā'mnəɹ). Forms: *α.* 3–4 aumoner(e, amoner, 3–5 aumener(e, 4–5 -eer, 5 awmener, -eer, (ambynowre), amener, 5–7 amner, 6–7 almner, almener, almonar, 6– almoner. *β.* 5–7 almosner, 6 -osiner, 7 -oisner, ausmoner. *γ.* 6 almoigner, almoygner, -or, almoiner. *δ.* 5 aumere, almer, -ar, 6 -owr; 5 awmerer; 6 amonerer. [a. OFr. *aumoner*, *aumonier* (12th c. *almosnier*, 13th *aumosnier*, 15th *aulmosnier*, mod. *aumônier*):—late L. **almosinārius* for *eleēmosynārius*, prop. adj. 'connected with alms,' sc. *homo*, f. *eleēmosyna* Alms. But perh. partly due, esp. in sense 3, to OFr. *almosnère*, *-eor*, later *-eur*:—L. *eleēmosynātor -ātorem* an alms-giver.]

The native development was *aumoner*, *aumener*, *aumner*, *amner* (ā) the regular form in 16th c. But the Renascence brought up a number of artificial spellings, after later Fr. *aulmosnier*, *ausmonier*, AFr. *almoignier*, and their med.L. adaptations, under the influence of which and the native *alms*, *amner* has been artificially refashioned as *almner*, *almener*, *almoner*, and the pronunciation has followed the spelling. The 15th c. *aumere*, *almer*, and Sc. *almowr*, are direct formations on *aumes*, *almes*; *aumer-er*, *amoner-er* seem to be f. *awmere*, *awmener*, a purse; see Almoner[2].]

1. An official distributor of the alms of another; the name of a functionary in a religious house, in the household of a bishop, prince, or other person of rank. Sometimes applied to the chaplain of a hospital, or other institution.

In the royal household of Great Britain there is a titular *Hereditary Grand Almoner*, besides the *Lord High Almoner*, and *Sub-almoner*, who are clergymen.

α. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15219 Judas .. Was iesu crist aumoner [*v.r.* aumener(e]. 1366 Maundev. xix. 210 Whan the covent of this abbeye hath eaten, the awmener let bere the releef to the gardyn. 1444 *Polit. Poems* II. 220 The awmeneer seyth he cam to late. 1494 Fabyan vii. 586 The lord of Awdeley amner, in stede of the erle of Cambrydge. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 790 Dr. Fox the Kynges Amner made an eloquent oracion in Latin. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Limosnero*, an almener. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gent.* (1641) 242 These deferre giving, till they cannot give, making their executors their almoners. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 31 Gentleman Amner: Fee, 11*l.* 8*s.* 1*d. ob.*; Subamner: Fee, 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d. ob.* 1654 Lestrange *K. Charles I*, 176 There came to London from Cardinal Richelieu .. his Chaplain and Almner. 1667 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. xii. (1743) 97 The Lord Almoner disposes of the king's alms. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvi. 209 He is now and then my almoner. 1867 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (ed. 4) 178 The almoner of God to the poor and sad. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Nov., The almoners of the Berliner Hülfsverein.

β. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 124/3 He [saynt Johan] was called almosner or amener. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1693/1 The almosiner, a phisition, and a surgeon to attend upon them. 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 134 To the almosiners of this towne of Middlesburghe. 1601 Tate tr. *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 19. 55 For the ausmoner & al under him. 1617 James I *Patent* in *Lib. Mun. Hib.* I. ii. 81 To erect and establish an office of Almosner in this our realm of Ireland.

γ. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 164/2 Doctor Mayo, sometyme almoygner to king Henry the seuenth. 1564 Grindal *Fun. Serm.* Wks. 1843, 32 The Bishop of Rochester, chiefe Almoygnor. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. ix. 718/1 All Almoisners and houses of Almoise.

δ. ?*c* 1400 in *Dom. Arch.* III. 133 The aumere a rod schall haue in honde. *c* 1430 Lydg. *ibid.* III. 133 Humble compassion was his awmerer. 1450 *Old Will* in *Academy* 27 Sept. (1882) 231/2 The thonne of þame the þo almer and the tother of yame the tother almar. *c* 1510 *Bonaventura's Myrrour* (Pynson) viii. D j, Theyr amonerers or tresourers myght lightly have had it in hande. *a* 1600 *Mem. of Spottiswood* 3 (Jam.) To stay with the queene and attend her Maiestie as her Almowr.

2. *fig.*

1822 B. Cornwall *Lys. & Ione* 1 Iris ?. Is the Spring's almoner .. and scatters Upon the subject world, dyed flowers and sweets. 1873 Sir J. Herschel *Pop. Lect.* ii. § 20. 62 The sun is the almoner of the Almighty.

†**3.** One who gives alms largely; an alms-giver. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5575 Seynt Joan þe aumonere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 Ine þe lyue of Ion þe amoner. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 53. Mercy hir syster salle be ambynowre þat gyffes to alle. 1483 [See in 1 β]. 1580 Baret *Alv.* A 365 An *Amner*, or giuer of almes, seemeth to be deriued of this French worde *Aumosnier*, and therefore ought rather to be written *almonar*. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 193 Who for his liberal relieving of the needy was surnamed the Almner. 1591 H. Locke in Farr's *S. P.* I. 138 An amner to the poore that helpless cry. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 389 [Dorcas] was a discreet, iust, compassionate, cheerefull, simple-hearted almoner. 1874 J. Holland *Mist. Manse* ix. 156 Who found the largess in her palms And him the friendly almoner.

†**Almoner[2].** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 au-, awmener, awmer, alner. [a. OFr. *aumosnière*, *aumonière* (med.L. *almonaria*):—L. **eleēmosynāria*, prop. adj., sc. *bursa*, *arca*, etc., a place for alms.] An alms-purse; a bag, a purse.

c 1330 *Sir Degarré* 5, I tok hit out and haue hit er, Redi in min aumener. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 490 Quhen he ded wes .. Thai fand in-till his awmener A letter. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2087 Thanne of his awmener he drough A litell keye. *Ibid.* 2270 Weare streit gloves, with awmere Of silk. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 319, I wyll the yeve an alner, Imad of sylk. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 89 Berengaria .. is represented with a small pouch called an *aulmonière*.

Almonerer, amonerer, *Obs.*: see Almoner 1 δ.

Almonership (æ'lmŏnəɹʃip). [f. Almoner[1] + -ship.] The office or position of an almoner.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 2 To this almonership no salary was attached.

Almonry (æ'lmŏnri). Also 5 almosnerye. [a. OFr. *au(l)mosnerie* (mod. *aumônerie*); f. *au(l)-mosnier* (mod. *aumônier*) Almoner: see -ry.]

1. A place where alms were distributed; the residence of an almoner.

a 1480 Caxton *Advt.* in Douce *E. T. Fragm.* 1 Late hym come to Westmonester in to the almonesrye at the reed pale. [? *mispr. for* almosneryе]. 1598 Stow *Survey* (ed. Strype 1754) II. vi. iii. 634/2 The place wherein this Chapel and Almshouse stand was called the Elemosinary or Almo[n]ry, now corruptly the Ambrey; for that the alms of the Abbey are there distributed to the poor. 1770 Thorpe in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 154 Given in very ancient times to the use of the almonary or almonry of that abbey. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* I. III. xi. 407 The king erected almonries at the four gates of the capital.

†**2.** = Almoner[2], or perh. = Ambry 3. *Obs. rare.*

a 1536 Tindale *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 88 Love will make me put my hand into my purse, or almonry.

Almorie, obs. form of Ambry.

†**Almose.** *Obs.* 5–6; also 6 almoys(e, almoise, almos. [A literary variant of Alms, affected by many writers, chiefly ecclesiastical, in 16th c.; apparently a partial refashioning of *a'lmesse*, *a'lmes*, after med.L. *elimosina*, perhaps owing something to the contemporary northern Almous, and (especially Sir T. More's *almoise*, *almoyse*) to the late Anglo-Fr. *almosne*, *almoisne* of the lawbooks.]

1. = Alms 1.

1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 263/2 Good workes, almoyse, fastyng. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* 43 Releifed by their dayly almose. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* vi. 2 When yow givest ýin almos. 1559 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, *Pr. for Ch. Mil.*, We humbly beseche the most mercifully to accepte our almose [1604 alms]. 1562 Turner *Baths* 14 b, Clenge thyne herte from al synne and deal almoys. 1578 Florio *1st Frutes* 73 b, To doo almose unto the poore.

b. *sing.* with pl. *almoses* = Alms 1 b.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431/1, He .. gafe for god largelye almoses to y° blynde. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1075/2 All the praiers, suffragies, almoses, fastinges.

2. *fig.* = Alms 2.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 44/2 It wer almoise to hange them. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 446/1 [They] be burned vp & fal as flatte to ashen as it were almoyse all obstinate heretiques dyd.

3. *Comb.*: see Alms 4.

†**Almoseir, almousser, almaser.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Almous, *almos* + -er[1].] = Almoner[1] 1.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* iii. 542 (1874) I. 68 Pietie is the kingis almoseir. *c* 1501 Dunbar *Dance* 15 (1860) 165 Then cam in the maister almaser. 1581 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 236 His hienes preceptor and maister almousser.

Almosiner, -osner, -oisner, literary variants of Almoner, refashioned in 16th c. after Fr. *aulmosnier* and L. *eleēmosynārius*.

Almost (ǫ'lmoust, -məst; when emphatic or used

in reply to a question, ɔ̄·lmɔ̄ʉ·st), *adv.* Forms: 1 almæst, ealmæst, ælmæst, 2 ælmest, 2–4 almest, 3 all-masst, almaste, 4–5 almeste, -moost, 4–6 -moste, 5 allemost, 7 allmost, 4– almost. Also 8– a'most, still used dial., and aphet. 'most; mod. Sc. amaist, 'maist. [f. ALL + MOST *adv.* = *mostly.*]

†1. *adj.* or *adv.* Mostly all, nearly all; for the most part. *Obs.*

a 1000 BÆDA in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 466 (Bosw.) Hit is eal mæst mid háligra manna naman geset. 1036 *O. E. Chron.* Mæst ealle þa þegenas be norðan Temese. 1091 *Ibid.*, Seo scipfyrde . . ælmæst earmlice forfór. 1130 *Ibid.*, Se burch for-bernde æl-mæst. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9617 Þatt Issraæle þeod allmasst þa shollde beon forrworrpen. 1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 Thys twey Lynis I wrete almeste with myn owne Hond. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 133 Thies giuers were almost Northmen. 1658 tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1093 The women . . do that work almost.

2. *adv.* Very nearly, wellnigh, all but: a. qualifying a verb or attribute.

c 1200 in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 18 Fram ðe heðe forðriȝte to herdeies ouerende almest. 1250 LAY. 19328 H' is almest dead. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 87 Almaste in erthe þai me forname. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 443 They were come almoost [*v. r.* almost(e] to that Citee. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* I., The heete of hit is ioynede allemoste with heuyn. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1834) 31, I had almost forgotten where I was. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 323 It is almost twelue a clocke, *Duodecima instat.* 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 28 Almost thou perswadest mee to bee a Christian. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 3 Almost was never hang'd. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VI. 134 The flame of this Common Combustion hath allmost devour'd Ireland. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 232 They had a'most as live be call'd any thing, as to be thought too old for an agreeable conversation. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 11 Diet . . confined almost wholly to the vegetable kind. 1816 SCOTT *Black Dw.* iv. 26 As sair vexed amaist for you as for me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 597 He was almost within sight of their city. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 190 Mistakes . . on almost every page. 1879 M^CCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* I. 199 Passionate and almost hysterical declamation.

b. qualifying a sb. with implied attribute.

1552 HULOET, Almost nyght, *serum lumen.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 113 You are almost come to part almost a fray. 1709 J. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (ed. 6) 193 The almost Omnipresence of an Advantage is a Circumstance of Value. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 108, I am a heretic requiring toleration, an almost Quaker. *c* 1875 WHITNEY *Essen. Eng. Gram.* 382 His almost impudence of manner.

3. With a negative: *Almost no* = scarcely any; *almost never* = scarcely ever, etc.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxv. 270 Bycause they were so great a company, almoost nothynge helde agaynst theym. 1548 UDALL etc., *Erasm. Paraphr. John* iii. 32 But no man almoste reciueth his witnes. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 335 So that the French King had neither any shore almost, nor any considerable use of Sea-affairs. 1777 R. WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. XXIV. 314 His affairs almost never prospered where he was not present. 1857 H. REED *Brit. Poets* vi. 200 Of Shakspeare we know almost nothing. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* XXV. 252 There were almost no roads.

†4. Used to intensify a rhetorical interrogative. (L. *quis fere.*) *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 42 Or do you almost thinke, although you see, That you do see? 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* K iiij, In what page almost shal you not meet with some exoticke and strange terme? 1670 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) III. 123 Whom almost can we see who opens his arms to his enemies? 1748 G. WHITE *MS. Serm.*, Who almost are there who do not know these things?

†Almous. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3–5 almus, 5 -ws, -ows, 5–6 -ouse, 5–7 -ous, 8–9 mod.Sc. awmous. [a. ON. *almusa*, cogn. w. OE. *ælmysse*: see ALMS. *Almous* is thus, so far as Eng. is concerned, a word of independent origin.]

1. = ALMS 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19813 Þin orisuns and þin almus Es knauin hei in goddes hus. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3722 Þan availles almus, messe, and bedes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 67 He wes a man of almous grete. 1564 BECON *Pref. to Wks.* (1843) 20 Niggardly, grudging, and unwilling almous. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 150 A poore man . . asking of his almouse. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 64 The wife may give almous moderatly, without consent of hir husband. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx. 139 'I thank you for your awmous,' said Ochiltree.

b. *sing.* = ALMS 1 b.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 White slaves, about the doorcheek, haudin out their hauns for an awmous.

2. = ALMS 2.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 85 It were almous thee for to draw and hing.

3. *Comb.*: see ALMS 4.

†Almowr. *Sc. Obs.* By-form of ALMONER[1]. [really an independent formation on ALM(S + -OUR, and cogn. w. *almer* and *aumere.* See ALMONER[1] δ.]

Alms (āmz). Forms: 1 ælmysse, 1–3 ælmesse (2–3 ælmisse, elmisse, 2–4 elmesse), 2–6 almesse (2–4 almisse, 4 alemesse, allmesse, 5 almese), 2–7 almes (2 elmes, 3 almys, 4 almis, 5 elmys, 6 allmes), 7–9 alms. Pl. wanting; formerly 4–6 almessis, almesses; since 7 the sing. *alms* has also been used as pl. [OE. *ælmysse*, obl. cases *ælmyssan*, cogn. w. ON. *almusa* (Dan. *almisse*, Sw. *almosa*), OFris. *ielmisse*, OS. *alamósna*, OHG. *alamuosan* (MHG. *almuosen*, mod.G. *almosen*), pointing to a com. OTeut. **alemosna* or **alemosina*, a. pop. L. **alimosina* (whence Pr. and OSp. *almosna*, OFr. *almosne*, It. *limosina*), a perversion (due perhaps to sense-association with *alimōnia*) of *elimosina, elemosina*, orig. *eleēmosyna* (Tertull., 3rd c.) ad. Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη compassionateness (n. of qual. f. ἐλεήμων compassionate, f. ἔλεος compassion, mercy).

The final *-n* in OE. was early treated as inflexional, and disappeared from the nom.; in recent times the final *-s* of the reduced form *almes, alms*, has also been treated as a plural inflexion. For the *y* in OE. *ælmyssan* from **alimosina*, cf. *mynet, mylen*, repres. Lat. *moneta, molina.* In ME. the s.e. dialects long retained forms with initial *e, elmesse, elmes.* Distinct by-forms are the northern ALMOUS, *awmous*, an independent adoption of Norse *almusa*; the 16th century literary ALMOSE, *almoyse*; and the legal ALMOIGN, *almoine*, from AFr.]

1. Charitable relief of the poor; charity; originally and especially as a religious duty, or good work; const. with *do, make, work.* Afterwards applied especially to the material substance of the relief, and const. with *give, bestow*, etc.

a. *abstract.* or *collect.* without plural.

a 1000 ? CÆDM. *Dan.* 587 (Gr.), Syle ælmyssan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 2 Þonne þu þine ælmessan dó. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þanne þu þine ælmesse do. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Hu miht þu don þine elmesse. *Ibid.* 137 Al ðe almisse þe mon deð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þenne þu almesse makest. *Ibid.* 131 Ure gode dedes, on elmes, and on oðre þinge. *Ibid.* 157 On oðer wise man silleð his almes. 1250 GROSTESTE in *Dom. Arch.* III. 82 That youre almys be kepyd . . to poure men. 1297 R. GLOUC. 330 He was . . of hys almesse large & fre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prede makeþ of elmesse zenne. 1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 199 To gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, be weye of Alemesse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 70 Hir hond mynistre of fredom and almesse. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 111 Wil þu not do almis of oker & vsur; þat is, do not swilk defautis to do almis þerof. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 17 Tythes and oblacions, and othere almese. *c* 1469 EBESHAM in *Past. Lett.* 596 II. 333 Sende me for almes oon of your olde gownes. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 27 This word Almes, importeth as much as mercie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1312/2 The distributors of this almesse to the poore. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 189 To be buried at the Almes of the parish. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 2, A public mendicant . . seeking alms. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 202 Do you pity me? Then give me alms.

b. As *sing.* (with *pl.* obs. since 16th c.) A charitable donation, a gift of charity, a benefaction.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Anticrist* 131 Crist's almes . . was encresed to twelve lepful. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 306 Þat Freres wolde forsake hir almesses. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* X. 2 Doynge manye almessis to the peple. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 550 *bis*, If religiose persoones . . receyve myche and grete Almessis. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iii. 3 He desyred to receaue an almesse [1611 asked an almes]. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 1573, 274/1 Our eatyng, our drynkyng, our almesses, our prayers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 4 A Beggar Man that had asked an Alms of him. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. viii. 59 Every alms is a fresh badge of slavery.

c. as *pl.* [from the collective sense, assisted by treating the final *-s* as a pl. inflection, as in *riches.*] Things given in charity.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* x. 4 Thy prayers and thy almes are come vp into remembrance [Gr. ἐλεημοσύναι, *Wycl.* almes-dedis, *Tind.* almeses, *Coverd.* allmesses, *Cranm.* almeses, *Rhem.* almes-deedes, 1611 almes. But cf. *v.* 2 ἐλεημοσύνας πολλάς, *Wycl.* many almessis, *Tind.* moche almes, *Coverd.* moch almesse, *Cranm.* moch almes, *Gen.* much almes, *Rhem.* many almes-deedes, 1611 much almes; so that in v. 4 it may likewise be sing. notwithstanding the Gr.] 1647 BP. CORBET *Poems* (1807) 122 His alms were such as Paul defines. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 106 For alms are but the vehicles of prayer. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 3 The Alms are thus given by himself to himself.

†2. *fig.* A meritorious action, a good deed, a service to God, a charity. Often *ironically. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1544) Prol. 30 It is almes to correcten and amend The vicious folke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxcv. 437 It is a great almesse to confort maydens in their distresse. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 1557, 137/1 It had ben great almes the priour, & shee had ben burned togyther. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 143 It were more alms to let him go, and to beat you. 1623 SANDERSON 35 *Serm.* Wks. 1681 I. 87 If he be hungry, it is alms to feed him; but if he be idle and untoward, it is alms to whip him.

3. *Law.* a. Tenure by alms, see ALMOIGN; **free alms** = *frank almoign.* b. **Reasonable alms**: a portion of the estate of an intestate allotted to the poor.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 25 And over thys that saye more suttelly that they occupye not this by tytle of secular lordshyppe but by tytle of perpetuall allmes. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 11 *Frank-Almoigne* is the same which we call . . Free Alms in English.

4. *Comb.*, a. *general*: with *alms* in objective relation to a pr. pple. or as obj. gen. to n. of action or agent, as *alms-giving* (pple.), *alms-giver, -giving* (sb.); in instrumental relation to a pa. pple., as *alms-clothed, -fed*; and in attributive relations, of material, as *alms-bread, -money*; of purpose (for giving or receiving), as *alms-basin, -bowl, -box, -chest, -gate, -purse*; of causal connexion (giving or receiving), as *alms-body, -folk, -man, -people, -priest, -woman.*

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 220 An almsgiving Church. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXVII. 365 A liberall Almsgiver sends to persons that never know who sends. 1690 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 302 To prove to them that Almes-giving is a Duty. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 205 Almsgiving, among the vulgar, hath engrossed the name of charity. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 111 Twenty thousand Crowns out of the Alms-money. *Ibid.* 107 They break open the Alms-box. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The erecting of such alms-chest in every church, is enjoined by the book of canons. 1611 *Tarleton's Jests* (N.), Tarlton called Burley-house gate . . the lord treasurers almes-gate, because it was seldom or never opened. 1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Almes purse, *bourse avlmosnieres.* 1659 BURROUGHS *Beatit.* (1867) 12, A poor godly alms-body. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 830/1 He founded a faire large almes-house for an almose priest or schoolemaister, and thirteene poore almes folke. *c* 1490 *Reg. Civ. Ebor.* 366 a, The said almus women be fully content & paid. 1865 H. STAUNTON *Gt. Sch., Eton* ii. 10 Alms-women who occupy the place once held by the Bedesmen.

b. *esp.* †**alms-deal, -dealing**, distribution of alms; †**alms-drink**, the remains of liquor reserved for alms-people; **alms-gift**, alms-giving, also = ALMOIGN; **alms-land**, land held in frank almoign; †**alms-penny**, a penny given in charity or as a gratuity; †**alms-room**, an apartment in an alms-house; †**alms-tub**, a large vessel in which the remains of food were preserved for distribution in alms; †**alms-wine**, wine given in alms; †**alms-work** (= ALMS-DEED).

Also ALMS-BASKET, -DEED, -DISH, -FEE, -FOLK, -HOUSE, -MAN, q.v.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Þe apostel us muneȝeð here to . . elmasdele. 1563 *Homilies* II. xi. II. (1859) 389 Merciful almose-dealing is profitable to purge the soul. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 5 They haue made him drinke Almes drinke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2464 Chirche-gong, elmesse-gifte, and messe-song. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club* IX. 474 The Abbot . . held one carrucate of land . . in pure alms-gift. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 135 The Almsland of the poor is contained within this limit. 1595 PEELE *Old Wive's T.* (N.), Father, here is an alms-penny for me. *a* 1589 *Petition* in *Robinson's Gold. Mirr.* (1850) Introd. 12 One of the twelve Allmose Rowmes at Westminster. 1680 SHADWELL *Wom.-Capt.* I. Wks. 1726 III. 347 Whose beards stunk of beef and brewis, and his breath like the fume of an alm's-tub. 1461–83 *Ord. R. Housch.* 73 Wynes, almeswynes to houses of relygyouse & for wynes of yeftes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10118 To wirrkenn allmesswerrkess.

Alms-basket. The basket containing the public alms, or those of any charitable society.

1565 J. CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 4 Your exhibition belike failed you, and therefore ye thought to pick a quarrel to the alms-basket. 1634 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* in Nicholls (1797) 42 To carry the Almes baskete for the poore of our parish. *a* 1640 J. DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 29 We must not come neare But stand Amongst almsbasket men! *a* 1670 HACKET in Walcott *Life* (1865) 156 Take the plenty of the earth to your own table . . and feed Him with your Alms-basket.

To live on the alms-basket: to live upon public charity, or on what others voluntarily give.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 41 O they haue liu'd long on the almes-basket of words. 1628 tr. *Camden's Eliz.* IV. (1688) 603 That he should be forced to live upon the Alms-basket.

Alms-deed. [f. ALMS + DEED, from the early phrase to *do alms.*]

1. An act of almsgiving; a deed of charity to the poor, especially as a religious good work.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Ȝif þe ȝunge bið butan hersumnesse, and þe richen butan elmesdedan. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 To helpe þaire sawles with almous dedes and prayers. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 94 And dide many faire almesse dedes. *a* 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Rel.* (1844) 468 Thy almose-deeds and thy prayers are come up into heaven. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ix. 36 This woman was full of good works and almes deeds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 600 Almsdeeds were always regarded as a religious duty.

†2. The practice of almsgiving, charity. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He haueð ofte forlete almes-dede. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 37 Almesdede senne quenketh, Ase water that fer aquencheth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1058 In vertu and in holy almes-dede They lyven alle. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 50 Mochel almesdede ded he trewly. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 79 Murther is thy Almes-deed; Petitioners for Blood thou ne're put'st back.

†3. A meritorious action, a good work = ALMS 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. v. (1554) 103/b, They dempte it was an almesse dede To set theyr londe in quiet. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria*, It is an almesdede to help the chevalry of Rhodes agaynst the Turkes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 10 It were an alms deed to leave him there.

Alms-dish. A dish or plate for the reception of alms, used in churches, in the houses of the charitable, or carried by beggars.

1381 in *Test. Ebor.* I. 114 Je devise al priour du dit Couent . . les mazers et le grant almesdych d'argent. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 325 In þe lordys cupp þat leuys vndrynken, Into þe almesdisshe hit schalle be sonken. 1469 *Ord. R. Housch.* 89 The almes-disshe, to be gyven to the moste needy man or woman. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 24 While she held up her greedy gab Just like an aumos dish. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 9 Many of the farmers' wives kept what was then called an aumous dish; this was a small turned wooden dish, and was filled according to the deserts of the claimants or the feeling of the donor.

Alms-fee. The payment also called Peter's pence, and Rome-scot, anciently made to the pope.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 432 Eac of manegum landum mare land-riht arist to cynizes ȝebanne . . ælmes-feoh & cyric-sceat. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Almsfeoh*, or *Aelmesfeoh*, that is, Peter-Pence, anciently paid in England on the first of August, and given by King Ina. 1848 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. x. (L.), He strictly commands payment of tithe, cyricsceat and almsfee.

Alms-folk.

1. Persons supported by alms; almsmen and almswomen.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 830/1 Thirteene poore almes folke. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 184 Railing .. like almsfolks at the churchwardens. 1811 COLERIDGE *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 366, I alone am lord of fire and light; other creatures are but their alms-folk.

†**2.** Almsgivers. (Cf. ALMSMAN 2.) *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. 233 (T.), This knight and his lady had the character of very good alms-folks.

†**A·lmsful,** *a. Obs.* [f. ALMS + -FUL.] Abounding in alms, beneficent to the poor; charitable.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 þe herbe[r]gers, þe þolemode, þe elmesfulle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9931 Mec and milde and allmessfull. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1676 Gode men beoth and almesful. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 48 Þat ich were ·wel holy and wel almesful. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 335 Goostlie almysful preestis.

A·lms-house. A house founded by private charity, for the reception and support of the (usually aged) poor. *Formerly,* The house where the alms of a monastery were distributed, and the hospitality of the convent dispensed.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almesshowse, *Xenodochium.* 1509 *Bury Wills* (1850) 111 The seyd poor dwellyng in y^e^ seyd almeshowsyn. 1576 GRINDAL *Articles of Inquiry* Wks. 1843, 172 Whether your hospitals, spitals, and almose-houses, be well and godly used. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ₱3, I may build an alms-house .. for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. 1858 WISEMAN *Four Last Popes* 238 Humble alms-houses founded by an eminent merchant.

†**A·lmsless,** *a. Obs.* [ALMS + -LESS.] Without alms, giving no alms.

c 1311 *Pol. Songs* 255 For pride hath sleve, the lond is almusles.

Almsman.

1. One supported by alms, or by funds bequeathed for the support of the poor; a bedesman. Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 400 Ðonne nime man uncuþ sæd æt ælmesmannum. 1205 LAYAM. 19662 Nu wenden forð þa cnihtes .. On ælmes-monnes cladeȝ. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almesmann, Elimosinarius. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 149 My gay Apparrell, for an Almes-mans Gowne. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* III. vii. (1654) 229 Ye proud ignorants, that call your ministers your almes-men. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiii, Bees, the little almsmen of spring bowers. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 120 The garb of the fourteenth century is still seen in the almsman's gaberdine.

2. An almsgiver. *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c iij b, [He] was a grete almesman to the poure. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 835/1 He was a good almes-man, and greatly releeued the needie. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 511 King John also was a great almsman.

Almucantar, -urie, obs. ff. ALMACANTAR.

Almuce, early form of AMICE.

Almug (æ·lmʊg). [Heb. אלמוג *almūg,* for אלגום *algūm*: see ALGUM.] A variant of ALGUM (probably only an erroneous spelling of the word in Heb., but more used by Eng. writers).

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* x. 11 The nauie also of Hiram .. brought in from Ophir, great plentie of Almug trees. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 423 The Almaggin trees brought from Ophir. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3074 He shews out of Josephus .. what is meant by the Almyggim Wood .. namely, the Indian Pine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Critics have long disputed about the nature and kind of the almug-tree. 1867 J. INGELOW *Stor. Doom* II. 94 He sat below an almug tree.

†**Almury.** *Obs. rare.* [a. (ult.) Arab. المرئى *al-murʿī,* i.e. *al* the + *murʿī* indicator, agent-noun f. 4th form of *raʿay* to see.] 'The "denticle" or tooth-like point or pointer situate on the Rete of the astrolabe near the "head" of Capricorn.' Skeat.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. xxiii, Thin almury is cleped the denticle of capricorne or else the kalkuler.

†**Almu·ten.** *Astrol. Obs.* [Corrupt for *almutaz* (so in OFr.) a.Arab. المعتز *al-muʿtaz,* i.e. *al* the + *muʿtaz* prevailing, f. 8th form of *ʿazz* to be powerful.] The prevailing or ruling planet in the horoscope.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Rollo* v. ii, All these shew him to be th' almuten .. Yes; he's Lord of the Geniture. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, And Mars Almuthen, or lord of the horoscope. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* § 165 The Ascendant and Almuten in its own Horizon. 1721 BAILEY, *Almuten,* the Lord of Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

Almyghty, obs. variant of ALMIGHTY.

Almykantera, obs. form of ALMACANTAR.

Almyra, variant of ALMIRAH.

Almys, obs. form of ALMS.

†**Aln.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *alnus.*] An alder(-tree).

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 31 Turned into alntrees tall.

Alnage (ō·lnėdʒ). Forms: 5–7 aulnage, 7 aulneage, 7– alnage. [a. OFr. *aulnage* (mod. *aunage*), f. *aulner, auner* to measure by the ell; f. *alne, aulne, aune* ell (cogn. w. Pr. *alna, auna,* It. *auna*):—late L. *alena,* a. OTeut. **alina* (Goth. *aleina,* ON. *alin,* OHG. *elina,* OE. *eln,* Eng. *ell*) cogn. w. L. *ulna,* Gr. ὠλένη the fore-arm.]

1. Measurement by the ell. *spec.* Official inspection and measurement of woollen cloth, and attestation of its value by the affixing of a leaden seal.

[1477 *Act* 17 *Ed. IV*, v. in Pulton *Coll.* (1632) 379 To let to ferme the subsidie and aulnage of Clothes which ought to be sealed.] 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 3 The business of the Aulnage, which doubtless our predecessors intended for a scrutiny into the goodness of the commodity. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 141 Alnage was to remain as already settled by law.

2. The fee paid for the above measurement.

1622 *Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 311/2 The pettie farm (various items, viz. .. Alnage, £820). 1689 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 231 A Case that concerns meerly his Revenue, as this of the Aulneage was.

Alnager (ō·lnėdʒəɹ). Forms: 5–7 aulneger, 6 -geour, 7 -geor, alnageor, -eager, allnager, 7–8 alneger, 7–9 aulnager, 7– alnager. [a. OFr. *aulnegeor,* n. of action f. *aulnage*: see prec.] A sworn officer appointed to examine and attest the measurement and quality of woollen goods. The office was abolished by 11 & 12 Will. III. c. 20.

[*Act* 25 *Edw. III*, i. (1350) Totes maneres des draps vendables .. soient aunez par le Auneour de Roi (16th c. transl. All manner of cloths vendible .. shall be measured by the kings Aulnegeour).] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1602) 416 Sundry other fees of Officers there be, as of Alnageours, Gaugeours. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* lxvi/2 A Bill for Regulating old and new Draperies, and appointing an Alneagers Office for sealing them. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 149 Some abuses of the aulnager. 1838 J. HOLT in *Mem.* II. 32, I was deputy alnager .. which produced me from £80 to £100 a year.

†**Alna·th.** *Astrol. Obs.* [Arab. النطح *al-naṭḥ* from *naṭaḥa* to butt, aim at with the horns.] The first star in the horns of Aries; hence, the 'first mansion of the moon.'

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 553 He knew ful wel how fer Alnath was shoue ffro the heed of thilke fixe Aries aboue.

Alner, variant of ALMONER[2]. *Obs.*, a purse.

c 1460 *Launfal* 319, I wyll the yeve an alner I-mad of sylk and of gold cler.

†**A·lner, aulner.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aulnère, aulneor,* mod.Fr. *auneur* (:—L. *alenātor*) n. of agent f. *aulner* to measure by the ell: see ALNAGE and -ER.] = ALNAGER.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 4 Nor make eny persone or persones to be Aulner .. but such as be experte in Cloth makyng. [in Pulton 1632: No person .. to be Aulneger.]

Alneway, obs. form of ALWAY.

Alnight: see ALLNIGHT.

Aload (ălōu·d), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] in, on + LOAD.] In load.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 176 Labouring beasts which haue Apples and such like fruit aload, wil quickly shrinke and complaine vnder their burden.

†**Aloa·the,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + OE. *láðian* to LOATHE.] *trans.* To loathe, detest. *intr.* To become loathesome, to cause disgust.

1205 LAYAM. 25930 Mi lif me is a-laðed. 1250 *Ibid.* 2258 His leofe dowter was Locrin a-loþed. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1277 Nis noht so hot þat hit nacoleþ .. Ne noht so leof þat hit naloþeþ.

†**Aloa·thing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Loathing, disliking, unwilling.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* Prol., To schewe God as wel to men willinge, as to profite to men aloothinge [*v.r.* lothende].

Alod, -ial, -iality, etc. variants of ALLOD, etc.

Aloe (æ·lo). Forms: *pl.* 1 aluwan, alewan, alwan, 2–6 aloen, 4–6 alowes, 6 allowes, 4– aloes; *sing.* 5– aloe. [OE. *aluwan,* pl. of *aluwe, alue,* ad. L. *aloē,* a. Gr. ἀλόη, properly the drug and plant described in senses 2–5; but used also in the Septuagint and N.T. to translate Heb. אהלים *akhālīm,* אהלות *akhālōth* (cf. Skr. *aguru,* Hind. *aghil*) the Agalloch, probably from the similarity of the words. In consequence of this confusion, the word came to be applied in the modern languages, both to the fragrant resin or *aloes* of the Bible, and the bitter drug or *aloes* proper. The former is indeed the earliest use in Eng., where also the word was orig. always plural.]

†**1.** *pl.* The fragrant resin or wood of the AGALLOCH (q.v.), derived from species of two East Indian genera, *Aloexylon* and *Aquilaria.* See LIGN-ALOES.

c 950 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Alwan wiþ untrymnessum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 39 Brohte wyrt-ȝemang and alewan. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Wyrt-ȝemang and aloen. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, A medlynge of myrre and aloes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (1495) 606 Alowes is a tree wyth moste swete smelle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 8 All thy garmentes are like myrre, Aloes and Cassia. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* T ij, Decoction of thure, mastice, aloen. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 He sendeth another small ship euery yeere to Cauchin China to lade there wood of Aloes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 93 Take .. Aloes Cicatrina, purest Frankincense .. of each half an Ounce. 1865 *Public Opin.* 7 Jan. 19 The Canticles record in one verse .. frankincense, myrrh, and aloes—the last meaning the wood of the aloexylum agallochum.

2. A genus of plants (N.O. *Liliaceæ,* sect. *Aloinæ*) containing several species, succulent herbs, shrubs, or trees, with erect spikes of flowers, and bitter juice.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. vi. (1495) 606 Aloe is the frute of a certen herbe that hyght Aloe .. The juys thereof is wronge and sod on the fyre and afterwarde dryed in the sonne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The bittrenesse of the aloe tre distroyeth the swittenesse of the hony. 1551 TURNER *Herb.* (1568) 17 The nature of the herbe Aloe is to hele woundes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 353 We may call it in English Aloë, herbe Aloë, or Sea Aygreene. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 6 The socotrine aloe is a very beautiful plant, the leaves are like those of the pine-apple. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 274 Aloes are mostly found in the southern parts of Africa. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 113 Clumps of aloes with their rich crimson spikes.

3. (Usually *pl.*) A drug of nauseous odour, bitter taste, and purgative qualities, procured from the inspissated juice of plants of the genus *Aloe.*

1398 [See 2]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 v. 70 Odours misliking, as Aloes and Sulphure. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 430 Aloe is the liquor of an herbe, brought unto us out of India. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falc.* (1633) 140 Aloes, the iuyce which is vsed in physicke is moderately hot .. extreame bitter. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 100 All men are agreed to call .. aloes bitter. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 462 Aloes is a stomachic, stimulant cathartic.

4. *fig.* Bitter experiences, trials, etc.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2383 Bytter alowes of herde adversyte. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 203 He purgeth and bringeth low by the bitter aloes of the law. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gent.* (1641) 256 Hee attempers his actractivest pastimes with a little alloes.

†**5.** Some mineral resembling the drug. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 271 Aboue Ierusalem .. there is a certain minerall Aloe to be found, growing in manner of a mettal within the ground.

6. Applied popularly to other plants having some supposed resemblance to the genus *Aloe,* chiefly the AGAVE or 'American Aloe' (famed for its rare flowering).

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 27 Here I saw Aloes in flower. 1752 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 6) H 2 A vulgar Error .. relating to the large American Aloe; which is, that it never flowers till it is an hundred Years old. 1843 PRESCOTT *Conq. Mexico* (1854) 3 Plantations of the aloe or maguey (*Agave americana*). 1866 MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 29 The American Aloe appears to have been first introduced to Europe in 1561.

7. *Comb.* **aloes-wood** (= ALOE 1); *aloe-like.*

1807 MARTYN *Miller's Gard. Dict.* 3 B b, The aroma of Aloes wood is a disease. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 77 Aloes wood, a fragrant resinous substance of a dark colour, is the inside of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata* and *A. Agallochum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Aloes-Wood,* the wood of *Aloexylon Agallochum.* 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. (1848) 345 There are some hearts, aloe-like, flower once, and die [see 6].

Aloed (æ·lo͝ud), *ppl. a.* [f. ALOE + -ED[2].]

1. Mixed or flavoured with, or as with, aloes; bitter. Cf. *honied,* etc.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXIV. Wks. 1677, 43 Conceit of a surviving name, sweetens Deaths Aloed portion.

2. Planted or shaded with aloes. Cf. *willowed.*

1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Flor.* in *Men & Wom.* II. 30 As I leaned and looked over the aloed porch.

†**Aloe·dary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *aloēdārium,* a. Gr. ἀλοηδάριον, f. ἀλόη aloe.]

1. *Med.* A purgative medicine, having aloes as a chief ingredient. (In mod. medical Dicts. aloedarium.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aloedary* .. denotes a purgative medicine, wherein aloes is an ingredient.

2. *Bot.* A treatise on the genus Aloe.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Munting has published an aloedary at the end of his history of the *Herba Britannica.*

Aloetic (ælo,e·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἀλόη aloe: by form-assoc. with *diuretic,* etc. but not analogous.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Med.* Of the nature of aloes; having aloes as an ingredient.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Aloetick,* belonging to Aloes; as Aloetick Pills. 1754 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 152 In which case all aloetic medicines ought to be avoided. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 138 A perceptible smell of aloetic drugs. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 536 Salines, and not aloetic purgatives.

2. *Chem. Aloetic Acid*: a yellow amorphous powder, $2\,C_7H_2N_2O_8.H_2O$, of acrid taste, forming purple-red solutions in boiling water and in alcohol.

1855 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* I. ii. 196 By the action of nitric acid on aloes [Schunk] obtained .. aloetic acid.

B. *sb.* An aloetic medicine.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alocticks,* medicines that consist chiefly of Aloes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 267 Some gross corpulent persons .. will require aloetics. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 527 The general purposes of aloetics.

†**Aloe·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1734 R. WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.) It may be excited by aloetical, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines.

Aloft (ălǫ·ft), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3 o lofft, 3–5 o loft, o lofte, 4–7 a lofte, 4– a loft, aloft. Also expanded: 3 inne þe lofte, 2–5 on the lofte, 4 on þe loft, 4–5 on lofte, 4–6 on loft. [a. ON. *á lopt* of motion, *á lopti* of position (EE. *o loft* and *o lofte*), f. *á,* in, on, to + *lopt,* air, atmosphere, sky, heaven, upper floor, loft (Dan. *lofts*), cogn. w. Goth. *luftus,* OHG. *luft,* OE. *lyft,* air, etc. (In Eng. the distinction of motion and position, *a loft* and *a lofte,* was lost with the mutescence of final *e.*) Really equivalent to OE. *on þá lyft, on þære lyfte,* ME. *on þe lufte, on þe lyft*(*e,* 'into, in the air,' but while the latter never acquired the merely local sense of 'on high, up,' this became from the first the special sense of *a loft.* Some mixture of forms is probable in the expanded *in the lofte, on the lofte, on lofte.*]

†**1.** In the atmosphere or space above the earth.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 83 He makede fisses in þe se and fuȝeles in þe lifte [*v.r.* inne þe lofte, on þe lofte, in þe lufte].

†**2.** In the visible sky, above the horizon, up, as a star. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 122 And reed gan schine þat his lem on þe loft liȝht ȝaf aboute. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 118 For this day aloft was the sterre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, The moone being aloft and not sette.

†3. *fig.* In the ascendant, ruling, prevailing, up. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Chaucer's Test. Love* II. (1560) 291/1 Kindely heaven, when merie weather is a lofte, appeareth .. in Blewe. *c* 1430 *How the good Wyf* 74 in *Babees Bk.* 39 If þou be in place where good ale is on lofte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 24 The Sun raiseth .. windes. At rising and setting hee causeth them to be aloft.

4. In heaven; 'on high.' *arch.* (cf. 12.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 179 My souerayn plesance, Ouer alle thyng (out taken crist on lofte). 1577 *St. Augustine's Man.* 65 The day-spryng hath visited us from aloft. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 85 But conquest's garlands hang aloft, amongst th' immortal Gods. 1774 R. LLOYD *Hymn to Apollo*, Aloft in heaven imperial Juno sat. *c* 1800 DIBDIN, There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft, To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.

5. *gen.* High above the earth, on high; at a great elevation relatively; high up.

c 1200 ORMIN 11961 Wiþþuten o þe temmple .. þær wass greȝþed sæte o lofft. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1183 For þe borȝ watȝso bygge baytayled alofte. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 80 A sadder vyne a bigger stake olofte Mot holde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 56 The Larke on loft with other birdes haill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. 8 Then are the hilles sene alofte. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 221 A feather .. sette a loft in a woemans hatte. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 575 Thrice have they seen your Sword aloft Wav'd o're their Heads. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 483 Fame sits aloft, and points them out their course. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 8. 265 Vast masses of granite are thus poised aloft on icy pedestals.

†b. On horseback or in a vehicle; opposed to *afoot*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2532 Than sighed Ywain wonder oft, Unnethes might he syt oloft. 1654 USSHER *Annals* V. (1658) 43 Besides those which fought aloft from the Chariots.

†c. Extant, standing; not thrown down. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 349 To this souerayne Citie þat yet was olofte Iason aioynid.

†6. Above geographically; higher up on the same plane. *Obs. rare.*

1805 NELSON in Nicolas's *Disp.* VI. 477 The Frigates are ordered from aloft [*i.e.* the upper part of the Mediterranean] to join you.

†7. On the top, atop, on the surface. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1088 So that the flamme upbende The celles forto chere and chaufe olofte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* CXXVIII, They cast and lay grauell aloft. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 43/1 And aloft therevpon she had a thicke Irish mantell. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. XXXIV. (1713) 387 Where's your Oil now .. that floats aloft? 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 997 Forth to the pile was borne the man divine, And placed aloft.

8. *fig.* On high in rank, power, estimation, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 157 We myȝte be lordes aloft. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5506 They saw hem set on loft, And weren of hem succoured oft. 1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 51 Bilney .. was induced to bear a fagot .. when the cardinal was aloft and bore the swing. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 20 A high and mighty personage seated aloft somewhere.

†9. In a lofty tone, loftily. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. VI. xii. 531 Speake aloft and prowdley.

10. Of direction: Into the air, or from the ground; up, upward, on high.

c 1200 ORMIN 11823 Crist þolede þe deofell To brinngenn himm heȝhe upp o lofft. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 274 þe erles of Scotlond had reysed baner oloft. 1430 LYDG. *Thebes* 33 in *Dom. Arch.* III. 111 To a chamber she led him vp alofte. *c* 1588 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii, A whirlwind .. mounted me aloft unto the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 226 With expanded wings he stears his flight Aloft. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 207 Blow her aloft in the air. 1877 LYTTELL *Laudm.* II. ii. 88 A steep bluff crag .. towers aloft.

b. To heaven. *arch.* (cf. 12.)

1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) Introd., His rich Soul aloft did soar. *c* 1800 DIBDIN *Tom Bowling*, For though his body's under hatches, His soul is gone aloft.

11. *fig.* Up in rank, estimation, feeling, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 11849 Te laþe gast Aȝȝ eggeþ hise þeowwess, To draȝȝhenn hemm aȝȝ upp o lofft. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiv. 8 Þis mekes he ful ofte, And þis up-heves he o-lofte. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 386 But afterward the Popes began to looke aloft. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 41 The very principles which bore aloft your spirits.

12. *Naut.* On or to a higher part of a ship; as the mast, the mast head, the rigging generally, in reference to the deck; or the deck as opposed to below.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 169 þe saile was hie o loft. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 251 Our sayles are a loft, Our ship flyes swiftly. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 210 Come a loft Jack. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 697 Rous'd from repose, aloft the sailors swarm. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* iii. 82 So cut up, that she could not get a topmast aloft during the night. 1836 MARRYAT *Midship. Easy* xiii. 47 The men had come from aloft, and Jack was summoned on deck.

†B. *prep.* On the top or summit of; above, over.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* XXXVIII. iii, Alofte the basse toure foure ymages stode. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 139 But now I breath againe Aloft the flood. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 93 They bear her still aloft men's heads. 1613 CAMPION in Arber's *Garn.* III. 279 Aloft the trees .. Our silent harps we pensive hung.

Aloge, alogge, variants of ALLODGE *v. Obs.*

Alogh, aloȝ, variants of ALOW *adv. Obs.*

Alogian (ălōʊ·dʒiăn). [ad. med.L. *alogiān-ī*; f. Gr. ἀλόγ-οι (f. ἀ priv. + λόγος translated '*Word*' in *John* i. 1) + -AN; cf. *christian*.] One of an ancient sect who denied the divinity of the 'Logos.'

1675 S. COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 142 And some prove Maximinians .. Cerinthians and Alogians. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The alogians made their appearance towards the close of the second century. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 34 The Alogians .. would not acknowledge as God the Logos, whom John declares to be God.

†**Alo·gic,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Fr. *alogique* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. ἀ priv. + λογικ-ός reasonable, f. λόγος speech, reason.] Illogical; 'unreasonable, inconsiderate.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Alo·gical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = prec.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii, Foreign Civilians .. have uncivilly drawn alogical and unreasonable consequences from it.

†**A·logism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 all-. [f. Gr. ἀλογίζεσθαι to be irrational, as if ad. Gr. *ἀλογισμός; cf. λογισμός reason, argument.] An illogical or irrational statement.

1679 EVERARD *Depos. Popish Plot* 14 The ground from which they took the occasion of this slanderous Allogisme.

Alogotrophy (ælŏgɒ·trŏfi). *Med.* [ad. mod. L. *alogotrophia* (also used in Eng.), f. Gr. ἄλογος unreasonable + τροφ-ή nourishment + -*ia*: see -Y³.] Excessive nutrition of any part of the body, resulting in deformity.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., If the bones of the vertebræ of the back receive too much nutriment on one side .. an incurvation necessarily ensues, which, as Charleton expresses it, is produced by an *alogotrophia*. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* s.v., Done by alogotrophy according to Charlton.

†**A·logy.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *alogia*, a. Gr. ἀλογία unreasonableness, f. ἄλογ-os unreasonable; f. ἀ priv. + λόγος reason.] Absurdity, unreasonableness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 The Alogie of this opinion consisteth in the illation. *Ibid.* 113 The error therefore and Alogy in this opinion, is worse then in the last. 1775 ASH, *Alogy* (not much used).

Aloid (æ·lɔid), *a.* [f. ALOE + -*id* for -OID.] Resembling aloes.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aloin (æ·lɔin). *Chem.* [f. ALOE + -IN.] The bitter purgative principle in aloes, $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$, which crystallizes in prismatic needles of a pale yellow colour, and has a taste, at first sweet, and then intensely bitter.

1841 T. & H. SMITH in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* Feb., To the new crystalline substance we have given the name of Aloine. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 148 Caustic and carbonated alkalis dissolve aloïn with a bright yellow colour.

Alom(e, obs. form of ALUM.

Alomancy, variant of HALOMANCY.

Alond(e, obs. form of ALAND.

Alone (ălō·n), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3-4 **al on, al one,** 4 **alle on,** 4-5 **alle one, al oon, all one, (ylone),** 6- **alone**; *north.* 4 **alan,** 4-7 **allane,** 5-9 (*mod. Sc.*) **alane.** [orig. a phraseological comb. of ALL *adv.* 'wholly, quite,' + ONE; emphasizing *oneness* essential or temporary, 'wholly one, one without any companions, one by himself.' App. not earlier than end of 13th c., and long treated as two words. Aphetized in north dial. to LONE.]

I. As an objective fact.

1. *lit.* Quite by oneself, unaccompanied, solitary.

a. as extension of predicate.

c 1300 *Beket* 59 Heo wende alone heo nuste whoderward. *c* 1330 *Assumpcion* 456 Al one I hanged on þe tree. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1777 And al a-lone his weye hathe he nome. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 120 And in a preveye place all one he lay. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 60 Good Countrymen, let me depart alone. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 46 He shall dwell alone. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 2 She was left alone with him. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 409 Apart she lived, and still she lives alone. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 43 It is almost impossible to travel alone. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 204 It stands alone like the peak of Teneriffe.

b. as compl. to vb. *be*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 18 It is not good man to be alone. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 262 *Ve soli!* Wo be to him that is alle one. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 10 When he was alone [*so* 1611; WYCLIF, bi hym self.] 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 10 Gif the forester is allane: he sall mak ane crosse in the earth. 1646 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 121, I am never less alone, than when I am alone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 1 To keep me from being alone. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. iii, Alone, alone, all, all alone, Alone on a wide wide sea! 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 28 No man's soul is alone: Laocoon or Tobit, the serpent has it by the heart or the angel by the hand.

2. *fig.* a. Alone of its kind; having no equal, or fellow; being the sole example; unique; *sui generis*. *Obs.* exc. as extension of 1.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxii. 18 That thou art alone, that thy name is the Lorde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 167 All I can, is nothing, To her, whose worth, make other worthies nothing; Shee is alone. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 4 Tully would not stand so much alone in Oratory.

b. Alone in action or feeling, having no sharer in one's action, or position.

1297 R. GLOUC. 38 Cunedag was þo al one kyng, & þe kyndom to hym nom. 1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 16, I am not aloone, but I and the fadir that sent me [*so in* 1611]. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* v. 97 Nor am I alone in the sense of this text. 1800 G. TREVYLLION in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. i. 10 The young Overseer was not alone in his scruples. 1853 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* i. 32 Through life he always seems alone, somehow. *Mod.* You are not alone in that opinion.

†3. Formerly often strengthened by a pronoun prefixed, *me al-one* (or *al me one*: see ONE), afterw. esp. in north. dial. (like *me self, my self*) *mine alone, my alone, my* LONE. Now only *dial.*

c 1360 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 119 Ful stille i stod . my self al on. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 146 All him alane the way he tais. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 148 He made his mone Within a gardin all him one. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 273 Thus stude Virginia hir allane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 528 At the Hunting, quhair he was him alane. 1578 in *Scot. Poems 16th c.* II. 206 Leif mee not All my Lone, leif mee not Thus mine allone. *a* 1575 *Murning Maidin* in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 151, I yow find In this wod walkand your alone. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* II. 35 b, I ame myne alane and poore. 1733 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 79, I get the other to my lane.

4. To let or leave alone: *lit.* to leave to himself; to leave persons or things as they are, or to their own efforts; to abstain from interfering or having to do with.

1366 MAUNDEV. xxix. 294 So he let hem allone. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 827 Lat the loseles alone. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone to do that my ryght is. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xx. 6 Shal I go vnto Ramoth to fighte, or shal I let it alone? 1589 *Pasquil's Return* D ij b, Let the Court alone. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiii. 13 Let me alone that I may speake. 1712 F. T. *Meth. Shorthand* 41 Which Persons may either follow or let alone, as they please. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 211 Topsy soon made the household understand the propriety of letting her alone; and she was let alone accordingly.

5. *attrib.* Said of that of which there exists no other example, or whose action is unshared in: Sole, only, unique, exclusive. Now *rare.*

1547 *Homilies* I. ii. II. (1859) 22 He is the alone Mediator between God and man. 1564 BECON *Common-pl. H. Script.* (1844) 299 To know [thee] the alone God. 1569 *Bury Wills* (1850) 155 Whome I make my sole and alone executor. 1633 G. HERBERT *Aaron* in *Temple* 169 Christ is my onely head, My alone onely heart and breast. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 60 Son of God and alone Saviour of the World. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Right.* (1825) 131 Had this been the alone folly. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. 20 Christ is .. the alone source of sanctification. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 11 The alone keystone of all sane thinking.

6. Taken or acting by itself; of itself, without anything more. †a. preceding the sb.: Solitary, isolated, unattended. *Obs.*

1663 *Flagellum, O. Cromwell* (1672) 103 Ascribes it .. to the alone wisdome of God. 1683 GADBURY *Pref. Sir G. Wharton's Wks.*, By this alone Example, the Non-conformist should learn to be obedient. 1772 J. FLETCHER *Log. Genev.* 212 For the alone sake of Christ's atoning blood.

b. following the sb.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in breed aloon [1388 oonli; so TINDALE, *Genev.*; 1611 by bread alone]. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 67 This can not be done by the acid alone. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 159 ¶ 9 He that hopes by philosophy and contemplation alone to fortify himself against that. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 118 This fact alone must have produced a considerable effect. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430 Material progress alone will not suffice. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 51 Form, alone, gives us a waxen doll, heartless and brainless.

†c. qualifying a possessive. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* iv. 23 It was not written for his sake alone. 1683 tr. *Erasmus, Moriæ Enc.* 7 Plutus .. at whose alone beck Religion and Civil Policy have been successively undermined and re-established. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 17 These Gentlemen, whose alone Commands could qualifie Mr. Walker to plead.

d. separated from sb. and tending to become adv.

c 1540 *Pract. Cyrurg.*, The flesshe and bone wyl heale alone by nature. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The appointment of a ruined gambler would alone have sufficed to disgust the public. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 19 Whose .. perfect foliage would alone render it an object of admiration.

7. In all the prec. senses used also of a group or number: By themselves, without other companions.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* (1819) 34 To the bote they yede with oute stynte, They two allone. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 1 Say Lucetta (now we are alone) Would'st thou then counsaile me to fall in loue? 1824 BYRON *Don. J.* II. clxxxviii, They were alone, but not alone as they Who shut in chambers think it loneliness.

II. As a subjective limitation.

8. With no one else in the same predicament; as distinct from any one else; only, exclusively. *He alone* came = he came, and no one else did. a. immed. following the sb.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 138 Not to þe fader alle on, bot tille his heir. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 24 For never na God was bot he alan. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 10 Holi Scripture al oon ȝeueth the sufficient kunnyng. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* i. 69 By hym alone and onely. *Ibid.* ii. 30 That he alone and onely might pourge all mankinde. *a* 1600 *King & Barker* in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 62 The tanner thowt, the Kyng ylone thes be. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* x. 7, I Daniel alone saw the vision. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xxv. 45 Man, and man alone, is the cause of his own destruction. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 165 The citizens alone should be at the expense of it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 11 Not of the affairs of France alone, but of all Europe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 223 Clifford, who, alone of the five, had any claim to be regarded as an honest man. 1854 THACKERAY *Newc.* I. xxi. 197 It is not youth alone that has need to learn humility.

b. preceding or separated from the sb. (hence tending to *adv.*)

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 110 Alon he vsiþ ministry. Alon he chalangiþ to him all þingis. Alon he assoyliþ oþer partyes. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. ii. 77 'Tis not alone my Inky Cloake, (good Mother). 1702 POPE *Sapho* 14 Music has charms alone for peaceful minds. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 125 That malignity of heart, which could alone have prompted

sentiments so atrocious. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 515 Always and alone he blames the Reaction.

9. *adv.* Referring to vb., adj., phr. or clause: Only, solely, merely, simply, exclusively.

c 1260 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 3 Hit nis noȝt his hit nis ilend him bot alone fort to libbe is lif i-wisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 451 To god self wald he be pere; Noght pere allan, bot mikul mare. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. iii. 74 These prayers .. were not alone thought necessary for all sorts of people .. but used both by Priest and People. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 515 Whose Leaves are not alone foul Winter's Prey, But oft by Summer Suns are scorch'd away. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii, Wisdom .. Which not alone had guided me, But served the seasons that may rise.

10. *Comb.* **alone-liver**, one who lives alone.

1553 GRIMALD *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 77 Even to the alone-liver, and one that leades his life in the feeldes.

†**Alonely** (ălōu·nli), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 al only, 3–6 allonly, 3–7 all only, 4 al onli, al oonly, alonlich, 4–5 aloonly, 4–7 allonelye, 5–6 alonly, -lie, 5–7 alonely, 6 alonelie, al(l)onlye, all onelie, 6–7 all onely, 9 alonely. [phraseol. comb. of ALL *adv.* 'wholly, quite, altogether' + ONLY; hence, orig., emphatic form of *only*. Not in use bef. end of 13th c., OE. using the simple *ānlīc*, (only). Obs. in 17th c., though used by Lamb. Aphetized in north. dial. to LONELY.]

1. *adv.* restricting vb., adj., adv. or predication: Only, solely, exclusively, merely.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6826 ȝyve .. nat allonely largely, But wyþ loue. *c* 1360 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* Pref. 32 Not al oonly in defaut of cornys but in beestis & oþer good. 1366 MAUNDEV. *Voy.* i. 6 Alle only summe Contrees. 1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 27 Nat al only contrarye to the ordre and offyce of Chyualrye but also, etc. *a* 1564 BECON *New Year's Gift* Wks. 1843, 342 Alonely walk before me, and be perfect. 1577 H. BULL tr. *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* 233 Our life resteth wholly and alonely in the Remission of Sins. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xlvii. 289 All only let me goe with thee.

2. *adv.* Solitarily, by himself.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. cxx. 344 And so rode but alonely with his page. 1608 *Commun. Sick*, In time of Plague .. upon speciall request of the diseased, the Minister may alonely communicate with him.

3. *adv.* (or *adj.*) restricting the subj. or obj. of a predication: Only, solely; (such a person or thing) and no other; without any one (or any thing) else.

a. separate from sb.

1366 MAUNDEV. i. 8 He hathe lost alle, but Grece, and that Lond he holt alle only. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 355 In the house alle only of Jonathas he founde fire and watir. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 24/1 Beloved of God and man, and not alonely with good men, but evyll men also. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 227/2 The lambe hath alonely dyed for vs! The lambe hath alonely shed his bloud for vs! The lambe hath alonly redeemed vs. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 13 The grand guide, whose directions are alonely to bee looked vnto. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. viii. (1865) 290 The sole and single eye of distemper alonely fixed upon itself.

b. following the sb.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 6 Thei aloonly commen in, that ben halowed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 49 Merlin, whiche is the wysest man that is in all the worlde, saf god al only. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B viij b, For many to gyder seen more clerely thenne doth one allonelye. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxix. 177 London alonely excepted. 1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) ix. (1595) 4 The truth alonely among all things is priviledged. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 197 Faith, wherewith alonely he encourageth and emboldneth man before the face of God.

c. preceding the sb.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 778 Al only þyself so stout and styf. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 49 [He] asked no thing with here, but alonly here bodie, and here clothing. 1494 FABYAN VI. cxlvii. 133 Promysynge to hym not allonely victory, but also the lond. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1291/1 And this alonelie word was heard: Here comes the pearle of grace. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 454 All the lords were right glad .. save all only sir Gawaine.

4. *adj. attrib.* a. Sole, only; beside which there is no other.

1494 FABYAN VII. 438 Isabell the allonly doughter & chylde of Phylyppe le Beawe. 1604 *Suppl. Masse-Priests* § 1 The Catholike Romaine faith, the all onely meane of saving our soules. 1612 WITHER *Pr. Hen. Obseq.* in *Juven.* (1633) 303 The alonely comfort of his own.

b. Unparalleled in degree, unequalled, unique.

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 341 Your High and alonely Bishop, and the Bishop of all Bishops. 1571 — *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* ii. 42 This is the alonely mysterie aboue all other mysteries. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 316/1 Know yee therefore alonelie princesse.

c. Exclusive, singular. *rare.*

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 357 The speciall and alonely office of Loue, of things common to make things peculiar.

d. Solitary, lonely. *rare.*

a 1622 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Psalms* xxii. 21 My alonely soule, which is one alone, solitary, and desolate.

Aloneness (ălōu·nˌnés). [f. ALONE + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being alone or solitary; solitariness, solitude, loneliness.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* ii. 3 After hym aloonenesse [1388 wildirness] of desert. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 74 Every manne had bewailed his owne private losse and alonenesse. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 61 (T.) God being sibi solus .. did communicate himself out of his Alonenesse euerlasting unto somewhat else. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 588 Don't talk of thy solitariness and aloneness. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 134 A sharp, sudden thorn of aloneness and utter forlornness. 1877 J. LEGGE *Life Confucius* 44 Watchful over his aloneness.

Along (ălɒ·ŋ), *a.*1 *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 ȝelang, ȝelong, 2–4 ilong, 4 ylong, 4–5 alongе, 4– along, 6– all long, 'long. [OE. *gelang*, cogn. with OS., OHG. *gilang*. The prefix sank by 14th c. to *ă-*, which from 16th onwards was frequently dropped: see LONG.] In prep. phr. *Along of* (formerly 1–5 *on*, in OE. *æt*): Pertaining, belonging, chargeable, attributable, owing to; on account of. (Common in London, and southern dialects generally.)

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. x. § 9 Dæt wæs swiðor on ðam ȝelang. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlvii. 25 Æt þé is úre lýf ȝelang. *a* 1000 *Gúðlac* 223 On heofonum sind láre ȝelonge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 195 Vor o ðe is al ilong mi lif. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1644 The strif is on the Ilong. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1001 On me is not along thin evil fare. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4292 Hit ys no þyng on hymen ylong þat y ne hadde y-lost Rolond. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. viii. 19 Whome it is alonge or causeth. 1530 PALSGR. 427/2, I am longe of this stryfe: *je suis en cause de cest estrif.* *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 56 The villain sayth it is all long of me. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* (Arb.) Prol. 3 Its all long on you. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 271 Oh, she was naught; and long of her it was That we meet heere so strangely. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 88 'Tis all along of you that I am thus haunted. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxix, Dark Musgrave, it was long of thee! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 496 An't my heart been heavy and watchful along of him and you? 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 312 That was all along of Bell.

Along (ălɒ·ŋ), (*a.*2), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 and-, ond-, -lang, -long, 1–3 on-, an-long, (3 on longen), 4–5 allonge, 4–6 alonge, 4– along. *Aphetic* 4–7 long. [OE. *and-lang*, f. *and-* against, facing, in a direction opposite + *lang* long. At first an *adj.* (cf. *éast-lang* extending eastward) = 'extending away in the opposite direction, far-stretching, extended, continuous,' then used with gen. case as 'the lengthened or continuous extent of,' 'the whole length of,' 'the long way of,' or *absol.* 'the long way,' 'lengthwise.' To some extent mixed with the ON. cogn. *end-lang*, adopted in north. dial. (see ENDLONG).]

†A. *adj.* (only in OE.) Extending lengthwise, long-extended, livelong. Afterwards merged in *all long*: as *andlonge niht, al-longe night*, now *all night long*; cf. all day *over*, all the year *through*.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1276 Wæs andlangne dæȝ swungen. *Guðlac* 1261 Andlonge niht. *c* 1300 *Beket* 403 Al alonge day. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 595 Oure Maister ous hath i turmented so grisliche allonge niȝt. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 476 Dreȝly alle alonge day þat dorst neuer lyȝt.

B. *prep.* Orig. the adj. used absol. or advb. with a dependent genitive. Cf. *ahead of*, etc. Through gradual disappearance of the genitive ending the dependent word appears at length as a true *object.*

1. Through the whole or entire length of; from end to end of (whether *within*, as a valley, or *by the side of*, as a river). Afterwards strengthened *All along*: all through the course of.

935 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 220 Upp andlang Ocerburnan tó hálelan mærscæ eástæweardan andlang brócæs. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* i. 15 Læte yrnan ðæt blod nyðer andlang ðæs weofudes. 1205 LAYAM. 19677 Þas swiken þer heo sæten on longen þere streten. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 439/4 He swete blood allonge his body. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) II. 67 Christ's design all along the Evangelists. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 186 The whirling Tempest raves along the plain. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. v, Along the bridge Lord Marmion rode. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* 6 Sprinkled along the waste of years.

2. This passes imperceptibly into an indication of *direction* rather than *space traversed*: Through any part of the length of, lengthwise through or parallel to, as distinguished from *across*; following the line of (a road, wall, river, sea-shore, etc.).

887 *O. E. Chron.*, Her for se here up .. andlang Sizene oþ Mæterne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. i, They sayled Alonge the haven. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxviii. 4 The armed ships, coasting along the shore. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vi. 12 The kine .. went along the high way, lowing as they went. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 187 ₱9 Stealing slow and heavy laden along the coast. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. 367 Before .. the first lances of France gleam along the defiles of the Alps. *c* 1858 R. HOYT *Snow*, 'Tis winter, yet there is no sound Along the air Of winds along their battle ground. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 80 We roam'd along the dreary coast.

3. Lying or placed parallel to the length of.

1205 LAY. 138 Muche lond he him ȝef .. an long þare sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 328 Each fountain side, With borders long the Rivers. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxviii/3 The biggest, a Ship of 60 or 64 Guns, came along our side. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* III. iii. 110 Along the line of which there are still several out-standing pikes or spink-rocks.

C. *adv.* [The prep. with the object not expressed.]

1. In a line with the length, parallel to the longest dimension or course (of something understood); lengthwise, longitudinally. Now only with *by*, and as in next.

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 45 The contree is sett along upon the ryvere of Nyle. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xxxvii, Thay sette listes on lenthe olong on the lawnde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, He ought to open it alonge and ouerthwart this way and that. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 61 The gardyns that was made a longe by the walles of the citte. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xx. 17 We will not turne into the fields .. but we will goe along by the kings high way. *Mod.* We found plenty of primroses along by the hedge.

2. With vbs. of motion: Onward in the course or line of motion, progressively on. Also *fig.* in phr. *To get along*: to get on, advance in any business, or in life. *Get along!*: 'pass on! be off!'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3410 Ten myle they yeode alang. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 33 Speak the word along. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 233 Let's along [*v. r.* alone] And doe the murther first. 1664 BUTLER *Hudibr.* II. iii. 389 No porter's Burthen past along But serv'd for Burthen to his Song. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vii. 298 The shallow stream runs babbling along. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxv, As he to the court-yard pass'd along. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. 135 Get along with you, you wretch, said the handmaiden. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 153 But she'll get along in heaven better than you or I. *Colloq.* That's enough; go along with you!

3. *Along with.* a. orig. with vb. of motion: Onward *with*, on the way *with*, in company *with*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 106 You, Capulet, shall go along with me. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. viii. 2 With him is Gratiano gone along. 1615 BEDWELL tr. *Moham. Imp.* I. § 40 Go along with vs on our iourney. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 ₱ 5 The spies bringing along with them the clusters of grapes. *c* 1800 DIBDIN, Then I must lug you along with me, Says the saucy Arethusa. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 115 Too shrewd to go along with them upon a road.

b. Together *with*, in association *with*. (Here *along* attaches to *with* rather than to the vb.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ₱ 11 This Inclination of the Audience to sing along with the Actors. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 86, I would rejoice along with them. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* II. App. 97 A hunger for news of killed and wounded, along with shrimps, at breakfast. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 64 Wiltshire had most likely submitted along with Hampshire and Berkshire.

c. Side by side *with*, in conjunction *with*.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. iv. 467 Along with this he was mild and equitable. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 6 Recognising along with, though subordinately to, the Scriptures, the authorised interpretations of primitive Christian antiquity. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 1, I must ask all .. to read what I shall say to-night, along with what I said on the 19th December last.

4. *ellipt.* (*with* omitted, but the force it has imparted to *along* retained.) In company, as a companion, with (some one).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 123 Demetrius and Egeus go along: I must imploy you in some business. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., We did all along conclude upon answers. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* II. 182 The Knave had wit in's Anger, And wisely took along his rusty Hanger. [*Amer. colloq.* 1882 HOWELLS *Lady of Aroostook* 137 'Our Captain's wife .. was not along,' said Lydia. 'Not along?' repeated Mrs. Erwin .. 'Who were the other passengers?']

5. **All along**: during the whole course of any proceeding, throughout, continuously.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-div.* 280 The same all along I may say about the Relicts of Martyrs. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 257 To have to do with such a man all along and thorow. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 76 The Bishops .. have .. continued all allong from the apostles. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ₱ 8, I have all along declared this to be a Neutral Paper. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 310 The Church .. had been all along, the point of centralisation. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 123 This impost was all along felt to be a great burthen.

6. Lengthwise, in regard to a thing itself; at full length. Often strengthened with *all*. *Obs.*

1413 LYDGATE *Pilgr. Sowle* III. ix. (1483) 55 These were leyd a long vpon a table. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* civ b, He began to drawe it oute a long with his teeth. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 35 [Elisha] went up, and layed him selfe a longe vpon him. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 3 Vnder yond young Trees lay thee all along. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* IV. vi. 29 The usuall table gesture of the Iewes, was lying along. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 441 He that foots it best may be sometimes found all along, and the neatest person may sometimes slip into a slough. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1802) II. VII. xvi. 330 My nurse laid me all along again.

†7. *fig.* At length, in full. (? Confused with Fr. *au long.*) *Obs.*

1461 *Past. Lett.* 409 II. 38, I enformyd hem the mater along. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 42 We shal declare a litil our matere a longe. 1485 — *Paris & Vienne* 56 And redde it al allonge. 1506 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) IV. iv. 173 And this mater declareth ryght a longe saynt Bernarde. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* E vij b, You shal make the marchandise or goods Debitor .. with all the particular parcels, along.

†8. At a distance, afar. (Perh. confused with Fr. *au loin.*) *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 22 Wherto, Lord, wentist thou awei along? [WYCLIF, fer awei]. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xix. 25 Exceptions take of the champion land, from lieng alonge from that at thy hand.

9. *Comb.* (with object), as †**along-board**, along-side (of a ship); **along-ships**, lengthwise to the ship, directed fore and aft. Also ALONGSIDE, -SHORE, q.v.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 534 The Regent crappeled with her along boord. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcclvi/4 His Men on his Bowsprit and his Sprissel-yards along Ships, all ready to Board us.

†**Alo·ng**, *v.*1 *Obs.* [OE. *alangian* (f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + *langian* to last, endure; cf. OHG. *arlangen*); only used impersonally. The pa. pple. *alonged* seems to represent the OE. *of-langed* af-

flicted with longing, wearied with desire, f. *of-langian*. See LONG *v.*]

1. *impers.* To seem long to, to affect with longing.

a 1000 *Departed Soul* (Grein) 154 Me alangaþ, þæs þe ic þe on þissum hýndum wát. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 237 This worthy Jason sore alongeth, To se the straunge regions.

2. *pass.* To be afflicted with longing, to long.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 3060 Afftyr pork he alongyd is. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 23 He was alonged sore After þe Oyle of Milce. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 630 He was sore alonged after a good meel.

† **Alo·ng,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. ALONG *adv.* 8, probably by form-assoc. with Fr. *éloigner*, to remove: cf. ALOYNE.] To put at a distance, remove far.

1506 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) v. vii. 419 The bodye gloryous may not along hym from the presence of god.

Alongshore (ălǫ·ŋʃōə·r), *adv. phr. Naut.* [f. ALONG *prep.* + SHORE.]

1. Along by the shore; on the water 'in a course which is in sight of the shore and nearly parallel to it.' Adm. Smyth.

1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 50 In steering along-shore, the island . . that makes the harbour, may be easily perceived. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) V. II. lvii. 118 The Syracusans . . rowed close along-shore. *Ibid.*, Seamanship was of no avail in this along-shore fighting.

2. Along and *on* the shore. (See the aphetic 'LONG-SHORE.)

Alongside (ălǫ·ŋsəi·d), *adv.* and *prep.* [properly a phrase, ALONG *prep.* + SIDE.]

A. *adv.* Along or parallel to the side (*of* something expressed or understood). a. *simply*, Close to the side of the ship.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccclxxx/2 The Enemy would not come up a long Side. 1769 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 41 A case, filled with water from along-side. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. 13 The naked hulk alongside came. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simp.* (1863) 207 'I thought, Mr. Simple, that you knew by this time how to bring a boat alongside.' 1851 DIXON *Will. Penn* xvii. (1872) 149 The boat-men . . used their oars as if they had been ordered to come alongside.

b. with *of*: Parallel to or close by the side of, side by side with; also *fig.*

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 167 We chased, and at noon got along-side of her. 1822 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 347 A new authority, marching independently along-side of the government. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 264 Alongside of a sheet of water. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 74 And the fig attains perfection almost alongside of the oak and fir. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 264 Alongside of him stood his maternal uncle. *Ibid.* V. xxiv. 385 Alongside of reliefs and wardships, the Danegeld was duly levied.

B. *prep.* [*of* omitted.] In a position parallel to; side by side with.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 A boat . . lying alongside the rock. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xxvi. 448 She only bowed and kept alongside her companion. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 90 Hauled up alongside a barge.

† **Alo·ngst,** *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [orig. *alonges*, f. ALONG with advb. genitive *-es* (see also ENDLONGS); but very early corrupted to *alongest*, *alongst*, as if it were a superlative form, which perhaps also led to its being considered more emphatic. Cf. *against*, *amongst*, *amidst*, *betwixt*, etc.]

A. *prep.*

1. Down or through the length of (in contrast to *across*, *athwart*).

1250 LAY. 19677 Þar isete in langes [1205 on longen] þane strete. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxlii, Passe alongest the brydge. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 Fower other tables alongest the hall. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. T.* (1837) 30 Alongst the lawnde he kest his eye. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 227 The herald flew From troop to troop along'st the host. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James II*, Wks. 1711, 29 At a horse's tail, is dragg'd alongst the streets.

2. By the side of, close by, parallel to.

1580 C. HODDESDON in T. Wright *Q. Eliz.* (1838) II. 115 The malecontents . . alongest the frontiers. 1588 CAVENDISH in Beveridge *Hist. Ind.* (1858) I. I. ix. 210 Alongst the coast of Chili. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 2/1 But 'longst the shore . . must coast. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 129 Should send Gallies alongst the Coast of the Red Sea. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* liv. 212 By Land alongst the Rivers side. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 Alongst both sides screens, formed of reeds, are set up.

B. *adv.*

1. In the direction of the length of anything, onwards by the side of something.

1550 NICOLL *Thucyd.* 68 (R.) To sayle alongest by the lande. 1575 TURBERVILLE *Bk. Venerie* 156 They follow a furrow, rowting and worming all alongst by some balke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 329 And plied vp alongst till we came within seuen or eight leagues to Cape Trepointes. *Ibid.* II. 105 This coast all alongst is very lowe.

2. Lengthwise (in contrast to *athwart*).

1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Sorenes* 14 b, Thinsisscion must be made . . alongest. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. I. xliii. 297 Striking athwart and alongst, and every way.

3. In company; side by side, together *with*: cf. ALONG *adv.* 3.

1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* I. I. vi. 58 Thus far the brute goes alongst with us. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 27 The unaccountable monster actually tried to get in alongst with them.

4. On to, or as far as, a place otherwise indicated.

1650 DUNDAS in Carlyle *Cromw.* (1871) III. 94 Such I hope you will permit to come alongst at the first opportunity.

5. *Comb.* **alongst-ships** = along-ships: see ALONG *adv.* 9.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 5 Brought her spritsaile yarde alongst shippes.

Aloof (ălū·f), *adv.* (orig. *phr.*), *a.* and *prep.* Forms: 6 a loofe, a luf, alowfe, aloufe, 6–7 a loof, aloofe, alooff, 6– aloof. [f. A *prep.*1 + LOOF, luff, weather-gage, windward direction; perh. immed. from Du. *loef*, in *te loef* to windward, *loef houden* to keep the luff, etc.; cf. Dan. *luv*, Sw. *lof*, perh. also from Du. The orig. meaning of Du. *loef*, and connexion with ME. *lof*, *loof*, some kind of rudder or apparatus for steering (see Sir F. Madden, notes to Layamon, III. 476), are not clear: see Skeat s.v. *Aloof* and *Luff*. From the idea of keeping a ship's head to the wind, and thus *clear of* the lee-shore or quarter towards which she might drift, came the general sense of 'steering clear of,' or 'giving a wide berth to' anything with which one might otherwise come into contact. See also LUFF.]

A. *adv.*

†1. *phr. Naut.* The order to the steersman to turn the head of the ship towards the wind, or to make her sail nearer the wind. *Obs.*; now LUFF.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 Than the master cryit on the rudir man, mait keip ful and by, a luf. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* 165 Aloofe, aloofe then cryed the master out. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 12 Aluffe; clap helme a lee. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Aloofe*, a term used in conding the Ship, when she goes upon a Tack, commonly spoken by the Condoy unto the Steersman, when he doth not keep so near the wind as she may ly. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Aloof*, The old word for 'Keep your luff' in the act of sailing to the wind.

b. *fig.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii. 319, I thought that dragon's front of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry.

2. *adv. Naut.* Away to the windward. *To spring aloof*: see LUFF.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 759/2 This anker lyeth to farre aloufe fro thys shyppe. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 33 A looffe to winde-ward all our Nauie wride [=wry-ed], To view the turne right goodlie was the sight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 635 With all our force we kept aloof to sea. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 817 Whene'er loud thund'ring on the leeward shore, While yet aloof, we hear the breakers roar. *Ibid.* II. 189 She springs aloof once more.

3. Hence *gen.* Of position: Away at some distance (*from*), with a clear space intervening, apart; *esp.* with the vbs. *hold*, *keep*, *sit*, *stand*.

c 1540 J. CROKE *Ps.* cii. (1844) 20 No frende draweth nere, I syt alowfe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.*, *Mark* xiv. 54 Howbeit he folowed Jesus aloofe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxviii. 11 My louers and my friends stand a loofe from my sore [COVERDALE a farre]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 100 With troups of the light-armed shot and slingers, compelled the enemie to lie a-loof. 1647 CORBETT *Iter Bor.* 270 Wee care not for those glorious lampes aloofe. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 562 They stand aloof Quaking. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 328 He quitted his seat, and stood aloof. 1878 EMERSON *Sov. Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 406 Heat is not separate, light is not massed aloof.

4. Of action: From a distance; not at close quarters.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.) The stricken hinde . . which chasing with his darte Aloofe the shepheard smiteth. 1568 *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dods.* III. 311 Then speak aloof, for to come nigh I am afraid. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xxi. 996 k, Certaine speares to use aloofe [*eminus*]. 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 105 Untill he had first aloofe seene the Crosse set up. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* v. 310 The lion and fierce tiger glared aloof. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.*, Purple cliffs, aloof descried.

5. *fig.* Without community of action or feeling. *esp.* in phr. **To stand, keep, hold aloof** (*from*): to hold back, keep clear; to take no part in, show no sympathy with.

1583 BABINGTON *Wks.* 399 [Lying] . . maketh them hang aloofe, suspect, and bee strange one to another. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 258, I stand aloofe, and will no reconcilement. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 59 God stood not, though he seemed to stand, aloof. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 132 We felt for them as men; but we kept aloof from them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 287 Sparta it seems kept aloof from this struggle. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 635 The English Puritans held aloof at this time from the poor sectaries. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 236 Peter was not the man to stand coldly aloof.

†6. In senses 3, 4, 5, 7, formerly strengthened by *off*. (Cf. clear off, far off.) *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Geomet. Pract.* I. xxx, You desire with shotte to beat the enemie aloofe of. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 130/2 He withdraweth him selfe, and keepeth him selfe a loofe off. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 82 A true woman's part . . in standing a-loof off from what I most desire. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 345 Those that gaze at them aloof off. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 106 He could not feel himself, whilst playing aloof off, to have wheeled about into the selfsame snare.

7. As *compl.* or *pred.*: At a distance; distant.

1607 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 Solid and grounded Courses to keepe them [dangers] aloofe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 548 When he is aloofe to others, they shall haue familiar accesse. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 78 To keep infection aloof. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vi. 96 Psalms become our own which before were aloof from us.

†B. Hence *attrib.* as *adj.* Distant. *Obs. rare.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Wks. 1873 II. 271 These aloofe abodes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 A Prophet not to vouchsafe to come . . but to send an aloofe message.

† C. *prep.* [short for *aloof from.*] Away from, clear of, apart from. *Obs. rare.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iv. (1847) 141/1 Rivetus . . would fain work himself aloof these rocks and quicksands. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 577 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick . . Dispenses Light from farr.

Aloofness (ălū·fnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being aloof; withdrawal from common action or feeling; lack of sympathy.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 242 Aloofenesse and carrying of things afarre off. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 153 The alienation, and, if I may hazard such an expression, the utter aloofness of the poet's own feelings. 1849 THOREAU *Concord & Merr. Riv.* 59 The wary independence and aloofness of his dim forest life. 1878 DOWDEN *Studies* 420 The same aloofness, the same hauteur.

† **Aloo·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* II + LOOSE *v.*] To loosen.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Compds.* 17 b, This doeth mitigate all aches . . it doeth alose, and not binde.

A-lop (ălǫ·p), *adv.*, prop. *phr.* [A *prep.*1 + LOP.] Hanging over on one side.

1865 A. CARY *Ballads* 81 Mildewed hay-stacks, all a-lop.

‖ **Alope·cia.** *Med.* [L. *alōpecia*, a. Gr. ἀλωπεκία fox-mange, also baldness in man, f. ἀλώπηξ a fox.] A medical term for baldness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 184 By that euyll callyd Allopicina nourysshynge of heer is corrupte and fayllyth, and the fore party of the heed is bare, suche men fare as foxes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B viij, Burne the heade of a great Ratte and myngle it wyth the droppynge of a Beare or of a hogge and anointe the head, it heleth the desease called Allopecia. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* 462 Alopecia or baldness is much more common now than it used to be.

† **Alope·cian,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -AN.] 'Belonging to alopecy.' Coles 1692.

Alo·pecist. [f. ALOPECIA + -IST.] One who undertakes to cure or prevent baldness.

Alo·pecy. *rare*—°. An adaptation of ALOPECIA, in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Alopicke,** 'One that hath no haire on his head.' Cockeram 1623.

Alorcinic (æ:lǫrsi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. AL(OE) + ORCIN + -IC.] In *Alorcinic acid*, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, produced by the action of melting potash upon aloes.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. VII. 53 Alorcinic acid is resolved by fusion with potash into acetic acid and orcin.

Alose (ălō·us), *sb.* [a. Fr. *alose*:—L. *alōsa*, *alausa*.] A fish of the Herring family (*Alosa communis*), commonly called ALLICE, or *Allice shad*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alosa*, an Alose or shad. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75 The Allowes is taken in the same places that Sammon is. 1674 RAY *Catal. Fishes* 102 Alose: called in other places Shads. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 6 Greasy Alose sputtering from the Stall.

† **Alo·se,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *alose-r*, *all-*, to praise, f. *à* to + *los*:—L. **laudis* for *laus* praise.]

1. To praise. Chiefly in pa. pple.: Praised, renowned.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 64 As knight that wele alosed is. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1474 He shal som Greke so preyse and wele alose. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3882 Ffore he was lyone allossede in londes i-newe. *c* 1448 in *R. Glouc. Chron.* 450 *note*, These ij bisshoppes . . were the most alosed bisshoppes.

2. *refl.* To renown oneself.

1340 *Ayenb.* 183 To ssewy his strengþe ine tornemens oþer ine vi3tinges him uor to alosi. *Ibid.* 199 In þe vi3tinge . . huer þe kny3t lierneþ, ham proueþ and aloseþ.

3. In a bad sense: To fame, report.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 274 For her lodlych layke3 alosed þay were. 1389 *E. Eng. Gilds* 11 If any of the bretheren be alosed of thefte . . they be put out of the bretherhede.

‖ **Alouatte** (ælu¡æ·t). *Zool.* [a. Fr. *alouate*, ? ad. *araguato* native name.] The Howling Monkey, *Mycetes seniculus* of Iliger, a native of S. America.

1778 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 156 The very extraordinary organ of voice of the *alouate* or *hurleur de Cayenne*, the *Simia Capucina* of Linnæus. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 273 The monotonous howling of the alouate apes, which resembles the distant sound of wind when it shakes the forest. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 31 The alouattes or howling monkeys.

Aloud (ălɑu·d), *adv.*; also 4–6 aloude, 6 alowd, [A *prep.*1 of manner + LOUD *a.* Cf. *alow*, *ahigh*.]

1. In a loud voice; with great noise; loudly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 401 The kinges foole is wont to crie aloud. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 23 Lauhynge al a-loude. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6251 He . . on lowde saide. 1539 BIBLE ('great') *Gen.* xlv. 2 (R.) He wepte alowde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. i. 3 Ring Belles alowd, burne Bonfires. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 153 Ile tell the world aloud, What man thou art. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 252 One of the Company would often read aloud. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxxiii, In dreams they groan'd aloud.

b. doubtfully *attrib.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLII. iii, Open thine eares unto my song aloude. 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 137 The only serious poem that is resorted to for aloud reading.

2. *fig.* (*colloq.*)

1872 *Daily News* 28 Feb., The stuff, to quote the trenchant expression of an on-looker, 'stank aloud.'

† **Alou·t,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 alút-an, 2–3 alute, 4–5 aloute, 5 alowte. [*Alout* as a weak. vb. represents formally OE. *lútian* to lurk, but in sense it answers to the strong *alútan* to stoop: see LOUT. In either case the *a-* is A- *pref.* 1 intensive.]

1. *intr.* To stoop, to bow down; to fall over.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 12 And alútende he ȝeseah þa lin-wæda. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, ibid., And alutede, he ȝeseah þa linwæde. 1297 R. Glouc. 476 The thridde .. ther after smiot anon, & made him a loute al adown. *c* 1480 Caxton *Life of our Ladye* (R.) He [statue of Romulus] alowted vpon the same nyght Whan Cryst was bore of a pure virgyne.

2. *esp.* To bow in deference or worship *to*.

a 1260 *Hymn* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 101 That child .. to me a-lute lowe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1182 All men that to him wol allowte. *c* 1450 J. Russell *Bk. Nurt.* in *Babees Bk.* 139 Kutt þe vpper crust, for youre souerayne, & to hym alowt. *a* 1500 *St. Katherine* (Halliw.) 8 All they schall alowt to thee, Yf thou wylt alowte to me.

b. (When the cases were levelled, the *indirect* object appeared as *direct*, and the verb as if *transitive*.)

c 1300 *Alisaunder* 851 Þe ludes in þe lond alouten him shal. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Alle folke the alouteth, and obeyeth. *c* 1440 *Arth.* 117 Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowte.

Alow (ălōu·), *adv.*[1] (and *prep.*), orig. *phr.* Forms: 3–7 alowe, 4 alo3, a-logh, a-loughe, (5 *north.* a-lawe), 6 alowe, 5– alow. [A *prep.*[1] + Low *a.* Cf. *on high, afar.*] Contrasted with *aloft*.

1. Of position: Low down, below.

c 1260 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 14 Hit nas no wonder þo3 30 wep · for hir swet child alowe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 234 His mouth .. Rather þan his lykam a-low [*v. r.* alo3]. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, The corps is layde in earth alowe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 324 A lowe, even by the ground. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 903 The Queene her selfe sate alone alow on the rushes. *a* 1733 North *Lives of Norths* (1826) II. 344 The reason given for the sun's absence a-low. 1867 J. Ingelow *Lily & Lute* II. 146 Floating of the film aloft, Fluttering of the leaves alow.

2. Of direction: Downwards, towards the ground.

a 1423 James I. *King's Q.* II. xvi, As I beheld, and kest myn eyen alawe. *a* 1528 Skelton *Image Hypoc.* I. 91 They may not stoop alowe. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 370 Toss'd and retoss'd, aloft and then alow.

3. *Naut.* In or into the lower part of a vessel, *i.e.* the deck as opposed to the rigging, the cabin or hold as opposed to the deck.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 177 Within this ship a lowe or els a hye. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 65/2 Downe, downe alow, into the hold. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* I. 268 With studding sails alow and aloft.

4. *fig.* In low condition or estate.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 222 Why somme be alowe [*v. r.* alou3] and somme alofte. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe alowe and lye euer beneath.

†5. In a low voice, quietly: opposed to *aloud*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 670 þou laȝed a-lo3. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 23 Sykyng alow in his breste.

†B. *prep.* ellipt. for *alow in* or *on*. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Tindale *Answ. Frith* in Southey *Bk. Ch.* 112 (R.) Creep alow the ground. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* II. xii, Alow the vale a hermit she did find.

Alow (ălōu·, ălэu), *adv.*[2], *north. dial.* [A *prep.*[1] in, on + Low flame.] Ablaze, in flame.

c 1200 Ormin 16185 Te33 alle þrenngdenn ut Of all þatt miccle temmple, All alls itt wære all oferr hemm O lo3he. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlv. 350 To speak to him about that .. wad be to set the kiln a-low.

†**Alow'**, *v. Obs.*; also allow. [f. A- *pref.* II + Low: cf. Alow *adv.*, and *abase*.] To lower, bring down, lessen. *lit.* and *fig.*

1530 Palsgr. 414/1, I abate, or lay downe, or beate downe, or alowe one in his accompt. *Je abas.* *a* 1541 Wyatt *Ps.* cii. (R.) Whereby he .. gynneth to alowe his payne and penitence. *c* 1576 Turberville *Fall of Pride* (R.) They may most plainely see how pride hath beene allowde.

Alowe, aloye, obs. forms of Allow, Alloy.

†**Aloyn(e,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *aloigne-r, -ier*, AFr. *aloyner*, f. *à* to + *loin*:—L. *longe* far.] To remove far off, to carry away.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9358 Þe vessel þat was of ryche metalle .. he dyde aloyne. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 892 Þay arn bo3t fro þe vrþe aloynte. 1464 *Past. Lett.* 493 II. 166 Such goods as were .. deseitfully aloyned out of the possession and knowlech of the seid John Paston.

Alp[1] (ælp). [In pl. *Alps*, a. Fr. *Alpes*:—L. *Alpēs* name of a mountain system in Switzerland and adjacent countries; said by Servius to be of Celtic origin, and variously explained as meaning 'high' (cf. Gaelic *alp* a high mountain, Irish *ailp*) and 'white' (cf. L. *albus*).]

1. *pl.* Proper name of the mountain range which separates France and Italy, etc. *sing.* A single peak. (Applied in Switzerland to the green pasture-land on the mountain side.)

1551 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 64 The alpes that depart Italy and Germany. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 3. 27 After a rough ascent over the Alp we came to the dead crag.

2. Any high, especially snow-capped, mountains.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 112 Certaine Alpes or mountaines directly Southward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 620 O're many a Frozen, many a Fierie Alpe. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 3 A great Alp, with its purple rocks and eternal snows above.

3. *fig.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1847, 182/1 This adamantine alp of wedlock. 1709 Pope *Crit.* 232 Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. 1854 J. St. John *Nemesis of Power* 156 The loftiest minds, which tower like intellectual Alps.

4. *Comb.*, as *alp-horn*.

1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 10 Consisting of pieces of wood fixed tightly together, like the Swiss Alp-horn.

Alp[2] (ælp). Also **alpe**: see Awbe, Olph. [Origin unknown.] A bullfinch.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 658 Alpes, fynches, and wodewales. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alpe, a bryde, *Ficedula*. 1678 Ray *Ornith. Willughby* 247 The Bulfinch, Alp or Nope, *Rubicilla seu Pyrrhula*. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* I. Index 13 Alp, a name for the Bull-finch.

†**Alp**[3]. *Obs.* [variant of Elp.] Elephant. Hence, *alpes-bone*: ivory.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* (in Halliw.) Thai made hir bodi blo and blac, That er was white so alpes-bon.

‖ **Alp**[4] (ælp). [a. Ger. *alp* night-mare, demon.]

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 146 Those alps and goblins, those nixies and wood-nymphs.

Alpaca (ælpæ·kă). Formerly **alpaco**. [a. Sp. *alpaca* or *al-paco*, f. *al* Arab. article often prefixed to names + *paco*, prob. a native Peruvian name.]

1. A Peruvian quadruped, a species of llama, having long fine woolly hair.

[1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Ind.* xli. 319 Pacos, or sheep bearing wooll. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pacos* .. the name of a species of camel .. known among many by the name of the *Indian sheep*, or *Peruvian sheep*.] 1811 *Arcana (of Nat. Hist.)* The Acalpa [*sic*] is another animal of Peru. 1827 Griffith *Cuvier* IV. 57 The Paco or Alpaca was first clearly described by M. Frederick Cuvier in 1821. 1830 *Gard. & Menag. Zool. Soc.* I. 278 Early travellers in America speak vaguely of the Llama, the Guanaco, the Paco-or Alpaco, and the Vicugna. 1848 T. Southey *Colon. Wools* iv. 289 The Alpaca is about 4 feet high.

b. *attrib.*

1836 *Bradford Observer* June (*Advt.*) L'pool Wool Sales .. 400 bags of Alpacca wool, just landed.

2. = alpaca wool.

1792 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* II. 417 in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. VI. 133 A gentleman from Peru gave me samples of wool .. one called Alpaca .. very fine and excellent for hats. 1877 *Birm. Weekly Post* 22 Dec. 1/3 His [Mr. Titus Salt's] eye fell upon a huge pile of dirty-looking bales of alpaca.

3. The fabric made of alpaca wool. Often *attrib.*

1838 *Monthly Rev. Worsted Tr.* July, The Alpaca figure has for the present become a decided trade. 1859 *Lady's Tour M. Rosa* 7 A dress of some light woollen material, such as carmelite or alpaca. 1869 E. Blakey in *Eng. Mech.* 13 Aug. 466/1 Alpaca umbrellas are made of alpaca weft and cotton warp.

Alpenstock (æ·lpĕnstɒk). [mod.Ger.; *Alpen* (gen. pl.) of the Alps + *stock* stick.] A long staff pointed with iron, used in climbing the Alps, whence it has passed into general use in mountain climbing.

1829 C. Latrobe *The Alpenstock; or Sketches of Swiss Scenery* Advt. 5 The *Alpenstock* is the name of the long iron-spiked pole, in common use on the Alps, in the hands of the chamois-hunter and the pedestrian traveller. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. vii. 232 The handle of a pitchfork doing, in my case, the duty of an alpenstock.

Alpenstocker (æ·lpĕnstɒ·kəɹ). *rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who uses an alpenstock; a mountain-climber.

1864 Burton *Cairngorm* 54 The most enthusiastic of the Alpenstockers .. get a little tired of snow.

†**Alpe·stral,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *alpestr-is* belonging to the Alps + -al. A more analogical form would be *alpestrial* like *terrestrial*.]

A. *adj.* Alpine. B. *sb.* An alpine species.

1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 316 Flanked by the Alpestral hills. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 22 Monstrous trees as Firs, Pines, and other Alpestrals.

Alpestrian (ălpe·striăn). [f. L. *alpestri-s* alpine + -an. Cf. *pedestrian*.] An Alpine climber.

1861 *Peaks, Passes, etc.* I. 148 My companion was .. an Alpestrian known to most Swiss readers. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 393 It has become a proverb with alpestrians that impracticable means unattempted.

Alpestrine (ălpe·strin), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *alpestr-is* + -ine: cf. *lacustrine*.]

1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 395, *Alpestrine*, Growing on mountains below an alpine region or one unwooded from cold.

†**Alpe·strious,** *a. Obs.*−° [f. Fr. *alpestre*, or L. *alpestri-s*: cf. *illustrious*.] = Alpine.

1623 Minsheu, Alpestrious, mountainous, craggie, hillie, [Fr.] *Alpéstre, dict. de Alpibus*.

Alpha (æ·lfă). [a. L. *alpha*, a. Gr. ἄλφα name of the first letter A; ad. Heb. or Phœnician אלף *āleph*, meaning 'ox' or 'leader,' name of the first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet, orig. formed from the hieroglyph of an ox's head.]

1. Name of the letter A, α, in the Greek alphabet.

1626 Cockeram, *Alpha*, the first letter of the Greekes. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Greek alpha answers to what in English we call simply A.

2. Hence, The beginning; *esp.* in phr. **Alpha and Omega**, 'the beginning and the end,' originally of the divine Being.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* i. 8, I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and endyng, seith the Lord God. 1526 Tindale, 1582 *Rhem.*, and 1611 *ibid.*, I am Alpha and Omega. 1633 Cowley *Piramus & Thisbe* Ded., But if you smile, if in your gracious Eye She an auspicious Alpha can descry. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 114 The alpha and omega of science. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. v. 183 This Siege of Dresden is the alpha to whatever omegas there may be.

3. Used also to indicate the first in numerical sequence. *esp.* a. *Astr.* The chief star in a constellation, the letters of the Greek alphabet being used for the first 24 stars in succession. b. *Chem.* The first of two or more isomerous modifications of the same organic compound. c. The first subspecies or permanent variety of a species in Nat. Hist.

1626 Cockeram *Alpha* .. also used for the first or chiefe in a thing. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Alpha* is also used as a letter of order, to denote the *first*. 1863 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (1877) II. 578 The α-acid is converted by heat into the β-acid. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 123 A line drawn through these three stars leads .. nearly to Alpha and Beta Capricorni. 1880 Frisnell in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 445 The sulphonic acid of alpha naphthol.

Alphabet (æ·lfăbĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *alphabētum* (Tertull.), f. *Alpha, Beta* = Ἄλφα, Βῆτα, the first two Greek letters taken as a name for the whole, as in our 'ABC.' Cf. Fr. *alphabet* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The set of letters used in writing the Greek language; extended to those used by the Romans; and thence to any set of characters representing the simple sounds used in a language or in speech generally.

1580 Baret *Alv.* A., This common vsuall order in our Alphabet or crosrowe. 1611 Cotgr., (R.) Touching the French *abece*, for alphabet I will not call it, according to the vulgar error, that word being peculiar only to the Greek tongue [*not in ed.* 1632]. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 8 The lexicographer at last finds the conclusion of his alphabet. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 11 As alphabets in ivory employ, Hour after hour, the yet unlettered boy. 1857 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. x. 261 The Chinese alphabet was never intended to represent the sound of words.

†b. **In alphabet**: in alphabetical order. *Obs.*

1699 Garth *Dispens.* I. 5 Here Phyals in nice discipline are set, There Gally-pots are rang'd in Alphabet.

c. *attrib.*

1513 W. de Worde (*title*) The Flores of Ovide .. with theyr Englysshe .. and Two alphabete Tables. 1636 Cogan *Haven Health* (ed. 2) The Table containing the principall points of the whole booke in Alphabet order.

2. *fig.* The key to any study or branch of knowledge; the first rudiments.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 44, I (of these) will wrest an Alphabet, And, by still practice, learne to know thy meaning. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 101 Our senses .. first taught us the alphabet of this learning. 1837 Whewell *Induct. Sc.* I. I. i. 27 The alphabet in which nature writes her answers to such inquiries.

†3. An index in alphabetical order. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Alphabet of a boke, *Elenchus*. 1578 Bible (Genev.) Pref., These two Alphabets of directions .. in maner of a briefe Concordance. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 25 Dec., Reducing the names of all my books to an alphabet. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 159 Where's the alphabet? Find Harwood.

†4. *fig.* A long or complete series. *Obs.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 b, Small beere, that wold make a man .. runne through an Alphabet of faces. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXII. vii. 436 i, An alphabet of faces [*varios vultus*]. 1727 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 217 While tow'ring o'er the Alphabet like Saul.

Alphabet (æ·lfăbĕt), *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. to *index*.] 'To range in the order of the alphabet.' J.

c 1700 Pepys *Mem.* in *Catal. Bks. Geog. & Hydrogr.*, To collect and alphabet the particulars. 1848 [See Alphabeted]. [In regular use with Librarians, etc., in U. S.]

Alphabetarian (æ·lfăbĕtē·riăn). [f. mod.L. *alphabētāri-us* + -an: see -arian. Cf. *abecedarian*.] One learning his alphabet, or the mere rudiments of any subject; a beginner; an abecedarian; *also*, one who studies alphabets.

1614 Selden *Tit. Honor* Pref., They cesse to be Doctors, nay, are scarce Alphabetarians. *a* 1693 Sancroft *Serm.* 30 (T.) Every alphabetarian knowing well that the Latin of [a city] is *urbs* or *civitas*. 1864 A. J. Ellis in *Reader* No. 88, 303/3 [Which] all subsequent alphabetarians should study.

†**A·lphabeta·ry,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *alphabētāri-us*: see prec. Cf. *abecedary*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the (or an) alphabet, alphabetic; *hence*, rudimentary.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 62 That Alphabetarie, and Arithmantical diuinitie, which Christ secretely shewed to his Apostles. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 169 Alphabetary revolution, which they will have to be Anagrammatisme. 1681 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 162 Wks. 1872 IX. 180 An alphabetary knowledge fit for beginners.

B. *sb.* = Alphabetarian.

1656 Trapp *Exp. Gal.* iv. 2 Those under the law were but alphabetaries in comparison of those under the gospel.

Alphabeted (æ·lfăbĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Alphabet *v.* + -ed.] Arranged alphabetically; also *fig.*

1845 *Bachel. Albany* 192 A pigeon-holed, alphabeted mind.

Alphabetic (ælfăbe·tik), *a.*; also 7 alphabetique. [perh. ad. Fr. *alphabétique* (not in Cotgr. 1611); cf. It. *alfabetico* (Florio 1598), Sp. *alphabetico* (Minsheu 1623): see Alphabet and -ic.]

†1. Arranged in order of the alphabet. *Obs.*

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* 23 In reading hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique Paper-book the notablest occurences.

2. Of, pertaining to, or by means of an alphabet; or by letters representing simple sounds.

1736 H. Coventry *Phil. Conv.* iv. (T.) The author probably had his eye upon alphabetick writing in his own time. *c* 1799 K. White *Childhood* I. 66 Enur'd to alphabetic toils. 1858 Marsh *Lect. Eng. Lang.* ii. 31 The visible language of written alphabetic characters. 1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Progr.* 19 It is alleged that the Egyptians never actually achieved complete alphabetic writing.

Alphabetical (ælfăbe·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. (or *alphabetico* in Romance langs.) + -al[1].]

1. Of, pertaining to, or in order of the alphabet.
1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 56 b, All the whole kind of bruite Beastes.. with the Alphabetical order. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 253 That Alphabeticall Psalme.. the hundred and nineteenth. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 341, I made an alphabetical register of them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 109 Alphabetical Table of Terms. 1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* XVI. iii. § 1 Arabian writers.. adopting an alphabetical arrangement [of plants].
†**2.** *fig.* Literal, strict. *Obs. rare.*
1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiv, An alphabetical servility.
3. = ALPHABETIC 2.
1806 *Adm. Off. Rep.* 19 Aug. 22 The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave a decided preference to the alphabetical mode [of telegraphing]. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Fonetics* 106 The history of alphabetical writing would lead us to conclude this.

Alphabe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]
1. In alphabetical order.
1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 68 b, Let us begin Alphabetically.. with the Adder. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclxxxii/1 The Entries are to be made Alphabetically, according to the first Letter of the Sirname. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 305 To avoid all suspicion of partiality and prejudice, we must take the pensions alphabetically.
2. By means of an alphabet.
1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 574 Then count Alphabetically to E. *Mod.* The symbolization of spoken sounds, whether alphabetically or syllabically.

Alphabetics (ælfăbe·tiks). [ALPHABETIC *a.* used subst. in pl.: see -ICS.] The science of the expression of spoken sounds by letters or alphabetic characters.
1865 A. J. ELLIS in *Reader* No. 136. 155/2 Alphabetics as a science.

Alphabetism (æ·lfăbėti·z'm). [f. ALPHABET + -ISM.]
1. Symbolization of spoken sounds by means of an alphabet.
1879 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 602/1 Alphabetism, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an indivisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant.
2. Employment of certain letters of the alphabet as a signature or assumed indication of authorship.
1867 O. HAMST *Martyr to Bibliogr.*, Alphabetism, as A. B. C., X. Y. Z., frequently used.

Alphabetist (æ·lfăbėtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A student of alphabets; a deviser of an alphabet.
1860 HALDEMAN *Analyt. Orthogr.* ii. 22 Some alphabetists take credit to themselves.

Alphabetize (æ·lfăbėtəiz), *v.* [f. ALPHABET + -IZE.]
1. To express or symbolize by alphabetic letters; to reduce to (alphabetic) writing.
1867 A. M. BELL *Vis. Speech* 91 Languages also which have never been reduced to writing may now be alphabetized.
2. To arrange alphabetically.
1880 *N. Y. Nation* 12 Aug. 2 (*Advt.*) Schools.. alphabetized, first by States, second by Towns, third by Initial Letters. 1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 62 Nor is the list always correctly alphabetized.

†**Alpha·rion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A little-known stringed musical instrument.
1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Heraldry* IV. v. (1660) 282 The second sort [of Musical Instruments] consisteth in Strings.. as are Harps.. Alpharion, Citterne, etc.

Alphenic (ælfe·nik). *Pharm.* Also 7 -ix. [a. Fr. *alphenic* (Sp. *alfeñique*, Pg. *alfenim*), according to Devic, corrupted from Arab. الفانيذ *alfānīd*, i.e. *al* the + Pers. *fānīd* refined sugar. Other adaptations of the same word were Fr. *pénide* and med. L. *penidium*.] White barley sugar, or sugar candy.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 172 To be retained in the mouth like so much Alphenix. 1775 ASH, *Alphenic*, White barley sugar. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Alphanic*, *Alphenic*, an Arabian word for barley-sugar, or sugar-candy.

†**Alphi·tomancy.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *alphitomantie* (Cotgr. 1611); f. Gr. ἀλφιτόμαντις 'a diviner by barley-meal,' of which the abst. sb. would be ἀλφιτομαντεία. Probably in med.L. before adoption into mod. langs.] Divination by means of barley-meal.
1652 GAULE *Magastr.* 165 Alphitomancy, divining by meal, flower, or branne. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Fully and amply disclosed unto you.. by alphitomancy. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Alphitomorphous (æ:lfito,mɔ̄·ɪfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄλφιτον barley-meal + μορφ-ή form + -OUS.] Having the appearance of barley-meal; 'applied to pulverulent microscopic fungi, parasitical on plants.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Alphonsin (ælfǫ·nsin). *Surg.* [see below.] A surgical instrument having three elastic branches for the extraction of bullets from the body.
1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The *Alphonsin*, so called from its inventor Alphonsus Ferrier, a physician of Naples [in 1552] consists of three branches, which are closed together by means of a ring. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Alphonsine (ælfǫ·nsin), *a.* Of Alphonso the Wise, King of Castile; applied to astronomical tables invented by him in 1252, etc.
1678 PHILLIPS, *Alphonsin Tables*, certain Astronomical Calculations, invented by Alphonsus King of Aragon. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 420/2 He likewise corrected the tables of the planets.. because the Alphonsine tables were very faulty in this respect. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 180 The old Ptolemaic or Alphonsine system.. explained the phenomena on the hypothesis of nine (or ten) transparent hollow spheres wheeling round the stationary earth.

‖ **Alphos** (æ·lfǫs). *Path.* [L. *alphos*, *alphus*, a. Gr. ἀλφός a dull-white leprosy.] (See quot.)
1706 PHILLIPS, *Alphos*, a kind of Morphew or White Specks on the Skin. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alphos*.. described by Celsus under the name of *vitiligo*; wherein the skin is rough, and becomes sprinkled as it were with drops of white. *c* 1870 MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 39 It is *alphos*. This is a convenient word instead of the phrase 'non-contagious leprosy.'

Alphyn, obs. variant of ALFIN.

†**Alpi,** *a. Obs.*; also ælpi, elpi, an early reduced form of *anlepi*: see ONELEPY *a.*, only.

†**A·lpian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Alpes*, *Alpi-um*, the Alps + -AN.] = ALPINE.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 193 Alpian, Wilde or Rock-goat.

†**A·lpic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *alpic-us*, f. *Alpes* Alps.] = ALPINE.
1611 COTGR., *Chercée*, a kind of earth-Alpicke.

†**Alpieu·.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *alpiou*, a. It. *al più* 'for the more, for most.'] In the game of basset, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning.
1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Pr.* III. i. (1721) II. 46 You have discretion enough to win all our money; I'll take your word for any thing but an Alpieu. 1768 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 13 Ah! madam, since my Sharper is untrue, I joyless make my once ador'd alpieu.

Alpigene (æ·lpidʒīn), *a.* [ad. assumed L. *alpigenus*, f. *Alpes* Alps + *-genus* born.] Produced on the Alps or in Alpine regions.
1847 in CRAIG.

Alpine (æ·lpəin), *a.* [ad. L. *alpīnus*, f. *Alpes* Alps: see -INE.] Of or pertaining to the Alps; hence, of any lofty mountains.
1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 405 The Alpine Mouse taketh her name from the Alpes.. The Italians call it Marmota. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 69 Alpine plants.. ripen their seeds very early. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1858) 359 This animal [Vicuna] is pre-eminently alpine in its habits. 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. xxv. 8 Mountains which rise.. to an alpine height. 1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 90 Alpine Speedwell.. is found only on the Highland mountains. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 402 He.. perished in the Alpine snows.

Alpinist (æ·lpəinist). [a. Fr. *alpiniste*.] One devoted to Alpine climbing.
1881 *Times* 4 Aug. 3/1 The 'Zermatt Pocket book'.. just the thing an Alpinist wants. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 133 The indefatigable Alpinist.

†**A·lpish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ALP + -ISH.] = ALPINE.
1598 FLORIO, *Alpestre*, alpish, mountainous, craggie. 1623 MINSHEU, *Alpish*, as Alpestrious.

Alpist (æ·lpist). ?*Obs.* Also alpia. [a. Fr. *alpiste*, a. Sp. *alpiste*, supposed to be a *Guanche* word.] The seed of the Canary Grass (*Phalaris Canariensis*) given to cage birds; sometimes applied to other grass-seeds.
1597 GERARD *Herbal* 81 In the Ilands of Canarie *Alpisti*. 1802 REES *Cycl.* s. v., The alpiste seed is of an oval figure, of a pale yellow, inclining to an isabel colour. 1859 WORCESTER, *Alpist* or *Alpia*.

†**A·lpsian,** *a. Obs.* [f. ALPS + -IAN; cf. *Alpian*.] = ALPINE.
a 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shep.* II. i. 218 The Alpsian Snow.

‖ **Alquifou** (ælkifū·). [Fr. *alquifoux* (*arquifoux*), ad. Sp. *alquifol*, ad. Cat. *alcofol* ALCOHOL (*f* repr. guttural *h*, cf. *alforge* and Eng. *draft*, *draught*). In this form the word has more closely retained the original sense.] A lead ore, containing sulphide of lead, which when broken looks like antimony; it is found in Cornwall, and is used by potters to give a green glaze to coarse earthenware.
1819 in *Pantologia*. 1849 in WEALE *Dict. Terms*.

Alreadiness (ǫlre·dinės). ? *Obs.* [f. ALREADY + -NESS.] State of complete preparation, anticipative eagerness or alacrity.
1640 BP. HALL *Medit.* xciii. 243 Heaven & earth obey him with alreadiness.

Already (ǫlre·di), *adv.* [orig. phr. ALL *adv.* = fully, + READY.]
†**1.** *adj.* (*pred.* or *compl.*) Fully prepared, in a state of complete preparation. *Obs.*
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1117 Wanne þay come to þe castel ȝate: þe porter alredi was þer-ate. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 169 (Harl. MS.) Al redy was his answer [*other texts* and ready]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX, And founde the basket at the grounde already.
¶ This sense can still be traced in
1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambr.* 21 A populous countrie Alreadie furnished with inhabitants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 594 The three Scotch regiments were already in England. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* viii. (1877) 86 The preparations.. are already around us.
2. *adv.* Beforehand, in anticipation; previously to some specified time; by this time, thus early.
[Not in WYCLIF.] *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 11 The howres of the clokke ben departid by 15 degrees al-redy. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. i. 5 b/2 Thou arte alle redy a deuyll like to us. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 9 We have all redy proved. 1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 96 Any more quietnesse, than I haue all readie. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* i. 10 It hath beene already of olde time. 1623 HEMING & CONDELL in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 145 These Playes have had their triall alreadie. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ₱ 2, I have lost so much time already. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 177 The sunbeams had already fallen upon the mountain.
¶ Sometimes united by a hyphen to participles.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi. 92 The first dim rudiments and already-budding germs of a nobler Era. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 77 (1875) 231 Already-fractured portions of the Earth's crust.

†**Alri·ght,** *adv. Obs.* 2–3 alriht, alrihtes. [f. ALL *adv.* wholly, quite + *rihte* RIGHT.] Just, exactly.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Alrihtes swa alse þe wise teolie .. nimeð ȝeme of twam þingen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 92 And alriht so of þe oðre wittes.

†**Als,** *adv.* and *conj. Obs.*; also alse, alce, alls. [An intermed. form between the fuller *al-swa*, ALSO and the modern AS. Chiefly northern, though also in Wyclif, etc.] Used especially as:—
1. = ALSO, in its present sense, q. v.
2. = AS, antecedent, with following *as*: *Als* long *as*.
3. (In early times) = As, relative or conjunctive, with antecedent *also*, *alse*, *als*: *Also* old *als* I.

Alsa, obs. form of ALSO.

Alsatia (ælsē·ɪʃiă). [L. form of *El-sasz*, i.e. foreign settlement, Fr. *Alsace*.]
1. A province west of the middle Rhine, which has formed a 'debatable ground' between France and Germany, whence,
2. Cant name for the precinct of White Friars in London, formerly a sanctuary for debtors and lawbreakers; hence, an asylum for criminals.
1688 SHADWELL (*title*) The Squire of Alsatia. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi. (1878) 204 The lawless and turbulent society of Alsatia. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Dec. 4/6 The two countries are so closely allied that one cannot possibly be turned into an Alsatia for the criminals of the other.

Alsatian (ælsē·ɪʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Alsatia. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Alsatia; a debtor or criminal in sanctuary.
1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 259 The benchers of the Inner Temple, having given orders for bricking up their little gate leading into Whitefryers.. the Alsatians came and pull'd it down. 1704 *Gentl. Instr.* (1732) 491 (D.) Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii. (1878) 209 The true Alsatian bully.

†**Alsau·f,** *adv. Obs.* [phrase = all safe, quite safe.] Without fail.
1297 R. GLOUC. 391 Þe kyng.. bed hym alsauf to hym to Gloucestre wende.

‖ **Al segno** (al se·nyo), *phr. Mus.* [It., = to the sign or mark.] A direction to the performer to go back to the place marked 𝄋, and repeat the music from that point.

Alsene, variant of ELSON, *Obs.* or *dial.*, awl.
a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 150 *Tru de subiloun*, a bore of an alsene.

Alsike (æ·lsik). [Named from *Alsike* near Upsala in Sweden, mentioned by Linnæus as a habitat of this plant.] A species of clover, *Trifolium hybridum*.
1852 LAWSON *Veg. Prod. Scotl.* 68 *Trifolium hybridum* is now well known as Alsike Clover. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/4 (*Seed-market*) Alsike, white, and trefoil continue exceedingly steady.

Alsinaceous (ælsinē·ɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *alsine* chickweed (a. Gr. ἀλσίνη an unidentified plant) + -ACEOUS.] Allied to, or resembling the chickweed.
1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 141 The alsinaceous [corolla] has short distant [claws]. 1854 HOOKER *Himalayan Jrnls.* II. xxii. 137 The tufted alsinaceous one. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alsinaceous*, Having a polypetalous corolla with intervals between the petals.

Alsnesien, early f. ASNESE, *v. Obs.* to pierce.

Also (ǫ·lsou, ?ɔ̄·lsou), *adv.* Forms: 1 all swa, al swá, (WS. eall swá, eal swá), 2 alswa. *North.* 3–7 alswa, 5 allswa, alsswa, 5–6 alsway, 5–7 alsua, alsuay, 4–6 alsa. *South.* 2–3 al swo, 3–5 al so, 5–7 all so, 4– also. *Contr.* (north. and midl.) 4 alse, (alce), 3–7 als, (6 alls). [comb. of ALL = altogether, wholly + So (OE. *al* + *swá*). Cf. Ger. *also*, Du. *alzoo*. Orig. an emphasized expansion of *so* (cf. *al-though*, *all one*, *all the same*, *al-together*), and used in all the historical senses of So, demonstrative, antecedent, and relative. It was, first as a relative, and then as antecedent, shortened through *alsĕ* (*ase*), *als*, to AS, which now always fulfils the relative function, and shares with the original *so* the antecedent function; thus, *as* good *as* this, not *so* good *as* that. As a demonstrative, its force has been weakened from *wholly so*, *just so*, through *in the same way*, *likewise*, to *eke*, *too*. For this weakened sense there was in the 15th c. a tendency, developed in the north into an established usage, to employ the weakened form *alse*, *als*, but this has been resisted in standard English, where the full *also* is retained in this, now the only current sense. Not common in 16th c.; Shaks., according to Schmidt, has it only 22 times. See AS.]
A. Demonstrative.
†**1.** Wholly so, or quite so; just, or even so; in this or that very manner, even thus. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Alswo ure helende is almihtin god, and nis non oðer bute he. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 13 Alswa deð meidenhad meidenes cwike flesch wiðute wemmunge halt. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 24 Et alle þe oþre tiden, also biginnen & also enden. *c* 1305 *Judas* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 111 Also he endede his lyfe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 110 Hys Land callyd was Hunia, Hunys his Men was callyd alsua.

†**2.** In the very manner of something else; in like manner, in the same way, likewise, similarly (passing in later times into 3). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al þat folc eode þar ford to processiun .. and in al swa. 1297 R. GLOUC. 319 An byleuede hym þer al ny3t, & al hys ost al so. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 474 Tak þou þanne my gode stede .. & eke my scheld al-so. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 29 And so it semeth al so to me. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xiv. 82 And upir Gentillis .. Of his Kyn and his House alswa. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* 5 Alsoe the cres-table on the seide north syde of the halle was maad and layd on. 1513 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 8 This yeare allso .. Te Deum was sungen. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 1 When the seruauntes of God came & stode before the Lorde, Sathan came also amonge them, and stode before him. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* i. 38 Let vs goe into yᵉ next townes, that I may preach there also. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 ₱ 5 Some Forces are also posted at Taloir.

3. As a further point, item, or circumstance tending in the same direction; further, in addition, besides, as well, too; taking the place of OE. *éac*, EKE.

†*a.* in form *als*. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 867 Dat hird he folȝed als to ðan. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 218 And Sir Hugh Bigote als with þe erle fled he. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1377 þe bourȝ watȝ so brod & so bigge alce. 1352 MINOT *Poems* 4 Thare was crakked many a crowne Of wild Scottes, and alls of tame. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 870 The sorwe of Dorigen he tolde hym als [*v. r.* alse]. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxi, Sixe temples he made, in Cambre & Logres als. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 18 Als Una earnd her traveill to renew. *c* 1603 JAMES I *Chorus Ven.* in Farr's *S. P.* 3 With viols, gitterne, cistiers als. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. liv, Als see whose lovely friendship you decline.

β. in form *also* (northern *álswa*).

[1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 19 If ȝe wisten me, perauenture and ȝe schulden wite my father.] 1388 *ibid.*, ȝe schulden knowe also my fadir [1526 TINDALE, Ye shuld have knowen my father also]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 186 Oure lantarnes take with us alsway. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 49 By his father and mothers also consent. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 87 They not only relaxt him, bot alswa my Lord Heries. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 37 Grante me alsua, o heauenlie father, thy grace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 459 Not in Words onely, but in Woes also. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 18 For this cause the people also met him. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Engl. Ballad* 53 With ekes and alsos tack thy strain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 The declaration of Charles dispensed only with penal laws. The declaration of James dispensed also with all religious tests. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. 2 Great attention has been paid to the history of legislation, also to that of religion. *Ibid.* I. vii. 374 The opposition was not only futile, but it was also injurious.

B. Antecedent or correlative, with rel. *so, also, alse, als, as. Obs.*, represented by As, So, q.v.

†**1.** In the very way (in which something is done); so, as. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3436 Als he redde, al-so gan it ben. 1256 *Procl. Henry III*, Al swo al se hit is biforen iseid.

†**2.** In the same degree (in which some other attribute is); so, as. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1238 Al-so fer so a boȝe mai ten. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 569 Al so sone so he mighte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 440 Trauaileþ .. for a tretour al-so sore As for a trewe tydy man. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) xl. 88 Also mykyll as þow may.

C. Relative and conjunctive. (In this use *alswá, also* took the place of OE. *swá*, and was very early weakened to *alse, als*, As, q.v.)

†**1.** In what manner, in the way that (a thing is done); as. *Obs.* †**2.** To what extent, in the degree that (an attribute is); as. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Alswo sanctus augustinus cweð. 1205 LAYAM. 468 To libben al swa þat wilde swin [1250 al so þe wilde swin]. *Ibid.* 69 Al swa þe boc speked [1250 as þe bokes speke]. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 475 Al-so he mistaȝte, also he schet. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 803 A kinedom Also long and also brod Also eure ȝet þi fader ibod. [*c* 1350 in *Dom. Arch.* II. 31 When it was wrought als it sould be. 1458 *Ibid.* III. 42 Werkemen als wise as they coude fynde any.]

†**3.** with *subjunct.* As though, as if. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 326 Ber wiþ þe square and schauntillun Also þu were a gud Mascun. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) xxxix. 86, I haue ouercome þe world Alse who seyth And so schulle ȝe.

†**Alsoon,** *adv. Obs.*; also alsone, alsoone. [=*als soon*, i.e. *as soon*, which is the modern form in sense 1; sense 2 is quite obs.] See also AS SOON.

1. Followed by *as*: As soon. Cf. Fr. *aussitôt que.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 368 Alsoyn As this deuisit wes. 1434 *Test. Ebor.* II. 41 Alson as yᵉ saule be out of yᵉ boddy. 1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* July, Alsoone may shepheard clymbe to skye .. As Goteheard prowd.

2. *absol.* As soon as possible, at once, immediately. (Fr. *aussitôt.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 339 He .. said wit word, and als son All his comament was don. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4624 þe grete dome sal noght be aftir alsone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 574 Iames of douglas .. The presoners has tane alsone. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* lvii. (1842) 50 Alsone his lord he metes.

†**Alstite, alstit,** *adv. Obs. north.* [=*als tite*=as quick: see TITE.] See also AS-TITE.

1. Followed by *as*: As quick, as soon.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6460 Als tyte als þe last dome es gyven.

2. *absol.*: As quick as possible, immediately, at once. Cf. ALSOON.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1099 What-so he towched also-tyd tourned to hele. *Ibid.* B. 64 Now turne I þeder als-tyd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 80 That we may haf don als-tit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11693 Antenor alstite amet to speike. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* lvi, Go, Hasteli and alstite.

Alstonite (ɔ̄·lstənəit). *Min.* [f. *Alston* in Cumberland, where found.] A double carbonate of lime and baryta, crystallizing in the prismatic or orthorhombic system; Dana prefers the name BROMLITE given by Thomson.

†**Alswi·th(e, alswy·th(e,** *adv. Obs.* [=*als swith*(*e*, as quickly: see SWITHE, and cf. *alstite.*]

1. Followed by *as*: As fast, as quickly, as soon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 489 Alsuiþe als he was made.

2. *absol.* As fast as possible, with all speed, immediately. Cf. ALSOON.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 153 His ansuer he tald alswith. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 29 There the knight is dede as swithe. 1501 DOUGLAS *Palice of Hon.* I. lxvii. (1787) 31 Alswyth Do write the sentence.

†**Alt**[1]. *Obs.* [a. 16th c. Fr. *alte*; or modification of the earlier ALTO after Fr.] A halt; only in phr. *to make alt* (Fr. *faire alte*).

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 61 Cherisophus, that at other times vpon the receit of such messages made vsually Alt, made not Alt then. 1664 S. CLARKE *Tamerlane* 44 The Sultan made divers Alts with four thousand horse.

Alt[2] (ælt). *Mus.* [a. Pr. *alt*:—L. *altum* high.] High tone (of voice or instrument); *spec.* in the phr. *In alt*: in the octave above the treble stave beginning with G.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 627 Mony trumpet into sindrie tune, Sum into bas, and sum in alt abone. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. i. 3 Those above E la are called Notes in Alt. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 52 In soaring Alts his grand ambition show. *a* 1794 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* I. (D.) Your ladyship's absolutely in alt .. Yes, in alt: give me leave to tell your ladyship, that you have raised your voice a full octave higher. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 60 Voice risen somewhat into Alt. 1864 BROWNING *Youth & Art* in *Dram. Pers.* 155 As I shook upon E in alt.

b. *fig. In alt*: in an exalted or excited frame of mind; of 'high-flying' views.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. 145 The fair fugitive was all in alt. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* V. 425, I know you to be in alt, as to your religion.

Altaian (ælt*ē*·iăn), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *altaïen* f. *Altai* (mountains in Asia): see -AN.] A term applied by Castrèn to the peoples and languages lying between the Altai Mountains and Arctic Ocean; called by some ethnologists Ugro-Finnish.

1874 tr. *Peschel's Races of Man.* (1876) 377 This group of nations which Castrèn has named Altaians is closely allied to the Eastern and Southern Asiatics.

Altaic (ælt*ē*·ik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *altaïque*, f. as prec.: see -IC.] = prec.

1850 LATHAM *Var. Man.* 15 The term Altaic is taken from the Altai mountains in Central Asia.

Altaite (ælt*ē*·əit). *Min.* [f. *Altai* mountains, in Asia + -ITE.] A mineral analogous to Hessite, a tellurid either of silver, or of lead and silver.

‖**Altaltissimo** (altalti·simo). [It., redupl. comp. of *alto* high + *altissimo* highest.] The very highest summit.

1855 BROWNING *Pict. Flor.* in *Men & Wom.* II. 47 The Bell-tower's altaltissimo.

Altar (ɔ̄·ltəɹ). Forms: 1 altar, 1-6 alter, 3-6 auter, 3-7 aulter, 4 altere, awtiere, awteer, 4-5 awtier, 4-6 awter, autere, 5 autir, auuter, awtare, (nawtyr), 5-6 aughter, 6 autre, awlter, alterr(e, -are, aultar, 6-7 altar. [a. L. *altāre*, pl. *altāri-a*, prob. orig. a 'high place,' f. *alt-us* high. With OE. *altar*, cf. OS., OHG. and ON. *altari, alteri*, OFris. *altare, alter*. Side by side with the OE. form, the OFr. *autɛr* (earlier *autier, aultier, altier* :—L. *altāre*) was adopted *a* 1300, and both forms, with many intermediate ones, continued to 16th c., when the spelling *altar*, after L., prevailed.]

1. A block, pile, table, stand, or other raised structure, with a plane top, on which to place or sacrifice offerings to a deity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Matt.* v. 23 Læt þær þine lác beforan þam altare [*v. r.* wefode, *Lindisf. G.* wiȝbed, *Hatt.* weofede]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Đe holi man sah þe heȝ engel atte alteres ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1325 Ysaac was leid ðat auter on. 1366 MAUNDEV. iii. 16 There is an Awtier upon his Toumbe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 250 From under thalter sodeinly An hideous serpent openly Cam out. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* XXXVIII. 1 The altare of burnt offrynges. *Ibid.* 1 *Macc.* iv. 49 The aulter of incense. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 20 And Noah builded an Altar vnto the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 323 So many grateful Altars I would reare Of grassie Terfe. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 180 An altar for sacrifices to the immortal gods. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i, I will build no more altars.

b. *fig.* with reference to the uses, customs, dedication, or peculiar sanctity of the altar.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 42 Datan and Abiron .. with newe senceres ensencen the auters of synne. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 82 Where thoughts be the temple, sight is an aultar. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 116 You vnciuill Ladie To whose ingrate, and vnauspicious Altars My soule the faithfull'st offrings haue breath'd out. 1635 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 Farewell my dear Tom .. Yours to the altar, J. H. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 94 The stones which construct the sacred altar of peace. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 381 The stars shall sooner fall Each from its sacred altar in the heavens.

2. In those Christian Churches which celebrate the eucharist or communion service as a sacrifice, the raised structure consecrated to this celebration. (*High Altar*, the chief altar in a cathedral or church.)

c 1200 ORMIN 1061 Att te minnstredure wass An allterr þær wiþþutenn. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 593 He herkneȝ his masse, Offred & honoured at þe heȝe auter. 1366 MAUNDEV. x. 112 A gret Awteer of a faire Chirche. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 381, I in the sacrament Of the autére fully beleve. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 261 The body of Crist liyng vpon the awter. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wright *Voc.* 230/2 *Hoc altare*, a nawtyr. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 456/2 Priests to offren in the auter thy flesh and thy blood. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 68 He compell'd them to set up Altars, which all Protestants abhor. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 175 The high altar had been removed.

b. As applied to the 'holy table' of the English Prayer-book, which occupies the place of the altars removed after the Reformation.

[In the Prayer Book of 1549 *altar* occurs side by side with 'God's board, Lord's table, Holy table,' the two latter of which at length displaced it in authoritative use (exc. in the Coronation Service). The word was the subject of much controversy in 17th c. In common parlance it is now used to a great extent indifferently with 'Communion-table' (Lord's table, Holy table) sometimes literally, sometimes figuratively; but controversially, one or the other is used according to the doctrine of the Eucharist held or sought to be emphasized.]

1549 *1st Prayer Bk. Edw. VI* (1852) 298 These wordes before rehersed are to be saied, turning still to the Altar, without any eleuacion or shewing the sacrament to the people. [Also called p. 266 *Lord's Table*, p. 302 *God's Board*, and p. 273 *Holy Table.*] 1625 LAUD *Diary* Wks. (1853) III. 181, I returned and offered them [the regalia] solemnly at the altar in the name of the king. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Answ. Cdl. Perron* 6 The Holy Eucharist being considered as a Sacrifice, the same is fitly called an altar: which again is as fitly called a Table, the Eucharist being considered as a Sacrament. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 82 It was not to be accounted an altar but the communion-table. 1637 (14 June) LAUD *Sp. in Star-Ch.* 54 The placing of the Holy Table Altarwise (since they will needs call it so). *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. 386 [*Marg. title*] Of the name Altar anciently given to the Holy Table. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Episc.* 18 Placing the Communion Table Altar-wise, Railing it in, Bowing to it, etc. 1641-74 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. (1843) 39/1 [anno 1635] Those Disputes brought in new words, and terms (Altar, Adoration, and Genuflexion, and other expressions). 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Irenicum* I. ii. (1662) 66 The Altar, as they metaphorically called the Communion-Table. 1742 BAILEY *Dict.* s.v., The Christians call the Communion Table their *Altar*, because they offer up thereon a Sacrifice of Thanksgiving, in Memory of the Death and Passion of Jesus Christ. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 484 We went and looked at the church .. and walked up to the altar. 1831 *Eng. Coron. Service*, Then the Archbishop takes the sword from off the altar, and .. saith:—Receive this kingly sword brought now from the altar of God. 1883 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 7/2 Disturbing the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral .. [and] breaking certain ornaments on the altar.

c. In phr. '*to lead a bride to the altar*,' as the place at which the marriage service in a church is concluded; whence 'hymeneal altar.'

1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consolation* VI. 236 The indissoluble tie Which hallow'd Altars sanctify. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Lord of Burl.* 11 Leads her to the village altar. 1883 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 3/2 Mr. — is about to lead to the hymeneal altar a charming young lady now resident in Paris.

3. *fig.* A place consecrated to devotional observances. *Family altar*: the place or scene of family devotions.

1693 O. HEYWOOD (*title*) The Family Altar, erected to the honour of the Eternal God.

4. A metrical address or dedication, fancifully written or printed in the form of an altar. *arch.*

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 120 As for *Altars* and *Pyramids* in Poetry, he has outdone all Men. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fleckn.* 206 Some peaceful province in Acrostic land, Where thou may'st wings display, and altars raise.

5. A southern constellation, also called *Ara.*

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 270 Vnder the Scorpions tayle, standeth the Altar. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 334 The Altar and the Southern Triangle .. bring us back to Argo.

B. Altar- in *comb.* **I.** General syntactic relations.

1. *objective gen.* with n. of agent or action, as *altar-adorer, -building, -worship.*

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 553 A notable Arminian and an Altar-adorer. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. 231 Cold Formality, and Altar-Worship. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. 256 Were this an altar-building time.

2. *instr.* & *locative* with pa. pple., as *altar-vowed.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 72 Some new breach of an altar-vowed duty.

3. *attrib.* Of or belonging to an altar or its appurtenances, as *altar-cross, -pile, -place, -side, -top*; ALTAR-CLOTH, -PIECE, -STONE; and most of those in II.

1816 BYRON *Darkness* 58 The dying embers of an altar-place. 1871 F. T. PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 34 From the altar-top Strewing her golden hair with ashes hoar.

4. *attrib.* Of or connected with the use of an altar, as *altar-boy, -god, -servant, -service*; altar-bread, -thane.

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 260 Their white idol (I should have said their altar-god). 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.*,

City of God 281 The altar-servant, or sacrificer. 1772 *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 150 Idiots who are not fit to be made altar-boys.

II. Special combinations (with quotations in alphabetical order). **Altar-bread**, the bread used in celebrating the Communion; **altar-fire**, the fire on an altar, *fig.* religious rite; **altar-front, -frontal, -facing**, a movable frame, or a hanging of silk, etc., placed in front of an altar, the *antependium*; **altar-plate**, the plate used in the communion service; **altar-pyx**, a pyx or box for holding the consecrated elements; **altar-rails**, the rails separating the sacrarium from the rest of the chancel; **altar-screen**, the reredos wall or screen at the back of a (church-) altar; **altar-slab**, the slab forming the top of an altar; **altar-stair**, a flight of steps ascending to an altar; **altar-stead**, the place where an altar stands; **altar-step**, a step ascending to an altar; **altar-table** (=**altar-slab**); †**altar-thane**, the priest serving an altar, a mass-priest; **altar-tomb**, a raised monument resembling a solid altar; **altar-ways** (=ALTARWISE).

1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. ii. 144 *Altar-Bread was unleavened. *Ibid.* 149 Irons for baking *Altar-Breads. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xli. 3 Mounts the heavenward *altar-fire. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvii. 129 To Daniel the words Father, Mother had the *altar-fire in them. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 56 Item an *altar ffront sold to Sir Richard thoryld. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 80 A beautiful silver *altar-front. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 308 A more important class of panel picture—viz. the *altar-frontals or *antependia*. These *altar-facings were moveable. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. II. xiii, The desecration of the abbey-chapels and *altar-plate. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* 1697, 79 (JOD.) Yon *altar-pyx of gold is the abode, And safe repository of their god. 1860 W. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 53 An aged priest, standing within the *altar rails. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furn.* 21 The *altar-slabs thus used as fire-backs and bridges. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 802 The topmost *altar-stair. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 94 Hung up as relics nigh the *altar-stead. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 7 With pure heart to fall Before His *Altar-step. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 42 On *alter table broken by Mr. Vycar. 1769 GRAY *Let.* in *Wks.* (1775) 368 There is an *altar-tomb of one of them dated 1577. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 180 The marble *altar-tomb of Queen Eleanor. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Altar-thane* in our ancient law-books, denotes a priest or parson of a parish. 1641 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 89 Caused the Communion-Table .. to be removed, and set *altar-ways.

Altarage (ɔ̄·ltərĕdʒ). Also 5 awterage. [a. OFr. *auterage, autelage*: see ALTAR and -AGE.]

1. The revenue arising from oblations at an altar.

1478 *Paston Lett.* 819 III. 232 The parson had all the awterage and oder profytes. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations, etc.* 108 Altaragies, that is, offerings made upon the Altar. 1778 T. BATEMAN *Agistm. Tithe* (ed. 2) 83 The Vicar .. is excluded from every Tithe—Altarage and Emolument.

2. A fund or provision for the maintenance of an altar and a priest to say masses thereat.

1634-46 J. ROW (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 27 That all formerlie pertaining to freirs, preists, monks, altarages, etc., be employed for schools. 1851 *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* I. 461 Between 1329 and 1371 John Spottiswood .. founded an altarage in this church.

A·ltar-cloth. [ALTAR- 3.] *prop.* The linen cloth used at the Communion or the Mass; but frequently applied to the silk frontal and super-frontal.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 His alter cloð is great and sole. *c* 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk., B. P.* iii. (1879) 71 Awterclath or towel, or any other anourment. *a* 1500 *Nominale* in Wright *Voc.* 231/1 *Hoc lurthium*, a nawtyr-cloth. 1522 in *Bury Wills* 117, I bequethe to Fryers of Babbewell an aughter clothe of diaper. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 47 Rich Coaps, gorgeous Altar-clothes. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours w. Myst.* (ed. 2) I. 222 He covers his table with an 'altar-cloth.'

Altared (ɔ̄·ltərd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALTAR + -ED.] a. Furnished or honoured with an altar. b. Treated as an altar.

1641 *Armin. Nunnery* 6 The east end, where the altered table stood. 1652 in *Benlowe's Theophila* Pref., Altar'd Theophil, Incenst with sweet obedience.

†**A·ltarer.** *Obs.* In 5 auterer. [f. ALTAR + -ER[1]; cf. *waggoner.*] One who ministers at an altar.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. i. (1859) 1, I sawe also the Auterer, that clepyd is dame prayer.

†**Alta·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ALTAR + -IAN.] Of, or connected with, an altar.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 111 Our Papall misleaders and Altarian innovators.

Altarist (ɔ̄·ltərist). [a. Fr. *altariste*:—late L. *altarista.*] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Altarist* properly denotes the vicar of a church. 1882 W. HENDERSON *Process. Eccl. Sarum* Pref. 10 Altarists had to see that everything necessary for the service of the altars was ready for the priest.

Altarless (ɔ̄·ltərlĕs), *a. poet.* [f. ALTAR + -LESS.] Without any altar.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iv. 78 Go, altarless yet worshipped!

Altarlet (ɔ̄·ltərlĕt). [f. ALTAR + -LET.] A small altar.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* Wks. VII. 281 Of how small dimensions .. may better be collected from the measure of the altarlet itself.

A·ltar-piece. [ALTAR- 3.] A painting or sculpture placed behind and over an altar; a reredos.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127 The altar-piece of St. Michael being of Mosaic. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 81 A much admired work of Mabuse was an altar-piece at Middleburgh. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 305 Altar-pieces were originally portable.

A·ltar-stone. [ALTAR- 3.] A stone forming part of an altar; especially, the slab forming the top or table; the super-altar; also (in *R. C. Ch.*) a portable slab used by priests when mass is said at 'stations.'

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 41 At Cantyrbury at the awterston, Wher many myraclys are idon. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 37 The aulter stones—Broken in peces by the aboue named church wardens. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiv, Murder done Even on the sacred altar-stone! 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 50 A frightful serpent From beneath the altar-stone Came swiftly gliding.

Altarwise (ɔ̄·ltəɪwəiz), *adv.* [f. ALTAR + WISE.] After the manner of an altar; in the position of an altar in a church.

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. I. xxvii. 475 That the table from henceforth stand no more altarwise. 1637 LAUD *Sp. in Star-Ch.* (T.) The holy table ought to stand at the upper end of the quire, north or south, or altarwise. [See also ALTAR 2 b.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) III. 161 In altar-wise, a stately pile they rear. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 629 Fixing the communion-table altarwise at the east end of the chancel.

Altazimuth (ælt|æ·zimɤþ). [f. *alt.* for ALTITUDE + AZIMUTH.] An instrument, invented by Prof. Airy, for determining the altitude and azimuth of a heavenly body.

1860 DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* § 49 The Greenwich altazimuth instrument. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 523 To make an observation with the altazimuth. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 640 A form of altazimuth mounting for Newtonian Reflectors.

†**A·ltel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. MFr. *altel* (mod. *autel*) altar.] = ALTAR 2.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* II. 314 (D.) Hear mass devoutly, and take altel holy bread.

Alter (ɔ̄·ltəɪ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 altere, 6 altar, 6–7 altre, 4– alter. [a. 14th c. Fr. *altére-r* (Pr. or It. *alterar*) ad. med.L. *alterā-re*, f. *alter* other.]

1. To make (a thing) otherwise or different in some respect; to make some change in character, shape, condition, position, quantity, value, etc. without changing the thing itself for another; to modify, to change the appearance of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1787 Love .. alterid his spirit so withynne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 314 The ouer bodyes of heuen altere and chaunge thyse nether thynges. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* Wks. 1876, 304 [The body] anone begynneth to putrefye .. The ayre dothe alter it. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 219 No power in Venice Can alter a decree established. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 14 The English-Saxon conquerors altred the tongue. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 301 Several of the Irish forces that intended at first to goe for France, have alter'd their minds. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 25, I am obliged to alter my design. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 373 The heat which alters the strata. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 164 Fashion in shoes .. was quite altered after the Crusades.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become otherwise, to undergo some change in character or appearance.

1590 GREENE *Mourning Garm.* (1616) Pref. 4 Such as alter in a moment, win not credit in a moneth. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 12 The law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 154 Human nature .. is greatly altered for the better. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 30 Both insects and flowers are continually altering in their structure.

†3. *trans.* To affect mentally; to disturb. *Obs.* (Cf. the dial. *to put about.*)

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* in *Compl. Scotl.* 194 We .. suffered our selfe to be somewhat altred by his wordes and fayre promyses. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 96 Then began the bitter Fate of Jove To alter us unhappy. *a* 1674 MILTON (in Webster), I suppose them .. not a little altered and moved inwardly in their minds.

†4. *intr.* To administer alterative medicines. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 331 Afterwards we must purge, alter, and that often. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 764 Some practitioners .. always alter and never Purge.

Alterability (ɔ̄·ltərăbi·lĭti). [f. ALTERABLE: see -BILITY. Cf. Fr. *altérabilité.*] = ALTERABLENESS. [Not in JOHNSON 1755, TODD 1818, RICHARDSON 1836.] 1847 in CRAIG. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xii. § 10 The difference .. is, on the whole, chiefly in this point of alterability. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 192 Neither to Brahma, nor to any part of him, has there ever attached .. the least ignorance or alterability.

Alterable (ɔ̄·ltərăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *altérable*: see ALTER and -ABLE.]

†1. Liable to alter or vary, variable, changeable.

1526 FRITH *Disput. Purg.* 193 His justice and mercy are ever one, and not alterable. 1696 WEDDERBURN *David's Test.* IV. 28 His peace, his joy .. are indeed moveable and very alterable things.

2. Capable of being altered or changed.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 284 Which, being external matters and alterable, are to be altered and changed. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 114 It is contingent and alterable at mans pleasure. 1744 LD. LYTTELTON *Sp. Scotch Bill* Wks. 1776 III. 5 The laws that concern publick right, policy and civil government .. are declared to be alterable by Parliament. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 278 Substances alterable by fire. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V, The manner of it is very alterable: the matter and fact of it is not alterable by any power under the sky.

†3. Capable of producing alteration, or change of state in something else. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 283 There are some men whose generatiue facultie is vnable, and not alterable for one woman, and yet for another is apt & begetteth issue.

Alterableness (ɔ̄·ltərăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being alterable; capability of being altered; alterability.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xii. 27. III. 373 The Apostle giveth us to understand .. 1. The alterablenesse of the Law. *Ibid.* 381 The alterableness of the law is implied in this word, *removing.* 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Alterably (ɔ̄·ltərăbli), *adv.* [f. ALTERABLE + -LY[2].] In an alterable manner; so as to be capable of alteration.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**A·lterage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *altor* a foster-father, agent-noun f. *al-ĕre* to nourish + -AGE. Cf. *porterage.*] Fostering, rearing.

1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1747) 180 In Ireland, where they put away al their children to Fosterers, the potent and rich men selling, the meaner sort buying, the alterage of their children.

†**A·lterance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ALTER + -ANCE, as if a. Fr. **altérance.*] Alteration.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 27 But maketh fourther earneste request for alteraunce, yea, for the clear abolysshinge of the same.

Alterant (ɔ̄·ltərănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *altérant* pr. pple. of *altérer* to ALTER.]

A. *adj.* Producing alteration or change.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 800 Whether the Body be Alterant, or Altered, evermore a Perception preceedeth Operation. 1879 WHITNEY *Sansk. Gram.* 57 The vowels that cause the alteration of s to ṣ may be called .. 'alterant' vowels.

B. *sb.*

1. Anything which alters, or changes the state of another.

1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 41 Both from the water and the sun, and from extrinsic alterants. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 76 Importance of mordants consists in their so fixing the colours .. and that of alterants in their bringing out or changing the tint.

†2. *spec.* An alterative medicine. *Obs.*

17 .. QUINCY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 75 We frequently meet with .. many of this sort mention'd, as Alterants. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. vi. 221 Then Vomits, Purgatives, and proper Alterants take place. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alterants* are supposed to exert their power chiefly on the humours of the body.

†**A·lterate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *alterāt-us* pa. pple. of *alter-āre* to ALTER.] = ALTERED.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 195 (R.) She was dissimulate .. And sodainly chaunged and alterate. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cvi, With sickenes he was so alterate He dyed then. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* II. ix. (R.) His excellent lawes beinge stablyshed shulde never be alterate.

†**A·lterate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.] A by-form of ALTER.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* II. 287 That theyre pover levyng .. May be altratyd unto welth. 1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I alterate, I alter, I chaunge, *Je altere.* 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* T ij b, Those holy men shall be altogether transformed and alterated. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Myst. Mysterie* 24 (1880) II. 316 No outward Force .. Can Thy drad Essence alterate. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* VII. i. 152 Expectorating Medicines, and the rest are to be alterated for the same reason. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.*, To Alter, alterate or change.

Alteration (ɔ̄·ltərē[1]·ʃən). [a. Fr. *altération* (14th c.), ad. med.L. *alterātiōn-em*, f. *alterā-re* to ALTER.]

1. The action of altering or making some change in a thing.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* 58 Of these alteracyons of tymes .. ther was non ende. 1579 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 81 A mistrust and great dowte of alteracion of religion. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 238 To attempt alteration and change in the church of God. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. i. 3 He's full of alteration. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 55 The inconveniencies that might attend any alteration. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 106 Good men .. take advantage of the opportunity of such derangement in favour of an useful alteration. *Mod.* The alteration of the house was a tedious business.

2. A change in the character or appearance of anything, viewed as a fact; an altered or changed condition.

1532 W. THYNNE in *Animadv.* Pref. 24 The contrarieties and alteracions founde by the collacion of the one [edition] with the other. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 95 Reioycing in this happy alteration. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 599 Ere long I might perceave Strange alteration in me. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 5 Any known alterations from this statement will be noticed. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 Movements of elevation or depression which produce permanent alterations of level.

†3. A distemper. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. (1651) 77 Strange meats .. cause notable alterations and distempers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, By which medicine he cleansed all the alteration and perverse habitude of his braine. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 575 Death of Great Men, Alterations, Diseases, Battels, Inundations.

†4. *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24 The note which is to be altered is commonly marked with a pricke of alteration. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 57 Alteration .. is the doubling of a lesser Note in respect of a greater, or .. it is the doubling of the proper value.

Alterative (ɔ̄·ltərĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *alterāt-* ppl. stem of *alterāre* to ALTER, as if ad. L.

alterātīvus* prob. used in med. or mod.L. Cf. Fr. *altératif, -ive.*] **A. *adj.*

1. Having the tendency to produce alteration; *esp.* applied to medicines which alter the processes of nutrition, and reduce them to healthy action.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 (1873) 138 Cannot be removed by medicine alterative. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. ii, Simples are alterative or purgative. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* xlix. (1847) 451 My opinion of alterative medicine is not high, but *quid tentasse nocebit?* 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 23 Iodine has a powerful alterative action.

†**2.** *passively*, Liable to be changed. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alterative*, changed, or that may be changed.

B. *sb.* An alterative medicine or treatment.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 The cure is with hote alteratiues. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. i, Of alteratiues and Cordials, no man doubts. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* App. I. i. (1734) 47 Alteratives .. have a power of changing the Constitution, without any sensible increase or decrease of the natural evacuations. 1807 CRABBE *Libr.* 59 Here alt'ratives, by slow degrees controul The chronic habits of the sickly soul. 18.. H. S. WILSON *Alpine Asc.* ii. 29 Alterative and excitement are best got in Switzerland.

†**Altercand,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [?ad. L. *altercant-em* pr. pple. of *altercā-ri* (see next) with northern ppl. ending.] Disputing; quarrelsome.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 314 Þe parties wer so felle altercand on ilk side, Þat non Þe soth couth telle, whedir pes or werre suld tide.

Altercate (æ·ltəɪkeɪt, ɒ̄·l-). [f. L. *altercāt-* ppl. stem of *altercā-ri* to dispute with another, wrangle, f. *alter* another.] To dispute vehemently, warmly, or angrily; to contend in wordy warfare; to wrangle.

1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I altercate, I moultiply langage or stryve in wordes. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. xl, Never fight Nor wrangle more, nor altercate agin. 1778 B. LINCOLN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 241 The hard necessity of altercating with the civil power. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 333/2 To altercate with the Landlady about some threepence or fourpence. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 208 It becomes us not .. to altercate on the localities of the battle.

Altercation (æltəɪkē·ʃən, ɒ̄·l-). Forms: 4–5 **altercacioun**, 4–6 **-cion, -cyon**, 5 **-tyown, altircacioune**, 6 **altri-, altrycacion, altercation**, 6– **altercation.** [a. Fr. *altercation*, ad. L. *altercātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *altercā-ri*; see prec.]

1. The action of disputing in warmth or anger; wordy strife, wrangling.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 229 As alday fallith altercacioun [*v. r.* altercacion(e] Bitwixe frendes in dispitesoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 327 Therof arose a grete altercacyon among wryters of this mater pro and contra. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 2 Not to fall in altercation. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* liv. 77 Cesar & Cato, being at altercation togyther touching the peyn & punishment of the conspirators. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 241 A Judicious Reader .. looks for Arguments, and loathes altercation. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 379, I have an extreme aversion to public altercation on philosophic points. 1856 E. BOND *Russia in 16th C.* Introd. 21 This monopoly .. was a pregnant cause of altercation between the two courts.

b. The conduct of a case in a court of justice by means of question and answer. (L. *altercātio* Quint.)

1779 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 553 In the discussion of causes, altercation must be allowed; yet to altercation some limits must be put. There are therefore allowed a bill, an answer, a reply, and a rejoinder. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 497 An oral pleading or altercation.

2. A vehement or angry dispute, a noisy controversy, a wrangle.

1552 HULOET, Altricacion, *Rixa.* 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Jude* 9 When Michael .. made altercation for the body of Moyses. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* 74 Which excites men to endless bawlings and altercations. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxv. 241 An altercation cannot end in your favour. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 42 Stormy altercations at the India House and in Parliament. 1856 MISS MULOCH *J. Halifax* 293 Which produced a warm altercation among the children.

Altercative, *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. ALTERCATE + -IVE; cf. *alternative.*] Characterized by altercation, full of wrangling.

1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* Wks. 1784 II. 51 You have made additions .. to the altercative or scolding scenes. 1737 — *Tumble-Down Dick* III. 397 The true altercative, or scolding style of the ancients.

Altered (ɒ̄·ltəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALTER + -ED.]

1. Made otherwise, changed in some particulars.

a 1400 *Chester Plays* I. 6 Not altered in many poyntes from the olde fashion. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vii. 70 It vas bayth altrit in cullour ande in beaulte. 1699 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 562 And gazing there, beheld his alter'd look. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 529 Shame touch'd Eurylochus's alter'd breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xviii. 356, I have been an altered character ever since I knew you. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxvii. 235 We can see the stars in slightly altered positions.

†**2.** Thirsty. (Cf. Fr. *altéré* 'dry, athirst, almost dried up,' Cotgr. 1611; and see quot. dated 1605 under ALTERING *ppl. a.* 2. In this sense Diez suggests a confusion with med.L. *arteriātus.*) *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 295 And here mine altred Muse this theame surceaseth to pursue. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii, So altered, and a dry with drinking these flat wines, that they did nothing but spit.

Alterer (ɒ̄·ltərəɪ). [f. ALTER + -ER^{1}.] He who or that which alters.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXCV. 1214 They themselues were the alterers of Gods order. 1683 SALMON *Dor. Med.* I. 115 If it be an alterer only. 1781 *Ann. Reg.* 168/2 He was the alterer of *Antony and Cleopatra* acted at Drury Lane.

Altering (ɒ̄·ltərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALTER + -ING^{1}.] The action of changing in some respect; alteration. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 39 O how grete mocioun, quhat altering vnstabill. 1628 GAULE *Practique The.* 107 The many and strange alterings and happenings to Men. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 282 Accused of altering an exchequer bill from £10 to £100.

Altering (ɒ̄·ltərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ALTER + -ING^{2}.]

1. Changing in some respect: **a.** Making otherwise; **b.** Becoming otherwise.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 410 Is he not stupid With Age, and altring Rheumes? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 208 Every seventh year [is] conceived to carry some altering character with it, either in the temper of body, minde, or both. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 81 The altering issue proved the altering nature of the conditions.

†**2.** *Med.* = ALTERATIVE *a. Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 115 It is become hote, and of a drying quality .. which is altogether the vertue and facultie of an altering medicine. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 162 To resist the Fever onely by .. altering remedies. 1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 35, I have distributed the Plants into such as are Altering and Evacuating.

Alterity (ælte·rĭti, ɒl-). [a. Fr. *altérité*, ad. med.L. *alteritāt-em* a being otherwise, f. *alter* other: see -ITY.] The state of being other or different; diversity, 'otherness.'

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. i, Psyche! from thee they spring O life of Time, and all Alterity! 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 377/2 The Maker of all things took Union, and Division, and Identity, and Alterity, and Station, and Motion to compleat the soul. 1827 COLERIDGE *Table T.* (1851) 45 In the Trinity there is, 1. Ipseity; 2 Alterity; 3. Community. 1849 — *Notes on Shaks.* II. 295 Outness is but .. alterity visually represented.

Altern (ælt·ɜ·n, ɒl-; æ·ltəɪn, ɒ̄·l-), *a.* [ad. L. *altern-us*, every other, one after the other, f. *alter* the other, the second; cf. mod.Fr. *alterne.*]

1. Alternate.

1644 RIDER *Hor. Od.* III. xxviii, With altern share We Neptune will extoll. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix, 'Tis best to be altern; For mutuall language works a faire conclusion. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy*, When with obliquely soaring bend altern She seems a goddess quitting earth again.

2. *Crystallog.* Exhibiting upper and lower faces which correspond in form, but alternate with each other in the position of their sides and angles.

3. *Math. Altern base*: in an oblique-angled triangle, the difference or sum of the segments formed by a perpendicular falling from the vertex according as it cuts the base or base produced.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The true base is either the sum of the sides; in which case, the difference of the sides is called the *altern* base: or the true base is the difference of the sides; in which case, the sum of the sides is called the *altern* base.

4. quasi-*adv.* In turns, one after the other.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 348 The greater to have rule by Day, The less by Night alterne. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 95 Which open to the woof, and shut altern. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 141 Who sang altern Of nature, and accordant providence.

†**Altern,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *alterne-r*, ad. L. *alternā-re*: see ALTERNATE *a.*] = ALTERNATE *v.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 48 Eftsonys she low .. And aftyr wept ageyn .. She alte[r]nyd the tyme mervelously. 1811 FERNANDEZ *Sp. Dict.*, *Alternar*, to altern.

Alternacy (ælt·ɜ·năsi, ɒl-). ? *Obs.* [f. ALTERNATE: see -ACY.] Alternate condition; alternateness; alternation.

1731 HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 122 As any liquor in a thermometer rises and falls with the alternacies of heat and cold. 1782 GILPIN *Observ. Wye* (1789) 22 A kind of alternacy takes place: what is, this year, a thicket; may, the next, be an open grove. 1795 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 467 The softening alternacy of vowels and consonants.

†**Alte·rnal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *altern-us*: see ALTERN and -AL I. 3.] = ALTERNATE *a.*

1571 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 91 That thing that lackes alternall rest, continue cannot long. 1611 FLORIO, *Vicissitudinale*, according to an alternall or enterchangeable course. [Not in J.; but in TODD, etc.]

†**Alte·rnally,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] = ALTERNATELY.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 7 Their men obey'd Alternally both Generales commands. [Not in JOHNSON; but in TODD, etc.]

Alternant (ælt·ɜ·nănt, ɒl-), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *alternant*, pr. pple. of *alterner*, ad. L. *alternāre* to ALTERNATE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Alternating, changing from one to the other.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xlii. Wks. IX. 492 Whatsoever is mutably good, or mutably evil .. hath its alternant motions from God's decree.

2. *Min.* Consisting of alternating layers or laminæ.

1847 in CRAIG.

B. *sb.* An alternating quantity.

1882 *Academy* 21 Oct. 298/2 Chap. iii. .. gives in a concise form an account of continuants, alternants, symmetric determinants.

Alternate (ælt·ɜ·nĕt, ɒl-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *alternāt-us* pa. pple. of *alternā-re* to do one thing after the other; f. *altern-us* ever the other, every second; f. *alter* the other of two, the second.]

A. *adj.* Done or changed by turns, coming each after one of the other kind.

1. Said of things of *two* kinds, so arranged that one of one kind always succeeds, and is in turn succeeded by, one of the other kind, thus

* † * † * † * † * † * †;

occurring by turns; as alternate day *and* night, red stripes alternate *with* the blue ones, alternate layers of stone *and* (layers of) timber.

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 70/2 Alternate proofe, as wel of prosperitie as aduers fortune. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 157 Alternate shreds of light Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Alternate smiles and frowns, both insincere. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 12 The most opposite passions .. mix with each other in the mind; alternate contempt and indignation; alternate laughter and tears; alternate scorn and horror. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 315 Walls, built of alternate layers of stone and timbers.

2. Said of a series, or whole, constituted by such alternate members.

1650 DAVENANT *Gondib.*, Pref., Nor doth alternate rhyme .. make the sound less heroic. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem. 39 Alternate change of climate has he known. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 9 No shepherds now, in smooth alternate verse, Their country's beauty or their nymph's rehearse. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 524 If the members of a whorl fall between the median lines of those of the next whorl above or below, the whorls are alternate.

b. Alternate generation (*Biol.*): genealogical succession by alternate processes; as in one generation by budding, or division, and in the next by sexual reproduction; and so on.

1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 293 The doctrine of Alternate generations has been persistently denied. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon's Med. Zool.* II. I. 49 The existence of two modes of reproduction in the same species constitutes Alternate Generation.

3. Said of things of the same kind taken in two numerical sets, so that one member of each set always succeeds one of the other; thus

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 (first set. / second set.)

= Alternately taken; — about; as, 'He and I go on alternate days, or *day about*,' i.e. his days and my days are alternate with each other.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 237 Alternate victors bid their gibbets rise. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 134 Castor and Pollux .. revisited the earth in some mysterious manner on alternate days. *Mod.* The minister and the people read alternate verses.

b. Alternate proportion: see quot.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* V. def. 12 Alternate Proportion is the comparing of antecedent to antecedent and consequent to consequent. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 324 Alternate proportion .. As, if 1 : 2 :: 3 : 6; then, by alternation, or permutation, it will be 1 : 3 :: 2 : 6.

4. Said (elliptically) of the members of either set as above constituted, taken by themselves apart from the other set, thus: of the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc., either 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc. or 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are the alternate members = Alternate with others not taken in; every other, every second.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 107 Both these unhappy Soils the Swain forbears, And keeps a Sabbath of alternate Years. *Mod.* The drawing-master comes on alternate days.

5. Said of things of the same kind occurring along the course of an axial line, first on one side and then on the other and so on; = Alternately placed. *esp.* in *Bot.* of *leaves*, and in *Geom.* of *angles.* (The latter are doubly alternate, being situated also on the alternate sides of the successive lines which make angles with the axial line.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxvii. 38 This worde alternate is .. taken sometimes for a kind of situation in place. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxvii, If a right line falling upon two right lines make the alternate angles equal. 1770 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 375 Some of the stalks .. have their leaves singly at the joints, alternate. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 293 When a line intersects two parallel lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to each other. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* IV. § I. 119 Alternate leaves are those which stand singly, one after another, that is, with one leaf to each node or borne on one height of stem.

6. Alternately performed by two agents, reciprocal.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Mutual offices, and a generous strife in alternate acts of kindness. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* I. II. xiii. § 104. 53 These [motions] may be divided into continued and alternate, or reciprocating.

†**7.** Interchanged, exchanged for the other (of two). *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 36 As if .. Bacchus, forsaking his heauen-borne deitie, should delude our eies with the alternate form of his infancie.

8. quasi-*adv.* One after the other, in turns, by turns.

1712 POPE *Temp. Fame* 486 Or wane and wax alternate like the moon. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 202 Egyptian, Thracian gales alternate play. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. x, Massive arches broad and round That rose alternate row and row.

9. *Comb.* **alternate-leaved** (see 5); **alternate-pinnate** (*Bot.*): having the pinnæ or leaflets of a compound leaf alternate upon the midrib or petiole.

1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 214 Alternate-leaved Spleen-wort.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] That which alternates with anything else; a vicissitude, an alternative.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 117 'Tis not in Fate the alternate now to give. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* III. vi. ¶ 106. 498 The

King having done all that was possible .. about Alliances, and claimed the Alternate.

Alternate (æ·ltəɪnēt, ɒ̄l-), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed; formerly accented *alter·nate.*]

1. *trans.* To arrange, do, or perform (two sets of things) each after the other continuously; to do (a thing) in two ways alternately; to cause to occur or succeed in alternation.

1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 239 Their Liturgy is intermedled much with singing .. grave, alternated, and braunched with divers parts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 657 Who in their course Melodious Hymns about the sovran Throne Alternate all night long. *a* 1711 GREW (J.), The most High God .. alternates the disposition of good and evil.

2. To interchange (one thing) by turns *with*, or to cause (a thing) to succeed and be succeeded *by*, another continuously.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxviii. 317 The Envoys of Maroboduus were instructed to alternate a tone of respect and deference .. with the boldest assertions of equality. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* I. xi. 39 Always alternating an Active by a Passive style.

†3. To change the other way, to reverse. *Obs. rare.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* xliii, Yet may thy power alternat heauens doome.

4. *intr.* Of two or more things: To succeed each other by turns, in time or space.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 882 Good after ill, and after pain, delight, Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* v. 339 (T.) Rage, shame and grief alternate in his breast. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* ii. 23 Great souls in whom dark and bright alternated. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 1 The fortunes of parties alternate.

5. *intr.* Of a whole: To consist of alternations, to vary in two directions by turns. Const. *between.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 294 The scene [shall] only alternate between Bath and Bond Street. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vii. (1871) 229 A land which alternates between plains of sand and dull ranges of monotonous hills.

6. *intr.* Of one thing, or class of things: To come or appear in alternate order *with* another, in time or space.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 47 Thus does famine of intelligence alternate with waste. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 87 Alternating with these are placed others of similar structure. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 76 Those periods of decay .. alternate with periods of regeneration.

Alternately (ælt·ɪnĕtli, ɒl-), *adv.* [f. ALTERNATE *a.* + -LY².]

1. In alternate order; one after the other by turns, by alternation, time about.

1552 HULOET, Alternatelye, or by turne. *Subalternatim.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 96 Parallels or like relations alternately releeve each other. 1661 *Grand Debate* 68 Singing Psalmes alternately. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 617 The sea alternately advanced and retreated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 620 Lumley and Portman had alternately watched the Duke. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iii. xviii. 154 The current runs alternately east and west.

2. By taking the alternate terms; by permutation.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 18 If $A : B :: C : D$, then alternately compar'd it will be as $A : C :: B : D$.

3. In alternate positions, on each side in turn. *Alternately-pinnate*: see ALTERNATE *a.* 9.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Alternate*, There are also two external angles, alternately opposite to the internal one. 1821 S. GRAY *Nat. Arr.* I. 72 Alternately disposed .. Leaflets alternate, instead of being opposite and in pairs.

†Alte·rnateness. ? *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being alternate, or of following by turns.

1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Alternating (æ·ltəɪnēi·tiŋ, ɒ̄·l-), *ppl. a.* [f. ALTERNATE *v.* + -ING².] a. Succeeding each other by turns. b. Occurring in alternation to something else. c. Consisting of alternations.

1837 W. HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. iii. (1862) 230 A land of alternating ridge and hollow. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 180 Large masses which occupy extensive districts .. without any other alternating rock. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 50 An alternating movement is thus kept up. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. 415 Alternating ebbs and flows.

Alternatingly (æ·ltəɪnēi·tiŋli, ɒ̄·l-), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an alternating manner; alternately.

1881 R. WATSON in *Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XV. 395 They appear alternatingly as stronger and finer.

Alternation (æltəɪnēi·ʃən, ɒ̄l-). [a. Fr. *alternation*, ad. L. *alternātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *alternāre*: see ALTERNATE *a.*]

1. The action of two things succeeding each other by turns; alternate succession or occurrence.

1611 COTGR., *Alternation*, an alternation, a succession by turne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Hares may exchange their sex, yet .. not in that vicissitude or annuall alternation as is presumed. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. Wakef.* (1857) 242 My spirits were exhausted by the alternation of pleasure and pain. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxi. 394 She behaved with strange alternations of dislike and passionate affection. 1880 H. JAMES *Benvolio* I. 345 To take the helm in alternation.

b. **Alternation of generations** := *alternate generation*; see ALTERNATE *a.* 2 b.

1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 287 The solitary Salpa produces the chain-Salpa by 'budding'; and the chain-Salpa by 'alternation of generations' (the phrase is Chamisso's [1819]) produces the solitary Salpa by ova. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 203 When alternation of generations occurs, in certain cases all the alternate generations may be asexual. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 404 In 1842, Steenstrup published his 'Alternation of Generations.'

2. The action of taking the individuals of a series alternately.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 100 For if $A : a :: B : b$, Then by Alternation $A : B :: a : b$.

3. Successive change in a scene or action by the alternate occurrence of phenomena.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 19 (1865) 196 By the vicissitude of time, and alternation of the wheeling heavens. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 35 Inequalities in the alternation of the action of the liquor. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 46 Love is .. an alternation of the agro-dolce. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 75 Some of these provinces consist almost entirely of alluvial plains, but the greater number exhibit an alternation of fertile river valleys.

4. The position or state of being in alternate order.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. i. iii. 53 Alternations were rare, of marine strata, with those which contain marshy and terrestrial productions. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 182 Rarely met with .. without the alternation of other rocks. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 128 Streak after streak of warm and cool water in regular alternations.

5. The doing of anything by two actors by turns, alternate performance; reading or singing antiphonally.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 313 Such alternations as are there [in the Liturgy] us'd must be by severall persons. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 130 (T.) The words are not confused by perplexing alternations.

6. *erron.* 'Sometimes used to express the divers changes, or alterations of order, in any number of things proposed.' (Chambers.) Permutation.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., How many changes or alternations can be rung on six bells.

Alternative (ælt·ɪnĕtiv, ɒl-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *alternātīv-us*, f. L. *alternāt-* ppl. stem of *alternāre*: see ALTERNATE *a.* and -IVE.]

1. Stating or offering the one or the other of two things of which either may be taken.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 252 b, The alternatiue or disiunctiue speech of the testator .. I make A. or B. my executors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., An alternative, or disjunctive proposition is true, if one side or part of it be true.

2. Of two things: Such that one or the other may be chosen, the choice of either involving the rejection of the other. (Sometimes of more than two.)

1861 A. B. HOPE *Engl. Cathedr.*, I feel bound .. to recapitulate the alternative possibilities. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 746, I accept the statements as alternative statements.

3. *ellipt.* The other (of two), which may be chosen instead.

1838 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. XIV. 290 The alternative supposition presumed him .. the merchant. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV. iv. 50 Who had ready an alternative plan.

4. Having an alternative bearing, purport, or use.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alternative* promise is where two or more are engaged to do a thing .. though if either of them discharge it, both are acquitted. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. 107 To constitute an alternative obligation, two or more acts or things must be promised disjunctively. 1863 BAIN *Eng. Gram.* 65 The alternative conjunctions are either—or, whether—or, neither—nor.

†5. Characterized by alternation; alternate. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 3 He ordereth the seasons in their alternatiue course. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdclxxxviii/3 Churches where the Collation is alternative between the Bishops and the Chapters. 1716 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* I. v. (R.) A direction both to the reader and to the interpreter where to make their stop at every alternative reading and interpreting. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Alternative*, In æstivation, with an inner whorl alternating with an outer one.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] That which is alternative; an alternative statement, course, etc.

1. *strictly*, A proposition containing two statements, the acceptance of one of which involves the rejection of the other; a statement or offer of two things of which either may be agreed to, but not both; permission to choose between two things.

(This is the only use of the word in Johnson, the following three being unknown to dictionaries till very recently.)

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 71 A long compasse of a sentence .. with I know not how many ampliations and alternatiues. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i. Wks. 1757 I. 128 My lord, you know the sad alternative, Is Leonora worth one pang, or not? 1794 GODWIN *C. Williams* 123, I could not endure to think .. of that side of the alternative as true. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. iv. iii. 107 In the opinion of Clive there was but one alternative: that of embracing the neutrality, or instantly attacking Chandernagore. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 422 The brief, simple alternative of Mahomet, death or the Koran.

2. *loosely*, Either of the two 'sides' or members of the alternative proposition, called in this use 'the two alternatives'; either of two courses which lie open to choose between. In this use we find 'no other alternative.'

1814 MISS AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxxviii. (1879) 282 It is impossible to submit to such an extremity while another alternative remains. 1858 BUCHANAN *Message to Congr.* 6 Dec., I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. Life* 329 There are but two alternatives, the way to Rome, and the way to Atheism.

3. *esp.* The other or remaining course; thing which may be chosen instead. In this use we find 'no alternative' (which may also = no choice; see 1).

[1760 STERNE *T. Shandy* (1802) IX. ii. 211 There was no alternative in my uncle Toby's wardrobe.] 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 19 Yet law was never so repealed but that it still remained as the alternative. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 19 We had therefore no alternative but to pack up. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. iii. 146 A fate compared to which death would have been a joyful alternative.

4. Extended to, A choice between more than two things; or one of several courses which may be chosen.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1865) I. 404 The alternative seemed to be either death, or to be permanently supported by other people, or a radical change in the economical arrangements. 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 26 My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these alternatives.

†5. Alternate course; alternation. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* I. 69 The actual enjoyment is very short, and the alternative of Appetite and Disgust long. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 317 They bear sudden alternatives of heat and cold.

Alte·rnatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In an alternative manner, in a way that offers a choice between two.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 249 When the testator dooth appoint executors .. alternatiuely, or disiunctiuely, as I make A. or B. my executor. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 75 An appeal alternatively made may be tollerated by the Civil Law as valid. 1877 LYTTELTON *Landm.* I. iv. 34 The name of MacCamalain is used alternatively with Ballantyne.

†2. Alternately, by turns. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Ende of Nero* (1591) 53 Six [tribunes] executing their charge alternativelie, two at one time for two months. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 627 Hieracites changeth colour all whole alternatiuely by turns. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcxcv/1 The Dyet should meet Alternatively in Poland and Lythuania. 1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 87 The muscle .. was contracted and relaxed alternatively. 1869 MRS. WOOD *Rol. Yorke* I. 101 Striking his two forefingers alternatively on the table's edge.

†3. On two sides alternately. *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Aristolochy*, a Plant .. cloathed at certain Distances, or alternatively, with Leaves.

†4. Reciprocally. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MARVELL *Corr.* 78 Wks. 1872–5 II. 222 The impositions which ly alternatively upon the importations of each others commodityes.

Alte·rnativeness. ? *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being alternative, or of offering a choice between two.

1847 in CRAIG.

†2. The quality of being alternate; alternateness. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Alternativeness*, a succession by course.

†Alte·rnement. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OFr. *alternement*, n. of action f. *alterner*, ad. L. *alternāre*: see ALTERNATE *a.*] = ALTERNATION.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. vi. (1859) 77 None alternementes of dayes, neyther of monethes; but one contynuell day.

Alte·rni-, combining form of L. *altern-us* (see ALTERN); = ALTERNATE or ALTERNATELY, as in **alterni-foliate**, alternate-leaved, **alterni-pinnate**, **-sepalous**, etc.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 95. 59 If the leaflets are not in pairs, but alternate with each other, the leaf is alterni-pinnate.

Alternity (ælt·ɪnĭti, ɒl-). *rare.* [f. L. *altern-us* (see ALTERN) + -ITY. Cf. *eternity.*]

†1. Alternateness, alternation. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 In a continuall motion, without .. alternity and vicissitude of rest. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. In Welsh prosody:

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1758 What is alternity? The counterchange of vowels, and correspondency of consonants, occurring in the rhymes of the systich .. When an alternity ends in vowels not followed by consonants, the same is called semi-alternity.

†A·lternize, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ALTERN + -IZE: cf. *modernize.*] To alternate.

a 1840 MDME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* VII. 355 (D.) I only saw him once, but that was in a tête-à-tête, alternized with a trio by my son that lasted a whole afternoon.

†Alte·ss. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *altesse* highness.] Highness, nobility.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 25 Standing dishes of altess .. are not to be touched.

‖ **Alteza** (altē·þă). *Obs.* (Sp.) and ‖ **Altezza** (alte·ttsa). *Obs.* [It.] Highness. (Used also as an Italian title.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (D.) To chaunt and carroll forth the alteza and excelsitude of this monarchall fludy induperator. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Friends* IV. iv, The altezzas and their souereigns, Must this night do you service.

‖ **Althæa** (ælþī·ă). *Bot.* [L. *althæa*, a. Gr. ἀλθαία marsh mallow, f. ἄλθειν to heal.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Malvaceæ*) of which the Marsh Mallow and Hollyhock are species; by florists often extended to the genus *Hibiscus.*

1669 W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 125 Grafting is principally used in .. Gessamins, Althea-frutex, and such like. 1785 COWPER *Task* VI. 170 Althæa with the purple eye. 1866 MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 46 Several species of *Althæa* are in cultivation, but the gay flowering shrub commonly called *Althæa frutex* is, properly speaking, a *Hibiscus* (*H. syriacus*). 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 8 Althæas of many colours.

†A·ltheodi, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* 1–3; in 1 ælþeódiȝ. [f. *æl-* foreign + *þeód* nation, people + *-iȝ*: see -Y¹. Cf. OHG. *alithiotic.*] Foreign; a foreigner.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 3 On ælþeódiz folc. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xxiii. 15 ȝe don anne æl-þeodiȝne. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ænne ealðeodiȝene. *a* 1200 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 89 *Peregrinus*, alþeodi. 1205 LAYAM. 2327 Heo nolden iþolian for alþeodene gold, þat þeos laððe weore.

† **A·ltheodisc,** *a. Obs.* 2–3. [f. OE. *æl-peód*: see prec. and -ISH.] Of a foreign nation, alien.

1205 LAYAM. 79 Elene was ihoten, alðeodisc wif. *Ibid.* 2301 Þu .. bi-leafest .. mine dohter Guendoleine for alþeodisc meiden.

Alther, var. *aller*, gen. pl., 'of all': see ALL D 3.

Althing. *Obs.* Everything. See ALL A 3, C 2 b.

‖ **Althing** (ǭ·lþiŋ). [ON. *al-þing* whole assembly.] (See quot.)

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 57 The general assembly of the island [Iceland] was called the Althing.

Comb. **althing-man**: a member of the Icelandic parliament.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* Introd. 35 The interests of the people are invested in Althingmen.

Althionic (ælþi,ǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. AL(COHOL) + Gr. θεῖον sulphur + -IC.] In *Althionic Acid*, $C_2H_4SO_4$, produced, according to Regnault, by heating alcohol with an excess of strong sulphuric acid.

1858 in *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 126/2. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 149 The barium-salt of althionic acid.

Although (ǭlðōu·), *conj.* Forms: 4 al þa3, al þau3, al þe3, 4–5 al thogh, al though(e, al they, al thouh, 4–6 althogh, 5 alle tho3e, all þaw, alle, þawe, 5–6 althof, althow, 4– although. [Orig. two words, see ALL C 10. *All though* was originally more emphatic than *though*, but by 1400 it was practically only a variant of it, and *all* having thus lost its independent force, the phrase was written as one word. See also THOUGH.] Even though, though .. even; though; be it that, granting that, supposing that.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 758 My dere destyné Me ches to hys make alþa3 vnmete. [1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 23 Þof alle þat he werred in wo.] *c* 1360 *Mercy* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 123 Al þau3 i kouþe, yf þat i wolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 737 He may not spare, although he were his brother [*v. r.* al thogh, althogh, al they, al though, al þouhe]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 883 All þaw þay hadde þis gold þus y stole. 1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe of James* 7 Althofe he fonde colourabill wais to serve his entent. 1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 7 Although I am a sinner by the lawe .. yet I despaire not. 1676 HALE *Contemp.* I. 87 Although that this was the very end for which he came into the World. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* xlii, Your Head but weak, altho' your Lungs be strong. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 474 Wks. I. 47 Although thy life Of sin were free. 1881 N. T. (revised) *Mark* xiv. 29 Although all shall be offended, yet will not I.

Alti-, comb. form of L. *alto-*, *alta-*, (*altus*) high, and *alte* highly; occurring as first element in many derivatives.

Alticomous (ælti·kǒmes), *a. rare*—°. [f. late L. *alticom-us* (f. *alti-* high + *coma* head of hair or foliage) + -OUS.] Having leaves on the higher parts only.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **A·ltifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *alti-* high + -FICATION making.] Making high; ?sublimation. (? Mispr. for *albification*.)

1652 in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* 97 Notably serving for Seperation Of dividents, and for Altification.

† **A·ltify,** *v. Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *alti-* high + -FY, after *magnify*.] To make high, exalt.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 217 Every County is given to magnify (not to say altify) their own things therein.

† **A·ltigrade,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *altigrad-us* high-stepping, f. *alti-* high + *grad-i* to step.] 'Going on high, ascending aloft.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

† **A·ltila·titude.** *Obs. rare*—¹. (Prob. in jest.)

1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* II. i, These circles, degrees, and altilatitudes, you speak of.

Altiloquence (ælti·lǒkwĕns). [f. next; see -NCE.] 'High speech, pompous language.' J.

1731 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegr. Comm.* 59 Its elegant archaisms .. containing an altisonant altiloquence.

† **Alti·loquent,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *alti-* high, loftily + *loquent-em* speaking, pr. pple. of *loqui* to speak, on analogy of *altiloquium*: see ALTILOQUY.] Using high or pompous language.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. [Not in JOHNSON.]

† **Altilo·quious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *altiloqui-um* (see next) + -OUS.] 'Talking loud; also of high matters.' Bailey 1731.

† **Alti·loquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *altiloqui-um* sublime diction, f. *alti-* high, loftily + *-loqui-um* speaking, f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. *soliloquy*.] 'Loud talk; also of high things.' Bailey 1731.

Altimeter (ælti·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *altimeter* (quoted by Ducange from Papias), f. L. *alti-* high + Gr. μέτρον a measure.] 'An instrument for taking altitudes geometrically.' Craig 1847.

A·ltime·trical, *a. rare*—° [f. prec. + -ICAL. Cf. *meter, metrical*.] 'Pertaining to the measurement of heights or altitudes.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1681.

Altimetry (ælti·mètri). [ad. med.L. *altimetria*, f. L. *alti-* high + Gr. *-μετρία* measuring: see -METRY. Cf. Fr. *altimétrie*.] 'The art of taking or measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.' J.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Altimetry*, the first part of Geometrical Practise, which reaches the measuring of Lines. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Altimetry*, that part of Geometry, which teaches the Method of taking and measuring of Heights. 1778 B. DONN (*title*) An Essay on the Elements of Plane Trigonometry with their application to Altimetry and Longimetry. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 750 *Altimetry*, the art of measuring altitudes, or heights.

‖ **Altincar** (ælti·ŋkăɹ). [a. (ult.) Arab. التنكار *al-tinkār*, f. *al* the + Pers. and Hind. *tinkār*, Mal. *tingkal*:—Skr. टङ्कण *ṭankaṇa*.] = TINCAL; crude borax.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Altincar* is a sort of flux powder.

† **A·ltion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. L. *alt-* ppl. stem of *al-ĕre* to nourish.] 'A nourishing.' Bailey 1721.

Altisonant (ælti·sŏnănt), *a.* [f. L. *alti-* comb. form of *alt-us* high + *sonant-em* sounding, pr. pple. of *sonā-re* to sound. L. has the analogous *altison-us*: cf. *altitonant-em* and *altiton-us*, both found.] High-sounding, lofty, pompous, loud.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* (R.) He should alter likewise his denomination, and get a new one, that were famous and altisonant. 1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) Pref., Altisonant phrases. 1837 *Old Commodore* i. 2 Does he not, I say, arrest it ere it fall with the altisonant Zounds?

† **Alti·sonous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *altison-us* (f. *alti-* high + *-son-us* sounding) + -OUS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

‖ **Altissimo** (alti·ssimo). *Mus.* [It. *altissimo* very high, superl. of *alto* high.] In the phr. *In altissimo*: in the second octave above the treble stave, beginning with G.

1819 *Pantol.* s.v., *Altissimo* .. applied to all notes situated above F in alt. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 54/1 The compass .. reached five [octaves] from double F below the base to F in altissimo. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 63, I could not have conceived it possible to sing to C in altissimo.

† **Alti·tonant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *altitonant-em*, f. *alti-* high + *tonant-em* pr. pple. of *tonā-re* to thunder.] 'Thundering from on high.' Bailey 1721.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *World Tossed* Wks. V. 175 Altitonant, Imperial crown'd, and thunder-armèd Jove. 1641 COWLEY *Guardian* II. i, Hear, thou altitonant Jove, and Muses three. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Altitude (æ·ltitiud). Also **altytude.** [ad. L. *altitūdin-em* height, f. *alti-* (*altus*) high: see -TUDE. Cf. mod.Fr. *altitude*, not in Palsg. or Cotgr.]

1. *gen.* Vertical extent or distance; the quality of being high or deep, as one of the dimensions of space; height or depth.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 791 Her sydes longe, her altitude abounde [=abundant]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pl.* I. viii, This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 53 The altitude, Which thou hast perpendicularly fell. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, The gravity of the fluid .. will be always proportional to the altitude or depth. 1821 CRAIG *Drawing* ii. 63 It has neither form nor colour, nor altitude nor dimensions, and yet it is a flower.

2. *Geom.* The height of a triangle or other figure, measured by a perpendicular from the vertex to the base or base produced.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. def. 4. 154 Figures to have one altitude and to be contayned within two equidistant lines, is all one. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Triangles of equal bases and altitudes are equal. 1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 286 A triangle is equal to half a parallelogram of the same base and altitude.

3. Height of the mercurial column in a barometer. ? *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 91 Its wonted pitch and altitude of 29 inches, or thereabouts. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The different altitudes of the mercury may arise from the different states of the air.

4. Height above the ground, or, *strictly*, above the level of the sea; height in the air, loftiness.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Ane grit montane .. of greit altitude. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Theare was a toure .. that in altitud euened Thee stars. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 97 Trees so lofty, that I could make no computation of their altitude. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxii. (1809) 225 The degree of altitude in the atmosphere. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 43 The Himalaya chain .. has a mean altitude of about 18,000 feet.

5. *Astr.* The height of a body in the heavens expressed by its angular distance above the horizon.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 1 4, I wol clepe the heyhte of any thing that is taken by thy rewle, the altitude, with-owte mo wordes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 117, 55 degrees, 56′ and 21″ .. is the Meridian altitude of the Sunne for that day. 1678 R. HOLME *Acad. Arm.* II. i. § 77 Altitude is the height or elevation of the Pole or any other thing above the horizon. 1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 371, I fixed the equal altitude instrument .. against a strong post. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xviii. 172 The apparent altitude of the heavenly bodies is always greater than their true altitude.

6. a. *sing.* A point or position at a height above the ground or sea-level; a height. **b.** *pl.* Elevated regions; great heights.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 112 Þer was a towre in the altitude of the mownte of Syon. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. Wks. 1760 I. 49 Should immediately deliver himself up to ratsbane or hemp, or from some convenient altitude. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 107 No mountain altitudes to furnish forth the increments of ice growth.

7. *fig.* **a.** High degree or eminence of any quality or attribute. **b.** High or exalted position in the scale of being, rank, power, etc.; hence *His altitude* = his Highness.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 288 O! thou altitude of al gostly ryches! 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. v. 279 Euen in the altitude of popedome. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 217 Oh the profoundnesse and altitude of Gods mercy! 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowe's Teares* Plays 1873 III. 11 He comes armed with his altitudes letters. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 27 (1881) 145 He that hath taken the true altitude of things. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (R.) He has exalted himself to a certain degree of altitude above them. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 74 Rise, woman, rise To thy peculiar and best altitudes. 1858 (20 May) BRIGHT *Speeches* 39 Men of that altitude.

† **8.** *fig.* in *pl.* Lofty mood, ways, airs, phrases. *Obs.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws of Candy* II, This woman's in the altitudes. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* 258 (D.) If we would see him in his altitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons .. there he cuts and slashes at another rate. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 232 From the nature of their conversation, there was no room for altitudes. 1782 JOHNSON *Lett.* 293 (1788) II. 252 While you were in all your altitudes, at the Opera.

Altitudinal (æltitiū·dinăl), *a.* [f. L. *altitūdin-em* (see prec.) + -AL¹.] Relating to height, or to degree of elevation above the surface of the earth, the horizon, or the sea-level.

1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 716 The altitudinal difference between the two given points. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 8 The immense altitudinal range of these plants. 1883 TROMHOLT in *Nature* XXVII. 395 Altitudinal measurements .. for fixing the parallax of the aurora borealis.

Altitudinarian (æ·ltitiūdinē·ɹiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ALTITUDE, after *latitude*, *latitudinarian*: see -ARIAN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to, or reaching to, the heights (of fancy, doctrine, etc.). **B.** *sb.* One who is given to lofty thoughts or plans.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* xii. 242 The wise latitudinarian is also an altitudinarian: his thought spreads broadly, but it is also high-rising, and strikes deep. 1871 MISS BOWMAN *Th. Chr. Life* (1877) 13 Sermons are .. altitudinarian, latitudinarian, or platitudinarian.

† **Alti·volant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *altivolant-em*, f. *alti-* (comb. form of *alt-us*) high + *volant-em* flying; cf. *altitonant*.] 'Flying on high.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey, J., etc.

† **A·lto,** *sb.*¹ *Mil. Obs.* Also 6 alta. [a. Sp. *alto* in phr. *alto hacer*, an adaptation of Ger. *halt machen* to make a stop, f. *halt* hold-on, stop, stand. Soon changed to ALT (perh. after Fr. *faire alte*, also from Ger.) and HALT.] A halt.

1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 168 When the Armie makes Alta to rest. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 34 How to make their Alto or stand, and how to double their ranks. *Ibid.*, How to plant his pike in the ground, at any stand or Alto. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Decades War* V. iii. § 4. 171 To make stands (which some call *Altoes* or *Hallts*) .. whereby the souldier may be refresht when he is weary with travell.

Alto (a·lto), *sb.*² and *a. Mus.* [a. It. *alto* high (sc. *canto* singing).] **A.** *sb.*

1. *strictly*, The highest male voice, the counter-tenor; formerly considered as restricted in compass to a sixth above and a sixth below the 'middle C'; also, the musical part for this voice.

1819 *Pantol.*, *Alto*, in music, the highest natural tenor voice. 1883 C. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar 567/2 He could join in with his soft little alto.

2. Extended also to, The female voice of similar range, or the musical part sung by it, more strictly known as *contralto*.

1881 A. HOPKINSON *Waiting* vi. 129 The Count takes the accompaniment, Anne and Dolly the treble and alto. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 443/1 Their .. voices serving only as a foil to her powerful alto.

3. One who has an alto voice.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* V. 324 Altos,—Rev. Mr. Clark .. and 48 assistants. 1850 *Illustr. Lond. News* XVII. 368 The entire Choir .. is not here, there are .. ten altos, six tenors, etc.

4. = ALT².

1862 T. MARTIN *Horace* (1870) 265 From C in alto down to double D.

5. The Italian name for a tenor violin.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 404 *Alto* .. called in England the Tenor, and by the Italians, the Viola.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.* Belonging to the alto. **Alto clef**: the C clef when placed on the third line of the stave. **Alto-ripieno** [f. It. *ripièno* that which fills up]: a tenor part, instrumental or vocal, used only occasionally in a grand chorus.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 347 It was sung by his visiters .. himself taking the alto part. 1871 HAWEIS *Mus. & Mor.* ix. 353 A quiet alto song, full of solemn pathos. 1879 CURWEN *Mus. The.* 23 The Alto or Contralto Clef is .. a C Clef but it is placed in the middle line.

‖ **Alto-** (a·lto), It., = high-, used in various comb.

1. *Mus.* as **alto-clarinet, -fagotto, -viola**, musical instruments similar to, but higher in pitch than, the clarinet, fagotto, viola. See also ALTO *a.*

1856 BERLIOZ *Instrument.* 114 The alto-clarinet is no other than a clarinet in F or in E♭. 1802 REES *Cycl.* s.v., *Alto viola*, the tenor violin, in opposition to the bass viol.

2. *Sculpt.* (See ALTO-RELIEVO.)

Altogether (ɔ̄ltŭge·ðəɹ), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* [comb. of ALL and TOGETHER. Orig. a mere strengthening of *all*, but, like *all* itself, gradually becoming adverbial, in which sense alone it is now used when written in combination.]

A. *adj.* A strengthened form of ALL *a.*

†1. The whole together, the entire; everything, the whole, the total. (Often *absol.*; cf. ALL A II.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 4 & brenden sythen þe cyrce & al te gædere. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9581 Issraæle þeod.. all togeddre att Drihhtin Godd. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 19 Circumcision is nothynge . . but the keppynge of the commaundmentes of god is altogether. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 285/1 Ananias & Saphyra .. made semblance as though they brought to the apostles altogether. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xix. 18 And mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke. — *Ps.* cxxxix. 4 There is not a worde in my tongue: but lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether.

†2. *pl.* All united, all in a company; all inclusively; all without exception. Now written separately *all together*.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 264 Bot alle þei were forholn, & failed þam alle togider. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2955 Cumes forth, he said, ye altogeder. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiv. 13 Proude wordes agaynst me, which I haue herde altogether. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 245 Then altogether They fell vpon me. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 102 Solidity, Conveniency, and Ornament, altogether to be observed in true Building. [*Mod.* They came separately, but went away all together.]

B. *adv.* [by gradual transference from the sb. to the predicate; cf. ALL C 1.]

1. Everything being included; in all respects, in every particular; entirely, wholly, totally, quite.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Here fifealde mihte was altegeder attred. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 601 Whon he hedde altogedere ipreyd, And al that evere he couthe iseyd. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1373/1 Were he as bad as Judas altogiter. 1611 BIBLE *John* ix. 34 Thou wast altogether born in sins. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 9 Scenes and Objects, and Companions that are altogether new. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. 30 The idea of chance is altogether excluded. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ii. 125 In Greece, we see a country altogether the reverse of India. 1881 TROLLOPE *Ayala's Angel* III. lvi. 163 That kept me from being altogether wretched.

2. Uninterruptedly, without deviation or admixture. (Cf. ALL C 4.)

1700 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcix/4 A dark Iron-grey Horse .. Paces altogether. 1709 *Ibid.* mmmmdcviii/4 A Bay Mare, .. Trots altogether.

3. **For altogether**: for all time to come, as a permanent arrangement, finally, definitely, permanently, 'for good.' (*For* is sometimes omitted.)

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* xxiv. 44 Did he not once for altogether .. take awaie all autoritie from the priestes? 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 311 Perswading themselves he was fled for altogether. 1674 SCHEFFER *Lapland* xxvi. 121 Most of them then were baptized very late .. some deferred it for altogether. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 40 Walter and Edith were not in a humour .. for separating .. altogether.

C. *sb.* A whole, a *tout ensemble*.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 141 Her Congregations, Her Citizens, Her altogether has been as orderly, etc. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 33 We only call .. Gods All-fillingness an altogether, to loosen it from any thing of sundership. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 9 American fingers .. impart a finish and an altogether (this is much better than to steal *tout-ensemble* from the wicked Emperor).

Altogetherness (ɔ̄ltŭge·ðəɹnės). *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Wholeness, unity of being.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 60 So Gods All-fillingness is in the world .. in an indivisible altogetherness. 1824 J. GALT *Rothelan* II. III. vii. 67 His courteous mildness, his altogetherness of fraud and smiles.

†**Altoge·thers,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ALL + TOGETHERS a variant of TOGETHER, with genitival ending: cf. *afterward, -s, elsewhere, -s.*] = ALTOGETHER.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe an is aquenched al to geðeres. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 842 Now Altogederis we ben present. 1569 J. ROGERS *Glasse of Godly Love* 180 Christe only is her comfort all togethers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 114/1 The present state of all Ireland, altogethers deuoured with robberies, murders, riots.

Alto-relievo (a:lto rĭlī·vo). Pl. **-os.** [It. *alto-rilievo* high relief; this spelling is sometimes used in Eng.] High relief; sculpture or carved work in which the figures project more than one half of their true proportions from the wall or surface on which they are carved. Hence *concr.* A sculpture or carving in high relief.

1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 550 The infinite profusion of alto-relievo. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 276 A fine bust of queen Elizabeth on onyx, alto relievo in profile. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xix. (1809) 199 The representation of a boar-hunting in alto relievo, on white marble. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Round the World* II. v. 342 There are no alto-relievos.

Altricate, -tion, obs. ff. ALTERCATE, -TION.

Altruism (æ·ltru|iz'm). [a. Fr. *altruisme* formed by Comte on It. *altrui* (Fr. *autrui*) of or to others, what is another's, somebody else, f. L. *alteri huic* 'to this other,' the dative afterwards passing into a general oblique case. See -ISM. *Altruisme* was apparently suggested by the Fr. law-phrase *l'autrui*, standing according to Littré for *le bien, le droit d'autrui*. Introd. into Eng. by the translators and expounders of Comte.] Devotion to the welfare of others, regard for others, as a principle of action; opposed to egoism or selfishness.

1853 LEWES *Comte's Philos. Sc.* I. xxi. 224 Dispositions influenced by the purely egotistic impulses we call popularly 'bad,' and apply the term 'good' to those in which altruism predominates. 1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* July, To make altruism (a word of his [Comte's] own coining) predominate over egoism. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 144 Is altruism a sweeter, or better word than charity? 1876 — *Marlb. Serm.* xvi. 157 A good and wise modern philosopher summed up the law and duty of life in Altruism—*Vive pour autrui*—'Live for others.' 1877 C. ROW *Bampt. Lect.* (1881) 106 The religion of humanity, whose great moral principle is altruism. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theophr. Such* viii. 147 The bear was surprised at the badger's want of altruism.

Altruist (æ·ltru|ist). [f. ALTRUISM: see -IST. Cf. Fr. *altruiste* adj.] One who professes the principles of altruism.

1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning's Poetry* vi. 167 His development as a great altruist. 1881 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 5/1 If they were thorough altruists, a sweet reasonableness would induce them to avoid inflicting .. distress.

Altruistic (æltru|i·stik), *a.* [f. Fr. *altruiste* (adj. f. *altruisme*) + -IC. Earlier than ALTRUIST.] Of or pertaining to altruism; actuated by regard for the well-being of others; benevolent.

1853 LEWES *Comte's Philos. Sc.* I. xxi. 221 The noble termination of the emotional series by the group of social or altruistic instincts. 1862 HINTON *Let.* in *Life* (1878) 194 The word altruistic I borrow from Comte. Is it not a capital word? I am resolved to naturalise it. 1873 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb., Up to a certain point altruistic action blesses giver and receiver, beyond that point it curses giver and receiver.

Altruistically (æltru|i·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] In an altruistic manner; benevolently.

1874 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* viii. 186 A means to furthering the general happiness altruistically. 1879 — *Data of Eth.* xi. 197 The most altruistically-natured leave no like-natured posterity.

Altruize (æ·ltru|əiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. It. *altrui* some one else + -IZE; suggested by ALTRUISM.] To change into some one else.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 300 Etherealised or converted, altruised, or .. artisticised into a third world of thought.

†**A·ltry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ALTER + -Y; purely imitative: cf. *enter, entry.*] Alteration, change.

1527 *Acct. of Gibson, Master of Revels,* Payd to John Skut, ye quenys tayler for makynge of ye ladies aparell by altry.

‖ **A·ltus.** *Mus. Obs.* [L. *altus* high (sc. *cantus* singing).] = ALTO *sb.*2

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 86 The Base requires a third below, and the Altus the same aboue. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Comm. Place* (1677) 163 A Deep Base that must reach as low as Hell to describe the Passion, and thence rebound to a joyful *Altus*, the high-strain of the Resurrection.

†**A·ltumal,** *a. Obs.* ? *slang.* [f. L. *altum* the deep, *i.e.* the sea + -AL.] (See quot.)

1711 *Medleys* 29 Jan. (1712) 186 His Altumal Cant, a Mark of his poor Traffick and Tar-Education. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Altumal,* a term used to denote the mercantile style, or dialect. In this sense, we meet with altumal cant, to denote the language of petty traders and tars.

†**A·lture.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *altura* height; f. *alto*:—L. *altum* height: see -URE.] Height, altitude.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Ps.* lv. 29 From that the sun descends, Till he his alture win. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 Casamats .. so low that they arriued not vnto the alture of the ditch.

†**Alu·co.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *alūcus* an owl.] A book-name given by some to the White, by others to the Tawny, Owl.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aluco,* the name by which authors have called the common white owl. 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis* 134 Tawny Owl, *Syrnium Stridula,* Aluco Owl.

Aludel (æ·l|udel). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *aludel,* in 13th c. *alutel,* ad. Arab. *al-uthāl* (quoted by Dozy with this sense in 9th c.), i.e. *al* the + *uthāl,* prob. variant of *ithāl* pl. of *athla* utensil, apparatus.] A pear-shaped pot of earthenware or glass, open at both ends, so that a series could be fitted one above another; used by the alchemists in sublimation.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 6 Putting wull of wode, or bombice into the upper hoole of the aludel. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* II. iii. (1616) 624 Let your heat, still, lessen by degrees, To the Aludels. 1677 HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chem.* (1686) Introd. 44 Aludels .. are Pots without a bottom, joyned together and are placed over another Pot with a hole in the middle to serve for Sublimations. 1731 HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 201 We luted a German retort to two or three large alodals. 1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining Terms, Aludel,* an earthen condenser for mercury.

A-luff, obs. form of ALOOF.

Alum (æ·ləm). Forms: 4 **alem,** 4–5 **alym,** 4–8 **alom,** 5–7 **alume, alome,** 6 **almе,** 6–7 **allume,** 6–8 **allom(e, allum,** 4– **alum.** [a. OFr. *alum*:—L. *alūmen,* the same substance: cf. *alūta* tawed skin.]

1. A whitish transparent mineral salt, crystallizing in octahedrons, very astringent, used in dyeing, tawing skins, and medicine, also for sizing paper, and making materials fire-proof; chemically a double sulphate of aluminium and potassium ($AlK(SO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$ water of crystallization).

Burnt Alum, A. deprived of its water of crystallization so as to become a white powder; *Rock* or *Roman Alum,* that prepared from the Alum-stone in Italy; *Saccharine Alum,* an artificial composition of alum, rosewater, and egg albumen, boiled to a paste, which hardens when cold.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1035 As alum & alka[t]ran, that angré arn boþe. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 99 About that see growethe moche Alom. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* 260 Tartre, alym, glas [*v.r.* alum, alumglas(se, alem]. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. 172 Coton, roche-alum, and gode golde of Jene. 1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Alum, foyle or rooch, ye bale .. iiij*d.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 123 Layed to with honey and allome. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* 16 Cleare and smothe lyke glas or alme. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1199/1 A mightie great hulke, laden with wood & allume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 559 Alume brought from Melos, is the best. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 75 Well furnished with Allom, Sulphur, and Bitumen. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 208 The Pope had excommunicated all persons whatsoever, who had bought alume of the Florentines. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 437 A lotion with Honey, Alome, and White wine. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 A fat Earth full of Allom. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipt* 38 Put in a good piece of Roach-Allum. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 106 Alum is dug out of the earth as we find it in the Shops. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 52 There are also mines of allum. 1815 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 201 The sulphuric acid uniting with the alumine, forms the well-known salt called alum. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. x, While chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 105 [Alum] seems to have come to Europe in later times as *alum of Rocca,* the name of Edessa; but it is not impossible that this name was an Italian prefix, which has remained to this day under the name of *Rock Alum, Allume di Rocca.*

2. *Mod. Chem.* (with *pl.*) A series of isomorphous double salts, including the foregoing, consisting of aluminium sulphate in combination with the sulphate of a monatomic metal, as potassium, sodium, ammonium, silver, etc., with general formula $Al''M(SO_4)_2 + 12H_2O$; all of which crystallize in octahedrons: distinguished as *Common* or *Potash alum, Soda alum, Ammonia alum, Silver alum,* etc.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 580 Argento-aluminic sulphate or Silver alum. Potassio-aluminic sulphate or Potash-alum: this is the salt to which the name alum is most generally applied. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 185 These alums cannot be separated by crystallization; and a crystal of one of them grows regularly in a solution of another alum. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 373 Sodium alum is much more soluble. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 107 The composition of potash-, soda-, and ammonia-alums found ready formed in nature.

3. *Mod. Chem.* (with *pl.*) Extended to a family of compounds analogous to and including the preceding series, in which the Alumina itself is absent, and replaced by the isomorphous sesquioxide of iron, chrome, or manganese; whence *Iron alum* (Potassio-ferric sulphate), *Manganese alum* (Potassio-manganic sulphate), *Chrome alum* (Potassio-chromic sulphate), *Chrome-ammonia alum* (Ammonio-chromic sulphate), etc.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 578 The dodecahydrated double sulphates of the alkali-metals and triatomic metals constitute the true alums. The sulphates of ammonium, potassium, and sodium are capable of forming alums with the aluminic, ferric, chromic, and manganic sulphates. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 247 Chromium sulphate forms a series of alums with potassium and ammonium sulphates, which have a deep purple tint, and are isomorphous with common alum.

4. *Min.* Applied to various native minerals, which are chemically alums proper, as *Native alum* or Kalinite; also to others (pseudo-alums), which are compounds of aluminium sulphate with the sulphate of some other base, as *Magnesia alum* (Magnesio-aluminic sulphate) or Pickeringite; or with the protoxides of iron, manganese, etc., as *Feather* or *Plume alum* (Ferroso-aluminic sulphate) or Halotrichite, *Manganese alum* or Apjohnite, *Manganoso-magnesian alum* or Bosjemanite.

The name *Feather alum* has been applied also to *magnesia alum* and *alunogen.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 122 Plume-alume burns the skin .. rock-alume dissolves metals, shrivels the skin, loosens the teeth. 1868 DANA *Min.* 655 Hallotrichine is a silky alum from the Solfatara near Naples. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 583 Manganoso-aluminic sulphate, or *manganese alum* .. occurs in snow-white silky fibres at Lagoa Bay.

5. *Comb.,* in which *alum* stands in obj. relation to pr. pple. or vbl. sb., as *alum-bearing, -maker, -making, -manufacture*; in instrumental relation to pa. pple., as *alum-steeped*; in simple attrib. relation, as *alum-crystal, -liquor, -water*; or attrib. relation of material, as *alum-styptic.*

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 Ammonium Sulphate is largely employed for alum making. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 381 The chief localities of alum manufacture in this country. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let.* Wks. 1859 II. 277/1 Let him drive his alum-steeped loaves a little further. 1587 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. xxiii. 348 A tast much like to allume liquor. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 117 *Alum Liquors,*—In the alum works on the Yorkshire coast, eight different liquors are met with. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxx. 697 Soked, or delayed in allom water. 1656 DU GARD *Lat. Unlocked* § 443 Hee wetteth with allom-water every sheet of thinner paper. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 131 Alom-stypticks with contracting pow'r Shrink his thin essence like a rivelled flow'r.

Also **alum cake,** a massive and porous sulphate of alumina, mixed with silica, manufactured from fine clay; **alum earth,** applied to various earthy or loose substances yielding alum; †**alum-farmer,** one who farmed the royal alum-works; †**alum-flower,** alum calcined and powdered; †**alum-glass,** crystallized alum; **alum-rock, -schist, -shale, -slate,** thin-bedded rocks found

in various formations, from which alum is manufactured; **alum-stone**, the mineral ALUNITE, from which the Rock or Roman alum is made; **alum-works**, the place and apparatus for making alum. Also ALUM-ROOT, q.v.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xli. 81/1 An allum-earth of sundry colours. 1641 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 71/1 Account of the sums for which the Allom farmers left Morgan engaged. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dress. Room* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 114 Allum-flower to stop the steams. 1386 [See under 1.] *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1856) 78, j *di*, of alome glas molte into clere water. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 688 What we call allum-rock, a kind of black slate that may be taken up in flakes. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 111 At Whitby, the alum-rock. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 513 Beds of so-called 'alum-schist,' which are of Upper Cambrian age. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 111 Such alum-shales as contain too little bitumen for the roasting process. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 237 He also classes the alum-slate .. among the transition rocks. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 111 The ustulation of alum-slate. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 223 Hot sulphureous vapours, which convert the trachyte into alum-stone. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 109 The alum-stone appears to be confined to volcanic districts. 1868 DANA *Min.* 659 Alunite was first observed at Tolfa, near Rome, in the 15th c. by a Genoese, who had been engaged in the manufacture of alum, from an alum-stone or 'Rock-alum' found near Edessa in Syria. 1617 BACON in *Fortescue Pap.* 34 The offers made .. to your Majestie of his allome workes. 1641 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 42/2 William Turnor, and others, who farmed the alum works of his late Majesty. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 119 Boiling the scum of the alum works.

Alum (æ·ləm), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To treat or impregnate with alum.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 19 Having alumed as completely as possible a pound of wool.

‖ **Alumbrado** (a:lumbrā·do). [Sp. *alumbrado* illuminated, enlightened; pa. pple. of *alumbrar* :—L. *alluminā̆re*: see ALLUMINE.] One of the Spanish *Illuminati* or Perfectionists, who arose about 1575, and were suppressed by the Inquisition; hence sometimes applied to any one claiming special spiritual illumination.

1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. M. Stubbe* 33 Worthless Fanaticks, Alumbradoes in Religion. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* II. 114 The Alumbrado's or Illuminati of Spain, who were stiff Maintainers of Perfection. 1847 BUCH *Hagenbach's Hist. Doct.* II. 197 The question whether he stood in connection with the Alumbrados.

Alumed (æ·ləmd), *ppl. a.* [f. ALUM *v.* + -ED.] Treated or impregnated with alum.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 330 Alumde, or mixed with alum, *aluminatus.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Muzzle*, If it be allom'd Leather.

†**Alume·re.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *alumere* (:—L. **adlūminātōr*), f. *alumer* to light :—L. **adlūminā̆re*: see ALLUMINE.] An illuminator, lighter up.

c 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxv. 68 Ihesu, nothing may be suettere, .. Then thou so suete alumere.

Alumian (ălī·ū·miăn). *Min.* [mod. (1858) f. ALUMINA.] A white, sub-translucent mineral, a native sulphate of aluminium; classed by Dana among the Anhydrous Sulphates.

Alumic (ălī·ū·mik). Rare variant of ALUMINIC.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 585/3, I have obtained alumic sulphate neutral often.

Alumi·ferous, *a.*; a variant of ALUMINIFEROUS.

1853 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 118 The alumiferous rocks of Parad.

Alumina (ălī·ū·minā). [mod.L.; formed, along with its Fr. equivalent *alumine* (also used in Eng.) on L. *alūmen, alūmin-*, alum, on the type of *soda, potassa, magnesia*, by the Fr. chemical nomenclators of 1787; its character as the *earth of alum* (*alaun-erde*) having been proved by Marggraf in 1754. Other proposed names were *arga, argil.*]

One of the earths, a white, insoluble, tasteless, amorphous substance; the only oxide (Al_2O_3) of the metal Aluminium, the basis of alum, the chief constituent of all clays, and found crystallized as the sapphire.

c 1790 J. BLACK *Elem. Chem.* II. 150 The French chemists have given a new name to this pure earth; *alumine* in French, and *alumina* in Latin. I confess I do not like this *alumina.* 1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 197, I could .. discover iron, silica, alumina, and carbonic acid. 1802—*Chem. Nomencl.* 116 In the chapter upon Earth, we find .. Argil for Alumina. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 156 Alumina exists in a pure and crystallized state in the white sapphire. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 362 These masses of slate contain silica, alumina, potash, soda, and mica.

Aluminate (ălī·ū·mine·lt), *sb.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] A compound in which alumina acts the part of an acid; 'a compound of alumina with one of the stronger bases.' Watts.

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 68 They have therefore by some chemists been named aluminates. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 286 Aluminates are equally limited. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 372 Spinell is an aluminate of magnesium.

Aluminate (ăli·ū·mine·lt), *v.* [f. L. *alūmināt-us* pa. pple.; f. *alūmin-* ALUM.] To treat or impregnate with alum; to combine with alumina. (Commonly in pa. pple. **aluminated.**)

1731 BAILEY, *Aluminated*, done with alum. 1833 FYFE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 474 The solution called aluminated potass is transparent and colourless.

Alumine (æ·lĭuməin). *Chem. arch.* [a. Fr. *alumine*: see ALUMINA.] = ALUMINA.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 22 They unite with acids .. and some earths, principally alumine. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 16 The absorbent earths were distinguished into calcareous, magnesia, and alumine or clay. 1805 SIR H. DAVY *ibid.* XCV. 232, I have separated the alumine by solution of potash. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 78 The alumine, magnesia, soda, and metallic oxides gradually disappear. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 47 Carbonate of lime .. combined with alumine.

Aluming (æ·ləmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ALUM *v.* + -ING^1.] The act of treating or impregnating with alum.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. ii. 35 Tartar is not used in the aluming of silk and thread.

Aluminic (æl·ĭumi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. ALUMINIUM + -IC.] Of or containing aluminium, as *Aluminic chloride*, also called *Aluminium chloride* and *Chloride of aluminium.*

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 185 The double salt containing aluminic sulphate, combined with potassic sulphate, has long been known by the name of alum. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 369 The ash is chiefly composed of aluminic phosphate. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 Two new aluminic compounds.

Aluminiferous (ălī·ū·mini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *alūmin-* ALUM + -(I)FEROUS.] Alum-bearing, yielding alum.

1849 MURCHISON *Silur.* viii. (1867) 154 These rocks, anthracite and aluminiferous, are charged with graptolites and annelides. 1853 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 396 The aluminiferous slates of Chaparuparu.

Aluminiform (ălī·ū·minifɒ̄·ım, æ:lĭumi·ni-), *a.* [f. L. *alumin-* ALUM + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of an alum.

1864 WEBSTER cites CHAPTAL.

Alumi·nilite. *Min.* [f. L. *alūmin-* alum + Gr. λίθος stone.] A mineral called more commonly ALUNITE, q.v.

Aluminio- (æ:lĭumi·nio), combining form of ALUMINIUM, as in *Aluminio-silicate*, a salt in which the combined oxides of Aluminium and Silicon are supposed to act as an acid.

†**Alu·minish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *alūmin-* ALUM + -ISH.] = ALUMISH.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 167 There will distill over a certain acid alluminish water.

Aluminite (ălī·ū·minəit). *Min.* [mod. (Ger. *aluminit* 1807) f. L. *alūmin-* ALUM + -ITE min. form.] An opaque, whitish mineral, a native hydrosulphate of alumina, called also WEBSTERITE.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1871) V. 579 The tribasic sulphate [of aluminium], $3Al_2O_3 . SO_3 . 9H_2O$, occurs native as aluminite, a white, opaque earthy mineral.

Aluminium (æ:lĭumi·niŭm). [a modification of ALUMINUM, the name given by its discoverer, Sir H. Davy *c* 1812 (for which he had first of all used ALUMIUM), f. ALUMINA. The termination *-ium* now preferred harmonizes best with other names of elements, as *sodium, potassium, magnesium, lithium, selenium*, etc. Both *alumium* and *aluminum* lived for some time.] A metal, white, sonorous, ductile, and malleable, very light, not oxidized in the air, used for instruments, ornaments, and as an alloy. In *Chem.* it has the symbol Al., is tetratomic, has *alumina* as its oxide, and the *alums* as its chief salts.

1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 72 Aluminium, for so we shall take the liberty of writing the word, in preference to aluminum, which has a less classical sound. 1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* 6 Aluminium, the metallic base of alumina. 1845 *Vest. Creation* ii. (ed. 3) 34 Aluminium .. is another abundant elementary substance. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces of Nat.* i. 195 *note*, Aluminium is 2½ times heavier than water. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 187/3 Some Belgian manufacturer has just had a bell cast of aluminium. 1876 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xxv. 399 Science got the beautiful metal aluminium out of the clay which ignorance trod under foot.

b. *attrib.* in chem. compounds, as *Aluminium chloride* (also Chloride of aluminium, and Aluminic chloride), *Aluminium fluoride, sulphate* (Sulphate of alumina), *silicate*, etc. Also in *Aluminium-Bronze*, a beautiful and important alloy (or chemical compound) of aluminium and copper.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 154 General character and reactions of Aluminium compounds. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 372 Aluminium Sulphate crystallises in thin pearly plates, soluble in 2 parts of water. 1862 *Morn. Star* 21 May The specimens of aluminium-bronze, as it is called, have a fine golden hue, which appears to especial advantage in combination with the pure metal.

Aluminize (ălī·ū·minəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *alūmin-* alum + -IZE.] To treat or impregnate with alum, to alum.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* I. 390 Our bread was alumenised if not worse.

Alumino- (ălī·ū·mino), combining form of the words ALUMINA, ALUMINUM, used in compound names implying the union of these with another element, as *Alumino-magnesian silicate*, a double silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

1864 *Reader* 18 June 784/1 An alumino-magnesian silicate allied to chlorite in composition.

Aluminose (ălī·ū·minō·us), *a.* [ad. L. *alūminōs-us*: see ALUMINOUS.] = ALUMINOUS.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aluminosity (ălī·ū·minɒ̄·sĭti). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *alūminōs-us* + -ITY.] Aluminous quality.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. I. viii. 159 You will find a manifest Substance of Aluminosity to distill from them.

Aluminous (ălī·ū·minəs), *a.* [a. Fr. *alumineux*, ad. L. *alūminōs-us*: see ALUM and -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of alum, containing alum. **Aluminous cake** = ALUM cake.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guidon's Forn.* U j, Wasshyng with wyne and aluminous water with good and artefycyall lygature. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 34 *Astringing* waters, as Alluminous, and Vitrioline almost everywhere. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II, Add a little burnt Allom .. to give it a discernable alluminous Taste. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 488 Aluminous perspiration stood thick upon us, the alum being deposited from the walls and atmosphere of the place.

2. Of the nature of or containing alumina; clayey.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 208 A chaotic collection of flinty sand and aluminous and magnesian mud. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 49 Margraaf .. distinguished accurately between the silicious, calcareous, and aluminous earths. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 22 Aluminous, or clayey soils, retain too much moisture. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 8 The Argillaceous or Aluminous Rocks.

Aluminum (ălī·ū·minŭm). *Chem.* = ALUMINIUM; being the name given by Davy in 1812.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* I. 355 As yet Aluminum has not been obtained in a perfectly free state. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 406 *Alumina*, the earthy oxide of aluminum sometimes called argil or the argillaceous earth. 1855 in *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* VI. 141 Mr. DuBois laid upon the table specimens of the metal aluminum. 1879 C. CAMERON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 170 Aluminum is a white malleable metal.

Alumish (æ·ləmiʃ), *a.* [f. ALUM + -ISH.] Having somewhat of the character or taste of alum.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 7 The water of this bath is alumish. *a* 1682 *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 196 (T.) Tasting something alumish, and being found near some places which afford alum.

†**A·lumite.** *Min.* Obs. form of ALUNITE.

1853 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 118 The alumite of Tolfa, which .. I have examined on the spot.

†**Alumium** (ălī·ū·miŭm). *Chem. Obs.* The name first suggested by Davy for the metal which he finally called ALUMINUM, a name eventually further changed to ALUMINIUM.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 353 Had I been so fortunate as .. to have procured the metallic substances I was in search of, I should have proposed for them the names of silicium, alumium, zirconium, and glucium. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 22 Alumine consists of Oxygen united with a base Alumium the nature of which has not been completely ascertained. 1854 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* (L.) Aluminum, aluminium, or alumium, is the metallic base of the earth alumina.

†**Alu·mnate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *alumnāt-* ppl. stem of *alumnā-re* to bring up; f. ALUMNUS.] 'To nourish or feed.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Alumna·tion.** [n. of action f. prec.] 'Fostering, feeding.' Coles 1692.

Alumner, probably error for ALMONER.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 110 The releef of Cristis feeste .. That his alumners the postlis gaderid togidere.

Alumniate (ălv·mni,ĕt). *rare.* [irreg. f. ALUMNUS, by form-assoc. with words like *noviciate*, where the affix is really only -ATE.] The period of pupillage.

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germ.* II. 134 When the alumniate is over, the seminarist goes forth.

‖ **Alumnus** (ălv·mnŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L., = a foster-child; f. *al-ĕre* to nourish, with ending akin to Gr. *-όμενος*; cf. *Vert-umnus*, etc.] The nurseling or pupil of any school, university, or other seat of learning.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 212 We saw an Italian comedy acted by their alumni before the Cardinals. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* x. (1853) 93 The poorer and less steady alumni of the rising school. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. ix. 598 An alumnus of Glasgow, and travelling tutor.

Alumocalcite (ălī·ū·mokæ·lsəit). [f. ALUM + *calc-em* lime + -ITE.] A milk-white mineral, a variety of opal with an addition of lime and alumina.

A·lum root. A name given to the astringent roots of various plants.

1818 NUTTALL *Gen. N. Amer. Plants* I. 174 *Heuchera*, Allum-root. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 140 The root of *Geranium maculatum* is considered a valuable astringent in North America, where it is sometimes called Alum root. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 588 The root of *Heuchera americana* is so astringent that it is called Alum root.

Alumi·ferous, *a.* [f. Fr. *alunifère* (f. *alun* alum + L. *-(i)fer-us* bearing) + -OUS.] = ALUMINIFEROUS.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alunite (æ·lĭunəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Fr. *alun* alum + -ITE min. form.; see quot. 1868.] A mineral, also called Alum-stone and Aluminilite (consisting of common alum together with normal hydrate of aluminium ($Al\,K(SO_4)_2 . 2\,Al\,H_3O_3$), found in the volcanic districts of Italy, etc.), which is the source of the Roman alum.

1868 DANA *Min.* 659 It was named *Aluminilite* by Delametherie in 1797, a long name well changed to *Alunite* by Beudant in 1824. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 109 The alum-stone or alunite is a mineral of limited occurrence, being found in moderate quantity at Tolfa (near Civita Vecchia).

Alunogen (ălī·ū·nŏdʒėn). *Min.* [mod. (Fr. *alunogène* 1832) f. Fr. *alun* alum + -GEN, taken as =

producing.] A mineral, also called Keramohalite, a hydrous sulphate of alumina, occurring as a feathery efflorescence, to which, among other substances, the names *hair-salt* and *feather-alum* are applied. (*Halotrichite*, sometimes used as a synonym, is applied by Dana to a distinct mineral.)

1868 DANA *Min.* 650 This species was made known by Beudant, and by him first named Alunogen. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 579 The normal or neutral sulphate [of aluminium] $Al_2(SO_4)_3$.. is known mineralogically as *alunogen*, *hair-salt*, *feather-alum*, and *halotrichite*. 1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 43 Alunogen is sometimes the product of volcanic action, sometimes a result of the decomposition of pyrites in coal districts.

†**A·lure,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3–4 **alour, alur,** 4 **aler,** 5 **allure.** [a. OFr. *aleure*, later *alure*, now *allure*, walk, gait, going; a place to walk in, a gallery; f. *aller* to go: see -URE.] A place to walk in, a gallery; *esp.* a. a walk or passage behind the parapets of a castle, or round the roof of a church; b. a covered passage, a cloister; c. *rarely* a walk in a garden, a passage between the seats in a church, an alley or 'aisle.'

1297 R. GLOUC. 192 Vpe þe alurs of þe castles þe ladyes þanne stode. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7210 The touris to take, and the torellis, Vawtes, alouris. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 85 At the alours thai defended hem. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 2 Foure aluris betwixe the cedre pilers [L. *deambulacra*; 1388 aleis]. 1388 — 2 *Kings* i. 2 Ocozie felde thorou the aleris of his soler [L. *per cancellos cœnaculi sui*; 1382 wyndowes]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Freshe alures with lusty hye pynacles.. That called were deambulatoryes. *c* 1430 — *Stor. Thebes* 1267 In this gardyn.. In the allures walking to and fro. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Alure or alurys of a towre or stepylle, *Canal.* [*Test. Ebor.* 197 In allura inter fontem et introitum chori.] 1776 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxiii. 300 The sides of every street were covered with fresh alures of marble, or cloisters. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* i. 8 And alures of stone were to be raised above the roof timbers.

†**Alured,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 **alourde.** [f. prec.] Furnished with an alure or alures.

1412 *Catterick Contr.* Parker *Gl. Archit.* III. 128 The ele sall be alourde accordant with the quere.

†**Aluring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Provision or construction of alures; alure-work.

1412 *Catterick Co.* (as above) A botras rising into the tabill that sall bere the aloryng. *ibid.* The hight of the walles of the quere sall be .. xx fote with a naluryng abowne.

†**Alu·rk,** *adv.*, prop. *phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + LURK.] Out of place, awry.

1572 LAWSON *Orchet*, *MS. Lansd.* No. 208, 4 His heed in shappe as by natures worke, Not one haire amisse, or lyeth a loorke.

Alutaceous (ælĭutē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *alūtāci-us* (f. *alūta* soft leather) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Of the quality or colour of tawed leather.

1873 *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 122 Striæ coarsely punctured, intervals flat, finely alutaceous.

†**Aluta·tion.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *alūta* prepared leather + -ATION; as if f. a L. **alūtā-re* to prepare leather.] 'A tanning or dressing of leather.' Cockeram 1623; whence in Blount, Bailey, etc.

‖**Alvara·do.** *Obs.* [Sp. *alvorada*, *alborada*, 'musicke giuen at the breake of day' (Minsheu) f. *albor*, *alvor*, dawn, f. L. *albus* white.] (See quot.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 249 *Alvarado*, a Spanish word, and is the discharging of the morning watch, by the sound of the drumme.

†**A·lvary.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *alvus*, womb + -ARY.] Womb; lap; bed.

1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* (Arb.) 71 From his softe bosom (th' aluary of blisse).

Alveary (æ·lvi,ări). [ad. L. *alveāri-um* a range of bee-hives; f. *alveus* a tub or hollow vessel, *hence* a bee-hive: see -ARY.]

1. A bee-hive; a title given to an early Dictionary of English, Latin, French, and Greek.

1580 BARET *Alv.* To Reader, Within a yeere, or two, they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude betweene the good Scholers and diligent Bees in gathering their waxe and honie into their Hiue) I called then their Alvearie. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 137 (D.) Ther's not the least foulness found in our alvearies or hives. 1669 W[ORLIDGE] *Syst. Agric.* 321 Alveary, a Hive of Bees.

2. *Anat.* The hollow of the external ear; 'so called because the cerumen or wax is found there.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

?1719 WEBSTER cites QUINCY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Alvearium*, the bottom of the concha, or hollow of the auricle, or outer ear.

†**A·lveate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *alveāt-us* ppl. adj. 'hollowed out in the form of a channel'; f. *alveus* a channel, etc.] 'To cut into the form of a trench or chanel.' Bullokar 1676.

Alveated (æ·lvi,ĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *alveātus* (see prec.) with ppl. ending -ED.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Alueated*, trenched, chanelled. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alveated*, hollow like a hive, vaulted, or trenched. 1864 WEBSTER, *Alveated*, having a prismatic cellular structure, like a honey comb.

Alveolar (ælvī·ŏlăı, æ·lviŏlăı), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *alveol-us* the socket of a tooth, in cl. L. a little channel or hollow, dim. of *alveus* a channel, etc. + -AR. Cf. Fr. *alvéolaire.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sockets of the teeth, or to that part of the upper jaw, the *alveolar arch*, in which the teeth are placed.

1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 216 Both the fangs and the alveolar processes begin to be absorbed. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 366 The alveolar border of the upper jaw. *Mod.* The English *t* and *d* are not strictly *dental*, they are *alveolar*.

2. Socket-shaped, having a cylindrical hollow.

1858 T. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 278 On the other hand, when cylindrical or alveolar it appears to be always more brittle.

B. *sb. pl.* The alveolar processes of the maxillary bone, in which the teeth are fixed.

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 192 The alveolars short, but rather projecting.

Alveolariform (æ·lviolærifɔ̄ım), *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of the cells of a honey-comb.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Alveolary (ælvī·ŏlări, æ·lviŏlări), *a.* [f. L. *alveol-us* (see ALVEOLE) + -ARY.] = ALVEOLAR.

1847 in CRAIG. WORCESTER cites LOUDON.

Alveolate (ælvī·ŏle·ıt, æ·lviŏle·ıt), *a.* [ad. L. *alveolāt-us*, f. *alveolus*: see ALVEOLE.] Honeycombed; pitted with little cavities.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Alveolatus*, Alveolate, having small cavities. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 508 Corallum profoundly alveolate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 266 *Digitalis purpurea* .. seeds alveolate.

Alveole (æ·lvi,ōul). [a. Fr. *alvéole*, ad. L. *alveolus* a little hollow, dim. of *alveus* a hollow channel.] = ALVEOLUS (which is more often used).

1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 364/1 The receptacle naked, alveolate, the alveoles with elevated dentate margins.

Alveoliform (ælvī·ŏlifɔ̄ım, ælvi,o·lifɔ̄ım), *a.* [f. L. *alveol-us* + -(I)FORM.] 'Celled like a honeycomb, as in the case of certain corals.' Craig 1847.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 65 Alcyonellum .. polygonal, alveoliform.

Alveolite (ælvī·ŏləit, æ·lviŏləit). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *alveolites*, f. L. *alveol-us* + -ITE.] A genus of fossil Zoophytes found in the chalk.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 537 Lamarck's name Alveolites might be extended to the Stenoporæ. 1847 in CRAIG.

Alveolo- (ælvī·ŏlo), combining form of ALVEOLUS: Of or pertaining to the sockets of the teeth or to the alveolar arch; as **alveolo-condyle·an plane**, the plane bounded by the central point of the upper alveolar arch and the base of the occipital condyles, sometimes called the natural plane of the base of the skull; **alveolo-dental**; etc.

1878 BRYANT *Surg.* I. 558 The alveolo-dental membrane.

‖**Alveolus** (ælvī·ŏlŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L. *alveolus*, dim. of *alveus* a cavity.] A small cavity; *hence* a. The socket of a tooth; b. The cell of a honey-comb; c. The conical chamber of a Belemnite, or the conical body found in it.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Alveolus*, any wooden Vessel made hollow; a Tray. Among Anatomists, *Alveoli dentium* are the Holes in the Jaws in which the Teeth are set. 1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 This conic Cavity is .. filled with a regular jointed conic Body, called by Lithologists the *Alveolus* of the Belemnites. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Alveoli*, waxen cells in the combs of bees .. The *alveoli* are all of a hexagonal figure. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 229 The alveoli or sockets of the two grinders. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 27 Each alveolus closely invests the fang contained within it.

‖**A·lveus.** [L.] The bed or channel of a river; the trough of the sea.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 182 This mass of Water fell back again .. into the Alveus of the Ocean.

Alviducous (æ·lvidiū·kəs), *a. Med.* [f. L. *alv-us* belly + *duc-ĕre* to lead + -OUS.] Purgative.

1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Alvine (æ·lvəin), *a.* [ad. L. *alvīn-us*, f. *alvus* the belly.] Pertaining to the abdomen or its contents.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 581 As to the natural excretions, the alvine were easy and proper. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 286 Sanguinolent alvine evacuations.

Alvish, obs. f. ELVISH.

Alvite (æ·lvəit). *Min.* [f. L. *alvus* belly + -ITE.] A reddish-brown mineral, a complex hydrous silicate, containing besides silica, alumina, and glucina, yttria, thoria, zirconia, and iron sesquioxide.

Alway (ɔ̄·lwe·ı, *archaic* ɔ̄·lwē·ı), *adv.* Forms: 1–2 **alne weg** (WS. **ealne weg**), 3–4 **alne way,** 4–5 **alle wey, al wey,** 5–6 **allewaye, allwaye, alwaye,** 5– **alway.** [orig. two words ALL and WAY, in the accusative of space or distance, = *all the way, the whole way*, probably at first in reference to space traversed, but already in the oldest Eng. transferred to an extent of time, *all along, all the time, continually.* Afterwards confused with the genitive form, ALWAYS, which has superseded it in prose, *alway* surviving only in poetry or as an archaism.]

1. All along, all the time, perpetually, throughout all time.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5, & þæt ealne weg siofodest þæt hi ealne weg næron on wite, & ic þe sæde ealne weg þæt hi næfre ne bioþ buton wite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 136 Þe wel couaytouse wrechche þet alneway heþ þet eȝe to þe guodes þet oþre habbeþ and doþ alneway and makeþ alneway semblont þet he ne heþ naȝt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. &* *Arc.* 236 For to love him Alweye [*v.r.* alwey, alway] never the lesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 126 Yf lyfe duryd a thousande yere alwaye shold growe teeth more and more. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxviii. 20 And Loe, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. 1845 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 36 Whoso receiveth them, receiveth Thee, With them alway. *a* 1858 MUHLENBERG *Hymn*, I would not live alway I ask not to stay.

2. = ALWAYS 1; every time, at all times, on all occasions. Opposed to *sometimes, occasionally.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 221 Wethyr wee have les or more, Allwaye thanke we God therefore. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 4 Alwey he promysed he wuld do. 1513 MORE *Edw. V* (1641) 7 Not alway for ill will, but oftner for ambition. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xv. 2 Absalom gat him vp allwaye early in the mornynge, and stode in the waye by the porte. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 6 My time is not yet come: but your time is alway ready. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 46 And boldly use the children's prayer alway. 1868 Miss J. E. BROWN *Lights thro' Lattice* 56 For he [the foe] doth mark each open door alway.

†3. In any case, after all, still. = ALWAYS 3. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 91 Savyng alwey to our liege lord his real prerogatif. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 67 He a disciple is, thou arte a lord Thou al awey art greter than he is. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 34 Notwithestanding so oft tymes trewes and alliaunces taken and made .. alle waye whan the Frenshe partie coude have and fynde any avauntage or coloure .. they did make new werre.

†**A·lwayness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Everlastingness, eternal existence, sempiternity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 165 The alwayness of the soul. *Ibid.* 155 The alwayness of him who is unbounded.

Always (ɔ̄·lwe·ız, -wĕz), *adv.* Forms: 3 **alles weis,** 4 **alleweyes,** 5–7 **alwayes,** 6 **alwaise, allweyz,** 6–7 **alwaies, allwaies,** 6– **always.** [genitive case of *all way*, prob. conveying the distributive sense 'at every time.' Cf. *once* = at one time, the Ger. *eines Morgens*, and Eng. '*of* a morning, *of* a Sunday'; and compare *sometimes*, of separate occasions, with *some time*, of duration. But eventually this distinction between *alway* and *always* was lost, and the latter is now used in both senses.]

1. At every time, on every occasion, at all times, on all occasions. Opposed to *sometimes, occasionally.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 4 Ye schullen alles weis, mid alle mihte .. wel witen þe inre, & þe uttre vor hire sake. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 92 James off dowglas, that ay-quhar All-wayis befor the byschop schar. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 919 A bachelere, That he made alleweyes with hym be. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 10 In justice lawchful he wes allwayis. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambr.* 91 And alwaise returned with great spoils. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 45 Edward will alwayes beare himselfe as King. 1600 THYNNE *Epigr.* in *Animadv.* Pref. 57 Thy wife allwaies is but a needfull ill, And beste is bad. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 9, I make mention of you, alwayes in my prayers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 She is always seeing Apparitions. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 92 Man never is, but always to be blest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 6 He that indulges hope will always be disappointed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 24. 355 Water always holds a quantity of air in solution.

2. = ALWAY; all along; through all time, without any interruption; ever, continually, perpetually. Opposed to *for a time.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 60 He ran on fut alwayis hym by, Till he in-till the wod wes gane. 1513 MORE *Edw. V* Ded., Laudable custome that hath alwaies been observed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 704 Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be all Had in remembrance always with delight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 5 Having always had a very easy fortune, Time has made but little Impression. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* 50 They were done once, that they might be believed always.

†3. Still, nevertheless, however; at any rate, in any case, any way. Chiefly northern. (Cf. ALGATE, and Fr. *toujours.*) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 76 How be it that he had grete pyte and compassyon of her .. alwayes he determyned hymself and went his way. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* I. 81 Alwayis he had ane brothir, eldare of yeris than he. 1649 H. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 57 Always, having done that Business he came for, his Grace return'd next day to Court. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiogr.* v. (1848) 74 Always we thanked God for what was done. [It is told in the north of a modern representative of the ancient Σχολαστικός, that being dismissed from his employment in the depth of winter, he said, 'I don't care, I can *always* shear' (=reap).]

Alwhat, variant of ALLWHAT.

†**A·lwise,** *adv. Obs.* 5–6; also 5 **allewyse,** 5–6 **alwyse.** [contr. of *in all wise*: see WISE; perhaps influenced by *always.*] In every way; in any way.

1440 *Partenope* 2570 Cursid he ys and covetous in allewyse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 472 Nile ȝe swere alwise. 1466 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 560 II. 290 In alwyse I avyse you for to be ware. 1559 in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 275, I sall be alwyse reddy to answer.

Aly (ē·li), *a.*; also 8 **aley.** [f. ALE + -Y. For the spelling cf. *scaly.*] Of or characterized by ale.

a 1624 N. BRETON in *Heliconia* I. 213 Whose Aly nose .. Would kill an honest wench to view. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 126/1 To conclude this drinking Alye tale. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 Its mild aley Taste.

Alyaunte, obs. form of ALIEN.

Alym, obs. form of ALUM.

†**Aly·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [perh. a confusion of *ali-en* (ALIE *v.*²) = *elien* to oil, anoint, and L. *allinĕre* to besmear.] To anoint.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 13 Hi beethe eke atte fount Mid oylle and creyme alyned.

†**Aly·pum, -us.** *Obs.* [for *alypon*, a. Gr. ἄλῡπον

painless.] An unidentified plant, so called by Dioscorides from its anodyne virtue.

1611 COTGR., *Turbit blanc* .. the reddish hearbe *Alypum*, or *Alypia*; talked of, but not otherwise named, by our English Herbarist. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i, But these are very gentle, alypus, dragon root, centaury, ditany.

Alyssum (ălĭ·sŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. for *alysson* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ἄλυσσον* name of a plant, perh. neut. of adj. *ἄλυσσος* 'curing (canine) madness,' f. *ἀ* priv. + *λύσσα* madness.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of Cruciferous plants, a yellow-flowered species of which (*A. saxatile*) popularly known as Gold-dust, is a favourite spring flower in English gardens. The early herbalists used the name very vaguely.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 21 Alysson is an herbe lyke vnto horehounde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 107 Alysson .. groweth upon rough mountaynes. 1731 BAILEY, *Alysson*, comfrey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The species of alysson enumerated by Mr. Tournefort .. The alysson is a medicinal plant. 1876 B. TAYLOR *Echo Club* 30 Such cakes of myrrh or fine alyssum seed.

2. *pop.* **Sweet Alyssum** (or *A·lison*), (*Königa maritima*), A small cruciferous plant with white flowers.

1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 150 *A. maritimum*, Sweet Alyssum. *c* 1840 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 91 Fields white With alasum, or blue with bugloss. 1866 J. SYME in *Treas. Bot.* 536 The Sweet Alyssum of gardens is found in some places of Britain, but only imperfectly naturalized where escaped from gardens. 1873 LONGF. *Rhyme St. Christ.* 40 A modest flower-bed thickly sown With sweet alyssum and columbine.

† **A·lytarch.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *alytarcha* a superintendent of the games, ad. Gr. *ἀλυτάρχης*, f. *ἀλύτ-ης* police-officer + *-άρχης* ruler.]

1646 J. G[REGORY] *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 48 To bear the Alytarcha's part, and be a May-king, or Mock-Jupiter in these Revels. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Alytark*, he who seeth that good rule be kept at common Games and Exercises. 1692 COLES, *Alytarch*, keeper of order at publick sports.

Alythe, variant of ALITHE *v. Obs.*, to dissolve.

Am (æm, əm, 'm, m), *v.*, 1st sing. pres. ind. of vb. BE. *Am*, and its inflections *art*, *is*, *are*, are the only parts of the original substantive vb. (Skr. *as-*, Gr. *ἐσ-*, L. *es-*, Goth. *is-*, *i-*) now left in Eng.; the pa. t. ind. and subj. being supplied from a different vb. (stem *wis-*, *wes-*, Skr. *was-* to remain, abide: see WAS); and all the other parts from a third vb. BE (Skr. *bhū-*, Gr. *φυ-*, L. *fu-*, *fy-* to become). As the latter, although its association with the substantive vb. is very recent, supplies the infinitive, the vb. is now usually as a whole called the vb. *to* BE, under which its forms and uses will be found.

A.M. *contr.* for

1. L. *ante meridiem* before noon (in which sense it is familiarly read and spoken *ēi·ĕm*).

1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 At ten A.M. the driver of a plough .. laden with tin .. found himself and the plough, on a sudden, surrounded by the sea.

2. L. *anno mundi* in the year of the world.

3. L. *artium magister* Master of Arts (now usually M.A., in England).

Amability (æmăbi·lĭti). [ad. L. *amābilitas*, n. of quality f. *amābil-is* lovely; or perh. a. Fr. *amabilité*, OFr. *amableté*. Usefully distinct from AMIABILITY.] The quality of being lovable; lovableness.

1604 WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 209 A sweete grace and motive to amabilitie. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banished Virg.* 131 The amability of his conditions and carriage. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* Prol., Shee, The very soul of amabilitee. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necessar.* viii. § 5. 31 There may be the apprehension of tw amabilities. 1659 *Gentlem. Calling* xviii. § 24. 449 There being such a venerable amability in it. 1775 in ASH. [1791 MRS. DAMER in *Miss Berry's Corr.* I. 348 My *amabilité* I suppose was so great that one of them proposed to embrace me.]

† **A·mable, -ile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *amable*:—L. *amābil-em* lovely, f. *amā-re* to love. Gale apparently formed it afresh from L.; cf. It. *amabile*.] Lovely, lovable.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 25 Face of Absolon, moost fayre, moost amable! 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 338 The Divine Essence is most amabile and appetible for itself.

Amabyr, variant of AMOBER. *Obs.*

Amacratic (æmăkræ·tik), *a.* [improp. for *hamacratic*, f. Gr. *ἅμα* together + *-κράτ-ος* strength, power + -IC.] Uniting the actinic rays of the solar speculum into one focus, as an amacratic lens.

Mod. Dicts. cite SIR J. HERSCHEL.

† **Ama·d,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 3 **amadde,** (amed). [prob.:—OE. *gemǽd* for *gemǽded* pa. pple. of *gemǽdan* to madden, Goth. **gamaidjan* f. *gamaid-s* bruised, crazed (ON. *meiddr* from *meiða* to hurt, maim), OHG. *gameit*, OS. *gamêd* foolish, of which the OE. cogn. *gemád* adj. was apparently replaced by this pple. *gemǽd*. The vowel was shortened as in *clad*, OE. *geclád* for *geclǽdod*. See also MAD.] Demented, distracted; mad.

1205 LAYAM. 4438 Of witten heo were amadde. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 37 Mare amad 3if ha mei beo; þen is madschipe self. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 324 Nis he more þen a-med. *c* 1315 *Pol. Songs* 156. Heo wendeth bokes unbrad Ant maketh men a moneth a-mad.

‖ **Amadavat** (æ·mădăvæ·t). Also **avadavat.** [The name in various Indian langs.] An Indian song-bird (*Estrilda amandava*), brown in colour with white spots.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scan.* v. i, A few presents now and then .. congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* I. 47 Amadavats and other songsters are brought thither [Bombay] from Surat. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 49 The Bengali baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat .. fight together.

Amadelphous (æmădĕ·lfəs), *a.* [improp. for *hamadelphous*, f. Gr. *ἅμα* together + *ἀδελφός* brother, brotherly + -OUS.] 'Living in society or in flocks.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

‖ **A·madot, amade·tto.** [a. Fr. *amadote*, according to Littré a corruption of *d'amoudot* or rather of *Dame Oudet*, name of the first grower.] A kind of pear.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Amadetto*, a sort of Pear. 1755 [JOHNSON has *Amadetto* and *Amadot*.] 1763 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Pyrus sativa* .. *L'Amadote*, i.e. the Amadot Pear.

Amadou (æ·mădū). [mod.Fr. f. *amadouer* to allure, found in many forms in the north. Fr. dialects, but of doubtful origin; considered by Diez and Littré to be f. ON. *mata* (Dan. *made*) to feed, as if to attract with a bait: see Littré.]

German tinder, prepared from species of fungus *Polyporus* and *Boletus*, that grow on trees, employed as a match and a styptic.

1815 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 761 Some give to the amadow the name of pyrotechnical sponge. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 14 Tinder or dry amadou, may be ignited by this syringe. 1869 LORRAIN in *Eng. Mech.* 22 Oct. 137/2 Amadou, punk or German Tinder, is made from a kind of fungus that grows on the trunks of old oaks, ashes, beeches, &c. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I. 35 Cushions of amadou and well-adjusted pads of cotton wool or spongio-piline.

Amaffised, corrupt form of AMETHYST.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1470 Amaraun3 & amaffised stones.

† **A·mafrose.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amafrose* (Cotgr. 1611) for *amaurose* or *amavrose*, ad. mod.L. *amaurōsis*, a. Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*.] = AMAUROSIS.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. (1641) 98/2 Th' Amafrose and Cloudy Cataract, That .. clean puts out the eye. 1731 BAILEY, *Amafrose*, a disease in the sinews of the sight.

‖ **Amah** (ā·mă). [Anglo-Indian a. Pg. *ama* nurse.] A name given in the south of India, and elsewhere in the East, to a wet-nurse.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* 294 House-keeper-like bodies, who talk only of *ayahs* and *amahs*. 1857 TOMES *Americ. in Japan* viii. 179 Either maid-servants or women of Macao called Amahs or Ayahs were employed.

Amain (ămē·in), *adv.*; also 6–7 **amayn**(e, a-maine. [f. A *prep.*1 in, on, at + MAIN, OE. *mægn*, power, force. Apparently not preceded by an earlier full *on mægn*, *on main*, but formed in 16th c. after words in *a-*, as *afoot*.]

1. *lit.* In, or with, full force; with main force, with all one's might; vehemently, violently.

1540 *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 375 God save the devil, quoth I, amain. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xliv, As sheepe we see, to slaughter driven amayne. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 215 Two dayes after it rained amaine. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 61 Apollyon therefore followed his work amain. 1743 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 I. 417 The colliers .. began shouting amain. 1829 HOOD *E. Aram* xviii, But when I touch'd the lifeless clay The blood gush'd out amain. 1841 LONGF. *Hesperus* vii, Down came the storm, and smote amain the vessel.

b. In full force of numbers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 243 The Tunies to auoid it, goe alwaies amaine in whole flotes, toward the cape. 1663 *Flagellum, O. Cromwell* (1672) 22 New-England, a receptacle of the Puritans, who flocked thither amain.

2. Hence, with reference to motion At full speed.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 82 He rounes amayne, to gase on Beauties cheare. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 176/2 Then without respect of shame they fled amaine. 1636 HEYLIN *Hist. Sabbath* 54 Laban .. pursued after him amayn. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bishops* ix. I iiij b, The Tower of Babel went up a maine, till God confounded their worke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 150 But vengeance hastes amain. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. ii, Here comes a third who is spurring amain.

b. Without delay, in all haste; at once.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 568 The gentlemen came and repaired to the garden amaine. 1821 JOAN. BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, *Calum.* xxvi. 11 Housewives left amain Their broken tasks.

† **A main gallop:** at full gallop. *Obs.* See MAIN.

1553 BRENDE *Curtius* IX. 57 Straightways the horsemen returned amaine gallop.

3. Exceedingly, greatly. (Cf. L. *valde*, f. *valēre*.)

1587 TURBERVILLE *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 333 Who so doth runne a race, Shall surely sweate amaine. 1616 SURFLET *Country Farm* 541 Too much drinesse doth disaduantage the husbandman amaine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 429 They whom I favour thrive in wealth amain. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxi, The maiden's chamber .. Where Porphyro took covert, pleased amain.

† **Amai·n(e,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *amene-r* to draw towards, in naval phr. *amener pavillon*, or absolutely *amener*, to strike flag, to surrender.]

1. *trans.* To lower (a sail, etc., *esp.* the topsail).

1593–1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 224 He called to us to amaine our sayles, which we could not well doe. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.*, vii. 33 When you let anything downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being downe, Strike. *Ibid.* ix. 40 When you would lower a yard so fast as you can, they call *Amaine*.

2. *fig.* To lower, lessen, abate.

1578 T. N. *Conq. W. Ind.* 257 They somewhat amayned their furie for their princes sake.

3. *intr.* To lower the topsail in sign of yielding; to yield.

1593–1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 33 Wished that the gunner might shoote at her, to cause her to amaine. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 77 Then the Swallow bad them 'Amaine for the King of England!' 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Amain*, or *Amayne*, 'a sea term, used by a man of war, to his enemy; and signifying, *yield*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* s.v., When we used to demand the salute in the narrow seas, the lowering of the topsail was called *striking amain*.

4. To conduct, guide. (A former sense of Fr. *amener*; cf. *amenée*, 'action de conduire.') *rare.*

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xxi. 418 That his majesty may have .. the ameyning of the matters.

Amai·st, *adv. Sc.* [f. A *adj.*3 + *maist*, *mast*, OE. *mást*, most.] = ALMOST.

1733 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (ed. 9) I. 25, I had amaist forgot. 1862 in Hislop's *Sc. Proverbs* 15 'Amaist' and 'Very near' hae aye been great liars.

† **Amai·ster,** *v. Obs.* 3–5; also ameistre, amayster. [a. OFr. *amaistre-r*, *-ier*, to master, to teach, f. *à* to + *maistrer*, *-ier*:—L. *magist(e)rā-re* to direct, rule, f. *magister* master.] To master, control, subdue; to teach.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 282 Schal flesches fondunge .. ameistre þe neuer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Þe guode leche þet amaystreþ his ziknesse. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 200 Hou I mihte A-Maystren hem and maken hem to worche. 1393 — C. III. 167 For we han mede a-maistrid þorw oure myrye tonge. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 274/1 Disease shall no more hereafter thee amaistre.

[1876 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Gloss.* s.v., An old man near Leintwardine, speaking of his schoolmaster, said "'E used to amaister me, Sir.' Now rarely heard.]

Amalette, obs. form of AMULET.

Amalgam (ămæ·lgăm), *sb.* Forms: 5 **malgam,** amalgame, (7 amalagma), 5–9 **amalgama,** 5– amalgam. [a. Fr. *amalgame* (15th c. in Litt.), and, in the formerly common *amalgama*, of med.L., in which the word was in regular alchemical use in 13th c. Usually taken as a perversion of L. *malagma* (in Pliny and the physicians) a mollifying poultice or plaster, a. Gr. *μάλαγμα* an emollient, f. *μαλάσσ-ειν* (stem *μαλακ-*) to soften; or of an Arabic adaptation of *μάλαγμα* with prefixed *al-* (as in *alchemy*, *al-embic*, etc.): see the form (of the vb.) *almalgamynge* in one MS. of Chaucer, and *algamala* in Du Cange. Bacon's spelling *amalagma* was refashioned after *malagma*. Other early writers associated it with Gr. *ἅμα* together, and *γάμος* marriage. Devic (Littré *Suppl.*) suggests a direct Arabic derivation, taking an early variant *algame* as ad. Arab. *al-jamʿa* (orig. *al-gamʿa*) union, conjunction, f. *jamaʿa* to unite, and conjecturing for *amalgame ʿamal al-jamʿa* 'the operation of conjunction,' or *al-mojāmʿa* marriage union. But no instance of the use of these, as chemical terms, is cited from Arabic writers.]

1. *orig.* A soft mass formed by chemical manipulation, *esp.* a soft or plastic condition of gold, silver, etc. produced by combination with mercury; *hence*, *now*, any mixture of a metal with mercury, a mercurial alloy, as *gold amalgam*, *copper amalgam*, etc.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* 1652 IX. 174 When the Medcyn as wax doth flowe, Than uppon Malgams loke thou hyt throw. *Ibid.* 191 Many Amalgame dyd I make. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 380/1 Beete a Ducket verye thinne .. put therof j *dr.* to j *oz.* of Quicksiluer .. The Amalgama must you wash with Saulte and Vineger. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 23 An Amalgama of Gold and Virgin-Mercury. 1757 LEWIS *ibid.* L. 156 An amalgam of one part of platina and two of gold with a suitable quantity of mercury. 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXII. 217 An amalgama of lead and mercury decrepitates when heated. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 214 An amalgam of ammonium can easily be prepared.

Native Amalgam, an amalgam of mercury with silver or gold, found crystalline, massive, or semi-fluid in various countries.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 133 A native amalgam of mercury and silver occurs in fine crystals in the mines of Moschellandsberg, in the Palatinate .. A gold amalgam is obtained from the platinum region of Columbia.

2. Extended to, An intimate (plastic) mixture or compound of any two or more substances.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99 The Body of the Wood will be turned into a kind of Amalagma. 1650 ASHMOLE *Arcanum* (ed. 3) 252 Let three weights of Red Earth .. Water and Aire, well beaten, be mixt together: let an Amalgama be made like Butter, or Metalline Paste. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* I. xv. 497 The bees sometimes mix wax and propolis and make an amalgam.

3. *fig.* A complete combination of various elements. Also *attrib.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 274 They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens into one homogeneous mass; and then they divided this their amalgama into .. republics. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 187 Custom is an amalgam of sense and folly. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lvi. 210 [They] go by the familiar appellation of the amalgam name of 'Sacs and Foxes.' 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaksp. Char.* ii. 60 Touchstone's philosophy,—a choice and rich amalgam of sweet temper and untiring humour.

4. An ingredient in an amalgam; an 'alloy.'

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 315 Few men were without quackery; they had got to consider it a necessary ingredient and amalgam for truth. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scotl.* I. iii. 119 No tin or other amalgam.

Ama·lgam, *v. arch.* [a. Fr. *amalgame-r* (14th c. in Littré); f. *amalgame*: see prec. Now repl. by AMALGAMATE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To soften by combination with mercury; to alloy with mercury. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 218 The care and wo That we hadde in amalgamynge [*v.r.* almalgamynge, a malgamynge] and calcenynge Of quyksilver. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* 1652 IX. 174 They Amalgam ther Bodys wyth Mercury lyke papp. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchem.* II. iii, What is some three ounces Of gold, t' Amalgame with some six of Mercury?

†2. *intr.* To enter into combination with mercury.

1583 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. (1594) 79 If you put Mercurie therein it will amalgame with it. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 638 (R.) Quicksilver easily amalgams with metals.

3. *trans.* To coat or cover with amalgam.

1789 NICHOLSON *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 272, I pasted a piece of leather upon a thin flat piece of wood, then amalgamed its whole surface.

4. *fig.* To combine.

1827 HARE *Guesses at Tr.* II. 254 They transferred the intelligence to human forms instead of amalgaming it as we do with the material objects themselves.

Amalgamable (ămæ·lgămăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of amalgamation.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 632 (R.) A mineral body . . amalgamable with gold. 1835 *Lond. Jrnl.* 4 Feb. 33 Things not only far from incompatible, but thoroughly amalgamable.

Amalgamate (ămæ·lgămĕt), *ppl. a.* [? ad. med.L. **amalgamāt-us*, pa. pple. of *amalgamā-re*, f. *amalgama*: see AMALGAM *sb.* Used also as pa. pple. of AMALGAMATE *v.*]

1. Combined or alloyed. (Said of mercury and another metal.)

1642-7 H. MORE *Poems* 262 Nimble quicksilver that doth agree With gold . . or with what ere it be Amalgamate.

2. Combined, coalesced; *spec.* of languages (see quot. 1862).

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1346/2 The Amalgamate type, of which the classical languages are the most perfect example. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Gerald. Courtsh.* lxviii. 3, I felt self-drawn out, as man, From amalgamate false natures. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 321 Out of these [agglutinate languages] by further use, arose the 'amalgamate' languages, or those in which the original separateness of the inflexional parts can no longer be traced.

Amalgamate (ămæ·lgămeit), *v.* [f. prec., which also continues in occasional use as its pa. pple., instead of *amalgamated*.]

1. *trans.* To soften or dissolve (a metal) by combination with mercury; *hence,* to combine mercury with another metal.

1660 BOYLE *Exper. Phys. Mech.* (R.) Amalgamating mercury with a convenient proportion of pure tin. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Amalgamate,* to mix Mercury or Quicksilver with Gold, or some other noble Metal; so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Amalgamation,* The amalgamating mercury with copper is a very difficult process. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 806 The chloride of silver thus formed . . is amalgamated with the quicksilver.

2. *intr.* To enter into combination with mercury.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Amalgamation,* All metals, except iron and copper, spontaneously unite and amalgamate with mercury. 1804 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 424 On the surface of mercury a metallic film was precipitated, but did not appear to amalgamate.

3. By extension, To mix any substances so as to form a uniform compound.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* (1867) 53 Wayland . . mixed, pounded, and amalgamated the drugs.

4. *fig.* To unite together (classes, races, societies, ideas, etc.) so as to form a homogeneous or harmonious whole. (Used either of combining two elements, or one element *with* another.) a. *trans.*

1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 489 It remains to amalgamate the comptroller and auditor into one. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 239 [The Romans] were ordained by Providence to conquer and amalgamate the materials of Christendom. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 5. 157 To amalgamate Merton with Corpus Christi College. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* I. i. 63 The four sentences of the original are amalgamated into two.

b. *intr.*

1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 5 Liberty's friends thus all learn to amalgamate. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. ii. 12 These turbulent invaders had amalgamated amicably with the native race. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 31 The Celtic words in English . . have never amalgamated with it. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 200 Two banks of issue had amalgamated.

Ama·lgamated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Combined or alloyed with mercury; covered with amalgam.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. 427 The same amalgamated silk. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § xxv. 271 Placing an amalgamated copper plate upon it.

2. *fig.* Combined, united into one body.

a 1797 BURKE (T.) Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., The Birmingham branch of the Amalgamated Engineers. 1880 ADYE in *19th Cent.* 703 Why not give promotion to the . . officers in an amalgamated regimental list?

Amalgamating (ămæ·lgămeitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] *lit.* The process of alloying with mercury; *hence,* of intimately combining different elements into one. (Mostly gerundial or *attrib.*)

1753 [See AMALGAMATE *v.* 1.] 1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 301 Quicksilver . . sent over to America for the purpose of amalgamating. 1859 SEVIN *Mexico* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXX. 48 Smelting and amalgamating works.

Amalgamating (ămæ·lgămeitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Combining different elements into one, uniting.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 34 The amalgamating spirit of polytheism. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Sept., These ten offices were merged in the Albert . . a great amalgamating interest.

Amalgamation (ămæ·lgămēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. AMALGAMATE: see -ATION. Cf. mod.Fr. *amalgamation,* which may be the earlier.]

1. The softening of metals, etc. by union with mercury; the action or process of combining with mercury; and *by extension,* the intimate combination of two metals into an alloy. Often *attrib.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 268 Amalgamation is the putting together, solution, or calcination of familiar metals, by *Argentum vivum,* etc. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 474 Metals by amalgamation shall be confounded and entirely concealed within each other. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 271 For the extraction of silver from the other ores, a process termed amalgamation is employed, in which mercury is used to dissolve the metallic silver. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 808 Details of the Amalgamation Process.

b. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* *Amalgamation* is also applied, in a less proper sense, to a solution of sulphur with mercury. In this sense amalgamation amounts to the same as mollification or softening; in which sense the word is used by some ancient chemists.

2. *fig.* The action of combining distinct elements, races, associations, into one uniform whole.

1775 DE LOLME *Constit. Eng.* I. ii. (1784) 24 The amalgamation of the Saxons and Normans. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 226 The forced amalgamation of the Patriarchal tradition with the incongruous scheme of Pantheism. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 2. 45 The amalgamation of County, City, and University police into one Corps.

3. The state or condition of being united with mercury; and *by extension,* a mixture or union of metals generally.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., According to these rules, there will always be an amalgamation made. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 Bronze or hardened brass, an amalgamation, that is, of copper with tin.

4. *fig.* A homogeneous union of what were previously distinct elements, societies, etc.

1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* I. 51 The two hostile elements of which it consists have never been known to form a perfect amalgamation. 1850 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. lii. 204 Reasons . . for a close amalgamation between ecclesiastical and civil authority.

Amalgamative (ămæ·lgămeitiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. AMALGAMATE *v.*: see -IVE.] Tending to, or characterized by, amalgamation.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 632 The metropolis is a gregarious, social, or amalgamative region.

†**Ama·lgamatize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **amalgamat-* assumed stem of AMALGAMA + -IZE. An affectation of a more scholarly form than AMALGAMIZE. Cf. *dramatize, stigmatize.*] = AMALGAMIZE.

c 1610 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* (Spedding) III. 813 Quest. touching Minerals:—Sublimation; Precipitation; Amalgamatizing, or turning into a soft body; Vitrification.

Amalgamator (ămæ·lgămeitəɹ). Rarely -er. [f. AMALGAMATE *v.*: see -OR, -ER.] One who, or that which, amalgamates: *spec.* a. One who arranges an amalgamation between public companies; b. The apparatus used for extracting silver from its ore by combining it with mercury.

1838 P. PARLEY *Tales ab. Christm.* xxxii. 293 A great blazy fire . . the amalgamater of the age and sex. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 156 The professional amalgamators who conduct the negotiations. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 807 The amalgamators . . are usually cast-iron pans.

Ama·lgamed, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. AMALGAM *v.* + -ED.] Coated with amalgam.

1789 NICHOLSON *Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 265 The cylinder was then excited by applying an amalgamed leather.

Ama·lgaming, *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The process of forming amalgams.

c 1386 & 1827. [See AMALGAM *v.*]

†**Ama·lgamiza·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] = AMALGAMATION.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Amalgamation,* This shews the general method of amalgamizations.

†**Ama·lgamize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AMALGAM *sb.* + -IZE.] To reduce to a soft mass; *esp.* to soften or alloy with mercury.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 2/2 Take Persickernells . . and amalgamize the same verye well til it be like a salve. 1674 GODFREY *Inj. & Abus. Physic* 39 Having Amalgamiz'd many pounds worth of Gold with Mercury.

†**Ama·lgamized,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Reduced to a soft mass.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 5/2 The whyte of one Egge, and oyle of Poppyes, amalgamized with water.

†**Ama·lgamy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AMALGAM, by form-assoc. with *-y* in *alchemy, pharmacy,* or -GAMY in *poly-gamy,* etc.] Amalgamating process or action.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 525 Foote deemed the crimes and follies of individuals convertible into advantage by the amalgamy of wit.

Amalic (ămæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἀμαλ-ός* weak, feeble + -IC.] In *Amalic acid*: $C_4(CH_3)_4N_4O_7 + H_2O$, a product of the decomposition of caffeine by chlorine; so named from its feeble acid reaction.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 161 Amalic acid . . with baryta, potash, and soda, forms compounds of a deep violet colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 705 Amalic acid . . stains the skin pink.

Amall, variant of AMEL, *Obs.*, enamel.

Amamon, obs. form of AMOMUM.

†**Ama·nd,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *āmandā-re* to send away, f. *ā* = *ab-* off + *mandā-re* to order.] To send off, dismiss.

?*a* 1600 *MS. Rawl.* No. 437, 11 (Halliw.) Opinion guideth least, and she by faction Is quite amanded. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. 15 Who . . was amanded, and sent Prisoner to Shrewesburie. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Prag. Jesuit* 64, I will amand . . thee to some vast and horrid Desert. 1795 WYTHE *Decisions* 86 A court of equity which would rather amand the plaintiff to his remedy at common Law.

Amand, *sb. Sc. Law.* See AMENDS.

†**Amanda·tion.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *āmandātiōn-em* a sending away, n. of action f. *āmandā-re*: see prec.] The action of sending off or dismissing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Amandation,* a sending away, or removal. 1755 JOHNSON, *Amandation,* the act of sending on a message or employment.

Amandin(e (ămæ·ndin). [a. Fr. *amandine*; f. *amande* almond + -IN(E.] a. An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds. b. A kind of cold cream prepared from the same.

1845 *Bachel. of Albany* (1848) 123 Explaining that the candles were 'patent amandines.' 1861 SALA *Tw. Round Clock* 197 They would want you to buy amandine for your hands, kalydor for your hair.

Amandine, obs. form of ALMANDINE.

Amang, obs. and north. dial. form of AMONG.

Amanitine (æmănəi·təin). [f. Gr. *ἀμανῖτ-αι* a sort of fungi, mentioned by Dioscorides + -INE.] The active narcotic principle of poisonous fungi.

1847 in CRAIG. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 248 When extracted by water and alcohol, a brown solid substance called amanitine is obtained. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 302 Harnack has found in the red fungus which yields muscarine another alkaloid which he terms amanitine.

†**Ama·nse,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ámansumi-an,** ? **ámansi-an,** 2-3 **amansi-en, amansi,** 4 **amonsi.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + *mánsum* familiar, intimate + *-i-an* verbal formative; *lit.* to dis-familiarize, to put out of intimacy. (Has been erroneously said to be derived from *somnung, samnung,* congregation.) The contraction to *amansi-an* app. began in OE. as one MS. of Cnut's *Secular Laws* has pa. pple. *ámánsod* = *ámánsumod.*] To excommunicate, anathematize.

c 800 BÆDA iv. § 17 (Bosw.) We amansumiaþ mid heortan & mid muþe ða ðe hi amansumedan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Amansed beo þe mon þe sunne-dei nulle iloken. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1307 Heo were ifurn of prestes muþe Amansed. 1297 R. GLOUC. 474 He amansede alle thulke, that such vnriȝt adde ido. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* 196 To extredite and amonsi al That lafful men doth robbi.

†**Ama·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 1 **amansumod.** [see prec.] Excommunicated, anathematized.

c 1000 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* § 67 (Bosw.) Gif hwá ámánsodne [*MS.* B. ámánsumodne] oððe útlahne hæbbe and healde. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2101 And tine mix maumeȝ alle beon amansed.

†**Ama·nsing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ámánsumung,** 3 **amanzinge, manzinge.** [f. *ámánsumian* AMANSE + -ING¹.] Excommunication, anathema.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vii. 12 Besmiten mid þære ámánsumunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Þanne ssel he keste his greate manzinge as þe heȝe bissop . . þe ilke amanzinge sel by ope alle þo volke þet ssole by a left half.

†**A·mant.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amant* lover:—L. *amantem,* pr. pple. of *amā-re* to love.] A lover, partisan.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de Worde 1515) 107 The nyght before eyther Johans appeyred to theyr amantes.

Amanue·nse, *v.* To act as an amanuensis, to write from dictation.

1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Place Bk.* Ser. II. 359 Brought up to the trade of copying books or rather of amanuensing.

Amanuensis (ămæ·niu¡e·nsis). Pl. **-es** (īz). [L. (in Suetonius) adj. used subst., f. denominative phrase *a manu* a secretary, short for *servus a manu* + *-ensis* belonging to.] One who copies or writes from the dictation of another.

1619 SCLATER *Expos. Thess.* (1627) I. To Reader 6 An Amanuensis to take my Dictates. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. II Allowing him six or seven amanuenses to write out his dictates. 1714 *Spect.* No. 617 ¶ 4 Our Friend . . by the help of his Amanuensis, took down all their Names. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 446 Cæsar could dictate to three amanuenses together. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. 38 For many years after their marriage, she acted as his amanuensis.

†**Ama·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **amyrr-an,** 1-2 **amerr-an,** 2-5 **amerr-e(n,** 3-5 **amer,** 3-5 **amærr-e, amarr-e.** [f. A- *pref.* 1 intens. + MAR, OE. *merr-an, myrr-an,* to spoil, destroy.] To destroy, spoil, mar, squander; hurt, injure.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 1 Dæs andwearða wela amerþ and læt ða men. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 14 Ða he hiȝ hæfde ealle amyrrede. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ða he

hyo hæfde ealle amerde. 1205 LAYAM. 19469 Ne mihte heo . . mid hare strengðe : þene wal amærre. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* Prol. 15 Thus tales me troblid . . And amarride my mynde. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1307 He ran with a drawe swerde . . And all hys goddys ther he amerrede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 253 Not a litle mevid, & amarryd in mynde.

‖ **Amaracus** (ămæ·răkŭs). Adapted in 5 as amarac. [L. *amāra-cus*, a. Gr. *ἀμάρακος*, applied to same plant.] An aromatic plant, the Dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamnus*), by some made the type of a distinct genus (*Amaracus*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1017 Eke amarac and other fresshed floures. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 92 That Amaracus or Marjeram which they call the Phrygian. 1830 TENNYSON *Œnone* 95 Violet, amaracus, and asphodel.

†**Amara·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀμάραντ-os* (see AMARANT(H) + -AL¹.] Unfading, everlasting.

1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* Postsc. 56 A Kingdom that Is apthartal, amiantal, Amarantall.

Amarant(h (æ·mărænt, -ænþ). Also 6–7 amaranthe. [a. Fr. *amarante*, f. L. *amarant-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμάραντ-os*, used as name of a flower, but properly adj. 'everlasting,' f. *ἀ* not + **μαραντ-os* fading, corruptible, f. *μαρ-αν-* stem of *μαραίν-ειν* to wither, decay (root *mar-*, *mor-* die). Long used in the L. form *amarantus*, corruptly written (by form-assoc. with *polyanthus*, etc.) *amaranthus*, as if containing the Gr. *ἄνθos* flower; *amarant* (now commonly *amaranth*) being at first only poetic.]

1. An imaginary flower reputed never to fade; a fadeless flower (as a poetic conception). Also *attrib.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 285 Vpon her head shee ware Of amaranthes a crowne. *c* 1630 — *Wks.* 1711, 17/1 Th' immortal amaranthus. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 149 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 353 Thir Crowns inwove with Amarant and Gold, Immortal Amarant. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 274 His laurels are entwined with the amaranths of righteousness. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* St. Barn., The genial amarant wreath to wear.

2. A genus of ornamental plants (*Amarantus*, N.O. *Amarantaceæ*) with coloured foliage, of which the Prince's Feather and Love-lies-bleeding are species.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 22 Amaranthus of Pliny . . is rather a purple eare then a floure. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 258 The hearbe called purple veluet flower, or Amaranthus. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 45 Sad Amaranthus, in whose purple gore Me seemes I see Amintas wretched fate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 512 (R.) Some Plants Blood-Red, Stalke and Leafe, and all; as Amaranthus. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Amaranthus*, Flower Gentle, called by some, Princes Feathers. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 207 The Crested Amaranth . . is commonly called Cock's-comb. 1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 510 Amaranths grow in crowds or singly.

3. A purple colour, being that of the foliage of *Amarantus*.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdlv/4 One amarant and green Mantua and Petticoat. 1858 PLANCHÉ *Fairy Tales* 74 Her dress was of amaranth satin.

4. **Globe Amaranth**: *Gomphrena globosa* (N.O. *Amarantaceæ*).

5. **Yellow Amaranth**: A composite plant (*Helichrysum Stœchas*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 23 The herbe . . called of Galene amaranthus . . hath a little white branche . . the tope is al yelowe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 89 *Ageratum Aurelia* . . of some *Amaranthus Luteus*. 1731 BAILEY, *Amarantus luteus*, flower maudlin, or baltazar with a yellow flour. 1875 MISS BIRD *Hawaii* 134 Roses, pohas, yellow amaranth.

Amarant(h)aceous (æ·mărĕntē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of amarant(h.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 408/1 *Celosia*, a genus of amarantaceous plants. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amarantaceous*, and *Amaranthaceous*.

Amarant(h)ad (æmăræ·ntăd). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AD.] A plant of the N.O. *Amarantaceæ*, an ally of the genus Amarant(h.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 244 *Celosia*, a genus of amaranthads.

Amarant(h)ine (æmăræ·ntin, -þin), *a.*; in Milton amarantin. [f. AMARANT(H + -INE; in mod.L. *amarantinus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to amarant(h, of everlasting flowers, fadeless.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 78 Thir blissful Bowrs Of Amarantin Shade. 1713 SWIFT *Caden. & Van.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 8 She plucks in heav'n's high bow'rs A sprig of amaranthine flow'rs. 1858 LONGF. *The Two Angels* viii, The angel with the amaranthine wreath, Pausing, descended.

2. Fadeless, immortal, undying.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 164 Hope Plucks amaranthine joys from bowers of bliss. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 240 To bloom for ever in amaranthine loveliness.

3. Amarant(h-coloured.

1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 15 Promontories of coppery cloud which bounded a green and pellucid expanse in the western sky; amaranthine glosses came over them.

Amarant(h)oid (æmăræ·ntoid, -þoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling amarant(h. **B.** *sb.* An ally of amarant(h.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 357 Make hot Beds for your tender annual Flowers . . such as Amaranthus's, Amaranthoides. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amaranthoid*.

Amaraunt, obs. form of EMERALD.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1470 Amaraun3 & amaffised stones.

†**Ama·ricate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *amāricāt-* ppl. stem of *amāricā-re* to make bitter, f. *amārus* bitter.] To embitter, irritate.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* P 80. 47 How doth Opium amaricate?

Amarine (ămē·ərəin), *sb. Chem.* [f. L. *amār-us* bitter + -INE⁴.] A name proposed for various bitter vegetable principles; *spec.* applied to the alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2$) resulting from the action of ammonia on essence of bitter almonds, which has also been called BENZOLINE.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 77 *Amarine*, a name given by some to the bitter principle of vegetables. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 162 Amarine becomes strongly electrical by friction.

†**A·marine,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 amerine. [f. L. *amār-us* bitter + -INE¹. Cf. med.L. *amarina*, a morello cherry.] Bitter, sour.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 440 The Amerine Apples doe keepe good long, whereas the honie Apples will abide no time.

†**Ama·ritude.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *amaritude*:—L. *amāritūdo* bitterness, f. *amār-us* bitter.] Bitterness.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 Thou haste absorbed me and reclosed in the grete see of amarytude. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 18/1 Adde thervnto a little Suger, that heereby the amaritude may somewhat be diminished. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 576 With much more bleeding amaritude of spirit. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morbus Angl.* (J.) What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ama·rous,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *amār-us* bitter + -OUS.] 'Bitter, sharp, froward, hard to be appeased, spightful, sour.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**Ama·rstled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* ? Stuffed full.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXIX. 111 Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye, ichot thart a-marstled in to the mawe.

†**Ama·rtyr,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 11 + MARTYR, ME. *martr-en.*] To martyr.

?*a* 1300 *MS. Laud* No. 108. 165 (Halliw.) And amartrede so thane holie man.

†**Ama·rulence.** *Obs.*⁻° [f. next: see -NCE.] 'Bitterness.' J.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

†**Ama·rulent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *amārulent-us*, f. *amār-us* bitter: see -ULENT.] Full of bitterness.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* (1836) 181 Al other pleasures and delightes of this life set a parte as amarulent and bitter. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amarulent*, very bitter, spightful, envious. 1742 BAILEY, *Amarulent*, bitter, froward.

†**Ama·rvel,** *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 amerveil(e, -vail(e, 5 -veyl(le, -vel, amarvail(e, -vel, admerveyll(e, -vayll(e, 5–6 amervayl(le. [a. OFr. *amerveillie-r*, earlier *émerveillier*, *esmerveillier*, to strike with wonder, f. *es-*:—L. *ex-*, out, utterly + *merveiller* to surprise, f. *merveille* wonder, marvel :—L. *mirābilia*. The prefix *a-* was subseq. erroneously refashioned as *ad-* in MFr., which was also introduced into Eng. by Caxton: see ADMERVEYLLE and AD-.] To strike or fill with wonder; almost always in the passive, To be surprised, astonished.

a 1330 *Sire Degarré* 1046 The Fader amerueiled wes Whi his swerd was point les. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3857 Many were ameruailed of here dou3ti dedes. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 1694 He was amerveld of that syght. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xv. (1554) 31 a, As he that was amerueyled in his thought. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxxvii. 392 He was amarvailede of her fairenesse. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxvi, The knightes . . Amarueled were of it doutelesse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 218/1 Thenne were they admerueylled of the beaute of the reson. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 100 Arthur . . mette wyth much people . . whereof he was gretly ameruayled.

Amaryllid (æmări·lid). *Bot.* [a. L. *amaryllid-* stem of AMARYLLIS.] A plant of the same order as the genus *Amaryllis*; an amaryllidaceous plant.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 Amaryllids show themselves in countless numbers in Brazil. 1880 S. HIBBERD in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. I. 412/2 The daffodils of the garden are amaryllids; and between these and lily-worts there is a world of difference.

Amaryllidaceous (æmări·lidē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Amaryllidaceæ*, a Nat. Ord. of plants, of which Amaryllis, Narciss, and Snowdrop are examples.

1837 W. HERBERT *Amaryllidaceæ* 5 Newly introduced Amaryllidaceous plants. 1866 T. MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 48 Amaryllis, the type of the amaryllidaceous family.

Amaryllideous (æ·mărili·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] = prec.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 The genuine Amaryllideous genera *Phycella* and *Placea*.

‖ **Amaryllis** (æmări·lis). *Bot.* [adopted by Linnæus, from L. *Amaryllis*, a. Gr. *Ἀμαρυλλίs*, name of a country-girl in Theocritus, Ovid, and Virgil.] A genus of autumn-flowering bulbous plants, typical of the N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, species of which are cultivated as garden or hot-house flowers; applied also by florists to allied genera.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XVIII. 246 *Amaryllis*; known by its superior, bell-shaped corolla of six petals. 1834 PRINGLE *Afric. Sketches* VI. 209 The large purple flowers of a species of amaryllis. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* IV, Here and there, on sandy beaches A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew. 1866 T. MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 48 Most of the plants called *Amaryllis* in gardens are now referred to *Hippeastrum*.

†**Ama·sked,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. MASK *v.* with A- *pref.* 11 or ?6.] Covered with a mask; blindfolded.

a 1571 JEWEL *Holy Script.*, Philosophy is darke, Astrology is dark, and Geomatry is darke. The professors thereof oftentimes runne amasket: they leese themselues, and wander they know not whither. 1697 *Let. in MS. Lansd.* No. 1033. 2 (Halliw.) To go a masked, To wander or be bewildered.

Amass (ămæ·s), *v.* [a. Fr. *amasse-r* (12th c.) f. *à* to + *masser*, f. *masse* MASS.]

1. *gen.* To collect into a mass or masses, to heap together, pile up, collect. †a. things material. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Trial of Wits* VI. (1596) 83 The water, with which the other elements are amassed. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 26 By the joyning of his Hands together, he doth amasse them into one. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 196 They are amass'd into Balls, Lumps, or Nodules. 1775 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 256 [Ice] by being collected and amassed into a large body is thus preserved.

b. things immaterial. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 177 This last lesson, in which hee amasses and gathers all his former Doctrine. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* VII. (1657) 123 That ridiculous pack of heresies amassed by the Council of Constance. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 177 With what severity of judgement, has Virgil amassed all these circumstances. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* VIII. 311 By amassing to a prodigious height the evidences of sanctity.

c. men, troops, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. to *mass.*)

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. 1687, 415 Why they had amassed such Swarms of the People. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 7 Cromwell had amass'd togither a numerous Body of Rebels. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* 12 Lady Granville and the dowager Strafford have their At-home's and amass company. 1802 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 309 Her gallant Stuart here amass'd from far The veteran legions of the Georgian war.

2. *intr.* To gather, assemble. *arch.*

1572 O. KING in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) X. 276 The soldiers were amassing from all parts of Spain. 1881 D. ROSSETTI *Bal. & Sonn.* 181 Billowing skies that scatter and amass.

3. *esp.* To heap up for oneself, collect, or accumulate as one's own. Said of wealth and resources of all kinds. (The earliest, now the ordinary sense.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 14 Peple that will suffer payne and trauaylle . . for to amasse grete tresours. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* f v b, Erthely good that he hath gadred and amassed. *a* 1546 SURREY *Eccles.* iii. (R.) The heire shall waste the whourded gold amassed with muche payne. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 P 4 [He] had amassed to himself such stores of knowledge. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 385 Amassing gold, and gath'ring naval stores. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. II. 228 The great sums of money which his father had amassed. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* IV. 84 Addison amassed as much as three folios of manuscript materials before he began his 'Spectator.' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* IV. 44 He has been able to amass a fortune.

†**Ama·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *amasse*, f. *amasser*: see prec. Cf. mod.Fr. *amas.*] A gathering, accumulation, collection; a massing of forces.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 120 At Eureux then I made my chiefe amasse, And found I had full seauen hundred speares. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 20 This great Amass of Eloquence. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 25 This Pillar is nothing in effect, but a medly, or an amasse of all the precedent Ornaments. 1734 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 246 An Amass of Heterogeneous Parts diffused in the Æther.

Amassable (amæ·săb'l), *a. rare.* [f. AMASS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being amassed.

Mod. A sum not so easily amassable in those days.

Amassed (ămæ·st), *ppl. a.* [f. AMASS *v.* + -ED.] Gathered into a mass, accumulated, massed.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 117 Shells amassed together into great Stones. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation*, All the Taste and Smell of its amassed Simple. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 49 Gold in heaps amast. 1881 in *Jrnl. Educ.* 35/2 Amassed riches serve or sway every man.

Amasser (ămæ·səɹ). [f. AMASS *v.* + -ER¹.] One who amasses; an accumulator.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 289 The great Amasser of this . . useful Curiosity. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 355 The amasser of colossal wealth.

Amassing (ămæ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMASS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of heaping up or accumulating. (Mostly gerundial.)

1674 COLES, An Amassing, *Coacervatio.* 1716 BP. OF EXE *Charge* 7 Aug. 5 There is little need of amassing the Passages together. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 279 His ruling passion was amassing state papers.

Amassment (ămæ·smĕnt). [a. OFr. *amassement*, f. *amasser*: see AMASS *v.* and -MENT.] The action of amassing; an accumulation into a mass.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 76 An amassment of imaginary conceptions, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. 10 A mere amassment of what others have written. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. I. 273 That famous amassment of troops.

Amaster: see AMAISTER *v. Obs.*

Amasthenic (æmăsþe·nik), *a. rare*⁻°. [improp. for *hamasthenic*, f. Gr. *ἅμα* together + *σθέν-os* strength + -IC.] = AMACRATIC.

1859 in WORCESTER.

†**Amate** (ămē·t), *v.*¹ *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OFr. *amate-r*, and *amati-r*, f. *à* to + *mater*, *matir*, f. *mat* dejected, downcast. Obs. bef. 1700, but used by Lytton (as archaic) and Keats.] To dismay, daunt, dishearten, cast down.

c 1320 *Bevis of Hampt.*, There myght men sorow see Amatud that there had be. 1530 PALSGR. 421 [see also 633], I amate, I forwery or astonisshe, *Jamatte.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 14 All mirth was amated. *a* 1586

SIDNEY *Ps.* cxxix, Terror shall your mindes amate. **1611** COTGR., *Matter*, to quell, mate, amáte; subdue, pull vnder, take lower. **1642** CHARLES I *Answ. Declar.* 19 May 3 The great labour and skill hath beene used to amate and affright Our good Subjects. **1693** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 79 *Amate*, to discourage or daunt. *a* **1821** KEATS *Rem.* I. 12 (1848) A half-blown flow'ret which cold blasts amate. **1843** LYTTON *Last of Bar.* II. iii. 136 It amates me much, .. that thou leavest the court in this juncture.

† Ama·te, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 intens. + MATE *v.*] To be a fellow or mate to; to be a match for, to match, equal.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 34 Many a iolly paramoure, The which them did in modest wise amate. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 128 To amate and equall even true selfedeniall.

† Ama·te, *a. Obs.*; also amat. [a. OFr. *amat* overwhelmed, beaten down, f. *amater* or *amatir*: see AMATE *v.*[1]] Overwhelmed, dejected, dismayed.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 294 Beth ryht [*pr.* ryth] ware he make you not amat. **1430** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, Awhaped and a mate, Comfortles of any creature. **1558** W. FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 95 Being blanked, as one all amate.

† Ama·ted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AMATE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Dismayed, overwhelmed, confounded.

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1874) 15 He that tamed monsters, stoode amated at beauties ornaments. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xii. 197 Stood husht and still, amated and amased. **1656** TRAPP *Expos. Matt.* x. 19 (1868) 154/1 Demosthenes .. was .. sometimes so amated that he had not a word to say.

Amateriali·stic *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀ privative + MATERIALISTIC.] Opposed to (philosophic) materialism.

1878 J. FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 33 It is intensely amaterialistic for us to speak of the table as if it had some objective existence.

Amates, obs. form of AMETHYST.

Amateur (æ·mătə·ɪ, æ·mătiūəɪ). [a. Fr. *amateur* ad. L. *amātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *amā-re* to love. Occ. pron. as Fr.; often with (ə) for Fr. *eu*; some who say (iū) still keep the stress on last syllable. So with the derivatives.]

1. One who loves or is fond *of*; one who has a taste for anything.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* 268 The President will be left with his train of feeble Amateurs. *a* **1797** BURKE (T.) Those who are the greatest amateurs or even professors of revolutions. **1801** MISS EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* xiv. (1832) 266 The whole boxing corps and gentlemen amateurs crowded to behold the spectacle. **1817** CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 40 The amateurs of a superficial philosophy. **1863** MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* 89, I am no amateur of these melons.

2. One who cultivates anything as a pastime, as distinguished from one who prosecutes it professionally; hence, sometimes used disparagingly, as = dabbler, or superficial student or worker.

c **1803** REES *Cycl.*, *Amateur*, in the Arts, is a foreign term introduced and now passing current amongst us, to denote a person understanding, and loving or practising the polite arts of painting, sculpture, or architecture, without any regard to pecuniary advantage. **1807** *Edin. Rev.* X. 461 It was not likely that an amateur .. should convict these astronomers of gross ignorance. **1827–39** DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 15 Not amateurs, gentlemen, as we are, but professional men. **1882** *Boy's Own Paper* IV. 807 Our amateurs are improving, and the interval between them and the professionals is growing beautifully less.

b. Often prefixed (in apposition) to another designation, as *amateur painter, amateur gardener.*

1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 101 Amateur purchasers do not, in the long run, make a profit. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 38 He's a sort of amateur gentleman.

3. Hence *attrib.* almost *adj.* Done by amateurs. Cf. *amateur gardener* with *amateur gardening.*

1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* II. iii. 84 Not merely a subject for amateur discussion. **1849** SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccles. Biogr.* (ed. 2) I. 442 The evening closed with amateur theatricals. **1862** HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 64 The getting-up of an amateur play. **1882** *St. Nicholas* II. 717 Amateur Newspapers. **1882** *Boy's Own Paper* IV. 415 Amateur running records.

Amateurish (æ·mătiūəɹiʃ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Such as characterizes an amateur rather than a professional worker; having the faults or deficiencies of amateur work.

1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* III. i. 6 Fond of pictures, in a frivolous amateurish kind of way. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x. 72 He goes in a condescending amateurish way, into the city. **1868** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 12 As a work of literary art it is what painters call 'amateurish.' **1881** *Athenæum* No. 2810, 310/3 Written in a more amateurish style.

Amateu·rishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an amateurish manner.

1882 *Jrnl. Educ.* No. 155. 171 Those .. who dabbled amateurishly in useful work.

Amateu·rishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amateurish; the appearance of being an amateur, and not a professional worker.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 11 Making allowances for a certain amateurishness which time will cure. **1881** *Standard* 9 May, The amateurishness of the gentleman and the self-consciousness of the lady.

Amateurism (æ·mătiūəriz'm). [f. AMATEUR + -ISM.] The characteristic practice of an amateur.

1868 *Tomahawk* 5 Dec., Amateurism is the curse of the nineteenth century. **1882** *Field* 7 Oct. 506 [Either] to keep within the bounds of honest amateurism, or turn professional.

Amateurship (æ·mătiūəɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The quality or character of an amateur; a. of being fond of, having a liking for, something; b. of dabbling in matters for which one has no professional training, dilettantism.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* Wks. 1862 IX. 106 The cool and cowardly spirit of amateurship in which the Roman .. sat looking down upon the bravest of men .. mangling each other for his recreation. **1834** MISS EDGEWORTH *Helen* II. 2 Horace [thinking] most of himself and his amateurship **1875** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. v. 100 Napoleon III indulged in .. a dangerous kind of amateurship. He had a taste for amateur generalship.

† Ama·ting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AMATE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of dismaying, casting down, or quelling.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 373 This doctrine is of great vse to the amating of this humor, which is the very height of pride.

† Ama·ting, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AMATE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Dismaying, daunting.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. xxii. 238 Vpon their faces pale well might you note A thousand signes of hart amating feare.

† Ama·tion. *Obs.*–° [ad. L. *amātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *amāre* to love.] 'Wanton loue.' Cockeram 1623.

Amatist, amatites, obs. forms of AMETHYST.

Amative (æ·mătiv), *a.* [f. L. *amāt-* ppl. stem of *amā-re* to love + -IVE, as if ad. L. **amātīvus*.] Disposed to loving.

1636 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempl. Mort.* 33 [The soul's] amative vertues unite her to God. *a* **1678** WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 174 The affectionate and amatiue powers. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii. (1876) 32 Amative and combative organs small—a general want of healthy animalism.

Amativeness (æ·mătivnės). *Phren.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Propensity to love, or sexual passions.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 9 In the nomenclature of the propensities .. I have therefore adopted amativeness, like destructiveness. **1828** COMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 5 Amativeness is a feeling obviously necessary to the continuance of the species. **1869** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 210 The Satyrs .. retain their natural amativeness.

† Amato·rculist. *Obs.*–° [f. L. *amātōrcul-us* a pitiful lover, dim. of *amātor* + -IST.] 'A trifling sweetheart, a general lover.' Bailey 1731; whence in J.

Amatorial (æmătō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *amātōri-us* pertaining to a lover + -AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to a lover, or to love-making.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 66 The fourth and last by Venus governed, Is called the Fury amatoriall. **1774** T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. 118 Epigrams, amatorial verses, and poems. **1829** JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 271 Various amatorial and caressing language. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 308 The amatorial poet even designates the spots hallowed by his passion.

2. Epithet of the oblique muscles of the eyes, 'which give them a cast sideways, and assist in that particular look by some called *ogling*.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1751.

Amato·rially (æmătō·riăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an amatorial manner.

a **1859** WORCESTER cites DARWIN.

Amato·rian, *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *amātōri-us* + -AN.] Amatorial, amatory.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith*, Wks. 1787 II. 456 After the manner of Horace's Lusory or Amatorian Odes. [Not in Johnson's Dict.]

† Amato·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Relating to love, amatory.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 40 This root had an amatorious propertie to win loue. **1603** — *Plutarch's Mor.* 27 These and such like amatorious words. **1649** MILTON *Eikonokl.* 12 The vaine amatorious Poem of Sir Philip Sidneys *Arcadia.*

Amatory (æ·mătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *amātōri-us* of or pertaining to *amātor* a lover.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lover, to love-making, or to sexual love generally.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 183/1 When any person hath eaten any amatorye fascinations. **1772** SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.* Pref. 11 The form of those little amatory poems. **1846** H. ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 109 The urn contained the ashes of some amatory poet. **1858** THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXII. (1878) 175 To say that she confessed this amatory sentiment.

B. *sb.* A love-potion, a philtre. [L. *amatōrium*.]

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 615 Magicke vanities, Exorcismes, Incantations, Amatories. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 268 Exorcisms, and incantations, and amatories. **1721** BAILEY, *Amatory*, a philter to cause love. [Not in JOHNSON.]

† Amau·grey, *prep. Obs.* [a. OFr. *à mal gré, à maugré*, more common in Fr. and Eng. without *a-*: see MAUGRE.] In spite of, despite.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 52 He schal consente in his witt .. wole he nyle he, amaugrey his heed.

‖ **Amaurosis** (æmŏrō·sis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀμαυρό-ειν* to darken, f. *ἀμαυρ-ός* dark, dim.] Partial or total loss of sight arising from disease of the optic nerve, usually without external change in the eye.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Amaurosis, gutta serena*, a disease in the eyes, viz. when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlix/4 Forerunner of an Amaurosis or Gutta Serena. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 81 Thick serene opacity, thicker than amaurosis. **1876** *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806/3 An attack of amaurosis had suspended his labours.

Amaurotic (æmŏrɒ·tik), *a. Med.* [f. prec., as if ad. Gr. **ἀμαυρωτικ-ός*.] Affected with amaurosis.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 78 There is moreover something very characteristic in the appearance of an amaurotic eye. **1839–47** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 722/1 After a time he became amaurotic and comatose.

† Amay·, *v. Obs.* [a. ONFr. *amaier* = OFr. *esmaier* (whence also Eng. form *esmay*; cf. Pr. *esmaiar*, It. *smagare*), f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + *-magare*, according to Diez, ad. OHG. *magan, -en*, to be powerful or strong: see DISMAY.] *trans.* and *refl.* To dismay.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 485 Þou ne miȝt noȝt me amaye. *c* **1425** *Seven Sages* (P.) 1536 Sire, ne amay the nouȝt. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 142 Lordes, esmaye you nothyng.

† Amaye·d, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Dismayed.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1748 His knyghtis amayed buth. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 641 Whereof ertow .. þanne amayed? **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 110 Wherein he wold ride amaied.

Amaze (ămē·ɪz), *v.*; also, 3–7 amase. [f. A- *pref.* 1 ? intensive + MAZE.]

† 1. To put out of one's wits; to stun or stupefy, as by a blow on the head; to infatuate, craze. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Ancr. R.* 270 Nis he witterlich amased & ut of his witte. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. xii, It was no wonder that I was amazed, My herte and minde she had so tane in cure. **1530** PALSGR. 421/1 You will amase hym with beatyng of hym thus aboute the heed. He was so amased with the stroke that he was redy to fall downe. **1553** UDALL *Roister Doister* IV. vii, To be amased with the smoke. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 44 The Lord .. smote him to the ground, and amazed him.

† 2. To drive one to his wit's end, bewilder, perplex. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. ii. III. (1640) 70 They dull and amaze the understanding of the unlearned. **1603** DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xi. 136 Let not the Beames, that Greatnesse doth reflect, Amaze thy Hopes. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 135 The Snow amazeth them, and, dazzling their eyes, causeth them presently to fall. **1642** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxix, That which well amazen may The wisest man and puzzle evermore.

† 3. To overcome with sudden fear or panic; to fill with consternation, terrify, alarm. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 421/1, I amase, I fray sodenly, *Jesgare.* **1603** DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 27 Though they to one be ten, Be not amazed. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 109 The sight of any shadow amazes the fish. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. ii. 35 Besides it is the Duty of a Preacher to amaze a Sinner.

4. To overwhelm with wonder, to astound or greatly astonish.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 634 Crystal eyne, Whose full perfection all the world amazes. **1766** H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1859) II. 9 You amaze me greatly—is this all the notice and care they take of such a treasure? **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 185 Would startle the sensitive, and even amaze the incredulous. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 A young man, whose eccentric career was destined to amaze Europe.

† 5. *refl.* To bewilder, puzzle, or drive oneself stupid. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 357, I amaze me. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 98, I might easily amaze my self, and tire you in a relation of them. *a* **1678** MARVELL *Poems* Wks. 1776 III. 412 How vainly men themselves amaze, To win the palm, the oak, or bays.

6. *intr.* To be astounded or stupefied. *arch.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 240 It would so make the chast eares amaze. **1593** PEELE *Edw. I*, 79 Madam, amaze not. **1875** B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. II. 5 Eye is blinded, ear amazes. *Ibid.* IV. i. II. 236 Men amaze thereat.

Amaze (ămē·ɪz), *sb.* [f. the vb.] = AMAZEMENT. (*Amaze* and *a maze* were often identified.)

† 1. Loss of one's wits, mental stupefaction, craze. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, To gape and loke as it were in a mase. **1586** LUPTON *Thousand Notable Things* (1675) 281 The gentleman was stricken in amaze, fell sick, and died.

† 2. Bewilderment, mental confusion. *Obs.*

1593–1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 52 Heaving the lead in fourteene fathoms, wee had ground, which put us all into a maze. **1616** *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 351, I was in amaze, and knew not what to do. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* II. 38 Soon our joy is turn'd Into perplexity and new amaze. **1754** MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 278 Our god-daughter is pretty well, still in a whirl and an amaze.

† 3. Loss of presence of mind through terror, panic. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* E viij, What forme most terrour and amaze will show. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius's L. Countr. Wars* 811 Thus once more brought into an amaze, they fled absolutely. *a* **1703** POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 97 Strike the affrighted nations with a wild amaze. **1718** POPE *Iliad* V. 35 Struck with amaze and shame, the Trojan crew Or slain or fled, the sons of Dares view. **1766** GOLDSMITH *Vic. Wakef.* xi. (1857) 63 The whole rout was in amaze.

4. Extreme astonishment, wonder. (Now chiefly poetical, AMAZEMENT being usual in prose.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (1868) 251 A Cathedrall Church, the very Maiestie whereoff, stroke them into a maze. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 246 His faces owne margent did coate such amazes, That all eyes saw his eies inchanted with gazes. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. v. 100 An amaze, that the besieged should continue in such an height of resolution. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* IV. iii. 58 With pleasure and amaze, I stand transported! **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 64 She stood all in Amaze, and look'd at me from Top to Toe. **1880** HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* V. 85 He stared at Ford in even more amaze than anger.

Amazed (ămē·ɪzd), *ppl. a.* [f. AMAZE *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Driven stupid; stunned or stupefied, as by a blow; out of one's wits. *Obs.*

c **1230** *Ancr. R.* 284 Nai, seiðsum amased þing. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 21, I wot neuer, what I am .. But muse as he, that

were amased. 1447 Bokenham *Lyvys of Seyntys* 14 As a man amasyd he sodeynly dede abreyde. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 9 Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hym vtterly amased and num. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 491 She strake hir head so hard against the wall, that she fell downe amazed. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 20 The other gave Starcuterus such a blow, that he stood a great while amazed. 1683 Lady Russell *Lett.* I. v. 14 A woman amazed with grief. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 109 Sudden they seize th' amaz'd defenceless prize.

†2. Bewildered, confounded, confused, perplexed. Of things: Thrown into confusion. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 199 Thei were so a-masid that thei wiste not what to do. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 249 The poore, amased, and desolate commons of this Realme. 1598 Yong *Diana* 215 One, that is amazed in minde, Not knowing whether he doth dreame or no. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv. 207 All his studies amazed. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* I. xxvii. 343 The contradiction is multiplyed and the labyrinths more amazed.

†3. Struck with sudden terror; terror-stricken, terrified, alarmed. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 383 Be ye no thyng amased [*v. r.* amazed, a-mased, amasud]. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, To the kinge she ran So amased in her mortall wo. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xx. 41 When the men of Israel turned againe, the men of Beniamin were amased. 1640 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 67 Amazed not so much for her own as for her children's preservation.

4. Lost in wonder or astonishment.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 With woonder amazed. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 220, I am amazed at your passionate words. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* Pref. 16 Admiring and glorifying God as he stands amazed. 1782 Cowper *J. Gilpin* xli, The callender, amazed to see His neighbour in such trim. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 741 We are utterly amazed at the offices which have been performed .. by the animalcula.

Amazedly (ămē·zĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In amazed manner; with stupidity, bewilderment, consternation (*obs.*); with astonishment, or wonder.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 153 My Lord, I shall reply amazedly, Halfe sleepe, halfe waking. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 126 Why Stands Macbeth thus amazedly? 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 17/1 Looked somewhat amazedly upon the mass of plate and treasure. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 29 To stare amazedly at the passing carriage.

Amazedness (ămē·zĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being amazed; literally, loss of one's wits or of self-possession from any cause.

†1. The state of being out of one's wits; infatuation, stupefaction. *Obs.*

1576 T. Newton tr. *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 112 Of it springeth madnesse, losse of right wits, amazednesse, raving dotage. 1581 Gosson *Playes Confut.* (1869) 202 Glutte .. with the clubbe of amasednesse strikes such a pegge into the heade of Life, that he falles downe for dead vpon the Stage.

†2. Loss of presence of mind, bewilderment, confusion. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. (1632) 475 Through amazednesse not knowing how to shift. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* V. 174 Extreme ioy, euen almost to amazednesse. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Amble*, Checking him in the cheeks when in a gallop; and thus putting him into an amazedness, between gallop and trot.

†3. Loss of self-possession through fear; consternation, panic. *Obs.*

1557 Barclay *Jugurtha* (Paynell) 63 b, Thinhabitantes expelled their amasednes remembryng themselfe. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 311/1 A sudden earthquake .. caused such an amazednesse among the people as was woonderfull for the time. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 55 Vpon their sight We two, in great amazednesse will flye. 1641 Prynne *Antipathie* 15 By reason of his trembling and fearful amazednesse.

4. Overwhelming astonishment.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 349 We may well with a kind of astonishment and amazednesse admire it. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. xxiii. 357 Before their amazedness ceased, they found themselves—marshalled and governed.

†**Ama·zeful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Amaze *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. *actively*, Causing amazement; driving one out of his wits; distracting.

1530 Palsgr. 305/1 Amasefull, *effraieux.* 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xcvi. 9 Amazefull solitarinesse.

2. *passively*, Struck with amazement; distracted, infatuated, stupefied.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (1641) 216/2 The Queen, nigh sunk in an amazeful swoon. 1600 Chapman *Iliad* XVII. 658 Who at length Put all the youth of Greece besides in most amazeful rout.

Amazement (ămē·zmĕnt). [f. Amaze *v.* + -MENT. (An early instance of this suffix added to a Teutonic vb.)] *orig.* Loss of one's wits or of self-possession through any cause whatever.

†1. The condition of being mentally paralyzed, mental stupefaction, frenzy. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 85 Behold, destraction, frenzie, and amazement, Like witlesse Antickes, one another meete. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 561 Satan, smitten with amazement, fell. 1746 W. Collins *Ode to Fear* Wks. 1771, 45 The Maids and Matrons, on her awful Voice, Silent and pale, in wild amazement hung.

†2. Loss of presence of mind; bewilderment, perplexity, distraction (due to doubt as to what to do). *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* V. i. 35 Wilde amazement hurries up & downe The little number of your doubtfull friends. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1679) 333/1 This answer was but to hold her in amazement, while some mischief was practising against her. 1690 J. Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 50 A thing that can hardly be thought of without Confusion and Amazement. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 198 This Amazement of the Magistrates proceeded rather from want of being able to apply any Means successfully, than from any Unwillingness.

†3. Overwhelming fear or apprehension, consternation, alarm. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* (L.) Adding new Fear to his first amazement. 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* iii. 6 Not afraid with any amazement [Wyclif, *Rhem.* perturbation; Tindale, shadow; Cranmer, *Genev.* terror]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 132 To cast amazements and panick terrors into the hearts of weaker Christians. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 159 Do not the French *étonnement* and the English astonishment and amazement point out as clearly the kindred emotions which attend fear and wonder?

4. Overwhelming wonder, whether due to mere surprise or to admiration.

1602 Shaks. *Haml.* III. ii. 339 Your behauior hath stroke her into amazement, and admiration. 1611 Bible *Acts* iii. 10 They were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened vnto him. 1624 Ld. Kensington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 302 III. 178 But the amasment extraordinary to finde her .. the sweetest creature in France. *a* 1742 Bentley *Serm.* (L.) To raise unprofitable amazement. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 237, I saw to my amazement .. Miss Oldcastle struggling against the wind.

†**Amazia** (ămē·ziă). *Med.* [mod.L., repr. a possible Gr. **ἀμαζία*, n. of state f. *ἀ* priv. + *μαζός* breast, pap.] Non-development of the breasts in a female, with consequent want of provision for suckling offspring.

1874 [See Agalactia.]

Amazing (ămē·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Amaze *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of causing amazement. (Now only gerundial.)

1530 Palsgr. 194/1 Amasynge, *stupefaction.* 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Effray*, or *effroy*, feare, astonying, abashing, amasing. 1597 T. Morley *Introd. Mus.* 156 To the amasing of the young singer. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 16 To the appalling and amasing of a Christian. 1674 Coles, An Amazing, *Stupefactio, consternatio. Mod.* After so amazing friends and foes.

Amazing (ămē·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

†1. Causing distraction, consternation, confusion, dismay; stupefying, terrifying, dreadful. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 81 Let thy blowes .. Fall like amazing thunder on the Caske Of thy amaz'd, pernicious enemy. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cvii. 23–30 They meet with terrible amazing tempests. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 542 The amazing Prospects of an angry God and a gaping Hell. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* III. 93 A dreadful and amazing prodigy.

2. Astounding, astonishing, wonderful, great beyond expectation.

1704 J. Trapp *Abra-Mulé* V. i. 1981 Such amazing Generosity Exceeds Belief. 1717 Lady M. Montague *Lett.* II. xlvi. 37 To turn round with an amazing swiftness. 1769 Burke *State Nat.* Wks. II. 85 The author's amazing assertion. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 4 To observe to what an amazing extent the actual division of matter may be carried. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 335 Great as has been the change in the rural life of England since the Revolution, the change .. in the cities is still more amazing.

3. quasi-*adv.* Wonderfully, astonishingly.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 54 All of whom laughed, and took it in amazing good part.

Ama·zingly (ămē·zĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an amazing manner. Now often hyperbolically in colloquial use for: Exceedingly, very.

1673 *Ladies Call.* I. i. § 15 There is no noise on this side hell can be more amazingly odious. 1744 H. Walpole *Lett. to H. Mann* 98 (1834) I. 332 My father has exerted himself most amazingly. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 178 The thigh bones of some amazingly large animal. 1801 Miss Edgeworth *Good Fr. Gov.* (1852) 99 She speaks English amazingly well for a Frenchwoman. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii. 121 He is an amazingly clever fellow.

Amazon (æ·măzŏn). Also 5 Amysone, 7 Amason. Pl. Amazons; also 4–7 Amazones. In 6–7 often accented *amā·zon.* [a. L. *Amazon*, a. Gr. Ἀμαζών, *-όνα*; explained by the Greeks from *ἀ* priv. + *μαζ-ός* a breast (in connexion with the fable that they destroyed the right breast so as not to interfere with the use of the bow), but prob. pop. etym. of an unknown foreign word.]

1. *pl.* A race of female warriors alleged by Herodotus, etc. to exist in Scythia.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (1495) 492 They were callyd Amazones, that is vnderstonde wythout breste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVII. 10804 Of Amysones auntrus atlet the qwene. 1653 Cogan *Diod. Sic.* 100 The Amazones inhabited .. near to the river of Thermodon. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The existence of the Amazons was called in question by Strabo. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 110 Glanc'd at the legendary Amazon As emblematic of a nobler age.

2. Hence, A female warrior. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 14 There were Amazons women of warre, in certaine Ilandes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 106 Belike she minds to play the Amazon. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxl/2 About 200 Virgins in two Companies richly attired, many of them like Amazons, with Bows and Arrows. 1777 Robertson *Amer.* (1783) III. 86 An opinion that .. Amazons were to be found in this part of the New World. 1866 B. Taylor *Continents* 394 When Europe rose a stately Amazon.

3. *transf.* A very strong, tall, or masculine woman.

1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 6 ¶ 2, I am far from wishing .. the amazon .. any diminution .. of fame. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. iii. 105 To the men an Amazon never fails to be forbidding. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 425 Extremes meet in the Esquimaux of Greenland and Amazons of Paris.

†4. The queen in chess. *Obs.*

1656 F. Beale *Biochimo's Chesse-play* 2 The Queen or Amazon is placed in the fourth house from the corner of the field by the side of her King, and alwayes in her owne colour.

5. *fig.* in reference to the sexual habits of the Amazons.

1860 *Vac. Tour.* 137 These hinds are amazons, not vestals.

6. = Amazon-ant.

1880 Hunter in *Cassell's Dict.* s.v., These when hatched become a kind of pariah caste in the habitation of the Amazons.

7. *Comb.*, as *Amazon-dress, Amazon-like.* Also Amazon-ant, -stone, q.v.

1580 Sidney *Arcad.* (1622) 142 Her sword, which (Amazon-like) she euer ware about her. 1599 Storer *Wolsey* (1826) 28 Her handmaids, in Amazon-like attire. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. 1711, 50/1 A country maid Amazone like did ride. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 252 Whom you admire .. in her amazon-dress, with a free manly air becoming her.

Amazon-ant. [Amazon 2.] A species of red ant, of which the neuters capture and enslave the young of other species; sometimes applied to the neuters alone.

1824 Griffith *Cuvier* XV. 501 Huber is erroneous in supposing that the amazon ants have a sting. 1868 Wood *Homes without Hands* xxiv. 459 The Ant which employs forced labour is called the Amazon Ant, and is tolerably common on the Continent.

Amazonian (æmăzō·uniăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *amazoni-us* + -AN.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or befitting the Amazons or an Amazon; warlike, or masculine, as a woman.

1594 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 131 To triumph like an Amazonian trull Vpon his woes. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 64 These Amazonian dames begin to wax weary of their mates. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 3 This Amazonian Hunting-Habit for Ladies. 1837 W. Howitt *Rur. Life* III. vi. (1862) 285 His amazonian lady, half the head taller than himself. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 214 Caps were dragged off, and nails shown with amazonian spirit.

2. Of the river Amazon (so called from the female warriors there seen by the Spaniards), or its basin.

1863 Bates *Nat. on Amazons* i. 10 The only Amazonian species. 1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* 133/1 The Amazonian water system.

B. *sb.* An Amazon (fabulous).

a 1704 T. Brown *Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 His Hydra, and Amazonians, and the hellish Cerberus.

†**Amazo·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *Amāzonic-us* (a. Gr. *ἀμαζονικ-ός*) + -AL[1].] = Amazonian.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneid* I. (Arb.) 33 Theare wear Amazonical wommen with targat, an haulfmoone Likning.

Amazonite (æ·măzŏnəit). [f. Amazon + -ITE.]

†1. One of the race of Amazons. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 108 Smyrna, built by an Amazonite. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* 94 The Amazonites being women expert above all people of the world in shooting.

2. *Min.* = Amazon-stone.

A·mazon-stone. *Min.* [named from river *Amazon.*] A mineral; a 'bright verdigris-green and cleavable' variety of orthoclase, worn as an amulet by the Indians of the Rio Negro.

1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 266 Those green pebbles known by the name of Amazon-stones and worn as amulets. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 474 They are cut upon serpentine, amazon-stone, and Lapis-lazuli.

Ambage (æ·mbēdʒ). Pl. ambages (æ·mbēdʒēz, *or as L.* æmbē·dʒīz). [a. 14th c. Fr. *ambages*, a. L. *ambāges* circuits, circumlocutions, f. *amb-* about + *ag-ĕre* to drive. Thoroughly naturalized in 16th c. as *a·mbages*, with sing. *a·mbage* (as in Fr.) in sense I, but owing to the coincidence of the spelling with the original L., there has been a growing tendency to look upon it as merely L., and to use it accordingly, thus restricting the sense and altering the pronunciation.]

I. Of language (from Fr.; pron. *a·mbages*; with *sing.*) Roundabout or indirect modes of speech.

1. For deceit: Equivocation, quibbles, ambiguities. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 897 If Calkas lede us with ambages, That is to seyn, with dowble wordes slye. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 666/1 Without ambages and sophistication of wordes. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 108 An Ambages of words is very deceitful. *a* 1733 North *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 26. 43 Factious polemic Tricks, Ambages, and treacherous Counsels. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 415 He commenced by a few politic ambages, or—to speak more plainly—lies.

†2. For concealment: Dark or obscure language, ambiguity. *Obs.*

1520 Whittinton *Vulgaria* (1527) 2 Tendre wyttes with suche derke ambage be made dull. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 211 That Prophecies are delivered in obscure Ambages. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* iii, To use some ambages, and ways of speech not common.

†3. For delay: Circumlocutions, beating about the bush. *Obs.* exc. as a case of II. 6.

1567 Drant *Horace Ep.* vii. D vj, For to make the ambage shorte, And not to draw it on. 1568 C. Watson *Polybius* To Reader, With any tedious ambage or painted preamble. 1607 Dekker *Wh. Babylon* 240 Vmh: ya're ful of Ambage: I answere as my spirits leade me, thus. 1678 Mrs. Behn

Sir P. Fancy v. i. 303 Without more ambages, Sir, I have considered your former desires, and have consented to marry him.

†4. *Rhet.* (in *sing.*) Periphrasis. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 203 Periphrasis, or the Figure of ambage. *Ibid.* 24 Tedious ambage and long periods.

II. Of paths, ways. [A later adoption from L., and in recent times as a L. word *ambāges.*]

5. Circuits, windings, circuitous paths. *arch.*

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 99 [The river] running from South to North (besides in ambages) aboue one and forty degrees. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. III. vii. § 2 (1682) 191 The Elongation of the seed-vessels, sometimes directly, as in Plums and Nuts, and sometimes by several Ambages before they shoot into the Seeds, as in Tulip. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 373 You will find it, through the windings and ambages, eight, or perhaps nine miles. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 409 After hunting and winding through all the possible ambages of similar sounds.

6. *fig.* Circuitous, indirect, or roundabout ways or proceedings; delaying practices.

1546 LANGLEY *Polyd. Verg.* IV. iv. 87 b, When a Byshop was consecrated ther was used no other rytes or ambages. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 33 He shall, by Ambages of diets, bathings, anointings, etc. prolong life. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 38 Meat and drink work upon the spirits by ambages and length of time. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 65 The Ambages of Law Suits.

†7. Dark, secret, or mysterious ways of action. *Obs.* (Cf. Livy I. 56.)

a 1626 BACON *Theol. Wks.* (1838) I. 337 The ways and ambages of God. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768, 141 The other cost me so many strains and traps and ambages to introduce. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) II. iv, He would not enter into all the ambages of the *Corps Diplomatique.*

†Amba·gical, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -IC + -AL.] = AMBAGIOUS.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 142 To trouble his own answer, and confound his own sentence, through an ambagicall circumlocution of words and termes.

Amba·ginous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *ambāgin-em* = AMBAGES + -OUS.] = AMBAGIOUS.

a 1859 in WORCESTER.

Ambagiosity (ăm,bē·dʒi,ɒ·sĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ambāgiōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] Circuitousness.

1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 419 Without any delay, let, hindrance, impediment, ambagiosity, circumlocution, or needless, superfluous and unnecessary roundabout forms of speech.

Ambagious (ăm,bē·dʒəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *ambagieux*, ad. L. *ambāgiōs-us*: see AMBAGE and -OUS.] Full of ambages: a. Circumlocutory, roundabout; b. Winding, circuitous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ambagious*, full of idle circumstances of speech, or of deceitful words. 1678 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Sadducismus* I. (1726) 60 All those ambagious Windings and Meanders of feigned Abstraction. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient.* 176 A more operose and ambagious inference. 1731 BAILEY, *Ambagious*, full of far-fetch'd speeches. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Devious*.. *Syn.* Tortuous, ambagious, roundabout.

Amba·giously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a roundabout manner; circuitously, indirectly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. xxxvii. 157 The medicinal art .. doth its work ambagiously, by the use of such medicaments as do but conduce .. to help that which is nature indeed.

Amba·giousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being circuitous or circumlocutory.

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Anfractuosity* .. *Syn.* Ambagiousness, angularity, tortuousness.

†Amba·gitory, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ambāges* (see AMBAGE) by form-assoc. with *dilatory*, *transitory*, etc., but not etymologically defensible.] Circumlocutory, ambagious.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and ambagitory, and the vulgar the circumbendibus. 1826 — *Woodst.* I. v. 115 All the ambagitory expressions they made use of.

Ambara's, obs. form of EMBARRAS.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Marr. à la Mode* III. ii. (1684) 34 An Ambara's of chairs and couches at your Door.

†Ambassade, embassade (æ·m-, e·mbă·sēd). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 ambaxade, 5–9 ambassade; also 5 amba·ssiad(e, 5–6 -ba·ssad, 6 -ba·ssed, -ba·sset; and with *e-* as embassade, enbassade, etc. [a. Fr. *ambassade*, 15th c. *ambaxade*, ad. OSp. *ambaxada* (mod. *em-*), cogn. w. Pr. *ambaissada*, It. *ambasciata*, OFr. *ambassée*, (superseded by this form in -ADE: see AMBASSY):—L. **ambactiāta* (found in med.L. as *ambaxiāta*, *-asciāta*, *-assiāta*, *-asiāta*), ppl. derivative of **ambactiāre* to go on a mission, f. *ambactia*, *ambaxia* (in Salic and Burgundian Laws) 'charge, office, employment,' n. of office f. *ambactus* a servant (? vassal, retainer). The OFr. form *ambassée* was also adopted in Eng. as AMBASSY, EMBASSY; as was also the med.L. as AMBASSIATE, etc., the forms of which appear to have been quite mixed up with those of the present word, leading to the pronunciation in 5–6 *amba·ssiade*, *amba·ssade*, and the spellings in *-ad*, *-ed*, *-et*. But Shakspere and subseq. writers have *ambassa·de* or *a·mbassade*.

The origin and meaning of *ambactus* have given rise to much discussion. According to Festus '*Ambactus* apud Ennium lingua Gallica *servus* appellatur'; and Caesar (*B. G.* VI. 15) applies it to the vassals or retainers of a Gallic chief. Hence Zeuss and Glück identify it with Welsh *amaeth*, *ammaeth*, (for **ambaeth*) 'husbandman, tiller of the ground,' perh. orig. 'tenant, retainer,' or even 'goer about, footman.' Grimm finds the origin in OHG. *ambaht*, Goth. *andbahts* servant, retainer, OE. *ambeht*, ON. *ambótt* (cf. AMBOHT), variously explained as f. *and* against, towards + *bak* BACK, or **bah* to do, or **baht* = Skr. *bhakta* devoted, and assumed to have been adopted in Gallic, or erroneously taken as Gallic by Festus. But the majority of etymologists consider the Teut. word to be an adaptation or refashioning of the Lat. or original Celtic. For the latter, Mahn (*Etym. Unt.* 145) has also proposed *ambi* (*amb-*, *amm-*, *am-*) about + Breton *aketuz*, *akeduz* 'busy,' hence 'one employed about (his lord).']

1. The mission or function of an ambassador.

c 1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 280/1 Whan he was at Toures in ambassiad. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. i. 91 Dyde sende .. as by manere of ambaxade. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxi. 179 He sent hym in ambassade. 1535 *Facsimiles Nat. MSS.* II, Monsieur de Brion, Admyral of Fraunce, nowe here in Ambassiade. 1549 EDWARD VI. *Rem.* 239 Sir Philip Hobbey, lately cum from his ambassad in Flaundres. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 60 a, Sent by him also in diuers Ambassades. 1727 WODROW *Corr.* III. 321 A sort of ambassade from the Kirk to the King. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Bar.* III. v. 172 Power to resign the ambassade and trust.

2. A body of persons (or a single person) sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign; an ambassador and his suite.

c 1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 280/1 As large power as any was gevyn to any ambassad. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. vii. 17 An ambassade cam to hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxvi. 37 The Kyng of Ingland sent his ambassad to the kyng of Scottis. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Phil.* xvi, He shewde the cause, which thither then Did his ambassade bring. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 455 It was thought convenient to stay the ambassade, and to condole only.

β. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 282 Now was sent an other enbassade to Caleis. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 459 Ye Kings of Assiria, who aunswere Embassades by messengers.

3. The message borne by an ambassador.

1560 J. DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 a, He came to Rome, declareth his Ambassade. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 224 The state of an ambassade or message.

Ambassador, embassador (ăm-, ĕmbæ·-sădəɹ). Forms: α. 4–6 ambassiatour, 5 -dour, ambaxadour, -tour(e, -tor, ambassatour, -tor, 5–8 -dour, 6–9 -dor. β. 4–5 embassatour, -etour, -adour, embasitour, 5 enbassatour, -itour, -ytour, enbasetore, 5–6 embassitour(e, 6 -iator, -eatour(e, -ytor, -ader, enbassadoure, 6–7 embassadour, -ore, 6–9 embassador. γ. 5 imbassadore, inbassetour, 5–6 imbassator, 6 -etor, -itor, -otor, -ador, imbasodor. [The actual *ambassador*, *-our*, is a. Fr. *ambassadeur* (15th c. also *ambaxadeur*), ad. OSp. *ambaxador* (now *emb-*) and Pr. *ambassador*, cogn. w. It. *ambasciatore*, *-dore*, and OFr. (superseded by this adopted form) *ambasseur* (*ambaseor*, *-asseor*, *-axeur*, etc.). The innumerable early variants are chiefly adoptions or adaptations of the med.L. prop. **ambactiātor* (agent-noun f. **ambactiāre*; see AMBASSADE), but found as *ambaxi-*, *ambasci-*, *ambassi-*, *ambasi-ator*, *-itor*; also with initial *e* and *i*, *embassiator*, *imbassiator*, etc.; varied with crosses between these and the Fr., and phonetic forms like *embassader*. Of these variants *embassador*, supported by *embassy*, was much more common than *ambassador* in 17–18th c., and is still the common spelling in United States.]

('Our authors write almost indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarce an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.' JOHNSON.)

1. a. An official messenger sent (singly, or as one of a party) by or to a sovereign or public body; an envoy, commissioner, or representative. *esp.* b. A minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state on a mission to another. (In the general sense (mostly in plural) now only historical; and when used as in b., commonly qualified as *Ambassador Extraordinary*, to distinguish it from sense 2.)

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 145 Thambassiatours hem answerd for final. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. ix. 119 Swilk request Of swilk Ambassatoures. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 49 Ambassators sent from Kyngs and Princis. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 48 The king sente ambassiatours ayen to king Charlis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. xxxv. 149 The ambaxatoures of the cytee went and came for to treatte of peas. *Ibid.* I. v. 11 His ambassiadours auctorised to the duc of lancastre. *Ibid.* II. v. 99 That thise ambassadours shulde not sprede suche wordes abrode. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* 8 But a feble answere to an ambassador. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* IV. vi. 10 Th' Ambassadours that was bound for England. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. vii. 189 The privileges of ambassadors are determined by the law of nature and nations. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 300 Ambassadors from Philip were also present.

β. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 275 Stilbon, that was a wis embasitour [*v.r.* embassadour⁻³, -atour, -etour, ambassatour]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. (1495) 716 Embassatours: messengers and herdes. 1443 *Pol. Poems* II. 210 Mediacioun of wise enbassitoures. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 16 Whanne the king .. sawe the embassitours. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 250 My mastyr rode to mete the enbasetore. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 130/1 Ther came solempne enbassatours fro the pope. *Ibid.* ccxlix. 319 Our enbassatours came home ageyne. 1523 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 69 I. 198 Th' Embassiator hath requyred his Grace to send his advice. 1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* iii. 1 The embasseatour and hye prest of ourre profession. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1223/1 He hadde bene diuers times Embassiator.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 44 Yᵉ embassitours were thre 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 Thei be also embassytors for princes. 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII*, 14 Which also haue done to them good seruice as enbassadoures. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 91 The French Embassador, vpon that instant Crau'd audience. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 2 Kings dispatch Lords Embassadours into other countries. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 47 My tongue to Fame; to Embassadours mine eares. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 Comming Embassadors to Rome. 1779 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. 1787 IV. 445 Our general received two embassadors from the King of the country. 1824 NARES *Herald. Anom.* 74 Advising the Embassador speedily to return to his Imperial master.

γ. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iv, In haste hath sent his imbassadore unto Jason. *c* 1450 GREGORY *Chron.* 106 Inbassetours fro the Duke of Orlyaunce. 1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 703 III. 59 Imbassators of Bretayne shall come to London to morawe. 1544 *Plumpton Corr.* 248 The French Imbasodor is gon to the Emporor. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* 61 Proclamyd in the curte by ane imbassitor of France. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 51 Only a Cardinal of this family and of that have place .. with imbassadors.

2. (= *Ordinary* or *Resident Ambassador*, formerly *Ambassador Leger*.) A minister at a foreign court, of the highest rank, who there permanently represents his sovereign or country, and has a right to a personal interview with the sovereign or chief magistrate of the country in which he resides.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 58 Intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an euerlasting Leiger. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 167 The French Embassador in Holland. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxvii. 353 The English Embassador at the Porte. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurwood's *Desp.* XI. 681 That I should be the ambassador at Paris. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 158 An Ambassador, unlike other ministers, has a right to a personal interview with the Sovereign of the country in which he resides.

3. An appointed or official messenger generally. (Formerly in common use, but now only *fig.*, with distinct reference to the literal sense.)

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B ij b, [He] wente with his embassatours that is to saye his messageres. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xiii. 17 A faithful embassitoure is wholsome. — *Isa.* lii. 7 How bewtiful are the fete of the Embassitoure, yᵗ bringeth the message from the mountayne. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. 434 The Ambassadour whome God meant to send afore him to prepare his wayes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 92 Yet I have not seen So likely an Embassador of loue. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 The Embassadors and Messengers of the great King. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* X. lxix. (1809) 465 The fame of a man is his representative when absent, or his embassador. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* III. 204 I require no ambassador from the ladies in question. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. 11 The honoured ambassador of Christ that first laboured in this vineyard.

4. *Ambassador Leger* (*legier*, *lieger*) (see sense 2); *Ambassador Extraordinary* (see sense 1); *Ambassador Plenipotentiary*: one with full power to sign treaties, and otherwise act for his sovereign.

1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 489 The ambassador-lieger of Spain .. did plot and confederate with native traitors of this land. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* i. 2 His Majesty sent him with his first Ambassador Legier .. into Spaine. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* lvi, Two Extraordinary Embassadors accompanying His Majesty. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* 44 Wks. 1875 II. 93 My Lord of Carlisle being chosen by his Majesty, Embassadour Extraordinary to Muscovy. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. VIII. iv. 202 Nominated as embassador-plenipotentiary to the court of Russia.

Ambassadorial (ăm,bæ·să,dō·rĭăl), *a.* [mod. f. prec., by form-assoc. with adjs. in *-orial* formed by suffix -AL on L. adjs. in *-ōrius*, f. sbs. in *-or*; as *senator*, *senatori-us*, *senatori-al*: see -ORIAL.] Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 343 (1834) III. 320 To prepare your ambassadorial countenance. 1778 LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) II. 117 Our Ambassadorial Commissioners .. are unhappily divided in sentiments. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 366 They recognize the ambassadorial credentials of Conscience. 1881 *Echo* 16 Feb. 3/4 The Ambassadorial Affront at Rome.

Ambassadorship (ăm,bæ·să,dəɹ,ĭp). [f. AMBASSADOR + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an ambassador.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 610 Something for ambassadorship to do. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIV. 370 The marshal's ambassadorship-extraordinary. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 1 Ten years of successful ambassadorship.

Ambassadress (ăm,bæ·să,drĕs). Also emb-. [f. AMBASSADOR + -ESS. Varied with forms in *-drice*, *-drix*, *-trice*, *-trix*.]

1. A female ambassador or messenger.

[1577–87 HOLINSH. *Chr.* III. 910/1 The two ladies ambassadors of the king of England, sitting in great estate.] 1594 CAREW tr. *Tasso* (1881) 53 Dawnyng th' Embassadresse was ris'ne from bed, Tydings to beare, how now grey morne annies. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 126 Iris, the Rainbow, then came down, ambassadress from heaven. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 213 Well, my Embassadress, what must we treat of? 1755 CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXXII. cx, Near to her th' embassadress did rise. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1802) I. IV. ii. 331 She .. bad her ambassadress retire into another room. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 187 Are you ambassadresses From him to me?

2. The wife of an AMBASSADOR (*leger*) 2.

1716 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxi. 107 The French Ambassadress agreed with me as to his good mien. 1777 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 209, I cannot quite determine whether I shall sup at Madame Necker's or the Sardinian Ambassadress's. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xxxiii. 305 Not

only an ambassador, but an ambassadress .. had been asked to meet them.

† Amba·ssadrice. *Obs.* [a. mod.Fr. *ambassadrice*, fem. of *ambassadeur*: see -RICE.] An ambassador's wife.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 452 The Evening Entertainments .. in the Apartments of the several Ambassadrices. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccxciii/4 The Ambassadrice intends to continue at Bagnania near Rome till the ceremony is over.

Amba·ssadrix. *rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. AMBASSADOR: see -RIX.] = AMBASSADRESS 1.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 456 The sweetest messenger and ambassadrix in the world; so exact in her messages—so brisk on her errands.

† Amba·ssadry. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 ambassatrye, -trie, -drie, embassadrye, 5–6 embassadrie. [a. Fr. *ambassaderie*; f. *ambassadeur*: see -RY.] The office or function of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes' T.* 135 By tretys and ambassatrye [*v. r.* embassadrye, -drie] They ben acordid. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 35 The Wolfe is better in Ambassadrie than I. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 120 Cumming from his Embassadrie out of Italie.

† Amba·ssady, ? mistake for preceding, or confusion between it and *ambassade*.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 65 His arrears due on his ambassady to Spain.

Ambassage, embassage (æ·m-, e·mbăsėdʒ). Also imb-. [At first accented *am-, emba·ssage* (Sidney, Marlowe, Drayton, Sandys, Quarles, Colvill, Marvell), but *e·mbassage* in Shakspere. Of Eng. formation, not found (like *passage, message*) in Fr. or any Rom. lang., but not formed on a word already in Eng. (like *parentage, breakage*): see -AGE. May have been formed on Fr. *ambasse* (:—L. *ambaxia, ambactia*), or med.L. vb. *ambassāre, ambassiāre*, or by simple analogy on *ambass-iate* (cf. *vicariate, vicarage*), or by taking *ambass-* as a verb stem (as if *ambass·ate, -et, -ed* were pa. pple.). The spelling EMBASSAGE is more common.]

† 1. The sending or dispatch of ambassadors; a mission. *Obs.*

1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill.* 27 The Ambassage of Christ .. when he sayth 'Go and preache.' 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 785 Who on Ambassage to the Emperor sent. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 150 One deceased by the way, .. and the other remained sick .. so that ambassage took none effect. 1640 YORKE *Union of Hon.* 39 Knowing his troubles to arise from his Ambassage to the Lady Bona.

2. The message conveyed by an ambassador; the business entrusted to him.

1548 LATIMER *Ploughm.* (1868) 26 Troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge .. burdened with ambassages. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* III. 275 Sent this ambassage in versified music. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXVI, To thee I send this written ambassage. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1490 Let not my person hinder my Ambassage. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* IX. 167 That our Ambassage may successful be. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* xii. 135 He sends the ambassage of his submission.

3. The position, or tenure of office, of an ambassador; ambassadorship.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1245/2 This man .. being yet after his ambassage treasuror. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1860) 385 Urswick, upon whom the king bestowed this ambassage. 1632 PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 273 III. 273 His lordship had ended his ambassage with the King of Denmark. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 15 Rufinus is coming in Ambassage.

4. A body of men sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to or from a sovereign, etc.

1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 216 To my royal master Hath honorable ambassage been sent. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 32 Hee sendeth an ambassage [WYCLIF, a messanger; TINDALE, etc., embasseatours; *Rhem.* a legacie], and desireth conditions of peace. 1612 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 473 Yonder Men, are too Many for an Ambassage, and too Few for a Fight.

β. [See more fully under EMBASSAGE.]

1558 Bp. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xiv. 85 Vsynge as it were hys embassage to exhort you to be reconciled to him. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C iv a, Embassages and Negotiations in the Court of forraign Princes. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 443 Except your embassages have better success.

γ.

1593–1620 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 194 Ransoming of prisoners, bringing of presents, and other imbassages.

Ambassate, variant of AMBASSIATE.

Ambassator, -atour, obs. ff. AMBASSADOR.

† Amba·ssatrice. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AMBASSATOR; with Fr. fem. ending -RICE.] An early variant of AMBASSADRICE.

a 1641 FINET *For. Ambass.* (1656) 199, I answered that I had brought the Ambassatrice a liberty of election from my Lord Chamberlain whether she would be pleased to sit with the great Ladies or apart.

† Amba·ssatrix. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [mod.L. fem. of AMBASSATOR: see -RIX. *Ambassiatrix* occurs in med.L.] = prec.

1638 BAKER *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 13, I have not yet seene the Ambassatrix.

Ambassed, -et, variants of AMBASSADE, -IATE.

† Amba·ssiate. *Obs.* Also 5 **ambacyat, -assite, -assat(e, -asset,** 5–6 **-axat, -assiat**; also **embassiate, embasset, imbasset.** [ad. med.L. *ambassiata*, also *-asciata, -asiata, -asseata, -axiata, -assata, -axata*, for **ambactiāta*: see AMBASSADE, a doublet of this word through Sp. and Fr., with which the later forms of this were at length blended; also AMBASSY from the cognate Fr. form.]

1. The business or message of an ambassador.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 77 Now myn imbasset I have seyd to yow thus. 1417 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 26 I. 61 Thambassiatours of oure Brothir the Duc of Baire have been here with us and doon theire Ambassiat. 1419 ASSHETON *ibid.* II. 22 I. 73 When that he comes on his Ambassate. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Of one assent to make ambassyat. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* v. xv. (1554) 133 a, In this Ambasset .. had none audience. 1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 Beyng in Scotteland, upon his ambassite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 52 b, Whan the aungel thus his ambacyat Had brefly doon. 1461 WYNDESORE in *Paston Lett.* 416 II. 52 Goyng uppon an ambassate to the Frenshe Kyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 108 Nowthir by ambassiat, message, nor writingis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 847 Ambassiates, excuses, allegacions.

2. A body of men sent on a message by a sovereign or other authority; an embassy.

1461 *Paston Lett.* 416 II. 52 We shall have a gret ambassate out of Scotland. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XL lvi. 27 The ambassiat that was returnit agane. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 101 They sende an embasset to Aecias. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 221 Ane greit ambaxat suddantlie he send. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 140 Twenty persons of this Ambassiate.

3. A single envoy or ambassador. [Fr. *ambassade* (masc.), Pr. *ambaissat*. Cf. -ADE^{3}.]

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxi, He .. sent his letters with his Ambassatis. *c* 1520 *State Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 95 The French king hath sent hither an Ambassiate, Monsieur de Langes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 55 The ambaxat tuke leve and passit hame.

Ambassy, embassy (æ·m-, e·mbăsi). [a. OFr. *ambassée* (*ambaxée, embascée, enbasée*), cogn. w. Pr. *ambaissada*, OSp. *ambaxada*, It. *ambasciata*:—L. **ambactiāta*: see AMBASSADE. In Fr. the native *ambassée* was afterwards superseded by *ambaxade* (15th c.), *ambassade*, ad. Sp. (see -ADE), whence also our *ambassade*. (*Ambassée, ambassy*, is not:—L. *ambactia, ambaxia*, which gave OFr. *ambasse*, not adopted in Eng.) Commonly written EMBASSY; Johnson considered the spelling *ambassy* quite obs.; see note under AMBASSADOR.]

1. The mission, function, or office of an ambassador.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXX. 269/1 The people of Capua hath sent us in ambassie [*legatos*] unto you. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 148 Having destinated him for this Ambassy. *c* 1690 TEMPLE *Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 264 During my Ambassies abroad. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* II. 38 The Son of God, upon an ambassy from Heaven.

2. The message brought by an ambassador.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. 342 None better aunswerd Ambasies in whatsoeuer tongue. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* VII. 128 Here, Persian, tell thy ambassy.

3. A body of men sent as ambassadors; an ambassador and his suite or surroundings.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 25 He even thought of sending an ambassy to him. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 32 An Eastern man, one of the people attached to their ambassies. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 116 In the case of Sovereigns and their ambassies.

β. [See more fully under EMBASSY.]

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* (1623) I. i. 135 Here comes in Embassie the French king's daughter. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 199 Sent On his important embassy to man. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 447 A joint embassy was then sent to the King of Navarre to demand his neutrality.

Ambaxade, -at, obs. var. AMBASSADE, -IATE.

‖ Ambe (æ·mbi). [Gr. ἄμβη, Ion. for ἄμβων a projecting lip or edge.] **1.** *Surg.* (see quot.)

1711 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcccIviii/4 This [reduction of fractures] is not effected either by the Ambe or Comander. 1743 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 387 Among the Machines which Art has invented for the performing of it, the Ambe of Hippocrates is one of the most antient and most famous. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ambe*, an old chirurgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, and so called, because its extremity projects like the prominence of a rock.

2. *Anat.* 'A superficial crest or eminence of a bone.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

A·mbeer, -ia, -ier. ['probably from *ambre*, denoting its colour.' Bartlett.]

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 464 Sprinkle strong ambeer over it, made from tobacco trash. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER in *Athenæum* 3 June 681 The bronzed mate .. Spirted a stream of ambier wide Across and over the ship side.

Amber (æ·mbəɪ), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 4 **ambra,** 5 **aumber, -ur, ambyr,** 5–7 **ambre,** 6 **awmer,** 5– **amber.** Also 5–6 **lamber, -re, lammer.** [a. Fr. *ambre*, cogn. w. Pr. *ambre*, Pr. and It. *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, med.L. *ambar, -are, -er, -ra, -re, -rum*, a. Arab. عنبر *ʿanbar*, 'ambergris,' to which the name orig. belonged; afterwards extended, through some confusion of the substances, to the fossil resin 'amber.' In Fr. the two are distinguished as grey, and yellow amber, *ambre gris* ('*ambre* proprement dit'), and *ambre jaune* (*succin*); in mod.Eng. as *amber-gris* and *amber*. In the north. dial. the latter was formerly distinguished as LAMBER, a. Fr. *l'ambre* with article attached.]

I. A product of the whale.

† 1. *orig.* = AMBERGRIS. (In 17th c. *greece of amber, gris ambre, gray amber.*) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. 463 The whale haþ gret plente of sperme .. and yf it is gaderid and dryeþ, it turneþ to þe substaunce of ambra [1535 ambre]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 70 Amber, Narde, and Mirrhe. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. II. xx. 330 Induing the fruits with the savour of muske, ambre, etc. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 194 It is called Ambra-gresia, That is, Gray Amber, from the Colour thereof. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* III. IX. 447 Some pieces of Amber-gris, (or rather black Amber, for it was of that colour). 1693 in BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 14 Great variety of Opinions hath there been concerning Amber. Some think it to be a Gum that distils from Trees: Others tell us, it is made of Whales Dung; or else of their Sperm or Seed, (as others will have it,) which being consolidate and harden'd by the Sea is cast upon the Shore. 1718 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 146 Slaves .. with silver censers .. perfumed the air with amber, aloes-wood, and other scents.

b. *attrib.*

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 85 A mighty showre Of Amber comfits it sweete selfe did powre Vpon our heads. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 720 An amber scent of odorous perfume.

† 2. White Amber (med.L. *ambra alba*): Spermaceti. [Confused with prec., as the 'sperm' of a whale.] *Obs.* (See also 6.)

[Cf. 1598–1611 FLORIO, *Ambra*, amber, also amber greece, also the sperme of a Whale called Spermaceti. 1611 COTGR. *Ambre blanc*, white Amber.]

II. The resin.

3. A yellowish translucent fossil resin, found chiefly along the southern shores of the Baltic. It is used for ornaments; burns with an agreeable odour; often entombs the bodies of insects, etc.; and when rubbed becomes notably *electric* (so called from its Greek name ἤλεκτρον). (See also LAMBER.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1666 Bourdourt about all with bright Aumbur. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 481 The wardrop he herbers, and eke of chambur Ladyes with bedys of coralle and lambur. 1463 in *Bury Wills* 15 A peyre bedys of ambyr with a ryng of syluir. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 603 But my bedes of amber, Bere them to my chamber. 1552 HULOET, *Ambre* called *lambre* or yelow Ambre. 1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 89 One paire of long beads of awmer. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 200 Thicke Amber, or Plum-Tree Gumme. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 18 That Romane Urne .. wherein were found an Ape of Agate, an Elephant of Ambre. 1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 169 Pretty! in amber to observe the forms Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms! 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 27 Amber, when rubbed, was observed to attract bits of straw, down, and other light bodies. 1847 BLACKWELL *Malet's North. Antiq.* 374 Byron caught him up, and .. preserved him, like a fly in amber, for future generations to wonder at. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. ii. 54 Amber, science declares, is a kind of petrified resin, distilled by pines that were dead before the days of Adam.

Oil of Amber: obtained by its dry distillation. *Spirit of Amber*: old name of succinic acid.

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* (1869) 80 Fine linnen cloth dipped in oyle of [*printed* or] ambre. 1737 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 23 Not hartshorn, nor spirit of amber, nor all that furnishes the closet of an apothecary's widow. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amber* .. is used to prepare oil of amber and succinic acid.

† 4. A piece of amber used as an amulet to attract lovers. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* 51 Pearles and Ambers, Shall not draw me to their Chambers. 1691 *Bagford Bal.* I. 122 The fair Queen of Egypt she wore a Commode, On the top of it was a lac'd Amber.

5. *fig.* a. Referring to the property of amber as enclosing and preserving insects of past ages.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 314 Full-fledged specimens of your order, preserved for all time in the imperishable amber of his genius.

b. Referring to colour: Amber-coloured substance or appearance.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 173 In the full Glass the liquid Amber smiles, Our native Product. 1830 TENNYSON *Margaret* i, The tender amber round, Which the moon about her spreadeth. 1879 — *Lover's T.* 32 The loud stream Ran amber toward the west. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 4 The amber of the western sky.

III. Extensions of prec.

6. An alloy of four parts of gold with one of silver (L. *ēlectrum*, Pliny, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, f. ἠλέκτωρ bright, beaming as the sun, considered by some to be the original sense in Gr. See Liddell & Scott. Used also by the LXX to translate Heb. חשמל *khashmal*, whence in Vulg. and A.V.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6203 A chariot full choise .. the whelis full wheme, all of white aumber. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Like a foole .. That aumber yelowe cheseth for the white. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* i. 4 Out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber [WYCLIF electre], out of the midst of the fire.

7. = LIQUIDAMBER. (The poets vaguely confuse this with senses 1 and 3. See *amber-dropping, -weeping*, etc. in C 1; *amber-varnish* in C 2.)

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 The gumme called Amber, groweth out of a tree. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Comfort* Poems I. 328 Let my tears drop like amber.

8. A local name of the plant called St. John's-wort.

1861 PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 14 *Hypericum perforatum* .. In N. Kent, one of the common names of the species is Amber.

B. *adj.* [orig. attrib. use of sb. Cf. *rose, pink, orange*, etc.; also Fr. *ambré*.] Of the colour and clearness of amber (sense 3), amber-coloured; of a clear yellowish brown.

c 1500 *Almanak* '*for* 1386' 27 Uryne .. þat semes aumbre. 1594 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 111 Where Phœbus dips his amber tresses oft. 1599 — *George a Greene* 63 Those hairs

of amber hue. 1610 *Histrio-mast.* ii. 6, I crush out bounty from the amber grape. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 61 Robed in flames and amber light. 1671 — *P. R.* III. 284 Choaspes, amber stream. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 25 Pale and amber Ale. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi. (1876) 164 Warm in its amber lamp-light. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 96 The sun Stooped towards the amber west. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 132 The Duchess's amber drawing-rooms. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 10 Days Of dewy dawning, and the amber eves.

C. *comb.* (chiefly in sense 3, sometimes 1 or 6).

1. General relations: **a.** *attrib.* of material or source, as *amber beads, studs, mouthpiece,* etc.; **b.** *obj. genitive,* and *obj.* of pple. or vbl. sb., as *amber-fishing, -dropping, -weeping, -yielding*; **c.** *similative,* as *amber-clear, -like, -yellow*; **d.** *instrumental* with pa. pple., as *amber-headed, -tipped*; passing into **e.** *synthetic derivatives,* as *amber-coloured* (of amber colour) *-hued, -locked* (having amber locks).

1449 in *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 156 A peir of awmbur bedis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 58 With Amber Bracelets, Beades, and all this knau'ry. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Don Sacheverellio* 4 The Amber-Head has dropt from his Cane. 1865 Miss BRADDON *Only a Clod* iii. 15 The amber mouthpiece of his pipe. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 12 Their very breath Is sophisticated with Amber-pellets, and kissing causes. 1637 MILTON *Com.* 863 Thy amber-dropping hair. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 88 Th'amber-weeping Pegase-hoofe-made fount. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 2 (T.) The soft gold, which Steals from the amber-weeping tree. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Woman in 19th C.* (1862) 207 When thoughts flow through the mind amber-clear and soft. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 434 This pure amber-like or transparent Gold. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 226 They're amber-like to me. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv. (1804) 225 An amber-headed cane hung dangling from his wrist. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 88 An Amber coloured Rauen. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 12 The amber-coloured Malt. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. (JOD.) Yon amber-hued cascade. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. 26 Thy own amber-locked, snow-and-rose-bloom Maiden.

2. Special combinations: **amber-bush,** a head of amber-coloured hair, a youthful head; **amber-crowned** *a.* crowned or covered with amber hair; **amber-drink,** drink of amber colour and transparency; **amber Fauna,** the animals of which the remains are found in amber; **amber fishing,** fishing or dredging at the bottom of the sea for amber; **amber Flora,** the plants of which specimens are found in amber; **amber-forest,** the primeval forest from the trees of which amber exuded; **amber oil** (see A 3); **amber pear,** a pear with the odour of ambergris, an AMBRETTE; **amber-plum**; **amber-varnish,** made of liquid amber or copal. Also AMBER-SEED, AMBER-TREE, q.v.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 471 A gray-beards wisedom in an amber-bush. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 425 Bending her amber-crowned head ouer her bedside. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), All your clear amber-drink is flat. 1880 *Cope's Tobacco Pl.* Oct. 531/1 Treating of the Amber Flora and the Amber Fauna. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 94 The savage Prussians with their amber-fishing. 1854 T. R. JONES in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* X. II. 4 Twigs of *Thuia occidentalis* (found in the Amber-flora). *Ibid.* X. II. 3 A similar extension in former times of the Amber-forests. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 388 Amber Pear, Muscat Robine, Poir sans Peau. 1718 Mrs. EALES *Receipt* 25 Take the green Amber Plum, prick it all over with a Pin. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 155 The wood having been previously lightly inked with printers' ink or amber-varnish.

†A·mber, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [OE. *amber, omber, -or,* earlier *ámbær,* cogn. w. OS. *émbar, -ber,* OHG. *einpar, eimpar, eimber, eimer* (mod.G. *eimer*); according to Grimm, f. *án* one + *-ber* from *beran* to bear; though perh. orig. an adaptation of L. *amphora,* f. Gr. *ἀμφορεύς,* assimilated to a Teut. form and meaning. App. not used in Eng. since 1100; but preserved in old documents in L. form *ambra,* and hence in Spelman, Blount, and other Dicts.]

1. 'A vessel with one handle'; a pail, bucket, pitcher, urn.

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (O. E. T. 106) *Urna,* ambær; *Erfurt Gl.* ombar; *Corpus Gl.* amber. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 13 Ombor full wætres [Vulg. *lagunam aquæ; Ags. Gosp.* wæter-flaxan]. *Ibid.* Luke xxii. 10 Ombor full wætres [Vulg. *amphoram aquæ; Ags. Gosp.* wæter-buce].

2. A liquid measure; a pitcher, a cask.

804–29 *Cod. Dipl.* No. 460, xxx ómbra gódes Uuelesces aloþ, ðæt limpnað to xv mittum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6 Hundteantih ombras oeles [Vulg. *cados; Ags. Gosp.* sestra; *Hatton* sestres]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 24/2 *Batus,* amber.

3. A dry measure of four bushels. (See *Introd. to Domesday* I. 133.)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 15 Tyn ambra feðra. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Ambra,* a Vessel among our Saxons .. I have seen in an old Deed, mention of *Ambra Salis.* 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* II. 68 The amber .. was a measure of 4 bushels in the 13th century by the London Standard.

†A·mber, *sb.*3 Obs. form of AMBRY. [Cf. OFr. *armaire, aumaire.*]

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1842) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments.

Amber (æ·mbəɹ), *v. rare* exc. in pa. pple. ambered. [f. the sb. Cf. Fr. *ambrer,* pa. pple. *ambré.*]

1. To perfume with ambergris.

1616 BEAUM. & FLET. *Cust. Country* III. ii, Be sure The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit, And amber'd all.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677), You may strew Ambred Sugar upon it.

2. To make amber-coloured.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 548 The sand-sown beach, the rocky bluff repays The faint effulgence with their amber'd rays.

3. To preserve in amber.

1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. II. ii. 155 Like the ambered fly .. incessantly wondering why he was anywhere.

Amber-days: see EMBER-DAYS.

Ambergris (æ·mbəɹgrīs). Forms: 5 imbergres, 6 ambar-, -ber-gris(e, amber-de-grece, 6–8 amber-greece, 7 amber-greice, ambre-gris, ambragresia, 7–8 ambergrise, -griese, -greese, 7–9 ambergrease, 7– ambergris. Also 7 greece of amber, gris-amber. [a. Fr. *ambre gris,* 'gray amber,' as sometimes transl. To this substance the name AMBER originally belonged; after its extension to the resin, *ambre jaune* or *succin,* the *amber* proper was distinguished as *ambre gris,* which has become in Eng. its regular name. The spelling variants are due to attempts to explain *gris,* as *grease, Greece* (usual in 17th c.), etc.]

A wax-like substance of marbled ashy colour, found floating in tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm-whale. It is odoriferous and used in perfumery; formerly in cookery.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 202 Imber-gres j. lb. price xij.d. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 68 Confortatives of the Harte hotte .. Ambergrise, etc. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Perfumed with amber-degrece. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 85/1 Adde both musk and amber greece. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* 49 He smells all of Muske and Amber greece. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. (1748) 337 Their lips they sweet'ned had with costly ambergrease. 1614 W. BARCLAY in *James I's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 116 Is not Ambergreese coastly? 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 978 His beard, perfumde with greece of amber. 1624 B. JONSON *Neptune's Triumph,* Why do you smell of amber-grise, Of which was formed Neptune's niece? 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I,* 136 They perfumed this respect with presenting to [their Majesties] a massive piece of Ambre Gris. 1657 S. COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 36 Why devils music do not please? What sort of thing is Ambergrease? 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 45 Spicery (under which I comprise Amber-griese, and Musk). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 341 In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled, Gris-amber-steam'd. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6115 Amber-Greece is not the Scum or Excrement of the Whale, etc. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 407 There is also found .. Amber-greice. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* IV. i, Breakfast .. upon new laid eggs, ambergrease and gravy. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 207 Some wonderful rich dainty, richer than amber-greese. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 19 Everybody now rejects Musk and Ambergriese. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* IV iv. 138 A piece of Amber-greece suspended in a pair of scales, lost nothing of its weight in 3½ days. *c* 1720 POPE in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) I. 837 Praise is like ambergris; a little whiff of it, by snatches, is very agreeable; but when a man holds a whole lump of it to his nose, it is a stink and strikes you down. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 228 Discovering the manner of preparing ambergrease. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 226 Ambergrise, or properly speaking *Grey Amber,* is a solid, opaque, inflammable substance. 1791 *Ibid.* LXXXI. 47, I think ambergris most likely to be found in a sickly fish. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 442 Something had been put into his [Chas. II] favourite dish of eggs and ambergrease. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* ii. 24 Some papers perfumed with a grain of ambergris still retained a strong odour after 40 years.

Ambering (æ·mbəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMBER *v.*]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ambering* is used by some writers to denote the giving a scent or perfume of amber to anything.

A·mber-seed. [f. AMBER *sb.*1 in reference to their agreeable odour and use.] An old name for the seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus,* also called Musk-seed, and Ambrette, used to perfume hair-powder, pomatum, etc.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Amber-seed* or *Musk-seed* .. gives a grateful scent to the breath.

A·mber-tree. [f. AMBER *sb.*1 in reference to the fragrant odour of its leaves.] A common name of the genus *Anthospermum,* consisting of evergreen shrubs with leaves fragrant when bruised.

1847 CRAIG, *Anthospermum,* the Amber-tree, a heath-looking shrub from the Cape of Good Hope.

Ambery (æ·mbəɹi), *a.* [f. AMBER *sb.*1 + -Y1.] Of the nature or colour of amber.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 89 A landscape-painter .. admired for a rich ambery tone he knew how to give.

Ambery, obs. form of AMBRY.

Ambes ace, ambes-as, obs. ff. AMBS-ACE.

†A·mbiate, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [irreg. f. L. *ambī-re* (see AMBITION) + -ATE3.] To desire earnestly, be ambitious of, ambition.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devotion* (1663) 162 You few that wisdom above treasure prize, And ambiate the title of the wise.

Ambidexter (æ:mbide·kstəɹ), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6–8 **ambodexter.** [a. med.L. *ambidexter* (used in senses 2, 3), f. *amb(i)-* both, on both sides + *dexter* right-handed. In 17th c. generally spelt *ambo-dexter,* after L. *ambo* both.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *lit.* Right-handed on both sides, able to use the left hand as well as the right.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 So may Aristotle say, that only man is Ambidexter. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcix. 292 Being ambi-dexter, he raised .. a clatter upon the turnkey's blind side. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* II. xvi. 283 With his left hand, for he was ambidexter .. he caught up a handspike.

2. Double-dealing; practising on both sides.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 186 To call .. an Attornie Ambodexter, or to say that he dealeth corruptly. 1624 E. S. in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 154 These ambi-dexter Gibionites. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 44 Nor Ambodexter Lawyers take a Fee On both sides. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. II. § 2. 94 Tortuous and ambidexter sophistries.

3. Of or belonging to both hands or sides; two-sided.

1806 W. TAYLOR *Ann. Rev.* IV. 228 Posted by double entry with the ambidexter formality of an Italian ledger. 1839 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 37 An ambidexter controversialist, the English Church warred at once with the errors of Rome and of Geneva.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

1. One who uses the left hand as well as the right; hence *fig.* a man of unusual dexterity.

1598 FLORIO Ded. 1 If we be not ambidexters, vsing both handes alike. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 732 A woman, saith Hipocrates, cannot be an ambidexter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Surgeons and oculists are of necessity obliged to be Ambidexters.

2. *Law.* One who takes bribes from both sides. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1532 *Use of Dice Play* (1850) 17 Any affinity with our men of law? .. Never with those that be honest. Marry! with such as be ambidexters, and use to play in both the hands. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* XIII. xviii. 238 From costly bills of greedy Emp'ricks free, From plea of Ambo-dexters fee. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Ambidexter* .. in the legal acception .. That Juror or Embraceor who takes Money on both sides for giving his Verdict. 1809 [So in TOMLINS.]

3. A double-dealer, a two-faced actor, generally.

a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 27 They may be called neutrals, ambidexters, or rather such as can shift on both sides. 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyomon* Wks. III. 44 Such shifting knaves as I am the ambodexter must play. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 825 In this Battell I espy'd Some Ambodexters, fight on either side. 1703 DE FOE *Ref. Manners* 93 Those Ambo-Dexters in Religion, who Can any thing dispute, yet any thing can do. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 278 An Ambidexter, owing fealty to both Counts and not faithful to either.

Ambidexterity (æ:mbi,dekste·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY, after *dexterity.*]

1. The power of using both hands alike.

a 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* I. i. 191 Some Tellers Clearke to teach you Ambo-dexterity in telling money. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Plato enjoins Ambidexterity to be observed and encouraged in his republic. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 10/5 The single-stick play .. was remarkable for its ambi-dexterity.

2. *fig.* Superior dexterity or cleverness; shiftiness or general readiness; manysidedness.

1760 STERNE *Trist. Shandy* III. xxxvii. 103 Speculative subtilty or ambidexterity of argumentation. 1804 W. TAYLOR *Ann. Rev.* II. 278 The idiomatic ambidexterity of a patriot of both countries. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. ii. 76 Presence of mind, and a general ambidexterity of powers for facing all accidents.

3. Double-dealing.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 362 That intricate net of general misery, spun out of his own crafty ambidexterity.

Ambidextral (æ:mbide·kstrăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ambidexter* + -AL1.] Belonging to both sides.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 84 What may be called the ambidextral adjective .. Thus Chaucer:—'I say the woful day fatal is come.'

Ambidextrous, -erous (æ:mbide·kstrəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *ambidexter* + -OUS.] = AMBIDEXTER.

1. Able to use both hands alike.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 188 Not considering ambidextrous and left handed men. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Women, according to the observation of Hippocrates, are never ambidextrous. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 340 Every ophthalmic surgeon should .. become ambidextrous.

2. *fig.* More than usually dextrous, or clever.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 117 Many, who are sinistrous unto good actions, are ambi-dexterous unto bad. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 54 O many-sided, ambidextrous Goethe.

3. Acting in two opposite directions; and in a bad sense: Double-dealing; humouring both parties.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 77 An ambidextrous Trick .. of divers persons in the same familie adhering some to one partie and some to another. *a* 1768 STERNE *Pol. Romance* (1774) 316 A little, dirty, pimping, pettifogging, ambidextrous fellow. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 22 Rebuking Peter for his ambidextrous policy between Jews and Gentiles. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 279 It would be hypercritical to complain of the antithesis of understanding and feeling, sense and soul. But to an exact thinker .. an ambidextrous intellect is no intellect at all.

A·mbide·xt(e)rously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ambidextrous manner; with both hands; with more than usual dexterity; cunningly.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 459 To prove himself not to have been the author, [he] ambidexterously published another. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 439 Ambidexterously plying her knitting-needles.

A·mbide·xtrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ambidextrous; ambidexterity.

1721 in BAILEY. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1323. 301 The remarkable ambidextrousness which he shows.

†A·mbide·xtry. *Obs. rare*−1. In 7 ambo-.

[ad. med.L. *ambidextria*, f. *ambidexter*.] Double-dealing. Cf. AMBIDEXTER B 2.

1611 *Brief* in *3rd Rep. R. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 58/1 For ambodextry and disturbing the King's service, and threatening the jurors.

Ambient (æ·mbiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ambient-em* pr. pple. of *ambīre* to go about, f. *amb-* on both sides, round, about + *ī-re* to go. Cf. It. *ambiente* bef. 1600.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Turning round, revolving. *Obs. rare.*

1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 28 The point of time wrought out by ambient years. 1620 — *Homer's Hymns* Ep. Ded., Of all arts ambient in the orbe of Man.

2. Moving round, circling about (something). *rare.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 64/1 The ambient æther .. by the swiftness of its Motion, snatcheth up Stones from the Earth. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 234 That the planets should naturally attain these circular revolutions .. by impulse of ambient bodies. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xxx. 15 Ye ambient Winds, That course about the quarters of the globe.

3. Lying round, surrounding, encircling, encompassing, environing.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. I. xvi. 69 As well for the ambient restraint. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 103 The tree of knowledge was placed in the middle of the Garden, what ever was the ambient figure. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* IX. 38 Exalted to yon ambient sky. 1784 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 A captive in thy ambient arms. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 37 With echoing groans the ambient waste bewails Thy fate.

4. *esp.* Surrounding as a fluid; circumfused.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 201 Consumption is caused by .. Depredation of innate Spirit, and Depredation of ambient Aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 481 Opening to the ambient light. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 26 Whose tow'ring summit ambient clouds conceal'd. 1806 VINCE *Hydrost.* xi. 110 If the plate be cold, and the ambient fluid be warm. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 104 It diffused a delicate odour through the ambient air.

5. Rounded like a solid body. *rare.*

1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* i. (1848) 360 He who decided his outline with such intelligence that it appeared ambient, and pronounced the parts that escaped the eye.

†**6.** Ambitious, aspiring. (A Latinism.) *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* iii. 12 The Clergy .. soon began to be ambient and conceipt a new Idea of deportment.

¶ As an epithet of the air, often ignorantly put for 'limpid,' or otherwise misused.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

†**1.** A canvasser, suitor, or aspirant. *Obs. rare.*

1649 BP. HALL *Confirmation* (1651) 16 What Fair-like confluences have we there seen of zealous ambients?

2. An encompassing circle or sphere.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* (1672) 7 The aire .. being a perpetual ambient and ingredient. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 547 They are broad, asperated about their ambient. 1864 MACVICAR in *Reader* IV. 679/1 Atoms or molecules have extensive atmospheres or ambients of some kind.

3. *Astrol.* The ambient air or sky.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 472 ♄ and ♂, by the Repetition of the Aspect, may sometimes disturb the Ambient above a year. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* 193 For the ambient, Though a cause regnant, is not absolute.

†**Ambifa·rious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ambifāri-us* two-sided, of double meaning + -OUS.] 'Double, or that may be taken both ways.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; whence in Bailey 1721.

†**A·mbiform,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. **ambiform-is* (in adv. *ambiformiter*), f. *amb(i)-* both + *-formis* -shaped.] 'Having a double form.' Bailey 1721.

†**A·mbigate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *ambigĕre* to go round (taken as = *ambīre*: see AMBITION) + -ATE³.] = AMBIATE.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* i. 6 There are some things, wherein it is no godliness to ambigate a likeness to God.

Ambigenal (ămbi·dʒėnăl), *a.* [f. (by Newton) L. *ambigen-us* of two kinds, mongrel (f. *amb(i)-* both + *-gen-us* -born, -natured: see -GENOUS) + -AL¹. Absurdly referred by some to *genu* a knee!] Of two kinds, hybrid. (Used by Newton to describe one kind of hyperbola.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hyperbola*, Ambigenal Hyperbola is that which has one of its infinite legs inscribed and the other circumscribed.

Ambigenous (ămbi·dʒėnəs), *a.* [mod. f. L. *ambigen-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of two kinds; *spec.* applied, after Mirbel, to a multifoliate calyx, externally leaf-like and internally petaloid.

1850 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot.*, *Ambigenus.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·mbigu.** *Obs.* [a. mod.Fr. in same sense: prop. adj. = AMBIGUOUS.] An entertainment at which the viands and dessert are served together; or at which a medley of dishes are set on.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccclxxi/3 They were all entertain'd to their Satisfaction, at a very splendid Ambigu. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 287 This ambigu or banquet cost the University £160. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ambigu* denotes a kind of mixed entertainment, wherein both flesh and fruit are served together.

†**Ambi·gual,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *ambigu-us* AMBIGUOUS + -AL¹.] = AMBIGUOUS.

1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cle.* 163 Wherefore he By some ambigual discourses thought It best to let him know the news he brought.

†**Ambigue,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *ambigu-us*, or ? Fr. *ambigu*.] = AMBIGUOUS.

a 1733 NORTH *Examen* II. v. ¶ 19. 327 A clear Explication of '*running down*,' an ambigue Term of the Author's.

Ambiguity (æmbigiū·ĭti). Also 5-6 ambyguyte, etc. [? a. Fr. *ambiguïté* (16th c. in Littré) ad. med.L. *ambiguitāt-em*, n. of state f. *ambigu-us* AMBIGUOUS.]

†**1.** Subjectively: Wavering of opinion; hesitation, doubt, uncertainty, as to one's course. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2577 Dout, pro, contra, and ambiguite. 1426 *Pol. Poems* II. 131 To put away .. Holy the doute and the ambyguyté. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 10 If deficultye or ambyguyte and dout were vpon ony artycle. *c* 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* I. 160 Hee beganne to stande in great ambiguitee of his saftie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 78 Shall I make spirits fetch me what I please, Resolve me of all ambiguities?

†**2.** *concr.* An uncertainty, a dubiety. *Obs.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1631) 369 Here riseth an ambiguity of no small importance. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* iv. 99 And this was the onely question or ambiguity which was moved.

3. Objectively: Capability of being understood in two or more ways; double or dubious signification, ambiguousness.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. ii. (1554) 148 a, To auoide al ambiguitie, To declare the summe of mine entent. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 83 Appollo gaue .. ane doutsum ansuere of ambiguite. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. 1. 57 The Schoolmens contention whether the Son be freely begotten, and the Holy Ghost freely procceed, ariseth from the ambiguity of the word *free*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 71 The king .. took a handle from the ambiguity of this expression to claim them both. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 665 To clear the fundamental laws of the realm from ambiguity. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ii. (ed. 4) 99 Confusion of thought arising .. out of the ambiguity of language.

4. *concr.* A word or phrase susceptible of more than one meaning; an equivocal expression.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 207 This Emperowr reduced the ambiguities and uncertanties of their lawes .. into a most plain forme. 1668 DRYDEN *Evenings Love* 56 Give me your hand, and answer me without Ambages or Ambiguities. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 298 What a wretched Ambiguity would be here .. unworthy of so elegant a Poet? 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* 415 Those plausible ambiguities which not infrequently occur in English law.

Ambiguous (ămbi·giu|əs), *a.* [f. L. *ambigu-us* doubtful, driving hither and thither (f. *ambig-ĕre*, f. *amb-* both ways + *ag-ĕre* to drive) + -OUS.] The objective meanings, though second in Latin, seem earliest in Eng.

I. Objectively.

1. Doubtful, questionable; indistinct, obscure, not clearly defined.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 1557, 247/2 If it wer nowe doutful & ambiguous whether the church of Christ wer in the right rule of doctrine or not. 1573 MURRAY *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 289 Cairfull for the gude ordour of the Kirk in thingis ambiguouss. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Contempl.* 133 Faint ambiguous shadows fall. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. 2. v. § 10 Even the most dexterous distances of the old masters .. are ambiguous.

2. Of words or other significant indications: Admitting more than one interpretation, or explanation; of double meaning, or of several possible meanings; equivocal. (The commonest use.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 437/1 This englishe word knowledge is ambiguous and doubtfull. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 267 The ambiguous, or figure of sence incertaine, as if one should say *Thomas Tayler saxo William Tyler dronke*, it is indifferent to thinke either th'one or th'other dronke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 435 Answers .. dark, Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ¶ 8 The gentlemen .. irritated me with ambiguous insults. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvii. 288, I do not rest anything upon tenses. Every reader of the prophets must feel how ambiguous they are. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pron.* I. i. 25 The Welsh alphabet .. having only one ambiguous letter, *y*.

3. Of doubtful position or classification, as partaking of two characters or being on the boundary line between.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 294 Mungrell and ambiguous shapes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 473 Ambiguous between sea and land The river-horse and scaly crocodile. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xx. 20 His character became fully known, and was no longer ambiguous to either faction. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 418 Stratified rocks of ambiguous character.

II. Subjectively.

†**4.** Of persons: Wavering or uncertain as to course or conduct; hesitating, doubtful. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLS *Thucyd.* 175 (R.) People that be ambiguous or doubtefulle. 1649 MILTON *Eikonok.* 239 Thus shall they be too and fro, doubtfull and ambiguous in all thir doings.

5. Of things: Wavering or uncertain in direction or tendency; of doubtful or uncertain issue.

1612 SHELTON *Don Quix.* I. II. v. 90 That she do favour and protect him in that ambiguous Trance which he undertakes. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, The eddying tides of conflict wheeled Ambiguous. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bd.* Poems I. 184 Do not cast Ambiguous paths, Prometheus, for my feet.

6. Hence, Insecure in its indications; not to be relied upon.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 26 The taste, that most ambiguous of the senses.

7. Of persons, oracles, etc.: Using words of doubtful or double meaning.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 370 To no point wald sche answer directlie; bot in all thingis sche was .. ambigua.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Th' ambiguous god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 490 Antinous .. Constrain'd a smile and thus ambiguous spoke. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1500 What mutterest thou with thine ambiguous mouth.

Ambiguously (ămbi·giu|əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ambiguous manner: †**a.** Hesitatingly, doubtfully (*obs.*); **b.** With doubtful issue (*obs.*); **c.** Indistinctly, obscurely, questionably; **d.** In terms susceptible of more than one meaning.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 151 Hee vseth the name of bloud figuratiuely, and ambiguously. 1606 in *Misc. Scot.* I. 32 Valiantly and ambiguously was it foughten on both sides. 1652 *Seas. Expost. Netherl.* 5 Promises of Neutralitie drawn up so ambiguously, as if they had come from jugling Delphos. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 222 This Prophet used to speak ambiguously. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxiii, 'Where's Bertram? Why that naked blade?' Wilfred ambiguously replied, 'Bertram is gone.' 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. 433 One that you conceived worse than ambiguously disposed towards you.

Ambiguousness (ămbi·giu|əsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ambiguous; capability of being understood in various ways.

1679 *Animadv. Speeches Jesuits* 2 Mental equivocation, not on the account of ambiguousness in the words .. but because of a double sense in some Proposition. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 26 Close reasoning which .. yields to no ambiguousness of language. 1861 GOSCHEN *Foreign Exch.* 95 The ambiguousness of the term 'favorable exchanges.'

Ambilævous,-levous (æ·mbilī·vəs), *a. rare*—¹. [f. L. *amb(i)-* both + *læv-us* left + -OUS.] As it were, left-handed on both sides; the opposite of *ambidexter*.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 Againe, some are .. Ambilevous or left handed on both sides. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ambilævous*, Having left hands only; that is, clumsy.

†**Ambi·logy.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *amb(i)-* both, on both sides + Gr. *-λογία* speaking.] 'Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification.' J. (A needless hybrid for AMBILOQUY.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 in BAILEY; whence in J., etc.

†**Ambi·loquent,** *a. Obs.*—° [formed as next + -ENT, as in *magniloqu-ent*, L. *magniloqu-us*.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ambiloquent*, that speaks doubtfully or two languages. [Not in JOHNSON.]

†**Ambi·loquous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *ambiloqu-us* (f. *amb(i)-* both, on both sides + *-loquus* speaking, *loqui* to speak) + -OUS.] 'Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions.' J.

1721 BAILEY, *Ambiloquous*, double-tongued. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**Ambi·loquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *ambiloquium* double-speaking: see prec. and -Y³.] 'The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Ambiloquy*, double-speaking. [In mod. Dicts.]

Ambiparous (ămbi·părəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *amb(i)-* both + *-par-us* producing: see -PAROUS.] 'Applied to a bud that contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ambisinistrous (æ·mbi,sini·strəs), *a.* [f. L. *amb(i)-* both + *sinister* left + -OUS.] = AMBILÆVOUS.

1863 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* I. 63 In wedlock, he [Prince of Wales] .. was certainly more than ambi-sinistrous.

Ambit (æ·mbit). [ad. L. *ambit-us* a going round, a compass; f. *amb-* about + *itus* going, f. *ī-re* to go.]

1. A circuit, compass, or circumference.

1597 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 210 The very ambit of their walls and turrets. 1655 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 83 The area of the whole circle is equal to the half ambite multiplied by the radius. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 8 Prodigious Hailstones, whose ambit reaches five, six, seven Inches. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 43 [The earth's] Ambit therefore is 24930 Miles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., A particular enquiry concerning the Ambit or circumference of antient Rome. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* II. 38 The ambit of each of the parts above the prothysis is thirty-two feet.

2. *esp.* A space surrounding a house, castle, town, etc.; the precincts, liberties, 'verge.'

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (1495) 938 Ambitus is a space bytwene place and hous of neighbours of two fote brode and an halfe ordeyned for a waye. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., It was frequent to inscribe the Ambit on it [a saint's tomb], that it might be known how far its sanctity extended. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 428 Within the verge or ambit of the king's presence.

3. The confines, bounds, limits of a district.

1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 745 Districts lying within the parochial ambit. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 240 Within the ambit of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy. 1876 K. DIGBY *Real Prop.* iv. § 1. 178 Whose tenements are not within the ambit of the manor.

4. *fig.* Extent, compass, sphere, of actions, words, thoughts, etc.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. col. 107 His great parts did not live within a small ambit. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 615/1 The ambit of words which a language possesses. 1882 *Times* 10 Apr. 7/1 Misconception as to the ambit of this legislation.

Ambi·tient. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. med.L. *ambitient-em* pr. pple. of *ambitīre* to solicit, fawn on.] (Used by confusion for) AMBIENT.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 331 Long leafs .. whose ambitient is rotund.

Ambition (ămbi·ʃən), *sb.*; also 4-5 -cion, -oun, ambitioun. [a. Fr. *ambition* (14th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *ambitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ambī-re* to go round or about (see AMBIT), 1. going round, 2. going

round to canvass for votes, 3. eager desire of honour, etc., 4. ostentation, pomp, 5. earnest desire generally. Of these, meaning 3 was first adopted in the modern languages; 2 is a later literary adoption directly from Latin.]

1. The ardent (in *early usage*, inordinate) desire to rise to high position, or to attain rank, influence, distinction or other preferment.

1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Ambicion, þet is kuead wilninge heȝe to cliue. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 323 Vicis .. as pride, ambicioun, vein glorie. 1593 Nashe *Christ's Teares* 41 a, Ambition is any puft vp greedy humour of honour or preferment. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 22 Lowlynesse is young Ambition's Ladder Whereto the Climber vpward turnes his Face. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 441 Cromwel, I charge thee, fling away Ambition, By that sinne fell the Angels. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princ.* III. i, Love and Ambition draw the devils coach. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 That kind of fame to which you have hitherto directed your ambition. 1821 Byron *Cain* II. ii, Dust! limit thy ambition. 1866 W. Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 120 Aspiration is a pure upward desire for excellence, without side-references; ambition is an inflamed desire to surpass others. 1883 Gladstone *Sp. in Parl.* 26 Apr., A seat in this House is to the ordinary Englishman in early life .. the highest prize of his ambition.

†2. Ostentation, display of the outward tokens of position, as riches, dress; vain-glory, pomp. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxv. 23 Agrippa and Bernyce camen with moche ambicioun, *or pryde of staat*. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lvii. 579 a, Costly and expensive ambitions at Court.

3. A strong or ardent desire of anything considered advantageous, honouring, or creditable. Const. *of* (rarely *for*) a thing, *to be* or *do* something.

1607 Bacon *Ess.*, *Ambition* (Arb.) 226 It is lesse harmefull, the Ambition to prevaile in great Things, then that other, to appeare in every thing. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 482, I haue no ambition To see a goodlier man. 1737 Pope *Lett.* Pref., A juvenile ambition of Wit, or affectation of Gayety. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 22 The pitiful ambition of possessing five or six thousand more acres. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) II. 898/2 Some populous town which has an ambition for literature.

4. The object of strong desire or aspiration.

1602 Shaks. *Haml* III. iii. 55 My Crowne mine own Ambition and my Queene. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* i. 21 To jest was the ambition of the best company. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art.* 37 Their pleasure is in memory, and their ambition is in heaven.

†5. Canvassing, personal solicitation of honours. (L. *ambitio*.) *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Governor* III. xvi. (R.) Certayne lawes were made by the Romaynes .. named the lawes of ambition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 246, I, on the other side, Used no ambition to commend my deeds 1677 *Houssaie's Govt. Venice* 13 This bartering and ambition of Office was forbidden.

Ambition (ămbi·ʃən), *v.* [a. Fr. *ambitionne-r*, f. *ambition*; cf. *raisonner* to reason, f. *raison* reason.]

†1. To move to ambition, to make desirous. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. Greville *Life of Sidney* Ded., Who hath ambition'd me to make this offering.

2. To be ambitious of, to desire strongly. a. Const. *simple obj.*

1664 Mrq. Worc. in Dircks' *Life* xvii. (1865) 270 Whatever I have or do ambition. 1776 H. Walpole in *Last Jrnls.* (1859) II. 51 The Bishop of Chester had ambitioned the Bishopric of Winchester. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 365/1 Every noble youth .. ambitioned the notice of the Lady Arabella. 1881 R Pigott in *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 174/2 The Fenian leaders ambitioned not the extinction of landlordism, but rather the reconciliation of landlords and tenants.

b. Const. *inf.* or *clause*.

1688 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 Each ambitioning to engross as much as they can. 1818 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 453 Who ambitioned to be his correspondent. 1871 H. Smart *Cecile* 5 Ambitioning that her lover should make his mark.

†**Ambi·tionat(e,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ate (as if ad. L. **ambitiōnāt-us*), latinized upon Fr. *ambitionné* (cf. *moderate, modéré*), or Eng. Ambitioned, cf. *destined, destinate*.] Sought with ambition; ambitiously desired.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 30 The Garland of Martyrdom became a most Ambitionat Crown.

†**Ambi·tionate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec., or latinized ad. Fr. *ambitionner*; cf. *compassionate*.] = Ambition *v.* 2.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 252 (D.) The petty Provinces of their Parochial and Independent Episcopacies which they so infinitely ambitionated.

Ambitioned (ămbi·ʃənd), *ppl. a. rare*. [f. Ambition *v.* + -ed.] Eagerly sought after or desired.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 70 The most coveted and ambition'd dignity in the world.

Ambitioning (ămbi·ʃəniŋ), *ppl. a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ing^2.] Eagerly seeking or desiring.

1709 Kennet tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 61 More the object of a commiserating pity, than of an ambitioning envy.

Ambitionist (ămbi·ʃənist). *rare*. [f. Ambition *sb.* + -ist.] One who is ruled by ambition.

1655 Trapp *Marrow of Auth.* (1868) 812/1 Oh, therefore that our aspiring ambitionists would but measure themselves by their own model. 1657 — *Comm. Esther* v. 5 Cæsar Borgia, that restless ambitionist. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 146 (D.) Napoleon .. became a selfish ambitionist and quack.

†**Ambitionize** (ămbi·ʃənəiz), *v. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ize. Cited only in pa. pple.] To make ambitious.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* xix. 128 Their minds ambitioniz'd do seeke her fall.

Ambitionless (ămbi·ʃənlės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Void of ambition.

1828 Pollok *Course of Time* III. (1860) 64 The simple hind who seemed Ambitionless, arrayed in humble garb. 1829 Gleig *Chelsea Pens.* 318, I am a poor ambitionless wretch.

†**Ambitio·sity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ambitiōs-us* + -ity.] The state of being ambitious; ambitiousness.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 358 Ouir greit desyre of ambitiositie Causis richt mony ressoun for to tyne. 1731 Bailey, *Ambitiosity*, Ambitiousness.

Ambitious (ămbi·ʃəs), *a.*; also 4–6 ambicious, cyous(e, etc. [ad. Fr. *ambitieux*, or its orig., L. *ambitiōs-us*: see Ambition and -ous.]

1. Full of ambition, thirsting after honour or advancement; aspiring to high position.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5 Not inblowyn .. not ambicious, *or coueitous of worschipis* [Vulg. *ambitiosa*]. 1484 Caxton *Curial* 6 Thambycious vanyte of the peple of the court. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1609 The first are ambycyouse prelates. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 95 Did this in Cæsar seeme Ambitious? 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 41 With ambitious aim Against the Throne and Monarchy of God. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 7 How few ambitious men are there, who have got as much Fame as they desired. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 79 An ambitious mind .. wants success.

2. Strongly desirous (*of* something expected to bring credit or honour), eager. Const. *of* (*for* obs.) a thing; *to be* or *do* something.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 1557, 65/2 His owne ambicious minde and deuise, to .. take himself the crown. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 43 O that I were a foole, I am ambitious for a motley coat. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* I. xi. 48 Men that are ambitious of Military Command. 1653 Walton *Angl.* (1877) 51 You are such a companion .. as makes me ambitious to be your scholer. 1718 Lady M. Montague *Lett.* II. lvi. 86 An ambitious thirst after knowledge. 1855 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 100 The half educated are always most ambitious of long words.

3. *fig.* Erecting itself, as if aspiring to rise; rising, swelling, towering.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 7, I haue seene Th'ambitious Ocean swell. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. ii. (1616) 455 Hood an asse .. So you can hide his two ambitious eares, And he shall passe for a cathedrall Doctor. *c* 1735 Pope *Mor. Ess.* iv. 59 Helps th'ambitious hill the heav'ns to scale.

4. Of works of art, etc.: Displaying ambition or aspiration on the part of the author; aspiring or pretending to take a high position.

1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 156 ¶ 2 The simplicity is embarrassed by ambitious additions. 1846 Mill *Logic* II. vii. § 4 Put off the ambitious phraseology. *Mod.* This ambitious attempt ended in failure.

†5. Circuitous, circumlocutory, ambagious. (A Latinism.) *Obs. rare*.

1656 *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) No. 24. 392 Your Worship cannot expect either prolix or polite discourses upon so sad a subject; for who can be ambitious in his own calamity?

†6. quasi-*sb.* An ambitious man. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1554) 177 a, The proud ambicious called Domician. 1563 *Homilies* II. xxi. v. (1640) 307 A few ambitious, and malicious are the authours .. of Rebellion.

Ambitiously (ămbi·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2.]

1. In an ambitious manner; with eager desire of attaining to high position or gaining advantage.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. vii. (1483) 54 They hauen set their hertes ambiciously for to kepen and assemblen sommes of tresour. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 227 Nor ambiciously gape for honors. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 18 Princes, that striue .. Ambitiously for Rule and Empery. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 70 Martyrdome, as it is not cowardly to be declined, so it is not ambitiously to be affected. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 116 A croud of rivals, who ambitiously disputed the hand of the princess. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* IV, Guide after guide Ambitiously the office tried.

2. With manifest effort to be something great; in bad sense, Pretentiously.

Mod. An address ambitiously worded. Ambitiously conceived, but unsuccessfully carried out.

†3. By personal canvassing; fawningly. *Obs. rare*.

1598 Greenwey *Tacitus Ann.* IV. i. 89 Neither did he abstaine from ambitiously courting the Senators.

Ambitiousness (ămbi·ʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being ambitious; eagerness to attain a high position; pretentiousness.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 i. 13 It [Alchemy] voydeth [*i. e.* nullifies] Ambitiousnesse. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* Pref. 6 To litle to satisfie his ambiciousnes. 1610 Healey *St. Aug.*, *City of God* 218 Yet let the love of righteousnesse suppresse the thirst of ambitiousnesse. 1845 Shaw in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34 Those who measure the value of a poem .. by the pretension and ambitiousness of its form.

†**A·mbitude.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *ambitūdo*, f. *ambitus*: see Ambit and -tude.] 'A circuit or compassing round; also ambition.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1681.

†**A·mblant,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *amblant* pr. pple. of *ambler*, perh. identified with *ambland*, north. form of pr. pple.: see Ambling *a.*] Ambling.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3462 Mony fat palfray amblant, And mony armed olifant. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 210 Upon a mule white amblaunte.

Amble (æ·mb'l), *v.* [a. Fr. *amble-r* :—L. *ambulā-re* to walk.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse, mule, etc.: To move by lifting the two feet on one side together, alternately with the two feet on the other; hence, to move at a smooth or easy pace.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 332 An hors snow-whit and wel amblyng. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 940 As hors that evir trottid, trewlich I yew tell, It were hard to make hym after to ambill well. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 66 Trotte sire and trotte damme, how should the fole amble? that is, when bothe father and mother were noughte, it is not like that the childe wil prove good. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 20/1 They amble not, but gallop and run. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 328, I will tell you who time ambles withal; who time trots withal; who time gallops withal; and who he stands withal. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 5 She ambles with one leg, trots with another. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdxc/4 [The Mare] hath all her Goings, but ambles most. 1703 Steele *Tender Husb.* II. i, A chariot drawn by one horse ambling, and t'other trotting. 1812 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII. 27 Grizzle, all alive and gay, Ambled along the ready way.

2. Of a person: To ride an ambling horse, to ride at an easy pace.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 838 What? amble, or trotte, or pees, or go sit doun. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 235, I will amble so fast, that I will soon be there. 1676 Wycherley *Plain-Dealer* IV. i. 55 Are all my hopes frustrated? shall I never .. see thee amble the Circuit with the Judges? 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andr.* Wks. 1784 V. II. ii. 109 A grave serjeant at law condescended to amble to Westminster on an easy pad. 1856 T. Trollope *Cath. de Medici* 246 [The] little ladies, as they ambled on side by side, at the head of their gay cavalcade. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 306 William was ambling on a favourite horse .. through the park of Hampton Court.

3. Hence, To move in a way suggesting the motion or pace of an ambling horse. Said of dancing, of the gait of an elderly person, or *fig.* of any easy motion.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 60 The skipping King, hee ambled vp and downe. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 7 The Tawe .. easely ambling downe through the Deuonian dales. 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* (J.) Make him amble on a gossip's message. 1714 *Spect.* No. 623 ¶ 16 A pretty young creature who closed the Procession came ambling in. 1715 Addison *Drummer* I. i, She has .. play'd at an Assembly, and ambled in a Ball or two. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* ii. (1798) 31 How fast your thoughts amble. 1812 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* XVII. 67 You shall soon Be ambling to some pretty tune. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 92 A good-natured but extremely fidgetty and cautious old gentleman, ambled up and down the room.

Amble (æ·mb'l), *sb.*; also 4–5 aumble, 5 ambil, ambel. [a. Fr. *amble*, f. vb. *ambler*: see prec.]

1. The pace described in prec. (sense 1) and *loosely*, an easy pace.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 174 His steede was al dappul gray, It goth an ambel [*v. r.* ambil, aumble] in the way. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* (J.) Out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., An Amble is usually the first natural pace of young colts .. There is [now] no such thing as an Amble in the manage; the riding-masters allowing of no other paces, beside walk, trot, and gallop. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* (1866) I. xiv. 65 The grey mare .. breaking from her sober amble into a gentle trot. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* viii. 111 The usual pace of these animals [mules] is an amble, which consists in lifting both legs on the same side at once.

2. Of persons: A movement in dancing or walking suggesting an amble; an artificial or acquired pace.

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. v. 84 Put a Reueller Out of his Antick amble. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, To teach him his true amble and his postures When he walks before a lady. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* I. xii. 177 There is many one of them upon the amble in such a night as this.

Ambleocarpous (æ·mbli,o|kā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμβλό-εσθαι* to miscarry, come to nought + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -ous: the *e* in the second syllable is not etymological.] Having the seeds entirely, or in great part, abortive.

1847 in Craig. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ambler (æ·mblər). Also 4–5 amblere, aumbelere, 5 ambuler. [f. Amble *v.* + -er^1.] One that ambles; hence,

1. An ambling horse or mule.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 469 Vp on a amblere [*v. r.* aumbelere] esily sche sat. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. viii. 525 A man holdith vp with the bridil the heed of his ambuler. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 184, Ij. hawmbelerres koltes in Wensche parke. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xxviii. (1817) II. 47 He mounted vpon a softe ambuler and rode to Kynge Marke. 1591 Percivall *Span. Dict.*, *Amblador*, an ambler, *Gradarius equus*. 1630 Howell *Lett.* 5 June, An ambler is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Horse*, The Ambler is a little unapt to it [galloping], because the motions are both one.

2. One who rides an ambling horse.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. xix. 164 The Ambler had rid the Horse into the cold Water.

3. One who 'ambles' in dancing or walking.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, The ambler took Miss Podsnap for a furniture walk. *Ibid.*, Georgiana having left the ambler up a lane of sofa.

†**Amble·re.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. OFr. *ambleure* :—L. *ambulātūra* act of pacing, f. *ambulāre*: see Amble *v.*] An amble or ambling pace.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 344 Dvc Oliuer him rideþ out of þat plas in a softe amblere, ne made he non oþer pas.

Ambligon, obs. variant of Amblygon.

Ambling (æ·mbliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Amble *v.* + -ing^1.]

1. Of a horse: Motion in an amble.

1580 Baret *Alv.* A 344 The pleasant pase or ambling of a horse, *Glomeratio*. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 193 They move *per latera*, that is two legs of one side together, which is Tollutation or ambling. 1725 Bradley

Fam. Dict. s. v. *Horse*, Ambling; which is chosen for Ease, Great Men's Seats, or long Travel, is a Motion contrary to Trotting. **1847** YOUATT *Horse* ii. 19 As for trotting, cantering, or ambling, it would be an unpardonable fault were he ever to be guilty of it.

2. Of persons: Dancing or walking in an amble; tripping, gliding, walking affectedly.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 11, I am not for this ambling; Being but heavy, I will beare the light. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. x. 65 What .. your uncle Antony means by his frequent amblings hither. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* xix. 35 Their wanton ambling and their watchful wiles. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, For all thy mincing and ambling.

3. *attrib.* (formally identical w. AMBLING *ppl. a.*)

a **1450** *Knt. G. de la Tour* (1868) 9 Sette a colte in aumblyng ringes, he wille use it whiles thei aren on. **1580** TUSSER *Husb.* xcv. ii, Least homelie breaker mar fine ambling ball. *a* **1635** CORBETT *Poems* (1807) 19 A wondrous witty ambling pace. **1842** TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. 20 An abbot on an ambling pad. *a* **1845** HOOD *Paul Pry* vi, Thy pace, it is an ambling trot.

Ambling (æ·mblɪŋ), *ppl. a.*; also 4 -ende, 6 *north.* -and. [f. AMBLE *v.* + -ING².]

1. Of a horse: Moving in an amble.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 45 On faire amblende hors they set. *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* 4031 Thei set him on an ambling palfray. **1535** LYNDESAY *Sat.* 3363. I let 3ow wit, I am na fuill .. I ride vpon ane amland Muill. **1550** J. COKE *Debate* (1877) 118 Ambelynge hackeneys, and hobbes plentie. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 320, I will rather trust .. a Theefe to walke my ambling gelding then my wife with her selfe. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, The ambling horse changes sides at each remove. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 133 She rode her sleek ambling pony. **1836** HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 28 To those elderly gentlemen .. an ambling nag has always been an equestrian beatitude.

2. Hence, Moving with the gait or pace of an ambling horse, whether with regard to alternacy, smoothness, or affectation.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 228 The ambling Streame. **1704** ROWE *Ulysses* I. i. 308 Easie ambling Speeches. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 14 Our own Anapæstic verse .. has .. a light, ambling, unsteady air about it.

†**3.** Walking. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. xxvii. 60 Of their night ambling dame, the Syrians prated.

Ambling-communion: see AMBULING.

Amblingly (æ·mblɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] 'With an ambling movement.' J.

‖ **Amblosis** (æmblō·sis). *Med.* [Gr. *ἄμβλωσις* abortion, n. of action f. *ἀμβλό-εσθαι* to come to nought, miscarry.] Miscarriage, abortion.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Amblosis*, Abortion or Miscarriage; an abortive Birth. **1839** in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Amblotic (æmblɒ·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀμβλωτικ-ός* pertaining to abortion: see prec.]

A. *adj.* (See quot.)

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Amblotic*, having the power to cause abortion. **1879** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A medicine causing abortion.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ambloticks*, Medicines that cause Abortion. **1721** in BAILEY. [So in ASH, HOOPER, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Amblygon (æ·mblɪgɒn), *a.* and *sb.*; also ambligon. [a. Fr. *amblygone*, or ad. its original, med.L. *ambligōni-us*, ad. Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνι-ος* obtuse-angled, f. *ἀμβλύ-ς* blunt + *γωνία* corner, angle.]

†**A.** *adj.* Obtuse-angled. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 290 As the buildings ambligon May more receive than mansions oxigon. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* [see AMBLYGONAL].

B. *sb.* (at first used in L. form **amblygonium**.) An obtuse-angled figure, *esp.* triangle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 28 An ambligonium or an obtuse angled triangle. **1623** COCKERAM, *Amblygone*, A flat Triangle. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Amblygon*, a Figure that has an obtuse or blunt Angle; any plain Figure, whose Sides make an obtuse Angle one with another. **1721** BAILEY, *Amblygon*, a Figure that has an obtuse Angle. [So in ASH, and mod. Dicts.]

Amblygonal (æmbli·gŏnal), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Obtuse-angled.

1731 BAILEY, *Amblygonal*, pertaining to an amblygon. **1796** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 105 *Ambligon*, or *Ambligonal*, signifies obtuse-angular. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

†**Amblygo·nial,** *a. Obs.*; also ambli-. [f. med.L. *ambligōni-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνι-ος* (see AMBLYGON) + -AL.] = prec.

1706 PHILLIPS, An *Ambligonial Triangle* is that which has one obtuse Angle. **1721** BAILEY, *Amblygonial* [later edd. *Ambligonial*], obtuse-angular.

Amblygonite (æmbli·gŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (Ger. 1817) Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνι-ος* obtuse-angled + -ITE.] A greenish white or sea-green translucent mineral, occurring in obtuse-angled rhombic prisms, and consisting of alumina, lithia, potash, soda, iron, and fluoric acid; made by Dana the type of a group.

1847 in CRAIG. **1868** DANA *Min.* 528 Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates: I. Anhydrous .. VII. Amblygonite group.

†**Ambly·gonous,** *a. Obs.* [f. AMBLYGON + -OUS.] = AMBLYGONAL.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Triangle*, If one of the angles be obtuse, the triangle is said to be .. amblygonous.

‖ **Amblyopia** (æmbli,ōu·piă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀμβλυωπία* dimsightedness, n. of quality f. *ἀμβλυωπός*, f. *ἀμβλύς* dull, blunt + *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-* eye. Cf. AMBLYOPY.] Impaired vision, generally from defective sensibility of the retina, or cloudiness of the media; the early stage of *amaurosis*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Amblyopia*, Dulness or Dimness of Sight, when the Object is not clearly discern'd at what distance soever it be placed. **1849–52** TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1457/2 A bootmaker in Paris was attacked with amaurotic amblyopia. **1883** O. W. HOLMES in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 11/2 The candidate to be proved free from colour-blindness and amblyopia.

Amblyopic (æmbli,ɒ·pik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to amblyopia; of impaired vision.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1463/2 Compelled .. to pursue their literary avocations .. by the aid of a dim candle, and .. myopic and amblyopic in consequence.

Amblyopy (æ·mbli,ɒpi, ămbləi·ŏpi). *rare.* Anglicized form of AMBLYOPIA. Cf. Fr. *amblyopie*.

1719 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 14 *Amblyopy* is the same disease as Amaurosis. **1815** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 780 Amblyopy among physicians, signifies an obscuration of the sight, so that objects at a distance cannot easily be distinguished.

Ambo (æ·mbo). Pl. ambos (*-ouz*), also in L. form ambō·nēs. [a. late L. *ambo* (*ambōn-em*), ad. Gr. *ἄμβων*: see AMBON.] Special name of the pulpit or reading-desk in early Christian churches; 'an oblong enclosure with steps usually at the two ends.' Gwilt.

1641 MILTON *Hist. Ref.* I. Wks. 1847. 10/1 The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambones. **1673** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. 123 The Ambo or reading pew. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., In some churches remains of the Ambos are still seen. **1864** W. GRIEVE in *Vac. Tour.* 427 In the centre is the ambo, marked sometimes only by a circle in the pavement, whilst at others it is a platform of one, two, or three steps. **1881** STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* iii 55 In England the huge reading-desk or 'pew' long supplied the place of the old ambo.

Ambodexter, etc., obs. f. AMBIDEXTER, etc.

†**A·mboht.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *ambótt*, *ambátt*, a bondwoman, handmaid; cogn. w. Goth. *andbahts*, OHG. *ampaht*, OE. *ambeht* servant, attendant; L. *ambactus*: see under AMBASSADE.] A handmaid, bondwoman.

c **1200** ORMIN 2329 Icc amm ammbohht all bun To follȝhenn Godess wille. *Ibid.* 2527 ȝho se33de þat ȝho wass Ammboht Drihhtin to þeowwtenn.

Ambolic (ămbɒ·lik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀμβολικ-ός* contr. f. *ἀναβολικ-ός* throwing up, f. *ἀνά* up + *βολ-* throw.] 'Having the power to produce abortion.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ambolife, -lyfe, var. EMBELIF *a. Obs.*, oblique.

Ambon (æ·mbɒn). [a. Gr. *ὄμβων* a rising, the raised edge or rim of a dish, a raised stage or pulpit; prob. f. *ἀνα-βα-* go up, rise.]

†**1.** = AMBO. *Obs.*

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 69 They mounted the Ambon on *Juba*, which was betwixt the Choir and the Nave. **1794** *Archaeol.* XI. 320 Before this vault was also placed the choir, with the ambon.

2. *Anat.* 'The margin or tip of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.' Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811. (So *ἄμβων* in Galen.)

Ambo·noclast. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. after *iconoclast.*] One who aims at the abolition of ambons.

1851 PUGIN *Rood Screens* 99 Modern ambonoclasts, unlike their predecessors, confine their attacks to strokes of the pen.

†**Ambose·xous,** *a. Obs.*–° [f .L. *ambo* both + *sex-us* sex + -OUS.] Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Amboyna (wood) (ămboi·nă). [from the island of that name, one of the Moluccas.] The wood of the Asiatic tree *Pterospermum indicum* (N.O. *Sterculiaceæ*). *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 168/2 Amboyna-wood .. also called Vryabuca or Vryabooca-wood .. is beautifully mottled and curled, of various tints from light red to dark yellow. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. (*Advt.*) Walnutwood chiffonnière, beautifully inlaid with amboyna and marqueterie.

†**Ambraca·n.** *Obs. rare*–¹. [a. It. *ambracane.*] Ambergris.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 274 With this they weigh amber, corall, muske, ambracan, ciuet, and other fine wares.

Ambreada (ambri,ā·dă). [a. Sp. or Pg. *ambreada*, f. Pg. *ambre* amber: see -ADE¹.] (See quot.)

1815 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 784, *Ambreada*, thus they call the false or fictitious amber, which the Europeans use in their trade with the negroes on the coast of Africa.

Ambreate (æ·mbri,eit). *Chem.* [f. med.L. *ambre* amber + -ATE⁴.] A salt of Ambreic acid.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 81 (ed. 7). **1863–79** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 165 Ambreate of potassium.

Ambreic (ămbrī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ambreine or ambergris, as *Ambreic Acid.* (See also next.)

1831 URE *Dict. Chem.* 148 By this absorption of oxygen, it is converted into acid which has been called ambreic acid.

Ambrein (æ·mbri,in). *Chem.* [a. Fr. *ambréine*, f. *ambre* amber: see -IN.] A crystalline fatty substance forming the main constituent of ambergris.

1832 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 528 Ambreic [Acid. Discovered by] Pelletier and Caventou. By treating ambreine with nitric acid. **1863** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 165 Ambrein is perhaps impure cholesterin.

Ambrette (ambre·t). [a. Fr. *ambrette*, in form a dim. of *ambre*: see -ETTE.]

1. A kind of pear with an odour of ambergris or musk.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pears*, The Ambret is much esteemed. **1768** MILLER *Gard. Dict* (ed. 8) II A, Ambrette .. so called from its musk flavour, which resembles the smell of the Sweet Sultan Flower, which is called Ambrette in France.

2. The seeds of a plant (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*) grown in Egypt, Arabia, Martinique, etc., having an odour somewhat between musk and amber, used in perfumery.

1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 105 It is employed by perfumers in the preparation of pomatums, powders, and perfumes, by whom it is called Ambrette.

Ambreve, var. of ENBREVE *v. Obs.*, to inscribe.

Ambrite (æ·mbrəit). *Min.* [f. AMBER + -ITE, min. formative; ad. Ger. *ambrit* 1861.] A yellowish grey, sub-transparent fossil resin found in large masses in Auckland, New Zealand.

Ambrology (ămbrɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. mod.L. *ambra* amber + -(O)LOGY.] The natural history of amber, its formation, flora, fauna, etc.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ambrose (æ·mbrouz). [a. Fr. *ambroise*:–L. *ambrosia* (see next.)]

1. *Herb.* An English plant: with some the Wood Sage (*Teucrium Scorodonia*); with others, *Chenopodium Botrys*; with both of which *Teucrium Botrys* seems to have been in name confused.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Ambrose herbe, *Ambrosia*, *Salvia silvestris.* **1530** PALSGR. 194/1 Ambrose, an herbe *ache champestre.* **1548** TURNER *Plant Names* (1881) 76 Stachys semeth to Gesner to be the herbe that we call in English Ambrose. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 253 It is called in English woodde Sage, wild Sage, and Ambros. **1853** *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VIII. 36/2 Herb Ambrose has a Greek origin, and is not indebted to the saint of that name.

†**2.** The mythical AMBROSIA. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. (T.) Ambrose it selfe was not sweeter.

Ambrosia (ămbrō·ziă, -ʒiă). [a. L. *ambrosia*, a. Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, fem. of *ἀμβρόσι-ος* 'pertaining to the immortals' (f. *ἄμβροτ-ος* immortal, f. *ἀ* not + *μβροτός* = *μροτός* = *μορτός* mortal, root *mor-* 'die'); used in mythology for the food, etc. of the immortals, but applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to one or more herbs.]

1. In Greek mythology, The fabled food of the gods and immortals (as in Homer, etc.).

1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 169 Now Melibœus .. drinkes Nectar, eates diuine Ambrosia. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 144 It is for Gods to mount winged horses, and to feed on Ambrosia. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Ambrosia is commonly represented as the solid food of the gods. **1822** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 194, I had heard of it as I had heard of manna or of ambrosia. **1877** BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 115 A table where the heaped ambrosia lay.

b. *fig.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxix, But he upon ambrosia daily fed, That grew in Eden. **1629** MASSINGER *Picture* III. v, To feed His appetite with that ambrosia due And proper to a prince. *a* **1703** POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 13 Ambrosia mixed with aconite may have A pleasant taste, but sends you to the grave.

2. The fabled drink of the gods (as in Sappho, etc.).

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* Ded., Whose bread is Nectar, and drink Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of Wine. **1599** MARSTON *Scourge of Vill.* II. vii. 204 Eates Nectar, drinkes Ambrosia, saunce controule. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Night Walker* I. 211 [A man that] cannot rellish Braggat from Ambrosia.

3. The fabled unguent or anointing oil of the gods; also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 57 His dewie locks distill'd Ambrosia. **1718** POPE *Iliad* XIX. 375 And pour'd divine ambrosia in his breast. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 236 Her lovely face She with ambrosia purified.

4. *transf.* A mixture of water, oil, and various fruits anciently used as a libation; also a perfumed draught or flavoured beverage.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 201 Waters, which .. smell of Physick, and they call them Ambrosia. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Juice*, This Juice being well fermented and prepar'd with Clove, Cinnamon, &c., would prove an Ambrosia, that would not be esteem'd indifferent, by those who do not care to drink Water. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. ii. 195 They .. poured before it a libation called ambrosia, which was a mixture of water, honey, and all kinds of fruits.

5. *fig.* Something divinely sweet or exquisitely delightful to taste or smell.

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 152 Venus-like her fragrant skin Exhal'd ambrosia from within. **1823** DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. XII. 60 When a whole company had tasted the ambrosia of her lips. **1863** MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* II. xiii. 86 The flavour of the grapes is ambrosia, which I take it for granted was something divine.

6. Bee-bread.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B iij, They gather with the one Nectar, with the other Ambrosia. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Ambrosia .. if not speedily spent, corrupts and turns sowr. **1816** KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 149 Whether a bee had collected its ambrosia from one or more .. species of flowers.

7. With the early herbalists a name of various plants: see AMBROSE.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 950 The fragrant smell that this kinde of *Ambrosia* or Oke of Cappadocia yeeldeth, hath

mooued the Poets to suppose that this herbe was meate and foode for the gods. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 273 Ambrosia is a name that keepeth not to any one herb, but is common to many. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 64 The oyles of .. ambrosia, of sage, and betony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The Ambrosia of the moderns is not at all like the plant so called by the generality of the ancients.

8. *Mod. Bot.* A genus (N.O. *Compositæ*) consisting of weeds allied to Wormwood. *A. artemisifolia* is the 'Oak of Cappadocia' or 'of Jerusalem.'

1721 BAILEY, *Ambrosia* .. an Herb called the Oak of Jerusalem.

†Ambro·siac, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ambrosiac-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμβροσιακ-ός*: see prec. Cf. Fr. *ambrosiaque.*] Of the nature of ambrosia; ambrosial.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii. 18 Here is most ambrosiacke water. 1611 — *Catiline* I. i, This ambrosiac kiss, and this of nectar. 1662 COKAINE *Poems* (1669) 349 Which with Ambrosiack cream shall swell thy breast. 1731 in BAILEY. [Not in JOHNSON.]

Ambrosiaceous (ămbrō͝u·zi,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. AMBROSIA + -ACEOUS.] Akin to the genus *Ambrosia.* (Applied to a subdivision of Composite plants.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ambrosial (ămbrō͝u·ziăl, -ʒiăl), *a.* [f. L. *ambrosi-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμβρόσι-ος* (see AMBROSIA) + -AL[1].]

1. Immortal, divine, celestial, ethereal. a. *orig.* in the Greek mythology: Belonging to or worthy of the gods, as their food, anointing oil, locks, raiment, sandals, etc.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 460 Fed by fair Iris with ambrosial food. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 685 The sovereign's everlasting head his curls Ambrosial shook. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 193 They need the refreshment of ambrosial food. 1866 FELTON *Greece* I. viii. 129 The Homeric father of gods and men, from whose head the locks ambrosial waved. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. xiv. 54 Rich oil, Ambrosial, soft and fragrant. 1877 — *Odyss.* v. 57 The fair, ambrosial, golden sandals.

b. *transf.* Belonging to heaven or paradise.

1637 MILTON *Comus* 16, I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 206 The bright ambrosial nest, Of love, of life, and everlasting rest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 586 Ambrosial fruits, fetched from the tree of life, And from the fount of life ambrosial drink. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 109 The trees of life and knowledge, whose ambrosial fruits we now may 'take and eat, and live for ever.'

c. *fig.* Divinely fragrant; perfumed as with ambrosia; balmy; *rarely*, Divinely beautiful.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 852 Fruit, that .. ambrosial smell diffus'd. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* III. ii. 46 From thee .. Ambrosial Odours flow. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. i. Wks. 1757 II. 173 Th' ambrosial rose, And breath of jess'min. 1781 COWPER *Expostul.* 11 Ambrosial gardens. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 248 One of those ambrosial eves A day of storm so often leaves. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 87 The broad ambrosial aisles of lofty lime. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. 345 When any ambrosial colour spread itself.

2. Of the pollen of flowers, or of bee-bread. *rare.*

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 157 [It] covers itself with their ambrosial dust which it kneads into a mass and packs upon its hind legs.

Ambro·sially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of ambrosia; with divine fragrance.

1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 66 Dew of Heaven Ambrosially smelling. [*later ed.* A fruit of pure Hesperian gold, That smelt ambrosially.]

Ambrosian (ămbrō͝u·ziăn, -ʒiăn), *a*[1]. [f. L. *ambrosi-us* (see prec.) + -AN.] = AMBROSIAL.

1. Of or pertaining to the immortal gods; divine.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Masques* (T.) Ambrosian hands and silver feet. 1676 HOBBES *Homer* 372 Ambrosian shoes, that over sea and land Bear him as swift and lightly as the winds. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 324 Unworthy .. of the ambrosian blood of their parent Venus.

2. Of or like ambrosia; divinely fragrant or delicious.

1632 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 192 Fed with Ambrosian meate. 1647 H. MORE *Oracle* 60 Ambrosian streams sprung from the Deitie. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 32 A most ambrosian Dainty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* XII. (R.) Venus .. brews Th' extracted liquor with ambrosian dews. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. xxiv. (1865) 193 One ambrosian result.

Ambrosian (ămbrō͝u·ziăn), *a.*[2] [ad. L. *Ambrosiān-us*, f. *Ambrosius* (same word as in prec., used as prop. name) St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan.] Of, pertaining to, or instituted by, St. Ambrose.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 27 A Song ending in *D lasolre*, or in *C fa ut*, is either an Ambrosian song, or corrupted with the ignorance of Cantors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ambrosian* rite or office denotes a particular office or formula of worship used in the church of Milan, which is sometimes called the Ambrosian church .. The public library at Milan is also called the Ambrosian Library. 1880 HELMORE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 60 The Ambrosian chant was eventually merged, but certainly not lost .. in that vast repertory of plainsong .. which we now call Gregorian.

2. Of the Ambrosian Library: see prec.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed.* x. 148 Some words are wanting in the Ambrosian manuscript.

†Ambrosianie. *Obs.* App. merely a capricious variant of AMBROSIA.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxxvii. 611 God's nectar; heav'n's sweet ambrosianie.

†Ambro·siate, *a. Obs.* [f. AMBROSIA + -ATE; cf. *aureate, roseate*, etc.] Formed of or furnished with ambrosia.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 II. 252 Th' ambrosiate banquet of the Gods.

†A·mbrosie, -y. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ambrosie*, ad. L. *ambrosia.*] = AMBROSIA, in various senses.

1594 *Zepheria* XXIX. in Arber's *Garner* V. 80, I drew for wine, but found 'twas Ambrosie. 1612 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgrim.* (1876) 31 With Balme-breaths Ambrosie Shee it enaires in Prose, or Poesy. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. 229 The vnruly stalions fed with Ambrosy. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Ambrosie*, a sweet shrub, or little tree, wherewith some people were wont to make Garlands. In Poetry it usually signifieth the meat of the Heathen gods. It is sometime taken for Immortality.

Ambrosin (æ·mbrosin). *Numism.* [ad. med. L. *ambrosīn-us* (sc. *nummus* coin), f. *ambrosius*: see AMBROSIAN *a.*[2]]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ambrosin*, in middle aged writers, denotes a coin .. whereon was represented St. Ambrose on horseback.

Ambrosine (æ·mbrosin). *Min.* [f. L. *ambrosius* ambrosial + -INE; or ? f. *amber.*] A resinous mineral of eocene age, related to amber, found in the phosphatic beds near Charleston, S.C., which gives off on fusion an agreeable balsamic odour. Dana *Suppl.* (1872).

Ambrotype (æ·mbrŏtəip). [? f. Gr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal (? imperishable), or perh. AMBER, + TYPE.] The name given in U. S. to a photograph on glass, in which the lights are produced by the silver, and the shades by a dark background showing through.

1855 *N. & Q.* 7 Apr. 270 *Ambrotype Likenesses.*—The Boston Atlas states that a most valuable improvement in the art of producing likenesses has been recently introduced. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xi. 103 Willis touched this last point in one of his earlier ambrotypes. 1882 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 852 An ambrotype taken at Springfield, Illinois, in 1860.

Ambry, aumbry (a·mbri). Forms: α. 4 armary, 6 armorie; β. 4–6 almarie, 5 -arye, -erye, 5–6 -ary, 5–7 -erie, 5–9 almery; γ. 6 awmery, amrye, 6–7 aumery, 8–9 awmry, aumry, -ie, (amrie); δ. 6–7 aumbrie, -bray, 6–9 aumbry (-brye, ambery, -brey), ambry. [ad. L. *armārium*, in med.L. also *almārium* and *almāria* (cf. Pr. *armari*, Sp. and It. *armario*, It. *armadio*, Pg. *almario*, OFr. 12th c. *armarie, almarie*, 13th c. *almaire, aumaire, aumoire*, 16th c. refash. after L., *armoire*) a closet, chest, place for implements, tools, etc., f. *arma* gear, tools, arms + *-ārium* depot, as in *herbarium, aquarium* (cf. also ARMOURY). The phonetic development was *armarium, almarium* (by dissimilation from following *r*, as in pere*gr*inus, pe*l*egrin, pi*l*grim), *almary, almery, aumery* (cf. pa*l*ma, pau*l*me, pau*m*e), *aumry, aumbry* (cf. slu*m*ere, slu*m*ber, nu*m*erus, num*b*er), *ambry* (cf. cha*u*nt, chant); but *aumry*, without adscititious *b*, is retained in north. dial., in which alone the word is in living everyday use; see sense 2 a. *Obs.* in ordinary Eng. since *c* 1600, but a familiar term in domestic and ecclesiastical antiquities, whence to some extent used as an archaism in various 16th c. spellings. In the form *almery*, corruptly confused with *almonry*, as if a place for *alms.* The same word has passed into Anglo-Ind. through Pg. *almario* and Urdu *almārī* as ALMIRAH.]

1. *gen.* A repository or place for keeping things; a storehouse, a treasury; a cupboard (either in the recess of a wall or as a separate article of furniture); a safe; a locker, a press.

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 88 Auarice haþ almaries and yre-bounden cofres. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 The same keye to be leyd in an almarye .. the almerye where the seid keyes shal lyn in. 1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 187 Item a playne awmery with ij litill chambers wythin with too lockes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXVIII. 11 Vnder an almery [WYCLIF celer, 1611 treasurie] he gat olde ragges & worne cloutes. 1564 in *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) 219 A littel paynted ambry with ij doores. 1571 *Ibid.* 361 Ij owld chystes ijs. vj*d.* .. ij armoires j*l.* 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 44 In this od hudge ambry [*i. e.* the Trojan horse] they ramd a number of hardye Tough knights. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Alhazéna*, a hole in a wal to set things in, an Ambrie .. *Almário*, an armorie, an ambrie, *Armarium.* 18.. WORDSWORTH in Myers *Life* (1881) 3, I possess .. an almery, made in 1525, at the expense of a William Wordsworth. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 48 A press or ambery elaborately carved. 1842 GRESLEY *Forest of Ard.* 66 An almery or arched recess of compact brickwork, so constructed as to be impervious to fire. 1868 MORRIS *Jason* VIII. 444 A little aumbrye, with a door o'er-gilt.

b. Sometimes applied to a compartment of a cupboard, etc.; a 'pigeon hole.'

c 1530 *Furn. Hen. VIII.* in *Dom. Arch.* III. 135 A cupborde with ij smale ambries in yt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1564) 5 A cupbourd full of almeries of joigners werke. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 40 The Brasen Vessels, which in Theatres, are placed by Mathematicall order, in ambries, vnder the steppes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. XVIII. 97 This Moloch had seuen Roomes, Chambers, or Ambries therein.

† c. *fig.* = 'repository, treasury.' *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 115 The tunge is the dore of the almerye of sapience. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 148 In what Chest or Almerie of heaven .. that former faculty be stored up.

2. *spec.* The following are the chief uses: a. A place for keeping victuals; variously applied to a store-closet, pantry, or cupboard in a pantry; a wall-press; a dresser; a meat-safe, as in 'ambry of hair,' *i.e.* with sides of hair-cloth. *arch.* & *dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. CXII. (1495) 853 Noo token of meete founde in the almerye. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Almery of mete kepynge, or a saue for mete, *Cibutum.* 1553 *Midl. Counties Hist. Collec.* I. 232 Item, an ambrey of heare xij*d.* *a* 1564 BECON *Govern. Virtue* Wks. 1843, 468 Cursed shall thine almary be and thy store. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* LXXV. ii, Some slouens from sleeping no sooner get vp, But hand is in aumbrie, and nose in the cup. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies* in Hazl. *Dods.* VI. 412 Like two mice in an ambery, that eat up all the meat. 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martir* II. i. 37 Full of the same meat out of my ambrey. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 394 He baited at every Village .. and swept clean the Ambery in every Inn. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Words* 3 An *Aumbry* or *Ambry* or *Aumery*, A pantry or Cupboard to set victuals in. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 82 An Ambry or Cupboards-head, *Abacus, armorium.* 1733 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (ed. 9) II. 181 An ark, an ambry, and a ladle. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiogr.* 440 Rummaging about in the awmry, however, I found at last about two pounds weight of cold roast veal. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II. 98 The polished oaken awmry, or dresser, of the state kitchen. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falc.* I. 203 Having escaped from his grandmother's aumrie.

b. In a church: A cupboard, locker, or closed recess in the wall, for books, sacramental vessels, vestments, etc. *arch.*

1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 183 Item an almerie to kepe his vestmentes and bookes in. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 301 Upon the right hande of the highe aulter, that ther should be an almorie, either cutte into the walle, or framed vpon it: in the whiche thei would haue the Sacrament of the Lordes bodye, the holy oyle for the sicke, and the Chrismatorie, alwaie to be locked. 1593 *Rites Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 2 Three or four amryes in the wall pertaininge to some of the said altars. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. of Lindisf.* 83 A lancet-arched aumbry or locker.

† c. A place for books; library; archives. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 15 Thou shall finde write in armaries [1388 cronyclis]. — 2 *Macc.* ii. 13 These same thingis weren born in discripciouns, and the almeries of Neemye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 240/3 A fisshar cast his hoke .. and drewe up the bookes .. without ony wetyng, lyke as they had ben kepte dylygently in an almarye. 1775 ASH, *Almaria*, The archives of a church.

† d. A hutch for live-stock. *Obs.*

1572–3 *Durh. Reg. Will of Eliz. Somner*, To Bessye Somer an almerie for keping of conyes.

¶ Corruptly for ALMONRY; (*Almry* or *Ambry Close*, Westminster, was originally *Almonry Close.*)

1593 *Desc. Rites & Cust. Durh.* (1842) 77 Certayne poore children, called the children of the almery, which was brought upp in learninge and mantayned with the almose of the Howse, havinge dyett in a lofte on the north side of the Abbey gates. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 Let your doores and portalls in lyfe tyme, and not the churche porche after death be your almeries. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 176/2 Called the Elemosinary, or Almonry, now corruptly the Ambry, for that the alms of the abbey were there distributed to the poor. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 185 An Aumbry or almonry, where the Almoner lives; *Eleemosynarium.* 1700 LESLIE *Right of Tithes*, They had amberies for the daily relief of the poor. 1773 *Gentlem. Mag.* XLIII. 480 The bell to call the poor people to the adjacent almery.

fig. Beneficence, bounty.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. XXIII. 88 Judge then .. what account they make of God's Ambre.

Ambs-ace (æ·mz ē·s). Forms 3–4 ambes as, -z as, 4–5 ambes aas, 6–7 ambes ace, 6–9 ambs ace. Also 4 amys ase, 6 aums ase, 6–7 aumes-, aums-, amnes-, 6–9 ames-, 7 alms-, 8 ams-, am's-, ame's ace. [a. OFr. *ambes as*:—L. *ambas as*, both ace: see ACE.]

1. *lit.* Both aces, double ace, the lowest possible throw at dice; hence, *fig.* bad luck, misfortune; worthlessness, nought, next to nothing.

1297 R. GLOUC. 51 Ac he caste þer of ambes as. *c* 1300 *Becket* 450 Thu ert icome therto to late: thu hast icast ambez as. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2955, I bare thre dise, in myne owne purs .. I kist hem forth al three, and too fil amys ase. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 166 Whos chaunce gothe neyther on synk nor sice, But withe ambes aas encresithe his dispence. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 85, I had rather be in this choise, than throw Ames-ace for my life. 1611 COTGR., *Besas*, Aumes-ace, on the dice. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Clev. Vind.* (1677) 28 In whom Dame Nature tries To throw less than Aums Ace upon two Dice. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) VI. 81 Idly vent'ring her good Graces To be disposed of by Alms-Aces. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamest.* I. i. 136 My evil genius flings Am's Ace before me. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 56 Nobody can certainly foretell, that sice-ace will come up upon two dies fairly thrown before ambs-ace. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* (1755) I. 249 If I can but nick this time, ame's-ace I defy thee. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 192 A lucky throw of words which may come up the sices of hardy metaphor or the ambs-ace of conceit.

2. The smallest point. *Within ambs ace of*, emph. form of 'within an ace of': on the very verge of. ? *Obs.*

1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 18 His Wife was but aumes ace turned from a Devil. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* V. i, Reduced within ambs-ace of hanging or drowning. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. ¶ 158 His Lordship was within Ams-ace of being put in the Plot. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Cast. Rackr.* 28 Within ames-ace of getting quit .. of all his enemies.

†A·mbubey. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ambubēia* (of unkn. origin), a herb mentioned by Celsus and Pliny. Florio 1611 has '*Ambubeia*, a kind of wild Endiue or common Cycorie. Also the Dandelion, the

Priests-crowne, the Monks-head, or Dogs-teeth.'] Wild Succory or Endive (*Cichorium Intybus*).

1585 *Nomenclator* (Halliw.) A kinde of wild endive like ambubey.

‖ **Ambulacrai·re.** [Fr., prop. adj. 'belonging to the ambulacra.'] A group or series of the perforated coronal pieces in an echinus. (Also used in L. form pl. *ambulacraria*).

a 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 260/2 The *ambulacraires* narrower and covered with very small, fine, close-set spines.

Ambulacral (æmbiu·lē·krăl, -æ·kral), *a.* [f. L. *ambulacr-um* + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the ambulacra of Echinoderms; avenue-like.

1836-39 SHARPEY in Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 32/1 The ten ambulacral columns are disposed in five pairs. 1847 *Ibid.* III. 440/2 Hundreds of feet protrude through the ambulacral apertures. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* vii. 128 These are the ambulacral organs.. but I prefer to call them feet. These feet are in fact suckers.

Ambulacriform (æmbiu·lē·krifōrm, -æ·kri-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the shape or appearance of ambulacra.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 259/2 Mouth subcentral.. with five converging, ambulacriform furrows. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Ambulacrum** (æmbiu·lē·krŏm, -æ·krŏm). Pl. -a. [L., a walk, avenue; f. *ambulā-re* to walk.] An 'avenue' or double row of pores for the protrusion of the ambulacral tubes or tube-feet, of which five series radiate from the apex of an echinoderm.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 259/1 Species [of *Echinidæ*] whose ambulacra are petaloid, going from a centre.. This section is divided into subsections, according to the depth of the ambulacra. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 568 At its apical extremity the ambulacrum is composed of only two small ossicles which meet in the middle line.

Ambulance (æ·mbiŭlăns). [a. mod.Fr. *ambulance* (formerly *hôpital ambulant* walking hospital); f. L. *ambulant-em* walking, as if ad. L. **ambulantia*: see -ANCE.] Not in Craig 1847; app. came into general use during the Crimean War.

1. A moving hospital, which follows an army in its movements, so as to afford the speediest possible succour to the wounded. Often *attrib.*

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 310 These *ambulances* in their most perfect form consist of a mounted corps of surgeons and inferior assistants.. to remove them [the wounded] to other *ambulances* or temporary hospitals. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 425 *Ambulance*, a French word applied to the moving hospitals which are attached to every French army. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* i. 9 Ambulance waggons laden with sick and wounded. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Mar., The ambulance men carrying the stretchers.

2. An ambulance waggon or cart; a covered vehicle on springs for conveying the wounded off the field of battle, etc.

1854 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Nov., The ambulances as fast as they came up received their load of sufferers. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lviii. 312, I passed an ambulance this moment.

Ambulancier (æ·mbiŭlănsī·er). *rare.* [? a. mod.Fr. *ambulancier*, or f. AMBULANCE + -IER. Cf. *financier*.] A man in charge of, or attached to, an ambulance.

1871 *Standard* 16 Jan., Their ambulanciers are armed like other soldiers.

Ambulant (æ·mbiŭlănt), *a.* [ad. L. *ambulant-em* pr. pple. of *ambulā-re* to walk about. Also in mod.Fr. *ambulant*.]

1. Walking, moving about.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* iv. 8 (L.) A knight dormant, ambulant, combatant. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vi. 267 An ambulant 'Revolutionary Army'.. shall perambulate the country at large.

2. Moving, shifting, unfixed. *rare.*

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* i. xi. (1867) 44 Discriminating offence from merit by such dim and ambulant boundaries.

Ambulate (æ·mbiŭlē·t), *v. rare.* Obs. pa. pple. ambulate. [f. L. *ambulāt-* ppl. stem of *ambulā-re* to walk.] To walk, move about.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ambulate*, To moue hither and thither. 1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* II. 65, I haif ambulate on Parnasso the mountain [*orig.*, I perambulate]. 1794 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 215 Burnett ambulated to Bristol with me. 1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 246 Without once quitting the table except to ambulate home.

Ambulating (æ·mbiŭlē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Walking, moving; fitted for walking.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 89 These ambulating spectres. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 186 Legs lengthened; ambulating, but webbed. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. ii. 26 This ambulating lottery-office now advanced.

Ambulation (æmbiŭlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ambulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ambulāre* to walk.]

1. The action of walking, moving about.

1574 T. NEWTON *Health of Mag.* 7 Persons which feede upon grosse meates.. may use vehementer exercise and stronger ambulations. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *The Poet* The door is free, And calls him to evade their deafening clang By private ambulation. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 779 A style of ambulation peculiarly crustacean!

†2. The spreading of a gangrene. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R iv, To drye the rottennesse that is.. blody, and vyrulent and after nede to defsende the ambulacyon. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ambulation*, in physic, is used by some for the spreading of a gangrene or mortification.

†**A·mbulative,** *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *ambulatif, -ive*; f. L. *ambulāt-um*: see AMBULATE and -IVE.] Characterized by constant walking or motion.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. vi. 21 Every Formica is ambulative, and not every one corrosyve. 1611 COTGR., *Ambulatif*, ambulatiue, ever-walking. 1657 J. COOKE *Hall's Cures* 237 [He] had the ambulative Gout.

Ambulator (æ·mbiŭlē·tər). [a. L. *ambulātor* a walker; f. *ambulā-re* to walk.]

1. One who walks about, a walker; hence applied to a tourist's guide-book.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 237 Such a perigrinator, such an ambulator. 1782 (*title*) The Ambulator; or Stranger's Companion Round London.

2. An instrument for measuring distances on the road, also called *perambulator.*

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1859 in OGILVIE.

Ambulatorial (æ·mbiŭlătō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *ambulātōri-us* (see next) + -AL[1].] a. Connected with ambulatory exercise. b. Adapted for walking; = AMBULATORY 2.

1874 COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 602 Legs decidedly ambulatorial, placed well forward.

Ambulatory (æ·mbiŭlătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *ambulātōri-us* of or pertaining to a walker, f. *ambulātor*, q.v.; cf. Fr. *ambulatoire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a walker, or to walking.

1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 129 Being at his ambulatory Exercise. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 83 The ambulatory life of herdsmen and shepherds. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 63 When that man has an object, it is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop.

2. Adapted or fitted for walking.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. An.* II. xvi. 84 The thoracic legs.. become also its ambulatory legs. 1852 DANA *Crustacea* i. 10 Feet ambulatory or prehensile. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 133 Leaf-like sacs.. which fringe the ambulatory disk.

3. Moving from place to place, having no fixed abode; movable.

1622 HOWELL *Lett.* 5 Mar., His council of state went ambulatory always with him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 25 They served the ends of God.. by their ambulatory life. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts vii. 50 The tabernacle was an ambulatory temple. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* 191 Many [schools] are ambulatory, and.. are held only during four or five months in farm houses. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. xxv. 96 While the ambulatory guillotine was doing its work in the provinces.

4. *fig.* Shifting, not permanent, temporary, mutable. (So in L. and Fr.) *Ambulatory will*: one capable of revocation.

1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 73 Nor is this ceremony Jewish or ambulatory, to cease with the law. 1651 W. G. *Cowel's Instit.* 133 A mans will.. according to the Civill Law is ambulatory, or alterable, untill Death. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Fr. & It.* II. 387 They learn to think virtue and vice ambulatory. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* I. xxi. 452 Every intention.. which regards the future is ambulatory or revocable.

Ambulatory (æ·mbiŭlătəri), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *ambulātōrium* a place for walking; f. *ambulā-re*: see AMBULATE and -ORY.] A place for walking in; especially, a covered way; an arcade, a cloister.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ambulatorie*, A place to walke in. 1659 P. HEYLIN in *Biblioth. Reg.* 258 A stately portico.. raised on Corinthian pillars to serve for an Ambulatory, or common gallery. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 253 Ambulatories within the Change. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXVII. 295 Sheltered Ambulatories for wet weather are too rare in London. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. viii. 281 Its succursal aisles and ambulatories and chapels. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. of Lindisf.* 52 Open seats on either side of a central ambulatory.

†**A·mbuling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [refashioned on AMBLING after L. *ambulans*, Fr. *ambulant* walking.] Walking, moving about. *Ambuling Communion*, an observance of the Lord's Supper while walking or moving about.

1603 BARLOW in *Phenix* I. 177 A word his Highness had us'd the day before .. Ambling-communions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. 21 The indecencie of ambuling Communions.

Ambulomancy (æ·mbiu·lomæ·nsi). *rare.* [f. L. *ambulā-re* to walk + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by walking.

1816 in *Month. Mag.* XLII. 22 His Ambulomancy, and many other foolish observances.

†**Ambulo·nes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [f. L. *ambulā-re* to walk, as if a. L. **ambulo* sb.; cf. *calcitro, erro, prædo.*] (See quot).

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 505 The Ignes Fatui that appeare To skip and dance before us ev'ry where, Some çall them *Ambulones* for they walke Sometimes before us, and then after stalke.

Amburbial (æmbə·rbiăl), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *amburbiāl-is* of the *amburbi-um* or expiatory procession round the city, f. *amb-* about + *urbi-* (*urbs*) city: see -AL[1].] *lit.* Connected with the circuit of a city; *hence*, Of or pertaining to the expiatory procession round the city of Rome.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amburbial*, that goes about the city. *Amburbial Sacrifices* were, when the beast went about the City before he was sacrificed. 1731 in BAILEY.

Ambury, variant of ANBURY.

Ambuscade (æ·mbŭskē·d), *sb.* Forms: 6 ambuscaid, imboscade, 6– ambuscade. [a. Fr. *embuscade*, ad. It. *imboscata*, or Sp. *emboscada*, Pg. *embuscada* (= OFr. *embuchée*), ppl. deriv. of *imboscare* (Sp. *emboscar*, Pg. *embuscar*, Fr. *embucher*): see AMBUSH *v.* and -ADE[1]. For spelling with initial *a*, see AMBUSH. Almost displaced in 17th c. by the quasi-Spanish form AMBUSCADO.]

1. = AMBUSH 1 (and now more formal as a military term).

1582-8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 163 Thair was men lying in ambuscaid to haue trappit him. 1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 77 In placing Imboscades. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 22 They post themselves as in a wood, and lie in Ambuscade. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* IV. 35 Y' entice me into a dangerous ambuscade. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VI. (J.) Rous'd the Grecians from their ambuscade. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 176 They formed frequent ambuscades. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Desp.* VII. 280 They had been lying in ambuscade for the patroles.. for some days; but he contrived to draw them to an ambuscade which he had laid. 1846 GROTE *Greece* III. XXX. 100 To fall into an ambuscade.

2. The force placed in ambush, the company of liers in wait; = AMBUSH 2.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XV. 454 An Ambuscade in the woods.. fell upon them with such fury, that disordered the whole Army. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 611 They were assaulted on the flanks by two ambuscades. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii, It waked the lurking ambuscade.

3. *fig.* = AMBUSH 4.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 143 All is then caution, stratagem, secrecy, and ambuscade. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascination* 148 In spite of this ambuscade, Martha made other preparatives of defence. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 84 Nothing but the ambuscade of a fallacy.

Ambuscade (æmbŭskē·d), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To lie in ambuscade; to ambush.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 118 In ruinous house sequestred from the way, We ambuscade. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* V. iii. 33 How! ambuscading?

2. *trans.* To conceal in ambush.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 141 The broom .. was long enough to ambuscade warriors of yore.

Ambuscaded (æmbŭskē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Placed in ambuscade; ambushed.

1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege of Newheusel* 4 Some Janizaries, who were ambuscaded in an Inclosure. 1881 A. GRANT *Bush Life* II. 276 The spears of the ambuscaded natives.

Ambuscader (æmbŭskē·dər). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who lies in ambush, a lier in wait to surprise a foe.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 258 The most artful ambuscaders, and wolfish savages, in America. 1825 MILLAR *Time's Telescope* 118 The corselet-armed ambuscaders [*i.e.* beetles] have perpetrated the mischief.

Ambuscading (æmbŭskē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Lying in wait to attack.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 80 An ironic man, with his sly stillness, and ambuscading ways.. a pest to society.

Ambuscado (æmbŭskē·do), *sb. arch.* Pl. -os, earlier -oes, -o's. [An affected refashioning of AMBUSCADE after Sp. Here Englishmen may have confused the Sp. pa. pple. *emboscado* ambushed, in *estar emboscado* to lie in ambush, with the fem. sb. *emboscada* ambuscade; but cf. the series of words in -ADO[2] for Fr. *-ade*, Sp. *-ada*. Much commoner than *ambuscade* in 17th c., but eventually displaced by it, and now only an archaic by-form.]

1. = AMBUSCADE 1, AMBUSH 1.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 84 Then dreames he of cutting Forraine throats, of Breaches, Ambuscados, Spanish Blades. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 110 Ambuscados.. are to be done in places of couert; as woods, thickets, etc. 1607 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 141 To lye in Ambuscado to surprize him. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* (1662) IV. iii. 632 In vain doth the Enemy lay his Ambuscado's. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 132 He talk'd; and many a tale he told Of battles, and of ambuscadoes. 1819 J. HOGG *Flodden Field*, Till some English, like tornado, Rushed from deepest ambuscado.

†2. A force (*pl.* troops) lying in ambush; = AMBUSCADE 2, AMBUSH 2. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres*, Gloss., *Ambuscado*, a Spanish word, and signifieth any troupe or company of soldiers either foot or horse, lodged secretly in some couert, as in woods, hollow wayes, behind bankes, or such like; to entrappe the enemy secretly attending his comming. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* vi. (1621) 72 Saladin.. with certaine ambuscadoes charged the rereward. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 224 My Ambuscadoes and Troopers fired at them.

3. *fig.*

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. v. 185 Had you your ambuscado for me? 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. col. 284 The judicious reader may perceive such a reserve, tho it lay in ambuscado.

†**Ambusca·doed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Placed in ambush; ambuscaded.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 27 A princesse, ambuscadoed between hunters and savage beasts. 1650 W. CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 76 There was a large stock of malignant science ambuscadoed in the forbidden fruit.

Ambush (æ·mbuʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 enbusshe, embushe, 6– ambush. Occas. weakened in 4– to abush, 'bush. [a. OFr. *embusche*, f. vb. *embuscher*: see AMBUSH *v.* Nearly equivalent words from the pa. pple. of Fr., Sp., It., are ENBUSCHY, AMBUSCADO, AMBUSCADE, EMBOSCATA, IMBOSCATA. The change from *em-* to *am-* (which appears to have begun with this word *c* 1550, and thence extended to its cognates, including even *embuscade* from Fr.)

is not accounted for; it was perh. due to the influence of words like *ambages*.]

1. *strictly*. A military disposition consisting of troops concealed in a wood or other place, in order to surprise and fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. The *ambush* is the entire strategic arrangement or *trap*; but sometimes the *posture*, sometimes the *place*, sometimes the *troops*, are the prominent part of the idea. Often in phr. *To make, construct, lay an ambush*; *lie in ambush*. (As a formal military term AMBUSCADE is now used.)

[*c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2887 þan schullaþ our men .. breken out of þe bossche.]

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 4 And made an enbusshe for the better to vaynquisshe theym. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Macc.* ix. 40 (1590) Then Ionathans men that lay in ambush rose vp. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 406 The inhabitants of this Isle .. layed an ambush for him. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 109 He layd ambushes upon the way, to cut them off as they fled. 1776 MCINTOSH in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* I. 168, I placed .. ambushes in the different roads leading to it. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VI. 191 He chose .. The bravest men to be in ambush for him.

†2. The force (*pl.* troops) so disposed, liers in wait. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xvi. 48 Sawted on the sydes by som embushe. 1587 *Myrr. for Mag., Albanact* xiii. 1 By night the ambushe .. Came forth from woods. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 111 The Ambushes rose, and put themselves between them and the Town.

3. Any disposition of persons (or of a single person) lying in wait.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 659 This Palamon Was in a busshe [*v. r.* bosch] that no man myhte hym se.]

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* VII. (R.) In secret ambush I, in yonder wood .. my selfe entend to hide. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 137 Once I did lay an ambush for your life. 1747 GRAY *Ode to Eton Coll.* lviii, Show them where in ambush stand To seize their prey, the murth'rous band!

4. *fig.*

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 13 That rich ambush of amber colored darts [a Lady's hair], whose points are leueld against his heart. 1633 HERBERT *Ch. Milit.* 66 in *Temple* 185 Who by an ambush lost his Paradise. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 22 Lest some unseen ambushes should surprise his conscience. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 183 ¶ 6 He that perishes in the ambushes of envy. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I vii. 395 To forewarn the mind itself of the points in which an ambush of error may be suspected.

¶ By confusion for AMBAGES.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 76 For the more ful & forcible destruction of delayes & ambushes in pleading.

Ambush (æ·mbuʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 enbusse, inbuche, 4–5 enbusshe, 5 embuisshe, 4–6 enbusche, 5–6 embusshe, 6–7 embush, 7– ambush. Also *β.* 4 abusse, abusche; *γ.* 4 busse, 6 busche, 7 bush. [a. OFr. *embusche-r, embuissier*, cogn. w. Sp. *embuscar*, It. *imboscare*:—late L. **imboscāre*, f. *in* in + *bosc-us* wood, BUSH, i.e. to place in a wood, or among the *bushes*. For change to *am-* bef. 1600, see prec. Accented *ambu·sh* as late as 17th c.; already in 14th the toneless *en-* was treated like OE. prefix *an-*, becoming *ă-*, and then falling away: *enbu·sh, ăbu·sh, 'bush*. In 16th c. there was a by-form IMBOSQUE, a. It. *imboscāre*.]

1. To dispose troops in concealment among bushes, or elsewhere, so as to take an enemy by surprise; to place in ambush; to lay in wait. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in pa. pple. *ambushed*.

α. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Alle þat suerd mot bere, Were sette R[ichard] to dere, enbussed þorgh þe feld. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2879 Do þat þaye in-buched beo .. In þe wode þat þow miȝt see. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 404 Sir Gawein and his felowes were enbusshed. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F viij, The paynyms whiche nyghe were embusshed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 84 Thare lay ane vale in ane crukit glen, Ganand for slicht to enbusche armit men. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 250 [We] embushed his footmen in the falling of a hill. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 207 These hee ambushes in divers places. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 602 Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold emprize.

β. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1382 He him abussed there. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3634 A fersche ost .. a-buschid þer bi-side.

γ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Saladyn prively was bussed beside þe flom. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 263 The Pechtis than wes buschit neir hand by. 1623 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* II. i, Being closely bush'd a pretty distance off.

b. *refl.* *Obs.* exc. as in 1.

c 1300 *Beket* 1382 Seint Thomas was .. in huding, as hit were, In the hows of Seint Bertin, for he him abussede there. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 396 Neir thar-by He him enbuschit preuely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvii, Ye and I shull go .. and enbussh us there. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* 177 Syr Isembartes cosyn embusshed him in a great forest. 1572 R. H. *Lavaterus's Ghostes* 86 That he shoulde embush himself behinde the wood. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* 287 Here on the top of the mount Ericine Ambush thy selfe. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xvi, To ambush us in greenwood bough.

2. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To lie down in ambush; lie in wait, lurk.

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* IV. ii, Now you know where to ambush. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 826 Behind the rosy bloom he loves to lurk, Or ambush in a smile. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Memory Pict.* 28 The archest chin Mockery ever ambush'd in. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 179 A wicked kitten, who ambushes round the corner of the flower-bed.

3. *trans.* To waylay, attack from an ambush.

1631 HEYWOOD *England's Eliz.* (1641) To Reader 1 The criticks of this age, who with their frivolous cavils .. ambush the commendable labours of others. 1780 CLINTON in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 135 This party were ambushed by the enemy, and defeated. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/5 It was admitted that Mr. L. had ambushed him at midnight.

Ambushed (æ·mbuʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Placed or lying in ambush.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 288 Biside enbussed, was fiften hundred sped, In foure grete escheles. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 260 This knight .. Embuished upon horsebake. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XV. 246 Men enbusshed in that streite passage. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 The hunters that ben embusshed by. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 136 (Enter the ambushed Soldiers). 1667 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* I. ii. (1725) 336 Swarming Bands of ambush'd Men. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* III. XV. (1867) 211 The ambushed soldier must not fire his musket. 1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, The ambushed rifleman.

2. *fig.* Concealed so as suddenly to burst forth, come in view, or take by surprise.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 90 Her teares in troops still ambusht, waite to know What's her designe. 1798 S. ROGERS *Epist. Friend* 143 Tuneful echoes, ambushed at my gate. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 43, I wish I were her earring, Ambushed in auburn ringlets sleek. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 267 Murder, ambushed in an unbreathed and unsuspected thought. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 35/1 Till in some ambushed eddy it is sucked down. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 462 Half-tamed hamlets, ambushed round with woods.

Ambushment (æ·mbuʃmĕnt, formerly embu·ʃmĕnt). *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 enbusse-, enbuschy-, enbuchy-, anbuschy-, 4–6 enbusche-, enbusshe-, 5 enbussh-, embusche-, 5–6 embusshe-, enbusch-, enbush-, 6 embush-, ambushe-, 6– ambushment. Also *β.* (refash. after L. *in-, im-*, 5 inbusshe-, 5–6 imbusshe-, 6 imbushment. *γ.* (*Weakened*) 4 abusse-, abuche-, abuchy-, 4–6 abusshe-, 5–6 abusch-, abushment. *δ.* *Aphetic*, 4 busse-, buche-, buchy-, 4–6 busshe-, 5–6 busch-, bushment. [a. OFr. *embuschement* (med.L. *imboscāmentum*), n. of action f. *embuscher*: see AMBUSH *v.* and -MENT. As late as 1600 accented *ambu·shment*, though *e·mbushment* is found in Sc. in 1513. In ME. the atonic *en-*, treated as OE. *an-*, was phonetically reduced to *ă-*, and then allowed to fall away: *en-bu·shment, ăn-bu·shment, ă-bu·shment, bu·shment*. The uncontracted word was often Latinized as *imbushment* after the Renascence, but finally assimilated to AMBUSH.]

1. A disposition or arrangement of troops in a wood or other place of concealment so as to fall on an enemy by surprise; the trap so constructed; ambush, ambuscade.

α. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 187 Ne man ne hors suld go þorgh þat enbussement. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 45 Thai maid enbuschement all the nycht. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 812 Of þys anbuschymenȝ þan brek out: Bruyllant .. & Sortybrant .. with hure rout. *Ibid.* 2989 Þe Saraȝynȝ at arst brek out: þat were on þe enbuchyment. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 354 Counterwayte embusshementz and alle espiaille. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi, Syre Kay came oute of an enbusshement. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* 5 The embusshement that was layed for them. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 67 Ly at wate in quyet enbuschment. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 493 The Frensshe men lepte out from theyr enbusshementes. 1542 *Piteous Tr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 239 Falling amonge theyr embushmentes. 1577 HANMER *Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 30 Whence he might make an ambushment upon Jerusalem. 1582 N. T. (Rhem). *Acts* xxiii. 30 Embushments that they had prepared against him. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXVI. v, While in ambushment close they lay on land. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lxxxvi, Where round enclos'd by ambushments fore-laid. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 166 He hath as it were set Ambushments against the Enemy. 1803 W. ROSE *Am. de Gaul* 93 Then from his ambushment shall Abyes rush.

β. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XV. 234 Comen all fressh of here inbusshement. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxi. 254 Capitaynes of this imbusshement.

γ. [See also ABUSHMENT.] 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 242 Leulyn in a wod a bussement he held. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 798 Y leuede ȝond on a buchyment. *Ibid.* 4340 Ȝe mote leue with ȝoure power On a-buchement .. In a wode þat ys þer faste by. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxx. 92 She hadde hidde in a busshement for hym. 1557 *Arthur* (Copland) v. vi, Lefte in a busshement. 1612 MONIPENNIE in *Misc. Scot.* I. 94 [He] was inclosed with an abushment.

δ. [See also BUSHMENT. Early instances confound *abushment* and *a bushment*.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 415 Quhill thai Fer by thar buschement war all past. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 73 Þe consuls of Rome sette busshementes for hym. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* (1865) 64 The king was passed by his bushment. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curt.* III. 18 For feare the enemyes should lye there in busshement. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. i. 54 The barbarous folk .. from bushments on us broke.

†2. The troops so concealed; a force that actually is, has been, or is about to be placed in ambush. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 Thembushements to-breken alle And him beclipt on every side. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1407 Thane þe embuschement of Bretons brake owte at ones. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* II. (1520) 11/1 Then came Corin with the busshement. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 He with an Imbusshement of Englishemen laye in a Valley nye to the Fortresse. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 328 An ambushment broken forth from the houses behinde them. *a* 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. i. 63 Then stept out an ambushment of the Irish.

†3. A company of soldiers secretly deployed; a surprise party. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 251 He was assailled wiþ busshemente of Gaskyns. 1549 LATIMER *7 Serm.* (1869) 184 Judas .. was prouydyng among the byshoppes and preistes, to come with an imbushment of Iewes to take our sauiour Iesus Christ. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* 105 Of Souldiers there useth to be a Van-guard, main Battalio, Reer, right and left Wings, and Ambushments.

†4. *fig.* Devices to entrap, or take by surprise. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 346/2 All subtilties and ambushments that the diuell layeth against vs. 1580 (*title*) A Detection of damnable driftes practised by three Witches .. Set forthe to discouer the Ambushements of Sathan, whereby he would surprise vs. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 185 The close ambushment of worst errors.

Ambusion, erron. var. (cf. prec. 1 γ) ABUSION.

†**Ambu·st**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ambūstus* f. *amb-* about + *ūstus* burnt.] 'Burnt round about.' Bailey 1731.

Ambu·stial, *a. rare*—°. [improp. f. L. *ambūstum* a burn, or *ambūstiōn-em* burning.] 'Produced by, or being in connection with, a burn.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ambu·stion (ămbv·stiən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *ambūstiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ambūr-ĕre*, f. *amb-* about + *ūrere* to burn.] 'A burn, a scald.' J.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ambustion*, scorching, scalding. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 662 Gun-shot Wounds, which are complicated with Ambustion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ambustion*, a Solution of the continuity of the Parts, caus'd by some outward Burning; a Burn, or Scald. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ame, obs. form of AAM, AIM, AM.

Amebean, variant of AMŒBÆAN.

Amebly. *Obs. rare*—1. [?] 'Apparently means a simpleton.' Nares.

1651 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* (N.) Where is thylk amebly, Francklin, cleped Meanwel?

Amedoun, variant of AMYDON, *Obs.*, starch.

Amee, obs. form of AMMI, bishopweed.

Ameed (ămī·d), *v. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* II + MEED: a modern formation.] To reward.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 611 An equal prize each gallant troop ameeds.

†**Amee·k**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* I or 6 + MEEK *v.*] To make meek; to soothe, appease.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 224 Then the Emperour was amekid.

‖**Ameer** (ămī·ɪ). Also, amír. [a. Arab. (Pers. and Urdu) امیر *amīr* commander, f. *amara* to tell, order, command. As a historical Saracen title commonly spelt EMIR; the spelling *Amír, Ameer*, is used of modern Indian and Afghan rulers.]

†1. = EMIR. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles of Hon.* 49 In the Mahumedan state, they haue the name of *Ameras, Amir*, or *Amera* (applied to their great Sultan) which truly .. may expresse *Dominus* or *Lord*. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* s.v. *Amir*, Foure lieutenants, (Amir's they call them). 1679 JENISON *Narr. Pop. Plot* 40 The Moorish Amir told the Embassadors, etc.

2. The title of various Mohammedan rulers in Scinde and Afghanistan; now specially of the latter.

1803 COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* VII. 220 It will be sufficient to instance those of .. Amír Khán Anjám. 1870 KNIGHT *Crown Hist. Eng.* lxv. 898 Scinde .. was, in 1842, under the rule of a body of despotic nobles, the Ameers. 1883 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/1 The Ameer of Afghanistan had expressed a wish to visit India.

Ameership (ămī·ɪʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position of an Ameer.

1882 *American* No. 105. 277 The faithful ally of England, owing his Amirship to her armies.

Ameistre(n, var. AMAISTER *v. Obs.* to subdue.

†**A·mel**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 aumayl, 5 amall, 5–7 amell(e, 6–7 ammel, ammell, 6–8 amel. Also, 6 esmayle, anmayle. [a. AFr. **amail*, **amal* (see A- *pref.* 9), OFr. *esmal, esmail*, cogn. w. Pr. *esmalt, esmaut*, Sp. and Pg. *esmalte*, It. *smalto*, med.L. *smaltum*; according to Diez, f. Teut. **smaltjan*, OHG. **smalzian, smelzan*, OE. *smeltan*, to SMELT; OFr. *esmail* repr. Teut. *smalti*. (The *au-* in early instance is not accounted for: see it also in *enamel*.) Now superseded by the compound EN-AMEL. An (?) interm. ANMAILE, and a form ESMAYLE from Fr. also occur in 6.] Enamel.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 236 Grene aumayl on golde lowande bryȝter. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 270 An ern ther stod, Of bournede gold .. Iflorysched with ryche amall. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 26/1 The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various ammell. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xxxiii, Heav'ns richest diamonds, set on Ammel white. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 The Lime .. being well calcin'd .. makes the Amel. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Enamel*, popularly *Amel.* 1819 *Pantolog.*, *Amel*, the matter with which the variegated works are overlaid.

b. *attrib.* and quasi-*adj.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 199 They have skill also of Amell worke. 1625 W. LISLE *Du Bartas* I. 34 Gardens of delight Whose ammell beds perfume the skie.

†**A·mel**, *v. Obs.* For forms see AMELED. [f. AMEL *sb.*; cf. Fr. *esmailler, émailler*, AFr. 1363 *aymeler*.] To enamel. (Chiefly in pa. pple. AMELED.)

1530 PALSGR. 425/1, I ammell as a goldesmyth dothe his worke, *Jesmaille*.

Amel, obs. form of AMYL, starch, fine flour.

Amelanchier (æmĕlæ·nʃiəɪ). *Bot.* [ad. Savoy *amelancier* the medlar tree.] A genus of small trees, natives of Europe and N. America, allied to the Medlar and Cotoneaster.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower .. wild Service or Quickbeam, Amelanchier. 1866 JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The common Amelanchier has long been cultivated in England.

Amelcorn (æ·mĕlkɔ̄n). Also 6 **amilcorne.** [a. Ger. or Du. *amelkorn*, f. L. *amyl-um* starch + CORN.] An inferior variety of Wheat, the Larger Spelt (*Triticum vulgare dicoccum*), called also French Rice.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 456 This corne is called in high Douch *Ammelkorne* .. in base Almaigne, *Amelcorne*, and in Latin *Amyleum frumentum* .. it may be englished *Amelcorne*, or bearded wheate. 1611 COTGR., *Scourgeon*, Amell-corn, or Starch-corn; a wild or degenerate Wheat. 1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridg.* xi. § 4 The fields bring forth a kinde of Rie or Amell-corne. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* IV. v. 474 Amel, or starch-corn was cut on the 28th. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amel corn*, French rice, from which starch is made.

Amelectic (æmĕle·ktik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀμελ-ής* indifferent + *ἑκτικός* habitual.] Careless.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† A·meled, a·melled, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4 amiled, 5 amelyd, 6 ammelyt, amelled, ameld, aumayld, 7–8 amell'd. [f. AMEL *v.* + -ED; in AFr. 1363 *aymelet.*] Enamelled.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1080 Knopes fine of golde amiled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 77 With latit sowpyl siluer weyll ammelyt [*v.r.* annelit]. *a* 1564 BECON *Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 518 The cross of pride .. well gilt and ameled. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 27 Gilden buskins .. entayld With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayld. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1857) XVI. 123 Achilles' arms, enlighten'd all with stars, And richly amell'd. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* 2 Oh when shall I once more With ravished eyes review thine amell'd shore?

† A·melet, amlet. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *amelette* (see Littré), now *omelette.*] = OMELET.

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (ed. 6) 10 When the amlet I had bespoke was ready I sat down to table. 1775 ASH, *Amelet*, a kind of pancake.

† A·meling, *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 6 **ammellyng.** [f. AMEL *v.* + -ING[1].] Enamelling, inlaying.

1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Ammellyng, *esmaillevre.* 1571 in Campbell *Love-l. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 47, I send you one sepulture of hard stone .. The ameling that is about is black.

Ameliorable (ămī·lĭŏrăb'l), *a.* [f. AMELIORATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of amelioration or improvement.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 274 In short, the execution, like the design, is ameliorable.

Ameliorate (ămī·lĭŏrēlt), *v.* [a recent formation (not in Johnson 1773), after the earlier MELIORATE q.v., on Fr. *améliorer*, refashioned from OFr. *ameillorer* to make better, f. *à* to + *meillorer* :—L. *meliōrāre*, f. *melior* better.]

1. *trans.* To make better; to better, improve.

1767 [See AMELIORATING]. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* XXXVI. (T.) The probability of their lot being so much ameliorated. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 203 A sterile soil .. may be ameliorated by the application of quick lime. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 279 In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition. 1879 *Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 70 Gardeners and breeders .. ameliorate .. the plants and animals in which they are interested.

2. *intr.* To grow better.

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 626 The state of things is rapidly ameliorating. 1882 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 365/2 [Man] .. would find his way back as the climate ameliorated.

Ameliorated (ămī·lĭŏrēlt·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made better, improved.

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Disc.* 9 Progressive reformation and ameliorated manners. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 32 Ameliorated mysticism.

Ameliorating (ămī·lĭŏrēlt·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Improving, making better.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* 112 Sow oats after a fallow or some ameliorating crop. 1864 GLADSTONE in *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct., Any man who proposes an ameliorating law becomes .. a sort of object of suspicion.

Amelioration (ămī·lĭŏrē·ʃən). [a. mod.Fr. *amélioration*, or analogously formed on AMELIORATE. Quot. 1659 ought perh. to read 'a melioration.']

1. The action of making better; or the condition of being made better; improvement.

1659 MORRICE in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 355 The fruit receives amelioration by the second concoction. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* (T.) These very robbers .. are in a course of amelioration. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* X. 475 We cannot hope for any permanent amelioration. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 260 Plants are capable of amelioration by peculiar methods of cultivation. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 107 If recovery occur, it is by a gradual amelioration of the symptoms.

2. *concr.* A thing wherein improvement is realized; an improvement.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. ix. (1869) 248 The buildings, drains, enclosures, and other ameliorations which they may either make or maintain.

Ameliorative (ămī·lĭŏrē·tiv), *a.* [f. AMELIORATE + -IVE; cf. *agglomerative.*] Tending to ameliorate; improving.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 95 There are other branches of ameliorative administration. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 470 The ameliorative influence he exercised upon the condition of his countrymen.

Ameliorator (ămī·lĭŏrē·tə1). [f. AMELIORATE + -OR, after L. analogies; cf. *arbitrator.*] He who, or that which, ameliorates.

1865 BUCKMAN *Sc. in Farm Cult.* xi. 74 The admixture of manures or ameliorators, such as guano. 1872 YEATS *Growth & Viciss. Comm.* 272 The ameliorator of agricultural distress was François. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 121 Our beneficent ameliorator, the Gulf-stream.

† Amell(e, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 **omelle,** 3–5 **emell(e.** [ad. Norse *á milli, á millum,* 'amid,' for *á miðli, miðlum* dat. sing. and pl. of *miðil* or *meðal* 'mid, middle'; or perh. of a later form **á meðli* from *meðal*, corresponding to OSw. *i mælli*, Dan. *imellum*, the direct cognate of which is the kindred IMELLE.]

A. *adv.* In the middle; between; in the interval.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 90 Two hundreth 3eres war omell, Betwix þe tymes þat I of tell.

B. *prep.* Amid, among, betwixt.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23931 þi eme leuedi vs light emell. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 55 A manner of men That make great mastres us emelle. *Ibid.* 56 Ther shuld a man walk us amelle. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Words* 2 *Amell*, among, betwixt, contracted from a midle; some pronounce it *ameld.* 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 59 Amell them twa was sik a league. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Amell*, between, in the middle. 'They came amell seven and eight o'clock.'

Comb. **amell-doors,** *dial.* 'doors between the outer door and that of an inner room.' Atkinson *Gloss.*

Amen (ā·mĕn, *often* ā·mĕn), *adv., int., sb.* [a. L. (or Fr.) *āmēn*, a. Gr. *ἀμήν*, a. Heb. אמן *ā-mēn*, 'certainty, truth,' f. vb. אמן *āman* to strengthen, confirm; used adverbially 'certainly, verily, surely' as an expression of affirmation, consent, or ratification of what has been said by another (*Deut.* xxvii. 26, 1 *Kings* i. 36); adopted in Gr. by the LXX., whence in N.T., and in early Christian use, in Gr. and L., as a solemn expression of belief, affirmation, consent, concurrence, or ratification, of any formal utterance made by a representative; thus with prayers, imprecations, confessions of faith. App. not so used in OE., but transl. by *Sóðlice!, Swá hit ys* or *sý!* Added however as a concluding formula to Luke and John in the Ags. Gospels.]

A. *int.* or *adv.*

1. As a concluding formula (merely transferred from L.) = Finis.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 53 Lofando & gebloedsando gód. Soðlice. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., God herzende & hyne eac bletsizende. Amen. [1611 *Ibid.* Praising and blessing God. Amen.]

2. A solemn expression of concurrence in, or ratification of, a prayer, or wish; Be it so really!

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 430 He beo euer i-heied from worlde to worlde, euer on ecchenesse! Amen. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht, That we of sontes habben syht, ant hevene to mede! Amen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 13 But delyuere vs fro yuel. Amen, *that is so be it.* *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 37 Say we Amen, þat es to say swa be it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxi. 19 Blessed be the name of his maiesty for euer .. Amen, Amen. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 28, I could not say, Amen, When they did say, God blesse vs. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 90 To morrow if God Almighty say, Amen, we will meet. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1217 An end to this! A strange one! Yet I take it with Amen!

3. Of concurrence in a formal statement, confession of faith, etc.: It is so in truth.

[*a* 1000 *Creed* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 35 Ic ze-lyfe on þone halzan gast .. & þat éce lif. Sy it swa.] *c* 1220 *Creed* in Morris *E. E. Hom.* I. 217, Ibileue on ðe holi goste .. eche lif efter deað; amen. *Nicene Creed* in *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, I believe in .. the life of the world to come. Amen.

4. Retained in the Bible from the original Gr. or Heb.: Truly, verily.

c 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* i. 20 Therefore and by him we seyn Amen to God, to oure ioye. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* viii. 34 *note*, The Reader may see great reason why vve also say Amen, Amen, and durst not translate it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* i. 20 The promises of God in him are Yea, and in him Amen.

B. *sb.*

1. The word *Amen!* at the end of a prayer, etc.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 24 And efter þe amen, '*Per Dominum: benedicamus Domino.*' 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 82, I finde no better word to say after a good praier, then Amen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6, I have spoke the Assent to a Prayer with a long Amen. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. Wks. VII. 175 The Choristers, with louder voice, Intoned the last Amen!

2. An expression of assent; an assertion of belief.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 227 Be thou a member of the bodie of Christ, that thy Amen may be true. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 24 *Gard.* I wish it grubb'd vp now. *Lov.* Me thinkes I could Cry the Amen. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 119 False doctrine, strangled by its own amen.

3. *transf.* Concluding word or act; conclusion. (Cf. *Culorum* in *P. Pl.* A. III. 264.)

1677 HALE *Contemp.* II. 95 That such an act as this should be the Amen of my Life. *c* 1860 Chairman of Public Meeting (at Hawick):—'You must hear the speaker to Amen, and then ask your questions.'

4. Retained in the Bible from the original, as a title of Christ; = The faithful one.

1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 14 Thes thinges seith Amen the feithful witnesse. 1611 *ibid.*, These things saith the Amen, the faithfull and true witnesse. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. ii. (1739) 478 Jesus, who is the Truth is called Amen.

Amen (ē·mĕn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To say Amen to: hence a. To ratify solemnly. b. To conclude, say the final word to.

1854 THACKERAY *Newc.* II. 188 Is there a bishop on the bench that has not amen'd the humbug? 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 281, I am come to the 'End' .. of my third year's 'Register'; .. this very evening I have Amen'd the volume.

Amenability (ămī·năbi·lĭti). [f. AMENABLE: see -BILITY.] The quality of being amenable.

1. The liability to answer (*to* a tribunal); responsibility.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xv. (1867) 67 The mysterious faculty of free-will and consequent personal amenability. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 407 A moral responsibility, an amenability to the bar of public opinion.

2. Disposition to respond to; responsiveness, tractableness.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 206 His amenability to good reasoning. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Vener. Dis.* (1879) 629 The extent of the lesions and their amenability to treatment.

Amenable (ămī·năb'l), *a.*; also 6–8 amesnable, 7–8 amainable. [apparently a. AFr. *amenable* (not in Godef.), f. *amener* to bring to or before, f. *à* to + *mener* to lead:—L. *minãre* to threaten, hence to drive cattle with minatory shouts. Cf. Sc. *ca'* = call and drive. The spelling *amesnable* is quite artificial, influenced by *mesne, demesne*, etc.]

1. Of persons: Liable to be brought before any jurisdiction; answerable, liable to answer, responsible (*to* law, etc., or *absol.*).

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* 100 Not amesnable to Law. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 74 The inferiour sort of the Irish were .. not Amesnable by Law. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Amenable*, others write it *amainable*, from the Fr. *main*, a hand .. is applied in our Law Books to a Woman that is supposed governable by her Husband. 1769 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 12 The sovereign of this country is not amenable to any form of trial. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 5 The sufficiency of the conscience to make every person a moral and amenable being. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 6 The Abbots of Dunfermline, to whom only he was amenable.

2. Of things: Liable to the legal authority of.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 413 Personal property, which is .. always amesnable to the magistrate. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 697 All offences against the act were rendered amenable to the courts of law.

3. Hence *loosely.* Liable (*to* a charge, claim, etc.).

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 431 He is amenable to the charge of a host of vices. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vii. 312 The next witness .. is amenable to the same imputation of uncandid .. quotation. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 270 Your property .. being amenable to all claims upon the company.

4. *fig.* Answerable at the bar of (any critical instrument); capable of being tested by. Const *to.*

1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 220 Historical facts are hardly yet felt to be .. amenable to scientific laws. 1867 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 369 Amenable to the touch, but invisible to the eye.

5. Of persons and things: Disposed to answer, respond, or submit (*to* influence); responsive, tractable; capable of being won over.

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Disp.* II. 417 A high spirited people .. by no means amenable to discipline. 1861 MILL *Utilitar.* iv. 60 Will .. is amenable to habit. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. David* lxxxii. 1. IV. 40 Oriental judges are frequently .. amenable to bribes. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxix. 496 Perplexed but amenable spirits whom sorrow and fear .. are drawing back to their Father.

Ame·nableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being amenable.

1849 J. HARRIS *Prim. Man* I. iv. ¶ 6. 83 This latent amenableness of the imagination to the majesty of law. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 101 Of .. distinct nations .. each .. is a centre to itself, without any amenableness to a common centre.

Amenably (ămī·năbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an amenable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† Amena·ge, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OFr. *amenage-r*, earlier *amesnagier*, to receive into a house, f. *à* to + *ménage, mesnage*, household establishment: see MANAGE.] To domesticate.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 11 Whoso will raging Furor tame, Must first begin, and well her amenage.

† Amenance, -aunce. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *amenance*, action of bringing, conducting, f. Fr. *amener* to lead, bring to: see -ANCE.] Conduct, bearing, mien.

1591 SPENSER *Mother Hubb. T.* 781 For armes and warlike amenaunce. 1596 — *F. Q.* II. viii. 17 Well kend him .. Th' enchaunter by his armes and amenaunce. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. ix, [He] with grave speech, and comely amenance Himself, his State, his Spouse, to them commended. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 290 One only impe he had .. Whose sweet amenaunce pleas'd each shepherd's eye.

Amend (ăme·nd), *v.*; also 3–4 amendie, -y, 3–6 amende. [a. OFr. *amende-r* :—L. *ēmendā-re* to free from fault, correct, improve, f. *ē* = *ex* out + *mend-um*, *mend-a* fault. The change from *e-* to *a-* took place very early, being found in Pr. and It. as well as OFr. Already in 14th c. aphetized to MEND.]

1. To free (a person) from faults, correct, reform, turn from wrong, convert. † a. *trans. Obs.*

c 1220 *Prov. Alfred* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 188 Þuru þis lore & genteleri, he amendit huge companie. 1297 R. GLOUC. 73 Þo pope .. twei holy men hym sende .. hys soule for to amende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 185 A sermun he made For to a-Mende meires. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* III. (1520) 22/2 Lud governed well the lande .. and amended yll folk.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 76 God amend vs, God amend, we are much out o' th' way. 1704-5 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 375 Till those unworthy people .. are amended.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 350 þat hii .. Repenty mowe, & þer of hem amendy. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1569 God .. at þe last on þam will sende Veng[e]aunce, bot if þai þam here amende. *c* 1360 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 131 3if þou art in synne i-bounde, Amende þe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 154 Yet for al that they amende them not. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* iii. 1 Amende youre selues the kyngdome of heuen is at honde.

c. *intr.* To reform oneself, abandon one's faults or evil ways.

c 1300 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. (1375) 238, I trow .. of my synnes, forgyfnes If I wil mende. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 15 Wan þe synnar wil not dewli obey ne a mend. 1535 COVERDALE *Jon.* iii. Argt., They amende, and God is mercifull to them. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 83 If here One Sinner doth amend Strait there is Joy. 1727 DE FOE *Apparitions* x. 192 It gives advice to amend and reform. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv. 172 The bad Editors promise to amend, but do not.

2. *trans.* To free (a thing) from faults, correct (what is faulty), rectify. *arch.*

c 1280 7 *Sins* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 18 3oure sinful lif to amendie to-dai ic wol 3ow teche. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 226 The wrongfull lawes ben amended. *Ibid.* 241 Her olde sinnes to amende. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 128, I may wele correcte and amende my thoughtis. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 180 You must needes learne, Lord, to amend this fault. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vii. 3 Amend your wayes, and your doings. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 525 Made him swear to amend his civil government. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 29 A few things had gone wrong, but these had been amended.

b. *esp.* Of errors in the text of a book or document: To emendate.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 [I] beseche alle suche that fynde faute or errour that .. they correcte and amende hit. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 9 To goe ouer that which hee had done, and to amend it where he saw cause. 1747 WARBURTON *Pref. Shaks.* (T.) Amending the corrupted text. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Amendment*, In cases of wrong returns .. that the returns be amended by the returning officer.

3. *Law.* To correct (an error committed in legal process), or rectify (a legal document). Also *absol.*

1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, xv. (Pulton 1632) The Iustices may in certaine cases amend defaults in Records. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 409 They might .. have excused themselves from amending in criminal, and especially in capital, cases. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. G ij a/2 But a *mandamus* may not be amended after return.

4. To make professed improvements in (a measure before Parliament); *formally*, to alter in detail, though *practically* it may be to alter its principle, so as to thwart it. (See AMENDMENT 1 d.)

1777 BURKE *Aff. Amer.* Wks. III. 136 During its progress through the house of commons, it has been amended. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. xxiii. 176 There was no reason why the Government should not have amended their bill.

5. To repair or make good (what is broken or damaged); to restore. *arch.* Commonly replaced by the aphet. form MEND.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Seouweð, and amendeð chirche cloðes. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 44 þe toun also of wynchestre: he amendede ynou3. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 65 Wyndowes .. ich wolle a-menden & glase. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Amendynge & cloutynge poure mennes shoes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* cxxviii, How an hye way sholde be amended. *c* 1575 STILL *Gamm. Gurton's Needle* I. ii. 14 Dame Gurton these breeches amended. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. (1632) 418 They fell to amending their shippes. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 130 Repair and amend all the said Walls. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 324 Until the machine is either amended or destroyed.

† b. *fig. Obs. rare.*

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* II. 10 So stant the werre, and pes is noght amendid.

† 6. *trans.* To heal or recover (the sick); to cure (a disease). *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 24 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 102 To þe tumbe of seint Agace: hire moder lyf to amende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 460 If þat I verrailly the cause knewe Of youre disese .. I wolde amenden it. 1388 WYCLIF *John* iv. 52 He axide of hem the our in which he was amendid. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F ij b, Whan she was amended of her legges. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Phil.* Argt., Epaphroditus was amended of his extreme daungerous sickenesse. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* vi. 4 Pity me, Lord .. heal and amend me. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 154 Although the sores were not amended.

† b. *intr.* (through *refl.*) To recover from illness. *Obs.*: see MEND.

1297 R. GLOUC. 8 Ac men of France in þilke vuel me syþ sone a mende. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 316 She began somdele amende. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 115 Th' affliction of my minde amends. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 52 The houre when he began to amend.

7. To bring into a better state, better, improve (anything implicitly imperfect). a. *trans.*

1384 CHAUCER *Ann. & Arc.* 84 In her ne myght no thing be amendid. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VII. x. 289/2 Yf the seller be moche harmed by the sellynge, & the byer moche amended by the byenge. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 23 Some fayre syens to amende wyth thy degree. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 142 To punish you by the heeles, would amend the attention of your eares. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 554 Sunday-schools .. have a tendency to amend the morals and conduct of the rising generation. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* i. 11 Presently, however, his idea of her was amended.

† b. *refl. Obs. rare.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 16 Eche of hem him self amendeth Of worldes good.

c. *intr.* (Rare exc. as in 1 c.)

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arthur Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 2 Thus amended this chylde frome daye to daye & grew so goodly. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 378 Raisins or dried Grapes being wrapped in Figge leaues .. amend and become better both in tast and smell.

† d. *absol.* To improve *on. Obs. rare.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 4 The kirtel bicom him swithe wel, To amenden theron was neuer a del.

† 8. *trans.* To better: passing from the idea of 'improve' to that of 'improve upon,' surpass. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 89 With so heigh reuerence and obeisaunce .. That Gawayn with his old curteisye .. Ne koude hym nat amende. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 363 Of women I sigh foure there, Whose name I herde most commended. By hem the court stode all amended. *c* 1500 *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 22 He cowde hys gramer wonder wele, hys felows cowde hym not amende.

† 9. To make amends, or give satisfaction for an offence. a. *trans. Obs.* but see MEND.

1297 R. GLOUC. 391 He wolde to Engelond .. amende þat he adde mys do. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 241 What is my gult? .. tel me it, And it schal be amendid. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVIII. 11217 He is happy, þat a harme hastely amendes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 61 Be all maner of torment and of pyne, For till amend my offensis. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 119 If a Factor by errour of account doe wrong vnto a Merchant, hee is to amend and to make good the same. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 368 In little medling is much rest; and 'nothing said is soonest amended.'

† b. *absol.* To make amends. *Obs. rare.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 203 Gif Ich him haue ought misdo, Amenden Ichil wele therto.

† c. *trans.* To make amends to a person *of* the wrong. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1917 Amendie hem of þy wronge: of al þyng þou hym hast offent.

† **Ame·nd,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [contr. of AMENDED, like *send* for *sended*.] Amended.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 68 Mekyll thyng was correcte and amende more than yt was wonte to be before. *c* 1560 *Proud Wife* in *Laneham's Let.* Pref. 115 Therfore, good lorde, let this be a-mende.

Amend, *sb.*: see AMENDS.

Amendable (ămē·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. AMEND *v.* + -ABLE.]

† 1. *actively,* Able to amend; improving. *Obs.*

? *a* 1600 *MS. Ashmole* No. 60. 5 (Halliw.) That til oure lif is ful profitable, and to oure soule amendable.

2. *passively,* Capable of being amended, corrected, bettered, repaired, made amends for.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 157 We finde in our English writers many wordes and speaches amendable. 1614 SELDEN *Titles of Hon.* 261 Before whom sometimes causes criminall and amendable by amercements or mulcts were heard. 1674 *Peace & Good Will* 27 Liturgies .. are amendable, alterable, upon just occasions. 1740 *Prov. for Poor* 15 Roads not amendable by Act of Parliament. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* G ij a/2 The faults and mistakes of clerks are in many cases amendable.

Ame·ndableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amendable.

1731 in BAILEY. [Not in JOHNSON.]

Amendatory (ămē·ndătəri), *a.* [f. AMEND *v.* as if on a L. ppl. stem **amendāt-*: see -ORY, and cf. L. *ēmendātōrius*.] Of or pertaining to amendment; tending to amend. (U.S.)

a 1859 WORCESTER cites HALE. 1854 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. xlvi. 304 An amendatory bill was prepared. 1862 LINCOLN *Message to Congr.* in *Times* 17 Dec. 9/6 Articles amendatory of the Constitution of the United States.

Amended (ămē·ndĕd), *a.* [f. AMEND + -ED.] Freed from faults, repaired, recovered, improved.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* Prol., No thing it profitide to han amendid bokis. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 354 Amended, repaired, *Sartus.* 1670 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 23 The World's well amended with him. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 52, I found her somewhat amended by bleedings. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* I. 416 These amended times.

‖ **Amende-honorable** (amānd onora·bl'). [Fr. = 'honourable compensation,' (*amende* being the sing. of the word adopted in Eng. as AMENDS) orig. a public and humiliating acknowledgement of crime, now *fig.* as in Eng. Now usually treated as Fr., but in 18th c. as Eng. The word *honorable* is occas. omitted.]

Public apology and reparation such as to re-establish the injured or offended honour of one who has been wronged. Cf. *honourable amends*; AMENDS 2 b.

[1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 650 Honourable Satisfaction to his own Domesticks. (*Side-note, Amende honorable* signifies something more, but what cannot be intended by the Author in this place.)] 1703 DE FOE *Ref. Mann.* Pref., He promises to give Testimony to their Repentance, as an Amand Honourable in a manner as publick as possible. 1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 165 And make the *amende* to any of his youthful kindred he may have terrified into unhappiness. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 370 The 'Edinburgh Review' .. made the amende honorable to Burns.

Amender (ămē·ndəɹ). [f. AMEND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, amends. Const. usually *of.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 341 Poverte is .. A gret amender eek of sapiens. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 402/2 Theyr amenders and punyshers, God hath maynteyned and fauoured. *a* 1776 LD. LYTTELTON *Wks.* 1776 I. 85 That it [his motion] will not be mended .. and then objected to and thrown out by the amenders. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Mar., Ambitious of trying his hand as an amender of the Act.

† **Ame·ndful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. AMEND + -FUL; cf. *wasteful.*] Much-amending, correcting; improving.

1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* III. i. 437 Far flye such rigour your amendful hand. *Ibid.* III. i. 438 Your most amendful and unmatched fortunes.

Amending (ămē·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMEND + -ING 1.] The action of freeing from faults, correcting, reforming, repairing, making good; amendment. (Now mostly gerundial.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Ps.* xxiii. 4 Thy discipline and thyn amendyng conforted me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 180 After the ssrifte comþ ynoȝbote, þet is þe amendinge. 1435 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 417 Amendyng of banneres, and hire of barges .. iiij*lb.* vj*s.* iii*d.* 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 28 Heedefull amending of faultes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 85 For amending of a dry constitution .. it is .. of singular efficacy. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 110 The repairing and amending of bridges. 1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 214 Concealings or amendings of what is .. amiss. *Mod.* Prove your repentance by amending your life.

Amending (ămē·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AMEND + -ING 2.] Correcting, reforming, improving.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 133 The unsetl'd estate of a Church, while it lies under the amending hand. 1771 BURKE *Powers of Juries* Wks. X. 128 Blessed be the amending hand. 1873 STRATMANN *O. E. Dict.* Pref., Few lines in which the amending hand is not visible.

Amendment (ămē·ndmĕnt). Also 3-7 amendement; *aphet.* mendment. [a. OFr. *amendement* f. *amender*: see AMEND and -MENT.] The action of amending, whether in process, or as completed.

1. Removal of faults, correction, reformation.

a. of human conduct. *absol.* = self-reformation.

1297 R. GLOUC. 472 3uf eni man in mansinge were ibrou3t, & suþþe come to amendment. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 122 A sarmon he made In amendement of meyres. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 60 Withoute amendement thei be dampned. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* iii. 8 Ye fruites belongyng to amendement of life. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 114, I see a good amendment of life in thee: from Praying, to Purse-taking. 1732 LAW *Serious Call* xxiii. (ed. 2) 467 Without any remorse of mind, or true desire of amendment. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. vii. 111 Men commonly think .. that amendment is an expiation.

b. of faults or errors in things, as a book, a law, etc.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 59 The former printe .. deseruethe amendemente. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 17 Mr. Pope promised to revise his poems .. finding great room for amendment. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 57 This amendment of the law soon gave birth to new evasions. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. 2 Has adopted the above definition with an amendment.

c. *Law.* Correction of error in a writ or process.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1637) D j b, *Amendment* .. a correction of an errour committed in a Processe, and espied before judgement. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxv. (R.) Courts, where justice requires it, will allow of amendments. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* G ij b/2 The court gave leave to file a right bill .. This was done as an amendment at common law.

d. The alteration of a bill before Parliament. Hence *concr.* A clause, paragraph, or words proposed to be substituted for others, or to be inserted, in a bill (the result of the adoption of which may even be to defeat the measure; see AMEND 4).

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 149 The commons reason for disagreeing to the lords amendment. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcciii/2 A Bill for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject .. was agreed to with some Amendments. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 48 This should be .. attempted only by way of amendment, whenever the bill should be brought on. 1883 *Daily News* 4 May 3/5 The House divided on the amendment by Sir R. Cross, that the bill be read a second time on that day six months.

e. *In a Public Meeting.* A proposed alteration in the terms of a resolution submitted to a meeting for adoption; *extended to* a resolution proposed instead of or in opposition to another; a counter-motion.

(During the period from 1840 to 1848, it was the practice in some parts of the country where the Chartists were strong, to move 'The People's Charter' as an 'amendment' to every resolution proposed in Public Meeting on any subject whatever.)

† 2. Repair, mending (of things damaged). *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 The tenant may cut trees for the amendment of houses. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclv/3 [The Engine] has daily forced up great quantities of Water .. without the least error or amendment.

3. General 'improvement' of condition.

1297 R. GLOUC. 404 Non maner hope hii nadde, to amendement to come. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 30 If there be amendement To gladde with this wofull king. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 261 A fair to be holden—for the amendment of the Towne. 1692 RAY *Creation* (J.) Her works are so perfect that there is no place for amendments. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 186 If the points that I want amended seem to you incapable of amendment, or not in need of amendment, say so.

4. Improvement in health, recovery from illness.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 26 [She] .. felte none amendment [WYCLIF, was no thing amendid] at all, But wexed worsse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 12 *Count.* What hope is there of his maiesties amendment? *Laf.* He hath abandon'd his Physitions, Madam. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 121 (1834) II. 22 His recovery is now at such a pause .. it is in vain to expect much further amendment.

† 5. Amends-making, reparation. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 54 þat he for ys neueu wolde .. Do hey amendement. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 265 Syn I sal have

nan amendement Agayn my los. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 79 Yef the pees and the a-mendement to the lady lay in me.

†6. 'Improvement' of the soil; *concr.* that which improves the soil, manure. *Obs.*

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. x. (1483) 62 Yet sawe I neuer tree that wold nought saue hym seluen by moysture .. yf hit myght be and receyuen tylthe and amendement. 1668 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 241 If a man borrow five pounds, and bestow it on an acre of ground, the amendment stands him in ten shillings the year. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 156 Chalk, Lime, and other sweet Soil and Amendments.

Amends (ămēndz). Also 3–7 amendes, 4–5 amendis, 5 amendys, (6 amense), 6 mends. [a. OFr. *amendes* pecuniary fine, penalties, pl. of *amende* reparation, f. *amender* to Amend. The sing., common in Fr., is very rare in Eng., in which *amends* has been used as a collective sing. from the first, and is now always construed with sing. vb.]

†1. The moneys paid, or things given to make reparation for any injury or offence, = L. *pœnæ*; a fine. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Bedeles, and seruons, þet steleþ þe amendes, and wyþdraȝeth þe rentes of hire lhordes. *Ibid.* 38 Kueade lordes .. þet be-ulaȝeþ þe poure men .. be amendes. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Ess.* (J.) Of the amends recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers.

†b. in *sing. Obs. rare.*

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 127 He quha is persewer .. sall pay ane amande arbitrall to the Lords. *c* 1834 J. Hammer *E. Efendi.* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 451 The Pashaw fixed immediately an amend of fifty thousand piastres.

2. Reparation, retribution, restitution, compensation, satisfaction. *esp.* in phr. **To make amends.**

a. *pl.* in form, *collect.* in sense.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 156 Take the amendes after the gilt. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 291, I rede þou mak amendes of þat grete misdede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 83 What amendes she required for the deth of hir lorde. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. vii, Bee not at one with hir, upon any amendes. 1594 Greene *Look. Glasse* (1861) 122 If I have wronged thee, seek thy mends at the law. 1611 Bible *Lev.* v. 16 Hee shall make amends for the harme that he hath done. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lett.* Wks. 1730 I. 183, I hope to make you amends the next post. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 15 If tender of amends is made before any action is brought. 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 1 Aug., But to make amends we have many excellent ballads. 1870 Bryant *Homer* II. xix. 239 It dishonors not a king To make amends to one whom he has wronged.

b. *pl.* in form, distinctly *sing.* in use. (Cf. *a means.*)

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xviii. 110 To make a sufficient amendis. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* III. iii, The ends I hope to reach shall make a large amends. 1650 Earl Monm. *Man Guilty* Ep. Ded., I have made an Amends by printing an Errata. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 1 Very often make an honourable Amends. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 15 The warmth of the glass-house fires above was a full amends for all the ashes .. we rolled in below. 1821 Southey *Corr* V. 86, I looked forward to an honourable amends.

†c. *sing.* (See also Amende.) *Obs. rare.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* II. xiii. 115 To make peas with hym and to make hym amende and restitucion. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* 103 Wks. 1872-5 II. 259 To make amend in time for this misscarriage.

†3. Means of obtaining satisfaction, or of amending; remedy. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Dekker in *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) Pref. 15 Yf his answers be .. bad, and like thee not, thou hast the amends in thine owne hands.

†4. Improvement, betterment, amendment. *Obs.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 351 What I now giue you in thankes, I will then requite with amends. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 103 If our Examiner's Performance in the last Section was very poor .. we may expect an amends in this. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. i. xxvi. 314 This was like to the former with this amends, that, etc.

†b. Improvement in health, recovery. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* Induct. ii. 99 Now Lord be thanked for my good amends. 1671 Milton *Samson* 9 But here I feel amends.

5. *Comb.* amends-making.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Desdommagement*, a repayring, an amends making. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 904 Satisfaction or amends making .. to mine neighbour whome I haue offended.

†**Amendsful,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ful.] Making compensation; giving satisfaction.

1600 Chapman *Iliad* III. 83 His amendsful words did Hector highly please.

Amene (ămīn), *a.*; also 6 amen, ameyne. [a. OFr. **amene*, ad. L. *amœnum* pleasant, connected with *amāre* to love. (Godefroi has the adv. *amenement* pleasantly.) Not uncommon in 15th c.; afterwards only in Sc. writers, with whom it was a favourite word; occasional in Eng. writers of present c.] Pleasant, agreeable.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 125 To thi son be for (h)us amene. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 997 The morow blythfull and amen. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 347 The da wes fair, the wedder richt and ameyne. 1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 112 In heuinly joy, fair and amene. *c* 1820 Fuseli *Lect. Art* xii. (1848) 550 Whatever is commodious, amene, or useful, depends in a great measure on the arts. 1863 R. Burton *Abeokuta* I. 1 The amene delta of the lovely Niger.

Amener, obs. form of Almoner.

†**Amenge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Meng to mix.] To mix, mingle.

c 1440 in *Archæol.* XXX. 357 Amenge it with gres of a swyne. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 74 Thenne amenge it with thy fyngere.

Amenity (ămēniti). Also 5 -ite, 7 -itie, 7–8 amœnity, amœnity. [? a. Fr. *amenité* (in Cotgr. 1611), or perh. direct ad. of its original L. *amœnitātem*, f. *amœn-us* pleasant: see Amene and -ity.]

1. The quality of being pleasant or agreeable: a. of places, their situation, aspect, climate, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 77 That place hath also amenite. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 448 For amenity of situation .. it doth farre excel all other cities. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 17 The amœnity and Utility of its Seas, Rivers and Ponds. 1832 J. Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 858 The fiar may also cut and sell timber, so as not to injure the amenity. 1846 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. ii. 120 The superior amenity of the climate.

b. of persons, their habits, actions, etc.

1815 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* xvii. 279 His manners wanted amenity, gaiety, and frankness. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 90 Who does not love the amenity of Erasmus? 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. i. vii. 46 In amenity of life, his Court had been a Moorish rather than a Gothic Court.

†2. Joyousness, exhilaration. *Obs. rare.*

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxx. (1677) 307 The Amœnity and Floridness of the warm and spirited bloud.

3. *concr.* in *pl.* †a. Pleasant places or scenes. (Cf. *pleasance.*) *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 604 Arboreous Amenities and plantations of woods. 1671 — *Diary* (1827) II. 354 The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other amenities. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 140 A country so profusely beautified with the amænities of nature.

b. Pleasant ways or manners; pleasant pursuits, pleasures, delights, agreeable relations, civilities.

1841 D'Israeli (*title*) Amenities of authors. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 234 This interchange of dainties led the way to the amenities of diplomacy. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 157 All the amenities of home life are wanting. 1883 *Scotsman* 12 May 9/7 Talking amenities with Sir Stafford Northcote.

‖ **Amenorrhœa** (ămenŏrīă). *Med.* [mod.L. f. *ἀ* priv. + *μήν* month + *-ροια* flowing, f. *ῥέ-ειν* to flow. Cf. Fr. *aménorrhée.*] Absence or suppression of the menstrual discharge.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 336 The women suffer much from amenorrhea. 1872 Thomas *Dis. Wom.* 64 An inactive state of the ovaries which results in amenorrhœa.

Amenorrhœal, *a. Med.* [f. prec. + -al^{1}.] Of or pertaining to amenorrhœa.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Amenorrhœal Insanity.

†**Amenous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *amœn-us* pleasant (see Amene) + -ous.] Pleasant.

1567 W. Salesbury in E. Evans *Spec.* 160 In the amenous varietie of over reading and revoluting many volumes.

Ament (ăment). [ad. L. Ament-um.]

†1. 'A thong, or string.' Cockeram 1623. *Obs.*

2. *Bot.* = Amentum.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 9 The scales in the ament in the *Salix rosea*, grow into leaves. 1874 Coues *Birds of N.-W.* 208 A Thistle-bird swinging under the globular ament of a button-wood.

Amentaceous (æmĕntē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. Amentum + -aceous.] a. Of the nature of a catkin. b. Bearing catkins.

c 1737 Miller (J.) The pine tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins. 1852 T. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 Among amentaceous plants, the willows, oaks, and birch-trees.

Amental (ămentăl), *a.*^{1} (and *sb.*) *Bot.* [f. L. *ament-um* + -al.] Bearing catkins; epithet of one of Lindley's alliances of Gymnogens.

1847 Lindley *V. K.* (ed. 2) 254 Amental Exogens. *Ibid.* 248 Natural Orders of Amentals. 1866 Balfour in *Treas. Bot.* 140 The amental or catkin-bearing alliance of Lindley.

Amental, *a.*^{2} *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + Mental, intentionally analogous to *a-theistic.*] Denying or dispensing with the existence of mind or intelligence.

1877 E. Conder *Basis of Faith* vii. 293 The strict parallel to the atheistic theory of creation would be an amental theory of any art,—say painting; showing how the art and its products were evolved by slow historic gradations from the scratches made by passing boulders on the rocks .. without any intervention of human intellect.

Amentiferous (æmĕntifĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. Ament-um + -(i)ferous.] Bearing catkins.

1854 Balfour *Class-bk.* 1087 Plants having catkins are Amentiferous. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 192 All plants with this kind of inflorescence are called amentaceous or amentiferous.

Amentiform (ămentifōrm), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(i)form.] Catkin-shaped.

1869 Oliver *Less. Bot.* 239 Common Birch .. a deciduous tree, with .. amentiform inflorescence.

‖ **Amentum** (ămentŭm). *Bot.* Pl. -a. [L. *amentum* a thong or strap. Cf. Ament.] A catkin.

1770 Milne *Bot. Dict.* A iij, Scales forming an amentum or catkin. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* iv. 77 Their [cedars'] fruit consists of an amentum, the pericarps of which .. are imbricated woody scales.

†**Amenty.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *āmentia* madness, f. *āment-em* mad, f. *ā* away from + *ment-em* mind. Now used in *Path.* in L. form.] Madness.

1623 Cockeram, *Amentie* [ed. 1626 *amenty*], madnesse. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 76 An Amenty or short alienation of the reason. 1879 Maudsley *Pathol. Mind* vii. 327 Amentia is .. used to denote idiocy, or the privation of mind occasioned by causes that have acted before or soon after birth.

†**Amenuse,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 amenusy, -uyse, admenuse. [a. AFr. *amenuse-r*, OFr. *amenuisier*, f. *à* to + *menuisier* to lessen, cogn. w. Pr. *menuzar*, It. *minuzzare*:—late L. **minūtiāre*, f. *minūt-us* lessened, Minute. Spelt in 15th c. with *ad-* after L., and ultimately refashioned as *amynysh*, Aminish.]

1. *trans.* To make less, lessen, diminish.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. 19 He amenusiþ þe secre of hys conscience. *c* 1386 — *Pers. T.* 285 The dede .. amenuseth the loue that men sholde han to god. 1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 Volle power to chaunge þis testament, oþer to mak hit more, oþer to amenusy hit. 1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 424 Which amenusing the majesty of Christ did diminish therewithal the .. mercy of our salvation.

2. *intr.* (through refl.)

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 Thanne amenuseth his coldnesse. 1447 Bokenham *Lyvys of Seyntys* 262 And ych daye yt began to amenuse. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The haylle .. cometh doun brekyng and amenuysyng in the fallyng.

†**Amenusing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing^{1}.] Lessening, diminishing.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. 46 A voys al hool, þat is to seyn, wiþoute amenusynge. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxviii. 63 Long tyme withouten admenusynge. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 103 Any thyng that may be or sowne .. to hurte or amenusyng of hys regne or dygnyte royalle.

Amer, obs. form of Ember.

Amer(e, variant of Amar, *v. Obs.*, to mar.

Ameral, -aunt, -el, obs. forms of Admiral.

Ameraud, obs. form of Emerald, Emerod.

Amerce (ămə·ɪs), *v.*; also 4–5 amercy, 5 -sy, 5–6 amercie, 6 amearse, 8 ammerce. [orig. *amercy*, a. AFr. *amerci-er* (not in continental Fr.), f. *à* to, at + *merci*:—L. *mercēdem*, which passed through the senses of 'wages, remuneration, a gift in recompense, a gift generally, a gift offered gratuitously (already in Gregory the Great), a present, a favour, grace, Mercy.' From the phr. *estre à merci* to be at the mercy of any one, was formed *estre amercié*, at first always passive (as in Magna Carta), and then the active *amercier* (in Britton *c* 1292). Britton has *estre en nostre merci* synonymous with *estre amercié*. 'To be amerced' was thus orig. to be at the mercy of any one as to amount of fine, to 'come in his will,' be fined at his pleasure; hence the active 'to amerce,' to fine arbitrarily or according to one's own estimate. The *-y* was lost through being viewed as inflexional, or through phonetic identity of *amercied, -id, -ed.*

1215 *Magna Carta* xiv, Liber homo non amercietur pro paruo delicto nisi secundum modum delicti, et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti, saluo contenemento suo. *French version:* Frans hom ne seit amerciez pour petit forfet, fors solon la maniere del forfait, et pour le grant forfait seit amerciez solonc la grandesce del forfait sauf son contenement. *c* 1292 Britton I. vii, A chescun murdre soit le hundred, ou le murdre sera trové fet, en nostre merci; et si le fet serra trove en deus hundrez, si soint ambideus amerciez. (Let the hundred where the murder shall have been done be 'amercied' [in our mercy]; and if the deed shall be found to have been done in two hundreds, let them both be 'amercied.') *Ibid.* I. iii. 7 Qe nul ne soit si hardi de amercier nul homme.]

1. *trans.* To punish by an arbitrary fine; to fine, mulct (a person). a. Of legal fines.

c 1375 Wyclif *Antecrist* 143 To amercy þe cely puple wiþouten any mercy. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 40 Þowgh ȝe mowe amercy hem late mercy be taxoure. 1444 *Paston Lett.* 42 I. 55, I should be amercied in the Kynges Courte. *c* 1469 Earl of Oxford *ibid.* 597 II. 337 Shall at the said court be amersid. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 To be amerced in ye courte or elles to make hym amendes or bothe. 1666 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 84 The University have power to punish and amerce all forestallers, regraters, &c. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 179 For this offence the borough was amerced. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. x. 533 Liable to be amerced to the Crown, or fined for his delay of justice.

b. *fig.* and *loosely*, To exact something from, make exactions on; to punish.

c 1570 Thynne *Pride & Lowl.* 60 The vintener amercing them so deepe, That .. Their wife and children oft for hunger weepe. 1652 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) IV. 4 For which presumption if you think fit to amerce me. 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i, Thou shalt be amerced for sins unknown.

2. With the penalty or amount expressed; a. as a second object (obj. of value): To fine *so much.*

1500 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 1 That the Sherefs be not amercyed ouer xx pond. 1633 G. Herbert *Humilitie* iv. in *Temple* 62 They .. amerc'd them, double gifts to bring at the next Session-day. 1725 Bailey tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 317 I'll be content to be amerc'd a Supper. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxv. 779 The person, in whose house the conventicle met, was amerced a like sum.

b. introduced by *in* (*at* obs.): To fine *in.*

1611 Bible *Deut.* xxii. 19 They shall amearse him [Wyclif, *Genev.* condemne] in an hundred shekels of siluer. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 8 The Barony .. shall be amerced at an hundred markes. 1783 Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 240 He ammerced the inhabitants in the sum of twelve hundred thousand crowns. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* (1855) 190 He would amerce him in half his wages.

c. introduced by *with* (*by* rare): To punish *with.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 195 Ile Amerce you with so strong a fine. 1594 Spenser *Sonnet* lxx, Shall be by him amearst with penance dew. 1648 Milton *Tenure of Kings* (1650) 55 Amerce him with the loss of his Kingdom. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 111, I shall be Amerced with bitter loss. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. iv. 248 Any clerk .. is to be amerced by the loss of his benefices and his order.

d. introduced by *of*: To mulct, deprive *of.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 604 Millions of spirits for his fault amerced Of Heaven. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVI. 68 Amerce me of my well-earn'd recompense. 1844 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* II. 61 St. Andrews, though amerced .. of its ancient greatness.

Amerciable (ămə·ɪsiăb'l), *a.*; also 7 amerco-

able. [a. AFr. *amerciable*, f. *amercier*, see prec.] Liable to be amerced.

1611 COTGR., *Amendable*, amerceable, fineable. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 132 Fine in cases Fineable, and Amerce in cases Amerciable. *Ibid.* 138 If the same by his neglect be left undone . . he is therefore amerceable. 1678 HALE *Hist. Plac. Coron.* (1736) II. 73 The hundred is amerceable for the escape. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 188 He shall be amerciable.

Amercement (ămə·ɪsmĕnt). Also 5 **amerciment, amercyment.** [a. AFr. *amerciment*, n. of action f. *amercier*; see AMERCE. Often aphet. in 16th c. to MERCIMENT, and in 15th varied with AMERCIAMENT after med.L.]

1. The infliction of a penalty left to the 'mercy' of the inflicter; hence the imposition of an arbitrary mulct or fine (originally lighter in amount than fines fixed for specific offences).

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1557) 62/1 Amercements turned into fines, fines into ransomes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 Most commonly by fynes and mercimentes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 159 [The church] wanting the beggarly help of halings and amercements in the use of her powerful Keies. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 275 Liable to an amercement from the crown for raising a false accusation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. II. xliii. 299 The defeat, the humiliation, and the amercement of the Carthaginians.

2. The mulct or fine so inflicted.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 678 Eek they taken of hire bonde men amerciment3 [*v. r.* amercyment3, -cementis, -cement3, -sementes, -cymentes, -ciament] whiche myghten moore resonably ben cleped extorcions than amerciment3 [mercyment3, -mentes]. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* 43 Yt is necessary to aske, distreyne, and levie the sayd amerciments. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Amende*, an amercement, a fine. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Multa*, an amercement. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 20 Amercement, most properly is a penalty assessed, by the Peeres or equals of the party amerced, for an offence done. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 397 The fines and amercements were another branch [of the king's revenue, A. D. 1070]. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 284 Nor is 't alone the Teucrians that pay Amercements with their blood.

b. *fig.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 Earth Was its amercement made, its prison flesh.

†3. Penal deprivation of anything. *Obs.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851, 316 The amercement of their whole virilitie.

Amerciament (ămə·ɪsiămĕnt). Also 5–6 **amercyament.** [Refashioned from prec., after med.L. *amerciāment-um*, f. *amerciāre*: see AMERCIATE. More freq. than *amercement* as techn. term.]

1. = AMERCEMENT 1.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding's Chron.* 508 Euery thyng was haunsed above the measure; amercyamentes turned into fines, fines into raunsomes. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 18 Gif ony of thame cumis not, he sall be in the Kingis amerciament. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 202 The amerciament of bloudshead. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1637) Dj b, *Amerciament*. . signifieth the pecuniarie punishment of an offendor against the King or other Lord in his Court. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 119 He was amerced, and by the Amerciament affeered to 10*s.* 1776 *Customs of Epworth* in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 All amerciaments made to be the usual and customary amerciaments. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 22 That such amerciaments . . should be imposed by the oath of the good men of the neighbourhood.

2. = AMERCEMENT 2.

c 1425 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* (Lansd. MS.) 678 Elles take þei of her bondemen amerciament. 1473–4 *Act* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 9 Fynes, amerciamentes and other profites. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 83 The parsons that shal be gatherers of the sayde amerciamentes. 1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 183 Theres your amerciaments. And give Jack Dudley this from me to pay his fees. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 400 He collects all public fines, distresses, and amerciaments. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. & Pol. Thames* xi. 311 The emoluments . . arise chiefly from fines and amerciaments.

†**Ame·rciate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *amerciāre, -āt-um*, f. AFr. *amercier* to AMERCE.] = AMERCE.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 345 Patrick Murray . . was amerciated for his non-appearance to underly the law.

Amercing (ămə·ɪsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMERCE + -ING[1].] The action of punishing by fine; fining, mulcting. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tr. Fr. Tong.*, *Condemnation d'amende*, an amercing or putting to fine. 1611 COTGR., *Multation*, a fining, amercing, punishing by the purse. *Mod.* The right of amercing for offences.

†**Ame·re,** *a.* or *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *amère* :—L. *amār-us* bitter.] Bitter, bitterly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4427 With sweord ryden he dud amere, In this strong fyghtyng cas, He mette with Dalmadas.

Amere, variant of AMAR *v. Obs.*, to mar.

Amergent, obs. variant of EMERGENT.

†**Ame·ricall,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = AMERICAN.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* P 124 The New-found-land of Americall or Prester-John humours.

American (ămē·rikăn), *a.* and *sb.* **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to the continent of America.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 25/1 Under the Empire of the Ocean, Atlantike, Indian, and American. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Mil.* 235 Religion stands on tiptoe in our land, Readie to pass to the American strand. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 285, I have happened . . to hear the American mocking-bird. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 320 The singular congruity in structure between all the American languages, from the northern to the southern extremity of the continent.

2. a. Belonging to the British colonies in North America (*obs.*). b. Belonging to the United States.

1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* 24 Divers make it an Article of our *American* Creed. 1775 JOHNSON (*title*) Taxation no Tyranny, an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress. 1883 *Daily News* 14 May 5/8 The plain evening dress which bespeaks the American Minister everywhere.

B. *sb.*

1. An aborigine of the American continent; now called an 'American Indian.'

1578 G. BEST *Frobisher's Voy.* (1867) 284 The Americans . . which dwell under the equinoctiall line. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, Worse Than ignorant Americans. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 1 The Americans believe that all creatures have souls. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* II. 417 Amazing accounts are given of the persevering speed of the Americans.

2. A native of America of European descent; *esp.* a citizen of the United States.

1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 198 Paying quit-rents to monopolizers of large tracts of land, is not well relished by Americans. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 13 That the Americans are able to bear taxation is indubitable. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. lviii. 286 The Americans, that is the subjects of the United States. 1882 HOWELLS in *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 26 We Americans are terribly in earnest about making ourselves.

3. A ship belonging to America.

1817 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVII. 2 He had sailed in an American to Manilla.

Americanism (ămē·rikăni·z'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to, or political sympathy with, the United States.

1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 114, I knew your Americanism too well. 1853 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Homes N. World* I. 160 What constitutes noble republicanism and Americanism. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii, The leaven of Americanism and European Radicalism.

2. Any thing peculiar to, or characteristic of, the United States.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 451 The existence of some peculiar Americanism of character, and even language. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* ii. 232, I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get rich by credit.

3. *esp.* A word or phrase peculiar to, or extending from, the United States; (the common, and app. earliest, use of the word in Great Britain.)

a 1794 WITHERSPOON *Wks.* 1802 IV. 460 The first class I call Americanisms, by which I understand an use of phrases or terms, or a construction of sentences, even among persons of rank and education, different from the use of the same terms or phrases, or the construction of similar sentences, in Great Britain. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. II. (1863) 352 Society has been progressing (if I may borrow that expressive Americanism) at a very rapid rate. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 470 There are many Americanisms which in the course of time will work their way into the language of England.

Ame·ricanist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes a special study of subjects pertaining to America, as its geology, natural history, ethnology, antiquities, history, or resources.

1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 311/2 The Congress of Americanists . . is to open at Madrid on the 25th of this month

Americanization (ămē·rikănˌəizē[1]·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The process of Americanizing.

1860 *Times* 12 Apr. 8/2 This Americanization is represented to us as the greatest of calamities. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 1 The partial Americanization of English journalism.

Americanize (ămē·rikănəi·z), *v.* [f. AMERICAN *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *strictly*, To make American; to naturalize as an American, *esp.* as a citizen of the United States.

1816 PICKERING *Voc.*, *Americanize*, to render American. 1859 in WORCESTER.

2. *loosely*, To make American in character; to assimilate to the customs or institutions of the United States. (Chiefly a term of English party politics, intended to be opprobrious.)

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 238 They take upon themselves to scout learning . . Americanize episcopacy and the liturgy. 1858 (27 Oct.) BRIGHT *Sp.* 289 They say we must not on any account 'Americanize' our institutions.

3. *intr.* To become American in character, etc.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 77 He was Americanizing in that good lady's hands as fast as she could transform him. 1882 — in *Longm. Mag.* I. 42 They have Americanised in such degree that it is hard to know some of them from ourselves.

4. *intr.* To use Americanisms in language.

1839 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 311 The second example will satisfy Mr. Murray that Hood Americanizes not.

Ame·ricanized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Made American; naturalized in America, *esp.* in the United States.

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. xvi. 315 'And he is quite Americanized?' asked Leonard. 1866 *Spect.* 1 Dec. 1325 Arresting Americanized Irishmen, among others a Head Centre.

2. Made like the American; assimilated to the character of the United States.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Democr.* in *Mixed Essays* 23 To prevent the English people from becoming, with the growth of democracy, Americanised.

Ame·rico-, combining form of AMERICA, as in Americo-mania, a craze for what is American.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXVI. 527 Their Americomania he seems to consider as a criminal heresy. 1882 *World* 11 Jan., Americomania has reached a point when a writer is gravely taken to task . . for calling Transatlantic *meesses* 'eccentric.'

Amerous, obs. variant of AMOROUS.

Amerveille, -aille, var. AMARVEL *v. Obs.*

Ames ace, obs. form of AMBS-ACE.

†**Ame·se,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *amesir, amaisir*, also *amaisier, amaiser*, to calm, pacify, appease:—med.L. **admīti-āre*, f. *ad* to + *mīti-s* mild.] To appease, calm, render mild; to moderate, pacify.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 134 Bot othyr lords that war hym by Ameyssyt the King. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12842 Ames you of malice. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. iii. 49 Til amese all were and stryfe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Sir, amese you. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 42 The first men wer displesit. Bot he thame prudentlie amesit.

†**Ame·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] Mildness, moderation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 400 In his mylde amesyng he mercy may fynde.

Amesnable, obs. form of AMENABLE.

Amess, obs. form of AMICE.

Amesure, earlier form of ADMEASURE.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xviii. 25 Here is a good ensaumple to amesure in this matere bothe herte and thought.

‖ **Ametabola** (æmĭtæ·bŏlă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [prop. mod.L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *insecta*), a. Gr. *ἀμετάβολα* pl. neut. of *ἀμετάβολος*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *μετάβολος* changeable.] A sub-class of Insects, consisting of those such as the Lice and Spring-tails, which do not undergo metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 341 Insects are divided into sections, called respectively *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Holometabola*.

Ametabolian (ămē·tăbō[u]·liăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -IAN: cf. *agamian*.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ametabola*. **B.** *sb.* An insect of this sub-class.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. An.* II. xiv. 18 Dr. Leach divides Insects into *Ametabolians* and *Metabolians*. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 Dicœcious and ametabolian.

Ametabolic (ămē·tăbo·lik), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Not undergoing metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Advd. Zool.* 162 The insects are said to be 'Ametabolic,' because they pass through no metamorphosis.

Ametabolous (æmĭtæ·bŏləs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* xxxiv. 105 The fresh-water congeners of marine species which go through metamorphoses, are very frequently ametabolous in the sub-kingdoms of Mollusca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 424 Of ametabolous insects, there are some with masticatory, others with suctorial mouths.

Ametallous (ămē·tăləs), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μέταλλ-ον* mine (taken in sense of L. *metallum* metal) + -OUS.] Not of the nature of a metal, non-metallic.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Ametho·dical,** *a. Obs.*—[f. A- *pref.* 14 + METHODICAL (now replaced by UNMETHODICAL).] 'Out of method, without method, irregular.' J.

1721 in BAILEY. Also in mod. Dicts.

†**Ametho·dically,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Without method; unmethodically.

1631 *Whimzies* 86 In a tempest you shall heare him pray, but so amethodically, as it argues that hee is seldome vers'd in that practice.

†**Ame·thodist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + METHODIST.] One who follows no method; 'a physician who does not practise by theory, a quack.' Todd.

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Engl.* 89 (T.) It cannot be lookt for, that these empiricall amethodists should understand the order of art, or the art of order.

Amethyst (æ·mĭþist). Forms: 3 **ametist,** 4 **ame-, amatistus,** 4–6 **amatyst(e,** 5 **ametiste,** 5–7 **amatist,** 6 **amitist, amates,** 6–7 **amatites,** 6–8 **amethist,** 7 **amæthist,** 7– **amethyst,** (4 **amaffised**). [a. OFr. *ametiste, amatiste*, ad. L. *amethyst-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμέθυστ-os*, prop. adj. 'not drunken' (f. *ἀ* priv. + **μέθυστος*, verbal adjective f. *μεθύσκ-ειν* to intoxicate, f. *μέθυ* wine), applied subst. to this stone (as also to a herb), from a notion that it was a preventive of intoxication. In end of 16th c. the word began to be refashioned after the Latin, though the earlier *amatist* was still usual in early part of 17th.]

1. A precious stone of a clear purple or bluish violet colour, of different degrees of intensity, consisting of quartz or rock-crystal coloured by manganese, or, according to Heintz, by a compound of iron and soda.

c 1290 *Cokaygne* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Ametist and crisolite. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1015 Þe amatyst purpre with ynde blente. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. ix. (1495) 557 Amatistus is purpre red in colour medelyd wyth colour of uyolette. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 v. 65 The Amatist followeth the Ruby in dignity. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 569 Rubeis reid . . amates that courtlie war and cleir. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1654) 141 The bloodie shafts of Cupids war, With amatists they headed are. 1596 LODGE *Marg. of Amer.* 79 The amethist staieth drunkennesse. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* XXI. 20 The twelfth an Amethyst [WYCLIF, ametistus; TINDALE, *Genev.* amatist; *Rhem.* amethyste]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XV. 241 The rich Ruby,

Pearle, and Amatist. 1727 THOMPSON *Summer* 151 The purple streaming Amethyst is thine. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 41 The finest amethysts are brought from India, Persia, Ceylon, Brazil, and Siberia.

Oriental Amethyst: a rare violet or amethyst-coloured variety of Corundum or Sapphire.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Oriental Amethysts are found in Calecut and Bisnagar. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 16 The violet variety of corundum is termed the oriental amethyst. It may be distinguished from the ordinary amethyst by its superior brilliancy.

2. *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 27 Western cloudiness, that takes The semblance of gold rocks .. palaces And towers of amethyst. *c* 1875 LONGF. *Palingen.* I, The rolling meadows of amethyst.

3. *Her.* The colour of the amethyst, purple violet.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 105 He beareth on a wreathe 'Topaze' and 'Saphiere' an Alcian, volant, of the 'Amatist' mixte with 'Pearle.' 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Amethist*, a Term in Heraldry, signifying the Purple Colour in the Coat of a Nobleman.

4. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* ; = AMETHYSTINE 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. XXXVIII. (1634) 259 Rich Amethyst or purple violet colour. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 11 The amethyst purple had the colour of the stone so called. 1879 E. CLERKE in *Cornh. Mag.* June 724 The savage sculpture of their stony ribs accentuated by amethyst shadow.

Amethystine (æmĭþi·stin), *a.* ; also 7 **-istine**, 8 **-estyne**. [ad. L. *amethystinus*, a. Gr. *ἀμεθύστιν-os*, f. *ἀμέθυστ-os*: see prec. and -INE.]

1. Containing, or composed of, amethyst.

1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1197 Amethysts or Amethystine mixtures in the clefts of the Rocks. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 244 Gold grains, Amethistine Pebles, Amber. 1877 JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 206 Beads of amethystine quartz.

2. Amethyst-coloured; violet-purple.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XV. 211 Most elegant Amethystine flowers. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 218 Crystalline kernels, of an amethestyne color. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. i. 8 Bright beings like the morn, With amethystine wings. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 2 The Pleiades .. quivering with radiance in the amethystine ether.

‖ **Ametropia** (æmĭtrōu·piă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἄμετρος* irregular (f. *ἀ* priv. + *μέτρον* measure) + *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-α*, eye + *-ια* abst. ending.] Any abnormal condition of the refraction of the eye.

1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 617 Such deviation is sometimes called ametropia.

Ametropic (æmĭtrǫ·pik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to ametropia; with defective refraction.

1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 300 The ametropic eye differs from the emmetropic in two opposite directions.

Ametrous (ămī·trəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μήτρα* womb + -OUS.] Having no uterus.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **A·metry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἀμετρία* immoderation, f. *ἀ* priv. + *μέτρον* measure + *-ια* abst. ending.] Immoderation; excess.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E j b, Ametrie, that is to saye .. vncompetence and immoderacyon.

‖ **Ameu·ble,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *ameubl-ir* to render movable, f. *à* to + *meuble* :—L. *mōbil-em* movable.] To stir up, loosen (soil).

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Ameubling*, *Ameublir* in French, a Term peculiar to that Language, concerning the Culture of the Earth, which is grown hard .. As we may say, to *ameuble* that Surface; *i.e.* to render it *moveable*.

Ameve, variant of AMOVE *v. Obs.*, to move.

† **Ami, amy(e.** *Obs.* Also *fem.* ameye. [a. OFr. *amy*, *ami* :—L. *amīc-us* friend, and *amie* :—L. *amīca* female friend.] A friend, a lover.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20193 Quat es ti name þou suet ami [*v.r.* amy]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 520 Scheo saide heo was ameye To Ammon the god of pleye. *Ibid.* 1834 He scholde come as amye. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9307 Arthour and Ban, and Bohort, his amis.

Amiability (ēⁱ·mĭăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY. App. a mod. Eng. formation, though the cognate *amiableté* common in OFr. was still in use in beg. of 17th c. See also AMABILITY.]

1. The quality of being amiable (in the modern sense); amiableness.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 439 It is quite painful to look at such terms as *womanised, amiability.* 1817 TICKNOR *Life* I. 111 Which in France is called amiability but which everywhere else would be called flattery. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv. (C. D. ed.) 104 They were delighted with his amiability.

2. Lovableness (better expressed by AMABILITY).

1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 62 The amiability of God consists in his moral perfections.

Amiable (ēⁱ·mĭăb'l), *a.* Forms: 4 **amiabul**, 4–6 **amyable**, 5 **aimiable**, **ameabill**, 5–6 **amyabil(l**, 6– **amiable**. [a. OFr. *amiable* :—L. *amīcābil-em* friendly, f. *amīc-us* a friend; afterwards confused with OFr. *amable* (mod. *aimable*) :—L. *amābilem* lovable, f. *amāre* to love: see AMICABLE and -BLE. Occas. compared *-er*, *-est*.]

† **1.** (= Fr. *amiable*, L. *amīcābil-em.*) a. Of persons: Friendly, amicable; kind (in action). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 586 þat amiabul maide alisaundrine a hi3t. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 61 Amyable fortune with hir flaterynges draweth mys wandrynge men fro the souereyne good. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1657 He made hym chere, semeyng amyabill. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. xix. (1495) 22 a/1 One namyd Phylemon whyche was moche amyable and debonayr to the peple.

b. Friendly, kindly disposed, favourably inclined (*to* a thing). ? Only in U. S.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 72 That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so amiable.

c. Of words, conduct, etc.: Friendly, kindly. (Now almost restricted to *temper*, *mood*, and so passing into 3.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 10 With amyable wordes hire to recomforte. 1443 *Pol. Poems* II. 210 Froward cheerys, pees makith amyable. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 243 Lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 459 ₱ 12 Giving us more amiable Ideas of the Supreme Being. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 87 In vain we strive to behold the features of amiable nature. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 602 The rebels .. proceeded to Wells, and arrived there in no amiable temper.

† **d. Amiable numbers**: see AMICABLE 3 b.

† **2.** (= Fr. *aimable*, L. *amābilem.*) Worthy to be loved, lovable, lovely. a. of persons. *Obs.* (exc. as restricted in 3.)

1535 COVERDALE *Jud.* x. 4 She was exceadinge amyable and welfauoured in all mens eyes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 59 While she kept it, 'T would make her Amiable, and subdue my Father. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. vi, The infinitely amiable and glorious Deity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ₱ 4 We .. are amiable or odious in the Eyes of our great Judge. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 572 Not more amiable for the beauty of her person than the accomplishments of her mind.

† **b.** of things. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in regard to personal human actions, in which it approaches 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 8 What euere thingis amyable, *or able to be loued* [Vulg. *amabilia*; *Rhem.* amiable; 1611 lovely]. — *Amos* v. 11 3e shuln plante most amyable vyne 3erdis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 151 Mayst amyabil waxis the emerant medis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxiii. 1 How amiable are thy dwellinges, thou Lorde of hoostes? [WYCLIF, looued; 1611 amiable]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XCVI. 138 Of savour and smell more amiable or pleasant. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 101 Smoothing of the skinne, and keeping the face delicate and amiable. 1644 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 470 They keep their churches so cleanly and amiable. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 297 It was no amiable thing to be a province to Spain. 1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i. (1755) 35 To tear his amiable Image from my Heart. 1802 MISS EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 133 He should appear in a more amiable light. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Gr. Poems* II. 258 This amiable home of the dead.

3. The ordinary modern meaning mixes senses 1 and 2, implying the possession of that friendly disposition which causes one to be liked; habitually characterized by that friendliness which awakens friendliness in return; having pleasing qualities of heart.

(A *lovable* person is viewed as wholly objective; an *amiable* person is the *subject* of friendly emotions, which make him the *object* of our friendly emotions.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. vii. (1840) 30/2 The amiable temper of pity. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. vi. 122 That amiable prince soon acquired the affections of the public. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. (1844) 67 The Church of England has produced numberless specimens of .. the most amiable goodness. 1816 CRABBE *Synon.* 74 An *amiable* disposition, without a *lovely* person, will render a person beloved. It is distressing to see any one who is *lovely* in person to be *unamiable* in character. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 168, I remember her well, one of the amiablest of old maids.

Amiableness (ēⁱ·mĭăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amiable.

1. The quality of being lovable; lovableness, loveliness. = AMIABILITY. a. of persons. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 58 There be two maner of beauties, of the which .. we must applye amyablenesse to woman, dignyte to man. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* 32 Men must be loved .. every one according to the measure of his amiableness. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 192 His amiableness, who is 'fairest among ten thousand, and altogether lovely.' 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 74 The character of Christ is the conception of a being of infinite amiableness.

b. of things. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 485 Let us inform our minds .. in the excellency and loveliness of practical religion .. beholding it in its own beauty and amiableness. 1753 *Law Lett. Import. Subj.* 163 The amiableness of any virtue, or the horrid nature of any vice.

2. Kindliness of character which wins friendship; pleasing quality of heart and behaviour. = AMIABILITY.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.) The natural gaiety and amiableness of the young man wears off. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 202 The amiableness of his manners made him loved wherever he was known. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 482 My national frigidity was doomed to be thawed into civility, if not into amiableness. 1849 MISS PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* 133 If you knew all her goodness, all the amiableness that dwells in her gentle heart.

Amiably (ēⁱ·mĭăbli), *adv.* ; also 5–6 **amyably**. [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an amiable manner.

† **1.** Amicably, in a friendly manner. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Fayt of Armes* IV. v. 243 Praying that amyably they wyl receyue his lettres. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxxix. 308 He was amyably alyed with the kynge of Grenada. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus Ant.* X. xi. (1733) 290 They .. look perhaps, less amiably upon it [their food].

† **2.** Lovably, agreeably, so as to attract love or admiration. *Obs.*

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 136 Her Cleere and dainty Skin, To the beholder amiably did show. 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 The Palaces rise so amiably. 1779 JOHNSON *Milton* 157 The solitary fidelity of Abdiel is very amiably painted.

3. Good-temperedly; with kindly disposition.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iii. 97 Amiably arrogant. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 3 He then very amiably remarks. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1860) V. 151 Which we should be amiably grieved to think any human being had been so happy as to find before.

† **Amia·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀμίαντ-os* (see AMIANT(H)US + -AL¹.] Undefiled, undefilable.

1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* Postsc. 56 A kingdom that Is apthartal, amiantal.

Amiant(h (æ·mi¸ænt, -ænþ). Also 5 **amyaunt**. [a. Fr. *amiante*, ad. L. *amiant-us.*] = AMIANT(H)US. (Now a poetic form.)

1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Archæol.* XX. 372 The kyngis heraudis & pursuiauntis In cotis of armys amyauntis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 589 The Amiant stone is like Alume. 1713 ANGESTEIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 223 The Amiant part is of a light Gray or Lead colour. *c* 1815 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* I. VI. 263 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest.

Amiant(h)iform (æmi¸æ·ntifǫrm), *a.* [f. AMIANT(H)US + -(I)FORM.] Of the form or structure of amiant(h)us.

1801 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 181 This hematitic variety is found with the same diversity of colours as the preceding, or amianthiform variety [of Arseniate of Copper].

Amiant(h)ine (æmi¸æ·ntin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE¹.] Of the nature or material of amiant(h)us.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 309 A cap made of amianthine cloth.

Amia·nt(h)inite. *Min.* [f. assumed L. **amiant(h)in-us*, f. AMIANT(H)US + -ITE.] A mineral, a variety of actinolite.

1847 in CRAIG.

Amiant(h)oid (æmi¸æ·ntoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AMIANTH-US + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Having the appearance of amiant(h)us. **B.** *sb.* A mineral akin to amiant(h)us, also called Asbestoid.

1847 in CRAIG. [In Dana only as Fr.]

Amiant(h)oi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the appearance of, or resembling, amiant(h)us.

1864 RUSKIN in *Reader* IV. 678/1 The upper covering of fibrous and amianthoidal schist.

‖ **Amiant(h)us** (æmi¸æ·ntŭs, -þŭs). [L. *amiantus*, a. Gr. *ἀμίαντος* undefiled, undefilable; also *subst.* the mineral, because freed from all stains by being thrown in the fire, it being itself incombustible. Spelling corrupted by confusion with *polyanthus*, etc. The correct form *amiantus* should be used.]

1. A mineral, a variety of asbestos, splitting into long flexible pearly white fibres, which have been woven into a fabric.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 62 Middle Prized Stones .. Incombustible nature .. Amiantus, Asbestus. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called Amianthus. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Amianthus*, call'd by us sometimes Earthflax, and sometimes Salamander's Hair. 1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 75 Amiantus or Amianthus .. is not to be destroyed by Fire. 1866 RUSKIN *Ethics of Dust* 76 Here is amianthus, for instance, which is quite as fine and soft as any cotton thread you ever sewed with.

2. A fibrous kind of chrysolite of a greenish colour; the *ἀμίαντος* of Dioscorides.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 18. 61 Serpentine .. also delicately fibrous, and then called amianthus or chrysolite.

Amias, obs. form of AMICE¹.

Amias. ? for AMETHYST.

1545 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63 My ryng of golde withe a ston of amias withe lettres in it of R and E.

Amic (æ·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. AM(MONIA) or AM(IDE) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ammonia, of the nature of an amide or amine; *esp.* in *Amic acid*, a compound of the nature of an amide, an acid amide; e.g. *lactamic carbamic*, *phosphamic* acid; *Amic ether*, the ether of an amic acid; *Amic base*, a compound of the nature of an amine, e.g. *anisamine*.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 168 Amic acids are distinct monobasic acids. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 381 Amic or Amidic acids .. They are also designated as a group by the name 'Alanines.'

Amicability (æ·mikăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness, amicableness; *concr.* in *pl.* friendly relations.

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacr.* 42 That amicability that we are now knit in. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii. (C. D. ed.) 87 Perfect amicability being thus restored. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* III. iii. 102 This abominable disestablishment has rather caused an interruption of amicabilities.

Amicable (æ·mikăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *amīcābil-is* (a word of Roman law), f. *amīc-us* friend, connected with *amā-re* to love. The earlier form was AMIABLE through OFr.; cf. *appliable*, which preceded *applicable*.]

1. *gen.* Friendly.

1532 T. AUDELEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 109 II. 24 The most joyous and amycable assemblie and meting of his Grace and the French Kinge. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 22 The most amicable expressions. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 301 Each mild, each amicable guest. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. vi. (ed. 4) 468 We once more arrived in an amicable port. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* v. 72 The amicable and good-

tempered manner. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 355 She had frequently, by amicable embassies, warned her brother of Spain.

2. *esp.* Of mutual arrangements: Done in a friendly spirit, with mutual goodwill, or without quarrelling or employment of force; peaceable, harmonious. *Amicable suit*: an action instituted by mutual understanding between the parties concerned, in order to secure an authoritative decision on a point of law.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (Table) 65 Amicabill composition is ane aggreance be arbitrie, conforme to ane paction agreid betwixt the parteis. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 272 Their Insolence . . declares them to be above the humble Dispensation of an amicable Composure. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 247 Amicable arrangements with a friend in power. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 249 An amicable settlement of all differences. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 79 We entered into amicable relations with the chief.

†**3.** Of things: Kindly, benign, genial. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 127 Balsam of Peru . . its amicable and peculiar faculty in strengthening the Nerves. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 214 No amicable verdure of Herbs.

b. Amicable (or *amiable*) **numbers**: 'numbers which are mutually equal to the whole sum of each other's aliquot parts. Such are the numbers 284 and 220.' Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–51).

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 104/2 F. Schooten . . I believe first gave the name of *amicable* to such numbers. 1816 T. TAYLOR (*title*) Theoretic Arithmetic . . together with some remarkable Particulars respecting Perfect, Amicable, and other Numbers.

Amicableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being amicable; friendliness.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Peacemaker* (R.) True friends to it [peace], and to that amicableness that attends it. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Felix H.* 37 The conversation . . ended with determined amicableness.

†**2.** Of things. Cf. AMICABLE 3. *Obs.*

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 552 This Experiment . . to shew the Amicableness of Volatil spirits to the Blood.

Amicably (æ·mikăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an amicable or friendly manner, without quarrelling or use of force.

1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccclviii/3 It's hoped, that . . the Affair of Elbing will be amicably adjusted. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 Honourable names very amicably joined with my own. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 487 Amicably disposed towards the English colonies. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* vii. 264 The conference however proceeded amicably on both sides. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not Wisely* II. iii. 47 She and her cavalier toddled amicably along.

†**Amical,** *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *amical*, ad. L. *amīcāl-is* (rare in cl., frequent in med.L.), f. *amīc-us* friend: see -AL¹. Cf. *inimical.*] Friendly.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Planets amicall, benevolous, auspicious. 1691 W. WATSON (*title*) An Amical Call to Repentance, etc. [1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXVII. 118 *Amicable* . . appears to have been originally either an impure word for *amical*, or a misprint for *amiable.*]

Amice¹ (æ·mis). Forms: 4 amyse, 6 amis(e, ames, amyss(e, amys(e, amias, ammess, amyce, 6– amice. [Earlier *amyt*, AMIT(E, a. OFr. *amit*:—L. *amict-us*. The form *amyse, amice*, is not satisfactorily accounted for; the *s* may be due to an early confusion of *amyte* with the next word (OFr. *aumusse*); to a med.L. *amicia* (see Ducange) ?for *amitia*, f. OFr. *amit*; or to one of the OFr. forms (Burguy has '*amit, amict, amis*,' Littré '*amist*'). Wyclif translates *amictus* once *amyt*, once *amys*, but has also *amyt* for *capitium* 'hood,' where the sense seems to be *aumusse*, AMICE², showing already a confusion between the two words. In Caxton, and in 18th c. writers, we find AMICT.]

†**1.** *gen.* A cloth for wrapping round, a scarf, handkerchief, or other loose wrap. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxii. 17 As an amyse, so he shal vnderreren thee [1388 As a cloth so he shal reise thee; Vulg. *Quasi amictum sic sublevabit te*].

2. *Eccl.* A square of white linen (called also *heafod-lin* and *kerchief*), folded diagonally, worn by celebrant priests, formerly on the head, but now, by priests of the Church of Rome, about the neck and shoulders.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 641/2 He would haue the peple pull the priest from the aulter, and yᵉ amis from his head. *Ibid.* 390/1 What signifyeth the albe, the ames, and stole, and so forth. 1533 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. III. 73 The amice on the head is the kerchief that Christ was blindfolded with . . now it may well signify that he that putteth it on is blinded, and hath professed to lead us after him in darkness. 1536 *Reg. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* 197 Divers Stoles and Fannons, some wanting an Ammess. 1539 *Bk. Cerem.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 285 First he putteth on the amyss, which as touching the mystery, signifieth the vail . . And therfore he putteth that upon his head first. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* 12, Iij albes, and ij ameses. *Ibid.* 48 One vestement of grene lynen clothe, with albe and amysse. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* xiii. 76 As the Jewes dyd fyrst couer Chrystes face . . so hath the Priest in memorye of that, an Amise put vpon his head. *a* 1564 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* (1844) 259 Ye first put on upon your head an head-piece, called an amice, to keep your brains in temper, as I think. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 9 b, And then his amias and his albe. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* II. xxiii, His wither'd cheek and amice white. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Angl.* III. 25 For its ancient purpose it was a covering for the head; a square piece of linen embroidered . . upon one edge . . But at that time . . as now by the clergy of the church of Rome, the amice was only placed for an instant upon the top of the head, and then lowered upon the shoulders, to be left there, and adjusted round the neck. So that the use of it became merely symbolical. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 262 The neck was bare, the amice being as yet unknown.

†**3.** Used to render the Roman *toga*. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. vii. 858 k, Shall we put on our rich amyces and copes [*prætextati*]?

4. Used *loosely* of other garments.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 244 We have heard of Aaron and his linnen Amice, but those dayes are past. 1727 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 549 On some a priest [*i. e.* the cook], succinct in amice white, Attends: all flesh is nothing in his sight.

Amice² (æ·mis). Forms: 5 amisse, 6 ammes, ammas, ammys, ames, amys, am(m)esse, 6–7 amis(e, 7 amysse, 6, 9 amos, 6– amice. [ad. OFr. *aumuce, aumusse* (Pr. *almussa*, med.L. *almussa, almussia, almucia, almucium*, Sp. *almucio*, Pg. *mursa*, It. *mozzetta* dim. of *mozza*), of doubtful origin, but generally taken as ad. Ger. *mutse, mütze*, cap (Sc. *mutch*), with Arab. article *al-* prefixed, as in some other non-Arabic technical words. The earliest examples in Eng. show confusion with the prec. word, the likeness between the Eng. adaptations of Fr. *aumusse* and *amit*, being assisted by the apparent similarity of use between the two articles; and from the 17th c. this has been distinguished from the prec., only as the *grey amice*.

1. An article of costume of the religious orders, made of, or lined with grey fur. It varied at different times in character and mode of wearing, being originally (it is said) a cap or covering for the head; afterwards a hood, or cape with a hood; in later times a mere college 'hood' or badge, borne by canons in France on the left arm.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 222 Al my riches may me nought disport Amisse of gris . . a surples and prebende. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 256 Hange vp the scapler, the ames coule and frocke. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell*, Those wordes his grace dyd saye Of an ammas gray. 1527 in Pocock *Rec. Reform.* I. xxvi. 54 Four of the doctors prebendaries . . in coppes and grey amys. 1530 PALSGR. 194/1 Ammys for a channon, *aumusse*. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 127 An old grey amesse and a rochet *xs.* 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 94, Iiij. prebenttes . . in ther grey amos. *Ibid.* 94 Their gray ammes. *Ibid.* 59 Alle the gray ammesse . . in Powlles ware put downe. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 219 My gownes, my surpless, my ij furred amysis. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1184/2 The prebendaries and petie canons commanded to weare no more their graie amises. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 103 The gray amice, and other popish garments. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 427 Morning fair Came forth with Pilgrim steps in amice gray. 1803 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xix, A palmer's amice wrapped him round With a wrought Spanish baldric bound. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 228 Of similar origin is the Amess, often confused with the Amice.

†**2.** The fur of the marten or grey squirrel with which the amice was lined or bordered. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 513 Bleu damask purfeled with ames grey. 1573 *Art of Limming* 3 You shall with a pencell made of graye amys or calliber tailes laye on thy syse. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. viii. 255/1 Those Knights that have borne the office of the Mayoralty ought to have their Cloaks furred with grey Amis.

†**Amici·tial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *amīcitia* friendship (f. *amīc-us* friend) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to private friendship, friendly.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 97 Communion . . with all Christians . . both private and publick, amicitial and political.

†**Amicous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *amīc-us* friendly + -OUS.] Friendly, pleasing, congenial.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Each single species draws and assimulates that only to itself, which it finds most amicous and congruous to its Nature.

†**Ami·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [in early use, a. Fr. *amict*, later ad. orig. L. *amict-us* something thrown round the body, a loose upper garment, f. *amict-us* pa. pple. of *amicīre* f. *am*(*b*)- about + *iacĕre* for *iaci-ĕre* to throw: see AMICE and AMIT.]

†**1.** A kerchief or cloth tied round the head. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xii, Hys hore heed . . was envoluted in a whyte amicte.

2. = AMICE¹.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Amict* is the first of the six garments which are common to bishops and priests: the others are *alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus*, and *planeta*.

†**Ami·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *amict-* ppl. stem of *amicīre*: see prec.] To wrap round, surround, cover.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 315 With . . purpureous flowers amicting its cubital branches.

†**Amic·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] 'Cloathed or covered with a garment.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

‖ **Amiculum** (ămi·kiŭlŏm). [L., f. *amicīre* (see AMICT *sb.*).] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amiculum*, in antiquity, denoted an upper garment worn by the women, also in use among the men. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 341 The *Amiculum* . . was often very rich, and also ornamented with fringes.

Amid (ămi·d), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 on middan, 2 on midden, 2–3 on midde, 3–4 a-midden, a midde, 4–5 a-mydde, in mydde, 5–6 a-myd, 3– amid. [orig. a phrase: *on* 'in,' *middan*, dat. sing. weak decl. of *midde* adj. 'MID, middle'; as if = *on þám middan* (*dǽle*), *on þǽre middan* (*stówe*) 'in the middle (place or part)'; hence either absolutely, or followed by a genitive, 'in the middle *of* ——.' Cf. L. *in medio* and Gr. ἐν μέσῳ, in which also the orig. adj. came to be used subst., and followed by the genitive: *in medio montium*. But already in OE. the phrase began to be treated as a prep., and followed by the dative, and in 12–13th c. the case signs were gradually dropped, leaving the governed sb. as a simple object. So late as 15th c. *amid* was still occas. expanded to *in mid*; cf. *a-two, in two*; *a-live, in life.*]

†**A.** *adv.* In the middle, in the midst. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 262 Se fuzol is on middan hwæles hiwes. 1205 LAYAM. 8154 Þe stæf tobræc amidden. 1297 R. GLOUC. 14 A temple heo fonde fair y-now, and a mawmed amidde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3265 On þat oþer stage amidde ordeynt he gunnes grete. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7008 Al amydde I bilde and make My hous. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 274 Amid betweene the violent Robber . . and the miching theefe . . standeth the crafty cutpurse.

B. *prep.*

1. In the middle or centre *of*. Orig. (*a* 13th c.) with a *genitive*. Now only *poet.*

c 975 *Rushw. G.* Luke xxii. 55 On middum cæfertune . . wæs [Peter] in middum hiora. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Petrus wæs mid him on middan þam cafertune. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 221 Ane treowe þe stent on midden paradis. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 On midden þere se. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1478 Amid te burh. *c* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 132 A-midde the hevene as the streon a-midde theye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (1819) 66 In mydde the felde we shall hem byde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 10 Amyd his cours, thare as he went. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 218 And all amid them stood the Tree of Life.

†**2.** Of two things: Between. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 62 Leste heo þes deofles quarreaus habbe amidden þen eien.

3. *more loosely*, Near the middle of (a place), surrounded on all sides by (objects). Chiefly *poet.* **a.** with *sing. sb.*: In the interior of (a place *obs.*), surrounded by (an extended body).

1340 *Ayenb.* 143 Þe play of children a-midde þe strete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 79 In chambre amydde the paleys. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She kept it in full close Amyd her herte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. iv, The Peeres of Plutoes Realme assembled beene Amid the Palace of their angry King. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1156 Amid the miry gulf. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 347 Amid the billowy flood. 1840 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., Flowers* ix, Like Ruth amid the golden corn.

b. with *pl. sb.*: Surrounded by, among (objects).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 270 He . . þet amidden his unwines lið him adun to slepen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 333 A-midden alle his fon. *a* 1732 GAY *Wks.* 1745 I. 90 Suffer me . . Amid thy bays to weave this rural weed. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* (1830) 58 His hand . . Amid the chords bewilder'd laid. 1859 CAPERN *Bal. & Songs* 55 She is sitting in her cottage, Amid the flowers of May. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 42 A certain part of his work . . must be done amid books.

4. *esp.* In relation to the circumstances which surround an action. **a.** with *sing. sb.* (indicating state or condition).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 77 Amyd this deray This hate fury of slauchter and fell affray. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 206 Amid this hurlie, I intend, That all is done in reuerend care of her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 48 Amid the choice Of all tasts else to please thir appetite. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* II. 68 Amid the stillness. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xxxi, Amid the broil. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 29 My spirit sleeps amid the calm. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii. (1869) 43 Keep her spirit pure amid it all. 1871 J. MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* i. 12 The last voice heard amid the roll of apocalyptic thunders.

b. with *pl. sb.* (indicating actions or events).

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 9 How wanton sits she amid nature's smiles! 1728 — *Love of Fame* IV. (1757) 110 Amid sublimer views, To listen to the labours of the muse. 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1847) 71 The carriage drove off amid the good wishes of the two remaining ladies. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iii. (1856) 130 Hope . . still cheered him amid his labours. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 472 Amid general shouts of dissent.

5. *Comb.* †**amid-heaps** (in 3 *amid-hep(þ)es* for OE. *on middan heápes*), in midst of a heap or crowd; †**amidmong** (see MONG *sb.*), in the midst of. Also AMID-SHIPS, q.v.

c 1230 *Juliana* 69 Heo stod unhurt þer amidheppes heriende ure healent. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* xiv. 54 And there sate amidmong the lewde and ungracious companie of seruauntes.

Amid-, combining form of AMIDE, sometimes used instead of AMIDO- before vowels; as in *amid-acetic acid, amidazobenzene*, etc.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 681 Amidacetic Acid is formed by the action of ammonia on bromacetic or chloracetic acid. 1877 *Ibid.* II. 467 Amidazobenzene . . forms the chief constituent of commercial aniline yellow.

Amidated (æ·midetĕd), *ppl. a. Chem.* Converted into an amide.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 31 The majority . . consist of alcohols, acids, amidated acids, and amines.

Amide (æ·məid, ămə·id; the latter always in comb.). *Chem.* [f. AM(MONIA) + -IDE.]

†**1.** *orig.* A name given to the first-discovered derivatives of ammonia (NH_3), in which one atom

of H was exchanged for a metal or organic radical, acid or basic; these being viewed as compounds of the *metal*, etc. with a hypothetical radical *amidogen*, NH_2. (Since the discovery of the actual relations of these 'amides' to the 'imides' and 'nitriles,' the compound ammonias have been rearranged according to the nature of the replacing radical, as *amides*, *amines*, and *alkalamides*. The present sense of 'Amide' is therefore at once wider and more restricted than the original. See next.)

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 Compounds of NH_2 have been hitherto called amides.. but this name will probably be now discarded. 1854 SCOFFERN in Orr *Circ. Sc., Chem.* 503 Others believe it to be an amide of metallic silver. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 169 [Potassamine] was regarded as a compound of NH_2 (*amidogen*) with potassium, NH_2K, and called *amide* of potassium, analogous to the cyanide CNK. In process of time, compounds came to be discovered . . in which 2 or 3 atoms of hydrogen were replaced by metals or compound radicles, to which the name amide in its original sense of a compound containing amidogen, NH_2, was plainly inapplicable; accordingly these compounds were designated by other names *imides*, *nitriles*, &c.

2. *Mod. Chem.* Generic name of the compound ammonias derived from one or more molecules of common ammonia (NH_3), by exchanging 1, 2, or all 3 hydrogen atoms for acid radicals of equivalent adicity.

According to the number of ammonia molecules represented, they are denominated *Monamides*, *Diamides*, *Triamides*, &c., all of which may be *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced. The nature of the replacing radicals (or related acids) is shown by prefixing their names (contracted), as *Acet-amide*, *Tri-acet-amide*, *Ox-amide*, *Succin-amide*, *Cyan-amide*, *Phosph-amide*, *Phenyl-di-benz-amide*. *Primary* amides may be viewed as formed from organic acids by substituting one atom of amidogen (NH_2) for one of hydroxyl (HO); they form one half of the earlier 'amides' in sense 1, the other half being now AMINES. The *secondary* and *tertiary* amides are the acid members of the former 'imides' and 'nitriles.'

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 169 Ammonias in which 1 or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an *acid*-radicle; to this division we propose to confine the name of 'amides.' *Ibid.* 170 Primary amides are mostly solid and crystalline, easily fusible, neutral to test paper, volatile without decomposition. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Most of the nitrogenous animal bases are amides.

3. Extended to compounds intermediate between amides proper and AMINES: see ALKALAMIDES.

4. *Acid amide*: a body uniting the types of an amide and an acid, also called AMIC or *Amidic acid*, and ALANINE, q.v. *Amide-base*: earlier name for a primary AMINE.

Amidic (ămə·i·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. AMIDE + -IC.] Of or derived from an amide; as in *Amidic acid*, the same as acid amide, or amic acid.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 379 The acid amides thus formed [by replacement of the alcoholic hydroxyl] are called amic or amidic acids.

Amidide (æ·midəid). *Chem.* [f. AMIDE + -IDE.] A simple compound of amidogen with another element or complex radical.

1854 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The amidide of hydrogen (ammonia). 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 581/3 It was proposed to regard the two molecules.. as an amidide of ammonium NH_4, NH_2.

Amidin (æ·midin). *Chem.* [f. *amid-* the common Romanic form of L. *amyl-um* starch (as in Fr. *amid-on*, etc.) + -IN.]

1. The soluble matter of starch found in the interior of the granules.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 452 One hundred parts of potato starch .. yielded 17 of amidine, 30·4 of sugar, 17·2 of gum, and some unaltered starch.

2. Starch in a state of solution, gelatinous and transparent.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 84 Caventou says that the amidine is formed at once by the action of the hot water on the starch. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amidmost (ămi·dmoust, -əst), *adv.* and *prep. poet.* [mod. f. *amid* or *midmost* (itself a modern word), perh. influenced by the app. superlative form of AMIDST. Nothing similar in ME.]

A. *adv.* In the very middle or centre. **B.** *prep.* (by elision) In the very centre of.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 37 He . . stopped amidmost of the hall. *Ibid.* III. iv. 52 A .. lake Amidmost which the fowl did take Their pastime.

Amido- (ămə·do), combining form of AMIDE; used also in the phrases *amido compounds*, *amido derivatives*, i.e. those in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an atom of the radical Amidogen NH_2, as *Amido-benzine* (= ANILINE), *Amido-ethane* (= ETHYLAMINE), *Amido-methane* (= METHYLAMINE), *Amido-caproic acid*, etc.

1854 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 938 Amido-chloride of mercury. 1864 *Reader* 18 June 782/1 The fluorescence of two new substances—amidophthalic and amidoterephthalic acid. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 683 Alanine, or amidopropionic acid. *Ibid.* 760 It is converted into amidobenzene or aniline. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 446 Benzene group: amido derivatives. *Ibid.*, Only one nitro-group is obtained in the first instance, so that nitro-amido compounds are obtained. 1881 THUDICHUM *Ann. Chem. Med.* II. viii, On the Albuminous Substances, Amides, Amido-Acids, and Ammonium Salts as Sources of the Urea.

Amidogen (ămə·i·dŏdʒen). *Chem.* [f. AMIDO- + -GEN 2 'producer.'] A name for the combination of nitrogen with two equivalents of hydrogen NH_2 (equal to ammonia minus one of its hydrogen atoms), viewed as the hypothetical radical of the primary amides and amines.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 248 Amidogen .. seems to have no real independent existence, but to be a name expressive only of ammonia, in which 1 of its hydrogen atoms is replaced by an equivalent of some hydrocarbon. 1880 CLEMENSHAW tr. *Wurtz, Atom. The.* 263 All attempts have as yet been unsuccessful to isolate double *amidogen*.

Amidships (ămi·dʃips), *adv.* [prop. a phrase, = 'in the ship's middle, in centre of the ship,' retaining the genitive which originally followed AMID, as in *amid-heaps*. The phr. must therefore be old though our instances begin late.] In the middle of a ship; *rarely*, to or towards the middle of the ship.

1692 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 He who cuns the Ship uses these terms to him at Helm, *Starboard*, *Larboard*, *Port*, *Helm a Midships*. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* (1803) II. 185 The other . . took us amidships, and laid the side of the bark entirely open. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple*, The two sheep-pens amidships are full of pigs. 1837 — *Perc. Keene* xl. (1863) 282 The vessel .. had parted amidships. 1859 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. 372, I moved round more amidships. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan., The whole of the protected guns are carried amidships.

Amidst (ămi·dst), *prep.* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4 **imyddes, y myddes, emiddes, in myddes.** *β.* 4–6 **amyddes,** 5 **-is,** 6 **-ys, amiddes, amydes,** 6–7 **amids.** *γ.* 6 **amidest,** 6–7 **amiddest, amid'st,** (7 **immid'st**), 7– **amidst.** [f. AMID, *a-midde*, with genitive *-s*, added to many advb. phrases. Subseq. corrupted (in the south), by form-assoc. with superlatives, to *-st*. Cf. *amongst*, *against*, *betwixt*. The early variants *y myddes*, *in middes*, shew resolution into the two elements: cf. AMID. Also aphetized MIDST.] There is a tendency to use *amidst* more distributively than *amid*, e.g. of things scattered about, or a thing moving, in the midst of others.

A. *adv.*

1. In the middle or central part. † **a.** *absol. Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. 158 The rofe was golde, and amiddes A carbuncle.

b. with *of*. (In prose usually *in* (*the*) *midst of*.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 714 Right even in myddes of the way. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 278/4 A right fayr sterre whiche shone amyddes of the celle. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 66 Warme with a softe fyre burning amidest therof. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Poems* Immid'st of flames, or through the raging tide. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 141 Amidst of these. *Ibid.* II. 279 Amidst of spring.

B. *prep.*

1. In or into the middle or centre of. **a.** with *sing. sb.*

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 655 Yon a tre.. þat standis emiddes [*Cott.* in midward, *Trin.* amidde] paradis. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6451 Als þe yholk ymyddes þe egge lys . . Right swa es þe erthe . . Ymyddes þe hevens þat gas obout. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 33 A man in a bot 'in-myddes a brode water. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4957 Ymyddes the halle Was a tre . . all of tru gold.

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8774 Þo maisturs gert make, amyddes his hede, A hole þurgh his herne-pon. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 619 Amyddes the Feld there it lay. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCVIII. 190 The Communers . . token the bisshop and led hym amyddes Chepe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. 141 She did him up wynde, Amiddes the wall, and left hym there . . fyve fadom and more from the grounde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 131 They plunge amids the water and passe the stream with their pawes.

γ. 1595 EDWARDES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 18 Amid'st the Center of this clime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 661 The fruit of this fair tree amidst The garden. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* (1737) Prol., Pensive, amidst the bellowing throng. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 526 And died amidst a circle of friends.

b. with *pl. sb.* (Often becoming less definite = Amongst, surrounded by.)

β. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvi. 167 Amyddes the stretes .. they maden ful gret hepes. *Ibid.* li. 122 Amyddis his bretherin twelve. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 261 Lost, Amids the moving waters.

γ. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Dido* I. i. 369 Build his throne amidst those starry towers. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 100 A plaine amiddest woods. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 677 And dared amidst the trembling Ghosts to sing. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 239 A noble woman .. who died amidst the tormentors hands. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 320 Amidst his friends and vassals. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Sp.* (1849) 59 The road .. winding amidst thickets of broom and brushwood. 1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* IV. 202 Amidst the fumes of tobacco.

2. Of state, condition, or surrounding circumstances: Amongst, in the course of. **a.** with *sing. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 739 Yet was he caught amyddes al his pride. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 66 Unless I sterve, For hunger still amiddes my food. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. I. xiii. 61 Amiddest the which hee fell asleepe. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergie* Concl., It was written .. amids the heat of contention. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. Ded., To smile amidst adversity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 535 Amidst the splendour and festivity of a court. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* II. (1878) 19 Amidst the downward sweep of events.

b. with *pl. sb.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 It is better to amynusshe that hurteth than to encresse that helpeth. 1493 in *Test. Ebor.* IV. 26 Not to amenyshe my wife's parte. 1530 PALSGR. 426/2, I amynysshe, I lessyn or make lesse, *Je amenuise*. I dare nat amynysshe it for feare I marre all togyther.

‖ **A·miot.** *Obs.* [Fr. *amiot* 'a kind of Peare whereof most excellent perrie is made.' Cotgr.] (See quot.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farme* 417 The Amiot Peare is commended aboue all the rest, whereof likewise is made the Perrie, called waxen Perrie.

Amir, variant of AMEER.

Amiral, -el, -eld, obs. forms of ADMIRAL.

Amiss (ămi·s), *adv.*, *pred. a.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3 **a mis,** 4 **a mysse,** 4–5 **a mys,** (4 **of mys,** 5 **of mysse, on mys**), 3–6 **amys,** 5–6 **amysse,** 6–7 **amisse,** 7– **amiss.** [prop. phrase, A *prep.*1 of manner + MISS *sb.* failure, deficiency, shortcoming.]

A. *adv., gen. sign.* Away from the mark, not up to the mark, out of course, out of order.

1. Erroneously, in a way that goes astray of, or misses its object.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1363 3if me hit wile turne a mis. 1339 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 164 Þei red him alle a mysse, þat conseil

gaf þerto. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 100 False proposiciouns that goon amys fro the trouthe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 298 Our Archyers shet neuer arowe amys. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 32 Yf I haue gone amysse [WYCLIF errid], enfourme me. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 439 Phæton amisse did guide The day. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 182 If he judges amiss in the supreme point. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* Easter Day, Your wisdom guides amiss To seek on earth a Christian's bliss.

2. Faultily, defectively; in a way that falls short of its object, or with which fault may be found.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Manc. T.* 145 'By God,' quod he, 'I synge not amys.' 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 174 Þe same mesure þat ȝe meteþ amys oþer ellys. 1579 *Newes fr. North* in *Thynne's Animadv.* Pref. 133, I am sure I cannot be lodged amisse in this house. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 49 The Doctor .. had miscarried in his suit by joining issu amiss. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 67 That widow poor Who only offered not amiss.

3. Hence, *euphem.* Wrongly, in a wrong way.

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4103 Rayner, þou spekest al amys. *c*1450 *Merlin* i. 5 Ye sey amysse, for god hateth no creature. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 682 For doubtlesse those goodes are gotten amisse. 1633 G. HERBERT *Self-Condemn.* ii. in *Temple* 165 He that doth love, and love amisse This world's delights before true Christian joy. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* vi. 123 Apt to see wrong, and speak amiss, and do the very reverse of what he ought to do.

4. To come or happen amiss: to come or happen out of order, untowardly, or contrary to one's wishes or expectations.

1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 252 Sometimes we shot at fowls and other birds: nothing came amiss. 1836 *Johnsoniana* i. 75 He chatted gaily .. as if nothing had happened amiss. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* vi. 282 Nothing came amiss to their greedy and credulous ears.

5. To do, deal, or act amiss: to act erroneously, to err; *euphem.* to do wrong.

1297 R. GLOUC. 54 My neuew, þat a lytel dude amys. *c*1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 269 A woman dothe amys To loue hym that vnknowe ys. *c*1400 *Deo Gracias* (Turnb. 1843) 162 Amende that thou has done of mysse. *c*1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 279 When ony mon dude on mys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv. 6 We haue synned with oure fathers, we haue done amysse. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* 313 Looke not to prosper, if thou dealst amisse. 1792 *Anecd. Pitt* I. iv. 60 We are convinced that something has been done amiss. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 44 And soon will punish those Who act amiss.

6. To take (a thing) amiss: *orig.* to miss its meaning, mistake (i.e. (*a*)*miss-take*); *now,* to misinterpret its *motive* or to interpret it in a bad sense, to take offence at.

*c*1380 WYCLIF 3 *Treat.* i. 18 þis dreem takun a mys turneþ upsedoun þe chirche. *c*1538 STARKEY *England* i. 9 You take the mater amys. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 5. 33 So might we justly take it amisse, that .. you are not more willing to consider us. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett.* 238 II. 139 You .. therefore cannot take it amiss that I have never written. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Estate* iii. 26 You will not take it amiss if I take a cousin's privilege.

b. So, To think amiss.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* v. § 2 (1643) 133 To think otherwise were to think amisse. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 809 None judge so wrong as those who think amiss. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Ded. 3, I am persuaded, he would not think amiss of my conduct. 1770 GOLDSM. *Haunch Ven.* 123 So, perhaps, in your habits of thinking amiss, You may make a mistake, and think slightly of this.

B. quasi-*adj.* [In construction with vb. *to be, amiss,* which properly belongs to the vb., is referred to the subject, and treated as an adj.; and hence extended to more distinct adjectival constructions. Cf. *matters went far amiss; matters were somewhat amiss; I found matters amiss; it would not be amiss to do so.* Never used *attrib.*]

1. Out of order: not in accord with the recognized good order of morality, society, custom, nature, bodily health, etc. etc.; deficient, faulty.

*c*1315 SHOREHAM 144 ȝef he .. couthe and dede hyȝt nouȝt, Hyt were a-mys. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 12 He schulde .. amende alle manere of thynges that was amysse. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 223 Saying still the world was amisse. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 102 *Don.* What is amisse? *Macb.* You are, and doe not know 't. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. ii. 19, I hear something very much amiss of this man. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 625 The taste is nearly always amiss in illness.

2. *esp.* negatively, *Not amiss*: not beside the mark, not improper, quite in keeping with the object in view.

1513 MORE *Edw. V,* Ded., I have thought it not amisse to put to my helping hand. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 314 It will not be amisse to lay open the Consequences. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 180 However it may not be amiss to add to these remarks. 1778 JOHNSON *Lett.* 198 II. 41 It is good to speak dubiously about futurity. It is likewise not amiss to hope. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XIX. 82 Kind to Maud? That were not amiss.

b. Of the quality of objects.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) II. xxiv. 243 She was not amiss .. but her companion was far the handsomer figure. *Ibid.* (1860) I. xxiii. 253 As an angel, you are not amiss.

† C. *sb.* [The *adv.* or *adj.* used subst. *quasi* 'a doing *amiss*' or 'a thing which is *amiss*'; perhaps partly due to formal confusion between *a miss* 'an error,' and *a-miss* 'in error.'] An error, fault, or misdeed; hence *euphem.* an evil deed. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 65 Without amisse. 1590 LODGE *Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 43 He [shall] receive meed for his amisse. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* IV. v. 18 Each toy seemes Prologue, to some great amisse. 1643 *Actors' Remonstr.* (1869) 265 We will .. reforme all our disorders, and amend all our amisses. *c*1700 *Rich. II* in Evans *Old Bal.* (1784) No. 410. 300 The nobles of England their prince's amiss, By parliament soon did rebate.

Amissibility (ămi·sĭbi·lĭti). *rare.* [a. Fr. *amissibilité,* f. *amissible*: see next and -BILITY.] Possibility of being lost; liability to lose.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ii. 16 The amissibility of justifying faith. 1657 BAXTER *Saints' Persev.* 36 The Amissibility of a state of Infant Justification, or rather the cessation of it. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 41 The amissibility of sovereign power for misconduct.

Amissible (ămi·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *amissible,* ad. L. *āmissibil-em,* f. *āmiss-* ppl. stem of *āmitt-ĕre* to lose.] Liable to be lost.

1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 59 The same grace now .. is not amissible as that was. 1777 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 XI. 442 It [entire Sanctification] is amissible, capable of being lost. 1852 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Method.* 213 That release from guilty fears which the Gospel affords should be thought of .. as amissible.

Amissing (ămi·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [the phrase *a-missing* (see A *prep.*[1] 12, 13) erroneously taken as a single word, as if from a vb. to *amiss*; chiefly in Scotch writers.] = MISSING; wanting.

1634-46 J. Row (father) *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 131 The Kirk-Register being amissing. 1680 KID in *Spirit of Popery* 7 A Publick Spirit in contending for God .. is much amissing amongst us. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 84 The deponent .. does not know by what means the said lock .. now amissing, was lost. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 10 Only his sloop was amissing. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scotl.* V. lvii, Examined as to what he had done with the valuables amissing.

† Ami·ssion. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amission,* ad. L. *āmissiōn-em* loss, losing, n. of action f. *āmitt-ĕre* to lose, f. *ā* off + *mittĕre* to send, let go.] Loss.

1623 AILESBURY *Serm.* 11 In amission, the act is necessarie; in emission, voluntary. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xiii. 138 [Their] speech hath been very much impaired by the amission of their Fore teeth. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 Again, the amission of God has taken up the name of sin. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† Ami·ssive, *a. Obs.* [f. *āmiss-* ppl. stem of *āmitt-ĕre* to lose + -IVE, as if ad. L. **āmissīv-us.*] Characterized by, or tending to, loss or deterioration.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 9 It [God's Sovereignty] is either amissive, or perfective. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 260 God cannot change himself. For such a mutation would be either perfective or amissive.

Ami·ssness. ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AMISS *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being or doing amiss.

1648 *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 626 (D.) God forgive us our amissnesses!

Amit, earliest form of ADMIT.

† Ami·t, *v. Obs.* [a. L. *āmitt-ĕre* to lose: see AMISSION.] To lose. (Rarely with *of.*)

1525 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 399 It is not thought .. that she [the Queen] shulde amitte or loose any parte of her autorite. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 The wife may tine and amit her Dowrie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 If a Magnet itself be made red hot in the fire, it .. amits the Magnetical vigour. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 10 The water amits of its pellucidity.

† Amit(e, *sb. Obs.* Also 4–9 amyt(e, 5 amitt, 7 ammit. [a. OFr. *amit* (now *amict,* pron. *ami*):—L. *amict-um*: see AMICT and AMICE, the latter of which became the common form in 14th c.]

1. *gen.* A cloth for wrapping round, a handkerchief, scarf, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* i. 12 Thou schalt chaunge hem as an amyte [1388 cloth; Vulg. *amictum*] *or girdyng aboute,* and thei schulen be chaungid. 1451 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Cloth for Amyts and Girdelys.

2. *Eccl.* The white amice worn by priests.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 319 Of preste þou has no merke, albe ne non amite. *c*1470 *Lib. Dom. Edw. IV* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 85 The surplyces of singers of chapelles, and awbes, amittes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VIII. viii. 331/2 The amyt on his hede at the begynnynge betokneth the cloth that crystus face was hyled with in time of his passyon. 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 91 Their Motly Habits, Maniples, and Stoles, Albs, Ammits, Rochets, Chimers, Hoods, and Cowls. 1811 J. GRANT *Hist. Eng. Ch.* I. 159 Their appendages of albs, amyts, stoles, maniples, and girdles.

3. By confusion for *aumusse* AMICE[2]: A hood, upon a gown or cloak.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxix. 21 And thei maden the coope coote [1388 the coop coot *or aube*] al iacynctyne; and a hode [1388 hood *or the amyt;* Vulg. *capitium*] in the ouerest parti.

† A·miture. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. OFr. **amiture,* repr. L. **amictūra,* or OFr. **amitoire,* ad. L. *amictōrium,* f. *amict-* ppl. stem of *amicīre* to clothe: see AMICT.] Clothing, dress.

*c*1300 *K. Alis.* 3975 Yursturday thow come in amiture, Y-armed so on of myne.

Amity (æ·mĭti). Forms: 5–6 amytie, -tye, -te, -tey, amite, 6 amytee, -itee, -itye, 6–7 amitie, 6– amity. [a. Fr. *amitié,* 13th c. *amistié, amisté,* 11th c. *amistet*:—pop. L. **amīcitāt-em* (= L. *amīcitiam*), f. *amīc-us* friend; cf. *mendīcitāt-em* f. *mendīc-us*: see -TY.] Friendship, friendliness; friendly relations; especially of a public character between states or individuals. **a.** *sing.*

?1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/2 The Frenshemen .. enlarge their amite and their aliage to suche as were beste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 80 Amytie is founded vpon honeste. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 137/4 Why wilt thou not abyde in our amyte? 1597 CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 234 III. 44 The auncient amitie betweene Spain and him. 1631 HEYWOOD *England's Eliz.* (1641) 45 Two brothers .. knit and joyned together in amitie. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. IV. 290 She declared her resolution to live in perpetual amity with England. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Chr.* I. Pref. 8 Hostility .. will give place to the most perfect amity. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 101 Treaties of amity and commerce.

b. *pl. arch.*

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 786 III. 173 The preservacion off the amyteys taken late .. with Fraunce. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* viii. E iv b/1 Suche .. as should be admytted to strait amitees. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 2 (1873) 130 All leagues and amities consist of mutual intelligence and mutual offices. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 43 Those little jealousies and rivalships that shoot up in the paths of common amities. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 264 The less we have to do with the amities or enmities of Europe, the better. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. i. 461 Ancient amities.

Amlet, obs. form of OMELET.

Amlette, obs. form of AMULET.

‖ Amma (æ·mă). *Surg.* [med.L. for Gr. *ἄμμα* a tie, f. *ἅπ-τ-ειν* to tie.] A band or truss.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Amma,* a Tying, Knitting, a Band; among Surgeons a Truss us'd in Ruptures. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* 14. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Amma,* Truss.

Ammel(l, variant of AMEL, *Obs.,* enamel.

Ammelide (æ·mĭləid). *Chem.* [f. AM(MONIA) + MEL(AM) + -IDE.] A white powder, $C_6N_9H_9O_3$, or 3 CyH_2N.CyHO, produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on melam, melanine, or ammeline; regarded as acid amide of cyanuric acid.

1846 in *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 336/2. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 287 Ammelide boiled for some time with acids or alkalis is converted into cyanuric acid.

Ammeline (æ·mĭləin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE[4].] A white powder, 2CyH_2N.CyHO, produced by boiling melam with dilute sulphuric acid or with caustic potash; an amic base of cyanuric acid.

1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 336/2 Ammeline .. is composed of very fine silky needles. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 287 Ammeline is a weak base, forming crystalline salts, which are partially decomposed by water.

‖ A·mmeos, ameos. *Bot. Obs.* [a. Gr. *ἄμμεως* gen. of *ἄμμι,* Ammi, here taken as nom.] = AMMI.

*c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 192 Oþer swilc hwites cweodowes & ameos. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* N vj, Ameos .. dryueth forth ye stone broken. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* I. i. Gloss., Ameos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called Bulwort, Bishops-weed, or Herb-William. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 3 Ameos .. has Leaves like Dill. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., According to Lemery, the plant takes its name *ammeos* from ἄμμος, its seed being very like grains of sand.

Ammer, obs. form of EMBER.

Ammer (æ·mər). *Ornith.* (See quot.)

1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (1856) I. 518 [Yellow Hammer] I have ventured to restore to this bird what I believe to have been its first English name, Yellow *Ammer* .. The word *Ammer* is a well known German term for Bunting.

Ammeter (æ·mĭtəɹ). [f. AM(PÈRE) the unit of electric current + -METER measurer.] An instrument for estimating the force of electric currents.

1882 *Nature* 2 Mar. 426 The efficiency [of the battery] was got by measuring the power put in .. by means of Perry and Ayrton's voltameter and ammeter.

Ammi (æ·mi). *Bot.* Also 6 ami. [a. L. *ammi,* a. Gr. *ἄμμι,* connected by some with *ἄμμος* sand.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, with aromatic leaves; Bishop-weed.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 25 Ami hath muche smaller sede, then Cumin; and resembleth organe in taste. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. i, Those opposite meats .. woodbine, ammi, lettuce, which Lemnius so much commends. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Ammi,* one of the four hot Seeds. The best Ammi is brought out of Candia or Alexandria. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 51 Common Bishop-weed, *Ammi majus.*

† A·mmic, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *ἄμμ-os* sand + -IC, perh. confounded with *ammoniac.*] In **Sal Ammic,** an old name for Sal Ammoniac.

1611 COTGR., *Sel ammoniac,* Salt Ammicke; a medicinable drug resembling stone Allum, and found in long flakes vnder the Cyrenian sand.

Ammiolite (æ·mi,ŏləit, amәi·ŏ-). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἄμμιον* 'cinnabar in its sandy state, minium,' (f. *ἄμμος* sand) + -LITE.] A scarlet earthy powder found in Chili, classed by Dana among the Anhydrous Antimonates, containing also copper and mercury.

Ammiral, -ant, obs. forms of ADMIRAL.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 236 The Ammirant of Affrica.

‖ Ammi·tes, ami·tes. *Min. Obs.* [a. Gr. *ἀμμίτης* sandstone, f. *ἄμμος* sand.] An obsolete name for Oolite, in reference to its granular structure.

1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 75 Amites, is a Stone of the Colour of Alumn or Nitre, but harder than either. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.,* The Ammites appears to the eye as a composition of large sand.

Ammo-, comb. form of AMMONIUM, implying conjunction of that basyl with an element, as in *Ammopalladium, Ammopalladammonium.*

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 430 Ammopalladammonium chloride.

Ammodyte (æ·mŏdəit). *Zool.* [ad. L. *ammodytes,* a. Gr. *ἀμμοδύτης* a sand-burrower; f. *ἄμμος* sand + *δύτης* diver, f. *δύ-ειν* to dive.]

† 1. A venomous snake, the Sand-Natter, a species of Viper found in Southern Europe. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 763 By the same means that

the poyson of the Viper, the Ammodyte and Horned-serpent is cured withal. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 822 Sand-colour'd Ammodytes, the horned snakes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 131 The Surinam serpent, which some improperly call the *ammodytes*.

2. The Sand-eel, *Ammodytes* of modern zoologists.

1698 SIBBALD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 The Women that catched the Sand Eels (Ammodites). 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 225 (JOD.) Ammodytes, the sandeel, or grig. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 577 The *Ammodytes* or *Launces* are remarkable for their habit of burrowing in the sand.

Ammonia (ămō^{u}·niă). [a. mod.L. *ammonia*, invented by Bergman, in 1782, as a name for the gas obtained from *Sal-ammoniac*: see next.]

1. A colourless gas with pungent smell and strong alkaline reaction, chemically a compound of three equivalents of hydrogen with one of nitrogen, NH_3, which at a pressure of 6½ atmospheres, at 50° Fahr., is condensed to a colourless liquid. Called also *Spirit of Hartshorn*, in allusion to one of its early sources, the dry distillation of nitrogenous matter, as the hoofs and horns of animals; and *Volatile* or *Animal Alkali*, in contradistinction to the 'fixed' alkalis, potash or 'vegetable' alkali, and soda or 'mineral' alkali.

1799 A. AIKIN *Syllabus Lect. Chem.* 7 *Ammonia*, or Volatile Alkali. 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 50 Ammonia formed a yellow flocculent precipitate. 1810 DALTON *Syst. Chem. Philos.* II. v. § 6. 415 It has been long known to chemists as an important element, and under various names, .. namely, volatile alkali, hartshorn, spirit of sal ammoniac, etc., but authors at present generally distinguish it by the name of ammonia. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 62 A chemical manufactory in which ammonia, copperas .. and various acids, are prepared. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 1 In smelling salts, ammonia is the substance given forth.

2. *pop. Ammonia*, or specifically **Liquid Ammonia**: a solution of ammonia in water, being the form in which it is commercially used.

c 1850 J. GRIFFIN in Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 140 To judge at a glance of the money value of any given sample of ammonia. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 184 Solution of ammonia, Aqueous ammonia, or simply Ammonia, Spirits of hartshorn.

3. *Chem.* Extended to a large series of compounds, analogous to ammonia, in which one or more of the three hydrogen atoms of NH_3 are replaced by a basic metal or radical (AMINES), or by the oxygenized radical of an acid (AMIDES), or by both at once (ALKALAMIDES).

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 169 Ammonias in which 1 or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an acid-radicle. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxix. 312 Each alcohol also forms a series of compound ammonias.

4. *Comb.* in which *ammonia* stands chiefly in attrib. relation, as *ammonia gas, compounds, process, solution, substitution compound, works*, etc. Also *ammonia alum, amalgam, carbonate, salts*, etc., in which AMMONIUM is now used in more systematic nomenclature.

Ammonia-meter, an instrument for measuring the percentage of ammonia in an aqueous solution.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 156 Ammonia gas is colourless. 1879 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277/3 The 'ammonia process'—which has been developed by M. Ernest Solvay, of Brussels. 1864 *Reader* 9 April 464 The pale reddish amethystine colour of ammonia-iron-alum. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. 227 Paper prepared with the ammonia-citrate of iron. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 140 Mr. J. J. Griffin has constructed a useful instrument called an Ammonia-meter.

Ammoniac (ămō^{u}·niăk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 armoniak, -yac, 4–8 -iac, 5 -yak(e, ammonyak, amoniak, 7 -ac, 7–8 armoniack(e, ammoniack(e, 7– ammoniac. [a. Fr. *ammoniac, armoniac*, ad. L. *ammōniac-um*, a. Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν, belonging to *Ammon* or *Ammonia*, applied subst. to a salt, and a gum, both obtained from the Libyan region of Ammonia near the shrine of Jupiter Ammon; f. Ἄμμων, Gr. form of the name of the Egyptian Deity *Amûn*. The corruption to *armoniac* found in med.L., Fr., and Eng., was perh. due to an association with the Gr. ἁρμονία fastening or joining, from the use of gum ammoniac as a cement, or of sal ammoniac in the joining of metals.]

A. *adj.*

1. in *Sal Ammoniac* (L. *sal ammoniacus*, Fr. *sel ammoniac*) i.e. Salt of Ammon, a hard white opaque crystalline salt, supposed to have been originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, as it still is in Egypt; chemically Ammonium Chloride NH_4Cl, formerly called *Muriate of Ammonia*; used in tinning iron, in pharmacy, and for the manufacture of Ammonium Alum for the dyer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 245 Arsenik, sal armoniak [*v. r.* armonyak], and brimston. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 605 Hony, myxt with salt armonyake. 1470 *Bk. Quintess.* 9 If ȝe wole dissolue þe gold to watir. putte þanne yn þe watir corosyue. Sal armoniac. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 415 This Ammoniacke salt is corrupted and sophisticate .. with the pit salt of Sicily called Cocanicus. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 Sal armoniac is of nature spirituall. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Ammoniacum*, The liquor will be scentless, and of the taste of *sal armoniac*. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* viii. § 53 The hydrochlorate can be obtained in crystals .. mixed with sal-ammoniac.

2. in *Gum Ammoniac*, i. e. 'gum of Ammon,' a gum-resin, of peculiar smell, and bitterish taste, the inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant (*Dorema Ammoniacum*) found wild from North Africa to India, and perhaps of some of its congeners. Employed in medicine, and as a cement.

1627 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxi. (1634) 67 Take Gumme Armoniacke, and grinde it with the juyce of Garlicke as fine as may be. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 92 Gum Armoniack per 100 Weight. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 31 [Tartar emetic] .. will operate as an expectorant, when combined with squill, gum ammoniac and camphor.

3. Of the nature of ammonia, ammoniacal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 322 Also a volatile or Armoniac Salt. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 511, I saturated some of it with the volatile ammoniac salt. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 133/2 Samples of Ammoniac Sulphate.

B. *sb.*

1. = Gum Ammoniac: see A 2. Also in L. form, **ammoniacum**.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1120 White wex, hardde pitch, remysse ammonyak Thees three comixt. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 62 The .. Hammoniacum dissolued in Vineger must be boyled. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Armoniaque*, Armoniake, *Armoniacum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 180 Since we are fallen into the mention of Gums, it will not be amisse to treat of Ammoniack. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 193 The Fennel bearing Ammoniack grows plentifully in the Deserts of Lybia. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The good ammoniac is of a pale colour. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 529 The influence of ammoniac upon the general system is very slight. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 601 Ammoniacum resembles the Persian drug.

† 2. = Ammonia. [mod.Fr. *ammoniaque*.] *Obs.*

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. iii. 46 The colour may be restored by means of chalk or ammoniac (volatile alkali). 1802 CHENEVIX *Chem. Nomencl.* 55 Ammoniac is a term, which Mrs. Fulhame .. has expressed a desire to see changed. I agree with her in preferring Ammonia.

¶ in **Bole Armoniac (amoniak)**, it is a corruption of *Armeniac*. '*Bole Armoniac* or the *Armenian Bole* is a soft friable fatty earth, usually of a pale red colour.' Chambers *Cycl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 238 As bol armoniak [*v. r.* armonyak, -yac, amoniak], verdegres, boras. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* O iij, Take of .. Mastycke, Dragons bloud, bole Amonike new, of eche like quantitee. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636), Coriander, Ginger, Bole Armoniacke, of each a dram. 1627 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 139 Margaritone was .. the first that devised laying Gold or Gilding upon Bole Armoniacke to be burnished. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This popularly, though corruptly called in English *Bole Armoniac*, is called by the naturalists *Armenia terra*, or Armenian clay.

Ammoniacal (æmŏnəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of ammonia.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 268 Jellies made of the solid parts of Animals contain a sort of ammoniacal Salt. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 20 The mixture .. emitted ammoniacal gaz. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 301 A bitter extract, which affords Ammoniacal fumes. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* vii. 19 They gave off much ammoniacal gas. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 113 A solution of the ammoniacal carbonate of copper. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 75 The ammoniacal liquors of the gasworks.

Ammoniaco- (æmŏnəi·ăko), combining form of AMMONIAC or AMMONIACAL, as in **ammoniaco-calculus**, a form of urinary calculus; also = AMMONIA +, as in *ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate*.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 420 The ammoniaco muriate of platina. 1807 MARCET *ibid.* XCVII. 308 No doubt an ammoniaco-magnesian carbonate. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1291/2 A deposit occurs in the urine composed of the monobasic ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate.

Ammoni·acum: see AMMONIAC B 1.

† **Ammo·nial.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. AMMONIA + -AL.] = AMMONIACAL.

1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests.* 227 The ammonial solution.

Ammonia·meter. (See AMMONIA 4.) = AMMONIA METER. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

† **Ammoniate** (ămō^{u}·niĕit). *Chem. Obs.* [f. AMMONIA + -ATE^4.] A combination of ammonia with a metallic oxide, as Ammonio-cupric oxide, formerly *ammoniate of copper*. See AMMONIDE.

1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 355 Antispasmodics and alteratives, of which the best are, the flowers or acetate of zinc, quinine, ammoniate of copper.

Ammoniated (ămō^{u}·niĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined with ammonia, ammoniuretted.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 274, I derived no benefit from any medicine whatever, except ammoniated tincture of valerian. 1874 LOMMEL *Light* 176 A solution of the ammoniated oxide of copper is transparent.

Ammonic (ămɒ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. AMMONIUM + -IC: cf. *potass-ic, sod-ic*, etc.] Of or derived from ammonium (or ammonia).

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 581/3 To name one chemist who considers the solution ammonic hydrate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 111 Ammonic Carbonate is only known in solution.

Ammo·nical, *a. Chem. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 585/3 Vapour Volumes of Ammonical Salts.

Ammonide (æ·mŏnəid). *Chem.* [f. AMMONI-UM + -IDE.] A combination of ammonium with a metallic or other oxide; called also *ammoniuret*, and formerly, as an ammonia salt, *ammoniate*. (Little used; these being now viewed as metallic (or other) salts of ammonium; as *Carbonic ammonide* = Ammonium carbonate.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 107 Dry carbonic anhydride and dry gaseous ammonia combine directly to form carbonic ammonide.

Ammonio- (ămō^{u}·nio), combining form of the word AMMONIUM, indicating the presence of that basyl or its salts in a compound; thus *ammonio-chloride* of silver, *ammonio-cupric* sulphate, *ammonio-magnesian* phosphate = magnesium and ammonium phosphate.

1853 *Family Her.* 3 Dec. 510/2 The solution of ammonio-nitrate of silver. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 207 Ammonio-chloride of Iron was discovered by Basil Valentine in the 14th cent.

Ammonite (æ·mŏnəit). [f. mod.L. *ammōnītes* (after *ætītes, asphaltītes*, etc.: see -ITE), f. by Bruguière on the med.L. name *Cornu Ammonis* 'Ammon's horn,' given to these fossils from their resemblance to the involuted horn of Jupiter Ammon. At first used as L., with pl. *Ammonitæ*.]

1. A fossil genus of Cephalopods, consisting of whorled chambered shells, containing many species; once supposed to be coiled snakes petrified, and hence called *Snake-stones*. (Scott *Marmion* II. xiii.)

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 786 In this rock .. the Ammonitæ, or Snake-stones, as they are commonly called, are found. 1798 *La Perouse's Voy. round World* III. 299 A very close analogy between the ammonite and nautilus. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 1 The Muscles and Ammonites found in Ironstone. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 15 Huge Ammonites, and the first bones of Time. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii. 77 In a nodular mass of bluish-gray limestone .. I laid open my first-found ammonite.

† 2. Formerly used for AMMITES, i.e. oolite. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ammonites*, a sort of stone call'd the lesser Spawn-stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ammites* is the same with what is otherwise called *Ammonites*.

Ammonitiferous (æ·mŏnəiti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -FEROUS bearing.] Containing fossil ammonites.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 126 The ammonitiferous limestones of the Southern Apennines. 1860 WRIGHT in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* XVI. I. 375 The ammonitiferous beds of the Lias.

Ammonium (ămō^{u}·niŏm). *Chem.* [a. mod.L. *ammōnium*, formed by Berzelius, 1808, on AMMONIA, after analogy of *soda, sodium, magnesia, magnesium*, and the names of the recent metals generally.] The radical supposed to exist in the salts of ammonia, a compound of 4 equivalents of hydrogen with 1 of nitrogen, NH_4, which behaves in composition as a monatomic alkaline metal, replacing, and presenting close analogies to, sodium and potassium.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 364 From platina to potassium there is a regular order of gradation as to physical and chemical properties, and this would probably extend to ammonium, could it be obtained in the fixed form. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* ix. 295 The atomic volume which these lighter metals, viz. ammonium, barium, calcium .. have. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 142 Although it may be objected .. that the metal ammonium is not known, yet a curious metallic compound of this metal with mercury has been obtained.

b. *attrib.* In names of compounds in which *ammonia* was formerly, and is still often, used, as *ammonium salts, carbonate, chloride, phosphate*. Also **ammonium alum** (see ALUM 2); **ammonium amalgam**, a soft solid metallic substance, an amalgam of ammonium and mercury, analogous to the sodium and potassium amalgams.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 188 Ammonium-salts are isomorphous with potassium salts. *Ibid.* 195 Spoken of as *ammonium-bases* in contradistinction to the *amine-* or *ammonia*-bases. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 214 *Ammonium Chloride*, or sal-ammoniac. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* viii. § 52 The ammonium amalgam very rapidly decomposes when removed from the liquid.

† **Ammo·niuret.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. AMMONIA + -URET.] = AMMONIDE, AMMONIATE.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 89 *Ammoniuret*, a compound of ammonia and a metallic oxide; as *ammoniuret* of gold, silver, zinc, etc. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ammo·niuretted, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined with ammonia (or, according to later views, ammonium); as 'amoniuretted oxide of gold,' now 'aurate of ammonium.'

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 503 Ammoniuretted Oxide of Silver. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 374/1 An explosive compound of silver is produced by adding liquid ammonia to the oxide of silver; forming what is termed the ammoniuretted oxide.

Ammophilous (æmɒ·filəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄμμος sand + φίλος loving, fond.] Sand-loving; applied to plants or insects which inhabit sandy places.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ammunition (æmiuni·ʃən), *sb.* Also 7–8 amu-. [a. 16–17th c. Fr. *a(m)munition*, vulgarly *amonition*, an army corruption of *munition* (also vulgarly *monition*). H. Estienne (1578) says 'le peuplier grossier prononce *monition* (*amonition*, selon autres) pour *munition*'; and Ménage (1672), 'les soldats disent *pain d'amonition*; mais les officiers disent *pain de munition*'—Thurot *Pron. Franç.* 1881, p. 275. Apparently caused by taking *la munition* as *l'amonition* through confusion of the novel *muni-*

tion with the familiar *a(d)monition* a 'warning' legal or ecclesiastical. Cf. *noix d'Acajou* for *noix de Cajou*. Subseq. rejected in Fr. (exc. as a vulgarism), but retained in Eng. with *amm-*, assimilated to words from L. in *imm-*, *comm-*, *ann-*, etc. L. *adm-* does not become *amm-* in Fr. or Eng.]

1. Military stores or supplies; *formerly*, of all kinds (as still *attrib.*: see 3); *now*, articles used in charging guns and ordnance, as powder, shot, shell; and by extension, offensive missiles generally.

a 1626 Bacon *Adv. Villiers* (J.) Convenient arms and a[m]munition for their defence. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 7 Jan. 6 Horses, Armes, and Amunition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1277 He all their ammunition And feats of war defeats. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 413 A French prize of 180 tunns, laden with ammunitions. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 54 The Amunition used in Battering the City. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccvi/2, 25000 Fire-locks, with a suitable Proportion of Ammunition. 1769 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesb.* I. 177 The ammunition of these rioters consisted chiefly of dirt, but many stones were seen to be thrown. 1870 Knight *Crown Hist. Eng.* xl. 519 At seven in the evening their ammunition was nearly exhausted.

2. *fig.*

1645 Bp. Hall *Content.* 103 This spirituall Ammunition shall sufficiently furnish the soul for her encounter with her last enemy. 1833 Marryat *Pet. Simp.* (1863) 70, I had finished my meal, which did not take long, for want of ammunition.

3. *attrib.* as *ammunition-boots, -bread, -hat, -loaf, -shoes*, etc., those supplied to soldiers as equipment or rations; **ammunition-face**, a warlike one; **ammunition-house**, one used for the storage of ammunition; **ammunition-wagon**, one used to convey the ammunition for a force.

a 1658 Cleveland *Clev. Vind.* (1677) 96 So much for his Warlike or Ammunition Face. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 314 Lin'd with many a piece Of ammunition bread and cheese. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 471 An ammunition loafe of bread was sold for 18 soals. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 1320 A ammunition whore, *scortum castrense*. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccxcvi/4 Deserted .. Thomas Stone .. took away with him his Ammunition Hat. 1703 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 356 Whose ammunition house at Turin is blown up by some incendiaries. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 152 The Men are entitled to their Ammunition Boots or Shoes, with the rest of their Clothing. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 275 Ammunition waggons were prepared and loaded.

Ammunition (æmiu·nĭ·ʃən), *v.* [f. sb.: cf. Fr. *amunitionner*.] To supply with ammunition.

1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes's Trial* 19 Why did he fortifie and ammunition the City?

Ammunitioned (æmiu·nĭ·ʃənd), *ppl.a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Supplied with ammunition.

1653 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 13 If it be well mand, victualled and ammunitioned, it is invincible. 1870 *Daily News* 17 Dec., The remaining forty, well armed, ammunitioned, and in good condition, established themselves in two or three private houses.

Amnemonic (æmnĭmɒ·nik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + *μνημονικός* of memory: see Mnemonics; cf. Gr. *ἀμνήμων* forgetful.] Characterized by loss of memory.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amner, obs. (regular 16th c.) f. Almoner.

‖ **Amnesia** (ămnī·siă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀμνησία* forgetfulness.] Loss of memory.

1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 130 In place of there being simply a difficulty in expressing a clearly originated idea, there may be a condition of amnesia. 1880 Bastian *Brain* xxix. 621 An ordinary case of Amnesia .. in which the 'volitional' and 'associational' recall of names was impossible.

Amnesic (ămnī·sik, -e·zik), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to amnesia.

1868 Ogle in *Lancet* 21 Mar. 370/2 The inability to speak, is not .. occasioned by forgetfulness of words—in other words, not amnesic. 1880 Bastian *Brain* xxix. 662 A grave Amnesic condition as regards Speech.

Amnestic (ămne·stik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀμνησία* forgetfulness + -IC.] Causing loss of memory. (Said of diseases, poisonous agents, etc.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amnestied (æ·mnĕstid), *ppl.a.* [f. Amnesty *v.* + -ED.] Admitted to amnesty, having past (political) offences overlooked or forgiven.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 440 Of this class are the amnestied emigrants. 1879 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 5/4 The amnestied Communards.

Amnesty (æ·mnĕsti), *sb.* [a. Fr. *amnestie* (16th c. in Litt.), or ad. its original, L. *amnēstia*, a. Gr. *ἀμνηστία* oblivion, f. *ἄμνηστος* not remembering. Used occas. in 16–17th c. in L. and Gr. form.]

1. Forgetfulness, oblivion; an intentional overlooking.

1592 Sir T. Smith in T. Wright *Q. Eliz. Orig. Lett.* (1838) I. 456 To treade all underfoote that hath gone heretofore, with a perpetuall *ἀμνηστία*, and to begyn a new lyfe. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6. (1873) 223 Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty, and passing over that which is past. 1624 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad. Pop. v. (1674) 242 Quite forgotten, and buried in a perpetual Amnesty. 1647 Howell *Lett.* III. vi, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethæan quality in them, as to cause such an *amnestia* in him of his friends. 1724 Watts *Logic* I. iv. § 2. (1822) 60 Amnesty, an unremembrance. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 474 By mutual amnesty men avoid seeing the real drift of each other's statements.

2. An act of oblivion, a general overlooking or pardon of past offences, by the ruling authority.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 1020 A law that no man should be called in question nor troubled for things that were past .. called *Amnestia*, or law of Oblivion. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 105 He should grant them in due form an Amnesty for all that was pass'd. 1782 Burke *Penal Laws agst. Irish Cath.* Wks. VI. 274 An act of amnesty and indulgence. 1787 Madison in Sparks' *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) IV. 167 The insurgents decline accepting the terms annexed to the amnesty. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 174 An amnesty was granted, with few exceptions, to all who, during the late troubles, had been guilty of political offences.

Amnesty (æ·mnĕsti), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To give amnesty to, to admit to amnesty; to proclaim the overlooking of the past offences of (rebels).

1809 [See Amnestied.] 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii. 294 And so hereby all is amnestied, and finished? 1851 Mariotti *Italy* i. 33 It was, in fact, the pope himself, or the papacy that was amnestied. 1869 *Echo* 13 Dec., Mr. Gladstone .. won't be bullied into amnestying the Fenian convicts.

† **A·mnic(ke,** *a.*[1] *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *amnic-us*, f. *amn-is* a river: see -IC.] Of or belonging to a river.

1623 in Cockeram. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

A·mnic, *a.*[2] [f. Gr. *ἀμνί-ον* + -IC.] = Amniotic *a.*

1855 Ramsbotham *Obstet. Surg.* 16 It contains .. a free acid known as amnic acid.

† **Amni·colist.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *amnicola* dwelling by a river (f. *amn-is* river + *-cola* inhabitant + -IST.] 'One that dwells by a river.' Bailey 1731; in J.

† **Amni·genous,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *amnigen-us* river-born (f. *amn-is* + *-gen-us* born) + -OUS.] 'Born or bred in, of, or near a river.' Bailey 1731; in J.

Amnion (æ·mniŏn). *Phys.* [a. Gr. *ἀμνίον* the caul, dim. of *ἀμνός* lamb.] The innermost membrane enclosing the fœtus before birth.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 The Fœtus is nourished only from the Amnion by the Mouth. 1764 Smellie *Midw.* I. 114 The Chorion is on the inside lined with another membrane called Amnion. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 127 The clerestory windows covered with the amnion of sheep.

b. *attrib.*

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xviii. 133 All known Amnion Animals, coincide in many important points of organization and development.

Amnios (æ·mniŏs). [a variant of Amnion, founded upon an erroneous form of the Greek.]

1. *Phys.* = Amnion.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Amnios*, the inner skin that compasseth the child round in the womb. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* 374 The upper part of the involving Amnios. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 193 The two membranes .. the chorion and amnios. 1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 236 Regarded as fœtuses in their amnios rather than eggs. 1845 Noel *Richter's Flower etc. Pieces* II. ix. 37 A little hidden creature, which has past from the fœtus-slumber into the sleep of death, out of the amnios-skin of this world into the shroud, the amnios-skin of the next.

2. *Bot.* 'The fluid that is produced within the sac which receives the embryo-rudiment and engenders it.' *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1816 Keith *Physiol. Bot.* II. 293 The amnios had just made its appearance in the upper region of the chorion. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 33 The amnios always surrounds the embryo in an early state.

‖ **Amniota** (æmnĭ,ō·tă), *sb. pl.* [mod.L. formed anomalously, after Amniotic.] The vertebrates, comprising reptiles, birds and mammals, which possess in embryonic life an allantois and an amnion.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xviii. 137 Man is a true Amnion Animal, and, in common with all other Amniota, has descended from the Protamnion.

Amniotic (æmnĭ,ɒ·tik), *a.* [mod. form. on the non-Gr. form Amnios (prob. first in Fr. which has *amnios, amniotique*) after *chaotic, Nilotic, demotic*: see -OTIC. The Gr. form from *ἀμνίον* would have been *ἀμνιακός, amniac.*] Of or pertaining to an amnion; of the nature of, or characterized by, an amnion. a. *Phys.*

1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 140 The amniotic acid is found in the liquor of the amnios of a cow. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 128 The amniotic liquid contains albumin, pyin .. and in some instances glucose. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 445 A more or less complete amniotic investment.

b. *Bot.*

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nymphæaceæ* .. embryo enclosed in the enlarged amniotic sac.

‖ **Amo·ber, -br, -byr.** Also **amabyr.** [Welsh *amobr* (*-byr, -ber*); f. *am(bi* + *wobr, gwobr* a reward, fee.] Technical term in the Welsh Laws for the 'maiden-fee' formerly payable to a lord on the marriage of a maid of his manor.

1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Chevage*, Coke observes there is still a kind of Chevage subsisting in Wales called Amobyr, paid to the prince of Wales for the marriage of daughters.

† **Amo·brage.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AGE; perh. orig. in AFr. Also latinized as *amobragium.*] The payment or proceeds of the Amober.

1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 338 The fines usually paid to the lord by his tenants for the marriage of their daughters, called *Amobragium*, were moderated.

† **Amo·breship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The right or title to receive the Amober.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiii, Thamobreship of the Counties of Caernervan and Anglesey with Reglorshippes and Raglorshippes of thadvoures of the same Counties.

† **Amo·dere,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *amodère-r*, ad. L. *admoderā-ri*; f. *ad* to + *moderāri*: see Moderate.] To moderate, restrain.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xciv. 122 Where as there be riottis and debatys and striff, the wisdom of gode counsaile .. amoderithe suche thinges. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B iij, One may .. amodere or restreyne in hym self all illycite cogytacions.

Amœba (ămī·bă). *Zool.* Pl. **amœbæ, amœbas.** [ad. Gr. *ἀμοιβή* change, alternation.] A microscopic animalcule (class *Protozoa*) consisting of a single cell of gelatinous sarcode, the outer layer of which is highly extensile and contractile, and the inner fluid and mobile, so that the shape of the animal is perpetually changing.

1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 52 The Proteus (*Amœba E.*) .. affords a singular example of an acrite animal. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iv. 307 The Amœba, a speck of jelly having no constant form, sends out .. prolongations of its substance. 1878 Macalister *Invertebr.* 22 These amœbæ .. are little masses of protoplasm, moving and taking food by means of pseudopodia.

b. *Comb.* as *amœba-like.*

1864 H. Spencer *Illust. Progr.* 398 Immense numbers of Amœba-like creatures .. in a framework of horny fibres, constitute sponge.

Amœbæan (æmĭbī·ăn), *a.*; also **amebean.** [f. L. *amœbæ-us* (a. Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖ-os* interchanging, f. *ἀμοιβή* change) + -AN.] Alternately answering, responsive.

1658 Phillips, *Amœbæan Verses* are such as answer one another by course; as in some of Virgil's Eclogues. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* VI. i. (1876) 279 Those contests or Amoibean eclogues, between workmen for the superior worth and dignity of their several callings. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 526 That amœbean exchange of witticisms between the Bench and the Bar. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 80 Spring and Winter .. sing an amœbean ode.

Amœbiform (ămī·bifōrm), *a.* [f. Amœb-a + -(I)FORM.] Amœba-like; *also*, having many varying shapes, proteiform.

1859 J. Greene *Protozoa* 31 Smaller portion of Grantia showing ciliated amœbiform particles. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 67 Sponges may be defined as Rhizopoda composed of numerous amœbiform masses of sarcode. 1876 M. Foster *Phys.* (1879) Introd. 1 Merely amœbiform phases in the lives of certain animals or plants.

Amœboid (ămī·boid), *a. Biol.* [f. Amœb-a + -OID.] Of the character of the Amœba; Amœba-like.

1861 J. Greene *Cælent.* 52 Such amœboid particles occasionally become detached. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 157 The amœboid movements of the white corpuscles of the blood. 1878 M^c^Nab *Bot.* 16 The protoplasm escapes forming uniciliate zoospores which soon lose the cilia and become amœboid.

Amoibite (ămoi·bəit). *Min.* [mod.f. (Ger. 1844) Gr. *ἀμοιβή* change + -ITE.] A mineral, classed as a variety of Gersdorffite, or Nickel glance.

1837–68 Dana *Min.* 73 Von Kobell's amoibite .. occurs at Lichtenberg in the Fichtelgebirge in light steel-gray octahedrons.

† **Amoi·nder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *amoindr-ir* to lessen, f. *à* to + *moindre*:—L. *minor* less.] To lessen, diminish.

1601 Bp. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 29 Doth rengrege or amoinder, that is, make greater or lesse the faults committed. *a* 1631 Donne *Aristeas* (1633) 74 Which might cause damage or losse to the Revenues of their Prince, amoyndring and diminishing his Tributes.

Amok, amoke, variants of Amuck.

Amo·k(e, *v. rare.* [see Amuck.] To run amuck.

1866 C. Brooke *Saráwak* I. 29 On our return to Saráwak, we found a boy only sixteen years old had amoked in the town. *Ibid.* 27 Such causes in most instances lead to the Malay amoking.

† **Amo·lify,** *v. Obs.* [App. a confusion between *amolysh* (Amollish), a common word in Caxton, and *mollify*, Fr. *mollifier* (16th c. in Litt.); but perh. only a misreading of *amolysh*, in MS.]

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* xxix/1 The holy ghoost .. amolyfyeth and softeth hard thynges by the yefte of pyte.

† **Amo·lish,** *v. Obs.* [a. *amoliss-* pr. stem of Fr. *amolir* 'to remove or put away hardly, with pain, or much adoe' Cotgr., ad. L. *āmōlī-ri*: see next. Cf. *demolish.*] To remove forcibly, do away with.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 286 Purgatory .. is utterly amolished before the general Judgment finished. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* x. Wks. IX. 283, I have yet one thing to do, and that is to amolish the suspicion.

† **Amoli·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *āmōlitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āmōlīri* to remove with an effort, f. *ā* away + *mōlīri* to exert oneself upon, f. *mōles* a heavy mass.] Removal, displacement.

1673 Bp. Ward *Apol. Myst. Gosp.* 4 (L.) We ought here to consider a removal or amolition of that supposal; the grounds and reasons of this amolition.

† **Amo·llish,** *v. Obs.*; also 5 amolish, -ysh. [a. *amoliss-* pr. stem of OFr. *amolir* (mod. *amollir*) to soften, f. *à* to + *molir*:—L. *mollīre* to soften.] To soften, mollify, appease.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 10 Deboneyrte amolissheth and makyth softe the hertes of his enemyes. 1480 — *Ovid's Metam.* x. viii, The mayde, whom love overcam .. and lyttil and lytyl amollyshyd. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* A viij b, Cortosye .. amolysshyth thyre and wrathe of euery creature.

† **Amo·llishment.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 amolish-. [a. Fr. *amollissement* softening, f. *amollir*: see prec.] Softening down, mitigation.

c 1612 Donne *Lett.* Wks. VI. 356 These of which we speak at this present are capable of no Excuse, no amolishment.

†**Amo·me.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *amome* :—L. *amōm-um.*] = AMOMUM.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 13 Marble, and canel, and amome, *that is, a swete saueringe tree* [Vulg. *cinnamomum*].

Amomeous (ămōᵘ·mĭəs), *a.* [f. AMOM-UM + -EOUS.] Of the nature of amomum.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Amo·mous,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἄμωμ-os* blameless + -OUS.] Blameless.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 11 That it [the Church] shold be holi and without blemish, or rather Amomous .. that is irreprehensible, safeguarded from the bitings of Momus, one of the feined Gods among the Gentils.

‖ **Amomum** (ămōᵘ·mŏm). Rarely in 7 amomus. [L. *amōmum*, a. Gr. *ἄμωμον* applied to some, perhaps several, oriental spice plants.] An odoriferous plant. The *Amomum* of the ancients not being certainly identified, the word was used with uncertain denotation by earlier writers; it is now appropriated to a genus of aromatic plants (N.O. *Zingiberaceæ*) including the species which yield Cardamoms and Grains of Paradise.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. viii. (1495) 607 Amomum hath that name for it smellyth as Canell dooth: that hyghte Cynamun. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 26 Amomum is a small bushe .. Some call it a christenmase rose. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* in Dodsl IX. 140 Perfumes, no Persian aromats, Pontic amomus, or Indian balsam Can imitate. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* xxiv. (1727) 140 Let Araby extol her happy coast Her Cinnamon and sweet Amomum boast. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 8 The common amomum [*Sison Amomum*] otherwise called bastard stone parsley. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 21 And prickly brier amomum yield.

Amoner, amonerer, obs. forms of ALMONER.

Among (ămʌ·ŋ), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 on ȝemonge, on ȝemang(e, 1–2 onmang(e, 1–6 amang(e (north. after 3), 2–6 amonge, 2– among, 6– 'mong. *North.* 4 omang, 4– amang. Also 2 enmang, 4–5 emang, 5 in mange, emonge, 5–6 emong. See IMONG. [orig. a phrase, *on* in + *gemang* mingling, assemblage, crowd (f. *gemengan* to mingle, combine: see MENG); hence, with a sb. in the genitive, 'in the assemblage or company *of*,' then used prepositionally with dat. or acc. Bef. 1100, the full *on gemang(e* was reduced to *onmang*, whence by regular phonetic gradation *amang*, *among*. The simple *gemang* was also used prepositionally without *on*, giving later *ymong*, IMONG, MONG. Between *among* and *imong*, thus used side by side, arose *emong*. Modern poets also abbreviate *among* to *'mong*. There was a parallel BIMONG.]

A. *prep.*

Prim. sign. In the mingling or assemblage of; *hence*, surrounded by and associated with.

(Cf. *Amid*, *-st*, sometimes loosely used instead.)

Passage from phrase to preposition:—

a 1000 *Elene* (Grein) 105 On feonda ȝemang [= in the company *of* the enemies]; *Metr. Ps.* lxxxi. 1 God mihtiȝ stód godum on ȝemonge [= the good among, in company *with* the good].

I. Of relation between object and objects.

1. Of the local relation of a thing (or things) to several surrounding objects with which it is grouped: Surrounded by locally. (With *pl. sb.*)

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* xxv. 9 Ne forleos mine sawle onȝemang þam arleasum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 16 Swa sceap ȝemang wulfas [*Lindisf.* in middum *vel* inmong; *Rushw.* in midde]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Swa scep onmang wulfen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Alse shep amang wulfes. 1250 LAY. 17742 Com vt .. among alle his cnihtes. *c* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 133 Among all the planetes the sonne a-midde is. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 697 The body sate amange hem there. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 7 Other seedis felden amonge thornis. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 8 Amonge the trees of the garden. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 6 To run up and downe one among another like madmen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 18 To make me wait at doore .. 'Mong Boyes, Groomes, and Lackeyes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 6 The Lacedemonians rose up .. and .. received him among them. 1842 LONGF. *Slave's Dream* iii, He saw once more his dark-eyed queen Among her children stand. *c* 1842 — *Bridge* vi, Like those waters rushing Among the wooden piers.

β. (See also EMONG.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 709 He emang his fayis al Defendit him full douchtely. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 22 Emang both more and myn. 1592 DAVIES *Astræa* in Chalmers' *Eng. Poets* V. 101/2 Fair month .. Emong thy days her birthday is.

b. *Among the hands of*: under the charge of, while being treated or attended to by, (Fr. *entre les mains de*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 97/3 He deyed sodaynly emong the handes of the sergeans. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj b, They that haue the charge of a prince .. haue amonge theyr handes, hym that afterwarde oughte to gouerne. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xviii. 4 The vessel that the Potter made off claye brake amonge his hondes. *Mod. north.* The work that we have among our hands, *i. e.* with which we are engaged.

2. Of the relation of a thing (or things) to the whole surrounding group or composite substance: Surrounded by the separate components or particles of. (With *collectives*, and *sing. names of substances*; with the latter *in* is often substituted.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Þe leit a-monge þunre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15367 Siþþen don þe33 falls annd flærd Amang þe gode lare. *c* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 135 Whan hit cometh among the fur. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1687 A potful of bawme .. Amonge a basket ful of roses. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1883) 437 This multitude, amonge whiche our sauiour Christe was. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 235 Vinello's .. are much used among Chocolate to perfume it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3 A .. Stone, which I found among the gravel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Among the bubbling blood. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 165 We were among the crowd that gathered there.

3. Of the relation of anything in a local group to the other members of the group, although these do not actually surround it; as of an individual to the other members of the same community: In company, association, communion, or residence with or beside; in the house, city, or country of. (= L. *apud*, Fr. *chez*, Ger. *bei.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He com among us. *c* 1200 ORMIN 299 Hæfedd preost Amang Iudisskenn þeode. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 158 Ich wunie among men. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 700 Cristes helpe be us amonge! 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 45 Otho regnede among Duchesmen [*apud Teutonicos*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i, The Cananites dwelt among them at Gaser. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 3 We have several of these irresistible Gentlemen among us when the Company is in Town. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 32 The whim and caprice of one ruling man among them. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 478 Susan .. had some pride Among our topmost people to preside.

4. Of the relation of a thing to others in the same nominal or logical group: In the number or class of.

1297 R. GLOUC. 393 Roberd Courtehese þuderward hys herte caste .. among oþere gode knyȝtes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 103 Amang alle þe heȝe names of oure lhorde þis is þe uerste. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6551 Omang alle þat þar has bene sene, I fynde wryten paynes fourtene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (1495) 438 Amonge all elementes water is prouffytablest. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Among other ther was .. in my companye a worshipful gentylman. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's L.-Countr.-Warrs* 297 Many were wounded, among whom was Count William. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 86 Among the other excellencies of man. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* I. 529 My poetical taste is among the most fastidious. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* I. 111 It is among the mysteries which we are bound to revere.

b. *esp.* of things distinguished in kind from the rest of the group: Preeminent among, as distinguished from, in comparison with, above the others.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 2 Moni cunne riwle beoð, auh tuo beoð among alle þet ich chulle speke of. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 40 As the male .. among trees of wodes, So is my derlyng among sones. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 28 Blessid be thou among wymmen! [*Ags.* on wifum]. *a* 1450 *York Myst. Pewterers* F j, In mange al othir ane bare I. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccli. 564 Your folkes haue brent my house, the whiche I loued among all other. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 149 Mong which, as chief, Faustus, we come to thee. *Mod.* She is one among many. He is a Saul among the people.

II. Of the relation of a predicable (attribute, action, event) to things or circumstances.

†**5.** Of the relation of a fact or event to the circumstances which surround it; *esp.* (in early usage) to the time *during* or *in course of* which it happens. *Obs.*

c 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1002 On ȝemang þysum ofsloh Leofsiȝ .. þæs cynges heah ȝerefan. *Ibid.* an. 1052 Þa amang þison þa wearð Godwine eorl ȝewarnod. 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1127 Ofslaȝen on ane circe .. amang þane messe. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 En-mang þis was his nese cumen to Engle-land. 1250 LAY. 18174 Amang þis motinge Merlyn atwende. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2240 Omang his grete anguys, Hym þai sal tak. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, Among these thinges during these triews the king of sklauonye sente his propre messager. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 155/1 Saynt ambrose .. gaue up his ghoost emonge the wordes of his prayers. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. lii. 137 Among all which requests nothing certain is proponed. *a* 1691 BAXTER in Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* iii. 306, I never went to any place among all my life .. which I had before .. thought of.

†**b.** Hence *conj. phr.* **among that**: during the time that, whilst. *Obs.*

a 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1046 Amanȝ þam þe hi ridon. *c* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1105 Onmang þam þe he þær wunode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Among þat þe sowle witeð. þe licame worpeð hewe.

6. Of the relation of any action or attribute pervading a group to the members of the group: With or by (the members of a group) generally.

c 1200 ORMIN 2350 Nass þatt næfre fundenn ær Amang wimmenn onn eorþe. 1250 LAY. 29590 Amang the king his cnihtes me cleope[de] heom moglynges. 1297 R. GLOUC. 50 Ac þer was among hem deol ynow. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 4 Vsed .. emonge marchantes and other comone peple. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, i. § 1 Grevous vexacions dailly growen among the King's Subgiettis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* v. 1 There goeth a commen reporte, that there is whordome amonge you. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 12 The man went among men for an old man in the dayes of Saul. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 7, I pass among some for a disaffected Person. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* i. Wks. III. 62 To render the military service popular among the Irish. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* III. iv. 118 The strife of ages may have blotted out their remembrances from among men.

7. Of the relation of distribution or division to the various partakers: Divided between, in portions to each of, to be shared by severally.

1297 R. GLOUC. 23 Þis lond was deled a þre among þre sones. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4677 He nam Daries tresour, And pertid hit among his kynne. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 9 What ben thes thingis among so many men? 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, What are they among so many? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 5 The scandal of a lie .. when diffused among several thousand. *Mod.* That leaves five shillings among us.

8. Of the relation of joint action to the various actors: By the joint action of.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 19 The man is dead that you and Pistoll beate among you. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 194 You haue among you kill'd a sweet and innocent Ladie. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 100 His first sojourn at Fécamp, his hermit life, his abbacy at Florence .. might well take up 24 years among them. *Mod.* Do it among you.

9. Of the relation of reciprocal action between the members of a group.

1340 *Ayenb.* 65 Huanne þe dyeuel yziȝþ loue and onynge among uolke. 1535 COVERDALE *John* x. 19 Then was there discension amonge the Iewes for these sayenges. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 14 That such bloody strife Should reigne among Professors of one Faith. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 34 Hence come wars among Relations, treacheries among Friends. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 4 Whether they quarrelled among themselves, or with their neighbours. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. 303 The uncertainty as to what He meant carried the disciples once more to questions among themselves.

B. *adv.* [The prep. used *elliptically*.]

†**1.** During this (period), meanwhile, all the while, at the same time. *Obs.*

1250 LAY. 5110 Þar was gleomenne songe, þar was piping among. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 88 Of hir to mak bath rim and sang, And luue hir suette sun amang. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3370 Wreth es dedly syn omang, If it be halden in hert lang. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 7 Elsynus bisshop of Wynchestre evere among fondede to have þe see. *c* 1400 *Court of Love* xi, So than apace I journied forth amonge. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (1819) 98 Hys fader dred he euyr among. *c* 1550 BALE *Johan* (1838) 11, I am his gostly father and techear amonge. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 21 Lustie Lads rome heere, and there; So merrily, and euer among so merrily. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* I. xi. 20 Fortune ruled the rest, and some honest men were slaine among.

†**2.** Betweenwhiles, at intervals, from time to time, now and then. *Ever among*: every now and then; rarely of *place*, every here and there. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 6 Sum wile softe, and lud among. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 431 Floriz siȝte and weop among. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 86 Ere amonge ther be Welles wel colde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xii. 221 He schal seelde among be occupied of us. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xiii. 35 By suche a way hath many an oost suffred emonge grete honger. 1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 69 To eate Flies, and now & then among to eate crummie and dry earth. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 26 Admonishing his soldiers ever and among, to observe and have an ey unto him.

†**3.** Of place: Together, among *something else.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 271 Yeat interlace we shall among the loue of her and him. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 67 She travels to and among, and so becomes a woman of good entertainment. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 143 Here is .. some truth mingled among.

C. *Comb.* **among-hands** (*north.*): see A 1 b.

1855 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Amang hands*, work done conjointly with other things. 'We can do 't amang hands,' or 'all under one.'

Amongst (ămʌ·ŋst), *prep.* Forms: 3–4 amanges, (amongus), 4–6 amonges, 5 -is, -ys, 5–7 amongs, 6 amongest(e, 6– amongst, 'mongst. *Northern* 3–6 amanges, 5–7 amangs, 7 amangst. Also 5 emanges, -ez, emongis, 6 emonges, emongs, emongest(e. [f. AMONG (*amang*, *emong*) with adverbial genitive *-es*, as in *besides*, *betimes*, in 16th c. corrupted to *-st*, by form-assoc. with superlatives, cf. *against(s*, *amids(t.*]

Less usual in the primary local sense than *among*, and, when so used, generally implying dispersion, intermixture, or shifting position.

1. = AMONG 1.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 604 So commes the rede knyghte inne Emangez thame. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 9 Did he place himself amongest the prestes? *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 51 Faustus is feasted mongst his noblemen. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* 217 Amongs the Wormys smale. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 4 Red brick houses, with poplars coming up amongst them. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 172, I walked about amongst them.

2. = AMONG 2.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1633 They amonges al the pres Shul thus be shamed. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 78 Amangs the heuinlie companye.

3. = AMONG 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1619 Godes hus, Her heuenegate amongus us. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III*, We senden ȝew þis writ .. to halden a manges ȝew inehord. 1366 MAUNDEV. xix. 211 Thei hadde no pore men amonges hem. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* 22, I spende almost al the day abrode emonges other. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 22 A God amongest men. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. iv, As those holy Fishers once amongs Thou flamedst bright with sparkling parted tongues. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv. 23 'Tis the first death Hath been amongst us. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 116 To live amongst those with whom one has not anything like one's fair value.

4. = AMONG 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 784 Amonges other of his honest thinges, He had a gardin walled all with ston. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 44 The kepyng of the See I rekyn not amongs the Ordynarye chargs. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. Ded., Amongest them all, I wyll take the exaumples of kyng Phylippe of Macedonie, and of Alexander his sonne. 1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 41 Amongest terrestrial creatures .. God hath created none with two legges onely .. but man. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 14 (1873) 83 The opinion of plenty is amongst the causes of want. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2. ¶ 3 Frugal Maxims, amongst which the greatest Favourite is 'A Peny Saved is a Peny got.' 1785 C. WILKINS *Bhagvat* vii. 52 A few amongst ten thousand mortals strive for perfection. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 4 Amongst other memorials, there is an old family watch.

5. = AMONG 6.

1366 MAUNDEV. xviii. 195 The more worschipe he hath

amonges hem. 1536 BEERLEY in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 34 Fowll vycys don amonckst relygyus men. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* H ij b, Yᵉ sonday being yairefter amanges yᵉ Christians callit yᵉ day of our lord. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 1 One annciente and gretlye Estemed Custome emongeste the Romans. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 100 Nor will the sickness 'mongst the People cease. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* i. 39 This original miscellany holds a considerable value amongst collectors.

6. = AMONG 7–8.

c 1460 *Townley Myst.* 217 Emanges us alle I red we kest To bring this thefe to dede. 1527 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 118 Delte emongeste the poore people. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Estate* xiii. (1580) 110 Thei parted my garmentes emongest them. 1607 DEKKER in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 74 Dispersing his giftes, amongst none but his honest breathren. 1640 *Bk. War-Comm. Covenanters* 2 The divisione of the said troupe horss amangst the parochess.

7. = AMONG 9.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 296 Yf ony faccyons or bendes were made secretely amongest her hede Officers. 1543 (24 Dec.) HENRY VIII *Parl. Speech*, What Charity and Love is amongst you, when one calleth the other Heretick and Anabaptist? 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iii. 3 Whereupon riseth amonges the common sort .. unfruteful dispute. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 213 How are the partisans of proportional beauty agreed amongst themselves?

†Amo·ped, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MOPE, after the apparent analogy of *acold, ahungered, afeard*, etc.] Dispirited.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. H h iij b, All this citie great With mourninge sits amoapte.

†Amora·do. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *enamorado* one that is in love, the Sp. prefix *en-* being perhaps confounded with Eng. 'indef. article' *an*: see also INAMORATO.] One in love.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* (1881) 74 What, hath he chang'd your shepheards hooks to swords? Of Amoradoes made you armed knights?

Amo·ral, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. A- *pref.*14 + MORAL.] Not within the sphere of moral sense; not to be characterized as either good or bad; non-moral.

1882 R. STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 70 There is a vast deal in life and letters both, which is not immoral, but simply a-moral.

†A·moret. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 amorette, 5–6 amourette, 6 amouret, 6–8 amoret, 9 AMOURETTE. [a. OFr. *amorete, -ette, amourete, -ette*, dim. of *amour* love :—L. *amōr-em*. The Eng. form *amoret* having become obs., the word has recently been re-adopted from Fr. in sense 5, as AMOURETTE.]

1. A sweetheart, an amorous girl; a paramour.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4758 Eke as well by amorettes In mourning blacke, as bright burnettes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iv, That thought more to complaire and plese their amourettes .. than to plese God. 1590 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 171 Bestow no wealth on wanton amorets. 1794 J. WARTON *Sappho's Advice* (R.) When amorets no more can shine And Stella owns she's not divine.

2. = AMORETTO.

1598 FLORIO *Amoretto*, an amoret, a little loue, a wanton, a paramour.

3. A love-knot.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 892 Nought clad in silk was he, But alle in floures & in flourettes, Painted alle with amorettes. *a* 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* II. xxvii, Spangis bright as gold, Forgit of schap like to the amorettis.

4. A love sonnet or song.

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 37 Rather passe away the time heere in these woods with wryting amorets. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 71 Where sweete Amorets were chaunted.

5. *pl.* Looks that inspire love, love-glances; 'love tricks, dalliances.' Cotgr. (See AMOURETTE.)

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* ix. 177 How martial is the figure of his face Yet lovely and beset with amorets. *Ibid.* xii. 8 Should .. Phœbus scape those piercing amorets That Daphne glanced at his deity? 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 82 Shee alluring him with such wilie amorettes of a curtizan. 1651 *Life of Sarpi* (1676) 90 My amorets and wantonness.

‖ **Amoretto** (æmore·to, It. amore·tto). [It. *amoretto* a 'little love,' dim. of *amore* love; cf. prec. Formerly naturalized, with pl. *amorettoes, amoretto's*, but now treated as It. with pl. *amoretti*.]

†a. A lover (*obs.*) †b. A love-sonnet (*obs.*) †c. A love-trick (*obs.*) d. A little love, a cupid.

1596 SPENSER (*title* of Love-sonnets) Amoretti. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 35 In each line lie More Amorettoe's then in Doris eye. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 47 (T.) The amoretto was wont to take his stand at one place, where sate his mistress. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 139 The amoretto's of Bedlam .. were always weak silly people, and were us'd to the conversation of ballad & romance. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 335 A painting, in which *amoretti* are plentiful.

†Amore·volous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. It. *amorevole* loving + -OUS.] Loving, affectionate.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 161 To shew her cordial and amorevolous affections.

†Amo·ring, *vbl. sb., nonce-wd.* Love-making.

1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burl.* 213 (D.) On Carian Latmus loudly snoaring, Insensible of thy amoring.

‖ **Amorino** (amorī·no). Pl. -i. [It. *amorino*, dim. of *amore*: cf. *amoretto*.] A little love, a cupid.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 182 Chubby little *Amorini*, or, as they are popularly called, 'Cupids.' 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* v. 36 Frames most heavily adorned with angels, term-figures, amorini, or satyrs' heads.

Amorist (æ·mŏrist). Also 7–9 amourist. [f. L. *amor* or Fr. *amour* love + -IST.] One who professes love, a professed lover. a. *usually*, A votary of (sexual) love, a gallant.

1581 SIDNEY *Sonnet* i, Faint amorist! what, dost thou think To taste love's honey, and not drink One dram of gall? 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. xxxii. 222 Tho' I be enamoured, yet I am not of those vicious Amourists, but of your chaste Platonicks. *a* 1652 BROME *Court Beggar* I. i, An extreame Amorist desperately devoted Unto the service of some threescore Ladies. 1798 LAMB *Lett.* I. (1841) 28 Like some hot amourist with glowing eyes. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. ii. 67 One clings to earth, like some fond amorist, With strong organic clutch.

b. *rarely* of other than sexual love.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 115 You who have lived spirituall Amourists. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 92 Surely the Divine Amorist had cause to say that 'herein is the love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us.'

Amoristic (æmŏri·stik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -IC.] Treating of love, amatory.

1881 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 9 Apr. 256 The sweetness of Mr. Butler's amoristic Muse.

†A-mo·rning, *adv. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ on + MORNING: cf. *a-morrow*.] In the morning.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. of Eng.* iii. 8 Amornyng in the dawenynge brute went oute of the castel.

†A-mo·rnings, *adv. phr. Obs.* [f. as prec. with genitival *-s*: cf. *a-days*, and mod. 'He comes of a morning.'] In the morning, every morning.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 7253 Males drowen hem to males' a mornynges bi hem-self. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 98 A mornings then when I do rise. 1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 13 Squirt thereof a mornings into his nostrils. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings.

‖ **Amoro·sa.** *Obs.* [Sp. and It. *amorosa*, fem. of AMOROSO.] A female lover; a wanton, a courtesan.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 191, I took them for *Amorosa's*, and violators of the bounds of Modesty.

Amorosity (æmŏrǫ·sĭti). ? *Obs.* Also 5 amorouste, 7 amourosity. [a. OFr. **amourousté* (cf. *pousté*); afterwards refashioned after mod. words in -OSITY.] The quality of being amorous; love, fondness. (Not confined to sexual love.)

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 3 Parys as yet knewe nought of amorouste. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 382 Come away, you'll be whipt anone for your amourosity. 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witchcr.* xvi. 309 The soul may have a far greater amorosity to stay in some body that is lively, sweet and young. 1742 in BAILEY. 1830 GALT *Laurie Todd* (1849) VII. viii. 338 He whispered to me the warmth of his amorosity.

‖ **Amoro·so.** *Obs.* [Sp. and It. *amoroso* a lover :—L. *amōrōs-um*: see AMOROUS.] A lover, a gallant.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* (Wright) Though his wives amoroso have been at home all day. 1654 GAYTON *Festiv. Notes* III. ii. 72 This slut recites the dream false, and in her owne person, when it was her Amorosos. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Amoroso* (It.), an Amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant, a Spark.

Amorous (æ·mŏrəs), *a.* Forms: 4–5 amorouse, -rows, amirous, 4–6 amorus, amerous, 5 -us, -ouse, -ose, amourous(e, 6–7 amarous(e, 7 amorose, 4– amorous. [a. OFr. *amorous*, (mod.Fr. *amoureux*) :—L. *amōrōs-um*, f. *amōr* love: see -OUS.]

I. *actively.*

1. Of persons: Inclined to love; habitually fond of the opposite sex. Also *fig.* of things: Loving, fond.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7988 Þys was a prest ryȝt amerous, And amerous men are leccherous. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 304 Whiche of the two more amorous is Or man or wife. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 90/1 Therfore saith the holy ghoost to the sowle that is amerouse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 341 The hairs layed to Womens lips, maketh them amorous. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Herald.* III. vii. (1660) 133 The Woodbine is a loving and amorous plant, which embraceth all that it growes near unto. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2583 Doth captive the hart Of amarous ladies. 1728 YOUNG *Odes to King* Wks. 1757 I. 177 Beneath them lies, With lifted eyes, Fair Albion, like an amorous maid. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 405 Sir Edward Archer is an amorous knight.

†b. with *unto*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. 3926 Troilus was .. amirous vnto Maidens & mony hym louyt.

2. Affected with love towards one of the opposite sex; in love, enamoured, fond. Also *fig.* of things (both as subject and object of love). a. *absol.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 37 Namore wostow of armes loue .. So amerous thou were anon right. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1189 This amerous quien. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. v. 285 The thirde knyght is wondir amerous, and lovethe you passyng well. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 63 Our fine Musitian groweth amorous. 1647 COWLEY *Bathing* iii. in *Mistress* (1669) 79 The amorous Waves would fain about her stay. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ₱ 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to run away with her Father's Coachman. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xix. 164 The amorous frog piped from among the rushes.

†b. with *on*. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 764 This squier On Dorigen that was so amorus. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 146 He was amerous on somme noble lady. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 161 Sure my brother is amorous on Hero. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Inf.* i, Being amorous on that lovely dye That did thy cheek envermeil.

c. with *of*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 168 There came another knyght which was also amerous of that lady. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 202 And made The water to follow faster, As amorous of their strokes. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 212 One must be very amorous of a Truth, to search after it at that Price. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xix, Thy roses amorous of the moon.

†d. with *in*: Delighting in. *Obs. rare.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VIII. 392 He was amorous in Poetry, and Musick, to which he indulged the greatest part of his time.

3. Of action, expression, etc.: Showing love or fondness; fond, loving. a. (sexual.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1102 Many an Amorouse [*v. r.* amorous, amorows] lokynge & devys. 1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 123 Nightyngalys with amerous notys clere Salueth Esperus. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 72 His eyen gray and amorous. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 48 France & Burgundy, Great Riuals in our yongest daughters loue, Long in our Court, haue made their amorous soiourne. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 182 ₱7 Not being accustomed to amorous blandishments. 1863 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* (1866) 54 Earth in amorous palpitation Receives her bridegroom's kiss.

b. (general): Loving, affectionate, devoted, ardent.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 64 Those amorose impetuosities that are in men and tend to pietie or impietie. *Ibid.* 145 An amorous vehemence against sin. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 187 With attention and amorous assiduity. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (1860) I. 65 The amorous quest of the soul after the Good.

4. Of or pertaining to (sexual) love.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2616 Fful is the place .. Of songis amerous, of maryage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 31/2 The holy institucion of this amerous sacrament shold be the more honourably halowed. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* To Reader, So greate a scull of amarouse Pamphlets. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 8 Louers can see to doe their Amorous rights, And by their owne Beauties. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. § 4 (1643) 266 Sow-bread .. is a good amorous medicine, and will make one in love. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 7 (1834) I. 23 The poor Princess and her conjugal and amorous distresses. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* 75 To manhood roused, he spurns the amorous flute. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. viii. 373 Offered up his amorous incense on the altar of the Muse.

†**II.** *passively*, Of persons and things: Lovable, lovely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2901 It is thyng most amerous, For to aswage a mannes sorowe, To sene his lady by the morowe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 37 His wyfe .. buir to him ane virgin amorus. 1557 *Primer Sarum* D iij, O mother of God moste glorious, and amorous. 1567 *Trial of Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 288 O she is a minion of amorous hue. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* 213, *J.* Here's most amorous weather, my Lord. *Omnes. Amorous* weather! *J.* Is not *amorous* a good word?

†B. quasi-*sb.* A lover; one in love. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 655 Sir Degrivaunt that amerus Had joye of that sy3th. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de Worde) I. xli. 62/2 How ofte she hath .. made fayre herself for to playse her amourouse or loues.

Amorously (æ·mŏrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an amorous manner; in the way of love; lovingly, fondly, affectionately.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 436 So that ye please hir not to amorously. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii, Nightingales Full amorously did welcome in their songe The lusty season. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxvi. 72 He was of good and easy acquayntance with euery man, and amorously wolde speke to them. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 38 The Larke .. amorously courts her [Aurora's] beames. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* lxii, Asking for her lost Basil amorously. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* iii, If my lips should dare to kiss Thy taper fingers amorously.

Amorousness (æ·mŏrəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amorous or inclined to love; fondness of the opposite sex; lovingness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 160 Iealousie of his amourousnesse. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 30 What doth thy holy amorousness, thy holy covetousness .. most carry thy desire upon? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. ix. (1675) 332 Lindamor has Wit and Amorousness enough .. to defend fair Ladies. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Amorpha** (ămɔ̄·ɹfă), *sb.*¹ *pl.* [Gr. ἄμορφα adj. pl. neut. (sc. ζῷα) shapeless (animals).] = AMORPHOZOA.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 149 [Infusories also called] amorpha or without form.

Amorpha (ămɔ̄·ɹfă), *sb.*² *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἄμορφ-os shapeless.] A genus of N. American deciduous shrubs, with long spiked clusters of purple flowers.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amorpha* .. a genus of plants of the papilionaceous kind. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* II. iv. 13 Prairies .. Bright with .. purple amorphas. 1866 JOHNS in *Treas. Bot.* 53 The two pairs of petals, termed severally the wings and keel, are absent, the only representative of petals being the standard or vexillum, and hence its name *Amorpha*, 'deformed.'

Amorphism (ămɔ̄·ɹfiz'm). [f. Gr. ἄμορφ-os, + -ISM.] Want of regular form: *esp.* want of crystalline structure, as in amorphous minerals.

1852 PEIRCE tr. *Stockhardt's Exp. Chem.* (Index), Amorphism. 1882 *Times* 16 Feb. 9/3 While the Session is yet young, one day is pretty much like another, and the week as a whole shows a distinct tendency to amorphism.

Amorpho- (ămɔ̄·ɹfo), comb. form [Gr. ἀμορφο-] of AMORPHOUS; as in **amorphogranular**, consisting of amorphous granules.

Amorphophyte (ămɔ̄·ɹfŏfəit). *Bot.* [f. AMORPHO- + Gr. φυτόν plant.] A name given (after Necker) to plants having flowers of irregular or anomalous form.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amorphose (ămɔ̄·ɹfōu·s), *a. rare*⁻¹. Irregular form of next word.

1834 GOOD *Bk. Nature* I. 116 Grey-wacke and grey-wacke

slate may be distinguished by the terms amorphose and schistose killas.

Amorphous (ămǭ·ɪfəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *amorphus*, a. Gr. *ἄμορφ-os* shapeless (f. *ἀ* priv. + *μορφή* form) + -OUS. Cf. mod.Fr. *amorphe*.] Not in J.

1. Having no determinate shape, shapeless, unshapen; irregularly shaped, unshapely.

1731 BAILEY, *Amorphous*, without form or shape, ill-shapen. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 148/1 An amorphous hat, very much worn. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 178 The enormous, amorphous Plum-pudding, more like a Scottish Haggis. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 That quality in man which .. gives classic shape to our own amorphous imaginings. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxviii. 301 All three wore heavy and amorphous garments.

b. Belonging to no particular type or pattern; anomalous, unclassifiable.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 38 This kind of attraction is either regular, irregular, or amorphous. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 63 A morose, amorphous, cynical Law-pedant.

2. *Min. & Chem.* Not composed of crystals in physical structure; uncrystallized, massive.

1801 BOURNON *Arseniates* in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 171 The matrix .. siliceous; sometimes crystalline; and sometimes in an amorphous mass. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 84 An opaque amorphous state, as graphite or charcoal. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* xiii. § 639 A fragment of almost black amorphous phosphorus. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 123 Augite often contains inclosures of amorphous glass.

3. *Geol.* Occurring in a continuous mass, without stratification, cleavage, or other division into similar parts.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 346 An amorphous mass passing downwards into lava, irregularly prismatic. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers, etc. Yorksh.* iv. 124 These perishing cliffs show at the bottom the amorphous boulder-clay.

4. *Biol.* Without the definite shape or organization found in most higher animals and plants.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* 711 The structure was completely amorphous. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean W.* iv. 74 A sort of animated jelly, amorphous and diaphanous. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 51 Coagulated fibrin, either amorphous or fibrillated.

5. *fig.* Ill-assorted, ill-digested, unorganized.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. v. 121 An amorphous Sansculottism taking form. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 247 [Rome's] population soon became an amorphous, heterogeneous mass.

Amo·rphousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Amorphous condition, shapelessness.

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Ant., Configuration .. Ant.* Shapelessness, Amorphousness. 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* July 331 The amorphousness that is unavoidable when one works from the parts to the whole instead of from within outward.

‖ **Amorphozoa** (ămǭ·ɪfo,ɪzō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. AMORPHO- + Gr. ζῷα animals.] A collective appellation given by Blainville to those Protozoa, such as sponges, and their allies, which have no regular form.

1857 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* (1876) 341 The amorphozoa or spongiform bodies, which seem to have crowded the waters.

Amorphozo·ary. *Zool.* [f. prec. + -ARY collective.] A compound or polypiform amorphozoic organism, as a mass of sponge.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amorphozo·ic, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Amorphozoa.

Amorphozo·ous, *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Related to or resembling the Amorphozoa.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amorphy (ămǭ·ɪfi). ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amorphie*, ad. Gr. *ἀμορφία* shapelessness, f. *ἄμορφ-os* AMORPHOUS.] Shapelessness. (Used in jest by Swift.)

1704 SWIFT *T. of Tub* v. (1750) 74 His epidemical diseases being Fastidiosity, Amorphy, and Oscitation. 1775 in ASH. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amorphy*, same as *Amorphia*.

† **A-morrow,** *adv. phr. Obs.* Forms: 1 on morzenne, 1–3 on morzen, 3 on morwen, a morwen, a-moreȝe, 3–4 amorewe, 3–5 a morwe, amorow(e. [A *prep.*[1] on + MORROW: cf. *a-morning*.]

1. In the morning.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 1 Maria cóm on morzen ær hit leoht wære. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 22 A morwen oþer a niht .. siggeð Commendacium. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2106 Come we amorowe or on eve. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Bycorne* in Dodsl. XI. 335 A good repast A morwe to breke with my fast.

2. On the morrow after, next morning.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Da on morzenne zehierdun þæt þæs cyninges þegnas. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 122 Me ledde him amorwen uorte hongen. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 67 Amoreȝe, so sone so hit was day, He tok his leue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 763 Thus they ben departed til a-morwe [*v.r.* amorwe, a morowe, on morwe]. 1480 *Cambriæ Epit.* 411 Yet a-morow that stone Was seyne erly in Mon.

Amort (ămǭ·ɪt), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [a. Fr. *à mort* at or to death; but it appears that the Fr. *à la mort* 'to the death' was orig. adopted, and corrupted to *all amort*, the Fr. *à mort* excusing the change, and leading to the use of *amort* without *all*.]

In the state or act of death; lifeless, inanimate; *fig.* spiritless, dejected. **a.** with *all*. (See also ALAMORT, the original form.)

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* I. i, Shall he thus all amort live malcontent? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 124 Now where's the Bastards braues, and Charles his glikes? What all amort? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. XXVI. 868 i, They were all amort [*obpressam*] for feare. 1659 BURROUGHS *Beatitudes* (1867) 128 If God do not answer thee presently, thou art all-a-mort and discouraged. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. (1848) 343 Why look ye all amort?

b. without *all* (suggested however in first quot.).

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (1842) 24 She counts him but a nazard, halfe a-mort. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 62 Without it [Gods allowance] all is abortive and amort. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. Wks. 1863 III. 435 Untasked of any love, His sensitiveness idled, now amort, Alive now.

† **Amo·rtify,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *a(d)mortificāre*, a purely L. equivalent of *admortizāre*; f. *ad* to + *mort-em* death + *-ficāre* to do, make: see -FY.] = AMORTIZE.

1742 BAILEY, *Amortization* .. the Act of Amortifying.

Amortizable, -isable (ămǭ·ɪtizăb'l), *a.* [f. AMORTIZE + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *amortissable*.] Capable of being cleared off as a liability; extinguishable.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec., Spain has three classes of public debt .. The Two per Ct. Exterior and Interior, is amortisable in about 12 years. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 5/5 Until the amortissable milliard was issued.

Amortization, -isation (ămǭ·ɪtizē[1]·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *a(d)mortizātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *amortizā-re*: see next.]

1. The action of alienating lands in mortmain; 'that is to some community that never is to cease.' J. ? *Obs.*

1672 MANLEY *Interpr.*, *Amortization* .. est prædiorum translatio in manum mortuam. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 88 After the Laws of Amortisation were devised. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu* (1758) II. XXI. XVI. 57 This confiscation was a species of the right of amortisation.

2. The extinction of a debt, or of any pecuniary liability, especially by means of a sinking fund. Also *concr.* the sum paid towards such extinction.

[Not in CRAIG 1847, WORCESTER 1859.] 1864 WEBSTER cites SIMMONDS. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 23 Jan. 6/1 The half-yearly three per cent. dividend and three per cent. amortisation fund. 1867 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Sept. 344/1 Every available resource for the amortization of the debt. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 5/2 An annual sum of 67,662*l.* for interest, and 11,277*l.* as amortization.

Amortize, -ise (ămǭ·ɪtiz), *v.* Forms: 4 amorteise, 5–6 amortyse, -eyse, -ysse, 4– amortise, 7– amortize. *Aphet.* 5 mortayse. [orig. a. Fr. *amortiss-* extended stem of *amort-ir* to bring to death, cogn. w. Pr. *amortir*, OCat. *amortir*, It. *ammortire*:—possible late L. **admortīre*, f. *ad* to + *mort-em* death. The etymological spelling of the last syllable would be *-ise* or rather *-iss, -ish*; *amortize* follows the med.L. *a(d)mortizā-re*, formed on the mod. languages: see -IZE 2.]

† **1.** *trans.* To deaden, render as if dead, destroy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 173 (Hengwrt MS.) The goode werkes that men don whil thay ben in good lif ben al amortised [*other texts* al mortefied] by synne folwyng. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amortize*, to deaden, kill, or slay.

† **2.** *intr.* To droop, hang as dead. *Obs. rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* XI. XIX, With thys rayne wente the sayle amortyssynge and hanging hevy.

3. To alienate in mortmain, *i.e.* to convey (property) to a corporation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 315 And auyse hem .. Or þei amortesed to monkes or chanouns her rentes. 1393 — C. XVIII. 54 Er thei amorteisede. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 207 Let mellerys and bakerys .. a litil chapelle bylde, The place amorteyse, and purchase liberté. 1487 PRIOR in *Paston Lett.* 893 III. 332 The seide annuyte schulde be mortaysed in perpetuyte. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 37 To amorteyse secular lordshippes to the state of the clergye. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 74 Did in effect amortize a great part of the Lands of the Kingdome unto the Hold and Occupation of the Yeomanrie. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Engl.* II. 452 Lands amortised without licence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 245 To render inalienable or, so to speak, amortize the crown lands.

4. To extinguish or wipe out (a debt or other liability), usually by means of a sinking fund, which eventually redeems it.

1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 3 Feb., They would introduce economies in order to amortise the Egyptian Debt.

Amortized, -ised (ămǭ·ɪtizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† **1.** Rendered dead, destroyed. *Obs.*

1617 J. RIDER *Dict.*, *Mortuus*, amortised, killed.

2. Held in, or as in, mortmain; held in commission.

1628 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 565 The Vice-Chamberlainship, which yet lyeth amortized in your Noble Friend. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 444 The sale or lease of such amortized property.

Amortizement, -ise- (ămǭ·ɪtizmĕnt). [a. Fr. *amortissement*: see AMORTIZE and -MENT.] = AMORTIZATION.

1618 PULTON tr. *Act 27 Edw. I* (1632) 78 There to make fine for the amortisements. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 444 The future amortizement of land by corporations.

Amortizing, -ising (ămǭ·ɪtizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMORTIZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The conveying to mortmain.

c 1377 WYCLIF *Poor Priests* Wks. xix. (1879) 278 Þe sotil amortasynge of seculer lordischipis. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* (1863) 26 So after the amortesyenge occupyeth y^e^ clarcke. 1618 PULTON tr. *Act 27 Edw. I* (1632) 78 Enquests impanelled for the amortizing Lands or Tenements.

Amorwe, variant of AMORROW, *adv. Obs.*

Amos, obs. form. of AMICE.

† **Amo·tine,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Sp. *amotinar* to raise in mutiny, f. *a* to + *motin* mutiny, uproar.] To raise in mutiny, rouse to arms.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 245 Who had comen to Vera Crux to amotine the Towne.

Amotion (ămō·ʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *āmōtiōn-em* a putting away, n. of action f. *āmōt-* ppl. stem of *āmovē-re*: see AMOVE *v.*[2]]

1. The action of removing a person or thing from a position; removal; ousting; *esp.* removal of a person from office.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 190/2 A general amotion of corrupt officers. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 649, I could heartily have wished that an amotion of such devoted treasure had never been done. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 205 The Admission and Amotion of them do usually belong to the Bishop and Archdeacon both. 1835 *Q. Rev.* No. 103. 7 The amotion or transposition [of Shakspere's words] will alter the thought.

2. Removal of property from its owner; deprivation of possession.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 91 Amotion of church honours and preferments. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 174 Restitution or delivery of possession to the right owner; and .. damages also for the unjust amotion.

† **Amou·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. for rime: but cf. *amount*, *mound*, and L. *accumulāre*.] To accumulate, amount.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. XXIV, So infinite .. that it me confounds To think to what a vastnesse it amounds.

Amount (ămau·nt), *v.*; also 3 amunt, a-mounti, -ty, 4 amont, 5 amowynt, 6 admount. [a. OFr. *amonte-r*, *amunter*, *amounter*, f. *amunt*, *amont*, upward, lit. *à mont*:—L. *ad montem* to the hill, hill-ward, upward. In earlier usage occas. aphetized to *mount*, and then not distinguished from the simple MOUNT, a. Fr. *monter*. This is probably the reason why *mount* is now used in all the literal senses.]

Gen. sign. To go up, rise; ascend (a hill); rise to, attain to; come up in rank, quantity, value, meaning, or practical effect to.

† **1.** *intr.* (*simply*, or with *prep.* defining relation to an object.) To go up, ascend, rise, mount. *Obs.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Ase se smech .. goth upward .. Swo amuntet si gode biddinge to gode. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cii, Death alone [to his corps] amounted, Dryuyng his soule out fro the worldly nest. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. iii, My lord .. amounted vpon his horse. 1577 H. PEACHAM *Gard. Eloq.* 106 When the Larke doth fyrst amounte on high. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. IX. liv, So up he rose and thence amounted streight. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* VI. III. X. (1668) 34 When any bough or spray shall amount above the rest.

† **2.** *trans.* To ascend, climb, mount. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 395 Þay cryed vchone, Þat amounted þe masse.

† **3.** *intr.* To ascend or go back in time. *Obs. rare.*

1704 HEARNE *Ductor Hist.* I. 398 Their earliest Observations .. amounted no higher than 1903 Years before that Time.

† **4.** *intr.* To rise, mount up, increase. **a.** in quantity or amount; **b.** in value. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 173 This shippe lading the same commodity will cause it to amount in price. 1677 *Houssaie's Govt. Venice* 177 They have a certain allowance, which with their other Fees .. amounts, and makes their Revenue very considerable. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Amount*, to rise up in Value, or Tenour.

5. To rise in number or quantity so as to reach; to come to (a specified number or quantity). † **a.** *trans.* with simple obj. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6020 Thes kyngis ost .. amounted fyve hundrod thousand Knyghtis. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* I. § 16 Þat amonteth 360 degres. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCV. 186 The som amounted v thousand pounde. [1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 14 The number .. ordinarily neither amounts above or under an 100.]

† **b.** with quasi-advb. obj. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 For [all than] sall we yeld acount Quat that wisdom mai amount. 1366 MAUNDEV. xix. 213 Now may men wel rekene, how moche that it amountethe.

c. *intr.* with *to*.

1546 LANGLEY *Polyd. Verg.* I. 111 The multitude admounted to suche infinitee of numbre. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 30 Which doth amount to three odde Duckets more Than I stand debted to this Gentleman. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 250 The Posterity of Jacob .. amounted to six hundred thousand Males. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxlvi/2 They amount now to above 11000. 1852 M^c^CULLOCH *Taxation* II. X. 366 The entries for consumption amounted to 1,733,816 imperial gallons. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. ii. 312 The debt amounted to less than forty shillings.

† **6.** *intr.* To arise as the result of addition; to be the sum; to result. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 118 Write that that amounteth, vnder the lowest line. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* III. vi, Whervnto if ye adioyn 126 .. there amounteth 302. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* xiv, The aforesaid number will amount of infants and old folk. 1650 — *Pisgah Sight* Ded. 2 A constellation .. the lustre thereof amounting from many stars together.

7. To come up to in meaning, effect, or substance; to be equivalent to. † **a.** *trans.* with quasi-advb. obj.: To mean, signify. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 497 The erchebissop nolde come, vor it ne ssolde amounti noȝt. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 240 (1871) 38 Wat þis somounce amounty [*v.r.* amounti] schal .. Ich wene þe quene enqueri wole. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 100 Thus much amounteth al þat euere he mente. 1393 GOWER *Conf.*

III. 54 The more that he his sweven accompteth, The lasse he wot, what it amounteth. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Amowyntyn, or sygnifyyn, *Denoto, significo.* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1471 Tell me, mayde chast, What amounteth thys.

b. *intr.* with *to.* To be equivalent when taken in its full force or significance, to come practically *to*, be tantamount *to*.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 281 Though I had her love wonne, It might into no prise amounte. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1557, 994/2 The verye whole sum [of the reason] amounteth to no more, but that it mai somtime happen, that an innocent may take harme therby. 1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 486 The late disorder . . made by the Jacobites amounts to high treason. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ 4 The proofs of it do not amount to a demonstration. 1865 Trollope *Belton Estate* xv. 178 Such a speech . . seemed to her almost to amount to insult.

†8. *causal.* To cause to rise, to raise or elevate, in quality, rank, or estimation. *Obs.*

1563 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 97 Right thus thou mayst thy praise amount on hie. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 [They] amounted him to bee the *Chiefe professor* in Diuinitie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 110 Here no Papists were arraigned to amount it to a Popish miracle.

Amount (ămau·nt), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The sum total to which anything mounts up or reaches: a. in quantity.

1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcci/3 Shall forfeit double the Amount of the said Drawback. 1852 M·Culloch *Taxation* II. i. 156 A greater amount of revenue. 1879 Wrightson in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 108/1 A smaller amount of straw as litter.

b. in number.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 221 A number of little birds, to the amount I believe of twelve or fourteen. 1849 Alison *Hist. Eur.* VIII. liv. § 28. 489 Fame had magnified the amount of the forces. 1859 B. Smith *Arith. & Alg.* 4 The Sum or Amount of the several numbers so added.

c. *spec.* The sum of the principal and interest due upon a loan.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 638/1 The sum of the Principal and Interest is called the Amount.

2. *fig.* The full value, effect, significance, or import.

1732 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 307 The whole amount of that enormous fame. *a* 1748 Thomson (J.) Ye lying vanities of life, Where are you now, and what is your amount? 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 362 What the real amount of that statement may be. 1881 *Times* 24 Dec. 5/3 (*American*) The amount of it is that you have too much to say in this case.

3. A quantity or sum viewed as a total.

1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* ii. 32 Each [appetite] must observe its due amount of force. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 162 The amount of resistance which William met with. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., This year the National ought not to take a great amount of winning.

†**Amou·ntance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [prob. a. OFr. **amontance* (not in Godef., though *amontant* is): see Amount *v.* and -ance. More commonly Mountance.] Amount, total extent.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5601 Þe A[meral] was he3ere þan Charlys was þe amountance of a fotes spas.

Amounting (ămau·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Amount *v.* + -ing².] †a. *simply*, Forming a total, resulting (*obs.*). b. *Amounting to*: equalling in sum total, value, or practical effect.

1571 Digges *Geom. Pract.* II. xxiii, The amounting summe. *Mod.* To charge fees amounting to 100*l.* or more was an act amounting to simple robbery.

†**Amou·ntment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *amontement*, n. of completed action f. *amonter*: see Amount *v.*] Amount, sum total.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 248 Þei brouht . . þe olde chartres & titles . . Of ilk a bisshop se, & ilk a priourie . . Examend þam & cast ilk amountment.

Amour (ămū·ə1, Fr. amu·r). Also 4 amoure, 6–7 amor. [a. OFr. *amur, amour*:—L. *amōr-em* love, f. *amā-re* to love. In 13–15th c. accented *amou·r*, but thoroughly naturalized; hence duly became *a·mour* in 15–17th (cf. *ena·mour*); in 16–17th often written *amor* after L. But by 17th the good or neutral sense of the word became obs.; and being retained only in senses 3–4, it came to be treated more or less as a euphemistic employment of mod.Fr., and hence again accented *amou·r* (Milton, Butler, Pope, etc.).]

†1. *gen.* Love, affection, friendship. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4573 Alisaunder . . wolde him, with gret honour, Have y-fonge in his amour. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 521 Tho spak Clarice to Blaunchefl our Wordes ful of fin amour. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 297 For par amour I loved hire first or thou. 1660 R. Burney Κέρδιστον Δῶρον (1661) 133 The great City in homage to the Kings Majesty, the Kings Majesty in Amour with the City of London, is the holy bands of Matrimony. 1742 Young *Nt. Thoughts* IV. 350 Oh love of gold! thou meanest of amours!

†2. *pl.* The tender affections, love towards one of the opposite sex (L. *amores*, Fr. *amours*). *In amours* (with): in love (*with*). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 498 Than mycht he weill ask ane lady Hir amouris and hir drowry. *c* 1425 Wyntoun VII. 99 Hyr amowris þus til my Hart rynnys. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. lxxvii. 98 The kyng of Englande was in amours with the countesse of Salisbury. *Ibid.* cccxliv. 543 In true amours togyder eche of other. 1590 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 11 He could not bridle his new conceiued amors. 1625 Shirley *Love-tricks* v. iii, Out of mere amors and affections. 1727 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 48 There is nothing so obstinate as a young lady in her amours.

3. A love-affair, love-making, courtship. (Now only humorously of honourable love-making.)

1567 Drant *Horace, Arte Poet.* A iij, The Musies taughte in lyrike verse . . Amors of youth and banquets francke On instruments to sing. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 15 Aug., To leave the young people together to begin their amours. 1678 Butler *Hudibr.* III. i. 913 In all amours a lover burns With frowns as well as smiles, by turns. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 169 The life of the cochineal insect terminates by its amours. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiii. 104 You cannot expect me to disturb him in his amours. 1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 313 These gentlemen may have mistaken a battle for an amour.

4. *usually*, An illicit love affair, an intrigue.

a 1626 Bacon *Q. Eliz.* Wks. 1860, 481 King Henry the Eighth was engaged in a new amour. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, Intrigue, Philotis, that's an old phrase; I have laid that word by: amour sounds better. 1678 Butler *Hudibr.* III. i. 679 Few of either sex dare marry, But rather trust, on tick, t'amours. 1790 Miss Graham *Lett. on Educ.* 144 Criminal amours are in general censured in these works. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 252 The amours or doubtful marriages of the Norman Dukes.

†**Amou·r** ². *Obs.* [a. OFr. *ameor, ameour*:—L. *amātōr-em* lover; mod.Fr. *aimeur.*] A lover.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 951 Mony child was faderles: Mony lady les hire amoúre.

Amourette (amu·re·t). [a. mod.Fr. *amourette*, a restoration in Fr. dress of Eng. Amoret obs. since 17th c.]

1. A petty amour or love-affair: cf. Amoret 5.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ii. 161 A curious story, about one of Prince Fred's amourettes. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11 Youthful amourettes more or less scandalous.

2. The Love-grass or Quaking-grass (*Briza media*).

1702 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 Each squamose head resembling those of the common Amourets. [1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Amourette* (Fr.) *Briza media.*]

3. A cupid, an *amoretto.*

1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* iii. 50 Little amourettes, perched here and there upon the branches.

Amourist, obs. form of Amorist.

‖ **Amour-propre** (amu·rˌprɒ·pr'). [mod.Fr., but in common use.] Self-love which is ready with its claims, and sensitive to causes of offence; good opinion of oneself, self-esteem.

1818 Scott *Ht. Midl.* xlviii. 365 When this unwonted burst of *amour propre* was thoroughly subdued. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. viii. 487 A proof of power which cannot fail agreeably to excite the *amour propre.* 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35 His *amour propre* seems flattered.

Amovability (ămū·văbi·lĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ability.] Capability of being removed or dismissed; liability to dismissal.

1816 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 288 Let us retain amovability on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches.

Amovable (ămū·văb'l), *a.* Also 9 amovible. [a. mod.Fr. *amovible* removable: see Amove *v.*² and -able.] Capable of being removed from a situation or position; removable.

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 154 A civil Hierarchy of Dukes or Counts, amovible perhaps by prerogative.

Amoval (ămū·văl). ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Amove *v.*² + -al².] Removal, putting away.

1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 342 The amoval of these unsufferable nuisances would infinitely clarify the air.

†**Amo·ve,** *v.*¹ *Obs.*; also 4–5 amoeve, 4–6 ameve, 6 amoove. [a. OFr. *amov-er, amouv-oir*, accented stem *ameuv-*:—L. *admovē-re* to move to, excite to, f. *ad* to + *movē-re* to move. App. confounded to some extent with OFr. *esmover*, mod.Fr. *émouvoir*:—L. *exmovēre.*]

1. To set in motion, stir, stir up, excite (any action, a person to action, the heart, the blood, etc.).

a 1330 *Sir Otuel* (1836) 33 Suiche tydings thei herden, That á-moeuede al here blod. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 118 He walde amowe were in Frawns. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* lii. 75 b, The commons were excedingly amoued agaynst the Senatours. *c* 1590 Greene *Poems* 136 At all these cries my heart was sore amoved.

2. *esp.* To move the feelings of (a person), to move inwardly, cause emotion to. (Fr. *émouvoir.*)

a. *trans.* (usually *pass.*)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. i. 6 Sche was a lytel ameued and glowed wiþ cruel eyen. 1494 Fabyan II. xlviii. 32 When the knowlege of y^e deth of Irreglas was brought vnto the kynge, he was therwith greatly amoued. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. iii. 40 How art thou thus agane the fatis amouit? 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 45 She . . him amoves with speaches seeming fit.

b. *refl.*

1530 Palsgr. 425/2 Kepe your pacyence and amove you not.

c. *intr.*

c 1280 *Signs bef. Judg.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 Þer nis no seint in heuen abow ∴ Þat þer of ne sal amoue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerkes T.* 442 Whan she had herd al this she noght ameued [*v. r.* amoued] Neyther in word, in cheer, or countenaunce.

3. *trans.* To arouse (from sleep, etc.).

1595 Spenser *Daphnaida* 545, I, stepping to him light, Amooved him out of his stonie swound.

Amove (ămū·v), *v.*² [ad. L. *āmovē-re* to remove, move out of the way; f. *ā* = *ab* off + *movē-re* to move; prob. as a legal term directly f. Fr. *amoever*, in this sense in Act 9 Hen. VI. (quoted by Godefr.).]

1. To remove (a person or thing) from a position; to dismiss (a person) from an office. (Now only in legal phraseology.)

1494 Fabyan VII. 486 The sayde persones were from the kynge amoued. 1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 110 Amoving and expellyng him from all auctorite. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xxxvi, Claws, horns, hoofs they use the pinching ill t'amove. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. & Pol. Thames* xi. 319 These Harbour-Masters may be suspended or amoved. 1832 J. Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1098 An abortive attempt to amove it [an object of theft].

†2. To remove, put away (things immaterial). *Obs.*

1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scotl.* I. 35 Al hatrent for that time beand amovit. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IV. x. 13 To amoue the note of ingratitude, and turbulency from them. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* v. 12 Zeal . . in amoving this grand errour out of the Church.

†**Amo·ved,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Amove *v.*¹ + -ed.] Stirred, aroused, excited.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. v. 23 Sche . . no þing amoeued wiþ my compleyntes seide þus. 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxix, To Flaundres she fled, full sore amoued. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. I. 12 Therewith amoved from his sober mood.

†**Amo·vement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Amove *v.*² + -ment.] Removal, putting away.

1613 Daniel *Eng. Hist.* 134 Who had often before laboured their amoouement, as held to be corrupt Councellors.

Amoving (ămū·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Amove *v.*² + -ing¹.] Removing, removal. (Only in *Law.*)

1618–29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 25 The Writ concerning amoving a Leper. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxvi/1 An Act for the Amoving Papists . . from the Cities of London and Westminster.

Ampair, ampayr, *v.* 3–4; [a. OFr. *ampeire-r*] the earliest form of the word afterwards reduced to *apayr, apair, pair,* and erron. spelt Appair.

†**Ampa·re.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *amparo* defence, protection, f. *ampar-ar* to defend, fortify, cogn. w. Pr., Pg. *amparar*, Fr. *emparer*, It. *imparāre*, as if from a common late L. **imparāre*, f. *im, in*, into, towards (a purpose) + *parāre* to furnish, fit.] Defence, protection, guard.

1598 Yong *Diana* Ded., I humbly beseech your good Lordship to entertaine this booke vnder your Hon. ampare.

Ampassy, phonetic corruption of and *per se*, the old name of the character &; still in common use in the dialects from Cumberland to Cornwall: see Ampersand.

1706 *Harl. MS.* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 507 *XV* wyth *Esed And* per se—Amen. 1878 Dickinson *Cumberl. Gl.* 125 *Ampassy.* 1880 Couch *E. Cornw. Gl.*, *Ampassy.*

Ampelideous (æmpĭli·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *ampelīdeæ* the vine family (f. Gr. ἄμπελ-os vine) + -ous: see -ideous.] Belonging to the vine family; resembling the vine.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ampelite (æ·mpĭlait). *Min.* [ad. L. *ampelītis*, a. Gr. ἀμπελῖτις of the vine (f. ἄμπελ-os vine; see -ite), in ἀμπελῖτις γῆ an earth sprinkled on the vine to destroy insects.] A bituminous earth; perhaps cannel coal.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Ampelites*, cannal coal, in natural history, a black, bituminous substance that dissolves in oil. 1852 T. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 The talcose slate contains small layers of soft and unctuous graphic ampelite.

Ampelitic (æmpĭli·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of ampelite.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* xvii. 410 Subordinate ampelitic schists containing graptolites.

Ampelography (æmpĭlɒ·grăfi). [a. mod.Fr. *ampélographie*, f. Gr. ἄμπελ-os vine + -γραφία: see -graphy.] The scientific description of the vine.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·mper.** *Obs.* or *dial.* 1–2 ampre, 7 amper. A tumour or swelling; a blemish. (Cf. Anbury.)

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* (O. E. T. 106) *Varix*, ampræ; *Erfurt Gl.* ompræ. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þri ampres were an mancyn ær his [Christ's] to-cyme. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Countr. Words* 57 An Amper: a fault or flaw in linnen or woollen cloath, *Suss.* Skinner makes it to be a word much used by the common or countrey-people in Essex to signifie a tumour, rising or pustule. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 85 An Amper or Ampor; *Tumor, phlegmone.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amper*, a local term used in Essex for a *tumor*, or *phlegmon.* 1875 Parish *Sussex Dial.* 13 [From Ray].

Ampère (ānpe·r, ămpē·ə1). *Electr.* [a. *Ampère*, name of a Fr. electrician; a designation adopted by the Paris Electric Congress in 1881.] (See quot.)

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 457 The unit of current is called the 'Ampère.' It is the current that one volt can send through one ohm. 1883 A. Grey in *Nature* XXVII. 321 The current flowing in a wire of resistance one ohm, between the two ends of which a difference of potentials of one volt is maintained, has been adopted as the practical unit of current and called one ampere.

Amperesse, obs. form of Empress.

Amperometer (æmpĕrɒ·mĭtəɹ). *Electr.* [f. prec. + -(o)meter. A shortened form is Ammeter.] (See quot.)

1882 *Catal. Electr. Exhib.* 46 Patent amperometer for measuring electrical work, applicable to electro-plating, to show the work done or doing in a vat.

Ampersand (æmpəɹsæ·nd). Also **ampassy-, ampussy-, ampus-.** Corruption of '*and* per se—*and*,' the old way of spelling and naming the character &; *i.e.* '& by itself = and;' found in various forms in almost all the dialect Glossaries. See *A per se* (under A IV 1) *I per se, O per se*, etc.

1837 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 399 He has hardly learned

what Ampersand means, afore they give him a horse. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxi, He thought it [Z] had only been put there to finish off th' alphabet like, though *ampus-and* would ha' done as well. 1869 *Punch* 17 Apr., Of all the types in a printer's hand Commend me to the Amperzand. 1881 MRS. PARKER *Oxf. Gl.*, '*Amsiam*, the sign &.' 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 95 'Ampussy and,' that is, in full '*and* per se, *and*,' is the name of the sign for the conjunction *and*, &, which used to be printed at the end of the alphabet.

Amperur, obs. form of EMPEROR.

†A·mpery, *a. Obs. or dial.* [f. AMPER + -Y.] 'Weak, unhealthy. *Also,* beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese.' Parish *Sussex Dial.* 1875.

Amphi-, *prefix,* a. Gr. *ἀμφι-* both, of both kinds, on both sides, about, around. Used in many derivatives and compounds.

Amphiarthrodial (æ:mfi|aɪþrō·diăl), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. AMPHI- + Gr. *ἀρθρώδ-ης* well-articulated + -IAL.] Characterized by amphiarthrosis.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 121/2 The sacrum .. is united to the last lumbar vertebra .. by an amphi-arthrodial joint. 1879 MORRIS *Anat. Joints* 5 Connecting fibro-cartilages occur only in amphiarthrodial joints.

Amphiarthrosis (æ:mfi|aɪþrō·sis). *Anat.* [mod. f. AMPHI- of both kinds + ARTHROSIS 'articulation,' repr. a possible Gr. **ἄρθρωσις,* n. of action f. *ἀρθρόειν* to articulate.] A form of jointing partaking of the characters both of diarthrosis and synarthrosis, the two bones being united by a cartilage of some elasticity, which prevents one surface sliding on the other, but admits of a certain amount of movement; as in the joints of the vertebral column, the carpus, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 255/1 The amphiarthrosis possesses a manifest, although certainly a very limited degree of motion. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 202 The articulation between the short process of the incus and the posterior tympanic wall is an amphiarthrosis.

Amphibe. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*: see next.] = AMPHIBIAN.

1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 336 The veritable amphibes, or such as serve amphibiously by land or sea, videlicet Marines.

‖ **Amphibia** (ămfi·biă), *sb. pl.* [L. *amphibia* (sing. *amphibium*), a. Gr. *ἀμφίβια,* sing. *ἀμφίβιον,* living in both, and subst. (sc. *animal, ζῷον*) an animal that lives in both elements; f. *ἀμφί* both + *βίος* life. The sing. forms **amphibion, amphibium,** were formerly in use, for which, in sense 4, AMPHIBIAN is now used.]

I. *sing. amphibium, -on,* with pl. *-a, -ums.*

1. A being that lives either in water or on land, or is equally at home in either element.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. XV. 212 Some live on land and water both, whereupon they are named Amphibia. 1631 *Whimzies* 85 A Sayler is .. an amphibium that lives both on land and water. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 136 Like an Amphibion, He was equally active on water, and land. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 Could stay a great while under water, as Amphibiums use to do. 1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 172 The boat can travel both on land and sea like Amphibia.

2. *fig.* A being of doubtful or ambiguous position.

1645 WHALY *Serm.* in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* II. (1849) 6 Ask these amphibia what names they would have. What, are you papists? no .. are you protestants? no. *c* 1670 MARVELL *Unfort. Lover* Wks. III. 243 He both consumed, and increas'd: And languished with doubtful breath Th' amphibium of life and death.

3. A being having a double existence. *rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia, Child Angel* 472 Humility and Aspiration went on even-paced in the instruction of the glorious Amphibium.

II. *pl.* only.

4. *Zool.* a. Applied by Linnæus to Reptiles in the wider sense (including Reptiles and Amphibia of mod. naturalists). *Obs.* b. By Cuvier to a tribe of Mammals including seals and their allies. c. By modern zoologists since Macleay (*c* 1819) to the fourth great division of Vertebrata, intermediate between reptiles and fishes, which in their early state breathe by gills like fishes, as frogs, newts, etc.

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Amphibia* .. a class of animals, whose essential characters are, that they have either a naked, or else a scaly body .. their teeth being all sharp and pointed, and without radiated fins.

b. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 109 In the true Amphibia .. we have the feet contracted .. and the fingers webbed and converted into fins.

c. 1825 J. GRAY (*title*) Synopsis of the Genera of Reptiles and Amphibia. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 407/1 Gray .. considers the Reptiles, or scaly-skinned group, and the Amphibia, or naked-skinned group, as distinct classes. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 90 Many Zoologists range the Frogs and their allies in a separate class under the name of Amphibia. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 61 Amphibia .. cold-blooded Vertebrata .. provided with gills for aquatic in addition to lungs for aerial respiration.

Amphibial (ămfi·biăl), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = AMPHIBIAN.

1834 GOOD *Bk. Nature* I. 185 Mammals, birds, amphibials, fishes. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Amphibial,* capable of living in water or air.

Amphibian (ămfi·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] A. *adj.*

1. Having two modes of existence; *fig.* of doubtful nature.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cer.* III. viii. 195 A certaine Amphibian brood, sprung out of the stem of Neronian tyranny.

2. Of or pertaining to the Amphibia.

[1847 Not in CRAIG.] 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 751 Amphibian Reptiles. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 425 The Reptilia, which so far approach the old Amphibian phylum.

B. *sb.* An animal of the division Amphibia.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 137 If we go from the Cetaceans to the Amphibians, we see a further metamorphosis of the organs of motion. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 144 In my younger days frogs and toads and newts used to be reptiles; now we are told that they are more like fishes, and ought to be called .. Amphibians.

‖ **Amphi·bii,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *amphibii,* a. Gr. *ἀμφίβιοι,* pl. masc. of the adj. of which AMPHIBIA is neut.] Amphibious men.

a 1678 MARVELL *Applet. Ho.* (1776) 224 How tortoise like, but not so slow, These rational amphibii [salmon-fishers] go!

†A·mphibille, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [for *amphibole,* a. Fr. *amphibole*: see AMPHIBOLE¹.] Ambiguous.

?1450 in *3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 280/2 That amphibille demaunde that the seid Duke seith in his article to demaunde the cause of the losse of Normandie.

Amphibiolite (ămfi·biŏlăit). [f. AMPHIBION + -LITE.] 'The remains of an amphibious animal found in the fossil state.' Craig 1847.

Amphibiolith (ămfi·biŏliþ). [f. as prec. + Gr. *λίθος* stone.] = prec. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amphibiological (ămfi:biŏlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to amphibiology.

1847 in CRAIG.

Amphibiology (ămfi:bi|ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. AMPHIBIA + -(O)LOGY.] A scientific treatise on the Amphibia; that part of zoology which treats of amphibious animals.

1840 EATON & WRIGHT *N. Amer. Bot.* (ed. 8) 569 *Amphibiology,* the department of zoology, embracing animals which are capable of suspending respiration for a long time without injuring the action of the arterial system.

Amphibion, [Gr.] sing. form of AMPHIBIA.

Amphibious (ămfi·biəs), *a.* [f. AMPHIBIA + -OUS.]

1. Living both on land and in water. a. of animals.

[1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* I. iv, Captain Otter, sir; .. he has had command both by sea and land... O, then he is *animal amphibium?*] 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I,* 87 The .. Admiral .. being scanted in Mariners .. was enforced to take in two thousand two hundred land men, who should be amphibious, serving partly for sea-men, and partly for land-souldiers. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1729) 57 Guano's .. lay Eggs as most of those amphibious creatures do. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 364 On him Th' amphibious Otter feasts. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 138 Buffon tried to make a dog amphibious.

b. of plants.

1716 BRADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 486 Plants .. are either Terrestrial, Amphibious, or Aquatick. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* (ed. 5) 120 The amphibious tribe as willow, sallow, withy, osier, etc.

2. Of, pertaining to, suited for, or connected with both land and water.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 138 Not only to swim in the water, but move upon the land, according to the amphibious and mixt intention of nature. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. i. 27 So some Rats of Amphibious Nature Are either for the Land or Water. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 246 The fatal Goodwin .. that dangerous Sand, Amphibious in its kind, nor Sea nor Land. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* III. 69 A floating island, an amphibious spot.

3. Having two lives; occupying two positions; connected with or combining two classes, ranks, offices, qualities, etc.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 34 We are onely that amphibious piece between a corporall and spirituall essence. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 ¶ 5 Such an Amphibious Dress [*i.e.* belonging to both sexes]. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu* (1758) II. XXVIII. XXXIX. 312 Formed an amphibious code, where the French and Roman laws were mixed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 24 An amphibious something .. half of image, and half of abstract meaning. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 178, I have considered this amphibious Pope.

Amphi·biously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an amphibious manner; like an amphibious being.

1821 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 498 Land tortoises .. amphibiously crawled along the bottom. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., There are few people so amphibiously constituted as to take unmixed delight in a straight downpour of rain.

Amphi·biousness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amphibious; life in, or connexion with, two elements.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Amphibium, [L.] sing. form of AMPHIBIA.

Amphibole¹ (æ·mfibōul). [a. Fr. *amphibole,* 1. adj. 'ambiguous, of a double sense' (Cotgr. 1611), 2. the mineral; ad. L. *amphibol-um* ambiguous, a. Gr. *ἀμφίβολ-ον* thrown or hitting on both sides, ambiguous, f. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *βολ-, βαλ-* stem of *βάλλ-ειν* to throw.]

†1. An ambiguity; = AMPHIBOLY. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* Notes 34 There is not onely an Homonyme in the word .. but an Ampibole also in the sentence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 48 *Æquivocation,* Ambiguous, Amphibole.

2. A mineral, hornblende. So named by Haüy 1801, in allusion to the protean variety in composition and appearance, assumed by the mineral genus to which he gave the name, and which Dana takes as the type of his first group of Bisilicates, including under it many species and varieties, as Actinolite, Asbestos, Hornblende, Tremolite, etc. (The pronunciation ămfi·bŏlī is quite erroneous.)

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 592 Amphibole is a general term under which hornblende and actinolite may be united. 1868 DANA *Min.* 233 The varieties of amphibole are as numerous as those of pyroxene. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 296 Hornblende, or Amphibole in ejected blocks and scoriæ on Somma and Vesuvius.

‖ **Amphibole**² (ămfi·bŏlī). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. *ἀμφιβολή* a casting-net, f. *ἀμφί* on both sides, around + *-βολή* a throw, cast.] An ancient casting-net.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 24 Whether the net employed by Vulcan, on a memorable occasion .. was an amphibole.

Amphibolic (æ:mfibɒ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. AMPHIBOLE + -IC. Cf. *symbolic.*]

1. Of the nature of amphiboly; ambiguous, equivocal.

1873 *Daily News* 11 Aug., I turn from this amphibolic pleading to a more succinct opinion. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 621 A variably long period of irresolution with irregular fluctuations of temperature .. the so-called amphibolic stage.

2. Of, or of the nature of, the mineral amphibole.

1852 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 512 The decomposition of some amphibolic or chloritic strata. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 202 A greenish amphibolic stone.

†Amphibo·lical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = AMPHIBOLIC 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 321 Œnigmaticall, obscure, amphibolicall, ambiguous, and æquivocating speeches. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Amphibolous, Amphibolical, Amphibological,* doubtful or doubtfully spoken.

Amphiboline (ămfi·bŏlin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE; cf. *amethystine.*] = AMPHIBOLIC 2.

1875 J. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 187 A similar alternation occurs in amphiboline-calcitic marbles.

Amphibolite, -yte (ămfi·bŏlăit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = Hornblende-rock or Diabase.

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 593 Amphibolite—is a trap of the basaltic family. 1868 DANA *Min.* 240 *Hornblende-rock* or *amphibolyte,* consists of massive hornblende of a dark greenish-black or black colour, and has a granular texture. *Ibid.* 343 If the hornblende and labradorite constitute a homogeneous fine-grained compact mass, the rock is called amphibolyte or diabase.

Amphi·bolize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφιβολή* a cast-net + -IZE.] To envelop with a net.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 192 The .. thunny .. leap, without looking, into its [the net's] folds, and are thus completely 'amphibolized' and caught.

Amphibological (ămfi:bŏlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. AMPHIBOLOGY + -ICAL; perh. f. Fr. *amphibologique* 14 c.] Ambiguous: *prop.* of a sentence or phrase of ambiguous construction; equivocating, quibbling.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1587) III. 1245/2 He that .. wrote the amphibologicall epistle for the death of the king. 1587 GREENE *2nd Pt. Tritameron* Wks. 1882 III. 127 Needles Allegories that haue such an amphibologicall equivocation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 607 [He] ingratiates himself with an amphibological speech. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trum.* 30 An apology which he gave in the following amphibological terms—'I called you a liar,—it is true. You spoke truth. I have told a lie.'

Amphibolo·gically, *adv. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -LY².] 'Doubtfully, with a doubtful meaning.' J.

Amphibo·logism. *rare.* [f. next + -ISM; cf. *neologism.*] An amphibolous construction or phrase.

1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 223 Paring off the amphibologisms into which they have been led.

Amphibology (æ:mfibɒ·lŏdʒi). [a. Fr. *amphibologie,* ad. late L. *amphibologia* (Isidore), for earlier *amphibolia* (Cic.), a. Gr. *ἀμφιβολία* ambiguity, with the ending *-logia,* Gr. *-λογία* speech, by form-assoc. with *tautologia,* etc. Also found in the Latin form.]

1. = AMPHIBOLY 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1406 For goddes speken in amphibologies, And for o soth, they tellen twenty lyes. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* VII. II. 112 It is an *amphibologia,* and therefore Erasmus turneth it into Latin with such words. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 115 That the mind be not misled by amphibologies. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The English language .. is not so capable of any amphibologies of this kind. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol. Vita* App. 86 Nothing is adduced .. for the lawful use of Amphibologies.

2. = AMPHIBOLY 2.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 267 Such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous, or figure of sence incertaine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 13 The fallacie of Æquivocation and Amphibologie. 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I,* 71 Giving him a quaint wipe with the amphibology, the double-mindednesse of the word 'dux.' 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XX. 172 The fallacy of Amphibology consists in an ambiguous grammatical structure of a sentence which produces misconception.

Amphi·bolosty·lous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφίβολ-os* (see AMPHIBOLE) + *στῦλ-os* column + -OUS.] Applied, after Wachendorff, to plants in which the style is not apparent. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amphibolous (ămfi·bŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *amphibol-us* (a. Gr. *ἀμφίβολ-os*: see AMPHIBOLE) + -OUS.]

†1. Ambiguous, of double or doubtful character.

1644 *England's Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 447 Never [was] such an amphibolous quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the King. 1660 HOWELL, *Crocodile,* a kind of amphibolous creture, partly aquatil, partly terrestrial.

2. Of language: Ambiguous in sense.

1641 MARCH *Actions for Slander* 5 The law, in actions of

Slaunder, admits that they shall be taken in the best sense where the words are amphibolus. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphibolous*, doubtful or doubtfully spoken.

3. *Path.* Spreading on both sides.

1880 LEGG *Bile* 86 Animals in whom an amphibolous biliary fistula had been made.

Amphiboly (ămfi·bŏli). Also 6–7 -ie. [a. OFr. *amphibolie*, ad. L. *amphibolia*, a. Gr. *ἀμφιβολία* ambiguity. See AMPHIBOLE.]

1. Ambiguous discourse; a sentence which may be construed in two distinct senses; a quibble. (See AMPHIBOLOGY, which is the earlier and more popular word.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 307 What a crafty Amphibolie or Æquivocation. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, Come, leave your schemes, And fine amphibolies, parson. 1682 EVATS *Grotius, War & Peace* 199 If a sentence will admit of a double sence, they term it an Amphiboly. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 271 The amphibolies .. etc. of which Kant speaks, are impossible.

2. A figure of speech: Ambiguity arising from the uncertain construction of a sentence or clause, of which the individual words are unequivocal: thus distinguished by logicians from equivocation, though in popular use the two are confused.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 27 b, Amphiboly, when the sentence may bee turned both the wayes, so that a man shall be uncertayne what waye to take. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 247/1 Sophisms in the Word are six .. 2. By Amphibolie. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* 162 Now of those fallacies that are joyned together. It is either *Amphibolia* or the doubtfulness of speech: or etc. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 262 The perplexing controversies on the divisibility of matter, are the product of a double amphiboly.

Amphibrach (æ·mfi,bræk). Also -us, -ys, -ee. [ad. L. *amphibrachus*, *-ys*, a. Gr. *ἀμφίβραχυς* short at both ends, and *subst.* the foot so called, f. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *βραχύς* short. Long used in the L. forms; *amphibrachee* seems due to form-assoc. with *spondee*, *trochee*. In Eng. form in Craig 1847.]

In Gr. and L. prosody, a foot consisting of a long between two short syllables, as *ămātă*. Sometimes applied in modern prosody to an accented syllable between two unaccented, as *conse·nted*, *drama·tic*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your foote *amphibracchus* .. ye haue these wordes and many like to these [*rĕsistĕd*] [*dĕlightfŭll*]. 1749 *Power of Numb. in Poet. Comp.* 19 Amphibrachys ⏑–⏑ is an Iambic ⏑– and half Pyrrhic ⏑. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 260 A free verse of eleven or twelve syllables, which may consist of four Amphibrachees .. so Prior: 'As Chlŏĕ căme ĭntŏ thĕ rōom t'ŏthĕr dāy.' 1807 COLERIDGE, One syllable long, with one short at each side, *Amphĭbrăchўs hāstes with ă stātĕly strīde*. 1858 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* xxiv. 524 Theoretically we may consider the prosody of the Ormulum as composed of verses of six iambics and an amphibrach.

Amphibryous (ămfi·bri,əs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* about + *βρύ-ειν* to swell + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1866 GRAY *Introd. Bot.* 522 *Amphibryous*, growing by additions over the whole periphery. [1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Amphibrya*, equivalent to monocotyledones.]

Amphicarpous (æmfi,kā·ɪpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -OUS.] Having fruit of two kinds, either as to form, or time of maturation.

1866 GRAY *Introd. Bot.* 522 *Amphicarpous* or *amphicarpic*: producing two kinds of fruit.

Amphichroic (æmfi,krō·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *-χρο-ος* coloured (f. *χρό-α*, *χρο-ιά* colour) + -IC. (In l.c. erroneously printed *amphicroitic*.)] Having a double action upon test colours in chemistry.

1876 M. FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) I. ii. 63 A living muscle at rest .. tested by litmus paper .. is frequently amphicroitic, *i.e.* it will turn blue litmus red and red litmus blue.

Amphicœlian (æmfi,sī·liăn), *a. Phys.* [f. as next + -IAN.] = AMPHICŒLOUS; also, possessing or characterized by amphicœlous vertebræ.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 42 Vertebræ of this amphicœlian type .. existed in the teleosaurus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 56 Amphicœlian vertebræ are found in the *Geckotidæ*.

Amphicœlous (æmfi,sī·ləs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *κοίλ-ος* hollow + -OUS.] Concave on both sides, double concave. Applied to vertebræ, as in the backbone of a fish.

1869 HUXLEY in *Jrnl. Geol. S.* XXVI. 33 Amphicœlous centra. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 470 Their vertebræ were amphicœlous or biconcave, as in fishes and many extinct reptiles.

†**Amphicome.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀμφίκομ-ος*, f. *ἀμφί* about + *κόμη* hair.] 'A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, but rugged, celebrated on account of its use in divination.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Amphictyonian (ămfi·kti,ō·niăn), *a.* = next.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 138 Those which constituted the Amphictonian councils.

Amphictyonic (ămfi·kti,ɒ·nik), *a.* [ad. L. *amphictyonic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμφικτυονικ-ός*: see next and -IC.] Of the Amphictyons; also *transf.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Phocæans .. were restored to their seat in the Amphictyonic council. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 375 The affairs of the whole Amphictyonic body were transacted by a congress. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 12 The Conference will wait till England .. herself convokes the Amphictyonic Council of Europe.

Amphictyons (ămfi·kti,ɒnz), *sb. pl. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *ἀμφικτύονες*, 'orig. *ἀμφικτίονες*, they that dwelt round or near, next neighbours' (Liddell and Scott).] Deputies from the different states of ancient Greece composing an assembly or council.

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 629 The sacred councell of the Amphictions. 1602 L. LLOYD *Confer. Lawes* 43 They might appeale from the Areopagites in Athens .. to the Amphictions at Trozæna. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 192 Sentence of the Amphictyons against Phocis, B.C. 357.

Amphictyony (ămfi·kti,ŏni). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *ἀμφικτυονία*, abstr. sb. f. prec.] A confederation of Amphictyons; an association of neighbouring states for the common interest.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 374 The term amphictyony .. more properly written amphictiony, denotes a body referred to a local centre of union. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. 28 There was an Amphiktyony of seven cities at the holy island of Kalauria. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 122 These leagues, known as Amphictyonies, were not political alliances.

Amphicy·rtous. [f. Gr. *ἀμφίκυρτ-os* convex on both sides, gibbous (f. *ἀμφί* + *κυρτός* curved) + -OUS. Badly spelt *amphicurtous*.] Curved on both sides, gibbous.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amphicurtous*.

†**Amphid(e** (æ·mfid). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + -IDE 'derivative.'] A name applied by Berzelius to salts, which he viewed as compounds of two oxides, sulphides, selenides, or tellurides, and which actually contain three elements (as sulphate of potash $SO_3.K_2O$), as distinct from the *haloid* salts (as common salt, chloride of sodium, NaCl) which contain only two.

1842 *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* II. 220 An amphide salt is one consisting of an acid and a base, each containing an amphigen body. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 201 The so-called *amphid* salts are those which belong to the *water-type* .. whereas the haloid-compounds belong to the type HH or HCl.

Amphidisc (æ·mfi,disk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *δίσκος* a round plate.] Peculiar asteroid spicules, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which form a layer surrounding the gemmules of sponges. (Nicholson.)

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 389 Remains of the dead sponge, empty gemmule-cases with their amphidiscs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 118 Nothing is left but the envelope of keratose, with imbedded amphidisks, disposed perpendicularly to its surface.

Amphidro·mic, *a.*–° The mod. form of the next, if used.

†**Amphidro·mical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφιδρομία*, f. *ἀμφίδρομος* running about or around + -ICAL.] Pertaining to the ancient Amphidromia ('an Attic festival at the naming of a child, so called because the parents' friends carried it round the hearth, and then gave it its name.' Liddell and Scott).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 561 At the Amphidromicall Feasts, on the fifth day after the Childe was born, presents were sent from friends. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphidromical*, pertaining to the fifth day from the birth, when the child was purified, by carrying it round the fire, and having its name given.

Amphigam (æ·mfi,gæm). *Bot.* [a. Fr. *amphigame*, f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *γάμος* marriage.] A name given by De Candolle to the lowest order of plants, supposed to have no distinct sexual organs, also called *Agamæ*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) ix. 151 *Amphigams*, plants having neither air vessels nor stomates.

Amphigamous (ămfi·găməs), *a. Bot.* [f. AMPHIGAM + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to Amphigams.

1841 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* 90 Amphigamous .. that is, destitute of stomates and entirely cellular. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2. 340 *Amphigamous*: destitute of sexual organs and of other than cellular tissue.

‖ **Amphigastria** (æmfi,gæ·striă), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* about, around + *γαστρ-* (*γαστήρ*) the belly.] Scale-like leaves, resembling stipules, developed on the under side of some Liverworts.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 278 Stipulæ or amphigastria. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 489 There are ventral leaves, called amphigastra. 1875 BENNET & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 306 Three rows of leaves, one being developed on the under or shaded side, hence termed Amphigastria.

Amphigean (ămfi·dʒĭăn), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides of, about + *γῆ* earth + -AN.] Extending all over the earth from the equator to both poles.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Amphigen[1] (æ·mfi,dʒen). *Bot.* [a. Fr. *amphigène*, f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides, around + *-γενή-s* born, f. *γεν-* to produce: see -GEN[1].] A synonym of THALLOGEN, applied (after Brongniart) to those Cryptogams, which grow round a central point, including Seaweeds, Lichens, and Fungi.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Amphigen**[2] (æ·mfi,dʒen). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + -GEN[2], taken as = 'producing.'] Name given by Berzelius to an element capable of forming in combination with metals, both acids and bases. He included as amphigens, or *amphigen bodies*, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium.

1842 [See AMPHID(E].

Amphigene (æ·mfi,dʒīn). *Min.* [a. Fr. *amphigène*, f. Gr. *ἀμφιγενής* of both kinds, of doubtful kind; f. *ἀμφί* both + *γένος* kind, nature.] A synonym of LEUCITE, rejected by Dana.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 53 Now we see its [leucite's] place supplied by the word amphigene. 1868 DANA *Min.* 335 Haüy's name, Amphigene, is .. in allusion to the existence of cleavage in two directions (which is not a fact), and to his inference therefrom of 'two primitive forms' (which is only a notion of his); and it has therefore the best of claims for rejection. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 292 Leucite or Amphigene, frequent in the lavas of Somma.

Amphigenite, -yte (ămfi·dʒĕnəit). *Min.* [f. AMPHIGENE + -ITE.] Name sometimes given to a lava containing much 'amphigene' or leucite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 335 At Vesuvius [leucite] is thickly disseminated through the lava in grains, and the name *leucitophyr* and also *amphigenyte* has been given to such lavas.

Amphigenous (ămfi·dʒĕnəs), *a.* [f. AMPHIGEN + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the Amphigens; growing all round a central point.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 380 *Amphigenous*; growing all round an object. 1857 BERKELEY *Crypt. Bot.* § 392 Fructifying surface inferior or amphigenous.

2. *Chem.* Of the nature or class of an amphigen.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Amphide*, They are due to the composition of compounds produced by amphigenous bodies.

Amphigonic (æmfi,gɒ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *γονικός* parental, f. *γεν-*, *γον-* bear, produce. The Gr. would be *ἀμφίγονος*.] Of the nature of amphigony; bisexual.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 195 Sexual or amphigonic propagation .. is the usual method .. among all higher animals and plants.

Amphigonous (ămfi·gŏnəs). [f. Gr. **ἀμφίγονος* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Pertaining to both parents.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 210 Law of mixed or mutual (amphigonous) transmission.

Amphigony (ămfi·gŏni). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *-γονία*, f. *-γονος* producing, engendering.] A term for sexual reproduction.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 Those phenomena of Propagation .. seen universally in the higher plants and animals, the processes of Sexual propagation, or Amphigony. —The processes of Non-sexual Propagation, or Monogony, are much less generally known.

Amphigo·ric, *a.* [ad. Fr. *amphigourique*, f. *amphigouri* + -IC.] Of the nature of an amphigouri.

1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. III. 224 *Amphigoric*, a term applied to nonsense verses, a rigmarole, or, more literally, a *roundabout*, with semblable meaning enough to put one on finding it out.

‖ **Amphigouri, -gory** (æmfigū·ri, æmfi,gŏri). [mod.Fr.; orig. unknown. According to Litt. first used in 18th c.; referred by some to Gr. *ἀμφί* about + *γῦρος* circle, or *-ἀγορία* speech, cf. *allegory*, *category*.] A burlesque writing filled with nonsense; a composition without sense, as a Latin 'nonsense-verse.'

1809 *Q. Rev.* I. 50 The work must .. be considered as a kind of overgrown *amphigouri*, a heterogeneous combination of events. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 55 We do not like to confess we are beaten even by an *amphigouri* nonsense verse. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. III. 145 The remaining verses .. of the following amphigory.

Amphilogism (ămfi·lŏdʒiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφίλογ-os* + -ISM.] A circumlocution.

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Dec. 4/6 A youth this who .. when he is angry says, with no amphilogisms, 'I will shoot you.'

Amphilogite (ămfi·lŏdʒəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀμφίλογ-os* doubtful, disputed + -ITE.] A mineral of doubtful or disputed character, according to Dana, 'probably only a mica schist.'

†**Amphi·logy.** *Obs.*–° [ad. Gr. *ἀμφιλογία*, f. *ἀμφίλογ-os* uncertain, disputed, f. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *-λογ-os* -speaking.] 'Equivocation; ambiguity.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Amphilogy*, an ambiguity of speech.

Amphimacer (ămfi·măsəɪ). [ad. L. *amphimacrus*, a. Gr. *ἀμφίμακρος* long at both ends, *subst.* the foot so called; f. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *μακρός* long. Cf. Fr. *amphimacre*.] In Greek and Latin prosody, a foot consisting of a short between two long syllables, as *cārītās*. Sometimes applied in modern prosody to words like *multitude*, *runaway*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your *amphimacer* that is a long a short and a long ye haue these wordes and many moe [*excellĕnt*] [*īmĭnĕnt*]. 1807 COLERIDGE, Fīrst ănd lāst bēīng lōng, mīddlĕ shōrt, Amphĭmācer Strīkes hĭs thūndĕrīng hōofs lĭke ă prōud hīgh brĕd rācer. 1869 MAX MÜLLER *Rig Veda* I. 190 Who is meant by *asmân*, which is here used as an *amphimacer*?

‖ **Amphioxus** (æmfi,ɒ·ksŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* on both sides + *ὀξύς* sharp, *i.e.* sharpened or tapering at both ends.] A genus of fishes, consisting of a single species, called also the Lancelet, which is placed at the very bottom of the series, and has even been denied to be a vertebrate animal.

1836 YARRELL in *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 233/1 The Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 585 The most imperfectly formed of all Fish is, probably, the Amphioxus or Lancelet. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/2 We cannot regard Amphioxus as a fish.

Amphipneust (æ·mfi,pniūst). *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *-πνευστ-os* breathing, f. *πνέ(υ)-ειν* to breathe. *Pl.* -s, or collectively **amphipneusta**; first applied by Merrem 1790–1820.] An animal

that breathes both by lungs and by gills; a name given by some to the lowest order of the Amphibious animals, including the Proteus and Siren, which retain their gills all their lives.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 408/2 quoting J. A. Gray (1831) In the second section (*Amphipneusta*) are placed the *Protei*. 1847 in Craig.

Amphipod (æ·mfi|pɒd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Amphipoda.]

A. *sb.* An animal of the order *Amphipoda*.

1835 Kirby *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 41 Amphipods. Head distinct. Eyes sessile. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 755/2 In the Amphipods the want of resemblance between the different rings of the body becomes more remarkable.

B. *adj.* = Amphipodous.

1852 Dana *Crustac.* I. 11 The abdomen .. partakes of the Amphipod character. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 129 A very large amphipod crustacean.

‖ **Amphipoda** (æmfi·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* The sing. is supplied by Amphipod. [mod.L. *amphipoda* prop. adj. (sc. *animalia*); f. Gr. ἀμφί both + -ποδα (πούς) foot, -footed.] An order or sub-order of the sessile-eyed Crustacea, having feet of two kinds (in which they differ from the Isopoda), of which the common sand-hopper is an example.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 197/2 The *Edriophthalmia* contain three orders, the *Amphipoda*, etc. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 728 The first order of the Sessile-eyed Crustaceans is termed the Amphipoda.

Amphi·podan, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -an.] Of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian (and especially Amphipodan) than Podophthalmian.

Amphipodiform (æmfipɒ·difōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -(i)form.] Of the form of the *Amphipoda*; resembling the sand-hopper.

1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* III. xxix. 169 The jumping amphipodiform Crustacea.

Amphipodous (æmfi·pŏdəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*; having feet of two kinds.

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 234 The isopodous and amphipodous species. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 111 An amphipodous .. Crustacean.

Amphiprostyle (ămfi·prŏstəil). *Arch.* [a. Fr. *amphiprostyle*, ad. L. *amphiprostȳl-us*, a. Gr. ἀμφι-πρόστῡλ-os, f. ἀμφί on both sides + πρόστῡλος Prostyle.] 'A temple having a portico in the rear as well as the front, but without columns at the sides. This .. never exceeded the use of four columns in the front, and four in the rear.' Gwilt.

1706 Phillips, *Amphyprostylos* or *Amphyprostyle*, a kind of Temple of the Ancients, which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and as many in the Face behind. [So in Bailey, etc. *Amphip-*.] 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 288 Temples are divided into .. *prostyle*, with porticoes on the front, and *amphiprostyle*, at the two ends.

‖ **Amphisarca** (æmfi|sā·ɹka). *Bot.* [mod.L. f. Gr. ἀμφί about + σάρκα- flesh.] (See quot.)

1854 Balfour *Class-bk. Bot.* 1087 *Amphisarca*, an indehiscent multilocular fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Amphisarca*, a hard-rinded berry, or fruit succulent within and woody or crustaceous without, as a calibash.

‖ **Amphisbæna** (æmfisbī·na). Also 4–5 amphibena, 6 -bene. [L., a. Gr. ἀμφίσβαινα, f. ἀμφίς both ways + βαίν-ειν to go. Cf. Fr. *amphisbène*.]

1. A fabled serpent of the ancients, with a head at each end, and able to move in either direction: retained by the moderns as a poetical conception.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 758 Some serpentes hath two heedys as the adder Alphibena [*sic*]. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 63 The fielde is Sable, an Amphibene, heade to heade reflexed. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. i. (1677) 159 A corrupt Book is an Amphisbæna: A Serpent headed at either end: one bites him that reads, the other stings him that writes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 524 Complicated monsters head and taile, Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphisbæna dire. 1728 Pope *Dunciad* III. (1736) 201 *note*, Thus Amphisbæna (I have read) At either end assails; None knows which leads, or which is led, For both Heads are but Tails. 1788 Pasquin *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 49 Like the vile Amphisbæna, his verses assail, For none can discover their head from their tail. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. iv. 116 For heretic and traitor are all one: Two vipers of one breed—an amphisbæna, Each end a sting.

2. *Zool.* A worm-like genus of lizards found in America, having the two extremities so much alike that it is difficult to distinguish between the head and the tail.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 467/2 In the amphisbæna .. the upper jaw is fixed to the skull .. as in birds and mammals. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 501 The Amphisbæna bores in the soft earth like a worm, working its way with considerable despatch; and it lives principally on Ants .. and their larvæ.

Amphisbæ·nian, *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -ian.] Of or belonging to the amphisbæna.

1872 Mivart *Anat.* 190 Amphisbenian group of Reptiles.

Amphisbænic (æmfisbī·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of an amphisbæna.

1820 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* III. iv. 119 Yoked to it by an amphisbenic snake.

Amphisbænous (æmfisbī·nəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] 'Walking equally in opposite directions.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amphiscians (ămfi·ʃiănz), *sb. pl.* [f. med.L. *Amphiscii* (æmfi·ʃi|əi) more commonly used unchanged in Eng. (a. Gr. ἀμφίσκιοι, f. ἀμφί on both sides + σκία shadow) + -an.] A name given to inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows at one time of the year fall northward, at another southward.

1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* (1674) Introd. 20/1 *Amphiscii* .. so called, because their shadows are both ways. 1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* III, *Amphisceans*, people whose shadow is sometime to the North, and sometime to the South. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 259 Whether Periscians, Hetroscians, or Amphiscians. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Amphyscians* [ed. 1672 *Amphiskians*] such people as live under the burning zone, near the equinoctial line. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The *amphiscii* are called also *ascii*. 1788 Pasquin *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 145 The wandering Amphiscii, whose singular state, Made sceptics to question the wisdom of Fate.

Amphistome (æ·mfi|stōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *amphistoma*, f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + στόμα mouth.] A genus of minute parasitic worms, having mouth-like openings at both ends of the body.

1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 678/2 The worm .. appears to be an aberrant Amphistome furnished with a singular central disc.

Amphistomoid (ămfi·stŏmoid), *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -oid.] Like or akin to the Amphistomes.

1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 678/2 Doubts are thrown on its [the *Gastrodiscus*] amphistomoid affinities.

Amphistylic (æmfi|stəi·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + στῦλ-os pillar + -ic.] Having pillars or piers on both sides: applied to the skulls of certain sharks, having piers supporting both upper and lower mandibular arches.

1876 Huxley in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 41 A condition of the cranium which tends to connect the two by a middle form, which may be termed amphistylic. 1881 F. Balfour *Comp. Embryol.* II. 476 Skulls in which the mandibular arch has this double form of support have been called amphistylic.

Amphitheatral (æ·mfi|þī·ătrăl), *a.* [a. Fr. *amphithéatral*, ad. L. *amphitheātrāl-em*: see next, and -al.]

1. Of or belonging to an amphitheatre; performed in an amphitheatre.

1654 Gayton *Festiv. Notes* IV. i. 178 Those Amphitheatrall Butcheries.

2. Resembling the arrangement of the seats in an amphitheatre; rising all round.

1615 Sandys *Trav.* 278 (D.) Which .. erect A Round amphitheatral. 1812 Miss Plumtre *Lichtenst. S. Africa* II. 162 Vast masses of rock rise one above the other in an amphitheatral form. 1863 Bates *Nat. on Amazon* I. 2 The City of Pará .. affords no amphitheatral view from the river.

Amphitheatre, -ter (æ·mfi|þī·ătəɹ). [ad. L. *amphitheātrum*, a. Gr. ἀμφιθέᾱτρον, f. ἀμφί on both sides + θέᾱτρον Theatre. The 17–18th c. spelling *-theater* is common in U. S.; *-theatre* follows Fr.]

†1. *etymol.* A double theatre. *Obs.*

1615 Sandys *Trav.* 270 An Amphitheater consists of two ioyned Theaters, and is thereof so called. 1628 Donne *Serm.* cxxxiv. V. 396 An amphitheatre consists of two theatres. Our text hath two parts in which all Men may sit and see themselves acted. *a* 1631 — *Select.* (1840) 99 A tragedy in the amphitheatre, the double theatre, this world, and the next too. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 17 Amphitheatres, which had the form of two theatres united, were oval.

2. Hence (as the theatres of the ancients were semicircles or half-ovals): An oval or circular building, with seats rising behind and above each other, around a central open space or arena.

1546 Langley *Polyd. Verg.* III. ix. 75 b, An Amphitheatre which was a round scaffold full of benches of diuerse heightes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 Their theaters .. somptuously built with marble and square stone in forme all round .. were called Amphitheaters. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 70 The theaters being for stage-plays .. but the amphitheaters for fights of men with men, and of men with beasts. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxci/1 An Ancient Amphitheater, called the *Coliseo*. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* x. 160 The amphitheatre of Arles. 1883 Talmage in *Chr. Her.* 9 May 256/1 The students gathered in the amphitheatre to see a painful operation.

3. With reference to its ancient Greek and Roman uses: A place of public contest, an arena.

1640 Brome *Antipod.* I. v. 245 An Amphitheater Of exercise and pleasure. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 450 A listed Field .. An Amphitheatre more glorious far Than ancient Rome could boast. 1875 Helps *Ess., Aids to Contentm.* 9 Many unhappy persons seem to imagine that they are always in an amphitheatre, with the assembled world as spectators.

4. A semicircular rising gallery in a theatre, containing part of the seats for spectators.

1882 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 96/1 Evening dress is indispensable in every part except gallery and amphitheatre stalls. 1883 *St. James's G.* 11 Apr. 1/2 First circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; amphitheatre, 1*s.* 6*d.*; gallery, 1*s.*

†5. *fig.* Surrounding scene. *Obs.*

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* 1711. 3 Look how Prometheus .. wondred at this world's amphitheater. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 11 All the Wonders in this immense Amphitheatre that lies between the Poles of Heaven.

6. *transf.* A natural situation consisting of a level surrounded in whole or part by rising slopes.

1772 Pennant *Tours in Scotl.* (1774) 40 On every side mountains close the prospect, and form an amphitheatre almost matchless. 1812 Byron *Childe Har.* II. li, Nature's volcanic amphitheatre. 1849 W. Irving *Mahomed & Succ.* V. (1853) 19 Bounded by an amphi-theatre of hills.

7. *Gardening.* An arrangement of shrubs and trees rising behind each other like the seats of an amphitheatre, whether upon a natural slope or not.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amphitheatres* are also sometimes formed of slopes on the sides of hills.

Amphitheatred (æ·mfi|þī·ătəɹd). *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed2.] Formed into, or provided with, an amphitheatre.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 314 Those amphitheatred heights. 1859 Miss Muloch *Romantic T.* 22 Deep Vale, amphitheatred by forest and mountain.

Amphitheatric (æ·mfi|þi|æ·trik), *a.* [ad. L. *amphitheātric-us*, a. Gr. ἀμφιθεᾱτρικ-ός; see prec.]

1. Of or pertaining to an amphitheatre.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 392 Next in goodnesse to them was reputed the paper Amphitheatricke, which name was giuen vnto it of the place where it was made.

2. Rising all round like the rows of seats in an amphitheatre.

c 1811 Fuseli *Lect. Art* V. (1848) 464 The disposition is amphitheatric, the scenery a spacious hall. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xxxi. (1862) 317 The town and its amphitheatric hills.

Amphithea·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al1.]

1. Of or pertaining to an amphitheatre; performed in an amphitheatre.

1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 783 The amphitheatricall fights of the Romans. 1654 Gayton *Festiv. Notes* IV. xxi. (T.) Amphitheatrical gladiatures. 1752 Hume *Polit. Disc.* X. 165 Who can read the accounts of the amphitheatrical entertainments without horror? 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 470 Games of the circus or amphitheatrical shows.

2. Resembling an amphitheatre (in situation).

1724 De Foe, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) II. 292 It lies in a great Valley, surrounded with an amphitheatrical View of Hills. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 439 Valleys and great amphitheatrical depressions. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 74 Amphitheatrical ranges of wooden seats.

Amphithea·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] After the manner of the ascending rows of seats in an amphitheatre.

1716 *Town Talk* No. 4 (1790) 41 Seats for the audience amphitheatrically built. 1881 *Chr. Treas.* 434 Beyond the white walls of the Seraglio .. rise amphitheatrically .. the houses of Stamboul.

Amphithere (æ·mfi|þī·əɹ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. amphithērium (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. ἀμφί both, on both sides + θηρίον a beast; in reference to its disputed position in the animal series.] An extinct genus of small opossum-like quadrupeds, found in the Oolite.

1859 Owen *Classif. Mammalia* 55 The nearest living analogue to the amphitheres .. of our oolitic strata. 1864 — *Power of God* 50 The marsupial analogues of the amphitheria.

Amphi·toky. [f. Gr. ἀμφί both + -τόκ-os bringing forth + -y.] 'The production in Parthenogenesis of both male and female forms.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amphitropal (ămfi·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀμφί on both sides, about + -τρόπ-os turning + -al1. Cf. mod.Fr. *amphitrope*.] Of an embryo: So curved as to have both apex and radicle presented to the hilum.

1847 in Craig. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 64 *Portulaceæ* .. ovules 2 or more .. amphitropal, ascending.

Amphitropous (ămfi·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec.

1841 Lindley *Elem. Bot.* 55 When [the ovule is] attached by its middle, so that the foramen is at one end and the base at the other, it is *amphitropous*. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 47 *Frankeniaceæ* .. ovules .. amphitropous with the micropyle below.

†**Amphitype.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί both + τύπος a stamp.] A photographic process, producing both negative and positive portraits at once.

1844 Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 64 Sir John Herschel, at the meeting of the British Association at York .. says .. 'I have designated the process thus generally sketched out, by the term "Amphitype"; a name suggested by Mr. Talbot.'

‖ **Amphitryon** (ămfi·triən). [From the comedy of Molière, in which Amphitryon (foster-father of Hercules) gives a great dinner.] A host, an entertainer to dinner.

[Molière *Amphitryon* III. v, Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne.] 1862 Aidé *Carr of Carlyon* I. 113 He excused himself, when .. asked .. to dinner; and .. the would-be Amphitryon had pride enough not to renew the invitation. 1878 Lady Herbert *Hübner's Round the World* II. ii. 521 My noble amphitryon made me sit down.

Amphivorous (ămfi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀμφί both + L. *-vorus* devouring, eating; cf. *omnivorous*.] Eating both animal and vegetable food; omnivorous.

a 1870 Mapother *Anim. Phys.* 6 Animals, according to their food, may be divided into herbivorous, like the cow; carnivorous, like the lion; and amphivorous, like man.

Amphodarch (æ·mfŏdāɹk). *Gr. Ant.* [ad. Gr. ἀμφοδάρχ-ης, f. ἄμφοδον a quarter of a town, *orig.* a block of houses surrounded by streets + -αρχης ruler.] One exercising authority over a quarter of a town.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 502 The new town [Jerusalem] was divided [by Hadrian] into seven quarters, each directed by an amphodarch.

Amphodelite (ămfɒ·dʻləit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *amphodelit* (1832), formed, according to Dana, on Gr. ἀμφί on both sides + ὀδελ-ός = ὀβελ-ός a spit + -ite.] A variety of Anorthite found in Finland.

1868 Dana *Min.* 338.

‖ **Amphora** (æ·mfŏră). Pl. -æ. [L., ad. Gr. ἀμφορεύς, shortened from ἀμφιφορεύς, f. ἀμφί on both

sides + *φορεύς* bearer, f. *φέρ-ειν* to bear, descriptive of its two handles.]

1. *Cl. Antiq.* A two-handled vessel, of various shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, oil, etc.

c 1465 *Bk. Quintess.* 5 Putte it into a glas clepid amphora, with a long necke. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 35 The amphoræ or two-handled vases in the collections of the Museum. 1879 J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 24 Amphoræ—the Greek two-handled, oval-bodied vases with pointed base, which have been found wherever Greek commerce extended.

2. A liquid measure, containing, with the Greeks, about 9 gallons; with the Romans, containing 6 gals. 7 pts., and also called quadrantal.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 54 A horn brought out of India to Ptolemy the second, which received three Amphoraes of water. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Attic Amphora was one third part bigger than the Italic. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 5 *Amphoralis*, containing an amphora or rundlet.

3. *Bot.* Sometimes applied to the lower or permanent part of the capsule called pyxidium, which remains attached to the flower stalk in the form of an urn, as in *Hyoscyamus*.

1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 184 *Amphora*, the lower valve [of the pyxis] attached to the peduncle. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Amphora* .. the lower part of a pyxis.

†Amphore. *Obs.* Also 4 amfore, amfer. [a. Fr. *amphore*, ad. L. AMPHORA, now in Eng. use.]

1. = AMPHORA 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* v. 6 This is an amfer, *or a vessel that sum men clepen a tankard.* 1388 — 1 *Sam.* i. 24 An amfore, *ether a pot* of wyn.

2. = AMPHORA 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 2 There weren spendid in it by alle days .. fourty sheep, and of wijn sixe amphoris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 405 The same Vine yeeldeth one yeare with another a dozen Amphores of good new wine yearely. *Ibid.* 259 To euery Amphore, (*i.* which containeth about eight wine gallons) they put one hundred pound and a halfe.

Amphoral (æ·mfŏrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *amphorāl-is*, f. *amphora*: see -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amphoral*, containing or pertaining to *amphora*. 1874 VIZETELLY *Rep. Wines at Vien. Exhib.* IV. 134 The amphoral shaped jars, in which it is the custom to keep the wine.

Amphoric (ămfo·rik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *amphoric-us*, f. *amphora*: see -IC. Cf. mod.Fr. *amphorique*.]

1. Of the character of an amphora. *rare*—°.

2. *Med.* Like the sound produced by blowing or speaking into an amphora, or other large vessel with small mouth, as in *amphoric resonance, cough, echo, voice*, etc.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 236 The Metallic tinkling, of which the Amphoric resonance is a modification. 1849 O. W. HOLMES *Stethoscope Song* in *Poems* 274 Five doctors took their turn to hear; 'Amphoric buzzing,' said all the five. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 385 The percussion-note is .. of tubular or even amphoric quality.

Amphoricity (æmfŏri·sĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being amphoric; the condition in which an amphoric resonance is heard.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amphoteric (æmfote·rik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ἀμφότερ-ος* both, compar. of *ἀμφώ* + -IC.] Partaking of both characters; neutral, neither acid nor alkaline.

1849 in SMART. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ample, obs. form of AMPUL.

Ample (æ·mp'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *ample*:—L. *ampl-us* large, capacious, abundant. Compared *ampler, -st*, also with *more, most*.]

1. Extending far and wide; broad, wide, spacious. (Now always *eulogistic*: Abundantly, excellently wide.) a. of large superficial dimensions.

1548 HALL *Hen. VIII*, an. 31 (R.) All busshes and fyrres cutte downe, and a large and ample waye made. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 82 This ample third of our faire Kingdome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 258 And gazed a while the ample sky. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* xiii, But knowledge to their eyes her ample page .. did ne'er unroll. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, II. II. 111 The order acquired ample possessions in every catholic country. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xv, And ampler canvass woos the wind from high. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* 179 The depths of some ample and ancient forest.

b. of the wide range of an action.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. the Gt.* 214 To gyue hym bataylle more ample & large. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 226 There wee'l sit, Ruling in large and ample Emperie. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. vii, This ample right o'er tower and land Were safe in Ronald's faithful hand. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xi. (1871) 53 At one ample swoop.

2. Of large capacity or volume, roomy, capacious; copious.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 49 All the people in that ample hous. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 14 Now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheek. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 10 To Agamemnon's ample tent repair. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 192 Where Minho rolled its ampler stream. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 13 All assembled in the ample kitchen. 1857 H. REED *Brit. Poets* V. 170 A high patriotic fervour kindling and filling each true and ample heart.

3. Of things immaterial: Large in extent or amount, extensive, abundant, excellent.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 42 Ther is ynough here of tofore made ample mencion. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* in *Compl. Scotl.* 196 The ambassadours .. vpon pretence to send for a more ample and large commission .. obteined a delay. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 415 He has his health, and ampler strength, indeede, Then most haue of his age. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 16 A very ample and very pleasing subject for history. 1850 LONGF. *Sonnet*, Leaving us heirs to amplest heritages Of all the best thoughts of the greatest sages. 1858 NEALE *Bern. de Morlaix* 20 The fouler was the error, The sadder was the fall, The ampler are the praises Of Him Who pardoned all.

4. *esp.* Large enough to satisfy all demands, abundant, full, complete.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxi. 10 A type of that Church which is one, ample, or Catholike. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 15 Doth give most ample and full satisfaction. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, I .. groan'd for an occasion Of ample vengeance. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 208 Ample justice has been done. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* vi. 66 The ample provision of meat, bread and vegetables he had stored at hand. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* (1851) I. 17 Ample apologies indeed for 15 years of persecution. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 43 Ample securities had been provided against despotism.

b. *Hence*, Liberal, unsparing, unstinted.

1536 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* I. 33 He .. giveth unto us in most ample wise his benediction. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 45 A man, Whom this beneath world doth embrace and hugge With amplest entertainment. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn 'To Thee, O Lord,'* iv, With ample Blessings still reward The labour of your Love. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 48 Till He with ampler grace their youthful hearts endow.

5. Of a writing or speech: Treating of matters at full length; copious.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* i. 5 A most ample and grave commendation of Christ first from his offices. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 147 Am I thus ample to thy Booke, and Fame? 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 67 An ampler description, to satisfie .. the curiosity of the Reader. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 39 The Governor gave me an ample letter. 1807 CRABBE *Newsp.* 316 That ample list the Tyburn herald gives. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 179 The subject .. well deserves more ample treatment.

†**6.** quasi-*adv. Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xiv. 116 Send ane of thy maist familiaris, to communicat mair ample of this byssynes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 136 You see, my Lord, how ample y' are belou'd.

7. *Comb.* in synthetic adjs., as *ample-eyed*, etc.

1624 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* (1858) 52 Apollo's ample-foreheaded herd. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 711 Him answered then the goddess ample-eyed.

†A·mple, amply, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *ampli-er, ample-er*, ad. L. *ampliā-re* to make ample.] = AMPLIATE, AMPLIFY.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. vi. (1859) 77 An huge assemble .. ben comen .. for to amplye this feste with ioye. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* IV. (1822) 312 Thare power is ekit and amplit ilk day mair and mair.

†Ample·ct, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *amplect-i* to embrace, clasp, f. *amb-* about + *plect-ĕre* to plait, twine.] To embrace, clasp; = AMPLEX.

1525 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 417 If this matier .. shuld not be duely amplected, embraced and folowed. 1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* (1843) 66 With how valiant courage should we amplect and embrace virtue! 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 401 To bestride the limb to be amputated; and to amplect the member. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 And with many involutions amplect them like Briony.

A·mpleness. *arch.* [f. AMPLE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Of extension in space: Largeness, breadth, extent.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 150/1 To defend and conserue fullie and wholie in all amplenesse .. all the lands. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 36 The Protestants in strength and amplenesse of Territorie much exceed the Papists. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 16 The Sea .. for the ampleness and extreme distance thereof from the Land was not possible to bee governed. *Mod.* A skirt of greater ampleness.

2. Of things immaterial: Extent, greatness, magnitude, grandeur.

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 13 A Science of such dignitie and amplenes. 1692 SOUTH *Serm. to Mayor & Ald.* Pref. (1697) I. 43 The Ampleness of the Body you represent. 1762 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Linnæus' Oration* in *Misc. Tracts* 4 Whether i consider the ampleness of the place, or the dignity of the audience.

3. Sufficiency for its purpose, completeness, fullness.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 87 The greatnesse and amplenesse of the worke. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 72 The largenesse and amplenesse of the word of God extending and stretching it selfe to all the spirituall occasions of all God's people. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Apr., The ampleness of his revenge. *Mod.* The ampleness of the apology.

4. Copiousness, fullness, diffuseness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 429 The ampleness of his diction oftener results from throng of thought than plenty of words.

†Ample·x, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *amplex-* ppl. stem of *amplect-i*: see AMPLECT.] To embrace; = AMPLECT.

1543 T. BASIL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. I. 383 How many amplexed Christ for their sufficient Mediator and Advocate? 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* (1843) 141 The truth of God's wisdom .. is ever amplexed and received joyfully. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 Branches, which climbe up the adjoyning bushes, amplexing and implicating them.

Amplexatile (æmple·ksătil), *a. Bot.* [a. mod. Fr. *amplexatile*, f. L. *amplexāt-*: see next, and cf. *versatile*.] An epithet applied by L. C. Richard to a radicle that envelops the embryo.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amplexation (æmplĕksē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *amplexāt-* ppl. stem of *amplexā-ri* to embrace, as if ad. L. **amplexātiōn-em*.]

†**1.** Embracing. *Obs.*

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xxxiii. (1833) 517 An humble amplexation of those sacred feet.

2. *Surg.* 'A method of treating fracture of the clavicle.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amplexicaudate (ămple·ksi,kɔ̄·de·ĭt), *a. Ent.* [mod. f. L. *amplex-us* embrace + *cauda* tail + -ATE.] Having the tail entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane. (Said of certain insects.)

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amplexicaul (ămple·ksikɔ̄l), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *amplexicaul-is* (Linn.), f. *amplex-us* embrace, embracing + *caulis* stem.] Embracing or clasping the stem; said of sessile leaves, the hollow base of which clasps the stem.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 187 *Amplexicaul*, embracing the stalk. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 284 The Screwpine Tribe .. Leaves imbricated, in three rows .. amplexicaul. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 203 Amplexicaule, stem-clasping, as in many umbelliferous plants. 1881 *Gard. Chr.* No. 413. 685 Leaves tapering at the base into a short broad amplexicaul stalk.

Amplexicauline (ămple·ksi,kɔ̄·lən), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec.; assimilated in form to CAULINE.] = prec.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amplexifoliate*, having amplexicauline leaves.

Amplexifoliate (ămple·ksi,fō·li,ĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *amplexifolius* (f. *amplex-us* embracing + *folium* leaf) after L. *foliāt-us*, leaved.] Having leaves which clasp the stem.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Ample·xion. *Obs.* [a. ?Fr. *amplexion*, n. of action f. L. *amplex-* (see AMPLECT), as if ad. L. **amplexiōn-em*.] Embracing.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 The amplexions .. of her husbond.

†A·mpliate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ampliāt-* ppl. stem of *ampliā-re* to widen, f. *ampl-us* AMPLE. Preceded in use by AMPLE *v.* from Fr.] To enlarge, extend, increase in size, amount, or dignity; to amplify.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 148 Kyng Marius .. ampliat and walled strongly Chestre cite. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr.* (1551) I. 206 Others would ampliate and enriche theyr natiue language with moe vocables. 1643 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 57 The Bishops power came afterwards to be ampliated. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XI. 385 To ampliate and open the passages of the Messentery. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. xiv. 341 So ampliating the Serene Day preceding by an Illustrious Close.

A·mpliate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *ampliāt-us*: see prec.] 'Enlarged or dilated.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

†A·mpliated, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. AMPLIATE *v.* + -ED.] Enlarged, amplified.

1553-87 FOX *A. & M.* 1173 (R.) Confessions, cases reserued, restricted or ampliated for our gaine. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 92 In ways of ampliated communion, and Catholike correspondencies .. by Synods and General Councils.

†A·mpliating, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec + -ING[1].] Enlarging, amplifying.

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 2 Almost fatigate with the longe studie about the correctyng and ampliatyng of my Dictionarie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 695 That besides this Power of Compounding things together, the .. Soul hath also another Ampliating, or Increasing and Improving Power.

Ampliation (æmpli,ē·ɪ·ʃən). *arch.* Also 6 -iacion, -yacion. [a. Fr. *ampliation*, ad. L. *ampliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ampliā-re*: see AMPLIATE *v.*]

1. Enlarging, extending; amplification.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. xi, Wyth amplyacion more connyng to get, By the laboure of inventyfe busynes. 1630 LORD *Banians* 86 Meditating unjust ampliations of government. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 19 (1682) 33 The due spreading and ampliation of a Tree or other Plant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 157 Odious Matters admit not of an Ampliation, but ought to be .. interpreted in the mildest sense. *a* 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. App. 273 This quantity [Extension] alone admits of ampliation or restriction.

2. That which is added in the process of enlarging; an enlargement or extension.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 191 b, Which conclusion is accompanied with no smal traine of ampliations & limitations. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 71 A long compasse of a sentence .. with I know not how many ampliations and alternatiues. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. (1682) 29 The Skin of the Leaf, is only the ampliation of that of the Branch.

3. *Law.* Deferring of judgement till a case has been more fully examined.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ampliation*, a deferring or prolonging of Judgment or Trial, till the Cause be better certified. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 244 Which delay of the cause was called ampliation. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxvii, [The Judges of the Areopagus] signifying .. by *A.* Ampliation or a Demur, when the Case was not sufficiently examined. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Ampliation* .. in law a referring of judgment, till the cause is further examined.

Ampliative (æ·mpliĕtiv), *a. Logic.* [f. L. *ampliāt-* (see AMPLIATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Having the function of enlarging or extending a simple conception, or adding to what is already known.

1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 81. (1860) 142 Judgments which attribute to the subject something not directly implied in it, have been called ampliative, because they enlarge or increase our knowledge. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* 273 Philosophy .. is a transition from absolute ignorance to science, and its procedure is therefore ampliative.

†A·mplicative, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. med.L. *amplicāt-* ppl. stem of *amplicā-re* = *ampliā-re* + -IVE.] Characterized by increase or extension.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* V. iv. 271 The rootes and groundes whereupon amplicative perswæsions must be built.

† **A·mplificate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *amplificāt-* ppl. stem of *amplificā-re*: see AMPLIFY.] 'To amplify, augment, or enlarge.' Bailey 1731; J. etc.

Amplification (æ·mplifikē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 6 -cion. [ad. L. *amplificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *amplificā-re*: see AMPLIFY and -TION.] The action of amplifying, extending or enlarging.

1. Of things material: Enlargement. Also *concr.* that which is added, or causes enlargement.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VI. iii. 116 b, The preseruacion and amplificacion of fruictes, ordeyned for y^e^ sustenaunce of man. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 560 This amplification or inlargement hapneth because al the spirits doe assemble themselues vnto the eye which is open. 1705 *Col. Records Penn.* II. 218 Allowing one penny per line for Emplyfications. 1763 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* (T.) This amplification of the visible figure of a known object. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 247 The reprinting and amplification of the 'Catechism on the Corn Laws.'

2. Of things immaterial: Augmentation in extent, importance, significance, etc. Also *concr.* an enlarged or extended representation.

1569 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. liii. 567 That his studies and labours .. might be .. to the glory of God, and the amplification of the whole University. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, A more full Amplification of his enormous Pride. 1687 *Assur. Abby Lands* 133 The Pope sent an Amplification of His Powers. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* vii. 282 To regard the dual as an amplification of the plural forms.

3. *esp.* Of words and phrases: Extension of meaning. *Amplification of the Predicate*, in Grammar, =extension or enlargement of the predicate.

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* (1869) 105 Those rules of restrictions, amplifications and suppositions, verye wittelye inuented in the small Logicalles. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 195 This saying [in this generation] .. is added for Amplification. 1656 HARDY *Serm.* 1 *John* (1865) xxx. 185/2 An amplification of the proposition. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* xvi. 1. I. 217 The intercession recorded in John xvii is but an amplification of this cry.

4. *Rhet.* The extension of simple statement by all such devices as tend to increase its rhetorical effect, or to add importance to the things stated; making the most of a thought or circumstance.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 No one [figure] so muche helpeth forwarde an Oracion, and beautifieth the same with suche delitefull ornamentes as dooeth amplificacion. 1651 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 438 An orator in praising, must also use the forms of amplification. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 89 Amplification .. is the spinning-wheel of the *bathos*, which draws out and spreads it into the finest thread. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 191 Modern writers .. have expatiated with disproportionate amplification upon the corruptions.

5. The particulars by which a statement is amplified or an account exaggerated; the amplified or exaggerated statement itself.

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* 104 (R.) By sutche amplifications and outrage in speache, it would appeare, Christe were Peters vicare. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 2 No amplification at all, but a positiue and measured truth. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 65 The essay [on Man] abounded in splendid amplifications. 1841 T. TROLLOPE *West. France* II. xxxiv. 166 To exercise the novices .. in writing amplifications on the lives of the saints. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* i. 6 The story is given with amplifications by Plutarch.

† **A·mplificator.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *amplificātor*, n. of agent f. *amplificā-re*: see AMPLIFY and -TOR.] One who amplifies or enlarges.

1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* 190 These (oftentimes as Tedious as Servile) Amplificators, with all their Empty Multiplicity of Fine words.

Amplificatory (æ·mplifikē·ɪ·təri), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *amplificātōr* (see prec.) + -Y.] Of the nature of enlargement or extension.

1849 CURETON *Corp. Ignat.* 316 The former [additions] are principally illustrative or amplificatory.

Amplified (æ·mplifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. AMPLIFY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Enlarged, extended, augmented, in space, capacity, fullness of particulars, dignity, etc.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* 159 The poynts of Huswifery .. newly corrected and amplified. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 393 The 'Kiss of Peace,' bears the following amplified title—'or, England and Rome at one on the Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist.'

2. Enlarged in representation, exaggerated.

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 369 Words uttered by Hyperbole, amplified words, *Verba superlata*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 16, I haue beene The booke of his good Acts, whence men haue read His Fame vnparalell'd, happely amplified. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 56 This hint, a little amplified, saved us from the usual exactions.

Amplifier (æ·mplifəi¸əɹ). [f. next + -ER[1].] One who amplifies or enlarges.

1. One who enlarges, who adds to the extent, capacity, or dignity of anything. *arch.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 3 Y^t^ great cytie Rome, wherof they were the fyrst amplyfyers. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 536 The Queen was always both a Favourer and an Amplifier of Essex his Honour.

2. One who enlarges or expands a statement or narrative; *also*, an exaggerator.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 121 Dorilaus could need no amplifiers mouth for the highest point of prayse. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 89 There are amplifiers, who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio. 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 28 All the reasonings .. of the amplifiers.

3. A lens which enlarges the field of vision.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 419 An achromatic concave amplifier.

Amplify (æ·mplifəi), *v.* [a. Fr. *amplifie-r*, f. L. *amplificā-re* to enlarge (cf. *amplific-us*), f. *ampl-us* large + *fic-* = *fac-* make: see -FY.] *gen.* To make large; in space, amount, capacity, importance, or representation.

† **1.** To enlarge or extend in space or capacity. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 111 Aelya .. whom he amplifiede with more circuite of walles. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 379 Having amplified the buildings. 1636 DACRES *Machiavel's Disc.* I. Table, Republiques have taken three particular courses to amplify and inlarge their states.

† **2.** To augment in volume or amount. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 984 A continual reading of all sorts of good Authors .. to amplifie his collections. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 140 All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad do Amplify the sound at the Coming out.

† **3.** To increase or augment (a number). *Obs. rare.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 27, I amplifie 46226 the Sine thereof by the whole Sine.

† **4.** *intr.* (*refl.*) To become larger. *Obs. rare.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xxxiii. 186 Strait was the way at first .. But further in did further amplifie.

5. To extend or increase (anything immaterial) in amount, importance, dignity, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Phil.* i. 11 In amplyfyinge of good dedes, the rewarde of immortalitie is amplyfyed also. 1590 MARLOWE *Edward II.* v. ii. 267 Let no man comfort him .. But amplify his grief with bitter words. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* CXIX. Wks. 1872 VIII. 9 This wisdom is amplified, by comparing it with the wisdom of others. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* iii. 329 The house discovered .. a desire to amplify their jurisdiction. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Log.* iii. (1866) I. 44 Logic cannot extend, cannot amplify, a science by the discovery of new facts.

6. To enlarge (a story or statement) by telling it more diffusely or fully, or by adding fresh details, illustrations, or reflections; to expand; make much of.

a 1400 *Chester Plays* Proem. 4 And you, worthy marchantes .. Amplifye the storie of those wise Kinges three. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 3 To amplifie the same by some of those manifest experiments. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 34 You know .. how he amplifies every point, and sets it out with all the circumstances. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Amplification*, Instead of saying merely, that Turnus died, he amplifies his death. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* li. 602 A parable, which I amplify, for its clearer understanding.

7. *intr.* To make additional remarks; to speak largely in many words; to lay oneself out in diffusion; to enlarge, expatiate, or dilate. **a.** *simply.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 12 He tooke his Bible in his hand, whereupon leaning his arme, he amplified thus. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 192 In his discourses .. he would amplifie so much, he would often lose his way. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 35 Where he is too brief and concise, amplify a little. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. vi, When I wished to amplify, I have done so by notes.

b. with *on, upon. arch.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* xi. (1733) 412 While he was amplifying upon the Story of his good Fortunes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 185, I .. am the less solicitous .. to amplify upon the contents of either. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd., Not even that clown could amplify, On this trite text, so long as I.

8. To enlarge (a thing) in representation; to magnify, exaggerate, make too much of.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 23 The Prophet .. doth amplifie y^e^ madnesse of them. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 9 Thus odiously to amplifie and paint foorth their discredite. 1619 *Let.* in *Engl. & Germ.* (Camd. Soc.) I, The amplifying of the number of the horsemen slayne. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 46 The descriptions are neither heightened by fancy, nor amplified by invention.

Amplifying (æ·mplifəi¸iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of enlarging, extending, increasing, exaggerating, etc. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 7 To the encrease and amplifying of his honour. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 89 Much amplifying of small offences. 1619 [See AMPLIFY 8.] 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 6, 152 The excellency of Christ's humane nature: in amplifying whereof, he continueth to the end of this chapter. 1765 R. LOWTH *Let. Warburton* 86 He sets out with a formed design of amplifying his subject.

Amplifying (æ·mplifəi¸iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Enlarging, magnifying.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 An amplifying lens .. by which the field of view is enlarged.

Amplitude (æ·mplitiud). [a. Fr. *amplitude*, ad. L. *amplitūdo, -inem*, breadth, f. *ampl-us*: see AMPLE and -TUDE.] The quality of being ample.

1. Extension in space, extent, largeness; *chiefly*, width, breadth.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 81 It cuts out an Island of some amplitude. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. (1682) 9 Growing to a three-four-five-fold amplitude above their primitive size. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xv. (1865) 121 An amplitude of form and stature, answering to her mind. 1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* (1835) I. v. 208 Throughout the amplitudes of savage and solitary nature.

2. Of things immaterial: Width, breadth, fullness; copiousness, abundance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 2 (1873) 76 All works are overcommen by amplitude of reward .. and by the conjunction of labours. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 248 The amplitude of that Jurisdiction to which they belong. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1879) 412 It is in those things .. that the amplitude of the Divine benignity is perceived. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* viii. 138 The blue of day shall image for us the amplitude of the divine charity. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 813/2 [He] arrays all the facts before the reader in their original amplitude.

3. Of mental capacity: Breadth, wide range.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Az for the Amplitude of his Lordship's mynde. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Select Disc.* IX. iii. (1821) 423 Religion .. does work the soul into a true and divine amplitude. 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 139 The amplitude of a generous heart. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* X. 110 Endowed With sapience so profound .. That with a ken of such wide amplitude No second hath arisen. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* I. 52 His mind is .. distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp.

4. Excellence, dignity, grandeur, splendour.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 2 3our honorabil amplitude of verteouse dignite incressis daly. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 10 This was conceived to conduce to the state and amplitude of their Empire. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 180 To the greater amplitude and glory of God. 1834 FOSTER *Pop. Ignor.* 456 Religion, believed and felt, is the amplitude of our moral and intellectual nature.

5. *Astr.* The space by which a celestial body rises wide of due east, or sets wide of due west; its angular distance at rising or setting from the eastern or western point of the horizon.

When reckoned from the eastern and western points as shown by the compass, the *Amplitude* is *Magnetic.*

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XV. 83 To obserue the .. Amplitude. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v., The Amplitude of the Sun and Stars is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the true East and West Point of it, and the Center of the Sun, Moon, or any Star, at its Rising or Setting. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 531 Taking the Suns Amplitude mornings and evenings. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 107 To day found the variation of the compass, by the medium of several amplitudes taken ashore. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* III. xiii. 256/2 Amplitude .. differs from the azimuth merely in being counted from the east and west points, instead of from north and south.

6. Extent of motion in space.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 3 The great sweeps made by the stems of twining plants .. result from a mere increase in the amplitude of the ordinary movement of circumnutation.

Hence **a.** in *Gunnery*, The range of a projectile.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Amplitude* of the range of a projectile denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

b. *esp.* in *Physics. Amplitude of a vibration*: the distance which an individual particle moves from side to side in performing a complete vibration.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnetism* 222 The diurnal oscillations have a small amplitude between the tropics. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 220 The intensity of the light depends on the distance to which the ether particles move to and fro. This distance is called the amplitude of the vibration. The intensity of light is proportional to the square of the amplitude. 1876 BLASERNA *Sound* iii. 48 The loudness of a sound is represented by the amplitude of the vibrations causing it.

† **Ampli·vagant,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ampl-us* (see AMPLE) + *vagānt-em* pr. pple. of *vagāre* to roam.] 'That stretcheth far, or hath a large scope.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Ampli·vagous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + *-vag-us* roaming + -OUS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY.

Amply (æ·mpli), *adv.* [f. AMPLE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an ample manner.

1. Widely, broadly, extensively.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 279 Before whom, amply-pac'd, March'd Hector. 1755 *Songs & P. on Costume* (1849) 237 Let it keep her bosom warm, Amply stretched from arm to arm. 1859 CAPERN *Bal. & Songs* 71 A shady bonnet, Plaited, brown, and amply broad.

2. Of things immaterial: To a great extent, in large amount, largely.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. Ded. 4 The same promesse was more amply renued to Abraham. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 203 His merit, As amply titled as Achilles is. *c* 1744 *Parl. Bill* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 324 [He] shall .. enjoy, all the .. privileges .. as largely, fully, and amply .. as any other member. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) I. xxxvi. 382 To indulge our own curiosity very amply.

3. *esp.* With sufficient fullness to satisfy all demands; fully, abundantly.

1586 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 219 III. 5 Naw hath amply confessed. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 259 Amplywise Athenia. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. 223 Whom, God willing .. I will see amply satisfied. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 162 ₱ 8 He .. saw his care amply recompensed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 227 The food taken from the enemy would be amply sufficient. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x. 161 The prophecy was amply fulfilled.

b. *Hence,* Liberally, without stint.

1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* I. II. i. 289 Priam .. Could not afford Her god-head more applause, Then amply wee bestow on Helena. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 362 So amply, and with hands so liberal, Thou hast provided all things. 1714 *Spect.* No. 624 ₱ 2 A Course of Virtue will in the End be rewarded the most amply. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxx. 319 He amply rewarded the faithful men who had aided him.

4. With fullness of expression, copiously; at large.

1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* IV. xlvi. 372 As I have elsewhere more amply expressed. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxiii. 234 The Prophet Ezekiel speaks also very amply of the power of the Tyrians. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 7 (1834) I. 23 Amply commented upon in Parliament. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 474 That such is the case .. has been amply shown in other parts of this work.

Ampte, amte, obs. forms of ANT.

Amptman: see AMTMAN.

Ampul (æ·mpŭl). *arch.* Forms: 3 ampuile, 3–6 ampulle, 4-olie, -olle, 5 ampole, -ull, 5–6 ample, 6 ampell, -ul, 7–8 ampoule, -oulle, (9 ampul). [a. OFr. *ampole, ampoule*:—L. *ampulla* (see next word), now commonly used instead; *ampul* having been obs. since the Reformation, exc. as Fr., or as an ecclesiastical revival.]

†**1.** A small bottle or flask; a phial. *Obs.* in general sense.

1205 LAY. 14993 Þa ampulle heo ut droh. *Ibid.* 19770 Six ampullen [1250 ampulles] fulle. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 226 Þe tale of his ampuiles. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 148 Boystes on himsele he bare, And ampolies, als leche ware. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vj, An ample or a boxe with oynementis in his lyft hand . . and by the ampole ben signefyed the makers of pygmentaries.

2. *esp.* A vessel for holding consecrated oil, or for other sacred uses. (In this sense *ampulla* is now commonly used.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 11 An hundred of ampolles on his hat seeten. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 111/3 Thenne a doue descended fro heuen whyche brought the crysme in an ampull. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cclxix. 606 He was sacred and anoynted, by tharchbysshop of Reynes, with the holy ampell. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 195 An Ampul of chrystal . . containing a Toe of St. Mary Magdalene. [1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 108 The Monkes shew'd us the Holy *Ampoule*. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 643 The vial or *ampoulle* kept at Reims. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 394 *Ampuls*, standing transparent vials mounted in metals.]

‖ **Ampu·lla.** *Pl.* -æ. [L. *ampulla* a small nearly globular flask or bottle, with two handles; of doubtful derivation; according to some f. *amb-* about, or both + *olla* pot; according to others, a modified dim. of *amphora* quasi *ampholla*. Preceded in use by the adapted form AMPUL.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The ancient vessel mentioned above.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 933 Ampulla is a lytyll mesure of lycoure and hath that name as it were Amplabulla, a large bulle, and is lyke in roundnesse to bolk that comyth of the fome of water by entrynge of wynde. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 318 The ampulla, a kind of jug, was used for bringing wine to table.

2. = AMPUL 2.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. XX. 121/1 The Ampulla or Eaglet of Gold, contained the holy oil. 1838 *Coron. Serv.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit. Eccl. Ang.* III. 108 The Dean of Westminster taking the Ampulla and spoon from off the Altar, holdeth them ready, pouring some of the Holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointeth the Queen in the Form of a Cross. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* ii. 92 Busby carried the ampulla.

3. *Biol.* Any vessel shaped like the ancient ampulla; the dilated end of any vessel, canal, or duct in an animal; the spongiole of a root in plants.

1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 49 *Ampullæ*, Hollow globular bodies found in the roots of some water-plants. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 Each semi-circular canal of the osseous labyrinth of the ear is dilated . . into an *ampulla* of more than twice the diameter of the tube. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* iii. 73 These enlarged spaces are known as the ampullæ of the canals.

Ampullaceous (æmpŭlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ampullāce-us* (f. *ampulla*) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS. Cf. mod. Fr. *ampullacé*.] Having the form or character of an ampulla; bottle-shaped, inflated, swelling.

1776 M. DA COSTA *Conchol.* 81 (JOD.) Ampullaceous, or bellied. 1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) I. 98 It wounds us with . . a simple incurved mucro terminating an ampullaceous joint. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 395 *Ampullaceous*, in the form of a bladder or short flask.

Ampullar (æ·mpŭlăɪ), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ampullār-is*: see AMPULLA and -AR. (The L. was *ampullāri-us*, of which the Eng. ad. is AMPULLARY.) Cf. Fr. *ampullaire*.] = AMPULLARY.

1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 Its ampullar extremity is close to that of the superior vertical canal. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 129 Each of the canals has a dilated portion, its ampullar enlargement.

Ampullary (æ·mpŭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *ampullāri-us*: see AMPULLA and -ARY.] Of the form or character of an ampulla.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 531/1 There are thus three ampullary dilatations.

Ampullate (æ·mpŭleɪt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *ampullāt-us*: see AMPULLA and -ATE.] Furnished with or shaped like an ampulla; inflated, bellied.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 381 These glands are . . aciniform, ampullate, aggregate, tubuliform, and tuberous.

A·mpullated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 82 The ampullated extremity of each canal.

Ampulliform (ămpʊ·lifōɪm), *a.* [f. AMPULLA + -FORM.] Flask-shaped, bulging, dilated.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 51 *Silene conica* . . calyx ½ in., ampulliform. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 117 The ampulliform ends of the semi-circular canals. 1881 BAKER in *Jrnl. Lin. S.* XVIII. 273 Capsule ampullæform, glabrous.

Ampullosity (æmpŭlɒ·sĭti). *rare*—[1]. [f. med. L. *ampullōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] Swollen or pretentious inanity; turgidity of language, bombast.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. XII. 643 Didst ever touch such ampollosity [*after Ital.*] As the man's own bubble?

†**A·mpullous,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *ampullōs-us* turgid, inflated, f. *ampulla* a flask, *also* turgid talk. Cf. It. *ampolloso*, in Florio 1598.] Boastful, vainglorious; inflated, or turgid in language.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 42 That same ampullous and scenical pomp, with empty furniture of phrase. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ampullous*, pertaining to, or empty as a bottle or such like vessel; also proud, swelling, or gorgeous.

Ampus-and, ampussy: see AMPASSY.

Amputate (æ·mpiute·ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *amputāt-* ppl. stem of *amputā-re* to cut off or away, f. *am-* = *amb-* about + *putā-re* to prune, lop.]

1. *gen.* To cut or lop off, *e.g.* the branches of trees in pruning. *Obs.* exc. as a fig. use of 2.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 335 'Tis not impossible for a quick and fruitful branch to be amputated and cut off. 1731 BAILEY, *Amputate*, to cut off; in gardening, to lop or prune. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 268 The Government . . finding this or that damaged part of the population, and immediately amputating it for removal.

Hence, by specialization, the proper term for,

2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body. Also *absol.*

1639 [See AMPUTATING.] 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 19 Members amputated and divided from the Body. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. v, It was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. 1764 WOOLCOMB in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 97 It was not now practicable to amputate. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gen. Disp.* IV. 328 Paget . . was wounded in the right arm, which was amputated. 1826 H. COLERIDGE *Six Months in W. Ind.* 275 Two . . sharks who would have amputated a baby's arm as soon as looked at it.

Amputated (æ·mpiute·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Cut off, as a limb, etc.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* (1726) III. viii. 221 A limb that has had part amputated. 1749 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 38 This will stop the Bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. iii. 158 Lame of a foot, foot lately amputated of two toes.

b. *fig.* Pruned, excised.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 66 An octavo edition of them appeared in a very amputated and imperfect state.

Amputating (æ·mpiute·ɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of cutting off; amputation. (Mostly gerundial or *attrib.*)

1639 WOODALL in Rees *Cycl.* (1803) The amputating of any member in the mortified part. 1775 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 374 It was the best stump he had ever seen, which he ascribed to the manner of amputating. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. XXV. 251 My amputating-knives. 1883 WINSLOE in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 4/2 The patient . . lay on the amputating table.

Amputation (æmpiute·ʃən). [ad. L. *amputātiōn-em* (or a. Fr. *amputation* 16th c. in Litt.), n. of action f. *amputā-re*: see AMPUTATE.]

1. *gen.* A cutting or lopping off, as of branches of trees in pruning; *also*, the cut end. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of 2.

1611 COTGR., *Amputation*, An amputation, or cutting away: or paring about; a ridding, or taking away. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Cover the wound or Amputation with a Mixture of Bees-wax. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 113 Yon' luminary amputation needs [*i. e.* the candle needs snuffing]. 1813 MARSHALL *Garden.* viii. (ed. 5) 103 Some amputations are necessary to help the sooner to new roots.

2. *esp.* The operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body. Also *attrib.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 156 Amputation or Dismembring is the most lamentable part of Chirurgery. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 187 The Amazones in the amputation of their right breast. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 345 Amputations of the Thigh. 1769 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 40, I had sawn it off with a common amputation-saw. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xii. 172 Some of the frost-bites were so severe as to render amputation necessary.

3. *fig.* Excision, *e. g.* of words or sentences from a speech or writing; pruning, retrenchment.

1664 BUTLER *Hudibr.* II. I. 364 'Twas he . . Made those that represent the nation Submit and suffer amputation. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 In her own words, without amputation or addition. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 188 The suppression or amputation of sundry compound prepositions and conjunctions.

Amputator (æ·mpiute·ɪtəɹ). [a. L. **amputātor*, n. of agent f. *amputā-re*: see AMPUTATE and -OR.] One who amputates. *lit.* and *fig.*

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. vi. (1866) 26, I might . . have referred our hurrying enlighteners and revolutionary amputators to the gentleness of nature. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2 A successful amputator of dogs' tails.

†**Amputе,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *ampute-r* (16th c.), ad. L. *amputā-re*.] = AMPUTATE. 1623 in COCKERAM.

‖ **Ampyx** (æ·mpiks). [Gr. ἄμπυξ.] A broad band or plate of metal worn on the forehead of ladies of rank among the Greeks (Fairholt); *also*, the headband of horses.

Amrel, -te, obs. forms of ADMIRAL, -TY.

‖ **Amrita** (ămrī·tă). Also **Amreeta.** [ad. Skr. अमृत *amṛita, ám'rta* (= Gr. ἄμ(β)ροτος) immortal, f. *a* priv. + *m'rta* dead, f. *m'r* die. (The vowel is erroneously lengthened in the anglicized adaptation of Southey and Moore.)] Immortal, ambrosial. (See Notes to Southey's *Kehama* xxiv. (1850) 626.)

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV, The Amreeta-cup of immortality. 1815 MOORE *Lt. Harem* 333 The divine Amrita tree, That blesses heaven's inhabitants With fruits of immortality.

Amry, obs. form of AMBRY.

†**A·msel, amzel.** *Obs.* or ? *dial.* [app. a. Ger. *amsel*:—OHG. *amisala*, cogn. w. OE. *ósle*, now *ouzel*.] A name of the Blackbird and Ring Ouzel.

a 1705 RAY *Synops. Meth. Avium* (1713) 65, *Merula torquata*, The Ring-Ouzel or Amzel. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Blackbird*, Amsel, a 'provincial' name. [Not in any of the Glossaries of the Eng. Dial. Soc., and perhaps only a dealer's adoption of the German name, erroneously considered dialectal. *Amsla* became *ósle* in OE. in prehistoric times.]

‖ **Amtman** (a·mtmăn). *Obs.* Also 6–8 amptman. [Ger. *amtmann*, OHG. *ampahtman*, f. *ampaht(i*, Goth. *andbahti* service, ministry, charge, f. *andbahts*: cf. AMBASSADE and AMBOHT.] One in charge; a bailiff, steward, magistrate, or officer (in Germany, Netherlands, and Scandinavia).

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 337/1 Monsieur the amptman read the same oth to his highnesse in French. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlii/2 Monsieur Rosencrans . is made Bailiff, or *Amptman*, of the District of Copenhagen. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* Introd. 35 Iceland is . . divided into three amts. Over two of the amts is placed an Amtman, who is subject to the Governor General.

Amty, obs. form of EMPTY.

Amuck (ămʊ·k), *a.* and *adv.*; also **amock, amok.** [ad. Malay امق *amoq* adj., 'engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder. . . Applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage'; Marsden *Malay Dict.* Cf. AMOK(E *v.*)]

1. orig. *adj.* or *sb.* A name for a frenzied Malay. (Found first in Pg. form *amouco, amuco.*)

[*c* 1516 BARBOSA transl. by Ld. Stanley (Hakl. Soc. 1866) 194 There are some of them [the Javanese] who . . go out into the streets, and kill as many persons as they meet . . These are called Amuco.] 1663 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* I. 199 That all those which were able to bear arms should make themselves Amoucos, that is to say, men resolved either to dye, or vanquish. *Ibid.* lxiv. 260 These same are ordinarily called Amucos. 1772 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 288 To run amock is to get drunk with opium . . to sally forth from the house, kill the person or persons supposed to have injured the Amock, and any other person that attempts to impede his passage.

2. To run amuck: to run viciously, mad, frenzied for blood. (Here *amuck* was orig. adj.)

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 59 Like a raging Indian . . he runs a mucke (as they cal it there) stabbing every man he meets. 1772 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 289 Jealousy of the women is the usual reason of these poor creatures running amock (or amuck). 1833 SOUTHEY *Nav. Hist. Eng.* I. 21 The same pitch of fury which the Malays excite in themselves by a deleterious drug, before they run amuck. 1858 GEN. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. XXII. 81 If the laborious ox . . was seen . . running amuck and sending man, woman and child to the hospital by dint of horn or hoof. 1879 L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower An.* 45 Thus the running amok (or amuck) . . is a peculiar form of human insanity.

3. *fig.* Wild or wildly, headlong or heedlessly. (Very rarely with any other verb than *run.*) Const. *on, at, against* (*with, of*).

1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* I. 2 Running a Muck at all Mankind. 1735 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 70 I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. 1827 HARE *Guess. Tr.* Ser. I. (1873) 259 If we could banish our wits to grin amuck with savages and monkies. 1859 THOREAU *Walden* viii. (1863) 186, I might have run 'amok' against society, but I preferred that society should run 'amok' against me. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx. 145 Ready to run a muck with any one who crossed him. 1880 W. R. SMITH in *Manch. Guard.* 29 Oct., In their alarm they were determined to run amuck of everything.

¶ It has been erroneously treated as *muck* sb.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1188 And runs an Indian muck at all he meets. 1824 BYRON *Don Juan* X. lxix, Thy waiters running mucks at every bell.

Amulet (æ·miŭlĕt). Also 5 **amalett, amlett,** 7 **amulete, -ett, ammulett,** 8 **amulette.** [perh. in 15th c., a. Fr. *amulette*; but app. not in reg. use till after 1600, when adapted from L. *amulētum* (Pliny), a word of unknown origin, which has been conjecturally compared with mod. Arab. *ḥimālah, -at*, lit. 'a carrier, bearer,' now applied *inter alia* to a shoulder-belt or cord frequently used to secure a small Koran or prayer-book on the breast, regarded as an 'amulet'; but the history of this word shows that the resemblance between it and L. *amulētum* is purely fortuitous, and there exists no ground for ascribing the latter to an Arabic origin.]

1. Anything worn about the person as a charm or preventive against evil, mischief, disease, witchcraft, etc. (The 15th c. instances are doubtful.)

[1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 151 Specyally for there ladyis sake They baladys or amalettys lyst to make. 1481 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 49 Item, for claspis and amlettes *jd. ob.*] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 229 A countercharm against al witchcraft and sorceries which kind of defensatiue is called properly Amuletum. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 187 The onely amulet used in that credulous warfaring age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 272 For amulets against Agues wee use the chips of Gallowes and places of Execution. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 445 Teraphim . . were lunar amulets. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXV. 523 A horn or rude image is worn . . as an amulet.

†**2.** *Med.* 'Sometimes also applied . . . to all medicines, whether internal or external, whose virtue or manner of operation is occult.' Chambers. *Obs.*

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 132 Some pretend it is an Amulet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amuletic* in medicine, is used by some writers for what is more frequently called an Amulet.

3. *fig.* A preservative, protection, or charm.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 140 He is our Amulet, our Sun, our sole comfort and refuge. 1684 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 8. 15 A better amulet against delusion then the reading whole tomes of disputations. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iii. 28 Righteousness will give you love.. but it will not give you an invincible amulet against misfortune.

†**Amuletic** (æmiule·tik), *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *amulēt-um* (see prec.) + -IC, as if ad. L. **amulētic-us.*] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to amulets.

1775 in ASH.

B. *sb.* An amuletic medicine; one that was believed to operate by occult means, or otherwise than by its physical properties. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Amuletics* are chiefly used of late times to stop bleedings. Digby's sympathetic powder is one of the principal Amuletics in cases of hæmorrhages; and with many the *ancora sacra.*

†**Amurco·sity.** *Obs.*—° [f. next + -ITY.] 'The quality of lees or mother of anything.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Amurcosity*, the having lees, dregginess.

Amurcous (ămə·ɹkəs), *a.* ? *Obs.*—° [f. L. *amurca* lees of oil, ad. Gr. *ἀμόργη* + -OUS.] 'Full of dregs, foul.' Ash 1775. (Also in mod. Dicts.)

†**Amu·rder, amu·rther,** *v. Obs.* [In OE. *amyrðran*, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *myrðran* to MURDER. Cf. OHG. *ermörden.*] To murder.

c 1000 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* 57 (Bosw.) Dæt man sý amyrdred. 1205 LAY. 16147 Hafde alle heore hæfdmen mid cniuen amurðerd. 1297 R. GLOUC. 144 In fense of the lond, they were amorthered so.

Amusable (ămiū·zăb'l), *a.* [a. Fr. *amusable*: see AMUSE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being amused.

a 1832 SIR J. MACKINTOSH in Colquhoun *Wilberforce* 445 He was the most amusable man I ever met with. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fort.* II. xi. 230 Flatterers have found their lord and master less amusable than of old.

†**Amu·satory.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. AMUSE *v.* by form-assoc. with words like *accuse*, *accusatory*: see -ATORY.] A thing which tends to amuse; a diversion (*i.e.* of the attention from another matter).

1613 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 149 As an amuzatory to make the ill-governed people thinke they are not forgotten.

Amuse (ămiū·z), *v.*; also 6–8 amuze, 7 ammuze, -muse. [a. OFr. *amuse-r* to cause to muse, to put into a stupid stare, f. *à* to, here with causal force + *muser* to stare stupidly. The simple MUSE was in earlier use, and in sense 1, *amuse* is perhaps an Eng. derivative, with A- *pref.* 1 intensive, or even ad. It. *amusare*. The word was not in reg. use bef. 1600, and was not used by Shakspere.]

†1. *intr.* To muse intently, gaze in astonishment. *Obs.*

c 1532 *Chaucer's H. of Fame* (Thynne) v. 1287, I amused a long while Upon this wall of berile [*early MSS.* mused]. 1611 FLORIO, *Amusare*, to ammuse or plod vpon. 1681 LEE *Jun. Brutus* (T.) In some pathless wilderness amusing.

†2. *trans.* To cause to 'muse' or stare; to confound, distract, bewilder, puzzle. *Obs.*

1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 216, I am amused, or I am in a quandarie, gentlemen. 1611 COTGR., *Amuser*, To amuse; to make to muse, or think of, wonder or gaze at: to put into a dumpe. *a* 1670 HACKET *Serm. Incarn.* iv, A glorious splendor filled the mountain where Christ was transfigured and it did amuse Peter, James, and John. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 111 To amuze and scare us with one Prodigy or other perpetually. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Oper. Spirit* (1711) 284 To.. stupify, fluster, and amuse the senses. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 135, I would not amuse her too much.

†3. To engage, arrest, or occupy the attention of. (Const. *upon, with, about, to.*) *Obs.*

a. *actively.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 302 That he should not ammuse his thoughts about matters above the clowds. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* (1881) 135 Hairs which have most amused me have not been in the face or head, but on the back. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 1 It will.. amuse the imagination of those who are more profound. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* vii. (T.) Sad and solemn objects to amuse and affect the pensive part of the soul.

b. esp. *refl.* and *pass.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxvii, Why art thou amused upon the course of the starres? 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 186 The ingenuous Reader without further amusing himselfe in the labyrinth of controversall antiquity. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 20 The Women are so much amuzed with the management at home. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 2 We are so amused and engrossed by the things of sense, that we forget our Maker.

4. To divert the attention of any one from the facts at issue; to beguile, delude, cheat, deceive. (The usual sense in 17–18th c.) *arch.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid Metam.* XII. iii, I never amused my husbonde, ne can not doo it. 1569 CECIL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. liv. 582 He was secretly employed to amuse her, and render her the more secure. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 263 And all to amuse men from observing. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* II. 132 Teckeley.. made these offers only to amuse the Council at Vienna. 1728 DE FOE *Magic* I. vii. 190 Tools of the Devil, to cheat and amuse the world. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* II. 100 Alciphron, be not amused by Terms, lay aside the word Force. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 155 Leave us in the dark, or, what is worse, amuse and mislead us by false lights. 1817 COBBETT *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 230 It becomes the people of America to guard their minds against ever being, in any case, amused with names.

5. *esp.* in military tactics: To divert the attention of the enemy from one's real designs. *arch.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 179 He.. thought it sufficient by charging, and amusing the Enemies Van, to win time. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavaliers* (1840) 232 This I did to give [the enemy] an alarm and amuse them. 1775 MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 494 To amuse the enemy, and blind them as to my real intention. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 1796 It is natural to suppose their Fleet was to amuse ours whilst they cross from Leghorn.

6. a. 'To draw on from time to time, to keep in expectation' (J.); to entertain with expectations not to be fulfilled; to divert, in order to gain or waste time. *arch.*

[1611 COTGR., *Amuser*.. to stay, hold, or delay from going forward by discourse, questions, or any other amusements.] 1639 EARL NORTHUMB. in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 79/1 They will no longer be amused with the King's neutrality. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* I. II. 72 He had been amused so long with vain expectations. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vii. 241 The Rohillas had amused him with only deceitful promises. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xliii. 179 Silanus was directed to amuse and negotiate with both powers, and avoid an open rupture by all the arts of diplomacy.

†b. ? To keep up for a purpose, detain. *Obs.*

1615 BACON *Lett.* Wks. 1870 V. 173 To retrench and amuse the greatness of Spain for their own preservation. 1693 EVELYN *Compl. Gard.* II. 25 They must be cut off Stump-wise, to amuse a little Sap in them during two or three Years.

7. a. To divert the attention of (one) from serious business by anything trifling, ludicrous, or entertaining; *passing into* b. To divert, please with anything light or cheerful; c. *esp.* (in mod. sense) To excite the risible faculty or tickle the fancy of. *Const.* To amuse one *with* an anecdote, *by* telling him a story; to amuse oneself *with* a puzzle, *with, by,* or *in* sketching; to be amused *with* a toy or whimsical person, *by* a story told me, *at* an incident, the self-complacency of another.

a 1631 DONNE *Septuag.* 96 (T.) Amusing themselves with no other things but pleasures. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Royal Soc.* ii, That his own Business he might quite forget, They amus'd him with the Sports of wanton wit. *a* 1677 BARROW *Folly of Sland.*, What do men commonly amuse themselves in so much, as in carping? *a* 1687 WALSH (J.) To amuse himself with trifles. 1716–18 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxii. 110, I am careful.. to amuse you by the account of all I see. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* ix. (1782) II. 68 Representations of.. artless innocence always amuse and delight. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 4 To amuse though only to amuse our visitors is wisdom as well as good-nature. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 167 Twelve guests, who all had the misfortune to squint, amused their host with their ludicrous cross lights. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 312 The three schoolboys.. amused themselves with shooting light missiles into the young ladies' faces. *Ibid.* 313 Amusing themselves by trying the effect of stopping and unstopping their ears.

8. To cause (time) to pass pleasantly, to entertain agreeably; to 'beguile,' while away, enliven.

a 1771 SMOLLETT, He did this to amuse their concern. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* I. vii. 66 Every new pursuit that might amuse the time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i, Who live by amusing the leisure of others.

†**Amu·se,** *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. vb.] Preoccupation; musing, meditation.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* IV. i, Orewhelm'd with thought, with darke amuze And the sad sullennesse of griev'd dislike.

Amused (ămiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Put into a muse; mentally arrested or distracted; absorbed, occupied, diverted from the point, cheated. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xix. 262 The cittie was earnestly amused upon [*intentus*] the Tuscane war. 1611 COTGR., *Amusé*, amused; put into a muse, driven into a dump. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 142 But art as a man under water amused in these thy afflictions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 581 While we suspense, Collected stood within our thoughts amus'd. 1670 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 146 Terrified, amused, amazed, astonished, and dispirited in the late dreadful fire.

2. Diverted, entertained, tickled (in fancy).

1727 POPE *Dunc.* II. 87 Amus'd he [Jove] reads, and then returns the bills. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 878 Amused spectators of this bustling stage.

Amusee (ămiūzī·). *rare.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -EE.] The person amused, or for whom amusement is provided.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 367 The whole tribe of amusers and amusees expressed their pleasure. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 251 Given the amuser, the amusee must also be given.

Amusement (ămiū·zmĕnt). [a. Fr. *amusement*, n. of action f. *amuser*: see AMUSE and -MENT.] *gen.* The action of amusing, or a thing done to amuse.

†1. Musing, mental abstraction, reverie. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Amusement*, an amusing, or amusement. 1712 FLEETWOOD *Lay Bapt.* Pref. (T.) Here I.. fell into a strong and deep amusement revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing change of our affairs.

†2. Distracting bewilderment, distraction. *Obs.*

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXII. CXV, A strange Amusement on all hearts did seize. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 69 Absur'd allusions, designed on purpose to raise up amuzements and jealousies in the people. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* IV. ix. 353 This.. if well heeded, might save us a great deal of useless Amusement and Dispute. 1699 R. LESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* 238, I give no heed to what men do when they are under the Amusements of Death.

3. Distraction or diversion of the attention from the point at issue; beguiling, deception. *esp.* in military tactics, diversion of the enemy's attention from the real aims of the other side. *arch.*

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 367 Too frequent Comparisons turn'd men from the Application to true Objects, by the Amusement of Resemblances. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 53 The Trumpets and Kettle-drums, which by way of Amusement had been sent out of that place the Night before. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 446 What he says.. was mere sophistry and amusement.

†4. A trifling with the attention or time of any one; a diversion to gain or waste time. *Obs.*

1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* xii. 24 If there be any Sense in these Words, if they be not an useless sound, and a vain amusement. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Amusement*.. the making of vain Promises to gain Time. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 83 The French offer the allies peace.. which they take to be meer amusement to gain time. 1710 *Ibid.* VI. 553 This affair is look't upon only as a French amusement.

5. The pleasurable occupation of the attention, or diversion of the mind (from serious duties, etc.); *passing from* a. (*in early use*) Idle time-wasting diversion, or entertainment; *through* b. (*generally*) Recreation, relaxation, the pleasurable action upon the mind of anything light and cheerful; *to* c. (*esp.*) Pleasant excitement of the risible faculty by anything droll or grotesque, tickling of the fancy.

1698 ATTERBURY *Disc. Death of Lady Cutts* 11 Pieces of pure Diversion and Amusement. *c* 1720 POPE in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) I. 838 Amusement is the happiness of those that cannot think. 1735 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. 10 We seldom profit by writings that do not afford amusement. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 221 The same craving for amusement, i.e. to be away from the Muses for relaxation. 1855 THACKERAY *Newc.* xxvii. 262 Giving a new source of amusement to these merry travellers. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 100 When men are rightly occupied, their amusement grows out of their work. *Mod.* He paints only for his own amusement. To provide for the amusement of the children. Much amusement was excited by the recital of his misadventures. To the growing amusement of the House, the honourable gentleman proceeded to complain that he had been called a 'blockhead.'

6. *concr.* Anything which lightly and pleasantly diverts the attention, or beguiles the time; a pastime, play, game, means of recreation. (Orig. used *depreciatively.*)

1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* (R.) Pleased with the pomp and splendour of a government.. as it is an amusement for idle people. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Amusement*, any idle employment to spin away time; 1706 *ibid.* a trifling business to pass away the time, a Toy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 6 Their amusements seem contrived for them, rather as Women, than as.. reasonable Creatures. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 189 Monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us for some years past. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. ix. 48 They have plays, and other amusements. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xx. 329 To take.. pleasure in our families rather than to seek amusements out of doors. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 8 The commonplace despotic amusement of war.

Amuser (ămiū·zəɹ). [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who amuses.

†1. One that puts people in a muse; that arrests or distracts attention, *esp.* with things trifling; that trifles with people's attention or expectations; a trifler, deceiver, cheat. *Obs.*

1583 WHITGIFT in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 153, I doubt not but your Lordship will judge those amusers to deserve just punishment. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 457, I take him [the musician] to be a great amuser of men in a small matter. 1611 COTGR., *Amuseur*, an amuser of people; one that holdeth people at gaze, or putteth them into dumpes. *a* 1733 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. ¶ 24 (1740) 137 The French are the greatest Amusers in the World. If Propositions are made which they resolve not to accept, they will not directly say so, but suspend. 1775 ASH, *Amuser*.. one that deceives.

2. One that provides diversion; a diverter, entertainer.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 382 The amusers of our leisure, the artists of our pleasures. 1841 *Mann. & Cust. Japan.* 192 In their capacity of amusers, they indulge in extravagant buffoonery. 1864 *Nat. Rev.* in Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 136 Mere amusers are never respected.

†**Amusette** (æmiuze·t). *Obs.* [a. Fr. *amusette*, dim. f. *amuse*, a little amusement, a plaything, toy, a light gun.] A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, formerly used in mountain warfare.

1761 *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 A new piece of artillery was tried lately in Dublin, after the manner of Marshal Saxe's amusette. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) I. 202, I am furnishing myself with four-ounced rifle-amusettes, which will carry an infernal distance. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 13 Amusette, a species of offensive weapon.. found of considerable use in the late war, especially among the French.

Amusing (ămiū·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. AMUSE; amusement. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. li. (1632) 165 See how much our mind troubleth this ridiculous ammuzing [chess]. *Mod.* Clever at amusing the children.

Amu·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. AMUSE *v.* + -ING².]

†1. Beguiling; cheating. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. v, Th'amuzing shadowes that are cast upon The state of Princes, to beguile the sight.

2. Engaging the mind or attention in a pleasing way; interesting. *arch.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 2 These several amusing

Thoughts having taken possession of my Mind. **1714** Pope *Let. Jervas* Wks. 1737 V. 224 The amusing power of Poetry. **1794** Godwin *Cal. Williams* 290 The project which had formerly proved amusing to my imagination.

3. Pleasantly entertaining or diverting; exciting the risible faculty, tickling the fancy.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. vi. 15 My dear Sir! you are pleased to be amusing this morning. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 147 His objections are highly curious and amusing. **1866** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 25 She found ridicule of Biblical characters very amusing.

Amusingly (ămiū·zĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an amusing manner.

1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* i. (1857) 18 Alas! the Muses .. are hard to tempt into a gilded cage, however amusingly made. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 789 The narrative is so amusingly coloured. **1881** *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 104/1 In the boy's dress .. she is amusingly ill at ease.

Amusingness (ămiū·zĭŋnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amusing.

1859 Kingsley *Plays & Pur.* in *Misc.* II. 127 Depending for his amusingness on his quaint antiquated language.

Amusive (ămiū·ziv), *a.* [f. Amuse *v.* + -IVE; by form-assoc. with *abus-ive, diffus-ive*, etc., which appear to be f. vbs. *abuse, diffuse*, but are really f. L. ppl. stems *abūs-, diffūs-*; thus *abut-i, abūs-um, abūsīv-, abusive*: see -IVE.] Such as to amuse.

†1. Deceitful, illusive. *Obs.*

1728 Thomson *Spring* 215 Beholds th' amusive arch before him fly, Then vanish quite away. **1760** Beattie *Poems* (1831) 165 Th' amusive dream of blameless fancy born.

†2. Fitted to afford relaxation from graver concerns; recreative. *Obs.*

c **1750** Shenstone *Wks.* 1764 I. 112 Some for amusive tasks design'd, To sooth the certain ills of life. **1753** Hervey *Theron & Asp.* I. 149 A cool refreshment and an amusive gloom.

3. Affording pleasing entertainment: a. engaging the attention, interesting; b. *esp.* (in later usage) fitted to tickle the fancy or excite the risible faculty.

1760 Beattie *Hope* II. ii, Prattling amusive in his accent meek. **1774** White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 265, I have regarded these amusive birds with great attention. *a* **1824** Campbell *View fr. St. Leonard's* 74 The earth-circling sea Has spires and mansions more amusive still—Men's volant homes. **1842** *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 423 An article for the Edinburgh Review, more spicy and amusive. **1865** *Reader* 25 Feb. 221/1 Abridging from a larger work so as to retain its most amusive features.

4. Tending to, aiming at amusement; whose object is amusement. *rare.*

1781 Hayley *Trium. Temper* II. 96 Curiosity's amusive wings. **1810** Coleridge *Friend* I. i. (1867) 5 Urania must .. leave the sons of verse to more amusive patronesses.

Amu·sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an amusive manner.

1776 Chandler *Trav. Greece* 12 (T.) A south easterly wind .. murmuring amusively among the pines. **1858** Bailey *Age* 20 An air acquired, to speak of it amusively, By looking into millstones too exclusively.

Amu·siveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being amusive.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 Of the amusiveness .. of these volumes, we are disposed to think favourably. **1812** — in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 387, I know .. no other which equals it in amusiveness, but 'Oberon.'

A-mutter (ămv·tər), *adv. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ of state + Mutter.] In a muttering state, muttering.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* 28 All The dark a-mutter round him.

†**Amu·zle,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *amuselle-r* to muzzle; *fig.* to dupe; or, ? fanciful diminutive of *amuse.*]

1795 H. Walpole in *Miss Berry's Corr.* I. 466, I thought I could amuze or amuzle myself better by sitting and thinking of you than by going out.

Amyctic (ămi·ktik), *a. Med.* [ad. L. *amyctic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμυκτικ-ός* scratching, pricking, f. *ἀμύσσ-ειν* to tear, prick.] Excoriating, irritating, vellicating.

1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.* **1879** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·mydon, -oun.** *Obs.* 4–7. Also 4 amedoun, 5 amydone. [a. Fr. *amidon* starch, cogn. w. Pg. *amidão*, Sp. *almidon*, augmentative forms of Pg. and It. *amido*:—late L. *amidum, amydum*, for cl. L. *amylum* starch: see Amyl.] (See quot.)

[**1306** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 630 'Amedoun,' 2½ lbs. of which are bought at Elham in 1306.] *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1864) 8 Lay hit anone With myed bred, or amydone. *c* **1440** *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 439 With saunders and saffron, and another with amydoun. *c* **1475** *Noble Bk. Cookry* Holkham MS. (1882) 101 Alay it with flour or whit amydon. **1616** Surflet & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 572 Amydon or Amylon .. the best wheat meal, put into water several times so that all the bran, etc., may float to the top and be skimmed off, the heavy meal being dried in the sun, broken into gobbets, and so made into fine meale.

Amyelencephalic (ămə·ĭ·ĕlensĭfæ·lik), *a. Phys.* [f. mod.L. *amȳelencephalia* absence of the brain and spinal cord (f. Gr. *ἀμύελ-ος* without marrow + *ἐγκέφαλ-ος* brain) + -IC.] Having the central nervous system wanting.

1875 Huyden *Dis. Heart* 59.

Amyelotrophy (ămə·ĭ·ĕlo·trŏfi). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μυελ-ός* marrow + *-τροφία* nourishment; f. *τρέφ-ειν* to nourish.] 'Atrophy of the spinal cord.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amyelous (ămə·ĭ·ĕləs), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀμύελ-ος* without marrow + -OUS.] Wanting the spinal cord.

Amy·gdal. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *amygdal-a*, a. Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη* an almond; probably continued and extended to sense 2, through the OFr. *amygdale* and med.L. *amygdala* a tonsil.]

†1. An almond. *Obs.*

c **940** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 104 And ȝewyll hy wel mid amigdales ele. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3840 It [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaued bi-cumen, And nutes amigdeles ðor-onne numen.

2. *pl.* a. The tonsils. b. The almonds of the ears.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The amygdales and faulses .. are set behynde the tongue towarde the palays. **1601** Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 59 It restraineth the mumps or inflamation of the Amygdales. **1612** Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 10 Great swellings in the face, or in the amygdals and throat. [**1843** Wilkinson tr. *Swedenb. Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 67 The *amygdalæ* are 2 glandular bodies of a reddish color.]

Amygdalaceous (ămi·gdălē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *amygdalāceæ*, f. *amygdala* almond: see -ACEOUS.] Akin to the almond. (Applied to those plants of the Rosaceous order, which produce stone-fruits; made by some a distinct natural order.)

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 52 The milky emulsions that the fruits of the amygdalaceous plants yield.

Amygdalate (ămi·gdălēt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *amygdala* + -ATE; as if ad. L. **amygdalātum.*]

A. *adj.* 'Made of almonds,' J.

B. *sb.* †1. = Almond-milk. *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* v. ix. 163 The Amygdalate is obdulcorated with sugar. **1706** Phillips, *Amygdalate*, an Artificial Milk or Physick-drink, made of blanch'd Almonds and other Ingredients. **1721** Bailey [and mod. Dicts.].

2. *Chem.* A salt of Amygdalic acid.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 201 Amygdalate of ethyl.

Amygdalic (æmigdæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *amygdala* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to almonds. *Amygdalic acid*, $C_{20}H_{28}O_{12}$, derived from amygdalin by boiling with an alkali.

1857 Pereira *Mat. Med.* II. ii. 246. **1863** Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Amygdaliceous, *a.* for Amygdalaceous.

1731 Bailey; see Amygdaline.

Amygdaliferous (ămi·gdăli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *amygdala* almond + -(I)FEROUS.] Almond-bearing; having an almond-like kernel. (Mod. Dicts.)

Amygdalin (ămi·gdălin). *Chem.* Formerly -ine. [f. L. *amygdala* almond + -IN chem. form.] $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$; a peculiar substance found crystalline in the kernels of almonds and other stone fruit, and amorphous in the leaves of the cherry-laurel, etc. It is one of the Glucosides.

1651 N. Biggs *New Dispens.* P 303 Whatsoever swims a top, is of the essentiall oyle; but the rest Amygdaline. *c* **1865** J. Wylde in *Circ. Sci.* I. 351/1 The principle of almonds (amygdaline). **1875** Wood *Therap.* (1879) 58 Amygdalin .. is nearly, if not quite, without effect upon the organism.

Amygdaline (ămi·gdălin, -əin), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *amygdalin-us*, a. Gr. *ἀμυγδάλιν-ος* of almonds: see Amygdal and -INE.] 'Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.' J.

1731 Bailey, *Amygdaline*, the same as *Amygdalicious*, i. e. of or pertaining to almonds. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Amygdali·neous (-i·nĕ·ĭəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *amygdaline-æ* (plants) of the almond tribe + -OUS: see -INEOUS.] Belonging to the almond tribe or sub-order of the *Rosaceæ.*

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Amygdalitis** (-əi·tis). *Med.* [f. med.L. *amygdala* a tonsil + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 619 Thus it is in measles, scarlatina .. amygdalitis, erysipelas.

Amygdaloid (ămi·gdăloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη* almond + -OID. Cf. mod.Fr. *amydaloïde.*]

A. *adj.* Almond-shaped; having almond-shaped nodules.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 583/1 The amygdaloid lobe. **1852** T. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 79 The clay which separates these amygdaloid concretions. **1858** Beveridge *Hist. Ind.* I. Introd. 7 Basaltic trap .. globular, tabular, porphyritic, and amygdaloid. **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 323 Sea Buckthorn .. embryo amygdaloid.

B. *sb. Geol.* An igneous rock, usually trappean, containing almond-shaped nodules or geodes of some mineral, as agate, chalcedony, or calc spar.

1791 Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 69 The crystals often occurring in the cavities of the amygdaloides rocks. **1802** Playfair *Illust. Hutton. The.* 67 The common basalt .. and the amygdaloid, are comprehended under the name of whin. **1833** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 361 Converting porous lava into amygdaloids. **1847** Tennyson *Princess* III. 343 Chattering stony names Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, Amygdaloid and trachyte. **1876** Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 105 Amygdaloids, having their vesicular cavities filled with agate, carnelian, etc.

Amygdaloidal (ămigdăloi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, the rock amygdaloid.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* 28 Amygdaloidal .. when composed of a compact ground with cavities which have been filled up with another mineral substance. **1858** Geikie *Hist. Boulder* xii. 241 The same rocks may be likewise vesicular or amygdaloidal.

Amygdule (ămi·gdiul). *Geol.* [f. L. *amygd(ala)* almond + -ULE, after *nodule*, etc.] (See quot.)

1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 211 Sometimes the filling has taken place very slowly by successive additions of different coloured material. Thus are formed the beautiful agate pebbles, or more properly, amygdules. **1882** Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. ii. 62 Secondary minerals (amygdules) such as calcite, calcedony, quartz, and zeolites.

†**Amy·ke.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *amīc-us* a friend. Cf. early spellings of *opaque.*] A friend.

c **1495** *Digby Myst.* v. 70 O Worthy Spouse .. O swete amyke, oure Joye, oure blisse!

†**A·myl**¹. *Obs.* [ad. L. *amyl-um*, a. Gr. *ἄμυλ-ον* starch, fine meal; prop. neut. of adj. *ἄμυλ-ος* not ground at the mill, f. *ἀ* priv. + *μύλ-ος* mill.] Starch; finest flour. Cf. Amydon.

1572 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 27 b, Of wheate is made amyl. **1579** Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 14 Almonds .. taken in with fine amill. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 171 They haue a property to stanch bleeding, mixed with Amylfloure and mints. *Ibid.* I. 562 Starch-floure called Amylum .. called it is in Greek Amylum, because it neuer came into the mill.

Amyl² (æ·mil). *Chem.* Formerly -yle. [f. L. *am(ylum)* starch + -YL(E = Gr. *ὕλη* matter, stuff, substance. So named, because its alcohol was first obtained from the Fusel oil separated in purifying or 'rectifying' ordinary spirits distilled from potato or grain *starch.* The name was not appropriate, as Fusel oil occurs in unrectified spirit of wine from any source (as from the grape or from sugar), and yields *propyl*, and *butyl*, as well as *amyl* alcohol; and it was unfortunate as seeming to connect this radical with the *Amyloses* and *Amylaceous* substances.]

The monatomic alcohol radical of the pentacarbon series C_5H_{11}, also called *Pentyl* or *Quintyl.*

(There are eight isomeric modifications of Pentyl, of which Amyl proper is the second = Isopentyl, $CH.2CH_3.C_2H_4$.)

1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* vii. 227 We regard this [fusel oil] as the alcohol of the supposed radical .. assigning to it the name of Amyle. **1870** *Daily News* 16 Sept., Professor Humphry .. looked forward to nitrate of amyle becoming a cure for .. lockjaw and hydrophobia. **1870** Tyndall *Heat* xv. § 745 The light of the sun also effects the decomposition of the nitrite of amyl vapour. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 522 Acetate of amyl, commercially known as jargonelle pear essence.

2. *attrib.* = of amyl, amylic: as in *amyl compounds, series, group*; also *amyl acetate, chloride, oxide, sulphide*, etc.; and esp. in **Amyl alcohol**, also called *Isopentyl alcohol*, and *Isobutyl carbinol*, $CH.2CH_3.(C_2H_4)OH$, a burning acrid oily liquid of fetid odour, the chief constituent of Fusel oil, produced along with vinic alcohol in the manufacture of brandy; **Amyl hydride**, another name for *pentane*; **Ethyl-amyl-acetate**, the essence of jargonelle pears.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 203 Amyl alcohol is difficult to set on fire, and burns with a white smoky flame. **1872** *Ibid.* VI. 107 The amyl-compounds obtained from fusel-oil.

3. As formative in names of compounds containing amyl: as *amylacetate, amylacetic, amylaniline, amyl-arsine, amyl-phosphine.*

1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* viii. 240 Amylaniline, a similar compound, into which amyle, as well as aniline, appears to enter, its composition being $C_{12}H_9.C_{10}H_{11}.HN$. **1863** Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 205 Sulphide of Amyl and Hydrogen: *Amyl-mercaptan.*

Amylaceous (æmilē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + -ACEOUS. Cf. mod.Fr. *amylacé.*] Of the character or nature of starch; starchy.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 333 An amylaceous substance analogous to gelatine .. exists in the form of pure starch or amylaceous fibre .. in *Cetaria islandica.* **1881** Mivart *Cat* 166 Oleaginous and amylaceous substances, sugar, starch, and gum, are the two sets of non-nitrogenous foods.

Amylamine (æ·milămə·in). *Chem.* [f. Amyl + Amine.] An amine in which one of the hydrogen atoms of the ammonia is replaced by amyl; the compound ammonia of the amyl series.

1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* viii. 239 Amylamine—$C_{10}H_{11} + H_2N$, where it [1 atom of hydrogen] is replaced by amyle. **1881** *Athenæum* 14 May 658/3 The Active and Inactive Amylamines corresponding to the Active and Inactive Alcohols of Fermentation.

Amylate (æ·milēt). *Chem.* [f. Amyl + -ATE.] A salt of the radical amyl, in which amyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt; as *Potassium amylate* $C_5H_{11}.O.K$, compared with Potassium nitrate $NO_2.O.K$.

Amylate of Amyl, = Amyl Ether $(C_5H_{11})_2O$, in which the potassium of potassium amylate is also replaced by amyl.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxx. 332 Potassium and sodium can replace the typical hydrogen of this [Amyl] alcohol, forming potassium or sodium amylate.

Amylene (æ·milīn). *Chem.* [f. Amyl + -ENE.] The diatomic hydrocarbon, or olefine, of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{10}, also called *Pentene* or *Quintene*, formed by the removal of one atom of water from amyl alcohol, and bearing the same relation to amyl that ethylene does to ethyl. It is a colourless very thin fluid with anæsthetic properties.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 680/2 Dr. Snow found that amylene was capable of producing the same effects as chloroform. **1880** Clemenshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 292 All known amylenes present the character of non-saturated compounds.

b. *attrib. Amylene-alcohol* or *-glycol.* $C_5H_{10}.2OH$,

the glycol of the Amyl series; 'a colourless, very syrupy liquid, having a bitter taste with aromatic after-taste.' Watts.

Amylic (ămi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. AMYL + -IC.] Of or pertaining to amyl; = AMYL attributively, as *Amylic* or *Amyl alcohol, Amylic ether*, etc.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 127/1 Hydrated Oxide of Amyle = Amylic Alcohol = Fusel Oil .. This fermentation in which it is produced is called the amylic. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 203 Amylic alcohol is a transparent colourless liquid having a peculiar odour (the peaty smell of whisky is due to its presence in small quantities).

Amyliferous (æmili·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] Producing starch, starch-bearing.

1865 *Reader* No. 143. 355/2 The production of amyliferous plantules.

†**Amy·llier.** *Obs.* [prob. corruption of OFr. *mellier*, f. Norm. *meille*, in various Fr. dialects *mêle, merle, mesle*:—L. *mespilus* medlar. The *a-* is prob. 'indef. article' first prefixed in sing: *a mellier, amellier*.] ? A medlar-tree.

a 1400 *Pistill of Sw. Susane* vii, On olyves and amylliers, and al kynde of trees The popejayes perken.

Amylo-, comb. form of AMYL, in both senses, as:

1. Amylo-cellulose, a name applied to a supposed constituent of starch granules, which is coloured copper-red by iodine.

2. Amylo-methylic *a.* of amyl-methyl; as in *Amylo-methylic ether*, also called *Methyl-amyl ether*. So *Amylovinic ether*, also called *Ethyl-amyl ether; Amylonitrous ether*, etc.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* xxxix. § 272 Amylomethylic ether is obtained by the action of methylic iodide on potassic amylate.

Amylogen (ămi·lŏdʒen). [f. L. *amyl-um*, Gr. *ἄμυλ-ον* starch + -GEN.] That part of granulose which is soluble in water; soluble starch.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp.

Amyloid (æ·miloid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *amyl-um*, Gr. *ἄμυλ-ον* starch + -OID.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having the form or nature of starch, starch-like.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 671 Semi-gelatinous layers of thickening met with in .. certain seeds (called amyloid). 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 703/1 These yellow cells contain not oil but amyloid substances.

2. (See B. 3.)

B. *sb.* **1.** Any non-nitrogenous starchy food.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 134 Amyloids are substances which also consist of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen only.

2. 'A starch-like substance forming the cell-walls in the cotyledons of various plants.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1873 LE CONTE in Stewart *Conserv. Force* vii. 177 The plastic matters of which vegetable structure is built are of two kinds —amyloids and albuminoids.

3. An albuminoid (formerly supposed to be a substance akin to starch) developed in diseased degeneration of various animal organs. Also used *attrib.*, as *amyloid bodies, substance, degeneration.*

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 5 The term amyloid is perfectly correct as applied to this particular degeneration. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Late observations clearly show that amyloid substance is not a starch, but a nitrogenous body; its exact composition is not known.

Amyloidal (æmiloi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of an amyloid.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 128 Whenever .. amyloidal matters, are being converted into the more highly oxidated waste products .. heat is evolved.

Amylolytic (æmilo,li·tik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄμυλ-ον* starch + *λυτικ-ός* solvent, f. *λύ-ειν* to dissolve.] Effecting the conversion of starch into dextrine and sugar.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 217 The amylolitic action of Saliva. 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 658/2 The Amylolytic and Proteolytic Activity of Pancreatic Extracts.

Amylo·meter. [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + Gr. *μέτρον* a measure: see -METER.] An instrument for testing the amount of starchy matter, in potatoes, etc.

1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 2737 Demby's Amylometer (potato-tester).

Amylose (æ·milōu·s). *Chem.* [f. L. *amyl-um* starch + -OSE.] One of the three subdivisions of the *Carbohydrates*, or compounds containing 6 or 12 atoms of carbon, united by oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water, the others being *Glucose*, and *Saccharose*. The Amyloses are dextrin, starch, inulin, glycogen, cellulose, tunicin, and gum; all of which have the composition $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple thereof.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 202 Oxygen-ethers or anhydrides of the polyglucosic alcohols—Amyloses.

A·mylosy·nthesis. (See quot.)

1882 T. HICK in *Naturalist* Mar. 124 For the formation of starch by what has hitherto been called the process of assimilation, I propose the name *amylosynthesis* .. From these we get at once *amylosynthetic* and *amylosynthetically*.

Amyosthenic (ămə,ŏsθe·nik). *Med.* [f. mod.L. *amȳosthenīa* want of muscular power (f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μῦs, μυ-ός* muscle + *-σθενεια* strength) + -IC.] A medicine which depresses muscular action.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Divisible into general and special amyosthenics; to the former belong belladonna, opium, etc.

Amyotrophic (ămə,ŏtrǫ·fik), *a. Path.* [f. next + -IC, after Gr. *τροφικ-ός* feeding.] Pertaining to amyotrophy.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Amyotrophic* paralysis is paralysis which is due to muscular atrophy.

Amyotrophy (æmi,ǫ·trŏfi). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μῦs, μυ-ός* muscle + *-τροφία* nourishment.] 'Atrophy of muscle.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Amyous (æ·miəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *ἄμυ-os* wanting muscle + -OUS.] Wanting in muscle.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amyral, -awnt, -ayl(e, obs. forms of ADMIRAL.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 61 An amyrawnt, and with hym bothe princes and knyhtes.

‖ **Amyris** (æ·miris). *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 86/2 The natives of British Guiana selected the wood of an amyris.

Amys(e, obs. form of AMICE.

Amyt, obs. form of AMICT and AMIT.

Amzel, variant of AMSEL.

†**An,** *adj.*[1] Earlier form of the numeral ONE; retained in the north. The OE. *án* began *c* 1150, to be reduced bef. a cons. to *a*; in the south, *ān, ā* were, bef. 1300, regularly rounded to *ōn* (*oon, one*), *ō* (*oo*) in the full original sense of the numeral; but when the sense was weakened to that of the 'indef. article' (see next) they continued to be written *an, a* (*ăn, ă*). In the north, the spelling *an, a*, was retained in both senses, the stress alone (as in Ger. *ein*, Fr. *un*) distinguishing the numeral from the article; and *an* was at length commonly written *ane*, which spelling, though proper to the numeral (*ane* = *ān*, with *e* mute indicating long vowel), was, especially by Sc. writers, used for the article also. See ANE, A *adj.*[2], and, for the senses, ONE; the following instances illustrate the form only.

1. OE. and early ME.: in all dialects.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 29 Drihten God user God an is. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. x. 29 An of ðám. 1131 *O. E. Chron.*, Næ be læf þær noht an. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 23 Bi hu muchel þe an passed þe oþre. *Ibid.* 25 Nimeð an after an. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* (MS. C.) Pref. 23 Of anes cunnes suheles. 1297 R. GLOUC. 223 Anne stroc he ȝef hym.

2. Late ME. and modern: northern. (*Thet an—thet other* were here written *the tan—the tother.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19339 All als an þai gaf ansuer. *Ibid.* 20860 Þe tan was blisced and te toþer. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4085 An sal come þat sal hald þe empire. *Ibid.* 259 Ane of þer four. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IX. 4062 Archisalus was an .. And Protheno .. þat other. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1337 Not an word ageyn he yaf. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* 7 Distinguished the ane from the other.

An (*toneless* ăn, ən; *emph.* æn), *adj.*[2], '*indef. article.*' The older and fuller form of *a*, now retained only before a vowel sound, as *an* orator, *an* honour, *an x, an* 'M.P.'; also by most writers before *h*, and by some even before *eu, ū* (= *yū*), in unaccented syllables, as *an hyæna, an euphonic change*, though many writers, and most speakers, now use *a* in such positions. *An* originated as a lighter or stressless pronunciation of the numeral *án* 'one'; see above: already by 1150, in midl. dial. it was reduced before a cons. to *a*; but in the south, the fuller *an*, even retaining part of its earlier inflected cases, is found as late as 1340. *An* was often retained before *w* and *y* in 15th c., as *an wood, an woman, an yere, such an one*, and was regular before *h* down to 17th c., as *an house, an happy, an hundred, an head* (1665). Its history thus shows a gradual suppression of the *n* before consonants of all kinds, and in all positions. For illustrations, and signification, see A *adj.*[2]

An, *v.*[1], var. *han*, obs. or dial. f. *haven*, inf. of HAVE.

1448 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* I. 69 He myth an had mony to an holpyn hym self wyth.

†**An,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* 1 & 3 sing. pres. of UNN-EN, to grant.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1737 Ich an wel, cwað the niȝtegale.

An, *adv.* 'only,' obs. form of ONE.

An, an' (ăn, ən, 'n), *conj.* [weakened from AND.]

1. = AND, B. (L. *et.*)

In this sense the weak form *an* appears soon after 1100, and is not uncommon in ME., esp. northern, but very rare after 1500, till it reappears in modern times in the representation of dialect speech, in which it is printed *an'* with the apostrophe, recognizing the dropped letter. But *and* is almost always so pronounced in conversation, and even in reading, though this is conventionally considered a fault.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1135 Mone an sterres abuten him at middæi. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 647 Of Noe siðen an is ðre sunen. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 15 Charitable pacience of þe martir, an vnriȝtwisnes of þe persewar. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2328 Be sent from your seluon .. An aioynet to þis Jorney. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 140 An whi not thanne? 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 39 Up an down in euery corner. 1859 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* 2 Doctor's abean an' agoan.

2. = AND, C. = *if.* (L. *si.*) *arch.* and *dial.*

In this sense *an, an'*, is rare bef. 1600, when it appears occasionally in the dramatists, esp. before *it*, as *an' 't please you, an' 't were*, etc. As the prec. sense was not at this time written *an*, modern writers have made a conventional distinction between the two forms, *an'* for 'and,' L. *et*, being dialectal or illiterate, but *an'* or *an* for 'and,' L. *si*, archaic, or even literary. Except in *an' 't, an* is found only once in the 1st Folio of Shakspere (see below); but modern editors substitute it for the full *and* usual in Shakspere and his contemporaries. Dialectally the two senses are alike *an'*; the intensified *and if, an if*, common in 17th c., remains in the s.w. dial. as *nif.*

[*a* 1300 *Havelok* 2861 And thou will my conseil tro. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 86 Now kepe hem wel, for and [*v. r.* i[] ye wil ye can.] 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 An nede shall compell a man to slepe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 584 There, an't shall please you. *Ibid.* v. ii. 232 Nay then two treyes, an if you grow so nice. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 An't please your highness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii. (1840) 154 If an she be a rebel. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, An' we've any luck. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 273 But an if this will not do. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Search of Wife* I, An' please your Reverence, here we are. 1859 TENNYSON *Gar. & Lyn.* 251 But an it please thee not.

†**An,** *prep. Obs.* [cogn. w. Goth. and OHG. *ana* (MHG. *ane*, mod.G. *an*), OS., OFris. *an*, ON. *á*; Gr. *ἀνά.*] The orig. form of the prep. which, in prehistoric Eng., in accordance with the regular phonetic history of short *a* before nasals, was rounded to ON, a form, unlike the parallel *ond, hond, lomb, monn*, ever after retained. In Anglo-Saxon, but not in Anglian, *on* also absorbed the prep. *in*. As to its history in combination, see AN- *pref.* 1 below. After 11th c. when *on-* in comb. was generally reduced to *ă-* bef. cons., *ăn-* bef. vowel, the same befell *on* prep. to some extent, esp. in familiar phrases, as *an edge, an end, an erthe, an even* (at eve), *an high, an hand, an horseback*: see A *prep.*[1] But in course of time all these were altered back to *on*, or changed to *in*; *an* being retained only in those in which its prepositional character was no longer apparent, as to go *an* (now *a*) hawking, twice *an* hour. The following quotations illustrate the forms; for the various uses, see A *prep.*[1] See also AN-AUNTER, AN-END, AN-ERTH.

984 *O. E. Chron.*, An þara tweȝra apostola dæȝe. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 219 Me scel sigge an oðre stowe. *Ibid.*, He .. cweð an his hérto. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 270 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 30 An helle for-don. 1297 R. GLOUC. 537 Vpe the tour an hei. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2093 Seint Thomas nom a croice anhonde. *Ibid.* 1236 Lettres .. that thus an Englisch were. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1177 Þe felynge he schal leosen an ende. 1340 *Ayenb.* 168 Þis berþ away þane ssepe aneuen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 143 And armyd hym an [*v. r.* in] haste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 863 And said til hym an haste. *Ibid.* 3552 To þe ryuer an haukyng fare. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Graal* II. 221 And an horsbak setten hym. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* iii. 31 He that commeth from an hye, is aboue all. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 They make the teeth an edge. 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. v. 19 Each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 7 Set my pugging tooth an edge. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 64 Your hair will stand an end.

An-, *prefix*, from various sources.

1. OE. and ME. an-, = AN *prep.* (see prec.) In OE. the orig. *an-* remained only under the stress, i. e. in sbs.; otherwise, it was, like the separate preposition, rounded to *on-*; thus *a·ngin* beginning, *ongi·nnan* to begin, *onbú·tan* about. An example of the former remains in ANVIL. In ME. *on-* was regularly levelled to *ă-* (A- *pref.* 2); before a vowel (rarely bef. cons.) *ăn-*, as in *anelen, aninne, anoven, anunder, anuppe, anhigh, anblow, anlike.* Most of these are now obs.; a few remain with *an-* conformed to the prep. *on*, as *on high*; levelled to *a-* as *alike*; or assimilated to Fr. *en-*, as (?) *enamel.* Only where the individuality of the prefix has been lost, does *an-* remain, in *anon, anent, an(n)eal* (OE. *on-ælan*, ME. *an-ele(n)*).

2. ME. an-, reduced f. OE. *and-* 'against, towards, in return for': see AND-.

3. ME. an-:—OE. *án* one, retained in early ME., and subseq. in north. dial., in words now written with *on-, one-*, or obs.; as *ankenned, anfald, anhad, anlepy, anly* (= ONLY), *anmod, aured, anwill.*

4. ME. an-, = Anglo-Norm. *an-*, OFr. *en-*:—L. *in-*, = 'in, into,' as ANOINT (L. *inunctum*), AN(N)OY; *anhaunse, anjoin, anvenime*, where subsequently spelt *en-*; *andetted*, subseq. *endetted, indebted*; *anpayre*, subseq. *apayre*, also *enpayre, empayre, impair.*

5. ME. an-, for earlier *a-* = OE. *a-* (A- *pref.* 1), or OFr. *a-*:—L. *ab-, ad-, ex-, ob-*, which, being phonetically identified with No. 1 above, was like it expanded to *an-* bef. vowels, and occas. bef. consonants: as in *a(n)chesoun* = oc-casion, *a(n)ferm* af-firm, *a(n)ired, a(n)oure* ad-ore, *a(n)orn* ad-orn, *a(n)tempered* at-tempered; *a(n)s-aumple* ex-ample. Such of these as survived were either refashioned after L., as *adorn*, or changed *an-* to *en-, in-*, as *inorn*; *example, ensample*, shows both processes.

6. ME. an-, a later spelling of earlier *a-*, = OFr. *a-*:—L. *an-* assimilated form of *ad-* 'to,' when followed by *n-*, after L. forms or supposed analogies, as in *a(n)nounce*. This doubling of the *n* began in 14th c. Fr. and extended to Eng. in 15th c. In 16th c. it was ignorantly extended even to words containing *an-* from other sources, from which it has generally been again ejected exc. in ANNEAL, ANNOY. See AD-.

7. an-, repr. L. *an-* = *ad-* before *n-*, in words derived from L. directly, or indirectly through later Fr., and in words formed on the analogy of them, as *an-nex, an-nul, an-nunciation*.

8. an-, repr. L. *an-* before certain consonants, for *am-, amb-, ambi-* 'on both sides, about.' Through OFr. in *an-(h)ele*; directly from L. in *an-cipitous, an-fractuous*.

9. an-, repr. Gr. *ἀν-* for *ἀνά* 'up, upwards, back, etc.' (see ANA-) bef. vowel, as in *an-agoge*, Gr. *ἀναγωγή*; also in *an-chor*[2], *an-choret*.

10. an-, repr. Gr. *ἀν-* privative, 'not, without, wanting' (reduced before consonants to *ἀ-*: see A- *pref.* 14), cognate w. Skr. *an-*, L. *in-*, Eng. *un-*, 'not, non-.' In words already formed in Greek as *an-archy, an-arthrous*; whence common in modern scientific words as *an-allagmatic, an-alphabetic, an-antherous, an-isomerous*.

-an, *suffix.* I. Derivative. 1. repr. L. *-ānus, -āna, -ānum* 'of, or belonging to'; as *castellān-us, oppidān-us, pāgān-us, urbān-us, silvān-us, Africān-us, Rōmān-us, Sullān-us, Justiniān-us*. In OFr. this became *-ain*, or (after *i*) *-en*, as *chastelain, Romain, payen, Italien*; and so originally adopted in ME., but subseq. refashioned after L. as *-an*, and so in all words formed in Eng. direct, or adopted from the mod. langs. (It. Sp. Pg. *-ano*, Fr. *-ain, -en*.). Esp. added to proper names; 'belonging to a place' as *American, Chilian, Russian, Oxonian*; 'following a founder,' as *Arminian, Lutheran, Mohammedan, Linnæan*, or 'a system,' as *Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Anglican, Gallican*; and, in Zoology, to names of divisions, 'belonging to a class or order,' as *mammalian, reptilian, crustacean, arachnidan, acalephan*. Primarily these are all adjs., but as in L. etc., all may be used subst., and with some this is the more frequent use. The zoological words supply singulars to the collective plurals in *-a*, as *a crustacean* = a member of the *Crustacea*. Already in L. this termination was often added to others, to *-i-us* so commonly that *-iānus*, -IAN, is in use merely a euphonic variety of *-an*; cf. *Corinth-i-an, Rom-an, Christ-i-an, Mohammed-an*.

2. in *Chem.* for *-ane*, arbitrary ending proposed by Davy for names of chlorides containing one atom of chlorine, as in *azotan* obs. In some words *-an* is a meaningless formative as *allox-an*.

†II. Inflexional. 1. In OE., ending of oblique cases, and nom. pl. of weak declension. Both became in ME. *-en*, now rarely preserved in pl., as *ox-en* :— OE. *ox-an*. Hence (dat. or loc. sing.) in advb. or prep. forms like *ut-an, abut-an, befor-an*, ME. *uten, abuten*, and *ute, abute*. Now obs.

2. In OE., ending of pres. inf. of vbs., levelled in ME. to *-en, -e*, and now lost, as OE. *writ-an, send-an*; ME. *writ-e(n, send-e(n*; mod. *write, send*.

Ana (ē·nă, ā·nă), *suff.* and *sb.* [a. L. *-āna* in neut. pl. of adjs. in *-ānus* (see -AN *suffix* 1), as in (*Dicta*) *Virgiliāna* Sayings of Virgil, used in Fr. in 16–17th c. as sb. sing. *un Virgiliana*, and extended to collections of the notable sayings or 'table-talk' of modern authors as *un Huetiana* (Littré); whence also the simple termination was taken substantively *un ana*; both usages were known to Eng. in beginning of 18th c., and subseq. extended or transferred to anecdotes, scraps of information, or gossip *about* persons or places of note.]

A. *suffix.* Appended to proper names with sense of: a. Notable sayings of a person, literary trifles, society verses, items of gossip etc. of a place, as *Walpoliana, Tunbrigiana*; b. Anecdotes of, notes about, or publications bearing upon, as *Shaksperiana, Burnsiana*.

[1666 (*title*) Scaligeriana, sive Excerpta ex ore Josephi Scaligeri (*ed.* 1667 Scaligerana).] 1741 (*title*) Caribeeana .. chiefly wrote by several Hands in the West Indies. 1796 PEGGE *Anonymiana*. 1814 (*title*) Frostiana; or the History of the River Thames in a frozen State. 1863 H. BOHN *Lowndes' Bibliogr.* VIII. Pref. 4 The volumes written respecting him, commonly called Shakespeariana.

B. *sb.* 1. *coll. sing.* (with *pl.*) A collection of the memorable sayings or table-talk of any one.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ana's*, or books in ana, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning and wit. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 140 Those observations of the Dutchess's that follow those of her husband are not of the nature of *Anas*, because they are her own. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXXI. (1862) 623 Boswell's Life of Johnson, which .. for its intrinsic worth, is the *Ana* of all *Anas*.

2. *coll. pl.* Clever sayings or anecdotes of any one; notes and scraps of information relating to a person or place; literary gossip.

?*a* 1755 ?G. WEST *to Gray* (T.) They were pleased to publish some Tunbrigiana this season, but such ana! 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* XXV, Ere days, that deal in ana, swarm'd His literary leeches. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1320. 214 To sweep *ana* and gossip out of .. biographies.

‖ **Ana** (æ·nă), *adv.* Often written *āā* or *ā*. [med.L. a. Gr. *ἀνά* (see next), in its advb. sense.] Used in recipes in the sense of *throughout, of each, of every one alike*, in specifying a quantity applicable to every ingredient; hence sometimes in older literature for 'an equal quantity or number.'

a 1500 *MS. Linc. Med.* 293 (Halliw.) Tak 3arow and waybrede ana. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 226 Make a tent of Euphorbium, mastick and French sope ana like much. 1651 CLEVELAND *Mixt Assembly* 2 An Assembly brew'd Of Clerks and Elders *ana*. *a* 1667 COWLEY *My self* Wks. 1710 II. 786 In the same Weight Prudence and Innocence take, Ana of each does the just Mixture make. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of anas. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ana*, of each.

Ana- *pref.*, repr. Gr. *ἀνά* 'up, in place or time, back, again, anew,' in derivatives from Gr., through late or med.L. and Fr., and in mod. words from Gr. direct.

Ana. Abbreviated for ANASTOMOSING.

1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 660 The Loddon district is called the County of Gunbower, which means, it is said, an ana branch.

Ana, var. of ANNA, an Indian money of account.

Anabaptism (ænăbæ·ptiz'm). [ad. L. *anabaptism-us* (Aug.), a. Gr. *ἀναβαπτισμός*, f. *ἀνά-* over again + *βαπτισμός* baptism. Cf. Fr. *anabaptisme*.]

1. A second baptism, re-baptism. (The orig. sense in L. from 4th c. onwards.) Also *transf.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 48 Concerning the Anabaptism of elder people. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anabaptism* .. denotes the repetition of baptism, practised on those who had been baptized by heretics. 1826 H. COLERIDGE *Six Months in W. Ind.* 165 They have to undergo a forcible anabaptism in salt water.

2. The doctrine of the Anabaptists; also applied, by opponents, to that of modern 'Baptists.'

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) Pref., A booke of sermons —without Poperie, Anabaptisme .. or any other heresie. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 126 That schisme .. would be Brownisme and Anabaptisme indeed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 [Wicliffe's] theory of property .. had led him to the near confines of Anabaptism. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germ.* II. 125 Methodism, Anabaptism, and other forms of Dissent have made no way in Germany.

Anabaptist (ænăbæ·ptist). [ad. mod.L. *anabaptista*: see prec. and -IST. Cf. Fr. *anabaptiste*.]

1. *lit.* One who baptizes over again, whether *frequently* as a point of ritual, or *once* as a due performance of what has been ineffectually performed previously. Hence:

2. *Ch. Hist.* Name of a sect which arose in Germany in 1521.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 656/2 Those abominable heresies .. ye Anabaptistes haue added. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., The illuminated Anabaptists, who blasphemously affirm the Baptism of Children to be the mark of the Beast. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 225 The Anabaptists of Munster .. had filled Germany with confusion by their system of levelling and their wild opinions concerning property. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 An anarchical Germany .. seething with fanatical anabaptists.

3. Applied (more or less opprobriously) to the Protestant religious body called BAPTISTS; formerly also, somewhat loosely, to other rejecters of Anglican doctrine as to the sacraments and 'holy orders.' *arch.* or *Obs.*

1586 H. BARROWE in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 30 *Q.* Do you hold it lawful to baptise children? *A.* Yea; I am no anabaptist I thanke God. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 But is not the type of Priest taken away by Christs comming? No, saith this famous Protestant Bishop of Winchester; it is not, and he that saith it is, is an Anabaptist. 1644 (*title*) The Confession of Faith of those Churches which are commonly (though falsely) called Anabaptists. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 385 An Anabaptist is a Water-Saint, that, like a Crocodile, sees clearly in the Water, but dully, on Land. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 132 The baptists, more properly called anabaptists. 1883 DR. J. ANGUS (in *let.*) Baptists never called themselves *ana*baptists; as they did not admit that immersion even was *baptism*, unless accompanied with an intelligent concurrence, practically, an avowal of faith, on the part of the recipient.

3. *attrib.*

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 131 A presbyterian or anabaptist preacher. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 106/2 Missions of Anabaptist dissenters. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. XXIII. 488 To check Anabaptist and Puritan excesses.

Anabaptistic (æ·năbæpti·stik), *a. arch.* [f. prec. + IC.] Of Anabaptists; = ANABAPTIST 3.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 140 The Church was afterward at more peace from the Anabaptistick fury. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* II. 415 The barbarous reformations of the anabaptistick zealots.

Anabaptistical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Connected with or attributed to Anabaptists; according to the opinions or practice of Anabaptists.

1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 48 Pernitious and annabaptistical opinions. 1589 BP. COOPER *Admon.* 36 An Anabaptisticall equalitie and communitie. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 68 Intoxicated with an Anabaptisticall spirit, condemning all kind of warre. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 24 Anabaptistical outrages, such as that in Munster. 1861 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 72 As little sympathy with anabaptistical as with Roman depravity.

Anabaptistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In accordance with the practice or doctrines of Anabaptists.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 329 To the .. scriptures I .. do appeal, and not anabaptistically to the Spirit without the scriptures. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 412 He being anabaptistically inclin'd, was forced to leave.

Anabaptistry. ? *Obs.* [f. ANABAPTIST + -RY.]

1. The doctrine or system of Anabaptists.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1888/1 Called before the Margraue, and charged with Anabaptistry. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 143 Anabaptistry .. set out neer the same time and place with Luther's Reformation. 1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 14 'Tis not the espousing the Interest of Diocesan Episcopacy .. Independency or Anabaptistry, that will make a good Man of a bad.

†2. Repetition of baptism, or *transf.* of any ceremony. *Obs.*

1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 461 King Henry .. would not be twice married to the same woman; that being a kind of bigamy, or Anabaptistry in marriage.

Anabaptize (æ·năbăptəi·z), *v.* [ad. med.L. *anabaptīzā-re*, ad. Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζ-ειν* to baptize repeatedly or over again, f. *ἀνά-* over again + *βαπτίζειν* to baptize.] To baptize over again, re-baptize, re-christen; *hence*, to re-name.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Sunday no Sabb.* 6 And anabaptizing of it after the mind of some Jew .. call it the Sabbath. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibr.* I. iii. 40 As Achilles dipt in Pond, Was Anabaptiz'd free from wound. 1799 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 31 The Dom Daniel romance is rechristened, anabaptized Thalaba the Destroyer. 1848 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worth.* I. 82 Marvell .. now anabaptized Dr. Turner as Mr. Smirke.

Anabaptizing (æ·năbăptəi·zin), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] A baptizing over again; re-baptizing.

1660 FELL *Hammond* § 1 The anabaptizing of infants.

Anabaptizing (æ·năbăptəi·zin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That baptizes over again.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xi. 399 Heare the Anabaptizing sing the same note.

‖ **Anabas** (æ·năbæs). [mod.L. (Cuvier), a. Gr. *ἀναβάς*, pple. of *ἀναβαίν-ειν* to walk up.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, which sometimes leave the water, and even ascend trees.

1845 in *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. 106/1. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* VI. (1872) 273 The Anabas or climbing-perch of Tranquebar which climbs bushes and trees in search of its prey.

‖ **Anabasis** (ănæ·băsis). [a. Gr. *ἀνάβασις* ascent, going up, f. *ἀνα-βαίν-ειν* to go or walk up; cf. *βάσις* going, walk.]

1. A going up, a march up, a military advance; the special title of the advance of Cyrus the Younger into Asia, as narrated by Xenophon; also transferred to other expeditions.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anabasis*, an ascending or getting up, an Ascent or Rise. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 245 The most .. productive year throughout his oriental anabasis, was the year 333 before Christ. 1864 *Spect.* 31 Dec. 1491 General Sherman's great anabasis, which the *Times* has at last ceased to call a retreat.

†2. The course of a disease from the commencement to the climax. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anabasis* .. in the Art of Physick, the growth or encrease of a disease. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, 'An old term.' 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Used by Galen.'

‖ **Anabathrum.** *Obs.* Adapted by Cockeram as anabather. [L., a. Gr. *ἀνάβαθρ-ον* an elevated seat, f. *ἀνά* up + *βάθρον* a base, step, bench, f. *βα-go*.] A raised seat or platform; a pulpit.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anabather*, a pulpit. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 261 The Anabathrum, whereon the Communion Table is placed.

Anabatic (ænăbæ·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναβατικ-ός* pertaining to *ἀναβάτης* 'one who ascends': see ANABASIS.] Of or belonging to anabasis; augmenting, increasing (as a fever).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Anabatica*. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anabaticus* .. augmenting, increasing, anabatic; applied formerly to a continued fever, the symptoms of which gradually increase in severity. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anabiotic (æ·năbəi|ɒ·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* again + *βιωτικ-ός* pertaining to life; cf. *ἀναβιό-ειν* to come to life again.] Acting as a stimulant or tonic.

[Not in MAYNE 1860.] 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Anabro·sis.** *Med. Obs.* [Gr. *ἀνάβρωσις* eating up, f. *ἀνα-βρω-* stem of *ἀναβιβρώσκ-ειν* to eat up.] Corrosion or ulceration of the soft parts of the body.

1721 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anabrosis* .. the issuing of blood at a hole worn in a vein by corrosion. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anabrosis*, used by Galen for a corrosion or exesion of the soft parts.

†**Anabro·tic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναβρωτικ-ός* corrosive: see prec. and -IC.] 'A term formerly applied to corrosive agents.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

‖ **Anaca·mpserote.** *Obs.* [Fr., ad. L. *anacampserōs, -ōtem*, a. Gr. *ἀνακαμψέρως, -έρωτα*, f. *ἀνα-κάμπ-τ-ειν* to bend back + *ἔρως* love.] A herb feigned to restore departed love.

[1611 COTGR., *Anacampserote*, a certain herb whose touch reneweth decayed love.] 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxi, Let's taste some of these Anacampserotes that hang over our heads.

‖ **Anacampsis** (ænăkæ·mpsis). [Gr. *ἀνάκαμψις* bending back, n. of action f. *ἀνακάμπ-τ-ειν*: see next.] Reflection; reaction.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anacamptic*, pertaining to anacampsis.

Anacamptic (ænăkæ·mptik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνακάμπ-τ-ειν* to bend back (f. *ἀνά* back + *κάμπ-τ-ειν* to bend) + -IC; cf. Gr. *καμπτικ-ός* liable to bend.] Causing or suffering reflection; chiefly in reference to sound.

1706 PHILLIPS [see ANACAMPTICAL]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anacamptic* signifies as much as reflecting; and is frequently used in reference to echoes. 1847 CRAIG, *Anacamptic sound*, an echo; *anacamptic hill*, a hill that produces an echo.

† **Anaca·mptical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec + -ICAL.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anacamptical* or *Anacamptick*, Reflecting, Turning or Bowing back or again, a Word often used with respect to Echoes, which are Sounds produced *Anacamptically* or by Reflection.

Anaca·mptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of anacampsis or reflection.

1706 PHILLIPS [see prec.]. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1741) s.v. *Anacamptic*, Echoes .. are said to be sounds produced anacamptically, or by reflexion. 1796 HUTTON [see next].

† **Anacamptics** (ænăkæ·mptiks), *sb. pl. Obs.* [ANACAMPTIC *a.* used in pl., after *acoustics*, *politics*, etc.: see -ICS.]

1. The branch of Optics now called CATOPTRICS.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Anacamptics*, a branch of Opticks call'd Catopticks. 1755 JOHNSON, *Anacampticks*, the doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

2. The branch of Acoustics, that relates to reflection of sound.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Anacamptics*, or the science of the reflections of sounds, frequently used in reference to echoes, which are said to be sounds produced anacamptically, or by reflection.

Anacard (æ·năkārd). [a. Fr. *anacarde*, ad. mod.L. *anacardus* and *anacardium*, f. Gr. *ἀνά* according to + *καρδία* heart, in reference to shape of the fruit. Now commonly used in L. form.]

1. The Cashew-nut; the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, a West Indian tree; applied by Lindley to any plant of N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Some .. maketh scarres as lyme and sope and anacardus. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 78 Anacardian Honey is expressed out of small and young Anacards. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 133 Anacardium is a kind of large Fruit like a Chesnut. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The pith or medullary part of the Anacardium is extremely pungent and acrimonious. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 484/2 The Cashew, or Acajou nut, anacardium. 1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 465 *Anacardiaceæ*, Anacards, or Terebinths.

Anaca·rdate. *Chem.* See ANACARDIC.

Anacardiaceous (ænakā:ɪdi¸ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *anacardi-um* (see above) + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the family *Anacardiaceæ*, to which the Cashew-nut belongs, as well as the trees that produce mangos, pistachios, mastic, and fustic.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

† **Anaca·rdian**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = next. 1657 [See ANACARD].

Anacardic (ænăkā·ɪdik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the Anacardium or Cashew-nut; as in *Anacardic acid*, $C_{41}H_{64}O_7$, extracted, together with cardol, by the action of ether on the pericarps of the cashew-nut. Its salts are **anacardates**.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 209 From the solution of anacardate of ammonium .. the anacardic acid is liberated by the addition of sulphuric acid.

† **Anaca·rdine**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -INE¹.] = prec.

1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Xviij, Take of Hierologodion .. of honye Anacardine .. mengle them together, and mele pilles. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Confection*, The anacardine confection .. is composed chiefly of anacardiums.

Anacathartic (æ·nă¸kăþā·ɪtik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* upward + CATHARTIC.]

A. *adj.* Causing *anacatharsis*, i.e. vomiting or expectoration.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Anacathartic*, purging by the upper parts; as provoking to vomit, sweat or salivation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Blancard .. extends anacathartic medicines to all those which work upwards. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* An anacathartic medicine or drug. (Now commonly written ANOCATHARTIC.)

‖ **Anacephalæosis** (æ·nă¸sefăli¸ō·sis). *rare.* [Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀνακεφαλαιό-ειν* to recapitulate, f. *ἀνά* back + *κεφαλή* head. Cf. Fr. *anacephaléose*.] 'Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse.' J.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., A through-description .. being indeed an Anacepheliosis of the whole book. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 248 (T.) As hath been said and is resumed in the following Anacephalæosis. 1721 in BAILEY.

Anacephalize (ænăse·fălәiz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up, back + *κεφαλή* head + -IZE.] To recapitulate.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. xv. 252 Mr. Licentiat .. succinctly, and concisely Anacephalyz'd, Analyz'd and Epitomiz'd the long story. 1701 BEVERLEY *Praise of Grace* 4 In this Text, he Anacephalizes, and sums up all the great Acts of God. [Not in JOHNSON.]

‖ **Anacharis** (ănæ·kăris). [mod.L. f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *χάρις* grace.] A North American water-weed (*A. Alsinastrum*, also called *Elodea Canadensis*) the only species of its genus, remarkable for its unexplained appearance in Britain in 1842, and the rapidity with which it filled canals, ditches, and ponds, all over the country.

1848 *Phytol.* III. 30 A specimen of the Leicestershire Udora or Anacharis. *Ibid.* 390 The force of the current detached small sprigs of the Anacharis. 1852 W. MARSHALL *New Water Weed* 6 Last year the Anacharis was noticed by myself and others in the river at Ely. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 205 *Anacharis alsinastrum*, that magical weed which, lately introduced from Canada among timber, has multiplied self-sown.

Anachoret(e, anachorite, var. ANCHORET. (*Anachoret*, literally representing Gr. *ἀναχωρητ-ής*, is sometimes spec. applied to the primitive Anchorets of Egypt and the East.)

† **Anachore·tal**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *anachōrēt-a*, ad. Gr. *ἀναχωρητ-ής* a recluse (see ANCHORET) + -AL.] Pertaining to an anchoret; = ANCHORETIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see next].

Anachore·tical, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀναχωρητικ-ός* of the nature of an ANCHORET + -AL¹.] After the manner of an anchoret. (See ANCHORETICAL.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anachoretical*, *Anachoretal*, belonging to solitariness or Hermites. 1845 G. PETRIE *Eccles. Archit. Irel.* 113 He betook himself to an anachoretical life.

Anachorism (ănæ·kŏriz'm). *nonce-wd.* [formed, to match *anachronism*, on Gr. *ἀνά* back + *χωρίον* country, place: see -ISM.] Something out of place in, or foreign to, the country.

1862 LOWELL *Bigl. Papers* Ser. II. 55 Opinions [that are] anachronisms and anachorisms, foreign both to the age and the country.

† **Ana·chorist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀναχωρέ-ειν* to retire + -IST.] An anchoret. (See ANCHORIST.)

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 90 An Abbot of Irish birth that became a recluse or an anachorist.

Anachronic (ænăkrǫ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up, against + *χρόν-os* time + -IC: cf. *chronic*.] Erroneous in date; out of right chronological position or order; characterized by anachronism.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 502 The unconnected, the anachronic, the dissonant circumstances. 1819 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* I. 276 The anachronic mixture .. of the Roman republican .. with his James-and-Charles-the-First zeal for legitimacy of descent .. is amusing. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 8 Better .. have held stubbornly to all ancestral ways, than have bred that anachronic spectre.

Anachronical (ænăkrǫ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1880 *Spect.* 25 Dec. 1655, I had a great, though anachronical, love of verse.

Anachro·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Erroneously as to date; out of correct chronological position or order; by anachronism.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXX. 133 Anachronically given after the alteration of the calendar. 1866 *Songs & Bal. Cumbld.* 439 *note*, Friends of the author introduced here anachronically.

† **Anachro·nicism.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. ANACHRONIC + -ISM; cf. *scepticism*.] = next.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Anachronism (ănæ·krŏniz'm). [a. Fr. *anachronisme*, ad. L. *anachronism-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναχρονισμ-ός*, n. of action f. *ἀναχρονίζ-ειν* to refer to a wrong time, f. *ἀνά* up, backwards + *χρόν-os* time.]

1. An error in computing time, or fixing dates; the erroneous reference of an event, circumstance, or custom to a wrong date. Said *etymologically* (like *prochronism*) of a date which is too early, but also used of too late a date, which has been distinguished as *parachronism*.

a 1646 J. G[REGORY] *De Æris et Ep.* (1650) 174 An error committed herein [in a Synchronism] is called Anachronism. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. viii. 85 This error sprang from Anachronisme, and confusion of Histories. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 7 Virgil making Dido and Æneas Cotemporaries, whereas they lived at Three Hundred Years distance .. committed an Anachronism. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* 249 An anachronism of thirty or forty years .. is easily overlooked. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* (1856) I. Pref., Some anachronisms with regard to the time of the session of courts have been allowed. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 172 The so-called literal interpretation involves an anachronism, inasmuch as it antedates the death of our Lord upon the cross.

2. Anything done or existing out of date; *hence*, anything which was proper to a former age, but is, or, if it existed, would be, out of harmony with the present; also called a *practical anachronism*.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 329 If this one-eyed experience does not seduce its worshipper into practical anachronisms. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 145 A pilgrimage now seems an anachronism. 1864 *Round Table* 18 June 4/3 She gives them phrases and words which .. had their beginning long since that period, and are in fact linguistic anachronisms. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2 [The Benchers] would be living anachronisms in this age of progress, were it not that they are extremely fond of good eating.

Ana·chronisma·tical, *a.* [f. prec.; cf. *schismatical*.] Anachronistic.

1847 BARHAM *Ing. Leg.* (1877) 182 The author has introduced many .. anachronismatical interpolations.

Anachronist (ănæ·krŏnist). *rare*⁻¹. [f. ANACHRON-ISM + -IST.] One who commits or supports an anachronism; one out of harmony with his own time.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. VIII. 194 Modern appraisers of the oracular establishments are too commonly in all moral senses anachronists.

Anachronistic (ănæ·krŏni·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISTIC.] Of the nature of, or involving, anachronism.

1775 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxiii. 303 The anachronistic improprieties, which this poem contains. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. xi. 199 He glanced contemptuously at his uncle Everard's anachronistic notions of what was fair in war. 1882 *Daily News* 4 May 5/3 The position of the Church of England is anachronistic and cannot last.

Anachronitism (Blount *Glossogr.*), erron. f. ANACHRONISM.

Anachronize (ănæ·krŏnəiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἀναχρονίζ-ειν* to confound time: see ANACHRONISM.] To put into a wrong chronological position; to transfer to a different time.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 198 One of his contemporaries who endeavoured to anachronize himself.

Anachronous (ănæ·krŏnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *χρόν-os* time + -OUS.] Involving anachronism; out of proper chronological position, out of date.

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Sept. 317 His impressions .. were after all a mass of anachronous entanglement and historical confusion. 1880 C. HERFORD *Romant. & Class. Styles* 25 Beguiled by the affected archaism of Spenser into the use of stanzas as anachronous as his language.

Anachronously (ănæ·krŏnəsli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a way which involves an anachronism; without regard to correct chronology.

1828 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* I. 179 It is more convenient, therefore, somewhat anachronously to marshal in groups those writers who acted on one another.

† **Anack.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1615 G. MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-wife* 177 With this small meal Oat-meal is made .. six severall kinds of very good and wholsome bread, every one finer than another, as your Anacks, Janacks, and such like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oatmeal*, They make good and wholsome Bread thereof in several Counties .. as Anacks, Sanacks [*sic*]. 1750 W. ELLIS *Countr. Housewife* 205 [as in Markham].

Anaclastic (ænăkla·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάκλαστ-os* refracted (f. *ἀνα-κλά-ειν* to refract, bend back, f. *κλά-ειν* to break) + -IC.] A. *adj.*

1. *Opt.* Pertaining to refraction; produced by refraction through a medium of different density.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Anaclastic Curves*, a name given by M. de Mairan to certain apparent curves formed at the bottom of a vessel full of water .. or the vault of the heavens, seen by refraction through the atmosphere. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anaclastic*, applied to that point where a luminous ray is refracted.

2. Springing back with a crackling sound; as in *Anaclastic Glasses* (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anaclastic glasses* are a low kind of phials with flat bellies, resembling inverted funnels, whose bottoms are very thin .. and .. a little convex. But upon applying the mouth to the orifice, and gently .. sucking out the air, the bottom gives way with a horrible crack, and of convex becomes concave. On the contrary upon .. breathing gently into the orifice, the bottom with no less noise bounds back to its former place. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 166 Anaclastic Glasses, a kind of sonorous phials or glasses, chiefly made in Germany.

B. *sb.* [Cf. *acoustics*.] The part of optics which treats of refraction; dioptrics.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Anaclatics*, a part also of Opticks which by the Lines of the Stars, and other visual Objects, refracted in a medium of a different thickness, measures their figures, magnitudes, distances, etc. [So spelt and defined in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH.] 1789 HOWARD *Encycl.*, *Anaclastics*.

Anaclete (æ·năklīt). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνάκλητ-os* recalled, f. *ἀνα-καλέ-ειν* to call back, f. stem *κ(α)λε-* call; cf. *paraclete*.] (See quot.)

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 356 The Heathen Priests and Philosophers hailed him [Julian the Apostate] the divine *Anaclete* (the Recalled), the re-ascending Apollo.

‖ **Anacœnosis** (æ·nă¸sino·sis). *Rhet.* [med.L., a. Gr. *ἀνακοίνωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀνακοινό-ειν* to communicate, f. *ἀνά* back + *κοινό-ειν* to make common, f. *κοιν-ός* common.] 'A figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker applies to his hearers or opponents for their opinion upon the point in debate.' T.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 235 *Anacœnosis* [printed *Anachinosis*] or the Impartener. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 152 Anacœnosis .. is elegantly used with such as are (1) Dead: (2) with the Judge: (3) with the Hearers: (4) with the Opponent: (5) with such as are absent: (6) with sensitive or inanimate things. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anacœnosis* .. when we consult the adversary, or appeal to the judges.

‖ **Anacoluthia** (æ·năkol¡ū·þiă). [L., a. Gr. *ἀνακολουθία* want of sequence.] A want of grammatical sequence; the passing from one construction to another before the former is completed.

1856 G. WOODS *Madvig's Lat. Gr.* 434 This want of strict grammatical coherence is called Anacoluthia.

Anacoluthic (æ·năkol¡ū·þik), *a. rare.* [f. ANACOLUTH-ON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anacolutha; lacking grammatical sequence.

1859 WORCESTER cites LANE. 1873 tr. *Buttman's Gram.*

N. T. 379 The great number of anacoluthic thoughts, sentences, periods, in all the writers of the N. T. *Ibid.* 382 In similar anacoluthic style we read, John xv. 5.

Anacolu·thically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In anacoluthic manner.

1873 tr. *Buttman's Gram. N. T.* 381 Participles used anacoluthically in the Greek writers.

‖**Anacoluthon** (æ:năkol¹ū·þŏn). *Gram.* Pl. -a, (-ons). [a. L., a. Gr. *ἀνακόλουθ-ον* wanting sequence, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀκόλουθ-os* following, f. *ἀ* copul. + *κέλευθ-os* a road, or march.] An instance of anacoluthia, a phrase or series of words in which it appears.

[Not in JOHNSON 1755, CRAIG 1847.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anacolython*, a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word that is to answer another is not express'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anacoluthon* among antient grammarians denotes an incoherence, or a construction which does not hang together. 1860 JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 2) 397 The verbal oppositions and anacolutha of St. Paul. 1876 SWEET *Anglo-Sax. Reader* i. 1 The style is of the rudest character.. abrupt, disconnected, obscure and full of anacoluthons.

Anaconda (ænăkɒ·ndă). Also -o. [Occurs in Ray, in a List of Indian Serpents from the Leyden Museum, as '*anacandaia* of the Ceylonese, i.e. he that crushes the limbs of buffaloes and yoke beasts,' but not now a native name in Ceylon, and not satisfactorily explained either in Cingalese or Tamil. (Cf. however Tamil āṉaik'k'oṉḍa 'having killed an elephant,' Col. Yule.)] A name (a.) originally applied (by English writers) to a 'very large and terrible snake' of Ceylon (?*Python reticulatus*, or *P. molurus* Gray); but (b.) made by Daudin (?through erroneous identification, or mistake as to the source of a specimen) the specific name of a large South American Boa (*Boa murina* Linn., *B. aquatica* Neuwied., *B. anacondo* Daud., *Eunectes murinus* Wagler, Gray), called in Brazil *sucuriù*, or *sucuriuba*, to which it is now attached in the British Museum Catalogue, and London Zoological Gardens. (c.) *loosely* applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

a. [1693 RAY *Synop. Method.* 332 Serpens Indicus Bubalinus, *Anacandaia* Zeylonensibus, id est *Bubalorum aliorumque jumentorum membra conterens.*] 1768 *Scots Mag.* Append. 673 *Description of the Anaconda*, a monstrous species of Serpent [a fictitious 'Letter' founded on Ray]. The Ceylonese seemed to know the creature well; they call it *Anaconda*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Anacondo*, a name given in the isle of Ceylon to a very large and terrible snake which often devours the unfortunate traveller alive. 1808 *Lady's Monthly Mus.* V. 121 An account of the Anocondo, a monstrous serpent in the East Indies, and of the manner of its seizing and managing its prey. 1810 *Encycl. Lond.* IV. 61 s. v. *Ceylon*, The vast boa the Anacændaia of the Ceylonese is common here. 1849 PRIDHAM *Ceylon* II. 750 *Pimbeva* or *anaconda* is of the genus Python, and is known in English as the Rock Snake [*P. molurus*]. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) I. 196 The great python [*P. reticulatus* Gray] the 'boa' as it is commonly designated by Europeans, the 'anaconda' of Eastern story, which is supposed to crush the bones of an elephant, and to swallow the tiger, is found .. in the cinnamon gardens. 1859 D. KING in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXX. 181 The skins of anacondas offered at Bangkok come from the northern provinces.

b. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 27 This .. according to Cuvier, is the *Boa aquatica* of Prince Maximilian and the Anaconda according to the same authority. Mr. Bennett observes .. that the name of *Anaconda*, like that of *Boa Constrictor*, has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes. He adds that the word appears to be of Ceylonese origin, and applies it to the *Python Tigris*. 1849 J. GRAY *Brit. Mus. Cat. Snakes* 102 The Anacondo, *Eunectes murinus* .. Brazil .. Tropical America.

c. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi. 113 The lurid glare of the anaconda's eye. 1849 W. IRVING *Bonneville* 304 Having .. completely gorged himself, he would wrap himself up, and lie with the torpor of an anaconda. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., The circle of the general's admirers was growing every moment more anaconda-like. 1879 *Daily News* 13 June 2/2 A marvellous dress, which, aided by the supple form of the fair owner, conveyed the idea of an anaconda.

Anacreontic (ănæ:krɪɒ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anacreontic-us*, f. Gr. *Ἀνακρέων* prop. name; cf. mod.Fr. *anacreontique*.]

A. *adj.* Of, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon. a. Having the structure or metre of Anacreon's lyrics.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anacreontick Verse*, consists of seven syllables, without being tied to any certain Law of Quantity. 1749 *Power of Numb. in Poet. Comp.* 65 Anacreontic Verse .. is usually divided into Stanzas, each Stanza containing four Lines which Rime alternately to each other; and every Line consists of three Troches and a long syllable, *e.g.* Cease, Trelawney, cease to teize me, Mirth and Music are but vain; Wine and Laughter now displease me, And thy Rules increase my Pain.

b. Convivial and amatory.

1801 Miss EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. vii. 121 He laughed and sang with Anacreontic spirit. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. § 29. 250 His amatory and anacreontic lines.

B. *sb.* A poem in imitation of, or after the manner of Anacreon's; an erotic poem.

a 1656 COWLEY (*title*) Anacreontiques; or some copies of verses translated paraphrastically out of Anacreon. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 74 Moore and Burns's anacreontics are the first true step in the lyrical.

Ana:creo·ntically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] After the manner of Anacreon; in a convivial fashion.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Kant* Wks. III. 108 The decanters of wine were placed, not on a distant sideboard .. but anacreontically on the table, and at the elbow of every guest.

Anacrotic (ænăkrɒ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *κρότ-os* striking, clapping + -IC; cf. *ἀνακροτέ-ειν*.] Pertaining to, or exhibiting, anacrotism; dicrotic in the rise of the pulse. (More fully called *anadicrotic*.)

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Anacrotism*, An anacrotic elevation may be obtained by compression of the artery beyond the point at which a sphygmograph is applied.

Anacrotism (ănæ·krŏtiz'm). *Phys.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A secondary oscillation or notch occurring in the upward portion of the curve obtained in a sphygmographic or pulse-recording tracing; dicrotism occurring in the *rise* of the blood-wave.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Anacrusis** (ænăkrū·sis). *Pros.* [L. translit. of Gr. *ἀνάκρουσις*, f. *ἀνακρού-ειν*, f. *ἀνά* up + *κρού-ειν* to strike.] 'A syllable at the beginning of a verse before the just rhythm' (Kennedy).

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 372 The Iambus .. in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis*. 1844 BECK & FELTON *Munk's Metres* 8 A *thesis* with which a rhythm begins is called *anacrusis*, or 'an upward beat.'

Anadem (æ·nădĕm). *poet.* [ad. L. *anadēm-a*, a. Gr. *ἀνάδημα* a band to tie up the hair, a headband, f. *ἀνα-δέ-ειν* to bind up.] A wreath for the head, usually of flowers; a chaplet, a garland.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 1168 Drest this Tree with Anadems of flowers. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. (1772) 135 Sweet anadems to gird thy brow. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 52 No more our nobles love to grace Their brows with anadems by genius won. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xi, Another clipt her profuse locks, and threw The wreath upon him, like an anadem.

†**A·nadesm.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναδέσμη*: see prec.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Anadesme*, a Band or Tie: among Surgeons a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds. 1742 in BAILEY. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anadesma*, a bandage for wounds.

Anadicro·tic, a fuller form of ANACROTIC.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Anadiplosis** (æ:năɪdiplō·sis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀναδιπλό-εσθαι* to be doubled back, f. *ἀνά* back + *διπλό-ειν* to double, f. *διπλό-os* double.] Reduplication; the beginning of a sentence, line, or clause with the concluding, or any prominent, word of the one preceding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 210 As thus: Comforte it is for man to haue a wife, Wife chast, and wise .. The Greeks call this figure *Anadiplosis*, I call him the *Redouble*. 1681 HOBBES *Rhet.* IV. iv. 148 A Redoubling called Anadyplosis as, 'The Lord also will be a refuge to the poor, a refuge, I say in due time.' *a* 1791 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 XIII. 524 In an anadiplosis the word repeated is pronounced the second time louder and stronger than the first.

Anadrom (æ·nădrŏm). *Zool. rare.* [a. mod.Fr. *anadrome*, ad. Gr. *ἀνάδρομ-os*: see next.] An anadromous fish.

a 1859 OGILVIE cites MORIN.

Anadromous (ănæ·drŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάδρομ-os* running up (a river) (f. *ἀνά* up + *δρόμος* running) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Of fishes: Ascending rivers to spawn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anadromous* .. denoting such [fishes] as have their times of going from the fresh water to the salt, and afterwards returning. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 640 The salmon is undoubtedly the finest .. of our fresh-water fishes, or rather of those anadromous kinds which .. seek alternately the briny sea and the 'rivers of water.' 1880 *Times* 31 Dec. 6/1 The artificial propagation of Anadromous Fish other than the Salmon.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1881 J. BAKER in *Nature* XXIII. 480 Milde's classification of ferns into a catadromous and anadromous series, according as to whether their lowest secondary branches originate on the posterior or anterior side of the pinnæ.

‖**Anæmia** (ănī·miă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναιμία* want of blood, f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *αἷμα* blood.] Lack of blood; a condition of unhealthy paleness and feebleness, resulting either from diminution of the amount of blood in the body, or from a diminished proportion of red corpuscles in the blood.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 416/2 The state of anæmia, or a deficiency in the quantity of circulating blood. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 215 In a state of acute suffering from exhaustion and anæmia. 1876 HOLLAND *Seven Oaks* ii. 32 Anemia is the normal condition of the pauper.

Anæmial (ănī·miăl), *a. Path. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] = next.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anæmicus* .. anemial, anemic.

Anæmic (ăne·mik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Characterized by anæmia.

1. Bloodless; ill-supplied with blood, or having blood of poor quality.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 720 c/2 The brain of the ill-nourished strumous child is generally an anæmic brain. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Eth.* vi. § 37. 94 Anæmic, flat-chested school girls, bending over many lessons and forbidden boisterous play.

2. Of, or pertaining to, anæmia.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 3 Chlorosis and other anæmic conditions. 1861 GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 725 There is an anæmic murmur in the ascending aorta.

Anæmotrophy (ænimɒ·trŏfi). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *αἷμα* blood + *-τροφία* nourishment.] Deficient nourishment of the blood.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

Anæretic (æni¦re·tik). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀναιρετικός* taking away, destructive: see -IC.] An agent which tends to destroy tissue.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Animal anæretics*, the gastric juice and vaccine lymph.

Anaerophyte (ănē·ərɒ¦fəit). *Bot.* [f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀήρ*, *ἀέρο-s* air + *φυτόν* plant; cf. *aerophyte*.] A plant which does not need a direct supply of air.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 101 The so-called anäerophytes, which do not need the direct influences of the air.

‖**Anæsthesia** (ænèsþī·siă, ænĭs-). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναισθησία* want of feeling, f. *ἀν* priv. + *αἰσθησι-s* sensation, f. stem *αἰσθε-*, to feel, perceive. Cf. mod.Fr. *anesthésie*. In this and the following derivatives of *αἰσθε-*, the *æ* is by some pronounced (*ī*, *i*, *ĭ*) according to place of accent.] Loss of feeling or sensation, insensibility.

1721 BAILEY, *Anæsthesia*, a Defect of Sensation, as in Paralytic and blasted Persons. 1848 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Pharm. Jrnl.* VII. 517 The state of anæsthesia lasted for two or three minutes. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 15 To induce anæsthesia by the inhalation of vapours.

b. *fig.*

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xliii, In that mysterious anæsthesia, he had left sense and certainty behind him.

Anæsthesiant (ænèsþī·siănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ANT, after *stimul-ant* etc.]

A. *adj.* Producing anæsthesia. B. *sb.* An agent of this nature; an anæsthetic.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anæsthesimeter (ăne:sþī·sĭ·mĭ·tər, ănī·-). [f. as prec. + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] An instrument for determining the amount of an anæsthetic administered.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

†**Anæsthesis** (ænèsþī·sis). *Obs. rare.* [f. ANÆSTHESIA, after Gr. *αἴσθησις*, *æsthesis*.] = ANÆSTHESIA.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Pharm. Jrnl.* VII. 516 The brief period which elapses before the state of complete anæsthesis is induced.

Anæsthetic (ænèsþe·tik, -þī·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀναίσθητ-os* without feeling, insensible (f. *ἀν* priv. + *αἰσθητ-ός* sensible; f. *αἰσθε-* perceive) + -IC. Cf. mod.Fr. *anesthétique*, and ÆSTHETIC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Insensible, deprived of sensibility.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 220 The anæsthetic state must be made adequately deep. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anæstheticus*, Applied specially of late to the state of persons rendered insensible by inhalation of ether or chloroform: anesthetic. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 106/2 The possibility of setting patients into an anæsthetic state.

2. *fig.* Unfeeling, unemotional. *rare.*

1860 A. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 338 In his judgment of character this cold anæsthetic temperament displays itself perhaps more prominently.

3. Producing, or connected with the production of, insensibility.

1847 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* VIII. 415 At the first winter meeting of the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society (10th November) I directed the attention of the members to a new respirable anæsthetic agent .. Chloroform, Chloroformyle, or Perchloride of Formyle. 1848 — in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 220 The results of anæsthetic midwifery. 1859 BAIN *Emot. & Will* i. § 21. 34 Exercise or action is itself anæsthetic. 1870 SIR J. SIMPSON *Anæsthesia* Wks. 1871 II. 23 The first case of an anæsthetic operation under sulphuric ether occurred at Boston [U.S.A.] on the 30th September 1846. The first case of an anæsthetic operation under chloroform occurred at Edinburgh on the 15th of November 1847.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] An anæsthetic agent; an agent which produces insensibility.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Pharm. Jrnl.* VII. 518 None of the five anæsthetics which I have mentioned .. are .. comparable with chloroform. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 360 The term *anæsthetic*, proposed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, means an agent capable of producing *anæsthesia*, or insensibility to pain. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iv. 551 Vivisection .. before the introduction of anæsthetics, was often inexpressibly horrible.

Anæsthe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] As, or in the way of, an anæsthetic; so as to produce anæsthesia.

1847 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1873) viii. 262 As one who knows .. what operations were to the patients before æther or chloroform was employed anæsthetically.

Anæsthetist (ænèsþī·tist). [f. ANÆSTHET-IZE: see -IST.] One who administers anæsthetic agents.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 23 Mar. 5 Anæsthetist to the Dental Hospital of London.

Anæsthetization (ăne·sþĭtəizē¹·ʃən). [f. next: see -ATION.] The process of rendering insensible; subjection to the action of anæsthetics.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 287 The condition of the pupil cannot be considered a safe guide in anæsthetization. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 180 That certain painful operations be undertaken .. only after preceding local anæsthetization.

Anæsthetize (ăne·sþĭtəiz, ănī·-), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἀναίσθητ-os* (see ANÆSTHETIC) + -IZE.] To render insensible.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON in *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 216 The patients were thus only partially .. anæsthetized. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 25 Gratuitous hearers are anæsthetized to suffering by a sense of virtue. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 141 The doctor anæsthetizes his patient.

Anæsthetized (ăne·sþĭtəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ED.] Rendered insensible.

1848 SIR J. SIMPSON *Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 219 Dangerous symptoms .. in an anæsthetized patient. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Urin. Organs* 151 The thoroughly anæsthetized patient.

‖ **Anagennesis** (ænăˌdʒėnī·sis). [Gr. *ἀναγέννησις* regeneration, f. *ἀνα-γεννά-ειν* to regenerate.] A reproduction or regeneration of structure.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaglyph (æ·năglif). [ad. Gr. *ἀναγλυφή* work in low relief, f. *ἀνά* up + *γλύφ-ειν* to hollow out, carve. Cf. Fr. *anaglyphe*, perh. earlier.] An embossed or chased ornament, worked in low relief.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* P 98 The *Anaglyphe* or exterior Cortex and figure of things. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anaglypha*, in antient writers, denote vessels, or other things, adorned with sculpture in *basso relievo*. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. iv. (1864) 30 The mysterious anaglyphs sculptured on the temples of the Egyptians.

Anaglyphic (ænăgli·fik), *a., sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to anaglyphs; anaglyptic.

1656 [See ANAGLYPTIC]. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 92 Hieroglyphics .. tropical and anaglyphic. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art* 24 Anaglyphic is that process of machine ruling on an etching ground which gives to the subject the appearance of being raised.

B. *sb. pl.* **Anaglyphics** = ANAGLYPTICS.

a 1864 in BRANDE.

Anaglyphical, *a. rare*⁻⁰ = prec.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Anaglyptic (ænăgli·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anaglyptic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναγλυπτικός*: see ANAGLYPH.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to anaglyphs, or to the art of carving in low relief, embossing, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anaglyphick* or *Anaglyptick*, pertaining to the Art of Carving, Embossing, or Engraving. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* (1755) 32 Plastica .. and the anaglyptic art. 1847 in CRAIG, etc.

B. *sb. pl.* **Anaglyptics**: the art of carving in low relief, chasing, embossing, etc.

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* (1755) 16 They rather concern the statuary art—though we might yet safely admit some of the Greek anaglyptics. 1818 in TODD.

Anaglyptograph (ænăgli·ptŏgrɑf). [see ANAGLYPTOGRAPHY and -GRAPH.] A machine for producing representations in relief, of coins, medals, etc.

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* 275.

Anaglyptographic (ænăˌgliptoˌgræ·fik), *a.* [f. ANAGLYPTOGRAPH-Y + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or according to anaglyptography. (In mod. Dicts.)

Anaglyptography (ænăˌgliptǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτος* embossed + *-γραφία* writing.] (See quot.)

a 1871 *Art Journal*, quoted in RINGWALT *Encycl. Print.* 34 *Anaglyptography*, the art of so engraving as to give the subject an embossed appearance, as if raised from the surface of the paper; used in representing coins, bas-reliefs, etc.

‖ **Anagnorisis** (ænăgnǫ·risis). [L., a. Gr. *ἀναγνώρισις*, f. *ἀνα-γνωρίζ-ειν* to recognise, discover.] Recognition; the *dénouement* in a drama.

a 1800 BLAIR is cited in WEBSTER. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 464 He, aged man, ignorant of the anagnorisis, is overcome by the catastrophe. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone* Wks. XIII. 220 Some dreadful discovery or anagnorisis (*i.e.* recognition of identity) takes place.

Anagnost (æ·năgnǫst). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *anagnōst-es*, a. Gr. *ἀναγνώστ-ης* a reader, f. *ἀναγιγνώσκ-ειν* to read.] A reader, a prelector; one employed to read aloud; the reader of the lessons in church.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 231 (*note*) Lay the fault .. vpon Plinies Anagnosts or Readers, who either read wrong, or pronounced not their words distinctly. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 201 They .. would both be Anagnostes, or read the Holy Scriptures in the Church. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. Ded., Carefully and distinctly read to him by the most learned and faithful Anagnost in this Kingdom.

† **Anagnostian.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *anagnōst-es* (see prec.) + -IAN.] = prec.

1626 MINSHEU *Duct.*, *Anagnostian*, a curate that serueth onely to reade, or a clarke or scoller that readeth to a writer.

† **Anagnostic.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Gr. *ἀναγνωστικ-ός* fitted for reading.] = prec.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anagnosticke*, a curate seruing onely to reade.

‖ **Anagoge** (ænăgōu·dʒi). [L. *anagōgē*, a. Gr. *ἀναγωγή* elevation, religious or ecstatic elevation, mystical sense; f. *ἀν-άγ-ειν* to lead up, lift up, elevate. See also ANAGOGY.]

† 1. Spiritual elevation or enlightenment, esp., to understand mysteries. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anagoge*, a raising of the mind to search out the hidden Meaning of any Passage; especially the Mystical Sense of the Holy Scriptures. 1721 So in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS: see ANAGOGY. Not in J.

2. Mystical or spiritual interpretation; an Old Testament typification of something in the New.

1849 FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 407 We should form a like judgment of the type or anagoge.

† **Anagogetical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec., by form-assoc. with *apology, apologetical.*] A badly-formed equivalent for ANAGOGICAL.

1731 in BAILEY. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, There is a grammatical and an anagogetical or moral sense.

Anagogic (ænăgǫ·dʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [? ad. med.L. *anagōgic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναγωγικ-ός* mystical: see prec. and -IC. Cf. Fr. *anagogique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mystical, spiritualized.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol., Anagogik [vndurstondyng of hooli scripture] techith what we owen to hope of euerlastyng meede in heuene. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 118 The papists make their anagogic sense of Scripture correspondent to the Judaic Cabala. 1849 FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 403 The mystic or spiritual .. he says is either tropological, or anagogic, or allegorical.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*]

† 1. 'One skild in explaining the Scriptures.' Cockeram 1623. *Obs.*

2. *pl.* **Anagogics**: anagogic studies, or practice; 'mysterious considerations.' T.

1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 248 (T.) That the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalisticks and anagogicks of the Jews.

Anagogical (ænăgǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of words and their sense: Mystical, spiritual, having a secondary spiritual sense, allegorical.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 303 They divide the scripture into four senses, the literal, tropological, allegorical, and anagogical .. The allegory is appropriate to faith; and the anagogical to hope, and things above. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 192 To discern the true mystical and anagogical sense of them. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The rest of the Sabbath, in the anagogical sense, signifies the repose of everlasting blessedness. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Metaph. Philos.* III. v. § 71. 218 The anagogical, whereby we learn how to adhere to God.

¶ *catachr.* of persons.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 251 These anagogical children of reverie. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 165 You are very 'anagogical' as my Master says; strange and mysterious, I mean.

Anagogically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anagogical manner; with a hidden spiritual sense.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 870/2 Anagogically some part thereof [Prophecy] may also be referred .. unto the Pope. 1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* I. 151/1 To explain anagogically, means to apply the literal sense of the text to heavenly things.

Anagogy (æ·năgoudʒi). [f. Gr. *ἀναγωγή* ANAGOGE, as if ad. Gr. **ἀναγωγία*, n. of quality f. *ἀναγωγός* soul-raising, sublime; but not used in this sense in Gr. A better Eng. form than *anagoge*; cf. Fr. *anagogie.*]

† 1. Spiritual elevation or enlightenment, esp. to understand mysteries. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anagogy*, *Anagoge*, a rapture or elevation of the soul to things celestial, and eternal.

2. Mystical interpretation, hidden 'spiritual' sense of words.

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 98 Let no man call hym selfe a diuyne: that knoweth nat .. allygoris, and tropologies, and anagogies, for scripture is full of them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. P 18. 8 Some kind of accommodation, or Anagogy, or Figure. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anagogy* .. denotes the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New. 1847 CRAIG, *Anagogy*, a mystical meaning applied to the language of Scripture.

Anagram (æ·năgrăm). Also 6-7 anagrame, -gramm(e. [a. Fr. *anagramme*, or ad. mod.L. *anagramma* (16th c.), f. Gr. *ἀνα-γράφ-ειν*, to write up, write back or anew. *Ἀνάγραμμα was not in Greek, though the grammarians had *ἀναγραμματίζ-ειν* to transpose the letters of a word, and *ἀναγραμματισμός* transposition of letters.]

1. A transposition of the letters of a word, name, or phrase, whereby a new word or phrase is formed.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 115 Of the Anagrame, or poesie transposed. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* IV. iii. (1616) 572 Who will .. make anagrammes of our names. 1632 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 261 This *Gustavus* (whose anagram is *Augustus*) was a great Captain. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 36 The true Anagram of *Jesuita*, is *Sevitia*, Cruelty. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. ii. 14 Monsieur Arouet Junior (*le Jeune*, or *l. j.*), who, by an ingenious anagram .. writes himself *Voltaire* ever since.

† 2. *loosely* or *fig.* A transposition, a mutation. *Obs.*

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well Lost* XI. 119 What meane these strange Anagrams? *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Comm. Place* (1677) 167 Heaven descends into the Bowels of the Earth, and, to make up the Anagramm, the Graves open and the Dust ariseth. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. i. 772 His body, that stupendous frame, Of all the world the anagram.

† **Anagram,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb. after Fr. *anagrammer*, f. *anagramme.*]

1. *trans.* To ANAGRAMMATIZE.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 114/1 To Anagram my Art into a Vermine [i. e. *art* into *rat*]. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* To Reader, Witness my name, if anagram'd to thee, The letters make 'Nu hony in a B.' 1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks., Dunciad* III. 21 (JOD.) Some of these anagrammed his name Benlowes into Benevolus.

2. *intr.* To make anagrams.

1646 SHIRLEY *To C'tess Ormond*, I never learned that trick of court, to .. anagram upon her name.

† **Anagramize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANAGRAM *sb.* + -IZE.] = ANAGRAMMATIZE.

1636 W. SAMPSON *Virtus post Fun. vivit* 47 William Farrington Which Anagramizde by conversion even, (Farwell I am gon) from Earth to Heaven.

Anagrammatic (æ·năˌgrămæ·tik). [f. mod.L. *anagrammat-*, stem of *anagramma* (see ANAGRAM) + -IC. Cf. Fr. *anagrammatique.*] Of or pertaining to an anagram; anagrammatical.

1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVII. 47 Alcuinus is the anagram of Calvinus; and this is the earliest modern instance of the adoption of an anagrammatic device. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ix. 207 Huyghens published his discovery in the anagrammatic form which was the fashion of the time.

Anagrammatical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to an anagram; performed or produced by transposition of letters.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 175 This was by transposition anagrammatical, framed out of the name of the Earl of Worcester: *Edwardus Somerset, Moderatus sed Verus.* *a* 1745 SWIFT *Barb. Denom. Irel.*, Some have contrived anagrammatical appellations, from half their own and their [ladyes'?] names joined together. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 5 We cannot leave the author's name in that obscurity which the anagrammatical title seems intended to throw over it .. Merlin is only the representative of Dr. Milner.

† 2. *fig.* Performed by the displacement and rearrangement of things. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 744 The Generations, and Corruptions or Deaths of Animals, according to this Hypothesis, are nothing but an Anagrammatical Transposition of Things in the Universe.

Anagrammatically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner of an anagram; with a different arrangement of the same letters.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 351 Which also contained his name anagrammatically. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 10 Whatsoever he parrot (or if you will have it anagrammatically) prater-like twattles. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Anagram*, The question put by Pilate to Jesus Christ: *Quid est veritas?* which anagrammatically makes, *Est vir qui adest.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 754 We tried them anagrammatically, but in vain: there was nought to be made of *Omoo*; shake it as we would, the *O's* came uppermost.

Anagrammatism (ænăgræ·mătiz'm). [a. Fr. *anagrammatisme*, ad. (perh. through mod.L.) Gr. *ἀναγραμματισμ-ός*: see ANAGRAMMATIZE and -ISM.] The formation of anagrams; the transposition of letters so as to form a new word or words.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 169 Names consisting of alphabetary revolution, which they will have to be anagrammatism. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 26 By the artifice of anagrammatisme, *Syna* is made *Nysa.* 1862 H. WHEATLEY *Anagr.* 74 The practice of anagrammatism was by no means uncommon among the Greeks.

Anagrammatist (ænăgræ·mătist). [f. ANAGRAMMATIZE: see -IST. Cf. mod.Fr. *anagrammatiste*, perh. earlier than Eng.] A maker of anagrams. Also applied to, A book of anagrams.

1613 GAMAGE *Epigrams* xviii. (T.) Mr. W. Aubrey, an ingenious anagrammatist. 1634 F. LENTON (*title*) The Inns of Court Anagrammatist, or, The Masquers Masqued in Anagrams. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 P 4 When the Anagrammatist takes a Name to work upon, he considers it at first as a Mine not broken up. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxix. (1862) 467 Louis XIII appointed the Provençal Thomas Billen to be his Royal Anagrammatist.

Anagrammatize (ænăgræ·mătəiz), *v.* [ad. (? mod.L. *anagrammatizā-re* ad.) Gr. *ἀναγραμματίζ-ειν* to transpose the letters of a word, f. *ἀνά* back + *γράμμα*(*τ*-) letter + *-ίζειν* (see -IZE); cf. Fr. *anagrammatise-r.*] To transpose so as to form an anagram; to change into another word or phrase by a different arrangement of letters.

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astroph.* in *P. Penilesse* Pref. 29 That seeke .. to anagrammatize the name of Wittenberge. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 114/1, I doe anagrammatize *Water-rat* to bee *a true Art.* 1637 W. AUSTIN *Hæc Homo* 182 Others .. anagrammatize it from *Eva* into *væ*, because (they say) she was the cause of our woe. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 23 Calvin .. anagrammatized his name, 'Rabelæsius' into *Rabie Læsus* [Afflicted with madness].

Anagrammatized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Transposed so as to form an anagram.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* iii. 9 Jehovah's name, Forward and backward anagrammatis'd. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1800) 95 The name anagrammatized was not Elizabeth, but Isabel. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 77 The names of his numerous dedicatees laboriously anagrammatised.

† **Anagrammist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANAGRAM + -IST. Cf. *anagramize.*] = ANAGRAMMATIST.

1613 HOBY *Counter-snarle* 21 Would hee not prove a good Anagrammist? 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Anagram*, The Cabbalists among the Jews are professed anagrammists.

† **Anagraph,** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Gr. *ἀναγραφή* a writing up, a record, f. *ἀνά* up + *γραφή* writing.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anagraph*, a registring or recording of matters, an Inventory. 1721 BAILEY, *Anagraphe*, a Description, a Registring or Recording of Acts: an Inventory, a Breviate. [So in mod. Dicts.] 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anagraph*, used by Hippocrates for a physician's prescription or recipe.

† **Anagraphy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = prec.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. 332 Nor sleepeth [=neglects] your *Anagraphie* The sensuall Follies of the Hie.

† **Anagrapsis.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀναγράφ-ειν* to write up, rewrite, on analogy of *synopsis*, etc. See ANAGRAM.] Anagrammatism.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 30 *Maira* .. by an easie Anagrapsis, resolves into *Maria*, or Miriam.

† **Anagre.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Used in Topsell, as ad. L. *anagȳros* a. Gr. *ἀνάγῡρος*, f. *ἀνά* back + *γῦρος* a circle, *γυρός* round.] A leguminous shrub, bearing recurved pods; the bean-trefoil.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 619 Conyza, strewed, the haunt of serpents spills; The nettle-crops, thorny anagres, stay their mood.

[**Anagriph, anagrip.** In Spelman from Du

Cange, who quotes it from the Laws of the Longobards [=OHG. *anagrif* rape.]

†**Anai·tiolo·gical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *αἰτιολογία* cause assigned + -ICAL. The reg. form would be *anætiological.*] (See quot.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 81 Astrologicall [predictions].. being (as is their own word) anaitiologicall, or not having any naturall cause at all.

Anal (ē·năl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ānāl-is*, f. ANUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to the anus, or excretory opening.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 209/1 In the vicinity of the anal aperture. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ii. 103 An anal region, which gives exit to the refuse of digestion. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 25 Anal fistula.

2. Situated near, or in the region of, the anus.

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 133 The anal fin was white. 1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 336 Leeches.. first fix themselves by their anal sucker. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Metam. Insects* v. 91 A many-jointed abdomen, often with anal appendages.

Analcite, -ime (ănæ·lsəit, -əim). *Min.* [mod. f. (Fr. *analcime*, Ger. *analzim*) Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἅλκιμ-ος* strong, given by Haüy 'in allusion to its weak electric power.' For this Dana substitutes the more analogous form *analcite*, f. Gr. *ἀναλκής* weak + -ITE.] A mineral belonging to Dana's Zeolite section of Hydrous Silicates, consisting mainly of silica, alumina, and soda, usually with lime and potash, occurring in trap rocks.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 50 Many mineralogists.. will be.. amazed to find zeolite subdivided into mesotype, stillbite, analcime and chabasite. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 155 In analcime there are several planes, along which if the refracted ray passes, it will not suffer double refraction. 1868 DANA *Min.* 432 Analcite.. gelatinizes with muriatic acid.

†**A·nalect,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. *ἀνάλεκτ-ος, -ον*, 'gathered up,' also 'choice, select, *recherché*': see next.] The select part, the choice essence; the 'cream' or marrow.

a 1650 R. MASON *Let.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, Man, the Analect of all their perfections.

Analects (æ·nălekts), *sb.*[2] *pl.* [ad. L. *analecta*, a. Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα* things gathered or picked up, f. *ἀναλέγ-ειν*, f. *ἀνά* up + *λέγ-ειν* to gather, pick up. Often used in L. form when applied to extracts from the classical authors.]

†1. Crumbs that fall from the table; pickings up, gleanings. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Analects*, crums which fall from the table. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 269 No gleanings, James? No trencher-analects? 1721 BAILEY, *Analects*, *Analecta*, fragments gathered from Tables.

2. Literary gleanings; collections of fragments or extracts. (Usually as a title.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Analects*,.. is taken for Collections or Scraps out of Authors. 1770 G. CAREY (*title*) Analects in Verse and Prose. 1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* Pref. xi, Antipater Sidonius: in Brunck's Analecta. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 563 A few of the sage's sayings, selected from thousands.. to be found in the Confucian Analects.

†**A·nalem.** *Obs.*—[0] [a. Fr. *analème*, ad. L. ANALEMMA.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Analem*, a Mathematical Instrument, whereby is found out the elevation of any Planet or the height of any other thing.

‖**Analemma** (ænăle·mă). [L. *analemma* the pedestal of a sun-dial, *hence* the sun-dial itself, a. Gr. *ἀνάλημμα* a prop or support, f. *ἀναλαμβ-άν-ειν* to take up, resume, repair.]

†1. *orig.* A sort of sun-dial. *Obs.* (and perh. never in Eng.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Analemma* in ancient writers denotes those sort of sun-dials which shew only the height of the sun at noon, every day, by the largeness of the shadow of the gnomon.

2. An orthographical projection of the sphere made on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance and in the east or west point of the horizon; used in dialling, etc.

1652 R. AUSTIN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 74 The triangles, either in your Analemma or perspective, which serve for the last propositions in your astronomical operations. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 881 Fig. 10 .. is the Analemma projected on the Plain of the Meridian.

3. A gnomon or astrolabe, having the projection of the sphere on a plate of wood or brass, with a horizon or cursor fitted to it, formerly used in solving certain astronomical problems.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 436 A good Globe or Planisphere.. that is, the Analemma, contrived into a form of Instrument for the use of the publick. 1685 J. TWISDEN (*title*) Use of the great Planisphere called the *Analemma* in the resolution of some useful Problems of Astronomy. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 106 The oldest treatise we have on the analemma, was written by Ptolemy.

4. A scale of the sun's daily declination drawn from tropic to tropic on artificial terrestrial globes.

The *Analemma* is drawn either as a double line, a long ellipse, or as an elongated 8 crossing the equator, and is placed in the Pacific Ocean where it least interferes with geographical features.

1832 *Terrestrial Globe* by MARDINS, has *The Analemma.* 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 910 *Analemma*, a scale painted on globes, and having reference to the motion of the sun.

A·nalepsy. *Med.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *analepsia* (also used unchanged), f. Gr. *ἀνάληψις* a taking up or back.]

1. 'Epilepsy arising from disorder of the stomach.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. x. (1495) 229 That manere euyl that hyghte Analempsia.. comyth of replycyon of the stomak and moost of indygestyon and of bolkynge.

2. 'The support given in the treatment of a fractured limb.' Fowler *Med. Voc.* 1860.

Analeptic (ænăle·ptik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *analēptic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναληπτικ-ός* restorative, f. *ἀναλαμβάν-ειν* to take up, restore: see ANALEMMA. Cf. mod.Fr. *analeptique.*]

A. *adj.* Restorative, strengthening.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 443 The strength is to be repaired by analeptick and pleasant diet. *c* 1720 QUINCY (J.) Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 109 He.. informs us, that sage is analeptic.

B. *sb.* An analeptic medicine or aliment.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlvii. 108 By Analepticks to repair the Strength. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 672 Such analeptics are required. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 314 Chocolate.. is an agreeable analeptic.

†**Anale·ptical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcad.* (1717) 187 Apply Some aneleptical Elexipharmacum. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 523 The resumptive Syrupes.. may be referred to all analepticall and restorative ones.

Analetical, obs. form of ANALYTICAL.

‖**Analgesia** (ænăldʒī·siă). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναλγησία* painlessness, f. *ἀν-άλγητ-ος* painless, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀλγέ-ειν* to feel pain.] Insensibility to pain; painlessness. Distinguished from *anæsthesia* or total insensibility.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Analgesia*, Indolency, a being free from Pain or Grief. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 525 The condition known as 'analgesia' or 'anodynia,' in which there is a loss of sensibility to pain. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 484 There is analgesia but no anæsthesia.

Analge·sic, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. prec. + -IC. A better formation would be *analgetic*: cf. *anæsthetic.*]

A. *adj.* Tending to remove pain. B. *sb.* A medicine that removes pain.

1875 WOOD *Therap.* 213 In the class Analgesics, are placed those drugs whose chief clinical use is in the relief of pain.

†**Ana·lgesy.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. mod.L. *analgesia* (now used instead): cf. mod.Fr. *analgésie.*]

1731 BAILEY, *Analgesy*, an indolency, a being free from pain or grief. 1847 CRAIG, *Analgecy*, indolency, apathy.

Analgetic (ænăldʒe·tik), analogical equivalent of *analgesic.*

†**Ana·lie,** **analy, annaly,** *v. Obs. Sc.* [Apparently formed on L. *ali-us* other, but actual structure unexplained. It has the appearance of a variant of an earlier **enalie*, repr. Fr. **enalier*, L. **inali-āre*, f. *in* into, to + *alium* another. But no such antecedent forms appear.] To alienate, or abalienate.

1452 *MS.* in P. Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) II. 387 All maner of maills, goods spendit, taken, sould or analied be him. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* v. (1822) 464 Miserels and troubil.. had analyit [*abalienaverant*] thair hartis and mindis fra all respect that thay had to thare awne gudis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 112 Na husband of any woman may annaly the heretage of his wife.

†**Ana·lier.** *Obs. Sc.* [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who alienates a possession.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 120 The house perteining to the analier, or seller.

Anallagmatic (æ·năllăgmæ·tik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* not + *ἄλλαγμα(τ-)* something given in exchange, lit. a change (f. *ἀλλάττ-ειν* to change) + -IC.] Not changed in form by 'inversion': applied to the surfaces of certain solids, as the sphere.

1869 CLIFFORD *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 8 On the Umbilici of Anallagmatic Surfaces. 1874 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimens.* § 516 A surface which is its own inverse with regard to any point has been called an anallagmatic surface.

†**Ana·logal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *analog-us* ANALOGOUS + -AL[1].] = ANALOGOUS. (Common in 17th c.)

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 41 As may be analogal, proportionable, agreeable to the articles of our faith. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 22, I see many analogal motions in Animals.

†**Ana·logally,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = ANALOGOUSLY.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 29, I presume them to speak proportionally and analogally to their other Doctrine.

†**Ana·loger.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ANALOGY + -ER[1]. Cf. *astrologer*, *philologer.*] = ANALOGIST.

1606 FORD *Honor Trivm.* (1843) 24 Fictions and nugatory invectiues of deseruingly abused poets, or repulsed annalogers.

Analogic (ænălɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *analogic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναλογικ-ός* pertaining to analogy, f. *ἀναλογ-ία*: see ANALOGY and -IC. Cf. Fr. *analogique.*] Of or belonging to analogy. †a. Constituted by the use of analogy; figurative (*obs.*). b. Of analogy.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 198 Gods preceptive wil is only in an analogic, figurative, improper sense termed the wil of God. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge the Medium* 823 By all analogic likelihood. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-Party* 160, I will put your case In analogic form.

Analogical (ænălɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. L. *analogic-us* (see prec.) + -AL[1].]

†1. *Math.* Proportional; in exact ratio. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 17 The perfect Analogicall description of the Ocean Sea coastes.

2. Of the nature of analogy; consisting in, constituted by, in accordance with analogy.

1609 E. HOBY *Let. Mr. T. H.* 41 Far more Analogicall is Saint Chrysostoms exposition. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 5 To spell out future events, by making such analogical interpretations as they use to do in augury. 1763 PRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 372 The strength of analogical or inductive reasoning. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 29/1 Some of the analogical signs which (guided by his faculty of imitation) he had contrived. 1873 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* App. (ed. 3) 438 In any 'type' it is only analogical resemblance that is pretended.

3. Expressing an analogy, naming a thing after something else to which it has an analogy, metonymic; as the *heart* of an apple; the *apple* of the eye; the *mouth* of a cave; a man's *signature.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 18 Affecting too much the analogicall Latine, he leaves many times untold the true sense of our Saxon. 1724 WATTS *Log.* (J.) When a word.. is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xx. § 1 When a country which has sent out colonies is termed the mother country, the expression is analogical.

†4. So called by analogy; figurative. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xlii. 235 The food wherewith Spirits are fed is analogical, spiritual and not corporal.

5. Of analogy; = ANALOGIC.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. 411 Argument in the analogical field. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* I. i. 47 The activity of his analogical faculty.

6. = ANALOGOUS. *arch.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 15 Analogicall to this is that symboll of the Cynique. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Some Parallel and Analogical effects. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 144 Being Analogical to our Moon, it is most likely they are moved in like manner. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. viii. 348 Zootomy has been suggested as a better name [than Animal Anatomy] but it is not quite analogical to anatomy.

Analogically (ænălɒ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an analogical manner.

†1. *Math.* Proportionally. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 17 Chorographie.. teacheth Analogically to describe a small portion or circuite of ground.

2. In accordance with, or by the use of, analogy.

[1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 39 *Analogice* they may be said to be alike, that is, in some respect.] 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1684) 67 Some new kind of Creature, called analogically by an old known name. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 6 (1713) 14 Not only in Man, but analogically in the rest of Animals. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* IV. § 21 A prince is analogically styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to his vessel. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 276 Children learn to speak analogically in two years. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 441 Reasoning analogically from the circumstances with which we are acquainted.

3. In an analogical sense, figuratively.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. li. 292 An Offering therefore is taken properly or analogically. 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witchcr.* xvii. 344 [Syllables] may analogically, and by way of similitude, be said to be measured. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 8 A name used analogically or metaphorically.

Analo·gicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.' J.

1731 BAILEY, *Analogicalness*, the being proportional. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 193 Popularity.. is no guaranty of skill in neoterizing, with reference to need, analogicalness, or harmony.

†**Ana·logism.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναλογισμ-ός* proportionate calculation, f. *ἀναλογίζ-εσθαι* f. *ἀνάλογος*: see ANALOGON, and -ISM.]

1. *Math.* The constitution of a proportion.

1656 HOBBES *Philos.* II. xiii. § 4 Eng. Wks. I. 146 When four magnitudes are to one another in geometrical proportion, they are called proportionals; and by some, more briefly, analogism. 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 29, I work all.. by analogism, bringing them to be wrought geometrically, he only arithmetically.

2. 'An argument from the cause to the effect,' J.; *à priori* reasoning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Analogism*, a forcible argument, from the Cause to the Effect, implying an unanswerable necessity. [Whence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.]

3. *Med.* The judgment of diseases by similar appearances; diagnosis by analogy.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Analogism*, In the Art of Physick, a Comparison of Causes relating to a Disease. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A discourse on the Analogism of fevers.

†**Ana·logist**[1]. *Obs.*—[0] [ad. med.L. *analogista*, used app. in error for *alogista* = an alleged Gr. **ἀλογιστής* one who does not render an account, f. *ἀ* priv. + *λόγος* account.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Analogists*, Tutors who are not bound to give account of those whom they have under tuition: as Guardians and Protectors of Wards.

Analogist[2] (anæ·lŏdʒist). [f. ANALOGIZE, -ISM: see -IST.]

1. One who occupies himself with analogies, either in searching for them, pointing them out, or arguing from them.

1836 EMERSON *Nature* 35 Man is an analogist and studies relations in all objects. 1856 — *Eng. Traits* xiv. 239 Bacon, in the structure of his mind, held of the analogists,

of the idealists, or (as we popularly say, naming from the best example) Platonists. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 139 The Universe itself.. is a mighty emblem, and man is the analogist who, by the Word that lighteth him, is enabled to decipher it.

2. A philosopher who saw in words images or analogues of the things expressed by them.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 7 The philosophers who held these views [that language was innate] were called Analogists, while those who leaned to the conventional origin of language were styled Anomalists.

Analogistic (anæːlŏdʒiˑstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to (linguistic) analogists.

1882 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 321 Errors of the Conventional (anomalistic) and Connexional (analogistic) Theories of Language.

Analogize (ănæˑlŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. ANALOGY + -IZE. Perh. immediately from Fr. *analogiser* (in Cotgr. 1611), f. same elements.]

1. *intr.* To employ analogy; to speak or reason analogically; (*orig.*) by proportion or ratio.

1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 34 My Receipt would be contemptible, if I should analogize by proportion. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 253 Try to render 'State' by any other word, and you will be put to it. You may analogise. 1881 G. MACDONALD *M. Marston* xliii, Shall I analogise yet a little farther?

2. *trans.* To represent by analogy, to figure.

a 1743 CHEYNE (J.) We have systems of material bodies, diversely figured..: they represent the object of the desire, which is analogized by attraction or gravitation.

3. *trans.* To make, or show to be, analogous.

1802 E. PALMER *Princ. Nature* vi. (1826) 52 We cannot analogize these facts with the planetary system.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show itself analogous, to be in general harmony.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Mal.* I. x. § 2 (1734) 91 Light.. where it finds proper Organs, concurs and analogises in these Organs, with the established Laws of Bodies. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 66 Exceptions, so called.. analogize with special providences in the mundane order.

Analogizing (ănæˑlŏdʒəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The perception of analogies, reasoning by analogy.

1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1040 The analogising of several analogous objects: that is to say, the considering the several objects as connected by the analogy between them. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 18 All thinking is analogizing, and 'tis the use of life to learn metonymy.

‖ **Analogon** (ănæˑlŏgŏn). *Pl.* -a. [a. Gr. *ἀνάλογον* that which is analogous, neut. sing. of adj. *ἀνάλογ-os* according to due ratio, proportionate, conformable, f. *ἀνά* up to + *λόγος* account, ratio, proportion.] = ANALOGUE.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. ii. (1867) 340 It has neither coordinate nor analogon. 1851 J. NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* 232 Would we seek an analogon amid phenomena of the earth, to alternations thus stupendous? 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 116 This was the nearest analogon to such a conception as the natives could find.

Analogous (ănæˑlŏgəs), *a.* [f. L. *analog-us* (a. Gr. *ἀνάλογ-os*: see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Having, or characterized by, analogy; similar in certain attributes, circumstances, relations, or uses; having something parallel. (Const *to.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 96 Analogus relations concerning other plants, and such as are of neare affinity unto this. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* VII. iii. 101 We are in a state of trial.. analogous or like to our moral and religious trial. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. v. 171 Two resembling objects are said.. to be analogous, when one of them belongs to some class expressly or tacitly referred to and the other does not. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 562 The rest of Sicily had experienced disorders analogous in character to those of Syracuse.

b. *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 55 The bristles and quils in other Animals.. are analogous to the hairs in a man. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Analogy*, The gills of fishes are said to be analogous to the lungs in terrestrial animals. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 47 Parts which correspond in their real nature (their origin and development) are termed 'homologous'; those which agree merely in appearance or office are said to be 'analogous.'

2. Expressing an analogy; = ANALOGICAL 3. *rare.*

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 42 An analogous, if not an univocal generation. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 58 Nouns are either Univocal, Equivocal, or Analogous. In analogous nouns one meaning is extended to new sets of objects from some proportion or resemblance between them.

Anaˑlogously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a manner analogous (*to, with,* something else).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 106 Quadrupedes oviparous.. have their joynts and motive flexures more analogously framed unto ours. 1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 41 This word formed analogously with the words *Tamanacu, Otomacu,* etc.

2. By, or in accordance with, analogy.

1749 P. SKELTON *Deism Rev.* vi. (T.) His unity or omnipresence, which you conceive but analogously and imperfectly. 1857 M. HOPKINS *Handbk. Average* 354 Freight, which has been called *the mother of wages,* and, therefore, analogously, of those expenses which are incidental to the production of freight.

Anaˑlogousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being analogous; similarity in regard to relations or attributes; = ANALOGY 3.

Mod. The analogousness of objects constitutes their connexion in thought.

Analogue (æˑnălǫg). [a. Fr. *analogue,* f. Gr. *ἀνάλογ-ον* ANALOGON, which was in earlier use.]

1. An analogous word or thing; a representative in different circumstances or situation; something performing a corresponding part.

1837 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 438 Identifying.. the strata with their foreign analogues. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. § 12. 228 Boileau is the analogue of Pope in French literature. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 324 'Renard the Fox' has its analogue among the Kafirs.

2. *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.* a. A part of an animal or plant which in function answers to a different part in another animal or plant; a representative or corresponding organ. Strictly said of organs of different origin.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entomol.* III. 566 In Vespa &c. a small subtriangular piece just below the base of the upper wing is probably its analogue. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 137 The green cells which clothe the veins of the leaf.. may be regarded as the analogues of the green leaves which clothe the branches. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. § 5. 158 Such a vasometer centre has an analogue in the intrinsic ganglia of the heart.

b. A species or tribe in one region, or at one period of the earth's history, which represents or occupies the place of a different species or tribe in another country, or at a different epoch; a foreign representative, an ancient or modern representative.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 28 Steno had compared the fossil shells with their recent analogues. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 105 The Arctic vegetation has no analogue in the southern hemisphere.

c. A species or group of animals or plants which occupies in relation to the division to which it belongs a position similar to that of another species or group in relation to its division; a representative in a different class or group; as the newt is among amphibians the analogue of the lizard among reptiles.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 71 Humming birds, like the butterflies, whose analogues they are, suck the nectar of the flowers. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 253 This sipunculus, however, would appear to be of a less changeable disposition than its crustacean analogue. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 25 The fishes, marine analogues of flying creatures.

Analogy (ănæˑlŏdʒi). Also 6 -gye, 6–7 -gie, (7 annalogy). [ad. L. *analogia,* a. Gr. *ἀναλογία* equality of ratios, proportion (orig. a term of mathematics, but already with transf. sense in Plato), f. *ἀνάλογ-os* adj.: see ANALOGON. Cf. mod. Fr. *analogie.*]

1. *Math.* Proportion; agreement of ratios.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij, If any one proportion be continued in more then 2 nombers, there maie be then a conference also of these proportions.. that conference or comparison is named Analogie. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Introd. 126 This booke.. entreateth of proportion and Analogie, or proportionalitie. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. def. 4 That which is here termed Proportion is more rightly called Proportionality or Analogy. 1742 BAILEY, *Analogy* [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratio's of Quantities or Numbers one to another. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii. 112 An analogy is 'an agreement or likeness between' two ratios in respect of the quantitative contrast between each antecedent and its consequent.

†**2.** Hence, Due proportion; correspondence or adaptation of one thing to another. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 1018 Analogie is an aptnes, proportion and a certaine conuenance of the signe to ye thing signified. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 429 If there be an analogy of faith, so is there of hearing also. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 204 This bastard Pleurisie.. arose from a pituitous matter gathered in the Bloud through Analogy with Winter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 143 Some philosophers have perceived so much analogy to man in the formation of the ocean, that they have not hesitated to assert its being made for him alone.

3. Equivalency or likeness of relations; 'resemblance of things with regard to some circumstances or effects' (J.); 'resemblance of relations' (Whately); a name for the fact, that, the relation borne to any object by some attribute or circumstance, corresponds to the relation existing between another object and some attribute or circumstance pertaining to it. Const. *to, with, between.*

This is an extension of the general idea of proportion from quantity to relation generally, and is often expressed proportionally, as when we say 'Knowledge is to the mind, what light is to the eye.' The general recognition of this analogy makes *light,* or *enlightenment,* or *illumination,* an *analogical* word for *knowledge.*

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 28 Marke well, good reader, the analogye of the old and new sacramentes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 (1873) 122 Which three parts active [experimental, philosophical, magical] have a correspondence and analogy with the three parts speculative. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Analogy,* Like Reason, Relation, Proportion, Agreement, Correspondency. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 13 We can think no otherwise of the Divine Conceptions and Volitions, but as we are led by the analogy of humane acts. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 466 Analogy is the similitude or correspondence of particulars between things. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 65 Some conceived analogy between body and mind. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 195 There is still one property of sound, which has its analogy also in light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 10. 285 The analogy between a river and a glacier moving through a sinuous valley is therefore complete. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 137 There seem to be three principal types [of ants] offering a curious analogy to the three great phases: the hunting, pastoral, and agricultural stages, in the history of human development.

4. *more vaguely,* Agreement between things, similarity.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 18 A great analogie or conuenience is found in this contrarietie of beginnings. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 45 Who from some analogy of name conceive the Ægyptian Pyramids to have been built for granaries. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 1 Places, Persons, or Actions in general which bear a Resemblance, or at least some remote Analogy, with what we find represented. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Mor. Phil.* (1850) 359 There is a certain analogy to this in drunkenness. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 358 The trilobites.. bear so strong an analogy to those described by M. Brongniart.

†**5.** As a figure of speech: The *statement* of an analogy, a simile or similitude. *Obs.*

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 473 (R.) Fetching his analogie and similitude at the naturall bodie. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 21 Parables and Analogies of whose natures, etc. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 213 According to the same Analogy, the Dove, and the Fiery Tongues.. might also be called Angels.

6. = ANALOGUE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 158 Many have nostrills which have no lungs, as fishes, but none have lungs or respiration, which have not some shew, or some analogy of nostrills. 1661 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 486 Man.. is the worlds analogy, And hath with it a Co-existency. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* I. 296 The child is the analogy of a people yet in childhood. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* I. iii. 28 We readily find many analogies to such a name as Kairguin.

7. *Logic.* a. Resemblance of relations or attributes forming a ground of reasoning. b. The process of reasoning from parallel cases; presumptive reasoning based upon the assumption that if things have some similar attributes, their other attributes will be similar.

1602 in *Thynne's Animadv.* Pref. 107 By true Annalogie I rightly find. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 127 He hath made out from Example and Analogy. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. 4 Analogy is of weight.. towards determining our Judgment. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1040 Analogy denotes an inference or a reasoning or argumentation, whereof an analogy of objects is mainly the cause or ground. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xx. § 1 The word Analogy as the name of a mode of reasoning is generally taken for some kind of argument supposed to be of an inductive nature but not amounting to a complete induction. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxx. (1863) 231 Analogy is probability from a parallel case. We assume that the same law which operates in the one case will in another, if there be a resemblance between the relations of the things compared. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 176 The analogy of all experience warrants the conjecture. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 11 Analogy, however, is not proof, but illustration.

8. *Language.* Similarity of formative or constructive processes; imitation of the inflexions, derivatives, or constructions of existing words, in forming inflexions, derivatives, or constructions of other words, without the intervention of the formative steps through which these at first arose.

Thus the new inflexion *bake, baked, baked* (instead of the historical *bake, book, baken*) is due to analogy with such words as *rake, raked, raked,* etc. When the formative steps are not only absent, but could not have been present, the process is often called *False Analogy*; as when *starvation* was formed to bear the same relation to *starve,* that *vexation* does to *vex. Vexation* being historically due to the existence of *vexāt-* the ppl. stem of a L. vb. *vexā-re,* whence through Fr. *vexe-r* we have *vex,* there could be no such formative steps in the case of the Teut. vb. *starve.* But as all mere analogy, even that of vex-*es,* vex-*ed,* vex-*ing,* is in this sense 'false,' the term *form-association* is now commonly used of an analogical process which considers the mere *forms* of existing words, apart from their history.

1659 B. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 264 There [is].. a particular Grammar analogy in each particular tongue, before it be reduced into rules. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Analogy*.. in Grammar, the Declining of a Noun, or Conjugating of a Verb, according to its Rule or Standard. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan of Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 178 To our language may be with great justness applied the observation of Quintilian, that speech was not formed by an analogy sent from heaven. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Analogy,* In matters of language, we say, new words are formed by Analogy. 1874 MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* 95 The *th* in *farther* has crept in from false analogy with *further.* 1878 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1877–9) 391 Paul goes on to protest against the epithet 'false' analogy, remarking that it is really 'correct,' working as it does with unerring psychological instinct.

9. *Nat. Hist.* Resemblance of form or function between organs which are *essentially* different (in different species), as the analogy between the tail of a fish and that of the whale, the wing of a bat and that of a bird, the tendril of the pea and that of the vine.

1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 62 Linnæus, whose lively imagination was continually employed in endeavours to discover analogies between the animal and vegetable systems, conceived 'that the pith performed for the plant the same functions as the brain and nerves in animated beings.' 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* 55 Resemblances of form and habits without agreement of structure.. are termed relations of.. analogy. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 25 We understand by analogy those cases in which organs have identity of function, but not identity of essence or origin. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nymphæaceæ*.. Affinities. With Papaveraceæ, but not close; presents analogies with Hydrocharideæ and Villarsia.

†**Anaˑlphabet,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *analphabēt-us,* a. Gr. *ἀναλφάβητ-os* not knowing one's ABC, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀλφάβητ-os* alphabet.] = next.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 123 Which [books] being shipped and taken by the Turks, were many of them thrown overboard by those analphabet rogues.

Analphabetic (ăn¸æ·lfăbe·tik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀναλφάβητ-os* (see prec.) + -IC.] Not knowing the letters; totally illiterate.

1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla Land* II. 226 They have relapsed into the analphabetic state of their ancestors.

†**Analphabe·tical,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰. = prec.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Analphabetical*, unlearned, unlettered.

Analysable, -zable (æ·năləi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. ANALYSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being analyzed.

1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* Introd. 31 Where motives are readily analyzable. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 794/2 One of the most curious and least analysable things in human life . . [is] force of character. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gr.* § 99 The inflected forms are analysable into inflective endings . . and inflected stems.

Analysation, -zation (æ·năləizē¹·ʃən). [a. actual or possible Fr. *analysation*, n. of action f. *analyser* to ANALYSE: see -ATION.] The action of analyzing; analysis.

1742 PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 53 The Phænomena which appear'd upon Analysation. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 666 The analyzation of action. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 114 Analyzation cannot be vague, although it may be inexact. 1881 J. INGRAM *Mem.* in *Poe's Wks.* I. 49 The admirable analyzation of his prose writings.

†**A·nalyse,** *sb. Obs.*; also 8 -ise. [a. Fr. *analyse* (not in Cotgr. 1611; cf. It. *analisi*, Florio 1598), f. med.L. *analysis*.] = ANALYSIS.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. ii. 4 The words . . are few, and therefore shall need no other Analyse than what their very number presents unto us. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 293 The Analyse I gave of the contents of this Verse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 276 Without any further Analyse I shall guide my exposition by the order of the verses. *c* 1730 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm.* (1777) lii, To begin this analise.

Analyse, -ze (æ·năləiz), *v.*; also 7–9 analize, 8 analise. [a. mod.Fr. *analyse-r* (= *faire l'analyse*), f. *analyse* ANALYSIS; see prec. (It might also have been formed in Eng. itself on the prec. sb.) On Greek analogies the vb. would have been *analysize*, Fr. *analysiser*, of which *analyser* was practically a shortened form, since, though following the analogy of pairs like *annexe, annexe-r*, it rested chiefly on the fact that by form-assoc. it appeared already to belong to the series of factitive vbs. in *-iser*, Eng. -IZE, = L. *-īzāre*, f. Gr. *-ίζ-ειν*, to which in sense it belonged. Hence from the first it was commonly written in Eng. *analyze*, the spelling accepted by Johnson, and historically quite defensible. The objection that this assumes a Gr. *ἀναλύζ-ειν* itself assumes that *analyse* is formed on Gr. *ἀναλύσ-ειν*, which is etymologically impossible and historically untrue.]

Prim. sign. To take to pieces; to separate, distinguish, or ascertain the elements of anything complex, as a material collection, chemical compound, light, sound, a miscellaneous list, account or statement, a sentence, phrase, word, conception, feeling, action, process, etc.

I. Generally.

†**1.** Of things material: To dissect, decompose. *Obs.* in general sense.

1601 B. JONSON in *Chester's Loves Mart.* 186 (*title*) The Phœnix Analysde. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* Pref. Verses, Its clear Analysis the Text unties: 'Twas sad that death did th'Author analyze. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 96 The elements of the fruit itself, after having analyzed and dissected it.

2. Of things immaterial: (see *prim. sign.* above.)

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 ¶ 4 Careful to analyze their enjoyments. 1794 BURKE *Wks.* 1842 II. 476 Otherwise we should dispute all the points of morality . . we should analyze all society. *a* 1832 SIR J. MACINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 327 That incapacity of being analyzed, in which they agree with all other simple ideas. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1868) Introd. 12, I shall attempt to analyse the process of inference. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 24. 358 Means of analysing the internal constitution of a glacier. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iii. 79 No one, I presume, can analyse the sensations of pleasure and pain. 1873 BAIN *Logic* II. 400 The use of the Syllogism may be expressed as analyzing or separating . . the three parts of a step of reasoning. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 49. 23 If we analyse these returns for England and Wales, we find no rule.

3. Hence, to examine minutely, so as to determine the essential constitution, nature, or form, apart from extraneous and accidental surroundings.

1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 178/1 If by a simple pleasure is meant one, the cause of which can be easily analysed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 213 Having first explicitly defined and analized the nature of Jacobinism. 1833 MARRYAT *Pet. Simple* I As well as I can recollect and analyse my early propensities. 1854 HODGSON in *R. Inst. Lect.* 283 Exchange . . is, in all cases, when analyzed, simply each man's giving something that he wants less, for something else that he wants more.

4. *To analyse away*: to get rid of by a process of analysis.

1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 43 This attempt to analyse away the positive additions of creative power.

II. Specifically.

5. *Chem.* & *Physics.* To ascertain the elements (proximate or ultimate) of any compound; *hence*, to ascertain whether it contains any extraneous substances. To separate light into its prismatic constituents.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.*, Analiz'd by Distillation. *a* 1691 — (J.) Chymistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and . . to analyze them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 192 He taught me how to analyze limestones. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxi. 184 The plate B is called the *analysing* plate, because its use is to analyse, or separate into its parts, the light transmitted. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Chem. Carb. Comp.* 16 If the body to be analysed contains nitrogen. *Mod.* Samples of water from these wells have been analyzed.

6. *Literature.* To examine critically so as to bring out the essential elements, or give the essence of (a treatise or any part of it).

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomast.* II. xiii. § 2. 350 Logicke teacheth the Preacher, to Analize and diuide his Text. 1646 *Burd. Issachar* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 The first analyseth, interpreteth, and taketh away the doubts of his Text. 1815 MOORE *Veiled Proph.* Epil. (1824) 126 He then proceeded to analyse the poem. 1868 ARBER *Milton's Areop.* Introd., Its [a book's] contents may be analysed as to their intrinsic truthfulness or falsity.

7. *Gram.* To distinguish the grammatical elements of a word, phrase, or sentence; *esp.* (since 1852) To resolve a sentence into elements performing distinct functions in the expression of thought.

1724 [See ANALYSIS 6.] 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 88 ¶ 2 The employment . . of analysing lines into syllables. 1867 MORELL *Eng. Gramm.* 46 Method of analysing Simple Sentences. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., She will take rhetoric . . and also attempt to 'analyse' Milton's 'Paradise Lost' into subjects and predicates.

Analysed, -zed (æ·năləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Resolved or reduced to its elements or essential constituents.

1601 CHAPMAN in *Chester's Loves Mart.* 180 She was to him th'Analisde World of pleasure. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 498 They had recourse to the analysed characters [of the Chinese]. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 4 Comparing that analised fact with every other event with which it should agree.

Analyser, -zer (æ·năləizər). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. He who or that which analyzes.

1627 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* § 52, I need no better analyser than your selfe. 1759–67 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xxxviii. 377 Thou faithful analyzer of my Disgrazias. 1823 J. HARRISON (*title*) Etymological Enchiridion or Practical Analyzer shewing the Etymon or Root of all the Words in the English Tongue. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 10 Bacon —the great analyzer of common sense.

2. *Chem.* & *Physics.* He who analyzes; = ANALYST 2.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 305 Our new analysers . . make it . . to suit their different purposes. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 9/2 The Calcutta analyzers call it an impure peat. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 12 The hardest chemist, the severest analyzer.

3. In the polariscope, an apparatus employed to exhibit the fact that the light has been polarized.

1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* § 638 Every instrument for investigating the properties of polarised light consists essentially of two parts, one for polarising the light, the other for ascertaining the fact of light having undergone polarisation. The former part is called the polariser, the latter the analyser. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1871) 382 The tourmaline plate between the eye and the crystal, which we shall call the 'analyzing plate,' or the 'analyzer.'

Analysing, -zing (æ·năləizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The resolving of anything into its elements; resolution; analysis. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. i. (1786) 2 These different Analysings or Resolutions constitute what we call Philosophical or Universal Grammar. 1808 PIKE *Sources of Mississippi* III. App. 18 In analysing the mineral and extracting the metals.

Analysing, -zing (æ·năləizin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That analyzes; practising or performing analysis.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 202 Without the aid either of a polarising or an analysing plate. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxii. 210 One of these [pencils] it absorbs, and transmits the other; it is, therefore, called the analyzing plate. 1863 C. READE in *All Y. Round* 3 Oct. 125/1 A famous analysing chemist in London.

Analysis (ănæ·lisis). *Pl.* analyses (-īz). [a. med. (or early mod.) L. *analysis* (found *c* 1470), a. Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, n. of action f. *ἀναλύ-ειν* to unloose, undo, f. *ἀνά* up, back + *λύ-ειν* to loose: see -SIS.]

I. Generally.

1. The resolution or breaking up of anything complex into its various simple elements, the opposite process to *synthesis*; the exact determination of the elements or components of anything complex (with or without their physical separation).

†**a.** of things material. *Obs.*, exc. as fig. from spec. uses.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 501, I tryed some Analysis of Bodies by letting Ants eat them. 1867 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 70 A mechanical analysis of the contents of your basket.

b. of things immaterial.

1581 KIRKE *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Argt., Which difinition albe . . it agree with the nature of the thing, yet no whit answereth with the analysis and interpretation of the worde. 1590 NASHE in *Greene's Arcad.* Pref. 7 These men . . doe bound their base humours in the beggerly straights of a hungry Analysis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Analysis* is most proper for the discovery of truth, and synthesis for teaching and explaining it in a systematical way. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 46 The habits of investigation and analysis. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton*, Analysis is not the business of the Poet. His office is to portray, not to dissect. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* 470 A time favourable to the analysis of feeling. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* 322 Analysis has for its chief function to prepare the way for synthesis.

2. *concr.* A tabular statement or other form embodying the results of the above process; an abridgement exhibiting the essential heads; a synopsis or conspectus; as an analysis of a textbook, of a General Charges account. *Bowling analysis* in *Cricket*, a register of the result of each ball bowled.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 1. 22 A Scheme or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 11 So good an analysis of Mr. Park's 'History of Hampstead.' 1862 ROBERTSON (*title*) Analysis of Mr. Tennyson's In Memoriam. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The fielding of the Australians . . was as nothing compared with the bowling, the analysis of which we append below.

II. Specifically.

3. *Chem.* The resolution of a chemical compound into its *proximate* or *ultimate* elements; the determination of the elements of which it is composed; or, in the case of a substance of known composition, such as water, of the foreign substances which it may contain.

When the analysis determines only *what* the elements are, it is *qualitative*; when it determines the quantity of each present, it is *quantitative*; the latter is *gravimetrical* or *volumetrical* according as the weights or the volumes of the elements are measured.

a 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Commonw. Bees* 27 Manna . . hath [not] the like nature as Honey, which in its Analysis more easily is apparent. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chem.* II. xxii. 621 Let us examine now whether any such thing can probably be found in opium by the Analysis I have made of it. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. iii. 51 The quantity of charcoal which they yield by analysis. 1831 T. P. JONES *New Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 282 Sugar, starch, and gum are proximate principles, and these we obtain by proximate analysis. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 83 A large number of analyses of air from various localities.

4. *Optics.* The resolution of light into its prismatic constituents.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 205 The polarisation of the incident light, and the analysis of the transmitted light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 6. 253 A delicate prismatic analysis of white light.

5. *Literature.* The investigation of any production of the intellect, as a poem, tale, argument, philosophical system, so as to exhibit its component elements in simple form.

1644 E. HUIT (*title*) The whole Prophecie of Daniel Explained by a Paraphrase, Analysis and Briefe Comment. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxxiv. 244 Of these [theories] I shall not descend to a particular analysis. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 357 Such, in brief analysis, was the memorable Declaration of Elizabeth. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 105 The critical analysis of the text.

6. *Gram.* The ascertainment of the elements composing a sentence or any part of it. *esp.* (since 1852) *Logical, Syntactic, or Sentence Analysis*: the resolution of the sentence into elements performing distinct functions in the expression of thought, and thus having definite relations to the whole sentence and to each other, as *subject* and *predicate* with their respective *enlargements*.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 104 Of the analysis or resolving a sentence. 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. i. Wks. 1813 VII. 511 The word analysis has three or four senses . . When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. When the same sentence is distinguished into subject, predicate . . then it is analysed logically, and metaphysically. 1852 *Min. Comm. Council* I. 23 Geography, history, the analysis of language, arithmetic. 1852 MORELL (*title*) Analysis of Sentences explained. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. of Speech* i. 31 The name for grammar in Sanscrit means analysis.

7. *Math. Ancient Analysis*, The proving of a proposition by resolving it into simpler propositions already proved or admitted. *Modern Analysis*, The resolving of problems by reducing them to equations.

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 309 Analysis is continual reasoning from the definitions of the terms of a proposition we suppose true . . and so on, till we come to some things known. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 162/2 Analysis as defined by the Scholiast upon Euclid, is a sumption of the thing sought, by the consequents (as if it were already known) to find out the truth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Simple Analysis is that employed in solving problems reducible to simple equations. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 3 *Analysis* or the *Analytic Method* . . is that which is commonly used in Algebra. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 171 Spherical harmonic analysis, has for its object the expression of an arbitrary periodic function of two independent variables in the proper form for a large class of physical problems involving arbitrary data over a spherical surface.

8. *Logic.* The tracing of things to their source, and the resolution of knowledge into its original principles; the discovery of general principles underlying concrete phenomena.

a 1680 GLANVILL (J.) We cannot know any thing of nature but by an analysis of its true initial causes. 1724 WATTS

Logic IV. i. (1822) 372 Analysis finds out causes by their effects. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* vii. 319 Analysis . . is simply going back on the path which the mind has already travelled, proceeding from the more to the less determinate.

Analyst (æ·nälist). [a. Fr. *analyste*, f. *analyser*, by form-assoc. w. vbs. in *-iser* (=L. *-izāre*, Gr. *-ίζειν*, Eng. -IZE), which have agent-nouns in *-iste* (L. *-ista*, Gr. *-ιστης*, Eng. -IST). See ANALYSE. *Analyser, analyste*, were thus formally analogous to *latiniser, latiniste*.] One who makes an analysis.

1. A mathematician skilled in modern algebraical geometry. (The only sense in 17–18th c., but now rarely used without qualification.)

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* III. xx. Eng. Wks. I. 307 The analyst that can solve these problems without knowing first the length of the arch . . shall do more than ordinary geometry is able to perform. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 212 A learned analyst, and a person fit to labour in discovering canons for the surd roots of equations. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2 P 87 Till the Analyst obtains the true Root. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 7 [Berkeley] charged analysts with changing, at the close of the reasoning, the hypothesis upon which that reasoning commenced. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 136 A skill like that of the geometrical analyst.

2. *spec.* One skilled in chemical analysis; one whose profession it is to ascertain the chemical constitution of substances. (The common use now.)

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 424 The correct analyst ought to be well grounded in general chemical information. 1869 *Daily News* 11 Aug., In the stomach and liver of the child the analyst to whom they were committed found distinct traces of the same poison. 1873 *Ibid.* 7 Nov. 5/5 Public Analyst for Bethnal-green.

3. *gen.*

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Analyst*, a person who analyzes a thing, or makes use of the analytical method. (See I.)] 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. i. (1867) 4 Some pleasant analyst of taste. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* xxii. § 3 Unobserved, perhaps, by the many, but sufficiently visible to the analyst. 1859 BUCKNILL *Psychol. Shaks.* 3 Preeminently the most truthful analyst of human action.

Analytic (ænäli·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *analytic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναλυτικ-ός* analytic, f. *ἀνάλυτ-ος* dissolved, dissolvable, f. *ἀναλύ-ειν*: see ANALYSIS. Cf. Fr. *analytique*, perhaps earlier.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with analysis; consisting in, or distinguished by, the resolution of compounds into their elements.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. 1616. 332 A direct, and analyticke summe Of all the worth and first effects of artes. 1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. i. (1813) 511 Natural method is . . twofold, viz. *synthetic* and *analytic*. Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it . . and leads us into the knowledge of it by resolving it into its first principles. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 54 P 4 They are . . understood without skill in analytick science. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vi. § 46 Of the several circumstances . . to give some sort of analytic view. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 95 In the present state of analytic science, there is no certain and direct method of integrating differential equations. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 7 The words analytic and synthetic . . are, like most of our logical terms, taken from Geometry.

2. Concerned with, or addicted to the use of, analysis; analytical.

1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* II. (ed. 2) 40 A toil, Than analytic industry to me More pleasing. 1876 FARRAR *Gk. Syntax* 2 Few languages are more analytic than English. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 480 Analytic education makes against the creative search of beauty, which defies analysis.

B. *sb.* mostly *pl.* **analytics**, transl. L. *analytica*, a. Gr. *ἀναλυτικά*, adj. pl. neut., used subst. by Aristotle as title of his treatises on Logic.

1. *gen.* 'The science or doctrine and use of analysis.' Chambers.

1641 HOBBES *Lett.* Wks. 1845 VII. 462 A better philosopher in my opinion then De Cartes, and not inferior to him in the analytiques. 1857 SIR J. STEPHEN *Lect. Hist. France* xvii. II. 154 Skill in the science of moral analytics.

2. *spec.* a. That part of logic which treats of analysis.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 6 Live and die in Aristotle's works. Sweet Analytics, 'tis thou hast ravish'd me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 353 Aristotles first book of Analyticks. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 66 He was in Logick a great Critick, Profoundly skill'd in Analytick. (*Annot.* Analytique is a part of Logick that teaches to decline and construe Reason, as Grammar does Words.) 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xii. (1866) I. 218 His [Aristotle's] Prior Analytics, the treatise in which he develops the general forms of reasoning. 1846 (*title*) *ibid.* II. App. 251 A New Analytic of Logical Forms.

† b. The algebraical branches of pure mathematics; the application of algebra to geometry. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 309, I should there have spoken of the analytics of geometricians. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1104 My design being to trace this of the *Analyticks* (as the Greeks call'd it) or *Algebra* (as the Arabs). 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To the modern Analytics, principally, belongs algebra.

Analy·tical, *a.* [f. med.L. *analytic-us* (see prec.) + -AL[1]. The earliest spelling is *analeticall*, and in 15th c. L. *analeticus* is of freq. occurrence.]

1. Of or pertaining to analytics; employing the analytic method or process.

c 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.*, Maister Porphiris problemes . . in his thre maner of clerkly workes, analeticall, topicall, and logycall. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* A iij b, Marke my first analytical table. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. i. (1821) 308 The principles of true religion . . are all so clear and perspicuous, that they need no key of analytical demonstration to unlock them. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 119 We shall postpone the whole synthetical part . . and confine ourselves to the analytical; that is to say, universal grammar. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 14 Homer was never analytical. He described the world without raising a single moral or psychological question.

b. *Lang.* Expressing the various notions and relations into which a proposition or complex notion may be analyzed, by distinct words, instead of combining several into one word; as, *they shall be sent out* for *ē-mitt-ē-nt-ur*; *with a sword* for *gladio*; *plus fort* for *fortior*; *of man* for *man's*.

1873 FARRAR *Fam. of Speech* ii. 74 The Swedish and Danish . . have become more analytical than Old Norse. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* ix. 368 The analytical character of the modern European languages, of which English is the most extreme example.

2. Of analysis. = ANALYTIC *a.* 1.

1656 HOBBES *Elem. Philos.* I. vi. § 10 Eng. Wks. I. 79 There is need partly of the analytical and partly of the synthetical method. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 105, I shall now shew, by a purely analytical process, what are the divisions of $x^n \pm a^n$. 1847 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. 144 Having succeeded in this analytical process, we may invert it.

Analy·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. By analytic method or process; by way or means of analysis.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 248 Has he not proceeded analytically in a hundred problems? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2 P 88 To determine these Associations, both analytically and synthetically. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2 Conic sections treated both geometrically and analytically. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 Proving the composition of water analytically.

2. After an analytical fashion; with an analytical tendency. *rare.*

1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) IV. 114 To be distinct, we must talk analytically. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. viii. 478 To persons analytically inclined.

Analyze, -able, etc.: see ANALYSE, -ABLE.

Anamal, -el, obs. forms of ENAMEL.

† **Ana·me**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *anemnan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *nemnan* to NAME.] To mention, name.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 13 Godes spel-bodan . . eal anemdon. *c* 1305 *St. Christoph.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 60 His iugelour adai: tofore him pleide faste & anemnede in his rym: þe deuel atte laste. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 104 In the abbay of Hexhame All þare folk þai gert aname.

‖ **Anamnesis** (ænămnī·sis). [Gr. *ἀνάμνησις* remembrance, n. of action f. *ἀναμνα-* stem of *ἀνα-μιμνή-σκ-ειν* to remember, f. *ἀνά* back + *μνα-* call to mind, f. *μέν-ος* mind.] The recalling of things past; recollection, reminiscence.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 249 Anamnesis is a figure whereby the speaker calling to mind matters past, whether of sorrow, joy, &c. doth make recital of them. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 11 Diagnosis from the Anamnesis, that is, from the story which the patient tells of his illness. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 22 The doctrine of *anamnesis*, in Plato, according to which the soul had pre-existed in a purer state, and there gained its ideas.

Anamnestic (ænămne·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναμνηστικ-ός* able to recall to mind, f. *ἀναμνηστ-ός* vbl. adj. f. *ἀναμνα-*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Recalling to mind; aiding the memory or recollection.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anamnestic* is applied by Blancard to remedies proper for restoring or strengthening the memory. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anamnestic Symptoms*, Phenomena occurring in a previous stage . . by the remembrance of which the present condition is made more manifest.

B. *sb.*

† 1. An anamnestic medicine or symptom.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anamneticks*, medicines that serve to restore the Memory. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anamnestics*, in medicine, are used by some writers to denote those signs which help to discover the past state of a patient's body. 1775 ASH, *Anamnestic*, a medicine to help the memory.

2. A proposed equivalent for *Mnemonic-s*.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vii. 123 Anamnestic, the art of Recollection or Reminiscence.

Anamorphism (ænămō·ɹfiz'm). [f. *ἀνά* up + *μορφή* form + -ISM.]

1. Distorted projection or perspective.

1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIII. 105 Emblazoning on a separate tablet . . the anamorphisms in which it [the form of his brother] had been drawn.

2. Progression from a lower to a higher type.

1852 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 63 If, however, all Cephalous Mollusks . . be only modifications by excess or defect of the parts of a definite archetype, then, I think, it follows as a necessary consequence, that no anamorphism takes place in this group.

Anamorphose (ænămō·ɹfous, -ŏs), *v. rare.* [f. next (or its Gr. elements) on model of METAMORPHOSE.] To represent by anamorphosis; to distort into a monstrous projection.

1876 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Mill Hill Mag.* IV. 79 Shakspere might have seen this very picture, or, if not, some other in which a skull was thus anamorphosed; in which 'looking awry,' a 'shape of grief' was found. [Cf. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 22.]

Anamorphosis (ænămō·ɹfŏsis). [a. Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις* transformation, n. of action f. *ἀναμορφό-ειν* to transform, f. *ἀνά* back, again + *μορφό-ειν* to form, f. *μορφή* form. Still by some pronounced *anamorphō·sis*, after the Gr. *ω*. Cf. *metamorphosis*.]

1. A distorted projection or drawing of anything, so made that when viewed from a particular point, or by reflection from a suitable mirror, it appears regular and properly proportioned; a deformation.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To draw the *Anamorphosis*, or deformation of an image, upon the convex surface of a cone. 1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 273 It was to correct their anamorphosis of the Deity, that Jesus preached. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xiv. 306 These images are called anamorphoses. 1873 *Athenæum* 25 Jan., This bewildering object is undoubtedly an anamorphosis of a human skull.

2. *Bot.* Such a degeneration or change in the habit of a plant from different conditions of growth, as gives it the appearance of a different species or genus; abnormal transformation. Chiefly said of cryptogams, as fungi, lichens, and sea-weeds.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 55 The state of anamorphosis, or . . that remarkable distension or increase of the cellular tissue of vegetables, from which the name of succulent is derived. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 446 That genus [*Chroolepus*] may be a mere anamorphosis of the crust of Lichens.

3. Repetition of the same form at a later stage of development; return to an earlier form. *rare.*

1862 LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* (L.) There is not such a thing as a true anamorphosis in language.

4. = ANAMORPHISM 2.

1852 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 63 Whether true anamorphosis ever occurs in the whole animal kingdom.

Anamorphous (ænămō·ɹfəs), *a. rare.* [f. ANAMORPH-ISM + -OUS.] Distorted, out of shape.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* iv. 93 The original figure must have been a deformed or anamorphous drawing, in order to give a reflected image of just proportions.

Anamoured, obs. form of ENAMOURED.

Anan, obs. form of ANON.

Anan (ănæ·n), *int. Obs.* and *dial.*; also 6– anon. The quot. from Udall and Shaks. show that this is the same word as ANON *adv.* orig. in response to a call = 'In one moment; presently; coming!'; hence a waiter's response to express that he was paying attention, or awaiting commands; thence a general mode of expressing that the auditor was at the speaker's service, or begged him to say on; and in later use, a mode of expressing that the auditor has failed to catch the speaker's words or meaning, but is now alert and asks him to repeat; = I beg your pardon! What did you say? Sir? Eh? [See the whole passage in 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 1–126.]

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iii. (1869) 65 *C.* What hough! come forth Trupenie! *I.* Anon! What is your will mistresse? dyd ye call me? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 71 *Poines.* Francis! *Fran.* Anon, anon! *Prince.* 'Anon, Francis? No, Francis: but to morrow Francis: or, Francis, on thursday: or, indeed, Francis, when thou wilt. 1728 VANBRUGH & CIBBER *Provok'd Husb.* I. i. 30 *Man.* A right English Academy for younger Children! *J. Mood.* Anon, Sir. [*Not understanding him.*] 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxv. 322 A stare of infinite stolidity, accompanied with the word Anan! 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 159 'Such little events are not unfrequent down here, then?' 'Anan!' said she, not understanding his question. 1863 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Anon* or *Non?* the enquiry 'Sir?' or 'What do you say?' to a question or remark not heard or understood.

Ananas (ănæ·năs, -ā·năs). Also **anana**. [So in most of the languages of Europe; app. from a native Peruvian name *Nanas*, it having been first seen by Europeans in Peru, and described under the name *Nanas* by André Thevenet, a monk, in 1555. Through mistaking the final *-s* for a plural sign, some have made the sing. *anana*.]

1. The pine-apple plant (*Ananassa sativa*) or fruit.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xii. 431 Of their fruits Ananas is reckoned one of the best: In taste like an Apricocke, in shew a farre off like an Artichoke, but without prickles, very sweet of sent. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 219 The first ananas, or pine-apple, that was brought to perfection in England, grew in his [Sir M. Decker's] garden at Richmond. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 685 Witness, thou best anâna, thou the pride Of vegetable life. 1811 T. BALDWIN (*title*) Short Practical Directions for the Culture of the Ananas, or Pine-apple Tree. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* II. 229 [Rawleigh] had given . . England the Virginian tobacco, and perhaps the delicious ananas.

2. An allied West Indian fruit, the Penguin (*Bromelia Pinguin*). J.

Anandrious (ănæ·ndri¸əs), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνανδρία* want of manliness or virility (see next) + -OUS.] Without virility; impotent.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anandrous (ănæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀνανδρ-os* husbandless, without males (f. *ἀν* privative + *ἀνδρ-* male) + -OUS.] Having no stamens; said of the females of dicœcious, or the female flowers of monœcious plants.

1847 in CRAIG. 1872 BRITTEN in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 47 Anandrous state of *Erica cinerea*.

† **Ana·nger**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 (here confused with A- *pref.* 2, and expanded bef. vowel into *an-*) + ANGER *v.*] To anger exceedingly.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 634 Ferumbras was an-angred sore þat O[liuer] hym stod [so longe]. *? a* 1500 *Virgilius* (Thoms) When the emperoure herde this, he was .. sore anangered.

Anangular (ănæ·ŋgiu̇lăɹ), *a. rare*—°. [f. AN- *pref.* 10 + ANGULAR.] Not angular.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites GOOD.

Ananters, ananthers: see ANAUNTERS.

Anantherate (ănæ·nþĕre̊it), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -ATE.] Not furnished with anthers.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anantherous (ănæ·nþĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. AN- *pref.* 10 + ANTHER + -OUS.] Destitute of anthers.

1856 GRAY *Introd. Bot.*, *Anantherous*, destitute of anthers.

Ananthous (ănæ·nþəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀνανθ-ής* flowerless (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἄνθ-os* flower) + -OUS.] Destitute of flowers.

1866 GRAY *Introd. Bot.* 523 *Ananthous*, without flowers.

Ananthropism (ănæ·nþrŏpiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀνθρωπισμ-ός* humanity, f. *ἄνθρωπ-os* man.] A lack of fellow-feeling or humanity.

1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 50 Science cannot easily destroy our feeling for human beings .. If it were otherwise we should want a word—Ananthropism—to answer to Atheism.

Ananym (æ·nănim). *rare.* [loosely formed on Gr. *ἀνά* back + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα* name, which properly gives ANONYM (pre-occupied by another meaning).]

1867 O. HAMST *Mart. Bibliogr.*, *Ananym*, the real name written backwards, as John Dralloc (Collard).

Anapæst (æ·năpest, -pīst). *Pros.* [ad. L. *anapæstus*, a. Gr. *ἀνάπαιστος* 'struck back, reversed,' f. *ἀνά* back + *παί-ειν* to strike.]

1. A reversed dactyl, a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 133 For your *anapestus* of two short and a long ye haue these words but not many moe, as *mănifōld, mōnŭlēsse, rĕmānēnt, hŏlīnēsse.*] 1678 PHILLIPS, *Anapæst.* 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 222 French heroic verse, which consists of four regular anapests. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 116 [The L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, etc.] owe their delightful variety to the judicious intermixture of trochees, spondees, and even anapæsts.

2. A verse composed of, or containing, such feet.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. vii. 572 The scanty fragments remaining to us of his elegies and anapæsts. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxliv. 129 What did the poet laureate know about it? He should have kept to his anapæsts.

Anapæstic (ænăpe·stik, -ī·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anapæstic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναπαιστικός*: see prec. and -IC.]

A. *adj.* Composed of anapæsts.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* III. (T.) I had started a new observation about the measures of the anapestick verse. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 58 To make the whole Line purely Anapæstic, thus: *ĭn thĕir trĭplĕ Dĕgrēes; ănd thĕ Rēgiōns, tō whĭch.* 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. xxix. 66 Tyrtæus .. employed the Anapæstic metre.

B. *sb.* Verses containing anapæstic feet.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* III. (T.) Several seeming examples where an anapestick is terminated with a trochee. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 58 The rapid Flow of Anapæstics, is .. most contrary to the stately Movement of Iambics.

Anapæ·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL1.] = prec.

1841 FRANCK in *Hood's Mem.* (1860) II. 92 To treat the version more frequently anapæstical than is done in the original.

Anapæ·stically, *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In anapæstic rhythm.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Anapaganize (ænăpē·ı̆găn9iz), *v. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *ἀνά* back, over again + PAGANIZE.] To make pagan or heathen again.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 416 The church of St. Geneviève was .. anapaganized by its absurd name of the Pantheon.

Anapeiratic (æ·năpəiræ·tik), *a. Path.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἀναπειρά-εσθαι* to exercise; cf. *πειρατικ-ός.*] 'A term applied by Dr. Hammond to paralysis resulting from the habitual use of certain muscles for a long time, such as *writer's paralysis.*' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

†**A-na·pes.** *Obs.* In *Fustian a napes* = o Napes, of Naples. ('The product of that city became so firmly established in public repute that the term became corrupted, and needed explanation.' *Drapers' Dict.* 141.)

[1463 *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, v, Que null homme .. use ne were en araie pur son corps .. ascun fustian, bustian, ne fustian de Napuls.] 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* 38 His doobled sleeuez of blak woorsted .. a wealt towards the hand of fustian anapes. 1611 COTGR., *Tripe de velours*, Valure, Mock-velvet, Fustian an Apes. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Wks.* IV. 425 One of my neighbours .. set a-fire my fustian and apes breeches. [1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv, in *Schedule of Rates*, Naples fustians tript, or velure plaine, the peece containing 15 yards.]

‖ **Anaphora** (ănæ·fŏră). *Rhet.* [L. *anaphora*, a. Gr. *ἀναφορά* a carrying back, f. *ἀνά* back + *φέρειν* to bear.] The repetition of the same word or phrase in several successive clauses.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 208 Anaphora, or the Figure of Report .. as thus: To thinke on death it is a miserie, To think on life it is a vanitie: To thinke on the world verily it is, To thinke that heare man hath no perfit blisse. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 24 Three times by an elegant Anaphora is this phrase, 'by faith,' used. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anaphora* .. such is this of the psalmist: The voice of the Lord is powerful: the voice of the Lord is full of majesty: the voice of the Lord shaketh the wilderness. 1880 in ROBY *Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 946.

Anaphrodisiac (ăn¸æ·frŏdi·ziăk), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀφροδῑσιακ-ός* venereal.]

A. *adj.* That diminishes sexual appetite. B. *sb.* A drug having this tendency; an antaphrodisiac.

1823 PARIS & FONBL. *Med. Jurispr.* I. 209 The anaphrodisiac powers of camphor were long believed. 1865 FARRE *Mat. Med.* 587 Drastic cathartics act as anaphrodisiacs. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 146 Stadion claims that digitalis .. may be regarded as a true anaphrodisiac.

Anaphroditic (ăn¸æ·frŏdi·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀναφρόδῑτ-os* without love + -IC. Cf. Fr. *anaphroditique.*] Developed without concourse of sexes.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaphroditous (ăn¸æ·frŏdəi·təs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Without sexual appetite.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaplastic (ænăpla·stik), *a. Surg.* [f. as next + -IC; cf. Fr. *anaplastique.*] Of or pertaining to anaplasty.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anaplasty (æ·năplăsti). *Surg.* [a. Fr. *anaplastie*, f. Gr. *ἀνάπλαστ-os*, vbl. adj. f. *ἀναπλάσσ-ειν* to form anew: see -Y3.] Reparation of external lesions by the use of adjacent healthy tissue.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Anaplerosis** (æ·năplirō·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναπλήρωσις*, f. *ἀνα-πληρό-ειν* to fill up.] The filling up of a deficiency.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 258 Respecting the voices of the three Angels, and Anapleroses of them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anaplerosis* .. in Surgery, that part of the Art, which restores what either Nature has denied, or is otherwise decayed. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anaplerosis* .. filling up of parts that have been destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, etc.

Anaplerotic (æ·năplirɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. assumed Gr. **ἀναπληρωτικός*: see prec. and -IC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to supply deficiencies of tissue.

1721 BAILEY, *Anaplerotick Medicines*, such that fill up Ulcers with Flesh. 1748 *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 165 You put an anaplerotick Medicine upon the Wound. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) An anaplerotic substance.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anaplerotick*s, Medicines that help to fill Ulcers with Flesh. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anaplerotics* are the same with what we otherwise call incarnatives.

†**Anaplero·tical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

†**Anaplero·ticalness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1731 BAILEY, *Anaplerotickalness*, the quality of filling up.

Anapnograph (ănæ·pnŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. *ἀναπνοή* respiration (f. *ἀνά* again + *πνέ-ειν* to breathe) + *-γραφ-os* writing.] An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* ii. § 2 ℙ 1 Whether the anapnograph will be more useful remains to be seen.

Anapnoic (ænăpnō·ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to respiration.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anapnometer (ænăpnɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + *μέτρον* a measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the force of respiration; a spirometer.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

Anapodeictic (ăn¸æ·pŏdəi·ktik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀποδεικτικ-ός* demonstrable, f. *ἀπό* off, away + *δεικ-νύ-ναι* to show.] Incapable of being shown by argument, undemonstrable.

†**Anapologe·tical,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *ἀναπολόγητ-os* inexcusable (f. *ἀν* priv.: see APOLOGETIC) + -ICAL.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anapologetical*, inexcusable.

Anapophysial (æ·năpŏfi·ziăl), *a. Phys.* [f. next + -AL1.] Of or pertaining to an anapophysis.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 89 Anapophysial tubercles .. strong and well developed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 16 The little development of the metapophysial and anapophysial processes.

Anapophysis (ænăpɒ·fisis). *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* back + *ἀπόφυσις* offshoot, f. *ἀπό* off + *φύσις* growth.] A small bony process, springing in a backward direction from the neural arch of the vertebræ, between the metapophysis and diapophysis.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. 169 The exogenous parts are the diapophysis .. [and] the anapophysis. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 39 The posterior process which projects backwards as much as any other part of the vertebra, is called the accessory process, or Anapophysis.

†**Ana·pped,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + OE. *hnæppian* to NAP.] Sleepy.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 78 Anapped he was sore. He lynede adoun vpon his boc þo he ne miȝte studie nomore.

Anaptotic (ænăptɒ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀν(ά)* again + *ἄπτωτ-os* indeclinable + -IC: see APTOTIC. (Or ? f. *ἀνά* back + *πτωτικ-ός* belonging to case.)] Falling back from inflexion, again uninflected. Applied, by some, to languages, in which most of the inflexions have disappeared by phonetic decay, their place being supplied by relational words and rules of position.

1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 12 Languages of the English type, Anaptotic. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 378/1 The languages of the great European races are never aptotic. They are mostly anaptotic, or [else] having amalgamate inflections. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 112 (1875) 322 There have grown out of the amalgamate languages the 'anaptotic' languages.

Anarch (æ·năɹk), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἄναρχ-os* without a chief or head; cf. Fr. *anarche* in Cotgr. 1611. But the Eng. use is conformed to that of other derivatives in *-arch*, as *monarch, tetrarch*, etc.]

A. *sb.* An author of anarchy; a leader of revolt.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 988 Thus Satan: and him thus the Anarch old .. answer'd. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 339 Lo! the great Anarch's ancient reign restor'd. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. xlv, Imperial anarchs doubling human woes. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impress.* xvii. (1857) 283 The old anarch of Infidelity is sure always to effect a transitory lodgment.

B. *adj.* [The sb. used *attrib.*] *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life*, The anarch chiefs, whose force and murderous snares Had founded many a sceptre-bearing line.

Anarchal (ănā·ɹkăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL1.]

1. Without government; anarchic.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 135 Calling those bodies of men anarchal which are in a state of effervescence.

2. Tending to, or involving, anarchy; anarchical.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 36 The anarchal doctrines of the popish priesthood.

3. = ANARCH *a.*

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 528 High-sated wealth, decorous pride of place, Mankind's anarchal kings.

Anarchial (ănā·ɹkiăl), *a. rare.* [f. ANARCHY + -AL1. Cf. *antimonial, arterial.*] Of the nature of anarchy or confusion; disorderly, unregulated; anarchical.

1775 in ASH. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* i. § 14 Whether it [the mere averment of his own unfounded sentiments] is not anarchial. 1879 LEWES *Psychol.* i. 5 Each worker brings his labours as a contribution to a common fund, not as an anarchial displacement of the labours of predecessors.

Anarchic (ănā·ɹkik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄναρχ-os* (see ANARCH) + -IC; after *ἀρχικός.* Cf. Fr. *anarchique*, Cotgr. 1611.] Of or belonging to anarchy; without rule or government, lawless.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 234 The barbarous anarchick despotism of Turkey. *Ibid.* 401 They expect that they shall hold in obedience an anarchic people by an anarchic army. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 260 The whole world risen into anarchic mutiny. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* iv. 118 Culture itself has become anarchic.

Anarchical (ănā·ɹkikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = ANARCHIC.

1597 HOWSON *Serm.*, 24 Dec., 29 That state was not anarchicall, or without authoritie. 1660 C. BOND *Scutum Reg.* 68 Then might the king make the acting of his people against him Treason .. which would bring all to Anarchical confusion. 1766 tr. *Beccaria, Crimes* xiii. 49 Formalities .. which will place anarchical impunity on the throne of justice. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 19 That powerful, turbulent, but most anarchical little commonwealth.

2. Connected with, tending to, or involving anarchy.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 149 Who under colour of Merchandise vent Antimonarchicall and Anarchicall Tenents. 1797 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 The propagation of their anarchical doctrines. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 31 Anarchical efforts have ended in universal despotism.

Ana·rchically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an anarchic or anarchical manner or condition; in defiance of existing order, lawlessly.

1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 152 It [the earth] cannot plunge anarchically through space.

Anarchism (æ·năɹkiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄναρχ-os* (see ANARCH) + -ISM.] The principles or practice of anarchy, or anarchists.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 153 This Bill .. will prove the mother of absolute Anarchisme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anarchism*, the Doctrine, Positions or Art of those that teach anarchy; also the being itself of the people without a Prince or Ruler. 1882 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 3 July 2/6 Russian Nihilism, German Social Democracy, and French Anarchism were, in a high degree, the children of Protection.

Anarchist (æ·năɹkist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. mod.Fr. *anarchiste.*] One who admits of no ruling power; an advocate or promoter of anarchy; one who upsets settled order.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 319 That the Egyptians were universally Atheists and Anarchists, such as .. resolved all into Sensless Matter as the first and highest Principle. 1791 BENTHAM *Anarch. Fallac.* Wks. 1843 II. 498 The anarchist .. denies the validity of the law .. and calls upon all mankind to rise up in a mass, and resist the execution of it. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 2 (1875) 10 The anarchist who denies the right of any government .. to trench upon his individual freedom.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 346 That some of the anarchist writers are in the pay of France.

Anarchize (æ·năɹkəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἄναρχ-os* (see ANARCH) + -IZE; cf. *monarchize* and mod.Fr. *anarchiser.*] To render anarchic, reduce to anarchy; to destroy the settled order of.

1800 COLERIDGE *Own Times* I. 263 That Suwarrow, though he had rescued the North of Italy from its invaders, should have pillaged and anarchised it. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 248 To anarchize by gold the government he could not overthrow by arms.

Anarchy (æ·năɹki). Also 6–7 -ie. [ad. Gr. *ἀναρχία*, n. of state f. *ἄναρχ-os* without a chief or head, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀρχός* leader, chief. The word was also adopted in med.L. *anarchia*, and Fr. *anarchie* (Cotgr. 1611), from one or other of which the Eng. may have been immediately taken.]

1. Absence of government; a state of lawlessness due to the absence or inefficiency of the supreme power; political disorder.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 43 This unleful lyberty or lycence of the multytude is called an Anarchie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 36 (1873) 241 Pompey .. made it his design .. to cast the state into an absolute anarchy and confusion. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 219 A Polity without an Head .. would not be a Polity, but Anarchy. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 389 Except in cases of direct war, whenever government abandons law, it proclaims anarchy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 277 Without sovereigns, true sovereigns, temporal and spiritual, I see nothing possible but an anarchy; the hatefullest of things. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 12 William threatened at once to retire to Holland and leave the country to anarchy.

2. *transf.* Absence or non-recognition of authority and order in any sphere.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 283 The waste Wide Anarchie of Chaos. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. (1868) 356 The satraps uncontroll'd, the gods unworshipped, And all things in the anarchy of sloth. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xix. 205 Some of the provincial mints were in a state of anarchy.

a. Non-recognition of moral law; moral disorder.

1656 COWLEY *Chronicle* ix, Thousand worse Passions then possest The Inter-regnum of my Breast. Bless me from such an Anarchy! 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 7. 44 The Licentious are in a State of barbarous Anarchy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VI. ii. 203 A moral anarchy difficult to conceive.

b. Unsettledness or conflict of opinion.

a 1661 FULLER (in WEBSTER) There being then .. an anarchy, as I may term it, in authors and their reckoning of years. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, No more I'll bear this battle of the mind, This inward anarchy. 1754 CHESTERF. in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 237 Our language is, at present, in a state of anarchy. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 3 An anarchy of thought,—a perpetuity of mental revolutions.

† Ana·reta. *Obs. Astrol.* [Incorrect f. *anæreta*, Latinized ad. Gr. *ἀναιρέτης* destroyer, murderer.] 'The killing Planet threatning Death in a Nativity.' Phillips 1696. Hence **Anaretic** *a.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 529 The Anareta, or Interficient Planet, is he who is placed in the eighth house. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 2, *Anareta*, the planet that destroys life. *Ibid.* 3 Violent deaths are caused when both the Malefics have dignities in the Anaretic place.

† Ana·rmed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [variant of ENARMED: see AN- *pref.* 4.] Armed, in arms.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 615 Rather I shall .. Resaue my deith anarmyt wnder sheld. *Ibid.* 2219 Al anarmyt they Come to the King. *Ibid.* 2499 Al enarmyt both with spere and scheld.

† Ana·rrow, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *narwian* to NARROW, also to trouble, afflict. Cf. L. *angustus*.] To cramp, crush, dishearten.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3346 He makith heom way with scharpe launce; Thy men anarwith thy continaunce.

Anarthrous (ănā·ɹþrəs). [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἄρθρ-ον* joint, (in grammar) the article, + -OUS.]

1. Of Greek sbs.: Used without the article.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1841) 102 When it [*πᾶς*] is employed to denote that every individual of that species is spoken of, then the Substantive is anarthrous. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 185 Γραφαὶ ἅγιαι .. a proper name for the Scriptures, and therefore anarthrous.

2. *Phys.* Jointless; or so fat as to appear so.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anarthrously (ănā·ɹþrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Without the (Greek) article.

1852 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* II. 308 Νόμος .. is never thus anarthrously used as = ὁ νόμος except where usage will account for such omission of the article.

Ana·rthrousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Omission of the (Greek) article.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 516 *note*, The spread of Christianity is naturally marked by the increasing anarthrousness (omission of the article) of its commonest terms.

Anartic, obs. rare form of ANTARCTIC.

Anasarca (ænăsā·ɹkă). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *σάρξ* (*σάρκα*) flesh; perh. orig. a phrase, or adj. sing. fem., but at length taken as sb.] A dropsical affection of the subcutaneous cellular tissue of a limb or other large surface of the body, producing a very puffed appearance of the flesh.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lii. (1495) 265 The dropesye that hyghte Yposarca other Anasarca. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Anasarca, the watry dropsy swelling up the whole flesh. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 391 When the Lymph stagnates, or is extravasated, under the Skin, it is called an Anasarka. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 425/2 Symptoms of sea-scurvy .. with anasarca of the lower limbs.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 83 A similar fanciful analogy has induced him to give the name of Anasarca to the redundant moisture that is perceived in vegetables during wet weather. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 316 An aged power dissolving in its own corruption, which .. looked with complacency on its own unnatural greatness, its political anasarca. 1873 *Treas. Bot.* (ed. 2) 61 *Anasarca*, a condition of plants analogous to dropsy.

Anasarcous (ænăsā·ɹkəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or showing signs of, anasarca.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* I. xxiii (R.) I found .. his legs anasarcous, and his back and hips excoriated, with lying in bed. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 100 Rheumatick anasarcous tumors or swellings. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 63/1 Anasarcous dropsy is the only disease in which the fat of the adipose membrane is entirely consumed.

Anasei·smic, *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *σεισμ-ός* earthquake + -IC.] (See quot.)

1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* No. 632. 126 Anaseismic shocks, or those where vertical motion is prominent.

† Anasta·ltic, (*a.* and) *sb. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναστaλτικ-ός* tending to check (f. *ἀνά* back + *στέλλ-ειν* to send) + -IC.] (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Anastaltics*, medicines of a restringent quality. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Anastaltic*, synonym of 'styptic.'

Anastatic (ænăstæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάστατ-os* made to stand up (f. *ἀνα-στα-* stand up) + -IC; cf. *στατικός*.] Raised, standing in relief; *spec.* applied to the *anastatic printing process*, in which copies of drawings, engravings, etc. are printed from facsimiles produced in relief on zinc plates.

1849 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 120 On Anastatic Printing and its various combinations by H. E. Strickland, M.A. 1859 *Athenæum* 12 Feb., The anastatic process has two advantages over lithography.

Anastomasis, -atic, obs. ff. ANASTOMOSIS, -OTIC.

Anastomo·sant, *ppl. a. rare*⁻⁰. [a. Fr. *anastomosant*, pr. pple. of *anastomoser*: see next.] Anastomosing.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anastomose (ănæ·stŏmōuz), *v.* [a. Fr. *anastomose-r*, f. *anastomose*, f. mod.L. *anastomōsis*, f. Gr. *ἀναστόμωσ-ις*: see ANASTOMOSIS.] **a.** *trans.* To connect by anastomosis (? *obs.*). **b.** *intr.* To communicate by anastomosis, to intercommunicate, inosculate. Said of blood-vessels, sap-vessels, rivers, and branches of trees.

1697 in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 465 The Umbilical Arteries which are anastomosed with the Veins of the Matrix. 1788 ANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 158 An elongation of the sword-like cartilage .. having anastomosed with that bone at the symphysis. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 22 The veins of their leaves .. anastomosing in various ways, so as to form a reticulated plexus of veins of unequal size. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 75 The ribs not straight, but irregularly anastomosing, that is, running into and coalescing with each other. 1881 R. BURTON in *Academy* 21 May 367/1 The Libu and the Lungo-é-ungo influents have anastomosed to form the Liambai-zambese.

Ana·stomosed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Connected by anastomosis.

1789 ANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 66, I found the chasms or divisions anastomosed through every part of it. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean W.* v. 119 Substance of the skeleton cartilaginous, fibres anastomosed in all directions.

Anastomosing (ănæ·stŏmōuziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] = ANASTOMOSIS.

c 1810 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* (1827) II. 49 A slight hæmorrhage .. from the anastomosing of the vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 15/1 This artery .. terminates by anastomosing with the internal mammary.

Ana·stomosing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Communicating by anastomosis; inosculating.

1795 HAIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 198 The anastomosing nervous filaments. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 170 A Flemish landscape, irrigated by anastomosing ditches. 1854 CARPENTER *Comp. Phys.* v. 223 The arteries .. terminate in a complex system of anastomosing tubes.

‖ **Anastomosis** (ănæ·stŏmōu·sis). *Pl.* -o·ses. Also 7–8 -asis. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις*, n. of action f. *ἀναστομό-ειν* to furnish with a mouth or outlet.] Intercommunication between two vessels, channels, or distinct branches of any kind, by a connecting cross branch. Applied originally to the cross communications between the arteries and veins, or other canals in the animal body; whence to similar cross connexions in the sap-vessels of plants, and between rivers or their branches; and now to cross connexions between the separate lines of any branching system, as the branches of trees, the veins of leaves, or the wings of insects.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 379 By Anastomosis .. or apertion and opening of two vessels one into another. 1630 MAY *Contn. Lucan* I. 200 As they through each other glide Make many knots, as if they tooke a pride In these strange foldings, and themselves did please In those admired Anastomoses. 1769 in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 201 The lymphatics of the stomach .. have very numerous anastomoses. 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* 446 We sometimes find cases of anastomosis among the stems of the higher plants. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 234 The African name for a central lake is Tanganyika, signifying an anastomosis, or a meeting-place. 1879 DRESSER in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 151/2 Much of the Celtic ornament .. consisted of an anastomosis, or network of often grotesque creatures.

Anastomotic (ănæ·stŏmo·tik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *anastomōtic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀναστομωτικ-ός* pertaining to opening, f. *ἀναστομό-ειν*: see prec. In sense 1 often written *anastomatic*, with reference to Gr. *στοματικός* pertaining to the mouth.]

† 1. (As in Latin) Applied to medicines designed to open the mouths of vessels. Also used *subst. Obs.*

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Anastomaticum*, medicine opening obstructions. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anastomoticks*, medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Vessels, so as to cause the Blood to circulate freely and pass easily out of the Arteries into the Veins: or Medicines which serve to open the Pores and Passages. 1721 BAILEY, *Anastomaticks* .. as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 101 *Anastomotic*, a term anciently applied to medicines which were supposed to open the mouths of vessels.

2. Pertaining to or forming anastomosis; providing intercommunication.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 97/2 By .. the enlargement of the anastomotic branches, the whole system of the circulation is gradually being altered. 1847–9 *Ibid.* IV. 450/2 The anastomotic distribution of the bile-ducts.

‖ **Anastrophe** (ănæ·strŏfi). *Rhet.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή* a turning back, f. *ἀνά* back + *στρέφ-ειν* to turn.] Inversion, or unusual arrangement, of the words or clauses of a sentence.

1577 H. PEACHAM *Gard. Eloq.* (T.) *Anastrophe*, a preposterous order, or a backward setting of words, thus: *All Italy about I went*, which is contrary to plain order, *I went about all Italy*. 1785 WALKER *Rhet. Gram.* (T.) Anastrophe .. by which we place last, and perhaps at a great distance from the beginning of the sentence, what, according to the common order, should have been placed first. 1871 in *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 446.

Anatase (æ·nătēⁱs). *Min.* [a. Fr. *anatase*, ad. Gr. *ἀνάτασ-ις* extension, f. *ἀνά* up + *τα-* stem of *τείν-ειν* to stretch.] Haüy's name (in reference to the length of its crystal) for the native oxide of titanium, for which Dana prefers De Saussure's OCTAHEDRITE.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Anatase*, pyramidal titanium .. a pure octahedral oxyde of titanium. 1878 GURNEY *Cryst.* 82 Anatase and Rutile have an identical composition, both being titanium dioxide.

† A·nathem, *sb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *anathème* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *anathema*: see next. Rhymes with *them* in Sylvester, with *dream* in Drummond.]

1. One accursed. = ANATHEMA 1. *rare.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 149 Pope Julius was an anatheme and accursed for dispensing with the same.

2. A sentence of damnation, a curse, = ANATHEMA 2.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 61 Terrible anathems and excommunications. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Captaines* 386 The voice divine .. [had] choicely armed them 'Gainst Jericho, with his owne anathem. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1711) 10/2 My voice, now cleave the earth with anathems .. Till .. life a slumber is of fearfull dreams. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* iii. (1655) 8 Excommunicated with an Anathem.

Anathema (ănæ·þĭmă). [a. L. *anathema* an excommunicated person, also the curse of excommunication, a. Gr. *ἀνάθεμα*, orig. 'a thing devoted,' but in later usage 'a thing devoted to evil, an accursed thing' (see *Rom.* ix. 3). Orig. a var. of *ἀνάθημα* an offering, a thing set up (to the gods), n. of product f. *ἀνατιθέναι* to set up, f. *ἀνά* up + *τιθέναι* (stem *θε-*) to place. *Pl.* anathemas; also, in sense 3, anathe·mata. Cf. prec., and ANATHEME.

I. From eccl. Greek and Latin.

1. Anything accursed, or consigned to damnation. Also quasi-*adj.* Accursed, consigned to perdition.

1526 [See ANATHEMA MARANATHA]. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 207 He would wish to be an Anathema from Christ, for the Salvation of his Brethren. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 162 Delivered over unto Satan, proclaimed publicans, heathens, anathema. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 299 Saint Paul wished to become anathema himself, so he could thereby save his brethren.

2. The formal act, or formula, of consigning to damnation. **a.** The curse of God. **b.** The great curse of the church, cutting off a person from the communion of the church visible, and formally handing him over to Satan; or denouncing any doctrine or practice as damnable. *Hence* **c.** Any denunciation or imprecation of divine wrath against alleged impiety, heresy, etc. **d.** A curse or imprecation generally.

(The weakening of the sense has accompanied the free use of *anathemas* as weapons of ecclesiastical rancour.)

a. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 192 Which Anathema .. was utter damnation, as all Expositors say. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 64 The divine thunders out his anathemas. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 37 To strike with His anathema those who made a gain of their virtues.

b. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 60 Vnlesse he be excommunicate with that great curse, which is called Anathema. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xi. 404 The Donatists, whilest blessing themselves, cared not for the Churches Anathema's. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 256 An Anathema .. differs from an Excommunication only in respect of a greater kind of Solemnity. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VIII. 71 Against all who disclaimed the truth of these tenets, anathemas were denounced. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xlv. 114 The Pope .. has condemned the slave trade—but no more heed is paid to his anathema than to the passing wind.

c. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. 80 The Mohammedans denounce anathemas against unbelievers. 1850 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xiv. 182 To deliver over to anathema the memories of our forefathers in the Church.

d. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 90 Willing rather to err with the Multitude .. than incur the great Censure, the heavy Anathema of Singularity. *a* 1757 CIBBER in Dilworth *Pope* 16 How then could you thunder out such anathema's on your own enemies? 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxvii. (1840) 294 'Confound the man!' was my mental anathema. 1867 LYD. CHILD *Romance Repub.* xx. 237 The Signor .. succeeded in smothering his half-uttered anathemas.

II. From the earlier sense of *ἀνάθεμα* or *ἀνάθημα*. (In this sense better pronounced ænăþī·mă.)

3. A thing devoted or consecrated to divine use.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 39 Anathema (saith Chrisostome) are those things which being consecrated to God, are laied up from other things. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 779 Will not permit a [spider's] web—the very pattern, index, and anathema of supernaturall wisdome—to remain untouched. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 178 The little figures, in the shape of animals .. may have been votive offerings to the gods, such anathemata being offered by the poor.

Anathema Maranatha (mærănē^{1}·þă). [Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* a thing accursed; *Μαρὰν ἀθά* = Syriac ܡܪܢ ܐܬܐ *mārə·n ethā·* 'the Lord hath come.' (The pron. ought to be mărænˌăthā·.)] These words occur together in 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22. According to modern criticism, *Maran atha* is a distinct sentence having no connexion with *Anathema*; but in earlier texts of the Greek it was connected with it and the connexion variously explained; hence *Anathema Maranatha* has been taken as a portentously intensified form of *Anathema* in its various senses.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22 Yf eny man love not the lorde Jesus Christ, the same be anathema maranatha. [WYCLIF, Be he cursid, mara natha. 1611 Let him bee Anathema Maranatha. 1881 (*Revised*) Let him be Anathema. Maranatha.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Others will have Anathema maranatha to have answered to the third and highest degree of excommunication among the Jews. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. ii. 23, I don't see the sense of such an anathema maranatha as we got to-day.

†**Ana·themate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L. *anathemāt-* ppl. stem of *anathemā-re* to anathematize, f. ANATHEMA.] To anathematize, to accurse.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 145 A countrey .. anathemated, for the death of Christ.

Anathematic (æ·nă|þĭmæ·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναθηματικ-ός*, f. *ἀνάθημα* a votive offering: see ANATHEMA II.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an anathema or offering.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 361 The so-called Bathyllus of Samos .. and the anathematic reliefs there mentioned.

†**Ana·thema·tical,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare* [f. Gr. *ἀναθεματικ-ός* (see ANATHEMA and -IC) + -AL^{1}.] A. *adj.* Of the nature of an anathema. B. *sb.* = ANATHEMA.

1583 *Exec. Treason* (1675) 32 [Also in FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1365/2] Their Curses, their Excommunications, their Sentences, and most solemn Anathematicals. 1775 ASH, *Anathematical*, relating to an anathema.

Ana·thema·tically, *adv. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In anathematical manner; by means of solemn cursing.

1775 in ASH.

†**Ana·thematism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀναθεματισμός* cursing, excommunication, f. *ἀναθεματίζ-ειν*: see ANATHEMATIZE and -ISM. Cf. Fr. *anathématisme.*] The formal statement or declaration of an anathema, an ecclesiastical denunciation.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 269 Theodorites reprehension of the eleuenth Anathematisme against Nestorius. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. § 13 A law of Justinian, forbidding anathematisms to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* Introd. 3 With Anathematisms against the contrary Doctrines. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The decrees of councils are commonly guarded by anathematisms.

Anathematization (ănæ·þĭmătəizē^{1}·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *anathematīzātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *anathematīzā-re* to ANATHEMATIZE. Cf. Fr. *anathématisation* in Cotgr. 1611.] The action of anathematizing, or (formally) pronouncing accursed.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Ch.* 26 Anathematization from the people of God. 1645 CALAMY *Indictm. Eng.* 16 From this hatred followeth Excommunications, Anathematizations, etc. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 11 Venerable parent promptly resorts to anathematization, and turns him out.

Anathematize (ănæ·þĭmătəiz), *v.* [a. Fr. *anathématise-r*, ad. L. *anathematīzā-re* (Augustine, Jerome), f. Gr. *ἀναθεματίζ-ειν*, f. *ἀναθέματ-*, stem of *ἀνάθεμα*: see ANATHEMA and -IZE. By-forms neglecting the Gr. stem were ANATHEMIZE and ANATHEMATE = med.L. *anathemā-re.*]

1. *trans.* To pronounce an anathema against, to consign to Satan, to curse. Properly of formal cursing by ecclesiastics, whence extended to imprecation or malediction generally.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 137 Unlesse within ten dayes .. he doe anathematise and accurse .. his wicked preaching and doctrine. 1611 COTGR., *Anathematiser*, to anathematize, devote unto the devill. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 205 Gold hath been anathematiz'd for the idolatrous use. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xix. 185 He was anathematized by several of the succeeding Popes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 422 'All heresies .. anathematised by the church, I do likewise condemn, reject, and anathematise.' 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x. (C. D. ed.) 79 Mr. Mantalini anathematising the stairs with great volubility. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. (1879) 9 Clergymen, who anathematize us for wandering into Unitarianism—you, you have driven us thither.

2. *absol.* To utter anathemas, to curse.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. I. vi. 160 Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately anathematising as they can. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, How some begin to bless—some anathematize.

Anathematized (ănæ·þĭmătəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Pronounced to be accursed.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 7 (1873) The elected saints of God have wished themselves anathematized .. in an ecstasy of charity. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 239 Perhaps the Anathematized Sinner will not pay the Knave a Groat. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 55 Their sermons commonly exhibited, not a Saviour crucified, but a heretic anathematized.

Anathematizer (ănæ·þĭmătəi·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}.] One who pronounces an anathema.

1647 HAMMOND *Works* (1684) iv. 470 The censorious anathematizer, that breathes out woes and damnations. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* III. v, How many famous churches .. have been less guilty than their anathematizers.

Ana·themati·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The pronouncing of an anathema or curse.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anathematizing* amounts to the same with excommunicating. 1880 RUSKIN *Our Fathers Have Told Us* I. i. 26 Without any oratorizing, anathematizing, or any manner of disturbance, we find the Roman Knight made Bishop of Tours.

Ana·themati·zing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] Uttering or pronouncing anathemas.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 4 Delivering up to Satan, and the great Anathematizing Excommunication. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lvi. 613 This anathematizing bull. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 303 An anathematizing Deity.

Anatheme (æ·năþīm). [a. Fr. *anatheme* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *anathēma* a dedicated offering, a. Gr. *ἀνάθημα* a thing set up: see ANATHEMA 3.] An offering dedicated to God.

1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 71 Colours taken forty four, hung up as An[a]themes .. in the Church of Nostre Dame. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 286 The pillars .. upon which were destined to be placed cauldrons, tripods and other anathemes.

Anatheme, variant of ANATHEM, *Obs.*, anathema.

†**Ana·themiza·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ANATHEMIZE + -ATION.] = ANATHEMATIZATION.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* P ij a, They sticke hardily to theyr .. anathemisacions and peincted pictures. *a* 1555 GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 1) 751/2 A solemne anathemization of all those that woulde call an image an idol.

Ana·themize, *v. rare.* [f. ANATHEM or ANATHEMA + -IZE, the Gr. stem *anathemat-* being neglected; cf. ANATHEMATE.] = ANATHEMATIZE.

1674 MARVELL *Gen. Counc.* Wks. 1875 IV. 132 Would you anathemize, banish, imprison, execute us, and burn our books? 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* iii. 29 They might Anathamize, and Curse, till their Hearts should ake. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 837 To anathemize the horrors of the anti-Poor Law bill.

†**Ana·tical.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANA *adv.* + -ICAL, with imitative *-t-*; cf. *identical, enneatical,* etc.] Containing equal quantities of each ingredient.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xi. 154 The four Elements are in Gold, joyned together in an equal and anatical proportion.

†**Anati·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. mod.L. *anatifer-us* (f. *anas* (*anati-*) duck + *-ferus* producing) + -OUS.] Producing ducks or geese; *i.e.* producing barnacles, formerly supposed to grow on trees, and dropping off into the water below, to turn to 'Tree-geese' (Pennant II. 238), whence also the trivial name of the Barnacle *Lepas anatifera.* (Blount erron. refers the word to L. *anās,* defining it 'that brings the disease or age of old women.')

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 133 Anatiferous trees, whose corruption breaks forth into Bernacles.

Anatine (æ·nătin), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *anatīnus,* f. *anat-em* duck: see -INE.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a duck. (In mod. Dicts.)

Anato, anatto, variants of ANATTA.

Anatocism (ănæ·tŏsiz'm). *arch.* [ad. L. *anatocism-us,* a. Gr. *ἀνατοκισμ-ός* compound interest, f. *ἀνατοκίζ-ειν* to take interest upon interest, f. *ἀνά* again + *τοκίζ-ειν* to lend on interest, f. *τόκος* interest, *lit.* something produced, f. *τίκ-τ-ειν* (*τεκ-*) to produce.] Compound interest.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anatocism*, a yeerly revenue of usury, and taking usury for usury. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1700 Arithmetick .. with its application to Anatocism, Compound Interest, and Annuities. 1767 HEBERDEN *ibid.* LVII. 462 By the rule of anatocism, they [the inhabitants] have increased at the rate of 1·0082 per cent. per annum. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 727 Researches on the questions of Nautical Interest .. of Anatocism, etc.

†**A·natome** (3 syllables). *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνατομή*: see ANATOMY.] By-form of ANATOMY (in various senses).

1658 COKAINE *Obstin. Lady* Poems (1669) 393 And wear my body to an Anatome. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 743 An Anatome of a Tortoise, shewing, that what the ribs are in other Animals, the upper-shell is in Tortoises.

Anatomic (ænătɒ·mik), *a. rare.* [a. L. *anatomic-us* (or its Fr. ad. *anatomique* 16th c. in Littré), a. Gr. *ἀνατομικ-ός* skilled in anatomy, f. *ἀνατομή*: see ANATOMY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to anatomy. Also *fig.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 228 The learned, who with anatomic art Dissect the mind. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 195 The anatomic figure commonly seen in the shops of apothecaries. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art,* The mere anatomic verdict of Benvenuto Cellini. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* ix. 69 To know culinary anatomic secrets.

Anato·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Belonging to, or connected with, the study or practice of anatomy or dissection.

1586 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* To Reader, To make this use of the anatomicall consideration of our bodies. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 75 Many considerable Medical and Anatomical inquiries. 1724 WATTS *Log.* (J.) An anatomical knife, which dissects an animal body. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* i. 16 The superior anatomical knowledge .. of the ancients. 1821 W. CRAIG *Drawing* i. 40 A celebrated anatomical draftsman. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Sur.* I. 68 *Anatomical* or *Pathological Tubercle* is a chronic skin affection .. met with on the hands of those constantly engaged in making post-mortem examinations.

2. Of anatomy; structural, anatomic; also *transf.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 244 The perfiting of the anatomical .. art in this latter age. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) The minute anatomical parts of matter. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. (C. D. ed.) 185 Putting his fingers .. on Hugh's throat .. as if he were studying the anatomical development of that part of his frame. 1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* iii. (1878) 36 The anatomical structure or existing Physical Geography of our island. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 29 The anatomical elements of nervous tissues.

Anato·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an anatomical manner; according to anatomy; by means of dissection.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III While some affirmed it had no gall, intending onely thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed it anatomically, and denied that part at all. 1737 H. BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) II. vi. 186 Let any one take the Trouble of enquiring into the Thing anatomically. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* III. 15 Anatomically studied, that it may be medically aided. 1873 A. FLINT *Phys. Man* i. 13 The nervous system is anatomically distinct.

Anatomico- (ænătɒ·miko), comb. form of ANATOMIC, -AL, as in **anatomico-physiological,** at once anatomical and physiological.

1790 SWAINSTON (*title*) Thoughts Physiological .. with some Cases and Anatomico-Practical Observations. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 385 The different systems are examined .. rather in their anatomico-physiological than in their zoological aspects.

Anatomiless (ănæ·tŏmiˌlĕs), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANATOMY + -LESS.] Devoid of, or not showing knowledge of, anatomy.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* II. vi. § 14. 163 Ugly goblins, and formless monsters, anatomiless and rigid.

†**Ana·toming,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. ANATOM-Y + -ING^{1}.] Anatomizing, dissecting.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Incision*, an anatoming.

Anatomism (ănæ·tŏmiz'm). [a. Fr. *anatomisme,* f. *anatomie* ANATOMY: see -ISM.]

1. Analysis or display of anatomic structure or features.

187 . *Spectator,* The stretched and vivid anatomism of their [i.e. the French] great figure-painters.

2. The doctrine that the phenomena of life are accounted for by the anatomical structure of living organisms. (Cf. ANIMISM.)

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anatomist (ănæ·tŏmist), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *anatomiste* (16th c.), prob. ad. med.L. **anatomista,* f. *anatomīzā-re*: see ANATOMIZE and -IST.]

†A. *adj.* Anatomic. *Obs. rare.*

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 153 The Anotomist. Arte or cuttinge of menne by Phisitions.

B. One who practises, or is skilled in, the art of dissecting bodies, *esp.* (when no qualifying word is prefixed) the human body.

1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 394 These skinnes which are three in number as some Anatomistes say. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. 176 Many Phisitions, learned in the Greke and Latine tongue, and great Anotomists. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 Some butcherly Surgeons, (*Anatomists*, they call them) haue often cut vp dead men. 1658 COKAINE *Poems* (1669) 111 The skilfullest Anatomist that yet Vpon an humane body e're did sit. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 8 The anatomist presents to the eye the most hideous and disagreeable objects. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 219 The relations between an anatomist and a corpse.

b. (The adjectives *vegetable, comparative, morbid,* etc. prefixed to *anatomist,* define the special department of *anatomy* in which he is skilled.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 3 A comparative anatomist may derive some accession of knowledge from the bare inspection of the remains of an extinct quadruped. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 316 The researches of the morbid anatomist.

2. *fig.* A dissecter of anything, an analyzer.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 9 Interpreters, and Anatomists or Decipherers of nature. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1851) I. 52 The latter is an anatomist; his task is to dissect the subject .. and to lay bare before us all the springs of motion and all the causes of decay. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 327 So keen an anatomist of human nature.

Anatomization (ănæ·tŏməizē^{1}·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *anatomīzā-re*: see ANATOMIZE and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of anatomizing; dissection; analysis of anatomic structure. Also *fig.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Those elaborate Anatomizations, which the World will shortly admire. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* 102 Nor do I advise a morbid anatomisation of ourselves, or a joyless dwelling upon our 'frames.' *a* 1865 T. HUDSON *Cork Leg* in *Comic Song Bk.* 95 He wanted a limb for anatomization.

†2. Anatomic structure. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 504 A curious and rational account of their [*i.e.* plants'] Anatomization.

Anatomize (ănæ·tŏməiz), *v.*; also 6–7 anathom-, anotom-. [ad. med. or early mod.L. *anatomīzā-re* (or its Fr. ad. *anatomiser,* 16th c. in Litt.), f. *anatomia,* as if on a Gr. **ἀνατομίζ-ειν*: see ANATOMY and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To dissect or cut up; *esp.* To dissect a human body, or an animal, for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various parts; to make a dissection of.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, By experyence in deuysynge and Anathomysynge the deade corpses. 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 5 Who but a Foppe wil labour to anatomize a Flye? 1596 C. FITZ-GEFFREY *Drake* (1881) 99 Anatomize me into atomies. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 5 The carkasses of many seuerall beasts, newly by him cut vp and Anatomised. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 270 When I was Anatomizing of Eeels. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes a Man* v. iii. 81 Take you no Care about the Surgeons, you shall not be anatomiz'd. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 224 Surgeon's Hall, where malefactors were anatomised after execution.

b. To dissect (plants).

1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chem.* Introd. 21 Anatomize the Plant how you think fit, without using fire. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 15 A botanist .. prefers to examine the stem, or the leaf .. and does not find it necessary to anatomise the seed.

2. *absol.*

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* (1873) 308 When he should have been anatomizing. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap C.* 231 Cut, hack, slash, anatomize, Till peccant part be found.

3. *fig.* To lay open minutely; to analyze.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 879 Thus was the Mass anatomized, with the abominations thereof. 1588 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* Pref. 92, I will not anotomyze every perticular default of everye manne. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 51 To anatomize wit. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 37, I would gladly haue him see his company anathomiz'd, that hee might take a measure of his owne iudgements. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 12 All the Topographers that ever anatomiz'd a Toun or Countrey. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 4 P 10 (1683) 29 They anatomise every part of her dress, her meen, her dialect. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives of Norths* II. 206 He found that tones and chords might be anatomized. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Brist.* Wks. III. 183 People, who have split and anatomised the doctrine of free government. 1859 in GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 175 In knowing how to 'anatomize light and shade in endless gradation.'

† b. To analyze chemically. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653. 210 Paracelsus, who had truly anatomized that salt [Copperas]. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 40 If water were accurately anotamized.

Anatomizer (ănæ·tŏməi:zəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who anatomizes; a dissecter.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 265 An insignificant anatomizer of fleas and gnats.

Anatomizing (ănæ·tŏməi:ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The process of dissecting; anatomization. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 17 In the anatomizing of their bodies. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 32 Al their anatomisings of Natures bowels.

Anatomy (ănæ·tŏmi). Forms: 4-5 anothomia, 6 anothomy, -amie, 6-7 anathomy(e, (nathomy(e), anatomie, -otomie, -my, 6- anatomy. Also 6- atomy. [a. Fr. *anatomie*, ad. L. *anatomia*, a. Gr. *ἀνατομία* (quoted by Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420 'apertionem quam Græci *anatomiam* dicunt'), abstr. sb. = *ἀνατομή*, a cutting up, a dissection, f. *ἀνά* up + *τεμ-*, *τομ-*, cut; cf. *λιθοτομία* stone-cutting. By confounding the initial syllable with the indef. article *a, an*, the Eng. word was erroneously divided as *a natomy, an atomy*; the latter of which became in senses 4–7 an established form: see ATOMY.]

I. The process, subjects, and products of dissection of the body.

1. The artificial separation of the different parts of a human body or animal (or more generally of any organized body), in order to discover their position, structure, and economy; dissection.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Anathomy is called ryght dyuysyon of membres done for certayne knowleges. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 430 *Anatomie* .. signifieth the cutting up of a mans bodie, or of some other thing. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* 203 Wks. 1872 II. 403 As if a man should dissect his own body, and read the anatomy lecture. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 Dr. Moulin and my self .. made our Anatomies together .. we shew'd to the Royal Society, that all Flat-bill'd Birds .. had three Pair of Nerves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 P 1 Curious observations which he had lately made in an anatomy of an human body.

† b. with *quick, live*: Vivisection. *Obs.*

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* Pref. 7 Where have we constant reading upon either quick or dead Anatomies? 1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 16 He had formerly cut in pieces a number of living Creatures with his own hands to make Anatomies. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Bartholinus' Anat.* II. vi. 101 In Live Anatomies we can hardly perceive that the one is hotter then the other.

† 2. *concr.* a. A body (or part of one) anatomized or dissected, so as to show the position and structure of the organs. Hence b. A body or 'subject' for dissection. *Obs.*

1540 T. RAYNALD *Birth of Mankinde* (1634) Prol. 3 As though yee were present at the cutting open of Anatomy of a dead woman. 1598 B. JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* IV. vi, They must ha' dissected, and made an Anatomie o' me. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* 197 Carving my poore labours, Like an Anotomy. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. 146 His body when 'tis dead For an Anatomie. 1611 DONNE in Coryat *Crudities*, Worst malefactors .. Doe publique good cut in Anatomies. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II/610 He intended to have her made an Anatomy. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anatomy* is sometimes used to denote the subject to be anatomized.

3. A model of the body, showing the parts discovered in dissection.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., An human anatomy in plaster of Paris, representing a man standing upright, with his skin flea'd off. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, Who has not seen the wax-work Anatomy?

4. *pop.* A skeleton. [In this and the allied senses the word was often reduced to ATOMY.] *arch.*

1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 57 As it were a drie anatomy, which is a body consisting onely of bones. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 25-40 Death, death, O amiable louely death, Thou .. fell Anatomy. 1600 HORTOP in Arber *Eng. Garner* (1882) V. 324 He carried with him, in his ship, to be presented to the king of Spain the anatomy of a giant which was sent from China. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv (1628) 106 The bones or anatomie of a sea Elephant. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 496 The anatomy of a man lying in the tombe abovesaid, onely the bones remaining. *a* 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Liter.* (1866) 455/1 Death in the Gothic form of a gaunt anatomy parading through the universe.

b. *fig.*

1589 *Pappe with Hatchet* (1844) 36 So like the verie Anatomie of mischiefe, that one might see through all the ribbes of his conscience. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* III. i, What bare anotomy of griefe is this? 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 122 Incarnate April, warning .. Frost the anatomy Into his summer grave.

5. A skeleton with the skin left; a corpse shrunken or dried to skin and bone; a mummy.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* 192 The Egyptians .. used in the midst of their bankets to bring in the anatomy of a dead body dried. 1611 COTGR., *Aridelle* .. an Anatomie, or bodie whereon there is nought left but skin and bone. 1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* Wks. 1782 II. 319 The Egyptians, who .. in the full of their greatest Cheer caused the Anatomy of a Dead Man to be brought before them. 1826 SOUTHEY *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 407 More like an anatomy than a living person. 1861 SALA *Twice Round Clock* 9 Myriads of dried sprats and cured pilchards—shrunken, piscatorial anatomies.

b. *fig.* The withered lifeless form of anything.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 99 The winde and the raine having long since beaten away the earth from them, may thus haue left them to appeare the very true anatomies of themselves. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 31 What lean and shrivelled anatomies the best of such descriptions would seem!

6. A living being reduced to 'skin and bone'; a withered or emaciated creature, a 'walking skeleton.'

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 238 One Pinch: a hungry leane-fac'd Villaine, A meere Anatomie, a Mountebanke. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i, Passion, and the vows I owe to you, Have chang'd me to a lean anatomy. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 269 This withered anatomy would read about being 'stayed with flagons.' 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. ix. 342 The thread-paper Duchess of Kendal .. poor old anatomy.

b. *fig.* Applied to things. *rare.*

1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjuring* (1842) 35 Made their countrey a pointing stocke to other nations, and a miserable anatomie to themselves. 1667 *Answ. West to Quest. North* 3 Ruine of Trade .. hath brought the Land to a meer Anatomy.

7. Applied depreciatively to the bodily frame.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 106 Tell me, In what vile part of this Anatomie Doth my name lodge? 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 240 Brown leathern gaiters buttoned upon his nether anatomy. *a* 1857 JERROLD *Wks.* (1864) II. 101 The aperture was too small for his big, burly anatomy.

II. The science of bodily structure; structure as discovered by dissection.

8. The body of facts and deductions as to the structure of organized beings, animal or vegetable, ascertained by dissection; the doctrine or science of the structure of organized bodies.

(Special divisions are *Animal Anatomy* or *Zootomy*; *Vegetable Anatomy*; *Human Anatomy*; *Comparative Anatomy* which compares the structure of different classes or groups of animals.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 *Anothomia* is a craft and a scyence to knowe how the membres and lymmes of the body ben sette ordred and dystyngued.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The scyence of the Nathomy is nedefull and necessarye to the Cyrurgyen. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 That they [Chierurgions] be sure in Anothomy. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 189 There can no reason be giuen but onely from Anatomy. 1675 GREW (*title*) Comparative Anatomy of the Trunks of Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Anatomy is of use in painting, designing, statuary, etc. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 687 A large and thorough acquaintance with anatomy and embryology.

b. A treatise on this science.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* 2 A iiij, There is in man CCClxv. veynes, as appereth in the anothamie. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Abuses in Physick* 115 All the Anatomies or histories I ever could meet with.

9. Anatomical structure or organization, arrangement of the parts of the body of animals or plants.

1579 GOSSON *Schoole of Ab.* (Arb.) 38 The anotomy of man [is] set out by experience. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 383 The inward proportion and anatomy of their bodies is like unto a man. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 1 To investigate the anatomy of insects.

b. *transf.* Of machines, etc.: Structure.

1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 Each article has an iron screw or spike as a part of its anatomy.

III. Tropical. (Already by Aristotle *ἀνατομή* was used for logical dissection or analysis.)

10. The dissection or dividing of anything material or immaterial, for the purpose of examining its parts; detailed examination, analysis.

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 15 Make an Anotamie of the suter you have in hand, make no confusion of wealthe, witte, bodie and soule. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 73 Let thy question be, 'What have I done?' and make thy anatomy of thyself. 1621 BURTON (*title*) The Anatomy of Melancholy: what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptoms, prognostickes, and seuerall cures of it. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 191 Such an unripping, such an Anatomie of the shiest, and tenderest particular truths. 1764 REID *Inq. Hum. Mind* i. § 1 It must be by an anatomy of the mind that we can discover its powers and principles. 1815 MOORE *Parad. & Peri* Epil., He proceeded to the anatomy of the short poem just recited.

† 11. Chemical analysis. *Obs.*

1621 MOLLE *Camerarius' Liv. Lib.* I. xii. 35 A certaine Anatomie of siluer. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chem.* II. xxii. 620 They who have made the Anatomy of this mixt do know very well that it is almost all of it sulphur.

Anatopism (ănæ·tŏpiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνά* up + *τόπ-ος* a place + -ISM.] A putting of a thing out of its proper place, a faulty arrangement.

1812 COLERIDGE *Rem.* I. 317 In arranging which [books] the puzzled librarian must commit an anachronism in order to avoid an anatopism. 1850 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XVI. 72 Geographical blunders, or what might be called anatopisms.

Anatreptic (ænătre·ptik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνατρεπτικ-ός* turning up, overturning; f. *ἀνατρέπ-ειν* to turn up, to upset in argument; f. *ἀνά* up + *τρέπ-ειν* to turn.] Overturning, overthrowing; one of the subdivisions of Platonic Discourse.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/1 Agonistick [discourse is] Endeictic [or] Anatreptick. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Anatripso·logy. *Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάτριψις* rubbing, friction (see next) + -OLOGY. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* gives also *Anatriptology*.] The scientific consideration of the remedial use of friction.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 102 *Anatripsology*, A treatise on the use of friction. 1853 in MAYNE. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anatriptic (ænătri·ptik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἀνάτριπτ-os* rubbed up (f. *ἀνατρίβ-ειν* to rub up) + -IC. Cf. mod.Fr. *anatriptique*.] Belonging to friction, characterized by friction. (Applied to some medicines.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Anatron.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *anatron*, ad. Arab. النطرون *an-naṭrûn*, i.e. *an* = *al* the + *naṭrûn*.] Native carbonate of soda: see NATRON.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anatron* or Natron, a kind of Salt drawn from the water of the River Nile. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anatron* is of a cineritious colour, and bitter taste.

Anatropal (ănæ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -AL.] = ANATROPOUS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 397 Such ovules as these Mirbel terms anatropal .. examples may be found in the almond, the apple. 1854 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 141 In orthotropal seeds the embryo is said to be inverted .. while in anatropal seeds it is erect.

Anatropous (ănæ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *anatrop-us*, a. assumed Gr. **ἀνάτροπος* turned upside down (f. *ἀνά* up + *-τροπος*, f. *τρέπειν* to turn) + -OUS.] Said of the ovule of phanerogamous plants when its nucleus, with its integuments, is inverted, so that its apex points to the base of the ovule. Opposed to *orthotropous*, in which the nucleus is erect within the ovule.

1847 in CRAIG. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 130 The anatropous ovule is only an orthotropous ovule with a long funiculus confluent with the outer coat. 1875 BENNET & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 501 The usual form of the ovule of angiosperms is the anatropous.

Anatta, anatto (ănæ·tă, ănæ·to). Also 7-9 arnotto, 8 annotta, 8-9 arnatto, anotta, annotto, annatto. [? a. native American name.] An orange-red dye, procured in Central America from the waxy pulp surrounding the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*; used in dyeing, and for colouring cheese.

a 1682 SIR W. PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 299 (T.) Arnotto dyeth of itself an orange-colour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 226 Otta or Anatta, is a red sort of Dye. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Annotto*, in commerce, a kind of red dye, brought from the West Indies. 1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geog.* (T.) Arnatto is mixed up by the Spanish Americans with their chocolate. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 64 Spanish-Annatto .. is much the best for Cheese-colouring. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 20 Substances .. useful in dyeing .. anotta, logwood. *Ibid.* II. 130 Annotta. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* (1851) 25 Pepper-bags, and baskets of anatto. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 308 His skin besmeared with annatto. 1863 H. BATES *Nat. on Amazons* vi. 138 The red [tints are made] with the seeds of the Urucú, or Anatto plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Anotta* or *Arnotto*. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 212 Good arnotto is of the colour of fire.

† **Anau·nter,** *phr. comb. Obs.* or *dial.* [= AN *prep.* + *aunter*: see ADVENTURE I c.] In risk or peril; on the chance, in case, lest.

1297 R. GLOUC. 311 þy loue ych abbe wel dere abo3t, & my lyue anaunter ydo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 71, I wil nou3t write it here On englisch, an auenture it sholde be reherced to ofte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 295 Anaunter leste þe olde man schulde be holde a lecchour. 1855 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ananthers*, *Anthers*, or *Enanthers*. 'I'll take my cloak, ananthers it should rain.'

Anau·ntrins, *adv. phr. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + *-ins*, -INGS, advb. ending.] In case, in the event that.

1691 RAY *N. Countr. Words*, *Anauntrins*; If so be. I know not what the Original of this should be, unless it be from *An*, for *if*, and *Auntrins* contracted from Peradventure.

Anaxagorean (ænæksæ:gŏrī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Anaxagoras*, prop. name + -EAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher who taught the eternity of matter, but

the agency of a supreme intelligence in combining it into bodies. **B.** *sb.* A follower of Anaxagoras.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* ii. 6 After an Anaxagorian manner. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 35 The Anaxagorean Hypothesis. *Ibid.* 199 All of them except the Anaxagoreans. 1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. 137 Anaxagorean system.

Anaxa·gorize, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To hold or teach the principles of Anaxagoras.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 35 The other ancient Physiologers .. did not Anaxagorize, as Empedocles.

Anaxima·ndrian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Anaximander*, + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Adhering to the opinions of Anaximander. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of Anaximander.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 938 The most ancient Atheistick Hypothesis .. the Hylopathian or Anaximandrian. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 141 Pliny .. maintained against the Anaximandrians .. the Worlds Eternity and Incorruptibility. *Ibid.* 136 Those Atheists who derive all things from Dead and Stupid Matter .. are the Anaximandrian Atheists.

†**Anbe·lȝen,** *v. Obs.* [for ABELȝEN see AN- *pref.* 5.] To be enraged.

1205 LAY. 26359 Þa an-bælh [*v. r.* a-balh] Walwain, swulc an iburst þein. *Ibid.* 1696 Brutus wes on-bolȝen [*v. r.* abolȝe] swa bið þa wilde bær.

†**Anblow',** *v. Obs.* [f. AN- *pref.* 1 + BLOW; = OE. *onblâwan*; cf. ABLOW, which in sense 1 is prob. weakened from this, while in 2 it contains A- *pref.* 1.] To blow on or into, breathe upon, inspire.

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 223 He worhte þa þane man .. and him anbléow sáwle.

†**Anbur'st,** *v. Obs.* [f. AN- *pref.* 5 (for A- *pref.* 1) + BURST *v.* Cf. ABURST.] To burst out.

1205 LAY. 25241 Cnihtes an burste [*v. r.* a-borst] weoren. *Ibid.* 25831 He an-bursten agon [*v. r.* a-borst iwarþ], swulc weore a wilde bar.

Anbury, amb- (æ·nbəri, æ·m-). Forms: 6–7 anburie, 7– anbury, ambury; also anberry, nanberry. [Deriv. doubtful; *ambury* has been assumed by some to be the earlier form, and taken as a corrupt descendant of OE. *ampre, ompre*; but the latter regularly survives in the dialects as AMPER, app. quite unconnected in sense with this. *Ambury* appears to be a phonetic variant of *anbury* (as in *im-brue, em-balm, Stam-ford*), and this perhaps = *ang-berry*, f. OE. *ang-* 'pain, suffering,' as in *ang-nail* (AGNAIL), and OE. *ang-seta* carbuncle, pimple. For *berry* cf. *strawberry* applied to a birth-mark. In It. associated in name with 'mulberry.' Cf. ANGLEBERRY.]

1. A soft tumour or spongy wart on horses and oxen.

1598 FLORIO, *Moro* .. a mulberie tree; also a wart in a horse called an Anburie. [Also at *Selfo.*] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 327 Of an Anbury. 1614 MARKHAM *Husb.* (1623) 82 The Anbury is a bloudy wart on any part of a Horses body. 1617 — *Caval.* VII. 84 Anbury. 1631 — *Way to Wealth* (1668) I. lxii. 66 Anbury. 1670 *MS. Acct. Bk. of G. Norton of Disforth*, P^d for takeing of 3 anberryes of 2 oxen, 3*s.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Ambury*, a Disease in Horses, which causes 'em to break forth in spungy Tumors full of hot Blood and Matter. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. l. (1738) 192 Anburies and other encysted Tumors require a peculiar treatment. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Anbury*, a kind of Wen, or spungy Wart, growing upon any Part of a Horse's Body, full of Blood. 1775 T. WALLIS *Farrier's Dict.*, *Anbury* or *Ambury*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) The ambury (in horses), *Verruca spongiosa sanguine plena*. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict.*, *Anbury* or *Ambury*. 1816 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* 13 *Anbury*. 1882 E. PEACOCK (*in letter*) Our farriers and farmers here [North-west Lincolnshire] always call these things *Nanberrys*.

2. A diseased affection of the roots of turnips and allied plants.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.-man* IV. i. 27 That common destructive turnip disease .. in the sandy grounds of Norfolk .. there called Anbury. [Also called] Fingers-and-toes. 1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) I. xiv. 383 From the knob-like galls on turnips called in some places the ambury I have bred another of these weevils. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 504/2 Cabbages or turnips whose roots are infected with anbury. 1839 REES *Encycl. Agric.* 861 The forked excrescences [in turnips] known as fingers and toes in some places, and as the anbury in others. 1878 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* (ed. Moore) x. 279/2 The anbury has been attributed to the agency of insects, but these are now generally considered to be a consequence, and not the cause, of the malformation.

Ancar: see ANCHOR *sb.*^{2} 3.

-ance, *suffix*; a. Fr. *-ance* :—L. *-ānt-ia, -ēnt-ia, -ent-ia* (see -ENCE), all of which in words that survived into Fr., or were formed in Fr. as nouns of action, on the pres. pple., were levelled under *-ance*. But other L. words of this form, subseq. adopted in Fr., took *-ence* or *-ance*, according to L. spelling. Thus of popular preservation or formation, *aidance, assistance, complaisance, nuisance, parlance, séance*; of later learned adoption from L., *absence, clémence, différence, diligence, providence, prudence*, as well as *élégance, tempérance*. Words of both classes were adopted in Eng. in their actual Fr. forms, which they still generally retain. But, since 1500, various words orig. in *-ance* from Fr. have been altered back to *-ence*, after L.; and all words recently adopted from L., directly or through mod.Fr., or formed on L. analogies, have taken *-ence* or *-ance* according to the L. vowel. Hence, mod.E. words in *-ance* partly represent L. *-āntia*, but largely L. *-entia, -ēntia*, through OFr. *-ance*; partly also mod.Fr. *-ance* from vbs. of various origin. On the other hand, OFr. *-ance* :— L. *-entia, -ēntia*, is, in consequence of refashioning, partly represented by Eng. *-ence*. For the confusion and inconsistency which this causes in current spelling, as in *dependance, -dence, resistance, subsistence*, see -ENCE. As, in many cases, the OFr. vbs. themselves, as well as their derivatives in *-ance*, were adopted in Eng. (e.g. *appear -ance, assist -ance, purvey -ance, suffer -ance*), the suffix became to a certain extent a living formative, and was occas. used to form similar nouns of action on native vbs., as *abid-ance, abear-ance, forbear-ance, further-ance, hinder-ance, ridd-ance*, etc. For meaning, see -ENCE; and cf. -ANCY.

Ance, north. dial. form of ONCE.

Ancel, var. AUNCEL *Obs.*, a kind of steelyard.

Ancelle, var. of ANCILLE, *Obs.*, a maid-servant.

Ancenned, var. ANKENNED *ppl.a.*, only-begotten.

Ancestor (æ·nsèstəɹ). Forms: 3–4 ancestre, 4 aun-; 3–5 auncetre, 4–5 -ceter, -setre, -sestre, ancessour, aun-; 5 ancetor, aunsetter, 5–6 aunciter, -cetour, ansetor, 6 ancytour, -sitor, auncetur, -sytor, 6–7 -citor, auncester, -our, -or, ancester, -our, 6– ancestor. [a. OFr. *ancestre*, nom. :—L. *antecĕssor*, and *ancesor, ancessor, -ur, -our*, acc. (Pr. *ancessor*) :—L. *antecēssōrem*, a foregoer, predecessor, agent-noun f. *antecēd-ĕre* to precede, f. *ante* before + *cēd-ĕre, cēss-um*, to go. The distinction of nom. and acc. was lost before their adoption in Eng., so that they were, as in contemporary Fr., mere synonyms. In Eng., *ancessour* soon became obs.; *ancestre* became phonetically *ancetre, auncter*, of which the regular mod. form, now dialectal, is *anceter* or *anster*; but this was disturbed, on the one hand, by writing the termination (after late AFr.) *-our*, latinized in 16th c. to *-or*; and on the other, by spelling with *-s-*, after later Fr., *auncestre*. A combination of both gave the 16th c. spelling *auncestour, -or*, now *ancestor*, in which the *-s-* has come to be pronounced; *auncitor* survived to 17th c. After *ancestre* became restricted in Fr. to the sense of 'progenitor', *ancessour, -eur*, was refashioned after L. as *antécesseur* in the general sense, whence also Eng. ANTECESSOR, and a mixed form ANTECESTRE.]

1. One from whom a person is descended, either by the father or mother; a progenitor, a forefather. (Usually said of those more remote than a grandfather.) Also, of animals, and *fig.* as 'spiritual ancestor.'

1297 R. GLOUC. 193 Vor þyn auncetres dude al, þat we þe hoteþ do. *c* 1300 *Beket* 428 Bi the kyng Henries dai, that oure ancestre was. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 166 The lond .. that thin ancessour So wele kept biforn. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 182 That her auncestre brake the lawe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 391 Tyme, that eldith our auncessours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 64 Oure aunsetrys us beforn. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 4 Stories, the whiche hathe ben wretin bi oure aunsetters. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 10 Geffrey Plantagenet youre noble auncetour. *c* 1535 LD. LA WARR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 134 There lyethe many of my aunsytorys. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arber) 26 The Trophees and Triumphes of our auncestours. 1596 BP. BARLOW 3 *Serm.* i. 19 Our auncestors were woont to say. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 61 When I am sleeping with my Ancestors. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 152 Our auncitors .. haue giuen vs counsell. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 284 Hercules .. the Ancester of the Macedonian Kings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 894 Eldest Night and Chaos, ancestors of Nature. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 12 We owe an implicit reverence to all the institutions of our ancestors. 1793 — *Discuss. Trait. Corresp. Bill*, The wisdom of our ancestors. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. i. 106 St. Peter .. the spiritual ancestor of the Bishop of Rome. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 315 The ancestors of the gigantic quadrupeds [*i.e.* dray-horses] .. were brought from the marshes of Walcheren. [1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* 91 *Ancetor* var. of ancestor.]

b. *attrib.*

1883 MISS SIMCOX in *Academy* 14 Apr. 249/3 A real domestic ancestor cult.

2. *Biol.* An organized being of a lower or earlier type, whence others of a higher type subsequently existing are, according to the Evolution theory, inferred to have been 'developed.'

1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* (1878) 359 *Elephas antiquus*, the ancestor of the African elephant. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. IV. i. § 1 They [*Anchitheria*] were about the size of small ponies, had three toes on each foot, and are regarded as ancestors of the horse.

Ancestorial (ænsèstō·riăl), *a.* [f. prec., after words like *mediator·ial*, f. L. adjs. in *-ōri-us*: see -ORIAL.] = ANCESTRAL.

1659 *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 88 Neither the foundationmen nor ancestorial gentry being educated so as to be serviceable to the publick. 1827 POLLOK *Course of Time* IV. (1860) 105 Not content with ancestorial name Or to be known because his fathers were. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xiv. 216 Thebes in Egypt, his ancestorial seat.

Ancesto·rially, *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an ancestorial or ancestral manner, by inheritance from one's ancestors.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 II. 63/2 A nation .. ancestorially bound by foolish and improvident treaties.

†**A·ncestory,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANCESTOR + -Y, after words like *intercessor-y*, due to L. forms in *-ōri-us*. Cf. ANCESTORIAL.] = ANCESTRAL.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Right of Tythes* 291 The former may have been our ancestory principles and rules.

Ancestral (ănse·străl), *a.* Forms: 6 auncetrell, 6–7 -cestrell, 6 -cestrall, 6–9 ancestrel, 8– ancestral. [a. OFr. *ancestrel, ancêtrel*, AFr. *auncestrel*, f. *ancestre*: see ANCESTOR and -AL^1.]

1. Of, belonging to, or inherited from ancestors.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iv, A faultor prince of Rome .. that may be warranted to vs and our heyres for an enemy auncestrell. 1644 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xi. (R.) History is the great looking-glass thro' which we may behold with ancestral eyes .. actions of ages past. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan*, Kubla heard from far Ancestral voices prophesying war. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. 85 The ancestral position of Chaucer in the annals of our poetry. 1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 235 The extent of their ancestral acres and the splendour of their ancestral halls.

b. *esp.* in *Law.* (Often written *ancestrel* as in OFr.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 These tenauntes maye holde their landes by dyuers tenures .. as by .. franke almoyne, homage, auncetrell. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 16 His cause was good, his title auncestrell. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 186 Another ancestrel writ .. to establish an equal division of the land .. on the death of an ancestor. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* 4 L a/1 Homage ancestrel is where a man and his ancestors have time out of mind held their land of the lord by Homage.

2. *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the original type, or any earlier type, whence existing forms are supposed to have been 'developed.'

1862 DARWIN *Orchids* vii. 288 All homologous parts or organs, however much diversified, are modifications of one and the same ancestral organ. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 282 Oreodon is the type of a family of ancestral pigs. 1881 FLOWER in *Nature* No. 619. 438 The generalised or ancestral characters of a race.

Ancestress (æ·nsèstrès). Also 6 auncestrese. [f. ANCESTOR + -ESS; of Eng. formation, there being no analogous word in Fr.] A female ancestor.

1580 T. NORTON in Wright *Q. Eliz. Orig. Lett.* (1838) II. 124 An Englishe treatise .. wherein her Majestie's auncestrese is termed base in contempt. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) I. xii. 227 What if the soul of an ancestress of hers and yours were now addressing you? 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 132 The ladies of the present day .. suffer much more waste in their households, than their ancestresses did.

Ancestrial (ănse·striăl), *a. rare.* [f. ANCESTRY + -AL^1; cf. *industry, industrial.*] Of or pertaining to ancestry; = ANCESTRAL.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 488 Desert .. ancestriall, or derived titles from grandsires long agone. 1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, Naturall Children .. legitimated by prescription and long Tract of Ancestriall Time. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 261 If ancestrial persecutions were to be visited on posterity.

Ancestrian (ănse·striăn), *a. ? Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN; cf. *Italy, Italian.*] = prec.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 82 We find this ancestrian enthusiasm breathing through all their noblesse.

Ancestry (æ·nsèstri). Forms: 4 ancestrie, -istry, aunceterye, -cetre, -setre, 4–6 awncestry(e, auncetrie, -etry(e, 4–7 -estrie, 5–6 auncestrye, ancestrye, 6 auncetrye, -itrie, 6–7 -estry, 5– ancestry. [An Eng. modification (due to the survival of *ancestre* and not *ancessour*, as the Eng. form) of OFr. *anceserie, ancesserie*, f. *ancesor* ANCESTOR + *-ie* (see -Y), as if :—late L. **antecēssorī-a.*]

1. The relation or condition of ancestors; progenitorship; ancestral lineage or descent. *Hence*, Distinguished or ancient descent.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 14 What þorgh lowe of lond, & olde auncestrie, Wan he þe regne of Westsex. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves T.* 62 His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye In to som worthy blood of Auncetrye [*v. r.* -trie, -terye, -cestrie]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6319 Þe proud kyng, was full pure ryche, Of aunsetre old. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 45 Mychty lordis of ancestry. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 10 Blessed Saynt Werburge .. Descended by auncetry and title famous. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 139 Now, by the honor of my Ancestry. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 82 A Son, whose Death disgraced his Ancestry. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trum.* I. 28 They who on length of ancestry enlarge.

2. *collect.* The persons who stand to us in the above relation; the line or body of ancestors. (Cf. the similar passage from abst. to concrete in *tenantry, chivalry, gentry, majesty, knighthood, peerage.*)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 81 His auncestrie whilom when left it þorgh folis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 423/3 Thys place is belongyng to me by myn owne herytage comyng fro myn auncestrye. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 27 Theyr patrymony, Whiche was to them lefte by theyr olde auncestry. *c* 1625 R. JAMES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 164 You are descended of Noble Auncestrie. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 372 Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 419 A powerful nation, whose large ancestry had peopled .. all that part of the earth.

Anchanteor, obs. form of ENCHANTER.

†**Anchesoun.** *Obs.* 3–4. Also ancheisun, -esun, -eysone, -eaysoun. [refashioning of ACHE-

SOUN, a. OFr. *acheson, acheison*:—L. *occāsiōn-em*, after words in *a-* for earlier *an-, en-*. This began in AFr., where *enchesoun* is commoner than the orig. *achesoun*. See also ENCHEASON, the common later form in Eng.] Occasion, cause, reason, motive.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 158 And seiŏ þe ancheisun hwi. *Ibid.* 234 Þe þridde anchesun is. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Vor be þe ancheysoun of ham byeþ uorlore manye zaules.

Anchentry, obs. form of ANCIENTRY.

Anchithere (æ·ŋkiþī·ɪ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *anchithērium* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. ἄγχι near + θηρίον wild beast.] A fossil animal as large as a small pony, having three toes on each foot, found in the Eocene and Miocene strata; regarded evolutionally as an ancestor of the horse, and as forming a link between carnivora with toes and herbivora with hoofs.

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 509 The Miohippus of the United States and the nearly allied Anchithere of Europe, more horse-like than the last. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 Huxley has traced up the genealogy of the horse to the Miocene Anchitherium.

Anchoate (æ·ŋkoˌēt). *Chem.* [f. next + -ATE⁴.] A salt of anchoic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Anchoate of ammonium is an amorphous mass.

Anchoic (ǽŋkō·ɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ἄγχ-ειν to throttle, suffocate (+ *o*) + -IC.] In *Anchoic acid*: a dibasic acid, $C_9H_{16}O_4$, emitting suffocating fumes, obtained by the action of nitric acid on Chinese wax, or the fatty acids of cocoa-nut oil.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Anchoic acid .. at a stronger heat sublimes .. emitting white inodorous vapours, which produce a suffocating effect, when inhaled.

Anchor (æ·ŋkəɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 ancor, -er, oncer, 1–7 ancre, 2–7 anker, 4–5 -yr, 4–6 -re, -ir, 6 ancour, anchore, (anger), 7 ankor, ancker, anchour, 6– anchor. [OE. *ancor*, a. L. *ancora* (sometimes erron. spelt *anchora*), ?cogn. w. or adoption of Gr. ἄγκῡρα, f. stem αγκ-, *anc-*. 'bend, crook, hook,' whence Eng. *angle*. Cf. OHG. *anchar* (LG., MHG. *anker*) directly cogn. w. OE.; also ON. *akkeri* (Sw. *ankare*, Da. *anker*) from L. independently. The ME. form with final *-e* is probably influenced by OFr. *ancre*:—L. *ancora*. The current spelling *anchor* is a pedantic corruption, imitating the erroneous L. *anchora*.]

1. An appliance for holding a ship, etc., fixed in a particular place, by mooring it to the bottom of the sea or river; now consisting of 'a heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flukes, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each side.' J.

Anchors are of various sizes. The largest is the SHEET-anchor; next in size are the BOWER-anchors, hung in the bows of the ship; the smallest is the KEDGE-anchor. *Foul anchor* is when the anchor becomes in any way entangled.

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x. 30 Ðin ancor is ȝit on eorþan fæst .. Eala wæran þa ancras swa trume! *c* 1205 LAY. 25517 Wind wex an honde, ankeres [1250 ancreas] heo up droȝen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 142 Ase ancre under schipes borde, uorte holden þet schip. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 418 Kable, oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankreȝ. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 40 Thei hadden takun vp the ancris. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/2 He lete the ancres wynde up and sayled into the hye see. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 128 Of oure foreschip ankirris lete vve doun. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 26 Wedges of Gold, great Anchors, heapes of Pearle .. All scattred in the bottome of the Sea. 1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 75 The Anchor is foul, that is, the Cable is got about the Fluke. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxxiii/1 As soon as they could get up their Anchors they sailed away. 1709 *Ibid.* mmmmdxxi/2 One of the Flukes of the Spare-Anchor [was] .. shot off. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v. 59 Not a ship would stir .. too fast held by their anchors. 1779 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1818 We had lost our kedge anchor. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. xv. 392 The most ancient anchors were only large stones bored through the middle. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.*, Let go the bower-anchor. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 18 Anchors of rusty fluke.

2. *fig.* That which gives the feeling of stability or security; a ground or source of abiding confidence.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 19 The which as an ankir we han sikir to the soule [1611 Which hope we haue as an anker of the soule. (So in all other versions.)] *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3780 So farith Love, that selde in oon Holdith his anker. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 166 (R.) The roote and grounde of all, and the ancre that neuer fayleth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 13 Say Warwicke was our Anchor: what of that? 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 303 One Passage more .. his last Anchor, to prove his notable point. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett.* iv. 27 Hold fast .. by this sheet-anchor of happiness, Religion. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 167 Hope as an anchor, sure and firm, holds fast. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 222 Cast all your cares on God; that anchor holds.

¶ From the passage in *Heb.* vi. 19, quoted above, an *anchor* is used as the symbol of *hope*, as a *cross* is of *faith*, and a *heart* of *love* or *charity*.

3. *transf.* Any contrivance or instrument which fulfils a similar purpose to that of an anchor, by holding fast or giving security; *also*, an anchor-shaped appendage, as the spicules on the skin of Holothuroids.

1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 114 In *Lerneoma* the head .. being furnished with a prong on each side curving backwards, forms a powerful anchor by which the parasite is firmly moored to its hapless prey. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 157 In some places, however, the anchor [axe] had but a loose hold. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 221 In *Chirodota* the skin is provided with microscopic calcareous wheels, in the place of anchors. *Ibid.*, The *Synaptæ* .. have the skin furnished with innumerable anchor-shaped spicules attached to special 'anchor-plates' in the integument.

†4. From its action: The pin or 'chape of a buckle; a buckle is usually described with its "tongue and anchor."' T. *Obs.*

5. *Arch.* 'An ornament shaped similarly to an anchor or arrow-head; used with the egg ornament to decorate or enrich mouldings. Used in all the orders but only applied to the moulding called the Echinus or quarter round.' Gwilt 1876.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 70 Small Beads with round and long ones at one peny and .. the edges and anckers at foure pence per foot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anchor*, in architecture and sculpture, denotes an ornament in form of an anchor, or arrow's-head.

6. Phrases from sense 1. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. At (an, the, *obs.*) anchor, in OE. *on ancre*: anchored, held by the anchor.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3771 Sæ-genga [*i.e.* the ship] se þe on ancre rád. *Ibid.* 611 Scip on ancre fæst. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 27 His ship on anker rode. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 250 Manye shyppes, some vnder sayle .. some lienge at the anger. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 The enemies fleet riding easily at an anker. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lii, Whilst I in vale of tears at anchour ride. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, We found the Dutch fleet at anchor. 1740 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lix. 273 It is always found the best method to lie at single anchor. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii. 20 A little shallop lay At anchor in the flood.

b. To come to (an) anchor := ANCHOR *v.* 2, 4.

1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iiij b, But to come to anker .. let them .. become of one hart with vs. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (1849) 7 On Friday .. we came to anchor. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 156 All the ships had come to an anchor.

c. To cast anchor: to let down or 'drop' the anchor; *hence*, to bring the ship to rest, to take up a position. Also of the ship: *she* cast anchor.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1014 Hi strike seil and maste And ankere gunne caste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XX. 122 Heren ancres they casten þere anon, Forto abyden there that nyht. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 29 They caste iiii ancres out of the sterne [WYCLIF, sendinge foure ancris; 1611 cast foure ancres]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1865) 39 We dropped our little anchor, and lay still all night. 1780 W. COXE *Russ. Discov.* 31 They were driven to the other side of the same island, where they cast anchor.

d. To weigh anchor: to take up the anchor so as to sail away.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 103 Wiȝt at þe wyndas weȝen her ankres. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 493 Þey weyde up þeire ankyrs. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 78 We weyed the anchors. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iv, And Cormac Doil in haste obey'd, Hoisted his sail, his anchor weigh'd.

e. The anchor comes home: *i.e.* is dragged from its hold. So, a ship *drags her anchor*. To *slip the anchor*, to let it go by letting the cable slip.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxxiii/1 The Wind blowing very hard .. riding in deep Water, his Ankors came home. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1865) 30 We thought once or twice our anchor had come home.

7. *Comb.* chiefly attrib., as **anchor-ball** (see quot.); **anchor-chocks** (see quot.); **anchor-frost,** a miller's term for the clogging of a mill-wheel with ice below the water-surface; **†anchor-gable,** an anchor cable; **anchor-ground,** anchorage ground; **anchor-hoops,** iron hoops binding the stock to the shank of the anchor; **anchor-ice,** ice formed at the bottom of lakes and rivers, ground-ice; **anchor-lining**=BILL-BOARDS; **†anchor-man, †anchor-master,** he who has charge of the anchor; **anchor-plate,** a heavy piece of timber or metal, serving as a point of support (*e.g.* for the cables of a suspension-bridge); see also 3; **anchor-ring,** the great ring for attaching the cable; **anchor-shackle,** an iron loop used instead of an anchor-ring; **anchor-smith,** a maker of anchors; **anchor-tow,** the cable of an anchor; **anchor-watch,** a detachment of seamen kept on deck to perform any duties depending on the ship's position while she lies at anchor.

Also *anchor-like, -shaped, -wise*; and ANCHOR-HOLD, -STOCK, q.v.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Anchor-ball,* a pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for adhering to and setting fire to ships. *Ibid.*, **Anchor-chocks,* pieces indented into a wooden anchor-stock where it has become worn or defective in the way of the shank; also pieces of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed. 1867 WHYTE MELVILLE in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 588 Bright enough to thaw an *anchor-frost on the mill-wheel. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ii. 4 Creeping on all foure among the *anchor-gables. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 109 *Anchor-ice forms sometimes .. at the bottom of lakes and rivers while the rest of the water remains unfrozen. *a* 1200 in Wright *Voc.* 88/2 *Proreta*, *ankermon. 1598 FLORIO, *Ancoraio*, an *anchor master or an *anchor maker. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 95 Different *anchor-makers have their respective rules of proportion. 1870 [See 3]. 1883 W. CONANT in *Harper's Mag.* 932/1 At the bottom .. are imbedded four massive *anchor-plates of cast iron, one for each of the cables. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Apr., Visited the Mayor, Mr. Timbull, our *anchor-smith. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 14 Chosen by *Anchor-Smiths, because it abides the Heat better than other Iron. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 107 (1862) I. 271 The *anchor-tow abideth fast within the vail: the end of it is in Christ's ten fingers. *c* 1860 LONGF. *Dutch Pict.* ix, A ship that .. tugs at her *anchor-tow. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* viii. 219 The tidal observations were made by .. the *anchor-watch during the remaining nine hours. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 The *anchor-like piece of iron by which the main tackle blocks are hung. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 238 Small, *anchor-shaped calcareous plates. 1870 [See 3 above].

†A·nchor, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 ancra, 3–6 ancre, 4–5 ankre, 4–7 anker, 5 ankyr, aunker, 5–6 anchor(e. *Pl.* -s; 1 ancran, 3 -en, 3–6 -es, 5–6 anker(e)s, anchor(e)s. [OE. *ancra, ȣncra*, for *ancora*, **ancoro*, shortened f. L. **anchorēta, anachōrēta*: see ANCHORET. App. made *áncora* by 'popular etymology' after *án* 'one, alone'; the similarly transformed OS. *ênkoro*, OHG. *einchoran* (cf. OHG. *einsidilo*, mod.G. *einsiedel, -ler*), were according to Sievers, prob. adaptations of the OE. ME. again had *a* short after two cons. OE. had prob. *ancra* masc., *ancre* fem., though the latter is not recorded; in ME. *ancre* was of common gender; the fem. *ancress, ankeress*, ANCHORESS, appeared in 14th c., and an extended masc. ANKERER in 16th; but Fr. *anachorète*, modified to ANCHORET, *anchorite*, has superseded the earlier forms, *anchor* appearing last (as current wd.) in Shaks.]

1. An ANCHORET.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 42 *Anachoreta*, ancra. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 10 Powel þe erest ancre, Antonie, & Arsenie. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 330 The thretteoth fram the to the Ylle of Ankres schal wende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 28 Ancres and Hermytes þat holdeþ hem in heore celles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 149 He lyvede anker his lyf. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* ibid., Lyvede after as an ankre in yle of Farne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VI. xiii. 253/1 Whan men take them to be ankeres and recluses. *c* 1500 *Robt. Deuyll* in *E. E. Pr. Rom.* 1858 I. 23 We have robbed and kylled nonnes, holy aunkers, preestes. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Tribul.* III. Wks. 1557, 1247/1 Ancres and ancresses most especiallye. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 42 Monks .. whether obseruant or ancre. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 113/1 To Crowland, where he led the life of an Anker. 1599 BP. HALL *Satires* IV. ii. 103 Sit seauen yeares pining in an anchores cheyre. 1604 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. ii. 229 (2nd Q°.) And anchors cheere [*i.e.* chair] in prison be my scope. 1872 [See ANCHORAGE²].

2. An ANCHORESS. Well known in the book-title *Ancren Riwle*, the 'Rule of Nuns.'

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 4 Nu aski ȝe hwat riwle ȝe ancren schullen holden? 1297 R. GLOUC. 380 An ancre .. þat nolde vor non þyng fle out of hyre house. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 144 In þe castel of corf ich shal do þe [womman] close Ther as an ancre. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6351 Now lyk an anker in an hous .. And now a nonne, and now abbesse. 1466 *Past. Lett.* 549 II. 267 To the Prioress of Carow, vis. viiid. To a maide that came with her, xxd. To the anchors xld.

¶ At an early period fancifully associated with ANCHOR *sb.*¹

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 142 For þi is ancre icleoped ancre, & under chirche iancred, ase ancre under schipes borde.

3. *Comb.* **anchor-house,** an anchoret's cell; also, a monastery or nunnery; **anchor-settle, -saidell,** an anchoret's seat or cell, also applied to the occupant, an anchoret.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 88 From smiðe, & from ancre huse, me tiðinge bringeð. 1086 *O. E. Chron.*, Twezen hálige menn .. on ancersettle wuniende. 1516 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 6 Thair was ane woman .. ane anarcadell inclosit in the Grenesyid. 1603 *Philotus* cxxiv, I charge the .. Thow neyther girne, gowl, glowme, nor gaip, Lyke Anker saidell, like vnsell Aip.

Anchor (æ·ŋkəɹ), *v.*; also 3–7 ancre, -ker, 7 -kor. [?a. Fr. *ancre-r*, f. *ancre*; cf. med.L. *ancorāre*. (There may have been an OE. *ancri-an*, unrecorded.)]

1. *trans.* To secure (the ship) with an anchor; to place at, or bring to, anchor.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 142 For þi is ancre .. under chirche iancred. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xvii. 49 They must be ancred within the watre that they may be stedfast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iii. 8 At the schore .. Thare nauy can thay anker fast and hank. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* ix. 348 It was not possible to anchor the fleet. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Eng. & Norm.* I. 517 (L.) He there anchored his bark.

2. *intr.* To cast anchor, to come to anchor. (Said either of the crew or the ship.)

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 37 Cortez .. anckred at the rivers mouth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 289 Sea-faring men .. whose Bark by chance Or Pinnace anchors in a craggy Bay. 1718 LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 52 We anchored in the Hellespont. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* V. 147 The Vanguard was the first that anchored.

3. *fig. trans.* To fix as with an anchor, to fix firmly or abidingly.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 231 Till that my Nayles were anchor'd in thine eyes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 The doore-cases, well ankered into the wall. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* xiii. 275 (L.) The feet .. permanently anchor the parasite to its prey. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 157 My first care was to anchor it [ice-axe] firmly in the snow.

4. *fig. refl.* and *intr.* To fix oneself, one's attention, thought; take up a position.

1581 SIDNEY *Astroph.* (T.) [She] will'd me these tempests of vain love to fly, And anchor fast myself on virtue's shore.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 4 Whilst my Inuention, hearing not my Tongue, Anchors on Isabell. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. v. 238 He .. advances .. up the province upon which he anchors.

Anchor, obs. form of ANKER.

†Anchorable, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Fit for anchorage.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 40 (T.) The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land anchorable.

Anchorage[1] (æ·ŋkərėdʒ). Also 6 ankarage, 7 -erage, -orage, anchrage. [f. prec. + -AGE, cf. Fr. *ancrage*.]

1. The action or process of anchoring; the condition of lying at anchor.

1611 COTGR., *Anchraige*, ankorage, ankoring. 1634 W. WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* I. i, There is roome for the Anchorage of 500 Ships. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcclxxxii/6 A Duty imposed upon Anchrage. 1855 (7 June) BRIGHT *Sp.* 257 The position and duration of the anchorages of ships between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

2. Conditions admitting of anchoring; *esp.* a place for anchoring; anchorage-ground.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anchorage* or *Anchoring*, ground fit to hold the Ship's Anchor, so that she may ride it out safely. 1744 ANSON *Voy.* II. iv. (ed. 4) 218 Where a ship might come to an anchor .., though the anchorage is inconvenient. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 311 Many bays .. affording good anchorage. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* ix. 127 The floe which had been our anchorage. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iii. 39 The scenery as we approached the anchorage was truly magnificent.

3. *transf.* A position affording support, a hold.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 70, I crossed the fissure, obtained the anchorage at the other side, and helped the others over. 1883 W. CONANT in *Harper's Mag.* 930/1 The anchorages are solid cubical structures of stone masonry.

4. *fig.* A point of support or rest for the mind or feelings; something on which to depend or repose.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 21 Suppose all the houses in Lombard-street to be put into a Register .. let them be the Credit, Anchorage, Fund and Foundation to build your Bank upon. 1746 HERVEY *Medit. & Cont.* (1818) 80 Here they enjoy safe anchorage; are in no danger of foundering amidst the waves of prevailing iniquity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. 151 The Church anchorage no longer tenable in the change of wind, and the new anchorage in the Bible as yet partially discovered and imperfectly sounded.

5. A toll or charge for anchoring; anchorage-dues.

1516 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (1797) 8 For 24 ton of barnestone with the pylage, ankarage, stallage .. £11. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* 29 Wks. 1872 II. 68 Mr. Porter .. hath giuen order to stop the Primage, loadage, &c.: and will the anchorage as soon as he has seen your charter. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 210 Extraordinary Pilotage and Anchorage .. shall appertain to common Average.

6. 'The set of anchors belonging to a ship.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 73 The Barke .. Returnes with precious lading to the Bay, From whence at first she weigh'd her Anchorage.

7. *Comb.* **anchorage-ground** = anchorage 2, 4.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 272, I had no longer an anchorage-ground for my heart.

Anchorage[2] (æ·ŋkŏrėdʒ). Also 6 anchoridge, 9 ankrage. [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[2] + -AGE. Cf. *hermitage, parsonage.*] The cell or retreat of an anchoret.

1593 *Mon. & Rites Ch. Durh.* (1842) 15 At the east end .. of the Quire .. was the goodlyest faire porch which was called the anchoridge. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. III. xii. 712/1 Build her a Recluse or Anchorage. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. 115 His ankrage or house, in which he [the ankret] was solemnly shut up. 1872 E. CUTTS *Scenes Mid. Ages* 128 There was also an anchorage in St. Ethelred's churchyard .. and an anchor continually dwelt there till the Reformation.

†Anchoral, *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + -AL[1].] 'Pertaining to the Anchor or Cable.' Blount *Gl.*

Anchored (æ·ŋkəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ANCHOR + -ED.]

1. a. With the anchor let down to the ground; b. Held fast, secured by the anchor; c. Firmly fixed, fixed so as to obtain support, or be at rest.

1611 COTGR., *Ancré*, ankored, having cast ankor, at an ankor. *a* 1687 WALLER (L.) Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast The anchor'd vessel. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 485 There, anchor'd vessels safe in harbour lie. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 248 Each ear of grain is anchored by its stalk. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 30 Stein wore the look of one anchored and secure.

2. Furnished with anchors; by extension, *esp.* in *Her.*, Furnished with anchor-like appendages, having two spreading points.

1611 COTGR., *Ancré*, ankored .. made or fashioned like an ankor. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xxix, With scornfull hisse, shooting her anchor'd tongue. 1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 13 *Anckred* is that form of cross whose points are made sharp like unto an ancker. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Ankred* .. so they call one of their Crosses in a Coat of Arms.

Anchorer: see ANKERER.

Anchoress, ancress (æ·ŋkŏrės, æ·ŋkrės). Forms: 4–6 ankres, 5 -keras, -korasse, (angoras), 5–7 ancresse, 6 ankresse, -isse, anckres, anchorisse, 6–7 -esse, (9 *arch.* ancress, -kress), 7– anchoress. [f. *ancre*, ANCHOR *sb.*[2], with Fr. fem. ending *-esse, -ess*; cf. *anchresse* in Palsgr. 1530. In ME. *ancre* was used for both sexes. A rarer fem. was ANCHORITESS.] A female anchoret, a nun.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* IV. 186, Xij*d.* to the Ankres of Thurgransby, and vj*d.* to Alison hir mayden. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 308 To sytte upon a matte of the angoras. 1450 MYRC 1355 Yef ho were ankeras or nonne. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 127 Ladye faieth .. is no Anckres, she dwells not alone. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 280 The Reuelation of Dame Eue the Anchorisse. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. ix. 197 Ancresses that dwell, Mewed vp in walles. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, I will .. wall up my girle, wife, like an anchoresse. *c* 1800 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* xxi, There a saintly anchoress she dwelt. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Hist. Lace* xxii. 251 This Lady Ancress, or Anchoress, being some worn-out old nun. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* ii. 11 Ankresses are forbidden to make purses.

Anchoret, -ite (æ·ŋkŏrėt, -əit). Forms: 5 ancorite, 6–7 anachorete, 6–8 -it(e, 7–8 -et, 7 anch'rit(e, anchorete, (9 *arch.* ankret), 7– anchoret, -ite. [The forms *anachoret(e, anachorit(e* were a. Fr. *anachorète* and L. *anachōrēta*, med. L. *anachōrīta*, ad. Gr. *ἀναχωρητ-ής*, n. of agent f. *ἀναχωρέ-ειν* to retire, retreat, f. *ἀνά* back + *χωρέ-ειν* to give place, withdraw. Under infl. of the earlier Eng. *ancre, anker* (ANCHOR *sb.*[2]), this has been modified to *anchrit, ancorite, anchoret, anchorite*, of which the two last are now equally common. Appeared *c* 1450, and superseded ANCHOR *c* 1600.]

1. A person who has withdrawn or secluded himself from the world; usually one who has done so for religious reasons, a recluse, a hermit. (Appl. to both sexes, though the special fem. is ANCHORESS.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 65 Thelophorus [was] mad Pope, whech was first a ancorite. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 116 A Chapel of a woman Anachorete. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. v, He had wilfully mur'd up himselfe as an Anachoret. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 18 The Vowes of recluse Nuns, and th' An'chrits prayer. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 47 A solitary Anchorite that dwells, Retir'd from all the World in obscure Cells. 1741 JOHNSON *L. P., Morin* Wks. 1787 IV. 473 The ostentation of a philosopher, or the severity of an anchoret. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxv. (1829) 239 No anchoret could have made a more simple and scanty meal. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. 115 Not always did the ankret live beneath the church's roof. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* i. 1 Elijah was a sort of anchorite or hermit.

b. *attrib.*

1847 LONGF. *Evan.* II. iv. 25 The grim, taciturn bear, the anchorite monk of the desert.

2. *Ch. Hist.* The recluses of the East in the early Christian centuries. (In this application the Gr. form *anachoret* (ănæ·kŏrėt) is often retained.)

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 138/1 Moonks .. were divided into heremits or anachorits, and into Cœnobits. 1650 W. CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 29 The Faune .. desired the mediatory Prayers of Anthony, the Anachoret. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvii. 354 The holy man was followed by a train of two or three thousand anachorets. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 204 The same contempt for riches which distinguished the anachorets of Egypt. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 154 Endless caverns .. where the Anchorites, in the early days of the Church, lived.

3. *fig.* Any one of solitary secluded habits.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonnet* xxi. Wks. 1711, 4/2 Framed for mishap, th' anachorit of love. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 117 Even amongst those absorbed young anchorites Paul was an object of interest. 1864 I. TAYLOR in *Good Wds.* 787 The individual reader, the fireside anchoret.

4. *Comb.*, as *anchoret-like, -window.*

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Nehem.* vi. 10 He was thus (Anchoret-like) pent up. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 849/2 Considered the opening to be an anchorite-window.

Anchoretic (æŋkŏre·tik), *a.*; also 9– -itic. [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *ἀναχωρητικός.*] Of or pertaining to an anchoret.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 6 A Monastick and Anchoretick Life. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 203 In an enumeration of the natural causes of the anchoretic life, the influence of scenery should not be overlooked. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xiii. (ed. 2) 326 Their discipline was, essentially, anchoritic and recluse.

Anchoretical, *a. rare*; also 7 -itical; and see ANACHORETICAL. [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Resembling, or after the manner of, an anchoret.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. 278 (L.) Those severe and anchoritical and philosophical persons. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 240 Leading an anachoretical life amid the ruins of some deserted abbey.

Anchoretish, -itish (æ·ŋkŏre·tiʃ, -əi·tiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. ANCHORET, -ITE + -ISH.] Partaking of the character or practice of an anchoret; reclusive, hermit-like.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* (1846) 4 A solitary duck .. passing its anchoritish hours in fishing. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* III. vii. 134 Time .. spent in anchoretish devotions.

Anchoretism, -it- (æ·ŋkŏrėtiz'm, -əit-). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice or life of an anchoret.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 491 Hermitage, or sullen anchoretisme. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 347 The peaceful and humble Anchoritism of the first centuries.

A·nchor-hold. [ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + HOLD.]

1. The hold or grip that an anchor takes; also, the ground that it grips, = ANCHORAGE[1] 2.

1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxxix. 75 Being compelled to experiment whether anker-hold would serve us. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 25 If our anchor hold and ground tackle had failed, no industrie could haue preserued vs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 111 They found good anchor-hold in about thirty-six fathom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Anchor-hold*, the fastness of the flukes on the ground.

2. *fig.* Firm hold; point clung to; chief ground of trust, expectation, argument, etc.

1533 MORE *Ans. Poys. Bk.* Wks. 1557, 1100/1 In these woordes is the very ankerhold. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 28 Their chiefest anker hold, was these words of Christ. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. 403 The Norman Duke, who made that the anker-hold of his claime. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 120 Good anchor-hold in the roadstead of apostolicity. 1883 W. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192 Hope's anchor-hold on golden grounds of Faith.

Anchoring (æ·ŋkəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANCHOR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or condition of lying at anchor, or the means of doing so; anchorage.

1593–1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 178 Under which is good anchoring, cleane ground. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdix/3 A very violent Storm of Wind .. forced the Frigat from her Anchoring. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 215 Good Anchoring in six or eight Fathom of Water.

2. *transf.* The action or method of fixing securely.

1767 ELLIS *Actinia* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 432 Like the anchoring of muscles [*i. e.* mussels], by their fine silken filaments, that end in suckers. 1883 W. CONANT in *Harper's Mag.* 930/1 The mode of anchoring the cables [of a suspension-bridge] will be described.

3. *Comb.* **anchoring-ground, -place,** ground, or a position, used or suited for anchoring; **anchoring-room,** space for anchoring; **anchoring-stone,** a stone used instead of an anchor.

1740 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lix. 273 On the south side there is good anchoring-ground. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 In the ankoring places it [the Sea] was Blue. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 309 Not one anchoring place from Genoa to Ventimiglia was accessible. 1865 *Morn. Star* 1 Feb., The anchoring room being too contracted. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. xiii. 329 The Argonauts had left their anchoring-stone on the coast of Bebrycia.

A·nchoring, *ppl. a.* [f. ANCHOR *v.* + -ING[2].] a. Coming to anchor; lying at anchor. b. Holding firm like an anchor.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 18 Yond tall Anchoring Barke. 1879 *Wild Life in S. C.* 29 The wrench at its anchoring roots.

†Anchorism. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[2] + -ISM.] An anchoret's manner of life.

1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Mil.* 186 in *Temple* 189 He took fiue vizards to conceal his crimes: From Egypt Anchorisme and retirednesse.

†Anchorist. *Obs.* Also 7 ancorist; and see ANACHORIST. [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[2] + -IST.] = ANCHORET, including ANCHORESS. Also *attrib.*

1651 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (1797) 60 The Anchorist house near the vestry. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 193 A woman lately turn'd an Ancorist, and renowned for her holiness.

Anchorite, -itish, vars. of ANCHORET, -ETISH.

†Anchoritess. *arch.* [f. ANCHORITE + -ESS.] A rare fem. of ANCHORITE; = ANCHORESS.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 96 Pega his sister, an Anchoritesse, led a solitary life, not far from him. 1872 E. CUTTS *Scenes Mid. Ages* 131 An Anchoritess in the hermitage of St. Brendon, in Bristol.

Anchorless (æ·ŋkəɹlės), *a. rare.* [f. ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of an anchor; *fig.* Without firm hold, having nothing to repose upon; drifting.

1863 J. MORISON *St. Bern.* 69 The same anchorless insecurity as to what the invisible world would next do.

A·nchor-stock. [ANCHOR *sb.*[1] + STOCK.] A bar which crosses the top of an anchor, at right angles to the shank, and also to the plane of the arms, the use of which is to cause one or other arm to strike the ground.

1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame*, An anchor-stock in ready halves they find, To fit the rudder head now well inclin'd.

b. *Comb.* **anchor-stock fashion,** the position of two planks, etc. placed like the stock and shank of an anchor. Hence also **anchor-stock** *v.*

c 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale), *To anchor-stock*, To work planks in a manner resembling the stocks of anchors, by fashioning them in a tapering form from the middle, and working or fixing them over each other, so that the broad or middle part of one plank shall be immediately above or below the butts or ends of two others. This method .. is .. used where particular strength is required, as in the spirketings under ports.

Anchovy (ăntʃō·vi, occas. æ·ntʃăvi). Forms: 6–8 anchoue, -ove, 7 -oua, -oveye, 7–8 -ova, -ovie, 7– anchovy. [a. Sp., Pg. *anchova, anchoa* (It. *acciuga*, dial. *anciova, ancioa, anciua*), of disputed origin; Diez took the It. as the typical form, deriving it from a L. **apya* for *aphyā*, ad. Gr. *ἀφύη*, name of some kind of small fish, with suffix *-ug*; Mahn considers the Sp., Pg., and It. dial. form to be an adoption of the Basque name *anchoa, anchua*, which he identifies with *antzua* adj. 'dry,' as if 'dried fish.']

1. A small fish of the Herring family (*Engraulis encrasicholus*) found on the European coasts, especially in the Mediterranean, where it is extensively caught, and pickled for exportation.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 588 Item, Anchoues, and Sacke after Supper, ijs. vi*d.* 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 78 Anchoua's, the famous meat of Drunkards, and of them that desire to haue their drinke oblectate the pallate. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 16 Which to the pallat pleasing proves, Like Adriatic gulph anchoves. 1674 FLATMAN *Belly God* 100 To quicken appetite it will behoove ye To feed

couragiously on good Anchovie. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 14 Full certain I am, That Ridge is anchovy, and Reynolds is lamb. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Have ready an anchovy minced small. 1854 SOYER *Cookery* § 411 Add two tablespoonsful of essence of anchovies.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *anchovy-barrel*; **anchovy-cullice, -sauce,** savoury broth, and sauce, made with anchovies; **anchovy-toast,** toast spread with anchovy, used as a whet to appetite for wine.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iii. 210 Take an Anchovy-barrel, or a deep glazed Pot. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Anchovie-Cullices are frequently made and put into several Ragoos. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 180 Such a *Hoghen moghen* Leviathan that..the one of Mr. Hobbes would never be enough to make Anchovy-sauce for it. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. 238 An after-dinner anecdote..as piquant as an anchovy toast.

Ancho·vy-pea·r. A West Indian fruit, pickled and eaten like the mango; also the tree (*Grias cauliflora*) which bears it.

1725 SLOANE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* tab. 207. fig. 12 Anchove pear tree. 1866 A. BLACK in *Treas. Bot.* 552 The Anchovy Pear of Jamaica has long been cultivated in plant stoves for the sake of its magnificent foliage.

Anchusic (ăŋkiū·zik), *a. Chem.* [f. as next + -IC.] In *Anchusic acid*: =next.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Anchusin or Anchusic acid.

Anchusin (æ·ŋkiusin). *Chem.* [f. L. *anchūsa* generic name of the Alkanets + -IN.] The colouring principle of alkanet root; an amorphous resinoid substance of a deep red colour.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 290 Nitric acid transforms anchusin into oxalic acid and a bitter substance.. Alkalis form with anchusin blue compounds.

Anchylose, ank- (æ·ŋkilōuz), *v.* [f. ANCHYLOSIS, after *anastomose, metamorphose,* etc., mod. Fr. *ankyloser,* f. *ankylose* sb., perhaps supplying a model.]

1. *trans.* To stiffen a joint by consolidation of the articulating surfaces; to consolidate two distinct bones; *usually* in *pass.* To be solidly united bone to bone.

1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 383 In the Porpoise, four of the vertebræ of the neck are anchylosed. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 281/2 In the Ostrich the last rib abuts against the ilium, to which it is anchylosed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 2 Teeth.. not anchylosed with the substance of the jaw.

2. *intr.* Of a joint: To grow stiff. Of two bones: To grow together.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 508/1 It is very important to keep the fingers bent, because, if they anchylose in that position, the hand will be more useful. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 99 The two parietals anchylose at a very early period into a single median bone.

Anchylosed, ank- (æ·ŋkilōuzd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of two bones: Grown together, so firmly united as no longer to move upon each other. Hence of a joint: Stiffened.

1812 H. BROWNE *Apothec. Vade Mec.* 8 The restored action of an anchylosed joint. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 241 The jaws and anchylosed teeth of some small fish. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 88 The anchylosed lumbar and sacral vertebræ.

b. *fig.* Cramped, rigid.

1860 W. WEBB in *Med. Times* 15 Sept. 266/1 Mind and body, too, grow so anchylosed, that they will work only in one direction.

‖ **Anchylosis, ank-** (æŋkilōu·sis). Also 8 **ancylosis.** [Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις* stiffening of the joints, f. *ἀγκυλό-ειν* to crook, f. *ἀγκύλ-ος* crooked. The reg. transliteration of the Gr. is *ancylosis*; to preserve the hard *c* this has been spelled with *ch*, for which some substitute *k*. Cf. Fr. *ankylose.*]

The formation of a stiff joint by consolidation of the articulating surfaces; the coalescence of two bones originally distinct.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 8 When these cartilages are destroyed.. [the bones] very readily unite; this distemper is called Ancylosis. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xxi. 42 The abbess.. being in danger of an anchylosis, or stiff joint. 1875 HOLMES *Surg.* 6 The utility of joints is destroyed by soft ankylosis. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ankylosis.* 1881 MIVART *Cat* 60 The number of bones..decreases with age, by anchylosis.

b. *fig.*

1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 35 Impossible that any man could have made so many and such violent turns.. without incurring the danger of a 'universal anchylosis.'

Anchylotic, ank- (æŋkilo·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀγκυλωτ-ός* vbl. adj. f. *ἀγκυλό-ειν* (see ANCHYLOSIS) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anchylosis.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ankylotic.*

Ancianitie, variant of ANCIENTY.

†A·nciency. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **aunciencie,** 6–7 **anciencie,** 7 **anciancie,** 7–8 **anciency.** [corruption of earlier ANCIENTY, due to the erroneous assimilation of ANCIENT, orig. *a(u)ncien,* to ppl. adjs. in -ENT, whose abstracts are in -ENCY; cf. *decent, decency.*] The quality of being ancient; ancientness, oldness, antiquity.

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Jude* 21 It hathe ben taken worthye authoritie both for the aunciencie and use of it. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 36 Esteeming it a glorie to fetch their beginning of great anciencie. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 639 In regard of their gravity, hoariness, and anciency. 1661 *Jura Cleri* 42 The Bishops follow him.. according to the Dignity and Anciancies of their Respective Sees. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* II. App. ix. 153 The anciency of his house.

Ancient (ē·ɪnʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **auncien, -ian,** 4–5 **-yen,** 5 **-yenne, -ienne, -iand, auntceaunt,** 5–6 **auncyent(e, awncient, -yent,** 5–7 **auncient,** (6 **aunchent**), 6– **antient, ancient.** [a. Fr. *ancien* (=Pr. *ancian,* Sp. *anciano,* It. *anziano*):—late L. *antiān-um* for **anteān-um* former, previous, f. *ante* before + *-ān-us*: see -AN. In 15th c. the genuine *auncien -an* was corrupted to *aunci-and, auncient,* by form-assoc. with ppl. forms in *-nd, -nt,* which sometimes lost final *-t* or *-d*; in the reaction against this, the supposed correct ending was extended also to *auncien,* as to *peasan(t), pheasan(t), tyran(t),* etc. The great phonetic advance from *auncient* (āu·nsyent) to *ainshent* (ē·ɪnʃĕnt) is seen also in *change, chamber, gauge.* The spelling *antient* was due to form-assoc. with words like *patient, mention,* previously *pacient, mencioun,* aided perhaps by reminiscences of *antiquus.*]

A. *adj.*

I. Referring to date.

1. Of or belonging to time past, former, earlier, bygone. *arch.*, exc. when approaching sense 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 43 The delycyouse traces of myn auncyent loue. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 248 The Nobles hath he finde For ancient quarrels. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 93 Thy antient kindness. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 165 Tyes of ancient Love. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 347 Congress would take it off your hands, in compliance with an ancient vote of that body. 1793 *Ibid.* (1859) IV. 54 Profound arguments.. entitle him really to his ancient signature.

†**b.** Hence, with titles of office or position formerly occupied: Sometime, whilom, *ex-*. Cf. Fr. *ancien gouverneur* = ex-governor; and *old* in *Old Etonian, old soldier. Obs.*

1681 G. VERNON *Life of Heylin* 8 An Ancient colonel and excellent commander in the army of King Charles. *Ibid.* 26 He had been himself an ancient clerk in the old Convocations. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 344 An ancient alderman of London, who was mayor in 1655. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 863 They mourn'd their ancient leader lost.

2. *esp.* Which existed in, or belonged to, times *long* past, or early in the world's history; old.

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 93 An Ymage of.. old auncyen Werk. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 129 If thou can not atteyn to the wysedom of auncient men, at the lest studye ther bookis. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* 165 The olde and auncient cosmographers. 1562 G. LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) Pref. A ij, Out of the holie Scriptures, as of other most antientest Authors. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 132 The reuerend simplicitie of ancienter times. 1632 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 190 To raise our auncient Soveraynes from their herse. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 6 In the most antient times.. these places were Firm Land. 1777 DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xl, Many antient weapons of war. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xx. 296 Traces of ancient civilisation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 163, I.. traced the action of ancient glaciers. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* I. v. 42 The grave of Ossian..and those of other Ancient worthies.

3. Specifically applied to the period of history before the fall of the Western Roman Empire. In this sense contrasted with *modern,* and *mediæval.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 (1873) 28 The ancient authors.. began to be read. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Statuary and Architecture both Ancient and Modern. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. § 6. 227 The antient Greek and Roman Philosophers. 1808 Z. PIKE *Exp. Sources Mississippi* III. App. 69 Perfect master of the antient languages. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* I. 1 The remains of antient art at Athens. 1875 SCRIVENER *Text of N. T.* 3 The decline of ancient literature.

b. Concerning or relating to ancient times.

1595 ROBINSON (*title*) A Record of Auncient Histories, intituled in Latine, Gesta Romanorum. 1740 JOHNSON *L. P., Barretier* Wks. 1787 IV. 463 Antient or modern geography. *c* 1850 (*title*) The Edinburgh Academy's Ancient Geography.

II. Of length of existence. (Distinguished by Bacon from I.)

4. Of early origin or formation, going far back in history, of ancient date.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 The noble auncient bloode of Troy. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* iv. 5 Thou people of God, o thou awncient Israel. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocal.*, The auncientest and noblest title, which the fathers.. haue used. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1612) 20 The Harpe of all instruments is the most auncient. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 124 To them ever the ancienter the things are, the truer they seem. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 152 The meeting of Sufferings is one of the antientest assemblies they have. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 § 10 The seal of an antient corporation. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 191 One of the ancientest seats belonging to the Lord of Ormond. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii. 71 Contending for no new-born freedom, but for ancient rights.

5. Hence: Having existed long, and now, in consequence, possessing the attributes of lengthened existence; long-established; time-worn; hoary.

1586 LUPTON 1000 *Notable Things* (1675) 102 [It doth] help the ancient pain of the Head. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 1 These times are the ancient times, when the world is ancient, and not those which we account ancient.. by a computation backward from ourselves. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 102 Thy Ancient Malice. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 8 This antient city, Memphis the renown'd. 1744 HARRIS 3 *Treat.* III. II. (1765) 224 An ancient wood. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, III. VII. 29 To strengthen its antient attachment to France. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 Before the ancient front of All Souls College.

b. Of old renown, long known to fame.

1819 HEBER *Hymn, From Greenland's*.. From many an ancient river, From many a palmy plain.

6. Of living beings: That has lived many years; aged, old; of great age. *arch.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1001 Þe olde auncian wyf he3est ho sytte3. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 46 Mirmidone yet liueth.. but he is moche auncient. 1592 SHAKS. *R. & J.* II. iv. 150 Farewell, auncient Lady. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xli. 431 Neyther the yong men of the City.. nor the auncient persons. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 168 A young Gentlewoman.. was married.. to an ancient man against her will. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccl/4 An antient Man in the Habit of a Seaman. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 426 Sir Samuel Astry (being very antient) has resigned his place of clerk. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 90 This A. M. C. aforesaid, is an Ancient Maid. 1795 SEWEL tr. *Hist. Quakers* I. Pref. 10 Things, which some ancient people had yet remembrance of. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 663 An ancient matron of the Anabaptist persuasion.

7. Having the experience and wisdom of age, venerable. *arch.*

c 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 323 An naunciande squier, or ellis a kny3t, Þo towelle down tase by fulle good ry3t. 1564 BECON *Princ. Chr. Relig.* (1844) 521 The duty of old women is.. to be sober, sage, and ancient. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* v. i. 75 You seeme a sober, ancient Gentleman by your habit. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* 1 *Tim.* v. 19 An accusation against a grave ancient Person. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 190 ₱ 6 The precepts of ancient experience. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 238 Henry wished to be.. counselled by the wise and ancient of the kingdom.

8. Savouring of age, old-fashioned, antique. *rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. iii, I am glad no one was hurt by his ancient humour. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxiii, He play'd an ancient ditty, long since mute.

9. That has been many years in some rank, position, or capacity. (Now commonly replaced by *old.*)

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (1483) 81 Auncyen trauayled men that ben experte in dedes of armes. 1598 BARRET *The. Warres* v. iii. 180 Respect to be had to graue and ancient souldiers. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 48 Seuerall of our ancientest seamen.. were sea sicke. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* in Dodsl. (1780) XI. 377 A soldier ancienter than thyself. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 247 The ancientest and most eminent of the former Bishops. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 68 My Dear and Antient Friend.

10. *Comb.*, as *ancient-customed, ancient-looking.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcxv/4 The antient Customed Inn, known by the name of the White Hart and Antelope. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 24 He presently returned with a very ancient-looking bottle.

III. *Law.* (See quot.)

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (J.) Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 99 Antient demesne consists of those lands or manors, which, though now perhaps granted out to private subjects, were actually in the hands of the crown in the time of Edward the confessor, or William the conqueror.

B. *sb.*[1]

1. One who lived in ancient times. Commonly in pl. *The Ancients: esp.* the ancient Greeks, Romans, and other civilized nations of antiquity. (Orig. adj. '*the ancient,*' like '*the learned.*')

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F ij b, All the auncyentes apply the sayd suppuratyfe medycynes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 1 The ancient it may be were too severe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood that enuie and malignity died and were buried with the ancient. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's L.-Countr. Wars* 287 The famousest Engine of War now used, of whose use, the Antients were utterly ignorant. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. (1801) 21 The doctrines of the antients. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 211 To the Ancients the Nile appeared almost miraculous.

b. *esp.* The ancient authors of Greece and Rome; the ancient classics. *Hence,* An ancient classic.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 210 In fame it [Sidon] contendeth with Tyrus.. and is more celebrated by the Ancient. *a* 1633 HALES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 198 If Mr. Shakespear had not read the Antients. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii. (1840) 26 He was deeply read in the ancients. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 135 The same respectable Ancient [Plutarch] assures us, that, etc. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems, etc.* Pref. 14 We always return to the writings of the ancients. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 222 The only method by which a poet may.. reckon on ever becoming an ancient himself.

2. *The Ancient of Days*: a scriptural title of the Almighty.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* vii. 9, I beheld till the thrones were set vp, and the Ancient of dayes did sit. [So 1611; WYCLIF elde, COVERDALE olde aged.]

3. An old or aged man (or animal); a patriarch.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de Worde) II. viii. (1506) 107 Those the whyche mocketh with these auncyentes. 1603 *Philotus* clxviii, Let countenance accord with 3our gray hairis 3e auncients all. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 15 [Beavers] gnaw down trees to build with, and draw them on the bellies of their antients. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. ix. 32 Incomparable woman! If I were such an excellent ancient, I would no more wish to be young. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 517 Then, hero, loose the ancient of the deep [Proteus]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii. Wks. IX. 28 A venerable ancient, by his side A comely matron. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 160/2 'My father, sir,' replied Mr. Weller. 'How are you, my ancient?'

†**4.** An ancestor. *Obs. rare.*

1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Woman* (1592) D vij, The auncient of his stocke is before the making of the Worlde. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 21 Can a man.. brag

of the Vertues of his auncients, if his owne life be vitious? 1649 *Motion to Parl.* 6 Our Ancients were Gyants, and we are Dwarfs.

†5. A senior, a superior in age; usually with possessive, *his ancient*. Cf. Fr. *son ancien*. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Mark* ix. 34 They sawe howe Peter had the preeminence .. yet sum of theim were his auncients. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 767/1 Gower was a great deale his [Chaucer's] ancient. 1628 MEDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 279 Justice Jones being the ancient on the bench. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Reinolds* (1867) II. 220 Reinolds was .. bred up in the same college .. with Jewel his ancient and R. Hooker his contemporary. 1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 105 To these evidences out of Jerome and Chrysostom, let me add that of Gregory Nazianzen antient to them both.

6. As a title of dignity: An 'Elder.' *arch.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557. 1299/1 Than gathered there together the prynces of the priestes and the auncientes, into the Palyce of .. Caiphas. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 342/1 The wardens, the ancients of the handicrafts. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xix. 1 Take of the ancients of the people, and of the ancients of the Priestes. 1654 USSHER *Annals* vi. (1658) 378 Conferring with some of the Ancients of the Town. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 480/2 The Vestry .. is .. composed of the Ancients of the Parish, who have passed Churchwarden. 1769 HOME *Fatal Discov.* IV, I go to meet the ancients of the land, The hoary counsellors.

7. *Law.* One of the senior members forming the governing body of the Inns of Court and of Chancery. (More or less *Obs.* in use.)

1563 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* i, As well Utter barresters, as Benchers, Readers, Auncients in any house or houses of Court. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 62 When he was Auncient in Inne of Courte, certaine yong Ientlemen were brought before him, to be corrected for certaine misorders. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmx/6 From the Principal, Antients, and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Society of Bernards-Inn, London. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Ancient*, In Grey's-Inn the Society consists of Benchers, Ancients, Barrasters, and Students under the Bar. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v, Here [Gray's-inn] the ancients are the elder barristers. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 120 On going into commons at the Temple, he found himself, lad as he was, 'ancient' to above two hundred elder Templars.

Ancient (ē·nʃĕnt), *sb.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 6 ancyent, ansyant, ancientt, auncient(e, -chient, 6–8 antient, 7 auncyent, 8 anshent, 6– ancient. [a corruption of ENSIGN, early forms of which, like *ensyne, enseygne*, were confounded with *ancien, ancyen*, the contemporary forms of *ancient*, with which they thus became formally identified from 16th to 18th c. Also spelt by pseudo-etymology antesign.]

1. An ensign, standard, or flag: *pl.* insignia, colours.

1554 *Chron. Grey Friars* 87, I know that theys be Wyettes ancienttes. 1569 *Rising in North* 105 in Percy *Rel.* I. 293 Erle Percy there his ancyent spred. 1578 T. N., tr. *Conq. W. India* 23 The devise of this ensigne or auncient was flames of fire. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 331 When Osyris led his people to Battell, he had diuers Antesignes .. as in one a Dog, in another an Ox. 1610 *Chesters Triumph* Particulars 1, A Man .. carying an Auncient of our colours of S. George. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Dec. Warre* II. ix. 73 This Ensigne we corruptly call Antient, and I haue seene it written Antesigne. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 48 To let flye all their Ancients as well vpon the gates, as the walles. 1725 DE FOE *Voyage round World* (1840) 34 Hang out a signal, viz., a red ancient, on the mizen-top. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ancient* in the naval armament is the flag or streamer, borne in the stern of a ship. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xv. (1857) 223 Her ancient suspended half-way over the deck.

2. A standard-bearer, an 'ensign.' (The full name was *ancient-bearer*: see below.)

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 120 Welcome, ancient Pistoll! — *Hen. V*, III. vi. 20 (*Flu.*) Hee is call'd aunchient Pistoll. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxxi. 572/2 Their first elected Auntient or Ensign bearer. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xv. 191 To see the flesh of our Ancient as torn as his colours. [1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxviii. 170 The banner of their company by their own ancient.]

3. *Comb.* †ancient-bearer = prec. sense.

1579 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (1797) 19 Paid to the soiers, the ansyant-bearer, and to him that played upon the drome £1 7*s.* 4*d.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alférez*, an ancient-bearer, *Signifer*. 1606 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, v, No Recusant conuict .. shall beare any Office or Charge, as Captaine, Lieutenant, Corporall, Sergeant, Ancient-bearer.

†**A·ncienter.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a confusion between *ancient*, and *anceter*, 16th c. form of ANCESTOR.] Ancestor, elder.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. vii. 115 What if my Ancienters were John of Cumber, If I no worth have.

Anciently (ē·nʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. ANCIENT *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In ancient times, of old time, of yore.

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) I. iv. (1506) 43 Auncyently foure maner of people all onely be anoynted with the holy unccyon. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 153 At Folkstone should aunciently stande one of those Turrets which the Romanes planted. 1635 HEYWOOD *Harb. Health* 293 Mars .. was antiently figured an angry man sitting in a Chariot. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 36 The state of man most anciently was never anarchy, but monarchy. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 45 The Philosophers anciently delivered their Opinions in Verse. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ix. 394 The anciently recorded dishonours of the nation.

†2. With less idea of remoteness: Formerly. *Obs.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 58 This is not onely denied by Protestants, but .. anciently .. by the Spanish. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. § 7. 206 Such as were anciently tributaries to me. 1737 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 214 Those who had anciently settled by mistake in the limits of either Province. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 432 Leave the Americans as they anciently stood.

†3. From ancient times, of long standing. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* (1633) Pref., A Gentleman anciently descended. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 723 We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of Deitie or Empire. 1686 RAVENSCROFT in *Sh. Cent. Pr.* 404 Some anciently conversant with the Stage.

†4. After the manner of an ancient or elder, old-fashionedly. *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 33 Taking a great hooke in his hand .. he went verie anciently to find out the mistresse of his affection.

5. In an ancient manner, like something old. *rare.*

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bk.* (1879) I. 49 They smelt anciently and disagreeably.

Ancientness (ē·nʃĕntnės). Also 6 auncientnesse, 6–7 antientness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being ancient or old; antiquity (by which word it is now almost superseded).

1537 ?TINDALE *Expos. St. John* 92 He alleged .. y[e] author therof, and hys auncientnesse. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 106, I asked a merchant there of the Antientnesse of the Towne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 64 In comparison of them, the Antientnesses of all other nations is but novelty. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. x. 15 Sidon .. a city renowned .. for ancientnes and fame. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii, Chronicles of untold ancientness. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 204 Another important consideration is the ancientness of this Epistle.

†2. Ancient estate or condition. *Obs. rare.*

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 22 Certain honours .. which be not of the ancientnes of the crowne. 1657 SCOTT in Burton *Diary* (1828) II. 383 If you resort to the ancientness of Parliaments, you will find it as that gentleman said.

†3. Seniority, priority. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Priorita*, prioritie, eldership, ancientnes, senioritie. 1619 *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 513/2 The rest take their places according to the ancientnesse of their elections. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 94 a, Next to him the Bishop of Winchester, and then all other Bishops of both Prouinces after their ancientnesse.

Ancientry (ē·nʃĕntri). *arch.* Also 6 aunchent-, 7–8 antient-. [f. ANCIENT + -RY. Cf. *pageantry*.]

1. The quality or estate of being ancient or very old; ancientness, antiquity; old-fashioned style; seniority, priority.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 92 The Nobility and ancientry of their Houses. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 80 The wedding manerly modest, as a measure full of state and aunchentry. 1661 S. MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iii. 52 A Baron must go after the ancientry of his Creation. 1742 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 144 They contain not one word of antientry. 1789 H. WALPOLE in *Miss Berry's Corr.* I. 175, I allow my ancientry and that I am an old fond, jealous and peevish husband. 1866 J. INGELOW *Poems* 26 It could not fail to find Much proof of ancientry. 1877 DIXON *Diana* I. IV. i. 257 An air of stateliness, reserve, and ancientry.

†2. Ancient lineage or descent; ancestry, origin.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 32 The Irish thinke to enoble themselves by wresting their Auncientry from the Spaniard.

†3. *collect.* Ancients, elder people, elders. *Obs. rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Rev.* xvii. 4 The florishing and bewtiful rayment wherwith they and theyr auncientries haue garnished and annowrned this whore. 1589 R. HARVEY *Plaine Perc.* 7 To be infourmed .. by the Auncientry of the Parish. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 63 Wronging the Auncientry, stealing, fighting.

4. The ancient or olden time; antiquity.

1755 CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XIV. lxxxi, Once they were there; but 'twas in antientry. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 271, I love those tales of ancientry. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 63 Ere all, in ancientry æterne, was God.

5. *pl.* or *collect.* Ancient things or relics, antiquities. *rare.*

1866 E. WAUGH *Eawr Folk* in *Lanc. Lyrics* 201 There connot be Another pate like his, It 's o crom-full o' ancientry, An' Roman haw-pennies!

†**A·ncienty.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 anciente, 5 -yaunte, aunciente, 5–6 -yente, -ientee, -ientye, -yauntye, ancianitie, 6–7 aunc-, ant-, ancientie, 6–8 ancienty. [a. AFr. *ancienté* for OFr. *ancienneté*, f. *ancien* ANCIENT, cogn. w. Pr. *ancianetat*, It. *anzianità*, Sp. *ancianidad*. (Of Romanic formation: if the word had been L., the OFr. would have been *ancienté*: see -ITY.)] The erroneous association of *ancien*(*t*) with ppl. forms in *-ent*, finally caused *ancienty* to be corrupted to ANCIENCY. Only in Scotch did the regular *ancianitie* (cf. *christianity*, etc.) appear in 16th c.] *gen.* The quality of being ancient, ancientness, antiquity.

1. Remoteness in past time; distance back from the present.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 25 The Romans whyche of grete ancyaunte were of grete apporte. 1563 PILKINGTON *Burning of Pauls* (1841) 586 We know what ancienty and authority they be of. 1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 281 No one writer of like auncientie sayth it is not the verie bodie.

2. The time long past; the ancient or olden time; antiquity.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* III. v. 175 That the lande were bounde so to doo of auncyente. *c*1525 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 767 These poetes of auncyente. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 236 Their Wooll .. hath (from all auncientie) beene transported, without paying Custome.

3. *concr.* The people of old times; the ancients.

1556 VERON *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 15 We do synne no lesse .. than the auncyauntye dyd synne in the Arke of the Lordes covenante.

4. The quality of having existed since a remote period, or of extending back from the present to a time long past; old standing.

1524 *Suppl. for Beggers* (1845) 12 For the .. auncientie of your kyngdome whiche was bifore theyrs. *a*1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 281 The ancianitie of the blood of my Hous. 1592 GREENE *Quip for Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 228 To preach, and shew the antiquitie and antientie of his house. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. ii. 106 We may not deny them the ancienty of their descent; .. *semen serpentis*, the spawn of the old Serpent.

5. The quality of being aged; agedness, oldness.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 252 A gret stane .. That throw the gret anciente Was lowsyt, reddy for to fall. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 He, fylled with benewred auncyente of dayes .. rendred hys sowle. 1569 T. NEWTON *Cicero De Senect.* 17 a, My gray heares, and my auncientie of yeres.

6. Seniority; priority of birth or appointment.

1549 W. THOMAS *Hist. Italy* 39 The Cardinalls bestowed themselfes after their auncientee in certaine stalles. *a*1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 194 For the eldest can demand .. the chiefe mease by reason of her auncienty. 1775 ASH, *Ancienty* (a law term), Seniority, priority of birth.

‖ **Ancile** (ăn·sə·li). [L. *ancīle* (of doubtful etymol.), pl. *ancīlia*, a small oval shield, and *spec.*] The sacred shield of the ancient Romans, said to have fallen from heaven; on the preservation of which the prosperity of the city was supposed to depend.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xx. 15/1 Certaine scutcheons or bucklers that fell from heaven, called Ancilia. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 385 (T.) The Trojans secured their palladium: the Romans their ancile. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 171 And in his left hand the ancile bare.

‖ **Ancilla** (ăn·si·lă). [L. *ancilla* handmaid, dim. of *ancula*, dim. fem. of early L. *ancus, anca*, servant; cf. also ANCILLE.] A maidservant, handmaid.

1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 27 The pert ancilla flutters foolish feet.

Ancillary (æ·nsilări), *a.* [ad. L. *ancillāri-us* (more correctly *ancillār-is*) of or pertaining to a handmaid, f. *ancilla*: see prec.]

1. Subservient, subordinate, ministering (*to*).

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire of Lond.* 60 God makes every thing ancillary hereunto. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. (R.) It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be merely ancillary to other inferior jurisdictions. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesm.* viii. 49 It will be rather ancillary than essential. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* II. II. v. 652 Warlike stores .. directly ancillary to warlike purposes. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 8 Geography, the other ancillary science to History.

2. *lit.* (after L.) Of or pertaining to maid-servants. *rare* and *affected.*

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ix. (1876) 404 The ancillary beauty was the one whom the Prince had selected. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 399 Ancillary reformation has not yet begun to be thought of; cats are not more detrimental to mice .. than these smashing wenches to .. Sèvres teacups.

†**A·ncillate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ancillāt-* ppl. stem of *ancillā-ri* to be a handmaid, or slave.] To be subservient.

1659 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. I. 314 So forward with his Arms to ancillate to the Emperor's Designs.

†**Ancille.** *Obs.* Also 4 ance·lle, 4–6 a·ncelle, 5 ancylle. [a. OFr. *ancelle, ancele*:—L. ANCILLA.] A maid-servant or handmaid.

*c*1365 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* O, Ffrom his ancille [*v.r.* ancelle, ancile] he made þe maistresse Of heuene & eerþe. *c*1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 37 Do trewe service, as ancille .. Unto hir lord. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 148 In the olde lawe the faders had dyuerse wyues and ancellis. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 151/1 She callid herself ancylle or handmayde and not lady. *c*1500 *Partenay* 6456 Glorius virgin, Mayden, moder off god, Doughter and Ancelle.

Ancipital (ăn·sipităl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ancipit-* (*anceps*) two-headed (f. *an* (= *ambi*) both + *capit-* head) + -AL[1].] Having two sharp edges.

1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 372 It has an ancipital, or two edged stem. 1864 WEBSTER cites GRAY.

Ancipitate (ăn·sipitĕ[1]t), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2], after Fr. *ancipité*; cf. L. *capitāt-us.*] = prec.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ancipitous (ăn·sipitəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

†1. Uncertain, doubtful. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Planets amicall, benevolous .. as also ancipitous, and indifferent to both. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 Which is the true turbith is yet ancipitous.

2. *Bot.* = ANCIPITAL.

*a*1859 WORCESTER cites BRANDE. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 62/1 *Ancipitous*, two-edged, as the stem of an *Iris*. 1882 BAKER in *Jrnl. Bot.* No. 231. 70 A large tree with branchlets ancipitous and obscurely pilose towards the tip.

Ancistroid (ăn·sistroid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγκιστροειδής* hook-shaped, f. *ἄγκιστρον* hook: see -OID.] Hook-shaped. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ancle, variant spelling of ANKLE.

Anclose, obs. form of ENCLOSE.

Ancloy, earlier form of ACCLOY *v.*

†**A·ncoly.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. Fr. *ancolie*, for *accolie*, corrupt f. med.L. *aquilēja, aquilegia.*] Columbine.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 26 b, Take the sede of Ancolie or Accolie beaten to pouder. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 166 It is called in English Columbine .. in French *Ancoly*, in high Douch *Agley*, and *Ageley*: in base Almaigne *Akeley.*

†**A·ncome.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 6–7 uncome, 6–8 ancome, 7 ancombe, 8 andicomb. [Of somewhat doubtful formation; expl. by Elyot,

Baret, etc. as '*adventitius* morbus'; thus evidently viewed by them as a derivative of COME (cf. *income* revenue). Hence prob. a variant of northern Eng. *on-come* (14th c.) 'visitation, access of disease,' perh. a partially translated adaptation of Norse *ákoma*, 'arrival, visitation, eruption on the skin.' *On-come* would also easily yield the 16th c. variant *uncome*; the mod.Sc. and north Eng. *in-come*, used in a similar sense, shows a further refashioning of the prefix; cf. *amid, among*, with their variants *on mid, in mid, o mong, on mong, in mong*. The later spellings *ancombe, andicomb*, show that the word was no longer understood.] 'An ulcerous swelling rising unexpectedly' (Wright); a boil; an imposthume; by some later authors applied to a whitlow.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 5910 (Cott. MS.) Hard on-come sal i send him [Pharaoh] sere, Bath on him and his kingrike.] 1538 ELYOT (in *Prom. Parv.* 154 note), *Adventitius morbus* sycknes that cometh without our defaute, and of some men is called an uncome. 1544 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, viii, Vncomes of hands, scaldings, burnings. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 382 A fellon, vncomme, or cattes haire; a bile or sore that riseth in mans bodie, *furunculus*. *Ibid.* A 380 An Ancome, *Aduentitius morbus*. 1605 MARSTON etc., *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii, I have seene a little prick, no bigger than a pins head, swel bigger and bigger till it has come to an ancome. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Vijt*, an Ancombe, or a Sore upon ones finger. 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Clavus* .. a whitlow or andicomb. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 102 Betony .. will bring ancomes and impostumes to a suppuration.

† A·ncoming, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. AN- *pref.* 1 (?) + COMING. (The use of this prefix as a formative, at so late a date, must have been due to some special cause. Did the writer think of Ger. *ankommen*?)] An approach, avenue, entrance.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 8 The bulwarks .. should be placed .. where they may .. commaund ouer the ancomings to the Fort.

‖ **Ancon** (æ·ŋkɒn). *Pl.* anco·nes. [L., a. Gr. *ἀγκών* a nook or bend, *spec.* the elbow.]

1. *Phys.* The elbow. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ancon* .. the Elbow .. sometimes taken by Anatomists for the backward and larger shooting forth of the Bone of the Arm called Vlna. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Ancon*, term for the elbow; or the triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna.

2. *Arch.* **a.** The corner or quoin of a wall, cross-beam, or rafter. **b.** One of 'the trusses or consoles sometimes employed in the dressings or antepagmenta of apertures, serving as an apparent support to the cornice of them at the flanks.' Gwilt.

1706 PHILLIPS, s.v., In Architecture Ancones are the corners or coins of Walls .. Cross-beams or Rafters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ancon* .. in the antient architecture, the brackets, or shouldering pieces, called consoles by the moderns. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 583 Consoles are called, according to their form, ancones or trusses, mutules, and modillions.

3. Ancon sheep: A race with long bodies, and very short legs, the fore-legs crooked; bred from a single lamb born with these peculiarities in 1791.

1819 LAURENCE *Phys.* (1848) 312 Where common ewes have had twins by ancon rams. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 342 The sheep with very short legs, called ancon sheep in Connecticut.

Anconal (æ·ŋkŏnăl), *a. Phys.* [f. ANCON + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the ancon or elbow.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 109 The atlantal extremities again are subdivided .. into anconal and thenal. *c* 1865 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* II. 71/2 The humerus .. is strongly bent in a sigmoid form, with the anconal surface convex.

Anconeal (ăŋkōu·nĭăl), *a. Phys.* [f. med.L. *ancōne-us* of the elbow (f. ANCON) + -AL[1].] = prec.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* 243 The olecranon or anconeal process [of the *ulna*].

Anconeous (ăŋkōu·nĭəs), *a. Phys. rare*—[o]. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anconeus* .. applied to a triangular muscle of the elbow; anconeous.

Anconoid (æ·ŋkŏnoid), *a. Phys.* [ad. Gr. *ἀγκωνοειδής* curve-shaped, elbow-like: see ANCON and -OID.] Elbow-like; anconal.

1819 *Pantolog.*, *Anconoid Process*, a process of the cubit. 1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Anconoid*, Elbow-like, as applied to a process of the cubit. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† A·ncony. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1674 RAY *Iron Work* in *Collect.* 128 After two or three heats and working they bring it to an ancony, the figure whereof is in the middle a barr about 3 feet long of that shape they intend the whole barr to be made of it. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ancony*, a bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar .. with two square rough knobs, one at each end. 1795 *Repert. Arts* in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (1831) I. 124 Draw them under the forge hammer into anconies.

Ancor, obs. form of ANCHOR.

‖ **Ancora.** *Obs.* [It. *ancora* again.] Formerly used in same sense as Fr. ENCORE.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ₱ 8 Mr. Froth cried out *Ancora*. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 341 ₱ 3 The second Night the Noise of *Ancora's* was as loud as before.

Ancoral (æ·ŋkŏrăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [ad. L. *ancorāl-is*, f. *ancora* ANCHOR.] Of or pertaining to an anchor; anchor-like, fitted to take hold like an anchor, like the feet of some parasitic crustacea.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 746 The feet are not all ancoral.

Ancre, obs. form of ANCHOR.

Ancress, earlier form of ANCHORESS.

-ancy, *suffix.* [ad. L. *-āntia*, forming abstr. sbs. on ppl. adjs. in *-ānt-em* (see -ANT).] A modern Eng. differentiated form of the earlier -ANCE, expressing more distinctly the sense of *quality, state*, or *condition*, often belonging to L. sbs. in *-ntia*, as in *ēlegāntia* 'elegant-ness,' *prūdēntia* 'prudent-ness,' as distinct from the sense of *action* or *process*, regularly expressed by the Fr. form *-ance*, as in *aid-ance, assist-ance, guid-ance, admitt-ance*. Partly used to form new words, partly to refashion earlier words in *-ance*, expressing quality. If the L. *diligentia, elegāntia, temperāntia, prūdēntia*, were now for the first time adopted as Eng., they would be made *diligency, elegancy, temperancy, prudency*; they owe their existing forms in *-nce*, to the fact that they were adopted from Fr., long before *-ncy* came into use. But many words, once like these, have been refashioned, and now appear with *-ncy*; e.g. *constancy, infancy, piquancy, vacancy*; the modern tendency being to confine *-nce* to action, and to express quality or state by *-ncy*; cf. *compliance, pliancy, annoyance, buoyancy*. For the formation see -ENCY, and cf. -ACY, -CY.

‖ **Ancyle.** *Obs.*—[o] [Gr. *ἀγκυλή* the thong of a javelin, also, a stiff joint: see ANCHYLOSIS.] (Phillips transfers the Gr. senses to Eng.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ancyle*, a kind of Javelin or Dart, or the Leather thong with which it is thrown. In Anatomy, the bending of the Elbow or of the Ham; the Contraction or Drawing together of a Joynt. 1721 in BAILEY.

Ancyloid (æ·nsiloid), *a. rare*—[o]. [f. prec. + -OID.] 'Resembling a clasp, noose or hook.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Ancyroid (ăn·sə·roid), *a. Phys.* [ad. med.L. *ancyroīd-es*, a. Gr. *ἀγκῡροειδής* anchor-shaped: see ANCHOR and -OID. Sometimes made *ankuroid*.] Anchor-shaped; applied to a process of the shoulder-bone, also called the *coracoid*, and to the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

[1706 PHILLIPS has *Ancyroides*.] 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 674/2 The posterior cornu is also named the digital, or ancyroid cavity.

And (ænd, ənd, *famil.* ən, 'n), *conj.* formerly *prep.* Forms: 1– and; also 1 end, ond, 2–5 ant, 3–7 an, 8–9 *dial.* an', 3–4 *occas.* a; but usually expressed by the compendium for L. *et*, in OE. ⁊, later &, & ('*And* per se'), so that it is impossible to tell the full form intended. [OE. shows two forms: (1) *and, ǫnd*(:—OTeut. **anda*) OFris. *anda, and*, OS. *ant*, OHG. *ant*, Goth. *anda-, and*, ON. *and-*, prep. 'against, fronting'; (2) *ęnd*(:—OTeut. **andi*) OFris. *ande, and, an, end, en*, OHG. *anti, enti, inti, unti, endi, indi, unde*, MHG. *unde, und, unt*, mod.G. *und*, Du. *en*, conj.; cf. L. *ante* before, Gr. *ἀντί* against, Skr. (Vedic) *antí* over against, locative of *antá* 'end, boundary, vicinity,' hence 'on the frontier of, abutting on, fronting, facing.' From the idea of opposition, juxtaposition, or antithesis, the word was used in the Teut. langs. to express the mutual relation of notions and propositions. The general Teut. form of the conj. is **and(i*, of the prep. **and(a*; in OE., with the early loss of *ęnd, and* (*ǫnd*) remained for both, but soon became obs. as prep., exc. in a few derivatives: see C. The levelling of OE. *ǫnd, ęnd*, under the single form *and* was no doubt helped by the fact that the conj. is nearly always unemphatic, so that the vowel is obscured and tends to sink to a mere voice glide ('nd). From the same cause the final *d* has from early times been often dropped, as now universally in the dialects, and commonly in familiar speech: bread and butter = bread 'n butter. See also AN *conj.*]

† A. *prep.* (in OE. governing *dat.*) *Obs.*

† 1. Of local relation: Before, in presence of.

a 1000 CÆDMON 13 Hæfdon gleám and dreám and heora ordfruman [*i.e.* joy *and* mirth *in presence of* their creator].

† 2. Of logical relation: By the side of, besides, along with, in addition to.

a 1000 *Menol.* (Grein) 211 Emb eahta niht and feówerum. *Ibid.* 188 Ymb twentiȝ and fíf nihtum [cf. 161 Ymbe twá niht].

B. *conj. co-ordinate.* (Introducing a word, clause, or sentence, which is to be taken *side by side with, along with*, or *in addition to*, that which precedes it.)

I. Connecting words.

1. Simply connective.

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 42) *Adqueve*, ænd suilcæ; *Erfurt Gl.* (ibid.) *Atqueve*, end suilce. 735 BÆDA *Death-Song*, Metudæs mæcti end his modgidanc. 871 *O. E. Chron.*, Æðeréd cyning ond [*MS.* ⁊] Ælfred his broður. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1135 Þa men .. carl-men and wimmen. 1205 LAY. 5461 Sorwen an kare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 485 Twinwifing ant twin-manslaȝt. *Ibid.* 647 Noe .. an is ðre sunen. *c* 1300 *Dial. Sol. & Sat.* (Kemble) II. 270 Wyt ant wysdom. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 1 Heuene and erthe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 169 My master and his man are both broke loose. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ₱ 1 Both in Town and Country. 1711 ADDISON *ibid.* No. 126 ₱ 2 We do in our Consciences believe two and two make four. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. i. 45 The immortal food, nectar and ambrosia. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1185 The bond of man and wife.

b. It is used to connect the unit numbers with the tens when they precede, but not when they follow, as *one* and *twenty, twenty-one*; to connect (units or) tens to hundreds (or thousands), as *two hundred* and *one, three thousand* and *twenty-one, six thousand two hundred* and *fifty-six*; to connect fractions to wholes, as *four* and *a half, a pound* and *three quarters, an hour* and *twenty minutes*, also with shillings and pence, as *three* and *sixpence* (fam. *three* and *six*); but not usually with different denominations of weights and measures, as *two pound(s ten shillings* (or *two pound ten*); *four pound(s, six ounces; five foot, six inches*; nor in 'railway time,' *nine forty-eight* (48 minutes past nine).

c 950 *Lindisf. G.* John xxi. 11 Full mið miclum fiscum, hunteantiȝ ⁊ fiftiȝ ⁊ ðreo. 973 *O. E. Chron.*, Seofon and twentiȝ .. ðusend a-úrnen. *Ibid.*, Niȝon and xx .. wintra on worulde. 1150 *Ibid.* an. 1137, xx winter & half ȝær & viij dæis. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 657 Nine hundred ȝer and fifti told, Or or he starf, noe was old. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4554 When þai haf liggen dede .. Thre days and an half. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* v. 20 Al the daies of Jared ben maad nyne hundrid ȝeer and two and sixti. Enok lyued fyue and sixti ȝeer [1611 Nine hundred sixtie and two yeeres;—sixtie and fiue yeeres]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (1495) 937 The Stadiall felde conteyneth syxe score pace and fyue, that is syxe hundryd fote and fyue, and twenty and eyȝte suche makyth a myle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xc. 10 The dayes of oure age are iij. score yeares & ten. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 3 We .. at a League and halfs end came to a Lock. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ₱ 2, I am now entering into my One and Twentieth year. *Mod.* Six-and-eightpence, and costs. *Nursery Rime*, Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie.

c. Formerly, in expressing two dimensions of space, where we now use *by*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & Country Build.* 64 The principal Rafters being nine and seven inches.

d. And all: see ALL A 8 c.

2. Expressing continuous repetition: **a.** repetition of numerical groups; as in 'they walked two *and* two' = By twos, two and then other two and so on, two preceded and followed by two continuously.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 7 [He] agan hi sendan twam ⁊ twam. 1205 LAY. 24749 Æuer tweie and tweie 'tuhte tosomne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2323 He gan hem ransaken on and on. *c* 1460 *Towul. Myst.* 296, I lefe it you bi oone and oone. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 104 Must we all marche? Yea, two and two, Newgate fashion. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* v. 38 Putting foure and foure to an oare. 1830 TENNYSON *L. Shalott* ii. 25 The knights come riding two and two.

b. repetition to an indefinite extent; as for ever *and* ever; miles *and* miles = miles and yet more miles, miles upon miles, miles without number.

1086 *O. E. Chron.*, A hit wyrsode swiðor and swiðor. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Heo deluеð deihwamliche .. deoppre and deoppre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 205 Ice amm Gabriæl þatt æfre and æfre stannde Biforenn Godd. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 288 Deopeð into þe soule .. furðre & furðre. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 35, I haue borne, and borne, and borne. 1606—*Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 256 Ile kill thee euery where, yea, ore and ore. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* ii, Higher still and higher. *a* 1824 BYRON *Lett.* (M.) I have lived for months and months on shipboard. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Car.* i, Many and many a day. *Mod.* To roll over and over down hill. Wet through and through.

3. Emphatically. **a.** Opposed to *or*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. VII. ix. 239 He can only answer Yes or No; would so gladly answer Yes and No.

b. Expressing a difference of quality between things of the same name or class; = And also, and other. (Commonly called a French idiom, and referred to Molière's 'il y a fagots et fagots': perhaps so in recent use, but found in Eng. a century before the production of *Le Médecin malgré lui* in 1666.)

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. w. Satan* (1578) 39 There is a sinne and a sinne: much oddes betweene the committing of sinnes in the reprobate and the elect. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 A heart and a heart God cannot abide. 1855 BROWNING *Heretic's Trag.* Wks. 1863 I. 289 Alack, there be roses and roses, John! 1883 W. POLLOCK in *Harper's Mag.* 909/1 There are, in the first place, photographs and photographs.

4. Connecting two adjectives of which the former logically stands in (or approaches to) an adverbial relation to the latter; esp. in familiar language, and dialectally, after *nice, fine*.

[1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 8 Her Vestal liuery is but sicke and green. 1604—*Oth.* IV. ii. 56 His slow and mouing finger.] *Mod. fam.* That will make you nice and warm. Cut it nice and thin. The grass is fine and tall.

† 5. Before both words connected: = Both—and —. (L., Fr. *et—et—*.) *Obs.* (or only a Latinism.)

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Forté isi and frend and fend. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Treat.* 30 Þou sall be made and bryghte and clene. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/4 To thende that he wold not leue them and disheryted and orphanes he made his testament. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 146 He ys now gloryfyed in heuen and in soulle and body.

6. When many notions (or clauses) are connected, *and* is in ordinary prose expressed only with the last. But formerly, and still in illiterate composition, it is used with every member; rhetorically, also, it may be so used, to emphasize the number of points, or length of the series.

1297 R. GLOUC. 4 Of Lyncolne, and of Chestre, and of Wircester. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 273 Loue and louh-

nesse and leute to-gedere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcii. 168 Al tho that myghte trauaylle, as wel monkes and preestes and frerys and chanons and seculeres. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 80 Warnings and portents and evils imminent. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xiii, Sorrow, and sin, and shame. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. i. 46 Dance and song and athletic contests adorned the Solemnity.

II. Connecting co-ordinate clauses or sentences.

7. Simply connective. **a.** additive.

855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 534 Her Cerdic forþ ferde, ⁊ [?ond] Cynric his sunu ricsode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 20 Aris ænd nim þæt cild, and his moder. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 159 Þer men luȝen her ent stelen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 31 The niȝtingale hi i-seȝ .. An thuȝte wel ful of thare hule. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 359 Him for to hoslon, an for to shriue. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 223 He was howsled and anelid and soo died. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The brightest hours of prosperity have their clouds, and the stream of life .. will grow putrid by stagnation. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 9, I then thought, and am still of the same opinion. 1832 CARLYLE in *Remin.* (1881) I. 9, I often wondered and admired at this. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 54 Love mourn'd long, and sorrow'd after Hope.

b. adversative.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 7 Ic wille mild-heortnysse, and na onsæȝdnysse. 1366 MAUNDEV. 51 Thei wenen that thei han bawme, and thei have non. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 69 He complayneth and I playne not. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxii. 30 Hee said, I goe sir, and went not.

8. Introducing a consequence: **a.** the historical sequel or consequence of a fact.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 3 God cwæþ þa ·ȝeweorþe leoht: and leoht wearð ȝeworht. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, God seide, Be maad liȝt: and maad is light. 1611 *ibid.*, God said Let there be light: and there was light. — *Luke* vii. 8, I say vnto one Goe, and he goeth; and to another Come, and hee commeth. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, A pretty young woman, and I did kiss her. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 441 You have dismiss'd me, and I go From your breast houseless. 1879 A. CLARK tr. *Rydberg's Rom. Days*, A few paces from the *trattoria*, and I stood on the Forum Romanum. *Mod.* He spoke, and all was still.

b. the predicted consequence or fulfilment of a command, or of a hypothesis put imperatively, or elliptically.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 8 Cweð þin án word, and mine cnapa bið ȝehæled. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 344 Werke by counseil, and thou schalt nat rewe. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 16 A litil, and thanne ȝe schuln not se me. 1557 (Genev.) *ibid.*, A litle whyle, and ye shal not see me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x. 28 This do, and thou shalt liue. 17.. *Sc. Paraphr.* xxxv, My broken body thus I give For you, for all—take, eat, and live. 1799 ALLINGHAM *Fort. Frol.* I. iii, Gee' us a buss, and I'll tell thee. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. ii. 296 Five minutes more, and our son must have reigned in Little Lilliput. *Mod.* Give him an inch, and he will take an ell. Speak one word, and you are a dead man!

9. Introducing an explanatory, amplificative, or parenthetic clause.

996 *Cod. Dipl.* III. 295 ȝesyllan ælce ȝeare xv leaxas, and ða ȝode. 1205 LAY. 2360 Makian an eorð-hus .. & þæt inne swiðe feire stude. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 43 A knyght ther was, and that a worthy man. *c* 1460 *Townl. Myst.* 259 Into this dongeon depe I soght, And alle for luf of the. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 317, I heard a humming (And that a strange one too). 1710 ROWE *J. Shore* I. i, Yet there is one, and he amongst the foremost. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Car.* i, Scrooge signed it: and Scrooge's name was good upon 'Change. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 323 He and he alone has done all this. 1869 A. MORRIS *Open Secret* xi. 194 To think that *we* are, and we only are, to blame. *Mod.* You doubt his capacity, and with reason.

10. Connecting two verbs the latter of which would logically be in the infinitive, *esp.* after *go*, *come*, *send*, *try*; familiarly and dialectally after various others.

[1526 TINDALE *Acts* xi. 4 Peter began and expounde the thinge.] 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 224 At least to try and teach the erring soul. 1780 JOHNSON *Letters* II. 50 Do go to his house, and thank him. 1819 MOORE in *N. Q.* Ser. I. (1854) IX. 76/1 Went to the theatre to try and get a dress. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 42 If every trade were thus to try and keep all other people away. *Mod.* You will come and see us sometimes, won't you?

III. Introductory.

11. Continuing the narration: **a.** from a previous sentence, expressed or understood.

855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 855 Ond þa fengon Æþelwulfes suna tweȝen to rice. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1140 And te eorl of Angæu wærd ded, & his sune Henri toc to þe rice. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 140 An whi not thanne Crist schulde allowe and approve men for to have and use a Graven Ymage of the Emperour in hevene? 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 40 *A.* Must you with hot Irons burne out both mine eyes? *H.* Yong Boy, I must. *A.* And will you? *H.* And I will. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 21 Peter seeing him saith to Jesus, Lord, and what shall this man do? 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. i. 29 And thus she remained a whole year. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v. (1869) 69 And why could not you run away, boy? 1861 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* (beginning) And the stars sat each upon his ruby throne and looked with sleepless eyes upon the world.

b. from the implied assent to a previous question or opinion, = Yes! and; as 'Will you go?' 'And take you with me.' 'This applies to all men, I suppose?' 'And to women too.'

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. I. 284 *E.* 'It gives new life to politics.' *M.* 'And not to politics only.' 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v. 61 'You are now to obey me.' 'And I will.'

12. In expressing surprise at, or asking the truth of, what one has already heard.

a 1788 W. J. MICKLE *Nae Luck aboot the House*, And are ye sure the news is true? And are ye sure he's weel? *c* 1800 *Jolly young Waterman*, And have you not heard of that jolly young waterman, That at Blackfriars' Bridge used for to ply? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. 96 'And you walked here!' said Lady Everingham. *Mod.* O John! and you have seen him! And are you really going?

IV. Quasi-adverbially.

†**13.** Also; even. (A Latinism.) *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1382 WYCLIF *John* xv. 23 He that hatith me, hatith and [1388 also] my fadir. [Vulg. *Qui me odit, et patrem meum odit*]. — *Wisd.* xviii. 20 Thanne forsothe touchede and [1388 also] riȝtwismen the temptacioun of deth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 519 If thin answere now mad to my questiouns is good, and such thanne a lijk answere schal be good .. to thi Questioun. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* xvi. 102 He .. doth not promise vnto vs longe lyfe, and to lyue whyle to morowe. *a* 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 1879, 381 She brought to him her beauty and truth, But and broad earldoms three.

C. *conj. conditional*, = If. [This was a common use of MHG. *unde*; the ON. *enda* (which Vigfusson thinks 'probably identical' with *and*, while Sievers would see in it a reduced form of *enn þó*, even though) approached this use, in the latter clause of a conditional premiss, as 'ef þú þorir, enda sér þú nokkut at manni ..' 'if thou darest, and (supposing that) thou art something of a man ..' (Vigf.). It has been suggested that the Eng. use was derived from that of Norse *enda*, but this is very doubtful. More probably the idiom arose in Eng. independently, as in MHG. It may have originated from ellipsis, as in the analogous use of *so*, e.g. 'I'll cross the sea, *so* it please my lord' (Shaks.); cf. 'and it please'; or it may be connected with the introductory *and* in 'And you are going?' A direct development from the original prepositional sense, though *à priori* plausible, is on historical grounds improbable. Modern writers, chiefly since Horne Tooke, have treated this as a distinct word, writing it *an*, a spelling occas. found *c* 1600, esp. in *an''t* = *and it*. See AN *conj.*]

1. If; suppose that, provided that, on condition that.

1205 LAY. 8313 And þu hit nult ileuen .. ich hit wulle trousien. 1250 *Ibid.* 3524 Help him nou an þou miht. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2861 And þou wile my conseil tro, Ful wel shal ich with þe do. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 11 Ant he were at this worldes fyne. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 12 Leuest thing me were to dye And Ich wist bi wiche weye. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 69, I salle .. Help þe .. & euer I se þat day. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, For and she be wyse she ought to thynke, etc. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 17 But and thou wilt entre into lyfe. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1557, 1170/2 Gesse her and you can. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Wom.* I vj, Let her chaunge her place .. and need be. 1547 *Homilies* I. (1859) 108 And it please your grace, you did once promise me. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 94 And you will not, sir, Ile take my heeles. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. viii. 183 They may tell it and they please. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1862) 97 They will set an House on Fire, and it were but to roast their Egges. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 163 Sometimes And is used for If: As, and you please, for, if you please. See also AN *conj.*

b. Strengthened with following *if*: 'and if,' 'an' if,' in same sense.

The common s. w. dial. form of *if* is now *nif*='*n if*, *an if*. (See Elworthy *West-Somerset Gram.* p. 93.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 17 Þerfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were And if any werldly wiȝt wisse me coube. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 27 We shoulde dye .. and yf we touch that tree. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xxviii. 41 He wolde haue had his right, and yf he wyst how. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 14 For and yff ye shall forgeve other men there treaspases. — *ibid.* xxiv. 48 But and yf that evill servaunt shall saye [so CRANM., *Genev.*, 1611; WYCL. and *Rhem.* But if]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 75 A Sheepe doth very often stray, And if the Shepheard be awhile away. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1. ¶ 27 But and if on the other side they meet with one of too much sagacity. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1402 An if he live, we will have him of our band.

2. Concessive: 'Even if,' passing into 'although.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 864 And ȝe ar iolyf gentylmen your iapes ar ille. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 40 And He was riche, He was mad nedy for vs. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 56 Thatt they myght touche and hit wer but the edge off hys vesture. [So CRANM., *Genev.*; *Rhem.* & 1611, If it were.] *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii, He shall go without hir and he were my brother. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, I must have one that's sickly, An't be but for sparing victuals. 1658 T. WALL *Enemies of Ch.* 33 Religious they will be and 't be but for the benefit they receive thereby.

†**3.** = 'As if,' 'as though.' *Obs.*

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* v. x, A maner smylyng make And sche were glad. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 86, I will roar you an 'twere any Nightingale. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 139 O he smiles valiantly .. Oh yes, and 't were a clow'd in Autumne.

†**4.** *indirect interrog.*: If, whether (L. *an*). *Obs. illiterate*, or *dial.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 195 To spy an I can heare my Thisbys face. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, To feel an there be any brain in it. 1602 — *Poetaster* I. i, Ask him an he will clem me.

¶ Used *subst.* An expression of condition or doubt.

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 10. 395 Whence without all Ifs and Ands, that appeares sufficiently which I said in the beginning. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 723 Absolutely, and without any ifs and ands. 1683 HOOKER *Pordage's Myst. Div.* 137 An absolute approbation .. without any cautions, qualifications, ifs or ands. *Proverb*, If ifs and an's were pots and pans, there 'd be no trade for tinkers.

†**And,** *conj.*[2] *after comparatives. Obs.* An erroneous literary expansion of northern dial. '*an, en* 'than' [perhaps a. ON. *an, en, enn* (Da. *end*) apocopate form of the same word as Eng. *than*], formally confused with *an'*, dialectal and familiar form of the preceding word. After *other*, *otherwise*, it may however literally render L. *alius, aliter ac.*

1463 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 480 II. 142 Bettyr and ye have be befor thys tyme. *c* 1500 *Cock Lorell's Bote* 7 Fayrer and euer the halfe strete was. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* 339 Otherwise and ye suppose. 1565 *Eccl. Proc. Durh.* (1857) 597 Likned togither more and 2 yere. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIV. ii. 200 A gallie trimmer and the rest was readie prepared. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 12 [Dame Quickly says] A made a finer end .. and it had beene any Christome child.

And, *sb.* breath, animus: see ANDE.

†**And-,** *pref. Obs.* The prep. AND in comb., Goth. *anda-*, *and-*, OHG. *ant-*, *ent-*, 'against, in return, opposite, fronting, toward.' In OE. the full form (often labialized to *ǫnd-*) remained only under the stress, i. e. in sbs. and adjs.; as *ǽ·nd-git* apprehension, *ǽ·ndsæte* opposed, hostile, *ǽ·ndswaru* answer, *ǽ·ndweard* present. When proclitic, as in vbs., it was weakened to *ǫn-* as *ǫngi·tan* to apprehend. The former still remains as *an-* in *answer* (see AN- *pref.* 2); the latter, like *ǫn-* for *an-*, afterwards fell to *a-*, as in *along* (see A- *pref.* 4).

-and, *suffix.* Ending of pr. pple. in northern dial., representing OE. *-ende*, early ME. midl. and south. *-ende, -inde*, later ME. and modern *-ing*; as in OE. *wrītende*, ME. north. *writand*, early south. *writende, -inde*, later *writinge*, modern *writing* (thus identified with vbl. sb. or gerund). In some north. dialects, the pple. and vbl. sb. are still distinguished as *-ănd, -ing*, or at least *-ăn', -in'*. As ppl. adjs. from Fr. ended in *-ant, -aunt*, these were often interchanged with *-and* in 15th c., as in sembl*ant*, sembl*and*; amblant, ambl*and*; cf. warr*ant*, warr*and*; tyr*ant*, tirr*and*; gi*ant*, gy*and*; merch*ant*, march*and*, and the like.

†**Andabata·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *andābata* (see next) + -ARIAN.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an andabate; struggling blindfold.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 299 This andabatarian fencer fighteth with his owne shadow.

†**Andabate.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *andābata* a Roman gladiator who fought on horseback in a helmet without eye-holes; of unkn. orig., but generally assumed to be ad. Gr. *ἀναβάτης* a rider.] A hoodwinked gladiator. Hence *fig.* One who is hoodwinked or blindfolded.

a 1564 BECON *New Year's Gift* Wks. 1843, 331 With what eyes do these owls and blind andabates look upon the holy scriptures?

†**Anda·batism.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of an andabate; struggling in the dark; contention or debate with no certain end in view.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 1711, 169 To trouble an estate, be authors of divisions, insurrections, andabatism, uproars. 1635 SHELFORD *Disc.* 121 (T.) To state the question that we might not fall to andabatism.

Andalusite (ændălī·ūsəit). *Min.* [f. *Andalusia* a province of Spain, where first found + -ITE.] A very hard silicate of alumina, found in rhombic crystals of various colour.

1837–80 DANA *Min.* 371 Andalusite .. color whitish, rose-red, flesh-red, violet, pearl-gray, reddish-brown, olive-green. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Andalusite*, occurs in gneiss in England.

‖ **Andante** (ɑndɑ·ntɛ, ændæ·nti), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [It., pr. pple. of *andare* to go.]

A. *adj.* Of musical movement: Moderately slow and distinct. Also used advb.

1742 BAILEY, *Andante*, chiefly respects the thorough Base, and signifies that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each note made very equal and distinct from one to the other. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* V. 322 Haydn's celebrated Andante movement. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I. 63 Not angular jigs .. but action curved to soft andante strains. 1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 65/1 Andante is a quicker rate of movement than larghetto, but .. is slower than allegretto.

B. *sb.* A movement or piece in andante time.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 351 [He] sells accent, tone .. and gives to prayer The *adagio* and *andante* it demands. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 30 An Andante in one of them [sonatas] is of especial taste.

‖ **Andantino** (ɑndɑntī·nɔ), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [It. *andantino*, dim. of prec.]

A. *adj.* Of musical movement: *orig.* Rather slower than andante; but often taken to mean: With less of andante, *i. e.* rather quicker.

1819 *Pantolog.*, *Andantino*, in music, gentle, tender, and somewhat slower than andante. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 514 It .. seems to be agreed, that andantino now shall signify a movement quicker than andante—that it shall be the medium between the latter and allegretto.

B. *sb.* A movement or piece of this description.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 166 To this succeeds an andantino in the form of an entr'acte.

†**And(e,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **anda, onda,** 2–5 **ande,** 2–4 **onde,** 3 **ond,** 3–4 **aand,** 4 **honde,** 4–5 **and, hand,** 5 **aande, oonde.** *Sc.* 4–6 **aynd,** 6– **aind.** [OE. *anda*, cogn. w. OS. *ando*, OHG. *anado, ando, anto*, mental emotion, ON. *andi, önd*,

breath. The reg. south. form after 1200 was ONDE, *oond*; but the word became obs. in the south *a* 1500; in north. dial. *and, aand, aynd, aind,* has continued to the present day.]

1. (from OE.) Emotion or tendency of the mind against; enmity, rancour, hatred; 'animus.'

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 18 He wiste sóþlice þæt hiȝ hyne for ándan him sealdon. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., For ánden hym sealden. *a* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 223 Þa nam he muclene gramen and andan to ðan mannum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Þurh nið and onde com deð into þe worlde.

¶ Later only in southern form ONDE in this sense.

2. (from ON. *andi*; chiefly northern, and after 1500 Scotch.) Breath.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 531 Þis aand þat men draus oft. *Ibid.* 580 Of four elementes wroght; O watur his blod .. hijs and [*v.r.* ande, ond, honde] of air. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 775 His nese ofte droppes, his hand stynkes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 199 He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Oonde or brethe, *Anhelitus.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (1836) 154 Myn and is short, I wante wynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 122 With ane puft of aynd the lyfe out went. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 117 Thay wer out of aind, or evir thay come to any straikis.

†**Ande,** *v. Obs.* or *north. dial.*; also 4–5 onde, 4–6 aynd, 6 eand, 6– aind. [f. ANDE *sb.* Cf. ON. *anda* to breathe. Mostly northern.] To breathe, blow.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 257 Be sobre ' of syght, and of tounge boþe, In ondyng, in handlyng ' in alle þy fyue wittes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Ondyn, or brethyn, *Aspiro, anelo.* 1483 *Cathol. Angl.*, To Ande, *Affiare, asspirare.* 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. Pref. 42 Gif thai [bustards] find thair eggis aindit or twichit be men, thay leif them. 1540 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 133 b (JAM.) He eandit on thame and said: Ressaue ye the haly spreit. *a* 1575 *Ress. betw. Knox & Crosraguel* E ij a (JAM.) *Spirat, ergo vivit,* as I wald say, he aindes, *ergo* he lives.

Andean (æ·ndi,ăn), *a.* [f. *Andes* name of the principal mountain range of S. America + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Andes.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 39/1 Some Andean chain Of shadowy rolling mountains, based on air. 1861 L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 69 Sketched the surrounding scenery .. for the sake of comparison with some of his Andean pencillings.

Andelong, obs. form of ENDLONG.

†**A·nders-meat, aunders-.** *Obs.* [Prob. mod. form of OE. *undern-mete* dinner, with sense altered.]

1598 FLORIO, *Merenda,* a repast betweene dinner and supper, a nunchin, a beuer and andersmeate. 1611 COTGR., *Gouster,* a nunchion, drinking, aunders-meat, afternoones collation, mouthes-recreation.

Andesine (æ·ndĭzin). *Min.* [f. *Andes* (see ANDEAN) + -INE.] = next.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 56 Andesine is another lime and soda feldspar. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 90 Regarding labradorite, oligoclase, and andesine as admixtures .. of .. albite and anorthite.

Andesite (æ·ndĭzəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, found at Marmato in the Andes and elsewhere; perhaps only a mixture of labradorite with soda-felspar.

1850 DANA *Geol.* xiii. 565 This albitic rock appears to be allied to the Andesite described by Mr. Darwin. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 234 The name andesite was first used by L. von Buch.

Andesith, var. ENDESITH *adv. Obs.*, formerly.

Andesitic (ændĭzi·tik), *a. Min.* [f. ANDESITE + -IC.] Of the nature of, or containing, andesite.

1876 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* XXXII. 308 The andesitic lava of the Schemnitz district.

Andetted, obs. form of INDEBTED.

Andevile, obs. form of ANVIL.

Andȝet, -ness: see ANGET, -NESS.

†**A·nding,** in north. dial. **aynding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AND(E *v.* + -ING1.] Breathing, breath.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 615 Sic ane stew .. Of aynding, bath of hors and men. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 136, I feile the aynding of his horsis blaw.

Andiron (æ·ndəi·ən). Forms: 4 **aundyre,** 3–4 **aundyrne,** 4 **-iren,** 5 **awndyryn, aundeiren, -ryn, andyron,** 5–6 **awnderne,** 6 **andyar, awndyrn, aundyern, -yron, aundernn, handern, -iron,** 7 **handyron, landyron,** 5– **andiron.** [a. OFr. *andier* (mod.Fr. *landier,* i.e. *l'andier*), cf. med.L. *andena, anderia, anderius,* mod.Fr. dialects *andier, andi, andain.* Its remoter history is unknown: see Diez, Skeat, and Wedgwood *Contested Etymol.* In Eng. the termination was at an early date identified with the word *yre, yren* iron, whence the later illusive spellings *and-iron, hand-iron.* Instances also occur of *land-iron* after later Fr.]

A utensil, consisting of an iron bar sustained horizontally at one end by an upright pillar or support usually ornamented or artistically shaped, at the other by a short foot; a pair of these, also called '*fire-dogs,*' being placed, one at each side of the hearth or fire-place, with the ornamental ends to the front, to support burning wood. Sometimes 'in a kitchen fire-place the upright support carried a rack in front for the spit to turn in' (Wedgwood).

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Forgé de fers,* aundyrnes [*v.r.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 84 *Furchez de ferz,* aund hirnes]. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 250 An aundiren he kept in his honden. *c* 1400 *Metr. Voc.* in Wright *Voc.* 176 Stipes ut andēna (*glossed* a aundyre) sustentus deperit ardens. [The reading of the MS. is clear.] 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Awnderne [*v. r.* awndyryn, 1499 awndyrn], *Andena, ipoporgium.* 1442 in *Reg. Test. Ebor.* I. 56 a, Duo ferra nominata aundeiryns pro supportatione foci in aula. 1447 *Par. Accts. Ludlow* in *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Item, a pare of andirons. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, Threwe .. an hevy andryon agenst his Enemyes. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* xii. § 1 Andyrons Cobbardes Tongges Fireforks Gredyrons &c. 1493 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 82 A speete w^t^ an aundeiren. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* (in *Pr. Parv.* 19), I lacke a fyre pan and andyars to bere up the fuel. 1522 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 115 A payer of handerns. 1590 in *Midl. Count. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item .. ij landyrons one fire shovell. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 159 Set that firebrand vpon the handiron. 1609 *Acc. Feoffees of Rotherham* 8 For mending of a handyron in the chamber, 8*d.* 1616 *Ibid.*, For mendinge the Scowll house landyron, 8*d.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 88 Her Andirons .. were two winking Cupids Of Siluer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 178 If you strike .. an Andiron of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* III. vi. 390 Like brazen andirons in great mens chimnies. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Fr. & It.* I. 93 Ashes raked out from between the andirons. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 187 The andirons, or dogs .. for retaining the blazing firewood on the hearth. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc People* xiii. 111 The social sit-down in front of the andirons.

†**A·ndless,** *a. Obs. Sc.*; also 4 **handles, ayndlesse,** 6 **aindles.** [f. ANDE *sb.* + -LESS.] Breathless, out of breath.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 609 Thai war handles [*ed.* 1620 ayndlesse] and wery: And thair abad thair aynd to ta. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 152 Thay war ouresett and aindles, throw thair lang rinning.

Andlet, var. ANLET *Obs.*, a small ring.

‖ **Andouille.** ? *Obs.* [Fr.:—L. *inductilia* pl. neut. of *inductilis* (f. *indūcĕre* to lead or put in, insert, introduce), rendered *boudin* in an early glossary.] 'A big hogges gut stuffed with small guts (and other intrailes) cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt.' Cotgr. 1611.

1605 in *Archæol.* XIII. 371 Table of necessarie provisions for the whole yeare .. Andulees, potatoes, kidshead, colflorry, etc. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, He began his meale with .. Andouilles or sauciges. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Andouille,* a kind of Chitterling, made either of Hogs or Calues Guts. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 84 This sort of andouilles or puddings must be made in summer when hogs are seldom killed.

Andouillere, obs. (or Fr.) form of ANTLER.

‖ **Andouille·t.** ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *andouillette* (in Littré), dim. of *andouille.*] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Andouillet,* minced Veal with Bacon and other Ingredients roll'd into a Paste: Andouillets for Fish-days are also made of Eels and Carp's-flesh, chopt small or pounded in a Mortar. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Veal,* These *Andouillets* are to be roasted on a Spit between Slices of Bacon. 1736 in BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 285. 1775 in ASH.

Andradite (æ·ndrădəit). *Min.* [f. *d'Andrada* (see quot. under ALLOCHROITE) + -ITE.] A variety of lime-irongarnet.

Andranatomy (ændrănæ·tŏmi). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρ-* (*ἀνήρ*) man + ANATOMY.] (See quot.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Andranatomia, Andranatome,* the dissection of the human body, particularly of the male. 1847 CRAIG, *Andranatomy.*

A·ndrew. [A man's name, used in specific senses.]

†**1.** A broadsword, an 'Andrea Ferrara.' *Obs. rare.*

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* viii, Here's old tough Andrew.

†**2.** A valet, gentleman's servant. *Obs. rare.*

1698 CONGREVE *Way of Wld.* v. i, Abigails and Andrews.

3. See MERRYANDREW.

¶ St. Andrew is regarded as the patron saint of Scotland. From him are named—**St. Andrew's Day:** the 30th Nov., on which the festival in his honour is held, formerly also called *St. Andrew-mass*; and **St. Andrew's Cross:** an oblique cross, or one shaped like the letter X.

1641 BEST *Farming* (1856) 76 The best time for frost and snowe is about a weeke afore St. Andrewmasse. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Andrew's Cross* is a badge wore in the hat, by the people of Scotland, on the day of the feast of that saint. It consists of blue and white ribbands, disposed into a cross, or saltier. 1771 BAXTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 45 Directly opposite to the sun was a luminous cross, in the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross.

Andro-dicœcious (æ·ndro,dəi,ī·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + DICŒCIOUS, f. *διά* apart + *οἰκία* house + -OUS.] 'With flowers on one plant hermaphrodite, and on the other staminate only.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

Androdynamous (æ·ndrodi·năməs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *δύναμ-ις* strength + -OUS.] 'A name proposed by Fries for those dicotyledonous plants, in which there is a more than ordinary development of stamens and petals.' Craig.

‖ **Andrœcium** (ăndrī·ʃiŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *οἰκίον* house.] A name given to the whole of the male organs of a flower.

1839 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 172. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 196 The stamens collectively constitute the andrœcium. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 208 The andrœcium constitutes the whorl or whorls of organs situated on the inside of the corolla.

Androgynal (ăndrŏ·dʒinăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *androgyn-us* + -AL1.] = ANDROGYNOUS.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 149 We must acknowledge this Androgynall condition in man. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* II. ix. 303 An androgynal abortion, combining all the coarseness of the one sex with all the weakness of the other.

Andro·gynally, *adv. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -LY2.] After the manner of hermaphrodites.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 148 The examples hereof have undergone no reall or new transexion, but were Androgynally borne. 1755 in JOHNSON; also in mod. Dicts.

Androgynary (ăndrŏ·dʒinări), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *androgyn-us* (see ANDROGYNE) + -ARY, after mod.Fr. *androgynaire.*] Applied, after De Candolle, to flowers in which both stamens and pistils are developed into petals, as in the double narcissus.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Androgyne (æ·ndrŏdʒin). [a. Fr. *androgyne* (14th c.), ad. L. *androgyn-us,* a. Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος* male and female in one, f. *ἀνδρο-* male + *γυνή* woman, female. Sometimes used in 17th c. in the L. form *androgynus* and (erron.) *androgyna.*]

1. A being uniting the physical characters of both sexes; a hermaphrodite.

1552 HULOET, *Androgine,* whiche bene people of both kyndes, both man and woman. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 157 Children of both sexes, whom wee call Hermophrodites. In old time they were knowne by the name of Androgyni. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 316 As if Adam had been Androgyna, or one double Person .. consisting of both Sexes. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* I. i. i. 66 The fabulous tales of the Androgynes .. warring against the gods.

†**2.** An effeminate man; a eunuch. *Obs. rare.*

1587 J. HARMAR *Beza's Serm. Canticles* 173 (L.) These vile and stinking androgynes, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Androgynus* .. a Scrat or Will Jill, an effeminate Fellow. 1742 BAILEY, *Androgyne,* an Hermaphrodite, or one .. that is castrated and effeminate.

3. *Bot.* An androgynous plant.

1785 HOWARD *Cycl., Androgyna,* in botany, plants which bear on the same root male and female flowers. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. iv. § 2 Zaluzian, a botanist who lived at the end of the 15th century, says that the greater part of the species of plants are androgynes.

Androgynic (æ·ndrodʒi·nik), *a. rare*—0. [mod. f. prec. + -IC.] Of androgynous nature or character.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Androgynism (ăndrŏ·dʒiniz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] 'Change from the dicœcious to the monœcious condition.' Masters *Veg. Terat.* 1869.

Androgynous (ăndrŏ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *androgyn-us* (see ANDROGYNE) + -OUS.]

1. Uniting the (physical) characters of both sexes, at once male and female; hermaphrodite.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 69 Nature .. contenteth herself with that which is androgynous and promiscuous. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Many of the rabbins are of opinion that Adam was created androgynous. 1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 167 To suppose these insects are truly androgynous, as strictly uniting both sexes in one. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 273 Madame Sand has been known to travel in an androgynous costume. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. xiii. 185 A woman without the mystical veil is no woman, but a creature androgynous.

†**2.** Hence, of men: Womanish, effeminate. *Obs.*

1628 PRYNNE *Love-Lockes* 49 Clemens condemnes all such for androginous and effeminate persons.

3. *Astrol.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Planets masculine, feminine, androgynous. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The astrologers also give the appellation androgynous to such of the planets as are sometimes hot, and sometimes cold. 1819 *Pantolog.* s. v., Mercury is reckoned androgynous, being hot and dry when near the Sun, cold and moist when near the moon.

4. *Bot.* Bearing both stamens and pistils in the same flower, or on the same plant.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Botany,* Androgynous plant. 1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 44 *Androgynous,* having male and female organs on the same root, but not in the same flowers. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. iv. § 2 The florets of composite flowers [are] formed on the type of an androgynous flower. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Lin. S.* XVIII. 366 Spikelets .. collected in androgynous heads.

Androgyny (ăndrŏ·dʒĭni). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Union of sexes in one individual; hermaphroditism.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1425/2 Instances of androgyny .. depend upon an excessive development of this structure.

Android (æ·ndroid). *rare.* [f. mod.L. *androīdes* (also used), f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* man + *-εἰδης* -like: see -OID.] An automaton resembling a human being.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Albertus Magnus is recorded as having made a famous *androides.* 1819 *Pantolog.* s. v., M. de Kempelen .. constructed an androides capable of playing at chess. 1847 CRAIG, *Android.*

Androidal (ændroi·dal), *a. rare*—0. [f. prec. + -AL1.] 'Like an automaton.' Craig 1847.

A·ndrolepsy. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνδροληψία* seizure of men.] A custom whereby according to Athenian law, if a citizen were killed abroad, and his death unatoned for, three subjects of the offending country were seized as reprisals.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Andromed(e (æ·ndrŏmēd), *Astr.* A system of meteors which appear to radiate from a point in the constellation of Andromeda.

1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 Designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points

are situated; so that we have the *Leonids* and the *Andromedes* of November 14 and 27.

Andromeda (ăndrǫ·mĭdă). [Gr., prop. name of the mythical daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, when bound to a rock and exposed to a sea-monster, was delivered by Perseus.]

1. One of the constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured to represent the mythical Andromeda.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Andromeda*, a Northern Constellation, consisting of 27 Stars. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanac* 60 An irresolvable Nebula on the right foot of Andromeda may be observed this month [November].

2. *Bot.* A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), of which one dwarf herb-like species is native to Britain, and others to North America.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 268 Andromedas . . & a few others, have regular monopetalous corollas. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 50 Filling up the interstices with . . sods of andromeda and moss.

Andromorphous (æ·ndrǫmǭ·ɪfəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *-μορφ-os* -form + -OUS.] Having the form of a male, masculine-looking.

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 326/2 An andromorphous female.

Andropetal (æ·ndrǫ|pe·tăl). *Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + PETAL.] 'A petal produced from a metamorphosed stamen, as in the rose and other double flowers.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1879.

Andrope·talar, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. prec. + -AR, after mod.Fr. *andropetalaire* (De Candolle).] = next.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Andrope·talous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Made double by having the stamens changed into petals, as in the ranunculus, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

Androphagous (ăndrǫ·făgəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδροφάγ-os* man-eating (f. *ἀνδρο-* man + *-φαγ-os* eating + -OUS.] Man-eating, anthropophagous.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1978. 408/3 Androphagous Massagetæ.

Androphore (æ·ndrǫ̆fo·ɪ). [ad. mod.L. *androphor-um* (Mirbel), f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *φόρος* bearing, f. *φερ-* bear.]

1. *Bot.* A name applied by some to the column formed by the united filaments in monadelphous plants, or a more or less columnar portion of the receptacle bearing several anthers.

1821 S. GRAY *Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 142 *Androphore, Androphora*, Filaments soldered together in one or more bundles. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 250 When the union takes place so as to form a tube or column, the term androphore has been applied to the column thus formed.

2. *Zool.* The male gonophore of certain of the *Physaphoridæ*.

1861 J. GREENE *Cælent.* 53 Androphore of the same Condylophora, its contents escaping. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 143 The groups of male and female gonophores . . (androphores and gynophores).

Androsphinx (æ·ndrǫ|sfiŋks). [a. Gr. *ἀνδρόσφιγξ*, f. *ἀνδρο-* male + SPHINX.] A man-sphinx; a sphinx whose human portion is male.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 15 In the porch of Pallas . . he placed such great colosses and Andro-sphinges that it was afterwards supposed he was buried therein. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 228 Sphinxes or androsphinxes are lions with human heads.

Androspore (æ·ndrǫ|spō·ɪ). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *androsporus*, f. (by Pringsheim) Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *σπόρος* SPORE, seed.] The zoospore which in certain fucoid *Algæ* produces the male reproductive organs.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 BENNET & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 229 In many species (of Œdogonieæ) the female plant produces peculiar swarm-spores (Androspores) out of which proceed very small male plants.

Androtomous (ăndrǫ·tŏməs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male + *-τομ-os* cut + -OUS.] Having the filaments of the stamens divided into two parts.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Andro·tomy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἀνδρο-* male, man + *-τομία* cutting.] The dissection of human bodies; more accurately denominated *anthropotomy*.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 68 (R.) Androtomy, as some of the moderns call the dissection of man's body, to distinguish it from zootomy, as they name the dissection of the bodies of other animals. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

-androus, *Bot. suffix* of adjs., f. mod.L. *-andr-us* (a. Gr. *-ανδρος* adj. ending, f. *ἀνδρ-* stem of *ἀνήρ* man) + -OUS. Used as = 'having . . male organs or stamens'; as in *tri-androus* having three stamens, *polyandrous* having many stamens, *gynandrous* having stamens situated on the pistil.

†A·ndsech. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *andsæc* denial, cf. *andsaci-an* to deny, refuse, f. *and-* against + *sæc* contention, strife.] Denial, abjuration.

a 1000 *Laws of Ina* 41 (Bosw.) Be borȝes andsæce. — *Elene* (Gr.) 472 Þæs unrihtes andsæc. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Mid swiche teares lauede Seint peter þe hore of þe fule sinne of ure helendes andseche.

†A·ndsete, a·nsete, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [OE. *andsæte*, f. *and* against + *-sæte* from *sitt-an* to sit.]

A. *adj.* Hostile, hateful, odious.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. § 3 *Exosus* and *perosus*, andsæte oððe onscunigendlic. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Idelȝelp is him ansete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16070 He wass Godd anndsæte & all unncwene.

B. *sb.* An enemy, foe.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Þe king was cumen fro fehte . and hadde his andsete ouercumen.

Andswere, obs. form of ANSWER.

Andvile, obs. form of ANVIL.

Andweald, bad f. *anwald*: see ONWALD.

†A·ndwurde, -wyrde, *v. Obs.* [OE. *andwyrd-an, -werdan, -wirdan*, cogn. with OHG. *antwurtan* (mod.G. *antworten*), OS. *andwordian*, Goth. *andwaurdjan*; formed on the sb., Goth. *andawaurdi*, OS. *andwordi*, OHG. *antwurti*, MHG. *antwürte* (mod.G. *antwort*), OE. *andwyrde* an answer; f. *anda-, and-*, against, back + *word* (Goth. *waurd*) 'word.' The sb. *andwyrde* (in King Ælfred) was displaced by *andswaru* before the end of the OE. period; the vb. also was usually replaced by *andswerian*, ANSWER, in late OE., and did not survive 12th c.] To answer.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1 Hý him andwyrdon and cwædon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 2 Dæt wíf andwirde. — xvi. 6 Abram hire andwerde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 14 He ne andwerde mid nanum worde [*v.r.* andswarede; *Lind.* ondsuarede, *Rushw.* andwyrde, *Hatt. G.* andswerede]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ða and-wurde Petrus, hit is underted. *Ibid.* Ða and-wrde Petrus.

†Ane, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [representing sundry parts and uses of the adj. ONE, OE. *án.*]

1. *án-e*: Various inflected forms of *án* 'one': in OE. the acc. sing. fem., nom. and acc. pl. of indef. decl., and nom. and acc. sing. fem. and neut. of def. decl.; in early ME. representing other earlier inflections, esp. dat. sing. m. and n., but used chiefly as the def. form, and after the sb. = 'only': see ONE.

879 *O.E. Chron.*, Abiestrode sió sunne áne tíd dæges. *a* 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 2134 Nymðe feá áne. *c* 1000 *Andreas* 492 Is þys áne má. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Bi-foren þam preoste ane. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 7 Serue Godd ane. *Ibid.* 25 Al . . oðer ane deale.

2. In ME., north. dial., common variant of *an* (*ane* = *ān*, with mute *e* indicating long vowel), the full form of the numeral used absol. or attrib. bef. a vowel (bef. a const. reduced to *a*); also occas. of the weakened numeral or 'indef. article' bef. a vowel, the stress alone distinguishing the two senses (as in Ger. *ein* and Fr. *un*). See AN *adj.*[1]

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3109 Þe body with flesshe and bane Es harder þan þe saul by it ane. *c* 1340 — *Prose Treat.* 8 Ane es þat sche es neuer ydill. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 24 Rouit alwayis in-till ane. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 98 This is ane of my Ladyis Pynnys.

3. In 16th c. Sc., the literary representative of earlier *ane, an*, and *a*, in all positions, alike as numeral and indefinite article. = One, an, a.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 8 Ane honest man and of gud fame. *?a* 1530 *Peebles to Play* 51 Ane young man . . With ane bow and ane bolt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 3 Ane profound clerk is he. 1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 120 Ane sweit humble hert. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 124 Sic a ane as makis nocht ane man gods enimie.

4. In mod. Sc. and north dial., the *absolute* form of the numeral one (pron. *ēn*, īn, ĭ'n, yin, yen, yen, yæn, yan); the adj. form bef. either vowel or const. being *a, ae* (pron. *ē*, i, ĭ', yī, yē, yē, yæ, yā). One.

c 1620 A. HUME *Orthog. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 33 Ane is a noun of number. 1782 CLUNZEE in Burns *Wks.* I. 364, I loe nae a laddie but ane. *a* 1796 BURNS *Wks.* (Moxon) 476 Oh, let me in this ae night, This ae, ae, ae night. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 177 At ane and the same time.

Ane, obs. form of AWN and of ONE *v.*

-ane, *suffix.* 1. Occas. Eng. ad. L. *-ānus*, perh. orig. a. Fr. *-ain*; used, chiefly for sake of distinction, in words that have a parallel form in *-an*, as *germane, humane, urbane*, also in *mundane*.

2. *Chemical formative.* †a. Arbitrary ending proposed by Davy for names of *monochlorides*, now obsolete. (See Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 121.)

b. *Organic Chem.* In the systematic nomenclature proposed by Hofmann 1866, the formative of the names of the saturated hydrocarbons of composition C_nH_{2n+2}, also called *paraffines*; as *Methane* CH_4 (formerly *Methyl hydride*), *Ethane* C_2H_6, *Propane* C_3H_8, *Butane* or *Quartane* C_4H_{10}, *Pentane* C_5H_{12}, *Hexane* C_6H_{14}, etc. [The formation is purely imitative; the Greek feminine patronymic endings *-ene, -ine, -one* (*-ήνη, -ίνη, -ώνη*) were already in partial use in naming hydrocarbon derivatives. Hofmann proposed the adoption of the entire vowel series *-ane, -ene, -ine, -one, -une*, and the strict application of these to hydrocarbons of the types C_nH_{2n+2}, C_nH_{2n}, C_nH_{2n-2}, C_nH_{2n-4}, C_nH_{2n-6}, or their analogues, respectively. So far as concerns the first three members this has been generally adopted.]

†Aneabil, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANE one + -ABLE, here used somewhat indefinitely as an adj. formative; cf. *double, treble*.] Single, unmarried.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 Ane aneabil or singill woman.

Aneal, obs. form of ANELE, ANHELE, ANNEAL.

Aneanst, obs. form of *anenst*, ANENT.

Aneantize, adapted spelling of the earlier *anentise*, ANIENTISE *v. Obs.*, to reduce to nothing, conformed to mod.Fr. *anéantir*.

Anear (ănīə·ɪ), *adv.* and *prep.* [cf. *anew, afar*.]

A. *adv.*

1. Nearly, well-nigh, almost, to a nearness.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Introd. 51 The lady shrieks, & well a-near Does fall in travail with her fear. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 241 They know anear in what parts they [water-fowl] most usually frequent. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 10 Your wisdom may declare That womanhood is proved the best By golden brooch . . Yet is it proved, and was of old, Anear as well . . By truth, or by despair.

2. Near, as opposed to *afar*.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. v, And soon I heard a roaring wind, It did not come anear. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxxi, Now seems it far, and now a-near. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. 1. 283 And timidly the women drew anear.

B. *prep.* Near, near to.

a 1732 ATTERBURY *Lett.* l. (T.) To fright the clergy . . from coming anear me. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 117 While anear thee Pours this sorrow-stricken maid The pure libation. 1879 LONG *Æneid* IX. 889 Anear some river's bank.

Ane·ar (ănīə·ɪ), *v. arch.*; also 6 anere, -eer, -erre, 7 annear. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + NEAR *v.*]

†1. *intr.* a. To draw near, or approach *to*. *Obs.*

1534 *State Papers, Henry VIII*, II. 200 Diverse husbandmen aneryth un to hym. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Such troups as neauer too citty Troian aneered.

†b. To be near or close *to*. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 A tumb to Troytowne and mouldy tempil aneereth.

2. *trans.* To approach, come or be near to; to near. *arch.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 94/2 If they durst anerre the coast. *a* 1687 P. WALSH quoted in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 543 Never has any other nation . . anneared the Milesian race . . in the most unnatural . . destructive feuds. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 52 The castle . . to-night anears its fall. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 2 Yet not in solitude if Christ anear me.

Aneath (ănī·þ, *Sc.* ăne·þ), *prep.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + NEATH, for *beneath*; cf. *afore, ahind*, the northern forms of *before, behind*.] Beneath.

c 1801 H. MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 116 Aneath thy sheltering wing I flee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 175 Ane lovlye land anethe her laye. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* I. 6 Aneath the marbled roof of clouds.

Anecdotage (æ·nĕkdǫutĕdʒ). [f. ANECDOTE + -AGE.]

1. Anecdotes collectively; anecdotic literature.

1823 DE QUINCEY in *Lond. Mag.* Mar. (*title*) Anecdotage. 1832-4 — *Cæsars* Wks. 1862. 23 So minute and curious a collector of anecdotage as Suetonius. 1876 J. DAVIES in *Academy* 25 Nov. 515 His biography . . a repertory of anecdotage to the critics.

2. *Humorously* (attributed to John Wilkes; suggested by *age* and *dotage*), Garrulous old age.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 112 The disgusting perversions of their anile anecdotage. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii. 124 When a man fell into his anecdotage it was a sign for him to retire from the world. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Gard.* I. 151 A man who has reached his anecdotage—to use a pun which Disraeli the younger has conveyed from Wilkes.

Anecdotal (æ·nĕkdǫutăl), *a.* [f. ANECDOTE + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

1836 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 74 A few anecdotal notices, if they may so be termed, respecting such animals. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 123 A certain sense of anecdotal vivacity. 1882 *Ch. Times* 28 Jan. 36 The weakest part of the work . . has been the anecdotal portion.

Anecdota·rian. *? Obs.* [f. next + -ARIAN; cf. *abecedarian*.] One who publishes anecdotes.

a 1733 NORTH *Examen* III. viii. ¶ 79. 644 Our ordinary Anecdotarians make use of Libels but do not declaredly transcribe and ingraft them into their Text.

Anecdote (æ·nĕkdǫut). [a. Fr. *anecdote*, or ad. its source, med.L. *anecdota* (see sense 1), a. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτα* things unpublished, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἔκδοτ-os* published, f. *ἐκ-διδόναι* to give out, publish: applied by Procopius to his 'Unpublished Memoirs' of the Emperor Justinian, which consisted chiefly of tales of the private life of the court; whence the application of the name to short stories or particulars.]

1. *pl.* Secret, private, or hitherto unpublished narratives or details of history. (At first, and now again occas. used in L. form *anecdota* (ăne·kdǫtă.)

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 71 A man . . might make a pleasant story of the *anecdota* of that meeting. 1686 F. SPENCE (*title*) Anecdotes of Florence, or the secret History of the House of Medicis [a translation of Varillas' *Anecdotes de Florence*]. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii. 230 Those who pretend to write anecdotes, or secret history. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anecdotes, Anecdota*, a term used by some authors, for the titles of Secret Histories; that is, of such as relate the secret affairs and transactions of princes; speaking with too much freedom, or too much sincerity, of the manner and conduct of persons in authority, to allow of their being made public. 1769 BURKE *State Nat.* Wks. II. 157 Professing even industriously, in this publick matter, to avoid anecdotes, I say nothing of those famous reconciliations and quarrels which weakened the body. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 5 To dispel by means of 'anecdota' the common impression that Mdme. de Staël and her mother did not get on very well together.

2. The narrative of a detached incident, or of a single event, told as being in itself interesting or striking. (*At first*, An item of gossip.)

1761 YORKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 483 IV. 429 Monsieur Coccei will tell you all the anecdotes of London better than I can. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 133 The anecdote was referred to, merely to show how ready a man, etc. 1789 BOSWELL *Lett.* (1857) 311 It [life of Johnson] will certainly be . . full of literary and characteristical anecdotes (which word, by the way, Johnson always condemned, as used in the sense that the French, and we from them, use it, as signifying particulars). 1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Forester* (1832) 160 Telling little anecdotes to his disadvantage. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 12 He told some anecdotes of Alfred's childhood. *Mod.* An after-dinner anecdote.

b. *collect.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. ii. 95 A companion who knew everything, everyone, full of wit and anecdote.

3. *Comb.*, as *anecdote-book, -loving*; **anecdote-monger**, a retailer of anecdotes.

1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* II. 125 Irish bulls . . manufactured for the . . anecdote-books betray their artificial origin. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIII. 364 By no means so explanatory as his anecdote-loving master could desire. 1807 *Ibid.* X. 43 The large tribe of anecdote-mongers. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* 164 The gossiping anecdote-mongers of later Greece.

Anecdoted (æ·nėkdo͝utėd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ANECDOTE + -ED.] Made the subject of an anecdote.

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 170 It is a story they tell in Rome, where everybody is anecdoted.

Anecdotic (ænėkdǫ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. mod.Fr. *anecdotique.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of anecdotes.

1816 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* II. 10 His conversation is only intelligent and anecdotic and gentlemanly. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 6 The peculiar talent of the French in all . . anecdotic departments. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 237 That taste for story-telling—that anecdotic habit is quite vulgar.

2. Addicted to anecdote, ready to tell stories.

1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 67 The Captain is . . very talkative and anecdotic. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 192 Dr. Stevens, however, is not an anecdotic biographer.

Anecdo·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of *anecdota* or anecdotes.

a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *To Pope* (L.) Particular anecdotical traditions, whose authority is unknown or suspicious. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxvii. 267 The anecdotical gossip of Suetonius. 1877 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/3 The anecdotical and more secret parts of the late events.

2. Gossiping; story-telling.

a 1744 POPE *Wks.* 1751 VIII. 212 (Jod.) If the graver historians hereafter shall be silent of this year's events, the amorous and anecdotical may make posterity some amends. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 143 He was talkative, anecdotical, and droll.

Anecdo·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anecdotic manner; with use of anecdotes.

1871 *Lit. World* 6 Jan. 6 They do not talk epigrammatically enough for one kind of reporters, nor anecdotically . . enough for another.

Anecdotist (æ·nėkdo͝utist, ăne·kdǒtist). [f. ANECDOTE + -IST.] A relater of anecdotes or *anecdota.*

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Neckl.* xvi, To the astonishment of . . all Quidnuncs, Journalists, Anecdotists, Satirists. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 332 A mere invention of the Roman anecdotists. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 161 Waterton and Jesse . . are rather anecdotists than systematic or scientific enquirers.

Anecdotive (æ·nėkdo͝utiv), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. *talkative.*] = ANECDOTIC 2.

1881 M. LEWIS 2 *Pretty Girls* II. 174 Mr. Palmer grew very anecdotive.

† **Anecdoto·grapher.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med. L. *anecdot-a* (see ANECDOTE), after *biographer.*] One who publishes *anecdota* or secret histories.

1686 F. SPENCE *Anecd. Florence* Ded., The ushering in of such are the prerogative of the Anecdoto-grapher.

† **Ane·dged,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. phrase *an edge* 'on edge' (see AN *prep.*) + -ED.] Set on edge.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 510 Teethach, and anedged, chew it [purslaine].

Anefald, anefauld, early forms of AFALD.

Anehede, obs. north. f. ONEHEAD, -HOOD, unity.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 13 The Anehede of Godd with mannis saule. *a* 1400 *Rel. Pieces Thornt. MS.* 45 It behouede nede þat anehede and manyhede bathe ware in Godd.

Anelace (anelate in Blount), var. ANLACE.

Anele (ănī·l), *v. arch.* Forms: 4 aneli, -ye, 4–6 aneyle, 5 enele, 6 aneil, -eele, anneyle, -el, 6–7 aneal(e, anneal, 4– anele. [orig. *aneli-en*, f. AN- *pref.* 1 on + *eli-en* to oil, f. OE. *ele, æle,* oil :—**oli,* ad. L. *oleum.* Cf. ANOIL.

1. To anoint (chiefly as a religious rite).

c 1315 SHOREHAM 44 Me schel the mannes lenden anelye. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcop.* (1647) 205 Dispensation . . *vt baptizatos Vngnant*, to aneale baptized people. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* xv. § 11 Mary Magdalen thought it not good enough to anneal his sacred feet. 1875 FARRAR *Sil. & Voices* x. 171 The love of Mary . . led her to . . anele with precious spikenard her Saviour's feet.

2. *spec.* To give the last anointing or extreme unction to the dying. (See ANELING.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11269 Many . . seye, Anele hem nat but þey shulde deye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 337/4 He dyde doo calle his Abbot and dyd hym to be eneled or enoynted. 1494 FABYAN VII. 318 Chyldren were crystened . . & men houselyd & anelyd. 1530 PALSGR. 431/1, I aneele a sicke man . . *Jenhuylle.* 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* xxx. 193 Priestes or Priest . . to praye ouer you, and to aneyle you. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 79 For aneling those whose sickness threatened them with speedy death.

Anele, obs. form of ANNEAL, ANHELE.

Anelectric (ænĭle·ktrik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AN- *pref.* 10 + ELECTRIC.]

A. *adj.* †a. Non-electric (*obs.*). b. Parting rapidly with any electricity developed in it.

1830 *Brewster's Cycl.* II. 69/2 *Anelectric*, a word employed by the French to denote those bodies that are non-conductors of Electricity. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anelectric*, having no electric properties.

B. *sb.* †a. A non-electric body; a substance which does not become electric when rubbed (*obs.*). b. A body, such as a metal, which being a good conductor parts rapidly with electricity.

1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 3) 585 Bodies were formerly divided into . . those which become electrical by friction, and anelectrics, or those which do not possess this property.

Anelectrode (ænĭle·ktro͝ud). [f. *ἀνά* up + ELECTRODE (f. *ἤλεκτρον* amber, taken as = 'electricity' + *ὁδός* way, path.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery; the point at which the electric current enters the fluid to be electrolyzed.

1864 WEBSTER cites FARADAY.

Anelectrotonic (ænĭle·ktrotǫ·nik), *a. Phys.* [f. next. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anelectrotonus.

1877 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 7) § 804 The excitability of the nerve is diminished in the anelectrotonic region. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. 61 The nerve is said to be in an anelectrotonic condition.

‖ **Anelectrotonus** (æ·nĭlektrǫ·tŏnŭs). *Phys.* [mod. f. *ἀν* = *ἀνά* up + *ἤλεκτρον* amber (see ELECTRIC) + *τόν-os* strain, tension.] A state of depressed irritability produced in a nerve in the vicinity of the positive pole of an electric current which traverses it.

1873 A. FLINT *Phys. Man* iii. 116 Near the anode, the excitability of the nerve is diminished, and this condition has been called anelectro[to]nus. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 61 The changes in the region of the anode are spoken of as anelectrotonus.

Ane·led, *ppl. a.* [f. ANELE *v.* + -ED.] a. Anointed; b. *spec.* Having received extreme unction.

1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* (1568) 12 a, The goodlye Faustina in 4 daies dyed . . of a burnynge feuer, and so annealed was caried to Rome. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* xxx. 191 Christ inwardly worketh the inuisible grace . . in the soule of the party aneyled. [1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* I. v. 77 Vnhouzzled, disappointed, vnnaneld.]

Anelepy, early form of ONELEPY: see ANLEPI.

† **Ane·ler.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 annealer. [f. ANELE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who anoints, *spec.* who administers extreme unction.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 9 As if God should say . . Go to your indulgencers, pardon-mongers, annealers.

Aneli, -ly, north. forms of ONLY.

Ane·ling, *vbl. sb., arch.* For forms see ANELE *v.* [f. ANELE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of anointing, *usually* as a religious rite; unction; and *spec.* the last anointing or extreme unction of the dying.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11234 Þese clerkys kalle hyt oynament, On englys hyt ys aneylyng. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 40 Sacrament of aneliinge, Nou her ich wolle telle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 The last unction or enelyng. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1557, 1164/1 Somme that lie adiynge saye full deuoutely . . prayers wyth the Prieste at theyr anneylinge. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacr.* xxx. 191 The outwarde sacrament of Aneiling. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 9 (1727) 178 It is . . an excellent anealing us to burial. 1853 [See ANELE *v.* 2.]

Anelytrous (ăne·litrəs), *a. Ent.* [f. Gr. *ἀνέλυτρος* sheathless, f. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔλυτρον* a covering.] Not having the anterior wings converted into elytra or wing-cases as in beetles, but all membranous as in bees, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

Anemious (ănī·mi¸əs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνέμι-os* windy + -OUS.] Of plants: Windy, *i.e.* growing in windy and exposed situations.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anemne, early form of ANAME *v. Obs.*, to name.

Anemochord (ăne·mŏkɒ̄rd). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *χορδή* a string (of a lyre, etc.); cf. Fr. *anémocorde*, and *harpsi-chord.*] A species of harpsichord, in which the strings were moved by the wind; an æolian harp.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 423 The Anemochord was invented by John James Schnell.

Anemocracy (ænĭmǫ·krăsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + -(o)CRACY, Gr. *κρατεία* rule; cf. *theocracy.*] A government by the wind.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 165/1 The miserable and precarious state of an anemocracy, of a people who put their trust in hurricanes, and are governed by wind.

Anemogram (ăne·mŏgræm). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *γράμμα* what is written; cf. *telegram.*] An automatically-marked record of wind-pressure, a prepared sheet marked by an anemograph.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 7 Self-recording observatories . . from which issue anemograms, barograms, and thermograms. 1881 C. BURTON in *Nature* No. 622. 511 A machine intended for the mechanical reduction of anemograms.

Anemograph (ăne·mŏgrɑf). [f. as prec. + *-γραφ-os* -writing, -writer; cf. *telegraph.*] An instrument for recording on paper the direction and force of the wind.

1865 *Reader* 7 Oct. 408/1 The Anemograph, by means of which winds . . record their own direction and force in the form of a diagram on paper. 1881 W. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8 The anemographs of our . . inland stations.

Anemographic (ăne·mǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anemography; produced by an anemograph.

1881 W. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8 Comparing anemographic records from stations at our different coasts.

Anemography (ænĭmǫ·grăfi). *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-γραφία* description; cf. *geography.*]

1. Description of, or a treatise on, the winds.

1755 in JOHNSON.

2. The art of recording the direction and force of the wind.

Anemological (ăne·molǫ·dʒikăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to anemology.

1870 LAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* i. 6 A description of the various parts of the world from an anemological point of view.

Anemology (ænĭmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + -(o)LOGY.] The doctrine or science of the winds.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 93 *note*, This imperfect sketch of Anemology.

Anemometer (ænĭmǫ·mĭtəɪ). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + -(o)METER; cf. *barometer.*]

1. An instrument for measuring the force of the wind; a wind-gauge.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anemometer*, a machine wherewith to measure the strength of the wind. 1818 *Art of Preserv. Feet* 36 They act as living . . anemometers to ascertain the direction of the wind, especially when it is easterly. 1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 3 Drawings of a self-registering anemometer. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 88 The sea-weed . . serves the mariner as a sort of marine anemometer.

2. An apparatus for indicating the wind-pressure in an organ.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* viii. (1878) 55 A wind-gauge, or anemometer . . is a small curved glass tube into which a little water is poured, and it is then placed in one of the pipe holes on the sound board.

Anemometric (ăne·mome·trik), *a.* [f. ANEMOMETRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anemometry.

1881 W. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8 The comparison of anemometric records. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 June 703/1 Anemometric variations, and hydrometric alternations.

Ane·mome·trical, *a.* = prec.

1842 PHILLIPS *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 340 A complete anemometrical register should give . . the direction of the wind, and its pressure or velocity. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1979. 439/2 Anemometrical observations.

Anemometrograph (ăne·mǫ¸me·trŏgrɑf). [f. ANEMOMETER + *-γραφος* writer.] = ANEMOGRAPH.

1847 in CRAIG.

Anemometry (ænĭmǫ·mėtri). [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-μετρία*: see -METRY.] The measurement of the force or velocity of the wind.

1847 PHILLIPS *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 340 Anemometry . . is a process of recording certain effects of the (horizontal) pressure or movement of the atmosphere. 1881 in *Nature* XXIV. 96 The present state of anemometry.

Anemonal (ăne·mŏnăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. Gr. *ἄνεμ-os* wind, with ending due perh. to *anemone*, or to assoc. with *diagon-al, phenomen-al, longitudin-al*, etc.] Of or pertaining to the wind.

1851–9 BIRT *Atmosph. Waves* in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 185 The third kind of anemonal movement.

Anemone (ăne·mən*i*, *Bot. L.* ænĭmō·ni). Also 7 enemony, 7–9 anemony. [a. L. *anemōnē*, a. Gr. *ἀνεμώνη* the wind-flower, lit. 'daughter of the wind,' f. *ἄνεμ-os* wind + *-ώνη* fem. patronymic suff. The anglicized *anemony* was common last century.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*) with handsome flowers, widely diffused over the temperate regions of the world, of which one (*A. nemorosa*), called also the Wind-flower, is common in Britain, and several brilliantly-flowered species are cultivated.

1551 TURNER *Herbal.* (1568) 30 Anemone hath the name . . because the floure neuer openeth it selfe, but when the wynde bloweth. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* II. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following . . In March . . Enemony. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 533 From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed, Anemonies. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 149 Linnæus says, that the wood-anemone blows from the arrival of the swallow. 1763 STUKELY *Palæogr. Sacra* 13 The wild anemone is called pasque flower, from the Paschal solemnity of our Saviour's death. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Scarlet and white anemones are there, some born of Adonis' blood, and some of Aphrodite's tears.

b. *attrib.*

1731 BRADLEY *Gardening* 149 Choice Anemony roots. 1760 MRS. DELANEY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 598, I have not grounded any part of the anemony pattern.

2. *Zool.* **Sea Anemone:** (when understood from the subject or context '*Sea*' is omitted;) the popular name of various Actinoid Zoophytes, especially of the genera *Actinia, Bunodes,* and *Sagartia.*

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 371, I clipped all the limbs of a purple Anemone. 1775 *Ibid.* LXV. 217, I have seen an anemony of a moderate size swallow a smelt at least six inches long. 1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 15 The extensive group known popularly as Sea-anemones or Animal flowers, from the blossom-like appearance of their expanded disks and tentacles, and their gorgeous colours. 1881 H. MOSELEY in *Nature* XXIII. 515 The mouth of the sea-anemony.

Anemonic (ænĕmɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Derived from the anemone.

1842 FOWNES *Chem.* 1150 Anemonic acid.

Anemonin (ănē·mŏnin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An acrid crystalline substance, obtained from several species of anemone.

1842 FOWNES *Chem.* 1150 Anemonine occurs in *Anemone pulsatilla.* 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 291 By the action of alkalis, anemonin is transformed into anemonic acid.

Anemony, see ANEMONE.

Anemophilous (ænĕmɒ·filəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *φίλ-ος* loving, fond of + -OUS.] Wind-loving; assisted by the wind in fertilization, wind-fertilized.

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Fl.* i. 9 The pollen is wind-borne, whence they have been termed anemophilous. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* x. 405 The amount of pollen produced by anemophilous plants, and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both surprisingly great.

Anemoscope (ănē·mɔskoʊp). ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-σκοπος* watching, a watcher; also mod.Fr.] An instrument for showing the direction of the wind, or foretelling a change of weather.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anemoscope,* a Device invented to foreshew the Change of the Air, or the Shifting of the Wind. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Hygroscopes made of cat's gut, etc., proved very good anemoscopes. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 9 The Anemoscope is a Machine four Feet and a Quarter high, consisting of a broad and weighty Pedestal, a Pillar fastened into it, and an iron Axis, of about half an Inch Diameter, fastened into the Pillar. Upon this Axis turns a wooden Tube, at the Top of which is placed a Vane. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 184 This whimsical piece of mechanism, under the name of anemoscope.

Anemps, -t, anen, -ce, obs. forms of ANENT.

Anencephalic (ænĕnsĭfæ·lik), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλ-ος* + -IC.] = ANENCEPHALOUS.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 720/2 Anencephalic fœtuses. 1848 SIR J. SIMPSON *Month. Jrnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 241 The anencephalic child born at Dundee.

Anencephaloid (ænĕnse·fălɔid), *a. Phys.* [f. as prec. + -OID, like.] Partially, or tending to be, anencephalous. 1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anencephalous (ænĕnse·făləs), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλ-ος* in Galen (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain, prop. adj. 'within the head,' f. *ἐγ* = *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *anencéphale.*] Brainless; wanting, or bereft of, the brain.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 471/2 Congenital malformations, such as acephalous and anencephalous states. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* I. ii. § 20 (1864) 58 The Automatic actions.. we have seen to go on in the decapitated or anencephalous animal.

An-e·nd, *phr. arch.* [see AN *prep.,* and END.]

†**1.** At last, in the end, in fine. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1224 And hou he hit ouer-com an ende.

2. To the end, right through; straight on, constantly; continuously, consecutively. *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 138 Hele hem light: eke weede hem ofte anende. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 66 A slaue, that still an end, turnes me to shame. 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* (1717) 181 Some lag, whilst others gallop on before; All go an-end, some faster, and some slower. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 220 [He] would ride an hundred miles an end to enjoy it. 1785 MRS. THRALE in *Johnsoniana* (1845) I. 75 He would follow the hounds fifty miles an end.

†**3.** *Most an end*: almost uninterruptedly, almost always, mostly, for the most part. *Obs.*

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 257 An armie .. which lay must an end at Douglasse. 1658 J. R. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1074 In Europe they are most an end black ones. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 115 Knew him! I was a great Companion of his, I was with him most an end. 1691 *Clandest. Marr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 372 But, most an end, they are not ministers of parishes, but indigent curates.

4. On end, in an upright position. *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 318 Mine haire be fixt an end, as one distract. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 149 The whole number of Boards are set an end. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* IV. i, His steed, which proudly rears an-end. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 92 The topmasts are said to be an-end when they are hoisted up to their usual stations.

Anent (ănē·nt), *prep.* and *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 on efen, on efn, on emn, 2-3 onefent, oneuent, 2-4 onont, 3 onond, 3-5 anont, 4 anen, 4-anent. *β.* with *-e*: ? 2-3 anonde, ononde, 3 onnente, 4 anende, 5-6 -ente. *γ.* with *-es, -s*: 2 anundes, 4 anendez, anemptes, -emtis, -entys, -yntes, enence, onence, 4-5 anentes, -ens, -ence(s, 4-6 -entis, 5 aneentes, anentz, -emps, 5-6 -endes. *δ.* with *-t*: 4 anentist, anenist, 4-enst, 5 -emste, -enste, 5-6 annenst, 5-6 anempst, 6 annempst, aneinst, enenst, anendest. [The form-history of this wd. presents several points not fully explained; the primitive form is the OE. phrase *on efen, on efn, on emn,* with the dative = 'on even (ground) with, on a level with,' whence later *side by side with, beside, face to face with, opposite, against, towards, in view of,* etc.; cogn. w. OS. *an eban,* MHG. *eneben, neben,* and (with phonetic *-t*) *nebent.* In Eng. also a final *-t* had been developed by 1200, interchanging with *-d,* perhaps by form-assoc. with some other word. At the same time this extended form occurs with final *-e* and *-es,* after datival and genitival words like *on-bute(n, on-ȝeanes.* Following the latter class also, the final *-s* became in 14th c. *-st,* giving *anentist, anentst, anenst,* as the midl. form, in literary use in 17th c., and still dialectal. The north preserved the earlier *anent,* still common in north. dial., and in literary and legal Scotch, whence not unfrequent in literary Eng. during the present century. The early form *anende* may have been influenced by the prec. phr. AN-END; *anont, anond(e,* are not explained. The development of meaning is largely parallel to that of *again, against.*]

A. *prep.*

I. In line or company with.

†**1.** In a line with, side by side with, in company with, beside. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 800 *Beowulf* 2903 Him on efn ligeð ealdorȝewinna. *a* 1000 *Byrht* 181 þá on emn hyra freán feorh ȝesealdon. [1883 EASTHER *Dial. Huddersfield* 4 A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is anent it.]

†**2.** On a level with in position, rank, or value; equal to, on a par with. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1220 *Hali Meid.* 9 The poure... þat nabbeð hwerwið buggen ham brudgume onont ham. *c* 1230 *Wohunge of ure Lord* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 ȝif ich michte a þusandfald ȝiue þe me seluen, nere hit nowt onont te þat ȝef þe seluen for me. [1883 EASTHER *Dial. Huddersf.* 4 A lass striving to rival a lady in the fashion dresses anent her.]

†**3.** In the company of, with, among, beside, by (L. *apud,* Fr. *chez,* Ger. *neben*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 32 Anentist [1388 at] whom euer thow fyndist the goddis, be he slaw. 1382 — *Gal.* i. 18, I cam to Jerusalem, for to se Petre, and dwellide anentis [1388 with] him fifteene dayes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 107 Gretter enence þe kyng [*apud regem*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 37 Þer were viij. maneres to calcle yeres; iij. anendes men of Ebrewe, thre anendes the Grekes, etc. [1883 EASTHER *Dial. Huddersf.* 4 When one man works in company with another, he works anent him.]

†**4.** With (figuratively), according to the way or manner of (L. *apud*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* x. 27 Anentis men it is impossible, but not anemptis God; for all thingis ben possible anemptis God. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 63 Accepcioun of persoones is not anentis God.

II. In front of.

†**5.** Before the face of, in the sight or presence of (L. *coram*). *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xii. 15 The princis .. preyseden hir anentys hym. — 1 *Cor.* vi. 6 A brother with brothir stryueth in dome, and that anentis vnfeithful men.

†**6.** In the mental eyes or sight of; in the consideration, opinion, or reckoning of; before. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1353 Worldes wysdome.. Onence God es bot foly. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 7 Ne be thou wis anent thiself. 1469 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 601 II. 340 And a nemps God, ye arn as gretly bownd to her as ye were maried. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 280/1 Thou haste founde grace anenste oure lord Jhesu Cryst.

III. Facing, against, towards.

7. Of position: Fronting, opposite, over against, close against, close to. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 1135 A wounde ful wyde .. An-ende hys hert. 1366 MAUNDEV. vii. 80 Anen that Vale of Josaphathe.. is the Chirche of seynt Stevene. 1450 MYRC 1961 Bere thyn ost a-nont thy breste. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* 164 Wardane of the eist Merchis anentis Ingland. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 542 The shelves or barres of sand be every where anenst the land. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 201 O'er anent this biggin. 1864 HEAVYSEGE *Dark Huntsm.* 7 The huntsman .. Anent me a moment, tall, tarried behind.

In this sense many northern dialects have now *fore-nent.*

†**8.** Of motion: Against, towards. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5130 He sal come doun .. Even onence [*v. r.* ageyns] þe mount of Olyvet. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxix. 298 Wylde Bestes .. that slen and devouren alle that comen aneyntes hem. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 512 Tharfor thair ost but mar abaid Buskyt, and ewyn anent thaim raid. 1587 *Misfort. Arthur* III. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 313 My slender bark shall creep anenst the shore.

†**9.** Towards (expressing the bearing of actions, etc.: L. *erga*). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Pater N.* in *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Uwilc mon hes undernim, to halden wel anundes him. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2871 Thou wirkis to thi reproue, Onence thi son that thou sold loue. 1417 HEN. V. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 26 I. 62 How Duc Johan .. governeth him anenst us. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxx, Anentes Kyng Bruys to execute his treason. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 100 Why suffer ye suche wyckednes done for to be Anendes our felawe? 1525 *State Papers, Hen. VIII,* VI. 457 Anenst Whom that loue was engendyrd in his hert when ye wer to gedyr.

†**10.** In respect of, as regards, as to (limiting or confining the bearing of a statement: L. *quoad*). *Obs.*

c 1230 *Wohunge of ure Lord* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Onont ti monhad born þu wes of Marie. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 164 Auh hit, anonde [*v. r.* onefent] meidelure, mei leosen his holinesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 Correccioun .. longith oonli to the ouerer anentis his netherer. 1579 *Wardrobe Warr.* in Nichol. *Prog. Q. Eliz.* II. 297 These our lettres .. shall be your sufficient warraunte and dischardge in this behalf annempst us, our heires and successors.

†**b.** In this sense strengthened with *as. Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1076 Þu noldest holden hem as a-nont þe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1869) I. 33 Jesus .. was an alien as anentis his godhede. 1390 SWINDERBY *Protest.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1562) I. 538/1 As anences taking away of Temporalities .. I say thus. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) xviii. 46 As anempst sothen deth, hit is spedeful for many men for to haue suche deth. 1463 *Plumpton Corr.* 7 As anent Scatergood I hafe yett taken a longer continuance.

11. In respect or reference to, respecting, regarding, concerning, about. (Common in Scotch law phraseology, and affected by many English writers.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 696 Anende ryȝtwys men, ȝet sayt3 a gome Dauid in sauter. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5877 God for-beode þat y anentes þilke neode Any-þyng sayde a-gayne. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 9 He vas speikand vitht hym self anent his auen byssynes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) 2 Anent the age of Bees there are divers opinions. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 43 The process at Glasgow anent Mr. Hervey. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii. 132 Nor is it worth while to vex oneself anent what cannot be mended. 1845 MIALL *Nonconf.* V. 8 The order anent the surplice. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Masters* iii. 63, I do not like to make any violent assertion anent the sayings of philosophers.

†**B.** *adv.* (obj. understood). Opposite. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulgar.* (1527) 16 b, Upon the other syde anendest be fysshemongers. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* 82 Anent was sair-toiled father's chair. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.,* All yon meadows ower anent belong to grandfather.

Anenterous (ănē·ntĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἔντερα* bowels + -OUS. The name *Anentera,* mod.L., was given by Ehrenberg to certain infusoria having no intestinal canal.] Destitute of an intestine; belonging to the *Anentera.*

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 4/1 Animal polygastric, anenterous. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* ii. 24 (L.) Such species have no intestine, no anus, and are said to be anenterous.

Anentise, -ish, variant of ANIENTISE *v. Obs.*

Anepiploic (ănē·piplōu·ik), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ἐπίπλοον* EPIPLOON + -IC.] Having no epiploon, or omentum.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anerd, var. ENHERD *v. Obs.,* to adhere to.

Anerithmoscope (ænĕri·þmŏskoʊp). [f. Gr. *ἀνήριθμ-ος* countless (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ἀριθμός* number) + *-σκοπ-ος* observing; cf. *kaleidoscope.*] (See quot.)

1882 *Catal. Electr. Exhib.* 86 Patent Anerithmoscope—a magic lantern for displaying pictorial .. advertisements, changing them automatically by means of electricity.

†**A·nerly,** *adv. north. Obs.* [Formed on ANE one; the *-er* is not accounted for; but cf. *formerly, latterly, utterly*; and the compd. ALLENARLY.] Only, alone; merely, only just.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 59 Quhen he saw his lord swa stad, That he wes left swa anerly. *Ibid.* X. 608 Ane place thai fund so braid That thai mycht syt on anerly. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 352 Wes in hys begynyg Bot anerly of Brettane Kyng. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1476 The strenth of victory .. cummyth not of man, bot anerly Of hyme, the wich haith euery strinth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iv. 124 Thy maist reuthfull moder .. Quhilk anerlie .. Has followit the hir louit child about.

Aneroid (æ·nĕroid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod.Fr. *anéroïde,* f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *νηρ-ός* wet, damp: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Specifying a barometer, in which the pressure of the air is measured, not by the height of a column of mercury or other fluid which it sustains, but by its action on the elastic lid of a box exhausted of air.

1848 *Mechan. Mag.* 19 Aug. ['Aneroid' does not occur in the description of 'the new French barometer,' but in the index to the volume.] 1849 DENT (*title*) The Construction and Uses of the Aneroid Barometer. 1863 ANSTED *Ionian Isl.* 88 To take with me an aneroid barometer, as I desired to check the various statements .. as to the height.

B. *sb.* [Short for 'Aneroid barometer.']

1849 DENT in *Athenæum* 27 Jan., The Aneroid of M. Vidi. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. ed. 2) 93 In the aneroid, atmospherical pressure is measured by its effect in altering the shape of a small, hermetically sealed, metallic box. 1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 114/2 The pocket aneroid .. resembles a watch in size and appearance.

b. *attrib.*

1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* I. xii. 225 A precipice 1000 feet high by aneroid measurement.

Anerre, obs. form of ANEAR *v.*

†**An-e·rthe,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [See AN- *pref.* 1 and EARTH.]

1. Of motion: To or into the earth.

1297 R. GLOUC. 441 Our Lorued anerþe com. *Ibid.* 311 Me greyþede þys gode kyng .. An broȝte hym vayre anerþe. *c* 1305 *St. Edm.* 594 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 86 Þer he was ibroȝt an vrþe, and also ischryned is.

2. Of position: On or in the earth.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 An vaire welle Of wan alle þe wateres þat beþ anerþe comeþ. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 99 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 God almiȝtie deþ an vrþe þolede.

Anes, earlier f. ONCE, retained in the north.

Anes, var. ANNESSE, *Obs.,* oneness.

‖**Anesis** (æ·nĭsis). [Gr. *ἄνεσις* remission, vbl. sb. f. *ἀνιέναι* to send or let back, remit.] The abatement of the symptoms of a disease.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Anesthetic, variant of ANÆSTHETIC.

Anet (æ·nĕt). Also 3-6 anete, 4-6 annet(t, ennet. [a. Fr. *anet, aneth*:—L. *anēthum,* a. Gr. *ἄνηθον,* dial. form of *ἄνῑσον* dill, anise; the two carminatives being originally confounded. See ANISE.] The herb Dill (*Anethum graveolens*).

c 1265 in Wright *Voc.* 140 *Anetum,* anete, dile. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 23 Woo to ȝou, scribis and Pharisees .. that tithen mente, anete [*v. r.* anese] and comyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxi. (1495) 645 The sede of Ferula is lyke to Annet. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 76 Oyle of

camomyll, oyle of anete, and other lyke. 1540 R. WISDOM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 317 To tyth mint & annett. 1617 MINSHEU, *Anet*; *Vide* Dill. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, *Anet* or Dill, a plant much resembling fennel. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Anethum*, Fennel, dill, anet.

b. *Comb.* **anetseed**, the seed of Anet or Dill (sometimes confounded with ANISEED).

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 67 Ennetseidis that consumis the ventositeis of the stomac. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was vnsauery, it was but of Lolions, of decimations of Anets seade, and Cummyn and suche gere. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. Count.* (1835) II. 363, Ij lb. of annetseedes xvj*d.*

Anethated (æ·nɪ̆þe·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *anēthum* dill + -ATE + -ED.] Prepared or mixed with dill.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anethene (æ·nɪ̆þīn). *Chem.* [f. L. *anēth-um* anise + -ENE.] The most volatile part of the essential oil of dill, fennel, etc.; composition $C_{10}H_{16}$.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANB. *Pharmacogr.* 292 A hydrocarbon, to which [Gladstone] gave the name Anethene. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 583 Oil of Dill is chiefly composed of a fluid hydro-carbon, anethene, isomeric with oil of turpentine.

†**Ane·ther, ani·ther**, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *niðerian* to lower: see NETHER. Cf. Ger. *erniedrigen.*] To bring down, lower, reduce, humiliate.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675 Aniðrod mid Iudas and mid ealle deofle on helle. 1205 LAY. 14861 þus we scullen an ure dazen: aniðeri [1250 a-neoþeri] Hengestes lazen. 1250 *Ibid.* 25235 Aneþered [1205 iniðered] worþe þe ilke man: þat nele þar to helpe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 217 Þoru þys cas þe compaynye aþes half muche aneþered was.

Anethes, variant of UNETHES *adv.*, scarcely.

†**Ane·thine.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *anēth-um* anise + -INE.] = ANISE.

1700 SEDLEY *Past. Virg.* Wks. 1722 I. 268 Leaves of the sweet smelling Anethine [L. *bene olentis anethi*].

Anethol (æ·nɪ̆þɒl). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *anēth-um* (see ANET) + -OL = *alcohol.*] An essential principle of the oils of anise, fennel, and allied plants; composition $C_{10}H_{12}O$.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 297 Oil of anise .. appears to consist of two distinct oils, one of which solidifies at temperatures below 10°, while the other remains fluid at all temperatures. The former is generally known as *anethol* or *anise-camphor.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 578 Anethol exists in both a fluid and crystalline form.

Anetic (ăne·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. L. *anetic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀνετικός* fitted to relax, f. *ἀνιέναι*, see ANESIS.] Assuaging the severity (of a disease), soothing.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aneuch, north. form of ENOUGH.

Aneurysm, -ism (æ·niuriz'm). [mod. ad. (in Cotgr. 1611) Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα* or *ἀνευρυσμός* dilatation, f. *ἀνευρύνειν* to widen out, f. *ἀνά* up, back + *εὐρύν-ειν* to widen, f. *εὐρύ-s* wide. The spelling with *y* is etymological; but that with *i*, by form-assoc. with the ending *-ism*, is more frequent.]

1. *Path.* A morbid dilatation of an artery, due to disease in the arterial coats, or to a tumour caused by their rupture. Also *attrib.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 7 New Aneurisms may be cured, but old not. 1728 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 436 An Aneurysm, without Doubt, is a Tumour arising from some Disorder in an Artery. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 290 A true Aneurism has always a Pulsation. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 225/1 After which the ligature is to be carried round it [the artery] by means of a blunt aneurism-needle. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* v. (1872) 229 Arteries are liable to a peculiar disease termed Aneurism which consists in a thinning-away or rupture of the tough fibrous coat. 1880 LEGG *Bile* 92 Aneurysm of the hepatic artery.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* An abnormal enlargement.

1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Invad.* I. I. iv. 23 The Eastern half of the Empire .. had suffered the dangerous aneurism of the Gothic settlement south of the Danube. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 92 There is another peculiarity of the Challenger thermometers .. at the lower end of each of the two vertical columns there is an aneurism on the tube.

Aneurysmal, -ismal (æniuri·zmăl), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -AL¹. Also in mod.Fr.] Of, pertaining to, or due to aneurysm; affected with aneurysm.

1757 WARNER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 367 Rules for infallibly distinguishing aneurismal tumors. 1794 HOME *ibid.* LXXXV. 22 The aorta taking on diseases of different kinds, as being ossified, or becoming aneurismal. 1861 RAMADGE *Cur. Consumpt.* 45 Aneurysmal tumours are powerful antagonists to consumption. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 44 The veins .. assume a varicose or aneurismal aspect.

Aneurysmatic, -ismatic (æniurizmæ·tik), *a. Path. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνευρύσματ-* stem of *ἀνεύρυσμα* (see ANEURYSM) + -IC; cf. mod.Fr. *aneurysmatique.*] Characterized or affected by aneurysm.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 235/1 An aneurismatic limb. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 590/1 This greater tendency to aneurismatic dilatation.

†**A·neurysma·tical**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Aorta*, The Aorta is found in divers states .. aneurysmatical, polypose, etc. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 347 The whole heart might be said to be entirely aneurismatical.

†**Aneury·smous, -ismous**, *a. Path. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANEURYSM + -OUS.] = ANEURYSMAL.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 443 The internal Coat will soon burst, and the external form itself into aneurismous Tumors.

†**Aneus**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 anewis. [a. OFr. *aniau*, earlier *anel* (mod.Fr. *anneau*) :—L. *ānell-us* a ring, prop. 'a little ring,' dim. of *ānulus* (incorrectly spelt *annulus*): see ANNULAR. In OFr. *aniaus* had received the sense of 'chains, fetters,' in which it was introduced into Eng.]

1. Links of a chain; fetters, irons.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 278 Þei sent tueye & tueye In aneus for doute, ilk on on his hakneye. In kartes oþer were sent with aneus on þer fete. *Ibid.* 167 Now er his aneus wrouht, of siluere wele ouer gilt.

2. Wreaths.

a 1423 JAMES I. *King's Q.* v. ix, A chapellet with mony fresch anewis Sche had upon hir hede.

Aneu·sance, var. of ANNUISANCE. *Obs.*

†**An-e·ven**, *phr. Obs.* [see AN- *pref.* 1 and EVEN. Cf. *a-morwen, a-morrow.*] At eve, in the evening.

Anew (ănīū·), *adv.* Forms: α. 1 of-niowe, 4–6 of newe, 5– of new. β. 4–6 of the new(e, 7 of anew. γ. 4–6 on new. δ. 4 onew, 5 anewe, 6– anew. [*A-new*, earlier *o-new*, prob. for *of new*: cf. *of old*, and see A- *pref.* 3. OE. had *e·dniwan*, *e·dniwe* (with stress on *ed-* which would not give *anew·*); also simple adv. *niwan*, 2–3 *neowen, neowe*, 3–4 *newe*, still in compounds *new*, as *new-laid.* For *edniwan* the Rushw. gloss has *of niowe*, and *of newe* is the common form from 14th to 16th c. The occasional *on new* is probably only bad form of *o·new.* Cf. also the Fr. equivalents *de nouveau à nouveau*, and *à neuf.*]

1. A second time as a new trial or action, over again, afresh, once more.

α. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 7 Eow ȝebyrað þætte ȝe beon acennede edniwan.] *c* 975 *Rushw. ibid.* Bihofað iow alle (*nasci*) of-niowe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 5 a, Nimrod .. in his errour procedeth forth of new. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) ᴘᴘj, It was expedient that of newe some lettered man .. shoulde awake and touche the open vices of fooles. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 66 (1862) I. 174, I find old sores bleeding of new. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1859) I. 116 Should take good heart of new. 1865 MᶜLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* viii. 228 The threads of legal history .. began to unwind themselves, of new, after .. a social revolution.

β. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 378 Therfore y wole not thilk processe here aȝen of the newe reherce. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xx. 22 The kynge of Syria shall come agaynst the of the New. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 624 He .. occupyit all Ingland of the new. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 95 He now creates nothing of anew.

γ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Three Treat.* 27 Newe customs .. bi whiche thei spuylen on new the puple. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 382 And stoutlie straik with greit curage on new.

δ. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 65 Nowel nayted o-newe, neuened ful ofte. 1494 FABYAN IV. lxx. 49 Nat longe after, the sayd Octauius gaderyd anewe people of Britons and Norways. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xviii. 4 So he beganne a new, and made another vessell. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 85 For I will make him tell the Tale anew. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 325 The Sun would anew hide himself in a thick Mist. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 229 The power of the crown almost dead and rotten .. has grown up anew. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 50 Then died away, then rose and moaned anew. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 125 They sped him forth to begin life anew.

2. In a new or different way from the previous.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 882 Ther kan no man .. been half so trewe As wommen been, but it be falle of newe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5174 If I hate men of newe, More than love it wole me rewe. 1632 *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 191 To steere th' affections, and by heavenly fire Mould us anew. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 447 ᴘ 1 Custom is a second Nature. It is indeed able to form the Man anew. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 253 Now clothed himself anew, and acted overseer. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* 77 The system is edited anew.

†3. Newly, freshly, recently; in opposition to *of old.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Three Treat.* 3 Thes synnen not of the newe but purgen her olde synnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3875 His falsenesse is not now anew, It is too long that he him knew. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 532 Religiosite foundun of newe bi men .. sett and joyned with the al hool lawe of Crist. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. iii, He wente to lande .. And wedde there one that was comen anewe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 609 Sic aventure wes hapnit of the new. 1728 *Col. Records Penn.* III. 294 They had of new visited the said ship.

†4. Newly, as something new, in opposition to what has existed long and is now old. *Obs.*

c 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Addit.* No. 4609 Hath made .. a new halle with a squillery, saucery, and surveyng place, al of new. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 357 He restored the other two to their former beauties, and furthermore erected two other of new. 1582 *Durh. Wills & Inv.* (1860) 88 One cundithe of leade, which was made of new.

†**Anew'**, *v. Obs.* [perh. represents OE. *edniwian*, f. *ed* again + NEW; perh. a later formation with A- *pref.* 1. Cf. OHG. *irniuwôn*, mod.G. *erneuen.*] To renew.

[*a* 1000 *O.E. Psalms* (Sp.) ciii. 31 Đú edniwast ansíne eorþan.] 1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 24 [The hart] ffedith him on the venym his ffelle to a-newe. ?*a* 1500 *MS. Lincoln Med.* 284 Tak May butter and comyne .. and thane laye it on the eghe, and ofte anewe it. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 503 Hee anueth also a saying of Oecumenius. 1690 LADY R. RUSSELL in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 130 You must anew in practice that submission you have so powerfully tried.

†**Anew·st, aneust**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *on neáh-west, neáwest* in the neighbourhood or vicinity (cf. OHG. *nâhwist*); *hence*, near, nigh.]

1. Of place: Near, hard by.

c 1000 *Elene* 874 Brohton þa on bære .. on neáweste ȝingne gástlease. 1205 LAY. 25752 Forð þe king wende: þat he com aneuste [1250 þat he anewest com]. 1598 FLORIO, *Arente*, aneust, anenst, very near, hard by.

2. Of manner and degree: Very nearly, well-nigh, closely.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 19, I know a newst what Circuit you are in. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Countr. Words* 58 *Aneust*, nigh, almost, near hand, about, *circiter.* 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Aneust*, nearly alike.

[**Aneye, -aye**, *v.* mispr. for AVEYE (Shoreham).]

Aneyle, obs. form of ANELE *v.*, to anoint.

Anfald, earlier f. AFALD, *a. Obs.*, single, simple.

Anfeld, -felt, obs. forms of ANVIL.

†**Anfe·rme**, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *enfermer* = *afermer.*] = AFFIRM.

1340 *Ayenb.* 152 Wel to deme be-longeþ þet me naȝt ne anfermi, bote me hit habbe wel of-acsed.

†**A·nfract.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *anfract-us* (also occas. used), a breaking round, a bending, f. *anfringĕre*, f. *an-* = *am-*, *amb-* about + *frang-ĕre* to break.] A winding, a circuitous route; a sinuosity.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 86 The Fleck .. goeth with rowling foote, and hath often anfractes or turnings. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 576 The numerous anfracts and intricate windings thereof. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-theol.* 6 Anfractus or Roughnesses on the Concave part of the enlighten'd Edge.

Anfractuose (ănfræ·ktiu̯ō·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *anfractuōs-us* winding, roundabout, f. *anfractus*: see prec. and -OSE.] Winding, sinuous.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 272 Behind this drum are several vaults and anfractuose [*ed.* 1704 anfractuous] cavities in the ear bone. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 *Bombaceæ* .. Anthers 1-celled, linear, reniform or anfractuose.

Anfractuosity (ănfræ·ktiu̯ɒ·sĭti). Also 7 amf-. [a. Fr. *anfractuosité*, f. L. *anfractuōs-us*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality of being anfractuous.

1. *lit.* Sinuosity, circuitousness; usually *concr.* in *pl.* winding or tortuous crevices, channels, passages.

1596 LOWE *Art Chirurg.* (1634) 241 The vayne goeth aboue the artier, but not right lyne as other parts doe, but in anfractuosities, like unto a Woodbine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Amfractuosity.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 182 Upon the bottom of the sea following its curvatures, declivities and anfractuosities. 1875 H. JAMES *Rod. Hudson* vii. 233 Chance anfractuosities of ruin in the upper portions of the Coliseum. 1877 *Havard's Pict. Holland* 406 The quarry is usually entered by an anfractuosity of the mountain.

b. *spec.* The sinuous depressions separating the convolutions of the brain.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 373 The Anfractuosities of the Brain. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 383/2 The principal anfractuosities sink more than a line's depth into the substance of the hemisphere.

2. *fig.* Involution, intricacy, obliquity; *concr.* in *pl.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 231 The sweet labyrinth and mellifluent anfractuosities of a laciuious delectation. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) IV. 336 Sir, among the anfractuosities of the human mind I know not if it may not be one, that there is a superstitious reluctance to sit for a picture. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 592 Subtle hints of the various anfractuosities of their minds.

Anfractuous (ănfræ·ktiu̯ɪəs), *a.*; also 7-8 amf-. [a. Fr. *anfractueux* (16th c.), ad. L. *anfractuōs-us*: see ANFRACTUOSE.] Winding, sinuous, involved; roundabout, circuitous; spiral.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, Two common anfractuous eares .. the one to hold blood, the other aire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 167 That famous [horn] .. hath anfractuous spires, and cochleary turnings about it. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. § 1 (1713) 88 So intricate, so anfractuous, so unsearchable are the ways of Providence. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 655 Oftentimes wounds .. are anfractuous and oblique. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 130 This astonishing amfractuous passage, over rocks and precipices. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Botany*, *Anfractuous*, doubled up abruptly in several different directions.

Anfra·ctuousness. ? *Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -NESS.] 'Fulness of windings and turnings.' J.

1731 BAILEY, whence in J., etc.

†**Anfra·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *anfract-us* (see ANFRACT) + -URE.] 'A turning; a mazy winding and turning.' J.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Anfractures*, turning and winding. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 576 Its gyres and anfractures.

†**A·ngard**, *sb. Obs.* 4–5; also 4 ongart, 5 ogart, angerd. [Of uncertain derivation. It looks like a perversion of ON. *ágjarn* ambitious, insolent, *ágirnd*, ambition, insolence; cf. also mod.Icel. *gort*, 'brag, vainglorious boast,' not in ON., and of unknown origin.] Brag, boastfulness, arrogance.

a 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 49 Her may ye alle ensampel tak Ongart and rosing to forsak. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 681 For angardeȝ pryde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIV. 9745 If vs auntrid, Vlyxes, thurgh angard of pride .. Hit was folly, by my faith. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1661 Ane erle þane in angerd answeres hym sone. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 155 For thi ogart othir thow sall de, or in presoun byd.

†**A·ngard**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. ON. *ágjarn*, ambitious, insolent, greedy: see prec.] Proud, arrogant. (App. sometimes confused with ANGERED.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 5015 Angers me full euyll your angard desyre. ?*a* 1450 *MS. Ashmole* No. 44. 40 (Halliw.) Thire athils of Atenes, ther angard clerkis .. red over the pistille.

†**A·ngardly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [Cf. ON. *ágjarnliga* insolently, greedily. Perh. confused in sense with ANGERED, ANGERLY.] Impetuously, eagerly, exceedingly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7994 Achilles was angret angardly

sore. *Ibid.* XXII. 9104 Achilles .. angardly dissiret The Citie for to se. *Ibid.* XVII. 7470 Þen Vlixes & Arest angurdly faght.

†**Anga·riate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *angariāt-* ppl. stem of *angariā-re*, to constrain to service, f. *angarīa* forced service, a. Gr. *ἀγγαρεία* the office of the *ἄγγαρος* (a Persian word), a courier, a messenger (liable to be impressed on the King's business). *Angaria, angariāre*, and their deriv. were very common in med.L. in reference to feudal burdens. Cf. Fr. *angarier* in Cotgr. 1611.] To exact forced labour from; to press into service; to impress.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 24 It is not wisdom in the Church to pretend to .. that power of angariating men further than their occasions will permit.

†**Angaria·tion.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATION. Prob. already in med.L. or Fr.] The exaction of forced service; impressment to labour or service.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 613 The Popes continuall angariations and extortions. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 153 This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced angariation, nor some sudden protrusion to good. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 336 There are violence, injustice, a thousand angariations in the kingdoms of the world.

†**Ange.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. **anga*, in pl. *öngur* straits, anguish; cf. OE. *ang-* in comb., pain, painful, and L. *ang-ĕre* to trouble, vex.] Trouble, affliction, anguish.

c 1200 ORMIN 11904 Þatt himm wass wa33 & ange. *Ibid.* 19804 Dide hemm mikell ange.

Angel (ē·ndʒĕl). Forms: 1–3 engel, 2–3 ængel, ængle, 3 enngell, -gle, angil, eangel, 3–7 angle, 4–5 aungel(e, -ell(e, -il, 4–7 angell, 5–6 angelle, 6 angele, 2– angel. *Pl.* 1–2 englas, 2–3 engles, 3–7 angles, 2– angels (4–5 -is, -ys, 4–6 -es). [An early Teut. adoption from L., (or, in Goth., from Gr.), afterwards influenced in Eng. by OFr. and L. With OE. *engel* :—*angil*, cf. OS. *engil*, OFris. *angel, engel*, ON. *engill*, OHG. *angil, engil*, Goth. *aggilus* for *angilus*; a. L. *angel-us*, or Gr. *ἄγ-γελ-os* a messenger, used by the LXX to translate Heb. מלאך *mal'āk*, in full מלאך־יהוה *mal'āk-yĕhōwāh* 'messenger of Jehovah'; whence the name and doctrine of angels passed into L. and the modern langs. All other uses of the word are either extensions of this, or taken from the Gr. in the primary sense of 'messenger.' The OE. form *engel*, with *g* hard, remained to 13th c., but eventually, under influence of OFr. *angele, angle* (with *g* soft), and L. *angelus*, initial *a* prevailed; the forms in *au-* in 14–15th c. show Fr. influence.]

1. A ministering spirit or divine messenger; one of an order of spiritual beings superior to man in power and intelligence, who, according to the Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, and other theologies, are the attendants and messengers of the Deity.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 30 Sint suelce englas godes in heofnum [*c* 1000 *Ags. G.*, Godes englas. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Godes engles]. *Ibid.* John v. 4 Engel uutudliche Drihtnes .. of-dune astaʒ. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þa sende he his ængel to áne mede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Đo cam on angel of heuene to hem. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 94 Hwat sulle we seggen oðer don þar ængles beð of dradde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3914 Godess enngless wærenn þa Well swiþe glade wurrþenn. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 92 Ure Lefdi mid hire meidenes, & al þe englene uerd. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judg.* 153 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 Þat þan sal quake seraphin and cherubin, þat beþ angles two. Þer nis in heuen angil iwis þat to oþer sal hab spech. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* viii. 6 Thou hast maad hym a litil lesse than aungels. [*Coverd.* lower then the angels.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 150 Aungeles & archaungeles .. Comen kneolynge. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 239, I saw the aungellys mounte into heuen on hye. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 53 Moo then xii legions of angelles. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 22 Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 392 'Mahanaim'; because there the angles met him. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ₱ 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 589 Its visits, Like those of angels, Short and far between. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *May Q.* III. 25 All in the wild March-morning I heard the angels call. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* XXIII. (1877) 389 The tears of penitents are the wine of angels. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* ii. (1877) 24 An angel strengthened Christ in Gethsemane.

Hence **b.** One of the fallen or rebellious spirits, said to have been formerly angels of God.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 41 Fýr écce seðe forezezearuuad is diwle & englum his. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Deofle and hys englen ʒegarewað. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 The aungel of depnesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* X. 4354 Þere onswaret opunly the aungell of helle. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* XXV. 41 Euerlasting fire, prepared for the deuill and his angels. *Rev.* ix. 11 The Angel of the bottomelesse pit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 125 So spake th' Apostate Angel.

c. A guardian or attendant spirit: *lit.* in sense 1; but also *rhet.* without implying any belief in their reality, as 'her good angel,' 'my evil angel triumphed,' 'angel of innocence, repentance.'

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 15 Forsoth thei seiden, It is his aungel. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 78 There is no euill Angell but Loue. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. i. 93 Go thou to Richard, and good Angels tend thee. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 340 Bright clouds descend, and Angels watch thee round. 1875 FARRAR *Sil. & Voices* ii. 43 Though the Angel of Innocence have long vanished, the Angel of Repentance takes him gently by the hand. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 29, I to her became Her guardian and her angel.

d. *fig.* A person who resembles an angel either in attributes or actions; (*a*) a lovely, bright, innocent, or gracious being; (*b*) a minister of loving offices.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 26 O, speake againe, bright Angell, for thou art As glorious .. As is a winged messenger of heauen. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 87/2 Looked upon as Angels for Wit and Eloquence. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 10 Many .. do so magnifie the Hollanders .. making them Angels. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXX, When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life*, A guardian angel o'er his life presiding, Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* II. 58 The angel whose name is Priscilla. *Mod.* Not quite such an angel as he looks.

II. from the literal sense of Gr. *ἄγγελος*.

2. Any messenger of God, as a prophet, or preacher. [A Hellenism of the Bible and theological writers; sometimes an affected literalism of translation.]

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 14 ʒe resceyueden me as an aungel of God. [So in all versions.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 He [þe prest] is þe aungel of þe Lord of hostis. *c* 1560 *Prayer* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 232 Our Lord Jesus Christ, that Great Angel of Thy counsel. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 606 The priest of God is called angel, i.e. messenger, because he .. announces the things of God to the people. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 148 The last utterance of the Angel Malachi.

3. Title of the pastor or minister of a church, in the apocalypse, Eccles. Hist., and in some modern sects, as the Catholic Apostolics.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ii. 8 To the aungel of the chirche of Smyrna, wrijte thou. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, The angell of the congregacion of Smyrna. 1611 *ibid.*, The Angel of the Church in Smyrna. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Iren.* II. vi. (1662) 289 The publick Minister of the Synagogue, called the Angel of the Congregation. 1831 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* II. iv. 204, I fulfil the part of the pastor or angel of the church. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv. (1847) 37 To act in the Presbyterial College .. as President, Angel, or very soon by the exclusive title of Bishop.

4. *poet.* A messenger generally; *fig.* in *angel of death*, formerly used literally in sense 1.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 30 An Angell (that is too say, a Messenger) is one that is sent of an errand. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 189 An angel I have seen, Sent down from Jove. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. vi. (T.) The dear good angel of the spring, The nightingale. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. CXXXV, They should be The Angels of this News as well as He. 1815 BYRON *Destr. Sennach.* 9 For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtlg.) 455 My father .. hath been summoned away by the angel of death.

III. *transf.*

5. A conventional representation of the celestial ministers, figured with wings.

1536 *Reg. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 203 Another cope of green cloth of gold, with images and Angels of Jesse. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VIII, An angel watching an urn Wept over her, carved in stone. 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 571/3 The heads of the countesses lie on cushions which have angels at the corners.

6. An old English gold coin, called more fully at first the ANGEL-NOBLE, being originally a new issue of the Noble, having as its device the archangel Michael standing upon, and piercing the dragon.

The angel copied the device of the Fr. *angelot* or *ange*, a gold coin of France struck by Louis XI. It was first coined in 1465 by Edward IV when its value (like that of the earlier noble) was 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1 Henry VIII it was 7*s.* 6*d.*, 34 Henry VIII 8*s.*, and 6 Edw. VI 10*s.*; it was last coined by Chas. I. (This was the coin always presented to a patient 'touched' for the King's Evil. When it ceased to be coined, small medals having the same device were substituted for it, and were hence called *touch-pieces*.)

1488 *Inv. Jewels* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 390 Twa hundreth four score and v angellis. 1494 FABYAN VII. 655 He ordeyned the seconde coyne of golde, and namyd it the angell, whiche was and yet is in value of vis. viii*d.* 1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 15 The Kinge enhaunsed his coyne, that is to saye, the riall at 11*s.* 3*d.*, the angell 7*s.* 6*d.* *a* 1593 H. SMITH 3 *Serm.* (1624) 6 To fill a coffer ful of Angels. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 60 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse: he hath a legend of Angels. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. ii, His stripes washed off With oil of angels. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 325 An angel of money you must me bring. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. x, As Lord Marmion crossed the Court, He scattered angels round. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 247 Chief Justice Hall, so long as he practised at the Bar, persisted in charging only the angel in ordinary matters.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. General relations: **a.** appositive, as *angel-goddess, -guardian, -messenger, -mother, -power, -stranger, -woman.* **b.** objective with pr. pple. or vbl. sb., as *angel-worship, -worshipper, -ing.* **c.** instrumental with pa. pple., as *angel-borne, -builded, -guarded, -heralded, -warned.* **d.** similative, as *angel-bright, -fair, -seeming, -wise.* **e.** attrib. (of, or as of, or pertaining to, an angel or angels; = ANGELIC), as *angel appearance, choir, face, form, grace, infancy, music, psalm, trumpet, visit, voice.*

1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 74 Iris, the messenger or angel-goddess. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 121 You may yet see and embrace your angel-mother. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 33 Virgins visited by Angel-Powers. 1863 JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* xiii. 235 Bernard thought of an angel-woman .. his boyhood's love. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 744 Augustine .. naming them Angelici, angel-worshippers. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 226 The fragments of that angel-builded fane. 1871 C. PEARSON *Sarum Seq.* 29 Angel-warned, no word they bring Back to Herod. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* (1751) 144 Talents angel-bright. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* XLV. 402 These same guileful angel-seeming sprites. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* VI. 50 The angel-appearances were not the same to all the witnesses. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* No. 47, V, Shout the Angel-Quires aloud. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Bk. Praise* (1862) 432 And with the morn those angel faces smile. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, So full of Angell grace. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (1860) II. 97 The floating tones of some distant angel-psalm. *c* 1630 MILTON *At Sol. Music*, The bright seraphim .. Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 386 Angel visits, few and far between.

2. Special combinations: †**angel-beast**, an old game at cards; †**angel-bed**, 'a sort of open bed without bed-posts,' Phillips 1706; †**angel-bread**, a kind of purgative cake, made of oatmeal and flour, with ginger and spurge; **angel-cornice**, one decorated with figures of angels; **angels' eyes**, the plant, germander speedwell; †**angels'-food**, a term for strong ale; †**angel-gold**, standard or 'guinea'-gold; **angel-kind**, the race of angels (cf. *mankind*); †**angel-piece**, = ANGEL 6; †**angel-proof**, the gold standard of the angel.

Also ANGEL-FISH, -LIKE, -NOBLE, -SHOT, -WATER, q.v.

1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* IV. i, Offering to play at Angel-beast with them, tho' he scarce know the cards. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 371 Another peculiar ornament is the angel cornice. 1863 GOSSE *Dartmoor* in *Intell. Obs.* 318 The sweet germander speedwell .. here, most poetically, named by the peasantry, 'angels' eyes.' 1577 HARRISON *Engl.* II. xviii. (1877) 295 There is such headie ale & beere in most of them [markets], as for the mightinesse thereof .. is commonlie called huffecap, the mad dog .. angels food, dragons milke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 53 Gilt .. with good angell gold. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pattern* 223 Angel-Gold is worth somewhat more, and Sovereign Gold somewhat less. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 362 First þan wroght he angel kind. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccxliii/4 Suspected to have stolen an Angel piece. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* 270 Head all the speares With gold of Angell-proofe.

Angelate (æ·ndʒĕlēt). *Chem.* [f. ANGEL-IC *a.*[2] + -ATE[4]; cf. *oxal-ic, oxal-ate.*] A salt of angelic acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 293 The angelates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water and in alcohol.

†**A·ngeled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ANGEL + -ED.] = ANGELIZED.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Mustapha* v. Cho. (1633) 158 So Blest be they, so Angel'd, so Eternized.

†**A·ngelence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. ANGEL + -ENCE.] Angelic condition or quality.

1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* L XI, The organs to my optick sense Are dazled at the Blaze of so bright Angelence.

Angelet (ē·ndʒĕlĕt). Also 5–6 -elett, 5–7 -ellet. [a. OFr. *angelet* = It. *angeletto*, dim. of *angelo* ANGEL; cf. *eaglet.*]

†**1.** A gold coin, half the value of the angel. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 284 My Lord sent home to my Lady in angelletes .. x *li.* 1551 *Procl. Edw. VI* in Wriothesley *Chron.* II. 59 The third peece called an angelett of fine gould of fiue shillinges. 1608 W. YONGE *Diary* (1848) 18 Flear's wife offered one of them one hundred angeletts to let him escape. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Precios.* 21 It appears that Angelets were the same with Half-Angels. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Angel*, The Angelets of Edward IV. .. have on the reverse, *O crux ave spes unica.*

2. A little angel, a cherub; *fig.* a pretty child.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxii. (1865) 387 The Angelet sprang forth, fluttering its rudiments of pinions. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falc.* III. 133 Smiling, as if she rejoiced in the idea of taming the little wild angelets.

Angel-fish. A fish of the *Squalidæ* or Shark family, found on the British coasts, having also an affinity to the Rays. It receives this name from the wing-like expansion of its pectoral fins; also called Monk-fish, Tiddle-fish, and Shark-ray.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 133 Of fish .. Viviparous .. 5. Scate, Angel-fish. 1784 ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 274 Slender flexible teeth in the chætodontes, or angel-fishes. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 213 Of fish not eaten, the sword-fish .. and the angel-fish, are the most remarkable among large species.

Angelhood (ē·ndʒĕlhud). [f. ANGEL + -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of an angel.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 215 That all might in Him Be one; and full and holy equalness Belong humanity as angelhood. 1858 Miss MULOCH *Th. ab. Wom.* 35 'Womanhood,' the most heavenly thing next angelhood.

2. Angelic nature embodied; an angelic being; *collect.* a company or brotherhood of angels.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 7 'Twas then I knew How ye could pity, my kind angelhood! 1862 — *Last Poems* 30 English children pass in bloom .. Such rose angelhoods, emplumed In such ringlets of pure glory.

Angelic (ăndʒe·lik), *a.*[1] and *sb.* Forms: 5–6 angelyk(e, 6 aungelyke, 6–7 angelike, -ique, 6–8 -ick, 7 angellike, 7– angelic. [ad. Fr. *angelique*, ad. L. *angelic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀγγελικ-ός*, f. *ἄγγελ-os* ANGEL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to angels; of angel kind.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 20 This said the angelyk visyon vanysshed away. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 136 Th' Angellike Quire did greet their New-Borne King. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 18 From Paradise in hast Th'angelic guards ascended, mute and sad. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ₱ 3 His [Satan's] Wit and Angelick Faculties. 1865 R. DALE *Jew. Temp.* ii. 24 Angelic messengers conversed with Abraham.

2. Like an angel; *hence*, of superhuman nature, intelligence, innocence, purity, sweetness.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 1557. 4/2 Many noble bokes, whiche well testifie his angelike wit. *c* 1520 W. DE WORDE *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 15 Our aungelyke abstynence is nowe

refused. 1550 J. Coke *Debate* (1877) 109 England is a holy and angelique grounde, blyssed of God. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 74 Happy creature, fair angelic Eve. 1712 Pope *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 4 As a Man inclines to the angelick or brute Part of his Constitution. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 550 His profligacy and insolence united had been too much even for the angelic temper of Tillotson.

3. *Angelic doctor*: title given to Thomas Aquinas; *Angelic Salutation*, the words addressed to the Virgin Mary by the angel Gabriel (Luke i. 28), the *Ave Maria*.

1657 S. Colvil *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 115 Aquinas new modell'd the school-Divinity; wherefore he was call'd the Angelic Doctor. 1843 Mariotti *Italy* I. 130 Dante was as wild as any of the angelic or seraphic doctors that preceded him. 1868 R. Morris *Chaucer's Boeth.* Introd. 1 'The angelic' Thomas Aquinas commented on him.

† **B.** *sb.* A worshipper of angels. *Obs. rare.*

1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 420 Men which were called Angelicks, because they worshipped Angels.

Angelic (ănd͡ʒe·lik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. next.] Of or derived from angelica; as in *Angelic acid* $C_5H_8O_2$, a monatomic monobasic acid of the acrylic series, obtained from the root of *A. archangelica* (and other plants); with a corresponding aldehyde C_5H_8O.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I, Angelic acid crystallises in large long prisms and needles. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 390 Angelic acid [occurs] in the archangel root, while angelic aldehyde is contained in the essential oil of chamomile.

‖ **Angelica** (ănd͡ʒe·likă). [med.L. = *herba angelica* the 'angelic herb,' or 'root of the Holy Ghost,' so named (when or by whom does not appear—used by Brunfells in 1530) on account of its repute against poison and pestilence, prob. from the fragrant smell and aromatic taste of its root.]

1. a. An aromatic umbelliferous plant (*A. archangelica*, or *Archangelica officinalis*) indigenous to Europe, and cultivated (since 1568) in England, for culinary or medicinal purposes, and for preparing a confection, 'Candied Angelica.' **b.** in *Bot.* The genus, of which the prec. plant is, or was considered, the type; of which several species are diffused over the northern hemisphere, one being wild in Britain.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 297 The rootes of Angelica are contrarie to all poyson. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/1 Angelica, that happy counterbane, Sent down from heav'n. 1601 R. Chester *Love's Mart.* 92 There is *Angellica* or Dwarfe Gentian. From death it doth preserue the poysoned man. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 60/1 Angelicaes distastfull roote is gnawed. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 234 Angelica has large globose umbels. 1813 Marshall *Gardening* xvi. (ed. 5) 262 Angelica is cultivated for the large ribs of its leaves, cut in May or June to make a candied preserve.

2. *attrib.*

1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 53 A pint of the best Angelica-water. 1652 — *Yorksh. Spa* ix. 84 Elecampany root candied, or for want thereof Angelica root. 1827 Nuttall *Introd. Bot.* 82, *Aralia*, two of the native species called spikenard and Angelica-tree. 1863 Baring-Gould *Icel.* 112 The beautiful angelica leaf starred the black soil.

3. Short for **a.** Angelica water (cf. Angel-water). **b.** Candied angelica root.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. lv, Spirit of roses, orange-flower-water and Angelica. 1676 Beal in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 The Thymes .. do make a sprightful .. infusion in Angelico, against Contagions. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Angelina* iv. (1832) 63 What was it you pleased to call for—angelica, ma'am, did you say? 1874 Miss Rossetti *Speaking Liken.* 39 Two melons .. and about four dozen sticks of angelica.

4. *fig. rare.*

1592 G. Harvey *New Letter* 18 Converting the wormwood of just offence into the angelica of pure attonement.

Angelical (ănd͡ʒe·likăl), *a.*; also 6 **aungellical**, 6–7 **angelycall**, etc. [f. Angelic + -al[1]: see -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to angels; of angel kind. *arch.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. ii, Yet have they nature whych is angelycall. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell*, This aungellical ditie: Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of hostes. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 146 Our Paradisian Bard introduces Eve dressing of a Sallet for her Angelical Guest. 1718 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Angelical Salutation is called by the Romanists *Ave Maria*. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 364 The mighty kingdoms angelical .. sounding forth their blessedness.

2. Angel-like, resembling an angel; hence, of superhuman nature, intelligence, holiness, disposition, beauty, etc.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 569 We are by baptisme purged into an Angelicall life. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 75 Beautifull Tyrant, fiend Angelicall: Rauenous Doue-feather'd Rauen. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 31 The Angellicall Innocency of God's Owne Mother. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 16 Such Angelical Wits and Judgments, as some attribute to the Hollanders. 1805 Wordsworth *Prel.* III. (1850) 67 A boy, no better, with his rosy cheeks Angelical. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 20 Angelical indeed was his temper.

3. An attribute of the Carthusians, and of Thomas Aquinas: Spiritual as an angel.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 286 The very Turk would have reverenced .. the angelical Carthusians. 1560 J. Daus *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 b, [Aquinas] commonly called thangelical doctor, for the subtiltie of his witte. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 378 The Angelical Doctor had systematized it.

4. Of or pertaining to a divine messenger, or pastor. Cf. Angel 2 and 3. *rare.*

1678 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 524 Religion in a sable robe .. bearing a buckler in one hand .. in the other hand a banner on an angelical staff. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 96 The angelical office of godly pastors.

5. *Angelical stone*: a fancy of the alchemists.

1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 8 Lastly, as touching the Angelicall Stone, it is so subtill .. that it can neither be seene, felt, or weighed.

Ange·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].]

1. By the instrumentality of angels. *rare.*

1635 Wither *Lord's Prayer* (1665) 14 Revelations that seem to be .. Angelically inspired.

2. After the manner of, or like, an angel.

1740 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 86 La Diamantina .. played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically. 1814 Cary *Dante* 5 With gentle voice and soft Angelically tun'd. 1824–5 Wiffen *Tasso's Jerus. Deliv.* IX. lxxxi, His favourite page, angelically fair.

† **Ange·licalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being like an angel; angelic character or nature.

1664 H. More *Apol.* 493 The Lucidity and Angelicalness of our Saviour's Body after the Resurrection. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* v. xi. (1713) 445 The Angelicalness of this last and best state of the Church. 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Angelicize (ănd͡ʒe·lisəiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. Angelic *a.*[1] + -ize.] To make angelic; = Angelize.

1852 Miss Muloch *Agatha's Husb.* (1858) 196 Brian .. in fact strongly resembled his father angelicised into childhood.

Angelico, = angelica-water: see Angelica 3.

† **Ange·lifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action f. Angelify: see -fication.] The making, or being made, into or like an angel.

1629 Donne *Serm.* xlix. 494 b, Such a Purification, such an Angelification, such a Deification in this Life.

† **Ange·lified,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ed.] Made into, or like, an angel; made angelic.

1636 S. Ward *Serm.* (1862) 64 A spiritual, an angelified body, made apt and obsequious to all divine services. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 797 Tertullian himself [styled the Resurrection-body] *angelificatam carnem*, 'angelified flesh.' 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* I. 194 Tertullian [says] that it is an angelify'd Substance.

† **Ange·lify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *angelificā-re* (Tertull.), f. *angelus* Angel + *-ficāre*: see -fy.] To make into or like an angel; = Angelize.

1653 T. Adams *Pract. Wks.* (1861) III. 295 Angels .. singing those raptures .. which did in a manner angelify him.

Angelina (ændʒĕlī·nă). *Bot.* Also 7 **angelin.** [f. Angel: see -ina.] A genus of *Leguminosæ*, native chiefly to tropical America, comprising trees of moderate height, with showy purple flowers.

1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 188 A world of Angelin-wood, Chestnuts, Trees, Oak, and Cedar, wherewith thousands of Ships may be made. 1783 Howard *Encycl.*, *Angelina*, in botany, a tree growing in the rocky and sandy places in Malabar, in the East Indies. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Angelina*, the *Andira inermis*.

† **Angelique.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Fr. *angelique* angelical, also a musical instrument.] A species of guitar; = Angelot 3.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, He showed me .. an instrument he called an Angelique.

Angelist (ē·ndʒĕlist). [f. Angel + -ist.] One who held heretical or peculiar opinions concerning angels.

1651 Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Nazianzen [was] an Angelist.

Angelite (ē·ndʒĕləit). [ad. L. *angelīta*, said to be f. *Angelium*, a place in Alexandria where their assemblies were held.] A sect of ancient heretics, which arose A.D. 494.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Angelite*, The distinguishing tenets of the *Angelitæ* were, that the several parts of the Trinity had no distinct essence, substance, or deity; but only a substance or deity in common, or indivisible among them.

† **Ange·lity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *angel-us* or Eng. Angel, after *de-ity*, *human-ity*: see -ity.] The estate of angels; angels as an order of being.

1652 Benlowe *Theoph.* v. xxxii. 71 Oft, my rapt soul, ascending to the eye Peept through upon Angelitie.

Angelize (ē·ndʒĕləiz), *v. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To convert into an angel, render angelic.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 10 That sin .. would have deified angels, and angelized men. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 190 Such like thoughts .. will Angelize thy body, and Emparadise thy soule. 1796 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XX. 520 It ought not to be our object to angelize, nor to brutalize, but to humanize man.

† **2.** *intr.* To belong or lean to the Angelists. *Obs.*

1605 T. Bell *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. 1 If Tertullian .. erred montanizing .. if Nazianzen angelizing, if Eusebius arrianizing.

A·ngelized, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Made into or like an angel, rendered angelic.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Fathers* 268 Illuding Sathan cannot shine so bright, Though Angelliz'd. 1648 Sterry *Serm. Clouds* 39 Angels Spiritualized, Bodies Angelized. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 232 Gifted Hypocrites, devout devils, angelized Satans.

Angel-like, *a.* (*adv.*) ? *Obs.* Like or resembling angels; angelic.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 236 And aungellych [*v.r.* aungelyke, -lik, Aungell lyke, angelyke, -llike] hyse wengis gan he sprede. 1561 T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* III. xii. (1634) 362 Job .. seeth that very Angell-like holiness cannot appease God. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 48 How Angell-like he sings? 1660 G. Newton *John* xvii. (1867) 135 Their life is angel-like, they walk with God.

Angel-noble. [*i.e.* Noble, bearing the device of an angel: cf. *spade-guinea*.] The fuller name of the gold coin Angel (see Angel 6); it being really the representative in value (6*s.* 8*d.*) of the earlier *noble*, coined by Edward III, but with a device adopted from the Fr. *angelot*; while the new nobles, called *rose-nobles*, or *rials*, passed for 10*s.*

1474 Warkw. *Chron.* (1839) 4 Also he [made] angelle noblys of vjs. viij*d.* 1552 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 142 To haue for his payunes too aungell nobles. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 893/2 In this season the angell noble was iust the sixt part of an ounce Troie. 1686 *Cerem. for King's Evil* in *Reader* (1866) 3 Mar. 227/2 The King .. crossing the sore of the sick person with an Angel Noble. [1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 14/1 When first introduced, the angel was rated in value at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and being of the same value as the noble, was sometimes called the noble angel.]

Angelocracy (ē·ndʒĕlo·krăsi). ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἄγγελος Angel + -κρατία government: see -cracy.] A government by angels.

1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1700) II. II. vii. 320 Those angelocracies or angelical governments of countries and nations.

Angelography (-ǫ·grăfi). *rare*[−1]. [ad. mod.L. *angelographia*; f. Gr. ἄγγελος Angel + -γραφία writing.] A descriptive treatise on the angels.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Casmannus and Manitius have published Angelographies.

Angelolatry (-ǫ·lătri). [f. Gr. ἄγγελος + λατρεία service, worship: see -latry.] Angel-worship.

1847 Buch *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 342 The prohibition of the worship of angels (angelolatry) by the synod of Laodicea. 1879 M. Conway *Demonol.* II. IV. xiv. 158 The theory that man could get along without any Angelolatry or Demon-worship.

Angelology (-ǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *angelologia*, f. Gr. ἄγγελος + -λογία discourse.] Doctrine as to angels; that part of theology which treats of angels.

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Angelologia*, the doctrine or science of angels .. Gerhard has published a sacred *Angelologia*.] 1847 in Craig. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. ii. 54 The same vast mythology commanded the general consent; the same angelology. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 91 Some opponents .. urge that the angelology of the New Testament was a Persian tradition.

† **Angelo·machy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἄγγελος + -μαχία fighting.] A war between angels.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* VI. 341 The Weapons, Engines, and Artillerie Used in this great Angelomachy.

Angelophany (-ǫ·făni). [f. as prec. + -φανία or -φάνεια appearance, manifestation.] The appearing or visible manifestation of angels.

1858 Sears *Athan.* vi. 47 It has been asserted .. that in the angelophanies both of the Old and New Testament, the angels assumed a material body. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 89 All these angelophanies were anticipations of the ultimate adoption of our humanity by the Eternal Logos.

Angelot (æ·ndʒĕlŏt). *arch.* [a. Fr. *angelot*, dim. of Of. *angele*:—L. *angel-us* Angel.]

† **1.** A French gold coin struck by Louis XI, bearing the image of St. Michael with the dragon under his feet; also a piece coined at Paris by the English under Henry VI. *Obs.*

1525 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, VI. 505 The money lent at his first transporting .. forty thousand angelottes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Angelot*, an antient English gold coin, struck at Paris, while under the English subjection. It was thus called from the figure of an angel supporting the scutcheon of the arms of England and France.

† **2.** A small rich cheese, made in Normandy. [Littré says because stamped with the coin.] *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Angelot*, the cheese called an Angelot. 1655 Mouffet & Benn. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 221 The Angelots of Normandy are counted restorative. 1674 T. Duffett *Amorous Old Wom.* I. ii, As mellow as an Angelot Cheese, that has been mortifi'd Fifteen Months in Horse-dung. 1719 *Accompl. Fem. Instr.* (N.) To make angelots. 1753 in Chambers; and in mod. Dicts.

3. A musical instrument.

1678 Phillips, *Angelot* .. a sort of Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute. 1863 Browning *Sordello* II. Wks. III. 306 How to twirl His angelot, plaything of page or girl Once. *Ibid.* IV. III. 382 For elegance he strung the angelot, Made rhymes thereto.

Angelry (ē·ngĕlri). *rare*[−1]. [f. Angel + -ry, as in *tenantry*, *yeomanry*.] A body of angels.

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 99 To surround the vine-planter of Ararat with a more racy and autochthonous machinery than his Miltonic angelry.

A·ngelship. *nonce-wd.* [cf. *lordship*.]

1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* XVII. cvi, Give Their Angelships the lie.

Angel-shot. [called also in Fr. *ange*; in reference to the wing-like position of the segments on each side of the central disk, in its flight through the air.] A species of chain-shot used to destroy the rigging of ships, etc., consisting of the (2 or 4) segments of a hollow ball, attached by chains to a central disk; these appendages being packed inside, the whole was fired as a ball, which spread asunder in its course.

1731 Bailey, *Angel shot*, chain-shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain.

‖ **Angelus** (æ·ndʒĕlŭs). [L., so called from its opening words '*Angelus domini nuntiavit Mariæ*.']

1. A devotional exercise commemorating the mystery of the Incarnation, consisting of versicles and responses, and the Angelic Salutation three times repeated, said by Roman Catholics, at morning, noon, and sunset, at the sound of a bell rung for that purpose.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [Incorrectly explained.] 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iv. 127 Sweetly over the village the bell of the angelus sounded. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 340 The 'Angelus' did not come into use before the beginning of the XVIth century, and seems to have commenced in France. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 131 The Angelus at Compline shall sweetly close the day.

2. Short for *Angelus-bell.*

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 30 Softly the Angelus sounded. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 121 When the Angelus summons us .. to dwell for a few moments on the mystery of the Incarnation. 1881 *Atl. Monthly* XLVII. 176 'Tis the set of sun, The angelus must ring.

† A·ngel-water. *Obs.* [for Angelica-water: see ANGELICA 2.] A perfumed liquid of which Angelica once formed a chief constituent; afterwards containing ambergris, rose, myrtle, and orange-flower waters.

1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* I. i, I met the prettiest creature in new Spring-garden! .. angel-water was the worst scent about her. 1719 *Accompl. Fem. Instr.* (N.), *Angel-water*, an excellent perfume: also a curious wash to beautify the skin.

Anger (æ·ŋgəɹ), *sb.*; also 4–5 **angyr, -gir**, 4–6 **angre**, 5 **angar.** [a. ON. *angr* trouble, affliction, f. root *ang* strait, straitened, troubled: see ANGE.]

† 1. That which pains or afflicts, or the passive feeling which it produces; trouble, affliction, vexation, sorrow. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 972 ȝhe held hire hard in ðralles wune, And dede hire sorȝe and anger mune. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3517 Na man may to heven ga, Bot-if he thole here anger and wa. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 321 Thir angrys may I na mar drey. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 291 To suffren al þat god sente · syknesses and angres. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 243 Deliuer me from this anger þat I dwelle in. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 b, For the deth of whiche childe the anger and sorow was moche the more.

2. The active feeling provoked against the agent; passion, rage; wrath, ire, hot displeasure.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 572 þe anger of his ire þat arȝed monye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 825 Neuere eft ne was ther Angre [*v.r.* angyr, -er] hem bitwene. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282 Ne couth I after that be wroth, But all min anger overgoth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 185/4 In an angre [he] toke his swerde and smote of the heed of thys holy man. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Eph.* iv. 26 (R.) Restrayn your angre, whan it would barst out. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iv. II. 57 A man slain openly of another man in an anger. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 92 May be he heares the King Does whet his Anger to him. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II, Anger, which is a desire of revenge; Hatred, which is inveterate anger. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 168 Anger is a vehement heat of the minde, which brings palenesse to the countenance, burning to the eyes, and trembling to the parts of the body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xx. (1695) 122 Anger is uneasiness or discomposure of the Mind upon the receit of any Injury, with a present purpose of Revenge. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Anger, that dæmon, that destroyer of our peace. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiv. 393 Anger has its proper use. Anger is the executive power of justice.

3. Physical affliction or pain; inflammatory state of any part of the body. (Still dial.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 335, I cacche .. an ague in suche an angre, and some tyme a feure. *a* 1500 *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17. 305 (Halliw.) Anoynte hym fyrste with popilione if he hafe anger in his lyver. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lviii. 9 Rawness and anger (in that dialect, wherein we call a sore angry). *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.) Where the greatest anger and soreness still continued.

4. *Comb.* (mostly *poet.*) a. attrib., as *anger-glow*; b. objective, as *anger-kindling*; c. instrumental, as *anger-boiling, -coddled, -lined, -swollen.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whales* xxxvi. 181 My heat has melted thee to anger-glow. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, Anger-boyling blood. 1651 CLEVELAND *Miser* 29 Ajax with his anger-codled brain. 1879 *Spect.* 6 Sept. 1128/2 The sea had scarcely a wrinkle on the salt face which but a night or two before had looked anger-lined and wind-worn. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vii. (1848) 70 Through anger-swollen wave or sparkling spray.

Anger (æ·ŋgəɹ), *v.*; also 3 **anngre**, 4 **angrye**, 4–6 **-re**, 5 **-ar, -ur.** [a. ON. *angr-a* to grieve, vex, f. *angr*: see ANGER *sb.*]

† 1. To distress, trouble, vex, hurt, wound. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 432 Nan þing .. þatt mihhte ohht anngrenn oþre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 799 [The ald man] is ofte angerd, and ay pleynand. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 244 þough auarice wolde angre [1393 angrye] þe pore. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3526 Is it youre ese Hym for to angre or disese? *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lii. 183 To be turmentide, angride, and bete for oure defavtis.

2. Hence, through the idea of *irritate*: To excite to wrath, make angry, enrage. a. *trans.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 117 Who-so hath more þan I, þat angreth me sore. 1494 FABYAN II. xxxvii. 26 Lyghtly he slewe all men yᵗ hym tened or angred. 1530 PALSGR. 431/2, I angre, I chafe or bringe out of pacience. *Je courrouce.* —Beware howe you anger hym. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 215, I anger her sometimes, and tell her that Paris is the properer man. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 130 A person free from passion, whom none could anger out of his ordinary temper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 97 ¶ 1 You have both pleased and angered me. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 9 It would be difficult to anger the people just now. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2831. 121 He angered every body who was affected by the project.

b. *impers.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4571 Hit angris to abide, Or tary .. when tulkes ben redy. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1662 Me angers at Arthure. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 22 T'would anger him To raise a spirit in his Mistresse circle. *c* 1735 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 150 It anger'd Turenne .. To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* II. 165 It angers me when people .. depreciate the Spaniards.

† c. *refl.* To vex oneself, become angry. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2236 Angurs you noht. *Ibid.* XVI. 7329 He angurt hym full euyll. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 Anger you not .. of that that he saithe.

d. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6911 Vlixes .. angrit full sore. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xiii, When neebors anger at a plea.

† 3. To irritate or inflame a sore. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1626 BACON (J.) He .. maketh the wound bleed inwards, and angereth malign ulcers. *c* 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 119 Itch most hurts when anger'd to a sore. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iv. 108 Uncle Toby, perceiving that [it] .. angered his wound, left off the study of projectiles.

Angered (æ·ŋgəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† a. Grieved, troubled (*obs.*). b. Provoked to wrath, irate; *lit.* and *fig.* c. Irritated, inflamed. d. Flushed as with rage.

c 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 124 þis son of chosdroas .. euill angerd was. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 302 þe prophet .. was angred, in thoght. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7994 Achilles was angret angardly sore. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 21 The anger'd ocean fomes. *c* 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* iii, The flush of anger'd shame. 1830 — *Dream Fair Wom.* 255 Those dragon eyes of anger'd Eleanor. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. VI. 47 Every nightly crag .. Is angered with the glory. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 2/2 A somewhat angered controversy took place across the table. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 483/1 The young man became angered.

† A·ngerful, *a. Obs. rare*; also 3 **ancreful, angresful.** [prob. orig. a. ON. *angr-fullr* full of trouble, f. *angr* trouble: see ANGER. Analysed in 13th c. as *angres-full*, with *angres* in genitive. In its later use prob. a new formation on Eng. ANGER *sb.* (in sense 2) + -FUL.]

1. Full of trouble; careful, anxious.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 244 Inward, & meðlease, & angresfule bonen biwinneð sone sucurs. *Ibid.* 370 Forto beon so angresful þerefter nis nout God icweme! and ancreful nomliche uor swuch religiun nis nout God icweme.

2. Wrathful.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1641) 115/1 Repentant, jealous, fierce, and angerful.

Angering (æ·ŋgəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANGER *v.* + -ING¹.] Making angry, enraging. (Now gerundial.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 175 In angring of the king. 1594 CAREW *Tasso's Godfr. Bulloigne* (1881) 26 Angring eneigres. 1692 BP. OF GLOUC. *Vindic.* Pref. A ij b, The angering of the Vicious Part of the Kingdom. *Mod.* Nothing will be gained by angering him.

A·ngering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Enraging, provoking.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxvii. (1612) 286 The Amorous with the sea-Crabs gaet do angring Amours flie.

Angerless (æ·ŋgəɹlés), *a.* [f. ANGER *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from anger.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 198 With an angerlesse brauery, and an vnabashed mildenesse, in this manner spake vnto them. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1641) 115/1 A judge self-angerless. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v. (C. D. ed.) 27 The termination of every angerless dispute brought them nearer .. to the close of their slight preparations.

Angerly (æ·ŋgəɹli), *adv. arch.* Forms: 4–5 **angerliche, -irly, -yrly, -rely**, 5 **-arely**, 6 **-erlye, -erlie**, 4– **angerly.** [f. ANGER *sb.* + -LY². This supposes an earlier use of *angerly, angerlic* as adj., as in ON. *angrligr* sad, painful.]

† 1. With trouble or pain; hurtfully, painfully. *Obs.*

1327–1485 in Wright *Pol. Poems* I. 323 The kings law wol no man deme Angerliche without answere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 292 For that he with anger wrought His anger angerliche he bought. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3511 Gret wrong ye do To worche this man so mych woo, Or pynen him so angerly.

† b. Furiously. (Somet. intensive, like mod. 'terribly, awfully.') Cf. ANGARDLY, and ON. *ágjarnliga. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 486 Thai so angirly on thame socht, That of thame all eschapit nane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 6483 Armyt at all peces, angarly mony. *Ibid.* XV. 6998 Issit out of þe ost angarely fast.

2. With anger or resentment. (Since 17th c. replaced by ANGRILY; but used as an archaism by some 19th c. poets.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 510 Than wol he be angry and answere hokerly and angerly [*v.r.* angrily, -yrly, -rely]. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 78 Then angerly the Wolfe vpon him cryes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* iii. 5 He loked rounde about on them angerly. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 62 How angerly I taught my brow to frowne. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXVI. 263 Fathers will speak loudest .. and look angerliest, that intend not the severest correction. 1641 *Vind. Answ. Humb. Rem.* § 6. 89 Let him take it never so angerly. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* ii. 149, I am not to be us'd so angerly. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 14 A mother never is afraid Of speaking angerly to any child.

¶ as adj.: Angry.

1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 244 Was angerly, but tried to conceal it.

† A·ngerness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ANGER + -NESS: see prec.] Trouble, affliction.

a 1300 *Hymn to Virg.* in Warton *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 109 Heyl inocent out of angernesse.

† A·ngersome, *a. Obs.* [f. ANGER *sb.* + -SOME.] Troublesome, irritating.

1650 EARL MONM. *Man Guilty* 28 These Tyrants do not allways vex their subjects with angersome Commands. 1656 — *Advt. fr. Parnassus*, Being hindred from growing fat in good pastures by angersome vexations.

† Anget, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **onȝit-an**, 1–2 **onȝet-an**, 3 **anȝet-en, anndȝæt-en.** [f. OE. *ǫn-* proclitic form of *ǫnd-, and-* (see AN *pref.* 2) + *git-an, gitan* to GET, acquire. The opposite of FOR-GET. The reg. form was *on-* or *a-get*; *and-get* in Orm. is assimilated to the sb.]

1. To comprehend, catch the sense of, understand, recognize.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 17 Ne onȝetað ȝe þætte ȝehwæt þæs þe in muðe ingæð in wombe gangeð? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Ne onȝyte ȝe? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 223 Þa onȝeat se deofel þat adam and eua weron toði ȝesceapene. 1250 LAY. 15726 Þo anȝete [1205 anȝæt] ich at þan ende! þat ich was mid childe.

2. To acknowledge, confess. *rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13633 Opennliȝ biforenn mann Anndȝæteþþ hiss missdede.

† Ange·tness, and-. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Acknowledgement, confession.

c 1200 ORMIN 2762 To clennsenn a33 hiss lif, þurrh soþfasst anndȝætnesse.

† Ange·tting, and-, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Acknowledging or confessing.

c 1200 ORMIN 18027 Missdedess anndȝætinnge.

† A·ngild. *Obs.* [OE. *a·ngild*, cogn. w. *an-, ǫn-gildan* to pay for, atone for; f. AN- *pref.* 1 + *gildan* to pay.] In O.E. law, payment in composition or atonement for injury. (Erroneously taken by later writers as meaning 'single payment,' as if OE. were *ángild.*)

a 940 *Laws of Athelst.* v. § 8. 4 Forgylde ðæt yrfe angylde. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Angild*, the bare single Valuation or Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing. 1775 ASH, *Angild*, a mulct, a fine.

† A·ngin. *Obs.* 1–2. (g hard) Also **anginn, -gun** (ü). [cogn. w. OE. *an-, ǫn-ginn-an* to begin.] A beginning.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 1 On anginne ȝescéop God heofenan and eorþan. *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp. Jo.* i. 1 On anginne (*Ags. G.* frymðe) ærest wæs word. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Fram middenardes anginn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Ech iuel þonc · and speche · and dede .. sam it haue angun of þe mannes lichames wille, sam it haue þe biginning of the deules fortuhting.

‖ Angina (æ·ndʒinä, ǽndʒəi·nä). *Path.* Also 6–7 **angine.** [L. *angina* quinsy: cf. *ang-ĕre* to choke, strangle, and Gr. *ἀγχόνη* strangling. The L. was until recently supposed to be *angīna*, whence the erroneous pronunciation prevalent in English. Fr. *angine* (Cotgr.) was also in Eng. use.]

1. Quinsy.

1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C b, A daungerous *Angina* in your throate. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. (1641) 83/2 Knew the cold Cramp, th'Angine and Lunacy. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 341 Afflicted with an angina and sore throat. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Angina* is the same with that we popularly call quinzy. 1832 THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 57 In February 1738 coughs and anginas were very common amongst horses. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Scarlet fever and angina .. often occur spontaneously.

2. (More fully, *Angina Pectoris.*) A dangerous disease, the paroxysms of which are characterized by sudden and severe pain in the lower part of the chest, towards the left side, with a feeling of suffocation and alarm of impending death; they are brought on by over-exertion when the heart is diseased; called also *breast-pang, heart-stroke*, and *spasm of the chest.*

1744 WALLS in *Phil. Trans.* (abr.) IX. 89 On the Angina Pectoris. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 51 Angina pectoris is attended with a considerable degree of danger. 1833 J. FORBES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 83 Angina occurs in both sexes. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* II. 24 Some cases of sudden death are due to angina. 1883 *Daily News* 6 July 5 The death of the Duke of Marlborough .. from an attack of angina pectoris.

Anginous (æ·ndʒinəs), *a. Path.* [f. ANGINA + -OUS; cf. mod.Fr. *angineux.*] Of or pertaining to *angina pectoris.*

1833 J. FORBES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 87 The anginous symptoms being feebly manifested .. The anginous paroxysms seem to be the direct consequence of organic disease of the heart.

Angio-, first element in many compounds, representing Roman transliteration of Gr. *ἀγγεῖο-ν* a vessel, receptacle, dim. of *ἀγγε-* (*ἄγγος*) a chest, box. Now used chiefly in terms relating to seed- and blood-vessels. Sometimes spelt *angeio-*; but Roman *ī* is the true equivalent of Gr. *ει*. Except where the stress falls on the *o* (ændʒi|ɒ·-), the pronunciation ought to be (ǽndʒəi·*o*-) for (ǽŋgəi·*o*-) but (æ·ndʒi|*o*-) is in common use.

Angiocarpian (æ·ndʒi|*o*|kā·ɹpiăn). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *angīocarp-us* (see next) + -IAN.] An angiocarpous plant; a member of Mirbel's second class of fruits.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 232 *Angiocarpians*, fruit seated in envelopes not forming part of the calyx.

Angiocarpous (-kāˑɪpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *angīocarp-us* (f. ANGIO- + *καρπ-ός* fruit) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *angiocarpe.*] Having the fruit in an envelope not constituting part of the calyx.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Botany, Angiocarpous*, having seeds enclosed in a pericarp. 1875 *Sachs' Bot.* 268 The apothecium of Angiocarpous Lichens is .. similar in its mode of development.

Angiograph (æˑndʒɪˌogrɑf, ǽndʒəiˑŏgrɑf). [f. ANGIO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writer: see -GRAPH.] A special kind of sphygmograph or instrument for recording on paper the movements of the pulse.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Angiography (ændʒɪˌɑˑgrăfi). [f. ANGIO- + *-γραφία* writing about: see -GRAPHY.]

1. A description of instruments, vessels, etc., used by any nation.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Angeiography* also includes the consideration of the weights, measures, &c. used by the several nations.

2. A description of the blood-vessels.

1731 BAILEY, *Angeiography.* 1847 CRAIG, *Angiography.*

Angiology (ændʒɪˌɑˑlŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + *-λογία* discussion: see -LOGY.] That part of anatomy which relates to the vessels in the human body.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Angiology*, a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a Humane Body; as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, &c. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery* (1756) I. x. 92 Angiology, or the Anatomy of the Veins and Arteries. 1843 WILKINSON *Swedenb. Anim. Kingd.* I. xii. 372 To explain the nature of the spirit of the blood belongs to .. psychology; to explain the nature of the body thereof, to angiology.

Angiomonospe·rmous, *a. Bot.* [f. ANGIO- + MONOSPERMOUS.] Bearing solitary seeds, and these each in a pod or vessel of its own.

1731 BAILEY, *Angiomonospermæous.* 1847 in CRAIG.

Angioscope (æˑndʒɪˌoskoup, ǽndʒəiˑŏskoup). [f. as prec. + *-σκοπος* viewing: see -SCOPE.] An instrument for the minute examination of the capillary vessels of animals and plants.

Angiosperm (æˑndʒɪˌospɜɪm). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *angīosperm-us* (Hermann 1690), f. Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel, receptacle + *-σπερμ-ος*, adj. formative from *σπέρμα, σπέρματ-*, seed. (Gr. has also *-σπέρματ-ος*; cf. *πολύ-σπερμος* or *πολυ-σπέρματ-ος* many-seeded; whence *angiospermous* and *-spermatous.*)] A plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as the *poppy, apple, beech*, etc.; opposed to *gymnosperms* or plants with naked seeds, as the *pine.*

1852 ANSTED *Man. Geog. Sc.* 320 Phanerogamous plants are therefore either Gymnosperms (naked seeded) or Angiosperms (covered-seeded). 1861 G. BENTHAM *Flora Hong-Kong* Introd. 23 The seed is enclosed in the pericarp in the majority of flowering plants, called therefore angiosperms.

Angiospe·rmal, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = ANGIOSPERMOUS.

1847 A. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 189 *Angiospermal* .. Plants whose seeds are enclosed or covered.

Angiospe·rmatous, *a. Bot.* [See ANGIOSPERM.] = ANGIOSPERMOUS. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Angiospermous (-spɜˑɪməs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *angīosperm-us* (see above) + -OUS.] Having the seeds enclosed in a pericarp or seed-vessel.

1731 BAILEY, *Angiospermous* [as ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS]. 1760 LEE *Bot.* v. (JOD.) The fruit angiospermous. 1854 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 237 The Tertiary period is characterized by the abundance of Angiospermous Dicotyledons.

Angiosporous (ændʒɪˌɑˑspŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ANGIO- + *σπόρ-ος* sowing, seed + -OUS.] Having spores enclosed in a hollow receptacle, like the puff-ball and other fungi.

1847 in CRAIG. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 436 Angiosporous, Flowerless Plants producing spores.

Angiostomous (ændʒɪˌɑˑstŏməs), *a. Conch.* [f. ANGIO- + *-στομ-ος* mouthed (f. *στόμα* mouth) + -OUS. But the sense seems to be taken from L. *angere* to compress.] Having a narrow opening. (Applied to certain univalve shells.)

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Angiotenic (æˑndʒɪˌoˌteˑnik), *a. Med.* [f. ANGIO- + *τεν-* stem of *τείνειν* to stretch + -IC; cf. Fr. *angiotenique.*] *lit.* Tending to stretch the blood-vessels; applied, after Pinel, to inflammatory fevers.

1840 in Tweedie *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 162.

Angiotomy (ændʒɪˌɑˑtŏmi). [f. ANGIO + Gr. *-τομία* cutting: see -TOMY.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Angiotomy*, a Cutting open of those Vessels [of the Body]: as in opening of an Artery or Vein. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Angeiotomy* may be divided into phlebotomy and arteriotomy. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Angiotomy*, the anatomy of the sanguiferous and absorbent vessels.

†**A·ngiport.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *angiport-us* a narrow lane or alley, f. *ang-ĕre* to compress + *portus* a harbour, *orig.* an entrance, passage.] A narrow passage or opening in a wall, either to fire from, or as an easily-commanded entrance.

1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* 72 They are the cursed Countermures, dropt Portcullises, scouring Angi-ports. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 267 Secret angiports and dark postern-doors .. so narrow that few of them could get in.

†**A·ngit.** *Obs.* 1–2. Also and-, ond-, -ȝyt, -ȝite. [OE. *andgit*, f. AND- *pref.* + *gitan* to get; cf. ANGET.] Perception, understanding, intelligence.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 16 Buta ondȝet aro ȝie. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Butan andȝyte. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Buton andȝytte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 He onlihte ure mod .. mid wisdom . and anȝite.

Angle (æˑŋg'l), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Forms: 1 angul, ongul, 1–2 angel, 4 angil, 5 -ell, -ylle, (hangul), 5– angle. [OE. *angul*, cogn. w. OS. and OHG. *angul* (mod.G. *angel*), ON. *öngull*:—**angulr*; cf. L. *unc-us, angulus*, and Aryan root *ank-* to bend.]

1. A fishing-hook; often, in later use, extended to the line or tackle to which it is fastened, and the rod to which the latter is attached. *arch.*

c 880 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xx, Swa swa mid angle fisc ȝefangen biþ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 Gae to sæ & sende ongul *vel* hóc. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Wirp þinne angel ut. [TINDALE, *Genev.* angle; WYCLIF, *Rhem.*, 1611 hook.] 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *Angylle* to take wyth fysche, *Piscale, fistuca.* 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's* (title of ed. 2) Treatyse perteynynge to Hawkynge, Huntynge and Fysshynge with an Angle. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 20 Darrest thou drawe Leuiathan with an angle? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 10 Giue me mine Angle, weele to 'th' Riuer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xix. 8 They that cast angle upon the brookes shall lament. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 120 You will be pleased too, if you find a Trout at one of our Angles. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 187 With patient angle trolls the finny deep. 1829 J. CLARE *Autumn* in *Anniv.* 76 On which the shepherd crawls astride, to throw His angle clear of weeds.

†2. *fig.* A person or thing that catches like a hook. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* vii. 26 A woman is bytterer then death: for she is a very angle, hir hert is a nett. 1537 ?TINDALE *Exp. St. John* 45 He can not .. hyde the angle of his poysoned heresye vnder a bayte of true doctrine. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1641) 6/2 Yea Faith it selfe, and Zeale, be sometimes Angles, Wherewith this Juggler heav'n-bent souls intangles.

3. *Comb.* †angle-head, the barbed head of an arrow; †angle-taster, an Arctic bird; angle-worm, a worm for bait. Also ANGLE-HOOK, -ROD, -TWITCH, q.v.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 554 Ane angell hede to the hukis he drew, And at a schoyt the formast sone he sleu. 1743 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces Maws, Redshanks .. Angle-tasters, Snipes, &c. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. 26 Digs with eager hand for buried ore, And, when it finds an angle worm, rejoices.

4. [f. ANGLE *v.*[1]] An act of angling. Here *fig.*

1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 5 She forgot for a moment her thoughtless angle on that day in February.

Angle (æˑŋg'l), *sb.*[2] Also 4–5 aungel, 4–7 angel, 5–6 -ule, -yll. [a. Fr. *angle*:—L. *angul-um* (nom. *-us*) corner, a dim. form, of which the prim. **angus* is not in L.; cf. Gr. *ἄγκος* a bend, a hollow angle, and L. *ang-ĕre* to compress in a bend or fold, to strangle; Aryan root *ank-* to bend.]

1. The indefinite space included between two meeting lines or planes, the shape of which depends upon their mutual inclination; hence in *Geom.* the degree of inclination of two lines to each other, or of one line to a horizontal or vertical base-line.

The angle is measured by the portion of the circumference of a circle described from the intersection of the lines as centre, which is intercepted between the two lines. The inclination of two lines in the same plane is a plane angle, which may be *rectilineal* or *curvilineal*, as it is formed by straight or curved lines; the inclination of two lines on the surface of a sphere is a *spherical* angle; the space included by more than two plane angles meeting at a point is a *solid* angle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 222 By compositions of angles and of slie reflections. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 9 There are of angles thre kindes, a right angle, an acute angle, and an obtuse angle. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. B j, A Playne Angle is the inclination of two lines lying in one playne Superficies, concurring or meeting in a poynt. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. (ed. 7) 272 Sphericall, that is to say, round Angels, which consist of two circular lines drawn upon a Sphericall superficies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 193 With man .. in natation they [legs and arms] intersect and make all sorts of Angles. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* I. iv. (1695) 37 The three Angles of a Triangle are equal to two Right ones. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 60 The slope or inclination which one face [of a crystal] has to another; in other words the angle made by two neighbouring faces.

¶ Measurement by angle is used in many departments of physics, mechanics, etc., to estimate the position of bodies, the direction of forces, etc. Hence such phr. as *angle of application, depression, deviation, elevation, incidence, inclination, position, reflection, refraction, repose, rest, traction, vision*; and the vbl. phr. *To take the angle.*

1638 WILKINS *Discov. New World* I. (1684) 44 Where the Angel of Reflexion is Equal to the Angel of Incidence. 1790 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 154 By the means of this piece of mechanism in the eye-end of the telescope .. small angles of elevation or depression may be determined with great accuracy. 1805 FLINDERS *ibid.* XCV. 190 Endeavoured to take the angles on shore with a .. theodolite. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 58 When through a Star great circles are drawn respectively from the poles of the equator and ecliptic, they form at the Star an angle called the Angle of Position. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 35. 29 The angular change of direction or the angle of deviation as it is called. 1831 — *Nat. Magic* iv. 87 A prism with a small refracting angle. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 17 *Angle of application*, the angle which the line of direction of a power gives the lever it acts upon. *Angle of inclination*, the angle an inclined plane makes with the horizon. *Angle of traction*, the angle which the direction of a power makes with the inclined plane. 1869 PHILLIPS, *Vesuv.* vii. 180 The usual angle of rest in loose materials.

b. *At angles with*: so placed as to form an angle with, in opposition to *parallel* (and, unless qualified by *right*, to *perpendicular*) to. *On the angle*: obliquely.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 The painter, if he is left to his choice, takes it on the angle rather than in front. 1779 J. MOORE *Soc. in France* II. 169 Others which go off at right angles from that. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 11 Behind the portico of a detached house at angles with the street.

2. The meeting-point of two lines not in the same direction. Also *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 (1873) 105 Several lines that meet in one angle, and so touch but in a point. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 362 He is *nexus utriusque mundi*, the common Angle wherein the highest and noblest of Material and Corporeal Nature is joyned to the Spiritual. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* 122 The angle of the jaw is the point at which the vertical hind edge of the ramus, descending from the condyle, meets the horizontal inferior border.

3. A corner viewed internally or as a receding space; a retreating corner, a corner into which one may withdraw, a coign. Also *fig.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 1959 Alle the houses Angles [*v. r.* aungelys] Ys ful of rovnynges and of Iangles. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Not openly as ypocrytes praye In dyuers angels ioyning on the waye. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 171 We be thraste downe into a very streyght angyll. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. i, Some darken'd blushless angle. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 321 For truth will seek no angles. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* 187 In each angle of the ascent was placed .. the figure of a Norman foot-soldier.

4. A spot lying out of the direct way, an outlying spot or 'corner,' without reference to shape; a nook. Also *fig. arch.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 2 For this the[y] soun Throwyn it [this book] in the angle of oblyvyoun. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 Anglia hath that name as it were an angle and a corner of the world. 1563 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 256 That little angle where I was born, called Cowpland. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 223 Whom I left .. In an odde Angle of the Isle. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 171 To search the tenderest angles of the heart. 1656 S. HOLLAND in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 302 The fire of Emulation burnt fiercely in every angle of this Paradise.

5. A corner viewed externally or as a projection, a projecting corner (of a building, etc.). Also *fig.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557. 783/1 That corner stone that is layed in the hed of the angle. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 111 The Roundell hath no bonch nor angle, Which may his course stay or entangle. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 20 That the Angles be firmly bound, which are the Nerves of the whole Edifice. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 184 There is nothing more prejudicial to the grandeur of buildings than to abound in angles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 18 The superior angle is received into the interval formed by the union of the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones.

6. An angular or sharp projection; *hence* an angular fragment. Also *fig.*

1684 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* (R.) Though but an angle reach'd him of the stone. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii. (1878) 21 The angle of the oriental stirrup is a very poor substitute for spurs. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix. 40 We rub each other's angles down. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 229 We trod on the fractured angles of upturned ice.

7. *Astrol.* A name given to the four astrological 'houses,' at the cardinal points of the compass.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 263 Phebus hath laft the Angle [*v. r.* angel] meridional. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 Of which 12 houses the foure principall are foure points of the Zodiaque, whereof two do fall upon the Horizon, and the other two upon the Meridian, and are called principall points, Poles, or Angles. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The horoscope of the first house is termed the angle of the East. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 6 Ptolemy gives the preference to the south angle.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*: a. of shape (= ANGULAR), as *angle-leg, -piece, -taper*; b. of position (at or in an angle), as *angle-bracket, -column, -niche, -rafter, -rib, -stone, -turret.*

Also **angle-bar**, the upright bar at the angle of a polygonal window, *also* (= **angle-iron**); **angle-bead**, a vertical bead, usually of wood, fixed to an exterior angle, flush with the surface of the plaster; **angle-brace**, a piece of timber fixed to the adjacent sides of a quadrangular framing; **angle-iron**, an **L**-shaped piece of iron, used to secure or strengthen all kinds of framework; **angle-meter**, an instrument for measuring angles, esp. for ascertaining the dip of geological strata, a CLINOMETER; **angle-staff** (= **angle-bead**); **angle-tie** (= **angle-brace**). Also ANGLE-WISE, q.v.

1649 LOVELACE *Lucaste*, Like flyes Caught by their angle-legs. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 295 Sixteen angle pieces of iron .. in the nature of knee timbers of a ship. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1653) 131 The other two run towards an Angle-taper, declining from twelve Inches in the But or bottom, to six Inches at the mouth. 1880 J. MIDDLETON in *Academy* 21 Aug. 139/3 The angle columns have the least weight to bear. 1879 G. SCOTT *Archit.* II. 185 The angle ribs of the outer half meet the transverse ribs of the inner

half of the vault. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* iv. 110 The elevated angle-turrets.

1842 Gwilt *Encycl.* 1181 Angle beads of wood round the intradosses of circular arches are difficult to bend without cutting or steaming them. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 422 Cells formed of boiler-plates riveted together with angle-iron. 1869 E. Reed *Ship-build.* ii. 25 The vertical flanges of the angle-irons were bolted through all. 1881 Greener *Gun* 415 A wooden frame .. strengthened by an angle-iron facing. 1782 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 368 From the place into which this holdfast was driven to the outer end of the angle-tie.

Angle (æ·ŋg'l), *sb.*3 [ad. L. *Angl-us*, pl. *Angl-i* (Tacitus), a. OTeut. **angli-*, in OE. regularly *engle* (occas., after L., *Angle*), the people of *Angul, -ol, -el*, ON. *Öngull* ('illa patria quæ *Angulus* dicitur,' Bæda) a district of Holstein, so called from its shape, the word being the same as Angle *sb.*1; whence also *Angul-cynn, Angul-þéod*, orig. 'the race or people of Angul'; afterwards, the race of this and kindred descent in Britain, the 'English' race.]

1. *pl.* One of the Low-German tribes that settled in Britain, where they formed the kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia, and finally gave their name to the whole 'English' people.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* iv. xxvi, Þæt land, ðætte Angle ær hæfdon. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* V. 116 The Angles, from whom the majority of the English derive their blood, and the whole their name. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. 24 North of the Thames lay the three great Kingdoms of the Angles.

2. *pl.* Rhetorically for: The English.

1823 Byron *Juan* xiv. xxxviii, All foreigners excel The serious Angles in the eloquence Of pantomine.

Angle (æ·ŋg'l), *v.*1 [f. Angle *sb.*1; cf. to *hook*.]

1. To use an angle; to fish with a hook and bait. a. *intr.* Const. *for* (*to* obs.).

1496 *Bk. St. Alban's* in *Eng. Home* (1861) 66 [The most] stately ffyssh that ony may angle to in freshe water. 1530 Palsgr., 431/2 It is but a sory lyfe and an yuell to stand anglynge all day to catche a fewe fysshes. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 5 Let them not .. angle for frogs in a cleare fountaine. 1653 Walton *Angler* 52 The fish which we are to Angle for. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 338 Always angle in black or dark-colour'd Cloaths. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 324 He would .. listlessly angle in the placid waters.

b. *trans.* To angle (a stream, etc.). *rare.*

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Fishermen licensed either to angle or net parts of the piscary.

2. *fig.* To use artful or wily means to catch a person or thing, or elicit an opinion; to lay oneself out for, to 'fish.' a. *intr.* Const. *for*.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Pref. 3, I doo but yet angle with a silken flye, to see whether *Martins* will nibble. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 212 She .. did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* 255 III. 19 Modesty is the only sure bait, when you angle for praise. 1799 Southey *Love Eleg.* iii. II. 125 The subtile line Wherewith the urchin angled for my Heart. 1867 Disraeli in *Morn. Star* 12 Feb., We are not angling for a policy; we have distinct principles which will guide us.

† b. *trans.* with the thing wanted as object. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney (J.) If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* viii. xlvi, To angle the benevolence And catch the love of men with curtesies. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 85 Shooes which .. angled their Charity, that pass'd along.

† c. *trans.* To angle *one on*: to draw him onward by holding out a bait. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Walton *Angler* 38 You have Angled me on with much pleasure to the thatcht House.

Angle (æ·ŋg'l), *v.*2 [f. Angle *sb.*2]

† 1. *intr.* To run into a corner. *Obs.*

1575 Turberville *Venerie* 194 To make the vermine eyther start or angle.

2. *refl.* To move in angles, wind, twist.

1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* xx. 198 The road angles itself up the precipitous hillside.

Angleberry, anle-. [? variant of Anbury, or earlier *ang-berry*.] 'A fleshy excrescence resembling a very large hautboy strawberry, found growing on the feet of sheep, cattle, etc.' Jamieson.

a 1600 A. Montgomerie in Watson's *Coll.* III. 13 Overgane with Angleberries as thou grows ald. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcccIxxix/4 A bushy bob Tail, and has had a little Anleberry taken off of his Breast.

Angled (æ·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Angle *v.*2, *sb.*2 + -ed.]

† 1. Driven into, or stationed in, a corner. *Obs.*

1575 Turberville *Venerie* 193 The vermine is Angled (which is to say, gone to the furdest parte of his chamber to stand at defence). 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 514 The angry beast to his best chamber flies, And (angled there) sits grimly intergerning.

2. Placed angularly, or at angles with each other.

1852 D. Moir *Seton Chapel* ii. Poet. Wks. I. 188 The angled bones, the sand-glass, and the scythe.

3. Having an angle or angles; having an outline marked by angles.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 5 Her hauen angled so about her harb'rous sound That in her quiet Bay a hundred ships may ride. 1699 J. Jones in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 381 Two or three other sorts of Seeds .. one is black and angled. 1788 *Edin. New Disp.* i. ii. (1797) 55 A crucible which is angled at the top for the conveniency of pouring out. 1825 H. Gascoigne *Naval Fame* 50 The angl'd Jib with speed they hoist away. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 195 *Tussilago Farfara*; leaves .. angled or lobed toothed.

4. -angled: having (such or so many) angles, as *acute-angled, three-angled, many-angled*, etc.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iii. i. (T.) The thrice three-angled beech-nut shell. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Neptune's Tri.* (T.) Fifty-angled custards. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* i. def. 28 An Oxygonium, or acute-angled Triangle, is that which has three acute angles. 1811 Hutton *Course Math.* III. 77 A right-angled spherical triangle has one right angle.

† **A·ngle-hook.** *Obs.* [f. Angle *sb.*1, when that word (orig. = *hook*) had been extended to the line, or rod and line.] A fish-hook. Also *fig.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 238 And lyke a fissher .. Bateth hys angle-hoke [*v. r.* angil hooke, anglise hewkis] with summe plesaunce. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xix. 8 Fissheres, and alle into the flod puttende the angil hoc. *c* 1449 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 222 The Fisshere hathe lost his hangulhooke. 1604 Jerilo *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 231 in *E. P. P.* IV. 276 Then love went not by lookes .. Nor words were Angle-hookes.

Angler1 (æ·ŋglə1). [f. Angle *v.*1 + -er1.]

1. One who angles or fishes with a hook and line.

1552 Huloet, Angler or fysher with an angle, *Hamota.* 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v, Seest thou the wary angler trayle along His feeble line? 1653 Walton *Angler* 8 The Primitive Christians .. were (as most Anglers are) quiet men and followed peace. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flan.* (1840) 147, I played with this lover as an angler does with a trout. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iii. (1880) 78 When the angler essays his skill upon the wily old veterans of the pond.

b. *fig.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 28 b, Noble Lord Warden of the Wenches and Anglers. [*i. e.* 'the Diuell.']

2. *Zool.* A British fish, called also Sea Devil, Frog Fish, Toad Fish, and Fishing Frog (*Lophius piscatorius* Linn.), so named from its preying upon small fish, which it attracts by the movement of certain wormlike filaments attached to the head and mouth.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* III. 122 (Jod.), I have changed the old name of fishing frog to the more simple one of angler. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 1 The Angler or Fishing-frog has .. a rod, line, and bait appended to its nose.

† **A·ngler**2. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Angle *sb.*2 + -er1.] One who occupies an angle.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Filius* App. 295 To desert one place, which he then enjoy'd for life, and the well-grounded expectation of another, in order to become a precarious angler in your hall. [Dr. Richard Newton, principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, 1710–53, incorporated in 1740 as Hertford College, among his rules for its reform, prescribed, 'One tutor is to lodge in the middle room of the middle staircase in each angle of the College court.']

† **A·ngle-rod.** *Obs.* [Angle *sb.*1] A fishing-rod.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froissart* I. cccevi. 706 He had bene more vsed to fisshe with an angle rod. 1653 Walton *Angler* 170 Before you undertake your tryal of skil by the Angle-Rod. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 3 He makes a May-fly to a Miracle; and furnishes the whole Country with Angle-Rods. 1775 in Ash; and in mod. Dicts.

Anglesite (æ·ŋglĭsəit). *Min.* [f. *Anglesea* (where first found at Parys mine) + -ite.] The native sulphate of lead, called also lead vitriol, a beautiful crystalline mineral.

1837–68 Dana *Min.* 624 Sardinian is distorted anglesite from Monteponi .. white and like anglesite in lustre.

Anglet (æ·ŋglĕt). *rare*−°. [a. Fr. *anglet*, dim. of *angle*: see -et.] A little angle or corner.

1611 Cotgr., *Anglet*, An Anglet, or Angle, a corner. 1816 C. James *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 16 *Anglet* (Fr.), an anglet, a corner; also a small right-angled cavity.

† **A·ngletwitch, -touch.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 -twæcca, -twicce, 2 -twæccbe, 4–6 -twytche, -twitche, 5–6 angle-twache, 5–7 -towch, -touch. [? f. Angle *sb.*1 + OE. **twæcca*, **twicce*, app. connected with vb. *twiccean*, Twitch, of which the OHG. cognate *zwickan*, MHG. *zwicken* (also *zwacken*) had orig. the sense 'to pierce or transfix as with a nail,' f. *zwec* 'nail, peg, pin.' Halliw. gives *twachel* in east. dial. = dew-worm.] A worm used as bait in fishing; an earth-worm. (Not mentioned by Izaak Walton, but still used in various south. dialects.)

c 940 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 44 Genim angeltwæccean ȝehalne, leȝe on þa stowe. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wright *Voc.* 24 *Lumbricus*, ren-wyrm, *vel* angeltwicce. [*MS. c* 1150 *ibid.* 90/2 *Lubricus*, ongel-twæccbe.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxv. (1495) 856 Wyth angyltwytches fysshe is taken .. Molles hunte Angyltwytches vnder erthe. 1513 Stanbridge *Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 12 Angletwache, *lumbricus*. [*ed.* 1615 Angle-touch]. 1562 Bulleyn *Sorenes* 22 b, Rosed oile, wherin Angletwitches, or yearth Wormes haue been sodden. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 26 a, His baites are .. Tag-wormes, which the Cornish English term Angle-touches. 1864 Capern *Devon Provinc.*, *Angle-Twitch*, the common earth-worm.

Angle-wise (æ·ŋg'lwəiz), *adv.* [f. Angle *sb.*2 + -wise, OE. *wise* manner.] After the manner of an angle; angularly.

1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 44 Fishes .. haue heads for the most part sharpe, and thence Anglewise are inlarged into the grossenesse of their bodie. 1632 J. Hayward *Eromena* 150 Two timber-beams, joyning anglewise. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chimney*, The lowermost Part of which [funnel] will descend anglewise into the Pipe. 1880 R. Jefferies *Gr. Ferne Farm* 282 Long clay pipes, stacked anglewise.

Anglian (æ·ŋgliăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Anglī* (see Angle *sb.*3) + -an.] Of or pertaining to the Angles. Often in combination, as *East Anglian*, of East Anglia or the East Angles, the Teutonic occupants of Norfolk and Suffolk; also used in reference to the same district in modern times.

The OE. adj. f. *Engle* was *Englisc*, now *English*, but as this was in course of time used of all the Teutonic occupants of Britain (and afterwards extended also to Danish, Norman-French and other immigrants), *Anglian* is conveniently used by modern writers to translate *Englisc*, in its early restricted sense, as distinct from *Saxon*.

1726 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1757) I. 192 Both the East-Anglian kings being slain. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 23 That the whole Anglian vernacular literature should have perished. 1875 Sweet in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 561 There seem to have been three dialects, Anglian, Kentish, and Saxon. 1875 *Bibliogr. List of Eng. Dial.* 50 On the principal characteristics of East Anglian pronunciation.

Anglic (æ·ŋglik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *anglic-us* (in Bæda), f. *Anglī* the Angles or English. See prec. and -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Angles; Anglian.

1868 Skene 4 *Bks. Wales* I. 62 Ida the Anglic king .. The Anglic kingdom of Bernicia. 1880 A. Fryer *Cuthb. of Lindisf.* 144 The teaching of the Anglic Church.

Anglican (æ·ŋglikăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Anglicān-us* (Magna Carta), f. *Anglic-us*; see prec. and -an.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or peculiar to the English ecclesiastically; of the reformed Church of England, and other churches in communion therewith. Cf. '*Pananglican* Synod.' Also used as *Gallican* is, in opposition to *Roman*; and to indicate moderate High Church opinions, as distinguished from those said to be 'Romanizing.'

[1215 *Magna Carta* in Stubbs *Sel. Ch.* v. 288 Quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit.] 1635 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 They all concur in opposition to the Roman Church; as also they of the Anglican, Scotican, Gallic .. and Belgick Confessions. 1660 Fell *Hammond's Life* in Wks. (1684) I. 12 The sober Principles and old establishment of the *Anglicane* Church. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 228 Many members of the Papal communion have maintained the validity of Anglican orders. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 91 [To] force the Anglican clergy to become his agents for the destruction of the Anglican doctrine and discipline. *Mod.* 'An Anglican Sisterhood, styled "The Society of the Holy Trinity."'

2. English (in the general sense).

1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 15 All who use the Anglican speech. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* I. iii. 19 The quite Anglican character of [King] Richard, to his death.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the reformed Church of England; *esp.* one holding High Church principles, or who approves of Catholic doctrine and ritual, while claiming for the English Church a national independence of Rome, and repudiating certain popular tenets of Rome as corruptions.

a 1797 Burke *Let. to R. Burke* (L.) Whether Catholicks, Anglicans, or Calvinists. 1844 Pugin *Gloss. Eccl. Orn.* 75 Copes were among the chief ornaments retained by the Anglicans. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. § 4. 361 Secondly there were the Anglicans .. content to separate from Rome, but only that they might bear Italian fruit more profusely and luxuriantly when rooted in their own soil. 1882 *Church Q. Rev.* XV. 159 The loyal Anglican's grief.

A·nglicanism. [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. Adherence to the doctrine and discipline of the reformed Church of England (and other churches in communion therewith), as the genuine representative of the Catholic Church.

1846 Kingsley *Lett. & Mem.* I. 143 Decent Anglicanism .. having become the majority is now quite Conservative. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The famous theory of high church Anglicanism—the notion that the English Church could and should subsist as a separate communion, independent of foreign control, self-governed, self-organized, and at the same time adhering without variation to catholic doctrine. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 231 Anglicanism claimed to hold that the Church of England was nothing else than a continuation in this country .. of that one Church of which in old times Athanasius and Augustine were members. 1865 Lecky *Rational.* (1878) II. 325 Anglicanism has always been singularly free from the taint of fanaticism.

Angli·cify, *v. rare*−°. [f. L. *Anglic-us* English + -fy. Cf. *Frenchify*.] = Anglicize.

1859 in Worcester.

Anglicism (æ·ŋglisiz'm). [f. Anglicize: see -ism.]

1. Anglicized language, such as the introduction of English idiom into a sentence in another language; *hence*, a peculiarity of the English language, an idiom specially English.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 An odde kind of *Anglicisme* .. as to say Your Boores of Holland, Sir; Your Iesuites of Spaine, Sir. 1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cr.* Ep. Ded. Wks. 1725 V. 11 False Grammar, and Nonsense couch'd beneath that specious Name of Anglicisme. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* § xi. 318 Dr. B. has abundance of pure Anglicisms in his Latin. 1755 T. Croker *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* Pref. 8 Low familiar anglicism, quite inconsistent with the dignity of the divine original. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 37. 319 The anglicism of terminating the sentence with a preposition.

† 2. An English characteristic or fashion. *Obs.*

1787 Beckford *Italy* II. 90 The short jacket of the postilion and other anglicisms of the equipage.

3. English political principles or methods of administration.

1873 Gladstone in *Daily News* 20 Aug. 2/2 The most unfortunate policy which sent Englishmen into the country for every purpose of civil as well as of religious life .. to propagate what I may call Anglicism in the teeth of the

feelings of the country. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 185 Those elements of political Anglicism.

Anglicity (ăŋgli·sĭti). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. mod.L. *Anglicitāt-em*, f. *Anglic-us*, after *Latinus, Latinitāt-em, Latinity*: see -ITY.] English quality, as of speech or style; English idiom.

Anglicization (æ:ŋglisəizē¹·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of making English.

1878 W. ADAMS *Latter-d. Lyr.* 377 The new movement for the Anglicisation of French metres. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Feb. 3 It will soon be seen how shallow is the Anglicization of India.

Anglicize (æ·ŋglisəiz), *v.* [f. L. *Anglic-us* English + -IZE.]

1. To make English in form or character; to english.

1748 T. EDWARDS *Can. Crit.* 275 (T.) In all Greek words anglicised as *system, hypocrite.* 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Disc.* 47 Let me be pardoned, if the actions are too much anglicized. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iv, William Longlegs, having refused, on any terms, to become Anglocised. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. 275 The glaring affectation of anglicising Latin words.

2. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) *rare.*

1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. ix. 30 Are they allowed to *Anglicise* if they like, as the Scottish Highlanders were? 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 60 England Americanises in some respects, in some respects America Anglicises.

A·nglicized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made English in form or character.

1862 MRS. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 214 The Anglicised residence of an English lady. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 266/3 The secondary Anglicized education of Bengal. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 195/1 Fort Ross—an anglicized abbreviation of *Fuerte de los Rusos.*

Anglification (æ·ŋglifikē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [f. ANGLIFY: see -FICATION.] The act or process of making anything English, or conforming it to English modes.

1867 LD. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 99 A thorough Anglification of the public service [in the Ionian Isles].

Anglified (æ·ŋglifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED.] Made English, put into English form; englished.

1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 139 Through the dark dialect of Anglified Erse. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. 483 Calais or Boulogne was much more Anglified. 1865 W. ANDERSON *Geneal. & Surn.* 136 The Anglified form of the name.

Anglify (æ·ŋglifəi), *v.* [f. L. *Angli* the English (see ANGLIAN) + -FY.] To make English, put into English form; = ANGLICIZE. (Rather out of use.)

1751 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 320 Aliens, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of our Anglifying them. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ix. 23 Giacomo shall be Anglified into Jackeymo.

Angling (æ·ŋgliŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. ANGLE *v.*¹.]

1. The action or art of fishing with a rod.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fysshynge* 1, Fysshynge, callyd Anglynge wyth a rodde. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 396 The ende of fishing is catching, not anglyng. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 16 When You wager'd on your Angling. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 246 Hate contentions, and love quietnesse, and vertue, and angling. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 479 Amusing to those who are fond of angling. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. cvi, Angling too, that solitary vice, Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says.

2. *fig.* (see ANGLE *v.* 2.)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 91 Jet and straw, loadstone and iron, with some others of that hooking kind: where, setting aside their angling and groping one for another, etc. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 113 Such juggleries, and uncertain anglings for distinction.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *angling books, literature*, etc.; †**angling-hook**, a fish-hook; **angling-rod**, †**angling-wand**, a fishing-rod.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 2 The stock of angling literature. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 274/3 Every collector of angling books .. can thus .. hanker after the many prizes of angling bibliomania. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. James* iii. 8 It hydeth under the bayte of pleasure, the very angling hoke of death. 1552 HULOET, Angling gad, or rodde, *Pertica.* 1598 FLORIO, *Lungagnola*, a fishing rod, a fishing pole, an angling rod. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 662 A broken angling-rod. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) IV. xxxv. 573 They brought angling-rods. 1565 *Letter* in NARES s.v., You will use a long anglyng-wand to catch some knowledg.

†**A·ngling,** *vbl. sb.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. ANGLE *v.*²] The action of making angles *with* (anything).

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 42 Certaine .. Sterres .. their Coniunctions, and Anglynges with the Planetes, etc.

Anglish (æ·ŋgliʃ), *a. rare*¹. [f. ANGLE *sb.*³ + -ISH.] = ANGLIAN (which is the common word).

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. xix. ix. 636 Of Jutish or Anglish type.

†**A·nglize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Angl-i* (see ANGLIAN) + -IZE.] = ANGLICIZE, ANGLIFY.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 31 These Norman Lords .. wedding with English wives, became so perfectly Anglized.

Anglo- (æ·ŋglo), originally L., combining form of *Angl-us* English; in derivatives, as ANGLOPHOBIA; compounds, as ANGLO-SAXON; combinations, as *Anglo-Turkish.* For history see ANGLO-SAXON.

1. a. English, of England; as in ANGLO-CATHOLIC, ANGLO-SAXON; **Anglo-Danish**, pertaining to the Danes in England; **Anglo-French**, the French retained and separately developed in England; **Anglo-Latin**, Anglicised Latin, *Anglo-Judaic, -Jewish, -Norman.* Also, b. Of English race, origin, descent (though now living temporarily or permanently elsewhere), as *Anglo-American, -Canadian, -Hibernian, -Indian, -Irish.*

a. [1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) F iv, The Iesuites who dayly laugh at vs both, calling some *Anglo-puritani.*] 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 198 Sir Thomas Browne .. was remarkably fond of Anglo-Latin diction. *Ibid.* 293 This Anglo-Latian word *procerity.* 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 113 England is full of Anglo-Normanic monuments. 1811 SCOTT in *Sir Tristr.* Introd. 81 The Anglo-Norman Rimeur. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* II. lxxxviii. 59 Rebuilt, whether in the Italo-Gothic or the Anglo-Gothic style. 1874 PARKER *Introd. Goth. Archit.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 22 The French Archæologists .. call our Norman style the Anglo-Norman style.

b 1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 They never shed the blood of an Anglo American. 1792 BURKE *Let.* Wks. 1845 III. 507 Finding the Anglo-Irish highly animated with a spirit, which had shewn itself before. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) III. iv. 350 The Anglo-Irish could not intermarry with the Celts. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Texas*, Distrust between the Anglo-American colonists .. and the settlers of Spanish descent. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. P.* I. xlvii. 183 That sensible men consider Nana Sahib as an Anglo-Indian myth. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 153 Called Bier by the Anglo-Indians. 1882 *Standard* 5 Dec. 5/5 Amongst Anglo-Egyptians .. the prevailing feelings are very different.

c. Used separately. *rare.*

1844 A. MALLALIEU *Buenos Ayres* 65 The federal system in the Anglo States of America.

2. English *and*; English in connexion with; as *Anglo-Chinese, -Egyptian, -French, Turkish*, etc. Cf. the similar *Franco-German, Græco-Roman*, and other modern combinations.

1855 (*title*) Diplomatic Mystifications and Popular Credulity; or, The Anglo-French Alliance. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 396 The Anglo-Russian convention. *Ibid.*, The Anglo-Turkish treaty.

Anglo-Ca·tholic, *a.* and *sb.* [See ANGLO-.]

A. *adj.* Catholic of the Anglican communion, as distinguished from Roman Catholic.

1841 (*title of series of reprints*) Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology. 1859 *Lit. Ch.-man* V. 18 The price of the Anglo-Catholic Library.

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* An Englishman who, without wishing to sever the English from the Catholic Church, was in favour of its national independence of organization and working.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. § 1. 517 The Anglo-catholics did not intend to repeat the blunder of showing a leaning towards the Romanists.

2. *Modern.* A member of the Church of England who contends for its 'catholic' character, and repudiates the name 'protestant.'

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* i. 1 One [dish] that a Catholic—ay, even an Anglo-Catholic—might eat on Good Friday.

Anglo-Catholicism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] Catholicism of Anglican type, or according to English ideas; the doctrine or constitution of the Anglican Church as a branch of the Church Catholic.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis in Eng. Ch.* 141 When Greek Catholicism .. becomes well-disposed to Anglo-Catholicism.

Anglocize, -fy, bad forms of ANGLICIZE, -FY.

†**A·ngloman**¹. *Obs. rare.* [f. ANGLO- + ?MAN, but app. associated in sense with Fr. *anglomane*: see next.] A partisan or friend of English interests in America. (Understood to have been invented by Jefferson.)

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 It will be of great consequence to France and England, to have America governed by a Galloman or Angloman. 1795 *Ibid.* IV. 124 A treaty of alliance between England and the Anglomen, against the Legislature and people of the United States.

A·ngloman², **-e.** *rare.* [a. Fr. *anglomane*, f. *anglomanie* ANGLOMANIA.] = ANGLOMANIAC.

1860 MRS. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overl.* II. 298 The most rampant Anglomane will admit that speaking is not exactly the forte of the English. 1880 FAGAN *Panizzi* II. 191 To be looked upon as a crazy Angloman.

Anglomania (æŋglo¡mē¹·niă). Rarely adapted as **anglomany.** [f. ANGLO- + GR. *μανία* madness (see MANIA), imitating Fr. *anglomanie.*] A mania for what is English; an excessive admiration of English customs, etc.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 161 A little disposition to Anglomania. 1805 *Ibid.* (1830) IV. 33 Till Anglomany .. yields to Americanism. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. ii. (1867) 297 Anglo-mania in France, followed by revolution in America. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 237 Anglomania consisted chiefly in the adoption of frock-coats and top-boots as the national costume.

Anglomaniac (æŋglo¡mē¹·niæk), *sb. rare.* [f. ANGLO- + MANIAC: after prec.] One possessed by Anglomania; a rabid partisan of what is English.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ii. 85 There is not a dwarf jokei .. or Anglomaniac horseman rising on his stirrups, that does not betoken change. 1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 5/2 [These terms] intersperse every Anglomaniac's conversation.

Anglomanist. *rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *anglomane* + -IST.] = prec.

1882 TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 475 Frequent visits to London had made his father a rampant anglomanist.

Anglophobe (æ·ŋglŏfō¤b). [a. Fr. *anglophobe*: see -PHOBE. This and the three following are mainly newspaper words.] One affected with Anglophobia, one who has a morbid dread of, or aversion to, England or the English.

1866 LOCKYER *Heavens* (1868) 493 This climate of ours, which .. is not so bad, astronomically speaking, as some Anglophobes would make it. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Apr. 5 The Prince—the greatest ruffian and chief Anglo-phobe at the Mandalay Court.

Anglophobia (æŋglo¡fō¤biă). [f. ANGLO- + Gr. *-φοβία* horror: see -PHOBIA.] Intense dread or fear of England.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXX. 501 To propagate an Anglo-phobia in France. 1880 FAGAN *Panizzi* I. 200 An intimate feeling of Anglomisos (to coin a word somewhat milder than Anglophobia) materially influenced Thiers.

Anglophobic (æŋglo¡fŏ·bik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Anglophobia.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 10 The anglophobic phase may have begun again.

Anglophobist (ăŋglŏ·fŏbist). *rare.* [f. Fr. *anglophobe* + -IST.] = ANGLOPHOBE.

1882 *Standard* 24 Aug., It represents the opposite camp of Anglophobists.

Anglo-Saxon (æ:ŋglo¡sæ·ksən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 **Angul-, Angel-, Ongol-seaxan** *sb. pl.*, 7– **Anglo-Saxon, -saxon,** 9 **Anglosaxon.** [Prob. in 9th c., as certainly in 17th, ad. L. *Anglo-Saxones, -Saxon-icus*, in which *Anglo-*, comb. form of *Angl-us, -ī*, is used adverbially, as in similar L. and Gr. compounds, as *sacro-sanctus* sacredly sanctioned, Ἰνδο-σκυθία Indian Scythia, Scythia of the Indus, Συρο-φοῖνιξ, L. *Syrophœnix*, Phœnician of Syria. Cf. also *Gallo-græci*, and in later use *Mœso-Gothi* Goths of Mœsia. Hence *Anglo-Saxones, Angel-seaxan* = English Saxons, Saxons of England or of the Angul-cynn (*gens Anglorum*, Bæda), as distinguished from the *Ald-Seaxan* (*Antiqui Saxones*, Bæda) or Old-Saxons of the continent. The earliest L. forms were *Angli Saxones, Saxones Angli* (two words 'English Saxons'), whence *Angli-Saxones*, and finally *Anglo-Saxones, Anglosaxones.* App. of continental origin; in OE. use, rare in the Eng. form; not uncommon in Latin documents down to 1100.]

I. English Saxon, Saxon of England: *orig.* a collective name for the Saxons of Britain as distinct from the 'Old Saxons' of the continent. Hence, properly applied to the Saxons (of Wessex, Essex, Middlesex, Sussex, and perhaps Kent), as distinct from the Angles.

A. *sb.* (the only contemporary use).

[*c* 775 PAULUS DIACONUS IV. xxiii, Vestimenta .. qualia Angli Saxones habere solent. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvii, E Saxonum Anglorum genere duxit uxorem. *c* 885 *Charter, Cod. Dip.* V. 134 Ego Ælfredus, gratia Dei, Angul-Saxonum rex.] 934 *Chart. C. D.* V. 218-9 Ic Æthelstán, Ongol-Saxna cyning and Brytænwalda eallæs þyses iglandes. 955 *Chart. C. D.* II. 303 He hafað ȝeweorðad mid cynedóme Angulseaxna Eádred cyning and césere *totius Britanniæ.*

B. *adj.* In this Dictionary, the language of England before 1100 is called, as a whole, 'Old English' (OE.); *Anglo-Saxon*, when used, is restricted to the Saxon as distinguished from the Anglian *dialects* of Old English; thus we may say that *eald* was the Anglo-Saxon (*i.e.* West Saxon and Kentish) form of the normal OE. *ald* (retained in Anglian), whence, and not from *eald*, we have mod.Eng. *old.*

II. Extended to the entire Old English people and language before the Norman Conquest.

For these there was apparently at first no collective name; subsequently, the name *Englisc* (English, English) was extended from the dialect of the Angles (the first to be committed to writing) to all dialects of the vernacular, whether Anglian or Saxon; and *Angul-cynn* (Angle-kin, *gens Anglorum*), and later still, during the struggle with the Danes, 'English' and 'Englishman,' to all speakers of the vernacular in any dialect Angle or Saxon. After the Norman Conquest, the natives and the new incomers were at first distinguished as 'English' and 'French,' but, as the latter also became in a few generations 'English' politically and geographically, men's notions of 'English' changed accordingly, so that the 12th c. chroniclers could no longer apply the word distinctively to the people of Edward the Confessor and Harold, for whom therefore they recalled the name 'Saxon,' applicable enough to the West Saxon dynasty, but incorrect when extended to the whole Angle-kin over whom they ruled. At the hands of the Latin chroniclers, often foreigners, to whom the historical relations of Saxons and Angles were not very obvious, a similar extension of meaning had been given to *Anglo-Saxones.* But this name did not reappear in English till after 1600, when, with the revival of OE. learning, historians and philologists again felt the need of distinguishing English 'Saxon' from the Saxon of Germany. The modern use dates from Camden, who himself used *Anglo-Saxon-es, -icus*, in Latin, and *English Saxon* in his vernacular works. His translator adapted the Lat. as *Anglo-Saxon*, which gradually displaced 'English Saxon,' first as sb., and finally as adj. also. But it was applied, as *Saxon* had been for 500 years erroneously applied, to 'Old English' as a whole. This has led in turn to an erroneous analysis of the word, which has been taken as = *Angle* + *Saxon*, a union of Angle and Saxon; and in accordance with this mistaken view, modern combinations have been profusely formed in which *Anglo-* is meant to express 'English and . .', 'English in connexion with . .',

as 'the Anglo-Russian war'; whence, on the same analogy, Franco-German, Turko-Russian, etc. See ANGLO-.

A. *sb.*

[1586–1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 94 Nunc .. *Anglo-Saxones* ad differentiam eorum in Germania, vocatos. *Ibid.* 128 Maiores nostri Anglo-Saxones Wittena-ge-mott, .i. *Prudentum Conuentus* .. vocârunt.] **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 177 The Anglo Saxons our ancestors termed it *Wittena-ge-mott*, that is, an assembly of the wise. *Ibid.* 1. 127 (*title*) English Saxons; (*marg. title*) Anglo-Saxons. [**1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 20 The English-Saxon tongue came in by the English-Saxons out of Germany.] **1726** TINDAL *Rapin's Eng.* (1757) I. 1. 90 They were generally called Saxons, yet they had sometimes the compound name of Anglo-Saxons given them. **1735** THOMSON *Liberty* IV. (T.) Ere, blood-cemented, Anglo-Saxons saw Egbert and Peace on one united throne. **1846** WRIGHT *Mid. Ages* I. i. 2 Public attention .. was first drawn to the writings of the Anglo-Saxons at the time of the reformation. *a* **1861** PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 596, I must .. substitute henceforward the true and antient word English for the unhistorical and conventional term Anglo-Saxon, an expression conveying a most false idea in our civil history. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 548, I speak therefore of our forefathers, not as 'Saxons,' or even as 'Anglo-Saxons,' but as they spoke of themselves, as Englishmen.

B. *adj.* (*absol.* The Old English language.)

[1586–1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 121 In Anglo-Saxonicis legibus nusquam comparet. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 168 In the English-Saxon lawes, it is nowhere to be seene. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 21 The English-Saxon conquerors, altred the tongue which they found here wholly. *Ibid.* 70 *Folc*, the English-Saxon woorde for people. **1715** E. ELSTOB (*title*) The Rudiments of Grammar for the English Saxon Tongue. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 11 Under all the English Saxon Kings.] **1726** TINDAL *Rapin's Eng.* (1757) I. III. 157 The Anglo-Saxon kings were naturally very restless. **1783** BAILEY, *Anglosaxon*, the Saxon language as it was spoken in *England*. **1876** SWEET *Anglo-Sax. Reader* xi, The oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is now called 'Old English,' but the older name of 'Anglo-Saxon' is still very generally used.

III. Used rhetorically for *English* in its wider or ethnological sense, in order to avoid the later historical restriction of 'English' as distinct from Scotch, or the modern political restriction of 'English' as opposed to American of the United States; thus applied to (1) all persons of Teutonic descent (or who reckon themselves such) in Britain, whether of English, Scotch, or Irish birth; (2) all of this descent in the world, whether subjects of Great Britain or of the United States.

A. *sb.*

1853 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* (1858) I. XV. 51 Sometimes they stand on the right and the necessity for the *European* to live by plunder; and sometimes .. they concentrate their claim upon the *Anglo-Saxon*.

B. *adj.*

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 314 The chief reason stated for the recognition of the pirates, is that they are of the Anglo-Saxon race. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 143 The Puritan part of the Anglosaxon colony had little right to complain. **1871** *Spect.* 22 Apr. 467 England's best alliance would be the free confederation of the English race in every part of the world. Change 'English' for 'Anglo-Saxon,' and in that sentence lies the policy of the future.

Anglo-Sa·xondom. [f. prec. + -DOM; cf. *Christendom*.] The Anglo-Saxon domain or community; the collective body of Anglo-Saxons, the Anglo-Saxon race viewed as a whole; a rhetorical phrase for Great Britain and the United States.

1850 LYELL *Let.* in *Life* II. 168 A regard for the sacredness of truth is not a rare exception to the rule in Anglo-Saxondom at least. **1872** *Daily News* 25 Mar., Anglo-Saxondom is to have a wrangle royal at Geneva. **1881** BREWER *Eng. Stud.* 63 For the strictly orthodox spelling of Cuthberht he gives Cuthbert, not known in Anglo-Saxondom.

Anglo-Sa·xonism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. Anything peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race.

2. *esp.* A word, phrase, idiom, or habit of speech, belonging to, or derived from, the Old English, unaffected by Romanic or other foreign admixture.

3. The sentiment of being 'Anglo-Saxon' (in sense III.) or English ethnologically; a belief in the superiority or claims of the 'Anglo-Saxon' race.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* III. cxli. 121 The zeal for Anglo-Saxonism, will be found to be little but rogue calling upon rogue. **1867** BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 36 In America and in Australia a new modification of what we call Anglo-Saxonism is growing.

Angnæzl, -nale, -naylle, obs. ff. AGNAIL.

Angola (ăŋgō·lă). A corruption of ANGORA; often used of the fabric made of Angora wool.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* IV. 327 Angola breeds. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. i. 60 Shirts .. good English angola or flannel ones. **1882** *Times* 12 Apr. 4 Tweed and angola trowsers.

Angor (æ·ŋgŏr). Also 5 **angure**, 7 **angour**. [a. OFr. *angor, angour* :—L. *angōr-em* strangling, vexation, f. *ang-ĕre* to squeeze, strangle. Now only as a medical term, and more or less as Latin.]

†1. Anguish (physical or mental). *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Angure or angwys, *Angor, angustia*. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. (1641) 100/1 Man is loaden with ten thousand languors. All other Creatures onely feele the angors Of few Diseases. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 146 Inflamed with perpetual sparkes of fears, angors and agitations. *a* **1711** KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 261 Her Hours in silent Anguors now ran waste.

2. *spec.* A feeling of 'anxiety and constriction in the precordial region, which accompanies many severe diseases; nearly synonymous with *angina*.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Anglic.* (J.) If the patient be surprised with a lipothymous angour. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Angor* is reputed a bad symptom. **1839** in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Angora (ăŋgō·ră). [modern form of ancient Ἀγκῦρα *Ancȳra*.]

1. A town in Asia Minor, giving its name to a species of goat, and to its silk-like wool; also to a long-haired variety of cat.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 511 The bright, silk-like wool of the Angora goat. **1838** *ibid.* X. 223 The Angora cat with its long silky hair. **1875** URE *Dict. Arts* I. 177 The first parcels of Angora wool were shipped from Constantinople for England in 1820.

2. The fabric manufactured from the wool of the Angora Goat, now commonly called ANGOLA.

1867 *Morn. Star* 12 Apr., Fancy boudoir mats in lambs'-wool and angora.

Angostura: see ANGUSTURA.

Angre, -ful, variants of ANGER, -FUL.

†**Angrice.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?a confusion between Eng. ANGER *sb.* (in sense 1) and OFr. *anguise* ANGUISH: cf. ANGRISE.] Trouble, affliction.

1340 *Ayenb.* 147 Þe on leme þoleþ zuetliche of þe oþre þet he him deþ of angrice.

Angrily (æ·ŋgrĭli), *adv.* Also 4 **angryliche**, 5 **angryly**. [f. ANGRY *a.* + -LY[2]. Appears first as var. of earlier ANGERLY (blending with it in the spelling *angrely*), which it has since replaced.]

†1. Vexatiously, grievously. *Obs. rare.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 30 Hir chyld ill al suddanly Travalyd hyr sa angryly.

2. In an angry or wrathful manner, with anger or open resentment.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 510 (Ellesm. MS.) Thanne wole he be angry and answeren hokerly and angrily [*v. r.* angerly, -yrly, -rely]. **1393** LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 115 Al angryliche and argueynge as hit were. **1597** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. (R.) Turns angrily about his grieved eyes. **1766** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 101 He .. angrily called to know what was the matter. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 66 Battling angrily with an angrier wasp.

Angriness (æ·ŋgrinės). *rare.* [f. ANGRY + -NESS: see also earlier ANGERNESS.]

1. The quality of being angry; wrathfulness.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 40 They would not commende angrinesse. **1561** T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XX. (1634) 739 If they must punish let them not be borne away with a headlong angrinesse. **1658** *Whole Duty of Man* x. § 22 (1684) 86 Such an angriness of humour, that we take fire at everything. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcix. 6 No portion of any Tears could abate that fair angriness.

†2. Inflamed condition of a sore or wound.

1612 BENVENUTO *Passengers' Dial.* (N.) Their sweate .. takes away the angrinesse and rednesse of skars.

†**Angrise,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [?confusion between Eng. ANGER *v.* 1, and OFr. *anguiser* to anguish, or with AGRISE.] To distress, afflict.

1340 *Ayenb.* 146 Þet me naȝt him misdo ne angrisi ne harmi.

†**A·ngrom.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?for *agram*; perh. influenced by ANGE, ANGER: see next.] Affliction, vexation.

a **1300** *E.E. Psalter* cxix. 143 Droving and angrom fonden me.

†**Angro·med,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [for A-GRAMED: see AN- *pref.* 5.] Afflicted, vexed.

?*a* **1400** *MS. Bodl.* No. 425. 89 (Halliw.) Mi gost angromed is ouer smert.

Angry (æ·ŋgri), *a.* Forms: 4 angre, (angerich), 4–5 angri, 4–7 angery, 5 angrye, (hangry), 6 anggre, 6–7 angrie, 4– angry. [f. ANGER *sb.* + -Y[1]: cf. *hungry*. With senses 2 and 3 cf. Fr. *fâché de* and *fâché contre*. Comp. *-er, -est.*]

†1. Full of trouble actively; troublesome, vexatious, annoying, trying, sharp. *Obs.*

c **1360** *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8 *Molestus*, angri. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 70 Myne auenture heir tak will I, Quhethir it be eisfull or angry. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 2628 To liggen thus is an angry thyng. *a* **1667** JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. 267 God had provided a severe and angry education to chastise the frowardness of a young spirit.

†2. Passively affected by trouble; vexed, troubled, grieved. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 530 The hart is sorowfull or angry. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 553 Angerich I wandrede the Austyns to prove. [*Skeat conjectures* angerlich.] **1485** CAXTON *Paris & V.* 42 Parys was moche angry bycause he sawe wel that it was moche perylous.

3. Of persons: Actively affected against the agent or cause of trouble; feeling or showing resentment; enraged, wrathful, irate.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 510 Thanne wole he be angry [*v. r.* angery, hangry] and answeren hokerly. **1440** *Partonope* 2556, I am wroth and in my hert angry. **1440** *Promp. Parv.*, Angrye, *Iracundus, bilosus*. **1547** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 He that will be angry without cause, Must be at one without amendes. **1647** COWLEY *Dialogue* ix. in *Mistr.*, I'm angry, but my wrath will prove, More Innocent than did thy Love. **1718** LADY M. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. XXII. 69 Very angry that I will not lie like other travellers. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 74 ¶ 4 Angry without daring to confess his resentment. **1864** BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 191 Angry letters to his angrier mistress.

b. Const. (*of, for, upon*, obs.) *at, about*, the occasion; *at* a person when the subjective feeling is denoted, *with* a person when the anger is manifested; but the tendency is to use *with* for both.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* XVIII. 7703 There-at Ector was angry, & out of his wit. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 He was angri of her governaunce. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E viij, God was therefore angry upon them. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. ccxxxii. 317 Ye prince .. was in a maner angry of the honour yt sir Bertram of Clesquy had gotten him. **1556** *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 88 Some were very anggre wyth hym because he sayd soo. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 115/2 Must they needes be angrie for it? **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 217, I should be angry with you. **1607** — *Timon* III. iii. 13 I'me angry at him. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* vii. 11 God is angrie with the wicked euery-day. — *Eccles.* v. 6 Wherefore should God be angrie at thy voyce? **1740** CHESTERF. *Lett.* 61 I. 173, I shall be very angry at you. **1778** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 242 The people are angry with the ministry. **1875** *Fam. Her.* 21 Aug. 263/2 Major Porter is so awfully angry about it. **1883** SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* June 130/1, I felt a little angrier with myself.

4. Of mood or action: Moved or excited by anger.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. xxix, The spirite of pacience Doth overcome the angry violence. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 443 The angry trade of War. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. VII, A man's own angry pride Is cap and bells for a fool. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 106 Even in his angriest moods.

5. Bearing the physical marks of anger, looking or acting as if in anger; as *an angry countenance, an angry sky, angry billows.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 283 So bere I forth an angry snoute. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 149 Now .. Doth dogged warre bristle his angry crest. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* XXV. 23 An angrie countenance. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 270 He sheathes his paws, uncurls his angry mane. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 197 The angry tones of wild beasts. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 185 Angry masses of cloud. **1878** R. STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, The water, yellow and turbulent, swung with an angry eddy .. and made an angry clatter along stony shores.

6. Having the colour of an angry face, red. *rare.*

1632 G. HERBERT *Vertue* in *Temple* 80 Sweet rose, whose hue angrie and brave. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. XVIII. (1865) 139 His waistcoat red and angry.

7. Habitually under the influence of anger; hot-tempered, irritable, choleric, passionate. *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 427 As men in þis londe Beeþ angry. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 736 Some beestes .. be ryght wrathfull and angry. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* XXI. 19 A chydinge and an angrie woman. **1650** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 10 The Turkey-Cock .. An Angry Bird, And hath exceeding white flesh. **1703** ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1695 Honour, This busie, angry thing, that scatters Discord.

8. Inflamed, smarting, as a sore.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 Curst sores with often touching waxe angry. **1611** FLORIO, *Pedignoni*, angrie kibes, chilblanes, or bloodie falles. **1676** WISEMAN (J.) This serum .. grows red and angry. **1863** ATKINSON *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Angry*, applied to a sore (1) that looks very red and inflamed, (2) or that is very irritable and painful. *Mod.* The gouty toe is very angry.

9. Sharp, acrid in taste. Sharp, keen, as appetite. *rare.*

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1035 Alum & alka[t]ran that angré arn boþe. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 1082, I never ate with angrier appetite.

10. *Comb.*, as *angry-eyed, -looking.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 34 That angry eyed, buttoned-up, inflammatory-faced old gentleman.

†**A·ngry,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. Cf. to *weary*.] To make angry, anger, provoke.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. i. 358 Nothing angrieth her so much as when modest men affect a deafnesse.

†**A·ngryable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ANGRY + -ABLE.] Capable of being angry, irascible.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatrike* 165 Among angryable or wrathful Beings. *Ibid.* 304 The Schools do assign .. the angryable or wrothful power to the heart.

Anguicular (ăŋgwi·kiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. mod. L. *anguicula* (fem. dim. of *anguis* snake) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to *Anguiculæ* or microscopic 'eels.'

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* (ed. 3) 162 View 8 represents the Anguiculæ, or small microscopic eels in Vinegar or Paste .. in all their natural motions and Anguicular Forms.

Anguiform (æ·ŋgwifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *angui-s* snake + -FORM; cf. mod.Fr. *anguiforme*.] Having the shape of a serpent or snake; snake-shaped.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 130 The anguiform motion suspected by Newton. **1835** KIRBY *Habits & Inst. Anim.* II. XVI. 68 The anguiform Chilognathans represent the living and moving Serpent.

†**Angui·genous,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *anguigen-a* (f. *anguis* snake + *-genus* born) + -OUS.] 'Engendered or begotten of serpents.' Bailey 1731.

†**Anguille,** anguello. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *anguille* eel :—L. *anguilla*, dim. of *anguis* snake.] 'A sort of small worms cast up by sick hawks.' Phillips 1658; whence in Bailey, etc.

a **1500** *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 For wormys called anguilles.

Anguilliform (ăŋgwi·lifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *anguill-a* eel + -(I)FORM.] Eel-shaped.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Our Author treats of Fishes, and begins with such as are Anguilliform. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Membranes full of Anguilliform worms. **1858** CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 144 *Zoarces*, Body elongate, anguilliform, with scales small.

Anguillous (æ·ŋgwilәs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of an eel, eel-like.

1704 Tyson *Yellow Gurnard* in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1752 Even the Anguillous kind are Scaly.

Anguillule (ăŋgwi·liul). [mod. f. L. *anguill-a* eel + -ULE dim. suffix; cf. mod.Fr. *anguillule*.] A small eel-shaped creature; *esp.* one of the animalcules of the family *Anguillulidæ*, such as the 'eels' in sour paste or vinegar.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 387 One anguillule is found in wet moss, green slime, rain water.

Anguine (æ·ŋgwin), *a.* [a. L. *anguīn-us* pertaining to a snake, f. *anguis* snake: see -INE.] Of or resembling a snake or serpent.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 241 Four sorts of cucurbites, the greater, the lesser .. or the anguine. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 501 The Anguine Lizard, also a native of South Africa. 1871 Le Fanu *Tenants of Malory* xi. 54 Her beautiful eyebrows wore that anguine curve, which is the only approach to a scowl which painters accord to angels.

Anguineal (ăŋgwi·nĭăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *anguine-us* of the nature of a snake (f. *anguis*) + -AL.] = next.

1731 Bailey, *Anguineal Hyperbola* [as Chambers; see next]. 1847 in Craig.

Anguineous (ăŋgwi·nĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS: see -EOUS.] Of the nature or appearance of a snake; as in *Anguineous Hyperbola*, a name given by Newton to four of his curves of the second order.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Anguineous*, of or belonging to a Snake. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Curve*, That [hyperbola] which cuts its asymptote with contrary flexures, and is produced both ways into contrary legs, *anguineous* or *snake-like*. 1858 Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 285 Body elongate, anguineous.

Anguish (æ·ŋgwiʃ), *sb.* Forms: 3 anguise, -oise, 3-4 anguisse, -uysse, -usse, -uis, 3-5 angus, 4 anguys, -wys(e, -wish(e, -uych, 4-5 anguisshe, -wisshe, uyssh, -wisch(e, -uysch(e, 4-6 anguysh, 5 angwich, -wysch, -wysshe, 5-6 anguyshe, -uysshe, 4- anguish. [a. OFr. *anguisse*, *angoisse* (Pr. *angoissa*, It. *angoscia*) the painful sensation of choking:—L. *angustia* straitness, tightness, *pl.* straits, f. *angust-us* narrow, tight, f. root *angu-* in *ang(u)-ĕre* to squeeze, strangle, cogn. w. Gr. *ἄγχ-ειν*.] Formerly with *pl.*

1. Excruciating or oppressive bodily pain or suffering, such as the sufferer writhes under.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 35 Hwen hit þer to cumeð þat sar sorhfule angoise. *a* 1300 *Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 374 The bodi .. in strong angusse doth smurte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 212 Hys wounde .. for angwys gan to chyne. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* iv. 31 Anguysshes as of the child berere [1388 angwischis as of a womman childynge; 1611 the anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 139 The peyne of helle .. is lik deth, for the horrible anguisshe [*v. r.* angwissh(e, -uysch, -uyssche, -wysshe]. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 238, I haue suffred many anguysshes of hungre. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 47 One paine is lesned by anothers anguish. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 150 If there be pain of the Stomach, anguish, heat. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvii. 520 His [Job's] body was full of anguish. 1880 Cyples *Hum. Exp.* iii. 70 The anguish of corns and toothache.

2. Severe mental suffering, excruciating or oppressive grief or distress.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 234 In the muchel anguise aros þe muchele mede. 1297 R. Glouc. 177 In gret anguysse and fere Wepynde byuore þe kyng. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 325 When þacces of anguych wat3 hid in my sawle. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxi. 23 Who kepeth his mouth and his tunge, kepeth his soule fro anguysschis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 64 Grete angwysshe that he suffred for the love of Ygerne. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With choloricque fretting I dumpt, and ranckled in anguish. 1611 Bible *Job* vii. 11, I wil speake in the anguish of my spirit. 1678 Jenkins in *Pepys* VI. 125 An honest man .. full of Anguishes for his King and his Country. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 105 You may see with anguish how much .. authority you have lost. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, The deep anguish of despair.

†**3.** *Anguish of weathering*: stress of weather. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxv. 50 Angwisch of wedering made vs hider to go.

4. *Comb.*, as *anguish-stricken, -torn.*

1810 Coleridge *Friend* IV. iii. (1867) 242 The anguish-stricken wife of Toxaris.

Anguish (æ·ŋgwiʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 anguise, anguisse, 4-5 anguysch(e, angwische, angwishe, 6 anghysshe, 6- anguish. [a. OFr. *anguissie-r, angoissie-r*:—L. *angustiā-re* to straiten, distress, f. *angustia*: see prec.]

1. To distress with severe pain or grief, excruciate.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. viii. 80 Euery delit .. anguisseþ hem wiþ prikkes þat vsen it. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxi. 40 Y was angwischid in dai and nyȝt with heete and frost. 1560 J. Heywood *Seneca's Thyestes* Argt. (1581) 21 Thiestes .. knowing he had eaten his owne children, was wonderfully anguished. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. viii. (1677) 11 Sores are not to be anguish't with a rustic pressure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 341/1 s.v. *Charade*, My first .. anguishes the toe of a man. 1855 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 338 It was .. the making him doubly a fratricide, which deeply anguished her.

†**2.** *refl. Obs. rare.*

1538 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 397, I will no longer anguish myself with a matter that I cannot remedy.

3. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) To distress oneself, suffer severe pain or sorrow.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 132 Kyng Henry .. anguised greuosly, þat Thomas was so slayn. 1601 J. Weever *Mirr. Martyrs* D ij b, Whose soules with sin-empoisning hate did anguish. 1624 Bargrave *Serm.* 36 Thy bones anguish, thy limbes sinke under thee. 1820 Keats *Isabella* vii, He had waked and anguished A dreary night of love and misery.

†**4.** ?To smother, quash, crush, put down. (Cf. OFr. *angoissier* = 'serrer fortement, presser, étreindre vivement, sans idée de souffrance.' Godef.) *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de Worde) III. iii. 157 The .vii. maner of almesdede spyrytuall is to hyde, to couer, and to anghysshe yᵉ yll and defame of his neyboure.

†**A·nguish,** -guis, -guissh, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. adj. *anguis, angois*, cited by Godefroi in fem. *angoisse*: see Anguish *sb.*] Excruciating, exceedingly distressing.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 289/1 For badde thinges and anguis wretchednes been passed. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 42 The moost anguisshyst dethe that ony man may endure.

Anguished (æ·ŋgwiʃt), *ppl. a.*; also **anguisht.** [f. Anguish *v.* + -ED.]

1. Distressed with severe pain or grief; tormented.

1382 Wyclif *Jon.* ii. 8 My soule was angwishid in me. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. (1677) 74 The spirits shrink inward, and retire to the anguisht heart. 1818 *Art of Preserv. Feet* 50 Anguished sufferers try these panaceas. 1857 Miss Winkworth *Tauler's Serm.* xxv. 391 The thorns of an anguished conscience.

2. Expressing pain, full of anguish, agonized.

c 1800 Southey *Race of Banquo* Wks. II. 155 The anguish'd shriek, the death-fraught groan. 1864 Neale *Seaton. Poems* 7 The ocean with unwonted roar, And anguish'd moan, shall vex his shore.

Anguishful (æ·ŋgwiʃful), *a. rare.* [f. Anguish *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of anguish, distressing.

1847 Sara Coleridge *Mem. & Lett.* II. 137 The .. oft-repeated agonies and anguishful trials of the Romish heroine.

A·nguishing, *vbl. sb. ? Obs. rare.* [f. Anguish *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of afflicting with severe pain; affliction, torment.

1521 *St. Werburge* Prol., O cruell deth .. Thou causest wo, languor, and anguissyng. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 204 This renting of the heart, and anguishing of the bones.

Anguishing (æ·ŋgwiʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Deeply distressing or afflicting, agonizing.

c 1680 Pordage *Mystic Div.* (1683) 118 The Eternal Anguishing Fire-Spirit. 1761 Law *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 107 The anguishing terrors of thy soul. 1810 Campbell *Poems* I. 128 Heaven's mercy relieving Each anguishing wound.

†**A·nguishment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *angoissement*, f. *angoissier*: see Anguish *v.* and -MENT.] Torment, torturing; severe suffering.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 129 When we are with anguishment distrest. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 33 His Agonie And moving anguishments.

†**A·nguishness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Anguish *a.* + -NESS.] Sore distress, torment.

a 1564 Becon *Chr. Knt.* Wks. 1844, 628 Upon them which do service unto unrighteousness .. anguishness shall come.

†**A·nguishous,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 anguisuse, -ussus, -uysous, 3-4 anguyssous, 4 angwisous, 4-5 anguisschous, -wischous(e, -uissous, -wissous, -wysshous, -uissheous, 5 anguisshous, -uysshous(e, -wisshous, -wyschschous, 4-6 anguishous. [a. OFr. *anguissus, -ussus, -uessous*, later *-oisseux*:—late L. *angustiōsum*, f. *angustia*: see Anguish *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. *actively*, Fraught with anguish, attended with much suffering; tormenting, distressing.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 112 Þe anguisuse deaðe þ he schulde þolien. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 816 Ful angwysshous than is .. quod she, Condicioun of veyn prosperite. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* IV. xviii. 107 [In helle] is the fyre so ouer moche ardaunt hote and anguysshous. 1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 415 The thing was .. anguishous to his country, and grievous to all good men.

2. *passively*, Full of anguish, oppressed with pain or grief, sore distressed.

1297 R. Glouc. 222 Kyng Arture was anguysous .. þat þe luþer traytor adde of scaped hym. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* 230 My soule was anguissheous withinne me [*v. r.* angwissous, -uissous, -uysshous, -wisshous]. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlv. 93 He sawh .. Oure lord ful angwischous and al torent. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 232 Thei were full anguysshouse for the grete losse that thei hadden. 1875 *Gloss. Lanc. Dial.* s.v., He lookt quite anguishous, an aw felt sorry for him.

3. Anxious.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 240 Holie meditaciuns .. anguisuse bonen. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 366 Whanne þu lest him þe cupe iseo Wel angussus he wile beo. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 75 Herhaud to nim angwisous thai were. 1503 *Sheph. Kal.* (1656) xlii, Feet flat and short, signifieth an anguishous person, of small wisedom.

†**A·nguishously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY²; answering to OFr. *anguissousement*.] Distressingly, grievously; with much suffering.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 759 Angwisschously ascryed they were, And slayn, takyn, and maymed, many were there. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 17 b, Alle were hurte, that one more angusshously thene that other. *c* 1500 *New Notbrowne Mayd* 46 He wyll not .. hym applye My wordes to here, That bought hym dere, On crosse anguyously.

Angular (æ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *angulār-is*, f. *angul-us*: see Angle and -AR. Cf. Fr. *angulaire*.]

1. Having an angle or angles, sharp-cornered.

1598 Florio, *Triangolare*, three angular, hauing three corners, three cornered. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 240 Enormous greatnesses, which are So disproportion'd and so angulare. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 55 Hairs .. are none of them Cylindrical, but angular and corner'd. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 238 Perfectly beautiful bodies are not composed of angular parts. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 58 A stem is .. angular when the section is polygonal. 1878 Green *Coal* ii. 55 Nearly all the grains of quartz are angular.

b. Of writing: Having the *turns* angled instead of rounded, as in German handwriting.

1863 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 41 His handwriting was clear, angular, and unimpassioned.

2. Of or pertaining to an angle: **a.** Constituting an angle, sharp corner, or apex; also *fig.*

1597 J. King *Jonah* xxiii. (1864) 145 The night which followed the sabbath of the Jews was the angular night .. for both it belonged to the Sabbath preceding, and must be ascribed again unto the Christian Sabbath. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd., The next Angular Point being at Ivy Bridg. 1699 Newton *Opticks* (J.), The angular point where the edges of the knives meet. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xi. 98 At the angular termination of bodies these fringes widen. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 18 In the cod there is a small separate bone, below the joint of the articular, forming an angle there, and called the 'angular piece.'

b. Placed in or at an angle.

1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 336 The frontal is continued downwards by the side of the root of the nose, under the name of the angular vein. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* v. 78 The space between the angular bands. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Angular artery* .. The terminal branch of the facial artery.

c. Measured by angle.

1674 Pelly *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 129, I call .. the motion of the Biasses .. the Angular or Curve Motion. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* 159 Astronomers call it angular distance. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 116/2 Angular Motion, is the motion of a body which moves circularly about a point. Thus, a pendulum has an angular motion about its centre of motion; and the planets have an angular motion about the sun. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 41 Having an angular aperture of 60°. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text.-bk.* 396 The angular divergence, or distance of the axis of the first leaf from the second.

3. Of personal appearance: Having the joints and bony protuberances prominent, through deficiency of roundness and plumpness in the fleshy parts. Of action: Moving the limbs in angles, jerky, abrupt, ungraceful, awkward.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. Pref. 45 Their movements were slow, their gesticulations abrupt and angular. 1858 Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.*, The angular female in black bombazine. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* IV. I. 61 His gestures were angular and ungraceful.

4. Of character: Stiff and formal; hard and wanting suavity; crotchety and deficient in *savoir faire*; unaccommodating; cantankerous.

1840 Hawthorne *Biog. Sk.* (1879) 180 Here follow many bows and a deal of angular politeness on both sides. 1851 Ryland *Neander's Planting of Chr.* II. 204 Rugged and angular natures. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* 62 As a particularly angular man, I do not fit smoothly into the social circle.

5. *Astrol.* Of an 'angle': see Angle *sb.*² 8.

1643 Milton *Divorce* I. x. (1847) 133/2 The supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects.

6. -angular, -angled, as in Acutangular, etc.

Angularity (æŋgiulæ·rĭti). [f. L. *angulār-is* Angular + -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being angular; the having sharp or prominent corners.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxxviii, What body ever yet could figure show Perfectly perfect, as rotundity Exactly round, or blamelesse angularity? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 84 Glasse grossely or coursely powdered .. by reason of its acutenesse and angularity .. excoriates the parts through which it passeth. 1841 Trimmer *Pract. Geol.* 173 Volcanic grits are distinguished by the angularity of the particles.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* Angular outlines, sharp corners.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 Dried apples become one solid breccial mass of compacted angularities. 1859 Owen *Mammalia* App. B. 84 The shaft of the humerus .. is peculiarly rounded .. and offers none of those angularities and ridges. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* vi. 104 The bold angularities of the fashionable female scrawl.

2. Of personal appearance: Want of rounded outline. Of manner: Want of suavity, crankiness.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 5 Miss Tox's dress .. had a certain character of angularity and scantiness. 1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 310 The angularity and combativeness of Stein's manner.

Angularly (æ·ŋgiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. Angular + -LY².] In an angular manner.

1. In or with angles; so as to form an angle.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.), A labyrinthean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way aspected. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice angularly figured. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 162 A piece of Timber growing angularly, or crooked. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 467 A crystaline substance .. angularly arranged. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 54 Angularly bent, so as to consist of a vertical and horizontal limb.

2. At (acute) angles, obliquely, diagonally, from corner to corner. Also *fig.*

1471 Caxton *Chesse* 150 Goyng cornerly or angularly sygnefyeth cautele or subtilytye. 1650 J. Weekes *Truth's Confl.* Pref. A ij b, Look not in an oblique manner or angularly upon the persons. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Phil.* 18 If the plates be placed angularly, or touch each other at one of the ends. 1830 Lytton *Paul Cliff.* I. 2 A blanket, stretched angularly from the wall to the chimney.

3. Of personal appearance: see Angular 3.

1846 Poe *Wks.* (1864) III. 35 He is about five feet seven inches high .. angularly proportioned. 1849 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxv. (C. D. ed.) 165 Gashford .. was angularly made.

A·ngularness. ? *Obs. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being angular; angularity.

1731 in Bailey; whence in Johnson, etc.

†Angulary, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *angul-us* (see ANGLE) + -ARY: there was no L. *angulāri-us*.] Situated at the corners, being at angles.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. (1860) 144 The quene foloweth vnto two angularye places after the maner of the alphyn.

Angulate (æ·ŋgiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *angulāt-us* pa. pple. of *angulā-re*, f. *angul-us* an angle.] Formed with corners; angled, cornered.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 189 The stalk is hairy, angulate and unbranched. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 260 Carpus angulate at inner apex.

Angulate (æ·ŋgiŭlēit), *v.* [f. prec. or its L. source.] To make angulate, or cornered.

1880 J. WATSON in *Jrnl. L. S.* XV. 228 The upper carinal thread becomes much the most dominant and angulates the whorls.

Angulated (æ·ŋgiŭlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *angulāt-us* ANGULATE + -ED, by assimilation to Eng. pa. pples.] Made to have angles, cornered.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E va, A cheeff pale angulatit [L. *angulatum*] of asure and golde. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 198 Angulated Columns .. of six Sides. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1812) 41 The stalks [of the Bramble] are .. angulated. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 183 The bill is .. thick, strong, and angulated. 1857 *Nat. Mag.* I. 368 A curiously angulated chrysalis.

Angulately, *adv.* [f. ANGULATE + -LY².] In an angulate manner; with angles or corners.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 503 Surface angulately rough, or covered with very irregular polygonal prominences.

Angulation (æŋgiulē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *angulāt-us* (see ANGULATE), as if ad. L. **angulātiōn-em*.] A making angulate; angular or cornered formation, or position.

1869 HUXLEY in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 38 The acute angulation of the union of the scapula and coracoid. 1880 J. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 90 Suture linear, but strongly marked by the angulation of the whorls.

Angulato- (æ·ŋgiŭlē·to-), comb. f. L. *angulātus* used advb. = ANGULATELY; as in **angulato-gibbous**, gibbous with an angulate tendency; **angulato-sinuous**, sinuous or winding with the curves angled.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 352 Carapax angulato-gibbous. *Ibid.* 573 Finger .. angulato-sinuous on outer margin.

Anguliferous (æŋgiuli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *angul-us* ANGLE + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] 'Applied to a shell which has the last whorl angulated.' Craig 1847.

†Angulization. *Obs.* [f. L. *angul-us* after *crystallization*.] = ANGULATION.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 386 To Fluidity.. so to Angulization, then Christallization.

Angulo- (æ·ŋgiŭlo-), combining form of L. *angulus* (see ANGLE *sb.*²) used advb., as in **angulo-dentate**, angularly toothed.

1829 LOUDOUN *Cycl. Plants*, *Angulo-dentate.*

Angulometer (æŋgiulo·mĭtəɪ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring external angles.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1880 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 106 A try-square may be termed an angulometer, 'a bent measure.'

Angulose (æ·ŋgiulōu·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *angulōs-us*: see ANGULOUS and -OSE.] = ANGULOUS.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 66 Indian Mallows .. bring forth Seeds either angulose or round. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Angulosus*, Full of angles or corners, angulose or angulous.

†Angulo·sity. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *angulōs-us* + -ITY.] The quality of having angles, cornered character.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Anguloso- (æŋgiulōu·so-), comb. f. L. *angulōsus*, used advb.; as in **anguloso-gibbous**, gibbous with the curved sides almost forming angles.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 617 Lobules .. anguloso-gibbous..

Angulous (æ·ŋgiŭləs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *anguleux*, ad. L. *angulōs-us*, f. *angulus*: see ANGLE and -OUS.] Having angles or corners; angular.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 28 As to figure they are infinite; angulous, not-angulous, strait and round. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 37 Held together by hooks, and angulous involutions. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sow-Thistle*, The Stem is angulous. 1853 [See ANGULOSE.]

‖Anguria (ăŋgiū·riă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἀγγούριον a water melon.] A genus of plants of the gourd family; also their fruit.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 258 Anguria, the coldest fruite in taste that ever I did eate. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The black seeded *citrul* or *Anguria*. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 6 Aug. 446/3 Anguria .. The plant now so called is a kind of gourd.

†Angu·st, *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *anguste* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *angust-us* narrow, f. *ang-ĕre* to choke, squeeze tight.] Strait, narrow, compressed.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 61/1 An angust neckede glasse. *Ibid.* 338/1 If so be the wounde weare anguste, or closed together. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 251 If .. the aire be so angust, what proportion is there between the other three Elements and it? 1661 LOVELL *Hist. An. & Min.* Introd., A great intestine, like that of a dogge, angust, and of a long figure.

†Angustate, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *angustāt-* ppl. stem of *angustā-re* to narrow, f. *angust-us* narrow.] To make narrow, contract.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 694 It angustates and constringes laxer parts.

Angustate (ăŋgv·stei̯t), *a.* [ad. L. *angustātus*: see prec. and ANGUST.] Narrowed. (Said of leaves narrowed at the base.)

1847 in CRAIG. *Mod.* Leaves lanceolate, angustate, sessile.

†Angustated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with ppl. ending -ED.] Narrowed, contracted.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 787 His Venter or Belly is angustated or straightned [*i. e.* straitened].

Angustation (æŋgŭstē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *angustā-re* to narrow: see -ATION.] The action of narrowing, straitening; contraction.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 8 There is simple Contraction and Angustiation or Straitning. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), Obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some angustation upon it. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Angusti- (ăŋgv·sti-), combining form of L. *angustus* narrow; as in **angustifoliate**, -ous, narrow-leaved, **angustirostrate**, with narrow beak.

‖Angu·stia. *Obs. rare*—¹. [L. *angustia* narrowness, in *pl.* -æ, straits.] Straits, difficulties.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 81 They everlastingly struggle under their angustia's.

†Angu·stity. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *angustitāt-em*, n. of state f. *angust-us*.] = next.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 103/1 Heerwith hath on bine curede whoe throughe the angustitye of his Brest oftentimes fell downe to the earth.

†Angu·stness. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ANGUST + -NESS.] Narrowness, tightness, contraction.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 101/2 Pilles .. for the Coughe, and angustnes of the Brest.

Angustu·ra, or **Angostura.** A town on the Orinoco, now called Ciudad Bolivar. It gives its name to a bark, valuable as a febrifuge and tonic, the produce of *Galipea* or *Cusparia febrifuga*.

1791 A. BRANDE (*title*) Experiments and Observations on the Angustura Bark. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1204 Angostura bark .. was first publicly noticed in the *London Medical Journal* for 1789. 1866 MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 517 The means, chemical and otherwise, of distinguishing the true from the false Angostura barks. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 191 Propped up with sherry and Angostura bitters. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd. Suppl. 87 Sections of true Angustura bark. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Angustura.

Anhad, obs. form of ONEHOOD, unity.

An-hand, on hand: see AN *prep.* and HAND.

†Anha·ng, *v. Obs.* 3–5. Forms: *a. strong*: *Inf.* anhon. *Pa. t.* anheng, -hong, -hunge. *Pa. pple.* anhongen, -hong(e, -hon. *β. weak*: *Inf.* anhonge(n, anhang. *Pa. pple.* anhonged, -od, (5 enhonged). [app. a variant of AHANG:—OE. *ahón* (:—**ahahan*, **ahangan*) through confusion of AN- *pref.* 1 and A- *pref.* 1. The weak conjugation of the pa. pple. exemplifies the ultimate levelling of OE. *hón* trans. and *hangian* intr., and their respective compounds.] To hang. a. *trans.*

a. 1205 LAY. 1023 Þat he sculde beon anhongen. *Ibid.* 22628 He wolde hine slæn oðer anhon. *Ibid.* 29358 And anheng alle þa munkes. 1297 R. GLOUC. 509 Harmles me him nom .. & suþþe anhunge him. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2362 Þan schulleþ þay þeues .. Beo to-drawe and eke an-honge.

β. 1205 LAY. 13166 Swor .. Þat he hine wolde anhongen [1250 anhonge]. *c* 1305 *Oxf. Stud.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 40 What is þe man: þat 3und anhongod is. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Þanne he becomþ .. þyef, and þanne me hine anhongeþ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 453 She shulde anhonged be. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* III. xxiv, To be enhonged by the halse.

b. *intr.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 328 Schame mote þu fonge And on hiȝe rode anhonge.

Anharmonic (æ·nhaɪmɒ·nik), *a. Math.* [ad. Fr. *anharmonique*, f. Gr. ἀν- not + ἁρμονικ-ός HARMONIC.] Not harmonic. Applied to the *section* of a line by four points *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, when their mutual distances are such that $\frac{AB}{CB}$ is unequal to $\frac{AD}{CD}$; the ratio between these two quotients is called the *anharmonic ratio* of *AC*.

1863 SALMON *Conic Sect.* 57 This ratio is called the Anharmonic ratio of the pencil. 1865 C. PRICE *Tril. Coordinates* 45 For a system of four points (or lines) there are but six different Anharmonic ratios. 1881 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 205/1 Anharmonic section.

An-haste, in haste: see AN *prep.* and HASTE *sb.*

†Anhaunce, -anse, *v. Obs.* [variant of ENHANCE: see AN- *pref.* 4.] To raise up; exalt, extol.

1297 R. GLOUC. 458 Þanne ȝe noblemen an hansyeþ ȝoure þoȝt. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 48 Þe holi rode was ifounde .. in may, And anhansed [*Vernon MS.* honoured] was in septembre. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* 239 Idylnesse and thefte .. On the galwys they scholde anhaunse. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 31 Forto anhawncen there goddis name.

†Anhea·t, *v. Obs.* [OE. *onhǽtan* to make hot: see AN- *pref.* 1 and HEAT *v.*] *trans.* To heat, inflame. *intr.* To become hot or inflamed.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *E. E. Misc.* 30 Wyn þat .. an-het alle þo þet hit drinked: betokned alle þo þet bied an-héét of þe luue of ure lorde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Þise wordle þet ne is bote .. a fornays anhet mid uer of zenne. *Ibid.* 108 Þanne anhet þe guode herte and trewe and him wreþeþ to him-zelue.

†Anhea·ve, *v. Obs.* 2–3. *Inf.* anhebben; *Pa. t.* anhof, anhefde. [?OE. *onhebban*: see AN- *pref.* 1 and HEAVE *v.*; but perh. for AHEAVE (see AN- 5).] To lift up; *also*, to hold up, sustain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Đe water stormes an-hefden here stefne. 1205 LAY. 16699 Samuel þat sweord an-hof [1250 vp heof]. *Ibid.* 12627 An oðer halue we habbeoð mare þene we maȝen an-hebben.

†Anhe·lant, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *anhēlānt-em*, pr. pple. of *anhēlā-re*: see ANHELE.] Breathing, inhaling.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 141/1 The anhelent tubes by which trees suck their nourishment from the earth.

Anhelation (ænhĭlē·ʃən). *arch.* [a. Fr. *anhélation*, ad. L. *anhēlātiōn-em*, f. *anhēlā-re*: see next.]

1. A breathing with difficulty, panting; shortness of breath, asthma.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anhelation*, the Tissique. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* VII. i. 148 In a Dispnœa, the breath is thick, without noise or anhelation. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 (1819) 159 In a city-feast, for example, what deglutition, what anhelation! 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 547 A permanent difficulty of breathing or anhelation.

2. *fig.* Panting, aspiration (*after* an object of desire).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 73 Our Anhelation and panting after the Joyes of the Kingdom of Heaven. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 903 When his exhaling Soul to Heav'n aspires, In sacred Anhelations, and inflam'd Desires.

†Anhe·le, *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 anele. [a. OFr. *anele-r*, *anhele-r* to breathe, cogn. w. Pr. *anelar*, It. *anelare*:—L. *anhēlāre* to pant; f. *an-* = *ambi* on both sides, doubtfully + *hālāre* to breathe.]

1. ? To blow, puff.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 723 He werre3 .. Boþe wyth bulle3 & bere3 .. And etayne3, þat hym a-nelede, of þe he3e felle.

2. *fig.* To pant *for*, aspire *to*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 480 Constantynys sonnys thre Đat anelyd to þat Ryawte. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* I. 49 With most fervent desire, they anheale, breathe, and gape for the fruit of our convocation.

Anhele, obs. form of ANNEAL.

†Anhe·led, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. ANHELE + -ED.] Breathing, or breathed out, with pain or effort.

1644 *England's Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 452 The poor labourer, who useth to mingle the morning dew with his anheled sweat. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anheled*, which breatheth with pain or difficulty, puffed up, brokenwinded.

†Anhelo·se, *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *anhēl-us* panting + -OSE, as if ad. L. **anhēlōs-us*.] = next.

1731 BAILEY, *Anhelose*, fetching breath quick and short; puffing and blowing. 1808 MACDONALD *Telegr. Comm.* 59 [It] rendered him so constantly anhelose.

†Anhe·lous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *anhēl-us* panting, puffing + -OUS; cf. Fr. *anhéleux*.] Short of breath, short-winded, panting.

1661 S. STONE *Deceiv. Deceiv'd* 12 Rude anhelous pantings, and interrupt breathings at Devotion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 182 Anhelous or Short-breathed Fevers have their name from difficult and anhelous respiration. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anhidrotic (ænhidrɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. ἀν not + ἱδρωτικ-ός sudorific, f. ἱδρώς sweat.] A. *adj.* Tending to check perspiration. B. *sb.* A medicinal agent of this nature.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anhidrotics* .. sponging the surface of the body with cold mineral or vegetable acids .. internal administration of dilute phosphoric acid, etc.

An-high, -hegh, -hey(e, on high: see AN- *prep.* and HIGH.

†Anhi·gh(e, *v. Obs.* 4; also **anhe3i, anheighe.** [prob. for *a-high* (see AN- *pref.* 5):—OE. **a-héan*, cogn. w. OHG. *irhôhan* (mod.G. *erhöhen*), Goth. *ushauhjan*; perh. a later formation on AN- *pref.* 1 + *hegh-en*, *high-en*, to exalt: see HIGH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To exalt, raise, advance, promote.

1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Huanne hi wylleþ .. hare uryendes an he3y ine dingnetes of holi cherch. *Ibid.* 23 To miszigge to ham þet he wyle harmi, him uor to anhe3i.

b. To lift up on the gallows, hang.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2366 Told hem this vilanie And seyd he wold hom anheighe.

2. *intr.* To raise itself, mount up, increase.

1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Þis zenne anhe3eþ and lo3eþ be þe stat of þe persones þet hit doþ.

Anhistous (ænhi·stəs), *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀν priv. + ἱστ-όν web, tissue + -OUS; cf. Fr. *anhiste*.] Of tissue: Without recognizable structure.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Anhi·t, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AN *pref.* 1 + HIT, ad. ON. *hitta*.] To hit, strike against.

1297 R. GLOUC. 185 Arture a3en þe brest ys felawe uorst anhytte. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 711 Wel sone bute þu flitte Wiþ swerde ihc þe anhitte. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 411 So hat3 anger onhit his hert.

An-honest, for *on-honest*, north. f. UN-HONEST *a.*

Anhungered (ănhv·ŋgəɪd), *ppl. a. arch.* [app. for earlier *a-hungred* (*an-* for *a-* before vowel: see AN- *pref.* 5) :—*of-hungred*:—OE. *of-hyngrod* (cf. *a-thirst*, OE. *of-þyrsted*, *a-down*, OE. *of-dúne*): see A-HUNGERED, OF-HUNGERED. Later variants were EN-HUNGERED, IN-HUNGERED; the sequence being apparently *of-*, *a-*, *an-*, *en-*, *in-*.]

1. Overcome with hunger, hungry.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1229 The folk and the poraile weoren anhungred. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 59 (Oriel MS.) Bothe anhungred [*v. r.* afyngerd, a-hungred] and a-þrist. 1398 TREVISA *Earth. De P. R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 The nouryce fedyth the childe whan it is an hungred. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 1 His disciples wer anhongred. 1557 *Genev.*, anhongred. 1611 & 1881 *Revised*, an hungred.

2. *fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing.

1848 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 1879, 398 Anhungered for some joy untried. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* IV. i, My people seems in sooth Hot and anhungered on this trail of hers.

† **An-hu·ngry,** *a. Obs. rare.* [variant of A-HUNGRY, the *a-* or *an-* being due to assoc. with *a-hungered, an-hungered,* though perhaps meant to be intensive.] Hungry, in a hungry state.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 209 They said they were an hungry: sigh'd forth Prouerbes; That Hunger broke stone wals: that, dogges must eate. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 123 Many times we were forced to remain an hungry.

Anhurned, obs. form of ONE-HORNED *ppl. a.*

Anhydric (ænhəi·drik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄνῡδρ-os* waterless + -IC.] = ANHYDROUS. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anhydride (ænhəi·drəid). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνῡδρ-os* waterless (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὕδωρ* water) + -IDE.] A chemical compound formed by the union of oxygen with another element, without hydrogen, but which, on exposure to water, absorbs hydrogen and becomes an acid. Also called *anhydrous acids,* because they are produced by expelling the water (containing all the hydrogen) from oxy-acids.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 295 Very few triatomic anhydrides are yet known. Phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5, is the only well known member of this class. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 9 Apr. 58/2 Sulphuric anhydride SO_3 when added to water, takes up the oxygen to form a new acid radical.

Anhydrite (ænhəi·drəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνῡδρ-os* waterless + -ITE min. form.; so named by Werner.] Anhydrous gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxx. 252 Augite, Anhydrite, Axinite. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. v. 497 Sulphate of lime occurs in a crystalline form, without water, forming the mineral anhydrite. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 177 Anhydrite is frequently found in beds of rock-salt, where it is often associated with gypsum or hydrous sulphate of lime.

Anhydro- (ænhəi·dro-), combining form of next, as in *anhydro-borate, -sulphate,* etc.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 325 Potassium forms .. two acid sulphates, and an anhydrosulphate. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 423 Benzoic sulphimide or anhydro-sulphamine benzoic acid.

Anhydrous (ænhəi·drəs), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνῡδρ-os* waterless (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὕδωρ* water) + -OUS.]

1. *Chem.* Having no water in its composition: said of *salts, crystals,* destitute of water of crystallization, etc. Cf. ANHYDRIDE.

1819 *Pantolog.* I. s.v., Anhidrous Sulphate of Lime. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 610 Reduce the substance to an anhydrous state. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 281 The vapour of anhydrous (waterless) alcohol. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 108 An anhydrous silicate of lime and magnesia.

2. *transf.* Waterless, sapless, dried up.

1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* ix. 294 That exsiccated and almost anhydrous organism. 1874 in COUES *Birds of N.-W.* 405 The sterile and anhydrous region of the central desert.

‖ **A·nicut, annicut.** [Anglo-Ind. ad. Tamil *Aṉai-kaṭṭu* dam-building.] 'In the Madras Presidency, the dam constructed across a river to fill, and regulate the supply of, the channels drawn off from it.' (Col. Yule.)

1784 *Desp. Crt. Direct.* in *Burke's Wks.* IV. 104 A supply of water .. which can only be secured by keeping the Anicut and banks in repair. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 208 Vast dams or annicuts across the rivers take the place of the canals of the northern provinces.

Anidioma·tic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + IDIOMATIC.] A proposed substitute for *unidiomatic.*

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 212 Even Landor recommends the adoption of *anidiomatic* as an English word; though our language does not acknowledge the Greek negative prefix, except in words like anarchy, introduced in their compound state, so that *anidiomatical* would exemplify itself.

Anidioma·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] = prec.

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 278 You would not say 'two times'; it is anidiomatical. [See also prec.]

† **Anie·nte,** *v. Obs.*; also 4–6 anyente. [a. OFr. *aniente-r* to bring to nought (= Pr. and It. *anient-ar*), f. *à* to + *nient,* mod. *néant* nought (= It. *niente*) :—late L. **neĕntem* or **necentem,* f. *ne, nec* not + *entem* (nom. *ens*) being: see ENTITY.] = ANIENTISE (which is the commoner form).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 267 How myghte he aske mercy .. That .. wilfulliche wolde mercy anyente? *Ibid.* XXI. 389 So lyf shal lyf lete · þer lyf haþ lyf anyented. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 140 b, The warraunte is anyented and defeated.

† **Aniente,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [contr. pa. pple. of the preceding, for *aniented.*]

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 21 Aniente in our law language signifies as much as frustrated or made voyde.

† **Anie·ntise, -ish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 anientise, anyentise, 4–5 anientisse, anyntische, -esche, anentysch(e, -isch(e, annentissche, 4–6 anyntise, 5 anentise, -ish, -yssh, anyyntysch (enyyn-, enyntysch), 6 aneauntyse (8 aneantize). *Aphet.* 4 neentishe. [a. OFr. *anientiss-* extended stem of *anientir* (later *aniantir, anaiantir, aneantir*) var. of *anienter*: see prec., and -ISH. *Aneantize,* in 18th c., is after mod.Fr.]

1. To bring to nought, annul, annihilate, destroy.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 14 If thei that ben of the lawe, ben eyris, feith is anentyschid, *or distroyed.* *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 282 Ye han nat anientissed [*v. r.* anyntesched, anentisched] or destroyed hem. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Anyyntyschyn or enyntyschyn, *Exinanio.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* ii. § 1 Such memorialles as they had ordeigned .. were anentised and anulled. 1791 J. BREE *Curs. Sketch* 324 (*modernizing petition of* 1430) To great aneantizing and impoverishing of the persons of the same vessels.

2. To make of no account, to bring low, reduce.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 8 To the tyme he neentishe [1388 anyntische] thee twies or thries. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. x, Olde men þat ben anyntised .. and wastid by elde oþer siknesse. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de Worde) VI. xv. 258/1 Cryste .. anentysshed hymself and dysparyched hymselfe in to the lykenesse of a seruaunt. 1530 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. (W. de Worde) H vj, In so moche he lowed hym and aneauntysed [*Gibbs MS.* anentysched] hymselfe, that, etc.

† **Anie·ntisement.** *Obs.* [a. OFr. *anientissement*: see prec. and -MENT. Cf. mod.Fr. *anéantissement.*] Annihilation, destruction.

1485 *Proclam.* in *Paston Lett.* 883 III. 319 The grettest anyntisshment, shame and rebuke that ever myght falle to this seid land. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII,* i, To decresse and destruccion of your lyvelode..and anyentesment of the same. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* xxxi, To the greet anyntissement of the value of thissues and profites.

† **Ani·gh,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 annie. [f. A-*pref.* 11 + NIGH.] To draw near, approach.

1594 CAREW *Tasso Godfr. Bvlloigne* (1881) 53 Tydings to beare, how now grey morne annies.

Anigh (ănəi·), *adv.* and *prep.* [mod. f. NIGH; app. intended as archaic by assoc. with *down, adown, far, afar,* etc. Cf. *near, anear.*]

A. *adv.* Nigh, near.

1868 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. Prol. 33 Ah, what a meeting as she drew a-nigh. 1870 *Ibid.* III. IV. 404 He came anigher to the sun. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* XXXVIII. 420 Worthy to dwell anigh.

B. *prep.* Nigh, near to.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 399 So chang'd!—I hate to go a-nigh the place. 1860 READE *Cloist. & H.* IV. 173 They must not come anigh a dying bed. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. II. 532 No dart was cast, nor any engine bent Anigh him.

A-night (ănəi·t), *adv.,* prop. *phr., arch.* [OE. *on niht,* reduced by common change of proclitic *on* to *a*: already in Chaucer MSS. it interchanges with the modern *at night.*] By night, at night.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 50 Nichodemus .. se þe com to him on nyht. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 24 Murie hi uerden þer ani3t. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 42 To make folke to dreme a-nyght [*v. r.* on nyght]. *c* 1386 — *Man of L. T.* 612 They moste take in pacience a-night [*v. r.* at nyght, at ny3t, a nyht] Such maner necessaries. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3113 They mete neuer but a nyght. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 49, I .. bid him take that for comming a night to Iane Smile. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nights* ii, Anight my shallop .. clove The citron-shadows in the blue.

† **A-ni·ghtertime,** *advb. phr. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A *prep.*^{1} in, on + *nighter* (perh. = *nihte* or *nihta,* with *-er* for pronounced *-e*) + TIME.] At night time.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. iv. (1554) 151 b, Anyghtertyme his slepe ful oft he brake.

A-nights (ănəi·ts), *adv. arch.* [coalescence of the two OE. forms *on niht* (see A-NIGHT), and *nihtes* advb. gen. (cf. Where do you go *of a night?*), both = L. *noctu.* Thus simply = *a-night,* though the *-s* has often been taken as a plural sign, and has tended to give a more habitual sense.]

[918 *O. E. Chron.,* Þa bestælon hie hie þeah nihtes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 219 Þu singest a niht. *Ibid.* 238 Þu flihst nihtes.] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 61 The lady a-roose on nyghtes [*v. r.* rose a-nyghtes] for to here his songe. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 72 Leachery and covetousness .. walk abroad as well a nights as of days. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 193 Sleeke-headed men, and such as sleepe a-nights. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 104 They lodged a-nights in hollow trees. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* II. Wks. III. 221 To sit up a-nights late. 1838 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 152 She used to go out a-nights with her face hid up in her cloak.

† **A-ni·ght-times,** *advb. phr. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A *prep.*^{1} in, on + NIGHT + *times* advb. gen.] In the night time; by night.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 40 a, A nighttimes he appeared to them as in a pillar of fyre.

Anil (æ·nil). Also 6 anele, -ill, 6–7 -ile, 7 anneill. [a. Fr. or Pg. *anil* = Sp. *añil,* ad. Arab. النيل *an-nīl,* i.e. *al* the + *nīl,* Arab. and Pers. ad. Skr. *nīlī* indigo (and -plant), f. *nīla* dark blue.]

1. The Indigo shrub; the native name of the E. Indian species (*Indigofera tinctoria*); but in *Bot.* the trivial name of the W. Indian Indigo (*I. Anil*).

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 91 There is a Meal made of Anil .. out of the entire Plant. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 257 [Indigo] not of equal value with that made of the anil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 621/2 *Indigofera Anil* .. has become naturalised in Asia and Africa.

2. The indigo dye.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* ix. (Pulton) Cloth .. grounded with woad only, or with woad and a nele, *alias* blew Inde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 555 Merchandizes that come from Afrique .. Gold, Ivory, Anill, feathers. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 262 They vse to pricke the skinne, and to put on it a kinde of anile or blacking, which doth continue alwayes. 1611 *Bk. Rates* 1 (JAM.) Anneill of Barbarie for litsters [*i.e.* dyers], the pound weight thereof—xviijs. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1415 Hispahan .. vseth great store of Anil. 1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 502 The anil, or indigo, of these provinces has always been considered .. as equal .. to that of Guatemala.

3. *Chem.* Formative (prefix or suffix) of names of aniline compounds or derivatives; as ANILIDE, anilamic = PHENYLAMIC, chloranil $C_6Cl_4O_2$.

Anile (æ·nəil), *a.* [ad. L. *anīl-is,* f. *anus* old woman: see -ILE.] Of or like an old woman, old-womanish; imbecile.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 118 Puerile hallucinations and anile delirations. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Ded. 1 But why do I recount those ancient and (I had almost said) anile things? 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 64 Not anile conjecture, but sound evidence of events. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Ho. w. Mystics* (1860) II. 251 Romanticism .. grew anile in its premature decrepitude.

A·nileness. ? *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being anile; anility.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

Anilepi, variant of ANLEPI, *a. Obs.,* single.

Anilic (ăni·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. ANIL + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to anil; as in *Anilic* (or *Indigotic*) *Acid,* obtained by the action on indigo of boiling nitric acid and water.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 158.

2. -anilic in comb. = of aniline; as in *anthranilic, chrysanilic.*

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 957 *Chrysanilic Acid.*

Anilide (æ·nilәid). *Chem.* [f. ANIL- + -IDE, = *Anil(ine am)ide.*] A species of alkalamide, related to aniline as the amides are to the amines; hence called *phenylamide*; it may be viewed as ammonia NH_3 in which one atom of H is replaced, as in aniline, by phenyl, and another by an oxidized radical, the name of the latter being prefixed, as in ACET-ANILIDE (= *phenyl-acetamide*).

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 295 Anilides, synonym of Phenylamides.

Aniline (æ·nilәin). *Chem.* [f. (by Fritzche 1841) ANIL indigo + -INE.] A chemical base important in the arts as the source of many beautiful dyes; obtained originally by distilling indigo with caustic potash, but subsequently from many other sources, especially coal-tar.

A. is a colourless, oily, aromatic, volatile liquid, of constitution $C_6H_5(NH_2)$, which may be viewed as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by the compound radical phenyl C_6H_5, hence also called *Phenylamine*; or as benzol C_6H_6, in which one atom of H is replaced by amidogen NH_2, whence also called *Amidobenzol* and *Amidobenzene.* It forms crystalline salts with acids, e.g. *Aniline acetate, oxalate, sulphate, nitrate,* etc., and *compound anilines* in which one or both the hydrogen atoms in NH_2 are replaced by radicals, as *Ethyl-aniline, Diethyl-aniline,* etc.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 [Isatine] if heated along with potass, yields an organic base capable of neutralizing acids .. which is called aniline. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wond.* 138 Obtaining a dye, Aniline, from the waste tar of gas works. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 22 June 732 Aniline is a colourless liquid, with a strong aromatic odour, and a sharp burning taste .. From this aniline chemists are now preparing every shade of blue and red.

2. *attrib.* in *aniline dyes, colours, black, red, purple, yellow, green,* etc., *printing, process,* etc.; and in *Chem.* in *aniline series, compounds, acetate,* etc.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 July, That exquisite purple tint which is due to the modern discovery of the aniline dyes. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 340/3 Aniline colours derived from coal were discovered in 1856. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XXXIX. 411 Aniline acetate .. on heating loses a molecule of water, yielding an amide called acetanilide. 1875 VOGEL *Chem. Light & Photog.* XV. 247 The aniline-printing invented by Willis. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 21 The black anilin process of Herbert Major. *Mod.* An aniline copying pencil.

3. As final element in many names of aniline derivatives; as *chrysaniline, leucaniline, rosaniline,* etc.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 160 A considerable quantity of very pure hydrochloride of rosaniline. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 187 *Aniline-yellow* .. The name of *Chrysaniline* has been given to this very beautiful yellow colour. Hofmann has shown that chrysaniline is intimately related to rosaniline and leucaniline.

Anility (ăni·lĭti). [ad. L. *anīlitāt-em,* f. *anīlis*: see ANILE and -ITY.] The state of being an old woman; old-womanishness; dotage, foolishness. *Fig.* used more contemptuously than *senility.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Anility,* Dotage. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 277 This reformation .. perfected and handed down, if not 'entirely without spot or wrinkle,' at least without great blotches or marks of anility! 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 189 Youth can never be anility, nor beauty become ugliness. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 206 The fopperies and anilities of fashion. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* May 62 Müller .. treats as an exploded anility the belief in Hebrew as the primitive language.

† **Ani·m,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + OE. *nim-an* to take (see NIM): cogn. w. Goth. *usniman,* MHG. *ernëmen.*] To take away.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 28 Anymað þæt pund æt hym. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Crist .. to helle 3ewende, and þane deofel 3ewilde, and him of ánam adam and euam.

Animability (æ·nimăbi·lĭti). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next: see -BILITY.] Capacity of animation.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXIV. 393 That an animability of body is acquired (if we may coin a word).

† **A·nimable,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *animābil-is*

vivifying, f. *animā-re* to give life: see -BLE.] 'That which may be put into life or receive animation.' J.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

†A·nimableness. *Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -NESS.] = ANIMABILITY. Bailey 1731.

†A·nimadve·rsal. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ANIMADVERT, -VERSION, after *reversal*, beside *revert, reversion*.] The faculty of perceiving or noticing; consciousness. = ANIMADVERSION 2.

1642 MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. XXXV. *note*, That lively inward animadversal; it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth animadvert.

†A·nimadve·rse, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *animadvers-* ppl. stem of *animadvert-ĕre*: see below.] To notice, comment upon; = ANIMADVERT 1.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 148 All the Fathers might be revised and briefly animadversed.

Animadversion (æ·nimădvə·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *animadversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *animadvert-ĕre*: see ANIMADVERT. Cf. Fr. *animadversion* 16th c. in Littré, which may have been the immediate model.] *gen.* The action or process of animadverting, or its embodiment in words.

I. The turning or directing of the attention.

†1. The action of turning the attention to a subject; the observation or consideration *of* anything. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 1 (1873) 27, I have no meaning .. to make any exact animadversion of the errors and impediments in matters of learning. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 63 The due animadversion and inspection of their own Minds. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 30 Accurate Animadversion and Comparison of .. the appearances. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 61 Returning to an animadversion of the present transactions.

†2. The faculty or habit of noticing or observing; attention, perception, conscious mental action. *Obs.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* clxxxi, The vnsatiate Sparrow .. Foretels true things by animaduertion. 1681 GLANVILL *Sad. Trium.* II. (1726) 464 For in an infinite Life as God is, there can be no distraction, his animadversion necessarily being infinite. 1682 RUST *Disc. Truth* 177 Food which without their intention or animadversion is concocted in their Ventricle.

†3. (with *pl.*) The action of calling the attention of others; notice, monition, warning. *Obs.*

1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 174 His excellency had animadversions from the committee .. of incursions made by the king's horse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 42 They all knew Cæsar's fate, by contemning, or neglecting such animadversions. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 7 Another timely Animadversion is absolutely necessary.

II. Judicial or critical attention.

4. The action of taking judicial cognizance of offences, and of inflicting punishment; *concr.* with *pl.* a penal visitation. *arch.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels* 65 O wish rather the animadversion to fall upon your bodies and estates. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 157 A [ecclesiastical] Censure has a relation to a Spiritual Punishment, but an [ecclesiastical] Animadversion has only a respect to a Temporal one, as Degradation, and the Delivering of a Person over to the Secular Court. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 VII. 394 Of all divine animadversions, there is none more horrid .. than this [an earthquake]. 1839-42 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* (1849) VIII. I. § 73. 198 A power whose lightest measure of animadversion would be banishment.

5. The utterance of criticism, usually of a hostile kind; censure, reproof, blame.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 68 Fyve especiall thinges, woorthye the animadversione. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VI, He hath done more worthy of dispraise and animadversion, then worthy of commendation. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 84 Could not possibly escape the Animadversion of the House. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 155 ¶ 1 No weakness of the human mind has more frequently incurred animadversion. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spirit. Desp.* iii. 107 A perfect liberty of animadversion upon clerical conduct. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 1. 5 Our temper at this moment should not be one of animadversion and cavil.

6. *concr.* A criticism, comment, observation, or remark (usually, but not always, implying censure).

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 2 My petye animaduersions vppon the Annotacions and Corrections .. deliuered by master Thomas Speghte vppon the last editione of Chaucers Workes. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 162 His incomparable animadversions on God's love to mankind. 1740-61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 498 Our landlady and her maids making animadversions on our conduct. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. vii. § 23. 303 He made some sharp animadversions on this ode.

†A·nimadve·rsive, *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* [f. L. *animadvers-* ppl. stem of *animadvert-ĕre* (see ANIMADVERT) + -IVE.] Having the faculty of animadversion; perceptive, percipient.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. XXVI, Though trees have not animadversive sense. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 159 Attentive to its own actions, or animadversive of them. 1685 BOYLE *Free Enq.* 184 Perception .. is the Prerogative of Animadversive Beings.

b. Used as *sb.* Percipient agent. *rare.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VIII. xi. 404 [These] will take up the Animadversion of the Soul so much, that one Animadversive will not suffice for both these Provinces.

†A·nimadve·rsiveness. *Obs.*—° [f. prec. + -NESS.] 'The power of animadverting or making judgment.' J. 1731 in BAILEY.

A·nimadve·rsor. *Obs.* [a. L. *animadversor*, n. of agent f. *animadvertĕre*: see next and -OR.] One who animadverts; a critic; = ANIMADVERTER.

1651 HARTLIB *Legac. Husb.* (1655) 145 To the fourth Letter of the Animadversor. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5089 They agree so justly with my Theory, that if the Animadversor think fit to apply them, he need not, on that account, apprehend a divorce from it.

Animadvert (æ·nimădvə·ɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *animadvert-ĕre* to turn the mind to, take notice of, orig. two words *anim(um* mind, *advertĕre* to turn to, f. *ad* to + *vert-ĕre* to turn. Through the sense of 'take cognizance of' it passed in judicial language to that of 'chastise, or punish after examination.']

†1. *trans.* To turn the mind or attention to, pay attention or attend to, observe. *Obs.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cer.* III. ii. 24 Which Theodosius .. animadverting, commanded to pull them downe. 1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 353 The weak light .. shall in comparison not be strong enough to be animadverted. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narr.* 25, I shall onely Animadvert Two things.

2. *intr.* To take note, observe, remark, consider, bethink oneself. Const. *simply*, and with *that*. *arch.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* (1647) 159/2, I cannot conceive the body doth animadvert. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 163, I cannot but animadvert that this too lies open to his Dilemma. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. v. (1840) 219 Animadvert that you are in the house of a great lady. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 235, I animadverted that all the oldest-looking shrivelled oak-apples .. had contained pupæ.

3. *intr.* To turn the attention officially or judicially, take legal cognizance of anything deserving of chastisement or censure; *hence*, to proceed by way of punishment or censure. *arch.*

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 12 If Israel was to animadvert with the sword against any city turning aside to Idolatrie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 395 The law will animadvert hereon as an injury. 1771 J. MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 290 They animadverted upon petty offenders with slighter punishments. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 69 It is for the tribunal before which he offends to animadvert upon his conduct.

4. To comment critically (*on*), to utter criticism (usually of an adverse kind); to express censure or blame.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 13, I see no reason why her modesty should .. be so severely animadverted on. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 29 The Examiner animadverts on it for ten Lines together. 1718 POPE *Let.* Wks. 1737 VI. 36 Your grace very justly animadverts against the too great disposition of finding faults. 1791 SIR J. MACINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 92 To animadvert on this modest and courteous picture belongs not to the present subject. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. vii. § 22. 302 The academies began to animadvert on defects beyond the province of grammar. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. 8 The state of things on which we have been animadverting.

†A·nimadve·rtence. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *animadvert-ĕre* + -ENCE, as if ad. L. **animadvertentia*.] A calling of the attention, a warning.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* XIX. 163 Al this veil considrit, suld be an animaduertens to gar 3ou be vigilant.

Animadverter (æ·nimădvə·ɪtəɹ). *arch.* [f. ANIMADVERT *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who animadverts; a censurer, fault-finder, unfavourable critic or commentator.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 267 Therefore the Animadverter haunts Playhouses and Bordelloes. 1714 NELSON *Script. Doctr. Trin.* Pref. 11, I was thus invited by your and my animadverter .. to defend Bishop Bull and myself. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Pref., Such of these animadverters as have fallen within the author's notice.

†2. An inflicter of chastisement, a chastiser. *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. 279 God is .. a severe animadverter upon such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation.

A·nimadve·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Criticizing, fault-finding.

1625 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* To Reader, Those animadverting Observations which the Grecians aptly term Ἐπισταστεῖς. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, A man of a most animadverting humour.

†A·nimadve·rtisement. *Obs. rare*—¹. [Cf. ANIMADVERSION 3 and ADVERTISEMENT 2, both in this sense.] A warning notice, an admonition.

1651 HARTLIB *Legac. Husb.* (1655) 302 An Animadvertisement to the City and Country.

†Animadvertiser. *Obs. rare*—¹. A by-form of ANIMADVERTER, prob. due to the original identity of ADVERT and ADVERTISE.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 1 Thrice egregious and censoriall animaduertiser of vagrant moustachios.

Animal (æ·nimăl), *sb.* and *a.* [a. L. *animal* a living creature, prop. 'anything living,' for *animāle*, neut. of adj. *animāl-is* having the breath of life, f. *anima* air, breath, life: see -AL. As sb. hardly in Eng. bef. end of 16th c.; not in Bible 1611. Cf. Fr. *animal, animau*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *sb.*

1. A living being; a member of the higher of the two series of organized beings, of which the typical forms are endowed with life, sensation, and voluntary motion, but of which the lowest forms are hardly distinguishable from the lowest vegetable forms by any more certain marks than their evident relationship to other animal forms, and thus to the animal series as a whole rather than to the vegetable series.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 735 All that is comprehendyd of flesshe and of spyryte of lyfe .. is callyd *Animall*, a beest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Comm. (1839) 1 As for *animal* and *homo* .. undyr *animal* beyn contenyt all mankynd, beist, byrd, fowll, fisch, serpent, and all other sik thingis. 1594 T. B. *La Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* II. 581 Many men, by reason of their ignorance in the Latine tongue, think that Animal is a beast, whereas it signifieth a liuing creature.] 1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* II. ii. 20 What a piece of work is a man! .. the Parragon of Animals. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 621 Man hath his daily work .. While other Animals unactive range. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 The Deity is generally supposed to be a Perfectly Happy Animal, Incorruptible and Immortal. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 82 Man is the acknowledged governing animal upon the earth. 1860 OWEN *Palæont.* 4 When an organism receives nutritive matter by a mouth, inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and developes tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, it is called an animal. 1869 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 138 An animal cannot make protoplasm, but takes it ready made from some other .. animal .. or from some plant.

2. In common usage: One of the lower animals; a brute, or beast, as distinguished from man. (Often restricted by the uneducated to quadrupeds; and familiarly applied especially to such as are used by man, as a *horse, ass*, or *dog*.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 16 For the which his Animals on his dunghils are as much bound to him as I. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 224 Of all the Race of Animals, alone The Bees have common Cities of their own. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 65 He .. feasts the animal he dooms his feast. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Masters* iii. 53 When I use the word 'animals' I mean all living creatures except men and women. 1879 FURNIVALL in *Rep. New Shaks. Soc.* 9 The Animal Similes in Henry VI. *Mod.* Kindness to animals; domestic animals; the animals at the 'Zoo'; we fastened our animals to trees round the camp-fire.

3. Contemptuously or humorously for: A human being who is no better than a brute, or whose animal nature has the ascendancy over his reason; a mere animal. (Cf. similar use of *creature*.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 27 His intellect is not replenished, hee is onely an animal, onely sensible in the duller parts. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Wks. 1730 I. 140 A physician is a grave formal animal. 1765 S. MACKENZIE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 509 IV. 481 There is no animal on the face of the earth that the Duke has a more thorough contempt for than Grenville. 1795 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Lett.* XXXIII. (1879) 93 My animal is well; I have not yet taught her to eat, but nature is doing the business. I gave her a crust to assist the cutting of her teeth. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* (1874) I. App. 363 Above the reach of human animals.

4. As in the *slang phr.* 'go the whole hog.'

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, Opposing all half-measures and preferring to go the extreme animal. 1864 SALA *Twice round Clock* 62 Better pay first-class and go the entire animal.

†5. *ellipt.* in *pl.* for ANIMAL SPIRITS. *Obs. rare.*

1628 D. DENT *Serm. agst. Drunk.* 16 Diseases in all the regions of man's body; in the animalls, vitalls, and naturalls. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 284 The Disease is in the Animals, not in the Body.

B. *adj.* [In its introduction distinct from ANIMAL *sb.*, and = Fr. *animal*, ad. L. *animāl-is*; but mixed up with attributive uses of the sb., so as now to be hardly separable as a whole. As L. *animālis* was treated sometimes as a deriv. of *anima*, sometimes of *animus*, the mediæval use of *animālis* varied from 'bestial' to 'spiritual,' and Eng. *animal* adj. had a similar wide range. Mod. usage connects it with the sb. *animal*, and not with *anima* or *animus*.]

†1. Connected with sensation, innervation, or will; sometimes = psychical. (Opposed to *vital* and *natural*; the *animal* functions being those of the brain and nervous system; the *vital* of the heart, lungs, etc.; and the *natural* those of nutrition and assimilation.) See ANIMAL SPIRITS. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The skull .. is that parte of the heade .. wherin the anymal membres are conteyned. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* i. 3 Our actions, whether they be animal or voluntarie, or naturall not depending upon our will. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 405 Certain motions proceeding from sense, which are called animal motions. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. v. 9 This Motion of the Muscles is sometimes called *Voluntary*, sometimes *Animal*, to distinguish it from the *Natural*, in Brutes *Spontaneous*. *Ibid.* II. vi. 99 The motion of the heart is no Animal motion, but a natural motion.

†2. Animate, living, organized, as opposed to *inanimate*. *Obs. rare.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 67 Animall things cannot be kept .. without charge, which is otherwise in inanimate.

3. Of or pertaining to the functions of animals; or of those parts of the nature of man which he shares with the inferior animals. (Thus opposed to *intellectual* and *spiritual*).

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course of Serm.* I. i. 3 The animal, or the naturall man. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 111 Acquainted with the Animal Œconomy. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 3 June Wks. 1876, 132 The season has been most unfavourable to animal life; and I who am merely animal have suffered much by it. 1841 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 51 The Excitement of Animal Exercise. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 39 The mere animal courage of the soldier.

4. Carnal, fleshly, as opposed to *moral, spiritual*.

1633 HALES *Brevis Disq.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 337 From the 24th Verse [he] shews wherein that diversity of Bodies

consisteth, not in the Manners, but in the very Substance of them..these weak, those strong; these animal, those spiritual. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Epist. Curio* Wks. 324 Whose native strength of soul.. Bursts the tame round of animal affairs. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 12 The animal nature had grown as strongly as the moral nature, and along with it the animal appetites.

5. Of or pertaining to animals, as opposed to vegetables. (Not separable from the sb. used *attrib.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 133 Whereas in Job, according to the Septuagint.. we finde the word Phœnix, yet can it have no animall signification; for therein it is not expressed φοῖνιξ but στέλεχος φοίνικος, the truncke of the Palme tree. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 197 This is not necessary in plant-eggs or vegetable seeds: but neither doth it seem necessary in all animal-eggs. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 252 The Animal Oils, Cream, Butter, and Marrow. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 186 That the animal and vegetable respirations might counterbalance each other.

C. *Comb.* and *phrases.* Here it is often impossible to separate the sb. and adj. (see prec.)

1. *attrib.* or *adj.* **animal charcoal,** that formed by charring animal substance; **animal electricity,** that developed in certain animals, as the torpedo and electric eel; **animal food,** animal substances used as food; **animal flower,** one of the actinozoa, as the sea-anemone; **animal heat,** the constant temperature maintained within the bodies of living animals; **animal kingdom,** the whole species of animals viewed scientifically, as one of the three great divisions of natural objects; **animal magnetism** = MESMERISM; **animal magnetist,** a mesmerist; **animal myth,** one founded upon the habits of animals; **animal painter,** a painter of animals as opposed to landscapes, portraits, or incidents of human action; so **animal painting** and **animal piece**; **animal plant,** a zoophyte or polype, as coral; **animal tree,** one cut into the outline of an animal; **animal world,** the world of animals. Also ANIMAL SPIRITS, q.v.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 56 The presence of the phosphate in this animal charcoal enables the carbon to remove various colouring matters from liquids. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 81/2 It is in the mode of its development that the chief peculiarity of Animal Electricity consists. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 102/2 The popular names of *animal flowers* and *sea anemonies*, usually applied to the various species of actinia. *Ibid.* 104/2 The purple animal-flower (*Actinia equina*). 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* (*title*) The Principal Families of the Animal Kingdom. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let.* in *Academy* (1882) 25 Feb. 139/1 Animal Magnetism has not yet made much impression here. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) III. 286 The Animal Magnetism of the illustrious Dr. Mesmer. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. ab. Doctors* II. 38 Animal magnetism, under the name of mesmerism, has been made familiar of late years to the ears of English people. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 91, I must have forgotten the Animal Magnetists; the proselytes of Brothers, and of Joanna Southcot. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 378 In animal-pieces; where beasts, or fowl are represented. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 14 The term Zoophyte, literally meaning animal-plant. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Apr., This sketch represents an animal-tree. 1835 SWAINSON *Classif. Quadr.* § 15 Aristotle, in his system of the animal world, excludes man from his scheme.

2. *similative* and *synthetic deriv.*, as *animal-minded.*

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 28 The ignorant and animal-minded millions by whom the earth is mostly peopled.

Animalcula, *sb. pl.*: see ANIMALCULE.

Animalcular (ænimæ·lkiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. L. *animalcul-um* (see next) + -AR.]

1. Of or pertaining to animalcules.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 481 Imagine animalcules to take their rise in measuring from the width of their tail.. then reckon by animalcular miles. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXX. 9 Dr. Dwight has a theory that the diseases.. are produced by animalcular putrefaction. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & State* 219 The moving fairy states of animalcular life.

†**2.** Of or pertaining to Animalculism. *Obs. rare.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Systems of physic, of pathology.. founded on the animalcular principles. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 81 Of the Animalcular system.

Animalcule (ænimæ·lkiŭl). Also 6–7 animalcle. [ad. L. *animalcul-um*, dim. of *animal*: see -CULE. Cf. mod.Fr. *animalcule.* Formerly often used in the L. form, of which the pl. *animalcula* is still frequent in scientific use. (By the ignorant the latter is sometimes made a sing. with pl. *animalculæ.*)]

†**1.** A small or tiny animal; formerly applied to small vertebrates, such as mice, and all invertebrates.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 131/1 For the Laske..Boyle the Liver of any animalcle, decocte the same, and cause him to eate therof. 1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The assault of Flies and Gnats, and such like bold Animalcula. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 168 The catching of these Animalcules [Beetles]. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* III. xxv. § 10 The next biggest Animalculum or Insect. 1728 G. CARLETON *Mem. Eng. Officer* 234 The horrid Desolation which attended the Visitation of those Animalcula [locusts]. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 121 The basest of created animalcules, the Spider.

2. An animal so small as to be visible only with the aid of the microscope; applied chiefly to the *Rotifera* and *Infusoria.*

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 821 These animalcula or living Atoms did move. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 9 The Animalcules in Pepper-Water. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 89 If the semina, out of which animals are produced, are (as I doubt not) animalcula already formed. 1745 T. NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* Introd. 3 The minutest microscopical Animalcule. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 2 (JOD.), I have added some unknown species to the animalcule kingdom. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 149 The infusories,.. also called animalcules, microscopic animals. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* 84 The appearance of animalcule life in various artificial compounds. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The coral animalcule rears its polypidom.

Animalculine (ænimæ·lkiŭlin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *animalcul-um* + -INE.] = ANIMALCULAR.

1821 DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* I. xxxviii. 385 The nidus, in which the animalculine existence is formed. *Ibid.*, That animalculine putrefaction is the immediate cause of those diseases..which are justly attributed to standing waters.

Animalculism (ænimæ·lkiŭliz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A theory which seeks to explain physiological or pathological phenomena by the agency of animalcules, as (1) that they are the germs of life, (2) that they are the cause of diseases.

[1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Animalcule*, The system of generation *ab animalculo.*] 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Animalculism*, Spermatism. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Animalculist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. An adherent of Animalculism.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 362 The theory of the animalculists. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 37 The animalculists, or the believers in sperm, looked upon the moving seminal threads as the real animal germs.

2. One who makes a special study of animalcules.

Animalhood (æ·nimălhud). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANIMAL *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state or condition of the inferior animals.

1863 *Reader* Nov. 537 A creature almost lapsed from humanity into animalhood.

Animalic (ænimæ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. ANIMAL + -IC by form-assoc. with *angel-ic*, etc.] Of or belonging to animals.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 281 The Eggs of a perfect Animal.. will lose their animalick [*printed* Animatick] Faculties, being frozen or concrete with cold. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 171 Falling next to Drydenism, and finishing with the animalic lyre of innuendo.

Animaliculture (ænimæ·li,kv:ltiŭɪ, -tʃəɪ). [f. L. *animal*, after *horticulture*, *pisciculture*, etc.] The rearing of animals as a branch of industry.

1879 C. A. CUTTER in *Catalogue* of Winchester (Mass.) Town Library, and in *Libr. Journ.* IV. 237, as a collective title for works 'relating to the raising and care of animals for industrial purposes.'

†**Animali·llio.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANIMAL, with dim. ending, as in It. *-iglio*, Sp. *-illo* (*-ilyo*).] A tiny animal, an animalcule.

1639 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) II. 64 The same proportion which those small animalillios bore with me.. the same I held with those glorious spirits which are near the throne.

†**Animalish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ANIMAL *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of an animal.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 29. 37 Anaxagoras..did not make any Animalish Atoms Sensitive and Rational. *Ibid.* 73 To think that there was any Animalish Nature before all these Animals.

Animalism (æ·nimăliz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The exercise of the animal faculties; a. in an honourable sense: Animal activity, physical exercise and enjoyment; b. in depreciation: Mere animal enjoyment, sensuality.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 110 Savage Animalism is nothing, inventive Spiritualism is all. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* Introd. (1878) 6 The 'healthy animalism' of the Teutonic mind. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 204 That snug animalism which some men call happiness. 1868 *Less. Middle Age* 198 A face that expresses pure intellect, and feeling, without a vestige of animalism.

2. The doctrine which views men as mere animals.

1857 T. WEBB *Intell. Locke* i. 6 The Philosophy of Sensualism was developed.. by Helvetius, into an Animalism, which acknowledged no characteristic difference between man and the lower animals.

3. An embodiment of the mere animal propensities; a wholly sensual being. *rare.*

1868 TENNYSON *Lucr.* 53 Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art, Hired animalisms. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. 270 The scandalous bronze-lacquer age of hungry animalisms.

Animalist (æ·nimălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who takes the 'animal' side of a discussion.

1837 P. PARLEY *Sun, Moon, & Stars* liv. (ed. 2) 284 Vegetablists say that it is a fungous plant.. but the animalists agree in affirming it to be the altered remains of dead frogs.

2. One who holds the doctrine of animalism; a sensualist.

1851 in *Kingsley's Lett. & Mem.* I. 282 A 'healthy animalist' who has gone through that course of profligacy which, etc.

3. The same as animalculist.

1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Animalculist*, *Animalist*, one who attempts to explain different physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules.

Animality (ænimæ·lĭti). [a. Fr. *animalité*, n. of quality f. *animal* adj.: see -ITY. Cf. *humanity*, also L. *æquālitās, carnālitās.*]

1. The sum of the qualities and functions which are the attributes of an animal; the animal nature, constitution, or system; vital power.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 40 Then followeth presently a sencelesse dulnes, and a priuation of the Animality, if I may so speake. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 Lifesomness or animality. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 567 Empedocles.. had no doubt of the animality of the earth. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Natur.* 241 That portion of vital air which brisks up animality. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 490 The luxuriant fulness of blooming animality.

2. The quality or condition of the inferior animals; the merely animal nature, as distinguished from the moral and spiritual; animalhood.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraign. Errour* 158 There is something of animality, of the beast in man. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 14 Every man..hath these two Principles in him..Divinity and Animality, Spirit and Flesh. 1667—*Div. Dial.* IV. iv. (1713) 294 To gratifie our corrupt Animality. 1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 166 In woman, humanity, as contradistinguished to animality..has attained its zenith. 1868 in F. Lee *Valid. Angl. Ord.* 494 Sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance and animality. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 114 The development of the entire human race from animality and primitive barbarism.

3. Animal nature, animal life, as opposed to that of vegetables or of inorganic matter.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 88 It's more plain in animalitie. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. x. 429 Without it [fire] there would be neither vegetation, nor animality. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Natur.* 137 Jussieu.. at last declared his complete faith in the animality of these creatures [the Zoophytic races]. 1879 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* 54 It passes from Vegetality to Animality, and through Animality to Humanity.

4. The animal series, the animal world.

1770 WESLEY *Nat. Phil.* (1784) IV. v. viii. § 14. 190 [The polypus] is too much an animal to be the last term of animality. 1841 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ix. 245 In any class or kingdom of animality. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 11 June 262/1 Animality has no principle of cohesion by its members.

Animalization (æ·nimălaizē^{1}·ʃən). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.]

1. The action of converting into animal substance.

1800 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 401 That part of the blood [fibrin] which has undergone the most complete animalization. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 29/2 The animalization of the chyle. 1859 L. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* vii. 61 To discover in vegetables those affinities in consequence of which they also became susceptible of animalisation.

2. A rendering unspiritual or sensual; sensualization. *rare.*

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Eur.* viii. (1865) 192 An animalization of religion.

‖**3.** Distribution of animal existence; animal population. (Not yet naturalized.)

1840 SIR C. LEMON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. S.* I. iv. 414 What the French call the animalization of the departments is shown as follows:—Cattle, 2,628,924; Sheep, 6,764,107.

Animalize (æ·nimăləiz), *v.* [f. ANIMAL + -IZE.]

†**1.** To make into an animal; to represent in animal form. *Obs. rare.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. § 6. 182 The polite Egyptian Priests who first animalized the Asterisms.

2. To convert into animal substance.

1770 WESLEY *Nat. Phil.* v. viii. § 14 (1784) IV. 190 The Hand, which has formed the polypus.. can, when necessity requires, animalize matter at a much less expence. 1772 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 454 Something secreted in the coats of the stomach, which.. animalises the food, or assimilates it to the nature of the blood. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 17 That the juice of the Indian fig may be animalized into a crimson die. 1869 *Dict. Dyeing* in *Eng. Mech.* 28 May 229/3 It is not possible to animalise a fabric in any other way than by actually depositing upon it the animal matter.

3. To reduce to animal nature; to sensualize, rouse the sensual passions of.

1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Nine out of ten are too much animalised for this. 1841 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1878) 55 Has sensualized and animalized its character. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 297 A bright-eyed poissarde well able to animalize a monastery.

Animalized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Converted into animal substance or product.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 93 Milk.. yields a nourishment partly vegetable and partly animalized. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 290 The product of vegetables, and not an animalized substance. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 30 July 412/1 Absorbency of the animalised gases.

2. Endowed with the attributes or appearance of an animal. *rare.*

1835 KIRBY *Bridgew. Treat.* (1852) I. 189 Seemingly insignificant creatures..which seem as little animalized as any animal can be. 1879 M. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. viii. 380 The animalised form of the Hydra [of Lernæa].

3. Reduced to the level of the lower animals; sensualized.

1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* (1866) xii. 209 The soul of the Roman.. became secularized, then animalized. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supern.* viii. (1864) 227 The animalized condition which we now designate by the term *savage.*

Animalizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] Reducing to the rank or character of an animal; sensualizing.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 102 The animalizing tendency of his own philosophy. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* II. iii. (1861) 278 This same animalizing process.

Animally (æ·nimăli), *adv.* [f. ANIMAL *a.* + -LY^{2}.]

†**1.** Psychically, in respect of the *anima*, animal soul, or 'animal spirits.' *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (1842) 87 Hee's an asse logically and capitally, not phisikallie and animallie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 582 Πάντα ψυχικῶς, all things animally—that is, self-movably, actively, and productively.

2. Physically, in respect of the animal as opposed to the intellectual faculties.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xxxv. 10 A nature more subtly mixed..less animally forcible.

†Animalness. *Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ANIMALITY. Bailey 1731.

Animal spirits (formerly, spirit). [See ANIMAL B 1.]

†1. *orig.* The supposed 'spirit' or principle of sensation and voluntary motion; answering to nerve fluid, nerve force, nervous action. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr., Physitions teache that there ben thre kindes of spirites, *animal*, *vital*, and *naturall*. The animal spirite hath his seate in the brayne, and is spredde in to all the bodye by synnowes, gyuyng facultie of mouynge, and felynge. It is called *animal*, bycause it is the first instrument of the soule, whych the Latins call *animam*. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 67 Al my spreitis vital ande animal. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* To Reader, The braine for the animall spirite, the heart for the vitall, and the liver for the naturall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 272 Those conducts through which the spirits animal do give feeling and moving to the body. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 124 That part of the brain from whence all those nerves that conduct the animal spirits up and down the body take their first original. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 805 If .. he might taint Th' animal Spirits that from pure blood arise. 1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* I. 134 Animal Spirits .. are the Messengers, which running to and fro in the Nerves, preserve a Communication between the Soul and outward Objects. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) xx. I. 259 The doctrine of animal spirits.

†b. *fig. pl.* Nerves, sinews (as in 'sinews of war'). 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 295 The Increase of our Foreign Trade .. whence has arisen all those Animal Spirits, those Springs of Riches which has enabled us to spend so many millions for the preservation of our Liberties.

†2. Nerve, physical or 'animal' courage. *Obs.*

1700 HICKS in *Pepys Corr.* 372 Sights .. which others of more passive tempers, and a less stock of animal spirits, could not so well endure. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 39 That the Surprise may not drive the Animal Spirits from the Heart. *Ibid.* (1858) 548 The animal spirits sink.

3. *coll. pl.* Nervous vivacity, natural gayety of disposition, 'healthy animalism.'

1739 WESLEY *Wks.* 1830 I. 256 Saying it was only nature, imagination, and animal spirits. 1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix. 39 She had high animal spirits. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v. 23 He .. had great animal spirits, and a keen sense of enjoyment. *Mod.* A great flow of animal spirits.

†Animant, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *animānt-em* breathing, living, pr. pple. of *animāre*: see ANIMATE.]

A. *adj.* Having life, living; animated.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 514 *Ut sit Animans*, That it be Animant, or endued with Life, Sense, and Understanding. *Ibid.* 512 He that acknowledges no Animant God .. acknowledges no God at all.

B. *sb.* A living creature, an animal.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 447 There is no other cause of life to us men and other Animants.

†Animantative, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., by form-assoc. with *alimentative*, etc.; a clumsy variant of ANIMATIVE. Cf. *vegetative*, and see -ATIVE.] Connected with the production of living beings.

a 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 25 Out of any Wood-berry may, by an animantative fermentation (if I may so speak) be produced, first a small Worm, which growing bigger groweth husky, and at last becomes a Fly.

†Animastic (ænimæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *animastic-us* pertaining to the soul, f. L. *anima* breath, life. A hybrid formation: cf. *onomastic.*]

A. *adj.* Possessed of mind or spirit, as opposed to what is purely material; spiritual; *sometimes* = ANIMATE.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Phil.* 370 The order of Animastick, viz. of blessed souls. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Plotinus* 226 A life neither vegetable, nor sensitive, nor of any other animastic nature. 1816 — *Pamphl.* VIII. 65 Of fables .. some are theological, others physical, others animastic (or relating to soul). 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 123 Stretched from the all essential infinite, To animastic orders and ourselves.

†B. *sb.* Psychology. *Obs.*

a 1857 SIR W. HAMILTON (L.) [Apprehension, judgement, and reasoning] belonged to Animastic, as they called it, or Psychology.

†Animastical, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. = prec.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Phil.* 453 After the Quires of the blessed Spirits, the Animastical order is the next.

Animate (æ·nimĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *animāt-us* filled with life, *also*, disposed, inclined, f. *animā-re* to breathe, to quicken; f. *anima* air, breath, life, soul, mind.]

A. *pple.* and *adj.*

†1. *pple.* Animated, inspired. *Obs.*

a 1546 ELYOT *Let.* in *Governour* (1836) 289, I am animate to importune your good lordship with most hearty desires. 1640 *Canterbur. Self-Conv.* Pref. 11 That .. your Honours [may be] the more animate to deny your power.

2. *adj.* Endowed with life, living, alive.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 102 Phylosophers .. have affirmed the magnet or loadstone to be animate. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* VIII. xxiii. (1620) 312 Statues, quoth he? Doe you not see them animate? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 580 Corruption of Bodies Inanimat and Animat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 Some of the Ancients .. have .. thought that the World was Animate. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In mechanics, animate power is used to denote a man, or brute. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. ix. 147 The former history of the animate world. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1846) 5 That men should have worshipped .. stocks and stones, and all manner of animate and inanimate objects.

3. Lively, having the full activity of life.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. iii. Wks. IV. 220 A courser More animate of eye, Of form more faultless never had he seen. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 59 The enthusiasm of the very meanest member of a warrior-clan is tenfold more animate.

4. Pertaining to what is endowed with life; connected with animals.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* I. iv. 94 Both animate diseases, but derived from two distinct species of animals.

†B. *sb.* That which has life, a living thing. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. xxviii, Magnetick might doth so combine Earth, Water, Air, into one animate. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 5 The animate serves the animal.

Animate (æ·nimeĭt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

I. To give life to, make alive or active.

1. *trans.* To breathe life into, endow with life, give life to or sustain in life, quicken, vivify.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. 275 [Venison] doth anymate hym to be as he is .. stronge and hardy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 151 Male and Femal Light, Which two great Sexes animate the World. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 25 We may hereafter animate these same or new bodies. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. lii. 448 When the coals are animated by a pair of bellows. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 156 The breath of God animates his frame.

2. To represent as alive, give the appearance of life to. *arch.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 247 That we forget not to animate that which we remember by: that is, to conceive of it in our minde, as being lively and stirring. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 168 ₱5 Poetry, that force which .. animates matter. 1776 REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 408 That Promethean fire, which animates the canvass and vivifies the marble.

3. To impart liveliness, vividness, or interest to; to enliven.

1670 FLECKNOE in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 345 Much less inimitable Shakspears way, Promethian-like to animate a play. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 329 These might have animated a dull relation. 1737 POPE *Horace's Ode* III. xxviii, Exalt the dance, and animate the song. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 201 To have thrown off every sympathy with what animates the open world.

†4. To bring into active or legal operation. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 243 No small errour winkt at, least greater should bee animated. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 214 The Bill .. having past both Houses was animated with the Royall assent.

II. To give spirit, inspiration, or impulse.

5. *trans.* To fill with boldness, courage, spirit; to encourage, inspirit.

1538 COVERDALE *Ded. N. T.* Wks. II. 24 It doth even animate and encourage me now likewise to use the same audacity. 1584 WHITGIFT in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 158 Such as animate them in their disobedience. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed B.* (1673) 107 The Dogs are animated by the winding of horns, and voices of the hunters. 1623 COCKERAM, *Animate*, to encourage or hearten on. 1700 DRYDEN *Mel. & Atal.* 161 The shouting animates their hearts. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 294 The progress we had made this season could not fail to animate our further proceedings. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 29 The few moments which preceded the decisive battle were employed .. in animating his soldiers.

†b. *refl. Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxiii. 65 Let every man, woman, or chylde animate them selfe upon God.

†c. *intr.* To become animated, brighten up. *Obs.*

1779 MISS BURNEY *Diary* (1842) I. 256 She .. alternately softens and animates just like her. 1782 — *Cecilia* I. vi. (1783) 79 Mr. Arnott, animating at this speech, glided behind her chair.

6. *trans.* To move mentally, to excite to action of any kind; to inspire, actuate, incite, stir up.

1583 *Exec. Treason* (1675) 4 To animate them to continue their .. wicked purposes. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* II. vi, Animated by religious zeal. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* I. vii. (1622) 12 He .. was thought to animate Drusus against the souldiers. 1658 CROMWELL (Carlyle 1871) V. 119 Designs which are animated every day from Flanders and Spain. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 74 The same spirit of opposition and cruelty animated the Gentiles. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 467 Those exalted motives which should animate virtue. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 14 The motives which animated that wonderful and mysterious man.

7. To actuate, move, or put in motion (a thing).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 59 That extreme which is next the earth is animated unto the North, and the contrary unto the South. 1659 LEAK *Water-works* 33 The Syphon .. shall make the Air breath forth of it, and animate the two Organ Pipes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 225 Motion .. which animates the bullet projected from the gun.

†8. To impart any physical quality or virtue. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 Mercurie, sulphur, and salt .. do animate and adorne it with their properties.

Animated (æ·nimeĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Commonly used as pa. pple of vb. *animate*; but also as equivalent to adj. *animate.*

1. Endowed with life; living, alive. *Animated Nature*: that portion of Nature which is alive; the animal world.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1324/2 Thys is .. not my deade body, but animated and lyuinge with my soule. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 608 It is a thing Animated or hauing a life of it owne. 1774 GOLDSM. (*title*) History of the Earth and Animated Nature. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 198 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds, But animated nature sweeter still. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 34 The belief that the heavenly bodies were animated natures.

b. Peopled or 'alive' with living beings.

1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* II. 106 The expanse of animated waters.

c. *fig.* Of things vividly figured: Appearing alive.

1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 73 Heroes in animated marble frown, And legislators seem to think in stone. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. vi. 345 Mine are all animated pictures. See that cypress, waving from the breeze.

2. Full of the activity and motion of life; enlivened, quickened; spirited; lively, vivacious.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 63 The little cubs perhaps are animated by reason of their wiliness. 1708 POPE *St. Cecilia's Day* 28 Warriors she fires with animated sounds. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 99 Barbier's animated and excellent account of it. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. x. 254 The discussion was animated. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 The scene was one of the most animated we had met with.

3. Mentally moved or excited; inspired, actuated, incited, encouraged. (Now mostly participial.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 512/1 Anymated and instructed .. with his owne spirite. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iv. § 1. 502 They departed home rich, and well animated to returne agayne. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 445 The Menaces, the Insultings of our newly animated common enemies. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 194 Incens'd With animated Rage. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 100 Desperate men, animated by the presence of two or three of the actors in the primate's murder. 1850 SMILES *Self Help* ii. 41 He worked .. animated by the determination to excel.

†4. Endowed with some active physical property. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Animated needle*, is one touch'd with a Loadstone. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Animated mercury*, quicksilver impregnated with some subtile and spirituous particles, so as to render it capable of growing hot when mingled with gold.

†5. Pertaining to animated beings; animal. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A system of animated pathology.

Animatedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an animated manner, with animation; vividly, vivaciously, keenly.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 158 That beautiful variety of .. love, and reverence, which are so animatedly expressed. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 806 Animatedly descriptive and devotional. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xvii. 252 Watching the ship's progress animatedly. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xix, He was talking animatedly.

Animateness. ? *Obs.*—° [f. ANIMATE *a.* + -NESS.] 'The state of being animated.' J.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON.

Animater. [f. ANIMATE *v.* + -ER[1].] = ANIMATOR.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Klosterheim* (1855) 34 He had been the chief combiner and animater of the Imperial party.

Animating (æ·nimeĭtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Life-giving, quickening, vivifying; enlivening, inspiring, encouraging; rendering life-like.

1680 in *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 547 Bring me a man with animating stroaks, Whose pregnant Steel gives life to formless rocks. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 168 From him they draw their animating fire. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. vii. (1783) 88 So animating are the designs of disinterested benevolence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 182 The talk was incessant and animating. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 18 No new animating principle.

Animatingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an animating manner; so as to give life, inspiration, enlivenment, or encouragement.

1850 ANDERSON *Regen.* (1871) 99 How tenderly and animatingly it consoles and encourages! 1871 MORLEY in *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 398 Whose words and ideas spring up incessantly and animatingly within us.

Animation (ænimē[1]·ʃən. [ad. L. *animātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *animā-re*: see ANIMATE.] The action of animating, or state of being animated.

†1. The action of imparting life, vitality, or (as the sign of life) motion; quickening, vitalizing. *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *Jonah* xxvi. (1864) 167 Such as are strengthened by the arm and animation of God, his waves. 1623 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxix, The fourth act that goeth to make man, is called Animation. 1721 BAILEY, *Animation*, the informing an animal body with a soul.

b. *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 49 (1873) 251 The administration, and (as I may term it) animation of laws.

2. The state of being animate or alive, animateness, vitality. *Spirit of Animation*: see ANIMAL SPIRITS. *arch.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 116 Men of our own flesh, of the same animation with ourselves. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 169 Aristotle himself held the Worlds Animation, or a Mundane Soul. 1733 G. CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 1 (1734) 90 Mere Mechanism .. can never account for Animation, or the animal life even of the lowest Insect. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 37 The spirit of animation is the immediate cause of the contraction of animal fibres—it resides in the brain and nerves. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* (1865) iii. 58 Capable of bestowing animation upon lifeless matter. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 159/2 A case of suspended animation in a seaman who had .. fallen into the sea.

†3. Representation of things as alive. *Obs. rare.*

1631 HOBBES *Rhet.* III. ix. 114 Animation is that expression which makes us seem to see the thing before our eyes.

4. The action of filling with liveliness, enlivenment; enlivening operation or influence.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* 93 The animation of the chase and the glow of the exercise. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 322 Ha! the animation of delight Which wraps me.

5. Liveliness of aspect or manner; vivacity, sprightliness, brightness.

1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxiv. 213 Johnson was in high spirits .. talked with great animation and success. *a* 1817 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1851) 62 She discussed the possibility of improvements with much animation. 1839 HALLAM *Hist.*

Lit. I. viii. § 28 The substitution of the anapæst for the iambic .. gives them [ballads] a remarkable elasticity and animation. 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *Bremer's Greece* I. i. 15 Little fishing-boats on the water gave animation to the scene.

†6. The action of inspiring or filling with any impulse; inspiration. *Obs.*

1613 Daniel *Hist. Eng.* 135 [The legate] now by the Kings animation, presumes more peremptorily to vrge them. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 286 She by her counsel and animation stirs up the Seven-headed Beast to this Murther.

†b. *esp.* Inspiration with courage, encouragement.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 111 A great animation of my subsequent endeavours. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 303 An intimation and animation to us to follow his example.

†7. The imparting of any physical quality or virtue. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. xli. 117 We are now speaking of the animation of gold. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 604 The animation of the Voyce of Man by his Masculine and Generative power.

Animative (æ·nime¹tiv, -ětiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *animāt-* ppl. stem of *animā-re* (see prec.) + -IVE.]

1. Having the faculty of animating; enlivening, quickening.

1755 in Johnson. 1799 J. Corry *Sat. View Lond.* (1803) 97 The animative inspiration of His Spirit will renovate the love of religion in the hearts of many.

†2. ? Relative to animate beings. *Obs. rare.*

1792 T. Taylor *Comm. Proclus* I. Introd. 94 There are five orders of numbers, the divine, the essential, the animative, the natural, and the mathematic.

Animator (æ·nime¹təɪ). [a. L. *animātor*, n. of agent f. *animā-re*: see Animate.] He who, or that which, animates, quickens, enlivens, or inspires.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* I. Argt. 3 Of all that liue sole Animator. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 44 Bodies ..conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their Animator. 1836 Landor *Per. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 428 The nobler animators of this frame, the flesh and blood.

‖ **Animé** (a·nime, æ·nimi), *sb.* [Fr., said to be so called because it often contains so many insects as to be, figuratively, *animé* or *animated*; but according to some a native name.] A name given to various resins; the original, obtained from a West Indian tree (*Hymenæa Courbaril*), much used in making varnish; the others from Africa.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 2 They do bring from the Newe Spaine 2 kinds of Rosine, that be both much alike..the one is called Copall, and the other Anime. 1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Nat. Hist. Indies* xxix. 288 New Spaine.. [hath] abundance of matter for perfume and physicke, as is the Animé whereof there comes great store. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, The eastern gum anime is distinguished into three kinds..white..blackish..pale. 1851 E. Forbes in *Art Jrnl. Catal. Exhib.* II. 6†/2 Many and curious are the gums and balsams of the family; among others, gum-Arabic, tragacanth, animé. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 190 Gum-animé is sometimes mistaken for amber.

‖ **Animé** (a·nime), *a. Her.* [Fr. *animé* animated, excited, roused.] In action and showing a desire to fight; having the eyes, etc. of a different tincture from the animal itself.

1731 in Bailey. 1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Animine (æ·nimən). *Chem.* [f. Anim(al) + -ine, chem. form.] An organic base obtained from bone oil, and other animal oils.

1863 in Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 296.

Animism (æ·nimiz'm). [f. L. *anima* life, soul + -ism.]

1. The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, upheld by Stahl 1720; the doctrine that the phenomena of animal life are produced by an immaterial *anima*, soul, or vital principle distinct from matter.

1832 *Edinb. Rev.* LV. 472 Discussing the Animism of Stahl. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 726/1 All spiritual belief came to be laughed at .. There was no more account of Stahl and 'animism.' Nothing but sheer materialism remained.

2. The attribution of a living soul to inanimate objects and natural phenomena.

1866 *Fortn. Rev.* 15 Aug. 84 The theory which endows the phenomena of nature with personal life might be conveniently called Animism. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 45 The animism of the ruder tribes of India. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* i. 15 Polytheism .. takes very largely the form of animism.

3. Extended polemically to: The belief in the existence of soul or spirit apart from matter, and in a spiritual world generally; spiritualism as opposed to materialism.

1880 J. Rae in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 615 The universality of what Mr. Tylor calls Animism, the belief in spiritual and unseen agencies.

Animist (æ·nimist). [f. L. *anima* soul + -ist.] a. One holding the animism of Stahl. b. One who attributes a living soul to natural objects and phenomena. c. (Extended polemically to) One who believes in the existence of the soul as distinct from the body, and in a spiritual world generally.

1819 Lawrence *Man* iii. (1844) 84 A tribe of animists .. maintained that the soul is the only cause of life. 1864 R. Burton *Dahome* II. 157 Those rewards and punishments by which, according to the Semitic animist, the balance of good and evil in this life is to be struck. 1866 *Fortn. Rev.* 15 Aug. 84 The Animist may or may not be an idolater.

Animistic (ænimi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or belonging to animism or animists.

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 268 Its animistic development [*i.e.* of mythology] falls within a broader generalization still. 1876 *Academy* 4 Nov. 451/1 The animistic religions of the *Naturvölker*, of the Mexicans and Peruvians, and of the Finns. 1880 Goldw. Smith in *Atl. Month.* No. 268. 213 The doctrine of the immortality of the soul has become so entangled with animistic fancies. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* No. 615. 344 The essence of modern, as contrasted with ancient, physiological science, appears to me to lie in its antagonism to animistic hypotheses and animistic phraseology. 1882 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 373 The simple animistic belief in the continued existence of the spirit.

†**Animo·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *animōs-us*: see Animous.] = Animous.

1731 Bailey, *Animose*, couragious, also stomachful. 1755 in Johnson. 1775 Ash, *Animose*, full of spirit, hot, vehement.

†**Animo·seness.** *Obs.*—°. = Animosity.

1731 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson. 1775 Ash, *Animoseness*, heat, spirit, vehemence of temper.

Animosity (ænimo·sĭti). Also 5–6 -te, 6–7 -tie. [a. Fr. *animosité*, f. L. *animōsitātem*, n. of quality f. *animōs-us* spirited: see Animous.]

†1. Spiritedness, high spirit, courage, bravery. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 61 The cause is for euery thynge is of more animosite and audacite in his vniversalle then his parte parcialle. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 296 It was thought a decent countenance and constant animositie in the king to be so affected. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. 66 Confirming his wavering hand unto the animosity of that attempt. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 20 Such as are of a high-flown animosity affect *fortunas laciniosas.*

2. Excitement of feeling against any one; hostility of mind tending to break out into action, active hatred or enmity.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 48 (1873) 249 The natures and dispositions of the people .. their animosities and discontents. 1644 Heylin *Laud* II. 349 To foment those animosities .. raised in that nation against the King. 1660 in Somers's *Tracts* II. 168 To forget what is past, and lay aside all Animosities for the future. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 204 Forming new Parties and reviving old Animosities. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* ii, It is a just remark, that the more affinity there is between theological parties, the greater commonly is their animosity. 1852 M^c^Culloch *Taxation* I. ii. 84 The jealousies and animosities that formerly subsisted between the privileged classes and the mass of the people.

†**A·nimous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *animeux*, ad. L. *animōs-um* spirited, f. Animus.] Spirited, courageous; *also*, hot-tempered.

1620 Shelton *Don Quix.* II. iv. v. 58 Don Cirongilio of Thracia, who was so animous and valiant. 1775 in Ash.

Animus (æ·nimŭs). No pl. [a. L. *animus* (1) soul, (2) mind, (3) mental impulse, disposition, passion.] Actuating feeling, disposition in a particular direction, animating spirit or temper, usually of a hostile character; *hence*, animosity.

[1818 Not in Todd.] 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* I. 424 The animus is to impress upon the British soldiery the duty of putting down the liberties of their country. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 212 The animus with which the case has been conducted. 1863 I. Taylor *Pentateuch* 16 Almost every page .. affords an instance .. of an intense feeling, or, as we say, animus; this is the word we use when a speaker or writer, who is labouring to substantiate a defamation, finds it more than he can do to repress emotions, that are not of the most amiable sort, and which he does not choose to avow. 1864 Lowell *Biglow P.* Wks. 1879, 264/2 The animus that actuates the policy of a foreign country.

†**An-inne,** *prep. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. An *prep.* + *inne*, OE. *innan* inside. Cf. *a-bove, a-bout.*] Within.

1205 Lay. 5617 Ic inc habbe beiene an-inne mine benden.

Anion (æ·niǫn). *Electr.* [a. Gr. *ἀνιόν* (a thing) going up, neut. of pr. pple of *ἀνι-έναι* to go up, f. *ἀνά* up + *ἰ-* go.] The name given by Faraday to an electro-negative element, which in electro-chemical decompositions is evolved at the anode or positive pole of the battery. Opposed to *cation.*

1834 Faraday *Res. Electr.* (1849) I. 198, I propose to distinguish such bodies by calling those anions which go to the anode of the decomposing body. 1870 Ferguson *Electr.* 162 In acids, hydrogen forms the cation, and the acid radical the other constituent, the anion.

Anioyn, early form of Enjoin: see An- *pref.* 4.

1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Him penonce to anioynj be þe zenne.

Anioynt, early form of Enjoined, Adjoined.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 894 As newe fryt to god ful due & to þe gentyl lombe hit arn anioynt [*ed.* amoynt].

†**Anir,** obs. variant of Anil, indigo.

[1611 Cotgr., *Anir*, the name of an Indian hearbe, vsed much by Dyers.] 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* III. 173 They in New Spain .. have cocheneal, anir, and cotton-wool.

†**Ani·red,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [pa. pple. of vb. **anire*, representing an earlier **a-ire*, a. OFr. *aïre-r, -ier*:—late L. *adīrāre* to enrage, f. *īra* anger. See An- *pref.* 5.] Enraged, angry.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 151 He sauh Richard anired.

Anis-, *Chem.* comb. form of L. *anīs-um*, anise, forming names of numerous organic compounds derived from oil of anise, the derivation and meaning of which are usually readily apparent from those of their second element. As **A·nisal,** short for *anisic aldehyde.* **A·nisaly·l,** the hypothetical radical of anisic alcohol. **A·nisama·te,** a salt of anisamic acid. **Anisa·mic** acid or **A·nisami·de,** an acid amide of anisyl, $C_8H_9NO_2$. **A·nisami·ne,** an amic base of the same, $C_8H_{11}ON$. **A·nisa·nilide** = *phenyl-anisamide.* **A·nisate,** a salt of anisic acid. **Anisic** (æni·zik) *a.*, of or derived from anise, as in *anisic series, anisic acid* $C_8H_8C_2$, *anisic alcohol* $C_8H_{10}O_2$, *anisic aldehyde* $C_8H_8O_2$, etc. **A·nisidi·ne** = methyl-phenidine C_7H_9NO, a peculiar organic base. **A·nisine** $C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_2$, an alkaloid formed by the action of ammonia upon hydride of anisyl. **A·niso|ate,** a salt of anisoic acid. **Aniso·ic** *a.* [modified f. *anisic*], of or derived from the star-anise (see Anise 3), as in *anisoic acid*, 'a product of the oxidation of oil of star-anise' (Watts). **A·niso|in,** a white inflammable solid, apparently isomeric with anise-camphor. **A·nisol** [see -ol], a colourless very mobile liquid, C_7H_8O, with pleasant aromatic smell, formed by the action of caustic lime or baryta on anisic acid, also called *phenate of methyl*; whence **Aniso·lic** (acid), **A·nisola·te, A·nisoli·de. A·nisyl,** the hypothetical radical, $C_8H_7O_2$, of the anisic series. **Anisy·lic** *a.*, of anisyl.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 303 Anisic alcohol, *hydrate of anisalyl.* — 296 The only anisamate that has been analysed is the *silver-salt.* — 297 Anisamine crystallises in small needles. — 300 The general formula of the anisates is $C_8H_7MO_2$. — 300 Cahours prepares anisic acid by boiling oil of anise with nitric acid. — 303 Anisic alcohol crystallises in hard white shining needles. — 304 Anisidine passes over in the form of an oil which solidifies on cooling. — 299 Anishydramide .. is converted into an isomeric alkaloid, to which the name *anisine* has been given. — 305 Anisol is a colourless, very mobile liquid, with a pleasant aromatic smell .. Fuming nitric acid acts energetically on anisol, forming three distinct nitro-compounds, Nitranisol, Dinitranisol, and Trinitranisol. — 306 Anisyl .. may be regarded as salicyl, $C_7H_5O_2$, in which 1 atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl. — 307 Hydride of Anisyl = Anisylous acid, Anisic aldehyde, Anisal .. a yellowish liquid, with a burning taste, and an aromatic smell, somewhat like that of hay.

Anisanthous (æ·nəisæ·nþəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *ἄνθ-os* flower + -ous.] Having perianths of different form.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anisated (æ·nise¹tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. assumed vb. **anisate* + -ed: cf. Fr. *aniser, anisé* (Cotgr. 1611).] Mixed or flavoured with aniseed.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anise (æ·nis). Forms: 4–5 anys, -eys, -eis, -ese, 4–7 anyse, 5 annys, -eys, -es, 6–8 annis, 7 anis, 7–8 annise, 7– anise. [a. Fr. *anis*:—L. *anīsum*, a. Gr. *ἄνισον*, in var. dial. forms *ἄνησον, ἄνηθον, ἄνητον*, under which the Greeks seem to have included the two plants Anise and Dill. When these were discriminated, the variants *anīsum* and *anēthum* were utilized in Latin to distinguish them. See Anet.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Anīsum*), a native of the Levant, cultivated for its aromatic and carminative seeds. Confused by the ancients with the Dill (*Anēthum graveolens*), which was probably the 'anise' of the Bible of 1611, where Wyclif has 'anete' [*v.r.* anese].

Oil of Anise, the essential oil obtained from aniseed by distillation with water, the source of many important chemical derivatives; see Anis-.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 The primerole he passeth, the parvenke of pris, With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 23 That tithen mente, anete [*v.r.* anese], and comyn. [1526 Tindale annyse, 1535 Coverdale anyse, 1611 annise.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. x. (1495) 608 Anyse hath the same vertue that Anetum hath and is more swete in sauour. *c* 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 45 Mynt, aneis, & comyn. 1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Comyn and Anneys, y^e^ bale....iiij^d^. 1551 Turner *Herbal.* (1568) 33 Anyse .. maketh the breth sweter, swageth payne. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 64 The oyles or sulphurs of annis .. drive away windinesse. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 141 Anis, is propagated only by seed, which is pretty small, and .. of a longish Oval Figure. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 122 *Anise*..whose seeds are much used by distillers to give flavour to cordial liqueurs. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 297 *Oil of anise* is a neutral, yellowish, somewhat syrupy liquid, possessing a peculiar aromatic smell and taste.

2. *fig.* in allusion to *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xiv. § 8 (1801) 111 The mint, anise, and cumming, the gestures and vestures, and fringes of religion. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* VI. 288 Knowledge which settles the anise and cummin of Greek accents.

3. **Chinese or Star Anise,** or **Aniseed Tree:** a shrub, *Illicium anīsātum* (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*), the fruit of which has the odour, and is used instead, of anise.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Anise* of China or Siberia, is a Seed of about the same Form and Bigness as *Coloquintida.* 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 445 The aniseed tree of China, of which the fruit is .. well known in commerce by the name of *Star anise.* 1858 R. Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 23 The seed vessels are imported from China under the name of *Chinese Anise* .. and from it a great portion of .. *Oil of Anise* is obtained.

4. *Comb.*, as *anise-like*; **anise camphor,** also called Anethol, one of the two constituents of Oil of Anise (see 1), a resinous substance crystallizing at a low temperature in soft, white, lustrous laminæ. Also Aniseed, q.v.

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 297 Anethol or Anise-camphor. 1871 M. Cooke *Fungi* (1874) 86 *Agaricus fragrans* and *A. odorus* have a sweet anise-like odour.

Aniseed (æ·nisīd). Forms as in prec.

1. The seed of the anise, used as a carminative, and in the preparation of Oil of Anise, Spirit of Anise, Anise water, and Anisette.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (1495) 653 Some greyne and sede is gendred in plantis wythout coddys: as it faryth in Annes sede. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Aneys seede or spyce, *Anetum, anisum.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 30 For the dropsie, fill an old Cock with Polipody and Anniseeds, and seethe him well, and drinke the broth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iii, Such and such plants..have a peculiar vertue to such particular parts, as to the head, Anniseeds, foalfoot, etc. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anise*, Spanish Aniseed .. is the best. 1882 *Chem. & Drugg.* XXIV. 61/1 One pound bottle of oil of aniseed.

b. *attrib.*, as in *aniseed-tree, -water.*

1698 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, I banish..all aniseed, cinnamon, citron and Barbadoes-waters. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In distilling the anise-seed for the oil, there is procured a limpid water called anise-seed water, which has much the same virtues with the oil. 1838 [See ANISE 3].

2. = ANISETTE. *rare.*

1756 NUGENT *Grand Tour* IV. 204 They sell a great quantity of comfits in Verdun, and particularly their aniseeds are in great reputation. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 122 The air was redolent of gin .. but aniseed was preferred by some.

‖ **Anisette** (anize·t). [Fr., more fully *Anisette de Bordeaux*, f. *anis* ANISE + *-ette* dim.] A liqueur flavoured with aniseed.

1837 *For. Q. Rev.* XIX. 11 To drink with them a glass of anisette. 1839 L. SARGENT *Temp. T.* 210 The inveterate sipper of anisette. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 42. 367 Raki, a sort of fiery oily anisette .. is drunk with great relish by the Greeks.

Aniso-, combining form of Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal, a formative of technical terms, in many cases merely the negatives of corresponding terms in Iso-. The chief are:—

Anisobryous (æ·nəisǫ·briˌəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *βρύειν* to swell] = **anisodynamous.** **Anisodactylic** (ǽnəi·soˌdăkti·lik), *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλ-ος* finger, toe], unequal-toed (said of those insessorial birds called by Temminck *Anisodactyles*). **Anisodynamous** (-di·năməs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *δύναμις* strength], growing with greater strength on one side of the axis than the other. **Anisogynous** (æ·nəisǫ·dʒinəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *γυν-ή* female], having the carpels not equal in number to the sepals. **Anisomeric** (ǽnəi·soˌme·rik), *a. Chem.* [Gr. *μέρ-ος* part], not composed of the same proportions of the same elements. **Anisomerous** (æ·nəisǫ·mĕrəs), *a.* [see prec.], not having equal, or the same number of, parts, unsymmetrical; *esp.* in *Bot.* having unequal numbers of parts in different whorls. **Anisometric** (ǽnəi·soˌme·trik), *a.* [Gr. *μέτρ-ον* measure], of unequal measurement, consisting of unequal or non-symmetrical parts. **Anisometropia** (-mĭtrōˌpiă). *Path.* [Gr. *μέτρ-ον* measure + *ὤψ, ὠπα*, eye], inequality in the refractive power of the two eyes. **Anisometropic** (-mĭtrǫ·pik), *a. Path.* [see prec.], characterized by anisometropia, unequally refractive. **Anisopetalous** (-pe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *πέταλ-ον* leaf], with unequal petals. **Anisophyllous** (-fi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf], with unequal leaves. **Anisopterous** (æ·nəisǫ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [Gr. *πτερ-όν* wing], having unequal wings; *esp.* in *Bot.* of fruit, flowers, etc. **Anisostemonous** (ǽnəi·səste·mŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων, -ονα*, thread, filament, stamen], having the stamens unequal in number to the petals or sepals. **Anisosthenic** (-sθe·nik), *a.* [Gr. *σθέν-ος* strength], of unequal strength. **Anisostomous** (æ·nəisǫ·stŏməs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having unequal mouths, as in a calyx or corolla unequally divided. **Anisotropal, Anisotropous** (-ǫ·trŏpăl, -əs), *a.* = ANISOTROPIC. **Anisotropy** (-ǫ·trŏpi), *sb.* [Gr. *-τροπία* turning], the quality of being anisotropic, æolotropy.

1847 CRAIG, *Anisobryous.* 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 186 Feet..zygodactylic, or yoke-toed, and .. anisodactylic, or unequal-toed. 1847 CRAIG, *Anisodynamous.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisogynous.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Anisomeric.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Anisomerous.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 348 When the number is unequal, the flower is anisomerous. 1868 DANA *Min.* 362 Guarinite Group: Tetragonal. Titanite Group: Anisometric. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisometropia, Anisometropic.* 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 Anisopetalous. *Ibid.*, Anisophyllous, Unequal-leaved; *i. e.* the two leaves of a pair unequal. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisopterous.* 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 209 When the number [of stamens] is different [from the number of petals] the flower is anisostemonous. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anisosthenic, Anisostomous, Anisotropal, Anisotropous, Anisotropy.*

Anisotropic (ǽnəi·sotrǫ·pik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνισος* unequal + *τροπικός* belonging to turning, f. *τρόπος* a turning.] Acting in different ways on the ray of polarized light; possessing the power both of right- and left-handed polarization; æolotropic.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 77 Minerals .. which exhibit double refraction or are anisotropic. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 137 A heterogeneous anisotropic medium.

† **Anistoresy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἀνιστορησία* ignorance of history, f. *ἀν-ιστόρητ-ος*; f. *ἱστορέ-ειν* to inquire into.] Inaccuracy as to historical facts.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 92/2 The anistoresie of the unknown Writers of Aristotle's Life, who supposeth him in the seventeenth Year of his Age, to have heard Socrates three Years.

† **Anke·nned, ancende,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 1–2. [f. OE. *án* one + *cenned* born; cf. AKENNED.] Only begotten (L. *unigenitus*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 18 Forðon ne ȝelefde on noma ðæs áncende sunu Godes. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., An-cenda sunu. [*Ags. & Hatton*, acennendan, akennedan.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 17002 He wass himm sellf soþ Godd, And Godess Sune ankennedd.

Anker (æ·ŋkəɹ); also 7 ankor, 8 anchor. [a. Du. (and Ger.) *anker*, of uncert. origin; found also in med.L. as *anceria, ancheria.*]

1. A measure of wine and spirits, used in Holland, North Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. It varies in different countries; that of Rotterdam, formerly also used in England, contains 10 old wine gallons or 8⅓ imperial gallons.

1673 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 32 Rec^d one halfe Ankor of Drinke. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 10 A few anchors of right Nantz. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VI. lxxxi. 371, 2 Stakans = 1 anchor; 6 Anchors = 1 hogshead [in Russia]. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. II. 217 The infused water amounts to 2 or 3½ ankers in quantity.

2. A cask or keg holding the above quantity.

?*c* 1750 *Anc. Poems, Bal. etc.* (1846) 180 We'll drink it out of the anker, my boys. 1848 in H. MILLER *Ramb. Geol.* x. 384 Wedging them all fast together, like staves in an anker. 1863 W. BALDWIN *African Hunt.* 290 The little there was .. we transferred most carefully to the anker.

† 3. As a dry measure of capacity. *Obs.*

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solom.* Wks. V. 336, I fear me that the acres of my field pass the ankers of my seed.

Anker, -as, obs. forms of ANCHOR, -ESS.

† **A·nkerer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [extended f. earlier *anker*, ANCHOR *sb.*², of comm. gender, by addition of masc. formative -ER, to match the fem. *ankeress*, ANCHORESS.] An anchoret.

1407 N. THORPE in Foxe *A. & M.* I. 618/1 Ankerers and strange beggers, are licensed .. to beguile the people.

Ankerite (æ·ŋkərəit). *Min.* [Named after Prof. Anker of Styria: see -ITE.] A mineral closely allied to Dolomite, with the magnesia largely replaced by iron, with or without manganese.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, *Ankerite*, Paratomous limestone .. found in the mines of Styria. 1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 50 Ankerite is particularly rich in iron.

Ankle, ancle (æ·ŋk'l). Forms: 1 an-, oncleow, 2 oncleou, 4 anclowe, ankel, 3–5 anclee, 5 ankyl(le, 6–7 anckle, 3– ancle, 7– ankle, (dial. anclef, -cliff, ancley). [Two forms: (1) OE. *oncléow* (cf. OFris. *onklef*, Du. *anklaauw, enklaauw*, rare OHG. *anchlao*), whence 14th c. *anclee*, and mod. dial. forms; (2) mod. *ankle, ancle*, earlier *ankyl, ankel* (= OFris. *ankel*, Du. *enkel*, ON. *ökkla* for **ankula*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, OHG. *anchala, anchal, enchil*, MHG., mod.G. *enkel*), not recorded in OE. and prob. taken in ME. from Norse. The latter is the original Teut. form, from root *ank-*, L. *ang-*, to bend, crook; cf. L. *angulus.* The first form is derived from this, but is not completely explained: the Du. *anklaauw* appears to assimilate the ending to *klaauw* claw, the OE. *ancléow* may be a weakened form of the same, or the ending may be assimilated to that of *cnéow* knee (*-éow* being a formative, cf. *láréow* teacher).

1. The joint which connects the foot with the leg; the slender part of the leg between this joint and the calf.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 116 Læt þonne blod under ancleow. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* 299 *Talus*, ancléow. *c* 1150 in Wright *Voc.* 87/1 *Talus*, oncleou. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. *ibid.* 148 *Kyvil*, ancle [*v.r.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 79 *Keuil*, ankel]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5206 In blod he stode .. into the Anclowe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 802 Vp to the anclee [*v.r.* anclees, ancle⁻³, anches] foghte they in hir blood. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Ankyl, *Cavilla, Verticillum.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlvii. 3 He brought me thorow y^e water, euen to the ancles. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The lesser pyt bone .. with the other pyt bone makynge the outwarde ancle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 80 His stockings foul'd, Vngartred, and downe giued to his Anckle. 1621 SANDERSON 4 *Serm.* Ad Pop. (1681) 214 It is never well when the Cobbler looketh above the Ankle. *a* 1732 GAY *Wks.* I. 144 Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. 1812 HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 21 Without other accident than the spraining of Lieutenant Steele's ancle. *a* 1821 KEATS *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 203 The neatness Of thine ankle lightly turned. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* ii. 56 Hanging things round their necks, arms and ancles. [1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 13 Ancley, ancliff: in East Sussex, 'I have put out my ancliff-bone' = I have sprained my ancle. 1875 *Gl. Lanc. Dial.* 10 'Yore Jack's knockt his anclef out wi' jumpin.' 1881 MRS. PARKER *Oxfordsh. Gl.* 74 Ankley.]

2. *transf.*

1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Can.* i. 6 The sugar maple is remarkable for its clean ankle.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *ankle-bone, -joint, -vein*; also **ankle-bands,** straps passing round the ankles to fasten low shoes or sandals; **ankle-deep** *a.* (*adv.*), so deep as to cover the ankles; **ankle-gear,** anything worn round the ankles; **ankle-high** *a.* (*adv.*), so high as to cover the ankles; **ankle-jack,** a jack-boot reaching above the ankles (hence **ankle-jacked** *a.*); **ankle-rings,** rings worn as ornaments round the ankles; **ankle-straps** (= **ankle-bands**); also low shoes secured by such straps.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvi. (1495) 171 The hele is bounde to the ancle bone wyth nesshe bondes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iii. 7 His fete and ancle-bones receaued strength. [So in 1611.] 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 151/1 The ankle-joint, or tibio-tarsal articulation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 734 The *Saphena* or anckle vaine. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ankle-bands*, strings for the sandals; leathern straps for the shoes. 1764 HARMER *Round Towers* i. xii. 35 The water was ancle-deep, and in some places half way up the leg. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 270 Hence, ancle deep in moss and flow'ry thyme, We mount again. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 133 We stood ankle-deep in snow. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 363 He first Binds to his feet his ancle-gear of gold. 1757 LISLE *Husb.* 425 The sedgy grass comes up, and grows ancle-high. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1870) I. xv. 313 He changed his shoes and put on an unparalleled pair of ankle-jacks. 1874 HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. viii. 86 The laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 203 Its red 'kerchiefed, corduroyed, and ankle-jacked proprietor. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* iv. 67 The silver ankle-rings of his favorite wife.

Ankled (æ·ŋk'ld), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with ankles; commonly in synthetic compounds, as *slender-ankled.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at 7 Weapons* I. i, Well ankled, two good confident calves.

Anklet (æ·ŋklĕt). [f. ANKLE + -LET, after *bracelet*, Fr. *bracelet.*] An ornament (or fetter) for the ankle; an ankle-ring.

1832 LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xviii. 146 These women wore large ivory anklets. *c* 1850 *Christm. Stories* 292 The iron anklets to which our chains had been fastened. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. v. 514 Graceful limbs decorated with armlets, anklets and rings.

Ankor, -re, -yr, obs. forms of ANCHOR.

Ankorasse, ankress, obs. ff. ANCHORESS.

Ankylose, -osis, variants of ANCHYLOSE, -OSIS.

Anlace (æ·nlăs, -ĕs). *arch.* Forms: 3 aunlaȝ, 4 anlas, anlaas, anelas, 5 analasse, 4–9 anlace, 9 anelace. [Used 5 times in Latinized form *anelacius, anelatius,* by Matthew Paris, as a vulgar, *i. e.* English word. No traces of it in any continental language. The OWelsh *anglas* (in *Gododin Poem*, Skene 4 *Bks. Wales* II. 84, I. 399) is probably the same word, but nothing is known of its formation or origin.] A short two-edged knife or dagger, broad at the hilt and tapering to the point, formerly worn at the girdle. (Obs. bef. 1500, erron. defined in early Dicts., and used loosely by mod. poets.)

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS (p. 274, in Du Cange) Genus cultelli, quod vulgariter anelacius dicitur.] *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2554 Hand-ax, sythe, gisarm, or spere, Or aunlaȝ, and god long knif. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5637 An anlas þo droȝ oute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 357 An Anlaas [*v.r.* ane-, anlas] .. Heeng at his girdel. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxx. 13 Opon his cheueroune be-forn Stode as a vnicorn Als scharpe as a thorn An nanlas of stele. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1148 Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttez. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anelate*, a Faulchion or wood-knife, which I gather out of M[atthew] Par[is]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Anlace* (old word), a Falchion or Sith-fashioned Sword. 1775 ASH, *Anlace*, a short sword, a dagger, a wood-knife.] 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xv, And by his side an anlace hung. 1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* I. liv, The Spanish maid .. the anlace hath espoused, Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 112 The anelace or anelas, a broad dagger tapering to a very fine point.

† **A·nlepi,** *a. Obs.* [earlier, and subseq. north. repr. of OE. *ánlepiȝ*, which became in south *onelepi.* It was already in 12th c. reduced to *alpi, elpi*, and subseq., *a, an* being detached, to *lepiȝ*, LEPI. For full treatment see ONELEPI.] Only, sole, single.

c 1000 *Metr. Ps.* xiii. 2 Nis nan þe eallunga wel do, no forðon anlepe. *c* 1200 ORMIN *Introd.* 11 Þatt anlepiȝ treo þatt himm Drihhtin forrbodenn haffde. *c* 1220 *St. Kath.*, Ane kinges .. anlepi dohter. *a* 1300 *Crede* in Maskell *Mon.* II. 240 Jhesu Krist [h]is anelepi sone, hure laverd. *a* 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 13 Be-twyx ane anlypy man and ane anlypy womane.

† **A·nlet.** *Obs.* Also 6 annlet, 7 andlet. [for earlier **anelet*, a. OFr. *anelet*, dim. of *anel* ring :—L. *ānell-us*, dim. of *ānul-us*: see also ANNULET.] A small ring, as those used in ring-mail.

1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 415, Vij dosen mens bowstrings ijs.—viij pounde anletts vs. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1611) 80 One Loadstone-touched annlet doth transport Another Iron-Ring. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry*, Jesses .. are fastened to the Hawks legges, and so to the lease by varuels, anlets, or such like. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, Andlets or Males, Babies, or Puppets for children.

† **A·nleth.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 and-, ond-wlita, 2 onlete, 3 ondlett, -læt, anleth, anneleth. [OE. *andwlita*, cogn. w. ON. *andlit* (Sw. *anlete*), OHG. *antluzi*, mod.G. *antlitz* (cf. Goth. *andawleizns*), f. *and* against, facing + *wlītan* to look, behold. The ME. *onlete, anleth*, represent the Norse form.] Countenance.

a 800 *Beowulf* 1382 Eorles andwlitan. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 17 Smere þin heafod & þine andwlitu þwah. *c* 1200 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He makede mon i rihtwisnesse, Onlete on his onlichnesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12938 Ure Laferrd let hemm sen Hiss onndlæt. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvi. 9 Ne turne þine anleth me fra. xliii. 24 Whi tornes þu þine Anneleth?

Anli, anlich(e, early forms of ONLY.

† A·nlike, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 anlíc, 2–4 anlich, 4 anlyk. [OE. *anlíc*, f. AN- *pref.* 1, on, unto, to + *líc* body, shape; cogn. w. Goth. *analeik*, ON. *álík*; the latter, with OE. *gelíc*, gave ALIKE, LIKE; *anlike* became obs. in 14th c.]

A. *adj.* Like, similar, alike.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 23 Forðam ys heofena rice ánlic ðam cyninge. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Forþam ys heofene riche anlich þam kyninge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Þe oþre þet is him anlich ine kende. *Ibid.* 227 Þet stat makeþ þane þet hit wel lokeþ anlyke to þe angles of heuene.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used absol.; cf. mod. 'his like.'] A fellow-creature; *also*, a likeness or image.

1340 *Ayenb.* 145 Ech best ase zayþ salamouns [*Ecclus.* xiii. 19] loueþ his anliche. *Ibid.* 233 Ine zuyche manyere is Godes anlyche volveld ine manne.

† Anli·ken, *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 anlykn-y. [f. prec. adj., with neut. pass. ending -EN, OE. *-nan*, ON. *-na*, Goth. *-non*. Prob. formed analogously, the word not existing in OE. or Norse.]

1. *intr.* To be or become like, resemble.

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Yef þou art ariȝt zone þou sselt him anlykny. *Ibid.* 91 Þe drope of deawe .. anlykneþ to ane stone of pris.

2. In pa. pple. **anlikned**: Made like, likened.

1340 *Ayenb.* 232 The kingriche of heuene is anlikned to ten madines.

† A·nlikeness. *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 anlícnes(se, -nys(se, 2 onlich-, 3 on(n)lic-, anlich-, 4 anlik-, anlycnes(se. [f. ANLIKE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being like to; likeness, resemblance, similitude.

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 1529 (Bosw.) Mon wæs to Godes anlícnesse ærest ȝesceapen. *c* 1200 *Pater N.* 88 in *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He makede mon i rihtwisnesse, Onlete on his onlichnesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19012 Manness sawle iss lic Wiþþ Godd inn onnlicnesse. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 87 Oure riȝte uader .. ssop þe zaule to his anlycnesse.

2. *concr.* Anything made in the likeness of some object; a likeness, portrait, image. *spec.* An image of a god, an idol.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* 304 *Imago* vel *agalma*, anlícnys. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Hi worhtan ham anlicnessen, sum of golde, sum of selfre. 1205 LAY. 21155 An on-licnes [1250 anlichnisse] deore ꝥ of drihtenes moder. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 18 To þe oðer onlicnesses and to ower relikes cneoleð.

† Anmai·le. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? intermed. form between AMEL, *amayle* and *an-amel* EN-AMEL; if not an error for *aumaile*, AMEL q.v.] Enamel.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. xlii. 371 She hit him, where with gold and ritch anmaile, His Diademe did on his helmet flame.

† A·nmod, onmod, *a. Obs.* 1–3. [OE., f. *án* one + *mód* mood, mind.] Of one mind, unanimous.

a 1000 *Elene* 396 Hie þá ánmóde andswerodon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þet iferende is swa anmod swulc heom alle an weren on heorte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 We ware onmode godes wille to done.

Anna (æ·nă). Also 8 annoe, 9 ana. [a. Hind. آنا *ānā*.] An East Indian denomination of money; the 16th part of a rupee, equal, at present (1883), to about 1¼*d.* sterling. (The *anna* is money of account only, but half and quarter annas are coined.)

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. App. 8 In Bengal their accounts are kept in Pice, 12 to an Annoe, 16 Annoes to a Rupee. 1770 *Treaty* in *Indian Rec.* (1870) 26 The annual stipend of Rupees thirty-one lakhs, eighty-one thousand, nine hundred, and ninety-one, and nine annas. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. & Comm. Bengal* (1806) 98 The price of this labour may be computed .. at two anas per diem. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vi. 412 These people .. extort the last anna from the ryot.

¶ Among Anglo-Indians such expressions are common as 'a 6-anna share (i.e. 6/16) in an indigo-concern'; '4 annas of dark blood,' (to denote a quadroon), etc.

Annabergite (ænăbə·ɹgəit). *Min.* [named (in 1852) from Annaberg in Saxony, where found: see -ITE.] A hydrous arsenate of nickel, of a fine apple-green colour, occurring in capillary crystals or as an earthy mass. 1837–68 DANA *Min.* 560.

† A·nnal, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *annālis*: see ANNALS.] Annual, yearly.

1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1738) 38 Many votaries made annall pilgrimages vnto it. 1615 HEYWOOD *Prentises* I. xiii, Our annall Crownes revenues.

A·nnal, *sb.*, sing. form of ANNALS.

† A·nnal, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ANNAL(S *sb.*; cf. to *chronicle, fable.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To compose annals, record events in annals, chronicle.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Reader 331, Stows late antiquarious Pen, That annald for vngratefull Men. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 58 What .. Kelwulf the West-Saxon is annal'd to have done against the Scots.

Annalism (æ·năliz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [f. ANNALIST: see -ISM.] Annal-writing, chronicling.

1808 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem.* II. 222 It is philosophic history in the form of contemporary history, and unites the interest of coeval with the instruction of contemplated annalism.

Annalist (æ·nălist). Also 7 analyst, -ist. [f. ANNAL *sb.* + -IST, or a. Fr. *annaliste.*] A writer of annals, a chronicler of events year by year.

1611 COTGR., *Annaliste*, an Annalist; a writer of yearely Chronicles. *a* 1623 SIR G. BUCK *Rich. III* (1646) 77 The weaker analysts and chroniclers. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 114 In it is buried Cæsar Baronius, the great annalist. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1685) 15 Of which dull Annalists in story tell. 1811 J. GRANT *Hist. Eng. Ch.* I. 296 The annalists wrote the records of the year. 1858 BUCKLE *Civil.* (1869) II. vii. 421 The historian sinks into the annalist .. instead of solving a problem, he merely paints a picture.

b. *ellipt.* and *transf.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The manner and method in reading of Annalists. 1660 (*title*) The Faithful Analist or Epitome of the English History .. to this present Yeer 1660. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. ¶ 24 Learned Men who had spent their Lives in the Study of Annalists.

Annalistic (æ·nălistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or proper to the annalist; characterizing annals.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lix. VI. 560 The author [Tacitus] preserving strictly the annalistic form. 1860 ELLICOTT *Lect. Life of Our Lord* (1862) 6 The divine harmonies of our Master's life become lost in mere annalistic detail.

† A·nnalize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ANNAL *sb.* + -IZE.] To record in annals, to chronicle.

1616 SHELDON *Rom. Miracles* 332 (T.) The miracle, deserving a Baronius to annalize it. 1629 GAULE *Pract. The.* 64 Jesus Christ .. his Generation .. annalized by Yeeres.

Annals (æ·nălz), *sb. pl.* [ad. L. *annāl-es* the historical record of the events of each year, prop. masc. pl. (sc. *libri*) of *annālis* yearly, f. *annus* year. Occas. used in sing.]

1. A narrative of events written year by year.

1563 GRAFTON *Epist. to Cecil* (R.) Short notes in maner of Annales commonly called Abridgementes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 114 If you haue writ your Annales true, 'tis there. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 17/2 Annals .. are a bare recital only of the Actions happening every year. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. i. 1 Everything beyond that period to which well-attested annals reach is obscure. 1867 STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* Pref. I. 12 The difference between chronicles and annals was .. that the former have a continuity of subject and style, whilst the latter contain the mere jottings down of unconnected events.

b. *sing.* The record or entry of a single year, or a single item, in a chronicle.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 282 Diodorus in the Annal of that year, says Phæon was Archon. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 309 A modest inscription to record the act of restoration .. an annal which the greatest anti-Buonapartist ought to respect. 1865 EARLE *Sax. Chron.* Introd. 10 Here and there may be seen an annal, expressed in riper language, which must be marked as the interpolation of a later Editor.

c. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. 1851, 175 Huntingdon, as his manner is to comment upon the annal Text, makes a terrible description of that fight.

2. Historical records generally.

a 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel., Ep. Ded.* (1633) 1 Containing Annales and other worthy memorialls. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Ded., An Adventure that shall shine in the Annals of Fame. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. i, Whatever glorious and renowned In British annals can be found. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* viii, The short and simple annals of the poor. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii. 226 The glorious annals of their great country. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* I. 5 The first war recorded in the annals of the human race.

3. Masses said for the space of a year.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Conv.* I. 52 No priest should sell his saying of tricennals or annals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 *Annals* are Masses said in the Romish Church for the Space of a Year, or for any other Time, either for the Soul of a Person deceas'd, or for the Benefit of a Person living.

† A·nnary. ? *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ann-us* a year + -ARY; cf. *di-ary, itiner-ary.*] A history or record of the events of each year; an annual record.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 111 Having since received an exact Annarie (as I may so say) .. of his life.

Annates (æ·nets, -ĕts). Also 6 annatys, 6–8 annats. [a. Fr. *annate* (15th c.), ad. med. and late L. *annāta* a year's space, work, proceeds, the same word which in its primary sense became in Fr. *année*. See -ATA.] The first-fruits, or entire revenue of one year, paid to the Pope by bishops and other ecclesiastics of the R. C. Church on their appointment to a see or benefice.

At the Reformation the right to the annates of English benefices was transferred to the Crown; in the reign of Anne they were given up to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings, known as Queen Anne's Bounty.

1534 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xx, It is ordained .. that the paiments of the Annates or first fruits .. [shall] vtterly cease. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. § 63 No just cause wy thes annatys schold be payd to Rome. 1621 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 55 These cardinals .. have the annats of benefices to support their greatness. 1756 NUGENT *Grand Tour* IV. 11 The pope afterwards grants his bulls of consecration, and receives the annates or first fruits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 334 The payment of annates .. had originated in the time of the crusades, as a means of providing a fund for the holy wars.

2. *Sc. Law.* A half-year's salary, which, in addition to the ordinary stipend from his incumbency, is legally due to the executors of a deceased minister.

1571 *Act Jas. VI* (1814) 63 (JAM.) The annet thareaftir to pertene to thame, and thair executouris. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iii. (1743) 354 The widow, children, and nearest kin to the Defunct [minister] have a right by act of parliament to an annate, i.e. half a year's stipend over and above what is due for his Incumbency.

Anneal (ănī·l), *v.* Forms: 1 onælan (anælan), 2 onealen, anhelen, 4–5 anele, 5 enele, 5–7 aneal(e, 6 hanele, 7 anneile, eneal, 7– anneal. *Aphet.* 8 neal. [In senses 1, 2, f. AN- *pref.* 1 on + OE. *ælan* to set on fire, burn, bake (tiles, etc.). There seems no reason why the later senses should not have sprung directly from this, the transition being simple from the baking of tiles, fusing of minerals (both senses of OE. *ælan*, and early ME. *anele*), to the burning of a glaze or enamel upon the surface of pottery, glass, or metals; and from this to the hardening, toughening, or tempering of the surface of such substances, as in modern use. But the former of these Mätzner derives from OFr. *neeler, nieler*, to enamel, originally to enamel in black upon gold or silver:—med.L. *nigellāre*, f. *nigellum*, dim. of *nigrum* black. Although there is no OFr. *a-neeler*, and no ME. *neele, nele*, so that the formal connexion of *neeler* and *anneal* is not established, it is possible that the native *anele* may have been viewed as the representative of Fr. *neeler*, and modified in sense accordingly.]

† 1. To set on fire, kindle, inflame. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* 694 (Bosw.) Mid andan þære rihtwisnesse anæld. *a* 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 42 Þæt Pater Noster ádwæsceð déofles fýr, dryhtnes onæleð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He mid his bleade onealde eorðlichen monnan heortan. *Ibid.* 219 *Seraphim* birninde oðer anhelend.

† 2. To subject to the action of fire; to alter in any way with heat; as, to 'fire' or bake earthenware, fuse ores, vitrify or glaze a surface. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 So as the fire it hath aneled [vitrified] Lich unto slime, which is congeled. 1440 *Promp. Parv., Anelyn*, or *enelyn* metalle, or other lyke. *c* 1465 *Bk. Quintess.* 7 Take þe calx of fyn gold .. and putte it in a siluer spone, and anele it at þe fier. 1668 in *Phil. Trans.* III. 769 If they cannot cut the Rock, they use fire to aneale it.

3. To burn in colours upon glass, earthenware, or metal, to enamel by encaustic process. *arch.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 382 He that doth Aneale pottes or other vessels, *Inustor.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxxvii, Some paint and die them .. others vernish and anneile them. 1633 G. HERBERT *Windows* ii. in *Temple* 59 When thou dost anneal in glasse thy storie. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xv, Nor were they barely varnish'd over with them [colours], but very often anneal'd by Wax melted in the Fire.

4. To toughen anything, made brittle from the action of fire, by exposure to continuous and slowly diminished heat, or by other equivalent process.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 103 They use them amongst divers Artificers .. to temper, and aneal their several Works. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 180 How comes it that the glass .. when it has been nealed, it does not break? 1870 F. POPE *Telegraph* ii. (1872) 21 The iron cores, as they are termed, of electro magnets, should be annealed with great care. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1439 It [steel] must be 'tempered' or partially annealed.

b. *loosely*, To cool down from a great heat.

1859 M. SCOTT *Cringle's Log* x. 220 You have been wasted one moment by the vertical rays of the sun and the next annealed hissing hot by the salt sea spray.

c. *transf.* Applied to the action of frost. *rare.*

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Econ.* iii. 106 From each branch, anneal'd, the works of frost Pervasive, radiant icicles depend.

5. *fig.* To toughen, temper.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 111 Had not our Mould been Æther, Pure and Fine, Labour'd with Care, anneel'd with Skill Divine. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxxi, To press the rights of truth, The mind to strengthen and anneal. 1842 B. SIMMONS in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 401 Indomitable will Anneals those limbs to warrior purpose still.

Anneal, obs. form of ANELE.

Annealed (ănī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Set on fire. *Obs.*

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 2922 Ad stód onæled.

† 2. Fired, or baken, as earthenware; passing into the sense of 'glazed.' *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xvi. 7 Vp on the walles of anelid [1388 bakun] tyil. 1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 24 b, A new erthen potte that is not glassed or hanelydde.

3. Enamelled, having colours burnt in, 'stained' as glass. *arch.*

1552 *Ch. Goods Berksh.* 14 A crosse of wood, couered w^t annyled plate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 596 Bricks or small tiles enealed with sundry colours. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxvii. 94 The old earth, that hath been scraped of the annealed work. 1633 G. HERBERT *Love-joy* in *Temple* 109, I saw a vine drop grapes with J and C anneal'd on every bunch. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 84 Conspicuous he In arms with azure and with gold anneal'd.

4. Toughened or tempered after fusion. Also *fig.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 391 Annealed copper wire is the best. 1831 E. IRVING *Exp. Rev.* I. 95, I am not a hardened and annealed infidel. *a* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/1 Annealed and unannealed glass.

Annealer (ănī·lə). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] He who or that which anneals.

1656 DUGARD *Lat. Unl.* § 478 Annealers, striking colours through glass with the fire. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/1 Car wheels .. swung still glowing into the dry-wells of a circular annealer.

Annealing (ănī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

† 1. The process of exposing to the action of fire; firing, burning, baking, etc. *Obs.*

1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, iv, True, seasonable, and sufficient making, whiting, and anealing of Tile, otherwise called Thaktile, Roofetile. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Annealing of tile is used in antient statutes for the burning of tile.

2. The burning of metallic colours into glass, etc.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) vi. 96 Tincture with anealing of Glasiers. 1657 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 92 Anealing in Glass, Enamelling. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 97 Aneyling of Glass (which answereth to Dying in grain

in Drapery).. is lost in our age. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Supp., Annealing*.. burning or fixing metalline colours on glass.

3. The tempering or toughening of glass, cast iron, etc. after fusion. Also *fig.*

1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 137 An increase of specific gravity in the smaller coins, as a natural consequence of rolling, punching, annealing. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 237 Glass utensils require to be gradually cooled in an oven; this.. is called annealing, and is necessary to prevent their breaking by change of temperature. 1841 *Lyra Apost., True Elect* xv. lv. 68, Lest our frail hearts in the annealing break. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 150 Annealing improves conducting powers.

4. *attrib.*

1608 WITHALS *Dict.* (ed. Clerk) 136/2 The aneling place where pots and other things bee anneled. 1832 PORTER *Manuf. Glass* 173 A boy conveys it without loss of time to the annealing oven. 1875 BLACKMORE *Cl. Vaughan* vii. 24 From the fine temper of the metal, or some annealing process.

†Anne·ct, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *annect-ĕre*, f. *an-* = *ad-* to + *nectĕre* to tie, fasten; cf. *connect.*] = ANNEX (of which it was the earlier form).

1531 ELYOT *Governor* I. xix. (1557) 63 But annectethe it [dancing] with tyllyng and dyggynge. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 396 To Annect the Canon decreed in this behalfe vnto our present Historie. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 257 To this Line.. all the rest of the visions.. may some way be annected. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* III. vii. (R.) The like rings being annected to the ephod.

†Anne·ct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [for *annected*; cf. *affect, affected.*] Attached or close to.

1432–50 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 321 Denmarke, is an yle contiguate or adnecte to the northe parte of Germayne.

Annectent (ăne·ktĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *annectent-em* pr. pple. of *annectĕre*: see ANNECT *v.*] Joining on, connecting (one thing to another).

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV, Three inferior groups, which he calls aberrant or annectent. 1841 OWEN *Rep. Brit. Foss.*, Transitional or annectent characters. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 18 In the lower baboons no trace can be found of any annectant link with such higher forms as the Gorilla.

Annection, erron. form of ANNEXION.

Anneile, obs. form of ANNEAL.

Annelid(e (æ·nĕlid), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [a. mod. Fr. *annélide*, f. as next: see -ID.]

A. *sb.* A member of the division of *Annelida*; a red-blooded worm.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 263 These annelides can creep and turn in every direction. 1857 WOOD *Obj. Sea-shore* 94 The commonest of the terrestrial annelids is the earth-worm.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Annelida.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 113 Long Annelid worms of quaintest forms and colours. 1865 BRISTOW *Figuier's World bef. Del.* iv, [No] indications of life, except annelide-tracks, and burrows.

‖ **Annelida** (ăne·lidă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. f. Fr. *annel-és*, (Lamarck's name for his first subd. of *Invertebrata*, 1801), 'ringed,' pa. pple. of *anneler* f. OFr. *annel* ring:—L. *annell-us* for *ānellus*, dim. of *ānulus* a ring + -IDA.] A class of animals (arranged by Cuvier under *Articulata*) comprising the Red-blooded Worms (including earth-worms, leeches, and sea-centipedes), with soft elongated bodies composed of numerous annular segments.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 45/1 The annelida are for the most part oviparous. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 834 The Annelida ..[are] usually furnished with a series of locomotive appendages in the form of bristles.

Annelidan (ăne·lidăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Annelida.* B. *sb.* An annelid.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 17 The Annelidans, which, though annulated, are not insected, and have no jointed legs. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 165/2 The colour of the blood is yellow and not red in some of the annelidans properly so called. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 248 A mesotrochal Annelidan larva.

Annelidian (ænĕli·diăn), *a.* = prec.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 205/1 The author regards them [Cirripeds].. as Annelidian crustacea.

Annelidous (ăne·lidəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of an annelid or worm.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 66 Some kind of worm, or annelidous animal.

Annelism (æ·nĕliz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Fr. *annelé* ringed (see ANNELIDA) + -ISM.] Annelidan or ringed structure.

1860 HARTWIG *Sea* xii. 218 The great Band-worm is one of the most remarkable examples of this low type of annelism.

Anneloid (æ·nĕloid). *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] An animal resembling the *Annelida.*

1869 W. BAIRD in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 123/2 The anneloids belonging to this group differ.. from the *Aphroditacea.*

†Annerre, obs. form, intermed. betw. ENHERDE, *annerde*, and ADHERE, INHERE. To adhere.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 449 To annere to hir as his lauchful lady and wiffe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giraldus's Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 90/2 Diuerse will annerre unto you to feed on you as crowes on carion.

†A·nnes(se. *Obs.* [OE. *án-nesse*, preserved in north. dial., while in south. it became *on-nesse*. Obs. *c* 1300, and formed anew as ONENESS in 17th c.]

1. Oneness, unity.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* iv. 17 (Bosw.) We andettaþ þrýnesse in ánnesse, and ánnesse on þære þrýnesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 He scal ileafan on þa halȝa þreomnesse, and on soðre annesse.

2. Loneliness, solitude.

a 1000 *Guthlac* iii. (Bosw.) Annys þæs wéstenes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii. 7 Like am I made to pellicane of annesse. *Ibid.* lv. 8 In anes I was wonand.

3. Oneness of kind, sameness; oneness of mind, concord, agreement.

1014 *O. E. Chron.*, Gewearð him and þam folce on Lindesiȝe anes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Mid þere annesse and sibsumnesse þet heo sculen þolien. [*c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 12 Me schal makien strencðe of onnesse of cloþes.. þet te onnesse wiðuten bitocnie þe onnesse of o luue & of o wil.]

Annet, obs. variant of ANET, dill.

Annet, 'provincial name for the Kittywake.' Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1802.

Annex (ăne·ks), *v.*; also 4–6 anex(e, 5–7 annexe, 6 adnex. [a. Fr. *annexe-r* to join, f. *a(n)nexe* :—L. *annex-um*, pa. pple. of *annect-ĕre* or *adnect-ĕre* to tie to, f. *ad* to + *nect-ĕre* to tie, bind. In med.L. *annex-āre*, = Fr. *annexer*, was in common use in sense 3, in eccles. and legal language, and probably contributed to the same formal use in Eng.; hence also *annexātio*: see ANNEXATION.]

I. Without the idea of subordination.

1. To join, unite (*to*): a. things. *arch.*

1425 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 64 I haue annexed þis my wille with my testament.. vnder my seal of myn armes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 12 To annexe the loue of god and of your feithe vnto sapience. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 98 Whos Chirch was hard adnexid to the Est of the Paroch Chirch. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1631) 673 The soule that is annexed to the body. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 86 The last crooked pipe, to which you must annex a receiver. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 503 The windmill was probably turned to the wind by a pole annexed to an axle at the base.

†b. persons. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 200 Good fortune hath annexed us together. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 31 She will annexe and apply her selfe to Christ (after a fashion) for aide.

II. To join in a subordinate capacity. Const. *to.*

2. To join or unite materially, as an accessory. *arch.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 10 Some places instituted for physic have annexed the commodity of gardens for simples. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-Lockes* 18 Ye annex I know not what enormities of Periwiges, and counterfeite Haire. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* x. 141 Having annexed to it some slates and other matter. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 18 To each settlement is annexed a cook's shop.

3. To add as an additional part to existing possessions (with or without local contiguity).

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 202 Our marches marring as much as he [the Turk] may do, And much of them annexeth his vnto. 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg., Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 57 Julius Cæsar annexed Brittaine to the Romaine emperie. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 10 This Country.. has now annext the Great Dukedom of Lithuania. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 273 Appropriators may annex the great tithes to the vicarages. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 60 The whole country is permanently annexed to the British Empire.

4. To add to a composition or book, to append.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 327 That he dide write, he anexed to the booke that Blase wrote. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xx, This story of the Dragon must bee anexed unto that place. 1641 HINDE *Bruen* xxxviii. 117 He presently annexeth a note of remembrance. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 To which he annexes a Disquisition of the Scurvey. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. 312 He annexes almost invariably a lamentation of their festive indulgence. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 145 To complete the system a vocabulary of new denominations was annexed.

5. To affix (a seal; *hence* a signature or other mark of sanction). *arch.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 43 Nothing.. was accounted of any force, except his [the emperor's] approbation were thereunto annexed. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 59 Examin'd by an appointed officer, whose hand should be annext. 1659 BAXTER in Eedes *Christ's Exalt.* To Reader, Chearfully annex thy attestation that they are true. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 What further sanction.. will you annex to any resolution of the present house of Commons?

6. To join or attach as an attribute or qualification.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 291 That genterye Is nought annexed [*v.r.* anexed] to possessioun. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* II. x, Seying in hym most vertuous and good Mercye annexed vnto royall blode. 1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. John* 32 The dedes were unperfecte, and had synne annexed unto them. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 It is annexed to the Soveraignty, to be Iudge. *a* 1778 *Anecd. Pitt* III. xxxix. 53 The privileges.. which are annexed to the peerage. 1817 CHALMERS *Astr. Disc.* ii. 45 When we look back on the days of Newton, we annex a kind of mysterious greatness to him.

7. To add or attach as a condition.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 53 b, Such conditions as were annexed to the first donation. 1628 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 348 I. 278 There was annexed to that Report that the Judges should sitt at the Tower. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* viii, He, though he granted him the commission, annexed a clause, that it should not empower him, etc. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iv. 392 The cortes.. having made a grant to Henry III, annexed this condition.

8. To attach as a consequence.

1538 STARKEY *England* 95 Thys thyngys folow, and be annexyd as commyn effectys. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 723 Extreme annointing hath neither ordinance of God to be grounded on, nor promise of grace annexed. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 126 It is not reasonable that revenues should be annexed to one opinion more than another. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. 200 The future Punishment, which God has annext to Vice. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 7 Salvation is not annexed to a right knowledge of geometry.

Annex(e (ăne·ks), *sb.* [a. Fr. *annexe* that which is joined:—L. *annex-um*: see prec. Obs. bef. 1700 exc. in Sc. Law, but lately re-adopted in Fr. form in senses 2 and 4; the tendency, however, is to drop the final *-e*, and treat the word as Eng.]

†**1.** Something annexed; an adjunct, accessory. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Of naturall thynges, and of vnnaturall thynges, and also of theyr annexes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 29 Satan hath assumed the annexes of Divinity. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. iv. 13 Which Dayes being Festival, or notable, for the Annex of some Mart, Fair, or other Solemnity.

2. *Sc. Law.* An appurtenance.

1540 *Acts James V* (1841) 361 (JAM.) The landis, lordschip, and baronie of Annendale.. thare annexis and connexis and all thare pertinentis. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xix, With the manor-place thereof, tofts—crofts—mosses.. annexis—connexis.

3. An addition to a document; an appendix.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* I. 7 In the annexes of the several expressions such things are expressed. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* x. § 37 Moses did in other annexes of his law forbid fornication. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xi. § 1 (1683) 316 Not the testament of our dying Redeemer, but some codicils and annexes of our own. *Mod.* The annex to the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878.

†b. in *Logic*; (see quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 311/2 *Adnex* (which some reckon as a species of the connex).. an axiom connected by the conjunction *whereas*, beginning with an axiom, and ending with an axiom; as, *whereas it is day, it is light.*

4. From the mod.Fr. *annexe*, as applied to additional parts of an exhibition building: A supplementary building designed to supply extra accommodation for some special purpose; a wing.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* July 94 In Paris you had to cross the road from the Annexe. 1862 *Times* 27 Mar., The western annexe for machinery is being rapidly completed. 1863 MARY HOWITT *Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 149 A little metochi, or annex to the Jerusalem monastery. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 4/1 The success of Newnham and Girton, and of the Woman's Annex at Harvard.

Annexable (ăne·ksăb'l), *a.* In 7 -ible. [f. ANNEX *v.*: see -BLE.] That can be attached.

1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, Which may be Knit, *Nexible, Annexible.* 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 200 Adjectitious syllabicals annexible to nouns. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 A Condition was not annexable to all dispositions.

†A·nnexary. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *annex-* (see ANNEX *v.*) + -ARY.] A thing annexed, an adjunct.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 23/2 These particulars both of Earth and Water, which are considerable in Geography, and come within the compass of those Annexaries of each, which Ptolomy calleth *τὰ συνημμένα*. 1637 SANDYS *St. of Relig.* (T.) Unto which sundry of them are no other than annexaries and appurtenances.

Annexation (ænĕksē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *annexātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annexā-re*: see ANNEX *v.* and -ATION.] The action or process of joining to or uniting: a. of joining materially. *rare.*

1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 109 He, performing the annexation in the dark and in haste, had fixed the heads on the wrong shoulders.

b. of adding or attaching as an attribute, condition, or consequence.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.) All other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or annexation, attend them. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 533 The annexation of a bill of rights to the Constitution. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 447 The annexation of the threatened punishment to vicious acts.

c. *esp.* of attaching as an additional privilege, possession, or territorial dependency; appropriation.

1634–46 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 142 That the act of annexation be dissolved. 1656 BP. HALL *Special. Life* 27 (T.) The Dean of Windsor, by an ancient annexation, is patron thereof. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 87 How these Annexations of Benefices first came into the church. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx. 363 France.. by the annexation of Piedmont, had overstepped the Alps.

†**2.** That which is annexed, an addition. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Annexe*, an annexation, or thing annexed.

†**3.** Conjunction, combination, union. *Obs. rare.*

a 1626 BACON *Union Eng. & Scot.* (T.) To make one compounded annexation.. out of the lands of both nations.

Annexationist (ænĕksē·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who aims at or advocates annexation.

[*c* 1845 Used in U. S. of the 'annexation' of Texas.] 1860 W. RUSSELL *Diary in Ind.* II. 251 To regard with suspicion and dislike the policy of the Annexationists. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 248. 98/1 The intrigues of French annexationists.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1852 LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 209 The great annexationist majority were almost all pro-slavery men. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 June, We denounced the annexationist schemes of Greece.

Annexed (ăne·kst), *ppl. a.*; also annext. [f. ANNEX *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Joined together without subordination of one to the other; united, conjoined, knit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4814 Love.. is a sykenesse of the thought Annexed & kned bitwixe tweyne. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 17 Heyres anexed with Christ. 1653 ROUS *Myst. Marr.* 57 A joynt-heir annexed with Christ.

†b. Adjoining, lying close to. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 100 Several large Vaults, annext to the Mountain. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 38 The Louver at Paris.. with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries.

2. Added, attached, or appended as subordinate or supplementary; subjoined; rendered subject.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xi, All the eyght partes [of

speech] .. Are Laten wordes, annexed properly To every speche. 1548 Ld. Somerset in *Compl. Scotl.* 244 Howe holdeth the Frenche King Briteigne, now lately adnexed to that Croune. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 509 The roote is somwhat thicke, with many threddy stringes therunto annexed. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 99 Some fatal curse annext Deprives them of thir outward libertie. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 6 The annexed tabular view. 1883 *Observ.* 22 Apr. 5/3 It is England and not Queensland that must govern the annexed natives.

Annexer (ănĕ·ksəɹ). Also **-or.** [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who annexes (territory).

1845 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 500 The annexor of Scinde. 1872 *Daily News* 26 Mar., The annexers of Nice and Savoy.

Annexing (ănĕ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of joining or attaching; annexation. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1611 Cotgr., *Attachement*, a tying, fastening, annexing. 1628 Layton *Sion's Plea* 20 Before the annexing of the right of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to the Crown. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. 50 The annexing pleasure to some actions. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 He contemplated annexing .. the kingdoms of France, of England and Ireland.

Annexion (ănĕ·kʃən). *arch.* Also 7 **adnexion, annection.** [ad. L. *annexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annex-* ppl. stem of *annect-ĕre*: see Annex *v.*]

1. The action of annexing; = Annexation 1.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. 216 To seeke the annexion thereof to his owne Kingdome. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 69 The annection of several Provinces. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* V. x. (1713) 434 This signifies the adnexion of .. Periods of Times to the Ministry of the Angelical Hosts. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 169 The use of the word *annexion* [by J. Gordon 1801], where *annexation* would be written by the slaves of usage .. is unquestionably right.

†2. That which is annexed, attached, or appended; an addition, adjunct. *Obs.*

c 1600 ? Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 208 These talents of their hair .. With the annexions of fair gems enrich'd. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 418 Which traditions the Pharisees did not recommend as commentaries only .. but as necessary annexions unto the Law. 1748 A. Hill in Mrs. Barbauld's *Richardson* (1804) I. 129 Every thing [is] unsimple that has foreign and unnatural annexions.

Annexionist (ănĕ·kʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who aims at or advocates annexation; = Annexationist. Often *attrib.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 371. 1248/2 The annexionist policy of Russia. 1882 in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 248/1 The annexionists are setting these good Palermitans by the ears.

Annexment (ănĕ·ksmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Annex *v.* + -MENT.] That which is annexed; an adjunct, or supplement.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 21 When it [majesty] falles, Each small annexment, pettie consequence, Attends the boystrous Ruine. 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* 174 Publishing it .. as an Annexment to the 'Elements of Discourse.'

Annie, variant of Anigh *v. Obs.*

†**Anni·ferous,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *annifer* (f. *ann-us* year + *-fer* bearing, producing) + -ous.] 'That bears fruit all the year.' Blount *Glossogr.*

†**Anni·hil,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **anychile,** 6 **adnychell, adnihill, annihil.** [a. Fr. *annihile-r*, 14–16th c. *an(n)ichil(l)er, adnichil(l)er*, ad. late L. *annihilā-re, adnihilāre* (in Jerome), f. *ad* to + *nihil* nothing. In med.L. commonly spelt *adnichilare*, whence the earlier Fr. and Eng. spellings.] = Annihilate (being the earlier equivalent).

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 84 The grete loenge and good renommee of the .. inventour of the first lettres neuer shal be extyncted nor anychiled. *c* 1525 Skelton *Bk. of 3 Fools* 18 Thou wottest neuer in what maner thou mayst adnychell mine honour. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* 168 To adnihill and frustrat all this. 1595 *Loves Owle* (Halliw.) Which els had been long since annihiled.

Annihilability (ănəi·hĭlăbi·lĭti). *rare*[−1]. [f. next: see -BILITY.] The capability of being annihilated.

1662 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1712) 228 The variety of degrees .. in the Intellective faculties of the Soul .. cannot at all argue her Mortality, no more than the different modifications of Matter the Annihilability thereof.

Annihilable (ănəi·hĭlăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *annihilā-re* (see Annihil) + -BLE.] Capable of being annihilated or blotted out of existence.

1677 J. Webster *Witchcr.* x. 211 Seeing bodies, no more than spirits to be annihilable by second causes. 1791 T. Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 136 The rights of men in society, are neither deviseable, nor transferable, nor annihilable.

Annihilate (ănəi·hĭlĕt), *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 4–7 **adnichilat(e, 5–6 adnychyl-, 6 adnihil-, 6– annihilate.** [ad. L. *annihilāt-us* pa. pple. of *annihilā-re*: see Annihil. As in other instances (see -ATE) this ppl. adj. originated a vb. of same form, which eventually displaced the earlier Annihil; of this vb., *annihilate* was for some time used as pa. pple., but was at length displaced by the regular *annihilat-ed*, retaining only its adj. use, which is now also arch.] = Annihilated.

1. Reduced to nothing, blotted out of existence.

1388 *On* 25 *Art.* in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1871) III. 484 þat þai clepen adnichilat or brouȝt to nouȝt. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xxiv. 325/1 Yf a brother Relygyous haue all his wyll mortefyed and adnychylate. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 1557, 18/2 If the world were adnihilate and turned to nought again. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 65 The sollace of life, is by such a restraint opprest, and by degrees adnichilate. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 531 All sense of self annihilate, I seem'd Diffused into the scene. 1839 Bailey *Festus* Proem. 7 Earth's Millennial foretaste, ill annihilate.

†2. Made null and void, of no effect. *Obs.*

1544 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, i, I repute the same [othe] as vayne and adnichilate. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 78/1 Whereby all such errors and opinions .. maie be made frustrat and adnihilat.

Annihilate (ănəi·hĭlĕt), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. prec., superseding the earlier Annihil from Fr.]

1. To reduce to non-existence, blot out of existence

a. things material.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 112/2 Till the wormes be totally annihilatede or consumede. 1660 R. Coke *Just. Vind.* 22 God .. can annihilate all the Universe in a moment. 1772 Pennant *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 151 The vestiges of the Roman camp .. are almost annihilated. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. VI. ii. 387 The substance of the bread and wine was actually annihilated—nothing existed but the body and blood of the Redeemer.

b. things immaterial, actions, qualities, conditions of existence.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 166 Idlenes annihilateth and corrupteth the goodnes of nature. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* Ded. 1 Who make profession in word .. but in deed and effect do annihilate .. the power and efficacie thereof. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 100 Ye Gods! annihilate but space and time, And make two lovers happy. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 473 That event has totally annihilated all order and discipline.

c. *Theol.* To destroy the soul (as well as the body).

1634 Habington *Castara* (1870) 114 Death .. not annihilates, but uncloudes the soule. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 306 Justin Martyr and St. Irenæus believed that after a certain time they [the Wicked] should be annihilated. 1728 De Foe *Magick* II. ii. 273 God can no more be the author of evil, than he can annihilate himself, and cease to be.

2. To make null and void, make of none effect, annul, cancel, abrogate (laws, treaties, rights, etc.).

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cliii. 421 That shulde breke or adnychilate .. the alyances that hath been sworne. 1579 W. Fulke *Confut. Sander* 558 To adnihilate the sacraments ministred by heretikes. 1665 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 5, To annihilate all such arguments. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xv. 65 These .. rights .. you can no more annihilate than you can the soil to which they are annexed. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. 235 Annihilate law, and moral order is no more.

3. To treat as non-existent, set at nought. *arch.*

1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. 1843, 180 How were the singular merits of Christ's death .. adnihilated and set at nought. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 The effect and affection of men .. Pharisaically ἐξουθενεῖν, to annihilate all others. 1755 Smollett *Don Quix.* (1803) IV. 186 Who has thought proper to usurp your name, and annihilate your exploits. *a* 1843 Southey *Amat. Poems* Sonn. iii. Wks. II. 119 For Love annihilates the world to me!

4. To extinguish virtually; to reduce to silence, powerlessness, or humiliation.

1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (1870) 57 By a joynt conspiracy to ruine the House, and altogether to annihilate it. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 226 An Omnipotent Power to create and annihilate Kings. 1771 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 317 He has been not only ready, but earnest even, to annihilate himself. 1818 Byron *Childe Har.* IV. lxxxiii, Thou who with thy frown Annihilated senates.

5. To destroy the collective or organized existence of anything, by reducing it to its elements; to put an army to utter rout, etc.

1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 115 We only wanted a few hundred more cavalry to annihilate the French army. 1879 Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* iii. 50 Near the mouth of the Nile Nelson annihilated the fleet of Napoleon.

6. *intr.* To dwindle to nothing, become extinct.

1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 203 Their calling is, in fact, annihilating.

Anni·hilated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Reduced to nothing, utterly destroyed.

1769 Burke *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 82 The credit of France was low; but it was not annihilated. 1843 Mill *Log.* II. v. § 6 Imagining a portion of matter annihilated.

Annihilating (ănəi·hĭlĕ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of reducing to nought, utter destruction, annihilation. (Now gerundial.)

1611 Cotgr., An adnihilating, *annichilation, annullation.* 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 347 Spirits .. Cannot but by annihilating die. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* II. 157 This would not be annihilating happiness, but only shifting the scene of the wretched.

Anni·hilating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Reducing to nought, destroying; crushing.

1816 Byron *Corinth* xxiv, That annihilating voice, Which pierces the deep hills through and through. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* June 655 With that annihilating answer the major's daughter put up her parasol and walked back by herself.

Annihilation (ănəi·hĭlē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *annihilation*, 14th c. *anichilacion*, f. L. *adnihilāt-*: see Annihil and -ation. Not in Cotgr. 1611.]

1. The action or process of reducing to nothing, or of blotting out of existence. a. materially.

a 1638 Mede *Paraphr. 2 Pet.* iii. 7 A destruction of the whole creature it self by utter annihilation. 1777 Priestley *Mat. & Spir.* vii. I. 79 Let any person .. suppose the annihilation of all matter. 1856 Dove *Log. Chr. Faith* IV. i. § 1. 162 Creation and annihilation are absolute changes.

b. *Theol.* The destruction of soul as well as body.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Christian writers, who, shocked with the horrible prospect of eternal torments, have taken refuge in the system of Annihilation .. This *Annihilation* makes what they call the second death. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. 61 When reason itself has opened a view into immortality, to put up contentedly with annihilation,—what a dreadful stupefaction of the human spirit!

c. Of conditions and circumstances: The bringing to an end; total abrogation.

1763 Erskine in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 504 IV. 470 A total annihilation of Regal Authority. 1769 Burke *Pres. State Nat.* Wks. II. 23 The annihilation of our trade, the ruin of our credit. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 321 The annihilation of the credit of the paper bills.

d. Of collective and complex bodies: The action of destroying their combined or organized existence; effectual destruction.

1796 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 358 The annihilation of Jourdan's army is a great event. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 54 Their policy was, therefore, simply that of conquest, not annihilation.

2. The state of nothingness resulting from blotting out of existence.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 517 Cut off the dependence of a Creature from its Creator and what an .. Annihilation would it fal into? 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 183 All nature would languish and fall into annihilation. 1851 Mariotti *Italy* in 1848, I. 8 Political annihilation had not yet brought with it mental prostration and degeneracy.

Annihilationism (ănəi·hĭlē·ʃəniz'm). *Theol.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine of the total annihilation of the wicked after death.

1881 *Dubl. Rev.* Ser. III. V. 139 Others are preaching Annihilationism, or Conditional Immortality.

Anni·hila·tionist. *Theol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the eventual annihilation of the wicked. Often *attrib.*

1875 Baldw. Brown in Minton *Life & Death* (1877) 66 These annihilationists are pitiless. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 285/1 Objections .. urged before by .. Annihilationist controversialists—against the doctrine of eternal punishment.

Annihilative (ănəi·hĭlĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *annihilāt-* (see Annihil) + -IVE.] Such as to annihilate; destructive, crushing.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 255 Darkness [seems] .. suppressive or annihilative of life. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. iii. 129 Victory at Prag considered to be much more annihilative than it really was.

Annihilator (ănəi·hĭlĕ·təɹ). [f. Annihilate *v.* + -OR, as if a. L. **annihilātor*.] He who, or that which, annihilates or utterly destroys.

1698 Congreve *Way of World* IV. ix. (Jod.) Witwood, you are an annihilator of sense. 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* III. xi. 325 Steam .. the uniter of nations, the annihilator of distance.

¶ Occas. in comb., as *smoke-annihilator*, etc.

†**Anni·hiled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Annihil *v.* + -ED.] = Annihilated.

1691 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Adnichiled*, nulled or made void.

†**Anni·hiling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also 6 anniling. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Annihilating, annihilation.

1593 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 22, I .. put him not to the full anniling of me with any sound hammering persuasion.

†**Anni·hilment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 anychyll-. [f. Fr. *annihile-r* (see Annihil) + -MENT. Prob. **anichillement* existed in OFr.] Annihilation.

1526 J. Hacket *To Wolsey* MS. Cott. Galba B. IX. 35 Comandment .. for the anychyllment and destruccion of thys nywe bokes.

Anniseed, obs. form of Aniseed.

A·nnist. *Hist.* A partisan of Queen Anne.

a 1745 Swift *Wks.* II. 117 Favouring none but .. annists.

†**Annive·rsal,** *a. Obs.* [f. Anniverse + -AL; cf. *universal.*] = Anniversary.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anniversary-Days* .. In some authors we also find it written *anniversal.*

Anniversarily (ænivə·ɹsărĭli), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY[2].] By annual return, after the manner of an anniversary.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xcii. IV. 173 Not only once but Anniversarily by a yearly Dedication. 1749 Richardson *Clarissa* VIII. liii. 214 That fatal seventh which .. I will never see anniversarily revolve but in sables. 1820 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XCII. 44 The .. slaughter of the idolatrous priests ordered by Darius .. was anniversarily commemorated.

†**Annive·rsariness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -NESS.] Anniversary character.

1676 W. Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 386 Abstracting from the anniversariness of his birth-day.

Anniversary (ænivə·ɹsări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anniversāri-us* returning yearly, f. *ann-us* year + *vers-us* turned, a turning + *-āri-us*: see -ary. Cf. *advers-ārius*, f. *advers-us.* Used in med.L. subst. as *anniversāria* (sc. *dies*), and *anniversārium*, both ecclesiastical terms, whence also the subst. use is the earliest in Eng. Cf. Fr. *anniversaire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. 'Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly' (J.); returning or commemorated at the same date in succeeding years.

The word was at first ecclesiastical: 'Anniversary days were of old those days, wherein the Martyrdoms or Deaths of Saints were celebrated yearly in the Church; or the days whereon, at every years end, Men were wont to pray for the Souls of their deceased Friends, according to the continued Custom of Roman Catholicks.' Blount *Law Dict.* 1691.

1552 Huloet, Annyuersary, or that which yerlye runneth at one tyme, *Anniversarius.* 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commonw.* (1836) 113 This day (which they keep anniversariel 1651 Wittie *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xvi. 271 Sick of an anniversary disease. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 110 Of Periodical and Anniversary Winds and their Causes. 1696 J. Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 7 On that day Anniversary his Father

and Mother died. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 4 This Anniversary Carnival lasted a Week. 1858 CDL. WISEMAN 4 *Last Popes* 403 Commemorated by anniversary festivities.

†2. *loosely*, Annual, repeated each year. *Obs.*

1653 A. WILSON *James I* 156 Giving .. anniversary stipends for connivency. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* Pref. 60 Carrying away their anniversary Prey beyond the Seas. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 23 The anniversary Vicissitudes of the Sun.

†3. Enduring for or completed in a year. *Obs.* [So in med.L. *anniversārium* is used for *annāle*.]

1629 A. SYMMER *Spir. Posie* II. i. 32 The sunne by his anniversary revolution maketh the day and the yeare. 1660 BURNEY *Kerd. Doron* 20 Their applauded Government is like a Turn-coat, and is Anniversary. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 410 The anniversary Revolution of the Sun purifies the Air.

4. [attrib. use of sb.] Of or pertaining to the celebration of an anniversary.

1654 GAYTON in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 299 A Goddard or an Anniversary Spice-Bowle. 1883 *Chr. World* 3 Aug. 515/2 The anniversary services .. were held last Sunday.

B. *sb.* [for *anniversary day, service,* etc.]

1. The day in any year which agrees in date with a particular day in a former year; *hence,* the yearly return of any remarkable date, the day on which some event of ecclesiastical, national, or personal interest, is annually celebrated; formerly called *year-day, mind-day, mune-day.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 22 Ine anniuersaries, þet is ine munedawes of ower leoue vreond. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvi. 311 Ones in the yere at his annyuersarye his terement to be holden in the moost honest wyse. 1561 VERON *Hunt. Purg.* 25 Yeares minds other wyse called anniversaries. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 157 The day we have appointed, viz. the Anniversary of S. John Baptist beheaded. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 460 This being the anniversary of King Williams coronation. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 249. 136/1 Wear orange ribbons on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

2. The celebration which takes place at such annually recurring dates; *orig.* a mass or religious service in memory of some one on the day of his death, also called 'year's mind.'

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 33 That ye for me wil preyn specyally, And therto my annyversarye kepyn yerly. 1539 *Bury Wills* 138 My executors shall keape an yearelie obite or anniuersarie the space of v yeares. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 427 To keepe an aniuersarie or yeares minde, *Exequi annua vota.* 1637 HEYWOOD *R. King* II. iv, This Anniversary doe we yeerely keepe In memory of our late victories. 1883 *Chr. World* 3 Aug. 515/4 Large collections in connection with Sunday-School anniversaries continue to be reported.

†3. *R. C. Ch.* Sometimes used for the *annale* or commemorative service performed daily for a year after the death of a person. *Obs.* See ANNALS 3.

1612 DEKKER *If not Good* Wks. 1873 III. 285 Chant Anthems, Aniuersaries, Dirges. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 An Anniversary .. is celebrated not only once, viz., at the end of the year .. but ought to be said every day throughout the whole year for the soul of the deceas'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Anniversary* is more particularly used for the *annale*, or mass rehearsed daily for the space of a year after a person's death.

†4. A magazine or review published annually; an 'annual.' *Obs. rare.*

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 140, I am sorry your anniversary has not answered .. and indeed think the plan of a monthly much better than that of a yearly miscellany.

Anniversary (ænivə·ɪsări), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. to *fête*.] To celebrate the anniversary of.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 535 The kindred societies which came to be anniversaried on that day at Aylesbury.

†**A·nniverse.** *Obs.* [f. L. *anni versus* the (re)turning of a year. Common in 17th c.] An anniversary.

1615 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 52 As Henryes vault, his peace, his sacred hearse, Are torne and batter'd by thine anniverse. *a* 1681 OLDHAM *Poems* (1698) 54 Only once a year, On the sad anniverse drop a remembering tear. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XLIV. 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn Anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici.

Annivoler, corrupt variant of ANNUELLER.

†**Anno·bilize,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Fr. *anoblir,* formerly *annoblir* (lengthened stem *annobliss-*); see -IZE².] To ennoble.

1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 401 He annobilized it by a Croud of Heroes, to whom he gave Birth.

‖**Anno Domini** (æ·no· dɒ·minəi). *phr.* [L. 'in the year of (our) Lord'; usually written A.D.] In the year of the Christian era; in the year since (the reputed date of) the birth of Christ.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 389 Whome M. Heskins .. affirmeth to haue liued *Anno Dom.* 511. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* iii. 68 Here toddles along some old figure of fun, With a coat you might date Anno Domini One.

Annoie, annoious, obs. forms of ANNOY, etc.

Annoisance, variant of ANNUISANCE.

Annominate (ănɒ·mine·ɪt), *v. rare.* [variant of AGNOMINATE, after med.L. and Fr. spelling with *ann-*.] To name or call by some epithet or title.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly .. called, appellated, as the saying is, and annominated, the South-sea. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* viii. § 1 How then shall these chapters be annominated? Intercalary they shall not.

Annomination (ănɒ·mine·ɪ·ʃən). [variant of AGNOMINATION; cf. mod.Fr. *annomination.*]

1. Paronomasia.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Annomination,* the same with what is otherwise called *paronomasia.* 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* XXV. 566 Annomination consists in opposing to each other .. words of similar sound but different signification.

†2. Alliteration. *Obs.*

1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Chaucer* III. § 1 *note,* Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *Annomination,* the which he describes to be what we call *Alliteration.*

†**Anno·nary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *annōnāri-us,* f. *annōna* provisions: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to provisions.

1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 193 ¶ 264 Their anonary or kitchin Physick.

‖**Annonce** (anɒ̄n·s). *rare.* [Fr. *annonce,* f. *annoncer*: see ANNOUNCE.] = ANNOUNCEMENT.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 215 We read the *annonce* of Mr. Wordsworth's publication with a good deal of interest. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* 287 An over-flourishing family *annonce* in a newspaper.

Annonciade, variant of ANNUNCIADE.

†**Anno·rm(e,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *an-* = *ad-* to + *norma* rule.] To reduce to rule, normalize.

a 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Ecl.* iii, Under Thee our Head, we did annorme Our Government, and made it uniforme.

Annorn, -ourn, var. ANORN *v. Obs.,* to adorn.

†**Anno·sity.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *annōsitātem,* n. of quality f. *annōs-us* full of years, f. *annus* year.] Fullness of years, length of life, agedness.

1654 LESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 136 Robert Parr .. the wonder of our times for annosity and long life. 1742 BAILEY, *Annosity,* Agedness. [Not in J. or mod. Dicts.]

Annotate (æ·nŏte·ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *annotāt-* ppl. stem of *annotā-re* or *adnotāre* to put a note to; f. *ad* to + *notā-re* to mark, f. *nota* a mark: see NOTE. An early by-form was ANNOTE.] (Not in Johnson's Dict., but used in explaining *Comment*:)

1. *trans.* To add notes to, furnish with notes (a literary work or author).

1755 JOHNSON, *Comment,* to annotate; to write notes; to expound. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 576 This translation is executed with exactness, and annotated with erudition. 1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* IV. 462 His engagement to annotate 'Milton.' 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 531 A copy of Aratus .. which is annotated here and there by his hand.

2. *intr.* To add or make notes. Const. *on, upon.*

1733 ILIVE *Orat.* 26 (T.) Give me leave to annotate on the words thus. 1803 SOUTHEY in Robberds' *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 466 Examine what I and what Turner write, and annotate thereupon. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 108 It was Coleridge's habit to annotate with a pencil.

Annotated (æ·nŏte·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with notes (by an editor).

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 170 Then follows the journal of Bannatyne sparingly annotated. 1860 (*title*) The Annotated Paragraph Bible.

Annotation (ænote·ɪ·ʃən). Also 6 -cyon, anotacion. [prob. a. Fr. *annotation* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *annotātiōn-em,* f. *annotāre* to ANNOTATE.]

1. The action of annotating or making notes.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 28 And so finish my Annotation Staticall. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 78 So plainely .. set downe .. that it neede no further annotation to explaine it. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., They do not need annotation or comment. Such revelations tell their own story.

†2. The action of marking by a particular date or era; chronological reckoning or notation. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 36 In this same tyme began the annotacion of Olimpias. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 25 There was anciently no annotation of historie among them [the Grecians].

3. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) A note added to anything written, by way of explanation or comment.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 129 The minute which master Fox bringeth with him, with annotations in the margin. 1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* A iij a, Gulielmus Philander .. wrote .. Anotacions vpon Vitruuius. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 367 Where we have this Annotation of Servius. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 2 The Multitude of Annotations, Explanations, Reflexions, and various Readings. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. ii. 681 The letter .. was underlined by him .. and furnished with the following annotation.

†b. *spec.* An inventory of goods seized by authority of justice. (So in Fr.) *Obs. rare.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. ii, Fire off thy annotations and thy rent-books.

†4. *Med.* A sign, token, symptom, *and hence,* access of any illness. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Annotation* in medicine, denotes the very beginning of a febrile paroxysm .. This is called by the Greeks *episemasia.*

Annota·tionist. ? *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] A professed annotator.

1672 J. WORTHINGTON *Mede's Life* in *Wks.* 7 If Mr. Mede's method of interpreting the Apocalyps be .. compared with the elder methods of any Annotationists whatsoever.

Annotative (æ·nŏteltiv), *a.* [f. L. *annotāt-* (see ANNOTATE) + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, annotation.

Annotator (æ·nŏte·ɪtəɪ). Also 7 adn-. [a. L. *annotātor,* n. of agent f. *annotāre* to ANNOTATE: see -TOR. Cf. mod.Fr. *annotateur.*] One who annotates or writes notes to a text; a commentator.

1663 SPENCER *Prodigies* 202 (J.) The speech of our learned and pious annotator. 1668 (*title*) Catalogue of our English Writers of the Old and New Testament .. whether Commentators, Elucidators, Adnotators, Expositors. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 92 All the author's friends shall be the friends of the annotator. 1808 COLEBROOKE *Vedas* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 481 A crowd of annotators whose works expound every passage in the original gloss.

Annotatory (ănō·ə·tătəri), *a. rare*—°. [f. ANNOTATOR + -Y, as if ad. L. **annotātōrius,* f. *annotātor.*] Of or pertaining to an annotator, or his work.

1859 WORCESTER.

†**Anno·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 anote. [a. OFr. *anote-r,* ad. L. *annotā-re*; cf. *connote, denote.*]

1. To note against, lay to the charge of.

1494 FABYAN VII. 307 The lenger this contynuyd, y^e^ more disclaunder was anotyd to the iustyces.

2. = ANNOTATE.

1533 UDALL (*title*) Terentius, Flovres .. with the Exposition .. of such Latyne Wordes, as were thought nedefull to be annoted.

†**A·nnotine.** *Bot. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *annōtin-us* of a year's standing, f. *ann-us* a year + *-tinus* affix of time.] A tree of which the fruit does not ripen in a single season, but of which last year's fruit remains beside that of the present year; *e.g.* the fig.

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 460 We do not reckon trees to be sterile, which do not yield a fruitful burden constantly every year (as Juniper and some Annotines do).

Annotinous (ănɒ·tinəs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *annōtin-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251 *Annotinous,* a year old. [1847 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot., Rami annotini* are branches one year old.]

Annotto, variant of ANATTA.

Announce (ănɑu·ns), *v.*; also 5 anounce, adnounce. [a. OFr. *anonce-r,* earlier *anoncier, anuncier*:—L. *adnuntiā-re,* f. *ad* to + *nuntiāre* to bear a message, f. *nunti-us* bringing news. See AN- *pref.* 6.]

1. To make known as an official messenger; to deliver news; to make public or official intimation of, to proclaim (something of the nature of news). a. *simply.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 Sente his heraulds in France and Englond to anounce. 1638 FEATLY *Lyndom.* I. 207 The Jesuits and Seminarie Priests at Doway and Rhemes .. have fraught their English translation of the Bible, with so many affected harsh-sounding, and uncouth words to English eares, as *announce .. euroclydon.* *a* 1721 PRIOR *Hymn of Callim.* (J.) Who model nations, publish laws, announce Or life or death. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 Your re-appointment to a seat in the Cabinet was announced to the public. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* 79 Announcing his determination of leading on his troops in person. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 9. 272 He announces the fact, but gives no details.

b. with *subord. cl.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 94/1, I adnounce and shewe to you that holy chirche shal haue peas. — *G. de la Tour* I vj b, The angel which sayd and announced to them that he was rysen. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* ix. 139 Their first duty was to announce that that Jesus .. was both Lord and Christ.

2. *ellipt.* To intimate the approach or presence of.

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1802) II. IV. viii. 29, I stationed myself at the chamber door to announce and introduce the persons who arrived. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 4 Dinner was announced. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 59 Few take to their beds except to die and the doctor announces the undertaker.

3. To make known, intimate to the senses (without words).

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXV, Nor martial shout, nor minstrel tone, Announced their march. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 131 Faint streaks of light .. announced the approach of the great luminary. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 124 A peal to the right announced the descent of an avalanche.

4. To declare or make manifest to the mind.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvii. 59 His feeble efforts announced his degenerate spirit. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 102 The successive beds of bitumens that are found in the bowels of the earth, announce them to have been deposited slowly. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Wid.* I. 118 Gold buckles in his shoes, etc. .. announced him to be a domestic of trust and importance.

¶ App. confused with ANHAUNCE, q.v.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 203 Behold, I pray you, whither my Lord of Rochester hath brought our Holy Father, in announcing his power so high.

Announced (ănɑu·nst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made publicly known; intimated.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 504 Of thy birth at length announced by Gabriel with the first I knew. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 319 All our announced readings are already crammed.

Announcement (ănɑu·nsmĕnt). [a. Fr. *annoncement*: see ANNOUNCE and -MENT.] The action or process of announcing; public or official notification, intimation, declaration.

Not in J. 'In our old Dictionaries, *announcing* is found instead of this word, which is quite of modern use.'—TODD 1818.

1798 BELSHAM *Hist. Eng.* (L.) He made the announcement, and was received with cheers. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xiv. 133 With this announcement he rose from his chair. 1859 B. POWELL *Ord. Nat.* iii. § 2. 331 The sudden announcement of her husband's fate.

Announcer (ănɑu·nsəɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who announces, tells news, or gives notice.

1611 COTGR., *Annonceur,* An announcer, declarer, proclaimer, signifier, advertiser. 1686 *Turkish Spy* (L.) The announcer of this good news was received with cheers. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1802) II. IV. viii. 29 The announcer is a domestic who stands in the hall on visiting days, and pronounces aloud the names of the company as they come in.

1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 320 The sad announcer of your departure hence.

Announcing (ănau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Making known, declaring. (Mostly gerundial.)

Announcing (ănau·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Declaring, proclaiming.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 299 How say'st? What did I? Ill-announcing sire! 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 26 The announcing, almost prophetic, Emerson.

Annoy (ănoi·), *sb.* Forms: 3 anui, 4 anuy(e, onnuy, 4–6 anoy(e, 4–7 annoye, 5 annoi, 6-7 annoie, 6– annoy. [a. OFr. *anoi, anui, enoi, enui* (mod. *ennui*), cogn. w. Sp. *enojo*, OSp. *enoyo* (Pg. and OIt. *nojo*), Pr. *enoi, enuoi*, OCat. *enuig*, OVenet. *inodio*, originating, according to Diez, in the L. phrase *in odio*, as *est mihi in odio* 'it is to me hateful,' whence *inodio* was at length taken as sb. 'hatred, dislike, annoyance': see Diez and Littré. The *n* was subsequently doubled in Fr. and Eng. by form-assoc. with compounds like *en-noble, an-nounce*; the aphet. form *noi*, NOY (cf. *noisome*) helping in Eng. to encourage an erroneous analysis of the word as *a-noy*, whence *an-noy*. ENNOY, after Fr., is occasional in 15–16th c. (Now mostly poetic, ANNOYANCE being the common prose equivalent.)]

1. A mental state akin to pain arising from the involuntary reception of impressions, or subjection to circumstances, which one dislikes; disturbed or ruffled feeling; discomfort, vexation, trouble. In earlier times often = mod.Fr. *ennui*; in later usage expressing more active feeling of discomfort.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 374 Þe þridde bitternesse is ine longunge touward heouene, & in þe anui of þisse worlde. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1618 Ich have ibeo in anuy. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXIX. 28 Mi soule nappide for anoye [1611 melteth for heauiness]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 104/3 And deyed in grete myserye of Annoye. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E e, They haue..greate annoy of theyr heyres. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VI. 17 The lad n'ould after joy; But pynd away in anguish and selfe-wild annoy. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 147 His cross our comfort; his annoy our endless joy. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III.1111 After past annoy To take the good Vicissitude of joy. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXVII. 143 His *ennui* amounted to *annoy*. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 243 He had better .. have been defeated, than give her a moment's annoy. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highl.* 121 A student toiling with annoy Through long dry tomes.

b. *phr.* **To work (do** *obs.***) annoy:** to cause discomfort or trouble, to molest. *arch.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1016 Writyng also dothe grete annoies thre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 191 The heete that dide hem grete anoye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. xxi. 822 The Romane navie by sea shall .. do us all annoy. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. XXXVII, Ere victory and empire wrought annoy. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. v, Much I misdoubt this wayward boy Will one day work me more annoy.

2. That which causes the above feeling; a troubling thing, circumstance, or action; annoyance.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 97 Ech man þat haueþ mone In enie neode oþer anuy. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 16 Auenturis that thaim befell, And gret anoyis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 239 [In the triumph] þis onnuy he hadde: a cherle was wiþ hym in his chare. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 156 Good Angels guard thee from the Boares annoy. 1624 WOTTON *Arch.* (1672) 42 The benefit of removing such annoies out of sight. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* 3rd S. Trin., A newborn soul .. yet wrapt in earth's annoy.

Annoy (ănoi·), *v.* Forms: 3–4 anue, -uie, -uye, 4 anye, anuyȝe, 4–7 anoie, -oye, annoie, -oye, 5– annoy. Also aphetized to NOY, and written after Fr. ENNOY. [a. OFr. *anuie-r, enuier, anoier, enoier*, cogn. w. Pr. *enuiar, enoiar*, Sp. *enojar*, It. *annoiare*, pointing to a common Romanic *inodiāre* (found in OIt.), f. *inodio*: see prec. For spelling with double *n*, see AN- *pref.* 6.]

†**1.** *intr.* To be hateful, odious, offensive, or a cause of trouble (*to*, or with *dat.*) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 162 To huam þet þe wordle anoyþ uor þe perils .. huerof hi is al uol. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v, Ne þe forsweryng ne þe fraude .. ne a-noyeþ not to schrewes. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* 31 As Motthes in the shepes flees anoyeth [*v. r.* annoyeþ, -oyen] to the clothes .. so anoyeth [*v. r.* annoieþ, anoyþe] sorwe to the herte.

†**2.** *trans.* To be hateful or distasteful to; to trouble, irk, bore, weary. (= Fr. *ennuyer*.) In passive const. w. *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 1734 Þat is þe storie for to lenge, It wolde anuye þis fayre genge. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 20 Of is lif he was anuyd [*v. r.* anuyȝed]. *a* 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 17 And sythen when þou has þam at þi will, þan erte þou of thaa thynges annoyede. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) K ij, Ye all are anoyed and wery of all goodnes.

†**b.** *impers. It annoys me* .. it irks me. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* i. 8 It anoyȝede [1388 anoiede] vs, ȝhe, for to lyue. 1388 — *Numb.* xxi. 4 It bigan to anoye the puple of the weie and trauel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 483 No thyng anoyeth me To lene a man a noble or two or thre.

3. *trans.* To affect (a person) in a way that disturbs his equanimity, hurts his susceptibilities, or causes slight irritation. (Refers to the feeling produced, rather than to the action producing it; hence commonest in the passive *To be annoyed*: to be ruffled in mind, troubled, vexed.)

1250 LAY. 2259 Corineus nas anued [1205 un-eðe]: And wo on his mode. 1297 R. GLOUC. 487 King Philip was anuyd .. That ther nas of him word non, bote al of Richard the king. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 36 Ȝef he the schel anoye aȝt, Hyt wyle of-thenche hym sore. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 324 Ȝif I wiste my lord not forto anoye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 189 She will not be annoy'd with suters. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 3156 Soe overioyde That through excesse therof he is annoide. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist.* VII. XVII. 104 He did not want good-will to annoy Elizabeth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 532 He felt some..vindictive pleasure in annoying those who had cruelly annoyed him.

†**b.** *To be annoyed after* or *for*: to worry about, be anxious for. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 17 Þou erte anoyede eftire many thynges, and turment if þou haſe thaym noghte. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 2949 The thing, for which he erst was soe anoyde.

†**c.** *refl.* To vex oneself, take offence, grieve. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 876 Nicolas him anoyed: With wraththe to Alisaundre he saide.

†**d.** *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 41 If þat þou anoie nat or forþenke nat of al þi fortune. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* 332 To profit with learning, with ignorance not to annoy.

4. By transf. to the objective means: To molest, injure, hurt, harm; now *esp.* in military use.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 364 Wyþ my werres y haue a-nyed muche of cristendome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6790 Theseus ..the troiens anoyet. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, III. i. 67 Thornes that would annoy our Foot. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 530 Infested and annoyed with Lice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 369 Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy The atheist crew. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 41 A gallant Saxon, who annoyed this Coast. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 368 The works on the hills would annoy the Town.

b. *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xi. 9 Thei shuln not noȝen [1388 anoye] .. in al myn hoeli mounteyn. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 163 Yf Est or southeryn wyndes nought enaye. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 338 But foster'd e'en by Freedom, ills annoy. 1789–94 W. BLAKE *School Boy* 18 How can a child, when fears annoy, But droop his tender wing?

†**5.** To affect (a thing) in a way which interferes with its proper action; to interfere with detrimentally, affect injuriously. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 394 Who badde foure spiritz of tempest .. Anoyen [*v. r.* annoyeþ] neyther londe, see, ne tree? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 131 The molde, and other suche as diggeth lowe, Anoie hem not. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15 Mucky filth his [the stream's] braunching armes annoyes. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. XV. 42 The poysoned stinke and savour whereof so annoyed his stomacke that he never left vomiting. 1708 *Procl.* in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmcccclii/2 So as to Annoy the Haling of Sayns in the usual Baiting Places. 1721 J. PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 116 To annoy or choak the Harbour by any Drift.

Annoyance (ănoi·ăns). Also 4–6 anoyaunce, (anoysaunce), 4–7 anoyance, (6 innoyaunce), 6–7 anoiance. [a. OFr. *anuiance, anoiance*, f. *anuiant* pr. pple. of *anuyer*: see prec. and -ANCE.]

1. The action of annoying, vexing, troubling, molesting, or injuring; molestation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 972 Nat to the anoyance [*v. r.* anoyaunce, -saunce, annoyance] of any man or womman. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 304 [The risen body] shall perce thorowe the stone walles, without ony anoyance of them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 84 Looke after her, Remoue from her the meanes of all annoyance. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxi. (1853) 88 To secure these nests from the annoyance of sheperd boys. 1850–62 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 34 [Germanicus] having thus crippled their means of annoyance, returned to the Rhine.

2. The state of feeling caused by what annoys; disturbance by what one dislikes; dislike, disgust, vexation, trouble.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. vii. (1506) 54 Hauynge synne in hate, in anoyaunce. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. (1847) 134/1 The annoyance and trouble of mind [will] infuse itself into all the faculties..of the body. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 ₱ 2 He .. stands upon a Hassock .. to the great Annoyance of the devoutest Part of the Auditory. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) The greatest annoyance and disturbance of mankind has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 270 She is put to the annoyance of refusing one of them.

3. Anything annoying or causing trouble, a nuisance. *Jury of Annoyance*: one appointed to report upon public nuisances.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 83 The corupte sauours and lothsom innoyaunces caused by slaughter of bestes within the cyte. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 211 Casting dirt, sand, ballast, or other annoyance, into the rivers or streams. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* E vj a, The Kitchens may be .. at hand; and yet not be an anoyance. 1754 *Act* 29 *Geo. II.* XXV. § 12 The Jury of Annoyance .. shall .. enquire into .. all bad pavements and all annoyances, obstructions and encroachments, upon any of the public ways. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* I. xi. § 34 An intrusive annoyance, like a succession of trifling visitors when we need to be alone.

Annoyancer (ănoi·ănsəɹ). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER[1]; cf. *conveyancer*.] He who, or that which, causes annoyance.

1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. Carbonad.* (1857) 307 There are three annoyancers of his Flocke, the Scab, Thieves, and a long Rotte. *a* 1834 LAMB in Colvin *Landor* (1881) 73, I knew all your Welsh annoyancers, the measureless Bethams.

Annoyed (ănoi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ANNOY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Disturbed by what one dislikes; troubled, vexed, offended.

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 3310 Y am aschamed And sore anoyed, and agramed. 1388 WYCLIF *Bar.* iii. 1 A soule in angwischis and a spirit anoied crieth to thee. 1611 COTGR., *Molesté* .. offended, combered, vexed, annoyed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 265 The actor who plays the annoyed man. *Mod.* She had an annoyed, harassed look.

†**2.** Of things: Detrimentally affected; incommoded, pestered. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 11 Them that haue their lungs annoyed with much moisture. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 105 A garden annoy'd with this plague.

Annoyer (ănoi·əɹ). [f. ANNOY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, annoys; a disturber.

1577–87 HARRISON *Eng.* I. II. xi. 230 Our third annoiers of the common-wealth are roges. 1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) I. 83 One very prominent annoyer of our comfort and repose. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1859) XII. 269 These wretched annoyers of our peace.

†**Annoy·ful, anoyful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ANNOY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of annoyance; = ANNOYOUS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 66 For al be it so that alle tariyng be anoyful [*v. r.* a-noyeful, noyful].

Annoying (ănoi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANNOY *v.* + -ING[1].] The giving of trouble or vexation; annoyance. (Now gerundial.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4470 No might do with hir wicheing In Inglond non anoiing. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iii. 116 To whom euery light discorde is a great anoying. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ₱ 2 Every Thing that is capable of annoying or offending us.

Annoy·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Troubling, disturbing, causing annoyance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 22 Anoienge folk treden, and þat vnry3tfully, in þe nekkes of holy men. 1593 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 187 Annoying sorrowes .. Assaild my thoughts. 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* (1755) I. 94 Screened them from the annoying sun-beams. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 37 He found Jermyn's manner annoying.

Annoy·ingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an annoying manner, disturbingly.

1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* xvii. § 4 An unamiable little urchin .. is perhaps annoyingly vociferous in his play.

Annoy·ingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being annoying, vexatiousness.

Mod. The annoyingness of the incident is far greater than the actual damage done.

Annoyment (ănoi·mĕnt). *rare.* [? a. OFr. *anoiement, anuiement*: see ANNOY *v.* + -MENT.] The action of annoying; the state of annoyance.

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 581, I warant she neuer fele annoyment. 1883 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* XXXVI, McDougal .. loved him too much to add to his annoyment.

†**Annoy·ous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 anious, 4–5 -oious, -oyus, annuyous, -noyus, 6 annoious, -yous. Also aphet. NOYOUS, and, after Fr., ENNOYOUS. [a. OFr. *anuieus, anieus, anoios*, mod. *ennuyeux* (cogn. w. Pr. *enoios*, Sp., Pg. *enojoso*): — orig. Romanic **inodioso*: see ANNOY and -OUS.] Unpleasantly disturbing to the feelings; troublesome, vexatious, annoying; harmful, detrimental.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 535 Þen þenkke3 Gawan ful sone, Of his anious uyage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 277 A gret multitude of poeple, ful chargeous and ful anoyous [*v. r.* annuyous, -noyus, noyous] for to hiere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la T.* 128 Ansuerithe not with none anoyeus wordes of ungoodly speche vnto youre husbondes. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 125 Ye private masse supper is .. annoyous to the practycioners therof. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* I. II. xxiii. 348 Dispersing annoious oppilations.

2. Full of 'annoy'; troubled, grieved, vexed.

c 1440 LONELICH *Graal* II. 156 The tothere Roses .. fillen alle down pore and anoyows.

†**Annoy·ously,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 anoy-. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a troublesome or hurtful manner; to one's annoyance or hurt; vexatiously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. viii. 80 Yif þou desiryst power, þou shalt .. anoyously be cast vndir many periles.

Annual (æ·niuăl), *a.* and *sb.*; also 4–7 annuel(l. [a. OFr. *annuel*, ad. later L. *annuāl-em* (= cl. *annāl-em*); refashioned after the L. *c* 1500.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the year; reckoned, payable, or engaged by the year; yearly.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 14 The annuel werker [1388 A werk man hirid bi the ȝear]. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *Male Regle* 51 Thy rentes annuel. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 73 Giues him three thousand Crownes in Annuall Fee. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 73 That trade .. is not of less annual value .. than 400,000*l.* 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. iii. 470 At an annual charge to the public of 30,174,364*l.*

b. Pertaining to a year's events: as *annual stories, histories* (obs.), *i.e.* yearly chronicles, annals; *annual register*.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 140 Titoleuoo that hath brenied all ye annuell storys of Rome. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Wars* I. 14 Inferiour princes, whose continued obsequies filled the Annual Register. 1789 (*title*) The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics and Literature for the year 1788. 1861 (*title*) The Annual Retrospect of Engineering and Architecture.

2. Performed or recurring once every year; yearly.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* xi. 28 (R.) Ye annual vse or ceremonie to eate the Paschall Lambe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 431 So stears the prudent crane Her annual Voiage. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 579 ₱ 7 Come up to the Temple with their annual Offerings. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* S. bef. Adv. ii, The Church our annual steps has brought. *Mod.* The Annual Meeting of the association.

b. *Annual equation* of the sun and moon: the determination of the difference between the theoretical and actual position of those bodies, due to the irregular orbital motions of the earth and moon.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The annual equation of the mean motion of the sun depends upon the eccentricity of the earth's orbit .. The greatest annual equation of the moon's mean motion is 11′, 40″, of its apogee 20′, and of its node 9′, 30″. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* v. 41 The Annual Equation [of the moon] depends on the sun's distance from the earth; it arises from the moon's motion being accelerated when that of the earth is retarded.

3. Repeated every year and occupying the whole year.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 112 The sunne, which is carried round about the earth in an Annual circuit. 1714 GROVE *Spect.* No. 588 ¶ 1 No more than the diurnal Rotation of the Earth is opposed to its Annual. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXV. 425 The annual course of the sun was completed in 365 days and six hours.

4. Existing or lasting for a year only; changed each year.

a. of an office or officer. *Annual priests*; see B 1.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 267 That frers shal annuel prestes bycome. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 228 To paye this summe the annual prestis were compelled. 1659 MILTON *Let.* in Wks. 1738 I. 583 Whether the Civil Government be an annual Democracy or a perpetual Aristocracy. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 286/1 The annual archons .. to the time of Solon, were taken from the eupatridæ. 1877 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 433 The commons pray that there may be annual parliaments.

b. of a plant.

a 1626 BACON (J.) The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Annual Leaves* are such as come up in the Spring, and perish in the Winter. 1720 SWIFT *To Stella* Wks. 1755 III. II. 185 Grafting on an annual stock That must our expectation mock. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 47 When a bulb flowers from its terminal bud, in its first season of growth, it is annual.

B. *sb.*

1. *R. C. Ch.* A mass said either daily for a year after, or yearly on the anniversary of, a person's death; *also*, the payment made for it.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 267 Suche annuels has made thes frers so wely and so gay. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxii. 310 Ye may for xx shellynges do synge a quarter of an annuell. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 274 They cause masses to be songe or other annual or trental. 1646 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 34 The annuells, obits, and altarages within burghs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Annual* is used in ecclesiastical writers to denote a yearly office, said for the soul of a person deceased on the day of his obit or anniversary.

2. An annual or yearly payment, tribute, allowance, etc. *Obs.* exc. in *Sc. Law*, where *annual* = quit-rent, ground-rent. Hence *annual of annual* = quit-rent of a quit-rent, or smallest possible return.

1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 111 Fiue and twentie thousand Crownes yearely .. For which Annuall, etc. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 119 (1862) I. 297 Had I but the annual of annual to give to my Lord Jesus, it would ease my pain. 1768 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 321 IV. 266, I will send your annual to Mr. Larpent .. and pay the forty shillings a day quarterly. 1866 BELL *Conveyanc.* (1882) II. 1155 The ground-annual is a right of very early origin.

3. Anything that lasts only for a year.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* (R.) Oaths are the children of fashion; they are in some sense almost annuals.

b. *esp.* An annual plant; one that lives only for a year (perpetuating itself by seed, so that there is an annual succession of new plants).

1710 SWIFT *Apol. T. of Tub* (Jod.) They are indeed like annuals, that grow about a young tree. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iv. (1840) 212 Like an annual in a garden, which must be raised anew every season. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 966/1 Mignonette .. is usually treated as an annual.

4. A book of which successive numbers are published once a year, usually at the same date; *esp.* one that conveys information for the year, or reviews the events of the past year; a year-book.

1689 *Answ. Two Papers* 37 Renowned in all the Histories of Europe, as well as in our Annuals. 1825 J. WILSON in Page *De Quincey* I. xii. 270 The volume .. if an annual .. can yield you fifty guineas. 1840 (*title*) Peter Parley's Annual. 1859 T. LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 37 The rule laid down for the guidance of mariners in the annual referred to [Admiralty Tidal Tables].

Annualist (æ·niu*ă*list). *rare.* [f. ANNUAL *sb.* + -IST.] A contributor to an annual publication.

1829 LAMB *Lett.* (1841) II. 73 The metropolis and its cursed annualists, reviewers, authors and the whole muddy ink press of that stagnant pool. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 6 Carew and his contemporaries would have made excellent album contributors or annualists.

Annualize (æ·niu*ă*ləiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To write for, or contribute to, an annual (publication). Hence **annualizing**, *vbl. sb.*

1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 310, I am still annualising. 1808 — in C. Southey *Life* III. 189, I finish my annualising in a few days.

Annually (æ·niu*ă*li), *adv.* [f. ANNUAL *a.* + -LY².] In annual order or succession; yearly, every year, year by year.

1598 FLORIO, *Annalmente*, annually, yeerely. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. vi, That day .. In the remembrance of it annually .. I have with pomp observed. 1664 H. MORE *Apol.* 483 The Earth is moved annually and diurnally about the Sun. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 98 A phial of St. Stephen's blood was annually liquefied at Naples. 1849 MACAULAY *H. E.* I. 575 Parliaments should be held annually.

Annuary (æ·niu*ă*ri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *annuaire*, ad. L. **annuārius*, f. *annus* year: see -ARY.]

† A. *adj.* = ANNUAL *a. Obs.*

1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 10 Supply anew With annuary cloakes the wandring Jew. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 6 The annuary Registers of after-times.

B. *sb.* † 1. A priest who says annual masses.

1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* I. (R.) There must be masses and dyrges, ther must be anuaries and bead men.

2. = ANNUAL B 4. (so Fr. *annuaire.*)

1856 (*title*) Annuary of the Kilkenny and S. E. of Ireland Archæological Society.

† **A·nnuate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *annuĕre* to nod to + -ATE³.] To nod to, give direction by signs.

1623 COCKERAM, *Annuate*, To nod with the head. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 52 To fast, and preach, and pray just as the *Hogen Mogen* States shall annuate and direct, *Ibid.* 62 He will kill and slay as the Priest annuates.

† **Annueller.** *Obs.* 4–6. Also annueler(e, annuler, (annivoler). [Cf. AFr. *annueler* one who celebrates 'annuals,' f. *annuel*: see ANNUAL B 1.] A priest who celebrates annuals, or anniversary masses for the dead.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 459 In Londoun was a prest, an annueler [*v. r.* annuellere]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 95 Al these annuellers that syngen for a tyme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. xviii. 305 He may .. lette his trauayle to hyre by dayes and yeres, as annuelers done. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. IV. 97 Then be ther annivolers And small benivolers With chantry chapleynes.

Annuent (æ·niuĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *annuent-em* pr. pple. of *annu-ĕre* to nod to.] Nodding; *spec.* applied to the muscles which nod the head.

[1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Annuentes Musculi.*] 1849 SMART, *Annuent*, Adapted for nodding, as when one assents.

† **Annui·sance.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 anoysaunce, 6–7 annusance, 7 aneus-, anoys-, annuzance, 8 annoisance. [a. AFr. *anuisance, anusance*, f. *anuire, anuisant*, f. Fr. *nuire* to hurt, perh. confused with *anuier* to annoy.] Nuisance, injury, hurt.

c 1435 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* 972 (Selden MS.) Nat to the anoysaunce of any man [*other MSS.* anoyance]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. vi. (1506) 411 The seconde imperfeccyon of glorye worldle is a maner of anoysaunce. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 96 Al maner of annusaunce of bridges broken in the hyghe wayes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 22 *Anoysance* .. signifies no more than *Nusance*, and therefore see title *Nusance* afterward. 1649 W. BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* Ded., With many more annoyances and Annuzances. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Annoisance*, or Nusance.

Annuitant (ăniu¡itănt). [f. next + -ANT, by form-assoc. with *accountant, attendant*, etc.]

1. One who holds, or is in receipt of, an annuity.

1720 MERES (*title*) The Equity of Parliaments, etc., in answer to the Crisis of Property, and addressed to the Annuitants. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 24 ¶ 10 Materials for the meditation of the annuitant between the days of quarterly payment. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 1 A lean annuitant like myself. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Property Law* xvii. 130 An old servant who dies, as even annuitants some time must.

2. *fig.*

1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 209 Annuitants of Fame, they took no care How ill their beggar'd successors might fare.

3. *attrib.* quasi-adj.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 474 A variety of annuitant societies.

Annuity (ăniu¡iti). Also 5 -uitee, -ywyte, 5–6 -ytie, 6 anuyte. [a. Fr. *annuité*:—med.L. *annuitāt-em*, f. *annu-us* yearly: see -ITY.]

1. A yearly grant, allowance, or income.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 821 Hathe to me grauntede an annuitee Of twenty mark, while that I have lives space. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 732 III. 102, I praye yow doo for Berneye .. that he maye be in sewerte for hys annywyte. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xl. 25 If his annuity stretch so far, he is sent to the University. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 3 He had for several years last past lived altogether upon a moderate Annuity. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* (C. D. ed.) x. 75 A decent annuity would have restored her thoughts to their old train.

† b. *fig. Obs. rare.*

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 70 (1862) I. 182, I think the very annuity and casualties of the Cross of Christ .. better than the world's set-rent.

2. *Law.* The grant of an annual sum of money, for a term of years, for life, or in perpetuity; which differs from a rentcharge in being primarily chargeable upon the grantor's person, and his heirs if named, not upon specific land.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 122 That she claime no tenementes nor annuities wich he hath graunted to eny of his seruantez. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 180 Grauntis of rentis charges and anuyte made by you [*i. e.* the King] .. for terme of lyf or termes of yeres. 1558 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (1835) 161 He shall haue one annuytie of sex poundes thirtene shillings and fourpence by yere duringe his naturall life to be taken fourthe of my lands of Ayslabie. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Lands .. not encumbered, no annuity Or statute lying on them. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., An annuity granted by a bishop, with confirmation of dean and chapter, shall bind the successor of the bishop.

3. An investment of money, whereby the investor becomes entitled to receive a series of equal annual payments, which, except in the case of perpetual annuities, includes the ultimate return of both principal and interest; *also*, the annual (or, for convenience, quarterly) payment thus made.

In *life annuities* the payments cease at the death of the investor; in *terminable annuities* after a specified number of years; in *perpetual annuities* (such as government stock) only on repayment of the principal; in *immediate annuities* they commence at the end of the first interval of payment (year, quarter) after the investment, in *deferred* or *reversionary annuities* not till some considerable time has elapsed, or some specified event has taken place.

1693 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 On this depends the Valuation of Annuities upon Lives. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlxxvi/3 Lost five Annuity Orders .. for 100*l.* per Annum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nat.* I. II. ii. 321 The Bank [of England] pays the greater part of the annuities due to the creditors of the public. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 70 The money should be raised on terminable annuities. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1868) II. 612 The form of the security held by the public creditors, in respect of the funded debt, is that of annuities .. granted for the most part in perpetuity. 1882 A. WILSON *Nat. Budget* 35 This annuity [consolidated 3 per cent. stock] was first created in 1751 to consolidate a variety of petty annuities; hence its name.

Annul (ănv·l), *v.* Forms: 5–6 anulle, adnull(e, 5–7 adnul, annulle, 7– annul. [a. OFr. *anulle-r, adnuller* (mod. *annuler*):—late L. *annullā-re* to make into nothing, f. *an-* = *ad-* to + *null-um* nothing, neut. of *nullus* none.]

1. To reduce to nothing, annihilate, put out of existence, extinguish.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.) Ye crown of worship shal be taken from hem, with shame shul they be annulled. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 21 They endeuour not to be adnulled, but to keepe themselues in being. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 70 Light .. to me is extinct, And all her various objects of delight Annulled. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. vi. § 1 If two causes .. exactly annul one another.

2. To put an end or stop to (an action or state of things); to abolish, cancel, do away with.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, Grekes haue adnulled his fraunchyse. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, Julius Cesar .. adnulled and vndyd all that Sylla hadde made. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas II. 16 Signal to annul coming to the wind on the larboard tack. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 17 Intellect annuls Fate. So far as a man thinks, he is free. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 105 The saviour of Israel is he who makes Israel .. conquer and annul his sensuality.

3. To destroy the force or validity of; to render void in law, declare invalid or of none effect.

1425 *Paston Lett.* 5. I. 19 His pretense of his title to the priourie of Bromholme is adnulled. 1506 *Bury Wills* (1850) 108, I anulle and revoke all the villes mad by for this date. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. vi. (1638) 12 The first mariage was adnulled by that divorce. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 The pardon of the Earl of Arundel is adnulled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 428 This God-like act .. Annuls thy doom. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 70 It would be unjust to annul that contract. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 175 A bill, which should at once annul all the statutes passed by the Long Parliament.

Annular (æ·niu*ă*lăr), *a.*; also 6 anular. [ad. L. *annulār-is* (prop. *ānulār-is*) of or pertaining to a ring, f. *annul-us* ring: see -AR. Perh. immed. ad. Fr. *annulaire* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of or pertaining to a ring or rings; ring-like, ring-formed, ringed. *Annular space*: the space between an inner and an outer ring or cylinder.

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* II. xxii. P ij b, Diuide that anular Superficies into three other, euery one of them equall to the same inwarde circle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 An Annular body like a Wasp, with some eight hoops or rims. 1766 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 92 She voided .. a large annular worm. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xiii. 371 The annular system of Saturn. 1831 — *Optics* xli. § 197 Grinding an annular space on the plane surface. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 404 Annular nebulæ also exist, but are among the rarest objects in the heavens. 1874 *Lommel's Nat. Light* 7 The annular intervening space between the two tubes.

2. *esp.* in *Phys.* of ringed or ring-like structures. *Annular ligament*: a strong muscular band girding the wrist and ankle. *Annular process or protuberance* (in the brain): the *Pons Varolii*; 'a process of the medulla oblongata; thus called by Dr. Willis [1664] in regard it surrounds the same, much like a ring.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51.

1691 RAY *Creation* 2 The third coat of an artery .. a muscular body composed of annular fibres. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* II. 5 Three or four of its annular Cartilages. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 128 The annular ligaments of the wrist and ankle.

3. *Astr. Annular Eclipse* of the sun: when the dark body of the moon is seen projected upon the sun's disk, so as to leave a ring of light visible all round; which happens when the moon is at such a distance from the earth, at the time of the eclipse, that its diameter appears smaller than the sun's.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Eclipse* of the sun .. is distinguished, like that of the moon, into *total* and *partial*, to which must be added a third species called *annular*. 1764 MURRAY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 171 About half an hour after 10, the eclipse was barely annular. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* v. 46 [He] would see a ring of light round the disc of the moon, and the eclipse would be annular.

4. *Arch. Annular Vault*: a vaulted roof over an annular space between two concentric walls.

5. = ANNULARY 2.

1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* v. 50 (D.) He pricks his annular finger, and lets fall Three drops of blood. 1727–51 CHAM-

BERS *Cycl.*, *Annular* is also an epithet given to the fourth finger; popularly called the *ring finger*.

Annularity (æniu*l*æ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Annular quality, condition or form.

1851–9 AIRY in *Man. Sc. Enq.* 3 The times of beginning and end of the annularity can be obtained accurately. 1869 J. ROGERS in *Eng. Mech.* 18 June 286/1 The nebula in Lyra, the annularity of which was very apparent.

Annularly (æ·niŭlăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an annular manner; after the manner or form of a ring, or rings.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. iv. § 7 Other stronger Fibres encompass the stomach annularly. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 221 The tentacles are annularly wrinkled.

Annulary (æ·niŭlări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *annulāri-us* relating to a ring, f. *annul-us*: see -ARY.]

†**1.** = ANNULAR 1, 2. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 142 Wormes and Leeches .. whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibers. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 270 It [the windpipe] is made with annulary cartilages.

2. Bearing the ring. (Said of the fourth finger of the left hand.) Hence, with 'finger' understood.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. v. 49 This Annulary finger becommeth Glandulous and swolne. 1855 *Labarte's Arts of Mid. Ages* iv. 144 The thumb and annulary crossed.

‖ **Annulata** (æniulē·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animālia*) i.e. annulate or ringed animals.] The division of animals more commonly called ANNELIDA; sometimes used as a synonym of the larger division ANNULOSA: see ANNULATE 2.

1847 in CRAIG. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 219 *Annulata*, Animals elongate, living in waters or moist earth. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 759 These creatures are technically called *Annulata*, or sometimes *Annelida*.

Annulate (æ·niŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *annulāt-us*, f. *annul-us*: see -ATE.]

1. Furnished or marked with a ring or rings; *esp.* in *Bot.* Having an *annulus* or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns and mosses.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 313 The thecæ of various annulate ferns. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Annulate*, marked with rings.

2. Consisting or formed of rings; composed of a series of ring-like segments united so as to form a tube. = ANNULATED 3. See prec. word.

1852 DANA *Crustac.* II. 801 Body narrow, fourteen-jointed, annulate. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 117/1 The class of Annulate Worms.

Annulated (æ·niŭlĕtĕd), *ppl.a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. 'That weareth rings, ringed.' Blount *Glossogr.*

2. Furnished with rings; marked with ring-like lines, ridges or grooves.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 122 Crustaceous .. having generally eight legs, besides .. two or more annulated horns or feelers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Gazella*, The *Gazella Indica* .. with very long horns, which are annulated only in that part near the head. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 202 His tail annulated with alternate rings of black and brown. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* II. 242 Its cell, the interior of which is often annulated with furrows.

b. *Her.* Having a ring or annulet. *Annulated Cross*, one having its extremities ending in annulets.

3. Composed of rings; consisting of a series of ring-like segments united so as to form a tube.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 3 (JOD.) The enchelis with an annulated body small at each end. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea* xii. 216 The Annelides, or annulated worms. 1860 SAMUELSON *Honey Bee* ii. 11 [An insect] possesses six annulated legs.

b. *Annulated Column* in *Arch.*: 'Slender shafts clustered together or joined by bands of stone, sometimes of metal, to a central pier or to a jamb.' Gwilt 1842.

Annulation (æniulē·ʃən). [n. of action f. ANNULATE.] The formation of rings or ring-like divisions; *concr.* a ring-like structure, a ring.

1829 ? JESSE *Jrnl. Natur.* 332 The whole body of the animal [hairworm] consists of numerous annulations. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 123 Their [worms'] bodies are .. divided externally by annulation. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 271 The walls of the shell are .. surrounded with numerous thickened rings or annulations.

†**A·nnule.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *annul-us.*] A by-form of ANNULUS or ANNULET.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Annule* [*ed.* 1656 Annulet], a Ring, or anything like a Ring.

Annulet (æ·niŭlĕt). Also 6 annulette, 7–8 anulet. [f. L. *annul-us* ring + -ET; prob. refashioned on *annlet, andlet, anlet*, OFr. *annclet, anelet*, dim. of *anel*:—L. *ānell-us* dim. of *ānulus*.]

1. A little ring.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1611) 80 In what sort One Loadstone-touched annlet doth transport Another Iron-Ring. *c* 1602 *Lingua* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 426 Crosslets, pendulets .. annulets, bracelets, and so many lets. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 123 With summer annulets, and winter rings, He binds the poets fingers. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccclxxxix/4 Lost .. two .. Seals with 3 Laurel Leaves, and another with 6 Annulets. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1107 Pluck'd the grass .. And into many a listless annulet .. Wove and unwove it.

2. *Her.* A small circle worn as a charge in coats of arms.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 82 b, These annulettes, or .. rynges, are also certayne rounde signes or tokens borne in armes, to the great estimacion of the bearer. 1610 GWILLIM *Displ. Heraldry* IV. iv. (1660) 278 These are called Annulets in respect of their small quantity .. and are supposed to be Rings of Maile. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Anulet* .. is the Mark of Distinction which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms. 1877 JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 128 A shield bearing six annulets.

3. *Arch.* A small fillet encircling a column. Usually applied to the three, four, or five fillets under the echinus.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Annulets* .. are small square members in the Doric capital, placed under the quarter round—also called Fillets, Listels, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 162 Fillets, which, when circular, or encompassing a column are called Annulets.

Annullable (ănv·lăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. ANNUL + -ABLE.] Capable of being annulled.

1799 COLERIDGE *Own Times* I. 188 A legislature .. whose acts are annullable *ad arbitrium*.

†**A·nnullate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 anul-. [f. late L. *annullāt-* ppl. stem of *annullā-re*: see ANNUL and -ATE.] = ANNUL.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 678/1 Annullating and reproving all the Acts and proceedings of the other Popes before. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 76 Prohibiting the whole use of the orders so given .. but not anullating the order it self. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 474 Doe you suppose that a vow doth annullate .. the otherwise generall right and use?

†**Annulla·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 adn-. [a. Fr. *annulation*:—late L. **annullātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annullā-re*: see ANNUL and -TION.]

1. The action of annulling or declaring void.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, xxxiii, This present acte of resumpcioun or adnullacioun. 1537 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, vii, None appeale, repeale, revocation or adnullation thereof .. shall hereafter be had. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 230 The decree of annullation, published by Pope John.

2. The state of being annulled or reduced (as if) to nothing.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) II. xiii. 342 The generality of things doth in some sort suffer for our annullation.

Annuller (ănv·lər). *rare*⁻¹. [f. ANNUL + -ER¹.] One who annuls, abolishes, or revokes.

1853 MALDEN *Trans. Philol. Soc.* VI. 53 Acrisius .. in a mythical form the annuller of distinctions.

Annulling (ănv·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANNUL + -ING¹.] Doing away with; revoking; annulment.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 Fools thereof to enfourmen in adnulling of their errours. 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 270 The Anulling and breach of these two Treaties. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 71 That which he lost by the annulling of the king's will.

†**Annu·llity.** *Obs. rare.* [?f. ANNUL, after *nullity*.] = ANNULMENT.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 338 This is not accounted a delaye, but rather an annullitie and auoyding of the combate for euer. 1641 STOCK *Comm. Malachi* (1865) 44 No sin dissolveth the bond, it makes not an annullity of the duty.

Annulment (ănv·lmĕnt). [f. ANNUL + -MENT; prob. a. Fr. *anullement*, though neither Littré nor Godef. has the latter in 15th c.]

1. The action of reducing to nothing or putting an end to; abolition.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xxiv. (1495) 325/2 Of humylyte procedeth mortyfycacyon, and anullement of his propre wyll. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. v. (1867) 308 No better remedy for the overweening self-complacency of modern philosophy than the annulment of its pretended originality. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 32 Emancipation .. the annulment of the last subsisting misery.

2. The action of declaring void; invalidation.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 107 Most impudent Annulments of the plain and express Laws and Doctrines of Christ. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 318 A letter meant as a revocation and annulment of that rescript. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., Hence the necessary annulment of the Richmond elections.

Annuloid (æ·niŭloid), *a.* [mod. f. L. *annul-us* (see ANNULUS) + -OID.] Ring-like. In *Zool.* applied by Prof. Huxley to animals in which the division of the body into ring-like segments is less distinct than in the *Annulosa*: see next.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psych.* I. I. i. 6 The sluggish annuloid types .. contrasted with the energetic kinds of Annulosa. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 678 The Annuloid Series, is represented by the *Trichoscolices* and the *Annelida*.

‖ **Annuloida** (æniuloi·dă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut., prop. *annuloidea* (sc. *animālia*): see prec.] The Annuloid animals, one of Prof. Huxley's eight primary groups, placed by him between the *Annulosa* and *Infusoria*. Examples are the Flukes, Tapeworms, and Wheel animalcules.

1851 HUXLEY in *Penny Cycl. 2nd Supp.* 594/1 The Rotifera .. present a modification of the Annulose type—belong, in fact, to what I have called the Annuloida.

‖ **Annulosa** (æniulō·să), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animālia*): see ANNULOSE.] The ANNULOSE animals, one of Prof. Huxley's primary groups, containing such as crustaceans, insects, and worms, which have a more or less firm external skeleton, composed of a series of rings. They comprehend the higher *Articulata* of earlier zoologists.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psych.* I. I. i. 3 The Sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense difference between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects.

Annulosan (æniulō·săn). *Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] A member of the *Annulosa*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 Annulosans—with more propriety Condylopes.

Annulose (æniulō·s), *a.* [f. mod.L. *annulōs-us* characterized by rings: see ANNULUS and -OSE.]

1. Of a ringed or ring-like character.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 394 Certain intestinal worms of an indistinct annulose structure.

2. *Zool.* Having the body formed of a series of rings or ring-like segments. (See ANNULOSA.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 236 Their [Cirripedes'] nervous system .. approaches near to that of the Annulose animals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 29 The lower Annulose animals, such as Leeches, Earth-worms, and Errant Annelides.

‖ **Annulus** (æ·niŭlŭs). *Pl.* **-i.** [L., erroneous mediæval spelling of *ānulus* a ring, dim. of rare *ānus* a rounding, a circular form (see Lewis and Short).]

1. A ring, or ring-like body (in various technical applications).

1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* C j a, Thre of them ye shal gene to Echinus .. the fourth part geue to Annulus. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 223 These Rings have a Curious Apparatus of Muscles enabling those creatures .. to dilate or contract their Annuli. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. x. 275 By the return of the two ends of the strings thro' the annulus or noose made by the second implication of them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, There is a prodigious annulus encompassing Saturn. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 143 An annulus of Arctic shrubs and trees.

2. *Geom.* 'The name of a ring, or solid formed by the revolution of a circle about a straight line exterior to its circumference as an axis, and in the plane of the said circle.' *Penny Cycl.* 1834.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 508 If .. the ring is a solid annulus .. it may be so constituted that the attraction of Saturn .. may produce a force perpendicular to its surface.

3. *Bot.* a. In ferns: The ring of cells which partially surrounds the sporangia. b. In mosses: The elastic external ring of epidermal cells with which the brim of the sporangium is furnished. c. In fungi: Sometimes applied to the portion of the veil, which remains like a collar round the stalk.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 313 The resemblance between the midrib of one of these scales and the annulus of a Polypodium. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 311 *Annulus*, a little ring, which is often elastic, at the rim of the mouth of the sporangium. 1871 M. COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 19 The collar adherent to the stem falls back, and thenceforth is known as the annulus or ring.

4. *Astr.* A ring of light, as in an annular eclipse.

1871 SCHELLEN *Spectrum Anal.* § 54. 256 Forming an annulus around the moon of about 8′ in diameter.

Annum, [L.] year, in phr. *per annum*: see PER.

†**Annu·mber,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [variant of ADNUMBER, f. NUMBER after L. *adn-, annumerāre*: see next. Cf. OFr. *anombrer*.] = ANNUMERATE *v.*

1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. (1713) 43 Whether the Leathern Bat .. be to be annumbered among Birds or Beasts.

†**Annu·merate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *annumerāt-us* pa. pple. of *annumerā-re* to reckon to, f. *an-* = *ad-* to + *numerāre* to number.] Reckoned or counted in.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 165 If these iiij. yere, and xvi. yere of kynge Ioachim .. be annumerate.

†**Annu·merate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.] To reckon as an addition *to*; to count in, add on.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 255 All the church, whereto Infants also must be annumerated. 1775 PLANTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 136 This whole country .. could not but be annumerated to one of the provinces of the empire.

†**Annu·meration.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *annumerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *annumerāre*: see above.] The action of adding to a number; reckoning in or up.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 270 If he hath committed various offences, the conglobation and annumeration of them .. cannot but stirre vp .. the Auditors to abhorre him. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 297 They doe .. replenish the world with a new annumeration of others. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit* 179 The Annumeration of these Gifts.

†**Annu·nciable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *annuntiā-re*, as if ad. L. **annunciābilis*: see ANNUNCIATE *a.* and -BLE.] That may be announced or proclaimed; declarable.

1656 HARDY *Serm.* 1 *John* xx. (1865) 141/1 This propitiation, as it is applicable, so it is annunciable to every man.

¶ In this and the following words the erroneous med. spelling *annunciāre*, of L. *annuntiāre*, has determined the Eng. form.

Annunciade (ănvnsi,ē·d). [a. Fr. *annonciade*, ad. It. *annunziāta*, f. *annunziar*:—L. *annuntiāre* to announce: see -ADE.] A name given to: a. A military order founded by Amadeus VI of Savoy in 1362 under the title 'Knights of the true lover's knot,' and re-named, on the accession of Amadeus VIII to the Pontificate in 1439, in honour of the Annunciation of the angel Gabriel; b. A female religious order founded by Queen Jane of France; a nun of that order.

1706 tr. *Dupin, Eccl. Hist.* II. IV. xi. 459 Queen Jane, Daughter of King Lewis XI .. instituted the Order of the Annunciation or the Annonciades. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdclxxi/1 The Marquis de Tana, Knight of the Annunciade. 1712 *Ibid.* mmmmmli/1 All the Knights of the Annuntiade .. assisted at the Chapel [in Turin]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Annunciate, Knights of the Annunciata, or Annuntiada*, was a military order .. at first called

the order of the true lovers knots, in memory of a bracelet of hair presented to the founder by a lady.

†**Annu·nciate,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 4–5 **anunciat.** [ad. L. *annunciāt-us,* erroneous med. spelling of *annuntiātus,* pa. pple. of *annuntiāre*: see ANNOUNCE.] Announced, declared, proclaimed (especially beforehand).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 25 Sampson, whiche that was annunciate [*v.r.* an(n)unciat] By thangel, long er his nativité. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 91/2 Her byrthe [was] anunciat and shewd by thaungel. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. vi, By estimacion is made annunciate Whether the mater be long or brevyate.

Annunciate, -tiate (ănʌ·nʃi,ēi·ĕt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. To make known officially or publicly; to intimate, proclaim, declare. = ANNOUNCE 1.

a 1536 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. III. 255 'Preach the death of the Lord,' for so much signifieth *annunciate* in this place, until he come. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcviii. 2 By God appointed to be annuntiated and proclaimed. 1705 BP. BULL *Corrupt Ch. Rome* (T.) Let my death be thus annunciated and shown forth. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 123 The cause Which at God's signal, war-trumps newly blown Shall yet annuntiate to the world's applause.

2. To proclaim or intimate as coming, ready, etc.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 445 What here the angel annunciateth, Isaiah long before prophesied. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 498 They who did annunciate unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour. 1883 J. MUNRO in *Gd. Words* May 315 The use of electricity for annunciating.

Annu·nciating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] Bringing news, declaring, announcing.

1877 MRS. H. KING *Disciples* 73 The Annunciating Angel bows Before the Virgin.

Annunciation (ănʌ·nsi,ē·ĕ·ʃən). Also 5 -cion(e, -cioun, 6 annuntiation, annoncyacyon. [a. Fr. *annonciation,* ad. L. *annuntiātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *annuntiā-re*: see ANNOUNCE and -TION.] The specific senses 2, 3, were the earlier in Eng.

1. The action of announcing, of proclaiming or declaring publicly or officially; the matter so announced, announcement.

1563 *Homilies* II. xv. I. (1859) 442 The memory of Christ, the Annunciation of his death. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. vi. 118 The Preaching of Christ .. truly termed the Gospel, or an Annunciation of Glad-Tidings to all. 1775 TOPLADY *Wks.* (1823) VI. 269 The annunciation of dinner occasioned a truce to debate. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. (1862) IV. 60 The annunciation of some gigantic calamity.

2. *esp.* The intimation of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxvi. 243 The blesside Virgine, that conceivide by the annunciatione of the angille. *a* 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* III. 387 The Angel was sent to greet our Lady, and to annunciate and shew the good will of God towards her, and therefore it is called The Annunciation of our Lady. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xiv. (1739) 165 The Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, which the Church this Day celebrates. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 17 No subject has been more frequently treated by the religious painters than that of the Annunciation. 1877 LADY WOOD *Sheen's Foreman* I. 234 Clusters of annunciation lilies.

3. The church festival commemorating that event, observed on the 25th of March; Lady-day.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 80 Thre masses of Crystes nativite .. And thre of the annunciacion. 1479 CAXTON *Cordyale* Finis, Fiinisshed on the euen of thannunciacion of our said blissid Lady. 1537 *Bury Wills* (1850) 130 Ow^r Ladys daye the Annoncyacyon. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.) Upon the day of the annunciation, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour. 1863 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* 417/2 Among the sermons of St. Augustine .. are two regarding the festival of the Annunciation.

Annunciative (ănʌ·nʃi,ĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *annuntiāt-* ppl. stem of *annuntiā-re* + -IVE.] Characterized by or proper to annunciation.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 13. 418 Christ's words run not in an annunciative, but an exhortatory stile. 1821 *Q. Rev.* XXV. 153 A dream .. annunciative to the inspired Micah, of the murder of the King. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 75 That, through all bursts and bruits Of popular passion .. Ye may not lack a finger up the air, Annunciative, reproving.

Annunciator (ănʌ·nʃi,ēĕtəɪ). [a. L. *annuntiātor,* n. of agent f. *annuntiāre* to ANNOUNCE.]

He who, or that which, announces, an announcer; *spec.* applied to: a. an officer of the Greek Church who gave notice of holy days; b. an indicator used in hotels, etc., to show in which direction the attendance summoned by bell or telephone is needed.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Annuntiator,* in the Greek church, an officer whose business is to give notice of the feasts and holy days. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 16 The annunciator, instructor, or proclaimer of the festivals. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 392 The annunciator disk and lever. 1883 J. MUNRO in *Gd. Words* May 317, Figs. 13, 14, and 15 represent a thoroughly reliable annunciator.

Annunciatory (ănʌ·nʃiătəri), *a. rare*⁻°. [f. prec. + -Y: see -ORY.] Of or befitting an announcer; pertaining to announcing.

1859 in WORCESTER. *Mod.* The annunciatory office or preaching of John the Baptist.

Ano- (ē¹·no), comb. f. L. *ānus,* ANUS, as in **ano-perinæal,** pertaining to both anus and perinæum.

1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 695 The exploratory ano-perinæal operation.

Ano- (æ·no), *pref.* a. Gr. *ἄνω* adv. 'upward'; in mod. scientific terms, as *anocarpous, anogenic.*

Anocarpous (ænokā·ɪpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνω* upward + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -OUS.] Of ferns: Bearing fructification on the upper part of the frond.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anocathartic (æ·no,kăþā·ɪtik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνω* upward + CATHARTIC = Gr. *καθαρτικός* purgative; formerly written *ana-.*] Emetic.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Anocathartic,* having power to purge upwards, or cause vomiting; emetic.

Anode (æ·nōud). *Electr.* [ad. Gr. *ἄνοδος* way up, f. *ἀνά* up + *ὁδός* way.] a. *strictly,* as applied by Faraday: The path by which an electric current leaves the positive pole, and enters the electrolyte, on its way to the negative pole. b. *loosely* used for: The positive pole. In both senses opposed to *cathode,* which is applied to the path of exit from the electrolyte, and to the negative pole.

a. 1849 RUSSELL & WOOLRICH in *Circ. Sc.* I. 220/1 A plate of Cadmium as an anode. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 221 The nickel anodes are connected to the .. carbon plates of the battery; the articles to be coated with the zincs.

b. 1841 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* 241 The anode of a voltaic combination. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 The poles .. are called electrodes, the + pole being called the anode.

Anodic (ănǫ·dik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. *ἄνοδ-os* way up + -IC.] Of nerve force: Proceeding upwards.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Anodon(t (æ·nŏdǫn, -ǫnt). *Zool.* [mod.L. *anodonta* (in which form the word usually occurs), f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀδόντ-α* tooth.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, so called because they have no teeth on the hinge of their shell; e. g. fresh-water mussels.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 949 The *Unio* resembles the Anodon in the structure of the shell .. except that the hinge is more complicated. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Paras.* 39 The young anodonts have, not like the other acephala, vibratory wheels in order to move themselves. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer* 342 The other posterior, as in Unio or Anodonta.

Anodyne (æ·nŏdəin), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6–7 **-in, -ine.** [ad. L. *anōdyn-us* (Celsus, etc.), a. Gr. *ἀνώδυν-os* painless, f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀδύνη* pain. Cf. Fr. *anodin -e* (16th c. in Littré), whence also the obs. Eng. spelling in *-in, -ine.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the power of assuaging pain.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. xv. 161 Anodyne remedyes, whych do swage payne. 1643 STEER *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 To ease paine apply this Anodine Medicine about the sore. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 212 Tar and Beeswax makes a Plaister that is discussive and anodine. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 6 The anodyne necklace for .. toothing infants. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* iv. 127 The chief .. sleep-producing .. anodyne virtues of the opium.

2. *fig.* Soothing to the mind or feelings.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 105 The anodyne draught of oblivion. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 69 Probably Imposture is of sanative, anodyne nature, and man's Gullibility not his worst blessing.

B. *sb.* (So Gr. *ἀνώδυνον,* L. *anodynum,* which were also in early use in Eng.)

1. A medicine or drug which alleviates pain.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 431 Things which are without griefe, are called in Greke, *Anodina.* Howbeit Vigo useth the word for things that remove paine. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XC. 774 Softening playsters, anodines which take away payne and griefe. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 69 The injection of an anodine, or mitigating glister. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 88 This liquor is a famous Anodynum. 1735 POPE *Moral Ess.* II. 111 The daily Anodyne, and nightly draught. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* V. Pref. 9 Amongst the most potent of anodynes, we may rank hemlock, henbane, chloroform, and opium.

2. *fig.* Anything that soothes wounded or excited feelings, or that lessens the sense of a misfortune.

c 1550 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* iv. Wks. II. 245 The wicked .. run from God to their anodynes, saints, and unlawful means. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66 When multitudes sin, multitudes of mercy are the best Anodines. *c* 1670 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xv. 170 An assured Anodynon, and infallible remedy. 1782 T. CHALMERS *Estimate* (1812) 272 Of public debts .. the true anodyne is a sinking-fund. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 280 Time .. the only anodyne of sorrow.

Anodynous (ănǫ·dinəs), *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *anōdyn-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = ANODYNE *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 Anodynous medicaments. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 331 It is an anodynous or sleepifying, and mad poyson. 1676 COLES, *Anodynous,* belonging to anodynes. [In mod. Dicts.]

Anoetic (æno,e·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνόητ-os* inconceivable (f. *ἀ* priv. + *νοητός* perceptible) + -IC.] Not able to be thought; unthinkable.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 93 The conversion of the incogitable (the anoetic) into the cogitable (the noetic).

Anogenic (æno,dʒe·nik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνω* upwards + *-γεν-ης* produced + -IC.] Developed or growing upwardly or inwardly.

1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 383 Hardinger has proposed the term *catogenic,* in contradistinction to the *anogenic* transmutations which proceed from the exterior towards the interior, under the influences of air and water.

Anogh, anoȝ, obs. forms of ENOUGH.

†**Anoi·l,** *v. Obs.*; also 6 **annoil,** 6–7 **anoyl(e,** 7 **annoyle.** [modification of ENOIL, a. OFr. *enuiler,* mod.Fr. *enhuiler,* perh. influenced by the native synonym ANELE.] To anoint with oil (as a religious rite); *spec.* to administer extreme unction.

1303 [See ANOILING]. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* Pref. 57 And receyuynge the blessyd Bodye of oure Lorde [she] was anoylyd. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 302 Children were also christened, and men houseled and annoiled. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *James* v. 14 Let them pray over him, anoiling him with oile in the name of our Lord. 1688 HUDLESTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 79 Desired His Majesty [Chas. II], that .. he would give me leave to proceed to the sacrament of Extreme Unction .. I then anoyled him.

†**Anoi·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **anoyling(e,** 6 **annoyling, -ynge, annoiling,** 6–7 **anoiling.** [f. prec. + -ING¹: cf. ENOILING, ANELING.] The action of anointing (as a religious rite); unction.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 844 Holy watyr take of þe prestys hande, For anoylyng hyt wyl þe stande. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 þe holy ssrifte, and þe laste anoylinge. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* H vij, This maner of annoylynge of sycke persons. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 263 The Papists do take anoiling of the sick (which they call extreme unction) for a sacrament. 1627 BP. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* § 45. 612 Their masses, their oblations .. their anoylings, their exorcisings.

†**Anoi·nt,** *ppl. a. etc. Obs.* 4–5. Also **enoynt, anoynt.** [a. OFr. *enoint*:—L. *inunct-um,* pa. pple. of *enoindre*:—L. *inung-ĕre.* The pref. *an-,* is an AFr., or Eng. modification; it varied with *en-* to 1485. After formation of the vb. *anoynt-en, anoynt* remained for some time as its pa. pple., and even contracted pa. t. (cf. *lift* for *lifted,* etc.), till superseded by the regular *anointed.*] Anointed.

a. *ppl. adj.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7417 Þe prest þat ys a noynt. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* vi. 15 Thinne cakys .. anoynt with oyle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2103 Who wrastleth best naked, with oyle enoynt [*v.r.* anoynt(e]. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 12 My worthi noble prince and kyng enoignt.

b. *pa. pple.* or *pa. t.* of vb.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 7 He .. anoynte hym, and swa he dyede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1889 The God of Love it hadde anoynt With a precious oynement. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1779 She enoynt his heved wele. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvii. 133 That wownde he .. anoynt ful softely.

Anoint (ănoi·nt), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **enoynt(e,** 4–7 **anoynt(e,** 5 **ennoynt, -oint,** 5–6 **annoynt,** 6–7 **-oint,** 4– **anoint.** [f. prec., which see. Though etymologically, *an* + *oint,* it was treated phonetically as if *a* + *noint,* and thus aphetized to NOINT, and illusively spelt in 16–17th c. *an-noint* (cf. *annoy*). Obs. by-forms: ENOINE, NOINT, OINT. *Anoint* has partially replaced OE. *smérian,* SMEAR, as a more refined and specialized synonym.]

I. To smear with an unguent.

1. To smear or rub over (medicinally or cosmetically) with oil or unguent; to oil, grease, apply ointment to. a. To anoint the body, etc. *with. arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV. ii. 11 Oyle of Mercy for to anoynte with his Membres. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 Thanne first he hath anointed With sondry herbes that figure. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, He was enoynted with an oyntement. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C viij b, The scorpion and the honyflye the whyche anoynten before and prycken hard behynde. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 11 With butter for to anoynt theyr necke. 1591 HARINGTON *Ariost. Orl. Fur.* 135 To noynt him selfe over with goates suet. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* iii. 18 Anoint thine eyes with eye salue, that thou mayest see. [So in *Revised.*] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 599 With Nectar she her son anoints.

†b. With the unguent as object. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 357/1 Wash chilblanes when they breake .. and anoynte Terebinthine thereon. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* lxiv, The green Oile .. that was first anointed and used between the barrel [of the Cannon] .. and the Engine [for loading].

†c. With the unguent as subject. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (J.) Fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs anoint.

d. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.)

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 40 The Greeks usually Anointed before Meals.

2. *spec.* To apply or pour on oil, etc., as a religious ceremony: a. at baptism, or on consecration to an office, as those of priest or sovereign.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 206 Enoynted he was als kyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 27 Thi hooly child Jhesu, whom thou anoyntidest .. for to do the thingis, that thin hond and thi counceil demiden for to don. 1450 MYRC 670 Wassche þe chylde ouer þe font þere he was anoynted in þe front. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 4 All kynges of fraunce ben enoynted at Raynes. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 41 Thou .. shalt annoint them, and consecrate them .. that they may minister vnto mee in the Priests office. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 168 Here David was anointed king over the house of Judah.

†b. in extreme unction; = ANELE, ANOIL. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. 19 Thei anoynte not the seke men.

†3. *fig.* a. To besmear with flattery; to 'butter.'

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1057 These losengeris hem preyse and smylen, And thus the world with word anoynten. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v b, More worthe is the frend whiche prycketh than the flaterynge frend whiche enoynteth.

b. *To anoint the hand*: to bribe. (*Sc.* to creesh the luif.)

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 102 Yea, the handis of our Lordis so liberallie war anoynted.

II. To moisten or rub.

4. To moisten or rub a surface with any substance. (Const. as in 1.)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1446 Wyth besten blod busily anoynted. 1356 WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch.* (1840) 35 Wiþ his blood he anoyntide þe glas. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 23

Anoynt thi ship with pik. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 Who someuer ennoynteth hym self with the blode. 1563 T. HYLL *Gardening* (1593) 73 The ashes of Dill .. may profitably be annointed on moiste vlcers. 1611 BIBLE *John* ix. 11 Iesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 139 The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two .. of the oil of Ivy-berries. 1868 HEAVYSEGE *Jezebel* I. 74 Neither for years shall be allowed to fall Dew to anoint the ground.

5. Hence *ironically*: To beat soundly, to 'baste.' (In the north they say humorously 'to anoint with the sap of a hazel rod.')

c 1500 *Partenay* 5653 The kyng away fly, Which so well was anoynted [Fr. *si bien oingt*] indede, That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 287 Seize a trusty staff .. and anoint the back of the aggressor.

Anointed (ănoi·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Smeared or rubbed with any unctuous matter; *esp.* having had oil poured on, as a sacred rite.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 36 þise ben faire þinges and enoyntid wiþ hony swetnesse of rethorike and musike. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 50 He .. Mad of his cosyns kyngys ennoyntede. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 222/2 Priest .. in our owne tongue hath alway sygnified an enoynted parson. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 136 Haile you annointed deputies of heauen. 1727 POPE *Dunc.* III. 2 On Dulness' lap th' Anointed head repos'd. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Parties* 14 That anointed Pedant. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* S. Matthias x, By Thine anointed heralds duly crown'd.

2. *fig.* Consecrated, sacred. *rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxiii, Barring th' Anointed Liberty of Laws.

3. *absol.* (formerly as *sb.* with pl.) A consecrated one. *The Lord's Anointed*: Christ or the Messiah; also, a king by 'divine right.'

1529 FRITH *Epist. Chr. Reader* (1829) 467 False prophets and false Christs (that is to say, false anointed). 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* i. 14 To laye thine hande vpon the Lordes anointed [WYCLIF, to slee the crist of the Lord]. 1602 T. FITZHERB. *Defence* 25 Thou art Messias, that is to say, the anoynted, or as we commonly say, Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* xlv. 1 Thus saith the Lord to his Anointed, to Cyrus. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 30 Christ carries royaltie upon the back, above all Anointeds. 1727 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 389 No Lord's anointed, but a Russian Bear. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/4 If he went through Western France, and was acclaimed .. as the Lord's anointed.

Anointer (ănoi·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who anoints.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Untador*, an annointer, *Unctor.* 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 74 Perfumers, Anointers, and Bath-masters. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iii. 61 The Anointer is the Spirit of the Lord. 1845 *Eng. Saints, St. Aug.* iv. 37 Kings were anointed .. and were soon afterwards put to death, without trial, by their anointers.

2. Applied to a religious sect of the 17th c.

1677 PLOTT *Oxfordsh.* xxxviii. (T.) At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called Anointers, from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion.

Anointing (ănoi·ntiŋ). [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. *gen.* The action of applying grease or oil to the surface of the body. (Often gerundial.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11985 Anoyntyng ys gode for body sore. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Anoyntynge, or enoyntynge, *Inunctio.* 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 390 (T.) Their bathings and anointings before their feasts. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii, The salutary custom of bathing the limbs in water and of anointing them with oil.

2. *spec.* a. The application of oil, as a sign of consecration to a sacred office.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxx. 31 This oyle of anoyntyng holy it shal be to me. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 159 By the noyntynge of holy creame. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 8 The crownyng and noyntyng of the kyng. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iv. (1851) 105 One that .. had wash'd off that anointing of his, whether Sacred or Civil, with the Blood of his own Subjects. 1820 A. TAYLOR (*title*) The Glory of Regality; an Historical Treatise of the Anointing and Crowning of the Kings and Queens of England.

† b. *Last anointing* of the sick: extreme unction.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3409 Last enoyntyng gyven to þe seke. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 8 The fyfte sacrament es þe laste enoyntynge with oyle.

c. *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* ii. 20, 27 3e han anoyntyng [*v.r.* unccioun] of the Holy Goost. His anoyntyng techith 3ou of alle thingis. 1611 The same anointing teacheth you of all things.

† **3.** An anointing material, ointment, unguent.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 7 The oynement makere shal make pymentis of swotenesse, and enoyntingus [1388 anoyntyngis] he shal make of helthe. 1561 J. DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Oyle is a resemblaunce of the holy Ghost, wherfore S. John calleth also the holy Ghost an annoyntyng.

4. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* x. 7 The anointing oyle of the Lord is vpon you. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 46 Being at a Barbars shop or an anointing place.

† **Anoi·ntment.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 enoynte-, 4–7 anoynt-, 6 annoint-. [f. ANOINT + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of anointing.

1494 FABYAN VI. cxciv. 198 The whiche penaunce durynge, he was kept from the sayd enoyntement. 1593 T. HYLL *Gardening* 139 The same annointment amendeth the foulenes or filthines of the skin. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 519 Were that true, which is most fals, that all Kings are the Lords Anointed, it were yet absurd to think that the Anointment of God, should be as it were a charme against Law. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXI. 127 The clergy awaited only the pretence of an anointment at Rheims.

2. An anointing material; ointment, unguent, salve.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ix. (1495) 195 She batheth hym and anoynteth hym wyth noble anoyntments. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 262 Oure anoyntments fare and clere, That we have broght. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 315 Had given her soveraign anoyntment to preserve his body withall. 1626 COCKERAM, *Vnguent*, An anoyntment.

† **Anoi·se.** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + NOISE *v.*] To noise abroad, bruit, renown.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 220 By þi name þus anoisyt & for noble holden.

Anoli, -is (ănō·li, -is). *Zool.* Also 8 annolis, anole. [a. native name in the Antilles, *anoli, anoalli*; Fr. and mod.L. *anolis.*] A genus of lizards of the Iguana family, found in the West Indies and adjacent mainland.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Annolis*, a Creature in America, about the bigness of a Lizard, and of a yellowish Skin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Anole* .. the name of a species of lizard. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 430 They [the Guanas] are remarkable—as well as the Anolis, for the kind of goitre in their throat, which .. they can inflate to a large size. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 495 The Anolis is a small, slender, active, little animal, frequenting woods and rocky places.

† **Ano·mal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *anomal*, ad. L. *anōmal-us*, a. Gr. ἀνώμαλ-ος irregular, uneven; f. ἀν priv. + ὁμαλ-ός even.]

A. *adj.* Irregular, anomalous.

1681 tr. *T. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Anomal*, Irregular, out of order.

B. *sb.* Anything anomalous; an anomaly.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Whiche thinges because they haue neither measure, nor rule, are called Anomals. [1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 261 Irregularitives of Fortune, who hath likewise her Anomola.] 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 131 A more faithful History of the Anomals in Nature.

† **Ano·malar,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *anōmal-us* (see prec.) + -AR.] = ANOMALOUS.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 432 The Anomalar Blackness of the Girl's Face .. is divided into a few dark, clowdy Specks.

Anomaliflorous (ănǫ·mălĭˌflō·rəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *anōmal-us* + *-flōr-us* flowered + -OUS.]

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anomaliped (ănǫ·mălĭped), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [a. Fr. *anomalipède*, f. L. *anōmal-us* (see ANOMAL) + *ped-* (*pes*) foot.] **A.** *adj.* Having an anomalous foot; 'applied to a bird, the middle toe of which is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only' (Craig). **B.** *sb.* A bird having this structure of foot. Craig 1847.

Anomalism (ănǫ·mălizˈm). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀνώμαλ-ος (see ANOMAL) + -ISM.] Anomalousness, irregularity, anomaly; an example of irregularity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 447 The vast multitude of Anomalisms and exceptions in the inflexions of Verbs. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 310 This would breed no obscurity by the anomalism, as such modes of spelling would always be perfectly well understood. 1862 MRS. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) III. i. 313 She could not understand how so great an anomalism could be.

Anomalist (ănǫ·mălist). *rare.* [mod. f. as prec. + -IST. (Farrar takes it from Ger. of Lersch.)] One who held that language was purely conventional or arbitrary in its origin, or without any natural analogy between names and the things named.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 7 Those who leaned to the conventional origin of language, were styled Anomalists. 1865 — *Chapt. Lang.* 109 The Analogists who argued for the natural origin of language against the Anomalists.

Anomalistic (ănǫ·mălĭ·stik), *a.* [mod. f. as prec. + -ISTIC. Cf. mod.L. *anōmalistic-us*, and Fr. *anomalistique* perh. earlier.] Connected with or pertaining to an anomaly.

1. *Astr.* Pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion. *Anomalistic year*: the time occupied by the earth (or other planet), in passing from perihelion to perihelion, or from any given value of the angular element called *anomaly* to the same again, which, owing to the slow eastward motion of the apsidal points of the orbit, is longer than a tropical or sidereal year, containing 365 d. 6 h. 13′ 49·3″. *Anomalistic month*: the time similarly occupied by the moon in passing from perigee to perigee, etc.

1767 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 179 The duplicate proportion of the periodic month to the anomalistic month. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlv. 244 The anomalistic period of Saturn is increasing, at present, about a day in a century. 1833 J. NARRIEN *Hist. Astron.* 261 Her [the moon's] mean anomalistic velocity. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxx. (ed. 4) 116 The time intervening between two successive passages of the earth through an aphelion or perihelion, of its orbit, is called an Anomalistic Year.

2. Of or pertaining to a (linguistic) anomalist.

1882 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 321 The Conventional (Anomalistic) and Connexional (Analogistic) Theories of Language.

† **Ano·mali·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* = prec.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The anomalistical or common year, is somewhat greater than the tropical year. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 120 The *anomalistical year*, called also *periodical year*, is the space of time in which the earth, or a planet, passes through its orbit.

Ano·mali·stically, *adv. rare*[−0]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anomalistic manner.

1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Anomalo- (ănǫ·mălo), comb. form of Gr. ἀνώμαλος, irregular; as in **Anomalogonatous** (-gǫ·năt*ə*s), *a. Zool.* [Gr. γονατ- (γόνυ) knee], of or belonging to the *Anomalogonati*, an order of birds, including sparrows, woodpeckers, etc., so named by Prof. Garrod as lacking the *rectus femoris* muscle.

1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 671/1 The whole group of anomalogonatous birds.

Anomalous (ănǫ·mălə*s*), *a.* [f. L. *anōmal-us* (see ANOMAL) + -OUS.]

1. With *to*: Unequal, unconformable, dissimilar, incongruous. *arch.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 Neutralls and bodies anomalous hereto. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 18 [The stars in the East] appeared and disappeared anomalous to ordinary starres. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 267 These [early missions] .. were anomalous to the general feeling of Christians.

2. *simply*: Unconformable to the common order; deviating from rule, irregular; abnormal.

1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 137 These things .. being anomalous, innovations, and so severely urged, many .. separated themselves into factious sidings. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 601 Some anomalous Feavers. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 10 Offences of this description may well be called anomalous. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* xi. 347 Peculiar and anomalous in her likes and dislikes.

b. in *Nat. Hist.*

1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 22 A third very anomalous Generation .. is of a sort of stinging Flies. 1737 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Viola*, It hath a polypetalous, anomalous Flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous Flower. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 162 This beautiful and most anomalous structure is adapted to take hold of floating marine animals.

c. in *Gram.*

1659 B. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 263 The following Masorites, finding such anomalous punctuation, left all as they found them. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In Grammar there are four kinds of Anomalous Nouns, viz. Heterogeneal, Heteroclites, Difficients and Redundants. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ix. 349 The tendency of all linguistic progress is to reduce the number of anomalous forms.

Ano·malously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anomalous manner, irregularly, in a way at variance with due order.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. (1686) 195 Eve anomalously proceeded from Adam. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 91 It is better that the whole should be imperfectly and anomalously answered, than, etc. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 80 The separate translations, still anomalously prohibited in detail, were exposed freely to sale in a single volume.

Ano·malousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being anomalous.

1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccles.* 95 Objections fastened upon Persons, because of some Anomolousness in their Bodily Structure. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 12 The temporary notoriousness which they [Essays and Reviews] gained shows the more their anomalousness.

Anomaly (ănǫ·măli). [ad. L. *anōmalia*, a. Gr. ἀνωμαλία, n. of quality f. ἀνώμαλ-ος: see ANOMAL.]

1. Unevenness, inequality, of condition, motion, etc.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 178 The excesse wherby the Semidiameter of the Ringe or Cornice of the Head dooth exceed the Cornice of the Coyle [of cannon] I call the Anomalye. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 98 The great shakings and concussions of our globe at that time, affecting some of the neighbouring orbs .. may cause anomalies and irregularities in their motions. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. III. ii. 175 The motions of the sun and moon .. had other anomalies or irregularities.

2. Irregularity, deviation from the common order, exceptional condition or circumstance. *concr.* A thing exhibiting such irregularity; an anomalous thing or being.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 To admire Nature's Anomaly .. in the number of Eyes, which she has given to several Animals. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 217 Support him under all the anomalies of life. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 213 Time changes anomaly into system. 1852 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xvi. 152 The intolerable anomaly of a state obeying in the civil sphere the dictates of the Church. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* I. 274 A capital without a country is an apparent anomaly.

b. *Nat. Sc.* Deviation from the natural order.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 135 They confound the generation of perfect animalls with imperfect .. and erect anomalies, disturbing the lawes of Nature. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 There is no greater anomaly in nature than a bird that cannot fly. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* xv. § 669 A low barometer .. was considered an anomaly peculiar to the regions of Cape Horn.

c. *Gram.* Irregularity, exception to the prevailing form of inflexion, etc.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 224 Most exceptions or Anomalies may be learned after. 1751 WATTS *Improvem. Mind* (1801) 57 Let but few of the anomalies or irregularities of the tongue be taught .. to young beginners. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 34 Some anomalies, as in the conjugation of a few irregular verbs.

3. *Astr.* The angular distance of a planet or satellite from its last perihelion or perigee: so called because the first irregularities of planetary motion were discovered in the discrepancy between the actual and the computed distance.

1669 FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 The moons mean Anomaly is 0 s. 15 d. 10 m. 37 sec. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anomaly of the Orbit* is the Arch, or Distance of a Planet from its Aphelion. 1867 E. DENISON *Astron.* 32 The distance of a planet from perihelion, or of the moon from perigee .. is called its true anomaly; and the distance it would have gone in the same time if it moved uniformly, or in a circle instead of an ellipse, is its mean anomaly; and their difference is called the *equation of the centre*. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 280 The anomaly was formerly measured from the aphelion; but from the fact that the aphelia of most of the comets

lie beyond the range of observation, the perihelion is now taken as the point of departure for all planetary bodies.

4. *Mus.* A small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament. *Ed. Encycl.* 1830.

Anomo- (æ:nŏmo, ănǫ·mŏ), comb. form of Gr. *ἄνομ-os* without law, f. *ἀ* priv. + *νόμος* law; first element in various compo ıds, chiefly modern, as:—

Anomobranchiate (-bræŋkiˌĕt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], *adj.* having gills of irregular structure, *sb.* a crustacean having such gills. **Anomocarpous** (-kā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], bearing unusual fruit. **Anomodont** (ănǫ·modǫnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], having irregular or no teeth, applied to a genus of fossil reptiles. **Anomophyllous** (-fi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having leaves irregularly placed. **Anomorhomboid** (-rǫ·mboid). *Cryst.* [Gr. *ῥομβο-ειδής* rhombus shaped], 'a name given to certain varieties of crystalline spars, of no determinate regular external form, but always fracturing into irregular rhomboids' (Craig). **Anomorhomboidal** (-rǫmboi·dăl), *a. Cryst.*, consisting of irregular rhomboids.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 8 In the Anomobranchiates the feet are in part two-branched or bifid. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anomocarpous.* 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 401/1 The Skeleton of an Anomodont Reptile. 1879 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* 410 The beaked Saurians, also called Anomodonts. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anomophyllous.* [1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anomorhomboidia*.. pellucid crystalline spars.., composed of plates running both horizontally and perpendicularly thro' the masses.. There are five known species.] 1847 Craig, *Anomorhomboidal.*

Anomœo·mery. *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνομοιομερή-s* of dissimilar parts; cf. *ὁμοιομέρεια* Homœomery (f. *ὅμοιος* like + *μέρος* part).] The theory that the ultimate atoms of matter are dissimilar.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 The true and genuine Atomology of the Ancient Italicks.. was an Anomœomery, or doctrine of Dissimilar and Unqualified Atoms.

Anomoural, -mural (ænǫmū·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -al.] Having the character of the *Anomoura* (see next).

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 56 These different Anomoural forms. *Ibid.* 399 The term Anomoural refers to the anomalous character of the abdomen.

Anomouran, -muran (ænǫmū·răn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. *Anom(o)ura* (mod.L. f. Gr. *ἄνομ-os* irregular + *οὐρά* tail) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of the *Anomoura* or stalk-eyed crustacea, allied to the hermit-crab; so called from the want of any regular type in the abdomen or 'tail.'

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 350 The Anomuran condition passes into that of the young Brachyuran.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Anomoura.*

Anomourous (ænǫmū·rəs), *a. Zool.* = prec.

1847 Carpenter *Zool.* II. 251 Anomourous Decapods; Hermit-crabs.

Anomphalous (ănǫ·mfăləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀμφαλ-ός* navel + -ous.] Without a navel.

1742 Bailey, *Anomphalous*, without a Navel, as it is supposed our first Parents were created, not wanting Nourishment in the Womb that way. 1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

†**Anomy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνομία*, n. of quality f. *ἄνομ-os* lawless.] Disregard of law, lawlessness; esp. (in 17th c. theology) disregard of divine law.

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 120 That were to set an Anomy, and to bring disorder, doubt, and incertaintie over all. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 23 Men's Lusts, animosities, enormities, Anomies. 1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 15 You Presbyterians distinguish between the Action and the Anomy, or Irregularity of it. 1755 in Johnson.

Anon (ănǫ·n), *adv.* Forms: 1 on án, on áne, 2–3 anan, 3 anæn, 3–4 onon, onan(e, an-nane, in an(e, in oon, 4 on o(o)ne, 4–5 anoon(e, 4–7 anone, 5 onon(e, enon, onoon, 6 annon(e, 2– anon. *Aphet.* 4 noon. [OE. *on án* into one, *on áne* in one, *i.e.* in one body, mind, state, act, way, course, motion, movement, moment.]

†1. In (or into) one body, company, or mass; in one; together; in one accord; in unity. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* cxxxii. 1 Hú glædlíc.. þætte bróður onán bezen hiczen. *a* 1000 Cynewulf *Christ* 970 (Grein) Téonlez bærneð þréo eall onán grimme togædre.

†2. In one (and the same) state or condition (without change); the same. *Obs. rare.*

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 [He] halt euer anon wiþute sturunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1852 Þe streme it stud ai still in-an [*v.r.* in ane, on an, in oon].

†3. In one (and the same) course or direction, in a straight course, straight on, even. *Anon to*: even to, as far as to; = L. *usque ad*, Fr. *jusqu'à*, Ger. *bis zu. Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 1105 He wass all da33 Unnclene anan till efenn. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 49 Al þe lond bi3unde humber: anon into scotlonde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 85 From þe see þat is i-cleped Caspius anon to þe Rede see. 1399 *Rich. Redeles* II. 126 3e.. plucked and pulled hem anon to þe skynnes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 156 Shalle I never rest.. Or I come ther anone?

†4. *strictly*, Straightway, at once, forthwith, instantly. *Obs.* (exc. when mod. writers have tried to revive the strict sense.)

a 1000 *Juliana* 69 (Grein) Heó mé onán sagað, þæt heó.. ne zyme. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 231 Gief he fend wére, me sceolde ánon eter gat [hine] 3emete. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1067 He boden him bringen ut onon. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 99 Roberd went to.. Sir Lowys on one, and told him þat greuance. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 364 Thai buskit thame on-ane. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 365 A-non vndo þe 3ates! 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. vi, Þey risen oute of here bed and axen mete on oone [L. *subito*; 1582 anone]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 813 Enon he lurkys to his loge. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xli. (1539) 61 [Though] the aduantage.. come nat anone, it will come at length. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xiii. 20 He that heareth the word, & anon with ioy receiueth it. 1862 Trench *Miracles* xvii. 281 The toiling rowers are anon at the haven where they would be.

†b. *Anon so* or *as*: once that, immediately as, as soon as ever (Fr. *aussitôt que*). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 241 Ælc cristen mán ánon se stepð up of þe funte.. he maceð him þri ifon. 1205 Lay. 6369 Anan [1250 wane] se he wes wrað wið eni mon. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 18 Kneolen and bowen, Anon as men nempned þe name of god Ihesu. *c* 1400 *Sowdone* 1836 Ye shall be hanged.. Anoon as I have eten I-nowe. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 178 Ioye to aungels anone as they were made. 1553–62 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 588/2 Anon as the word of the Sacrament is said.

†c. *Anon after, after anon*: directly or immediately after. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1600 An se swiðe swote smal com anan þrefter. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 45 Coueityse-of-eyghes conforted me anon after. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 287 All entred into Argon after anon. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 6 Anone aftere that.. there was a grete insurreccyon. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 65 Whan they were all assembled, anone after Easter. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 4 He myght shew.. what was to come anone after.

†d. *Soon anon*: immediately, quickly. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 1899 Þis meiden sone anan onswerede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1435 Ful sone onane [*v.r.* an-nane, anoon], His saule it was til hell tane. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 124 He undid it sone on an.

5. Gradually misused (like *presently, immediately, by and by, directly, in a moment*) to express: Soon, in a short time, in a little while. (Cf. d. above.) *Till anon* (obs.): until by and by, for a little.

1526 Tindale *Rev.* xi. 14 The seconde woo is past, and beholde the thyrd woo wyll come anon [Wycl. soone; *Rhem.*, 1611, quickly]. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) xlix. 557 As it shall better appeare anone. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 45 Forbeare me till anon. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 84 Thou do'st me yet but little hurt; thou wilt anon. 1656 Cowley *Mistress* Wks. 1710 I. 124 Leading them still insensibly on By the strange Witchcraft of Anon. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* I. ii. (1682) 3 The answering of this we shall suspend until anon. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 15 Sept., To put things in order against anon for the buriall. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 352 Take not the first Refusal ill, Tho' now she wont, anon she will. 1858 Sears *Athan.* vii. 59 We dream now, we shall wake anon.

6. Now again. a. Now at this time, in contrast to *at that time*, presently again; here again.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 6 Who now hangeth like a Iewell in the eare of Celo the skie.. and anon falleth like a Crab on the face of Terra. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 204 Contriving new designs, now for this Cardinal, anon for another. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 369 Now it is a people with hats; anon with turbans. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* viii. 347 Sometimes.. the sacred writers say too little; and anon too much! 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 2. 11 The avalanche rushed, hidden at intervals, and anon shooting forth.

b. *Ever and anon*: ever and again, every now and then; continually at intervals.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 102 Ever and anon they made a doubt. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 7 They are sure to be hunted ever and anon. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 232 Then ever and anon she wrings her hands. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xi. 69 Looking ever and anon to Edward for assistance.

6. A response by a servant etc. called: 'Immediately! presently! coming!'; whence extended to an expression of attention, 'At your service! awaiting your orders!'; and finally implying that the auditor has failed to catch the speaker's words or meaning, and asks him to repeat = 'Beg your pardon! what did you say? eh?' See Anan.

†7. *Comb.* **anon-right**, also (later) *right anon*: straightway, forthwith, right off, immediately. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 265 Hwer se eauer þe gast wule, þe bodi is anan riht. *c* 1200 Ormin 2571 Allswa birrþ himm forrþrihht anan. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 132, I sawgh anoon [*v.r.* anon(e, a non] ryght hir figure. *c* 1386 — *Sqrs. T.* 391 Right anon she wiste what they mente. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. v. 8 To make a mariage, after anon right. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* I. 34 He lete slee hem euerychone anon right.

†b. With adverbial genitive *-es, -s. Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 Herdi bileaue bringeð þene deouel a vlihte anon-rihtes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 824 After mete, anon ryghtis, Theo kyng clepith gentil knyghtis. *c* 1460 *Lanfal* 658 Syxty ladyes and fyf.. went hem doun anoon ryghtes.

Anonaceous (ænǫnē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *anōna* the pine-apple (cf. Ananas) + -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the pine-apple, and the N.O. *Anonaceæ*, to which it belongs.

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 Among anonaceous plants. 1863 H. Bates *Nat. on Amazons* vii. (1864) 188 Fruit-trees; some, belonging to the Anonaceous order, yielding delicious fruits large as a child's head, and full of custardy pulp.

Anonad (ănō·năd). *Bot.* [f. L. *anōna* (see prec.) + -ad 1 d.] A plant allied to the pine-apple, or included in the N.O. *Anonaceæ.*

1847 Lindley *Veg. K.* (ed. 2) 421 Anonads are connected with Berberids through Bocagea. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Anonde, -des, anont, obs. forms of Anent.

Anonder, var. Anunder. *Obs.*, under.

An-oniwar, *adv. Obs.*, at Unawares.

Anonxcion, var. Anunction. *Obs.*, anointing.

Anonym (æ·nŏnim). [a. Fr. *anonyme*, ad. Gr. *ἀνώνυμ-os*, or its L. a. *anōnym-us*, Anonymous.]

1. A person whose name is not given, who remains nameless. (Often *anonyme*, as in Fr.)

1812 Byron in Moore *Life* (1866) 166, I should hardly wish a contest with.. all the anonymes and synonymes of Committee Candidates. 1866 De Morgan *Budg. Parad.* 10 Among my anonymes is a gentleman who is angry at my treatment of the 'poor but thoughtful' man who, etc. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 78 Sir Anonym (as.. [Dr. Pole in *Macmillan* 1875].. calls the third player) being at Belinda's right hand, and the Baron at her left.

2. A fictitious designation, concealing the real name of a writer; a pseudonym. (Cf. *synonym.*)

1866 *Anti-Slavery Rep.* 2 July 169/1 The writer, who signs himself St. Jago de la Vega, is scarcely veiled under his anonym. 1882 *Nonconf.* 5 May 401/3 The critic crowing loudly behind his anonym sneers at Dr. Hutton.

3. An anonymous book. *rare.*

1867 O. Hamst *Mart. Bibliogr.*, *Anonym*, book without a name on the title.

†**Ano·nymal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνώνυμ-os* (or its L. a. *anōnym-us*) + -al 1.] Anonymous.

1586 Thynne in *Animadv.* Introd. 89 Other anonymall Chronicles. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 155 And take the original thereof out of an anonymal croniclering manuscript.

Anonymity (ænŏni·mĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity; cf. *unanim-ity*, etc.] The state of being anonymous. (Used of an author or his writings.)

1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 11 With a strange system of anonymity.. has Voltaire surrounded himself. 1880 Grosart *James I's Poems* Introd. 77 The anonymity of the poem on Felton and the semi-anonymity of the poem on Shakespeare. 1882 *Times* 14 Feb. 10/2 Academical dignitaries, writing.. under a disguise of transparent anonymity.

Anonymous (ănǫ·nimәs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνώνυμος* (whence also in L. *anōnymos, anōnymus*), f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὄνομα*, in Æolic *ὄννμα*, name; + -ous. Often used in Gr. form early in 17th c.]

1. Nameless, having no name; of unknown name.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 274 Anonymos, finding no name to be called by, got therupon the name Anonymos. A Plant this is brought out of Scythia to vs. 1631 *Whimzies* 22 Hee is *anonymos*, and that wil secure him. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 24 The confluence of an Anonimous Rill with the Tame. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 546 ¶ 4 Amongst the crowd of other anonymous correspondents. 1794 Paley *Evidences* II. vi. § 41 These altars.. were called anonymous, because there was not the name of any particular deity inscribed upon them. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. 560 Clothed in the coat of darkness of an anonymous writer.

b. Hence *subst.* A person whose name is not given, or is unknown.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 49 Killico, Hob and a third *anonymos*, are booked downe for 3 graund Commaunders. 1654 Whitlock *Mann. Eng.* 208 It were.. wisdome it selfe, to read all Authors as Anonymo's, looking on the Sence, not Names of Books. 1832 Miss Porter *Hungarian Bro.* 15 To become certain that my anonymous is a woman.

2. *transf.* Bearing no author's name; of unknown or unavowed authorship.

1676 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 111 An anonymous book, called Naked Truth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 576 Observations from an anonymous pamphlet. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 65 The anonymous attacks upon Newton. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 17. 62 Many of the books which they [the Jewish Scriptures] contain are anonymous.

3. Unacknowledged, illegitimate. *rare.*

1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5/8 The anonymous daughter of a King, who became enamoured of her mother while on a visit to Paris.

Ano·nymously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an anonymous manner; without any name being given or attached.

a 1745 Swift (J.) I would know whether the edition is to come out anonymously. 1835 Wordsw. *Wks.* V. 347, I might avail myself of the periodical press for offering anonymously my thoughts.. to the world. 1880 Cyples *Hum. Exp.* iii. 62 Experiences re-appear anonymously in the consciousness of the old man.

Ano·nymousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being anonymous; anonymity.

1802 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 426, I, with all proper anonymousness, am printing an abridged 'Amadis.' 1859 Mill *Dissert.* I. Pref., Writings put forth under the screen of anonymousness.

Anonymuncule (ănǫ·nimv·ŋkiūl). [f. L. *anōnym-us* (see Anonymous), after L. *homunculus* a little man.] A petty anonymous writer.

a 1869 C. Reade in Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 3 Anonymuncules who go scribbling about. 1883 Proctor in *Knowl.* 25 May 313/2 Charles Reade is awfully hard on the criticasters and anonymuncules of the press.

†**A-noo·n,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.* 1 at + Noon. Cf. *a-day, a-night, a-morn*, etc.] At noon.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 641 (Harl. MS.) The moone that a-noon was thilke day.. In tuo of Taure [6-*text MSS.* at noon, none].

Anoon(e, obs. form of Anon.

†**Anophy·sial,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 6 ann-. [? f. Gr. *ἄνω* up, above + *φύσι-s* nature + -al 1.] ? Of heavenly nature; supernatural.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref., Calling it Psammurgicall, and misticall, and Annophysiall, and holy.

Anophyte (æ·nŏfəit). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *anōphytum*, f. (by Endlicher) Gr. *ἄνω* upward + *φυτόν* growth, plant.] A name given by some to the non-vascular acrogens, or mosses and their allies.

1850 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* (ed. 3) 365 The Anophytes, represented by the Mosses. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 122 The Anophytes or mosses and their allies, with stems and leaves, but no vessels.

Anoplothere (ăn*ǫ*·plŏθīəɪ). *Palæont.* [a. Fr. *anoplothère*, f. Gr. *ἄνοπλ-os* unarmed (f. *ἀν* priv. + *ὅπλον* weapon) + *θηρίον* beast. Often in mod.L. form **anoplotherium**.] An extinct pachydermatous quadruped, found fossil in the Middle Eocene beds of Hampshire and the Paris basin; so named by Cuvier from its apparent want of organs of defence.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 89 Cuvier discovered the bones of 5 varieties of another extinct animal, which he calls the anoplotherium (..it had no canine teeth), varying in size from the horse to the ass. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 496 The Anoplothere was a slender and graceful animal without snout, and possessing only two toes.

Anoplotheroid (ăn*ǫ*plo¡θīə·roid), *a. Palæont.* [f. prec. + -OID.] Like or related to the anoplothere; also *subst.* An anoplotheroid animal.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xiii. 295 The anoplotheroid animals of the older beds. 1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* (1878) 254 In the Bembridge beds there has also been found the Anoplotheroid mammal *Dichobune cervinum*.

Anopluriform (ænoplīū·rifɔ̄ɪm), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *anoplūra* (f. Gr. *ἄνοπλ-os* unarmed + *οὐρά* tail) + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of the *Anoplura* (wingless insects having no tail appendage, lice); louse-like.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* (1828) III. xxix. 166 This animal in its general structure is anopluriform.

A·nopsy. ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὄψις* sight; as if ad. Gr. *ἀνοψία*, not used in this sense.] Want of sight; sightlessness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 Aristotle computeth the time of their [*i. e.* whelps'] anopsie or invision by that of their gestation. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anopsia*.. defect of sight, blindness.

† **Ano·pticall,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἄνοπτ-os* unseen + -ICAL, after *optical*.] Not in the field of vision.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE *Lomatius, Painting* (N.) As touching the shaddowes aboue our eie in the anopticall sight.

Anorectous (ænore·ktəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀνόρεκτ-os* without appetite (see next) + -OUS.] Without appetite. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anorexy (æ·nore·ksi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *anorexia* (also commonly used), a. Gr. *ἀνορεξία*, f. *ἀν* privative + *ὀρέγ-ειν* to reach after, desire. Cf. Fr. *anorexie*.] Want of appetite; 'inappetency.' J.

1598 SYLVESTER *Furies* 450 (D.) Then the Anorexie, Then the Dog-hunger or the Bradypepsie. 1650 BAXTER *Saints Rest* iv. vi, These are sick of the anorexia, and apepsy, they have neither appetite nor digestion. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* I. 329 We bade adieu to anorexy, felt *hinc sanitas* now.

Anorganic (ænǫɪgæ·nik), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνόργαν-os* (see below) + -IC.] = INORGANIC.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anorganognosy (ăn*ǫ*·ɪgănǫ·gnŏsi). [f. as next + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge.] Scientific study of inorganic bodies. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Anorganography (-ǫ·grăfi). [f. as next + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] Description of inorganic bodies. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Anorganology (-ǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνόργαν-os* without organs + -(O)LOGY; negative form (*ἀν* priv.) of ORGANOLOGY.] That one of the two great divisions of Natural Science which relates to inorganic objects, and phenomena explicable by mechanical and chemical principles.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 6 Anorganology, or the Science of *Anorgana* (Mineralogy, Geology, Meteorology, &c.) *Ibid.* I. v. 102 In the whole of Anorganology..all phenomena are said to be explicable merely by mechanism.

† **Anormal** (ăn*ǫ*·ɪmăl), *a. Obs.* [a. Fr. *anormal*, variant of *anomal*, found as early as 13th c., ad. med.L. *anormalus* (sometimes 'rectified' to *anormālis*), a corruption of *anōmalus*, a. Gr. *ἀνώμαλος* (see ANOMALOUS), due to confusion with *norma* a rule, and explained as f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *norma*. In Eng. it has been taken as f. L. *ā* away from + *norma*, referred to L. *abnormis*, and refashioned after it as ABNORMAL.] = ABNORMAL.

1835 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Anormal*, without rule. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 476/1 Duméril and Bibron..consider the chameleons and the geckos as two groups absolutely anormal. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* IX. 161 Upon a form so anormal [the *ornithorhyncus*] conjecture was busy. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anormal*.. the same as *abnormal*.

† **Anormality** (ænǫɪmæ·lĭti). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] = ABNORMALITY.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 695 Anormalities in developement. *Ibid.* 722/1 The doctrine of.. anormality in the developement of the malformed parts.

† **Ano·rn,** *v. Obs.*; also 4-5 aourn, anowrn(e, enourn(e, 5 aorne, 4-6 anourn, 6 annorn. [a. OFr. *aörne-r*, *aöurne-r*:—L. *adornā-re*; in later Fr. *adorner*, ADORN. By identification of A- *pref.* 7 with A- *pref.* 2, of which the full form bef. a vowel was *an-* (see AN- *pref.* 1), *a-ourne* was erron. expanded into *an-ourne*, and this again after analogy of Fr. words in *en-* (often *an-* in AFr. and Eng.) was frequently made ENORN. *Anourn* was further confused with the infinitive *anour-en*, contr. *anour-n*, of vb. ANOURE 'adore, honour,' the confusion being facilitated by the fact that the senses come into contact, since to *adorn* is a common form of *honouring*. See ANOURE, ADORN, and ADORE.] To deck, dress, trim; = ADORN.

c 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 9/1 *Dextrotirium*, a ty of golde anornyng the ryght arme. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 47 Eer ryngis to anourne [*v. r.* honoure, ourne] the face of hir. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 66 He..that aourned the with grene. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 39 Suche pompe and pride to aorne suche a carion as is youre body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 29/4 The holy ghoost hath aourned the hevenes. 1494 FABYAN VI. CXCIV. 198 She anourned her in moste costly and shewynge aparayl. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. iv. (1506) 44 The soule the whiche is annorned and ennobled with all vertues. 1530 PALSGR. 432/2, I anourne, I beautyfe or make more pleasaunt to the eye. *Je aorne*..Whan a woman is anourned with ryche appareyle. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacram.* xxvii. 172 As the husbande anorneth and decketh his wyfe.

¶ By confusion with ANOURE: To worship, do reverence to.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 1 Whanne the same maner þei hadden anowrned, the laste Joseph and Rachel anowryden [Vulg. *adorassent*..*adoraverunt*; 1388 worschipid].

† **Ano·rnament.** *Obs.* Also 4 anournement, 5-6 -ament, 6 enournament, annourneament. See also ANOUREMENT. [f. prec. + -MENT.] Adornment, decoration, ornamentation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1290 Þe hous & þe anournementes. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxvi. 174 Relyques and anournamentes or ornamentes belongynge to the same. 1541 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 21 The reparacion of and annourneament of the quere. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1033 Jowellys, Plate, and other anornaments of our Parish Churches.

† **Ano·rned,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 5 aourned, anourned. [f. as prec. + -ED.] = ADORNED.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* Prol. 1 Fair and Aourned volumes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 87 Thair lyfe illuminat and anornit cleir.

† **Ano·rning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*; also anourn-, anowrn-, enourn-, honournyng (!). [f. ANORN + -ING[1].] Adorning, decking, decoration.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 1 Heuene and erthe and al the anowrnyng [1388 ournement] of hem. — *Esther* ii. 12 Alle thingus that to wymmenys enournyng [*v. r.* honournyng] pertende. 1529 *Reg. Test. Ebor.* IX. 444 To the anornyng of one litle chapell.

Anorth (ănɔ̄·ɪþ), *adv.*, prop. *phr.*, *rare*—[1]. [f. A *prep.*[1] + NORTH.] On the north; northward.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 289 Anorth from that broad gulph..A happier hemisphere invites thy view.

Anorthic (ăn*ǫ*·ɪþik), *a. Cryst.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθ-ός* straight, right + -IC.] Irregular in crystallization; applied to all crystals which do not fall under one of the more regular systems; called also *doubly oblique, triclinic, tetartoprismatic*.

1864 *Reader* 438/2 That the crystals included in the oblique and anorthic systems are formed by the combination of hemihedral and tetartohedral forms of the prismatic system. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 276 The sixth system, called anorthic, or doubly oblique, has its three axes unequal, and neither of them perpendicular to another.

Anorthite (ăn*ǫ*·ɪþəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθ-ός* straight + -ITE; named by Rose in 1823.] 'Lime-feldspar,' a mineral placed by Dana in the Feldspar group of Unisilicates, and occurring in small triclinic or 'anorthic' glassy crystals.

1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 590 Anorthite, so called from the oblique interfacial angles of its rhomboidal prisms. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 288 Christianite or Anorthite occurs in ejected blocks on Somma in cavities of dolomite.

‖ **Anorthopia** (ænǫɪþǭu·pĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀρθ-ός* straight + *-ωπία* vision, f. *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-α* eye, face.] Obliquity of vision, squinting.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1462/2 Children who show evidences of anorthopia. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anorthoscope (ăn*ǫ*·ɪþǫ¡skoup). [mod. f. as prec. + *-σκοπ-os* observer.] An optical toy for viewing distorted figures drawn on a rotating disk.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* (1865) I. 114 *Anorthoscope*, the name given by M. Plateau of Brussels, to an instrument..intended to produce a peculiar kind of anamorphoses by means of two discs rotating rapidly one before the other.

‖ **Anosmia** (ăn*ǫ*·smiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὀσμή* smell.] Loss of the sense of smell.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Anosmia*, a loss of the sense of smelling. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 291 A case of anosmia occurring after a blow received upon the occiput.

Anosphresy (ăn*ǫ*·sfrĭsi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *anosphrēsia*, f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *ὄσφρησι-s* smell, f. vb. stem *ὀσφρα-ιν-* smell.] = prec.

[1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Anosphresia*, loss of the sense of smell.] 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anosphresia*, term for the absence or loss of the sense of smell: anosphresy.

Anote, var. ANNOTE *v. Obs.*

Another (ănv·ðəɪ), *a.*, *pron.* (and *adv.*) [orig. separately *an other* (often *a nother*, rarely *a other*), and really two words, = *a second, a remaining, a different*. In OE. *án* not being yet weakened to the 'indef. article,' *ōðer* was used by itself, as still in the plural *other*, absolutely *others*. See OTHER.]

I. A second, further, additional. (*Another* is distinguished from *the other*, in that, while the latter points to the remaining determinate member of a known series of two or more, *another* refers indefinitely to *any* further member of a series of indeterminate extent; it is not therefore applied to the determinate second of two.)

1. One more, one further; originally *a second* of two things; subsequently extended to anything additional or remaining beyond those already considered; *an additional*.

a. with sb. expressed. (Pl. *other*.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 144 And sawe a noþere ladye proude and nuwe. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 594 And wolde algates han a nother [*v. r.* another, a-nothir, an othir] wif. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 7038 Anoþer brother of þo bold to þe buerne rode. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. vi. 302 Dis Alane..Ane oþir Dowchtyr had. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 3 Nowe he takithe an other arowe, and wolle shete azen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 150 Clarence hath not another day to liue. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 569 Shew me but one commandement To proue an other sacrament. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 The Gentleman next in esteem among us is another Batchelor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 528 Another fugitive was Richard Goodenough. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Log.* xxiii. 194 Another example of this kind. *Mod.* Try another pear. Discovery of another asteroid.

b. with sb. understood. (Pl. *others*.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1685 Ane [manere of dede] es bodily ded..Ane other gastely, þe thred endeles. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 185 Thou3 we culled þe catte, 3ut sholde þer come another. *a* 1422 HENRY V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 32 I. 75 We send a Lettre to our Cosin ye Bysshop of Excetre..and a noþer to ye Bysshop of Lincoln. 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. v, *R.* If it were an other but thou, it were a knaue. *M.* Ye are an other your selfe, sir. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 52 *Dro.* Haue at you with a Prouerbe, Shall I set in my staffe. *Luce.* Haue at you with another, that's when? can you tell? 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 118 Another yet? a seauenth? Ile see no more. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi. (D.) 'You mistake me, friend..I only said your conclusion was a non sequitur.' 'You are another,' cries the sergeant. 1882 *Boston Lit. World* 3 June 184/3 The argument of it is simply 'You're another'—a retort in dignified manner to those British critics who, etc.

c. *Such another*: another of the same sort.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1942 For nakins chaunce Sal i ta suilk a noiþer wengance. 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. v, Pay the like hire, I will make you suche an other. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 87 Yet Benedicke was such another, and now is he become a man. *Mod.* I never saw such another.

2. *fig.* A second in effect, though not in name or intention; a second in likeness of character or attributes; a counterpart to.

c 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* I. 113, I bewaile the death of my friend which is another my selfe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 119 A Ladder, quaintly made of Cords..Would serue to scale another Hero's towre. 1599 — *Much Ado* V. iv. 62 Another Hero! Nothing certainer. *Mod.* That boy will be another Nelson some day.

II. Not this, not the same, a different.

3. By giving prominence to the fact that this is *not* that already considered: A different.

a. with sb. expressed.

c 1225 *St. Margarete* (1866) 74 He was al out of rede As he wer in anoþer wordle. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 4 If he that cometh prechith anothir Crist..or if 3e taken anothir spirit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6628 Anon to anothir side naitly he dryuys. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 8 The better wyll he be aduysed, or he blame an other mannes studdy. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 2 Let another man praise thee, and not thine owne mouth. 1687 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* I. lii. 127, I am glad you find cause to be of another mind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 6 To go among quite another People. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3 Preparing..for another world. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xx, Another sight had seen that morn..And Flodden had been Bannockbourn! 1883 LD. GRANVILLE *Sp. in Parl.* 18 June 2/2, I hear that question is to be asked in another place [*circumlocution for* the House of Commons] by Mr. Warton.

b. with sb. not expressed.

Mod. This towel will not do; give me another. Ask him to give you another for it.

c. *esp.* of persons: Another person, some one else, any one else. (In this sense *another* has *poss.* **another's**; *pl.* **others**, *poss.* **others'**.

1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Huanne hi eft yzyeþ anoþrene þet ine anoþre stat deþ manie guodes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Þus seiþ an oþer. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 13 If eny man have a quarrel to a nother. — *Matt.* xi. 3 Arte thou he that shall come: or shall we loke for another? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. (1873) 2 And blaze from..the least spark of another's knowledge. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 14 Taught him his lesson, not to despise anothers infirmity. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iv. 82 The Father has life in himself; he does not owe his being to another. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 41 There, where I hoped myself to reign..There, in my realm..Another!

4. Different in effect; different in character, though the same in substance.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* x. 6 Thow shalt be chaungid into another man [so in all versions]. — *Gal.* i. 6 Another euangelie, which is not another. 1611 *ibid.*, An other [Gr. *ἕτερον*] gospel which yet is not another [Gr. *ἄλλο*]. 1588 BERNARD *Terence* (N.) He is nowe become another man. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cresc.* 87 From that time I became another man.

5. Const. *than* (*from* catachr.).

a 1656 USSHER *Serm.* in Southey *Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 98 Neyther is the church reformed in our dayes, another church than that..deformed in the dayes of our fore-fathers. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 642 Either the Anlaf here spoken of was another person from Olaf or, etc.

III. With *one*.

6. Contrasted explicitly with *one*. (In both prec. main senses, but especially II.) With or without sb. expressed.

a. Of *two* things from an indefinite number.

1297 R. Glouc. 379 A lond ygranted were To a man to bere þeruore a certeyn rente .. And anoþer com & bode more. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 256 A penyworth for an othre. 1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* iv. § 295 The exchange .. of one intire thing for an other intire thing. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 191 Euen as one heate, another heate expels, Or as one naile, by strength driues out another. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 114 One Man's Mistake is another's Gain. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* II. xvii. 280 The infinity of God is one thing, and our knowledge of that infinity is another. *Provb.* One man's meat is another man's poison.

b. Of two things only, when their mutual position is undefined. In this case *the other* is now commonly used.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 345 Passynge fro one ende to a nother. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiii. (1483) 104 Sette full of saphyres fro one ende to another. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 425 Now let's go hand in hand, not one before another. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 379 Apertion and opening of two vessels one into another. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 320 Sir Jacob sat aghast, looking at one, and at another, and at me, each in Turn.

c. Of a series taken two by two.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. v. (1483) 54 This bocher lepte fro one to another. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* x. 39 Volus made to come the foure windes to gyder one ayenst another. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. i. 20 We must euery one be a man of his owne fancie, not to know what we speak one to another. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 281 Two or three stories one still under onother. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 7, I plied her from one Room to another with all the Galantries I could invent. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Phil.* I. iii. § 239 He taught it to one and another. *Mod.* They marched in Indian file, one after another.

d. *One with another*: (*a*) added each to the others as they come; all together, all alike; (*b*) taken on the average, so that the excess of one supplies the deficiency of another.

1539 Bible ('Great') *Ps.* xlix. 2 High and Low, Rich and Poor, one with another. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 118 He loves .. both young and old, one with another. 1633 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 350 This gravity, reservedness and tergiversations of his, have turned rather to his prejudice than advantage, take one with another. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 27 It is not worth sixteen years Purchase all England over, one place with another. *Mod.* Taken one with another, they may fetch thirty shillings a-head.

7. Hence, **one another**, as a compound reciprocal pronoun not separated by verb or prep. (Said of two or more). With *poss.* **one another's**, but in this case *each other's* is oftener used.

1526 Tindale *Gal.* vi. 4 Beare ye one anothers burthen [Wyclif, others charges] and so fulfill the lawe of Christ. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 257 When wee are married, and haue more occasion to know one another. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 506 These two Imparadis't in one anothers arms. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 Bags of Money were piled upon one another. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 5 Such friendly Thoughts and Concerns for one another. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 17 Such [actions] as tend to the destruction of one another. *Mod.* 'See how these Christians love one another!'

† **IV**. *adv.* (perhaps orig. neut. sing. of adj.)

† 8. A different thing; differently, otherwise. *Obs.*

1205 Lay. 724 3et ich ou sigge on oþer [1250 an oþer]. 1297 R. Glouc. 444 Þo þe Kyng was ded hys vncle, anoþer he þo3te do. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1395 Avelok thouthe al another. *c* 1300 *Beket* 540 That he scholde another do.

† **Ano·ther-gaines**, *a. Obs.* [A corruption of Anotherkins or Another-gates, or a mixture of the two.] Of another kind.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 152 If my father had not plaid the hasty foole .. I might haue had another-gaines husband then Dametas.

† **Ano·ther-gates**, *a. Obs.* [orig. genitive case, 'of another gate,' i.e. of another way, manner, or fashion: see Gate.] Of another fashion or sort, of a different kind.

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bombie* I. (N.) Bringing up another-gates marriage. 1631 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. i. (1673) 7 That, I ween, is another-gates matter. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 891 'Tis another-gates matter, than to mock and slight me so.

Ano·therguess, *a. arch.*; also 7 -ghess, -gess. [a phonetic reduction of *anothergets* for Another-gates: cf. *bless-* for *blets-ien*, *best* for *betst*, etc. The spelling *-guess* suggests a wrong derivation.] Of another sort or kind.

1625 Howell *Lett.* I. ix. § 4, I wish you anothergets wife then Socrates had. 1644 *Ibid.* (1726) 90 Algiers is anothergess thing now than she was then. 1690 Shadwell *Amor. Bigot* III. 268 She has made another guess choice. 1690 Dryden *Amphitr.*, The truth on't is, she's anotherghess Morsel than old Bromia. 1762 Foote *Orators* III. (1767) 61 This is anotherguess matter, because why, the head is concerned. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* 196 He was as they say 'quite another guess sort of man' from what he had been. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1498 Anotherguess tribunal than ours here.

† **Ano·therguise**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a plausible but erroneous 'emendation' of Anotherguess, as if f. Another + Guise.] Of another kind.

1727 Arbuthnot *John Bull* 92 It used to go another-guise manner in thy time.

† **Ano·therkins**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [orig. genitive case 'of another kin or kind': cf. *alkins*, etc.] Of another or a different kind or character.

1863 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Anotherkins*, different, of another mould. 'He was anotherkins body to the other man.'

Ano·therness. *nonce-wd.* [f. Another + -ness: cf. *oneness*.] Difference, non-identity.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. (1617) 84 Both a selfesamenesse and also an anothernesse (if I may so tearme them).

† **Ano·ther-while**, *phr. Obs.* [cf. *erewhile*.] At another time.

1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I*, 118 The poor innocent Bells .. must be .. turned into Guns, that they may be another while instruments of destruction.

Anotta, anotto, variants of Anatta.

Anough, obs. form of Enough.

† **Anou·r**, *sb. Obs.* [Orig. a var. of *onour, honour*, a. OFr. *onor, anor, anur*; but influenced by the confusion between *onour-en* to honour, and *anour-en* to adore, worship. See Anoure *v.* and Honour.] Honour, reverence, worship.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 149 God hath the don gret anour. *c* 1330 *Rol. & Vernagu* (1836) 3 Jhesu .. bit the sende with michel anour After Charls.

† **Anou·re**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 aoure, -ri, anuri, 3–5 anoure, 4–5 anowre. [repr. two OFr. vbs., 1. *anore-r, anure-r, onure-r, onoure-r*, also written *honore-r, honure-r, honour-er*:—L. *honōrā-re* to Honour. 2. *aöre-r, aüre-r, aoure-r*:—L. *adōrā-re*, later Fr. *adorer*, Eng. Adore, of which the orig. adopted form *a-oure* was, by confusion of A- *pref.* 7 with A- *pref.* 2 (of which the full form was An- *pref.* 1), expanded into *an-oure*; and, as the senses of *honour* and *adore* meet in that of worship, the two vbs. were completely identified in ME. For further confusion with Anorn, see that word. Before 1500 the Fr. forms were refashioned as *hono(u)r-er, ado(u)rer*, and *ado(u)rner*, and the Eng. followed, as *honour, ado(u)re*, and *ado(u)rn*.] To Adore, worship, reverence, or honour.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Þet hi wolden gon for to hyne an-uri. *c* 1260 *A Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Anouriþ god and holi chirch. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 32 *ibid.* 90 Þat here godes noþing nere · þat hi aourede hem to. *c* 1315 Shoreham 96 3if thou annourest God ary3t. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Yef þou wilt lyerni God to bidde and to aouri ari3te. *c* 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 1 He .. 3ede to mete with hem, and anourede [*v. r.* honowride; 1388 worschipide; Vulg. *adoravit*] bowide into the erthe. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 21 O blyssed Godd .. þay anourene þe.

¶ By confusion with Anourne: To adorn, to deck.

c 1440 Lonelich *Graal* I. 425 3it was that schip .. Anoured with diuers iowellis.

† **Anou·rement.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 anour-, enour-, 5 enor-. [corruptly for *anournement* Anornament: see prec.] = Adornment, Ornament.

c 1382 Wyclif *Esther* ii. 3 And take thei wymmen enourmentis [*v. r.* wymenus ournemens]. 1405 *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk.*, *B. P.* ii. 65 Boke or chales, vestiment, lyght or towelle, or any other anourment. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 383 My lecherouse anourement of myn heere. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werb.* 154 The people .. Gaue diuers enormentes unto this place.

Anourn(e, anowrne, obs. var. Anorn, Adorn.

Anourous (ănūə·rəs, ănau·rəs), *a. Zool.*; also anurous. [f. Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οὐρ-ά* tail + -ous. The reg. transliteration of the Gr. is *anur-ous*, but *anour-ous* is in common use.] Tailless. Applied to Amphibia, like the frog and toad, and (less correctly) to brachyurous crustacea, like the crab.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 487/1 The Anurous or Tailless Batrachians, having no tails except in their young state, including frogs and toads. 1875 *O. Schmidt's Doctr. Descent* iii. 57 The crabs, or anourous crustacea, are raised by sundry characteristics above their long-tailed congeners.

† **A·nous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *an-us* vent + -ous.] = Anal.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 277 The anous Vessels allotted to the Spleen.

† **Ano·ven**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 on ufan, 3 on-, anuven, 3–5 anoven. [f. An *prep.* + *ufan* adv. 'up, above' (= Ger. *oben*), properly dative case of *uf-* (Goth. *uf*) 'up, upward.' *An-ufan, anoven*, was thus nearly a synonym of *b(e)-ufan, boven, a-bove*: cf. *on-foran, afore*, and *be-foran, before*. Superl. *anovenast*.]

1. Above, atop.

a 1000 *Judith* 252 Ær ðon ðe him se egesa on ufan sæte. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 624 On his swerde Anouen at þan orde. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 712 The thridde hue an ovenast Over wryeth all. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 188 Clappe we of the hevedes anoven o the grene.

2. Onward in time, after.

a 1230 *St. Juliana* 53 Neauer mare her on uuen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 236 Uorte tenten euermore on vuen swuch manere sunne.

† **Ano·venon**, *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* 3–4; also anovenan, anuvenan, anufene. [f. Anoven + *an*, On: cf. *up-on*, and quot. *a* 1300 in Anoven 1. The form *anufene* is perh. a weakening of *anufen-an* through *anufen-en*, as in *abutan, abuten, abute*.]

A. *prep.* On from above, down upon.

1205 Lay. 26051 Þe eotend smat þer anouenan. *Ibid.* 16432 Þa cristine men cumen heom anufene. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2233 Tholome smot Hardapilon, helm and basnet, on ovenon. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3430 Bohort hit king Glorion, His right schuldir anouen on.

B. *adv.* Up above.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 232 On þe tur auouenon Is a charbugle ston.

† **Ano·veward**, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* 3–4. Also anoue-, anou-, ano-, anuward. [f. An *prep.* on + OE. *ufeweard* upward: cf. Anoven.]

A. *adv.* Towards the top, upward, away up.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 111 Anoueward þer liþ a ston. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 25 A-nowarde he sayh a 3ong smal child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5581 To Gauter þanne a smot A strok .. Ri3t on þe heued anoueward, & clef ys helm.

B. *prep.*

1. Of position: Towards the top of, high upon.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 Þe child .. þat þou isei3 a noueward þe tre. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 331 A cold welle & fair þer sprong: anoueward þis doune. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3323 The hors hem lay anoward.

2. Of direction: Upon, on the top of.

1297 R. Glouc. 186 Anowarde þe helm þen oþer he smot.

Anoy(e, obs. form of Annoy.

Anoysance, variant of Annuisance.

Anp-, in earlier spelling often used for Amp-.

† **Anpey·n**, *v. Obs. rare.* [erroneous expansion of earlier *apeyne*, Apain, a. OFr. *apeine-r*, f. *à* to + *peine* punishment, trouble:—L. *pœna* penalty: see An- *pref.* 5.] *refl.* To put oneself to trouble, exert oneself, try with all one's might.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 665 Firumbras .. anpeynedem þanne þor3 al þyng : erle O[lyuer] þer to slee. *Ibid.* 2947 Anpeyny we ous our felawe to fette : þat ys among ys fos.

Anpyre, obs. form of Empire.

† **A·nred**, *a. Obs.* 1–3. Also 1 ánræd, 3 anrad. [f. OE. *án* one + *ræd* counsel, purpose.] Having a single aim or object, constant, steadfast.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xli. 25 Ðis swefen ys ánræde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal .. beon on erfeðnesse anred and edmod on stilnesse. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 228 So treouliche and so ueste ilimed mid lim of anrad [*v.r.* ancre] luue.

† **A·nredly, -liche**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly^2.] With singleness of heart, steadfastly.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Bute we turnen to gode anradliche, he wile his swerd dra3en.

† **A·nrednesse.** *Obs.* 1–3. Also 1 ánræd-, 3 onred-. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Singleness of aim, unanimity; constancy, steadfastness.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. iii. § 3 Hi heora ánrædnesse ze-heoldan him betwenan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 *Instantia boni operis*, þet is anrednesse godes werkes. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 250 Hu god is onrednesse of luue, and onnesse of heorte.

‖ **Ansa** (æ·nsă). *Pl.* ansæ. Formerly anglicized (through Fr.) as anse, -s. [L. *ansa* handle (of a vessel, tool).] A name applied to the apparent ends of Saturn's ring seen projecting like two handles beyond the disk of the planet.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 155 The present Figure of his Anses or Ring. 1721 Bailey, *Ansae, Anses*, are the various positions of the ring of Saturn, which sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet. 1876 Chambers *Astron.* 246 Saw both one ansa and the ball [of Saturn] flattened.

† **A·nsal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [prob. ad. med.L. **ansāl-is* two-handled, *whence*, used both ways, double. Cf. Cotgr. 1611 '*un pot a deux anses*, an equivocation, a word, etc. of double meaning.'] Cutting both ways, two-edged.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The other [cultelere] is [called] Ansall bycause it is made in maner of a swerde cuttynge on both sydes. *Ibid.*, Openynge made with a knyfe ansall to drawe out the rottennes.

† **A·nsated**, *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *ansāt-us* pa. pple. of *ansā-re*, f. Ansa.] 'Having handles, or something in the form of handles.' J.

Ansegnie, ansenzie, obs. Sc. ff. Ensign.

Anserated (æ·nsĕre^{i}tĕd), *ppl. a. Her.* Of a cross: Having the extremities cleft and terminated (orig.) in the heads of serpents, (subseq.) of eagles, lions or other animals.

1678 R. Holme *Armory* I. v. § 90 He beareth Gules a Cross Anserated, Argent. 1859 Worcester, *Anserated cross.*

Anserine (æ·nsĕrəin), *a.* [ad. L. *anserīn-us*, f. *anser* goose: see -ine.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a goose.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 689 The *paté de foie gras* is the diseased anserine liver stuffed with truffles. *a* 1845 Hood *Forge* I. xi, No anserine skin would rise thereat, It's the cold that makes Him shiver! 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 65 The swan and other anserine birds.

2. As the goose is conventionally (though erroneously) a type of unintelligence: Stupid, silly.

1858 Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1865) 91 If you expect me to hold forth in a 'scientific' way about my tree-loves .. you are an anserine individual.

Anserous (æ·nsĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *anser* + -ous; there was no L. *anserōsus*; cf. *piscōsus, silvōsus*, etc.] Gooselike, stupid, silly; = Anserine 2.

1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1859 II. 98/2 Can any be so anserous as to suppose, etc.? 1842 — *Lett.*, He is anserous and asinine. 1879 *Truth* No. 125. 642/2 If people are sufficiently anserous to rely on the babble.

Ansete, variant of Andsæt *a. Obs.* hostile.

† **A·nsin(e.** *Obs.* Also 1 ansíon, -síen, -sín, -sýn. [f. An- *pref.* 1 + OE. *sín, sýn*, sight, f. *séon* to see.]

1. Sight, face, aspect. (Only in OE.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 27 Beforan ðíne ansýne.

2. A sight, a thing seen. (Only in OE.)

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. vii, Seó ansín wearð mycel wundor Romanum.

3. A looking for, longing, desire, want.

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* cxlii. 6 Swá eorþan biþ ansýn wæteres. *a* 1400 *Dame Sirith* MS. Digby No. 86. 167 (Halliw.) As povre wif that falleth in ansine.

Anslaight. A variant of Onslaught. ? a misprint, supposed archaism, or affected form.

1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* II. ii, I do remember yet that anslaight, thou wast beaten, And fledst.

‖ **Anspessa·de.** [Fr. *l'anspessade* erron. for *lanspessade, lancespessade,* ad. It. *lancia spezzata* broken lance; applied originally, it is said, to a cavalier, who, on his horse being killed under him, was made a petty officer in the foot. See Littré.]

1751 Chambers *Cycl., Anspessades* or *Lanspessades,* a kind of inferior officers in the foot, below the corporals. 1800 Coleridge *Wallenstein* II. iii. *note,* Anspessade .. a soldier inferior to a corporal but above the sentinels.

†**Ansta·nd,** *v. Obs.* Also 1 andstand-an. [f. And- against + Stand. OE. *and-, anstandan,* is cogn. w. Goth. *andstandan,* OHG. *intstantan,* mod.G. *entstehen.*] To withstand, resist.

a 1000 *Rule of St. Ben.* 1 (Bosw.) Andstandende onȝean. 1297 R. Glouc. 267 Aȝen þe Deneys to anstond.

†**A·nsulary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ansula,* dim. of *ansa* handle + -ary.] Of or pertaining to handles, handle-like.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 The secondary Planets of Saturn and Jupiter and his ansulary appearances.

Answer (ɑ·nsəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 and-, ondswaru, -suaru, 2 ondswore, 2–3 andsware, -swere, 3 ændswere, ænsware, enswere, 3–4 onswere, 3–5 answare, 3–7 answere, -uer(e, 4 answar, -suar, vnswere, (on-, ansquare, -quer), 5 on-, aunsware, 5–6 aunswer(e, 6 answeare, 4– answer. [OE. *a·ndswaru,* cogn. with OS. *antswôr,* OFris. (*ontswer*) *ondser,* ON. *andsvar, annsvar,* Dan. and Sw. *ansvar,* OTeut.**andswarô-*; f. *and-* against, in reply + **swarô-* affirmation, swearing, f. OTeut. **swarjan,* Goth. *swaran,* OE. *swęrian* to affirm, swear. The original meaning was thus a solemn affirmation made to rebut a charge.]

1. A reply made to a charge, whereby the accused seeks to clear himself; a defence. *spec.* in *Law,* The counter-statement made in reply to a complainant's bill of charges.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5779 Of whilk þai sal þan answer gyf. *c* 1360 *Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 Let seo what vnswere constou make. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 401 To dampne a man with-oute answere [*v.r.* aunswer, ansuere] or word. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 18 Ded men xul rysyn .. And ffast to here ansuere thei xul hem dyth. 1580 Baret *Alv.* A 433 The answere of the defendant, *Intentionis depulsio.* 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 203 Call these foule Offendors to their Answeres. 1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* iv. 16 At my first answer no man stood with me. [So *Rhem.*; Tindale, *Genev.,* answerynge; Wyclif, *Revised,* defence.] 1694 W. Brown (*title*) The Clerk's Tutor in Chancery, giving true Directions how to draw affidavits, petitions .. bills, answers. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Chancery,* An answer generally controverts the facts stated in the bill, or some of them. 1876 J. Parker *Paraclete* I. xiii. 201 To the charge that Christianity takes a low view of human nature, the cross of Christ is the answer of God.

2. A reply to an objection rebutting its force; a reply in writing or debate, setting forth arguments opposed to those previously advanced.

1534 More (*title*) The Answer to the First Part of the Poysoned Booke. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 214 If any man object .. the aunswere is easy to be made. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 13 A loving answer to all such as shall hereafter find fault with his Book. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 425 An answer is inserted, he answers the answer with blacker inventions. 1846 L. Lockhart (*title*) An Answer to the Protest of the Free Church. *Mod.* A sufficient answer to all your objections.

3. A reply (spoken, written, or otherwise given) to a question. (The most common use.)

a 800 *Beowulf* 5713 Grim andswaru. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 9 Se hælend ondsuare ne salde him [*Rushw.* ondswora]. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Him ne sealde nane andsware. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.,* Nane andswere. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 8 Him þuncheð wunder .. of swuch onswere. *c* 1325 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 111 Þe messagers him gaf ansquare. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 60 Quhen thai hard nane mak ansuer, Thai brak the dur. 1580 J. Frampton *Joyf. Newes,* in *James I's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 82 Geuing them continually doubtfull answeares. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 42, I will bee a foole in question, hoping to bee the wiser by your answer. 1714 *Spect.* No. 625 ¶ 1 The following Letter of Queries, with his Answers to each Question. 1850 Lynch *Theoph. Trin.* 5 To this question there is no answer.

4. A reply to an appeal, address, remark, letter, etc.; anything said or written in reference to, or acknowledgement of, what another has said or written; a response, rejoinder.

c 1200 Ormin 12016 Alls iff þe Laferrd ȝæfe þuss Anndsware onnȝæn þe deofell. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xv. 1 A nesshe onswere breketh wrathe. 1388 *Ibid.* A soft answere brekith ire. 1400 Ld. Grey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. i. I. 5 An other lettre that I have send to hym agayn of an Answare. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 106 So plesaunt of ansuere unto her husbonde. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 72 Had you beene as wise as bold .. Your answere had not beene inscrold. 1611 Bible *Job* xix. 16, I called my seruant, and he gaue me no answere. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 His letter to me does not deserve an answer. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 995 He flung a wrathful answer back.

5. The reply to an implied question; decision upon a point at issue.

1466 *Mercers' Accts.* in Blades *Caxton* 151 As for yo^{r} desire of aunsware of the lordes intent. 1599 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 143 Is not this the day That Hermia should giue answer of her choice? *a* 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 309 There must be answer to his doubt. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ii. 42 The *Responsa Prudentum*—the accumulated answers (=judgments in Brehon law) of many successive generations of famous Roman lawyers.

6. The solution of a problem of any kind; and, by extension: Any work solving a problem or performing an exercise set to test knowledge.

1592 R. Field (*title*) Firste Booke of Arithmeticke; shewing the ingenius inventions and figurative operations by whiche to calculate the true Solution or Answers to Arithmeticall Questions. 1686 I. Speidel (*title*) An Arithmetical Extraction; or, a Collection of 800 Questions with their Answers. 1742 Bailey, *Answer* .. the Solution of a Mathematical Question, an Ænigma, &c. 1881 L. Hensley (*title*) The Scholar's Arithmetic, with Answers to the Examples.

7. A practical reply; anything done in return; a responsive, corresponding, or resulting action. In *Fencing,* the return hit.

1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xli. 16 God shall geue Pharao a prosperous answere. 1602 Shaks. *Haml.* v. ii. 280 If Hamlet give the first or second hit, or quit in answer of the third exchange. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 79 Great the slaughter is Heere made by 'th' Romane; great the answer be Britaines must take. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. 64 The answer was given by a volley of musketry.

8. A re-echoing or reproduction of sounds.

1869 Ouseley *Counterpoint, &c.* xix. 152 Essentially the answer may be regarded as a transposition of the subject. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 69/2 An answer in music is, in strict counterpoint, the repetition by one part or instrument of a theme proposed by another.

9. *Comb.* answer-jobber, one who makes a trade of writing answers.

1711 Swift *Barrier Treaty* (J.) This race of answer-jobbers .. have no sort of conscience in their dealing.

Answer, *v.* Forms: 1 and-, ond-, -swarian, -suarian, -sworian, -swerian, 2 ænd- andswarien, -erien, 2–3 an- onswerien, 3 andswaren, -eren, ond- onswere(n, un- onsquare, 3–4 answere(n, 4 an- on- unswar(e, answer-n, ansuerye, 4–5 ansuere, aunswar(e, 4–7 answere, 5 unswer, 5–7 aun-, awnswer(e, 7 answeare, 4– answer. [OE. *andswar-ian,* direct deriv. of sb. *andswaru* (see prec.). Thus, orig. used of rebutting a charge or accusation; its extension to the common sense of *reply* is parallel to that of the Gr. *ἀποκρίν-εσθαι,* f. *ἀπό* off + *κρίν-ειν* to judge, condemn, i.e. to get oneself off from judgement; and the L. *re-spondēre,* f. *re-* back, undoing + *spondēre* to pledge oneself, undertake a liability, hence to rebut a liability or legal obligation.]

Gen. sign. I. To make a statement in reply to a legal charge; to meet a charge of any kind; to be liable so to do, or to suffer the consequences, to atone, pay the penalty. II. To speak (write) or act, in reply to a question, remark, or expression of will or opinion, or in response to a mere sound or sign. III. To act in response to an act, imitatively, suitably, consequently; to be so constituted as to imitate, fit, suit; to be in physical or mental conformity or logical consequence to anything. Originally *intr.,* with *dative*; but through various elisions and levelling of inflexions at length also used *trans.* in nearly every sense.

I. To answer to a charge.

1. *intr.* To speak in reply or opposition to a charge or accusation, to make a rebutting statement, defend oneself. a. *simply.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 14 Ne ȝie fore-ðencȝæ huu ȝie ondsuariȝa [*Rushw.* ondsworiȝað]. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Hu ȝe andswarian. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.,* Andswerien. 1297 R. Glouc. 194 We þe setteþ day of þys nexte yere, At Rome uorto ansuerye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2092 Graunte me day til to morow, that I myȝt be avisid To answere forth. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 25 How answer you for your selues? 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II,* § 51 (1876) 35 He .. shall aunswere before the steward .. if any complaint be made. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 403 Then he was ordered immediately to answer over. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 397 That the defendant do answer over, *respondeat ouster*; that is, put in a more substantial plea. *Mod.* To answer at the bar of public opinion.

b. with *for.* To answer charges in regard to; to be responsible or accountable for.

1384 Wyclif *De Eccles.* viii. Wks. III. 357 He shal answere for þes soulis þat his children leesen. 1582 Lyly in 4 *Cent. Eng Lett.* 39 Before whome for my speache I shal aunswer. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 13 We that haue good wits, haue much to answer for. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 1, I have no outrageous Offence against my own excellent Parents to answer for. 1838 Lytton *Leila* i. 6, I answer alone to Allah for my motives.

2. *intr.* To speak or make a statement in behalf of another; to undertake responsibility *for.* *spec.* To stand sponsor (*for* a child).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Here godfaderes sullen for hem andswerie bifore þe prest ate fanstone. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* iij b, How euery good woman ought to ansuere for her lord in al thinge. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 33 So shall my righteousnesse answere for mee. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 71 The late king and queen, then prince and princess, answered for his son.

3. *intr.* To undertake a responsibility, to guarantee, give an assurance. Const. *for.*

1728 Pope *Dunc.* Advt., I cannot answer but some mistakes may have slipt into [this edition]. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & D.* II. xxi. 326 'I'll answer for it Mrs. Goodenough saw Molly' .. When Miss Browning 'answered for it' Miss Phoebe gave up doubting. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., A musical monarch, whose tunefulness is answered for by Mr. Henry Nordblom.

4. *trans.* To make a defence against (a charge); *hence,* b. To give a satisfactory answer for, to justify. *arch.*

1552 Huloet, Answer an action, or plaint, *Dicere causam.* *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* (2nd vers.) 124 We were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 307 How they will answer it .. at the last day I know not. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 125 The Proprietors could not answer it to the public .. if they kept me in waiting.

5. To reply to, meet, or rebut an objection or argument. †a. *intr. Obs.* b. *trans.*

c 1305 *St. Kath.* (in *E. E. P.* 1862) 33 Mid oþer reisouns of clergie þat maide preouede also þat here godes noþing nere .. þemperour stod and ne coube answerie in non wise. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* V. iv. 161 Whan I haue .. ansewered to þo resouns by whiche þou art ymoeued. *c* 1526 Frith *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 107 Let us see how he answereth the argument. 1581 Charke in *Confer.* IV. (1584) F f b, You haue so often chalenged vs to answere you an argument. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 81, I determined to answeare his Forgeries. *Mod.* So far as I know, that protest has never been answered. No attempt has been made to answer my objections. Some theologians of Queen's College essayed to answer Locke.

6. To meet the charge in regard to (an act) practically; to suffer the consequences, atone for, make amends. a. *intr.* Const. *for* (*to* obs.).

1297 R. Glouc. 53 3ef ys neuew hadde mysdo .. he scholde Onswere to eche mon. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 85 If it were so, it were a grievous fault And grievouslie hath Caesar answered for it. 1710 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 122 The Husband must answer to his Wive's Faults; if she wrong another .. he must make Satisfaction.

†b. *trans., esp.* with *it* as obj. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* IV. ii. 96 Stanley looke to your Wife: if she conuey Letters to Richmond, you shall answer it. 1625 Donne *Serm.* cl. Wks. VI. 61 Whosoever is dead in that family by thy negligence, thou shall answer the King that subject. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 31 If you receive not the Light you must answer it.

7. To satisfy a pecuniary claim. †a. *intr.* To be responsible for payment of the claim. Const. *of, for. Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 230 The lordes of euery toun wher suche thyng shold be taxed .. shold ansuere to the kyng therof. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 54 a, Tenant in dower .. shall answer for the waste done by a stranger.

†b. *trans.* To account to or satisfy (a person) *of* or *for* the claim; to repay, recompense. *Obs.*

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvii. (1859) 18 By whiche caucyon he myght bynd hym self for to ansuere me yf that his accyon be desalowyd. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 467 We wolde demaunde good hostages and sufficient, to answere vs of our horses agayne. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 240 The emperour declared plainlie that he would be answered for such summes of monie as king Richard had taken. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1679) 231/1 That King Richard should yearly pay and answer the Duke of all the revenues.

c. *trans.* To satisfy (the claim), discharge (a debt), pay (the sum legally demanded); *hence,* to be sufficient for, meet (a pecuniary liability).

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 177 Their armour and weapon shall be prised, and the same answered to the use of the Queenes Maiestie. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* I. iii. 185 This proud King, who studies .. To answer all the Debt he owes vnto you. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii, His fortunes cannot answer his expense. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 60 The third part must descend to the heire to answer guardship. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdclxxiii/3 Officer for any refusal or neglect of his Duty, to answer Damages. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 386/1 A fine which his circumstances could not answer. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* i. 6 A few shillings .. to answer any sudden occasion.

¶ In senses 8–11 the idea of *compensation* is linked with that of *correspondence*; cf. III.

†8. *trans.* To prove a satisfactory return or equivalent for (an expenditure); to repay, recoup. *Obs.*

1596 Bp. Barlow 3 *Serm.* Ded. 81 Yet did they not answer either the threshers labour, or the owners measure. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low Countr.* Pref., Nothing .. which might answer their trouble and expence. 1731 Swift *Corr.* II. 649 The maid will .. sell more butter and cheese than will answer her wages. 1780 W. Coxe *Russ. Discov.* 7 No crop .. sufficient .. to answer the pains and expence of raising it.

†b. To repay, pay (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1587 Fleming *Cont. Holinshed's Chron.* III. 415/1 The said countries, which with their riches by common estimation answered the emperour Charles equallie to his Indies.

c. *intr.* To be advantageous, or serviceable *to.*

1850 Lytton *Wks.* II. VIII. iii. 15 If Beatrice di Negra would indeed be rich, she might answer to himself as a wife. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIII. viii. 90 He was in the way of making such investments .. and found them answer to him.

9. *trans.* To satisfy or fulfil (wishes, hopes, expectations, etc.).

1653 Walton *Angler* i. 2, I shall almost answer your hopes. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 3 This he well foresaw

and the event truly answered it. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 137 Were you here with me, my fondest wishes would be answered. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 126 The result answered his expectations.

10. *trans.* To fulfil or accomplish (an end); to suit (a purpose).

1714 GROVE *Spect.* No. 588 ¶ 2 In both Cases the Ends of Self Love are equally answered. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xiii, I applied a fomentation .. which highly answered the intention. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 8 My design will be fully answered. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 33 Less severity would not have answered his purpose.

b. *trans.* To fulfil, satisfy the requirements, etc. of (a person); to suit.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi. (1829) 105 He offered him a beast he thought wad answer him weel eneugh.

11. *intr.* (*ellipt.*). To serve the purpose, attain the end, succeed, prove a success. Also (with suitable qualification): To turn out (well or ill).

1783 COWPER *Lett.* 19 Jan., Their labour was almost in vain before, but now it answers. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 488 If they find our timber answer. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 27 It answered better as a speculation to convert arable land into pasture. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 314/1 Boxwood charcoal answers best for this purpose.

11. To answer a question, remark, etc.

12. To speak or write in reply to a question, remark, or any expression of desire or opinion; to reply, respond, rejoin; *also* To reply to an implied question, to solve a doubt.

Const. **a.** *simply*; **b.** *to* a person; **c.** a person as indirect (dat.) obj.; **d.** *to* or *unto* the question, etc.; **e.** the question, etc., as obj.; †**f.** (combining **c** and **d**) a person *to* his question; **g.** (combining **c** and **e**) a person his question; **h.** with the answer as subordinate objective sentence, or clause introduced by *that*; **i.** with the answer as simple obj., sb. or pron.; **j.** (combining **b** or **c** and **h**); **k.** (combining **b** or **c** and **i**); **l.** (combining **d** and **h**); **m.** (combining **d** and **i**).

a. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 He answerede þus, queðinde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 437 The byschop hard him swa ansuer. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 195 Why prat'st thou to thy selfe, and answer'st not? 1765 H. WALPOLE *Cast. Otranto* v. (1798) 79 Thou answerest from the point. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 118 Will she answer if I call?

b. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 10 O þisse wise answerieð to þeo þet asked ou of ower ordre. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68, I þe Lord schal ansuere to him. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* iij b, No good woman ought to ansuere to her husbond whan he is wrothe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 61 Answer to us. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 28 To that man My work shall answer.

c. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 Ondsuæræstu suæ ðæm biscobi. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Andswarast ðu swa ðam bisceope. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ændswerest þu swa þam biscoppe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1304 Mildely he him þam vnsquerede. 1450 MYRC 930 Unsware thow me. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 78 Should I haue answer'd Caius Cassius so? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvi. 4 Answer not a fool according to his folly. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 490 Whom with a frowning brow, the brave Tydides answer'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 286 Lancelot spoke And answered him at full.

d. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIV. 13266 To all thing he answarit abilly. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 35 Is thy newes good or bad? answere to that. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 68 Mr. B. here answers to a Question, that never was ask'd him. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Luke* xiv. 6 They could not answer again unto these things.

e. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 67 To answer their question directly. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 465 My lady's cousin Answered all queries touching those at home.

f. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2079 Ariadne in this manere Answerde [*v. r.* ansuerd] hym to his profre. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 6 They coulde not answer him agayne to that. 1611 They could not answere him againe to these things. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 60 Answer me To what I aske you.

g. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 238 Ere thou go, but answer me one doubt. *Mod.* Answer me this question.

h. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1095 He onsquared [*v. r.* ansuerd, vnswerd] .. Quen was I keper of þi childe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He ansuerede þet he ne hedde bote þri pans. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 8, I answered, Who art thou, Lord? 1733 POPE *Mor. Ess.* i. 84 Wks. 1735 II. ii. 5 The mighty Czar might answer, he was drunk. 1860 O. MEREDITH *Lucille* I. iv. xxi, Who can answer where any road leads to?

i. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 12 Whanne he was acusid .. he answerid nothing. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 196 Fyrst wold I here, What he wold answere. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xv. (1866) 109/1 Chips answered never a word.

j. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Paul him onswerde, Lauerd ic biwepe þas monifolde pine. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4107 God hem andswerede, 'iosue Ic wile ben loder-man after ðe.' 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 11 To whom he aunswerd wroth, 'loe there thy hire.' 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxv. 16 To whom I answered, It is not the maner of the Romanes, etc.

k. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 40 Ne wiston huæd scealdon onsuæreȝa him. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Nyston hwæt hyo him andswereden. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 96 Ne answerie ȝe him nowiht. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiii. 5 The words which he would answere me. *Matt.* xxii. 46 No man was able to answere him a word.

l. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxv. 16 To whiche I answerid that, etc. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 269 To this I answer that admitting, etc.

m. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 45 What answeres Clarence to his Soueraignes will?

13. Coupled with *say*. Sometimes without preceding question. (A Hellenism of the N.T.) *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 9 Ða andswarode Nichodemus & cwæð. Hu maȝon þas þing þus ȝeweorðan? *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ða andswerede N. & cwæð. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 3 Ho mei onsweren & seien. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 466 Unswered þe monk, and sayde ryȝt þus. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 25 He shall answer and saye vnto you: I knowe you not. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xi. 14 And Jesus answered, and said vnto it, No man eate fruit of thee hereafter.

14. To make a rejoinder to anything authoritative or final, or where silence or acquiescence would be proper; to reply impertinently.

1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 9 The servauntes exhort .. to please in all thynges, not answerynge agayne. [So 1611; WYCLIF, aȝeinseiynge]. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xiii. 53 Mrs. Hazeldean (observing Frank colouring, and about to reply).—Hush, Frank, never answer your father. *Mod.* You should never answer back.

15. *trans.* or *absol.* To solve a problem put in the form of a question; to perform the exercises or 'questions' set in an examination paper.

1742 BAILEY, To *Answer* .. to solve a Proposition or Question in Arithmetick or Geometry, &c. by declaring what the Amount is. 1868 M. PATTISON *Acad. Organ.* 294 The student himself will tell you that he answered such a paper 'out of Grote,' and such another 'out of Maine' or 'Austin.' *Ibid.* 296 No candidate would be expected in three hours to answer all the thirteen [questions]. *Mod.* You have answered very well.

16. To answer to a name: *lit.* to answer when addressed by that name, and thus to acknowledge it as one's own; to have the name of.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 73, I answer to that name, what is your will? 1607 — *Cor.* V. i. 12 Coriolanus He would not answer to: Forbad all names. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 12 ¶ 5 A spaniel .. that answers to the name of Ranger.

17. To say or sing antiphonally.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 7 The women answered one another, as they played. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 4 Both alike inspir'd To sing, and answer as the Song requir'd.

18. To make a responsive sound, as an echo.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2193 The holwe rokkis answerden hire a-gayn. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 33 The rolling sea, resounding soft, In his big base them fitly answered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 862 With other echo late I taught your Shades To answer. 1709 POPE *Summer* 16 The woods shall answer, and their echo ring. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 66 Echo answer'd in her sleep From hollow fields.

19. To reply favourably to (a petitioner), or conformably to (his petition). Cf. 9.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1606 At length addressed to answer his desire. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxvii. 7 Haue mercie also vpon mee, and answere me. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxvi. 24 Thou wilt .. Answer what I prayed. 1689 *Col. Records Penn.* I. 313 With reluctancy to answer my Request. 1864 TENNYSON *Boad.* 22 The Gods have heard it, O Icenian! .. Doubt not ye the Gods have answer'd.

†**b.** To give or administer (anything) in answer to petition. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 151/2 Hir maiesties principall and high courts, to answer the law to all sutors throughout the whole realme.

20. To reply to what is practically a request, as a knock at the door, a bell, or other signal. **a.** *intr.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 6 Knock but at the gate, and he himself will answer. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 51 They knocked at the door, but nobody answered.

b. *trans.* To answer the door, the bell, etc.

1862 MRS. WOOD *Channings* II. 349 He answers all the rings at the yard bell. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* III. 205 The woman had left us to answer the door. 1878 HALLIWELL *Dict.* s.v., At a farm-house near South Petherton, a maidservant was recently asked why she did not answer the door. The girl replied .. 'Why—why—why, if you plaze, mim, I—I—I did'n hear'n speak.'

21. To make a sign of any kind in response to, or acknowledgement of, any signal. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *trans.*

1805 SIR E. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 117 At daylight I made the Private Signal which was not answered. *Mod.* He gave a nod; I answered with a wink.

III. To answer in similarity, to correspond.

22. *trans.* To act in conformity with (any indication of will or law), to obey; *esp.* of a ship: *To answer the helm.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 190, I come To answer thy best pleasure. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 888 Bridle in thy headlong wave Till thou our summons answered have. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 11 That the Indications .. are right, or such as, if answered, would cure the Disease. 1854 G. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v., 2578 = Will not answer her helm.

23. *intr.* To act in sympathy with, or in response (*to*), action on the part of another.

1684 R. WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 6 The former immediately answer to the least change of the Air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 274 The Glebe will answer to the Sylvan Reign, Great Heats will follow, and large Crops of Grain. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. 2 The girl instantly answered to the action in her sculling.

24. *trans.* To repeat the action of, correspond to.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 8 Fire answers fire. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* V. i. 415 Haste still paies haste, and leasure answers leasure.

25. *trans.* To give back in kind, to return, render.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 231 They bee so ready .. not to aunswere, but to offer, force and violence, even to Kings and Princes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 24 Well did the squire perceive himselfe too weake To aunswere his defiaunce in the field. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Seneca* (1631) 44 Able to answere feast with feast. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxi. 163 To answer wit with reason is like endeavouring to hold an eel by the tail. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 24 S. Trin. iv. 2 Answering love for love.

†**26.** *trans.* To return the hostile action of (a person), meet in fight, encounter. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XX. 8274 Or hit auntrid hym to aunsware Ector agayne. 1468 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 585 II. 317 My Lord the Bastard, took upon hym to answere xxiiij. knyts and gentylmen .. at jostys of pese. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 155/1 His Gallowglasses were good men to incounter with Gallowglasses, and not to answer old souldiers.

27. *intr.* To correspond in number, shape, size, position, appearance, fitness, or other characteristics. Const. *to* (*against, with,* obs.).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 94 Euerichones mede þer scal onswerien aȝein þe swinc .. þet heo her uor his luue edmodliche þolieð. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 10. 22 Whiche bordure is answering to the degrees of the equinoxial. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. (in Ashm. 1652) 130 Every Burgeon answereth to his owne Seed. 1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, The Proiecture of Them doth answer iustly with the thicknes of the pillor. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iv. 25 This Agar .. answereth to Ierusalem, which now is. 1794 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. § 1 (1819) 169 The right arm answers accurately to the left both in size and shape. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 420 It answers to the description of Strabo.

†**28.** *trans.* To correspond with (as in prec.), come up to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 133 So many .. as now the number of all sorts cannot answer. 1671 MILTON *Sams.* 1090 If thy appearance answer loud report. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. (1690) 241 The Terms of our Law .. will hardly find Words that answer them in the Spanish, or Italian. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, I wish she had answered her picture as well. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 146 Opposite to these .. the rooms for the wine presses answered the baths.

†**29.** *causal.* To cause to correspond or agree *to.*

1713 SWIFT *Caden. & Van.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 18 He could not answer to his fame The triumphs of that stubborn dame.

Answerable (ɑ·nsərăb'l), *a.*; also 6 aunswerable. [f. ANSWER *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE (an early instance of this as a living Eng. suffix).]

I. Liable to answer to a charge.

1. Liable to be called to account; under legal or moral obligation; responsible, accountable. **a.** *absol.* or with *subord. cl.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 571 If he haue robb'd these men, He shall be answerable. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 12 (1876) 12 He shalbe aunswerable if any peril happen. 1781 T. PICKERING in Sparks *Corr. Am. Rev.* (1853) III. 419 He was answerable with his head, if the King's army were not duly supplied. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 105, I will be answerable that this galliard meant but some Saint Valentine's jest.

b. *to* an authority.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Hebr.* xii. (R.) You must nedes be answerable vnto your hie prieste and his lawe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 75 The Committie ordaines Barquhillantie .. to be answerable to the Commissar Depute. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 239, I imagined I should be answerable to myself for every accident that might befal them. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 277 For the good administration of which the magistrate .. was answerable to the power which appointed him.

c. *for* an act or its results, a debt, or any implied duty or obligation.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Ded., He is highly answerable for his talent. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 378 Mr. B. .. at least is answerable for the Language of his Book. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 178 She would be answerable for her on all accounts. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 459 The ship and tackle .. are answerable (as well as the person of the borrower) for the money lent. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 25 Both Scripture and conscience tell us we are answerable for what we do. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 24 Slavery is answerable for all the evils.

II. Capable of answering requirements, purposes.

2. Such as responds to demands, needs, wishes; suitable, fitting, proper, becoming. **a.** *absol. arch.*

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. xxiv. E e iij, Ye shall there in his answerable Chapiter, receiue rules for the inuention of his capacitie superficiall. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 102 If he who hath any answerable nature, giue himselfe to make verses. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II/740 Attended with an answerable train, in rich Liveries. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 47 His reception was answerable. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. (1857) 193 The most answerable things in the world.

b. with *to. arch.*

1575 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 54 Thee performance wherof shall .. bee .. answerable unto your callinge, and profitable unto mee. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 228 A Guard answerable to his Royal Dignity. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 907 A death answerable to his life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxxii. 311 Her treatment .. was not answerable to her merits.

3. Corresponding, correspondent, accordant, agreeable. **a.** *absol. arch.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) A likeness .. answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 (1619) 467 The Gospel bringeth saluation, but looketh for an answerable returne. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. i. 4 Humility—a mean estimation of ourselves and an answerable Carriage towards others. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 90 If the seasons have been answerable .. the old women pay their reputed prophet. 1827 HARE *Gues. Truth* (1859) 264 It is a difficulty which presses on all such as have ever made a venture into the higher regions of thought, to discover anything like answerable realities,—to *atone* their ideas with their perceptions.

b. with *to. arch.*

1580 LYLY *Euph.* 252 If the courtesie of Englande be aunswerable to the custome of Pilgrimes. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 1. 30, I feare your proceedings will be answerable to these beginnings! 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 80. 177 Some young Princess whose Birth is answerable to your own. 1869 A. MORRIS *Open Secret* i. 13 The themes .. are .. too momentous to be introduced into common .. talk in a manner answerable to their sacredness.

4. Corresponding in quantity or amount; proportional, commensurate. **a.** *absol. arch.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 7 Eminent and extraordinarie attempts .. are thought worthie their answerable rewards. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 49 Stretched out in great length .. but not of answerable breadth. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Wks.* 1717 VI. 400 But their success was answerable.

b. with *to*.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Lond. to Hamburgh* C, His post-like legges were answerable to the rest of the great frame which they supported. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 78 With a thickness answerable to their height. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1876) 314 Render your future progress answerable to your past improvement. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. xiv. (1858) 300 The success of their labours was answerable to the purity of their motives.

5. Equivalent, equal; adequate, sufficient (*to*). *arch.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 909 This word Reward .. the schoolemen, doe fondly set it to be aunswerable to a deseruing which they call merite. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xii. (ed. 7) 37 One whole Integrum, which being added to 2344, will be answerable to the second number of the Question. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 5 An answerable number of men and angels. 1801 WELLINGTON *Desp.* 613 The revenue of that Island will [not] be found answerable to its necessary expenditure.

†**6.** quasi-*adv.* Answerably; conformably. *Obs.*

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 61 That they may be .. punished answerable to thair deservings. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 166 Wks. IX. 226 Live answerable to your hope.

III. *passively.*

7. Able to be answered. *rare.*

1697 J. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (L.) His best reasons are answerable; his worst are not worthy of being answered. 1881 *Spect.* 19 Nov. 1456/1 An Austrian statesman .. suggests solid, if answerable, reasons.

A·nswerableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being answerable.

1. Correspondency, conformity, adaptation. *arch.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xvi. 95 So as there may be a mutual answerablenesse on both sides. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cl. 3 The answerableness of the notes in Musick to those observed by nature. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. (1816) 45 There are but three forms of nature, in answerableness to the threefold working of the triune Deity.

2. Liability to be called to account; responsibility.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* i. 15 To feel .. our dependence upon God, and our distinct personality and answerableness.

Answerably (ɑ·nsərăbli), *adv. arch.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an answerable manner; correspondingly, proportionally, conformably, suitably, fittingly. **a.** *absol.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxv. (1632) 129 Had his mind been answerably furnished with vertue. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 317 Held the state of a bishop, answerably habited. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. iv. 333 If Beasts had been made answerably bigger, there would not have been Grass enough. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 147 May I behave answerably!

b. with *to*. Conformably to, consistently with.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 504 Answerably unto the wisdom of that eminent Botanologer. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View of Eccles.* Pref., He had acted but answerably to the Badge he wears, etc. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 114 Rewarded him answerably to his Demerits.

†**A·nswerage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ANSWER + -AGE; cf. *break-age*.] The action of answering.

1642 *Declar. House Comm.* 21 July 8 Rather inflict an exemplary punishment on the contriver of such a scandalous Pamphlet, then condescend unto the answerage of it.

Answerer (ɑ·nsərəɹ). Also 6 **ansurer, aunswerer.** [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who answers.

1. One who replies to a charge, objection, argument or statement.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1557, 987/1 This good answerer hath here borne himself so wel. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. 22 Pref., Which the answerer .. clearly demonstrated. 1714 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* v. ii. (1737) III. 270 Authors who subsist wholly by the criticizing or commenting Practice upon others .. distinguish'd by the title of Answerers. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. ii. § 30. 38 The *Defensio* did not want answerers in England.

2. One who replies to a question or appeal.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 66 Your wise dialogue .. between the curious questioner [and] the foolish answerer. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 189 Inquiries that require Learning or Skill in the Answerer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 188 The best answerer .. receives a premium of books. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 119 Such questions are sure to find answerers.

3. One who answers back, or makes impertinent retorts.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* ii. II. 26 Servants .. shall not be murmurers, nor froward answerers.

†**4.** One accepting a challenge. *Obs.*

1511 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 60 I. 182 That every gentilman answerer doo subscribe his name to the Articles. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. 435 The prise of the iustes of the aunswerers .. was gyuen to the frenche kynge.

†**5.** One responsible. *esp.* The person answerable to the Court of Augmentation for the rents and profits. *Obs.*

?1539 *Plumpton Corr.* 234 One farme hold .. which .. I did speake to the Ansurer for the use of the said children.

Answering (ɑ·nsəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANSWER *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of replying or responding to a charge, inquiry, argument, etc.; answer, reply.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 235 Thai mak ay thair ansuering In-till dowbill vndirstanding. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xix. 168 Of al thing he 3af hem answeringe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 374 As for Damascenes authoritie .. it is not worth the aunswering. *Mod.* His answering in the examination was excellent.

†**2.** The action of meeting a liability. *Obs. rare.*

1658 CROMWELL *Sp.* 25 Jan. (Carl.) Let God move your hearts for the answering of anything that shall be due unto the nation.

†**3.** Correspondency, adaptation. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 2 The answerings or analogies of beings, have been hitherto but ill pitcht or adjusted. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Descant* .. signifying the answering of quick Notes in one part unto a slower measure in the other.

A·nswering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Making, giving, or constituting a reply or response.

1533 FRITH (*title*) A Book .. answering to M. More's Letter. 1727 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 437 And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. xliii, In awe the youth received the answering voice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 386 The boats which covered the Thames gave an answering cheer.

2. Corresponding, correspondent (*to*).

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xxvii, Where the sceptre in the Idol's hand Touch'd the Round Altar, in its answering realm, Earth felt the stroke. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* II. v. 223 The world's expectation .. has an answering fact. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 569 The French have never had anything answering to our yeomanry.

A·nsweringly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Correspondingly.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 351 Ech man, which wole trowe that thilk voice was seid in the eir ou3te answeringli trowe that thilk voice was spokun by the feend. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 3 The answeringly wider spreading .. of the irrigation of literature.

Answerless (ɑ·nsəɹlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. ANSWER *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without an answer, having no answer. **a.** Having no answer to give. **b.** Having received no answer. **c.** That is, or contains, no answer.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1557, 988/1 And then as you se this good man had ben quyt answerlesse. 1586 *Let. to Earle Leycester* 32 Excuse my doutefulnesse, and take in good part my answere answerelesse.

2. Having no possible answer, unanswerable. (Cf. *countless, endless.*)

1822 BYRON *Juan* VI. lxiii, Our ultimate existence? what's our present? Are questions answerless. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xviii. 19 Why Jehovah should delight in us is an answerless question.

A·nswerlessly, *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an answerless manner; in a way that is no answer. (See ANSWERLESS 1 c.)

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Maried Clergie* I. § 1 Answered indeed; but, as he said, δοτα ανεκδοτα—answerlesly.

Ant (ænt). Forms: 1 (*W. Sax.*) ǽmete, -ette, -ytte, 3–4 amete (amote), amte, 4–6 ampte, 5–6 ante, 5–7 annt, 6– ant. Also 1 (*Anglian*) *émete, 3–4 emete (-atte), 4–6 emote, 6 emmette, -otte (-ont), amyte, emet, 6–7 emmot(t, 6– emmet. *Pl.* ants (1 ǽmetan, 2–4 ameten, 4 amptes). [OE. *æmete, émete*, cogn. w. OHG. *âmeiza*, WGer. **âmaitjô*, f. *â-* (see Æ- *pref.*) off, away + *maitan*, ON. *meita*, OHG. *meizan* 'to cut,' as if 'the cutter or biter off.' (Graff.) The OE. became in 12–13th c. *āmete* or *ēmete* in different dialects; *āmete* has by suppression of medial vowel and bringing together of two consonants become *amte* (*ampte*), *ante* (cf. *account* for *accompte*), *ant*; *ēmete*, retaining the medial vowel, is now EMMET, q.v. *Ant* is the leading literary form.]

1. A small social insect of the Hymenopterous order, celebrated for its industry; an emmet, a pismire. There are several genera and many species, exhibiting in their various habits and economy some of the most remarkable phenomena of the insect world. (For other quotations see EMMET.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 87 Æmettan ægru ȝenim. 1297 R. GLOUC. 296 As þycke as ameten crepeþ in an amete hulle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Alsuo ase þe litel amote. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 25 Amptis [1388 amtis] a feble puple, that greithen in rep time mete to them. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, He sawe by the earthe lowe Of Antes crepe passing greate plente. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* III. xii. 66 b, The lyttelle ant or emote helpeth up his felowe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxi. 58 Amytes, or Pysmars, or Antes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B viij, Pouder of Amptes, myxte with Oyle. 1578 MASCALL *Planting* (1592) 58 For to destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a Tree. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vi. 6 Goe to the Ant [*Wycl.* ampte, amte, *Coverd.* Emmet], thou sluggard. 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Mil.* in *Temple* 184 The smallest ant or atome knows thy power. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 30 The wisdome of Bees, Annts and Spiders. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 184 The Ant's republic, and the realm of Bees. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 372 Formic Acid, or acid of ants. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 213 When the Red Ant (*Formica Rufa*) crawls over a piece of litmus paper, it produces a red track.

2. Ant-eggs, ants' eggs, popular name of the larvæ of ants (a favourite food of young pheasants).

c 1000 [See 1]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xciii. 916 Yf amptes egges .. ben remeuyd .. the amptes gadreth theim and beeryth theym ayen to theyr neest. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 680 Annt eyron yeve hem [young pheasants] eke. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F vj, Stampe Amptes egges and strain them thorough a clothe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 325 Till purging Comfits and Ants Eggs Had almost brought him off his Legs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Little vermicles, as small as mites, commonly called Ants-eggs. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 69 The larvæ of ants .. when full grown, turn into pupæ .. constituting the so-called 'ant-eggs.'

3. White Ant: A very destructive social insect of the Neuropterous order, also called Termite.

[*c* 1328 JORDANUS 53 Est etiam genus parvissimarum formicarum sicut lana albarum, quarum durities dentium, etc. 1713 BLUTEAU *Port. Dict.*, Formigas biancas.] 1729 A. HAMILTON *New Acct. E. Indies* II. xlvii, The white ants, which are really insects, that .. can do much mischief to cloth, timber, etc. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 233 The Termites, or white ants, as they are often called, though they have little affinity with the true ants, are chiefly confined to the tropics. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxvii. 540 The white ants .. are the chief agents employed in forming a fertile soil.

4. *Comb.* **ant-catcher** = ANT-THRUSH; **ant-guest,** an animal of any other species, that habitually lives in ants' nests; **ant-heap, ant-hillock,** = ANT-HILL; **ant-hive,** an artificial nest for ants; **ant-rice** (see quot.); †**ant-wart** (see quot.); **ant-worm,** the larva of the ant. Also obvious syntactic combinations, as *ant-eating, -like.*

Also ANT-BEAR, ANT-EATER, ANT-EGG, ANT-FLY, ANT-HILL, ANT-LION, ANT-THRUSH q.v.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v., The true ant-catchers .. are of comparatively sober plumage, live among the huge ant-hills, seldom fly. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 72 The majority of these ant-guests are beetles. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Hormiguero*, an ant heape, *Formicarium, myrmicetum.* 1859 E. BURRITT in Smiles *Self-Help* 82 That plodding, patient, persevering process of accretion which builds the ant-heap. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxiii. 4 He looketh on the earth as on an Ant-hillock. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Those who have seen ant-hillocks, have .. perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 58 Huber invented a kind of ant-hive. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 109 A Texan ant .. is also a harvesting species, storing up especially the grains of *Aristida oligantha*, the so-called 'ant rice.' 1585 *Nomenclator* (N.) An ant-wart, which, being deepe-rooted, broad below, and little above, doth make one feele, as it were, the stinging of ants. 1747 W. GOULD *Acc. Eng. Ants* 39 Ant Worms can only a little turn or extend their Bodies. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 85 The ant-eating forms of edentata. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theoph. Such* xvii. 302 Every petty ant-like performance.

Ant, obs. form of AUNT, and of AND.

An't (ānt), contraction of *are n't, are not*; colloquially for *am not*; and in illiterate or dialect speech for *is not, has not* (*han't*). A later and still more illiterate form is AINT, q.v.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1711) I. i. 24 But if your Eyes a'n't quick of Motion, They'll play the Rogue, that gave the Caution. 1734 FIELDING *Old Man* 1007/1 Ha, ha, ha! an't we? no! How ignorant it is! 1737 — *Hist. Reg.* i, No more I an't, sir. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1873) 69 No, that a'nt it, says he. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* lxii. (1853) 172 A'n't we behind hand? 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farm.* xiii, A mowt 'a taäken Joänes, as 'ant a 'aäpoth o' sense.

†**An't** (ănt). *Obs.* Variant of *on't*, properly 'on it,' but frequently, in 16th c. and still dialectally, as = *o't* 'of it.' See ON.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 23 At least three figures in that line, besides, the wit ant. ?1589 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* (Q[2]) v. ii. 460, I see the tricke ant!

Ant-, *pref.*, short f. ANTI- 'against,' before vowels, and *h-*; in words already in Gr. as ἀνταγωνιστής antagonist, and occas. in mod. words, as *ant-acid* (less commonly *anti-acid*).

-ant[1], *suffix*, a. Fr. *-ant*, sometimes :—L. *-entem, -āntem, -ēntem*, ending of pres. pple. (see -ENT); sometimes a later adaptation of *-āntem* only. All the participial forms were in OFr. levelled under *-ant*, the sole ending of the pr. pple., as L. *amānt-, vidēnt-, sedēnt-, crēdent-em* in Fr. *amant, voyant, séant, croyant.* But other words were subsequently adopted in their L. stem form, as *prudent, présent, élégant.* Hence Fr. words in *-ant* are of two kinds, one answering to L. *-ānt*, the other to L. *-ent, -ēnt.* All were adopted, in their actual Fr. forms, in Eng., where they subseq. became *-aunt*; then again, with the change of stress, *-ant*, as L. *affīdent-em, diffīdent-em, plicānt-em, servient-em, tenēnt-em*, OFr. *afiant, defiant, pliant, serjeant, tenant*, ME. *afi-a(u)·nt, defia(u)·nt, plia(u)·nt, serjeaunt, tenaunt.* Most of them retain *-ant*, e.g. *claimant, pleasant, poursuivant, servant, suppliant, valiant*; but since 1500 some have been refashioned with *-ent* after L., wholly (as *apparaunt, -ent*), or partly (as in *pendant, -ent, dependant, -ent, ascendant, -ent*). Hence, inconsistency and uncertainty in the present spelling of many words, in which L. and Fr. analogies are at variance: see -ENT. Many new words of this class have been adopted from L. *-āntem* directly or through later Fr., or have been formed on L. analogies, or adopted from mod.Fr. and Romance *-ant, -ante*; as *concomitant, protestant, commandant, anæsthesiant.* For sense, see -ENT.

-ant[2], for -AND, an assimilation of the northern Eng. to the Fr. form of the pres. pple., as in *all-wealdant, -ent.* More commonly the converse took place, the native *-and* being substituted by northern writers for *-ant*, as in *aboundand, sembland.*

-ant[3], a corruption of *-an* from various sources, due to confusion and assimilation of final *-an, -and, -ant*, as in *pagean(t, peasan(t, pheasan(t, truan(t, tyran(t.* Cf. *gyane, gyand*, obs. forms of *giant.*

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

PART II. ANT—BATTEN.

London

HENRY FROWDE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE

AMEN CORNER, E.C.

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.,

SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

PART II. ANT — BATTEN.

OXFORD:

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PREFATORY NOTE TO PART II.

THIS part completes the letter A, and extends nearly to the end of BA-. It contains a larger number of words than Part I*, and includes several articles of great length and special difficulty, as those on ANTE- and its compounds (13 columns), ANTI- (42 columns), ARCH- (14 columns), BACK and its compounds (24 columns), and the words AS, AT, ART, ASK, BAIL, BAND, BANK, BAR, and others, in which the problem of working out the multitudinous ramifications of meaning, and determining their mutual relationships, has hardly been more intricate than that of exhibiting the results, when once worked out, with some degree of clearness. Some also of the words here dealt with, especially some of those in BA-, are, etymologically, among the most obscure in the language, and the exhaustive investigation of their derivation and history has consumed much time and research, with the result in some cases of clearing up the difficulties that have hitherto surrounded them, in others of only making it certain that these difficulties are, for the present at least, insoluble. In the latter case, care has been taken to state how much is certain as to the history of each word, and to point out what conjectures already offered are untenable, so as to show the exact state of our present knowledge, and leave the ground clear for any further light which research or accident may afford. But of most of these, the actual origin is probably lost for ever; and we must remain contented with a knowledge of their history within the language itself.

In the preparation of this part I have had the help of several voluntary workers besides that of my assistants in the Scriptorium. The section from AU- to AZ- was carefully sub-edited by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A. (before he joined me as an assistant), and that from BATH onward, as well as part of BAP-, by the Rev. Arthur P. Fayers, of Rawdon, near Leeds. To the first draft of the word AT, several weeks were devoted by Mr. G. A. Schrumpf, B.A., now of University College School, London; and Mr. W. J. Ashley, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, sub-edited the word BAR and its derivatives. Nearly the whole of the remainder from AS- onward, after having been put into provisional shape by assistants two or three years ago, has been carefully revised, amended, and extended at the hands of three volunteer workers, the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., of 14 Norham Road, Oxford, Dr. Brackebusch, of the High School, Finchley Road, N.W., and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, of 4 Ranmoor Terrace, Sheffield†, who have kindly brought the experience gained in sub-editing other portions of the materials to the task of taking those already sub-edited, incorporating therewith the latest additions, revising the sub-editors' discrimination and arrangement of the senses, and contributing generally to the ultimate form of the articles, immediately in advance of my own final work for the press. In the etymological treatment of words from BATH onward, I have had effective help from Mr. Henry Bradley, which I hope will be continued in future parts. Professor

* The total number of words explained in Part II is 9135. The *Main Words*, treated each in a separate article, are 7043; the *Combinations*, or Compounds, explained under these, are 971; the *Subordinate Words*, with cross-reference and explanatory synonym, 1121. Of the 6943 main words, 1792 (or less than 26 per cent.) are marked (†) as obsolete, and only 333 as (‖) foreign or imperfectly naturalized.

The total number of words treated in the Dictionary under A is 15,123; viz. 12,183 *Main Words*, 1112 *Combinations* and Compounds, 1828 *Subordinate Words* and Forms, with synonyms. Of the 12,183 main words, 8184 are current, 3449 (28⅓ per cent.) are marked as obsolete, and only 550 (or 4½ per cent.) as foreign or imperfectly naturalized. As A comprises in English Dictionaries about $\frac{1}{16}$ of the whole alphabet, we can now estimate the total number of words to be dealt with in the Dictionary as upwards of 240,000, the main articles being 195,000, the subordinate articles 28,000, and the combinations or compounds requiring separate explanation 18,000.

† The portions done by these revisers respectively are: by Mr. Mount, *Assail—Assevering*, *Atter—Atty*, *Bajri—Banxring*; by Dr. Brackebusch, *Ba—Baize*; by Mr. Gunthorpe, *Atabal—Athymy*, *Atta—Attenuate*, *Baron—Batful.*

Sievers, of Tübingen, has continued his invaluable labours in reading and annotating the proofs of all articles dealing with Teutonic philology, and aiding in the investigation of many special words; Professor Paul Meyer has been equally ready with his assistance in difficult points of Romanic philology; and Mr. J. H. Hessels, M.A., of Cambridge, has helped in many words from mediæval Latin. Messrs. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A., and Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., have day by day read the proofs throughout and contributed important annotations and additions: many of the earliest instances of words from 1500 downwards have been thus added by the author of *Modern English*. For similar regular reading of the proofs and addition of illustrative quotations I am indebted to my former assistant Mr. James B. Johnston, M.A.

To the names of the Scholars mentioned in Part I, as lending aid on special points or in special departments, I have now to add those of the Hon. Whitley Stokes, D.C.L. (Celtic words); T. L. Kington Oliphant, Esq., M.A. (author of *Standard English*, etc.); Hensleigh Wedgwood, Esq., M.A.; Prof. Cosijn, of Leiden; Prof. J. Storm, of Christiania; Prof. Julius Zupitza, of Berlin; Mons. F. Godefroy, of Paris; also the Rev. Dr. Angus, of Regent's Park College; A. Beazeley, Esq., Librarian of the R. I. B. A.; Prof. L. Campbell, St. Andrew's; Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, Manchester; R. H. Davies, Esq., of Apothecaries' Hall; A. J. Evans, Esq., M.A., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; Prof. E. A. Freeman; Prof. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips; J. A. Kingdon, Esq., late Master of the Grocers' Company (*Auncel*, *Bachelor*, *Balance*); Dr. J. Wickham Legg; Julian Marshall, Esq. (*Tennis words*); Prof. A. Macalister, Cambridge; C. T. Martin, Esq., Public Record Office; Dr. J. Murie, Linnean Society; W. R. Morfill, Esq., M.A., Oxford (*Slavonic words*); E. A. Petherick, Esq.; F. York Powell, Esq., Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Prof. W. Robertson Smith, Cambridge (*Semitic words*); Dr. E. B. Tylor, Oxford; Guðbrandr Vigfusson, Esq., M.A., Oxford.*

To all these, who have thus practically shown their interest in the Dictionary, and contributed to its completeness, as well as to my personal assistants in the Scriptorium, Mr. Alfred Erlebach, B.A., Mr. John Mitchell, and Mr. F. E. Bumby, hearty thanks are offered; also to the Editor of *Notes and Queries* for particular facilities given in using that journal for obtaining information on the modern history of various words and phrases.

I hope that the result of my removal to Oxford, and of the labours of the much larger staff of assistants with which the liberality of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press has furnished me, will be to make it possible to produce the following parts of the Dictionary at much shorter intervals, and that we may reach the end of Part III, finishing B, early in 1886.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, BANBURY ROAD, OXFORD,
September, 1885.

* From the list of sub-editors in the first edition of Part I, there was omitted by unfortunate inadvertence, which I now beg to remedy, the name of one of the best workers for the Dictionary, E. C. Hulme, Esq., of 18 Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, who has sub-edited the latter half of C, and nearly the whole of L.

To the volunteer sub-editors at work on other parts of the alphabet, there are now to be added the names of R. F. Green, Esq., Whitechapel, Liverpool; Arthur Hailstone, Esq., Bradford; the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Lawley, Exminster; R. McClintock, Esq., Fairfield, Liverpool; John Peto, Esq., Ravenswood, Alleyn Park, Norwood; Rev. E. H. Sugden, Great Horton, Bradford; J. Trustram, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

Of additional materials contributed, we have received from Mrs. Hodgson, of Bonaly Tower, Mid Lothian, an extensive series of memoranda and quotations made by her late husband, Professor W. B. Hodgson, LL.D. (author of *Errors in the Use of English*, 1881); and an important collection of illustrations of rare words made by the late J. Payne Collier, Esq., has been presented by his representatives. It ought to have been mentioned in Part I that the Rev. T. L. O. Davies, M.A., author of *A Supplementary English Glossary*, 1881, has not only permitted us to use the quotations in that book, but has, when required, given a fuller reference for these quotations, or supplied the context, as well as contributed to the Dictionary all his subsequent gleanings. Quotations taken directly from Mr. Davies's work are marked (D.). Colonel Yule has generously allowed us the use of the proofs of his *Discursive Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Terms*, an important work now in the press, which has often been of service in helping to complete the history of such of these words as fall within our province; quotations thence taken are marked (Y.). To W. J. Lawrence, Esq., of Newcastle, County Down, we are indebted for a series of illustrations of words connected with the pantomime, collected by him.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (gō^{u}).
h ... *h*o l (hō^{u}).
r ... *r*un (rʊn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɪ).
ɪ ... her (həɪ), far*th*er (fā·ɪðəɪ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{ı}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (deʒöne).
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*i*ng* (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɪ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, envi*r*o*n* (aṅviroṅ).
l^{y} ... It. sera*gl*io (serā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. si*gn*ore (sin^{y}ō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. i*ch* (iχ^{y}), Sc. ni*ch*t (nėχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·γĕn).
γ^{y} ... Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʊ ... c*u*t (kʊt), s*o*n (sʊn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey sb.* (sʊ·ɪve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃe).
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɪ), nat*io*n (nē^{ı}·ʃən).
əi ... *I, eye,* (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. eau d*e* vie (ō də vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·k*i*), r*e*act (r*i*|æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{ı}·koɪ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hī^{ə}·r*o*), z*o*ology (z*o*|ɒlŏdʒi).
ɒ ... wh*a*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ́* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sfɒt).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ȯ ... Fr. p*eu* (pȯ).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diur$\bar{e}^{ı}$·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·nt*u*), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).
i*u* ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þi*u*), virt*ue* (və·ɪti*u*).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖ȕ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dȕn).
^{ə} (see ī^{ə}, ē^{ə}, ō^{ə}, ū^{ə}) } see p. xiv., note 3.
^{ı}, ^{u} (see ē^{ı}, ō^{u}) }
' as in able (ē^{ı}b'l), eaten (ī't'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɪ).

ʊ̄ ... c*u*rl (kʊ̄l), f*ur* (fʊ̄ɪ).
ē (ē^{ə})... th*e*re (ðē^{ə}ɪ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pē^{ə}ɪ).
ē (ē^{ı})... r*ei*n, r*ai*n (rē^{ı}n), th*ey* (ðē^{ı}).
ɛ̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fɛ̄r').
ə̄ ... f*ir* (fəɪ), f*er*n (fəɪn), *ea*rth (əɪþ).

ī (ī^{ə})... b*ie*r (bī^{ə}ɪ), cl*ea*r (klī^{ə}ɪ).
ī ... th*ie*f þīf), s*ee* (sī).
ō (ō^{ə})... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō^{ə}ɪ), gl*o*ry (glō^{ə}·ri).

ō (ō^{u})... s*o*, s*ow* (sō^{u}), s*ou*l (sō^{u}l).
ɒ̄ ... w*a*lk (wɒ̄k), w*a*rt (wɒ̄ɪt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɪt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄m).
‖ō̄ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kōr̄).
‖ȫ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gȫtĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (zȫn).
ū (ū^{ə}) .. p*oo*r (pū^{ə}ɪ), m*oo*rish (mū^{ə}·riʃ).
iū, ^{ı}ū ... p*u*re (piū^{ə}ɪ), l*u*re (l^{ı}ū^{ə}ɪ).
ū ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (t*ū* m*ū*nz).
iū, ^{ı}*ū*... f*ew* (fiū), l*u*te (l^{ı}ūt).

‖ī̄ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (gr*ü*̄n), Fr. j*u*s (zī̄).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).

ă*e* ... *a*ccept (ă*e*kse·pt), mani*a*c (mē^{ı}·ni*a*ĕk).

ŭ ... dat*u*m (dē^{ı}·tŭm).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mō^{u}·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ ... separ*a*te (*adj.*) (se·pă*r*ĕt).

ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*ntail (ėntē^{ı}·l).

ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... *re*main (r*i*̆mē^{ı}·n), *be*lieve (b*i*̆lī·v).
ŏ ... the*o*ry (þī·ŏri).

ŏ ... vi*o*let (vəi·ŏlėt), par*o*dy (pæ·rŏdi).
ǫ̆ ... *au*thority (ǫ̆þ*o*̨·rĭti).
ǫ̆ ... c*o*nnect (k*o*̨̆ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măz*o*̨̆n).

ŭ*ŭ*, ^{ı}ŭ verd*ure* (və·ɪdiŭɪ), meas*ure* (me·ʒ^{ı}ŭɪ).
ŭ ... alt*o*gether (ǭltŭge·ðəɪ).
i*ŭ* ... circ*u*lar (sə·ɪki*u*̆lăɪ).

* ɒ́ the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e, o,* representing an earlier *a,* are distinguished as ɛ, ɒ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɒ, or ɒ, above); as in *ɛnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti,* Goth. *andei-s*), *mɒnn* from *mann, ɒn* from *an.*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.) ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot. ..... = in Botany.
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ..... = century.
Cat. ..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect. ..... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch. ..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (=Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram. ..... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG. ..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME. ..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med. L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from)
n. of action ..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N.O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N.T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ..... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr. ..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ..... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O.T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ..... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ..... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet. ..... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr. ..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff. ..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.
In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. ix.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

‖ **Anta** (æ·ntă). *Arch.* Commonly in pl. antæ. [L. *antæ* (no sing.), perh. f. *ante* before. Cf. ANTES.] A square pilaster on either side of a door, or at the corner of a building.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The projecture of the *Antæ* should always equal that of the ornaments. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 220/1 The Greeks never employed antæ, except at an angle or the extremity of a wall .. Sometimes the Doric anta has a simple kind of moulding and groove at its foot.

Comb. **anta-cap** (pl. **antæ-caps**), the capital or top of an anta.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 220/1 [The Greeks] purposely gave to such pilasters, bases and antæ-caps dissimilar from those of the columns .. The Doric anta-cap is very simple, and its abacus and other mouldings much narrower than those of the column-capital.

Antacid (ænt¡æ·sid), *a.* and *sb.*; also antiacid. [f. ANT- = Gr. *ἀντί* against + ACID.]

A. *adj.* Having the power of counteracting acidity, *esp.* in the stomach.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 249 Carrots .. antiacid and fattening. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 452 Magnesia and its carbonate act in the same manner .. being both antacid and laxative. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/6 The use of glucose, antacid finings, and more recondite drugs [by brewers].

B. *sb.* A remedy for, or preventive of, acidity.

1732 ARBUTHNOT (J.) Oils are anti-acids, so far as they blunt acrimony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antacids* are chiefly of the alcalious kind. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 87 The shell of the oyster .. was formerly extolled as a powerful absorbent and antiacid.

Antacrid (ænt¡æ·krid), *a.* [f. ANT- + ACRID.]

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antacrid*, applied to medicines which have power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

Antæ: see ANTA.

Antagonal (ăntæ·gŏnăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. stem of ANTAGON-ISM + -AL; app. after L. *agōnāl-is*.] In antagonism; antagonistic.

1863 J. WOODFORD *Chr. Sanct.* 70 Whilst the antagonal principles of faith and sight fight out their contest.

Antagonism (ăntæ·gŏniz'm). [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα*, n. of action f. *ἀνταγωνίζ-εσθαι*: see ANTAGONIZE. Cf. mod.Fr. *antagonisme*. Not in Johnson; in Todd 1818 without quot.]

1. The mutual resistance or active opposition of two opposing forces, physical or mental; active opposition to a force.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 647 When this antagonism ceased to operate. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 28/1 Opinions favourable .. to sociality and individuality, to liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life. 1880 ADYE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 709 Mixing up castes and nationalities with a view to class antagonism.

b. *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Art.*

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antagonism*, a term for the action of those muscles which are opposed to each other in their office. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* III. ii. § 26 Antagonism is the juxtaposition of opposing expressions in equally intense degree. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 197 The central fasciæ of the frontal muscle would have contracted in antagonism. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 22 One of Beethoven's cunningly balanced antagonisms of sweet sound.

c. Const. Antagonism *between* two things, *to* or *against* a thing; to be or act in antagonism *to*; to be in, or come into antagonism *with*.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 587 Consciousness is an act of antagonism against the modification of man's natural being. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 37 The Government had not placed itself in antagonism to them. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 443 The natural antagonism of a base to a noble nature. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 171 This antagonism between the aristocratic and trading spirit. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlviii. 260 That the Church is in antagonism with political freedom. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 7 In direct antagonism to the fundamental principles of scientific education. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 227 Russia .. was brought into chronic antagonism with Turkey.

2. An opposing force or principle.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 340 These two Antagonisms at war here, in the case of Laud and the Puritans, are as old nearly as the world. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xix. 186 As if resulting from mighty and equal antagonisms. 1866 FERRIER *Lect. Grk. Philos.* I. xiv. 435 An antagonism put forth against the passions.

Antagonist (ăntæ·gŏnist). [ad. (perh. through Fr. *antagoniste*, 16th c. in Litt.) L. *antagōnista* (in Jerome), ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνιστ-ής* opponent, rival, n. of agent f. *ἀνταγωνίζ-εσθαι*: see ANTAGONIZE.]

1. One who contends with another in an athletic contest, a battle, or struggle for the mastery; an opponent, an adversary.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Your antagonist, or player against you. 1623 COCKERAM, *Antagonist*, an enemy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 387 Satan .. Antagonist of Heaven's Almightie King. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 246 He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip* I. ii. (1857) 31 Philip ran the first course. His antagonist was the Count Mansfeldt, a Flemish captain of great renown.

2. An opponent in any sphere of human action, as politics, controversy, etc.

1626 PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 333 III. 247 Potter and Godfrey, antagonistes to the Pope's supremacy here. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 14 Marke what good vse our Antagonist makes of this conclusion. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antagonist* .. one that in Disputation or Arguing opposes another. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiii. 307 This answer of Sir Isaac's .. called into the field a fresh antagonist.

3. An impersonal agent acting in opposition.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ₱ 3 A well written Book compared with its Rivals and Antagonists, is like Moses's Serpent. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 117 Fire and air act as antagonists in boiling. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 136 Justice and mercy ought by no account to be considered as antagonists.

4. *Phys.* A muscle which counteracts another, contracting while the opposite one relaxes, and conversely.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antagonista* or *Antagonist* (in Anat.) is taken for a Muscle of an opposite Situation or contrary Quality. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We have some solitary muscles, without any Antagonists. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The flexor muscles are the antagonists of the extensors.

5. Used *attrib.* as sb. in apposition, or adj.: = ANTAGONISTIC.

1671 MILTON *Sams.* 1628 None daring to appear antagonist. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Phil. Necess.* § 4. 31 A limb is kept motionless by the equal action of antagonist muscles. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 588 The antagonist nation. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & State* 141 Antagonist forces are necessarily of the same kind. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 189 The quality of opacity is not a contrary or antagonist quality to that of transparency.

Antagonistic (ăntæ·gŏni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of the nature of an antagonist; mutually opposed; actively opposed.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv. (T.) Their valours are not yet so .. truly antagonistick as to fight. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 6 The antagonistic action of acids and alkalies. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 127 The progressive principle .. is antagonistic to the sway of Custom. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 260 That opium and belladonna are, in their influence upon the system, antagonistic. 1881 M. WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 505 Innumerable antagonistic forces which confront each other in eternal opposition.

2. *Phys.* Said of the muscles which counteract each other's action.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 399 The action of the external and internal intercostals must be antagonistic.

Antagoni·stical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of antagonistic character or tendency.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 76 There hath been an Antagonisticall repugnancy betwixt vs. 1842 POE *M. Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 230 Until the instances .. be sufficient in number to establish an antagonistical rule.

Antagoni·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In antagonistic manner; in rivalry or active opposition.

1855 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle* (1883) II. 243 The solo sings the theme; the orchestra roars antagonistically. 1880 MACLEAN in *Standard* 11 Mar. (1882) 6/1 The people being so antagonistically inclined towards me.

Antagonization (ăntæ·gŏnəizē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of antagonizing.

1883 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* II. 100 This question of antagonisation could be settled in a manner absolutely final.

Antagonize (ăntæ·gŏnəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζ-εσθαι* to struggle against, vie with, rival; f. *ἀντί* against + *ἀγωνίζ-εσθαι* to struggle, f. *ἀγών* a contest: see AGON.]

†1. *trans.* To compete with, vie with, rival. *Obs.*

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 The Dodo which for shape and rarenesse may antigonize the Phœnix of Arabia.

2. To act in antagonism to, struggle against, contend with, oppose actively.

1742 BAILEY, *Antagonize*, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing, to oppose, to contradict. 1773 in JOHNSON, and 1818 in TODD [only from Bailey]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* (1851) 81 Like one huge Python Antagonising Boreas. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 48 A so-called Scottish Philosophy of Common Sense to antagonize all this mass of English and imported Sensationalism.

b. In England, antagonizing forces must be of the same kind, but in the political phraseology of U.S. a person may antagonize (*i.e.* oppose) a measure.

1882 *Boston Evg. Transcr.* 4/3 Ex-Secretary Windom did not hesitate openly to antagonize ex-Secretary Sherman's bill. *Ibid.* 8/5 The Democrats on the committee have given notice of a determination to antagonize this and all other bills for the admission of Territories as States.

3. *Phys.* To counteract the action of (the opposite muscle).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 65/1 These fibres .. have a constant tendency to antagonize the adductor muscle. 1860 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* II. x. 280 The body is balanced by an incessant shifting of the muscles, one group antagonising the other. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 56 The ligament divaricates, when not antagonized by the adductor muscles.

4. Hence: To counteract or neutralize the action of (any force).

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astr.* viii. 285 Perpetual contest between conservative and destructive powers .. so antagonizing one another as to prevent the latter from ever acquiring an uncontrollable ascendancy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1861) i. 17 If Fate follows and limits power, power attends and antagonizes Fate. 1861 RAMADGE *Cur. Consump.* 49 The tumefaction of latent catarrh .. is sufficient to antagonize consumption.

5. *intr.* To act in antagonism.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 318 These organs .. act from above downwards, but without antagonizing.

6. *trans.* To render antagonistic, make an antagonist.

1882 *Echo* 20 Feb. 2/4 The very doing of this work .. antagonises certain sections of the people whose interests are supposed to be prejudiced by legislative changes.

Anta·gonized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered antagonistic, irreconcilably opposed.

1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 189 Nobly standing aloof from all Sectarianism, but practically antagonised to all spurious latitude. 1877 A. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xiv. 158 Protestant and Catholic were daily becoming more and more hopelessly antagonised.

Anta·gonizer. *Phys. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] A muscle that antagonizes another; = ANTAGONIST 4.

1879 MORRIS *Anat. Joints* 12 One set of muscles acting as antagonisers to the others.

Anta·gonizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Acting in direct opposition; mutually opposing.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 231 To .. reconcile .. to each other the antagonizing ends of justice. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 486 This step was vehemently opposed .. by the antagonizing party. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. § 2 A complete equipoise between these antagonizing forces. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 7 (1864) 268 The two antagonizing classes of muscles.

†**Anta·gony.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνία*, f. *ἀντί* against + *ἀγωνία* struggle.] Antagonism.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 The incommunicable antagony that is between Christ and Belial.

†**Antal.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *antale, antalium, entalium*, of uncertain origin.] The gasteropod shell *Dentalium Entale*, or an allied species.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 461 Another Sea shell-fish, called an Antal, whose use in medicine is very frequent 1678 PHILLIPS, *Antal*, a Sea Shell-fish of a little fingers length, streaked without, smooth and hollow within, like a little Tub[e] where the fish is contained.

Antalgic (ænt¡æ·ldʒik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. f. ANT- + *ἀλγ-os* pain + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or alleviate pain.

1775 in ASH. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anodyne*, driving away pain, antalgic.

B. *sb.* A medicine or application having this tendency; 'that which softens pain, anodyne.' J.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antalgics* amount to the same with Anodynes.

Antalkali (ænt¡æ·lkăli). *Med.* [f. ANT- + ALKALI.] Anything which counteracts the action of an alkali, *esp.* in the human body.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 67/1 Antalkalies .. are means of counteracting the presence of alkalies in the system.

Antalkaline (ænt¡æ·lkălein), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. prec.: cf. *alkaline*.]

A. *adj.* Counteracting the action of alkalis.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antalkaline*, Having the power of neutralising alkalis: such are all the acids.

B. *sb.* An antalkaline substance or agent.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Antambulacral (æ·nt¡æmbiu̯lē¹·krăl, -æ·krăl), *a. Zool.* Also **anti-amb-**. [f. ANT- + AMBULACRAL.] Opposite to what is ambulacral. (In Echinoderms it sometimes happens that the ambulacral zones do not extend from one pole of the body to the other. Where the ambulacral zone ends, the antambulacral begins, as in the apex of a sea-urchin, or the upper side of a star-fish.)

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 The antiambulacral surface. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* 553 [In a Starfish] the ambulacral, and the opposite, or antambulacral faces are of equal extent.

‖ **Antana·clasis** (æntănæ·klăsis). *Rhet.* ?*Obs.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀντανάκλασις*, f. *ἀντανακλά-ειν* to reflect, bend back; f. *ἀντί* against, in the opposite direction + *ἀνακλά-ειν* to break or bend back.]

1. A figure of speech, 'when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as *In thy youth learn some craft, that in thy old age thou mayest get thy living without craft.*' J.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 107 Antanaclasis, A figure when the same word is repeated in a divers if not in a contrary signification .. also a retreat to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 123 Wks. 1872 VIII. 266 'That Abraham against hope believed in hope' .. is an antanaclasis, an elegant figure, having the form of a contradiction. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ₱ 3 He generally talked in the Paranomasia .. but in his humble Opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis.

2. 'A returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as *Shall that heart (which doth not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them) shall that heart, I say*, etc.' J.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 364 That mortall Antanaclasis, and desperate piece of Rhetorick. 1657 [See in 1.]

†**Antanago·ge.** *Rhet. Obs.* [f. ANT- + Gr. *ἀναγωγή* a leading or bringing up.] (See quot.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 224 Antenagoge, or the Recompencer, seemeth to make amends, for which cause it is called by the originall name in both languages, the Recompencer, as .. I must needs say, that my wife is a shrevve, But such a husvvife as I knovv but a fevve. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antanagoge*, in Rhetoric a figure; when, not being able to answer the Adversary's accusation, we return the charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Antaphrodisiac (æ·nt¡æfrodi·ziăk), *a.* and *sb.*; also anti-aph-. [mod. f. ANT- + Gr. *ἀφροδισιακ-ός*, f. *ἀφροδίσιος* venereal, f. Ἀφροδίτη Venus.]

A. *adj.* Tending to counteract venereal desire.

1742 BAILEY, *Antaphrodisiack*, a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires: also Antivenereal. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 12 The whole of this order [the water lily tribe] has the reputation of being antiaphrodisiac.

2. *sb.* A medicine or application so used.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1788 *Edinb. New Disp.* (1791) 119 These seeds have been celebrated as antiphrodisiacs.

Antaphroditic (æ:ntˌæfrodi·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. ANT- + Gr. Ἀφροδίτη Venus + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of use against venereal disease.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* **1.** A medicine so used.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antaphroditicks*, Medicines that are us'd against the French Pox. [So in BAILEY, etc.]

†**2.** = ANTAPHRODISIAC. *Obs.*

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Antiaphroditicks* are medicines that lay Lust.

Antapo·logy. *rare.* [f. ANT- + APOLOGY.] A reply to an apology.

1693 WETENHALL (*title*) The Antapology of the melancholy Stander-by: in answer to the Dean of St. Paul's late book. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. xvi. 427 [Petrus Sutor] wrote an Apology for the Vulgar Version: an Antapology Printed at Paris in 1523.

Antapoplectic (æ:ntˌæpople·ktik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 8 anti-. [f. ANT- + APOPLECTIC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or cure apoplexy.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 468 Bleedings, Purges, Diureticks, and Antapoplectick Medicines. 1720 BLAIR *ibid.* XXXI. 35 They are also Pectoral, Anti-Apoplectick. 1755 in J.

† **B.** *sb.* A medicine so used. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apoplectica*.. a name used by some for what we more properly call Antapoplectics.

Antarchism (æ·ntăɹkiz'm). *rare*—°. [mod. f. as ANTARCHY + -ISM.] Opposition to government in general. (In mod. Dicts. So the two next.)

A·ntarchist. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is opposed to all government.

Antarchi·stic, *a. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -IC.] Opposed to all government.

† **A·ntarchy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. mod. L. *antarchia* f. Gr. ἀντί against + *-αρχία*, f. ἀρχ- in ἄρχ-ειν to rule, ἀρχ-ή rule, government.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antarchy*, an opposition to government. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. 56 (1851) That this word *Antarchy* and Monarchy are Synonymous, I cannot easily perswade my self to believe.

Antarctic (ăntā·ɹktik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 antartyk, 4–7 -ik(e, -ick(e, 6 -ique, antiartick, 6–8 antartic, -arctique, 7–8 antarctick(e, (7 anartic), 6– antarctic. [a. OFr. *antartique* (= Pr. *antartic*, It. *antartico*), ad. L. *antartic-us*, *-arctic-us*, a. Gr. ἀνταρκτικ-ός opposite to the north, f. ἀντί against, opposite + ἀρκτικ-ός of the Bear, northern, f. ἄρκτος bear, the constellation of the Bear. The orig. Eng., phonetically modified by passage through Romance, has, like mod.Fr. *antarctique*, been since conformed to the Gr. spelling, though still often pronounced ăntā·ɹtik.]

A. *adj.*

1. Opposite to the arctic; pertaining to the south polar regions; southern. *Antarctic Pole*, the South pole of earth or heavens; *Antarctic Circle*, the parallel of 66° 32′ South, which separates the South Temperate and South Frigid Zones.

1366 MAUNDEV. xvii. 181 In Lybye men seen first the sterre antartyk. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Than is the pol antartik bynethe the Orisonte. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 27 The Antartike circle is equall and equidistant to the Arctike circle. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. Introd. 433 The Pole Antartique, that is to say, the South Pole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 130 Canopus, a goodly great and bright star about the pole Antarcticke. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* Addr., From the Anartic to the Artic skie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 1711, 38/2 Antartick parrots, Æthiopian plumes. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 453 It is probable that an open sea stretches to the Antartic pole. 1881 HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 447 There is no Antarctic flora except a few lichens and sea-weeds.

† **2.** *fig.* Directly opposite, contradictory, antipodean. *Obs.*

1644 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 129 My Wit shall be on what side Heaven you please, provided it ever be Antarctick to yours. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 362 So strange an alteration in them both, and so antartick to those good dispositions betwixt them. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 501 Antarctick Wills in me for Empire vy'd; My Rational to Heav'n alone inclin'd, My Sensual with the World and Satan join'd.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *elipt.*]

1. The south pole, or the regions adjacent.

1366 MAUNDEV. xvii. 182 Thei that ben toward the antartyk. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Drake* (1881) 20 From th' Artique to th' Antartique famosed. 1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 31 The Axle-tree of the Antarctick. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 620 Far into the deep Towards the Antarctic.

† **2.** *fig. Obs. rare.*

c 1640 JACKSON in Southey *Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 77 *Antarcticks* they are, and think they can never be far enough from the *North Pole*, until they run from it into the *South Pole*, and pitch their habitation *in terrâ incognitâ*, in a world and church unknown to the ancients.

† **C.** *Antarctic it. Obs.* [f. the sb.; cf. *lord it, tree it.*] To go to the opposite extreme.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 If it [*Majestas Imperii*] extends itself beyond its due Artique.. *Salus Populi* must Antartique it, or else the world will be Excentrick.

† **Anta·rctical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. (B) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to antarctic regions.

1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 122 Others call it Antarctical Buglosse, Henbane of Peru.

† **Anta·rctically,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an antarctic or contrary way, in direct opposition.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Ev.* Wks. 1721 I. 107 None God and Mammon can at once obey, They humane Wills Antarctically sway.

Antarthritic (æntˌăɹþri·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANT- + Gr. ἀρθρῖτικ-ός gouty: see ARTHRITIC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or relieve gout.

1775 in ASH. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 73 The root is supposed by the Hindoos to possess.. antarthritic virtues.

B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antarthriticks*, Remedies good against the gout. 1742 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Antasthmatic (æntˌæsþmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANT- + Gr. ἀσθματικ-ός ASTHMATIC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or relieve asthma.

B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Antasthmaticks*, Things good against the cough or asthma. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antasthmaticks*, Medicines against the Ptisick or shortness of Breath. 1742 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1853 in MAYNE.

Antatrophic (æntˌătrǫ·fik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANT- + Gr. ἀτροφία ATROPHY + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Tending to counteract atrophy. **B.** *sb.* Anything given with this purpose.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Antatrophica*, Medicines which relieve or restore consumption.] 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

A·nt-bea·r. [from its remote likeness to a bear.] The popular name in British Guiana of the Great Ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata.*

1691 RAY *Creation* (L.) Two sorts of tamanduas [live] upon ants, which therefore are called in English ant-bears. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 122 A huge ant-bear.. his bushy tail curled over his back.. and his long snout held close to the ground, as if in search of his insect prey.

A·ntdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. ANT *sb.* + -DOM.] The estate or race of ants.

1883 in *Knowledge* 22 June 374/1 The skeletons of antdom were around that lonely one.

† **A·nte.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *ante*, also *dante*, ad. Arab. لمط *lamt*, some animal of the antelope or buffalo kind, 'el Dante, que los Affricanos llaman *Lamt*' (Marmol, in Dozy). Its skin is called in Arab. *ad-daraca lamt*, corrupt. in Sp. *adaraga dante*, *adarga de ante*, whence *dante*, *ante*, for the animal.]

[1598 FLORIO, *Ante*.. a wilde beast in India as big as an asse with round eares, with the neather lip like a trumpet, neuer going but by night.] 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1029 Buffles, Badgers, Ante, Deere.

Ante, obs. form of ANT and AUNT.

Ante-, L. *prep.* and *adv.*, used in composition with vbs., as *antecēdere* to go before; vbl. sbs., as *antecēssor* a foregoer; other sbs. and adjs. derived from phrases, as *antecēnium* (from *ante cēnam*), *antetemplum*, *antemeridiānus* (f. *ante meridiem*), *antepænultimus* (f. *ante pænultimum*). Examples of all these have been adopted in Eng. directly or through Fr., and have, since 1600, served as models for the formation of others, especially of the last class, from which, as in *ante-temple*, *ante-nuptial*, *ante-* has acquired a separable character, and is prefixed to other words, as *ante-room*, *ante-Cuvierian*, *ante-date*. Adjectives of this type are formed at will, either with or without adj. endings, as *ante-baptismal*, *ante-Norman*, *ante-reformational*; and *ante-communion*, *ante-reformation*, *ante-war*. The latter are really attributive *phrases*, similar to the native *after-dinner* oration, *before-breakfast* lesson, *out-of-doors* employment, *up-stairs* room. The former, though formally compounds of *ante* + *adjective*, are in sense adj. formations on a phrase, as *ante-mundane*, logically (*ante mund*)*um* + *ane*; cf. (*old-woman*)*ish*. Some of the more obvious of these combinations of *ante-* are grouped together here, as not needing separate treatment.

A. *sbs.* (Main stress on *a·nte-*: *a·ntechapel.*)

1. Of position: in which *ante-* usually = A smaller introductory —; as **ante-cavern**, **-closet**, **-garden**, **-hall**, **-porch**, **-portico**, **-stomach**; also **ante-bath**, an apartment opening into the bath; **ante-church** = ANTE-CHAPEL; **ante-nave**, the western part of a divided nave; **ante-number**, the preceding number. These begin after 1600.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 331 The bathers first enter a vault or *antebath. *Ibid.*, The Georgian ladies employ the *ante-caverns as dressing rooms. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* § 27 If there is an *antechurch, they should be placed there. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2109 Its Entrance, first and second Galleries, *Anticlosets. 1861 *Gard. Chron.* 6 July 621/3 The spectator is supposed to stand in the *ante-garden. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. 148 A low forlorn *ante-hall. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. Wks. VII. 173 Now before the Holy Door In the *Ante-nave they stand. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 106 Whatsoever Vertue is in Numbers, for Conducing to Concent of Notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *Ante-number than to the Entire Number. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 28 An *Atrium Græcum* (we may translate it an *Anti-Porch, after the Greek manner). 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Arch.* 13 *Antica*.. a door, a porch, or *ante-portico. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 Swallowed into the crop.. or at least into a kind of *Ante-stomach.

2. Of time or order: in which *ante* = A previous or anticipatory —, *or* A something previous or anticipatory to —; as **ante-dawn**, **-disposition**, **-luminary**, **-occupation**, **-predicament**, **-spring**, **-taste**; also **ante-eternity**, the quality of having existed from all eternity; **ante-noon**, the fore-noon. These begin after 1600.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 287 That mysterious *ante-dawn —that prelibation of the full daylight.. the Zodiacal light. 1611 FLORIO, *Antidispositione*, an *antidisposition, or precedent inclination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 141 He.. maintained.. the Worlds *Ante-Eternity and Incorruptibility. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 367 The promise of eternal life is as ancient as God himself.. as it hath an *ante-eternity, so it hath a post-eternity. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. XV. 96 At other hours of the *Ante-Noon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Anteoccupation*, a preventing or seising first. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Antepredicaments* (in Logick) things necessary to be known before-hand, for the better understanding of the Predicaments; as Definitions of Terms, etc. 1881 G. MILNER *Country Pleas.* (ed. 2) 2 Our *antespring —our premonitory awakening. 1861 SHEPPARD *Fall of Rome* iv. 165 An *antetaste of those dire and bloody struggles.

B. *adjs.* (Main stress not on *ante*: *ante-nu·ptial*, *ante-wa·r*. Mostly of 19th century.)

1. Of position: in which *ante* = Before, in front of —; as **ante-cæcal**, before the *cæcum* or 'blind gut'; **ante-initial**, before the beginning, prefatory; **ante-pectoral**, in front of the breast.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 44 The small intestine or *anticæcal. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 2 The chapters *ante-initial and post-initial. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii. 38 The *antepectoral pair of the mole-cricket.

2. Of time or order: in which *ante* = Occurring or existing in the time before (a fact or condition, implied in the following adj., or definitely expressed by the following sb.); as **a.** with adj. ending: **ante-Babylonish**, **-baptismal**, **-Christian**, **-ecclesiastical**, **-Gothic**, **-historic**, **-human**; **ante-jentacular**, before breakfast; **ante-judiciary**, taking place before judgement; **ante-Justinianian**, **-metallic**, **-mortal**, **-Mosaical**, **-Norman**, **-nuptial**; **ante-patriarchal**, existing before the patriarchs; **ante-posthumous**, posthumous (professedly), but written before; **-reformational**, **-revolutional**, **-revolutionary**. **b.** with sb., forming attrib. phr.: *ante-bridal*, *-communion*, *-reformation*, *-resurrection*, *-sunrise*, *-war*. Cf. the L. *ante-mortem*, before-death. In this sense *ante-* varies with *pre-*.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Desp.* iii. 96 The *antebabylonish Jews. 1850 C. WORDSW. *Occas. Serm.* Ser. I. 104 *Ante-baptismal regeneration. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom., & Bks.* II. x. 219 *Ante-bridal trepidation. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 270 What was the *ante-Christian doctrine respecting the condition of the dead? 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 487 This part of the *Ante-Communion Service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 16 Several of such *antecuvierian works must be mentioned. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 361 Its *ante-ecclesiastical history. 1834 H. COLERIDGE *Grk. Class. Poets* 99 This event.. is involved in the same thick mist of *ante-historic antiquity. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* x. 214 Other languages also in an *ante-historical and embryonary state. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 264 He fills up the *ante-human space.. by an array of spiritual machinery. 1811 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 44 This *ante-jentacular hour. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr.* 50 Purgatory, or *Antejudiciary and intermedial delivery of souls. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 7 Any question of *Ante-Justinianian law. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 60 The Stone age.. the *ante-metallic period. 1827 HARE *Guesses* II. (1873) 556 If a spirit.. were to revisit this home of its *antemortal existence. 1883 *Standard* 16 May 5/2 The **ante-mortem* treatment of the brutes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 283, I look upon all other [books] that pretend to be *ante-Mosaical or patriarchal, as spurious and fabulous. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. iii. 11 As to the *ante-Norman councils. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 75 To legitimate the duke of Lancaster's *ante-nuptial children. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 328 Primeval sages or *ante-patriarchal Saracens. 1855 WISEMAN *Fabiola* 220 The old *capsarius* as he had had himself rattlingly called in his *ante-posthumous inscription. 1852 S. MAITLAND *Essays* 165 They had never seen any *ante-reformation Waldenses. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iii. 73 Bishop Osmond, the regulator of the *ante-reformational English ritual. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 164 An old gentleman, whose dress was decidedly *ante-revolutional. 1860 MILL *Repres. Govt.* (1865) 23/2 With Austria or *ante-revolutionary France. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* IV. 25 The *ante-resurrection period. 1842 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 July 231 The dim *ante-sunrise light. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 123 *Ante-war lightness of national taxation.

Ante-, in earlier spelling often put for ANTI-.

† **A·nte-a·ct.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ante-actum*, pa. pple. of *ante-agĕre* (a questionable compound) to do before.] 'A former act.' J.

1721 in BAILEY, whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.

† **A·nte-a·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ante-act-* (see prec.) + -ED.] Previously done, or spent.

1607 DEKKER *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) 62 Shee begins to be sorie for her ante-acted euils. 1620 — *Dreame* (1860) 22 A loathing of their anteacted life.

Anteal (æ·ntĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ante* before + -AL[1].] Pertaining to what is in front.

1852 LANDSBOROUGH *Zooph.* 388 *Anteal*, in front of anything forward. 1859 in WORCESTER.

†**Ante-a·mbulate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ante* before + *ambulāt-* ppl. stem of *ambulā-re* to walk; suggested by sb. ANTE-AMBULO.] To walk before, as an usher.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anteambulate*, To vsher. 1656 in BLOUNT.

†**Ante-ambula·tion.** *Obs.*—° [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The act of walking before.

1678 in PHILLIPS, whence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

‖**Ante-a·mbulo.** *Obs.* [L., f. *ante* before + *ambulāre* to walk; app. in familiar use in 17th c.] One whose business it is to walk in front, an usher.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1857) 95 [A serving-man] is the anteambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 18 An anteambulo to usher in a thousand pains. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anteambulo*, A Sergeant of the Mace to a Prince, a Verger or Gentleman-usher.

A·nt-ea·ter. The popular name of several animals which feed upon ants (and termites).

1. A group of quadrupeds of the order *Edentata* having long thread-like viscous tongues which they thrust into ants' nests and retract into their mouths covered with ants. They consist of the Ant-eaters proper (*Myrmecophaga*) of S. America, the Scaly Ant-eaters (*Manis*) of the Old World, and the Cape Ant-eater or Aardvaark (*Orycteropus*).

1764 WILLIAMS *Dict. Arts* s.v., The Ant-Eater .. is as long and as tall as a middle-sized dog. 1869 J. GRAY in *Guide Brit. Mus.* 4 The Shielded Beasts, as the Manis or Scaly Ant-eaters of India and Africa. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. v. 9 Many human ant-eaters that with their long tongues covered with oily words entice and entrap the unwary.

2. The Aculeated, or Porcupine Ant-eater (*Echidna*) of the order *Monotremata*, found in Australia.

1868 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *Echidnæ* of New Holland are sometimes called Porcupine Ant-Eaters from their food, and their similarity to the true ant-eaters in their sharp muzzle and extensile tongue. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 268 *Myrmecobius*, the living Australian Ant-eater.

3. A bird, also called ANT-THRUSH.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* VI. 399 The Ant-eaters .. are recognized by their long legs and short tail. *Ibid.* 403 The King of the Ant-eaters .. is about the size of a quail, and its grey plumage is agreeably variegated.

Ante-baptismal, -bath, etc.: see ANTE-.

†**A·nteceda·ne,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. **antecēdāne-us*: see next.] = next.

1655 BRAMHALL *Answ. Hobbes* 207 (R.) He makes the willing .. no willing at all, but onely some antecedane inclination.

Antecedaneous (æ·ntĭsĭdē[1]·nĭəs), *a.* [f. med.L. **antecēdāne-us* (f. *antecēd-ĕre*: see ANTECEDE) + -OUS: see -ANEOUS.] Having the property or character of preceding or going before; of a preliminary or previous character.

1630 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* 12 As antecedaneous [*printed* -darious] and precedent to the pardon. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 165 Some antecedaneous weakness of the patient. 1692 *Cov. Grace* 58 The Promise is made .. without any Condition in us Antecedaneous, as a moving cause. [Not in J.] 1818 in TODD.

A·nteceda·neously, *adv. ? Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an antecedaneous manner; previously.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 51 Those more special kinds of beings to be treated of Antecedaneously to the Predicaments. 1688 NORRIS *Theor. Love* (1694) 198 Neither is this latter .. made only Practical by being put in Practice, but is so antecedaneously.

Antecede (æntĭsī·d), *v. arch.*; also 7 anteceed. [ad. L. *antecēd-ĕre*, f. *ante* before + *cēdĕre* to go.]

1. *trans.* To go before or in front of; to precede, in place, time, or rank; to surpass.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 207 In wealth and nobilitie .. [he] anteceded the best in the cittie. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 82 The Fabrick of the World did not long antecede its Motion. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Metam. Apuleius* 399 A particular negative antecedes either of the affirmative propositions.

2. *intr.* To go or come before, to come first.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 239 This Axiome .. containes nothing that doth antecede, or follow. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* 100 Three daies prayer for him .. should antecede. 1690 — *Kingd. Christ* i. 4 Though the Embrio and Infancy anteceding, it was to be first in Execution.

Antecedence (æntĭsī·dĕns). [f. L. *antecēdentia* (see next), on analogy of sbs. in -ENCE through Fr. (mod.Fr. *antécédence* is a neologism, Littré).]

1. The action or fact of going before, precedence, priority: a. in time.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 77 A pre-existence of the simple Bodies .. and an antecedence of their Constitution. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. x. 195 The Antecedence of a colder climate. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 134 Not that we claim a mere antecedence and originality for the separate precepts of Christianity.

b. in a causal relation.

1651 HOBBES *Lev.* I. xii. 52 Man .. remembreth in them Antecedence and Consequence. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 151 Invariable antecedence of the cause and consequence of the effect.

†2. That which goes before or precedes: a. An antecedent, a premiss. (Cf. *antecedens* in ANTECEDENT 1 b.)

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 5 His antecedence may be true and consequence false.

b. The preceding part.

1593 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 7 The rest of the antecedence of the day worne out in disputations.

3. *Astr.* A motion from a later to an earlier sign of the Zodiac, or from east to west; retrograde motion; also a position more to the west.

1669 FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 Therefore she [the Moon] is in Antecedence of the Star 15 m. 25 sec. 1740 WINTHROP *ibid.* XLII. 575 Mercury was in Antecedence of the Sun 3′ 57″. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (*Astronomy*) II. 508/1 A motion of the heavens in the order of the signs .. is said to be a motion in *consequence*; and such are the true motions of all the planets; tho' their apparent motions are sometimes contrary, and then they are said to move in *antecedence*.

Antecedency (æntĭsī·dĕnsi). [ad. L. *antecēdentia*, f. *antecēdent-em*: see ANTECEDENT *a.*]

1. The quality or condition of being antecedent, priority, precedence.

1598 FLORIO, *Antecedentia*, antecedencie, precedencie, superioritie. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Ephes.* (1866) 32 An antecedency of faith before the act of electing. 1874 WHITNEY *Orient. Ling. Studies* 245 Those who believe in the antecedency of ideas to words.

†2. An antecedent condition or state of things; in *pl.* = ANTECEDENTS. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* 55 Many things happen, not likely to ensue from any promises of antecedencies. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 12 Most of thy reflections .. are fitter to come in as after-reflections than as antecedencies.

†3. Movement back to a former position. *Obs.*

1656 HARDY 1 *John* (1865) xiv. 86/1 Some sudden emanations of the will as regenerate, antecedencies to the conflicts and lustings of the will as corrupt.

Antecedent (æntĭsī·dĕnt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *antécédent* (see next), subst. use of the adj. Already in L. *antecēdens* was used subst. as a term of philosophy, and in this technical sense it first appeared in the modern languages.]

1. A thing or circumstance which goes before or precedes in time or order; often also implying causal relation with its *consequent*. a. generally.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 (1619) That there may be full content with it selfe, the antecedents and consequents. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 548 Consider the Antecedents to the calling the Convention. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) It is .. the necessary antecedent .. of a sinner's return to God. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 92 Conscience is the ground and antecedent of human (or self-) consciousness, and not any modification of the latter. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iii. 130 Circumstances .. governed by a long chain of antecedents.

Hence, in various special applications, of which the *logical* and *grammatical* are the earliest uses of the word in Eng.

b. *Logic.* (Opposed to *consequent*.) The statement upon which any consequence logically depends; hence (†*a*) The premisses of a syllogism (*obs.*); (*b*) The part of a conditional proposition on which the other depends. (†*c*) By some early logicians the *subject* and *predicate* were called *antecedent* and *consequent*.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/1 The consequence is false, needes the antecedent mote beene of the same condition. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 67 [I] grantis .. þe Antecedens Bot I deny þe consequens. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 324/1 You have shewn us the antecedent, now let us have the *ergo*. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 161 Ramus doth call the *subiect*, and the *predicate .. antecedent*, and *consequent*: but very vnduely. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 191 Let the word person in the antecedent of the proposition be supposed to signify either something or nothing. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 128 All Hypothetical Judgments obviously consist of two parts, the first of which is called the Condition or Antecedent.

c. *Gram.* (*a*) The noun to which a following pronoun refers, and to avoid the repetition of which it is used. (*b*) *esp.* The substantive (word, clause, or sentence) to which a relative pronoun or adverb points back, and to which the relative clause stands in an attributive or adjective relation.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 364 Adjectif and substantif Acorded in alle Kyndes · with his antecedent. 1523 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* 2 The relatyue of substaunce shall accorde with his antecedent. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* I. 10 This relative 'Thou' must have an antecedent. 1765 W. WARD *Eng. Gram.* 128 The connexion of a personal pronoun with its antecedent is very different from that of a relative pronoun. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 51 In the nominative and objective cases, *what* is never preceded by an antecedent.

d. *Math.* The first of two numbers or magnitudes between which a ratio is expressed; the first and third in a series of four proportionals.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Eucl.* V. def. 3 The first Terme, namely, that which is compared, is called the antecedent. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 14 In the Comparison of 7 to 3, 7 is named the Antecedent, and 3 the Consequent. 1862 TODHUNTER *Euclid* VI. iv, Those [sides] which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides, that is, are the antecedents or the consequents of the ratios.

e. *Music.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* XV. 95 The leading part [in a Canon] is called the antecedent, the following part the consequent.

2. *pl.* The events of a person's bygone history (*usually*, as affecting the position now to be accorded him); also used of institutions, etc.

1841 GEN. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 237 They will .. sift what the French call their antecedents, with the most scrupulous nicety. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Selections* ii. 86 What modern slang denominates his antecedents. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 106 Froude and I were nobodies; with .. no antecedents to fetter us. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* § 4. 111 Young fellows unacquainted with the antecedents of the estates.

3. *concr.* A predecessor in the chain of development; an earlier form. *rare.*

1865 LECKY *Rational.* (1878) I. 254 A wind instrument which some have placed among the antecedents of the organ.

†4. *lit.* A person that walks in front; an usher, an ANTEAMBULO. *Obs.*

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. ii, *Boy.* I say a seruingman is an antecedent. *Oct.* Because he sits before a cloakebag. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, My antecedent, or my gentleman-usher.

Antecedent (æntĭsī·dĕnt), *a.* [a. Fr. *antécédent*, ad. L. *antecēdent-em*, pr. pple. of *antecēd-ĕre*: see ANTECEDE.]

1. Going before, preceding, in time or order.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 67 b/1 Apostemes .. come sometymes of a primityue cause, but for the moost parte of a cause antecedent. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. viii. 43 b, Some adjuncts bee antecedent or going before. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraign. Errour* 245 Whereuer the Antecedent duty was euer truly done, the consequent priuiledge was never denied. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 91 Even in dreams nothing is fancied without an antecedent quasi cause. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 275 Whose little finger was heavier than the loins of the antecedent tyranny.

b. with *to* (*unto* obs.).

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. 70 Antecedent to the act of seeing. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 15 My Love to them was antecedent to any such Agreement. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 2 A period antecedent to all contemporary .. records.

c. quasi-*adv.*; = ANTECEDENTLY 1 b.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 294 The name was imposed antecedent to his birth. 1804 LAUDERDALE *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 95 The same proportion which existed antecedent to the increase of production.

2. *ellipt.* Previous to investigation; presumptive, *à priori*.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. § 2 The cause .. assigned for the rejection of Christianity by men of rank and learning among the Heathens, namely, a strong antecedent contempt. 1859 *Ecce Homo* I. ii. 9 If .. the antecedent improbability of miracles is much diminished. 1876 GLADSTONE *Hom. Synch.* 271 The antecedent likelihood of Homer's possession of Egyptian knowledge.

Antecedental (æntĭsĭde·ntăl), *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *antecēdent-ia* (see prec.) + -AL[1]: cf. *incident-al*.] Of or pertaining to antecedents.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 121 *Antecedental Method*, a branch of general geometrical proportion .. derived from an examination of the Antecedents of ratios having given consequents, and a given standard of comparison, in the various degrees of augmentation and diminution which they undergo by composition and decomposition .. published in 1793.

Antece·dently, *adv.* [f. ANTECEDENT *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Previously, before, in time or causal relation.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 227 Sinne, as a cause antecedently moving Gods will. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 213 That the Air was antecedently there, we may reasonably believe. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. v. 186 The Obedience .. to which we are antecedently bound. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 347 Testimony as to facts which they had antecedently known. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 471/3 Since the days of Charles VIII, if not antecedently.

b. with *to*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 61 Notions .. engraven in the Soul antecedently to any discursive Ratiocination. 1776 CAMPBELL *Rhet.* I. 146 Testimony, antecedently to experience, hath a natural influence on belief. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 300 Born antecedently to 14th August 1834.

2. *ellipt.* a. Not as a consequence, arbitrarily.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 52 If by the divine sentence Riches were allotted to one, and Poverty to another antecedently and absolutely.

b. Previously to experience, presumptively, *à priori*.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 115 It would seem antecedently that we ought to commence with the simplest social forms. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* 150 More evidence is required to establish a fact antecedently improbable.

Antece·ding, *ppl. a. ? Obs.* [f. ANTECEDE + -ING[2].] Going before, preceding; antecedent.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 21 Both in the anteceding and succeeding passages. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 711 Such things .. are [not] caused by things Natural Anteceding, but by some supernatural Power.

†**Antece·ll,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *antecell-ĕre*, f. *ante* before + **cellĕre* to rise.] To excel, surpass.

1635 HEYWOOD *Harb. Health* 299 Those that were before you .. Equall you shall, although not antecell. 1638 — *Port of Piety* 269 The dignity of merchants who can tell? Or how much they all Traders ante-cell? 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judg.* II. vi. 87 Not to exceed those in virtue whom we antecell in place and dignity.

†**Antece·llency.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *antecellentem*: see prec. and -NCY.] The quality of excelling, superiority.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 380 Turpentine from Chios .. is most celebrated for its antecellency in odour and gust.

†**Antece·ssion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *antecēssiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antecēd-ĕre*: see ANTECEDE.] 'A going before or excelling.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Antecessor (æ·ntĭse·sə, æ·ntĭ-). Forms: 5–7 -cessour, 5 -owr, 5–6 -ur, -sessour, 7 -cesser, 6–

antecessor. [a. MFr. *antécesseur*, a refashioning of earlier *ancesseur* ancestor, after L. *antecēssōr-em* in its L. senses of 'predecessor in office,' and 'professor of law': see ANCESTOR.]

1. One who goes before (*esp.* in office); a predecessor. (The latter word is more common.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. ix. 155 Hys Priwalagis .. Dat before hys Antecessowrys gat. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxi. 154 He shulde folowe the stablenes of his antesessours .. and ponysshe mysdoers. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 213 Our antecessurs and successours. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim. & Tit.* (1661) 78 Before that he went up to the Apostles his Antecessors. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818 54 The custom of all his antecessors in that profession. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. § 1. 222 This deity [Zeus] has ancestors and antecessors.

† b. An ancestor, a progenitor (usually however when viewed as a *predecessor*). *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 1 Our antecessowris, that we suld of reide .. We lat ourslide. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 53 Of his grauntsirs fader and of alle his antecessours. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxxvii. 736 Our fathers and Antecessours of olde tyme. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824) II. 223 Solemley interrid amongest his antecessers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 210 The Kings noble Progenitors and Antecessors of the Nobles of this Realm.

† c. A predecessor in the possession of property.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 16 b, Writ of assise of the death of hys antecessoure at the common lawe. [1628 COKE *On Litt.* 78 b, In Law .. *Antecessor* is applyed to a natural person .. but *Prædecessor* is applyed to a body Politique or Corporate. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesd. Bk.* 624 Robert claims the land of Outi .. to be in the soke of his *Antecessor* Lepi.]

† 2. A professor of civil law. *Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antecessor* .. is particularly used in some universities for a public professor, who teaches or lectures the civil law.

† 3. *pl.* One of the advanced guard of an army. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antecessors*, in the antient art of war .. a party of horse dispatched before the agmen or body of an army .. also denominated Antecursores.

† **Antecestre.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A variant of *ancestre*, ANCESTOR, partially assimilated to ANTECESSOR.] Ancestor, predecessor.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xx. 186 The thyng that his antecestres and forbearis hes conqueist be grite laubours.

Antechamber (æ·ntiˌtʃē·mbəɹ). In 7–8 anti-chamber. [a. Fr. *antichambre*, f. *anti* for *ante* before + *chambre* room, bedroom, after It. *anticamera*. 'It is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.' Johnson 1755–83.]

1. A chamber or room leading to the chief apartment; an ante-room, in which visitors wait; *orig.* the room admitting into the (royal) bed-chamber.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antichambre*, any outward chamber which is next or near the bed-chamber. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. II. 679 He's besieg'd by two or three hundred suitors; and the Hall and Antichambers (all the outworks) possess'd by the Enemy. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlviii/2 Her Majesty met them half-way of her Anti-chamber. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 138 Beyond these antechambers were larger rooms or halls. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 He stayed long in the antechamber, and sent in his name by several servants.

2. *fig.*

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 347 The ante-chamber of death. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ii. 81 Grammars and dictionaries are antechambers.

3. *transf.* Any space forming the entrance to another.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 434 The mouth, the ante-chamber to the digestive canal. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* i. 21 The ante-chamber to the nectary .. is here small.

A·ntecha·mbering, *vbl. sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. used as a vb. = Fr. *faire antichambre*; cf. *courting*.] Waiting in an antechamber; dancing attendance.

1879 *Pall Mall B.* 17 Oct. 12 To beguile the weariness of antichambering.

Ante-chapel (æ·ntiˌtʃæpĕl). Also 8 anti-. [f. ANTE + CHAPEL.] 'A term used in the Universities for the outer part at the west end of a chapel.' Parker *Gloss. Arch.* 1875.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 99 In a kind of Anti-Chappel to this Church. 1761 T. WARTON *Bathurst* 190 (T) The ante-chapel of Trinity College Chapel. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excurs.* Wks. VIII. Pref. 10 The same kind of relation .. as the ante-chapel has to the body of a Gothic church.

Ante-Christian, -church, etc.: see ANTE-.

Antecourt (æ·ntĭkōəɹt). [f. ANTE- + COURT, after Fr. *antécour*.] An outer or entrance court.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 201 One Day spent in these Ante-Courts of Heaven is better than a Thousand.

‖ **Antecu·rsor.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [L. = forerunner.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antecursor*, one that runs or rides before, a forerunner. [Whence in JOHNSON, ASH, etc.]

Antedate (æ·ntĭdēit), *sb.* [f. ANTE + DATE *sb.*]

1. A date affixed to a document, or assigned to an event, earlier than its actual date.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Antidater une obligation*, to give an Antidate to an Obligation. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubbes* 16 Ile frame a Bill that I am in thy debt, And to the same an Ante date will set. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 95, I posted away to the lady, intending to plead great affairs that I came not before, in order to favour your antedate. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug./2 Brevet-Colonel —— .. to be major-general, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 23rd July, 1870.

† 2. *fig.* Anticipation. (Cf. ANTEDATE *v.* 6.) *Obs.*

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 10 (T.) Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages .. those antedates .. those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?

Antedate (æ·ntĭdēi·t), *v.*; also 6–7 anti-. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *date* sb. and vb.]

1. *trans.* To affix an earlier than the true date to (a document).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 953/1 Counterfeiting and antidating of the kings seale in a signet. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 56 He that Antidates an Endorsement is guilty of fraud and deceit. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 343 He got the king to antedate it, as if it had been signed at Oxford. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. VI. ii. 587 He drew up a letter which he antedated fifteen days.

2. To assign (an event) to an earlier date.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* 4 Wilt thou then antedate some new-made vow? 1775 *Fielding's Life* in *Wks.* I. Pref. 19 Having often ante-dated, and sometimes post-dated, the matter which he found in the Spanish history. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 193 The struggle .. began in the reign of Edgar and was antedated long afterwards .. to throw odium upon Edwy.

3. To carry back to an earlier date or time.

a 1600 *Quaternio* 262 Wisedome .. could in some sort antidate their dayes, and giue them an essence and being with the holy Patriarkes. 1697 J. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1702) 97 By Reading a Man does as it were Antedate his Life. *c* 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* That rage Barbaric, antedates the age.

4. To bring about at an earlier date, accelerate.

1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. 1824, 132 If you let her goe, she may Antedate the latter day. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 67 A fright of his Mother .. accelerated, or rather antedated his nativity. 1712 *Spect.* No. 437 ¶ 1 Sorrow, and private Anxiety of Mind, which antedate Age and Sickness. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* II. XXV, Seem'd .. that Fate Would Camlan's ruin antedate.

5. To come before (something) in date; precede.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 1 Neither do their Records furnish us with anything that does Antedate our late discoveries. 1703 DE FOE *Elegy on Annesley*, As if design'd by Instinct to be Great, His Judgment seem'd to antidate his Wit. 1867 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. ii. § 1. 76 The Peruvian empire antedates that of Mexico.

6. To take in imagination before its actual occurrence, to anticipate.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph Hon.* iii, Like an obedient servant, antedating My Lord's command. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. Wks. IX. 30 Shame does but antedate the divine anger. 1708 POPE *St. Cecilia's D.* 123 Our joys below it [Music] can improve, And antedate the bliss above. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. xi. (1867) 343 Wisdom forbids her children to ante-date their knowledge, or to act and feel further than they know.

A·nteda·ted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bearing an antedate, assigned to an earlier date; transferred to an earlier time; brought about at an earlier date, accelerated, anticipated.

1611 COTGR., *Antidaté*, Antidated. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 375 An antedated and diseased old age. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 83 Thou .. Apostates dost expel, Giving them here an antedated Hell. 1822 HAZLITT *Table T.* II. iv. 58 A file of antedated newspapers.

Antedating (æ·ntĭdēi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^1.] The action of marking with or assigning to an earlier date; anticipating.

1587 [See ANTEDATE *v.* 1.] 1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 96 The late entring and antedating of the Order. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. v. 81 An Edict .. to reform Abuses, Frauds, Antedatings and Forgeries. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 587 That ante-dating of the second Advent.

Antediluvial (æ·ntĭdilīū·viăl), *a. rare.* [f. ANTE + *diluvi-um* deluge + -AL^1.] Applied by Buckland to geological formations older than the 'diluvial' (then attributed to the Noachian deluge).

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet .. antediluvial to the state of things immediately preceding it [this great convulsion]. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 317 The ante-diluvial rocks have a more compact stony aspect.

A·ntedilu·vially, *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In times before the Flood.

1826 BEDDOES *To B. Procter*, *Poems* (1851) 168 Time's billows, swelling, Roll a deep, ghostly, and invisible sea Of melted worlds antediluvially Upon the sand of ever-crumbling hours.

Antediluvian (æ·ntĭdilīū·viăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. ANTE + *diluvi-um* the deluge + -AN.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the world before the Noachian deluge; existing before the Flood.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxii. 15 II. 200 Those Antediluvian Belialists. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1 ¶ 83 Parts of the antediluvian Language. 1821 W. CRAIG *Drawing, etc.* ii. 109 The ingenious Dr. Burnet .. has made the antediluvian world a beautiful, smooth sphere, entirely covered with fine rich pasture land.

2. Concerning or referring to the period before the Flood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 344 The antediluvian Chronology. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 299 The antediluvian and postdiluvian history.

3. Of the sort which obtained before the Flood.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 367 Could I then lengthen out my Span to an Antediluvian stretch. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., An Antediluvian Diet of Roots and Vegetables. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 165 An antediluvian lease of life.

4. Belonging or proper to long past ages; very antiquated, primitive. (In a disparaging sense.)

a 1726 VANBRUGH & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. (1730) 334 Such primitive antediluvian notions of life. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiv. (1865) 188 The cottage, a sorry antediluvian make-shift of a building.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used absol.]

1. One who lived before the Flood; *fig.* one who attains to a very great age.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 222 The long lives of the antediluvians. 1713 *Guardian* No. 101 (1756) II. 81 An antediluvian could not have more life and briskness in him at threescore and ten. 1823 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, From what cursed old antediluvian, who lived before the invention of spinning-jennies, she learned this craft, Heaven only knows.

† **A·ntefact.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *antefact-um*, pa. pple. of *ante-facĕre* to do before.] A thing done before, a previous act.

1623 COCKERAM, *Antefact*, a deed done before. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 87 Being cleared and quitted from all ante-facts how hainous soever, by their entrance into Christianity. *Ibid.* X. 39 Confession was of antefacts, not post facts.

Antefen, antefne, obs. forms of ANTHEM.

Antefix (æ·ntĭfiks). Usually in *pl.*; also in L. form, with *pl.* -a. [ad. L. *antefix-um* subst. use of pa. pple. of *ante-fīg-ĕre* to fix in front.] Ornamental tiles or other work on the eaves and cornices of ancient buildings, to conceal the ends of the tiles; also ornamental heads of animals, etc., making the spouts from the gutters.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 174 Like the eaves of external roofs, with its ornamental antefixes. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 249 Inverted antefixa or corner-ornaments of ancient sarcophagi are frequently to be found as decorations of pillars.

Antefixal (æntĭfi·ksăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] Of or pertaining to an antefix.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 7 This helix or antefixal ornament is the same as that which appears in the Doric entablatures. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 248 The ornaments are more Asiatic than Egyptian; rosettes, chequers, antefixal ornaments, etc.

Anteflexed (æ·ntĭflekst), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ANTE + *flex-* ppl. stem of *flect-ĕre* to bend + -ED.] Bent forward; *spec.* of the uterus.

1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 72 Anterior to the cervix [of the uterus] if it be in normal position or anteflexed.

Anteflexion (æntĭfle·kʃən). *rare.* [f. ANTE- + L. *flexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *flect-ĕre* to bend.] A bending forward; *spec.* of the uterus.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 643/2 [This curvature] constitutes .. anteflexion of the uterus. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 72 Due to anteflexion or anteversion of the uterus.

‖ **Antefurca** (æntĭfĭ·ukă). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. L. *ante* in front + *furca* fork.] In cockroaches, an internal forked projection from the sternal wall of the anterior somite of the thorax, which helps to support the nervous cord; sometimes also applied to external forked projections on the ventral surface of the segments of some Arthropoda.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xliii. 185 The extensor of the anterior thigh to the antefurca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 404 Forked or double apodemes, the antefurca, medifurca, and postfurca.

Ante-garden, -hall, -human, etc.: see ANTE-.

† **Antege·nital,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *antegenitāl-is* before birth, f. *ante* before + *genitāl-is* belonging to birth.] Previous to birth: (*erron.* 'Born before, elder born.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

† **Antegre·dient,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *antegredient-em* pr. pple. of *ante-gred-i* to go before.] Preceding, going before.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. ii. 6 The antegredient part of the exhalation would give notice of the vehemency to be expected.

† **Antegre·ssion.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. **antegressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antegredi*: see prec.] 'A going before.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Ante-jentacular, -judiciary, etc.: see ANTE-.

† **Antela·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *antelātiōn-em* prerogative, n. of action f. *ante-ferre* to carry before.] Precedence, preference, prerogative.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 790/2 The intrication of these prerogatives, antelations, and such other as do associate these expectative graces. 1623 MABBE *Aleman's G. d'Alfarache* II. 190 Alleaging the antelation of time, and priority of his debt.

Antelope (æ·ntĭloup). Forms: 5–7 antelop, 5 antyllope, antlop(e, 6 anteloppe, 7 antalope, 6–9 antilope, 5– antelope. [a. OFr. *antelop* (also *antelu*), ad. L. *ant(h)alop-us* (Damianus, *a* 107^2), Gr. *ἀνθόλοψ*, *ἀνθολοπ-* (Eustathius of Antioch, *c* 336), original language and meaning unknown. Med.Latin forms were also *talopus*, *calopus*.]

The popular and literary name for the numerous species of the deer-like ruminant genus *Antilope* (Pallas), the limits of which have been variously extended or contracted by different zoologists. The most usual scientific characteristics of the genus are cylindrical, annulated horns, and the possession of a sub-orbital or 'lachrymal' sinus. They are sometimes grouped as *True* Antelopes, *Bush* A., *Capriform* or Goat-like A., and *Bovine* or Ox-like A. It is with the first of these, distinguished by extreme grace and speed of motion, that the name is now popularly associated.

This application of the word is recent. The Gr., L., and OFr. (*Trésor* of Brun. Lat.) notices describe a creature

haunting the banks of the Euphrates, very savage, hard to catch, having long saw-like horns, with which they cut in pieces and broke all 'engines,' and even cut down trees. With these attributes the 'antelope' early became a heraldic animal. The modern denotation seems to begin with Topsell. The genus *Antilope* was constituted by Pallas *c* 1775.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 6 Twoo antelopis stondyng on outher syde, Withe the armys of Englond and of Fraunce. 1432 *Let.* in Riley *Liber Alb.* (1861) III. 459 In eadem pagina [i.e. pageant] erigebantur duo animalia vocata 'antelops.' 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Antyllope, beste, *Tatula*. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Arms* C viij b, As Lyon, Antlop, and other. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 26 The antelope and wolfe both fiers and fell. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 1 The Antalope called in Latin *Calopus*, and of the Grecians *Analopos*, or *Aptolos*. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June, Staggs, elks, antelopes. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Antilope*, a certain mongrel beast, begotten of an Hart and a Goat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 47 The tenth variety of the gazelle is the antelope, so well known to the English, who have given it the name. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 75 An antelope, In the suspended impulse of its lightness, Were less ætherially light. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 265 The True Antelopes are remarkable for the graceful symmetry of their bodies, the length and slenderness of their limbs, and the lightness and agility of their movements. ..To the group of true Antelopes also belongs the Gazelle.

b. *attrib.*

1862 MRS. BROWNING *Last Poems* 8 Her throat has the antelope curve. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xviii. 318 At length we discovered a dangerous antelope-track.

† Ante·loquy. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *anteloquium*, f. *ante* before + *-loquium* speech.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Antiloquy*, a terme which stage-players use, by them called their cue. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anteloquy*, a Preface, or the first place or turn in speaking: also [as in COCKERAM].

‖ **Antelu·ca.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [L. in form; app. f. *antelūcānus* (see next) after *noctilūca* the moon.] Used by Evelyn for the period before dawn (?).

1696 EVELYN *Corr.* (1846) 121 He brought the phosphorous and anteluca to the clearest light that ever any did.

Antelucan (æntɪlīū·kăn), *a.* [ad. L. *antelūcānus* before dawn; f. *ante* + *lūc-* (*lux*) light: see *-AN.*] Of or pertaining to the hours just before dawn.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. vi. 103 All manner of Antelucan Labourers. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* 44 (T.) The Phosphorus of piety and antelucan devotion. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* X. 259 This practice of crepuscular ante-lucan worship, possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection.

‖ **Antelucā·no.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [It. (:—L. *antelūcānus*) adj. used subst.] A hymn sung before dawn.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 They sang antelucanos, hymns, psalms of praise, to God before break of day.

Antelucidate, 'to work by Candle-light before day'; **anteluculated,** 'done before day light.' Bad formations in Cockeram 1623.

† Ante·lude. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *antelūdium*, f. *ante* before + *lūd-us* play.] A prelude, short introductory play.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 570 The part of the Puppet or Punchinello in the Antelude of the Pageant.

Antem(e, obs. form of ANTHEM.

† Ante-man. *Obs.* [ANTE- A.] A valet, an usher.

1638 NABBES *Covent Gard.* II. ii, My Ladies Gentleman Vsher, her preambulator or her anteman.

Antembletic (æntɛmble·tik), *a. rare*—¹. [a. Gr. **ἀντεμβλητικ-ός*, f. *ἀντεμβάλλ-ειν* to throw in in return.] Making provision against or reparation for loss; as an insurance office.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 54 *note*, Offences against antembletic trust.

Antemeridian (æntɪmĕri·diăn), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ante-merīdiān-us* of the fore-noon, f. phr. *ante merīdiem* before noon: see *-AN.*] Of or belonging to the forenoon or 'morning.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antemeridian*, before noon, or midday. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 3 Every[one] had come out in attire that was decidedly ante-meridian.

Ante-metallic, -mortal, etc.: see ANTE-.

Antemetic (æntɪme·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. ANT- + EMETIC.] A. *adj.* Tending to check vomiting. B. *sb.* A medicine of this nature.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antemeticks*, Medicines that are given against vomiting. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antemetic*, opposed to or removing the inclination to vomit.

Antemne, antempne, obs. forms of ANTHEM.

Antempered, obs. form of ATTEMPERED.

Antemundane (æntɪmʌ·ndē·ın), *a.* [f. ANTE- + *mund-us* world + *-ANE*; after *mundane*, L. *mundānus*, belonging to the world.] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

1731 in BAILEY. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 93 The supreme, Great, antemundane Father! 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 102 Some probable insight into our ante-mundane condition.

Antemu·ral. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *antemūrāle* a breastwork, f. *ante* before + *mūr-us* wall: see *-AL*².] 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 369 A strong high wall with turrets, called the barbican or antemural.

Antenatal (æntɪnē·tăl), *a.* [f. ANTE- + L. *nātāl-is* pertaining to birth, NATAL.] Happening or existing before birth.

1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan.* I, Memories of an antenatal life. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. ix. 34 A heaven, my spirit's antenatal home. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 242 The antenatal predilection for Israel and detestation of Esau.

† Antenatali·tial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ANTE- + L. *nātālīci-us* belonging to a birthday + *-AL*¹.] Belonging to the condition before birth.

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secr.* Pref. 4 The ante-natalitial Ducts are stopp'd by breathing. 1717—*Anim. Œcon.* Pref. 12 Some of the ante-natalitial Ducts are expanded .. by breathing.

A·nte-na·ted, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ANTE- + L. *nāt-us* born + *-ED.*] Born before.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 48 Something of the Evangelical relish was in them, ante-nated, and in being, before the Gospels were written.

‖ **Antenna** (ănte·nă). *Pl.* *-æ*, rarely *-as.* [a. L. *antenna*, in ancient use 'a sail-yard'; usually referred to Gr. *ἀνατείν-ειν* to stretch out or forth. The modern use seems to begin with the L. transl. of Aristotle *Περὶ ζῴων ἱστορίας*, by Theodorus Gaza (died 1478) in which the Gr. *κεραῖαι* 'horns' of insects (*cornua, cornicula* Pliny) is rendered *antennæ*, which thence passed into subsequent entomological writers (many of whom cite Aristotle for it). As the projecting 'horns' or ends of sail-yards, in L. *cornua antennārum*, were also called *κεραῖαι*, *antennæ* was aptly employed to render the same word when meaning the horns of insects, which indeed often suggest the *cornua* of the long ascending *antennæ* or yards of lateen sails. Common in Lat. entomol. works during 16–17th c., but not found in the dict. of any mod. lang. bef. 1700.]

A sensory organ, occurring in pairs on the heads of insects and crustacea; popularly called *horns* or *feelers*.

[*a* 1478 THEOD. GAZA *Aristotle, Hist. Anim.* (1492) 18 b, Ad hæc antennæ nonnullis ante oculos prætenduntur, ut papilioni et fulloni [Gr. *ἔτι κεραίας πρὸ τῶν ὀμμάτων ἔνια*]. *a* 1600 U. ALDROVANDUS *De animalibus insect.* (1602) Prol. 7 Quædam cornicula gerunt in capite quæ antennas Aristoteles vocat. *Ibid.* II. 236 Aristoteles antennas iis ante oculos prætendi scripsit, idque ex eo repetiit Plinius, vocans istiusmodi antennas ignava cornicula. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. iii. 4 The horns are called by Aristotle, *Antennæ*, because they hold them forth before them.] 1698 ALLEN *Death-Watch* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Antennæ proceeded from under the Eyes. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (JOD.) Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs, as well as antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 303 This part looks like a jointed antenna. 1834 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* II. 21 The antennas of the butterflies. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 788 The spiny Lobster .. is distinguished by the very large size of its lateral antennæ. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 87 There are in the antennæ of ants certain curious organs which may perhaps be of an auditory character. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 24 The Antennæ are organs of touch.

2. *fig.* 'Feelers.'

1855 HOLMES *Poems* 214 Go to yon tower, where busy science plies Her vast antennæ, feeling thro' the skies.

3. *Bot.* (by extension). A pair of long slender irritable processes in the male flower of certain orchids, by the excitement of which the pollinium is jerked out of the flower.

1862 DARWIN *Orchids* 225 When the right-hand antenna.. is touched, the pollinium is instantly ejected. 1874 LUBBOCK *Flowers & Insects* (1882) 175 Insects alight as usual on the lip of the flower, and it will be seen that in front of it are two long processes called antennæ.

Antennal (ănte·năl), *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + *-AL*¹.] Of or belonging to antennæ.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 92 The younger Huber has attributed to ants the use of certain signs made with those organs which he terms antennal language. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 318 The antennal pincers of the Spiders.

Antennary (ănte·nări, æntēnări), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *antennāri-us*, f. ANTENNA: see *-ARY.*] Of, relating to, or of the nature of antennæ.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 776/1 The two antennary arteries. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 254 The very fine setæ .. which abound on the antennary organs of Insecta and Crustacea.

Antenniferous (æntēni·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. ANTENNA + *-FEROUS* bearing.] Bearing or having antennæ.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxviii. 23 Their head and trunk are distinct, the former antenniferous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. Ins.* i. 18 Hexapod antenniferous larvæ.

Antenniform (ănte·nifōım), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + *-(I)FORM.*] Of the form or shape of antennæ.

1847 in CRAIG. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 239 Head with two very long antenniform tentacles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 297 The first pair of swimming appendages .. are converted into antenniform organs.

Antennular (ănte·niŭlăr), *a. Zool.* [f. ANTENNULE + *-AR.*] Of the nature of small antennæ.

1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 318 The part representing the head is .. furnished with eight antennular organs.

Antennulary (ănte·niŭlări), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + *-ARY.*] = ANTENNULAR.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 282 Antennary and antennulary nerves.

Antennule (ănte·niŭl). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. **antennula*, dim. of ANTENNA.] A little antenna; a tiny organ of the nature of an antenna.

1845 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 156 Antennules of two branches of nearly equal size. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 147 A pair of small jointed feelers .. known as the 'lesser antennæ' or 'antennules.'

Ante-orbital (æntɪō·ɪbităl), *a. Phys.*; also **antorbital.** [f. ANTE- + ORBIT, eyesocket + *-AL*¹.] Situated in front of the eyes.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 269/1 The ant-orbital foramen. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 36 The Eye divides the head into the ante-orbital and post-orbital portion. 1881 OWEN in *Nat.* XXIV. 499 These antorbital nostrils, as they are called.

Antepagment (æntĭpæ·gmĕnt). *Arch.* [ad. L. *antepagment-um* (also used unchanged, with pl. *-menta*), f. *ante* before + *pang-ĕre* to fasten.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Antipagments*, garnishings in posts or doors, wrought in stone or timber. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.*, *Antepagmenta*, In ancient architecture the jambs or moulded architraves of a door.

Antepaschal (æntĭpæ·skăl), *a. rare.* [f. ANTE + *pascha* passover, Easter + *-AL*¹.] Coming before the Jewish Passover, or before Easter.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. xiii. § 17 Some did only observe three .. out of the number of the seven ante-paschal weeks. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* i. II. (1739) 445 Concerning the ending of the Ante-paschal Fast.

Antepast (æ·ntĭpast). Also 6–7 anti-. [f. ANTE- + *pāst-us* food, f. *pāsc-ĕre* to feed; cf. *repast.*] Something taken before a meal to whet the appetite (*obs.*); a foretaste.

1590 *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 182 The first messe, or antepast as they call it .. is some fine meate to urge them to have an appetite. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* lxx. 713 An office is but an Antipast—it gets them an appetite to another office. 1778 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* Dec., A very unexpected blow .. an antepast of the odium they were to incur. 1855 A. DE VERE *Poems* 208 Rich antepasts we have in thee Of glory and eternity.

Ante-patriarchal, -pectoral, etc.: see ANTE-.

† A·ntepend. *Obs.* = ANTEPENDIUM.

1542 *Coll. Inventories* (JAM.) Item, ane antepend of blak velvot .. item ane frontall of the samyn wark. 1555 *Inv. of Vestm.* (ibid.) Ane antipend for the Lady's altar of blew and yellow broig satin.

‖ **Antependium** (æntĭpe·ndiŭm). Often anti-. [L., f. *ante* before + *pend-ēre* to hang: 'velum quod antependet.' Du Cange.] A veil or covering for the front of the altar, used in Roman Catholic and some Anglican churches; sometimes identified with a FRONTAL, which may be an ornamental panel.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Antipendium*, a large silver-skreen that covers the Front of a Popish Altar .. hung on with skrews upon a high day. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 51 On Beds they Antipendiums laid, Of Sacred Vestments Cushions made. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 236 The modern term for the frontal is 'antependium.' 1864 AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 158 The altar, covered with a richly-ornamented antipendium.

Antepenult (æ·ntĭpĭnʌlt), *a.* and *sb.* [abbrev. of L. *antepænultima*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Preceding the penult; the last but two. Orig. a term of *Prosody*, but also used otherwise.

1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 Or *question* and *digestion*, It rymes in *ques* and *ges*, albeit they be bot the antepenult syllabis. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 Your penult and antepenult notes. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 631 Carapax .. extending to antepenult thoracic segment.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*, sc. syllable.]

c 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* 22 Never farther from the end then the third syllab, quhilk the grammareanes calls the antepenult. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram. Pros.*, Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult.

‖ **Antepenultima** (æntĭpĭnʌ·ltimă). *Pros.* [L. (*syllaba*) *antepænultima* the last (syllable) but two, f. *ante* before + *pænultima* last but one, f. *pæne* almost + *ultima* last. Formerly with Eng. pl. in *-s.*] The last syllable but two of a word.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 529 The French .. hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable sauing two, called Antepenultima. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 92 In *altitude* and *heauinesse* the sharpe accent falles vpon *al* and *he* which be the antepenultimaes. 1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* i. 19 The general rule [of Æolic dialect] which threw the accent back upon the *antepenultima*.

Antepenultimate (*-ʌ·ltimĕt*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *antepænultim-us* + *-ATE*, after *ultimate.*]

A. *adj.* The last but two. Orig. of syllables; but extended to order in place or time.

1730 NICHOLLS *Lobster* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 293 The antepenultimate Leg. 1775 WALKER *Rhym. Dict.* Pref. 19, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable .. pronounced long. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 11 We have the antepenultimate Duke of Newcastle's authority for the dictum. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 Each succeeding vertebra up to the antepenultimate lumbar.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*, sc. syllable, etc.]

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Antepenultimate of a dactyle is long. 1871 *Athenæum* 10 June 725 In words of four syllables it [the accent] may be on the antepenultimate, as in *témérité*.

Antephialtic (æntɪefi|æ·ltik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *antephialticus* (Hoffmann *a* 1740), f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *ἐφιάλτ-ης* nightmare: see *-IC.*]

A. *adj.* Good against the nightmare. B. *sb.* A medicinal agent of this nature.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Antephialtica*, medicines which prevent the night-mare]. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antephialtic*, opposed to, or curative of ephialtes or night-mare.

Antephne, obs. form of ANTHEM.

Antepileptic (æntɪepile·ptik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 8 anti-ep-. [f. ANT- + EPILEPTIC.]

A. *adj.* Good against, or preventive of, epilepsy.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 113 The Antepileptick Pill of the roots of Piony. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 73 Giving alexipharmics and anti-epileptic medicines. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

B. *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1742 BAILEY, *Antepilepticks.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The chief Antepileptics from the vegetable kingdom are, the roots of pæony, valerian, etc. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**A·ntepile·ptical,** *a. Med. Obs.* = prec. adj. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1686) 71 That Coral is Antepileptical we will not deny. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 565 A Laxative Rosin, dissolved in an Anti-Epilepticall Spirit.

Antepiscopist: see ANTI-EPISCOPIST.

†**Antepo·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *antepōnĕre* to place before.] To set before, to prefer.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antepone*, to put or set before, to prefer. 1755 T. CROKER *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLII. LXXXIII, Whose beauty, virtue, Rome should antepone To her she once so much did celebrate.

†**A·nteport.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *antiporta*, f. *anti* = L. *ante* before + *porta* gate, door.]

1. An outer gate or door.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 126 Between the five large anti-ports are columns of enormous height.

2. A veil or hanging in front of a door.

1653 J. GREAVES *Grand Signour's Seraglio* 14 His Majestie's Bed-Chamber .. The Anteporta's are cloth of gold of Bursia. 1669 T. SMITH *Mann. Turks* 75 (L.) If a Christian or Jew should but lift up the antiport and set one step into it.

Ante-portico, -posthumous, etc.: see ANTE-.

Anteposition (æntĭpozi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *antepōn-ĕre*; cf. *position.*] The placing of anything in front: *esp.* a. of a word which in ordinary construction follows; b. in *Bot.* (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anteposition* .. as when in Latin the adjective is put before the substantive. 1775 ASH, *Anteposition*, a position of words contrary to their proper and natural order. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Anteposition*, the opposition of successive (or apparently successive) whorls which normally alternate.

Anteprandial (æntĭpræ·ndiăl), *a.* [f. ANTE- + *prandi-um* dinner + -AL[1].] Before-dinner.

1847 *Q. Rev.* No. 163. 66 The anteprandial fencing-bouts of the House of Lords. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, When he takes his anteprandial constitutional on deck.

Anter, obs. form of ADVENTURE.

Anterior (æntī·riəɹ), *a.* [a. L. *anterior* fore, former, f. *ante* before; cf. Fr. *antérieur*, Cotgr.]

1. Of place: Fore, more to the front; opposed to *posterior*.

1611 COTGR., *Anterieur*, Anterior, fore, former .. that goeth, or is set, before. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 115 Where the anteriour body giveth way, as fast as the posteriour cometh on, it maketh no noise. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXV. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and the posterior chambers.

2. Of time and progress: Going before, preceding, former, earlier, prior.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, The memory of anterior ages. 1850 M^{c}COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 271 The mind has not only the power of action, but the anterior .. power of choice.

b. with *to*. (Like similar L. comparatives, *anterior* is, in Eng., comparative in sense, but not in construction; we do not say *anterior than*.)

1728 *M. Scriblerus* in Pope *Dunc.* (1736) 30 The first Dunciad was the first Epic poem .. anterior even to the Iliad or Odyssey. 1856 DOVE *Log. Chr. Faith* V. i. § 1. 243 Intuition is logically anterior to metaphysic.

Anteriority (æntī·riɹɒ·rĭti). [f. L. *anteriōr-em* (see prec.) + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *antériorité*.] The quality of being anterior, in order of time or progress.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 93 *note* (R.) This anteriority of time makes this passage the more observable. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 777 It has the anteriority of date with regard to Mr. Melvil's paper. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 335, I was much impressed by .. the anteriority of granite to greenstone.

Ante·riorly, *adv.* [f. ANTERIOR + -LY[2].]

1. Of place: In an anterior position, in front.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 243/1 This Pessarye .. must she intrude anteriorlye into her bodye. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. I. i. (JOD.) The globe of the eye is more depressed anteriorly. 1855 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* 387 The ears dusky, anteriorly edged with red.

2. Of time or logical order: Previously, antecedently. Const. *to*.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* III. iii. 163 Viewing the matter not as anteriorly probable. 1855 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 145 Anteriorly to the construction of catacombs.

Ante·riorness. *rare*$^{-1}$. = ANTERIORITY. 1870 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Phil.* vi. 107 An anteriorness to any fixed conditions.

A·ntero- stem of assumed L. **anterus*, positive of ANTERIOR; used in Eng. as comb. form of the latter in modern technical adjectives = Front, fore; as **antero-external**, front outside or outer; **antero-frontal**, pertaining to the front part of the forehead; **antero-inferior**, lower front; **antero-lateral**, front side; **antero-parietal**, belonging to the front of the parietal or side plates of the skull; **antero-posterior**, front and back, forward and backward; **antero-spinal**, etc.

Also in advs., as **antero-posteriorly**, etc.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 362 The antero-external angle of the second joint. 1879 *Academy* 11 Jan. 35 Lesions of the antero-frontal region [of the brain]. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 815/1 In the antero-inferior triangle of the neck. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 653 The inferi- or antero-lateral extremity of the nose. 1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 525/2 The outer surface [of this brain] has only the Sylvian fissure, and a faint trace of the antero-parietal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The anteroposterior movement of the lower jaw. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 221 Antero-spinal paralysis .. is ushered in by fever. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1122/2 The tongue .. is flattened antero-posteriorly.

Ante-room (æ·ntĭɹūm). [after Fr. *antichambre* or It. *anticamera*.] A room before, or forming an entrance to, another.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 200 An anti-room at St. James's. 1854 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. xli. 239 His ante-rooms were thronged with clients of all sorts. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. x. 338 Whatever our place, if we are doing its work well, it is the anteroom of heaven.

Anterous, obsolete form of ADVENTUROUS.

Antes (æ·ntĭz), *sb. pl. Arch.* [cf. Fr. *antes*, ad. L. *antas*, acc. of ANTÆ.] = ANTÆ.

1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 102 Antes .. are placed nowhere except in the angles, or at the junction of walls. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 292 Astounded and awed to the antes they clung.

Antescript (æ·ntĭskript). *rare.* [suggested by *postscript.*] A note written in front or on the top of a letter, etc.; a prefatory note; *also*, The whole of a letter before the postscript.

1831 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 593 He has added an Antescript, which will indemnify you for the meagreness of this [letter]. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* II. 164 There is a postscript scarcely proportionate to the antescript.

†**Antesi·gnary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *antesignārius*, for cl.L. *antesignānus*, a soldier fighting before the standard, f. *ante* before + *sign-um* standard: see -ARY.] *collect.* The picked soldiers who marched before and defended the standard.

1650 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 220 Gave order to the Antesignary, i.e. those that stood next before the standard.

Antesigne, obs. f. ENSIGN, affiliating it to L. *antesignānus*. See prec., and ANCIENT *sb.*[2].

Ante-spirant, -spring, etc.: see ANTE-.

†**Antestature.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *antestature*, Sp. *antestatura*, f. L. *ante* before + *statūra* a standing, f. *stat-* ppl. stem of *stā-re* to stand.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antestature*, a Traverse or small Intrenchment made of Pallisadoes, or of Sacks fill'd with Earth, and rais'd in haste, to dispute the rest of the Ground, when the Enemy has already gain'd part. 1816 [So JAMES *Mil. Dict.*]

†**A·nte-supper.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANTE- + SUPPER.] A course displayed but not partaken of, in anticipation of supper.

1658 OSBORN *K. James* (1673) 533 The Earl of Carlisle was one of the Quorum, that brought in the Vanity of Ante-Suppers, not heard of in our Fore-fathers time.

Ante-temple (æ·ntĭtemp'l). [ad. med.L. *antetemplum*, f. *ante* before + *templum* temple, transl. Gr. *πρόναος* PRONAOS.] The portico of an ancient temple or of a Christian church; also applied to the *ante-nave* of a church.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 136 The Temple is an oblong square .. in length sixty-four [yards[1], of which eighteen were taken up by the Πρόναος or Anti-Temple. 1711 BINGHAM *Chr. Antiq.* (1840) III. VIII. § 3. 394 The narthex or 'antetemple,' where the penitents and catechumens stood. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1284 *Narthex* .. an antetemple or vestibule outside the church; it is thus used as synonymous with porch and portico.

†**A·ntethem(e.** *Obs.* 5-6. Also antyteme, antithem, anthe- antetyme, antetewme. [A derivative of THEME (earlier also *teme, tyme*), a. Fr. *thème, tesme, teme, teume*:—L. *thema*, in common mediæval use for 'subject proposed for discussion, text,' a. Gr. *θέμα*, lit. 'the thing placed or laid down.' The prefix is doubtful, whether Gr. *ἀντί*, as if assuming a Gr. **ἀντίθεμα*, from *ἀντιτίθημι*; or (more prob.) L. *ante* 'before,' as if = **antethema* 'text prefixed.' No corresponding word has yet been noticed in med.L. or OFr.]

The text prefixed to a sermon or discourse as its theme or motto.

1494 FABYAN VII. 306 He made vnto them Colacions or Exortacions, & toke for his anteteme, *Haurietis aquas in gaudio de fontibus saluatoris.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 363 To preche .. Without an antetyme. *a* 1529 — *Merie Tales* vii. 78 As I said before in my antithem. 1530 PALSGR., Anthetyme, [Fr.] *thieme.* 1561 A. SCOTT *To Q. Mary* Protestandis takis the freiris auld Antetewme, Reddie ressauaris, bot to rander nocht.

Antetype (æ·ntĭtəip). [f. ANTE- + TYPE, prob. by erron. analysis of ANTITYPE.] A preceding type; an earlier example.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 99 Antetypes of Christ's puritie. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 74 She is an antetype of a class to which the coming time will afford a field.

†**Anteve·ne,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *antevenī-re*, f. *ante* before + *venī-re* to come.] 'To come before, to anticipate, or prevent.' Blount, 1656; Bailey, etc.

Antevenient (æntĭvī·niĕnt), *ppl. a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *antevenient-em* pr. pple. of *antevenīre*; see prec.] Coming before, preceding.

1800 LAMB *Lett.* I. (1841) 49 Which .. stupidly stood alone, nothing prevenient or antevenient.

Anteversion (æntĭvə·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *anteversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antevert-ĕre*: see next. Cf. mod.Fr. *antéversion.*] A turning forwards; *spec.* in *Surg.* = ANTEFLEXION.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, Anteversion of the womb. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 327 Anteversion is very rare in the early stages of gestation.

Antevert (æntĭvə·ɹt), *v.* [ad. L. *antevert-ĕre* to anticipate, prevent, f. *ante* before + *vertĕre* to turn.]

†1. To avert beforehand, prevent, anticipate. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases of Consc.* iii. (1654) 421 To antevert some great danger. 1677 HALE *Cont.* II. 106 If Passion run before it [judgment] .. and so antivert the use of Deliberation.

2. To turn forward, displace. (See ANTEVERTED.)

1870 W. PLAYFAIR in *Lancet* 2 July 13/2 The uterus was anteverted, and the cervix exposed with difficulty.

Anteverted (æntĭvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Displaced; *spec.* in *Surg.* = ANTEFLEXED.

1860 TANNER *Pregn.* ii. 96 An anteverted uterus.

Anteve·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of averting beforehand, prevention (*obs.*).

1624-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 157 It is high time to mourne for the anteverting of a threatened vengeance.

†**Antevolate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *antevolāt-* ppl. st. of *antevolā-re.*] 'To fly before.' Cockeram 1623.

†**Anteyn.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *antaine, antienne*, an ANTHEM.] A by-form of ANTHEM.

c 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 39 Þis anteyn þat murie is: þat folc ihurde alle Hou þe harpe song al bi him silf.

A·nt-fly. One of the winged ants, or perfect males and females, of an ant's nest; a favourite bait in angling.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 221 Take the blackish Ant-fly out of .. the Ant-hil. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 354 Winged Ants commonly known by the Name of Ant-Flies. 1787 T. BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 117 The little Red and Black Ant-Flies come on about the tenth or twelfth of August. [1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 The Red and Black Ants are very favourite flies during July.]

Anth-, Gr. *ἀνθ'*, comb. form of *ἀντί* (see ANTI-) bef. an aspirate. Often, in mod. scientific words, written analytically *anti-*, as in *anthelix, anti-helix*; *anthypnotic, anti-hypnotic.*

Anthelion (ăn·þī·liɒn, ăntɨh-). *Pl.* -a. [late Gr. *ἀνθήλιον*, neut. of *ἀνθήλιος*, earlier *ἀντήλιος*, opposite to the sun, f. *ἀντί* over against + *ἥλιος* sun.] A luminous ring or nimbus seen (chiefly in alpine or polar regions) surrounding the shadow of the observer's head projected on a cloud or fog bank opposite to the sun. As many as four such concentric rings have been seen, decreasing in brightness to the outer at 40° from the centre.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1072 The Anthelion, observed by M. Hevelius Sept. 6, 1661, in which there were two coloured Arches of a circle. 1760 SWINTON *ibid.* LII. 94 A very distinguishable Mock-Sun, opposite to the true one, which I take to have been an Anthelion. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 72 Anthelia .. may probably have suggested to the early painters the idea of the glory surrounding the heads of beatified saints.

Anthelix: see ANTI-HELIX.

Anthelmintic (ænþelmi·ntik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. f. ANTH- + Gr. *ἕλμινθ-* (*ἕλμις*) a worm + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of use against intestinal worms.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 365 All bitter things are Anthelminthick. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 96 The Cochin-chinese consider that plant [*Ficus septica*] caustic and anthelmintic.

B. *sb.* An anthelmintic medicine.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anthelminticks*, Medicines that destroy Worms in Humane Bodies. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 407 Turpentine is chiefly employed internally as an anthelmintic.

Anthem (æ·nþĕm), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 antefn(e, 3-6 -tempne (3-4 -tephne, 5 -thephne), 4-6 antem(e, -tim(e, 5 -tym, 6 -temne, -temme, 6-7 -theme, 7 -thym, -thymne, -themne, 7- anthem. [OE. *antefn(e* a. early Romanic **antĕfena*, **antĕfna*:—late L. *antĭfona* (Isidore), for *antĭphōna*, a. Gr. *ἀντίφωνα*; see ANTIPHON.

The Gr. accent was preserved in late L. *antĭphōna, antĭfona*, whence It. *antĭfona*, Pr. *antĭfena, antiéfna*, OFr. **antievne*, later *antievre* and *antienne, antaine* (like OFr. *Estievre, Estienne* for **Estievne*, It. *Istéfano*:—L. *Stephanum*). The phonetic development in Eng. was *ante·fne, ante·vne, ante·mne, a·ntemn, a·ntem, a·nthem.* Cf. (1) *efen, even, Stephen, Steven*; (2) *efn, emn, stefne, stemne, nefnian, nemnian*; (3) *hym(n, colum(n, autum(n.* For the subseq. corruption of *antem* to *anthem*, cf. *Anth'ony, amaranth, amianth*; in 15th c. Fr. we also find *anthaine* for *antaine*; some Eng. spellings indicate an attempt to explain the word as *anti-hymn, ant'hymn.* A by-form ANTEYN, adopted from Fr. *antaine*, also occurs in 13-14th c.; in 16th *antiphona* was anew adopted as ANTIPHON.]

1. A composition, in prose or verse, sung antiphonally, or by two voices or choirs, responsively; an ANTIPHON. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Bæda* I. XXV. (Bosw.) Is ðæt sæd, ðæt hí ðysne letaniam and antefn ȝeleóþre stæfne sungan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 42 Efter hire viue hexte blissen tel in þe antefnes [*v.r.* antempnes]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Antym, *Antiphona.* *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Lady* 95 After the Hympne cometh Antempnes and psalmes. Antem ys as moche to saye as a sownyng before, for yt ys begonne before the Psalmes; yt is as moche to saye as a sownynge ageynste. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 272 The Anthemes .. Damasus put ordre that the quiere should sing side aftre side. 1623 COCKERAM, *Anthemne*, a Song which Church-men sing by course one after another. 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I* (1656) 114 The King and the Spanish Ambassador descended into the Chappell, continuing .. untill an Anthymne was sung. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 122 The method of singing by .. anthem .. introduced.

2. A composition in unmeasured prose (usually from the Scriptures or Liturgy) set to sacred music.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 208 And bad me for to synge This antym [*v.r.* -theme, -teme, -time, -thephene] verraily

in my deyinge. 1530 PALSGR., Antemne, a song, *antiesme*. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* 1005/2 In the meane time did the quier sing y^e^ antheme beginning '*Unxerunt regem.*' 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 213 For my voice, I haue lost it with hallowing and singing of Anthemes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 2 Those parts of the inspired Writings, which are proper for Divine Songs and Anthems. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* ii. 108 The first Anthem set to English words after the Reformation .. was that of Dr. Tye, beginning 'I will exalt thee.' 1855 TENNYSON *Wellington* 60 The sound of the sorrowing anthem roll'd Thro' the dome.

3. *loosely* in poetry: Any song of praise or gladness. Also used of the English 'National' or 'Royal Anthem,' which is technically a *hymn*.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 240 Breathe it in mine eare, As ending Antheme of my endlesse dolor. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. (R.) The floods .. tune their anthems. *a* 1821 KEATS *Nightingale* viii, Thy plaintive anthem fades Past the near meadows, over the still stream. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Music* i. 2 (Note to 'National Anthem') Anthem is musically an inappropriate title for this tune. It has, however, now been so generally adopted that it would be pedantic not to use it. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 605 'God Save the King,' the so-called 'National Anthem' of England.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *anthem-bell, -book*, **anthem-wise**, in manner of an anthem, antiphonally.

1611 COTGR., *Martinet* .. a Saints bell, or Antham bell. 1625 BACON *Ess. Masques* (Arb.) 539 Seuerall Quires, placed one ouer against another, and taking the Voice by Catches Antheme-wise.

Anthem (æ·nþėm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. to *chant, hymn*.] *trans.* To celebrate or praise in an anthem, to sing to sacred music.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I xci. (1647) 285 He that had anthem'd the purenesse of the God of Israel. *a* 1821 KEATS *Fancy* 42 Sweet birds antheming the morn. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* IV. ii. 193 The tips of the granite mountains .. antheming their hymn of praise.

Antheming (æ·nþėmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of singing anthems.

1829 A. HALLAM in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) IX. 331 And full-voiced anthemings the while Swelled from the choir. 1883 J. RYLANCE in *Homilet. Monthly* May 332 An eternity of antheming!

Anthemize (æ·nþėməiz), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. ANTHEM *sb.* + -IZE; cf. *anagramize*.] To sing of or celebrate in an anthem.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 481 Do you think any piety .. proof against risibility, with such an ally as Lazarus anthemized with love in a church gallery?

Anthemy (æ·nþĭmi). *Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθε-* (*ἄνθος*) flower; formation unexplained. Also in mod.L. *anthemia*.] 'A flower-cluster of any kind.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

Anther (æ·nþəɹ). *Bot.* [a. mod.Fr. *anthère*, and mod.L. *anthēra*, in cl.L. 'a medicine extracted from flowers,' a. Gr. *ἀνθηρά*, fem. of *ἀνθηρός* flowery, f. *ἀνθε-* (*ἄνθος*) flower. As these medicines often consisted of the internal organs of flowers (*e.g.* saffron, one of the chief *anthēræ*, was the stigma), the name *anthēra* was specially applied by the early pharmacists to these parts, and at length confined by the herbalists, *c* 1700, to the pollen-bearing organ, known to earlier writers as *thēca, capsula*, or *apex*; which use was accepted and sanctioned by Linnæus. The following quotations illustrate these changes:

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 116 (*from Dioscor.*) [Dried rose petals] are mingled with medicines called *anthera* and preservatiue medicines for woundes. But the floure that is founde in the middes of the rose is good agaynst the reume or flowing of the gummes. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Anthera*, a compound medicine used for sore mouths. So in PHILLIPS 1678–96; *ed.* 1706 *adds*, *Anthera*, the yellow seeds in the middle of a Rose .. Among Herbalists *Antheræ* are taken for those little knobs that grow on the top of the *Stamina* of Flowers, and are oftner call'd *Apices*. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Anthera* in pharmacy, a term used by some authors for the yellow, or ruddy globules in the middle of certain flowers, as of lilies, saffron, etc. Some confine the *Anthera* to the yellowish globules in the middle of roses .. Other apply the name *Antheræ* to those little tufts or knobs which grow on the tops of the stamina of flowers; more usually called apices.]

That part of the stamen containing the pollen or fertilizing dust, which when mature is shed forth for the fertilization of the ovary; it is often supported on a slender pedicel called the *filament*.

1706–51 [See above]. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET in *Misc. Tracts* Introd. (1762) 31 This anthera contains the male dust, which when ripe is scattered about by every breath of air. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 197 The bursting Anthers trust To the mild breezes their prolific dust. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 68 The essential part of the stamens are the summits or anthers. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flow.* iii. 50 In the Buttercup the anthers commence to discharge their pollen, as soon as the flower opens.

b. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *anther-beak, -cell, -lobe*; **anther-dust**, pollen; **anther-valve**, the opening by which the pollen is shed.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 356 *Ophrys apifera* .. anther-beak hooked. *Ibid.* 285 *Salvia* .. connective slender, bearing at one end a perfect anther-cell. 1875 tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 473 The anther consists of two longitudinal halves (anther-lobes). 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers regular, with recurved anther-valves.

Antheral (æ·nþĕrăl), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to anthers.

1795 ROXBURGH in *Asiat. Res.* IV. 406 The antheral glands give it a claim to the genus *Adenanthera*. 1847 in CRAIG.

Antheridial (ænþĕri·diăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antheridium.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* v. 92 The union of a final cellule, with some other which is antheridial in its nature. 1875 tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 803 The antheridial branches of some Saprolegnieæ.

‖ **Antheridium** (ænþĕri·diŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. *anthēra* + Gr. *-ιδιον* dimin. ending.] Oblong or globular 'sperm' cells found in Cryptogams, answering to the anthers of flowering plants.

1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 272 The antheridia were early noticed in the case of mosses. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 169 An oblong cell, slightly curved, .. an antheridium or organ of the male sex.

Antheriferous (ænþĕri·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *anthēra* + -(I)FEROUS bearing.] Anther-bearing.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 212 The genuine antheræ, which he [Jacquin] calls antheriferous sacs. 1877 DARWIN *Diff. Forms Fl.* viii. 320 All five stamens are .. antheriferous.

Antheriform (ănþe·rifōim), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM shaped.] Anther-shaped.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Antherine.** *Obs.* 8. Also anterne. [? f. Gr. *ἀνθηρ-ός* flowery, bright-coloured + -INE.] A kind of poplin, now obsolete.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdcclxxxvii/4 A green strip'd Poplin Mantua and Petticoat, lined with a white Antherine. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Stuffs mixed with silk .. antherines and bombazines. 1739 in BECK *Drap. Dict.* (1882) 6 *Anterne*, a stuff of wool and silk mixed, or of mohair and cotton.

Antherless (æ·nþəɹlės), *a. Bot.* [f. ANTHER + -LESS.] Without anthers.

1877 F. HULME *Wild Fl.* 6 Stamens .. often antherless.

Antherogenous (ænþĕrǫ·dzénəs). [f. Fr. *anthérogène* (De Candolle, f. L. *anthēra* anther + Gr. *-γενης* born) + -OUS.] Produced or developed from anthers, as most of the petals in a double rose.

1847 in CRAIG.

Antheroid (æ·nþĕroid), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *anthēra* + -OID.] Anther-like in appearance or functions.

Antherozooid, -zoid (æ·nþĕrǫ¡zō·oid, -·id). *Bot.* [mod. f. L. *anthēra* + ZOOID (f. Gr. *ζωοειδής* like an animal).] One of the minute moving bodies in the antheridia of cryptogams, analogous to the spermatozoa of animals.

1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 272 In antheridia there have been detected cells containing moving filaments, *Phytozoa*, or *Spermatozoids* or *Antherozoids*. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 274 The locomotive power of the antherozooids. 1875 tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 336 Antherozoids are .. spirally coiled threads usually with a number of fine cilia on the anterior coils.

Antherozooidal, -zoidal, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to antherozooids.

1865 *Intell. Obs.* No. 37. 35 Antherozoidal cells.

‖ **Anthesis** (ænþī·sis). *Bot.* [Gr. *ἄνθησις*, n. of action f. *ἀνθέ-ειν* to blossom.] Full bloom.

1835 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 213 The term anthesis is sometimes used to indicate the period at which the flower-bud opens.

Anthetyme, var. ANTETHEME, *Obs.*, a text.

Ant-hill.

1. The mound or hillock raised over an ant's nest.

1297 R. GLOUC. 296 As þycke as ameten crepeþ in an amete hulle. 1527 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iij, Burye it in a pyssemer hyll that some call an antehyl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ant*, Ant-hills are little hillocks of earth, which the Ants throw up. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 101 The thronging thousands to a passing view, Seemed like an anthill's citizens.

2. The sugar-loaf-shaped nests of the Termites.

1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. G. S.* XXIX. 177 The country is dotted with anthills, which, when old, become as hard as sandstone: they are generally built by the termite under some shady tree. 1860 *Hunt. Grounds O. World* I. xi. 172 [Ant-bears] at work scraping up the earth of the ant-hill.

3. *fig.*

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 49 All things that do pass, Upon this ant-hill earth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xi. 103 They [Esquimaux] soon crowded back into their ant-hill.

† **Anthine,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *anthin-us*, a. Gr. *ἀνθιν-ος*, f. *ἄνθος* flower.]

A. *adj.* Derived from or flavoured with flowers.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anthine*, That is ful of, or made of flowers, or of the hony-comb. 1775 ASH, *Anthine*, Medicated with the flowers of plants.

B. *sb.* (= L. *anthinum mel* or Gr. *ἄνθινον ἔλαιον*.) Honey, oil, or wine, flavoured with flowers.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 910 If the Erycdan or Anthine appear reddish, it is accounted unwholesome. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anthine*, among antient naturalists, is an appellation given to certain species of wine and oil.

Anthobian (ănþō·biăn). *Ent.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *βίος* life + -AN; cf. *amphibian*.] An animal living in or feeding on flowers; applied specially to certain minute beetles.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 365 Others [beetles] .. devour the blossoms themselves, whence Latreille calls them Anthobians.

Anthocarpous (ænþokā·ɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *anthocarp-i* (f. Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *-καρπ-ος* comb. adj. form of *καρπός* fruit) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the fruits called by Lindley *Anthocarpi*, composed of flowers and fruit proper blended into a solid mass, as in the pine-apple.

1835 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Anthocarpous*, Fruits in which some organ exterior to the pericarp is concerned.

Anthocephalous (ænþose·fāləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-κεφαλ-ος* comb. adj. form of *κεφαλ-ή* head + -OUS.] Having a flower-like head.

1847 in CRAIG.

Anthocyanin(e. ? *Obs.* Also -cyane, -kyan. [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθος* flower + *κύανος* blue + -IN.] The blue colouring matter in plants.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 434 The blue matter [of chlorophyll] or anthocyane.

Anthography (ænþǫ·grăfi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-γραφία* writing.] The scientific description of flowers.

Anthoid (æ·nþoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-ειδής* like. (The Gr. compound is *ἀνθώδης*.)] Resembling a flower, flower-like.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 17/1 Resemblance to the Polypes in their external anthoid appearance.

Antholeucin(e. ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *λευκός* white + -IN.] The white colouring matter in plants. (In mod. Dicts.)

Antholite (æ·nþǫ́ləit). [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *λίθος* stone.]

1. *Geol.* A name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants having a resemblance to flowers, found in the Coal Measures; in mod.L. *Antholites*.

1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Min.* A variety of the mineral Amphibole.

† **Anthologic,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. ANTHOLOGY + -IC.] = next. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Anthological (ænþolǫ·dzikăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Treating of flowers. ? *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) Robert Stafford .. published a geographical and anthological description of all empires and kingdoms.

2. Of or relating to a literary anthology.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 512 What yet exist of anthological manuscripts in Rome. 1881 *Academy* 20 Aug. 131/1 The usual task of an anthological biographer.

Anthologist (ănþǫ·lŏdzist). [f. next + -IST.] The compiler of an anthology.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 It ought not to be supposed that any anthologist can strip the garden of its flowers. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Feb. 150/2 The editors .. had few or none of the virtues of the good anthologist.

Anthology (ăn·þǫ·lŏdzi). [ad. L. *anthologia*, a. Gr. *ἀνθολογία* (f. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-λογια* collection, f. *λέγ-ειν* to gather), applied to a collection of poems. Cf. mod.Fr. *anthologie*. Later Gr. had also the homonym *ἀνθολόγιον* applied to a hymnal.]

1. A collection of the flowers of verse, i.e. small choice poems, *esp.* epigrams, by various authors; originally applied to the Greek collections so called.

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love-Melanch.* 334 This clause .. is found .. both in Diogenes Laertius, in his life, and also in the anthology. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. § 14. 402 [The sepulchral inscriptions] .. of Meleager on his wife, in the Greek Anthology. 1793 RITSON (*title*) The English Anthology. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 119 Anthologies are sickly things.

2. Extended to other literary collections.

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. 8 A kind of anthology from the writings of the leading mystics. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-Party* 410 Anthology of causes and effects.

3. With some reference to the original meaning (in Greek) of a flower-gathering.

1755 JOHNSON, *Anthology*, a collection of flowers. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 223 In the anthologies of earth .. one flower beyond every other is liable to change, which flower is the countenance of woman.

4. A hymnal [= Gr. *ἀνθολόγιον*].

[1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anthologion.*] 1775 ASH, *Anthology*, in the Greek Church, a collection of devotional pieces.

† 5. A treatise on flowers. [A distinct use, on the analogy of *zoology, ornithology*, etc.: also in Fr.] *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Anthologie*, a treating of flowers, also a florid discourse. 1706 — *Anthology*, a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers, or of the Florist's Art. [So in BAILEY, etc.]

‖ **Antholysis** (ănþǫ·lisis). *Bot. rare.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *λύσις*, n. of action f. *λύ-ειν* to loosen, undo.] 'A retrograde metamorphosis of a flower, in which normally combined parts are separated.' Gray *Bot. Text-Bk.* 1880.

Anthomania (ænþomē·niă). *rare.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μανία* madness, passion.] An extravagant passion or fancy for flowers.

1775 ASH, *Anthomania*, an extravagant fondness for curious flowers. 1882 *Times* 8 June 8 A proof that anthomania is as real and potent as bibliomania.

Anthomaniac (ænþomē·niăk). *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + MANIAC; cf. *bibliomaniac*.] One who is intensely fond of, or 'mad about,' flowers.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. x. 321 The intense love of flowers that has procured for me the kindred title of an anthomaniac.

Anthonin. *rare.* [a. Fr. *Antonin*, ad. L. *Antonīn-us*, f. *Antōnius*, Anthony; cf. *Capuchin, Austin*, etc.] A monk of the order of St. Anthony.

1536 *Pilgr. T.* 155 in Thynne *Animadv.* 81 There be other that be anthonyn, but he whom I salute was gylbertin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Anthonins*, or monks of St. Anthony, are by some said to be of the begging kind.

Anthony (St.), the patron saint of swineherds,

to whom one of each litter was usually vowed. Hence *pop.* **Anthony** = the smallest pig of a litter.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 56 (D.) He will follow him like a St. Anthony's Pig. St. Anthonie is notoriously known for the Patron of hogs, having a Pig for his Page in all pictures. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., In several places, they [Romanists] keep at common charges a hog denominated St. Anthony's hog. 1867 *Standard* 24 May, 'What is an "Anthony?"' .. 'The littlest pig, your honour. The little pig is always "Anthony."'

Anthony's or **St. Anthony's fire.** ['from the tradition that those who sought the intercession of St. Anthony recovered from the pestilential erysipelas called the *sacred fire*, which proved extremely fatal in 1089.' Brewer *Phr. & Fab.*] A popular name of erysipelas.

1527 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij, Sorell water slaketh St. Anthonys fyre. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 815 The disease called Erysipelas, commonly called St. Anthonies fire. 1657 *Phys. Dict., Anthonies fire*, the shingles. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 115 Symptoms of St. Anthony's fire appearing, she was let blood. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 96/2 The cure of the distemper called the sacred fire, since that time called St. Anthony's fire.

Anthood (æ·nt,hud). [f. ANT + -HOOD; cf. *manhood.*] Ant nature; ants collectively.

1879 in Romanes *Anim. Intell.* (1881) 108 A mass of struggling anthood was piled up around the gate.

Anthophore (æ·nþŏfo·ɹ). *Bot.* [mod. ad. (De Candolle) Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος*, f. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *-φορος* bearing.] The stalk which in some flowers raises the receptacle above the calyx.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 211 In *Caryophylleæ* an internode below the receptacle is elongated, and bears on its summit the petals and stamens: De Candolle calls this *anthophore.* 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 161 The stalk above the calyx of Silene, etc. is termed an anthophore.

Anthophorous (ænþǫ·fŏrəs), *a.* [see prec. and -OUS.] Flower-bearing. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anthophyllite (ænþofi·ləit, -ǫ·filəit). *Min.* [f. mod.L. *anthophyllum* clove + -ITE; from its clove-brown colour (Schumacher).] A variety of hornblende found in Norway.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Anthophyllite* .. of a yellowish grey, or brownish colour .. the prismatic schiller-spar of Mohs.

Anthophylli·tic, *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or containing, anthophyllite.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 71.

Anthorism (æ·nþŏriz'm). *Rhet. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *ἀνθορισμ-ός*, f. *ἀνθορίζ-ειν*, f. *ἀντί* against + *ὁρίζ-ειν* to define.] A counter-definition; a description or definition differing from that given by one's opponent. 1846 in SMART.

† **A·nthos.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] Formerly applied to Rosemary as 'the flower' *par excellence.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I iiij, Basyll, Anthos, and suche whych comforteth the herte. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Anthos* .. signifies flower; but by way of excellency is appropriated to rosemary.

Anthosiderite (ænþo,si·dĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *σιδηρίτης* iron-stone: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron occurring in fibrous tufts or feathery flowers. 1837–80 DANA *Min.* 407.

Anthosperm (æ·nþo,spəɹm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *σπέρμα* seed.] (See quot.)

1847 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* Gloss., *Anthosperm*, A little coloured concretion scattered in the tissue of certain Fucoids.

Anthotaxy (æ·nþo,tæksi). *Bot. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ταξία* arrangement, f. *τάσσ-ειν* to arrange.] Arrangement of flowers according to their inflorescence. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 141.

Anthoxa·nthin(e. ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* + *ξανθός* yellow + -IN.] The colouring principle of yellow flowers; now called *xanthophyll.*

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 434 The yellow matter or anthoxantine is an extractive resinous substance.

‖ **Anthozoa** (ænþozō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* ? *Obs.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + *ζῷα* animals.] Another name for the Zoophytes called Actinozoa, including sea-anemones, coralline polypes, etc.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 216 The calcareous skeletons of some Anthozoa. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Progr.* 345 The wide range which the Anthozoa are known to have.

Anthozoic (ænþozō·ik), *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 485/2 The minute creatures on which the Anthozoic polypes prey.

Anthozooid (ænþozō·oid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθο-ς* flower + ZOOID, ad. Gr. *ζωοειδής* like an animal.] An individual animalcule of a compound Zoophyte.

1877 HUXLEY *Inv. An.* iii. 159 The axial cavity of each anthozooid is in communication with a system of large canals.

Anthra-. *Chem.* Abbreviation of ANTHRACENE (or stem *Anthrac-*) forming compound names of the Anthracene derivatives. The chief are:—

Anthrachrysone (-krəi·sōun) [Gr. *χρυσός* gold], one of the tetra-oxy-anthraquinones, obtained as a golden-yellow crystalline powder, by the dry distillation of dioxybenzoic acid. **Anthraflavic** (-flæ·vik) Acid, and **Anthraflavone** (-flē·vōun) [L. *flāvus* yellow], two di-oxy-anthraquinones, isomeric with alizarine, the former crystallizing in bright yellow silky needles, the latter in small yellow needles; the salts of the former are **Anthraflavates.** **Anthrani·lic** [ANIL] Acid, systematically called *Phenyl-carbamic*, $C_7H_7NO_2$, obtained from indigo. **Anthraphenol** (-fī·nǫl), a derivative of anthracene, in which one H atom is replaced by HO, having the two metameric modifications **A·nthrol**, and **A·nthranol.** **Anthrapu·rpurin** [PURPURIN], a red colouring matter obtained from artificial alizarin. **Anthraquinone** (-kwi·nō·un), $C_{14}H_8O_2''$, a compound related to anthracene as quinone is to benzene, produced by oxidation of anthracene, hence also called *Oxy-anthracene*; it crystallizes in pale yellow needles, and is of great importance as the immediate source of artificial alizarin. It has numerous compounds, as *nitro-*, and *oxy-anthraquinones*, etc.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 86 Anthrachrysone dyes on iron-mordants a brown colour. *Ibid.* 87 Barium anthraflavate crystallises in reddish-brown hydrated needles. *Ibid.* Alkaline, as well as alcoholic solutions of anthraflavic acid, absorb the blue end of the spectrum very powerfully. 1879 *Ibid.* VIII. 107 Anthraflavone acts like a bibasic acid. 1881 ROSCOE in *Nature* XXIV. 228 By boiling indigo with soda and manganese dioxide, Fritzsche obtained .. as he then [1841] termed it, anthranilic acid. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 97 *α*–Anthrol crystallises in brilliant yellow needles.. *β*–Anthrol .. in yellow prisms.—Anthranol crystallizes in yellowish needles. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 195 The anthrapurpurin reds being much purer and less blue, whilst the purples are bluer and the blacks more intense than those with alizarine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 424 Both [alizarine and purpurine] are hydroxyl derivatives of anthraquinone, and they can both be reduced to anthracene by the action of zinc dust. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 819/2 Artificial alizarine is prepared at the positive pole from a mixture of anthraquinone and caustic potash.

Anthracene (æ·nþrăsīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρακ-* (*-αξ*) coal + -ENE.] A complex hydrocarbon, called in systematic nomenclature *Para-naphthalin*, obtained from coal-tar; discovered in 1832 in the heavy semifluid portion of the tar which comes over towards the close of the distillation. It belongs to the aromatic or Benzol group, has composition $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_2(C_1H_4)_2 = (C_6H_4)_2C_2H_2$, and passes under influence of light into the isomeric *paranthracene.*

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 350 Crude commercial anthracene is distilled from an iron retort. 1873 COOKE *Chemistry* 325 Alizarine is manufactured on a large scale from the anthracene obtained from coal-tar. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 191 Pure anthracene appears in small, well-defined, lustrous crystalline laminæ of a clear white colour.

Attrib. in *anthracene colours, derivatives,* etc. **Anthracene Red,** a name for artificial alizarine.

Anthracic (ænþræ·sik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθρακ-* (*ἄνθραξ*) coal, carbuncle + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the disease 'anthrax.'

1881 *Nature* No. 614. 328 Anthracic blood from a sheep that had died of the disease. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 20 Mar., The protective influence of anthracic inoculation.

Anthraciferous (ænþrăsi·fĕrəs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding anthracite.

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 209 The plants found in the anthraciferous rock of Baden. 1843 MURCHISON in Geikie *Life* II. 2 His own anthraciferous and slaty children.

Anthraciform (ænþræ·sifǭɹm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or appearance of anthrax. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Anthracin, a synonym of ANTHRACENE.

Anthracite (æ·nþrăsəit). [ad. L. *anthracītes*, a. Gr. *ἀνθρακίτης* coal-like, f. *ἄνθρακ-* (*-αξ*) coal.]

†**1.** A stone described by Pliny, supposed to be hydrophane. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 617 There is found in Thesprotia a certaine minerall Rubie called Anthracitis, resembling coles of fire. 1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 69 Antracites or Antracas, is a sparkling Stone of a fiery Colour.

2. The non-bituminous variety of coal, called also Glance coal, Blind coal, and Stone coal.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 313 The anthracite of Kilkenny .. has all the characters of well burned charcoal. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 373 In the vicinity of some trap dikes, coal is converted into anthracite. 1856 BRYANT *Rhode-Island Coal* viii, Dark anthracite! that reddenest on my hearth. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 192 The term Culm is applied generally to anthracite in our parliamentary annals.

3. *attrib.*, as *anthracite coal, stove*; anthracite basin, bed, in geology.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. VII. iii. 253 Anthracite coal, difficult to kindle, but which no known thing will put out. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 67 Anthracite coal .. is almost pure carbon. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 21 Three anthracite stoves. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 2 That picturesque anthracite basin where now stands the city of Namur. 1851 DIXON *Penn* xxi. (1872) 182 Inexhaustible fields of coal; and anthracite beds of the same fossil.

Anthracitic (ænþrăsi·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, anthracite.

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 88 The anthracitic coal-measures. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. vi. 305 The Duke .. blushed blue, then red .. at length settling into a steady pale, as it were, indicating anthracitic white-heat.

Anthracitism (æ·nþrăsəit,i·z'm). [mod. f. ANTHRACITE + -ISM.] The anthracitic condition (of coal).

1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* § 4. 346 High heat is not necessary to produce anthracitism.

Anthracitous (æ·nþrăsəitəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Containing, or characterized by, anthracite.

1860 *Edinb. Rev.* No. 225. 91 In Brecknockshire there are only 78 square miles of coal .. The whole is called anthracitous. 1857 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xii. (1876) 204 Bands of anthracite and anthracitous shales.

Anthracoid (æ·nþrăkoid), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἄνθρακ-* (see ANTHRAX) + -OID.] Resembling, or having like nature to, anthrax.

1881 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/3 Of course the 'attenuated anthracoid microbe' is not a panacea. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 The germs of splenic fever called anthracoid microbes.

Anthracomancy (æ·nþrăko,mæ·nsi). *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by the inspection of burning coals. (In mod. Dicts.)

Anthracometer (ænþrăkǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -(O)METER.] 'An instrument for determining the quantity of carbonic acid which exists in any gaseous admixture.' Craig 1847.

Anthracometric (æ·nþrăko,me·trik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *μετρικός*: see -METRIC.] Of, or pertaining to the use of, an anthracometer.

Anthraconite (ănþræ·kŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθρακ-* coal + *-ωνη* female descendant, derivative + -ITE; so named by von Moll.] A name given to black varieties of limestone, as common black marble, and the black bituminous or fetid limestones called swinestones or stinkstones.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Anthraconite*, .. on rubbing, yields a sulphureo-bituminous odour.

Anthracothere (æ·nþrăko,þīə·ɹ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *anthracothērium* (also used), f. as prec. + Gr. *θηρίον* beast.] A pachyderm quadruped whose remains occur in Tertiary lignites and coal.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 Many entire jaws and other bones of an extinct mammifer, called by Cuvier Anthracotherium, have been found in the coal-beds. 1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* (1876) 373 The anthracothere stands intermediate between the river-hog and hippopotamus.

Anthracoxen(e (æ·nþrăkǫksī·n). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄνθρακ-* coal + *ξέν-ος* stranger, guest; so named by Reuss in allusion to its occurrence as a foreign substance in coal.] A brownish-black resin-like substance, occurring in amorphous masses which alternate with layers of coal, in the coal-beds of Brandeisl, near Schlan, in Bohemia.

1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Anthrax (æ·nþrăks). [a. L. *anthrax* a carbuncle, a. Gr. *ἄνθραξ* coal, a carbuncle.]

1. A carbuncle, or malignant boil.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 275 Antrax is a postume whyche cometh of ful wood matere and venemous .. It is callyd also Carbunculus, for it brennyth as a cole. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 29 Anthrax is a malygne pustle, havynge about it certayne lytle yelowe veynes of the coloure of the rayne bowe. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anthrax* .. a Carbuncle-swelling .. that arises in several Parts surrounded with fiery, sharp, and painful Pimples. 1871 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 171 Anthrax of the lips has nothing in common with malignant pustule.

2. The 'splenic fever' of sheep and cattle, recently discovered by M. Pasteur to result from the introduction of minute organisms into the blood of the animal, and their rapid reproduction there. Also applied to the carbuncular disease, otherwise called *malignant pustule*, caused in man by infection from animals so affected.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 4 Infection .. from a diseased animal, e.g. glanders, anthrax, and hydrophobia. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 858 Sheep of the very breed most liable to anthrax. 1882 *Standard* 29 Dec. 2/2 The third case was one of external anthrax in .. a .. wool-comber.

Anthropic (ănþrǫ·pik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνθρωπικ-ός* human, f. *ἄνθρωπ-os* man, human being.] Of or belonging to a human being; of a human sort.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mamm.* App. B. 82 They impress that anthropic feature upon the face of the living gorilla. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 310 This he at first supposed to be a peculiar acid (anthropic acid).

Anthro·pical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Connected with, or attached to, human nature.

1804–6 SYD. SMITH (1850) 238 A very strong anthropical party, who view all eulogiums on the brute creation with a very considerable degree of suspicion. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 523 By virtue of these anthropical elements—Homer, who happens to be a Greek, makes you one.

Anthropinism (ănþrō·pini'z'm). *rare*—¹. [f. Gr. *ἀνθρώπιν-os* human (f. *ἄνθρωπ-os* man) + -ISM.] Consideration of things in their relation to man.

1880 G. ALLEN *Evol. at Large* 161 In our narrow anthropinism we should have refused to listen to him [Darwin] had he given us two volumes instead on the Descent of Walnuts.

Anthropinistic (ănþrō·pini stik), *a. rare*—¹. [f. prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of the nature of anthropinism; regarding things in their relation to man.

1880 G. ALLEN in *Academy* 23 Oct. 292 The primitive conception of beauty must have been purely anthropinistic—must have gathered mainly round the personality of man or woman.

Anthropo-, repr. Gr. *ἀνθρωπο-* stem and comb. form of *ἄνθρωπος* man. In compounds formed in Greek itself, as *anthropopœia, ἀνθρωποποιία*; in

others formed in L.; and in many of mod. formation. The pronunciation differs with the accent; and when the primary stress falls on the following syllable, the position of the secondary stress fluctuates from *anthrō·po-* in learned words, to *a·nthropo-* in the more popular, as in *anthrō·polo·gical*, *a·nthropolo·gical*.

Anthropocentric (ænþrōu·po¡se·ntrik), *a.* [f. prec. + Gr. *κέντρ-ον* centre + -IC.] Centring in man; regarding man as the central fact of the universe, to which all surrounding facts have reference.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Eur.* iii. (1865) 42 In the most ancient records remaining, the Hindu mind is dealing with anthropocentric conceptions ..of the moral kind. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Creat.* I. ii. 38 The anthropocentric error, that Man is the premeditated aim of the creation of the earth.

Anthropogeny (ænþropo·dʒėni). [f. as if ad. Gr. **ἀνθρωπογένεια*, abstr. n. f. *ἀνθρωπο-γεν-ής* born of man.] The investigation of the origin of man.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Anthropogeny*, the study of the generation of man. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 2 The History of the Evolution of Man, or briefly 'Anthropogeny.'

Anthropoglot (ǽnþrōu·pŏglɒt). [ad. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόγλωττος* speaking like a man, f. *ἄνθρωπο-ς* + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] An animal with a tongue like a man's, *e.g.* a parrot.

1847 CRAIG, *Anthropoglottis.* 1859 in WORCESTER.

Anthropography (ænþropo·grăfi). [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *-γραφία* description: see -GRAPHY.]

†1. A description of all the parts of the human body. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Anthropographie, is the description of the Number, Measure, Waight, Figure, Situation, and colour of euery diuerse thing, conteyned in the perfect body of Man. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Anthropography* .. a description of the structure of man.

2. The branch of anthropology which treats of the geographical distribution of the races of mankind, and their local variations; ethnography.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 97 A series of anthropographies, of different epochs, would form the true basis of ethnography.

Anthropoid (æ·nþrŏpoid, ǽnþrōu·po¡id), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνθρωπο-ειδ-ής* of human form: see -OID. Cf. mod.Fr. *anthropoïde.*]

A. *adj.* Of human form, man-like.

a 1837 OWEN in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 69/2 The highest cultivation of which the anthropoïd apes are susceptible. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 31 The assumed anthropoid link between man and the brutes.

B. *sb.* a. A being that is human in form only. b. An anthropoid ape.

1832 *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 96 A race of Anthropoids,—neither Raleigh nor Sidney would have called them Men—has wormed itself into the dominion of the letter-press—not the literature of England. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nat.* i. 23 There are four distinct kinds of anthropoids .. the Gibbons and the Orangs .. the Chimpanzees and the Gorilla.

Anthropoidal (ænþropoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of anthropoid nature or structure.

1867 *Transmut. Species* x. 137 Our forefathers, the anthropoidal patriarchs of the tropical forests. 1882 THOMPSON in *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 238 The anthropoidal progenitor gradually became extinct.

Anthropolatry (ænþropo·lătri). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀνθρωπολατρεία* man-worship, f. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *λατρεία* worship.] Man-worship; the giving of divine honours to a human being.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 Wks. 1871 V. 319 We may admire the gifts of God in others .. but not so as to be guilty of anthropolatry, or man-worship. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXI. 477 The anthropolatry of the Greeks.

Anthropolite, -lith (ǽnþrōu·pŏləit, -liþ). [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A petrified man; a fossil ascribed to the human species.

1848 tr. *Richter's Levana* 43 The ideal man comes upon the earth as an anthropolithe (a petrified man). 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain*, A veritable anthropolite, the petrified remains of one of the accursed race that was swept away by the flood.

Anthropologic (-lo·dʒik), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *anthrōpologic-us* (1594), f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπο-λόγ-ος*: see ANTHROPOLOGY and -IC.] Of anthropology.

1850 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 219 Such subtle anthropologic wisdom as the Ode on the Intimations of Immortality. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 553 The vital principles of anthropologic science.

Anthropological (-lo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, anthropology. a. Relating to the nature of man.

1825 BEDDOES *Poems* (1851) Introd. 51 A series of anthropological experiments developed for the purpose of ascertaining some important psychical principle. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 97 *Anthropological Didactic*, or instructions for learning both the Interior and Exterior of Man: *Anthropological Characteristic*, or the way to find out the Interior from the Exterior. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* i. 5 The anthropological side of Christianity.

b. Relating to the natural history of mankind.

1863 *Lond. Rev.* 7 Feb., The first meeting of the Anthropological Society will take place .. on the 24th of this month. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 262/1 A weakness for an octogenarian Premier as an anthropological curiosity.

Anthropolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anthropological manner or way.

1883 *Knowl.* 6 Jul. 7/1 The anthropologically-minded Afri-

cans had picked up more information about him than he had about them.

Anthropologist (ænþropo·lŏdʒist). [f. next: see -IST.] One who pursues the science of anthropology, a student of mankind.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 123 M. Peron .. embarked in the capacity of anthropologist to the expedition. 1879 WALLACE *Austral.* i. 6 The variety of human races..and the interesting problems which they present to the anthropologist.

Anthropology (-po·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄνθρωπο-s* man + -LOGY. Gr. had *ἀνθρωπολόγος* (Aristotle) treating of man, of which **ἀνθρωπολογία* was analogically the abst. sb. *Anthropologia* occurs as mod.L. in 1595, and *anthropologie* as mod.Fr.]

1. The science of man, or of mankind, in the widest sense.

This seems to have been the original application of the word in Eng. but for two and a half cent., to *c* 1860, the term was commonly confined to the restricted sense b. Since that date, it has sometimes been limited, by reaction, to c.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 15 Genealogy or issue which they had, Artes which they studied, Actes which they did. This part of History is named Anthropology. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anthropology*, a speaking or discoursing of men.

b. The science of the nature of man, embracing Human Physiology and Psychology and their mutual bearing.

The sense in which *ἀνθρωπολόγος* was used by Aristotle, and *Anthropologia* by Otto Casmann 1594–5 in his *Psychologia Anthropologica*, sive *Animæ Humanæ Doctrina*; and *Anthropologia*: *Pars II. hoc est de fabrica Humani Corporis.* This author seems to have first used the term.

[1706 J. DRAKE (*title*) Anthropologia Nova; or, A new System of Anatomy.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Anthropology*, a Discourse or Description of Man, or of a Man's Body. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anthropology* includes the consideration both of the human body and soul, with the laws of their union, and the effects thereof, as sensation, motion, etc. 1810 COLERIDGE *Taste* in *Lect. Shaks.* II. 223 The analysis of our senses in the commonest books of anthropology. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 97 Anthropology .. considers man as a citizen of the world, and has nothing properly to do with the varieties of the human race.

c. The 'study of man as an animal' (Latham). The branch of the science which investigates the position of man zoologically, his 'evolution,' and history as a race of animated beings.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* Pref. 8 Natural History, or Anthropology .. the principal characters of our species, its perfection, its accidental degradations, its unity, its races, and the manner in which it has been classified. 1881 FLOWER in *Nature* No. 619. 437 The aim of zoological anthropology is to discover a natural classification of man.

†2. A speaking after the manner of men; anthropomorphic language. [The sense in which *ἀνθρωπολογέ-ειν* was used by Philo.] *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Anthropology* is particularly used in theology, for a way of speaking of God, after the manner of men, by attributing human parts and passions to him.

Anthropomancy (ǽnþrōu·pomæ·nsi). [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY. Cf. mod.Fr. *anthropomancie.* Cotgr. 1611 has '*Anthropomantie*: Divination by the raising of dead men.'] Pretended divination by the entrails of men.

1618 in HOLYDAY *Technogamia.* 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 367 Anthropomancy, or predicting by intrailes of men, women, children. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Anthropomancy practised by the Roman emperor Heliogabalus. 1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Anthro·poma·ntic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see prec.: cf. Gr. *μαντικός* prophetic.] Of or belonging to anthropomancy.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 260 Such like anthropomanticke sacrifices were used by Mithridates.

†**Anthro·poma·ntist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [see prec.: and -IST.] One who practises anthropomancy.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 369 Heliogobalus, an anthropomantist, [was] slain and cast into a jakes.

Anthropometric (ǽnþrōu·pome·trik), *a.* [f. ANTHROPOMETRY + -IC: see -METRIC.] Of or belonging to, skilled in, or given to, anthropometry.

1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* III. iv. 141 Given an hour of a man's life, and an anthropometric seraph could calculate all that he ever has been and all that he ever will be. 1882 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 351/3 A complete series of anthropometric measurements of 111 individuals.

Anthro·pome·trical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Relating or pertaining to anthropometry.

1878 C. ROBERTS *Anthropom.* 52 The principal object of .. anthropometrical observations is to ascertain the size of the body. *Ibid.* Introd. 5 The Anthropometrical Chart.

Anthro·pome·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In regard to, or in the matter of, anthropometry.

Mod. Anthropometrically, the two races show important differences.

Anthropometry (ænþropo·mètri). [mod. f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *-μετρία* measuring: see -METRY. Cf. Fr. *anthropométrie.*] The measurement of the human body with a view to determine its average dimensions, and the proportion of its parts, at different ages and in different races or classes.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Anthropometry*, The measurement of the dimensions of man. 1875 J. BAXTER *Statistics Med. etc.* I. 62 An outline of the History of Anthropometry.

Anthropomorphic (ǽnþrōu·pomō·rfik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφ-os* (see ANTHROPOMORPHOUS) + -IC.] Of the nature of anthropomorphism.

a. Treating the Deity as anthropomorphous, or as having a human form and character.

1827 HARE *Guesses* I. (1873) 67 Their anthropomorphic Religion .. reacted powerfully upon them. 1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Gosp.* i. (ed. 5) 80 The anthropomorphic language of the Pentateuch. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 68 The anthropomorphic tracings are deepest upon the Zeus of Homer.

b. Attributing a human personality to anything impersonal or irrational.

1858 LEWES *Seaside Stud.* 255 As we are just now looking with scientific seriousness at our animals, we will discard all anthropomorphic interpretations, such as point to 'alarm.' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 294 The anthropomorphic abstractions which we call nations.

Anthro·pomo·rphical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of anthropomorphic character or tendency.

1847 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* II. 307 Christ .. employed fewer anthropomorphical images than the Old Testament. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* VIII. viii. 441 Our ontology would have been anthropomorphical and revolting.

Anthro·pomo·rphically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an anthropomorphic manner or way.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. VIII. vii. 59 A power which he is prone to think of anthropomorphically. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xii. (1870) 454 The nymphs and other personages anthropomorphically conceived.

Anthropomorphism (-mō·rfiz'm). [f. ANTHROPOMORPHIZE: see -ISM. Cf. Fr. *anthropomorphisme.*] Attribution of human form or character.

a. Ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anthropomorphism*, among divines, the error of those who ascribe a human figure to the deity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 742 Scandalized by the anthropomorphism of the vulgar. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 17 The anthropomorphism of the Greek Pantheon.

b. Ascription of a human attribute or personality to anything impersonal or irrational.

1858 LEWES *Seaside Stud.* 341 We speak with large latitude of anthropomorphism when we speak of the 'vision' of these animals [molluscs].

2. In language: The use of language applicable to men in speaking of God; anthropomorphology.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 293 The strong anthropomorphism of the Hebrew Scriptures. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 433 Thou didst walk through the sea with Thine horses .. Such anthropomorphisms have a truth, which men's favourite abstractions have not.

Anthropomorphist (-mō·rfist). [n. of agent f. ANTHROPOMORPHIZE: see -IST.] One who uses anthropomorphism, or attributes a human personality to God, abstract ideas, other animals, etc.

a 1617 BAYNE *Ephes.* (1866) 33 For to measure God by our scantling..is fitter for doating anthropomorphists than grave divines. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 98 The Greeks were essentially anthropomorphists. 1878 EMERSON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 414 What anthropomorphists we are .. that we cannot let moral distinctions be, but must mould them into human shape.

Anthropomorphite (-mō·rfəit), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *anthrōpomorphītæ* (Aug.), a. Gr. *ἀνθρωπομορφῖται*: see ANTHROPOMORPHOUS and -ITE.]

A. *sb.* One ascribing (as an article of religious belief) a human form to God; *spec.* applied to a. A sect that arose in Egypt in the 4th century; b. A party in the Western Church in the 10th c.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 43 The Anthropomorphites .. which have imagined God to consist of a body. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 8 Some unlearned Monks of Egypt .. called by him [Origen] Anthropomorphites. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Audæans* .. were Anthropomorphites, attributing to God a human form, parts, and passions.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*; = ANTHROPOMORPHITIC.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 43 The dull and coarse Anthropomorphite Doctrines. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXV. 516 For a mythology to be adapted to the purposes of the artist, it suffices that the religion be *anthropomorphite.*

Anthropomorphitic (-mɒfi·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *anthrōpomorphītic-us*, f. *anthrōpomorphītæ*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or proper to anthropomorphites.

1861 W. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (ed. 2) 85 It is an unworthy anthropomorphitic conception .. to surround the Almighty with a court like an earthly sovereign. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 30/1 The instances of anthropomorphitic feeling in these legends.

†**Anthropomorphi·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* 494 Men necessarily frame corporeal, anthropomorphitical sentiments to themselves of God. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. P II. 42 This method of speaking is not strictly literal and true, but merely popular and anthropomorphitical.

Anthropomorphitism (-mɒ·rfitiz'm). [f. ANTHROPOMORPHITE + -ISM.] a. The doctrine of anthropomorphites. b. Anthropomorphism.

1664 H. MORE *Apol.* 489 A vindication of a certain passage in his Cabbala from the suspicion of Anthropomorphitism. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 508 How to put the Question in respect of God .. without gross Anthropomorphitism. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 27 To rob the deities of Homer and Ovid of their individuality, extending their anti-anthropomorphitism to all the Divinities of all known nations.

†**Anthropomo·rphitize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *prop.* To make, or act as, an anthropomorphite; *improp.* = next.

1810 WATSON *Anecd.* (1818) II. 407 The doing of this I

consider as anthropomorphitising in the worst sense the incomprehensible author of nature.

Anthropomorphize (-mɔ̄·ɪfəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφ-os* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render, or regard as, anthropomorphous; to attribute a human form or personality to.

1845 FORD *Hand-bk. Spain* 107 The Deity was anthropomorphised. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 440 We spiritualise the material universe, and afterwards..anthropomorphise spirit.

2. *absol.*

1858 LEWES *Seaside Stud.* 365 Our tendency to anthropomorphise..causes us to interpret the actions of animals according to the analogy of human nature. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 86 You may see imaginative children every day anthropomorphizing in this way.

Anthropomorphological (-mɔ̄ɪfolɔ̄·dʒikăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGY + -ICAL.] Using anthropomorphic language.

Anthropomorpholo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With anthropomorphic use of language.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 475 We are entitled to say, not metaphorically or anthropomorphologically.. but literally and truly, that God hates sin.

Anthropomorphology (-mɔɪfɔ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφ-os* (see ANTHROPOMORPHOUS) + *-λογία* speaking.] The use of anthropomorphic language; = ANTHROPOMORPHISM 3.

†Anthropomo·rphose, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπομορφό-ειν* (see next) after *metamorphose.*] *lit.* To change into human shape. (In quot. wrongly used for, to change from human shape.)

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 3 (D.) Some of those human cretures that you have anthropomorphos'd and transform'd to brute animals

Anthropomorphosis (-mɔɪfɔ̄·sis,-mɔ̄·ɪfŏsis). [a. Gr. **ἀνθρωπομόρφωσις*, analogical n. of action f. *ἀνθρωπομορφό-ειν* to clothe in human shape: see next.] Transformation into human shape.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Icel.* 275 A myth which has suffered ..anthropomorphosis. 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore N. Count.* 283 An ancient..goddess, who has fallen from her pedestal, and undergone anthropomorphosis and localization.

Anthropomorphous (-mɔ̄·ɪfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπόμορφ-os* of human form (f. *ἄνθρωπο-s* man + *μορφή* form) + -OUS.]

1. Of human form, having the form of a man.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Naturalists give instances of Anthropomorphous plants, Anthropomorphous minerals, etc. 1819 B. LAWRENCE *Man* i. (1844) 88 Their [monkeys'] forms are so much like the human, as to have procured for them the epithet Anthropo-morphous. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civil.* vii. 345 The deities in this state are anthropomorphous.

2. = ANTHROPOMORPHIC.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 148 Every thing..is made to conform to anthropomorphous ideas.

Anthropomo·rphously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anthropomorphous manner.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. 432 The divine modes of proceeding are spoken of anthropomorphously.

Anthroponomical, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἄνθρωπο-s* man + *νόμ-os* law + -ICAL: Fr. has *anthroponomie.*] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action.

1734 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Wks.* (1819) XVIII. 216 Suppose that some Rochefoucault or other, some anthroponomical sage, should discover a multitude of similar instances.

Anthropopathetic (-păþe·tik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as next, after *sympathetic.*] (See quot.)

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 47 The mystic..becomes not theopathetic, but anthropopathetic—suffers, not under God, but man.

Anthropopathic (-pæ·þik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποπαθής* having human feelings (f. *ἄνθρωπο-s* man + *πάθος* feeling) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to anthropopathy.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 44 To make him [God]..so passionate as in effect he shold be altogether *Anthropopathis.*] 1847 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* II. 308 The anthropopathic form of conception, which has its truth in the fact that man was created in the image of God. 1873 H. ROGERS *Superh. Orig. Bible* vii. (1875) 300 The daring anthropopathic imagery by which the prophets often represent God as chiding, upbraiding, threatening.

Anthropopa·thically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY[2].] In an anthropopathic manner.

1860 T. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nat.* 56 The earth is personified, or spoken of anthropopathically. 1880 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 626 The savage mind apprehends objects anthropopathically, thinking of them as gifted with life.

Anthropopathism (ænþropɔ̄·păþiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποπαθ-ής* (see above) + -ISM.] = next.

1847 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* II. 308 Christianity aimed at a transfigured spiritualised anthropopathism. 1867 RYLAND *Hengstenberg's Pentat.* II, There are two classes of Anthropomorphisms..those in which human affections are attributed to God, or anthropopathisms.

Anthropopathy (-pɔ̄·păþi). [ad. med.L. *anthrōpopathīa*, a. Gr. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια*, n. of quality from *ἀνθρωποπαθής*: see above and -Y.] Ascription of human feelings and passions (to the Deity, etc.).

[1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 176 He bringeth in God speaking after the manner of men, by a figure called *Anthropopathia.*] *a* 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 Two ways may the Spirit of God be said to be grieved..in Himself by an anthropopathie (as we call it), in his Saints by a sympathie. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 260 Expressions which spoke of God by what is called anthropopathy—that is, as subject to wrath, repentance, or other human emotions.

‖ **Anthropophagi** (-pɔ̄·fădʒəi), *sb. pl.* Also 6 -ie, -y, 7 -ue. [L., pl. of *anthrōpophagus*, a. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-os* man-eating, cannibal, f. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Men-eaters, cannibals. More rarely in sing. *anthropophagus.*

1552 B. GILPIN *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, (T.) Histories make mention of a people called anthropophagi, men-eaters. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmalion* ii. (1764) 144 Take heede O world..Of these same damned Anthropophagy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 144 The Canibals that each others eate, The Anthropophague. 1624 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 159 (*title*) Anthropophagus: the Man-Eater. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, M. Petit..disputes whether or no the Anthropophagi act contrary to nature. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 23 That same hair-mantled, flint-hurling Aboriginal Anthropophagus. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 386 A poor New Zealander, whose forefathers had from time immemorial been anthropophagi.

Anthropophagic (ænþrɔ̄u:pofæ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-os* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or connected with anthropophagy; cannibal.

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 200 The warlike anthropophagic Carib.

Anthropopha·gical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Relating to anthropophagy. (Also for prec.)

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 562 Some anthropophagical tribes of the Indian Seas.

†Anthropophagi·nian. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *anthrōpophagi*, or Fr. *anthropophage*, app. after *Carthage, Carthag-inian.*] Used as a sing. to *Anthropophagi*; an anthropophagist, a cannibal.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 9 Hee'l speake like an Anthropophaginian vnto thee.

Anthropophagism (ænþropɔ̄·fădʒiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-os* (see above) + -ISM.] The practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism.

1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 438 The fourth..reason for anthropophagism is hatred, contempt, and a thirst of revenge.

Anthropophagist (-pɔ̄·fădʒist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A habitual cannibal.

1881 *Nature* No. 625. 599 That during the Bronze period the inhabitants of this part were Anthropophagists.

Anthropophagistic (-pɔ̄·fădʒi·stik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to anthropophagists.

1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 109 They were all killed and eaten, except him who was converted into an anthropophagistic necklace.

Anthropophagite (-pɔ̄·fădʒəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = ANTHROPOPHAGIST.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* 234 Art not famous enough yet, but thou must eate men alive? thou Anthropophagite. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* LIII. 103 That bread is not human flesh, and that they will never turn Anthropophagites. 1857 LYTTON *What will he do* III. VI. XVI, The thoroughbred Anthropophagite usually begins with his own relations.

Anthropophagize (-pɔ̄·fădʒəiz), *v. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Anthropophagize*, One man to kill and eate anothers flesh. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Anthropophagize*, To play the Canibal, to eat or feed on man's flesh.

Anthropo·phagizer. *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] A man-eater.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 425 When they bathed in sharky localities, would surround themselves with a body-guard of Negroes as perquisites to these anthropophagizers.

Anthropophagous (ænþropɔ̄·făgəs), *a.* [f. L. *anthrōpophagus* (see ANTHROPOPHAGI) + -OUS.] Man-eating, cannibal.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 24 Shame, divine Shame, as yet a stranger to the Anthropophagous bosom. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 18 The anthropophagous banquet of Thyestes.

Anthropo·phagously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anthropophagous manner; so as to eat men.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 432 Whales have very small gullets, and are not anthropophagously disposed.

Anthropophagy (ænþropɔ̄·fădʒi). [ad. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγία*, n. of quality f. *ἀνθρωποφάγ-os*: see above.] The eating of men, cannibalism.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 83 Which makes Anthropophagie or man eating so horrible a crime. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Greek writers represent Anthropophagy as universal before Orpheus. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 457 Although human sacrifices take place..anthropophagy, as usually understood, is not practised.

Anthropophagy, -gie, obs. ff. ANTHROPOPHAGI.

Anthropopho·bia. [f. ANTHROPO- + *-φοβία* fear; cf. *hydrophobia.*] Aversion to man.

1880 SWINBURNE *Study of Shaks.* iii. 200 Possibly a cynic himself in a nearly rabid stage of anthropophobia.

Anthropophuism (ænþropɔ̄·fiu,iz'm). [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωποφυ-ής* of man's nature (f. *ἄνθρωπος* man + *φυ-ή* nature) + -ISM.] The ascription of a human nature to the gods.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 175 At the time of Homer, anthropophuism had obtruded into the sphere of deity. 1878 — *Prim. Homer* 65 The principle of anthropophuism..through which they [the gods] reflect the image of a peculiar magnified humanity on a very grand scale.

Anthropophuistic (ænþrɔ̄u:po,fiu,i·stik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of or according to anthropophuism; a. ascribing a human nature to the gods; b. having such a nature ascribed.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 561 They [Persians] did not consider..that the Gods were anthropophuistic. *Ibid.* II. 51 That introduction of the female principle into the sphere of deity, which the Greeks seem to have adopted after their anthropophuistic manner.

Anthroposcopy (ænþropɔ·skŏpi). *rare*—°. [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *-σκοπία* looking.] The inspection of the physical features of a man with a view to judge of his mental and moral characteristics.

1847 in CRAIG.

Anthroposomatology (ænþrɔ̄u:po,sɔ̄u:mătɔ·lŏdʒi). *rare*—°. [f. ANTHROPO- + SOMATOLOGY.] Human somatology; the scientific study of the structure of the human body. 1847 in CRAIG.

Anthroposophist (ænþropɔ·sŏfist). [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *σοφιστής* a professor of wisdom, a sophist.] One furnished with 'the wisdom of men.' (Cf. 1 *Cor.* ii. 5, 13.)

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XV. (1853) 296 The New Testament would be found a much simpler..book than the Theologians (Anthroposophists I call them) fancy.

Anthroposophy (-pɔ·sŏfi). [f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. *σοφία* wisdom.] 'The knowledge of the nature of man.' Bailey 1742. *Also*, Human wisdom.

a 1841 T. HOOK *Man of Many Fr.* (D.) Our boasted professor of anthroposophy. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 304 (*title*) Theosophy and Anthroposophy.

Anthropotomical (ænþrɔ̄u:pɔtɔ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -ICAL.] Of or in human anatomy.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 555 A peculiarly anthropotomical coalesced congeries of bones. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 394 The inappropriateness of the current anthropotomical terms.

Anthropotomist (ænþropɔ·tŏmist). [f. next + -IST.] One who studies human anatomy.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 731/1 In the Quadrumana..there is a proper abductor of the thumb, adductor as it would be called by the Anthropotomist. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* Pref., A commissural mass, called by the old anthropotomists 'corpus callosum.'

Anthropotomy (-pɔ·tŏmi). [f. Gr. *ἄνθρωπο-s* man + *-τομία* cutting, f. *τομ-* a stem of *τέμ-νειν* to cut.] Anatomy of the human body.

1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 19 The bones in anthropotomy are indicated only by special names..relating to the particular forms these bones happen to bear in man. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 The organisms of the lower animals give answers in simple language to what are difficult problems in Anthropotomy.

Anthropurgic (ænþropɔ̄·ɪdʒik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀνθρωπουργ-ός* man-making (but taken, on analogy of *θεουργός*, as = operating as man) + -IC.] *prop.* Man-making; but also used as: 'Wrought or acted upon by man.'

1838 BURTON in *Bentham's Wks.* I. Introd. 16 Anthropurgic Somatology..the science of bodies so far as man, by his knowledge of the convertible powers of nature, is able to operate upon them.

Anthymne, obs. form of ANTHEM.

Anthypnotic, anthysteric: see ANTI-HY-.

‖ **Anthypophora** (ænþipɔ·fŏră). *Rhet.* Also anti-hyp-. [L., a. Gr. *ἀνθυποφορά*, f. *ἀντ(ί* against + *ὑποφορά* allegation.] A figure in which an objection is refuted by a contrary inference or allegation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 214 Antipophora..is when we will seeme to aske a question to th'intent we will aunswere it our selues. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 128 Anthypophora signifies a contrary illation or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence: as *Matt.* xxi. 23–25. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., If the *hypophora* be 'grammar is very difficult to obtain'; the *Anthypophora* may be 'grammar is indeed a little difficult to attain, but then its use is infinite.'

Anthypophoretic, *a.* [f. prec.] Of the nature of an anthypophora.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Figurative expressions..antipophoretick, cromatic, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition.

Anti-, *prefix*; repr. Gr. *ἀντι-, ἀντ-, ἀνθ-* (see ANT-, ANTH-), 'opposite, against, in exchange, instead, representing, rivalling, simulating'; in Gr. combined *adverbially* with (1) *verbs*, as *ἀντιλέγειν* to speak against, contradict; (2) *vbl. adjs.*, as *ἀντίλογος* speaking against, contradictory, *ἀντίλεκτος* spoken against, disputed; (3) *vbl. sbs.* and *abstracts* from *vbl. adjs.*, as *ἀντίλεξις* speaking against, contradiction, *ἀντιλογία* contradictoriness, disputation; (4) other *sbs.*, forming *adjs.* and *sbs.*, as *ἀντίβιος* using force (*βία*) on the opposite side, *ἀντιστράτηγος* the general on the opposite side, the enemy's general; passing into the sense of 'counterfeit, false,' as *ἀντίκλεις* a key rivalling or simulating the true one, a counterfeit key. Less commonly combined *prepositionally* with *sbs.* in (5) *synthetic adjs.* as *ἀντίθυρος* opposite the door (from *ἀντὶ θύρας*), *ἀντίθεος* rivalling the gods (*ἀντὶ θεῶν*), *ἀντίχριστος* opposed to Christ, an opponent of Christ.

In English, used A. in compounds already formed in Greek, or others modelled on them. Also B. as

a living formative, I. in words analogous to 4 above, as *anti-pope, anti-king, anti-climax*; II. mainly, in synthetic combinations, in which *anti-* governs a sb. expressed, or implied in its appropriate adj., as *anti-Jesuit, anti-English, anti-slavery, anti-friction*; III. in the derivatives of these, as *anti-royalist, anti-supernatural-ism*. The analogy for all these seems to have been given by *antichrist* and its adj. *antichristian*, which (with the analogous *antipope*) were almost the only examples in use bef. 1600. Shakspere has no *anti-* combinations.

A. *Derivatives.* Words in which *anti-* adverbially qualifies the vb. in vbl. sbs. or adjs., and their derivatives, in compounds already formed in Gr., as ANTILOGISM, ANTINOMY, ANTIPHONIC, ANTIPHONY, ANTITHESIS, ANTITHETIC, and mod. compounds modelled after them as ANTITROPOUS. All these appear in their alphabetic places hereafter.

B. *Combinations.*

I. Substantives, in which *anti-* attributively qualifies a sb. The main stress is on *a·nti-* (a·nti,ki:ng, a·nti,bi:shop, a·nti,grow:th).

1. Formed on the type of ANTICHRIST, and ANTI-POPE; with sense of 'Opposed, in opposition, opponent, rival,' whence 'pretended, spurious, pseudo-': as *anti-apostle, -balm* (1559), *-bishop, -Cæsar, -clergy, -comet, -creator, -critic, -deity* (1602), *-duke, -emperor, -king, -martyr, -Messiah, -prophet.*

1642 F. POTTER *Number* 666, 96 (T.) The cardinals of Rome .. fitly stiled *anti-apostles. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 261 Of trewe Balm and *Antibalm. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 74 Fortunatus was an *anti-bishop, consecrated in opposition to S. Cyprian. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 80 Ludovicus of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany, 1314 .. is oppos'd by an *Anti-Cæsar, Frederick of Austria. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 122 Stipendiaries or Lecturers, that signifie little less than an *Anti-clergy. *a* 1667 COWLEY *To his Majesty* Wks. II. 572 The Flames of one triumphant Day, Which like an *Anti-Comet here Did fatally to that appear. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 262 The maker, or rather the *anticreator of that universall foolery. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 10) III. 149 All the reasonings of these *Anticritics. 1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* 23 (D.) Diu'lls incarnate, *antideities. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 29 Some of those *antideities that are set up against it. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 319 He was recalled, and later they set up an *anti-duke. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* I. i. 13 Eighteen emperors were recognised at Rome besides a crowd of *anti-emperors in the provinces. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Dioces. Trial* (1621) 73 If one doe usurpe a kingly power in Kent onely, he were an *Anti-king to our Soveraigne. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 509 An *anti-king may .. have set himself up in other parts of the kingdom. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* 407 Amidst this army of *anti-martyrs I discern a volume of peculiar appearance. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gent.* II. III. 115 These Baalim brought in by Jezebel were an *Anti-Messias. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* 88 (T.) Well might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets spring up, say.

b. The opposite or reverse of; an opponent of: as *anti-hero, -luminary, -Paul, -priest, -wit.*

1714 STEELE *Lover* (1720) 13 Every *Anti-Heroe in Great Britain. 1714 *Spect.* No. 582 ¶ 5 The Nation has been a great while benighted with several of these *Antiluminaries. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 178, I might term many of these men *anti-Mephiboshets. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. 1710 II. 676 An *Anti-Paul, who became all Things to all men, that he might destroy all. 1719 WATERLAND *Christ's Divinity* 28 Afraid of being guided by priests, they consent to be governed by *anti-priests. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 167 Our brave *Anti-wits and great Ones.

2. With names of things: signifying a. a thing of the same kind placed opposite, or acting in opposition: = Opposed, opposing, opposite, opposition-, counter-; as in *anti-association, -Bartholomew, -chorus, -climate, -conductor, -council, -critique, -decalogue, -ejaculation, -endowment, -extreme, -face, -faction, -fame, -fire, -growth, -hemisphere, -league, -mark, -narrative, -parliament, -part, -position, -prestigiation, -principle, -Rome, -school, -synod, -temple, -tone, -volition.* (*Antiface* occurs *c* 1599.)

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcclxx/3 A very good *Anti-Association and Nursery of Loyalty. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 274 Had the Huguenots ever possessed the opportunity for vengeance .. they would have made an *anti-Bartholomew of it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xxiv. 405 A chorus and an *anti-chorus engaged in a continual chant. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. 216 To these they opposed so many towards the South, which they called *anticlimates. 1779 SWIFT in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 454 One particular addition I have made to the apparatus consists in what I call an *anti-conductor: it is exactly like the prime conductor. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 They called at Carthage an *Anti-councell of their own faction. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XX. 41 Lessing published an *Anti-critique. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cliii. 153 If they dream of a 'Constitution' to support slavery, which honest men shall not alter, they might as well dream of an *Anti-Decalogue. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 448 Those *anti-ejaculations .. bear a great part in the ceremony. 1837 S. MAITLAND *Volunt. Syst.* 153 A sort of *anti-endowment of £20 per annum. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 If one Extreame should not constitute its *Anti-Extreame, all things would soon be in *extremo*. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) The third is your soldier's face .. The *antiface to this is your lawyer's face. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 8 Being of the *Anti-faction to Duke Dudley. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. (D.) To set up an *antifame against it [a ridiculous report]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 6 No divine Truth, but hath much Cœlestiall fire in it from the Spirit of Truth nor no irreligious untruth, without its proportion of *Antifire from the spirit of Error. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 30 This *antigrowth of words. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 256 That antichthon, or *anti-hemisphere, which the ancients opposed to ours. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 559 You make leagues and *anti-leagues for the sake of your morsel of bread. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Char. Diurn. Maker* (1677) 108 A Diurnal-maker is the *Antimark of an Historian. 1690 *Def. Dr. Walker* 2, I do not intend to set out an *Anti-Narrative, or to trouble my self with a Confutation. 1660 MILTON *Dr. Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851, 396 All [laws] enacted without the King and his *Antiparlament at Oxford. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Serm.* II. 64 (L.) There we shall find the *anti-part of this .. truth. 1644 *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 17 He .. sets up an *Antiposition, that .. such a people ought to submit. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Antiprestigiation*, a contrary jugling, the diversity or opposition of Legerdemain. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 168 (T.) Besides one .. source of good, there was an *anti-principle of evil. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 201 Like a Remus, to leap over any wall of her new-built *Anti-Rome. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 156 He founds no *anti-school, upsets no faith. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 272 Who ever and anon framed new Confessions in their Synods and *anti-Synods. 1876 A. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* 23 To prevent this Emphasis or *anti-tone being lost. 1801 DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 233 A volition to wink, which by habit becomes stronger than the *antivolition not to wink.

b. A thing or process of the opposite or contrary kind: = The opposite, contrary, or reverse of; as ANTICLIMAX, *anti-creation* (1659), *-holiday, -logic, -method, -model, -music, -poison, -priestcraft, -religion.*

1659 *Gentl. Call.* ix. § 2. 452 By a kind of *anti-creation brought darkness out of light. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* IV. v. § 5 The convict's yearly or half-yearly *anti-holiday would impart additional horror and gloom to his solitary reflections. 1866 *Spect.* 20 Oct. 1162/2 One of the most precise pieces of .. *anti-logic ever invented by the mind of man. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 47 If all societies took the same method, or rather the same *anti-method. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 98 Either as the models, or if the term may be admitted .. the *anti-models of the remuneratory branch of procedure. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 24 Whether such *Anti-musick as this might not be of Service in a Camp. 1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 945 Had this *anti-music been confined to the original band. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 266 As powerful an *anti-philtre as that fountain in the Forest of Arden which produced so many cross purposes between Angelica and her suitors. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* xxviii. (1756) 40 In venomous natures something may be amiable: poysons afford *antipoysons. 1772 BURKE *Dorm. Claims Ch.* Wks. X. 146 Secure from Lay-bigotry and *Anti-priestcraft. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 20 Not properly atheism, but a sort of *anti-religion prescribed by the devil.

II. Adjectives and attributive phrases, in which *anti-* prepositionally governs a sb. expressed, as *anti-zealot, anti-slavery*, or implied in an adj. as *anti-national.* The stress is *not* on *anti-* (anti,ca·tholic, anti,re·nt-, a·nti,ministe·rial).

3. Adjectives, formed on the type of ANTICHRISTIAN (pertaining to Antichrist), analysed as = Opposed to Christ, Christians, or what is Christian. These are formed on adjs. already existing, as *anti-national*, or (rarely) on sbs. with simultaneous addition of an adj. ending, as *anti-church-ian, anti-infant-al.* But when the sb. has no attendant adj., it is usually taken unchanged: see 4.

a. on adjs. derived from proper names of persons, parties, or nations, as *anti-Anglican, -British, -Calvinistic, -Darwinian, -Pelagian, -Radical, -Semitic, -Zuinglian*, etc. (*Anti-Platonic* occurs 1638.)

b. on adjs. belonging to or formed on common nouns of every description, as *anti-aquatic, -astronomical, -biblic, -bridal, -carnivorous, -churchian, -clerical, -commercial, -corrosive, -domestic, -episcopal, -evangelical, -feudal, -flatulent, -fuliginous, -hectic, -hydrophobic, -idolatrous, -infantal, -liturgical, -melancholic, -ministerial, -moral, -mythical, -nepotic, -ontological, -orthodox, -phylloxeric, -plethoric, -prelatic, -prudential, -putrefactive, -quartan, -reforming, -ritualistic, -royal, -sacerdotal, -scrofulous, -simoniacal, -soporific, -stimulant, -theological, traditional, -usurious, -utilitarian, -venefic.* Among these, medical terms relating to the prevention or cure of diseases are very frequent: the more important of them are treated separately in their alphabetical places. (*Anti-prelatic* occurs 1641.)

c. Occasionally *anti-* has no reference to an implicit substantive, but simply reverses the adj., as *anti-angular*, 'the reverse or opposite of angular'; so *anti-caligraphic, -divine* (1765), *-grammatical, -logical, -patriarchal, -portable, -spiritual, -warlike.*

¶ Many of these, like the simple adjectives, are also used as substantives, forming (1) party-names as *anti-christian, anti-Arminian, anti-Catholic, anti-radical* (see 5); (2) names of material agents as *anti-corrosive*, and esp. medical terms as *anti-stimulant, anti-narcotic, anti-pyretic.*

a. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 337 Let not that *Anti-Anglican spirit be cherished. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36 The orthodox *anti-Arian Fathers. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 190 *Anti-Athanasian views. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxvii. 307 The older *anti-Austrian policy. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Irish Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 334/1 Such a piece of *anti-British villany. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 88 An order of imperfect intellects .. essentially *anti-Caledonian. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 36 The *Anti-Calvinistic tenets of the fathers. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 562/1 An *anti-Darwinian manifesto. 1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 338 *Anti-Dominican doctrines respecting the Virgin Mary. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 35 The *anti-Egyptian turn of the book of Exodus. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxii. 467 The chief pillar of the *anti-English policy. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 112 With warm *Anti-Hanoverian zeal. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. l. 189 The Spartan or *anti-Macedonian interest. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 64 The science [geology] having become so *anti-Mosaical. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 290 The *Anti-Pelagian statements of Faith. 1638 SUCKLING *Aglaura* Dram. Pers., Orsames, a young Lord *antiplatonique. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxvii. 293 Having in his possession *anti-Protestant books. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 402 The spirit of the *Antipuritan reaction. 1866 CARLYLE *Reminl.* I. 152 A very fierce Radical and *anti-Radical time. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 12 The *anti-Roman policy was arrested. 1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 305/2 *Anti-Semitic literature is very prosperous in Germany. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 122 Learned *Anti-Socinian Writers. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 197 To suppress the *Antizuinglian Doctrine.

b. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XI. 67 The people themselves never drink water .. which would delight Dr. Lambe and his *anti-aquatic disciples. 1747 COSTARD in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 484 Observations .. burned by this *anti-astronomical Prince. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* iv. § 2. 174 Popery .. its *anti-biblic origin. 1828 L. HUNT *Byron* (ed. 2) I. 70 Sandys .. is anything but an *anti-bridal poet. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 556 Vegetable Cookery, adapted to their *anti-carnivorous principles. 1883 *Gd. Wds.* 204 The tide of *anti-clerical reaction. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* **Anticolic*, opposed to the colic. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 560 An *anti-commercial spirit of legislation. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 42 So much of the mischief of this institution as is confined to the *anticonstitutional abuse. 1871 *Standard* 12 Apr. 2 Most people will associate the title of volta-electric with something *anticorrosive. 1760 GEO. LD. LYTTELTON *Dial. Dead* iv. Wks. 1776 II. 123 Apply his *Anticosmetick wash to the painted face of female Vanity. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 534 Animated by *anti-covenanting zeal. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 2 P 11 Anticreative power, which reduces things to .. chaos. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* xi. 140 The antidemocratic tone of the schools. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. VI. 451 *Anti-democratical Sparta. 1861 R. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxxi. 271 Clubs .. those *anti-domestic institutions. 1869 *Daily News* 29 Jan., Of purely *anti-dynastic men you would find .. few in France. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 18 Is it not .. an *Anti-Ecclesiastic, Anti-Fanatic .. Age? 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 217 This *anti-ecclesiastical partisan. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* ix. 35 All that are .. *Anti-Episcopall. 1734 RICHARDSON in Birch *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 60 He was always very *Anti-Episcopal, and no Lover of our Establish'd Church. 1778 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 35 These are very frequently unevangelical, but they are not *Anti-evangelical. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 576 They are furiously *anti-federal. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 The *anti-fermentative properties of the essential oils. 1844 EMERSON *Misc.* (1875) II. 296 The new and *anti-feudal power of Commerce. 1828 SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 306 Thy laws *Antifuliginous; extend those laws Till every chimney its own smoke consume. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 153 The *Antihæmorrhoidal ointment of Cullen. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Anti-hectic*, Having power to remove or assuage hectic fever. 1860 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 246 The popular, *anti-hierarchical spirit of the day. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Anti-hydrophobic*, Applied to remedies against hydrophobia. 1831 W. MILL *Christa Sangtlâ* Pref. 38 Its *anti-idolatrous tendency. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 279 (D.) That *Anti-infantall Christ which they [Anabaptists] say is so predominant in them. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 418 The danger of *anti-liberal opinions on commerce. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 90 (D.) *Antiliturgicall Preachers. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* (T.) With respect to vomits it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal virtues. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Anti-melancholic*, Against or capable of dispelling melancholy. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 236 The *anti-ministeriall Adversaries. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 101 That Journal .. for many years continued *Anti-ministerial. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 344 Calling their opinions *Anti-moral. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 266 Who rode a particularly *anti-musical, startlish blood-horse. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 506 The *anti-mythic vein of criticism. 1816 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 311 A lady .. fast asleep in the most *antinarcotic spot in the world. 1857 TREGELLES *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* Introd. 9 These *anti-neologian remarks of mine. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton*, They will be shamed into a more lofty and *anti-nepotic spirit. 1864 SELSS *Germ. Lit.* 176 A philosophical journal, in which .. *anti-orthodox articles appeared. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXV. (1840) 224 That all emperors would be possessed with an *antipapal spirit. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 5 If the Dissenters were more strongly *anti-papal than the clergy. 1734 JORTIN *Milton's Lycid.* (T.) The most *antipapistical poets are inclined to canonize their friends. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 4 These *antipatriotic prejudices. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 186 The *anti-patriotic tendency of its [Epicureanism's] teaching. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 67 Teufelsdröckh had .. expectorated his *antipedagogic spleen. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* i. (1878) 6 An arbitrary and *anti-philosophic hypothesis. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 5 An *anti-phylloxeric congress, to which all the great wine-growing countries will send representatives. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 169 Those who are for a Spring Fast, are not only anti-christian, but *anti-physician. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 189 The action of sulphate of Magnesia is .. decidedly *antiplethoric and antiphlogistic. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, The *anti-poetic spirit of the age. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.*, The *Rooters*, the *Antiprelatick party, declaim against me. 1641 *Answ. Humb. Remonstr.* § 18 He scoffes at the **Antiprelaticall Church*, and the *Antiprelaticall Divisions.* 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 553 That *anti-

prudential maxim .. A short life and a merry one. 1814 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* 255 The *antiputrescent quality of cold climates. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 71 *Anti-rational Fallacies. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 317 The *anti-rationalistic handling of Christian truths. 1836 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 77 Hostility to rail-roads .. displayed by some of the *anti-reforming interest. 1831 Croker in *Boswell's Johnson* I. 255 *note*, Hume's *anti-religious principles. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 241 *Anti-revolutionary wars. 1867 *Ev. Standard* 6 Aug. 3 An *anti-ritualistic form of worship. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 18 The *Anti-royal Party in our late Troubles. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 378 A great *antisacerdotal movement. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 279 This *anti-sceptical writer. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 264 Anselm, and the *anti-scholastic theologians. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Reward* 187 These *anti-simoniacal laws. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 107 Imminent peril is a beautiful *anti-soporific. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 43/1 The hydrochlorate is a .. powerful *anti-stimulant. 1880 Goldw. Smith in *Atl. Month.* No. 268. 211 So fanatically *antitheological. 1860 *Wolff's Trav. & Adv.* I. xi. 339 Those who belong to the *anti-traditional party have their own pet traditions. 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* vi. 45 Mischiefs of the *anti-usurious Laws. 1870 J. Grote *Exam. Util. Phil.* xvi. 250 The *anti-utilitarian principle of despising happiness. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 390 Ireland got the appellation of *Sacra* from its *anti-venefic property.

c. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Indians* xx. (1844) I. 193 A bold and prominent *anti-angular nose. 1865 Trollope *Belton Estate* xxvii. 326 Confused and altogether *anti-caligraphic. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 448 Assemblies of such persons, all in the same way of .. thoughtlessness, may be termed *anti-divine services. 1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XI. 291 The language of the law is at times *anti-grammatical. 1876 E. Hopkins *Rose Turq.* I. i. 27 A lame and impotent conclusion .. and altogether *Anti-heroic. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes Theol. & Pol.* 142 'Makes for' produces,' a Gallo-barbarism not less *anti-logical than anti-Anglican. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Antimetrical*, contrary or against the rule or order of Metre or Verse. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 118 The *anti-patriarchal operation of shaving. 1825 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 475 The very ideal of an *Anti-portable volume. 1827 — in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 204 Gross, earthly, and *anti-spiritual. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 581 The *anti-warlike revolutionists of France.

¶ *Advbs.* in *-ly* are formed on these adjs., when required: as *anticalvinistically, anticonstitutionally.*

1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* 202 (ed. 2) [One who] preached Anticalvinistically in all the five Points under Controversie. *Mod.* They would act unconstitutionally, indeed altogether anticonstitutionally, in excluding a member personally disliked.

4. Attributive phrases, consisting of *anti-* governing a sb. Their origin is found in the mod. Eng. use of sbs. attributively, and the consequent combination of these with *anti-* in the same way as the adjectives to which they are equivalent; cf. the *episcopal* party, the *anti-episcopal* party, with the *church* party, the *anti-church* party. Thus they differ from the preceding group only in the absence of the adjective ending; and hence form the ordinary type, when the sb. has no appropriate derivative adj., as in most words of Teutonic and OFr. origin. But their widely extended modern use seems partly to be the result of an independent analysis of the phrase: thus, *anti-combination* laws = laws *anti* (i.e. *against*) *combination*; cf. the similar attrib. use of Latin phrases, as in *ante-mortem* fame, *ex tempore* discourse, *pro formâ* resolution, *post mortem* examination, and even the native *after-dinner* speech, *down-river* steamer, *underground* railway, *across-country* road, *off-hand* reply, *out-of-doors* life. So, *anti-* may here be considered as a naturalized preposition, equivalent to *against*, and taking its place in attributive phrases, in which *against* is never used. These may be formed *ad libitum*; they seem to have begun *c* 1650 with the **anti-court** party (cf. the *court* party); and notable instances are **Anti-combination** (laws), **Anti-corn-law** (league), **Anti-rent** (agitation), **Anti-slavery** (society), **Anti-state-church** (association), **Anti-vaccination** (league).

¶ For combinations of this type used as sbs., see 7 below.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. II. 131 Great is the fire of *Antiaristocrat eloquence. 1837 Calhoun *Wks.* III. 79, I am neither a bank man, nor an *anti-bank man. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *On Bores* (1831) 318 Well-bred persons, abhorring the pedantry of the Blues, are usually *anti-blue, or ultra-antis. 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. 96 The Company stands therefore as a mere *Anti-Centralization bulwark. 1810 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 300 My anti-Catholic opinions would .. clash with your *anti-church politics. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxvii, The practice of dissipation and the formation of *anti-church-going societies. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 Re-establishing the old *anti-combination laws in a new and infinitely more stringent shape. 1873 Whitney *Ling. Stud.* 115 The case of the *anti-comment party. 1670 Penn *People's Lib.* Wks. 1782 I. 126 Jurors .. scared into an *anti-conscience verdict. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 567 The *anti-contagion philosophers. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 102 No thoroughly informed leader on the *Anti-corn-law side. 1838 *Morn. Herald* 7 Nov., At Manchester .. there has been formed an *Anti-corn-law Association. 1843 Neale *Ballads for People* 15, I am an English yeoman! And we yeomen know no change: Though *anti-corn-law lecturers About the country range. 1654 Goddard in *Burton's Diary* I. 67 It was .. moved by the *anti-court party, to adjourn the debate. *a* 1689 Reresby *Mem.* (1734) 153 (T.) The *anticourt party courted him at such a rate. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* V. 90 The same *anti-education devil that in America enters into a planter, in the old country enters into a bishop. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 29. 58 A series of *anti-exporting acts of Parliament. 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xxv. 97 We of the *anti-felon portion of society. 1832 — *Exerc.* II. 15 The great *Anti-felony Association of modern times. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 520 The antiseptic and *anti-ferment properties of chlorine. 1839 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* II. 466 An *Anti-Free-Trade orator, at that time of high consideration with his party. 1861 Whyte-Melville *M'kt. Harb.* 79 *Anti-hunting weather. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 It was intimated by *anti-lacrosse men yesterday that sterner repressive measures would be used. 1818 Hazlitt *Char. Shaks. Plays* (1838) 73 The principle of poetry is a very *anti-levelling principle. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* I. 354 But if the steward .. had an *anti-machinery maggot in his head. 1865 *Public Opinion* 28 Jan. 96 A great *anti-malt-tax meeting was held at Leicester, on Saturday. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. 46 This *anti-mixing property in water. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* V. 328, I perceive .. further, that there is an *Anti-Opium Society. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Phil.* (ed. 2) 141 In opposition to the *Antiplurality doctrine of Parmenides and Zeno. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 368 The *Anti-radiating influence of clouds. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* V. 233 The great probability of an *Anti-Reform war. 1879 *Pall Mall B.* 12 Sept., To applaud the *anti-rent agitation. 1865 *Ch. Times* 2 Dec., [The Bishop] .. defends his *anti-ritual policy on arguments which he has expressly repudiated. 1823 (9 Apr.) *Minute-bk. Brit. & For. Anti-Slavery Soc.*, At a Meeting of the *Anti-Slavery Committee held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, it was resolved, etc. 1823 *N. Y. Observer* 17 May (*article*) *Anti-Slavery Society. 1825 (*title*) *Anti-Slavery Reporter. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 36 Men undervalue the *Antislavery movement. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Dublin S.* No. 25. 344 The *anti-squatting tendency of legislation in Victoria. 1845 Miall *Nonconf.* V. 275 Great *Anti-state-endowment Meeting at Finsbury. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xlv. 177 Cockering up the *anti-tax-paying rich with the notion that the tax was to be put an end to. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* 98/1 The usual *anti-temperance recipe for keeping out the cold. 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 6/1 Prosecuted at the instance of the *Anti-Tobacco Society. 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 The *anti-torpedo gun adopted in the Royal Navy. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxix. 90 These *anti-trade tinkers are true to their kind; they make two holes, where they pretend to stop one. 1835 — *Exerc.* III. 268 One great *anti-unjust-property-union.

III. Substantives uniform with, or formed on the preceding adjs. and attrib. phrases. Stress not on *anti-* (*anti-cálvinist, ánti-fanátic, anti-frí·ction, anti-mo·ralism.*

5. Combinations in which *anti-* is prefixed to a personal appellation. **a.** Adjectives like Anti-christian, *anti-Arminian, anti-ascetic, anti-Athenian, anti-pre-existentiary, anti-puritan,* were (like the simple *Christian, Arminian,* etc.) also used as sbs.; thence **b.** *anti-* was extended to such as *Calvinist,* which are not originally adj., as in *anti-adiaphorist, -atheist, -cheater, -courtier, -covenanter, -episcopist, -fanatic, -free-thinker, -Jansenist, -Jesuit, -pædo-baptist, -papist, -reformer, -royalist, -sophist, -theologian, -zealot*; and **c.** finally to some in which *anti-* distinctly governs the sb., as †*anti-kesar,* one opposed to the emperor, *anti-missionary, anti-savage, anti-Semite, anti-stadtholder.*

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 276 The highest *Antiarminian that ever had the happiness to be reputed orthodox. 1827 Hare *Guesses* I. (1873) 261 Neither the ascetics nor the *anti-ascetics seem to be aware that, etc. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 250 Our hostile friends—the antichristian *anti-atheists. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxi. V. 337 The leading *anti-Athenians in the town. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 32 The *Anticalvinists or Arminians. 1655 *Chym. Med. & Chyrurg. Addr.* 65, I have professed myself to be an *Anticheator. 1755 Johnson, **Anticourtier*, One that opposes the court. 1641 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* 120 To have the tymber maid worke .. that perteinit to Mr. James Scott, *ante-covenanter. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xiv. (1851) 448 How to be a Covnanter and *Anticovnanter, how at once to be a Scot, and an Irish Rebell. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 119 This *anticynic was too thoroughly cynical in soul and temper. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, **Antiadiaphorists* .. the rigid Lutherans who disavowed the episcopal jurisdiction, and many of the church-ceremonies, retained by the moderate Lutherans. 1640 Ld. Digby in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 35 An Argument .. against *Antidisciplinarians, to stop their mouths withal. 1680 *Spir. Popery* 33 No Society of Anti-scripturists, Antitrinitarians .. *Antidominicans (for I will not call them Antisabbatarians) Antipædobaptists, Antiepiscoparians of what Denomination soever. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 283 (D.) The *Antidominicarians [might deny and overthrow] the Lords day. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episcop.* II. § 20. 200 What noyse is this I hear from our *Antepiscopists? 1660 Milton *Griffiths' Serm.* Wks. 1851, 390 What Phanatic .. could more presumptuously affirm whom the Comforter hath impowr'd, than this *Antifanatic, as he would be thought? 1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* II. 574 A vast majority of *anti-federalists have got into the Assembly of Virginia. 1871 Fraser *Berkeley* iii. 58 He appears as a free-thinking *Anti-free-thinker. 1751 Jortin *Eccles. Hist.* (1773) I. 158 The *Anti-Jansenists of the church of Rome. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 713 The whole tribe of *Anti-jesuits. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosm.* 72 (D.) Mortal plagues to ev'ry Publike-weall; Right *anti-Kesars vndermyning thrones. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. IX. 134 No Eastern *Anti-materialist ever guarded the primal Godhead more zealously. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 169 The *antiministerialists began now to perceive, etc. 1809 Southey in *Q. Rev.* I. 224 The *Anti-missionaries cull out from their journals and letters all that is ridiculous. 1809 — *ibid.* I. 223 This madman, as it pleases the *anti-missioners to call him. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 173 He might have called us *Anti-pædobaptists, as being against Infant-Baptism. 1703 E. Stephens *Dealings R. C. Mission.* 2 That the root of all our confusions and troubles did proceed from two opposite factions, of Papists and *Anti-papists. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 214 We now procede to lay down the proper antithesis of the *Antipredeterminants. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient* 14 This *Anti-Pre-existentiary is such a Trifler. 1789 Huber in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 326 One of the clergy, a curate, strong *anti-prelate. *a* 1790 T. Warton *Milton's Smaller P.* 501 (T.) Samuel Parker .. now an *anti-puritan in the extreme. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The rigid Calvinists .. are denominated *Anti-rationalists. 1831 Syd. Smith *Wks.* 1859 II. 219/1 The *Anti-Reformers cite the increased power of the press. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 436 English Bishops have been always *anti-reformers. 1860 W. G. Clark *Vac. Tour* 72 Whether ardent *anti-romanists are wise in advocating the abolition of the temporal power. 1627 Sibthorpe *Apost. Obed.* 16 To make use of *anti-royalists. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 25 The Duke of Gloucester .. was the principall *Anti-royalist. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 110 These *anti-savages sell their farms .. to European emigrants. 1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 305/2 The author, apparently an *anti-Semite. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 546 Sokrates deserves our admiration .. not indeed as an *anti-Sophist. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. I. ix. 50 The *anti-stadtholders, who wish to see the prince pulled out of his seat. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 306 Theologians and *anti-theologians may argue the matter as they will. 1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 507 It is indifferent whether we are utilitarians or *anti-utilitarians. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1732) I. 91 What shou'd we say to one of these *anti-zealots, who, in the zeal of such a cool philosophy, shou'd assure us, etc.

6. Combinations equivalent to the prec., formed, as synthetic derivatives, on the adjs. and attrib. phrases in II; chiefly in **-ist**, as *anti-alcoholist* = (*anti-alcohol*) + *-ist*, one who is against alcohol, *anti-hierarchist* (*c* 1640) one opposed to a hierarchy; so *anti-annexationist, -Bonapartist, -classicist, -humbuggist, -tobacconist, -unionist, -vaccinationist,* etc.; rarely with other endings, as *anti-churchian, anti-surplician, anti-opiumite, anti-lacrosser,* etc.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 225 All *Anti-Aggressionists present and future. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 327 Our chemical *Anti-alcoholists. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 1 There are *Anti-annexationists in France as there are in England. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 65 Maintained by the *anti-atonementists. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 229 (D.) John of Oxford was .. a great *Anti-Becketist. 1807 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XXIV. 24 Whether Dr. Watkins, or the *Anti-Bucerist, has been the more attentive reader of English ecclesiastical history. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* II. 309 An annal which the greatest *anti-Buonapartist ought to respect. 1819 (*title*) *Anti-Cathedralist,—exposition of the impropriety of expending £1,000,000 on National Churches. 1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 49 The Bishops are *Anti-churchians (as against their Congregational Power). 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 38 The *anticlassicists did not arise in France until about 1827. 1865 Pusey *Eiren.* 358 Probably *Anti-conceptionists will arise. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov. 7/4 His place was taken by an *anti-confederationist. 1825 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 245 Are the *anti-contagionists ignorant of these facts? 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 603 (D.) Of Episcopacy and *Anti-episcopalists. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 3 Not a single one .. ventured to declare himself an *anti-evolutionist. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 450 (D.) The *anti-Friarists maintaining that such were Rogues. 1867 Barry *Sir C. Barry* ix. 317 M. Hittorf is clearly a strong *Anti-Gothicist. 1741–70 Mrs. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 163 As soon as these *antiharmonists would consent to part with their card tables, we had a dance. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. § 11 39 This great *Antihierarchist. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 38 Your humble servant and other *anti-humbuggists. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 422/2 Baker's *anti-incrustator for steam boilers. 1824 Bentham *Bk. Fallac.* Wks. 1843 II. 421 Is the *anti-innovationist mute? No. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 249 The stronghold of bigoted *anti-innovators. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The *anti-lacrossers cheered. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 91 (D.) Our late *anti-liturgists thought forms of prayer might do well at sea. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 144 If she make a private purse, which we are told by *anti-matrimonialists, all wives love to do. 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 106 In opposition to Hobbes and the *anti-moralists. 1810 Lamb *Lett.* I. (1841) 84 Hang temperance and he that first invented it!—some *Anti-Noahite. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. 36 He can do nothing, replied the *Antinosarians. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Mar. 5 The *anti-opiumists .. must ask for the absolute prohibition .. of opium culture. 1882 *Glasg. News* No. 2610. 4/2 Allegations made by the *anti-opiumites. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 297 Hear, ye political economists and *anti-populationists! 1673 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* 91 The *Antiprelatists .. such as Beza, Gerson. 1650 J. Cotton *Sing. Psalms* 2 There be some *Anti-psalmists, who doe not acknowledge any singing at all with the voyce in the New Testament. 1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 267 The good old argument of *Anti-reformists, 'It works well.' 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. I. i. 133 Cashier of all the *Anti-revolutionists of the interior. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. V. 383 The simple *antisacerdotalists .. repudiated the authority of the clergy. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. 35 Crellius, the most subtle and elaborate of all the *anti-satisfactionists. 1813 *Month. Mag.* XXXVI. 138 Selden was evidently an *anti-supernaturalist. 1842-4 Barham in *Life* II. ix. 139, I as one of the *anti-surplicians. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Sept. 13/1 The *anti-tobacconists .. attributing it to excess of smoking. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 282 The success of the *anti-unionists in the House of Commons. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 20 June 6/8 The *anti-vaccinationists will find it a difficult task to refute the statement. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 8 Oct. 74/3 The *anti-vaccinators .. [are] in a minority. 1882 Bp. Goodwin in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 468 The extravagant views .. of the extreme *anti-

vivisectionists. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 297 (D.) John of Milverton .. was a great *Anti-Wiccliffist.

¶ As combinations of the type *anti-christian, anti-catholic*, in which the two preceding groups originated, were originally adjs. used substantively, so those of the type *anti-Jesuit, anti-Calvinist*, properly substantives, are occasionally used adjectively or attributively; at other times an adj. ending is added, as the *anti-Stadtholderian* faction, in which case they pass into group 3 above.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 648/1 This year's division list .. showed the *anti-abolitionist party in a majority. 1871 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 529 The *anti-infallibilist priests and laymen of the diocese. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/2 A manifesto issued by the *Anti-Nihilist League. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. 190 The Congregationalist and the *Anti-paedobaptist Denominations. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 103 To the horror of all *Anti-papist men. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 325 These *anti-patriot flings of Lessing. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & Pass.* I. 303 The wives of the *Anti-Railwayist Faction were decorously triumphant. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb., The *anti-reformist clergy. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXI. 6 The *anti-supernaturalist christianity of .. Eichhorn. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 65/2 The *antistadtholderian faction in Holland.

7. Names of things of same form as the attrib. phrases in 4: a. of systems, etc., as *anti-bibliolatry, -bigotry, -fouling, -popery, -restoration, -romance, -slavery, -vivisection*; b. of material agents or appliances, as **anti-ferment**; **anti-erysipelas**, a plant so named from its use; **anti-huff**, a substance used to adulterate cheese; also ANTI-ATTRITION, -CORROSION, -FRICTION, -MACASSAR, q.v.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 122 Charged with Popish principles on account of their *anti-bibliolatry. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 204 An amount of .. liberal *antibigotry that would surprise many. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 63 A Plant efficacious in curing Inflammations, whence they call it *Antierisypelas. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 160 Dose.—½ to 1 drachm as *antiferment. 1869 SIR E. REED *Iron-Clad Ships* iv. 78 The superiority in point of *anti-fouling possessed by copper-sheathed wood ships. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 5/3 [Cheese] is adulterated .. by a commodity called *anti-huff. 1879 G. SCOTT *Archit.* I. 177 In these days of *anti-restoration. *a* 1842 ARNOLD in *Life* I. 344 A man infected with the disorder of *anti-romance. 1881 *Times* 18 Nov., Ladies .. interested in *anti-vivisection.

8. Abstract substantives, formed on the adjs. in 3, phrases in 4, or sbs. in 5–6, chiefly in *-ism*, as *anti-anthropomorphism* (opposition to anthropomorphic principles), *-Arminianism, -atheism, -Calvinism, -Darwinism, -egotism, -ghostism* (opposition to belief in ghosts), *-negroism* (opposition to negroes), *-pewism, -slaveryism, -turnpikism.*

1846 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 91 For other such *anti-anthropomorphisms my father has been set a mark against. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 169 If this be not Calvinism and *Antiarminianism, I know not what is. *Ibid.* 217 We have found *Anti-calvinism discountenanced by the Church, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. 1840 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* No. 438 That dreadful sin of *anti-egotism. 1819 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 213 Hume .. could not but have had faith in this ghost .. let his *anti-ghostism have been as strong as Samson. 1812 *Ibid.* I. 349 The *anti-moralism of Paley. 1851 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 434 The irrationality and *antimoralism .. involved in the popular religion. 1863 E. SWIFTE *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 264 With veritable Northern *anti-negroism. 1652 TOMBES (*title*) *Anti-Pædo-Baptism. 1795 P. EDWARDS (*title*) Candid reasons for renouncing the principles of *Antipedobaptism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. vii. II. 330 Denouncing *Anti-patriotism. 1865 *Ch.-man* 14 Dec. 1405/2 *Anti-pewism has come out against Protestantism. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* VII. xix. II. 491 *Anti-Realism .. is open to the fatal criticism. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxvii/4 *Anti-Scepticism. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 184/1 In these days of *anti-Semitism. 1863 E. DICEY *Federal States* II. 188 Moderate *anti-slaveryism is obviously the correct thing. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXIII. 66 The established Church of Prussia now teaches *anti-supernaturalism from the pulpit. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 191 The *anti-teetotalism of this stern reprover of others. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 446 The potentiality of *antiturnpikeism is proclaimed.

¶ Examples of the purposes to which *anti-* has been put are seen in the following:—*anti-contagious-diseasist, anti-gigman-ic, anti-money-an, anti-pent-agonist, anti-philippizing, anti-street-musical, anti-tintinnabularian* (an enemy of bells), *anti-tobacconal.*

1880 W. WREN in *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/4 The Local Optionists, the *Anti-contagious-Diseasists. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* II. 156 My visit to London is *antigigmanic from heart to skin. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccIxxxiii/4 A Confutation of the Whiggish Conspirators *Anti-Mony-an Principle. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 74 The point already warme between a reverend .. Bishop and his *Anti-pent-agonists. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. xc. XI. 617 Hegesippus, a strenuous *antiphilippising politician. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 9 Mr. Mansfield, who has always been *anti-street-musical, sentenced them to pay a fine of 40*s*. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecr. Nat. Poem* III. xxxi, A prudent monk, their reader and librarian .. Himself an *anti-tintinnabularian. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 613 Excessive smoking is carried to a pitch that would make the hair of any *anti-tobacconal stand on end with horror.

Anti- *pref.*[2] A variant of ANTE- 'before,' being the form in It. and OFr., and occasionally in L., hence sometimes also in Eng. in words from these, as *antibrachial, anticamera, antichamber, anticipate.*

Anti-acid, -aphrodisiac, -apoplectic, arthritic, -asthmatic: see ANTACID, etc.

‖ **Antiæ** (æ·nti,ī), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L., for *antiæ comæ* fore-locks, f. *anti-us* fore.] Forelocks.

1874 COUES *Birds of N. W.* 720 Frontal antiæ reaching beyond middle of nostrils.

‖ **Antiar** (æ·ntʃăɹ, æ·ntiăɹ). [a. Jav. *antjar, antschar.*] The Upas tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria*; also, the poison obtained from it. *Antiar Resin*, a non-poisonous product of the same tree.

Antiarin (æ·ntiărin). *Chem.* [mod. f. prec. + -IN.] The poisonous principle of the Upas tree.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 310 Antiarin .. is employed by the Javanese for poisoning their arrows. 1866 MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 74 The Upas-tree, when pierced, exudes a milky juice, which contains an acrid virulent poison, called *Antiarin.*

Anti-attrition (æ·nti,ătri·ʃən). [ANTI- 7.] That which opposes or resists attrition. *spec.* Any compound applied to machinery to resist the effects of friction; as black lead mixed with grease, peroxide of iron, finely-divided hæmatite, etc. Also *fig.*

1833 ARNOLD in *Life* 349 It robs me of what is naturally my anti-attrition. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LVIII. 457 A deeper gratitude for the blessings of anti-attrition.

Antibacchic (ænti,bæ·kik), *a. Pros.* [f. L. *antibacch-us*, variant of *antibacchīus* + IC.] Of the nature of the antibacchius.

1835 SCHELLER *Lex. tot. Latin.* s. v., *Versus antibacchius*, which consists of antibacchic feet.

‖ **Antibacchius** (æ·nti,băkəi·ŭs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀντιβάκχειος*, f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *βακχεῖος*: see BACCHIUS.] A reversed bacchius, a trisyllabic metrical foot of two long and one short syllable.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your foote *antibacchius*, of two long and a short ye haue these wordes [*fôrsākĕn*] [*impūgnĕd*].

Antibilious (ænti,bi·liəs), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Of use against biliousness.

1835 T. WALKER *Original* i. 2 Rejecting nothing as too trifling, provided it can excite in you an antibilious sensation. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 4/3 Antibilious pills.

Antibiotic (æ·nti,bəi,ɒ·tik), *a. rare.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *βιωτικ-ός* fit for life.] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. 604, I incline to the antibiotic hypothesis. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 4 The antibiotic prejudice.

† **Anti-Birmingham,** Bromingham. *Eng. Hist.* [ANTI- 5.] An anti-Whig, a Tory; a nickname given to opponents of the Exclusion Bill in 1680; its supporters, who claimed to be 'true Protestants,' being ironically nicknamed by the Tories, 'Birmingham (*i. e.* counterfeit) Protestants,' 'alluding to false groats counterfeited at that place'; whence at length *Birminghams* and *Anti-Birminghams*, terms finally merged in Whig and Tory. See North *Examen* (1740) II. v. ¶ 10. 321.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit., To Reader*, The longest chapter in Deuteronomy has not curses enough for an Anti-Bromingham. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 Those who took the King's side were Antibirminghams, Abhorrers, and Tantivies.

Antibrachial (ænti,bræ·kiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. med.L. *antibrachium* for *ante-brachium* (f. *ante* before + *brachium* arm) + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the forearm.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 369/2 The posterior superficial antibrachial region. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Complete, sub-equal antebrachial and crural bones.

Antiburgher (æ·ntibɜ·ɪgər). [ANTI- 5.] A section of the Secession Church in Scotland (now merged in the United Presbyterian), which held it unscriptural to take the Burgess Oath, and in 1747 separated on this question from the other or 'Burgher' section; the two reunited in 1820.

[1753 W. HUTTON *Calumny Rep. & Falsehood Det.* 55 You extoll the leniency of Mr. Gib, and his Antiburgess Presbyters, as you call them.] 1766 J. BROWN *Hist. Seceders* 67 Meanwhile the Antiburghers to support their cause, persecuted their Burgher brethren with deposition and excommunication. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, Troth, sir, I am no free to swear—we aye gaed to the Antiburgher meeting.

Antic (æ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **antike, -cke**, 7–8 **-ick**, (7 **antique**), 6– **antic.** [app. ad. It. *antico*, but used as equivalent to It. *grottesco*, f. *grotta*, 'a caueme or hole vnder grounde' (Florio), orig. applied to fantastic representations of human, animal, and floral forms, incongruously running into one another, found in exhuming some ancient remains (as the Baths of Titus) in Rome, whence extended to anything similarly incongruous or bizarre: see GROTESQUE. Cf. Serlio *Architettura* (Venice 1551) IV. lf. 70 a: 'seguitare le uestigie de gli *antiqui* Romani, li quali costumarono di far .. diuerse bizarrie, che si dicono *grottesche*.' Apparently, from this ascription of grotesque work to the ancients, it was in English at first called *antike, anticke*, the name *grotesco, grotesque*, not being adopted till a century later. *Antic* was thus not developed in Eng. from ANTIQUE, but was a distinct use of the word from its first introduction. Yet in 17th c. it was occas. written *antique*, a spelling proper to the other word.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Arch.* and *Decorative Art.* Grotesque, in composition or shape; grouped or figured with fantastic incongruity; bizarre.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 12 (R.) A fountayne of embowed woorke .. ingrayled with anticke woorkes. 1589 *Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 126 To paint their bodies with curious knots or antike work, as every man, in his own fancy deviseth. 1598 FLORIO, *Grottesca*, a kind of rugged vnpolished painters worke, anticke work. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 89 All void places .. he filleth up with antike Boscage or Grotesko workes. 1623 COCKERAM *Anticke Worke*, a worke in painting or caruing of diuers shapes of Beasts, Birds, Flowers, etc., vnperfectly mixt, and made one of another. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 97 Whether *Grotesca* (as the Italians) or Antique worke (as wee call it) should be receiued. 1703 *City & Country Build.* 5 Antick, or Antique-work .. a confused Composure of Figures of different Natures, and Sexes, etc. As of Men, Beasts, Birds, Flowers, Fishes, etc. And such like Fancies as are not *in Rerum Natura*. .. This Work which we call *Antick*, the Italians call *Grotesca* .. and the French *Grotesque*. 1826 J. ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Antick*, Odd, ridiculously wild.

2. Absurd from fantastic incongruity; grotesque, bizarre, uncouthly ludicrous: a. in gesture.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. i. 167 My men, like satyrs, .. Shall with their goat-feet dance the antic hay. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 172 How strange or odde so ere I beare myselfe .. To put an Anticke disposition on. 1603 DRAYTON *Her. Epist.* xi. 13 A Satyres Anticke parts he play'd. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851, 365 No antic hobnaile at a Morris, but is more hansomly facetious. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ix. 77 Their religious Rites and Ceremonies being uncouth and antick. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 183 He came running to me .. making a many antic gestures. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prel.* VII. (1850) 178 An antic pair Of monkeys on his back. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* x. 149 Performing the most antic homage.

b. in shape.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Exper.* III. v. 53 To appeare in strange and antick shapes. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 17 Several antic figures in shapes of boys danced. 1861 *Tannhäuser* 20 The twilight troop'd with antic shapes.

c. in dress or attire.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 125 It had no Rubric to be sung in an antic Cope upon the Stage of a High Altar. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 96 Their antick deckings with feathers. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii. 223 Two rows of guards .. dressed after a very antic manner. 1776 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 155/2 An ass .. with a fellow in an antick dress riding upon it. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 80 The papal guards, in the strangest antique and antic costume that was ever seen.

† 3. Having the features grotesquely distorted like 'antics' in architecture; grinning. *Obs.*

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 424 Making withall some filthy Antike Face. 1611 COTGR., *Gargouille*, The mouth of a Spowt, representing a Serpent, or the Anticke face of some other ouglie creature. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 41 Your mimick mouthes, your antick faces. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegies* (R.) Name not these living death-heds unto me, For these not ancient but antique be. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 31 The Antick heads which plac'd without The Church, do gape and disembogue a Spout. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I. 406 The little Tame-Owl .. making divers antick faces.

4. *Comb.*, as † **antic-faced** (see 3).

1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Parr* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 205 An antick-faced fellow, called Jack, or John the Fool.

B. *sb.*

† 1. *Arch.* and *Decorative Art.* An ornamental representation, purposely monstrous, caricatured, or incongruous, of objects of the animal or the vegetable kingdom, or of both combined. a. Fantastic tracery or sculpture. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 18 (R.) Aboue the arches were made many sondri antikes and diuises. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 4 Woven with antickes and wyld ymagery. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 146 The walls and roof are painted, not with antiques and grotesques, like our Bodleian. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii, A faire Cornucopia or Horne of abundance, such as you see in Anticks. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Grotesque* or *Grotesc*, a work, the same with what is sometimes called *Antick*. 1830 R. STUART *Dict. Archit.*: *Antics*, In architecture, Fancies having no foundation in nature, as sphinxes, centaurs, syrens, representations of different sorts of flowers growing on the same stem; grotesque ornaments of all kinds, as lions and pards with acanthus' tails, or any other tails but their own proper ones; human forms with similar ridiculous appendages. Ornaments, although strictly natural, in an unnatural situation; as, caryatidæ of all kinds .. The villa Palagonia, in Sicily, is an antic, from entrance gate to chimney top.

b. A caryatid, or (sculptured) human figure represented in an impossible position.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (2nd vers.) 715 To make his monks .. stand like apes, And point like antics at his triple crown. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* (1837) I. XVIII. iii. 395 Like some antic statue, in a posture of impotent endeavour. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 54, 374 Those crouching Anticks which seeme in great buildings to labour under the weight they beare. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 20/1 Those antics of stone .. carved out under the end of great beams in vast buildings, which seem .. as if they were hard put to it with the weight. *c* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 167 Those that build houses make anticks that seem to hold up the beams. 1830 (See prec.).

c. A grotesquely figured representation of a face, such as are used in gargoyles.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 552 To set vp Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gauill end, as a finiall to the crest

tiles. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccclix/8 Three Gold Seals, one with an Old Man's Head, another with a Woman's Head, and the other with an Antick.

2. A grotesque or ludicrous gesture, posture, or trick; also *fig.* of behaviour. (Commonly in *pl.*)

1529 Foxe in *Supplic.* (1871) Introd. 9 In sothe it maketh me to laugh, to see yᵉ mery Antiques of M. More. 1572 Sir T. Smith in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 191 III. 20 Vaulting with notable supersaltes and through hoopes, and last of all the Antiques, of carying of men one uppon an other which som men call *labores Herculis.* 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. iv, A pox upon your outlandish feminine anticks. 1823 Lamb *Elia* II. v. (1865) 266 This mortal frame, while thou didst play thy brief antics amongst us. 1843 Lever *Jack Hinton* xxvii. 189 Performing more antics than Punch in a pantomine.

†**3.** A grotesque pageant or theatrical representation. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 119 Some delightfull ostentation, or show, or pageant, or anticke, or fire-worke. *Ibid.* v. i. 154 We will haue, if this fadge not, an Antique. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. ii, Performed by knights and ladies of his court, In nature of an antick. 1673 *Ladies Call.* II. iii. § 26 How preposterous is it for an old woman .. to be at masks and dancings, when she is only fit to act the antics.

b. *Hence,* A grotesque or motley company. *rare.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 345 Heards-men, Sheapheards, Plow-men, and Hinds: this Anticke of Groomes.

4. A performer who plays a grotesque or ludicrous part, a clown, mountebank, or merry-andrew.

1564 *Cap* in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. 130 Thou wearest me .. sometime lyke a Royster, sometime like a Souldiour, sometime lyke an Antique. 1592 Greene in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 2 Those Anticks garnisht in our colours. 1618 Bp. Hall *Serm.* v. 113 Are they Christians, or Antics in some Carnival? 1671 Milton *Sams.* 1325 Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimics. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 341 Dancing and hallooing like an antic. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* liv, How Puck, the antic .. Had blithely jested with calamity.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II,* III. ii. 162 There [death] the Antique sits, Scoffing his state, and grinning at his Pompe. [Cf. *a* 1631 in A 3. A death's head grins like an 'antic.'] 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* 10 b, There flocked a great throng of souldiers about him, wondering at this so mishapen an Anticke. 1823 Lamb *Elia* II. xxiv. (1865) 409 [A pun] is an antic which does not stand upon manners, but comes bounding into the presence. 1864 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i. 172 A little crooked antic of a child.

†**c.** phr. *To dance antics. Obs.*

1544 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 47 Myght be thought to daunce Anticke very properly. *Ibid.* 147 Menne that shoulde daunce antiques. 1602 Dekker *Satirom.* 245 Yet must we Dance Antickes on your Paper. [1635 Austin *Medit.* 208 Will Herod reward the Dance of an Antique with the Head of a Prophet? 1687 Congreve *Old Bachelor* III. x. Stage Direct., After the song a dance of Antics.]

5. *Comb.,* as **antick-cutter,** a carver of grotesques.

1660 H. Bloome *Archit.* (title-page), Antick-Cutters.

Antic (æ·ntik), *v.* Pa. t. **anticked, -ickt.** [f. prec. adj. and sb.; cf. to *caper* and *capers.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To make antic or grotesque. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 132 The wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all.

2. *intr.* To perform antics, act as an antic. Also in phr. *To antic it.*

1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 17 They might have antickt it .. up and downe the countrey with the King of Fairies. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. 367 Now Pincht they him, antickt about, and on, and off him lept. 1822 B. Cornwall *Flood of Thessaly* II. 353 So, ere it slumber'd in entire repose, Antick'd the Ocean. 1829 Hood *Epping Hunt* lxxiv, Some rolled about, And anticked as they rode. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* Prel. 7 Until he begins insensibly to frolic and antic, unknown to himself.

Anticachectic (æ:nti¸kăke·ktik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *καχεκτικός*: see Cachectic.]

A. *adj.* Used against cachexy, or a bad state of the body. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1719 *Glossogr. Nova, Anti-chachectics,* Remedies that correct the ill disposition of the blood. 1706 Phillips, *Anticachecticks.* 1773 Johnson, *Antichachectick.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Anticachectic,* Opposed to what is cachectic.

Antical (ă·ntəi·kăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *antīc-us* front (f. *ante* before) + -al[1].] Fronting external objects, and thus remote from the axis.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 75 The lip of an Orchis is antical.

†**Antica·mera.** *Obs.* [a. It. *anticamera* (Sp. *antecamera*), f. *anti*:—L. *ante* before + *camera* chamber.] An antechamber.

1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 552 With Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera, and Recamera, ioyning to it. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Wars* x. 16 The priest, that said Masse in his Anti-Camera. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 205 (D.) The Great Seal and the keeper of it waited two hours in the Anti-camera.

Anticatarrhal (æ:nti¸kătā·răl), *a.* and *sb.* [Anti- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against catarrh. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Anticatarrhal medicines, Anticatarrhal prescriptions, etc. 1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

Anticatholic (ænti¸kæ·þŏlik), *a.* and *sb.* [Anti- 3, 6 ¶.] **A.** *adj.* Opposed to what is, or is called, catholic. **B.** *sb.* (sc. person.)

1819 S. Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 142 The Anti-Catholics have gone to the east and west, to the north and south, for recruits. 1823 Scott *Peveril* (1865) 168 The commercial and nautical interests of England were indeed particularly anti-catholic.

Anticausotic (æ:nti¸kǭsǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. **καυσωτικός,* f. *καυσό-εσθαι* to be in a burning fever.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against a burning fever. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.,* An Anticausotic syrup. 1853 Mayne *Exp. Lex., Anticausotic,* Having power to remove or moderate an ardent fever; a medicine used for this purpose.

Anticeremonial (æ:nti¸serĭmō·niăl), *a.* [Anti- 3 or 4.] Opposed to ceremonies.

1655 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* (1673) Pref. § 7 These our Anticeremonial Brethren. 1668 *2nd Disc. Relig. Eng.* 29 Nothing appears to be done in favour of the Anticeremonial.

Anticeremo·nialist. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ist.] One who is opposed to ceremonies.

1865 Littledale *North Side of Altar* 4 Nor would an anticeremonialist, if not exceptionally scrupulous, hesitate to comply with so harmless a custom.

†**Anticeremo·nian,** *sb. Obs.* [Anti- 5.] = Anticeremonialist. Also *adj.* or *attrib.*

a 1644 Quarles *Whipper Whipt* in *Chertsey Libr.* I. 166 Did not the Doctor .. as good as confesse himself an enemy to Anticeremonians? 1657 Sanderson *Serm.* (1674) Pref. § 5 The usual .. Objections of our Anti-ceremonian Brethren.

Anti-chamber, obs. var. Antechamber.

Antichlor(e (æ·nti¸klō·ı). *Chem.* [f. Anti- 7 + Chlor(ine.] A substance used to obviate the injurious after-effects of chlorine in bleaching.

1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 131 Sulphur dioxide is also employed as an antichlor. 1873 Fownes *Chem.* 205 Much used as antichlores for removing the last traces of chlorine from bleached goods.

Antichrist (æ·nti¸krəist). Also 4–5 **ante-, 4–7 anticrist,** (4 **ancrist,** 5 **ancryst**), 6 **antycryst, antechriste.** [a. OFr. *antecrist(e,* ad. L. *antechrīstus,* a. Gr. *ἀντίχρῑστος* (1 John ii. 18), f. *ἀντί* against + *χρῑστός* Christ.]

1. An enemy or opponent of Christ.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4227 Fals anticristes he sal þam calle. 1382 Wyclif 1 *John* ii. 18 Now many antecristes ben made. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Ilk one contrary to Crist is anticrist. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 255 He is defamed of more than heresie, and proued to bee an antichrist. 1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 20 A Witch is an Anticrist. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Jews, Infidels, etc., may be said to be Antichrists. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 587 The first Anti-Christ, Simon Magus, was said to have met his death in some attempt to fly.

2. The title of a great personal opponent of Christ and His kingdom, expected by the early church to appear before the end of the world, and much referred to in the Middle Ages.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22006 Nu sal yee her, i wil you rede, Hu þat anticrist [*v. r.* antecrist] sal brede. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4065 Anticrist ar þat tyme sal noght com. *Ibid.* 3996 Of ancrist commyng, and his pousté. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxx. (1495) 914 The egges of adders .. ben wonder yelowe, slimy and gleymy: and of thyse egges comyth Cokatrice: and of the venemous juys shall come Antecrist. *a* 1500 in Wright *Voc.* 217 *Hic antechristus,* ancryst. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 192 God shal make shorte the tyme of Antecryst. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 552 He handleth the question, whether the Pope be Antichrist? 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Hippolitus and others held that the devil himself was the true Antichrist. 1791 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1834) VI. 247 There were to be three Anti-Christs, and .. the last should be born .. in the year 1790. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* I. 143 The Franciscans think .. that we live in, or near, the days of Antichrist.

b. Applied by some to the Pope or Papal power.

c 1370 Wyclif *Agst. Begging Friers* (1608) 24 This false heresie and tyrantrie of Antichrist. 1566 *Let. Ch. Scot. to Eng. Ch.* 27 Dec. 91 The Bishops and Pastors of England, who have renounced the Roman Antichrist. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 123 That irreconcileable schisme of perdition and Apostasy, the Roman Antichrist. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* x. 247 Against that antichrist the Pope.

fig. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 12 Rome in her capitol saw Querno sit, Thron'd on sev'n hills, the Antichrist of wit.

†**Antichri·stendom.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec., after *Christendom.*] The dominion of Antichrist.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* v. 921 Blaspheming God by another Idolatrous worship, and warring at length against his Saints and overcoming them. This I would call Antichristendom.

Antichristian (ænti¸kri·stiăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6 **antichristen.** [f. Antichrist, after *Christian*; but often treated as f. Anti- + Christian, in which sense written in 17–18th c. with a hyphen.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Antichrist.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 510/1 Tindales antichristen heresyes. 1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* Wks. III. 235 The authority of his antichristian synagogue. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 67 The head of the church antichristian is the pope. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 354 More Protestant Blood .. than ever was spilt either by Rome, Heathen, or Antichristian. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxix. 475 Under no temptation would Knox have accepted an office which he believed to be antichristian.

2. Opposed to what is Christian or to Christianity. (Often *anti-christian.*)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 531 With Mercurie, the Christian: and with Luna, the Antichristian. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 145 This was the touchstone by which all men were tried, whether they were Christian or anti-Christian. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 150 All Christian Societies must uphold themselves upon the same free Bottom, or they turn Antichristian. 1865 Lecky *Rationalism* II. 82 The greatest living antichristian writer was Hobbes. 1870 W. Rossetti in *Shelley's Wks.* Introd 41 Shelley's antichristian opinions.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A follower of Antichrist. *Obs.*

1531 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 346 Neither pen nor tongue can divide the antichristians from their blind folly. 1561 Daus *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 120 Daniell attributeth prosperitie to the Antichristians. 1615 J. Wright *Lady J. Grey* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 29 Him that call'd thee from Custom-gathering among the Romish Antichristians. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Antichristians* properly denote the followers or worshippers of Antichrist.

2. An opponent of Christianity.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Numb.* xvi. 37 Antichristians, which abuse and despise Christ's mediation. 1708 Swift *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 93 Toland, the great oracle of the anti-christians. 1801 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XII. 577 The answerers of the French Antichristians.

†**Antichri·stian,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. adj.] To call, or denounce as, antichristian.

a 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 609 How did they Antichristian all Force on Conscience, or Punishment for Nonconformity?

Antichri·stianism. [f. prec. adj. + -ism.]

1. The system of Antichrist.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 22 The former poynt of Antichristianisme. 1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851, 308 No less antichrist in this main point of antichristianism, no less a pope or popedom then he at Rome. 1701 R. Fleming *Rise & F. Papacy* (1844) 36 When the reign of Antichristianism or the Papacy, began. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 2 That .. baneful and tedious night of popish superstition and antichristianism.

2. The quality of being opposed to Christianity; an antichristian act or belief.

1590 J. Greenwood *Answ. Gifford* 35 That the Church may professe *Christianisme* and *Antichristianisme,* both at a tyme. 1659 Hardy 1 *John* (1865) xlvii. 302/2 Yea, which is the worst kind of antichristianism, Pseudochristianism is the brand of our times. 1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 Charg'd with so many Heresies, Errors, Schisms, and Antichristianisms. 1883 F. Cook in *Word & Wk.* 7 June 371/2 Corrupt Christendom possesses a large amount of the spirit of Antichristianism.

†**Antichristia·nity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ity, after *Christianity.*]

1. = Antichristianism 1.

1555 R. Taylor in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1383/2, I did also affirme .. poperie Antichristianitie. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 133 Popery being Antichristianity, is not healed but by establishment of orders thereunto opposite. The way to bring a drunken man to sobriety, is to carry him as farre from excesse of drinke as may be. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* Pref. II. § 6 To suspect them of Antichristianity.

2. = Antichristianism 2. 'Contrariety to Christianity.' J.

1661 Baxter *Moral Prognost.* I. § 91. 21 To call things lawful, by the name of Sin and *Anti-christianity.* 1687 *Good Advice* 19 Christianity should be propagated by the Spirit of Christianity, and not by Violence and Persecution, for that's the Spirit of Antichristianity. 1731 in Bailey; whence in J. etc.

†**Antichri·stianize,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] To act as an Antichrist; to oppose Christ.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 110 That Polity .. does therein notoriously Antichristianize, that is oppose Christ in his prophetick Office as much as any Antichrist can doe. 1701 Beverley *Grand Apoc. Quest.* 32 During the true Christian Glory of the Christian Empire, Till it Antichristianiz'd.

†**Antichri·stianized,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Become or made antichristian.

1701 Beverley *Grand Apoc. Quest.* 24 Empire Lost as a Vengeance on an Antichristianiz'd State.

Antichri·stianly, *adv.* [f. Antichristian + -ly[2].] In an antichristian manner.

1596 J. Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 121 Such as carry the titles of Christians, and will yet seek Antichristianly to impose themselves against him. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 109 That expected eminent False-prophet who does Antichristianly oppose himself against the Spirit of Truth. 1701 Beverley *Grand. Apoc. Quest.* 34 So Antichristianly Bitter. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 77 That people might not use it [the name Jehovah] irreverently or anti-Christianly.

†**Antichro·nical,** *a. Obs.*−° [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *χρονικ-ός* (f. *χρόνος* time) + -al.] Opposed to, or out of, proper chronological order. 1847 in Craig.

†**Antichro·nically,** *adv. Obs.*−° [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In wrong chronological order.

1847 in Craig.

†**Anti·chronism.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιχρονισμός,* f. *ἀντί* against + *χρόνος* time: see -ism.] Contradiction of true chronology; anachronism.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* A 2 Intollerable Antichronismes, incredible reports, and bardish impostures. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 96 This confounding so many Bacons in one, hath caused Anticronismes in many Relations. 1728 G. Carleton *Mem. Eng. Officer* 179, I will .. by an Antichronism in this Place, a little anticipate some Observations that I made.

‖**Antichthon** (ăntı·kþǒun). [Gr. *ἀντίχθων,* prop. adj. (sc. *γῆ* earth), f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *χθών* the earth, ground.] A (hypothetical) second Earth on the opposite side of the sun.

1655-60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 391/2 The tenth is Antichthon, an Earth above, or opposite to ours. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 805 Placing .. the Moon as an Antichthone or opposite Earth enlightned by the Sun. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Pythagoras and his disciples asserted an Antichthon. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 13 An hypothetical body, called the Antichthon or Counter-Earth.

‖**Antichthones** (ăntı·kþŏnīz). *Obs.* [L., a. Gr. pl. of *ἀντίχθων* (sc. 'men'): see prec.] The inhabitants of the opposite side of the earth.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 129 Many haue taken it

[Ceylon] to be the place of the Antipodes, calling it the Antichthones world. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 255 Those two hemispheres were then as two distinct worlds .. this opposite earth being call'd by them antichthon, and its inhabitants antichthones. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Antichthones* .. much the same with what we more usually call Antipodes.

Anticipant (ăntiˈsipănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *anticipānt-em*, pr. pple. of *anticipā-re* (see ANTICIPATE *a.*); or a. its Fr. repr. *anticipant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Operating in advance, prevenient, 'preventing.'

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxvii. 675 a, By antecedent and anticipant without concomitant and auxiliant grace. *c* 1828 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 364 It was not forged by unseen hands, Anticipant of Jove's commands. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient* 171 Exercising power anticipant.

2. Apprehending beforehand, looking forward, expectant.

1798 SOUTHEY *Rose* Wks. VI. 107 The first pangs Of wakening guilt, anticipant of Hell. 1825 — in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 386 His mind .. was retrospective rather than anticipant.

B. *sb.* One who anticipates; an anticipator.

1854 B. TAYLOR *L'Envoi* in *Poems of Orient* (1866) 396 The sweet anticipant of dawn. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Gipsy Child* Poems I. 55 O meek anticipant of that sure pain.

†**Anticipa·rian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *anticip-āre* + -ARIAN.] One given to anticipation.

1641 LESTRANGE *God's Sabb.* 31 Patrons of prolepsis .. anticiparians.

Anticipatable (ăntiˈsipeɪtăb'l), *a.* [f. ANTICIPATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be anticipated or expected.

1872 GREG. *Enigm. Life* ii. 74 The utmost anticipateable moderation.

†**Anti·cipate,** *ppl. a. Obs.*; also 6 **antecipet.** [ad. L. *anticipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *anticipā-re*, prop. *antecipā-re*, f. *ante* before + *-cipāre*, deriv. f. *cap-ĕre* (in comp. *-cip-ĕre*) to take.] Anticipated.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 36 The daye of iugement sal be antecipet.

Anticipate (ăntiˈsipeɪt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. Cf. Fr. *anticip-er* (ad. L.) found in 14th c.]

†1. To seize or take possession of beforehand. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 576 To anticipate signifieth as much as to prevent and to take before. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 57 They feared the tops of the mountaines might be anticipated. 1783 COWPER *Task* v. 723 To soar, and to anticipate the skies.

2. To use in advance; to spend (money) before it is at one's disposal.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 103 To carry on that vast Expence, the Revenue of the Crown had been Anticipated. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 171 That the men might have something to buy clothes .. without anticipating their wages. 1883 *Daily News* 8 Oct 5/5 Do not anticipate your income.

3. To take up or deal with (a thing), or perform (an action), before another person or agent has had time to act, so as to gain an advantage; to deal with beforehand, forestall (an action).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 144 Time, thou anticipatest my dread exploits. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xxxix, He has anticipated the vengeance of heaven. 1864 D. MITCHELL 7 *Stories* 233 The Count anticipated their action.

4. To be before (another) in acting, to forestall.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 55 The Barley, anticipating the wheat, might be in ear in February. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Wks. 1730 I. 143 Whenever he met a creditor, never gave him leave to dun him first, but was sure to anticipate him. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xx. (1813) 423 Anticipate winter so as to put all in order. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cresc.* 67 In many points on which the greatness of his reputation rests, he was anticipated by his predecessors.

5. To observe or practise in advance of the due date; to cause to happen earlier, accelerate.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1557, 1308/1 Christe dyd anticipate the tyme of eatynge his Paschall lambe. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 307 III. 190 The funerall .. is anticipated, and shall be on Thursday. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Anticipation*, Anticipating a payment means the discharging it before it falls due. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* (1873) 17 To anticipate by half an hour the usual time of his arrival. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lii, Some leap'd overboard .. As eager to anticipate their grave.

†6. *intr.* To occur earlier, to advance in time. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* G viij, This calculation .. maid yᵉ æquinoxe of springe tyme to anticipat swa mony dayes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xli. (ed. 7) 356 It [the year] doth anticipate in the space of foure yeeres one whole day. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 219 The Equinoxes had anticipated.

b. *trans.* To occur earlier than, precede. *rare.*

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. vi. 172 They were eager .. if their death anticipated the Last Day, to die in the Holy Land.

7. To take into consideration before the appropriate or due time. a. *trans.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 532/1 Here haue I, wel beloued readers .. to anticipate his woordes written in his other Chapiter. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 127 You shall not again tempt me to anticipate the question of effectual Grace. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xii. (1813) 152 He is to anticipate consequences and provide for the future. 1859 *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 43 We have anticipated in a former chapter the means by which Christ avoided this result.

b. *absol.*

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 497, I find I have anticipated already. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 31 Of this, more hereafter; we must not anticipate.

8. *trans.* To realize beforehand (a certain future event).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. 41, I perceive I doe anticipate the vices of age. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vi, My fears Anticipate thy words! 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxvii. (1876) 421 Some real lives do .. actually anticipate the happiness of Heaven.

9. To look forward to, look for (an uncertain event) as certain. Const. *simple obj.* or *subord. cl.*

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III. vii, How my fir'd soul anticipates the joy! 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 149, I anticipate a like orderly and diversified succession .. in time future. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 Those, not in the secret, anticipated an acquittal. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 85 He appeared to anticipate that flying will be a future mode of locomotion.

Anticipated (ăntiˈsipeɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Taken or occurring in advance or beforehand.

1611 COTGR., *Anticipé*, anticipated, prevented, forestalled. 1655 ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 21 The Heavens had put on anticipated Mourning. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anticipation*, or anticipated diseases. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 620 The waking stars [in an eclipse] .. Peep out and gem the anticipated night.

2. Used beforehand, as money.

1781 COWPER *Ret.* 559 Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid.

3. Apprehended beforehand, looked for, expected.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV, The anticipated meeting put to flight These painful thoughts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 185 The anticipated storm at length gave notice of its coming.

†**Anti·cipately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ANTICIPATE *a.* + -LY².] By anticipation; beforehand.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (L.) Our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did anticipately promise to Peter. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 81 Beneath his Wings secure I rest, And am anticipately blest.

Anti·cipating, *ppl. a.* [f. ANTICIPATE *v.* + -ING².] Taking, apprehending, or occurring beforehand; forestalling.

1611 COTGR., *Anticipant*, anticipating, preventing, forestalling. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 389 This natural Apprehension, or anticipating Sense of Unity. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 75 His anticipating goodness.

Anticipation (ăntiˌsipēɪˈʃən). [ad. L. *anticipātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *anticipāre* (see ANTICIPATE); or perh. a. Fr. *anticipation*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of taking into possession, actually or virtually, beforehand; the using of money before it is at one's disposal; the sum so dealt with in advance.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 672 This payment was called an Anticipation, which is to say a thing taken, or a thing commyng before his tyme. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 115 Had drawn assignments and anticipations upon the Revenue. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 317 To speake to the lords of the treasury to give an account of all tallies of anticipation that are struck. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 107 This deficiency arises .. from anticipation and from defective produce. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARD'S *Property Law* xvii. 118 Although she [a married woman] is restrained from anticipation by the settlement.

2. Prior action that meets beforehand, provides for, or precludes the action of another.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 100 Anticipacion is when we prevent those wordes that another would saie, and disprove them as untrue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 304 So shall my anticipation preuent your discouery. 1815 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Sp.* (27 Apr.) Wks. 1846 III. 342 Those whose flagitious policy they had by anticipation condemned. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 230 In anticipation of a riot the temples on the Forum were occupied with guards.

3. Assignment to too early a time; *hence*, observance in advance of the proper time.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 106 Guilty of an unpardonable anticipation, in ascribing those conquests to the first king of the country. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 464 Easter Eve, which by a strange anticipation .. eclipses Easter Sunday.

4. Occurrence in advance of the expected time; *ellipt.* the amount of such earlier occurrence. *Obs.* in general sense.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 277 The anticipation of the Equinoctiall tearmes. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* H j, Yᵉ anticipation being substractit. *a* 1697 HOLDER (J.) The golden number gives the new moon four days too late by reason of the aforesaid anticipation.

b. *Med.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anticipation*, in a medicinal sense, may be understood of those diseases, which, having their accesses and remissions at stated hours, gain in point of time, and finish their period sooner than ordinary. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Anticipation*, The occurrence of certain phenomena, morbid or natural, before the customary period.

c. *Music.* The introduction beforehand of part of a chord which is about to follow.

1819 *Pantol.*, *Anticipation*, in music, is when a diminutive note lies between two other notes, and was invented with a view to vary the melody without altering the intention. 1880 POLE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 73/2 Beethoven has many striking examples of anticipation.

5. Intuitive preconception; *à priori* knowledge, intuition; precognition, presentiment.

1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 47 Yᵉ Ethenickes, who wrought onely by naturall mocion and anticipations. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 576 By these anticipations they understande those principles of knowledge and naturall informations, which .. wee have not learned of any masters. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 115 (ed. 5) 229 Anticipation .. is the power of penetrating into the secrets of nature before the evidence is unfolded.

†6. The formation of opinions before examining the evidence; prepossession, prejudice. *Obs.*

1640 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. xi. (1673) 160 Education and Custom commonly layeth such strong anticipations upon the judgment. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 25 (R.) Men give themselves up to the first anticipations of their mind. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. iv. ii. 214 We cannot resist our natural Anticipation in behalf of Nature.

7. The action of representing to oneself or realizing a thing before it occurs; apprehension beforehand, preconception.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 336 The Anticipation of high Titles, Honours, and nominal Dignitys .. may not prove beneficial or advantageous in the end. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Milk-Maid* Wks. II. 51 And when the thoughts on evil pore, Anticipation makes it more. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* I. xi. 77 First in anticipation and then in reality it became henceforth the chief object of interest.

8. The action of looking forward to, expectation.

1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* iv. (1837) I. 198 Had I not soothed my solitary toils with the anticipation of many readers. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 342 We are in such a state of excitement in anticipation of political news. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* vi. (1856) 83 Looked forward to the arrival of her Father with the most affectionate anticipations.

Anticipative (ăntiˈsipeɪtiv), *a.* [f. L. *anticipāt-* (see ANTICIPATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **anticipātīvus*.]

1. Having the faculty or habit of anticipating.

1559 JEWEL in 4 *Cent. Eng. Lett.* 55 They are a most anticipative race. 1797 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 188 Anticipative of its destiny. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 276 Anxious, fearful, anticipative, she resolved upon seizing the earliest opportunity.

2. Of the nature of anticipation.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 304 Prophecie being nothing else but an anticipative History. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 219 Mary Magdalene, with the anticipative glory round her head.

Anti·cipatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of anticipation.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr., That simple and becoming costume with which all London had become anticipatively familiar. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* xii. 334 Holding anticipatively the complete knowledge of a later age.

Anticipator (ăntiˈsipeɪtəɪ). Also -er. [a. L. *anticipātor*, n. of agent f. *anticipāre*: see ANTICIPATE and -OR.] One who anticipates.

1598 FLORIO, *Preuentore*, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xli. 271 He is such an anticipater, that he leaves not to me the merit of obliging him beyond his expectation. 1808 LD. GRENVILLE in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. Geo. III*, IV. 284 The most confident anticipator of Bonaparte's downfall.

Anticipatorily (ăntiˈsipătərĭli), *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY².] In anticipation, beforehand.

1878 RUSKIN *Notes* I. 71 Of these ten [drawings], he made anticipatorily four, to manifest what their quality would be.

Anticipatory (ăntiˈsipătəri), *a.* [f. ANTICIPATOR + -Y: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an anticipator; of the nature of anticipation.

1669 H. MORE 7 *Churches* Pref. (T.) Prophecy, being an anticipatory history. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. iv. 315 Nascent vision .. amounts at first to little more than anticipatory touch. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 216 Anticipatory of a wider diffusion of the Holy Spirit.

Anticivic (æntiˌsiˈvik), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.Fr. *anticivique*: see ANTI- 3 and CIVIC.] Opposed to citizenship, *esp.* to the doctrine of citizenship established in France at the Revolution of 1789.

1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mdme. de Fleury* viii. (1832) 99 Bad citizens .. nourished in anticivic prejudices.

Anticivism (æntiˌsiˈviz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [a. mod. Fr. *anticivisme*: see ANTI- 8 and CIVISM.] Opposition to citizenship (as in prec.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. I. ii. 138 Wo to him who is guilty of Plotting, of Anticivism, Royalism, Feuillantism.

Anticize (æˈntisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. ANTIC *sb.* + -IZE; cf. *critic-ize*.] To play antics, sport grotesquely.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1307 Could the orb sweep those puny particles .. from space They anticize in with their days and nights.

Antick (ɐ, obs. f. ANTIC, and of ANTIQUE.

†**A·ntick't,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ANTIC *v.* + -ED.] Made fantastic; grotesquely dressed.

1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 218 Some, by Arte, abusing Nature, heads of antick't hayre do frame.

Anticlastic (æntiˌklæˈstik), *a.* [formed as if ad. Gr. **ἀντικλαστικ-ός*, f. *ἀντικλά-ειν*, f. *ἀντί* contrary + *κλά-ειν* to bend.] Applied to a double-curved surface, of which the two curvatures, transverse to each other, are in opposite directions; convex in its length, and concave in its breadth, or *vice versâ*.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 128 We may divide curved surfaces into Anticlastic and Synclastic. A saddle gives a good example of the former class; a ball of the latter .. The outer portion of an anchor-ring is synclastic, the inner anticlastic.

Anticlimax (æˈntiˌklɑiˈmæks). [ANTI- 2.]

1. *Rhet.* The opposite of climax: 'a sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first' J.; the addition of a particular which, instead of heightening the effect, suddenly lowers it or makes it ludicrous.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 101 The *Anti-Climax* .. 'And thou Dalhoussy the great God of war, Lieutenant colonel to the Earl of Mar.' 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816)

III. 418, I objected also to what appeared an anticlimax of praise. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 141/1 The stupendous silliness of certain stanzas with an anti-climax at the end of each.

2. By extension: A descent or fall in contrast to a previous rise.

1858 LEWES *Seaside Stud.* 42, I think of the Hunter's finale as merely an extra dish, and pronounce that to be an anticlimax to his day's work. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Time* II. xviii. 35 The later years of his life were only an anti-climax.

Anticlinal (ænti,klaiˑnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *κλίν-ειν* to lean, slope + -AL. Cf. Gr. *ἀντικλίν-ειν* to lean against (each other).] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Geol.* Forming a ridge, in which strata lean against each other, and whence they slope down, or dip, in opposite directions. The opposite of *synclinal*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 287 The Hastings sands, forming an anticlinal axis, on each side of which the other formations are arranged with an opposite dip. 1848 MILLER *First Impress.* viii. (1857) 134 The strata shelve downwards on both sides from the anticlinal line a-top.

2. *Anat.* (A vertebra) having an upright spine, towards which the spines on both sides incline.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 The tenth [dorsal vertebra of the Rabbit] is the anticlinal vertebra.

B. *sb. Geol.* [by ellipsis]. An anticlinal fold, axis, crest, or line; a line whence strata dip in opposite directions.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 100 The same North and South anticlinal which is apparent in May Hill and Huntley Hill. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 255 Anticlinals and synclinals, in the earth's crust.

Anticline (æˑnti,klain). *Geol.* [f. as prec., but assimilated to *incline*, etc.] An anticlinal fold.

1861 PAGE *Introd. Geol.* Index, *Anticline*, anticlinal. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxi. 266 Diagrammatic view of synclines and anticlines. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 83 When strata dip .. like the roof of a house .. the strata are spoken of as forming an anticline or saddleback.

Anticly (æˑntikli), *adv. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. ANTIC *a.* + -LY².] In an antic manner, grotesquely.

1556 in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 452 Twelve minstrels antickly disguised. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 96 Go antiquely, and show outward hideousnesse. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* dxxxv/2 Frocks antickly composed of White and Red pieces of Cloth.

† **Anticness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ANTIC *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being antic; grotesqueness, oddity.

1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. ii, A port of humorous antickness in carriage. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 108 This Arch-Bishop was an excellent Antiquarie (without any Anticknesse).

Anticonvellent (æˑnti,kŏnveˑlĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *convellent-em*, pr. pple. of *convell-ĕre* to convulse.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against convulsions. **B.** *sb.* An anti-convulsive.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 348 Dr. Mitchell used it in convulsions in 1871, and advocated its use as an anticonvellent in eclampsia.

Anticonvulsive (æˑnti,kŏnvʊˑlsiv), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against convulsions. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

a 1734 FLOYER (J.) Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood .. as anticonvulsive medicines.

Anticor (æˑnti,kōˑɔr). Also 7 -core, 8 antecor, -ticour (antocow). [f. ANTI- + L. *cor* heart.] A disease amongst horses and cattle. (See quot.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 335 An Anticor cometh of superfluity of evill bloud or spirit in the arteries, and also of inflamation in the liver. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Antocow* (among Farriers) a round Swelling about half as big as one's Fist, which breaks out in the Breast of a Horse, over against the Heart. [So in BAILEY 1721–1800.] 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. xxii. 192 Of the Anticor. This Disease in Horses is called in French, *Anticœur*, on Account of its being over-against the Heart, or in the Breast. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) s.v., The anticor [in horses], *Febris pestilens, phlegmone circa pectus stipata.*

Anticorrosion (ænti,kŏrōuˑʒən). [ANTI- 7.] A substance which prevents corrosion; anticorrosive paint or varnish.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 94 Iron Guns, Carriages, and Platforms, are to be coated with Anticorrosion, and not painted. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 58 Its first coat of anticorrosion.

Anticous (ăntəiˑkəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *antīc-us* front (f. *ante* before) + -OUS.] Fronting the axis of the whorl to which it belongs, as anthers whose line of dehiscence looks towards the pistils.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 273 *Melampyrum* .. Disk an hypogynous anticous gland. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* vi. § 6. 253 An anther is .. Introrse .. or Anticous, when it faces toward the axis of the flower.

Anticycloˑmeter. [ANTI- 6.] An opponent of squarers of the circle (humorously called by De Morgan *Cyclometers*).

1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 534/2 Cyclometers have their several styles of wit; so have anticyclometers too, for that matter.

Anticyclone (æˑnti,saiˑkloun). *Meteor.* [ANTI- 2.] The rotatory outward flow of air from an atmospheric area of high pressure; also, the whole system of high pressure and outward flow.

1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 435/1 The 'cirri' .. cannot indicate the ine of air motion from the cyclone to the anticyclone. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. xi. 86 The outward flowing from a region of high pressure is called an anticyclone or anti-cyclonic movement. 1880 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/6 Owing to a sudden increase of pressure, a large anticyclone had been formed over France, England, and Ireland.

Anticyclonic (æˑnti,saiklŏˑnik), *a. Meteor.*

1. [f. ANTI- 3 + CYCLONIC.] Opposed to cyclones or cyclonic theories.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 803 Espy maintains that they confirm his theory, and his is anti-cyclonic.

2. [f. ANTICYCLONE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an anticyclone.

1871 in *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.* XII. 64 The anticyclonic character of our winds and storms. 1882 W. MARRIOTT in *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 Nearly all British weather is cyclonic or anti-cyclonic. The wind in an anticyclonic system blows in the direction of the hands of a watch, but slightly outwards.

Anticycloˑnically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] After the manner of an anticyclone.

1882 E. ARCHIBALD in *Nature* No. 653. 10 Outside the annulus of high pressure surrounding a cyclone the air should move outwards anticyclonically.

† **Antidemoˑniac,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ANTI- 3, 7.] **A.** *adj.* Opposed to demons. **B.** *sb.* Anything effective against evil spirits.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 90 The holy Stole .. shewed itselfe an Antidæmoniack of special account. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 61 That famous Anti-Satanic Athleta, Anti-Dæmoniac Palestrita, and Hell's black Regiment's Antagonist.

Antidicomaˑrian, *a.* and *sb.* [see next.] **A.** *adj.* Adverse to the Virgin Mary. **B.** *sb.* = next.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 489/1 Called them Antidychomarians, that is to saye Maryes aduersaryes.

Antidicomaˑrianite. [ad. med.L., ad. Gr. *ἀντιδικομαριανῖται*, f. *ἀντίδικ-os* adversary + *Μαρία* Mary.] *pl.* Adversaries of Mary; a name applied to Oriental Christians, in the 4th c., who denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of Jesus.

a 1625 J. BOYS *Wks.* 1629, 21 Old Helvidians, New Antidicomarianits, holding it a point of zeale to disgrace this holy Virgin. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Antidicomarianites* .. otherwise called *Antidicomaritæ*, and *Antidicomarites*, and *Antidicomarianists*, sometimes also *Antimariani*.

† **Antidiˑnic,** *a. Med. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. med.L. *antidīnic-us*, f. ANTI- 3 + *δῖν-os* whirl, dizziness: see -IC.] Acting as a remedy for giddiness.

1719 in *Glossogr. Nova.* 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

† **Aˑnti-diviˑsion.** *Obs.* [ANTI- 2.] (See quot.)

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 308/1 There are three forms of division, anti-division, sub-division, partition. Anti-division is a distribution of the Genus into Species by the contrary; as for example, by negation, as, of things that are, some are good, others not good.

Antidotal (æˑnti,dōutăl, ăntiˑdŏtăl), *a.* [f. ANTIDOTE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antidote; alexipharmic. *lit.* and *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 168 None of the Ancients ascribed any medicinall or antidotall virtue unto the Unicornes horne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 109 ¶ 2 Writings antidotal to levity and merriment. 1857 *Nat. Mag.* I. 285 The antidotal efficacy of a Honduras plant.

Antidotally, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of an antidote.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 102 Rather antidotally destroying, then seminally promoting its production.

† **Antiˑdotary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *antidotāri-us*, f. *antidotum*: see ANTIDOTE and -ARY. Cf. Fr. *antidotaire*.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an antidote; antidotal.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 381/1 A verye excellent Antidotarye poudre. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* To Reader, Cured by killing the venome, by antidotary remedies.

B. *sb.*

1. An application of the nature of an antidote.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 96 Mariage an antidotarie against Whordome.

2. A practitioner who gives antidotes. *rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* R ij, I than Antydotary ordynary in the scyence of apostemes.

3. A book describing antidotes; sometimes extended to: A dispensary.

[*c* 1542 (*title*) in Hazlitt *Handbk.* 583/2 The Antidotharius.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. 199 The Antidotarie .. conteynethe the description of Oyntmentes, Cerotes, Playsters, Oyles, Pilles. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The shop, or Antidotary divided into two Parts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Honey*, Several others to be found in your Antidotaries .. as the Buglossate made of Bugloss.

Antidote (æˑntidout). [(? a. Fr. *antidote*,) ad. L. *antidotum*, a. Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* a remedy, prop. neut. sing. of *ἀντί-δοτος* given against. In 16–17th c. often used in Gr. or L. form, with pl. *-a*.]

1. A medicine given to counteract the influence of poison, or an attack of disease.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 431 Antidota, are medicines to be received within the bodie .. some are geven against poison, some against the stinging of venemous beasts. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. 64 An antidote, that had you taken the most deadly poysonous plant .. it should expell it. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 101 The loathsome, and hurtfull vse of this stinking Antidote. 1633 G. HERBERT *Provid.* xxii. in *Temple* 112 Where are poysons, antidots are most. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 45 [To] sulphate of copper .. milk and eggs .. are the most efficient antidotes.

b. Const. *against, for, to.*

1515 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 241 Some say .. that to find the antidotum for this disease is impossible. 1593 NASHE *Chr. Teares* 87 Him .. that takes any antidote against it [the Plague]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 145 A natural Balsome or Antidote against all Poison. 1752 HUME *Polit. Disc.* ii. 38 One poison may be an antidote to another. 1779 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's D.* II. iv, He has antidotes for all poisons. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. ix. § 1 Such examples are afforded by antidotes to these poisons.

2. *fig.* Const. as in prec.

1548 VERON (*title*) An Holsom Antidotus or counterpoysen agaynst the pestilent heresye and sect of Anabaptistes. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* v. (1718) 333 To lend My wasting day, an antidote for night! 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 87 Adjuments of unity, and antidotes against Schism. 1656 H. MORE (*title*) Antidote against Atheisme. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good Nat. Man* I. i, His very mirth is an antidote to all gaiety. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 118 The whole truth is the best antidote to falsehoods which are dangerous chiefly because they are half-truths. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 433 To regard Reform as the best antidote against Revolution.

Antidote (æˑntidout), *v.* [f. prec. sb., after med.L. *antidotā-re*, and Fr. *antidoter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

† **1.** *trans.* To furnish with an antidote; fortify against poison (a man or his system). Also *fig. Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 98/1 She's antidoted, well perfum'd and painted. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. (1669) 94/2 Be .. careful to antidote thy Soul against receiving infection. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. x. 31 To antidote our spirits against all distrustful fears.

2. To apply an antidote to, counteract (a poison, etc.). Also *fig.*

1661 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* 45 As the dearest Father, he has compassion to antidote extreams. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 238 Incapable of antidoting the Poison he has spread. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec., Opium or belladonna taken internally antidote each other.

† **Aˑntidoter.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who gives an antidote. (In the quot. the writer of a pamphlet entitled 'The Antidote.')

a 1709 SIR R. ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 376 The Opinion the Antidoter maintains.

† **Antidoˑtical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀντίδοτ-ον* (see ANTIDOTE) + -ICAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antidote.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 635 Within four hours after he perished, notwithstanding all his antidotical preservatives.

† **Antidoˑtically,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of antidote.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 168 Antidotically used .. it is an insufferable delusion.

Antidromal (ăntiˑdrŏməl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *-δρομ-os* running + -AL. Cf. Gr. *ἀντιδρομέ-ειν* to run against.] = next.

1849 LINDLEY *Elem. Bot.* II. ix, *Antidromal*, when the direction of the spire of a lateral organ is the reverse of that on the central stem.

Antidromous (ăntiˑdrŏməs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Running in an opposite direction round an axis.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 273 An inflorescence homodromous with the principal axis, antidromous with the leaf-bud. 1881 VINES in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 217. 4 When the antidromous branch is developed, a system of alternating branches is produced.

Antidysenteric (æˑnti,disĕnteˑrik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Of use against dysentery. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1853 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 24 The febrifuge and antidysenteric bark of the Bonplandia.

Antidysenteˑrical, *a.* = prec. 1775 in ASH.

Antidysuric (æˑnti,disiūˑrik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *δυσουρικ-ός*, f. *δυσουρία* retention of urine.] Of use against dysury.

Anti-emetic, -ephialtic, var. ANTEMETIC, -EPHIALTIC.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Employed .. as a tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic.

Anti-ethnic (ænti,eˑθnik), *a.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ἐθνικ-ός* Gentile, f. *ἔθνος* (Gentile) nation.] Against the Gentiles, or nations other than the Jewish.

1861 W. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (ed. 2) 169 Their [the Rabbis'] own anti-ethnic prejudices.

† **Antifebriˑfic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ANTI- 3. Through some error all the early works have *-febritick.*] = next.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 289 Their oile .. is used in the antifebritick plaister. 1686 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* i. 6 Greater quantities of Antefebritiques. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 156 This antifebrifick plaster was the secret of a great practitioner.

Antifebrile (ænti,feˑbril, fī-), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Efficacious against fever. **B.** *sb.* A substance having this property.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Some use them as an antefebrile. *a* 1734 FLOYER (J.), Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 184 Onions—an antifebrile which flourishes better in Central than in Maritime Africa.

Antifriction (ænti,friˑkʃən). [ANTI- 7.] That which prevents friction. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* viii, Oil of flattery, the best patent antifriction known. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 172/2 The block is kept in position by .. anti-friction bowls.

Antigalactic (æˑnti,gălæˑktik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *γαλακτικός*, f. *γάλακτ-* milk.] **A.** *adj.* Of use in preventing the secretion of milk. **B.** *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.) 1847 in CRAIG.

Anti-Gallic (ænti,gæˑlik), *a.* [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *Gallicus* of Gaul, 'French.'] = next.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 512 That unequall'd zeal and Antigallic spirit.

Anti-Ga·llican, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Opposed to what is French.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 56 Antigallican spirit enough to produce themselves in their own genuine English dress. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* (1817) 101 Far greater earnestness and zeal both anti-jacobin and anti-gallican. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* (1849) X. lxvi. § 22. 135 The convulsion, as Wellington often observed, was anti-Gallican, not democratic.

B. *sb.* One opposed to the French.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 280 A.. badge, given by the society of Antigallicans. 1826 MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 331 The Anti-Gallicans retained Jacob. 1854 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. xlvi. 302 Congress was divided between what the French envoy named 'Gallicans' and 'anti-Gallicans.'

Anti-Ga·llicanism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] Opposition or aversion to the French.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 260 Anti-gallicanism is our habitual interest. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VII. vi. (1867) 378 Translating their fanatical anti-Jacobinism into a well-grounded .. anti-Gallicanism.

Anti-god (æ·nti,gɒd). [ANTI- 1.] He who or that which is opposed to God. *Hence* b. A rival deity; c. An evil demon or devil.

1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 567 It may be called.. the spirit of anti-god. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. 1 John* ii. 18 It is not antichrist properly .. but the anti-god, the Roman Idolatrous Emperor. 1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.* 145 All Rival, or Anti-Gods, set up in opposition to God. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iv. 81 The malignant Dæmons, the Anti-gods (*ἀντιθέους*).

Antigorite (ǽntiˌgŏrəit). *Min.* [f. *Antigorio*, the valley in Piedmont, where found + -ITE.] A mineral, a variety of Serpentine.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8. 82 Nickel and Chrome.. occur also .. in the antigorite of Piedmont.

†**A·ntigraph.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *antigraphum*, a. Gr. *ἀντίγραφον* a duplicate copy: see ANTI- A. Cf. Fr. *antigraphe*.] A copy or transcript.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antigraph*, an example, a copy.

†**Anti·grapher.** *Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *antigraphus* (cf. Gr. *ἀντιγραφεύς* a check-clerk) + -ER 1.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antigrapher*, a Comptroller .. he that keeps the Accompts or Money received to the Prince's use, a maker or keeper of Counterpanes of Deeds.

Antigro·pelos. [Said to be made up from Gr. *ἀντί* against + *ὑγρός* wet + *πηλός* mud (which should give *anthygropēlos*)!] Coverings to protect the legs against wet mud; waterproof leggings. (Originally, a proprietary name.)

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i. (D.) The surgeon of the Union in mackintosh and antigropelos. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 350 Would he not have stood aghast at the term 'antigropylos?' Would it not puzzle a Scaliger or Bentley? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. vii. 115 Her brother had on his antigropelos.

Anti-guggler (æntigʊ·glər). [f. ANTI- 6 + *guggle* = GURGLE + -ER 1.] A small siphon inserted into the mouths of carboys, etc., when liquor is poured out, so as to admit the air without gurgling.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. ii. 58 The anti-guggler .. formerly much used for the decanting of liquors liable to sediment. 1875 in URE *Dict. Arts.*

Antihelix, anthelix (ænti,hī·liks, æ·nθī·liks). *Anat.* [a. Gr. *ἀνθέλιξ*, f. *ἀντ(ί* opposite + *ἕλιξ* the outer ear, *orig.* a spiral, curl, eddy.] The curved elevation within the helix or outer rim of the ear, which surrounds the central cavity or concha.

1721 BAILEY, *Anthelix*, The inward brink of the outward ear. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 550/2 The eminence within the helix is called anthelix. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 21 Various folds and prominences (helix and antihelix, tragus and anti-tragus) which in the lower animals strengthen and support the ear.

Antihydropic (æ·ntiˌhəidrɒ·pik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ὑδρωπικ-ός* f. *ὕδρωπ-α* (*ὕδρωψ*) dropsy.] A. *adj.* Tending to counteract dropsy. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.)

1742 SHORT *Dropsy* in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 224 An antihydropic stomachic Mixture. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Antihydropin (ænti,hə·drŏpin). *Med.* [f. ANTI- + Gr. *ὕδρωπ-α* (see prec.) + -IN.] A crystalline principle obtained from the body of the cockroach, used in medicine as an antihydropic.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 The dried bodies of .. cockroaches have long been popularly used in Russia as a remedy for dropsy, and under the name of antihydropin have been introduced into practical medicine.

Antihygienic (æ·ntiˌhəidʒiˌe·nik), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Adverse to health, insalubrious.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 143 The tendency to them in the affected localities can .. be increased by anti-hygienic conditions.

Antihypnotic (æ·ntiˌhipnɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also anthypn-. [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ὑπνωτικ-ός* sleepy. The Gr. would have been *ἀνθυπν-*, *anthypn-*.] A. *adj.* Tending to prevent sleep. B. *sb.* A medicine, etc. so used.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.*, Antihypnotics. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 110 Those who write of Coffee, do almost all reckon it amongst the Antihypnoticks. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 135 *Anthypnotic.*

Antihysteric (æ·ntiˌhiste·rik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Of use against hysteria. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.)

1747 BERKELEY *Siris* 99 (T.) It .. is an excellent antihysterick. 1879 P. BAYNE in *Lit. World* XIX. 137/1 A box of anti-hysteric pills.

Anti-icteric (æ·ntiˌikte·rik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI 3 + Gr. *ἰκτερικ-ός*, f. *ἴκτερος* jaundice.] A. *adj.* Of use against jaundice. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Anti-Jacobin (ænti,dʒæ·kŏbin), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Opposed to the Jacobins, one of the revolutionary parties in France in 1789; hence, opposed to the French Revolution, and to those who sympathized with it, or with democratic principles, who were nicknamed *Jacobins* by the partisans of Mr. Pitt's administration. B. *sb.* One opposed to the Jacobins, etc.; also name of a weekly paper started in 1797 in hostility to the French Revolution and democratic principles.

1809 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The loudest of those anti-jacobin declaimers. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 331 How my friend the cobbler came to be .. so violent an Anti-jacobin. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* in *Biogr.* (1860) 201 Eager and intolerant Anti-jacobins. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 63 The neglect into which the wit and wisdom of the Anti-Jacobin have fallen.

Anti-Ja·cobinism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice and principles of the Anti-Jacobins.

1809 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The cry of anti-jacobinism which had been set up with so much vigour. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IX. 106 The champion of antijacobinism.

Antik(e, obs. f. ANTIC, and of ANTIQUE.

Antilapsa·rian. [f. ANTI- 5 + L. *laps-us* fall + -ARIAN.] A disbeliever in the Fall of man.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 74 The Writings of some Antelapsarians I have read.

Antilibration (æ·ntiˌləibrē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. ANTI- A. + L. *librātiōn-em* poising, balancing, n. of action f. *librāre* to balance.] The weighing of one thing against another; counterpoising.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 160 His artful antithesis, and solemn antilibration of cadences.

Antilithic (ænti,li·þik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *λιθικ-ός*, f. *λίθ-os* stone.] A. *adj.* Tending to counteract stone in the bladder. B. *sb.* A medicine so employed.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 312/2 Its medicinal properties are antacid, antilithic.

Antilogarithm (ænti,lɒ·gărið'm). *Math.* [ANTI- 2. Cf. Fr. *anti-logarithme*.]

†1. 'The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference between that and the logarithm of ninety degrees.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753. *Obs.*

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 121.

2. The number to which the logarithm belongs.

1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 215 Between .. 1630 and 1640, Dr. Pell and one Mr. Warner .. agreed to make a table of antilogarithms. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 105 Antilogarithm, as used in this country, means *the number to the logarithm.* Thus in Briggs' system, 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100.

Antilogarithmic (-lɒgărið·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to antilogarithms.

1742 DODSON (*title*) The Antilogarithmic Canon. 1770 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 509 To illustrate the use of his Antilogarithmic Tables. 1850 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 399 The exponential or antilogarithmic function.

Antilogy (ǽnti·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *ἀντιλογία*, f. *ἀντί* against + *-λογία* speaking; directly, or through, med.L. *antilogia*, or Fr. *antilogie*.] A contradiction in terms, or ideas.

1614 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 782 The replies and Antilogies of our accuratly learned Diuines. 1681 *Tears of Press* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 426 Alas, How miserably is Truth torn by Antilogies! 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The seeming antilogies in the bible. 1855 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. (1877) I. 402 Speculation ends in a series of insoluble antilogies.

Antilopine (ǽnti·lŏpəin), *a.* Also ante-. [ad. mod.L. *antilopīn-us*, f. *antilope*: see ANTELOPE.] Of or pertaining to the antelope.

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* IV. 197 Another instance of wool on the skin of an antelope species. 1870 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* XXVI. Addr. 55 Cameline, bovine, antilopine, cervine, and traguline Ruminants.

†**Anti·loquist.** *Obs.*—° [f. ANTI- A. + L. *-loqu-us* speaking + -IST.] 'A contradictor.' J.

1742 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

†**Anti·loquy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *antiloquium* contradiction: see prec.] 'Contradiction, gainsaying or overthwarting.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Antilyssic (ænti,li·sik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *λύσσ-α* rage + -IC.] A. *adj.* Of use against hydrophobia. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine, etc.)

Antim(e, obs. form of ANTHEM.

Antimacassar (æ·ntiˌmăkæ·sər). [f. ANTI- 7 + *macassar*, proprietary name of a kind of hair-oil.] A covering thrown over cushions, sofas, chairs, etc. to protect them from grease in the hair, or other soiling, or merely as an ornament.

1852 *Lady's Newsp.* XI. 36 Anti-macassar Materials .. crochet cotton .. or pink and drab crochet twine. 1859 *All Y. Round* 11 June 157 The anti-Macassar on the arm-chair. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 281 To sit alone by the fireside, and work antimacassars in crewels.

†**Antimagistra·tical,** *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to the power or claims of civil magistrates.

1645 *Presbyt. Let.* in *Plea Sacram. Test*, The Independents .. with other Sects, sufficiently known to be Anti-Magistratical. 1669 *Surv. Naphtali* II. 88 Antimagistraticall clergy.

†**Antimagi·strical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *magister* master + -ICAL.] = prec.

1692 SOUTH *Serm.* V. 261 (T.) It would have been impossible for the Christian religion to have .. gained any countenance from the civil power, had it owned such antimagistrical assertions.

Antima·son. [ANTI- 5.] One professing opposition to freemasonry. (American politics.)

a 1859 WORCESTER cites J. Q. ADAMS.

Antimaso·nic, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to freemasonry.

a 1859 WORCESTER cites STEVENS.

Antima·sonry. [ANTI- 8.] Avowed opposition to freemasonry, such as was in the United States, for several years after 1826, the 'platform' of a political party.

1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 219 Anti-masonry had a deep right and wrong, which gradually emerged to sight out of the turbid controversy.

Antimasque, -mask (æ·ntiˌmɑ:sk). [ANTI- 2.] A grotesque interlude between the acts of a masque, to which it served as a foil, and of which it was at first often a burlesque. (Sometimes made *Antic-masque.*)

1613 CHAPMAN *Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 107 A company of accomplisht Trauailers .. excellent at Antemaskes. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque of Augurs*, We may be admitted, if not for a masque, for an antic-masque. 1625 BACON *Masques, Ess.* (Arb.) 540 Let Anti-masques not be long: they haue been commonly of Fooles, Satyres, Baboones.. Antiques. 1761 *Lond. & Environs* IV. 73 (JOD.) The first antimask consisted of beggars and cripples. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 1903 The impatient antimasque treads close on kibe O' the very masque's self it will mock.

Antimasquer, -ker (æ·ntiˌmɑ:skəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A performer in an antimasque.

1633 SHIRLEY *Tri. Peace* Introd., The Anti-masquers .. riding in coats and caps of yellow taffeta. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 125 The Anti-masquers depart: then the Lar Familiaris speaks to the Satyre. 1761 *Lond. & Environs* IV. 73 (JOD.) After this noble troop came the antimasker.

†**A·ntimasquera·de.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ANTIMASQUE, after MASQUERADE.] The performance of an antimasque.

1678 BUTLER *Hudibr.* III. iii. 83 She order'd th' Antimasquerade, (For his Reception) aforesaid.

A·nti-ma·ximed, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [ANTI- 2.] Matched with 'anti-maxims' or counter-maxims.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 There are some *Maximes* in Law, that would be .. well *Anti-Maxim'd.*

Antimere (æ·ntimīəɹ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* opposite + *μέρος* part.] Usually pl. *antimeres* or in L. form *antimera*: Opposite divisions or halves.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 545 The metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially disposed antimeres. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* I. 257 The whole body separates into two similar and symmetrical parts, the right and left halves .. called counterparts, or antimera.

Antimeric (æntime·rik) *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or characterized by antimeres.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., An example of antimeric segmentation is to be found in the star-fish.

‖ **Antimetabole** (æ·ntiˌmĭtæ·bŏlī). *Rhet.* [L. a. Gr. *ἀντιμεταβολή*, f. *ἀντί* in the opposite direction + *μεταβολή* turning about.] A figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 217 Antimetauole or the Counterchange .. as thus. If Poesie be, as some haue said, A speaking picture to the eye: Then is a picture not denaid, To be a muet Poesie. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 117 Antimetabole is a sentence inverst, or turn'd back, or it is a form of speech which inverts a sentence by the contrary.

‖ **Antimetathesis** (æ·ntiˌmĭtæ·þĭsis). *Rhet.* [L. a. Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις* counterchange, f. *ἀντί* against + *μετατιθέναι* to transpose.] Inversion of the members of an antithesis.

A·ntimetathe·tic, *a. rare*—1. [f. prec. after Gr. analogies.] Of the nature of antimetathesis.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Antimetathetick commutations of epithets.

Antimeter (æntimĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ἀντί*, expressing equivalence, + *μέτρον* measure.] An obsolete instrument 'called also *Reflecting Sector*, invented by Mr. Garrard, for measuring small angles with greater accuracy than by the sextant or other instruments commonly used.' *Pantologia* (1819).

Antimnemonic (æ·ntiˌnĭmɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Prejudicial to the memory. B. *sb.* Anything having such a quality.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 50 The habit of perusing periodical works may be properly added to Averrhoes' catalogue of Anti-Mnemonics, or weakeners of the memory.

Antimonachal (æntiˌmɒ·năkăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to monkery or monastic usages.

1864 *Realm* 29 June 8 Means to get married .. expresses the most desperately anti-monachal sentiments.

†**A·ntimona·ne.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. ANTIMONY + -ANE 2 a.] Obs. name of Antimony trichloride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 403 The only known compound of antimony and chlorine, antimonane, or butter of antimony.

†Antimona·rchial, *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3.] = next.

1710 *Pro & Con* 23 To condemn the Antimonarchial Principles. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Patriot.* 83 To think me antimonarchial, and in particular an enemy to the succession of kings by hereditary right.

Antimona·rchic, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] = next.

1660 ROSCOMMON *Poems* (1720) 67 Anti-monarchic heretics. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* II. 147 Their anti-monarchic insinuations and pamphlets. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. 95 Hated and persecuted by the antimonarchic party.

Antimonarchical (æ·nti,mɒnā·ɪkikăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to monarchy.

1625 *Reign K. Chas.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 157 The Presbytery, of whose Tyrannical and antimonarchical Principles, he had .. experience. 1646 CHAS. I in *Clarend. State Papers* II. 260 The ground of their doctrine is antymonarchical. 1832 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 25 The anti-monarchical prejudices of Milton. 1847 GROTE *Greece* III. xxxi. 150 The antimonarchical feeling has not perished.

Antimonar·chically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an antimonarchical way or direction.

1659 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 539 That opinion that we are Antimonarchically affected.

Antimonarchist (ænti,mɒ·năɪkist). [ANTI- 6.] A professed opponent of monarchs and monarchy.

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 82 Dennis Bond, a great Olivarian and Antimonarchist. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, Anti-monarchists, and democrats.

†Antimonarcho·machist. *Obs.* [ANTI- 6.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antimonarchomachists*, is used by some political writers to denote maintainers of monarchical or absolute power vested by divine right in the persons of princes.

Antimo·narchy. [ANTI- 7.] Opposition to monarchy.

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 122 The predominant Principle is Anti-Monarchy.

Antimonate (æ·ntimənē·t, mōu·neɪt). *Chem.* [f. ANTI-MON-Y + -ATE 4.] A salt of Antimonic acid. (This is the form used by Watts, and is analogous to *selenate*, *chromate*; ANTIMONIATE is preferred by many chemists.)

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 471 Two antimonates of potash are known. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 325 The antimonates and metantimonates of the alkali-metals.

Antimonial (æntimōu·niăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *antimōniāl-is*, f. *antimōni-um*: see ANTIMONY and -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to antimony. *Antimonial cups*, made of glass of antimony, to communicate emetic qualities to wine.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 79 Spirits mercuriall, arsenical, and antimonial. *a* 1729 BLACKMORE (J.), Though antimonial cups prepar'd with art, Their force to wine through ages should impart. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 688 It increases the hardness of zinc, and the antimonial semi-metal, but not of bismuth. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, If his wife died under the effects of antimonial poison.

2. Containing antimony in combination; as in the names of many minerals, e.g. *antimonial arsenic, copper, nickel, ochre. Antimonial wine*: sherry containing tartar emetic (tartarated antimony).

1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* 827/2 To forward the operation of the antimonial wine. 1788 *Edinb. New Disp.* (1791) 97 The antimonial caustic of the shops. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 199 In the works where antimonial ores are smelted.

B. *sb.* A medicine containing antimony.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antimonials* are chiefly of an emetic tendency. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 832 A physician, who prescrib'd antimonials, was expelled the faculty. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 512 Antimonials act as diuretics.

Antimo·nian, *a. rare*; = ANTIMONIAL *a.*[2]

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 52 Efficient as antimonian wine.

Antimoniate (æntimōu·nieɪt). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *antimōniāt-um*, f. *antimōni-um*: see ATE 4.] A salt of antimonic acid. (Also called ANTIMONATE, q.v.)

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 A crystallized salt, which M. Berthollet terms an antimoniate of potash. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 256 Antimony pentoxide forms salts with the alkalis, called antimoniates.

Antimoniated (æntimōu·nieɪtèd), *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Combined, tinged, or impregnated with antimony.

1729 WOODWARD *Eng. Fossils* I. 207 Striated or antimoniated lead ore. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 371 The analysis of Antimoniated Silver Ore. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (article) Antimoniated hydrogen.

Antimonic (æntimɒ·nik), *a.* [f. L. *antimōn-ium* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to antimony. In *Chem.* applied to compounds of antimony in which it combines as a pentad; as *Antimonic chloride* $SbCl_5$; *Antimonic acid* (properly *A. oxide*), or *Antimony pentoxide* Sb_2O_5.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 106/2 When antimonic acid is subjected to a strong red heat, it loses oxygen and is reduced to antimonious acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 The monobasic acid is called *Antimonic acid*; the dibasic acid, *Metantimonic acid.*

Antimonide (æ·ntimənəi·d, -mōu·nəid). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IDE.] A compound of antimony with hydrogen, a metal, or an organic radical; also called STIBIDE, and formerly ANTIMONIURET.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 322 Hydride of Antimony or Antimonide of Hydrogen, generally called Antimonetted or Antimoniuretted hydrogen. *Ibid.* 316 Antimonide of Gold.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 143 A precipitate of argentic antimonide is formed.

A·ntimonio·so-, comb. form of ANTIMONIOUS, as in *Antimonioso-antimonic oxide*, a synonym of *Antimony tetroxide* Sb_2O_4, regarded as consisting of antimonic acid, combined with antimonious acid.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 The antimonioso-antimonates of the earth-metals .. are insoluble in water.

Antimonious (æntimōu·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *antimōni-um* + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or containing, antimony. In *Chem.* applied to compounds of antimony in which it combines as a triad; as *Antimonious chloride* $SbCl_3$; *Antimonious acid*, formerly applied to *Antimony tetroxide*, afterwards to *Antimonious oxide* or *Antimony trioxide* Sb_2O_3.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 87/2 Acids, Acetic, Antimonic, Antimonious, etc. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 289 The antimonious oxyde sublimes with difficulty in needles.

Antimonite (æ·ntimənəi·t, -mōu·nəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of antimonious acid.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 106/1 The antimonites are not an important class of salts. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 *Ammiolite*, or (so-called) Antimonite of mercury occurs, mixed with clay.. in the quicksilver mines.

†2. *Min.* Obsolete synonym of STIBNITE. (Dana.)

Antimoniuret (æntimōu·niŭrèt). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -URET.] Older name for an *antimonide* or *stibide.*

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 109 Antimoniurets have a metallic lustre.

Antimoniuretted (æntimōu·niŭrètèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Combined with antimony (in a gaseous state); as in *Antimoniuretted hydrogen*, SbH_3, also called *Antimoniated hydrogen, Antimonious hydride, Antimony trihydride,* and *Stibine.*

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 471 Antimoniuretted hydrogen is generated whenever hydrogen gas is developed in a liquid holding antimony in solution. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 143 Antimoniuretted hydrogen is formed in a similar manner to arseniuretted hydrogen.

Antimo·nous, *a.*, variant of ANTIMONIOUS.

1868 DANA *Min.* 29 Sulphurous and antimonous fumes.

Antimony (æ·ntimәni). [ad. med.L. *antimōnium*, of unknown origin, used by Constantinus Africanus of Salerno (Chaucer's 'cursed monk, daun Constantyn,' *Merch. T.* 566), in end of 11th c., whence also in all the mod. langs.

Prob., like other terms of alchemy, a corruption of some Arabic word, refashioned so as to wear a Gr. or L. aspect—perhaps, as has been suggested, of the Arabic name اثمد *uthmud, othmod*, itself, latinized as *athimodium, atimodium, atimonium, antimonium.* The earlier form of the Arab. is *ithmid*, in which Littré suggests an adaptation (quasi *isthimmid*) of Gr. στίμμι-a variant of στίμμι, whence also L. *stibium.* If this conjecture be substantiated, *antimonium* and *stibium* will be transformations of the same word. 'Popular etymology' has analyzed Fr. *antimoine* as ἀντί + *moine* against the monks ('monks'-bane'), and, as usual in such cases, supported the derivation by an idle tale (see Johnson), making the name originate (more than 400 years too late) with the chemist Basil Valentine, in end of 15th c.]

1. One of the elementary bodies, a brittle metallic substance, of bright bluish-white colour and flaky crystalline texture. Its metallic characteristics are less pronounced than those of the metals generally; and it forms the fourth member of the natural series nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and some others, which are in different combinations triads and pentads. Symbol Sb (*Stibium*).

a. *Alchem.* and *Pharm.* Originally applied to the native trisulphide (called also *gray antimony*, or *Stibnite*; or when calcined and powdered, *crude* or *black antimony*), the στίμμι, στίβι, πλατυόφθαλμον, *stibium* of the ancients, and *al-koh'l* of the Arabs, used to stain the eyelids (see ALCOHOL); the *antimonium, proteus, leo ruber, plumbum nigrum, lupus metallorum* of the alchemists.

Butter of Antimony, an old name of the trichloride, 'a translucent fatty mass'; *Crocus of Antimony*, an impure sulphide of antimony and sodium, formed as a scoria in smelting antimony; *Flowers of Antimony*, crystals of the trioxide formed when the metal is sublimed; *Glass of Antimony*, an oxy-sulphide fused; *Saffron of Antimony* = *Red Antimony* (see 2).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 iii. 39 Is Antimony, Arsenick, Honey, Wax and Wine. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* D ij, A lyke vertue hath Antimonium, receyuyd wyth water. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* xiii. 58 From this tree of Saturne springeth antimony, as the first branch of the stock which the phylosophers cal their magnesia. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Stibium or glasse of Antimony, appears somewhat red in glasse, but in its powder yellow. 1689 *Gazophyl. Angl.*, *Antimony*, a famous Mineral amongst Chymists .. It certainly comes from the Arab *Atimad*, signifying the same. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antimony* is what we properly call a semi-metal, being a fossil substance composed of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Sometimes there are veins of a red or golden colour intermixed, from which it is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female.*

b. *Chem.* The simple element. (Called by earlier chemists *Regulus of Antimony.*)

1788 HOWARD *Encycl.* 133 Pure regulus of antimony is a bright semi-metal resembling tin or dusky silver. It is one of the lightest of the metallic bodies. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 400 Basil Valentine is the first chemist who has described the process of extracting antimony from the sulphuret, though it does not appear that he was the inventor of this process. 1866 RUSKIN *Ethics of Dust* 77 Sulphide of antimony..looks like mere purple wool, but it is all of purple needle crystals. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 196 *Native Antimony* is a mineral of a tin-white colour and streak, and of a metallic lustre. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 [Wurtz] asserts that although antimony is usually regarded as a metal, it must, in a true chemical classification, find its place by the side of arsenic, phosphorus, and nitrogen.

2. with qualifications: **Arsenical Antimony**, the mineral *Allemontite*; **Gray Antimony**, the native sulphide of antimony, called as a mineral *Stibnite* or *Antimonite*; **Red Antimony**, the mineral *Kermesite*, a compound of the oxide and sulphide; **White Antimony**, antimony trioxide, the mineral *Valentinite*; **Sulphurated Antimony**, the sulphide with a small admixture of the oxide, used in medicine; **Tartarated Antimony**, tartar emetic.

3. *attrib.*, as in *Antimony oxide, sulphide, ores*, etc. *spec.* **Antimony blende** = Red Antimony; **Antimony bloom** = White Antimony; **Antimony glance** = Gray Antimony (see 2); **Antimony ochre**, the mineral *Cervantite*; **Antimony vermillion**, a red pigment precipitated from an antimonial solution.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wond.* 80 The antimony mines are chiefly in Hungary, Transylvania and Germany. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 311 Antimony is found in combination with oxygen, viz. as trioxide, in the form of antimony bloom, white antimony, or Valentinite, Sb_2O_3, and as tetroxide, antimony ochre or Cervantite, Sb_2O_4. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 195 *Antimony Glance* .. sometimes occurs compact, but usually in very long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in a fibrous form.

Antinational (ænti,næ·ʃənăl), *a.* Opposed to one's own nation, or to a national party.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 193 So selfish, so antinational a feeling. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 208 What an anti-national church to this day denominates the Great Rebellion. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.* 29 Oct. (1876) 466 My opinions are not..so anti-national as some..have sometimes assumed.

Antinephritic (æ·nti,nĭfri·tik), *a. Med.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀντί against + νεφρῖτις disease of the kidneys (f. νεφρός kidney) + -IC.] A. *adj.* Of use against disease of the kidneys. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Antinephritic* medicines, such as cure the Distempers of the Reins. 1706 *Ibid.*, Antinephriticks or Antinephritick medicines. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 306 The root is supposed..to have antinephritic virtues.

Antinome (æ·ntinōum). *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀντί against, opposite + νόμος law. Cf. ANTINOMY.] A logical contradiction or contrary.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* 275 His notion of the real value of the precious metals was the antinome..of his view that their cost prevented the supply of money in sufficient abundance.

Antinomian (æntinōu·miăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *Antinomi* the name of the sect (f. Gr. ἀντί against + νόμος law) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Opposed to the obligatoriness of the moral law; of or pertaining to the antinomians.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 295 Anabaptistical, Antinomian, Heretical, Atheistical Epithets. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref., Men..bred up (during the great Rebellion) in the Predestinarian and Antinomian Tenets. 1863 H. ROGERS *Howe* x. 271 A fierce agitation of the whole Antinomian controversy.

B. *sb.* One who maintains that the moral law is not binding upon Christians, under the 'law of grace.' *spec.* One of a sect which appeared in Germany in 1535, alleged to hold this opinion.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 120 The antinomians are so called, because they would have the law abolished. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 484 The antinomians even insisted that the obligations of morality and natural law were suspended. 1857 SPURGEON *Park St. Pulpit* II. 132, I am rather fond of being called an Antinomian..the term is generally applied to those who hold truth pretty firm, and will not let it go.

Antino·mianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of antinomians; avowed rejection of the moral law.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiv. (1851) 55 Anabaptism, Familism, Antinomianism, and other fanatick dreams. 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (1823) I. 451 False notions in religion, which led to Antinomianism. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* II. 146 The charge of antinomianism, which St. Paul sets aside in 1 Cor. ix. 21.

†Antino·mianize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To teach, or imbue with, antinomianism.

1692 *Christ Exalt.* § 108. 87 He .. confronts his now self Arminianizing for Mr. Williams, by his then self Antinomianizing for Dr. Owen. 1707 HUMFREY *De Justif. Baxt.* 8 Who is a sober Preacher, and not Antinomianiz'd.

†Antino·mic, *a.*[1] and *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *Antinom-i* (see ANTINOMIAN) + -IC.] = ANTINOMIAN.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 92 Islebius and his followers, the Antinomics, who will not have God's law to be preached.

Antinomic (æntinɒ·mik), *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀντινομικός of the nature of an ἀντινομία: see ANTINOMY and -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, antinomy; involving a conflict of laws.

1849 KINGSLEY in *Lett. & Mem.* I. 196 Such an antinomic pair are those two great sayings 'He that loveth not knoweth not God,' and, 'If a man hate not father, mother, wife, he cannot be my disciple.'

Antino·mical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Characterized by, or given to, antinomies.

1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 590 Kant holds that reason is in itself antinomical, i.e. that it comes into contradiction with itself by a necessary illusion. 1878 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Rel. Belief* II. 22 Let us study that law .. in its antinomical conception.

†**Anti·nomism.** *Obs.* [f. as next + -ISM.] Opposition to or rejection of the moral law; antinomianism.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 19 Wks. 1871 V. 331 They turn .. antinomists, and antinomism is but sin licensed and privileged. 1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 365 There is no Antinomism in this if it be rightly understood.

†**Anti·nomist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *Antinom-i* (see ANTINOMIAN) + -IST.] = ANTINOMIAN *sb.*

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad Pop. vii. (1674) 298 Antinomists who quite cancel the whole Law of God under the pretence of Christian Liberty. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. 2 Tim.* iii. 17 Controversies against .. Antinomists.

Antinomy (ænti·nŏmi). [ad. L. *antinomia*, a. Gr. *ἀντινομία*, f. *ἀντί* against + *νόμος* law: cf. Fr. *antinomie* (16th c.).]

1. A contradiction in a law, or between two equally binding laws.

1592 DEE in *Chetham Misc.* I. 7 In antinomys, imagined to be in the law, I had good hap to finde out their agreementes. 1659 LESTRANGE *Alliance of Div. Off.* 239 An antinomy, a justle between the Canon laws of our Church and the law of the land. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv, The antinomies or contradictions of the Code and Pandects. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. 220 We have here a case of Antinomy (contradictory laws) in Justinian's legislation.

b. A conflict of authority.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 224 The capital fault in the operative constitution of Rome had long been in the antinomies, if I may be pardoned for so learned a term, of the public service.

†2. A contradictory law, statute, or principle; an authoritative contradiction. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1847) 139/2 That his holiest people might as it were by his own antinomy, or counterstatute, live unreproved. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Add. iv. 48 The signes which the Angel gave .. are direct antinomies to the lusts of the flesh. 1656 — *Deus Justif.*, An Antidote, and Antinomy of their great objection.

3. A contradiction between conclusions which seem equally logical, reasonable, or necessary; a paradox; intellectual contradictoriness. (After Kant.)

1802 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* I. 144 The antinomies of pure reason. 1857 T. WEBB *Intell. Locke* ix. 175 The imagination was distracted on every side by counter inconceivabilities, the Mind was divided against itself; Antinomy was its very law. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 566 Criticism must discover the nature and extent of the antinomies of reason, and must show that they are dogmatically insoluble; or that, whichever of the alternative solutions we adopt, we are led into absurdity and contradiction.

Anti-odontalgic (æ·nti,ōudŏ·ntæ·ldʒik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Of use against toothache. B. *sb.* Anything so used.

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 951 The famous anti-odontalgic teeth of St. Apollonia. 1821 BYRON *Wks.* 1837 V. 249 Tooth-powder, tooth-brushes, or any such anti-odontalgic .. articles. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Antodontalgic.*

Anti-orgastic (æ·nti,ɹgæ·stik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. **ὀργαστικ-ός*, f. *ὀργά-ειν* to be excited.] Allaying passion or excitement, sedative.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A·ntipa·pacy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *antipāpā* ANTIPOPE, after *papacy.*] The position of antipope.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. i. 238 The French, or Catalonian Anti-pope, renounc'd his Anti-papacy first.

Antipape, early Eng. (and Fr.) f. ANTIPOPE.

Antiparallel (ænti,pæ·rălĕl), *a.* and *sb. rare.*

†1. Parallel, but opposed or contrary. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 646 (T.) To take the opposite course, and to provide our remedy anti-parallel to their disease.

2. *Geom. Antiparallel lines* or *Antiparallels*: two lines which make with two other lines angles equal each to each, but contrary ways, one being exterior and the other interior.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 122.

Antiparalytic (æ·nti,pærălĭ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or counteract paralysis. B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Antiparaly·tical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 743 Fomentations made with the decoction of Emmets, very anti-paralytical.

†**A·ntiparle.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ANTI- + PARLE, f. Fr. *parler* to speak.] An exchange of words, a conference.

1602 F. VERE (*title*) Extremities urging the Lord General .. to offer the late Antiparle with the Archduke.

†**Antiparliame·ntal,** *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to (the Long) Parliament.

1643 PRYNNE *Power of Parl.* II. Pref. A 2 These Antiparliamentall Momusses. 1660 BOND *Scutum Reg.* 243 But is not Mr. Prynne the Anti-parliamental Momus and Viper?

Antiparliamenta·rian, *a.* (and *sb.*) [ANTI- 3, 5.] = ANTIPARLIAMENTARY 1.

1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xciv. 291 To make himself known at Court as an antiparliamentarian lawyer.

Antiparliame·ntary, *a.* [ANTI- 3.]

†1. Opposed to (the Long) Parliament or the parliamentary party. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1643 MARSHALL *Lett.* 15 Champions of the Antiparliamentary cause. 1660 BOND *Scutum Reg.* 243 The books of the Royalists .. he calleth anti-Parliamentary Pamphlets.

2. Against parliamentary usage.

1656 BURTON *Diary* I. 207 Divers petitions were cast upon the table in a very confused way, and excepted unto .. as anti-parliamentary.

†**Antiparliamentee·r.** *Obs.* [Cf. *pamphleteer.*] A writer or speaker against (the Long) Parliament.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* Ep., Silenced the .. Tongues of most Anti-Parliamenteers.

Antipathetic (æntipăþe·tik), *a.* [ad. assumed Gr. **ἀντιπαθητικός*, f. *ἀντιπαθέ-ειν* to have an aversion (see next); cf. *παθητικός* f. *παθέ-ειν.*] Having an antipathy or constitutional aversion; opposed in nature or disposition (*to*).

1640 *Canterbur. Self-Conv.* 95 The Scots humour .. is become naturally antipathetick to the masse. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vi. § 35 Sympathetic and antipathetic sensibility are commonly stronger in her [the female]. 1831 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1858) I. 250 Many .. are so antipathetic to it [cholera], that neither contagion nor infection will give it to them. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxv. 296 The whole place and everything about it was antipathetic to her.

Antipathe·tical. [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of antipathetic nature or tendency. Const. *to.*

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxviii. (1631) 143 Able to resist things Antipatheticall. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. (1669) 38 *note*, Serpents .. being the creatures most antipathetical and terrible to humane nature. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 18 Profoundly antipathetical to utilitarian morals.

Antipathe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an antipathetical manner; with antipathy.

1818 in TODD. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2848. 673 Designed .. with care and somewhat antipathetically delineated, the lookers-on are but tame spectators.

Antipathe·ticalness. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being antipathetical, or 'of having a natural contrariety to anything.' J.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Antipathic (ænti,pæ·þik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *antipathique*, f. *antipathie* ANTIPATHY: see -IC.] Of or belonging to antipathy; of contrary nature or character (*to*); *spec.* in *Med.* having or producing the contrary symptoms.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 The antipathic [method] .. opposes contrary to contrary. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 369 [These] were violently antipathic to those. 1868 W. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 24 They [Napoleon and Madame de Staël] were antipathic in their views. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Antipathic* .. also applied to palliative medicines.

Antipathist (ăntĭ·păþist). *rare.* [f. as ANTIPATH-IZE: see -IST.] One possessed by an antipathy or constitutional aversion; a natural enemy.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* II. 281 Sole Positive of Night! Antipathist of Light. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Rationale Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 115 On the part of the antipathist, the profession of incredulity is but a pretence.

†**Anti·pathite.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See -ITE.] = prec.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. (1677) 274 As if nature had framed him an Antipathite to Virtue.

Antipathize (ăntĭ·păþəiz), *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. ANTIPATH-Y + -IZE: the opposite of *sympathize.*]

1. *intr.* To feel the opposite; to show contrariety of feeling or disposition.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* III. 157 (D.) That which antipathises against one thing sympathiseth with another. 1657 T. MAY *Satyr. Puppy* 18 Being moved to antipathize .. by my presuming insolence.

2. *trans.* To render antipathetic, to affect with contrariety or hostility of feeling.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 55 Had God antipathized and severed their conjunction, they had not done that complicated mischief. 1788 J. WILLIAMS *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 115 As venomous reptiles antipathized gaze.

Anti·pathi·zing, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] Having contrary feelings or dispositions.

a 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) II. 522 Reconciliation of hostile and antipathizing natures.

†**Anti·pathous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ANTIPATH-Y or Gr. *ἀντιπαθ-ής* (see next) + -OUS.] Opposed in nature or disposition; antipathetic.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. 4 *Plays in One* (R.) In this antipathous extreme. 1618 — *Q. Corinth* III. i, As if she saw something antipathous Unto her virtuous life.

Antipathy (ăntĭ·păþi). [ad. L. *antipathīa*, a. Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*, n. of state f. *ἀντιπαθής* opposed in feeling, f. *ἀντί* against + *πάθος*, *πάθε-*, feeling. Cf. Fr. *antipathie*, in Cotgr. 1611.]

†1. Contrariety of feeling, disposition, or nature (between persons or things); natural contrariety or incompatibility. The opposite of *sympathy. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 430 The repugnancie and contrariety in nature which the Greeks call antipathie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 93 No contraries hold more antipathy, Then I, and such a knaue. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 97 When occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explications of things.

†b. Const. *with* a thing; *between* things. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 227 Such a contrarietie in nature or Antipathie there is .. between them and this herb. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 983 The Sea Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs .. and erodeth them. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ix. § 2 (1669) 348/1 An Antipathy betwixt sinning and praying.

2. Feeling against, hostile feeling towards; constitutional or settled aversion or dislike.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. 344 Were other Rankes not free of Publique-weales *Antipathie.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 208 A Sect, whose chief Devotion lies In odd perverse Antipathies; In falling out with that or this. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 144 Mutual hatred and antipathy. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. (1876) 67 To attempt to touch her heart was the surest way to rouse her antipathy.

b. Const. *against, to*; *between* persons.

1618 WITHER *Nec Habeo* Wks. 1633, 517, I no Antipathy (as yet) have had Twixt me and any Creature God hath made. 1667 PRIMATT *City & Count. Build.* 28 A kind of Antipathy against the thriving of any but themselves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ₱ 5 Having the same Natural Antipathy to a Pun, which some have to a Cat. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 324 A mutual antipathy between the white and the black man.

3. *concr.* †a. That which is contrary in nature (*obs.*). b. The object of antipathy or settled dislike.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* IV. iii, To go Where all antipathies to comfort dwell. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 205 Evil is the great antipathy of Human Nature .. her great and general Abhorrence. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarb.* XI. i, Men that may be called the beau's antipathy, for they agree in nothing but walking upon two legs.

†**Antipelargy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. Fr. *antipelargie* (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *antipelargia*, a. Gr. *ἀντιπελαργία* mutual love, f. *πελαργ-ός* stork, a bird supposed to be peculiarly affectionate.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antipelargy*, the reciprocal love of children to their parents, or (more generally) any requital or mutual kindness. 1731 BAILEY, *Antipelargy*, a mutual thankfulness or requital of a benefit; but especially a child's nourishing a parent in old age.

Antipendium, incorr. form of ANTEPENDIUM.

Antiperiodic (æ·nti,pī·ri,ɒ·dik), *a. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] Destroying the periodicity of diseases that run a typical course.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 286 The poison of the Arachnida .. is at other times anti-periodic.

‖ **Antiperista·lsis.** *Phys.* [mod.L., f. next, on Gr. analogies.] Antiperistaltic action.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 342/1 An abnormal antiperistalsis, by which they [i.e. the contents of the intestine] are propelled backwards towards the stomach.

Antiperistaltic (æ·nti,peristæ·ltik), *a. Phys.* [ANTI- 3.] Contrary to peristaltic motion; acting upwards. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antiperistaltick* Motion, an irregular Motion of the guts. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., As the peristaltic motion is a contraction of the fibres of two intestines from above, downwards; the antiperistaltic motion is their contraction from below, upwards. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Plymley Lett.* ix, They are nauseous, antiperistaltic, and emetical.

‖ **Antiperistasis** (æ·nti,pĕri·stăsis). *arch.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀντιπερίστασις*, f. *ἀντί* against + *περίστασις* a standing round, circumstance.] Opposition or contrast of circumstances; the force of contrast or contrariness; resistance or reaction roused against any action.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1633) 29 Tis doubtless this Antiperistasis (Bear with the word, I hold it not amiss). 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 29 Having their penury doubled by the antiperistasis of others plenty. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 2 Cor. iv. 16 The cold blasts of persecution .. did, by a spiritual antiperistasis, increase the heat of grace within. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon, Ess.* I. 410/2 He tells us, that in physics the energy with which a principle acts is often increased by the antiperistasis of its opposite.

A·ntiperista·tic, -al, *a. rare.* [f. prec., on Gr. analogies; see -IC, -AL.] Of the nature of antiperistasis; contrary or in opposition to its surroundings, heightened by force of contrast.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 247 For in reason and discourse .. there is more then an Antiperistaticall Vertue. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 289 The antiperistatick faculty of a fountain or spring-well in the summer season, whose nature is to be the colder within itself the greater circumobresistance of heat be in the aire which surrounds it.

Antiperista·tically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an antiperistatic fashion; by force of contrast or contrariness.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 22 Like snow or ice in a vault or deep pit which antiperist[at]ically waxeth cold for the neighbouring heat.

†**Antiperiste·ze,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. ANTIPERISTASIS, for *-stase* or *-stasize.*] To strengthen by the force of contrast or contrariness.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Mod.* 15 (D.) Anteperistezing hir pow'rs with grace.

Antipestilential (æ·nti,pestile·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Of use against the plague and similar epidemics. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine).

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 104 Rare Antipestilentials, excellent Oyles, Liquors, etc. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* Wks. V. 23 Antipestilential pills. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 202 Certain hot Spirits or Waters, dignified with the Title of .. Antipestilential.

Antipetalous (ænti,pe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* opposite + *πέταλ-ον* petal + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* vi. § 2. 178 *Antipetalous*, those stamens which stand before petals, whether adnate or free.

Antipharmic (ænti,fā·ɹmik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* poison: see ALEXIPHARMIC.] Antidotal, alexipharmic. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Antiphleboto·mical, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to phlebotomy or bleeding.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 775 In rude and antiphlebotomical health.

Antiphlogistian (æntiˌflŏdʒiˈstiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANTIPHLOGIST-ON + -IAN. See ANTI- 3.]

A. *adj.* Opposed to the theory of 'phlogiston,' or the existence of an element of pure fire. B. *sb.* An opponent of this theory.

1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 15 Sulphur is not that simple substance which the antiphlogistians suppose. 1791 W. NICHOLSON *Chem.* 185 The antiphlogistian philosophers. 1795 — *Dict. Chem.* II. 642 The antiphlogistian theory. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 102 The antiphlogistians have nothing to dread.

Antiphlogistic (æntiˌflŏdʒiˈstik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. *phlogistic.*] A. *adj.*

1. = prec. adj.

1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 156 They cannot be simple substances, as the antiphlogistic theory makes them to be. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 88/2 His new theory of combustion, the Antiphlogistic.

2. *Med.* Counteracting or reducing inflammation.

1769 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xliii. (1826) 184 The plethoric state of the patient..led to the employment of the antiphlogistic ..treatment. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 471 The disease is..to be treated by topical remedies and the antiphlogistic plan. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 219 All antiphlogistic remedies are to be deprecated.

b. *fig.* Allaying excitement. *rare.*

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* cxxxvi, None more needs a Matthew to preach, A cooling antiphlogistic speech.

B. *sb.* A medicinal agent allaying inflammation.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* 59 (T.) A powerful antiphlogistick, and preservative against corruption and infection. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 50 As an antiphlogistic, nitrate of silver acts..as an astringent.

Antiphlogiston (æntiˌflŏdʒiˈstŏn), *attrib. comb.* [ANTI- 4 + PHLOGIST-ON (Gr. φλογιστόν burnt, f. φλογίζ-ειν to set on fire, f. φλόγ-α flame).] = ANTIPHLOGISTIAN *a.*

1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* iv. 117 The partisans of the phlogiston and the antiphlogiston camp.

Antiphon (æntifŏn). Also 6–8 antiphone. [a. Fr. *antiphone*, or ad. med.L. *antiphōna*, an adaptation as a sb. fem. sing. of Gr. τὰ ἀντίφωνα sb. (prop. adj.) neut. pl., musical accords, things 'sounding in response,' of which the sing. τὸ ἀντίφωνον is used by Aristotle for 'an accord in the octave'; f. ἀντί in return + -φωνος sounding, f. φωνή vocal sound. *Antiphon* is thus a re-adaptation of the word which in earlier times became ANTHEM, after the latter had lost its etymological sense.]

1. A versicle or sentence sung by one choir in response to another.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 123 The responsals or antiphons wherein each of them catcheth at the other's part, and keeps time with it. 1661 T. F. S. (*title*) A Manual of Prayers and Litanies, Hymns with Antiphones. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 269 The antiphons were sung by the choir-boys alone.

2. A composition, in prose or verse, consisting of verses or passages sung alternately by two choirs in worship; = ANTHEM in the original sense, but passing also early into the modern sense of *anthem.*

c 1500 *Consecr. Nuns* in Maskell *Mon.* II. 318 Syngeng all together thys antiphone: *Ancilla Christi sum.* 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 38 The whole Quire..may joyne with old Simeon in this Antiphon, *Nunc Dimittis.* 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 70 In a certaine Antiphone or Hymn. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6. (1881) 52 Tones which the excited ears around frame into a joyous antiphon.

3. *techn.* 'A short piece of plain-song introduced before a psalm or canticle, to the Tone of which it corresponds, while the words are selected so as specially to illustrate and enforce the evangelical or prophetic meaning of the text.' Helmore in Grove *Mus. Dict.* 1879.

1775 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* II. 56 (T.) A sort of office.. consisting of an antiphone, versicle, response and collect.

4. *transf.* A response, answer.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 376 (T.) The great synod of Protestant ambassadors that are to meet at Hamborough, which to me sounds like an antiphone to the other malign conjunctions at Colen. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xxi. 228 A curious, fine ring in his tone, the antiphon, perhaps, to the clear, sweet pride that had been in Frances.

Antiphonal (ăntifŏnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OFr. *antiphonal*, ad. ?med.L. *antiphōnāl-is*: see ANTIPHON and -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of an antiphon; sung alternately.

1719 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* V. XIII. x. 336 By way of antiphonal or alternate Melody. *Ibid.* II. III (T.) Antiphonal singing was first brought into the church of Milan. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 16 The antiphonal effect of the double choruses..in 'Thy right hand, O Lord.'

2. Responsive in sound, or (*transf.*) other effect.

1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* I. i. 121 A peal of the organ is antiphonal to a flourish of trumpets. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 373 The dim floor-work in front..is antiphonal to the wealth of water beyond.

B. *sb.* An antiphonal collection; an antiphonary.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I/572 [Warham] left all his..Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 379 The missals and antiphonals placed in churches exhibited magnificent exteriors.

Antiphonally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an antiphonal manner, with responsive voices.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Greeks have a method of singing Antiphonally. 1865 *Reader* 19 Aug. 214 A 'dialogue chorus' where the two bodies of damsels answer each other antiphonally in successive couplets. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 202 A hymn was sung antiphonally, the singers left inside taking one verse, and those outside the other.

†**Antiphonar.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *antiphonaire*, later ad. L. *antiphōnārium*: see ANTIPHONER.] = ANTIPHONER, ANTIPHONARY.

[Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1765 BURN *Eccles. Law* (T.) The antiphonar is that book which containeth the invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire, called the seven hours or breviary.

Antiphonary (ăntifŏnări). [ad. med.L. *antiphōnāri-um*, f. *antiphōna*: see ANTIPHON and -ARY. The earlier word was ANTIPHONER.] A book containing a set or collection of antiphons.

[1295 *Visit. Dean Radulphus* in Dugdale *Hist. St. Paul's* (1668) 217 Antiphonarium Albrici est in duobus Voluminibus.] 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antiphonary*, a book containing the antiphons and versicles sung by churchmen in the quire. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 9 This year all antiphonaries..were called in and destroyed. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 105 An ugly reading-desk, with a great dogs-eared antiphonary lying open upon it. 1879 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 615 This celebrated Antiphonary [of St. Gregory] was all but unanimously accepted.

Antiphoner (ăntifŏnəɹ). [a. OFr. *antiphonier*, f. med.L. *antiphōnārium*: see ANTIPHONAR, -ARY.] = ANTIPHONARY.

c 1370 WYCLIF *English Works* (1879) 194 Multitude of newe costy portos, antifeners, graielis, & alle obere bokis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresses T.* 67 He *O alma redemptoris* herde synge, As children lerned her antiphonere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 144/1 The anthyphoner on whyche he lerned them is yet there. 1570 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 135 That antiphoners, mass books..be utterly defaced, rent, and abolished. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Antiphony*, Among the number of ecclesiastical books formerly used..we meet with antiphoners or antiphonaries. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* 202 Proper priest's trappings—antiphoners, missals, and copes.

Antiphonetic (æntiˌfonetik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ἀντίφων-ος (see ANTIPHON) after Gr. φωνητικ-ός PHONETIC.]

1. Answering or matching in sound.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* 71 Moore and Tom Campbell themselves admit 'spinach' Is perfectly antiphonetic to 'Greenwich.'

2. Contrary or opposed to phonetic spelling.

Antiphonic (æntifŏnik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀντίφων-ος + -IC.] Antiphonal, mutually responsive.

1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 401 The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on her fine qualities.

†**Antiphonical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = ANTIPHONAL.

1710 WHEATELY *Com. Prayer* 161 (T.) They sung in an antiphonical way.

Antiphonically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an antiphonic or antiphonal manner; antiphonally.

1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. Introd. 34 Portions of the services..sung..antiphonically. 1851 *Q. Rev.* No. 177. 237 The singers, for their own ease, sang them antiphonically.

Antiphony (ăntifŏni). [f. Gr. ἀντίφων-os (see ANTIPHON) + -Y, as if repr. a Gr. *ἀντιφωνία, like συμφωνία SYMPHONY.]

The words *antiphon* and *antiphony*, are very indistinctly separated in use. It would be better to use *antiphon* of the actual responses, or alternately sung verses; and *antiphony*, in form an abstract sb. like *symphony*, *euphony*, of antiphonal composition, arrangement, or effect, and concretely of an antiphonal composition or anthem.

1. Opposition of sound; or harmony thereby produced.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 186 (R.) The harmony of music hath symphony by antiphony (that is to say) the accord ariseth from discord. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 137 (JOD.) Antiphony is more agreeable than homophony. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 297 *Antiphony*, a name given by the ancient Greeks to a species of musical accompaniment in the octave, by instruments or voices, in opposition to that executed in unison, which they called *Homophony.*

2. A musical response; a responsive musical utterance, the answer made by one voice or choir to another. = ANTIPHON 1.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xix. 3 The song of the Antiphonie or response. 1637 JACKSON *Creed* Wks. VI. 83 The antiphony unto it would have been 'No evil can come upon us.' 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antiphony*, the answer made by one choir to another, when the psalm or anthem is sung between two. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail-coach* in *Misc.* II. 311 One after another, like the antiphonies in the choral service.

3. Alternate singing or chanting by a choir divided into two parts; antiphonal singing. Also *fig.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antiphony* differs from *responsorium*, in that in this latter the verse is only spoke by one person, whereas in the former the verses are sung by the two choirs alternately. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 122 Singing by antiphony or anthem. 1847 MRS. BROWNING in *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 555 Life answering life across the vast profound In full antiphony. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 836/1 'Israel in Egypt'..depends so largely..upon the antiphony of double choruses.

4. *concr.* A composition in prose or verse, consisting of verses sung alternately by two choirs in worship; = ANTIPHON 2.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 297 The dividing of the antiphonies into verses, with rules regarding the same, is attributed to Pope Cœlestin in 432.

†5. = ANTIPHON 3. *Obs.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

6. *transf.* A response or echo.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esth.* viii. 15 The joyful Jews then by way of antiphony answer. 1714 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 300 The eccho or antiphony, which these elegant exclaimers hope..to draw necessarily from their audience. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. XI. 45 It is not..any such bravura, that will make a fit antiphony to this sublime rapture.

‖ **Antiphrasis** (ăntifrăsis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. ἀντίφρασις, f. ἀντιφράζ-ειν to express by the opposite.] A figure of speech by which words are used in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 1557, 939/1 The fygure of ironye or antiphrasis. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 201 Antiphrasis or the Broad floute as..to [say to] a Negro..In good sooth ye are a faire one. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle) (1857) ii. 110 You are pastors, but it is by an antiphrasis, *a minime pascendo.* 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVIII. i. 364 He was by antiphrasis surnamed Philopater. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* IV. (1856) 33 It was a bold antiphrasis that gave such a vernal title [Greenland] to this birth-place of icebergs.

Antiphrastic (æntiˌfræstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀντιφραστικ-ός, f. as prec.] Of or pertaining to antiphrasis; opposed to the ordinary meaning.

1640 *Canterbur. Self-Conv.* Postscr. 3 Things are not alwayes correspondent to their names; Etymologies are sometimes antiphrastick. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 18 An Anti-phrastic and Anti-Christian..Age.

†**Antiphrastical,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Antiphrastical*, that hath or gives a contrary meaning to words.

Antiphrastically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an antiphrastic manner.

1633 BP. MORTON *Discharge* 206 (T.) In his (antiphrastically so called) Sober Reckoning. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 249 Medicines..which deserve that name, and are not Ironically, or Antiphrastically named so. 1731 BAILEY, *Antiphrastically*, by way of Antiphrasis. 1818 in TODD.

Antiphthisic (æntiˌtizik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Tending to check phthisis or consumption. B. *sb.* [sc. medicine.]

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

†**Antiphthisical,** *a. Med. Obs.* = prec.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Antiphthisical Medicines*, such as withstand Consumption or Phthisick.

Antiplastic (æntiˌplæstik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + πλαστικ-ός plastic, f. πλάσσ-ειν to form.] 'Unfavourable to the process of healing or of granulation' (Mayne); 'also applied to medicines which impoverish the blood.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antipleuritic (æntiˌplurităik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + πλευρῖτικ-ός suffering from πλευρῖτις pleurisy, f. πλευρά ribs.] A. *adj.* Of use against pleurisy. B. *sb.* [sc. medicine, application.]

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 88 A good Sudorifick, and Antipleuritick. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.*, *Burdock*..is accounted a Diaphoretick and an Antipleuretick.

Antipodagric (æntiˌpodæˈgrik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. ποδαγρικ-ός gouty, f. ποδάγρα gout.] A. *adj.* Of use against gout. B. *sb.* [sc. medicine, application.]

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 198 There is also prepar'd from it an excellent antipodagrick Plaister. 1853 in MAYNE.

†**Antipodagrical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 744 Some Anti-podagrical remedies. 1682 *Weekly Mem.* 348 The antipodagrical moxa of the Chineses.

Antipodal (ăntiˈpŏdăl), *a.* [f. ANTIPOD-ES + -AL 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to the antipodes; situated on the opposite side of the globe.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 306 The Americans are Antipodall unto the Indians. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 46 The antipodal New Holland. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 168 The Irish St. Virgilius in the ninth century, dared to advocate the theory of antipodal races.

2. *transf.* Diametrically opposite (*to* anything).

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 So horrid and diabolical and so antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. xii. (1864) 251 There was nothing so antipodal to his nature as this man's cold, unimaginative sagacity. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 Two such antipodal characters as Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle.

Antipodeal, *a. rare.* Erroneous form of prec.

1881 *Cheq. Career* 63 A true tale of antipodeal vicissitudes.

Antipodean (ăntiˌpŏdīăn), *a.* [irreg. f. ANTIPODE-S + -AN; perh. after *European*, but not analogous, a better form being the obs. ANTIPODIAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to the opposite side of the world; *esp.* Australasian.

1861 SALA *Twice round Clock* 35 Antipodean legislators have a refreshment room they call 'Bellamy's.' 1877 HEATH *Fern W.* Introd. 4 The antipodean range of the Fern World.

2. *humorously*, Having everything upside down.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* (1853) 621 A kind of Antipodean lumber room, full of old chairs and tables, upside down.

3. *fig.* Of or pertaining to direct opposition; diametrically opposed (*to*).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Summ., All the medicines of the shops in Antipodæan position to our bodies. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. ii. 32 We were Antipodean in all our tastes. 1881 *Scribn. Month.* XXII. 97 The writer who..is most antipodean to Mr. Carlyle.

Antipodes (ăntiˈpŏdīz), *sb. pl.* [a. L. *antipodes*, a. Gr. (οἱ) ἀντίποδες (in sense 1 below), pl. of ἀντίπους having the feet opposite, f. ἀντί opposite + πούς foot (whence also a sing. ANTIPOS).

Formerly (quite regularly) three syllables, *an-ti-pod(e)s*, and hence having a sing. *antipod, -pode* (cf. *apod, apode, decapod*), still in use in certain senses; cf. Fr. *antipode, -s.*]

†**1.** Those who dwell directly opposite to each other on the globe, so that the soles of their feet are as it were planted against each other; *esp.* those who occupy this position in regard to us. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lii. (1495) 506 Yonde in Ethiopia ben the Antipodes, men that haue theyr fete ayenst our fete. 1556 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* 93 People .. called of the Greeks and Latines also ἀντίποδες, Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted, or Counterpasers. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. Ven.* v. i. 127 We should hold day with the Antipodes, If you would walke in absence of the sunne. 1682 in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 181 These Antipodes .. indeavoured to begin a truck or Merchandize with the Yacht. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. iii. vii. 275 Men, placed as the Antipodes are represented. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 195 The existence of Antipodes, or persons inhabiting the opposite side of the globe.

†**2.** *fig.* Those who in any way resemble the dwellers on the opposite side of the globe. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 9 He will neuer be one of the Antipodes, to tread opposite to the present world. 1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* To Reader, My soul is an antipode, and treads opposite to the present world. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 32 Christians were forced to be Antipodes to other men, so that when it was night with others, it was day with them. 1688 in De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scotl.* IV. 99 Antipodes to all Mankind, Enemies to Government.

3. Places on the surfaces of the earth directly opposite to each other, or the place which is directly opposite to another; *esp.* the region directly opposite to our own.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 50 The place that is direct contrar til our zenyth is callit antipodes. *Ibid.* 51 Lactantius firmien ..scornis the mathematiciens that effermis antipodos. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 273, I will goe on the slightest arrand now to the Antypodes. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 33 From the remotest parts of the Earth..yea from the very Antipods. 1879 Wallace *Austral.* i. 4 New Zealand, almost the antipodes of Britain.

4. *transf.* The exact opposite of a person or thing. (In this sense the sing. *antipode* is still used.)

1641 Ld. Digby *Parl. Sp.* 19 Jan. 15 Would not one sweare that this were the Antipodes to the other? *a* 1667 Cowley *Avarice* Wks. 1710 II. 754 Having nothing, he has all: This is just his Antipode, who, having all things, yet has nothing. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 32 Fools.. are antipodes unto the wise. 1792 Burns *Let.* Wks. (Globe ed.) 504 That antipode of folly..the wise and witty Willie Nicol. 1809 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 515, I soberly believe, that selfishness is the very antipode of self-love. 1863 Mrs. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 120 Iago is the direct antipodes to Michael Cassio. 1867 G. Macdonald *Alec Forbes* xviii. 77 Forbes he hated, for he was the very antipode to..himself.

b. *phr.* **At antipodes**: in direct opposition.

1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 232 When you feel that you are at antipodes with a man on almost all points.

†**5.** As adv. (orig. sb. in apposition) in phrases like *To walk antipodes to. Obs.*

1643 *Char. Oxf. Incend.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 474/2 The Man lives towards the Sun-setting, treads Antipodes of late to Victory. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 236 Two Vessels, placed there, Antipodes to each other. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. I. 493 He walkt Antipodes to the Genius of that Age.

†**Antipo·dian,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antipod-es + -ian (cf. *Phœnices, Phœnician*).] = Antipodean.

1640 Brome *Antip.* 231 Hurried my Soule to the Antipodian strand.

Antipodic (æntipɒ·dik), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antipod-es + -ic.] = Antipodal.

1881 Ruskin *Bible of Amiens*, Some antithetic, antipathic, or antipodic point in the opposite hemisphere.

Antipodist (æntɪ·pŏdist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Antipod-es + -ist.] A. *sb.* A believer in the antipodes (at a time when the belief was heresy).

1866 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 532/2 Some maintain that the antipodist was a different person from the canonized bishop.

B. *adj.* = Antipodal.

1844 Mozley *Arnold* in *Ess.* (1878) II. 52 A system like his was bound to..thrust out such an antipodist one.

†**Anti·podite.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ite; cf. *sybar-ite.*] An inhabitant of the antipodes.

1620 Melton *Astrol.* 28 Those that in a peruerse order.. making the Day night..liue..like true Antipodites. *Ibid.* 29 The Antipodites haue their feete downwards..and their heads upwards as well as wee.

Antipole (æ·ntiˌpōu·l). [Anti- 2.] The opposite pole. *fig.* The direct opposite.

1822 De Quincey *Conf.* (1862) 138 That determined pluralist and intense antipole of all possible sinecurists. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* v. xl. 372 That antipole of all enthusiasm called 'a man of the world.'

Antipolemist (æntiˌpɒ·lĭmist). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Anti- 6 + Gr. πόλεμ-ος war, πολεμιστ-ής warrior.] A professed opponent of war.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 82 Sundry philanthropists and anti-polemists.

Antipoli·tical, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [Anti- 3.] Opposed to sound political principles; impolitic.

1791 T. Paine *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 82 Let Mr. Burke continue to preach his antipolitical doctrine of Church and State.

†**Antipo·lliges,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [app. f. Anti- 7 + *poll-ēre* to be powerful, on some erroneous analogy.] ?Opposing forces.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 206 There are antipolliges, or occult qualities of actives and passives.

Antipope (æ·ntiˌpōup). Also 6–7 **antipape.** [orig. a. Fr. *antipape*, ad. med.L. *antipāpa*, formed on the analogy of *antichrīstus*. In 17th c. assimilated to *pope*.] A pope elected in opposition to one held to be canonically chosen; *spec.* applied to those who resided at Avignon during 'the great schism of the West.' (So called by adversaries; to those who upheld his claims he was the real pope.)

[*c* 1236 Roger of Wendover *Chron.* (1841) II. 194 Scisma orta est Romæ propter Gelasium antipapam.] 1579 Fulke *Conf. Sanders* 570 Interruption .. by meanes of .. Schismes and Antipapes. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. 31 He would forsake Pope Alexander, and ioyne with the Emperour, and Antipape. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 52 Novatianus the Roman was by faction created Antipope. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. III. 378 The antipope, Clement the third, was consecrated in the Lateran. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 454 Pope and Antipope waited their doom from the princes of the world.

Antipophora, obs. form of Anthypophora.

Antipopular (æntiˌpɒ·pĭpiŭlăr), *a.* [Anti- 3.] Adverse to the people, or popular cause.

1815 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 303 The constitutional laws passed during the present reign .. are innovations, in an anti-popular direction. 1837 Lytton *Athens* II. 282 Servile generosity common to an anti-popular party.

Anti-porch, obs. f. Ante-porch: see Ante- A 1.

†**A·ntipos.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντίπους*, the regular Roman transliteration of which is *antipus*.] One diametrically opposed: see Antipodes 4.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 115 A Zealous Brother .. is an antipos to all church government.

†**A·ntipose,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [hybrid f. Anti- A + -pose (cf. *appose*).] To set in opposition.

1631 Heywood *Engl. Eliz.* (1641) 7 The Pope sought by all means to antipose their opinions.

†**Antipra·ctise,** *v. Obs.* [f. Anti- A.] To practise on the other side, practise the opposite.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 95 (D.) Seldom anything but severity will make them anti-practise.

†**Antipræ·sulist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Anti- 6 + L. *præsul* president, superintendent, in mod.L. 'bishop' + -ist.] One opposed to the government of the Church by bishops.

1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* II. § 18. 190 Howsoever it pleaseth our Anti-præsulists to sleight the practice and judgement of all Churches.

†**Antipro·babilism.** *Obs.*$^{-o}$ [Anti- 8.] The doctrine or system of those who hold it unlawful to follow the more probable opinion in preference to the less probable one.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., F. Gisbert has a treatise express in favour of Antiprobabilism.

Antipruritic (æ·ntiˌpruri·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + L. *prurītis* itching + -ic.] Tending to relieve itching.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 92 Carbolic acid is the most valuable of antipruritic remedies. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antipsoric (æntipsɒ·rik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *ψώρα* itch, *ψωρικ-ός* of the itch.] A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or cure the itch. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine, application.) 1853 in Mayne.

‖**Antipto·sis.** *Gram. Obs.* [med.L., a. Gr. *ἀντίπτωσις*, f. *ἀντί* in exchange + *πτῶσις* falling, case.] The use of one case for another.

1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 192 Antiptosis..the putting of one case for another. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 186 Ὁ κύριός μου καὶ ὁ Θεός μου..In these words there is..an antiptosis, the nominative case used for the vocative. 1751 in Chambers.

Antipyic (æntiˌpəi·ik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Fr. *antipyique*, f. Gr. *ἀντί* (Anti- 3) + *πύον* pus, matter: see -ic.] A. *adj.* Tending to prevent suppuration. B. *sb.* (sc. medicine, application.) 1853 in Mayne.

Antipyretic (æ·ntiˌpire·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *πυρετός* fever; cf. *pyretic.*]

A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or allay fever.

B. *sb.* (sc. medicine.)

1681 tr. *Willis, Rem. Med. Wks., Antipyreticks*, medicines against burning feavers. 1719 in *Glossogr. Nova.* 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 74 All antipyretic remedies appear to act more strongly on children. *Ibid.* 74 Liebermeister..has given some ten thousand doses of quinine as an antipyretic.

Antipyrotic (æ·ntiˌpirɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Anti- 3 + Gr. *πυρωτικ-ός* burning, f. *πυρό-ειν* to burn, f. *πῦρ* fire.] A. *adj.* Tending to prevent or heal burns. B. *sb.* Anything so used.

1839 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1853 in Mayne *Exp. Lex.*

†**Antiquæ·rer.** *Obs.* [f. next + -er^{1}.] One who puts a counter-query. One whose opinions were expressed in the 'Antiquæries on Master Prin's 12 questions,' 1644.

1645 Pagitt *Heres.* (1661) 257 Some of the most foolishly zealous [Quakers] have burnt their goods to prevent pride, which the Antiquærers allow.

†**A·ntiquæry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Anti- 2.] A counter-question.

1644 (*title*) Certain briefe Observations and *Antiquæries on Master Prin's 12 questions about Church Government.

Antiquarian (æntiˌkwē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *antīquāri-us* (see Antiquary) + -an.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or connected with the study of antiquities.

1771 Ducarel in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 150 The antiquarian part of my subject. *a* 1779 Warburton *Let.* No. 213 (T.) You say your antiquarian taste drew you thither. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 346 The antiquarian treasures of the British Museum. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 517 The axe, as antiquarian researches show, was in use almost everywhere.

2. Applied to a large size of drawing-paper.

1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* III. 497 Antiquarian [size of paper], 53 by 31. 1879 Spon *Workshop Rects.* 1 Antiquarian [paper], 52 × 29 inches.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*] One who studies or is fond of antiquities; an antiquary.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1627) 6, I referre the matter .. to the Senate of Antiquarians, for to be decided. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* III. 61 A mere Antiquarian is a rugged being. 1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 7 History .. appeals not only to the antiquarian, but to the heart of every man. 1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 220 A thoroughgoing antiquarian would call this a Druidical remain.

Antiqua·rianism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The profession or pursuits of the antiquarian; taste for, or devotion to, antiquities.

a 1779 Warburton *Lett.* No. 221 (T.) I used to despise him for his antiquarianism. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 439 He views the earth, neither through the telescope of antiquarianism, nor the microscope of topography. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 4 The first phase of ecclesiology was simple antiquarianism.

Antiquarianize (æntiˌkwē·riănəiz), *v. colloq.* [f. Antiquarian; cf. *botanize, geologize*, etc.] To act as an antiquary; to 'play the antiquary.'

1828 Lyell in *Life* I. ix. 222 Have geologised and antiquarianised all day with much success. 1864 Sala in *Temple Bar* Jan. 189 Don't be afraid I am not about to antiquarianize.

Antiquarianly (æntiˌkwē·riănli), *adv. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antiquarian + -ly^{2}.] After the manner of an antiquarian.

1772 H. Walpole *Lett. to C'tess Ossory* (1848) I. 37, I have just reflected antiquarianly, that *pale as ashes* must be one of our most ancient proverbs and in use before coals.

†**Antiqua·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *antīquārius* (see Antiquary) + -ous.] Given to, or connected with, antiquarian studies.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Reader 331 Adde Stows late antiquarious Pen.

†**Antiquarism.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Antiquary + -ism.] = Antiquarianism.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. 41 Who were the Proprietors of these Bones .. were a Question above Antiquarism.

‖**Antiquarium** (æntiˌkwē·riŭm). *rare.* [L., neut. of adj. *antīquārius* (see next); cf. *herbarium*, and see -arium.] A repository of antiquities.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2823. 747 It is rather an antiquarium containing chiefly statuettes and coins.

Antiquary (æ·ntiˌkwări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *antīquāri-us* of antiquity, f. *antīqu-us*: see Antique and -ary.]

A. *adj.* Of antiquity; ancient; antique. *rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 262 Here's Nestor Instructed by the Antiquary times. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Carita* III. xli. 190 Some kind of antiquary courtship.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *ellipt.*, sc. 'man,' 'thing.']

I. Of persons.

†**1.** A man of great age, an ancient. *Obs. rare.*

a 1581 Campion *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 24 Had it beene my chaunce..to meete and conferre with this noble Antiquarie [a man aged two thousand and forty one yeares]. 1635 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Parr*, He's in these times fill'd with iniquity, No antiquary, but antiquity; For his longevity's of such extent, That he's a living mortal monument.

†**2.** An official custodian or recorder of antiquities. (Bestowed as a title by Henry VIII upon Leland.) *Obs.*

1563 Grafton *Chron.* I. VII. (R.) The booke of the excellent antiquary John Leyland. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 493 Annius Fæcialis (another antiquarie or heralt at armes of Rome). 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The University of Oxford have still their Antiquary, under the denomination of *custos archivorum*. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* § 8. 161 The approved Songs of the ancient Bards were preserved in the Custody of the King's Antiquary.

3. A student (usually a *professed* student), or collector, of antiquities. (Formerly used, in a wide sense, of a student of early history; now tending to be restricted to one who investigates the relics and monuments of the more recent past.)

1586 Thynne in *Animadv.* Introd. 80 It hath beene some question amongst the best antiquaries of our age, that, etc. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 351 Our learned and studious Antiquarie Master Camden. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 134 We antiquaries, who hold every thing worth preserving, merely because it has been preserved. 1830 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1870) 28 Antiquary—too often a collector of valuables that are worth nothing, and a re-collector of all that Time has been glad to forget. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 86 Such evidences of primitive ages as have rewarded the researches of Northern antiquaries. 1881 (*title of Magazine*) The Antiquary.

II. Of things.

†**4.** = Antic *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1603 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 378 Three bolles .. chased in the bottoms with antiquaries and fishes.

†**5.** = Antiquity. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit* 1 A Citie .. the name is not mentioned in the Antiquary. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 235 Of the antiquary, the first inventers, and worthinesse of the excellent Art of Alchymy.

Antiquate (æ·ntiˌkwēt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. L.

antīquāt-us, pa. pple. of *antīquā-re* to render old, f. *antīqu-us* ANTIQUE.] Rendered or grown old; obsolete through age; ANTIQUATED.

1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* Wks. II. 174 It was antiquate, and clean out of knowledge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 517 It abates the antiquate belly-flux. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* XII. 274 Triumphant Vice grown antiquate and old. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxi. 188 Who, now, a work of moderate sense will read? Such works are held as antiquate and mossy.

Antiquate (æ·nti,kwe·lt), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE.]

1. To make old, or out of date; to make obsolete; to abolish as out of date.

1596 SPENSER *State of Irel.* 22 Now thorough change of time [they] are cleane antiquated. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Reader, Every .. Sciolist being at liberty, as, to antiquate and decry the old, so to coin and innovate new words. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 254 He [the Pope] antiquates the precepts of Christ. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* iv. 106 Quickly-collected, yet trustworthy data, such as antiquated even modern text-books, with unheard-of rapidity.

2. To bring into conformity with the manner of earlier times; to make antique.

1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV 492 Familiar contemplation of them has .. enabled him to antiquate his feelings. 1825 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* VIII. 152 To disguise and antiquate as it were their names by spelling them after some quaint manner.

Antiquated (æ·nti,kwe·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED; replacing as pple. and adj. ANTIQUATE *a.*]

1. Grown old, of long standing, inveterate.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 384 Declaring he was sacrific'd to the Duke's antiquated hatred to those of his Countrey. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 229 The offspring of antiquated prejudices. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 333 Prejudice and antiquated jealousy did not freely yield themselves up.

2. Out of use by reason of age; obsolete.

1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. C. Praise* 149 Neat Terence, witty Plautus now not please; But antiquated and deserted lye. *a* 1695 MRQ. HALIFAX in *Coll. Poems* (1705) 141 Reviving antiquated Laws. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 39 The languages by the lapse of years have become antiquated.

3. So old as to be unworthy to survive; obsolescent. (Often contemptuously = 'old-world.')

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 106 Deride and explode the antiquated Folly. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvi. 41 No more, no more, said he, of these antiquated topics. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. 5 The world had become tired of the antiquated delusion of a papal supremacy.

4. Old-fashioned, whether as surviving from, or as imitating, earlier usage.

1675 E. PHILLIPS in *Shaks. C. Praise* 359 The roughest, most unpolish't and antiquated Language. 1734 J. RICHARDSON in Birch *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 50 His antiquated Words were his Choice, not his Necessity. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 327 Students .. in their antiquated caps and gowns. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 610 The antiquated phraseology which he uses.

5. Of persons: Advanced in age, incapacitated by age, superannuated. Also *fig.*

1678 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 164 Twisden was quite antiquated, and Wild very infirme. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 A maiden Aunt .. one of these Antiquated Sybils. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. iii, The antiquated Earth, as one might say, Beat like the heart of Man.

A·ntiquatedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being antiquated or old-fashioned.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

†A·ntiquateness. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ANTIQUATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being antiquate; obsoleteness.

1672 *Mede's Life* in *Wks.* Introd. 41 That no man may pretend the Antiquateness of the Old Testament.

Antiquating (æ·nti,kwe·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ANTIQUATE *v.* + -ING 1.] A rendering antiquated or obsolete; antiquation. (Now gerundial.)

1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 125 The antiquating of former Laws. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XI. viii. (1733) 297 It look'd like a Step toward the antiquating of their Country's laws about Marriage.

Antiquation (æntiˌkwēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *antīquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *antīquā-re*: see ANTIQUATE.]

1. The action of making antiquated, out of date, or obsolete; abolition, abrogation.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *To Queen* (R.) An antiquation of the salique law. 1828 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 245 This silent antiquation of doctrines.

2. The production of an appearance of age.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 476/2 A free use of acids and other tricks of 'antiquation'—as the artificial simulation of the appearance of age began to be called.

3. The state of being antiquated; antiquatedness; obsoleteness.

1659 HARDY 1 *John* (1865) xxviii. 177/2 To take *new* not in opposition to *antiquity*, but *antiquation*. 1862 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Chaucer .. would, in point of antiquation, be just as distant from the present language.

Antique (ănti·k, æ·ntik: see below), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 **antyk**(e, **auntyke**, 6–7 **antik**(e, **-ick**(e, 6–8 **antick**. *β.* 6– **antique**. [ad. L. *antīqu-us*, *antīc-us*, former, earlier, ancient, f. *ante* before (like *postīcus*, f. *post* after); or perh. immed. f. Fr. *antique* (16th c. ad. L., replacing OFr. *antif*). The modern ANTIC is a parallel form, which has always been distinct in sense in Eng., though both were spelt *antik*(*e*, *antick*(*e* in 16th c. For the present word the Fr. spelling *antique* has been concurrent from the first, and the only one since 1700. But the identity of pronunciation remained longer; Dr. Johnson says *antique* 'was formerly pronounced according to English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.' In senses 1, 2 (æ·ntik) is still used in poetry; the prosaic 4–7 are always (ănti·k); 3 usually so. See also ANTIC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to former times, ancient, olden. (Now generally rhetorical = of the 'good old times.')

α. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iij b, And that this reason and maner were antyke. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxxix, The famous warriors of the anticke world. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 141 Me list not ramble into antick days. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 43 And us'd the only Antick Philters Deriv'd from old Heroick Tilters.

β. 1538 STARKEY *England* 4 The old and antique philosopharys. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 26 The Senatours of th' antique Rome. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 902 Some say the Zodiack Constellations Haue long since changed their antique Stations. 1742 W. COLLINS *Ode* viii. 66 It is held of antique story. 1863 CLOUGH *Relig. Poems* ii. 31 The antique pure simplicity with which God and good angels communed undispleased.

2. Having existed since olden times; of a good old age, aged, venerable. *arch.*

α. 1536 *Pilgr. T.* 65 in *Thynne's Animadv.* App. 79 The old and antyk bulding. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 120 The thyrd auntyke vniuersite of the worlde, named Oxford. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 792 Or Innovation introduce In place of things of antick use.

β. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 28 A nation so antique, as that no monument remaines of her beginning. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. iv, Ye sacred writings in whose antique leaves. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 138 Tempted them to neglect the care of their antique walls.

3. Old-fashioned, antiquated, such as is no longer extant.

α. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xxxii. 79 The Laws, though by their antick language darkned, yet plainly speak. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 170 Vertue is thought an Antick piece of Formality.

β. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* III. VII. 364 Your integrity is of too antique a cast. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 5 This antique expression has been .. ridiculed by some moderns. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 74 There stood the broad-wheeled wains and the antique ploughs and the harrows. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. xxiii. 188 His loyalty to the Sovereign had something antique and touching in it.

b. Out of date, behind the time, stale. *rare.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 261 (1834) III. 89 This will come to you as very antique news

4. Of, belonging to, or after the manner of the ancients (of Greece and Rome).

1734 J. RICHARDSON in Birch *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 54 All his Images are pure Antique, so that we read Homer and Virgil in reading him. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxciv, And thus they form a group that's quite antique, Half naked, loving, natural, and Greek. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 The Apollo of the later Greek sculpture-school .. placed in a company of the antiquer statues.

5. Of or after the manner of any ancient time, archaic.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. § 6. 37 The antique lappets belonging to the head of the Sphinx. 1855 C. BRONTË *Villette* i, Looking down on a fine antique street. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 76 A stiff, stilted, modern bell-cot .. breaks the antique charm.

6. *Bookbinding.* See ANTIQUE *v.*

Mod. Bookseller's Catalogue, Æneids of Virgil .. wants title, Antique calf extra.

7. *Typogr.* 'A popular style of display type in which all the lines are of uniform thickness.' Ringwalt *Encycl. Print.* 1871.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *ellipt.*; sc. man, thing.]

†1. A man of ancient times; *pl.* the Ancients. *Obs.*

1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* A iij a, Vitruuius one of the most parfaictest of all the Antiques. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 170 The soles were tied to the upper parte with latchets, as is painted of the Antikes. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 201 Their Shooes they weare like Antiques with cut toes.

2. A relic of ancient art, or of bygone days.

1530 PALSGR. 487/2 If this antique were closed in golde, it were a goodly thing. 1665 BP. PATRICK *Par. Pilgr.*, Consider that old Fashions are wont to come about again, and that we are much in love with Antiques. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef.* xx, His own business .. was to collect pictures, medals, intaglios and antiques of all kinds. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 36 By far the greatest number of antiques, especially statues, were found between 1450 and 1550.

3. *The antique*: ancient work in art, antique style.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We say an antique building, or a building after the antique. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 312 The course of drawing from the 'antique' is then entered upon.

Antique, occas. spelling of ANTIC in 16–17th c.

Antique (ănti·k), *v.* [f. the adj.] To bind (books) after an antique manner.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Antiquing*, in book-binding, a method of ornamenting the edges of books with divers foliages and ramifications, by means of hot iron tools cut for the purpose.

Anti·quely, *adv. rare.* [f. ANTIQUE *a.* + -LY 2.]

†1. Anciently, of old time. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 72 Antiquely founded and grounded upon the idolatrous oracles of the pagans.

2. In an antique manner.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 76 In the Church-Yard an old Pyramidel Monument antiquely Graven.

Anti·queness. [f. ANTIQUE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being antique; antiquity of style.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 144 The modern Antiquenesse of his Apparell. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) We may discover something venerable in the antiqueness of the work. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 96 A female figure .. in which grace is remarkably combined with antiqueness.

Antiquish (ănti·kiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. ANTIQUE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat antique or antiquated.

1838 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 328 Language, a little of the antiquish.

Antiquist (æ·ntikwist, ănti·kist). *rare.* [f. ANTIQUE + -IST.] †a. An antiquary (*obs.*). b. A collector or connoisseur of antiques.

1784 PINKERTON *Medals* II. § 19 (R.) Such poor antiquists as Scotland .. has produced. 1856 SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* Introd. 28 These 'finds' have made many antiquists.

Antiquitarian (ănti·kwitē·riăn). [f. ANTIQUITY + -ARIAN; cf. *humanitarian.*] One attached to the practices or opinions of antiquity.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* 4, I shall distinguish .. the hinderers of Reformation into 3 sorts, 1. Antiquitarians (for so I had rather call them then Antiquaries, whose labours are usefull and laudable). 1849 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 260 The Antiquitarian must shew the reasonableness of his creed, if he seeks to defend it.

†Anti·quitated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *antīquitāt-* + -ED; cf. *capacitated.*] = ANTIQUATED.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 130 Pernicious and antiquitated heresies. 1652 *Persuasive* 7 Can you think he would have pretended antiquitated Oathes?

Antiquity (ănti·kwiti). Forms: 4 **antiquytee**, 4–6 **-iquite**, 5 **-yqwyte**, 5–6 **-yquyte**, **-yquytye**, **-iquitye**, 6–7 **-itie**, 6– **-ity**. [a. Fr. *antiquité*, 11th c. *antiquitet*, ad. L. *antīquitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *antīqu-us*: see ANTIQUE and -ITY.]

I. As abstract sb.

1. The quality of being old (in the world's history) or ancient; long standing, oldness, ancientness.

c 1450 *Court of Love* lxxii, This statute was of old antiquite. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 707/1 Then be you Jewes of more antiquitie then they. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. I. 73 A rusty spear, and a cloak of antiquity. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ¶ 2 Every Man boasted the antiquity of his family. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. vi. 153 The geological antiquity of man.

†2. Old age (of human life); seniority. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 208 Is not your voice broken? .. and euery part about you blasted with Antiquity. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. i. 7 Who for their authoritie should be called Fathers, and for their antiquitie, Senators, or Aldermen. 1677 *Act* in Marvell *Growth Popery* 30 Three .. to be placed in such Order as the said Prelates .. think fit, without regard to dignity, antiquity, or any other form.

3. Ancient character or style.

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* ix. 164 There is much novelty without hope, much antiquity without sacredness. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiii. 248 The air of antiquity which pervades that county [Cornwall].

II. Elliptical senses.

4. The time of antiquity, olden time. a. generally.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1316 An old for-sake 3eate of þe olde antiquytee. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 421 Historie is the reporter of antiquitie, or of things done in olde tyme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 7 Antiquity is like fame, *caput inter nubila condit*, her head is muffled from our sight. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 473 The errours and Mistakes of dark Antiquity. 1712 *Spect.* No. 548 ¶ 4, I cannot think of one real hero in all antiquity so far raised above human infirmities. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 119 To what an antiquity does this carry us back! Ruins before the days of those who preceded the Philistines!

b. *spec.* The period before the middle ages, the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

c 1450 *Songs & Poems Costume* 53 Famous poetis of antyquyté, In Grece and Troye. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 535 The writings of al antiquity. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Comic. View* Wks. I. 157 Galen and other reverend blockheads of antiquity. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 73 The coolest and most practical thinker of all antiquity .. Aristotle.

5. The people (or writers, etc.) of ancient times collectively; 'the Ancients.'

1538 STARKEY *England* iii. 78 Aftur the opynyon of the wyse and auncyent antyquyte. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 152 This manner of marching .. we reade antiquitie to have vsed. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 73 That indigested heap, and frie of Authors, which they call Antiquity. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 246 We have Antiquity on our side; we have this truth confirmed by the testimony of many ages. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 3 We think we have excelled all antiquity. We have excelled a later antiquity; but not the earliest and first.

6. (Now *pl.* or *collect.*, formerly often *sing.*) Matters, customs, precedents, or events of earlier times; ancient records.

1557 NORTH *Diall of Princes* A ij b, Paulus Diaconus .. sheweth an antiquitie right worthy to remember. 1629 COKE *On Litt.* 69 a, Which Antiquity I cite for that it concurreth with the act of Parliament. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* Title-page, Gathered with great diligence .. out of Antiquities. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 107 Whiston .. was certainly well read in Christian antiquity. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 8. 94 The subject belongs entirely to the antiquities of our law.

7. (Now usually *pl.*; formerly *sing.* or *collect.*) Remains or monuments of antiquity; ancient relics.

1513 MORE *Hist. Edw. V*, Ded. 1 The great care .. that

hath alwaies been observed.. for the preservation of antiquities. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 1 Antiquities are history defaced, or some remnants of history which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xii. (1634) 112, I come to the last of our select Antiquities, Coynes. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. i, Rust adds to an Antiquity, 'tis our Friend. 1728 STUKELEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 430 At Paunton.. I have heard of much Antiquity being found. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 133 The Pont du Gard, a sublime antiquity, and well preserved. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 2 Antiquities, or the actual extant remains of ancient times.

8. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as *antiquity-hunting, piece.*

1850 *Vac. Tour.* 119 The bishop of Ossory, who was antiquity-hunting in Sutherland. 1711 *London Gaz.* mmmmdcccIv/4 A small Gold Ring, with an Antiquity Piece hanging to it.

Antirachitic (æ:ntiɪrăkɪ·tik), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ῥαχῖτ-ις* spinal complaint, f. *ῥάχις* backbone.] Tending to cure spinal disease.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Antirrhinum (æntĭrəɪ·nŭm). *Pl.* -s. [a. L., a. Gr. *ἀντίρρῑνον* (also *ἀνάρρῑνον*), f. *ἀντί* opposite, counterfeiting + *ῥιν-*, (*ῥίς*) nose; from its resemblance to an animal's mouth.] A genus of Scrophulariaceous plants, also called Snapdragon.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 36 Antirrhinum is an herbe like vnto pympernel. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Sow Antirrhinum, or you may set it. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 Antirrhinum or Calves-snout. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 20 The Antirrhinum is especially adapted for fertilisation by humble-bees.

†**A·nti-rumour,** *v. Obs.* [f. *anti-rumour* sb. See ANTI- 2.] To raise a contrary rumour.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 105 The Queens party gave out that the King of France had sent over a vast Army for her assistance, and the Kings side Anti-rumoured.. that the Pope had excommunicated all such who sides against him.

Antisabbatarian (æ:ntiɪsæbătē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3, 5.] A. *adj.* Opposed to the observance of the Sabbath by Christians. B. *sb.* One so opposed.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 159 These anti-sabbatarians hold the sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a Sabbath. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. John* IX. 16 (1868) 375/2 That late great Anti-sabbatarian prelate.

Antiscian (ăntɪ·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Antiscii. B. *sb.* in pl. = ANTISCII.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., Antiscii, Antiscians.* 1864 WEBSTER *Dict.* s. v., Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and *vice versâ.*

‖**Antiscii** (ăntɪ·sɪɪəi, -ɪ·ʃɪɪəi), *sb. pl.* [L. (in Amm. Marc.), a. late Gr. **ἀντίσκιοι*, f. *ἀντί* opposite + *σκιά* shadow.] Those who live on the same meridian, but on the opposite side of the equator, so that their shadows at noon fall in opposite directions.

1706 in PHILLIPS; in CHAMBERS, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Antiscion (ăntɪ·ʃĭŏn). *Astrol.* [f. as prec.] Applied to signs of the Zodiac at equal distances on opposite sides from Cancer and Capricorn.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1706 *ibid.*, *Antiscion-Signs* are those which, with reference to each other, are equally distant from the two Tropical Signs Cancer and Capricorn, so that a Planet in such a Station is said to cast its *Antiscion*, i. e. to give Virtue or Influence to another Star or Planet, that is in the opposite Sign. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 304 To find the antiscions of any star, recourse must be had to tables of declination.

Antiscolic (æntiɪskɒ·lik), *a. Med.* [irreg. f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *σκώληξ* worm + -IC.] Tending to prevent or expel worms, anthelmintic.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antiscorbutic (æ:ntiɪskɒɪbiū·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + SCORBUTIC, f. mod.L. *scorbūtus* scurvy.] A. *adj.* Of use against scurvy.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scurvy*, Broths.. into which you are to put antiscorbutick herbs. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 28 Pitcaithly is famous for its antiscorbutic waters. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 17 The universal character of *Cruciferæ* is to possess antiscorbutic and stimulant qualities.

B. *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Antiscorbuticks*, medicines against the Scurvey. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 178 Lime-juice is the most important anti-scorbutic.

†**Antiscorbu·tical,** *a. Med. Obs.* = prec.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Ailments* (L.) Anti-scorbutical plants.

†**A·ntiscript.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANTI- A + L. *script-um* written.] A writing opposite, or against.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 199 His Highness Read the Charges and admir'd at the Virulency; with the Antiscripts of the Keeper, which were much commended.

Antiscriptural (æntiɪskrɪ·ptiŭrăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to Holy Scripture.

1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 5 A new and Anti-scriptural Belief. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 72 Scriptural in phrase, and anti-scriptural in sense.

†**A·ntiscriptu·rian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ANTI- 3, 6.] A. *adj.* Denying the authority of the Scriptures. B. *sb.* = ANTISCRIPTURIST.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxx. Wks. II. 107 Our anti-scripturian adversaries' importunity. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 232 Antiscripturians. Among others, one wicked Sect denyeth the Scriptures both to the old and new Testament.

†**Antiscri·pturism.** *Obs.* [ANTI- 8.] The doctrine or practice of antiscripturists.

1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* 147 Now that Antiscripturism grows so rife.

†**Antiscri·pturist.** *Obs.* [ANTI- 6.] One who denies the truth and authority of Scripture.

1647 TORSHELL *Harmon. Bible* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 96 The Majesty of it [the Bible] will triumph over the Attempts of all Anti-Scripturists. 1731 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. 357 (T.) To confute the cavils of fanatical anti-scripturists.

Antiscrofulous (æntiɪskrɒ·fiŭləs), *a. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] Tending to prevent or cure scrofula.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antisepalous (æntiɪse·păləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀντί* opposite + SEPAL + -OUS.] Placed opposite to the sepals or divisions of the calyx.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 228 A series of antisepalous scales which restore the symmetry. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 178 *Antisepalous*, those stamens which stand before sepals.

‖**Antisepsis** (æntiɪse·psis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *σῆψις* putrefaction.] The principle of antiseptic surgical treatment.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 532 The discoveries concerning antisepsis.

Antiseptic (æntiɪse·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *σηπτικ-ός* putrefying, f. *σηπτός* rotten, f. *σήπ-ειν* to rot.] A. *adj.*

1. Counteracting putrefaction; antiputrescent.

1751 *Gentl. Mag.* 557 Myrrh in a watery menstruum was 12 times more antiseptic than sea salt. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* 228 This remarkable antiseptic power of nitrous air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. v. 155 He surrounds the wound.. with antiseptic bandages.

2. *fig.* Preventing moral decay.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 204 In some such abominations Moravianism might have ended.. where there was no antiseptic influence of surrounding circumstances to preserve it from putrescence. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 261 Not divine men, yet useful antiseptic products of their generation.

B. *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1751 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 557 Acids *per se* are most powerful antiseptics. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iv. 521 The charcoal poultice is an excellent antiseptic.

3. *fig.*

1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 175 A salary proportionate to the wants of the functionary operates as a kind of moral *antiseptic*, or preservative. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vi. 299 Johnson.. speaks of an author's choosing a theme of enduring interest, if he would be remembered.. Alas! we fear this is but an insufficient antiseptic.

Antise·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an antiseptic manner, by means of antiseptics.

1881 *Standard* 20 May 3/3 The transplantation [of bone] must be conducted antiseptically. 1882 LD. WOLSELEY *ibid.* 15 Sept. 5/5 All treated antiseptically; the antiseptics sent will suffice.

Antisepticist (æntiɪse·ptisist). [f. ANTISEPTIC + -IST.] A believer in antiseptic surgical treatment.

1881 L. TAIT in *Times* 25 Apr. 5/6 If germs could have had the unbounded influence.. claimed for them by many antisepticists.

Antisi·ccative, *a.* [ANTI- 3.] Opposed to the tendency to dry.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 575/1 White lead itself, a siccative body, is anti-siccative with respect to linseed on metallic lead.

Antisocial (æntiɪsō^{u}·ʃăl), *a.* [ANTI- 3.]

1. Opposed to sociality, averse to society or companionship.

1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Month. Mag.* XLVI. 113 Fanatical prejudices, antisocial antipathies and hatred.

2. Opposed to the principles on which society is constituted.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 84 Doctrines openly and avowedly anti-social. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxv. 149 The earliest charge against the believers was that of perverse and antisocial usages.

Antiso·cialist. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -IST.] One opposed to sociality.

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Reading* 343 May justly be termed Anti-socialists and.. the worst company in the world.

†**A·ntisoco·rdist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ANTI- 6 + L. *socordia* sloth + -IST.] An opponent of sloth or stupidity.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 188 [The Virtuoso] calls himself an Antisocordist, a Name unknown to former Ages, but spawned by the Pedantry of the present.

Antispasmodic (æ:ntiɪspæzmɒ·dik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Good against spasms. B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Antispasmodicks*, medicines against convulsions. 1763 WATSON *Tetanus* in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 14 Antispasmodic remedies of various kinds. 1775 SCOTT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 172 Laudanum, the most effectual and universal anti-spasmodic. 1842 RAMADGE *Cur. Consump.* (1861) 24 A soothing and antispasmodic power.

Antispast (æ·ntiɪspæst). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντίσπαστ-ος*, f. *ἀντισπά-ειν* to draw in the contrary direction.] A metrical foot composed of an iambus and a trochee, as Ἀλέξανδρος.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Antispastus.* 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 302 The lords of Antispast and friends to Double-dochmee.

Antispastic (æntiɪspæ·stik), *a* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντισπαστικ-ός* able to draw away: see prec. and -IC.] A. *adj.*

1. *Med.* Tending to divert or counteract.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Blode lettynge.. is somtyme antyspatyc, that is to say dyuersyue.. as the flux of blode at the nose of the ryght nosethrylle, is restraynte by the bledynge of the ryght arme. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Antispastic.*

2. *Pros.* Consisting of, or containing, antispasts.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 156 The first metre discussed is the Antispastic. 1860 J. W. DONALDSON *Lat. Gr.* (1867) § 264 Antispastic rhythm.. is not used by Latin poets.

B. *sb. Med.* An antispastic agent.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Antispasticks*, medicines that divert Distempers to other Parts.

Antisplenetic (æ·ntiɪsplĭne·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Good against disease of the spleen. B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

a 1734 FLOYER (J.) Antispleneticks open the obstructions of the spleen. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Antistœ·chal,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἀντί-στοιχ-os* in opposite rows (f. *στοῖχ-os* row) + -AL^1.] Arranged in opposite ranks, arrayed against.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 267 If God had no more Servants but these only, then would they be Antistœchal to the Beast throughout.

Antistrophal (ăntɪ·strŏfăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL^1.] Of or pertaining to antistrophe.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 79 The passionate political music of strophal and antistrophal variety.

‖**Antistrophe** (ăntɪ·strŏfɪ). [L., a. Gr. *ἀντι-στροφή* a turning about, f. *ἀντιστρέφ-ειν* to turn against, f. *ἀντί* against + *στρέφ-ειν* to turn.]

1. The returning movement, from left to right, in Greek choruses and dances, answering to the previous movement of the strophe from right to left; *hence*, the lines of choral song recited during this movement; *and generally*, any choral response.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II, xii. § 5. 345 As euery Psalme beginneth with an *Allelu-iah*.. by *Stropha*: so doth it likewise end, with an *Allelu-iah*.. by *Antistropha.* 1671 MILTON *Samson* Pref., Strophe, Antistrophe, Epode.. were a kind of stanzas framed only for the music then used with the chorus that sung. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. iv. 217 The sacred hymns, consisting of three stanzas.. the first of which, called strophe, was sung in turning from east to west; the second, called antistrophe, in returning from west to east.

2. An inverse relation or correspondence.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 3 The latter branch.. hath the same relation or antistrophe that the former hath. 1611 COTGR., *Antistrophe*, An Antistrophe; or alternall conversion of two things, which bee somewhat alike. 1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 12 An inverse correspondency with the Nile (north and south, therefore, as the antistrophe to south and north).

3. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* a. The repetition of words in inverse order. b. The figure of retort, or turning an opponent's plea against him.

1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 99 The renewing of the Contract is a flat Antistrophe, and may truly be retorted upon the French. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antistrophe* is a figure in grammar, whereby two terms or things, mutually dependent one on another, are reciprocally converted. As if one should say, the master of the servant, and the servant of the master.

Antistrophic (æntiɪstrɒ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιστροφικ-ός*, f. *ἀντιστροφή*: see prec.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to antistrophes.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* iii. 65 An antistrophic hymn to Christ. 1882 M. DODDS *Genesis* 108 The answer is given in poetical form, in two couplets or antistrophic parallelisms.

B. *sb. pl.* **Antistrophics** [Gr. *ἀντιστροφικά*]: the lyrical part of Greek dramas.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 176 Dr. Burney's disposition of the following.. Antistrophics.

Antistro·phically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY^2.] By antistrophe; in inverse order.

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 12 The Danube.. is described as.. corresponding rigorously, but antistrophically (as the Greeks express it), similar angles, similar dimensions, but in an inverse order, to the Egyptian Nile.

Antistrophize (ăntɪ·strŏfəiz), *v. rare.* [f. ANTISTROPHE + -IZE.] To form an antistrophe.

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 12 The particular instance of the Danube, as antistrophising with the Nile.

‖**Antistrophon** (ăntɪ·strŏfŏn). *Rhet.* [neut. sing. of Gr. *ἀντίστροφ-os* turned in an opposite way, f. *ἀντι-στρέφειν* to turn to the opposite side.] An argument that is retorted upon an opponent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 55 But for the point wherein you touch vs.. it is Antistrophon, and turneth a great deale better vpon you. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851, 267, I turne his Antistrophon upon his owne head. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Antistruma·tic, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [see next.] A. *adj.* = next. B. *sb.* A remedy for scrofula.

1676 WISEMAN (J.), I prescribed him a distilled milk with anti-strumaticks, and purged him.

Antistrumous (æntiɪstrū·məs), *a. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *strūma* scrofula, + -OUS.] Tending to cure scrofula.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 387 Scrofula.. calls for preparations of iodine and other antistrumous remedies.

Antisyphilitic (æ:ntiɪsifĭlɪ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] A. *adj.* Tending to cure syphilis. B. *sb.* A medicine so used.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 106 The Jew Bush, or Milk plant, is used.. as an antisyphilitic. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 318 Antisyphilitic remedies should be employed.

Antisyzygy (æntiɪsɪ·zidʒi). [f. G. *ἀντισυζυγία*,

f. *ἀντί* opposite + *συζυγία* union, f. *σύ(ν)* together + *ζυγ-όν* yoke.] Union of opposites.

1863 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Jan. 95 Zoroastrianism .. fuses together—in what Clement of Rome would have denominated an antisyzygy—the Deity and Satan.

Antitetanic (æ:ntiˌtĭtæ·nik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] **A.** *adj.* Good against tetanus or lock-jaw. **B.** A medicine so used.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 233 It even acts as an antitetanic in the poisoning of codeia and of morphia.

Antithalian (æntiˌþē·liăn), *a.* [f. ANTI- 3 + *Thalīa*, the Muse of Comedy, the Grace of festivities.] Opposed to fun or festivity.

1817 PEACOCK *Nightm. Abbey* 106 As gloomy and antithalian a young lady as Mr. Glowry himself could desire.

Antitheism (æntiˌþī·iz'm). [ANTI- 8.] The doctrine of antitheists.

1833 CHALMERS *Bridgw. Treat.* II. iv. 405 Atheism might plead a lack of evidence within its own field of observation. But Antitheism pronounces upon the things which are, and the things which are not within that field. 1877 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 430/2 Another theory justifying anti-theism.

Antitheist (æntiˌþī·ist). [ANTI- 5.] One opposed to belief in the existence of a God.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 533 The antitheist or anti-Christian world, which by violence, falsehood, sophistry, wars against the truth. 1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 142 If only he were a French antitheist.

Antitheistic (æ:ntiˌþiˌi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to antitheists; opposed to God.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 577 Petty, though Anti-theistic, wars of neighbouring petty nations, pitting their false gods against the True. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 668 An anti-theistic bias which obscures his vision.

Antithem, var. ANTETHEME, text of a discourse.

Antithesis (ăntī·þĭsis). Pl. antitheses. [a. L. *antithesis*, a. Gr. *ἀντίθεσις* opposition, n. of action f. *ἀντιτιθέναι*, f. *ἀντί* against + *τιθέναι* (stem *θε-*) to place; already in Gr. a term of Logic and Rhetoric.]

1. *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of ideas, expressed by using as the corresponding members of two contiguous sentences or clauses, words which are the opposites of, or strongly contrasted with, each other; as '*he* must *increase*, but *I* must *decrease*,' 'in *newness* of *spirit*, not in the *oldness* of the *letter*.'

1529 FRITH (*title*) Antithesis; wherein are compared togeder Christes actes and oure holye Father the Popes. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* iii. § 17. 115 These are miserable antithesis's. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 254 All arm'd with points, antitheses and puns. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 29 In an Antithesis, one contrary must be pronounced louder than the other. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* Introd. 9 When the balanced clauses stand in antithesis, it lends emphasis to the opposition.

2. The second of two such opposed clauses or sentences; a proposition opposed to a thesis; a counter-thesis or -proposition.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* F ij, As the contrarye antithesis doth euidently expresse. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. Pref., Impossible .. to discusse such an hypothesis without some opposition against such as defend the antithesis. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* iii. 91 Given to disputing, or the maintaining of Antitheseses, or oppositions unto the Truth. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 264 The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of thesis and antithesis.

3. By extension: Direct or striking opposition of character or functions (between two things); contrast. Const. *of, between* (*with* obs.).

1631 PRESTON *Effec. Faith* 40 That Antithesis, that opposition that is made in that withdrawing of a mans selfe from God. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxviii. (1879) 410 The antithesis of natural and revealed religion. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* i. 5 Movements, so clearly expressive of affections .. being in complete opposition or antithesis to the attitude and movements which are expressive of anger.

4. The direct opposite, the contrast. Const. *of, to.*

1831 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron, Ess.* I. 161 The reverse of a great dramatist, the very antithesis to a great dramatist. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. 244 Rhyme is sometimes taken as the antithesis of reason. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* II. 327 Is not the Pharisaic spirit .. the antithesis of the Christian?

†5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B ij a, Antithesis, or Antistœchon: where if *l* follows immediately after *r* .. they change *r* into *l*, to make the sound the pleasanter, as for *Dexarle, dexalle.* 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 172 *Antithesis* is sometimes a figure, whereby one letter is put for another; and then it is the same with *Antistoichon.*

Antithesism (ăntī·þĭsiz'm). *rare*—[1]. [n. of result f. ANTITHESIZE: see -IZE and -ISM.] The production of antithesis, an antithetic sentence.

1816 GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 214 His superfine antithesisms.

Antithesistic (ăntī·þĭsi·stik), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as if on *antithesist* (n. of agent f. ANTITHESIZE) + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of the nature of an opponent; opposing, contrary.

1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 234 The ideas .. become exerted too violently for want of some antithesistic ideas.

Antithesize (ăntī·þĭsəiz), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. ANTITHES-IS + -IZE; cf. *emphas-ize.*] To form antitheses; to put into antithesis.

1789 BURNS *Wks.* (Globe) 476, I can antithesize sentiment and circumvolute periods as well as any coiner of phrase.

Antithesizer. *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who antithesizes or forms an antithesis.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* II. 90 [Crabbe] is an imitator, or rather an antithesizer, of Goldsmith, if such a word may be coined for the occasion.

Antithet (æ·ntiþet). [ad. L. *antithet-on*, a. Gr. *ἀντίθετ-ον*, neut. of adj. *ἀντίθετ-os* placed in opposition: see ANTITHESIS. Long used in Gr. and L. form **antitheton**, pl. -a (erron. -as).]

†1. The rhetorical figure of ANTITHESIS. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 702 A figure of Rhetorick called Antitheton: which is, opposition. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 422 Contraposition, contention, or Antitheton is diversely used.

2. An instance of antithesis; an antithetic statement.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* VI. iii. (1876) 261 The examples of antithets here laid down. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Persius* 297 In smooth antitheta's his fault he weighs. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* xxvi, Sunshine comes after storm .. Equally true is the popular antithet, that misfortunes never come single.

†3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Opposed, put forth in opposition. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. ¶ 154 The antithet Topic used by the Plot-Mongers, when the Vility and Roguery of the Witnesses was made an objection, that only such could be privy to very bad Actions.

Antithetic (æntiþe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιθετικός*, f. *ἀντίθετος*: see prec. and -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of antithesis: a. *Rhet.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* XI. xviii. 401 Making the worlds course like a faire poeme, more gratious by antithetike figures. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* (ed. 12) 8 Parallel lines may be reduced to three sorts, parallels synonymous, antithetic, synthetic. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 113 Which, in the antithetic form .. of an adage or maxim, I have been accustomed to word thus: 'Until you understand a writer's ignorance, presume yourself ignorant of his understanding.'

† b. Opposing, controversial. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., In this sense [controversial] we meet with antithetic method, antithetic discourses, etc.

c. Contrasted, directly opposite.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 312 The more blasphemous and brutal the exhibition was, the more was a sort of antithetic holiness attached to it.

d. Consisting of two opposites.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. For.* (ed. 6) 128 The dual or antithetic character of force involved in the term polarity.

B. *sb. rare.* 1. A direct opposite.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary N. & S.* II. 84 The favorite resort of smokers and their antithetics, those who love the pure fresh air.

2. *collect. pl.* The doctrine of contrasts.

1852 M. STUART *Comm. Prov.* 31 Two *libelli*, one for antithetics and the other for synthetics.

Antithe·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Connected with, containing, or using antithesis.

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (1870) 116 The whole piller .. is by relation of either halfe to the other Antitheticall or Antisillabicall. 1795 MASON *Church Music* III. 179 Parallel antithetical expressions, are .. substituted for Rhythm and cadence. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermons* Ser. IV. ix. (1876) 112 The whole context is antithetical. Ideas are opposed to each other in pairs of contraries.

2. Characterized by direct opposition.

1848 MILLER *First Impressions* xvii. (1857) 283 To bring Revelation in direct antithetical collision with the inferences of the geologists. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 26. 372 Each of the snowy bands .. contributed to produce an appearance perfectly antithetical to its own.

Antithe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an antithetic manner; in direct opposition.

1816 BYRON *Childe Harold* III. 36 Whose spirit antithetically mixt, One moment of the mightiest, and again On little objects with like firmness fixt. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychology* II. i. (1872) I. 161 These outer activities .. become antithetically opposed in aspect.

Anti-trade (æ·ntiˌtrē[1]·d), *attrib. phr.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 2.] In *Anti-trade Wind*, also ellipt. *Anti-trade, -s*: A wind that blows steadily in the opposite direction to the trade-wind, that is, in the northern hemisphere from S.W., and in southern hemisphere from N.W.

1853 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* iv. § 19. (1873) 157 The great and permanent system of winds known as the 'trades' and 'anti-trades.' 1867 E. DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 40 This secondary or anti-trade wind prevails from about 30° to 60° latitude at sea. 1875 CROLL *Climate & Time* ii. 28 The south-west wind to which we owe so much of our warmth in this country, is the continuation of the anti-trade.

‖ **Antitragus** (æ·ntiˌtrē[1]·gŭs, L. ăntī·trăgŭs). [ANTI- 2.] A protuberance of the outer ear, the thicker part of the antihelix, opposite to the tragus.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 461 A tubercle opposite to this is the antitragus. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 29 In the water-shrew, the anti-tragus serves as an operculum to the auricle.

Antitrinitarian (æ:ntiˌtrinĭtē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ANTI- 3.]

A. *adj.* Opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.

a 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 133 There is an anti-trinitarian spirit that hath broken prison of late. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 206/2 Anti-Trinitarian Dissenters sit in the House of Commons.

B. *sb.* One who rejects the doctrine of the Trinity.

1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 452 The German and Polonian Anabaptists and Antitrinitarians. 1850 R. WALLACE (*title*) Sketches of the Lives and Writings of Distinguished Antitrinitarians.

Antitrinita·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrinal system of Antitrinitarians.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 199 Anti-Trinitarianism denies to God His essential Being, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Antitropal (ăntī·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *antitrop-us*, mod.Fr. *antitrope* (f. Gr. *ἀντί* against + *-τροπ-os* turning) + -AL[1].] Of an embryo: Inverted, so as to have the radicle at the extremity of the seed opposite to the hilum.

1855 BALFOUR *Bot.* (ed. 3) § 603 In an orthotropal seed the embryo is inverted or antitropal. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Antitropous (ăntī·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* = prec.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 In Rhinanthaceæ it [the embryo] must be Antitropous or heterotropous.

Anti-tu·ssient, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. ANTI- 3 + L. *tussient-em* coughing.] Good against coughing.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Comic. View* Wks. I. 161, I have been thirty years and upwards contriving my Anti-tussient pills.

Antitypal (æ·ntiˌtəipăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL[1].] Of the nature of an antitype.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* Epil. (D.) How am I to extricate my antitypal characters, when their living types have not yet extricated themselves?

Antitype (æ·ntiˌtəip). [ad. med.L. *antityp-us* a. Gr. *ἀντίτυπ-os*, prop. adj. 'responding as an impression to the die,' f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *τύπος* stroke, stamp, type, f. stem *τυπ-* strike.] That which is shadowed forth or represented by the 'type' or symbol.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 68 The Bread and Wine after Consecration are called Antitypes. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 191 In these types and shadows .. to behold the antitypes themselves. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., The ship in danger is easily understood to be its old Antitype the Commonwealth. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § II. 42 The relation .. of the Old Testament to the New .. [is] that of Type to Antitype, of Porch to Temple, of Dawn to Day.

Antitypical (æntiˌti·pikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ICAL, after *typical.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to an antitype; fulfilling what is typical.

1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 493 Not any temporall, and, therefore, but typicall, regality .. but a spirituall, eternall, antitypicall regality. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 681 God smelled a sweet savour from Noah's sacrifice, not from the beasts offered, but the antitypical sacrifice represented. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life of our Lord* vii. 347 An antitypical reference to the ceremony of the Scape-Goat.

†**Anti·typous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀντίτυπ-os* force-resisting (f. *ἀντί* in opposition + *-τυπος* striking: see ANTITYPE) + -OUS.] Resisting force; material, substantial, solid.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 815 The Tenuity of their [Angels'] Bodies .. as not .. being so solid and Antitypous as those which we are now Imprisoned in. *Ibid.* 829 It is an Essential Property thereof [*Extensum*] to be Antitypous or Impenetrable.

Antitypy (ăntī·tĭpi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀντιτυπία*, n. of quality f. *ἀντίτυπ-os*: see prec. and -Y.] The resistance of matter to force of penetration, compression, or motion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 156 Motions of Antitypie, commonly called Motion opposing Penetration of Dimensions. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 847 Antitypy, a word in Greek applied not only to this absolute and essential resistance of matter, *quâ* matter, but also, etc.

Antivariolous (æ:ntiˌvărəi·ŏləs), *a. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] Good against smallpox.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antivenereal (æ:ntiˌvĭnī·riăl), *a. Med.* [ANTI- 3.] Tending to cure venereal disease.

1676 WISEMAN (J.) Antivenereal remedies. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 314 Antivenereal and febrifugal virtues.

Antivermicular (æ:ntiˌvəɹmi·kiŭlăɹ), *a. Phys.* [ANTI- 3.] = ANTIPERISTALTIC.

1717 ST. ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 580 If the Vermicular Motion accelerates the Contents of the Intestins downwards; the Antivermicular .. should force them upwards. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antizymic (æntiˌzi·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ζῡμη* leaven + -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Opposing fermentation. **B.** *sb.* A substance having this quality.

1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkenness* iii. 41 Hop .. possesses no superior efficacy as an antizymic. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Antizymic*, Applied to that which prevents fermentation.

Antizymotic (æ:ntiˌzimo·tik, -zəimo·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. ANTI- 3 + Gr. *ζῡμωτικ-ός* causing fermentation.] **A.** *adj.* = prec. **B.** *sb.* A substance that prevents fermentation or decomposition.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 622 Antizymotics are used for the purpose of preventing decomposition.

Antler (æ·ntləɹ). Forms: 3 ?antolier, auntolier, 4–5 auntelere, hauntelere, 5–6 auntler, 6–8 antlier, 6– antler. [a. OFr. *antoillier* (i.e. an-to-l[y]er) :—late L. **ant(e)oculār-em* (*ramum*) the 'branch' or tine of a stag's horn 'in front of the eyes'; cf. Ger. *augensprosze* 'eye-sprout.' *Antoillier* represented an earlier **antoglier* (cf. OFr. *avogle*, It. *avocolo* :—L. *abocul-um*, and OFr. *oill* for **ogl* :—*oculum*), later OFr. *andoillier*, now *andouiller* (see Dr. Bugge in *Romania* IV. 349). The original English form must have been *antolier, auntolier*, whence, by weakening and eventual loss of atonic *o, auntelere, auntler, antler.*]

1. *orig.* The lowest (forward-directed) branch of the horn of a stag or other deer; afterwards extended to any branch, the lowest being then called the *brow-antler*, and the next *bes-antler.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 128 3oure hauntelere dere were all y-takyn. *a* 1420 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 Whan an hert hath fourched, and then auntelere ryall, and

surryall, and forched on the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he an hert of .x. and of the more. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 481 So bygge a bulke of brow auntlers cabbagid that yere. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (1880) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antlier hauted. 1608 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 183 What Deere hath the Lord of this Mannor in his Park, red and fallow: how many of Antler, and how many rascall? 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 225 The Andouilleres of a Staggs Horn. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 289 The Fallow Hart or Stag doth bear his Head high .. has small Beams, with long, slender, and ill-grown Antliers. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antler*, among hunters, the first of the pearls that grow about the bur of a deer's horn. There are also sur-antlers, brow-antlers, etc. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii, Huge stags with sixteen antlers. 1864 *Derby Merc.* 14 Dec., The curious articles made from the brow antler of a stag's horn.

2. Hence *popularly*: The branched horn of a stag or other deer.

1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 395 A vaulted apartment garnished with stags' antlers. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 260 The Deer tribe, distinguished by the possession of long deciduous horns, covered with a soft skin or *velvet* .. and termed Antlers. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. vi. 164 The skull and antlers of a gigantic deer.

Antlered (æ·ntlərd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].]

1. Furnished with or bearing antlers: a. naturally.

a 1818 VERNON *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (T.) Sometimes a crested mare, or antler'd deer. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* XI. I. 355 Like a troop Of ravening jackals round an antlered stag.

b. Adorned with stags' horns.

1828 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IX. 227 We were surveying the antlered old hall.

2. *transf.* Branched as with antlers.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xiii. 55 Sometimes a gorsy dell and sometimes a great spread of antlered fern.

Antlerless (æ·ntləɹlĕs), *a.* [f. ANTLER + -LESS.] Without antlers.

1881 *Nature* No. 592. 417 These antlerless deer.

Antlery (æ·ntləri). *rare*—[1]. [f. ANTLER, after forms like *drapery*, *finery*.] Antlers collectively.

1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 9 An enormous fellow [a stag] .. giving himself a shake of his whole huge bulk, and a *caive* of his whole wide antlery.

‖ **Antlia** (æ·ntli,ă). *Ent.* [L. *antlia*, an instrument for drawing up water, a. Gr. *ἀντλία* bilge-water, *ἀντλίον* a bucket.] The proboscis or haustellum of insects, with which they suck up juices.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 98 Extraordinary .. irritability is exhibited by the antlia. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 211 These maxillæ adhere together by their inner surfaces, and thus form a spiral 'trunk,' or 'antlia.'

Antliate (æ·ntli,ĕ·ĭt), *ppl. a. Ent.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] Furnished with sucking proboscis; haustellate.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 390 Mouth antliate.

Antling (æ·ntliŋ). *rare.* [f. ANT *sb.* + -LING.] A young or little ant.

1879 MCCOOK *Agric. Ant of Texas* 20 (D.) Within the formicaries antlings were found.

A·nt-li·on. [a transl. of Gr. *μυρμηκο-λέων*, in the LXX.] A neuropterous insect, or genus of insects (*Myrmeleon*), the larva of which lies in wait for and devours ants.

1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) I. 304 The ant-lion was the stronger of the two and .. dragged the object of contestation under the sand. 1880 H. ST. JOHN *Nipon* 157 One of the most ingenious insects I know of is the ant-lion.

Antocow (in Miege 1688, Phillips 1706, Bailey 1721–83) = ANTICOR.

Antocular (ænt,ɒ·kiŭlăɹ), *a. rare.* [mod. f. L. *ante* before + *oculāris* pertaining to the eye, f. *oculus* eye. Cf. ANTLER.] Situated in front of the eye.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 538 A layer of transparent epidermis covers the whole eye [of Serpents] and is termed the antocular membrane.

Antodontalgic, variant of ANTI-ODONTALGIC.

‖ **Antœci** (ænti·səi), *sb. pl.* [L., a. Gr. *ἄντοικοι* dwellers opposite, f. *ἀντί* opposite to + *-οικος* -dwelling.] The dwellers under the same meridian, on opposite sides of the equator, and at the same distance from it.

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 Antœci are such as dwell under the same Meridian and the same Latitude or Parallel equally distant from the Æquator; the one northward, the other Southward; the days in both places being of a length; but the Summer of the one being the others winter. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 255 Antichthones .. comprehend both the antipodes and antœci, or all beyond the line. 1796 [See ANTŒCIAN].

Antœcian (ænti·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the opposite latitude.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xx. § 818 The westerly winds which prevail on the polar side of 40° S. are stronger and more constant than their antœcian fellows of the north.

B. *sb. pl.* = ANTŒCI.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 121/1 Antecians or Antœci .. have their noon, or midnight, or any other hour at the same time; but their seasons are contrary, being spring to the one, when it is autumn with the other.

‖ **Antonomasia** (æ:ntǒnomē·ziă, ænto:no). [L., a. Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, f. *ἀντονομάζειν* to name instead, f. *ἀντί* instead + *ὀνομάζειν* to name, f. *ὄνομα* name.] The substitution of an epithet or appellative, or the name of an office or dignity, for a person's proper name, as *the Iron Duke* for Wellington, *his Grace* for an archbishop. Also, conversely, the use of a proper name to express a general idea, as in calling an orator *a Cicero*, a wise judge *a Daniel*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 192 Antonomasia, or the Surnamer, as he that would say: not king Philip of Spaine, but the Westerne king. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* II. 332 That Capitolium by Antonomasia is put for a Gentile Temple in general. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antonomasia*, a figure in rhetoric .. Thus we say, the philosopher, instead of Aristotle. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* (1797) II. 407 This way of speaking, which the grammarians call an antonomasia

Antonoma·stic, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. prec. after Gr. *ὀνομαστικ-ός*.] Characterized by antonomasia.

Antonoma·stically, *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -AL[1] + -LY[2].] In antonomastic manner; by way of antonomasia.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 166 Although we single out one, and Antonomastically thereto assigne the name of the Unicorne, yet can we not be secure what creature is meant thereby. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Antonym (æ·ntŏnim). [See quot.] A term which is the opposite or antithesis of another, a counter-term.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* Pref. 6 The Etymology of the word *ἀντωνυμία* merely expresses the idea of one word in *substitution for*, which in matters of verbal debate, is equivalent practically to *opposition to* another; a double force which, in addition to its analogy to Synonym, seemed to render Antonym a preferable word to *Counterterm*. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* No. 835. 464 The inevitable difficulty of choosing among synonyms and antonyms.

Antorbital, variant of ANTE-ORBITAL.

Antozone (ænt,ōu·zōun). *Chem.* [f. (by Schönbein) ANT- + OZONE.] A gaseous product, supposed by Schönbein to be a permanently positive variety of oxygen, but subsequently shown to be hydrogen dioxide, H_2O_2. Hence **Anto·zonide.**

1862 FARADAY in *Proc. R. Inst.* 70 This substance he names antozone, and believes that it also enters into combination .. Hence there is not merely ozone and antozone, but also ozonide and antozonide compounds. 1868 DANA *Min.* 124 Its [Antozonite's] strong antozone odour is said often to produce headache and vomiting in the miners.

Antozonite (ænt,ōu·zonəit). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE.] A dark violet-blue variety of Fluorite.

1868 [See ANTOZONE].

Antral (æ·ntrăl), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *antr-um* (see next) + -AL[1].] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an *antrum* or cavity. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antre (æ·ntəɹ). *poet.* [a. Fr. *antre*:—L. *antrum*, a. Gr. *ἄντρον* cave.] A cave, a cavern.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 140 Antars vast, and Desarts idle. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 231 Out-shooting .. like a meteor-star, Through a vast antre. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II, v. 109 She .. shunned his house as the antre of an ogre.

Antrorse (æntrō·ɹs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *antrorsus*, f. L. **antero-* (see ANTERO-) + *versus* turned, in imitation of *extrorsus*, etc.] Bent forward or upward.

1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 396 *Antrorse*, Directed upward or forward. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodent.* 558 Stiffish, antrorse, adpressed hairs.

Antroversion (æntrovə·ɹʃən). [mod. f. *antro-*, for *antero-* (see prec.), + L. *versiōn-em* turning.] A turning forward; = ANTEVERSION.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Antrovert (æntrovə·ɹt), *v. rare.* [mod. f. as prec. + L. *vert-ĕre* to turn.] To turn or bend forward.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 248 The neural spines .. are antroverted in the last two dorsal vertebræ.

‖ **Antrum** (æ·ntrŭm). Pl. -a. [L., a. Gr. *ἄντρον* cave.] A hollow place, a cavern; *spec.* applied in *Phys.* to cavities in the body.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. liii. (1495) 486 A derke caue hyghte Antrum. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Antrum Highmorianum* is a cavity discovered within the sinus of each maxillary bone. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 33 The .. antrum of Highmore. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 388 The nasal cavities and maxillary antra of Carnivores.

‖ **Antrustion** (ǎntrv·stiən). [a. Fr. *antrustion*, or med.L. *antrustiōn-em* (in Salic Law, etc.), f. OHG. *trôst* trust, protection, security, fidelity; latinized in Old Frankish documents as *trustis*. The prefix is prob. AND- toward; but no Teutonic word so compounded is known.] A voluntary follower of the Old Frankish princes at the period of the national migrations.

1848 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) I. ii. 1. 156 *note*, In one of Marculfus's precedents, I. i. f. 18, we have the form by which an Antrustion was created. *Ibid.* I. ii. 306 Chilperic put this down by the help of his faithful Antrustions. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. 254 None but the king could have antrustions.

Antru·stionship. *rare.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position of an antrustion.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. 252 Roth .. goes further, connecting the antrustionship with the vassal relation.

Antship (æ·nt,ʃip). *rare.* [f. ANT *sb.* + -SHIP; cf. *lordship*.] *humorously* as title for: An ant.

1771 J. CUNNINGHAM *Poems* (Chalmers XIV. 434/2) 'Begone, you vile reptile,' his antship replied.

†**A·ntsigne.** [Obs. form of ENSIGN, intermed. between that and *antient*, ANCIENT *sb.*[2], spelt as if f. *ante* before + *signum* sign, standard.]

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 78 A flagge and antsigne of their owne pride. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xii. 72 In such wise as wee may fight stoutly vnder his antsigne.

A·nt-thru·sh. [ANT *sb.*] A bird of the Thrush family, which lives on ants and allied insects.

1863 BATES *Nat. on Amazons* I. 7 Ant-thrushes (a tribe of plainly-coloured birds intermediate in structure between fly-catchers and thrushes). 1869 J. GRAY in *Guide Brit. Mus.* 10 The Thrushes: some of these have long legs and short tails, such as the tropical Ant-thrushes.

Antym(e, obs. form of ANTHEM.

Antyteme, var. ANTETHEME, *Obs.*, a text.

Anuf, obs. form of ENOUGH.

Anufene, var. ANOVENON *adv. Obs.* on from above.

Anui, obs. form of ANNOY *sb.* and *v.*

†**Anu·nction,** anonxcion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *enonction*:—L. *inunctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inungĕre*: see ANOINT *v.*] Anointing, unction.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxiv, This was their charge and verey dewe seruise, Of anonxcion tyme to don and excersise.

†**Anu·nder,** *prep. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3–4 anundyr, anonder, -yr. [f. AN *prep.* + UNDER; formed in the same way as *a-bove*, *a-round*, *a-fore*, etc. with the full *an-* before a vowel. Not in OE.]

1. Of local position: Under.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 567 Þer nis non betere anonder sunne. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 166 So schon þat schene anvnder schore. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 549 Fette water as hem was nede The roche anondyr. [Still used in northern dialect.]

2. Of condition: Under the rule of.

c 1220 *Orison* in *Lamb. Hom.* 193 Al is Godes riche anunder þine honden. *c* 1300 *St. Brand.* 1 A thousend monekes that alle anunder him were.

†**Anu·ppe,** *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 an uppan, on uppan, 2 an uppen, on uppen, 2–3 anuppe, anoppe, onuppen; also 2 anuppon. [f. AN *prep.* + *uppan* dat. sing. of *up*: cf. *on-bufan*, *on-foran*.] On the top of, upon, both of position and direction.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 44 He tobrysð þone þe he on uppan fylð. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þe he on uppen falð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 He walde anuppon his underlinges mid wohe motien. *Ibid.* 133 Sum of þe sede feol an uppe þe stane. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Þat no man werpe þe gilt of his sinne anuppen god. 1250 LAY. 1916 Was þe cleue swiþe heh: ware anoppe hii fohte.

Anura, -ous, variants of ANOURA, -OUS.

Anuri, variant of ANOUR *v. Obs.* to adore.

Anury (æ·niŭri). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *anūria* (also used instead), f. Gr. *ἀν* priv. + *οὖρ-ον* urine: see -Y. Cf. Fr. *anurie*.] Absence or lack of urine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 763 It is eliminated by the kidneys, and deposited in .. its straight tubules, producing anuria.

‖ **Anus** (ē·nŭs). [L.]

1. The posterior opening of the alimentary canal in animals, through which the excrements are ejected.

1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1122 Take salt flesh .. and thrust that into the Anus. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 2. P 37 The whole alimentary Duct, quite down to the Anus. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 321 The fins .. are always placed far back, in the neighbourhood of the anus.

2. An opening at the base of a flower.

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 380 These Flowers have no Anus at the Base. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Anus*, in Botany, the inferior aperture of a monopetalous flower.

†**Anve·nom,** *v. Obs. rare.* [variant of ENVENOM: see AN- *pref.* 4.] To envenom, to poison.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe ilke zenne anuenymeþ alþeruerst þe herte of þe enuious. *Ibid.* 50 Þe eyr is anvenymed of þe dede. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 75 My synful steppys anvempnyd the grounde.

Anvil (æ·nvil), *sb.* Forms: 1 onfilti, onfilt(e, anfilte, 4 anfelt, -uylt, anefelt, -feld, 4–5 anfeld, -velt, 5 aneuelt, anuylde, anduell, 5–6 andfelde, 6 anvelde, anuilde, anuielde, (hanfeld), and(e)-vile, 6–7 anfeeld, anvild, anvile, anvill, 6– anvil. [Etymol. uncertain. OE. *onfilti*, is prob. cogn. w. ODu. dial. *aenvilte* (Verdam I. 184), and OHG. *anafalz*; f. *an*, *on*, prep. + a possible **filt-an* to weld, cf. *felt*, Ger. *filz*, and *falz* in *falz-ambosz*. The *f* has become *v* as in *silver*, and the final *t*, passing through *d*, is lost, as is frequent in dialects.

Onfilti, *anafalz*, can hardly be distinct from synonymous forms with *b*: OHG. *anabolz*, LG. *anebolt*, *anebelte*, *ambult*, ODu. *aenbilt*, usually derived from **aen-billen* = '*aankloppen*, to strike upon' (Verdam 80); but more prob. an early variant of *aenvilte* above, due to some confusion. In OHG. *anabolz*, Sievers suggests a confusion of *anafalz* with the distinct *anabôz*, *anapôz*, MHG. *aneboz*, mod.G. *ambosz*, from *an* + *bôz-an*, Eng. BEAT. Mod.Du. *aanbeeld*, *ambeld*, seems assimilated to *beelden*, to form, fashion.]

1. The block (usually of iron) on which the smith hammers and shapes the metal which he is working.

a 800 *Corpus Gl.* (Sweet *O. E. T.*) 1071 *Incuda*, onfilti. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. § 33. 60 *Incus*, anfilt. *c* 1000 in Wright *Voc.* 286/2 *Cudo*, anfilte, *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Blaunche* 1165 As his brothers hamers ronge, Vpon his anuelt vp and downe [*v. r.* anuelet]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1308 Anuylt, tange & slegge. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 29 A smyth sittynge bisidis the anefelt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. iv, Golde .. bitwene þe anfelde [1495 andfelde] and þe hamoure .. streccheþ in to golde foyle. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 78 Harder than the hamour or the aneuelt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 358/1 They smyte on the stythye or anduell. ?*a* 1500 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* II. 44 They smyte vpon a anuilde. 1530 PALSGR. 740 To stryke with his hammer upon his anvelde. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 14 d, A styth, or hanfeld. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 147 Vulcan .. limping from the Anfeeld. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 439 Wee be like the smiths dog, who, the harder the anuile is beaten on, lieth

by, and sleepes the sounder. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 7 Him that smote the anuill. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. vi, The armourer's anvil clashed and rang.

2. *fig.* (the whole expression being usually metaphorical).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ij, My spyrite is betwene the harde anuielde and the importunate hammer. *c* 1593 SPENSER *Sonnet* xxxii, The playnts and prayers with which I Doe beat on th'anduyle of her stubberne wit. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 200 Hammering me vpon the anvild. 1677 R. GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacr.* (1867) 214 Our present posture doth furnish him [Satan] with arguments; he forgeth his javelins upon our anvil. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 59 They have yet to learn that the stomach is the anvil whereon health is forged. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 34 Hardened on the anvil of a war for national freedom. 1883 SIR H. BRAND in *Standard* 18 May 3/3 Matters that, so to speak, are on the anvil of the House of Commons.

b. *phr.* **On or upon the anvil**: in preparation, in hand.

1623 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 29 Matters while they are in agitation and upon the anvill. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 110 The Earl of Strafford .. whose destruction was then upon the anvil. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 154 There was Rumours of a Peace being on the Anvil. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 319 He has now on the anvil another scheme.

3. *transf.* Anything resembling a smith's anvil in shape or use.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 340 When less Delinquents have been scourg'd, And Hemp on wooden Anvils forg'd. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 294 The anvil is shaped like an escutcheon, and is inserted in the cup of the cap, with the point against the detonating powder.

b. *esp.* in *Phys.* One of the bones of the ear; so called from its being struck by another bone called the 'hammer.'

[1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Reader, Who hath fashioned the instruments of hearing in the head like to a hammer and an anvile.] 1687 *Death's Vision* iii. 21 When the Perceptive Hammer shall not .. Consign Prescribed Blow Unto the Wonted Anvil. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiii. § 5 The Auditory Bones are four in Number, the Hammer, the Anvil, etc. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* 71 The head of the hammer rests on the central bone known as the anvil.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *anvil-block, -maker*, etc.; also **anvil-beater**, a smith; **anvil-headed** *a.*, having a head shaped like an anvil; **anvil-proof**, the standard of hardness of an anvil; **anvil rock** (see quot.); **anvil-smith**, a forger of anvils.

1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XVIII. 219 He spake, and from his anvil-block arose. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Venus is again unequally yoaked with a sooty Anvile-beater. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* xlvii. 303 The anvil-headed whale. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Fr.* II. iii, Though their scull-caps be of anvil-proof, This blade shall hammer some of 'em. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 330 Above the twelfth [coal bed in Kentucky] there is the massive Sandstone .. called the Anvil Rock, from the form of two masses of it in South-western Kentucky. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 90 Some anvil-smiths .. forge the upper part .. out of one piece of iron.

Anvil (æ·nvil), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fashion on the anvil; chiefly *fig.*

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* F iij, Whilest our thunderbolts Are anuiling abroad. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instr.* (1732) 303 You are now anvilling out some petty Revenge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 267 A roguery .. ready anvilled and hammered for execution.

2. *intr.* To work at an anvil.

1882 *Manch. Guard.* 7 June, Thomas anvilled away at burning horse-shoes.

Anvilling (æ·nviliŋ), *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. ANVIL *v.* + -ING[1].] Hammering out; chiefly *fig.*

1662 PHILLIPS *Dict.* Ded., What Siftings, Anvelings, Traversings, there ought to be of Authours.

Anwald, -weald, var. ONWALD, *Obs.*, power.

Anxi·etude. *rare*—°. [ad. L. *anxietūdo.*] = ANXIETY. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Anxiety (æŋzəi·ĕti). [ad. L. *anxietāt-em*, n. of quality f. *anxi-us*: see ANXIOUS, and -TY.]

1. The quality or state of being anxious; uneasiness or trouble of mind about some uncertain event; solicitude, concern.

c 1525 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 1557, 91 There dyed he without grudge, without anxietie. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 25 Temporal prosperity comes always accompanied with much anxiety. 1714 *Spect.* No. 615 ₱ 1 It is the Business of Religion and Philosophy to free us from all unnecessary Anxieties. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 200 The United Provinces saw with anxiety the progress of his arms.

2. Strained or solicitous desire (*for* or *to effect* some purpose).

1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 3 Anxiety .. for the general welfare. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 304 Every man's anxiety to obtain for himself the inestimable pearl of genuine knowledge.

3. *Path.* 'A condition of agitation and depression, with a sensation of tightness and distress in the præcordial region.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 368 The paine and anxiety of the ventricle. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 303 The Blood .. pressing upon the heart creates great Anxieties. 1844 T. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 277 [Angina pectoris] is an acute constrictive pain .. attended with anxiety, difficulty of breathing, and a sense of suffocation.

† **Anxi·ferous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *anxifer* sorrow-bringing (f. *anxi-us* + *-fer* bringing) + -OUS.] 'Bringing sorrow, causing anguish.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Anxious (æ·ŋkʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *anxi-us* troubled in mind (f. *ang-ĕre* to choke, distress) + -OUS.]

1. Troubled or uneasy in mind about some uncertain event; being in painful or disturbing suspense; concerned, solicitous.

1623 COCKERAM, *Anxious*, Carefull. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* vi, Often anxious, and cast down for the case of my oppressed brother. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 142 They wait, Anxious, and trembling for the birth of Fate. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxvii, Allan strained his anxious eye.

b. Const., *of* an issue dreaded (*obs.*); *for* an issue desired; *about* a thing or person involved in uncertain issues.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ₱ 1 It being the worst way in the world to Fame, to be too anxious about it. *a* 1735 GRANVILLE (J.) Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 197 The counsellors of Charles .. were anxious for their own safety.

2. Fraught with trouble or solicitude, distressing, worrying. (*Obs.* exc. where it can be explained as a transferred use of 1, as *anxious cares*, i.e. such as anxious people cherish. So *anxious seats, benches*: those set apart for anxious inquirers.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 185 Life, from which God hath bid dwell farr off all anxious cares. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iv. (1692) 117 That which is most of all Anxious is that Morality is denyed to be Christianity. 1744 HARRIS 3 *Treat.* (1841) 52 Is not both the possession and pursuit of wealth, to those who really love it, ever anxious? 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 232 Settin' on the anxious benches.

3. Full of desire and endeavour; solicitous; earnestly desirous (*to effect* some purpose).

1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 94 The gentle heart, anxious to please. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 434 The General seems as anxious as any of us to expedite the fall of the place. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 Anxious no longer to be dumb. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 13. 93, I was anxious to see many parts of it once more.

A·nxiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an anxious manner, with painful uncertainty; solicitously.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 45 To be very anxiously careful about her garments. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Imit. Horace*, Thou .. what the Gallic arms will do, Art anxiously inquisitive to know. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 233 Never was a history more anxiously expected. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 1 He peered anxiously about him.

A·nxiousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being anxious, anxiety.

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* Wks. 1871 V. 21 An anxiousness about their everlasting state. 1798 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* xi. Wks. II. 241 A husband's love, a father's anxiousness. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 266 Where there is but little faith, there is apt to be great anxiousness.

Any (e·ni), *a.* and *pron.* Forms: 1–3 æniȝ, æni, 2 anyȝ, eini, eani, 3 æniȝ, aniȝ, ænie, 2–6 eni, 3–7 ani, 3–6 anie, eny, 4 enye, anye, 6 anny, 4– any; 4– ony(e, onie. Contracted: 2–3 ei, 3 æi, eie, æie. [OE. *ænig*, cogn. w. OS. *ênig*, OFris. *ênich, ienig*, OHG. *einîc*, mod.G. *einig*, Du. *eenig*, f. *án* one (in umlaut *ǽn*) + *-ig, -ig*, adj. ending (see -Y[1]), here perhaps diminutive; cf. L. *ullus* = *unulus*. Of the ME. forms, *eny, ei*, seem to have been southern, *any* midl., *ony* midl. and northern. The living word in mod.Eng. is *eny*. Fem. and pl. forms in *-e* existed in ME.; the word is now invariable, even pronominally.]

Primarily adj., but also from the earliest period used *absol.* or *pronominally* both in sing. and pl.

I. *simple adj.*

1. *gen.* An indeterminate derivative of *one*, or rather of its weakened adj. form *a, an*, in which the idea of unity (or, in plural, *partitivity*) is subordinated to that of indifference as to the particular one or ones that may be selected. In *sing.* = A — no matter which; a — whichever, of whatever kind, of whatever quantity. In *pl.* = Some — no matter which, of what kind, or how many.

a. Its primary use is in interrogative, hypothetical, and conditional forms of speech, as 'Has any Englishman seen it?' *i.e.* an Englishman— I care not which; 'if it do any harm,' *i.e.* harm, no matter of what kind.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 33 Hwæðer æniȝ man him mete brohte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 ȝif eani mon bið inumen. *Ibid.* 121 Lokiað hweðer enies monnes sar beo iliche mine sare. *Ibid.* 201 Hwi luue ich ei þing bute þe one? *c* 1220 *Ibid.* 189 Al þet ich abbe .. wiþ eini lim mis ifeled. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4423 Off aniȝ ifell wille. 1205 LAY. 4270 ȝef æi mon him liðere dude. *Ibid.* 8287 Þurh æni cræft [1250 eni craft]. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 124 ȝif ei mon oðer ei wummon .. misdeð ou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Huanne þe man heþ uelaȝrede myd enye wyfmane. 1366 MAUNDEV. 32 ȝif ony man do thereinne ony maner metalle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 8 If eny man can be sikir for eny tyme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 251 By hym or by ony other. 1535 COVERDALE *Gal.* vi. 1 Yf eny man be ouertaken of a faute. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 19 If any Siracusian borne Come to the Bay of Ephesus, he dies. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* iv. 6 Who wil shew vs any good? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 The best governed country of which he had any knowledge. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* III. cxvii. 54 Was there any the slightest indication?

b. With a preceding negative (explicit or implicit) it denies of a person or thing, without limitation as to *which*, and thus, constructively, of *every* being or thing of the kind. It thus becomes an emphatic negative, with its unqualified or uncompromising scope brought into prominence; = None at all; none of any kind, quantity, or number, even the minutest; not even one; as 'I could not think of any thing else,' 'he was forbidden to enter any house,' 'to prevent any loss.'

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 16 He ne ȝeþafode þæt æniȝ man æniȝ fæt ðurh þam templ bære. 1205 LAY. 31209 Nas hit nauere isæid .. þat æuer ær weore æi swa muchel ferde .. þurh ænie king to-gadere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix, Neuere save in late daies was eny clok telling þe houris. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. 2, I shall not declare vnto you ony parte of the epystle. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ded., We present not these as any strange sight. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ₱ 2 The Offence does not come under any law. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 23 It ought not to be done at any time. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 463 In .. fish there is never any breast-bone.

c. In affirmative sentences it asserts concerning a being or thing of the sort named, without limitation as to which, and thus constructively of *every* one of them, since every one may in turn be taken as a representative: thus 'any chemist will tell you'; 'anything that I can do is at your service'; 'you may have anything almost for the asking.'

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 700 Þe nedder .. was more wise þen any beest. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 79 Hit is ful hard to ony creature to maken declaracion. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 67 Mantua's law Is death to any he that vtters them. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 11 Any time these three hundred yeeres. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 67 The Director was consulted by him upon any Difficulty. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 26 That enable any person to give an answer to any question. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vi. 589, I challenge any one to contradict my assertion.

d. *At any rate, in any case*: whatever may be the circumstances; at all events.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1857) II. 53 Which they at any rate were not good enough for. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, But, in any case, hast thou not still Preaching enough?

2. With a specially quantitative force = A quantity or number however great or small. (When unemphatic, expressed in French by the partitive article *du, de la, des.*) 'Have you any milk, any eggs?' But not in affirmative sentences, as 'any milk will do,' *i.e.* any *sort* of milk: see next.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiv. 41 Haue ye here eny meate? [So in *Cranmer, Genev.*, and 1611; WYCLIF, ony thing that schal be eten, *Rhem.*, any thing to be eaten.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exper. Phys.-Mech.* i. 21 Whil'st there is any plenty of Air in the Receiver. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccclxiii/4 Very little if any white about him. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 507 Whilst any lead .. remains to be removed.

3. With a specially qualitative force: Of any kind or sort whatever; = earlier ANYKINS. Often *depreciatory*: Any, however imperfect. Cf. ANYBODY 2 b, ANYTHING 2, ANYWAY 2.

1866 RUSKIN *Cr. Wild Olive* 98 This place .. this moorland torrent-bitten, snow-blighted; this any place where God lets down the ladder. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 2 The danger is .. that any reform should be adopted because some reform is required.

II. *absolutely*, etc.

4. *absol.* esp. when the substantive to which it refers has been already expressed, or when it is followed by *of*, as 'any of these books, any of the liquid.'

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 ȝif eni us misdoð awiht. *Ibid.* 35 Ga .. þer eni of þine cunne lið in. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 33 Eni of his limen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Ine enie of þe ilke hestes. 1382 WYCLIF *James* i. 5 If ony of ȝou nedeth wisdom axe he of God. 1526 TINDALE, *ibid.*, If eny of you lacke wysdome. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvi. 276 As excellent a lesson as a man shall read any. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 136 If there be any of him left, Ile bury it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ₱ 2 How do you know more than any of us? 1883 *Scotsman* 11 July 5/3 The mean temperature of the month was lower than any recorded since 1879.

† **5.** One of *two* things indifferently; either. (*Obs.*, but still common in dialects, esp. north.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 233 If eny [*v.r.* any, ony] of us have more than other, Let him .. part it with his brother. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 558 Eny of hem bothe. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 381 Doth any of both these examples prove that, etc.? 1585 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 78 Not at all .. benefited by anie of them both.

6. *pronominally.* = Any one, anybody; in *pl.* any persons.

c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Mark xi. 16 And ne ȝelefde þætte æniȝ oferferede fæt ðerh þam tempel. 1200 ORMIN 9938 He nollde nohht þatt aniȝ shollde dwellenn. *c* 1230 *Coll. Hom.* 271 Is ani þatt aniȝ shollde dwellenn. *c* 1230 *Coll. Hom.* 271 Is ani ricchere þen þu? 1297 R. GLOUC. 376 ȝyf þat eny hym wraþþede. 1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* III. 65 Yit have I .. nott leste any at hys most neede. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 89 Please they any, That serue many? Nay. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* iii. 9 The Lord is .. not willing that any should perish. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., [He] has wrote a more correct Account of Italy than any before him. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 389 Unknown .. to any, but those two alone.

7. *adverbially*, esp. with comparative adjs., as *any sooner, any better*: In any degree, to any extent, at all. (Cf. *somewhat* better, etc.)

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 136 Or he come any nere [*i.e.* nearer]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 72 To presse me wyth wordes ony more. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 128 You are not to goe loose any longer. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 503 Few that do any more than profess it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ₱ 4 Before you go any farther. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxx. (1857) 450 Having slept scarcely any

all the night. *c* 1875 L. Stephen *Hours Libr.* Ser. I. 347 Few people..would be any the worse for the study.

8. Any one. a. as *adj.* (e·ni wʌ·n) Any single or individual; b. *absol.* as in 'any one of them'; c *pron.* (e·ni¡wʌn) Anybody, any person; as in, Has any one heard of it? Did you meet any one?

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.*, Any one person. 1577 *St. August. Manuell* 19 Neither soule, flesh, nor reason can in any one thyng please thee. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 26, I understand not any one word. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 1 To be negligent of what any one thinks of you. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* i. 1 That any one district of Amsterdam was busier than another at any one hour. 1860 L. Harcourt *Diaries G. Rose* I. 4 He never abuses any one.

9. In *comb.* with interrog. words, which then become indefinite: see Anyhow, etc.

Anybody (e·ni¡bɒdi, -bŏdi), *sb.* or *pron.*

1. comb. of Any and Body in the sense of *person* (as in *nobody, somebody*): Any person, any one. It has all the varieties of use noted under Any *a.* 1, as in 'Does anybody know? I do not see anybody. Anybody can do that.' Formerly written as two words: *any body*; but, when so written now, *body* has its ordinary sense: 'the velocity with which any body moves.'

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 81 Without to notyfye them to eny body lyuynge. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 4 If he doe .. finde any body in the house. 1813 Miss Austen *Pride & Prej.* vi. 194 Any body who would hear her. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 Impossible to make an arrangement that would please every body, and difficult to make an arrangement that would please any body. 1876 J. Parker *Paraclete* II. 385 Anybody can attach himself to a mob.

2. With qualitative force; sometimes made a regular substantive with *pl.*

a. In interrogative or hypothetical expressions, *laudatory*: A person of some rank or worth, 'a somebody' as opposed to 'a nobody.' b. In affirmative expressions, *depreciatory*: A person of any sort, an ordinary person, as opposed to 'a somebody.'

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv. 78 Everybody was there who is anybody. 1858 (Dec. 21) Bright *Sp.* (1876) 306 Two or three anybodies.

Any deal: see Deal.

Anyentise, -ish, variant of Anientise *v. Obs.*

Anyhow (e·ni¡hɑu), *adv.* and *conj.* [See Any 9.]

1. *adv.* Indefinite compound of *how*: In any way or manner whatever, or however imperfect.

1740 Pineda *Eng. Span. Dict.* s.v., Anyhow, *de qualquiera manera que sea.* 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 Done anyhow, no profitable one. 1844 Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 258 Any law, anyhow made, provided it be made calmly. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 747 Whether the two can anyhow be the same.

2. *advb. conj.* In any case, however it may be with what has been already said, at least.

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 381, I was ready to go abroad, any how, then. 1842 Newman *Ch. Fathers* 250 Any how, it must be acknowledged to be not a simple self-originated error. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xi. (1878) 220 They went, anyhow, whether they had to do it or not.

† Any-kyn, -s. *Obs.* [Orig. genitive phr., as 'any-kyns speech' = speech of any kind, afterwards with loss of *-s*, looking like an adj. 'any-kyn speech,' as if = any kind of speech, *qualislibet locutio.*] Any kind or manner.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1941 Noe, for anikins chanse, Sal i noght take sli a noþer venganse. *c* 1315 Shoreham 95 3yf thy wyl rejo[isse] more In enyes kennes thynges. *a* 1400 *Sir Perceval* 2148 Fast he frayned that fre For any-kyns aughte. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 31 He moghte hafe made vs at his will anykyne oþer best. *c* 1420 *Lib. Cure Cocorum* 5 Hit wolde seme rawe by any-kyn way.

Any-lengthian, *a. nonce-wd.* Ready to go any length, unscrupulous.

1798 Tooke *Purley* 683 Disgust at the any-lengthian Lord with his numerous strings.

Anyntise, -ische, variants of Anientise *v. Obs.*

Anything (e·ni¡þiŋ), *pron., sb., adv.*

1. *pron.* A combination of Any and Thing, in the widest sense of the latter, with all the varieties of sense belonging to Any *a.* Orig. always separated; separation now usually denotes stress upon *thing*, as 'any thing, but not any person.'

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 46 Mæʒ æniʒ þing godes beon of nazareth. [So in *Hatton.*] *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 64 Wheðer ei þing hermeð more. *c* 1370 Wyclif *Wks.* xxvi. (1880) 388 More sikirnes .. may no man make of eny-þinge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxi. 8895, I haue not errit in anythyng. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 32 Sweardes and knyues, beyng as sharpe as any thyng. 1611 Bible *John* xiv. 14 If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it. 1677 Yarranton *England's Impr.* 136 These Spouts convey the Corn into the Barges without anything of labour. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 8, I would gratify my Reader in any Thing that is reasonable. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 57, I fear your girl will grow as proud as anything. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone Lightho.* § 100 When there is any thing of a ground swell. *a* 1855 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. v. 114 Anything in the remotest degree connected with Napoleon excites my curiosity. 1857 Buckle *Civil.* I. xii. 670 If the contest .. had been conducted with anything approaching to moderation. 1873 Carroll *Through Looking-Glass* iv. 73 They wept like anything to see Such quantities of sand.

2. as *sb.* Thing of any kind.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 234 She is my house .. My horse, my oxe, my asse, my anything. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 383 This was that terrible Any-thing from which his Conscience and his Reason chose to run rather than not deny. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Diss. i. 303 No Man, no Being, .. no Any-thing.

3. *adv.* Any whit, in any measure, to any extent.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 845 (Sweet) *Quoquomodo*, ængi þinga. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 38. 47 Til that the schadwe .. passe ony-thyng owt of the cercle. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 202 Yf my lady your wyf come ony thyng nyghe yowe. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* 16 Mine old good wil .. is not .. any thinge at all quayled. 1590 *Plain Perc.* 16 A Minister that hath any thing a fat benefice. 1656 H. Phillips *Purchaser's Pattern* (1676) 22 If he be anything young. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* III. clxx. 196 Not furious anything, either for good or evil, no enthusiasts.

Anythingarian (e·niþiŋ¡ē·riăn). [f. prec. after *trinit-arian, unit-arian*, etc.] One who professes no creed in particular; an indifferentist. (A contemptuous term.)

a 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* 1760 III. 97 (D.) Such bifarious anythingarians, that always make their interest the standard of their religion. 1738 Swift *Polite Conv.* i. Wks. III. 338 *Lady Smart.* What religion is he of? *Ld. Spark.* Why, he is an Anythingarian. 1850 Kingsley *Alton Locke* xxii. (D.) They made puir Robbie Burns an anythingarian with their blethers.

A·nythinga·rianism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ism.] The doctrine of an anythingarian.

1851 Kingsley in *Lett. & Mem.* I. 264 Schiller's 'Gods of Greece' expresses a tone of feeling .. which finds its vent in modern Neo-Platonism—Anythingarianism.

Anyway (e·ni¡wē), *adv.* and *conj.* [cf. Anyways, and the analogous pair *always, alway.*]

1. *adv.* In any way or manner, anyhow; to any degree or extent, in any measure.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 197 Any way, *quavis, ullo modo.* Least any way, *nequa.* 1593 Bilson *Ch. Govt.* To Reader 3 That anie waie touch the state. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Any thing that sauoured any way of newnesse. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Reader 4 That I may set my base heart on work any way to prevent sloth. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1 All those who are any way concerned in works of literature. 1842 Tennyson *To J.S.* xv, How should I soothe you anyway?

2. In any way however imperfect; anyhow.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 183/1 Not he that speaketh any way speaketh rightly.

3. *advb. conj.* However the case may be; in any case; anyhow.

1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (1869) I. 117 Anyway, I should soon be dispossessed of my lands. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xiv. 124 That is how I look at it, anyway.

Anyways (e·ni¡wēz), *adv.* and *conj.* [Any + *ways*, adverbial genitive, as in Always.]

1. *adv.* In any way, in any respect, at all.

c 1560 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, All those who are any ways afflicted .. in mind, body, or estate. 1638 Preston *Mount Ebal* 10 As the Rudder of a ship, which turnes it any wayes. 1673 Ray *Jrny. thro' Low Countries* Ded., If either Catalogue or Observations prove any ways useful. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* III. i, Who may have been anyways concerned in the late insurrections. 1834 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. X. 61 Nor was such an interference .. anyways injurious.

2. *advb. conj.* In any case, at all events, anyhow. *dialect.* or *illiterate.*

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* xii. 228 Anyways, I am glad, etc.

† A·nywhat, *pron. Obs.* Indefinite compound of *what* (cf. *somewhat*): anything.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* (Tr.) 3629 If he any what myȝte gete.

Anywhen (e·ni¡hwe·n), *adv.* [See Any 9.] Indefinite compound of *when*: At any time, ever. *Rare* in literature, but common in southern dialects.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 159 And, simply by wishing that you were Anywhen, straightway to be Then! 1845 — *Cromwell* Introd., There has been none braver anywhere or anywhen. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 333 Now, if anywhen, we might have expected that, etc.

† A·nywhence, *adv. Obs. rare.* [See Any 9.] Indefinite compound of *whence*: From anywhere.

a 1613 Overbury *Wks.* 1856. 171 (*title*) Newes from Any whence. 1671 Branker in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 167 As soon as I receive it anywhence, you shall have it presently returned.

Anywhere (e·ni¡hwēəɪ, e·ni¡hwĕɪ), *adv.* [See Any 9; not in early use; the earlier *owhere, oughwhere*, and *aywhere*, came down to 1485.] In any place. The indefinite compound of *where.* Formerly written separately.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 3975 If he miht him aniquar ta. *c* 1450 *Song* in *Relig. Ant.* II. 240 Tabberys gloson eny whare, And gode feyth comys all byhynde. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 234 How is it possible that they should be .. from aniwhere els than from aboue? 1673 Ray *Jrny. thro' Low Countries* 20 The best we have any where seen. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. Wakef.* xiv. (1806) 70 You'll do it at neighbour Jackson's, or anywhere. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 208 Anywhere except in the high streets of royal burghs.

Any while, any whit: see While, Whit.

Anywhither (e·ni¡hwi·ðəɪ), *adv. arch.* [See Any 9; the earlier equivalent was Owhither, *oughwhither.*] Indefinite compound of *whither.* To or towards any place, in any direction whatever.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* ii. 36 Goe not forth thence any whither [Wyclif & Coverdale hidir and thider.] 1658 Cromwell (Carl.) *Sp.* xv, To fly for Holland, New England, almost anywhither, to find liberty for their consciences. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1756) 69 There was no easy passing the Roads any whither. 1863 Mrs. Whitney *Faith Gartney* xxx. 288 She would have fled—anywhither.

Anywise (e·ni¡wəiz), *adv.* [for *in any wise*, also used in full; OE. (*on*) *ænige wīsan.*] In any manner, way, or case; in any degree, at all; anyhow.

a 1000 *Metr. Ps.* lxxiii. 9 On ænige wisan. [Cf. *Hymn* vii. 66 Agene wísan.] *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 269 Alle þe þen aniȝewise doulen iquemde. *c* 1225 *Ste. Marherete* (1866) 13 ȝef ich mahte eyweis makien ham to fallen. 1472 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* III. 62 In any wyse .. labore to have an ende of your grete materes. 1563 Man *Musculus' Comm. Places* 374 b, For all that, it is in any wise [*omnino*] necessarie. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* II. ii, If a right line be divided anywise into two parts. 1775 *Act* 15 *Geo. III*, liii. § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 85 Any law or usage to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding. 1783 Burke *Affairs of India* Wks. 1842 II. 11 The only subject-matter of discussion, anywise important. 1870 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 11 Neither is it anywise essential.

Aonian (e¡ō·niăn), *a.* Of or belonging to Aonia, a region of ancient Bœotia, which contained the mountains Helicon and Cithaeron, sacred to the Muses or 'Aonian maids.'

1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 54 The Aonian oxen are of divers colours. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 15 Above th' Aonian mount. 1741 Pope *Messiah* 4 The dreams of Pindus and th' Aonian maids.

Aorist (ē·ŏrist), *a. Gram.* [ad. Gr. *ἀόριστ-ος* indefinite, f. *ἀ* priv. + *ὁριστ-ός*, f. *ὁρίζ-ειν* to limit, define.] One of the past tenses of the Greek verb, which takes its name from its denoting a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations as to completion, continuance, etc., which belong to the other past tenses. It corresponds to the simple past tense in English, as 'he died.'

1581 Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) N iiij b, What *tempus* is the verbe? *Camp.* I thinke it be the *Aoriste.* 1750 Harris *Hermes* I. vii. (1786) 123 Yet it seems agreeable to reason, that wherever Time is signified without any further circumscription, than that of Simple present, past or future, the Tense is an Aorist. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temp.* (1877) 297 In the Authorized Version the Greek aorist is very frequently represented by the English perfect.

Aoristic (ē¡ŏri·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀοριστικ-ός*, f. *ἀόριστ-ος*: see Aorist and -ic.]

1. Undefined, indeterminate.

1846 Grote *Greece* (1854) I. 488 In the genuine Grecian epic, the theme was an unknown and aoristic past. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* II. xv. 277 Like certain aoristic combinations in music, like tones of a stringed instrument swept by the wind, enticing, unseizable.

2. Of or pertaining to the aorist tense.

1860 Ellicott *Life of our Lord* vii. 334 The contested *ἀπέστειλεν* (*John* xviii. 24) is taken in its simple aoristic sense. 1876 Farrar *Gr. Syntax* § 124 The existence of the aoristic termination in such perfects as *vixi, scrip-si*, etc.

Aori·stical, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -al^{1}.] Of aoristic character, aorist-like; indefinite.

1750 Harris *Hermes* (1841) 153 [Here] the verb *walks* hath the like aoristical or indefinite application.

Aori·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.] After the manner of, or as, an aorist.

1647 Vines *Lord's Supper* (1677) 85 Beza hints that *ἐσθιόντων αὐτῶν* may be Aoristically translated.

† Ao·rn(e, aourne, *v. Obs.* Original form of Adorn, Anorn, q.v.

Aorta (e¡ō·ɪtă). [a. med. or mod.L. *aorta*, a. Gr. *ἀορτή*, applied by Hippocrates in pl. to the *bronchi, bronchia*, or branches of the windpipe, but subseq. by Aristotle to the great artery, as in modern use; *lit.* that which is hung (cf. *ἀορτήρ* a hanger, a strap), f. *ἀείρ-ειν* to raise, lift up.] The great artery or trunk of the arterial system, from its origin in the left ventricle of the heart to its division into the two iliac arteries. Also *fig.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 357 The great artery, called *Aorta* by the Physicions. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iii, Aorta is the root of all the other [arteries], which serve the whole body. 1859 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* v. (1872) 226 From the arch of the aorta are given off the arteries which supply the head and upper extremities. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 8/2 London's great aorta, the Strand.

Aortal (e¡ō·ɪtăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aorta.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 978/1 The thoracic or aortal portion of the heart. 1839 Bailey *Festus* iv. (1848) 1 A wimpling streamlet ere its waters grow To size aortal. 1842 Johnson *Farmer's Cycl.* s.v., *Aortal Arteries* of vegetables. The large vessels destined to convey the elaborated juice .. of plants .. So denominated by Dr. Darwin.

Aortic (e¡ō·ɪtik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *aortic-us*, f. Aorta: see -ic. Cf. mod.Fr. *aortique.*] Of or pertaining to the aorta.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 434 The balance preserved between the pulmonary and aortic circulation. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* v. 101 The aortic trunk enters the cavity of the abdomen.

† Aou·re, *v. Obs.* Original form of Adore, Anoure, q.v.

Ap- *pref.*^{1} assimilated form of L. *ad-* 'to,' bef. initial *p-*, as L. *ad-proba-, ap-proba-*. In OFr. this *ad- ap-* was, by regular phonetic law, reduced to *a-* (as in the separate word *ad*), and in this form the Fr. words were adopted in Eng., as *a-part, a-pere, a-ply, a-pose, a-prise, a-prove.* In imitation of the Latin forms, the scribes began to double the *p* in Fr. spelling in 14th c., and in Eng. in 15th,

though, in speech, the prefix is still really *a-* (cf. ăpe·nd, æ·plikănt). By mistake *ap-* was also substituted for *a-* in several words where it had a different origin, as *appair*, *appeach*: see AD- *pref.* 2, A- *pref.* 10.

Ap- *pref.*[2] in words of Greek origin, for *ἀπ'* the shortened form of *ἀπό* 'off, away,' bef. a vowel, as in *ἀπ-αγωγή ap-agoge*: see APO-.

Ap-, *pref.*[3] [Welsh *ap*, from *map* son, used in pedigrees and a common prefix in surnames, as *Apjohn*, *Aprys*; cf. *Mac.*]

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* (1677) 108 It would tire a Welshman to reckon up how many *Aps* 'tis removed from an Annal.

Apace (ăpē·s), *adv.* Forms: 4–5 apaas, apas, 4–6 apase, 4– apace. [orig. phr. *a pace*, like *afoot*, *ahead*, f. A *prep.*[1] of manner + PACE, formerly *pas*, *paas*.] *lit.* At a pace, *i.e.* at a considerable or good pace; *hence*, With speed; swiftly, quickly, fast.

a. *orig.* of the pace of men.

c 1350 *Rom. Athelston* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 98 Thorwȝout he went a pase. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 465 He cometh to hym apaas. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3724 To Bialacoil she wente apas. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 7 Ye dyd once runne apace, makyng hastye spede. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 12 Kings of armies did flee apace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 486 They are coming towards us too, apace. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xiv. (1871) 67 He .. pushed on apace.

b. of motion generally, as flowing, gliding, sailing, flying; and hence of the flight of time.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lviii. 6 Like water yᵗ runneth a pace. — *Jer.* xlviii. 14 The destruction off Moab commeth on a pace. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-C. Wars* 101 Autumn now coming on apace. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 783 The ready tears apace began to flow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 35 Around before the squall she veers apace. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xx, With lay and tale, and laugh, and jest, Apace the evening flew. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 260 The news .. reached Rome apace.

c. of speed or progress in any action.

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* IV. viii, The werk that first is foundit sure May better bere apace. 1530 PALSGR. 418 Thought maketh men age a pace. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1020 Good Esay doeth cursse them apase. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 8 Hoording wealth apace. 1611 COTGR., s.v. *Herbe*, An ill weed growes apace. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 9 My men begun to sicken apace. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 16 It rained a-pace. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 192 Dhoondiah's followers are quitting him apace. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. Wks. VII. 166 The church Already fills apace. 1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. fr. Abr.* I. 24 Our friendship ripens apace.

†d. of quickness in proceeding to act: At once, immediately. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4041 Now leth in pes, lystenes apas! 1553 A. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 b, We hang theim a pace that offend a lawe. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Stolen Heiress* V. 371 Do not push me from thee .. For I shall die apace, and go before.

‖ **Apagoge** (æpăgō·dʒi). [Gr. *ἀπαγωγή* leading away, abduction, also used by Aristotle in the logical sense, f. *ἀπ-άγειν* to lead off.]

†1. *Logic.* The species of syllogism, or syllogistic reasoning, called ABDUCTION. *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Abduction* in logic, a kind of argumentation by the Greeks called *Apagoge*. 1872 GROTE *Aristotle* I. vi. 290 Another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls Apagoge or Abduction.

2. A demonstration which does not prove a thing directly, but shows the absurdity or impossibility of denying it; a *reductio ad absurdum*.

a 1753 BERKELEY is cited in WORCESTER.

†3. *Math.* 'A progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first having been once demonstrated, is afterwards employed to the proving of others.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753. *Obs.*

Apagogic (æpăgō·dʒik), *a. rare.* [ad. assumed Gr. **ἀπαγωγικ-ός*, f. *ἀπαγωγή*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to apagoge, or reduction to absurdity.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2261 The Theorems may be demonstrated by the Apagogick way, or by reduction *ad absurdum*.

Apago·gical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of the nature of apagoge; by *reductio ad absurdum*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Apagogical* Demonstrations. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 25. 41 Why any other apagogical Demonstration, or Demonstration *ad absurdum* should be admitted. 1860 FLEMING *Voc. Philos.* s.v. *Ostensive*, A proof.. is indirect, or apagogical when it evinces the truth of a thesis through the falsehood of its opposite, that is, mediately.

Apago·gically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In apagogical manner; by means of an apagoge.

1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 568 An absolute Antinomy of reason, demonstrated apagogically on both sides.

Apagogy (æ·păgodʒi). *rare*—°. [a. Fr. *apagogie*.] Used as another form of APAGOGE, though, having the abstract ending -Y, it ought strictly to be: The use or practice of apagogical reasoning.

1847 in CRAIG.

Apaid (ăpē·d), *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 3–7 apayed, 4–7 apaied, apayd, 5 apayede, 5–6 apayde, 5–7 apaide, 5– apaid; also 4–7 appaied, appayed, 6 appayde, 6–7 appayd, appaid. [f. A-PAY *v.* + -ED. Only a poetic archaism since *c* 1700.]

1. Satisfied, contented, pleased.

1297 R. GLOUC. 117 Mid al he was wel a payed. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 47 With ful lytel þing nature halt hire appaied. *c* 1386 — *Freres Prol.* 18, I pray that noon of yow be evel apayd [*v.r.* a-paide, apeide, ypayd, payd]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 Her husbonde was not best apaied with her for her outegoinge. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 86 The sunne full ill appaid Did with his beames disperse the sand. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 189 They call me a devil, but be it so, so long as Christ is magnified, I am well a-payed. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 28 Sufficiently apaid, *satisfactum*. 1867 C. CAYLEY *transl. Lucretius* in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 590 Well-appay'd [L. *placatum*] welkin brightens with an even effulgence.

†2. Repaid, requited, rewarded. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana*, For euery pleasure then, with seuen folde paine I am now apaide. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclogs.* III. xvii, My sick love (ah love full ill apay'd). 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxvi, Thy toils but ill apaid.

†**Apai·n, apayne,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *apeine-r*, *apaine-r*, to punish, *refl.* to trouble oneself, exert oneself, f. *à* to + *peine* pain, trouble:—L. *pœna* penalty. Also expanded to AN-PEYN, by form-assoc. of pref. *a-* with A-*pref.* 2 = OE. *an*, *on*.] *refl.* To trouble oneself, exert oneself.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 146 Wel to donne apanyeth ueawe [*printed* neawe], Ach hym apayneth many a screwe To do amys.

†**A-pai·n(e,** *advb. phr. Obs. Sc.* 4–5. Also apayn, apane. [a. Fr. *à peine* at or in trouble or difficulty; see prec.]

1. With difficulty; with much ado; hardly, unwillingly, scarcely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 64 Folk for-outen Capitane, Bot thai the bettir be a-pane, Sall nocht be all so gud in deid. *Ibid.* 89 3it sall thai fle a-payn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 911 The toun to sege thaim thocht it was to lang And nocht a payn to wyn it be no slycht.

2. *Apain of*: under penalty or pain of.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1313, I charge, apayn of loss of lywe, Nane be so bauld yon tyrand for to schrywe.

Apair, Apale, Apall: see APP-.

Apaise, apayse, obs. forms of APPEASE.

Apan, obs. form of UPON.

Apanage, appanage (æ·pănėdʒ). Also 7 appannage, -onage, apennage, 7–8 appennage, -enage. [a. Fr. *apanage* (*appanage*, *appennage*), f. *apaner* to endow with the means of subsistence, Pr. *apanar*:—L. **appanāre*, *adpanāre* (common in med.L.), f. *ad* to + *pan-is* bread: see -AGE. The Fr. was often spelt *appanage* in 15–16th c., and regularly *appennage* in 17th (Cotgr.); whence also the same forms in Eng., where *appanage* is still equally common with *apanage*.]

1. The provision made for the maintenance of the younger children of kings, princes, etc.; it was originally a province, jurisdiction, or lucrative office, but the grant has also been made in money. *In apanage*: in possession as an apanage.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 77 a, Belinus .. had for his appannage (as the French terme it) Lœgria, Wales and Cornwall. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 91 Valoys was but the Apponage.. of Charles yonger sonne to Philip the second. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. 18 Monsieur hath for his apennage 100000 Liures. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. i. 217 Abdalaziz .. had the State of Bujeya .. left him in appennage. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. iv. (1871) 70 Bishoprics .. as appanages for the younger sons of great families. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 452 His son received, as usual, the apanage of Cumberland.

2. *loosely*, A specially appropriated possession; a perquisite.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv. 134 Its revenues and its empire will become the appanage of the hardy soldier. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 26 July 71 The diplomatic service .. must always remain the apanage of the wealthy.

3. A territory or property in the dependent condition of an apanage in sense 1; a dependency.

1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 166/2 Ireland .. the most valuable appanage of our empire. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 187 The period when a 'New World' was the appanage of a European peninsula.

4. *transf.* A specially appointed, and hence, a natural or necessary, adjunct, accompaniment, endowment, or attribute.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* V. (1685) 36 One of the necessary Appanages of God's Omnipotency. 1731 SWIFT *To Gay* Wks. 1775 IV. I. 168 Had he thought it fit, That wealth should be the appennage of wit. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. viii. 146 Respect is not the appanage of such as I am. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 249 This fretful and petulant appetite for applause, the proper apanage of small poets.

Apanaged (æ·pănėdʒd), *ppl. a.*; also appan-. [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Endowed with an apanage.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. xiv. 127 Sigismund, if apanaged with Brandenburg alone .. might have done tolerably well there. 1875 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* 203/2 The descendants of the apanaged princes.

Apanagist (æ·pănėdʒist). *rare.* Also appan-. [a. Fr. *apanagiste*: see prec. and -IST.] The holder of an apanage.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 144/1 Towards the close of the thirteenth century the rights of the apanagist were still further circumscribed.

Apanthropinization (æpănθrō:pinəizē·ʃən). *rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. assumed vb. *apanthropinize*: see AP- *pref.*[2] and ANTHROPINISM.] Withdrawal from preoccupation with what relates to man.

1880 G. ALLEN in *Mind* V. 451 The primitive human conception of beauty must .. have been purely anthropinistic .. All its subsequent history must be that of an apanthropinisation .. a gradual regression or concentric widening of æsthetic feeling around this fixed point [man].

Apanthropy (æpˌæ·nθrŏpi), *rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *ἀπανθρωπία*, n. of state f. *ἀπάνθρωπ-os* away from men, solitary, f. *ἀπ(ό)* away from + *ἄνθρωπος* man; cf. mod.Fr. *apanthropie*.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apanthropy*, in medicine, denotes a love of solitude. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Apanthropy* .. A species of melancholy characterised by a dislike to society. 1847 in CRAIG.

Apar-: see under later spelling APPAR-.

Aparail, aparceive: see APPAREL, APPERCEIVE.

†**Aparau·nt.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OFr. *aparant*, *-ent*, 'le pays qui dépend d'un autre, qui lui est soumis, les dépendances' (Godef.):—L. *adpārēnt-em*, pple. of *adpārē-re*, in sense 'to appear as a servant, wait upon, attend': see APPEAR.] A dependency.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1007 An erde of erþe þe swettest As aparaunt to paradis þat plantted þe dryȝtyn.

†**Apa·rdon,** *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 app-. [f. PARDON *v.*: see A- *pref.* 11.] To pardon.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 91 Deir freind, I pray apardoun me. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1846) I. 235 He will apardoun thare formar offenses. 1586 JAMES VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 20 Appardon I pray you my free speaking.

‖ **Aparithmesis** (æ:păriþmī·sis). *Rhet.* [Gr. *ἀπαρίθμησις*, n. of action f. *ἀπαριθμέ-ειν* to count off.] 'A figure in rhetorick; enumeration.' Todd.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aparithmesis*, in rhetoric, denotes the answer to the protasis or proposition itself. Thus if the protasis be *appellandi tempus non erat*, the Aparithmesis is *at tecum anno plus vixi*.

Apart (ăpā·rt), *adv.*; also 5 at part. [Fr. *à part*, f. *à* to, *part* place, side; though formally identified with Eng. phrases like *a-side*, *a-head*, the various senses closely follow the Fr.]

1. To one side, aside, to a place removed from the general body. a. of motion.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 636 Adrow him apart þanne and saide. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiv. 13 He retired .. into a desert place apart. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 282 Thy heart is bigge, get thee a-part and weepe. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. I. i, I saw him ride a-part. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd S. Christm. ii, Then stole apart to weep and die.

b. of position.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 384 Two .. preysed þe peny-worthes, apart by hem-selue. 1432 *Paston Lett.* 18. I. 34 Speche .. had unto the King at part and in prive. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 245/1 Our sauiour at tyme taught his apostles a part. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xiii. 13 Iudas being apart with the Elders. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 3 When they were apart, the impostor revealed himself. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd S. Epiph. ii, As I walk and muse apart.

2. Apart from each other, separately; asunder, parted. (Also of the parts of a thing.)

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 36 Comliche a clerk than .. pronouncid þe poyntis aparte to hem alle. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amend.* I. 177 The Spartans lived in villages apart. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 41 They died three hours apart. 1829 HOOD *E. Aram* IV, His hat was off, his vest apart.

3. Separately in consideration; as a separate or distinct object of thought.

1577–87 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. xxiv. 356 To deale with some of these antiquities apart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 3 The inquiry touching human nature entire, as a just portion of knowledge to be handled apart. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 54 Let us view each ingredient apart. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. vi. § 1 This is a case which merits examination apart.

4. Away from others in action or function; separately, independently, individually.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.) Ye han in your bodie diuers members .. euerich aparte to his owne doing. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1632) 304 To make those things subsist a-part which haue the selfe-same generall Nature. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xvii. (1739) 34 Their power .. was exercised either collectively, or apart and severally. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 97 All that they have each of them apart imagined. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. I. 30 When I form designs Apart from all the gods.

b. In this sense it often acquires by ellipsis of *being*, *standing*, *existing*, etc., an adjective force = Separate. (Cf. Fr. *c'est un homme à part.*)

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 34 Qualities and accomplishments .. which might form a chapter apart for her. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 331 The London clergy were always spoken of as a class apart. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Irel.*, There is no other civilised nation which is so far apart from Ireland in the character of its history.

5. *fig.* Aside, away from all employment or consideration, as in *To set, lay, put apart*: to put away, dismiss. (Fr. *mettre, laisser à part.*) *arch.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Whiche grace .. hath compelled me to sette aparte alle ingratitude. 1558 KNOX *Regim. Wom.* (1878) 20 All shame laid a parte, they .. learned the feates of warre. 1611 BIBLE *James* i. 21 Wherefore lay apart all filthinesse. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* East. Tues. viii, Let Pleasure go, put Care apart.

b. In absolute phrases, as 'jesting apart' (Fr. *raillerie à part*) = Laid aside, put out of question.

1732 BERKELEY *Min. Philos.* I. 52 But, Authority apart, what do you say to Experience? *a* 1744 POPE *Epil. J. Shore* II But let me die, all raillery apart. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ix. 20 However, jesting apart, get your hat.

6. Away from common use for a special purpose. **To set apart:** to separate, devote, consecrate. (Fr. *mettre à part.*)

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 492 Whom God did neuer set a part to that holy seruice. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xiii. 12 Thou shalt set apart [COVERDALE, sunder out] vnto the Lord all that openeth the matrix. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 13 If no places were set apart for the worship of God. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 2 Families that set apart an Hour in every Morning for Tea. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ii. 22 A portion of the sacrifice was set apart for him.

7. *Const.* In all senses it may be followed by *from*.

1617 *Janua Ling.* 523 Let us be separated a-part from the company. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lug.* I. v. 87, I see no crime in Elizabeth's taste apart from the means. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 16. 312 What then can the viscous theory mean apart from the facts? 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. 184 The precise period at which the Commons first sat apart from the Lords is equally unknown.

¶ *From* is rarely omitted, leaving *apart* to act as a preposition = Away from. (Common in Fr.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 289 Apart this city, in the harbour.

†Apart, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To set aside, put away, remove, separate.

1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xiv, When I sawe no ende that could aparte The deadly dewle. 1594 R. PARSONS *Next Succession* II. ix. 202 That al fansie and fonde opinion of the vulgar people be aparted, in this matter, from truth and substance. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vi. I. 157 We may very well cross the way, and apart ourselves from danger.

2. To depart (from), to quit. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* 239 To succour their necessities and to appart their conversations.

†A part, *advb. phr. Obs.* or *dial.* [A *prep.*[1] in + PART: cf. the earlier A-PARTY.] In part, partly.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 25 That causeth me a parte to be hevy in my herte. 1548 GESTE *Priuee Masse* 133 Which matere is .. not a parte only but throughlie faultie.

Apartly, obs. variant of APERTLY *adv.*, openly.

Apartment (ăpā·ɪtmĕnt). Also 7–8 app-; 7 appartiment. [a. Fr. *appartement*, ad. med.L. *appartīmentum*, f. *appartīre* to apportion, f. L. *ad* to + *partī-re* to divide, share.]

1. A portion of a house or building, consisting of a suite or set of rooms, allotted to the use of a particular person or party. *arch.*

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 14 Our new lodgings .. a very handsome apartment just over against the Hall-court. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 65 Mr. George Giffard who lived in an appartiment of the house. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmcccxcv/2 The Great Hall of his Majesty's Apartment. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A compleat Apartment must consist of a hall, a chamber, an antechamber, a closet, and a cabinet or wardrobe. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Autobiogr.* 27 My apartment consisted of three elegant and well-furnished rooms. 1883 *Standard* 10 May 8/4 To be let, furnished .. a large and handsome Apartment, the residence of an English family leaving Genoa.

2. A single room of a house; the original sense being expressed by the plur. *apartments*.

1715 in *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmccccxxxviii/1 Apartments are fitting up in the .. College .. for Sig. Aldobrandi. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvi, I stole softly to the window of my apartment. 1824 MARY MITFORD *Our Village* Ser. I. (1863) 8 The curate's lodgings—apartments his landlady would call them. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 186 Her morning-room was an airy apartment on the first-floor.

†3. Separate, proper, or special place of abode; quarters; place appropriated to any purpose. *Obs.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* xli. § 6 Fish will .. hide themselves in their private apartments. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 205 No other Place or Apartment in the Globe, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 54 When I came down from my Appartment in the Tree.

†4. A separate division of any enclosure; a compartment. *Obs.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. (1857) 397 In case a bullet peirce thro' .. and the water come in, it shall come into but one apartment. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 What Apartments, or Partitions, to make on your Ground-plot. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 115 Every drawer shall be sub-divided into cells .. The apartment for peace or war .. may in a very few days be filled with several arguments perfectly new.

Apartmental (ăpā·ɪtmē·ntăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an apartment.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 284 To personal would have succeeded apartmental decoration. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/1 Dwellings on the 'apartmental' principle.

Apartness (ăpā·ɪtnĕs). [f. APART used as adj. + -NESS.] The quality of being or standing apart, either locally or in character.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 24 A mild, benevolent coldness and apartness. 1879 STOPF. BROOKE *Milton* iii. 55 Its tone of apartness from strife was not long the tone of Milton.

†A-pa·rty, *adv. Obs.*; also 4–5 a parti(e. [prop. phr. *a party* in part: see A *prep.*[1] and PARTY. Fr. *en partie.*] In part, partly; opposed to *in whole*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3272 Here haf I talde yhow aparty, Of sum payns of purgatory. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 For a parti [1382 of party] we knowun, and a parti we prophecien. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 278 Swettest wynes hevy are, The white a partie salt is not to spare.

†Apa·ss, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apasse-r*, f. *à* to + *passer* to PASS.] *intr.*, rarely *trans.* To pass on or by (in space or time).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2472 This beggar apasseing That dar so speke to a king. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 46 Whan þei [riches] ben apassed, nedys þei maken hem pore þat forgon þe rychesses. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2827 [They] were a-passid & entrid in-to grete dispeyr.

†Apa·ssed, apast, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Past by. (Often, like *past*, used as *adv.* or *prep.*)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 148 Fort .. That Ich am apassed this hache. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 539 þe day wat3 al apassed date. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2832 Hit is twelmonth and more apaste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xx. 125 þe nyht was wel apast.

†Apa·ssioned, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. OFr. *apassionné* or Sp. *apasionado*, with ppl. ending -ED. Cf. APPASSIONATE, -D, and IMPASSIONED.] Influenced by passion; biased, hostile.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* (1577) 157 The base Countrie people doe holde the words of their Lord for gospel, and of the officer [of justice] as apassioned.

Apathaton, corruption of *epitheton*, EPITHET.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 14, I spoke it tender Juvenall, as a congruent apathaton, appertaining to thy young daies.

Apathetic (æpăþe·tik), *a.* [f. APATHY, after PATHETIC.] Of, or pertaining to, apathy; insensible to suffering or emotion generally; unemotional; indifferent to what is calculated to move the feelings or excite attention.

1744 HARRIS *Happiness* (T.) I am not to be apathetick, like a statue. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 539 A sort of apathetic assent. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 131 A people so apathetic to gain. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xii. 138 He wept himself into an apathetic tranquillity.

Apathe·tical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* vii. (1873) 87 The easy apathetical indolence of the mere country gentleman.

Apathe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Without emotion; with indifference, stolidly.

1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* II His tone was apathetically tame. 1842 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle, etc.* I. 366 Love him or hate him or apathetically pass by him. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 563/1 Listening apathetically to the preacher.

Apa·thic. ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Fr. *apathique*: see APATHY and -IC.] Without sensation.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 107/2 Lamarck proposed three great divisions, the lowest of which comprehended the animals regarded by him as apathic or automatic.

Apathist (æ·păþist). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπαθ-ής* (see APATHY) + -IST. Cf. mod.Fr. *apathiste.*] One addicted to apathy, one sunk in stolid indifference.

1640 BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 216 Stoicall apathists who are insensible of passion. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 119 Writing in a remote village among apathists and ignorants.

Apathistical (æpăþi·stikăl), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of an apathist; unemotional.

1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* V. 252 (T.) Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and apathistical disposition.

Apathize (æ·păþəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπαθ-ής* insensible + -IZE.] To render insensible.

1848 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON in *Lancet* July 41 The hand .. in liquid chloroform is usually somewhat more deeply apathized than the other hand .. in the vapour.

A·pathized, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered insensible, sunk in apathy.

1852 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle, etc.* II. 214, I very well understand all that you say about 'apathized moods.'

Apathy (æ·păþi). [a. Fr. *apathie*, ad. L. *apathīa*, a. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, n. of state f. *ἀπαθής* without feeling, f. *ἀ* priv. + *παθε-* (*πάθος*) suffering, passion.]

1. Freedom from, or insensibility to, suffering; hence, freedom from, or insensibility to, passion or feeling; passionless existence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They .. do terme those joies, those promptitudes of the will .. by the name of *Eupathies*, i.[e.] good affections and not of *Apathies*, that is to say, Impassibilities. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 469/2 He, from his Apathy and the Tranquillity of his life, had the attribute of fortunate bestow'd on him. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* III. x. (1675) 214 Because the Passions are (sometimes) Mutinous, to wish an Apathy. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 91 In lazy Apathy let Stoic's boast Their virtue fix'd. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. 360 Apathy was considered by the Stoics as the highest condition of Humanity.

2. Indolence of mind, indifference to what is calculated to move the feelings, or to excite interest or action.

a 1733 NORTH *Lives* II. 158 He wanted a good general apathy .. [i.e.] 1. as to himself, equanimity; 2. as to all others, indifference. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Prof.* Wks. 1774 I. 35 Forsake their apathy a while. 1820 LAMB *Imperf. Symp., Ess.* (1876) III. 220, I am .. a bundle of prejudices .. the veriest thrall to sympathies, apathies, antipathies. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 202 A certain apathy or sluggishness in his nature which led him .. to leave events to take their own course.

3. *transf.* (of the markets, etc.)

1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 The piece market shows great apathy.

Apatite (æ·pătəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (by Werner 1786) Gr. *ἀπάτη* deceit + -ITE; in reference to the diverse and deceiving forms of the mineral.] A native crystallized phosphate of lime, varying in colour from white to green, blue, violet, brown; transparent, translucent, or opaque.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 51 It is .. much better to talk .. of phosphate of lime, than of apatite. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 284 Apatite .. is found crystallized in ejected blocks and lava. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 146 Under the microscope apatite appears in elongated hexagonal prisms.

†Apau·se, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + PAUSE *v.*] To cause to stop, to stop (any one).

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* 86 With this saying he [Bonner] was apaused.

Apawl, obs. form of APPALL *v.*

Apay (ăpē[1]·), *v. arch.* Forms: 3–4 apaie, 4–5 apaye, apey, 6 appaie, 5–7 appay, apay. [a. OFr. *apay-er, apai-er* (Pr. *apaiar, apagar*), f. late L. **ad-pācāre*, f. *ad* to, completely + *pācāre* to please, satisfy, *orig.* to pacify, f. *pāc-em* peace (cf. APPEASE and PAY). After 1500 often refashioned as *ap-pay*: see AP- *pref.*[1] Since 1700, found only in pa. pple., as a poetic archaism: see APAID.]

1. To satisfy, content, please. *arch.*

a 1250 *Meid. Marg.* li, I sende him to þe, To turne þine herte ant apaie me. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1249 She elleswhere hath now hire herte apeyde. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 574 Other ladyes wolde say, My3the no womman the apay. *c* 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 116 The priest of this household would be full well apayd both with you and with me. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 292 To goe about to please and appay divine goodnesse. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 76 Well appaid With what her greedy thoughts had tasted on. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* III. II. 32 Or all is nought .. Or of my tale shall ye be well apaid.

†2. To repay, requite. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j b, Thenne was the good man wel apayed by the falsnes of the old .. woman. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 33 Eke with gratefull service me right well apay. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iv. (1632) 200 The Gods .. reward and appay thee. 1631 QUARLES *Sampson* 290 E're he can appay His wrong with timely vengeance.

Ape (ēp), *sb.* Forms: 1 apa, 2– ape. *Pl.* 1 apan, 2–4 apen, 3– Apes. [OE. *apa* m., *ape* f., cogn. w. LG. *ape*, Du. *aap*, OHG. *affo* m., *affe* f., MHG. *affe*, ON. *api* (Sw. *apa*). Prob. an adopted word in OTeut.; cf. OIr. *apa*, Wel. *epa*; Slav. *op-*, in Old Boh. *op*, Boh. *op-ec*, Slovak *op-itza*.]

1. An animal of the monkey tribe (*Simiadæ*); before the introduction of 'monkey' (16th c.), the generic name, and still (since 1700) sometimes so used poetically or rhetorically, or when their uncouth resemblance to men and mimicry of human action is the main idea (due to reaction of the vb. *ape* upon the sb. whence it was formed).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 827 (Sweet *O. E. T.*) *Phitecus*, apa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 366 Wið apan bite oððe mannes, smyre mid fearres geallan. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6464 Visage after martyn apen: Folke heo buth, ful eovel y-schapen! *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2298 Wilde beris & apes. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 Babewynes, apes, marmesettes. and othere dyverse bestes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6839 Make I not wel tumble myn apes? 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiii. 21 Estriches shal dwell there, and Apes [1611 Satyres] shal daunse there. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 39 The fayrest of Apes is fowle. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 211 Prouerbe: An ape vvilbe an ape, by kinde as they say, Though that ye clad him all in purple array. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 249 Apes With foreheads villanous low. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Femme*, Euerie Ape thinkes her puppie the fairest. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 5 The Proverb, A guilty conscience is as afraid of a feather, as an Apes tayl of a whip. 1727 POPE *Dunciad* I. 282 Less human genius than God gives an ape. 1857 Bohn *Handbk. Prov.* 310 An Ape's an ape; a varlet's a varlet; Though they be clad in silk or scarlet. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. I. 377 Quick-chattering apes, that yet in mockery Of anxious men wrinkle their ugly brows.

2. *spec.* A member of the *Simiadæ*, having no tail nor cheek-pouches; including the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outan, and gibbons.

1699 TYSON (*title*) Ourang-Outang sive Homo Sylvestris; or the Anatomy of a Pigmy compared with a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. 1764 WILLIAMS *Dict. Arts* s.v., The ape, properly so called, is without a tail. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 144 We say that an *ape* is a monkey without a tail, and a *baboon* a monkey with a short tail, reserving the term *monkey* more particularly for those species which have very long tails; and though our early writers use these three words indiscriminately .. yet the significations here given have generally prevailed since the time of Ray, and are now exclusively adopted. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. 181 Why have not apes acquired the intellectual powers of man?

b. *To play the ape* (referring to the way in which these animals mimic human form and gestures): to imitate, *esp.* in an inferior or spurious manner, to counterfeit, mimic the reality.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 343/1 He playeth the Ape, and counterfeteth what God hath ordeined for our saluation. 1648 *Pet. Eastern Ass.* 23 Themselves may .. play the Apes in Pulpits.

3. Hence *fig.* One who 'plays the ape'; an imitator, a mimic; a. contemptuously or derisively.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 And lauhweð þe olde ape [the devil] lude to bismare. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 316 Antichrist, the Ape of our Lord Christ. 1592 GREENE in *Shaks. Cent. Pr.* 2 Let these Apes imitate your admired inventions. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 360 The diuell is Gods ape, and seekes to counterfeit Him almost in euery thing. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 298 Every genius has his apes. 1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vii. 332 This spurious liberalism, which is but a ridiculous ape of charity.

†b. in a good or neutral sense. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 51 The wise and discreet is the Ape of God. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 10 The Poets (with their apes, the painters, limmers, and carvers). 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 31 O sleepe, thou Ape of death, lie dull upon her! 1650 ASHMOLE *Arcanum* (ed. 3) 201 Philosophy, which is the Ape of Nature.

†4. *transf.* A fool. *God's ape*: a natural born fool. *To make any one his ape, to put an ape in his hood*, to befool or dupe him. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 814 Sche nere so michel ape That sche hir laid doun to slape At hir dore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 706 He made the person and the peple his Apes. *c* 1386 — *Prioresses Prol.* 6 The monk put in the mannes hood an ape And in his wyves eek, by seint Austyn. 1513 DOUGLAS

Æneis IV. Prol. 21 Ȝour trew seruandis [bene] silly goddis apis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 31 Thus was the ape By their faire handling put into Malbeccoes cape. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 194 Iollity for Apes, and greefe for Boyes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 154 That she should instigate the titled ape her husband to write to me.

5. Sea Ape: the fish *Squalus Vulpes*, also called Sea Fox, and Thresher.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 375 As the Lion recovereth by eating an Ape of the Earth, so is the Dolphin cured by eating an Ape of the Sea. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 86 Sea-fox, *Synon.* Sea-ape. 1861 J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 37 Sea ape=Thrasher.

6. *To lead apes in hell*: the fancied consequence of dying an old maid. *To say an ape's paternoster*: to chatter with cold.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 Rather thou shouldest leade a lyfe to thine owne lyking in earthe, than .. leade Apes in Hell. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 34 She is your treasure .. I must .. for your loue to her, leade Apes in hell. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* i. 2 'Tis an old proverb, and you know it well, That women dying maids lead apes in hell. 1611 COTGR., *Grelotter*, To shake, tremble .. say an Apes Pater-noster. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, He would flay the Fox, say the Apes Paternoster. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke* II. i, Poor girl: she must certainly lead Apes, as the saying is. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 198 Joining with other old women, in leading their apes in Tartarus.

†7. as *adj.* Foolish, silly. *adv.* Foolishly, sillily.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1879) 412 Many siche ape resouns han men herd a3enus crist. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 33 Some are ape dronke, full of laughter and of toyes, Some mery dronke.

8. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *ape-headed, ape-like, ape-mind*; †ape-bearer, -carrier, one who carried a monkey about for exhibition, a strolling buffoon; †ape-fox, ? the opossum; †ape-keeper, -ward, =ape-bearer; †ape-leader, an old maid, see 6; †ape-ware, counterfeit wares.

1647 WARD *Simple Cobl.* 29 Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique foole-fangles. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 314 The general aspect in old age .. among the women, is hideously ape-like. 1859 MILL *Lib.* 106 Any other faculty than the apelike one of imitation. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 101, I know this man well: he hath bene since an Ape-bearer. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.* O 7 (T.) There is nothing in the earth so pitiful; no, not an ape-carrier. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* V. i, Jugglers, and gipsies .. colonies of beggars, tumblers, ape-carriers. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* V. (ed. 7) 570 Gesner calleth this Beast an Ape-Foxe, or a Fox-Ape. 1600 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* ii. (1632) Let Ape-keepers, and Players catch the eares of their Auditory. 1651 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. (1652) 372, I will rather hazard my being one of the Devil's Ape-leaders, then to marry while he is melancholly. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 119 'No,' quaþ an Apeward 'for nout þat I knowe.' *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 Ne mei he buten scheawe þe uorð sumwhat of his apeware.

Ape (ēip), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To imitate, mimic: **a.** pretentiously, irrationally, or absurdly.

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. iv, Why should you ape The fashions of court-ladies? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, Curse on the Stripling! how he apes his Sire! 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 179 ¶ 3 When they assume the dignity of knowledge, or ape the sprightliness of wit. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* x. (1878) 172 That foolish emulation which makes one class ape another from afar.

b. in a good or neutral sense. *rare.*

1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 15 The women imitate (or ape) the men. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 124 Alabaster .. which apes ivory in the whiteness and smoothness thereof. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 119 Art, which is man's offspring, doth ape nature. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* xvi. 252 Aping the appearance of the animal.

2. *To ape it*: to play the ape, mimic the reality.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Def. Protector* 2 What's a Protector? He's a stately Thing, That Apes it in the Non-age of a King. 1672 JACOMB *Rom.* viii. (1868) 304 The devil who loves to ape it after God. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Mor. Encom.* 81 One apes it about in the streets, to court popularity.

†Apea·ce, *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of APPEASE, assimilated to sb. PEACE.] To make at peace, pacify.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1842) II. 621 Than I answered them, smylyng, to apeace them. 1548 HALL *Edw. V* (R.) She would mitigate and apeace his mynde.

†A·peacement. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -MENT. Variant of APPEASEMENT.] Propitiation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 700 The head which is gone before into heauen, in whom is apeacement for our sinnes.

A-peak (ăpī·k), *adv.* (*a.*) *Naut.* Forms: 6–7 a-pike, 7– a-peek, 8– a-peak. [a. Fr. *à pic* vertically; in naval lang. 'le bâtiment est à pic sur son ancre' vertically over its anchor; f. *à* 'to, at, according to' + *pic* 'vertex, summit': see PEAK, PIKE.]

1. In a vertical position; vertical. **a.** 'A *ship* drawn directly over the anchor is *apeek*; when the forestay and cable form a line, it is *short stay apeek*; when in a line with the main stay, *long stay apeek*. The anchor is *apeek* when the cable has been sufficiently hove in to bring the ship over it.' Adm. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1596 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 30 By reason of my riding with my Anchor a pike. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Is the Anchor a pike, that is, to heaue the Hawse of the ship right ouer the Anchor. 1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Come, Bullies, chear up! heave lustily. The Anchor's a Peek. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 172 The resolution, to order all their anchors to be heaved a-peak. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* iii, The anchor a-peak, and the sails ready for dropping.

b. *fig.*

1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1812) I. 14 He's going, the land crabs will have him; his anchor's a-peak.

c. '*Yards apeek*: when they are topped, so as to resemble St. Andrew's cross; it is done as a token of mourning, or for convenience.' Adm. Smyth.

1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 80 *To Ride a Peek*, is when the Yards are so ordered, that they seem to make the Figure of St. Andrews Cross.

d. *Oars apeak*: held vertically.

[1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Setting their Oares on pike.] 1870 *Sund. at Home* 281 (Burial of Mr. Peabody) The 'Leyden'.. steamed slowly.. up the harbour, followed by the boats, the men with oars apeak.

Apease, -eese, obs. forms of APPEASE.

Apece, -cy: see A B C.

Aped (ēipt), *ppl. a.* [f. APE *v.* + -ED.] Imitated; counterfeit.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 37 Himself he in ap'd Regal Robe attires.

Apedom (ēi·pdəm). *rare.* [f. APE *sb.* + -DOM.] The estate or state of apes.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. ii. 85 [They] had not yet emerged from this early condition of apedom.

Apehood (ēi·phud). [f. APE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition or nature of an ape.

1825 R. AYTON *Ess. & Sk. Char.* 89 A handful of nuts brought out, in a moment [discovers] the inalienable apehood of the monkey-players. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 18 He too may be ignorant; but he has not sunk from decent manhood to squalid apehood.

Apeire, var. APPAIR *v. Obs.*, to impair.

Apel-: see later sp. under APPEL-.

Apel, obs. form of APPLE.

Apeling (ēi·plin). *rare.* [f. APE *sb.* + -LING.] A diminutive or young ape.

1861 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* (1865) 27 Probably a gorilla points out man to his apelings as a very degenerate specimen of his descendants.

Apelles (ăpe·līz). The name of a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great; sometimes used connotatively for a master artist.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 2/1 Gold-smith of all the stars, with silver bright Who moon enamels, Apelles of the flow'rs. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 227 That none besides .. an Apelles shou'd draw their picture.

†Apelu·chier, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *apeluchier, espeluchier*, mod.Fr. *éplucher*, f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + **pelucher* = Pr. *pelucar*, It. *piluccare*, according to Diez, deriv. vb. f. L. *pīlāre* to pull out hairs, f. *pīlus* hair: cf. PLUSH.] To pick faults, to carp.

1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Na3t uor to apeluchier, ne zeche kendelich scele, huer he non ne heþ.

Apen-: see later spelling APPEN-.

Apen, apenion, obs. ff. OPEN, OPINION.

Ape·nt, var. form of APPEND *v*^{1}. *Obs.* To pertain.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) 131 Our Lorde will us lere whereto it [the star in the East] will apente. *Ibid.* 189 Yf you wiste wherto it would apente. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxvi, To you, my lorde of Yorke, this dooeth appent.

Apepsy (ăpe·psi). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *apepsia* (often used instead), a. Gr. *ἀπεψία* indigestion, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πέπτ-ειν* to digest. Cf. mod.Fr. *apepsie*.] Lack of digestive power.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Apepsie*, incoction, crudity of the stomach. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Apepsy, apepsia*. 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* III. 202 Violent apepsy, as in low fevers, and total want of digestion. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 123 The condition known as apepsia.

Aper-: see later spelling APPER-.

Aper (ēi·pəɹ). *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. APE *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who apes; 'a ridiculous imitator or mimick.' J.

‖Aperçu (apersü·). [Fr., pa. pple. of *apercevoir* to perceive.] A summary exposition, a conspectus.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Feb., Who could read Mr. Green's book without finding in it much new knowledge and many luminous aperçus. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 21 Demonstrations or aperçus of considerable scientific value.

†Ape·re, *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apere, apaire*, pres. sing. of *aparie-r* to make equal or similar, to liken :—late L. **ad-, ap-pariā-re*, f. *ad* to + *par-em* equal. Cf. APPARIATE.] *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be equal.

c 1440 LONELICH *Graal* II. 37 Thanne seide the peple .. that he to god aperede.

Aperient (ăpī·ɹiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *aperient-em*, pr. pple. of *aperī-re* (orig. *āperī-re*) to open, f. *ā* = *ab* off, away + *par*(*i*)-*ĕre* to get; cf. Eng. *undo*.] **A.** *adj.* Opening the bowels; laxative. **B.** *sb.* [sc. medicine, article of diet.]

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 961 (J.) They be of three intentions: refrigerant, corroborative, and aperient. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* iii. (1682) 257 Agrimony an Aperient. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 234 Air, exercise, proper regimen of diet, and aperients may relieve them. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* i. 6 A small piece .. renders the draught a strong aperient.

Aperispermic (ăpe:rispə·ɹmik), *a. Bot.* [f. A-*pref.* 14 priv. + PERISPERMIC.] Having no albumen round the embryo of the seed; non-albuminous.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 302 Aperispermic seeds.

Aperitive (ăpe·ɹĭtiv), *a.* Also 7 **apperitive**, 6–8 **aperative**. [variant of APERTIVE, after mod.Fr. *apéritif, -ive*, older Fr. *apertif*, med.L. *apertīvus* and *aperitīvus*, It. *apertivo* and *aperitivo*.]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Tending to open. *Obs. rare.*

1685 BOYLE *Free Enq.* 381 Its [a key's] Power of opening a Door (which, perhaps, some School-Men would call its aperitive Faculty).

2. *Med.* Tending to open the bowels; aperient.

1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* I. xvi. 16 Warme and drie and aperatiue. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 434 Aperitive things are good for a man thats troubled with the collike. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 167 Smallage is diuretic and aperitive.

B. *sb.* [sc. medicine, article of diet.]

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 361 Apperitives .. open the mouths of the vessels. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them aperitives. 1841 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 260 The other physicians .. all insisted on the use of the strongest aperitives.

Apern, obs. form of APRON.

A per se, apersee: see A (the letter) IV.

Apert (ăpə·ɹt), *a.* and *adv. arch.* Also 4–6 appert, and aphet. PERT. [a. OFr. *apert*:—L. *apert-um* open, pa. pple. of *aperī-re* to open; see APERIENT. In OFr. the word was to some extent confused with *aspert* = *espert*:—L. *expertus*, 'expert,' which seems to have affected some of the senses.]

A. *adj.*

1. Open, manifest, public, plain, unconcealed. (Opposed to *privy*.) *arch.* since *c* 1700.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 29 Gaf Saynt Cutbert Londes & libes, with chartir aperte. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 8 Glotonie, lecherie, and othere synnis prevy or apert. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6153 Religiouse folk ben fulle covert; Seculer folk ben more appert. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D ij b, Appert or knowen myracles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. XXV, In vaine he had attempted to be king by apert and open force [*palam atque aperte*]. 1681 GLANVILL *Saducismus* I. (ed. 2) 99 The apert confession of the Nullibists. 1849 S. MAITLAND *Ess.* 392 Gardiner got many 'nips,' both 'privy' and apert, for his share in the book. 1879 WARD *Chaucer* i. 41 Our national life in this period .. in its 'apert,' if not in its 'privy' sides .. lacks the seriousness belonging to men and to generations.

†b. 'Open' in sound. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xi. (R.) They [vowels] are therefore stiled apert or open letters.

†2. Manifest to the understanding, plain, evident.

1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Yef þe wordes byeþ uoule .. þet is apert tokne þet þe uoulhede .. byeþ ine þe herte. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 238 Which had bene the directer speech and more apert. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 7 There are in Zuinglius .. most apert sentences from which it is gathered that God is the Author of sin.

†3. Straightforward, direct; brisk, bold. (With *batayle aperte* cf. 'open battle.') *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2450 Ther ros batayle aperte; Ten hundrid weoren to dethe y-dight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 73 Thai .. full manfully Grete and apert defens can ma. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXIII. 113 Wyth þe Wachis sturdily Made ane apert and stout mellé.

†4. Distinguished, clever, ready, expert. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Sire Degarre* 95 Ther nas non in al the Kynges londe, More apert man than was he. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Sharp in assoyllyng questyons, ryght appert in confundyng heretykes.

†5. Outspoken, forward in manner, bold, insolent. (Survives in the aphetized PERT.) *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 289 Modred a fole aperte was slayn [for] licherie. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 541 Wiþ proude wordes apert þat passeth his rule. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 681 Come I to the, appert fole, I salle caste the in the pole. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B ij, She was aperte, for she praid me two or thre tymes that I shold not leue. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 3 Another stroak of his Rhetorick .. to the same purpose, but only with a more apert and forward explanation.

†6. *In apert* (OFr. *en apert*): openly, in public *Into apert*: to public view. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 217 Mony a knycht and ek lady Mak in apert richt euill cher. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 22 Nether ony thing is preuy, the whiche shal not come in to apert [1388 opyn]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Alle tho, that hadden be Or in appert or in prive Of counseil to the mariage. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lxii. 105/1 Two maner of dedes . oone pryuely and an other in aperte or openly.

†B. *adv.* Openly, manifestly, plainly, publicly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6355 þis meracle sagh þai all aperte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 78 Oueral goþ symonie priualy or apert. *c* 1450 MYRC 1448 Tell hyt owte now a-pert. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXIX. 131 Rayse up my mouth I did apert.

†Aperté. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OFr. *apertè* military skill, f. *apert* expert: see prec.] The public manifestation of skill; display of prowess.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCVIII, Consyderyng well his knightly aperte.

†Aperteme·nt, *adv. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apertement* openly: see APERT.] Openly, publicly; manifestly.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 781 Bi-leeue is apertement Of alle vertues foundement. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 182 To hem þow seydust apertment [*v. r.* a-pertement] 'Ne wepe 3e not.'

†Ape·rtion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *apertiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aperīre* to open: see APERIENT.]

1. The action of opening.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 379 Anastomosis or inoculation or apertion and opening of two vessels one into another. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 353 The Apertion of an Artery with a sharp Instrument.

2. An opening, an aperture.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 12/1 Make a little apertion in the one end of the Egge, and let the water runne therout. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 17 Apertions, under which term I do comprehend Doors, windows .. or other Conducts. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 4 You may make the apertion as long and deep as the malady and your curiosity require.

3. Openness (in sound). Cf. APERT 1 b. *rare.*
1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iv. § 5. 17 The Vowels ought to haue something answerable in their Character unto the several kinds of Apertion which they haue in their sound.

Apertive (ăpē·rtiv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *apertif, -ive*:—late L. *apertīv-us*, f. *apert-* ppl. stem of *aperīre* to open: see -IVE.]
†1. Open, manifest. (So in Fr.) *Obs. rare.*
1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apertive* .. clear and manifest.
2. = APERIENT.
1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take of the rootes of eryngium .. and of the fiue rootes apertive. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* I. (1742) 42 Hops, being endowed with discutient apertive Qualities.

Ape·rtly, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 apertelyche, 4 -lyke, apeartlye, 4–5 apertelich(e, -teli, -tli, appert(e)ly, 4–6 apertely(e, 5–6 -art(e)ly, 6 apartlie, 4–8 apertly. [f. APERT *a.* + -LY².]
1. Openly to the senses, publicly, plainly; without secrecy or concealment. (Opposed to *privily.*)
1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Me myȝte bere .. Tresour aboute & oþer god oueral apertelyche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 46 As he shewed unto this good lady apertely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 76 He hadde aperteliche the semblaunce of the Duke. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 73/1 Going about manie things both priuilie and apertlie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 123 Giving aid both apertly and covertly unto the weaker. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 131 So long as no positive Charge is apertly made to the Prejudice of any one.
2. Manifestly (to the understanding), clearly, evidently, plainly.
c 1315 SHOREHAM 96 That other heste apertelyche Schewed mannes defaute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 256 It is a permutacioun apertly, a peny-worth for an othre. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 Otherwise may not be knowen appertly the certayn ne the incertayn. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 410 Paule spake simplie and apertlie. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 285 There is apertly mention made of the sixth and seventh Trumpet.
3. Straightforwardly, boldly; with distinction.
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 315 This gud Erll nocht-for-thi The Sege tuk full apertly. *Ibid.* XIV. 77 The Scottis men in that fechting Swa apertly and weille thame bar.

Ape·rtness. *arch.* [f. APERT *a.* + -NESS.]
1. The quality of being apert; openness; frankness.
1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 52 It will be very decerneable to the spectators; which apertnesse is nothing commendable in a Horseman. 1655 *Let.* in Hartlib. *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 33, I .. did conceive my apertnesse a candid Testimony of my intentions. *a* 1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 482 This has arisen from a want of what Ashmole calls 'apertness.'
†2. Plainness of speech; freedom of utterance.
1604 WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* V. § 4. 192 The reasons .. require great perspicuitie and apertnesse in deliuerie. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing.

Apertometer (æpəɹtɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *apert-us* open + -(o)-METER.] An appliance attached to a microscope for determining the angular aperture of object-glasses.
1880 *Nature* XXI. 433 Some remarks on the apertometer. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 707/3 An Abbe apertometer of dense glass for measuring apertures up to 1·50 N.A.

Apertural (ăpə·ɹtiŭrăl), *a.* [f. L. *apertūra* + -AL¹.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an aperture.
1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 118 Mangelia .. apertural slit at the suture.

Aperture (æ·pəɹtiŭ). [ad. L. *apertūra*, f. *apert-* ppl. stem of *aperīre* to open: see -URE.]
†1. The process of opening. *Obs.*
1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.) From an appulse to an aperture, is easier than from one appulse to another. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. vi. 21 The aperture and explication of the willing Flower. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 170 His Brother .. desired an Eminent Surgeon .. to open him; but as the Aperture was to be perform'd gratis, he put it off.
†2. The opening up of what is involved, intricate, restricted. *Obs. rare.*
1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Add. V. § 4 The apertures and permissions of marriage have such restraints of modesty and prudence, that, etc. 1660 — *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 8 The aperture and dissolution of distinctions.
3. An opening, an open space between portions of solid matter; a gap, cleft, chasm, or hole; the mouth of the shell of a mollusc.
1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* VI. 26 If memory be made by the easy motion of the Spirits through the open passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same apertures. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 409 So much Water was run down .. as the Apertures could receive. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 88 The internal structure .. may be compared to a spunge, though the apertures cannot in general be perceived. 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 44 The thickening and contraction of the aperture in the univalves.
4. *Opt.* The space through which light passes in any optical instrument (though there is no material opening). Also *attrib.*
1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 19, I saw .. with one Aperture of my glass more than 40 or 50. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The focal distances of the eye-glasses are to be proportional to the Apertures. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VI. 218 The aperture of the object-glass, that is to say, its diameter. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. R. Dubl. Soc.* 181 That roundness and relief that is admired so much in photographs taken with large aperture lenses.
5. 'In some Writers of Geometry, the Inclination, or Leaning of one Right-line towards another, which meet in a point and make an Angle.' Phillips 1706. So in CHAMBERS 1751, HUTTON 1796.

Apery (ē·pəri). [f. APE *sb.* + -RY, or APER + -Y. In sense treated partly like *mocker-y*, partly like *fine-ry*, partly like *rook-ery.*]
1. The practice of an aper; aping; pretentious or silly mimicry.
1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troubled Soule* II. § 6 (1620) 133 An outward Apery of Religion. *c* 1700 *Gentlem. Instr.* (1732) 152 Hate .. Hypocrisy as Poison, and a base Complaisance as meer Apery. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Woman in 19th C.* (1862) 145 Women, dressed .. in apery, or as it looked, in mockery of European fashions.
2. *concr.* A pretentious imitation. *rare.*
1812 COLMAN *Two Parsons* XXXIV, His rooms were crowded with Etruscan aperies.
3. A silly or apish action or performance.
1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 195 The .. sickly superstitious aperies and impostures of the time. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. XX. 265 A young Fritzchen's cradle, who .. will speak and do aperies one day.
4. A collection or colony of apes. *rare.*
1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 8 More apish than all the apes of all aperies.

Apese, obs. form of APPEASE *v.*

†A·pess. *Obs.* [f. APE + -ESS; the OE. distinction, *apa* m., *ape* f., being lost.] A she-ape.
1623 J. WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tong.* (1625) 256 The Ape loues his Apesse, and sweares she is the fairest of all beasts.

Apet-: see later spelling APPET-.

Apetaloid (ăpe·tăloid), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -OID.] Of apetalous form.
1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 222 When there is but one whorl of floral envelopes .. the flower is then termed apetaloid.

Apetalous (ăpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *apetal-us* (a. Gr. *ἀπέταλ-ος*, leafless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πέταλ-ον* leaf) + -OUS.] Without petals.
1706 PHILLIPS, *Apetalous* flowers or plants are such as want the fine colour'd Leaves of Flowers, which they call Petals. 1749 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 53 Trees and Shrubs having apetalous Flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 44 [Sweet Violet has] apetalous autumnal flowers, chiefly fertile.

Ape·talousness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being apetalous.
1731 in BAILEY.

Apex (ē·pĕks). Pl. **apices** (ē·pisīz, æ·p-), **apexes.** [a. L. *apex* peak, tip, the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, perh. f. *ap-* to fit to (cf. *vertex*, f. *vertĕre* to turn); whence, the tip of anything.]
1. (*As in Latin.*) *rare.*
1603 B. JONSON *James I.'s Entert.* Wks. 1838, 532 Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called apex. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Apex* is described as a stitched cap in form of a helmet, with the addition of a little stick fixed on the top. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* 7 *Apicatus*, wearing an apex, tufted
2. The tip of anything, the top or peak of a mountain, pyramid, or spire; the pointed end of anything pyramidal or spiral, as a shell or leaf.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 77 Apex, is any thing .. added to the toppe, or highest part of a thing. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 2 In the very Apex and top thereof [Mt. Ararat], there is still to be discerned a blacke shadow. 1727 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 319 The Precipices were surprisingly variegated with Apices, Prominences, etc. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 108 In the apex of the dome, is seen the Celestial Dove. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxix. (1876) 325 It formed the apex to a blooming pyramid. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 56 The shells .. have their apices eroded. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 111 The apices of the fronds. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sociol.* iii. 49 Crystals .. modified by truncations of angles and apices. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Apex*, in the U.S. Revenue Statutes, the end or edge of a vein nearest the surface.
3. *Geom.* The vertex of a triangle or cone.
1678 PHILLIPS, *Apex*, principally in a Geometrical signification, the top of a Conical figure, which ends and sharpens into a point. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 56 Memphis, not much above the apex of the Delta. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 68 The apex of this triangle.
4. *fig.* (Cf. *acme, climax.*)
1641 R. BROOKE *Nat. Eng. Episc.* 21 Now .. I am neere the Apex of this question. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *To C'tess Carlile*, You who have gained the apex of your kind. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 124 Commencing with the rudiments of grammar and terminating in the apex of the Doctorate. 1883 A. BLAKE in *Harper's Mag.* 902/1 They have attained the apex of the comic.
5. The highest or culminating point of time. *rare.*
1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 292 In the beginning, the first Apex of Time which began with the Being of Matter. 1864 HEAVYSEGE *Shaks. Tercent. Ode* 2 The apex of the years, The period's culmination.
6. *Bot.* †a. An early name for the ANTHER or summit of the stamen (*obs.*). b. The tip of a young plant-shoot, 'the growing point.'
1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1777) 104 The masculine or prolific seed contained in the chiues or apices of the stamina. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., On the tops of the stamina or chives, grow those little capsulæ or knobs, called Apices. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* VI. 251 This apex consists of a thin flattened filament. [See also under ANTHER.]
‖ 7. A horn or projecting point on a Hebrew letter. (So Vulg. translates *κεραία Matt.* V. 18; Eng. 'tittle.')
a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* 193 There being no difference between *gimel* [ג] and *nun* [נ] but a small apex or excrescence.
† 8. Hence *fig.* A tittle, a jot; the least portion of anything written or said. *Obs.*
1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXVII. Wks. VIII. 113 The words .. answer punctually and identically to every apex or tittle of St. Matthew's quotation. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* 1721 I. 77 To establish the Sense and Interpretation .. upon Tittles and Apices. 1680 S. MATHER *Iren.* 8 Every *Apex* of truth is precious, the least Jota thereof is not to be despised.
9. *Comb.*, as **apex-beat,** the impulse of the contraction of the heart.
1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* II. 7 In health the apex-beat is usually felt in the 5th left interspace.

Apexed (ē·pĕkst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having an apex, pointed.
1869 BURGH in *Eng. Mech.* 9 Apr. 51/2 Two apexed angles.

Aph-, repr. Gr. *ἀφ'*, phonetic variant of *ἀπό* 'off, away from,' used before an aspirated vowel.

Aphæresis (ăfī·ɪ·sis). Also **aphe-.** [a. L. *aphæresis*, a. Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις* a taking away, n. of action f. *ἀφαιρέ-ειν*, f. *ἀφ'* = *ἀπό* off, away + *αἱρέ-ειν* to take, snatch. The Latin grammarians gave it the transf. sense.]
1. *Gram.* The taking away or suppression of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word.
1611 COTGR., *Aphairese*, the figure Aphæresis. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Fr. & It.* II. 24 The figure aphærisis [will] alter the appellation entirely. 1846 TREGELLES tr. *Gesenius Heb. Lex.* 2/2 In Hebrew, א without a vowel is very often rejected from the beginning of a word by aphæresis. 1864 WEBSTER *Aphæresis, Apheresis.*
†2. *Med. Obs.*
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aphæresis* in medicine denotes a necessary taking away or removal of something that is noxious. In surgery, an operation whereby something superfluous is taken away. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Aphæresis*, formerly used for large and injurious extraction of blood.

Aphæretic (æfĭre·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀφαιρετικ-ός*: see prec.] Of the nature of aphæresis.

Apha·nesite. *Min.* [badly formed on Gr. *ἀφανής* non-apparent + -ITE.] A synonym of the mineral called by Dana CLINOCLASITE.

‖ **Aphaniptera** (æfăni·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀφαν-ής* unseen + *-πτερος* winged, f. *πτερόν* wing.] A small order of insects, in which the wings exist only as rudimentary scales.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. XX. 317 The Aphaniptera [Flea, Chigoe] are apterous and parasitic.

Aphanipterous (æfăni·ptĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphaniptera.*

Aphanistic (æfăni·stik), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. Gr. *ἀφανιστικ-ός*, f. *ἀφανίζ-ειν* to make invisible, f. *ἀφαν-ής*: see next.] Indistinct, not manifest.

Aphanite, -yte (æ·fănəit). *Min.* [mod. f. (by Haüy) Gr. *ἀφαν-ής* unmanifest + -ITE.] A compact dark-coloured hornblende rock, so uniform in texture that it shows no distinct grains (whence its name), and breaks with a smooth flint-like fracture; also called *Corneine.*
1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 79 Aphanite consists mainly of hornblende with some feldspar .. It has been called hornrock. 1883 N. JOLY *Man bef. Metals* I. VII. 167 They contain weapons of unpolished aphanite, a species of greenstone.

Aphanitic (æfăni·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of or containing aphanite.
1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 79 An aphanitic slate.

Aphanozygous (æfănɒ·zigəs), *a. Anthrop.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀφαν-ής* unmanifest + *ζυγ-όν* (for *ζύγ-ωμα* cheekbone) + -OUS.] Having the cheek-bones invisible when the skull is viewed from above.
1871 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* VI. 207 They are dolicho-cephalic, quite orthognathous, and wholly aphanozygous.

‖ **Aphasia** (ăfē·ziă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀφασία*, n. of quality f. *ἄφατος* speechless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *φά-ναι* to speak (cf. *φάσ-ις* speech).] Loss of the faculty of speech, as a result of cerebral affection.
1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 85 A musician, the subject of aphasia .. who had lost the ability to read and write as well as to speak. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 72 Embarrassment of speech may vary from simple awkwardness of articulation to decided aphasia.

Aphasiac (ăfē·ziăk). *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AC; cf. *mania-c.*] One suffering from aphasia.
1868 OGLE in *Lancet* 21 Mar. 370/2 The testamentary capacity .. of aphasiacs without apoplexy or paralysis.

Aphasic (ăfæ·zik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. APHASIA + -IC.]
A. *adj.* Suffering from aphasia, having lost the power of speech.
1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 86 Most aphasic patients answer very well by signs. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* XXIX. 649 He had regained the power of speaking to a considerable extent, and now .. he had become Amnesic rather than Aphasic.
B. *sb.* = APHASIAC (which is more analogical).
1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 85 We must .. turn our attention to the writing of aphasics. 1869 HUNT in *Eng. Mech.* 7 May 147/1, I call him an aphasic in whom the signs of thought cannot manifest themselves.

Aphelian (ăfī·liăn), *a. Astr. rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the aphelion; farthest from the sun.
1738 MACHIN in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 221 Putting the Aphelian Distance .. instead of the Perihelian Distance.

Aphelion (ăfī·liŏn). *Astr.* Pl. **aphelia.** [Græcized form of mod.L. *aphēlium*, f. Gr. *ἀφ'* = *ἀπό* off,

from + ἥλιος sun; formed, by Kepler, after the *apogæum*, ἀπόγαιον, of the Ptolemaic astronomy (see *Prodr. dissert. cosmographicarum*, 1596, and *Epitome astronom. Copernic.* 1618). *Aphelium* was also the earlier form in Eng.; cf. PARHELION, Gr. παρήλιον. Fr. has *aphélie*, like *apogée*.]

1. That point of a planet's or comet's orbit at which it is farthest from the sun.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 443 The apogæum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth ought to be about the 28th degree of Cancer. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 237 The Aphelion, Eccentricities, and Proportions of the Orbs of the Primary Planets. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 410 Of these distances, the least of all is called the perihelium, and the greatest the aphelium. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 131 The aphelia of Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, slightly progress. 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 132 The effect is intensified by winter being there in aphelion.

2. *fig.*

1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 137 The dark aphelion of the eccentric orbit in which the church of Christ had wandered. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvi. 29 France, which is just now in what astronomers call the aphelion or furthest point of political cold.

Apheliotropic (ăfī:liˌǫtrǫ·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀφ' = ἀπό from + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός belonging to turning: see -TROPIC.] Bending or turning away from the sun: said of leaves, and other parts of plants.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 552 The sub-aërial roots observed by Wiesner were all apheliotropic. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 The light, causing apheliotropic movement in the leaves.

Aphe:liotro·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In a direction away from the sun.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 567 The tip, which, when laterally illuminated, causes the adjoining part of the root to bend apheliotropically.

Apheliotropism (ăfī:liˌǫ·trŏpiz'm). [f. APHELIOTROP-IC + -ISM.] The habit (in plants) of bending away from the light.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 5 It is much more convenient to confine the word heliotropism to bending towards the light, and to designate as apheliotropism bending from the light. 1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 Hyponasty will of course be opposed by apheliotropism and geotropism.

‖ **Aphemia** (ăfī·miă). [mod.L., f. Gr. ἀ priv. + φήμη voice, speech, fame; but Gr. ἄφημος, = 'not famed, unknown.'] Loss of power of articulation, as a result of cerebral affection; *spec.* a form of APHASIA, in which words are understood and conceived but cannot be uttered.

1864 *Jrnl. Ment. Sc.* X. 260 The seat of morbid change in aphemia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 163 Broca [*c* 1861] denominated the condition 'aphemia.'

Aphemic (ăfe·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.] (One) suffering from aphemia.

1869 HUNT in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 125/2, I dissected an old aphemic subject, who, during his life, had only five words at his disposal.. M. Charcot had three aphemics whose cerebral lesions were exactly in the same spot.

Aphengescope (ăfe·ndʒĭskǫup). [mod. f. Gr. ἀφεγγής without light (f. ἀ priv. + φέγγ-ος light) + -SCOPE.] A kind of magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects, such as coins, photographs, etc.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 218/2 The construction and mode of working the aphengescope.

Aphesis (æ·fĭsis). [a. Gr. ἄφεσις a letting go, f. ἀφιέναι, f. ἀφ' off, away + ἱέναι to send, let go, Suggested by the Editor in 1880.] The gradual and unintentional loss of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; as in *squire* for *esquire*, *down* for *adown*, *St. Loy* for *St. Eloy*, *limbeck* for *alimbeck*, *'tention!* for *attention!* It is a special form of the phonetic process called *Aphæresis*, for which, from its frequency in the history of the English language, a distinctive name is useful.

‖ **A·pheta.** *Astrol.* [L., ad. Gr. ἀφέτης a letter-off; applied, according to Du Cange, to the Prætor, who gave the signal for starting in the chariot-races; hence *fig.* to the planet which starts a human being in his career.] The giver of life in a nativity.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 650 You may alwayes import a danger of death, when you find the Apheta come to the hostill Beams of the killing Planet. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Apheta*, otherwise called Hylech, the giver of Life. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 8 When .. a number of planets are so situated that it seems doubtful which is the Apheta.

Aphe·tic, *a.*[1] and *sb. Astrol.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Apheta; life-giving; also *sb.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 Now they have inspected .. and found .. all the apheticks safe and sound. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 7 According to Ptolemy, the Aphetic Places are five.

Aphetic (ăfe·tik), *a.*[2] [f. Gr. ἄφετ-ος (cf. σύνε-τος) vbl. adj. f. ἀφιέναι (see APHESIS) + -IC.] Pertaining to, or resulting from, aphesis.

Aphe·tical, *a. Astrol.* [f. APHETIC *a.*[1] + -AL[1].]

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 529 If such a Planet be in an Apheticall place, he shall be Prorogator. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 7 That [planet] must be taken which is found in the strongest aphetical place.

Aphetically (ăfe·tikăli), *adv.*[1] *Astrol.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner or position of the Apheta.

1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 8 If it be aphetically situated.

Aphe·tically, *adv.*[2] [f. APHETIC *a.*[2] + -AL + -LY².] In an aphetic manner; by way of aphesis.

Aphetism (æ·fētiz'm). [n. of result f. next: cf. *Latinism*. An aphetized form of a word; a form, such as *squire*, *limn*, *peach*, resulting from the loss of the weak initial vowel.

Aphetize (æ·fētəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. ἄφετ-ος (see APHETIC) + -IZE; cf. Gr. συνετίζειν.] To render aphetic, to shorten by aphesis.

Aphidian (ăfi·diăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. *aphid-* stem of mod.L. APHIS + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to aphides.

1855 OWEN *Invert. Anim.*, Phenomena analogous to those of Aphidian generation.

B. *sb.* An aphidian insect; one of the aphides.

Aphidious (ăfi·diəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -(I)OUS.] = APHIDIAN. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aphidiphagous (æfidi·făgəs), *a. Zool.* [f. *aphid-* (see APHIS) + Gr. -φαγ-ος -eating + -OUS.] = APHIDIVOROUS. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Aphidivorous (æfidi·vŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *-vor-us* -devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding on aphides; like the common lady-bird.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 228 One of the aphidivorous flies. 1833 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* XV. 760 The larva of the syrphi, or aphidivorous worms.

Aphidologist (æfidǫ·lŏdʒist). *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -(O)LOGIST.] A student of the *Aphides*.

1876 BUCKTON *Brit. Aphides* (Ray Soc.) I. 40 Accepted as true by almost all aphidologists.

Aphilanthropy (æfilæ·nþrŏpi). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἀφιλάνθρωπ-ος not loving men: see A- *pref.* 14 and PHILANTHROPY.]

1. 'Want of love to mankind.' J.

2. *Med.* A morbid state of melancholy in which solitude is preferred to society; anthropophobia.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, s.v.

‖ **Aphis** (æ·fis). Pl. **aphides** (æ·fidīz). [mod.L. (Linnæus); of unknown etymology. A number of conjectures are offered in Buckton's *Monograph of Brit. Aphides*, the least improbable being that the plural is for Gr. ἀφειδεῖς pl. of ἀφειδής 'unsparing, lavishly bestowed' (? in reference to their prodigious rate of production, or to their voracity), and the sing. formed on it in imitation of *orchis*, *orchides*, *chrysalis*, *caryatis*, etc. The quantity of the *i* with Linnæus is unknown; it is now made short.]

1. A family of minute insects, also called *plant-lice*, which are very destructive to vegetation. They are prodigiously prolific, multiplying through the summer by parthenogenesis; they form the food of lady-birds, and are tended by ants for the honey-dew which they yield, whence sometimes called *ant-cows*.

1771 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 183 The Aphides are distinguished by Linnæus into more than thirty species. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 277 The honey dew is the excrement of a species of *Aphis*. 1793 WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 380 The people of Selborne were surprised by a shower of aphides. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1878) 207 An ant .. began to play with its antennæ, on the abdomen first of one aphis and then of another. 1876 BUCKTON *Brit. Aphides* I. 80 Except for accidents, a single aphis in one year might produce more aphides than is represented by the weight of the population of China.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as **aphis-blight, aphis-lion, aphis-sugar** (see quot.).

1882 *Birm. Weekly Post* 30 Dec. 1/6 Aphis blight is the consequence of an unhealthy state of the hop plant brought about by climatic conditions, as cold winds, white frosts, etc... which .. weaken them and render them unable to grow away from the aphides. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 351 Fig. 185. Neuroptera: The Aphis-lion (*Chrysopa perla*), imago, larva, and eggs. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 225 Honey-dew, or aphis-sugar, and the honey of the bee are intermediate between animal and vegetable sugars.

Aphlogistic (æflodʒi·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀφλόγιστ-ος uninflammable + -IC.] Without flame.

Aphlogistic or Flameless Lamp: a spirit-lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, having a coil of fine platinum wire wound loosely round the lower part of the wick, which continues in a state of ignition after the flame of the wick is extinguished, till all the spirit is consumed; used in mines which contain fire-damp.

1831 T. P. JONES *New Convers. Chem.* xxix. 297 The lamp is called the aphlogistic or flameless lamp. 1847 in CRAIG.

Aphonic (ăfǫ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IC.] Having no sound or pronunciation, non-vocal.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 533 These [hieroglyphics] he divides into Emphonic, Symphonic, and Aphonic. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 353 Voice is completely lost, and cough becomes aphonic.

Aphonous (æ·fŏnəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. ἄφων-ος voiceless (see next) + -OUS.] Voiceless.

1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* 581 Aphonous, dumb, mute.

Aphony (æ·fŏni). [ad. mod.L. *aphōnia* (oftener used unchanged), a. Gr. ἀφωνία, n. of quality f. ἄφων-ος voiceless, f. ἀ priv. + φωνή voice.] Inability to produce vocal sound; total loss of voice.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 580, A most grievous Aphony. 1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphony*, want of voice. 1778 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 5 A disease, somewhat similar to the above, though .. not attended with the aphonia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 162 Aphasia must not be confounded with aphonia.

Aphorism (æ·fŏriz'm). Also 6 afforysme, 6-7 aphorisme, 7 apor-. [a. Fr. *aphorisme*, *afforisme*, ad. med.L. *aphorism-us*, *aforismus*, a. Gr. ἀφορισμός a distinction, a definition, f. ἀφορίζ-ειν; see APHORIZE. From the 'Aphorisms of Hippocrates,' transferred to other sententious statements of the principles of physical science, and at length to statements of principles generally.]

1. A 'definition' or concise statement of a principle in any science.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* B iv b, Galen saythe in the glose of this aphorisme, *qui crescunt*, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Of this vtylyte Arnolde of vylle maketh an afforysme. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v, Knowledge, while.. in aphorisms and observations.. is in growth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 190 The old and uncomfortable Aphorism of our Hippocrates. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 50 The aphorism.. which was formulated by Linnæus in regard to plants.

2. Any principle or precept expressed in few words; a short pithy sentence containing a truth of general import; a maxim.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 19 Is not thy common talk found aphorisms? 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 37 'Tis an old Aphorisme *Oderunt omnes quem metuunt.* 1687 H. MORE *App. Antidote* (1712) 191 That sensible Aphorism of Solomon, Better is a living Dog than a dead Lion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 68 ¶ 10 Oppression, according to Harrington's aphorism, will be felt by those that cannot see it. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Month.* No. 268. 201 The suggestive aphorism, 'The want of belief is a defect that ought to be concealed when it cannot be overcome.'

† **3.** *abstractly*, The essence or pith. *Obs. rare.*

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 184 The aphorism and juice of the whole song.

† **A·phorism,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] To utter as an aphorism.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 62 These passages discours'd and Aphorism'd at large in the House.

Aphorismatic (æ:fŏrizmæ·tik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἀφόρισμα, which was not used in the sense of its cognate ἀφορισμός.] = APHORISMIC or APHORISTIC.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 136 Paley is rather dry and aphorismatic. 1846 O. GREGORY *Robt. Hall* I. 85 Opinions .. clothed in an aphorismatic terseness of language.

† **A·phorismer.** *Obs.* [f. APHORISM + -ER[1].] A dealer in aphorisms. (*contemptuous.*)

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 56 All the tribe of Aphorismers, and Politicasters.

Aphorismic (æfori·zmik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having the form of an aphorism or aphorisms.

1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 432 Said the Father of Physick in the depth of his aphorismick wisdom. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 264 The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of thesis and antithesis. When he gets out of this aphorismic metre. . . .

Aphori·smical, *a. rare.* = prec.

1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 438 The 'Aphorismical Discovery' was known to the omnivorous Carte.

Aphorisming (æ·fŏri:zmiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. APHORISM *v.* + -ING².] Dealing in aphorisms.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 33 Soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorisming pedantry. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 138 Certain immethodical aphorisming Eclectics.

Aphorist (æ·fŏrist). [n. of agent f. APHORIZE, as if ad. Gr. *ἀφοριστής: see -IST.] One who writes or utters aphorisms.

1713 NELSON *Bp. Bull* 246 (T.) Justifying what he had written against the aphorist. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., Constitutional aphorists tell us that the King can do no wrong.

Aphoristic (æfori·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀφοριστικ-ός; cf. Fr. *aphoristique*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to an aphorist; of the nature of an aphorism.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Aphoristic* method has great advantages, as containing much matter in a small compass. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/1 This vast body of aphoristic knowledge. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 323 To let loose his epigrammatic and aphoristic tongue.

† **Aphori·stical,** *a. Obs.*—°, = prec.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Aphori·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an aphoristic manner; by way of aphorisms; pithily.

1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 386 His own Words; which I have aphoristically set down in these Sentences following. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) II. 274, I fancy mankind may come, in time, to write all aphoristically. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 178 Expressing aphoristically the truth that all our knowledge recedes into mystery.

Aphorize (æ·fŏrəiz), *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀφορίζ-ειν 'to define,' in mid. voice 'to lay down determinate propositions,' f. ἀφ' = ἀπό off + ὁρίζ-ειν to set bounds, f. ὅρ-ος boundary. The English sense is taken from APHORISM.] To write or speak in aphorisms; to make terse general reflections.

1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 55 Tacitus himself aphorizeth.. in his short and poynant conclusion. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* 17 This twofold act of circumscribing and detaching, when it is exerted by the mind on subjects of reflection and reason, is to aphorize, and the result an Aphorism. 1860 WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 326 Aphorizing on the instability of human greatness.

Aphorizer (æ·fŏrəizəɪ). *rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who aphorizes; an aphorist.

1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* 124 There, Mr. Aphoriser general, what do you say to that?

Aphrite (æ·frəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀφρ-ός* foam + -ITE; = *foam-stone*.] A variety of carbonate of lime or calcite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 678 Aphrite, in its harder and more sparry variety is a foliated white pearly calcite, near argentine; in its softer kinds it approaches chalk, though lighter, pearly in lustre.. and more or less scaly in structure.

Aphrizite (æ·frizəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀφρίζ-ειν* to foam + -ITE.] 'Black tourmaline from Krageröe in Norway.' Dana.

Aphrodisiac (æfrodi·ziæc), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀφροδισιακ-ός* venereal, f. *ἀφροδίσι-ος*; see below.]

A. *adj.* Venereal; having a venereal tendency.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 103 The nut .. is eatable and aphrodisiac. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 175 Ishtar's aphrodisiac character.

B. *sb.*

1. A drug or preparation inducing venereal desire.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphrodisiacks*, things that excite Lust or Venery. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 103 Truffles are no longer regarded as aphrodisiacs.

2. *fig.*

1873 J. MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vi. 198 Like some evil mental aphrodisiac. 1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 774 A sadly serious literature of sentimental aphrodisiacs! Faugh!

†**Aphrodisiacal** (æ·frəˌdizəi·ăkăl), *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of aphrodisiac character.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aphrodisical*, belonging to Venus or Love. 1721 BAILEY, *Aphrodisiacal*. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 357 Indulging aphrodisiacal passion.

Aphrodisian (æfrodi·ziăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀφροδίσι-ος*, adj. f. *Ἀφροδίτη* the Grecian Venus + -AN.] Belonging to Venus, devoted to sensual love.

1860 C. READE *Cloister & Hearth* III. 151 The state nursery of those aphrodisian dames their favourites.

‖**Aphrodite** (æfrodəi·tī), *sb.*¹ [Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη* 'foam-born,' the Grecian Venus. Formerly æ·frodəit.]

1. The Grecian Venus.

c 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 89 A medal where grim Mars, turn'd right, Proves a smiling Aphrodite. 1867 Miss BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* xvii. 155 He sprang from the mire of the streets, like some male Aphrodite rising from the mud.

2. *Zool.* A genus of marine worms with bristles of brilliant iridescent hues; also called *Sea-mouse*.

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 99 The bristles of the aphrodite are .. worthy of notice on account of their wonderful colouring. 1869 W. BAIRD in *Eng. Mech.* 30 Apr. 123/1 They differ from the Aphrodites, or sea-mice, in many respects.

Aphrodite (æ·frodəit), *sb.*² *Min.* [f. Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη* (see prec.), taken as a mineral name from its ending -ITE, in sense of *foam-stone*, *Aphrite* being already occupied.] A soft opaque milk-white mineral, consisting mostly of bisilicate of magnesium, allied to Sepiolite or meerschaum.

1837-68 DANA *Min.* 457.

A·phronitre. ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *aphronitrum*, a. Gr. *ἀφρόνιτρον*, better *ἀφρὸς νίτρου*, *spuma nitri*.] 'Foam of nitre'; a name formerly applied to the sulphur salts of various alkalis and earths.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxix. (1495) 575 The fome of Nitrum hyghte *Affronitum*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 421 The Ægyptian Aphro-nitre or Salt-petre. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Some modern naturalists rather take the antient Aphronitre to have been a native salt-petre.

Aphrosiderite (æfroˌsi·dĕrəit). *Min.* [mod. (1847) f. Gr. *ἀφρό-s* foam + *σίδηρ-os* iron + -ITE.] A soft ferruginous mineral of a dark olive-green colour, classed by Dana as a variety of Prochlorite.

‖**Aphtha** (æ·fþă). *Path.* [L. *aphtha* (in cl. L. always in pl. *aphthæ*), a. Gr. *ἄφθα*, mostly in pl. *ἄφθαι*; usually connected with *ἅπτ-ειν* to set on fire, inflame.] A name given to the infantile disease 'thrush,' and, in the plural, to the small white specks on the mouth and tongue which characterize it, and which also occasionally appear in adults of enfeebled condition.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Aptha*, certain ulcers bred in the uppermost part of the mouth. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 465 Aphtha or thrush, is caused by the growth and development of a parasitic plant. 1879 KHORZ *Digest of Med.* 26 The lips and tongue are covered with aphthæ.

Aphthitalite (æfþi·tăləit). *Min.* [mod. f. (1835) Gr. *ἄφθιτ-os* undecaying + *λίθος* stone; so called because unalterable in the air (Dana).] A native sulphate of potash found upon lava at Vesuvius; also called Vesuvian Salt, Aphthalose, Arcanite, and Glaserite.

Aphthong (æ·fþɒŋ). [mod. ad. Gr. *ἄφθογγ-os* voiceless, *ἄφθογγον* a consonant.] 'A letter which is not sounded in the pronunciation of a word; a mute.' Craig 1847.

Aphthonite (æ·fþŏnəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄφθον-os* plentiful + -ITE.] A steel-gray ore of sulphide of antimony and copper, with traces of zinc and silver; 'resembling tetrahedrite, if not identical with it' (Dana). Corruptly *Aftonite*.

Aphthous (æ·fþəs), *a. Path.* [ad. mod. L. *aphthōs-us* (Fr. *aphtheux*), f. APHTHA: see -OUS.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, aphtha.

1757 WHYTT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 572 Tongue .. with a beginning aphthous crust on some parts of it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Aphthous affections of the mouth. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1155/1 An aphthous tongue.

Aphyllous (ăfi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *aphyll-us*, a. Gr. *ἄφυλλ-os* leafless (f. *ἀ* not + *φύλλον* leaf) + -OUS.] Destitute of leaves, naturally leafless.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 29 Cassytha is aphyllous and parasitical. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 132/2 Those plants that are aphyllous.

Apiaceous (ēˌpiˌēi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Apiāce-æ*, f. *apium* celery: see -ACEOUS.] Of the N.O. *Apiaceæ* or *Umbelliferæ*, containing such plants as celery, anise, hemlock; umbelliferous.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 6/1 The partial umbels of an apiaceous plant. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Apian (ēi·piăn), *a.* [ad. L. *apiān-us*, f. *apis* bee.] Of or belonging to bees.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 122 If a human soul .. were .. born a bee, an apian body would be inadequate to contain it. 1880 G. ALLEN *Evol. at Large* 7 Abstract ideas are not likely to play a large part in apian consciousness.

Apiarian (ēˌpiˌēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *apiāri-um* bee-house, *apiāri-us* bee-keeper + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to bee-hives or bee-keeping.

1801 (*title*) Transactions of the Western Apiarian Society. 1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) II. 168 These apiarian battles are often fought in defence of the property of the hive. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 658 All the apiarian works which were written.

B. *sb.* = APIARIST. *rare.*

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp. 680/2 The dust of the common puff-ball .. used by Apiarians for stupefying bees.

Apiarist (ēi·piărist). [f. L. *apiār-ium* or Eng. APIARY + -IST.] One who keeps an apiary; a bee-keeper, a bee-master.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) I. v. 164 Certain idlers called by apiarists corsair-bees. 1860 SAMUELSON *Honey Bee* i. 7 The Queen is fed .. upon honey, or as it is called by apiarists, royal paste.

Apiary (ēi·piări). [ad. L. *apiāri-um* bee-house, f. *api-s* bee: see -ARY.] A place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 307 Transparent apiaries, which he had built like castles and palaces. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 66 A smell of Honey and Wax, as strong as if one had been in an Apiary. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* vi. 18 He had pitched into a small apiary, and had upset two hives of bees.

Apical (æ·pikăl, ēi·pi-), *a.* [f. L. *apic-em* (see APEX) + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to an apex; situated at the summit or tip.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 613 The proportion that the apical area bears to the rest of the wing. 1882 H. WARD in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 4 This germinal tube rapidly grows forwards, extending by apical growth.

A·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] At or towards the apex.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 258 Their pseudopodia .. anastomose apically.

Api·cial, incorrectly formed variant of APICAL.

1836-37 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 621/1 The apicial part of the left ventricle. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 489 The short or apicial band.

Apician (ăpi·ʃăn), *a.* [f. *Apīci-us* name of a famous Roman epicure + -AN.] Of or pertaining to epicures or to luxurious diet.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 115 A voluptuary Apician art. *Ibid.* 164 Apician Tables. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 159/1 Certain cakes, honourably distinguished by the epithet *Apician*.

Apicifixed (æ·pisiˌfi·kst, ēi·pi-), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. L. *apici fix-us* + -ED.] Fixed to the apex.

1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 121 In some cases the anther is pendulous from the apex; it is then sometimes called apicifixed. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Api·cilar, apicillar, *a. rare.* [ad. Fr. *apicilaire*, ad. L. **apicillāris*, f. **apicillus*, dim. of APEX.] = APICULAR.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apicilar dehiscence*, *Apicilar embryo*.

Apici·llary, variant of prec.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

A pick a back, apickpack: see PICK-A-BACK.

Apicular (ăpi·kiŭlăr), *a. rare.* [f. mod. L. *apicul-us* (see next) + -AR.] Of or belonging to a little apex; situated at the tip.

1854 BALFOUR *Bot. Gloss.*, *Apical*, or *Apicular*, at the apex; often applied to parts connected with the ovary.

Apiculate (ăpi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *apiculāt-us*, f. *apicul-us*: see below, and -ATE.] Having a minute apex or point; minutely tipped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 318 An apiculate tubercle at its base. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 223 Teeth tumid, apiculate.

Apiculated (ăpi·kiŭleˌtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. with ppl. ending -ED.] = prec.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154/2 Leaves concave, ovate, apiculated. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 56 The apiculated ferment does not belong to the genus.

Apiculture (ēi·piˌkʌ·ltiŭɪ, -tʃəɪ). [f. L. *api-s* bee + *-cultūra* tending.] Bee-keeping or -rearing.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec., 731/1 The practice of what, we perceive, it is high-polite to call 'apiculture.' 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Aug., Comb foundation is one of the great aids in apiculture.

‖**Apiculus** (ăpi·kiŭlŭs). [mod.L. dim. of APEX.] A minute point or tip.

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 24 The lid .. is either .. with or without a central apiculus.

Apiece (ăpī·s), *adv.* Forms: 4-6 a pece, 6 apece, apesse, 6-7 a peece, a-peece, apeece, 7 a peice, 6- a piece, a-piece, apiece. [orig. two words, *a piece*, as to reckon coins, pottery, cloth, etc., at so much *a piece*; but soon extended to objects of any collection, or individuals of a company; so that no consciousness of the connexion with *piece* is ordinarily retained.]

For each piece, article, thing, or (*colloq.*) person; each, for each, to each; severally, individually.

[1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 476 The prise of a pece, vii.s. 1556 *Chr. Gr. Fr.* 47 A new qwyne of sylver, of xij^{d} apece.] *c* 1430 *Bk. Curtasye* 376 Ffor cariage þe porter hors schall hyre, ffoure pens a pece. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 6 Six water-pottes of stone .. contaynynge two or thre fyrkins a pece. [1611 apiece]. 1595 SIR J. GILBERT *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 109 Too other greate shyppes .. off 600 tones apesse. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 3 Neither haue two coates apeece. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 52 Kings reign, one with another, about eighteen or twenty years a-piece. 1836 CAR. FOX *Jrnls.* I. 18 She promised her and Leonora a Cashmere shawl apiece.

†**A-pie·ces,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ in, into + *pieces*: see PIECE *sb.*] In pieces, to pieces.

1560 J. HEYWOOD *Seneca's Thyestes* 22 Their limmes eche one apeeces let them go Disperste. 1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1712) 38 And break a-pieces their lanthorns against the ground. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 84 The whole structure .. must needs fall a-pieces.

b. *fig.*

1653 SHIRLEY *Court Secr.* I. i, This jealousy will take my brains a-pieces! 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Nov., The plot is spoiled, and the whole committee broke, Mr. Montagu and the Duke of Buckingham fallen a-pieces.

†**Apifa·ctory.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *apis* bee + FACTORY.] An apiary kept for economic purposes.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 182 William Tayler, though a Northamptonshire Man, has Apifactories in this County.

†**Apifa·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *api-s* bee + *factūra* making, production.] The work of bees.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Let vs somewhat digresse from Manufacture, to Apifacture .. for the increase of Hony and Waxe .. and let mans helpe succour this Apifacture. 1775 ASH, *Apifacture*, the curious work of bees.

Apill, obs. form of APPLE.

A-pinch (ăpi·nʃ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + PINCH *sb.*; cf. *a-gape*.] Pinching, so as to pinch.

1857 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 149 Has Dickens turned his hinge A-pinch upon the fingers of the great?

Aping (ēi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APE *v.* + -ING¹.] Imitation, simulation, mimicry.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden's Plays* Pref. 2 That Billingsgate Style, which is but Aping of him. 1875 SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 45 Wilfulness, which is but a poor aping of conscientiousness.

Apiocrinite (æpiˌɒ·krinəit). *Palæont.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄπι-ον* pear + *κρίν-ον* lily + -ITE, after *encrinite*.] The 'pear-encrinite,' a stalked echinoderm of the Oolite, so called from its shape.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlviii. 580 A crinoid referable to the Apiocrinite type. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 227 The stem in apiocrinites is cylindrical.

Apiol (ēi·piˌɒl). *Chem.* and *Med.* [f. L. *api-um* parsley + -OL.] A crystalline substance obtained by distilling parsley seeds with water; parsley-camphor. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 118.)

1872 in THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 577. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Apiol .. as a remedy in intermittent fever.

Apiologist (ēˌpiˌɒ·lŏdʒist). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *api-s* bee + -(O)LOGIST.] A scientific student of bees.

18.. EMERSON in Sanborn *Thoreau* (1882) 251 What Thomas Fuller records of Butler the apiologist, 'that either he had told the bees things, or the bees had told him.'

†**Apirsmart,** *a. Obs. Sc.* [Apparently a comp. of SMART, in its early sense of *sharp*; the first element is doubtfully referred to ON. *apr*, sharp (said of cold or fighting), and to Fr. *âpre*:—L. *asper-um* sharp, rough. G. Douglas uses it to translate L. *asper*.] Sharp-tempered, harsh.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Honour* III. lxxiii, Hir wordis war sa apirsmart. 1513 — *Æneis* I. v. 88 Apirsmert Juno.

Apish (ēi·piʃ), *a.* [f. APE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature or appearance of an ape.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 144 Apish, *simialis*. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Ven.* (1874) I. App. 363 Two devilish apes or apish devils, I know not which.

2. Ape-like in manner; befitting an ape; fantastically foolish, affected, silly, trifling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 358/2 Mad apishe iesting against the .. blessed sacramentes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 513/1 The Popish priests are appointed to play other apish toyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 7 Little Apish Tricks and Buffooneries. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxviii, He bowed with a thousand apish congees. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiv, The apish gallantry of a fantastic boy.

3. Ape-like in imitation; unreasoningly imitative.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 174/2 This was but an apishe following of that which God had appointed the fathers. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. iii. (1674) 178 We are but too apish, apt to be led much by examples. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. lxxxix, Men bled In imitation of the things they fear'd, And fought and conquer'd, and the same course steer'd At apish distance.

A·pishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an apish manner; with silly or ridiculous imitation.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 644 The Bishop of Rome too apishly followeth Christ in many thinges. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 So apishly romanizing that the word of command still was set downe in Latine. 1753 RICHARDSON

Grandison (1781) I. xxxix. 297 The behaviour of my Lord to her.. is.. affectionate, but not apishly fond.

Apishness (ē·pi,shnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being apish; silly or ridiculous imitation, silliness of behaviour.

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 736/1 Thys felowes folishe apishenesse, and al hys asseheded exclamacions. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1857) 81 The fantasticallity of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Serm.* (T.) The apishness of foreign manners. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I. 17 To please my lord, who gives the larger fee For that hard industry in apishness.

Apism (ē·piz'm). [f. APE + -ISM.] The practice of aping.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 203 His Dilettantism, Dead-Sea Apism, crying out, 'Down with him [*i.e.* Labour], he is dangerous.'

†**A·pize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. APE *sb.* + -IZE.] ? To ape, simulate.

1598 *Herring's Tale* (N.) Thus apizing in shape and hew the spiry fire, Like stying doth to his like element aspire.

Apjohnite (æ·p,dʒǫnəit). *Min.* [named in 1847, from its first analyzer Apjohn (*Phil. Mag.* XII. 103; 1838).] Manganese alum; a double sulphate of potash and manganese, occurring as a mineral in fibrous or asbestiform masses, white, and with a silky lustre.

†**Apla·ce,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*^{1} in, into + PLACE *sb.*; cf. Fr. *en place.*] Into this place, in place.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 152 To telle How such goddes come aplace. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 65 O gabryel whan that thou come a place and madest vnto me thy saluynge. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 22 Things abused to Idolatry.. are farre better away then aplace.

Aplacental (æplăse·ntăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + PLACENTAL.] Having no placenta.

1857 PAGE *Advd. Text-Bk. Geol.* (1876) 182 *Aplacental,* bringing forth immature young. 1. Monotremata, Ornithorhyncus, Echidna. 2. Marsupialia, Kangaroos, Opossums.

†**Apla·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *aplac-ar* (pret. *aplaqué*) to appease, f. *a* :—L. *ad* to + *plācāre* to calm. Perh. only as transl. Sp.] To calm, allay.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 218 Cortez aplaked the yre of the priestes. *Ibid.* 264 They coulde not aplake the fire.

Aplanatic (æplănæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀπλάνητ-ος* free from error (f. *ἀ* priv. + *πλανά-ειν* to wander) + -IC.] Free from aberration; *spec.* applied to a compound lens which is free from spherical aberration or divergence of rays of light from the focus.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. xxii. 468 As.. [Blair] conceives that he has thus removed the aberration, he distinguishes his instrument by the term Aplanatic. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 26 An 'aplanatic doublet' consisting of a double convex lens and a meniscus. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 165 A spherical lens cannot be rendered aplanatic.

Aplanatism (ăplæ·nătiz'm). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Freedom from spherical aberration.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 Apr. 33 To certify to the perfect achromatism and aplanatism of their instruments.

Aplastic (ăplæ·stik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἄπλαστ-ος* unshapen + -IC, after *πλαστικός.*] Characterized by, or tending to, irregularity or absence of organic structure (technically called *aplasia*).

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 754/1 Caco-plastic and aplastic deposits. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 49 The blood was also rendered very aplastic.

†**Apla·t,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A- *prep.*^{1} + PLAT (cf. 2 *Kings* ix. 26).] Flat on the ground.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 9034 And Aroans with the swerd aflat That he threwe of his hors aplat.

†**Aplay·,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*^{1}] In play.

1459 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 39 [He] said, halfe apley, Prey my brother to gett somwhat to my new chappell.

†**Apli·ght,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*^{1} + OE. *pliht* danger, engagement, promise, pledge.] In faith, in truth, truly, certainly, surely. Often expletive, or in asseveration.

1297 R. GLOUC. 511 Hii smite out of hor castles iarmed wel apli3t. *c* 1306 *Pol. Songs* 218 He com yn at Newegate, y telle yt ou aplyht. *c* 1400 *Sowdone* 573 Fifteen thousande lefte in the feelde aplight. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 45 Anoon without any dwellyng, Tell me thyn name aplyght.

†**Apli·ght,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 a-plyht. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + PLIGHT *v.*; cf. prec.] To plight or pledge one's word.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 78, I schal the telle, I the a-plyht.

‖ **Aplomb** (a,plǫn·). [Fr. *aplomb* perpendicular position, steadfastness, assurance, f. the phr. *à plomb* 'according to the plummet.']

1. 'The perpendicular'; perpendicularity.

1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* iii. 69 We sprang on, never resting long enough to lose the aplomb. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* iii. 23 The girl jumped, with clean aplomb, from the wagon-wheel to the broad door-stone.

2. Assurance, confidence, self-possession, coolness.

1828 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 548 They never present themselves with any aplomb; but always with some lurking recognition of the power of their adversaries. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xi. 162 Impatience of her chilly ceremony and annoyance at her want of aplomb.

3. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Self-possessed, confident.

1865 *Gayworthys* II. 29 Her ordinary aplomb fashion of speech.

Aplotomy (ăplǫ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [mod. f. *ἁπλό-ος* simple + *-τομη* cutting, f. *τέμν-ειν* to cut.] Simple incision. 1852 in OGILVIE. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**A-pluck,** *advb. phr. Obs. rare.* [A *prep.*^{1} + PLUCK *sb.*] With spirit; pluckily, heartily.

c 1560 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dods.* I. 416 Darest thou try masteries with me a-pluck. 1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* IV. iii. *ibid.* II. 368 Arise, and dance with us a-pluck.

Apneumatic (æpniumæ·tik), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πνευματικ-ός* spiritual, f. *πνευματ-* (*πνεῦμα*) spirit.] Of or pertaining to the non-existence of soul or spirit; non-spiritual.

1864 BREVIOR *Two Worlds* 25 The apneumatic theory of Dr. Rogers.

‖ **Apnœa** (ăpnī·ă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἄπνοια,* f. *ἄπνο-ος* breathless.] Suspension of breathing; cessation of respiration.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova, Apnœa,* want of breath; an entire suppression of breathing. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 221 Death by what is called apnœa.

Apo- *pref.*; repr. Gr. *ἀπο-* off, from, away; quite. 1. In compounds already formed in Gr., or others analogous to them. 2. In modern scientific words, not on Gr. analogies, with sense of 'standing off or away from each other, detached, separate,' as *apo-carpous.*

Apocalism (in Bailey) for APOCHYLISM.

Apocalypse (ăpǫ·kălips). Forms: 3–7 apocalips(e, 4 appocalyppce, -lipse, 4–5 apocolyps, -lips, (5 pocalyps), 5–7 apocalyps, 6 -lippis, appocalypse, 6– apocalypse. [ad. L. *apocalypsis,* a. Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις,* n. of action f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν* to uncover, disclose, f. *ἀπό* off + *καλύπτειν* to cover.]

1. The 'revelation' of the future granted to St. John in the isle of Patmos. The book of the New Testament in which this is recorded.

[*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Herof seid Seint Johan þe ewangeliste *in apocalipsi.*] *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 94 'Hit is a derne halewi,' seið sein Johan ewangeliste in þe Apocalipse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7395 That sallow horse of hewe, That in the Apocalips is shewed. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1437 The Pocalyps of Ion. 1581 WALKER in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Z iiij b, The Laodicean Councill omitteth Lukes Gospel & the Apocalyps. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 2 That warning voice which he who saw Th' Apocalyps, heard cry in Heaven aloud. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xliv. 230 The long-controverted point whether Rome in the great Apocalypse was signified by Babylon.

2. By extension: Any revelation or disclosure.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 26 He hath techinge, he hath apocalips, or *reuelacioun,* he hath tunge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 677 (L.) Interpret apocalypses, and those hidden mysteries to private persons. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1750) 31 The Revelation or rather the Apocalypse of all State-arcana. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, The new apocalypse of Nature unrolled to him.

Apocalypst (ăpǫ·kălipst). *rare.* [irreg. formation = *apocalypt,* or *apocalyptist.*] A revealer of the unknown; an interpreter of the Apocalypse.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* I. 114 So far the unknown apocalypst has chosen to carry his operations. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 148 Help to fill the mad-house as these pretended apocalypsts do.

Apocalypt (ăpǫ·kălipt). *rare.* [ad. Gr. **ἀποκαλύπτης,* n. of agent f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν,* see above; cf. *κλέπτης, ἀλείπτης,* &c.] = APOCALYPTIST.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 168 According to the belief of the Apocalypt, the line of the Emperors would cease in Titus.

Apocalyptic (ăpǫ·kăli·ptik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός* of the nature of revelation, f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν*: see APOCALYPSE and -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the 'Revelation' of St. John. *Apocalyptic number*: see *Rev.* xiii. 18.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* 314 The Apocalyptick Angel which should pour out one of the Vials upon the Beast. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 104 A Babylonian purple Robe he wore, Like that of the apocalyptick whore. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 481 Meade was at the head of the Apocalyptic commentators.

2. Of the nature of a revelation or disclosure.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 66 This veri waie of Apocalyptic Manifestation. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* IV. 289 Interpretative of all around and apocalyptic of all beyond, the vision of his beatified Beatrice. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* I. 4 The recognition of the apocalyptic fact that a workman can only be known by his work.

†3. Of persons: Dealing with the Apocalypse or with prophetic revelations generally; apocalyptical.

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. 3 Without consulting our Astrologers or apocalyptic men. *c* 1690 SOUTH *Serm.* V. ii. (R.) That some apocalyptick ignoramus or other must presently.. pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezechiel.

B. *sb.* The writer or recorder of the Apocalypse, St. John the Divine; also = APOCALYPST.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 107 (T.) The divine apocalyptick, writing after Jerusalem was ruined. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budg. Paradoxes* 292 If the cyclometers and the apocalyptics would lay their heads together.

Apo·caly·ptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL^{1}.] Connected or dealing with the Apocalypse, or with prophetic revelations generally.

1633 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 200 Much symbolizing in spirit with our apocalypticall zelots. *a* 1638 MEDE *Apost. Lat. Times* 91 In his [St. John's] Apocalypticall vision. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 5 As out of the heavens, with apocalyptical splendours, Sank the city of God, in the vision of John the Apostle.

Apo·caly·ptically. *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.]

1. After the manner, or by means, of revelation or of the Apocalypse.

1731 BAILEY, *Apocalyptically,* by way of revelation. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 341 The date apocalyptically deduced.. for the commencement of the Millennium.

2. *jestingly,* So as to reveal what should be concealed.

1845 *Bach. Albany* (1848) 296 The women soon reflected how apocalyptically they were arrayed.

Apocalyptist (ăpǫ·kăli·ptist). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀποκαλύπτ-ειν* (see above) + -IST.] The writer of the Apocalypse.

1864 *Nation. Rev.* No. 36. 335 When we see the apocalyptist using favourite words and phrases foreign to the Evangelist.

Apocarpous (æpǫkā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπό* off, away from + *-καρπ-ος,* comb. adj. f. *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] Having the carpels distinct.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 What I call apocarpous ovaria, or those of which the carpella are distinct. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 767 Ranunculaceæ.. distinguished.. by the apocarpous fruit.

‖ **Apocatastasis** (æ·po,kătæ·stăsis). *rare.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀποκατάστασις* re-establishment, f. *ἀπο-καθ-ιστάναι* to set up again.]

1. Restoration, re-establishment, renovation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 328 A Tradition.. concerning the Apocatastasis of the world.. partly by Inundation and partly by Conflagration.

2. *Path.* Return to a previous condition.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., We read of Apocatastasis of urine.. of tumours, and other diseases. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apocatastasis,* The subsidence of a tumour, or the re-establishment of an exudation or secretion.

3. *Astr.* Return to the same apparent position, completion of period of revolution. (So in Gr.)

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* I. 33 *note,* The accurate apocatastasis (i. e. regression to the same sign) of the moon, and in a similar manner of the sun.

Apocatastic (æ·po,kătæ·stik), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *apocatasticus,* ad. Gr. *ἀποκαταστατικός*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to an apocatastasis.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apulęius* I. 33 *note,* If the apocatastic times compared with each other are primary.

Apocathartic (æ·po,kăþā·rtik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποκαθαρτικ-ός,* f. *ἀποκαθαίρ-ειν* to purge; see -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Purging, aperient. **B.** *sb.* An aperient medicine. 1859 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

†**A·pocha.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. *apocha,* a. Gr. *ἀποχή* receipt, f. *ἀπέχειν* to have or receive in full, f. *ἀπό* from + *ἔχειν* to have.] An acquittance.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 25 (D.) If he had his apocha or quietance.. he were free from all insequent demands.

†**Apo·chylism.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *ἀποχύλισμα,* f. *ἀποχυλίζ-ειν* to extract juice.] (See quot.)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Apochylisma,* any Juice boil'd and thicken'd with Honey or Sugar, into a kind of hard Consistence. It is otherwise call'd Rob, Robob, and Succago.] 1775 ASH, *Apochylism* [with similar definition].

†**A·poclasm.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *ἀπόκλασμα* fracture of an extremity, f. *ἀποκλά-ειν* to break off.]

1719 *Glossogr. Nova, Apoclasm,* the breaking off of any part of the Body. [Whence 1721 in BAILEY, &c.]

Apocopate (ăpǫ·kŏpe,t, -ĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. mod.L. *apocopāt-us,* ppl. adj. f. APOCOPE.] Cut short by apocope. (Used *spec.* of words from which the last letter or syllable has disappeared.)

c 1850 *Pinnock's Heb. Catech.* 20 The apocopate future.. occurs only in the second and third person.

Apocopate (ăpǫ·kŏpe,t), *v.* [f. as prec.] To cut off (esp. the last letter or syllable of a word).

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 168 You apocopate that from the alphabet and Deacon Hadlock will apocopate you from the school.

Apo·copated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = APOCOPATE *a.*

1846 TREGELLES *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* s. v. גלה *Gālāh,* הגלה *higlāh,* future apocopated, ויגל *wăyyĕgĕl.* 1876 E. PALMER in *Academy* 30 Sept. 332 The apocopated genitive in 'bliss.'

Apocopation (ăpǫ·kopē·ʃən). [n. of action f. APOCOPATE *v.*: see -TION.] The action of apocopating; the state of being apocopated.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Apocope,* When the Apocopation is marked with a superior comma.. the word is said to be *apostrophated.* 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 187 We should have had.. *alt, cit, plenipo*.. if there had been as popular a demand for the apocopation of *altitudes, citizen, plenipotentiary.*

‖ **Apocope** (ăpǫ·kŏpi). [L., a. Gr. *ἀποκοπή* a cutting off, f. *ἀποκόπ-τ-ειν* to cut off.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word. Hence **Apoco·pic** *a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B ij a, Apocope.. as for *vamos nos,* they say *vamonos.* 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 196 Hence [from *mis*] comes the French Preposition *Mes,* and by an Apocope *Me,* as in *mecontent.* 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 175 Words and roots in a violent state of fusion and apocope.

Apocrif, obs. form of APOCRYPHA.

Apocrisiary (æpǫkri·ziări). Also apo·crisary. [ad. med.L. *apocrisiārius* delegate, deputy, f. Gr. *ἀπόκρισι-ς* answer: see -ARY.] A person

appointed to give and receive answers; *spec.* a papal nuncio, or secretary.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 337 Pope Nichol.. sente Arsenius his apocrisary. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisdict.* 131 The Pall was offered you by our Apocrisiaries, (that is Chaplanes). 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 109 Afterwards, they sent those who were to reside at Court, and to manage all Affairs which might come before them. Their Names were Apocrisiaries. 1744 LEWIS *Bp. Pecock* 124 The Pall was tendered to him by his [Paschal's] apocrisaries.

Apocrustic (æpokrʌ·stik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also apocroustic. [ad. mod.L. *apocrūstic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀποκρουστικός*, f. *ἀποκρού-ειν* to beat off, repel.]

A. *adj.* 'Having power to repel,' astringent.

B. *sb.* An astringent medicine.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Apocrousticks* are such Medicines as hinder the flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and force back those that are beginning to flow thither. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Apocrustic*, Having the power of repelling and astringing.

†**Apocryph(e,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also apocrif(e. [a. Fr. *apocryphe*, f. L. *apocrypha*: see next.] By-form of next.

A. *adj.* Of unestablished authenticity, apocryphal.

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Paraphr. Jude* 21 The boke of Enoch which is Apocryphe, that is to say, without autoritie.

B. *sb.* An apocryphal document.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. xii. 356 The contrarie parti is an apocrif. *Ibid.* 366 The seid epistle is an untrewe Apocrife.

Apocrypha (ăpɒ·krifă), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 apocripha, (8 apocryphy), 6– apocrypha. [neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of late L. adj. *apocryphus*, a. Gr. *ἀπόκρυφος* hidden, *hence*, of unknown authorship, spurious, f. *ἀποκρύπτ-ειν* to hide away. Formerly used (in pl. *apocrypha*, sing. *apocryphum*) as adj. As sb., still properly treated as a plural, with singular of Gr. form *apocryphon*; but in common usage *apocrypha* is sing. with pl. *apocryphas*. In this sense *apocryphy* was also formerly in use. Cf. prec.]

†A. *adj.* Of unknown authorship; not authentic, spurious; uncanonical (see B); false. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 105 The writynge is Apocripha whanne þe auctor þerof is unknowe. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 7 'The Penauns of Adam' be cleped Apocriphum, whech is to sey, whanne the mater is in doute, or ellis whan men knowe not who mad the book. 1690 LOCKE *Government* II. i. xi. § 143. 150 That .. Kings enjoy'd their Crowns by Right descending to them from Adam, that we think not only Apocrypha, but also utterly impossible.

B. *sb.*

1. A writing or statement of doubtful authorship or authenticity; *spec.* those books included in the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament, which were not originally written in Hebrew and not counted genuine by the Jews, and which, at the Reformation, were excluded from the Sacred Canon by the Protestant party, as having no well-grounded claim to inspired authorship.

1539 BIBLE ('Great') *Apocrypha, Pref.*, The other [bookes] folowynge, which are called apocripha. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 470 The Iewes account those bookes for Apocryphaes. 1597 HOOKER V. xx. (1841) i. 483 We hold not the apocrypha for sacred. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxii/3 The Contents of each Chapter in the Bible, and Apocryphy. *c* 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 286 What's now apocrypha, my wit, In time to come may pass for holy writ. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 163/2 About 1826, it was decided that the Apocrypha should not be circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* v. 27 The presence of an apocryphon in a Christian MS.

b. *attrib.*

1590 J. GREENWOOD *Sland. Art.* Biv b, Theire Apochripha liturgye. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 65 Casting my eye upon the Apocrypha books, I found it in Ecclesiasticus.

2. [As in Gr.] Hidden things; secrets. *rare.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 80 Every man's life has its apocrypha; Mine has, at least.

†**Apo·crypha,** apocryphy, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To reckon as apocryphal or spurious.

1625 J. DAVIES *Paper Persec.* 80 (D.) The Bible ne'er was more Apocryphide Than by their bold excursions. 1661 H. BOLD *St. George's Day* 3 Works [as opposed to Faith] are Apocripha'd, as little worth.

Apocryphal (ăpɒ·krifăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of doubtful authenticity; spurious, fictitious, false; fabulous, mythical.

a. *orig.* of a writing, statement, or story.

1590 J. GREENWOOD *Sland. Art* Bij b, We hold them .. not only a babling, but apochriphall & Idolatrous. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 492 If but one word be true .. In all th' apocryphal romance. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 569 The tale has a somewhat apocryphal sound.

b. *spec.* Of or belonging to the Jewish and early Christian uncanonical literature.

1615 *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* ii. 93 Peremptory .. against the Canonizing of these Apogriphall bookes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 28 ¶ 6 Our Apocryphal Heathen God [Bel] .. in conjunction with the Dragon. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 210 The apocryphal gospels .. were for the most part of Gnostic origin.

c. *gen.* Unreal, counterfeit, sham, 'imitation.'

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* I. i, A whoreson, upstart, apocryphal captain. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 226 This Agreement was .. complained of in the apocryphal House of Commons. 1843 JERROLD *Punch's Lett.* xx. Wks. I. 473 He lived by putting off pencils, with apocryphal lead in them.

†B. *sb.* An apocryphal writing. *Obs. rare.*

1661 *Grand Debate* 13 Some Psalm or Scripture Hymn .. instead of that Apocryphal [the Benedicite]. 1677 J. HANMER *View of Antiq.* 419 (T.) Nicephorus and Anastasius .. did rank these epistles in the number of apocryphals.

Apocryphalist (ăpɒ·krifălist). *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who supports the inclusion of the Apocrypha in editions of the Bible.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 163/2 The apocryphalists were finally defeated by the anti-apocryphalists.

Apo·cryphally, *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an apocryphal manner; fabulously, falsely.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 508 Samuel, 'tis said apocryphally, used to drink as a toast 'An insurrection in the West Indies and success to it!'

Apo·cryphalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being apocryphal.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 160 To prove not onely the Apocryphalnes. but the falsenesse of these subscriptions. 1755 JOHNSON, *Apocryphalness*, Uncertainty, doubtfulness of credit.

†**Apo·cryphate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 ypocrafet, 5–6 appocrifate, 6 apocrafate. [f. APOCRYPHA + -ATE²: cf. *literate*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Of apocryphal origin; of spurious creation or character.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Herald.* B ij b, Ther be ij dyuerse gentylmen made of gromys .. that other is called in armys a gentill man appocrifate, that is to say made vpp and gouyn to him the name and the lyueroy of a gentylman. *Ibid.* A vj b, Ther is a gentylman ypocrafet. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 56 Our bastardly and apochryphate poets. 1655 CARTER *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 22 It is but rude and false Honour, and is by Sir John Ferne termed apocryphate, and debarred of all priviledges of gentility.

B. *sb.* A spurious or sham gentleman.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 92 Such Apocrafates, as be .. crept into the honorable assemblyes of the Inns of Court.

†**Apocry·phical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ἀπόκρυφ-os* hidden, spurious + -ICAL.] = APOCRYPHAL.

1719 BP. BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* (T.) Certain apocryphical and ridiculous stories.

†**Apo·cryphous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = APOCRYPHAL.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 183 That apocryphous Author, *Wisd.* viii. 1, teacheth us that, etc.

Apocynaceous (ăpɒ·sinē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Apocynāceæ*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Apocynaceæ*, or 'Dog-banes,' including the Periwinkles and Oleanders.

1883 *Knowl.* 7 Sept. 154/2 A new apocynaceous plant, which .. yields abundant supplies of pure caoutchouc.

Apocyneous (æposi·nĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Apocyne-æ* (f. *Apocynum* 'dog's-bane,' ad. Gr. *ἀπόκυνον*, f. *ἀπό* off + *κυν-* dog) + -OUS.] = prec.

1852 T. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 51 The first shoots of the apocyneous plants. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxx. 334 A climbing apocyneous plant.

Apod(e (æ·pɒd, æ·pəud), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἄπους*, *ἀποδ-* footless, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πούς* foot; after mod.L. *Apod-es*, *Apod-a*, applied to groups in Zoology.]

A. *adj.* Footless; = APODAL 1, 2.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) I. iv. 139 An apode larva. 1835 — *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 416 The Ophidians and Apod fishes evidently tend towards each other. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. Metam. Ins.* i. 16 The larvæ .. of the Weevils .. are apod.

B. *sb.* (usually *pl.* = mod.L. *Apodes*, *Apoda*.) Term applied to certain birds, fish, and reptiles, in which feet or ventral fins are either wholly absent or merely rudimentary.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 383 The greater kind of Swallows or Martins called Apodes. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 In birds, reptiles and insects, there are some which have been falsely called apteroids, or apods; for they possess in concealment the members which their name declares them to want.

Apodacrytic (æ·pɒ|dăkri·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποδακρυτικ-ός* f. *ἀπο-δακρύ-ειν* to weep much.] A. *adj.* Exciting tears. B. *sb.* Anything having this tendency.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Apodacrysticks*. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Apodacrytic* .. as onions, hellebore, etc.

Apodal (æ·pŏdăl), *a. Zool.* [f. APOD(E + -AL¹.] 1. Footless.

1802 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 309 Apodal Lizard. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 862/1 The larvæ of these insects are generally apodal.

2. Of fish: Lacking the ventral fin.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 113 The eel is placed by Linnæus in the genus of Muræna, his first of the apodal fish. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 23 Wholly wanting .. in the fishes called 'apodal.'

Apodan (æ·pŏdăn) = prec. (In mod. Dicts.)

Apodemal (ăpɒ·dĭmăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. APODEME + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to an apodeme.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 309 The floor of the thoracic cavity is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells .. by these apodemal partitions.

Apodematal (æpode·mătăl), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. mod.L. *apodema*, *-at-* (see next) + -AL¹.] = prec.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 100 The muscles [of the crayfish] may be seen passing through the apodematal cells.

Apodeme (æ·pŏdīm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *apodema* (itself often used), f. Gr. *ἀπό* from + *δέμας* body, frame.] One of the peculiar processes on the exoskeleton of the thorax of *Arthropods*, which serve as attachment for muscles and other appendages.

1852 DANA *Crustac.* I. 49 No sella turcica or median apodeme. [1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iii. 99 The front end .. is fixed to a series of processes of the exoskeleton of the thorax called apodemata.]

Apodiabolosis (æ·pɒ|dəiăbɒ́lō·sis). *rare.* [f. Gr. *διάβολος* devil, on the model of *apotheosis*.] Lowering to the rank of a devil; a making or treating as diabolical.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 162 The apotheosis of the Middle Ages, and the apodiabolosis of the Reformation and its effects. 1864 *Realm* 25 May 2 With one base imbecile smugness, which is the very apodiabolosis of Art.

Apodictic, -deictic (æpodi·ktik, -dəi·ktik), *a.* [ad. L. *apodīctic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀποδεικτικ-ός* of the nature of demonstration; f. *ἀποδειν-νύναι* to show off, demonstrate. (The analogical spelling is *-dict-*.)] Of clear demonstration; established on incontrovertible evidence. (By Kant applied to a proposition enouncing a necessary and hence *absolute* truth.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 291 This apodictick course .. to infer consequences from infallible maximes. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 358 In the heights of geometry .. there exist truths of apodictic force in reason, which the mere understanding strives in vain to comprehend. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. iii. 242 With apodeictic certainty.

Apodi·ctical, -dei·ctical, *a. arch.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of apodictic nature; absolutely demonstrable; of absolute certainty.

a 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apocal.* III. iii. 586 It follows not by Apodictical necessity, but it may perswade morally as a probability. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Reader 1 Arguments demonstrative, or at least little less than apodeictical. 1788 REID *Aristot. Log.* v. § 1 When the premises are certain, and the conclusions drawn from them in due form, the syllogism is called apodictical. 1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* vii. 251 Judgments, according to Kant, are of three kinds, problematical, assertorial and apodeictical.

Apodi·ctically, -dei·ctically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an apodictic manner; by way of absolute demonstration.

1615 *Curry-C. for Coxe-C.* iii. 112 Had he deliuered his mind elsewhere positively, and apodectically. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Span. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 20 There were no roasted potatoes in Spain at that date [1608], which can be apodeictically proved, because in Spain there were no potatoes at all, and very few in England.

‖ **Apodio·xis.** ?*Obs.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀποδίωξις*, n. of action f. *ἀπο-διώκειν* to drive away.] (See quot.)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 229 *Apodioxis*, a figure when any argument or objection is with indignation rejected as extreamly absurd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apodioxis*, in logic, the rejection of such things as do not necessarily belong to the question considered.

‖ **Apodixis, -deixis** (æpodi·ksis, -dəi·ksis). ?*Obs.* [L. *apodīxis*, a. Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*, f. *ἀπο-δειν-νύναι*: see APODICTIC.] Demonstration, absolute proof.

a 1623 BUCK *Rich. III*, 60 (T.) If he had not afterwards given an apodixis in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope. 1692 PITCAIRNE *Babell* 251 My second argument is .. a compleat apodyxis Against this pray'r. 1755 in JOHNSON (*apodixis*); and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Apodosis** (ăpɒ·dŏsis). *Rhet.* [L. *apodosis*, a. Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, n. of action f. *ἀποδιδόναι* to give back.] The concluding clause of a sentence, as contrasted with the introductory clause or *protasis*; now usually restricted to the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, as 'If thine enemy hunger, *feed him.*'

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxi. 77 Let us consider a little of the Protasis ['Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel'], whereof the words I have now read ['should live of the Gospel'] are the Apodosis. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace thro' Truth* 253 The word 'turned' [*μεταβέβληκεν*] must be understood of a physical change in the protasis; it must be therefore equally understood of a physical change in the apodosis.

Apodous (æ·pŏdəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀποδ-*, see APOD(E + -OUS.] Footless, apod.

1816 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* II. xxi. 269 Apodous larvæ, or those that move without legs. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 166/2 A certain number of Annelida are completely apodous.

‖ **Apodyterium** (æpo|ditī·riŭm). [L., a. Gr. *ἀποδυτήριον*, f. *ἀπο-δύ-ειν* to put off, undress.] *orig.* The apartment in which clothes were deposited by those who were preparing for the bath or *palæstra*; hence *gen.* a dressing-room, a robing-room.

a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 193 Conducted in his doctor's robes from the apodyterium into the convocation house. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Com. Aristoph.* I. Introd. 55 It was my lot to be sitting where you saw me, in the apodyterium.

Apogæic, -gaic (æpodʒī·ik, -gē·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀπόγαι-os* far from the earth (see APOGEE) + -IC.] = APOGEAN.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* II. ix. 299 That when this enterprising and apogæic old lady had gone up so high .. she went still farther, even to the moon. 1880 P. GREG *Across Zodiac* I. ii. 44 The lunar angle .. confirmed the reading .. giving the same apogaic distance or elevation.

Apogeal (æpodʒī·ăl), *a. Astr.* [f. L. *apogē-us*, a. Gr. *ἀπόγαιος -γειος* (see prec.) + -AL.] = APOGEAN.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 166 The difference between the apogeal and perigeal diameters of the sun. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 584/1 Set the moon's apogeal wire to its place in the ecliptic for that time.

Apogean (æpǒdʒī·ăn), *a. Astr.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] a. Proceeding off from the earth or land. b. Of or pertaining to apogee.

a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ix. 49 Let not that rude, that Apogean storm Of flesh and blood dismay thee. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxiii. 313 The apogean and perigean lunar distances. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 173 The Moon being more or less in an apogean position.

Apogee (æ·pǒdʒī). *Astr.* [a. Fr. *apogée* (in Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *apogæum*, a. Gr. *ἀπόγαιον* (also *ἀπόγειον*), adj. neut. 'away from the earth,' (f. *ἀπό* off, from + *γάϊος, γεῖος* of the earth, f. *γαῖα, γῆ* the earth), but used absol. by Ptolemy (sc. *διάστημα* distance) in the modern astronomic sense. Formerly used in Gr. or L. form *apogeon, -gæum, -geum.*]

1. The point in the orbit of the moon, or of any planet, at which it is at its greatest distance from the earth; also, the greatest distance of the sun from the earth when the latter is in *aphelion*. (A term of the Ptolemaic Astronomy, which viewed the earth as the centre of the universe; in modern astronomy strictly used in reference to the moon, and popularly said of the sun in reference to its apparent motion.)

1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.*, Her Slowe Motion is in the point of Auge or *apogeo*. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 443 The apogæum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Apogee* is a point in the heavens at the extreme of the line of the apsides. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xix. 206 Apogee, if the Sun be supposed to revolve, Aphelion, if the Earth. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 130 The greatest distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 64½ the equatorial radius of our globe. When the Moon is at this distance, it is said to be in apogee.

†2. The greatest altitude reached by the sun in his apparent course; his meridional altitude on the longest day. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) 146 The *Apogée* or middle point; and *Perigée* or lowest point of heaven. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. (1686) 242 In the Apogeum or highest point it is not so hot under that Tropick.

3. Hence *fig.* a. The most distant or remote spot. b. The highest point, climax, culmination.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. lxvii. 33 Thy Sunne is in his Apogæon placed, And when it moueth next, must needes descend. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. xii, She [the Soul] doth ascend, Unto her circles ancient Apogie. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 54 Sometimes he withdraws himself into the apogæum of doubt, sorrow, and despair. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. Introd. 33 The trade of the Netherlands..had however by no means reached its apogee.

Apogeotropic (æ:pǒ|dʒī|ǒtrǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. (by Darwin 1880) Gr. *ἀπό* from + *γῆ* (in comb. *γεο-*) earth + *τροπικ-ός* turning.] Bending or turning away from the ground. (Said of leaves and other parts of plants.)

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 189 When they [the rhizomes] were cultivated in water their tips turned upwards, and they became apogeotropic.

A·pogeotro·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In a direction away from the ground.

1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 There is no reason why they should bend apogeotropically in one direction more than another.

Apogeotropism (æ:pǒ|dʒī|ǫ·trŏ|piz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The tendency of leaves and other parts of plants to turn away from the earth.

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 5 Apogeotropism will mean bending in opposition to gravity or from the centre of the earth. 1881 *Academy* 12 Feb. 121 The motion produced by apogeotropism is sometimes remarkably straight.

Apograph (æ·pǒgrɑf). [ad. (perh. through Fr. *apographe*) Gr. *ἀπόγραφ-ον* a copy, f. *ἀπο-γράφ-ειν* to write off, copy.] An exact copy or transcript.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 546 The counterfeit taken from this table and made by it (which kind of pattern the Greekes call Apographon). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apograph*, a copy written out of another pattern; also an Inventory of ones goods. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Pref. 8 An apograph or facsimile edition of the Veronese MS. 1878 GARLAND *Genesis* Pref. 8 Not from the original manuscripts, but from the apographs.

†**Apo·graphal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of an apograph; copied.

1752 LEE *Diss. Theol.* I. 104 (L.) Parallel places—nowhere else extant but in these apocryphal or apographal pieces.

‖**Apoi·nctee.** [a. Fr. *apointée* pa. pple.; cf. *appoint* (formerly *appoinct*) 'somme qui fait le solde d'un compte,' Littré.] The net amount.

1682 SCARLETT *Exch.* 20 Substract the Provision and Courtagie, and the Remainder is the Apoinctee (the Neat Sum).

†**Apoi·nt.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *apoint*, in Cotgr. *appoinct.*] Fitness, readiness.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 401 No filisofers .. Might approche to þat precious apoint of her wit.

Apoious (ăpoi·əs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄποι-ος* without quality + -OUS.] Having no active qualities; neutral; *e.g.* water, starch. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Apoi·son, -oyson,** *v. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apoisone-r*, variant of *empoisoner*: see A- *pref.* 10.] To poison.

1297 R. GLOUC. 122 Þo luþer wommon .. apoysnede þe godeman, and to þe deþe hym broȝte. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* 781 (Ritson *M. R.* II. 302) His stepmoder .. Him apoisonede that he was ded.

Apojove (æ·pǒ|dʒōuv). *Astr.* [(a. Fr. *apojove*), ad. mod.L. *apojovium*, f. Gr. *ἀπό* from + L. *Jovi*-Jupiter; cf. *apogee.*] The point in the orbit of a satellite of the planet Jupiter at which it is at its greatest distance from the planet.

[1761 DANTHORNE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 106 The apojovium of the fourth satellite .. moves forward about 12' in 20 years.] 1867 E. DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 179 Each moon is less accelerated at apojove than perijove.

†**Apola·ctize,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *apolactīzā-re*, ad. Gr. *ἀπο-λακτίζ-ειν* to kick away.] 'To spurne with the heele.' Cockeram 1623.

Apolar (ăpōu·lăr), *a. Biol.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 priv. + POLAR.] Having no 'poles' or fibrous processes; sometimes applied to those nerve-cells which have no 'polar' connexion with the nerve-fibres.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 436/2 The ganglionic corpuscles .. termed by Stannius apolar cells. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iii. 48 Many of the so-called apolar nerve-cells may be nothing more than imperfectly developed ganglion cells.

Apolaustic (æpǫlǭ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀπολαυστικ-ός*, f. *ἀπολαύ-ειν* to enjoy.]

A. *adj.* Concerned with or wholly devoted to seeking enjoyment; self-indulgent.

1871 T. ARNOLD in *Wyclif's Wks.* III. 346 *note*, 'Rehetours' might mean lazy apolaustic fellows, idlers, supernumeraries. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1289. 63 The lordly, apolaustic, and haughty undergraduate.

B. *collect. sb.* A suggested synonym for ÆSTHETICS; the science of the pleasurable.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. I. 124 Baumgarten .. first applied the term Æsthetic to the doctrine which we vaguely .. denominate the Philosophy of Taste, the Theory of the Fine Arts .. The term Apolaustic would have been a more appropriate designation.

†**A·polepsy.** *Path. Obs.* [ad. L. *apolēpsia*, ad. Gr. **ἀπολημψία* = *ἀπόληψις*, n. of action f. *ἀπο-λαμβάν-ειν* to take off, intercept, arrest.] (See quot.)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Apolepsia* .. among Physicians, a Stoppage in the Course of the Blood or Animal Spirits.] 1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Apolepsy.* [In mod. Dicts.]

†**Apo·llinar,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Apollinār-is* of Apollo.] = next.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 541 The Apollinar games.

Apollinarian (ăpǫ:linē·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *Apollināri-s* of Apollo; also a proper name + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Sacred to or in honour of Apollo.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The *Apollinarian* games.

2. Of or pertaining to Apollinaris of Laodicea, a noted heretic of the 4th c., who held peculiar opinions on the Incarnation.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1864) 281 The Apollinarian heresy.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the opinions of Apollinaris.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 44 Some will have a quaternity of persons, not a Trinity .. So .. the Apollinarians did hold. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 191 Collier .. was .. in his religious .. speculations .. an Apollinarian.

Apollina·rist. ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Apollināri-sta*, f. *Apollināri-s*: see -IST] = APOLLINARIAN *sb.*

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 37/2 Makes Christ of meal, therefore not of the blessed Virgin, therefore an Apollinarist. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 228 Apollinarists who believed that the Divinity of Christ was instead of a Soul to his Body. 1882 SCHAFF *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 109.

Apollonian (æpǫlōu·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Apollōni-us*, a. Gr. *ἀπολλώνι-ος* of Apollo; also pr. name + -IAN]

1. Pertaining to, resembling, or having the characteristics of Apollo, the sun-god of the Greeks and Romans, the pátron of music and poetry.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B vj a, To destroy the very foundation of it; partly on pretence that .. the string of an Apollonian-like harp did not sound pleasing to their ears. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hymn to Merc.* lxiii, Every Apollonian limb Is clothed with speed, and might, and manliness.

2. Of Apollonius of Perga, a famous Greek geometer and investigator of conic sections.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hyperbola*, The Apollonian Hyperbola is .. the Hyperbola of the first kind; thus called in contradistinction to the hyperbolas of the higher kinds. 1798 ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 208 The Apollonian or conic parabola.

Apollonic (æpǫlǫ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπολλώνι-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Apollo.

1880 MAX MÜLLER *Select. Ess.* I. 456 One large web of Apollonic theology.

Apollo·nicon. [f. as prec. after *harmonicon*, etc.] (See quot.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 165/2 *Apollonicon*, the name given to a chamber organ of vast power, supplied with both keys and barrels .. first exhibited .. in 1817. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* I. 305 Sing 'Songs of Reason' to the grinding of a steam apollonicon.

Apollonize (ăpǫ·lŏnəiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To act the Apollo; to decide oracularly on the merits of music, poetry, etc.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 599 The literary patient under this influenza .. imagines himself authorized to Apollonize.

Apolloship (ăpǫ·loʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. APOLLO + -SHIP.] The position of Apollo; pre-eminence in poetry and prophecy.

1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 384 Predestinate to Apolloship, the godship of prophecy, the godship of song.

‖**Apollyon** (ăpǫ·liǫn). [L., a. Gr. *ἀπολλύων*, pr. pple. of *ἀπολλύ-ειν* to destroy.] The destroyer, a name given to the Devil; whence **Apollyonist,** a subject or follower of Apollyon.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru, Labadon, forsothe bi Greke, Appolion. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 1209 Mahoun, And appolyne that he one levede. 1627 P. FLETCHER (*title*) The Locusts, or Apollyonists. [See Rev. ix. 3–11.] 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 93 He espied a foul Fiend coming over .. to meet him: his name is *Apollyon.*

†**Apo·logal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *apolog-us*, Gr. *ἀπόλογ-ος*, story + -AL¹.] Of the nature of an apologue or fable.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, affabulatory, parabolary, etc.

†**Apo·loger.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who tells apologues, a fabulist.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. ii, A mouse (saith an Apologer) was brought up in a chest. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 258 (L.) A sober apologer.

Apologetic (ăpǫ:lŏdʒe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **apologetique, apollogetick.** [a. Fr. *apologétique*, ad. L. *apologēticus*, a. Gr. *ἀπολογητικός* fit for defence, f. *ἀπολογέ-εσθαι* to speak in defence: see APOLOGY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of a defence; vindicatory.

1649 (*title*) An Apologetic Declaration of the conscientious Presbyterians of the Province of London. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 46 Many apologetick writings of the ancient Christians. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) s.v. *Apologetics*, Augustine's .. *De Civitate Dei* is apologetic in so far as it endeavours to show that Christianity and the church are the only ark of safety.

2. Regretfully acknowledging or excusing fault or failure.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 170 Forced to speak in a subdued and apologetic tone. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 295 All manner of apologetic messages.

B. *sb.*

1. A formal apology for, or defence of, a person, doctrine, course of action, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1640) To Reader 1 The intended Apologetique .. is not publish'd. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 335 That all, which did not then please, must be attributed to the Lord Keeper and not to him. A stately apologetic! 1751 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* I. 239 Tertullian, in his Apologetic, inveighs .. against the inconsistency and absurdity of this.

2. *pl.* or *collect. sing.* The defensive method of argument; often *spec.* The argumentative defence of Christianity.

a 1733 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 156 To drop these apologetics. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 169/2 The science of apologetics .. was unknown till the attacks of the adversaries of Christianity assumed a learned and scientific character. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 700/1 The kind of book .. most rational of all in the way of Christian apologetic.

Apo·loge·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. = APOLOGETIC *a.* 1.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. 505 Writings apologetical of her royal authority. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Bradford* (1867) I. 219 A long apologetical oration of his own innocency. 1859 JOWETT *Romans* II. 580 The former have a dogmatical, the latter an apologetical character.

2. = APOLOGETIC 2.

1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* Pref. 1, I thought fit to wave all Apologeticall expressions, of this Workes weakenesse. 1865 LECKY *Rational.* (1878) II. 88 Persecution became languid .. grew apologetical, timid, and evasive.

Apo·loge·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In apologetic manner; by way of apology.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 242 These Letters .. being Apologetically published for satisfaction of the Souldiery. 1836 CAR. FOX *Jrnls.* I. 23 Coleridge .. murmured apologetically 'I got that book cheap.'

†**Apolo·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀπολογ-ία* defence, or *ἀπόλογ-ος* fable + -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of an apology or defence.

1607 *Sharpham's Fleire* Pref. A iij, I had of him .. an Epistle or Apological præamble .. directed vnto you. 1665 J. BROWN (*title*) An apologicall Relation of the particular Sufferings of the faithfull Ministers .. of the Church.

2. Of the nature of an apologue, parable, or fable.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) II. 166 (D.) To this silent objection Christ makes an apological answer.

†**Apo·logism.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Gr. *ἀπολογισμ-ός* the rendering of an account, f. *ἀπολογίζ-εσθαι*; but referred in meaning to APOLOGIZE, APOLOGIST.] 'A defence or excuse, a speech or written answer made in justification of anyone.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Apologist (ăpǫ·lŏdʒist). [a. Fr. *apologiste*, f. Gr. *ἀπολογία* defence, after *ἀνταγωνιστ-ής, σοφιστ-ής*, etc.: see APOLOGY and -IST.] One who apologizes for, or defends by argument; a professed literary champion.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. 12 The Apologist professeth for them, that they greatly desired to conserve the government of the Bishops. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 156 Thus pleads the devil's fair apologist. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XV. (1862) 233 Mr. Hume, the staunch apologist of .. all the Stuarts. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* VII. (1870) 184 Never was the heathen creed .. so sublimated, as when it perished under the blows of the Christian apologists.

Apologize (ăpǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [APOLOGY + -IZE; cf. Gr. *ἀπολογέ-εσθαι* to speak in defence: *ἀπολογίζ-εσθαι*, to which the formation corresponds, is a deriv. of *ἀπόλογος* APOLOGUE.]

1. *intr.* To speak in, or serve as, justification, explanation, or palliation of a fault, failure, or anything that may cause dissatisfaction; to offer defensive arguments; to make excuses. Also in

modern usage: To acknowledge and express regret for a fault without defence, by way of reparation to the feelings of the person affected. Const. *for*.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. ii, Enforced to apologize With foreign states for two enormous things. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. 12, I can justly apologize for my self that Necessity has no law. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 They had very little wine, which the governor apologised for. 1755 *Mem. P. Drake* Ded., Circumstances which might well have apologized for such a Conduct. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* 243 We are wont in a sneaking, contemptible sort of way, to apologize for our holidays. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 497 Stein, as usual, sins by over-emphatic expressions for which he later freely apologises.

† **2.** *trans.* (by omission of prep. *for*.) *Obs. rare.*

1733 SWIFT *Apol.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 212 The doctor takes his hint from hence, T' apologise his late offence.

Apologizer (ăpɒ·lŏdʒəi:zəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER1.] One who apologizes (in modern usage for a fault or offence; in early use = APOLOGIST).

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ii. 61 Another sort of Apologizers for Heathenism. 1677 J. H[ANMER] *View of Antiq.* 239 (T.) His apologisers labour to free him.

Apo·logizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] Defence, vindication, offering of an apology.

1611 (*title*) Anti-Coton .. for the apologizing of the Jesuites Doctrine.

Apologue (æ·pŏlɒg). Also 6–7 -logy, 7 -loge. [a. Fr. *apologue*, ad. L. *apologus*, a. Gr. *ἀπόλογος* account, story, fable, f. *ἀπό* off + *λόγος* speech.] An allegorical story intended to convey a useful lesson; a moral fable. (Applied more especially to a story in which the actors or speakers are taken from the brute creation or from inanimate nature.)

1552–5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 210 To teach the people in apologies, bringing in how one beast talketh with another. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 578 A pretty apology of a league that was made betwixt the wolves and the sheep. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 496 Æsop a poor Slave could make Apologues at Samos. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 118 Employing the veil of apologue. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. 633 The apologue of the self-asserting members in 1 *Cor.* xii. reminds us at once of the ingenious fable of Menenius Agrippa.

Apology (ăpɒ·lŏdʒi), *sb.* [(?a. Fr. *apologie*), ad. L. *apologia* (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. *ἀπολογία* defence, a speech in defence, f. *ἀπό* away, off + *-λογία* speaking.] Const. (*of* obs.) *for*.

1. The pleading off from a charge or imputation, whether expressed, implied, or only conceived as possible; defence of a person, or vindication of an institution, etc., from accusation or aspersion.

1533 MORE (*title*) Apologie of Syr Thomas More, Knyght; made by him, after he had geuen ouer the Office of Lord Chancellor of Englande. 1589 F. TRIGGE (*title*) An Apologie or Defence of our Dayes. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* I. v. (1662) 56 Now they shall both by Apology be maintained just. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 165 And before the same great Court of Areopagites Paul made his Apology. 1796 BP. WATSON (*title*) An Apology for the Bible. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Difficult. Anglic.* 4 Apologies for various of the great doctrines of the faith. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 356 A very manful .. apologia was that with which Miss Miller favoured the large audience.

2. Less formally: Justification, explanation, or excuse, of an incident or course of action.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 142 His *enter* and *exit* shall bee strangling a Snake; and I will haue an Apologie for that purpose. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 249 The consequence of those measures will be the best apology for my conduct. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 58, I make no apology to the readers for the subjoined extract. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. vi. 385 To furnish an apology for his close confinement, a story was got up of an attempt to escape.

3. An explanation offered to a person affected by one's action that no offence was intended, coupled with the expression of regret for any that may have been given; or, a frank acknowledgement of the offence with expression of regret for it, by way of reparation.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 104 My Lord, there needes no such Apologie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 854 In her face excuse Came Prologue, and Apologie to prompt. 1692 RAY *Disc.* Pref. 14, I have in this Edition removed one Subject of Apology. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett.* iv. 21 If you are forced to desire further information .. do it with proper apologies for the trouble you give. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 136 After many apologies for the liberty he was taking.

4. Something which, as it were, merely appears to apologize for the absence of what ought to have been there; a poor substitute.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 25 Waistcoats edged with a narrow cord, which serves as an apology for lace. 1858 C. MATHEWS in *Life* (1879) I. 1, Gibbon, the historian, was said to have had no nose at all, only an apology for one. 1874 FORSTER *Dickens* 129 To swallow a hasty apology for a dinner.

¶ Obsolete form of APOLOGUE, q.v.

† **Apo·logy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To apologize.

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. 55 Thus much let me for him Apoligie. ?1671 J. WEBSTER (in Webster) For which he can not well apology.

Apomecometer (æ:pɒ¡mĭkɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ἀπό* away, off + *μῆκ-ος* length + *μέτρ-ον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance of objects.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 23 July 389/3 The only mistake which could occur in using the apomecometer would be in assuming a wrong level.

Apomecometry (æ:pɒ¡mĭkɒ·mĕtri). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-μετρία* measuring.] The art or science of measuring the distances of objects.

1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 16 To vnderstand [by geometry] .. how farre, a thing seene (on land or water) is from the measurer .. may be called Apomecometrie. [In PHILLIPS, BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.]

† **A·pomel.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀπόμελι.*] 'A kind of decoction prepared of honey or an honeycomb mixed with vinegar, and boiled a short time.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

[1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 529 Apomeli is made also after the like manner.] 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apomel.*

Apomorphia (æpɒmɒ·ɹfiă). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἀπό* from + MORPHIA.] A white crystalline powder, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, obtained by heating morphia with an excess of hydrochloric acid: also **Apomorphine**.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 43/1 The physiological effects of apomorphia are very different from those of morphia. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 438 Dr. Gee was the first to announce that apomorphia is a certain and prompt emetic.

Apon, obs. form of UPON.

Aponeurography (æ:pɒ¡niurɒ·grăfi). [f. APONEURO-SIS + -GRAPHY.] The description of aponeuroses. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aponeurology (-ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY; cf. mod.Fr. *aponeurologie*.] The scientific study of aponeuroses. 1859 in WORCESTER.

‖ **Aponeurosis** (-ōu·sis). *Phys.* Pl. -es. [L., a. Gr. *ἀπονεύρωσις*, f. *ἀπονευρό-ειν* to change into a tendon, f. *ἀπό* off, away + *νεῦρον* sinew.] A white, shining, fibrous membrane, sometimes serving as the sheath of a muscle, sometimes forming the connexion between a muscle and a tendon.

1676 in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 769 The lower [muscle] .. arises from the vertebræ of the loyns, and ends in the same aponeurosis. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 93, I removed the cyst from off the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* viii. 281 Muscles are .. separated from each other by membranes termed aponeuroses.

Aponeurotic (-ɒ·tik), *a. Phys.* [ad. Fr. *aponeurotique*: see prec. and -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, aponeuroses.

1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 327 An interior aponeurotic lamina. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 Aponeurotic, tendinous expansions, [are] .. very useful in protecting the walls of cavities.

Aponeurotomy (-ɒ·tŏmi). [f. APONEURO-SIS + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] Dissection of the aponeuroses. 1859 in WORCESTER.

A-poop (ăpū·p), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + POOP *sb.*] On the poop, astern.

[1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 Steere at an ynch, or miss the haven, a fogg, at the entrans, storme and bellow on poope.] 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. ii. (1849) 88 She .. could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as a-poop.

† **Apoo·r,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. In 4 apore. [a. OFr. *apovri-er, apauri-er* to impoverish.]

a 1400 *MS. Cantab* (Halliw.) To hem that were aporet in his londe.

Apopemptic (æpɒpe·mptik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποπεμπτικ-ός*, f. *ἀπο-πέμπ-ειν* to send away.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to dismissal; valedictory.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The antients had certain holy days, wherein they took leave of the gods with apopemptic songs. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 470 They dismissed them, following them to the altars with apopemptic hymns.

B. *sb.* A farewell hymn.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apopemptic* .. a hymn addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country.

Apopetalous (æpɒpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀπό* away + *πέταλ-ον* petal + -OUS.] Having distinctly separate or free petals.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 If the leaves of the perianth-whorl are not coherent, but free, this is expressed by the terms .. *eleutherosepalous* or *aposepalous*, and *eleutheropetalous* or *apopetalous*.

‖ **Apophasis** (ăpɒ·făsis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀπόφασις* denial, f. *ἀπο-φάναι* to 'speak off,' deny.]

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 164 Apophasis .. a kind of an Irony, whereby we deny that we say or doe that which we especially say or doe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apophasis* .. whereby we really say or advise a thing under a feigned show of passing over, or dissuading it. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **A·pophlegma·tic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [mod. formation, not on Gr. analogies, with reference to *ἀποφλεγματίζ-ειν* (see below) and form of PHLEGMATIC.] **A.** *adj.* Promoting the removal of phlegm; expectorant. **B.** *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them .. apophlegmatics. 1731 BAILEY, *Apophlegmatick Medicine*, medicines to be chewed that have the faculty to purge the head and brain of cold phlegmatick humours by the nose, mouth, etc. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* as 'old term.'

† **A·pophlegma·tical,** *a. Med. Obs.* = prec. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Apophlegmatical Medicines.*

† **Apophle·gmatism.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποφλεγματισμ-ός*, f. *ἀποφλεγματίζ-ειν*: see below.]

1. The action of purging phlegm from the head.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apophlegmatism* by the mouth is a kind of particular Salivation.

2. An apophlegmatic agent or treatment.

1615 DANIELL *Queen's Arcad.* (1717) 184 Strange Speech .. Of Trochises, Opiats, Apophilegmatisms. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Cupping the head and blistering the neck [in Apoplexy] signify little if Apophlegmatisms will not do. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Apophlegma·tizant,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [f. **apophlegmatize*, ad. Gr. *ἀποφλεγματίζ-ειν* to purge away phlegm + -ANT: cf. *anæsthesiant*. (Prob. there was mod.L. *apophlegmatīzāre, -āntem.*)

1718 QUINCY is cited in JOHNSON. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apophlegmatizants* are of two kinds, one administred by the way of the mouth .. the other given by the nostrils.

† **Apophle·gmatizer.** *Med. Obs.* [f. **apophlegmatize* (see prec.) + -ER1.] = APOPHLEGMATIC *sb.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvii. 377 Apophlegmatizers, are such as by chewing or gargling, draw down Phlegmatick excrements from the brain by the Pallet.

† **Apo·phoret.** *Obs.*−0 [ad. L. *apophorētum*, a. Gr. *ἀποφόρητον* thing carried away, present, f. *ἀποφέρ-ειν* to bear away.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Apopheret*, a new yeeres gift. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Apophoret*, a thing presented at some solemn time; as a New-years gift, or the like.

Apophthegm, apothegm (æ·pŏθem). Forms: 6 apothegma, 6–8 apo(ph)thegme, 7 apophthem, 7– apothegm, 6– apophthegm. [ad. (perh. through med. L. **apothegma*) Gr. *ἀπόφθεγμα* something clearly spoken, a terse saying, f. *ἀποφθέγγ-εσθαι* to speak one's opinion clearly, f. *ἀπό* forth + *φθέγγ-εσθαι* to utter a sound, speak. The spelling *apothegm* was the more usual till preference was expressed in Johnson's Dict. for *apophthegm*, which is now more frequent in England. Webster adopts *apothegm*, which Worcester also thinks 'perhaps best supported by common usage.' Cf. Fr. *apophthegme*, Sp. *apothegma*, It. *apotegma*.] A terse, pointed saying, embodying an important truth in few words; a pithy or sententious maxim.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 145 *marg. note*, Another Apothegma of D. Taylor. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 106 b, His Apothegme or word, *Cor vnum, via una*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 97/1 Graue and pithie apophthegmes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 23 The Apothegmes, or reputed replyes of wisdome, whereof many are to be seen in Laertius. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 360 Johnson suddenly uttered .. an apophthegm, at which many will start: 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.' 1813 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 170 The apothegms, and aculeated sayings of the ancients. 1832 SCOTT *Talism.* (1854) 359 Hearing his misery made .. the ground of apothegms and proverbs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. v. 204 The rare talent of compressing a mass of profound thought into an apophthegm. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. 593 The admirable Hebrew apophthegm, Learn to say I do not know.

Apophthegmatic, apothegm- (æ:pɒ¡þegmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποφθεγματικ-ός* sententious: see prec. and -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apophthegm; addicted to the use of apophthegms; sententious, pithy.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XX. 517 The utility of apophthegmatic instruction. 1840 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 410 The apophthegmatic sententiousness of Burke.

A·pophthegma·tical, apothegm-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL1.] = prec.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 15 b, Such a Chaos of common places no apothegmatical Lycosthenes euer conceited. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 167 (R.) That apophthegmatical and powerful speech of theirs. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* I. 393 The apothegmatical Hipparchus.

A·pophthegma·tically, apothegm-, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an apophthegmatic manner; sententiously, pithily.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Ded., Wks. II. 176 Quips, and Ierkes; Apothegmatically bundled vp and garbled. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* II. 133 'All quarrels,' said the Emperor apophthegmatically, 'have two sides.'

Apophthegmatist, apothegm- (æpɒþe·gmătist). [f. Gr. *ἀποφθεγματ-* (*ἀπόφθεγμα*) APOPHTHEGM + -IST.] A professed maker of apophthegms.

1727 POPE *Art Sinking* 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send .. to the ironist for his sarcasms, to the apothegmatist for his sentences.

Apophthegmatize, apothegm- (æpɒþe·gmătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To write or speak in apophthegms. Hence **apophthegmatizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1785 PALEY *Philos.* I. Pref. (R.) This sententious apothegmatizing style. 1818 TODD, *Apothegmatize.*

Apophyge (ăpɒ·fidʒi). *Arch.* [a. Gr. *ἀποφυγή* 'escape,' hence 'the curve with which the shaft escapes into the base or capital,' f. *ἀπο-φεύγειν* to flee away. In L. *apophygis*, mod.Fr. *apophyge*; hence better æ·pofidʒ.] The part of a column where it springs out of its base, or joins its capital, usually moulded into a concave sweep or cavetto.

1563 J. SHUTE *Archit.* C iij a, The second part [of the Capitall] deuide into 3 partes; 2 of those shalbe for Echinus .. the rest is lefte for the 3 Ringes which be called Apophiges, or Anuli. 1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Apophyge* .. is that part of a column where it seems to fly out of its base .. and begins to shoot upwards. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 411 The apophyge or curvature at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

Apophyllite (ăpɒ·filəit, æpofi·ləit). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπό* off + *φύλλον* leaf + -ITE; 'so named by Haüy, 1805, in allusion to its tendency to exfoliate

under the blow-pipe' (Dana).] A zeolitic mineral, a hydrated silicate of lime and potash, with a trace of fluorine; occurring in glassy square prisms or octahedrons, or laminated masses, with a pearly lustre; widely distributed in nature, and produced artificially.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 119 The sparry lustre which characterizes apophyllite. 1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 26 Apophyllite is found in the geodic cavities of volcanic rocks.

Apophyllous (æpɒfi·ləs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having the sepals distinct.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 Where there is only one perianth-whorl, and it is desired to state that] it consists of .. free leaves, the terms *eleutherophyllous* or *apophyllous* may be used.

Apophysary (ăpɒ·fisări), *a. Phys.* [ad. Fr. *apophysaire*: see below and -ARY.] = APOPHYSIAL.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 502/2 The ethmoïd surface of the temporal bone .. is .. a portion of a hollow transverse cylinder, with an apophysary lamina [*une lame apophysaire*].

Apophysate (ăpɒ·fisĕit), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. APOPHYS-IS + -ATE².] (See quot.)

1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses*, Gloss., *Apophysate*, furnished with an apophysis. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Apophysial (æpɒfi·ziăl), *a. rare.* Less correctly apophysal. [f. APOPHYSI-S + -AL.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, an apophysis.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 232 The ventral valve [in Brachiopoda] .. supports .. the apophysal apparatus. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apophysial point*, the tender point over a vertebral spinous process which is next to the place of exit of a painful spinal nerve.

‖**Apophysis** (ăpɒ·fisis). Pl. -es. Also 7–8 apophyse. [a. Gr. *ἀπόφυσις* off-shoot, f. *ἀπό* from + *φύσις* growth. Cf. Fr. *apophyse*, also used in English in 17–18th c.]

1. *Phys.* A natural protuberance or process, arising from, and forming a continuous part of, a bone; *esp.* one of the processes on the spinal vertebræ.

1611 COTGR., *Procés* .. the Processe, Apophyse, or outstanding part of a bone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 181 Such [fish] as have the Apophyses of their spine made laterally like a combe. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 32 The rocky apophyse of the ear bone. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 370/2 The paramastoid apophysis is dilated.

2. *Bot.* A dilatation of the base of the theca or spore-case in some mosses.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 493 A kind of receptacle .. called by Linnæus Apophysis, by Haller the Disk. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 22 In an early stage of growth .. the apophysis belongs quite as much to the stem as the sporangium.

Apoplectic (æpople·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Fr. *apoplectique* (16th c. in Littré) or L. *apoplēcticus*, a. Gr. *ἀποπληκτικός* apoplectic, f. *ἀπόπληκτος* disabled by a stroke, f. *ἀποπλήσσειν*: see APOPLEXY and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or causing, apoplexy.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph. Hon.* i, An apoplectic fit I use to have, After my heats in war carelessly cool'd. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xviii. (1837) 68 Choang fell lifeless in an apoplectic fit upon the floor. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxv. (C. D. ed.) 279 One of your stiff-starched apoplectic cravats. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 85 Certain elements of the apoplectic attack.

2. Suffering from, or showing symptoms of, apoplexy. Also *fig.*

1721 in BAILEY. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 354 The Operation has been twice performed by me on two apoplectic Patients. *c* 1812 MISS AUSTEN *Mansf. Pk.* (1851) 17 A short-necked, apoplectic sort of fellow. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 216/1 A gentleman with an apoplectic countenance. 1863 KEMBLE *Res. Georgia* 61 The swollen, apoplectic-looking cotton bags.

†3. Of use against apoplexy; = ANTAPOPLECTIC.

1678 tr. *Charras' Royal Pharmac.* 214 This Balsom bears the Name of *Apoplectick* by reason it is a great Remedy against Apoplexies. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 47 Apoplectic balsam. 1753 BAILEY, *Apoplectick* .. good against the apoplexy. [Not in JOHNSON.]

B. *sb.* One liable to, or suffering from, apoplexy.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 134 (D.) So often we see there is life in an apoplectick, though he seem to be dead. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lethargy*, Those who fall into it should be manag'd as pituitous Apoplecticks.

Apople·ctical, *a. arch.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

1. = APOPLECTIC 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apoplectical*, pertaining to the apoplexy. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* ccxxvii/2 Dangerously ill of an Apoplectical distemper. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) III. 455 Mr. Thrale has been in extreme danger from an apoplectical disorder.

2. = APOPLECTIC 2.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 500 Such men as dye Apoplecticall. 1739 BADDAM *Mem. R. Soc.* 140 The one, lame of the gout; the other, extremely appoplectical.

3. = APOPLECTIC 3.

1721 BAILEY, *Apoplectical* .. good against Apoplexy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apoplectical medicines*, a name used by some for what we more properly call *antapoplectics*.

Apople·ctically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an apoplectic manner; with symptoms of apoplexy.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 156 The Rector was sighing, somewhat apoplectically.

Apoplectiform (æpople·ktifōm), *a. Path.* [a. Fr. *apoplectiforme*: see APOPLECTIC and -FORM.] Having the form of apoplexy.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 545 The apoplectiform variety of acute cerebral congestion. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 6 The apoplectiform variety .. is .. generally a slight cerebral hemorrhage.

A·poplex. *arch.* [ad. L. *apoplēxis*, a. Gr. *ἀπόπληξις*, variant of *ἀποπληξία*.] = APOPLEXY.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 46 Immoderate sleep maketh y^e^ body apt unto palseis, apoplexis, falling siknes. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iv. 36 How do's his apoplexe? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. vi. (ed. 3) 246 An Apoplex [may] leave neither Sense, nor Understanding, no nor Life. 1790 COLERIDGE *Happiness* I. 34 Apoplex of heavy head That surely aims his dart of lead.

b. *fig.*

1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 239 And here the sons of God are petrified with woe; An apoplex of grief.

A·poplex, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.; chiefly in pa. pple.] To strike with apoplexy, paralyze, benumb.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 73 Sure, that sense Is apoplex'd. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 160 Finding her husband .. apoplext in all his limbes. *Ibid.* VIII. 403 To apoplex all the vitall spirits. 1813 BYRON *Let.* Wks. 1832 II. 269 If suddenly apoplexed, would he rest in his grave?

†**Apople·xious,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. next + -OUS; cf. *acrimonious*.] Of apoplectic nature.

a 1734 ARBUTHNOT (in Ogilvie) Apoplexious and other congenerous diseases.

Apoplexy (æ·pɒˌpleksi). Forms: 4–7 apoplexie (4–5 poplexie, 6 poplesye), 7– apoplexy. [a. Fr. *apoplexie*, ad. L. *apoplēxia* (occas. used in Eng.), a. Gr. *ἀποπληξία* name of the same malady, f. *ἀποπλήσσ-ειν* to disable by a stroke, f. *ἀπό* off, (in comb.) completely + *πλήσσ-ειν* to strike.]

1. A malady, very sudden in its attack, which arrests more or less completely the powers of sense and motion; it is usually caused by an effusion of blood or serum in the brain, and preceded by giddiness, partial loss of muscular power, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun Pr. T.* 21 Napoplexie [*v.r.* ne poplexie] ne shente nat hir heed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (1495) 59 Apoplexia is a euyll that makith a man lese all maner feling. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5117 Sum ar dissoluit suddantlye Be Cattarue or be Poplesye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 126 This Apoplexie is (as I take it) a kind of Lethargie, a sleeping of the blood, a horson Tingling. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* lxxvii. 692 Whilst Apoplexy cramm'd Intemperance knocks Down to the ground at once, as butcher felleth ox. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* I. ii. 11 Frequent apoplexies would be the result.

b. in *Falconry*.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheape Hvsb.* (1623) 163 The Apoplexie or falling euill in Hawkes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Apoplexy* .. a Disease that seizes the Heads of Hawks, commonly by reason of two much Grease and Store of Blood.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*

1589 *Pasquil's Return* B iiij b, His disease is the very Apoplexie of the Donatistes. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 52 Foolishness: it is the souls apoplexy, wherein all the noble faculties of the mind are cast into a dead sleep. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. iii. 824 The country was without a centre. There was small chance of apoplexy where there was no head.

3. Also applied by some to the effusion of blood in other organs.

1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Apoplexy cutaneous*, a singular term employed by certain French writers for a great and sudden determination of blood to the skin. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Apoplexy retinal*, effusion of blood in the retina from rupture of its vessels.

Apoponax, obs. variant of OPOPANAX.

Apore. *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. Gr. *ἄπορος*: see next.] = APORIME.

†**Apore·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. Fr. *aporetique* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *ἀπορητικ-ός*, f. *ἀπορέ-ειν* to be at a loss, f. *ἄπορ-os* impassable, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πόρος* passage.] Inclined to doubt, or to raise objections.

1605 Z. JONES *De Loyer's Specters* 51 Phirrhon was called the Aporrhetique or Sceptique. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aporetique*, ever doubting, never certain in anything.

†**Apore·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of aporetic nature; full of doubts and objections.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. iii. (1713) 292 The greatest Wits of the World have been .. Sceptical or Aporetical. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 137 Chose rather an Aporetical and Obstetricious Method. [In mod. Dicts.]

‖**Aporia** (ăpō·riă, ăpɒ·riă). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀπορία*, n. of state f. *ἄπορ-os*: see APORETIC.]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 234 Aporia, or the Doubtfull. [So] called .. because oftentimes we will seeme to cast perils, and make doubt of things when by a plaine manner of speech wee might affirme or deny him. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 150 Aporia is a figure whereby the Speaker sheweth that he doubteth, either where to begin for the multitude of matters, or what to do or say in some strange or ambiguous thing. 1751 in CHAMBERS; and in mod. Dicts. [E.g. *Luke* xvi. 3.]

Aporime. *Obs.*—⁰ [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πόριμ-ον* easy to be passed, accessible.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Apore* or *Aporime* (in *Mathem.*), a Problem, which tho' it be not impossible yet is very difficult .. The Squaring of a Circle may be called an Apore. 1775 in ASH.

Aporobranchian (æ·poroˌbræŋkiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Aporobranchia* (f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πόρο-s* passage, pore + *βράγχι-α* gills) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Having no apparent respiratory tubes.

B. *sb.* Arachnids or Spiders so distinguished, otherwise called *Podosomata*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 282 These [parasites] from their having no apparent respiratory apparatus, he [Latreille] named Aporobranchians.

Aporose (æ·porōu·s), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + mod.L. *porōsus* POROUS, f. L. *porus*, a. Gr. *πόρ-os* passage: see -OSE.] Not porous, imperforate; *spec.* applied to the corals of the sub-order *Aporosa*.

1865 DUNCAN in *Athenæum* No. 1979. 441/1 Species of Aporose Madreporaria. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* iii. 163 The simple aporose corals.

†**Aporrhœ·a.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀπόρροια*, f. *ἀπορρέ-ειν* to flow off.] An emanation, effluvium.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 86 Amulets doe worke by Aporrhoias, or emanations from their bodies. 1681 GLANVILL *Saducismus* 23 Subtile streams and aporrhœa's of minute particles, which pass from one body to another. 1721 in BAILEY. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

A-port (ăpōe·ɹt), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + PORT.] On or towards the port side of the ship, or the left side when looking forward. *To put the helm a port* (='to port the helm'): to move the rudder to the starboard side, making the ship turn to the right.

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The haling them is called the Topping the Lifts, as top a starboard, or top a port. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 39/2 Making them both to beare vp, the one aport, and the other a starbord. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 13 Braced up our afteryards, put the helm a-port, and stood after her again.

Aport, var. APPORT *sb. Obs.*, bearing, carriage.

Aposepalous (æpose·păləs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπό* away from, off + SEPAL + -OUS.] Having free sepals. 1875 [See APOPETALOUS.]

‖**Aposiopesis** (æ·poˌsəiˌopī·sis). [L., a. Gr. *ἀποσιώπησις*, n. of action f. *ἀπο-σιωπά-ειν* to keep silent.] A rhetorical artifice, in which the speaker comes to a sudden halt, as if unable or unwilling to proceed.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 146 A figure called Aposiopesis, after the which something not expressed is to be understood. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 63 His communication was still seasoned with savoury parenthesises and breakings off, or, if you will, aposiopesises. 1727 POPE *Art Sinking* 95 The Aposiopesis, an excellent figure for the ignorant, as 'what shall I say?' when one has nothing to say, or 'I can no more,' when one really can no more. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. v. 150 At this aposiopesis I looked inquiringly at the speaker.

Aposiopetic (æ·poˌsəiˌope·tik), *a. rare.* [f. prec. after Gr. *σιωπητικός* taciturn.] Of the nature of aposiopesis.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292 Epanorthotick revocations and aposiopetick restraines. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 That interjection of surprize .. with the aposiopestic [*sic*] break after it, marked thus Z——ds!—

Apositic (æposi·tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἀποσιτικός*, f. *ἀπόσιτος* without appetite, f. *ἀπό* away from + *σῖτος* food.] Tending to diminish appetite; causing *apositia* or distaste for food.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

†**Apo·sity.** *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. Gr. *ἀποσιτία* aversion to food: see prec. *Apositia* is now used.]

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Aposity*, a loathing of Meat.

Apost, variant of APPOST *v. Obs.*

†**Apostai·le.** *Obs. rare.* [variant of APOSTOILE, OFr. *apostoile* and *apostelle*:—L. *apostoli-um*.] prop. *adj.* Apostolic; but in quot. treated (through imperfect translation) as quasi-*sb.* The apostolic see.

c 1380 ? WYCLIF *Rule St. Francis* xi. in *Wks.* (1880) 44 þo to whom fro þe see of apostaile is licence grauntid. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 103 That thou fouche saaf the lord of apostaile, [*ut dominum apostolicum .. conservare dignetis*] .. we preien thee to heere us.

Apostasy (ăpɒ·stăsi). Also 6–9 apostacy. [(?a. Fr. *apostasie*), ad. L. *apostasia*, a. later Gr. *ἀποστασία* = *ἀπόστασις* 'standing off,' hence, desertion of one's faith, f. *ἀπο-στα-* to stand off, withdraw.]

1. Abandonment or renunciation of one's religious faith or moral allegiance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Dot. Eccl.* Wks. 1871 III. 438 Apostasye þat goiþ evene aȝen þe ordre of Crist. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 24 Apostasie, either goinge abak fro cristene feith. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 194 They felle .. in apostasye by idolatry, from the worshypynge of very god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 44 Raphael .. had forewarned Adam by dire example to beware Apostasie. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 85 The Canon Law defines Apostacy to be a rash and wilful Departure from that State of Faith, Obedience or Religion, which any Person has profess'd himself to hold in the Christian Church. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxix. 246 The rest had the choice of death or apostacy. 1876 GREEN *Eng. People* IX. § 6. 655 The most devoted loyalists began to murmur, when James demanded apostasy as a proof of their loyalty.

b. *R. C. Ch.* The action of quitting a religious order or renouncing vows without legal dispensation.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 1557, 793/2 That freres may .. breake their vowes, & runne in apostasy. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 64 To charge with error their original vows of seclusion and to justify their present apostasy.

2. By extension: The abandonment of principles or party generally.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 47 Readier in the defence of it [wisdom] to haue made an Apologie, than any way to turne to Apostasie. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 36 To Doubt, or Hesitate, in a point of Allegiance, is direct Treason, and Apostasie. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* I. 192 Your apostacy from every good principle. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 128 This however was not his last political apostasy.

†**Apo·stasied,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [pa. pple.

of *apostasy* vb. (not otherwise found), f. prec. or Fr. *apostasier* (15th c.).] Apostatized, apostate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 275 Lucifer .. With al the route apostazied .. that ben to him allied.

† **Apo·statate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *apostatāt-* ppl. stem of *apostatā-re*: see APOSTATE *v.*] Apostatized, apostate.

1536 *Pilgr. T.* 299 in *Thynne's Animadv.*, Thes that from christ be appostatat. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 33 An apostatate Minister of the Church of England.

Apostate (ăpɒ·stĕt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4– apostate, 7 apostat; also 4 apostota, 4-8 -tata, 5–6 appostita, -tata. [a. Fr. *apostate* and L. *apostata*, ad. Gr. *ἀποστάτ-ης*, n. of agent f. *ἀποστα-* (see APOSTASY). The L. *apostata* was by far the commoner form from 1350 to 1650, with pl. *apostata(e)s.*]

A. *sb.*

1. One who abjures or forsakes his religious faith, or abandons his moral allegiance; a pervert.

1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Þe heretike and þe apostate þet reneyeþ hire bileaue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wycket* 1 Infideles papistes and apostates. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 To haue brokyn þe cristun feiþ .. & to be paynims & apostatais. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 309 a/1 Julyan thappostata. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cc. 1246 For if we play yᵉ Papistes .. we shall be apostataes. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. i, In hopes to draw back this apostata .. Unto her father's faith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 100 High in the midst exalted as a God Th' Apostate in his Sun-bright Chariot sate. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. (1757) 80 Polite apostates from God's Grace to Wit. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. iv, For inquisition stern and strict On two apostates from the faith.

b. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a religious order who renounces the same without legal dispensation.

c 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. iv. Rolls Ser. VII. 309 An apostata þat brekeþ his ordre þey fongeþ nevere aȝen. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 19 If you leave your habite a quarter of a yeare, ye should be holden apostataes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1239/1 One Rafe sometime a moonke of Glastenburie, and now become an apostata. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 26 The renegade who pursued his private interests by sacrificing those of his order .. stood alone a despised and hated apostate.

2. One who deserts his party, or forsakes his allegiance or troth; a turncoat, a renegade.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 102 He þat passeþ þat poynt is apostata in þe ordre. [1393 Ys apostata of knyȝt-hod.] 1608 J. DAY *Hum. out Breath* (1881) 53 Should he proue Apostata, denie Loue which he first enforced vs to profes. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 58 Apostates, to their own Country, and Cause. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1804) I. 5 We see him, from every honourable engagement to the public, an apostate by design. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. ii. 388 No one is petted so much as a political apostate, except, perhaps a religious one.

B. *adj.*

1. Unfaithful to religious principles or creed, or to moral allegiance; renegade, infidel; rebellious.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* ii. 2 Folkis apostataas, that han broken her religioun. *c* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans Arms* C j a, The marueilis deth of Julian thappostita Emproure. 1590 H. BARROW in J. Greenwood *Confer.* 6 All the parish .. were generally apostate. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 33 b, Those Apostata spirits that rebelled with Belzebub. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 125 So spake th'Apostate Angel. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 176 Eggs of heresy, which the apostata Fryer Luther had before laid. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 7 The last witness left for God in the midst of an apostate land.

2. *gen.* Deserting principles or party; perverted.

1671 MARVELL *Corr.* 198 Wks. 1872 II. 394 The apostate patriots, who were bought off. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 516 ¶ 7 Those apostate abilities of men.

† **Apo·state,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; or a. Fr. *apostate-r*, ad. late L. *apostatā-re* to apostatize, f. *apostata*: see prec.] = APOSTATIZE.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 267/2 Some marrieng wiues amongst them [the Saracens] .. for hope of honor did apostat to their law. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 340 But we are not of them which apostate from Christ. 1679 T. HARBY *Key Sacr. Script.* i. 5 Rome .. partly Orthodox, but beginning to apostate in practice.

† **Apo·stated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Fallen from religious faith; become apostate.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 163 A ninth is told that I am apostated. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 112 An emblem of the latter Apostated Times.

Apostatic (æpostæ·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *apostaticus*, a. Gr. *ἀποστατικ-ός*, f. *ἀποστα-* (see APOSTASY).] = APOSTATE *a.* 1.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxviii. 228 The Apostatike or backeslyding Church of Rome. 1841 *Englishm. Mag.* 1 Oct. 114 Rome is opposed to our .. apostolic Church, as unholy, schismatical, and apostatic.

Aposta·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Of the nature of apostates or apostasy; heretical.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 723/1 Tindall, Luther .. or some suche other apostaticall preachers. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xii. 159 To set aside the inquirie of Doctrine .. were .. Apostaticall, rather then Apostolicall. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 143 If a Pope was inthron'd without a Canonical Election of Cardinals .. he was not to be deem'd Apostolical, but Apostatical. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 120 Their Church in respect to both [faith and doctrine] apostatical.

† 2. Departing, withdrawing, retrograde. *Obs.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 53 That Saturne was Apostaticall and retrograde.

† **Apo·stating,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. APOSTATE *v.* + -ING¹.] Apostatizing.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Af-val* .. a Revolting, an Apostating, a Backsliding.

† **Apo·stating,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] = APOSTATIZING *a.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 9 (R.) Perhaps some of these apostating stars have thought themselves true.

Apostatism (ăpɒ·stătiz'm). *rare.* [f. APOSTATIZE: see -ISM.] The practice of apostatizing.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 308 If our arms do not prosper, we are damned for political apostatism.

Apostatize (ăpɒ·stătəiz), *v.* [ad. late L. *apostatīzā-re* for earlier *apostatāre*, f. *apostata*: see -IZE.]

1. To abandon or renounce one's religious faith or moral allegiance; to become an apostate.

1611 COTGR., *Apostasier*, to play th' Apostata, to Apostatize it. 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 373 Who will not perjure themselves by apostatizing with perjured prelatts. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (ed. 4) 162 A very great part of the angels apostatised. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 14 If ever he [Kirke] did apostatize, he was bound by a solemn promise .. to turn Mussulman.

b. Const. *from* the original faith, *to* the new.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 313 Many princes and supreme pontiffs .. have been found to apostatise from the faith. 1676 I. MATHER *Philip's War* (1862) 108 A wretched English man that apostatized to the Heathen. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 817 All China apostatized to the new faith.

2. *gen.* To abandon a principle, desert a party.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* liii. (Carl.) He apostatised from your cause and quarrel. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 177 To cast off reason .. apostatize from humanity, and recoil into the bestial life. 1851 DIXON *Penn.* xi. (1872) 89 Some of the courtiers were apostatising.

† 3. *Med.* To become resolved into a purulent discharge. (Cf. medical Gr. *ἀπόστασις* suppurative inflammation.) *Obs. rare.*

1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* P 236 Whatsoever has once apostatized into .. corruption in the body.

Apo·statized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = APOSTATE *a.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 19 An Apostatized Church. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 7 An apostatised clergyman from the Established Church.

Apo·statizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Renunciation of faith or principles. Often *attrib.*

1659 HARDY 1 *John* (1865) liv. 348 Too many such reeds may be seen everywhere in these apostatising days.

Apo·statizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Abandoning faith or principles; faithless.

1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* Pref. 18 Mockt by new false lights of apostatizing Hypocrisie. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. in Relig.* 48 That Eye .. which reclaimed the apostatizing Peter.

† **Apo·statous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *apostata* APOSTATE + -OUS.] = APOSTATIC, APOSTATE *a.*

1588 CDL. ALLEN *Admon.* 55 The Apostatous and hereticall Emperours.

† **Apo·statrice,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OFr. *apostatrice*, ad. late L. *apostātrix* (Vulgate) fem. of *apostātor* one who apostatizes, f. *apostāre* for *apostatāre*: see APOSTATE *v.*] A female apostate. (Here used as *adj.*)

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 113 b, That chapel Apostatrice, as they than called it ful wisely.

† **A·postem(e, -tume, -thume,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 apostym, 4–8 -teme, 7–8 -tem; 5–7 -tume, 6 -tom, 6–8 -thume. [a. OFr. *aposteme, apostume* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *apostēma*, a. Gr. *ἀπόστημα* separation, *spec.* separation of purulent matter into an abscess, f. *ἀποστα-*, *ἀποστῆναι* to stand off, withdraw (cf. *abs-cess*). Much distorted by false etymology; in OFr. made *apostume*, as if connected with L. *postumus*; also changed in 14th c. to *empostume*; whence an Eng. *impostume* found side by side with *apostem(e c* 1500, which, further corrupted to IMPOSTHUME (cf. *posthumous*), became in 18th c. the only form. Accented *apostē·m* in 14th c.; *apo·stem* in 17th; *a·postem* by Johnson.]

1. A gathering of purulent matter in any part of the body; a large deep-seated abscess.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2995 Som, for envy, sal haf in thair lyms, Als kylles and felouns and apostyms. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 To serche woundes and hurtes and to cutte apostumes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* T iv, Mulberies verye ripe .. breke wonderfully the apostoms. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 729 The Linnet is troubled .. with hot apostemes, conuulsions, and gowts. The Finch is wont to haue impostumes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 238 A dangerous Apostem in thy brest. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VI. vii. 143 Others put a Wax Candle .. into the Œsophagus to break the Aposthume. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 75 If an Aposteme breaks out. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aposthume* or *Apostem* .. called also *abscess* and *impostume.*

2. *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* vi. Wks. 1871 III. 353 Apostemes þat ben harmful in þe Chirche. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1054/2 So is sedition .. the apostume of the realme, which when it breaketh inwardlie, putteth the state in great danger of recouerie. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* iv. § 24. 40 This opens the Core of the Aposthume.

† **Apo·stemate, -umate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. med.L. *apostēmāt-* ppl. stem of *apostēmā-ri* to break into an APOSTEM.]

A. *adj.* Formed into an 'apostem'; festering.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* (1564) 94 b, Yf by chaunce .. the mouth of the Matrix be exulcerate or appostumate. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, In a holowe apostumate and nyghe to a noble membre.

B. *sb.* [Cf. late L. *apostēmātia.*] = APOSTEM.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Widow* IV. ii, Have you no convulsions, pricking aches, sir, Ruptures, or apostemates?

† **Apo·stemate, -umate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. ppl. adj., or on analogy of vbs. so formed. Cf. Fr. *apostumer* 16th c. in Littré.] (Mostly in pa. pple.)

1. *pass. trans.* To be affected with an 'apostem.'

1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* II. xix. 97 When [the wounde] .. is neither cancrenated nor apostumated. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 416 The heart ful of purulent matter; which deceiueth many vnskilfull people, who cry out that his heart was apostumated. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlix. 320 Both sides are aposthumated.

2. *intr.* To form an 'apostem' or abscess; to fester.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 171 The leaues of Sorrell .. cause to Apostumate the swellings of the eyes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 641 A young Man .. bruised the back of his Hand: it inflamed and apostemated.

† **Apostema·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [mod. ad. Gr. *ἀποστηματικός* abscess-like.] Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, abscesses.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* v. 55 An Apostematick Consumption generally oweth its production to an Apostem breaking within the body.

† **Apo·stemation,** etc. *Obs.* Forms: 6–8 apostemation, -umation, 7 aposthemation, -humation. [a. OFr. *apostemation, apostumacion* (Godef.), ad. med.L. *apostēmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *apostēmāri* (see APOSTEMATE *a.*).]

1. The formation of an 'apostem' or abscess; the gathering of matter in a purulent tumour; festering.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 132 Motherworte .. layde upon woundes keepeth them both from inflammation and apostumation. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 664 A vehement apostumation. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. lv. 337 Dislocations of the Shoulder .. with .. Aposthumation, are hard to Cure.

2. = APOSTEME.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* (1564) 79 b, Howe to .. clense suche Apostumations. 1764 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 41 An abscess or apostemation in the lungs.

Apostematous (æposte·mătəs), *a. Path.* [f. L. *apostēmat-*, or Gr. *ἀποστήματ-* stem of *ἀπόστημα* (see APOSTEME) + -OUS.] Of the nature of an 'apostem'; characterized by abscesses.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* (1678) XIII. ii. 309 An Apostematous Ulcer is perceived by .. sight and handling. 1844 GRAHAM *Domest. Med.* 342 The apostematous species mostly attacks young persons of a high florid complexion.

† **Apo·steme, -ume,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *apostume-r* (15th c. in Littré), f. *apostume*; see prec.] To form or break into an abscess.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cli. 417 He was in ieopardy of dethe, for his hed apostumed. 1530 PALSGR. 434/1, I apostume, as a sore dothe, *Japostume.*

† **Apo·stemed, -umed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Formed into an abscess; festered. Also *fig.*

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 161 To prick the swelling, and let out the apostumed matter of pride from a many of us. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 252 (D.) From this apostem'd member flows the corruption of atheism.

† **Apo·steming, -uming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Forming an abscess; purulent.

1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xi. (1833) 166 The inwardly apostuming tumours of pride.

‖ **A posteriori** (*ē*¹ pɒste:ri¸ō·rəi, ā poste:riō·ri), *advb.* (and *adj.*) *phr.* [L. *ā posteriōri* 'from what comes after' (as opposed to *ā priōri* 'from what is before').] A phrase used to characterize reasoning or arguing from effects to causes, from experience and not from axioms; empirical, inductive; inductively.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 21, I think arguments *à posteriori* are unnecessary for confirming what has been .. sufficiently demonstrated *à priori.* 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/1 In common language, we reason *à priori* when we infer the existence of a God from the general difficulties in the supposition of the existence of what we then call the creation on any other hypothesis; but we reason *à posteriori* when we infer the same from marks of intelligent contrivance in this particular creation with which we are acquainted. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxi. (1870) II. 26 Knowledge *a posteriori* is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience.

Aposthume, -ation, etc.: see APOSTEME.

Apostil, -ille (ăpɒ·stil), *sb.* Also 7 -style, -stle. [a. Fr. *apostille*, of uncert. origin: see POSTIL. Diez and Littré say from *à* to + *postille*; but Littré's first quotation suggests a connexion with OF. pa. pple. *apost*:— L. *apposit-um*, placed, added, annexed to. Fr. perhaps confused *l'apostille, la postille.*]

A marginal note, comment, or annotation.

1527 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 225 Copies of the same, with suche apostillis .. in the mergentes, as in reding of them came unto my mynde. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 423 The second Article they consented to, with an Apostyle of their own upon it. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. 128 The world, in his [Philip's] opinion, was to move upon protocols and apostilles. 1860 — *Netherl.* (1868) II. xvii. 303 He sat at his table, scrawling his apostilles.

Apostil (ăpɒ·stil), *v. rare.* [ad. Fr. *apostille-r*, f. *apostille*: see prec.] To annotate or write marginal notes to.

1637 CHARLES I in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 74/1 This copy .. being apostiled with his own hand. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 156 He apostyles that article with his own hand.

Apostle (ăpɒ·s'l). Forms: *a.* 1–4 apostol,

2-5 apostel, 4-6 -till, 4-5 appostil(l, 5 -tyle, apostylle, -teyl, 6 apostyl, -tell. β. 2- apostle, 4-5 appostle. γ. *Aphetic* 3-7 postel, postle, 4 postyll, 5 postill(e. [Two forms must be distinguished: α. OE. *apostol* (whence ME. *apostel, -yl*), ad. Romanic *apostol(o* or L. *apostol-us* (a. Gr. *ἀπόστολ-os* a messenger, one sent forth, f. *ἀπο-στέλλ-ειν* to send away). β. the current *apostle* (found already *c* 1225), a. OFr. (12th c.) *apostle* (13th c. *apostre*, mod. *apôtre*); with the mutescence of final *e*, the two were confused, and in 16th c. the OFr. spelling prevailed. The popular form in ME. was the aphetized *postel*, now obs.]

I. A person sent.

†**1.** (As in Gr.) One sent on an errand, a messenger. (A verbalism of translation.) *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 16 Nis esne mara drihtne his ne æc apostol [*Ags. & Hatton*, ærendracca, arendrake] mara ðæm seðe sendes hine. *c* 1382 Wyclif *ibid.*, Neither apostle is more than he that sente him. 1582 *Rhem.* ibid., Neither is an apostle [1611 he that is sent] greater then he that sent him. — *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphroditus..your Apostle [so Wyclif and Tindale; 1611 messenger].

b. Applied in N. T. to Jesus Christ.

c 1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* iii. 1 Biholde ȝe the apostle and bischop of oure confessioun, Jhesu. 1611 *ibid.*, The Apostle and high Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus.

2. *spec.* The twelve witnesses whom Jesus Christ sent forth to preach his Gospel to the world; also the subsequently-commissioned Barnabas (Acts xiii. 2, xiv. 14), and Paul, the 'Apostle of the Gentiles.'

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 2 Þara twelf apostola noma sindun þas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Crist ableow þana halȝa gast ofer þa apostlas. — 93 Of þon apostlum. — 117 Þe apostel Paulus. — 133 His halie word..þurh ðere apostlene muðe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 8 Seint Iames..þet was Godes apostle. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4300 To God mare dere, þan ever war Cristes appostels here. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 Bi autorite of Peter & Poule, princis of postlis. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr. Rom.* Argt., Some of them, whiche so accused Peter, were of thapostles them selfe. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Parliam.* xi, Because th' Apostles Creed is lame, Th' Assembly doth a better frame. *Te Deum*, The glorious company of the Apostles praise Thee.

3. One who in any way imitates, or may be said to resemble, the Apostles.

1377 Langland *P. Pl.* B. vi. 151 Ne posteles, but þey preche conne, and haue powere of þe bisschop. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6273 If ther be wolves of sich hewe, Amonges these apostlis newe. 1533 More *Apol.* xxiv. Wks. 1557, 888/1 The new Paule, thys apostle Frith. 1659 Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 79 As if the King's booted apostles had been coming to plant the faith among them, by plundering the little that was left. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Apostolici*, *Apostoli*, or *Apostles*, was a name assumed by two different sects of heretics, on account of their pretending to imitate the manners and practice of the apostles.

b. *esp.* The missionary who first plants Christianity in any region. (Also used of certain specially successful ministers of the Gospel.)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xiii. 74 Quhen conwertyd he had þat Land, De Appostil þai cald hym of Ingland. 1844 Maclaine *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* viii. I. i. § 4 Boniface has gained the title of the Apostle of Germany. 1883 *Echo* 1 Sept. 4/1 Dr. Macdonald, of Ferintosh..familiarly called the 'Apostle of the North.'

c. The chief advocate of a new principle or system; the leader of a great reform; *e.g.* Father Mathew, the 'Apostle of Temperance.'

1810 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 The first and chiefest apostle of the desolation of men and morals. 1870 Baldw. Brown *Eccl. Truth* 233 M. Comte is distinctly an apostle of science. 1871 Smiles *Character* v. (1876) 154 Who has not heard of..Miss Nightingale and Miss Garrett as apostles of hospital nursing?

†**4.** The Acts and Epistles of the Apostles. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 48 Hem that reversyng the apostleyl and seyden, 'do we yvel thingis that ther comyn gode thingis.' 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Apostle* is also used to denote the book of St. Paul's epistles, or the epistle which was taken out of them. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. ix. § 3 (1817) 231 The Christian Scriptures were divided into two parts under the general titles of the Gospels and Apostles.

II. A message. [The non-ecclesiastical L. use of *apostolus*, found in the Pandects. Also in OF.]

†**5.** A letter dimissory: **a.** *pl.* in *Rom. Law*, A short statement of the case, sent up by a lower to a higher court, when an appeal is made. **b.** in *Eccl. Law* (see quot. 1753). *Obs.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 75 The Cause why it is appeal'd, and the Demand or Petition for Apostles. *Ibid.* 345 This is called a Dimissory Libel, or Letters Dimissory; and, in other Terms, by the Name of Apostles. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* [transl. Du Cange] *Apostle*..a letter dimissory given by a bishop either to a clerk or a layman, when going into another diocese.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as †**apostles' ointment**, a purifying ointment composed of twelve ingredients; †**apostles' salt**, an obsolete medicinal preparation; **apostle skull** (see quot.). Also *apostle-like*; and Apostle spoon, q.v.

1720 Gibson *Disp.* xv. (1734) 281 The Apostles Ointment ..to deterge and cleanse foul Sores. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* viii. 34 The Apostles Salt..preserueth the sight to a very great age, clenseth the lunges from tough phleame, etc. 1866 Laing *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 70 Very long and narrow skulls, known as 'Apostle skulls.' 1611 Cotgr., *Apostolique* ..apostlelike.

Apostlehood (ăpɒ·s'l,hud). *arch.* [f. prec. + -hood.] The office or position of an apostle.

a 1000 *Poetry Codex Vercell.* 3300 (1843) Ȝehalȝode fore þam heremægene þurh apostolhad. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* i. 25 This mynisterie and apostilhed [1388 apostlehed; Tindale *et seqq.*, Apostleship]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. iv. 295 Crist here clepid this ȝong man into apostilhode. 1483 *Cathol. Angl.*, An Apostyllehede; *apostolatus*.

Apostleship (ăpɒ·s'l,ʃip). [f. Apostle + -ship.] The office or position of an apostle; proclamation of a religious system; leadership of a social reform.

1526 Tindale *Acts* i. 25 This ministracion and apostleshippe from the which Judas..fell. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 44 St. John..was called to the Apostleship when he was very young. 1843 Marriotti *Italy Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 29 Italy was to assume the apostleship of civilisation and freedom. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. ii. 221 The Mahomedan apostleship of fire and sword.

Apostle spoons. Old-fashioned silver spoons, the handles of which end in figures of the Apostles. They were the usual present of sponsors at baptisms.

[*c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill* (1797) 128 Seven spoons with apostles.] 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. iii, Two Apostle spoons..and a cup to eate a cawdle in. 1630 Middleton *Chaste Maid* III. ii, Two great 'postle spoons. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 182 The Apostle-spoons..very common in the last century, but are seldom seen now. The set consists of a dozen, and each had the figure of an Apostle, with his proper ensign, at the top. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 59 The old plate except a few apostle spoons..is sent to be melted down.

†**Apo·stly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. Apostle + -ly¹; OE. *apostolīc* (for *apostol-līc*), ME. **apostelich*.]

c 880 K. Ælfred *Bæda* I. xxvi. (Bosw.) Þæt apostolice líf ðære frymþelican cyricean. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 319, I byleue on holy comon and apostly chirche.

†**Apostoi·le.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 apostolie, 4 apostoyle, -oile, 5 apostoyll. [a. OF. and AFr. *apostolie*, later Central Fr. *-oile*:—late L. **apostolia*; prop. adj. Apostolic, but, like *apostolicus*, in med.L., used as title of the pope. 'Ipse summus pontifex vocetur *apostolicus*.' Du Cange.] The pope.

1205 Lay. 29614 Menen to Gregorie þan holi appostolie [1250 pope]. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 130 To Thomas þe kyng bisouht þe bishop to assoile, Bot Thomas wild nouht, bot þorgh grace of þe apostoile. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 250, Y wyll to Rome to þe apostoyll.

Apostolate (ăpɒ·stŏlɛ¹t). [ad. L. *apostolātus*: see Apostle and -ate¹.] The office or position of an apostle; leadership in a propaganda.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 132 To take Matthias from a Disciple into the lot and fellowship of an Apostolate. 1748 Wesley *Wks.* 1872 XII. 102, I no otherwise assume the Apostolate of England (if you choose to use the phrase) than I assume the Apostolate of all Europe. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 10 The zeal with which he discharged the apostolate of infidelity.

†**Apo·stoless.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 apostylesse, -tlesse, -telesse. [a. OFr. **apostlesse* (14th c. *apostresse*): see Apostle and -ess; assimilated in Eng. to L. *apostolus, apostola*.] A female apostle.

c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Myrr.* lvii. (Gibbs MS.) 111 Mawdeleyne þe bylouede discyplesse and of þe apostoles apostolesse [*v. r.* apostelesse, -tlesse]. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 260 Mary Magdalen, *Apostolorum Apostola* (as Cajetan calleth her), she was the first preacher of the Resurrection, the Apostoless of the Apostles.

Aposto·lian. = Apostolic *sb.* (heretic).

Apostolic (æpŏstɒ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 -ique, 6-7 -ike, 7 -ick. [a. Fr. *apostolique*, ad. L. *apostolicus*, a. Gr. *ἀποστολικός*, f. *ἀπόστολος*: see Apostle and -ic.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the Apostles; contemporary with the Apostles, as the *Apostolic Fathers*.

1549 *Nicene Creed* in *Bk. Com. Prayer*, One Catholick and Apostolike Church. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 62 St. Matthew, and other Apostolike men. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 58 Idolatry is as contrary to the Apostolick Doctrine, as any thing can be. 1818 Byron *Childe Har.* IV. cx, And apostolic statues climb To crush the imperial urn. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 23 The British church was founded during the apostolic age.

2. Of the nature or character of the Apostles; befitting or suited to an apostle.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Paraphr.* 1 *Cor.* xi. 7 Is it not an apostolique act to bring Corinthe..to Christes gospell? 1781 Cowper *Hope* 583 His apostolic charity. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 183 Illimitable, apostolic devotion to the service of the poor.

3. Of or pertaining to the pope as successor of St. Peter; papal.

1477 Caxton *Dictes* 145 Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 42, I Pandulph of Padua, Legate from the Apostolike See. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 323 Made dependent on the Apostolic See alone.

B. *sb.* A heretical sect. (See quot.)

1580 Fulke *Retentive* 314 (T.) The apostolicks in their vow of continence. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 36 Apostolicks, a kind of Anabaptists, because they would be like the Apostle, they wandred up and down the Countreys, without staves, shooes, money, or bags. 1751 [See Apostle 3].

Aposto·lical, *a.* and *sb.* [a. OFr. *apostolical* (13th c.), f. as prec. + -al¹.]

1. Connected with or relating to the apostles, or to what is apostolic; conformable to, or derived from, apostolic manner, usage, or institution. *Apostolical succession* (*Eccl.*), an uninterrupted transmission of spiritual authority through a succession of bishops from the apostles downward.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., A..preaching of the Euangelical and Apostolicall truth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1595 Some think he was not Apostolicall, But alwaies in his heart papisticall. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIII. 44 Their watch-word, Apostolical Succession. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke's Hist., Ess.* II. 142 Hearers who sleep very composedly while the rector preaches on the apostolical succession.

2. Of the Apostolic See.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VIII. ii. 145/1 Suche thynges as belong to the Apostolicall penitencers Benet the XII. deuised first. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 101 The office of Apostolical Secretary under two successive pontiffs.

3. Formerly (and still sometimes) = Apostolic.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiv. (R.) The Apostolycall men..shuld purpose nothyng vnto them whiche they had not receiued of Christ. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Hope of Faithf.* xiv. Wks. II. 168 The article in the holy apostolical creed. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* i. (1739) 19 The Apostolical Institution of the Lord's Day. 1751 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* I. 35 The authors called Apostolical, as Clemens, Hermas, Barnabas, Ignatius.

B. *sb.* One who maintains the doctrine of 'apostolical succession.'

1839 Sara Coleridge *Mem.* I. 223 On some points I think the apostolicals quite right, on others clearly unscriptural.

Aposto·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In apostolic manner; according to the practice of the Apostles, or to what is apostolic.

1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 129 Apostolically or Evangelically employed in taking care of all the Churches. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancell.* (1857) VI. cxxiv. 83 A priest, apostolically ordained.

Aposto·licalness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being apostolical, apostolicity.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 214 The number 144..signifies symbolically the Apostolicalness of that Company. 1680— *Apocal. Apoc.* 221 The pure Apostolicalness in this constitution of the church.

Apostolicism (æpŏstɒ·lisiz'm). *rare.* [f. Apostolic + -ism; cf. *mysticism*.] Profession of, or claim to, apostolicity.

1864 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 474 Not kept apart from other Churches by any doctrine of exclusive apostolicism.

Apostolicity (ăpɒ·stŏli·sĭti). [a. Fr. *apostolicité*: see Apostolic and -ity.] The quality of being apostolic in character or origin.

1832 G. Faber (*title*) The Apostolicity of Trinitarianism. 1855 I. Taylor *Restor. Belief* (1856) 120 Good anchor-hold in the roadstead of apostolicity.

†**Aposto·licness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Apostolic + -ness.] = Apostolicity, Apostolicalness.

1632 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* 236 You must leaue one of them, either Lordlinesse or Apostolickenesse, you may not vse both.

‖**Aposto·licon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [neut. of Gr. *ἀποστολικ-ός*: see Apostolic.] A reputed cure for all kinds of wounds. (Cf. Apostle III.)

?*c* 1600 *Pathw. Health* I. (N.) For to make a white treate called apostolicon, Take oyle olive, litarge of lead, etc.

†**Aposto·licship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Apostolic + -ship.] (Here used as a title for the Pope.)

c 1593 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 57 Some euill spirit of an heretique..which thus molesteth his Apostoliqueship.

Apostolize (ăpɒ·stŏlaiz) *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀπόστολ-os* Apostle + -ize; cf. *evangelize*.] **a.** *trans.* To proclaim (a message). **b.** *intr.* To act as or like an apostle.

1652 Benlowe *Theoph.* VII. lxxi, Which God t' apostolize did bring to passe By th' Holy Ghosts descent. 1787 Beckford *Italy* II. 9 Wesley, who came apostolising into Cornwall.

Apostrophal (ăpɒ·strŏfăl), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Apostrophe¹ + -al¹.] Of the nature of, or containing, an apostrophe.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 292, I could have used ..apostrophal and prosopopœial diversions.

†**Apo·strophate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *apostrophāt-*, ppl. stem of *apostrophā-re* to apostrophize.] To cut short, bring to a close. (Cf. Apostrophize 2.)

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 To apostrophate this discourse.

†**Apo·stropha·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. med.L. *apostrophāt-*: see prec. and -tion.] The making of an apostrophe or direct personal address.

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* 30, I shall make you relacion, By waye of apostrofacion.

Apostrophe¹ (ăpɒ·strŏfi). Also 8 -phy. [a. L. *apostrophe*, a. Gr. *ἀποστροφή*, n. of action f. *ἀποστρέφ-ειν* to turn away, f. *ἀπό* away + *στρέφ-ειν* to turn, *στροφή* a turning.]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech, by which a speaker or writer suddenly stops in his discourse, and turns to address pointedly some person or thing, either present or absent; an exclamatory address. (As explained by Quintilian, *apostrophe* was directed to a person *present*; modern use has extended it to the *absent* or *dead* (who are for the nonce supposed to be present); but it is by no means confined to these, as sometimes erroneously stated.)

1533 More *Apol.* vii. Wks. 1557, 859/1 With a fygure of apostrophe and turning his tale to God criyng out: O good Lorde. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 678 An Apostrophe, or affectionate Compellation of all that passe by to be sensibly touch't with her sorrows. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 98 Themistocles..accosted him with that noble apostrophe,

Strike but hear. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 118 The apostrophe to light at the commencement of the third book [of *Paradise Lost*] is particularly beautiful. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Ad. Bede* 30 Bursting out into wild accusing apostrophes to God and destiny.

2. *Bot.* The aggregation of protoplasm and chlorophyll-grains on the cell-walls adjacent to other cells, as opposed to *epistrophe* when they collect on the free cell-walls.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 672 Apostrophe takes place under unfavourable external conditions.

Apostrophe[2] (ăpɒ·strŏfĭ). Also 6–8 **-phus.** [a. Fr. *apostrophe*, ad. L. *apostrophus*, a. Gr. ἡ ἀπόστροφος, prop. adj. (sc. προσῳδία the accent) 'of turning away, or elision.' It ought to be of three syllables in Eng. as in French, but has been ignorantly confused with the prec. word.]

†**1.** The omission of one or more letters in a word. *Obs.*

1611 [See APOSTROPHIZE 2.] *c* 1620 A. HUME *Orthogr. Brit. Tong.* (1865) 23 Apostrophus is the ejecting of a letter or a syllab out of one word, or out betuene tuae. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 39 The freedom [of Spanish] from Apostrophes which are the knots of a Language.

2. The sign (') used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters, as in *o'er*, *thro'*, *can't*; and as a sign of the modern English genitive or possessive case, as in *boy's*, *boys'*, *men's*, *conscience'*, *Moses'*.

In the latter case, it originally marked merely the omission of *e* in writing, as in *fox's*, *James's*, and was equally common in the nominative plural, esp. of proper names and foreign words (as *folio's=folioes*); it was gradually disused in the latter, and extended to all possessives, even where *e* had not been previously written, as in *man's*, *children's*, *conscience' sake*. This was not yet established in 1725.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 123 You finde not the apostraphas [? apostrophus], and so misse the accent. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 35 An Apostrophus (commonly, but not rightly called an Apostrophe) thus markt (') .. as *Th' appurtenances*. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 29 It is .. an unmeaning process to put the apostrophe after the [possessive] plural *s* (as *birds'*), because no vowel has been dropped there.

Apostrophic (æpo|strɒ·fik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. στροφικός.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or addicted to the use of rhetorical apostrophe.

1820 BYRON in Moore *Life* 448 Mrs. Hemans is .. too stiltified and apostrophic. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 248 Passages of apostrophic grandeur.

2. Of or pertaining to the grammatical apostrophe.

1795 L. MURRAY *Gram.* II. iii. (R.) Sometimes when the singular terminates in *ss* the apostrophic *s* is not added. 1816 GILCHRIST *Phil. Etym.* 49 The genitive has the apostrophic '.

Apostrophism (ăpɒ·strŏfiz'm). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next: see -ISM.] The act of apostrophizing.

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Dec. 6/2 The .. incoherent tearful apostrophism which the poor women could not suppress.

Apostrophize (ăpɒ·strŏfəiz), *v.* [f. APOSTROPHE + -IZE.]

I. From APOSTROPHE[1].

1. *Rhet.* To address with or in an apostrophe.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 41 *note*, Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* xxx. Wks. IX. 289 'Best of honest and gallant servants!'—but I have apostrophiz'd thee Trim, once before. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* ii, 'And what though thou, O scroll,' he said, apostrophizing the letter .. 'dost speak with the tongue of the stranger.'

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 228 Indeed, apostrophising and mystifying apart. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4 That additional half-hour of hesitation, repetition, and apostrophizing on his part.

II. From APOSTROPHE[2].

2. To omit one or more letters of a word; to mark with the sign (') the omission of letters.

1611 COTGR., *Apostropher* .. to apostrophise; to cut off (by an Apostrophe) the last vowell of a word. 1818 [See next.]

Apo·strophized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Addressed in an apostrophe. b. Contracted by apostrophe.

1818 tr. *Matthiæ's Grk. Gram.* (1829) I. 49 The apostrophized word is often contracted into one with the following word [*e. g.*] διὸ .. more correctly written δι' ὅ.

Apostume, -ation, etc.: see APOSTEME, etc.

†**Apota·ctical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἀπό-τακτ-ος, vbl. adj. f. ἀποτάσσειν to set apart, ἀποτάσσεσθαι (cf. *Luke* ix. 61) to say adieu to, renounce + -ICAL.] Renouncing, recreant.

1627 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* lvii. 661 Monsters of men .. apotacticall and apostaticall miscreants.

Apotactite (æpotæ·ktəit). [a. med.L. *apotactīta*, ad. Gr. ἀποτακτίτης, f. ἀπότακτ-ος: see prec.] A member of an early Christian sect, who renounced all their possessions in imitation of what is recorded concerning the early church in Jerusalem.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Apoctactitæ* .. affecting to follow the evangelical counsels of poverty. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 156/2 Called, from their habits of abstinence, Apotactites.

†**Apo·telesm** (ăpɒ·tĭlezm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ἀποτέλεσμα n. of completed effect, f. ἀποτελέ-ειν to bring to an end, f. ἀπό off + τελέ-ειν to finish.]

1. (as in Gr.) The result, the sum and substance.

1636 *Raleigh's Tubus Hist.* Pref. B, In this succinct Recollection is contrived .. the *Apotelesma* and effect of infinite Volumes.

2. *Astrol.* The 'casting' of a horoscope.

1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 11 That the Horoscope .. of the Beast might be known .. Which being done and reduced into the form of a Figure or Apotelesm, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The answers of astrologers deduced from the consideration of the stars are particularly called Apotelesms.

3. *Med.* The result or termination of a disease.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Apotelesmatic (apɒtĭlezmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀποτελεσματικ-ός, f. ἀποτέλεσμα: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 24/1 It consists of two parts; Meteorologick, which considers the Motions of the Stars; the other Apotelesmatick, which regards Divination. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 This apotelesmatic or judicial astrology.

†**Apotelesma·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Apotelesmatical astronomy.

†**Apo·thec.** *Obs.* Also 6 **oppatheke, -icke,** 7 **apothect**(e. [a. OFr. *apotheque, apoteque* shop, magazine; ad. L. *apothēca*, a. Gr. ἀποθήκη a storehouse, f. ἀποτιθέ-ναι to lay away.] A shop, storehouse, or magazine; *esp.* for drugs. Also *fig.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 201 [He] comaunds the master of his oppathicke .. to prepare and atend for his solace and bathinge. One sent .. to the oppatheke for marigold and rose water. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* A ij b, In your lovely sex, as in the Apothecke or magasine of perfection. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 3 The Apothecary from the Apothectes or shop where his medicines are placed.

Apothecal (ăpɒ·þĭkăl), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a shopman.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vii. 108, I laugh equally at bucolic menace and apothecal libel.

†**Apothecariry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *apothicairerie*, f. *apothicaire*: see -RY.] A drug-store.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 179 The apothecariry of the Army.

Apothecary (ăpɒ·þĭkări). Forms: 4–6 **apotecary, -rie,** 4–7 **apothecarie,** 5 **apotiquare, -ry, apotecarye, -tycary, appotecary, appoticary,** 6 **-thecarie, apothicarie, -ticary,** 4– **apothecary.** *Aphet.* 4–5 **potecary**(e, **-carie,** 5 **-kary,** 5–6 **potycary**(e, 6 **-ticary, -rie,** 7 **pottecary, -icary,** 8 **pothecary.** [a. OFr. *apotecaire, apoticaire* (13th c. in Littré) :—late L. *apothēcārius* store-keeper, f. *apothēca*: see APOTHEC and -ARY.]

†**1.** *orig.* One who kept a store or shop of non-perishable commodities, spices, drugs, comfits, preserves, etc.

(This passed at an early period into the next: in 1617 the Apothecaries' Company of London was separated from the Grocers'.)

2. *spec.* The earlier name for: One who prepared and sold drugs for medicinal purposes—the business now (since about 1800) conducted by a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. From about 1700 apothecaries gradually took a place as general medical practitioners, and the modern apothecary holds this status legally, by examination and licence of the Apothecaries' Company; but in popular usage the term is archaic.

Apothecaries' Weight: that by which drugs are compounded.

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 51 The marchauntis and the apotecaries countrefeten it [bawme]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 425 Ful redy hadde he hise apothecaries [*v. r.* -tecaryis, -caries, appot-] To send him drogges. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 369, I toke of .. the potekary, a lytel barel of water fore the sekenes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 The pawn .. signefyeth the physicien, spicer, apotiquare. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* iii. 6 All maner spyces of the Apotecary. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 199 Manie Poticaries, who doe bring into the market, oyntments, sirops, waters, and other drugges. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 119 O, true Appothecary: Thy drugs are quicke. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* II. iii. 53 Our Physicians and Apothecaries .. owe most of the medicinable drugges to India. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 108 Modern 'Pothecaries, taught the art By Doctor's bills to play the Doctor's part. 1765 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 229 The Pouhon water .. was found to weigh twenty ounces, seven drachms, and fourteen grains, apothecaries weight. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* VIII. 129 'Tis known that I took full enough, Of this Apothecary's stuff.

†**3.** [cf. OFr. *apotecarie, apotiquerie*, and late L. *apothēcāria*, the wares or shop of a drug-seller.] Drugs collectively: hence a. A store of drugs; b. Medical treatment by drugs. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 4 b, Made in the Apothecarye. 1589 *Hawkins's 2nd Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 131 They have for apothecary, herbs, trees, roots, and gums in great store. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. iii, The ordinary is threefold .. Diet or Living, Apothecary, Chirurgery.

4. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1562 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 97 Poticarie wares such as shall be pure and perfyt good. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 176 To set vp Apothecary shops. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 79 She hath no phisicall medicines, nor Apothecary scowrings giuen her.

Apo·thecaryship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The practice of an apothecary.

1611 COTGR., *Apothicairerie*, Apothicariship, the trade, or skill of Apothicaries.

‖ **Apothecium** (æpoþī·ʃĭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-a.** [mod.L., a. Gr. **ἀποθήκιον*, dim. of ἀποθήκη: see APOTHEC.] The 'shield' or spore-case, containing the fructification in lichens.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 72 *Apothecia* correspond with the flowers of the higher plants.

Apothegm, -them, variants of APOPHTHEGM.

Apothem (æ·pɒþĕm). [mod. f. Gr. ἀποτιθέ-ναι to set off, put aside, deposit, etc.; after θέμα, from the simple τιθέναι to place; cf. Fr. *apothème*.]

1. *Math.* In a regular polygon: The perpendicular dropped from the centre upon one of the sides. Cf. *off-set.* (In mod. Dicts.)

2. 'A term applied by Berzelius to the insoluble brown deposit which forms in vegetable extracts .. exposed to the air.' Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Apotheose (ăpɒ·þi|ōuz), *v. rare.* [f. APOTHEOSIS, like *metamorphose*.] = APOTHEOSIZE.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 269 He must be Apotheosed, or more than Mortality or mankind will permit, and so omnipresent. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* vi. (1777) 209 Emperors, when they were Apotheosed or ranked among the Gods. 1869 *Echo* 31 Aug., Persons less gifted have not the power of apotheosing vice.

Apotheosis (æpoþī·ŏsis, ăpɒ·þi|ōu·sis). [a. L. *apotheōsis* (Tertull.), a. Gr. ἀποθέωσις, n. of action f. ἀποθεό-ειν to deify, f. ἀπό off, (in comb.) completely + θεό-ειν to make a god of, f. θεός god. The great majority of orthoepists, from Bailey and Johnson downward, give the first pronunciation, but the second is now more usual.]

1. The action of ranking, or fact of being ranked, among the gods; transformation into a god, deification; divine status.

[1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 759 Truely Aurelius Prudentius in his *Apotheosis* .. saith.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 32 That which the Grecians call *Apotheosis* .. was the supreme honour, which a man could attribute unto man. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ii. 137 The Apotheoses or Inaugurations of many of the Heathenish Deities. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. 664 The early Emperors rather discouraged .. this tendency to flatter them by a premature apotheosis.

2. By extension: The ascription of extraordinary, and as it were divine, power or virtue; glorification, exaltation; the canonization of saints.

[1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 662/2 You .. affirm, that in this my Calendar, I make an αποθεωσιν, or Canonization of false Martyrs.] 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 14. 362 The canonization of Saints which the Heathen called Apotheosis. 1739 *Gentl. Mag.* (*title*) The Apotheosis of Milton. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 305 He promises .. to send him the apotheosis of his friend Reuchlin. 1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 73 The meeting developed into an apotheosis of the Marquis of Chandos.

3. The deification, glorification, or exaltation of a principle, practice, etc.; a deified ideal.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 211 Because in the Apotheosis of phlebotomy they will have good bloud emitted. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 143 The apotheosis of familiar abuses .. is the vilest of superstitions. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 35 The apotheosis of chivalry, in the person of their apostle and patron, St. James. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 47 Here all is spotless grace, etherial delicacy .. the very apotheosis of womanhood.

4. In loose usage: Ascension to glory, departure or release from earthly life; resurrection.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 111 His Majesties Speech upon the Scaffold, and His Death or Apotheosis. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 17 The most assured argument .. of the apotheosis of Christ. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 326 The general apotheosis; when death and hell shall be swallowed up in victory. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamphl.* i. (1872) 25 Let us hope the Leave-alone principle has now got its apotheosis; and taken wing towards higher regions than ours. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 8 The philosophical school of Alexandria had become extinct, and there was no apotheosis.

Apotheosize (æpoþī·ŏsəiz, ăpɒ·þi|osəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] To elevate to, or as if to, the rank of a god; to deify, glorify, exalt.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. 280, I have apostrophiz'd thee, Trim, once before—and could I apotheosize thee also, with good company, I would do it. 1834 EMERSON in *Athenæum* No. 2852. 796 It is a singular piece of good nature in you to apotheosize him. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xvi. § 3 The rage for accumulation has apotheosized work.

Apotheosized (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Deified, immortalized.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii. 81 O exalted among birds—apotheosised goose. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Soc.* I. 431 There were apotheosized mortals too, among the Greek deities.

†**Apothe·osy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A variant of APOTHEOSIS (cf. *poesy*).

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Ded., To thee I write my Apotheosie.

†**Apothe·rapy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *apothérapie*, ad. Gr. ἀποθεραπεία a being rubbed and anointed after exercise (Galen).] (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiv, By way of apotherapie (that is, a making the body healthful by exercise) did recreate themselves in botteling up of hay, etc.

‖ **Apothesis** (ăpɒ·þĭsis). [L., a. Gr. ἀπόθεσις, n. of action f. ἀποτιθέναι to lay aside, deposit.]

1. (As in Gr.) The setting of a fractured or dislocated limb. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

2. *Arch.* = APOPHYGE.

Apotome (ăpɒ·tŏmi). Also **-tomy.** [a. Gr. ἀποτομή a cutting off, f. ἀπο-τέμν-ειν to cut off.]

1. *Math.* The difference of two quantities, com-

mensurable only in power (*i.e.* in their squares, cubes, etc.; see Euclid Bk. X); *e.g.* the difference between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1, which is the difference between the diagonal and side of a square.

1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. i. T iij b, $\sqrt{180}-6$ .. deducted from 12, leueth this Apotome $18-\sqrt{180}$. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apotomy*. 1673 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 567 Of which binomial and apotome, the cubic roots are to be extracted. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The doctrine of apotomes, in lines, as delivered by Euclid in the tenth book.

2. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Apotome, in music, is the difference of the tone major and Limma, expressed by $\frac{2187}{2048}$. 1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. iii. 112 This Semitone was termed by the Pythagoreans Apotome.

Apotropous (ăpǫ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀπότροπος* turned away (f. *ἀποτρέπειν* to turn away) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 397 *Apotropous*, Applied to an erect or ascending ovule with its rhaphe next to the placental axis, and a hanging one has its rhaphe averse from it.

Apoun, obs. form of UPON.

Apozem (æ·pŏzĕm). *Med. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 apozume, 7–8 apozeme. [a. Fr. *apozème*, ad. late L. *apozema*, a. Gr. *ἀπόζεμα*, n. of result f. *ἀποζέ-ειν*, f. *ἀπό* off, (in comb.) completely + *ζέ-ειν* to boil.] A decoction or infusion.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, Physic .. More comforting Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 65 Apozumes or preparing Broths. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* II. 43, I made use of an opening Apozeme for several days. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 19/2 [He] swallowed a whole dispensary of boluses, draughts, and apozems. 1880 M.B. EDWARDS *Forestalled* I. xiv, A remedy of his own, a decoction, an apozem, of wonderful narcotic power.

† **Apoze·mical,** *a. Med. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of an apozem.

1638 J. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 33 (T.) Wine that is dilute, may .. be adhibited in an apozemical form in fevers.

Appaid, later sp. of APAID *ppl. a.*

† **Appai·r, apai·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 ampayr-i, anpayr-i, apayr-i, -eir-i, 3–6 apeyre, 4–5 apeire, 4–6 apayre, 5 apaire, -eyer, appeare, appere, 5–6 appayre, -peyre, -paire, -peir(e, -pare, 6–7 -air(e. Also aphetic PAIR. [ad. OF. *empeire-r*, *ampeire-r* (mod. *empirer*), to worsen, f. *em-* = *en-* into + **peire-r* :—L. *pēiōrā-re* to make worse, f. *pēiōr-* worse: cf. Pr. *apejurar*. The prefix of the early *ampayre*, *anpayre*, was subseq. treated like the native *an-* before a consonant, and reduced to *a-*, which was in 15th c. erron. spelt *ap-* by form-assoc. with words like *ap-pear*: see AP- *pref*[1]. As early as 1300 *a-paire* was aphetized to *paire*, *peire*. Caxton restored the Fr. form *empeyr*, *empayr*, *empair*, which, early in 16th c., began to be refashioned after L. as IMPAIR, now the current form. *Ampayr*, *anpayr*, *apayr*, *appair*, *enpayre*, *empair*, *impair*, are thus variants of the same word.]

1. *trans.* To make worse, less valuable, weaker, or less; to injure, damage, weaken; to IMPAIR.

1297 R. GLOUC. 279 Destrude and apeyrede Cristendom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1517 Bakbyters .. apeyryn many mannys lyfe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 To ampayri his guode los. *Ibid.* 237 Þe kueadnesse of Þe ministre may anpayri Þe oÞre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 110 Haueth pite of cristen feith that it be not a-peired thourgh yow. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 226/2 Sacramentes .. the goodnes whereof his noughtinesse can not appayre .. That sacred sacrifice .. can take none empayryng by the fylthe of his synne. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. (1634) 90 For fear of appairing his feeble health. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* II. 71 The ancient lawes .. be greatly appaired.

2. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To grow or become worse, less valuable, weaker, or less; to deteriorate, fall off, or decay.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1475 Als Þis lyfe es ay passand, Swa es Þe worlde, ilk day, apayrand. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 300 This piers, that hurt was so sore, Every day gan apeyren more and more. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxvi. 315/1 Yf the beste dye or appeyre, he that hyreth it shall stande to that losse. *a* 1509 HENRY VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 21 I. 46 My syghte .. will appayre dayly. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 154 He that wetingly sellyth wyne that is apayring. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 80 As the coyne appayred, so rose the prices of thinges.

† **Appai·red,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Injured, impaired.

1475 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 766 III. 145 The said manoir diffaced, hurt, and appeired. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 193 Guilty of appaired [*læsa*] Majesty.

† **Appai·rer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who or that which impairs.

1382 WYCLIF *James* Prol., A falsere, and a distroȝere, *or apeirere*, of holi scripture. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 123 That time might be founde an appairer of al thinges.

† **Appai·ring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of injuriously affecting or impairing; weakening, deterioration, damage.

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 7 Whiche thingis weren to me wynnyngis Y haue demed these apeyryngis for Crist. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* iii. 31 Thabolishement or thappayryng of the authoritie of the lawe. 1611 COTGR., *Diminution*, A diminution, appairing, lessening, impairing.

† **Appai·rment.** *Obs. rare.* For forms see APPAIR. [ad. OF. *ampeirement*, f. *ampeirer*: see APPAIR.] IMPAIRMENT, injury, damage.

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 8 Alle thingis to be apeirement [*v. r.* peirement] for the cleer conscience of Jhesu Crist my Lord. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. lv. 15 None appeyrement byfallyth it. *c* 1450 *Rel. Ant.* I. 109 Thou maist done awey the lettres without any apeyrement.

Appal, appall (ăpǭ·l), *v.* Forms: 4–7 a-pall(e, appalle, 6 a-pawl, 7 appaule, 5–9 appall, 6–9 appal. *Inflected* appalled, appalling. [? a. OF. *apalir*, *apallir*, later *ap(p)alir*, to wax pale, be in consternation; languish, waste away; also *trans.* to make pale, etc. This derivation accounts satisfactorily for the *senses*, but presents difficulties as to the *forms*: the natural repr. of *apalir* would be *apale*, *appale*, actually found in 16th c., in the literal sense (see below); the earlier *appall*, which points, like *all*, *ball*, *fall*, etc. (with which it rhymes from the 14th c.), to an originally short *a*, may perhaps repr. the Fr. form *apall-ir*. But *appall* cannot be separated from the simple PALL *v.*, for the relations of which to PALE *v.* and *a.* see that word. Both on etymological and phonetic grounds, the better spelling is *appall*, as in the derivatives.]

I. *intr.*

† 1. To wax pale or dim. *Obs.* Cf. APPALE 1.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 107 Of thought, which in min herte falleth, Whan it is night min hede appalleth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 24 The night doth folowe, appallith all his chere, Whan Western wawis his stremys overclose.

† 2. *fig.* To wax faint or feeble in any characteristic quality; to fade, fail, decay. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 91 Ther [in heaven] .. none swetnesse appalleth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, Their youth by ful great displeasaunce Gan to appall. 1494 FABYAN V. lxxxiii. 61 The fayth of Criste began sore to apalle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 26 Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall.

† 3. To lose flavour, savour, or briskness; to become flat or stale, as fermented liquor when left exposed to the air. *Obs.* Cf. PALL *v.*

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 1557, 226/1 If the salt once appalle, the woorde muste nedes waxe vnsauery. 1530 PALSGR. 433/1, I appalle, as drinke dothe or wyne, whan it leseth his colour, or ale whan it hath stande longe. *Je appalys.* This wyne is appaled all redy. 1568 (ed. 2) NORTH *Diall Princes* (1619) 622/2 He found the wine wel watered before that it had stood a pawling long.

† 4. To lose heart or resolution; become dismayed. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Vox Populi* 206 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 275 Yf theise men appall, And lacke when you do call.

II. *trans.*

† 5. To make pale, to cause to lose or change colour. *Obs. rare.* Cf. APPALE 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 357 Hir liste nat apalled [*v. r.* appalled, appallid] for to be Ne on the morwe vnfeestlich for to se. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* I. (1877) 95 [Adultery] appalleth the countenance, it dulleth the spirits.

† 6. *fig.* To cause to fade or cease to flourish; to dim, weaken, enfeeble, impair. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2195 Whan his name apalled [*v. r.* appelled, -alled, apeyred] is for age. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraphr. Luke* vi. 22 To appalle or derken your glorie. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 26 Restored mee my strength whiche was appalled with feare. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 134/2 How often he preuailed against the enimie, and appalled their courages. 1616 [See APPALLED.]

† 7. To quell (anger, pride, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxvi, Wherfore the kyng his yre myght not apall. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. (1641) 62/1 God beats his Dears, from birth to buriall, To make them know him, and their pride appall.

8. To cause the heart of (anyone) to sink; to dismay, shock, discomfit, terrify.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 646/2 Then wyll thys poynt as sore appall Tindal in thys debate. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 813 To appaule and discourage the minds .. of the mercinarie souldiors. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 59 A man .. that dare looke on that Which might appall the Diuell. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. ii, Him, who ne'er listened to the voice of praise, The silence of neglect can ne'er appal. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 403 The calmness of the heretics in the fire amazed, almost appalled, their judges.

b. *absol.*

a 1631 DRAYTON *Tri. David* in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 116 His brazen armour gaue a iarring sound .. which did like death apall. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Trin. S., Thoughts that awe but not appal.

† c. *refl. Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 165 But thus [Christ] seyd, Marye the not appalle.

† **Appa·l, appall,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of appalling; sudden shock to courage or self-possession; dismay.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 32 Had engraven, full of extreme appall, An ugly Gorgon. 1616 — *Batrachom.* (1858) 17 Cold appal The wretches put in rout past all returne.

† **Appale, apale** (ăpē·l), *v. Obs.* [See prec. vb.: Doubtful whether (1) a later adoption of Fr. *appal-ir*, (2) an assimilation of *appall* to PALE *a.*, or (3) an independent new formation on PALE *a.* or *v.*, after *appall* had lost its literal sense, and evident connexion with *pale*. The senses are, to a great extent, parallel to those of APPAL.]

1. *intr.* To become pale. Cf. APPAL 1.

1535 *Goodly Prymer* (1834) 202 Would not even shortly thy mirth abate, thy colour apale, thy flesh faint.

2. To wax faint or feeble. Cf. APPAL 2.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 71 My blud with terror apaling. 1598 *Tofte's Alba* Pref. (1880) 11 Like the Fire, whose heat doth soone appale.

3. To lose brightness or briskness; to become flat or stale, as liquor exposed to the air.

1530 [See quot. from PALSGR. under APPAL 3, which is spelt both *appalle* and *appale*.]

4. *trans.* To make pale, to dim. Cf. APPAL 5.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1859) 28 Now ame I dede, my colour is appalyde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, They be applyed .. to clense and appale ye lepry. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. ii. 162 The sullen Fog .. apaling the brightness.

5. To cause to fade or wane, to weaken, enfeeble. Cf. APPAL 6.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 114 Revived the fayth of Crist whiche was sore appalid. 1588 CHURCHYARD *Spark Friendsh.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 116 Any thing .. that may impeach hinder or appale the good name and credit of them. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H.* 7 Whose learning is no whit appayled, nor courage daunted.

6. To make pale with fear, to dismay. Cf. APPAL 8.

1563 *Myrr. Mag.* Induct. xix, Dread and dolour erst did so appale. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 34 No .. trouping horsmen can apale the virago. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 590 Make mad the guilty, and apale the free. 1640 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 157 'Twas not a prison could his heart apale.

† **Appa·lement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT. See also APPALMENT.] The action of dismaying; the state of dismay.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVII. 810 The Pope was growne into a maruellous discourage and appalement of mind. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 35 The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and appalement to the rest.

† **Appa·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of overwhelming with consternation or dismay; terrifying, dismaying.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 16 They raised a great .. outcry, to the great appaling of them that were fighting.

Appalled (ăpǭ·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. APPAL *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Made pale or faint; enfeebled. *Obs.*

1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 33 To refresh my appalled sprights. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 349 To set in strength againe their feebled and appalled force.

† 2. Rendered flat or stale, as a fermented liquor. *Obs.*, but see PALLED.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. i, If it be too weake and apalled, the way to revive it againe, is with Pepper. *Ibid.* (1634) I. 425 Wine .. will lose the strength, and become apalled in extremitie of cold.

3. Bereft of courage or self-possession at the sudden recognition of something dreadful; dismayed; also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 4 Giue with thy Trumpet a loud note .. that the appauled aire May pierce the head of the great Combatant. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 208 Hereward sat down, silent and appalled.

Appalling (ăpǭ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. APPAL *v.* + -ING[2].] Such as to overwhelm with consternation or dismay; dismaying, shocking.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 592 Hogarth never depicted a more appalling subject. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 159 The newspapers have reported two or three 'appalling accidents' already.

Appa·llingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an appalling manner; terrifically, shockingly.

1843 F. PAGET *Ward. Berkingh.* 72 Massillon himself has not stated the case more thrillingly and appallingly. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 8 The arithmetical chances of a real accident become appallingly probable.

Appalment (ăpǭ·lmĕnt). *rare.* [f. APPAL *v.* + -MENT.] The action of overwhelming with dismay; the state of dismay or consternation.

1611 COTGR., *Esbahissement*, a wondering .. admiration, appallment, astonishment. 1815 BENTHAM *Springs of Action* Wks. I. 204/3 Transient emotions .. 2 Terror, 3 Appalment, 4 Consternation.

‖ **Appa·lto.** [It., f. *appaltâre* to let or farm out.] A monopoly.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. iv. (1871) 272 We might .. get an appalto of the silk.

Appanage, variant spelling of APANAGE.

† **Appara·ge,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *aparage*, f. *aparer*, f. *à* :—L. *ad* to + *par* equal, peer. Cf. mod.F. *parage*.] Noble extraction, nobility, rank, quality.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* viii. 152 For she is comen of royall apparage. *Ibid.* xiii. 252 A gowne of syluer for grete aparage.

† **Appa·rage,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *apparagie-r* to make of equal rank, f. *aparage*; see prec. Cf. *disparage*.] *intr.* To be of equal rank (OF. *s'aparager*).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 No worldely plesaunce and worshipe may not apparage to goodnesse.

Apparail, -ment, obs. form of APPAREL, etc.

† **Appa·rament.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *apparāment-um*, n. of process f. *apparā-re*: see next and -MENT.] Array; military preparation, armament.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 298 Alle his apparament with whech he thoute to besege Caleys.

† **Apparance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aparance*,

f. *aparant*:—L. *adparānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ad-*, *apparā-re* to make ready for: see -ANCE.] Preparation.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Virg. De Invent.* II. v. 44 a, The sunne rising is the begynning of al affaires .. the night is a time of counselling & apparaunce. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1793) II. 41 To go about the building of an house to the God of heaven with no other apparance, than if his end were to rear up a kitchen.

Apparance, obs. f. APPEARANCE, APPARENCE.

Apparancy, -ant, obs. ff. APPARENCY, -ENT.

†A·pparate. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *apparāt-us* preparation; cf. Fr. *apparat*.] An anglicized form of APPARATUS. (Cf. *state, status*.)

?*c* 1600 *MS. Bodl.* 313 (Halliw.) The whole English apparate, and the English popular calculation tables. 1616 SHELDON *Rom. Miracles* cxiii. 271 Such apparate and order for publike sacrifices.

†A·pparated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *apparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *apparā-re* (see APPARATUS) + -ED. Of a vb. *apparate* (cf. *separate*), no instances have been found.] Prepared, equipped.

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 528 A well apparated servant to attend them.

†Apparation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *apparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *apparāre* to make ready: see APPARATUS.] Preparation, array.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* v. 414 Maid thare beddis .. with maist apparacioun and magnificence that micht be devisit. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 561 The apparation of this Medicament.

Apparator, -our, obs. forms of APPARITOR.

Apparatoryes, prob. pl. of *apparator*; perh. of a synonymous *apparatory*.

a 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 87 Deanes and sumners, Apparatoryes preste To ryde est and west.

Apparatus (æpărē·tŭs). Pl. (rare) -atus, -atuses. [a. L. *apparātus*, n. of state f. *apparā-re, adparā-re* to make ready for, f. *ad* to + *parā-re* to make ready. Cf. the anglicized APPARATE.]

†1. The work of preparing; preparation, preparatory arrangement, array. *Obs.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* ii. (1657) 10 An apparatus and necessary introduction thereunto. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 16 How easie had it been for him, without this apparatus, to have told them, etc. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 112 The apprehension of but a vein to be opend is worse to some, than the apparatus to an execution is to others.

2. The things collectively in which this preparation consists, and by which its processes are maintained; equipments, material, mechanism, machinery; material appendages or arrangements.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 15 Where humor takes away this pomp and apparatus from King, Crown, and Scepter. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 16 The gaudy apparatus of female vanity. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 221 The greatest skill conducting the greatest military apparatus has been employed. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. of Eng.* Introd. 50 Which of the two apparatus would your Graces .. recommend? 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Irel.* iii. 56 Workhouses, or any part of the apparatus of a legal charity.

3. *esp.* a. The mechanical requisites employed in scientific experiments or investigations.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The furniture or apparatus of an air-pump, microscope, etc. 1758 *Elaboratory* 34 The apparatus for levigating testaceous, and other hard bodies. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iii. 673 The many apparatuses designed to apply electricity.

b. The organs or means by which natural processes are carried on.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. vii. § 4 That by all this Apparatus .. the Voice might be thereby formed. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 30 The whole apparatus of vision. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 146 That defensive apparatus wherewith the embryo seed of plants is guarded.

c. Materials for the critical study of a document.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Glossaries, comments &c. are also frequently called Apparatus's. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 305 The apparatus of my etymological enquiries. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 334 A thorough examination of the Old Testament by our modern critical apparatus of research.

†d. 'Sometimes also used in chirurgery for the bandages, medicaments, and dressings of a part; or the several matters applied for the cure of a wound, ulcer, or the like.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 278, I use all the Apparatus of Medicines to suppress [Hæmorrhage from Hæmorrhoids]. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, There is no judging of the quality of a hurt, till after taking off the first apparatus or covering.

Apparel (ăpæ·rĕl), *v. arch.* Forms: 3–5 aparaile, 4–6 -ayle, 5 ap- *or* app-areil(e, -eyl(le, -aill(e, -yl, appairelle, 5–6 aparal(l, apparayl(e, -ayll(e, 5–7 -ail(e, -al(l, -ell, 6 aperayle, appareyll, -ayrayl, 6–7 -aral, -arrell, aparel(l, 5– apparel. *Aphet.* 4 parail, -ayl. Also 5 enparel. In inflexions *-l* is at present usually doubled before a vowel in G. Brit., left single in U.S. [a. OFr. *apareille-r, aparaille-r* (mod.Fr. *appareiller*), cogn. with Pr. *aparelhar*, Pg. *apparelhar*, Sp. *aparejar*, It. *apparecchiare*:—Romanic **adpariculāre* to make equal or fit, f. *ad* to + **paricul-um* (It. *parecchio*, Sp. *parejo*, Pr. *parelh*, Fr. *pareil*), dim. of L. *par* equal. The 15th c. spellings were almost endless, the typical being *aparail*, passing with retracted accent to *apa·rel*. For *app-*, see AP- *pref.*¹] Usually *trans.* or *refl.*

†1. *trans.* To make ready, or prepare (*for* a purpose); to fit out, get ready, put into proper order.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Hi hedden aparailed here offrendes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 375 Ye oughte purveyen yow and apparaile [*v.r.* -aillen, -ayle, -el] yow in this caas with greet diligence. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cii. 134 To aparaille mete and drinke for hym. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The hert hath two eares .. to let the ayre in and out that is appareylled for it fro ye lunges. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* III. II. iv. (1668) 115 Aparel it [the wine] thus: take the whites only of ten Eggs, etc.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 8 In the meane tyme the quene aparailed for her needis and besynesse.

†2. To make preparations for (an event, work). *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 22 Therl dede anon aparaile Gyes dobing. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2473 There he wolde hire weddynge aparayle [*v.r.* apparaylle, -eylle, -aille]. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O iiij b, The Romaynes shulde apparell his triumphe .. right glorious and rychly.

3. To furnish, or fit up with things necessary (a room, a ship, etc.). Also *fig. arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xx. 217 Alle thinges, that men apparayle with ony Halle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 290 Ryal shippes that were ful wel arayd and enparelled and enarmed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) II. xvii, Martha was desyrous to lodge our lorde and his appostles, and to aparayle them. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 154 The cause wherewith the prohibition is saide to bee apparelled. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 46 The which Chappell .. his executors did fully make, and apparail. *a* 1670 HACKET in Wallcot *Life* App. (1865) 159 Honest communication apparelleth the mind with good thoughts. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Mus. T.* xiv. 9 Never .. owned a ship so well apparelled.

†4. To prepare, equip, or accoutre for fighting.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4333 Ser Fouke gan hym apparayle With hys folk the toun to assayle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 132 The Kingis men .. thame apparalit Till defend, gif thai thame assalit. 1470–85 (ed. 1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 18 They apparalled them to joust Sir Gawaine. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 107 Apparelled .. with his Bow and Quiver of Arrows. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 85, I have apareled my solldiors .. upon my creditt to the Marchant.

5. To array with proper clothing; to attire, dress. (Now the ordinary sense, but somewhat *arch.*, and hardly in spoken use.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 186 Apparayleden him as a prentis. 1393 — C. III. 224 And parailed hym lyke here prentys. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXIII. 267 The Empresse .. apparaylyd hyr & hir company in whyte clothynge. 1538 STARKEY *England* 130 Be not appayraylyd in sylkys and veluettys. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of David* 833 Apparelling him with sot-like habites. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 25 They which are gorgeously apparelled. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 124 All the vestments .. in which they used to apparel their Deities. 1838 SOUTHEY *Charlemain* xii, All apparell'd in costly array, Exulting they come to the palace of Aix.

†b. To invest (with an official robe). *Obs. rare.*

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 73 To apparell Canterbury with the Archbishop of Londons Palle.

6. In many fig. senses: cf. to *clothe. arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. ii. 8 Þe fyrste somer sesoun þat .. apparaileþ þe erþe wiþ rosene floures. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 [The sonne] apparaylleth the trees with leues. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacram.* ii. 11 To be appareled and cladde with Christe and his rightwisnes. 1608 TOURNEUR *Reveng. Trag.* I. i, When thou wert appareld in thy flesh. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 44 She apparrell'd them [her thoughts] in a cleare, smooth calme of language. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode on Intim. Immort.* 4 When meadow, grove, and stream, To me did seem Apparelled in celestial light.

†7. To deck, adorn, embellish. *Obs.* exc. as 6.

1366 MAUNDEV. xiv. 153 Clothes .. apparayled with greet Perles. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxi. 5 The temple .. was apparilid [1382 ourned, TINDALE garnissed, 1611 adorned] with gode stoonus. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 122 Ye apparel it with a few pearls of Scripture. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 29 To be apparelled with the Title of Gentry.

†8. *fig.* To dress up (speciously), to trick out. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 12 Looke sweet, speake faire .. Apparell vice like vertues harbenger. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 55 They apparrell bloud-red murther .. in the white robes of religion. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 696 To apparel a Lye well, to give it a good dressing.

Apparel (ăpæ·rĕl), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **aparail,** 4–5 **ap-** *or* **app-araill**(e, -ayll(e, 4–6 -ail(e, -ayl(e, -ale, -ell, 5 apareylle, -elle, appayraille, 5 apparall, 6 apperell, 5– **apparel.** *Aphet.* 5 pareylle, 6 -el, 7 parrell. [a. OFr. *aparail, apareil* (mod. Fr. *appareil*), f. vb. *apareiller*: see APPAREL *v.*]

†1. *abstr.* The work of fitly preparing for anything, preparation, array. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 40 Soone was dihte, Al that wedlok asketh .. Al was redy to plesaunt apparailes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/4 That yere was halowed .. with right grete appareylle of games. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 14 The grete apparaylle of thys feste.

†2. *concr.* Things provided for any purpose, and employed in its performance; material, requisites, apparatus. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 121 Þe Londreis herd it telle, & 3ared þam fulle welle, With gode aparaile of alle þat þei mot gete. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. IX. (1554) 174 Rosted her chyld whan vitayle dyd fayle; She had of store, none other apparayle. 1477 CAXTON *Dictes* 147 Socrates sayde That women ben thapparaylles to cacche men. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* III. II. iv. (1668) 115 Give it [the wine] aparel .. the Aparel is this: Take the yelks of ten Eggs, etc. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Apparel of the Mass .. the Habits, the Vessels, and other Ornaments .. made use of in the Celebration of it.

†3. The furniture and appendages of a house, fortress, gun, etc. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 118 Apparall of chalmyr and hall. *Ibid.* XVII. 293 Schot and othir apparale. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 448 Þis chapelle .. wt alle þe pareylle þt longede þerto. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, iv. § 3 To forfett the same Crosebowe with all the apparell therto belongyng. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 48 All the apperell [*Wyclif* & 1611 vessels] that belonged vnto the house of the Lorde.

4. The outfit or rigging of a ship. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 154 Fiue oþer galeis with alle þer apparaile. 1575-6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* ix. § 2 The said Shippes or Vessells with all theyr Apparell and Furnyture. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdlxxix/4 The Ship Margaret .. her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 161 Back to her place the ship he led; Wheeled her back in full apparel. 1882 *Charter-party*, What she [the vessel] can reasonably stow .. over and above her Tackle, Apparel, Provisions, and Furniture.

5. Personal outfit or attire (†a. military; b. ordinary); clothing generally, raiment, dress. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 54 Fourscore armed Knyghtes, in suilk apparaille dight, þat so riche armes was neuer sene with sight. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 111 Was no pride on his apparail ne pouert noþer. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 575 Semyde by hir apparayle She was not wont to gret travayle. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 609 One of her apareyles to put on hir. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 337 A shining parel .. of Tirian purple. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 72 Costly thy habit .. rich, not gawdie: For the Apparell oft proclaimes the man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 P 12 Neglect of Apparel, even among the most intimate Friends, does insensibly lessen their Regards to each other. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. xix. (1865) 368, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1883 *Newsp. Advt.*, Piece Goods, Apparel, etc. for Sale by Auction.

b. *fig.* 'Attire.' *arch.*

1610 E. BOLTON in *Shaks. C. Praise* 91 Style (the apparell of matter). 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 2 Nature forthwith changes her apparrel. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 P 2 The rude Stile and evil Apparel of this antiquated Song. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ix, The Thirty-Nine Articles themselves are articles of wearing-apparel (for the Religious Idea). 1881 N. T. (Revised) 1 *Pet.* iii. 4 The incorruptible apparel of a meek and quiet spirit.

†c. as hunting term (see quot.). *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 128 At his sides .. a thinne kinde of redde fleshe which hunters call the apparel of an hart.

†6. Appearance, aspect. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 278 As in apparaille and in porte proud amonges þe peple. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. iv. 130 How moche the ferther she [the mone] is fro the sonne so moche the more we see of her apparayl. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* ii. 8 Was found in his aparell [WYCLIF abite, 1611 fashion] as a man.

†7. Ornament, decoration, embellishment. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 601 Þe apparayl of þe payttrure .. acorded with þe arsounez. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3224 þat was perles a-parrayl. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 413 Ane helme of riche entayle, Of precyouse stanes the appayrayle.

b. *esp.* Ornamental embroidery on certain ecclesiastical vestments. *revived.*

1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill* (1797) 112 To Thomas Pate browderer—for his workmanship upon it and the appareyle belonging thereto—10*d.* 1844 PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Orn.* 5 The Albe .. should be made .. with apparells .. worked in silk and gold, embroidered with ornaments. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 438 Apparels were .. stitched on to the upper part of the amice, like a collar to it.

Apparelled, -eled (ăpæ·rĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. APPAREL *v.* + -ED.] Prepared, made ready, furnished (*obs.*); equipped, rigged; clothed, attired, dressed; decked, adorned; *spec.* embroidered (as ecclesiastical vestments).

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij b, Paradyse whyche is euer apparaylled and redy for to receyue them that haue been stronge and vertuous in this worlde. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21 To go well apparelled and well armed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. viii. (1865) 67 In the goodly ornature of well-apparelled speech. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 434 An appareled alb of linen.

Apparelling, -eling (ăpæ·rĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPAREL *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The process of making ready or preparing, preparation (*obs.*); attiring, dressing, or adorning.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 53 An apparyllynge, Thet hys in holy cherche y-cleped wel The furste scherynge Of clerke. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 376 The longe appareiling biforn the bataille maketh short victorie. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 350 What causeth this: That women after their arising, Be so long in their apparelling? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 161 The apparelling of truth.

2. *concr.* Dress, attire; rigging, equipment.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 The sadde blew coloured flower, as is Calcedonie, hath bene taken of some for black, onely for their most like kinde of apparailing. 1795 *Edinb. Advt.* 6 Jan. 15/3 For Sale: The Brigantine .. with her float boats and appareling. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 53 Transformation; or, if we prefer a Grecian to a Roman apparelling .. metamorphosis.

Apparelment (ăpæ·rĕlmĕnt). *rare.* [a. OFr. *apareillement*, n. of process f. *apareiller* to prepare: see APPAREL *v.* and -MENT.]

†1. The action of making ready, preparation. (Misunderstood by Cowel, Blount, etc.) *Obs.*

[1378 *Act* 2 *Rich. II*, 1. vi, Et les tiegnent longement a tiel force y feisantz mou des maners dappa[r]jillementz de guerre. *transl.* And hold the same long with such Force, doing many Manner Apparelments of War.] 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1672) *Apparlement*, cometh of the French *Pareilment*, that is, *Similiter* .. It signifies a resemblance or likelihood, as Apparlement of War, 2 R. 2 Stat. 1. cap. 6.

2. *concr.* Equipment, outfit, array, garb, apparel.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1051 With alle þe apparaylmente vmbe pyȝte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. v. 49 Apparailled wiþ straunge apparaillementz. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 65 A full riche aparaylmente Off samytte grene. 1866 Conington *Æneid* x. 332 Mincius, whom Benacus breeds, In grey apparailment of reeds [*Velatus arundine glauca*].

†**Appa·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aparement*, f. *apare-r* :—L. *apparā-re* to prepare for, equip: Cf. Apparament.] Equipment, outfit.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 Alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. *c* 1340 *Sir Gawayne* 106 (Halliw.) Pride with apparementis.

†**Apparence, -ance.** *Obs.* Also aparence, -ance, -aunce. [a. OFr. *aparence, -ance*. The earlier form of the sb. answering to adj. *apparent*, which was subseq. refashioned as Appearance, by assimilation to the vb. *appear*. *Apparence* survived, esp. in senses which connected it more closely with *apparent* than *appear*, till *c* 1686: cf. next.]

1. = Appearance (which see for other quotations) in all its senses.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. of Fame* 265 Allis what harme doth apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bod.* I. iv. 11 Some Excess .. but whether .. as to Wind, or Drought, or Wet, they [comets] do not determine; that Determination belongeth to no one Apparence.

2. The position of being heir apparent; apparency.

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* cxxi. Wks. 1869 I. 402 ȝif a man be eire of þe blisse of hevene .. apparaunce of þis heritage is more licli to trewe men. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 35 b, It is in respect of the constant and perpetuall apparance that the son and heire apparent may endow his wife of his father's Land.

Apparency (ăpē·rĕnsi, ăpæ·r-). *arch.* or *Obs.* Also 5 apparancie, 6–7 -cy. [ad. L. *appārēntia*, abst. n. f. *appārēnt-em*: see Apparent and -ancy, -ency. Cf. *transparency*. Strictly, it seems to have been at first formed on ME. *apparance, -aunt* (see prec. and next) with the *-ie, -y* repr. L. *-ia*.]

†1. The quality, state, or fact of appearing or seeming; seemingness, semblance, appearance. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 63 This double ypocrisie With his devoute apparancie A viser set upon his face. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VII. lxi, Both sides did labour .. to crown Their cause with the apparency of might. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 8 Who not comparable to him in reality, would yet seem to excell him in apparency. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 644 Apparencies, which have informed me when the patient has been any way irregular.

2. The quality of being apparent to the senses; visibility, apparentness. *rare.*

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 315 *Saphœda* (so cal'd because of its apparency more than other foot-Veins). 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 90 The non-apparency of either .. being accounted for by the disproportion of our senses.

3. The quality of being apparent or evident to the mind; show of reason; apparentness.

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* I. xi. 36 Some .. strive to proove, that the new-found world was knowne to the Ancients. And .. wee cannot deny, but that there was some apparency. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 123 Yet would you, that God should fauour your infidelity by extraordinary wayes. What apparancy is there for this?

4. The position of being heir apparent.

1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II. ii. 183 Tho' he is Heir apparent at that Time, yet there is not that constant and perpetual Apparency. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 655/2 The bare right of apparency founds the action against the life-renter.

Apparent (ăpē·rĕnt, ăpæ·r-), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 aparant, 5–6 apparaunt(e, 5–7 -ant(e, (7 appearant), 5– apparent. *Aphet.* 5–6 parent. [a. OFr. *aparant, -ent*:—L. *appārēnt-em* (after which it has been subseq. refashioned), pr. pple. of *appārē-re* to come in sight: see Appear, and -ant, -ent. Apt to be confused with *aperand*, the north. pr. pple. of *apere*, Appear (see -and), whence the mixed form *appearant*.]

1. Meeting the eyes, showing itself; open to sight, visible, plainly seen. *arch.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 269 This merveile, which they sigh So apparaunt to-fore her eye. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 By cause that it [the mone] is next to therthe it semeth grettest and most apparaunt of alle the other [planetes]. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 53 Whiche they dyd nat to the apparaunte syght of the worlde, but secretly. 1613 Withers *Abuses Stript* I. vii. (*Juvenil.* 1633) 51 An Owl-eyed buzzard that by day is blinde, And sees not things apparant. 1637 Gillespie *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 199 Flee .. from appearant destruction. *a* 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 392 This heard Minerva, but forbore to fly (By Neptune awed) apparent from the sky. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* XXV. 418 With a very apparent and hearty gratitude in his face.

†2. Conspicuous, prominent. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The synewy cordes be made bare of the flesshe and apparentes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 129 That place is very fitte .. being high, eminent, and apparant. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 830 In a place more apparant than the rest, sitting in great majestie.

3. Manifest to the understanding; evident, plain, clear, obvious; palpable.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5 Some swevene .. Which hardely that false ne ben, But afterward ben apparaunte. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1569 Ile cleere my conscience And make the truth apparent to the world. 1618 Donne *Serm.* cxliii. V. 556 The Broadest and apparantest outward Seal by which he testifies his Love to Man. 1645 [See 6]. 1779 Johnson *L. P.*, *Gay* Wks. III. 214 The mind is repelled by useless and apparent falsehood. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 24 The spirituality of our Lord's meaning .. may be made more apparent.

4. In *heir apparent* (and its imitations): Manifest, evident, obvious; applied to one who will undoubtedly inherit, if he survive the present possessor, as opposed to an heir *presumptive*, who though at present the nearest in succession, is liable to have his hope intercepted by the birth of a nearer heir.

c 1375 Wyclif *Wks.* 1869 I. 402 ȝif a man were ayre aparant of Englond. [1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 71 His son .. The eldest and apperande air. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coil.* 935 Scho is appeirand air To twa Douchereis.] 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 113 The mooste parent heyre of the lynage. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 122 b, If tenant in the taile enfeoffe his heyre apparante. 1645 Howell *Lett.* vi. 21 The Heir apparant of the Crown of France. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 Hopeful Heirs apparent to great Empires. 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 248 What will the premier apparent do when he comes into power?

†5. Likely so far as appearances go. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclviii. 383 They knewe of no maner apparant reskewe comyng to them warde. 1524 Wolsey in *State Papers* (1836) IV. 197 The high benefites .. apparant to ensue unto theym. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 130 As well the feare of harme, as harme apparant .. ought to be preuented. 1654 Fuller 2 *Serm.* 40 Utterly unable without his apparent ruine, to contest with the foresaid Duke. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* 252 III. 61 The three apparent candidates are Fox, Pitt and Murray.

6. Appearing to the senses or mind, as distinct from (though not necessarily opposed to) what really *is*; seeming. Contrasted with *real*. (The commonest sense now, but treated as novel in 1645.)

1645 J. G[oodwin] *Innoc. Tri.* 27 Not an *apparant*, but an *apparent* Schisme .. for there is no realitie or truth, but onely an appearance or shew of a schisme. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 57 His real merit, and apparent fidelity, had gained the confidence both of the prince and people. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* 265 What Berkeley calls visible magnitude, was by Astronomers called apparent magnitude. 1831 Brewster *Optics* iii. 21 The difference between the real and apparent place of any point of an object. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 618 The great apparent discrepancy between the two Chroniclers is merely apparent.

†7. quasi-*adv.* Evidently, manifestly. *Obs. rare.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* 125 He auoucheth that thing for true, that the simplest .. knoweth to be apparant false.

†B. *sb.* [by ellipsis.] An heir-apparent. Also *fig.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 216 He that tho was apparant Upon the regne expectant. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 64 Draw thy Sword in right .. *Prince*, Ile draw it as Apparant to the Crowne. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 178 Next to thy selfe, and my young Rouer, he's Apparant to my heart. 1646 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 389 My Lord of Lorn (appearand of Argyle).

†**Appa·rent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To make apparent or manifest.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 36/2 It hath beene manifestlie apparented. 1602 Fulbecke 1*st Pt. Parall.* 73 The qualitie of euery thing should be apparanted by termes of efficacie.

Appa·rently, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly².]

†1. Evidently or manifestly to the sight; visibly, openly. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 1 Pagentes set fourth apparently to all eyne. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 16 In this stone is apparantly seene verie often the verie forme of a Tode. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 11. 273 The Prophets .. who saw not God apparently like unto Moyses.

2. Evidently or manifestly to the understanding; clearly, plainly.

1553 J. Heywood *Play of Wether*, Our dedes declare us apparauntly. 1644 Quarles *Boanerges & Barn.* (1881) 93 When thou knowest not apparently, judge charitably. 1770 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 21 Cutting off ears and noses .. penalties so apparently shocking to humanity. 1853 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* 138 The malady, which is but too apparent, is also as apparently without a remedy.

3. To external appearance; seemingly. (Distinguished from, though not necessarily opposed to, *really*.)

1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 49 The Bischoppis .. hes had heirtofoir sick authoritie upoun thy subjectis, that appearandly thei war rather King, and thow the subject. 1646 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) Introd. 25, I left him appirandlie in a better case then I fand him. 1794 S. Williams *Hist. Vermont* 126 They found many frogs apparently inactive. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* I. xxi. 493 A cannon-ball .. would have its flight apparently arrested.

4. So far as it appears from the evidence; so far as one can judge; seemingly.

1846 J. Ryland in *Foster's Life* (1846) II. 107 It has been remarked, and apparently with truth. 1877 Lytteil *Landm.* II. ii. 57 This early ecclesiastic has a church in Kintyre, and another apparently in Glen Sannocs, Arran.

Appa·rentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being apparent or evident; obviousness.

1583 Golding *Calv. on Deut.* clxxxv. 1151 The apparantnes .. was so great, that it needed not any great reason to conceive it. 1611 Cotgr., *Eminence*, eminencie, excellencie, apparantnesse. 1731 Bailey, *Apparentness*, plainness to be seen. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**Appa·riate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. after F. *appari-er*, with ending -ate, as if f. L. **appariāre*, *-ātum* (Du Cange has med.L. *apparitio*), f. *ad-* to + *par* equal.] To make equal, to match.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. 198 To appariate the words of the universal language with the things of the universe.

†**Appa·rish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OFr. *aparis-* lengthened stem of *aparir* to appear: see next. *Apariss-* was a by-form of *aparaiss-*:—L. *appārēscĕre*, inceptive of *appārēre* to appear. Cf. *ēvānēscĕre, evaniss-, evanish.*] To appear.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 420/3 After .. hir marterdom She apparysshed before Saynt Sebastyen.

†**Appa·rissaunt, -yssaunt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OFr. *aparissant*, pr. pple. of *aparir*, by-form of *apareir, -oir*:—L. *appārēre* to Appear. OF. *aparir, apariss-* were assimilated to the L. type *-īre, -īscĕre*, while the normal *apareir, apareiss-* were :—L. *appārēre, appārēsc-ĕre*. Strictly *apparyshande* is northern pr. pple. of prec. vb. See -and.] Appearing, apparent; evident.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 29 Of body he was moche ample & boystous of stature well apparysaunt. *c* 1490 — *Bk. Divers Matters* (Halliw.) The moost fayrest and apparysshande comelynesse.

Apparition (æpări·ʃən), *sb.* [a. Fr. *apparition* (15th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *appāritiōn-em*, n. of action f. *appārē-re* to Appear: see -tion. The senses are those of late L. and Fr. Cl. L. had only the sense 'attendance, service, servants,' f. a special sense of *appārēre* 'to appear at a summons, wait upon, attend': see Apparitor, Aparaunt. (Etymologically, exactly = Appearance, and having a parallel development of senses. But now almost restricted in common use to sense 9, and when used in other senses, having generally from this association, some idea of *startling* or *unexpected* appearance.)]

1. The action of appearing or becoming visible. a. The supernatural appearance of invisible beings, etc.

c 1525–30 More *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 1557, 77/2 The apparicion of a very ghost. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah Sight* II. ix. 194 The first apparition God made to Abraham. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 105 That Apparition of the two Angels to the Apostles. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 49 The History of many Apparitions of the Cross. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiii. 56 Presbyterian divines put to the rout by a sudden apparition of the foul fiend.

b. Of a visitor; of a person, a comet, etc.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 18 The apparition of this starre in Bethlehem. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 2, I .. contrived to satisfy my love of praise with an unfrequent apparition at their amusements. 1867 F. Parkman *Jesuits N. Amer.* v. (1875) 45 Amazed at the apparition of the white stranger.

c. Appearance in history or before the world.

1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* x. 216 The apparition of the main races of humanity. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* 43 Jealous of the apparition of a new public body in the State.

2. *Astr.* The first appearance of a star or other celestial body after disappearance or occultation.

1556 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* 196 That owghte not to bee called proprelye rysynge of any Starre when it getteth oute of the Sonne beames, and maye shewe or shine .. but it oughte rather to be called Apparition or appearynge. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* 330/1 The apparition of the Dog-star is its rising together with the Sun. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Apparition*, in astronomy .. stands opposed to occultation. 1859 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* § 567 (ed. 5) The intervals of these successive apparitions being 75 and 76 years.

†3. The manifestation of Christ; the Epiphany; the festival or season commemorating it. (*Apparitio* = *Epiphania* in Du Cange.) *Obs.*

1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 142 Epiphania .. the day of Apparition or manifestation of Christ from above. 1681 Wharton *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. 1683, 23 The Epiphany, or Apparition, or the Feast of Twelfthday after Christmass. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 72 The Chappel of the Apparition.

†4. Manifestation, demonstration, display.

1533 Bellendene *Livy* IV. (1822) 312 Commandit ane army to be rasit with na les apparicioun and magnificence than it wes afore. 1590 Greene *Neuer too late* (1600) 11 No vaine-glorious shewes Of royall apparition for the eye. 1627 F. E. *Edw. II* (1680) 5 The melancholy apparitions of their parting.

5. *Astr.* The state or condition of being manifest to sight, or of being visible; *esp.* the visibility of a star, planet, or comet.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 9 The Moone .. shines the first day of her apparition, ¾ parts, and the foure and twentieth part of an hour. 1635 Swan *Spec. Mundi* V. § 2 (1643) 129 The Rain-bow is .. the apparition of certain colours. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 301 Representations of its Head and Train in each day of its apparition. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* i. 61 The circle of perpetual apparition, between which and the elevated pole the stars never set.

†6. A seeming to the eyes or mind, appearance, semblance. *Obs.*

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 27 [Great] distinction between the effects of the world, and the workings of God .. permanency in the last, and no more but apparition in the other. 1650 Weldon *Court K. James* 41 There was an apparition of Southamptons being a Favourite to his Majesty. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 293 A dream, Whose inward apparition gently moved My fancy.

†7. The form in which anything appears; aspect. *Obs.*

1610 Gwillim *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 110 According to the divers apparitions of the Moon, hath she her divers denominations in Heraldry. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* I. iv, A Devil in a most Gentlewoman-like apparition. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxxvii. 307 By their whiteishness, to emulate in some measure the apparition of Light.

8. That which appears; an appearance, especially of a remarkable or unexpected kind; a phenomenon.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. ix. 151 Tholomeus, whiche knewe so many demonstraunces of apparicions and so moche loued

astronomye. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 356/2 To looke for some strange apparition or vision in the aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 211 The heavenly bands .. on a hill made halt, A glorious apparition. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 593 So strange an apparition excited his surprise and indignation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 79 The steamer was such a terrible apparition to them.

9. *spec.* An immaterial appearance as of a real being; a spectre, phantom, or ghost. (The ordinary current sense.)

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 277, I thinke it is the weakenesse of mine eyes That shapes this monstrous Apparition. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 338 A common report .. of some apparition that walks at Whitehall. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 120 The land of apparitions, empty shades! 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 348 The dominant spirit .. is the apparition of a figure on horseback without a head.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

a 1845 HOOD *Wint. Nosegay* ii, The very apparition of a plant. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impress.* xi. (1857) 178 The apparition of vanished states of things.

†10. A deceptive appearance counterfeiting reality; an illusion, a sham. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* 662 That which man can doe with true collours, the Divell can do with apparitions. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* Pref., Without which Religion is a Cypher .. an Apparition at most: No solid or valid thing.

Apparition, *v. rare*$^{-1}$.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xvii. 468 Flowers that apparition themselves out of the unseen.

Apparitional (æpări·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] Of, or of the nature of, a phantom; spectral, immaterial, subjective.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 173 Such apparitional coincidences are .. not uncommon. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 25 That Christ's body was real, not apparitional.

Apparitor (ăpæ·rităɹ). Also 6–8 appar(r)iter, -our, appar(r)ator, -our, etc. See also aphet. PARITOR. [a. L. *appāritor* (Fr. *appariteur*) an attendant, public servant, lictor, n. of agent f. *appārēre*, in spec. sense 'to appear as an attendant, wait upon': see APPEAR.]

1. The servant or attendant of an officer or authority. **a.** *Rom. Ant.* A general name for the public servants of the Roman magistrates.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 192 The consul .. mon obey to all empire and change of tribunis, as he war bot ane serjand and apparatoure thareto. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 155 Lictors, and Apparitors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 36 Six hundred apparitors, who would be styled at present either secretaries, or clerks, or ushers, or messengers. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xvi, The apparitors of Orestes, who followed in his robes of office.

b. An officer of a civil court.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 17, I sawe him make an Apparriter .. eate his Citation waxe and all. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 174 Sheriffs Apparitors or their Bayliffs. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 7 One of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the apparitor coming. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 6 The judges will hear reason, when the wand of the Apparitor is tipped with gold.

c. An officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 238 The commissaries, and officials, with their somners and apparitors. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 230 With all the hell pestering rabble of Sumners and Apparitors. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 103 Seized by the apparitor, and hurried to the rack. 1875 FARRAR *Christ* II. lix. 344 The apparitors of the Jewish court.

d. '*Apparitor*, or *Apparitour*, or *Apparator*, a beadle in an university, who carries the mace before the masters, and the faculties.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727. Also applied to other similar functionaries.

2. *gen.* A herald, pursuivant, usher. *lit.* and *fig.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* II. 133 He [John the Baptist] onely executeth the office of an apparitor. 1582 T. BENTLEY *Mon. Matrons* III. 328 Yee holie spirits, the apparitors of the Lords Maiestie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1268 Jubilees, whereof Crusado's were Forerunners and Apparitors. 1650 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 614 But suspected all apparitours, cryers, praisers, and friends.

3. One who appears, an appearer. *rare.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 211 The Higher Court .. in which .. every Human Soul is an apparitor.

†Appa·rt, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. PART *v.* in imitation of *apportion*.] To portion out, assign.

1798 Root's *Law Rep.* I. 69 She has right to have apparted and set out to her, seven acres.

Appase, obs. form of APEACE.

†Appa·ssionate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. It. *appassionato* (cogn.w. OFr. *apassionné*, Sp. *apasionado*).] Influenced by passion of any kind, impassioned.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 477 The strangers vehement speech, or rather appassionate exclayming. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 38 Musicke .. reformeth appassionate minds.

†Appa·ssionate, *v. Obs.* [see prec.] To rouse to passion; to impassion.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 166 By your Hyperbole .. seeking to inueigle and appassionate the minde. 1611 FLORIO, *Ammartellare*, to appassionat with ielousie or doubt till ones heart pant .. *Appassionare*, to appassionate.

†Appa·ssionated, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = APPASSIONATE *a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 211 The seuen appassionated shepheards. 1631 *Celestina* X. 117 The appassionated begge remedy, the wounded craue healing.

†Appa·st. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *appast* (mod. *appât*) food, bait, f. *à* to + *past* :—L. *pāstus* food, f. *pāsc-ĕre* to feed.] Food, bait.

1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Ps.* cxlviii, You vapors, sunnes appast. 1611 COTGR., *Appast*, An appast, a bait .. also, a repast, or meale. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 74 Hungry Lizards .. allured by the appast of those formerly thrown overboard.

Appatriation (ăpē^{ɪ}·tri¸ē^{ɪ}·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *ad* to + *patria* native country: see -TION. Cf. *expatriation, affiliation.*] Assignment to a native country; attribution of national origin.

1857 L. HUNT in *Athenæum* 7 July 1883, 16/2 The Portuguese sonnets, the appatriation of which (what is the proper word?) I always grudged them.

‖ **Appaumé** (apō·me), *ppl. a. Her.* [Fr., f. *à* to + *paume* :—L. *palma.*] Having the hand opened out so as to display the palm.

1864 BOUTELL *Hist. Heraldry* xiii. 94 A sinister hand, couped at the wrist and appaumée.

Appay, late sp. of APAY *v.*, to please, satisfy.

†Appea·ch, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 apeche, 5–6 appech(e, -eache, 6 apeach(e, 5–7 appeach. See also aphet. PEACH. [Represents an earlier **anpeche* (see A- *pref.* 10, AN- *pref.* 4), Eng. or AFr. form of *enpeche-r*, OF. *empechier, empeechier*, cogn. with Pr. *empedegar* :—L. *impedicā-re* to catch by the feet, entangle, f. *im* in + *pedica* a chain or gin for the feet, a fetter, f. *ped-em* foot. *An-peche*, after phonetic reduction to *a-peche*, was popularly aphetized in 15th c. to *peche*, now PEACH *v.*; but also, in same century, erroneously refashioned as *ap-peche* (after words from OF. in *a-* = L. *ad-*: see AP- *pref.*^{1}), which in the reformed spelling of *c* 1525 was written *appeach*. Meanwhile Caxton had reintroduced *enpeche, empeche* from contemporary Fr. *empescher*; which, latinized and respelt as IMPEACH, has since displaced *appeach*, and is the extant word.]

1. To hinder, impede, delay. (Fr. *empêcher.*)

c 1460 *Townley Myst.* 10 How long wilt thou me appech With thy sermonyng. *Ibid.* 168 My fader lyst may none appeche.

2. To charge with crime, accuse, inform against, impeach (a person).

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 46 Thou spekist proudely, apechyng oure prestes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 464 To appeach or bewray his felowes, *Conscios prodere.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 79 Now by mine honor .. I will appeach the Villaine. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 18 Other men which are appeached .. are not condemned till they are first convicted.

b. Const., *of* or *for* the offence, *to* or *unto* a judge.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 38 Betere hys ffor te apeched be Of more forȝefnesse Than wreche. 1414 BRAMPTON 7 *Penit. Ps.* xviii, Ȝyf God .. Of no synne may the apeche. 1540 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 155 They apeached him unto the emperour. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 356/1 Who also .. appeached manie for stealing of horsses. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 366 Twelve Cypher Bishops, who were immediately appeacht of Treason.

3. To bring a charge against, cast imputation upon, asperse (honour, character, etc.).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Shameful reporte your honour shall apeche. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 196 Whether this appeach not the judgement, and approbation of the Parliament. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* I. 300 Nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain Appeach my honour.

4. To accuse, inform against (a crime, etc.).

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxv, My bloude your gylte hereafter shall apeche. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 459 To appeache and quenche this newe spronge conspiracy. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1051 Galen .. hath proved it to be false, and appeacheth it for a lie.

5. *intr.* To give accusatory evidence; to 'peach.'

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 197 Disclose the state of your affection, for your passions Haue to the full appeach'd.

†Appea·ch, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] An impeachment or accusation.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 123 b, Appeale .. commeth of the French word Appeller, that signifieth to accuse or to appeach: An Appeach.

†Appea·cher. *Obs.* [earlier *apechour*, a. AFr. *enpechour*, OFr. *empecheor*: see prec. vb. and -ER.] One who impeaches; an accuser or informer.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apechowre, or apelowre, *Appellator.* 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* v. 13 The lawe is not the authour of synne, but the .. apeacher thereof. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 286 Common appeachers and accusers of the .. chiefest Citizens. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 116 The Angels would plead against you, and your own self .. be your own most sharp appeacher.

†Appea·ching, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] The action of impeaching; accusation.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 79 Paide tribute .. for to fleen occasioun of aftirward apechinge. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 226 The appeaching of others.

†Appea·ching, *ppl.a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] Accusing, fault-finding.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* B, Sibber to appeaching Hostility, then fraternall Charity.

†Appea·chment. *Obs.* [see prec. and -MENT.] The action or instrument of accusation or impeachment; a criminal charge.

1450 SOMNER in 4 *C. Eng. Lett.* 4 He was arreyned .. upon the appechements and fonde gylty. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* Postscr., It is impossible so violent an appeachment should be quietly brooked. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 304 Perhaps we may obtain to get our Appeachment new drawn.

Appeal (ăpī·l), *v.* Forms: 4–6 apele, 5 apeele, 6 apeal(e, 5–6 appel(e, 6–7 appeal(e, 6– appeal. Also 5–7 appell(e, 6 apell(e. [a. OFr. *apele-r* to call :—L. *app-, adpellā-re* to accost, address, call upon, also in Law 'to appeal to, to impeach,' a secondary form of *adpell-ĕre* to drive to, direct (a ship) towards, land upon. Cf. the history of *aboard* and *accost*, both of which similarly passed from the sense of 'land upon,' to 'make up to, address, speak to.' For refashioning of prefix, see AP- *pref.*^{1}; the change of *-e-* to *-ea-* was part of the spelling reform of 16th c.; *appell* was a latinized form.]

†I. *trans.* To appeal a person. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

†1. To call (one) to answer before a tribunal; in *Law*: To accuse of a crime which the accuser undertakes to prove. *spec.* **a.** To impeach *of* treason. **b.** To accuse an accomplice of treason or felony. **c.** To accuse of a heinous crime whereby the accuser has received personal injury or wrong, for which he demands reparation. (Const. *of, for*, the crime; *to* the tribunal.) All *Obs.* exc. as *Hist.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xii. 139 Straungeres .. schulle thus appelen us & holden us for wykked Lyveres. 1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe of James I* (1818) 27, I appell you afor God .. that ye bene the varay cause of the losse of my saule. 1464 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 486 II. 152 They were apelyd of othyr se[r]teyn poyntys of treson. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 357 If the prince were apeled to ye court of parlyament. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 19 He did appele them of sinnefull transgression of the lawe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 9 If he appeale the Duke on ancient malice. *Ibid.* I. i. 27 To appeale each other of high treason. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 287 b, To appeale a man is as much as to accuse him. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* II. 38, I .. appeale you to the Tribunall of that high Judge above. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 171 No Man shall be appealed by a Woman for the death of any but her own Husband. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu* (1758) II. 279 A man, who was appealed of a crime. 1768 [See APPROVEMENT^{1} 1.] 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the wife kill her husband, the heir may appeal her of the death. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 307 They came before the king .. and appealed of treason the Archbishop of York.

2. To call one to defend himself (as by wager of battle); to challenge. *arch.*

c 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 343, I appelle hym for trouthe broken. 1470-85 (ed. 1634) MALORY *Pr. Arthur* (1816) I. 322 Sir Blamor de Ganis .. hath appealed me to fight with him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 224 Being appealed to a duel, he had killed his adversary.

†3. To invoke or claim as judge. (So in cl. L.) *Obs. rare.* See 6.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXV. 12 Cesar I apele [Vulg. *Cæsarem appello; other MSS. and vers.* To Cesar] Thanne Festus .. answeride, Cesar thou hast apelid, To Cesar thou schalt go.

†4. To invoke or call to witness. *Obs. rare.* See 8.

1645 *Lib. Consc.* 19, I must appeal the consciences of those who now plead so much for liberty of conscience. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 89 He hath presum'd to appeale the .. testimony of God.

II. *intr.* Const. *to.*

5. To call to a higher judge or tribunal for deliverance from the adverse decision of a lower; to remove a case formally from an inferior to a higher court. Also *fig.* as in *proverbial phrase*, To appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 He appellid stalliworþli fro þe court of Innocent þe ferþe, vn to þe barre of Crist. 1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W.) IV. iii. (1506) 169 From the courte of Iustice a man may apele and call un too the courte of mercy. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 50 They appeale from custome to reason. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 62 We appeal from the narrow officialism of the disciple, to the .. merciful benevolence of the Master.

b. with mention of one or both tribunals omitted; also *against* a decision.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 100 S. Anselm þerfor appeld vnto þe courte of Rome. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 Alisaundre .. a worthy knight .. Forjuged hath, and he appelleth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 25 Fra his Curt .. Dis Makduff appellyd. 1538 STARKEY *England* 127 Appelyng to the Court of the Byschope of Canterbury. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 91 Helpe (Iupiter) or we appeale, and from thy iustice flye. 1883 TREVELYAN *Sp. in Parl.* 25 Aug., The Revising Barrister's .. decisions have never been appealed against. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 As there was doubt on the point he [the Judge] gave him liberty to appeal.

c. *To appeal to the country* (sc. from parliament): to dissolve parliament after vote of the House of Commons adverse to the ministry, in order that the constituencies may express their mind on the question in electing the members of the new house.

6. To call upon a recognized authority to vindicate one's right or decide in one's favour in a dispute.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 196 Unto thy dome, lorde, I appele, Beholde and deme my querele. 1586 JAMES VI. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 224 III. 19 Appealing to youre rypest judgement to discerne thereupon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 5 Mr. Touchy and he must appeal to him upon a Dispute that arose between them. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 364 We find him appealed to .. in the constitutional dispute which had begun to rage.

b. *fig.* of decision by physical means.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii, They appealed to the sword.

7. To call *to* a witness for corroboration; to call attention *to* some testimony as confirmation.

1414 BRAMPTON 7 *Penit. Ps.* lxvi. 25 Forsake me no3t .. And 3yf thou do, I will apele To *Ne reminiscaris, Domine!* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 190 To Heauen I doe appeale, How I haue lou'd my King, and Common-weale. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 555 ¶ 13, I appeal to the judicious observers for the truth of what I assert. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 8 For the proof of the existence of the conscience, we appeal .. to the consciousness.

8. To call for a favour of any kind; to make supplication, entreaty, or earnest request, *to* a person *for* a thing.

1540 CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 142 II. 168, I appell to your Highnes for mercy. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5/2 A letter from the Lord Mayor appealing to the public for subscriptions. *Mod.* I appeal to you to let me alone.

9. To address oneself, specially and in expectation of a sympathetic response, *to* some principle of conduct, mental faculty, or class of persons.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 103 Imagination here needs not be appealed to. 1803 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 268 To what interests does it appeal? What passions is it to rouse? 1835 *N. Amer. Rev.* Oct., An author who treats it [the subject of Dress], appeals .. to the young men and maidens. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 296 He appealed to their sense of feudal honour. *Mod.* Pictures appeal to the eye, arguments to the reason.

III. *trans.* with a thing as obj.

10. To remove to a higher tribunal.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 76, I appele this mater into the court to fore our lord the kyng. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 9 To patient judgments we appeal our plaud. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 178 To appeal a case of taste to a court of final judicature.

Appeal (ăpī·l), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 apel, 4 apeel, 4–6 apele, 5 appelle, 5–6 appel(e, 6 apell, 6–7 appeale, 7 appeill, 6– appeal. *Aphet.* 4–5 pele. [a. OFr. *apel* (mod. *appel*), f. *apeler*: see APPEAL *v.*]

†**1.** A calling to account before a legal tribunal; in *Law*: A criminal charge or accusation, made by one who undertook under penalty to prove it; *spec.* **a.** Impeachment of treason or felony. **b.** 'The accusation of a felon, at common law, by one of his accomplices, which accomplice was then called an approver.' **c.** 'An accusation by a private subject against another for some heinous crime, demanding punishment on account of the particular injury suffered, rather than for the offence against the public' (Blackstone). Formerly a regular mode of criminal procedure. (All *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 300 Þere þat partye pursueth · þe pele [1393 apeel, appel] is so huge, þat þe kynge may do no mercy. 1471 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* 676 III. 18 Iff they be [maryed], than the appelys wer abbatyd there by. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* iii. § 202 (1642) 91 The heire who is partie unto the death of his father shall not have an appeale thereof. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 79 Aumerle is guiltie of my true Appeale. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Cognizance of Criminal Causes, is taken either .. upon Indictment or Appeal .. Accusation or Appeal is a lawful Declaration of another Mans crime (which, by Bracton, must be Felony at least) before a competent Judge, by one that sets his name to the Declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary. · 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., It does not appear that the appeal of treason is taken away by this statute (1 *Hen.* 4. c. 14) or any other. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. v. 456 At the time when Blackstone wrote .. private subjects might prosecute others for heinous crimes by 'Appeal of felony.'

†**2.** A call to any one to defend his innocence or honour by arms; a challenge. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 858 They .. founden kyng Marahans anon In the court to-forn kyng lucye, his apel there forto complye. 1598 FLORIO, *Appellagione*, an appeale, a challenge. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Nor shall the sacred character of king Be urged to shield me from thy bold appeal.

3. The transference of a case from an inferior to a higher court or tribunal, in the hope of reversing or modifying the decision of the former; *techn.* the application for such transference, *or* the transferred case. *Court of Appeal*: a court occupied in rehearing cases previously tried in inferior courts.

1297 R. GLOUC. 473 To the bissop fram ercedekne [h]is apel [he] solde make. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 Fro thy wrath .. To thy pite stant min appele. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 22 The Synodes, from whom there might be no appelle but to a Generall Counsel. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 Appeales in som cases may be made to the Mufiti who is their chiefest Bishop. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. liv. 161 The decision was that the appeal must be dismissed. 1883 TREVELYAN in *Times* 27 Aug. 6/3 The principles laid down by the Court of Appeal. 1883 [See APPEALABLE 1].

b. *transf.* as 'an appeal to the country.'

1799 COLERIDGE *Own Times* I. 180 By this appeal to the universal suffrage, the sovereignty of the people is admitted. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 16 An appeal to the people by a dissolution is the resource of the Constitution.

4. The call to a recognized authority for sanction, or decision in one's favour, or to a witness for corroborative testimony. Cf. APPEAL *v.* 6, 7.

a 1626 BACON (J.), The casting up of the eyes and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of appeal to the Deity. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spirit* I. xi. 132 In all metaphysical subjects, there is a perpetual appeal made to consciousness. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 144 They saw no hope but in an appeal to arms. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June (*cricket*) An appeal for a catch at the wicket was given in favour of Giffen.

5. A call for help of any kind, or for a favour; an earnest request; an entreaty.

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 231 She lifted up A face of sad appeal. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY (*title*) An Appeal to the English-speaking and English-reading public to read books and make extracts for the Philological Society's New English Dictionary. 1882 PAYN *For Cash* III. 4 An appeal to his nephew for forgiveness. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 5/2 Contributions received in answer to my last appeal.

6. Language specially addressed *to*, or adapted to exert influence upon, some particular principle of conduct, mental faculty, or class of persons.

1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* II. 472 The appeal to humane and Christian feeling. 1853 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiv. 254 Slavery .. must not be treated by appeals to the passions. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. ii. 17 To the intellectual man, the Christian appeal is this: 'You have a spiritual consciousness.'

†**7.** A summons by bell-ringing, a PEAL. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-peele of belle ryngynge [1499 apele of bellis].

Appealable (ăpī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. APPEAL *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That can be appealed against, or carried for decision to a higher tribunal.

1622 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 86 To clip the power of the council of state .. by making it appealable to the council of Spain. 1783 W. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 80 The king's Revision Court to which all civil causes are appealable. 1883 *Law Times* LXXV. 181/1 On appeal, the Court had great doubt whether the order, being discretionary, was appealable.

2. That can be appealed *to*; responsive to appeal.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xii. § 6 No impulses but those of the brute (says the modern political economist) are appealable to in the world.

Appealant: see APPELLANT.

Appealer (ăpī·lə1). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who makes an appeal; an appellant; *spec.* **a.** One who brings an accusation (see APPEAL *sb.* 1). **b.** One who carries his case to a higher court. (See also APPELLOR.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 225 Wolde to god the false apelers [*delatores*] .. were openly shamed. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 172 If the party appealed was acquitted, the appealer should not only render damages, but be imprisoned for a year. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 319 If the newest authorities .. do not satisfy the appealer.

Appealing (ăpī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of accusing or impeaching (*obs.*), of transferring a case to a higher court, or of calling for aid, etc. (Mostly gerundial.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apeel or apelynge. 1600 *Quips vpon Quest.* H j b, To you I appeale: to whom in my appealing, I craue forgiuenes, giuing this hard dealing.

Appealing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That appeals; applying to a higher tribunal; suppliant, imploring.

1598 FLORIO, *Appellatiuo*, appealing. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. vi. 56 He ordains, that .. one of the three appealing Priests should be put into his Place. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. viii, With somewhat of appealing look.

Appealingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an appealing manner; imploringly.

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 128 Her hands are held forth appealingly towards the spectator. 1883 WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414/1, 'I have been a good wife to him ..,' she murmured, appealingly, piteously.

Appealingness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being appealing.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 23 A certain appealingness in her behaviour towards him. 1880 MISS LAFFAN *Christy Carew* I. iv. 204 A gaze intense in its appealingness.

Appear (ăpī·ə1), *v.* Forms: 3–6 apere, 4–5 apeer(e, 6–7 apear(e; 5 appeere, -iere, 5–6 apper(e, 6–7 appeare, 6 appear. [a. *aper-*, tonic stem (cf. pres. subj. *apere*,) of OFr. *apar-eir, -oir*:— L. *adp-, appārē-re* to appear, f. *ad* to + *pārē-re* to come in sight, come forth. Subseq. with prefix Latinized, *appere* (see AP- *pref.*[1]), and in the reformed spelling of 16th c. *appear* (which then rhymed with *bear, pear*, but now with *beer, peer*). An aphetic *'pear* occurs in 17th c. poetry, and is now dialectal.]

1. To come forth into view, as from a place or state of concealment, or from a distance; to become visible.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 93 Quhat perell to 3ow mycht apper. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 9 Gadrid be watris .. in to o place, and apere the drie. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 5 There apperyde a blasynge sterre in the weste. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 7 So soone as morrow light Appear'd in heaven. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. ii, They 'pear and then are hid. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* 71 Wks. 1872-5 II. 212 The Dutch begin to appear again near Gravesend. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 30 Prepare the way! a God, a God appears. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 678 The fleet .. on the twenty-first appeared before the harbour.

2. *esp.* of angels, disembodied spirits, and visions.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Aperede an ongel of heuene in here slepe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2280 God wil þus Suffer þe devel apere til us. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 53 And many bodies of seintes .. apeeriden to manye. 1714 BYROM *Spect.* No. 587 ¶ 3 A Shape, like that in which we paint our Angels, appeared before me. 1862 TRENCH *Miracles* xxxiii. 455 Men do not *see* them [angels], but they *appear to* men.

3. To be in sight, be visible.

c 1360 *Deo Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 Nou appeereþ non of þo. 1366 MAUNDEV. xvii. 180 This Sterre .. that wee clepen the Lode Sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1642 To all the prouyns þe toures apperit 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* xi. 13 The place therof appeared no more. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 2 My face in thine eye, thine in mine appeares. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. § 2. 1 Nothing appeared to the eye but a few pitiful cottages.

4. To present oneself formally before an authority or tribunal; to put in an appearance. *Hence*, to present oneself as legal representative of another; to act as counsel.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 255 With right he leses his chance þorgh faut þat not apers. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 45 At a court I mon appeir, Fell accusationis þare til here. 1589 *Marprel. Protest.* (*title-page*) By open disputation to apear in the defence of his cause. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 Many .. are known to have Ill-will to him for whom I [Cicero] appear. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* H vij/1 Attornies subscribing warrants to appear, are liable to attachment, upon non-appearance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 97 The Bishop of London was cited before the new tribunal. He appeared. 1883 *Times* 21 Aug. 10/1 Mr. —— appeared for the prosecution. Mr. —— appeared to defend.

5. To come before the public in any character or capacity; to display oneself on the stage of action or acting.

1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* IV. iii. 35 Your noble Tullus Auffidius will appeare well in these Warres. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 5, I appear on Sunday nights at St. James's Coffee House. 1883 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 348/1 The Vokes family will appear .. at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

6. To come before the public in the character of an author by his works.

1713 *Guardian* No. 10 And so am forced .. to appear in print. *c* 1735 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. i, Not twice a twelvemonth you appear in print. 1881 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 419 Fifty dramatic poets .. appeared in the fifty years which precede the closing of the theatres by the Puritans.

7. To come before the public as a book or other publication does; to be published, come out.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 3 That where the Spectator appears, the other publick Prints will vanish. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Nov., I little thought when I was writing the history of John Gilpin, that he would appear in print. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* III. i. 98 Several works on Arran .. have already appeared.

8. To show itself or be plainly set forth in a document; to be shown, declared; to occur.

c 1531 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 34 As more large apperyth in for-sayde autoryte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 5 As appeereth in an antient Roman Provinciall. 1735 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 165 Mark where a bold expressive phrase appears. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 373 Enough does not appear to condemn any individual.

9. To be clear or evident to the understanding; to be plain, manifest.

c 1400 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 5511 Now apperith her folye. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 12 Suche workes wol not be hidde, but at the last they wol appere. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Les.* ii. Wks. 1849 I. 316 Thus appeareth the power of his death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 257 Our greatness will appear Then most conspicuous. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 101, I am next to make appear that no such alteration is made by the change of country. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 15 The more clearly their excellences must appear.

b. *impers.* It is clear or evident.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. iv. 162 þat it may apere þat þe prescience is signe of þis necessite. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 As it aperith pleynely be here aconte, as followyth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 236 It doth appeare, you are a worthy Iudge. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. 186 Nor does it appear that authority was ever exercised by any Emperor in Spain.

†**c.** To promise, be expected, be likely in due course (*to become something*). See APPARENT 5.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 95 That Madyn fayre That .. apperyd till have bene Be the lawch of Norway Quene. *Ibid.* IX. xvi. 4 Robert þe kelt .. apperand þan For to be a Lord of mycht.

10. To be to the mind, or in one's opinion; to be taken as, to seem.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 15 And the Lord siȝ, and it apperide yuel in hise iȝen. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 30 Where their vn-taught loue Must needs appear offence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xxvii. 153 They choose that which appeareth best for themselves. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 1 Strangers do not appear struck with it.

b. *impers.* It seems.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 72 *Page.* Hee's the man should fight with him.. *Shal.* It appeares so by his weapons. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1803) I. 41 Solely, as it appears, for what you believe to be for our advantage. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 5 Theophrastus did not, it appears, adopt the sublime doctrines of his master.

11. To seem, as distinguished from *to be*; to be in outward show, or to the superficial observer.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., R. Tresilian* iv, And matters of most wrong, to haue appered most right. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 16 That they may appeare vnto men to fast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 113 His Tongue .. could make the worse appear The better reason. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 7, I am afraid of making them appear considerable by taking notice of them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 223 Raindrops which descend vertically appear to meet us when we move swiftly.

†**Appear,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb.] The act of appearing, appearance.

a 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* v. i, Dew, Which she on every little grass doth strew .. against the Sun's appear.

†**Appearable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE. Cf. 16th c. Fr. *aparable* clear.] Able to appear or be seen; visible.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occult. Phil.* 403 The other Demons are neither so appearable, nor invisible.

Appearance (ăpī·răns). Forms: 4–5 aparaunce, 5 apparens, 5–6 apparaunce, 5–7 -ance, -ence, (6 aparance); 5 apperans, 5–6 -aunce, -ance, (appeerance), 6–7 appearaunce, 6– -ance. *Aphet.* 5 perance. [orig. a. OFr. *aparance, -ence* (later *apparence*):—L. *appārēntia*, abst. n. f. *appārēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *appārē-re* to APPEAR. Subseq. assimilated to the vb. *appere*, APPEAR, though *apparance, -ence*, were still used *c* 1685. Cf. APPARENCE, -ENCY, -ENT.]

1. The action of coming forward into view or becoming visible.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 119 They all thre Thys day were seyn by sothfast apparence. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Her woonted image .. mad her .. aparance. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xv. 27 Through the appearance of God, they were greatly cheered. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 115 The usual times of the appearance .. and disappearance of these birds. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 336 The appearance of the fleet was unlooked for.

2. The action of appearing formally at any proceedings; *esp.* formal presentation of oneself in a court to answer (or prosecute) a suit or charge; called *making* or *putting in* an appearance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2623 Wherfor wee must .. Such answers us purvey .. Tomorow at our apparaunce. 1494 FABYAN VII. 351 To make summons, and distrayne for lacke of apperaunce. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 112 Although this recognusance doe not comprehend any time of apparence. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 164 The obedient Theoprepians made appearance at the time appointed. 1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* vi. § 10 The Souls of true Worshippers see God, make their Appearance before Him. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* H vij/1 Appearance in person and by attorney are very different. 1883 SPURGEON in *Chr. Herald* 24 Oct. 235/1 All men must put in a personal appearance at the Last Assize.

†**3.** *collect.* A company presenting themselves; a muster, attendance, gathering, a 'turn-out.' *Obs.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 140 There was a great appearance of the clergie to have the oath tendered. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 371 An innumerable appearance of gallants. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccccxciii/2 Her Grace .. invited all the Ladies .. of whom there was a very great Appearance. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 153 So thin an appearance of the Representatives.

4. The action of coming before the world or the public in any character.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 41 Will he now retire After appearance? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2 The gravity of my behaviour at my very first appearance in the world. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 13 ¶ 2 The Lion has changed his manner of acting .. since his first appearance. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, 'The first great event in history,' says Berosus, 'was the appearance of Oannes.' 1880 GROVE *Dict. Music* II. 263 [Mendelssohn's] first appearance before an English audience.

b. The coming out or publication of a book.

1882 PALGRAVE *Ess.* in *Spenser's Wks.* IV. 43 The appearance of his first book.

5. Occurrence so as to meet the eye in a document.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 615 The single appearance of the word in Domesday is the earliest instance.

6. The action of appearing conspicuously; display, show, parade.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 15 The Spaniardes .. fill the world with their vaine glorious vaunts, making great apparance of victories. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 2, I gratify the vanity of all who pretend to make an Appearance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 Their fine horses, their rich housings .. made a splendid appearance.

†**7.** Clear manifestation to the sight or understanding; disclosure, detection. *Obs. rare.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 325/2 His secret and guilefull behauiour made perfect appeerance of his wicked intent. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* (N.) And with such apparence Have prov'd the parts of his ingratefull treasons. 1650 SHERWOOD, A plaine apparance of a crime, *Flagrance d'un delict.*

8. The action or state of appearing or seeming to be (to eyes or mind); semblance; looking like. *To all appearance*: so far as appears to anyone.

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* (1818) 1 Emblemes .. By resemblance of notable apparence With moralitees concludyng on prudence. 1539 BIBLE ('Great') 1 *Thess.* v. 22 Abstayne from all euell appearaunce [1611 all appearance of euill]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 The weather .. had remained to all appearance much the same. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 182 Disdaining the slightest appearance of coveting a sceptre.

†**9.** Semblance of truth or certainty; likelihood, probability; verisimilitude. *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Answ. Fisher* (1829) 202 Neither yet can I imagine any way whereby they may have any appearance to escape. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* III. 8 These Discourses, wherein was observed something of appearance, were capable of seducing a world of Persons. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 333 As near the extremity .. as they could with the appearance of safety be built.

†**10.** *subjectively*: Perception, idea, notion of what a thing appears to be. *Obs.* (Cf. 'to my seeming.')

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 271 This that shewyth as bred to your apparens, Is mad the very flesche and blod of me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 Many times they leap a great distance and are supported without sinking to mans appearance. 1627 I. D. in *Hakewill's Apol.* (1630) 491 A place [*Rom.* viii.] which, as to your appearance, so to me, seemes, in truth, very pressing.

11. The state or form in which a person or thing appears; apparent form, look, aspect.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1372 Ladyis of thyn statly aparaunce [*v.r.* apparaunce, -ance]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 62 All the lynes .. make apperaunce, shapen as a tope. *a* 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* v. (1633) 13 Pittyfull in apparance. 1607 SHAKS. *Coriol.* IV. v. 66 Thou hast a grim apparance, and thy Face Beares a Command in't. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 Men .. fitted out for travelling, as any one might perceive by their Appearance. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 148 In drawing, represent the appearances of things, never what you know the things to be.

b. *pl.* The general aspect of circumstances or events; the 'look' of things.

1677 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 430 The Appearances were ill; but Campaigns did not always end as they began. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) Appearances were all so strong The world must think him in the wrong. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiii, All appearances Denote alarm and vigilance. *Mod.* Appearances are all in your favour.

12. *esp.* as distinguished from *reality*: Outward look or show.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. of Fame* 265 Allis what harme dothe Apparence Whan hit is fals in existence. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 80 Ther must nedes be a difference bytwene trouthe and apparence. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) L, They were of vs in apparance, & in outward shewe. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 24 Iudge not according to the appearance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 413 The Fiend Meer Serpent in appearance. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 8 To preserve an appearance of consistency. 1871 BLACKIE *Phases of Mor.* i. 8 But the truth behind the appearance was, etc.

b. *To save* or *keep up appearances*: to maintain artificially the outward signs, so as to conceal the absence of the realities which they are assumed to represent.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ¶ 2 It often happen'd that a Duel was fought to save Appearances to the World. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 15 Appearances to save his only care. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Mar. 244/1 Sacrificing real comfort to the desire of keeping up appearances.

†**13.** Illusive seeming or semblance; *concr.* an illusion. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 212 An apparence ymaad by som Magyk. — *Frankl. T.* 412 Diuerse apparences swiche as thise subtile tregetours pleye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2774 Perfite of nygramance And of the art of apparen[c]e.

14. *concr.* That which appears; an object meeting the view; *esp.* a natural occurrence presenting itself to observation; a phenomenon.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 378 The Flux and Reflux of the Sea .. Dr. Wallis his Theory touching that Apparence. 1667 E. KING *ibid.* II. 426 White and clean appearances .. all figur'd like the lesser sort of Birds Eggs. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 13 June, I am .. a great observer of natural appearances. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. iii. 18 A careful examination of the stars .. reveals to us the most startling appearances.

b. That which appears without being material; a phantom or apparition.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 206 Quhat perance he sawe thair. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 364 So befell hyme that nycht to meit An aperans. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 128 Whose well-labouring sword Had three times slaine th' appearance of the King. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. vi. 406 Other things are shadowes and apparances. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 26 This appearance passed for as real a thing as the blazing star itself. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, What is this *Me*? A voice, a Motion, an Appearance.

Appeare, var. APPAIR *v. Obs.*, to impair.

†**Appea·rency.** *Obs.* [var. APPARENCY, refashioned like APPEARANCE.] Appearance, phenomenon.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 346 Any other Meteor or celestiall appearency.

Appearer (ăpī·rəɹ). [f. APPEAR *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which appears.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 18 This is your wife. *Per.* Reverend appearer, no. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 2 Owles and Ravens are ominous appearers. 1880 BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* 6 The promptest of appearers.

2. *spec.* One who formally appears (in court, etc.).

1863 *Times* 21 Apr. 11/1 The other beforenamed appearers do solemnly and sincerely declare that, etc. 1880 *Law Rep., Appeal Cases* V. 129 Firstly, These appearers declared to give and bequeath, etc.

Appearing (ăpī·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPEAR *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of coming in sight, appearance; the action of formally coming before a tribunal, etc.; an appearance.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xlvii. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 134 þe fourth apperynge was maad to two disciplis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 51 b, Dido tooke of Juno this oracle Other by apparing, or by aduision. 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 13 Lokinge for that .. glorious apperenge of the myghty god. 1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 200 Spots and appearings of leprosie. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Mar., Comes to me Mr. Shish, to desire my appearing for him. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 36 The 12 whose names stand first upon the appearing list will constitute the serving list.

Appea·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. APPEAR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Coming into sight, coming forth.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 39 As in an early Spring We see th' appearing buds.

†**2. a.** Meeting the view, showing itself, visible. **b.** Specially apparent, conspicuous. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 Sen ye knau the apering dangeir of 3our natif cuntre. 1598 FLORIO, *Larua* .. a hobgoblin, a walking or appearing spirit. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vi. (1867) 160 He was not so eminent, and appearing in piety. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 78 There is no appearing Impellent but the external Air.

†**3.** Evident to the mind, manifest. *Obs.*

1556 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 457 It was verray appeiring, that .. thair wes some treassoun. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 321 Many appearing completions of prophecy.

†**4.** Seeming, apparent. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 69 A young Stoick, of appearing civil behaviour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 354 By some fair appearing good surprized. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiv. 343 The appearing union of all parties.

†**Appea·ringly,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Apparently, seemingly.

1554 KNOX *Godly Letter* B ij, The uprore .. in which, appearinglye, he coulde not haue escaped the death. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 177 The branches and the vine are not united appearingly, but truly. [Still used in Scotland.]

Appeasable (ăpī·zăb'l), *a.* [a. OFr. *apaisable*, f. *apaiser*: see APPEASE and -ABLE.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; placable.

1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* iv. 16 Let vs goe vnto hys seate, not hys terrible, but appesable seate. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Considering how perfectly appeasable and propitious .. God is through the only name and mediation of Jesus Christ. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 215 Where, unctuous and appeaseable, The altar of Diana stands.

Appea·sableness. *rare*—°. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being appeasable; 'reconcileableness.' J. 1731 in BAILEY.

Appeasably (ăpī·zăbli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an appeasable manner; placably.

Appease (ăpī·z), *v.* Forms: 4–5 apese, -ayse, 5 -aise, -eise, -ees(e, 5–6 -ease, (6 apeace); 5–6 appese, 5–7 -aise, 6 -ayse, -ayze, 5– appease. See aphet. PEASE. [a. OFr. *apese-r, apaisie-r, apeisie-r* (mod. *apaiser*) to bring to peace, f. *à* to + *pais, peis, pes* (mod. *paix*):—L. *pāc-em* peace. *Apaisier* was thus a later formation from the same elements as *apaier*:—L. *adpācāre* (see APAY), with a more literal sense. Already in 14th c. aphetized as *pese*. In 15th c. refashioned as *app-*, and in spelling reform of 16th c. written *appease*. A form APEACE, assimilated to *peace*, occurs in 16th c.]

1. a. To bring to peace, pacify, quiet, or settle (strife or disorder).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 245 Sir Edward gos to Gascoyn forto apese. 1400 LD. GREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. i. I. 3 To apees the misgouernance and the riote. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. 207 Prayng hym to apease the matter with ye kynge of Aragon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 26 [Julius Cæsar] could with one word appease a mutiny in his army. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavaliers* (1840) 16 [She] appeased this tumult .. by her prudence. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 154 To appease their continual feuds.

b. To bring to peace, calm, or quiet (persons at strife or in disorder). Also *fig. Obs.* exc. as in 4 b.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3212 Betwene hem wente kyng Sortybron; & a-paysede hem. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. vii. 11 b/2 Moued by charyte .. tacorde & appese them togider. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 35 When the Scribe had appeased the multitudes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 53 Busied in appeasing .. the disordred city. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 317 To appease the troubled ocean.

2. a. To pacify, assuage, or allay (anger or displeasure). Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 148 Hercules .. apaised[e] wiþ þat deeþ þe wraþþe of euander. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 Forto apese the wrathe of God .. thei fasted. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Ff viij, The iuste goddis neuer appease theyr yres agaynst vniuste men. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 9 These two kids t'appease his angry mood, I bear. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 79 ¶ 5 To appease enmity by blandishments and bribes. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vi. § 9 By the mists .. his [the sun's] implacable light is divided, and its separated fierceness appeased into the soft blue.

b. To pacify or propitiate (him who is angry).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 22 Ye fers Mars apesyn of his yre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvi. 501 Thus apeesed the Queen Sir Gawein. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 187/2 Christe .. hath once appeased God his father toward vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 846 Hasten to appease The incensed Father, and the incensed Son. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xlix, This well-timed compliment instantly appeased the angry fairy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 244 The king was silenced, but not appeased.

3. To assuage, soothe, allay, or relieve: **a.** physical pain (*obs.*) or mental suffering.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars.* 10 Apeseth [*v.r.* appeseth, -ease, -eesiþe, -esith, apaysith] sumwhat of your sorowes smart. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 448 In the wynter season Covert of stre thaire coldes must appeson. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 19 To appayse the payne of all apostemes. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iii, Fain would my tongue his griefs appease. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* v. (1879) 78, I pray you to appease your anxiety.

† **b.** the sufferer or part affected. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 887 Berith hym this blew ring, For ther is nothing might .. better his hert apese. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. i. (1483) 58 Solace .. wherwith to appesen his herte. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 11 The sicke [shall be] appaysed of griefe.

4. To pacify, by satisfying demands (*lit.* or *fig.*): **a.** complaints (*obs.*), cravings, appetites, prejudices.

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* xi. 25 To apease mennes bodyly thruste. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 29 Now then your plaint appease. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett.* 329 II. 330 To have no assistance .. in resolving doubts, in appeasing scruples. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 42 The savage who seeks but to appease the hunger of the moment.

b. the person who makes the demand or has the appetite. Const. *with.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., He hymselfe was appeased with a cardinalls hatte. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 223 Bacchus appeased him [Vulcan] with wine. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. iii. 60 What did you do to appease these insolent fellows?

†5. *refl.* in prec. senses. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 895 Whan he is debonaire and meeke, and appesith [apeiseth, -aiseth] him lightly. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 47 She appeased hyr self. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 6 Fayre suster appease your selfe.

†6. *intr.* in prec. senses. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 3986 Hys hert somwat ganne apese. *c* 1500 *Colyn Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 2 Whan his angwyssh somwhat gan apese. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcii. 114 The thirde day .. the see apeased. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 After the crueltie appeased.

†Appea·se, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An appeasing, allaying; appeasement.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2342 Tho thai were al at aise Ich went to his in apaise. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 59 The engines of raising water [were] so destroyed, that there was no suitable appease to it.

Appeased (ăpī·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. APPEASE *v.* + -ED.] Pacified, quieted, satisfied.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 1557, 414/1 They fele theyr passions appeased. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art.* vii. 185 Lead the appeased river by alternate azure promontories.

Appeaseless (ăpī·zlės), *a. rare*—1. [f. APPEASE + -LESS. Cf. *ceaseless.*] Not able to be appeased; implacable, insatiable.

1864 *Morn. Star* 16 Apr., The appeaseless maw of the furnace.

Appeasement (ăpī·zmĕnt). For forms see APPEASE *v.* [a. OFr. *apaisement, apeisement,* n. of action f. *apaisier*: see APPEASE and -MENT.]

1. The action or process of appeasing; pacification, satisfaction.

1430 *Instruct. Ambass.* in Rymer's *Fœdera* (1710) X. 725 To peine hem to th' Appesement of these Werres. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XV. (1599) 690 For appeasement of their ancient controuersies. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 223 They might possibly sacrifice thereunto .. for its Appeasement and Mitigation. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 433 It is .. altogether different to feel hunger and thirst, as states of pain, and to desire or will their appeasement.

†2. The instrumentality or means of appeasing; propitiation. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 245 Jesus Christ ye righteous is the appeasement for our sinnes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 295 To have found out Expiations for wicked Actions .. and Appeasments of the Divine Displeasure.

3. The result of appeasing; the state of being appeased; pacification, satisfaction.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 The Comedies .. alwayes ended to the ioy and appeasement of all parties. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI*, 54 They were reduced to some good appeasement. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 79 He has no pleasure in witnessing suffering .. he cannot derive the least appeasement from it.

Appeaser (ăpī·zəɹ). Also 6 -oure. [a. AFr. *apaisour* (mod.Fr. *appaiseur*): see APPEASE *v.* and -ER.] One who, or that which, appeases; a pacifier or satisfier.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. Wks. 1557, 871/1 Thys appeasoure .. dothe in all these thynges the contrarye. 1611 COTGR., *Propitiateur* .. a reconciler, pacifier, appeaser. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Sept. 522/3 Cold tea is certainly a thirst appeaser.

Appeasing (ăpī·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPEASE *v.* + -ING1.] (Now mostly gerundial.)

1. The action of pacifying or calming; pacification.

1525–30 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 1557, 87/1 Thappeasyng of his minde that is so stricken. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* IV. 55 For the only appeasing whereof, most of the county forces .. did speedily march.

†2. The means of bringing peace or pacification.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* II. 169 He first loued vs, and sent hys sonne to be the appeasing for our sinnes. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 113 The same .. words may be a thanksgiuing for one, and an appeasing of God's wrath for another.

Appea·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That appeases; pacifying, quieting, calming.

a 1650 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* (1858) 148 The airy shop of soul-appeasing sound. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Appeasing Remedies* .. are those which assuage the pain in a disease.

Appea·singly, *adv. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an appeasing or pacifying manner; soothingly.

1859 GEO. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. viii. 144 'Wall!' said the farmer appeasingly, 'we all do at your age.'

†Appea·sive, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. APPEASE *v.* + -IVE: cf. *amusive.*] Tending to appease, pacificatory, propitiative.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug., City of God* (1620) 125 Their appeasiue and sacrificial banquets, in the temples. 1611 COTGR., *Mitigatif,* Mitigatiue, lenitiue, appeasiue. (In mod. Dicts.)

†Appei·rant, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [old north. pr. pple. *apperand,* modified after *apparant, -ent.*] [See quot. under APPARENT.]

Appellancy (ăpe·lănsi). ? *Obs.*—0. [f. next: see -NCY.] 'Appeal; capability of appeal.' Todd 1818.

Appellant (ăpe·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 appealant. [a. Fr. *appellant,* pr. pple. (also used subst.) of *appeller*: see APPEAL *v.* and -ANT. Occas. conformed to *appeal* vb. in 16–17th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Law* and *gen.* Appealing: a. accusing, challenging; b. appealing to a higher tribunal against an unsatisfactory decision; c. asking or crying for assistance.

(In *Lords Appellants*, orig. *adj.*, but soon treated as *sb.*: cf. ACCOUNTANT.) See B 1.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 34 Free from other misbegotten hate, Come I appealant to this Princely presence. 1700 R. BRADY *Cont. Hist. Eng.* Rich. II, Index C, Appellant Lords in Richard II's Reign. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* III Power to the House of Lords .. to decree payment .. by any of the parties appellant. 1871 J. MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 143 An appellant voice represented as rising loud before Him who sitteth on the throne.

2. *Law.* As regards appeals; appellate.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. v. 458 Their jurisdiction in private causes was merely appellant. 1827 — *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. 200 The presbyterian tribunals were made subject to the appellant control of parliament.

B. *sb.*

1. One who 'appeals' another of treason or felony: see APPEAL *v.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1387–8 *Rot. Parl.* III. 236 (xi. Rich. II.) Les ditz Duc & Countes Appellantz.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 105 Lords Appealants, your differences shal all rest vnder gage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 287 b, Wrongs done to the Appellants themselves, as Robbery, Rape. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Appellant, Is he who hath committed some Felony .. and now Appeals, that is, Accuses others who were complices. 1700 R. BRADY *Cont. Hist. Eng.* Rich. II, 371 C, The protestation of the Five Lords Appellants. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* H i b, If the appellant [in an Appeal of Death] does not prosecute his appeal, or if he release to the appellant, the appellee may be indicted. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 279 A person was charged with having poisoned a man; the accuser, called the appellant, etc. 1875 GAIRDNER *Ho. York & Lanc.* ii. § 7 P 1 Three of the five 'lords appellants' of 1387.

†b. Hence, One who challenges another to single combat (*orig.* to prove upon his body the treason or felony of which he 'appealed' him). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 143/2 A great batayll .. bytwene two squyers .. Gloucestre that was the appellaunt and Arthur the defendaunt. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant .. to enter the lists. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1220 Answer thy appellant .. Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.

2. One who appeals to a higher court against the decision of a lower one; also, *gen.* One who appeals for vindication or corroboration.

1611 COTGR., *Bailler griefs en plaiderie,* an Appealant to alledge the wrongs .. done vnto him by the sentence from which he hath appealed. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 72 Pending the Appeal nothing can be attempted in Prejudice of the Appellant. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Ang.* 523 You called for such proofs. .. I am not the appellant in this controversy. 1846 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1856) V. 490 To retain him as junior to prepare the appellant's case.

b. *Ch. Hist.* in *pl.* The Jansenists and others who appealed to a general council against the 'Unigenitus' bull issued by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's French translation of the New Testament.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. *gen.* One who appeals, who makes a request, entreaty, or specially pointed address.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., An humble and an earnest appellant for the laurel. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii. (1876) 67, I have seen her feelings appealed to, and I have smiled in half-pity, half-scorn at the appellants.

Appellate (ăpe·lĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appellāt-us,* pa. pple. of *appellāre*: see APPEAL *v.*]

A. *adj.* †1. Appealed against. *Obs. rare.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* (J.) The party appellate, or person against whom the appeal is lodged.

2. Appealed to; taking cognizance of appeals.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 105 The earls of Derby, as lords of Man .. exercising an appellate jurisdiction. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 288 The judges, neither the original nor the appellate, are of his nomination. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 16 Provision against error or injustice .. in the long series of appellate tribunals.

†B. *sb.* One who is appealed against. *Obs. rare.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 78 A wholesome Doctrine in Favour of Appellates, against rash Appellants.

Appellate (æ·pĕlĕt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *appellāt-* ppl. stem of *appellā-re* to call: see APPEAL *v.*] To call, to designate.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 475 The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly .. appellated (as the saying is) and annominated, the South-sea. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxvi. (1849) I. 339 What some of our own writers .. appellate an entire horse.

Appellation (æpĕlē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *appellation* (13th c.), ad. L. *appellātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *appellāre*: see APPEAL *v.* and -TION.]

I. Appealing, appeal. [from OFr. *apeler.*] *Obs.*

†1. The action of appealing to a higher court or authority against the decision of an inferior one; the appeal so made; = APPEAL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VII. 479 In iugement vpon the appellacions before made by the erle of Armenak .. agayne prynce Edwarde. 1538 STARKEY *England* 125 Another grete mysordur, in appellatyon of such as be callyd spiritual causys. 1547 *Homilies* I. ix. (1859) 92 The condemnation both of body and soul, without either appellation or hope of redemption. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 65 In Ecclesiasticall causes appellation is admitted within fourtie dayes. 1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 105 Pauls appellation to Cæsar, Acts XXV. 11. 1679 FILMER *Freeholder* 66 There might be Appellation made to the Kings Person.

†b. Ground of appeal, title, claim. *Obs. rare.*

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 He could not find out any appellation to assume the Crown in his own Person.

†2. *gen.* The action or process of appealing or calling on; entreaty, or earnest address. *Obs.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 18 No god there was but him they had in appellation. 1589 *Hay any Work* 43 His appellation to the obedient cleargie. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 399 Master Knox his reasoning .. in his appellation and admonition to the commonalty.

II. Calling, designation. [from later Fr. *appeler,* or L. *appellāre.*]

3. The action of calling by a name; nomenclature.

1581 CAMPION in *Confer,* III. (1584) U iiij, Euery piece of bread is called bread .. because it was bread by appellation. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 126 If it be grace in truth, as well as in appellation. 1742 HUME *Ess.* (1817) I. 36 The government, which in common appellation receives the appellation of free. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 27 They must be carefully distinguished in appellation.

4. A designation, name, or title given: a. to a particular person or thing.

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 44 Anne is as myche to seyn as grace And worthyly thys appellacyoun To hyr pertenyth. 1610 *Histriom.* I. 136 *Seri.* Your appellations? *Post.* Your names he meanes. The man's learn'd. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 15 Stenny, an appellation he allways used of and towards the Duke. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* 178 By the common appellation of phlogisticated air. 1833–48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worth.* (1852) I. 69 Which entitles him to the appellation of a prose Juvenal.

b. to a class: A descriptive or connotative name.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 665 Manes the Hereticke, whereof the Maniches haue their appellation. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 3. 112 If he .. Rule well .. they afford him the appellation of a King; if not, they count him a Tyrant. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. 50 These men seem .. to have understood the appellation of critic in a liberal sense. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. vi. § 1. 102 If not sorcerers, they have always done their best to merit that appellation.

Appellational (æpĕlē·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL1.] Of or pertaining to appellations.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 213 Those appellational oddities.

Appellative (ăpe·lătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appellātīvus,* f. *appellāt-*: see APPEAL *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the characteristic of naming.

1. Designating a class; *common* as opposed to *proper.*

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 4 b, If they be nownes appellatyue. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 179 b, By names appellatiue .. I vnderstand euerie name, which is common or maie comprehend diuers persons. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* Wks. IX. 203 As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names. 1882 J. ROBERTSON tr. *Müller's Heb. Synt.* 48 Words that have almost or entirely lost their appellative meaning, as *tehom,* 'abyss,' 'the deep.'

†2. Of the nature of an appellation, or descriptive name given to a thing or person. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* III Many particular Dogs, and their names appellative .. as Scylax, Speude, Alke, Rome. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* IV. iii. 191 All Knights and doughty men gave to themselves some name appellative.

3. Of or pertaining to the giving of names.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iii. 64 The appellative faculty in the savage and in the infant.

B. *sb.*

1. A 'common' noun or name applicable to any one member of a whole class.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Of the Substantiues some be proper, as *Vasco, Alonso.* Some common, called also appellatiues, as *Arbol,* a tree. 1612 BRINSLY *Lud. Lit.* 76 Your rules of Appellatiues, or Common Nownes. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 171 Appellatives, or the names of species. 1854 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* II. xviii. 86 Appellatives, words not expressing an individual but a class or species.

2. That which a thing or person is 'called'; an appellation, designation, or descriptive name.

1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 140 The Philistims called their Kings by a peculiar appellatiue. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* III. 112 Whig and Tory .. were the appellatives; but the mythology was seditious and loyal. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* III. iv. 52 Wily Will justified his appellative. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. 31 The several appellatives by which Homer describes the army engaged in the siege of Troy.

Appe·llatived, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED2.] Having an appellative.

1828 LYTTON *Disowned* I. xi. 66 Mr. De Warens, the nobly appellatived foot-boy, was laying the breakfast cloth.

Appe·llatively, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY2.] In an appellative manner; as a common noun.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. i. vi. 29 In the *land of Nod,* which some take to be appellatively spoken, as if his misery had given name of *Moving* unto the place. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 18 The Fallacy lieth in the Homonymy of Ware, here not taken for that Town so named, but appellatively for all vendible Commodities. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 205 Whether the quality-denoting word shall be used attributively or appellatively.

Appe·llativeness. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being appellative.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 70 [To] reduce the proper names in the Genealogies to such an Appellativeness as should compose a continued sense.

†Appe·llatory, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *appellātōri-us,* f. *appellātōr-,* n. of agent f. *appellāre*: see APPEAL and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to an appellant or an appeal.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M., Edw. VI*, 1207 (R.) He requireth that letters dimissories or appellatories might be given him. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* (L.) An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant.

B. *sb.* [sc. letter.] *rare.*

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 607 The legates .. gave them appellatories.

Appellee (æpĕlī·, ăpe·lī·). *Law.* Also 7 appealee. [a. Fr. *appelé,* pa. pple. of *appeler* to APPEAL: see -EE.] One who is appealed against.

1. One who is accused of crime, informed against, or challenged to prove his innocence.

[1387-8 *Rot. Parl.* III. 229 (xi. Rich. II) Qe touz les ditz Appellez seroient a dit Parliament, a respondre sur l'Appell.] 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xlviii. (1638) 152 Though the appellee were never so great an offender. 1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 27 If the Approver be pardoned, by the Law the Appellee ought to be discharged. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 311 If the appellee be acquitted, he cannot be afterwards indicted for the same offence. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 240 The appellor and appellee dismounted, wielding club and staff.

†2. The defendant in a case carried to a higher court; now called the *respondent*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Anticipé appel*, A speciall Commission, procured by th' Appealee.

†Appe·lling, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. vb. **appell* (ad. L. *appell-ĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *pellĕre* to drive) + -ING 2.] Driving, pushing, or forcing onwards.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 116 A glowing heat .. excited through the appelling purulent corrosive steams. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 662 Stick there till other appelling Substances give them a farther Comminution.

Appellor (ăpe·lō·ɪ, æ:pelō·ɪ). *Law.* Also 5–7 -our(e; *aphet.* pelour. [a. AFr. *apelour*:—OFr. *apeleor*:—L. *appellātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *appellā-re*: see APPEAL and -OR.] One who accuses of crime, demands proof of innocence by wager of battle, or informs against an accomplice. (See also APPEALER, APPELLANT.)

c 1400 *Harl. MS.* Rolls Ser. VII. 519 Gunnildas nory karf the fals pelours hamme. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apechowre or apelowre, *Appellator*. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 199 That thieves or appellors may confess their offences unto priests. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii, If the appellee be acquitted, the appellor .. shall suffer one year's imprisonment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* H i b. 1851 [see APPELLEE].

Appely, -ily, obs. forms of HAPLY.

Appenage, obs. form of APANAGE.

†Appe·nd, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **apend, apent,** 5 **appent.** Aphetic 4–5 **pend, pent.** [a. OFr. *apendre* (3rd sing. *il apent*, whence ME. variant *apent*), to depend on, belong to, pertain:—L. *appendĕre* (in cl. L. only trans.) for *appendēre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *pendēre* to hang (intr.). Obsolete before 1500, and not connected (in Eng.) with APPEND *v.*[2]] *intr.* To belong *to* as a possession, natural accompaniment, or right; to pertain; to relate, to refer; to be suited or proper *to*. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 Alle þe apparement þat pented to þe kyrke. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 623 Quy þe pentangel apendez to þat prynce noble. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 970 Holy orisoun .. appendith specially to penitence. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) 131 Oure Lorde will us lere whereto it [the star in the East] will apente. *Ibid.* 189 Yf you wiste wherto it would apente. *c* 1400 *Towneley Myst.* 239 That [harnes] appentys unto me. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxvii, His wife .. With all aray that to the werre apent [*v. r.* her wer apent]. *Ibid.* lvii, All bokes or ornamentes, Bellys, relyquys, that to [the churche] appendes.

Append (ăpe·nd), *v.*[2] [a. (perh. through mod. Fr. *append-re*) L. *append-ĕre* to hang to. In form the same word as prec., re-adopted from L. or Fr. in the transitive sense of *appendĕre*, after the prec. vb. had been long obsolete.]

1. To hang on, to attach as a pendant.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v, If amulets do work by emanations from their bodies upon those parts wherunto they are appended. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, A Conquering Hero, to whom Fate has malignantly appended a tin-kettle of Ambition.

2. To attach, join on, annex, as an accessory either material or attributive.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 214 Hales-Owen .. in the division of the kingdom, was appended .. to a distant county. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 382 One thing to which everything else desirable is appended. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 34 The purposes for which hands and arms were appended to our bodies.

3. To add in writing by way of supplement or appendix.

1843 MILL *Logic* II. iii. § 8 Some additional remarks .. are appended. 1879 FARRAR *Paul* I. Pref. 9 To append notes to the more difficult expressions.

Appendage (ăpe·ndēdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE: cf. *equipage*; also *apanage* (in 17th c. *appennage*), by which the sense was perhaps influenced.] That which is attached as if by being hung on; a subsidiary external adjunct, addition, or accompaniment, which does not form an essential part of that to which it is added, but is usually natural or appropriate to it. (Cf. APPENDIX.)

1. of things material. a. generally.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 214 Clothing, another necessary Appendage of Life. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 30 An army, with all its necessary appendages. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 76 The planet Saturn, encompassed with the extraordinary appendage of a ring.

esp. b. An addition to territory or property. Cf. APANAGE 3, APPENDANT B. 1.

1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 15 Two of their [the Cinque-Ports'] appendages, Winchelsea and Rye, are in Sussex. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 783 The other islands .. should be regarded as appendages to Curassou. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 7 Dwelling-houses and their appendages.

†c. An addition in writing; an APPENDIX. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ded., That Appendage which is added concerning the Regiment of God.

d. *Nat. Hist.* A subordinate or subsidiary organ.

1785 J. E. SMITH in *Leis. Hour* June 1883, 353/1 The angular appendage to the nose of the American bat. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 135 All the appendages borne on the stem—such as scales, leaves, bracts, flowers, and fruit. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 Antennae and other appendages used for feeling.

2. of things immaterial.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xvii. § 5 If the pious action have been formerly joined with anything .. truly criminal .. I give cause .. to think I approve of the old appendage. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. x. 327 Confirmation which ever was a constant appendage to Baptism. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 4. 40 The Dance .. being only secondary, and merely an Appendage to the Song. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy Past & Pr.* I. 8 Religion and gallantry soon made humanity an indispensable appendage of true valour.

3. *transf.* of persons.

1838 ELIZA COOK *Melaia* XXV, That rare appendage to a king, A friend that never played the slave. 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 121 Such an official was not an uncommon appendage to legations.

Appendaged (ăpe·ndēdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with, or having, an appendage.

1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 134 *Litorinidæ* .. operculum-lobe appendaged. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 36 This pretty cousin's place, Appendaged with your million, tempts my hand.

Appendance, -ence (ăpe·ndĕns). [a. Fr. *appendance*, f. *a(p)pendre*: see APPEND[1] and -ANCE.]

†1. A dependent possession, a dependency. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 258 Townes, castels, landes .. or theyr appurtenaunces and appendaunces, whatsoeuer they be. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 2 Many other Islands beyond Norway .. are appendances of Scantia. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 116 So numerous is the Church with its Appendences.

†2. An external or extraneous adjunct, addition, or concomitant; an appendage. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 712 The Masse taken in her most picked purenesse .. without her appendances. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 Some haue thought them onely Appendances of certaine rootes left in the iaw. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 15 Even such a Tranquillity of mind .. hath certain appendances to it, that abate that sincereness of Happiness.

3. *Law.* The fact of being appendant.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 852 What is called appendance (if I may be permitted to coin an abstract name corresponding to the concrete appendant) is merely a species or modification of appurtenance. The distinction .. is merely, that, into common appendant there enters the notion of the feudal relation constituted by tenure.

†Appe·ndancy, -ency. *Obs.* [strictly n. of quality f. APPENDANT (see -NCY), but also concr.]

1. The quality or state of being appendant.

1641 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* 176 (R.) Abraham .. bought the whole field, and by right of appendency had the cave with it.

2. = APPENDANCE 2.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 925 Their Perforations, Cauities, Bosomes, Appendancies, Prominences, and Processes. 1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* I. v. § 5 All Worldly Temples, and their ceremonious Appendencies.

Appendant, -ent (ăpe·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *appendant*, pr. pple. of *appendre*. Orig. belonging to APPEND *v.*[1], but subseq. influenced by APPEND *v.*[2]]

A. *adj.* Const. *to, on.*

1. *Law.* Attached or belonging to a possession or tenure as an additional but subsidiary right.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* vi. (1539) 9 Those tenantes that haue commen appendaunt. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxi. (1739) 46 Liberties .. granted by Kings as appendant to Manors. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 33 Common appendant is a right, belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land, to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 322 Incorporeal hereditaments which are appendant to such as are corporeal.

2. Of things material: Attached in a subordinate capacity or relation; annexed, adjunct.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/2 The Orchades are adjudged to be appendant to Ireland. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lacteal Veins. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* li. (1847) 463 Trianon is a kind of retreat appendant to Versailles. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 462 That they are merely appendant on the great metropolis, and have no independent local character. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 85 The Encyclical with its appendant Syllabus.

†b. *transf.* of persons. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. vii. 203 His faire appendant whore That lackies him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 406 Chancellours, and Officialls, and other appendant limbs.

3. Attached by a relation of cause or purpose; pertinent, attendant, consequent.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. vii, Because phisyke is appendaunt Unto the body by helpe of medecyne. 1539 ELYOT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 142 II. 118 That office wherunto is as it were appendant losse of money and good name. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 41 A pleasure, embased with no appendant sting. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Watts* Wks. IV. 187 He offered to remit the salary appendant to it. 1808 COLEBROOKE *Vedas* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 380, I have learnt .. the sciences appendant on holy writ. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 127 The unavoidable pleasure appendant to the gratification of each of them.

4. *lit.* Hanging attached (*to*).

1576 THYNNE in *Animadv.* 115 Who further have appendante to that honour's cheyne, Don Jasons Flese of golde.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 51 A rhyming epitaph is appendant on a pillar. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 22 With an Appendent Proboscis or Trunk. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 347 Dire knotted whips, arm'd with appendent Lead. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 282 To which was appendent a gold medal. 1874 RILEY *4th Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* 449/2 The seal .. appendant by a silken cord.

b. 'Hanging' *with*; decorated *with* (hanging ornaments).

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) III. i. 8 The right arm lined with fur, and appendent with many black ribands.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] *arch.*

1. *Law.* A lesser right or property attached by prescription to one more important.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. vii. 16 The towne of Sluse, with the apendauntes and profytes of the see. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 121 b, Appendant is any inheritance belonging to another that is superior or more worthy. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. H vij/2 Appendants are ever by prescription, and this makes a distinction between appendants and appurtenances.

2. A material addition of a subordinate nature; an adjunct, appendage; a dependency.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 416/1 The said dukedome of Burgundie and the appendents. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. *note*, The first [entrail-pipe] .. is called 'blind;' at whose end is an appendent. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. (1732) 24 The Sea with all its Creeks, Bays, and Inlets and other Appendants.

b. *transf.* of persons.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 115 It is granted by our Remonstrant, and his appendant Scultetus. 1654 LESTRANGE *Charles I*, 167 All the Judges .. with all the Officers and appendants of their Courts. 1814 MISS BURNEY *Wanderer* I. 395 An equal member of the community, not a poor .. appendant to it.

3. A quality, property, principle, etc. naturally attached or logically resulting.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 219 The doctrine of Gods prouidence, and the immortalitie of our soules are so linked together, that the one is as an appendant to the other. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 X. 124 To satisfy, though but as an appendant to the satisfaction of Christ. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 198 The numerous corollaries or appendents.

4. An appendix; a pendant.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 202 A certain appendant of the Lord's Prayer. 'For thine is the kingdom,' etc. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Wks.* II. 96 To publish the Task and its appendants as a second [volume].

Appended (ăpe·ndēd), *ppl. a.* [f. APPEND + -ED.] Hung on; added as supplementary, annexed.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Appended Remedies* .. are outwardly applied, by hanging about the neck. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 249 The appended report of Dr. Hayes.

Appendical (ăpe·ndikăl), *a.* [f. L. *appendic-em* APPENDIX + -AL[1].] Of the nature of an appendix.

1850 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 80 A thing superfluous and appendical to the drama. 1866 — No. 2095. 216/3 The appendical list of country professors.

†Appe·ndicate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] To add as an appendix; to append.

1677 HALE *P. O. M.* IV. i. 290 Explications .. which .. draw in question the Truth itself to which they are appendicated.

†Appe·ndica·tion. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] Addition by way of appendix.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 74 Some great and considerable parts .. appendications unto the *Mundus aspectabilis*. *a* 1677 — *Relig.* I. 9 Superadditions and Appendications to Christian Religion.

†Appe·ndice, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *appendice* sb.; see APPENDIX 4.] a. *trans.* To add as an appendix. b. *intr.* To form an appendix. Hence **appendicing** *ppl. a.*, appendant.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gent.* III. iii. 28 A double chain of gold .. the appendicing Jewel being within an oval a Lilly. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. § 4, I have appendiced the life of a famous Thomas.

Appendi·cious, -itious, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *appendicius, -itius*.] Of the nature of an appendix.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Appenditious*.

Appendicle (ăpe·ndik'l). [ad. (perh. through Fr.) L. *appendicula*, dim. of APPENDIX.] A small appendix or appendage.

1611 COTGR., *Appendicule*, An appendicle or little appendix. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. ii. v, An appendicule or little appendix of a thing. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Appendicula*, A little appendage; an appendicle.

Appendicular (æpĕndi·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *appendicula* (see prec.) + -AR; cf. Fr. *appendiculaire*.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, an appendicle.

1651 WELDON *Crt. K. Charles* 196 A seale appendicular to an office erected by him. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 42 Leaves and their modifications, forming the lateral or appendicular organs. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 25 The skeleton of the limbs .. is called the Appendicular skeleton.

Appendicularian (æpĕndi·kiŭlē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Appendiculāria* (see prec.) + -AN.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Appendicularia*, a family of minute ascidian molluscs, with long tail-appendages. B. *sb.* A member of this family.

1880 A. WILSON in *Gent. Mag.* CCXLVI. 43 The appendicularians .. the existing representatives of the stock and ancestry which gave origin alike to the sea-squirt race and to the great vertebrate group itself.

Appendiculate (æpĕndi·kiŭlĕt), *a. Biol.* [f. L. *appendicula* (see above) + -ATE[2].] Furnished with small appendages; forming an appendicle.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Botany*, *Appendiculate*, having some

kind of appendages. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311 Appendiculate, fringed with little fragmentary bodies. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 138 External appendiculate organs such as locomotor setæ or gills.

Appendi·culated, *ppl. a. rare.* = prec.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 19 (JOD.) With a subulated tail appendiculated to each side. 1774 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 317 The pancreas .. of the Gillaroo trout .. is appendiculated.

Appe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. APPEND *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] = APPENDANT.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, The appendyng gowtes of laxatyfe medycynes. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 137 The casualties appending on so harsh a journey. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 461 Appending to this cathedral is the Chapter-house. 1774 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. 1787 X. 333 The parchment .. is, with the seal appending, fastened to a ribband.

Appendix (ăpe·ndiks), *sb.* Pl. -ices (-isīz) and -ixes. [a. L. *appendix*, f. *appendĕre* : see APPEND. A sing. *appendice* after Fr. appears in 17th c.] That which is attached as if by being hung on; = APPENDAGE, but now of more restricted use.

1. Of things material: A subsidiary external adjunct, addition, or accompaniment; an additional possession, a dependency. *Obs.* in gen. sense exc. by transference from 2.

1592 GREENE *Upstart Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 230 If it be his pleasure to haue his appendices primde, or his mouchaches fostred. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. 26 Normandy, once an Appendix of the Crown of England. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 125 The Ark, the Shechinah, the heavenly fire, and the rest, were ceremonial appendices. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* VI. v. (1737) III. 379 Figures of Men .. accidentally introduc'd, as Appendices, or Ornaments. 1880 tr. *Wurtz Atom. The.* 150 The bodies added as appendices have become the heads of their respective families.

† b. *transf.* of persons; cf. APPENDANT 2 b. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 104 To bid the Priest be readie to come against you come with your appendix. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* (1737) xxiii, My Children .. are but the Appendixes of me.

2. An addition subjoined to a document or book, having some contributory value in connexion with the subject-matter of the work, but not essential to its completeness.

1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 46 The commentaries, contaynyng the solemnities of their religion wyth manye other appendixes. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 317 Towards the end whereof is an Appendix or Post-script. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., As I have related in the Appendix to this Treatise. 1880 *Athenæum* 23 Oct. 567 Two important Appendixes. 1881 *Academy* 18 June 457/2 His numerous appendices.

3. *Biol.* A small process or prolongation developed from the surface of any organ.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 113 The appendixe of the Mesenterie .. of the nature of a ligament. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 526 The appendices or beards in the calicular leaves [of the rose]. 1863 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 142 *Viola odorata* .. two narrow dorsal appendices from the base of the connective of the two anterior anthers.

† b. The sucker of a plant or tree. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 30 Both these sorts [of elms] are rais'd of Appendices, or Suckers.

†4. Of things immaterial: A subsidiary addition, accompaniment, or consequence; an accessory. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Brev.* (1870) 103 The Apendex to all the premisses that foloweth. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 360 His promise was an addition, or an appendix of that principal point. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi. (1651) 86 Idleness is an appendix to nobility. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 267 Therefore the will of a blessed Soul should be a burdensome appendice. 1699 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* (1759) s.v., Who look upon Idleness as an Appendix of their Greatness.

Appendix (ăpe·ndiks), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To add as an appendix. Hence **Appendixed** *ppl.a.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 456 The appendix'd Piece marked Letter B. 1772 GROSE *East Ind.* I. 211 The catalogue appendixed by Mr. Fraser to his history of Nadir Shah.

Appennage, obs. form of APANAGE.

† **Appe·nse,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OFr. *a(p)-pense-r* to append a seal, ad. L. **appensā-re*, frequentative of *appendĕ-re*.] To append (a seal).

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 158 We haue caused .. our seale thereunto to be appensed.

Appense (ăpe·ns), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *appens-us*, pa. pple. of *appendĕre* to APPEND.] (See quot.)

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1855) 409 Pimenta .. ovules solitary, appense. *Ibid.* 1095 *Appense*, being hung up as a hat is upon a pin; an approach to pendulous.

† **Appe·nsion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *append-ĕre*: see prec. and -ION. Cf. Fr. *appension*.] The action or process of appending.

1646 J. G[REGORY] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 56 And then hang'd the Earth upon the same Nothing. But of this manner of appension somewhat more is to be said. 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witchcr.* xiii. 267 The curing of diseases by .. amulets, appensions and transplantions.

† **Appe·ntice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Fr. *appentis*, OF. *apentis*, nom. of *apentif*, f. *apendre*, 3 sing. *apent* (see APPEND *v.*[1]), by form-assoc. w. adjs. in *-tis, -tif*:—L. *-tīvus, -tīvum*: cf. APPRENTICE. Hence aphetic PENTICE, corrupted to PENTHOUSE.] A lean-to building, a penthouse.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 18 Ouer against the porch of the Barne, you shall make a place of a competent height, in manner of an Appentice, to set your Ploughes, etc.

† **Apperci·vant,** *ppl.a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OFr. *apercevant*, pr. pple. of *aperceveir* : see next.] Discovering, cognizant.

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 73 Ye be sone aperceyvaunte of hym.

† **Apperci·ve,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 apar-, aper-, 5 appar-, apper-, -ceive, -ceyve, -ceve, -seive, 5–6 apperceyve, 6 -ceave, -save, 7 apparceive. [a. OFr. *aperceveir*, *aparcevoir* (tonic form *aperceive*), cogn. w. Sp. *apercebir*, Pg. *aperceber*:—late L. or early Rom. **appercipēre* for **appercipĕre*, f. *ap-*, *ad-* to + *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE. For change to *app-* see AP- *pref.*[1]] To perceive, observe, recognize, notice, remark: a. with *simple obj.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 213 Ich the aperseiuede. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 36. 44 Thanne shaltou aperceyve wel the Moevyng of a planete. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 309 Non man hym aparceyven myhte. 1494 FABYAN I. ii. 9 The which Temple, when Brute had apperceyued, anone he yode into it. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* S iv b, Some devoute persones .. did, without aperceivyng the difference, drinke lampe oyle in steede of wyne. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. 25 When apparceived had she this, she cry'd.

b. with *of, subord. cl.*, or *absol.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1433 The burgeis aparseiued of his wiue Fele nightes was gon him fram. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 13 a/2 The holy man aperceyuyd that the bestes were almost deed. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* H vj, As 3ow may appersave be yis calculation.

† **Apperci·ving,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of perceiving or noticing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 278 Ffor drede of Ialouse mennes aperceyuynges. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6320 So sligh is the aperceyvyng That al to late cometh knowyng.

Apperception (æpəɪse·pʃən). *Metaph.* [ad. F. *aperception* (mod.L. *apperceptiōn-em*, Leibnitz), f. *apercevoir* : see APPERCEIVE and -TION.]

1. The mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent; self-consciousness.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Adperception* in the Leibnitzian style, denotes the act whereby the mind becomes conscious to itself of a perception. 1763 REID *Inquiry* II. xv. (1785) 220 By apperception he understands that degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself: by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* V. 79 The monad that has consciousness of itself .. that has not only perception, but apperception.

2. Mental perception, recognition.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 217 Meet apperception of the sum of things. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* IV. viii. § 65 The recognition or apperception of these truths by men.

† **Appe·ril.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PERIL *sb.* See A- *pref.* II.] Peril, risk.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 32 Let me stay at thine apperill, Timon. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* V. x, Faith, I will bail him, at mine own apperil.

Appertain (æpəɪte·n), *v.* Forms: 4–5 apertene, -teyn, 5 appertene, -artene, -urteyn(e, 5–6 appertein, -teyn(e, -teigne, 6 adpertene, apparteyne, -ertayne, 6–7 -taine, 7 -tane, -taigne, apertain, 7– appertain. [a. OFr. *aparten-ir*, *aperten-ir* :—late L. *adpertinē-re*, f. *ad-* to, completely + *pertinēre* to belong to, f. *per* through + *tenēre* to hold. For change to *app-* see AP- *pref.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To belong as parts to the whole, or as members to a family or class, and hence, to the head of the family; to be related, akin *to*.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 373 These other tweyne .. aperteyne to the kynge loot .. and be Erles sones. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvii. 719 Of plummes .. some apparteyne to the garden, and some are of a wilde kinde. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xvi. 32 All the men that appertained vnto Korah. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 454 Disunited particles, which appear to have originally appertained to stones or rocks. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. (1868) 7 To this science appertain the great and much debated questions.

2. To belong as a possession *to*.

1416 LANGLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 18 I. 51 Withinne youre Churche .. ther shulde be certein thyng that to yowe apperteneth. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. Count.* (1835) 219 Dubbletts and all other rayments apperteynyng vnto me. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1743) 294 The Abbey of Deer .. appertained to the Cistercian monks. 1790–1 Dallas' *Amer. Law Rep.* 71 Whether all property found in the city .. should appertain to the United States. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Appurtenances* .. things both corporeal and incorporeal appertaining to another thing.

3. To belong as a right or privilege *to*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 155/4 This place apperteyneth to no man but to preestes. 1598 BARKET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 The punishment .. appertaineth to the Campe-maister. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 350 Shall not all Judicature appertain to Christ? 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 34 The right of raising troops .. appertaining exclusively to the nation itself. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/1 Until the present reign probate jurisdiction appertained solely to the Ecclesiastical Courts.

4. To belong naturally or by inherent fitness; to be suited, proper, appropriate *to*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 976 To fastyng appurteynen [*v.r.* -ertenen, -arteyneth, -artenen, partenyth] foure thinges. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & Ghoos* (1822) 5 Hardynesse .. apperteyneth to euery manly knyght. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 18 How he fure adpertenis nocht to me To tell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 210 Do all rites, That appertaine vnto a buriall. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 13 That appellation seems more properly to appertain to the phlogiston. 1813 Miss AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. 43 The degree of importance which is to appertain to this request.

5. To belong as an attribute, function, or affecting circumstance; to pertain, relate.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1 A certein nombre of conclusions apertenyng to the same instrument. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 282, I should know no Secrets That appertaine to you. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. 168 The crystalline form of a body is not always determined by any unalterable property appertaining to its component atoms.

† 5. *impers.* (chiefly in senses 3 and 4.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 15 It apperteyneth [*v.r.* aperteneth, -tyneth, -teigneþ, perteyneth] not to a wys man, to make such sorwe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 It apparteigneth to euery man .. to seke science. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 23 Further than appertaineth to the degree of a creature. 1623 LISLE *Test. Antiq.* Pref., Unto whom it did first appertaine to exact of Priests .. this profession.

† b. *absol. As appertains*: as is proper or due. *Obs.*

1524 WOLSEY *State Papers* (1836) IV. 89 To see theym conduyted in saufetye .. as shall appertain. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdr.* i. 12 They rosted the Passeouer with fire, as appertaineth.

† 6. *trans.* (by omission of *to*.) To belong to, become, befit. *Obs. rare.*

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4838 It appertenethe a kyng for to be A kyng in verray sothe. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. clxiv. 173 a/2 It aperteynyth thy dygnytee, for to doo that this poore synfull woman askith. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 622 The Soule .. longing to behold the place that appertains her, Doth loath the bodie. 1601 DOLMAN *Fr. Acad.* (1618) 657 Have attributed that to their nation which properly appertaineth not them.

† **Appertai·nance.** A variant of APPURTENANCE assimilated to prec. vb.

1525 LD. BERNERS in *Froiss.* (1812) Pref. 14 The appertaynens of your realme. 1824–8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xxxviii. 249 The noblest elevations of the human mind have in appertainance their sands and swamps. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 551 A Schoolhouse with appertainances.

Appertai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING[1].] The fact of belonging to; † *concr. pl.* Belongings, appurtenances (*obs.*).

a 1597 *Lover's Compl.* 115 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament. [See APPERTAINMENT.]

Appertai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Pertaining, belonging, proper, appropriate (*to*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 231 Many another thing, That is to oure craft appertenyng. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 66 The appertaining rage To such a greeting. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/4, 108 guns, with the appertaining forces of pioneers and train.

† **Appertai·nment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] That which belongs to; appurtenance.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 87 We lay by Our appertainments [*v.r.* appertainings], visiting of him.

Appertinance, -ence, obs. ff. APPURTENANCE.

† **Appe·rtinancy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [See APPURTENANCE and -ANCY; the regular spelling from L. would be *appertinency*.] The quality of being appertinent. *Also* = appurtenance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Our sober enquiries in the doubtfull appertinancies of Arts.

Appertinent (ăpə·ɪtinĕnt), *a.* [a refashioning of *appurtenant* after L. *appertinēnt-em*.] Another form of APPURTENANT, used especially in the non-legal sense: Appertaining, properly belonging or relating.

1386–1819 [See APPURTENANT 2.]

† **Appertise, -yse,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OFr. *appertise, -artise* (mod. *apertise*), f. *apert* open, manifest: see APERT 4.] Open display, proof, or evidence of dexterity, skill, or valour, *esp.* in arms.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxii, He was wyse, dyscrete, and ful of al appertyse. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 10 None durst .. withstonde hys appertyse in armes. 1489 — *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 24 Grete appertyses of armes.

† **Appertise, -yse,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *apertis, apert*, pl. *-is*, 'skilful,' pa. pple. of *apertir* to render 'apert': see APERT 4, and prec. (Badly spelt with final *-e*.)] Skilful, adroit, of ready wit.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* M iij, The most appertyse and wyse fynd them self .. by suche delynge mocked and blamed.

† **Appe·te,** *v. Obs.* [a. Fr. *appéte-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *appetĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *petĕre* to seek.] To seek after, desire, covet, long for.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1582 Matire appetith [*v.r.* apetith, appetyteth] forme alwey. *c* 1530 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 105 What sensuall concupiscence appeteth. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1018 Ambycyon, whose dyposycyon Is honour to appete. 1685 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic.* xiii. 117 Would never appete this separation.

Appetence (æ·pĭtĕns). [a. Fr. *appétence* desire, ad. L. *appetentia* : see next.] The action of seeking for or longing after; appetite, desire.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xxxix, Whatsoe'er might .. please the appetence, Here it was poured out in lavish affluence. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 256 An inward feeling, a moral sense, or appetence towards the thing apprehended. 1836 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 454 To love, and in the appetence of love To deem thyself beloved.

Appetency (æ·pĭtĕnsi). [ad. L. *appetentia*, n. of state f. *appetent-em* : see next and -ENCY.]

1. *strictly*, The state of longing for, desiring, craving; appetite, passion. But also used as = APPETENCE. Const. *of, for, after.*

1631 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. i. (1673) 13 God hath ingrafted in our Nature .. an appetency of praise and glory. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 502 Vicious concupiscence

and all brutish appetencies. 1824 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 205 Fanaticism and robbery .. will satiate their appetency for blood and plunder. 1881 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 74 An appetency after literary distinction.

2. Instinctive inclination or propensity.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1827) 466 That the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called appetency, *i. e.* endeavour, perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect, through an incalculable series of generations. 1826 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 348 There is no formative appetency in the animals themselves.

3. Of things inanimate: Natural tendency, affinity.

1627 G. Watts *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) 147 Whoever shall .. intentively observe the appetencies of matter. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 323 The spherical form of the planets had been ascribed by Copernicus to the gravity or natural appetency of their parts. 1846 Knight's *Cur. Phys. Geog.* ad fin., The extraordinary appetency for oxygen of several of these bases.

4. *Metaph.* Suggested term including both desire and volition, as distinguished from cognition and feeling.

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xi. (1870) I. 186 The term appetency .. comprehending both desires and volitions.

Appetent (æ·pĭtĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *appetent-em*, pr. pple. of *appetĕre*: see Appete and -ent.]

1. Longing, eagerly desirous. Const. *after, of.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 697 [Oxen] ever appetent metes to seek. 1646 Sir G. Buck *Rich. III*, 60 (T.) Thirsty and appetent after glory and renown. 1861 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. iv. 165 Eager to be instructed and appetent of knowledge.

2. *Metaph.* Connected with desire and volition.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. (1877) II. 415 The mental modifications were divided into Gnostic or Cognitive, and Orectic or Appetent.

† **A·ppetently,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ly²: cf. Appetitely.] Eagerly, with appetite.

a 1479 Caxton *Maxims* in Blades *Caxton* 199 Go to thy mete appetently.

Appetibility (æ:pĭtibi·lĭti). ? *Obs.* [f. L. *appetībil-is* desirable: see next and -bility. Cf. Fr. *appétibilité*.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness, attractiveness.

1604 T. Wright *Passions of Mind* v. iv. 257 Goodnes .. is the perfection or appetibilitie of every thing reall or apparant. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 309 To resist both the appetibility of objects, and the unruliness of passions. 1824 Baretti *It. Dict.*, Appetibility, *qualità che rende desiderevole.*

Appetible (æ·pĭtib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appetībil-is* desirable, f. *appetĕre*: see Appete and -ble.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Having appetite or affinity; attractive. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 1, Kynd to kynde hath appetyble inclynacyon.

2. Worthy of being sought after, desirable.

1622 Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 307 Such Graces are Appetible in their owne nature. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 259/2 The Appetible Object, which moveth the Appetite. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 589 The appetible fruit.

† **B.** *sb.* An object of desire. *Obs.*

a 1716 South *Serm.* IV. v. (R.) Sufficient to draw forth, and determine the actings of it [the will], unless there interpose some stronger appetible.

† **A·ppetibleness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] 'Worthiness to be desired.' Bailey 1731; = Appetibility.

† **Appeti·sse, -y·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *appetisser* (Cotgr.), 12th c. *apetisier*, mod. *apetisser* (on Romanic type **adpetītiāre*), f. *à* to + *petit* small.] To make small, diminish, lessen.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 91 All worldly thynges ben mortefyed and appetissed in olde men. 1484 — *Ordre of Chyv.* 85 Thus shalle be .. yre and Inpacyence and the other uyces appetyced and lassed.

Appetite (æ·pĭtəit), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 apetyte, 5 -yght, appetit, -yt, appatyt, 5–6 apetite, 6 -ide, appetyd(e, 4–6 appetyte, 4– appetite. [a. OFr. *apetit*, ad. L. *appetītus* desire toward, f. *appetĕre*: see Appete.] Const. *for*; formerly *to, of*, and *inf.*

1. Bent of the mind toward the attainment of an object or purpose; desire, inclination, disposition.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxi. 16 Whidir euere is the appetit, *or desier*, of thi face. 1494 Fabyan VII. ccxxii. 247 To staunche ye apetyte of his couetyse mynde. 1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 273/1 Suche cruell appetyte .. ascrybe they to the benygne nature of almyghtye God. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xi, These Concupiscible and Irascible Appetites .. twining about the heart. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 12 This society, founded in natural appetites .. I shall call natural society. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 129 Obeying without reflection the appetite of the moment.

b. with the object of desire expressed.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXII. 9104 Achilles hade appetite .. The Citie for to se. 1549 Latimer 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 103 She dyd it not for appetite of vengeaunce. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. IV. vi. § 5. 239 Ptolomie had a great appetite .. to the Isle of Cyprus. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. i, With such an appetite for consolation. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. i. 48 Gratification of an appetite for melody or colour.

2. *vaguely*, Inclination, preference, liking, fancy. *To* or *after one's appetite*: just as one pleases, so as to suit one's tastes. *arch.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix. 71 That I myghte vse my lif to myn appetyte and .. be at my fre wyll. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1437 Syr, ye shall follow mine appetyte and intent. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z ij, This oratour spake after the appetite of them that bee in prosperitie. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* 248, I have an appetite it were best for me to take a nap. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 237 He will make a treaty according to the appetite and pleasure of his Highness.

3. *esp.* The determinate desire to satisfy the natural necessities, or fulfil the natural functions, of the body; one of those instinctive cravings which secure the preservation of the individual and the race.

1366 Maundev. xix. 157 The folk .. han but litille appetyt to mete. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 102 Which giveth great appetite To slepe. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. Prol. 3 Naturally As Woman and Man has appetyte. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 443 Craifishes .. in wine .. moue appetite to the siege. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 120 ₱ 4 The most violent Appetites in all Creatures are Lust and Hunger. 1855 Bain *Sens. & Intell.* II. iii. § 1 (1864) 255, I am of opinion that Appetite, being a species or form of Volition, is .. a combination of instinct and education. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vii. 147 We have those appetites so long as we remain in the flesh.

4. *spec.* Craving for food, hunger.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7235 Sum of hem [chyldryn] wex ful tyte, þarfore ys more here appetyte. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 541 Thai eyt It with full gud will, That soucht nane othir salss thar-till Bot appetyt. 1444 *Pol. Poems* II. 220 Whoo that is hungry, and hath no thyng but boonys To staunche his apetyght. 1509 Fisher *Wks.* 294 She restrayned her appetyte tyl one mele and tyl one Fysshe on the day. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 38 Now good digestion waite on Appetite, And health on both. *a* 1652 Brome *Demoiselle* Prol., 'Tis appetite makes dishes, 'tis not cooks. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* xi. 629 Men must have appetite before they will eat.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 2 Learning doth minister to all the diseases of the mind .. sometimes helping digestion, sometimes increasing appetite. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 286 The truth was too insipid for .. your pampered appetite.

5. Capacity for food, feeling as regards food; relish.

c 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 55 Wikke appetyt comth ay before sykenesse. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 252 Althoughe he haue eate ynoughe, whan he seth better meate come before hym, agaynst his appetyde he wyll eate. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ₱ 2, I have seen a Man in Love .. lose his appetite. 1830 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* 30 Appetite—a relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.

† 6. Of things: Natural tendency towards. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 293 In all Bodies, there is an Appetite of Union. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Forms & Qual.*, Matter hath no appetite to these Accidents more then to any others.

7. The object of desire or longing. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 822 Hontyng .. is his joye and his appetyt. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 2896 Ha! Melusine, my hertes Appetite. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Reader § 2 Adam was so created, that God was his appetite. 1798 Wordsw. *Lines Tintern Abb.* 81 The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood .. were then to me An appetite.

† 8. Something used to create an appetite; a whet, a relish. (So in Fr.) *Obs.*

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 191 English Cives [Chives], otherwise called Appetites. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Herring*, Red Herrings .. salted and dried .. they cry in the Streets of Paris by the Name of Appetite.

† **A·ppetite,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *to stomach.*]

1. To have an appetite for; to desire greatly, long for, seek after.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1582 As matier apetiteth forme alwey [*v. r.* appetith; see Appete]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 17 Thise philosophres apetyted not these grete mangeries. 1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W.) I. vii. (1506) 53 It behoueth yt a creature resonable loue god and hym appetyte soueraynly. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Phys.* (ed. Parkins 1809) 220 Such whose stomachs are so weak they cannot .. appetite it.

b. with *inf. phr.*

1484 Caxton *Curial* 2 She appetyteth and desireth to haue that thyng whyche she hath not. 1531 Elyot *Governor* 70 (T.) Appetiting by generation to bring forth his semblable.

2. To fulfil the desires of, satisfy.

1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 251 Persons inordynately desyrous for to haue worldly pleasures .. shall neuer be .. appetyted.

Appetited (æ·pĭtəitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Appetite *sb.* + -ed².] Having an appetite. (Chiefly in *comb.*)

1829 ? Jesse *Jrnl. Nat.* 237 The hedge blackberry .. for humbler-appetited natives. 1880 Blackmore *M. Anerley* I. xvi. 256 Seven fine-appetited children.

† **A·ppetitely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ly². See also Appetently.] With an appetite.

a 1500 *Maxims* in *Babees Bk.* 359 Goo to thy mete apetitely, sit therat discretely.

Appetition (æpĭti·ʃən). [ad. L. *appetītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *appetīt-*: see Appetite *sb.* and -tion.] The direction of desire towards an object or purpose; longing for, craving, seeking after.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* 917 (R.) Action requireth two things .. the apprehension or imagination of that which is convenient .. and the instinct or appetition driving unto the same. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 177/1 Philosophy .. being the appetition of Divine Knowledge. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 379 The cause of motion is appetition; of appetition, is privation. 1871 Calderwood *Kant's Ethics* III. (ed. 3) 161 Appetition, when its inward ground of determination .. depends upon the reason of the subject himself, is called *Will.*

† **Appeti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec.; cf. *ambition, ambitious.*] Belonging to, of the nature of, or suited to, appetite.

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 203 Filthy falsehoods .. tempered .. with some mixtures of Scripture Texts .. to make them more appetitious. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xii. II. 396 An appetitious liking of Man's flesh.

Appetitive (æ·pĭtəitiv, ăpe·tĭtiv), *a.* [a. Fr. *appetitif, -ive*, ad. L. **appetītīvus*, f. *appetīt-*: see Appetite *sb.* and -ive.]

1. Characterized by appetite or desire.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 756 Since man, and also other liuing creatures haue an appetitiue or desiring soule. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 He has not only a superior faculty of reason, but also an inferior appetitive faculty. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 88 The appetitive part of humanity .. adheres to the Olympian gods.

2. Giving an appetite; appetizing, attractive. *rare.*

1864 *Reader* 16 Jan. 75/2 These [family bills of fare] .. are not at all times sufficiently appetitive to the eye.

† **Appeti·tual,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *appetītu-s* Appetite + -al¹; cf. *spiritual.*] Of the nature of, or belonging to, appetite.

1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* I. 494 That's only good .. whose visibility And appetitual sensibility Lies open to their sence.

Appetize (æ·pĭtəiz), *v. rare*⁻°. [f. Fr. *appétissant* (14th c. in Littré), *appétiss-é* (Cotgr.), formally pples. of **appetissier* as if:—L. **appetītiāre*; in Eng. assimilated to vbs. in -ize. In Fr. only the pples. are found; and in English the simple vb. is perhaps only colloquial.] To give (a person) appetite, to cause relish for food.

A·ppetized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Furnished with an appetite, made hungry.

1820 Scott *Monast.* Introd. Ep., Supper, for which I feel rather more appetized than usual. 1823 — *St. Ronan's* xvii, A corpulent and well-appetized elderly gentleman.

Appetizement (æ·pĭtəizmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] Craving for food, hunger.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* (1829) 23 The appeteezement has been coming on for three days or four, and the meat has been scarce.

Appetizer (æ·pĭtəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] Anything taken to create appetite or relish for food; a whet or stimulant to appetite.

1862 in D. Macdonald *Brit. Columb.* 308 The tiny cup full of a species of Chinese liquor, by way of an appetiser. 1877 Wallace *Russia* x. 150 Pickled mushrooms .. as an appetizer before dinner.

A·ppetizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Exciting a desire or longing, esp. for food; stimulating or whetting the appetite.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxxi, Which he ate up all, he found them so appetizing. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 3 (1734) 158 A Course of innocent, tho' neither palatable nor appetizing Medicines. 1856 Lever *Martins Cro' M.* 264 A very appetising luncheon. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 283/1 The title is appetising; the book has .. outward promise.

Appeti·zingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an appetizing manner; so as to excite appetite.

1882 Miss Browne in *Girl's Own Paper* Mar. 294/2 It is not always cooked appetisingly.

† **Appi·nged,** *ppl. a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *apping-ĕre* to paint upon (f. *pingĕre*), also, to join to (f. *pangĕre*) + -ed.] 'Joined or added to; also painted.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Applaud (ăplɔ̄·d), *v.* [ad. L. *applaud-ĕre*, f. *ap-*, = *ad-* to + *plaud-ĕre* to clap, esp. the hands. Cf. Fr. *applaudir*, earlier *aplaudir* (14th c. in Litt.), app. not the immed. source of the Eng., though the early Sc. instance, in sense 2 b, may be an adoption from Fr., in which *aplaudir à* was an early const.]

1. *intr.* (and phr. *applaud it*, obs.) To clap the hands in expression of approbation; *hence*, to express approval in any loud or lively manner.

1598 Florio, *Applaudere* .. to applaude or clap hands for ioy. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 107 Caps, hands, and tongues, applaud it to the clouds. 1605 [see 3]. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 114 If dunces applauded, he paid them in kind. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1806 There he kept the justice of the King So vigorously yet mildly, that all hearts Applauded. 1883 H. Irving in *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/6, I was surprised to hear the audience applaud loudly.

† 2. To applaud *to*: a. To give approbation *to.*

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 144 The people standing all about .. doe thereto applaud. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Court. Manual* 101 Men applaud to themselves in those [qualities] they have, how vulgar and ordinary soever they be.

† b. To express agreement with, assent *to* a thing as worthy of praise. (The earliest sense found.) *Obs.*

1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scotl.* I. 11 Of thir Pichtis writis mony auld and recent authoris, to whom applaudis Cornelius Tacitus. 1635 Person *Varieties* I. x. 40 Unto that .. Horace applaudeth, while he saith *fortes creantur fortibus.*

3. *trans.* To express approval of, in any audible manner.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 302 Till fields, and blowes, and groues applaud our sport. 1605 — *Macb.* V. iii. 54, I would applaud thee to the very Eccho, That should applaud again. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 121 With one voice all applauded, or feigned to applaud the undertaking. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 (*Cricket*) Peate was applauded on joining Wild.

4. To express approval of in any way; to approve of, praise.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 48 O that our Fathers would applaud our loues. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 135 Those that have applauded the contrary opinion. 1769 Burke *Pres. State Nat.* Wks. II. 15 Having highly applauded their conduct. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 226, I applaud him for standing forward in defence of his friend.

b. *refl.*

1631 Preston *Breastpl. Love* 186 Men are ready to applaud themselves in their knowledge. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ₱ 2 They .. applaud themselves for the Singularity of

their Judgment. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. vi. 207 The heart applauds itself for feeling an irresistible captivation.

†**Applau·d,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Applauding; applause, plaudit.

1598 FLORIO, *Applauso*, applaude, applause. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 3 To which all men yield a general applaud. 1636 T. SANFORD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 50 Why strive I to amplifie your pride With these Applauds?

Applauded (ăplǭ·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Greeted with applause, loudly approved.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lviii, One that justifies .. [no] opinion out of the applauded way. 1647 SIR G. BUCK in *Beaum. & Fl's. Wks.* Pref., Shakespeare, Chapman, and applauded Ben. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 112 That .. eloquence .. of which they [the ancients] have left us such applauded models.

Applauder (ăplǭ·dəɹ). [f. as prec. + ER[1].] One who applauds, approves, or loudly commends.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 12 Their words seeming as Oracles to their own applauders. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. (1784) 284 Surrounded by thousands of applauders and partisans. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v. 309 Paragraph-writers, Placard-Journalists; 280 applauders at 3 shillings a day.

Applauding (ăplǭ·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The loud expression of approval or commendation.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 620 Specially inclined to the applauding of himselfe. 1865 HEAVYSEGE *Jephthah's Dau.* 8 Conquering Jephthah, filled With honour and applaudings.

Applau·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Loudly expressing approval or commendation.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 200 These words .. enter in our eares, like great Triumphers In their applauding gates. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 300 Throng'd with Multitudes Of the applauding soldiers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 17 Amidst the applauding hums of the audience.

Applau·dingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With applause or loud commendation.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 76 Very chearfully and applaudingly gave her his Consent. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* II. iii. 82 'She's right,' said Datchet applaudingly.

†**Applau·dit.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. APPLAUD *v.* after *plaudit.*] A loud expression of approval or commendation.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Prim.* (1880) 56 Aiax had an applawdit for his rough plainenes.

†**Applau·dity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. APPLAUD; see *plaudity.*] Applause.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, *Clapping* of hands for ioy, Applause, Applaudity. 1627 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* 196 They .. make them preach at home very idly .. though abroad, either for their hire, or applaudity more diligently.

Applause (ăplǭ·z), *sb.* [ad. L. *applaus-us*, vbl. sb. f. *applaud-ĕre*: see APPLAUD *v.* Cf. It. *applauso*, and Sp. *aplauzo.*]

1. Approbation loudly expressed; acclamation.

[1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 828 They should depart speaking last, *cum applausu populi*, with the rejoycing triumph of the people.] 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 144 Hearing applause and vniuersall shout. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 81 The Souldiers hearing his words gaue an applause. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 404 Loud applauses rend the vaulted sky. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 175 Applause rang out from a hundred thousand throats.

2. Demonstrative approbation, marked approval or commendation.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xii, Nothing goeth with full applause, that holdes not his perfection to the end. 1714 *Spect.* No. 610 ¶ 5 We should not be led away by the Censures and Applauses of Men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 17 The preacher understood the true value of popular applause. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 133 He has always conducted himself in such a manner as to gain my applause.

†**3.** Agreement or assent formally or publicly expressed. Cf. APPLAUD *v.* 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 153 The Latine of Tully being the purest, by the general applause of all the Learned.

†**4.** The object of applause. Cf. *aversion. Obs.*

1623 B. JONSON in *Shaksp. C. Praise* 148 The applause! delight! the wonder of our Stage.

†**Applau·se,** *v. Obs.* [by-form of APPLAUD, f. L. *applaus-* ppl. stem of *applaud-ĕre*, as in *erase* f. *ērās-*, *ēradĕre*, *diffuse* f. *diffūs-*, *diffundĕre.* Perh. the pple. **Applaused** was first formed on L. *applausus*, and the vb. educed from it.] = APPLAUD *v.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Her sweete Presence, so applaus'd as in Sea-stormes a Calme. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contemp.* XIX. (1628) 1286 That applaused consent of his [Ahab's] rabble of prophets. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus*, Plays III. 222 With a general voice applaus'd his death.

Applau·seful, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. APPLAUSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of applause; applausive, laudatory.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) With applawsefull thankes they doe rejoyce.

Applau·sefully, *adv.* ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner full of applause or praise.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. Aaib, As it is applawsefully written and commended to posterity in the Midsummer nights dreame.

†**Applau·sible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *applaus-* ppl. stem of *applaud-ĕre* (see -BLE); prob. ad. med.L. **applausibilis.*] Worthy to be applauded; to be treated with applause.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* I (R.) Coniectures and argumentes applausible to idle wittes. 1605 *Sir T. Smith's Voy. Russia* (N.) His wise-seeming and applausible raigne. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 326 The promotion of Cardinal Sirleto, who was otherwise an applausable man.

†**Applau·sing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. APPLAUSE *v.* + -ING[2].] = APPLAUDING *ppl. a.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 19/1 This might .. occasion some self-applausing, rather than mercy-admiring thoughts in the Creature.

†**Applau·sion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *applausion* (16th c. in Litt.), prob. ad. med.L. **applausiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *applaus-*: see APPLAUSE *v.* and -ION.] Applauding, applause.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 46 Tickled with the vain applausion of the ignorant. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 A Psalme of new applausions.

Applausive (ăplǭ·siv), *a.* [f. L. *applaus-* ppl. stem of *applaud-ĕre* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **applausīv-us.*] Characterized by applause.

1. Loudly expressive of approbation.

1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* XIV. xl, In the campe with much applausive ioy, Grim Pyrrhus is received. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv, Laughter, more scornful than applausive. 1843 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* 135 Greet her with applausive breath.

2. Expressive of approval; approbative.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlvi, He can listen to a foolish discourse with an applausive attention. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 85/1 If he sneezed himself before the enterprize, it was applausive. 1866 J. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 103 Then let them [horses] learn their master's voice to know, And arch the neck to his applausive blow.

†**3.** Worthy of applause; agreeable, acceptable.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* II, That same vayne of rayling became Now most applausive; your best poet is He that rails grossest. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* 128 The pleasing taste of these applausive newes.

Applau·sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an applausive manner; with applause or approbation.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 12 Having read it .. to audiences where the tears were applausively eloquent. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i. 43 She in all things will applausively second him.

Apple (æp'l). Forms: 1 æppel, æpl, 2–7 appel, 2–4 eppel(e, epple, 3–4 appell, 3–5 appil(e, 4–5 -yl(le, -ulle, 4–6 -ul, 5 apille, -elle, 6 -ill, aple, 4– apple. Pl. 3– apples; 1 æp(p)la (*the fruit*), æpplas *of the eye*, 3–4 applen. [common Teut.: with OE. *æppel* cf. OFris. *appel*, OHG. *aphul, aphal, apfal*, mod.G. *apfel*, all masc.; ON. *epli* (for *apli*), OSw. *æpli*, (Goth. unkn. ? *apuls*, pl. *apuleis*, masc., or *apli*, pl. *aplja*, neut.); cf. Lith. *óbůlas, -is*, Samogitian *abolis*, Lettish *ahbols*, OSl. *jabl'ko*, Russ. *jablo-ko*, Pol. *jabł-ko*; also Irish *abhal, ubhal*, Welsh *afal.* The relation of these to the Teutonic, and the origin of the word are unknown (see Grimm I. 532–3); nor does it seem certain whether the general or special meaning is the earlier.]

1. The round firm fleshy fruit of a Rosaceous tree (*Pyrus Malus*) found wild, as the Crab-apple, in Europe and the Caucasus, and cultivated in innumerable varieties all over the two Temperate Zones.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 94 Đa readan apla [*v.r.* appla, L. *poma granata*] ongemang ðæm bellum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He .. beð al swa is an eppel iheowed. 1297 R. GLOUC. 283 Upe þe hexte bowe tueye applen he sey. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (1495) 192 Chyldren loue an apple more than golde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 160 This tree .. bringith forth soure Applis. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. vii. 21 Rough tasted appules are holsome where the stomake is weake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 102 A goodly apple rotten at the heart. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 Venders of .. apples, plumbs. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 255 Most of our best apples are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by a fruiterer of Henry the Eighth.

b. Common in proverbial expressions.

1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen, makeþ rotie þe yzounde. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 689/1 Let him take mine yie for an apple, if, etc. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 241 Your argument is as like, as an apple is like an oyster. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 139 Faith (as you say) there's small choise in rotten apples. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* Wks. 1681 I. 95 Of a wavering and fickle mind; as we say of children; won with an apple, and lost with a nut.

c. Short for APPLE-TREE.

a 1626 BACON (T.) Oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears.

2. Any fruit, or similar vegetable production; especially such as in some respect resemble the Apple, but, from the earliest period, used with the greatest latitude.

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 64 Genim brembel-æppel. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xi. 5 Cucumeres þæt sind eorþæppla. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cviii. (1495) 670 Al manere apples that ben closyd in an harde skynne, rynde, other shale, ben callyd Nuces. 1555 R. EDEN *Decades N. Worlde* V, Venemous apples wherwith they poyson theyr arrowes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* (1673) 516 The fruit or Apples of Palm-trees. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* 377 The fly injects her juices into the oak-leaf, to raise an apple for hatching her young. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 153 Bedeguars, commonly called 'Soft apples.' This name is given to Galls which are covered with numerous close-set hairs or fibres.

b. *Bot.* Any fruit of the structure of the Apple; 'an inferior fleshy many-celled fruit'; a pome.

1729 J. MARTYN *Lect. Bot.* 20 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

3. Hence forming part of the name of a large number of fruits; as **Apple Punic**, obs. name of the pomegranate; **Apple of Sodom**, or *Dead Sea Fruit*, described by Josephus as of fair appearance externally, but dissolving, when grasped, into smoke and ashes; a 'traveller's tale' supposed by some to refer to the fruit of *Solanum Sodomeum* (allied to the Tomato), by others to the *Calotropis procera*; *fig.* Any hollow disappointing specious thing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1129 Quane here apples ripe ben, fier-isles man mai ðor-inne sen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xiii, Ther [by the dead sea] groweþ most feyre applis .. and when þou takest, he fadeþ and falleþ in to ashes and smokeþ as þouȝe he were brennynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 398 Hereof cometh the colour of Puniceus (*i.* a light red, or a bay) taking the name of the apple Punicke, or Pomegranat. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 6 Those apples of Sodom which dye betwixt the hand and the mouth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 85 As for the Apples of Sodom .. I neither saw nor heard of any. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 Mecca galls, Dead Sea apples, Sodom apples, or mad apples .. are occasionally imported from Bussarah.

Apple of Adam = ADAM'S APPLE; **Apple of Love** = LOVE APPLE.

¶ See also ALLIGATOR A., BALSAM A., CHERRY A., CUSTARD A., DEVIL'S A., EGG A., ELEPHANT A., JEW'S A., KANGAROO A., MAD A., MANDRAKE A., MAY A., MONKEY A., OAK A., OTAHEITE A., PERSIAN A., PINE A., PRAIRIE A., ROSE A., STAR A., THORN A.

4. 'The fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the world, and all our woe' (Milton).

a 1000 CÆDMON *Gen.* 637 (Grein) Æppel unsælga, deáþbeámes ofet. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 52 Eue biheold o þen uorbodene eppele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 755 Adam brake goddis comandement of the appil. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 The delite of the apille slow Eve. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 487 Him by fraud I have seduc'd From his Creator .. with an Apple. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II, The Apple had done but little for me, If Eve had not done the rest.

5. Apple of discord: the golden apple inscribed 'For the fairest,' fabled to have been thrown by Eris, the personification of discord, into the assembly of the gods, and contended for by Juno, Minerva, and Venus; whence, any subject of disagreement and dissension.

[*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2434 Hit semit me .. þat Venus the vertuus was verely þe fairest, And I duli .. demyt hir the appull.] *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 1711, 173 Who throw the apple of dissension amongst your subjects. 1680 *Established Test* 10 The Apple of Contention between the Prince and the People. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 195 This great and wealthy church constantly formed an apple of discord.

6. Anything resembling an apple in form or colour; any smooth globular body of metal, glass, etc. *Golden Apple*: the Orb in the British Regalia.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 28 Irenum aplum. 1366 MAUNDEV. i. 8 He was wont to holden a round Appelle of Gold in his Hond. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 220 b, Ye mot forsake of gold your apple round, Scepter and swerde. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 207 To make the apple of the chieck ruddy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 598 A round bal or hollow apple of glasse. 1881 *N. Y. Art Interchange* 27 Oct. 93/1 Of double-faced Canton flannel, finished with fringe and floss apples.

7. Apple of the eye: the pupil or circular aperture in the centre of the eye through which the dark retina is seen; so called, because it was supposed to be a globular solid body. Sometimes extended to the *Iris* and *pupil*; or to the *Eyeball*; but apparently only by misunderstanding.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xi. 68 On ðæs siwenigean eagum beoð ða æplas [*v. r.* æpplas] hale .. Sio scearpnes bið ȝewierd ðæs æples [*v. r.* æpples]. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 145 *La prunele*, the appel of the eye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Appylle of ee, *pupilla.* 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* 145 We see our owne eies shine within the apples of our neighbours eies. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 409 The dart did undergore His eye-lid, by his eye's dear roots, & out the apple fell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. 37 None have their eyes all of one color, for the bal or apple in the midst is ordinarily of another color than the white about. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., He cut asunder the Apple of the eye in several animals.

b. Used as a symbol of that which is cherished with the greatest regard.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 10 Hí scilde swa ȝeornlíce swá swá man déþ ðone æpl on his eáȝan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XVI. 8 Als appel of eghe yheme þou me. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* II. 8 Who so toucheth you, shal touche the aple of his owne eye. 1816 SCOTT *Old M.* XX, Poor Richard was to me as an eldest son, the apple of my eye.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **I.** General relations.

1. *obj.* with active pple., or *objective gen.* with n. of agent or action, as *apple-bite, -buyer, -gathering, -paring, -quarterer, -seller, -stealing.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 795 Of þat ilk appel bitt þair suns tethe ar eggeid yitt. *c* 1500 *Cock Lorells Bote* 5 Andrewe of habyngedon apell-byer. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 161 As in the apple-gathering tide. 1879 D. HILL *Bryant* 39 Huskings and apple-parings had not gone out of fashion. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Appullseller, *Pomilius.* 1865 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 120/2 The well-known 'apple-stealing' capital in the south transept of Wells Cathedral.

2. *similative*, as *apple-green, -smelling*, **apple-fallow, -gray**; passing into *synthetic derivatives*, as *apple-cheeked, -faced, -leaved, -scented, -shaped.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 9 A plump, rosy-cheeked .. apple-faced young woman. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem.*

Philos. 426 Oxides of uranium give bright colours to glass .. brown, apple green, or emerald green. 1880 BROWNING *Pan & Luna* 42 That apple-shaped Head which its hair binds close into a ball. 1809 PEARSON *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 331 The same apple-smelling liquid.

3. *attrib.* a. simply, as *apple-bloom, -blossom, -core, -flower, -graft, -harvest, -hoard, -juice, -legend*; b. of purpose or use, as *apple-cart, -loft, -orchard, -room, -stall*; c. of material (=made of or with apples), as *apple-dumpling, -fritters, -ice, -jelly, -pap, -pasty, -pudding, -sauce, -tart, -toddy.*

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 244 Her *apple-blossom complexion. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* 293 A regimen of bread and water; or, what is little better, of small beer and *apple-dumplings. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 509 Fragrant *appleflowers. *c* 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurt.* 502 *Appulle fruture is good hoot, but þe cold ye not towche. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.) Twenty sorts of *apple-grafts upon the same old plant. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxviii. 214 Apples in *apple-harvest, and potatoes in potato time. *a* 1732 GAY *Wks.* 1745 I. 107 Now the squeez'd press foams with our *apple hoards. 1879 R. EDWARDS *Russ. at Home* I. 197 Frozen apples, like lumps of *apple-ice. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Apple*, Make an *Apple-Jelly .. by extracting the Juice of the Rind and Cores. 1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 177 The air, discharged from *apple-juice by fermentation. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxviii. 382 The *apple legend of Tell. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 120 Go see what's doing in the cheese-chamber and the *apple-loft. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 236 Very good *apple-orchards. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. i, Which will down easily without *applepap. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* 281 A couple of *apple pasties. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 143 A child .. who .. ate so large a quantity of *apple-pudding that it died. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* (1863) II. 321 Names quite as inseparable as goose and *apple-sauce. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 89 A sleeue .. caru'd like an *apple Tart. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 239 Great roysters, much given to .. *apple-toddy.

II. Special combinations.

Apple-aphis, the insect (*Lachnus lanigerus*) which produces **apple-blight**, a cottony substance found on apple-trees; **apple-berry**, an Australian shrub and its fruit, of genus *Billardiera*; **apple-brandy**, a spirit distilled from cider; **apple-butter** (see quot.); **apple-cheese**, compressed **apple-pomice**; **apple-corer**, an instrument for cutting out the core of apples; **apple-crook**, a crook for gathering apples from the trees, also *fig.*; **apple-drone, -drane**, *dial.* a wasp; **apple-eating** *a.*, used *fig.* for 'easily-tempted'; †**apple-fallow** *a.*, of the yellowish-red colour of apples, bay; **apple-fly** (see quot.); †**apple-garth**, an apple-garden or orchard; †**apple-gray** *a.* (ON. *apal-grár*), having the streaky colour of an apple; **apple-jack**, American name for apple-brandy, in east of England for an apple-turnover; †**apple-monger**, a dealer in apples, fruiterer; **apple-moss**, a genus of moss with apple-shaped capsules; **apple-moth**, *Tortrix pomana*; **apple-pear**, probably the tankard-pear; **apple-plum**, one grafted on an apple stock; **apple-pomice**, the residue of apple-pulp after expressing the juice; **Apple's queen**, Pomona; **apple-scoop**, an instrument made of bone or ivory used in eating apples; **apple-shell, -snail**, a family of Gasteropods, so named from their shape; †**apple-water**, cider; **apple-wife, -woman**, a female who keeps a stall for sale of apples; **apple-worm**, the maggot bred in apples; **apple-wort**, any plant of the sub-order *Pomaceæ*; †**apple-yard** (=**apple-garth**).

Also APPLE-JOHN, -MOSE, -PIE, -SQUIRE, -TREE, q.v.

1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1843) I. 23 The *apple aphis .. has done such extensive injury to our orchards. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 123 Flushed with victory and *apple-brandy. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Apple Butter*, A sauce made of apples stewed down in cider. 1706 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 110 The *Apple-Cheese .. will cherish and improve the Roots Of sickly Plants. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 71 Some carrot .. cut round with an *apple-corer. 1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Epist.* vii. 70 The *appel croke drawinge tourmentis to synful men. 1620 MELTON *Astrol.* 53 Foolish, credulous, and *Appleeating women will believe them. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 4336 Feower mearas .. *æppelfealuwe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Apple Fly* .. a small green fly found sometimes within an Apple. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, *Appelle garth, *pometum.* 1640 *King & North. Maid* 54 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 295 As though his eyes were *apple gray. 1865 *N. Y. Tribune* in *Morn. Star* 20 Apr., The genuine Virginia stimulant known as *apple-jack, or apple whisky. 1552 HULOET, *Applemonger, *Pomilius.* 1864 *Intell. Observ.* V. 263 The straight-leaved *Apple-moss grows on Alpine rocks. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 437 They began to graffe plums vpon apple-tree stocks, and those brought forth plums named *Apple-plums. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Advt. 95 Water, wherein a good Quantity of *Apple-pomice hath been boil'd. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711 6/2 Fair looketh Ceres with her yellow hair; And *apple's-queen, when rose-cheek'd she doth smile. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 408 *Ampullaria canaliculata*, one of the *Apple shells. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 11 *Apple water, otherwise called Sider. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuff* (1871) 72 Pomona, the first *apple-wife. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 330 If members of parliament had the spirit of *apple-women. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 23 July 393/2 The *apple-worm moth. 1847 LINDLEY *Veg. K.* (ed. 2) 559 *Appleworts are closely allied to Roseworts. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, *Appullyerde, *Pomerium.*

Apple (æp'l), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.; OE. had pa. pple. *æppled.*]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To form or turn into apples; to bear apples, or similar fruit; to fruit.

a 1000 *Juliana* 688 Æpplede gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 98 Either they floure, or they apple or els be ready to bring forth fruit. 1796 MARSHALL *Gardening* (T.) The cabbage turnep is of two kinds; one apples above ground.

2. *intr.* To gather apples.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv. Linc.*, The poor people supply themselves with very good fuel by gathering the fir-apples .. *appleing*, as they call it.

†**Applea·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 apleyse, applesse, 6 -eis, -ese. [either ad. OFr. *aplaisir*, inf. (used only subst., cf. *plaisir*) cogn. w. Sp. *aplazer*, on type of L. **applacēre*, f. *ap-*=*ad-* to, completely + *placēre* to please; *or* an imitative formation like APARDON: see A- *pref.* 11.] To please, content, satisfy.

c 1450 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 18 Yf hit do the apleyse. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Pref. 7 To do the thing that micht him best appleis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 132 Dame Ceres .. Full Ioyfullie Iohane Vpponland applesit.

Appled (æp'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. APPLE *v.* + -ED.] Formed into or like an apple.

a 1000 *Elene* 1260 Þeáh he in medohealle mæðmas þége æplede gold. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cotton Nt.-Cap* III. 145 One October morning, at first drop of appled gold.

A·pple-John. Also **John-Apple.** ['so called because it is ripe about S. John's Day.' Britten and Holl.] A kind of apple said to keep two years, and to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 5 A Dish of Apple-Iohns [see context]. 1623 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 310 Her face (like an old Apple-John) all shrivelled. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. (N.) John-apple, whose wither'd rind, entrench'd By many a furrow, aptly represents Decrepid age. *c* 1811 W. IRVING in Warner *Life* (1882) 77 Poor Jemmy—he is but a withered little apple-john.

Appleless (æ·p'l,lės), *a.* Without apples.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* IV. (1863) 248 Taking care that none should go appleless in the midst of his fun.

†**Apple-mose.** *Obs.* [f. APPLE *sb.* + OE. *mós* (cogn. w. OFris. *mós*, OHG. *môs, muos*) pap, pottage: cf. MHG. *epfelmuos.*] A dish made with the pulp of stewed apples and other ingredients.

c 1400 *Forme of Cury* 96 For to make Appulmos. *c* 1450 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 121 To mak an appillmose, tak appelles and sethe them and lett them kelle, then fret them throughe an heryn syff. 1552 HULOET, Apple moyse.

Apple-pie. [APPLE- B 3 c.] A pie made with apples; *transf.* applied to the Willow-herb from the odour of the flowers and young shoots.

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 67 Thy breath is like the steame of apple-pyes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 163, I made shift to get down a bit of apple-pye, and a little custard. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 52 Willow-herb .. Applepie Plant.

Apple-pie bed: a bed in which, as a practical joke, the sheets are so folded that a person cannot get his legs down. **Apple-pie order:** complete, thorough order. [It has been suggested that this may be a corruption of '*Cap-a-pie order*,' but no instance of the latter phrase appears.]

1813 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* IV. (1839) 131 The children's garden is in apple-pie order. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. 29 Put the craft a little into apple-pie order.

†**Apple-squire.** *Obs.* A harlot's attendant; a pimp. Cf. APRON-SQUIRE.

c 1500 *Way to Spyttel Hous* 832 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 60 Applesquyers, entycers, and rauysshers. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1158 Trusty Roger, her base apple-squire. 1738 *Poor Robin* (N.) Whores, pimps, panders, and apple-squires.

Apple-tree. A tree which bears apples.

a 1100 in Wright *Voc.* 79/2 *Malus*, æpeltre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1367 Pepins .. quilk a þe appel tre he nam. 1447 *Lyvys of Seyntys* 54 b/2 He that .. hys appyltre Eche day watryth. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* 157 Suche apple tre, suche frute. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XIV. Wks. V. 105 The crooked apple-trees, Grey with their fleecy moss and misseltoe.

†**Appli·able,** *a. Obs.* [f. APPLY *v.* + -ABLE; earlier than the current APPLICABLE.]

1. Ready to apply one's self or to hearken (*to*); docile, compliant, well-disposed. Cf. PLIABLE.

1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 134, I have advysed him so to doe, the which he is right glad and aplyable. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 698/2 With willing and applyable myndes. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* III. i, She has a very appliable nature. 1699 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* 583 Tho' constant to his Ends, yet appliable to Occasions.

2. Capable of being applied. (See APPLY 1–10.)

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 51 This case is not appliable against our case. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (1870) 59 Dytties applyable to euery tune that may be sung or sayd. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Mag. ii. (1674) 104 Conceive the words as .. appliable to the Accuser. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 16 Like the Shoomakers Last, that may bee applyable to any foot. 1679 OATES *Serm. St. Mich. Wood-St.*, The purchase of Christ .. should be appliable to man without any fraud or limitation.

3. Having relation, suitable, pertinent, applicable.

1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. xi. 239 [Mahomet] extolled him [Christe] to a more heigth then was appliable to the nature of man. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 29 How this advice .. was appliable or how it fitted the question .. belongs not to me to discuss. 1742 BAILEY, *Appliable*, that may be applied, has relation to, or, is conformable to.

†**Appli·ableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being compliant or docile; readiness, willingness; pliableness.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 402/2 Hir maiestie might perceiue the appliablenesse of those hir people. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 76 The holy gentleness and appliableness, implied in that form of man [a minister of God].

†**Appli·ably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] So as to be applied; applicably, suitably.

c 1530 (*title*) The Dialogues of Creatures moralysed, applyably .. to euery mery and iocund Mater. 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 27/2 An Ecliptick .. bow'd appliably to all our purposes.

†**Appli·al.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. APPLY *v.* + -AL 2.] The action of applying, application.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 98 The appliall of Christes merytes unto us.

Appliance (ăplai·ăns). [f. APPLY *v.* + -ANCE.]

†**1.** Compliance, willing service; subservience.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 116, I come to tender it, and my appliance With all bound humblenesse. 1603—*Meas. for M.* III. i. 89 Too noble, to conserue a life In base appliances.

2. The action of putting to, administering, using, putting into practice; application.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.*, It remaineth that by applyance all the same [benefits] may come to us. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 86 An Egyptian, had nine hours lien dead, By good appliance was recovered. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, The human soul .. could be acted-on through the muscular integument by the appliance of birch-rods. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. xx, Have you done this, by the appliance and aid of doctors? 1868 G. MACDONALD *Eng. Antiphon* xviii. 264 He becomes either a man of appliance, a man of science, a mystic, or a poet.

3. A thing applied as means to an end; apparatus.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 20 With all appliances and meanes to boote. 1613—*Hen. VIII*, I. i. 124 Aske God for Temp'rance; that's th' appliance onely which your disease requires. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ii. Introd. 60 All the appliances of antiquarian and artistic knowledge. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 231 To avail themselves of improved mechanical appliances.

Appliancy (ăplai·ănsi). *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of accommodating one's self; adaptability, pliancy.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* (1857) 91 When the same mind comes to be lodged in a body that has more appliancy, and a higher finish.

†**Appli·ant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OFr. *apliant*, pr. pple. of *aplier*: see APPLY *v.* and -ANT.] Const. *to.*

1. Applying or inclining the mind; favourably inclined, docile, pliant; diligent.

1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 78 Theyr wylle was not aplyaunt to the counceyll of the .. peple that they had to gouerne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxvii, Hym that is ryght well applyaunt For to bere it. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm.* (Arb.) 24 Pharao .. applyant unto the lustes of his owne herte. 1658 LENNARD *Charron's Wisdom* III. xxxvi. § 3 That the soul may be alwaies .. appliant unto reason.

2. Applicable, pertinent *to. rare.*

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 99 Yᵗ [which] I have spoken .. is .. appliaunt to the latter portion of the sayde supper.

Applicability (æ·plikăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY. Cf. mod.Fr. *applicabilité.*] The quality of being applicable; capability of being fitly applied; pertinence.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 110 There is a continued suitableness and applicability to the Text of Moses all along. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 480 The applicability of gunpowder to purposes of war. 1843 POE *Purl. Lett.* Wks. 1864 I. 274 If words derive any value from applicability. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 130 Multiplying the applicabilities, and so the usefulness, of its material.

Applicable (æ·plikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *applicā-re* to apply + -ABLE: cf. It. *applicabile* (Florio 1611) and mod.Fr. *applicable.* It has taken the place of the earlier APPLIABLE in all its senses.]

†**1.** Well-disposed, pliable; = APPLIABLE 1. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. ii. 11. (1859) 208 Leo the third .. having the king of the Francons .. very applicable to his mind. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 6 The habit and temper of men's minds being .. very applicable to the Publick ends.

2. Capable of being applied; having reference. (See APPLY *v.* 1–11.)

1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* 23 Art .. as it is applicable to some material subject cannot be taught without experience. 1678 HOBBES *Decam. Phys.* viii. 97 Your Argument ought to be applicable to the weighing of Bodies in a pair of Scales. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2. 115 That portion of the produce of industry extrinsic to man, which may be made applicable to his support.

3. Fit or suitable for its purpose, appropriate.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 117 The applicable quality of the worship and polity which he consigned to his followers. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 76/2 The few water-leaves which adorn it .. being applicable and unobtrusive.

A·pplicableness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being applicable; = APPLICABILITY.

1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* 251 A greater Familiarity with .. the sense and the applicableness of Scripture. 1819 FOSTER *Evils Pop. Ignor.* 224 The soul .. acquiring an unwonted applicableness of its faculties to thought.

Applicably (æ·plikăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In applicable manner; so as to be applied.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

A·pplicancy (æ·plikănsi). *rare.* [See next and -ANCY.] The state or quality of applying.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Applicant (æ·plikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ap-*

plicānt-em, pr. pple. of *applicāre*: see APPLY *v.* and -ANT. Cf. mod.Fr. *appliquant*.]

A. *adj.* †1. Pliant, docile. *Obs. rare.*

2. Applying, making request. *rare.*

B. *sb.* One who applies or makes request.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 429 Mans mynd ys applicant, as I lyst to ordeyne. 1818 in TODD. 1821 *Min. Gen. Assembly Presb. Ch. U.S.A.* 23 Applicants from other denominations. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesm.* xxix. 218 To give it such a repulse as shall mortify and expose the party applicant. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxxii. III. 502 Doling gratuitous alms to every poor or lazy applicant.

Applicate (æ·plikēt, -ĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *applicāt-us* closely adapted, pa. pple. of *applicāre* to APPLY.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Closely adapted, suited, conformed. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 45 The agylite of the mynde is to be approbate and alowed, and [=if] such is applycate to nature.

†2. Inclined or directed towards. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 87 Planets .. applicate, refluent, &c. of the celestiall houses.

3. Put to practical use; applied, concrete.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., Applicate Number=concrete. 1838 I. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 318 The applicate and the mixed sciences. 1855 — *Restor. Belief* 6 The physical sciences both abstract and applicate.

B. *sb.* 1. In Conic Sections: An ordinate.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Applicate*, a Right-line, otherwise called the *Ordinate* or *Semi-ordinate* in a Conick Section. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

2. An applied department; an application. See A 3.

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. B.* 99 Geometry and its applicates.

†A·pplicate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *applicāt-* ppl. stem of *applicā-re* to APPLY. The pa. pple. was at first also *applicate*: cf. prec.] By-form of APPLY.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. iii. (1557) 146 He wolde .. folyshely applycate himselfe to the nature of creatures unreasonable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Howe ought the bolsters to be applicate? Somtyme they be layde to drye, somtyme they ought to be moysted. 1563 *Homilies* II. xv. I. (1859) 444 To applicate his merits unto thyself. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 479 The act of faith is applicated to the object according to the nature of it.

Application (æplikē·ʃən). Also 5–7 apply-. [a. Fr. *application, -acion* (14th c.), ad. L. *applicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *applicāre* to APPLY.] The action of applying; the thing applied. Cf. the senses of APPLY.

1. The action of putting a thing to another, of bringing into material or effective contact.

1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 278 The fit applycation of the one to the other. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 131 By the application of a lighted candle. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 333 The application of .. heat to the bulb. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 218 The place of application of a force.

b. *esp.* in *Geom.* (Cf. APPLY 1 b.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Application* also signifies the fitting or applying of one quantity to another, whose areas, but not figures, are the same.

2. The putting on or administration of a medicament; the remedial means so applied.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 74 The rest haue worne me out With seuerall applications. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 287 Application Of Medicines to th' Imagination. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The application of a vesicatory to the neck. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 131, I began again to try some medicated applications. 1881 *Girls' Own P.* 4 June 571 Rheumatic pains..cured by the application..of spirits of camphor.

3. The bringing of any thing to bear practically upon or affect another. *spec.* in *Theol.* in reference to 'the redemption purchased by Christ.'

1647 *Assembly's Shorter Catech.* 2 The effectual application of it to us by his Holy Spirit. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 99 The holy Eucharist is .. an application of the all-sufficient propitiatory Sacrifice of the Crosse. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is by this application of the merits of Christ, that we are to be justified. 1859 MILL *Lbty.* ii. 53 A sufficient application of legal penalties.

4. The putting of any thing to a use or purpose; employment, specific use.

1538 STARKEY *England* 8 Wythout applycatyon of hyt to any use or profyt of other. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 124 They are .. no more common Bread and Wine (at least not during this their sacred Application). 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 87 The application which is made of the loadstone to navigation. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* v. 68 The application of labour and capital.

b. The employment of a word to express an idea.

1788 REID *Act. Powers* i. ii. 517 Instances of the application of active verbs to things which we now believe not to be active.

5. The bringing of a law or theory, or of a general or figurative statement, to bear upon a particular case, or upon matters of practice generally; the practical lesson or 'moral' of a fable.

1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 129 Make of this mater an applicacion. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Application is now growne a trade with many; and there are that professe to haue a key for the decyphering of euery thing. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 143 The application of the Law to the present case. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 349 A fable or a parable, related without any application or moral. 1769 *Lett. Junius* i. 10 The facts .. are too notorious to require an application. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 190 Christian applications which flow out of this exposition. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 2, I wish to present the method, and some applications.

b. The quality or capacity of being thus practically used; relevancy, valid reference.

1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 85 Matter which .. is of universal application. 1854 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* Iv. 473 It has not that generality of application which can make it of any value. *Mod.* This has no application to present circumstances.

6. The action of applying one's self closely *to* a task; assiduous effort, attention, diligence.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 12 The tenderness and want of application in some of the most ancient philosophers. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* III. 84 They had lately block'd up the Place with more Application than ever. 1717 POPE *Let. to Blount* Wks. 1737 VI. 58, I am obliged .. to give up my whole application to Homer. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. 153 Some application to other studies. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. xxiii, Application for ever so short a time kills me.

b. *ellipt.* The object of assiduous attention.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 182 He made it his sole application to gain their affections.

†7. Self-adaptation, compliance, deference, obsequiousness. *Obs. rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 10 Not that I can tax or condemn the..application of learned men to men in fortune. *Ibid.*, The like applications and stooping to points of necessity.

8. *Astr.* The action of approaching. ? *Obs.*

1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* (1607) 6 The quantitie of the Moone's separation and application to and from the Sunne. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 108 Application is when two Planets are drawing neere together. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 10 Application is stronger than Separation, either for good or evil.

9. The action of making an appeal (*obs.*), request, or petition *to* a person; the appeal or request so made.

1647 COTTRELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 8 With pride .. slighting the applications of strangers. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 50 Frequent applications to God in prayer. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 74, I have not chosen this Way of Application [by Letter]. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 63 In answer to various applications which have been made to me. 1883 *Law Rep., Queen's B.* 592 An application was made on behalf of the prosecutor for a remand.

10. A kind of needlework; appliqué.

1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 191 Cobweb collars .. worked in Guipure, or crochet, or application.

†Applica·tioner. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER1.] One who makes an application or appeal.

1710 4 *Lett. Friend in N. Brit.* iv. 28 Papists or Nonjurors, Applicationers, or Addressors. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 77 Some Remedy .. against Applicationers and Occasional Abjurors.

Applicative (æ·plikētiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *applicāt-* (see APPLICATE) + -IVE: cf. Fr. *applicatif*.] Having the attribute of application.

1. Characterized by being put into actual or effective contact with anything.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 280 All Measures .. are either Applicative or Receptive. The smallest Applicative Measure is a Barley corn. 1723 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 196 Applicative Measures, or Things measured outwardly. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 289 We wring from our souls their applicative strength, And bend to the cord the strong bow of our ken.

2. Of or pertaining to putting into practice; practical.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 226 The Priest .. absolveth from sin, 1. applicative, 2. and dispositive. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xxvi. 75 The remembrance of Christ's words, was an applicative and feeling remembrance of them. 1862 in *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 170 His genius is wholly applicative, for he invents nothing.

†3. Relative; practical as opposed to *formal.*

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 15 II. 64, I did not mean Succession in that proper and formal sense, but only a virtual, applicative or relative Succession.

A·pplicatively, *adv. rare*−1. [f. prec. + -LY2.] By way of application; practically.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 15 II. 62 [Not] properly and formally, but only virtually and applicatively.

Applicator (æ·plikētəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. **applicātor*, n. of agent f. *applicāre* to APPLY.] He who (*obs.*) or that which applies; *spec.* an instrument for medical application.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 494 (D.) Such quacking applications and applicators as are no way apt for the work. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 217 The solid caustic may be quickly brushed over the mucous membrane, or a concentrated solution may be applied with a suitable 'applicator.'

†A·pplicato·rily, *adv. Obs.* [f. next + -LY2.] By way of application; cf. APPLICATION 3.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 194 (T.) Faith is .. said to justify .. instrumentally or applicatorily. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 5. 33 To be applicatorily my Saviour in particular.

Applicatory (æ·plikătəɹi), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *applicāt-* (see APPLICATE) + -ORY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property of applying (a thing to effective or practical use).

c 1540 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* v. Wks. II. 249 A sacrifice .. not only applicatory, but also propitiatory, because it applieth the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 190, I may perish without I have this applicatory faith. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 112 Revelations .. not explicatory or applicatory of Scripture. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Rom.*, Pref., The applicatory or practical part of this epistle. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Impr.* vi. 152 Some other supplementary remark of an exhortative and applicatory kind.

†2. Proper to be applied, applicable.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 33 The remedies being equally applicatory to both.

†3. Making application, appeal, or request. *Obs.*

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 4 We speak of Ministers Applicatory. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. (1674) 233 Applicatory discourses.

†B. *sb.* A means of applying to practical use.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 4. 71 Faith is the inward applicatory. *a* 1667 — *Serm.* III. ii. (R.) All these being practical .. need no other applicatory but a plain exhortation.

†A·pplicature. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -URE.] = APPLICATION 4.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 59 Whether those principles .. true in astronomie be of a right applicature in astrologie?

Applied (ăplə·id), *ppl. a.* [f. APPLY *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Folded. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *To serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 367 The boteler .. shall brynge forthe clenly dressed and fayre applyed Tabill-clothis. *Ibid.* 372 A longe towaile applyed dowble.

2. Put to practical use; practical, as distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical.*

1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 216 In their applied sense or meaning. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxv. 379 The applied sciences. 1806 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* Introd. 5 Applied logic (as distinguished from pure).

†Appli·edly, *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. + -LY2.] By or in practical application.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 267 (T.) Such acts as bee of themselves, or appliedly, acts of religion and piety.

Applier (ăplə·iəɹ). [f. APPLY *v.* + -ER1.] He who, or that which, applies.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 200 Either the collector of this tale was a liar, or you a fond applier. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 423 The immediate .. applyer of the new-birth vnto the conscience. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 67 Such false Applyers and Censurers are too busy abroad. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 379 The .. first applier [of gas light]. 1865 OWEN in *Reader* 429/3 The applier of the term.

Appliment, variant of APPLYMENT.

Appling (æ·plin), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPLE *v.* + -ING1.] The process of forming an apple or similar growth.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* I. ii. 104 Prevent their [seedling potatoes] appling or bottling. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 197 The appleing of the potatoe keeps the mould in continual motion.

†Appli·que, appli·ke, *v. Obs.* [a. later Fr. *applique-r*, ad. L. *applicāre*.] By-form of APPLY *v.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 He .. applykd on his waye and with ryght grete hoost arryued into egypte. 1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 8 b, Anye tender place of the bodye .. whereunto a man dare not applicque any strong or smartyng thyng.

‖ Appliqué (aplike), *sb.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *appliquer* (see prec.), used as sb.] Work applied to or laid on another material; *spec.* A trimming cut out in outline and laid on another surface. Also in metal work; and *fig.* Hence appliquéd.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 198 Like all rapid inlayers, the appliqué did not fit to his [Voltaire's] work. 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 1/5 A new sort of work at the art schools ..is appliqué, on satin or velvet. 1881 *New York Art Interch.* 27 Oct. 93/1 Bands of contrasting materials are frequently appliquéd with fancy stitches. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 Appliqué, cut from cambric, and laid on net by means of point stitches.

Applot (ăplɒ·t), *v.* [f. PLOT, apparently after *lot, allot.*] To divide into plots or parts; to apportion.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuasive* I. i. § 3 Rightly applotted according to every man's need. 1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii. in *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 337 Power to applot, raise and levy Means with Indifferency and Equality. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. 95 Might not the Taxes be equally applotted. 1882 G. O. TREVELYAN *Sp. in Parl.* 30 June, That any charge for additional constabulary shall be applotted rateably upon all rateable hereditaments.

Applotment (ăplɒ·tmĕnt). [f. APPLOT *v.* + -MENT.] Division into plots; apportionment.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii, And for the Arrears of all former Applotments, Taxes, and other public Dues. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 629 Their Surveys and Applotments of Lands, between Neighbour and Neighbour. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 61 To raise the money charged on them by way of applotment. 1882 HEALY *Sp. in Parl.* 30 June, Premises.. unoccupied at the date of any such applotment.

Applo·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] = prec.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii, The applotting, subdividing, and levying of the said Public Assessments.

†Applu·mbature. *Obs.*−0 [ad. med.L. *applumbātūra*, f. *applumbā-re* to apply lead to, solder, f. *ad* to + *plumbum* lead.] 'A joining or soldering with lead.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Apply (ăplə·i), *v.* Forms: 4–6 aplie, 5 aplye; 4–6 applie, 5–6 applye, 6–apply. [a. OFr. *aplie-r* :—L. *applicā-re*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *plicā-re* to fold. Cf. APPLIQUE, a. later Fr. *appliquer*.]

I. To put a thing into practical contact with another.

1. *trans.* To bring into, or place in, more or less prolonged contact, or effective proximity; to put close *to*; *e.g.* to *apply* a light, heat, a foot-rule *to.* Formerly said of bringing together men or things generally; also of fastening or sticking.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xiv. 38 Aplieth hidir [1388 Brynge ȝe hidur] alle the corners of the puple. 1388 — *Numb.* xvi. 5 He schal aplie to hym hooli men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 His [a frogges] tongue is aplied the mouth afore. 1530 PALSGR. 434/1, I applye one thyng

to another, *Je applicque*. Applye them togyther, and than you shall se there is a great difference. 1635 AUSTIN *Med.* 177 Thomas applyed Christ to himselfe by touching. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 769 Each to his lips applied the nectar'd urn. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 333 On applying heat to the retort. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Insects* i. 18 The head is applied against the breast.

b. *esp.* in *Geom.* To bring lines or figures into contact extending over some space or area.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Ax. viii, The parts of the one being applyed to the parts of the other. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 12 A right line is said to be applied in a Circle, when the ends thereof fall upon the circumference. 1862 TODHUNTER *Euclid* I. iv, If the triangle ABC be applied to DEF so that the point A may be on D.

†**2.** *intr.* **a.** To come into contact, join itself, attain *to*. **b.** To be in contact, fit closely, adhere, stick *to*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 161 Þe moeuynge of þe resoun of mankynde ne may nat moeuen to, þat is to sein, applien, or ioygnen, to þe simplicite of þe deuyne prescience. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 a, Euery vyce to other doth applye. 1530 PALSGR. 434/2, I applye or cleave..as glue dothe to a tree or thynges that be glued, *Je adhers*. 1693 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 624 This Sand did apply to the Magnet. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 The manner in which it [the building] was to apply to the rock.

3. *trans.* To place (a plaster, unguent, or the like) in effective contact with the body; *hence*, to administer a remedy of any kind.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Wherfore are horse leaches applyed? 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 459 Apply the iuyce to any wound. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 450 Ile apply [to] your eie gentle louer, remedy. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 93 The most speedy Remedy, which.. is not in our Power to Apply. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 45 Such palliatives as it is fully in his..power to apply. *Mod.* Apply a mustard plaster to the chest.

4. *fig.* and *transf.* To administer *to*, to bring (a thing) to bear upon, in order to produce an effect.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 32 To Guyon.. Their pleasaunt tunes they sweetly thus applyde. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 5, I..can only apply unto you the outward sign of baptism. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 289 To apply comfort to him who is not..ready for it. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 502 They applied coercion to the English resident.

5. To put *to* a special use or purpose; to devote, appropriate *to*.

c 1460 LYDG. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 157 The best morsell..Hole to thiself alway do not applye. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 44 Pondage and Tonnage..owght to be applyyd only to the kepyng of the See. 1667-8 MARVELL *Corr.* 87 Wks. 1872-5 II. 234 The Poll money hath likewise been applyd to the use of the warre. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 146 Having procured a carpenter to be applied to that purpose. 1843 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. v. § 1 The act of directing industry to a particular employment is described by the phrase 'applying capital' to the employment.

6. To put to use; to employ, spend, dispose of.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 276 Whether ony executor.. applye or appropir ony thing of the goodis of the deed man. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C., [He] hadde applied the moste parte of his lyfe in warre. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 485 ₱ 2 Knife or a pistol, if he finds stomach to apply them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ii. 28 They know how to apply their labour.

7. To make use of (a word) in special reference *to*, or to describe or characterize (a thing).

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 121/2 *Regardant*.. is .. only applyed to a villeine. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. (R.) He that applied the words.. to ideas different to those to which the common use applies them. 1877 LYTTEIL *Laudm.* I. i. 17 The word *fell* is applied to rocky heights, peaks, and cliffs.

8. To bring (a law, rule, test, principle, etc.) into contact with facts, to bring to bear practically, to put into practical operation. (Cf. to apply a foot-rule to a wall, a test to a mineral, a principle to actions.)

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 293 These precepts.. must bee applyed particularly to every man's owne estate. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 35 The Difficulty is, how to apply this Rule. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 125 The principles which our understandings are to apply. 1859 *Ecce Homo* iv. 29 By applying practical tests.

9. To give (to a general, theoretical, or figurative statement) a specific reference *to* a particular instance; to use it as relative or suitable *to*.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 1871 II. 394 Wordis .. which semen best þus to be aplied. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 289 Which dyalogue I wolde applye vnto this noble prynces. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 325 The apostle repeated the words of the Psalmist, and then applied them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) II. xi. ix. 82 To apply all this to the Bœotian writers. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. xi. 169, I leave you to apply the remark. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 218 Two ways in which this deep truth applies itself.

10. *intr.* To have a practical bearing upon, a valid or suitable reference *to*.

1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 3 This test applies to every supposition. 1851 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* 18 This observation applies to Saul's history. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 95 It will apply no less to our own case.

†**11.** *trans.* To connect with attributively or causally, to refer, ascribe. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 121 Unto this signe [i. e. Virgo] is Augst applied. 1530 PALSGR. 434/2, I applye or assyne the cause of a mater to a persone, *Jattribue*: I applye the cause herof to the malyce of Saturne. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 396 Thus Wit, like Faith, by each man is apply'd To one small sect, and all are damn'd beside.

†**12.** To connect with by association of similarity, compare, liken. *Obs.*

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Biij, A marchant may be applied vnto Argus. 1661 TATHAM *Lond. Tri.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 482 My woes may aptly be apply'd to theirs That lost their king.

II. To bring oneself into close practical contact with a pursuit.

13. To give or devote (any faculty) assiduously *to* some pursuit, or *to do* something.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49 Of here beaute sumwhat too say I will applye my wittes all. 1530 PALSGR. 434/2, I applye or gyve my mynde to a thyng, *Je madonne*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 12 That we maye applie oure hertes vnto wyssdome. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 200, I applyed my mind to consider .. the physical reason of it. *c* 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 160 Apply your thoughts to religion. *Mod.* He does not apply his mind to his lessons.

14. *refl.* To set oneself closely *to* a task or *to do* something.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 34, I wyl fforthwith applye me therto. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 Applying him self to do good dedis. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 88 He and his accursed companions applied themselves wholly to myrth. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* I. I. ii. (1668) 19 [He] stubbornly applyes himself to disobey you. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ₱ 3, I applied myself .. to my Studies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 188 She .. applied herself to her sister's relief. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 70 He could apply himself .. to comprehend two such antipodal characters.

15. *intr.* in same sense: To attend assiduously (*to*).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1982 My londdes to gyddyn I must a-plye. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 30 Let your remembrance apply to Banquo. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lix. 167 The more you apply, the easier you will find your learning. 1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) Pref. 16 Those who apply to the study of the Common Law. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXIII. 492 He applied to English literature. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 103, I found my pupil .. disinclined to apply.

†**16.** *trans.* To devote one's energy to, to handle vigorously; to wield, practise. **a.** one's business, or any pursuit or activity. **b.** an implement or tool. *Obs.* and replaced by PLY.

?1495 *Plumpton Corr.* 123 That the poor man for dread dare not apply his busines. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 111 Quintius .. repaired again to his plough and applied it diligently. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 The[y] applye the world harde. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. i. 116 The mooste parte of the Sabeis apply husbandrye. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. i. 18 A notable spurre unto all .. to applie their bookes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 391 You shall apply him [the horse] at least three or foure times a day. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 402 That he might the more effectually apply his private devotions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 264 The birds thir quire apply.

†**17.** To keep at (a person) *with* (something presented to his attention). *Obs.*; but see PLY.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxii. 1 [They] applyed the Parliament with billes. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 243 [If she] busily applie him with sweete and flattering speeches. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 Apply her still with dyvers thinges.

III. To bend, conform, or adapt *to*.

18. *trans.* To bend (the mind or oneself). *refl.* To comply, conform, be subservient *to*. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxvi. 40 As he wylle that shal be done, we shal applye vs fully withoute ayenseynge. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 18 Priamus his minde would not apply To the counsayle of Cassandra. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Fort.* in Furnivall *MS. Ball.* I. 406 Wholy applyinge himselfe to the Kings humour. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 8/1 Applying themselves unto the times, they were alwaies favourable to the strongest.

†**19.** *intr.* To comply, hearken, consent *to*. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 825 Onto our prayers thow hast applyed. 1494 FABYAN 4 The Scottes that neuer coude apply To kepe theyr Allegeaunce. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* IV. v, To bee his wife I ne graunt nor apply. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 88/2 If she would applie to his request, she should be .. set at libertie.

†**20.** *refl.* To adapt or suit oneself *to*, to suit. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc.* 3 God applieth himselfe not a little vnto our affections. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 7 They fail sometimes in applying themselves to particular persons.

†**21.** *intr.* (as in prec.) *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxiii. 296 Al manere of delicasye That to ony mannes wyt may applye. *Ibid.* xxvii. 141 Wenges that lyhtly wolde folde And aplyen to his flyht. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 247 Would it apply well to the vehemency of your affection that I should, etc. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 3 The precedent state or disposition, unto which we do apply.

IV. To bend or direct a ship, one's course, oneself, one's words *to*. (Cf. L. *applicare* (*navem*), and ACCOST, ADDRESS.)

†**22.** *trans.* To bring (a ship) to land; to direct or steer (a ship, her course, one's course, etc). *Obs.*

1576 SIR T. SMITH in Wright's *Lett. Q. Eliz.* (1838) II. 33 To whether haven I shall applie my ship. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 21 To whom his course he hastily applide. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. (1772) I. 19 To a grove at hand her steps applide.

†**23.** *refl.* To direct oneself, make one's way (by ship or otherwise) *to*. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Graal* II. 133 To theke contre he wolde don hem aplye. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Observ.* (1651) 45 Light things apply themselves upwards.

†**24.** *intr.* **a.** To land, arrive. **b.** To steer, proceed, betake oneself, go. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 42 The oost appliede, *or londide*, at the coostis of hem. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxi. 41 This schip to þe rocke gan aplye. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 816 With the nexte fludde .. we entend tapplye towardes Dover. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 146 A Woman taken sick of a violent Fever .. presently applied to her Bed. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 99 [He] then lets it go again, so that it swiftly applies to its first position. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 17 In such prodigious shoals do the Pilchards apply to the Cornish Coasts. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 10 Planets preceding apply to those that follow.

†**25.** *trans.* To go to, visit. *Obs. rare.*

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 61 (N.) He applied each place so fast.

†**26.** *trans.* To address or direct (words) to. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1596 in 4.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 172 God at last To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd, Though in mysterious terms. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) Sacred vows and mystic song apply'd To grisly Pluto.

†**27.** *refl. To apply oneself*: in same sense as next. *Obs.*

1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 22, I spied a young man .. I applyed myself to him. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 53 Howard and Company further applyed themselves to .. the Admiralty in their humble Memorial. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ₱ 3 An old Woman applied herself to me for my Charity. 1743 M. TOMLINSON *Prot. Birthr.* 18 Apply ourselves to Persons of Learning and Integrity.

†**28.** *intr.* with *to*. **a.** To appeal to, address (*obs.*). **b.** To address oneself for information or aid, to have recourse, make application to. (Also *pass.* e.g. I have been applied to for a certificate.)

?*c* 1642 ROGERS (J.) God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully applied to. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 13 Those who apply to Men's Fancies and Humours. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 121 The French king .. applied to the parliament of Scotland. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 163 He applied only to their honour, as gentlemen, for protection. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 48 His temples were applied to as oracular. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 On applying to the bridle .. we found that the chain was dragging upon the rocks. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 98 A friend .. to whom she resolved to apply in her distress. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Exiles, who had come .. to apply for succour.

† **Apply**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Ply, trim, state.

a 1600 *Sir Egeir* 43 (JAM.) They found him in a good apply Both hay and corn and bread him by.

2. Application.

1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 71 For the apply will be to Sharp. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcliv/3 We envy much their more early Apply.

Applying (ăplə·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPLY *v.* + -ING[1].] Application. (But now mostly gerundial.)

1. A putting into practical contact, into practice, into relation with specific cases.

1538 STARKEY *England* 171 In the applying of the ground to the plowgh. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 451 Being, by the powerfull applying of the word, conuicted of sin. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 95 Proportionable applyings of all orderly and prudential means for union.

2. Assiduous practice or attention; plying.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Clerks Possess.* xxx. Wks. 1880, 134 To triste more in special preynge & appliynge of synful men. 1541 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B vij, The applying of their worke is bosted of. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 302 Continuall applying brings learning, and the credit of a schoole.

† **Apply·ingly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *applying* pr. pple. + -LY[2].] With application; assiduously.

1648 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. xvi. (1673) 236 Let us all .. applyingly consider whether it can be reasonable.

Applyke, var. APPLIQUE, obs. by-form of APPLY *v.*

† **Apply·ment.** *Obs.* Also **appliment.** [f. APPLY *v.* + -MENT; cf. *employment*.] = APPLICATION, APPLIANCE.

1604 J. WEBSTER *Induct. Marston's Malcont.* Wks. (1857) 326 They will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious appliments. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 67 Without any medicine, scowring, or other inward appliments. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 2 An inconsiderate applyment of themselves to another's will.

‖ **Appoggiatura** (ăppo·ddʒătū·ră). *Mus.* [It., f. *appoggiare* to lean upon, rest. Cf. APPUI.] A grace-note or passing tone prefixed as a support to an essential note of a melody. Also *transf.* A prop, a point of support.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Appoggiatura* is commonly marked by a smaller kind of note. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 289 In the latter [Nonnus, Tryphiodorus] .. All the *appoggiaturas* of time are lost. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xviii. 206 Accented auxiliary notes are usually called *appoggiaturas*, as they are supposed to be a kind of buttress or leaning support to the note before which they are placed.

Appoint (ăpoi·nt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **apoint(e, apoynt(e,** 4-7 **appoynt(e,** 5 **ap(p)unct, appoynct, apoinct,** 5- **appoint.** *Aphet.* 5-7 **point.** [a. OFr. *apointe-r, -ier*, f. *à point* to the point, into condition: see POINT. Sometimes refashioned after med.L. *appunctāre*, whence also some of the senses were taken. The chief senses were already developed in OF., and did not appear in logical order in Eng.]

I. To come, or bring matters, to a point; agree, arrange, settle.

†**1.** *intr.* (and *pass.*) usually with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*: To come to a point about a matter in discussion, to agree, settle, arrange definitely. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 405 Apoyntedyn ful warly .. how ferre they wold procede. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 461 II. 115

Sir John Fastolff and your seid besecher comenauntyd and apoynted be writyng for the seid mater. 1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 93 (Jam.) It is apunctit and accordit. 1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 282/1 Theyr intent and purpose that they appoynt vpon. 1604 Sir W. Cope in *Shaks. C. Praise* 62 Thys ys apointed to be playd to Morowe night. 1660 *Hist. Indep.* IV. 50 They appointed to sell ten brace of Buckes.

b. To make an appointment. *arch.* (This and the two following senses were evidently influenced by the earlier II. 7.)

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXIX, At xi. of the clocke, in the nyght .. They did appoynt for to fulfyll this worke. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 9 The very place where he had appointed to be. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 199 Gentlemen, who had appointed to meet him at .. Berlin.

2. *trans.* To fix by arrangement the time or place of (a meeting); to arrange. *arch.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 102 Appoint the meeting, Even at his father's house. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. IV. 54 Heere all the Countrey Gentlemen Appoint A friendly meeting.

3. *trans.* To make an appointment for a meeting with (a person). (Cf. *disappoint*, to break an appointment with.)

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 99 Appointing us to the repair again the next day. 1601 Manningham in *Shaks. C. Praise* 45 Shee appointed him to come that night. 1728 Gay *Beggar's Op.* II. x, I appointed him at this hour. 1797 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bath house.

†**4.** *trans.* To bring to a point, settle, decide (a thing disputed). *Obs. rare.*

a 1619 Donne *Biathan.* (1644) 79 Almost all the points controverted .. may be decided and appointed by it [this law].

†**5.** *refl.* and *pass.* To bring oneself to the point or resolution; to make up one's mind, resolve, determine. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 351 He at the last appointed him on on. *Ibid.* 372 He was appoynted [*v.r.* apoynted, -ointed] ther he wold abyde. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 54/1 Yf you appoint your selfe to tary here. 1550 Crowley *Waie to Wealth* 273 Apointe thy selfe therfore to beare it.

6. *intr.* To determine, resolve, purpose. *arch.*

c 1440 *Generyd.* 2120 Of euery ward to make a capteyn Ffirst he appoynted in especiall. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1214/2 And appointe in his heart .. that .. he would rather dye than forsake ye faith. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xvii. 14 The Lord had appointed to defeate the good counsell of Ahithophel. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* 11 To appoint to go away.

II. To determine authoritatively, prescribe, decree, ordain.

7. *trans.* To determine authoritatively, prescribe, fix (a time, *later* a place) for any act.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 67 He wolde his time kepe As he, whiche hath his houre apointed. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 190 We wil .. appoint them a place of meeting. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 576 Pointing days for pitched fields. 1722 De Foe *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 317 The time appointed for execution.

8. To ordain authoritatively, prescribe, establish, fix: **a.** *that* it shall be; **b.** a thing.

1538 Starkey *England* 53 Thus hyt was .. appoyntyd by wysdome and pollycy, that ever .. they schold be [so] gouernyd. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 28 And he said, Appoint me thy wages, and I will giue it. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 74 Why .. tooke he vpon him .. t'appoint Who should attend on him? 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. x, Strangely .. it is appointed that Sound .. should be the most continuing of all things. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 139 The laws .. are appointed by God.

†**9.** To decree, assign, or grant, authoritatively or formally (a thing *to* a person). *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan I. iv. 11 He beset or apoynted to hym the Countre of Walys. 1540 *Househ. Ord.* 211 That there be one chamber appointed for two Masters of the household. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 30, I do appoint him store of Prouender. 1764 Priestley *Ess. Educ.* in *Lect. Hist.* 28 Let him appoint rewards to those who shall handle the subject in the most judicious manner.

10. *Law.* To declare, in exercise of an authority conferred for that purpose, the destination of specific property. Cf. Appointment 7.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* iv. § 1 Uses and intents .. for whiche they were given, limited, assigned, or appointed. 1874 Davidson *Concise Preced.* 310 A power to appoint to 'issue' includes all issue, however remote. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 2/1 He should not allow any power to the wife to appoint by will in favour of the husband.

11. To ordain, destine, devote (a person or thing) **a.** *to* or *for* a fate or purpose. *arch.*

1526 Tindale 1 *Thess.* v. 9 God hath not apoynted us unto wrath [so in 1611 and 1881 *Revised*]. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Br. Loose* 47 To their deserued deaths they are appoynted. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* (Arb.) 550 If you doe not point any of the lower roomes for a dining place of seruants. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 1 The Creator .. has appointed every thing to a certain Use.

b. *to do* or *suffer something. arch.*

1496 Ld. Bothwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 12 I. 23 He has na wach bot ye kings, apoinctit to be about him. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 2 A ship .. apoynted to sayle by the costes off Asia. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xliv. 22 As shepe apoynted to be slayne. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 426 [They] do appoynt the Patient to lie long vpon his backe. 1722 De Foe *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 310 Next day I was appointed to be tried. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. 410 Assistance, which nature .. appoints them to afford.

12. To ordain or nominate a person **a.** *to* an office, or *to perform* functions.

1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* D v, The Clerke .. is appointed to many Recepts and Payments. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 4 The Queen of the Country appointed two Men to attend us. 1859 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 4 The Roman citizens appointed to all the higher magistracies.

b. with *complement*: (*for* obs.) *to be* an official.

1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* vi. 21 To appoint me ruler ouer the people of the Lord. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xl. 253 He appointed Joshua for the Generall of their Army. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 117 Bonot was appointed governor of Orkney. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.*, Cranmer was appointed to be her confessor.

d. *simply.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* x. 1 The Lorde apoynted other seventie also. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 808 Vengeance is his, or whose he sole appoints. *Mod.* Who appointed you, then?

13. To ordain, set up, nominate, establish (an officer; and in *Law* a trustee, guardian, etc.).

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 110 A cheffe Ruler .. chosyn and appointyd by the Kyng. 1529 *Petit.* § 6 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 The said prelates .. appointed .. appraysers, and other ministers for the approbation of Testaments. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 9 We have appointed a Committee. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 462 This he may do [choose his own guardian] unless one be appointed by the father. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. 152 Henry deposed them all, and appointed their successor. 1883 F. Pollock *Land Laws* 61 The father was empowered to appoint persons of his own choice to be his children's guardians.

III. To put into proper state or condition. (Cf. Appoint *sb.* 2, and Fr. *en bon point.*)

†**14.** *trans.* To put in suitable order or condition; to prepare, make ready. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 151 Yet shuld he nought apoint his herte With jelousy. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N viij, Appoint thy self, that thou maiest in such wise binde him unto thee with love. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 54 They brandish weapons sharp edgde, to slaghter apoincted [L. *neci parata*]. 1615 Heywood *Four Prent.* I. Wks. II. 240 Prepare to meet them and appoint our powers.

15. *esp.* To equip completely, fit out, furnish; to accoutre. *Obs.* exc. in pa. pple.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 55 Thus appoynted she mounted on horsebacke. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xvii. 8 Apoynt thy selfe and serve me. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. ii, To see us there, appointed for our foes. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Urania* II. (1682) 193 Their several Lodgings, which were as well appointed as such a season would permit. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 288 The house of commons .. is miserably appointed for that service. 1823 Scott *Peveril* II. iv. 96 Thus appointed .. he was in readiness to depart.

IV. Isolated uses after Fr. and L.

†**16.** To put a stop or limit to. *Obs. rare.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F ffiv, Great is that couetyse, whiche the shame of the worlde doth not repreue .. nor reason appoynt.

†**17.** To point to or at, to point out. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (920) A blazing sterne .. By a long tract appointing vs the way. 1554 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 113 He .. fetched Cyprian and appointed out these words in one of his Epistles. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* I. 10 As well as if you had appointed me with your finger.

†**18.** To assign or impute blame *to*; to stigmatize, arraign. *Obs. rare.*

a 1612 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* I. 48 (Halliw.) If anye of theise wants be in me, I beseeche your lordshipp appoint them to my extreme state. 1674 Milton *Samson* 373 Appoint not heavenly disposition, father. Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me But justly.

Appoi·nt, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. Fr. *appoint*, 'somme qui fait le solde d'un compte;' Littré.]

†**1.** Agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 77 When thei are ones fallen at appoyncte, the bodye is delyuered. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 50 Let bothe those truthes and these truthes be beleved, and we shall be at appoinct.

†**2.** Array, equipment. *Obs.*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 62 Sir Charls Bloys doth aduance .. In best appoint that hath been seene in Fraunce.

3. Settlement *per appoint* (*Comm.*): Exact and independent settlement of a transaction, *i.e.* not by entering it in account, or by payments on account. *Mod.* Each transaction will be settled per appoint.

Appointable (ăpoi·ntăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being, or proper to be, appointed.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 696/2 The externe rytes and ceremonies be .. appointeable by superioures powers.

Appointed (ăpoi·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.]

1. Fixed by agreement; settled beforehand.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 275 Peter had his appointed hours of prayer. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xx. 38 There was an appointed signe. 1704 Rowe *Ulysses* IV. i. 1496 At this appointed Hour I wait her here. 1850 E. Warburton *Reg. Hastings* III. 4 At length he reached the appointed bridge.

2. Fixed by authority; ordained.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* viii. 10 The Storke knoweth his apoynted tyme. 1611 Bible *Num.* ix. 2 Keepe the Passeouer at his appointed season. 1718 Pope *Iliad* III. 574 The appointed fine let Ilion justly pay. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* viii. Wks. V. 255 Her, who blessed among women, fed The Appointed at her breast. 1858 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 75 Apportion to each its appointed penance.

3. With qualifying adv. (*well, ill,* etc.): Provided with requisites, fitted out, equipped.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 22 Horses wel apointed to ye battel. 1662 More *Antid. Ath.* III. xv. (1712) 135 Ill-favoured and ill appointed Monsters. 1787 J. Barlow *Oration 4th July* 11 The bravest and best appointed armies. 1859 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 18 A well-appointed road.

‖ **Appointé** (apwãnte), *a. Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *appointer*.]

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Appointee* is when two or more things are placed touching each other at the points or ends.

Appointee (ăpoi·ntī·). [f. Appoint *v.* + -ee, after F. *appointé*.]

1. a. *gen.* One who is appointed or nominated to an office. **b.** in *Law*, One in whose favour a power of appointment is executed: see Appointment 7.

1768 *Circular Mass. Repr.* (Webster) The commission authorizes them to make appointments, and pay the appointees. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii, The ordinary of courts grants administration to such appointee of the crown. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 40 The people's king flew back to his throne without a sword being drawn for the foreign appointee.

†**2.** *Mil.* [*appointé* in Cotgr.]

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Appointee*, a foot-soldier in the French army, etc., who for his long service .. receives pay above private sentinels. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.*, These have been suppressed in France, except in the .. guards where forty *Appointees* are still retained to each company.

Appointer (ăpoi·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who arranges a settlement or agreement (*obs.*), who ordains, or nominates. (See also Appointor.)

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 84 Foure sufficyent persons, to treat on some good way to acorde the parties .. These apoynters shuld mete in a lytell chapell. 1633 Ames *Fresh Suit* II. 210 Christ is the only teacher of his church, and appointer of all means whereby it should be taught. 1857 Toulm. Smith *Parish* 132 The Chief Constable .. is the appointer of all county constables.

Appoi·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Appoint; appointment.

1520 Wingfield in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. I. 173 For the appoincting of .. officers for the howse. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/2 In the shooting of this arowe of pryde, ther be diuers purposinges and apoyntinges. 1687 *Assur. Abbey Lands* 65 For want of appointing how particularly these Lands should be applyed.

Appoi·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That makes appointments.

1730 Swift *Panegyr. on Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 142 Where appointing lovers rove.

Appointive (ăpoi·ntiv), *a. rare.* [f. Appoint *v.* + -ive, by form-assoc. with *inventive*, etc.] That is filled by appointment.

1881 Tourgee in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII. 314 Every appointive place in the Government except the cabinet.

Appointment (ăpoi·ntmĕnt). Also in 6 appunctuament; for other forms see Appoint *v.* [a. OF. *apointement*: see Appoint *v.* and -ment. In 15–16th c. often assimilated to med.L. *appunctā-, appunctuā-mentum.*]

†**1.** A pointing out, indication. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. Prol. 12, I haf stablit myne entent Now to mak here apoyntment Qwhen þe succession lynealle Endit.

†**2.** The action of agreeing, or coming to an arrangement; an agreement, pact, contract. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Paston Lett.* 25 I. 39 Accordyng to poyntment that ye made. 1461 *Ibid.* 408 II. 35 Without agrement or apoyntement taken. 1526 *Acts James V* (1814) 310 (Jam.) Ratifijs and appreuis the contract and appunctuament made. 1631 Quarles *Samson* in Farr's *S. P.* 128 The long stay Betwixt th' appointment and the mariage-day. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 182 The ordinary appointment of people to meet either at place or time.

†**3.** *spec.* The act of capitulating, or coming to terms with an opponent; terms of capitulation. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan VI. clxxxi. 179 Delyuered ye cytie by appoyntement, that he with the people myght departe thens without bodely harme. 1521 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 48 The Kynge .. lyed syege to the cyte of Torney, and wan it by poyntment. 1533 Bellendene *Livy* IV. 326 Sic appunctment as the victoure plesis to gif. 1603-5 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 240 They would have taken any reasonable Appointment.

4. *spec.* An agreement or arrangement for a meeting; engagement, assignation. (Cf. quot. 1745 in 2.)

c 1530 J. Heywood *Interlude* (1846) Introd. 40, I and ij or thre Of my frendes made an appoyntement .. That in a place we wolde sup together. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 67 With mee shee kept not apoinctment. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 92 For missing your meetings and appointments. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xix. 181 A promise or appointment for a further day. 1879 Reade *Drink*, I shall break an appointment.

†**5.** Resolution, purpose. *Obs.*

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/2 The proude man himself hath no certain purpose or appointment. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. x. 8 Where their appointment we may best discover, And looke on their endeuor.

6. The action of ordaining or directing what is to be done; direction, decree, ordinance, dictation.

c 1440 *Generydes* 2100 These princes hadde vj thowsand knyghte3 In ther poyntement. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 15 All things are done and disposed by his determination and appoyntment. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 27 By Gods forwarned apoinctement. 1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 96 Making one of his Writers read to him, or write at his appointment. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 19 According to a natural order or appointment. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* iv. 67 The wind also failed, .. a more merciful appointment than if it had blown a great storm.

7. *Law.* The act of declaring the destination of any specific property, in exercise of an authority conferred for that purpose.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* iv. § 1 Such giftes, limitacions, assignements, and appoyntments. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 119 An appointment by tenant in tail of the lands entailed, to a charitable use. 1874 G. Farwell *Powers* 2 The ordinary

power of appointment among children in a marriage settlement where personalty is vested in trustees. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 2. 326 Powers of appointment, that is, conferring on a person a power of disposing of an interest in lands quite irrespective of the fact whether or not he has any interest in the land himself.

8. The action of nominating to, or placing in, an office; the office so given.

1658–9 LD. LAMBERT in Burton *Diary* III. 333 By your appointment agree the Government. Then appoint officers. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 342 The appointment of incompetent judges. *Ibid.* These appointments are made by the ministers of the Crown. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 36 A poor baronet, hoping for an appointment. 1874 DAVIDSON *Concise Preced.* 477 Appointment of new trustees of a will. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 426 His appointment to the lucrative office of Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

9. Equipment, equipage, outfit, accoutrement, furniture, or any article thereof. Now usually *pl.*

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 48 Hiz honorz exquisit appointment of a beautifull garden. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 53 That from this Castles tatter'd Battlements Our faire Appointments may be well perus'd. 1658 EVELYN *Corr.* 8 Nov., To allow him [his son] an appointment so noble and considerable as does become his greatness. 1759–67 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xxii. 335, I have not one appointment belonging to me which I set so much store by, as I do by these jack-boots. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* xxiv. 402 Royal blazonry upon the appointments as well of his horse as of his own person.

†10. An allowance paid to any one, especially to a public officer. *Obs.*

1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1674 (R.) He had the appointments of an ambassador. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Appointments differ from wages, in that the latter are fixed and ordinary . . whereas appointments are annual gratifications granted by brevet for a time uncertain, and are paid out of the privy purse. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. ix. 51 The appointment of the stadt-holdership . . is one hundred thousand guilders. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. xvii. (1802) I. 109 His parents will turn thee away . . perhaps even without paying thee thy appointments.

Appointor (ăpoi·ntə̆r). *Law.* [repr. actual or possible ME. and AFr. *appointour*:—OF. *apointeor*: see APPOINT and -OR.] The form of APPOINTER used in a specific legal sense: The person who exercises a power of appointment.

1882 JESSEL *Law Rep.* Ch. Div. XXI. 336 The parties to this deed intended that the appointor . . should be the judge of the period at which the portions should vest.

†**Appoi·se,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AP- *pref.*¹ + POISE *v.* See A- *pref.* 11. (Apparently unconnected with OFr. *apoiser, apeser* to weigh upon.)] To weigh or estimate by comparison.

a 1670 HACKET in Wolcott *Life* (1865) App. 173 We must believe without appoising the articles of our faith to the balance of reason.

†**Appo·pulate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AP- *pref.*¹ + POPULATE *v.* Cf. It. *appopolare, -ato* (Florio 1598).] To people, render populous.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1424 The principall cities of the Turkish Empire are much appopulated with them.

†**Appo·rt,** *sb. Obs.* In 5–6 aport. [a. OF. *aport* action of bringing, what is brought, revenue (Cotgr.), f. *aporter*: see next, and AP- *pref.*¹]

1. Bearing, carriage, demeanour.

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* II. xxxi, In hir was 3outh, beautee, with humble aport. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 19 b, The great Turke shall hastely abate his hye aport. 1606 B. BARNES *Offices* 18 This outward apport of their degrees and riches.

2. *pl.* Things brought; offerings; revenues; aids.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 106 Thyder [to helle] come all euylles and all the euyll apportes. 1530 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIV. 372 Pensions, Portions, Apportes, Rentes.

†**Appo·rt,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *apporte-r*, f. OF. *aporter* :—L. *apportā-re*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *portāre* to carry.]

1. *trans.* To bring, produce.

1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* M iij a (JAM.) Quhat the resurrection and glorification apports to the bodie. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions of Mind* v. § 4. 185 The euil or great dammages it apporteth.

2. *intr.* To arrive *at.* [Cf. Fr. *apporter* 'to arriue or approach neere to the hauen or shore' Cotgr.]

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 33 We apported at Iamayca.

†**Appo·rtable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being brought forward, or produced.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass. Mind* v. § 4. 273 All the reasons apportable to render the thing amiable.

†**Appo·rter.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. vb. + -ER¹.] An introducer, bringer in.

1678 HALE *Hist. Plac. Coronæ* xx. (T.) This makes only the apporters themselves . . traitors; not those who receive it at second hand.

Apportion (ăpō·ɹʃən), *v.*; also 6 apporcion, 7 aportion. [a. OF. *apportionner, -cionner*, f. *à* to + *portionner*, f. *portion* portion, share.]

1. To assign (*to* any one) as his proper portion or share; to allot.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 241 Euery certeine Soule must needes be apportioned and appointed to some one certeine body. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 11. 17 What reward God please to apportion to it. 1824–8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 52 The first duty of a legislator is to apportion penalties. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii. 25 His guardians had apportioned to him an allowance . . adequate to his position.

2. To assign in proper portions or shares; to divide and assign proportionally; to portion out, to share.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 46 a, The rent service . . shalbee apporcioned after the value of the land. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 111 The Matter in competition is often Indivisible. An Office, or a Mistress, can't be Apportion'd out like a Common. 1778 G. MORRIS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 131 A contribution . . to be apportioned upon the inhabitants, according to their wealth. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 To apportion the expenses of production between the two.

3. To adjust according to due proportion or measure; to proportion. *arch.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 43 The number wee cannot better aportion, then from the nature and definition of a Principle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 245 This seems apportioned to animal wants. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 136 It was the measure for the birds to apportion their silver warblings by.

†**Appo·rtion,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. vb.] Division in just proportion.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 148 a, Apportion signifieth a Diuision or partition of a Rent, common, etc.

Apportionable (ăpō·ɹʃənăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Liable to apportionment.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 148 a, Such Rent services are apportionable by Common law.

†**Appo·rtionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *apportiōnāt-* ppl. stem of *apportiōnā-re*, ad. AF. *apportionner*: see APPORTION *v.* Like other early words in *-ate*, occurs first as pa. pple.] = APPORTION *v.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 23 The relefe shalbe apporcyonate accordyng to the same. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii. (1544) 13 Possessions which they may apporcionate to theyr owne living. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 75 By free apportionating them [*i. e.* fostering allowances] according to the duty and wisdom of the children.

†**Appo·rtionateness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. APPORTIONATE (pple.) + -NESS.] The quality of being proportionally adjusted.

1645 HAMMOND *View of Directory* Pref. The apportionateness of [the English liturgy] to the end to which it was designed. [So 1679 PULLER *Mod. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 28.]

†**Appo·rtioner.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. APPORTION *v.* + -ER¹.] One who apportions.

1611 COTGR., *Borneur*, a limiter, bounder; apportioner.

Apportionment (ăpō·ɹʃənmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT; also in med.L. *apportionamentum* and Fr. *apportionnement.*]

1. The action of distributing or allotting in proper proportion or suitable shares.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 149 b, The apportionment shall not be according to the quantity of the land, but according to the quality. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 210 By a wiser apportionment of the custom and excise duties. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxviii. X. 316 For the apportionment of houses and lands among the citizens. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 85 The proper apportionment of punishment to offences.

2. The state or fact of being thus distributed.

1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 52 Wherever this apportionment of Lands came to be changed. 1858 (27 Oct.) BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 287 When the apportionment of the Members to the Constituencies approximates to a just arrangement.

†**Appo·sal.** *Obs.* Also 5 opposayle, apposaylle, -yl, 6 -elle. [f. APPOSE¹ + -AL².]

1. The process of apposing; interrogation, examination; a posing question, a puzzle.

c 1470 *Pol. Poems* II. 282 Pray theym all to take the to grace, In appoysaylle [*v. r.* apposaile]. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 141 Madame, your apposelle is well inferrid.

2. Legal examination of accounts. (See APPOSER 2.)

1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 61 To sette with the judges as audytoures . . also at the accomptes in many apposylys. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Apposal* of Sheriffs, is the charging them with Money received, upon their account in the Exchequer. 1809 in TOMLINS *Law. Dict.*

†**Appo·se,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 opose, apose, 5–7 appose. [orig. a variant spelling of OPPOSE, ME. *oposen* and *aposen*, = OFr. *oposer* and *aposer* (both languages showing substitution of the more common atonic *ă-* for atonic *ŏ-*: even med.L. confounded *appositum* and *oppositum*), used in the common scholastic sense of L. *oppōnĕre* 'to argue against, bring forward objections or difficulties to be answered' (*oppōnere et respondēre*). In senses more obviously connected with the primary meaning of *oppōnĕre* and *opposition*, the form *oppose* was at length established; but in those in which this connexion was not apparent, and which might even be plausibly explained from *appōnĕre*, as if 'to put it to one,' *appose* early prevailed. Also aphetized in 15th c. to POSE, the mod. repr. For the artificial affiliation of *-pose* to L. *pōnĕre, positum*, see next.]

1. To confront with objections or hard questions; to examine, interrogate, question.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 145 3ef the faly throf to be aposed, Sey God nys nau3t in ther wordle a-closed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) IV. 291 þe childe Jesus . . sittynge and aposynge þe doctours. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 137 The Busschop xal your lyff appose. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Examyn, or apposyn (posyn, posen), *Examino.* 1553 *Short Catech. Edw. VI*, 495 Thus beginneth the Master to appose his Scholar . . I thought it best to oppose thee by certain questions. 1558 BP. WATSON 7 *Sacram.* xxi. 130 The mynister should not be compelled to appose and examine the penitent. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) O ij, You come to appose mee, as if I were a scholer in the Grammar schoole. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 65 Question against question: the Jewes appose Jesus, Jesus apposeth the Jewes.

2. *absol.* and *intr.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 901 þa3 I appose, I schulde not tempte þy wyt so wlonc. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xciii. 127 b/1, I woll apose and dyspute wyth hym of some necessary thynges. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* 61 The one aunswering and denying, and the other still apposing. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) U iij b, I would I might appose.

3. *spec.* To examine as to accounts, to audit. (Cf. APPOSER 2.)

1601 TATE *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 44 (1876) 26, A serjant naper . . shal aunswere for it as often as he shal be apposed. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchequer* v. 96 The Sheriff was apposed anciently in open Court and now by the Cursitor Baron.

4. = OPPOSE, q.v.

Appose (ăpōu·z; emphatic æ·pōu·z), *v.*² [formed to represent L. *appōnĕre*, on the analogy of *compose, expose, suppose*, and the other assumed representatives of compounds of *pōnĕre*, formed on OFr. *poser* :—L. *pausāre*, after this vb. came, through form-assoc. with *positio, positum*, to be treated as the representative of L. *pōnĕre* (see PAUSE, POSE). In Fr. *apposer* is found as early as 13th c.]

1. To put or apply one thing *to* another, as a seal to a document; to put (food) before.

1593 J. CAREY *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 206 The king doth too much appose himself to the Papist faction. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 95 Atrides . . food sufficient Appos'd before them, and the peers appos'd their hands to it. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 228 Fire to heate whatsoever is apposed. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcog.* (1769) 43 One of the ancientest gravings . . to which any mark is apposed. 1862 F. HALL *Hind. Philos. Syst.* 214 As the iron moves, when the precious stone . . is apposed to it. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1495 The last seal publicly apposed to shame.

2. To place in apposition or juxtaposition; to range side by side.

c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 391 Original conceptions luminously displayed and judiciously apposed. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 The boundaries of species . . may be closely apposed . . along considerable lengths.

Apposed (ăpōu·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. APPOSE² + -ED.] Put or applied to; put in apposition.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 371 Kindled at Apposed fire. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 321 The apposed surfaces of the pericardium.

†**Appo·ser.** *Obs.* [f. APPOSE¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who apposes; a questioner, examiner.

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* 61 The apposer must fight with the weapon of his wit. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. II. iii. 84 In those [Windsor, Wincester, Eaton, Westminster schools] . . the triall is made by certeine apposers yearelie appointed to examine them. 1759 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, Apposer, *Examinateur.*

2. An Exchequer officer who examined or audited the sheriffs' accounts. (The office was abolished in 1833.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 165 Forrein Apposer is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sherifes and Baylifes doe repaire by him to be apposed of their greene waxe. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchequer* v. 108 A new Officer, before whom the Sheriff was to account on his Process, who is called the Foreign Apposer.

†**Appo·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. APPOSE¹ + -ING¹.] Questioning, examination.

1407 W. THORPE in Arb. *Garner* VI. 46, I should write mine Apposing and mine Answering. 1575 *Troub. ab. Com. Prayer* 139 An examination and apposinge off them. 1612 BRINSLY *Lud. Lit.* 74 Let the manner of the apposing be . . by short questions.

Apposite (æ·pŏzit), *a.* [ad. L. *apposit-us*, pa. pple. of *app-, adpōnĕre*, f. *ad* to + *-pōnĕre* to place, put.]

†1. Put or applied to. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1656 in BLOUNT, 1706 in PHILLIPS, etc.

2. Well put or applied; appropriate, suitable (*to*).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 239 A most apposite remedy. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 15 Her language is not copious but apposit. 1709 SWIFT *T. of Tub* § 3. 54 The types are so apposite. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 31 Mastery of apposite and homely illustrations. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* i. 6 The truth most apposite to the whole argument.

†3. Of persons: Ready with appropriate remarks, apt. *Obs.*

1699–1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 31 In all discourse she's apposite and gay. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Reader* 7 Oct. 1865, 392/3 Qualified to talk on any subject; easy, agreeable, and apposite in their observations.

†4. *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is placed beside or in apposition. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gent.* II. iv. 516 The negation of it implies a contradiction in the Adject or an Opposite in an Apposite.

5. See OPPOSITE.

Apposited (ăpo·zitĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *apposit-us* (see prec.) + -ED.] Put or applied to.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. x. 233 Sight, apposited with interest, can retain tolerably exact copies of sensations.

A·ppositely, *adv.* [f. APPOSITE + -LY².] In an apposite manner, appropriately, to the point.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 6 The pulpit can prove nothing so appositely . . by Scripture. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Popish Cer.* IV. iii. 12 Thus spake the learned Friar very appositly. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* XX. III. 36 This fable appositely suggests a train of sensible and pointed observations. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Philos.* 54 They are not on that account less appositely cited as instances.

A·ppositeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being apposite, aptness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 429 The appositeness of these four last Prophecies for the setting out the Merchandizing

of the Church of Rome. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) II. xxvii. 490 The appositeness of this question. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xix. 288 There was a pathetic and poetic appositeness in these words to the facts of his expiring life.

Apposition[1] (æpozi·ʃən). [a. OFr. *aposicion, apposition*, variant of *opposition*, in med.L. sense of *oppōnĕre*: see APPOSE *v.*[1]] A public disputation by scholars; a formal examination by question and answer; still applied to the 'Speech day' at St. Paul's School, London.

1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan., My brother John's speech, which he is to make the next apposition. 1864 *Press* 18 June 588 St. Paul's School .. celebrated its annual Apposition on Wednesday.

Apposition[2] (æpozi·ʃən). [ad. (perh. through mod.Fr. *apposition* 16th c.) L. *appositiōnem*, n. of action f. *appōnere* to put to: see APPOSITE.]

1. The action of putting or placing one thing *to* another; application.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Yf after the fyrste apposycyon .. it blede nat wel. 1559 MORWYNG *Evon.* 367 All suche thinges as .. fomentacions, apposicions, em broches, etc. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 117 By apposition, or putting of sweet odours to the dead body. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 308 By the Apposition of a Publick Seal. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. 220 The apposition of the seals of seven attesting witnesses.

† **2.** That which is put to or added; an addition.

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* § 1. i. (1660) 10 For distinction sake, to annex some apposition over and above their paternall Coat. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 67 The Place is plainly written *Cern*, without any paragogical apposition.

3. The placing of things in close superficial contact; the putting of distinct things side by side in close proximity.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 64/2 The mistion of the Elements is by apposition. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. vi. 35 [The word] according to the various apposition of the leters, may signifie either a foot, or a river. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xix. 488 These layers must have accumulated one on the other by lateral apposition. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iv. 121 The result of the apposition of an assemblage of smaller crystals.

4. The fact or condition of being in close contact, juxtaposition, parallelism.

1606 G. CARLETON *Tithes Exam.* iv. 21 b, There is an apposition betweene things of the same kinde. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 A mere kind of apposition or contiguity of our natures with the divine. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art.* (1848) The true medium between dry apposition and exuberant contrast. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 159 He places strange and discordant ideas in close apposition. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 145 The cut surfaces and edges of the wounds are to be brought into apposition.

† **5.** *Rhet.* The addition of a parallel word or phrase by way of explanation or illustration of another. *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 187 Calling faith the worke of God, and geuing it that title for a name of addition, and calling it by figure of apposition Gods good pleasure. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. xxiv. 93 It is an Apposition, or ἐξήγησις, the latter words declaring the meaning of the former; 'Peace on earth,' that is, 'Good will towards men.'

6. *Gram.* The placing of a word beside, or in syntactic parallelism with, another; *spec.* the addition of one substantive to another, or to a noun clause, as an attribute or complement; the position of the substantive so added.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 416 Yonge childryn that gone to the scole haue in here Donete this question, how many thinges fallen to apposicion? 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, A Preposition .. either in Composition, as, *Contrahecho* .. or in Apposition, as, *En la casa.* 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 191 Apposition is a figure .. whereby one Noune Substantive is for Declaration and distinction sake added unto another in the same case. 1860 JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* 398 In the failure of syntactical power .. in various forms of apposition, especially that of the word to the sentence.

Appositional (æpozi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to apposition; appositive.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (1850) § 559 The appositional construction is, in reality, a matter of concord. 1865 N. DALGLEISH *Gram. Anal.* 13 The appositional complement. 1879 G. MACLEAR in *Camb. Bible, Mark* i. 5 River of Jordan: *of* is here redundant and appositional.

Apposi·tionally, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In apposition; appositively.

1882 ROBERTSON *Müller's Heb. Synt.* 60 [The words] could equally well stand appositionally in the absolute state after the word qualified.

Appositive (ăpp·zĭtiv), *a.* [f. L. *apposit-* (see APPOSITE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **appositīv-us*: cf. It. *appositivo* (Florio), mod.Fr. *appositif*.] Of, pertaining to, or standing in apposition. Also as *sb.*

1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot.* 42 The words in the parenthesis being only appositive to the words going immediately before. 1847 A. CROSBY *Grk. Gram.* § 331 An appositive agrees in case with its subject. 1883 H. KENNEDY *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 20 The separation of appositive words.

Appo·sitively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In appositive construction, in apposition.

1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. in Lang.* 23 Genitives of different kinds .. those used more attributively and those used more appositively. 1883 H. KENNEDY *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 19 Substantive expressions which .. are put appositively beside the real designation.

† **Appo·sitor.** *Obs.* [n. of agent (L. in form) f. APPOSE[1] (for *oppositor*).] = APPOSER.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxv. (1631) 86 The overthrow of an Appositor is counted discourtesie.

† **Appo·st,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *apposte-r*, ad. It. *appostare*:—late L. **appositā-re*, f. *apposit-us* conveniently appointed, APPOSITE.] To place or arrange for a purpose. Hence, **Apposted** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Apposter*, to apposte, suborne, procure underhand. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 608 They will thinke this Letter is aposted, and take this to be a finesse. 1611 COTGR., *Assassin*, an appoasted manslayer.

Appraisable (ăprē·zăb'l), *a.* [f. APPRAISE + -ABLE.] Capable of having the value fixed.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept., But there they are, merchantable and appraiseable. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 202 He has no appraisable value.

Appraisal (ăprē·zăl). [f. next + -AL[2].] The act of appraising. a. *lit.* The setting of a price. b. *fig.* Estimate of worth.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 151 Criticism as employed in the appraisal of works [poems] more or less imperfect. 1838 DE QUINCEY (*title*) A Brief Appraisal of Greek Literature. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 67 An inventory and appraisal of the live stock. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 222 Here are both inward appraisal and self-renouncement.

Appraise (ăprē·z), *v.* [Of rather late appearance; f. PRAISE *v.*, previously, and, for some time, contemporaneously, used in same sense. Perh. formed on analogy of the synonymous PRIZE, APPRIZE: see the latter.]

1. To fix a price for, assign a money value to: *esp.* as an official valuer or appraiser.

[1383 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 9 The pris of a man preysid, whom thei preysiden, of the sonys of Yrael. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 220 Others praise them among the moueables; but it were better to praise them seuerally.]

1535 in Wood's *Lett. Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 164 The stuff .. was appraised by the appraisers. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Oct., All this morning at Pegg Kite's .. appraising her goods that her mother has left. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 665 The cartoons .. were only appraised at three hundred pounds. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 151 They [mercenaries] transferred their services .. to those who would appraise them more highly.

2. *transf.* To estimate the amount, quality, or excellence of. Also *refl.*

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 40. 385 Rightly to appraise the value of various truths. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 154 The feeble infant .. Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs, Appraised his weight. 1869 ARBER *James I's Ess.* Introd. 4 The king's Sonnets and Poems .. appraise themselves.

Appraised (ăprē·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Estimated at a money value, fixed by valuation; having its worth calculated.

1864 D. WELLS *Our Strength, etc.* 17 A discrepancy between the real and appraised value of property. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* V. 110 A carefully appraised end to serve.

Appraisement (ăprē·zmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of appraising or valuing; valuation by an official or authorized appraiser.

1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Comm.* 20 Oct. 4 A true appraysement [shall be] made of the same. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 20 The Landlords are paid their Rents, and no Appraisements are heard of in twenty Years. 1867 LYD. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* vi. 68 The tedious details of Mr. Royal's liabilities, and the appraisement of his property.

2. A price fixed by appraising, estimated value.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccclxxx/3 Bars of Silver .. to be set up at 1*d.* 2*q.* per Ounce under the Appraisement. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. ix. 52, I have consented to take the household linen at an appraisement. 1881 W. SPRINGER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII. 377 If the appraisement is exorbitant.

3. *transf.* Estimation of quality or worth generally.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 45 Ground more important to Dr. Parr's reputation, and, at the same time, much more susceptible of a sincere latitude of appraisement. 1881 MRS. LINTON *My Love* III. 5 A lover's keen appraisement of the value of the thing he wants.

Appraiser (ăprē·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who appraises: *spec.* a person appointed and sworn to estimate the value of property.

1529 *Petition* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 There be limited and appointed so many judges, scribes, apparitors, summoners, appraysers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmccxxxviii/3 Officers, who are to be Appraisers and Sellers of all moveable Goods. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 3 Having ordered the appraiser of the company's cloths .. to be severely flogged. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 130 The appraisers sworn to appraise goods sold under distress for rent.

2. *transf.* One who estimates quality or worth.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* I. vi. 111 Any fair appraiser of delicate distresses, would decide that I am .. more to be pitied than you are. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 149 You have appointed the many as your judges and appraisers.

Appraising (ăprē·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of setting a price or value on.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Appraising*, the act of rating, valuing or setting a price on goods by a person who is a competent judge, and is authorized thereto.

Appraising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING[2].] That appraises or estimates; valuing, estimating. Hence **Appraisingly** *adv.*

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Scc. Th.* II. II. vi. 25 Eying appraisingly, as to its capabilities, her robust yet delicate beauty.

† **A·pprecate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *apprecāt-* ppl. stem of *adp-, apprecā-ri*, to pray to, f. *ad* to + *precāri* to pray, f. *prec-em* prayer.] To pray for, invoke, devoutly wish, *to.*

1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 69 All that the Queen and Councell could wish and apprecate to the king. 1674 *Ch. & Crt. Rome* 13 Apprecating Destruction to those of his Family .. who should attempt a departure to Popery.

† **Apprecation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -TION.] The action of praying for or invoking a blessing on another; a devout wish.

1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii. Wks. 1634 I. 263 Not without desire and apprecation. 1618 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. iii, With apprecation of as much happinesse to you at home, as I shall desire to accompany me abroad. *a* 1679 POOLE *Annot.* (1852) III. 275 The salutation .. common among the Jews .. was an apprecation of all blessing and happiness.

† **A·pprecatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *apprecāt-* (see APPRECATE) + -ORY.] Of the nature of praying for a blessing on any one; intercessory.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 [Glory] is either a praise, or a wish; gratulatory or apprecatory. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. (1654) 261 The (not so much apprecatory as declaratory) benedictions.

Appreciable (ăprī·ʃi,ăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *appretiāre*, in later spelling *appreciā-re* + -BLE, as if ad. L. **appretiābilis*; cf. Fr. *appréciable.*]

1. Capable of being estimated, weighed, judged of, or recognized by the mind.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. 37 In the performance .. of which the party stipulating has an appreciable interest. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 9 There is hardly an appreciable element of Celtic in the French language.

2. Capable of being recognized by the senses, perceptible, sensible.

1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 59 This specimen has all the appreciable characters of the best Bombay wootz. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 76 A very appreciable increase of weight.

Appreciably (ăprī·ʃi,ăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] To an appreciable extent, so as to be appreciated.

1859 *Lit. Ch.-man.* V. 449 We speak .. with the cheerfulness of those who are appreciably succeeding. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 653 The tidal waves .. become appreciably translation or propelling waves on soundings. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 13 The former will not be appreciably changed in temperature.

Appreciant (ăprī·ʃi,ănt), *a. rare*—[1]. [a. mod. Fr. *appréciant*, pr. pple. of *apprécier*, ad. L. *appretiāre*: see next.] Appreciating, appreciative.

1829 SOUTHEY *Colloq.* Ded. Wks. III. 173 The man whom Henry, of desert Appreciant alway, chose for highest trust.

Appreciate (ăprī·ʃi,ēt), *v.*; also 8-9 appretiate. [f. L. *appretiāt-* ppl. stem of *appretiā-re* to set a price to, appraise, f. *ap-, ad-*, to + *preti-um* price. Cf. Fr. *apprécier* (15th c. in Godef.). The literal sense of the Fr. is supplied by APPRAISE, APPRIZE. In Eng., as in Fr., the med.L. spelling *appreciāre* has been followed. Neither this verb nor any derivative is in Johnson; but see sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To make or form an estimate of worth, quality, or amount.

1769 BURKE *Prcs. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 59 Let us calmly .. appreciate those dreadful and deformed gorgons and hydras. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXIII. 458 The extreme want of candour .. with which Priestley appretiated Hume. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 496 The weight of the gold is to be appreciated. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* ii. (1877) I. 22 It was the bias of antiquity .. to appreciate all knowledge principally by the higher standard.

2. To estimate aright, to perceive the full force of.

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 124 The physiological reader only can appreciate the profound sagacity of this conclusion. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* lvii. § 43 IX. 41 Napoleon .. instantly appreciating the magnitude of the danger. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xiii. 167 Until the truth of any thing .. be appreciated, its error, if any, cannot be detected.

b. *esp.* To be sensitive to, or sensible of, any delicate impression or distinction.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 32 The retina has not appreciated the influence of the simple red rays. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 236 In like manner, a blind man is able to appreciate sound, touch, etc., but not colours. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 7 If the number of vibrations exceeds forty thousand per second, the ear becomes incapable of appreciating the sound.

3. To esteem adequately or highly; to recognize as valuable or excellent; to find worth or excellence in.

1655 [See APPRECIATING.] 1742 BAILEY, *Appretiate*, to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon anything. 1795 *Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 230 Your labours will not be fully known and appreciated till the succeeding generation. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 25 The mental culture necessary in order to appreciate Homer. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 171 It requires a finer taste than mine to appreciate him.

4. To raise in value; opposed to *depreciate.* (This and the following sense have been long in use in U. S.)

1779 P. WEBSTER *Pol. Ess.* (1791) 33 Any probable attempt to raise or appreciate the value of the money. 1880 R. MACKENZIE in *19th Cent.* 207 Rents have been unduly appreciated. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* Pref. 9 The resumption of specie payments in Gold, thus appreciating that metal.

5. *intr.* To rise in value.

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 A great demand for specie and bills, which occasioned the latter .. to appreciate. 1882 P. TIDMAN *Gold & Silv. Money* 85 Gold has been steadily appreciating in value.

Appre·ciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Adequately valued. b. Enhanced in exchangeable value.

1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 32 The more remediable evils of depreciated Silver, or appreciated Gold.

Appre·ciating, *ppl. a.* [f. APPRECIATE + -ING².] That appreciates or values.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. § 2 (1669) 273/1 Show what appreciating thoughts thou hast of that blissful state. *Mod.* Appreciating friends recommended its publication.

Appre·ciatingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an appreciating manner; with appreciation.

1870 *Daily News* 7 May 5/5 Who love pictures warmly and appreciatingly for their own sake. 1881 SHAIRP in *Academy* 29 Jan. 74/1 The editor discourses, if not tenderly yet .. appreciatingly, of Cowper.

Appreciation (ăprīʃi,ēi·ʃən). Also 7–9 appretiation. [Found once *c* 1400; then not till 17th c. Both in early and mod. use prob. a. Fr. *appréciation*, n. of action f. *apprécier*, ad. L. *appretiāre*: see APPRECIATE and -TION.]

1. The action of setting a money value upon; valuation, appraisement. *rare.*

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 83 To take the sheep-stock off the outgoing tenant's hands by appreciation of arbiters.

2. The action of estimating qualities or things; deliberate judgement.

1604 PLAYFERE *Serm. bef. Prince Hen.* 57 (L.) According to a man's appretiation, and according to his intention. 1864 G. MASSON in *N. & Q.* 411 He is .. very severe in his appreciation of Buchanan. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. lxvi. 500 Entirely mistaken in his appreciation of the condition of things.

3. Perception, recognition, intelligent notice; *esp.* perception of delicate impressions or distinctions.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 þis word for *notiþ* or *takiþ appreciacoun.* 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 33/1 The appreciation of means towards an acknowledged end. 1879 C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 113/1 A much better appreciation of the intricacies of the country. *Mod.* Men differ greatly in their appreciation of varieties of vowel sound.

4. Adequate or high estimation, sympathetic recognition of excellence.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. xii. 259 Not the intrinsecall worth of their tears, but Gods gracious appretiation of the sincerity thereof. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xii. 246 An eye and mind that have no appreciation of scenery.

5. Rise in exchangeable value; cf. APPRECIATE 4.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 Considered rather as an appreciation of Gold and Silver than a depreciation of paper. 1883 GOSCHEN in *Times* 20 Feb. 7 A considerable appreciation in the value of gold.

Appreciative (ăprī·ʃi,ētiv), *a.* [f. L. *appretiāt-* ppl. stem of *appretiāre* + -IVE. Cf. mod. Fr. *appréciatif, -ive.*] Showing appreciation: having the quality of forming an adequate estimate, of recognizing the good points in an object, or of being sensitive to delicate impressions. Const. *of.*

1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* v. 84 Kindly appreciative words. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 313 A very quiet audience .. appreciative but not demonstrative. 1879 CHURCH in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 247/1 The eye has become less appreciative of red, and more appreciative of the other colours.

Appre·ciatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an appreciative manner: with estimation of comparative value; discriminatingly; with sympathetic recognition of excellence.

1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 315 Yet appreciatively in the estimation of judgment, he accounts the offence of God a greater evil than any temporal loss. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 13 Appretiatively, preferring him, and his will, before all other things. 1879 T. ESCOTT *Eng.* I. 166 Slowly, lovingly, and appreciatively acquired, not purchased ready-made.

Appre·ciativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being appreciative; the habit of recognizing excellence.

1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 12 A liberality of judgment and an appreciativeness of taste. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 3/3 The thorough appreciativeness of the crowded audience.

Appreciator (ăprī·ʃi,ētəɹ). [n. of agent (on L. analogy) f. *appretiāre*: see APPRECIATE. Cf. mod.Fr. *appréciateur.*] One who appreciates or forms an adequate estimate.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodot.* Wks. IX. 208 A discovery for which there was no permanent appreciator. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 358 An incapable appreciator of the situation and its exigency.

Appreciatorily (ăprī·ʃi,ătə·rĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY².] In an appreciatory manner; appreciatively.

Appreciatory (ăprī·ʃi,ătəri), *a.* [f. APPRECIATOR: see -ORY.] Of or befitting an appreciator; appreciative.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* LXXXIX. 36 That appretiatory criticism which scrupulously weighs the evidence adduced. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 68 Mr. Macey .. paused, in the expectation of some appreciatory reply.

Appredicate (ăpre·dikeɪt). [ad. mod.L. *apprædicātum* (= Gr. προσκατηγορούμενον): see AP- *pref.*¹ and PREDICATE.] An addition to the predicate: (see quot.)

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiii. I. 228 By Aristotle, the predicate includes the *Copula*; and .. the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appredicate.*

Apprefe, variant of APPROOF, *Obs.*, proof.

Apprehend (æprĭhe·nd), *v.* [a. Fr. *appréhende-r* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *app-, adprehend-ĕre* to lay hold of, seize, f. *ad* to + *prehend-ĕre* to seize. In the contracted form *apprend-ĕre*, the word survived in the Romance langs. in the fig. sense 'lay hold with the mind, comprehend, learn,' whence also later 'teach, inform': cf. Fr. *apprendre*, and Eng. APPRISE. Subsequently, the full *apprehend-ĕre* was taken into Fr. and Eng. in its orig. form and sense. APPREND is occas. in 16–17th c.]

I. Physical.

†1. To lay hold upon, seize, with hands, teeth, etc. Also said of fire, and *fig.* of trembling, fear, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 5 A great quakyng and tremblyng dyd apprehende hys hande. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 124 His dogs .. apprehending the garments of passengers. 1613 *Life William I.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 28 A fire began .. which apprehending certain shops and warehouses, etc. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unf.* 8 Fury and affrightment apprehend the desperate. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 63 A lame hand that cannot apprehend. 1843 E. JONES *Sensat. & Event* 122 While those two lips his brow did apprehend.

†b. *transf.* To seize upon, take down, in writing. *fig.* To seize upon (points of a subject). *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 480, I apprehended it [an epitaph] with my pen while the Preacher was in his pulpit. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 24, I will only apprehend so much as may serve to exemplify this dangerous world.

2. To seize (a person) in name of law, to arrest.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 1 (R.) To fynde sum occasion .. to attache and apprehende him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 44 Paul .. going like a Pursivant .. to Damascus, to apprehend the Saints there. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 287 A justice of the peace cannot issue a warrant to apprehend a felon upon bare suspicion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 328 Troops had been sent to apprehend him.

†3. To seize upon for one's own, take possession of. Also *fig. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 70 Ellis quhare .. to wend, Thayre dwelling place for ay to apprehend. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 12 If that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Iesus. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 That Vacancies are his who apprehend's them first by occupation.

†4. To seize or embrace (an offer or opportunity).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 750 If we apprehend not that great grace and mercy of the Father offered to all. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 126 If he apprehend not an opportunity to escape. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 56 His faith, whereby he did firmely apprehend the .. aid of his eternal Father.

II. Mental.

†5. *gen.* To learn, gain practical acquaintance with. Also *absol.* (The earliest use in Eng.; cf. Fr. *apprendre.*) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 He holdeth in mynde .. without foryetynge, all that he apprehendyth. 1531 ELYOT *Governour* (1834) 215 Thereby they provoke many men to apprehend virtue. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 204 Children .. Improve their nat'ral Talents without Care, And apprehend, before they are aware.

6. To become or be conscious by the senses of (any external impression).

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 60 When this Light shone in darkenesse, and our darkenesse, though it apprehended, yet it comprehended it not. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 212 That caused Agar supernaturally to apprehend a voice from heaven. 1855 BAIN *Sens. & Int.* III. i. § 37 If I see .. two candle flames, I apprehend them as different objects.

†7. To feel emotionally, be sensible of, feel the force of. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 29 b, The .. soules of them that haue no power to apprehend such felicitie. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i, Dead. Lord! how deeply, sir, you apprehend it. 1670 WALTON *Lives*, That [kindness] was so gratefully apprehended by M. Hooker.

8. To lay hold of with the intellect: a. to perceive the existence of, recognize, see.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 5 Who so doth not understand or apprehend this righteousness in afflictions and terrors of conscience. 1609 *C. Butler's Fem. Mon.* Ad Auth. 16 There is not half that worth in Mee Which I have apprehended in a Bee. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 184 We shall apprehend reason to conclude, that .. they were not so very young. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxi. 7 Each man .. avails him of what worth He apprehends in you.

b. to catch the meaning or idea of; to understand.

1631 HEYWOOD *Lond. Jus Hon.* 279 As soone known as showne, and apprehended as read. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. xiii. 87 This is all so plain, that I can't but apprehend it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 463 The nature of the long contest between the Stuarts and their parliaments, was indeed very imperfectly apprehended by foreign statesmen. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* II. 24 To apprehend distinctly the signification of a number, two things are necessary.

c. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 84 Cousin, you apprehend passing shrewdly. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 46/1 Periander .. immediately apprehended that he advised him to put the most eminent in the City to death. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 532 ₱ 2, I cannot apprehend where lyes the trifling in all this. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* i. i, No one can explain by a Logical Definition what it is to think, to apprehend.

9. To understand (a thing *to be* so and so); to conceive, consider, view, take (it) as.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ix. (1840) 193 They apprehended it a great courtesy done unto them. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* 1830 I. 100, I apprehended myself to be near death. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 393 The eternal laws, such as the heroic age apprehended them.

b. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. iv. 8 If hee apprehend you flout him once, he will flie at you. 1775 J. LYON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 101, I apprehend that secrecy is as necessary now as ever it was. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 17 In general, I apprehend, the later French critics have given the preference to Racine.

10. To anticipate, look forward to, expect (*mostly* things adverse).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 149 A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleepe. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. III. iii. 100 A triumphant question, to which he had apprehended no answer. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* ii. 11 Love had taught her with unerring accuracy to apprehend the evil which impended.

11. To anticipate with fear or dread; to be fearful concerning; to fear. a. with *obj.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 80 Oh let my Lady apprehend no feare. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 54 Which makes me much apprehend the ends of those honest Worthies. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 53 He apprehends every breath of air as much as if it were a Hurricane. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* xiii. 125 No one .. could think .. that any further violence was to be apprehended.

b. with *subord. cl.* To be apprehensive, to fear.

1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 210, I don't apprehend that even the Bath could hurt her. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 186, I sometimes apprehend that our institutions may perish.

Apprehe·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Taken hold of, seized; arrested.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. lviii, Th' apprehended Duke.

2. Laid hold of by the mind, conceived.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 129 Lord! whence is this apprehended inconsistency? 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* i. 17 The intellectually-apprehended Executive System.

3. Anticipated (with aversion), dreaded.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 7 When the apprehended Time shall be over. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 29 On Monnema the apprehended ill Came first.

Apprehender (æprĭhe·ndəɹ). Also 7 -or. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who lays hold of or seizes; *esp.* one who seizes or arrests in the name of justice.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trag.* Plays II. 282 This short sword .. which if I haue time To show my apprehendor, he, etc. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 65 How would the .. number of malefactors be greater than that of apprehenders?

2. One who lays hold with the senses or mental faculties.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 84 All these proceed from the indisposition and distempred taste of the apprehendor. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 639 Truth is bigger than our minds, and we are .. rather apprehenders than comprehenders thereof. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 177 By 'beholder' is meant knower, or apprehender.

Apprehe·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. APPREHEND; APPREHENSION, esp. in senses 3, 7, 12.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix, The vertu of apprehendynge [L. *apprehensiva potentia*], þat is maner knowynge, is departid a tweyne. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 321 Going from place to place, to avoid the peril of apprehending. 1581 SIDNEY *Astrophel* lxvi, Quick apprehending .. Of euerie image which may comfort show. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 508 To issue a proclamation for the apprehending of Ludlow. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* ii. 40 Experience includes the apprehending of a regulative order, &c.

Apprehe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That apprehends; understanding, perceptive.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 206 Imagination .. is an apprehending power. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xviii. (1865) 359 Newly-apprehending gratitude at second life bestowed.

Apprehe·ndingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By apprehending or laying hold.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iiij, Faith doeth iustifie apprehendingly, workes doe iustifie declaringly.

Apprehensibility (æprĭhe·nsĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being apprehensible.

1827 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 287 Clothed in a form of sensuous apprehensibility. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* i. 6 Simplicity and popular apprehensibility will be everywhere aimed at.

Apprehensible (æprĭhe·nsib'l), *a.* [ad. L. *apprehensibil-is* (Tertull.), f. *apprehens-* ppl. stem of *apprehend-ĕre*: see APPREHEND and -BLE. Cf. mod.Fr. *appréhensible.*] Capable of being apprehended or grasped by the senses or intellect; liable to be felt emotionally (*obs.*) Const. *by, to.*

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 181 It is apprehensible by sense. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Unhappy Prosp.* 95 Who wept not for himselfe; for an object so sad and apprehensible as this could not bend his gravity. *a* 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1717) IV. 318 Discoursing of the Nature .. of God in a language neither warrantable nor apprehensible. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* (1860) 358 Apprehensible even to the uninstructed. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 151 A world of invisible beings .. assuming forms, uttering tones, distilling odours, apprehensible by the soul of man.

Apprehe·nsibly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an apprehensible manner; so as to be apprehended or laid hold of.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* vii. (1881) 131 The dead and deep part of the night, when Nox might be most apprehensibly said to be the daughter of Chaos. *Mod.* The two notions are not apprehensibly distinct.

Apprehension (æprĭhe·nʃən). [ad. (? through Fr. *appréhension*, 15th c. in Littré) L. *apprehensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *apprehend-ĕre* to seize upon: see APPREHEND and -ION.] *gen.* The action of seizing upon, seizure, grasp. As in other adopted words, employed in the mental before the physical

senses, for which native Eng. and OFr. words were in use.

I. Physical.

1. The action of laying hold of or seizing (physically); prehension, grasping. *rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (J.) [A lobster's claw is] a part of apprehension whereby they seize upon their prey. 1835 Southw. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 262 The superior extremities [of the body] are organs of apprehension.

2. *Law.* The action of taking manual possession.

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvi. 928 The absolute property *rei singulæ* cannot be acquired commonly without an apprehension or a taking possession of the thing by the acquirer. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. 203 Either constructive delivery (*traditio*) or apprehension (*perceptio*).

3. The seizure of a person, a ship, etc., in the name of justice or authority; arrest. Const. *subjective gen.* of the actor, *objective gen.* of the person arrested, the latter being more frequent: 'The king's apprehension of Pym,' 'Pym's apprehension by the king.'

1577 Harrison *Eng.* I. II. iv. 103 If they be taken the third time and have not since their second apprehension applied themselves to labour. 1614 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortesc. Pap.* 6 Your answer tuiching his Majestys aprehension of the forcible vessell. 1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 916. 457 A warrant for his apprehension was obtained.

II. Mental.

†**4.** *gen.* The action of learning, the laying hold or acquirement of knowledge. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 111 Meane moeuynge of the eye is to be praysed, for it sygnefyeth easy apprehensyon. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. i. 3 The ancient Philosophers esteemed it a great part of wisdome to conceale their learning from vulgar apprehension or use.

5. The action of laying hold of with the senses; conscious perception. *arch.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 178 Dark night, that from the eye his function takes, The eare more quicke of apprehension makes. 1635 Austin *Medit.* 9 She [the Virgin] had a corporall, as well as a mental apprehension of the Messenger. 1732 Law *Serious Call* xi. 177 Invisible to his Eyes, being too glorious for the apprehension of flesh and blood.

†**6.** The action of 'feeling' anything emotionally; sensitiveness or sensibility to; sympathetic perception. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 6 [They] have not their thoughts established..in the love and apprehension of duty. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 15 If men did conscionably and in right apprehension of Gods goodnes blesse their meate. 1644 Heylin *Laud* I. 206 The Queen..out of a deep apprehension of that lamentable accident, forthwith directed, etc.

7. The action of grasping with the intellect; the forming of an idea; conception; intellection.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 25 Better..ys a short and diligent readinge..then to turn manie leaves with small regard and less apprehention. *a* 1680 Glanvill (J.) Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* 177 ¶ 3 My quickness of apprehension, and celerity of reply. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign of Law* ii. 110 A clear apprehension of this Abstract Idea was necessary to a right understanding. 1870 Bowen *Logic* i. 28 Simple Apprehension corresponds very nearly to that sort of thinking which we now call Conception.

8. The apprehensive faculty; ability to understand; understanding.

1570 Dee *Math. Præf.* 4 So..dull is our apprehension. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* III. i, O the quick apprehension of women. 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistr.* Pref., It was above my apprehension to conceive. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image* (1879) 214 How forcibly the lapse of time.., came home to my apprehension.

9. The product of grasping with the mind; a conception or idea; *also*, the abiding result of such conception; a view, notion, or opinion entertained upon any subject.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 763/2 We haue no apprehension of yᵉ heauenly life, when we are thus tyed to this world. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* 19 Fix not too rashly upon your first apprehensions. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 10 ¶ 4 Which according to vulgar apprehension swept away his legs. 1774 Reid *Aristot. Log.* ii. § 1 The first part of logic treats of simple apprehensions and of terms. 1871 R. W. Dale *Ten Command.* Introd. 11 We must obey the moral law to have a true apprehension of it.

†**10.** The conception or idea expressed by a word; meaning, sense. *Obs. rare.*

1615 T. Adams *Leaven* 102 'The kingdom of Heaven'.. hath a diverse sense and apprehension in the Scriptures. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 15 Other wayes there are of deceit which consist not in false apprehension of words.

11. The representation to oneself of what is still future; anticipation; *chiefly* of things adverse.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 78 The sence of death is most in apprehension. 1693 Owen *Holy Spirit* 12 Sorrow had filled their Hearts upon the Apprehension of his Departure. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref. A ij, The following Queries were drawn up..when I had not the least apprehension of their appearing in print. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 358 Leaving us to the thaws of summer and the stormy winds of September before our imprisonment ceases. The apprehension has no mirth in it.

12. Fear as to what may happen; dread.

1648 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. xvi. (1673) 227 The bare fears of such things and apprehensions of their approach. 1709 *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 1, I..looked about with some Apprehension..for Fear any Foreigner should be present. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 67 Their representatives at Paris expressed apprehensions that France would interfere. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 263 Not without apprehension of being bitten by serpents.

Apprehensive (æprɪ'he·nsiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *apprehensīv-us*, f. *apprehens-*, ppl. stem of *apprehendĕre*: see Apprehend and -ive. Cf. Fr. *appréhensif, -ive.*] Characterized by apprehension; habitually apprehending.

†**1.** In the habit of seizing, ready to seize or embrace (an offer or opportunity). *Obs.*

1620 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad Pop. i. (1674) 136 So apprehensive of but an outward enforced semblance of contrition from the hands of an Hypocrite. *a* 1641 Ld. Strafford (O.) I shall be very apprehensive of any occasions wherein I may do any kind offices.

2. Pertaining to, or fitted for, the laying hold of sensuous or mental impressions.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 All the wyttes come of the vertue Racional and apprehensiue. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 268 Illfauorednesse or disproportion to the partes apprehensiue, as..when a sound is either too loude or too low. 1671 Milton *Samson* 623 Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings, Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 88 When the apprehensive faculties of the soul are in their full vigour.

3. Of mental faculties and their operations: Showing apprehension or grasp of a subject; intelligent, discerning, quick.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. i, If the Imagination be very apprehensive, intent, and violent. 1785 Cowper *Task* VI. 612 In some [animals] are found Such teachable and apprehensive parts. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 258 The reasons he gives..are neat, apprehensive, and witty. 1874 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* 20 A sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

4. Of intelligent beings: In the habit or capable of grasping with the mind, perceptive; *hence*, quick to learn, intelligent, 'sharp.' Const. *of.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 67 And Men are Flesh and Blood, and apprehensiue. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 63 Those who are apprehensive of love. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* III. i, My daughter is an apt, and wittie lasse: I know her apprehensive, and well-brayn'd. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 84 More fond of Miracles, than apprehensive of Truth. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 295 Spaniels..docile and apprehensive. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. viii. 1500 The lower phrase that suits the sense O' the limitedly apprehensive.

5. Having an apprehension or notion; understanding, realizing, conscious, sensible. Const. *of* or *subord. cl. arch.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. 70 The King apprehensiue of his meaning, called his Lords. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccxlix/2 We are deeply apprehensive of the Confluences of Blessings, which..we enjoy. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xi. iii. 104, I am apprehensive that this is an additional proof of the requisiteness of attending to the customs of the East when we would explain the Scriptures. 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 58 Miracles..wrought..by instruments but partially apprehensive that they are such.

6. Anticipative of something adverse; fearful of what may be about to happen. (Now the most usual sense.) a. *simply.*

1718 Pope *Iliad* xiii. 812 From death he flies, And turns around his apprehensive eyes. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 418, I am a sad weak, apprehensive Body; to be sure I am! 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. (1857) II. 311 Though physically of a timid apprehensive nature.

b. with *of.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 22 Swine are naturally apprehensive of wind and weather, by an ingrafted knowledge; and run crying home before the storm. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 107 Noah's niece, being apprehensive of the deluge, set out for Ireland. 1848 C. Brontë *Jane Eyre* v. (1873) 37 Mortally apprehensive of some one coming in and kidnapping me.

c. with *subord. cl.*

1704 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., Wks. 1778 I. 202 Being apprehensive it might spoil the sale of the book. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 224, I am apprehensive that experience was not sufficiently consulted. 1802 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 282/1 He was apprehensive an operation would be necessary.

d. the source *from* which apprehensions come, or the object *for* whose safety they are entertained, may be expressed.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. xv. (1675) 142 Why should I be more apprehensive for my Body than my Mind. 1791 Burke *Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 41 More apprehensive from his servants..than from the hired blood-thirsty mob without. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 220 They became apprehensive for the safety of their canoe.

†**7.** Capable of being apprehended, apprehensible; intelligible. *Obs. rare.*

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 176 Who cannot suffer that things should be rendred apprehensive to Idle Persons, which he has learned amongst the Ancients with pains.

Apprehensively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension.

†**1.** By laying hold. *Obs.*

1656 Trapp *Exp. Rom.* iii. 29 Men are said to be justified ..apprehensively by faith.

2. With anticipation, esp. of danger; with fear as to what may be coming.

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxii. 236 What think you..made me write so apprehensively? 1828 Southey *To A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 315 The face Composed and apprehensively intent Upon the necessary operation About to be perform'd.

†**3.** So as to be apprehended, intelligibly. *Obs.*

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 14 The Quality considered in it self, to speak apprehensively, was very savage.

Apprehensiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. Aptness to apprehend; intelligence, perceptiveness, discernment.

a 1639 *Relig. Wotton.* 81 We shall often mark in it [the eye] a dulness, or apprehensiveness, even before the understanding. 1702 S. P[arker] *Tully's De Fin.* 144 The Winged World make frequent Discoveries of their Apprehensiveness and Memory. 1805 Wordsw. *Prel.* VIII. (1851) 190 Yet knowledge came..In fits of kindliest apprehensiveness, From all sides.

2. The habit of anticipating things adverse; fearfulness as to what may be coming.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 243 So much apprehensiveness that her fears are aforehand with her dangers. 1860 Windsor *Ethica* vii. 399 Nervous anxiety and..exaggerated apprehensiveness.

†**Appre·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. Fr. *apprend-re* or L. *apprend-ĕre*, contr. of *apprehend-ĕre*: see Apprehend.] To seize; to lay hold of with the mind.

1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* I. xi, Apprende with greatfull hande eche hower that god hath lente the here. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxviii., The soul..Oretakes each outgone beam; apprends it by advertence.

†**Appre·nsion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [contr. var. of Apprehension. Cf. next.]

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 182 Mad men, who have alwaies before their eies those Ideas and shapes which worke the apprension of their furie.

†**Appre·nsive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [contr. var. of Apprehensive: cf. L. *apprensus* for *apprehensus.*]

1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 63 Of the importance of which they are now very apprensive.

Apprentice (ăpre·ntis), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 aprentys, apprentys, 6 apprentise, 5– apprentice. [a. OF. *aprentis*, nom. of *aprentif*, f. *aprendre* to learn (see Apprehend), 3rd sing. *aprent*, by form-assoc. with words in *-tis, -tif*:—L. *-tīvus, -tīvum*: see -ive. (Mod.F. takes *apprentis* as pl. with sing. *apprenti.*) Cf. Appentice. The aphetic Prentice appears in Eng. as early as the full word, and was for several centuries the more usual form.]

1. A learner of a craft; one who is bound by legal agreement to serve an employer in the exercise of some handicraft, art, trade, or profession, for a certain number of years, with a view to learn its details and duties, in which the employer is reciprocally bound to instruct him.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 190 Apparayleden him as a prentis. *Ibid.* III. 218 Alle kunne craftes men · crauep Meede for heore prentys [1393 for here aprentys]. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* 26 To make servaunts and apprentices free. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 5 His duller child he binds an apprentice to some trade. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 299 A fact known to the apprentices of apothecaries. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 11 Poor boys, of good families, will often take service as apprentices.

†**2.** A barrister-at-law of less than 16 years' standing. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Wks.* 1869 I. 382 Bope aprentis and avocatis. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 226 Prechoures & prestes & prentyces of lawe. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 303 a, In ancient time the Serieants and Apprentices of Law did draw their owne pleadings. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 23 Barristers (first stiled apprentices)..who answered to our bachelors. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 373 In the time of Edward IV apprentices were a class distinct from the serjeants.

3. By extension: One who is only learning the rudiments; an unskilled novice, a tyro.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. xvi. 47 Noo prentiz..in puttyng his oost in fayre ordenance. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxvii. (1840) 228 As yet they were apprentices to piracy. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xv. 377 A mere apprentice in treason.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.* [in quot. 1400, a. OFr. *aprentis* adj. 'ignorant, qui a besoin d'apprendre,' Godef.; in later quots., attrib. use of the Eng. sb.; cf. a *master builder*, a *master mind.*]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 687 These briddis, that nought unkunnyng Were of her craft, & apprentys [*v. r.* a prentise]. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 72 She was not a 'prentice girl, to ask leave every time she goes abroad. 1794 Burns *Wks.* III. 284 Her prentice han' she tried on man, An' then she made the lasses, O. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 105 He tried his apprentice hand on an inferior institution.

Apprentice (ăpre·ntis), *v.* Also in 7 -ize. [f. prec. sb.] To bind as an apprentice; to indenture.

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 144 To be apprentized betimes. 1769 Burke *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 109 When they are apprenticed, this provision will cease. 1882 Blades *Caxton* 5 In 1438 Caxton was apprenticed to Robert Large.

†**Appre·nticeage.** *Obs.* Also -isage, -issage. [a. Fr. *apprentissage*: see Apprentice *sb.* and -age.] Apprenticeship; time wherein to learn or acquire experience. Often *fig.*

1592 Bacon *Observ. Libel* (T.) To be utterly without apprentisage of war. 1621 Donne *Serm.* cxvii. V. 73 Seven years apprenticeage which your occupations cost you. 1678 Young *Serm. Whitehall* 29 Dec. 22 Christianity is our Profession, and Life is our Apprentisage.

Apprenticed (ăpre·ntist), *ppl. a.* [f. Apprentice *v.* + -ed.] Bound as an apprentice; bound in covenanted service.

1639 Ford *Lady's Trial* I. i. (R.) Now appears the object Of my apprentic'd heart. 1732 Pope *Mor. Ess.* III. 267 Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans, blest.

†**Appre·nticehood.** *Obs.* [f. Apprentice *sb.* + -hood.] = Apprenticeship.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 256 And haue ymade many a knyȝte · bothe mercere & drapere, þat payed neuere for his prentishode. 1417 *York Girdlers Ord.*, Yat nan apprentice efter yᵉ tyme of apprenticehed · wyrk any · werk..prively

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 271 Must I not serve a long apprenticehood? 1619 J. HEATH *House Correct.* D iij b, Who in his apprenticehood, being brought up to the Art of Poleing, is now made free of the Shavers.

Apprenticement (ăpre·ntismĕnt). *rare.* [f. APPRENTICE *v.* + -MENT.] An apprenticing; apprenticeship.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 173 The premature apprenticements of these tender victims. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 487 Seven centuries of painful apprenticement.

Apprenticeship (ăpre·ntisʃip). Also 6–7 apprentiship(pe. [f. APPRENTICE *sb.* + -SHIP; superseding APPRENTICEHOOD.]

1. The position of an apprentice; service in the capacity of an apprentice; initiatory training, under legal agreement, in a trade, etc.; *esp.* in the phr. *To serve apprenticeship.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 18 Holding them in more base subjection then their masters ever did in their apprentiship. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. x. 106 During the continuance of the apprenticeship the whole labour of the apprentice belongs to the master. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 625 Prince George..was serving his apprenticeship in the military art.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 22 Such as onely ayme at your faire lookes, tye but their loues to an apprentishippe of beauty. 1638 BAKER *Balzac's Lett.* II. (1654) 46 On whose banks the Romans have performed the Apprentiships of their rare victories. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. v. 118 Men who have passed through a regular apprenticeship in Sanskrit grammar.

3. The period for which an apprentice is bound.

a 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. 1710 II. 677 This is but a short Apprenticeship, after which we are made free of a Royal Company. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 2 Three months after the expiration of his apprenticeship. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. x. 218 That long apprenticeship of sorrow.

4. *Hence*: A period of seven years.

1780 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. II. 506 Two apprenticeships have past since my dearest Mrs. Dewes celebrated her birth-day here. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthd.* i, Three 'prenticeships have past away..Since I was bound to life.

Appre·nticing, *vbl. sb.* [f. APPRENTICE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of binding as apprentice.

1870 *Daily News* 12 Dec., The apprenticing of parish boys.

Apprentis, -age, obs. f. APPRENTICE, -AGE.

Appress, obs. form of OPPRESS.

Appress (ăpre·s), *v.* [f. L. *appress-* ppl. stem of *apprimĕre*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *premĕre* to press.] To press close to each other, or to a surface, *e.g.* leaves to the stem; = ADPRESS. Hence **Appressed** *ppl. a.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 25 *note*, During the night the upper..surfaces of the leaves are appressed together. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 126 Leaves..obtuse, appressed, convex. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 258 Has its lips so closely appressed as to make the aperture invisible.

†**Appre·st,** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *appreste* (mod. *apprêt*), OFr. *apreste*, f. *aprester* to make ready, f. *à* to + *prest* (mod. *prêt*) :—L. *præstus* ready.]

1. Preparation, provision.

1539 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 594 There is no apprest of any ships in Spayne. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 408 The Christian princes..made their apprests for a new expedition.

2. Pecuniary provision; loan. (Cf. F. *prester, prêter.*)

1443 HENRY IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 34 I. 80 Easing vs by wey of apprest of the summe of c. marks.

Appretiate, less usual sp. of APPRECIATE.

†**Appre·ve,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. OF. *a(p)preuve*, tonic stem of *aprover* (sometimes even extended to inf. *appreuver*, Godef.); the northern and, esp., Sc. equivalent of APPROVE *v.*[1] With *approbā-, apreuve, apreve*, cf. *afforā-, affeure, affeer*, and the north. *meve* for *move*. Now obs., exc. in later pa. pple **approven** (on analogy of *weave, woven*, etc.), which is regarded merely as a Sc. variant of *approved.*] = APPROVE *v.*[1]

c 1375 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 388 Eny state aprevyd of God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 8055 Hit is a propertie apreuit. 1526 *Act Jas. V* (1814) 310 (JAM.) Ratifijs and appreuis the contract and appunctuament made. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 175 Richt mony..Apprevit weill that that counsall wes gude. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 291 After some smoothings of it, it was approven. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 146 It is approven of as having about it the solemn and suitable Characteristics of Godliness.

†**Appri·nze.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *aprinse*, variant of *aprise.*] Enterprise; ? seizure.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* vi. 5 The apprinze of Pucel Jone, In which attempte my travayle was not smal.

†**Appri·sable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. APPRIZE *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Capable of being apprized or appreciated; laudable, praiseworthy.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* II. 123 Otheris thocht nane of hir doingis apprisable, bot repugnant to the law of God.

†**Appri·se,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 apryse, 4–5 aprise, apprise. [a. OF. *aprise, -ize*, 'thing learned'; subst. use of fem. sing. of *apris*, pa. pple. of *aprendre* to learn: see next. For *app-* see AP- *pref.*[1]] That which is learned; lore, learning, instruction, information.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3951 3yf þou euere..Lettydyst any man for to lere Crafte..But fordeddyst hys aprise. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 81 Thus cam in the first aprise Of bokes. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 128 To ordayne..Or the childe ware sette aprise, Ware they myȝte a stude make.

Apprise (ăprəi·z), *v.*[1]; also **apprize.** [f. (in 17th c.) F. *apprendre* (OF. *aprendre*) to teach, inform (pa. pple. *appris, -ise*), on analogy of *comprise, surprise*, and Fr. *comprendre, surprendre. A(p)prendre* :—L. *adprendĕre* :—*adprehendĕre* 'lay hold of,' had passed from the sense of 'lay hold with the mind, learn,' to 'teach, inform': see APPREHEND. (The prec. sb. was obs. bef. 1500, and had nothing to do with the formation of this vb.)]

1. To impart knowledge or information to; give formal notice to; inform, acquaint.

1694 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* 41 Though the King of England may be never so well apprized in the use of them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. (1824) 52, I hope she has had the duty to apprise you of her intrigue with the young clergyman. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv. (1832) 61 Miss Hodges is above stairs—she shall be apprized directly. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* XV. § 1. 519 Telemachos apprises Menelaos that Ithaca is a goat-feeding island.

b. Hence in *pass.* To be informed or aware, to know.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 You must be extremely well apprised, that there is a very close correspondence. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) I. iv. 89 The little Princes, less apprized of his history..talked a good deal to him. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* I. vi. 88 The adjoining cell, as the reader is apprised, was occupied by Gurth.

c. *refl.* (= Fr. *s'apprendre.*)

a 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* VI. i, The learned Pagans might apprise themselves from oral information.

2. To give formal notice of, notify, advise. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Works* IV. 71 Morlands have not yet written to my bankers, apprising the payment of your balances.

Apprize, -ise (ăprəi·z), *v.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 5– apprise, 6– apprize. [a. OF. *aprise-r*, earlier *aprisier*, f. *à* to + *prisier, preisier* to price, prize, praise; or perh. directly on phrase *à pris*, as if *mettre à prix.* Retained in Sc. Law, and used occasionally by Eng. writers, but ordinarily represented in Eng. by APPRAISE, in its analysis the same word, but with a different history. Cf. also PRAISE and PRIZE.]

1. *Sc. Law.* To put a selling price upon, put up for sale at a set price, appraise.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* III. 226 Thay..apprisit and sauld all the gudis. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* mdccxlvi/4 Very fine Spanish Cloth..Apprized from 10 to 16*s.* per Yard. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 258 The sheriff was to apprise or tax the value of the lands.

2. To estimate the worth of, value, appreciate.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 218 Þe riche prince was þere aprised. 1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 113 Thou apprisist not the curse of seint Franceis. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 16 This last opinioun wes maist apprisit. 1617 R. WILKINSON *Barw.-bridge* Ded., How highly your Highnes apprizeth peace. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 668 Whosoever at the proper worth Apprises worldly honour. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/2 Art among women was apprized..on very much the same sort of principle.

†**Appri·zed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [pa. pple. of vb. *apprize*, not otherwise found, intensive of PRIZE *v.* 'to seize as a prize.' See A- *pref.* II.] Seized, possessed as of a prize.

1521 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 29 Divers ships have been rescued..whereof one, with certain Frenchmen apprized thereof, arrived here..this day.

†**Apprizement, apprise-.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *apprisement*, OF. *aprisement*, n. of action f. *aprisier*: see APPRIZE *v.*[2] and -MENT.] The action of setting a value upon; appraisement.

1605 BACON *Sp. K. James* (T.) By law, they ought to make but one apprisement.

Apprizer, -ser (ăprəi·zəɹ). *arch.* [f. APPRIZE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who appraises; *Sc. Law*, A creditor for whose behoof an appraisal is made.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* vii. 150 Apprysers of flesh..to appryse the flesh..alswell for the profite of the fleshers, as of the people. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 257 The heritable rights belonging to the debtor were sold for payment of the debt due to the appriser. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, The apprizer (as the holder of a mortgage was then called) entered upon possession.

Apprizing, -sing (ăprəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of attaching a value to; estimation of value, appraisement; appreciation.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 26 The iust apprising of Holi Scripture. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* III. 294 That na werkis war done be thame war wourthy to have apprising. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* II. xi. (1809) 257 So that apprisings were, by their original constitution, proper sales of the debtor's lands, to any purchaser who offered.

Approach (ăprōu·tʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 aprochi, 4–6 aproch(e, 5–7 approch(e, 7– approach. [a. OFr. *aprochie-r* (mod. *approcher*), cogn. w. Olt. *approcciāre*, Pr. *apropchar*, early Rom. **adpropjāre* :—late L. *adpropi-āre* (Vulgate), f. *ad* to + *propi-āre* to draw near, f. *propi-us* (Pr. *propi*, Fr. *proche*, for *propche, propj*) nigher, near, compar. of *prope* nigh. For *app-*, see AP- *pref.*[1] About 1600 the phonetic *oa* was introduced for *ō.*]

1. *intr.* To come nearer (relatively), or draw near (absolutely), in space. a. *simply.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. I. 6 Sche sauȝ þese poetical muses aprochen aboute my bedde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1276 þan pollux aprochet in hast. 1557 PHAËR *Æneid* VI. Q iv, Whom the Troyan duke had found, Approching nere. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 170 Approach, thou Beacon to this vnder Globe, That by thy comfortable Beames I may Peruse this Letter. 1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridged* XXX. § 8 A Spittle for Lazers, a disease then newly approched in this Land. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 20 At his bidding Claude Approach'd. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sal. Ch.* xvii. 301 A footstep outside approaching softly.

b. with *to. arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1781 To þe palays pryncipal þay aproched. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 805 Hire ship approched to the londe. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 152 The cruell wightes..Approched to the doore. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xi. 20 Wherefore approached ye so nigh unto the city? 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 17 Masses sufficiently large approached near to the shore.

2. *trans.* To come near to.

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 118 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Þat a þousend men scholde in mi side falle..and me aprochi noȝt. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282, I approche..The place, where my lady is. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 76 Approch the Chamber. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 28 When he came to Rome..he evidently approached it from the East.

b. *fig.* with reference to a place in the field of conception. *intr.* and *trans.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Str. Passion* (R.) I thinke How ioyes approch, when sorrowes shrinke. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* XX. (1782) I. 254 As we approach nearer the age of the schoolmen. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 35 And so approach the fundamental..harmonic school by the path of history.

3. *trans.* Said of lines or things in a line: To be so situated in space that the parts lie successively nearer to a given point or line (which a body moving along the line in question would therefore approach, in sense 2). rarely *intr.*

1598 FLORIO, *Approssimare*, to approch, to neighbour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 ¶ 1 Trees rising one higher than another in proportion as they approach the centre. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1 ¶ 7 The Ventricles of the Brain approach towards each other. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Asymptote*, a line which continually approaches nearer and nearer to another, yet will never meet therewith, tho' indefinitely prolonged. *Mod.* At this point the boundary approaches, but does not quite reach the river.

4. To come near to a person: *i.e.* into personal relations; into his presence or audience; or *fig.* within the range of his notice or attention. a. *intr.* with *to. arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 7 Renkes of relygioun þat..aprochen to hys presens. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 7998 He approchet to þe prinse. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lviii. 2 They take delight in approching to God. 1794 MATHIAS *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 381 To the Peers approach with awe.

b. *trans.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 147 So prest to aproche my presens. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 288 He..goth to approche The kinges court and his presence. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 65 When thou dost heare I am, as I haue bin, Approach me. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 1, I cannot approach her without Awe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, The Earl was approached..by a person quaintly dressed.

5. *euphem.* Of sexual relations. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xviii. 6 None of you shall approche to any that is neere of kinne to him. 1798 COLEBROOKE *Digest Hind. Law* (1801) III. 196 If either brother..approach the wife, he is degraded.

†6. To embrace or take up with (a habit). *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* (1577) 15 Shunne euil, and approch to do wel.

7. *intr.* Of time or events: To draw nigh.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1 Aprochen gan the fatel destyne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 209 Þe tyme aprocheþ faste. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 51 When deathe approched. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 195 When now the Nuptial time Approaches. *a* 1732 GAY (J.) The hour of attack approaches.

8. To come near in quality, character, or state; to be nearly equal. a. *intr.* with *to.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 401 No filisofers..Might approche to þat precious apoint of her wit. 1538 STARKEY *England* 21 Man so dowyng neryst approchyth to the nature of God. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 36 We judge..of them as they approach to, or recede from this standard. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 66 The coefficients of dilation..approach more nearly to equality.

b. *trans.*

a 1698 TEMPLE (J.) He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have approached Homer. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 187 That copy..more decidedly approached such a form. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 143 Vigorous youths fast approaching manhood.

9. *Mil.* To make 'approaches' to; to work forward towards, by means of entrenchments. See APPROACH *sb.* 9.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 127 To aproach neare vnto the walles, with trenches, or such like aprochings. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 228 The ground was very easy to Approach, and as inconvenient, and dangerous to Storm. 1861 SHEPPARD *Fall of Rome* vi. 339 The town..had to be approached in regular form.

10. *causal.* To bring near locally, to move or draw nearer; approximate. (Common in mod.Fr.) *arch.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j, Yf thou assay to approche them [the lips of an ulcer] by force. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. vi. 87 All those changes..shall serve to approach him the faster to the blest mansion. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 114, I..should have been tempted to approach myself to it. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x. (1853) 107 So saying, he approached to the fire a three-footed stool.

11. *fig.* To bring near in character, quality, rank.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 226 In matter, none approach him [Petrarch] to Sidney. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 103 His object was..to approach the

Gaulish provincials to Rome. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring of Amasis* I. 148 Forced these images into the foreground of Fancy, thus approaching them nearer to reality.

Approach (ăprōu·tʃ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. mod. Fr. *approche*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The act of coming nearer (relatively), or of drawing near (absolutely), in space.

c 1555 R. Morice in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. I. xxviii. 233 The Bishop .. entered into the University church .. whose approach being honorable, Latymer .. surceased from farther speaking. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 81 Nauar had notice of your faire approach. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 180 The approach of a Comet to the Earth. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. 52 The destruction of our bodies .. upon too near approaches to fire. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 9 Casson's thoughts were diverted by the approach of the horseman.

†2. Nearer advance of an enemy; offensive or hostile movement. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. xxv. 80 Or euer thou make eny approche vpon thin enemies. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* V. i. 167 So soone we shall driue backe Of Alcibiades th' approaches wild. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 229 Intercept the provision and supplies of their Enemies Shipping, and by diligent watchfulness discover their approaches.

3. *pl.* Movements towards the establishment of personal relations with one; advances.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 22 Thy timorous and weake approaches toward his grace. 1654 Gayton *Fest. Notes* III. vi. 109 What Approaches, Smiles, Shrugs, Habits, are .. requirable from them! 1678 H. Vaughan *Thal. Rediv.* (1858) 234, I note their coarse and proud approaches, Their silks, perfumes, and glittering coaches. 1681 Baxter *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 Concessions and approaches. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. ii. 24 Repel the approaches of sleep.

4. Power of approaching, access. *arch.*

1563 Grafton *Chron. Mary* an. 3 (R.) The French men had the more easie approche to the castell. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.) Honour hath in it .. the approach to kings and principal persons. 1713 Swift *Caden. & Van.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 17 The learned met with free approach. 1726 Gay *Fables* I. xvi. 15 Rais'd again from low approach, She visits in the doctor's coach.

5. A means or way of approach; an access, passage, avenue. Also *fig.*

1633 G. Herbert *Dulnesse* v. in *Temple* 108 Where are my lines then? my approaches? views? 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* VII. 109 Mastiffs in gold and silver lined the approach. 1878 F. Williams *Mid. Railw.* 344 In the station and its approaches some 60,000,000 of bricks .. have been employed.

6. A drawing near in time or circumstantial relation.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 6 Where death's approach is seene so terrible. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* Pref. 21 At their next approaches to that part of the office. 1704 Pope *Autumn* 97 Thus sung the shepherds till th' approach of night. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 375 Signs of the approach of an intense reaction in Prussia.

7. A coming near in quality, or character; approximation.

1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 81 § 1 Questions .. discussed without any approach to decision. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. 166 Some sort of approach towards infinity. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 204 A type of cities to which England .. can present but feeble approaches. 1881 Guillemard *Let.* in *Life Maxwell* xiii. (1882) 414, I never .. heard an approach to a murmur.

†8. A drawing near in reckoning; an approximation. *Obs.*

1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 51 By the best Estimates and Approaches that I have been able to make .. London is more healthful than Dublin by 3 in 32.

9. *Mil.* in *pl.* Entrenchments or other works whereby the besiegers draw closer to the besieged.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xvi. (1821) 387 That .. wee might the better make our neerer Approaches. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdclxxxvii/2 We have advanced our Approaches to the first Ditch. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 195/2 These approaches sometimes consist of covering masses only, formed either with earth in bags, with fascines, stuffed gabions, wool-packs, or bales of cotton.

b. *fig.*

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 267 Oh if our end were less achievable By slow approaches. 1869 Goulbourn *Purs. Holiness* vi. 52 Approaches must be thrown up by prayers and fastings.

10. *Hort.* The bringing of the branch of one tree close to that of another on which it is to be grafted, in the method called ablactation or inarching.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 87 Either inoculate or graff them by approach. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, All Pear-trees may be grafted by Way of Escutcheon, Slit, Crown, or Approach. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 342/2 Inarching .. is sometimes called grafting by approach.

Approachability (ăprōu·tʃăbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being approachable; accessibility.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 9 The approachability of the window .. is the real point to be attended to.

Approachable (ăprōu·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Approach *v.* + -able; cf. mod.Fr. *approchable.*]

1. Capable of being approached; accessible.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* x. D ij a, Without shadowe .. to take heighthes approchable. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *George II* (1847) III. v. 125 The town was .. approachable only by a narrow causeway. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* I. v. 50 It was desirable that .. it should be approachable by boats.

2. *fig.* in various uses of the vb.

1611 Cotgr., *Abordable*, affable, abboordable, approachable. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 72 ¶ 11 He that regards the welfare of others should make his virtue approachable. 1828 Carlyle *Goethe, Misc.* I. 174 This Truth .. approachable by most, attainable by some small number.

Approa·chableness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being approachable; accessibility.

1731 in Bailey. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* 47 There must be in that life [Christ's] .. such simplicity and approachableness as shall qualify it for admission into society.

Approacher (ăprōu·tʃəɹ). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who approaches or comes near.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* vi. 28 Such [fishes] are .. approchers nigh the sand. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 216 Thou gau'st thine eares, (like Tapsters, that bad welcom) To Knaues, and all approachers. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 264 He furiously rush'd on against this new Approacher.

Approaching (ăprōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of coming or drawing near; *spec.* in *Mil.* and *Hort.* = Approach *sb.* 9, 10.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 800 Avoutrie, in Latine, is for to saye, approching of another mannes bedde. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 88 One that comes before To signifie th' approaching of his Lord. 1598 [See Approach *v.* 9.] *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VII. 178 The Officers of Horse .. were all for a Storm, and the Foot Officers for Approaching.

Approa·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. Drawing near, in space, time, or circumstance.

c 1450 *Court of Love* vii, Whan I was young, at eighteen yere of age .. Approaching on ful sad and ripe corage. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 These approaching times. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 80 The approching tide Will shortly fill the reasonable shore. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 537 Preparations for the approaching campaign.

†2. Lying near, in proximity, neighbouring. *Obs.*

1533 Bellendene *Livy* IV. 317 Ane plebeane sall nocht have his hous approcheand to ane patriciane. 1598 Florio, *Approssimante*, approching, neighbouring.

3. Coming near in quality or character.

1874 Black *Pr. Thule* 35 Not that he fell in love with her at first sight, or anything even approaching to that.

Approachless (ăprōu·tʃlés), *a. poet.* [f. Approach *sb.* + -less.] Unapproachable; inaccessible.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 243 Yet all the prophesie did well befit The approachlesse oracle. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* VIII. x. 110 Archessence! Thou, self-full! self-Infinite! Residing in approachlesse Light. [In mod. Dicts.]

Approachment (ăprōu·tʃmĕnt). [a. Fr. *approchement*, n. of action f. *approcher*: see Approach *v.* and -ment.]

†1. The action of approaching; approach. *Obs.*

1544 *Late Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Upon the approachment of the men to their entries. 1607 Topsell *Four-footed Beasts* 372 Turning about and looking upon his pursuers, as it were to dare their approchment. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (J.) Ice .. will not concrete, but in the approachment [cf. Approach *sb.* 4] of the air.

2. Approach in character, affinity.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193 Beyond this resemblance in the fruit .. I find nothing to confirm the approachment.

†**A·pprobate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *approbāt-us*, pa. pple. of *approbā-re* to assent to as good, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *probā-re* to try the goodness of, f. *prob-us* good.] Approved formally or expressly; particularly by some competent authority. (Used after formation of vb. Approbate as its pa. pple.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, That he in his estate By the Pope afore be approbate. 1547 Boorde *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 272 Galen, with other auncyent and approbat doctours. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 924/2 Decrees .. which by long custome hath beene receiued and approbate.

Approbate (æ·prŏbe̱ĭt), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. To approve expressly or formally; to express approbation of, sanction authoritatively. Obs. in England since 17th c., but preserved in U.S., and often used as simply = *approve.*

1470 Harding *Chron.* cvi, As Flores saieth, and hath it approbate. 1528 Roy *Satire* (Arb.) 91 Obedience and wilfull poverte Which allmyghty god doth approbate. 1557 Barclay *Jugurtha* (Paynell) 42 Whether they wold approbate and alowe the sayd composicion. 1623 Cockeram, *Approbate*, to allow, to like. 1833 Gen. P. Thompson *Idioms of America* in *Exerc.* (1842) III. 470 There are many Americanisms which in the course of time will work their way into the language of England .. The verbs 'approbate,' 'consider' (in the sense of 'believe'), and even 'guess,' are making their way gradually in their peculiar senses. 1849 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 52 A letter approbating the affair.

2. *Sc. Law.* To approve or assent to as valid. Chiefly in phr. *To approbate and reprobate*: to take advantage of those portions of a deed which are in one's favour, while repudiating the rest. Also *transf.*

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 662 You cannot approbate and reprobate the same instrument. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xv. (1870) 280, I approbate the one, I reprobate the other. 1880 *Law Rep., Appeal* V. 325 He is in substance .. approbating and reprobating, a course which is not allowed either in Scotch or English Law.

A·pprobated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] = Approved.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 167 The ministracion of the vii sacraments and other approbated thynges.

Approbation (æprobē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *approbation*, ad. L. *approbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *approbā-re*: see prec.]

†1. The action of proving true; confirmation, attestation, proof. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 86 With calcination Of verray approbation Do that there be fixation. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1006/1 And in approbacion of hys other saying, conclude and say thus much ferther. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 134 Would I had put my Estate .. on th' approbation of what I haue spoke. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 152 So great an Approbation of their Impostures.

2. Approbation or approval, formally or authoritatively declaring good or true; sanction.

1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W.) I. v. (1506) 48 Charyte, by some approbacyon, is ayenst ye fader. 1529 *Petition* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 Summoners, appraysers, and other ministers for the approbation of Testaments. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 71 By learned approbation of the Iudges. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (1742) 320 Dry their Malt according to the London Brewers Approbation. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Received the royal approbation.

3. The action of expressing oneself pleased or satisfied with anything; or the mere feeling of such satisfaction; approval expressed or entertained.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ii. 29 (R.) God .. whose approbation is perfite blisse and saluacion. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ded., So rare a Jewel as this, which hath drawn .. the Approbation of All. 1708 Ld. Sunderland in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 401 IV. 252 They hope what steps they have made will meet with your approbation. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 5 Those Nods of Approbation which I never bestow unmerited. 1806 Metcalfe in *Wellesley Disp.* 810 Something more than cold approbation is required to foster great minds—the approbation should be hearty. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 549 Approbation speaks of the thing or action .. Praise is always personal.

†4. Probation, trial. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 183 This day, my sister should the Cloyster enter, And there receiue her approbation. 1654 Goddard in *Burton's Diary* Introd. (1828) I. 169 The ejecting of scandalous ministers .. [and] the bringing in of them that have passed an approbation.

Approbative (æ·prŏbe̱ĭtiv), *a. arch.* [a. Fr. *approbatif, -ive*, ad. L. *approbātīv-us*, f. *approbāt-*: see Approbate and -ive.] Characterized by approving; expressing approbation or approval.

1611 Cotgr., *Approbatif*, approbative, approving. 1643 Bramhall *Serpent-Salve* Wks. 1844 III. 391 There is a vast difference between .. an approbative consent .. and an active consent. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 17 His [God's] approbative wil whereby he declares what he approves and what he disapproves. 1786 Tooke *Purley* (1798) I. 111 Get rid of that farrago of useless distinctions into .. Effective, Approbative, Discretive. 1828 Webster cites Milner.

A·pprobativeness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being approbative; tendency to approve; in *Phrenol.* love of approbation.

1860 O. & L. Fowler *Self-Instruc. Phrenol.* IV. § 12. 108 Approbativeness, Regard for character, appearances, etc., love of praise. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 51. 21 A morbid habit of reserve, which my approbativeness often burst through.

Approbator (æ·prŏbe̱ĭtəɹ). ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. L. *approbātor*, n. of agent f. *approbāre*: see Approbate and -or. Cf. mod.Fr. *approbateur.*] One who formally approves or sanctions; an approver.

1667 Evelyn *Mem.* III. 162 And so others may not think it dishonour to .. accept them for judges and approbators.

Approbatory (æ·prŏbē·tərі,-ătə·rі), *a.* [ad. med. L. *approbātōri-us* (cf. L. *probātōri-us*), f. *approbātōr-em*: see prec. and -ory.] Of or belonging to one who approves; of the nature of or tending to approbation or sanction. (Orig. in phr. *letter approbatory* = L. *epistola probātōria.*)

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. V*, an. 8 (R.) Letters approbatory and confirmacions of the peres of his realme. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 181 God hath delivered in a sense this world to Satan, but not .. by any approbatory act given him a Patent to vouch him his Vice-Roy. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. i. 214 Robespierre, at first approbatory, knew not at last what to think.

Approbrious, obs. var. Opprobrious.

†**Approcli·vity,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *prōclīvitas* Proclivity.] Proclivity, inclination, tendency towards.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. i. 35 a, Procreation of issue, and approcliuitie to norishe the same.

†**Appro·mpt,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. AFr. *a-prompte-r, apromte-r*, for OFr. *enpromte-r* (mod. *emprunte-r*): see A- *pref.* 10.] To borrow.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 336 Repayment and redelyuery of the Summes of Money appropmted and layde out.

†**Appro·mpt,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *prompt-us* ready, Prompt. See A- *pref.* 11.] To make ready; to prompt, stimulate.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 9 Neither may these places serve only to apprompt our invention.

Approof (ăprū·f). *arch.* Also 5 appreffe, apref. [a. OFr. *aprove, -euve*, proof, trial, f. *aprove-r*:—L. *approbā-re*: see Approbate and Approve. Cf. the simple *proof*, a. OFr. *prove, preuve.*]

1. The act of proving; trial, experience, proof.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 167 Thys good kynge, be wytt of such appreffe, Kepte hys marchauntes .. fro myscheffe. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 3 A Souldier .. and of verie valiant approofe. 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* IV. i, Known By proof more potent than approof of law In all points guilty.

2. Sanction, approval, approbation.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119 In witnessyng and very a-pref whereof .. I have put the seale of my Armes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 174 One and the selfesame tongue, Either of condemnation, or approofe. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 114 Whether any sound orthodox Christian ever did write in the approof of judiciary and predicting astrologie? *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 111 She bowed her mild approof And salutation to all men of worth.

Approper, variant of Appropre *v. Obs.*

†**Appro·perate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *approperāt-* ppl. stem of *appr-, adproperā-re* to hasten, hurry.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Approperate*, to make haste. 1755 JOHNSON, *Approperate*, to hasten, to set forward.

Appropinquate (æpropi·ŋkwe¹t), *v. arch.* [f. L. *appropinquāt-* ppl. stem of *appropinquā-re* to draw nigh to, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *propinquā-re*, f. *propinqu-us* neighbouring, f. *prope* nigh, near.]

1. *intr.* To come near *to*; to approach.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* v. 34 Neither herein..doe we appropinquate to the Popish doctrine. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 145 Liquid and humid [herbs]..appropinquating to heat, are brought to their pristine state. 1873 LYTTON *K. Chillingly* IV. v. (1875) 238 That party to which Mivers professed—not to belong—but to appropinquate.

†2 *trans.* To bring near or close. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 115 'Tis great art..to appropinquate things remote.

Appropinquation (æ·propiŋkwē¹·ʃən). [ad.L. *appropinquātiōn-em*, f. *appropinquāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of coming near, approach.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 476 He gave him a rapture..and in that an appropinquation, an approximation to Himselfe. 1636 EVELYN *Mem.* App. I. 423 At the appropinquation of the King..the Vice-Chancellor spoke a speech. 1670 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2074 The Earth and Moon's Appropinquation and Elongation. 1842 DE MORGAN *Calculus* 412 The appropinquation of the straight lines.

2. The action of bringing into contiguity. *rare.*

1864 T. TROLLOPE *Lindisf. Chase* II. 149 The ants too..evidently communicate intelligence..by the appropinquation of noses.

†**Appropi·nque,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *appropinqu-āre*: see prec. Cf. *advoke, advocate.*] To draw near to, approach.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 590 The knotted bloud..With mortal Crisis doth portend My days to appropinque an end.

Appropinquity (æpropi·ŋkwiti). *rare.* [f. as prec. after *propinquity.*] Nearness.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* xxxi. (1665) 133 An Appropinquity of Vision, that all things are open and naked unto his sight. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Six weeks—appropinquity—opportunity—had victimised him completely.

†**Appropo·rtionate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ap-* = *ad-* to + PROPORTIONATE; cf. APPORTION *v.*] To render proportionate, to proportion.

1662 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) 77 The extream lightness of her [a Bird's] furniture being approportionated to the thinness of that Element [Air].

†**Appro·pre, appro·prie,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 4-5 apropre, 4-6 appropre, -yr, 6 appropir, 6-7 approper. Also β. 4 approprie, 4-5 -ye, *Pa. pple.* 4-7 appropried. [a. OFr. *aproprie-r*:—late L. *appr-, adpropriā-re* (*c* 450), f. *ad* to, with idea of 'rendering' + *propri-us* own. Two forms: one (from AFr.) suppressing *-i-*; the other, used chiefly in pa. pple., preserving *-i, -y.* Superseded in 17th c. by the Latinized equivalent APPROPRIATE.]

1. To assign as private property or possession *to*; to set apart for a special purpose; *spec.* in *Eccl.* to annex to a religious corporation.

α. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe y-halȝede stedes þet byeþ apropred to guodes seruise. *Ibid.* 41 Ofhyaldeþ mid wrong..þe þinges þet byeþ apropred to holy cherche. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 368 Whanne a parisch chirche is aproprid to an abbey. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. vii. 170 a, The lyght of the sonne may not be..appropred to one place more than to an other.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlvii. (1495) 484 That manere of felde that hyghte Campus is apropryed to noo man. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxi. (1617) 364 A Chapter appropried to the same purpose.

2. To assign or attribute as proper *to.*

α. 1384 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 18 His vertuous noblesse That is appropred [*v.r.* enpropred] unto no degree. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 27 Godd þe ffadyre to whaym is appropyrede myghte. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 205 But to lye longe and contynue in synne is appropred to the deuyll. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 67 Astrologers approper certain starres to Kings only.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8149 Þus salle endles lyfe appropryed be, Tylle þe saved bodyse. 1557 *Primer* (*Sarum*) H ij, God to whome it is appropried to be mercifull ever. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 265 *Capitaneus* and *Valuasor* was also appropried to speciall Dignities beneath a Count.

3. To make one's own; to take possession of. (Orig. with *refl. pron.* etc., afterwards *absol.*)

α. 1366 MAUNDEV. v. 35 Kyngdomes that he hath conquered and apropred to him be strengthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXX. 12193, I haue aproprid to oure partis prouyns besyde. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 276 Whether ony executor..appropir ony thing of the goodis of the deed man.

β. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 To kepe them from appropryyng to them self that thyng that aperteyneth to the comyn.

†**Appro·pred, -ried,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Assigned as a property; set apart for a purpose; appropriate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 Eche of hem his owne sete Appropred hath within a man. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 369 In othere not approprid chirchis. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 18 No thynge appropred to his prosperyte.

Appropriable (ăprō·u·pri¸ăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *appropriā-re* (see APPROPRE) + -BLE, as if ad. L. **appropriābilis.*] Capable of being appropriated; to be fitly attributed or applied.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 This conceit applyed unto..the beginning of the world, is more justly appropriable unto its end. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 74 Consciencious people, allow that word [*create*] appropriable to God alone.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 136 Appropriable to other purposes.

†**Appro·priament.** *Obs.* [f. L. *appropriā-re* (see prec.) + -MENT; perh. after Fr. *appropriement* 'a fitting, conforming, accommodating' Cotgr.] What is proper or peculiar to one; a characteristic.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. i, If you can neglect Your own appropriaments.

Appropriate (ăprō·u·pri¸ĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *appropriāt-us* pa. pple. of *appropriā-re*: see APPROPRE.]

A. *pple.* or *adj.*

1. Annexed or attached (*to*), as a possession or piece of property; appropriated. *spec.* in *Eccl.* Annexed as a benefice to a religious corporation.

1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1637) 145 The Parish Priests in Italy..have..certeine Farmes as Gleabland appropriate. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Pref., The Sea's now made appropriate, And yields to all the Laws of state. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are computed to be in England 3845 churches appropriate and impropriate.

†2. Belonging to oneself; private; selfish. *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiii. Wks. 1677, 127 Policy..works ever for appropriate ends; Love euer takes a partner into the Benefit.

†3. Assigned to a particular person; special, individual. *Obs. rare.*

1796 Miss BURNEY *Camilla* VIII. x, The end, therefore, of her deliberation was to show general gaiety, without appropriate favour.

4. Attached or belonging as an attribute, quality or right; peculiar to, own. a. *absol.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. § 25. 162 We notyd..in..the hede, an appropryat dysease, wych we callyd then a frencey. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 174 That the sun darts out light and heat to the limits of its appropriate system. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) I. i. 9 To charm away..*Ennui*, is the chief and appropriate business of the poet.

b. with *to.*

1525 TINDALE *Par. Wicked Mamm.* Wks. I. 50 The forgiveness of sins and justifying is appropriate unto faith only. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 Honour, appropriate to the Soveraign onely. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 307 *Coronet*..is [a word] appropriate to rank and heraldry.

5. Specially fitted or suitable, proper. Const. *to, for.*

1546 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* B j, Remedies..appropriat to every membre throughout the body. 1594 PLAT *Sorts of Soyle* 56 Salts..most appropriate for the nature of mortar. 1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* Wks. 1744 II. 101/2 The Bible's being appropriate..to make wise the simple. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 29 Two mottos equally appropriate. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 47 Prayers and collects appropriate for the great solemnity.

†B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] A thing appropriated or appropriate; a property, attribute. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 551 To prophane The Gods' Appropriates. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 102 The appropriates of their office so ordain'd by the Apostles.

Appropriate (ăprō·u·pri¸ĕ¹t), *v.* [f. prec. Has replaced the earlier APPROPRE from Fr.]

†1. To make (a thing) the private property of any one, to make it over to him as his own; to set apart. *Obs.* exc. as in next.

1535 COVERDALE *Mic.* IV. 13 Their goodes shalt thou appropriate vnto the Lorde. 1625 WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Pap.* 209 My Lord, to whose grace I doe appropriat the worke. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 332 Whatever the ladies of his family required..he would appropriate to them.

2. Const. *to oneself*: = next.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XX. 118 Here hee appropriateth the title of God to himselfe saying 'The Lord my God.' 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ded., The concupiscible part..desires to appropriate to it selfe the use of those things in which all others have a joynt interest. 1740 ANSON *Voy.* I. iii. 32 Appropriating the whole ships provisions to themselves. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* i. 15 The name 'priesthood'..was never appropriated by apostles to themselves.

3. Hence *ellipt.* To take possession of for one's own, to take to oneself.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 181 Christ cannot bee so appropriated, or inclosed. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 761 A liberty like his, who unimpeached Of usurpation..Appropriates nature as his Father's work. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* II. vi. 83 The bud appropriates those constituents..for which it has elective attraction.

4. *Eccl.* To annex (a benefice) to some religious corporation, as its property.

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* xi. § 811 (1642) 363 If a man bee bounden for to appropriate a Church at his owne costs. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Before the time of Richard the 2nd, it was lawful to appropriate the whole Fruits of a Benefice to an Abbey or Priory. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Appropriation*, The monasteries..appropriated as many benefices as they could by any means obtain.

†5. To allot, annex, or attach a thing to another as an appendage. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdr.* vi. 18 All the ornamentes that Nabuchadonosor..appropriated vnto his owne temple. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 258 They have annexed and appropriated the Market Towns of England..to the respective Postages.

6. To devote, set apart, or assign to a special purpose or use. Const. *to, for.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 10 Hauing apropriated their first day of the weeke to the peculiar adoration of the sun. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 33 This Swifter Measure is appropriated or used in..Corants, etc. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. liv. 49 The front gallery..is appropriated to the court. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 41 The revenue is appropriated to the payment of University officers.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, After appropriating £18,424 for the payment of interest on debentures.

7. To assign or attribute as properly pertaining *to*; to attribute specially or exclusively. *arch.*

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 30 His manhood..cannot have this glory only which is appropriated to the Godhead. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 104 Appropriating our Original Guilt to Adam's sin alone. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 7 These amusements..were appropriated to the season of Lent. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. iv. (1867) 13 The word presumption I appropriate to the internal feeling.

8. To make, or select as, appropriate or suitable *to*; to suit. *arch.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 435 Albeit they [tools] be appropriated and fitted to the woorke that is wrought. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* Ded., Accustomed to appropriate the matter of their offerings..to the nature..of the Deity to whom they immolated; as to Mars a horse. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 340 The best methods of Cultivating, appropriating Seeds and manures, and cureing the diseases of land. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 41 The *membrana tympani*..is appropriated to the action of air. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vii. § 12 The subject chosen is appropriated to the characteristic peculiarities of the poet.

†9. To make proper, to fashion suitably. (So Fr. *approprier.*) *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 79 That God hath so appropriated it [the eye], as to make such a goodly piece of woorke thereof.

Appro·priated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED; as pple. replacing the earlier APPROPRIATE, which remains as the adj.]

1. Made over or assigned to a special owner; set apart for a special purpose; specially limited.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. 51 The under-going of generall curses, for the generall good, which was now growne appropriated to his [Decius'] family. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 129 This species of relative pleasure I call Delight..The word is not commonly used in this appropriated signification. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sinking Fund* 34 To place at the disposal of the community any portion of its now appropriated taxation.

†2. Specially suited; suitable, appropriate. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 67 Ten or twenty drops..being taken in any appropriated Liquor. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* II. 327 Rich liveries of the appropriated colours. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 9 When to correctness and perfect form is added..appropriated expression.

Appropriately (ăprō·u·pri¸ĕtli), *adv.* [f. APPROPRIATE *a.* + -LY².] In an appropriate manner.

†1. Peculiarly, specially, particularly. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 167 That is taken appropriately to be the Law of God, that is contained in scripture. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 345 When that worship which is appropriately due unto God is given unto any other.

2. In a manner properly suited; fittingly.

1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* I. 43 (JOD.) The praise that Robert Bembo so appropriately gives to this great painter. 1832 LANDER *Exp. Niger* III. xviii. 122 Dressed very appropriately in a handsome robe of silk.

Appro·priateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. The state of being appropriated or devoted to some special purpose; special destination. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. ii. 9 (R.) Some state of singularity or appropriateness, whereby it is advanced above the common condition of things of the same order.

2. Special fitness, suitability, or applicability.

1731 in BAILEY. 1816 GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 209 The appropriateness to my present purpose of the following quotation. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 644 When the musical appropriateness of the word is the chief care.

Appropriating (ăprō·u·pri¸e¹tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPROPRIATE *v.* + -ING¹.] A making over to a special owner or purpose; a taking as one's own.

1611 COTGR., *Appropriance*, an appropriation, or appropriating. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851, 230 The appropriating of that good which Nature at first made common. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Wks. 1721 IV. 476 The ecstatick Bliss..In the appropriating of Love immense.

Appro·priating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That assigns to a special owner or purpose.

1633 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. iii. (1673) 43 Appropriating and distinctive titles. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 155 An appropriating clause added to the land tax. 1882 CORY *Eng. Hist.* II. 540 Resistance to the appropriating party.

Appropriation (ăprō·u·pri¸e¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *appropriātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *appropriā-re*: see APPROPRIATE and -TION.]

1. The making of a thing private property, whether another's or (as now commonly) one's own; taking as one's own or to one's own use; *concr.* the thing so appropriated or taken possession of.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 240, I wolde..Of other mannes love iwis..Have made appropriation. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 172 In dying men..there is an application of medicines, but not an appropriation. *a* 1711 KEN *Christoph.* Wks. 1721 I. 494 When God, my God, with confidence they call, Appropriation makes amends for all. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. § 1. 252 To employ labour in the production or appropriation of a commodity. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 1. 7 The rapacious appropriation of the abbey lands.

2. *Eccl.* The transference to a monastic house, or other corporation, of the tithes and endowments intended for the maintenance of religious ordinances in a parish; *concr.* the benefice or tithes so appropriated.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Agst. Beg. Friers* (1608) 14 This appropriation is made by false suggestion that such religious men han

not enough for lifelode. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* xi. § 811 (1642) 363 If a man bee bounden for to appropriate a Church .. and afterwards before the appropriation a pension is graunted out of the same. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Tithes* 137 (R.) In old times, whilst these churches were in the clergy-hand, they were called appropriations. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 495 To meet it by buying up the appropriations of livings.

3. The assignment of anything to a special purpose; *concr.* the thing so assigned, *esp.* a sum of money set apart for any purpose. *Appropriation Bill*: a Bill in Parliament, allotting the revenue to the various purposes to which it is to be applied.

1789 *Const. U. S.* i. § 9 No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2. 73 The consequent appropriation of particular individuals to particular employments. 1858 FONBLANQUE *How we are Gov.* vii. (L.) The resolutions in the Committee of Supply are embodied into what is called the Appropriation bill.

†**4.** Special attribution or application; specialization; *concr.* a special attribute. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 46 Hee makes it a great appropriation to his owne good parts, that he can shoo him [his horse] himselfe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* Introd., A Table of the Appropriations shewing for what part every Plant is medicinable. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. (1856) 219 The particular name that belongs to every one [thing], with its peculiar appropriation to that idea.

Appropria·tionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] An adherent or supporter of appropriation; in *Hindu Philos.* One who holds that the soul is an appropriation of the being of Brahma.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 244 Those who hold the soul to be Brahma as appropriated to the internal organ,—the appropriationists.

Appropriative (ăprō·upri,ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *appropriāt-* (see APPROPRIATE) + -IVE; as if ad. L. **appropriātīvus*.] Of appropriating character or tendency; pertaining or tending to appropriation.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* i. 8 This relative *thy* is discriminative and appropriative. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. § 2. 95 To resort immediately to some species of appropriative industry. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. 185 Mr. Mowbray was looking at the little girl with appropriative eyes.

Appro·priativeness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Appropriative quality; tendency to take as one's own.

1882 *East. Daily Press* 17 July 3 A rather amusing display of appropriativeness .. when all day long the sweet stalls .. were besieged by battalions of the common honey bee.

Appropriator (ăprō·upri,ētəɹ). [a. L. **appropriātor*, n. of agent f. *appropriāre*: see -OR.]

1. One who appropriates or takes to his own use.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. III. 325 The appropriator of a treasure. 1858 MISS MULOCH *Th. ab. Wom.* 75 A dishonest appropriator of other people's property.

2. The religious house, or corporation, that owns the fees and endowments of a benefice.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 86 These Appropriators, by reason of their Perpetuities, are accounted Owners of the Fee Simple. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Appropriation*, The appropriators .. are perpetual parsons of the church.

†**Approprietary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. APPROPRIATE, after PROPRIETARY, but with no corresponding derivation; L. *appropriāre* could only have given *appropriatory*.] = APPROPRIATOR 2.

1547 *Injunc. Edw. VI* in Cardwell *Document. Ann.* (1839) I. 9 The Charges .. shall be ratably borne between the parson and approprietary and parishioners. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Tithes* 141 (R.) The perpetual incumbent, which is the approprietary,

†**Appro·pring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. APPROPRE *v.* + -ING¹.] Appropriation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* iv. Wks. 1871 III. 347 þis styward chafferiþ wiþ appropryng of chirchis.

Approvable (ăprū·văb'l), *a.* [f. APPROVE *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Able to be approved; worthy or deserving of approval.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 540 That such Religioun be is alloweable and approvable of ech. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 709 As they be approuable or disprouable by the saide old auncient and Catholike doctrine. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* III. 32 Inordinate desire of Martyrdome is not approueable. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xv. 120 Fine qualities, but unhappily blended with others less approveable. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 20 Measures .. approvable to the quiet good sense .. of the people. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. ii. 81 He is .. approvable as a practical officer and soldier, by the strictest judge then living.

Appro·vableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Approvable quality; worthiness of approval.

c 1812 T. BROWN *Philos. Hum. Mind* lxxiii. (1838) 488/2 This irresistible approvableness .. constitutes to us .. the virtue of the action. 1833 WARDLAW *Chr. Ethics* iii. (1844) 95 The ground of its approvableness.

Approval (ăprū·văl). [f. APPROVE *v.*¹ + -AL².] Rare bef. 1800; now generally used instead of next.] The action of approving; sanctioning approbation.

1690 TEMPLE *Her. Virtue* (J.) A censor of justice .. without whose approval no capital sentences are to be executed. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xxiv. 57, I .. in her looks Approval met. 1843 MILL *Logic* v. vii. § 2 Mankind had stamped its approval upon certain actions.

Approvance (ăprū·văns). *arch.* [a. OFr. *aprovance*, f. *aprover*: see APPROVE *v.*¹ and -ANCE.] = APPROOF; APPROVAL.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 122 As valiant foes as welden sheild or targe .. and of as good approuance. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Pop. iv. (1674) 191 To find approvance in the sight of our God. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 625 Should she seem .. the least approvance to bestow. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 341 Silent approvance of the proceeding.

†**Appro·vant.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OFr. *aprovant*, pr. pple. of *aprover*: see APPROVE *v.*¹ and -ANT.] The party offering proof. Cf. APPROVER¹.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1256/2 Sir William de Facknaham .. on the one side approvant; and this sir John Sitsylt .. on the other side defendant.

Approve (ăprū·v), *v.*¹ Forms: 4-7 aprove, 5-6 approuve, 6-7 approove, 5- approve. [a. OFr. *aprove-r* (now *approuver*):—L. *app-*, *adprobāre* to make good, assent to as good, f. *ad* to + *probā-re* to try the goodness of, prove, f. *prob-us* good. Cf. APPREVE, a form repr. the tonic stem of the Fr. as in *appreuve*; and its pa. pple. APPROVEN. In some senses the word appears to represent Fr. *éprouver*, OFr. *esprover*, not otherwise found in English. See A- *pref.* 9.]

I. (= Fr. *approuver*.)

†**1.** To make good (a statement or position); to show to be true, prove, demonstrate. **a.** *simply. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mic.* vi. 9 Who shal aproue it? 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vi. 141 They had lerned to approue the daye and tyme whan suche thynges [eclipses] shold happe. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. xx. F iij b, The rule .. may two wayes be approued, geometrically and arithmetically. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 He had approued vnto the vulgar, the dignitie of his Science. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. x. (1840) 259 To approve the truth .. thereof against some one who questioned. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v, We demonstrate or approve our reckonings to other men.

†**b.** with *subord. cl. Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4746 Yhit for certayn approves noght he þat þa fiften days of takens sal be. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iiij b, I haue .. approuyd that none may know the secretes of God. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 72 This aproves unto us, that order is a cheefe rule in memorie.

†**c.** with *complement. Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 345/2 He was approoued guiltie at his arreignment. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 245 One thing .. which must approue thee honest. 1644 *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 20, I .. doubt not to approve it firme truth. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* 290 Wks. 1872-5 II. 527 Mr. Onslow was approved not to have been culpable.

†**2.** To attest (a thing) with some authority, to corroborate, confirm. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Anticr. & Mynee* (Todd) 137 Crist confermed his lawe and wiþ his deþ approved hit. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 79 What damned error, but some sober brow Will .. approue it with a text? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 183 The trembling emperor .. solemnly approved the innocence and fidelity of their assassins.

b. with a thing as subject.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 10 The success has approved this judgement. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 98 The miracles proving the doctrines, and the doctrines approving the miracles.

3. To demonstrate practically or to the experience of others, display, exhibit, make proof of. Also *refl.*

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* 151 They by quicke repentaunce approue the amendement of their liues. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) *Chester* 15 Such Olympian sports as shall approve Our best devotion. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 56 Who .. approved himself .. valiantly at the taking of Strigonium. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 104 Many opportunities to approve his stoutness and worth.

b. To display or exhibit to advantage. *rare.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 42. 133 The sculpture is approved and set off by the colour.

4. with *compl.* To show or prove practically (a thing or person) to be (so and so).

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) IV. 4 Approv'd the most profound, and wise To solve Impossibilities. 1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* II. XXXV, 'Tis an old lesson; Time approves it true. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* i. (1875) 176 His account .. approves him a man of thought and observation.

b. *refl.* To prove or show oneself practically to be.

1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 11 All such as shall approve themselves not to be the obedient children of Chryst's churche. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 58 Edward the Third approved himself not only King of England, but of himself. 1656 TWISLETON in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 148 He was in Wales, and approved himself a very vile person. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 305 The latter .. approved himself a neighbour by acting agreeably to that character. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 92 When he approved himself ripe for military command.

†**c.** *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To prove itself, prove, turn out to be. *Obs. rare.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 372/1 If he will say that it was but inuention, it will approue false.

5. To confirm authoritatively; to sanction. *Hence* the techn. term: **a.** in *Sc. Parl.* for confirming, or deciding in the affirmative, by a vote of the house; **b.** for confirming the sentence of a court-martial.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 82 þere may no thing be approvid, ne affermed, but if it be founde in the feith. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 59, I .. by this my present testament .. myne seyde mynde, wyll and entent .. approue, ratifie, and conferme. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 40 The lawe dooth not approoue such testamentes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 13 The old may not be proued, because it is approued. 1726 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 248 The vote was stated, Whether Approve the overture of the Committee, or Delay. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 141 The colonel or commanding officer approves the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

6. To pronounce to be good, commend. **a.** *trans.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Pseudo-Freris* iv. Wks. (1879) 306 Non word of iames approueþ þise newe religions. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 Fully they approvyd al his entent. 1538 STARKEY *England* 81 Vayn ornamentys by corrupt jugement commynly approvyd. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 149, I approue your Wisedom in the deede. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 391 Fools admire, but men of sense approve. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* 313, I entirely approve that precaution. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 522 Niebuhr .. admired and approved the Revolution of 1688.

†**b.** with *inf. phr.* or *subord. cl. Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 36 That thing that thou approuedest to seche aboue alle other. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* A iv a, They will approve that Work men may have this little Book in their Pockets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 880 Others who approve not to transgress By thy example.

c. *intr.* Const. (*on* obs.) *of.*

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 9 Our modern assertors and predicators approve on it. 1658-9 GIBBONS in Burton *Diary* III. 557 Such as shall be named and approved on by this House. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 He has read all, but approves of very few. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. 149 Would his grandfather approve of what he had done.

7. *trans.* To recommend oneself, one's qualities, actions, etc., as worthy of approval; to commend *to.*

1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1 We doe seeke to approue our selues to euery ones conscience. 1657 CROMWELL in Burton *Diary* I. 415 Without integrity, without approving the heart to God. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 49 If anticipations such as these approve themselves to reason.

II. [= mod.Fr. *éprouver*.]

†**8.** To put to the proof or test of experience; to try, test. *Obs.*

1380 [See APPROVED]. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iiij, This rule is gyuen to euery man and approued of euery man. 1532 HERVET *Xenoph. Treat. Househ.* (1768) 64 Men of olde antyquitie, approuinge it by experience. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i, 9 Nay, taske me to my word; approue me Lord. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 60/2 Neither fear nor rashness was likely to approve men so disposed.

†**9.** To find by experience, to experience. *Obs.*

1578 *Gorgious Gallery*, A Louer approuing his Lady unkinde. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* 24 Vnto them a spectacle, and a resolution sildome approued, to see one ship turne toward so many enemies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 101 He hath approved that government in himselfe.

Appro·ve, approw·, *v.*² *Law.* Also 5 aproue, aprowe. [a. OFr. *aproe-r, approer, approuer, apprower* to profit, 'faire profiter, enricher' (Godefroi), f. *à* to + *pros*, obj. *prode, pro, prou, preu* (Pr., Sp., Pg. *pro*, It. *pro, prode*) 'advantage, profit,' a difficult word, pointing to an early Romanic subst. use of the prep. *pro* or *prod-* in *prod-est* (as if *prod est mihi*, it is a profit or advantage to me), perh. declined as **prod-is, prod-em*. Cf. the adj. use in It. *prode, pro*, Pr. *pros*, OFr. *proz, pros, prous, preus*, obj. *prode, prou, preu*, mod.Fr. *preux* good, worthy, valiant, i.e. *vir qui prod-est*. (Cf. also It. *prodezza*, Pr., Sp. *proeza*, OFr. *proesce*, Fr. *prouesse* prowess, and OFr. *prozom, prodom*, Fr. *prud' homme*; and see Diez, Littré, Brachet.) The mod. Eng. form ought to be *approw* (cf. *allow*), but through confusion of *u* and *v*, *approue* was erroneously printed in 17th c. Law-dicts. *approve*, as if a sense of the prec.]

lit. To make profit to oneself of (*e.g.* land), by increasing the value or rent. *esp.* Said of the lord of a manor enclosing or appropriating to his own advantage common land, as permitted by the Statute of Merton (20 Hen. III. c. iv.). Cf. IMPROVE.

[The Stat. of Merton exists only in Latin, but its phrase '*faciant commodum suum*' exactly translates OFr. *aproent*, and is rendered in Stat. Westminster '*appruare se possint de*'; other latinized adaptations of the Fr. were *approare, approvare*, and finally (in 17th c.) *approbare*.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.*, To approwe, *Approare, sicut domini se faciunt de vastis.* 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., To approve Land is to make the best benefit of it by increasing the Rent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii, This enclose, when justifiable, is called in law approving. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 362 By the Statute of Merton .. the lord is permitted to approve, that is to inclose the waste lands of his manor. 1865 TURNER in *Morn. Star* 29 Apr., Sir T. Wilson not only considered himself entitled to 'approve' portions of the [Hampstead] Heath, but also contemplated letting out the plots which he might 'approve' for building purposes.

Approved (ăprū·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. APPROVE *v.*¹ + -ED.]

1. Proved or established by experience, tried, tested.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1409 A noble knyȝt aproued. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiii. 71 The .. mooste approued men of armes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 1 Diuers approued medicines. 1655 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 177 Persons .. of approued integrity. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxxi/3 The humble Address of the Bayliff, Steward, Approved-men, and Burgesses of .. Andover. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 64 The old approved mode. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, The mortar and stone of the most approved builder.

†**b.** Proved, convicted. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 45 To knit my soul to an approued wanton. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* i. § 3 (1643) 11 Approved liars.

3. Pronounced good; justified, sanctioned, commended, esteemed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 36 To stand approv'd in sight of God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. (1695) 244 To have .. very good and approved Words in their Mouths. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* I. i. § 2 The most approved among them were put to death.

4. *Approved-of*: regarded with commendation.

1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 22 An approved-of cobler or tinker.

Approvedly (ăprū·vĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an approved manner or degree.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. (1632) 417 Bare himselfe most approuedly towards the vertuous. 1656 BP. HALL *Let. Apol.* (R.) Approvedly orthodox.

Appro·vedness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being approved or pronounced good.

1874 SIDGWICK *Ethics* iii. 394 The .. coincidence of rightness or approvedness and utility.

Approvement[1] (ăprū·vmĕnt). Also 6-7 approove-. [a. OFr. *aprovement*, later *approuvement* (Cotgr.), f. *aprove-r*: see APPROVE *v.*[1] and -MENT.]

1. The action of proving guilty, or convicting, by becoming 'approver.'

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 324 Approvement .. is when a person, indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded; and appeals or accuses others, his accomplices, of the same crime, in order to obtain his pardon. 1824 THESIGER *Trial Thurtell & Hunt* 161 The doctrine of approvement has been obsolete now for 150 years.

†2. Expression of sanction or satisfaction; approbation, approval. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 61 Without his approuement. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 27 The worst things haue had the greatest consent, and the fullest and most generall approouement. 1665 R. B. *Comm. Two Tales* 197 Their high Approvement of them induced .. the Author to go on with the rest.

†3. That which is approved. *Obs.*

1673 PENN *Alex. Coppersmith* 22 The Meeting could not passe it as their Approvement.

Appro·vement[2], **approw·ment.** *Law.* Forms: 5 appro-, aprowe-, aprou-, 5–6 approwe-, approu(e)-, 7– approvement. [a. OFr. *aproement, aprouement, aprowement*, n. of process f. *aproer*: see APPROVE *v.*[2]]

1. The action of making one's profit of, making the best of (*e.g.* land); *hence*, the conversion to his own profit, by the lord of the manor, of waste or common land by enclosure and appropriation. Cf. IMPROVEMENT.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 64 Labouragis and approwementis of londes and pastures. 1482 *Paston Lett.* 863 III. 291 My lord is sette sore to approwement and husbondry. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 b, This newe approument maye fortune to encresce of rent or decrese. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Approvement* .. is more particularly used for the enclosing part of a Common by the Lord of the Mannor, leaving sufficient nevertheless for the Commoners. 1883 BAGGALLAY *Law Times Rep.* 595/1 The *onus probandi* is on the commoners, and not on the lords, as in the case of approvement.

†2. 'Also used for the profits of the lands themselves. Crompton *Jurisd.* 152.' Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809. So in OFr. '*aprowement* profit, bénéfice.' Godefroy. *Obs.*

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 88 Send me word what increse and approment ye wyll give.

Approven (ăprōu·v'n), *ppl. a. Sc.* [pa. pple. of APPREVE, after strong vbs. like *weave, woven*, etc.] = APPROVED.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Ane man, quha is ane approven theif (*bruted and commonlie suspected as ane theife*). 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 19, I fortify my proposition by approven examples. [See also APPREVE.]

Approver[1] (ăprū·vəɹ). [f. APPROVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who proves or offers to prove (another) guilty; *hence*, an informer, an accuser. Now restricted to: One who confesses a felony and gives evidence against his accomplices in order to secure their conviction; one who turns king's (queen's) or state's evidence. [In this sense generally *provour* in AFr. (Britton) and ME.]

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 Oiþer he schal dampne þe prouar, or til he fauor þe accusar, þat mi;t not proue, schal iuge þe vngilty. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 976/2 Some peraduenture became approuers when they were caste, and called for a coroner. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 344 A Prouour .. must beginne with confession of his owne fault, before he may be permitted to burthen an other man. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 315 He is the assailaunt, and is commonly called the approouer or maintainer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 851/2 Suffer neither the said prouer, nor defender to take any of their weapons. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 387 The Defendant confessing an enditement of felonie may accuse others, in which case wee call him an Approuer. 1679 *Trial Langhorn* 27 An Approver, while he is in that service, hath a Peny a day. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 670 The testimony of a crowd of approvers swearing for their necks.

†2. One who proves, tests, or tries. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* Q ij, Whan that the approuers come .. for to examyne them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. col. 444 [John Rowe] was appointed one of the Approvers of Ministers according to the Presbyterian way.

3. One who confirms, sanctions, pronounces good, or commends.

1548 UDAL, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* (R.) Jesus Christe is my witnes and approuer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 581 Not onely .. witnesses at the doing, but also approuers of the deed. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 30 Among the approvers of certain proceedings in France. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vii. 427 The loudest grumbler .. now the loudest approver. 1864 *Q. Rev.* CXV. 196 Even the flesh of the conger has approvers in modern days.

†**Appro·ver**[2], **approw·er.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 approwour, -ouour, -ouer. [a. AFr. *aprouour*, OFr. **aprocor*, f. *aprocr*: see APPROVE *v.*[2] In med.L. *apruātor* and *approuātor*; corrupt mod.L. *approbātor*. Ought to be written *apprower*.] One who looks after the profit or interest of an employer; or who manages land for the owner; a steward or bailiff; an agent in any business.

[1326 *Act* 1 Edw. III, II. viii. (*Stat. Realm* I. 256) Qils sount grevez par viscountes qi se fount nomer *approuours le Roi*. 1618 transl. in PULTON: That they be grieved by Sheriffes, naming themselues the King's approuers.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 43 This false theef, this Somonour .. Hadde alwey bawdes redy to his honde .. They weren his approwours [*v.r.* apprououris, aprouers, approwers] priuely; He toke hym self a greet profit therby. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Bailiffs of Lords in their Franchises are called their Approvers. Approvers of the King are those that have the letting of the King's Demeans in small Mannors, to his best advantage. 1721 BAILEY, *Approvers* in the Marches of Wales, were such as had Licenses to buy and sell Cattle into those parts. 1758 *Month. Rev.* 464 Wardens or approvers .. Each in his county was almost usually the chief collector of the royal revenue.

Approving (ăprū·vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. APPROVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of testing, proving; or confirming, sanctioning; approbation; probate.

1523–4 *Act* 15 *Hen. VIII*, v, Letters testimonials of their approuing and examination. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Approbation*, approuing or auouching. 1591 *Durh. Wills* (1860) 198 For the execution and approving of his will. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Ep. Ded., Your good likings and well approvings of my former works. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851, 356 Far .. from the approving of Tithes.

Approving (ăprū·vin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That gives approval.

1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* I. i. 18 Approving Heav'n Still crown'd the Righteous Warrior with Success. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 498 An approving vote was obtained.

Appro·vingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an approving manner; so as to imply approval.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. ii. II. 285 His two brothers .. who look down on him approvingly. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. xii, Nodding her head approvingly.

†**Appro·ximant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *approximānt-em* pr. pple. of *approximā-re*: see next.] Approaching closely, resembling.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June, Whereby our times might be approximant, and conformant to the Apostolicall .. Church.

Approximate (ăprǫ·ksimĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *approximāt-us* pa. pple. of *approximā-re* (Tertull.) to draw near to, f. *ap-* = *ad-* to + *proximā-re*, f. *proxim-us* very near, next.]

A. *adj.*

1. Very near, in position or in character; closely situated; nearly resembling.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 159 Holding some community with our selves, and containing approximate disposition unto animation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1876) 318 The above-named three approximate faunas of Eastern and Western America.

2. *Phys. Sc.* Set very close together.

1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vii. 198 Towards the base of the arm .. they soon become approximate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 411 Carex .. spikelets 2–6, short, ovoid, approximate.

3. *ellipt.* Nearly approaching to accuracy; fairly or reasonably correct.

1816 BURROWES *Encycl.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, Approximate decimals. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. 77 We may .. obtain the approximate indices of refraction. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 123 There is an approximate uniformity.

B. *sb.* An approximate result or quantity. *rare.*

1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 407 In finding approximates to the roots of given equations. 1816 BURROWES *Encycl.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, Examples of the arithmetic of approximates.

Approximate (ăprǫ·ksimĕt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

1. *trans.* To bring close or near, to cause to approach or be near (*to*). Rarely, and chiefly in scientific language, of physical motion (as of molecules), but common in other relations: see 2.

1660 BARROW *Serm., Bounty to Poor*, Goodness .. approximates the angels to God. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 Shakespeare approximates the remote, and familiarizes the wonderful. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 137 Whenever man is put over men .. he should as nearly as possible be approximated to his perfection. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 773 The comb .. with which the weaver approximates the threads of shoot. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 80 Of very uncertain affinity: its fruit approximates it to *Bixineæ*. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 37 Percussion .. by approximating their particles, makes them specifically more dense. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. VII. vi. 168 Everything which approximated the human Saviour to the heart.

2. *intr.* To come near or close (*to*). Rarely (in scientific language) of physical motion, but often of the convergence of lines or surfaces, and of the position resulting from such convergence; commonly used of conceptions to which ideas of space are transferred, and of approach to similarity, identity, or accuracy, in any respect.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 497 Their morality approximated to that of Christianity. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xxiii. 238 The shores gradually approximate. 1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 237 Some who believe themselves to approximate to statesmen. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 336 Those on the third segment closely approximate. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Impr.* vi. 147 But approximate to a judgment we often must. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 209 A narrower valley, almost approximating to the character of a ravine. 1857 SIR J. STEPHEN *Lect. Hist. Fr.* xvii. II. 154 All we can expect .. is to approximate to the true solution.

3. *trans.* (by omission of the prep.) To come close to, approach closely. Used like prec.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 34 As the telescope approximates perfection. 1793 RENNEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 Having no time keeper on board, we .. can only approximate our longitude. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 100 But, we may yet approximate .. a certainty that is demonstrative. 1848 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* 348 Olefiant gas, which closely approximates air. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/2 Rentals approximating £4,000 per annum.

Appro·ximated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Brought close; nearly reached; approximate.

1789 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 50 The approximated values of the three joint lives. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. xx. § 23 IV. 368 An approximated perfection. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. N.C.* II. 237 Intermediate coxæ approximated.

Approximately (ăprǫ·ksimĕtli), *adv.* [f. APPROXIMATE *a.* + -LY.] In an approximate manner, nearly; *ellipt.* with near approach to accuracy.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 39 When he went .. cannot be known except approximately by years. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. Paul* ii. 42 And they will only be approximately intelligible to us.

Approximating (ăprǫ·ksimeitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. APPROXIMATE *v.* + -ING².] That approximates or brings near.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 12 Attraction: a sort of approximating influence, which all bodies .. are found to possess. 1783 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) I. 293 The approximating powers of the telescope.

Approximation (ăprǫ·ksimē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *approximā-re*: see APPROXIMATE and -TION.]

1. The action of bringing or coming near in place, time, or any conception to which ideas of space apply; approach; the state of being near, proximity. *lit.* and *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 283 Unto that position it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent, or approximation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 The World's decay and approximation to its period. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 417 The approximation of the comet .. near to our earth. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* xxxvi. (1875) 273 Striving .. to bring the young man in closer approximation to her chair. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xvi. 315 It is in diatoms and confervæ .. that the vegetable kingdom makes an approximation to the animal.

†b. *spec.* in *Med.* Communication of a disease by contact; c. in *Hort.* = APPROACH *sb.* 11. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Approximation* .. in Natural Magick .. see *Transplantation*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Approximation* .. transplanting a disease into some other subject, whether animate or vegetable, by bringing it in immediate contact with the patient. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 111 Grafting by approximation.

2. The action of approaching in feeling or personal relations; advance towards union in sentiment or interests.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 233 An approximation of feeling among those whom opinions have divided. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xii. 38 The renewed approximation of Pompeius to the party from which he had been so long estranged.

3. A coming or getting near to identity in quantity, quality, or degree; an approach to a correct estimate or conception of anything. *concr.* The result of such a process.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. xvi. 199 The nearer approximation of the Root of 666 to 26 then to 25. 1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 56 The excellency of persons .. to be measured by their .. approximation to that which is most excellent. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2 P 87 The true Root, or such an Approximation as is practically equivalent. 1854 SIR G. NICHOLLS *Eng. Poor Law* I. 13 An approximation to the principle of a Poor Law. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* V. (1870) 143, I take them as very rough approximations to the truth. 1868 PEARD *Waterfarm.* vi. 73 How an approximation to the cost of construction may be obtained.

4. *Math.* A process of solving problems, wherein a continual approach is made to the exact quantity.

1695 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 2 Mr. Newton's Method of Approximation for the Extracting of Roots. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. viii. § 5 He devised a method of solving equations by approximation.

Approximative (ăprǫ·ksimĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *approximāt-* (see APPROXIMATE *a.*) + -IVE: cf. F. *approximatif*.] Of approximate character; nearly approaching, but not reaching, absolute accuracy.

1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Nat. Philos.* 213 A first or approximative verification. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. i. § 2 An approximative knowledge of the nature of coagulation.

Appro·ximatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an approximative manner; approximately.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 123/2 Calculated approximatively according to their masses. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 111 The per-centages given must be regarded merely as approximatively correct.

Appro·ximativeness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being approximative.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 301 A slovenly approximativeness and self-defeating inaccuracy.

Approximator (ăprǫ·ksimeitəɹ). *rare.* [f. L. *approximāt-* (see APPROXIMATE *a.*) + -OR.] One who approximates or approaches.

1858 CDL. WISEMAN 4 *Last Popes* 346 Canonico Baini, the closest approximator, in modern times, to Palestrina.

‖ **Appui** (apüi, ăpwī), *sb.* [F. *appui, appuy* (Cotgr. 1611), f. vb. *appuyer*: see next. Now treated as Fr., though formerly naturalized.]

†1. Support, stay, prop. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

a 1573 *Lett. Lethington* in Keith *Hist.* (1734) 233 (JAM.) What appuy, or of whom shall she have, being forsaken of her own and old friends? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 538 If a Vine be to climbe Trees that are of any great height, there would be stayes and appuies set to it.

2. *Mil.* Defensive support. *Point of appui* (Fr. *point d'appui*): see quot. Also *fig.*

1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 44 Give an appui to my left flank. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 266 Was the object to provide a point of appui for the spirit of change? 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 Point of Formation or Appui—Any fixed object or marker upon which a body of troops is directed to commence its formation into line.

3. *Horsemanship.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Appui*, in the manage .. is the reciprocal effort between the horse's mouth and the bridle-hand; or the sense of the action of the bridle on the hand of the horseman. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* 19 Horses for the army ought to have a full appui, or firm stay upon the hand.

Appui, appuy, *v.* [a. F. *appuye-r*, OF. *apuye-r, apouie-r, apoie-r* (=It. *appoggiare*):—late L. *appodiā-re* to lean upon, f. *ap-=ad-* to + *podium* a support, a. Gr. *πόδιον* base, f. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) foot.] To prop or stay; *spec.* in *Mil.* to post (troops) near some point which affords support.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Appuyed*, stayed, propped .. also, rested, or leaned upon. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 361 The enemy have their right appuied upon these mountains. *Ibid.* I. 451 The allied main army .. will be appuyed so as to succour or receive succour from both flanks.

Appulse (ăpʌ́ls). [ad. L. *appuls-us*, n. of completed action f. *appuls-* ppl. stem of *appellĕre*, f. *ap-=ad-* to + *pellĕre* to drive. Some pronounce æ·ppls; cf. *impulse, repulse.*]

1. A driving or energetic motion toward or against a place. †*spec.* The running of a ship towards any point (*obs.*).

a 1626 BACON *Phys. Ess.* (R.) The hours differ according to the appulse of the water to the shores. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 28 The continual appulse of fresh sap. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 16 Light .. operateth by appulse upon the eye. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 412 The history of Deucalion, and of the appulse of the Ark. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Org. Nat.* I. 265 The grinding surface of the crown receives the appulse of the opposing tooth.

b. *fig.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xiii, Or 'fore some storm, when their [*i.e.* birds'] quick sprights be stird With nearer strong appulse. 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xvi. 11 Foe to the dull appulse of vulgar joy.

2. *Astr.* The arrival of a star or planet at the meridian or other point; the coming into conjunction of two heavenly bodies.

1668 T. SMITH *Voy. Constant.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 58 The fixed Stars, and the appulse of the Moon to them. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 65/1 A comet .. made a near appulse to the star in Orion's right knee. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 13/1 Each star is found to have precisely the same interval between its successive appearances on, or as they are also termed, appulses to, the meridian.

†**Appu·lsion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action f. L. *appuls-*: see prec. and -ION.] A driving against.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 485 To breake the vehement appulsion, or rushing in of cold ayre.

Appulsive (ăpʌ́lsiv), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Characterized by driving against; impinging. 1846 in SMART.

Appu·lsively, *adv. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an appulsive manner; with forcible contact.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Appunct, -uament, obs. ff. APPOINT, -MENT.

†**Appu·nctuation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L. *appunctuāt-* ppl. stem of *appunctuā-re* to settle, define, f. L. *ad* to + *punctum* POINT, after F. *appointer*: see APPOINT.] The action of defining or fixing; determination.

1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 330 Concerning the stationing of substances, the appunctuation of time, and perpetual order of succession.

†**Appu·rchase,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + PURCHASE *v.*] To purchase, gain, win.

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scot.* (1728) 53 The king's good mind and favour towards him which he appurchased to him by his moyen.

†**Appu·rpose,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + PURPOSE *v.*: cf. *apardon.*] To purpose.

1569 GRINDAL *To Privy Council* Wks. 1843, 318 [I] was appurposed now .. to deal with more of them to like effect.

Appurtenance (ăpɔ̄·rtĭnăns). Forms: 4–5 apurtena(u)nce, -tynaunce, aportenance, -anse, 6 apertinaunce; 4–6 appur-, apper-, 5 appar-, apportenaunce, -tenanse, 6 appertaynens, appar-, 6–9 apper-, 7–9 appurtenance. *Aphet.* 4–5 portin-, porten-, purtenaunce. [a. AF. *apurtenance* (12th c. in Littré), OF. *aper-* and, regularly, *apartenance* (cf. Pr. *apartenensa*, It. *appartenenza*):—late L. *appertinēntia*, f. *appertinēre*: see APPERTAIN and -ANCE. The second vowel has varied, as *a, e, o, u*, but the last is now the accepted spelling. For instances assimilated to *appertain*, see APPERTAINANCE. Formerly often used unchanged in the plural.]

1. *Law* and *gen.* A thing that belongs to another, a 'belonging'; a minor property, right, or privilege, belonging to another more important, and passing in possession with it; an appendage.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 103 To haue and to holde and here eyres after, A dwellyng with þe deuel .. Wiþ al þe purtenaunces [1393 portinaunce] of purgatorie. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 28, I bequethe to .. my wyf my Maner of Staverton with the appurtenaunces. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxv. 165 The cyte of Lawrence wyth the appartenaunces. 1557 *K. Arthur* VI. xi, I wolde that he receyued it as his ryght and appertenaunce. 1691 BLOUNT *L. D., Appertinances* are things both Corporeal, belonging to another thing, as to the more principal; as Hamlets to a chief Mannor .. and Incorporeal, as Liberties, and Services of Tenants. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 94 The county of Chester, with valuable appurtenances, was transferred to Simon.

2. A thing which naturally and fitly forms a subordinate part of, or belongs to, a whole system; a contributory adjunct, an accessory.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 184 Pryde with al þe appurtenaunce [*v.r.* appurtenaunces, purtenaunce; 1393 portinaunce]. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 36 This, with all other Cases .. and appertenances, this Arte demonstrateth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 388 The appurtenance of Welcome is Fashion and Ceremony. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 192 The soul would not appear to them as a faculty of the body, or kind of appurtenance to it. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. i. 10 A personification of the cholera, with skeleton armour and bloodshot eyes, and other horrible appurtenances of a walking pestilence.

3. *esp.* in *pl.* The mechanical accessories employed in any function or complex scheme; apparatus, gear. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 719 Now cometh hasardrie with his appertenaunce [*v.r.* apurtenaunces, -tynaunces, -tenance, -ortenancis, appurtenaunce] as tables and rafles. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. I. 125 The Counterfortes, and the other appertenances of the Bulwarke. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 10 (1873) 80 Astrolabes .. provided as appurtenances to astronomy. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 66 The Pope, with his appertinences the Prelats. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 1 The structure of the eye, and of all its appurtenances. 1840 J. M. WILSON *T. of Borders* (1851) XIX. 253 The wine, the plate, the servants in livery, and all the appurtenances of a great establishment.

4. The fact or state of appertaining.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 276 (*archaic*) Swans and herons have something in their very names announcing them of knightly appertenance. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* V. 94 The word is a token of the most indefinite appurtenance.

†**Appu·rtenanced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED^{2}.] Furnished with, as an appurtenance.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, Amongst other commodities, it is appurtenanced with a walk.

Appurtenant (ăpɔ̄·rtĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 ap- *or* app-urtenaunt(e, apertinent, -ynent, -enent, 4–6 ap- *or* app-ertenaunt(e, -ant, 5–9 appertinent, -eynent, 6– appurtenant. [a. OF. *apartenant, -ertenant*, (pr. pple. of *apartenir*):—L. *appertinēnt-em*: see APPURTENANCE and -ANT. In sense 2 often refashioned after L. as *appertinent.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging as a property or legal right (*to*); *spec.* in *Law*, constituting a property or right subsidiary to one which is more important.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 325 Many a fair citee Apertenaunt unto the mageste Of Rome. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 265 She by wey of covenaunt To his service apurtenaunt Was hole. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 186 Common Appurtenant is for all manner of Beasts. 1654 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 399 Two Cities of Thracia .. appurtenant to the Chersonese of Thracia. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* I. ii. 205 Villeins, appurtenant to the soil of the master. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. ii. § 18. 155 Rights .. appurtenant, or rights which are exercised over tenement B (called the *praedium serviens*) by the successive owners of tenement A (*praedium dominans*) as and being such owners.

2. Appertaining as if by right (*to*); proper, suited, or appropriate to; relating, pertinent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 954 Euery thing, That to the feste was apertinent. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVI. (1483) 84 More apperteynent to worshyp of a worthy knyght than a traylyng gowne. 1577 HARRISON *Eng.* I. II. VI. 144 White meats .. are now reputed as food appertinent onelie to the inferiour sort. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 91 The most promising designs .. promoted with all the appertinent utensills, that policy can contrive. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 (*note*) Appurtenant to the subject. 1819 COLERIDGE *Lett.* Sept. (1836) Those temptations .. most appertinent to our particular calling.

B. *sb.* A thing appertaining; a 'belonging.'

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/3 The same towne with alle thappertonentes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 87 To furnish him with all appertinents Belonging to his Honour. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 65 She passed therefore as an appurtenant to her Husband. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 240 The mysterious appurtenants and symbols of Redemption.

†**Appurvey·,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *apourvei-r*, f. *à* to + *pourveir*:—L. *providēre* to provide: see PURVEY.] To provide with what is necessary.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 424 He held .. a gret menȝe, Swa that he mycht be appurvait To defend, gif he war assayit.

†**Apressly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Variant of EXPRESSLY: cf. ONF. *apresseement* (=*expressément*, Godef.), and see A- *pref.* 9.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxviii. 5 It to vs scheweth apressly, The declarenge of this holy storye.

Apricate (æ·prikēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *aprīcāt-* ppl. stem of *aprīcā-ri* to bask in the sun, f. *aprīcus* exposed (to the sun).]

1. *intr.* To bask in the sun.

a 1691? in BOYLE; see TODD. *a* 1697 AUBREY in Halliwell s.v. *Toms-of-Bedlam*, His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place, to apricate and contemplate. 1704 RAY *Let. to Aubrey* II. 159 (T.) Cesar, I think, said that 'verbum insolens tanquam scopulum fugiendum est.' I'll name you one or two, to *Apricate, suscepted, vesicate.*

2. *trans.* To expose to sunlight. Also *transf.*

1851 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIII. 16 To apricate and refresh old gouty systems and old traditions. *a* 1858 — *Autobiog. Sk.* VI. Wks. II. 337 Not sunning, but mooning himself—apricating himself in the occasional moonbeams.

Aprication (æprikē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *aprīcātiōnem*, f. *aprīcāt-*: see prec.] Basking in the sun.

1623 COCKERAM, *Aprication*, a beaking in the Sunne.

Apri·ce. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *aprise*, APPRIZE *v.*] Value, price.

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 185 Orengis a[nd] apples of grete apryce.

†**Apri·ck,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + PRICK *v.*] To prick, spur on.

1297 R. GLOUC. 553 Sir Edward bed Sir Simon, þat he him ȝeue, To aprikie stedes wiþoute toun, leue.

Apricide (æ·prisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *apr-um* wild boar + -CIDE.] Slaughter of a boar.

1864 *Weekly Scotsm.* 10 Dec. 4 Instances .. in which monarchs rewarded brilliant apricide with knighthood and acres.

†**Apri·city.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *aprīcitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *aprīc-us*: see APRICATE and -TY.] 'The warmeness of the Sunne in Winter.' Cockeram 1623.

Apricot (ē·prikɒt). Forms: α. 6 abrecok, -cox, aprecox, 6–7 -cok, abrecock(e, apricok(e, 6–8 -cock, 7 aprecock. β. 6–8 abricot(e, 6 abbrycot, 7 abricoct, 6–7 apricote, 7 aprecott, 6– apricot. [orig. ad. Pg. *albricoque* or Sp. *albaricoque*, but subseq. assimilated to the cognate F. *abricot* (*t* mute). Cf. also It. *albercocca, albicocca*, OSp. *albarcoque*, a. Sp. Arab. *al-borcoq(ue* (P. de Alcala) for Arab. البرقوق *al-burqūq, -birqūq*, i.e. *al* the + *birqūq*, ad. Gr. *πραικόκιον* (Dioscorides, *c* 100; later Gr. *πρεκόκκια* and *βερικόκκια* pl.), prob. ad. L. *præcoquum*, variant of *præcox*, pl. *præcocia*, 'early-ripe, ripe in summer,' an epithet and, in later writers, appellation of this fruit, orig. called *prūnum* or *mālum Armeniacum.* Thus Pallad. (*c* 350): 'armenia vel præcoqua.' The change in Eng. from *abr-* to *apr-* was perhaps due to false etymol.; Minsheu 1617 explained the name, quasi, 'in *aprīco coctus*' ripened in a sunny place: cf. the spelling *abricoct.*]

1. A stone-fruit allied to the plum, of an orange colour, roundish-oval shape, and delicious flavour.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 48 Abrecockes .. are less than the other peches. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xl. 709 There be two kindes of peaches .. The other kindes are soner ripe, wherefore they be called abrecox or aprecox. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Abricot*, a fruit called Apricot. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 29 Yond dangling Apricocks. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 436 Abricocts are ready to be eaten in Summer. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* s.v., To make Marmalade of Apricocks. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 559 And apricots hung on the wall.

2. The tree which bears this fruit (*Prūnus Armeniaca*); said to have been introduced into Greece from Armenia, and now cultivated in almost all temperate and sub-tropical climates.

1573-80 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXIV, Of trees or fruites to be set or remooued: 1. Apple-trees .. 2. Apricockes. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. XXIII. § 32 If an Abricot be grafted upon a Plumb. 1861 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* 144 In England .. in a few favoured southern localities, standard apricots are a possibility.

3. *attrib.*, as in *apricot-ale, -apple, -tree.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 48 Of the Abrecok Tre. 1617 J. RIDER *Dict.*, An abricot apple, *Malum armenium.* 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 51 Aprecok buds. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 § 4, I landed with Ten Sail of Apricock Boats. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* III. (1743) 193 To make an Ale that will taste like Apricot-Ale. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. 118 Plumb, apricock, and peach stones. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 303 Encamped beneath a clump of apricot and walnut trees.

April (ē·pril). Forms: α. 3–4 averil, 4–5 averel, -ylle, avyryle. β. 4–5 aprille, -yll, apprile, -ille, 5 apryle, -el, 6 -elle, -ill, 7– April. [a. OF. *avrill* (11th c. in Littré), cogn. w. Sp. Pr. *abril*, It. *aprile*:—L. *aprīlis* (sc. *mensis*). Soon refashioned after L. with initial *apr-*: at first accented *apri·l(e*, as still in many of the dialects. *Averil* long remained in Sc.]

1. The fourth month of the year.

[1140 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Þat was xiii k'Ap'l.] 1297 R. GLOUC. 506 In the monthe of Aueril. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 269 In a drye apprile [*v.r.* auerel]. 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 1 Aprille [*v.r.* Apprille, Auerylle] with hise schoures swote. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Apryle monythe [*v.r.* Aprel]. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xli. 215 Þe mone schon .. Al so bryght as in Averylle. 1555 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 95 The vij. day of Aprelle. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 12 The Present I received the second of April. 1864 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 60 Half-opening buds of April.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*, as in *April day, green, sky.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 7 Like April shoure, so stremes the trickling teares. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 85 The vncertaine glory of an Aprill day. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 45 Tremulous eyes, like April skies. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 292 A garden April-green. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 307 When April-tide was melting into May.

2. *fig.* a. In reference to the position of April as the first month of Spring. b. In reference to the changeable weather, the sudden showers and sunshine of the month. Also *attrib.*

1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35 The Aprill of my time, The sweet of youth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 43 The Aprill's in her eyes, it is Loue's spring. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 261 But April-drops our Tears, Which swiftly passing, all grows fair. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii. 375 The bloom, the flush, the April of the heart, was gone. 1844 WELBY *Poems* (1867) 22 She's like myself An April-hearted thing. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xl, And hopes and light regrets that come Make April of her tender eyes.

3. *Comb.*, as †**April-esquire**, ? a new-made squire; **April-fool**, one who is sent on a bootless errand, or otherwise sportively imposed upon, on the first of April, or *April-fool-day*; †**April-gentleman**, a newly-married husband; **April-gowk** (i.e. *cuckow*), northern equivalent of *April-fool*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 Two pert april esquires; the one had a murrey cloth gowne on. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* I. iv, That's one of Love's April-fools, is always upon some errand that's to no purpose. *c* 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 518 It will be difficult to make April-fools of a whole people that can read and write. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 1 That time when the cuckold's chorister began to bewray April Gentlemen with his never changed notes. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 400 We in the North call Persons who are thus deceived, April-Gowks.

Aprilesque (ēˈprileˈsk), *a.* [f. prec. + -ESQUE: cf. *picturesque.*] April-like.

1880 *Echo* 11 Dec. 2/6 Quite an Aprilesque balm in the air.

†**Aˈprine,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *aprīn-us*, f. *aper* wild boar: see -INE.] Of or pertaining to wild swine.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 110 Swyne wode for loue .. let passe from them a poyson called aprine.

‖ **A priori** (ēˈ priˌōəˈrəi), *advb.* (and *adj.*) *phr.* [L. *ā* from, *priōri* what is before: cf. *a posteriori.*]

1. A phrase used to characterize reasoning or arguing from causes to effects, from abstract notions to their conditions or consequences, from propositions or assumed axioms (and not from experience); deductive; deductively.

1710 [See A POSTERIORI]. 1771 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 210 Nor can we *a priori* determine the value of any new instrument. 1834 [See A POSTERIORI]. 1862 MᶜCOSH *Supernat.* II. i. § 2. 132 Reason commands us, in matters of experience, to be guided by observational evidence, and not by *à priori* principles.

2. Hence *loosely*: Previous to any special examination, presumptively, in accordance with one's previous knowledge or prepossessions.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/1 When a sentence begins with 'à *priori* we should think, etc. etc.' [it] in most cases will be found to mean nothing more than an expression of the leaning which the speaker found his mind inclined to, when he had only heard the proposition, and before he had investigated it. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 85 This, however, can have only been an *à priori* conjecture, and there is no evidence which can be adduced in its support.

3. By some metaphysicians used for: Prior to experience; innate in the mind.

1841 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 762/1 The term *a priori*, by the influence of Kant and his school, is now very generally employed to characterise those elements of knowledge which are not obtained *a posteriori*,—are not evolved out of experience as factitious generalizations; but which, as native to, are potentially in, the mind antecedent to the act of experience.

Apriorism (ēˈpriˌōəˈriz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM, after mod.F. *aprioriste.*] Employment of *à priori* reasoning; *concr.* an *à priori* idea, or principle.

1883 in *Chicago Advance* 13 Sept., Apriorisms as ultimate grounds of knowledge.

Apriority (ēˈpriˌɒrĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY, after *priority.*]

1. The quality of being original and underived from experience; innateness in the mind.

1854 TULK tr. *Chalybaus' Hist. Philos.* ii. 29 The same Kantian criterion of a-priority. 1870 C. PEIRCE *Notation Log. Rel.* 51 The question concerning the apriority of space. 1879 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* 176 His forms are pure abstractions, and he declines to predicate anything of them except their à-priority and universality.

2. Deductiveness; practice of *à priori* reasoning.

1879 *Athenæum* 12 July 44/2 The sublime apriority of Prof. Fawcett descends to such concrete matters as Indian Exchequer Bills.

†**Aˈprique,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 7 **aprike.** [ad. L. *aprīc-us* exposed (to the sun).] Sunny.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aprique*, warmed with the Sun, or that loves to be in the Sunshine, Sunny. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 287 The pale .. santal-tree fruticates best in aprike places.

Aprise, earlier f. APPRISE *sb. Obs.*, learning.

†**Aprise.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *aprise* for *anprise* = *en-, em-prise*, from *emprendre* to take in hand, undertake: see EMPRISE, the ordinary form.] Emprise; enterprise, undertaking, achievement.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1941 Ac ȝif thou leuest hire lesing, Than the falle a werse aprise. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXX. 520 For ȝif thou do, thou lesist thin aprise. *Ibid.* lii. 558 Sche merveilled he spak of so gret aprys.

Aproctous (ăprǫˈktəs), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πρωκτ-ός* anus + -OUS.] Having no anus.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 33 No vertebrate animal is aproctous.

Apron (ēˈprən, ēˈpəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 4 naperonn, 5 naprun(e, -onne, napperone, 5–6 napron, 6 aprone, -eren, -arne, ap(p)urn, 6–7 aperne, 5– apron. [a. OF. *naperon* (mod.F. *napperon*), dim. of *nape, nappe*, table-cloth:—L. *mappa* table-napkin. The change of L. *m* to F. *n* is also seen in *matta, natte, mespilum, nèfle*; the med.L. instances of *napa, nappa* for *mappa* are prob. f. French. In Eng., initial *n* has been lost by corruption of *a napron* to *an apron*. See A *adj.*²]

1. An article of dress, originally of linen, but now also of stuff, leather, or other material, worn in front of the body, to protect the clothes from dirt or injury, or simply as a covering.

1307 in Whitaker's *Craven* in Beck *Drapers' Dict.* s.v., Pro linen tela ad naperonns. *c* 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 33 With hir napron feir .. She wypid sofft hir eyen. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Naprun (or barmclothe), *Limas.* 1466 *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 268 For ii. napronnes .. *xd.* 1461–83 *Ord. Roy. Househ.* 36 Lynnen clothe for aprons. *Ibid.* 52 Naprons of the grete spycery. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 7 They .. sowed fygge leaues together, and made them apurns [1611 aprons; WYCLIF brechis]. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 27 Nappery ware, as kyrcherys, appurnys, blankytts. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 305 A Napron of worsted. 1598 STOW *Survay* xii. (1603) 103 Bill men in Almaine Riuets, and Apernes of Mayle. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1750 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* 221 II. 370 He would not be waited on by drawers in brown frocks and blue aprons. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, A green apron, and a red petticoat.

2. A similar garment worn as part of a distinctive official dress, as by bishops, deans, Freemasons, etc.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmxxix/4 Had a black Silk Hood on, a painted Linen Apron. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 50 Never be a bishop, nor even wear the lesser apron of a dean.

b. *Green apron*: a lay preacher (contemptuous).

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 145 It more befits a Green-apron-Preacher, than such a Gamaliel. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr.* I, (1721) 21 Unbeneficed Noncons (that live by Alms, and no Paternoster no Penny, say the Green Aprons). [1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 451 The gifted priestess among the Quakers is known by her green apron.]

3. Anything which resembles an apron in shape or function, *esp.* the leather covering for the legs in a gig or other open carriage.

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. II. 50 The merest apron of leaf and bough. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 June, A movement of his hinder heels in the direction of the cab-apron. 1883 *Punch* 10 Nov. 226 Strapped and buckled within a leather apron [of a bath-chair].

4. Also in many technical uses: a. At the bottom of a sluice or entrance to a dock: A platform placed so as to intercept the fall of water, and prevent the washing away of the bottom. b. in *Gunnery*, A square piece of lead laid over the touch-hole. c. in *Ship-building* (see quot. 1850). d. in *Plumbing*, A strip of lead which conducts the drip of a wall into a gutter. e. in *Electr.* (see quot. 1869). f. in *Mech.* The piece that holds the cutting tool in a planing machine.

1719 *Glossogr. Nova*, *Apron* is a piece of Lead which laps over or covers the Touch-hole of a great Gun. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 24 The fixing of the Apron of the Sluice to the depth as before observ'd. 1842 LOUDON *Encycl. Farm.* § 935 The aprons [of lead] round the chimney-stalks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 92 *Apron*, a kind of false or inner stem, fayed on the aftside of the stem, from the head down to the dead-wood, in order to strengthen it. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 230 The 2nd captain .. attends the apron. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 140 Under the apron of Hampton Court weir. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Apron of a dock*, the platform rising where the gates are closed, and on which the sill is fastened down. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 346/1 The electricity .. developed on the glass by the friction of the rubbers, is carried over by a kind of sheath, technically called the *apron.*

5. 'The caul of a hog.' Halliw. *Apron of a roast goose or duck*: the skin covering the belly, which is cut to get at the stuffing.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1855 MRS. RUNDELL *Dom. Cookery* Introd. 50 Cut off the apron in the circular line *a, b, c.*

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as **apron husband**, one that meddles with his wife's business; **apron-lining**, the cover of the *apron-piece*; †**apron-man**, a mechanic; an 'aproner'; **apron-piece**, a small piece of timber supporting the joists under the landing-place in a stair; †**apron-rogue**, a workman, mechanic; **apron-squire** = APPLE-SQUIRE. Also *apron-like*; and APRON-STRING, q.v.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roar. Girl* Wks. 1873, 177, I cannot abide these aperne husbands: such cotqueanes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 96 You haue made good worke, You and your Apron men. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. 1687, 429 Apron-men and Plough-joggers. 1663 KILLEGREW *Parson's Wed.* in Dodsley (1780) XI. 382 Apron-rogues with horn hands. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* 83 b, They will .. play the Brokers, Baudes, Apron-squires, Pandars, or any thing. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 326/2 The .. apron-like fold that covers the greater part of the intestinal canal.

Apron (ēˈprən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To cover with, or as with, an apron.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. 289, I mean to apron it and towel it. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* III. xvi. 230 The .. bramble aproned the yellow dugs of shale with brown.

Aproned (ēˈprənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having an apron (chiefly in *comb.*); formerly used for: Of the working class, mechanic.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* xx. (1635) 73 Hee prodigals a Mine of Excellencie, that lavishes a terse Oration to an Apron'd Auditory. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 33/1 A separatist, a blue-aproned man, that never knew any better school than his shop-board. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* 173 Leather-aproned smiths.

†**Aproneeˈr.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EER.] One who wears an apron; a shopman or mechanic. (Used contemptuously of the Parliamentary party during the Civil Wars: cf. APRON *sb.* 2 b.)

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 238 (D.) Some prating Sequestrator, or some surly Aproneer. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* III. (D.) Every sturdy aproneer Arm'd with battoon did straight appear.

†**Aˈproner.** *Obs.* In 7 aperner. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who wears an apron; a barman, waiter.

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 376 We haue no wine here me thinks, where's this Aperner? *Drawer.* Here Sir.

Apronful (ēˈprənful). [f. as prec. + -FUL.] The quantity that can be held in an apron.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 10/1 The goodwife when she appears with her apronful of barley. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* II. x. 240 An apronful of flowers.

Apronless (ēˈprənlĕs), *a.* Without an apron.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. 27 Bibless and apronless.

Aˈpron-string. The string with which an apron is tied on. *Apron-string hold* or *tenure*: tenure of property in virtue of one's wife, or during her life-time only. *Tied to the apron-strings* (of a mother, wife, etc.): unduly controlled by her, wholly under her influence.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 118 As wise as a gooce, or as wise as her mothers aperen string. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 67 Apron-string tenure is very weak. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. ii. 118 [A man] being possessed of a house and large orchard by apron-string-hold, felled almost all his fruit trees, because he every day expected the death of his sick wife. 1804 MRS. BARBAULD *Richardson* I. 160 All her fortune in her own power—a very apron-string tenure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 649 He could not submit to be tied to the apron strings even of the best of wives.

‖ **Apropos** (apropōˈ), *adv., a., sb.* [F. *à propos* (used in Fr. as adv., adj., and sb.), f. *à* to + *propos* purpose, plan, f. L. *prōpositum*, pa. pple. of *prō-pōnĕre* to set forth, propose.] Const. *to, of.*

A. *adv.*

1. To the purpose; fitly, opportunely.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy*, The French .. use them with better judgment, and more àpropos. 1708 ADDISON in Dk. Manch. *Crt. Eliz. to Anne* II. 315 Stanhope and Earl arrived very àpropos. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 187 Men of prodigious reading .. who judge ill, and seldom say any thing à propos.

2. With regard *to*, in respect *of*, as suggested by. (Fr. *à propos de.*) *absol.* (as introductory to an incidental observation or question): By the way.

1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IX. i. (1802) III. 44 But a-propos! Hast thou seen the girl? 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 166 *Apropos* to which last, you will find enclosed, etc. 1883 BLACK *Shand. Bells* xxxiii, Suddenly, and *à propos* of nothing, asking him how it was possible for a man to have three godmothers.

B. *adj.* To the point or purpose; having direct reference to the matter in hand; pertinent, opportune, 'happy.'

1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 44 It is certainly .. *a propos* what he had said before in that Page. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 20 The thought was à propos. *c* 1735 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 154 A tale extremely apropos. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vii. 117 Is there not a passage in Spix apropos to this?

C. *sb.* An opportune or pertinent occurrence (*obs.*); pertinency.

1783 *Europ. Mag.* III. 246 A greater apropos than this happened from mere accident. 1860 *Edinb. Rev.* No. 225. 96 Few men .. have described what they have seen with more apropos.

Aps, OE. and dial. form of ASP, ASPEN.

Apse (æps). Pl. apses (æˈpsĭz). [ad. L. *apsis*: cf. *basis, base, axis, axe*, etc. See APSIS.]

1. *Arch.* A semi-circular or polygonal recess, arched or dome-roofed, in a building, *esp.* at the end of the choir, aisles, or nave of a church. Cf. APSIS 3.

1846 in PARKER *Concise Gloss. Arch.* 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 The altar was placed at the end of the nave, on the chord of the apse. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 329 Behind this, occupying the apse, was an organ.

2. *Astr.* = APSIS 2.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 427 The two points in a planet's orbit .. furthest and nearest to the body round which it moves, are called the apses, or apsides. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. xlix. 307 The apses, or extremities of the major axis—the aphelion or perihelion points.

†**Aˈpsid.** *Obs.* Also 7 **abside.** [a. It. *absîde*; or Fr. *abside* in Arch., *apside* in Astron., differentiated adaptations of L. *absīd-em* or *apsīd-em*, nom. *absis* or *apsis*, also *absīda.*] = APSE, APSIS.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 103 The picture of our Saviour in the very Tribuno, or Abside [of St. John Lateran]. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 346 A Body approaches from the higher Apsid toward the Centre.

Apsidal (æ·psidăl), *a.* [f. L. *apsīd-em* + -AL[1].]

1. *Astr.* Of or belonging to the apsides.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 52. 43 The name of apsidal line given to the major axis of the orbit.

2. *Arch.* Of the form or nature of an apse.

1846 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 56 The apsidal termination of the chancel is still common. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 254 Behind the choir there are seven apsidal and two rectangular chapels.

Apsie: see A B C.

‖ **Apsis** (æ·psis). Pl. apsides (æpsəi·dīz, commonly in Eng. æ·psidīz). Also 6–9 absis. [L. *apsis, absis* (pl. *aps-, absīdes*), a. Gr. *ἁψίς, ἀψίς* a fastening, the felloe of a wheel, *hence* a wheel, arch, vault, f. *ἅπ-τ-ειν* to join, fasten. It would be well to restrict *apsis* to the astronomical sense, leaving APSE in the architectural.]

† **1.** Circumference, circuit; orbit of a planet. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 10 [The planets] seeme to moue more slowly when they goe their highest circuit .. because the lines which are drawne from the top of the Absis, must needs grow narrow and neere together about the centre, as the spokes in cart wheeles. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1312 The Absis or rundle of the Sistrum. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Absis* .. the Ring or Compass of a Wheel.

2. *Astr.* One of the two points in the elliptic orbit of a planetary body, at which it is respectively at its greatest and least distance from the body about which it revolves; the aphelion or perihelion of a planet, the apogee or perigee of the moon. *Line of apsides*: the straight line joining these two points.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Absis*, when the Planets moving to their highest or lowest places, are at a stay; the *high Absis*, being call'd the *Apogæum*, and the *low Absis*, the *Perigæum*. 1681 SIR G. WHARTON *Mut. Empires* Wks. 129 The Change of the Absides of the Planets. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xi. 64 A given motion of the apsis, retrograde or direct. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 The revolution of the line of apsides, which in course of time moves round the heavens.

3. *Arch.* = APSE 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Absis* or *Apsis*, the bowed or arched Roof of a House, Room, or Oven. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* vi. 509 One noble nave with a semicircular absis. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 6 The figure in the apsis of St. John Lateran.

b. Also, since these had their place in an apse or apsis, used for: (*a.*) The bishop's seat or throne in ancient churches. (*b.*) A reliquary.

Apsychical (æpsəi·kikăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *ψῡχικ-ός* (f. *ψῡχή* mind, spirit) + -AL[1].]

1. Unspiritual.

1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* 495 Rivers cannot ascend higher than their springs, nor an absychitical [*sic*] religion, higher than the body.

2. Not connected with or controlled by the mind.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 6. 292 Apsychical nervous centres.

† **A·psychy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *ἀψῡχία*, abst. n. f. *ἄψυχος* lifeless, spiritless: see prec.] 'A swooning or fainting away.' Bailey 1731.

Apt (æpt), *a.* [ad. L. *apt-us* fitted, suited, appropriate, pa. pple. of **ap-ĕre* to fasten, attach.] Const. *to, for,* or *inf.*

1. Fitted (materially), fitting. *rare.*

1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 393 His brother's corslet .. apt to his own shape and size.

2. Suited, fitted, adapted (*to* (obs.) or *for* a purpose); having the requisite qualifications; fit.

a. of things. *arch.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvii. (1495) 707 Stoble is apt to many dyuerse vses. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 163 Thei toke places apte to make cites. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* Addr., To make it more apte for the weake stomakes. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 471 States .. apt to be the Foundations of Great Monarchies. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 181 The Workman chuses such sizes as are aptest for his Work. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. ii. 54 Tracts of Preussen are .. frugiferous, apt for the plough.

b. of persons: Fit, prepared, ready. *arch.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Whiche of hem .. was most apte for to sende to gouerne and juge the contre of spayn. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ix. 62 No man that .. loketh backe is apte to the kyngdom of God. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 160 Liue a thousand yeeres, I shall not finde my selfe so apt to dye. *a* 1700 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Hutchinson* 22 He was apt for any bodily exercise. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 20 Tall was he, slim, made apt for feats of war.

3. *ellipt.* Suited to its purpose; suitable, becoming, appropriate.

1563 *Myrr. Mag., Blacksmith* xix, The Plowman fyrst his land doth dresse and torne And makes it apte. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., [Musicke is] a disposition of proportionable soundes deuided by apt distances. 1630 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* II. Wks. 1873 II. 99 Pray the good woman take some apter time. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 1 Recommending the apt Use of a Theatre as the most agreeable .. Method of making a .. moral Gentry. 1807 WORDSW. *Resol. & Indep.* xvi, To give me human strength, by apt admonishment.

b. *esp.* of language: Suitable or appropriate to express ideas; apposite, expressive.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 65 In all the play There is not one word apt. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* 20 Apt words and quaint Phrases are very good adornments of Speech. 1865 MILL *Liberty* v. 57/1 What in the apt language of Bentham is called pre-appointed evidence.

c. of thoughts, remarks, etc. Appropriate to the occasion, apposite.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vii. 216 The prompt reply or the apt retort. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahom. & Succ.* xiv. (1853) 63 The smoke was an apt thought, and saved his camp from being sacked. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxi. 284 The apt reply of the little Sunday-school scholar, who, when asked what eternity was, replied, 'The life-time of God.'

4. Having a habitual tendency or predisposition (*to* do something).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* (1867) 28 Apte, *aptus, idoneus*..is also the signe of verballes in *-bilis*, and participials in *-dus*: Apt to be taught, *docilis*; Apt to be red, *legibilis*.

a. of things: Calculated, likely; habitually liable, ready.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 248/2 Yet be such workes .. apte to corrupt and infect the reder. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1048 For fat is wondrous apt to burn. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Feb. 29 Wks. 1876, 161 Nothing is so apt to betray us into absurdity as too great a dread of it. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 124 Any kind of taxation is apt to be looked on as a grievance.

b. of persons: Customarily disposed, given, inclined, prone.

c 1550 *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dods.* II. 53 That I may be apt thy holy precepts to fulfil. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 34 So apt to quarell. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 530 For apt is youth to err. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 85, I perceive I am apt to speak in the singular number. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 26 We are apt to act too immediately on our impulses.

5. Susceptible to impressions; ready to learn; intelligent, quick-witted, prompt. Mod. const. *at.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 22 Some man is apte and well instructe in many thinges. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 68 O hatefull error .. Why do'st thou shew to the apt thoughts of men The things that are not. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Aug., Beginning to teach my wife some scale in musique, and found her apt beyond imagination. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 220 He was the aptest scholar that ever was. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 77 Men .. are .. apt at devising ways of easing their toils.

¶ quasi-*adv.*, as in *apt-deceiving, -divided.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxx, Intestine strife .. The apt-divided state entangle would. *Ibid.* (1717) 213 Such apt-deceiving Clemency And seeming Order.

† **Apt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Natural tendency.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 301 b/1 They have as well divers aptes, and divers manner usings, and thilke aptes mowen in will been cleaped affections.

† **Apt,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.: cf. *fit*, to *fit*.]

1. To make fit, adapt (*to*), prepare suitably (*for*).

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 35 A song wel apted too a melodious noiz. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* (Arb.) 38 In mydst of chaumber thee roume for bancket is apted. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, He shall follow and observe what I will apt him to. 1672 DK. BUCKHM. *Rehearsal* II. v, Composing this Air, and apting it for the business.

b. *refl.*

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* I. x. (1634) 37 The matter .. inclining and apting it selfe .. to the .. nature of the vessels. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way, etc.* III. ii, Apt thyself To the noble state I labour to advance thee.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suit, be suitable or fitting.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 212 Here occasion apteth that we catalogue a while. *Ibid.* Epit., Out of which I .. have gleaned not a little apting to this our abridged Historie.

3. *trans.* To incline, dispose *to.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* II. iii. (T.) They are things ignorant, And therefore apted to that disposition Of doting fondness. 1641 DENHAM *Sophy* II. (1667) 19 The king is melancholy, Apted for any ill impressions.

† **A·ptable,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. APT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be fitted or adapted.

1611 COTGR., *Accommodable*, Fittable, aptable, appliable.

† **A·ptate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *aptāt-* ppl. stem of *aptā-re* to fit, adapt, f. *aptus*: see APT *a.*]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Aptate*, to fit and prepare a thing properly to a designed end: as for example to *aptate* a Planet .. is .. to fortifie the Planet in Position of House, and dignities to the greatest advantage. [So in BAILEY.]

Apteral (æ·ptĕrăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἄπτερ-ος* wingless (f. *ἀ* priv. + *πτερ-όν* wing) + -AL[1].]

1. Wingless; in *Zool.* = APTEROUS.

1833 *Elgin Marb.* II. 60 Marbles from the Temple of apteral Victory.

2. *Arch.* Having no columns along the sides.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/2 Our modern churches which have porticoes .. are .. generally, illustrations of the apteral arrangement.

A·pteran, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Wingless. B. *sb.* A wingless insect; one of the *Aptera.* 1852 in BRANDE.

Apteroid (æ·ptĕroid). *Zool. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] A bird having the wings merely rudimentary (as the emu). 1836 [See APOD.]

Apterous (æ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Wingless; *esp.* belonging to the *Aptera*, a sub-order of Insects including lice and spring-tails.

1775 WHITE *Selborne* lxv. (1865) 272 These apterous insects. 1786 LIGHTFOOT *Brit. Shells* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 169 The body of the single specimen which had wings was .. narrower than the apterous ones. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 61 Blind insects are all apterous.

2. *Bot.* Of seeds, leaf-stalks, etc.: Having no membranous expansions; opposed to *alate.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 45 [The Mangosteen Tribe have] seeds .. always apterous.

Apteryx (æ·ptĕriks). *Ornith.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *πτέρυξ* wing: cf. *ἀπτέρυγος* wingless.] A New Zealand bird, about the size of a goose, with merely rudimentary wings and no tail, called by the natives Kiwi.

1813 G. SHAW *Natur. Misc.* XXIV. 1058 The Southern Apteryx. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 221 Birds devoid of the power of flight, such as the ostrich and apteryx.

Aptitude (æ·ptitiud). [a. F. *aptitude* (16th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *aptitūdo*, n. of quality f. L. *aptus*: see APT *a.* and -TUDE. Cf. also ATTITUDE.]

1. The quality of being fit for a purpose or position, or suited to general requirements; fitness, suitableness, appropriateness.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. iv. (1847) 128/2 That sociable and helpful aptitude .. between man and woman. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 62 They lose their aptitude for heaven. 1749 *Power Pros. Numb.* 19 For the Sake of Aptitude of Expression. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 144 Its aptitude for the residence of a foreigner. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solitude* xi. (1874) 188 In any comparison so frequently used there must be some aptitude.

2. Natural tendency, propensity, or disposition.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 90 Nor hath [the bodie] aptitude in it selfe to reanimation. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) He that is about children should study their nature and aptitudes. 1859 OWEN *Class. Mamm.* 34 The aptitude of the Cheiroptera .. to fall like Reptiles into a state of true torpidity.

3. Natural capacity, endowment, or ability; talent *for* any pursuit.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 257 A remarkable aptitude for mechanical inventions. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. i. § 23 Our estimate of time is one of the earliest of our mental aptitudes. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ix. 263 There is a physical acquisition, resulting in physical aptitudes.

b. *transf.* of countries: Capability, qualification.

1775 BURKE *Concil. Amer.* Wks. III. 123 If ever there was a country qualified to produce wealth, it is India .. America has none of these aptitudes. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 47 The colonising and commercial aptitudes of Tyre.

c. *esp.* Natural capacity to learn or understand; intelligence, quick-wittedness, readiness.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Thy state of knowledge and aptitude or capacitie. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV. 205 The general idea .. he had acquired with great aptitude.

† **Aptitu·dinal,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *aptitūdin-em* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] Relating to aptitude.

a 1700 WORCESTER cites BAXTER.

† **Aptitu·dinally,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner which shows aptitude.

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 67 A man may hange himselfe .. either aptitudinally and catachrestically, or perpendicularly and inhæsiuely.

Aptly (æ·ptli), *adv.* [f. APT *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. 'With just connection or correspondence' (J.); with exact adjustment, well-fittingly.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 86 See what points will aptliest agree with the nature of it. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (J.) What makes them aptly to the limbs adhere? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 205 A thing that consists of a multitude of pieces, aptly joined. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. IX. 289, I broke my aptly-jointed chamber doors.

2. So as to suit a purpose or meet general requirements; fitly, suitably; appropriately.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 19 A thyng aptlye geuen. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXIX. 173 We may compare this Distemper very aptly to an Ague. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 338 The senses .. being aptly formed, by nature, to the perception of sensibles. 1818 BYRON *Childe Har.* IV. vii, A form which aptly seems Such as I sought for.

b. *esp.* of language: Appositely, expressively, to the point.

c 1525 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 46 To lerne all language, and it to spake aptely. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 7 Such a passionate heat is aptly stiled .. a paroxisme. *a* 1849 POE *Raven*, Reply so aptly spoken.

3. With ready susceptibility, with quick intelligence; readily.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 He shall .. bee able aptly to conceiue, and readily to vtter any thing. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 212, I know his youth will aptly receiue it. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xiii. Wks. V. 288 Aptly she learnt, what willingly he taught.

Aptness (æ·ptnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Fitness for a purpose; suitableness, appropriateness.

1538 STARKEY *England* 5 Your aptenes .. no man doth dowte. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* ii. 134 The aptness of such a posture to represent an extreme affliction. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xi. (1878) 151 The universal aptness of a religious system.

2. Habitual tendency or predisposition; inclination, propensity, proneness: a. of persons.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ii. 14 (R.) A forwardnes to sinne and a certaine aptnes therunto. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 22 That aptness .. to be affrighted at trifling accidents.

b. of things.

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 51 Aptnesse and disposition to putrifie. 1794 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 64 The heat of any situation depends upon the aptness of the medium to yield to the impression of the solar rays.

3. Ready susceptibility, quickness of apprehension; capacity, proficiency, aptitude.

1598 YONG *Diana* 155 The aptnes and actiuitie of the iolly Shepherdes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) Introd. 2 A Scholar of any aptness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 317 Tricks, of which the Aptness or Docility of their Natures makes them capable. 1830 ORME *Baxter* 19 A measure of aptness to teach and persuade men.

Aptote (æ·ptōut). *Gram.* [ad. L. *aptōt-um*, a. Gr. *ἄπτωτ-ον*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *πτωτός* falling, cogn. w. *πτῶσις* case, f. *πίπτ-ειν* (stem *πετ-*) to fall.] A

noun that has no distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun. Also *fig.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iii, We are all *Aptots*, in all cases alike. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 100 Aptots .. have no several case, but are alike in all cases. 1769 PARKHURST *Gr. Lex.* (1822) 28 Aptotes .. have but one case ending for every case.

Aptotic (ăptǫ·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *πτωτικός*.] Uninflected. Applied to languages which have no grammatical inflexions.

[Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1346/1 The Aptotic type, of which the Chinese is an example. 1858 [See ANAPTOTIC].

Apulmonic (æpʊlmǫ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + PULMONIC.] Having no lungs.

1874 RITCHIE *Creation* iii. 42 Innumerable races of living apulmonic creatures.

† **Apy·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + PIKE *v.* Cf. Chaucer *Prol. C. T.* 367 'Ful freshe and newe hir gere ypiked was.'] To adorn.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1479 Þe pyleres apyked þat praysed hit mony. *Ibid.* 1637, I schal Apyke þe in porpre cloþe.

Apyretic (æpire·tik), *a. Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀπύρετ-ος* without fever (ἀ priv. + *πυρετ-ός* fever) + -IC; cf. Fr. *apyrétique.*] Free from fever.

1842 F. BLACK *Homœop.* iii. 38 A general apyretic eruption a little analogous to scarlatina. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Apyretic* .. applied to the days of an intermission in ague; also to local diseases which do not induce febrile excitement.

Apyrexial (æpire·ksiăl), *a. Path. rare.* [f. mod.L. *apyrexia* (see next) + -AL[1].] = prec.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* xxii. 437 The subsequent apyrexial periods [of relapsing fever].

Apyrexy (æ·pireksi). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *apyrexia* (also used), a. Gr. *ἀπυρεξία*, f. ἀ priv. + *πυρέσσειν* to be feverish. Cf. F. *apyrexie.*] The period of intermission in a fever.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Apyrexie*, the remitting of a Fever, or the shaking in the course of an ague. 1742 BAILEY *Apyrexy.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 16 The normal interval in a febrile disease is denominated Apyrexia.

Apyrous (ăpəi·rəs, æ·pirəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄπυρ-ος* without fire, unsmelted (f. ἀ priv. + *πυρ-* fire) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *apyre.*] Not altered by exposure to fire.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 309 A clay sufficiently apyrous or unvitrescible. 1802 BOURNON *ibid.* XCII. 323 Haüy .. gives it the name of apyrous felspar.

Aqu-, earlier spelling of ACQU-, q.v.

‖ **Aqua** (ē·kwă, æ·kwă). The Latin word for *water*, used in many descriptive names in Pharmacy and Chemistry, with sense of: Liquid, solution. See esp. AQUA FORTIS, MIRABILIS, REGIA, VITÆ.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVI. (1495) 692 Of grene rose *aqua rosacea* is made by sethyng.

Aquabib (ē·kwăbib). [f. L. *aqua* water + *bibĕre* to drink.] A water-drinker.

1731 BAILEY, *Aquabibe*, a water drinker. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 11/2 Our worthy friend ['Water-drinker'] might be known henceforth as an 'aquabibist,' or, if he prefers three syllables, 'aquabib.'

Aquaduct, obs. form of AQUEDUCT.

† **Aquæ-o·leous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *aqua* + OLEOUS, f. *oleum* oil.] Containing or consisting of both water and oil (as new milk).

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. iv. § 13 The Aquæ-oleous Liquors of Plants.

† **Aqu-ae·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + AERIAL.] Of water and air, or of the air contained in water.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4070 Conjecture .. that Amber is a bituminous fluid substance, hardned by the operations of the aqu-aerial particles upon it.

‖ **Aquafortis** (ē·kwă,fǫ·rtis). [L.; = strong water.]

1. The early scientific, and still the popular, name of the Nitric Acid of commerce (dilute HNO_3), a powerful solvent and corrosive.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* D j, For inke strong aquafortis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 789 Dissolve the Iron in the Aqua-Fortis. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 178 Lord Lovat .. etched in aquafortis by William Hogarth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* vi. 86 Nitric acid, the substance known commonly as aquafortis.

† 2. Also used of other powerful solvents. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 308 Wash all his tail with aqua fortis, or strong water, made in this sort: take of green copperas, of allum, of each, one pound,—of white copperas a quartern. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 202 Aquafortis did not always mean nitric acid.

3. *fig.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEK. *Roar. Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 156 Mony is that *Aqua fortis*, that eates into many a maidenhead. 1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 55 The blotts and blurrs of our sins must be taken out by the aqua-fortis of our tears. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 256 The sceptical aqua-fortis of his age is as strong in Aristophanes as in Euripides.

Aquafortist (ē·kwă,fǫ·rtist). [f. prec. after words in -IST.] One who makes etchings or engravings by means of aquafortis.

1880 *Mag. Art* Dec. 77 As an aquafortist he was worthy to rank with Rembrandt.

† **A·quage.** *Obs.*−⁰. [ad. L. *aquagium* aqueduct, f. *aqua* + *agĕre* to lead, bring.] = AQUEDUCT.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Aquagium*, (in old Records) an Aquage, or Water course, 1731 in BAILEY.

† **Aqua·ke,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + QUAKE *v.*] To quake, tremble.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7839 3yf he hadde slept, hym nedede awake, 3yf he were wakyng, he shulde a-quake. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 434 Hire flesch i-wis was al aquaked For drede.

Aquamarine (ē·kwă,mărī·n). [ad. L. *aqua marīna* sea-water (from its colour); the earlier equivalent was AIGUE MARINE from Fr., also written *ag-, aque-marine.*]

1. A bluish-green variety of beryl.

[1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. I. XX. 121/2 One entire Stone of a sea-water green colour, known by the name of the Agmarine.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aqua Marina*, *Aque Marine.* 1802 BOURNON *Corundum* in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 318 Of a fine bluish green, like the aqua marine.

2. Hence as *adj.* and *sb.* Bluish-green (colour); sea-colour(ed.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. V. i. § 10 Its general hue of aquamarine green. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* i. 11 The wet aquamarine upon the palette.

‖ **A·qua mira·bilis.** *Obs.* [L.] 'The wonderful water, prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.' J.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 24 Take .. Plague-water and Aqua Mirabilis. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Gin ye take a morning's draught, let it be aqua mirabilis.

† **A·quapoise.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *aqua* water + POISE; cf. *equipoise.*] A balance for weighing a substance in water.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 794, I could not trie any thing as to their specifick Gravity, having neither Aquapoise, nor those other Glasses I had contrived.

Aquapuncture (ē·kwă,pv·ŋktiŭr). *Med.* [f. L. *aquā* with water + PUNCTURE.] Puncture of the skin by means of a fine jet of water from a force-pump; used to give relief in neuralgia, lumbago, etc.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 542 The method of aquapuncture consists in the introduction of water subcutaneously.

‖ **Aqua regia** (ē·kwă,rī·dʒiă). Also aqua regis. [L.; = royal water.] A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, so called because it can dissolve the 'noble' metals, gold and platinum.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, What's cohobation? 'Tis the pouring on Your *aqua regis*, and then drawing him off. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 70 *Aqua regia*, or *Stygia* .. will dissolve Gold. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 275 Gold trichloride, obtained when gold is dissolved in aqua regia.

‖ **Aquarelle** (ækwărē·l). [Fr., ad. It. *acquerella* water-colour, dim. of *acqua*:—L. *aqua* water.] A kind of painting or illuminating with Chinese ink, and very thin, transparent water-colours; used to represent flowers, small landscapes, etc. Also, the design so produced.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 340/3 Aniline colours are utilised for the colouring of .. aquarelles, photographs, etc.

Aquarellist (ækwărē·list). [f. prec. + -IST.] An artist in aquarelle.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6 A real desire to portray the true aspects of nature—a desire too often wanting to Italian aquarellists.

Aqua·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL[1].] = next.

1864 *Leis. Hr.* 542/1 Boston Aquarial Gardens.

Aquarian (ăkwē·ə riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *aquārius* pertaining to water (in pl. masc. *Aquārii* name of a heretical sect) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, an aquarium. *rare.*

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 46. 260 Aquarian principles.

B. *sb.* 1. One of a sect of Christians in the primitive church, who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 296 The Aquarians .. for wine .. gave water unto the people. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. One who keeps an aquarium.

1857 *Nation. Mag.* I. 352 An aquarian in trouble.

Aquarium (ăkwē·ə·riŭm). Pl. -iums, -ia. [L., neut. sing of *aquārius* (see prec.); cf. cl. L. *aquārium* a watering-place for cattle.] An artificial pond or tank (the latter usually with glass sides), in which aquatic plants and animals are kept alive for purposes of observation and study. Also, in recent usage, a place of public entertainment, in which such aquariums are exhibited.

[1853 *Athenæum* 28 May, The new Fish house .. has received the somewhat curious title of the 'Marine Vivarium.' 1853 *Guide Zool. Gard.*, Aquatic Vivarium.] 1854 GOSSE (*title*) The Aquarium; an Unveiling of the Wonders of the Deep Sea. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 154 A prawn or two, and a few minute star-fish will make your aquarium complete. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 179/3, I have had aquariums made of other materials. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xx. 86 There were no Alhambras then .. no casinos, no music-halls, no aquaria, no promenade concerts.

‖ **Aquarius** (ăkwē·ə·riŭs). *Astr.* Also 5–7 **Aquary.** [L. = water-carrier, subst. use of *aquārius* adj.: see above.] One of the zodiacal constellations, giving its name to the eleventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 21st of Jan.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. X. (1495) 314 The sygne Aquarius is the butlere of goddes and yeuyth them a water potte. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 102 When in Aquarye Phebus schad hys lyght. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. i. 141 In Aquary you see the ♂ brings Rain. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 287 The Water-can of Aquarius.

A-quarter (ăkwǫ·rtəɹ), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*1 + QUARTER *sb.*] On the quarter, *i.e.* 45° abaft the beam.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 333, I felt the ship bring her wind a-quarter.

Aquatic (ăkwæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 aquatyque, 7 -ique. [a. F. *aquatique*, ad. L. *aquāticus* watery, living in water, f. *aqua* water: see -ATIC.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to water as a substance; watery, rainy. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 91 The grete poundes and ryuers, alle thynges aquatyque. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. vi. 289 We are troubled with Aquatique Signs.

2. Of or pertaining to water as a habitat or resort; *esp.* a. of plants and animals: Living or growing in or near water.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 67 Jonas .. was shut up in the body of that great (aquatique) beast. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 200 The smaller seeds of terrestrial and aquatic plants. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 10 Aquatic birds on the opposite margin. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 204 Many spiders .. lead an aquatic existence.

b. Pertaining to pastime in or upon the water.

1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 277/3 The aspirant after aquatic fame. *Mod.* Aquatic sports.

B. *sb.*

1. An aquatic plant or animal (*arch.*); a person given to aquatic pastimes.

?*c* 1600 in Scott *Antiq.* xxx. *Motto*, He tilted with a sword-fish—Marry, Sir, Th' aquatic had the best. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 272 Osiers, Willows, and other Aquaticks. 1815 LD. CAMPBELL *Let.* in *Life* I. 313 Continue a determined aquatic [*i.e.* bather]. 1859 F. PAGET *Curate Cumberw.* 70, A cartload of aquatics for her own pond. 1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 277/2 With the applause of the thousands .. ringing in his ears, the exultant aquatic, etc.

2. A water-drinker. *rare*[−1].

a 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.*, That the 'American aquatic,' as they used to call me, was stronger than those who drank porter.

3. *pl.* Pastimes conducted in or upon the water.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 July 9/4 Aquatics—Amateur Championship of the Thames. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 31 Jan. 10/1 Come .. and take an oar. Papa has gone wild on aquatics.

† **Aqua·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of aquatic nature; having to do with water.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 692 (R.) Animals .. terrestrial, aquaticall, volatile, and cœlestial. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* v. 146 Aquaticall Instruments, houre-glasses, dyals. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* II. v, Fiery Trigons and Aquatical Trigons.

Aqua·tically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an aquatic manner; in the direction of aquatics.

1882 *Daily News* 12 June 3/2 Those of their party who were aquatically disposed.

Aquatile (æ·kwătil, -əil), *a.* and *sb. arch.* [ad. L. *aquātilis* aquatic, f. *aqua* water: see -ATILE.]

A. *adj.* Living in water; = AQUATIC *a.* 2.

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 119 Part terrestryall and part aquatile as the mare-maid. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Aquatic*, The antient Romans had also their aquatic or aquatile gods. 1865 F. LOCKER *Select.* 145 His deity was aquatile, A rough and tough old Crocodile.

B. *sb.* An aquatic animal or plant; = AQUATIC *sb.* 1.

1638 WILKINS *Disc. New World* I. (1684) 174 Observations concerning the Nature of Aquatils. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2314 Fishes and other Aquatiles. 1731 BAILEY, *Aquatiles*, such plants as grow in water

Aquatint (æ·kwă,ti·nt), **aqua-tinta** (æ·kwă,ti·ntă), *sb.* [a. F. *aqua-tinte*, and It. *acqua tinta*:—L. *aqua tincta* dyed water (*tingĕre* to dye).] A method of engraving on copper, by the use of a resinous solution and nitric acid, which produces effects resembling those of Indian-ink or water-colour drawing; also, the design so produced.

1782 W. GILPIN *Observ. Wye* (1800) Introd. 8 The process of working in aquatint. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 88 To publish a fine series of aquatints.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1782 W. GILPIN *Observ. Wye* (1792) Introd. 8 The aquatinta mode of multiplying drawings. 1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.* 162 Aqua-tinta engraving .. is recognised by its similarity to Indian ink or sepia drawing.

A·quatint, *v.* [f. prec.] To engrave in aquatint.

1819 REES *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Aquatint*, This method of aquatinting. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 343/1 C. Turner mezzotinted many 'Libers,' but he aquatinted none.

Aquatintan (ækwă,ti ntăn), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb. + -AN.] In aquatint.

1855 W. BOYD *Oakw. Old* 1, Aquatintan Etchings.

Aquatinter (ækwă,ti·ntəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who engraves in aquatint.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 203 Modern aquatinters.

† **Aqua·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *aquātiōn-em* watering, rain, n. of action f. *aquā-ri* to bring water.] Watering; getting of water.

1623 COCKERAM, *Aquation*, abundance of raine. 1695 E. GIBSON *Camden's Brit.* in Symonds *Rec. Rocks* vi. 198 Commodiously situated for aquation by reason of the nearness of the river Teme.

Aquavalent (ăkwæ·vălĕnt). *Chem.* [f. L. *aqua* water + *valēnt-em* pr. pple. of *valēre* to be strong, to equal; cf. *equivalent.*] The molecular proportion between an anhydrous salt and the water of its cryohydrate, *i.e.* the number of molecules of water with which one molecule of the salt unites.

1881 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1005.

‖ **Aqua-vitæ** (ē·kwă¸vəi·tī). Also 5–7 aqua-vite, 7–8 aqua-vita. [L.; = water of life; cf. F. *eau de vie*, Ir. *uisge bheatha*, '*usquebaugh*.']

1. A term of the alchemists applied to ardent spirits or unrectified alcohol; sometimes applied, in commerce, to ardent spirits of the first distillation.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, 115 With Aquavite ofttimes, both wash and drie. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxii. 126 From the lyes of wine is distilled a strong and burning aqua vitæ. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 95 A Lamplike Vessel of common Aquavitæ. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 207 He cleansed them with aqua-vitae alone.

2. *Hence, pop.* Any form in which ardent spirits have been drunk, as brandy, whisky, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Dietary* x. 258 To speake of . . aqua vite or of Ipocras. 1552 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 74 A woman . . that made aqwavyte. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 298 Restor'd the fainting High and Mighty With Brandy-Wine and Aqua-vitae. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry* iii, That curst restriction On Aquavitæ. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii, A tass of brandy or aqua vitæ.

3. *fig.*; or in the literal L. meaning.

c 1600 J. DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* I. 254 Couer this Aqua vitæ with your wings From touch of infidels and Jewes.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1601 *Sherley's Trav. Persia* (1863) 46 A crue of aqua-vitæ-bellyed fellowes. 1634 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 76 Sacks and canaries . . us'd to be drunk in aquavita measures. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 143 Was glad to hear the aqua vitæ man crying a dram.

Aquaynt, obs. f. ACQUAINT.

† **Aquea·th,** *v. Obs.* 1–3. For forms see QUEATH. [OE. *acwe̊dan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cwe̊dan* to say: see QUEATH, and cf. BEQUEATH.] To speak out; to resound, re-echo.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 639 Word acwæþ wuldres aldor. 1205 LAY. 27717 Þer wes wunderlic grure: þa welcnen aqueðen.

Aqueduct (æ·kwi̊dʊkt). Also 6–8 aquæ-, aquaduct. [ad. L. *aquæductus, aquæ ductus, ductus aquæ*, conveyance of water, f. *duc-ĕre* to lead, bring. Cf. F. *aquéduc*.]

1. An artificial channel for the conveyance of water from place to place; a conduit; *esp.* an elevated structure of masonry used for this purpose.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 77 At the place of the midle meeting of these Streets, is an Aquæduct. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i, That Segouian Aqueduct in Spaine . . vpon three rowes of pillars, one aboue another, convaying sweet water to euery house. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 51 The charge of aquaducts or publike conduits. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 219 The Claudian aqueduct . . looks like a long procession, striding across the Campagna.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 32 Preaching is the Christall aquaeduct that conveighs the water of Life to us. 1857 H. REED *Brit. Poets* iii. 94 The poets were apt to fill their urns chiefly from the classical aqueducts of antiquity. 1875 GRINDON *Life* vi, Looking at the clouds merely as aqueducts.

2. The similar structure by which a canal is carried over a river, etc. (Also called *aqueduct-bridge*.)

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 296 One of the most remarkable curiosities upon this magnificent canal is the aqueduct bridge of Cesse. 1842 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 204 'Aqueducts' are frequently employed on a canal for the purpose of carrying it over rivers.

3. *Phys.* Name given to several small canals, chiefly in the head of mammals.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 108 The boney part of the Aqueduct. 1718 — *ibid.* XXX. 890 The Aqueduct['s] . . Use is to receive the superfluous Moisture from the *Cavitas Tympani*. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 66 The facial nerve . . traversing in its way a canal termed the Aqueduct of Fallopius.

Aqueighte, aqueiȝte, pa. t. of AQUETCH *v. Obs.*

Aqueint, pa. t. and pple. of AQUENCH *v. Obs.*

† **Aqueity.** *nonce-wd.* [f. as if from L. **aqueus* (see AQUEOUS) watery + -ITY.] The essential principle of water; watery quality.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, The Aqueitie, Terreitie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe.

† **Aque·ll,** *v. Obs.* 1–4. For forms see QUELL *v.* [OE. *acwe̊llan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *cwe̊llan* to kill, QUELL: cogn. with OHG. *arquelljan, archwellan*.] To slay, destroy, put an end to.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 25 Ahne ðes is ðone soecað to a-cuellane? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 207 His pine on rode and his deað acwellen mine sunnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1370 Þar-mide beoþ men a-cwalde. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 725 Quaþ blaunchefluŕ, 'aquel þu me, And let floriz aliue be.' *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 400 Hou Fortiger hir king aqueld.

† **Aque·nch,** *v. Obs.* For forms see QUENCH *v.* [OE. *acwe̊ncan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 intensive + *cwe̊ncan* to QUENCH. Orig. trans., but afterwards used as intr.]

1. To quench, extinguish, put out (fire, light, life).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 8 Ure leoht-fatu synt acwencte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Weter acwencheð fur. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 124 Lutel fur was ter þer of, þet a puf acweinte. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 394 Aquykye 'þat was aqueynt þorw synne. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* 22 It wulde seme aquenched oute; and sodenly it brent fervently ageyne.

2. *intr.* To go out, become extinguished.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 426 Þe Holi Gostes fur acwencheð, hwon þe brondes . . beoð i-sundred. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) Here liȝt aqueinte oueral. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. XXXV. (1527) 132 The fyre of the sacrefyce acquenched.

3. *trans.* To quench, satisfy, appease (appetite).

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 13 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 51 He thohute his hounger aquenche . . mid mete. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10 Me thinketh My thurst shall never be acqueint.

4. *fig.* To extinguish, put an end to.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Alswa weter acwencheð fur, alswa elmes dede acwencheð sunne. *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 78 in *E. E. P.* (1862) On of oure knaues miȝte hire resouns sone aquenche. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* VII. XXXVII. (1527) 306 With his mylde lyuing and holy bedes he aqueynt many trybulacyons of holy chyrche. 1578 *Louer's Plight* in *Gorgious Gallery*, The colde that should acquench the heat.

b. (with personal obj. by inverted construction.)

c 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 476 in *E. P. P.* (1864) 128 To aqueynche me of mykel care.

Aqueo- (ē·kwi¸o), comb. f. AQUEOUS; as in *aqueo-igneous*, by the action of super-heated water.

1727 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 272 An Aqueo-mercurial Gage. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* § 3. 93 Aqueo-igneously fused matter.

Aqueous (ē·kwi¸əs), *a.* [f. as if from L. **aqueus* (cf. *terreus* f. *terra*) + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *aqueux* (:—L. *aquōsus*), 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Of, or of the nature of, water; watery; diluted with water.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 The phlegme or aqueous evaporation. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 To freeze an Aqueous body. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 120 The aggregation of aqueous particles in the air, forming the drops of rain. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 228 Aqueous vapour is very much lighter than atmospheric air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. iv. 115 Aqueous hydrochloric acid.

b. *Aqueous humour* of the eye.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 2 It sees every thing coloured, as the distemper of the aqueous humour . . gives it tincture. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 20 The aqueous humor is nearly pure water, and is contained in the space between the cornea and lens.

2. Connected with, or relating to, water.

1731 BAILEY, *Aqueous Ducts* . . whereby the aqueous humour is supposed to be conveyed into the inside of the membranes which inclose that liquor. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 96 The aqueous equilibrium of the planet would thereby be disturbed.

3. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to water as an agent; produced by the action of water.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 320 The general system of aqueous deposition. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* I. (1874) 3 The 'aqueous' rocks, sometimes called the sedimentary.

A·queously, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In, or by means of, water.

1857 *Nation. Mag.* I. 141 The passage of electricity through an insulated wire aqueously submerged.

A·queousness. *rare*—⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Wateriness. 1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Aquerne.** *Obs.* [OE. *ácwe̊orna*, later *ácwern*, cogn. w. OHG. and mod.G. *eichhorn*, LG. *êker-ken*, MDu. *êncoren*, Du. *eekhoren, eikhoren, inkhoren*, ON. *íkorni*. Of unknown origin; in OE. and some other langs. the first syllable is identified with *oak*.] A squirrel.

a 800 *Oldest Eng. Gl.* (Sw.) *Epinal* 911, aqueorna; *Erfurt*, aquorna; *Leiden* 236, acurna; *Cotton* 1811, aqueorna. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gl.* (Wr. 22/2) *Scirra, aquilinus, sciurus*, acwern. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 363 Ne aquerne ne metheschele [*v.r.* ocquerne ne martres cheole] ne beuer ne sabeline.

† **Aque·tch,** *v. Obs.* 1–4. Pa. t. acwehte, aqueighte. [OE. *acwe̊cc(e)-an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cwe̊ccan*: see QUETCH *v.* Orig. trans., but afterw. used as intr.] To move quickly, shake, vibrate.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* (Gr.) 310 Æsc acwehte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5257 Þe wode aqveiȝtte so hi sunge. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3260 The stirop to-bent, the hors aqueight.

Aqueynt, obs. f. ACQUAINT, and var. of AQUEINT.

† **Aqui·ck,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 acwic-ian, 2–4 aquik-ien. [OE. *acwician*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *cwician* to QUICKEN; cogn. with OS. *aquicôn*, OHG. *arquicchan*, mod.G. *erquicken*.]

1. *trans.* To quicken, give life to, vivify, excite.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. 159 On ðinre mild-heortnesse me scealt acwician. *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 Þurh his wunende grace þet acwikeð me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Be zuych blest [of voule wordes] . . is ofte aquyked þet uer of lecherie. 1393 LANGL. *Pl. Pl.* C. XXI. 394 Aquyte and aquykye 'þat was aqueynt þorw synne.

2. *intr.* To revive, come to life again.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. vi. (Bosw.) Dá acwicode ic. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Me mei blauwen, and he [the spark] wule aquikien. 1220 *Hali Meid.* 17 Ne acwikeð neauer meidenhad after þat wunde.

Aquiculture (ē·kwikv·ltiŭr, -tʃəɹ). *erron.* aque-. [mod. f. L. *aqui-* (see AQUIFORM) + *cultūra* tending.] Culture of the natural produce of water; fish-breeding as a branch of industry.

1867 *Even. Stand.* 13 July 3 The fish, aquiculture, and boat exhibition. 1868 PEARD *Water-farming* i. 2 Aqueculture actually existed in China centuries before luxury gave it birth in civilised Rome.

Aquiesce, -esse, obs. f. ACQUIESCE.

Aquiet, var. ACQUIET *v. Obs.* to quiet.

1529 MORE *Comf. Trib.* II. Wks. 1186/1 To aquyet hys mynde.

Aquiferous (ăkwi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *aqui-* (see next) + -FEROUS.] Conveying or yielding water.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 43/2 The aquiferous canals of the ciliograda. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 108 The Eolis has . . a system of aquiferous pores.

Aquiform (ē·kwifɒ̄ɪm), *a. erron.* aqueform. [f. L. *aqui-*, comb. f. *aqua* water (as in *aquigenus, aquilegus*) + -FORM.] Of watery form, liquid.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 160 All the requisite materials, whether gaseous, aqueform, or solid.

A·quilated, *ppl. a. Her.* [f. med.L. *aquilāt-us* (f. *aquila* eagle) + -ED.] (See quot.)

1678 HOLME *Armory* I. v. § 90 Others term such a cross . . aquilated, if [adorned] with Eagles heads.

† **Aqui·le,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Deriv. and meaning unknown. Dr. Morris suggests: To demand, ask, or obtain?]

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 960 Of þe lombe I haue þe aquylde For a syȝt þer of þurȝ gret fauor. (Cf. l. 689.)

† **A·quilege.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *aquilēja, aquilēgia*.] Columbine.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 166 This floure is now called in Latine *Aquilegia*, or *Aquileia*.] 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 203/1 Boyle Aquilege, and redde Nettles.

† **Aquiliferous** (ækwili·fĕrəs), *a. Obs.*—⁰. [f. L. *aquilifer* 'eagle-bearer,' + -OUS.] 'That bears the Picture of an Eagle in his Ensign; such was the Roman Standard-bearer.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Aquiline (æ·kwilin, -əin), *a.* [ad. L. *aquilīnus*, f. *aquila* eagle: see -INE. Cf. F. *aquilin*, 16th c.]

1. Of or belonging to an eagle.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 155 The aquiline tribes, soaring in the air beyond human ken.

2. Eagle-like; *esp.* of the nose or features: Curved like an eagle's beak, hooked.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 130 Whence the Epithite Grypus for an hooked or Aquiline nose. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 967 When mortals lived Of stronger wing, of aquiline ascent. 1783 COWPER *Task* III. 192 Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose. 1791 BURKE *App. Old Whigs* Wks. VI. 263 A penetrating aquiline eye. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. II. 10 The least little delicate aquiline curve in a sensitive nose.

† **Aquilon.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *aquilon* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *aquilōn-em* (*aquilo*).] The north or north-north-east wind.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 133 Eurus and aquiloun . . Blowes boþe at my bode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 25 Þe felnesse of þe wynde þat hyȝt aquilon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62 The thrid collateral vynd is callit aquilon . . The vulgaris callis it northest. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 9 Blow . . till thy sphered Bias cheeke Out-swell the collicke of puft Aquilon. [In mod. Dicts.]

Aquite, aquyte, obs. forms of ACQUIT *v.*

A-quiver (ăkwi·vəɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + QUIVER.] In a quiver, trembling.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 428/2 All aquiver with the fun.

Aquose (ăkwō·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *aquōsus*: see -OSE.] Watery, abounding in water.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aquose Ducts* . . whereby the aqueous humour of the eye is supposed to be conveyed into the inside of the membranes which inclose that liquor. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* (1856) 284 The land has been so well drained that, though aquose, it is no longer wet.

Aquosity (ăkwɒ·sĭti). [ad. med.L. *aquōsitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *aquōsus*: see prec. and -ITY.]

1. Moist or watery quality, wateriness.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Reg.* P ij b, Of moche aquosite and humidite. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Hist. Life & Death* 38 To weare next the Body, Garments that have in them, some Vnctuosity, or Oleosity, not Aquosity. 1868 HUXLEY *Phys. Basis Life* 140 What better philosophical status has 'vitality' than aquosity?

† 2. *concr.* Moisture, humour. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Reg.* Q iij, Ventosites and aquosites engendred of peres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 51 [Purslane is] . . good for the aquosities gathered within the body. 1720 W. GIBSON *Dispens.* § 16 (1734) 301 Boil to the consumption of the aquosity, that is, till the watry parts are evaporated.

Aquoy, variant of ACOY *adv.*

c 1600 *Songs Lond. Prent.* (1841) 44 And looking all aquoy, Quoth she, What shall I have to do With any prentice boy?

Aqw-: see ACQU-. **Aqwere,** obs. f. ACQUIRE.

Ar (āɹ). Name of the letter R.

c 1460 *Pol. Poem* in *Archæol.* XXIX. 331 There was an N and thre arres to-gydre. *c* 1470 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 2 Iij ares for iij Richardes. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 252 The letter *r*, in this word, was made differently from all the *ars* in the rest of the inscription.

Ar, obs. f. ARE (see BE *v.*), and EAR *v.* to plough.

Ar, var. AIR *adv.* early; var. HER *pron.* her, their; obs. form of ARR, ERE, OR, OAR, ORE.

† **Ar-,** *pref.*1 The original WGer. form of the prefix, which in OE. was reduced as a proclitic to *a-* (exc. in *ar-æfnan*); OHG. *ar-, er-, ir-*, mod.G. *er-*. See A- *pref.* 1 and Æ- *pref.* Cf. ARISE.

Ar-, *pref.*2, assimilated form of L. *ad-* used before *r-*, as in *adrogantia, arrogantia*, arrogance. Reduced in OF. to *a-*, which in 14th c. was often re-spelt *ar-* after L., and so usually in Eng. from 15th c.; hence most words from OF. in *ar-* are now written *arr-*, e. g. *arrange, array, arrive*. In 16th c. this spelling was erroneously extended to words with *a-* from other sources: as *a(r)raise, a(r)reach, a(r)rear*. See AD- 2.

-ar1, *suff.* 1. of *adjs.* repr. L. *-ār-em* (*-ār-is, -ār-e*, stem *-āri*) 'of the kind of, belonging to,' cogn. w. *-ālem*, and used where *l* preceded, as in *ālār-, stellār-, lūnār-, regulār-, similār-, līneār-* or *līncāl-*; hence always with diminutives in *-ul-, -ell-*, as *globulār-, orbiculār-*. See -AL. The regular OF. descendant of *-ārem* was *-er*, later *-ier*, as *singulārem*,

populārem, sanglier, peuplier; so *familier, régulier*; but later words of literary formation took *-aire* as *angulaire, militaire*. In Eng. those adopted from OF. had orig. *-er*, but were afterwards assimilated to L. with *-ar*, e.g. L. *scholār-em*, OF. *escolier*, AFr. *escoler*, ME. *scoler*, now *scholar*. Many words with this suffix have been adapted from L. or F., or formed on L., in modern times; but some of these, through mod.F. use of *-aire* for both *-āris* and *-ārius*, take -ARY; e.g. *military*.

2. of *sbs.* In L. the neuter of adjs. in *-āris*, gave sbs. in *-āre, -ar*, meaning 'thing pertaining to,' some of which have come into Eng., through F., as *alter, coler, piler*, now *altar, collar, pillar*, or directly from L., as *exemplar* (cogn. w. *sampler* through OF.).

-ar[2], *suff.*, occas. repr. of L. *-ārius, -ārium* (ordinarily repr. by -ER, -ARY). Generally, a refashioning of an earlier *-er* from OF. *-ier*, after the prec., as *bursar*, ME. *burser*, F. *boursier*, med.L. *bursārius*; *medlar*, ME. *medler*, OF. *meslier*, L. **mespilārius*; *mortar*, ME. *morter*, OF. *mortier*, L. *mortārium*; or after the mod.F. in *-aire*, as *vicar*, ME. also *viker* and *vicary*, F. *vicaire*, L. *vicārius*. To the F. forms in *-aire* are due the Sc. *notar, ordinar, testamentar*, etc. See -ARY[2].

-ar[3], *suff.*, casual variant of -ER, -OR, suffix of agent, and -ER suffix of comparative. Very common in north. dial., as *syngar* singer, *forebear* predecessor, *soutar* sutor; *hear* higher. And in modern Eng. in *beggar, liar, pedlar*. Probably imitating the refashioned *scholar, vicar, pillar* for earlier *scoler, viker, piler*: see -AR[1], and -AR[2], above.

Arab (ærăb), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *Arabe*, ad. L. adj. *Arab-em* (nom. *Arabs*), a. Gr. Ἄραψ, Ἀραβ-.]

A. *sb.* 1. A native of Arabia.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 324 (T.) The vulgar Arabs. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 360 Neither an Arab nor Byzantine ever jests in his architecture.

2. An Arab horse (prized for pure breed and fleetness).

1880 G. A. MACKAY *21 Days in India* 114 Next morning sees the entire party . . mounted on Arabs.

3. (Orig. *Arab of the City, City Arab, street Arab.*) A homeless little wanderer; a child of the street.

1848 GUTHRIE *Plea for Ragged Sch.*, The Arab of the City . . The City Arab. 1848 LD. SHAFTESB. *Sp. in Parl.* 6 June, City Arabs . . are like tribes of lawless freebooters, bound by no obligations, and utterly ignorant or utterly regardless of social duties. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly-Leaves* (title) The Arab. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 5 The hero and heroine began life as street Arabs of Glasgow.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 129 An Arab maiden brought his food. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVI. 15 The delicate Arab arch of her feet.

‖ **Araba** (ărā·bă). Also **aroba**. [a. Arab. and Pers. عرابة *arābah*, a wheeled carriage.] A wheeled carriage used in the East.

1845 THACKERAY *Cornh. to Cairo* (1872) 620 Dragged about in little queer arobas, or painted carriages. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission Life Greece & Pal.* 359 Hauling stone in creaking arabas drawn by bullocks.

Arabesque (ærăbe·sk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 arabesk. [a. F. *arabesque* Arabian; cf. It. *rabesco* (Florio 1611), and earlier REBESK.]

A. *adj.* 1. Arabian, Arabic.

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 693/1 The inglorious obscurity in which the Arabesque doctors have in general slumbered.

2. *esp.* Arabian or Moorish in ornamental design; carved or painted in arabesque (see B 2).

[1611 COTGR., *Arabesque*, Rebeske worke; a small, and curious flourishing.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arabesque*, Rebesk work; branched work in painting or in Tapestry. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxxi. (T.) Armorial ensigns . . interwoven with the arabesque foliage. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 282 A sort of arabesque pattern with festoons of fruit and flowers.

3. *fig.* Strangely mixed, fantastic.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 105 Surrounded by this arabesque work of his musing fancy. 1863 MRS. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 411 Launcelot is a sort of 'arabesque' character.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

†1. The vulgar Arabic language. *Obs.*

1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geogr., Egypt* (T.) The Arabick, or Arabesque, as it is called, is still the current language. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 580 The vulgar language . . is the Arabesk, or corrupt Arabian.

2. A species of mural or surface decoration in colour or low relief, composed in flowing lines of branches, leaves, and scroll-work fancifully intertwined. Also *fig.*

As used in Moorish and Arabic decorative art (from which, almost exclusively, it was known in the Middle Ages), representations of living creatures were excluded; but in the arabesques of Raphael, founded on the ancient Græco-Roman work of this kind, and in those of Renascence decoration, human and animal figures, both natural and grotesque, as well as vases, armour, and objects of art, are freely introduced; to this the term is now usually applied, the other being distinguished as Moorish Arabesque, or Moresque.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 66 Could . . paint upon vellum the most elegant arabesques that fancy could devise. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 14 His manner of writing is—a wild complicated Arabesque. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iii. 16 A vestibule, painted in arabesque. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 344 The arabesques with which Raphael adorned the galleries of the Vatican, and which he is said to have imitated from those which he had been instrumental in discovering in the baths of Titus, are at once the most famous and the most beautiful which the modern world has produced. 1880 LONGF. *My Cathedr.* 5 Not Art but Nature . . carved this graceful arabesque of vines.

3. The figure described by the leading lines of the composition, in a drawing or painting.

1883 W. ARMSTRONG in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* 155/1 The same qualities, but with more freedom and a finer arabesque.

Arabesqued (ærăbe·skt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED[2].] Ornamented in arabesque.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 264 A small room . . arabesqued in rich designs by Raphael. 1877 J. HAWTHORNE *Garth* IX. lxviii, The skylight was arabesqued with frost.

Arabe·squely, *adv. rare.* [f. ARABESQUE *a.* + -LY[2].] In the style of the Arabs, or of arabesques.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 66 The Arabesquely-shapen barks of Carthaginian lands.

Ara·bia. The country so named; *fig.* Spices.

1711 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 134 All Arabia breathes from yonder box.

Arabian (ărē·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Arabia. *Arabian bird*: the phœnix, *fig.* a unique specimen. *Arabian nights*: fabulous stories.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 12 Oh Anthony, oh thou Arabian Bird! 1771 SHERIDAN *Aristænetus* XII. vii, Her kisses, like Arabian gales, The scent of musky flowers impart. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 180/2 To cram him with Arabian-night stories about the Catholics.

B. *sb.* A native of Arabia; also, one of a sect that arose in Arabia in the 3rd century, holding that the soul died with the body, and rose again with it at the resurrection.

c 1391 [see ARABIC]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 11 Grekes and Arabians. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 52 [The] Arabians . . were in a short time suppress'd by the industry of St. Origen.

Arabic (ærăbik), *a.* Forms: 4 **Arabik**, 5 **-yke, -yque**, 6–8 **-ick(e**, 7 **-ique**, 8 **-eck(e**, 8– **Arabic**. [a. OF. *Arabic* (13th c. in Litt.), ad. L. *Arabicus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Arabia or its language. *Arabic numerals*: the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

c 1650 WORTHINGTON *Epist. Hartlib* vii. (T.) His Arabick translation of Grotius. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The *Arabic* characters stand contradistinguished to the Roman. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 9 Its mystical Arabic sentence.

2. *esp.* in *Gum arabic*, which is exuded by certain species of Acacia, and *Arabic acid*, obtained from it.

[*a* 1500 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 163 Put thereto iij ounces of gumme of Arabyke. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 9 The Arabick-tree, that yeelds no gumme but in the darke night.] 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 19 a, Adding thereto . . Gum-arabecke, and Tragacanth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 5/1 Gum arabic is an exudation from various species of acacia.

3. *absol.* The language of the Arabs.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 2 To arabiens in arabik. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 206 A cyte called Salancadys, in arabyque. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 5 John Bishop of Siuil [is reported] to haue turned them [the Scriptures] into Arabicke. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 353 Those English (or rather European) nouns . . derived from Arabic, as *alchemy, alcohol, alcove*, etc.

†**Ara·bical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 46 This Prince was almost the Arabicall Phenix. 1612–20 SHELTON *Quix.* II. II. i. (T.) Written in Arabical characters.

†**Ara·bically,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + LY[2].] According to Arabic usage; in Arabic.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 139 Bagdat . . signifies arabically a garden.

†**Ara·bican,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ARABIC + -AN; cf. OF. *arabican* (*t* (Godefroy).] = ARABIC.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 569 The Arabican Writers.

Arabicism (ăræ·bisiz'm). *rare.* [f. ARABIC + -ISM; cf. *anglicism*.] An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 188 Hebraisms, and Arabicisms, which might send the best scholar to his Lexicons.

Arabicize (ăræ·bisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *anglicize*.] To make like Arabic; to conform to Arabic usage. Hence **Arabicized** *ppl. a.*

1872 BEAMES *Aryan Lang. India* I. 96 Superseded by Hindi in its Arabicised form of Urdu.

Arabin (æ·răbin). *Chem.* [f. ARAB-IC + -IN.] The pure soluble principle in gum arabic and similar substances. **Arabino·se,** the sugar derived from arabin. Hence **Arabi·nic, Arabino·sic** *a.*

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. 1150 Soluble Gum or Arabin. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 29 Arabine, soluble in cold water, constituting the chief ingredient of gum-arabic.

‖ **Arabis** (æ·răbis). *Bot.* [med.L. *Arabis*, so named prob. from growing on sandy or stony places.] A genus of cruciferous plants, species of which are grown on rock-work, and as border-flowers in early spring.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 629 This herbe [candy Thlaspi] is called . . in Latine *Arabis* and *Draba*.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arabis*, a sort of Water-cress call'd candy Thlaspy. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 324 Arabis has four glands, within the leaflets of the calyx.

A·rabism. ?*Obs.* [mod. f. ARAB + -ISM; cf. F. *arabisme*.] = ARABICISM.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 98 Hee stiles himself *Amir* . . In Arabisme امر. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., So zealous a partizan of Arabisms. [In mod. Dicts.]

Arabist (æ·răbist). [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *arabiste*.] A professed student of the language, or follower of the medical system, of the Arabs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Severinus gives all the surgeons in the thirteenth century the title Arabists. 1847 CRAIG, *Arabist*, one skilled in Arabian literature.

Arable (æ·răb'l), *a.* [ad. (perh. through F. *arable*, 15th c. in Littré) L. *arābilis*, f. *arā-re* to plough. Preceded in use by a word *erable* (also in 16th c. *errable, earable, aerable*), referred to the cogn. Eng. vb. *ere*, EAR, of which *arable* was perh. at first intended as a correction after L. In 17th c. the two existed side by side (Coke uses both), but in the 18th *earable* became obs. exc. in dialects.] Capable of being ploughed, fit for tillage; opposed to *pasture-* or *wood-land*.

1577 TUSSER *Jan. Husb.* lii, Land arable. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 b, If the tenant conuert arable land into wood. [*Ibid.* 85 b, Errable land.] 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 356 Unnumber'd acres arable and green. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 15 Half the arable estate, as a rule, lay in fallow.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* Arable land.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 Consisting indifferently of arable, pasture, meadow, and woodland. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 321 Tis good for Arable, a Glebe that asks Tough Teams of Oxen. 1883 HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 258 A group of these honest fellows in the arable.

Araby (æ·răbi), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *arabi, arrabi*, Arabian, an Arab, Arab horse.]

A. *adj.* Arabian, Arabic. *arch.* and *poet.*

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 158 Arabye language. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref., Many obscure termes . . some and fewe beynge Araby wordes.

B. *sb.*

†1. A native of Arabia; an Arab. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXII. (1495) 455 The Arabees dwelle there. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCXXXIII. 725 Great puyssaunce of men of warre, of turkes, arabyes, tartaryes. 1587 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* F iiij, Why you call vs . . scoffing Hammonites, conspiring Arabies.

†2. An Arab horse. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan . . on riche stede and palefrai and mule and arabis3. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2288 Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olifauntez noble.

3. [a. F. *Arabie*.] The country of Arabia.

1297 R. GLOUC. 397 He an kni3tes heued of Arabye of smot. 1622 MASS. & DEKK. *Virg. Mart.* IV. iii, The Power I serve Laughs at your happy Araby. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* IV. 77 Spicy gales from fragrant Araby.

†**Ara·ce,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **arace**, 5 **aras(e**, 6 *Sc.* **arraise**. [a. AF. *arace-r*, OF. *aracier*, Norman dial. f. *arachier*: see ARACHE. *Arace* was much the commoner in ME.] To pull up by the roots; to tear up or away, pull or snatch away; to tear.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 95 That he hyt wolde arace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1047 Whan sche gan hem tembrace . . The children from her arm they gonne arace [*v.r.* race, rase]. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 52 These hokes to renten and a racid two caitifs. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. XXXV. 127 And wyth gret strynth owt can aras Đe Trownsown, þat þare stekand was. *a* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 4099 3if any renke theme arase, reschowe theme sone. 1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I arace, I pull a thyng by violence from one, *Je arrache*.

Arace, var. ARASE *v. Obs.* to raze, erase.

Araceous (ărē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Araceæ*, f. *arum*, a. Gr. ἄρον the cuckoo-pint: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Araceæ*, of which one species, the Cuckoo-pint or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*), is native to Britain.

Arach: see ORACH.

†**Ara·che,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **arache, arrache**, 6 **arasshe**. [combines (as does mod.F. *arracher*) two OF. vbs. (1) *arachier*:—L. **abrādīcā-re*; (2) *érachier, esrachier*:—L. *exrādīcā-re*; f. *ab* away, *ex* out + *rādīc-em* root.] = ARACE *v.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 156 Hye weren . . ou3t of hare lo3 arached For hare senne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* M viij b, I tooke and arrached oute of his bely his herte. 1490 — *Eneydos* IV. 24 To arache or plucke up a gretter tree. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 214 She . . arasshed clene of his helme.

‖ **A·rachis.** *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. ἄραχος, ἄρακος, or ἀρακίς, some leguminous weed.] A genus of leguminous plants, one of which is cultivated in warm countries, and known as the Ground Nut. Hence **Arachidic** as in *Arachidic acid* ($C_{20}H_{40}O_2$), obtained from the oil of the Ground Nut.

Arachnean (ærĕknī·ăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἀραχναῖ-os, f. ἀράχνη a spider or its web + -AN.] Resembling a spider's web, gossamer.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 539 Hebes in arachnean robes.

Arachnid (ăræ·knid). *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀράχνη spider + -ID; cf. F. *arachnide*.] A member of the *Arachnida*. ‖ **Ara·chnida,** *sb. pl.* [mod.L.], a class of the *Arthropoda*, comprising spiders, scorpions, and mites; closely allied to Insects and Crustacea, but distinguished by the possession of eight legs, the absence of wings and antennæ, and by breathing by means of tracheal tubes or pulmonary sacs. **Ara·chnidan,** *a.* of or belonging to

the *Arachnida*: *sb.* an arachnid. **Arachnidean, -ian,** *a.* and *sb.* = prec. **Arachni·dial,** *a.* [f. next] of or pertaining to the *Arachnidium*. ‖ **Arachnidium** (ærăknɪ·dĭvm) [mod.L.], the apparatus by which the spider produces its web. **Ara·chnidous,** *a.* of the nature of the *Arachnida*.

1869 Huxley *Classif. Anim.* 77 A Crustacean, an *Arachnid, a Myriapod, or an Insect. 1881 Geikie in *Nature* No. 627. 3 There can be little doubt that it [scorpion] is the most ancient type of *Arachnid. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 232/1 The greater number of the *arachnida are carnivorous. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 511 The *arachnidan external parasite is a sort of itch insect. 1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 51 No genuine insect or *Arachnidan has yet been found to inhabit the ocean. 1865 in *Morn. Star* 7 Nov., All the rails in front of my residence had their busy group of *arachnidean workers. 1854 Bushnan in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 77 The Pulmonary *Arachnidians, of which the true spiders and the scorpion are examples. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 381 The six prominent *arachnidial mammillæ. *Ibid.* vii. 380 One of the most characteristic organs .. is the *arachnidium, or apparatus by which the fine silky threads which constitute the web are produced. 1875 *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 273 The higher, at least, of the *arachnidous orders.

Arachnoid (ăræ·knoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *arachnoīdes*, a. Gr. *ἀραχνο-ειδής* cobweb-like: see -OID.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Bot.* Covered with or formed of long, delicate, cobweb-like hairs or fibres.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 401 An arachnoid or woven veil attached to the edge, and sometimes entirely covering the gills. 1874 M. Cooke *Fungi* 91 Arachnoid threads.

2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the arachnoid. (See B.)

1836–39 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 278/1 The chamber is lined by the arachnoid membrane. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* xi. 249 It secretes .. the arachnoid fluid.

3. *Ent.* Resembling the *Arachnida*.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 14 The Arachnoid type, as in Nymphon.

B. *sb.* The delicate serous membrane or membranous sac lining the *dura mater*, and enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

[1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Arachnoides* .. a fine, thin, transparent membrane .. supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain, medulla oblongata, and spinal marrow.] 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 638/1 The arachnoid covers the superior surface of the cerebellum.

Arachnoidal (ærăknoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the arachnoid. **Arachnoideal, -ean, -eous,** *a.* unnecessary variants of Arachnoid, -al.

1855 Ramsbotham *Obstet. Med.* 64 An extremely delicate arachnoidal membrane. 1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 235 Arachnoidal effusion .., speedily proves fatal. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 373 The arachnoid is attached to the pia mater of the brain by a loose cellular tissue, the subarachnoidean. 1851 Crabb, *Arachnoideous* in *Bot.* 1877 Burnett *Ear* 89 The arachnoideal sac of the brain.

Arachnological (ăræknolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, arachnology. **Arachnologist** (ærăknǫ·lŏdʒist), a student of, or proficient in, arachnology. **Arachnology** (-ǫ·lŏdʒi) [f. Gr. *ἀράχνη* spider + -(o)LOGY.], the department of Zoology relating to spiders or the *Arachnida* generally.

1861 Blackwall *Spiders* I. Pref. 5 Arachnological science. 1816 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* (1843) II. 277 The English Arachnologists—may I coin this term? 1880 *Nature* XXI. 273 Mr. Pickard-Cambridge's reputation as an arachnologist. 1861 Blackwall *Spiders* I. Introd. 5 Dr. Lister, and the earlier systematic writers on arachnology.

Arack(e, obs. variant of Arrack.

Arad (ē·răd). *Bot.* [f. Ar-um + -ad.] An araceous plant, as the Wake Robin.

1853 Lindley *Veg. K.* 127 The hooded spathe of the order of Arads.

Aræometer, areo- (ēəri|ǫ·mĭ·təɪ). [mod. f. Gr. *ἀραιός* thin + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER. App. through F. *aréomètre*: whence the prevalent spelling, as if from Area, or Areo-, of Mars.] An instrument, consisting of a graduated glass tube terminating in a loaded bulb, for measuring the specific gravity of fluids; a hydrometer. Hence: **Aræometric** (ărī·o|me·trik), *a.* [see -IC], of or pertaining to aræometry. **Aræome·trical** *a.* = prec. **Aræometry** (ēəri|ǫ·mĕtri). [Gr. *-μετρία* measurement], the art or science of estimating the specific gravity of fluids by means of an aræometer.

1706 Phillips, *Areometer.* 1730 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 277 The Hydrometer, by some called Areometer. 1731 Bailey, *Aræometer.* 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, The Aræometer or waterpoise is usually made of glass. 1876 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 207 The areometer of Baumé is used in France. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 54 The areometric method, or that of weighing a solid in the liquid. 1847 Craig, *Areometrical.* 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 419 An Essay on Pyrometry and Areometry. 1819 *Rees' Cycl.* II. s.v. *Aræometer*, Invented by Wolfius in 1708, and first published in his 'Areometry.'

Aræostyle (ărī·ostəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* Also 6–9 areo-. [ad. L. *aræostylos*, a. Gr. *ἀραιόστυλος*, f. *ἀραιός* rare, few + *στῦλος* pillar; cf. F. *aréostyle*.]

A. *adj.* Of columned buildings: Having the distance between the columns equal to four or more diameters of the column. **B.** *sb.* A building, or style of building, in which the columns are so arranged.

[1563 Shute *Archit.* E iiij b, This first being Areostylos .. the distaunce betwene the 2 pillors to be 4, 5, or 6 Diameters.] 1706 Phillips, *Areostyle.* 1876 Gwilt *Archit.*, *Aræostyle*, one of the five proportions used by the ancients for regulating the intercolumniation .. in porticoes and colonnades.

Aræosystyle (ărī·osi·stəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [a. F. *aréosystyle* (Perrault 1673), f. Gr. *ἀραιός* rare, few + *σύστυλος* (Vitruvius) with columns close together: see Systyle.] (See quot. and cf. prec.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 233 *Aræosystyle* .. an alternately very wide and very narrow intercolumniation, or, what is familiarly called coupled columns. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Aræosystyle* .. in the principal façade of the Louvre .. in the west front of St. Paul's.

† **Aræo·tic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. late L. *aræōticus*, a. Gr. *ἀραιωτικός*, f. *ἀραιό-ειν* to make thin: see -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to make thin or reduce the fluids or humours of the body. **B.** *sb.* [sc. medicine.]

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xi. (1678) 636 The Aræotick [Medicins], which we may call weak Resolvers. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 531 Aræotics .. rarefy the humours, and render them easy to be carried off by the pores.

Araft, araȝt, araht, pa. t. of Areach *v. Obs.*

Arage, obs. f. Orach: see also Average *sb.*

† **Ara·ge,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *arage-r, aragier*, f. *à* to + *rage*.] To enrage. Hence **Araged** *pa. pple.* enraged, furious, mad.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 367 He was nyghe hand araged oute of his wyt. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Am I arraged and mad? ?1568 G. Ferrers *Winn. Calais* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 180 Not induring this sight any longer, as a man arraged, he ran among his men.

Aragonite, arr- (æ·răgŏnəit). *Min.* [named by Haüy, 1800, from *Aragon* or *Arragon*, a province of Spain, where first found + -ITE.] A carbonate of lime, crystallizing in orthorhombic prisms and many derived forms, whence several varieties are distinguished.

1803 Bournon *Carbonate of Lime* in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 332 Their specific gravity is nearly the same. The Abbé Haüy states that of the Arragonite at 2946. 1837 Dana *Min.*, Aragonite. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 358 Carbonate of calcium, in its two forms of calc spar (rhombohedral) and arragonite (rhombic or right prismatic) exhibits one of the most striking examples of dimorphism.

Aragonspath, Aragon Spar, = prec.

‖ **Araguato.** [see Alouatte.] The 'howling monkey.'

1852 T. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 278 The plaintive howling of araguatoes.

Arai(e, Araign(e, obs. ff. Array, Arraign.

‖ **Araignée** (are·nʸe). *Mil.* [Fr.; = spider's web.] The arrangement of a military mine, when some obstacle necessitates the construction of branching galleries. 1706 in Phillips.

† **Arai·l,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 2) + Rail *v.*] To fasten to rails, tie up.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1869) I. 100 þe þridde traveile herof [in þis vyneȝerde] were to araile þes growynge vynes.

† **Arain.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 arayne, iran, -ain, -eyn(e, irany, yreyn(e, 5 aranye, aranee, arein, erayne, -ane, -eyne, erany(e; *dial.* 7 arain, 9 arran, arrand. [a. OF. *araigne* (*aragne, iragne, iraigne*), cogn. w. Pr. *aranha, eranha*:—L. *arānea*.] A spider.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 12 And to skulke als irain þou made saule his. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* lix. 5 Thei han .. maden webbis of an yreyn. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lv. (1495) 896 The hony sholde be corrupte that is in the combes and Araynes sholde be gendrid. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14 Aranye or erayne, *Aranea*. *Ibid.* 140 Eranye or spider. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 297 A thing withoute soule wers than a tode or a ereyne. *c* 1460 *Bk. Quintess.* I. 2 By generacioun of flies, and areins. 1674 Ray *N. Countr. Words* 2 An *Arain*: a Spider .. used only for the larger kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamshire.* 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* v. 45 'You never heard of Bruce, perhaps?' 'And th' arrand?'

Araine, obs. form of Arraign *v.*²

† **Arai·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 arayse, areise, 4–6 areyse, 5 arrays, -reise, -reyse, 6 -raise, arais, 5–8 araise. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Raise *v.*; cf. the pair *rise, arise*. Cf. also Arear: *rear* and *raise* being the cogn. forms from OE. and ON.]

1. To raise, lift up, elevate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7650 Swych men areysen baner Aȝens holy chirches power. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 57 [He] a-reised his brother's tombe moche hier than eny of the tother. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. xxvii. 85 They that .., arreyse hem self in to arrogaunce. 1557 *Prayer after Sacr.* in *Primer*, Continual remembraunce of thy blessed passion, so that .. when I am falling it may araise me.

2. To raise from the dead. (Cf. *arise*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Trin. MS.) 14363 þis tiþing ras þat laȝar þus areysed [*v.r.* vpraised, resusced] was. *c* 1500 *Wyse Chylde & Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 25 Laȝar the broder of marye magdaleyne .. the which god areysed. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 79 A medicine .. whose simple touch Is powerfull to arayse King Peppin.

3. To bring into activity, to excite, arouse.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. ii. 118 Ire þat araiseþ in hem þe floodes of troublynges. *Ibid.* v. vi. 178 Areise þi corage to ryȝtful hoopes. 1494 Fabyan v. cxiv. 88 To appease certeygne rebellions there arreysyd.

4. To raise or levy (money, troops, etc.).

c 1386 Chaucer *Pers. T.* ¶ 493 To areysen wrongful custumes and taillages. 1471 *Arrivall Edw. IV* (1838) 23 They would gather and arrays up the powere of Devonshire and Cornewaile. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 112 (Halliw.) They .. arreised a greate power of xiii. m. and came to the passage.

5. To raise (a siege, or the besiegers).

c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 202 He hadde not peple in his reame sufficient to a-reyse hem fro the sege, ne to chase hem oute of his reame. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 498 We are riding in purpose to areyse youre syege.

6. To take off (cf. Fr. *enlever*).

c 1460 Russell *Bk. Nurture* 418 in *Babees Bk.* 129 Areyse þe whynges furst.

7. ?To make up. *rare.*

a 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1677 He has araysede his accownte, and redde alle his rolle3, ffor he wylle gyfe a rekenyng.

† **Arai·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Raised, exalted, elevated.

c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Treat.* 12 Thurghe þe joye of araysede thoghte.

Araison, obs. form of Areason.

Arak, var. Areca, and obs. f. Arrack.

A-rake (ărē·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + Rake.] On the rake; inclined from the perpendicular.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/1 These crossing masts a-rake.

Aramæan (ærămī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Aramæ-us*, Gr. Ἀραμαῖ-ος, pertaining to Aram or Syria.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the country or language of Aram; Syrian, Syriac. **B.** *sb.* A native of Aram.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 239/2 The numerous Aramæan colonies. 1864 *Nat. Rev.* No. 36. 336 How could he [the Apostle John in writing the Apocalypse] fall back into the Aramæan colouring? 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 523 The Aramæans also .. have the form *mata*.

Aramaic (ærămē·ik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -IC.] Of Aram; *spec.* applied to the northern branch of the Semitic family of languages, including Syriac and Chaldee. Often used *absol.* sc. language.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 239/2 Translations of the Old Testament into the East-Aramaic language. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 207 Even if the Jews of the Dispersion understood Aramaic, the Gentiles did not.

Aramaism (ærămē·iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] An Aramaic idiom or peculiarity of language.

1849 Cureton *Corpus Ignat.* 288 The Aramaisms in which these Epistles abound.

† **A·ramite, Arami·tic,** obsolete equivalents of Aramæan, Aramaic.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 7 Naaman a stranger and Heathen Aramite. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 283 Balaam the Aramitick Sorcerer.

Aran, pa. t. of Arine *v. Obs.*, to touch.

† **A-randou·n,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [a. F. *à randon*: see Random.] Violently, headlong, at full speed.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 824 þe Sarsyn3 gun prykie a-raundoun.

Araneidan (ærănī·idăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Arāneida* the typical family of Arachnida; f. L. *arānea* spider: see -ID, -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Araneida* or spiders. **B.** *sb.* A spider. **Araneiform** (ærănī·ifōrm), *a.* (cf. F. *aranéiforme*), having the shape of a spider. **Araneo·logist** = Arachnologist.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 283 No animals fall more universally under observation than the Araneidans or spiders. 1847 *Araneiform*: Craig cites Kirby. 1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 152 Indebted to the last-named araneologist.

Araneose (ărē|ni|ōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *arāneōs-us* full of, or like, cobwebs, f. *arānea* spider: see -OSE.] 'Like spider-web; same as *Arachnoid*.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

Ara·neous, *a.* [same deriv.] = Arachnoid.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Araneous* (*araneosus*), ful of spiders webs. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 Its leaves break with araneous filaments. 1696 Phillips, Araneous Tunicle, the Tunicle that surrounds the Crystalline Humor. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 102 Its [the eye's] curious Araneous Membrane. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Ara·ng.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *arenge* (15th c. in Littré), cogn. w. Sp. *arenga*, It. *aringa*.] Early form of Harangue *sb.*

c 1475 *Ratis Raving* 243 To tell the al how mycht befall, To lang arang men wald it call.

‖ **Arango** (ăræ·ŋgo). Pl. -oes. 'A species of beads made of rough carnelian .. formerly imported from Bombay for re-exportation to Africa.' McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* 1844.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmccccxxiv/3 Arangoas, Ostridge Feathers, Beads.

† **A-ra·nk,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + Rank.] In a rank or row.

c 1300 *St. Brand.* 273 Sette hem a-doun A-renk, and wosche here fet alle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4588 Wyþ ys hol host al and some, þe brigge þay toke a-rank. 1570 *Galfrido & Bern.* I. (Halliw.) The pretty dames .. Do go so sagely on the way By two and two a-ranke.

Aranye, variant of Arain, *Obs.*, spider.

† **A-ra·pe,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + ME. *rape* haste.] In haste, hastily.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4239 Over theo table he leop arape.

Araphoro·stic, arapho·stic, *a.* [Apparently bad formations on Gr. *ἄρραφος* unsewed, f. *ἀ* priv. + *ῥάπτ-ειν* to sew.] Unsewed, seamless.

1828 Lytton *Pelham* xxxiii. 85 You are as impervious as an araphorostic shoe. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 674 A few years ago .. araphostic sandals were worn by every body.

Aras, obs. north. form of Arose: see Arise.

Aras(e, obs. form of Arras, Arace.

†**Ara·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 6 arace, arrace, arrase. [a. OF. *arase-r* to raze, level with the ground, demolish, f. phr. *à ras,* as if 'mettre *à ras* de terre,' f. *ras* level :—L. *rās-us,* f. *rād-ĕre* to shave, scrape smooth. Cf. ERASE. In form confused with ARACE.] To raze, level with the ground, lay low. Also (? erroneously) To erase, obliterate. Hence **Arasing, arracyng,** *vbl. sb.,* levelling with the ground, demolition.

1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 46 The goodly valiaunt exployt .. at Gedworth, with the arracyng and destruccion of the same. 1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I arace, I scrape out a worde or a blotte .. *Je efface.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/2 So that the remembraunce of theire pestylent errours were araced out of englishe mennes heartes. 1553 *Let.* in *Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* 175 Sickness whearewith your Lordshipp hath oftentimes bene arrased. [1721 BAILEY, *Arace,* to deface.]

†**Ara·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymol. uncertain: see RATE *v.*] To rate, rebuke, reprove.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 98 To arate dedly synne. 1393 — C. VI. 11 Thus reson me aratede.

Aration (ărē·ʃən). *arch. rare.* [ad. L. *arātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *arāt-* ppl. stem of *arāre* to plough: see -TION.] Ploughing; tillage.

1663 COWLEY *Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 710 First, Aration .. Secondly, Pasturage. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 13 Of sufficient depth for the purposes of aration.

†**A·ratory,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *arātōri-us,* f. *arāt-* (see prec.): cf. F. *aratoire.*] 'Belonging to tillage.' Bailey 1731; 'contributing to tillage.' Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

†**A·ratrate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *arātrāt-* ppl. stem of *arātrā-re* to plough over again.] 'To til or plough, to stir or ear ground.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

†**A·rature.** *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *arātūra.*] 'Ploughing, tillage.' Bailey 1731.

Araucaria (ærɒ̯kē·riă). [f. *Arauco* name of a province, whence the *Araucanos* Indians, and the territory of *Araucania,* south of Chili.] A genus of lofty coniferous trees, native to the southern hemisphere, one species of which (*A. imbricata,* familiarly termed 'Puzzle-monkey' or 'Monkey-puzzler'), with the branches in regular whorls, and closely-imbricated stiff sharp-pointed leaves, has been, since about 1830, cultivated as an ornamental tree in Britain.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* II. 249 Araucaria, in Botany, is the name of a singular genus of gigantic firs. *A. imbricata* .. is expected to be naturalised in this country, as some individuals now exist as far north as London. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 73 The formal educated look of the tree in the Araucarias that cover the wild slopes of the Chilian Andes.

Arauca·rian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus Araucaria. B. *sb.* A species of this or some closely allied genus.

1854 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. (1857) 135 The youth of the earth .. was a youth of dusk and tangled forests, of huge pines and stately Araucarians. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 334 The Araucarian pines.

Araught, pa. pple. of AREACH and ARECCHE *v. Obs.*

Araw(e, obs. form of AROW *adv.*

†**A-ray·,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*1 + RAY (= rank, order).] In row, in rank, in order.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 11 In stubble array throw gerse and corne .. priuily could they creepe. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 119 In chaines of roases linked all araye.

Aray(e, arayn, obs. forms of ARRAY, ARRAIGN.

†**Ara·yne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *aresner, areiner, arainer,* f. *à* to + *resne,* mod. *rêne*; see REIN.] To draw by the bridle, to rein, stop.

a 1400 *MS.* in *Chester Plays* II. 215 Thou arte risen us to wayle, And arayne us from woo. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. 156 (Halliw.) Thenne he alyghte doune, and arayned his hors on the brydel.

Arays, obs. form of ARRAS.

Arbage, obs. form of HERBAGE.

A·rbalest, -balist, -blast. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 2–3 arblast(e, 4 arblest(e, 4, 9 arbelast(e, 5, 8 arbalust(e, (7–8 arbalet), 7–9 arbalist, 9 -est. β. 4–5 alblast, 5 alablast(e, awblast, ablast(e. γ. 4 are-, arwe-, 5 arowblast, (7 arobalist). [a. AFr. **arb(e)leste,* **arb(e)laste,* OF. *arbaleste* (also *arbeleste, arbaste, arblatt,* mod. *arbalète*), cogn. w. Pr. *arbalesta, albaresta* :—L. *arcuballista,* f. *arcus* bow + *ballista* military engine for throwing missiles, q.v. The forms in γ are due to pop. assoc. with *arrow*; *arbalet* in 17–18th c. is after mod.F. As the word survives only in military antiquities, it has no standard modern spelling. See also ARCUBALIST.]

1. A cross-bow, consisting of a steel bow fitted to a wooden shaft, furnished with special mechanism for drawing and letting slip the bowstring, and used for the discharge of arrows, bolts, stones, etc.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1079 Mid anan arblaste of scoten. 1297 R. GLOUC. 377 Myd bowe & arblaste. *c* 1300 *Alisaunder* 268 With atling of areblast. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 2524 Wente alsoo faste As quarrel dos off the arweblast. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 313 With arwe and bowe and alblast. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3312 Arbelastes ỳ-mad of tre. *c* 1400 *Le Bone Florence* 861 They sende .. quarels wyth alablaste. 1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Ablaste (1499 Alblast), *Balista.* *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 196, *Hec balista,* ane awblast. *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 264 *Balista,* a arowblaste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxviii. 23 He bent an arblast. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 314/4 A quarel .. shotte out of Arbalaste. 1622 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 178 Richard the First was slain by a shot from an Arbalist. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 60 One might shoot with the Arbalet. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 120 An Arbalist, or rather Arobalist. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII, From the arbalast the fire-tipt dart Shot lightning through the sky. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xii, Unbend thy arblast, and come into the moonlight. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 362 Arbalist, manganel, and catapult. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xiii. 60 Six newly-headed shafts for the deadly arbalest.

2. = ARBALESTER. (Cf. med.L. *arbalista* = *ballistarius,* Du Cange; the ending *-ista* commonly indicating a personal agent.)

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 113 Viij *ml.* knyghtes, with-outen seriantz and arblastis. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 365 Odo, the arbalist.

3. A mathematical instrument, called also a *Jacob's Staff,* formerly used to take the altitude of stars. (So in Fr.)

1816 in C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s. v. *Arbalet.*

A·rbalester, -balister, -blaster. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–5 alblaster(e, 4–7 arblaster(e, 5 awblaster, allblawster, 5–7 arbalaster, 5–9 arbalester, 9 arbalister, -estier. Also 5 arowblaster. [a. AFr. *alblaster, arblaster,* OF. *arbalestier, arbelestier* :—L. *arcuballistāri-us* one who used an *arcuballista*; mixed with other OF. synonyms, as *arbalestre* :—L. **arcuballistor,* and *arbalestère,* accus. *arbalesteor* :—L. *arcuballistātor, -ōrem* (med.L. *arbalistātor*); and phonetically or etymologically corrupted as in ARBALEST.] A soldier armed with an arbalest, a cross-bowman.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 205 Þat sauh an alblastere, a quarelle lete he flie. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* viii. 18 Forsothe Bananye .. was ouer .. archeris and arblasteris [1382 alblasters; *v.r.* arowblasters]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 20 Foure hundyre Awblasteris. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xxi, Their Arbalasters .. and their best archers. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2426 All-blawsters at Arthure egerly schottes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 82/2 The arbalesters smote hym with a quarel. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 67 An Arbalaster .. standing vpon the wall. 1643 PRYNNE *Doom Coward.* 4 Men of Armes and Arblasters. 1848 in *Chron. Crusaders* (Bohn) 322 An arbalester .. to stretch the arbalest. 1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 288 The said arbalestier corps comprehending the greater part of the French nobility. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. 131 The archers and arbalisters amused themselves with shooting.

†**A·rbalestre, -ter, -blaster.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 alblastre, 5 awblaster, ablauster, arbalestre, -ter, arbelater, 5–7 arblaster, 6 alablaster, aublestere, arblestre, arbalaster. [a. AFr. *alblastre, albrastre,* OF. *arbalestre* (also *arbelestre, arblastre, arbastre*) :—L. *arcuballistra,* var. of *arcuballista*: see ARBALEST. In Fr. partly, in Eng. greatly, confused in form with prec.]

1. = ARBALEST.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 297 Þe men .. vseþ balles and alblastres [L. *arcubalistis*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4196 Of arblasters grete plente were. *c* 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 42 With arbelaters they shot many a quarrell. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 104 A quarel out of an arbalestre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 143 The shot of the Alablasters and Crosse-bowes.

2. The missile shot from the arbalest.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1211 With alblastres and with stones They slowe men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5707 Of arowes & awblasters þe aire wex thicke. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXV. 271 Many an arblaster & stone was shot & caste.

Arbale·strier, alblastrer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. AFr. **alblastrer,* **arblastrer,* OF. *arbalestrier* (mod.F. *arbalêtrier*) :—L. *arcuballistrāri-us,* f. *arcuballistra* var. of *arcuballista*: see ARBALEST. In Fr. this form outlived *arbalestier,* but was less common in Eng.] = ARBALESTER.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2613 Bowe-men, and alblastreris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.,* An Alablasterer, *arblastator.* 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxiv. (D.) The arbalestrier's face .. was .. gay and quiet. 1874 AINSWORTH *Merry Eng.* II. II. x. 118 Lined with archers, arbalestriers, and piquiers.

Arbalestry (ā·rbălestri). Also 5 alblastrye. [f. ARBALESTER: see -RY. Cf. OF. *arbalesterie, -rerie.*] The art or practice of shooting with an arbalest.

a 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* v. v, There sawe I .. the elk for alblastrye. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 431/1 [He] enjoined that his subjects should .. practise only archery and arbalest[r]y.

Arbe, arbolist, obs. ff. HERB, HERBALIST.

Arbeale, -bell, obs. spellings of ABELE.

Arber, obs. form of ARBOUR.

†**A·rber, e·rber.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *herbière* in Cotgr. 'the weason or wind-pipe of a bird; and the throat-boll, throat-pipe, or gullet of a beast'; cf. also *herberie* in Cotgr., and *herbier* in Littré.] The wind-pipe or weasand; sometimes extended to the whole 'pluck' of an animal. *To make the erber* (hunting phrase): to take out the 'pluck,' the first stage in disembowelling.

(Wrongly explained by Sir W. Scott in Notes to *Sir Tristram,* p. 268: cf. the whole context of the first three quotations, in which the operation is described.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. xlv, The erber dizt he ȝare. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1330 Syþen þay slyt þe slot, sesed þe erber. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* F iij, Begynne fyrst to make the Erbere. *c* 1600 *Wyll Burke's Test.* in Halliw. *Lit.* 16*th C.* 54 Take the skine that is abought the herte, and that is called the erber. 1635 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, When the arbor's made—Pull'd down, and paunch turn'd out. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart,* Cutting of the Throat downwards, making the Arber, that so the Ordure may break forth.

Arbery(e, variant of ARBORY. *Obs.*

Arbiter (ā·rbitəɪ). Also 6–7 -or, -our. [a. L. *arbiter* (? f. *ar-* = *ad-* to + *bētĕre, bītĕre,* to go, 'one who goes to see,' *hence,* who looks into or examines) a judge in equity, a supreme ruler. Cf. ARBITRATOR, ARBITRER. *Arbiter* was the orig. L. word, still extant in F. as *arbitre*; *arbitrātor* was a later L. n. of agent from *arbitrāri* to act as arbiter; of this the OF. descendant was *arbitreor, -our,* by the side of which *arbitrateur, -our,* was also adopted as a technical term by the jurists. In Eng., *arbitrour* seems to have been the earliest, then *arbitratour,* and in 16th c. *arbiter* from L., though *arbitre* may well have existed in ME. (The 16th c. spelling *arbitour, -or,* was, as in *ancestor,* merely imitative of words properly in *-our.*)]

1. *gen.* One whose opinion or decision is authoritative in a matter of debate; a judge.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 160 Abdalazys .. most iust arbiter and juge of trouth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 151 As a deputed judge or arbiter delegat to determin of mans health, and the preseruation thereof. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 314 Nine arbiters appointed to intend The whole arrangement of the public games. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 520 The late Mr. Fox (no mean arbiter in literary taste).

2. *spec.* One who is chosen by the two parties in a dispute to arrange or decide the difference between them; an arbitrator, an umpire (See note to ARBITRATOR 1.)

1549 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. Wks. 1843-52, 348 To solicitate the same by honest arbiters and godly friends. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 Ane Judge haueand ane ordinar jurisdiction, may nocht be ane Arbitour. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 492 The power of arbiters is wholly derived from the consent of parties. 1852 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xiv. 150 Beyond the Atlantic .. things civil and things spiritual move in their separate spheres, without any need for an arbiter between them. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. IV. i. 179 Appointed arbiter of the dispute.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithf.* xii. (1574) 83 Christ .. the arbiter and mediator betwene God and men. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia,* The sun [at the equinox] .. indifferent arbiter between the night and the day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 50 Twilight .. short Arbiter 'Twixt Day and Night.

3. One who has power to decide or ordain according to his own absolute pleasure; one who has a matter under his sole control. Also *fig.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 286 Thou sittest as it were the arbiter of the fortune of thy neighbour Kings. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 19 Absolute Lord or Arbiter of the whole world. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* I. i. § 11 Use .. which is the arbiter of language. 1814 BYRON *To Napoleon,* The arbiter of others' fate, A suppliant for his own. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 61 The proud .. position of arbiter of Europe.

†**A·rbitrable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *arbitrā-ri* to judge, decide + -BLE.] Subject to the decision of an arbiter, arbitrator, or other constituted authority; discretionary.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. viii. (1638) 73 Damages be arbitrable, and not certaine no more then trespasse is. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. ii. (1588) 380 The place of holding them [sessions] is arbitrable, and at the pleasure of the Justices themselves. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. (1654) 4 The value of moneys .. is arbitrable according to the soveraigne authority. *c* 1650 in Somers *Tracts* I. 504 Fines of such Copy-holds of Inheritance are arbitrable upon every Descent and Alienation. 1706 PHILLIPS *Arbitrable,* that may be put to, or decided by Arbitration. [So in BAILEY.]

Arbitrage (ā·rbitrédʒ). [a. F. *arbitrage,* f. *arbitrer*: see ARBITRE *v.* and -AGE.]

1. Exercise of the functions of an arbitrator; decision by arbitration; the process of arbitration. *arch.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, Parys sayd, I shall thynke and trewly determyne this arbytrage. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 172 He will referr the differences between him and the King of Spain to the arbitrage of the King of England. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV,* III. 364 Commissioners acting under the arbitrage of the Queen of Spain.

2. Exercise of individual judgement, authoritative decision or determination. *arch.*

1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parallel* 39 Respite must bee giuen by the arbitrage of the Iudge. 1691 T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 92 Not by the arbitrage of private Patentees .. but by the Public Conservators. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 212 According to the arbitrage of the same ever excellent Judge.

3. *Comm.* The traffic in Bills of Exchange drawn on sundry places, and bought or sold in sight of the daily quotations of rates in the several markets, each operation being based in theory on the calculation known as ARBITRATION of Exchange, q.v. Also, the similar traffic in Stocks, so as to take advantage of the difference of price at which the same stock may be quoted at the same time in the exchange markets of distant places. [In this sense adopted from mod.F., and usually pronounced (arbitra·ʒ).]

1881 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 6 Foreign arbitrage brokers. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1 He cannot .. tell what the outcome of the unfathomable arbitrage business will be.

Arbitragist (ā·ɪbitrēdʒi:st). *Comm.* [a. F. *arbitragiste*, f. *arbitrage*: see prec. in sense 3, and -IST.] One who transacts arbitrage business.

1881 *Times* 9 July The exchange will be rather regulated by the operations of arbitragists.

Arbitral (ā·ɪbitrăl), *a.* [a. F. *arbitral*, ad. late L. *arbitrālis*, f. *arbiter*: see -AL. Chiefly in *Sc. Law.*]

1. Of or pertaining to arbiters or arbitration.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* vii. Argt., In qvhat place or at qvat time ane decreit arbitrall sould be given. 1612 MONIPENNIE *Abr. Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 20 Elected as judge arbitrall to discerne upon certain high controversies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 40 Their decisions are of the nature of a decreet arbitral. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 6 To concede power to the arbitral jury to reduce all rents.

2. Subject to the exercise of will.

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 119 Not as free contingencies, or arbitral, and much lesse as necessary ones.

Arbitrament, -ement (ɑrbi·trămĕnt). Forms: 5–9 arbitre-, 5–8 arbitri-, 6–7 arbiter-, 7 arbitter-, 6– arbitrament. [a. OF. *arbitrement*, f. *arbitre-r*: see ARBITRE *v.* and -MENT; latinized as *arbitrament*, a form rare before *c* 1830, and disapproved by Johnson, but now the more usual. Du Cange has *arbitrāmentum* in med.L.]

†1. The right or capacity to decide for oneself; freedom of the will, free choice, pleasure. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Loue* III. (R.) Euery man hath free arbitrement to choose good or yuel to perform. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 136 If we moughte order Christes supper after our arbitrement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 641 To stand or fall Free in thine own Arbitrement it lies. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. XV. (1867) 65 The oldness of my topics, evil and good, necessity and arbitrement.

2. The power to decide for others; absolute decision, direction, or control. *Obs.* (exc. as it approaches 3 b.)

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj, I committe to your charge and arbitrement, that thing. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 119 Some things belonging vnto externall Discipline and Ceremonies, are in the power and arbitrement of the Church. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 168 But of late yeares all is left to the arbitrement of the Admiralls, to consider the finder or taker with some portion for his trauells, charges, and danger. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 36. 529 The Affairs of the Crown were .. lapsing into the total Arbitriment of the Commons. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* XIV. XCV. § 46. 121 The arbitrament of the affairs of Europe. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 16 Subduing all his powers, impulses, and imaginations, to the arbitrement of a merciless justice.

3. The deciding of a dispute by an authority to whom the conflicting parties agree to refer their claims in order to their equitable settlement.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* Argt. 2 To finishe it among themselves, by the arbitremente of any suche, as they thought mete. [*Rom.* Argt. 'arbitrament.'] *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 39 An arbitterment, To make all friends. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 447 By way of Arbitrement, when both parties doe make choice of honest men to end their causes. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* I. iv. 87 In the arbitraments of science it has always been a difficult task to adjust the rival claims of competitors. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ix. 293 The controversy had required the arbitrament of the elders.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 168 The arbitrement of Swords. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. XXV. 230 Impossible to bring the cause to mortal arbitrement at that time. 1863 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* I. 211 Appeal to the slow arbitrament of Time. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. XXIX. 219 An immediate resort to the arbitrament of war.

4. The sentence pronounced by an arbitrator, or by one deciding authoritatively; decision; sentence accepted as authoritative.

1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 14 Wolde have holde and performyd the sayd ordinaunce, arbitrement, and award. 1576 ABP. GRINDAL *Fruitf. Dial.* (1843) 61 But will you stand to St. Augustine's arbitrement in the matter? 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* v. 37 To renounce their arbitrement and sentence. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. 324, I will not abide by the arbitrement of a pope. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 182 Neither stone, flower, beast, nor man can understand any single reason of the arbitrement.

†5. Settlement or arrangement of a dispute; compromise, friendly agreement. *Obs.*

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* i. 5 He whiche shoulde make the arbitrement of concorde bytwene God and menne. 1625 BACON *Unity Relig., Ess.* (Arb.) 427 As if they would make an Arbitrement, betweene God and Man.

Arbitrarily (ā·ɪbitrărĭli), *adv.* [f. ARBITRARY + -LY 2.] In an arbitrary manner, at will; a. merely at will, without sufficient reason, capriciously; b. unconstitutionally, despotically.

a 1626 DAVIES *Quest. Impositions* 131 This power of laying on arbitrarily new impositions. 1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 394 The point F is not to be taken arbitrarily. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. § 2 (ed. 4) 279 The meaning that they arbitrarily affix to a word. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV, Their rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the present House of Commons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 126 The Bishop of Dunkeld .. was arbitrarily ejected from his see. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 1 The arbitrarily chosen names of substances.

Arbitrariness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being arbitrary or uncontrolled in the exercise of will; a. capriciousness; b. despotism.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 16 He may .. governe with the Arbitrarinesse of a Father. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carl.) The horridest Arbitrariness that ever was exercised in the world. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 843 The Arbitrariness of his prosecutions, and the severity of his punishments. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. § 7 (1762) 235 Senseless Arbitrariness, determining and acting without Reason, Design, or End. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. V. i. § 12 There is, however, a strange arbitrariness about this elongation of reflection. 1853 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* (1876) V. lxvii. 291 The country was outraged by the arbitrariness of the military occupation.

†**Arbitra·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *arbitrāri-us* (see ARBITRARY) + -OUS.] = ARBITRARY.

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* (1647) 156/2 Whether .. an arbitrarious or naturall efflux. 1692 RAY *Disc.* III. viii. (1732) 394 If the Dissolution of the World be effected by supernatural .. means, the signs of it must be arbitrarious. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 53 How are the two Churches one .. except in the arbitrarious .. position of the articles of Union?

†**Arbitra·riously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] = ARBITRARILY.

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. vii. (1712) 20 Under a pretence that [the soul] does arbitrariously and fortuitously compose the several impresses she receives from without. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. V. 653 To which nothing can be arbitrariously added, nor nothing detracted from.

†**Arbitra·riousness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ARBITRARINESS.

1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 462 The notion of positive [divine] institutions seems closely connected with a preconceived arbitrariousness in the Divine nature.

Arbitrary (ā·ɪbitrări), *a.* [ad. L. *arbitrāri-us*, f. *arbiter* (perh. after F. *arbitraire*, 15th c.): see -ARY.]

†1. To be decided by one's liking; dependent upon will or pleasure; at the discretion or option of any one. *Obs.* in general use.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 227 The same things were arbitrary, and might have been otherwise. 1628 BP. HALL *Right. Mammon* 727 It is not left arbitrary to you that you may doe good if you will. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 5, ¶ 64 As if they thought it a very arbitrary matter whether they come or no. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 26 He might give them to what priests he pleased; which were called arbitrary consecrations of tithes.

2. *Law.* Relating to, or dependent on, the discretion of an arbiter, arbitrator, or other legally-recognized authority; discretionary, not fixed.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. XV. 572 Judgements .. arbitrarie, or referred to discretion. 1693 WHARTON *Spec. Burnet's Err.* 67 (T.) Impropriated livings, which have now no settled endowment and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes arbitrary curacies. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmlxxxiii/4 A Mannor .. with Quit Rents and Fines Arbitrary. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 163 If the defender have demanded a reference to an arbiter, he obtains what is called an arbitrary formula. 1882 SCRIVEN *Copyholds* (ed. 6) 155 An admission fine is *primâ facie* uncertain, or in legal phraseology *arbitrary*. But the fines on admission to copyholds of inheritance, even if arbitrary, must be reasonable.

3. Derived from mere opinion or preference; not based on the nature of things; *hence*, capricious, uncertain, varying.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 170 From succeeding spectators they received arbitrary appellations. 1753 JOHNSON *Advent.* No. 111 ¶ 6 Our estimation of birth is arbitrary and capricious. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35, I do not believe there is a really arbitrary sign among them. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temple* xiii. (1877) 143 Their whole scheme of interpretation is purely arbitrary.

4. Unrestrained in the exercise of will; of uncontrolled power or authority, absolute; *hence*, despotic, tyrannical.

1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 763 Acts of Will and Tyranny, which make up an Arbitrary Government. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 236 Rule thy own realms with arbitrary sway. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 5 No tyrant, no arbitrary disposer of the fortunes of his inferiors. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 159 The conduct of the Archbishop appears to have been arbitrary and harsh.

B. as *sb.* (sc. number, term, etc.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 343 f, The complete solution of the differential equations .. written as follows, to show its arbitraries explicitly.

Arbitrate (ā·ɪbitrēt), *v.* [f. L. *arbitrāt-* ppl. stem of *arbitrā-ri* to examine, give judgement, f. *arbiter*: see ARBITER and -ATE. Cf. earlier ARBITRE, through Fr.]

1. *gen.* (*intr.* or with *subord. cl.*) To give an authoritative decision, to decide. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 41 He did arbitrate and awarde, that .. the cooke should bee recompensed. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* VI. (1851) 124 Let all impartial men arbitrate what goodly inference these two maine reasons .. have. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 18 The mind .. with an universal Superintendence, arbitrates .. upon them all.

2. *trans.* To give an authoritative decision with regard to, decide, determine. *arch.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iv. 20 But certaine issue stroakes must arbitrate. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fortune's Wheele* 13 Now swordes, not wordes, doe kingdoms arbitrate. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1716) I. 6 Things must be compared to and arbitrated by her standard. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 600 The sycophant That waits to dress us, arbitrates their date. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 104 But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place Enchair'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field.

b. To judge of. (J.)

1637 MILTON *Comus* 411 An equal poise of hope and fear Does arbitrate the event.

3. *intr.* To act as formal arbitrator or umpire, to mediate (*in* a dispute, *between* contending parties).

1619 SANDERSON *Serms.* Ad. Cler. i. (1674) 2 The blessed Apostle .. taketh upon him to arbitrate and to mediate in the business. 1806 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) App. 97 Offers to arbitrate in the Mahratta claims. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 3 He must relinquish all thought of arbitrating between contending nations.

4. *trans.* To settle by, or submit to, arbitration.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 63 Twixt my extreames and me, this bloody knife Shall play the vmpeere, arbitrating that, Which, etc. 1647 DIGGS *Unlawf. Taking Arms* iv. 153 Let them arbitrate the differences. 1803 *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) 300 To arbitrate .. the terms of accommodation between Scindiah and Holkar. 1861 (Dec. 4) BRIGHT *America, Sp.* (1876) 98 Government may discuss this matter, they may arrange it, they may arbitrate it.

Arbitrated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Settled by arbitration; *spec.* in *Comm.* Determined or conducted by 'Arbitration of Exchange.'

1611 COTGR., *Arbitré*, Arbitrated, stickled .. compounded, agreed. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (1821) II. 107 When the actual or direct price is found to differ from the arbitrated price, advantage may be made by drawing or remitting indirectly. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 581 The arbitrated price between London and Madrid. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* XV. (ed. 3) 209 The third city then may intervene, and the difference between Paris and London may be settled by this indirect, or .. arbitrated exchange.

Arbitrating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Arbitration. (Mostly gerundial.)

1643 NETHERSOLE *Proj. Peace* (1648) 21 The arbitrating of such .. points to be referred to some one.

Arbitration (ārbitrē·ɪʃən). [a. OF. *arbitracion, -tion*, ad. L. *arbitrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *arbitrāt-*: see ARBITRATE and -TION.]

†1. A deciding according to one's will or pleasure; uncontrolled or absolute decision. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 787 That a man .. putte hym al outrely in the arbitracion and Iuggement .. of hise enemys. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 63 He demiþ after þe lawe, & doþ no þing afturhis oune arbitracoun. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* VII. § 4. 113 The arbitration of War, and Peace.

2. The settlement of a dispute or question at issue by one to whom the conflicting parties agree to refer their claims in order to obtain an equitable decision.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 8 To mediate in a friendly manner in a way of arbitration. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* 1723 I. 109 To put their Differences to the Arbitration of some of their Brethren. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 45 To submit the points in dispute to the arbitration of Meer Jaffier.

b. *attrib.*, as in *arbitration bond, rate*, etc.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i, Arbitration-bond .. a bond entered into by two or more parties to abide by the decision of an arbitrator. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Rail.* 212 Running powers over the line at arbitration rates.

3. *Arbitration of Exchange* (cf. F. *arbitrage* in same sense): The determination of the rate of exchange to be obtained between two countries or currencies, when the operation is conducted through a third or several intermediate ones, in order to ascertain the most advantageous method of drawing or remitting bills.

1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (1821) II. 108 In the foregoing questions, the profit or loss is ascertained on an operation already completed: but in arbitration it is ascertained beforehand, and the different results are compared in order to determine the most advantageous mode of proceeding. 1844 *Pract. Arith.* (*Sc. Schoolbk. Assoc.*) Arbitration of Exchange is, when the rates of exchange between three or more places are given, to find a proportionate rate between the first and last. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 581 In compound arbitration, or when more than 3 places are concerned. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 146 A circuitous mode of payment .. called the 'arbitration of exchanges.'

Arbitrator (ā·ɪbitrēɪtəɪ). [a. OF. *arbitratour, -eur*, 13th c., ad. L. *arbitrātōr-em*, n. of agent f. *arbitrā-ri*: see ARBITER and ARBITRER.]

1. One who is chosen by the opposite parties in a dispute to arrange or decide the difference between them; an arbiter.

It is often the practice to appoint two or more *arbitrators*, with an *umpire*, chosen usually by them, as final referee. *Arbitrator* is now the legal term, *arbiter* remaining as a literary word.

1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 14 The seyd arbitrement and ordinaunce of the seyd arbitratores 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 182 One juror was chosen arbitrator for one party. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 Ane ordinar Judge may be ane Arbitratour, or amicabill compositor [cf. ARBITER 2]. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Award*, The arbitrator has a jurisdiction over the costs of the action. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. 793 In case of their inability to agree, they were to appoint arbitrators.

†2. Hence *fig.* of that which brings about a definite issue. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 28 The Arbitrator of Despaires, Iust Death, kinde Vmpire of men's miseries. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iii. 225 That old common Arbitrator, Time, Will one day end it.

3. One who decides or ordains according to his own absolute pleasure; a supreme ordainer; = ARBITER 3.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 22 The only arbitrator and oracle of all Italy. 1675 CROWNE *Androm.* V. 44 Who made thee arbitratour of his fate? 1737 WHISTON *Joseph. Wars* I. X. § 9 God is the arbitrator of success in war. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* I. 10 The Church as the grand arbitrator of all national concerns.

Arbitratorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position or function of an arbitrator.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* ccxiv/1 The Arbitratorship between the two Crowns of Spain and France. 1882 H. BROWNSON in *O. Brownson's Wks.* I. 22 The popes .. exercised often an arbitratorship in disputes between sovereign and sovereign.

Arbitratrix (ā:ɹbitrē·triks). [a. L. *arbitrātrix* (in Tertull.), fem. of *arbitrātor*: see -TRIX.] A female arbitrator, an arbitress.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* xxii. 122 Arbitratrix betweene hir naturall love to the one, and matrimoniall dutie to the other. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. 163 (D.) Her prerogative alone Who Arbitratrix sits of Heav'n and Hell. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Award*, An unmarried woman may be an arbitratrix.

Arbitre, *sb.*: see ARBITRY.

†**Arbitre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *arbitre-r*:—L. *arbitrā-ri*: see ARBITRATE.] Earlier equivalent of ARBITRATE.

1494 FABYAN v. CXXVII. 108 For this were chosen, xii. noble men of Fraunce to arbytre & deme betwene the fader and the sone. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, an. 4 (R.) All that shal be declared, ordained, and arbitred by the forsaide Archebishop.

Arbitrement, earlier form of ARBITRAMENT.

†**Arbitrer, -or.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -our. [a. AFr. *arbitrour*, OF. *arbitreor, -eour*:—late L. *arbitrātōr-em*: see ARBITRATOR and ARBITER.] Earlier equivalent of ARBITRATOR.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdr.* viii. 23 Ordeine domesmen and arbitrouris [1611 justices]. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. VII. 382 þe betere þyng, by arbitrours [*v. r.* arbytours]· sholde bote þe werse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14 Arbitrowre, *arbiter*. 1479 J. PASTON *Lett.* 841 III. 257 It was other wyse apoynted befor the arbytrorys. 1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 129b, Arbitrers, who .. should determine the case. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 26 Arbitrors. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 413 The arbitrer of her own destiny.

Arbitress (ā:ɹbitrės). [a. OF. *arbitresse*, fem. of *arbitre*: see -ESS.] A female arbiter.

1. One who settles disputes, a mediatress.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 A trewe arbitres betuene þe goste and þe ulesse. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James I.* Wks. (1711) 11 Had France but shown herself an indifferent arbitress of the blows between Scotland and England. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlix. 368 The arbitress of the quarrels of unruly spirits. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 308 The Church is sovereign arbitress of controversy.

2. A female who has absolute control or disposal.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* (1717) 278 O fearful frowning Nemesis .. That art the World's great Arbitress. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 784 While over head the Moon Sits Arbitress. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 293 To make England .. the arbitress of Europe. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. ii. 393 The arbitress of fashion is one who is allowed to be singular, in order that she may suppress singularity.

Arbitriment, obs. form of ARBITRAMENT.

Arbitror, -our, earlier forms of ARBITRER.

†**Arbitry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 arbitre, 5 arbytre, -try, 5–7 arbetrie, 6–7 arbitrie, 7 -ry. [Two words: 1. *Arbitre* (*e* mute), a. OF. *arbitre*:—L. *arbitrium* judgement, will; 2. *Arbitrie, -y*, later ad. L. *arbitri-um* (cf. *ministry*). In 15th c. the spelling *arbitre* might represent either, as in *cite, citie, city*. OF. had also a rare *arbitrie*.]

1. Power to choose or act; own will or pleasure; arbitrary will.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 156 To distroien .. þe fredome of oure arbitre · þat is to seyn of oure fre wille. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E v, His free wylle and lyberalle arbytre for to doo hit or not. 1537 *Instit. Chr. Man* B vj b, At his owne godly wyl, arbitre and dispensation. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxii. (1739) 40 Their rule .. was made not by the arbitry of the General, but by Parliament.

2. Arbitration.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 132 Thair richtis bayth on arbetrie wes done. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI.* (1804) 89 To putt thair mater in arbitrie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 Arbitrie is ane lawfull deid of persons contendand.

3. Decision, sentence, award.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 75 He suld that arbytre disclar. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 738 Though arbitry Of all a court of war pronounc'd it mine.

Arblast, -er, variants of ARBALEST, -ER, -RE.

†**Arbolare,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Sp. *arbolar* 'to make a stand as pikemen' (Minsheu 1623), f. *arbol*:—L. *arbor* tree.] (See quot.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 How to arbolare or aduance his pike, that is; to reare his pike vpright against his right shoulder, and, etc.

Arbolist, obs. f. HERBALIST and ARBORIST.

Arbor[1] (ā:ɹbəɹ). *Mech.* Also 7 arber, 8 arbre. [a. F. *arbre* tree, also axis or principal piece of a wheel or machine; subseq. assimilated to L. *arbor*.] a. The main support or beam of a machine (*e.g.* of a crane or windmill); b. The axle or spindle on which a wheel revolves, esp. in clocks and watches. (Cf. *axle-tree*.) *Arbor-chuck*: (see quot.)

1659 LEAK *Water-works* 28 To the Arber of the said Pinion there shall be a Wheel having 32 Teeth. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crane*, The modern crane consists of several members .. the principal whereof is a strong perpendicular beam, or arbor. 1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 27 Two wheels .. fixed upon one common arbre. 1847 CRAIG *Arbor-chuck* .. a chuck, consisting merely of a spindle, generally made of metal, projecting from the mandril of the lathe, used in turning and polishing rings, hollow cylinders, etc.

1857 DENISON *Clocks & Locks* 4 The prolonged arbor of the centre wheel.

‖**Arbor**[2] (ā:ɹbɒɹ). The Latin word for 'tree,' used as part of various names in *Bot.*, *Chem.*, etc.; as in *Bot.* **arbor Judæ**, the Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*); in *Chem.* **arbor Dianæ**, the arborescent or tree-like appearance formed upon the introduction of mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver; **arbor Saturni**, the similar precipitate formed when a piece of zinc is put into a solution of acetate of lead; ARBOR VITÆ, q.v.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 100 As Arbor-Judæ, Laburnum, etc. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Transplant the Arbor Judæ.

Arbor, variant spelling of ARBOUR.

Arboraceous (ā:ɹbŏrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of tree-like or wooded character.

1848 H. MILLER *First Impress.* ix. (1857) 139 A sequestered arboraceous lane. 1875 SCHMIDT *Desc. & Darw.* 78 Palms and arboraceous plants.

†**Arborage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ARBOUR + -AGE.] A work or structure of arbours.

1697 *World in Moon* (N.) The scene, an arborage of palms and laurels, consisting of nine arches.

Arboral (ā:ɹbŏrăl), *a.* [f. L. *arbor* + -AL[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, trees; = ARBOREAL 1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 150 All suaveolent flowers whether herbal .. or arbustal, or arboral. 1867 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 541/3 This tree .. has .. very little arboral character.

Arborary (ā:ɹbŏrări), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *arborārius*, f. *arbor* tree: see -ARY.] = prec.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1881 ELWES tr. *Pinto's Africa* I. iii. 54 The soil is granitic, and the arborary vegetation luxuriant.

†**Arborator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *arborātor* (Pliny), n. of agent f. **arborā-re* to cultivate trees.] One who attends to the culture of trees.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 78 Our ingenious Arborator [would] frequently incorporate .. the Arms and Branches of some young and flexible Trees which grow in consort.

Arboreal (ɑɹbō·ɹĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *arbore-us* (f. *arbor* tree) + -AL[1].]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, trees.

a 1667 COWLEY *Of Plants* 201 Young colonies of Trees thou dost replace I' th' empty realms of our arboreal race. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 68 Where the pine forms the sole arboreal vegetation.

2. Connected with, haunting, or inhabiting trees.

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXV. (D.) A vivid feeling connected with his arboreal existence. 1865 WOOD *Homes without Hands* xii. 246 Arboreal ants, which make their nests among the branches.

Arborean (ɑɹbō·ɹĭăn), *a.* [see -AN.] = prec.

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. viii, An aerial, arborean lodge.

Arboreous (ɑɹbō·ɹĭəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Abounding in trees, wooded.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 604 Those arboreous amenities and plantation of woods. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 166 That arboreous condition of our country.

2. = ARBOREAL.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 98 They surely speake probably who make it [*i. e.* misseltoe] an arboreous excrescence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Arboreous bird, by which he means, the barnacle. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 280 Their [Cigalas'] arboreous disposition.

3. = ARBORESCENT.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., An Arboreous cloud .. a cloudy meteor resembling the appearance of a tree. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 58 The plant .. is arboreous, with small leaves. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* VI. (1858) 76 Leaflets ovate. Stem arboreous.

Arboresce (ā:ɹbŏre·s), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *arborēscĕre* to grow into a tree, f. *arbor* tree.] To assume the appearance of a tree; to branch like a tree.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 6 The arteries arboresce copiously upon the reticular coat.

Arborescence (ā:ɹbŏre·sĕns). [f. next: see -NCE.] Tree-like growth or formation. Also *fig.*

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 98 The mazy arborescence of his verbiage. 1883 W. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.*, Jan. 192 'Mid stony arborescence submarine.

Arborescent (ā:ɹbŏre·sent), *a.* [ad. L. *arborēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *arborēsc-ĕre*: see ARBORESCE and -ENT.]

1. Tree-like in growth; approaching the size of a tree, or having a woody stem.

1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. § 32 Examples of Trees or Arborescent Plants. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XI. 244 An arborescent grass, very like a bamboo. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. IX. VII. 553 Coco-nut palms and arborescent mimosas.

2. Tree-like in general appearance, or in the arrangement of parts; branching like a tree.

1679 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 6 A Clift all interwoven with Arborescent Marchasites. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* VI. 67 (JOD.) Asterias arborescent with five rays. 1775 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 17 The arborescent figures of the Cornish native copper. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 233 An arborescent network of veins.

b. in *Arch.* (See quot.)

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 260 Not growing out of their support as in the arborescent Gothic. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 27 All good ornamentation is thus arborescent, as it were, one class of it branching out of another and sustained by it.

c. *fig.* Manifoldly branching.

1867 E. BURR *Ecce Cœlum* VI. 167 God whose unity is arborescent with endless varieties of beauty and power.

Arborescently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In arborescent manner; like a tree or its ramification.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 342/1 The caniculi [are] distributed arborescently.

Arboresque (ā:ɹbŏre·sk), *a. rare.* [f. ARBOR + -ESQUE.] Artistically tree-like.

1861 *Eng. Home* 167 These beautiful modellings and arboresque chasings.

Arboret[1] (ā:ɹbŏret). *arch.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -ET: cf. It. *alboretto, alberetto*, Fr. *arbret*.] A little tree, a shrub.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 12 No arborett with painted blossomes drest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 435 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* X, The kingdom o'er all trees and arborets.

†**Arboret**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *arborēt-um*, see next: cf. It. *alboreto*, Florio; or a dim. of *arbor*, ARBOUR.] A grove, shrubbery; arbour.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsars Comm.* 24 Pleasant places for the refreshing of wearied spirits, gardens, groues, walkes, riuers, and arborets. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* XIX. (1748) 333 Dainty summer bowers and arborets.

‖**Arboretum** (ā:ɹborī·tŭm). Pl. -a. [L. *arborētum* a place grown with trees, f. *arbor* tree.] A place devoted to the cultivation and exhibition of rare trees; a botanical tree-garden.

1838 LOUDON *Arboretum et Frut. Brit.*, Collecting trees from a distance .. to assemble them in one plantation or arboretum. 1869 *Black's Guide to Devon* 168 Amid the mazes of its Arboretum, its glorious pinery, etc.

Arborical (ɑɹbɒ·rikăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -ICAL. (Not on L. anal.)] = ARBORAL, ARBOREAL 1.

c 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxiii, The whole bulk of that Arborical Discourse. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Op.* 54 That the Arborical Reign may be Establish'd [*Isa.* lv. 13]. 1861 CLAR. BROMLEY *Wom. Wand.* 4 A sugar plantation .. did not make so pleasing an impression as other new arborical acquaintances.

Arboricole (ɑɹbɒ·rikōul), *a. rare.* [a. F. *arboricole*, f. L. *arbor* tree + *-cola* inhabiting.] Inhabiting or haunting trees.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 323 [Burrowing Owls] .. constitute a notable exception to the general rule of arboricole habits in this family.

Arboricultural (ā:ɹbŏri,kʌ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL[1].] Pertaining to arboriculture.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. 6 Looking after matters agricultural, arboricultural, ornithological. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/2 Attractive to the arboricultural mind.

Arboriculture (ā:ɹbŏri,kʌ·ltiŭɹ). [f. L. *arbor* tree + *cultūra* tending.] The cultivation of trees and shrubs for use or ornament.

1834 LOUDON (*title*) Encyclopædia of Gardening, comprising .. Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture. 1870 A. ADAMS *Nile Valley* 117 The asperities of climate [in Malta] might be very much modified by arboriculture.

Arboriculturist (-kʌ·ltiŭrist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who practises arboriculture.

1825 in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VII. 394 Sir W. is. , a most zealous agriculturist and arboriculturist especially. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 259 The Batoka, the only arboriculturists in the country, rear native fruit trees.

Arboriform (ā:ɹbŏri,fɒɹm, ɑɹbɒ·ri-), *a.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -(I)FORM.] = ARBORESCENT 2.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 276 Arboriform in shape.

Arborist (ā:ɹbŏrist). [In 16th c. a. F. *arboriste*, now refashioned as *herboriste*: see Littré, and cf. ARBOUR. In later use f. L. *arbor* tree + -IST; so in mod.F.; *arbolist* was after Sp. *arbol* tree.]

†a. A keeper of a 'herber,' a herbalist (*obs.*). b. A scientific student or cultivator of trees.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 13 Some Arboristes do call it [Anthyllis] Glaudiola. 1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 11 The Mulberry, which the Arbolists observe to be long in begetting .. his buds. 1648 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. i. (1668) 2 Most of our great Arborists plant Apricocks, Cherries, and Peaches by a wall. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 R. HUTCHISON *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* XV. 35 The intelligent arborist.

Arborization (ā:ɹbŏrəizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. next: see -TION.] The production of a tree-like appearance. a. *Min.* and *Chem.* A tree-like formation in the aggregation of crystals, as in dendritic silver ore, or in the markings of agates, etc. b. *Anat.* A tree-like appearance produced by the distension or injection of capillary vessels.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 448 Agates that present arborisations. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 223 A beautiful arborization of reduced silver. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 77 The internal surface of the dura mater was furrowed by capillary arborization.

Arborize (ā:ɹbŏrəiz), *v.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -IZE: cf. F. *arborisé*.] To make tree-like, to give the appearance of a tree. Perhaps only in ppl. adj.

1847 CRAIG, *Arborized*, Applied to agates which have the ramified appearance of plants, due to the infiltration of water charged with metallic oxides.

Arborous (ā:ɹbŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *arbor* tree + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or consisting of trees.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 137 From under shadie arborous roof. 1796 COLERIDGE *To G. Coleridge*, Old boughs, That hang above us in an arborous roof. 1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 854 The floral and arborous forms.

†**Arbor vine** (J.), arbor (? *arbour*) **wind.** *Obs.* name of the Sarsaparilla.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 141 The smoth smilax .. may be

called in English Arbor winde .. Thys doth also wind it self aboute trees. [Cf. 1745 ARBUSTIVE.]

‖ **Arbor vitæ** (ā·ɪbɒɪ vəi·tī). [L.; = tree of life.]

1. *Bot.* Popular name of several evergreen shrubs of the genus *Thuja*, N.O. *Coniferæ*.

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1812) II. 40 This tree [Thuya] by some called Arbor Vitæ .. is of a hardy green all the winter. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. IX. § 2 In some ambiguous trees (as the *arbor vitæ*) there is no proper stem to the outer leaves.

2. *Phys.* The arborescent appearance of a longitudinal section of the cerebellum.

1800 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 142 The intermixture of the cortical and medullary substances form the appearance called Arbor vitæ. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† A·rbory, *sb. Obs.* [See the separate senses.]

1. Growth of trees or shrubs; timber, wood, coppice. [a. OF. *arboirie*, 'pousse d'arbres' Godef.]

1366 MAUNDEV. xxiv. 256 In that Contree is but Lytille Arberye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3245 Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees.

2. = ARBOUR. [An assimilation of that to words in -ORY, or -RY. Cf. also It. *arborata* 'an arbor or bowre of boughs or trees' (Florio 1598), of which the Fr. equivalent would be *arborée*.]

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 335 Their houses are made of round poles .. as is used in many arbories in our gardens. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 610 Sheds or Arbories, made up with branches and boughs of trees.

3. A place where trees are cultivated; an orchard. [App. f. L. *arbor* after words like *rectory, armory*.]

1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 96 Yon celestial arbory, where fruits Ambrosial blush unfading tints.

† A·rbory, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *arborius*, variant of *arboreus*.] = ARBOREAL.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118 b, He beareth Azure, iij. Gees arborie Dargent. [Cf. ANATIFEROUS.]

Arbour, -or (ā·ɪbəɹ). Forms: see under the separate senses. [This word has undergone great change of form and signification. Orig. (*h*)*erber*, a. AF. (*h*)*erber*, OF. (*h*)*erbier*, a place covered with grass or herbage, a garden of herbs:—L. *herbārium* a collection of herbs, f. *herba* grass, herb: see -ARIUM. *Erber* became *arber* by a change that was frequent with *-er* before a cons. (cf. *harb, arb, yarb*, obs. or dial. forms of *herb* itself; also *arber, harbour, carve, starve, farm*, etc., and the spoken forms of *clerk, sergeant, Derby, Hertford, Cherwell*); and *arber* was in 16th c. written *arbour, -or*, in accordance with the common scribal interchange of *-er, -our, -or* (cf. *arbiter, -our, sailer, -our, -or*). [These phonetic and graphic changes were facilitated by the change of sense, as the word ceased to be associated with *herb*; the final acceptance of *arbour, arbor*, was probably aided by the natural tendency to connect it with L. *arbor* tree, or It. *arborata* bower. Hence, from *c* 1550, there was a tendency to distinguish *herbour* and *arbour*, restricting the latter to senses 3, 5. LEVINS *Manip.* (1570) has 'An Arboure, *arboretum*; an Herboure, *viretum, herbaretum*'; also, 'Harboure, *hospitium*.' This last word has also been supposed by some to have influenced the form of *arbour*; but of this there is no trace. Occasional instances of confusion between *arbour* and *harbour* are merely the mistakes of individuals.]

† 1. A plot of ground covered with grass or turf; a garden lawn, or 'green.' Forms: 4–5 **erber(e, herber(e.** *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 9 Allas! I leste hyr in on erbere, þur3 gresse to grounde hit fro me yot. *Ibid.* A. 38, I entred in þat erber grene .. 57, I felle vpon þat floury fla3t. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1773 Faste þar-by was he, Sittynge on a grene erber. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 994 Greses broghte þat fre, þat godd sett in his awenn herbere. *a* 1460 *Medulla Gram., Viretum, locus pascualis virens*, a gres-3erd, or an herber.

† 2. A garden of herbs or flowers; a flower-garden; a flower-bed. Forms: 3–5 **erber(e,** 3–6 **herber(e,** 5 **eerbir, erbare,** 6 **herbour.** *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 331 Herbes he tok in an herber, And stamped heom in a morter. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 280 Pride in pes es nettille in herbere, þe rose is myghtles, þer nettille spredis ouer fer. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 6 Marie þat art flour of alle, As roose in eerbir so reed! *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1968 Uppon the low .. An erber wrought with mannus hond, With herbis that were good. *c* 1482 CAXTON *Vocab. Eng. & Fr.* in *Promp. Parv.* 141 Richer the carter shall lede dong on my land whan it shall be ered, and on my herber [F. *courtil* = cottage garden] whan it shall be doluen. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* in *Promp. Parv.* 141 *Herbarium*, an herber, *vbi crescunt herbe, vel vbi habundant*, or a gardyn. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 14 in *P. P.* 141 A quadrant stage where on was an herber full of roses, lyllies, and all other flowers curiously wrought. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 656 She threw herself into a bed or herbour of prickley Roses.

† 3. A garden of fruit-trees, an orchard. [Cf. *orchard*:—OE. *wyrt-geard*, i.e. herb-yard, and F. *verger*:—L. *viridārium*, i.e. a 'green.' Orchards were usually formed on grass.] Forms: 4–6 **erber(e, herber(e,** 5 **erbor(e,** 6 **arbre, arber, arbour.**

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 15 þat frute .. groweth in a gardyne, þat god made hymseluen .. Herte hatte þe herber [*v. r.* erber] þat it in groweth. *a* 1400 *Thom. Erceldoune* (1875) 177 Scho lede hym intill a faire herbere [*v. r.* erbore] Whare frute was growand gret plentee; Pere and appill, both ryppe þay were, The date, and als the damasee, etc. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* (1859) 63 He saw syttynge vnder an ympe [=sapling] In an herber, a wonder fayre damosel. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 28 In the garden, as i wene, Was an arber fayre and grene, And in the arber was a tre. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 520 An arbour, *Arboretum, Vne parc d'arbres, bocage.*

† 4. Trees or shrubs, such as the vine, trained on framework or trellis-work; espaliers. Forms: 5 **erber,** 6 **herber, -or, -our,** 6–7 **harbour, arbour.**

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For costages of the gardyne 4*s.* 8*d.* and .. for making of the Erber, carvyng newe railing off alle the vynes and gardyne £8 8*s.* 7*d.* 1554 *Acc. Edw. VI.* in *Trevelyan Papers* II. 15 Sir John Wulfe .. deviser of the Kinges herbors & plantes of grafts. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 13 The herbers either straight running vp, or else vaulted or close ouer the head, like to the vine herbers now a daies made. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 113 Excellent grapes .. not planted like vineyards, but growing up in harbours.

5. A bower or shady retreat, of which the sides and roof are formed by trees and shrubs closely planted or intertwined, or of lattice-work covered with climbing shrubs and plants, as ivy, vine, etc. Forms: 4–6 **erber(e, herber(e,** 5 **herbier, erbor, arbre,** 5–6 **arber,** 6 **herbor, harber, herbour, arboure** (all *obs.*), 6– **arbour, arbor.**

(The original characteristic of the 'arbour' seems to have been the floor and 'benches' of herbage; in the modern idea (since 16th c. at least) the leafy covering is the prominent feature.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1768 In þe gardyn to pleie, To bi-hold þe estres & þe herberes so faire. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 203 A litel herber [*Bodley MS.* erber] that I have, That benched was on turves fressh ygrave. *c* 1400 *Flower & Leaf* 64 And shapin was this herber, rose and all, As is a pretty parlour. [See the full description of this *herber*, with its close-shaven turf, thick hedge, etc.] 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 56 In an herbier made ful plesantly Thei restid them. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 177/2 We walked into a gardine. And .. sitting in an arber beganne to go forth in our matter. [Cf. 247/1 Sitting down in an herber.] 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 6 Vnder the fresshe herbers, hedges and boowes .. they triumph in as muche pleasure as maie be imagined. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 2 A goodlie Chase .. beautified with manie delectabl, fresh and vmbragioous Boow[r]z, Arberz, Seatz, and walks. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 361 Sitting in an herbor. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 161 You may make a couer ouer them like to an harbour. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Music* 70 Go and sit in yonder shadie Arbor. 1598 FLORIO, *Arborata*, an arbor or bowre of boughs or trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 183 An Arbor, warm, and promising much Refreshing to the Pilgrims; for it was finely wrought above-head, beautified with Greens. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sib. Leaves* (1862) 224 Those hollies of themselves a shape As of an arbour took, A close, round arbour. 1823 J. THACHER *Jrnl. Amer. Revol.* 244 We erected a large arbor, with the boughs of trees. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* viii. 178 Upon carpets spread under an arbour, formed by a wide-spreading vine. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap* 251 Pulled down earthward, pegged and picketed, By topiary contrivance, till the tree Became an arbour.

† b. A shaded or covered alley or walk. *Obs.*

1573 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (1853) 234, I geve my soule unto Almightie God, and my bodye to be buried within ye arbour on the north side off the churche of Richmonde. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 521 An open galerie, arbour or walke, *Paradromis. Ibid.* A 523 A worke made of trees, bushes, bryers, or hearbes, with places to sitte and walke in for pleasure, as they now make arboures, *Topiarium.* 1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 17 The mountaine tops shall be thy morning walke, and the shadie Vallies thy euenings Arbour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 626 Yon flourie Arbors, yonder Allies green, Our walks at noon, with branches overgrown. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 1 A Wilderness parted into Variety of Allies and Arbours.

6. *Comb.*, as *arbour-maker, -wise.*

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 27 Arbor-maker, and planter of Trees. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 12 (1809) 611 On the Mountaigne [artificial] was a place Harber wise, where the Heraulde were. *a* 1687 GOOKIN *Mass. Hist. Coll.* I. 149 Wigwams, built with small poles fixed in the ground, bent and fastened together with barks of trees, oval or arbour-wise on the top.

Arboured (ā·ɪbəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] **a.** Placed in or as in an arbour, arched over as by an arbour; embowered. **b.** Furnished with arbours.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Captaines* 343 Whose horrid clifts below are hollowed And with two Forrests arbour'd over head. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. XLV, All the room about was arboured. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. ii. 123 Arboured in the shades of these luxuriant groves, nestle the white cottages of the natives.

Arbre, obs. form of ARBOR.

Arbuscle (ā·ɪbʊs'l). [ad. L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor, arbos* tree; also, a tuft of feathers.] **a.** A dwarf tree; a shrub of tree-like growth. **b.** A tuft of feathery cilia.

1657 in *Phys. Dict.* 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Bot.* 49 Arbuscles, when they are branched at their base and carry buds, e. g. the Hasel and Lilac. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 996/1 Medusidæ .. their rims ornamented with fringes, furbelows, and arbuscles of such delicacy.

Arbuscular (ɑɪbʊ·skiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *arbuscula* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to arbuscles; tufted.

1847 in CRAIG. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 983/2 Arbuscular tentacula.

† Arbu·st, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *arbuste*, ad. L. *arbust-um* a plantation, in *pl.* trees, boughs; in med.L. = *arbuscula*; f. *arbos, arbor* tree.] A dwarf tree, a shrub.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 39 Arbusts, and all shrubs.

† Arbu·st, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *arbuste-r*, ad. L. *arbustā-re*.] To plant with trees; hence, **Arbusted** *ppl. a.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 54 What pleasures poets fame of after death, In the Elizean arbusted grooves.

† Arbu·stal, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *arbust-um* (see ARBUST) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to shrubs.

1657 [See ARBORAL].

† Arbu·stive, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *arbustif, -ive* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *arbustīvus* planted with trees: see -IVE.] **a.** 'Of or belonging to shrubs or young trees, shrubby.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. **b.** Trained or bound to a tree.

1745 tr. *Columella's Bk. Trees* iv, This kind of vines we call arbustive or arbour-vines.

Arbute (ā·ɪbiūt). *arch.* or *poet.* Also 6–7 arbut. [ad. L. *arbutus*.] = ARBUTUS. Also *attrib.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 41 The fruite of the arbut tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 96 The thin-leav'd Arbute Hazle Graffs receives. 1846 LONGF. *To a Child* iii, In falling, clutched the wild arbute. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* XI. 368 Weave .. Of oaken branch and arbute spray A funeral bier.

Arbutean (ɑɪbiū·tĭăn), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *arbute-us* + -AN.] Of arbutus; made of arbutus wood.

a 1706 EVELYN *Virgil* (T.) Arbutean harrows.

‖ **Arbutus** (ā·ɪbiutŭs). [L. *arbutus* or *arbitus*.] A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees (N.O. *Ericaceæ*). The name belonged originally, and is still usually applied, to the species *Arbutus Unedo*, or Strawberry Tree, a native of the south of Europe, long established in the south-west of Ireland, and commonly cultivated for ornamental purposes.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 41 *Arbutus* may be called in englishe *strawbery tree.* 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 374 That part of Kerry .. where the arbutus groweth in great quantity. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* III. 121 The arbutus bears fruit and flowers at the same time. 1877 MRS. H. KING *Ugo Bassi* VI, Brushwood of myrtle, heath, and arbutus, With here and there a solitary pine.

Arbytall, obs. form of ORBITAL.

Arbyter, -tress, obs. forms of ARBITER, etc.

Arc (āɹk). Forms: 4–7 **ark(e,** 6 **arcke,** 6– **arc.** [a. OF. *arc*:—L. *arcum* (nom. *arcus*) bow, arch, curve.]

1. Part of the circumference of a circle or other curve.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Introd., Right lines subtended to arkes in circles. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 64 Any arc described by the revolving body. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* I. 18 The French Government .. measured a degree of the arc of a meridian on the earth's surface.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* VI. (1851) 33 One of the highest arks that human contemplation circling upwards, can make. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* VII, The Britons shrunk Beyond its arc of motion. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. vii. 97 The circle of human nature, then, is not complete without the arc of the emotions.

2. *spec.* in *Astr.* The part of a circle which a heavenly body appears to pass through above (*diurnal arc*) or below (*nocturnal arc*) the horizon. The earliest use in Eng. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 551 Parfourmed hath the sonne his ark diourne. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. vii, Tak ther thin ark of the day. The remenant of the bordure vnder the Orisonte is the ark of the nyht. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. XX. (1554) 39 a, As faire as Phebus shineth in his arke. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, The stars fix'd in the Southern arc. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 428 Nocturnal arc is that space of the heavens which the sun apparently describes from the time of his setting to the time of his rising. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* 572 Say, the small arc of Being we call man Is near its mergence.

3. A band or belt contained between parallel curves; anything presenting this form optically or superficially, e. g. the rainbow (F. *arc-en-ciel*), the brass arc of a quadrant on which the degrees are marked off, etc.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. III. XX, The higher causes of that coloured Ark. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 120 The quadrant .. we found much tarnished, especially the arc. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. VII. 161 He describes the arcs and circles of colours.

† 4. An arch. (Cf. Fr. *arc de triomphe*.) *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij a, The arke triumphant of Seuerus. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 37 Statues and Trophees, and Triumphal Arcs. 1731 POPE *Mor. Ess.* II. 30 Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate.

5. *Electr.* The luminous bridge formed between two carbon poles, when they are separated by a small air space, and a powerful current of electricity is sent through them. Often *attrib.*

1821 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 427 The poles were connected by charcoal so as to make an arc, or column of electrical light. 1882 J. GORDON *Electr. Lighting* 62 In arc lamps .. the resistance which converts the current into heat, is that of the heated air between the ends of two carbon rods.

6. *transf.* in *Phys.* Circuit, round.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 42 The nervous arc .. consists of the afferent nerve .. the ganglion corpuscle to which its central extremity runs, and the efferent nerve thence issuing.

Arc, obs. form of ARK.

‖ **Arcabucero** (āɹkăbuþē·ro). [Sp.] = HARQUEBUSIER.

1858 LONGF. *Miles Stand.* I. 28 Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish arcabucero.

Arcabuzier, obs. form of HARQUEBUSIER.

Arcade (aɪkē·d), *sb.* [a. Fr. *arcade* 'an arch or half a circle' Cotgr., ?ad. It. *arcata* 'an arch of a bridge, a bending' Florio, med.L. *arcāta* an arch, f. L. *arc-us*, It. *arc-o* bow, arch: see -ADE.]

†1. A vaulted place, open at one or both sides; an arched opening or recess in a wall. *Obs.*

[1644 EVELYN *Diary* (*in Italy*) 8 Nov., In the arcado..stand 24 statues of great price.] 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 187 The application of loggias, arcades, terrasses and flights of steps, at different stages of a building. 1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 6 On the opposite side is a small arcade or receptacle for holy water. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 580 *Arcade*, an aperture in a wall with an arched head; also, a range of apertures with arched heads. [See 3.]

2. 'A continued arch' (J.); a passage arched over; a walk formed by a succession of arches having a common axis, and supported on columns or shafts. Also applied to an avenue similarly arched over by trees or shrubs; and extended to any covered avenue, esp. one with rows of shops or stalls on one or both sides.

1731 POPE *Mor. Ess.* II. 35 Shall call the winds thro' long Arcades to roar. 1815 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* IV. 45 And shades Of trellis-work in long arcades. 1829 T. ALLEN *Antiq. Lond.* IV. 302 A passage, with a range of shops on each side, called Burlington Arcade, which..is one of the most fashionable promenades. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 15 Pictured landscapes at the extremities of alleys and arcades. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. 142 A garden, with trim lawns, green arcades and vistas of classic statues.

3. *Arch.* A series of arches on the same plane: 'a series of arches, either open or closed with masonry, supported by columns or piers.' Parker *Gloss. Arch.* 'In mediæval architecture, an ornamental dressing to a wall, consisting of colonnettes supporting moulded arches.' Gwilt. (=F. *arcature*.)

1795-1807 J. CARTER *Anc. Archit. Eng.* I. 20 Arcade on the third story of the keep of Rochester castle,..In the third story the wall is cut through by four magnificent arches. 1823 [See 1]. 1830 R. STUART, *Dict. Arch.*, *Arcade*, a series of apertures or recesses with arched ceilings or soffets. The use of this word is very vague and indefinite. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 12 In the uppermost arcade ..the arches, the same in number as those below, are narrower than any of the façade. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1874) I. iii. 67 The small Arcades..are frequently used as decorations of the walls.

Arcade (aɪkē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To furnish with, or form into, an arcade. Hence **Arcaded** *ppl. a.*

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 61 A long arcaded court. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 46. 457 In Stamboul, as in London, a bazaar means an arcaded covered walk. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 221 That expanse [of wall] may be arcaded, and if the arcading-shafts are of coloured materials, so much the better.

Arcadian (aɪkē·diăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [f. L. *Arcadi-us* (f. Gr. Ἀρκαδία a mountainous district in the Peloponnesus, taken as the ideal region of rural contentment) + -AN.] A. *adj.* Belonging to Arcadia; ideally rural or rustic. B. *sb.* An ideal rustic.

1590 T. WATSON *Melib.* 49 Let Arcadians altogether sing a woefull song. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 132 Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iv, The wits even of Rome are united into a rural group of nymphs and swains under the appellation of modern Arcadians. 1829 SOUTHEY *Ol. Newman* VI. Wks. X. 317 Peopling some Arcadian solitude With human angels.

Arca·dian, *a.*[2] [f. ARCADE + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or furnished with arcades.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix. 369 An arcadian square flooded with light. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 2/3 Scheme for extending Arcadian London.

Arca·dianism. [f. ARCADIAN *a.*[1] + -ISM.] Ideally simple rusticity, pastoral simplicity.

1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 412/1 That Shenstone not only 'affected that arcadianism.' 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 216 A spirit of lyrical pathos, and of poetical Arcadianism.

Arca·dianly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In accordance with Arcadian manners or ideas.

1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* II. vii. 152 If Arcadianly given, he might fancy the yellow buttercups were asphodel.

Arcading (aɪkē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARCADE *v.* + -ING[1].] *concr.* Architectural ornament consisting of arcades (see ARCADE *sb.* 3).

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 190 Towers..enriched with arcading. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 221 The back spaces of the arcading may be diapered in relief, tinted or stencilled.

Arcado, obs. form of ARCADE: see -ADO.

Arcady (ā·ɪkădi). *poet.* [ad. L. *Arcadia*: see ARCADIAN.]

1590 T. WATSON *Melib.* 363 Diana matchlesse Queene of Arcadie. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiii. 24 To many a flute of Arcady.

Arcanal (aɪkā·năl), *a.* [f. L. *arcān-us* (see next) + -AL[1]] Of arcane character; mysterious, dim.

c 1828 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 366 Sunk in arcanal ages and in night.

Arcane (aɪkē·n), *a.*; also 6 archane. [ad. L. *arcānus*, f. *arcē-re* to shut up, *arca* chest; cf. F. *arcane*.] Hidden, concealed, secret.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 The eximiouse and Archane science of physicke. 1595 *Locrine* v. iv. 187 Have I bewrayed thy arcane secrecy? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., To Reveal the Arcane Mysteries of Atheism. 1876 E. GOSSE in *Academy* 9 Dec. 557 Walking in the arcane world of wonder.

Arcanite, synonym of APHTHITALITE.

†**Arca·nna, arca·nne.** *Obs.* [a. F. *arcanne* 'rudle, red chaulke, red oaker,' Cotgr., prob. ad. **arcanna*, variant of It. *alcanna* or Sp. *alcana*: see ALCANNA, ALKANET.] A kind of red chalk used by carpenters for marking timber.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Arcanne*, a synonym of red ochre.

‖ **Arcanum** (aɪkē·nŭm). Usually in pl. **arcana** (aɪkē·nă). [L., neut. of adj. *arcānus* (see ARCANE) used subst. In 17-18th c. the pl. form *arcana* was occas. treated as sing. with pl. *arcanas*.]

1. A hidden thing; a mystery, a profound secret.

1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 238 The Arcana of those their ineffable crossings and convertings. 1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 218 Because..the anointing of his naked shoulders, armes, hands, and head, were arcana. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 19 It is an arcanum of his Empire to conceale from us the date of our dayes. 1772 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 14 Having..revealed the principal arcana in the manufacture of isinglass. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 133 The mysterious arcana of political intrigue.

2. One of the supposed great secrets of nature which the alchemists aimed at discovering; *hence*, a marvellous remedy, an elixir.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 135 The Philosophers stone, potable gold, or any of those Arcana's. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xxi. 76 The Quintessenses of Cloves and Colocynthis are great arcanums as to the Tooth-ach. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 343 The infallible arcanum for that purpose. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii. (1853) 222 The pursuit of the grand arcanum.

‖ **Arc-boutant** (ā:rˌbutaṅ·). *Arch.* [Fr.] An arched or 'flying' buttress, 'whose object is to counteract the thrust of the main vault of the edifice' (Gwilt).

1731 in BAILEY. 1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norm. Antiq.* 27 The walls of this Church are cased on the outside by thirty-two arc-boutants or buttresses. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 9 The ceiling is divided..by a broad arc-boutant in the middle.

†**Arceate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [improper f. L. *arcēre* to keep off + -ATE[3].] To keep off, prevent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 511 It arceates putretude.

Arce-bishop, -deacon, obs. f. ARCH-.

Arcel, Arcenal, obs. ff. ARCHIL, ARSENAL.

†**Arceter, -tour, arcister.** *Obs.*[−o] [app. f. med. L. *arcista* for *artista* (cf. OF. *arcien, artien*), with Eng. ending *-er*, as if *artist-er, arcist-er, arceter*: cf. *barrist-er*, and *ancestor, ancetor*.] One skilled in the arts; a master of arts who has passed on to the study of philosophy.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Arceter, or he þat lernethe or techethe arte, *artista*. *c* 1460 *Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 262 *Hic dioleticus* [*dialecticus*], *hic arcista* [*artista*], a arcister. 1530 PALSGR. 195/1 Arcetour, *arcien*.

Arch (ārtʃ), *sb.* Also 4-6 **arche.** [a. OF. *arche*:—L. *arca* chest, coffer; also, through some confusion, used in OF. for *arc*:—L. *arc-um* bow (see ARC).]

I. = L. *arcus*.

†1. Any part of a curve; = ARC 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. vii. 21 The arch of the day..from the sonne arisyng til hit go to reste. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., The compassed line..is called an arche lyne, or a bowe lyne. *Ibid.* I. iv, Draw an arch of a circle. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 62 An Arch of the Horizon. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 119 The convex Superficies of the highest Arch of being. 1790 WILDBORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 544 The arch-line of this sector. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93 The arch of vibration was more rapidly diminished in the sun's light.

2. A curved structure of firm material, either capable of bearing weight or merely ornamental.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 215 An arche of marbel..þe arche of Augustus Cesar his victories. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiii. 25 Ane Arche of fayre werk and of fyne. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. x, The arche of a brydge or of a house or window. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *To Sir E. Sackville* (R.) 'Tis the last keystone That makes the arch. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 74 The very key-stone of this visionary arch, which he hath..thrown over the depths of error. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xcii., For *this* the conqueror rears The arch of triumph!

3. *transf.* Anything having the form of the curves or structures, described in the prec. 1 and 2.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 125 The circled arches of thy brows. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 7 The Arches upon the feet of Letter A is the Footing of that Letter. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* ii. 112 His head is encompassed with..an arch of glory. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 168 The neural arch is formed by a pair of bones, called 'neurapophyses'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Arch*..1. A portion of a lode left standing when the rest is extracted. 2. The roof of a reverberatory furnace.

b. *esp.* The rainbow.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 71 The Queene o'th Skie, Whose watry Arch, and messenger, am I. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 215 Behold th' amusive arch before him fly. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. x. 123 God's arch, the arch of the rainbow.

4. Curvature in the shape of an arch.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xvi, The delicate Arab arch of her feet. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Plants* 89 The fact of so many organs..being all arched whilst they break through the ground, shows..the importance of the arch to seedling plants.

5. An arched roof, a vault; *fig.* the heavens.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 120 Who, like an arch, reuerb'rate The voyce againe. 1611—*Cymb.* I. vi. 33 Hath Nature giuen them eyes To see this vaulted Arch? 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 149 The arch of heav'n resounded. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xvii, While the deep arch with sullen roar Return'd their surly jar.

6. **Court of Arches,** or briefly *Arches*: the ecclesiastical court of appeal for the province of Canterbury, formerly held at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (or 'of the Arches'), so named from the arches that supported its steeple.

1297 R. GLOUC. 415 Seyn Mary chyrche of þe arches. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 61 Vokettus of þe Arches. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 140 Cited to appear in the Arches at Bow Church. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 64 The court of arches..whereof the judge is called the dean of the arches. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. xi. 569.

II. (=L. *arca*, OF. *airche, arche.*) Archives.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xlvi. 349 The civile law..was laid up..in their Arches [*penetralibus*]. 1651 W. G. *Cowel's Inst.* 179 Enrolled in the Arches and Treasuries of the Court.

III. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, **arch-board,** 'the part of the stern over the counter, immediately under the knuckles of the stern-timbers' (Adm. Smyth); **arch-brick, arch-stone,** a wedge-shaped brick or stone used in the construction of arches; **arch-brow,** an arched brow; **arch-buttress** = ARC-BOUTANT; **arch-head,** a curved head or terminal piece; **arch-roof,** a vaulted roof; **archways** = ARCHWISE; **arch-work,** structure consisting of arches. Also *arch-like, -moulding, -order*; and ARCHWAY, -WISE, q.v.

1883 J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 A fan-tail overhang, which ends in a moulded arch-board. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 241 Your Ladyship's fine Arch-Brow. 1760 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 827 The arch-head of the lever. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 127 The arch mouldings are filled with the most exquisite foliage. *Ibid.* 284 The tracery of a window is always viewed as an arch-order. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 150 A Vault or arch-roofe set vpon three pillers. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 138 The voussoirs or arch-stones..have their faces always perpendicular to the respective points of the curve upon which they stand. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 272 The sods ..should be laid down archways. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 333 A verie goodly stone bridge of arch-worke. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 2234 An archlike strong foundation.

Arch (ārtʃ), *v.* [a. OF. *arche-r* (13th c.); cf. mod.F. *arquer*.]

1. To furnish with an arch or vault.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1577 By the sydes..the strete was archet full abilly. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37 That the Rysbygate [be]..archyd and enbatelyd. 1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I arche a buyldyng with arches, *Je arche*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 72 Dinocrates began to Arche the Temple ..with Load stone. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 84 And Arch'd the Chambers of the Vaulted Sky. 1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/4 The gateway..was arched with black.

2. To form into an arch or vault, to curve. a. *trans.* and *refl.*

1625 BACON *Gardens, Ess.* (Arb.) 561 Fine Deuices, of Arching Water without Spilling. 1713 *Guardian* No. 10 ₱ 3 He may arch his eyebrows. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* I. 21 It arched itself into one vast dome of red-hot iron. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 77 Arched like the back of a frightened Cat.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 102 Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 221 His snow-white brows went arching up. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* XVI. I. 157 Arches not there the sky above us?

3. with *over*. (In prec. senses and const.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 202 The sound..archeth over the wall. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 98 Arched over with an exterior Crust of Earth. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 282 Hope arches her glistering rainbow over every scene of storm. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xv. (1866) 256 Because the Infinite above is arching over the soul.

†4. (esp. with *together*.) To put together like the stones of an arch, so that all mutually support each other. *To arch up*: to support on the same principle. *Obs.*

1581 [see ARCHED]. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xliii. (1739) 70 The Saxon Commonwealth was a building..arched together both for Peace and War. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 227 Mutually arching up one another. 1662—*Worthies* (1840) III. 173 How the statesmen in that age were arched together in affinity.

5. *trans.* To overarch; to span.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 21 The vine that arch'd His evening seat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 4. 249 The blue blocks that arch the source of the Arveiron.

Arch (ārtʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ARCH- *pref.* used as a separate word: see next.]

1. Chief, principal, prime, pre-eminent. (Now rarely used without the hyphen.)

1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. D viij b, The fauour off any thoughe neuer so arch a Prelate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. IV*, IV. iii. 2 The most arch deed of pittious massacre. 1613—*Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 102 An Heretique, an Arch-one. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 We cannot helpe it though we can, which is the Arch infirmity in all morality. 1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Lib. Eng.* 45 And proclaim them the Archest Impostors under Heaven. 1678 [See 2]. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* (1877) 231 Thou mayest have need of thy archest magic to protect thyself.

2. [Arising from prec. sense, in connexion with *wag, knave, rogue*, hence with *fellow, face, look*,

reply, etc.] Clever, cunning, crafty, roguish, waggish. Now usually of women and children, and esp. of their facial expression: Slily saucy, pleasantly mischievous.

1662 More *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 151 That arch wag .. ridiculed that solid argument. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 147 *Greath.* Above all that Christian met .. By-ends was the arch one. *Hon.* By-ends; What was he? *Greath.* A very arch Fellow, a downright Hypocrite. 1710 *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 1 So arch a leer. 1775 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 41 Some arch boys gave him such a mouthful of dirt. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xv, Arch was her look and she had pleasant ways. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 324 Her arch ways, and her frank bearing. 1877 M. Arnold *Poems* I. 27 The archest chin Mockery ever ambush'd in.

†b. Const. *at, upon. Obs.*

1670 Eachard *Contempt Clergy*, Lads that are arch knaves at the nominative case. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 5 A Templar, who was very arch upon Parsons. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 135 'Sir Simon .. you are very arch upon us.'

† B. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* A chief (one). *Obs.*

1605 Heywood *If you know not* Wks. (1874) 239 Poole that Arch, for truth and honesty. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 61 The Noble Duke my Master, My worthy Arch and Patron.

Arch, Sc. var. Argh *a. Obs.* timid, pusillanimous.

Arch- (ārtʃ; exc. in *archangel*), *prefix*: repr. Gr. *ἀρχι-*, *ἀρχ'-*, comb. form of *ἀρχ-ός* chief (cogn. w. *ἄρχ-ειν* to begin, take the lead), as in *ἀρχι-διάκονος* chief-minister, *ἀρχι-επίσκοπος* chief-bishop, *ἀρχ-άγγελος* chief-angel. Hence in later L. *archidiāconus, archiepiscopus, archangelus*; in OF. *arce-archediacne, arce-archevesque, arc-archangele.* (In L. the *ch* was treated as *c*; hence, in Romanic, it remained = *k* in *archangelus*; in other words, it became in It. *arce-, arci-*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *arce*, OF. *arce-*, later *arche-*; whence G. *erz-*, Du. *aarts-*.)

In OE. at first translated by *héah-* high (*héah-diacon, héah-biscop, héah-engel*, etc.), but also at length adopted from L. as *arce-, ærce-, ercе-* (?orig. *arci-*), in *ercе-diacon, ercе-biscop, ercе-stól* arch-see, *ercе-hád* archiepiscopal dignity. The OE. *ercе-, arce-*, became in ME. *erche-, arche-*, the latter coinciding with OF. *arche-*, whence also *archangel* was added. From these, in later times, *arch-* became a living formative, prefixable to any name of office. The same happened in med.L. and most mod. langs.; hence many of the Eng. examples, e.g. *archduke*, are adaptations of foreign titles. Since the 16th c., *arch-* has been freely prefixed to names of agents and appellatives (like *arci-* in Ital., and *archi-* in French, as *archifou, archipédant*); in a few instances also to appellations of things, and occasionally even to adjectives. Finally, from its faculty of being prefixed to any appellative, *arch* has gradually come to be a separate adjective; see prec. word. (In modern literary words from Gr., the prefix is, in Eng., as in all the Romance langs., Archi- q.v.) In pronunciation, the compounds of *arch-* have two accents, either of which may be the st. onger, according to emphasis, as in *right hand.* But established compounds, as *archangel, -bishop, -deacon, -duke*, tend to have the main stress on *arch-*, especially when they are prefixed to a name, as, the *A'rchduke Cha'rles, A'rchbishop Cra'nmer.* As a prefix the usual sense is 'chief, principal, high, leading, prime,' occasionally 'first in time, original, initial,' but in modern use it is chiefly prefixed intensively to words of bad or odious sense, as in *arch-traitor, arch-enemy, arch-rogue.*

1. a. In titles of office, rank, or dignity: meaning, 'Chief, principal, -in-chief; superior, master-; one who occupies a position or rank above those who bear the simple title'; as Archbishop, Archdeacon, Archduke; **arch-beadle, -brahmin, -chaplain, -druid, -eunuch** (Gr. *ἀρχιευνοῦχος*), **-gunner** (*obs.*), **-magi'rist** (Gr. *ἀρχι-μάγειρος*) chief cook, **-mime** (= Archimime), **-minister, -phylarch** chief magistrate of the tribe, **-satrap, -visitor**; especially in many titles of offices in the Holy Roman or German empire, as **arch-butler, -chamberlain, -chancellor, -count, -cupbearer**; **arch-dapifer**, chief sewer, whose office it was to carry on horseback the first meal to the newly-crowned emperor, whence **archdapifership**; **arch-earl, -marshal, -sewer, -steward, -treasurer.**

b. In appellations formed after these, and applied in a similar sense, as **arch-apostle** chief apostle, or chief of the apostles; **arch-chief, -corsair, -dæmon, -emperor, -engineer, -genethliac** (Gr. *γενεθλιακός*) chief caster of nativities, **-governor, -magician, -patriarch, -pontiff, -primate, -prince, -publican, -regent, -ruler, -sacrificator, -sacrificer, -shepherd, -vestryman, -workmaster.**

a. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 20 *Arch-Bedle to the Kirk. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The elector of Brandenbourg is *arch-chamberlain of the empire. 1842 Alison *Hist. Eur.* XIII. lxxxix. § 6. 185 Talleyrand in his capacity of *arch-chancellor of the empire. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 243 *Arch-Chaplains constituted, in those elder times in the Court for Ecclesiastical matters. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Arch-Count*, a title antiently given to the Earl of Flanders. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdxxxiii/3 The Elector of Bavaria, as *Arch-dapifer, rid in his Robes to the Kitchin. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. vi. 82 The *archdapifirship with all the prerogatives thereof. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 32 The *Arch-Druid's mansion house. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 Presided over by an *arch-druid. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 338/1 The *Archearle Fredericke. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The *archeunuch was one of the principal officers in Constantinople. 1664 *Floddan Field* VIII. 72 Th' *archgunner on th' English part. 1814 *Sch. Good Living* 26 Cadmus, *archmagirist to the king of Sidon. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 206 Augustus Duke of Saxon, *Arch Marshall to the Emperor. 1678 Marvell *Corr.* 361 Wks. 1875 II. 631 One Mr. Welch is their *arch-minister. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 76 Another Magistrate .. called .. the *Arch-philarch. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art.* I. Introd. 55 The *archsatrap Satan. 1622 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 103 The Office of Archidapifer, or *Arch-Sewer. 1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* App. 156 The king verily hath his great Master or *Arch-Steward. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. vi. 82 The Count Palatine was created .. *Arch Treasurer of the Empire. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 41 By the favour of the Warden Sir N. Brent the *Arch-visitor.

b. 1726 J. Trapp *Popery* I. (T.) The highest titles would have been given to St. Petre, such as *arch-apostle. 1590 Barrow & Greenw. in *Confer.* 43 Christ being .. *Archcheif, high Bishop of Bishopps. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 288, I bid this *Arch-Corsair a final Adieu. 1849 Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 365 Indolence, self-will, and selfishness .. *archdæmons of the cloister. 1816 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 230 Grand Monarque, Emperor, or *Arch-emperor, if it liked him better. 1835 Browning *Paracels.* II. 32 The dupes of this Old *arch-genethliac. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 420 Yee *Archgouerners of Christs Church. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* 88/2 The magicians and *archmagicians. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* Title-p., *Archpatriarches of the Popish Synagogue. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 16 This *archpontiff of the rights of men. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* 17 At the command of their superintendent, or *archprimate. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conse.* vii. (1654) 47 The *Arch-publican Zacheus. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 107 *Arch-ruler over so many territories. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 361 The Noble Reformer, in the character of *Arch-Sacrificator. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* ii. 6 Christ is the *arch-Shepherd, that feeds his people daily. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 23 The *arch-vestryman, who objects to every thing proposed by everybody. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Superb. Flag.* Wks. I. 28/1 Then did the *Archworkmaster of this All Create this Massie Vniversall Ball.

2. In descriptive appellations: meaning, 'One pre-eminent as, who performs the action or possesses the quality before others; greatest, chief, leading'; as *arch-antiquary, -artist, -builder, -consoler, -critic, -defender, -diplomatist, -divine, -dogmatist, -exorcist, -friend, -host, -jockey, -leader, -lexicographer, -mystagogue, -philosopher, -player, -politician, -prophet, -protestant, -puritan, -representative, -saint, -semipelagian, -urger, -wag, -wench, -worker.*

In modern use especially with terms of odium or execration: meaning, 'Extreme, out-and-out, worst of, ringleader of'; as *arch-agitator, -botcher, -boutefeu* (= incendiary), *-buffoon, -charlatan, -cheater, -conspirator, -corrupter, -cosener, -criminal, -deceiver, -depredator, -despot, -devil, -dissembler, -disturber, -dolt, -felon, -fool, -gomeril, -humbug, -hypocrite, -informer, -knave, -liar, -plotter, -plunderer, -pretender, -robber, -rogue, -scoundrel, -seducer, -spy, -tempter, -turncoat, -traitor, -tyrant, -vagabond.* Many of these are used with a specific reference to the Devil.

1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 158 Thanking the *'Arch-Agitator' [O'Connell]. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. 12 Proued by our *arch-Antiquary in his famous work. 1640 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. xii. (1673) 176 The great *Arch-architect, the builder and maker of all things. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* B vij b, That Romish *archbaalam. *a* 1635 Corbet *To Ghost R. Wisdome* (T.) *Archbotcher of a psalm or prayer. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) III. 164 The *arch-boutefeu Ferguson, Matthews, were not yet found. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 The *archbrochers of their brethrens bloud. *c* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 441 The very blessed Apostle .. giveth unto himself the title of an *arch-builder [1 *Cor.* iii. 10]. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 141 Men fancy they can cheat the *arch-cheater. 1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. IV.* an. 1 (1809) 24 Hector Boece, the Scottish *Arche-chronocler. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 8 Change is the *arch-consoler. 1594 *Merry Knack* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 528 When I came to the Exchange, I espied .. An *arch-cosener. ?1626 tr. *Boccalina* 187 (T.) Promoted .. to be the *archcritick of the sacred muses. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 520 A new crime of the *archdeceiver. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* v. 2111 Drunkennesse hath got an *arch-defender. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 349 Wealth thus devoured by the *arch-depredator. 1649 S. Clark *Lives Fathers* (1654) 245 Luther .. called the Zinglians, *Archdevils. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 116 The King of France then, is the *arch-disturber. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (1869) 39 Thies wysefooles and verye *archedoltes. 1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* III. i. 61 They accuse him for an *archexorcist, for the worst kinde of magician. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 179 Which when th' arch-fellon saw, Due entrance he disdained. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 132 Robert Owen, the then incipient *arch-gomeril. 1826 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 40 The 'Life of an *Arch-humbug.' 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. Matt.* xxvii. 6 Thus *Arch-hypocrites make conscience of Ceremony, and make no conscience of Perjury. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xx. 93 As if the *arch-jockey of jockeys had got behind me. 1866 *Spectator* 6 Jan., Calling you or your friend 'an *arch-knave.' 1827 Hare *Guesses* I. (1873) 82 Vice is the greatest of all Jacobins, the *arch-leveler. *a* 1711 Ken *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 76 A Legion led, With the *Arch-Murderer at Head. 1856 R. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 231 Following Dionysius, that *arch-mystagogue. 1610 Healey *St. Aug., City of God* 254 One old *arch-plaier plaid the Mimike. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 344 The *Arch-plotter .. of this Treason. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1675) 256 The Old Serpent himself, that *Arch-politician. 1677 Gilpin *Dæmonol. Sac.* (1867) 169 Arch-heretics have been *arch-pretenders to sanctity. 1873 J. Morley *Rousseau* I. ix. 309 Voltaire was the *Arch-representative of all these elements. *a* 1650 May *Satyr. Puppy* 46 Some *Arch-Rogue .. hath done her wrong. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 38 Forged by Faustus that *Arch-Semipelagian. 1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 89, I was an *Arch-spye against their State. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 64 As did that *Arch-turncoat of Spalata. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 2 This *arch-tyrant .. most detestable of the Cæsarean family. 1656 tr. *B. Valentine's Twelve Keyes* 6 That arch-wench Venus. 1877 E. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 189 The materials with which Reason, the *arch-worker, toils to construct her fabric.

3. As prec., with sense of, 'First in time, original'; as *arch-father* (1541), *-founder, -god, -messenger, -plagiary.* Mostly *archaic.*

1541 Coverdale *Old Faith* v. Wks. 1844 I. 29 [Cain] the *archfather of all murderers. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 106 Him whom they fain to be the *archfounder of Prelaty, S. Peter. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1869) I. 12 Homer knows nothing of Uranus, in the sense of an *arch-God, anterior to Kronos. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VII. vi. 334 The *arch-messenger to smooth the way and prepare the welcome. 1659 Gell *Amendm. Bible* 787 Adam the *arch-plagiary, who hath brought us all into bondage.

4. Of things: with sense of a. 'Chief, principal, main, prime'; as *arch-beacon, -city, -fire, -heart, -machine, -piece, -pillar* (1553), *-practice, -synagogue* (all *Obs.* or *archaic*); *arch-infamy, -mediocrity, -mock, -mockery, -sin* (1598), etc. b. 'Primitive, original'; as †*arch-christendom, arch-essence, -form. Spec.* **arch-house**, archducal house (of Austria); †**arch-pall**, archiepiscopal pall; †**arch-sea**, archipelago; **arch-see**, archiepiscopal see.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1723) 138 b, The top of the Cornish *Archbeacon Hainborough. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon.* § 314 Their order .. was .. utterly abolished in *Arch-christendom. 1633 Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. xliv, That *arch-city of this government. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* VIII. x, *Archessence! Thou, self full! self infinite! Residing in approachlesse light. 1654 Goddard in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 171 A piece of that *archfire, that hath been in this your time. 1873 Ma. Blind *Strauss's Old Faith* li. 208 The two *arch-forms of organic life. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Man.* 122 The Heart of Alexander was an *Arch-heart, seeing a whole world lodged easily in a corner of it. 1834 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 497 Decadence of the *arch-house. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1529 That lie of lies, *arch-infamy. 1861 Emerson *Cond. Life* i. 14 Man is the *arch-machine. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 71 O, 'tis the spight of hell, the Fiend's *Arch-mock. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vi. 85 Its *arch-mockery, and master-piece of wickedness. 1866 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* No. 19. 187 Little less than an *arch-mystery. 1848 Petrie tr. *O. E. Chron.* (1853) 79 [He] went to Rome after his *arch-pall. 1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 38 Sir Nicholas Bacon, An *arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. 1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* 209/1 *Archpillers of all papistrie. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* XXXV. 193 That *archpiller of faith and assurance in Christ Jesus our hope. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* liii. 115 It may be an *Arch-practice of State. 1613 Zouche *Dove* 25 The *Arch-Sea rowling from th' unruly North. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* XXIV. (1748) 360 Next these *arch-sees of ours now London place doth take. 1865 *Morn. Star* 16 Feb., The *arch see of Canterbury. 1598 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 55 The Seede of all mischiefe, that *Arch-sinne usurie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 33 They had their *Arch-Synagogue at the North corner of the Old-Jury.

5. Adjectives: as †**arch-chemic**, chief in alchemy; †**arch-noble**, noble in a superior degree.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 609 Th' *Arch-chimic Sun so farr from us remote. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* III. ix. I. 301 The ladies of the stage are not only noble, but *arch-noble.

Archæan (aɪkī·ăn), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. *ἀρχαῖ-ος* ancient + -an.] Of or belonging to the earliest geological period.

1881 C. Fish in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 25 The granitic or Laurentian is of archæan origin. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The still problematic archæan schists.

Archæo- (ā:ɪkɪ̄ɪo-), ad. Gr. *ἀρχαιο-* comb. form of *ἀρχαῖος* ancient, primitive (f. *ἀρχή* beginning). Formerly, and still occas., spelt *archaio-*. In compounds and derivatives, as Archæology; also: **Archæo-geology**, the geology of ancient periods of the earth's history. **Archæoli·thic** *a.* [*λίθος* stone], of or pertaining to the most ancient stone implements used by prehistoric man. **Archæosto·matous** *a.* [*στόμα* mouth], having the primitive orifice of invagination of the wall of the embryo persistent as a mouth. **Archæozo·ic** *a.* [*ζωή* life], pertaining to the era of the earliest living beings on our planet.

1877 Shields, *Final Philos.* 143 Archæo-geology .. has ventured still further backward through the past organic epochs. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 60 The period of the drift, which I have proposed to call the archæolithic period. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 684 The limits within which the archæostomatous condition prevails. 1872 Dana *Corals* App. I. 373 The era .. styled the Archeozoic.

Archæographical (ā:ɪkɪ̄ɪogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. next + -ical.] Of or connected with archæography.

1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 466 Works published by the Imperial Archæographical Commission.

Archæography (ā:ɪkɪˌɒ·grăfi). [f. ARCHÆO- + Gr. *-γραφία* (see -GRAPHY), after Gr. *ἀρχαιογράφος* writing of antiquities.] Systematic description of antiquities.

1804 *Month. Mag.* XVIII. 289 The best lexicon of archeography. 1836 HERMANN *Pol. Antiq. Greece* 1 History is learnt from them .. and the name archæography has consequently been proposed for the science which treats of them.

Archæologer (ā:ɪkɪˌɒ·lŏdʒəɪ). [f. Gr. *ἀρχαιολόγ-ος* (see below) + -ER[1].] One who cultivates archæology.

1851 TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 14 Modern archaiologers.

Archæologian (ā:ɪkɪˌɒˌlōᵘ·dʒiăn). [f. as ARCHÆOLOGY + -AN; cf. *theologian*.] An archæologist.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 3 All who call themselves archæologians. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* No. 223. 49 The patient and minute research .. of the archæologian.

Archæologic (ā:ɪkɪˌɒˌlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀρχαιολογικός*: see ARCHÆOLOGY and -IC. Cf. F. *archéologique*.] Of or pertaining to archæology; archæological.

1731 BAILEY, *Archialogick*. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 562 Higher interests than those of archæologic curiosity. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. x. 161 Said by archæologic authorities to be two centuries older.

A·rchæolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Belonging to, having reference to, or dealing with archæology. Also *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1782 (*title*) An Archæological Epistle to the Reverend and Worshipful Jeremiah Milles, D.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries. 1832 *Athenæum* No. 242. 383 Archæological studies are too little pursued among us. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 9/2 The archæologicals at Durham. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. 19 Archæological inference from the remains of pre-historic tribes.

A·rchæolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an archæological manner, from an archæological point of view.

1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. II. 291 The hook on which he is so archæologically suspended. 1871 *Athenæum* 29 July 150 Archæologically considered, the place has no great attractions.

Archæologist (ā:ɪkɪˌɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next: see -IST.] A professed student of archæology.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 330 English historical archæologists. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* i. 2 The archæologists have raised the study of antiquities to the rank of a science.

Archæology (ā:ɪkɪˌɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 6–9 **archai-**. [ad. Gr. *ἀρχαιολογία*, f. *ἀρχαῖ-ος* (see ARCHÆO-) + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. Ancient history generally; systematic description or study of antiquities.

1607 BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* (1879) 196 Sozomen .. [wrote] all the archaiology of the Jewes till Sauls gouernment. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 69 The Grecians were ignorant of the account of true Archeologie or Antiquitie. 1731 BAILEY, *Archialogy*. 1803 *Archæologia* XIV. 211 The contents of the Archaiology of Wales are derived from .. old manuscripts. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* I. iii. 481 The Decian persecution is remarkable in Christian archæology.

2. *spec.* The scientific study of the remains and monuments of the prehistoric period.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVIII. v. § 1 Theoretical geology .. has a strong resemblance .. to philosophical archæology. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 27 The closing epoch of geology is that in which archæology has its beginning. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. 38 Archæology displays old structures and buried relics of the remote past.

‖ **Archæopteryx** (ārkɪˌɒ·ptĕriks). *Palæont.* [f. ARCHÆO- + *πτέρυξ* wing, bird.] The oldest known fossil bird, having a long vertebrate tail.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 302 The wide interval between birds and reptiles .. partially bridged over .. by the ostrich and extinct Archeopteryx. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 436 The only bird bones found in the Jurassic are those of the Archæopteryx.

Archæus, var. f. ARCHEUS.

Archaic (aɪkē·ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀρχαϊκός*, old-fashioned, f. *ἀρχαῖος* ancient: see -IC. Cf. F. *archaïque*.] Marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; old-fashioned, primitive, antiquated.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 111 A later specimen of the archaic period of bas-relief. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. 2 A social condition ruder and more archaic than any which history records. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. vii. 345 A population .. of archaic covenanting puritans.

b. *esp.* of language: Belonging to an earlier period, no longer in common use, though still retained either by individuals, or generally, for special purposes, poetical, liturgical, etc. Thus the pronunciation *obleege* is archaic in the first case; the pronoun *thou* in the second.

1832 (*title*) Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 286 An archaic form of diction.

Archa·ical, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or relating to what is archaic; also used as = ARCHAIC.

a 1804 BOUCHER *Gloss.* Introd. 63/2 A collection of archaical [*i.e.* archaic] words. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 187 Occupied in archaical investigations.

Archa·ically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In archaic style; in regard to archaism.

1883 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 133/3 Individual examples, which are .. archaically true only in part.

Archaicism (aɪkē·isiz'm). [f. ARCHAIC + -ISM; cf. *romanticism*.] Ancient style or quality.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., It has rather the air of imitative, not of authentic, archaicism. 1883 *Q. Rev.* July 191 Remnants of archaicism.

Archaism (ā·ɪkeˌiz'm). [ad. Gr. *ἀρχαϊσμός*, f. *ἀρχαΐζ-ειν* to copy the ancients in language, etc., f. *ἀρχαῖος* ancient: see -ISM. Cf. F. *archaïsme*.]

1. The retention or imitation of what is old or obsolete; the employment in language, art, etc., of the characteristics of an earlier period; archaic style.

[1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 13 This is called Archaismus, in imitation of the ancient kind of speaking.] 1643 SLATYER *Psalms* A v, Very neare it [the authorized version] saving where by the archaisme .. occasioned to recede. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etym.* (JOD.) Archaism, a fondness for antient customs, antiquated phrases, obsolete words, etc. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vii. § 33 A slight tinge of archaism was thought by Bacon and Raleigh congenial to an elevated style.

2. An archaic word or expression.

a 1748 WATTS (J.), I shall never use archaisms, as Milton. *a* 1804 BOUCHER *Gloss.* Introd. 20/1 *Erciscere* .. used once by Cicero, but .. avowedly as an archaism. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* 310 The Pentateuch has marks of greater antiquity, having archaisms which the book of Joshua has not.

Archaist (ā·ɪkeˌist). [f. ARCHA-ISM + -IST.] a. One who studies what is archaic; an antiquary. b. One who employs archaism, who makes use of archaic methods or language in art or literature.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 1, Archaists mumbling dry bones up the land. 1867 *Athenæum* 812/2 A revivalist or affected archaist.

Archaistic (ā:keˌi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an archaist; imitatively archaic; affectedly antique.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 86 The features harsh and archaistic. 1881 SAYCE in *Academy* 20 Aug. 143 It [language of Homer] is archaistic rather than archaic. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 381 Archaistic works .. like the so-called Queen Anne furniture in our days.

Archaize (ā·ɪkeˌəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ἀρχαΐζ-ειν*: see ARCHAISM.] To imitate the archaic; to render archaistic. Hence **Archaizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 310 The painting of marble in the antique and archaizing style. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 20 Those who merely look for archaising. 1881 MAHAFFY in *Athenæum* 2 July 14/3 An archaizing hand of the ninth century.

† **A·rchal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ARCH *sb.* + -AL[1].] Of the nature of arches, constructed with arches.

1602 SEGAR *Honor Mil. & Civ.* IV. v. 216 Their crownes are both floreall and Archall.

Archane, obs. form of ARCANE *a.*

Archangel (ā·ɪkˌēˈndʒĕl: see ARCH-). Forms: 2–archangel, 4–5 -ell(e, 3 arc-, 5–6 **ark-awngell, -angel**. [a. OF. *archangel, -ele, -le*, or perh. ad. L. *archangel-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος* (see ARCH- and ANGEL): the OE. translation *héah-engel* survived to 1200. On account of the following *a*, the prefix in this word remained hard (*arc-, ark-*) in all the Rom. langs.: Gothic had *arkaggilus*; in Eng., early spellings occur with *arc-, ark-*. No satisfactory explanation known of the transferred senses.]

1. An angel of the highest rank. Also *fig.*

[*a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gl.* (WR.) 41/2 *Archangelus* heah engel. *Blickl. Hom.* 147 Micahel se heahengel. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13512 Hehenngell Gabriæl.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Mihhal þe archangel. *c* 1230 *Juliana* 48 Englene ifere ant arcanglene freond. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 1575 Ne non so bryȝt archangelle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xliii. 143 To whom Gode sent the archangell Gabrielle. 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ix. § 601 The feast of S. Michael the Ark-angell.. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ecl.* iv. Wks. II. 88 The Archangel's trump at the last hour. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vi. (1879) 71 Fanatical archangel that she [Hypatia] is.

2. *Herb.* Herbalists' name: a. of several species of Dead-Nettle and allied plants (*Lamium, Galeopsis, Galeobdolon, Stachys*); b. formerly of the Black Stinking Horehound (*Ballota nigra*).

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.*, *Archangelica*, blindnetle. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Deffe nettylle, *Archangelus*.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 7 The iuice of rede archangell scatter[s] away.. cancres. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 257 Called .. in English blacke Horehounde .. and of some blacke Archangell. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 145 Against the bitings of dogs .. the leaves of black horehound, or archangel. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. xv. 94 Archangel, both with the white and yellow flowers. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, Rub the Place with .. Wormwood, Archangel, or other noisome Herbs. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 32 Our English archangels and a few others are yellow.

† 3. ? A titmouse. (Cf. F. *mesange*.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archaungelle.

4. A kind of fancy pigeon.

1867 TEGETMEYER *Pigeons* xx. 168 Archangels are prolific.

Archangelic (ā:ɪkˌæˈndʒe·lik), *a.* [ad. late L. *archangelic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρχαγγελικ-ός*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to archangels; of the nature of an archangel.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 126 Th' archangelic host prepared For swift descent. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 18 You .. To guard yourself have Arch-angelick might. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr*, Such a vision is placed by the arch-angelic comforter before Adam.

Archange·lical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 278 The arch-angelical inchantment of fifteen double angels. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 565 Angelical, and Arch-Angelical Orders.

Archangelship (āɪkˌēˈndʒĕlʃip). [f. ARCHANGEL + -SHIP.] State or position of an archangel.

1856 MASSON *Ess.* 70 In the days of my archangelship.

Archar, obs. form of ARCHER.

Archard (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*), erron. f. ACHAR.

Archarde (*Promp. Parv.*), ? for *accharne*, ACORN.

Archbalister, obs. form of ARCUBALISTER.

Archbishop (ā:ɪtʃˌbi·ʃəp: see ARCH-). Forms of pref.: 1 ærce-, erce-, 1–5 arce-, 2–4 erche-, 3 ærche, 2–6 arche-, 4 erch-, erse-, arz-, 4–5 ers-, 5 ars-, 4– arch-. See forms of BISHOP. [ad. L. *archi-episcop-um* in its Romanic form **arcebiscobo*; or perhaps rather a substitution of the prefix of this for *héah* in the earlier OE. equivalent *héah-biscop* 'high-bishop.' The southern form in ME. was *erche-*:—OE. *ęrce-*; *erse-, ers-, ars-, arz-*, were northern.] The chief bishop; the highest dignitary in an episcopal church, superintending the bishops of his province; a metropolitan.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 6 Æt Plegmunde minum ærcebiscepe. 994 *O. E. Chron.*, Her forðferde Sigeric arcebiscop. *a* 1067 *Charter* in *Cod. Dip.* IV. 208 Eadweard cyng gret Stigand ercebiscop. *c* 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 237 Archebiscopes, and biscopes, prestes. 1205 LAY. 24459 Þe ærchebiscop of Lundene. 1297 R. GLOUC. 367 Erchebyssop of Euerwyk. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 Sa sorful was this erzbischop. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 73 Elred þe archbisshop of Ȝork. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 202 As to therchebisschop [*v.r.* þe erchbisshope] seynt Dunstan. *c* 1405 *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk.* 64 For al ercebischops. *c* 1450 *Nominale* in Wright *Voc.* 209 *Hic archyepiscopus*, an ersbychope. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Engl.* 258 Metropolitanes and archebisshoppes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 74 We shall see him For it, an Arch-byshop. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 237 The term Archbishop was first used by Athanasius. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Feb. 6/2 Planned nearly thirty years ago by the Philological Society at the suggestion of Archbishop Trench.

b. Used to translate Latin *Pontifex maximus*.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. XXXVIII. 697 d, P. Licinius Crassus the Archbishop.

Hence deriv. [see -ESS, -HOOD, -LING, -LY[1], -SHIP]:— **Archbi·shopess** (*nonce-wd.*), the wife of an archbishop. **Archbi·shophood, Archbi·shopship,** the rank or position of an archbishop. **Archbi·shopling,** a little archbishop. **Archbi·shoply** *a.*, of or pertaining to an archbishop.

1781 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* II. 72 She set me down to whist with .. the Archbishopess of Canterbury. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ii. 426 Bischophode and archi-bischophode. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 255 There was little good to be got of his Archbishophood. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 191 The archbishopling, 'Hugo Parvulus.' 1862 *All Y. Round* 10 May 204 The disgrace of having his archbishoply orders countermanded. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 96 Desgradyd of hys leggatsheppe and of hys archebyshoppecheppe.

Archbi·shop, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make or call archbishop. In phr. *To archbishop it*: to act as archbishop.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 191 [They] pretended to Archbishop it by Divine Providence. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 301 To archbishop him was by right; for he was already arch-hypocrite .. and arch-rogue.

Archbishopric (ā:ɪtʃˌbi·ʃəpˌrik). [see -RIC; cf. *bishopric*.] a. The see or jurisdiction, b. the rank or office, of an archbishop.

994 *O. E. Chron.*, Feng Ælfric .. to ðam arcebiscoprice. 1297 R. GLOUC. 417 Þe kyng .. þulke erchebyssopryche Of Canterbury adde in hys hond. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 55 Dat had þe Archebyschapryk Of Yhork. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 164 For not bestowing on him .. The Archbishopricke of Toledo. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Un. Geog.* II. 442 Cagliari has an university, an archbishopric. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 438 The archbishopric [of Cologne] became vacant.

Arch-buttress: see ARCH *sb.* III.

Arch-butler, -chamberlain, etc.: see ARCH- 1.

† **A·rch-cha·nter.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *archicantor* (also in Eng. use), f. ARCHI- + L. *cantor* singer, chanter.] A choir-leader, precentor.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 133 Iohn þe archechaunter. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 123/2 Archchanter of S. Peter's church at Rome. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Le Lutrin* IV. 31 Drown'd in sweet Sleep th' Arch-chanter roll'd at ease. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Arch-chantor.* 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 278 Arch-cantor of St. Peter's.

Arch-dapifer, etc.: see ARCH- 1.

Archdeacon (ā·ɪtʃˌdī·kən: see ARCH-). Forms of pref.: 1–5 arce-, 1–4 erce-, 4 ers-, erse-, erres-, erche-, 4–5 archi-, 5 ars-, 5–7 arche-, 4– arch-. See forms of DEACON. [OE. *arce-, ęrce-diacon*, ad. L. *archidiācon-us* (*c* 420 Jerome), a. Gr. *ἀρχι-διάκονος*; see ARCHI- 1 and DEACON. Cf. OF. *arc(h)ediacne* 12th c., later *archediacre*.]

The chief deacon; *orig.* the chief of the attendants on a bishop, who, through the scope of his duties in relation to the services of the church and the administration of charity, gradually acquired a rank above the priests and next in importance to the bishop. In *Eng. Ch.* the archdeacon is appointed by, and gives assistance to, the bishop, super-

intending the rural deans, and holding the lowest ecclesiastical court, with the power of spiritual censure.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gl.* (Z.) 299 *Archidiaconus*, ercediacon [*v.r.* arce-]. 1297 R. Glouc. 468 Ercedekne of Kanterbury Sein Tomas tho was. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Freres T.* 2 An erchedeken, a man of gret degré. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xviii. 102 Noo bischop or archideken. 1577 Harrison *Eng.* I. II. i. 17 Which archdeacons are termed in law the bishops eies. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 474 Where the Bishops had many Deacons, one among them had the Title of Arch-Deacon. 1881 Hatch *Bampton Lect.* ii. 53 [The] archdeacon .. was conceived to be, in an especial sense, the bishop's assistant in ecclesiastical administration.

Hence the derivatives [see -ate, -ess, -ship]:—

Archdea·conate (L. *archidiāconātus*), the position of archdeacon; archidiaconate. **Archdea·coness,** the wife of an archdeacon. **Archdea·conship,** the office of archdeacon.

1882 Schaff *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 128 The archdeaconates were generally held by the provost of the cathedral and the canons. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 50 'Excellent,' cried the Archdeaconess. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Arcedianadgo*, an archedeaconship, *Archidiaconatus*. 1755 Johnson, *Archdeaconship*.

Archdeaconry (ā:ɹtʃˌdī·kənri). [f. prec. + -ry.] a. The jurisdiction, or district under the ecclesiastical control, of an archdeacon. b. The rank or office of an archdeacon. c. The residence of an archdeacon.

1555 Bonner in Foxe *A. & M.* III. 151 The best learned in every deanary of their Archdeaconry. 1590 Swinburn *Testaments* 65 Emolumentes .. belonging to anie Archdeaconrie. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* iv. (T.) The archdeaconry, once the palace of the prætor. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. 121 Isle of Anglesey .. now an archdeaconry of the diocese of Bangor. 1872 R. Anderson *Missions Am. Board* III. xvii. 287 Elevated .. to an archdeaconry .. under the 'Great Church' at Constantinople.

†**A·rchdea·n.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Arch- + Dean.] The chief or superior of the deans. Used by Sc. writers for Archdeacon.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. ix. 174 De Archdene of Yhork .. Wes þe tothir. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 340 Ane vther archidene callit Deueintius. 1634–46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 46 Certaine names, such as Archbishop, Bishop, Archdean, Dean .. savouring of the Romish hierarchie.

†**Archdea·nery.** *Hist.* [f. prec. + -ery; cf. *deanery*.] The jurisdiction, rank, or office of an archdean; Sc. for *archdeaconry*.

1828 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 293 Leisure which he [Barbour] spared from the duties of his archdeanery.

†**Archdia·cre.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. 13th c. *archediacré* :—12th c. *archediacne* :—L. *archidiāconus*.] = Archdeacon.

c 1450 *Chaucer's Dream* 2138 Archbishop, and archdiacre.

Archdiocese (ā:ɹtʃˌdəi·ŏsīs). [f. Arch- 4 + Diocese.] The see or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 265 Within the arch-diocese [of York]. 1869 H. E. Manning in *Echo* 6 Apr., Permission that collections may be made in this archdiocese.

Archducal (ā:ɹtʃˌdiū·kăl), *a.*; also 7 archi-. [a. F. *archiducal*: see Archduke and -al¹.] Of or pertaining to an archduke.

1665 Manley *Grotius's Low-C. Wars* 573 He shew'd himself publikely in his Archiducal Habit. *a* 1770 W. Guthrie (T.) Armorial bearings of the archducal family. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 270 His Imperial, Royal, Archducal, and Apostolic Majesty [of Austria].

†**Archducate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *archidūcātus*: see Archduke and -ate³.] The rank or dignity of an archduke.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 137 Another dignity .. called an Archeducate, whereof I find but one.

Archduchess (ā:ɹtʃˌdv·tʃės). [ad. F. *archeduchesse*; see Arch- 1 and Duchess.] The wife of an archduke; or *spec.* a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

1618 *Barneveld's Apol.* E iiij, The Arch-Dutchesse of Arschot. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmccccxxxii/6 The two young Arch-Dutchesses, Daughters to the present Emperor. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii. 81 The Austrian Archduchess will herself see real artillery fired.

Archduchy (ā:ɹtʃˌdv·tʃi). [ad. earlier F. *archeduché* :—L. **archidūcātus*: see Arch- 4 and Duchy.] The territory subject to an archduke.

1680 Morden *Geogr. Rect.* (1685) 122 The only Arch-Dutchy in Europe is Austria. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 446/1 The Provinces of the Ens constitute the archduchy of Austria.

Archduke (ā·ɹtʃˌdiū·k, ā·ɹtʃˌdiū·k: see Arch-). [a. OF. *archeduc*, now *archiduc* :—Merovingian L. *archidūc-em*, *c* 750: see Arch- 1 and Duke.]

The chief duke: *formerly* title of the rulers of Austrasia, Lorraine, Brabant, and Austria, being assumed by those of Austria in 1359; *now* titular dignity of sons of the Emperor of Austria.

1530 Palsgr. 195/1 Archeduke, *archeduc*. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (J.) Philip, archduke of Austria .. was weather-driven into Weymouth. 1800 Coleridge *Own Times* II. 353 Attempts are made at Vienna, to reconcile the Archduke and Suwarrow.

Archdukedom (āɹtʃˌdiū·kdəm). [f. prec. + -dom.] = Archduchy.

1530 Palsgr. 195/1 Archedukedome, *archeduché*. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C vij, Moe countyes then king Phillip had archdukedomes. *a* 1770 W. Guthrie (T.) Austria is but an archdukedom.

†**Arche.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *arche* :—L. *arca*: cf. Ark. It is possible that the OE. *arc*, *arce* may itself have become *arch* in some dialects, but the use of this form down to the 16th c. is clearly from Fr.]

1. Noah's ark; = Ark 3.

1205 Lay. 26 Noe & Sem, Japhet & Cham and heore four wiues þe mid heom weren on archen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 334 Eihte i þen arche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 580 Dan noe was in to ðe arche cumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1843 On þe streme þat arche can ride. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 247 For *archa noe* .. Ys no more to mene Bote holy churche.

2. The ark of the covenant; = Ark 2. Also *transf.*

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xvi. 290 To kepen this holy arch [of the Grail] in this manere. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 422/4 The arche of the testamente of god. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 420/2 They abhorred not in the arche the ymages of the angels.

Arche, obs. form of Arch *sb.*

†**Arche·al,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Arche-us + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to the archeus.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Archeus*, When this [the archeus] is corrupted, it produces .. archeal diseases.

Arched (āɹtʃt, -ɹʃėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Arch *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with, formed into, or consisting of, an arch or arches.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 59 The right arched-beauty of the brow. 1665 Manley *Grotius's Low-C. Wars* 361 It hath an Arched Bridg. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 358 A sort of arched-Bricks .. bent round to fit the Eyes of their Cole-pits. 1718 Pope *Iliad* VI. 305 Raised on arch'd columns of stupendous frame. 1827 Keble *Chr. Year* Trin. Sun., As travellers .. Lose in arched glades their tangled sight.

†2. Joined in mutual support; cf. Arch *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1581 Lyly *Euphues* (1636) D ij, Arched bands of amity.

†**Archegay** (ā·ɹtʃˌgāi). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *archegaie*, *archigaie*, variant of *arcigaye*, also *azegaye*, *azagaye*, ad. Pg. and Sp. *azagaya*, a. Arab. الزغاية *az-zaghāyah*, i.e. *al* the + *zaghāyah*, Berber name of a javelin or dart: now called in Eng. (from Pg.) *assagai*, *assegai*. (Erroneously made two syllables by W. Morris.)]

An iron-pointed wooden dart; an assagai.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 340 With speares, iauelyns, archegayes, and swerdes. *Ibid.* ccxli. 355 They of Granade .. fought ferseley with their bowes and archegayes. 1858 Morris *Harpdon's End* 76 Bows, archgays, lances.

Archegonial (āɹkǐgō·niăl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to the archegonium.

1865 Howlett in *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 35 At the bottom of the archegonial shaft. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Archegonium** (āɹkǐgō·niŭm). *Bot.* Pl. -a. [mod.L., dim. of Gr. ἀρχέγονος founder of a race, f. ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- (see Archi-) + γόνος race. Rarely archegon.] The female organ in Cryptogams, corresponding to the pistil in flowering plants.

1854 Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 156/1 The pistillidium or archegonium contains a germ-cell .. which produces a germinating body. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* iii. 19 The archegon .. is flask-shaped. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 288.

Archelogy (aɹke·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *archelogia*, f. Gr. ἀρχή beginning: see -logy.] The scientific study of principles.

[1663 G. Harvey (*title*) Archelogia Philosophica Nova.] 1856 Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* (1858) 44 Archelogy .. treats of principles, and should not be confounded with Archæology.

†**A·rchemaster.** *Obs.* [f. next, after *master*.] A supreme master; one who has supreme skill.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 39 The Emperour Augustus (in whose daies our Heauenly Archemaster was borne). *Ibid.* 48 The Archemaster steppeth in, and leadeth forth on, the Experiences.

†**A·rchemastry.** *Obs.* Also archi-, arch-. [? f. Archi- + Mastery; but perh. confused with, or originally a corruption of, *alchemistry*: cf. Archymist.] Supreme skill; mastery of applied science, or applied mathematics.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) i. 13 Mastrye full merveylous and Archimastrye Is the tincture of holi Alkimi. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* A iij, Now end I with Archemastrie .. This Arte, teacheth to bryng to actuall experience sensible, all worthy conclusions by all the Artes Mathematicall purposed, and by true Naturall Philosophie concluded: and both addeth to them a farder scope, in the termes of the same Artes, and also by hys propre Method, and in peculiar termes, procedeth, with helpe of the foresayd Artes, to the performance of complet Experiences, which of no particular Art are hable (formally) to be challenged. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* Ep. Ded., Thomas Digges Esquire .. the great Master of Archmastrie.

A·rch-e·nemy. [Arch- 2.] 1. A chief enemy.

1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xxix. (1588) 299 He is the deadly Archenemy of God, and of all mankind. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 346 Vacuity that Arch-enemy of Nature. 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* I. i. 17 Edward Randolph, our arch-enemy.

2. *spec.* The arch-fiend Satan. (Cf. quot. 1550 in 1.)

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 430 The persecutions of the arch-enemy.

Archer (ā·ɹtʃəɹ). Forms: 4 archeer, archar, 4–5 archere, archier, 4– archer. [a. AFr. *archer*, OF. *archier* :—L. *arcāri-um*, f. *arcus* bow.]

1. One who shoots with bow and arrows, *esp.* one who uses them in war; a bowman. Also *fig.*

1297 R. Glouc. 199 Archers and vot men. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 151 Thair archaris furth to thame thai send. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* 103 Of xv C archars of ynglonde went a-way but vij[x] & thre. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 89 An archier to faile of the butte is no wonder. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 339 Draw, Archers, draw your Arrowes to the head. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 401 If wee can doe this, Cupid is no longer an Archer. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 53 The Payment of the Grand Provost, and his Archers. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xvii, But Nottingham has archers good, And Yorkshire men are stern of mood.

b. *attrib.*, as in *archer-craft*, *-god*, *-queen*, *-rank*.

1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. xxiii, They rush'd among the archer-ranks. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 73 Little could avail Their archer craft. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. I. 2 Apollo, archer-god.

†2. An arrow. (Perh. by confusion: cf. *arbalester*.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4191 Springolds, gonnes, bowes, and archers. 1470–85 (ed. 1634) Malory *Pr. Arth.* (1816) I. 91 One of them, with a bow and archer, smote sir Gawaine.

†3. Old name of the bishop in chess. *Obs.*

1656 F. Beale *Chesse-play* 2 A Bishop, or Archer, who is commonly figured with his head cloven.

4. The ninth zodiacal constellation, *Sagittarius*.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxiv. 329 Sagittarius, that is to say, the Archer .. hath his head towards the North. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* V. 1022 Near heav'n's archer, in the zodiac, hung. 1868 Lockyer *Heavens* (ed. 3) 328 Then partly in the Milky Way, the Archer.

5. *Ichthyol.* A fish (*Toxotes jaculator* Cuvier), found in Java and Sumatra, which has the power of shooting a drop of water at insects that rest near.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 272/2 The drop seldom fails to hit the mark and precipitate the insect into the water, where it is, of course, within reach of the archer. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 14/2 The archer .. is of a yellowish colour, marked in the back with five brown spots.

†6. **Water Archer**: obs. name of the Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*).

1617 Minsheu *Ductor* 493 Water Archer, or Arrowhead .. because it is good to pull out arrows. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell), Water archer, *Sagittaria*.

Archeress (ā·ɹtʃərės). [f. prec. + -ess.] A female archer.

1646 Fanshawe *Pastor Fido* 143 (T.) To thee I recommend it, O archeress eternal! 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XXI. 560 But thus the consort of the Thund'rer .. reproved the Archeress of heaven. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. x. 73 Miss Arrowpoint was one of the best archeresses.

Archership (ā·ɹtʃəɹˌʃip). Skill as an archer.

1791 Cowper *Odyss.* VIII. 275 Him, angry to be call'd To proof of archership, Apollo slew.

Archery (ā·ɹtʃəri). [a. OF. *archerie*, f. *archier*.]

1. The practice or art of shooting with bow and arrow; skill as an archer. Also *fig.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 44 Myht nevyr man fynde My pere of archerye. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 309 Gud yomen for Archery. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 2 Sir Boy let me see your Archerie. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxii, Doomed to die .. by Love's sad archery. 1859 J. Lang *Wand. India* 25 An Archery meeting or a pic-nic.

2. *collect.* An archer's weapons; bows, arrows, etc.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Archerye, *Sagittaria*, *arcus*. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 77 [Their bows] as well as their arrows, were .. far inferior to the archery of merry England. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 8/2 An archery manufacturer.

3. *collect.* A company or corps of archers.

c 1465 *Chevy Chase* (Percy Fol.) 85 He rod uppon a corsiare Throughe a hondrith archery. 1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. xxii, Signal for England's archery To halt and bend their bows.

†4. A feudal service; (see quot.) *Obs.*

1691 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Archery* was a Service of keeping a Bow for the Use of the Lord, to defend his Castle [*per Serjeantiam Archeriæ*, Coke *On Litt.* 107 a.]

Arches (ā·ɹtʃiz). [Cf. *arch-sea*, Arch- 4.] 'A common term among seamen for the Archipelago.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1626 Sir T. Roe *Negotiations* 512 An island called Augusto near Paros, in the Arches. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 93 The sea of Borneo and the upper part of the Indian Arches. 1812 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* I. 69 Entering the Archipelago, or, according to the sailor phrase, the Arches.

Arches-court: see Arch *sb.* 2.

†**A·rchet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *archet*, dim. of *arc*: see Arc.] The bow of a violin.

1627 G. Watts *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) 107 The Archet, or musicall Bow of the mind.

Archetypal (aɹke·tipăl, ā·ɹkǐtəipăl), *a.* [f. L. *archetypum* Archetype + -al¹. Of the nature of, or constituting, an archetype; of or pertaining to an archetype; primitive, original.

(In Platonic philosophy, *archetypal* is applied to ideas or forms of natural objects, held to have been present in the divine mind prior to creation, and still to exist, as cognizable by intellect, independently of the reality or *ectypal* form.)

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 146/1 The Archetypal seal, which we call the intellectuall world, is the very word of God, the Archetypall Paradigme. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 383 Our great, our sole, Archetypal High Priest. 1848 H. Rogers *Essays* I. vi. 287 Plato's 'archetypal ideas' correspond to our 'general notions' as expressed by 'general terms,' and *something more*; that is, he believed in their real existence .. external to any and to all minds. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. 41 Reconstruct extinct and archetypal forms of language.

Archetypally (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In the archetype; originally.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 260 Coalescence of parts primarily and archetypally distinct.

Archetype (ā·ɹkǐtəip). Also 7–8 archi-, 7–9 arch-. [ad. L. *archetypum*, a. Gr. ἀρχέτυπον, f. ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- first + τύπος impress, stamp, type.]

1. The original pattern or model from which copies are made; a prototype.

[1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 42 The originall or fyrste archetypum of any thinge.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 27 Let vs seeke the dignitie of knowledge in the Arch-tipe or first plat-forme, which is in the attributes and acts of God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. xxx. (1695) 205 By real Ideas, I mean such as have a Foundation in Nature; such as have a Conformity..with their Archetypes. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* i. 54 There was little if any Music printed..that could serve as an Architype. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 17 The House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Gk. Test.* 9 These [manuscripts] were made the archetypes of a host of others.

2. *spec.* a. in *Minting.* A coin of standard weight, by which others are adjusted. ? *Obs.*

b. in *Compar. Anat.* An assumed ideal pattern of the fundamental structure of each great division of organized beings, of which the various species are considered as modifications.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 477 Approaching to the vertebrated archetype. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 169 The archetype vertebrate skeleton.

†Archety·pical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. after Gr. *ἀρχετυπικῶς*; see -ICAL.] = ARCHETYPAL.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. v, The final archietypical Sacrifice of the Son of God was figured in the command to offer Isaac.

Archetypist (ā·ɪkɪ́təɪpist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies early typography.

1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 175/3 [He], like many other archetypists, subsequently found that 1468 was an impossible date.

†Arche·typous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = ARCHETYPAL.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 67 The veri Archetypous Globe of all Globes.

‖ **Archeus** (ɑɪkī·ŭs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [mod.L., *archæus* (Basil Valentine), f. Gr. *ἀρχαῖος* original.] 1. The immaterial principle supposed by the Paracelsians to produce and preside over the activities of the animal and vegetable economy; vital force. (It was held that the chief *archeus* was situated in the stomach, and that subordinate *archei* regulated the action of other organs.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 175 The Archæus, the servant of nature. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 183 P 247 The Archeus doth daily dispence..so much bloud to the parts, as may serve for their nutrition. 1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 16 The archeus, or vital power, of the bladder. 1848 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* (ed. 8) 164 The chief Archeus kept watch at the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

2. (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Archeus*..Also, the highest, most exalted and invisible Spirit that can be separated from mixt Bodies. 1798 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 16 When the archeus spirit of urine meets with a volatile earthy spirit.

Arch-fiend (ā·ɹtʃ‚fī·nd). [ARCH- 2.] A chief or leader of fiends; Satan.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 209 So stretcht out huge in length the Arch-fiend lay. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 115 Each of the curst Arch-fiends their Legions led. 1796 SOUTHEY *To Penates* Wks. II. 279 Shrinks like the Arch-Fiend at Ithuriel's spear. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 295 A fallen spirit, an archangel become an archfiend.

Arch-flamen (ā·ɹtʃ‚flē·men). [ad. med.L. *archiflāmen* = *archiepiscopus*; see ARCHI- and FLAMEN.] A chief flamen or priest; an archbishop. Hence **Archflamenship.**

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. viii. 41 Đe Archebyschopys callyt þan wes Arche flamynes. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 71 King Lucius..changed the Archflamines of London, York, and Caerleon, into so many Archbishops. *c* 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 204 (L.) Melissanus, who now sways the great archflamenship. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* ix. 22 That archflamen of Rome, the pope. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. xiii, Bishop Valentine! thou venerable Arch-flamen of Hymen.

Arch-foe (ā·ɹtʃ‚fō·ʊ). [ARCH- 2.] Arch-enemy; *spec.* the Devil.

1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prent.* I. Wks. 1874 II. 224 Oh that I could see..My Arch-foe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 259 The arch foe subdu'd, Or Captive drag'd in Chains. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. xii, The arch-foe of his Emperor.

A·rch-he·retic. [ARCH- 1, 2.] A chief heretic; a first heretic; a founder or leader of heresy. **Arch-heresy,** fundamental or extreme heresy.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 260/1 The archeheritiques themselfe, well declare the holynesse of their doctrine by theyr own liuing. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 743 The Pope, the Archheretique of the world. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 228 Simon Magus, the arch-heretic, first began. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 40 The arch-heretic Henry of England. 1668 BUTLER *Char. of Time-Server,* He accounts it..arch-heresy to approve of anything..that is laid by.

Arch-house: see ARCH- 4.

Archi- (ā·ɹki-), *pref.*, a. L. *archi-*, Gr. *ἀρχι-*: see ARCH-. This form of the prefix is retained in words taken in modern times from Gr. or L., directly or through mod.Fr., and in compounds formed on the model of these. Hence it is sometimes found in the adjectives, etc. belonging to substantives, which, from their earlier introduction, have themselves the form *arch-*, as *archdeacon, archidiaconal, archbishop, archiepiscopal.* Some words have both forms, as *archi-presbyter, arch-presbyter.*

1. = ARCH-; chief, principal, first in authority or order. a. in *sbs.*, as ‖**archidida·scalus** [latinized f. Gr. *ἀρχι-διδάσκαλος*], head-master of a school; whence **archididasca·lian, -ine,** *a.*, of a head-master; **†archigube·rnacy** [L. *archigubernus* chief pilot], office of governor-in-chief; **archimaster,** see ARCHEMASTER; **archi-typo·grapher** [mod.L. *architypographus* in Laudian Statutes], chief printer, superintendent of printing office. So **†***archibellows* (nonce-wd.), *archi-table.* b. in *adjs.*, as ARCHIDIACONAL, ARCHIEPISCOPAL, etc.; also *archi-heretical, -prelatical, -supreme, -symbolical.*

1599 JAMES I *Basil. Doron* (1682) 69 Buchanan's or Knoxe's Chronicles..these *archibellouses of rebellion. 1844 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biogr.* (1850) II. 367 The responsible office of **Archididascalus.* 1865 STAUNTON *Gt. Sch. Eng.* Westm. ii. 133 Two masters styled respectively *Archididascalus and Hypodidascalus. 1811 PARR *Wks.* 1828 VII. 440 The long exercise of petty *Archididascalian authority. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 93/2 Beneath the clerical and *archididascaline roof. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 231 They did that at the Sea by an *Archigubernacy, or chief Governour and Admiral. 1721 BAILEY, **Archiheretical,* false in the highest and most dangerous degree. 1637 BASTWICK *Ld. Bishops* i. A iiij, *Archiprelaticall Iurisdiction is grounded upon Canon and Positive Law. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Policy* 63 Arranged under the Supreme Administrative, as *archisupreme. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 21 The Divinest and *Archisymbolical feast. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 48 The pedigree to be deposited upon the *architable of the king. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 172 *n.*, Dr. F..would not suffer him to execute the place of *architypographer.

2. In *Biol.* and *Anthrop.*, meaning 'archetypal' or 'primitive': as **a·rchiblast,** term applied by some to the epiblast; **archine·phron,** the primitive kidney, whence **archine·phric** *a.*; **archiptery·gium,** the primitive fin or wing, whence **archiptery·gian** *a.* Also **archili·thic, archizo·ic:** see ARCHÆO-.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 462 The archiblast embraces all tissues. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 60/2 In Apus the two pairs of antennæ are not supplied by nerves from the archicerebrum. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iv. 211 The primitive alimentary apparatus or archenteron. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 603 The most anterior end of the archinephric duct. 1878 GREEN *Coal* iv. 146 The archipterygian type is not plainly visible in such a limb. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xv. 9 The Primordial, Archizoic, or Archilithic Epoch.

Archiater (ā·ɹkiˌē·tər). [a. F. *archiatre,* ad. L. *archiātrus,* Gr. *ἀρχίατρος,* f. *ἀρχι-* chief + *ἰᾱτρός* physician.] The chief physician, *esp.* the one appointed to attend a monarch.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 233 (T.) The advice and help of archiater, the king's doctor. 1879 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 The title of Archiater, or Dean to the College of Physicians.

†A·rchical, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀρχικός,* f. *ἀρχή* beginning, rule + -AL¹.] 1. Of the nature of rule; governmental.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 569 Nor hath [the power of the Pope] anything of archical, nor cratical, but only of didactical. 1692 HALLYWELL *Mor. Virtue* 48 (T.) That principality and archical rule..over all our corporeal passions.

2. Of the nature of a first principle; primordial.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 73 They are no Archical things..they have not the Nature of a Principle in them.

Archichoke, obs. form of ARTICHOKE.

Archidapifer: see ARCH- 1.

Archideclyne, erron. form of ARCHITRICLINE.

Archidene, obs. variant of ARCHDEAN.

Archidiaconal (ā·ɹkiˌdəiˌæ·kŏnăl), *a.* [f. L. *archidiācon-us* archdeacon + -AL¹.] Of, pertaining to, or holding the position of, an archdeacon.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 328 (T.) I can exercise an archidiaconal authority. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 156 The Flattery of Archidiaconal Preachers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 91 The Archidiaconal Courts..were revived.

Archidia·conate. *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. med.L. *archidiāconāt-us*: see prec. and -ATE.] The office or order of archdeacons.

‖ **Archido·xis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀρχι-* ARCHI- + *δόξις* opinion.] The title of a work of Paracelsus; a collection of philosophical secrets.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 45 Having perused the Archidoxes, and read the secret Sympathies of things. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxv. 156 A full prospect of the whole Archidoxis of Nature's secrets.

Archiducal, obs. variant of ARCHDUCAL.

Archiemander, erron. f. ARCHIMANDRITE.

Archiepiscopacy (ā·ɹkiˌɪpi·skŏpăsi). [f. late L. *archiepiscop-us,* a. Gr. *ἀρχι-επίσκοπος* (Athanasius *c* 320) archbishop + -ACY.] a. The system of church government by archbishops. †b. = ARCHIEPISCOPATE (*obs.*).

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Away with Archiepiscopacy both roote and branch. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 63 Those many difficulties he met with in his archiepiscopacy.

Archiepiscopal (-skŏpăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an archbishop. Hence **Archiepi·scopalship** *sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. 385 His Archiepiscopall and sacred calling. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxi. 594 He refused to fill the vacancy of the archiepiscopal throne. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 310 Either the young king or his successive archiepiscopal advisers. 1606 WHETENHALL *Disc. Abuses Ch.* 120 Cardinalship, Patriarkship, Archiepiscopalship, & briefly that whole Episcopall degree.

A·rchiepi·scopa·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Archiepiscopal character.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 106 The best Pillar of Lichfield Church, to support the Archiepiscopality thereof.

Archiepiscopate (-skŏpɛt). [f. as above + -ATE³.] An archbishop's tenure of office; also = ARCHBISHOPRIC.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 332 Will shed the most refulgent splendour on the archiepiscopate of Dr. Moore. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 371 Venice..had never become..the seat of an archiepiscopate.

†A·rchiepi·scopy. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y³.] = ARCHIEPISCOPACY.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 143 Archiepiscopie! why, who ever voted that to be divine?

Archigony (ɑɪki·gŏni). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI- 2) + *-γονία* begetting.] A proposed equivalent of ABIOGENESIS: cf. *archebiosis.*

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 We shall have to consider Spontaneous Generation, or Archigony.

†Archi·grapher. *Obs.*⁻°. [f. late L. *archigraph-us* + -ER¹.] 'The Chief Secretary or principal Clerk.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Archil (ā·ɹtʃil, ā·ɹkil). Forms: 6 **archall,** 7 **-al,** 8 **-el, arcel** (1, 8–9 **archil.** [a corruption of the more correct ORCHIL, in 15th c. *orchell,* a. OF. *orchel, orcheil* (late *orseil*), ad. It. *orcello,* earlier *oricello,* or OSp. *orchillo.* In mod.L. *roccella,* mod.Sp. *archilla,* F. *orseille.* Origin uncertain: see below.]

A name given to various species of lichens, also called Orchil and Orchilla-weed (*Roccella tinctoria,* etc.), which yield a violet dye, and the chemical test substance litmus. Also: The colouring-matter prepared from these and other lichens.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III,* viii. § 3 Diers usen to dye..with Orchell and Corke. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P j b, Of Orchall, otherwyse called corck..This is called in London archall, and the dyers vse it to dy withall. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Archal,* otherwise called Derbishire Liverwort, because it groweth upon the Freestones of the Mountain Peak. 1727 THRELKELD *Synop. Stirp. Hibern.,* Sold by the name of Archel in this city. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* I. 673 A red dye..preferable to the cork, or arcel. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* Introd. 11 A kind of archil. 1860 PIESSE *Chem. Wond.* 146 This archil yields a beautiful blue pigment, known..by the name of litmus. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 355 A variety of archil manufactured in Glasgow..is much esteemed, and sold by the name of *cudbear.*

[Erroneously derived by Littré from the name of its discoverer or introducer into Italy, Federigo *Ruccellai* or *Oricellari, c* 1300. For the *Oricellari,* afterwards vulgò *Ruccellari* or *Rucellai,* took their surname from the *oricello*: cf. GAMURRINI *Istoria genealogica delle famiglie nobili della Toscana* (1668) I. 274, *Giornale de' letterati d' Italia* (1722) XXXIII, art. 6, and MANNI *De Florentinis inventis* (1731). According to the second of these, Federigo, on noticing the properties of the plant in the Levant, 'intesi chiamarsi *Respio* in quella parte, *Orciglio* in Ispagna.' Whether the original was *Oricello* or *Orciglio,* a derivation from *rocca* rock, founded on mod.L. *roccella,* is out of the question.]

Archilochian (ā·ɹkilō·ʊkiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Archilochī-us* (f. Gr. Ἀρχίλοχος) + -AN.] Pertaining to, or derived from, Archilochus, an early Greek satiric poet, the alleged originator of iambic metre.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.,* It is usual to mix iambic verses of six feet, abating a syllable, with Archilochian verses. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 34 The Iambic or Archilochian vein.

†Archi·loquy. *Obs.* [f. ARCHI- + L. *-loquium* speech.] 'The first part or beginning of a speech.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Archimage (ā·ɹkimēɪdʒ). [f. ARCHI- + L. *magus,* It. *mago,* F. *mage* (ad. Gr. Μάγος Magian), magician, enchanter. Formerly also in L. form *archimagus* and quasi-It. *archimago.*] A chief magician or enchanter, a great wizard. (Used by Spenser in the *Faëry Queene* as the name of his personification of hypocrisy).

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 88/2 The archimagus espieng his time, compleineth unto the king. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. Argt., Guyon, by Archimage abusd, The Redcrosse knight awaytes. *Ibid.* 21 So had false Archimago her disguysd. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 267 An archimago or grand magician. 1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 383 Shall we not see the Mackintoshes archimages of Hindostan? 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1855) 91 Dismiss from your company the false archimage, Dissimulation.

Archimandrite (ā·ɹkimæ·ndrəit). [ad. med.L. *archimandrīta,* ad. late Gr. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης,* f. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI-) + *μάνδρα* an enclosed space, a monastery.] In *Grk. Ch.* The superior of a monastery or convent, corresponding to the *abbot* in the Western Church. Occasionally also used of a superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to the Western *superior abbot* or *provincial father.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 174 The principall priors, abbetts, archiemanders. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. (1782–8) IV. 564 Eutyches was the abbot, or archimandrite, or superior of three hundred monks. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Cr. Tait* 487 The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos was there, and his two Archimandrites.

Archimedean (ā·ɹkimī·dĭăn, -mɪdī·ăn), *a.*;

also -ian. [f. L. *Archimēdē-us* (f. next) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or invented by Archimedes.

Archimedean Screw or *Archimedes' Screw*: an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a tube into the form of a screw around a long cylinder.

1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Policy* 29 An archimedean lever and fulcrum, able to sway..the World. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 8 The principle of the Archimedian Screw is occasionally adopted in the wheel-form.

Archimedes (ā:ɪkimī·dīz). Also anglicized **Archimede** (ā·ɪkimīd). [Gr. proper name.] A philosopher of Syracuse, celebrated for his discoveries in applied mathematics and mechanics, and for his statement, that with a lever long enough and a point to stand upon he could move the world. (Here used connotatively.)

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 34/2 Those numbers which no Archimede can tell. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 190 They are all Archimedes's in their way; and can make a world upon easier terms than he offer'd to move one.

Archimime (ā·ɪkiməi·m). Also **arch-**. [ad. L. *archimīmus*, a. Gr. *ἀρχίμῖμος*: see ARCHI- and MIME.] A chief buffoon, or jester; the chief mimic, who in Roman funeral processions imitated the gait and gestures of the deceased.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 59 The Archimime or Jester attending the Funerall train. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Archimimes*..imitated the manners, gestures, and speech, both of persons living, and those who were dead. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 434/1 The arch-mime who followed the body of the Emperor Vespasian at his funeral.

†**Archimim·ic.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = prec.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Archimimick.*

Archine, variant of ARSHEEN.

Arching (ā·ɪtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARCH *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. ARCH; *concr.* structure consisting of arches; arched curve.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1633) 398/1 The Arching begunne on the East side the Steeple. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 238 The very archings of her eyelids.

Arching (ā·ɪtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ARCH *v.* + -ING².] Forming an arch, having a convex curve.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 66 Ground more or less Arching. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xviii, The steed obeyed, With arching neck. 1842 TENNYSON *Margaret* v, The arching limes are tall.

†**Archipe·l.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *archipel*, earlier *archipelague*; see below.] = ARCHIPELAGO.

1596 T. DANETT *De Commines' Hist.* (1614) 223 Diuers goodly Iles in the sea called Archipell..(*marg.*) This Archipell is *Mare Ægeum.*

Archipelagian (ā:ɪkiˌpɪlē·dʒɪăn). [f. as next + -IAN.] Of, or pertaining to, an archipelago.

1881 H. NICHOLSON *Sword to Share* iv. 23 This archipelagian kingdom.

Archipelagic (-læ·dʒik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] = prec.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 484 The archipelagic neighbourhoods of Kent Road, etc.

Archipelago (ā:ɪkiˌpe·lăgoʊ). Pl. **-os, -oes.** Also 6 **archpelago**, 6–7 **archipelagus**, 7 **-pelage.** [ad. It. *arcipelago*, f. *arci-* chief, principal (ARCH- 4) + *pélago* deep, abyss, gulf, pool; cogn. w. Sp. *piélago*, Pg. *pego*, Pr. *peleg*:—L. *pelagus* (very common in med.L.), a. Gr. *πέλαγος* sea. In most of the langs. the word had at first the prefix in the native form: OSp. *arcipielago*, OPg. *arcepelago*, ME. *archpelago*, *arch-sea*. All exc. It. have now *archi-*. Cf. also ARCHES.

No such word occurs in ancient or mediæval Gr.; Ἀρχιπέλαγος in mod. Gr. Dicts. is introduced from western langs. *Arcipelago* occurs in a Treaty of 30th June 1268, between the Venetians and the emperor Michael Palaeologus: 'Item, quod pertinet ad insulas de Arcipelago'; it is used also by Villani *c* 1345. It was evidently a true Italian compound like *arciduca*, *arcipoltrone*, *arcifelice*, suggested probably by the med.L. name of the Ægean Sea, *Egeopelagus* (Venetian state-papers of 1419 have still *Ducatus Egeopelagi*), repr. Gr. *αἰγαιοπέλαγος*, *αἰγαῖον πέλαγος*, and alluding to the vast difference in size between this and the lagoons, pools, or ponds, to which *pelago* was popularly applied. That it was a corruption or perversion of *Egeopelago* itself is less probable.]

1. The Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 143 Many other iles within the archpelago, that is the gulf be-twix Grese and Turkye. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccxci/2 Cruised..with a Squadron of 14 or 15 Men of War in the Archipelago. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. i. (1862) II. 4 The line [of Eubœan hills] is further prolonged by a series of islands in the Archipelago.

Hence (as this is studded with many isles):

2. Any sea, or sheet of water, in which there are numerous islands; and *transf.* a group of islands.

[1529 PARMENTIER in Jal *Gloss. Nautique*, Et me faisois près de l'Archypelague d'auprès de Calicut.] 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III, These broken lands and Islands being very many in number, do seeme to make there an Archipelagus. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* x. (1663) 32 The Seas of China, Sunda, Banda, and the Molucques..that great Archipelage. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 122 The numerous archipelagos of the polar ocean. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1873) 417 Within the archipelagoes. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xx. 206 A Skärgaard—archipelago, or 'garden of rocks,' as it is picturesquely termed in Norsk.

(*fig.*) 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 260 The continent was an archipelago of insulated communities.

Archipresbyteral (ā:ɪkiˌprezbi·tĕrăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *archipresbyter* archpresbyter + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to an archpresbyter.

1844 DANSEY *Horæ Dec. Rur.* I. iv. i. 261 Archipresbyteral supervisorship over the manners..of the clergy.

†**Archisy·nagogue.** *Obs.* Also 6 **archsynagogue.** [ad. L. *archisynagōgus*, a. Gr. *ἀρχισυνάγωγος* (in N.T.); also in OF. *archisynagogue.*] The ruler of a synagogue.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* v. 22 And there commeth one of the Archsynagogs, named Iairus. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Irenicum* (1662) II. vi. § 6. 245 The Jews..retained their Archisynagogues still. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*

Architect (ā·ɪkitekt). [?a. F. *architecte* or It. *architetto*, ad. L. *architectus*, f. Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, f. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI-) + *τέκτων* builder, craftsman. Several of the derivatives are formed as if on L. *tect-us* from *tegĕre*; e.g. *architective, -tor, -ture.*]

1. A master-builder. *spec.* A skilled professor of the art of building, whose business it is to prepare the plans of edifices, and exercise a general superintendence over the course of their erection. (Cf. ARCHITECTURE 1.) *Naval Architect*: one who takes the same part in the construction of ships.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ij b, John Shute painter and Architecte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 732 The work some praise And some the Architect. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 30 ₱ 5 One pulls down his house and calls architects about him. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* IV. x, Temples deck'd By skill of earthly architect. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 113 No person who is not a great sculptor or painter *can* be an *architect.* If he is not a sculptor or painter, he can only be a *builder.*

b. *loosely*, A builder.

1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1675) 249 Babel, whose scattered architects have indeed made themselves a name.

2. One who designs and frames any complex structure; *esp.* the Creator; one who arranges elementary materials on a comprehensive plan.

1659 *Parl. Speech* 2 The grand Architect would never have so framed it. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* I. vi. 526 Plato made the causes of things to be matter, ideas, and an efficient architect. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 21 The great Architect of nature. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxi. 209 The inference that Peisistratus was the first architect of the Iliad and Odyssey.

3. One who so plans, devises, contrives, or constructs, as to achieve a desired result (especially when the result may be viewed figuratively as an edifice); a builder-up.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 122 Chiefe Architect and plotter of these woes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 526 Most strange belly-gods and architects of gluttony. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, The architects of their own happiness. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ix. 298 The Architect of his own fortunes.

b. *transf.* of things.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VIII. iii. 365, Gold is the Architect of Power! 1871 J. MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 251 The deeds done to-day will be the architects of our bliss or woe.

†**A·rchitectist.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] = prec.

1650 BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 There were many buildings..yearly children of a right architectist.

Architective (ā·ɪkitektiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE. See ARCHITECT.] Pertaining to architecture; fitted for or characterized by construction.

1611 COTGR., *Architectonique*, architective. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 237 How could the Bodies of many of them..be furnished with architective Materials? 1883 TRUMAN in *Chicago Advance* 15 Mar., Agitation is architective as well as destructive.

†**A:rchitecto·nially,** *adv. Obs.* [cf. Gr. *ἀρχιτεκτονία* architecture.] Architecturally.

1679 EVELYN *Silva* 134 (not in *ed.* 1664) Columns and pilasters architectonially shaped.

Architectonic (ā:ɪkiˌtektɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *architectonic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρχιτεκτονικός*, f. *ἀρχιτέκτων*: see ARCHITECT and -IC. Cf. F. *architectonique* (14th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to architecture; suited or serviceable for the construction of buildings.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 219 Incrusted with marbles and other architectonic ornaments. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xx. (1843) 235 With what different degrees of architectonic skill Providence has endowed birds. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 17 There are musical and architectonic, but no plastic instincts. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 188 To harmonize with the architectonic requirements.

2. Of or pertaining to construction; constructive.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxiii. 406 The Demiurgus, or Architectonick Framer of the whole world. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 191 The architectonic functions ascribed by Wolf to Peisistratus..in reference to the Homeric poems.

3. Having the function of superintendence and control, *i.e.* having the relation that an architect bears to the artificers employed on the building; directive, controlling. (So used in Gr. by Aristotle.)

1678 *Hist. Indulg.* in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 74 Architectonick and Magisterial Power of making Laws. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 82 Aristotle so regarded one of their most important aphorisms on architectonic supremacy of justice.

4. *esp.* in *Metaph.* Pertaining to the systematization of knowledge.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 422 These days of architectonic metaphysicians. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xv. viii. § 1. 227 Classification is the architectonic science, to which Crystallography and the Doctrine of External Characters are subordinate. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 575 The architectonic impulse of reason, which seeks to refer all science to one principle.

B. *sb.* **Architectonic(s** [F. *l'architectonique*]: the science **a.** of architecture; **b.** *Metaph.* of the systematic arrangement of knowledge.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. vi. 72 The Invention of Letters, of Musick, of Architectonicks. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 42 A style of architectonics..which aimed at magnificence. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Log.* App. (1866) II. 230 That [science] which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about..has been called..Architectonic, in so far as it treats of the method of building up our observations into system.

A:rchitecto·nical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. = ARCHITECTONIC 1, 2. *?Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 643 [Bees] build their combes with such an architectonical prudence. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 453 A very faire architectonical Machine made of wainscot. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 417 The Divine Mind being..Architectonical of the World.

2. = ARCHITECTONIC 3, 4. Also as *sb.*

1595 J. KING *Serm. Queen's Day* Wks. (1864) 327 His art ..is architectonical..and commander of all other functions. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8. 186 Ministeriall Arts..subiected vnto others, as to their Architectonicals. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxvi, That supreme and architectonical power in man's little world, his will. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* III. ii. § 50. 66 Homage to theology as the primary architectonical science.

A:rchitecto·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In relation to architectonics; with architectural fitness.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 286 The simple fitness..with which the manifold purposes and aspects of life were architectonically satisfied. 1883 *Times* 29 May, The dome of St. Peter at Rome..lit up architectonically.

†**A·rchitector.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 **-our**, 6–7 **-ur(e**, 7 **-er.** [a. F. *architecteur*, and med.L. *architector*, It. *architettore*, due to form-assoc. with L. agent-nouns in *-tor*: see ARCHITECT.]

1. = ARCHITECT 1.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, One Calimachus, an excellent Architectur. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 16 A long boate, or Galley, of which one Argus was the Architector. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 7 That so famous an Architecter should mispend his time. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B iij, This Pillar, which the most excellent Architecture, Marcus Vitruvius, used. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccIxxvii/4 Revised by some of the best Architectors.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. ARCHITECT 2, 3.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 Pref. 1 God, the Architector of the world. 1660 *Plea Monarchy* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 15 Our architectors of a commonwealth.

3. One who has chief control; a superintendent.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 42 The office of Iewell-house hath an architectour, called..keeper of the king's Iewelles.

Architectress (ā·ɪkitektrĕs). [f. prec. + -ESS: cf. *director, directress.*] A female architect.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxxviii, This Architectresse shewes the first ground of Policy. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 139 If Nature herself (the first Architectress) had..windowed your breast. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Resid. Jutland* I. v. 62 Queen Thyre Danebod, architectress of the Danevirke.

Architectural (ā:ɪkite·ktiŭrăl), *a.* [f. ARCHITECTURE + -AL¹.] Of, relating to, or according to, architecture.

1762–94 J. STUART *Antiq. Athens* (R.) No fragment of sculpture or architectural ornaments was to be found there. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & Isl.* I. 31 The architectural monuments of the Romans. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 11 A folio volume of architectural engravings.

Architecturalist (-i·st). [f. as next + -IST.] A professed student of, or connoisseur in, architecture.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* viii. 278, I have also been arguing as an architecturalist.

Architecturalization (-əizē¹·ʃən). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] Adaptation to the purposes of architecture.

1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 103 A very valuable element in the architecturalisation of foliage.

Architecturalize (-əi·z), *v.* [f. ARCHITECTURAL + -IZE.] To adapt to architectural purposes or design.

1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 139 To architecturalise the arched opening.

Architecturally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an architectural manner; as regards architecture.

1843 *Penny Mag.* 499 The east end..is treated architecturally. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 29 Architecturally Mr. Haggard's dwelling-place had no claim to be admired.

Architecture (ā·ɪkitektiŭɪ), *sb.* [a. F. *architecture* (? or It. *architettura*), ad. L. *architectūra*, f. *architect-us*: see ARCHITECT and -URE.]

1. The art or science of building or constructing edifices of any kind for human use. Regarded in this wide application, *Architecture* is divided into *Civil, Ecclesiastical, Naval, Military,* which deal respectively with houses and other buildings (such as bridges) of ordinary utility, churches, ships, fortification. But *Architecture* is sometimes regarded solely as a fine art, and then has the narrower meaning explained in quots. 1849, 1879 below.

1563 SHUTE (*title*) The first and chief Grounds of Architecture vsed in all the auncient and famous monyments. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 24 Architecture, that is to say, the scyence of building. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 292 The management of light is a matter of importance in architecture. 1800 J. CHARNOCK (*title*) History of Marine Architecture. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 1. 7 Architecture is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man..that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power, and pleasure. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 292 Architecture, as distinguished from mere building, is the decoration of construction.

2. The action or process of building. *arch.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 381 [If] the great Cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built .. both in one day .. Certainely, it was the greatest Architecture of one day, since that great one of sixe. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 36 Carriages and leavers and scaffolds are [necessary] in architecture.

3. *concr.* Architectural work; structure, building.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i, On these two pillars stood the stately frame And architecture of my loftie house. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. (1787) 85 The ruins of their architecture are the schools of modern builders. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 291 Architecture, especially if it be of stone.

4. The special method or 'style' in accordance with which the details of the structure and ornamentation of a building are arranged.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 135 The adjectitious Buildings are of no mean Architecture. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, Many other architectures besides Gothic. 1883 RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* July 180/1 The Queen Anne architecture of the day.

5. *transf.* or *fig.* Construction or structure generally; both *abst.* and *concr.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vii, The wondrous architecture of the world. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 627 Hieroglyphical Emblems..made ready and squared for the architecture of this discourse. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 391 Millions of opaque globes .. constitute the moving order of its architecture. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xxvi. 337 In beautiful and ingenious architecture, the birds, the bees, and the wasps, have been competitors.

A·rchitecture, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To design as architect.

a 1821 KEATS *Fingal's Cave* (D.) This was architectur'd thus By the great Oceanus.

Architecture, variant of ARCHITECTOR. *Obs.*

†Architemple. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. med.L. **architemplum*, or F. **archi-temple* (see ARCHI- and ARCH-). It could hardly be an English compound.] A chief temple.

1297 R. GLOUC. 74 And þre architemples..London, and Euerwik, and in Glomorgan on. *Ibid.*, Þe erchbischopricks as þe þre architemples were.

Architrave (ā·ɪkitrēɪv). *Arch.* [? a. F. *architrave* (*ch* soft), or It. *arco-, architrave*, f. ARCHI- + *trave* :—L. *trabem* (nom. *trabs*) beam.]

1. The lowest division of the entablature, consisting of the main beam that rests immediately upon the abacus on the capital of a column; the epistyle.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C i b, Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium, named also Trabes, called in oure English tonge the Architraue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 710 Doric pillars overlaid With Golden Architrave. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 339 Stone-Heng is made up of three circles..the stones of each circle joyned with Architraves. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 102 The inscription is seen both in the frieze and architrave. 1856 BRYANT *Forest Hymn* 2 Ere man learned To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave.

2. Collective name for the various parts (lintel, jambs, and their mouldings) that surround a doorway or window. Also *attrib.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 76 Architrave doore-cases. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 46 Folding gates..With pomp of various architrave o'erlay'd. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 85 With a shell-pattern'd architrave over the door.

3. Ornamental moulding round the exterior of an arch. Also *attrib.*

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 152 The arches too are channeled with architrave mouldings.

A·rchitraved, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with an architrave.

1664 EVELYN *Archit.* (R.) Arched or plainly architrav'd buildings in form of cloysters and galleries. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 108 The lintels silver, architraved with gold.

†Architricline. *Obs.* [a. F. *architriclin*, also in OF. *archedeclin*, ad. L. *architriclīnus*, a. Gr. *ἀρχιτρίκλινος* (in N.T.), f. *ἀρχι-* chief + *τρίκλινος* the triple couch of a banquet-room.] The president or 'ruler' of a feast. (Taken in mediæval legend as proper name of a rich lord.)

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Bereth to Architriclin, þat was se þet ferst was i-serued. 1382 WYCLIF *John* ii. 8 Bere 3e to [1388 the] architriclyn..And as [1388 the] architriclyn tastide the water. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 13 (Halliw.) The watyr of Archideclyne, Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W.) (1515) 111 At ye feest of Archytryclyne.

†A·rchiture. *Obs.* [? contr. f.] ARCHITECTURE.

1594 *Zepheria* xvii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 73 The gold ceiling of thy brow's rich frame Designs the proud pomp of thy face's architure.

Archival (ā·ɪkivăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to archives. 1847 in CRAIG.

Archive (ā·ɪkəiv, -kiv). Mostly in *pl.* [a. F. *archif, archive*, ad. late L. *archīum, archīvum*, a. Gr. *ἀρχεῖον* magisterial residence, public office, f. *ἀρχή* government.]

1. A place in which public records or other important historic documents are kept. Now only in *pl.*

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 5 Lubeck, wher the Archifs of their ancient Records is still. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. X. (1743) 217 The Tower of London is likewise .. the Great Archive where are conserved all the ancient records. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.* Pref. 13 Preserved in the archives of the Royal Society. 1775 BP. LOWTH *Let. Warburton* 43 Laid up in the same Archive. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. xi. 209 That authenticated copies..should be deposited in the public archives.

2. A historical record or document so preserved. Now chiefly in *pl.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 319 Constitutions .. found amongst the Archives at Bennet College. 1683 DRYDEN *Plutarch* 63 He had travell'd over Greece to peruse the archives of every city. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND in *Corr.* (1862) III. 284 Lord St. Helens was obliged to burn all our Hague archives. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 15 Some rotten archive, rummaged out of some seldom-explored press. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 19 These inscriptions constitute a portion of the archives of ancient Athens.

3. *transf.* or *fig.* in both prec. senses.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 140 These curious meddlers ..make of their memorie a most unpleasant Archive or Register. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXV. 268 Those periods of the past, of which they [geologists] were studying the archives. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. ii. IV. 38 So expert was he, and a living archive in that business. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 421 The Universities, archives of all the errors of the age.

Archivist (ā·ɪkivist). [f. prec. + -IST; perh. directly after med.L. and It. (in Florio 1611) *archivista*, or F. *archiviste.*] A keeper of archives.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Under the emperors the Archivist was an officer of great dignity. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXV. 214 Moses had the command over these archives. He was their archivist. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xiv. 91 Under the editorship of the archivist-general of Holland.

Archivolt (ā·ɪkivōult). *Arch.* Also 8 -vault. [ad. It. *archivolto, arcovolta* (or F. *archivolte*, with *ch* soft), f. *arco* :—L. *arcus* arch + *volta* VAULT, arch, *volto* arched. *Archivoltum* is found in med.L.] The under curve or inner contour of an arch, from impost to impost; the band of mouldings which ornaments this curve.

1731 in BAILEY. 1761 J. KIRBY *Perspect. Archit.* 11 Archivaults always fall upon the impost. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 311 When they [architraves] traverse the curve of an arch, they are called archivolts. 1862 RAWLINSON *Five Gt. Mon.* I. vi. 360 Spanned by an arch above, the archivolte being covered with enamelled bricks.

Archlet (ā·ɪtʃlėt). [f. ARCH *sb.* + -LET.] A little arch.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year Swed.* II. 433 A fine brick church ..with archlets gored in white.

Archlute (ā·ɪtʃliū·t). [ad. F. *archiluth*, It. *arciliuto* : see ARCH- and LUTE.] (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Arcileuto, Archilute*, a long, and large lute, having its bass strings lengthened after the manner of a theorbo, and each row doubled either with a little octave or a unison. It is used by the Italians for playing a thorough bass. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 285.

Archly (ā·ɪtʃli), *adv.* [f. ARCH *a.* + -LY².] In an arch manner; cleverly, waggishly; with good-humoured slyness or sauciness.

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 147 Not wittily or archly feign'd, to amuse withal. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 394 [He] played his part very archly; he is a comical spark. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 153 Archly the maiden smiled. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* III. i. 81 He archly resolved to have the meaning..expanded into plain French.

Archmarshal : see ARCH- 1.

Archmastrie, variant of ARCHEMASTRY, *Obs.*

Archness (ā·ɪtʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being arch; cleverness, waggishness; good-humoured slyness, pleasantry.

1709 *Answ. Sacheverell* 10 He brought this Archness down the Pulpit Stairs with him. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. i. 6 With a provoking archness in her looks. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 242 The wise Socrates treats this matter with a certain archness.

Archoke, obs. form of ARTICHOKE.

Archology (ɑɪkǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἀρχ-ή* beginning, origin; government + -(o)LOGY.] **a.** Doctrine of the origin of things. **b.** Science of government.

1825 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 339 In contra-distinction from the Hebrew archology on the one side, and from the Phœnician on the other. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Oct. 530 (D.) That which Mr. Blakeslee, with a somewhat clumsy pedantry, calls archology, meaning the science of government.

†A·rchon¹. [a. OF. *arçon, archon*, dim. of *arc* bow, arch; cf. ARSON¹ and ARCHET.] A fiddle-bow; ? a plectrum.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, He [Phebus] held his archon in hys ryght hande And hys Lyre in hys lyfte honde.

Archon² (ā·ɪkǫn). [a. Gr. *ἄρχων* ruler, magistrate, pr. pple. of *ἄρχ-ειν* to rule.]

1. The chief magistrate, and, after the time of Solon, one of the nine chief magistrates of the Athenian republic.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 104 Their annual archon [*ἐπώνυμος*], whose name they used in their distinction of years. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 473 Solon .. must have been about 52 the year that he was archon. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 361 The chief archon had charge of heiresses and orphans. The king archon tried cases of impiety.

2. A ruler or president generally.

1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *Parties* viii. (T.) We might establish a doge, a lord Archon, a Regent. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xiv. 256 The ancient physicians thought we all possessed an archon, or presiding spirit. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 573 Man ..stands alone, the Archon of Mammals.

3. A power subordinate to the Deity, held by some of the Gnostics to have made the world.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Archontici*, Certain subordinate powers called *archontes* or angels. 1868 tr. *Hippolytus' Ref. Heresies* VII. xiii, The great Archon .. possesses an empire with limits extending as far as the firmament.

Archonship (ā·ɪkǫnʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office, or tenure of office, of an archon.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 271 The year of Solon's Archonship. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. v. 80 The archonship and the higher offices of state were open only to the first class.

Archontate (ā·ɪkǫntē·it). [ad. L. **archontātus* (cf. F. *archontat*), f. Gr. *ἀρχοντ-* stem of *ἄρχων*; see prec. and -ATE¹.] An archon's tenure of office.

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 272 All our dates in olympiads or archontats. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 125 The period immediately preceding the Archontate of Solon.

Archontic (ɑɪkǫ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *archonticus*, Gr. *ἀρχοντικός*, f. *ἄρχων* : see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an archon.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ix. 311 The archontic office.

B. *sb.* One of a sect of Gnostic heretics in the 2nd century, who held that the world was created by *archontes* (*ἄρχοντες*). See ARCHON 3.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 202 The Symbonia of the Archontics. 1675 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 142 Some [turn] Archontics, some Aetians. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Arch-pall : see ARCH- 4.

A·rch-pa·pist. [f. ARCH- 2.] A chief, leading, or extreme, papist. Hence **Arch-papistical** *a.*

1554 KNOX *Faythf. Admon.* E vj b, Thou..art become an open archpapist agayne. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim. & Titus* (1661) 114 Peresius the Spaniard and an Archpapist. 1574 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. E v b, That Archpastorall or Archpapisticall staffe.

A·rch-pa·stor. [f. ARCH- 1, after Gr. *ἀρχιποίμην*.] A chief or first pastor (of souls). Hence **Arch-pastoral** *a.*

1574 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. C vj b, That princely Archpastor and pastorall Archprince..Peter. [See also prec. word.] *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 440 Christ's prerogative to be named an arch-pastor simply.

A·rch-pi·rate. [f. ARCH- 1, after L. *archipīrāta*, ad. Gr. *ἀρχιπειρᾱτής*.] A chief pirate; a pirate captain. Also *transf.* of literary piracy.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes Armes* II. ix. 107 An archepyrate, that is to say a grete thef of the see. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 382 The Pope..called him Arch-pirate, Arch-heretike, and Apostata. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 58/1 One of the mates slew the archpirat or capteine rover as I may call him. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 144 Hasting, a Norman Archpirate. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II* (1847) I. xii. 395 A sea-captain .. gave the first claims to kings and archpirates over an unknown tract of country. 1828 SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham*, The Arch-Pirate Galignani hath prefix'd, A spurious portrait to a faithless life.

A·rch-po·et. [f. ARCH- 1, after med.L. *archipoēta.*] **a.** Chief or first poet. **b.** A poet-laureate (*obs.*)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 186 Henrie of Aurenches, Archpoet to King Henrie the Third. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 150 After the rare arch-poet died, The sock grew loathsome. 1714 IRONSIDE *Orig. Canto of Spencer* (ed. 2) Pref. 5 England's Arch-Poet Spencer. *a* 1744 POPE *Poet Laureat* (T.) The title of 'archipoeta,' or arch-poet, in the style of those days: in ours, poet laureat. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Pleas. Town* Wks. I. 208 The election of an arch-poet, or, as others call him, a poet-laureate to the goddess of Nonsense.

A·rch-pre·late. [f. ARCH- 1.] Chief prelate; archbishop. Hence **Archprelatic, -ical,** *a.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 271 S. Basil .. an Archprelate in the house of God. 1640 BASTWICK *Ld. Bishops* viii. H ij b, Doe not Archprelates take place of Dukes, and Prelats of Lords? 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851, 564 The late King himself, with Strafford, and that Arch-Prelat of Canterbury. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xvi. 241 If this king and this arch-prelate have their will. 1651 CLEVELAND *On Abp. York* 14 A general Metropolitan, An Arch-Prelatique Presbyterian. 1882 PAXT. HOOD *Cromwell* 232 Laud..that ridiculous old archprelatical absurdity.

Archpresbyter (ā·ɪtʃpre·zbitəɪ). Also **archi-**. [ad. L. *archipresbyter*, ad. Gr. *ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος*: see ARCHI- and PRESBYTER.] = ARCHPRIEST.

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 320 One grave and discrete priest, to be Archipresbyter, or *decanus ruralis.* 1610 FIELD *Church* V. 509 That the archdeacon and archpresbyter ..shall reforme the lighter and smaller things. 1861 PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iv. 157 The arch-presbyter, Blackwell, who had been thus disgraced by the Pope. 1882 *Boston* (*U. S.*) *Evg. Transcr.* 18 Jan. 1/5 The dignity of archipresbyter of St. Peter's [at Rome].

†A·rchpre·sbytery. *nonce-wd.* [f. ARCH- 4 + PRESBYTERY : see prec.] 'The absolute dominion of presbytery.' T.; full-blown presbyterianism.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. 1851, 444 Not Presbytery but Arch-Presbytery, Classical, Provincial, and Diocesan Presbytery, claiming to it self a Lordly power.

Archpriest (ā·ɪtʃprī·st). [a. F. *archeprestre* (mod. *archiprêtre*) :—L. *archipresbyter* (see prec.).] A chief priest; *spec.* in early times, as still in the Italian Church, a kind of vicar to the bishop, acting also as dean of the cathedral; *later*, a rural dean. *Also*, the title of the superior of the Roman Catholic clergy in England from 1598 to 1623.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 31 Another whyche named hym self Dauyd archeprest. 1577 HARRISON *Eng.* I. II. i. 15 Our deanerie churches .. now called mother churches and their incumbents archpreests. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccxvi/1 The Cardinal Marescotti is chosen Arch-Priest of St. Peter's Church. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 185/2 The Rectory of Haccombe .. gives to its incumbent for the time being the dignity of Arch-priest of the diocese [of Exeter].

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) III. vii. 193 Whitfield their archpriest .. preaching his funeral sermon. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 26 Jan. 4/6 The archpriest of agitation, O'Connell.

Hence **Archprie·sthood, Archprie·stship** (*obs.*), the position or office of an arch-priest.

1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 336 b, Whiche do vtterly contemne .. archepreistship. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851. 45 Contending sometimes about the archpriesthood. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I./512 Libels against the Archpriestship. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 268/1 The archpriesthood of the collegiate church of Sta. Maria Maggiore.

A·rch-re·bel. [ARCH- 1, 2.] Chief rebel, leader of rebellion. Hence **Arch-rebellious** *a.*

1583 LD. BURLEIGH *Exec. Treason* (1675) 33 An end due to such an Arch-rebel. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 102 The Arch-rebellious Earle of Leicester. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1847, 263/2 Dillon .. and other arch-rebels. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 508 The arch rebel .. would pinch me to nothing with a gripe of his iron claw. 1853 TALFOURD *Castil.* v. iv, The brother of the arch-rebel's wife?

Arch-sea, Arch-see: see ARCH- 4.

Arch-thief (ā·ɹtʃˌþī·f). [ARCH- 2, 3.] A first or chief thief; a chief of thieves or (formerly) robbers; *spec.* Prometheus.

1652 *News, Lowe-Countr.* 1 That the Arch-Theef's stolen Fire Did, first, the Thing, call'd Man, inspire. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1082 An Arch-thief or robber. *a* 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* III. 417 That horde of thieves who went to Egypt with that arch-thief, Buonaparte.

A·rch-trai·tor. [ARCH- 2.] Chief traitor; *spec.* Satan, Judas Iscariot.

1539 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 354 The cankered and venomous serpent Paul, Bishop of Rome, and the archtraitor Reginald Pole. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 49/2 Archtraitours against the Maiesty of Heauen. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 356 Satan the arch-traitor. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 719 Was he the great-nephew of the arch-traitor Eadric?

A·rch-vi·llain. [ARCH- 2; cf. med.L. *archivillānus.*] Chief villain, begetter or ringleader of villainy. Hence **Arch-villainy.**

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 57 Euen so may Angelo .. Be an arch-villaine. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan*, Thou art a villain! All attributes of archvillains made into one, Cannot express thee. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. iv, All their arch-villanies, and all their doubles. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VIII. Wks. IX. 75 Then did the Arch-villain urge the Moor at once To cut off future peril.

Archway (ā·ɹtʃˌwe·ɪ). [f. ARCH *sb.* + WAY.]

1. An arched or vaulted passage.

1802 in *Penny Mag.* (1832) I. 257 Under the denomination of the 'Thames Archway Company.' 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxi. 207 A great archway or tunnel poured out a dashing stream.

2. The arched entrance to a castle, etc.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, Lord Marmion .. Like arrow through the archway sprung. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highl.* 22 Part of the old castle and the archway remains.

A·rchwayed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with an archway. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**A·rchwife.** *Obs.* [f. ARCH- 2 + WIFE.] 'A wife of a superior order' (Tyrwhitt); a strong or masterful wife, a virago ('Mannweib' Mätzner).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1139 Ye archiwyuis [*v.r.* Arche wiffes], stondeth at defense, Syn ye be stronge. *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46 But archwyfes, eger in ther violence, Ferse as a tigre for to make affray.

Archwise (ā·ɹtʃˌwəiz), *adv.* [f. ARCH *sb.* + WISE.] In the form of an arc, arch, or vault.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 175 b, [Bees] frame their houses archwise within the hives. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* II. v. 49 In ancient roles I find the Bend drawne somewhat archwise. 1747 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 93 A large Caue .. formed archwise.

Archy (ā·ɹtʃi), *a.* ? *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ARCH *sb.* + -Y[1].] Arched, arching.

1633 *Parthen. Sacra* Proem A v b, Black and archy brows.

Archychock(e, obs. form of ARTICHOKE.

Archymist, obs. f. ALCHEMIST; cf. F. *arquemie.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 All these Gold-engendring Chymists, are Archymists.

Arcifinious (ɑ̄ɹsifi·niəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *arci-fini-us* (f. *arc-* (*arx*) defence, or *arcēre* to ward + *fīnis* boundary) + -OUS.] Having a frontier which forms a natural defence. (The exact sense of the word in Latin is disputed.)

1859 in WORCESTER. 1884 TWISS *Law of Nations* II. 215 A title to Territory by reason of contiguity, in the case of Arcifinious States, so called according to Varro because their territory admits of boundaries fit to keep the enemy out (*fines arcendis hostibus idoneos*), in other words, of States whose territory admits of practical limits, such as rivers and mountains, is a reciprocal title.

Arciform (ā·ɹsifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *arc-us* bow + -(I)FORM; cf. F. *arciforme.*] Bent like a bow, bow-shaped; *spec.* applied to nerve-fibres passing from the brain to the spinal cord through the medulla oblongata.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 681/1 The arciform fibres.

Arcinall, obs. form of ARSENAL.

Arcister, var. of ARCETER. *Obs.*

†**Arci·tenent,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [ad. L. *arcitenēnt-em,* f. *arc-us* bow + *tenēnt-em,* pr. pple. of *tenē-re* to hold.] 'Which bears or shoots with a bow.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Arcograph (ā·ɹkoˌgrɑf). [f. L. *arcus* bow, arc + -GRAPH.] An appliance for drawing an arc of a circle without using a central point; a cyclograph.

1822 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIX

Arct, var. ART *v.*[1] *Obs.* to cramp, constrain.

†**Arct,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [a. AF. *arct* (Lyttelton), ad. L. *ar(c)tus.*] Narrow, confined, tight.

1540 [See ARCTLY].

Arctation (ɑ̄ɹktē·ʃən). *Med.* [n. of action f. L. *arctā-re,* prop. *artā-re*: see ART *v.*[1], and cf. ARTATION.] The action of drawing close together; compression, constriction.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1877 ERICHSEN *Surgery* II. III. xlii. 4 Arctation, or even complete occlusion, of the artery.

Arctic (ā·ɹktik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 artik, 6 -tyke, -tike, arctike, 6–7 artic, -tique, 6–8 -tick(e, arctick(e, 7– arctic. [a. OF. *artique,* ad. L. *articus, arctic-us,* a. Gr. *ἀρκτικ-ός* of the Bear, northern, f. *ἄρκτος* bear, the constellation *Ursa Major.* Refashioned after L. since 17th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the north pole, or north polar regions; northern. *Arctic Pole*: the north pole of the heavens or earth.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. xxii. 31 The heyhte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The pole artic, boreal, or septemtrional. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 241 Whether the sea be open and navigable by the Pole artick. 1706 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II, Did not the arctick tract spontaneous yield A cheering purple berry. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 212 5 We observed several fulmars, and arctic gulls. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* vi. 85 To know what an arctic night can be. 1856 KANE (*title*) Arctic Exploration.

b. *Arctic Circle* of the heavens (*obs.*): the small circle of the sphere, parallel to the celestial equator, which touches the horizon of any latitude, and, being entirely above it, bounds all those stars which never set; opposed to the *Antarctic Circle,* which, being similarly entirely below the horizon, bounds the stars which in any latitude never rise. (The modern *arctic circle* of the heavens, rarely used, corresponds to the) *Arctic Circle* of the earth: the fixed parallel of 23° 28′ North, which separates the North Temperate and North Frigid Zones.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 27 The Arctike circle is the greattest of all those circles whiche do alwaies appear, and toucheth the Horizonte in one only pointe .. All the starres that bee within this circle nother rise nother sette. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19/2 The Artick Circle .. passeth through Norway, Muscovy, Tartary, etc. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* vii. (1634) 61 The Arcticke Circle, anciently accounted the Horizon of Greece. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 45 Whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctick circle. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 289/2 Every different latitude had a different arctic circle; and in the latitude in which astronomy was first cultivated, the great bear just swept the sea, and did not set, whence the boundary circle obtained its name.

2. *fig.* in reference to extremeness or cold.

1670 EACHARD *Contempt Clergy* 54 Heathens and unbelievers .. are all artick and antartick reprobates. 1821 W. HAVERGAL in *Life* (1882) 31 The diocese is still in an Arctic sea, notwithstanding it has had a fine sun in its bishop for several years. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 99 Truths within the arctic circle of doubt.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] The north pole, or north polar regions; the arctic circle. Also *fig.*

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 14 b, They .. that affirme the frosen Sea to be under the Arcticke. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 22 Beyond the Artique of my comprehension. [See also ANTARCTIC C.] 1678 JORDAN *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 535 Th' antartick and artick we visit by turn, In one we are frozen, in t'other we burn.

Arctician (ɑ̄ɹktiˈʃən). [f. prec. + -IAN; cf. *tactician.*] One skilled in the navigation, history, etc. of the arctic regions; an arctic explorer.

1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xx. 451 The distinguished Secretary of the Geographical Society and famous Arctician and geographical writer.

Arcticize (ā·ɹktisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *acclimatize.*] To make arctic; to accustom to arctic conditions. Hence **Arcticized** *ppl. a.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 If you are a good Arcticized subject.

Arctitude (ā·ɹktitiud). [ad. med.L. *arctitūdo,* n. of state, f. L. *ar(c)tus*: see ARCT.] Tightness, narrowness, straitness; cf. ARCTATION.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Arctitudo.*] 1828 in WEBSTER.

†**A·rctly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ARCT *a.* + -LY[2].] Closely, tightly.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* I. iv. (1634) 24 They be the more arctly and straightly affixed or fastened vnto himselfe.

Arctogæal (ɑ̄ɹktoˌdʒī·ăl, -gī·ăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Arctogæa* (f. Gr. *ἄρκτο-ς* northern, arctic + *γαῖα* earth) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the *Arctogæa* or arctic regions of the earth.

1870 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. S.* Addr. 55 In the widespread arctogæal province .. The existing fauna of Eastern Arctogæa.

‖**Arcturus** (ɑ̄ɹktiū·rŭs). *Astr.* Also 4 arthurus, arturis; arture, ariture, arctour. [L. *arctūrus,* a. Gr. *ἀρκτοῦρος,* f. *ἄρκτος* the Bear + *οὖρος* guardian, ward (from its situation at the tail of the Bear); the forms *arture,* etc. were from Fr.] The brightest star in the constellation Bootes; formerly, also, the whole constellation, and sometimes the Great Bear itself.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 132 Þe sterres of arctour. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 8 Arture and Orion. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxiii. (1495) 334 Arthurus is a signe made of vij sterres .. but properly Arthurus is a sterre sette behynde the tayle of the sygne that hyght Vrsa maior. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxviii. 32 Canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 119 When moist Arcturus clouds the sky.

Arcual (ā·ɹkiuˌăl), *a.* [f. L. *arcu-s* bow, arc + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an arc; arcuate.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. III. xxxviii, An arrow .. its circular course hath bended Toward the East, and in proportion due That arcuall Eastern motion did pursue. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 627 The arcual value corresponding to each.

Arcuate (ā·ɹkiuˌĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *arcuāt-us* pa. pple. of *arcuā-re* to curve like a bow, f. *arcus* bow.] Curved like a bow, arc-shaped, arched. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that move in Oblique and Arcuate Lines. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 181 The bill is short, weak and a little arcuate. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 30 Horns have a tendency to become arcuate in the Goat.

Arcuate (ā·ɹkiuˌeɪt), *v. rare*[−o]. [f. prec.: see -ATE[3].] To curve like a bow.

1678 in PHILLIPS.

A·rcuated, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. = ARCUATE *ppl. a.* b. *spec.* in *Arch.* Characterized by arches.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 80 A very thick, coarse, opaque shell .. bending inward on one side, or arcuated. 1860 MUIR *Pagan or Chr.* 21 The leap from Trabeated to Arcuated Structure. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 318 A transverse, slightly arcuated cardiac plate. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 18 Arcuated architecture was perfected by the Mediaeval builders.

Arcuately (ā·ɹkiuˌĕtli), *adv.* [f. ARCUATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In arcuate manner; in form of an arch.

1850 DANA *Geol.* I. 713 Reniform, thin, arcuately flexed.

†**A·rcuatile,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [ad. late L. *arcuātilis.*] 'Bowed or bent.' Bailey 1731.

Arcuation (ā·ɹkiuˌeɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *arcuātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *arcuā-re*: see ARCUATE *a.* and -TION. Cf. F. *arcuation.*]

1. A curving into the shape of an arch; incurvation.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Arcuation,* the bending of the bones. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Arcuation* is used, by some writers in surgery, for an incurvation of the bones. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Hort.* A method of raising trees, by bending down twigs and pegging them into the ground, so that they take new root independent of the parent stock. ? *Obs.*

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

3. The use of the arch in building; arched work.

1856 E. DENISON *Ch. Build.* ii. 66 The principles of arcuation. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 19 Arcuation plastered over to look like trabeation.

†**A·rcuature.** *Obs.*[−o] [ad L. **arcuātūra,* f. as prec.: see -URE.] 'The bowing or bending of an Arch.' Bailey 1731.

Arcubalist (ā·ɹkiubălist). [ad. L. *arcu-ballista*: see ARBALEST.] = ARBALEST.

[1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 205 The arcubalista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our King Richard.] 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. 158 (T.) The shot of an arcubalist.

Arcubalister (ɑ̄ɹkiubæˈlistəɹ). Also 6 archb-. [ad. L. *arcuballistārius*: see prec.] = ARBALESTER.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 156 Four hundred archbalisters, that is, the best of them that bare crossebowes. 1577 — *Chron. Scot.* 130 (Halliw.) He set first archers and arcubalisters. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 202 He was espied by a very good Arcubalister. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 120 The arcubalister has thrown His threatening, thirsty arrows down!

Arcubos, -use, obs. forms of HARQUEBUS.

Arcular (ā·ɹkiŭlăɹ), *a.* [? f. L. *arcus* bow; cf. *circular.*] ? Of the form of an arc.

1797 A. CUMMING *Com. Board Agric.* II. 366 But the dishing (or oblique position of the spokes) is by no means peculiar to conical wheels, and is equally applicable to cylindrical: and the advantages arising from this arcular construction of the wheel, etc.

Ard, -en, obs. forms of HARD, -EN.

-ard, *suffix,* a. OF. *-ard, -art,* a. German *-hart, -hard,* 'hardy,' often forming part of personal names as OHG. *Regin-hart* Raynard, *Ebur-hart* Everard; also in MHG. and Dutch a formative of common nouns, generally pejorative, whence adopted in the Rom. langs. Used in Fr. as masculine formative, intensive, augmentative, and often pejorative, cf. *bastard, couard, canard, mallard, mouchard, vieillard.* It appeared in ME. in words from OFr., as *bastard, coward, mallard, wizard,* also in names of things, as *placard, standard* (flag); and became at length a living formative of English derivatives, as in *buzzard, drunkard, laggard, sluggard,* with

sense of 'one who does to excess, or who does what is discreditable.' In some words it has taken the place of an earlier *-ar, -er* of the simple agent, as in *bragger, braggar, braggard, stander, standard* (tree). In some it is now written -ART, as *braggart*; in *cockade*, orig. *cockard*, corrupted to -ADE.

†**Ardagh,** ardawe. *Obs.* [Seems to repr. an ON. **ar-dagi* 'ploughing-day,' ploughing, f. *erja* to plough (cf. *bardagi* 'battle day,' battle, f. *berja*; cogn. w. MHG. *artac, ertac* (also used as a measure of land). For the abst. sense, cf. also MHG. *irretac* error, etc.] Ploughing, the quantity of land that may be ploughed in a day (or other space of time).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 175 Ayre vp þe erþe on ardagh wise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A Days ardawe (*v. r.* Dayserth), *juger.*

‖**Ardass.** ?*Obs.* [a. F. *ardasse*, f. Pers. آردن *ardan* raw silk.] A very fine sort of Persian silk. Hence **Ardassine**, a fabric from this silk.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccl/4 A Parcel of Raw Stitchling Ardas Silk. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 297 Silk Raw . Ardass, Sherbassee, etc. *Ibid.* 298 Ardasses, 19 Pieces.

‖**Ardeb** (ā·ɪdĕb). [Arab. اردب *irdab, urdab.*] An Egyptian dry measure of 5½ bushels (185 litres).

1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 142 Ardebs of beans and pulse from Egypt.

‖**Ardelio, -on.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ardelio*, f. *ardēre* to burn, be eager or zealous. Cf. F. *ardélion.*] A busybody, meddler; 'one that hath an oare in others boates' (Florio).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii, Striving to get that which we had better be without, ardelios, busybodies as we are. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xx, What is it that this Polypragmonetick Ardelione .. doth aim at?

Ardency (ā·ɪdĕnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. Intensity of heat, burning quality.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 27 (T.) How much heat any one receives externally from the ardency of the sun. 1881 W. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. iv. 231 Folds of red heat, which lifted and sank by their own fierce ardency.

2. *fig.* Warmth of feeling or desire; intense eagerness, zeal, fervency, ardour.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. Edw. VI*, iii. (Arb.) 93 With a great ardency of spirit, he pierced Gods ear. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* v. 7 'Crying' .. implieth .. ardency in prayer. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Philos.* 7 An unbounded spirit of enquiry, and ardency of expectation.

Ardent (ā·ɪdĕnt), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **ardaunt**, 5 **hardaunt, ardant**, 5– **ardent**. [a. OF. *ardant*:—L. *ardēntem*, pr. pple. of *ardēre* to burn, subseq. assimilated to L.: see -ANT.]

1. Burning, on fire, red-hot; fiery, hot, parching.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 193 Sewes .. Ownd of azure alle over and ardant þem semyde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 107 Fyre so ouer moche ardaunt hote. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshm.* (1847) Introd. 36 Though thou shouldest perishe for very ardent thirst. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 160 Ardent feuers. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 118 Receptacles of molten ore, and ardent liquids within the cavities of mountains. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 504 The sun was not very ardent.

2. Inflammable, combustible. *Obs.* exc. in the phr. *ardent spirits*, in which the meaning of *ardent* is now usually referred to their fiery taste: cf. L. *ardentis Falerni pocula.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, 190 Waters corrosyve and waters ardent [*i. e.* acids and spirits]. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 93 The Spirituosity of Liquors, or in what proportions several Liquors contein more or less of inflameable or ardent parts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 63 Inflammable salts, coal and other fossiles that are ardent. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 79 Spirits of wine, or any ardent spirit.

†3. That burns like vitriol; corrosive. *Obs.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 437 An Ardent Water to engrave Steel deeply .. Take a sponge, dipt into ardent water.

4. Glowing or gleaming like fire; flaming, fierce.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* (1657) 117 Fixing his eyes fast upon a fiery and ardent mirror. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 525 From rank to rank she darts her ardent eyes. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* 3 Fish, Quenching their ardent scales in watry gloom.

5. *fig.* Glowing with passion, animated by keen desire; intensely eager, zealous, fervent, fervid: a. of persons and their faculties; *transf.* of ships.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 121 3if he [be] ardaunt in auarice. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 288/2 He was the more ardaunt to martirdome. 1538 STARKEY *England* 144 Yf we desyre wyth pure affecte and ardent mynd. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 51 He was of all the apostels moste ardent in fayth. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIV. 221 Ardent to behold him, after an absence of several years. 1848 MARIOTTI *Italy* II. i. 20 Many an ardent patriot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Ardent*, said of a vessel when she gripes or comes to the wind quickly.

b. of emotions and their expression.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xii. 106 þe most ardaunt loue of hys wiif. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 Their grete strength and ryght ardaunt courage. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 196 He finds an ardent desire to speak. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 721 Pray'r ardent opens Heav'n. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 174 His zeal for Episcopacy .. was now more ardent than ever.

Ardently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ardent manner; with great eagerness or keen desire; passionately, earnestly, zealously.

1340 *Ayenb.* 51 þet me etþ and dryngþ .. oþer out of mesure, oþer to ardentliche. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 10 Whom a man louyd so ardantly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 454 Panthers, ardently thirsting. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 215 That the rajah would ardently catch at the objects presented to his ambition. 1816 SCOTT *Black Dw.* ii. 13 Ardently attached to this sport.

Ardentness. *rare*—⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ardent; ardour, ardency.

1632 in SHERWOOD. 1721 in BAILEY, etc.

†**Arder.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **arder**, 7 **ardor, -our, -ure**. [Prob. a. ON. *arðr* plough, prob. ad. L. *aratrum*; cf. also Gael. *arad* plough, and *ardar* plough, *ardur* ploughman, in *West Cornwall Gloss.* Cf. ARDAGH.]

1. Ploughing; *esp.* the fallowing, or ploughing up vacant land some time before the seed is put in.

1581–2 *Invent.* in *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 172 For tyllinge of barlye land, one arder. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 534 In one arder or two you shall make your ground as cleare of weeds as possible. 1688 M. ROBINSON *Treat. Faith* 117 Who can expect to reap much from a single ardour, or once ploughing? [1793–1813 *Agric. Surv. Durh.* 68 What is here called four aders, viz. wheat, clover, oats, and fallow.]

2. The state of being ploughed up.

1524 *MS. Leases Dean & Ch. York* i, [The lessee to] leve the arable land in gud ardure and tilht.

3. Land ploughed up and left fallow, fallow land.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 132 To sowe olde ardure. 1668 *Invent.* in *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 176 The winter corne sowne on the grounde and the arders, 45*l.*

Ardi, -liche, obs. forms of HARDY, HARDILY.

Ardour, ardor (ā·ɪdəɹ). Forms: 4–7 **ardure**, 5 **ardeur**, 7– **ardour, -or**. [a. OF. and AF. *ardour*, earlier OF. *ardor, -ur*, mod. *ardeur*:—L. *ardōrem* heat, f. *ardē-re* to burn. The spelling *ardor*, assimilated to L., has been in use since 16th c.]

1. Fierce or burning heat; *concr.* fire, flame.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxix. 41 That grand Universal-fire .. may by its violent ardor vitrifie and turn to one lump of Crystal, the whole Body of the Earth. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. VIII. 409 To qualifie the excessive ardours of the Sun. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 103 A Degree of Ardour equal to that at the Comet. 1814 CARY *Dante* 80 Within these ardours are the spirits, each Swath'd in confining fire.

†2. *poet.* An effulgent spirit. (Cf. *Heb.* i. 7.) *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 249 The wingéd Saint .. from among Thousand Celestial ardors .. up springing light.

3. *fig.* Heat of passion or desire, vehemence, ardent desire; warmth of emotion, zeal, fervour, eagerness, enthusiasm. Const. *for.* (The earliest sense in Eng.: formerly used of evil passions, but now only of generous or noble impulses.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 84 The wicked enchaufing or ardure [*v. r.* ordure, ordour] of this sinne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 240/4 The Ardeur and brennyng of lecherye. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 86 When the compulsiue Ardure giues the charge. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 137 Infusing into their young breasts such an ingenious and noble ardour. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 313 This dispute was raised to a greater ardure and contention than ever. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 14 And feel such refreshing airs of liberty, as daily raise our ardour for more. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. IX. 139 Hurried on by a martial ardor. 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. 131 Inquiries .. pursued with ardor and perseverance. 1847 J. WILSON *Recr. Chr. North* (1857) II. 9 The bright ardours of boyhood.

†**Arduity.** *Obs. rare.* [cogn. w. F. *ardüité*, It. *arduità*, ad. L. *arduitāt-em*, f. *arduus*: see next and -ITY.] Steepness, arduousness, difficulty.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 95 (L.), I hope the arduity will not be unconquerable. 1755 in J.

Arduous (ā·ɹdiu|əs), *a.*; also 6 **harduos**. [f. L. *ardu-us* high, steep, difficult + -OUS.]

1. Lofty, high, steep, difficult to climb; also *fig.*

1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 ¶ 1 To forgive is the most arduous pitch human nature can arrive at. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 95 Those arduous paths they trod. 1831 MACAULAY *Boswell, Ess.* (1854) I. 174/2 Knowledge at which Sir I. Newton arrived through arduous and circuitous paths.

2. Hard to accomplish or achieve; requiring strong effort; difficult, laborious, severe.

1538 STARKEY *England* 27 A mater .. of grete dyffyculty and harduos. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 523 An arduous battle rose around the dead. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 259 A task too arduous for unassisted philosophy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 206 Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree arduous and hazardous.

3. By transference to the activity required for the task: Strenuous, energetic, laborious.

1753 [See ARDUOUSLY]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 160 Less than two good ones [guides] .. an arduous climber ought not to have. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 376 Montrose made arduous efforts to reconstruct his army.

Arduously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an arduous manner, with difficulty, laboriously, strenuously.

1753 Miss COLLIER *Art Torment.* 188 Arduously endeavouring to shew that these our precepts, etc. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 55 The work of fusion was accomplished at last, though painfully and arduously.

Arduousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being arduous; difficulty.

1731 in BAILEY. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxii. 248 The arduousness of the case. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlii. V. 13 The arduousness of the task of governing it.

Ardure, obs. form of ARDER and ARDOUR.

Ardurous, *a. rare*—¹. [? for *ardorous*: cf. *amorous.*] Full of ardour, ardent.

1814 CARY *Dante's Par.* x. 248 Lo! further on, Where flames th' ardurous spirit of Isidore.

†**Are,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [Common Teut.: OE. *ár, áre*, cogn. w. ON. *eir*, OFris. *ére*, OS. and OHG. *éra*, MHG. *ére*, mod.G. *ehre*:—OTeut. **aizā.* In 13th c. the long *á* in due course became *ō*, exc. in the north; hence the ME. form ORE, q.v.]

1. Honour, reverence.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 44 Witga on his œðle uorðscip *vel* aare [*Rushw.* are] ne hæfis. 1205 LAY. 31957 Þa 3et he dude mare: to Peteres are [1250 Peter his are].

2. Grace, clemency. See ORE *sb.*¹

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 127 Wenne deð is attere dure wel late he biddeþ are. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1041 Propitiari, þatt ma33 onn Ennglissh nemmned ben Millcenn & shæwenn are. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* II. xciii, Swete Ysoude, thin are!

†**Are, A** *re* (ā·rē), *sb.*² *Mus. Obs.* [A, one of the notes of the gamut + *re*, the second note of each hexachord.] In Guido Aretino's arrangement of the musical scale, the name of the note A in those hexachords (the 1st, 4th, and 7th), in which it coincided with the second lowest note, sung to the syllable *re.* In the collective gamut, A *re* was, distinctively, A of the *first* hexachord (*i. e.* the note A on the lowest or first space of the modern bass staff), the lowest note but one of Guido's whole scale; A of the octave, which was *la* of the 2nd hexachord, and *mi* of the 3rd, as well as *re* of the 4th, being distinguished as A *la-mi-re.* (See Grove, *Dict. Mus.* I. 734.) Cf. GAMUT.

c 1450 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 Every clarke .. seythe that are gothe befor bemy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 74 Are to plead Hortensio's passion. 1705 T. SALMON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2080 An Octave, from Are to Alamire. 1760 [See ALAMIRE].

‖**Are** (ar), *sb.*³ [Fr., ad. L. *ārea.*] The unit of superficial measurement in the French metric system; a square of which the side measures ten metres, equal to 119·6 sq. yards.

1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* 147.

†**Are,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* [OE. *árian*: see ARE *sb.*¹] To show grace or clemency to, respect, spare.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ix. 21 Ac árodon heora life. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5704 And Dribhtin .. Shall arenn himm. *Ibid.* 1462 Swa þatt tu mihht wel arenn himm þatt iss 3æn þe forrgilltedd.

Are (ā1, ăɹ, 'ɹ, ɹ), *v.*² Pl. pres. Ind. of BE. One of the remaining parts of the orig. substantive vb.: cf. AM.

Are, var. AIR *adv.* *north.* Before, earlier.

c 1320 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Of ef fa ut [*printed* u3] and e la mi, ne coud y nevere are.

Are, obs. f. EAR, ERE, HEIR, HER, OAR, THEIR.

Area (ē·ɪi|ă). Pl. **areas**, *rarely* **areæ**. [a. L. *ārea* a vacant piece of level ground in a town.]

1. A vacant piece of ground, a level space not built over or otherwise occupied; a clear or open space within a building, such as the unseated part of a church, the arena of an amphitheatre, etc.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 60 In the west Part of this Street is a large Area invironed with meetly good Buildinges. 1651 *Wotton. Reliq.* 45 (R.) A floor or area of goodly length. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 107 The Gun-powder being .. spread over Floors and Areas made for that purpose. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 301 The area or platform of the old stage. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lii. 88 That the communion table should be removed from the middle of the area. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. 273 With a level area at the summit. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 4/2 (*Theat. Advt.*) Comfortable area seats at sixpence.

2. An enclosed court, *spec.* a sunken court, shut off from the pavement by railings, and approached by a flight of steps, which gives access to the basement of dwelling-houses. *Dry area*: a covered channel round the external walls of a building to prevent damp.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. xi. 24 The Temple was the area and court of Religion. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxii/4 The Dining-Room Floor .. hath .. a pleasant Airy 30 foot long. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 6 One of the Windows which opened to the Area below. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 9 To go, like gentlemen, out of the hall door .. and not out of the back door, or by the area. 1839 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 45/2 Pulling the caps from the heads of small boys and tossing them down areas.

b. Often *attrib.*, as in *area-bell, -gate*, etc. *Area-sneak*: a thief who steals into kitchens through area-gates left open.

1836 DICKENS *Sketches* v. (1850) 16/2 [I] rang the area-bell. 1838 — *Nich. Nick.* vi. (C. D. ed.) 42 With spears in their hands like lacquered area railings. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 14 May 181/1 Would infallibly become pickpockets or area-sneaks.

3. The amount of surface contained within given limits; superficial extent. (Formerly used also of cubic content.) *Area of planetary motion*: the space contained by any arc of the orbit and the two radii which intercept it.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv, The area of a triangle, is that space, which is contayned within the sydes of a triangle. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. viii. 201 The Areæ or spaces comprehended of Solide figures. 1685 BOYLE *Free Enq.* 312 So the Bigness or Area of the Pupil varies. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 6 The Area of my Green-House is a Hundred Paces long, Fifty broad. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A line, or radius, drawn from the centre of the sun to the centre of the planet, always sweeps or describes elliptic Areas proportional to the times. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 46 Increasing the size of the lens or the area of its surface.

— *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 11 Newton regarded the areas of curves as generated by drawing the ordinate into the abscissa. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* v. 201 The equable description of areas by the earth about the sun.

4. A particular extent of surface, *esp.* of the earth's surface; a space, region, tract.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 480 The East Indian archipelago .. is in most parts an area of elevation. 1854 Latham in *Lect. Educ. R. Instit.* 95 The area over which a language is spoken. 1879 George *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. 107 There are still in India great areas uncultivated.

b. *Biol.* A limited part of the surface of any organism, distinguished by colour, texture, etc., from that which surrounds it.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 232 The part which is bent against the ventral valve is called the area. 1857 Berkeley *Crypt. Bot.* § 395 Anastomosing so as to form little areæ. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The germinative area .. an opaque spot in which the embryo appears.

5. *fig.* Of extent conceived by the mind: Surface (*obs.*); scope, range, extent.

1627 G. Watts *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* (1640) Pref. 29 The minds of men are after such strange waies besieged, that for to admit the true beams of things, a sincere and polisht Area is wanting. 1852 D. Mitchell *Dream Life* 163 The whole area of life. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 26 The exact area and import of these truths.

†**6.** A bed or border in a garden. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 95 The area or decussated plot might be a perfect square. 1669 J. Rose *Eng. Viney. Vind.* (1675) 25 That when the ridges come to be levell'd, the top of your sets may be even with the area.

7. A bald place on the head; a disease of the hair which causes it to fall off and leave bald patches. (So in L.)

1706 in Phillips. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Area* is a general kind of depilation. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Area·ch,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Reach *v.* [OE. *arǽcan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *rǽcan* to Reach; cogn. with OHG. *arreichôn*, mod.G. *erreichen*. Cf. Areche, with which this vb. was occas. confused.]

1. *trans.* To reach, get at; *esp.* to get at with a weapon, to strike.

1014 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Sloh eall þet man cynn þæt man arǽcan mihte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 166 Þe halewen makeden of al þe worlde ase ane stol .. uorto arechen þe heouene. *a* 1330 *Sir Otuel* 1312 Otuwel, for wraþþe, a non Arei3te him on þe cheke bon. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 140 The flood in such condicion Avaleth, that his drinke arecche He may nought. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1129 For wham Lybeaus arafte, After hys ferste drawghte He slep for evermare. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 30 b, For whom he arecheth shall neuer after see fayr daye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. x. (ix) 42 With grundin lance .. Almaist he haid him tuichit and arrekit.

2. *fig.* To get into possession of, obtain.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 150 For ofte shall a woman have Thing, whiche a man may nought areche. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 34 Till his ambitious sonnes vnto them twaine Arraught the rule.

3. *trans.* To reach (a thing to a person); to hand, deliver.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. § 5 Arǽce me ða bóc. 1205 Lay. 10539 He .. wapnen him arǽhte [1250 arahte]. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 812 To Daris .. Twenti pund he ara3te. 1388 Wyclif *John* xiii. 26 To whom Y schal areche a sop of breed. 1530 Palsgr. 435/2, I areche a thing to one touchyng or handlyng of it, *Jattayns.*

4. *intr.* To reach, stretch, extend (*to*).

c 1225 *St. Marherete* (1866) 12 As þah ha sehe .. þe deore rode areachen to þe heouene. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlix. 13 Zabulon .. arechynge [1388 schal stretche] vnto Sidon. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 324 Noo thynge .. growyth but the sonne beme aretche therto. 1506 Guylforde *Pylgr.* 55 They do areche ferre in lengthe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 44 And hedis semand to the heuin areik.

5. Hence in various fig. senses: To reach or attain in thought, imagine; to be sufficient or able.

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne mei non heorte .. arechen .. Hu muchel god ðu 3eirkest wið-inne paradise. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 166 Hwo se wule biȝiten hire & areachen þerto [*i.e.* to heaven]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii, Þe tonge my3te not areche to speke. 1399 *Rich. Redeles* IV. 12 Ne alle the prophete of þe lond .. My3te not areche .. To paie þe pore peple. 1541 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 671 As farre as our poure wyttes can arreche.

Aread, arede, areed (ărī·d), *v. arch.* Forms: 1 arédan, arǽdan, 2–3 areden, 3–9 arede, 6 areede, 6–7 arreed, 7–9 areed, 6–9 aread. *Pa. t.* 1 arǽdde, 4 arad(de, 6–9 ared. *Pa. pple.* 1 arǽded, arǽd, 6–9 ared, (9 areded). [OE. *arédan*, WSax. *arǽdan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 out + *rédan*: see Read. Cogn. w. OHG. *irrâtan*, mod.G. *errathen*, to guess, divine; orig. a strong vb., but already in OE. with weak inflexion: pa. t. *arǽdde*. Although *aread* is a derivative of Read, yet having been more or less archaic for 300 years, it is found in modern writers in various ME. spellings: the regular conjugation is *area·d, are·d, are·d.*]

I. Regular senses.

†**1.** *trans.* To determine by counsel; to decree.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* IV. v. (Bosw.) Ðá dómas ðá ðe fram fæderum aráddе and 3esette wæron. *Ibid.* II. xvii, [He] sende 3ewrit, on þam he 3esette and arǽdde.

†**2.** To declare by supernatural counsel, oracularly; to divine, augur, soothsay, prophesy. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 64 Arǽd, hwylc ys se ðe þe slóh. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Hehten hine aredan hwa hit were þet hine smite. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 158 He feigneth him to conne arede Of thing which afterward shuld falle.

1526 Tindale *Luke* xxii. 64 Arede who it is that smoote the? 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 368 Fauna whom the good huswiues call Fatua of Fate, that is to say, Destinie, because shee was wont to areede their fortunes. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. xxxvi. 27 b, Come on Sir Soothsayer areed, and tell me by the flight of your birds, whether that may possiblie be done, which I now conceive in my mind.

†**3.** In a more general sense: To declare, make known, utter, tell (things unknown to others). *Obs.*

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiii, Ðá se Wisdom þis spell aræd hæfde. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5115 No man ne couthe areden The nombre bot the heuene kyng. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii. (1772) I. 87 Sad swaine areade, What cause so great effects of grief hath wrought? 1622 Wither in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 216 Areed Of whom thou learn'dst to make such songs as these. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lxv, Aread then Psittaco what sights these be.

4. To divine, guess, conjecture (things unknown to oneself). *arch.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1456 What it is, I leye I kanne arede. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/1 To geasse & arede vpon his dark ridles .. which of these two eleccions he meaneth. 1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. VII. 34 Rightly he ared the Maid's intent. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 373 Areed my counsel aright.

5. To divine the meaning of (obscure words), interpret (a dream), solve (a riddle or enigma). *arch.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* (Gr.) 734 Ne mihton arǽdan men engles ærend-béc. *c* 1315 Shoreham 24 Hy that aredeth thyse redeles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4474, I shal arede wel þi sweuene. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 25 The sweven .. That Daniel anone arad. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G ij b, They my3t not arede a certayne deuynal. *a* 1535 More *Wks.* 552 (R.) Arede my riddle, what is that? 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 28 We have need of some Oedipus, to aread us his riddles. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 348 So is thy dream areded.

†**6.** To interpret or solve (written symbols); to Read. *Obs.*

c 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 7 Ðeah monige cuðon Englisc 3ewrit arǽdan. *c* 1340 *Alisaunder* 573 Let write euery worde .. that more folke myght hit arede.

b. *intr.*

1205 Lay. 22719 Her mon mai arede [1250 reade] of Arðure.

II. Later archaistic senses, formed on Read.

7. *trans.* To counsel, advise.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., James I*, xviii, I arede therfore all people to be wise. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* Introd., Me .. the sacred Muse areeds. 1643 Milton *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 5 Let me arreed him, not to be the foreman of any mis-judg'd opinion.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1599 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. 69 Let him that hath nought, feare nought, I areed. 1763 Churchill *Poems* I. 114 What cant be cur'd, So Donald right areeds, must be endur'd.

8. To decide, decree advisedly, adjudge. *arch.*

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 1 We may best areede who is most credible. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. iii. 35 Thereby Sir Artegall did plaine areed That unto him the horse belong'd. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring of Amasis* I. 288 The king areads the monarchy to him that shall read the riddle of the ring.

†**Area·d,** *sb. Obs.* Also in 6 arreede. [f. prec. vb. after *rede, reed* sb.] Advice, counsel.

1590 Lodge *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 22 Follow mine arreede. 1601 *Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 116 Thus by my areed you shall provide.

Areadde, var. of Areedde *v. Obs.*

†**Area·dily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Aready + -ly².] Readily, easily, suitably.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5025 All þe men vpon mold · ne mi3t it descriue A-redili to þe ri3tes. *Ibid.* 5230 Held a-redili to ri3t · þe riche & þe pore.

†**Area·diness.** *Obs.* Also 5 aredynes, 6–7 aredines(se, 7 arredi-. [f. next + -ness.] Readiness, preparedness.

a 1500 Hen. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. ii. I. 20 In aredynes to resiste her malice. 1548 *Procl.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xii. 97 To have in ful areadiness .. two good and hable horses. 1620 Earl Hertf. in *Fortesc. Papers* 141 My arredinesse to serve your Majesties most vertuous daughter.

†**Area·dy,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 aredi, 4–5 aredy. [f. Ready: the prefix perhaps a variant of *3e-, i-*, in the common ME. *3e-redi, i-redi, y-redy*: see A- *pref.* 6.] Ready, prepared; in readiness.

1250 Lay. 7978 Þilke nihtes a-redi were his cnihtes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Þe pine of helle þet is eche daye aredy. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 Al tho men were a redy.

†**Area·dy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 arredye, 5–6 aredy(e, -ie. [f. prec.] To make ready.

1470 *Reb. in Linc.* 6 He wolde arredye hym self to com. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k b, They haue aredyed the mylle.

Areal (ē·rĭăl), *a.* [ad. L. *āreālis*, f. *ārea*: see Area and -al¹.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an area.

1676 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 402 His calculus of the areal ordinate. 1881 *Hist. Coll. Stafford.* II. 89 The areal Hundred.

Areality (ēərĭæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity; cf. *neutrality.*] Condition in respect of area.

1881 *Standard* 6 July 5/8 The areality of the population of London is ·0197 acres .. to each person.

†**Area·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 arǽr-an, 2 arer-en, 3 arær-en, 3 areri, 2–6 arere, 3–6 areare, 5 areyre, 5–6 arrere, 6–7 ereare, arreare. [OE. *arǽran*, f. A- *pref.* 1 up, out + *rǽran* to Rear. In 15–17th c. the *r* was corruptly doubled: see Ar- *pref.*² The OE. *arǽran*, cogn. with Goth. *urraisjan*, was the causal of Arise. The parallel form from ON. was Araise.]

1. To raise, erect, build, rear (an edifice, etc.).

a 800 *Runic Stone* in *Yorksh. Arch. Jrnl.* (1883) XXIX. 81 Igilsuiþ arærde æfter Berhtsuiþe becun. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ii. 19 A-rærst þu hit on þrym dazon? 1250 Lay. 26222 And radde 3am bitwine: ane castel a-reare. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2914 Þe Galwys arered an hye. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xlvii. 31 He arreryd a fayre and stronge gate. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* B iv, How Perpendiculares vppon any straight line are ereared. 1627 Speed *Eng. Abridged* ii. § 10 [They] arreared a Crosse vpon Stanemore.

2. *fig.* To set up, establish (an institution, etc.).

?*a* 800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 718 Sio Cuþburh þæt liif æt Winburnan arærode. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1647 And æ godes riht arǽred. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Efter þissere bisnunge weren arerede munechene lif. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* xlv. Sel. Wks. I. 129 Goddis lawe quenchid and Anticristes arerid. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 21 Crystendom how they gonne arere.

3. To lift up, to raise (in local position).

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 205 Þet arerde [*printed* aredde] al moncun up, þet was adun a-fallen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 252 Hwon he ualleð he naueð hwo him areare. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xiv. 16 Thow forsothe arere [1388 reise] thin 3erde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. i, He 3af to men visagis arerid towarde þe sterris. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 255 He arerid vp the childe with his owne hondis. 1566 Drant *Wailings Jer.* K vj b, Let us arreare our handes .. to God. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. ii, Things down must not be dejected, but ereared.

b. To raise (an animal) on its hind legs.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* III. (1634) 157 Rampant is said when the Lion is arreared up in the Scotcheon.

4. *fig.* in various senses: To raise in rank, honourable position, or estimation, mental or moral condition, etc.; to exalt.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xi. 67 Hie ne maȝon hiera ȝeðohtes staðol uparæran. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þes kingges rihtwisnes arereð his kine setle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 85 Uirtue arereþ þane man an he3. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* iii. 16 Arered ben the do3tris of Sion. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (1495) 48 The spyryte is areryd vp to the contemplacion of god. 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Epist.* 27 There was no man areared to honor, but he that deserued it. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii, A spiritual wing to ereare us.

5. To raise (a shout).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3020 Þe Sara3yns sone þat cry arereþ. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 497 Bot I hadde areryd cry.

6. To raise from the dead, raise to life or health.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 54 And ic hine arære on þam ytemestan dæȝe. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 211 Of soule deaðe arer me. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 38 That any dede man were arered. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxxvi. 58 Of his siknesse he did him arere. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 123 The bodyes of them shal be arered to endelesse ioye.

7. To start (a wild animal from its lair). *rare.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 215 The hare fro the fforme we xal arere.

8. To rouse into activity, arouse, excite, stir up.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 426 He is euer umbe to arearen sume wreððe. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 92 Whan þe winde .. þe wawus arereth. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 132 More slawndyr we to [=two] xal arere. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 112/1 He arreareth battell against the Northumbers. 1603 James I in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. i. V. 277 Lest .. a desperate presumption be arreared by inferring the necessary certainty of persisting in grace. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* 641 They arrear deadly war against strangers.

9. To raise (a person, agent) in hostility *against.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He arereð his mod mid modinesse on3ein God. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 100 Ihesu crist shal arere a3enst the an aduersary. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. liii. (1632) 184 In Spain against him was arreared Maximus.

10. To raise, levy (troops).

1366 Maundev. v. 38 He may arrere mo than 50000 [men]. 1494 Fabyan VI. ccxi. 226 A fayre Company, that he had areyred in Oxenfordeshyre. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* V. (1599) 205 To areare a sufficient strength to oppresse the conspirators.

11. To raise, levy (taxes, etc.).

c 1340 *Alisaunder* 360 Þei þat raunson with right arere ne might. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcix. 179 He lete arere a tallyage of al the goodes of Englond. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 132 He areryd grete sommys of money. 1609 Heywood *Bryt. Troy* xvii. lxxxiii, And arrear'd a tax of the Tenth Penny.

12. *refl.* To rise, get up.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1114 Aras, & arearde him self fram deaðe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Arere þe and do þi wyl. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 210 Sone he arerd him after þan.

13. *intr.* **a.** To arise, happen, occur. **b.** To rear, as a horse does.

1205 Lay. 22966 3if on uolke feondscipe arereð .. bitweone twon monnen. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 250 Ar eny more serwe arere. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 5924 The sted arerud and fel bakward.

A-rear (ărī·ə·r), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + Rear *sb.*; cf. Arrear *adv.* from Fr.] In the rear.

1849 Carlyle *Irish Journ.* 94 Wind is arear of us. 1865 *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. x. V. 104 The Saxons dragged heavily arear.

Arear(e, obs. form of Arrear.

†**Area·rer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Arear *v.* + -er¹.] One who rears, raises up, or arouses.

1382 Wyclif *Judith* xiv. 9 That not of the arereris [*v.r.* rereres; Vulg. *ab excitantibus*] .. Olofernes shulde waken.

†**Area·ring,** *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of raising, lifting up, or elevation.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* vii. 34 The litil brest forsothe of areryng [Coverdale, Wauebrest]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xi. (1495) 317 The vij planetes .. now ben in exaltacion and arerynge.

†**Area·son,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 aresun, 4–5 areson(ne, 5 araison, 6 arraison. [a. OFr. *ares-, areis-, araisone-r*, mod.F. *arraisonner*, levelled form of earlier *araisnier* (1 sing. pres. *araisone*):—late L. *adrationārc*, f. *ad* to + *rationāre* to discourse, f. *ratiōn-em*: see Reason.] By-form of Arraign *v.*;

to address words and esp. questions to; to question, examine, call to account.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 35 Þo aresunede ure lord þe paens .. vre-fore hi hedden i-be so longe idel. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2460 And be aresoned, als right es Of alle his mysdedys. 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxxviij, Walworth .. Areasoned hym then of his greate lewdenesse. 1475 Caxton *Jason* 41 b, And spack not one worde but if he were demanded or araisoned. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 100 He..Arraisons him with this besmoothing art.

†**Areason,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 3 areisun. [f. prec.] Examination, interrogation.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 248 Þe porter is culuart and felun, He wule him sette areisun. [? or *a reisun*]

†**Area·soner.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 aresonere. [f. Areason *v.* + -er[1]: cf. OF. *araisneor* and Arraigner.] One who addresses or questions.

1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Aresonere, *Alloquitor, concionator.*

†**Area·st, area·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of Reast *v.*: see A- *pref.* 6.] Reasty, rancid.

Areastiness, reastiness, rancidity.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14 A-reste, or resty, as flesche [*v.r.* areestyd, areest or reestyd], *Rancidus* .. A-restenesse of flesshe, *Rancor.*

†**A·reatour.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *ārea* threshing-floor: see -ator.] 'A thresher, or he that makes clean the floor.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Areawe, obs. form of Arow *adv.*; var. Arue *v.*

Areca (æ·rĭkă). Forms: 6 archa, arreca, 7 arrequa, arecca, 8 areka, 9 areeka, 7– areca; also 7 areque, arek, 8 areek, 9 arak. [a. Pg. *areca*, ad. Malayálam *áḍekka*, = Canarese *áḍike*, Tamil *áḍaikāy*, f. *aḍai* denoting close arrangement of the cluster + *kāy* nut, fruit (Bp. Caldwell). The accent is on the first syllable in all the languages.]

Name of the tree and fruit of a genus of palms, of which one species (*A. Catechu*) bears nuts of the size of a nutmeg, which the natives roll up with a little lime in the leaves of the betel, and chew, thereby tingeing their teeth and saliva red.

[1510 Varthema *Trav.* transl. J. W. Jones (1863) 144 The tree of the said coffolo is called Arecha.] 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 223 Great quantie of Archa .. which fruit they eat .. with the leaf of an Herbe which they call Bettell. *Ibid.* II. i. 262 Cocos, figges, arrecaes, and other fruits. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 39 The fruit .. called Areque. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1157 This Arrequa .. maketh men almost drunke. 1702 W. J. *Le Bruyn's Voy. Levant* (1737) II. lxvii. 101 The Areek is a fruit which grows in thick bunches. 1808 Parsons *Trav. Asia* xii. 259 Arak nuts, wrapped in beetle leaf. 1871 Mateer *Travancore* 56 The thick, leather-like leaf sheath of the areca palm tree.

†**Are·cche,** *v. Obs.* 1–3. Forms: 1 arecc(e)an, 2–3 arecche, (areche). *Pa. t.* arehte, aræhte. *Pa. pple.* araht, arou3t. The mod. spelling would be *aretch.* [OE. *arę̄cc(e)an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *rę̄cc(e)an*: see Recche. Cf. OHG. *arrechen, arrechan.* (Very early confused with Areach, as was the simple *recche* with *reach.*)]

1. To explain, expound, declare the meaning of.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past* Pref. 7 Swæ ic hie andgitfullicost areccean meahte. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 36 Arecce us þa ȝelicnisse. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.*, Aræce us. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Areche us. 1205 Lay. 28097 Sweuen mid sorȝen arecchen. *c* 1300 *MS. Bodl.* No. 652. 5 (Halliw.) Josep here sweuen sone haueth arou3t. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 188 Crist wroughte first and after taught, So that the dede his word araught.

2. To utter, speak.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3735 Vnneth he my3t areche O word, for pure anguyssh.

Areche, obs. form of Areach *v.*, and Orach.

Arect, later corrupt var. Aret *v. Obs.*

†**Are·dde,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ahredd-an, 2 aredd-e(n, 3 ærædde, arudde, areadde. *Pa. t.* 1 ahredde, 2–4 aredde. *Pa. pple.* 1 ahreded, 2–4 ared. [f. A- *pref.* 1 out, away + OE. *hreddan*, Rid. Cogn. w. OHG. *arrettan, irretjan*, mod. G. *erretten.* Obs. before the simple vb. became *rid.*] To set free, liberate, deliver, rid.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. v. Þe he hí æt hungre ahredde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God heom aredde wiþ heore ifan. 1205 Lay. 12612 Þat heo ærædde þis lond. *c* 1230 *St. Marhar.* 6 Arude .. mi sawle of sweordes egge. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 170 He aredde of deaðe al hire uolc. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 712 This ring schal ared me.

Arede, areed, var. forms of Aread *v.*

Aredy, -ness, var. forms of Aready, -iness.

A-reek (ăr·ī·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Reek.] Reeking.

1706 Swift *To Peterborough* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 1 A messenger comes all a-reek, Mordanto at Madrid to seek.

†**Arefa·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ārefact-* ppl. stem of *ārefacĕre*: see Arefy.] To dry up, wither. Cited only in ppl. adjs. **Arefacted, Arefacting.**

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 212/1 Invngate therwith the arefacted membre. *Ibid.* 211/2 Therwith cover the arefactinge membre.

Arefaction (ærĭfæ·kʃən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. *ārefacĕre*: see next and -tion.] The action or process of drying; dried condition.

1576 T. Newton *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 112 But if coldnesse be joyned with moystnesse .. use arefaction. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1627) 28 The restoring of Man's Body from Arefaction. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 302 The separation of the Water, and the arefaction of the Earth. 1870 Smith *Syn. & Antonyms*, Madefaction .. *Ant.* Exsiccation, Drying, Arefaction.

Areful, earlier f. Oreful *a.* *Obs.* merciful.

Arefy (æ·rĭfəi), *v.* ? *Obs.* [irregular ad. L. *ārefacĕre*, f. *ārēre* to dry + *facĕre* to make. Cf. *satisfy*, and see -fy.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dry up, parch, wither. Hence the ppl. adjs. **Arefied, Arefying.**

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 247 For fyre doth aryfye .. a mannes blode. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 209/1 Vnguent for the arefyinge Ioynctes. *Ibid.*, Annoyncte therwith the arefyede Ioyncte. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 320 That heat which is in lime and ashes .. doth neither liquefy nor arefy. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 586 The powders will soon arefie.

Aregh, areȝ, aref, arehwe: see Argh *a.* and *v.*

Areiȝt, pa. t. of Areach *v. Obs.* to reach.

Areik, areke, obs. forms of Areach *v.*

†**Areim-en,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Deriv. unknown. (Not = OE. *arǽman.*)] To set at large, liberate.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 124 Ponewes uorte acwiten & areimen him mide. *Ibid.* 126 Raunsun þet we schulen areimen us mide.

Arein, variant of Arain: see also Arayne *v.*

Areise, obs. form of Araise *v.*

Areisun, variant of Areason *sb. Obs.* question.

Arek, areka, obs. forms of Areca.

Areli, obs. form of Early.

Arem(e, var. of Arm *a. Obs.* poor, wretched.

Aren, obs. 3rd. pl. of Are *v.*[2]; inf. of Are *v.*[1]

Arena (ărī·nă). Pl. arenas. [a. L. *arēna*, prop. *harēna*, sand, the sand-strewn place of combat in an amphitheatre, etc.]

1. The central part of an amphitheatre, in which the combats or spectacular displays take place, and which was originally strewn with sand to absorb the blood of the wounded and slain. Used also, by extension, of the whole amphitheatre.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 396 The *Arena*, the place below in which their games were exhibited. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. 352 The arena, or stage, was strewed with the finest sand. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxviii, The thronged arena shakes with shouts for more. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* vi. 55 Exhibiting a hundred lions in the arena matched against Numidian archers.

2. *fig.* A scene or sphere of conflict; a battle-field.

1814 Byron *Lara* II. ix, But dragg'd again upon the arena, stood A leader not unequal to the feud. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 50 The arena on which the modern philosophy has won all her victories. *c* 1854 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 329 It would naturally become the arena of war. 1863 H. Rogers *J. Howe* vii. 181 Howe seldom entered the arena of controversy.

3. Any sphere of public or energetic action.

1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) 330 A large arena for the employment of an increasing capital. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* iv. 127 Rushing into the arena of authorship.

4. *Med.* 'Gravel bred in a Human Body.' Phillips 1706. 'Sand or gravel deposited from the urine.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880.

Arenaceo- (ærĭnē·ʃi|o), comb. f. L. *arēnāceus* (see next); = sandy, mixed with sand, as in **arenaceo-argillaceous,** of the nature of sandy clay.

1850 Dana *Geol.* viii. 438 Arenaceo-argillaceous deposits. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* 275 Arenaceo-calcareous loam.

Arenaceous (ærĭnē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *arēnāce-us*, f. *ārēna* sand: see -aceous.] Having the appearance or consistency of sand; sandy; largely composed of sand or quartz grains.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Fishes .. whose egge or spawne is arenaceous and friable. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 144 A hard or stony arenaceous greyish substance. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 39 A limestone .. becomes more arenaceous, until it finally passes into sand or sandstone. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 22 A soft arenaceous mud.

b. *fig.*

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 239 There is an arenaceous quality in the style which makes progress wearisome.

‖**Arenaria** (ærĭnē·riă). [L., fem. of *arēnārius*: see next.] The Sandwort; a genus of small herbs (N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ*) allied to chickweed.

a 1806 Mrs. C. Smith *Flora's Horol.* ix, Among the loose and arid sands The humble arenaria creeps. 1881 *Garden* 313 Other Arenarias in cultivation.

Arenarious (ærĭnē·riəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *arēnāri-us*, f. *arēna* sand: see -arious.] = Arenaceous.

1758 Platt in *Phil. Trans.* L. 527 This stratum .. being arenarious, and too soft for their use. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**A·renary,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *arēnārius.*] 'Of or belonging to sand or gravel.' Bailey 1731.

†**A·renate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *arēnāt-us* sanded: see Arena and -ate[3].] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram *Dict.* II, To *Russe-cast*, Arenate. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Arenated*, mixed with sand, sandy.

Arenation (ærĭnē·ʃən). *Med.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *arēnātiōn-em* a sanding: cf. F. *arénation.*] Application of hot sand to the body as a remedy.

1717 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* (1871) 587 Arenation is good against leprosy. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Arenation* .. a kind of dry bath, in which the patient only sits with his feet on hot sand.

Arend, obs. form of Errand.

Arendalite (ăre·ndăləit). *Min.* [mod. f. (1800) *Arendal* in Norway + -ite.] A synonym of Epidote, retained by Dana for one of its varieties.

1868 Dana *Min.* 282 The Arendal Epidote (Arendalite) is mostly in dark green crystals.

Arendator: see Arr-.

Arenicolite (ærĭni·kŏləit). [f. mod.L. *arēnicol-a* sand-worm, lob-worm (f. *arēna* sand + *-cola* inhabiting) + -ite.] A worm-hole made originally in sand, and preserved in a sandstone rock.

1864 in Webster.

Arenicolous (-ŏləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Inhabiting sand.

1851–9 Owen in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 381 Arenicolous mollusks.

Arenilitic (ărenili·tik), *a.* [f. **arenilite* (f. L. *arēna* sand + Gr. λίθος stone) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to sandstone. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 305.

Arenose (æ·rĭnō·us), *a.* [ad. L. *arēnōsus*, f. *arēna* sand: see -ose.] Sandy.

1731 in Bailey. 1848 Dana *Zooph.* 194 Lateral surfaces arenose.

Arenosity (ærĭnɒ·sĭti). *rare*—[1]. [n. of quality f. prec.: see -ity.] Sandiness; granulousness.

1687 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 219 The solute Arenosity (as I may so speak) of Air and Fire.

Arenoso- (ærĭnō·usō|), comb. f. L. *arēnōsus*, Eng. *arenose*; as in **arenoso-denticulate,** covered with small notches like grains of sand.

1848 Dana *Zooph.* 344 Lamellæ .. very minutely arenoso-denticulate.

†**A·renous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *arēnōsus*: see above. Cf. Fr. *aréneux*: see -ous.] Sandy, gritty.

1664 Evelyn *Silva* (1776) 425 The water .. arenous and gravelly. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 24 Arenous and sandy earth .. wants ligature.

†**A·rent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ārēntem*, pr. pple. of *ārēre.*] Drying up, withering.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 377 Ardent, arent, burning.

Arent, -ation, var. of Arrent, -ation, *Obs.*

†**Are·nulous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *arēnula*, dim. of *arēna.*] Like grains of sand.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 73 Those arenulous Atoms.

Areo-, f. Gr. Ἄρεος of Ares or Mars; *esp.* in astronomical terms relating to the planet Mars; as **Areocentric** (æ·rĭ|o|se·ntrik), *a.*, having Mars as centre. **Areo·grapher,** one who describes the appearance of Mars. **Areo·graphic** *a.*, pertaining to areography. **Areo·graphy,** description of the physical features of Mars. **Areo·logy,** scientific investigation of the substance of Mars.

1877 D. Gill in *Mem. R. A. S.* XLVI. 94 The areocentric angle between the Earth and the Sun. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* 566 Hourly motion in areocentric longitude. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 213 The local indistinctness and confusion that so often puzzle the areographer. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* ix. 93 The Martial geography—or perhaps I ought rather to say areography. 1881 — *Poetry Astron.* viii. 288 Compare .. geology with areology.

‖**Areola** (ărī·ŏlă). Pl. areolæ. [L., dim. of *ārea.*] A very small area.

1. One of the small spaces marked out on a surface by intersecting lines, such as those between the veins of a leaf or the nervures of an insect's wing.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 49 Pentagonal and hexagonal areola's [on Corn Poppy seeds]. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 313 A cluster of sporule-like areolæ of cellular tissue.

2. One of the interstices in the tissue of any organized substance.

1848 Quain *Elem. Anat.* (1882) II. 107 The cell spaces in the calcified matrix [of bone] .. being termed the primary areolæ. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Urin. Org.* 2 The areolæ of this tissue become distended with blood.

3. A circular spot; a coloured circle such as that around the human nipple, and that which surrounds the vesicles or pustules in eruptive diseases.

1706 Phillips, *Areola Papillaris*, the Circle about a Nipple. 1852 W. Grove *Contrib. Sc.* 365 Surrounded by a dusky and ill-defined areola. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 164 A faint red areola appears.

4. *Biol.* a. A slightly depressed spot on any surface. b. The cell-nucleus of a plant.

1862 Darwin *Orchids* v. 206 With a faint areola or nucleus visible. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 105 A round or oval smooth and excavated space which is termed the areola.

Areolar (ărī·ŏlăr), *a.* [f. prec. + -ar.]

1. Consisting of areolæ, full of interstices; *spec.* in *areolar* (or *connective*) *tissue*: the mixture of fibrous and elastic tissue, which underlies the skin, and connects and supports the organs in other parts of the body.

1818 W. Lawrence *Nat. Hist. Man* II. ii. (1848) 185 The areolar tissue of the cutis. 1859 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 39 This Areolar tissue is diffused through almost the whole fabric of the adult animal.

2. Of or pertaining to a small area. Cf. Area 3.

1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 126 This area is called the areolar velocity of the planet.

Areolate (ărī·ŏlē|t, ē·ri|ole|t), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *āreola* + -ate[2].] Marked by areolæ; divided into small distinct spaces by intersecting lines.

1847 Lindley *Elem. Bot.* Gloss., The skin of a plant is areolate. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 33 Cancridæ, having an areolate carapax.

Areolated (ărī·ŏle|tĕd, ē·ri|o-), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Marked by, or consisting of, areolæ.

1802 G. Shaw *Zool.* III. 50 Areolated Tortoise. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* (1841) 925 Frond tubular .. with a striated

areolated surface. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 509/2 A soft, areolated, and elastic substance.

Areolation (ē·ɔ·rĭ,ōlē¹·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -TION.] Division into areolæ.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Striking resemblance in the areolations of the seeds. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 155 The antero-lateral region has imperfectly the usual areolation.

Areole (ē··rĭ,ōul). [a. F. *aréole.*] = AREOLA.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 188 Knapweed .. Fruit compressed, basal areole oblique. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 117 A bright star .. surrounded by a blue or violet areole.

Areolet (ărī·ŏlet, ē·ɔ·rĭ,ō-). [f. AREOLA, AREOLE + -ET.] A small areola, a very small area or space.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 381 Wings .. reticulated with numerous areolets. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 29 The areolets of the frontal region.

Areometer, variant form of ARÆOMETER.

Areo·pagist. [see -IST.] Rare variant of next.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Areopagite (ærĭ,ɒ·păgəit). [ad. L. *arēopagītes,* a. Gr. *ἀρειοπαγίτης* : see AREOPAGUS and -ITE.] A member of the court of Areopagus.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 34 Dionyse Ariopagite, *or greet man of comun scole.* 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Dyonysyous Whiche .. Was called in scholes Ariopagyte. 1616 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 180 As secret as the Athenian court of the Areopagites. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xiv. 62 After they had once become Areopagites.

Areopagi·tic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Arēopagīticus,* a. Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγῑτικός,* f. *Ἀρειοπαγίτης* : see prec. and -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Areopagus or its court. **B.** *sb.* A speech imitating the oration of Isocrates addressed to the court of Areopagus.

[1644 MILTON *Areopagitica.*] 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 28 And degenerate into some Satyre or Pasquill, rather then an Areopagitick. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 406 The other citizens included in the areopagitic report.

Areopagi·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of Areopagitic nature or character; also = prec.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 583 The areopagiticall lords in Athens. 1846 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. II. v. 400 To keep within reasonable bounds that predominating areopagitical spirit.

‖ **Areopagus** (ærĭ,ɒ·păgŭs). [L., a. Gr. *Ἄρειος πάγος* the hill of Ares, or Mars' hill.] A hill at Athens where the highest judicial court of the city held its sittings; *hence* used for the court itself, and *transf.* of any important tribunal.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Who hath descended into this Areopagus [of polemics]?

† **Areo·pagy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *Areopag-us* + -Y.] A conclave, a secret tribunal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 39 It was not in the power of earth, or Areopagy of hell to work them from it. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* 101 Conscience .. sits in the areopagy and dark tribunal of our hearts.

Areophane, a common spelling of AEROPHANE.

1851 *Times* 1 Apr. 10/6 Areophane crape.

Areostyle, -systyle, areotic: see ARÆ-.

† **Areotecto·nics.** *Obs.*—° [f. AREO- + Gr. *τεκτονική* building: cf. *architectonics.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Areotectonicks,* that part of Military Architecture or Fortification, which shews how to attack safely, and to encounter an enemy at the best Advantage.

Areowe, var. of ARUE *v. Obs.* to pity, grieve.

† **Are·p(pe,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *hrępan* to touch.] To reach, lay hold of, seize.

1205 LAY. 26034 Þa nolde Arður on slepen nawiht hine areppen [1250 arecche]. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 128 Drawed al into hore holes þet heo muwen arepen & arechen.

Arere, var. AREAR *v. Obs.*; earlier f. ARREAR.

[Arerisement [AFr. f. *ariere*], 'action of putting behind, or at a disadvantage, drawback, injury'; inserted in Blount and later Dicts. as Eng.]

Ares, -esse, -este, obs. forms of ARRAS.

† **Aresca·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [? improp. f. L. *āresc-ĕre* to grow dry.] ? A drying up.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xli. Wks. 67 A World, which hath in itself Convulsions, Arescations, Enlargements, Erections.

† **Are·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ahrisian, ahrysian,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *hrisian* to shake: see RESE *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To shake violently.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxiv. 461 Ac hudenige ærest hine selfne .. & ahrisige siððan oðre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxviii. 6 Drihten ahrysode þa westan eorþan. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 915 The tusches in the tre he smit; The tre aresede as hit wold falle.

Areson, -ere, variants of AREASON, -ER, *Obs.*

Arest, obs. form of ARREST, and of ERST.

† **Are·t, are·tt(e,** *v. Obs.* 4–7; also 5–7 arret(te, 5 arect, 5–6 arrect. [a. OF. *arete-r, aretter,* f. *à* to + *reter* (Pr. and OSp. *reptar*) :—L. *reputā-re* to count, reckon: see REPUTE. After 1400 erroneously latinized (in England) as *arrectāre,* as if connected with *rectum,* whence the common 15–16th c. spelling *arect, arrect.*]

1. *trans.* To reckon, count; also with *compl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 726, I praie you .. That ye ne arette [*v.r.* ret(te] it not my vilanie. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 37 He is arettid [1382 demyd] with wickid men. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 We arettid Him as smitun of God & lafte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. Prol., They arect it fortunes variaunce. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1634) Prol., In hym .. myght wel be aretted grete folye.

2. *trans.* To reckon to the credit or debit of a person; **a.** in a good or neutral sense: To impute, ascribe, attribute *to.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 31 Arett all thi gude dedis sothefastely to Hyme. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Pater Noster* Sel. Wks. III. 107 It was aretted to him into riȝtwysnesse. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 47 Godhed ys not to be aretted to suche thynges þat are sette vnder þe disposicion of God. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxi. 57/1 All the goodnesse sholde be arected to the fader & to the moder, & not to god. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* F ij b, It is arrected for a great praise and charitable kyndnesse unto theim.

b. chiefly, in a bad sense: To lay to the charge of, impute as a fault *to,* charge *upon.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxi. 3 This thing, that schal be arettid in to synne to Israel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 506 He that aretteth vpon god, or blameth god, of thyng of which he is hym self gilty. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Lest men thy death arected unto me. 1477 CAXTON *Dicles* 147 Yf they fynde ony faulte tarette it to Socrates and not to me. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 122 b, No follye maye bee areted to him beeynge within age. 1602 SPEGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* 3, I rather aret it to the negligence and rape of Adam Scriuener, that I may speake as Chaucer doth.

3. To charge, accuse, or indict a person (*of*). [So commonly in OF.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 20 Schir dauid the brechyne Wes of this deid arettit syne. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 27 Arretted is hee that is convented before any Judge, and charged with a Crime. [So in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1691.]

b. *intr.* To allege. (*pseudo-archaic.*)

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) X. 236, I do arret thou shalt acquainted bin With nymphs and fauns and hamadryades.

¶ To commit a charge to, entrust, deliver. (A false use of Spenser's, due to misunderstanding the obs. *arrett to the charge of* in 2 b; imitated by others.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 8 The charge, which God doth unto me arrett, Of his deare safety I to thee commend. 1625 GIL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 133 When God had created man, and arretted the charge of him and his posteritie to the Angels.

Aretaics (ærĭtē·iks), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. *ἀρετή* virtue; cf. *spondaic.*] (See quot.)

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* i. (1876) 1 [In] Moral Philosophy there are two sciences .. the science of virtue, Aretaics .. the science of happiness, Eudæmonics.

† **Areta·loger.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *aretālog-us,* a. Gr. *ἀρετᾱλόγος* + -ER¹.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM *Aretalogon* [sic], a vaunter of his owne vertues. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Aretaloger,* one that braggs or boasts of vertue in himself, a talking fellow, a lyer.

Aretch, obs. f. ORACH (*Atriplex*); var. AREACH *v.*

‖ **Arête** (arēt). [Fr. :—OF. *areste* :—L. *arista* ear of corn, fish-bone or spine, hence, in Fr., ridge, sharp edge. Cf. ARRIS.] A sharp ascending ridge or 'edge' of a mountain. The local name in French Switzerland, whence it has become a technical term with mountain-climbers.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 164 The Weisshorn .. is formed of three great ridges, like the edges of a bayonet, culminating in a beautiful pyramidal point. Two of the arêtes are probably impracticable. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 141/2 Three ridges or arêtes of precipitous rock.

† **A·rethede, arthede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *ar(e,* OE. *ær* before (cf. AIR *adv.* and ERE) + THEDE, OE. *þéod* people.] The people of former times; antiquity.

a 1440 *Sir Isumbras* 6 Elders that by-fore us were That lyffede in arethede. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 7 That levede on arthede.

† **Areto·logy.** *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *ἀρετ-ή* virtue + -(o)LOGY.] 'That part of moral philosophy that treats of virtue.' Bailey 1731.

Areu, obs. variant of ARGH *a.* cowardly.

Arew(e, obs. f. ARGH, ARROW, AROW, and ARUE.

† **A·reward.** *Obs. rare*—¹. ? Before, formerly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 208 He [Lucifer] vndkyndely as a karle kydde areward.

Areyn(e, obs. form of ARRAIGN.

Arf, dial. form of ARGH *a.* timid, loath.

Arfeð, variant of ARVEÐ *a. Obs.* difficult.

† **A·rfname.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *ęrfe, ięrfe,* ON. *arfr* (cf. OFris. *erf,* OHG. and Goth. *arbi*) inheritance + OE. **numa* taker, f. *niman* to take. With OE. *ięrfe, yrfe-numa* cf. Goth. *arbi-numja,* OHG. *arbinomo,* OFris. *erfnoma, erfnama* : the ON. cognate, the probable source of Ormin's *arrfname,* is not found.] Inheritor, heir.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 38 Ðes ys yrfenuma. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ðes ys se earfedneme. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17744 Arrfname off heffness riche.

Arfvedsonite (aɪ·ve·dsənəit). *Min.* [f. *Arfwedson* a man's name + -ITE.] A ferruginous variety of hornblende, occurring in black crystals in Greenland and Norway; also called *soda-hornblende.*

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 243.

† **A·rga.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *argilla* : see ARGIL.] The name proposed by Dr. Black (*c* 1790) for the earth *alumina.* Cf. ARGIL.

Argabushe, obs. variant of HARQUEBUS.

Argaile, argal, obs. and var. form of ARGOL.

A·rgal, *conj. adv.* Perversion of L. *ergo* 'therefore'; hence *subst.* a clumsy piece of reasoning.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 21 He drownes not himselfe. Argal, he .. shortens not his owne life. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., Mr. Buckle's argument [is] as absurd an *argal* as ever was invented by philosopher or gravedigger. 1871 J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 152 And, as we should not be beaten if we did not deserve it, argal, suffering is a merited punishment.

‖ **Argala** (ā·ɪgălă). *Ornith.* Better **argee·lah.** [Hind. *hargīlā.*] The adjutant-bird (*Ciconia Argala*), a gigantic species of stork inhabiting India.

c 1754 IVES *Voy. India* (1773) 183 An extraordinary species of birds, called by the natives *Argill* or *Hargill.* 1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 156 The Argali or Adjutant. 1808 *Orient. Field Sports* I. 99 That cumbrous bird the argeelah. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 170 The African Marabou is less in size than the Indian Argala. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 449 The Adjutant Stork or Argala of India.

‖ **Argali** (ā·ɪgăli). *Zool.* [Mongol and Tungusian.] The wild or rock sheep of Asia.

a 1779 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2185 The wild mountain sheep, or argali. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 274 The Argali, or wild Sheep of Siberia .. supposed to be the original stock of the domestic Sheep.

‖ **Argan.** *Bot.* [a. Arab. ارجان *arjān,* in Barbary pronounced *argān.*] An evergreen tree (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*), found in Morocco, furnishing a very hard, heavy wood, and an oil from its seeds.

1809 J. JACKSON *Morocco* 123 The argan tree is the favourite resort of this bird. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Argan-oil,* expressed from the kernels of the *Argania Sideroxylon.*

Argand (ā·ɪgănd). [from the inventor's name.] Applied to a lamp invented by Aimé Argand about 1782, with a cylindrical wick, which allows a current of air to pass to both inner and outer surfaces of the flame, thus securing more perfect combustion and brighter light; also to a ring-shaped gas burner constructed on the same principle.

1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 162 A simple Argand's burner. 1805 SIR H. DAVY *ibid.* XCV. 158 Exposed to the heat of an Argand lamp. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxiv. 237 An argand burner, whether used for consuming oil or gas. 1859 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. 39 A large argand with a brilliant reflector. 1869 *Daily News* 18 June, None of the fish-tails seem to be as economical for common gas as the argands.

‖ **Argema** (ā·ɪgĭmă). *Med.* Also **argemon.** [L., a. Gr. *ἄργεμα, -μον,* f. *ἀργ-ός* white: cf. ALBUGO.] A small white ulcer or speck on the margin of the cornea.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 It helps bleare eyes .. also it helps the argema. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Argemon,* or *Argema* .. an ulcer about the iris of the eye. 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Argent (ā·ɪdʒĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *argent,* ad. L. *argentum* white money, silver.]

A. *sb.* **1.** The metal silver. *arch.* or *poet. Spume of argent* (L. *argenti spuma*): litharge of silver.

[*c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 3 The flore schold be of argentum, Clene sylver alle and sume.] *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 It semed well to be of argent; that is to say, syluer. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 51 They doo mingle therwithall The spume of argent. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* II. 55 His argent-studded sword. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. lxvii, Clouds of gold and argent. [See also C.]

† **2.** Silver coin; hence *gen.* money, cash. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Partenay* 1119 Euery day had ther money and argent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 52 Whether they haue Argente, to mayntaine this geare. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Hon. O'Toole* Wks. II. 18/2 Some hound-like senting sergeant .. tires him out for argeant. 1742 BAILEY, *Argent,* Silver or Coin.

3. *Her.* The silver of a coat of arms; the silver or white colour in armorial bearings.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 4 Called Siluer, and blased by the name of Argent. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxviii. 146 Whole fields of gold and silver, or and argent. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Argent* is expressed, in engraving, by the parts being left plain, without any strokes from the graver.

B. *adj.* Of, or resembling, silver; silvery white.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* I. vi, The argent crosses in your burgonets. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. (R.) The azure skie, With argent beames of siluer morning spred. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 161 In the full brightness of the argent moon.

b. *esp.* in *Her.* Cf. A 3.

1591 HARINGTON *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XXXVI. XXVIII, The argent Eagle that he bare. 1681 JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 541 He bears a Target Azure with a Saltier argent. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, Within that argent field Thou saw'st the rampant Lion.

C. *Comb.*, as *argent-clear, -horned, -lidded*; † **argent-content** (F. *argent comptant*), ready money; ARGENT-VIVE, q.v.

1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. x. viii, Thou moon that shinest Argent-clear above! 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 151 The Argent-horned Moone. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 135 Serene with argent-lidded eyes. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* XIII. v. (JAM.) Ane hundredth thousand poundis .. the tane half to be payit with argent content.

Argental (aɪdʒe·ntăl), *a.* [a. F. *argental* (Haüy): see prec. and -AL¹.] Of silver; as in *Argental Mercury,* the *Amalgam* of Dana.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 444. 1819 *Pantolog.*, *Argental Mercury,* a native amalgam of silver .. It received its present appellation from C. Haüy.

Argentan (ā·ɪdʒĕntæn). [a. F. *argentan,* f. L. *argent-um.*] An alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc; nickel silver, German silver.

1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* I. 373 Argentane or German silver. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 356 Argentan.

†Argentane. *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *argent-um* +-ANE 2 a.] Davy's name for argentic chloride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 444 The compound .. argentane, has been long known by the name of hornsilver.

†Argentanginy. *Obs.*—° [ad. F. *argentangine* (Cotgr.), ad. mod.L. *argentangina*, f. *argent-um* silver, money + *angina* quinsy, after Gr. ἀργυράγχη (used in reference to Demosthenes).] 'The silver squincy, when one for money faigns himself sick and not to speak.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

1623 COCKERAM, *Argentageny*, the siluer sickenesse.

†Argentary. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *argentārius*, f. *argent-um*: see ARGENT and -ARY.] A worker in silver, a silver-smith.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 24 Demetrie by name, argentarie [Vulg. *argentarius*], makinge siluerene housis to Dian.

Argentate (ā·ɹdʒĕnteɪt), *sb. Chem.* [f. L. *argent-um* silver + -ATE⁴.] A combination of a base with argentic oxide, as in *Argentate of Ammonia*, or 'fulminating silver.' 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Argentate, *a.* [ad. L. *argentātus* silvered: cf. F. *argenté*.] 'Silvery, or shining white with a tinge of gray.' Gray *Bot. Text-Bk.* 1880.

Argentation (āɹdʒĕntē·ʃən). *rare*—°. [n. of action f. L. *argentāt-*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. F. *argentation* (Littré *Supp.*).] The action of silvering or coating with silver.

1731 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

Argenteous (ɑɹdʒe·ntĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *argente-us* silvery + -OUS: see ARGENT and -EOUS.] Silvery.

1881 J. BAKER in *Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XVIII. 267 A much smaller species, not at all argenteous. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 301 A diminutive, argenteous, truncated cone.

†Argenter. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *argentier*:—L. *argentārius* a money-changer, f. *argent-um*: see ARGENT and -ER.] A money-changer, banker.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 125/1 Ledde hym to y^e^ market & solde hym to an argenter.

Argentic (ɑɹdʒe·ntik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *argent-um* silver + -IC.] Containing silver in chemical composition. Applied to compounds in which silver combines as a monad, as *Argentic Chloride*, Ag Cl, occurring native as horn-silver; *Argentic Nitrate*, $AgNO_3$, lunar caustic.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 300 The use of argentic iodide in photography.

Argentiferous (ɑɹdʒĕnti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. +-(I)FEROUS: cf. F. *argentifère*.] Yielding or producing silver.

1801 HITCHINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 163 The argentiferous crosslode. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiv. IV. 369 Auriferous and argentiferous mountains.

Argentify (ɑɹdʒe·ntifəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] To turn into silver. **Argenti·fic** *a.*, producing silver.

1687 *Turkish Spy* IV. xx. 354 Mercury .. aurifies the very Seed of Gold, and argentifies that of Silver. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xxix. 365 The agent .. is a seed of an aurifick or argentifick nature.

†Argentil. *Herb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *argentilla*, dim. of *argentum*.] The plant Parsley-piert.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* Supp. Ffff iij, Argentill is Percepier. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Argentil*, an old English name for the plant called *Percipier Anglorum*.

Argentine (ā·ɹdʒĕntəin), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *argentin*, ad. L. *argentīnus* of silver.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, made of, or containing silver.

1537 W. HOLME *Fall Reb.* 40 An antick deaurate with letters argentine. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 353 Argentine spicula were seen in the larger grains. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. 224 The property of blackening argentine salts.

2. Silvery.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 526 Argentine, or Siluer Thistel. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 251 Celestial Dian, goddess argentine. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iii. 46 The meanest sounds that pampered mine ear have been argentine. 1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 35 The argentine raiment which the moon .. had thrown over Karnak.

B. *sb.*

1. Silver, or a material simulating it: a. ?Wrought silver, silver filagree. b. Imitation silver, electro-plate. c. The silvery lamellæ on the scales of fish, used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 857/1 Images of sore and terrible countenances, all armed in curious worke of argentine. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 972/1 The material which gives this metallic lustre to the scales of Fishes, known in commerce under the name of 'Argentine.' 1847 *Bachel. Albany* (1854) 115 The argentine and albata did their best to look silvery.

2. *Zool.* A genus of small fishes, of the family *Salmonidæ*, with very silvery scales: see 1 c. Also applied by Pennant to the *Scopelus Pennanti* or *Humboldtii*, now called the Pearlside.

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 432. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 285 Shoals of argentine are consumed annually in this commerce.

†3. *Herb.* The Silver-weed (*Potentilla anserina*), Gerard, 1597; Withering. *Argentine Thistle*, the Cotton Thistle (*Onopordium Acanthium*) Lyte, 1578.

4. *Min.* Slate-spar (Humble *Dict. Geol.*).

1794 KIRWAN. 1868 DANA *Min.* 678 Argentine .. a pearly lamellar calcite .. colour white, grayish, yellowish, or reddish.

Argentite (ā·ɹdʒĕntəit). *Min.* [f. L. *argent-um* silver + -ITE.] Silver-glance or argyrose, a native sulphide found in veins traversing granite, etc.

1837-68 DANA *Min.* 39 Malleable like ordinary argentite.

Argento- (ɑɹdʒe·nto), comb. form of L. *argentum* silver; = 'Having silver as a constituent.'

1837-68 DANA *Min.* 39 Argentopyrite .. a pseudomorph consisting of the minerals argentite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, pyrargyrite. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 305 Argento-cuprous Sulphide .. Argentiferous Copper-glance.

Argentocracy (ɑɹdʒĕntɑ·krăsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -CRACY: cf. *plutocracy*.] The rule or paramount influence of money.

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 11 The disease of argentocracy.

Argentometer (-ɑ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for determining the strength of silver solutions.

1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.* 250 To use the argentometer.

Argentous (ɑɹdʒe·ntəs), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *argent-um* silver + -OUS.] Containing silver in composition; applied to compounds containing silver in twice the proportion of that in those called argentic, as *Argentous Chloride*, Ag_2Cl; *Argentous Oxide*, Ag_4O, suboxide or hemioxide of silver.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 273 A small quantity of argentous chloride.

Argentry (ā·ɹdʒĕntri). [ad. F. *argenterie*; cf. L. *argentāria* (sc. *vasa*, etc) silver vessels, plate, etc.: see ARGENT and -RY.] Silver plate, wrought silver. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1622 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. xvii, Pawning his own argentry and Jewels. 1641 —*ibid.* (1753) 124 Costly Bowls of frosted Argentry. 1852 D. MOIR *Bower of Peace* Wks. I. 61 The round moon's calm argentry.

†Argenture. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *argenture*, f. *argenter* to silver.] ?A silvering amalgam.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel Health* 142 b, Of these two make an argenture.

†Argent-vi·ve. *Obs.* [a. F. *argent vif*:—L. *argentum vivum* (Pliny).] Quicksilver, mercury.

1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Argent Vyff, ye bolyon .. iiij*d*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, The Bulls our fornace .. our argent-viue, the Dragon. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 84 Argent-vive or Quick-silver.

†Argh, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 arg (WS. earg, earȝ, earh), 2–3 erȝ, arȝ, 3 ærh, arh, eærȝh, eruh, erew, areu, arewe, areȝ, 3–5 arwe, 4–5 argh, 5 arwhe, arow(e. *Sc.* 6– arch, 9 argh, ergh, erf, arrow; *north Eng.* 7– arf. [com. Teut.; cogn. w. ON. *argr* (Sw. and Da. *arg*), OHG. *ark*, mod.G., Du. *arg*, OFris. *arg*, *ergh*:—OTeut. **arg-oz*.]

1. Cowardly, pusillanimous, timid, fearful. (Still in north. dial.)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* I. xii. (Bosw.) Se earȝa fĕðe Brytta. 1205 LAY. 4336 Þu eart swa eærȝh cniht. *c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Arh ich was meself and wah. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 288 He, kene þet was ær eruh. 1297 R. GLOUC. 457 His hert arwe as an hare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2540 If Elinus be argh, & ournes for ferde. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/2 Arwe, or ferefulle (1499 arwhe, arowe, or ferdfull), *Timidus pavidus*. *a* 1450 *York Myst., Barbers* L viij b, So am I arow to do þat dede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Arghe, *pusillanimis*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 621 King Duncane so arch ane man wes he. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Words*, *Arf*, afraid. *a* 1800 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 233 Fearful will it be to me, I'm erch, or a' be o'er. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, *Arch*, *argh*, *ergh*, *erf*. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Arf* or *arfish*, afraid, reluctant: 'I felt arfish i' t' dark.'

2. Inert, sluggish, lazy, slow, loath, reluctant. (Still in north. dial.)

a 1000 *Gnom. Vers.* (Gr.) 188 Ful oft mon wearnum tihð earȝne. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 16 Erȝe [*v.r.* erewe, arȝe, ærwe] we beoð to donne god. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 119 The pepil haill grantis that thai wayt .. bot thai ar arch to schaw. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 116 (JAM.) An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae arrow Wi' tricks fu' sly. 1877 *Holderness Gl.* (E.D.S.), *Arf*, *Arfish*, unwilling, indisposed, disinclined; 'He's nobbut varry arfish te begin.'

†3. Vile, base, good-for-nothing. (So in Ger.) *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 39 Cneorisse yflo & árȝ becon soecas.

†4. as *sb.* ?Wretch, betrayer, enemy. *Obs.*

a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 228 in *O. E. Misc.* 117 Gif þu hauist sorwe, ne say þu hit þin areȝe [*v.r.* arewe, erewe].

†Argh(e, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 arȝian, earȝian, 2 erȝian, 3–4 arȝe(n, 4–5 argh(e. *Sc.* 8–9 ergh. [f. prec.]

1. To be disheartened, timid, fearful, loath; to hesitate from timidity. (Still in Sc.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Þet eower heorte erȝian swiðe and eower feond strongian. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 713 Þenne arȝed Abraham, & alle his mod chaunged. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1976 Antenor arghet with austerne wordes. 1728 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, Dear Jenny, I wad speak .. and yet I ergh.

†2. *impers.*, *Me arghes*: I am afraid. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Alex.* (Stevenson) 19 Me arȝes of my selfe, I am alle in aunter.

†3. *trans.* To daunt, frighten. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 572 In þe anger of his ire þat arȝed monye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 237 Ac þow þy-self .. Hast arwed meny hardy men that hadden wil to fyghte. *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 69 That arghede alle that ther ware, Bothe the lesse and the mare,

†Arghhood. *Obs.* In 3–4 arhhede. [f. ARGH *a.* + -HOOD.] Cowardice, pusillanimity.

c 1350 in *O. E. Misc.* 74 Prude and modynesse, Ne arhhede ne sorynesse.

†Arghly, *adv. Obs.* [f. ARGH *a.* + -LY 2.] Timidly, cowardly; also (in OE.) basely.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XX. 4 Abimeleh andwirde earhlice. 1086 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) And hine earhlice ofsloȝon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1831 Antenor arghly auntride of ship.

†Arghness. *Obs.* [f. ARGH *a.* + -NESS.] Cowardice, pusillanimity, timidity.

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Þe oþer is arȝnesse, þet is tyene of herte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2203, I ournand in elde with arghnes in hert. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Arghnes, *pusillanimitas*.

†Arghship. *Obs.* In 3 ærhscipe. [f. ARGH *a.* + -SHIP.] = prec.

1205 LAY. 12411 Heo sulf mid ærhscipe arnden to heolde.

†Arghth. *Obs.* In 3 ærhðe, arhþe, areȝthe. [f. ARGH *sb.* + -TH.] = prec.

1205 LAY. 23520 Arður ærhðe bi-deled [1250 arhþe]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 404 He vor areȝthe hit ne for-lete.

Argil (ā·ɹdʒil). [a. F. *argille* (mod. *argile*), ad. L. *argilla* (formerly in Eng. use), a. Gr. ἄργιλλος, f. ἀργής white, shining.] Clay, *esp.* potter's clay. Also proposed as a name for alumina when the nature of that base was first discovered.

1530 PALSGR. 195/1 Argile a kynde of erthe, *Argille*. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 318/2 Hard baked Argille or loame. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 20, I do not reckon Loam among the clays, though it seem to be but a succulent kind of Argilla. 1778 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 20 The blue argilla from Paris. 1792 *Ibid.* LXXXII. 34 Argil precipitated from alum by an alkali. 1859 R. BURTON *Africa* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 158 Soil .. yellow with argile. 1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.* 42 Argillaceous clay or alumina clay .. is called argil.

Argillaceo- (ɑɹdʒilē·ʃi̯o), comb. f. next; in *argillaceo-calcareous*.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 106 It consists of a crumbling argillaceo-calcareous rock.

Argillaceous (ɑɹdʒilē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *argillāceus* + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of clay; largely composed of clay; clayey.

1731 in BAILEY. 1781 DILLON *Trav. Spain* 253 A mixture of argillaceous, or calcareous earth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 486 The argillaceous hills of Tuscany. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 88 The argillaceous odour given out by minerals containing alumina.

Argilliferous (ɑɹdʒili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *argill-a* clay + -(I)FEROUS: cf. F. *argilifère*.] Yielding or abounding in clay.

c 1800 KIRWAN is cited in WEBSTER.

Argillite (ɑ·ɹdʒiləit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Argillaceous schist, clay slate. **Argilli·tic** *a.*, of or containing argillite. Craig, 1847.

1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 39 Bare rocks .. a variety of argillite. 1850 DANA *Geol.* xiii. 564 The rock somewhat resembles an argillite.

Argillo- (ɑɹdʒi·lo), comb. f. ARGILLOUS, as in **argillo-calcareous** *a.*, calcareous with an admixture of clay; **argillo-calcite**, a clayey limestone.

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 173 The Professor considers the stone .. argillo-ferruginous. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 183 Card-paper, covered with an argillo-calcareous mixture.

Argillose (ā·ɹdʒilōus), *a.* ?*Obs.* [ad. L. *argillōsus* clayey: see ARGIL and -OSE.] = next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 148 Lande argillose, and not clay by it selve. 1731 BAILEY, *Argillose*, full of white clay.

Argillous (ɑɹdʒi·ləs), *a. rare.* [a. OF. *argillus*, *-os*, *-ous* (mod. *argileux*):—L. *argillōsum*: see prec. and -OUS.] Clayey, argillaceous.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 496 With stones myxt it stont in argillous Lande. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 321 The sand and argillous earth at the bottome. 1882 ELWES tr. *Capello's Benguella* I. iv. 104 This argillous silicious soil.

†Argin(e. *Obs. rare.* [a. It. *argine*, according to Diez:—pop. L. **arger-em* for **adger-em*, *agger-em*, a mound.] An embankment or rampart in front of a fort.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 3 The Fort .. must also haue .. an argine or banke to empeache the approach. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, High argins .. To keep the bulwark-fronts from battery.

†Argle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.*; also in the reduplicated **argle-bargle, argol bargol.** [prob. a popular perversion of *argue*, or confusion of that word with *haggle*.]

1. *trans.* To argue obstinately, dispute about.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11, I will neuer stand argling the matter any more. 1827 D. MOIR *Mansie Wauch* 78 Me and the minister were just argle-bargling some few words on the doctrine of the Camel and the Eye of the Needle.

2. *intr.* To bandy words, dispute, wrangle.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. vii. 53 'Weel, weel,' said the Laird, 'dinna let us argol bargol about it.' 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 336 But I hate a' argling and hargle-bargling. 1861 RAMSAY *Reminisc.* Ser. II. 99 And all argle-bargling, as if at the end of a fair.

Argol[1] (ā·ɹgŏl). Forms: 4–5 **argoyle, -oile, -oille,** 6 **-uyll, -ell, -oll,** 6–7 **-all,** 7 **-aile,** 9 **argal,** 7– **argol.** [Origin unknown: found also as *argoil* in Anglo-French 1250–1300 in *Liber Albus* I. 225, 231]. The tartar deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks as

a hard crust; crude bitartrate of potassium, which, when purified, becomes *cream of tartar*.

[*c* 1260 *Liber Albus* I. 231 Des avoirs qe veignent doutre meer: ciere, argoil, quivere, estein.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 260 Of tartre, alym, glas, berm, wort, and argoyle [*v.r.* -oile, -oille]. 1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* IV. vi. (1634) 202 Wine lees dryed .. which the Goldsmiths do call Arguyll. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, You have arsnike, Vitriol, saltartre, argaile. 1611 COTGR., *Tartre*: Tartar or Argall, the lees or dregs that sticke to the sides of wine-vessells. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 412 Argol we might have from the Rhine. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 309/2 Nearly 1000 tons of argol are annually imported into this kingdom. It comes to us from almost all wine-producing countries. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 356 Argal or Argol. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 970 There are two sorts of argol known in commerce, the white and the red; the former, which is of a pale pinkish colour, is the crust let fall by white wines; the latter is a dark red from red wines.

¶ Erroneously for ARCHIL, ORCHIL, q.v.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 668 Another of the .. useful plants of this division is the orchel, or argol, as it is commonly called. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 372 One [lichen] brought from the Canary Islands, viz. the Orchel or Argol.

‖ **Argol**[2]**, -al** (ā·ɪgəl). [Mongol.] Dried cow-dung used as fuel in Tartary.

1856 HAZLITT *Huc's Trav.* 35 Alas! how should we make a fire, when we have no argols? 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 605/3 In summer, when the dried argals fail as fuel.

†**A·rgolet, -oulet.** *Obs.* [a. F. *argoulet.*] A light-armed horse-soldier; *orig.* a mounted bowman.

c 1580 PEELE *Batt. Alcazar* Wks. II. 95 Pisano, take a cornet of our horse, As many argolets. 1687 *Spon's Hist. Geneva* 133 Troops of Argoulets or light Horsemen.

†**A·rgoletie·r.** *Obs.* Also 6 argletier, 7 arguliteer. [f. prec., after *chevalier*, etc.] = prec.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 109 Light Horsemen, Argoletiers and such like. 1588 *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 75 Such other [horsemen] as are termed Carbines or Argletiers. 1642 *Orders* ibid. V. 252 The which arguliteers shall stand you in as great stead, as horse of better account. 1800 BAILEY, *Argoletiers*, light armed horsemen.

†**Argo·logy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *ἀργολογία*, f. *ἀργός* idle.] 'Idle or vaine speaking.' Cockeram 1623.

Argonaut (ā·ɪgŏnɔ̄t). [ad. L. *Argonauta*, ad. Gr. *Ἀργοναύτης* a sailor in the ship Argo.]

1. One of the legendary heroes who accompanied Jason in the Argo in his quest of the Golden Fleece.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 23 The dreadfull discord, which did drive The noble Argonauts to outrage fell. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1869) I. 231 The Argonauts again owed their safety to the stratagem of Medea.

2. Name of a genus of cephalopod molluscs of the octopod type, *esp.* of the species which, from the delicacy and whiteness of its shell, is also known as the 'paper nautilus,' and was formerly believed to sail on the surface of the sea.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 306 The Argonaut, or paper nautilus. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 891 By the action of the arms, the Argonaut can swim backwards in the same manner as other Octopi.

Argonautic (ā·ɪgɒnɔ̄·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Argonauticus*: see prec. and -IC.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Argonauts. B. *sb.* a. An Argonaut. b. A poem concerning the Argonauts.

1583 WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 133 The Argonauticks of Apollonius. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 42 When the Argonautiques came to Chiron's Den. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 443 Newton supposed the Zodiac to relate to the Argonautic expedition. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1869) I. 248 The Argonautic legend.

†**Argosi·ne.** *Obs. rare.* [In the two forms *Argosie, Argosine*, prob. ad. It. *Ragusco, Ragusino*, Ragusan: for initial *Arg-* cf. next.] ? A Ragusan.

1559 *Contn. Fabyan* VII. 709 An argosie came from the batilment of the same churche, vpon a cable. 1565 STOW *Summarye* (ed. 1) 208 b, an Argosie. 1580 — *Chron.* 1036 an Argosine. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 979/2 (quoting Stow) an Argosine. 1590 STOW *Summarie* 539 an Argosine. 1645 HOWE, ed. *Stowe's Annals* 594/1 a man of the nation of Arragosa. [*a* 1650 LE NEVE *Appendix* to *Leland's Collectanea* (ed. 2) IV. 320 A Man, a Stranger, being a Native of Arragon.]

Argosy (ā·ɪgŏsi). Forms: 6 ragusye, arguze, 6–7 argose, 7 (rhaguse, ragosie,) argosea, argosey, argozee, 6–9 argosie, 7– argosy. [App. ad. It. *Ragusea*, pl. *Ragusee*, i. e. *una* (nave *or* caracca) *Ragusea*, a Ragusan (vessel or carack), best repr. by the earliest form *ragusye*; the transposition in *argosea, arguze, argozee*, etc., is no doubt connected with the fact that Ragusa (in Venetian, *Ragusi*) itself appears in 16th c. English as *Aragouse, Arragouese, Arragosa*. Cf. also the prec. word, in which *Argosine* seems to represent It. *Ragusino*, synonym of *Ragusco*.

That argosies were reputed to take their name from Ragusa, is stated by several writers of 17th c.; and the derivation is made inductively certain by investigations made for us by Mr. A. J. Evans, showing the extent of Ragusan trade with England, and the familiarity of Englishmen with the *Ragusee* or large and richly-freighted merchant ships of Ragusa, 'Argosies with portly saile, Like Signiors and rich Burgers on the flood' [which] ouer-peere the pettie Traffiquers That curtsie to them, do them reuerence, As they flye by them with their wouen wings.' (SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 9.) No reference to the ship Argo is traceable in the early use of the word.]

[*a* 1500 PALLADIUS FUSCUS (of Padua) *De Situ oræ Illyricæ* 1, Nulla Europæ pars adeo abdita est .. ut in ea Ragusinos non invenias negotiantes. 1517 SIR R. TORKINGTON *Pilgrimage* (1884) 16 The most strong and myghty towne called *Aragouse*.] 1518 *Diario di Marco Samudo* (Feb.) Una (nave) Ragusea presa per esso corsaro.

Hist. and *poet.* A merchant-vessel of the largest size and burden; esp. those of Ragusa and Venice.

1577 DEE *Mem. Perf. Art Navig.* 9 Ragusyes, Hulks, Caruailes, and other forrein rich laden ships. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinsh.* III. 313/2 A great argosie .. hauing streamers and flags verie warlike, with two boats at either sterne. 1590 GREENE *Wks.* (Gros.) VII. 224 All the Argoses, Gallyes, Galeons, and Pataches in Venice. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 376, etc. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 373 The greatest shippes of France, yea, the Arguzes of Venice may enter in there. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.*, A full-saild Argosea. 1627 N. BURLEY in Smith *Seaman's Gram.* A ij, The Argozees first the Illyrians made. 1638 L. ROBERTS *Map of Commerce* 237 Rhagusa .. from hence was the original of those great ships here built, and in old times vulgarly called Argoses properly Rhaguses. 1668 RYCAUT *Ottoman Emp.* (1675) xiv. 119 It is said that those vast Caracks called Argosies, which are so much famed for the vastness of their burthen and Bulk, were corruptly so denominated from Ragosies, and from the name of this city. 1841–6 LONGF. *Belfr. Bruges* xii, Venetian merchants with deep-laden argosies.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1621 DONNE *Serm.* lxx. (1640) 716 If St. Paul, so great an Argosie, held no more but *Christum Crucifixum*, what can thy Pinnace hold? 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 454 The tough sides of our Argosie have been thoroughly tried. 1873 HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* i. 16 Wagons of sea-weed just from the beach .. each weed an argosy.

†**A·rgot**[1]. *Obs.* Also **argo.** [a. F. *argot* 'the Spurre of a Cocke .. the heele or talon of a hog' (Cotgr.), mod. *ergot*; origin unknown. Cf. ERGOT.]

a. The spur of a cock; the similarly-situated excrescence on the feet of other animals. b. A spur left in pruning a tree.

c 1400 *MS. Maystre of Game* (Halliw.) More gret argos then hath an hynde. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 38 Argot .. the Old Extremity of a Branch which has been formerly shorten'd at some distance from the Eye. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Plectronites*, the Argot, or Cock-spur Ichthyodont.

‖ **Argot**[2] (argo). [Fr. Of unknown origin.] The jargon, slang, or peculiar phraseology of a class, *orig.* that of thieves and rogues.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 134 Leaves an uninviting argot in the place of warm and glowing speech. 1869 — *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 78 The argots of nearly every nation.

Argotic (aɪgɒ·tik), *a.* [ad. F. *argotique*: see prec. and -IC.] Of the nature of slang.

1863 quoted in *Sat. Rev.* 149 Argotic locutions.

Arguable (ā·ɪgiuˌăb'l), *a.* [f. ARGUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being argued, open to argument.

1611 COTGR., *Plaidoyable*, pleadable, arguable. 1860 BAGEHOT *Hist. Unref. Parl.* 13 The Jacobites .. claimed the Crown, not on arguable considerations of policy. 1883 *Law Times* 22 Sept. 356/1 It was a very arguable point whether this Act applied to .. Cape Colony.

Argue (ā·ɪgiu), *v.* 4–; also 4 arguwe, 5 argwe, 6 argoue, argew. [a. OF. *argue-r*:—L. *argūtāre*, freq. of *argu-ĕre* to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, blame; of which latter Fr. *arguer* and Eng. *argue* are now taken as the equivalents.]

I. To bring evidence, convict, prove, indicate.

†1. To make good an accusation against, prove wrong or guilty, convict. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 þat þe prest be mi3ti to .. argu hem þat a3en seyn þe feiþ. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 8 [They] dissent from themselves, and with their life argue their tongue of untruth. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* viii. 46 Which of you shal argue me of sinne. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 171/2 He, not to argue him of Perjury, affirmed, etc.

†2. *trans.* To accuse, impeach, arraign, find fault with, call in question. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 79 And argwyd hym rycht scharply. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 173 Not 3ou, nor 3it the kyng .. Will I argew of this maneir offens. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 127 Nor would we argue the definitive sentence of God. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 213 Erroneously argues Hubert Thomas .. of a mistake.

3. To prove or evince; to afford good ground for inferring, show weighty reasons for supposing; to betoken, indicate. (Passing from *prove* in early use to *evidence* or *imply* in modern use.) a. a person or thing *to be* so-and-so.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxiv. 182 But that proueth nat or argueth hym to be the firste. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 25 Which argued thee a most vnlouing Father. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 831 Not to know mee argues your selves unknown. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) App. 8 Which seem to argue it to be ancient. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 55 The gems Which argued her a Queen.

b. *that* it is.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 178 That we are delivered .. argueth that we once were in their hands. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1647) 214 The speedy withering of their religion argueth it wanted root. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 54 Contrary choices that Men make in the World, do not argue that they do not all pursue Good.

c. with *simple object.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 74 Thys rudeness and barrennes of the ground arguth .. neclygent idulnes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 30 So bad a death, argues a monstrous life. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 60 Such purulent spittle argues exulcerated lungs. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 181 Imitation argues esteem, a desire of equality argues envy. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 181 Nor .. did the use of this material argue poverty.

II. To bring reasons, to reason, dispute.

4. *intr.* To bring forward reasons concerning a matter in debate; to make statements or adduce facts for the purpose of establishing or refuting a proposition; to discuss; to reason.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6436 He [the executor] argueþ vpon þys skylle And byt þe dede answere þartylle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 122 Aristotle and oþere to arguen ich tauhte. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lxiv. (1859) 59 Now arguest thou folyly; for thy reson is more to my purpos than it is to thyne. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 76 He argued in himselfe, and was full of malencoly. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 54 His philosophy and faculty of arguing. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 442 He would argue by the hour, but never for arguing sake.

b. *Hence*, To reason in opposition, raise objections, contend, dispute.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 115 Quath Actyf þo al angryliche 'and argueynge as hit were, 'What is pouerte pacient?' 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 More ready to argue than to obey. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 177 The virgin argued no longer. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 63 'Confound it, sir, don't stay arguing, but go and order my horse.'

c. Const., *with* (in general sense), *against* (in direct opposition to the position of), an opponent; *for* or *against* a proposition; *about* (*of* obs.) a matter under discussion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 645 She gan in her herte argue Of this matere. *c* 1430 *Babees Bk.* 11 Argue not a3en þat. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 139 Better .. to holde his peas than to contrarye and argue with a foole. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxvi. 4 The knowlege wherwithall I argue agaynst the. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 562 Of good and evil much they argu'd then. 1710 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxvii. 111, I am not .. arguing for an equality of the two sexes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 3 I'd give ten Pounds to hear her argue with my Friend .. about Trade. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 13 They argue against a fair discussion of popular prejudices. 1795 SOUTHEY *Maid of Orl.* III. 33 And argue thence of kingdoms overthrown, And desolated nations. 1847 [see 8].

5. *trans.* To bring forward the reasons for or against (a proposition, etc.); to discuss the pros and cons of; to treat by reasoning, examine controversially.

1494 FABYAN V. xcix. 72 The sayd causes warre well and sufficiently argued. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 168 Wee are too open heere to argue this. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 27, I laid it all before them again, arguing every part of it .. clearly. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 34 If our tenets are absurd, we allow them to be freely argued. 1883 MRQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Parl.* 17 July, I do not see that it is my business to argue the legal considerations adverted to.

6. With *subord. cl.* To maintain, by adducing reasons, the proposition or opinion *that*.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 90 In consideration wherof he argueth, yf Christ shuld be often offered, nedes must he oft suffer. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 101 a, Peradventure some will argue .. yᵗ he shall have no writ. 1711 *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 3 He will often argue that if this Part of our Trade were well cultivated, we should gain. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 24 He is arguing with the Jews, that the Messiah .. was already come.

7. *trans.* To bring forward as a reason (for or against), to use as an argument. *arch.*

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* III. i, What can she argue to thy birth or person? 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 11 He told me the same thing, which I argued for my staying .. was the strongest Repulse to my Pretensions.

8. *To argue* (a thing) *away, off*, etc.: to get rid of by argument.

1713 *Guardian* No. 60 Which .. have clearly argued that animal out of the creation. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, We call on wit to argue it away. 1865 D'A. THOMPSON *Odds and Ends*, Men .. would argue a dog's tail off.

9. *To argue* (a person) *into* or *out of*: to persuade him by argument into, or out of, a course of action, an opinion or intention.

1685 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* Ded. (J.) A sort of poetical logick .. to argue you into a protection of this play. *Mod.* He was argued out of his opposition.

Arguer (ā·ɪgiuˌəi). [f. ARGUE + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *argueur*.] One who argues, adduces reasons, or engages in discussion; a disputant, a reasoner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 116 Augustyne to suche argueres he telleþ hem þis teme. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 21 The third sort of people, are the Arguers or Disputers. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 454, I was a great arguer for the advantages of poverty. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 269 Personality and invective are not only proofs of a bad argument but of a bad arguer.

Argufy (ā·ɪgiufəi), *v. colloq.* [An illiterate formation on ARGUE. Cf. *speechify*.] A colloquial and dialectal equivalent of ARGUE, usually with the idea of pertinacious or petty argument.

1. *intr.* To prove or be evidence of something; *hence*, to be of importance, consequence, or use; to signify. Cf. ARGUE 3.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxviii. 44 'Howsomever, that don't argufy in reverence of his being in a hurry.' *c* 1800 C. DIBDIN *Poor Jack* iii, What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye?

2. To argue, dispute, wrangle.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* ii. (1832) 104, 'I can't stand argufying here about charity.' 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 197/2 People who are always arguefying are the .. worst of bores.

3. *trans.* To worry with argumentation. Cf. ARGUE 9.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 797 'Would you go for to offer for to arguefy me out of my senses?' 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* vii. 64, 'I am thwarted, crushed, argufied at every turn.'

Arguing (ā·rgiu|iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARGUE + -ING¹.] a. Accusation, fault-finding (*obs.*). b. Argumentation, argument.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 475 Sche answerde lat be thyn arguynge. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas Job Tri.* I. 911 List you now vnto my Arguing. 1611 BIBLE *Habb.* ii. 1 When I am reproued [*marg.* upon my reproofe or arguing]. *c* 1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 487 From Locke's arguings it can't be proved that, etc. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 141 However obscure the arguings.

† **Argu·itive,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *arguit-* ppl. stem of *argu-ĕre* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **arguitīv-us.*] Characterized by argument. Hence † **Arguitively** *adv.*, in a way that proceeds by argument.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 389 The new truths..are arguitively or consequentially contained or comprehended in them [the old ones].

Arguliteer, var. ARGOLETIER, *Obs.*

Argument (ā·rgiumĕnt). [a. F. *argument* (13th c.), ad. L. *argūment-um*, f. *arguĕre* (or refashioning, after this, of OF. *arguement*, f. *arguer*): see ARGUE. For use of the L. form, see 3 c.]

1. Proof, evidence, manifestation, token. (Passing from *clear proof* in early, to *proof presumptive* in later usage; cf. ARGUE 3.) *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 3 To which and he 3af hym silf a lyue ..in manye argumentis, *or prouyngis.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 53, I wante the argumentes of a man. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 242 It is no addition to her witte, nor no great argument of her folly. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 91 Flight is not then an argument of a bad Conscience. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) 20 *note*, Beating the Desk and biting of Nails were Arguments of taking Pains. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 251 To remove the two Giants..would be a greater Argument of Taste than fixing them up.

2. *Astr.* and *Math.* The angle, arc, or other mathematical quantity, from which another required quantity may be deduced, or on which its calculation depends.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 549 Hise othere geeris, As been his centris and hise Argumentz. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* xliv. 54 To knowe the mene mote and the argumentis of any planete. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 141/2 Annual argument of the moon's apogee..is the distance of the sun's place from the place of the moon's apogee. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 54 An arc of the circle referred to..is the Argument of the harmonic motion.

3. A statement or fact advanced for the purpose of influencing the mind; a reason urged in support of a proposition; *spec.* in *Logic*, the middle term in a syllogism. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 158 Clerkes wol seyn as hem leste By Argumentz that al is for the beste. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 88 Why replye not ye to this argument. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiii. 3 To pleate my cause before him, and to fyll my mouth with argumentes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 338 But that the Beast that was, and is not, is not the Devil, we shall now evince by other arguments. 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 7 The middle term..is often called the Argument, because the force of the syllogisms depends upon it. *c* 1790 REID *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 81/2 It is a good argument *ad hominem*, against the scheme of Necessity held by Hume. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. i. 5 Well provided with golden arguments. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 187 Anything is an argument which naturally and legitimately produces an effect upon our minds, and tends to make us think one way rather than another.

b. Const. (*to* obs.), *for*, a conclusion; hence (of later origin) *against* the contrary.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 466 Argumentis to this conclusion, That she on hym wold have compassion. 1643 BURROUGHES *Hosea* i. (1652) 7 It is a great argument to obedience to know it is the word of the Lord that is spoken. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 349 The arguments for and against the preservation of trial by jury.

c. In certain phrases borrowed from the formal terminology of the schools, the L, *argumentum* is in current use, esp. in *argumentum ad hominem.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. (1695) 391 To press a Man with Consequences drawn from his own Principles, or Concessions..is already known under the Name of *Argumentum ad Hominem.* [Cf. quot. 1790 in 3.]

4. A connected series of statements or reasons intended to establish a position (and, *hence*, to refute the opposite); a process of reasoning; argumentation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 To trete upon this jugement Made eche of hem his argument. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxvii. 248 Therfore lat vs fle the wordle..and by good argument we shulle haue the kyngdome of Heuene. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 16/2 Truly this argument hangeth togither by verie strange gimbols. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xvi, By the like argument is the angle *I C H=A B H.* *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table T.* Wks. 1730 I. 140 You're out in your argument. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* I. iv. 35 To recapitulate the successive steps of the argument.

5. Statement of the reasons for and against a proposition; discussion of a question; debate.

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxviii. 257 Than ye stryfe..was brought in argument before the pope. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 105 How did this argument begin? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 903 In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. iv. (1714) II. 305 So intent in upholding their own side of the argument. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Among Mongols* xvii. 207 The greater part of [such difficulties] are advanced merely for the sake of argument.

†b. *transf.* Subject of contention, or debate. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 21 And sheath'd their Swords, for lack of argument. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 472 Much argument of quarrel ministred betweene them and the Townesmen.

†6. Subject-matter of discussion or discourse in speech or writing; theme, subject. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. 21 How to write in this kinde of argument. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 100 It would be argument for a Weeke. *Ibid.* II. iv. 310 And the argument shall be, thy runing away. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VII. 205 He grew the Argument of all Tongues, every Man enquiring who, and what He was. 1791 STORMONT *Monody Pr. Wales* i, Should woo the British muse..To strains of bitter argument. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* III. vii, The throbbing deed Shall make thy name a household argument Familiar with their voices.

7. The summary or abstract of the subject-matter of a book; a syllabus; *fig.* the contents.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1848) 290 The argument into the xxiv*th* psalm. In this psalm David singeth all things to be the Lord's; etc. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 187 If I would ..try the argument of hearts, by borrowing. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I, Argument to Book the First. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 165 Orations, which with the argument..take up nineteen leaves.

† **A·rgument,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *argumente-r*, ad. L. *argūmentā-ri* to conduct an argument, f. *argūment-um*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To adduce arguments, argue, reason.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 195 The fifte yer, he gan argument Of the sterre, and of the firmament. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 377 Thus argumentyd he. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 153 Thus they argument for the horns of Elephants. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cer.* II. ix. 42 We argument also from the Scandall of them.

2. To give evidence, furnish proof, *that.*

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 114 Albeit that it apperteneth to the Apostolis..it argumentis not that utheris etc.

3. To furnish with arguments or syllabuses. *rare.*

1611 H. BROUGHTON *Req. Agreement* 52 He [Homer] caused both workes to be argumented by 24 verses.

4. *trans.* To make the subject of argument or debate.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 406 As for the regular Figure of the Belemnites being excepted against, I believe few Fossilists will argument that.

† **Argume·ntable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *argūmentābilis*, f. *argūmentāri*: see prec. and -ABLE.] Admitting of argument; that may be argued; *also* argumentative.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, Disputation is an argumentable discussion of a doubtfull proposition. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 187, I thought that an argumentable point.

Argumental (āɡiume·ntăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *argūmentāl-is*, f. *argūment-um*: see ARGUMENT *sb.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, argument; argumentative.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* (Arb.) 49 (D.) With instances and argumentall sawes. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) Oppress'd with argumental tyranny. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 283 The most vociferous and argumental coxcomb existing.

† **Argume·ntate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *argūmentāt-*, ppl. stem of *argūmentāri.*] By-form of ARGUMENT *v.*

1586 SIDNEY *Wanst. Play* (1674) 622 (D.) 'Nunc are you to argumentate of the qualifying of their estate first.'

Argumentation (ā·rgiumĕntē¹·ʃən). [a. F. *argumentation, -acion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *argūmentātiōn-em* f. *argūmentāri*: see ARGUMENT *v.*]

1. The action or operation of inferring a conclusion from propositions premised; methodical employment or presentation of arguments; logical or formal reasoning.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 293 b, That whiche he commaundeth not; thou sekest it by argumentacyon. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* 3 Logike..doth plainly and nakedly set foorth..the summe of things, by the way of argumentation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 2 [They] preclude any argumentation from the Revealed Word of God. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 156 ¶ 2 The evidence obscured by inaccurate argumentation. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxix, The eloquence and argumentation of the bar.

2. Interchange of argument, discussion, debate.

1538 STARKEY *England* 149 We wyl not..consume the tyme in argumentatyon. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 286 But what argumentation can a man hold with him. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 10 Conscious that he is too much given to Argumentation. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesm.* xxii. 154 Inevitably drawn into protracted argumentation.

3. A sequence or chain of arguments, a process of reasoning; = ARGUMENT 4.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 106 What a misfashioned argumentation is this. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* 29 *note*, For when their argumentation is broken, they are forced to save themselves by flight, that is, by evasions. 1694 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 265 Who have their syllogisms and argumentations not in mood and figure, but in their heels. 1877 S. OWEN in *Wellesley Desp.* Introd. 23 His solemn warnings..his ingenious argumentations.

Argumentative (āɡiume·ntătiv), *a.* [a. F. *argumentatif, -ive*, f. L. *argūmentāt-* (see ARGUMENTATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **argūmentātīvus.*]

†1. Of the nature of an argument (*for*); of weight as evidence (*of*). *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 35 Even this is argumentative for us. 1661 *Refl. Oathes of Suprem. & Alleg.* 41 Their silence in this point..is surely very argumentative. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 113 If Pliny, a heathen, could make this fertility of wheat argumentative of the bounty of God to Man.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by argument; controversial; logical.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 115 To vent their opinions in argumentative way. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1851) I. 52 Hallam [gives us] a critical and argumentative history. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 245 The close argumentative style of his writings.

3. Given or addicted to argumentation; capable or fond of arguing.

1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* Pref. (1668) 16 It is not out of any design to play the Argumentative Poet. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. II. 257 He possessed a strong, capacious, argumentative mind. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 4 The argumentative Mr. Macey..shook his head.

Argume·ntatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + LY².] In an argumentative manner, in respect to argument.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 28 (R.) It is argumentatively weak and unconcluding. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmxcv/4 The Mystery of Curing..Explained and Proved, Argumentatively and practically. 1876 Miss BRADDON *Haggard's Dau.* III. 218, 'I don't call it honouring the Sabbath to sit down to a worse dinner than on a work-a-day,' Jim remarked argumentatively.

Argume·ntativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being argumentative.

1731 in BAILEY. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, A state of windy argumentativeness. 1882 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 2/1 Public business in the House of Commons was delayed by unprecedented argumentativeness at private business time.

Argumentator (ā·rgiumĕntē¹·tər). [a. L. *argūmentātor*, n. of agent f. *argūmentāri*: see ARGUMENT *v.* Cf. F. *argumentateur.*] One who conducts an argument; a reasoner.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 38 Thus it standeth then with these Argumentators. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 836 Our Atheistick Argumentator yet further urges. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 53 Mr. M'Nicoll is a profound argumentator.

† **Argume·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. *argument-* + -IVE.] = ARGUMENTATIVE.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy*, Quickness of repartees in argumentive scenes receives an ornament from verse.

† **A·rgumenti·ze,** *v. Obs.* [f. ARGUMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] To conduct an argument; to argue. Hence also **Argumentizer, Argumentizing.**

a 1641 FINETT *Philoxenis* (1656) 8 If one would argumentize thereupon. 1680 MANNYNGHAM *Disc.* 34 (T.) The unmixed and argumentizing philosophy. 1684 BRADY *Introd. O. E. Hist.* 241 (L.) This argumentizer should..have cited this proclamation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* III/200 The true way of argumentizing.

† **Argumento·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *argumentōsus.*] 'Full of argument, reason, matter or proof; pithy, full of wit or skill.' Bailey 1731.

‖ **Argumentum:** see ARGUMENT.

Argus (ā·rgŭs). [L., a. Gr. 'Αργός.]

1. A mythological person fabled to have had a hundred eyes. *Hence*, a very vigilant person, a watcher or guardian.

1387 TREVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 37 They ben in araye tormentours in wynnyngis argi. 1557 *Myrr. Mag., Induct.* xvii, With more then Argus' eyes. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xlix, If cheeses in dairie haue Argusses eies. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 65, I hope still, Argus, to be too hard for thee. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. x. 349 The Argus-eyes of the still ubiquitous clergy.

[After the death of Argus, his eyes were transferred by Hera to the tail of the peacock.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 17 Fayre pecocks..full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide.

2. A genus of pheasants, natives of Asia, of which one species (*A. giganteus*) is as large as a turkey.

1768 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVIII. 521 The argus..is the largest species of pheasant yet known. 1829 GRIFFITH, etc. *Cuvier* VIII. 237 The argus was brought for the first time to Batavia from Malacca in 1780. 1834 *Malte-Brun's Univ. Geog.* III. 431 The coo-ow, or Argos pheasant, is remarked for its uncommon beauty.

3. A name for certain butterflies of the genus *Polyommatus*, with many eye-like spots on the wings.

1827 JERMYN *Butterfly Coll. Vade Mecum* 146/7 Brown Argus; Scotch Argus.

4. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as **argus-eyed, -like** *a.*, extremely watchful or sharp-sighted; **Argus-queller,** a title of the god Mercury; **argus-shell,** name of a species of porcelain-shell; **argus-snake** (see quot.).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 305 No humane judgement is so..Argos-eied, but sometimes shal fall a sleep. 1861 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Pref. 3 Argus-eyed Venetian envoys. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* G ij a, All Creatures, from the Mole to the most Argus-like above ground. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XVI. 122 The mighty Argus-queller saw the maid. 1750 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 (JOD.) The argus shell, the oblong oculated porcellana. 1802 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 439 The Argus Snake..is beautifully marked from head to tail by numerous transverse rows of round ocellated red spots.

† **Argutа·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *argūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *argūtāre, -āri*, freq. of *arguĕre*: see ARGUE.] Cavilling, cavil, quibble.

1641 *Ans. Vind. Smectym.* Pref. 8 It is not the force of their argutation, that could move me one foot forward. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Myst. Godl.* viii, Their devilish and frivolous argutations. 1681 GLANVILL *Saducismus* I. 150 That which this Objection further urges..is..a very unlearned and unskilful argutation.

Argute (ɑigiū·t), *a.* [ad. L. *argūt-us* clear, sharp, keen, pa. pple of *arguĕre*: see ARGUE.]

†1. Of taste: Sharp. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 572 [Figs] of savor pure Argute ynough.

2. Of sounds: Shrill.

1719 in *Glossogr. Nova.* *a* 1864 LANDOR *To Barry Cornw.*, A rich but too argute guitar.

3. Of persons, faculties, actions, etc.: Quick, sharp, keen, subtle, shrewd, *esp.* in small matters.

1577 [See next]. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 112 With that argute and vehement action, his eyes were almost dazled. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 Curious and argute Historians. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 234 Argute emendations of texts. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 90 Thou, the argute and tricksy.

Argu·tely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an argute manner; sharply, shrewdly.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 277 Such Aristotle hath so argutely and subtilly written. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* XXXI. V. 241 'You are wrong,' said my father argutely.

Argu·teness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Mental sharpness, shrewdness, or cunning; *also,* shrillness.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 133 But what an insipid and unsatisfactory Arguteness there is in such Conceptions. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 118 This [writer] tickles you by starts with his arguteness. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* II. i. (1869) 16 A certain arguteness of voice.

†**Argu·tious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *argūtus* ARGUTE + -IOUS; cf. *cautious.*] 'Subtile, witty, of deep-reach, full of words.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Argyll (aɪgəi·l). [f. proper name.] A vessel of silver or metal, like a small coffee-pot, in which to serve up gravy, so as to keep it hot.

1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 338 We have in the English kitchen, our 'argyll' for gravy.

Argyr-, argyro- (ā·ɹdʒir-, -ro-), repr. Gr. *ἀργυρο-* comb. form of *ἄργυρ-os* silver. In numerous technical words, as: **Argyra·nthemous** (Craig 1847), **Argyra·nthous** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἄνθος, ἀνθεμίς* flower], having silvery white flowers. **Argyra·spid** [L. *argyraspid-es*, Gr. *ἀργυράσπιδες*], in *pl.* the silver-shielded; a corps of the Macedonian army. ‖ **Argy·ria,** *Med.*, affection of the system by the action of silver; silver-poisoning. **Argyric** (aɪdʒi·rik), *a. Chem.* [Gr. *ἀργυρικός*], of silver; = ARGENTIC. **A·rgyrite, Argyro·se,** *Min.*, synonyms of ARGENTITE (Dana). **Argyroce·phalous,** *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a silvery or shining white head (Craig 1847). **Argyroce·ratite,** *Min.* [CERATITE = horn stone, f. Gr. *κέρατ-* horn], synonym of CERARGYRITE (Dana). **Argyrophy·llous,** *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], silvery-leaved (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880). **Argyrythrose,** *Min.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red], Ruby Silver, Antimonial Red Silver, PYRARGYRITE (Dana).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 18 As the *Argyraspides* answered some forward youths .. so say I. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 404 The Argyraspids and the Macedonian phalanx. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 48 Convulsions and paralysis are present in acute argyria, or silver-poisoning. *Ibid.* 52 Chronic .argyria, or discoloration of the skin by silver. 1880 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Argyric salts*, silver salts.

Arh, variant of ARGH *a.* **Arh-:** see ARRH-.

‖ **Aria** (ā·ri,ă). *Mus.* [It.: see AIR.] = AIR 19.

1742 in BAILEY. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 The oyster wench, with her prolonged musical aria of 'Wh'all o' caller ou?' 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* ix. 178 The aria .. represents in music almost that which the column represents in architecture.

Arian, -ize, *Ethnol.* See ARYAN.

Arian (ēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6–7 arr-. [ad. L. *arīān-us*, f. *Arius Arīus*, Gr. Ἄρῐος Ἀρείος, prop. name; see below.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or adhering to the doctrine of, Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th c., who denied that Jesus Christ was *consubstantial*, or of the same essence or substance with God. His opinions were embraced by large sections of Christendom, and the dissensions by which the church was rent lasted for nearly a century.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 552 All the world is become Arrian. 1726 J. TRAPP *Popery* I. (T.) The Arian heresy was suppressed. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ii. 71 Our first Teutonic version of the Scriptures was by an Arian missionary, Ulfilas.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the doctrines of Arius.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 502/2 The counsailes against the Arrians of old. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. 1851, 410 The Arian and Socinian are charg'd to dispute against the Trinity. 1740–61 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 213 A very absurd, bad book, and written by an Arian. 1876 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* v. § 6 Chlodwig .. became a Christian, and not only a Christian but a Catholic, which greatly favoured his conquests, as all the other Teutonic kings were Arians.

Arianism (ēə·riăniz'm). [f. ARIAN + -ISM. Cf. Fr. *arianisme.*] The Arian doctrine or heresy.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 373 The church of Alexandria in Egypt, where Arrianisme begun. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 20 The opinions of Arianism might satisfy a cold and speculative mind. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 A Dutchman named Van Parr was burnt for Arianism.

†**Ariani·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *arīānist-a* + -ICAL.] Partaking of, or leaning to, Arianism.

1791 *Life J. Lackington* xxix. (D.) A member of the arianistical dipping community.

Arianize (ēə·riănəiːz), *v.* [f. ARIAN + -IZE; cf. Fr. *arianiser* 17th c.] a. *intr.* To follow the doctrines of Arius. b. *trans.* To convert to Arianism.

1605 BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* Ded. 1 If Tertullian .. erred montanizing .. if Eusebius arrianizing. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 226 Ulphilas who was bishop of the Visigoths .. converted and Arianised them. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Develop.* 14 St. Justin arianizes.

A·riani·zer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who holds the doctrines of, or who converts others to, Arianism.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 273 Others .. only assert his Divine authority .. For which interpretation Maldonat calls Calvin an arianizer. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 148 Eudoxius, the Arianizer of the Gothic tribes.

A·riani·zing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Professing, favouring, or teaching Arianism.

?*c* 1760 WORTHINGTON *Misc.* 89 (T.) The downfal of the Arianizing Vandals. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Develop.* 13 The arianizing tone of Eusebius.

Aricine (æ·risəin). *Chem.* [f. *Arica*, name of a sea-port in Peru + -INE.] An alkaloid.

1847 in CRAIG. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 357 Aricine is extracted from the cinchona bark in the same manner as quinine.

Aricite (æ·risəit). *Min.* [f. L. *Aricia*, a town of Latium, now La Riccia + -ITE.] Synonym of GISMONDITE (Dana).

Arid (æ·rid), *a.* [ad. L. *ārid-us*, f. *ārē-re* to be dry, parched with heat. Perh. directly from F. *aride*, 15th c. refashioning of OF. *are, arre.*]

1. Dry, without moisture, parched, withered.

†a. of substances: Dry; anhydrous. *Obs.*

1652 L. S. *People's Lbty.* ix. 17 Aride and liquide fruicts. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 106 Lavender .. in arid bundles bound. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 Arid white salt .. *Arid*, may be appropriated to express the state of being devoid of combined water.

†b. *Med.* of the skin. *Obs.*

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 248 Her Body grew white and arid. 1727 ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.) My complexion is become adust, and my body arid.

c. of the ground or climate. *Hence,* barren, bare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arid*, dry, barren, withered, unfruitful. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 147 Without him summer were an arid waste. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1866) I. lviii. 265 The dry, arid look of the dusty square. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* Pref. 7 Arid sands and burning deserts.

2. *fig.* Dry, uninteresting, barren, jejune.

1827–39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 26 An old arid and adust metaphysician. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 167 Ardworth grappled with his arid studies. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxxi, Arid of all good.

†**A·ridate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ārid-us* + -ATE[3]: cf. *invalid-ate.*] To make dry, parch, wither.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

A-ridge (ări·dʒ), *advb. phr. rare*—[1]. [A *prep.*[1] + RIDGE.] In a ridge; in ridge-like position.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 41 To set your back aridge.

Aridity (ări·dĭti). [ad. L. *āriditas*, f. *ārid-us*: see ARID and -ITY. Cf. Fr. *aridité.*] Arid state or quality, parched or withered condition, lack of moisture, dryness, barrenness; *spec.* in early medical use, of the state of the body.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 209/1 The Consumptione, or ariditye of the Ioynctes. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.) Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of aridity. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 601 They [winds] are of .. extreme heat and aridity. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 65 The natural aridity of a part of the Argive soil.

2. *fig.* Dryness, lack of interest; 'in the theological sense a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness.' J.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Eurem. Ess.* 347 That sad State which is called Aridity and Dryness in Monasteries. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 36 We hear them complain of frequent coolness, aridities, and desertions. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 342 The excessive aridity of scholasticism. 1882 G. CHRYSTAL in *Nature* XXVI. 217 The aridities of modern English mathematical text-books.

A·ridness. [f. ARID + -NESS.] Dryness, aridity.

1731 in BAILEY. 1856 *Scottish Rev.* IV. 295 Amid the aridness of the desert.

†**Ariel**[1]. *Obs.* A word transferred by Wyclif from the Vulgate (after Ἀριήλ of the LXX, אריאל *ăriēl* of the Heb.), rendered by Coverdale and version of 1611 'altar.'

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliii. 15, 16 Forsothe the ylk ariel *or auter* [1388 thilke ariel, *that is the hiȝere part of the auter*], of foure cubitis, and fro ariel [1388 the auter] vn to above, foure corners.

(Gesenius would here translate 'fire-hearth of God,' after Arab. *ari*; elsewhere in O. T. the same word occurs as a man's name, and appellation of Jerusalem, where it is taken as='lion of God.') *Ariel* in T. Heywood and Milton is the name of an angel, in Shakspere of 'an Ayrie spirit'; in *Astron.* of one of the satellites of Uranus.

Ariel[2] (ēə·ri,ĕl). [a. *Arab.* اريل *aryil* (var. of ايّل *ayyil* stag), applied in Syria to the Gazelle (Dozy).] A species or variety of the Gazelle found in Western Asia and Africa.

[1828 HEMPRICH & EHR. *Symb. Phys.*, *Antilope arabica*: Arabis vocatus *ghazale.* In Syria eidem, uti videtur passim nomen *ghazal*, passim vero nomen *ariel* seu *aiel* dederunt, quod Cervo Elapho competit.] 1832 *Penny Cycl.* II. 83 The Ariel Antelope so called by the Arabs on account of its light, elegant, and graceful form. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 59 A herd of about fifty ariels.

Ariere, obs. form of ARREAR, ARRIÈRE.

‖ **Aries** (ēə·ri,īz). Also 4–5 ariete. [L.; = ram.] The ram; one of the zodiacal constellations, which the sun enters on the 21st of March.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1593 Or Phebus suster .. The Lion passe, out of this Ariete. *c* 1386—*Sqrs. T.* 43 In Aries the colerik, hoote signe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 243 Tyme makithe his resoort, In gerysshe Marche toward the ariete. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* Pref., Born when the sun is in aries. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 53 At the vernal equinox the first point of Aries and the Sun are on the meridian together.

A·rietate, *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *arietāt-* ppl. stem of *arietāre*, f. *ariēs, ariet-* ram.] To butt like a ram.

1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Arietation (æːri-, ēəːri,ètē·ʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *arietātiōnem*, n. of action f. *arietāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of butting like a ram; *hence,* the striking with a battering-ram or similar instrument.

1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 575 The Strength of the Percussion; wherein likewise Ordnance doe exceed all Arietations. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxiv. (1840) 222 Before Ordinance was found out, ships were both gunnes and bullets themselves, and furiously ranne one against another. They began with this arietation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Battering, concussion, clashing.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. xiii. Wks. IV. 100 Examining the certainty of truth .. by a kind of arietation, a trial which floating conceits .. cannot abide. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* vii. 36 Such tumultuary motions, cross thwartings, and arietations of other particles. 1797 TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXIV. 534 Props of our old constitution against the arietations of democracy.

†**A·rietine,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *arietīn-us*, f. *ariēs.*] 'Of or like a Ram.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

‖ **Arietta** (ari,e·ttă). *Mus.* [It.; dim. of ARIA.] A short air.

1742 in BAILEY. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.*, An *arietta* of her own composing. 1880 HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Arietta* .. a short air, generally of sprightly character, and having no second part.

‖ **Ariette** (ari,e·t). *Mus.* [Fr., ad. It. *arietta.*]

1818 Miss FERRIAR *Marriage* XXXV, She warbled a sprightly French ariette. 1883 A. DOBSON *Fielding* V. 143 The Gallic sportsman sings the following ariette.

Aright (ărəi·t), *adv.*, orig. *phr.* Forms: 1–3 ariht, o riȝt, 3–4 ariȝt, aryȝt, 4 ariȝht(e, aryht, 4–6 aryght, 4– aright. [f. A *prep.*[1] + RIGHT *sb.*, OE. *riht.*]

1. In a right way or manner; rightly, justly, correctly, properly.

c 970 *Laws of Edgar* Canon 67 (Bosw.) ȝif man hit ariht asméaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 ȝif we hit ariht haldeð. *c* 1260 *Fall & Passion* 72 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 ȝosep of arimathie: þat louid ihsu wel ariȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 22 Ther he might leren gentillesse aright [*v.r.* aryht]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (1495) 771 Euyll kynges that rulyth theym not a ryght. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 8 A generacion that set not their herte aright. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxv, Few step aright, but most goe with the croud. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 59 If heard aright, It is the knell of my departed hours. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 29. 398 If I understand aright, this is the main argument.

†2. Straight, straightway. *Obs.* (Cf. RIGHTS.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1299 Abraham was buxum o riȝt, Hise weie he tok sone bi niȝt. 1297 R. GLOUC. 218 Ther were duntes aryȝt, and suerdes wel ydraw. *c* 1460 *How a Marchande, etc.* 237 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 207 They on-dedyn the mouth aryght, There they sawe a ryalle syght.

3. Right: a. Exactly, just (*arch.*). †b. Directly, straight, in a straight line (*obs.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 267 His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aright, As don the sterres. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* I. xviii. F b, Vntill the second marke offer it selfe aright betweene the extreeme part of your length and sight. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 936 He neuer after could indure to look aright on King Richard. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Dram. Exile, Poems* I. 89 Is it true besides—Aright true?

†4. Right, on the square: cf. A-WRY. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iij b, If all the sides be equall, and no angle aright, then is it called Rombus.

5. On the right (hand). *arch. rare.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 308 Aright, aleft, The affrighted foemen scatter from his spear.

†**Ari·ght,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 2 + RIGHT *v.* Cf. Ger. *anrichten, einrichten, zurichten.*] To make right, to put to rights; to arrange or treat properly. Occas. *ironically.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 279 All wrongus to a ryȝt. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1366 Such gestenyng he aright, That there he dwellid alle nyȝt. *a* 1500 *Sir Gowghter* 129 in Utterson *E. P.* I. 166 She bad him here pappe, And he ariȝhte here soo, He tare the oon side of here brest.

†**Ari·ght-half,** *phr. Obs.* [See A *prep.*[1], and HALF.] On the right side.

1340 *Ayenb.* 38 And nimeþ aryȝthalf and alefthalf þet no þing ne may ham ascapie. *Ibid.* 23 Þes boȝ him spret .. ariȝthalf and alefthalf.

Ari·ghtly, *adv.* [A mixture of ARIGHT and RIGHTLY.] Aright, rightly.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 18 Quhatsoeuer thing [is] profitable in this life to man, is arychtlie desyrit, and askit at god. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* i. 1 If we consider arightly the Frame of the whole Vniverse. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 743 If seen arightly by the spiritual eye.

†**Ari·ghts,** *adv. Obs.* [A mixture of ARIGHT and RIGHTS, earlier *rihtes*, advb. gen.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 4 When they had seene and heard her doome a-rights Against Duessa.

Ariht, obs. form of ARIGHT.

Aril (æ·ril). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. arillus (also in use; cf. mod.F. *arille*), f. med.L. *arilli*, Sp. *arillos*, raisins.] See quot.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 208 Two seeds covered

with an aril or detached coat. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 297 The mace of the nutmeg is an arillus, adhering both to the hilum and micropyle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 14 A sac-like fleshy aril. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* viii. 308 The true arillus is an accessory seed-covering, more or less incomplete, formed between the time of fertilization and the ripening of the seed, by a growth from the apex of the funiculus, at or just below the hilum.

Hence the derivatives: **Arillary** (æ·rilări), *a.* of or pertaining to the aril. **Arillate** (æ·rilĕit), **A·rillated, A·rilled,** *ppl. a.*, furnished or covered with an aril. **Ari·lliform** *a.*, having the form of an aril (A. Gray, 1880). **A·rillode,** a false aril, which originates from the micropyle or rhaphe.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, The arillary tunic. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 148 Arillate seeds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nymphæaceæ*.. seeds naked or arillate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 379 Seeds many, arilled. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 262 A false or micropylar aril, or sometimes Arillode. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 297 Recent authors distinguish the true arillus.. from the arillode, which originates at or near the micropyle.

†**Ari·me,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *arîman*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *rîman* to count: see RIME.] To count, enumerate.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 99 He arimde ða diozolnesse ðæs ðriddan hefones. 1205 LAY. 25392 Þa lette þe kaisere arimen al þene here. *Ibid.* 28937 Þis ferde wes isomned and his folc arimed.

†**Ari·ne,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ahrín-an, 2–3 arine(n. *Pa. t.* 1 ahran, 2–3 aran, 3 arinede. [OE. *ahrînan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *hrînan* to touch: see RINE. Rarer in OE. than *æthrînan*, ATRINE.] To touch.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 46 Ȝe ne ahrinað ða séamas mid eowrum anum fingre. [*Hatton G.*, æthrinað.] *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ne þole þu þene unwine þet he me arine. *c* 1220 *St. Marhar.* 20 Ant com þe culure ant aran hire. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 408 Al þet he arinede þere-mide.

A-ri·ng, *advb. phr. rare*⁻¹. [A *prep.*1 and RING *sb.*] In circumference.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 1861 I. 369 (D.) Two orchards of the king's, whereof the greater was twenty days a-ring.

†**A·riolate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ariolāt-*, properly *hariolāt-* ppl. stem of *hariolāri*, f. *hariolus* soothsayer. (The etymological *h-* was seldom written in med.L., and has hardly ever been used by English writers.)] To divine, foretell from omens.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 259 All to vaticinate and ariolate his Persian victory.

†**Ariolater, -or.** *Obs.* Also har-. [f. prec. + -ER1; or after L. agent-nouns in -ATOR; cf. ARIOLER.] A diviner or soothsayer.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 300 Ariopharnes.. gave judgement.. better than all the ariolaters. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 10 You are not either a Lord or a Lady, as the shrewd Hariolator doth seem to think.

†**Ariola·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. (*h*)*ariolātiōn-em*, n. of action f. (*h*)*ariolāt-*: see ARIOLATE and -ATION.] Soothsaying, divination.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Deluding their apprehensions, with Ariolation, South-saying, and such oblique Idolatries. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 193 Vaticination.. ariolation, praesagition. [In mod. Dicts.]

†**A·riole.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *ariole, har-*, ad. L. (*h*)*ariolus*.] A soothsayer, diviner.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* 126 Aryoles, nygromancers brought theym to the auctors of their god. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxx. [ccxvi.] 680 His phisycions, and arioles .. said surely howe the kynge was poysoned or bewytched.

†**A·rioler.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *ariole* (see prec.) + -ER; cf. *astronom-er*, etc.] = prec.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 Ne be þer not found in þe þat.. askiþ ariolers, nor dremis, ne chitering of briddis. *Ibid.*, Bow þu not to þer wicchis, ne axe no þing of þer ariolers.

†**A·riolist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. (*h*)*ariol-us* + -IST.] = prec.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 352 At the accusation of an ariolist or Pythian vaticinator.

Ariose (ɑ:ri|ōu·s), *a. Mus.* [ad. It. *arioso*: see next.] Characterized by melody, song-like.

1742 BAILEY, *Ariose, Arioso*, signifies the Movement or Time of a common Air, Song or Tune. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 209 A style of instrumental music at once light and ariose.

‖ **Arioso** (ɑri|ōu·sō), *a., adv., sb. Mus.* [It.; = airy, f. *aria* air.] Ariose, melodious. Used of instrumental music, it describes a sustained, vocal style; of vocal music 'it would seem to mean that kind of air which, partaking both of the character of air and recitative, requires rather to be *said* than *sung*' (Hullah in Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1879). Hence used *advb.* as a musical direction, and *subst.* of a piece of music of this description.

1742 [see prec.] 1787 BURNS *Wks.* III. 91 In arioso trills and graces. 1879 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 23 A solo .. of an arioso character. 1879 HULLAH *ibid.* I. 83/1 Mendelssohn's 'But the Lord is mindful'.. [is] marked 'Arioso.'

A-riot (ărəi·ət), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + RIOT.] In riot, riotously, running riot.

1851 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (ed. 7) 14 Till the Parrots, all a-riot, Chattered too to keep you quiet. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 310 The rose-trees .. have gone wandering a-riot into country hedges.

-arious, *comp. suffix*, forming adjs.; 1. f. L. *-āri-us, -a, -um* 'connected with, pertaining to' + -OUS (as if ad. L. *-āriōsus*; cf. *cariōsus*, carious). The reg. Eng. repr. of *-ārius* is -ARY1; but the compound suffix is of occasional use, as in *cibarious, gregarious, temerarious, vicarious*, and as a by-form in *arbitrarious, contrarious*, etc. (*Hilarious*, f. L. *hilari-s* + *-ous*, seems to owe its form to association with this suffix.)

A-ripple (ări·p'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + RIPPLE.] In a ripple, rippling.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Cleon* II. 186 The muscles all a-ripple on his back.

Aris, arish: see ARR-.

†**Arisard.** *Obs.* Also arisad, airisad, -sard. An ancient female costume; 'a long robe or tunic girdled round the waist.'

See PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* (1834) 344, (1847) 441 and *Cycl. Costume* (1876) 11.

Arise (ărəi·z), *v.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 ar-, arís-an, 2–4 aris-en, 3– arise, 4–5 aryse. *Pa. t.* 5– arose; also 1–4 ar-, arás, 3–5 aros, 4–5 aroos, 5 aroose, 7 occas. aris (ări·z). *Pa. pple.* 1– arisen (ări·z'n); also 4 arisè, arysè, 6–8 arose. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up, out, away + RISE; = to 'rise up,' intensive of *rise*; cf. L. *exorīri*. An OTeut. comp.; in Goth. *us-, ur- reisan*, OHG. *ur-, ar-, ir-rîsan*, OS. *arîsan*. Northumbrian preserved *ar-rîsan, ar-rás*, etc. Obs. 3rd sing. pres. *arist* = *ariseth*. The pa. t. *aris* in 17th c, was formed on pa. pple.: cf. obs. *writ*, and extant *bit*; the pa. pple. *arose* was assimilated to pa. t.: cf. *abode, shone*. Now almost superseded in ordinary language by the simple RISE, in all senses, exc. those in branch III, of which 17–18 are the ordinary prose uses of the word. Still used poetically in senses 1–9; 10–13 seem entirely obs.]

I. To get up from sitting, lying, repose.

1. To get up from sitting or kneeling, to stand up. *arch.*: see RISE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 16 Ða arison ða þri weras. 1205 LAY. 30841 Þat folc.. arisen from heore seten. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 34 Ariseð þeonne & biginneð þesne antefne. 1297 R. GLOUC. 369 Þys hey men.. Knely to God.. Ac be hii aryse, & abbeþ yturnd fram þe wened her wombe, Wolues dede hii nymeþ vorþ. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 93 A-rys and go with me. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 61 Edward Plantagenet, arise a Knight. 1611 BIBLE *John* xiv. 31 Arise, let us go hence. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc.* II. liv. 49 All the audience.. immediately arise, and remain in a standing posture till their sovereign sit down. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xii, I dub thee knight. Arise, Sir Ralph, De Wilton's heir.

†Hence in *transf.* and *fig.* senses; as a. Of a court: To suspend sittings for the time, to adjourn. b. Of a thing: To erect itself on end (as hair). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 831 And pale he wex, therwith his heer [*v. r.* herte; see 7] aroos [*v. r.* a-ros, roos]. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 279 The court being about to arise he desired leave for a little speach.

†**2.** To get up from a fall. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lviii. 443 He swa micle stranglicor arise swa he hefiȝlicor afeoll. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þa þe liggeð inne swilc sunne and ne þencheð noht for to arisen. 1205 LAY. 9427 Þus Portcheestre to-ræs and nauere seoðden aras. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Huanne þe kempe heþ his uelaȝe yueld.. wel onneaþe he arist. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 999 As ofte as he falleth he may arise [*v. r.* arrise, aryse] agayn by penitence. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 99 Come sir, arise, away! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 330 Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n.

3. To get up from sleep or rest. *arch.*: see RISE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 20 Arris and onfoh ðone cnæht. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxviii. 18 On morȝen he aras. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Ne beo eow noht lað to arisene er dei. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5760 Kyng Alisaunder amorowe arist. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 Þet uolk þet.. late guoþ to bedde and ariseþ late. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 29 Erly on the morwe, whanne þe kyng aros. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 9 Whan wilt thou aryse out of thy slepe? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 89 Arise, arise, Awake the snorting Cittizens with the Bell. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 232 Nash generally arose early in the morning. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix, Arise, arise! the morning is at hand.

4. Of the sun, moon, and stars: To come above the horizon. Also *transf.* of the day, morning. Now *arch.* and *poet.*: see RISE.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark iv. 6 Da aras sunne. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te steorre þat beo ha eanes.. igan adun.. neauer eft ne ariseð ha. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2744 Whan the mone aros. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21. 12 Thilke sterres.. arisen rather than the degree of hire longitude. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 298 The morne aroos, the day gan spryng. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 4 Arise faire Sun and kill the enuious Moone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 170 While day arises, that sweet hour of Prime. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 570 At what hour arises the moon? *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 205 Many suns arise and set.

5. To rise from the dead, return to life from the grave. Now *poetic*: see RISE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 52 Moniȝa lichoma halȝa wæra ða ðe slepdon arison. — xiv. 2 Dis is Johannes Baptista ðe arrás from deadum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þenne sculen.. alle dede arisen. *c* 1260 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 53 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 Þan þe dede up sal arise up har biriles forto sitte. 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccles.* ii. Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 340 Þe þridde day oure God aroos from deþ to lyf. 1537 *Exp. Creed* in *Formul. Faith* (1856) 60 Even like as our Saviour Jesu Christ .. did arise from death to life. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvii. 52 Many bodies of the saints which slept arose. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 356 ¶ 9 The Temple rends, the Rocks burst, the Dead Arise. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1505 Till yonder man upon the bier arise.

6. To rise from inaction, from the peaceful, quiet, or ordinary course of life; *esp.* to rise in hostility or rebellion (*against*). Now *poetic*: see RISE.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* iii. 7 Aris dryhten, halne me doa. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 21 Wið arrisas suna in áldrum. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 208 How darst þow.. Aȝenst the Emperour þus aryse. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 96 Nothyng may make his People to arise, but.. lacke of Justyce. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxix. 264 The comunes arisen vp in dyuerse partyes of the reame and dyden moch harme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ix. 12 Aryse o Lorde God, lift vp thine honde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 447 Arise, blacke vengeance, from the hollow hell. *a* 1703 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. etc.* (1729) 211 Had no Genius arose against the Tyranny of Custom.

7. To rise in violence or agitation, as the sea, the wind; to boil up as a fermenting fluid, the blood; so of the heart, wrath, etc. Now *poet.*: see RISE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 18 Ðe sæ ofstod *vel* aras. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 868 Horn him gan to agrise, And his blod arise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Alle þe þinges, huerby þet uless him arist. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 831 Pale he wex therwith his herte [*v. r.* heer; see 1 b] a-ros. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 20 A tonne, whan his lie arist, To-breketh. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 18 The see arose [WYCLIF, rose vp] with a greate winde that blew. [So all subseq. vers.] 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xi. 20 If so be that the kings wrath arise. — *Ps.* lxxxix. 9 When the waues thereof arise, thou stillest them. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 96 A wind arose and rush'd upon the South.

8. *transf.* Of sounds: To come up aloud, or so as to be audible, to be heard aloud. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2840 Strange cry in þe toun a-ras. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7409 In euerich lond arist song. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3270 Þe cry rudli aros þat reuþe it was to hure. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 Through all the world the fame arose. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiii. 9 And there arose a great cry. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1812 And in their halls arose The cry of children.

II. To ascend, go or come higher.

9. To go up, come up, ascend on high, mount. Now only *poet.*: see RISE.

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 803 Of þære stówe steám up arás. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 143 Þe lyȝte fyre arist into heyȝte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 207 The duste arose with the wynde. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 From whence these flames aryse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 4 Dame Cælia .. as thought From heav'n to come, or thether to arise. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXIII. 763 And on his steps trod ere the dust aris. 1704 POPE *Winter* 46 Nor morning odours from the flow'rs arise. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 258 A mist arose, as from a scummy marsh.

†**10.** To rise with its summit (as a tree), or surface (as water); to grow taller, or higher, to swell up. *Obs.*: see RISE.

c 1225 *St. Marherete* (1866) 18 Te hude.. barst on to bleinen þet hit aras up oueral. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 169 Her womb, which of childe aros. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxviii. (1495) 838 The place brennyth soo that bleynes aryseth there. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 204 The flore ne may nouȝt aryse. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 15 In a close glass it [water] ariseth onely *ad evitandum vacuum*. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 [It] makes a lesser quantity of Quicksilver arise in the Tube.

†**11.** To rise in rank or eminence. *Obs.*: see RISE.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe ilke þet is zuo heȝe arise ine prosperite. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1252/2 Some by handy crafte.. some by other kynde of liuing, arise & come forward in ye world. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 In these minute Animals their nutritive Liquor never arises to the perfection of bloud. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 81 Good fortune .. in his circuit practice, which made him arise in it faster than young men have commonly done. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iv. 229 Obstacles, which might prevent his arising to that height, which the figure of his nativity promised.

†**12.** To rise in price or amount. *Obs.*: see RISE.

1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Uor to do arise þet gauel. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 11 They perceived the charge to arise so high. 1714 SWIFT *Corr.* II. 515 Stocks arose three per cent. upon it in the city.

†b. To amount *to*. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvii. 72 If the Summe.. do arise to the Summe of 60, or exceed the Number of 60. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 56 The whole time.. will arise to 591 y[ears] in all. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. § 4 (1692) 20 They would arise to Three Times more Money.

†**13.** To come up to a point in a scale, attain to, reach. *Obs.*: see RISE.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Doublement*, The price.. which he that arises vnto, most commonly carries the thing. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 2 The number arising annually to the age of puberty.

III. To spring up, come above ground, into the world, into existence.

14. To spring forth, as a river, from its source. *Obs.*: see RISE. Also *transf.* To take its rise, originate. (Still in use.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 7 Onȝelíc arison ðornas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. viii. (1495) 444 The ryuer Doryx arysyth a lytyll fro the heed of Eufrates. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii, To haue the talke of his birth.. to aryse and beginne of suche reporters. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 87 A third sort of Brownists did arise from one Mr. Wilkinson. 1875 GRINDON *Life* XXV. 319 Simple and original forms, from which they [carnations, etc.] have arisen under the stimulus of culture. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/2 The lymphatics.. absorb lymph from the organs in which they arise.

15. To be born, come into the world of life or action.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 11 Moniȝo lease witȝo arisað. 1205 LAY. 1248 Þer scal of þine cunne kine-bearn arisen. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxiv. 10 There arose [WYCLIF, there roos] no prophet more in Israel like vnto Moses. 1646 SIR T.

Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was .. never any Autochthon, or man arising from the earth but Adam. **1763** J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 198 After many Centuries had passed in Darkness, Guido arose. **1875** Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. 241 In the fourteenth century there arose in Italy the first great masters of painting and song. *Mod.* A false prophet calling himself the Mahdi has arisen in the Soudan.

16. Of things: To spring up, usually with some reference to the literal sense of *rise*, as if: To be raised, built. Mostly *poet.* or *rhet.*

a **1000** *Riddles* (Grein) iv. 20 Ariseþ dún ofer dýpe. **1704** Pope *Windsor For.* 26 And 'midst the desart fruitful fields arise. **1859** Tennyson *Vivien* 525 So long, that mountains have arisen since With cities on their flanks. **1864** — *Aylmer's F.* 147 Beyond her lodges .. arose the labourers' homes.

17. Of circumstances viewed as results: To spring, originate, or result *from* (*of* obs.).

1205 Lay. 9383 Nu þu iherest of wuche gomen aras þer þe to-nome. **1393** Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 230 So of rychesse vpon richesse arisen al vices. **1393** Gower *Conf.* I. 240 Therof might arise a sclaunder. **1599** Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. vii. 186 Some sodaine mischiefe may arise of it. **1605** Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 131 Arising from the Imperative manner of speaking. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 219 Whence arised the old proverb, as sound as a Roche. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 131 Comfort arose from the reflection. **1837** J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* I. xviii. 266 This .. arises from ignorance of religion itself.

18. Of matters generally: To spring up, come into existence or notice, 'come up,' present itself.

a **1000** *Guthlac* (Grein) 10 Sindon costinga.. monige arisene. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 234 In þe muchele anguise aros þe muchele mede. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7543 And on the folke ariseth blame. **1513** Douglas *Æneid* v. iv. 43 Heir first guid hope arrais to the twa last. **1526** Tindale *Mark* iv. 17 As trouble and persecucion aryseth for the wordes sake. [So Cranm., *Geneva*, **1611**; Wyclif, riseth.] **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 388 Thereupon these errors are arose. **1704** Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 228 If a new Species of controversial Books had not arose of late years. **1833** I. Taylor *Fanat.* x. 433 Noticing as it arises, whatever fairly bears upon the question. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 145 All questions which arose in the Privy Council.

b. With more of the literal sense. (Hence often *rise*. Cf. 7, 9.)

1708 Pope *St. Cecilia* 24 If in the breast tumultuous joys arise. **1711** Addison *Spect.* No. 166 ₱ 3 Those Thoughts which arise and disappear in the Mind of Man. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* 11, I beg leave to throw out my thoughts, and express my feelings, just as they arise in my mind. **1857** Maurice *Epist. St. John* iv. 55 Then arises in our minds a terrible sense of shame.

†Ari·se, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. Rise, and earlier Arist.] Arising, rising.

1590 Greene *Neuer too late* (1600) 61 Brighter then the sunnes arise. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 286 To beginne harvest at the arise of the Pleiades. *c* **1665** H. Woolrich *Sheph. Israel to Bps.* (title page) The arise of the Beast, False Prophet, and Anti-Christ.

†Ari·ser. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb. + -er^{1}.] One who arises, a riser.

1382 Wyclif *Pref. Epist.* vii. 72 Dauid .. precheth Crist with the harp, and in the ten cordid sawtri arereth vp the ariser fro helle.

Arising (ărəi·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Arise *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Arise in various senses; now chiefly *Obs.* or *arch.*, and supplied by Rising; as **a.** Rising from a seat, from bed, from the dead; rising of the sun.

1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe tuelfte article is to leue þe general arizinge of bodye. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 559 And kneu the arisyng of his moone wel. *c* **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 113 Wher of dounfallyng foleweth so glorious arysynge. **1540** *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dods.* I. 350 What causeth this: That women after their arising Be so long in their apparelling? **1548** Udall, etc. *Prol. Luke* (R.) His arisyng from death to life. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 285 Unto the arising of the Dog-star.

b. Excited rising, insurrection.

1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Naȝt dyadlich zenne, ase byeþ manie arizinges of ulesse. **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Levantamiento*, arising, rising, rebelling.

c. Springing up, origination.

1340 *Ayenb.* 147 Ne non arizinge of wreþe. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 The arising of new troubles.

Ari·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Arise *v.* + -ing^{2}.] = Rising.

1605 *Verstegan's Dec. Intell.* Pref. Verses, Phebus bright arising rays. *a* **1749** Chalkley *Wks.* (1766) 474 The present arising Generation. **1814** Scott *Ld. of Isles* iii. xii, The sun's arising gleam.

†Ari·sness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *arisè*, *arisen* (see Arise *v.*) + -ness.] Rising, resurrection.

a **1300** *Creed* in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 282 Forȝiufenesse of sinnen, arysnesse of flesse, and eche lif.

†A·rist. *Obs.* Forms: 1 ǽríst, -est, érist, -est, 1–3 ærist, 2–3 arist(e. [OE. *ærîst* (cogn. w. Goth. *us-rists*), vbl. sb. of *arîsan* to Arise; f. *Æ-pref.*, accented form of A- *pref.* 1 + **rîst* rising, f. *rîs-an* + -t, as in *migh-t*, *gif-t*, etc.]

1. Rising, rise from a seat or from bed; sunrise.

c **825** *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxviii. 2 Ðu oncneowe ȝesetenisse mine & ereste mine. *a* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* ibid., Ðú mín setl swylce oncnéowe and mínne árist æfter ȝecyþdest. *c* **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 12. 23 At the sonne ariste. **1393** Gower *Conf.* II. 45 And that was er the sonne arist.

2. Rising from the dead, resurrection.

c **885** K. Ælfred *Greg. Past.* xlvii. 363 Deadra monna ærestes [*v.r.* æristes]. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 24 Eft arisæð in erist. 25 Ic am erest and lif [*Rushw.* erist]. *c* **1000** *Ags. G.*, ærist. *c* **1160** *Hatton G.*, arist. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Þis dai is cleped .. aristes dai for þat þe he þis dai aras of deaðe. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 250 Efter his ariste. *c* **1250** in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Vre louerdes aryste.

‖ Arista (ări·stă). Pl. -æ. [L.] The awn or beard (in L. also the whole ear) of grain and grasses; *hence* used of similar bristle-like processes, as the fibrils which fringe the convex edge of a fish's gills, etc.

1691 Ray *Creation* (1701) 81 The Aristæ or radii of a fish's gills. **1875** Houghton *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 112 The basal joints of the arista.

Aristarch (æ·ristāik). [ad. L. *Aristarchus*, a. Gr. Ἀρίσταρχος, name of a severe Greek critic of the Homeric poetry, who rejected many lines of it as spurious; hence used connotatively.] A severe critic. **Arista·rchian** *a.*, severely critical.

1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* Pref., Learned and judicious Aristarchs. **1751** J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charact.* 364 Who .. hath chastised the noble writer somewhat roughly, and Aristarchus-like. **1820** Scott *Abbot* Introd. (1831) 5 Even the aristarch Johnson allowed that, etc. **1853** F. Hall in *Leslie's Misc.* II. 169 Grave aristarchs vouchsafed to accept it as matter of creed, rather than of criticism.

†A·ristarchy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -y: cf. *hierarchy* and L. *Aristarchēi* severe critics.] A body of severe critics.

a **1612** Harington *Brief View Ch. Eng.* (1653) 153 Some of the Aristarchy and sowre censures of these daies.

Aristate (ări·stet), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *aristāt-us*, f. *arista*.] Furnished with aristæ; awned, bearded.

1838 in Loudon *Encycl. Plants.* **1870** Hooker *Stud. Flora* 189 *Centaurea calcitrapa* .. lobes recurved, aristate.

Ariste, aryste, obs. forms of Arras.

†Aristi·ferous, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *aristifer* (f. *arista* + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.] 'Bearing ears of corn.' Bailey 1731.

†Aristi·ppus. *Obs.* [Name of a Greek philosopher, luxurious in his living.] A cant name for canary wine.

a **1627** Middleton *Wks.* II. 422 (Halliw.) Rich Aristippus, sparkling sherry. **1703** De Foe *True Born Eng.*, The Sages .. Praise Epicurus rather than Lysander, And Aristippus more than Alexander.

Aristo- (æ·risto), comb. f. Gr. ἄριστος best; as in **aristo-monarchy,** government by the best; **aristo-democratical,** having a democratic constitution limited by aristocratic elements.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 20 It must be either Aristo-Monarchy or Demo-Monarchy, in plain English the Government of one man alone, or the People-government of one alone. **1801** W. Coxe *Trav. Switz.* I. Introd. 21 The aristo-democratical cantons.

Aristocracy (æristǫ·krăsi). Also 6–7 **-cratie, -y.** [ad. L. *aristocratia*, Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, f. ἄριστος best + -κρατία rule. Cf. F. *aristocracie* (14th c.).] In earlier usage generally contrasted with *monarchy*; since the French Revolution, with *democracy*.

1. In the literal sense of the Gr.: The government of a state by its best citizens. Also *fig.*

[**1531** Elyot *Gov.* (1875) 9 In the Greke tunge called Aristocratia .. in englisshe, the rule of men of beste disposicion.] **1561** T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* Table, Aristocracy [is] the government of thé best choisest men. *c* **1651** Hobbes *Rhetoric* (1840) 435 Aristocracy is that, wherein the highest magistrate is chosen out of those that have had the best education. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1846) IV. 257 A perfect aristocracy of reason and virtue. **1850** Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 41 The attainment of a truer and truer Aristocracy, or Government again by the Best.

†2. *concr.* A ruling body of the best citizens.

1605 B. Jonson *Foxe* iii. iii, If the Senate Right not my quest in this; I will protest 'hem, To all the world, no *aristocracy*.

3. That form of government in which the chief power lies in the hands of those who are most distinguished by birth or fortune; political supremacy of a privileged order; oligarchy.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 169 The Aristocracie is the superior power of a few Peeres. **1623** Massinger *Bondman* I. iii, To change the aristocracy of Corinth Into an absolute monarchy. **1701** Bp. Lloyd *Marg. Readg. to Gen.* xxxvi. 39 After his death was an aristocracy. **1876** Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. l. 378 Despotisms, monarchies, and aristocracies must conform to them.

b. A state having this form of government.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 72 Those States which be called Aristocraties .. governed by a Senate or Counsel of the greatest men. **1751** Chambers *Cycl* s.v., The republic of Venice is an aristocracy. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 1/2 If by an aristocracy we mean .. a country in which distinguished birth, inherited wealth, and education, are the chief titles to political power.

4. *concr.* A ruling body of nobles, an oligarchy.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 390, I cannot informe thee of their aristocratie [of Venice]. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 55 Aristocracy is when a company of men met in Councel, ascribe to themselves whatsoever power is due to any rightful monarch .. Such were the Roman Senate, and Ephori of Lacedæmon. **1719** Steele *To Earl Oxford* 322 The aristocracy over these dominions.

This passes gradually into:

5. The class to which such a ruling body belongs, a patrician order; the collective body of those who form a privileged class with regard to the government of their country; the nobles. The term is popularly extended to include all those who by birth or fortune occupy a position distinctly above the rest of the community, and is also used *fig.* of those who are superior in other respects.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 Aristocracie .. an Assembly of certain persons nominated, or otherwise distinguished from the rest. **1776** Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. iii. 547 No oppressive aristocracy has ever prevailed in the colonies. **1795** in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1858) 52 [The Attorney-General in Horne Tooke's trial says] To the rich was given the name *aristocracy*. **1838** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. iv. § 52 The distinguishing characteristic of an aristocracy is the enjoyment of privileges which are not communicable to other citizens simply by anything they can themselves do to obtain them. **1843** F. Paget *Ward. Berking.* 74 A test of what our Aristocracy do in proportion to their means. **1845** Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 88 There is no longer in fact an aristocracy in England, for the superiority of the animal man is an essential quality of aristocracy. **1861** Mill *Utilit.* (1864) 95 So it will be .. with the aristocracies of colour, race, and sex. **1866** Rogers *Agric. & Prices* Introd., Our aristocracy and gentry date, on the whole, from the days of Henry the Eighth. **1881** Seeley in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 47/1 From the democracy of readers .. appeal must be made to the aristocracy of students, to those who make a business of knowledge.

6. = Aristocraticism.

1822 Byron in Moore *Lett.* 558 My aristocracy which is very fierce makes him a favourite of mine.

Aristocrat (æ·risto|kræ·t, ări·stŏkræt). [a. F. *aristocrate* (not on Gr. analogies), f. *aristocrat-ie, -ique*. A popular formation of the French Revolution.]

A member of an aristocracy; *strictly*, one of a ruling oligarchy; *hence*, one of a patrician order, a noble; *occasionally*, one who favours an aristocratic form of government (opposed to *democrat*).

1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xl. 473 The genuine spirit of the haughty *aristocrate*. **1790** W. Taylor *Let. fr. Paris* in Robberds *Mem.* I. 69 All Paris is still in a ferment.. These handbills and pamphlets .. all tend to accuse the aristocrats of little or great treasons. **1792** A. Young *Trav. France* 225 Their excellencies, the *aristocrats* of Venice. **1793** Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 151 The royalists of France, or as they are (perhaps as properly) called, the aristocrats. **1794** Coleridge in *Own Times* III. 968 In came that fierce Aristocrat, Our pursy woollen-draper. **1840** Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 408 The aristocrat-made law. **1849** Grote *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 26 So violent and pointed did the scission of aristocrats and democrats become.

b. *fig.*

1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 65/2 The honey-loving aristocrats of the insect world.

c. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1873 Trollope *Australia* I. 475 The class of which I am now speaking is an aristocrat class.

†Aristocra·tian, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *aristocratia* + -an.] Aristocratic.

1609 tr. *Sir T. Smith's Commonw. Eng.* I. vii. 7 Generall Councels made strife with him, to make the Popes power either Aristocratian, or at the least *legitimum regnum*.

Aristocratic (æ·risto|kræ·tik), *a.* [a. F. *aristocratique*, ad. Gr. ἀριστοκρατικ-ός: see Aristocracy and -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; attached to or favouring aristocracy.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick gouernment nor Democratick pleas'd. **1791** Burke *Let. Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 37 To destroy these aristocratick prejudices. **1868** G. Duff *Polit. Surv.* 35 The so-called aristocratic party, the landlords.

2. Befitting an aristocrat; grand, stylish.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 89 The principal tradesmen .. deemed it more 'aristocratic'; using a favourite and hackneyed epithet, which only expressed their own servility. **1876** Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 65 Rooms so much .. more aristocratic than those in which she had lived.

A·ristocra·tical, *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to the rule of an aristocracy; oligarchical.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 48 Such is the civill governement .. Aristocraticall in the higher house of Parliament. **1660** R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 19 Where was there ever any such dissention .. as in Democratical and Aristocratical States? **1756** Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 15 The monarchick, and aristocratical, and popular, partisans. **1874** Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* v. 136 The aristocratical complexion of Athenian life.

2. Of or belonging to the higher classes.

a **1733** North *Lives* I. 201 There were bickerings against this power .. in a manner aristocratical. **1791** T. Paine *Rights M.* 26 Accustomed to kiss the aristocratical hand. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 356 No aristocratical mansion is to be found in that once aristocratical quarter. **1861** Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cl. 144 Needy aristocratical families.

B. as *sb.* A partisan of aristocracy.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii, Patricians, and plebians .. aristocraticals and democraticals.

A·ristocra·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.]

1. In an aristocratic manner; by means of, or with a leaning towards, an aristocracy.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 561 If a citie be assembled .. aristocraticallie under certain chiefe lords. **1624** Bedell *Lett.* x. 127 Geneva was .. gouerned Aristocratically. **1869** Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* i. 14 Augustus was in all things aristocratically disposed.

2. As befits an aristocrat; grandly, stylishly.

1837 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 262 Every aristocratically dressed man you meet.

A·ristocra·ticalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Aristocratical quality; aristocratic style.

1731 in Bailey. **1880** Earl Desart *M. O'Connor* III. 97 Fall in love with his face, his figure, and his aristocraticalness.

Aristocraticism (æ:ristoˌkræ·tisiz'm). [f. ARISTOCRATIC + -ISM.] Adherence to aristocratic principles or customs.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 252. 251/1 Our aristocraticism, our religion, our social restrictions he cannot abide.

A·ristocra·ticness. = ARISTOCRATICALNESS.

1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 68 So had Bertram [to be emptied] of his silly aristocraticness.

Aristocratism (æ·ristoˌkræ·tiz'm, æ·ristɒ·krătiz'm). [f. ARISTOCRAT + -ISM.] The principles or practices of aristocrats; haughty exclusiveness.

1792 ROMILLY *To Durant* 10 Sept. (R.), Accused of being aristocrats, though their only aristocratism consists in their wishing to defend a constitution which all France has sworn to maintain. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii. 12 Aristocratism rolls in its carriage. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* vi. 217 The spirit of religious caste, of spiritual aristocratism, had reappeared.

Aristocratize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. F. *aristocratiser.*] a. *trans.* To make or render aristocratic. b. *intr.* To lean towards or favour aristocracy. Hence **Aristocratizing** *ppl. a.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 297 His opinions are sensibly aristocratized. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 151 A petty aristocratizing princedom like Weimar.

Aristocraty, -ie, obs. forms of ARISTOCRACY.

‖**Aristolochia** (æ·ristolō·kiă). *Bot.* Formerly also in 5–6 **aristologia**; and in Eng. form in 6 **aristology**, 6–7 **aristoloch, -loche**, 6–8 **aristolochy.** [a. med.L. *aristologia* (also Sp. and It.), and of F. *aristoloche*, 16th c. *aristolochie*, ad. L. *aristolochīa*, a. Gr. ἀριστολόχεια, *-ία*, f. ἀριστόλοχος well-born (from its repute in promoting childbirth).] A genus of shrubs, of which one species, *A. Clēmatītis*, the Common Birthwort, is found in Britain as an old escape from cultivation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xiv. (1495) 612 Aristologia is a full medycynall herbe though it be bytter. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, With the rote of Arystologie, or of Affodylles. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 43 The seconde kynd of aristolochia. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 312 Sarrasines herbe or Astroloche .. Long Aristoloche, Rounde Aristoloche. *Ibid.* 314 The long and rounde Aristolochias growe plentifully in Spayne .. called in English Aristologia and of some Byrthwort. 1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 128 Of nettle seed, of Aristolochy, of ech 2 drams. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* D iii, Aristologye caryed upon a man cureth hym. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 226 All the sort of these Aristolochies yeeld an aromaticall odour. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 269 Aristoloch, otherwise called round Hartwort. — *Serpents* 775 Long Aristolochie or Hartwort. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Aristolochy* .. is proper to bring away Women's After-burden in their Lying-in. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 21 Pliny records that all aristolochias yield an aromatic smell.

Aristological (æ·ristolɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to aristology.

1873 M. COLLINS *Sq. Silchester's* I. xv. 192 Inhibited .. from aristological observations, or he would here describe a good Devonshire dinner.

Aristologist (æristɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One skilled in aristology.

1835 T. WALKER *Original* No. 13, I call the art of dining Aristology, and those who study it, Aristologists. 1864 (*title*) Cookery for the Many. By an Australian Aristologist.

Aristo·logy. [f. Gr. ἄριστο-ν breakfast, luncheon + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The art or 'science' of dining.

1835 [see prec.] 1879 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 235 The Romans .. defied all the rules of aristology by their abominable excesses.

Aristotelean (æ·ristɒtī·lī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Aristotelē-us*, Gr. Ἀριστοτέλει-ος + -AN]; also

Aristotelian (æ·ristɒtī·liăn). [f. L. *Aristotelēs*, Gr. Ἀριστοτέλης + -IAN: cf. *Christian.*] (The latter more common.) **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the famous Greek philosopher, or to his system. **B.** *sb.* One who follows, or is skilled in, the philosophy of Aristotle. Hence **Aristote·lianism**, the philosophic system or any doctrine of Aristotle. Similarly: **Aristotelic** (æ·ristote·lik), *a.* [Gr. Ἀριστοτελικ-ός] and †**Aristote·lical** *a.* = Aristotelian. **Aristo·telism** and †**Aristote·lity** (*rare*$^{-1}$) = Aristotelianism. **Aristo·telize** *v.*, to lean towards or teach the system of Aristotle.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 653 What sense I should give to that *Aristotelean Proverb. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 15 Those of the Jews that were *Aristoteleans. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 249 School-divinity, *Aristotelean logic. 1581 CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Cc ij b, Hermogenes .. saying as an *Aristotelian Philosopher, yᵗ God made al things of *materia prima.* 1634 M. SANDYS *Essays* 210 (T.) The *Aristotelians were of opinion, that superfluity of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 9 *Aristotelian fooleries and scholastic subtilties. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* I. (1873) 171 We respect in Goethe the *Aristotelian poet. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aristotelianism, the reigning system of many ages. 1610 HEALEY *Vives on St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 417 Hee [Saint Thomas] is too *Aristotelique. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 116 The *Aristotelic philosophy was .. during the middle ages, the one exclusive philosophy in Europe. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 53 The whole *Aristotelical System of Philosophy. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 451 The theology of St. Thomas .. is built on that very *Aristotelism which the early Fathers denounce as the source of all misbelief. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 370 That study is not properly Philosophy, but *Aristotelity. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 765/2 The *Aristotelizing commentary of Proclus.

Aristulate (ări·stiŭlēlt), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *aristula*, dim. of *arista* + -ATE^2.] 'Bearing a diminutive awn.' Gray.

Arithmancy (æ·riþˌmæ·nsi). [contracted for ARITHMOMANCY, but earlier.] Divination by numbers.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* ix. 28/2 An old kind of arithmancie, fathered on Pythagoras, yet never invented by him. 1878 J. GRAY *China* II. xvii. 25 Other systems of telling fortunes are in vogue, as for instance .. arithmancy.

Arithman·tical, *a.* [f. prec.: see -MANCY.] Of or pertaining to arithmancy.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 62 That Alphabetarie, and Arithmantical diuinitie.

Arithmetic (ări·þmĕtik), *sb.* Forms: 3 arsmetike, 4 -metique, 4–5 -metyk, ars metrik(e, 4–6 arsmetrik(e, 5 -metryk(e, -metrique, -matryk, arce metrik, 6 arsmetrycke, arsemetricke; 5 arismetrik; 6 arithmetryk, -metricke, -metike, -metique, 6–7 arithmatick(e, -matique, -meticke, 6–8 -metick, 7 -metic. [orig. a. OF. *arismetique*, ad. Pr. and late L. *arismetica*, for L. *arithmētica*, a. Gr. ἡ ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη) the art of counting, f. ἀριθμέ-ειν to number, count, reckon, f. ἀριθμός number. Erroneously referred in ME. to L. *ars metrica* 'art of measure,' and made into *arsmetrike*, the common form from 14th to 16th c., which was gradually corrected, through *arismetrik* in Caxton, *arithmetricke* in Sir T. More, to *arithmetyke* in Recorde 1543. In 16th c. it was also sometimes conformed in ending to *mathematick*, and to *geometry*: see ARSMETRY.]

1. The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 792 Egipte clerkes .. hem lerede, witterlike, Astronomize and arsmetike. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Arsmetrike is a lore: þat of figours al is. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1040 That geometry or arsmetrike can [*v. r.* Ars Metrik(e, arsmetrik, arce metrik]. *c* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 189 Also of augrym and of asmatryk. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 103 Arismetrik & astrologie. 1494 FABYAN VII. 604 The .vii. artes or scyences lyberall .. grammer, logyke, rethoryke, musyke, arsmetryke, gemetry, and astronomye. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 111/1 Arithmetricke meete for marchauntes. 1530 RASTELL *Purgat.* II. xix, Methematycall scyens as geometrye, arithmetryk. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* 6 Bothe names are corruptly writen: Arsmetrike for Arithmetyke, as the Grekes call it, and Awgrym for Algorisme, as Arabyans sounde it. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iij, [It] multiplies .. by Arithmaticke, it makes a thousand of one. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 52 These roguish Arsmetrique gibbets or flesh-hookes, and cyphers or round oos. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 16 Arithmetic .. is supposed to have been first invented by the Phenicians. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 202 Arithmetic is excellent for the gauging of liquors. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamphl.* vi. (1872) 200 Is Arithmetic,—a thing more fixed by the Eternal, than the laws of justice.

2. Arithmetical knowledge, computation, reckoning.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 245 But now 'tis oddes beyond Arithmetick. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 1 Such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetic to cast them up. 1807 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. xxiv, What if our numbers barely could defy The arithmetic of babes.

3. A treatise on computation.

1623 J. JOHNSON (*title*) Arithmetick. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92, § 5, I would advise all young wives to make themselves Mistresses of Wingate's arithmetick.

†**Arithme·tic(k,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *arithmétique*, or ad. L. *arithmēticus*: see next.]

A. *adj.* = ARITHMETICAL.

1673 MORLAND (*title*) Description and Use of two Arithmetic Instruments. 1767 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 399 The semi-circle being a mean arithmetic between AC and ABC.

B. *sb.* [Cf. It. *arithmetico.*] An arithmetician.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 The cabalistical rabbins, the Greek arithmeticks.

Arithmetical (æriþme·tikăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *arithmētic-us*, a. Gr. ἀριθμητικ-ός numeric (see ARITHMETIC) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, arithmetic; according to the rules of arithmetic. *Arithmetical mean, progression, proportion*: see quot.

1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* (1646) 299 The reasons of works Arithmeticall. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xiii. 39 Arithmeticall Progression .. is that which proceedeth by like difference of quantity, as thus; 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 23 As 3. 4. 5. 6. are in Arithmetical proportion, for they increase equally; and 3. added to 6. is equal to 4. added to 5. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 114 To find an Arithmetical Mean .. Add the two given extremes or terms together, and take half their sum. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. 327 In the face of arithmetical demonstration.

B. as *sb.* A number in an arithmetical progression.

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 123 The sum of the extremes is equal to double the mean, which is the property of arithmeticals.

Arithme·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In arithmetical manner, according to arithmetic; by numerical calculation. *Arithmetically proportional*: standing in arithmetical proportion.

[1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652, v. 60 Joyne them together also Arithmetically.] 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* II. xxiv. P iij, Arithmetically to attayne the quantitie of this longer portion, ye shall thus worke. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 Four magnitudes arithmetically proportional. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. vii. 33 The regiments are .. complete, arithmetically and otherwise.

Arithmetician (ări·þmĕti·ʃăn, æ·riþ-). Also 6 -trician, 7 -titian. [a. F. *arithméticien* (15th c. in Littré), f. L. *arithmētica*: see ARITHMETIC and -ICIAN.] One who works out arithmetical problems; a proficient in the science of numbers.

1557 RECORDE *Whetstone* Lij, To proue the cunnyng of a braggyng Arithmetician. 1571 DIGGES *Geom. Pract.* IV. xxii. Dd ij b, The skilfull Arithmetrician. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wickliffe* 74 You may know them to bee cunning Arithmetitians. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 464 Useful data for political arithmeticians. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. 502 They are such bad arithmeticians that the enumeration of ten is a labour .. with many of them.

Arithmeticize (æriþme·tisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *arithmētic-us* + -IZE.] To treat arithmetically.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 241 Let men reverence poetry; and .. they will not set themselves to arithmeticise it.

†**Ari·thmetize,** *v. Obs.* [f. ARITHMET-IC + -IZE.] To work sums in arithmetic, to cipher.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Publ. Faith* 33 But now the Cub can count, arithmatize.

Ari·thmic. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀριθμ-ός number + -IC.] The principle of numbers; arithmetic.

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. 132 The fixed arithmic of the universe, Which meteth good for good and ill for ill. *Ibid.* VI. 167 By sure arithmic.

Arithmo·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἀριθμό-s number + *-κρατία* rule: see -CRACY.] A form of government in which the power is vested in the simply numerical majority.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 116 A 'democracy' of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute 'arithmocracy.'

Arithmocra·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. after Gr. adjs. in *-κρατικός*: cf. *aristocratic.*] Of the nature of an arithmocracy.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 100 American Democracy, being merely arithmocratic.

Arithmogram (ări·þmogræm). [f. Gr. ἀριθμό-s number + γράμμα a thing written: see -GRAM.] A number expressed by the letters of a word, name, or phrase, e.g. the number 666 made up by the Greek letters of the word λατεῖνος (for λατῖνος).

1869 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* II. 301 My efforts to work it [Dr. Cumming's name] out honestly as an arithmogram.

Arithmography (æriþmɒ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -γραφία writing: see -GRAPHY. Cf. Fr. *arithmographie.*] Representation of a number by letters.

1869 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* II. 301 Who has successfully solved a great problem in theology and arithmography.

Arithmological (ări·þmolɒ·dʒikăl). [f. as prec. + Gr. -λογικός discoursing of + -AL^1.] Pertaining to the scientific treatment of numbers.

1882 *Nature* XXVII. 193 The arithmological papers are numerous.

Arithmo·logy. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. Fr. *arithmologie.*] A treatise on numbers, or statement bearing upon them.

1572 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 104 b, A few Arithmologies which Salomon the wise, and Jhesus the sonne of Syrach .. have amongst their chiefe writinges noted.

Arithmomancy (ări·þmoˌmæ·nsi). [ad. mod.L. *arithmomantīa*, f. Gr. ἀριθμός number + *-μαντεία* divination. Cf. Fr. *arithmomancie.*] Divination by numbers; arithmancy.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Fulks Arithmomantia and the rest of those curious games. 1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* 384/2 Upon the near affinity which Pythagoras .. conceived to be betwixt the gods and numbers, he collected a kind of Arithmomanty.

Arithmometer (æriþmɒ·mĭtəɪ). [a. F. *arithmomètre*, f. as prec. + Gr. *-μέτρον*: see -METER.] An instrument for working out arithmetical problems.

1876 in *S. Kens. Sci. Catal.* 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 401 Calculating Machines .. up to the Arithmometer of Thomas of Colmar [in 1862].

†**A·ritude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *āritūdo*, f. *ārēre* to be dry.] = ARIDITY. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

-arium, *suffix* of sbs., a. L. *-ārium* 'thing connected with or employed in, place for,' orig. neuter of adjs. in *-ārius.* Of this the regular adapted form in Eng. is *-ary*: see -ARY^1, but the unchanged L. form is used with a few terms of classical and ecclesiastical antiquities, or of learned use, as *caldarium, frigidarium, sacrarium, honorarium, herbarium*, the last of which, being in general use, has probably popularized the use of *vivarium* and *aquarium.*

Arive, obs. form of ARRIVE.

Ark (āɪk), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 arc, 1–2 earc, 1 ærc, erc, erk, ark, 2 eark, 3 (*Orm.*) arrke, 3–7 ark(e, 7 arcke, 4– ark. [Common Teutonic: with OE. *arc* (*earc, ærc, erc, erk*), acc. *arce*, cf. OFris. *erke*, OHG. *archa*, mod.G. *arche*, ON.

örk (gen. *arkar*), Sw., Da. *ark*, Goth. and OTeut. *arka*, prob. a. L. *arca* chest, box, coffer; whence OF. *arche*, also adopted in senses 2, 3, alongside of the native word: see ARCHE.]

1. A chest, box, coffer, close basket, or similar receptacle; *esp.* a. in *north. dial.* a large wooden bin or hutch for storing meal, bread, fruit, etc.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) lxii. 2 Oft mec fæste bileác freolícu meowle ides on earce. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18823 Þatt arrke þatt iss wrohht off tre. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 136 To þe ordre of Cisteans he gaf two þousand mark .. to lay vp in arke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* ii. 3 She toke an Arke of redes [WYCLIF, a ionket of resshen; 1388 a leep of segge *or* seggis]. 1611 *Ibid.*, An arke of bul-rushes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Wks. (Gros.) II. 9 They With Wicker Arks did come To kiss and beare away The richer Couslips home. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 203 The relics of St. Ronan .. were put into an ark or shrine.

a. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 8 The cheese in Arke, and meill in Kist. 1557 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 72 Ij gret arke standinge in the nursarie. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 My bairn has tocher of her awin, An ark, an ambry, and a ladle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 42 And from the ark at last did take Meal forth for porridge and for cake.

b. *fig.* 'Casket, treasury.'

c 1200 ORMIN 8971 Ure laffdiȝ Marȝe .. leȝȝde itt all .. Inn hire þohhtess arrke.

2. *spec.* in *Jew. Hist.* The wooden coffer containing the tables of the law, kept in the Holiest Place of the Tabernacle. Also called *Ark of the Covenant*, *Ark of Testimony*. See also ARCHE.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxi. 8 Ðu & erc ȝehalȝunge ðinre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ibid., Þu earce eart eall-haligra. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Þou, and arke of þi halinesse. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* vi. 11 Thei putten the arke of God upon the wayn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 251 Therein An Ark, and in the Ark his Testimony. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 4 The ark, the symbol of the people's unity, was captured by the Philistines.

b. *fig.*, as in phrases, *To touch* or *lay hands on the ark*: to interfere with, treat irreverently, what is held to be sacred; (in reference to 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.)

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 100 The living arke of the holy Ghost. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 83 Laying irreverent hands on the ark of the constitution. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 1. 7 The House of Commons only touched the ark of our property with half a heart.

3. The large covered floating vessel in which Noah was saved at the Deluge; hence *fig.* a place of refuge. (In 13–14th c. commonly ARCHE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 38 Inneode in ærce Noë [*Rushw.* arkæ, *Ags.* & *Hatt.* earce]. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Werc [*MS.* wrec] þe nu an arc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14542 Drihhtin badd Noe gan till & wirrkenn himm an arrke. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 14 Make to thee an ark [*v. r.* schip] of planed trees. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 36 There is sure another flood toward, and these couples are comming to the Arke. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 46 No safety .. out of the Ark of their Church. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 876 How spake the Serpent, and where stopped the Ark. 1863 (3 Feb.) BRIGHT *America, Sp.* (1876) 116 The United States has been .. an ark of refuge to the people of Europe.

4. *transf.* A ship, boat, or similar floating vessel; *spec.* in U.S., a large flat-bottomed boat formerly used on rivers for the transport of produce.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, That thou go into pyrre for to make an arke. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Battels* 64 Skilfull navigators, whereof the Admirall in the Arke royall was chiefe. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. 244 Huge loaded arks rush down the boiling tide. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 125 The beach is lined with keel boats, large arks for carrying produce, family boats. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. viii, Commits him to his fragile ark.

†**5.** An enclosure for catching or confining fish. *Obs.* [So *arche* in Ger. dialects; and cf. G. and F. *arche* a coffer-dam.]

1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 695/3 That Edinburgh had an eel-ark of its own at the east end of the North Loch.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *ark-born*, *ark-ship*. Also †**ark-wold**, the wooden sides or beams of the ark; **ark-full**, an assemblage as numerous and diverse as that which Noah's ark contained; **ark-net**, a kind of fish-trap (cf. *eel-ark* in 5); **ark-shell**, a species of bivalve mollusc.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 435 (JOD.) The ark-born deity, Dionusus. 1613 *Decree* in *Law Rep.* Com. Pl. V. 714 To place ark-nets and other engines in the said river. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* II. 268 The Ark-shells of the Palæozoic and Secondary strata. 1851 FORBES in *Art. Jrnl. Illus. Cat.* Veg. W., An ark-full of living animals. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 43 Christianity .. is the ark-ship, the ark of safety. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 576 Quan he [Noah] dede him in ðe arche-wold.

†**Ark**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To shut up in an ark. Hence **Arked** *ppl. a.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. i, Arked Noah, and seauen with him. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* (1881) I. 128 Ark it up like Israel's manna. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. 63 From flood of Tears may an Arkt Dove try .. to descry That land unknown to Nature, Vast Eternitie.

Ark, obs. form of ARC, ARCH.

Arkansite. *Min.* A variety of BROOKITE.

Arkawngell, obs. form of ARCHANGEL.

Arkite (ā·ɹkəit), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ARK + -ITE.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Noah's ark. B. *sb.* An inmate of the ark.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 329 A repository, where the Arkite rites and history were preserved. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 429 The Arkites, a dignified and appropriate name for the family of Noah. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 32 Bryant .. found in Greek mythology what he called an arkite idolatry, pointing to Noah's deluge and the ark.

Arkless (ā·ɹklĕs), *a.* [f. ARK *sb.* + -LESS.]

1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 24 The arkless dove.

Arkose (aɪkō·ʷs). *Geol.* A sandstone containing grains of felspar and quartz, found in the Vosges.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 375 The 'arkose' of central France. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 280 Amongst the carboniferous and triassic rocks of some countries a sandstone occurs to which the name Arkose is given.

Arksutite (ā·ɹksutəit). *Min.* [f. (1866) *Arksut* fiord in Greenland, where found + -ITE.] A white, vitreous fluoride of lime, soda, and alumina.

1868 DANA *Min.* 128.

Arle (āɹl), *v. north.* [f. ARLES. Cf. Fr. *arrher*.] To give earnest-money to or for.

1609 SKENE (JAM.) All gudes, quhilkis ar forestalled, coft, or arled be forestallers. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iv. (1848) 66, I arled you with a sixpence which yet you have.

Arled, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Mätzner suggests for *arred*.] ? Speckled.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1724 Sep or got, hafwed, arled, or grei.

Arles (āɹlz). *north. dial.* Also 3–7 erles. [Apparently a. OF. **erle*, **arle*:—L. **arrhula* dim. of ARRHA. Cf. also OF. *erres*, *arres*, mod. *arrhes*:—L. *arrha*. Historically a plural, but sometimes used as sing.; the formal sing. *arle* is hardly in use.]

1. Money given in confirmation of a bargain; *esp.* that given, when a servant is hired, in confirmation of the engagement; earnest-money.

1540 *Act Jas. V.* (JAM.) Gif ony maner of persoun gefis arlis or money on ony maner of fische. 1652 *MS. Grassman's Bk. at Durham* (Raine), Spent when we hired the hird, 1*s.* Given him in arles, 6*d.* 1674 *Ch. Accts. Bedlington Northld.*, Given the smith in arles for the bell, 1*s.* 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Argentum Dei* .. Money given in Earnest of a Bargain: In Lincolnshire called Erles, or Arles. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiii. 166 Ye gae me nae arles, indeed.

2. *fig.* An earnest, a foretaste.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 7 As on erles of þe eche mede þat schal cume þ[e]rafter. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 21 (JAM.) This was bot erlys for to tell Of infortune, that eftyr fell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 160 Wyth grace in erlis of glore.

3. **Arles-penny** is used in the prec. senses.

1590 BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* Sij a/2 (JAM.) The heart gets a taist of the swetnes .. quhilk taist is the only arlis-penny of that full and perfite joy. 1794 BURNS *My Tocher's, etc.* Wks. IV. 309 Your proffer o' luve's an airle-penny.

Arlice, -liche, -ly, obs. forms of EARLY.

†**Arling.** *Obs.* [OE. *eorðling* 'agricola,' f. *eorðe* earth. Cf. 'clod-bird,' and 'fallow-smiter.'] A species of bird; the Wheatear.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 29/2 *Tanticus*, ærðling. *Ibid.* 281/1 *Cucuzata*, irþling .. *Birbiccariolus*, irþling. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 63/1 *Birbicaliolus*, eorðling. 1544 TURNER *Avium Hist.* 44 Κναπός, *Cæruleo*, a clotburd, a smatche, an arlyng, a steinchek. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 544 Arling, a byrde that appeareth not in winter; a clotbyrde: a smatch. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 185 The .. Arling is as big almost as a Thrush, feeding chiefly upon Cherries. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Arlyng* .. a name by which the common œnanthe is called.

Arlotrie, obs. form of HARLOTRY.

Arloup, obs. form of ORLOP (deck).

Arm (ām), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1– arm, 1–3 (WS.) earm, 2–3 erm, (eorm), 3 ærm, (*Orm.*) arrm, arum, 4–7 arme. [Common Teutonic: cf. OS. *arm*, OFris. *arm*, *erm*, OHG. *aram*, *arm*, ON. *armr*, Goth. *arms*:—OTeut. **armoz*, cogn. w. L. *armus* shoulder; cf. Gr. ἁρμός joint, Skr. *īrmas*, f. Aryan root *ar-* to fit, join.]

I. The limb.

1. The upper limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand; the part from the elbow to the hand being the *fore-arm*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 28 He onfeng him on armum his. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Se kyng .. alehte hine betwux his earmes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7616 [He] himm toc bitwenenn arrmess. 1205 LAY. 28035 Þat mi riht ærm to-brac. *Ibid.* 2233 He heo mid armen i-nom. *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 213 Mi leofmonnes luft erm halt up min heaued. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2408 Smot him þoru þe riht arum. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 241 Hondes and armes of a longe lengthe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix, Heue vp his armes for to smyte edgelyng. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 101 She stript it from her Arme. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 222 The basket dangling on her arm. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1827) 455 The fore-arm .. consists of two bones lying alongside each other, but touching only towards the ends.

b. as a measure of length.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 86 Popiniayes .. exceedinge in lengthe an arme and an halfe.

2. *phr.* a. *Arm-in-arm* (improperly *arm-and-arm*): said of two persons, when one interlinks his arm with the other's, that they may walk close together; hence *fig.* in close communion. (So humorously *arm-in-armly*.) *To give* or *offer one's arm* (*to*): to allow *or* invite a person to walk arm-in-arm with one, or lean on one's arm. *To take the arm* is to accept this invitation. *A child* or *infant in arms*: one that cannot yet walk, and has to be carried. *With open arms*: with eager welcome. †*His arms!* an obsolete oath.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1067 They wenten arme in arme yfere Into the gardyn. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* II. i, Then, his armes and woundes! I woulde not haue slacked for ten thousand poundes. *Ibid.* III. iii, Armes! what dost thou? 1591 HARINGTON *Ariosto's Orl. Fur.* XLVI. XXXV, Don Leon arm in arm Rogero led. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* i. III. 590 Continually to walk arm in arm with angels. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 142 With open arm receiv'd one Poet more. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 67 I. 246 A clerk who had observed them go out together so arm-in-armly. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 314 Philosophy .. Walks arm in arm with Nature all his way. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. IV. iii. 10 A thickset Individual .. arm-and-arm with some servant. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 633 Brummel .. replied, 'I did my best for the young man; I gave him my arm down St. James' Street.' *Mod.* She took the proffered arm. Children in arms free.

b. *At arm's end* (obs.), *at arm's length*: as far out or away from one as one can reach with the arm; *hence*, away from close contact or familiarity, at a distance; *spec.* in *Law*, without fiduciary relations, as those of trustee or solicitor to a client. *To work at arm's length*: awkwardly or disadvantageously. *Within arm* (or *arm's*) *reach*: so as to be reached by a movement of the arm only. *To make a long arm* (colloq.): to reach out the arm a long way after something. *As long as one's arm*: colloq. for 'very long.'

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.) Such a one as can keep him at arms end, need never wish for a better companion. *a* 1652 BROME *Crt. Beggar* I, i, A man May come within his armereach of his money In the Exchequer. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. (1669) 108/1 The Moabites could not give Israel the fall at arms-length. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xiii. § 18 Live loose to the World, have it at Arm's-End. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Pov.* Wks. 1730 I. 96 No Penelopes .. to keep importunate suitors at arms-end. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 220 To stand at arm's length with her majesty. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. vii. 79 Wood .. piled within armreach. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* VI. 35 Unless there is perfect fair-dealing, and the dealing is, as it is termed, at arm's-length, it would not be allowed to stand. 1879 T. LEWIN *Trusts* (ed. 7) 441 The parties must be put so much at arm's length that they stand in the adverse relations of vendor and purchaser. 1884 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/2 Monkeys .. making long arms .. for stray beans or sweetmeats.

3. *fig.* a. Might, power, authority. *Secular arm*: the authority of a secular or temporal, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical, tribunal.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 18 Arm drihtnes huæm is ædeaued [*Rushw.* eorm]. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, To whom is the arm of the Lord schewid? 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* iv. 23 And forbad them with the arme and auctorite. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxx. 21, I haue broken the arme of Pharaoh. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 145 The relapsed [are] delivered to the secular arm. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 186 No period of his life can be named when his intellectual arm was shortened.

b. That on which one relies for support or assistance; a prop, support, stay. *Right arm:* main stay, chief executive agent.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 5 Cursid the man that trostith in man, and putteth flesh his arm. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, That taketh flesh for his arme. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 426 Sir Lancelot, my right arm, The mightiest of my knights.

c. in fig. expressions that attribute *arms* (in various relations) to things that have none.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 7 He reserved neither legg nor arme of that lyvinge to hym self. ?*a* 1700 *Sir Patrick Spens*, I saw the new moon, late yestreen, Wi' the auld moon in her arm. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi. 18 Science reaches forth her arms To feel from world to world. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Mariners* 290 Cradled in the arms of the tide.

4. The fore limb of an animal: said, popularly, of apes, bears, and other animals that rise on their hind legs; in scientific use, of any of the mammalia.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 3 Apes .. have .. their breasts and armes like men, but rougher. 1781 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) V. 14 The bear .. has fleshy legs and arms. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 90 The arm and the thigh each present, among all the Mammalia, but one bone. *Ibid.* § 330 In Birds .. the conformation of the arm and fore-arm differs little from that of the same parts in man.

b. *Falconry.* The leg of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 8 This Eagle Royall .. hath not hir armes or feete in any condition couered with plume as the Vulture hath. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS and in mod. Dicts. under ARM(S *sb.*[2]

c. The flexible limbs or other appendages of invertebrate animals; as the locomotive and prehensile organs of cuttle-fish, the tentacula of the hydroid polypes, the rays of star-fish, etc.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* IX. 786/2 The Cuttle-Fish .. besides eight arms has two tentacula longer than the arms. 1867 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1043 In the Hydra, the arms vary in number, being usually from six to ten. *Ibid.* § 1044 When in search of prey, the Hydra permits its arms to float loosely through the water. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xix. (1880) 201 The body [of Star-Fishes] .. consists of a central .. 'disc' surrounded by five or more lobes or 'arms.'

5. The part of dress covering an arm; a sleeve.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *George II.* (1847) III. i. 8 The right arm lined with fur. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, The Coat-arm is stretched out.

II. Things resembling arms.

6. A narrower portion or part of anything projecting from the main body.

a. In *arm of the sea*, of ancient use, and quite *transferred*. b. Also of the land (*obs.*), a mountain (*fig.*).

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 28 On oþre healfe þæs sæs

earmes is Ibernia. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 143 The Marsch Land..runnyng ynto a Poynt standeth as an Arme, Foreland, or Nesse. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 65 The Great sea, out of which the arme of S. George proceedeth. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 60 That Arm of the Sea which is now called the Humber. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) 53 The arms of the mountain closing us in.

c. of a machine, or other object.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 110 On a projecting arm .. I fixed a broad collar. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 18 The powder-chamber or arm of the bombard is of much smaller diameter.

7. One of the branches into which a main trunk divides. †a. *spec.* of a vine. *Obs.* b. *fig.* A main branch or limb of any tree (usually with something of personification).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxvi, 'Palmes' is propirly a bowe oþer a spray of a vine, and .. spryngeþ oute in newe armes. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 They that feare theyr Vines will make too sharpe wine, must not cutte the armes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 104 A goodly Oake .. With armes full strong. 1611 COTGR., *Avantin*, the arme, or braunch of a vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 514 Some ancient Oak, whose Arms extend In ample Breadth. 1863 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 5 A huge vine .. with its arms outspread.

c. of a river, a nerve, or the like.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 67 His flete alle pleyn In an arme of Ouse vnder Ricalle lay. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 118 The great riuer Tanais, which runneth into Mœotis with two armes or branches. 1846 GROTE *Greece* XX. II. 490 The Pelusian arm of the Nile. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 An azygos nerve trunk .. which .. has two lateral arms.

8. One of two lateral (and generally horizontal) parts, which answer to each other, like the two arms of the body.

a. *Naut.* (*a.*) The parts of an anchor, at right angles to its shank, which bear the flukes that grip the bottom. (*b*) The parts of the yard extending on either side of the mast; see YARD-ARM. (*c.*) 'The extremity of the bibbs which support the tressel-trees' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., The yard-arms sticking in the very rocks. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arm of an Anchor*, that part of it to which the Flook is set.

b. of machines; as of a balance. In a lever: The part or length from the fulcrum to the point of application of the power or weight respectively. (In levers of the *second* and *third* kind, the *power arm* and *weight arm* are both on the same side.)

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 17 The said Levers shalbe also fitted to two arms or branches. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crane*, The middle and extremity of this [beam] are again sustained by arms from the middle of the arbor. 1866 NEWTH *Nat. Phil.* (1873) 34 It is convenient to describe the perpendiculars drawn from the fulcrum to the directions of the power and the weight as the power's arm and the weight's arm respectively.

9. One of the two rails or projecting supports at the sides of a chair, sofa, etc., on which the arms of one who is using it may rest. See ARM-CHAIR.

1633 [See ARM-CHAIR]. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 437 Two dragons gilded, sloping down to make Arms for his chair. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* xiv, The chairs and sofas having curved and arabesqued backs, legs, and arms.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *arm-eddre* (=vein), *-glove, -linked, -sweep, -wrist.* Also **arm-bone**, the bone of the arm, the *humerus*; †**arm-circle**, **arm-coil**, a bracelet, an armlet; †**arm-gaunt** *a.*, (meaning not certainly known) ?with gaunt limbs; †**arm-great** *a.*, as large round as an arm; †**arm labour**, manual labour; **arm-piece**, armour to protect the arm; †**arm-slasher**, one who cuts his arm to get blood with which to drink his mistress' health; †**arm-strong** *a.*, strong of arm. See **arm's-end, -length, arm-reach**, under 2 b. Also ARM-CHAIR, -HOLE, -PIT, ARMFUL, ARMLESS, q.v.

a 1639 ABP. SPOTISWOOD *Ch. & St. Scotl.* (1677) 5 The *Arm-bone, three Fingers, and as many Toes of St. Andrew. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 308 In the anterior extremities we find an *arm-bone. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 24 As an *arm-cercle in the riȝt arm. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* iii. (1873) 68 *Arm-coils of thick brass wire. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 258 Hwon heo beoð ileten blod on one *erm eddre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 48 Did mount an *Arme-gaunt Steede. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, Mounted upon his *arm-gaunt charger. 1740 C'TESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1806) II. 127 Black velvet *arm-gloves. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1290 A wreth of gold *arm-gret. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 412 An *arme greet withi bough. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 185 Will draw more Wire in one day, than six men can .. by *arm labour. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1848) 53 A shadow not thine own *armlinked with mine. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 86 A golden helmet and *arm-pieces. 1611 COTGR., *Taille-bras*, A hackster, *arme-slasher. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright 43 *Torosus*, *earm-strang. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 Alcides, the *arme-strong darling of the doubled night. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 276 Like a fly .. By queen Juno brushed aside, a Full white *arm-sweep, from the edge. 1656 HEYLIN *Two Journ.* 42 Hands and arme-wrists free from scabs.

Arm, *sb.*2 Commonly in *pl.* **Arms** (ārmz). Forms: 3–7 **armes** (5 -is, -ys), 6– **arms**, 8– **arm**. [a. F. *armes*, Pr. *armas*:—L. *arma* (no sing.) 'arms, fittings, tackle, gear'; from root *ar-* to fit, join. The sing. *arm* is late and rarely used.]

I. *pl.* Defensive and offensive outfit for war, things used in fighting.

1. Defensive covering or appendages for the body; armour, mail. Now only *poet.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Þe cloþinge ne makeþ naȝt þane monek, ne þe armes þane knyȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 11 Clothe ȝou with the armer [*v. r.* armes] of God. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 188 Armed in Stele In armes goode and profitable. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 114 Clap their female ioints In stiffe vnwieldie Armes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 200 Once more refulgent shine in brazen arms. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 908 These arm'd him in blue arms.

2. Instruments of offence used in war; weapons. *Fire-arms*: those for which gunpowder is used, such as guns and pistols, as opposed to *swords, spears,* or *bows*. *Small-arms*: those not requiring carriages, as opposed to *artillery*. *Stand of arms*: a complete set for one soldier.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 516 Þin armes he haþ and scheld To fiȝte wiþ upon þe feld. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xviii. 3 He cam with lanternis, and brondis, and armys. 1484 CAXTON *Ordre Chyv.* viii. 61 b, He ought not to trust in his armes, ne in his strengthe. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 97 They were come to search his house for Armes. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccviii/2 The remaining 12,500 Arms not already contracted for. *Ibid.* mmmmdccii/2 Powder, small Ball, and small Arms. 1777 MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 546/1 To parade with their side arms. 1794 TRUSLER *Eng. Synon.* I. 37 By *arms*, we understand those instruments of offence generally made use of in war; such as fire-arms, swords, etc. By *weapons*, we more particularly mean instruments of other kinds (exclusive of fire-arms), made use of as offensive on special occasions. 1870 *Instr. Musketry* 7 Each lesson in cleaning arms .. to occupy half an hour.

b. *sing.* A particular species of weapon; (cf. *a wine, a sugar, an ash*).

1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, A rifled small arm and gun which have never been surpassed. 1877 *World* No. 178. 11 An extraordinarily well-balanced arm, and highly effective.

3. *Man of arms*, later *man-at-arms*: a. one practised in war, a warrior, soldier; b. a fully-armed knight. *Man-in-arms*: an armed man.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He is a noble man of armes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xi, The proprietes that men of armes ought to haue. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, I have a hundred thousand men-in-arms. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 42 And make him, naked, foyle a man at Armes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141 The Man at Armes is armed complete. *Ibid.*, Men at Armes are commonly men of title and qualitie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 For the loue that he bare unto peace .. iudged to be no man at armes. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 580 Worth the pains, or notice of men of Arms. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. 57 The men-at-arms drew their swords and rushed on him.

4. In many phrases. a. *To arms!* (formerly [OFr.] *as armes! at arms!*): take to your arms, be ready for fight! b. *In arms*: armed, furnished with weapons, sword in hand, prepared to fight; as *to rise in arms* (of a number); *up in arms*, in active readiness to fight, actively engaged in struggle or rebellion; also *fig.* c. *To take up arms*: to arm oneself, rise in hostility defensive or offensive, to draw the sword; also *fig.* *To bear arms*: to serve as a soldier, do military service, fight. *To turn one's arms against*: to make war upon, attack. *To lay down arms*: to surrender, cease hostilities, give up the struggle.

a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 162 Richard, 'has armes!' did crie. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2933 'Asarmes!' þanne cride Rolond, 'asarmes, euerechon!' *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 406 And ronne to armes moo than xxvii squyers. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 231 Anon, 'As Armez,' they gonnen to crie. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xi. (1634) 22 'Lords, at arms! for here be your enemies at your hand.' 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 37 To arms! to arms! the fierce Virago cries. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xx, To arms! To arms! Sir Consul.

b. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* vii. 97 Whan in armes .. He all his ennemyes dyd abiecte. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 636 Heere comes Hector in Armes. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 93 Hating thee, and rising vp in armes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 27 Ionathan commaunded his men .. to be in armes. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., All the men of wit .. were immediately up in Arms. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, In arms the huts and hamlets rise. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 32 As soon as the facts came to the knowledge of the Admiralty .. Buckingham's Secretary was up in arms.

c. 1297 R. GLOUC. 63 Alle þat armes bere Aȝen þe king. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* III. i, The Guise hath taken arms against the King. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 59 To take Armes against a Sea of troubles. 1769 ROBERTSON *Charles V*, V. III. 329 Obliged to take arms in self-defence. *Ibid.* V. IV. 416 He turned his arms against Naples. 1795 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* I. Pref. 7 For bearing arms and resisting the wicked by fighting. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 2 Newton took up arms in his own cause. 1848 ST. JOHN *Fr. Rev.* 245 Lay down your arms. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 180 Albuquerque turned his arms towards Ormuz.

5. Also in the mod. phrases: *Under arms* (of troops); bearing arms; standing or marching arms in hand, in battle array; so, *to lie upon their arms. Stand to your arms!* i.e. in order of battle with arms presented. For the various military words of command, *Order arms, Port arms, Present arms, Shoulder arms, Slope arms, Trail arms*, etc., see the respective verbs.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 537 Thus, under heavy Arms, the Youth of Rome Their long laborious Marches overcome. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmdccxv/2 Obliged to halt and lye all Night on their Arms. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 265 In a moment the troops were under arms. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 275 The Anglo-Belgian army lay on its arms in the field which its valour had won. *Ibid.* 108 No cry of 'Stand to your arms!' or other notices expressive of danger near at hand. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* (1874) I. 8 The whole city got under arms.

II. Elliptical senses. (Only *pl.* exc. in 9.)

6. The exercise or employment of arms; fighting, war, active hostilities. † *To bid arms* (obs.): to offer battle. *To carry arms*: to wage war. *To appeal to arms*: see APPEAL *v.* 6 b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 1 Fiers god of armes Mars the rede. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii, An hundred Kings, by scores, will bid him arms. 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Red.* 4 Worser far Than arms, a sullen interval of war. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 3 It is a barbarous Way to extend Dominion by Arms. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 236 Her Arms were carried abroad. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 478 Success in arms. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 4 A cessation of arms having been agreed on. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 297 There shall be a suspension of Arms.

7. The practice or profession of arms, service as a soldier, the military profession.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 1077 Whanne to harmes that he cam, He wax a worthy chevalrows man. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b, He accorded .. and putte hym anone to armes. 1489 — *Faytes of Armes* I. i, The right honorable offyce of armes & of chyualrye. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 43 Since first I follow'd Armes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 1 Young knight, what euer that dost armes professe. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi, To take up the profession of arms.

8. Deeds or feats of arms. Now only *poet.*; *deeds, feats*, etc. being expressed in prose.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 144, I wol now synge yif I kan The Armes and also the man That first cam of Troy Contree. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 35 [They] made grete chyualryes & dyd grete armes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 1, Arms and the man I sing, who, forced by fate, etc. [1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 13 Contentions at the Race, and in Feats of Arms.]

b. *phr. A passage of* (or *at*) *arms*: an exchange of blows by armed opponents, an encounter; also *fig.* a controversial bout. *An assault of* (or *at*) *arms*: an attack made upon each other by two fencers, etc., as an exercise or trial of skill; and, in a wider sense, a display of hand-to-hand military exercises. See PASSAGE, ASSAULT.

1824 TREVELYAN in *Macaulay's Life* I. iii. 136 His connection with the Review was that passage of arms. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v. (1876) 269 An account of his passage-at-arms with the only one of his school-fellows whom he ever had to encounter in this manner.

9. *sing.* and *pl.* Each kind of troops of which an army is composed: the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers; originally, the two first. *Of all arms*: of every description of troops. (So in Fr.)

1798 CRAIG in *Wellesley, Desp.* (1877) 605 Abounding in cavalry, and acting in a country the most favourable to that arm. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscr.* XXX. Wks. III. 142 Nor force of either arm of war, nor art of skilled artillerist. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* X. lxvi. § 69. 182 The supposition that the English had no heavy artillery .. The English general had already secured that vital arm. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 101 They numbered about 12,000 of all arms. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 267 The three so-called 'arms' of the service; the infantry, the cavalry, and the artillery.

III. Transf. and fig. senses. (Usually *pl.*)

10. in *Law.* (See quot.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 51 Arms, in the understanding of the Law, is extended to any thing that a man, in his anger or fury, takes into his hand to cast at, or strike another. [So in BLOUNT, TOMLINS, etc.]

11. Instruments of defence or offence possessed by animals; the ARMATURE or ARMOUR of plants.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 3 That great Variety of Arms with which Nature has differently fortified the Bodies of .. Animals, such as Claws, Hoofs, and Horns.

12. *fig.* (from 2) of things immaterial.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 60 Eien beoð .. te ereste armes of lecheries pricches. 1340 *Ayenb.* 170 Þe armes of penonce, huerby he may ouercome his y-uo. 1616 BRENT *Counc. Trent* (1629) 756 Which would bee as much as to put Armes into the hands of the heretikes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1686) 7 Unable to wield the intellectual arms of reason. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 90 And had himself fought, perhaps with temporal, certainly with spiritual arms.

b. *sing.*

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 259 He employed every arm both of argument and pleasantry.

†c. (from 1) *collect.* as *sing.* 'Armour.' *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels* 141 An armes fitted on purpose.

13. (*sing.*) Protection, guard. [Perh. from ARM *v.*1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1601 For I woll have no wite To bring in prease, that myht done him harme, Or him diseasen, for my better arme.

IV. Heraldic Arms.

14. Heraldic insignia or devices, borne originally on the shields of fully armed knights or barons, to distinguish them in battle (hence properly called ARMORIAL bearings), which subsequently became hereditary, and are the property of their families. Also the similar ensigns of countries, corporations, trading companies, etc.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 8 Þe lond lese þe armes, changed is þe scheld. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1331 Al these armes that ther weren That they thus on her cote beren. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. XV. 274 The lordes in a bataylle myght be knowen by his armes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. iv, By the armes of Caleys, it is none of myne. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 369/2 The heralds of armes dooing him such honour. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, His

armes shalbe set on his hearse. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xxv, They can find Titles as fast as Heralds devise Armes. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iii. 2 Armes are tokens or resemblances signifying some act or quality of the bearer. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 40 I. 313 The ancient Armes were assigned to Oxford about this time. 1787 PORNY *Heraldry* 243 Three lions passant gardant .. the Royal Arms of England. 1794 TRUSLER *Eng. Synon.* II. 31 Heraldry is the science of arms. 1864 BOUTELL *Hist. Heraldry* xiv. 136 The lawful holder of Arms has in them a true estate in fee.

b. *collective* as *sing.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii. 1035 What is thine arms? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 68 This the reason why the Romans gave such an arms.

15. Hence the phrases, *In arms with*: quartered with. † *To give arms* (obs.): to show or exhibit armorial bearings. Also *to bear arms*; *to grant* or *assign arms*. *Coat of arms*: (see ARMOUR *sb.* 10.) *College of Arms*: the Heralds' College, by which armorial bearings are granted. *King at Arms*: a Chief Herald.

1466 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 278 With all my doghtirs in armes with thair husbandis apon my right syde, and with all my sones and thair wifes in armes apon my left side. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, Now you are a King, you must give arms. 1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 259 We are gentlemen. *Geo.* Why, sir, So may I, sir, although I give no arms. 1642 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 489 Advanced to the Title of a Lord or Baron; permitted to beare Arms. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 250 *note*, A coate of Armes cut in a pretious Sardonix stone. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. 81 Lyon king of arms is directed to him, to acquaint him with their proceedings. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 468 Mr. William Dugdale, Norroy King at Armes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. vii, Sir David Lindesay of the Mount, Lord Lion king-at-arms.

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* in sense I, as *arms-bearing, arm-chest, -rack*; in sense IV, as *arms-painter*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xix. (1840) 274 Employ all their arms-bearing people in their martial service. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 142 Upon their sharing In any prosperous arms-bearing. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 51 One Lilly an armes-painter and pedigree maker. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xx, As when the arm-chest held its brighter trust. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 337 To prevent the arm-racks being damaged.

† **Arm**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 arm(e, earm, 2 erm(e, 3 ærm, areme. [Common Teutonic: cogn. w. OS. *arm*, OFris. *erm, arm*, OHG. *aram* (mod.G. *arm*), Goth. *arms*, ON. *armr*.]

1. Poor, needy.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 42 þa com án earm wuduwe. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 227 Edi men and arme. 1205 LAY. 23941 Auere ælche ærmen [1250 neod-fol] mon, þe æð scal iwurðen.

2. Miserable, wretched.

1104 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Eall þis wæs .. þas arme leode mid to trezienne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Drieð his erme saule in eche pine. 1205 LAY. 14893 Alre kinge si he ærmest. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1160 Both sori and areme.

Arm (ām), *v.*[1] [a. F. *arme-r* :—L. *armā-re*, f. *arma*: see ARM *sb.*[2]]

1. *lit.* To furnish with arms defensive or offensive. In early use, *chiefly*, To cover (a man or horse) with armour or mail; *now*, To provide (a man, garrison, stronghold, ship, etc.) with weapons.

1205 LAY. 15313 [He] lette ærmi his cnihtes. 1250 *Ibid.* 8655 Ac armede his cnihtes. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5937 On hors y-armed and well atired. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3197 þai armyt hom at all peces, abill to werre. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Quen thou art armut in thi gere, Take thi schild and thi spere. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 14 He armed [COVERDALE, harnessed] his trained seruants. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmccccxc/2 Stores for Rigging and Arming another Man of War. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 308 The only case in which the king can have a right to arm his subjects in general. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* 280 To arm the whole population of the country, and fight to the last extremity.

b. in *Falconry*, etc.

1575 TURBERVILLE *Falconrie* 161 When he hath armed or cased the hearons tronke with a cane or reed. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 250 The arming their [fighting cocks'] heels with sharp points of steel is a cruelty.

† c. *To arm out* (a ship): to fit out with arms. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*: see 4.) *Obs.*

1670 MARVELL *Corr.* 152 Wks. 1875 II. 334 That he must .. arme out fifty great ships the next Spring. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmccc/5 Three Gallies .. and several low Boats that arm out in the Summer.

2. Hence, in many transferred and fig. uses; as: *To arm* (a person) a. with requisite tools or appliances for any work; b. with qualities, attributes, offensive or defensive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 þet hauberk of penonce huermide God armeþ his newe kny3t. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 170 Armed with beauty. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 19 Arme me, Audacitie, from head to foote! 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 52 To arme your minde with patience of proofe. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 She will arm herself with her real Charms, and strike you with Admiration. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 88 Each of us was .. armed with his own axe.

c. (an animal) with natural organs of offence or defence.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 30 Being armed with teeth on both sides, like a saw. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Nature having armed him [the Flea] thus Cap-a-pe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 2 A Creature so armed for Battle and Assault as the Lion. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 336 Three or four similar but smaller aculei arm the head.

d. (a thing) with appendages requisite or effective, or with any preparation fitting it for work.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k b, They haue aredyed the mylle, and armed it with stones of encreace. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 110 First you must arm your hook. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. v. 40 Dip your Dorcells .. squeeze them, then arm them with your Restringent. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xvi. 71 The points of my forceps have not been sufficiently arm'd. 1787 T. BEST *Angling* 13 For setting on the hook, or more scientifically speaking, arming it, use strong but small silk.

e. To prepare (for resistance, action, etc.).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 117 Arme your selfe To fit your fancies to your Fathers Will. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 11 He hath arm'd our answer, and Florence is deni'de before he comes. [See ARMED 2.]

3. *refl.* (in prec. senses.)

c 1300 *Beket* 2230 This lithere Kni3tes, armeden hem eft sone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nonnes T.* 385 Armith you in armur of brightnes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* III. xxii, Neuermore shulde arme hym self aienst the King of France. *a* 1602 PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1611) 291 To arme our selues with patience.

† b. Of a horse. (see quot.) *Obs.*

c 1580 BLUNDEVIL in *Lit. Times* (1863) 14 Mar., He [the horse] .. will arm hymselfe and run away. 1611 in COTGR. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A horse is said to arm himself, when he presses down his head, and bends his neck, so as to rest the branches of the bridle upon his brisket.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To arm oneself, take up arms.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 491 Arise vp .. And armes anone, every wight. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 49 Princes, looke you strongly arme to meet him. 1605 — *Macb.* V. v. 46 Arme, arme, and out. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 303 It certainly cannot be right to arm in support of a faction, though it is most laudable to arm in favour of our country. 1852 TENNYSON *Penny-wise* in *Morn. Chron.* 24 Jan., Is this a time to cry for peace, When we should shriek for rifles? Arm, arm, arm!

† b. To set traps. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* 19 The pastime .. of Arthabanus king of Hircans was to arme for rats. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Armar*, to arme, prepare, set a snare.

c. *To arm against*: to take defensive or precautionary measures against.

1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 A pestilential malignancy in the air .. which might be armed against by proper and timely medicines.

5. *trans.* To plate (*with* anything) for strength; to furnish with any protective covering.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lix. (1495) 175 The grystill .. armyth the endes of the bones. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 To Arme a shot .. for feare of bursting the Peece, which is to binde a little Okum in a little Canuasse at the end of each Pike. 1692 *Ibid.* II. xxxi. 150 The Cases .. must be Armed about with strong Twine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 220 First Ceres .. arm'd with Iron Shares the crooked Plough. 1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 29 The gizzard is armed with numerous small plates.

6. To furnish (a magnet) with an armature.

1664 [see ARMED *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The best way to arm a loadstone. 1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil., Magnet.* V. § 214 For this purpose it should be armed, as it is called; that is, an armature of iron should be applied to both its poles. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XII. i, The increased energy which magnets acquire by being armed.

7. *Her.* See ARMED: also *fig.*

1590 TARLETON *Newes out of Purg.* 76 He armes the asse with a marvellous paire of long and large Ears. The emblason, etc.

† **8.** *Cookery*, To dress, garnish, season *with*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 439 Craunes and Herns shall be armed with larde.

Arm (ām), *v.*[2] [f. ARM *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** To take in one's arms. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 400 Come, Arme him.

2. To give one's arm to, conduct by walking arm-in-arm with. See ARM *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1612 *Two Noble Kinsm.* V. iii. 135 Arm your prize: I know you will not lose her. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* II. (1735) 51 To arm her to her lawyer's Chambers. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Feb., Assiduously arming along the crowded street this shambling half-blind old woman.

3. To put one's arm round.

1863 W. LANCASTER *Præter.* 59 The princess arm'd his neck.

† **4.** *intr.* To project like an arm. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 143 The Marsch Land beginneth to nesse and arme yn to the Se.

‖ **Armada** (aɪmē·dă). Also 6–7 armado, 7 armatho, armade, 7–8 armata. [a. Sp. *armada*, cogn. w. Eng. ARMY (used in same sense), F. *armée*, It. *armata* :—L. *armāta*, pa. pple. of *armā-re* to ARM, used in Rom. langs. as sb. = 'armed force, army, navy, fleet.' At first used in erroneous form *armado*; also in the adapted form *armade* (see -ADO and -ADE), and It. form *armata*.]

1. A fleet of ships of war.

† α. in forms *armado, armade. Obs.*

1533 M. KYNG in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 108 II. 46 The Turks Armado was before Coron. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 140 Spaine .. sent whole Armadoes of Carrects to be ballast at her nose. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 56 Such huge armades, as appeareth by the sea fight with the maritimate cities of Gallia. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 27 When the Armado lyeth at Portabell.

β. in form *armada*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 217 These ships be .. guarded with the Armada of the Portugals. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 11 The sumptuous Armada of Antonie and Cleopatra was defaited. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 547 The matcht armadas still the fight maintain. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* V. xiii, South and by west the armada bore.

† γ. in form *armata*. *Obs.*

1683 T. SMITH *Observ. Constant.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 46 He puts to Sea with his Armata of Gallies. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 661 The great Defeat given the Turkish Armata .. by the Venetians. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Armada* or *Armata*.

2. *spec.* The 'Invincible Armada' sent by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588.

1588 D. ARCHDEACON *Of tha Armie* 14 The forces of the Spaniards, this their great Armado. 1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 205 The Spaniards, having their armatho ready. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 69 The proud Ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado. 1860 MACAULAY (*title*), The Armada. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 187 Within eighteen months after the death of Mary, the Armada was in the Channel.

† **3.** A single large war-vessel. *Obs.*

1586 *Lanc. Lieuten.* II. 177 Viij armadoes or greate shippes. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 84 He sunk and took nine Spanish ships, whereof one was an Armada of 600 Tunn.

4. An armament generally.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 153 The mighty Armadas set on Foot by the Saracen Khalifas. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 121 Nor was the naval unworthy of the land armada.

‖ **Armadi·lla.** *Obs.* Also -illo. [Sp., dim. of *armada*; like that erroneously with *-o*.] a. A small fleet of ships of war. b. A small war-vessel.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 30 In company of 11 Armadilloes, which are small Vessels of War. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Armadilla*, in the Spanish America, denotes a squadron of men of war, to the number of six or eight.

Armadillo (ārmădi·lo). Also 6–8 armadillio, 7 -ilio, -ile, 7–8 -illa. [a. Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado* one armed :—L. *armātus*, pa. pple. of *armare* to ARM. The spellings *-illio, -ilio*, represented the Sp. pronunciation; *armadile* was perh. from Fr. As a 16th c. word, the plural is historically in -oes, but -os is now usual.]

1. Name of several species of burrowing animals (order *Edentata*), peculiar to South America; specially distinguished by the bony armour in which their whole body is encased, and by the habit of rolling themselves, when captured, into an impregnable ball, sheltered by this armour.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyf. Newes* II. 73 b, He is called the Armadillo, that is to saie a beaste armed. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* V. xii. 555 The beast Armadillio is found in the Realme of Mexico. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 37 Tortoyses, Armadiles. 1764 WATSON *Armadilla* in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 57 Called by naturalists the American Armadilla. 1781 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) V. 362 The armadillos, instead of hair, are covered .. with a solid crust. 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 51 Ant-eaters, armadilloes and sloths have this bone [the clavicle]. 1868 WOOD *Homes without Hands* I. 42 All the Armadillos .. are mighty burrowers.

2. *transf.* A genus of small terrestrial Crustacea (order *Isopoda*), allied to the wood-louse; so called after the preceding, because they have the power of rolling themselves into a ball, so as to expose nothing but the plates of the back.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 799. 1859 WOOD *Com. Obj. Countr.* IV. 65 Formerly the armadillo was used in medicine, being swallowed as a pill in its rolled up state.

Armado, obs. variant of ARMADA.

Armament (ā·ɪmămĕnt). [ad. L. *armāmentum* (in cl. L. only in pl.), f. *armare* to ARM: see -MENT. Prob. after F. *armement* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. A force military or (more usually) naval, equipped for war. Also *fig.*

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 506 To .. make a report of what sea armaments are making there. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XX. 153 To guard his life .. We, the great armament of heaven came down. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, That boundless Armament of Mechanisers and Unbelievers threatening to strip us bare. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. 207 William's whole armament had crossed the channel.

2. Military equipments, munitions of war: *spec.* the great guns on board a man-of-war.

1721 BAILEY, *Armament*, a Store-house for Arms; also the Arms and Provisions of a Navy. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 456 To view the ship, with the warlike armaments. 1877 *Echo* 25 Oct. 1/5 Their armament will consist of 12 guns.

3. *gen.* Equipment or apparatus for resistance or action of any kind.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 91 How far above all modern armament is his prophylactic against his insubstantial fellow-lodger. [1880 N. KERR in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 153 Ergot and other obstetric *armamenta*.]

4. The process of equipping for purposes of war.

1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* ii. (1854) 71 During the armament which was made upon occasion of the dispute concerning Nootka Sound. 1868 H. F. BOURNE *Eng. Seamen* II. 13 With the armament of the navy, Hawkins had not much to do.

† **Armame·ntary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *armāmentārium* arsenal, f. *armāmentum*: see prec. and -ARY.] An armoury, an arsenal; *transf.* (in L. form) a case of (surgical) apparatus.

1731 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Armourer*, There were fifteen Armamentaries, or repositories of arms, in the eastern empire. [1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 171 The ordinary armamentarium of the surgeon.]

Arman (ā·ɪmăn). ? *Obs.* [Fr.] 'A confection for restoring appetite in horses.' J.

1639 in T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 66. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arman*, a Confection for Horses, made of Honey of Roses, Crums of White Bread, Powder of Nutmegs and Cinnamon, etc.

Arma·rian. [f. med.L. *armāri-us* = *custos bibliothēcæ* Du Cange (f. med.L. *armāria*: see ARMARY) + -AN.] See quot. (App. never used in Eng.)

1849 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 276, 239 *Armarian*, an officer in

the monastic libraries who had charge of the books to prevent them from being injured by insects, and especially to look after bindings. He had also to keep a correct catalogue.

†**Arma·riol.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *armāriolum*, dim. of *armārium* a storehouse, closet. The forms *almariol*, *armoriol*, follow med.L. spellings. Cf. AMBRY.] A little closet or cabinet.

1807 J. T. SMITH *Antiq. Westm.* 204, 12 March [26 Edw. III] .. a certain almariole in the vestry for keeping the vestments in. *Ibid.* A certain armoriol within the king's chapel.

†**Armary, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *armārium* 'place for arms or tools (*arma*), chest, closet, ambry,' used in med.L. (also in form *armaria* after It. and Fr.) esp. for 'bookcase, library.'] For the history of the word, see its extant representative, AMBRY. The latinized *armary* is used by Wyclif for 'library,' and occas. in 16th c. as = ARMOURY.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 15 Thou shalt find write in armaries. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 54 [The] White Tour, wherein is now the Kinges Armary. [1731 BAILEY, *Armary*, a tower.]

‖**Arma·ta.** It. form of ARMADA, freq. in 17th c.

Armature (ā·ɹmătiŭɹ). [ad. L. *armātūra* armour (perh. through 15–16th c. Fr. *armature*), f. *armāt-* ppl. stem of *armāre* to ARM: see -URE. The same L. word coming down through OF. *armeure*, is now ARMOUR.]

1. Arms, armour, military accoutrement; *esp.* defensive armour.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. v. 65 Mars was the first who furnished armature. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 165 Swords, Daggers, or the like sort of Armiture. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 340 Take for example the armature of the Infantry .. Pay, clothing, food .. and armature with the common musquet. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 243 Massy armature of shields.

2. *fig.* esp. in Theol. lang. [Cf. Vulg. *Eph.* vi. 11 *Induite armaturam Dei*; Wyclif 'armure,' Tindale 'armoure.'] (The earliest use in Eng.)

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* (1843) 144 Prayer is truly called a.. heavenly armature. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 34 Not the armour of Achilles, but the Armature of St. Paul. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. (1868) 269 That armature of strength upon his feeling that enables him to inflict pain without shrinking.

†3. Armed troops. (So in Lat.) *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. xi. 26 Captaine of the Armature [*Armaturarum Tribunus*]. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 474 We mean no attacks either upon your battalion or light armature.

4. The art of protecting with armour, or with defensive materials.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* IV. viii. 207 For by Armature we vnderstand not onely those things which appertaine to Military profession, but also those defensiue Sciences of Masonry and Carpentry and Metall works. 1721 BAILEY, *Armature*, Armour; also Skill in Arms.

5. *transf.* Protective or defensive covering of animals or plants; *occas.* apparatus of attack.

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1712) 64 His [a horse's] Hoofs are made so fit for .. that round armature of Iron. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 221 Some with Scales, some with Shells, and some with firm and stout Armature. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 76 Armature .. to defend the plant against the attack of animals. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. iv. 353 Having its mouth provided with a corneous armature. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 631 Destroying them with the terrible armature called the tooth-ribbon.

6. a. *Magnetism.* A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet, which preserves and increases the magnetic power; or any arrangement which produces the same result. †b. *Electr.* The coatings of tinfoil on the inside and outside of a Leyden jar (*obs.*; in Fr.).

1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 199 ¶ 13 The efficacy of the magnet .. depends much upon its armature. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* § 11. 33 And the magnet, becoming weaker, lets loose the armature.

7. *Arch.* 'Iron bars or framing employed in the consolidation of a building.' Parker *Conc. Gloss. Arch.* 1846. (So in Fr.)

Armazine, variant of ARMOZEEN.

Arm-chair. Also 7–8 armed-chair. [f. ARM *sb.*1, ARMED *ppl. a.*2] A chair with arms: see ARM *sb.*1 9.

1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* lvi. 218 Born in Pallaquins or Arm-chairs. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdcccxlv/2 The Commissioners went to the two Armed Chairs placed for them. 1795–9 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* xv. Wks. II. 97 Seated in thy great arm'd chair. *c*1840 ELIZA COOK, I love it, I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving that old arm-chair? 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* xcvii, Arm-chair moodiness.

Arme, obs. spelling of ARM, ARMY, HARM.

Armed (ārmd, ā·ɹmĕd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. ARM *v.*1]

1. *lit.* Furnished with arms or armour; fully equipped for war. In *intensive phr.* 'Armed to the teeth.' In *Armed demonstration, neutrality*, it refers to the persons or power making the demonstration or remaining neutral.

1297 R. GLOUC. 386 Þe kny3tes wel yarmed wende hem out anon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 96 Armyt clenly at fut and hand. *c*1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1417 Armyd men by nyght thare 3ede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 12 A faithlesse Sarazin, all armde to point. 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 37 Who had the armed Force of the Nation on his side. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcii/3 Half Galleys and other Armed Boats. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 323 The caprice of an armed multitude. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 329 An armed ship of ten guns. *c*1803 FOSTER *Corr.* 42 (1846) I. 242 Social decorum is a kind of armed neutrality. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 12 Is there any reason why we should be armed to the teeth. 1864 BRAMWELL in *Morn. Star* 12 Jan., By 'armed,' I suppose it would be meant ordinarily that she had cannon, but if she had a fighting crew, muskets, pistols, powder, shot, cutlasses, and boarding appliances, she might be well said to be equipped for warlike purposes, though not armed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 150 An armed demonstration drove them in flight over sea.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of persons: Furnished, fortified, provided, ready.

*c*1585 PILKINGTON *Wks.* (1841) 444 A man forewarned is half armed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 22 If you are arm'd to doe, as sworne to do. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 94 He's armed without that's innocent within. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, A Defender of Property .. armed with the terrors of the law.

b. Of animals: Furnished with horns, teeth, etc., or protected by natural mail.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 102 The Lyons armed Iawes. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 101 The arm'd Rhinoceros, or th' Hircan Tiger. 1803 G. SHAW *Zool.* IV. 373 Armed Chætodon .. Native of the Indian seas. 1859 OWEN *Classif. Mamm.* 76 Formidably armed jaws.

c. Of plants: Furnished with thorns, prickles, etc.

1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 45 A seed literally armed with formidable claws.

d. Of things: Furnished, plated, cased, tipped, with anything that gives strength or efficiency, or fits for a purpose. *Armed eye*: one provided with a magnifying glass.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 The strength of the Battaile is the armed Pike. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 83 Wounded steeds .. Yerke out their armed heeles at their dead masters. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 120 Tho' stiff with hoops, and armed with ribs of whale. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 319 The fixed stars, which appear of the same size to the naked as to the armed eye. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 6. 12 With her armed finger (ay, by the way, I forgot the thimble). 1858 J. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 20 The armed lead would have shown him that .. he was deviating from his .. course. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 261 The lead is armed, that is to say, the bottom of the weight .. is covered with tallow.

3. Of a magnet: Furnished with an armature.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 176 We took a very good arm'd Loadstone. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 309 That an armed Loadstone can lift more. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93 An armed natural loadstone.

4. Adorned with heraldic devices; blazoned.

*c*1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 183 Tombes .. Of armede alabaustre.

5. *Her.* Having the claws or talons painted of a different tincture from that of the adjoining parts. *Also*, represented with claws, teeth, horns, etc.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 44 A Lyon Passante, Gules, armed, and langued d'Azure. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. v. 59 Membred doth signify the legs, and Armed doth imploy the Bill and Claws. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 259 Armed, as Heraulds cant, and langued, Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp fanged. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 238 An eagle .. sable, armed and membered, or. 1866 CUSSANS *Gram. Heraldry* 29 A lion is armed of its teeth and claws, and 'langued' of its tongue.

Armed, *ppl. a.*2 [f. ARM *sb.*1 + -ED2.] Having arms; fitted with arms. (Chiefly in *comb.*, as *long-armed*; and in *armed-chair*: see ARM-CHAIR.)

*a*1625 BEAUM. & FL. (in Webster) Her shoulders broad and long, armed long and round. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 896 Juno the white-arm'd. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 27 An equal-armed cross.

Armee, obs. spelling of ARMY.

Armelin, var. ERMELIN, *Obs.*: see ERMINE.

†**Arme·niac,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Armeniacus*, Gr. Ἀρμενιακός: see next and -AC.] Armenian. In *bole armeniac*, corrupted to *bole ammoniac*: see next, and cf. AMMONIAC.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 87 Base redde, lyke to bole armenac. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 6, I find these words of kin .. viz. Amoniack, Armenick, and Armoniack.

Armenian (aɹmī·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Armenia*, Gr. Ἀρμενία, a country east of Asia Minor.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Armenia or the Armenians. *Armenian bole*: a pale red-coloured earth from Armenia, used medicinally, and in the composition of tooth-powders. *Armenian stone*: a blue carbonate of copper, formerly administered as an aperient and as a remedy for epilepsy.

[1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv, Lapis Lazuli and Armenus because they purge.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Armenian bole is .. prescribed internally against diarrhœas. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 97 The great Armenian Convent at Venice.

B. *sb.* a. A native of Armenia. b. An adherent of the Armenian Church, one of the oriental christian communities.

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus Ann.* XIII. viii, The Armenians being doubtfull, and faithfull to neither side. 1875 SCRIVENER *Text New Test.* 106 The Armenians of the orthodox faith.

†**Arme·ntal,** *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *armentāl-is*, f. *arment-um* herd of cattle.] 'Of or belonging to a drove or herd.' Bailey 1731.

†**Armento·se,** *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *armentōsus*: see ARMENTAL and -OSE.] 'Full of great cattle, abounding with herds or beasts.' Bailey 1731.

Armer (ā·ɹmə). [f. ARM *v.*1 + -ER1. Cf. OF. *armeor, -eur.*] One who arms.

1611 COTGR., *Armateur*, An Armer, a provider of armes or weapons.

Armer, -er, -y, obs. ff. ARMOUR, -ER, -Y, ARMORY.

Armesine, obs. form of ARMOZEEN.

Armet (ā·ɹmĕt). [a. F. *armet*, also in OF. *armette*, dim. of *arme*.] A kind of helmet introduced about the middle of the 15th century, in place of the basinet. It consisted of a globular iron cap, spreading out with a large hollowed projection over the back of the neck, and protected in front by the visor, beaver, and gorget. (Boutell.)

1507 *Justes May & June* 87 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 124 They spared not cors, armyt, nor yet vambrace. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 853/1 Foure headpieces called armites. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* Wks. IX. 279 Smote on his neck, his neck Unfenced, for he in haste aroused had cast An armet on.

Armet, obs. form of HERMIT.

Armeure, Armey(e, obs. ff. ARMOUR, ARMY.

Armful (ā·ɹmful). [f. ARM *sb.*1 + -FUL.] As much as can be held in both arms (or in one); *hence*, a large quantity, a 'heap.'

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vij, By armefuls lading [money] out of the exchequer. *c*1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaues* 28, I like a handfull of old loue and true, Better then these whole armefuls of your new. *c*1720 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* I. i, Thou shalt have an armful of flesh and blood. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. I. xiii. 123 Followed by the nurse with an armful of apparel.

Arm-gaunt, -great: see ARM *sb.*1 III.

Arm-ho·le. [f. ARM *sb.*1]

1. An arm-pit. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21. 13 Gemini [hath] thyn armholes and thin armes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXVIII. 12 Put these ragges and cloutes vnder thine arme holes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 268 [They] will wade up to the Armholes. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XXIX, The Girdle .. about him under the Arm-holes.

fig. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* 38 Mr. Ruskin has been rightly praised for applying such a bold yet true metaphor as 'arm-holes' to those pits which are scooped under the branches at the point where they leave the tree.

2. The similar cavity in other animals, *e.g.* behind the fore-legs of a horse. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 309 The horse .. will be very hollow in the brisket towards the arme-holes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 76 Where it toucheth the arme-holes, it becommeth in dogs and Apes very fleshy.

3. The hole in a garment through which the arm is put.

1775 in ASH. 1835 MISS KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* I. 38 Tight waistbands, tight armholes and tight bodices. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* V. 57 With his thumbs fixed into the armholes of his waistcoat.

Armie, obs. form of ARMY.

Armied (ā·ɹmid), *a. rare*–1. [f. ARMY *sb.*] Forming an army, army-like.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXXIII. (1848) 358, I hear the armied torrent of their wings, Hitherward streaming.

†**Armi·ferous,** *a.* [f. L. *armifer* bearing arms, warlike + -OUS.] Bearing arms or weapons.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Armiger (ā·ɹmi,dʒəɹ). [a. L. *armiger* bearing arms, an armour-bearer; in med.L. a squire.] An esquire; *orig.* one who attended a knight to bear his shield, etc.; in later usage, one entitled to bear heraldic arms.

[1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 10 A Gentleman borne .. who writes himselfe *Armigero*.] 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 111 Carew Reynell, armiger. *c*1840 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. II. 92 Entitled to proclaim himself an Armiger; which is the newest .. mode of saying that one is privileged to bear arms in a sense intelligible only to the Heralds' College. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xiii. 74 He .. could buy up half the county armigers.

Armi·geral, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -AL1.] Of the character of a squire; of squires.

1806 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. 21 In armigeral, priestly, and swine-feeding society. 1821 — *Wks.* 1859 I. 324/2 A live armigeral spring gun would distinguish an accidental trespasser from a real poacher.

Armigerous (aɹmi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *armiger* + -OUS.] Entitled to bear (heraldic) arms.

1731 in BAILEY. *a*1858 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 45 They belonged to the armigerous part of the population, and were entitled to write themselves Esquire.

Armil (ā·ɹmil). Also 5–6 armille, -ylle, 7–8 -ill. [partly a. OF. *armille*:—L. *armilla*; partly a more recent adaptation of *armilla*.]

1. A bracelet; = ARMILLA 1.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiv, The Armilles hangyng on their lyfte sides. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 68/4 The dyademe fro his heed and the armylle fro hys arme.

2. One of the insignia of royalty, put on at the coronation. Cf. ARMILLA 2.

1485 *Coron. Hen. VII* in *Rutl. Papers* 18 The king .. shall take armyll of the Cardinall .. and it is to wete that armyll is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 503 His majesty was then invested with the armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 28. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 436 The armil, or bracelet, was looked upon by the Anglo-Saxons as one among the badges of royalty.

3. = ARMILLA 4.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. III. iv. § 3 Eratosthenes is said to have obtained, from the munificence of Ptolemy Euergetes, two Armils or instruments compounded of circles, which were placed in the portico at Alexandria. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 441 A marble gnomon and two bronze armils .. for noting the lines of light.

†4. **Armil Sphere** = Armillary Sphere. *Obs.*

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 54 Rather .. an Armylle or Ringe sphere, then absolutely a sphere. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. 85 Whether .. a Solide or Armill sphere.

‖ **Armilla** (ɑrmi·lă). [L.; = bracelet, hoop; f. *armus* shoulder.]

1. A bracelet; now esp. in *Archæology*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Armilla*, a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist. 1721 in BAILEY. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 293/1 They had on their left arm, an armilla, an iron ring. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 364 The wearing of the Armilla, or bracelet, as an ornament, is of very high antiquity. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 81 An armilla or ring of cannal coal. 1872 WRIGHT *Uricon.* vii. 284 Bronze armillæ .. of large dimensions.

2. 'One of the Coronation Garments.' Bailey 1721.

3. 'An Iron-Ring, Hoop, or Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.' Phillips 1706.

4. An ancient astronomical instrument, consisting of a circular hoop fixed in the plane of the equator (*Equinoctial Armilla*), sometimes crossed at right angles by another fixed in the plane of the meridian (*Solstitial Armilla*). The shadows cast on the concave surfaces of these indicated the recurrence of the equinoxes and solstices.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 419/1 Those armillas or spheres, which Hipparchus and Ptolemy .. employed. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xxiv. 273 The armilla, or hoop representing the ecliptic. 1834 U. K. S. *Hist. Astron.* vi. 32/1 The construction of the astrolabium .. was rather more complicated than that of the solstitial or equatorial armillæ.

† 5. A ring or aureola. *Obs.*

1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* I. iv. 550 Incircled with an Armilla or Ring of Light.

† 6. The annular ligament of the wrist. (Perhaps not in Eng.) *Obs.*

[1672 BARBETTI *Chirurg.* v. i, Armilla membranosa manus.] 1721 in BAILEY, etc.

† **Armi·llar,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [see next.] A. *adj.* 'Of or like a hoop or ring.' Bailey 1731. B. *sb.* Armillary Circle or Sphere.

1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* iv. 143, I haue taken the right ascentions of certaine fixed starres .. by another faire Armillare.

Armillary (ā·rmilări, ɑrmi·lări), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. L. *armilla*; cf. Fr. *armillaire*. Bailey and Chambers cite a mod.L. *armillāris*. See -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to bracelets or hoops. *Armillary Sphere*: a skeleton celestial globe or sphere, consisting merely of metal rings or hoops representing the equator, ecliptic, tropics, arctic and antarctic circles, and colures, revolving on an axis, within a wooden horizon.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 169 All the Circles of the Armillary Sphære. 1703 J. HARRIS *Descr. Globes* (J.) That sphere is called an armillary sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 420/2 An armillary astrolabe, like that which had been used by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 297 Never had any armillary sphere so many zones. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 56 Her quadrant and armillary dials.

B. *sb.* = ARMILLA 4.

1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sc.* II. ii. (1856) 123 Equatorial armillaries.

A·rmillated, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *armillāt-us* + -ED.] 'Wearing bracelets.' Cockeram 1623; whence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† **Armillet, armilet.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *armillet*, dim. of *armille*.] A small bracelet.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Armilet* [1681 *Armillet*].

Armine, obs. form of ERMINE.

† **A·rming,** *sb.* Also 1–2 earming, 2–3 erming, 7 armine; the identity of the last is doubtful. [OE.; f. *earm*, ARM *a.*, poor: see -ING.] A poor or miserable creature. Rarely *attrib.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet *Reader* 80) Ȝe sind earmingas Ȝewordene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 To þinen þer wiðinnen þa earming saulen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Makede him .. erming þer he was er king. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* 122 O here God, so young an armine! *Flo.* Armine, sweetheart, I know not what you mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.

Arming (ā·rmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARM *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or process of furnishing (oneself or others) with arms or armour; † *concr.* arms, armour (*obs.*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 218 Na war the armyng that he had, He had beyn ded. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 136 For to telle tales Anoon in myn armynge. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 240 Ne non point of al his armeng. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 120 His arming is the proper arming of a Captaine. 1626 MARKHAM *Souldiers Gram.* II. 13 His office extendeth .. to the well arming, ordering and disposing of bodies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii, The arming was now universal.

† b. *esp.* quasi-*adj.* in attrib. uses: = Forming part of arms or armour, used in military accoutrement; as in *arming-dagger, -gauntlet, -girdle, -nail, -sword, -tusk*; **arming-points**, ends of strong twine used to fasten together the plates of mail at the joints of the arms and legs. *Obs.*

1472 Sir J. PASTON in *Lett.* 692 III. 40 And I gaffe hym a ffayr armyng sworde. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 385 For ij *c.* off armyngnayle of on sorte, ij *d.* *a* 1500 *Agincourt* 74 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 Speres and bylles .. And armynge dagers. 1577 HARRISON *Engl.* I. II. xxiv. 359 An arming girdle, harnessed with pure gold. 1598 FLORIO, *Balteo*, a belt, a sword or arming girdle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 274 With their lances and arming swords. 1611 COTGR., *Brasselet* .. an arming gantlet, that reaches up almost to the elbow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 398 The bristled Boar .. New grinds his arming Tusks. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 543 [Palettes] are secured to the plate beneath by arming points.

2. Any apparatus or structure intended for defensive or protective covering; *spec.* those of a ship.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 347 For the lynenge of the toppe armynge .. xx *d.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 543/1 Thereupon also the arming might be set much more firmlie than upon anie other mould. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 59 His .. top armings .. is a long red cloth. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Armings* .. red clothes, hung about the outsides of the ship's upper works, fore and aft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Top-armings*, hammocks stowed inside the rigging for the protection of riflemen.

3. The equipment or completion of anything with that which gives it strength or efficiency, or fits it for a purpose. *concr.* The completing part thus furnished. In various *spec.* uses, as: the tallow at the bottom of a sounding-lead; the armature of a magnet. Often *attrib.*

1552 HULOET, Armynge coarde of a nette, *Plaga.* 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Trag., Hippol.* 56 b, Some with the arming coarde by pensell paynted red .. shall make the Beastes adred. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 113 Neither that anie Pike do want his head, cheekes, or arming. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 72 To the full arming of the veritie. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 150 Carrying your arming wyer along his back. 1731 GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 32 A small key hung by one of its [a loadstone's] arming Irons. 1775 DALRYMPLE *ibid.* LXVIII. 396 There was the mark of rock on the arming of the lead. 1855 WHICHCORD in *Archæol. Jrnl.* X. 48 The lines of the lead-work, or arming, which held the glass. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 118 A bait thus put on .. shows enough arming .. to hook any fish. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 153 The necessary tallow for arming.

4. The action of furnishing with heraldic devices; † *concr.* heraldic arms (*obs.*). *Attrib.*, as in **arming-press**, a bookbinder's machine used in stamping and lettering the covers of books.

1598 MARSTON *Pigmalion's Im.* i. 140 Oh golden Ierkin! Royall arming coate! 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Pestle* I. 51, I must bespeak my Shield and arming Pestle. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt etc.* 14 Or by the difference of their Armings knowne, Or by their Colours. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 422 The upper bed of an arming press.

A·rming, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ARM *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Carrying in arms; *attrib.* for carrying in arms. Cf. *walking-stick, drinking water.*

a 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. i, If you can translate yourself into a lady's arming puppy, there you might lick sweet lips.

Arming (ā·rmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ARM *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That arms; that furnishes armour or defence.

1673 PENN *Chr. Quaker* iv. 530 That Light .. is a Searching, Expelling, Powerful and Arming Light, against Darkness.

Arminian (ɑrmi·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Arminius*, Latinized form of the surname Harmensen.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or following the doctrine of, James Arminius or Harmensen, a Dutch Protestant theologian, who put forth views opposed to those of Calvin, especially on predestination. Arminius died in 1609; in 1618–19 his doctrines were condemned by the synod of Dort; but they spread rapidly, and were embraced, in whole or part, by large sections of the Reformed Churches.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* H, The point in question is not concerning the Arminian Religion, but Romish Poperie. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 133 Before Bishop Laud ruled .. those who embraced the Opinions since called Arminian, were indeed out of the way to preferment. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Puritans* 99 The Calvinistic and Arminian controversy.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the doctrine of Arminius.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* D, Winbergen is principall of the Perfectists, and you of the Arminians. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 7 The Arminian .. is condemn'd for setting up free will against free grace. *c* 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 X. 360 The Arminians believe, it [predestination] is conditional; the Calvinists, that it is absolute. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 365 The Wesleyan Methodists call themselves Arminians, and their Magazine appeared formerly under the title of the *Arminian Magazine.*

† **Armi·nianish,** *a. Obs. rare.* = ARMINIAN.

a 1700 in Somers *Tracts* V. 17 They have .. suffered to be printed all arminianish, popish, vain books.

Armi·nianism. [f. ARMINIAN + -ISM.] Arminian doctrines, or adherence to them.

1618 tr. *Barneveld's Apol.* Ded. A iij, Already wholy bent to Arminianisme. 1627 *Let. fr. Jesuit* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 475 That Soveraign Drug Arminianism, which we hope will purge the Protestants from their Heresie. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 227 He .. confirmed himself in his debauchedness, by his Arminianism. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 5 The Articles of Religion are older than Arminianism, *eo nomine.*

Armi·nianize, *v.* [f. ARMINIAN + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make Arminian. b. *intr.* To teach Arminianism. **Arminianized, -izing,** *ppl. a.* **Arminianizer,** one who teaches or promotes Arminianism.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iij b, Many .. who are either Popish and Arminianized .. or silly ignorants. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 185 Some of our Arminianizing English Writers. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 106 Antisozzo leans on the contrary side, and Arminianizeth. 1698 *Ibid.* Ded. A iij, This will not go down with Arminianizers. 1698 CLARK *Script. Justif.* Introd. B, I have no Arminianizing Principles or Design.

Armi·potence. *rare*—°. [ad. L. *armipotentia*, n. of quality f. *armipotent-em*: see next.] 'Puissance at arms.' Bailey 1731.

Armipotent (ɑrmi·pŏtĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *armipotent-em*, f. *arma* arms + *potens, -tentem* powerful.] Mighty in arms: originally an epithet of Mars.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1124 Ther stood the tempul of Marz armypotent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 83 And of Achillis armypotent ofspring. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lxx, Our God the Lord Armipotent. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 46 'Twas thus the' armipotent advised the gods. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 86 So ought England .. to plant .. English manliness, English freedom .. wherever the simple natives bow to her armipotent sceptre.

Armi·sonant, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *arma* arms + *sonānt-em* sounding; cf. next.] 'Rustling with armour.' Ash 1775.

Armi·sonous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *armison-us* (f. *arma* arms + *-sonus* -sounding) + -OUS.] 'Sounding or rustling with arms or armour.' Bailey 1731.

Armistice (ā·rmistis). [ad. mod.L. *armistitium*, f. L. *arma* arms + *-stitium* stopping, f. *sistĕre, -stitum*, to stop, as in *interstitium, jūstitium, sōlstitium.* Cf. also F. *armistice*: see quot.]

[1664 GOULDMAN *Dict.*, *Armistitium* .. a cessation from arms for a time, a short truce. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, *Armistice* [marked † as 'not current in any style']. 1699 *Treaty of Carlowitz* (in RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 572 Duret armistitium hocce.]

1. A cessation from arms; a short truce.

1707 in *Gloss. Angl. Nova.* 1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Armistitium.* *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 64 Much of which Time was Armistice or Cessation, when all the Parties, instead of fighting, fell to intriguing. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 443, I do not think that the Russians and Prussians can agree to the armistice without submitting entirely.

2. *fig.* A cessation from hostile proceedings.

1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sc.* v. (1856) 68 The leader of the philosophic band had broken the most solemn armistice with the Inquisition.

Armit, -age, obs. forms of HERMIT, -AGE.

A·rmless, *a.*[1] [f. ARM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without arm or branch.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 213 And saugh an hond armles, that wroot ful fast. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 74 The crazen tops of armelesse Trees. 1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* II. xii. 382 Progenitors of armless and legless babies.

Armless (ā·rmlĕs), *a.*[2] [f. ARM *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without weapons of offence or defence, unarmed.

a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Q. of Corinth* IV. iii. (T.) Integrity thus armless seeks her foes. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vi. 87 We shall find them all armed but the armless Hind. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxxvii. 17 Toothless malice, armless malevolence!

Armlet (ā·rmlĕt). [f. ARM *sb.*[1] + -LET. Cf. OFr. *bracelet* in first three senses.]

1. An ornament or band worn round the arm. (Sometimes distinguished from *bracelet*, which is worn only at the wrist.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxi. 21 Lernynge is vnto a wyse man .. like an armlett vpon his right arme. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 23 Working .. Of soft and dainty maiden-haire, A curious Armelet. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1177 An armlet for the roundest arm on earth. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. 13 They wear .. bracelets and armlets.

2. A small inlet of the sea or branch of a river.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 31, I markid diverse armelettes breking out of the 2 Streames. 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* xii. 55/1 The water separateth it selfe into two armelets. 1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 149 In the main stream it was well enough, but in the armlets at the side we settled every ten paces on the sand.

3. A piece of armour for the arm.

1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **A·rmlich,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 earmlíc, 2 ermlic, 3 ærm-, armlich. [f. ARM *a.* + *-lich*:—OE. *-líc*: see -LY[1].] Miserable, pitiable.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 28 Dæt is earmlícost ealra þinga. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þenne bið hit ermlic, ȝif he bið unrihtwis. 1205 LAY. 593 His broþer wes in armliche benden. *Ibid.* 20756 He andswarede wið ærmliche stefene.

† **A·rmliche,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 earmlíce, 2 erm-, 3 armliche. [f. ARM *a.* + *-liche*:—OE. *-lice*: see -LY[2].] Miserably.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* v. xiii. (Bosw.) He wæs earmlice beswicen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He wes ipinet ermliche to deðe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 328 Hu eruedliche [*v.r.* armliche] he ariseð þet under wune of sunne haueð ileien longe.

‖ **Armoire** (ar¡mwar). [a. Fr. *armoire*, refashioned from OFr. *aumoire*, found by the side of *aumaire, almaire*, earlier *armarie*, ad. L. *armārium*: see AMBRY.] A cupboard; an ambry.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. Count.* (1835) 361 Ij owld chystes ij *s.* vj *d.* .. ij armoires j *l.* 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 51 Articles of virtu which fill the open armoires. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxii, Loading the landing-place with armoires and chests of drawers.

Armoirie, obs. form of ARMORY.

Armoisin, obs. form of ARMOZEEN.

Armomancy (ā·rmo¡mæ:nsi). [ad. med.L. *armomantia*, f. *armus* shoulder; see -MANCY.] 'Divination by the shoulders of beasts.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Armoniac, obs. form of AMMONIAC.

Armonical, -nize, -ny, obs. forms of HARM-.

Armor(e, Armorer, obs. form of ARMOUR, -ER.

†Armorace. *Herb. Obs.* [a. OF. *armoracee*, ad. L. *armoracea, -ia.*] Horse-radish.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 169 Now holyhocke is sowe and armorace Or arborace that wilde raves are.

Armorial (ɑɪmōˑriăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ARMORY + -AL. Cf. mod.Fr. *armorial.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to heraldic arms.

1576 THYNNE *Burghley's Crest* 295 An olde armoriall booke. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 179 The Soveraign Ensigns Armorial of the King of Great Britain. 1803 SOUTHEY *Sel. Lett.* (1856) I. 224, I often found my armorial vocabulary scant. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 562 In the twelfth century armorial bearings were invented.

B. *sb.* A book containing coats of arms.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., In this sense we meet with the French Armorial, the Spanish Armorial. *c* 1800 (*title*) An Armorial of the Extinct and Dormant Peerage of England.

‖ **Armorica** (ɑrmɒˑrikă). [L.] Name of the north-western part of Gaul, now called Bretagne or Brittany. **Armoˑric** *a.*, of Armorica or its people, *absol.* its language. **Armoˑrican** *a.* = Armoric, *sb.* an inhabitant of Armorica.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 1 In *Armorike that cleped is Bretaigne. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The name *Armorica was antiently given to all the northern and western coast of Gaul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 581 Begirt with British and *Armoric Knights. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *Armoric is a dialect of the Welch. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xlix, 33, I will that this lond *Armorican be callyd lytel britayn. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 78 The *Armoricans or the inhabitants of Britany. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 183 The *Armorican..so nearly allied to the Cornish.

Armoried (āˑrmŏrid), *ppl. a.* [f. ARMORY + -ED².] Decked with armorial bearings or escutcheons.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 9 Its plumed and armouried hearse.

Armoriol, var. ARMARIOL, *Obs.*, a little cabinet.

Armorist (āˑrmŏrist). [f. ARMORY + -IST; cf. F. *armoriste.*] One who is skilled in heraldry, or in blazoning coats of arms.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ded., The professed Armorists. 1602 SEGAR *Mil. & Civ. Honour* Ded., A subiect proper to Armorists, and men of my profession. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* ii. 47 Thus it is commonly written by English Armorists.

Armory[1] (āˑrmŏri). Forms: 5 (Caxton) armoirie, -oyrye, 5–6 -orye, -orie, 6 -ery, 5– armory, 6– armoury. [a. OF. *armoierie, armoirie*, f. *armoier*, or *armoieor, -oyeur*, a blazoner, f. *armoier, -oyer*, to blazon = It. *armeggiāre*, a Romanic vb. f. *arma* arms. See also ARMOURY.]

1. The science of blazoning arms, heraldry.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. xvii, Of the armoirie.. White that men calle in armoyrye siluer.. Blak that men calle in armoyrie sable. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* ii. in *Holinsh.* II. 152 In histories and armories. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. 5 Armory is an Art rightly prescribing the true knowledge and use of Armes. 1651 J.C. *Poems* 9 Mettal on Mettal is ill Armorie. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 128 The king learned armory, geography, and history. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* i. 21 Anterior to the period in which a system of Armory was established.

2. Armorial bearings, 'arms'. *arch.*

a 1500 *Agincourt* 120 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 98 Full well broydered with armory gaye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* 224 The Lion being her owne noble armory. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 672 Knights, Esquiers, and men of Armories. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 7 b, He first quartered the French Armories with the English in his great Seale. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 167 Some great man's badge of war, or armoury.

†**3.** Ensigns of war; 'colours.' *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clx. 194 Great nobles of fayre harnesse and riche armory of baners and penons. *Ibid.* ccxxxvii. 338 The baners and penons, and ye noble armery.

†Aˑrmory[2]. *Obs.* [A refashioned form of AMBRY after F. *armoire.*] A cupboard or ambry.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1612) 290 In yonder chamber Hath Mandeuil his closet, and no common Armorie.

Armory, variant of ARMOURY.

†Armosie. *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *armoise*, synonym of *armoisin.*] ARMOZEEN.

1578 *Invent.* (1815) 219 (JAM.) Ane lang lows gowne of blak armosie taffetie.

Armour (āˑrmər). Forms: 3–6, (9) armure, 4–5 armur, 4– armour; also 4 aarmour, aarmer, 4–5 armer, armowr(e, 4–6 -oure, 4–9 armor, 5 armeure, -ewr(e, -ore, 5–6 armeur. [a. OF. *armeüre* (13th c. *armure*):—L. *armātūra* ARMATURE. The current spelling in *-our* is not etymological, the termination being the same as in *vest-ure.*]

1. *collect. sing.* Defensive covering worn by one who is fighting; mail. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. 397 He & hys armure were þoru out hot. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 155 May non Armure hit lette. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 352 Harneysed in armour of plate and maile. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 824 Aȝaine his strok resistit non armour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 209 Arms on Armour clashing. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 407 Beside each chief his azure armour lay. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix, Prince Florestan, in a suit of blue damascened armour.

†**2.** (with a *pl.*) A suit of mail. *Obs.* (Cf. 7.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 76 Wapnys and armowris purvayit thai. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 278/1 He had.. armours ynowe for to garnysshe with seuen thousand men. 1569 *Tract* in *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 75 Rich and costly armours, guilt and engrauen. 1635 BEERETON *Trav.* 140 Furnished with about sixty or seventy armours for horse. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 38 Did he discourse anything to you about Arms ..Yes, he did, I had an Armour from him. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A compleat Armor antiently consisted of a casque or helm, a gorget, cuirasse, gantlets, tasses brassets, cuisses, and covers for the legs.

†**3.** *collect. sing.* with *pl.* Military equipment or accoutrement, both offensive and defensive, in the widest sense; the whole apparatus of war. *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

a 1300 *Becket* 955 Other armure nadde he none, for holi churche to fi3te. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XX. 40 Jonathas 3af hise armeris to the child. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 195 This herd the Kyng, and stuffid the Toure with vitaile and armoure. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. XXXV. 151 With the same armewres they deffended and kepte theyre cyte. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 319 The armours of the vanquisht were not consumed with fire. 1759 DUMARESQUE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 485 Their armour for war is a bow and arrows. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., Nor go armed, in affray of the peace, on pain to forfeit their armour.

†**b.** in obs. phrases in which *arms* is the usual word; cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 4.

1563 *Homilies* II. xxi. 1. (1859) 559 Subjects who..take armour wickedly..to break the publique peace. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 73 The people..were up in armour against the King. *Ibid.* 102 Rising up in armour against him. 1577 — *Chron.* I. 85/1 Caused the trumpet to sound to armor. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 41 The Jewes beganne..to take up Armour against the Romans.

†**4.** The exercise or employment of arms; warfare, fighting, active hostilities. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 6. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 275 Nynus bare out armour [*arma foris extulit.*] *Ibid.* IV. 41 þe Romaynes hadde imeoved noon armour wiþoute Italy. 1526 BP. CLERK *To Wolsey* in *MS. Cott. Calig.* D ix. 104 For a suspention off armeur. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXII. (1612) 159 She armour still pursu'd. 1602 *Ibid.* Epit., Insurrections, and ciuill-armor.

5. *fig.* from prec. senses; but now only from 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 203 þet is þe armure þet þe dyeuel dret mest. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 13 Neither 3yue 3e 3oure membris aarmours [TINDALE & 1611 instruments, *Genev.* weapons] of wickidnesse to synne. *Ibid.* xiii. 12 Be we clothid with the armeris of li3t. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Let vs put on the Armoure of lyght. [So subseq. vers.] 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 37 Put on the whole armor of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 491 And also arme With spiritual Armour. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ₱ 7 Putting on unnecessary Armour against improbable Blows of Fortune. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i, Suspicion is a heavy armour.

6. *transf.* in *Naut.* a. = ARMING *vbl. sb.* 2 (*obs.*). b. The steel or iron sheathing of a ship of war. See ARMOUR-PLATE.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 351 Blanket for sheldes for toppe armore of the kervelle xiiij*d.* 1870 in *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 396/2 A belt of armour..to protect broadside guns. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/5 Three balls penetrated the armour of the Bayard.

7. A diver's water-tight suit; (cf. 2.)

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* IV. 175/1 In the year 1617 Francis Kessler gave a description of his water-armour, intended also for diving. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 39/1 The best armours now in use are those made of rubber and canvas..The use of this bell has been superseded by the submarine armour.

8. *Nat. Hist.* Protective or defensive covering of animals or plants; *abst.* protection, defence (*obs.*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 The firmness of hides is for the armour of the body against extremities of heat or cold. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Request* vi, Piercing the armour of their [*i.e.* Fishes] Scales. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 148 Thy burnish'd armure speck with glossier jet. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 165 In these colossal armadillos the trunk-armour was in one immovable piece.

†**9.** *Magnetism.* = ARMATURE 6 a. *Obs.*

1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 333 Touched on the soft Armour of a Magnet. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The usual armour of a loadstone.

10. Heraldic insignia or devices. *Coat armour* = 'coat of arms,' originally a vest of silk or other rich material embroidered in colours, worn over the armour of a knight, to distinguish him in the lists or on the field of battle. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 14.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 585 With ryche cote armure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1326 Euery man..Had on him throwen a vesture Whiche that men clepyn a cote armure Enbrowded wonderly ryche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 12 þese aren cristes armes, Hus colours and hus cote-armure. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 87 To colouren or hiden in any maner tho [?the] armures. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 18 b, If a Nobleman haue his coat armor and Pennions with his armes. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Moneys Chas. II* (1851) 43 For a suite of silk armour 31 *li.* 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 264 A pair of pistolls, and an armour made of silk.

¶ For ARMER or ARMOURER.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 426, He turneth no manne To profite or gayne Except it be the surgian, or the armore. 1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 38 We brought also in the Towne many armours, and a Serjeant of theirs.

11. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *armour-joint, -work*; **armour-fish** (see quot.); **armour-proof** *a.*, as impenetrable as armour, or ? proof against weapons; **armour-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of armour. Also ARMOUR-BEARER, -CLAD, -PLATE, q.v.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 170 *Cataphractus Americanus*, the Armour-Fish..less than a Foot in length, and four Inches broad. 1878 BROWNING *Two Poets Croisic* cvii, Stabbed.. through the armour-joints! 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 561 They that believe all things alike..shall be armour-proof. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 240 That which himself went wearing armour-wise. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 [The Flea's] head, body, and limbs also, be all of blackish armourwork.

Armour (āˑrmər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To put armour on; to furnish with a defensive or protective covering.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii, 242 Eualach comanded anon His men to armure thame euerichon. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 June, The Kearsage had been armoured during the night with her chain-cables. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/3 Cables for submarine use may be afterwards armoured..with wires. 1883 SPURGEON *Purit. Gard.* 175 Our glorious Leader would never have armed and armoured all his followers.

Aˑrmour-beaˑrer. One who carried a warrior's armour or weapons; a squire.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 14 That first slaughter which Jonathan and his armour-bearer made [WYCLIF, squyer; COVERDALE, wapen bearer]. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 296 Each chieftain had his armour-bearer. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. x. 305 Meriones, The armor-bearer of Idomeneus.

Aˑrmour-claˑd, *ppl. a.* Clad in, or protected by, armour. *Ellipt.* as *sb.* A vessel of war protected by a sheathing of iron or steel. Cf. *ironclad.*

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 32/2 Like an armour-clad war steamer. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 35 There was an active demand for armour-clads.

Armoured (āˑrmərd), *ppl. a.* [f. ARMOUR *v.*]

1. Clad in armour; also *transf.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxvii, The Brytaines went not proudly armoured. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 170 One knight..armour'd all in forest-green. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 3/2 Lusty fish, armoured in red and gold.

2. *esp.* of war-vessels; cf. ARMOUR-CLAD.

1862 *Guardian* 16 Apr. 366/2 Fighting armoured gunboats 'down' stream. 1869 SIR E. REED *Iron-Clad Ships* Introd. 12 Our armoured frigates.

Armourer (āˑrmərəɹ). Forms: 4–5 armurer, 5 -erer, 5–9 -orer, 7– -ourer. [a. AFr. *armurer*, OF. *-urier, -eurier*, f. *armeüre* ARMOUR: see -ER[1].]

1. A maker of armour; in mod. use, a manufacturer of arms.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1588 Armurers & Arowsmythis. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 19 Yff hit stoode that no wer ware, loste were the craffte of Armoreres. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xii. 296/1 The society or company of the Armourers. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) When arm'rers temper in the ford The keen-edg'd pole-ax. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 98 Such weapons as they could find in armorers' shops. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 283 At this the armourer.. Came forward with the helmet yet in hand.

2. One who equipped men-at-arms in their mail. Also *fig. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1649 Faste the Armurers also With fyle and hamer prikynge to and fro. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Cho. 12 The Armourers accomplishing the Knights. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 7 Thou art The Armourer of my heart. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 190 His armorer put on his backe-peece before, and his breast-plate behinde.

3. An official who has charge of the arms of a ship, regiment, etc.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 23 Armourers and sail-makers shall be entered.. among the crews. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* iii. 53 The engineers and armourers were still employed on the engine. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 148 The Serjeant-Armourer is responsible that the Portable Forge and Chest of Tools be kept in a serviceable state.

¶ By confusion for *armure*, ARMOUR.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Ne blode yshed by egre hate ne hadde nat deied 3it armurers.

Armouried: see ARMORIED.

Armourless (āˑrməɹlĕs), *a.* [f. ARMOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without armour, defenceless.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXX. (1495) 792 The harte chaungyth his hornes..and thenne he is armourles. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 93 Seeing him armourless.

Aˑrmour-plaˑte. One of the metal pieces or plates forming the material of defensive armour; *esp.* one of the plates of iron or steel with which the sides of vessels of war are covered. Hence **Armour-plated** *ppl. a.*; and **Armour-plating** *vbl. sb.* (used *concr.* for 'armour-plates').

1864 TENNENT *Story of Guns* 227 Supposed to be an insuperable obstacle to the use of Armour-plating. 1869 SIR E. REED *Iron-Clad Ships* i. 6 A main-deck battery armour-plated. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 187 We add inch to inch in the thickness of our armour-plates.

Armoury, -ory (āˑrməri). Forms: 4 armurie, 5–6 armery, armorye, -orie, -ary, 6– armory, armoury. [Perh. orig. a. OF. *armoierie, armoirie.* But from the earliest period treated as a derivative of ARMOUR, and spelt like it *armurie, armery, armory, armoury.* With senses 3–5, cf. also OF. *armeurerie*, now *armurerie*, the office or store of the *armeurier*, arsenal (in which sense Godefroy has also *armoirie*). By some, in 16th c., referred to L. *armārium* (see AMBRY), and spelt *armary.* As *armour* was, in 16th c., often written *armor*, the spelling *armory* was common down to the present century. Cf. ARMORY.]

1. Armour collectively. *arch.*

1330 R. BRUNNE 194 If I may be auaile of hors or armurie. 1400 GRIFFITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 2 I. 6, I boȝt armery.. and horses, and other araement. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. 115 Armorie meet for their defense and service. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 27 That armory, Wherein ye have great glory wonne this day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 553 Celestial

Armourie, Shields, Helmes, and Speares. 1783 COWPER *Task* v. 139 The armory of Winter. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. xvi, In our halls is hung Armoury of the invincible Knights of old.

†2. An armed force. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Syr Tryam.* 49 The kyng bad ordeygne hys armoryes, Knyghtys, squyers, and palfrays, Alle redy for to goo. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 523 That with an armeri al ye haue passed, & taken castels.

3. A place where arms are kept, an arsenal.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 54 A great large Tour caullid White Tour: wherin is now the Kinges Armary. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 11 The goodliest weapons of his armorie. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* iv. 4 The tower of Dauid builded for an armorie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1281 Their armories and magazines contemns. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 8 Like one of the Figures in the Queens-Armory in the Tower. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 678 The public buildings are, an exchange .. armoury, poor house. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 171 The armoury .. a gothic hall furnished with weapons of various kinds and ages.

4. *fig.* (Cf. also ARMORY 2.)

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 618 The diuels storehouse and his armory of tentations. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* 9 A Book of Apothegms is an armoury of thought. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. 31 Language is the armoury of the human mind; and at once contains the trophies of its past and the weapons of its future conquests. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 31 The subtle wiles a woman draws From the armoury of hate.

5. The workshop of an armourer; a place where arms are manufactured (U.S.).

1841 in WEBSTER. 1859 in WORCESTER. 1860 BARTLETT s.v., The Springfield Armory.

6. The craft of the armourer.

1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 270 The work of Tychius, who .. in all arts of armoury excell'd.

Armoyrye, obs. form of ARMORY.

Armozeen (ārmŏzī·n). Also 6–7 **armesine,** 7 **armoisin, armazine.** [a. F. *armoisin, -ine,* OF. *armesin* taffata. (Of uncertain origin: see Littré.)] A stout plain silk, usually black, used for clerical gowns and for mourning scarves.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 222 Ueluets, Damasks, and Sattens, Armesine of Portugall. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. vii. (1743) 39 We yearly imported from France .. Taffaties, Stuffs, Armoisins. 1733 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 431 Lady Dysart's clothes were pink armazine trimmed with silver. 1763 *Advt.* in *Brit. Chron.* (in *Draper's Dict.*) Tabbies, Ducaps, black Armozeens, Rasdumores.

A·rmpit. [f. ARM *sb.*1]

1. The hollow under the arm where it is jointed to the trunk.

a 1400 *Metr. Voc.* in Wright *Voc.* 179 *Acella,* arme-pytt. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* Rj, Under y^e^ arme pittis, and in the groynes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* 130 We are unwilling to put the rags under our arme-pits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 630 The English infantry struggled through the river, up to their armpits in water.

2. The corresponding cavity in other animals. Cf. ARM-HOLE. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 347 The Elephant alone hath twaine vnder his shoulders or legs before .. lying hidden as it were within the arm-pits.

†3. *fig.* The axil of a plant. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 123 Vnder the wings or arm-pits (as it were) of the leaues.

Arm's-end, -length, -reach: see ARM *sb.*1 2 b.

†Armth(e. *Obs.* [variant of ERMTH(E, OE. *ermp(u,* OTeut. **armiþâ,* f. ARM *a.* poor + -TH. Prop. with umlaut, but occas. found without it, as OE. *earmþu,* ME. *ærmðe, armðe*: cf. *warmth.*] Poverty, wretchedness, misery.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. 2 Ȝif þá earmþa ealle sóðe sint. 1205 LAY. 20438 Þa wes Ænglene lond mid ærmþe of-fulled. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 37 Þeos & oðre armðen þat of wedlac awakeneð. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 523 in *O. E. Misc.* 133 Wer hachte is hid, þer is armþe inoch.

Armure, -rer, -rie, obs. ff. ARMOUR, -RER, -RY.

Army (ā·rmi). Forms: 4–5 **armee,** 5 **armeye,** 5–6 **arme,** armye, 6 **armey,** 6–7 **armie,** 6– **army.** [a. F. *armée,* cogn. with Sp., Pg., Pr. *armada,* It. *armata,* subst. use of pa. pple. of L. *armārĕ* to arm, *lit.* 'act of arming, armament, armed force.' The concrete sense is late in Fr. and Eng., and occurs first in reference to a *naval* force; cf. ARMADA.]

I. Literal senses.

†1. An armed expedition by sea or land. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 59 In the grete See At many a noble Armee [*v. r.* arme, armeye] hadde he be. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. xxxviii. 160 They that by the see wol goo, be it in armee or to som other adoo. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 37 This yere [21 Edw. IV] y^e^ kinge made a gret Army into Scotland. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xvii. 33 They gette the duke of Burgoyne in great desyre to make an armye into Englande.

2. *gen.* An armed force (by sea or land); an assemblage of men for belligerent purposes; a host. *Obs.* exc. when qualified, as in *a land-army.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 52 If ther come a sodein Armye upon this Lond, by See or by Land. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 25 The kynge went to Callys with a grete armé agaynst France. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1314 He sent a navall armie towards the mouth of the river Danowe. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A naval or sea Army is a number of ships of war, equipped and manned with sailors and marines, under the command of an admiral. 1865 F. PALEY *Æschylus* 113 He gave the instant order to his land-army and rushed away.

3. *specifically*:

†a. A naval armament, an armada, a fleet. *Obs.*

1545 (June 24) LISLE *Disp.* in *State Papers* (1830) I. 791 The rest of tharmye comyng out of Thames .. sholde be in the Downes. 1588 D. ARCHDEACON (*title*) A true Discourse of the Armie [*i.e.* 'Spanish Armada'] .. assembled in the hauen of Lisbon. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 270 The King commanded that 21000*l.* should bee paid to his Armie; (For so that Fleet is called every where in English Saxon) which rode at Grenewich. 1751–86 [see 2].

b. A land force; a body of men armed for war, and organized in divisions and regiments each under its officer, the whole body being under the direction of a commander-in-chief or general. (The common use.)

Standing Army, an army of professional soldiers kept permanently on foot, as distinguished from one raised on a special occasion and again disbanded, as were the English armies before the 17th century.

1557–8 *Act* 4 & 5 *Mary* iii. § 5 During the tyme that any Armye or nomber of Men being under a Leiutenaunte, shalbee assembled and continue together. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 Caligula lying in Fraunce with a greate armie of fighting menne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 8 Prejudicial .. to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 487 A number of men under the same military command, are termed an army. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv, After the invention of fire-arms and standing-armies.

4. *The Army*: the whole of the regular troops or land forces of a state; the military service. (This use came gradually in with the formation of a standing army; its growth may be traced in the title 'The Army,' applied to the parliamentary forces *c* 1647, to the forces of James II in 1687, and to those of William III, when it seems to have been fully established.)

[1647 (*title*) Two Letters of his Excellencie Sir Thomas Fairfax .. Published at the instant desire of the Army. ?1686 JAMES II in *Royal Tracts* (1692) 13 Let no man take exception that there are some Officers in the Army not qualified according to the late Tests.] 1698–9 *Act* 11 *William III,* viii, An Act .. to .. determine the Debts due to the Army, Navy, and for Transport-Service. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 544 ¶ 4 Such Gentlemen as have served their Country in the Army. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 566 ¶ 4 A Man who goes into the Army a Coxcomb will come out of it a sort of Publick Nuisance. 1860 HT. MARTINEAU *Biog. Sk.* (1876) 204 Entering the army at the age of thirteen. *Mod.* The eldest son is in the Army, the second at the Bar. *Toast,* The Army, Navy, and Volunteers.

II. Figurative and transferred senses.

5. *transf.* A vast assemblage, resembling an army in number; a 'host,' a multitude: a. of men.

c 1500 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E.E.Rom.* 22 He raysed a great armey of people. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxvii. Argt., Of the great armye [*Heading,* assemble] that was made in the citye of Reynes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 15 He [Naaman] turned agayne .. with all his armye. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 10 They liued, and stood vp vpon their feet, an exceeding great armie. *Mod.* A whole army of waiters was engaged for the banquet.

b. *fig.* of things. *arch.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 34 Armies of lovely lookes and speeches wise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., You shall meet with a whole Army of words. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 16 When we can cheerfully look on an army of misfortunes. 1751 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 377 The army of my sins rises up before me.

6. (*fig.* from 3.) A marshalled host.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* III. iii. 87 Mustring .. on our behalfe, Armies of Pestilence. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 25 The caterpiller, and the palmer worme, my great armie. 1845 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) II. 77 It is time that these two armies [the two opposed parties in the House of Commons] should as soon as possible be disbanded. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* v. 104 An army of locusts.

7. (*fig.* or *transf.* from 2, 3, 4.) A body of men organized for a purpose, or viewed as striving for the advancement of a cause. Hence assumed by such organizations as the *Salvation Army,* the *Blue Ribbon Army.*

1543 *Te Deum* in *Primer,* The noble armye of Martyrs do prayse the. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 ¶ 1 Latimer, one of the glorious Army of Martyrs. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 1 The ignoble army of idlers. 1878 *Christian* 16 May (*heading*), Gospel-Temperance in Hoxton. A 'Blue Ribbon Army.' *Ibid.,* Hard-working men who have only recently joined the 'Blue Ribbon Army.' 1879 *Chr. World* 23 May 330/4 The band of people calling themselves 'The Salvation Army.' 1883 W. BOOTH in *Whitaker's Almanac* 439/1 The Salvation Army was commenced as a Christian Mission in 1865 .. In the course of 1878 .. the name 'Salvation Army' was taken.

III. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (chiefly from sense 4): as *army-council, -man*; also **army-broker, -clothier, -contractor, -furnisher,** who carry on their respective businesses on behalf of, or in connexion with, the Army; **army-corps,** a main division of an army in the field; **†army-debenture,** a security for money lent on behalf of the Army; **army-list,** an official list of all the commissioned officers of the Army; **army-worm,** a species of caterpillar, the larva of the cotton-moth.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 431 The members of the Army-council contend freely in argument with Agamemnon. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 133 Many of those Army-men .. gloried .. in trampling all Law and Right under foot. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxiv. 247 Being in the position of what was called an army-broker. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 547 He had become an army clothier. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* 242 Whose father had made a large fortune .. as an army-contractor. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 11 Accompanied by an army-furnisher. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdcccxxxviii/4 Lost .. a Pocket-Book, wherein there was two Army-Debentures. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, This good lady had the whole army-list by heart. 1852 *Let.* in De Bow *S. & W. States* I. 171 They .. lay millions of eggs .. and thus they increase until they deserve the name of army worm. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 192. 6/1 Seriously injured by the army-worm.

Armyll(e, Armyte, obs. f. ARMIL, HERMIT.

Arn, obs. f. EARN *v.*, and (*Ayenb.*) ERNE, eagle.

Arn, obs. form of *ran,* pa. t. of RUN.

Arn(e, early form of ARE *v.*: see BE.

†Arn(e. *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. = *alrn, allern,* OE. *ælren*: see ALDERN.] The alder tree.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 415 The aller or arne .. is also found in marshy places. *c* 1830 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 216 (JAM.) An infusion of arn or alder-bark.

Arnatto, variant of ANATTA.

Arnd, arnede, obs. forms of ERRAND.

Arndern: see UNDERN, and cf. ANDERS-MEAT.

Arneis, -eys, obs. forms of HARNESS.

†Arnement. *Obs.* [?corruption or phonetic change of OF. *arrement*:—L. *ātrāment-um* ink, f. *ātr-um* black.] Ink, or materials with which it is made.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6418 Blak is heore visage .. Eyghnen they haveth so arnement. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2776 He let him make a garnement, Ase blak as ani arnement. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans* C. vij, Fille the hooll with a powdre of arnement Ibrente. 1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Things* (1675) 197 Take Arnement, Hony, and the white of Eggs.

†Arne-morwe. *Obs.* [OE. *ærne morgen,* accus. of *ær morgen.*] Early morn.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 28 Uæs untudlice ar morgen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4797 Fram arnemorwe to the midday.

Arnest, obs. form of EARNEST.

Arnica (ā·rnikă). [mod.L. of unknown origin.]

1. A genus of Composite plants, of which the species *A. montana* or Mountain Tobacco, a native of Central Europe, has valuable medicinal properties.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Arnica* .. a species of doronicum, with plantane leaves. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 486 Golden arnica, autumnal cyclamen, blue cornflowers.

2. A medicine prepared from the plant, *esp.* in the form of a tincture.

1788 *Edin. New Dispens.* (1791) 133/1 Arnica .. has been of late recommended as a very powerful antispasmodic. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge* 1479 Stiffish cock-tail, taken in time, Is better for a bruise than arnica.

Hence **Arnicin** (ā·rnisin). *Chem.,* a yellow, non-crystallizable, bitter substance, the active principle of arnica. **Arnicine** (-əin), an alkaloid found in the same plant.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 150/2 An acrid bitter principle .. called Arnicine. 1869 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 192 According to Bastick, arnica flowers contain a non-volatile bitter alkaloid, arnicine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 537 The root is rich in arnicin.

Arnoldist (ā·rnəldist). *Ch. Hist.* Also **Arnaldist.** A follower of Arnold (or Arnaldus) of Brescia, a reformer of the 12th century.

1669 PENN *No Cross, etc.* xx. § 18 They [the Waldenses] had many other names, as Arnoldists, Esperonists. 1882 SCHAFF *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 150.

Ar'n't, contr. for *are not*; cf. AIN'T, AN'T.

a 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xvii, O come and teach our children—that ar'n't ours—That heaven's straight pathway is a narrow way.

Arnotto, variant of ANATTA.

Arnut, obs. form of EARTH-NUT.

A-roar (ărō·ı), *advb. phr.*; also **arore.** [A *prep.*1 + ROAR *sb.*] In a roar, roaring.

[*c* 1305 *Pains of Hell* 180 in *O.E. Misc.* 216 With a stynch gurd out arore.] 1461 MARG. PASTON in *Lett* 422 II. 65 The byll .. hathe set the pepyll in thys contre arore. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 842 Hail! day of storms! with thy woods a-roar like rivers, and thy rivers a-roar like seas!

†A-roa·st, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 4 **a-rost(e.** [= *i-rost*: see A *particle* and ROAST *v.* (Stratmann takes *roast* here as sb. and *a* as prep.)] Roasted.

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* 151 Thenne mot ych habbe hennen a-rost. *Ibid.* 237 The deuel huem afretye, Rau other a-roste.

Arob, aroba, arobe, obs. variants of ARROBA.

Arobalist, erron. form of ARBALEST.

Aroid (ē·roid). *Bot.* [f. ARUM + -OID. The N.O. *Araceæ* is also called *Aroideæ.*] A plant allied to the Arum or Wake-robin; an arad. **Aroi·deous** *a.,* allied to Arum.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 252 The eatable Aroideous plants, Orchises, Yams. 1860 *Let.* in *Athenæum* 29 June (1861) 863 Festoons of aroideous plants. 1876 H. EVERSHED in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 53 The moist and heated air covers the .. trunks of trees with a drapery of aroids.

Aroint, aroynt (ăroi·nt). [Origin unknown. Used by Shakspere, whence by some modern writers.]

1. In *Aroint thee!* (?verb in the imperative, or interjection) meaning apparently: Avaunt! Begone!

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 6 Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 129 He met the Night-Mare .. Bid her a-light, and her troth-plight, And, aroynt thee, Witch, aroynt thee. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, Aroint thee, witch! wouldst thou poison my guests with thy infernal decoctions. [Also in *Quentin D.* (1823) II. xix. 364.]

1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* IX. 248 Aroynt, thou lingering, long-drawn mortal Strife.

2. Used by Mr. and Mrs. Browning as a vb.: To drive away with an execration.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* xviii, Whiskered cats arointed flee. 1878 BROWNING *Two Poets Croisic* 156 That Humbug, whom thy soul aroints. 1880 — *Dram. Idyls, Pietro* 22 Aroint the churl who prophesies.

[The origin of Shakspere's *aroynt* has been the subject of numerous conjectures, none of which can be said to have even a *prima facie* probability. (Cf. also ARUNT.) The following passages are usually cited as pointing to the same word:

RAY *North C. Wds.* (1691) has: *Ryntye*, by your leave, stand handsomely. As '*Rynt you, witch*, quoth Bessie Locket to her mother'; Proverb. *Cheshire.* THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* 1703 (Yorksh. Words) has: '*Ryndta*, used to cows to make them give way, and stand in their stalls or booyses.'

[In parts of Cheshire (and ? Lancashire) *ou* (au) is pronounced *ī*, *ȳ* (āi, i.e. āu has been umlauted to āü, and delabialized to āi; elsewhere it is reduced to āə, ā', or ā); so that *round* becomes *rȳnd*. *Rynd-ta'* is thus merely a local pronunciation of 'round thee,=move round, move about!' The local nature, the meaning, and form of the phrase, seem all opposed to its identity with Shakspere's *Aroynt*.]

Arolla (ărǫ·lă). [ad. F. *arolle*.] Name given in French Switzerland to the *Pinus cembra*.

1881 Miss BRADDON *Asph.* III. 196 Where huge arollas of a thousand years' growth spread their black branches against the snow-line.

Aroma (ărō·mă). Forms: 3–7 aromat, (*pl.* 3–4 -az, =*-atz*), 4–7 aromate, 8– aroma. [a. OF. *aromat* (now *aromate*), ad. L. *arōmata*, pl. of *arōma*, a. Gr. *ἄρωμα*. In mod. times altered back to L. and Gr. form; occas. even with pl. *aro·mata*, though *aro·mas* is usual.]

†**1.** Spice; usually in *pl.* spices. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 2225 Wið smirles of aromaz. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 376 Þeos þreo Maries bouhten swote smellinde aromaz uorto smurien mide ure Louerd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21299 Þe foerth sauurs als aromat. 1494 FABYAN I. iii. 10 With dyuers Aromats & spyces of moste swettest odour. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* in Dodsl. *O. P.* IX. 240 And breathes perfumes, no Persian aromats Can imitate. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvii. 408 You may make use of other Aromates or Spices. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aroma* is, by some authors, particularly applied to denote myrrh.

2. The distinctive fragrance exhaled from a spice, plant, etc.; *gen.* an agreeable odour, a sweet smell.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 116 The more odorous plants.. whose aroma we may wish to retain. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 23 The nutritive qualities of the lean meat are there, except the aromas, which may have escaped under the influence of heat.

b. An aromatic essence or oil.

1830 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* II. 203 Its [a plant's] balsams, gums, resins, aromata .. are .. mere excretions from the vegetable.

3. *fig.* A subtle pervasive quality or charm.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ii. (1872) 11 The delicate aroma of his nature. 1861 TROLLOPE *T. All Countr.* viii. 281 The language of the people has not the pure Parisian aroma.

†**Aroma-olent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L. *olēnt-em* smelling.] Fragrant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 337 Aromatic seeds, odorate, acrimonious and Aromaolent.

†**Aro·matary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *arōmatāri-us*, f. *arōma*: see -ARY.] A dealer in spices, a perfumer.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Which Aromataries sometimes use in dividing their powders.

Aromatic (ærǫmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.*; also 4–8 -yk, -yque, -icke. [a. F. *aromatique* (14th c.), ad. L. *arōmatic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀρωματικός*: see AROMA.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the fragrant smell, and warm, slightly pungent, taste, of spice; yielding aroma; spicy, fragrant, sweet-smelling.

1366 MAUNDEV. xvi. 174 Ensense and other aromatyk thinges of noble smelle. 1486 CAXTON *Curial* 6 The grete and delycious wynes aromatyques that he dranke. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 Herbes of aromatyck and redolent sauours. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 469 Whose dead Bodies were embalmed with Aromatick odours. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 150 Of a very agreeable Smell, and a biting Aromatick Taste. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 200 Die of a rose in aromatic pain. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 31 The leaves of the camphor, pepper, cinnamon, and clove trees were delightfully aromatic.

2. *Chem.* Epithet of an extensive group of organic compounds, consisting of benzene and its homologues (i.e. hydrocarbons of the formula $C_n H_{2n-6}$, with the alcohols, acids, and bases derived from them).

Called *aromatique* by Kekulé in 1865 (*Bull. de la Soc. Chim. de Paris*), on account of the peculiar and fragrant odours possessed by some of them, especially by certain derivatives of benzene, such as benzoic acid, bitter almond oil, &c.

[1814 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 146 Woods that contain aromatic oils are remarked for their indestructibility.] 1869 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 193 The aromatic compounds form a group running parallel, as it were, with the fatty bodies, and like the latter including hydrocarbons, alcohols, acids, amines, etc. *Ibid.* 206 Several monatomic aromatic acids exist as natural products. Thus benzoic acid exists ready formed in gum benzoin.

B. *sb.* A substance or plant emitting a spicy odour; a fragrant drug; a spice.

1494 FABYAN VI. clxv. 160 Enoynted with ryche and precyous bawmys, and other oyntmentis, and aromatykes. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 111 It keeps our Spice, and Aromatics sweet. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. i. 117 The trees..are most of them aromaticks. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* I. 278 While Ma'am the Aromatics blended, To gain the scent which she intended.

Aroma·tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] = prec.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 284 The seede whereof is of a very pleasant and Aromaticall sauour. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 52 Like aromatical trees that sweat out their sovereign oils. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 260 The Juices of pungent and aromatical Fruits. [1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physician Enlarged* 303 Of an aromatical taste.]

Aroma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] With aromatic odour or taste; spicily.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 148 The smell thereof is somewhat aromatically sweet.

Aroma·ticalness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being aromatic; spiciness.

1731 in BAILEY.

Aroma·ticness. [f. AROMATIC + -NESS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XV. 324 The original or concrete idea of sensation, in which roundness, blueness, bitterness, aromaticness consists.

†**Aro·matiza·te,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *arōmatīzāt-us*, f. *arōmatīzāre*: see below.] = AROMATIZED.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 78 Let all be .. aromatizate with the powder of three Saunders.

†**Aro·matiza·te,** *v.* [f. prec.] To aromatize.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 99 a, This water of Lyfe is only aromatizated with the Levaunt spyces. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* VII. x. (1639) 398 Make an Apozema..and aromatizate it with..Cinamon.

Aromatization (ărō·mătəizē^{1}·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *arōmatīzātiōn-em*, f. *arōmatīzā-re*: see next. Also in mod.Fr.] The action or process of rendering aromatic; aromatic flavouring.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* (1657) 604 They..give it a tincture and aromatization with saffron. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 268 Aromatization..whereby medicaments are made more suaveolent and odoriferous. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Aromatisation*..the art of mixing aromatic, or spicy, matters, as cinnamon, mace .. with some drug.

Aromatize (ărō·mătəiz), *v.* [a. F. *aromatise-r* (12th c.), ad. L. *arōmatīzāre*, ad. Gr. *ἀρωματίζ-ειν* to spice, f. *ἀρωματ-* AROMA.] To render aromatic or fragrant; to impart a spicy flavour to; to season with spice. Also *fig.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, Whyche Venus aromatysed wt oynement dyvyne. 1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* III. v. 11 Aromatise it with two caretes of Muske. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 204 Unto converted Jews..no man imputeth this unsavoury odor; as though Aromatized by their conversion..they smelt no longer then they savoured of the Jew. 1685 *Reflect. Baxter* 17 This Spirit Aromatizes the Doctors whole Interpretation of the Apocalypse. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 216 Attempting with otr of roses to aromatize the fumes of tobacco. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 27 Europeans employ them to aromatise certain liquors.

Aro·matized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered aromatic or fragrant; spiced.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The body.. boiled with wine, with aromatized broth, is commended against the leprosy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/2 Each bather gargles mouth and throat with cold aromatized water.

Aro·matizer. [f. as prec. + -ER^1.] He who or that which aromatizes.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 148 Other Strewings and Aromatizers which may likewise be admitted to enrich our Sallet.

Aro·matizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^1.] AROMATIZATION.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 30 The artificiall besprinkling and aromatizing of banqueting rowmes.

†**Aro·matous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *arōmata* or F. *aromat*, as if ad. L. **arōmatōsus* or F. **aromateux*.] = AROMATIC.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/3 The encence which is brent ..is aromatous or wel smellyng.

Aron, obs. form of ARE *v.*, and of ARUM.

A-rood, 'on (the) cross': see A *prep.*1 and ROOD.

1340 *Ayenb.* 64 Þe gyewes, þet hine dede a-rode.

†**A-roo·m,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 aroum(e, 5 a-rowme, arombe, 6 a-room. [orig. *on rúm, on rúme*, to or at a space or distance: see A *prep.*1 and ROOM.] To or at a distance; apart, aside, off.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4000 He bad balaac stonden ðor-bi, And ȝede onrum. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1637 Aroum anon he drow. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 540, I a roume was in the field. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. 271 Forto haue it arombe. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 154 Aware, fellows, and stand a-room.

†**Aroo·m,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To extend, prolong.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 340 ȝif yis journee sulde halde, or be aroumede forthyre.

A-roo·t, *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + ROOT.] On root; *hence*, rooted, firm.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1329 So rulith her her hertis gost withynne, That thogh she bende, yet she stont a-rote [*v. r.* on rote].

Aroph. [According to Scott *Suppl. to Chambers*, a contr. for *aroma philosophorum* philosophers' spice.] Name given to various medicinal preparations of Paracelsus and the Paracelsians, said to be efficacious against the stone, quartan ague, etc.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 327 Thus is made the most noble Aroph of Helmont out of Satyrion. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Supp.*, *Aroph* was a preparation of saffron and rye-bread, digested with spirits of wine.

Aror, obs. form of ERROR.

Arore, obs. form of A-ROAR.

Arose (ărō^{u}·z), pa. t. of ARISE.

Aroughcun, early form of RACOON.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 A beast they call Aroughcun, much like a badger, but vseth to liue on trees as Squirrels doe.

Arought, pa. pple. of ARECCHE *v. Obs.* to explain.

Around (ărɑu·nd), *adv.* and *prep.* [f. A- *pref.* 2 + ROUND; cf. *across*. Rare bef. 1600; not in Shakspere, nor Bible 1611; twice in Milton *Poet. Wks.*]

A. *adv.* (Often strengthened by *all*.)

†**1.** In the round, in circumference; in a round, in a circle. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6603 They [*i.e.* the eggs] beon more feor aroun. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 368 Non was set at non ende, But alle a round, for alle were hende. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 60 The fountaine, where they sat arounde. 1596 — *F. Q.* I. i. 18 [The dragon]..Wrapping up her wrethed sterne arownd.

2. On or along the circuit or surface (of a circular or globular body).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 54 Whose head full hie [is] Adorn'd with fruitful olives all around. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 658 And hissing, rowls his glaring Eyes around. 1699 — *Flower & Leaf* 229 All their heads around With chaplets green of cerrial-oak were crowned. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 67 A shell, which stretches quite around, and envelopes the whole globe.

3. *gen.* On every side, in every direction.

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 1373 [The sense is here doubtful] God, that made this world aronde, The saue, sire king Brademond. 1709 POPE *Spring* 100 While op'ning blooms diffuse their sweets around. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xl, For there were sleeping dragons all around. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vi. 601 The signs of the time are all around.

4. In U. S.: = ROUND.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 446/1 The apples and nuts are just enough to go around. 1883 J. KELLY *ibid.* Aug. 453/1 It is not the best all-around boat.

5. In U. S.: = ABOUT. a. Here and there with no fixed direction; all about, at random; as in 'to travel around,' 'to fool around.' b. Somewhere near; as in 'to stand around.'

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1883 *N.Y. World* in *Glasg. Week. Her.* 9 June 8/3 It can be kicked, rolled around, or hammered.

B. *prep.*

1. On or along the circuit: a. of position.

1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 264 Rewlers of rewmes around all þe erthe. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* iv, Nor war or battle's sound Was heard the world around. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 41 Around the walls are heroes, lovers, kings.

b. of motion; So as to encircle, or make the circuit of.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A lambent flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1879) 501 They would follow Sir Amyas Leigh around the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 Apr. 27/2 Passing the tape..around each of the..pulleys.

2. So as to surround, encompass, or envelop; surrounding, enveloping; about.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 147 My mother put her arms around my neck. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* iii, With his martial cloak around him.

3. On all sides of, in all directions from.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 900 They around the flag Of each his faction..Swarm populous. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 1 The Prospects around me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 The air around and above us was..clear. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 158 The woods that lie around a Flintshire castle.

b. *fig.*

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. 496 To pour the radiance of unclouded reason around the last struggles of dissolution. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* III. vii. 134 Around the Stone of the bedesman's cell quite a romance has been woven.

4. In U. S.: Hither and thither over, at random through, about; as in 'to travel around the country.'

Arousal (ărɑu·zăl). [f. next + -AL^2.] The action of arousing, or fact of being aroused.

[Not in CRAIG 1847. Webster cites HARE.] 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 122 The sudden arousal of the Dauphin by her voice. 1865 *Gayworthys* II. 22 Listening to the sounds of arousal about the country side.

Arouse (ărɑu·z), *v.* [f. A- *pref.* II + ROUSE, after such pairs as *rise, arise, wake, awake*.]

1. To raise or stir up (a person) from sleep or inactivity; to awaken.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 3 Loud houling Wolues arouse the Jades That dragge the Tragicke melancholy night. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 36 Grasping his spear, forth issu'd to arouse His brother. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 80 [I] fell asleep. My friend, however, soon aroused me.

2. To stir up into activity, excite (principles of action, emotions, etc.).

[1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 510 A roused Vengeance sets him new a-worke.] 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 1002 But absent, what fantastick woes arous'd Rage in each thought. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlv. V. 225 No suspicion was aroused. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 20 It arouses the killing propensity in me.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To wake up, bestir oneself.

1822 W. HAVERGAL in *Life* (1882) 33 The parish began to arouse and visitors to inquire.

Arouse (ărɑu·z), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of arousing, an alarum.

1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant, etc.* 7, I blow an arouse Through the world's wide house To quicken the torpid earth.

Arouse, -owze, var. AROUSE *v. Obs.* to water.

Arouser (ărau·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who arouses.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* ix. 98 She sprang from her bed, and followed her arouser.

Arousing (ărau·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. AROUSE *v.* + -ING[2].] Rousing, stirring, exciting.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 48 Arousing as a trumpet-call.

†**Arou·t,** *v. Obs.* [A doubtful word, the reading and sense being uncertain in both quotations. The first may read *arounted,* see ARUNT, or *a-routed* from *rout*; the second reads *route* in all the early MSS. If *arout* existed, it might represent OF. *arouter* to start (one) on his way, send away, f. *à* to + *route.*]

1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 221 But, arouutyd ffor his ray, and rebuked ofte, He had leue of þe lord .. to go or he drank. *Chaucer's* (ed. Urry) *Man of Lawes T.* 442 In all that lond no Cristin durst arout [*Six-text*, no Cristen dorste route].

Arove, obs. pa. t. of ARRIVE *v.*

A-row (ărōu·), *adv.* Forms: 3 areawe, 3–5 arewe, 4 arawe, 4–6 arowe, a-row(e, a-rew(e, 5 o rowe, 6–7 arew, 6–9 a-row, arow. [A *prep.*[1] + ROW *sb.*]

1. Of place: In a row, rank, or line.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 298 Alle þilke þat clene maidenes beo Schulle sute arewe under þat treo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4605 An hep of frenschemen þat leye arawe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 83 Till home they walk arowe. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 259 Twelve lodgings of like stone, like height, were likewise built arew. 1737 POPE *Imit. Hor. Epist.* I. vii. 77 A little House with trees a-row. 1858 LONGF. *Ropewalk* i, That building..with its windows all a-row.

†**2.** Of time or order: In succession, one after another, successively. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 198 Her beoð nu areawe itold þe seouen heaued sunnen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 79 Prouinces and londes þe whiche I schal descriue and rekene al arewe [*per ordinem*]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 603 Thre nyȝtes arowe he seyȝe þe same syȝt. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 348 For to be stwardus alle o rowe, Weke after weke. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 552 Christ demanded of Peter..three times a-row, *Petre, amas me?* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. Argt., Jehu's line likewise Shallum supplants. King-killing Treacheries Succeed a-row.

Arow, obs. f. ARROW; var. of ARGH *a. Obs.* timid.

Arowblast, -er, obs. forms of ARBALEST, -ER.

‖ **Arpeggio** (arpe·ddʒio). [It., f. *arpeggiare* to play upon the harp, f. *arpa* harp.] The employment of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; a chord thus played or sung.

1742 in BAILEY. 1786 J. C. WALKER *Irish Bards* 17 (T.) A racaraide, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with arpeggios swept over the strings of the harp. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 39 Juan .. touched his lute With soft arpeggio. 1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 87/2 The downward arpeggio..is but rarely employed in modern music.

Arpe·ggio, *v.* [f. prec.; cf. It. *arpeggiare,* F. *arpéger.*] To play or sing (a chord) as an arpeggio.

1864 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 2, I arpeggiod the chord to her.

‖ **Arpent** (see below). Also 7 arpen, -ine (*erron.* arpentier). [a. F. *arpent* (= Pr. *arpen, aripin*):—L. *arepennis* (Columella), *arapennis* (Isidore) = *semijugerum* 'half an acre,' according to Columella a Gallic word. See Littré. Formerly quite naturalized as ā·ɹpĕn(t, ā·ɹpin; now again treated as French: arpaṅ.] An obsolete French measure of land, containing a hundred square perches, and varying with the different values of the perch from about an acre and a quarter to about five-sixths of an acre.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Demi arpent,* halfe an arpent, that is, nine hundreth foote of grounde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 550 An Acre or Arpen of ground, called in Latine Iugerum. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 51 The partition of Lands by Measures, Acres, Arpentiers, Bunderen. 1623 J. WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 74 If he be master Of poor ten arpines of land. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn,* As many Pounds of Salt-petre .. as you have Arpents of Land to sow. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* i. (1875) 7 La Salle had..assigned to each settler half an arpent, or about a third of an acre.

[**Arpentator.** Latinized form of F. *arpenteur,* in Spelman (1664), whence in some mod. Dicts.]

‖ **Arpenteur** (arpāṅtö·ɹ). [F. agent-noun f. *arpent.*] A measurer of land; a land-surveyor.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 149 Mons. Arthaud, the arpenteur..answered my enquiries satisfactorily.

Arpsicord, Arpy: see HARP-.

Arquated, obs. variant of ARCUATED, after Fr. *arquer*: in Worcester 1859.

Arquebus, and derivatives: see HARQUEBUS.

Arquerite (ā·ɹkwĕɹəit). *Min.* [f. (1842) *Arqueros,* mines in Chili, where found + -ITE.] A native amalgam of silver.

Arquifoux, variant of ALQUIFOU.

†**Arr,** *sb. Obs.* exc. in *north. dial.* Also 3–5 erre (a nerre), 4–6 arre, 5 ar. [a. ON. *örr, ör*; cf. Da. *ar.*] A wound, scar. Only in northern writers, and still common dialectally.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 6 Stanke and roten mine erres ere ma. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5600 Þe erres of his [Christes] wondes sal speke. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 22 If it hath a scar [*v.r.* arre]. *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 209 *Hec cicatrix,* a nerre. 1564 *MS. Depos. Eccl. Crt. Yrk.,* Hayth not any arre or arres of his legg or legges. 1655 W. RAWMARSH *MS. Depos. Yrk. Castle,* A young man with pock arrs in his face. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Words,* An *Arr*; A Skar. *Pock-arrs,* the Marks made by the Small Pox. This is a general Word, common both to North and South. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll gie thee an arr to carry to thy grave,'..An arr on the conscience, is the inward impression of having done wrong.

†**Arr,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Origin uncertain: Mätzner compares LG. *arren* to vex, f. *arre* anger = OE. *erre, ierre, eorre.* Cf. next.] To anger, vex, worry.

[1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 16 Thei eggiden him in alyen goddis, and in abomynaciouns to wraththe arreden [*v. r.* arereden, rereden; Vulg. *concitaverunt*]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 306 The Jewys xal crye for joy with a gret voys, and arryn hym, and pullyn of his clothis. 1651 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xiv. 216 He arred both the Clergy and Laity.

†**Arr,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [A word imitating the sound; whence also R is called by Persius *littera canina.* In some modern dialects *narr,* and *nurr.*] To snarl as a dog.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij b, Eche arred at other lyke houndes. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VIII. 44 They arre and bark at night against the moon. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 726 (R.) A dog is .. fell and quarrelsome, given to arre.

Arra, variant of ARRAH and ARRHA.

Arrable, obs. form of HORRIBLE.

‖ **Arracacha** (ærăkā·tʃă). *Bot.* [native Indian name.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, with tuberous roots, found in the north of South America, of which one species (*A. esculenta*) is a staple article of food with the inhabitants.

1823 *Agric. & Bot.* in *Ann. Reg.* 304/2 Several excellent roots of the famous Arracacha. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 169 Arracacha .. is cultivated .. for its root, which is farinaceous, and easy of digestion.

Arrace, obs. form of ARRAS; var. ARASE *v. Obs.*

Arrach, obs. form of ORACH (*Atriplex*).

Arrache, var. ARACHE *v. Obs.* to pluck out.

†**Arra·chement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *arrachement,* f. *arracher*: see ARACHE.] That which is torn or broken off; a fragment.

1638 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. vii. (1673) 99 These precious Souls of ours, the very exhalations and arrachements (if I may so speak) of the breath of God.

Arrack (ăræ·k, æ·răk). Forms: 7 arak, aracke, 7–9 arack, 9 arrac, 7– arrack. *Aphet.* 7– rack. [Ultimately Arab., عرق *ʿaraq* sweat, juice, esp. in *ʿaraq at-tamr* 'the (fermented) juice of the date,' whence extended to all sorts of fermented beverages. The word has been adopted in all Mohammedan countries; the Pg. *araca, araque,* Sp. *arac,* Fr. *arack,* and Eng. *arrack,* are taken from Indian vernaculars, with the Indian sense. See also RACK.]

A name applied in Eastern countries to any spirituous liquor of native manufacture; especially, that distilled from the fermented sap of the coco-palm, or from rice and sugar, fermented with the coco-nut juice.

[1516 BARBOSA *Trav.* transl. Ld. Stanley (Hakl.) 59 They bring cocoa-nuts, huraca (which is something to drink).] 1602–5 E. SCOT *Java* in Purchas (1625) I. 173 Kept a victualing house, and brewed Aracke. 1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 A sort of Jaundise, contracted by the frequent drinking of Arak or Rack. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 293 Arack is distill'd also from Rice, and other things.. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* IV, And well invok'd with punch of arrack, Hold converse sweet in tent or barrack. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 233/1 Arack or Arrac. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 127 Toddy drawers .. ascending the (coco-nut) trees in quest of the sap drawn from the spathes of the unopened flowers to be distilled into arrack.

b. *attrib.*

1602–5 E. SCOT *Java* in Purchas I. 184 Drave them into a Racke-house. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 102 The arrack punch with which he treated them. 1808 *Orient. Field Sports* I. 88 The bad effects of these arrack shops.

Arrage: see AVERAGE *sb.*

Arraged, Arragonite: see ARA-.

Arrah (æ·ră), *int.* [Irish. (Farquhar was of Irish birth.)] An expletive expressing emotion or excitement, common in Anglo-Irish speech.

1705 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* III. ii, Arah, you Fool, ish it not the saam ting? 1707 — *Beaux Strat.* V. ii, Arra Honeys, a clear Caase. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 119 Upon which he bade me turn out. 'Arra, for what?' said I. 1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* II. 157 Arrah, my Dears, it does confound me.

Arrai, -ment, obs. forms of ARRAY, -MENT.

Arraign (ărē·n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 arayne, 4–5 areyne, ar(r)ene, 5 aren3i, arreyne, 5–6 arreygne, -aynge, 6–7 arrain(e, -eign, 7 araigne, arraigne, 6– arraign. *Aphet.* 5–6 reyne, reygne. [a. AF. *araine-r, areine-r, arene-r,* OF. *arais-, areis-, aresnier*:—L. *adratiōnāre,* f. *ad* to + *ratiōnāre* to reason, talk reasonably, talk, f. *ratiōn-em* reason, reasoning, discourse. The later F. *araisonner* was adopted in Eng. as AREASON.]

†**1.** *trans.* To call (a person) to account, or to answer for himself; to interrogate, examine. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 Arayned hym [Jonah] ful runyschly what raysoun he hade .. to slepe so faste. *c* 1360 *Mercy* 85 in *E. E. P.*[1] (1862) 121 Þeose are þe werkes of Merci, Of whuche crist wol vs areyne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 303 Augustus areyned [*interrogavit*] hym and seide. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 15 He hyr thus areynyd wyth a pale faas.

2. *esp.* To call upon one to answer for himself on a criminal charge; to indict before a tribunal. Hence *gen.* To accuse, charge with fault.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* 147 To a-rene Wrecches þat wraþþe þi chylde. 1450 SOMNER in 4 *C. Eng. Lett.* 4 He was arreyned upon the appechements and fonde gylty. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fa.* 42 The Sheepe againe before the Wolfe arenzied. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 212/2 Y[t] were arreygned for a felonye. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* v. (1874) 18 The day whan ye shal be reygned at the iudgement seate of God. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 14 Thou art here accused and arraigned of High Treason. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 310, I was carried down to the Sessions house, where I was arraigned. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxiv. 177 Lady Olivia is grieved .. and arraigns herself and her wicked passion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 129 For that crime he was arraigned .. before the King and his Witan.

3. To accuse of some fault or imperfection, impeach, call in question, find fault with (actions, measures, statements, opinions).

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise or to arraign The flying Skirmish of the darted Cane. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They arraign the goodness of Providence. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 681 He boldly arraigned the abuses of public and private life. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* V. i. 269 You do not then .. arraign our equity?

b. *absol.*

1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 202 And let me still the sentiment disdain Of him, who never speaks but to arraign.

†**4.** To try, judge. *Obs. rare.*

1623 HEMING & COND. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 145 Though you be a Magistrate of wit, and sit on the Stage .. to arraigne Playes dailie.

†**5.** To sentence, condemn. *Obs. rare.*

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1102 When they finde they are arraigned to die.

†**Arrai·gn,** *v.*[2] *Law. Obs.* Also 6–7 araine, arraine. [a. late AFr. *arraigner, arainer,* the latter originating in a mis-spelling of *aramer,* OF. *aramier,* also *aramir,* cogn. w. Pr. *aramir,* OCat. *aremir* (Diez):—late L. *adhramīre* (*adrh-, adchr-, adcr-*) in Salic and Longobard Laws; f. *ad* to + **hramīre* (in Pr. *ramir*), according to Grimm and Diez ad. Goth. *hramjan,* whence *ushramjan* to crucify, perh. to hang up. In England, the AFr. *aramer* was re-latinized as *arramāre* (in Bracton, *Fleta*).

The Goth. *hramjan* is prob. cogn. w. Gr. κρεμα- 'hang.' The literal sense in which it was taken into late L. is unknown: Müllenhoff (in Waitz, *Alte Recht der sal. Franken,* 277) shows that it probably named some sensible, perhaps symbolical, action, which was afterwards disused and forgotten, while the technical phrases containing the word remained: see *adramire sacramentum, testimonia, testes, vadium, bellum, arramare assisam,* in Ducange. The true origin of *arraign* in this sense was pointed out by Spelman (s.v. *Adrhamire*), but as he unfortunately failed to see that it was a distinct word from the prec., and took *aramer* as the source of both, his successors rejected his truth along with his error, and in all Dictionaries this word now erroneously stands as a sense of the prec.]

To appeal to, claim, demand; in phr. *arraine* (i. e. *arrame*) *an assize.*

[*c* 1275 BRACTON IV. i. 15 Et arramavit assisam novæ disseysinæ. *c* 1290 BRITTON III. vi. 13 Si ambedeus eynt arramé assise de mort de auncestre vers une estraunge persone. 1481 LITTLETON § 442 Si home seit disseisi, et il arraine un assise envers le disseisour.] 1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* V. § 377 If his disseisor arraign an assise against him. 1574 tr. *Littleton Tenures* 78 a, The lessee arraineth an assise of Novel disseisin of y[e] land againste the lessour. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 262 b, To arraigne the Assise is to cause the Tenant to be called, to make the plaint, and to set the cause in such order as the Tenant may bee enforced to answer thereunto; and is deriued of the French word *Arraigner.* 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 26 Arraine is to put a thing in order, or in his place: As hee is said to arraine an Assise of Novel Disseisin. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 126. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Arraign.*

Arraign (ărē·n), *sb.* [f. ARRAIGN *v.*[1]] Arraignment, indictment.

1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* 187 The freest Citizens without attaint, Arraigne, or judgement, we to exile doome. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 645 The clerk of the arraigns stood up in great disorder.

Arraigner (ărē·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *araisneor.*] One who arraigns, accuses, or finds fault.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 183/1 A subject on which the doctor can challenge his arraigners without fear. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxviii. 32 Imperfect compliance .. would open a fair field to the arraigners of America.

Arrai·gning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ARRAIGN; arraignment.

c 1530 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 976/2 Neither at the endeighting nor at hys arreighning. 1670 *Tryal Rudyard, etc.* in *Phœnix* 1721 I. 352 The manner of that Bench's Arraigning and Condemning. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* vii, Those mean repinings, miserable arraignings and questionings of the Eternal Power.

Arraignment (ărē·nmĕnt). Also 6 arrain-, arreign(e-, 7 araygn-. [a. OF. *araisnement,* f. *araisnier*: see ARRAIGN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The act of arraigning or fact of being arraigned; accusation before a tribunal, indictment, charge.

1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil.* i. 12 Ye emprisonment, fetters, arraignementes, and my other calamities. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Pref. 74 The books of the law .. (where his arreignement is liberallie set downe). 1635 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* IV. i, But away, Judges; and pursue the arraignment Of this polluted Chancellor. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 310 At the arraignment I pleaded not guilty. 1864 AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 152 The different peers appointed to hear the arraignment of the prisoners.

2. A charging with, or formal imputation of, faults; accusation, hostile criticism.

1595 MOSSE (*title*) Arreignment and Conviction of Userie, its Iniquities and Unlawfulness. 1722 in Keble *Bp. T. Wilson* xvi. (1863) 502 One Article whereof was an arraignment of their proceedings in the case of Mr. Bridson's suspension. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. vi, Wrothful at such arraignment foul, Dark lowered the clansman's sable scowl.

Arraiment, obs. form of ARRAYMENT.

Arraise, -ays, var. ARAISE *v. Obs.* to raise.

Arraise, Sc. var. ARACE *v. Obs.* to snatch away.

Arraison, var. AREASON *v. Obs.* to question.

Arrand, obs. f. ERRAND, ARRANT; dial. f. ARAIN.

Arrange (ărē·ndʒ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **araynge**, 5–6 **ar(r enge**, 8– **arrange**. [a. OF. *arangie-r, arengier*, f. *à* to + *rangier, rengier*, f. *rang, reng*, RANK. A rare word until modern times; not in Bible 1611, Shakspere, Milton's poetry, or Pope.]

1. *trans.* To draw up in ranks or in line of battle.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 36 He saw hym swa araynge [?= arraying] his men on raw. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 2 Who gauest manere & ordre to arenge batailles. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* CCCXXV. (R.) There he araynged his men in the stretes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 38 To see two knights .. arraung'd in battell new. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 226 The marvel is, that the well-informed part of the middle classes .. does not arrange itself on the side of the reformers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 93 Arranged in supreme regimental order.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXV. 269 The residewe (who were worste harneysed), arenged alonge on the hylle syde.

2. *trans.* To put (the parts of a thing) into proper or requisite order; to adjust.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ii. § 2 A mechanism previously arranged. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xvi, Squire Mountmeadow then, arranging his countenance, announced that the bench was prepared. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 11 His soft white hair was carefully parted and arranged.

b. *refl.* To put oneself in order; prepare oneself.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. vii. 212 Friedrich .. hastens to arrange himself for the new contingencies.

3. *Mus.* To adapt (a composition) for instruments or voices for which it was not originally written.

a 1838 (*title*) A Selection of National Airs Arranged for the Harp or Pianoforte by Mrs. Gibson. 1849 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 1067 Even though the composers 'arranged' be Haydn, Mozart, etc. 1879 C. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 95/1 Brahms has arranged .. his piano string quintett as a 'Sonata' for four hands on two pianos.

4. *trans.* To place (things) in some order, dispose.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* x. (1848) 81 The greengrocers and fruiterers were beginning to arrange their hampers. 1815 WORDSW. *Poet. Wks.* I. Pref. 16 Poems, apparently miscellaneous, may with propriety be arranged .. with reference to the powers of mind predominant in the production of them. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 390 Lettuces, olives, pomegranates, Damascus plums, tastefully arranged on silver dishes. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 215 The parts in the two dramas were differently arranged.

b. *intr.* (= *refl.*) To get into order, fall into place.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. XVIII, Forms .. Cloudy and indistinct .. Till, slow arranging, and defined, they seem To form a lordly and a lofty room.

5. *trans.* To settle (relations between parties, conflicting claims, matters in dispute, differences); to adjust.

1837 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 82, I sent the authors out of the room to arrange the matter. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 24 The relations between himself and his dependants will have to be arranged on other principles. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 498 The quarrel, partly by the interference of the Crown Prince, was arranged.

6. *intr.* (= To arrange matters): To come to an agreement or understanding as to mutual relations, claims, matters in dispute.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 90 We cannot arrange with our enemy in the present conjuncture. 1831 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. IX. 359 He then went on to Copenhagen to arrange with his father.

7. *trans.* To settle the order, manner, and circumstantial relations of (a thing to be done); to plan beforehand.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* III. Wks. XI. 432 That the acts done should be arranged with the Rajah. 1837 HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 340 Every step he took was calculated and arranged. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 The details of a butchery were frequently discussed, if not definitely arranged.

8. *intr.* (*simply*, or with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*) To come to, or make, a settlement with other persons as to a matter to be done, so that all concerned in it shall do their part.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 369 For Halifax had arranged that 21 temporal peers .. should be ready. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 26 To arrange about my passport. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 17. 121, I had arranged to meet Ramsay this morning. 1869 A. MORRIS *Open Secr.* ii. 186 God knew that we should deserve and require suffering, and arranged accordingly. *Mod.* They have arranged for a concert on Monday week.

Arranged (ărē·ndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] a. Drawn up in ranks. b. Put in order; disposed.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xii. 32 They shal lette eche othre .. in arrenged batailles. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 303 How ill many arranged forces of society fulfil their work. 1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 231 Abject, though artistically arranged, flattery.

Arrangement (ărē·ndʒmĕnt). [a. F. *arrangement* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *arranger*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of arranging or disposing in order.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Arrangement*, or rangement, the disposition of the parts of a whole, in a certain order. 1816 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiii. 366 There was time only for the quickest arrangement of mind; she must be collected and calm. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XXXII. 278 In large libraries .. such modes of arrangement are adopted.

2. Arranged condition, orderly disposition, order.

a 1743 CHEYNE (J.) There is a proper arrangement in the parts of elastick bodies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1108 Arrangement neat and chastest order reign. 1771 FOOT *Penseroso* I. 49 O'er the dark arrangements of the globe December throws his solemn glooms.

3. Style or mode in which things are arranged.

1785–91 T. WARTON *Notes on Milton's Min. Poems* (T.) In my new arrangement, I ought to have placed this piece under the Translations. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Conf.* (1862) 97 The clouds passed slowly through several arrangements. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. XXI. 491 To every act of consciousness belongs a determinate molecular arrangement of the brain.

4. *concr.* A structure or combination of things arranged in a particular way or for any purpose; hence loosely, like *affair, concern, production.*

1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 491 An arrangement of twelve bricks, placed on a stand. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 165 Such an arrangement is called a thermopile. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 46 That lace arrangement which you call a cap.

5. *Mus.* The adaptation of a composition for voices or instruments for which it was not originally written; *concr.* a piece so adapted.

1849 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 1067 It was disheartening, too, to find the appendix .. crammed with arrangements. 1879 C. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 93/1 Arrangements of pianoforte works for full orchestra.

6. A settlement of mutual relations or claims between parties; an adjustment of disputed or debatable matters; a settlement by agreement.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. (1858) III. 12 It was impossible to make an arrangement that would please everybody. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* XXVII. III. 153 But personal prejudices again interposed to prevent an arrangement so desirable.

b. *euphem.* An affair of gallantry, an amour.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 227 (1792) III. 26 *Un arrangement*, which is, in plain English, a gallantry. *Ibid.* 240 III. 99 Bragging of .. such an arrangement will equally discredit you among men and women.

7. Disposition of measures for the accomplishment of a purpose; preparations for successful performance.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* III. Wks. XI. 432 Arrangements with the Rajah .. for the better government and management of his Zemindary. 1837 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 82 With the latter I made arrangements about ballet, &c. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVI. 251 His own arrangements were made in another quarter. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXII. IV. 713 Donelagh made the arrangements for the flight.

Arranger (ărē·ndʒəɹ). [f. ARRANGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who arranges.

1780 BURKE *Refl. Exec.* Wks. IX. 273 None of .. the directors and arrangers have been convicted. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 400 The arranger of the flowers in their vases. 1879 C. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 92/2 Arrangement .. of a gavotte of Gluck's .. as much marked by the personality of the arranger as that of the composer.

† **Arra·nges**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. F. *arranger*; there is no such sb. in Fr., and Bailey did not know the vb. as Eng.] 'Ranges or arrangements, ranks,' Bailey 1731.

Arra·nging, *vbl. sb.* [f. ARRANGE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of placing in order, settling relations or details.

1818 W. HAVERGAL in *Life* (1882) 19 The arranging and planning it has much straitened me for time.

Arrant (æ·rănt), *a.*; also 6 **arraunt**, 6–7 **-and(e**. [A variant of ERRANT, 'wandering, vagrant, vagabond,' which from its frequent use in such expressions as *arrant thief*, became an intensive, 'thorough, notorious, downright,' especially, from its original associations, with opprobrious names. For the vowel-change cf. *arrand* = *errand*, *Harry* = *Herry*, *Henry*, FAR = earlier *fer*, etc.]

† 1. Wandering, itinerant, vagrant; esp. in **knight arrant**, **bailiff arrant**; in which the etymological ERRANT is now alone used.

[*c* 1400 *Circumcis.* (Turnb. 1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn .. That was errawnt, ydyl, and in vayne.] 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* (1872) 12 *Title*, Of Baylife Arrantes. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VII. X, With that knyght wyll I juste, for I see that he is a knyght arraunt. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. XLVI. 217 Arrant Preachers, humming out a common-place or two. 1647 HOWARD *Crown Rev.* 18 Bayliffe arrant. Fee.—4*d.* 11*s.* 3*d.* [1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Bailiffs Errant* are those whom the Sheriff appoints to go up and down the County to serve Writs, etc.]

2. In **Thief errant, arrant thief** [= robber]: *orig.* an outlawed robber roving about the country, a freebooter, bandit, highwayman; *hence*, a public, notorious, professed robber, a 'common thief,' an undisguised, manifest, out-and-out thief.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manc. T.* 120 An outlawe or a thef erraunt. [See the whole passage.] 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 362 The most errande thefe and mercilesse murtherer. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. IV*, an. 1 (R.) There is not so ranke a traytor, nor so arrant a thefe. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Sund. no Sabb.* 13 The arrantest Pharisee theefe in Jerusalem. *a* 1744 SWIFT *Wks.* 1841 II. 79 Every servant an arrant thief as to victuals and drink. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXVII. 247 Who, like errant thieves, could not hold up their heads in an honest house.

3. Hence: Notorious, manifest, downright, thorough-paced, unmitigated. Extended from *thief* to *traitor, knave, rebel, coward, usurer*; after 1575 widely used as an opprobrious intensive, with *fool, dunce, ass, idiot, hypocrite, Pharisee, Papist, Puritan, infidel, atheist, blasphemer*, and so on through the whole vocabulary of abuse.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 307 An erraunt vsurer. 1494 FABYAN v. LXXX. 58 Beyng a errant Traytoure. 1538 TUNSTALL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. XLIV. 338 Reginald Pole, comen of a noble blood, and thereby the more errant traitor. 1553 *Procl.* ibid. III. App. VI. 10 The most arrande traytour Syr John Dudley. *c* 1588 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 26 Why, thou arrant dunce, shall I never make thee a good scholar? 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* I. 112 Which she to Sots and arrant Ideots threw. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. V. 124 Hee's an arrant knaue. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. III. II. (1651) 316 A nobleman therefore in some likelihood .. is .. a proud fool, an arrant asse. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. XIII. 168 Either an arrant Infidel or horrid Blasphemer. 1679 MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr., Who may prove good tools, though errant Fools. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 482 They are errant cowards. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. III. (1840) 205 The arrantest villain that ever walked upon two legs. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 34 As arrant a crew of scapegraces as ever were collected together. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. V. (1862) 141 The inhabitants of solitary houses are often most arrant cowards.

b. *transf.* of things, i. e. opprobrious deeds and qualities, theft, presumption, lie, device, etc.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XXX (1840) 301 It were arrant presumption for flesh to prescribe God his way. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 9 They cover the most arrant Atheism under the mask and shadow of a Deity. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. XXXIV. 241, I am afraid I have written arrant nonsense. 1776 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* II. 327 This hill, till about the year 995, was an errant desert .. and uninhabitable. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. V. 480 Little better than arrant trifling.

4. Without opprobrious force: Thorough, downright, genuine, complete, 'regular.'

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 25 Arrant, *grandis, magnus.* 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 193 Good and arrant Terriers .. to make the foxe or Badgerd start the soner. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 95 He that shall behold its grain .. will never scruple to pronounce it arrant wood. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* Epil. 15 They Like arrant Huswives, rise by Break of Day. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 59 A tight brisk little man, with the air of an arrant old bachelor.

† 5. With the opprobrious force transferred to the adj.: Thoroughly bad, good for nothing, rascally.

1581 B. RICHE *Farewell* (1846) 25 Her beautie had so entangled her arrant hoste. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superer.* 6 So forward to accuse, debase, revile .. as the arrantest fellow in a Country? 1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* III. i, Mine's as arrant a Widow-Mother, to her poor Child, as any's in England. 1708 POPE *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 61 You are not so arrant a critic of the modern Poets as .. to damn them without a hearing. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VII. III, It was easy to see through all his piety that he was an arrant author at the bottom.

b. as *pred.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv. Def. Smectymn.* ii, The authority of some synodal canons which are now arrant to us.

6. as *sb.* A person of no reputation, a good-for-nothing.

1605 BRETON *Be not angry* 8 Her good-man who should be sent of errands, while she were with her arrants.

A·rrantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Thoroughly (in a bad sense), notoriously, 'abominably.'

a 1600 *John Bon* 81 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 10 Ye sing so arantly well, ye make me fal a slepe. *c* 1660 LESTRANGE (J.) Funeral tears are as arrantly hired out as mourning clokes. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. V. III, That is a heavy falling-off, my friends, And arrantly ill-timed.

Arras (æ·răs). Forms: 5–6 **aras, ares**, 6 **arays, arase, aresse, arres**, (**aryste, -iste**), 6–7 **arasse**, 7 **arrace**, 4–9 **arras**. [a. *Arras*, name of a town in Artois famed for its manufacture of the fabric.]

1397 *Will of John of Gaunt* in Nichols *Royal Wills* 156 Draps d'Arras. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 56 Claithis of arres, and tapestreis. 1776 [see 4]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 69 The walls hung with cloth of arras.

1. A rich tapestry fabric, in which figures and scenes are woven in colours.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 114 Or was ther arras abowt hur hede bownd? 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. ii. (1557) 144 With riche arasse or tapestrye. 1596 *Unton Invent.* 7 One olde coverlett of Ariste. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims Com. Law* XXV. (1636) 92 My suit of Arras with the story of the Nativity and Passion. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* X. 14 Stateliest couches, with rich arras spread. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* XXI, Like the figures on arras, that gloomily glare.

2. A hanging screen of this material formerly placed round the walls of household apartments,

often at such a distance from them as to allow of people being concealed in the space between.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 97 She shall not see me, I will ensconce mee behinde the Arras. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 203 The Rusling of a Rat behind the Arras. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x, His guide .. vanished through a side-door behind the arras. 1876 GREEN *Eng. People* vii. § 8. 446 She called for a sword .. and thrust it from time to time through the arras.

3. *fig.* or *transf.* from prec. senses. (See also next.)

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. 1711, 170 When ye enter into the cabinets of your own hearts, and there, for finest arras and pourtraits, find millions of Christians .. disfigured, massacred, butcher'd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xiv. 153 Fires, buffalo-robes, and an arras of investing sail-cloth, were unavailing to bring up the mean temperature to the freezing-point.

4. *attrib.*, as *arras cloth, hangings, weaver work.*

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 366 Coopertorium lecti, de areswerke. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1564) 13 Aresse hanginges, and the other delices of riche men. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 131 And with an arras weaver's combe of box she fiercely smit Arachne. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 185 My houses .. Stuft with rich things, and arras clothes inow. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 3 Clemens Alexandrinus called his .. bookes of Divinity .. pictured tapistry or Arras-work. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 278 Linen from Egypt and Arras cloth from Gaul? 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. 71 Our dim arras-picture of these University years. 1852 D. MOIR *Tombless Man* v. Wks. II. 365 From the panelings, in mouldy shreds, Hung what was arras loom-work.

Arrased (æ·răst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished or covered with arras.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 199 Eleven fair chariots .. Curtain'd and arrass'd under foot. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 131 The shadows cast on the arras'd wall.

Arrasene (ærăsī·n). [f. ARRAS.] An embroidery material of wool and silk which is stitched into a fabric in the same way as crewels.

1881 *Girls' Own P.* 29 Jan. 288/1 Arrasene work is not the same as crewel; the material is a kind of woollen chenille. 1881 *N. Y. Art Interch.* 27 Oct. 90/1 Silver-gray satin sheeting, with border of vine leaves, worked in claret-colored arrasene.

‖ **Arrastre** (ărɑ·stre). [Sp., f. *arrastrar* to trail along the ground, f. L. *rastrum* harrow.] An apparatus for grinding and mixing ores by the action of a heavy stone dragged round on a circular bed.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s.v., The arrastre is chiefly used for ores containing free gold, and amalgamation is combined with the grinding. (Sometimes incorrectly written *arraster, arrastra,* or *raster.*) 1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The whole of it has been treated, partly by means of arrastras.

Arras-wise, erron. f. *arris-wise*: see ARRIS.

Arraught (Spenser), pa. t. of AREACH *v. Obs.*

Array (ărē·), *v.* Forms: 3–7 aray(e, 4–6 araie, (5 araȝe-n, arey), 5–7 arraie, arraye, 6– array. [a. AF. *araye-r, araie-r,* = OF. *areyer, -eier,* early OF. *areer* (1st pers. sing. *arei*), later *a(r)royer,* cogn. w. Sp. *arrear,* Pg. *arreiar,* Pr. *aredar,* It. and early Rom. *arrēdāre,* f. *a, ad* to + **rēdo* (OF. *rei, rai, roi*), 'preparation, order,' ad. LG. *rêde* (OFris. *rêde, rêd,* OE. *ríede, gerǽde*), Goth. *ga-raid-s,* ready, prepared; cf. *garaidjan* to make ready, *garaideins* preparation, order. *Arrēdāre, areer,* was thus 'to make ready, put into order.']

I. Of order of position.

1. To set or place in order of readiness, to marshall. *esp.* To draw up prepared for battle, and in obs. phr. *To array a battle.* **a.** *lit.* To raise in arms. See ARRAY *sb.* 3.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1442 Þe iueles out of Ierusalem .. Bi þe syde of þe sale were semely arayed. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3560 To þe feld he went .. his batailes to araie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 233 Hannyball his mekill mycht Aganys thaim arayit was. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liv. 11, I shal araie bi order thi stones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6105 The secund batell .. þe soueran araiet. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 245 This place is of it selfe very fit .. to array an host of men upon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 226 A force of thirteen thousand fighting men were arrayed in Hyde Park. 1879 O'FLANAGHAN *Munst. Circ.* 197 They could persecute any rebel with fire and sword; and for this purpose might array any of the queen's loyal subjects.

b. *fig.* esp. in *phr.* To array *against.*

1823 BYRON *Island* III. x, All round them seem'd array'd Against them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 375 On the other side were arrayed almost all the eminent forensic talents of the age. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* vii. 341 To induce nearly the whole of the clergy to array themselves against Science. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 56 These doubts will be arrayed before their minds.

2. *Law.* To array a panel, a jury. Cf. ARRAY *sb.* 7.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 207 Arraying of Pannels. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 26 Aray is the taking or ordering of a Jury .. from whence cometh the Verbe to array a pannell. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 359 If he [the sheriff] arrays the panel .. under the direction of either party, this is good cause of challenge to the array. 1863 [see ARRAY *sb.* 7].

II. Of order of condition.

†**3.** To order, arrange, put or keep in order. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 509 He askes hyme .. How he arayes þe rewme and rewlys þe pople.

III. Of orderly equipment, dress.

†**4.** To put in order for a purpose; to make (a thing) ready, prepare. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 718 To suche is heuen-ryche arayed. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 5 Sac and asken to araȝen [1388 make redi]. 1388 — *Acts* xxiii. 30 The Aspies that thei arayden [1382 maden redy] for hym. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 254 The bathes weren than araied. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 26/2 Thou arayest us lord to the, and thou arayest the to us. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 209 Amende and araye theyr harnoys.

†**b.** *refl.* To prepare oneself, make ready. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 990 And arayde hem faste þen for to gone. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 11 Resoun gan arrayen hym alle þe reume to preche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. x. (1495) 38 We sholde .. araye vs to receyue thynges that euerlastyth. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 322 The stiward perceivid þe Emperour in chambir, and araiyng him to bed.

†**c.** *intr.* To make preparations. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 281 While Herode arayeþ for þe children deeþ .. [*de nece puerorum disponeret*].

†**5.** To make ready (food). **a.** To prepare, 'dress.' **b.** To serve up in proper fashion. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. xix. 214 Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode Dyner. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 The coke, which shal his mete array. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 149 The Coke, whan he had araied the hert. 1508–13 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 277 Yf the capons be soden, araye hym in the maner aforesayd.

†**6.** To fit (any one) out with needful preparations, to equip *with* (a force, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 288 He was with worthy compaignie Arraied. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1143 He will aray hym full rad with a route noble.

†**7.** To furnish (a house, etc.). *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 48 The prestes arrayen her Awtere honestly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 459 So wel arrayed hous as ther was oon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 217 The Capitol was arrayed with hiȝe walles i-heled with glas and with gold. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 750 An Inner chamber, þat was rially arayed with a riche bede. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XX. 68 A large hostel for twenty men .. he gan areyen.

8. To furnish the person with raiment (= arrayment), to attire, dress; *now,* to dress up with display. **a.** *trans.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 36 Tho kyng Leir arayed was. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 To wirchipe his heuede and his face, and aray it faire and curyusly. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV. 225 The kynge made his doughter to aray hem in riche robes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 49 Take vp thy chyldren and aray them. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxii. 21 Araye him with thy cote, and gyrde him with thy gyrdle. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 42 Pharaoh .. arayed him in vestures of fine linnen. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 110 As the Jews arrayed our blessed Lord in a purple robe, to mock him.

b. *refl.* To dress; *now,* to dress oneself up.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3365 Scho hir arayed in better wede. ?*c* 1475 *Squyr Lowe Degre* 305 There he araied him in scarlet reed. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 26, I drinke, I eate, array my selfe, and liue. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. x. 80 A plaid, in which Miss McEvoy had arrayed herself.

c. *intr.* (= *refl.*).

1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 409 The beauteous warrior now arrays for fight, In gilded arms.

d. To put on (dress, armour, etc.).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Sot,* The robes that women doe array, their priuate fooleries bewray. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* III. xx, As he the sword and plume in haste array'd.

9. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** To 'clothe,' 'attire.'

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 9 Wymmen .. with schamefastnesse & sobrenesse araiynge hem silf. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 Arraye you withe iustice. 1786 W. GILPIN *Tour Lakes,* A mountain .. arraying itself in the majesty of darkness. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 154 In fear and love thy heart array.

b. To adorn, deck, set off.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. lvii, Pearld dew arraies As yet the virgin-meads. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 91 The Purple Spring Arrays the various Ground. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. vii, She .. thus array'd the grot with torchlight.

†**10.** *ironically,* **a.** To 'dress,' giving a dressing to, drub, thrash; discomfit, rout. Cf. DERAY. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 417 A man heȝ of mod ! Sarasynȝ to yule [= ill] arraye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 603 We wolde aray hym so That he [ne] shuld have legge ne foot, to-morow on to go. 1481 *Reynard* (1844) 85, I am so sore arayed, and sore hurte. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 131 A ! syr .. thus hath arayed me two armed knightes.

†**b.** To put into a (sore) plight, trouble, afflict.

a 1500 *Lancelot* 3270 Remembir the, how yhow haith ben araid .. With love. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxxix, Hath love suche myght for to aray you so In so short a space? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Luke* xiii. 11 Araied with a disease both incurable and peiteous to see. *a* 1600 *Passion of Cryste* 419 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 17 Vyce .. Whiche hathe hym so Encombered and arayed.

†**c.** To disfigure, dirty, befoul, defile. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 435/2, I araye or fyle with myer. *Jemboue. Ibid.* 436/1 You have arrayed your gowne agaynst the wall. 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 78 Indeed age hath arrayed thee ! That thou art she, now can scant be espied. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton's Needle* I. ii, See, so cham arrayed with dabbling in the dirt.

Array (ărē·), *sb.* Forms: 4 arai, 4–6 aray(e, araie, (5 arey), 5–6 arraie, arraye, 5– array. *Aphet.* **ray.** [a. AFr. *arai* = OF. *arei* (later *aroi, arroi*), = Pr. *arrei,* It. *arredo,* f. *areer*: see prec. (The final diphthong imitates the accented forms of the vb. and the primitive sb. *rei.*)]

I. Order of position.

1. Arrangement in line or ranks, *esp.* martial order. Phrases: *in battle array, out of array* (obs.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Þe bolder ouȝt we be, þei ben out of araie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 29 b, The king of Sklauonye helde his men in araye. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 7 Euery man in his goinge shal kepe his araie. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 108 He followed apase and brake their Arraie. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 44 They found them out of araie in following the chase. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 242 Place thy men-at-arms In battle 'ray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 887 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 31 Their Infantry was drawn up in Battel-array in the Plain beyond. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. (1782) I. 16 Wedged together in the closest array. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. xxxi, The boldest broke array. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV,* III. 411 A young officer .. drew his little force up in array.

b. *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 158 Bobe monkes and chanouns Han ride out of a-ray. 1611 BIBLE *Job* vi. 4 The terrors of God doe set themselues in aray against mee. 1757 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 239 All Heav'n's terrors in array surround the ball. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 77 When all Europe was distinctly marked off into Protestant and Catholic, you might bring these two great sections face to face in hostile array.

†**2.** A disposition of men in martial order, a display of military force. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Al þat real aray reken schold men neuer. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2423 Of þat host to be-holde þe huge aray. *c* 1461 EARL OXFORD in *Paston Lett.* 390 II. 12 If Howard purposith hym to make any aray at oure manor of Wynche. 1553 Q. MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 And that ye stir not in a forcible array.

3. The calling forth of a military force, the arming of the militia; *esp.* in Hist. phrase, *Commission of Array.*

1640–4 CHAS. I *Let.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 657 In ancient time the Militia of the Kingdom was ever disposed of by the Commissions of Array. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 115 The time of these contentions between the Ordinance of the Militia and Commission of Array. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Militia,* The form of the commission of array was settled in parliament *anno* 5 Hen. 4. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 181 The public servants who had charge of the musters and arrays. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 135 Wales was to furnish infantry raised by the new plan of commissions of array

4. *concr.* A host in array; a military force. *Hist.* The militia of a county or city.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 15 The Array, with some three hundred armed men .. possessed themselves of Blackburne. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, Instructions to have a part of the array of the county ready. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* i, And bade his messengers ride forth .. To summon his array. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 150 The whole array of the city of London was under arms.

†**5.** Order, orderly sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 17 To the ende that I may proceed in some maner of array, I will first shewe, etc.

6. A series of things exhibited or displayed in line or order; an imposing series.

1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. i, Their long array of sapphire and of gold. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. iii. (1864) 148 Displaying a formidable array of teeth. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. (1883) II. 300 An array of powerful Doric cities. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. v. 47 On the right we have an array of cliffs. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. 285 A long array of Transalpine chivalry. 1883 J. BROWNING in *Knowledge* 24 Aug. 113/2 Something more than an array of figures.

7. *Law.* The order of impanelling a jury; the panel.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 389 The last couple .. make vp a ful Iewrie .. but we may lawfully chalenge the aray. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 156 a, The Jurors names are ranked in the pannel one vnder another, which order or ranking the Jurie is called the array. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 353 Challenge to the array is an exception to the whole panel, on account of partiality or some default in the .. officer who arrayed the panel. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 5/6 The officer to whom the array was entrusted being a Catholic.

II. Order of condition or state.

8. A condition of special preparation, or which has been attained by special preparation; the state of being specially fitted out, as for war, festivities, solemnities. Now only *poet.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 110 Þe barons on gode aray, at London mad þei feste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 206 Al the paleys put was in array. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 74 One ryalle araye he helde his rounde table. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 34 The fyrst day of this solenne aray. 1484 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 54 I. 106 To be redy in their moost defensible arraye. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 308 The pomp, the pageantry, the proud array. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, To be partakers of the array and the sports which took place. *c* 1840 ALFORD *Poems,* Stand up before your God In beautiful array.

b. *In evil array*: in a bad condition, badly.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2969 Thair clothes war reven on evil arai.

c. (Combining 6 and 8.)

1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 60 Flowers and fruits in pretty array stretch down the French table-d'hôte. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 8 Glittering weapons of warfare, Hanging in shining array along the walls of the chamber.

†**9.** Arrangement, order, or position of matters; a plight, a case; a (pretty) state of affairs! *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 46 Thow stondest yet .. in such array, That of thy lyf hastow no sewerté. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 320 But uppon clay If thou wilt bilde an other is the array. 1470–85 (ed. 1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 399 'Aha ! what array is this?' said sir Launcelot. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 163 Some have no mony—For theyr ale to pay; That is a shreud aray. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 252 Where are we now become? marry sir, here is array !

†**10.** The work of special preparation. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst., Coliphiz.* 192 How myght that be trew? it toke more aray; The masons I knewe that hewed

it, I say. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/2 The *Phrygians* is Euripides new Play. But Socrates gave it the best Array.

II. Outfit, attire, dress. Now only *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3364 In better aray hir forto dyht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 330 He rode but homely in a medlee cote .. Of his array tell I no lenger tale. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 255 In pore clothyng was he tho, And in sympull araye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Be not the furst to take new shappes and gises of array of women. 1451 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 156 All my kerchieffs and array that longes to my hede. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* iii. 5 Clothed in whyte araye. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 325 We will haue rings, and things, and fine array. 1699 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 35 Dressing, by the Moon, in loose Array. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. iii, Though homely in array. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxvi, Such array As best might suit the watery way.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 675 Wp goith the sone in to his fresh aray. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 55 Thou Wolfe in Sheepes array! 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 142 Happinesse Courts thee in her best array. 1877 BRYANT *May Evening* xii, Earth renews Her beautiful array.

Arrayal (ărē·ăl). [f. ARRAY *sb.* + -AL[2].] The process of arraying; muster of a force; array.

1818 H. MURRAY *Disc. & Trav. Africa* II. 36 Here he held his Arrayal or Camp. 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy of Grange* xxix. 342 The arrayal of the different divisions beneath their several standards. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 50 The treasures hid in dread arrayal there.

Arrayed (ărē·d), *pa. pple.* [f. ARRAY *v.* + -ED.] Put into array or order, attired, dressed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 459 So wel arraied hous .. Aurilius in his lif saw never non. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxiv. [cxx.] 353 Poore people, rude and yvell arayed. 1664 *Floddan Field* VII. 71 The Admiral did plainly aspect, The Scots aray'd in battles four. 1864 BOUTELL *Hist. Heraldry* (ed. 3) xxi. § 2. 359 Three lady's heads, issuant, arrayed and veiled.

Arrayer (ărē·əɹ). In 4 arraiour, 7 arreyer. [a. OF. *araieor, areeor*, f. *areer* to ARRAY.]

1. *gen.* One who arrays.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Prelates* xxxiv. Wks. 1879, 100 Arraiouris of sathanas batailis.

2. *spec.* in *Hist.* (= *Commissioner of Array*).

1617 J. RIDER, *Arreyers*, vide Muster masters. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arrayers*, or *Commissioners of Array*, certain Officers, whose Business is to take care of the Soldiers Armour, and to see them duly accoutred. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 543 To array men-at-arms, and to pay them and convey them to Scotland .. at the cost of the commons, arrayers and conveyers.

Arraying (ărē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARRAY *v.* + -ING[1].] Putting or setting in array, dressing or decking; also (*arch.*), dress, attire.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 28 All þe payntynge and þe arraynge þat þou haue made aboute his heuede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iii. (1495) 374 Eche element hath his arayenge and ornament. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 99 3or feet to be shod in arayng of þe gospel of pees. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 32 Who prefers at her bridal a brown rosary To a worldly arraying.

Arrayment (ărē·mĕnt). ?*Obs.* For forms see ARRAY *v.* [a. AFr. *araiement* = OF. *areement*, f. *areer* to ARRAY: see -MENT.] Outfit, accoutrement; attire, dress; RAIMENT.

1400 GRIFFITH AP GR. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 2. I. 6 Boȝt armery at all pees, and horses, and other araement. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 256, I wille that my wife have ij of the best beddes and al hir arayment hole. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 80 Escheweng alle costius arraiementis of clothing. 1520 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 43 Souldeours can not live on 4[d] a day, and reserve any thyng to by theyme arrayment withall. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarnys Prim.* (1880) 62 The Aspen trees .. In like arraiment, then were neatly seene. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi, Solemn apparel, or manner of arrayments for members of Parliament.

Arrays, variant of ARAISE *v. Obs.*

Arre, obs. form of AR (the letter), ARROW, ERE, ERR.

†Arrear, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 arere, 6 arear(e, arreir, 6–7 arreare, 6–8 arrere, 7–8 arrear. [a. OF. *arere, ariere* (mod.F. *arrière*), Pr. *a(r)reire*:—Merovingian L. *ad retro*, f. *ad* to, *retro* backward.]

1. Of direction: Backward, to the rear, behind, into the background.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 405 Thanne gan he go .. Som tyme asyde and som tyme a-rere. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Creseide* 196 All earthly ioy and mirth I set arere. 1591 SPENSER *Virgils Gnat* 468 She .. Obseru'd th' appointed way .. Ne euer did her eysight turne arere.

2. Of position: In the rear, behind; in the background. Cf. A-REAR.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 315 Shall no man knowe by his chere, Which is avaunt, ne whiche arere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 Grees goon on out of gree and prechingis rennen arere. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 208 When a simple seruaunt must needes stande arere. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xl, To leaue with speed Atlanta swift arreare.

3. Of action: *To do, put arrear*: to rout. *To run arrear*: to fall into confusion or disorder.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 241 þe Walsch com þam ageyn, did our men alle arere. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 122 Than did my purpose ryn arreir. 1530 — *Papyngo* 567 The court of Rome, that tyme, rane all aureir.

4. Of time: **a.** Behindhand, behind date, overdue. (Replaced by *in arrear.*)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. 1652 ii. 30 He with haste shall bringe his warke arreare. 1552 HULOET, Arrere to be with accompt or reckenynge, *Reliquor.* 1648 *Petit. East. Ass.* 25 To order Collectors .. to distrain for what is Arrear. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 In case they be behind, or arrere, at the day appointed, the lord may distrein.

b. Behind us in time, past and gone.

1587 TURBERVILLE, Not with such friendly face .. As earst thou hadst: those louely lookes and blincks are all arreare.

5. In various combinations in which the simple REAR is now used; as **arrear-admiral, arrear-supper**; where it also varies with the mod.F. form *arrière.* Also ARREAR-GUARD, -WARD, q. v. **Arrear-ban(d**: see ARRIÈRE-BAN.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxix. 961 Eudamus the arriere-admirall [*qui cogebat agmen*] .. made head with his owne ship against the very admirall of the enemies.

Arrear (ărī·əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 ariere, 7 arrier, arrere, arreare, 7– arrear. [The prec. adv. used absolutely: 'that which is behind.' At first only in the phr. *in arrear*, which was perhaps rather a compound adverb, like F. *en arrière, en avant* (answering to ARREAR *adv.* in senses 2–4), but led the way to truly substantive uses, in which the *pl.* **arrears** is now common.]

I. *In arrear.*

†1. In time past. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Ase habbeþ ydo ine ariere and þe filozofe payen and þe holy Cristene man.

†2. In the hinder place or position: see REAR.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 33 Mind and Tongue go commonly together (and the first comes sometimes in the arreare).

3. Backward, behindhand as to state or condition. *In arrear of*: behind.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 59 The arts of medicine and surgery are somewhat in arrear in Spain. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 238 The science of natural history [was] in arrear of the arts.

4. Behind in the discharge of duties or liabilities; in indebtedness, in debt. Cf. ARREARAGE.

1621 JAMES I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 300 III. 169 If he once runne in arreare, he will ever goe bakkwarde. 1676 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 297 Who in truth are in too great an arrear to him. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 72 But when I have paid that, I am still in Arrier. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* Pref. 6 The World is in Arrear to your Virtue. 1806–31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 70, I am two or three letters in arrear to different persons.

b. *In arrears*: (with same meaning.)

1620 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 140 The arreares they ar in for them. 1700 A. CHARLETT in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 228, I am very much in arrears to you for a thousand civilities. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 93. 264, I am run deeply in Arrears to my Correspondents. 1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 260 When an annuity is forborn for some years, or the payments not made for that time, the annuity is said to be in Arrears.

II. Without *in.*

5. The hinder part of anything, especially of a train or procession; the rear. *arch.*

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edward VI* (1630) 18 Lastly followed the Arrier wherein were betweene 3 and 4000 foote. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1674) II. 83 (D.) The Duke of Suffolk and Sir John Cheek .. shutting up the arrear. 1869 DIXON *Tower* in *Casquet of Lit.* (1877) IV. 132/1 A vessel firing guns in front, and a long arrear of craft behind.

†6. A portion held back; a deduction. *Obs.*

1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, s.v., Arriers, is a deduction made from the officers according to their full pay.

†b. *fig.* Something held in reserve; a sequel. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* I. 3 Though there were never an arrear behinde of eternal hell. 1676 BATES *Immort. Soul*, There remains in another world a dreadful arrear of misery.

7. That wherein one has fallen behind. A duty or liability overdue and still remaining undischarged, *esp.* a debt remaining unpaid.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 24. 116 When Josiah had destroyed idolatry .. yet there was an old arrear of Manasseh his grandfather. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 435 Nothing sat heavier on his spirits than a great arrear of business. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 4 Having so faithfully and so fully acquitted towards me whatever arrear of debt was left undischarged. 1840 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 32 To you .. I owe a long arrear of thanks.

b. in *plural.* Outstanding liabilities, amounts, or balances; moneys due; debts.

1648 *Petit. East. Ass.* 24 To pay the late Arrears of the Army. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. I. 134 The Profits and long-detained Arreres of the Popes *Patrimoniolum.* *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 11 The Blood of dying God alone, can for my vast Arrears atone. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 189 To obtain my arrears of pay, and some prize-money which I find due. 1868 PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 1. 22 The arrears of two centuries require to be cleared off.

†Arrear, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 arere, 6 aryere, 7 arrear. [a. OF. *arere-r*, later *arierer, arrierer*, to put back, draw back, f. *arrière.* Cf. *avant, avancer, aval, avaler.*]

1. *trans.* To keep back, allow to fall behind.

c 1525 SKELTON *Vox Pop. Vox Dei* 494 Except the fermour wyll aryere The rent hyere by a hole yeare. 1635 J. SLACKE in Hearne's *Langtoft's Chron.* (1810) 393 To pay unto me such Pentions as were arreared.

2. *intr.* To draw back, fall back, retreat, recede. (*Arere!* may be imperative of the vb., or the adv. used interjectionally, like *Back!*)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1902 And he schunt for þe scharp, & schulde haf arered. 1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 110 A-rere now to Richard, and reste here a while. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1972 Somtyme thowe wolt auaunte, and som tyme [wolt] arere.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) FF iij, Ye London galantes arere, ye shall not enter.

Arrearage (ărī·ərĕdʒ). Forms: 3–7 arer-, 4 arrir-, 4–7 arrer-, 5 (arrage), 6 arear-, 7 arrier-, arrere-, arreer-, (arreage), 5– arrearage. See aphet. REARAGE. [a. OF. *arerage*, f. *arere* behind, mod. *arrérage*; cf. *avant-age*, ADVANTAGE.]

†1. The state or condition of being behind, or *in arrear*, with the payment of what is due; indebtedness, debt. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 319 Now salle I wite þe taile, & put þe in þe Arerage. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5913 Many in arrirage mon falle, And til perpetuele prison gang. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 604 Ther couthe noman bringe him in arrerage [*v.r.* a-rerage]. 1540 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 79 Yf any were found in arrerage, he shuld .. paye .. four tymes as muche as the arrerage amounted to. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reasons Refus. Subscr.* 238 For his daily borrowing of him, is likely to run into that arrerage that he will not easely gett out of his debt. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. (1692) 283 Th'art in arrearage grown Some hundred Quarrels.

†b. with pl. *In arrearages*: in arrears. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 297 So deepe in arerages. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 205 [He was] in his det in a grete some of money, longe renne in arrerages. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii. 230 The rogue puts me in 'rearages for orient pearl. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 614 Play most unfaithfull parts .. and thus run into arrearedges.

2. *gen.* Backwardness, state of being in arrear.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 298 Charging him with great arrearage of account. 1841 MISS KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* II. 159 When such an arrearage took place, the fittest thing to do was to answer first those received first. 1883 A. HARDY *But yet a Wom.* 103 Practitioners who make up their arrearage in science by .. wide experience.

3. *concr.* That which is in arrear; an amount overdue, an outstanding or unpaid sum or balance.

1466 *Paston Lett.* 557 II. 289, Xxli., which I will be gathered of the arrerage of my lyvelode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, An Arrerage [*v.r.* Arreage], *erreragia.* *a* 1500 *Reg. Civ. Ebor.* 366 a, The arrerage of the said fee ferme. 1617 BACON in *Fortesc. Papers* 23 To continewe the payment of the anuetye .. and allso to pay the arrerage thereof. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XXI. 18 Demanding payment of arrearage due. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The employers had no funds .. and a large arrearage of wages accumulated.

b. Something still in reserve.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 36 My Joyes arrerage leades me to my losse. 1854 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 84 Which .. leaves even to the thief a conscious arrearage of nobility and possible redemption.

4. *pl.* Items overdue, outstanding amounts, arrears; *esp.* moneys overdue; debts; = ARREAR 7.

c 1315 SHOREHAM, 96 Nere the milse and merci of God self .. That wolle the arerages forȝeve. 1453 *Test. Ebor.* II. 191 All þarrages .. to me dewe at my dethe. 1483 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 271 First, the areragis of the last acompter. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 13 He'le grant the Tribute, send th' Arrerages. 1637 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 54 Such Arrearages as shall appear due unto me. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Arrearages*, the Remain of an Accompt, or a Sum of Money remaining in the Hands of an Accomptant. It is sometimes used more generally for any Money unpaid at a due Time. 1850 W. IRVING *Granada* 24 A formal demand for the payment of arrearages.

†Arrearance. *Obs.* [a. OF. *arrierance*, f. *arrierer*, earlier *arrerer, arerer*, to put behind: see ARREAR *v.* and -ANCE.] An arrear.

1731 BAILEY, *Arrearances, Arrears*, are the remainders of any rents or monies unpaid at the due time.

Arrear(e, later corrupt form of AREAR *v.*

†Arrear-guard, *Obs.*, and

‖Arrière-guard. Forms: 5 arryere-, 6 arere-, arrier-, areare-gard(e, 7 arrere-, 7–8 arrear-, 7–9 arrière-guard. [a. 15th c. Fr. *arrière-guarde*; in 16–17th c. quite conformed to the Eng. spelling of *arrear* and *guard*; but by mod. writers again spelt partly as French. Also, from the first, aphetized as *ryere-, rere-*, REAR-GUARD, which is now the current form. OFr. had *arere-guarde* and *rere-guarde* (both in *Chanson de Roland*). Cf. ARREAR-WARD: *ward* was the native Eng., and *warde* the North. F. form of the Teut. word which became in Central Fr. *guarde, garde.*] = REAR-GUARD.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xxiii. 72 Wythout noon other forwarde nor arryeregarde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviii. 119 The constable of Fraunce made the areregarde. 1542 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 237 In the arriergarde or hinder warde was the Italyans and the Rhodyans. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 605 From the auaungard he became the arearegard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 194 The eldest of them leadeth the vaward .. the next to him in age commeth behind with the conduct of the arrereguard. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcclxvii/2 The Arrear-Guard was Commanded by the Elector of Bavaria. 1721 BAILEY, *Arriere Guard.* 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* Wks. 1837. 43 Our arrière-guard had check'd the Gallic van.

†Arrear-ward. *Obs.* Forms: 6 arrier-, 7 arere-, arrere-ward. [f. ARREAR *adv.* + WARD: see prec. There may have been an early *arere-ward*, as well as *rere-ward* (cf. ONFr. *arere-, rere-warde*), but existing evidence shows only *rere-ward* in 13th c., *rere-, arrere-garde* int. by Caxton in 15th c., and *arrere-ward* in end of 16th.] = prec.

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 75 The Battaile and the arrierward stood in Armes al the night. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 863 (R.) The second legion which was in the arrereward. 1664 S. CLARKE *Tamerlane* 3 The Prince of Thanais .. led the Arereward.

Arreca, obs. form of ARECA.

Arrect, later corrupt f. ARET *v. Obs.* to impute.

†**Arre·ct,** *v. Obs.*; also 6 arecte. [f. L. *arrect-* ppl. stem of *arrig-ĕre* to raise up, incite, f. *ar-* = *ad-* to + *-rigĕre* = *regĕre* to straighten.]

1. To set upright.

1530 PALSGR. 436/1, I arecte, I adresse up or set up a thyng, *Je metz sus .. je metz debout*, or *je metz a point*. This banner is nowe arrected. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Off.* I. 6 Whiche dylygence doth arrecte hertes and maketh them more encouraged to playe the men.

2. To direct upwards, raise, lift up.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems* 9 (T.) Arrectynge my sight towarde the zodiake. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cviii, Yea Psalmes to thee I wyll arrect, Among all folke of euery sect.

3. To set right, direct.

1530 PALSGR. 436/2, I arecte .. *Jadresse*. Be nat afrayde. If thou be out of the waye, thou shalte be arrected.

Arrect (ăre·kt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *arrectus*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Set upright, pricked up (as the ears of a beast); having the faculties directed towards; *fig.* intent, attentive, on the alert.

1646 J. G[REGORY] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 142 His eares are said to bee arrect and intent only to those [prayers] that are made in this place. *c* 1794 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 269 Eager for the event, Around the Beldame all arrect they hang. 1846 T. AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 279 The rabbit .. pauses a moment—with its form and ears arrect to listen.

†**B.** *sb.* Proposed term for 'upright stratum.' *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 213.

†**Arre·ctary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *arrectārius*, f. *arrect-us*: see prec. and -ARY. Used subst. in L.] An upright post or beam.

c 1620 BP. HALL *Serm. Gal.* ii. 20 (R.) The arrectary or beam of his cross.

Arredie, -ye, var. AREADY *v. Obs.* to make ready.

Arrend, obs. form of ERRAND.

Arrendation: see ARRENTATION.

‖ **Arrendator** (ærĕnde^{ī}·tǫr). [med.L., f. *arrendāre* = *arrentāre*, f. F. *arenter, arr-*: see ARRENT.] One who rents or farms at a yearly rent.

Arrenotokous (ærĭnǫ·tŏkəs), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ἀρρενοτόκ-ος (f. ἄρρην male + *-τόκος* begetting) + -OUS.] (See quot.) **Arreno·toky,** 'that form of parthenogenesis in which the unimpregnated females produce only males' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 446 The terms arrenotokous and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively.

Arrent (ăre·nt), *v.* [a. F. *arrenter* (14th c. in Littré), also in OF. *arentir*, f. *à* to + *rente* RENT. Cf. med.L. *arrentāre*, common in Eng. charters and law-books (f. the Fr.).] To let out or farm at a rent; *spec.* to allow the enclosure of forest lands 'with a low hedge, and small ditch' under a yearly rent. Hence **Arrenting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 3 (1615) 70 Which must be entred of record at the time of the arrenting thereof. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 22 Upon pretence that no [lands] can be assarted, but what have been formerly arrented.

Arrentable (ăre·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be arrented; chargeable at a (yearly) rent.

1593 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* x. § 2 (1615) 75 The building of any new house .. within a Forest, is a Purpresture .. arrentable for the tolleration or suffering of that to stand.

Arrentation (ærĕntē^{ī}·ʃən). Also 6 arrend-, 7 arent-. [(ad. med.L. *arrentātiōn-em*), n. of action f. *arrentāre*: see ARRENT. Other forms of the med.L., after F. *rendre*, It. *rendere*, were *arrendāre*, *-ātio.*] The action, or privilege, of arrenting.

[1306 *Ord. Forestæ, Act* 34 *Edw. I*, v, Quod haye et fossata facta medio tempore prosternantur et penitus commoveantur et adnichilentur, saluis arentacionibus nostris quas secundum assisam foreste volumus remanere. *Transl.* in Pulton: That the hedges and diches .. shall be wholly cast downe, remoued, and avoided: saving our Arrentations which we will have remaine according to the assise of the Forest.] *c* 1525 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* II. 390 He robbeth all nations With his .. Arrendations. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchequer* v. 87 The Profit of the County was likewise increased by Arentations of Assarts.

†**Arre·ption.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *arrept-* ppl. stem of *arripĕre* to snatch away, carry off, f. *ar-* = *ad-* to + *-ripĕre* = *rapĕre* to seize.] A carrying off, sudden removal.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl.* XIX. (1628) 1295 This arreption was sudden, yet Elisha sees both the charet, and the horses. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* 196 This is a kinde of Arreption to heaven: when a man abstracts himselfe from earth, and by Contemplation grows into acquaintance with God.

†**Arrepti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *arreptīci-us*, f. *arreptus*: see prec. and -ITIOUS.]

1. Liable to raptures, ecstatic, frantic, mad.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 201 Such arreptitious ones fashion to themselves rivers, mountaines, beasts, monsters .. which proceed merely from disturbance of the brain. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 475 Odd arrepititious frantic extravagancies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arreptitious*, caught or tormented by a devil.

2. Characterized by having been hastily seized or caught up; hasty, hurried.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 19 Assent now is nothing so much as it was then, especially when it is trivial and arreptitious, rather than deliberate.

¶ Also referred by Blount to L. *arrēpĕre*, 'to creep to,' and defined 'he that steals or creeps in privily' (cf. *surreptitious*); whence in Bailey, etc.

Arrere, obs. f. ARREAR: see also AREAR *v. Obs.*

Arrest (ăre·st), *v.* Forms: 4 **areiste,** 4–6 **arest**(e, 6 **areest,** (*Sc.* **arreist**), 5– **arrest.** *Aphet.* 6–7 **rest.** [a. OF. *areste-r* intr. and trans., = Pr. *a(r)restar*, It. *arrestare*:—late L. *adrestāre*, f. *ad* to, at + *restāre* to remain, stop, f. *re-* back + *stāre* to stand. Orig. intr. in Rom. langs., but in OFr. also trans. long before its adoption in Eng.]

I. *intr.* To stop, stay, remain, rest.

†**1.** To stop, come to a stand, halt. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 766 Þenne arest þe renk & ra3t no fyrre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130/1 Without arestyng for to helpe them.

†**2.** To stay, remain, continue, rest. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 144 Durst nowhere for ro3 arest at þe bothem. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. i. 164 A wilde beast, In whom no reson might areste. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 40 A white Starre..whiche to every mans sighte did lighte and arrest apon the Standard of Albry.

†**3.** To rest, repose (in confidence). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 358 One submyssion, wheron the kyng and his counsayle arested moost.

†**4.** To rest or dwell *upon* (a subject). (Cf. 8.) *Obs.*

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 182 We must arrest awhile vpon the nature, and degrees, and effects of charity.

II. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To cause to stop, detain.

5. To cause to stop; to stop the course of: **a.** a person or animal. *Obs.* in literal sense since 1600, but still used in reference to a course of action, where it passes into 14 b.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 281 His host all than arestit he. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 829 Oure ost bigan his hors areste. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xli. 8 As they wenten, mochel folk they fownde that hem arested. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxiv. 620, I arest you all, so that ye shall nat departe this day. *a* 1540 *Christis Kirk of Gr.* vi, Steven cam steppand in with stendis, Na rynk mycht him arreist. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i. Wks. 1720 I. 19 As I was coming .. Sir Positive At-all, that fool .. arrests me with his impertinence. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 365 In the pursuit of greatness he was never arrested by the scruples of justice. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 26 Mr. Pitt's resuming office would arrest Buonaparte in his .. career. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 252 The five Danite warriors, as they pass by..are arrested by the sound of a well-known voice.

b. a thing; usually a stream or train of things in motion or progress.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 7 He gert arest all his battale. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 29 Þe fletyng streme .. is arestid and resisted ofte tyme by þe encountrynge of a stoon. 1470–85 (1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 158 That all the navy of the land should be arrested. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* III. xiii. (1718) 177 Forbear t' arrest My thriftless day too soon. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah Sight* II. x. 211 Where Joshua's prayer arrested the moon to stand still. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 332 The mountains .. attract, and as it were arrest, the vapours and the rain that float in the atmosphere. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 Many springs .. in winter are arrested by the frost. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 195 These deep cavities have often arrested the lava-currents. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 91 Has He arrested the axe, and revoked the sentence? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii. 197 Her tears were arrested. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. xlviii. 293 The cannon-ball will in time be arrested by the resistance of the air.

c. motion, course, pace; growth, decay, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 32 Enforcest þou þe to aresten or wiþstanden þe swyftnesse .. of hir tournyng. 1699 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 181 My Dogs with better speed Arrest her Flight. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 12 The pace .. too rapid to be thus led or arrested. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. ii. § 54 Its progress is arrested.

d. in Law, *To arrest judgement*: to stay proceedings after a verdict, on the ground of error.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 395 If judgment is not by some of these means arrested. 1871 ARCHBOLD *Crim. Plead.* (ed. 17) 170 If the judgment be arrested, all the proceedings are set aside, and judgment of acquittal is given.

†**6.** *refl.* To stop, stand still. (Cf. 1.) *Obs.* (Fr. *s'arrêter.*)

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar's Comm.* iv. (1530) 4 They marveylyd greatly and arested themself.

†**7.** *refl.* To rest oneself, remain, tarry. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding's Chron.* 531 He and his compaignie, after their laboures, arested thaim for the space of iii. dayes. 1563 — *Chron. Rich. I*, an. 8 (R.) When he had arested him a little while, he then roade .. to Notingham.

†**8.** *trans.* and *refl.* To keep our minds, ourselves, resting or fixed upon the consideration of a subject.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. vii, And who soo hym wyll areest in this medytacyon he there shall fynde, etc. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion-serm.* 9 Let us arest our selves awhile upon his foretold passions. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR (in Webster) We may arrest our thoughts upon the divine mercies.

III. *trans.* To stop and lay hold of.

9. *gen.* To catch, capture, seize, lay hold upon. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of next.

1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. v. 70 Bestes .. whiche .. haue so grete vngles or clawes that areste alle that they can holde. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* 13 Dethe by his course naturall Hathe him arested. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 44 Whenas Morpheus had with leaden mace Arrested all that courtly company. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 527 The pointed death arrests him from behind. 1791 COWPER *Iliad*, Well skilled..to rouse and with unerring aim arrest All savage kinds that haunt the mountain wilds. *a* 1883 RUSKIN in *Royal Acad. Catal.* 12 We cannot arrest sunsets nor carve mountains.

10. *esp.* To capture, seize, lay hold upon, or apprehend by legal authority; 'to restrain a man of his liberty, obliging him to be obedient to the law.'

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 174 He was arestyt syne and tane. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Tho bad the king men shulde areste His body. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 182 The Kinge hase commaunded me All suche for to areiste. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 264 The kyng..ded his officeres arestin..the Duke of Gloucetir. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 23 Some 'rest men gyltles & caste them in pryson. 1589 *Hay any Work* 40 The Wardens..rested him with a Purciuant. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 201, I Arrest thee of High Treason. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xxix. 293 Sends an officer..and arrests him for the money. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 It was deemed advisable to arrest the Holy Maid of Kent.

11. *transf.* To seize (property) by legal warrant. (Now only in Scotch and Admiralty Law.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 119 Twenty pounds of money, which must be paid .. His horses are arrested for it. 1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 263 George will arrest his pledge unto the pound. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 61 His gudes may be arreisted. 1638 COTTON *Tower Rec.* 15 He arrested all the Tinne in South-hampton, and sold it to his owne present use. 1861 RILEY tr. *Liber Albus* 39 All his goods, lands, and tenements shall be arrested for all expenses. 1869 *Law Rep., Adm. & Eccl.* II. 363 The Roecliff was arrested in a cause of collision. 1881 MAUDE & POLLOCK *Merch. Ship.* (ed. 4) I. 619 In this form of action [*in rem*] the ship, and, if necessary, the freight, may be arrested.

12. *fig.* To take as security.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 160 We arrest your word. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 134.

†**13.** To fix, bind, pledge, engage. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. vii. 246 Two knyghtes had arrested themself for to fight one ayenst that other. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xxiii, Thy beaute therto dyd me sure arest.

14. *trans.* To catch and fix (the sight, hearing, attention, mind, etc.).

1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. i, The gleaming turret .. and yon solitary palm arrest the eye. 1873 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xliii, Her mind was evidently arrested by some sudden thought. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 185 Their attention was arrested by the rapid progress of Hasdrubal.

b. To catch and fix the attention of (a person). This passes into 2 a, since it may result in a literal stopping of action or motion.

1835 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 456 [I was] arrested and held by the interest of the story. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 13 Years had over-laid it with another likeness which would have arrested her. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 29 Language which is altogether tremendous; it arrests us, it astonishes us.

¶ *catachr.* To wrest.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christes Ch.*, Not to suffer the sacred scriptures to be so violently arrested. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1738 II. 227 In great danger of having them arrested out of his hands by Force and Violence.

Arrest (ăre·st), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **areste,** areest, 4–7 **arest,** 5 **arreste,** 5– **arrest.** *Aphet.* 6–7 **rest**(e. [a. OF. *areste* stoppage, delay, and *arest* act of arresting.]

I. Senses pertaining to the intransitive vb.

†**1.** The act of standing still, halting, or stopping; stoppage, stop, halt, delay. *Obs. Without arrest*: cf. *without abode* (Chaucer, Lydgate, and Sc. poets).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 356 The folk fled .. For-outen arest. *Ibid.* XVII. 844 For southren men vald that he maid Arest thar. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1929 Withoute areste [*v.r.* arest, arreste, areest] .. He wolde him ete. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, To whom Castor withouten more areste Hath .. gyue a mortall wounde. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3307 Non abaid he makith, nor arest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 119 Mercuir, but arest, Drest to obey his gret faderis behest. 1598 FLORIO, *Posate*, arests which a horse doth make in advancing his forepart.

†**2.** Remaining, abiding, continuance. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* (Wright) [342] An irous man is lik a frentik best In which ther is of wisdom noon arrest.

†**3.** Abiding-place, abode, mansion. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 906 Til 3e reche to areset, rest 3e neuer. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 91 Welcome, Joachym, onto myn areste. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 158 A mey hym harburd yn hur hall .. And held that hend yn hur arest.

†**4.** *In arrest*: in rest, as a lance. *At arrest*: at attention. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7563 Thou here watchest at the gate, With spere in thine arest alweye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 548 That they be redye in araye, and at areste foundyne. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* ix. 8 (R.) He mowntyng upon his courser, and his spere in his arrest, spurrid on his horse.

II. From the transitive vb.

5. The act of stopping anything in its course; a stop put to anything, stoppage, stay, check.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 285 b/2 Mallice..slily to bridle, and with a good bitte of areste to withdraw. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcviii. 689 Certayne arest of this warre. 1625 BACON *Empire, Ess.* (Arb.) 297 That they must have some Checke or Arrest in their Fortunes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ii. 155 Words are the arrest of the desires, and keep the spirit fixt. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 49 An arrest of all ingenious and practical indeavour. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 150 These [bristles] as well as the scales .. are .. points of arrest, in each wing. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/2 A partial arrest of the vital processes.

6. In Law, *Arrest of judgement*: a stay of pro-

ceedings, after a verdict for the plaintiff or the Crown, on the ground of manifest error therein.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 94, I may do it in Arrest of Judgment. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 393 Whatever is alleged in arrest of judgment must be such matter, as would upon demurrer have been sufficient to overturn the action or plea. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 14 If the paper be not criminal .. he may move the court in arrest of judgment. 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sc.* v. (1856) 79 Galileo might have pleaded them with success in arrest of judgement.

7. The act of seizing or laying hold of; seizure. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 80, I saugh a beest, Was lik an hound, and wold have maad arrest Upon my body, and wold han had me deed. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 183 Aquitain and the rest of the English Provinces were seized on by the French .. But notwithstanding this arrest, the English still continued their pretentions to it. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xviii. (1865) 135 The first arrests of sleep.

8. *spec.* 'The apprehending or restraining of one's person, in order to be forthcoming to answer an alleged or suspected crime.' Blackstone.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-reste, or a-restynge, *Arestacio.* 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 179 To make arrest of all such as .. provoked to the Pope. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 56 His creditours threatned him with an arrest. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* cxviii. (1630) 335 An arrest .. may be called the beginning of imprisonment. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. (1877) 348 The Duke of Norfolk had been charged with the minister's arrest. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 21 The latter was not allowed to resist the arrest or defend himself in person.

9. The condition resulting from being arrested; custody, imprisonment, durance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kuts. T.* 452 [Man] dwelleth eek in prisoun and arreste. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress* Wks. 1710 I. 152 Now I suffer an Arrest. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 212 The Forty hath decreed a month's arrest.

b. *Under* (*an*) *arrest*: under legal restraint, in the hands of the law, arrested.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 38 In libertee and vnder noon arreest. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 912 [He] stood under hir arest. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 135 If I could speake so wisely vnder an arrest, I would send for certaine of my Creditors. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 2 Poor Will was under an Arrest, and desired the Assistance of all .. or he must go to Gaol. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii. 39 Sir, consider yourself under an arrest. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 60 Lord Russell was soon after placed under arrest.

10. *fig.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 71 Godis seruauntis in areest haþ þee take. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 95 The arest of death shall not alwayes keepe him that lyes downe in peace. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 18 Paul being under the arrest of God's might and power, lay for dead. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 268 Satan claps an arrest upon him of a far greater debt than God chargeth upon him. 1873 tr. *Van Oostersee's Chr. Dogm.* lxxviii. 430 Guilt is the conscious arrest of our life under the Divine law.

11. *transf.* Of a ship.

1848 ARNOULD *Law Mar. Insur.* III. ii. (1866) II. 706 Arrest is a temporary detention of ship, etc. with a view to ultimately releasing it, or repaying its value.

12. The act of arresting (the attention).

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xvii. 341 This strong arrest of his attention made him cease singing.

†**13.** A judgement, decree, order, or sentence; *prop.* of a French supreme court of law; also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*, and replaced by *arrêt* from mod.Fr.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 203, I obeyed his rest; there was no remedy. [1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 7/2 By the Arestum of the Councell of Paris anno 1463.] 1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 130 To dispense with God's Law in this world, and to alter his arrests and judgements in the other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. ix. 1120 That the arest [*senatus consultum*] devised against him might be reversed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 67 He sends out Arrests On Fortinbras, which he (in breife) obeyes. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdxxxii/3 An Arrest will shortly be published for raising to 13 Livers the old Lewis d'Or and the Spanish Pistols. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 231 By an Arrest of Council in France .. the strict execution of that edict is enjoin'd.

Arre·st, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* [a. F. *areste* (14–16th c. *arreste*) :—L. *arista*: see ARÊTE.] (See quot.; both senses occur in mod.Fr.)

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 81 Rat-tayles .. which now we doe call the Arraistes. 1731 BAILEY, *Arrests*, mangey tumours upon the sinews of the hinder-legs of a horse between the ham and the pastern. 1742 — *Arrests*, the small Bones of a Fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Arrests* or *Arrets*, among farriers .. called also *Rat-tails*. The name is taken from the resemblance they bear to the *Arretes*, or backbones of fishes.

Arrestable (ăre·stăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *a(r)restable*, f. *a(r)rester*: see ARREST *v.* and -ABLE.] Liable to be arrested.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 71 The body was not arrestable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. vi. III. 266 Explaining withal who the Arrestable and suspect specially are. 1883 *Autobiog. Sir A. Alison* II. xvii. 248 The wages were only arrestable.

†**Arre·stance.** *Obs.* In 5 arestaunce. [a. OF. *arestance*, f. *a(r)rester*: see ARREST *v.* and -ANCE.] Action of remaining or staying; sojourn.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 33 b, To lyue and dye for you in your seruice in whiche I toke arestaunce.

Arrestation (ærestē[1]·ʃən). [a. F. *arrestation*, n. of action f. *arrester*: see ARREST *v.* and -ATION.] The action of arresting; arrest. **a.** Stopping.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 72 This necessary arrestation of the proceedings. 1881 TYNDALL in *Nature* XXIV. 467 The arrestation of infusorial life.

b. Apprehension by legal authority. (More or less a Gallicism.)

1792 HEL. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* I. i. (JOD.) The arrestation of the English resident in France was decreed by the National Convention. 1803 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 70/2 The arrestation of Colonel Despard .. at an obscure public house in Lambeth. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 96 That visit of Paul to Jerusalem, by which his arrestation and .. confinement were produced. 1835 REEVE *De Tocquev. Democr. in Amer.* I. v. 131 The arrestation of criminals.

Arrested (ăre·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ARREST *v.* + -ED.] Stopped, put a stop to, checked, stayed; seized by legal warrant. *Arrested development*: development stopped at some stage of its progress.

1611 COTGR., *Arresté*, stayed, stopped, arrested. 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydroz.*, The Hydrozoa are [not] in any sense 'arrested developments' of higher organisms. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. I. 121 Arrested development differs from arrested growth, as parts in the former state still continue to grow, whilst still retaining their early condition.

Arrestee (ăre·stī·). [f. ARREST *v.* + -EE.] *Sc. Law.* The person in whose hands the movables of another, or a debt due to another, are arrested by the creditor of the latter. See ARRESTMENT.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 167/1 The person who uses it [arrestment] is called the arrestor; he in whose hands it is used is called the arrestee.

Arrester (ăre·stəɹ). [f. ARREST *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. a. He who or that which arrests, stops, or checks. **b.** He who arrests by legal authority.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, A-rester, or a-tacher, or a catcherel, or a catchepolle. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxxv. 155 Satan .. is at most but an Arrester, and Hell a dungeon. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 28 A lightning arrester is provided in each box for the protection of the apparatus. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 21 He was carried home by the arrester and put in chains. 1881 *Times* 17 Feb. 11/4 The alleged negligence of the defendants in having a defective spark arrester on the engine.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who under legal authority arrests a debt or property in the hands of another. (In this sense now more formally spelt ARRESTOR.)

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 358 Where a poinding was forcibly stopped by the possessor of the goods, on pretence that they had been already arrested in his hands by another, it was considered as completed in a question with the prior arrester. 1847 (See ARRESTEE.)

Arresting (ăre·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ARREST *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of stopping or checking; of seizing or apprehending by legal authority.

1424 *Act Jas. I* (1597) § 7 Gif sik persones takis ony skaith in the arreisting of them. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14/1 A-reste or a-restynge, *arestacio.* 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxix. 148 If they escape arresting. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 131/2 Writs, Warrants, and Attachments, Arestings. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 34. 125 It is but the arresting upon the stone-work of a stem or two of the living flowers.

Arre·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That arrests; that takes hold of the attention; striking.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Memory* II. 104 He, whose arresting hand divinely wrought Each bold conception. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Mirac.* 152 This most solemn and arresting occurrence. 1883 R. NOEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 714 One of Browning's most .. arresting poems.

Arre·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner that arrests attention; strikingly.

1883 F. HALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* III. No. 12 Professor Newman's English is arrestingly eccentric.

Arrestive (ăre·stiv), *a.* [f. ARREST *v.* + -IVE; cf. OF. *arrestif, -ive.*]

1. Having as its attribute or tendency to arrest.

1850 M[c]COSH *Div. Govt.* (1862) 407 Partaking of the nature of the arrestive and instigative [are] .. emotions of astonishment, surprise and wonder. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iii. 64 A startling and arrestive sight.

2. *Gram.* Applied to conjunctions such as *but.*

1863 BAIN *Eng. Gram.* 65 The second class of Co-ordinating Conjunctions are the *Adversative* .. This class is subdivided into three species .. The Arrestive, represented by 'but,' 'but then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'only,' 'nevertheless,' 'however.' Phrases: 'for all that,' 'at the same time.'

Arrestment (ăre·stmĕnt). [a. OF. *arestement* (later *arrêtement*): see ARREST *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of stopping, staying, or checking.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 612/1 An arrestment of the movements of the muscles. 1845 *Vest. Creat.* 276 An arrestment of this principle at a particular early point. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ix. 201 Any such arrestment of movement.

b. *concr.* The material result of such stoppage or check.

1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 316 Just as fruit is the arrestment and metamorphosis of the branch, so are thorns an arrestment and blight in the formation of branches.

2. The action of apprehending a person by legal authority; arrest, apprehension. (Chiefly Scotch.) Formerly *fig.* forcible or authoritative seizure.

1474 *Act* 7 *Jas. III* (1597) § 52 Arreistmentes be Crowners or Serjandes. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr* XXIII. (1878) 86 To deaths arestment he began to yeeld. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 101 Loosed from the arrestment of vanity. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 375 Judgment in a civil case .. upon which execution and personal arrestment can proceed in fourteen days. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* June 800 Rothesay's arrestment and custody.

3. Seizure of property by authority of law; attachment. *Esp.* in *Sc. Law*, 'A process by which a creditor may attach money or moveable property, which a third party holds for behoof of his debtor.' Craig.

1581 *Act* 7 *Jas. VI* (1597) § 117 Quhen Arreistmentes ar maid to mak the gudes furthcummand. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 17 Action cannot be brought against him till his effects be first attached by an arrestment *jurisdictionis fundandæ causa.* 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* xiii, 'Ye have omitted to speak a word of the arrestments.' 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., The peculiarities of Scotch common law .. Arrestment to found jurisdiction is one of them. It was derived from the Roman law, and is still existent .. by force of custom in London .. under the name of 'foreign attachment.'

†**Arresto·grapher.** *Obs.* [f. F. *arrestographe* (= mod.F. *arrêtiste*) + -ER[1].]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Arrestographer* is applied by some French writers to those who have published collections of Arrets.

Arrestor (ăre·stō·r), *Law*: see ARRESTER 2.

‖ **Arrêt** (arē·, ăre·t). [F. :—OF. *arest*, f. *arester*, now *arrêter*: see ARREST.] An authoritative sentence or decision, *prop.* of the King or Parliament of France; a decree. = ARREST *sb.* 13.

c 1650 CLARENDON in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1819) II. 201 Your arrett is not yet dispatched. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 100 The following arret was pronounced against him, by seven cardinals. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe*, Expert .. in all matters concerning the arrets of love. 1841 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 510 Parliamentary *arrêts* flew thick and fast through the troubled air.

Arreyne, obs. form of ARRAIGN.

Arreyse, var. ARAISE *v. Obs.* to raise.

‖ **Arrha** (æ·ră). Pl. -æ. Also 6 arra. [L. *arr(h)a*, also *arr(h)abo*, a. Gr. *ἀρραβών.* See Liddell and Scott. Cf. ARLES.] Earnest-money, a part of the purchase-money given to ratify a contract; *fig.* a pledge.

1573 ANDERSON *Hymn Bened.* 4 b (T.) By his spirite .. we have .. our arra and earnest penny of his assured covenant. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 308 Arrhæ, or earnest, is sometimes given by the buyer, as an evidence that the contract is perfected.

Arrhal (æ·răl), *a.* [ad. L. *arr(h)ālis*: see prec. and -AL.] Of the nature of earnest-money; given as a pledge.

1873 JEFFERSON *Brides & Brid.* I. i. 7 In the case of a wealthy bridegroom these arrhal gifts were several.

Arrhaphostic: see ARA-.

Arrhizal (ărəi·zăl), *a. Bot.* Also arh-. [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *ῥίζα* root.] Destitute of root; rootless.

1880 in GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.*

Arrhi·zous, *a. Bot.* [Cf. Fr. *arrhize.*] = prec.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Arrhythmic (ări·þmik), *a.* Also arh-. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + RHYTHMIC; cf. ARRHYTHMOUS and Gr. *ῥυθμικός.*] Not rhythmic, without rhythm or regularity; *spec.* in *Path.* of the pulse.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Arrhy·thmical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Engl.* Pref. 12 The irregular, arrhythmical lyric seems .. to want this essential purity, this severity, of metre.

Arrhy·thmically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Without rhythm.

1880 *Lyra Eccles.* II. 22 The *Pater Noster*, the *Preface*, the *Exultat*, and the like .. may be sung arrhythmically.

Arrhythmous (ări·þməs), *a.* Also arh-. [f. Gr. *ἄρρυθμ-ος* (f. *ἀ* priv. + *ῥυθμός* measure) + -OUS.] = ARRHYTHMIC. 1853 in MAYNE.

Arrhythmy (æ·riþmi). [ad. Gr. *ἀρρυθμία*, n. of quality f. *ἀρρυθμος.*] Want of rhythm or measure.

1844 BECK & FELTON *Munk's Grk. & Rom. Metres* i, The variety of the rhythm is interrupted, and instead of eurhythmy, arrhythmy is produced. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Arriage: see AVERAGE.

Arrian, -ism, etc., obs. ff. ARIAN, -ISM, etc.

[**Arri·d,** error for *avoid*, to empty.]

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.*, A mill driven by the winde .. for .. arriding of rivers of water out of drowned fens.

Arride (ărəi·d), *v.* [ad. L. *arrīdē-re* (or It. *arridere*) to smile upon, to be pleasing to, f. *ar-* = *ad-* to, at + *rīdē-re* to laugh, smile.]

†**1.** To smile at, laugh at, scorn. *Obs.*

1612 DEKKER *If not good* Wks. 1873 III. 294 If your Grace Arride the toyes they bragd of. 1628 tr. *Owen's Epigrams* (N.) What means arrided Rider's book, thus stil'd A library? 1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Arride*, to smile or look pleasantly upon.

2. To please, gratify, delight. ? *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, *Fas.* 'Fore Heavens, his humour arrides me exceedingly. *Car.* Arrides you? *Fas.* I, pleases me. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* III. Wks. 1720 I. 170 It arrides me extreamly, to think how he will be bobb'd. *a* 1757 CIBBER in *New Hist. Eng. Stage* (1882) I. 240 A new opera .. which infinitely arrided both sexes and pleased the town. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. xvii. (1865) 344 That conceit arrided us most .. and still tickles our midriff to remember.

†**Arri·dent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *arrīdēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *arrīdēre*: see prec. and -ENT.] Smiling; pleasant, gratifying.

1616 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 504 A pleasing murderer, that with arrident applauses tickles a man to death. 1630 R. H. in *J. Taylor's* (Water P.) *Wks.* A v b/1 Thine Amphitritean Muse growes more arrident, and Phœbus Tripos stoopes to Neptunes trident.

Arridge, dial. form of ARRIS.

‖ **Arrière** (aryeːr). Modern French form of ARREAR (OF. *arere*), used in combinations, partly modern French, partly refashionings of Anglo-Fr. or earlier English equivalents in *arrere, arrear*.

Arriere-band [cf. also ARRIÈRE-BAN], a rear-division of an army; **arriere-fee** or **-fief** [Fr. in 13th c. (Littré)], a fief held from a mesne-lord who is himself a vassal, a sub-fief; **arriere-supper** (also REAR-SUPPER), a late supper; one served up in the bed-room; † **arriere-tenant**, the tenant of a mesne-lord, a sub-tenant; **arriere-vassal** [Fr.], the vassal of a vassal, the holder of an arriere-fief.

1882 W. WHITMAN in *Academy* 18 Nov. 358/3 An inferr'd arrière of such storms, such wrecks. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* XI. v, The reverend pair Bring up their arriere bands. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxi. 474 All his landes, and arere fees in Gascoyne. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Arriere-fees* commenced at the time when counts and dukes rendering their governments hereditary in their families, distributed to their officers certain parts of the royal domains which they found in their provinces. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. ii. 142 The Châtelains belonged to the order of Vavassors, as they held only arriere fiefs. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* 208/1 Diuers delicate dishes, and sundry sorts of drinke for theyr arere supper or collation. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Arriere-tenant* or *Vassal*.

‖ **Arrière-ban** (æːriəɹ-bæːn, aryer-baṅ·). Also 6 arere-, rere-band, 7 arrear-band, arrière-van, 7–8 arrier-ban. [a. F. *arrière-ban*, OF. *ariere-ban* (12th c.), for **ari-ban, hari-ban*, f. OHG. *hari, heri*, army, host + *ban* edict, proclamation, order under penalty; in Merov. Lat. *hari-, heri-, here-bannum*, elsewhere also *ari-, are-bannum*: see Du Cange. The first element was early perverted by pop. etymol. to *ariere, arrière*, and the word variously misunderstood in accordance with this (see Cotgr. 1611), the prevailing fancy being that it meant the summoning of the *arrière-vassals*, or holders of *arrière-fiefs*, as distinct from the great feudatories supposed to be summoned by the *ban*. Hence the later use of *ban et arrière-ban* in conjunction. In English further perverted to *arrear-band, rear-band*, and *arrear-van*.]

Properly, The order of a (Frankish or French) king summoning his vassals to the military service due by holders of fiefs; the whole body of vassals thus summoned or liable to be summoned; the whole body of tenants by military tenure; the noblesse. Also applied to similar bodies, *e.g.* that of Poland. *Corruptly*: see above.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxviii. 732 He hadde with hym out of the towne a ten thousande men in harnes for the arerebande [Fr. *dix mille hommes pour l'arrière-ban*]. *Ibid.* ccccxvi. 727, I wyle go to Gaunt, to fetche yᵉ rerebande [*l'arrière-ban*]. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 54 He hath sente abroade to assemble his van and arriere van. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 8 The Ban and the Arrierban are met arm'd in the field to choose a king [of Poland]. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 70 The King having summoned the Arrier Ban (that is, a General Convention of all the Nobless throughout his Dominions) to appear in their Arms. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 106 The arrear-band is raised all along the coasts. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxx, Thus Vice the standard rear'd; her arrier-ban Corruption called. 1858 MORRIS *Def. Guinevere*, When the arriere-ban goes through the land Six basnets under my pennon stand. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. vi. 283 Coming with ban and arrière ban to his sovereign's relief.

Arriere-guard; see ARREAR-GUARD.

[**Arriont** in Wright's Chaucer *Monk's Tale* 210; the MSS. of the Six-text edition all read *appetite*.]

Arris (æːris). Also 8 ariss, arriss, 9 aris, *dial.* arridge. [Corruption of F. *areste* (mod. *arête*) used in same sense: see ARÊTE.]

1. The sharp edge formed by the angular contact of two plane or curved surfaces; *e.g.* the edges of a prism, or the raised edges that separate the flutings in a Doric column.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 75 Burford-stone .. carries by much a finer Arris than that at Heddington. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 11 It can by no means be brought to an Arriss or sharp corner. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Arridges*, the edges of a piece of squared stone or wood. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 150 A wonderfully studious grouping of the hollows, rounds, and arrises. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm. Handb.* 50 The chamfering tool with which the aris is removed.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *arris-rail*; **arris-cut** (see quot.); **arris-fillet**, 'a slight piece of timber of a triangular section, used in raising the slates against chimney-shafts, or against a wall that cuts obliquely across the roof' (Gwilt); **arris-gutter**, a V-shaped wooden gutter fixed to the eaves of a building; **arris-piece** (see quot.); **arris-ways, -wise** *adv.*, so as to present a sharp edge, diagonally, ridge-wise.

1883 in *N. Middl. Chron.* 6 Jan. 8/1 Nine feet Yellow Arris Rails. *c*1850 *Rudim. Nav.* 123 *Arris-cut*, this term is applied when the edges of planks are cut to an under bevelling to fay one on another, as the berthing or sides of the well, so that no ballast may get in at the joints. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Aris pieces*, those parts of a made mast which are under the hoops. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 240 An excellent Pavement and pleasing to the Eye, especially when laid Arris ways. 1796 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVI. 17 Part of an old monument formed ariss-ways.

Arrish, arish (æːriʃ). Also 6–7 ersh. [Dialectal variant of EDDISH. (Cf. OE. *ersc-hen* = *edisc-hen* quail.) The retracted *r* and *d* of s. w. dialects are scarcely separable.] (See quot.)

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1633) 1018 The wheat ershes about Mapledurham. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 65, *Ersh*, the same that Edish. *Sussex*. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 152 The wheat arish, or stubbles, are in these cases found less to abound with coarse grass, and other unprofitable rubbish. 1851 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 252/1 In Devon a cornfield which has been cut and cleared, is called an 'arrish.' 1856 CAPERN *Poems* 72 To bid the skylark o'er the arrish roam.

Arrision (ăriːʒən). *rare*—°. [ad. L. *arrīsiōnem*, n. of action f. *arrīdēre*: see ARRIDE.] The action of smiling upon or at.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Arrivage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *arivage* act of landing, landing-place:—late L. *arribāticum* for **adrīpāticum*, f. *adrīpāre*: see ARRIVE *v.* and -AGE. Orig. accented *arrivaːge*.]

1. The act of coming to shore or into port; landing, arrival.

*c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 223 And previly toke arryvage In the contree of Cartage. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xli. 46 Here is the porte of syker arryuage. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. § 29 At his arriuage from Sea. 1627—*Eng. abridged* iii. § 5 Creeks and Hauens for Ships arriuage.

2. A landing-place.

*c*1450 *Merlin* iii. 56 When they be come from their a-rivage, than go be-twene hem and the aryvage. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 512 Our Enemyes .. went downe to our Arryuage, to Thentent to kyll theim, whom the Tempest had spared.

3. That which happens to or befalls one. Cf. ARRIVE 9 c.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 516 Man's life is even a short passage, Paine upon paine is his arrivage: And then comes death that spareth none.

Arrival (ăraiːvăl). Forms: 4 aryvayle, arrivaile, 5 ariuaill, -vall, arryuayll, aryvell, 6–7 arrivall, 7– arrival. [a. AF. *arrivaille* landing, f. *arriver*: see ARRIVE *v.* and -AL[2].]

1. The act of coming to shore, landing in a country, disembarkation. (Now merged in sense 3.)

*c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 451 Tho saugh I grave [=pictured] al the aryvayle That Eneas had in Itayle. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. (title) Stronge fight at þe Ariuaill. 1494 FABYAN I. i. 7 Yᵉ Geauntes that Brute founde in this Ile at his arryuayll. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 259 That the Normans might have .. more secure arrivall in England. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* I. iv. (1852) 70 They set apart the sixth day of August, after their arrival, for fasting and prayer.

† 2. A landing-place; = ARRIVAGE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, v, The Portys Havens Ryvers Crekis and aryvell of Shippis .. be .. hurte and dekaied.

3. *gen.* The act of coming to the end of a journey, to a destination, or to some definite place; appearance upon the scene. (For const. see ARRIVE *v.* 5.)

1518 WOLSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 21 Your arrival to that reame. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 8 Demand of yonder Champion The cause of his arriuall heere in Armes. 1616 FORDE *Serm.* 77 The time of her arrival into this countrey. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ₱5 The Morning after his Arrival at the House. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nature* (1812) 326 Their arrival in the regions of bliss. 1879 BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvi. 517 The Natives .. on our arrival, civilly gave way for us.

4. *transf.* of things. *For arrival*: (a cargo) to be delivered when the ship arrives. '*Arrival*' is also techn. used to describe such a cargo.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ₱2 Our Time lies heavy on our Hands till the Arrival of a fresh mail. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 12. 90 To await the arrival of the money. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May (*Markets*), But for arrival a steamer cargo .. was sold at 7*s.* 3*d.* 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 10 Mar., The brokerage on 'arrivals' should be reduced.

5. The coming to a position, state of mind, stage of development, etc. Cf. ARRIVE *v.* 7, 8.

Mod. There was long debate, but no arrival at any agreement.

6. One that arrives or has arrived.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 82 To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue The fresh arrivals. *Mod.* The new arrival is a little daughter.

† **Arriːvance.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ARRIVE *v.* + -ANCE: cf. *contrivance*.] The act or fact of arriving, arrival; *concr.* people arriving, arrivals: in which sense the 1st folio of Shakspere has **Arrivancie** (= y).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 42 (Qo. 1) For euery Minute is expectancie Of more Arriuance [1623 *Folio*, arriuancie]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. (R.) Its sudden arrivance into growth and Maturity. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.* 12, 'I spec' they'n be wantin' yo', Betty, to 'elp 'em a bit at the owd Maister's; I sid an arrivance theer'.'

Arrive (ărəiːv), *v.* Forms: 3–7 arive, 3–6 aryve, (4 ariffe), 5–6 arryve, (6 arriff), 5– arrive. [a. OF. *arive-r*, cogn. with Pr. *arivar, aribar*, It. *arrivare*, Sp., Pg. *arribar*, OIt., late L. *arribāre*:—*arrīpāre, adrīpāre*, f. *ad* to + *rīpa* shore; = *ad rīpam appellĕre*; cf. mod.It. *arripare* in orig. sense. With the subseq. widening of sense (which took place before the word was adopted in Eng.), cf. the use of *to land*. In 14–15th c. occas. aphetized to *rive*; and inflected after strong vbs., with pa. t. *arove* (*rove, arofe*), pa. pple. *ariven* (*aryven*).]

I. Of reaching by water.

† 1. *trans.* To bring (a ship, its crew or passengers) to shore or into port; to land (a ship, etc.). [The first two quotations may belong to 2.]

1205 LAY. 16063 Nu beoð of Brutaine beornes ariued .. i þis lond at Tottenæs [1250 at Dertemuþ in Totenas]. *c*1300 *Beket* 1854 Hou Seint Thomas the holi man at Sandwych aryved was. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 122 Þe wynde aryueþ þe sayles of vlixes .. and hys wandryng shippes by þe see in to þe isle þere as Circe .. dwelleþ. 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 684 And made the sea-trod ship arrive them near The grapeful Crissa. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 486 Some points of wind .. may as soon Overturn, as Arrive the ship. 1664 *Floddan Field* III. 28 Had promis'd plight .. His Fleet in merry ray to arive.

2. *intr.* (through *refl.*) To come to shore or into port; to land. (Said of a ship, its crew, or passengers: till about 1550 the only prevalent sense.) Now merged in 5.

1297 R. GLOUC. 371 Þat folc of Denemarch .. myd þre hondered ssypuolmen .. aryuede in þe Norþ contreye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 559 We may thair ariffe in-to saufte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 87/1 Þe navy of Danes rove up at Sandwyche [*Sandwicum appulit*]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 288 Till that he arriveth Sauf in the porte of Antioche. *c*1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxii. 57 Tweyn schepis to þat yl a-ryved there. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlii, His nauye greate .. In Thamis aroue. 1538 STARKEY *England* 57 The schype arryvyth at the haven purposyd. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 26 They arriued at the countrey of the Gadarenes. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 57 The fleet .. with the troops and stores, were arrived at Jamaica. 1874 *Marine Insur. Policy*, Until the said Ship .. shall be arrived at —.

b. Of things: To be brought by ship. *Sold to arrive*: (a cargo) sold for delivery on arrival in port.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances*, The goods are arrived and brought a-shore safe. 1861 *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* ii. 13 Shipments of slaves sold 'to arrive,' but which do not come to hand.

3. *trans.* (by omission of prep.) To come to, land at, reach (a shore, port, etc.). *arch.* See 6.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 96 Nowe we arriue the hauen. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 110 Ere we could arriue the Point propos'd. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* i. 5 Through a Million of dangers we arriued the Spanish coasts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 409 Ere he arrive The happy Ile.

II. Of reaching generally.

† 4. *trans.* To bring, to convey; to 'land' a person in any situation. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* II. xxiii. 136 Habillementes for to conueie and arrive the thynges that ben nedefull. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 82 And belief must arrive him on huge riches. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 These remisnesses .. arrive men at woe.

b. *refl.* in sense of next.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 216 Tho toke they the mortimer as he arryued hym at the toures dore.

5. *intr.* To come to the end of a journey, to a destination, or to some definite place; to come upon the scene, make one's appearance.

*c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1047 Both he and y As nygh the place arryved were As men may casten with a spere. *a*1400 *Sir Degrev.* 59 The eorlle hadd i-revayd, And in hys 3erd ly3thus. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 6 When Artegall arriving happily Did stay awhile their greedy bickerment. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 422 A sauour, that may strike the dullest Nosthrill Where I arriue. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ix, New labourers will arrive; new Bridges will be built. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 22 Before Harold could actually arrive.

b. Const. *at, in, upon* (*into, to*, obs.).

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 447 Alle þat may ther-inne [in þe kyndom of god] aryue. *c*1435 *Torr. Portugal* Fragm. 1 In a forest she is aryven. 1518 SIR A. BROWNE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiv. 32 By foor your Grace cowd wel arriff at Amyas. 1539 CROMWELL *ibid.* I App. civ. 272 Yesterday arrived to me hither Your Majesties servants. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palme Sund.* (1823) 14 Into what howse or place so euer ye shall arriue. *a*1586 SIDNEY (J.) We arrived upon the verge of his estate. 1661 BARROW *Serm.* i. I. 2 He shall in good time arriue to his designed journey's end. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 39 There was no outbreak till the regiment arrived at Ipswich. *Mod.* Two policemen at length arrived upon the scene.

c. Of things: To be brought or conveyed. (Now only of things material.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 The Law cannot arrive time enough to his assistance. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Wks. 1725 I. 46 Let the rest arrive to the Audience by narration. 1709 *Tatler* No. 5 ₱3 Letters .. immediately after arrived from the court of Madrid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 71 The ladder now arrived, and we crossed the crevasse.

6. *trans.* (by omission of prep.) To come to, reach. *arch.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxxiii, Humours did arrive His knobby head. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 191 Till the crime Arrive the people, and the prince's eare. *a*1823 SHELLEY *Eurip. Cyclops* 668 While I ask and hear Whence coming they arrive the Ætnean hill. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv, Arrive at last the blessed goal.

III. Of reaching a position, state, or time.

7. To come to a position or state of mind, or reach an object, as the result of continuous effort; to attain, gain, achieve, compass. a. *intr.* with (*to* obs.) *at*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 202 Leoncius Was to thempire of Rome arrived. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 512 Many so arriue

at second Masters, Vpon their first Lords necke. 1642 HOWELL (*title*), Instructions for Forreine Travell. Shewing by what cours .. one may .. arrive to the practical knowledge of the Languages. 1671 Sir C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 72 If he arrives at any employment of that nature. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 80 They affect to contemn, what they cannot arrive to. 1850 M^cCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1874) III. i. 290 We arrive at a knowledge of a law of nature by the generalization of the facts presented to the senses. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 22 The same conclusion is thus arrived at.

† b. with *inf.* *Obs.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. A-la-Mode* I. i, You have learn'd the advantages of Play, and can arrive to live upon't. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. II. 2 If such gentlemen arrive to be great scholars.

c. *trans.* Only *poet.* See 6.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxlvii, And by what waies Hee may arrive his End.

8. *intr.* To come to a certain stage of development, by natural growth, lapse of time, etc.; to reach, attain. Const. (*to* obs.) *at.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Cho. 21 Eyther past, or not arriu'd to pyth and puissance. 1634 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 10 Being arriv'd to her 20 yeare of age. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 They were each of them arrived at Years of Discretion. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 49 When the Worms arrive to their Period of Transmutation. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* IX. 162 We and the world have arrived at our present, and shall arrive at our future.

b. Of time and temporal states: To come, so as to be present.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* v. (1804) I. 20 At length the hour arrived. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* II. v. (1861) 318 As the knowledge of his nobler, unseen Fatherhood arrives. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The time had arrived.

9. To come about, come to pass, occur, happen, as an event. *Obs.* (exc. where it has somewhat of the temporal sense of 8, as 'come about in course of time.')

1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* lxxv. 305, I will speak no further of him, but will deliver that which arrived in other Countries. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 Causes of all things that have arrived hitherto, or shall arrive hereafter. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. iv. 6 That whate'er arrive, My friends and fellow-soldiers may be safe. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 501 Under whose management such misfortunes had arrived. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvii. 278 This was precisely what they had long hoped would arrive.

† b. Const. *to*, rarely *at.* *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. i. (R.) No considerable damage can arrive to us. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 5 All sorrows which can arrive at me. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. vi. (1840) 221/2 Any such event may arrive to a woman.

† c. *trans.* To happen to, befall. *Obs.*

1655 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The calamity which lately arrived you. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1847. 418/2 Let him also forbear force .. lest a worse woe arrive him.

† **Arri·ve,** *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. (In the early instance prob. an error for *armé*, which is the prevalent reading.)] Landing; arrival.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 60 (Harl. MS.) At manye a nobil ariue [*Cambr. MS.* aryue, *others* arme, -ee, -eye] hadde he be. 1538 STARKEY *England* 57 The haven or place of hys arryve. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 379 His wife should little joy in his arrive. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 275 At his arrive at Babylon, he would enquire of the antiquity of their Records.

Arriver (ărəi·vəɹ). [f. ARRIVE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who arrives.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 19 The first arriuers into an Harbour. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* 88 Conveyed high gratification to the arriver who was thus greeted.

Arriving (ărəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Reaching the shore, landing; arrival.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 122 Richt in the first begynnyng, Newly at his ariwyng. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 234 After the arryuynge of the sayde shippes. 1611 COTGR., *Arrivement*, an arriving.

‖ **Arroba** (ărō·bă). Forms: 6–8 aroba, 7–8 arobe, 9 arob, 7– arroba. [Sp., ad. Arab. الربع *ar-rubʿ* 'the quarter,' the weight being a quarter of the Spanish quintal.]

1. A weight, used in Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, of the standard value of 25 Spanish or 25·36 English pounds, but varying locally between 25 and 36 pounds.

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten's Trav. India* (1864) 163 An Aroba which is 32 pound. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* mmdccxxiv/1 Five Arobes of fine Gold, each Arobe weighing 25 Pounds. 1708 — mmmmccccIxxxvii/2 It brings 10,000 Arobas of Gold, each Aroba is 32 pound weight. 1853 T. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 258 The price of sugar at the Havannah is always by the arroba of 25 Spanish pounds. *Ibid.* xxxii. 405 An arob of gold.

2. A Spanish liquid measure, varying in different places, and according to the liquid, from 2·6 to 3·6 gallons.

[1623 in MINSHEU.] 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxvi. (1821) 469 And sixe hundred Arrobas of Oyle.

(Since the introduction of the French metrical system in 1859, the *arroba* has had no official existence in Spain.)

† **Arro·de,** *v.* *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *arrōd-ĕre.*] To gnaw or nibble at. 1731 in BAILEY.

Arrogance (æ·rŏgăns). [a. F. *arrogance* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *arrogāntia*: see ARROGANT and -ANCE.] The taking of too much upon oneself as one's right; the assertion of unwarrantable claims in respect of one's own importance; undue assumption of dignity, authority, or knowledge; aggressive conceit, presumption, or haughtiness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3120 Þys ys pryde and arrogaunce Vnwrþyly þe to auaunce. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Þe þridde boȝ of prede is arrogance .. Þanne þe man wenþ more of him-zelue þanne he ssolde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 213 War arrogaunce in takyng thing in hande. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1694 Be not pensyve, nore proud in arrogans. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 278 My Lords, Can ye endure to heare this Arrogance? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 184 Their arrogance was soon humbled by misfortune. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 63 When things went well with him, his arrogance was insufferable.

Arrogancy (æ·rŏgănsi). [ad. L. *arrogāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The quality or state of being arrogant.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 290/1 Proude arrogancie vnder yᵉ name of supplicacion. 1538 STARKEY *England* 112 A certayne arrogancy, wherby .. every Jake wold be a gentylman. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* viii. 13 Pride and arrogancie, and the euill way .. doe I hate. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Pref. 19 Some Men are apt to advance such their Notions with great Arrogancy. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 5 And I don't wish to be arrogant myself, while preaching against arrogancy.

† 2. A piece of arrogance; an arrogant act or assumption. *Obs.*

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) F b, Yet were it an intollerable arrogancie for vs to say, We fed thee when thou wast hungry. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 10 The titles of Sovran Lord, naturall Lord, and the like, are either arrogancies, or flatteries.

Arrogant (æ·rŏgănt), *a.* [a. F. *arrogant* (14th c.), ad. L. *arrogāntem* assuming, overbearing, insolent, pr. pple. of *arrogāre*: see ARROGATE and -ANT.] Making or implying unwarrantable claims to dignity, authority, or knowledge; aggressively conceited or haughty, presumptuous, overbearing. (Used of men, their actions, manner, etc.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 322 Arrogaunt, is he that thinketh that he hath thilke bountees in him, that he hath not. 1538 STARKEY *England* 18 Some .. juge al vyce and vertue only to consiste in the opinyon of man, wych ys arrogant blyndnes. *a* 1587 R. GLOVER in Foxe *A. & M.* III. 354 Master Chancellor here noted me to be arrogant, because I would not give place to my Bishop. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 72 It would be a most arrogant presumption in me to assume to myself the glory of what belongs to his majesty. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 264 The arrogant man looks down on others, and with lowered eyelids hardly condescends to see them.

† B. as *sb.* A proud, haughty person. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 4 To represse the arrogaunts. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834. 230/2 Proud arrogants formed, by necessity and misery, into humble supplicants.

A·rrogantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an arrogant manner, with haughty assumption.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. Pref. 19 That counte, as the Grekes did ful arrogantely, al other Nations to be barbarus and onletterid. 1656 HARDY *Serm.* 1 *John* Introd. (1868) 8 Who arrogantly affect to blazon their own names and titles. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. 27 Knowest thou him whom thou addressest thus arrogantly?

A·rrogantness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ARROGANCY.

1553–87 FOXE in Maitland *Reform.* 501 The bishop [Bonner] and his chaplains laughed and said, Jesu, Jesu, what a stubbornness and arrogantness is this! [In mod. Dicts.]

Arrogate (æ·rogeit), *v.* [f. L. *arrogāt-* ppl. stem of *adr-*, *arrogā-re* to ask or claim for oneself, to adopt one whose consent may legally be asked, f. *ad-* to + *rogāre* to ask. Modern writers on Roman Law have appropriated the form ADROGATE to the specific legal sense.]

1. *Rom. L.* To adopt as a child. (See ADROGATE.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. § 15. 89 He did arrogate John .. into Maries kindred.

† b. *transf.* To adopt (that which is proper to another). *Obs.*

?*c* 1530 *Epit. Barnes Wks.* 371 (R.) The Byshops .. doe arrogate vnto themselues some thyng of the Phariseis pride.

2. To claim and assume as a right that to which one is not entitled; to lay claim to and appropriate (a privilege, advantage, etc.) without just reason or through self-conceit, insolence, or haughtiness. a. with *to* and *refl. pron.*

1537 LATIMER *Serm.* (1844) 43 How much soever we arrogate these holy titles unto us. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 315 To themselves all glory arrogate, to God give none. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. II. 154 The Spaniards .. had arrogated to themselves every important branch of the administration. 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2 (1862) 120 They arrogated to themselves the right of approving or rejecting all that was done.

b. with *simple obj.* only.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 18 Yet may they not arrogate any parte of Christes honour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 26 Will arrogate Dominion undeserv'd Over his brethren. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* I. ii. 575 And arrogate a Praise that is not ours. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 92 The liberty arrogated by the professor of wit.

3. To lay claim, without reason or through self-conceit, to the possession of (some excellence); to assert without foundation that one has; to assume. a. with *to* and *refl. pron.*

1563 *Homilies* II. XVI. II. (1859) 461 Whether all men doe justly arrogate to themselves the Holy Ghost, or no? *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* IV. xii. 757 Nor do I arrogate so much ability to myself. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 501 They arrogate .. all wisdom, knowledge, and even honesty, to themselves. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix. 384 She arrogated to herself a certain importance.

b. with *simple obj.* only.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* Ded., One that arrogateth superioritie over all. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 428/2 Thus Pythagoras might arrogate the soul of Euphorbus. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 149, I can arrogate no merit in the discovery. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 321 Arrogating the exclusive possession of wisdom.

† c. with *inf.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 203 Doe falsly arrogate to be inspired. 1648 C. WALKER *Relat. & Obs.* I. 29 They arrogate to be the peculiar people of God. 1648 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 13 Surely no Christian Prince would arrogate so unreasonably above human condition.

4. To lay similar claim to (something) on behalf of another; to ascribe or attribute *to*, or demand for, without just reason.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 24 We deny that those inset and naturall qualities .. are to be arrogated to hotte, moist, and drie. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. iv. (1867) 12 To antiquity we arrogate many things, to ourselves nothing. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. viii. 111 An attempt was made .. to arrogate to the Crown the privilege of issuing writs.

A·rrogated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Claimed unduly or pretentiously. (See also ADROGATED.)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, The universally-arrogated virtue .. of these days .. Independence.

Arrogating (æ·rogeitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Undue assumption; the advancing of unwarrantable or pretentious claims. (See also ADROGATING.)

1574 CARTWRIGHT *Full Declar.* 182 Only the Arrogatinge off the name off Bishopp vnto him selffe was tollerable. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 238 No more doth the Evangelicall Ministry and Sacraments cease, by reason of any Papall arrogatings. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* i. 10 No arrogating of title or assumption of Apostolic dignity.

A·rrogating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Unduly assuming, pretentious, overbearing.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 195 The one a light voluptuous Reueler, The other, a strange arrogating puffe. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix, The arrogating manner in which the Bohemian had promised to back his suit.

A·rroga·tingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With undue assumption, pretentiously.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 109 Such learning .. as may make the artists so arrogatingly suppose themselves learned above all others.

Arrogation (ærogē·ʃən). [ad. L. *arrogātiōnem*, n. of action f. *arrogā-re*: see ARROGATE and -ATION. Cf. OF. *arrogacion* (Godefroy).]

1. = ADROGATION. (So usually spelt in this sense.)

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 162 For of adoption, arrogation, or any other meanes to make children lawfull, except marriage, wee haue no vse here in England. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 77 If a *paterfamilias* .. gives himself to you in arrogation.

2. The action of claiming and assuming without just reason; unwarrantable assumption.

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 64 Nor [was] the publican as he, in arrogation of justice. 1653 MANTON *Expos. James* iii. 1 Censuring .. is an arrogation of mastership over others. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 412 It seem'd so high an Arrogation, that he rent his clothes and said he had spoken blasphemie. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* I. iii. II. 76 Flattering to the power and arrogation of the priesthood.

† **A·rrogative,** *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *arrogāt-* ppl. stem of *arrogā-re* + -IVE, as if ad. L. **arrogātīvus*; cf. OF. *arrogatif.*] Wont to arrogate.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 371 *note*, The more spiritual arrogative life of the soul, that subtill ascribing that to ourselves that is Gods.

Arrogator (æ·rogeitəɹ). [a. L. *arrogātor*, n. of agent f. *arrogāt-*: see prec. and -ATOR.]

1. One who adrogates. (See ADROGATOR.)

2. One who advances pretentious claims.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 376 Against all Merlinicall arrogators, prorogators, derogators.

Arrondell: see HIRONDELLE.

‖ **Arrondi** (arōñdi), *ppl. a.* *Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *arrondir* to make round.] Rounded: applied to parts of a coat of arms, represented (by shading) as having a rounded surface.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

‖ **Arrondissement** (arōñdis,maṅ). [Fr., f. *arrondiss-* lengthened stem of *arrondir*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. The action of rounding off an outline. *rare.*

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 171 Arrondissements .. under sanction of which cities and .. kingdoms have been passed from one government to another.

2. An administrative sub-division of the departments of France, comprising a number of communes.

1807 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* (1811) 121 The electoral colleges of the *arondissements* or districts. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 259 The Deputies assembled at the Mayoralty of the 10th arrondissement.

† **Arro·sed,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *arrōs-us*, pa. pple. of *arrōd-ĕre* (see ARRODE) + -ED.] 'Gnawed or pilled.' Bailey 1731.

Arrosie, obs. form of HERESY.

† **Arro·sion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. L. *arrōs-* : see prec. and -ION.] The action of gnawing.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 160 This arrosion of the nailes .. the property of men inraged with choler.

† **Arrou·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. AR- *pref.*[1] + ROUND. Cf. FR. *arrond-ir*.] To flow round, encompass.

1625 SIR T. HAWKINS *Horace Odes* (1638) I. vii, Moystned with gliding brooke which it arrounds. 1652 HOLYDAY *Horace Odes* I. xxxi, The grounds Which silent Liris with soft streames arrounds.

Arrour(e, obsolete form of ERROR.

† **Arrou·se,** *v. Obs.* 5–7; also 5 arrowse, -ze, arouse, 5–6 arowse, 7 -ze. [a. F. *arrouse-r* (Palsgr.), OF. *arouser, aroser* (12th c.), mod. *arroser* (Pr. *arrosar, -zar*), according to Brachet:—L. *adrōrā-re*, f. *ad* to + *rōs, rōr-* dew.] To bedew, sprinkle, moisten, water. (Common from Caxton to 1630.)

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. v, Some she embraced, kyssed, and arowsyd with teeris. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. vii. 11 a/1 The ryuer of Nyle .. watred and aroused the regyons of Egypte. 1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 20 a, Ye shall take likewise of the sayd greene herbes arowsed wyth vinaigre. 1612 *Two Noble Kins.* V. iv. 103 The blisful dew of heaven does arrose [*Qo.* arowze] you. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* IV. 198 The sea .. doth continually arrouse or water the sulphureous vaine.

† **Arrou·sement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 aro-. [a. OF. *arousement, arosement* (mod. *arr-*), f. *arouser*: see prec. and -MENT.] Sprinkling, bedewment, watering.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 Thyse arousemens or sprynging of blood were made with the spryncle of humylyte.

Arrow (æ·rou), *sb.* Forms: 1 earh, 1–5 arwe, arewe, 3 earewe, harewe, 4 aro, aru, arw, arraw, aruwe, 4–6 arow(e, 6–7 arrowe, 6–9 arrow. *Pl.* -s; 1 -an, 2–3 -en, 3–7 -es. [OE. had two cognate forms, *earh* for *arh*:—OTeut. *arhwo-* neuter, and *arwe* for *arhwe*:—**arhwôn* weak fem.; akin to ON. *ör, örvar*:—**arhwâ* str. fem., and Goth. *arhwazna* from *arhw* (cf. *hlaiwasna* 'grave,' from *hlaiw*); prob. 'the thing belonging to the bow,' *arhw* being cognate with L. *arqu-us, arc-us*, bow. (Cf. OHG. *fingiri*:—**fingrio-* the thing belonging to the finger, ring, f. *fingar*.) A rare word in OE. the ordinary terms being *stræl*, and *flá, flán*, of which the former disappeared after 1200, the latter occurred in Scotch after 1500. But *arrow* was the ordinary prose word after 1000.]

I. A missile.

1. A slender pointed missile shot from a bow, usually feathered and barbed. Sometimes also applied to the *bolts*, or *quarrels*, with thickened heads, discharged from the cross-bow.

*a*835 *Egbert's Penit. Laws* IV. § 28 Gif hwylc man mid arwan deor ofsceóte. *a* 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 1333 Earh áttre gemæl. 1083 *O. E. Chron.*, On þære rode sticodon on mænige arewan. 1205 LAY. 2476 On arwe him com to heorte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 98 (MS. C) Þach hit reine arewen, ich habe a nede erende. 1297 R. GLOUC. 48 Myd arwen & myd quareles so muche folke .. me slow. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10036 Þe berbikans .. wel tas kepe to þat castell, For aro [*v.r.* arw], scott, and for quarel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 104 A shef of pocock arwes brighte and kene. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Commonpl. Bk.* (1858) 140 (*Proverb*) Thys arrow comyth never owt of thyn ownne bow. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 3 A vollie of musket .. goeth with more terrour .. then doth your vollie of arrowes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XX. 20, I will shoot three arrowes .. as though I shot at a marke. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xxxix, Like an arrow swift he flew Shot by an archer strong. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* III. 165 From an oak-bough made the arrows, Tipped with flint, and winged with feathers.

b. *fig.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 60 Erest heo scheot þe earewen of þe liht eien. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1147 The arwes of thy crabbed eloquence. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 335 Thou shalt smyte hym with the arowe of penaunce. 1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 59 By the Arrowes of Famine, he meaneth the Canker and Palmer wormes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 58 The Slings and Arrowes of outragious Fortune. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 941 Love's arrows are but shot at rovers, Tho' all they hit they turn to lovers. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 3 A mark to the arrows of lurking calumny. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Hassan* 291 *Poems of Orient* (1866) 101 Slain by the arrows of her beauteous eyes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. xii. 355 The arrow of conviction rankling in their conscience.

c. With qualifications: **Broad Arrow**: see III. below. **Elf-arrow**: see ARROW-HEAD 1 b. **Fire-arrow**: one which carried some burning substance so as to set fire to thatch, sails, etc. **Musket-arrow**: one fired from a musket or other fire-arm.

1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 137 To make Darts or Fire-Arrows. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Arrow*, Fire-Arrows were first used in war by the Persians under Xerxes. 1721 BAILEY, *Elf-arrows*, Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient Britons. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Elf-arrows*, a name given by the people of Scotland, to certain stone weapons which they find, and which had been in use before tools and weapons of iron were used there. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 254 He taketh his words to be musket arrowes .. and his breath gunpowder.

2. in *Surveying*, Straight sticks shod with iron (originally real arrows), or iron pins, used to stick in the ground at the end of each chain.

[1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* F b, Whatsoeuer you mete the space G E withall, whether it be halberd, bill, arrow or staffe.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Surveying*, He ought likewise to have ten arrows, or small strait sticks, near two feet long, shod with iron ferrils .. The leader sticks one of the ten arrows in the ground at the far end of the chain. 1883 *Mod. Price List*, Arrows, made from No. 11 Steel Wire, the set of ten Arrows .. 2*s.* 6*d.*

3. A representation or figure of the missile: a. *gen.* Any arrow-shaped index, pin, or ornament.

Mod. The spire is surmounted by an arrow. She wore a silver arrow in her hair, etc.

b. in *Cartography*, A mark like an arrow, or arrow-head, used to point out the course or direction of a river, road, railway, etc.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 156/1 The direction of the earth's motion represented by the arrow. 1882 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* 6 If the directions of all three arrows are reversed, the forces will still be in equilibrium.

4. *Astr.* A small constellation of the Northern Hemisphere, *Sagitta*.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 328 The Fox, the Arrow, the Dolphin .. contain no remarkable star.

II. Things resembling an arrow.

† 5. *fig.* The penis. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVI. 15 (see margin). So later vers.

† 6. *Geom.* The *sagitta*, or versed sine of an arc.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. 10 Sinus versus .. is also called in Latine *Sagitta*; in English a Shaft or Arrow, for the Demonstrative figure therof .. is not unlike to the string of a bow ready bent, having a Shaft in the middest thereof. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

7. The leading shoot of a plant or tree.

† a. The main young shoot of a vine or other tree, or, that which in pruning is left to run up and form the main stem. (Perh. only transl. L. *sagitta*.) *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 568 Arrow, the longest twigge that is left in the vine when it is cut. 1745 tr. *Columella* III. xvii, Rustics call the utmost or last part of the shoot the Arrow.

b. The flowering stem of the sugar-cane.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 278 All canes have not arrows, and the coming out of an arrow depends on the season, and not on the age of the cane. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 533 The cane-fields then in arrow. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 1 June 382/1 More handsome still .. when the 'arrow,' as the flower is called, spreads over the cane-piece a purple haze.

8. in *Fortification* (see quot.).

1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 247 *Arrow* is a work placed at the salient angle of the glacis, and consists of two parapets, each above 40 fathoms long; this work has a communication with the covert-way, of about 24 or 28 feet broad, called *caponnière*, with a ditch before it of about 5 or 6 fathom, and a traverse at the entrance, of 3 fathom thick, and a passage of 6 or 8 feet round it. [Cf. ARROW-HEADED 1.]

III. Broad Arrow.

9. *lit.* One having a *broad arrow-head* (see ARROW-HEAD), used for cleaving.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 116 (Wright) He bar a bowe in his hand, and manye brode arewes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Brood arowe (*v.r.* brodarwe), *Catapulta*. *c* 1490 *Adam Bel* 613 in Ritson *Anc. P. Poetry* 28, I myselfe with a brode arow Shall cleue the apple in two. 1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Broode arrowe, *rallion*. 1611 COTGR., *Rallion*, an arrow with a forked or barbed head; a broad arrow.

10. For *Broad Arrow-head*: The arrow-head-shaped mark, used by the British Board of Ordnance, and placed upon government stores. In *Her.* = PHEON, which is properly a broad-arrow with the inner edge of the barbs indented.

1551 *Grant of arms to John Cooke* (20 Feb. 6 Edw. VI), Brode arrowes. 1687 *Charter of James II to Tower of Lond.*, Upon all which Boundary houses, His Majesty's Mark, the Broad Arrow, by his late Majesty's special command, have been set up. 1698 *Act* 9 & 10 *Will. III*, xli, Or any other Stores [marked] with the Broad Arrow. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, The same rude resemblance .. which certain talismanic scratches, well known to our revenue officers, bear to a *broad arrow*. 1839–44 TUPPER *Prov. Phil.* (1862) 128 The broad arrow of the Great King, carved on all the stores of his Arsenal. 1865 *Times* 13 Feb., If the broad arrow be found on any stores in Confederate hands, it will be found that they were condemned and sold, or that the mark is forged.

IV. Combinations.

1. General relations: a. objective, as *arrow-bearing, -maker*; b. instrumental, as *arrow-smitten*; c. parasynthetic, as *arrow-leaved, -shaped*; d. attributive, as *arrow-flight, -point, -range, -wound*.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* lii, Woggarwolfe's arrow-bearing page. 1808 — *Marm.* VI. xxvi, Fell England's arrow-flight like rain. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 397 The Arrow-leaved Polygonum. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* i. § 4 (1689) 4 Let the Arrow-maker divide this with a Saw. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Arrow-makers* are called fletchers. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* X. 83 At the doorway of his wigwam Sat the ancient arrow-maker. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi. (1879) 262 Out of arrow-range! Slip the dogs, Syphax! 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VIII. 262 An arrow-wound or gash of spear, Given as he leaps on board.

2. Special combinations: **arrow-case**, a quiver, also *fig.*; **arrow-finger**, the fore-finger; † **arrow-girdle**, a girdle in which arrows were carried; **arrowless** *a.*, without arrows; **arrow-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like an arrow; **arrow-loop, arrow-slit**, a narrow loop-hole or slit for shooting through; **arrow-plant** (see quot.); **arrow-shot**, the shooting of an arrow; also, the distance to which an arrow is shot, a bow-shot; **arrow-smith**, a maker of iron arrow-heads; **arrow-snake**, or *javelin-snake*, a species of snake (*Acontias jaculus*) so called from the spring with which it darts forward; **arrow-stitch**, the triangular set of stitches with which the ends of whalebone in stays are sometimes secured; **arrow-stone** (*obs.* or *dial.*), a belemnite; **arrow-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of an arrow.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVI. 15 And schal opene the *arowe caas a3ens eche arowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. VIII. 13 On hir schuldir the *arrow caice bare sche. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 60 An *arrowe case of strawe with locke and kay. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 You must call the forefinger the '*arrow'-finger. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVII. 11 Pigmeis .. hangiden her *arew girdlis [1388 arowe casis] in thi wallis. 1881 G. STABLES in *Boy's Own P.* 8 Oct. 22 Plunging *arrow-like into the watery ravines. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 429 She .. thrid somehow, by some glimpse of *arrow-loop, The turnings to the galleries below. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 156 On cutting an *arrow-plant (a species of pine), I found fresh water drop from it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. XII. 27 Wythin ane *arrow schot on athir syde. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 79 Attending the cure of his Wound without *Arrow-shot. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. Introd. 1 Tyrrell's *arrow-shot. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 92 The lower storey lighted only by an *arrow-slit. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* iv. 31 Perforated here and there with *arrow-slits. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1588 Armurers and *Arowsmythis. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 7 Hen. IV, vii, Because the *arrow smithes doe make many faultie heads for arrowes and quarrels. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 17 Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder [*marg.* *arrowsnake] in the path. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 88/2 The Hebrew denomination *Kippoz* [*Isa.* xxxiv. 15] .. which the learned Bochart .. has shown to refer more properly to the *acontias* or *anguis jaculus*, the *arrow or dart-snake of the Greeks and Romans.

Arrow (æ·rou), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To shoot arrows.

1865 SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* II. XX. lxv, While she arrowed.

2. To shoot into blossom (said of the sugar-cane).

18.. *Simmonds Colon. Mag.* (in Hoppe), The West-Indian planter must prevent his sugar-cane from arrowing.

† 3. *trans.* To pierce, wound (? confused with *harrow*). *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. (1647) 6 By a noble not-caring, arrow the intenders bosome, who will ever fret most, when he finds his designes most frustrate.

Arrow, vulgar corruption of *e'er a, ever a.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. viii. (D.), 'I don't believe there is arrow a servant in the house.' 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 126 (D.), 'I now carries my head higher than arrow private gentlewoman of Vales.'

Arrow, north. form of ARGH *a. Obs.* cowardly.

Arrowed (æ·rōud), *a. poet.* [f. ARROW *sb.* + -ED.] a. Made into an arrow. b. Furnished or provided with arrows.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* L. lxv, Sol .. shoots delight through Nature with each arrow'd ray. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* lii, The arrow'd sportsman strays at will.

Arrow-grass.

1. English name of the endogenous genus *Triglochin*, containing humble marsh plants with grass-like leaves. [Referring, like the Gr. name, to the '3-barbed' appearance of the burst capsule.]

1792–1807 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot.* VI. 366 All cattle will eat the marsh Arrow-grass. 1801 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 4) II. 352 *Triglochin Palustre*, Arrow-headed grass. Marsh Arrow-grass. The pointed valves of the capsule opening at the bottom, give it the appearance of the head of an arrow. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/1 Overgrown by thick-leaved salt-marsh plants .. glass-wort and arrow-grass.

2. A Brazilian grass of the same genus as the Pampas Grass. [Cf. ARROW *sb.* 7 b.]

1863 BATES *Nat. on Amazons* vii. 168 Large tracts of arrow-grass (*Gynerium Saccharoides*), which bears elegant plumes of flowers like those of the reed, and grows to a height of twenty feet.

Arrow-head.

1. The head or pointed part of an arrow, made separately and of different material from the shaft.

1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Arowhede, *barbellum, catella*. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 135 Two maner of arrowe heades .. was vsed in olde tyme. The one .. hauyng two poyntes or barbes, lookyng backewarde to the stele and the fethers, which surely we call in Englishe a *brode arrowe head* or a *swalowe tayle*. The other .. hauing .ii. poyntes stretchyng forwarde, and this Englysh men do call a *forke-head*. The Parthyans vsed brode Arrowe heades .. Our Englyshe heades be better in war than eyther *forked heades* or *brode arrowe heades*. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 7 Hen. IV, vii, Arrow-heads shall be well boiled, brased, and hardened. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* IV. I. 110 He forced the string to meet His breast, the arrow-head to meet the bow.

b. *esp.* Those of flint, jade, or similar substances, found among the relics of prehistoric times.

1661 SIR R. GORDON in Burton *Hist. Scotl.* I. 136 *note*, Hos vulgus patrio sermone *elf arrow-heads* vocant. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Elf Arrows*, Very small arrow-heads made out of a talky fissile stone are found in Virginia and Barbadoes. 1769 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 115 (JAM.) *Elf-shots*, i. e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. vi. 181 Arrow-heads, are for the most part made of flint. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 263 Made his arrow-heads of sandstone, Arrow-heads of chalcedony.

2. **Broad arrow-head.** a. *prop.* a kind of arrow-head: see quot. 1545 in 1 a. b. *transf.* = *Broad-arrow*: see ARROW *sb.* 10. c. *fig.* Any mark or impression resembling these.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i, At every stationary boat or barge that split the current into a broad-arrow-head.

3. in *Cartography*, etc. = ARROW 3 b.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 297 In the vignette the arrow

heads indicate the direction of the currents. 1870 TODHUNTER *Mech. for Beg.* 3 Sometimes an arrow head is used in a figure to indicate [the direction in] which the force tends.

4. *Bot.* English name of the endogenous genus of plants, *Sagittaria*, of which the common European species, *S. sagittifolia* (found from Virginia to China and Japan), has floating leaves shaped like an arrow-head.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* 337 *Sagittaria* may be called in English the water Archer, or Arrow heade. 1611 COTGR., *Sagette* .. the Ditch-weed called Arrow-head. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 37 The Fen itself has a dark and saline herbage; there are rushes and Arrow-heads. 1883 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 70/2 The cat-tails and arrow-heads in the 'ma'sh' at Ponkwasset.

5. *attrib.* or *adj.*; = ARROW-HEADED 2.

1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 24 'Tis easier to .. decipher the arrowhead character, than to interpret these familiar sights. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* i. 24 The arrow-head writing, afterwards used by the Assyrians.

Comb., as **Arrow-head-maker.**

1598 STOW *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xiii. 304/2 Besides these two trades belonging to Archers there were also two more, Stringers and Arrow head makers. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 26 Arrow-head-maker: Fee .. *6l. 1s. 8d.*

A·rrow-hea·ded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. *gen.* Having the shape of an arrow-head.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xiv. 490 At Princeton, where Donop had thrown up arrow-headed earthworks.

2. *spec.* = Cuneiform; applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Nineveh, Babylon, Persepolis, etc.

1816 T. MAURICE *Ruins Bab.* 158 The name of *arrow-headed*, bestowed upon these characters by himself [Dr. Hager]. 1829 J. KENRICK in *Philos. Mag.* May 321 A stroke which, when elaborately made, resembles the head of an arrow; when less carefully cut or impressed, a wedge or a nail; and hence the inscriptions have been called *arrow-headed*, *nailheaded*, or *cuneiform*. 1847 *Q. Rev.* No. 158. 416 These cuneiform or arrow-headed characters are so called from one of the elements of which they consist, a straight line, slightly divided at the top like the notch of an arrow, and ending in a point, so as to represent a kind of wedge; the other element is an angle.

†A·rrow-hea·der, *Obs.* A maker, or fitter on, of arrow-heads.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelle's Bote* 10 Arowe heders, maltemen, and corne mongers.

A·rrowlet. [f. ARROW + -LET dim. suff.] A little arrow; *fig.* applied to the stalked and plumose seeds of the Dandelion and allied plants.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 1002 The flower That blows a globe of after arrowlets.

Arrowre, obs. form of ERROR.

A·rrow-root. [From use made of the fleshy tubers to absorb poison from wounds, especially those of poisoned arrows: see the quotations from Sir Hans Sloane, infra.]

1. *Bot.* A plant; originally *Maranta arundinacea*, an endogenous herb with fleshy tuberous rhizomes, native to some, and cultivated in other, of the West Indian Isles; extended to other species of Maranta yielding similar products.

1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 122 Canna Indica radice alba alexipharmaca. L'herbe aux flèches, *Du Tertre* p. 90, *Rochef.* p. 130. ?An 'yerva que con el sumo de su rayz remedia la ponsonna de las mansanillas ponsonnosas,' *Lop. de Gomara*, cap. 71, *hist. gen.* .. Cyperus longus inodorus quartus, seu radix contra venenatas sagittas, *C. B. pin.* p. 14? .. *Indian arrow root.* 1725 — *Voy. Madeira* I. xvi. 253–4 Indian Arrow-root [Account of its introduction]. 1788–9 HOWARD *Cycl.* I. 224 Indian Arrow-root is the same with the *maranta*. It is esteemed a sovereign remedy against the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. K.* 786 *Maranta arundinacea*, Arrow-root, is a native of the West Indies.

2. *Comm.* A pure nutritious starch, prepared from the tubers of *Maranta*; the name has been given commercially to starches prepared from many other plants, but since the passing of the Adulteration Act, none of these may legally be sold in Great Britain as 'arrow-root.'

1811 *Lond. Dispens.* 402 Sago, salep, tapioca, arrowroot .. are only different modifications of starch. 1822 *Ibid.* 541 *note*, Arrowroot is the pith of the *Maranta arundinacea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 720 Other descriptions of Arrow-root are furnished by plants belonging to the following genera: *Arum*, *Canna*, *Curcuma*, *Jatropha*, *Tacca*. *Ibid.* 93 'English Arrow-root' is the starch obtained from the tubers of the potato. [See also ARUM.]

3. The food prepared from this starch.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, They smooth pillows, and make arrowroot: they get up of nights.

4. *attrib.*

1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 192 The refreshment counter, where they sell the arrow-root cakes.

Arrow-wood. An American name for species of *Viburnum* (*V. dentatum*, *pubescens*, etc.) from the long straight stems of which the American Indians make the shafts of their arrows.

1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Arrowy (æ·rou|i), *a.* [f. ARROW + -Y.]

1. Consisting of, or abounding in, arrows.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 324 Sharp sleet of arrowy showers. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 11 The arrowy throne of rising Moon. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXIX. 210 On the helmet rings the arrowy hail. 1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* I. 60 On man the last, Was poured the arrowy storm.

2. Like an arrow: **a.** in shape or appearance.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* 301 And thrild their arrowie Javelins after him. 1852 T. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 486 The arrowy branches of the palm-trees. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 151 Clustered cupolas and arrowy minarets.

b. in swift or darting motion; swift as an arrow.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxi, By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. i. (1862) 260 Flew along with arrowy swiftness. 1855 LONGF. *Hiawatha* XX. 72 Homeward shoots the arrowy swallow.

c. in action, effect, etc.; darting, piercing, keen.

1785 COWPER *Task* VI. 782 The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. *a* 1822 SHELLEY in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) IV. 363/1 Violets .. dart their arrowy odour through the brain. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 63 Rain that comes chilling and arrowy like hail in January. 1861 W. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* IX. 234 Sharp arrowy wit. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 59 Arrowy words, each one hitting its mark.

‖ Arroyo (ăroi·o). [Sp.:—OSp. *arrogio*, med.L. *arrogium*, found as early as 775 (Diez); origin uncertain.] A rivulet or stream; *hence*, the bed of a stream, a gully. (*in U.S.*)

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* v. (1862) 49 The deep gullies or arroyos with which it is seamed. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* vi. 119 At brief intervals, were sharp, narrow arroyos.

'Arry (æ·ri). [The common Christian name *Harry* vulgarly pronounced without the aspirate.] Used humorously for: A low-bred fellow (who 'drops his *h*'s') of lively temper and manners. Hence **'A·rryish** *a.*, vulgarly jovial.

1874 *Punch's Almanac*, 'Arry on 'Orseback. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1318. 148 The local 'Arry has torn down the famous tapestries of the great hall. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 28 Feb. 156/1 He has a fair stock of somewhat 'Arryish animal spirits, but no real humour.

Arsadine: see ARSEDINE.

Arse, *sb. Obs.* in polite use. Forms: 1 ærs, ears, 1–7 ars, 4–5 ers(e, eeres, arce, 4–9 arse. [common Teut.: cf. OHG., ON., Da., Sw. *ars*, OFris. *ers*, G. *arsch*, OTeut. **ars-oz*, cogn. w. Gr. ὄρρος, *ὄρσος.]

1. The fundament, buttocks, posteriors, or rump of an animal.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright 44/2 *Nates*, ears-lyre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 175 Baleised on þe bare ers [*v. r.* ars], and no breche bitwene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. liv. (1495) 267 Emoroides ben fuyue veynes whyche stretche out atte the eeres. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 233 They lete hange fox tailles .. to hele and hyde her arses. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXV. 15 b, The 25th chapitre dothe shewe of a mannes ars. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 964 Then mounted both upon their Horses, But with their Faces to the Arses. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Books* (1711) 235 Do you think I have nothing else to do but to mend and repair after your Arse? [i. e. behind you, in your rear.]

b. in phr. *Heavy arse*: a lazy fellow, a lie-a-bed. *To hang the arse*: to hold back, be reluctant or tardy. *Arse upwards*: in good luck.

1530 PALSGR. 436/2 What up, heavy arse, cannest thou nat aryse. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. v. (1842) 20 This man this daye rose with his arse upwards; To daye a fidler, and at night a noble. 1611 COTGR., *Fesse-cul*, A Pedanticall whip-arse. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* V. iv, Nay, No hanging an arse. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 456 Could he stir To active trot one side of's Horse The other would not hang an arse.

2. *transf.* or *fig.* The bottom; the lower or hinder end; the fag end, tail.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7580 Thou shalt for this sinne dwelle Right in the divels arse of helle. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 73 Whyppyd .. at the carttes arse .. for vacobondes. 1622 MASS. & DEKK. *Virg. Mart.* II. i. Wks. IV. 37 The arse, as it were, or fag end of the world. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* V. i. 11 [Lay the sheaves] in a sloping posture, close together, with their arses outward. 1880 R. HOLLAND in *O. Farming Words* 2 In Cheshire the stalk-end of a potato [is called] the 'arse-end of a 'tater.'

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *arse-hole*, *-tharme*, *-therl*, *-winning*, *-wisp*; **arse-board** (still *dial.*), the tail board of a cart; **arse-gut**, the rectum, also *fig.*; **arse-long** (cf. *side-long*); **arse-push**, a heavy backward fall; **arse-ropes**, intestines. Also ARSE-FOOT, ARSELING, ARSESMART, ARSEWARD, q.v.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 139/2 For the comminge out of the Arsegutte. 1668 R. LESTRANGE *Vis. Quevedo* (1708) 55 The very Arse-Gut, the Drain and Sink of Monarchies. *a* 1400 in Wright *Voc.* 183 Arce-hoole, *podex.* 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man.* (1564) 54 When it [the fœtus] proceedeth .. sidelong, arselong, or backlong. 1611 COTGR., *Culant*, giuing an arse-posse vnto. 1660 HOWELL, *Arse-push.* 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* v. 9 The arsroppis of hem goynge out stonken. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 186/2 *Cirbus*, harstharme. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *ibid.* 44/2 *Anus* vel *verpus*, ears þerl. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 306 An hore of hure erswynninge may hardiloker tythe. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Arswyspe, *Maniperium*, *anitergium.*

†Arse, *v. Obs.* [f. sb.] (Cf. *To elbow.*)

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 9 Arsing about.

Arsechieles tables, i. e. *Arzachel's*: see ALMANAC, *note* I. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 45.

†Arsed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ARSE *sb.* + -ED².] Having an arse. (Chiefly in *comb.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright 45/2 *Tergosus*, earsode. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16 To beg a breeche of a bare arst man. 1611 COTGR., *Cul-pelé*, bauld-arst.

A·rsedine. Also **arsowde, assidue, asidew, orsedew, orsidue, orsade, orsady, assady, -dyn, -den, orsden, arsadine.** [Etymology, and correct form unknown: see also ORSIDUE.] A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, rolled into very thin leaf, and used to ornament toys, etc.; 'Dutch gold,' 'Mannheim gold.'

1472–8 *Accts.* in T. Sharp's *Dissertation* 193 For assady and redde wax .. Item for assadyn, silver papur and gold papur .. Item for assaden for the harnes. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 339 For ij. lb. of arsowde .. iiij *s.* 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* Add. MS. B. M. 25097 Orsedew, the dosen pounds xiij *s.* iiij *d.* 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 49 As day-light [is] beyond candle-light, or tinsell or leafe-gold aboue arsedine. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 172 A London vintner's signe .. fringed with theaming arsadine. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, Puft vp with the pride of your .. Arsedine. 1730 *Gent's Hist. York* Advt. in Hone *Every-d. Bk.* 26 Sept. 632 Assidue or horse-gold. 1816 *Ibid.*, Importer of bronze powder, Dutch metal, and orsedew. 1826 *Ibid.* 631 Garlands .. rustling with asidew.

†A·rsefoot. *Ornith. Obs.* [f. ARSE *sb.* + FOOT; on account of its feet being placed so far back.] A bird; identified by Willoughby with the Great and Little Dabchick, species of the Grebe; by Goldsmith with the Penguin.

1598 FLORIO, *Giuero* .. a bird called a diuer, a didapper, or arsefoote. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The Greater Loon or Arsfoot, *Colymbus major*. *Ibid.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arsfoot: *Colymbus sive Podicipes minor*. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. VII. vii. 217 Our sailors .. give these birds [penguins] the very homely, but expressive, name of arse-feet.

†A·rseling(s, *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ARSE *sb.* + -LING(S; cf. *backling(s.*] Backwards.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxiv. 5 Syn hi gecyrde on earsling. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 43 (JAM.) Then Lindy to stand up began to try; But—he fell arselins back.

Arsemetrick, obs. form of ARITHMETIC.

Arsen- (ā·ɹsĕn), short for ARSENIC, used

1. in *Comb.*: esp. in names of combinations of arsenic with organic radicals, as in *Arsen-dimethyl* (= cacodyl, $As_2(CH_3)_4$).

2. in derivatives, in which it varies with Arseni- (aɹsī·ni); as **A·rsenate** or **Arse·niate** [see -ATE⁴], a salt of arsenic acid, e.g. *Sodium arsenate*, *Arseniate of nickel* or Nickel bloom. **A·rsenetted** *ppl. a.*, combined chemically with arsenic, arseniuretted. **Arse·niate** *a. rare*, mixed or treated with arsenic. **Arse·niated** *ppl. a.* = arseniate, and (*obs.*) arsenetted. **A·rsenide** [see -IDE], a primary combination of arsenic with another element, (as hydrogen, a metal,) or an organic radical. **A·rsenite,** *Chem.* [see -ITE], a salt of arsenious acid, as *Arsenite of silver*, *of lead*, etc.; *Min.* synonym of ARSENOLITE.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 255 With alkalies, earths, and oxides, it constitutes a class of salts called *arsenates. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 379 The *arsenates of the alkali metals are soluble in water. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 215 An acid *arsenate of soda is now used in calico-printing. 1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 317 If *arseniate of ammoniac is distilled, gas is produced. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 214 *Arseniate of Iron. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 372 *Arsenetted hydrogen is a colourless gas .. Small animals are instantly killed by it. 1851–9 OWEN in *Adm. Man. Sc. Enq.* 377 The inside .. brushed with *arseniate soap [and] stuffed with cotton. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 367 Potassium separates arsenic from *arseniated hydrogene. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 65 Volley of Russian candles, and the flames of an *arseniated Hougomont. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 370 Many metallic *arsenides occur in natural minerals, e. g. copper-nickel Ni_2As_2. *Ibid.* 397 *Arsenides of ethyl. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 287 Arsenic is most extensively diffused in combination with other metals, as in the *arsenides of iron, nickel, copper, cobalt. 1809 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 254 Oxide of arsenic .. has therefore been called arsenous acid, and its compounds *arsenites, 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 11/1 Sweetmeats .. rendered terrible with *arsenite of copper. 187. THORPE *Inorg. Chem.* I. 392 Copper *arsenite, or Scheele's Green is employed as a pigment. A copper aceto-*arsenite, known as Schweinfurth, or imperial green, is also largely used. *Ibid.* 391 Arsenious oxide .. constitutes the mineral known as *arsenite. [See also ARSENOLITE.]

Arsenal (ā·ɹsĭnăl). Forms: 6 archy-, archinale, 6–7 ars-, arzenale, 6–7 arcenal, 7 -all, -el, arci-arsi-, arsenall, 6– arsenal. [a. It. *arze-arsenale*, Sp. Pg. F. *arsenal*, earlier forms of which are It. *arzenà* (Dante), *arzanà* (still in use), 16–17th c. F. *arsena*, *arsenac* (see Littré), all in the current sense; cf. It. and Sp. *darsena*, Sicilian *tirzanà* (Diez), Pg. *taracena*, *tercena*, F. *darse*, *darsine*, 'a dock'; also Sp. *atarazána*, *atarazanál*, 'arsenal, factory, wine-cellar, etc.' The original is the Arab. دار الصناعة *dār aççināɛah*, workshop, factory (i. e. *dār* house, place of, *al* the, *çināɛah*, art, mechanical industry, f. *çanaɛa* to make, fabricate), which is directly represented by the Romance *darsena*, *taracena*; *atarazana* is prob. a Sp. Arab. form with article *al-*, *ad-* prefixed; *arsena* is either (as Diez thinks) from *darsena*, with *d* dropped (perh. by assoc. with *de*, *d'*, preposition, cf. *dante*, ANTE), or (as Defrémery and others hold) from *aç-çināɛah* alone. See Dozy, and Devic in Littré's *Supp.* The final *-ale*, *-al* was added in It. or Sp. The wider sense of the Arabic is retained in Sp.; the other languages have narrowed it to *dock* and *armoury*. The earliest forms in Eng. were from It., but the existing one is that common to Fr., Sp. and Pg.]

1. A dock possessing naval stores, materials, and all appliances for the reception, construction, and repair of ships; a dockyard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (1851) 7 At the Archynale there be closed within .. an .C. galyes. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italy* (1561) 74 b, The Arsenale [at Venice] in myne eye excedeth all the rest: For there they haue well neere two hundred galeys. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 372 Set up an arsenal or store-house to build gallies in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 175 Making the Arsenall at Athens, able to receiue 1000 ships. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 216, I was at the Arsenall which is so called *quasi ars naualis*, because there is exercised the Art of making tackling and all other necessary things for shipping. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii, Carricks, Ships .. and other vessels of his Thalassian arsenal. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xxi. 461 Building ships, and arsenals to receive and fit them out properly.

2. A public establishment for the manufacture and storage, or for the storage alone, of weapons and ammunition of all kinds, for the military and naval forces of the country.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VIII. (1599) 317 A fire kindled .. in their storre house called the Arzenale .. where was their saltpeter. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (Arb.) 473 Stored Arcenalls and Armouries. 1660 HOWELL *Let. Ital. Prov.* in *Dict.*, The whole Arsenal of Venice is not able to arm a Coward. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Arcenel*, an Armoury, Storehouse of Armour or Artillery. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Arsenal at Paris is that where the cannon or great guns are cast. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 53 Offensive weapons of all sorts, and military engines, which were deposited in the arsenals. 1811 D. LYSONS *Environs Lond.* I. 594 The gun-wharf at Woolwich .. is now called the Arsenal, or Royal Arsenal. This Arsenal is the grand depôt of the ordnance belonging to the navy. 1876 J. THORNE *Environs Lond.* II. 742/1 The Royal Arsenal [Woolwich] stretches for a mile along the Thames E. of the Dockyard. It is the only arsenal in the kingdom; the smaller establishments at the other dockyards are called gun-wharfs, and receive their supplies from Woolwich.

b. *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. (1633) 24 Of changefull chances common Arcenal. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Mind* v. § 4. 185 Their arcinall or storehouse of persuasiue prouission. 1643 FEATLY *Pref. Newman's Concord.* 1 Scripture is .. the spirituall arsenall of munition. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* ix. 300 Weapons from the arsenal of poetic satire.

Arsenate, -etted, -iate, etc.: see ARSEN-.

Arsenic (ā·ɹsnik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **arsnek, arsenyk, arcenyk, arsynek,** 6 **arsenik, arsnecke,** 6–8 **arsenick(e,** 7 **arsnic, -nike,** 7–8 **arsnick,** 7– **arsenic**; also in Lat. form. [a. OF. *arsenic* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *arsenicum* (*arrenicum*), a. Gr. ἀρσενικόν (ἀρρενικόν) 'yellow orpiment,' subst. use of ἀρρενικός adj. 'masculine, male.']

1. Name of one of the chemical elements, and of some of its compounds, which are violent poisons.

†**a.** *orig.* A bright yellow mineral (hence also distinguished as *Yellow Arsenic*), found native, and as a product of art, properly called ORPIMENT (*auri pigmentum* of the Romans, ἀρσενικόν of the Greeks), which is chemically the trisulphide of arsenic (As_2S_3), and is used as a pigment under the name of King's Yellow.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 245 Arsnek [*v.r.* arsenyk(e, arcenyk, arsynek], sal armoniak, and brimstoon. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXX. (1495) 878 Arsenicum hyghte Auripigmentum for the colour of golde and is gaderyd in Pontus. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 The stone Arsenick .. which also they call the golden earth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 521 As for Arsenicke .. that which is best of this kind, resembleth burnished gold in colour. 1634 R. H. *Salerne Regim.* 158 Auripigmentum which some Arsenicke call.

†**b.** *Formerly*, sometimes extended to the *disulphide* (As_2S_2), a native mineral and product of art, commonly known as REALGAR, or *Ruby Sulphur*, formerly also as *Red Orpiment*, and *Red Arsenic* (the σανδαράκη, *sandaraca* of the Greeks and Romans).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rejalgar*, poison, arsenicke, or ratsebane. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 36 This Resalgar is that whiche by some is called Ratisbane, a kynde of poysone named Arsenicke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are divers kinds of Arsenic. *Orpiment* is called *native* or *yellow* arsenic .. *Red arsenick* is a preparation of the white or crystalline Arsenic.

c. in pop. use: A white mineral substance, native (as ARSENOLITE) and manufactured, originally distinguished as *White Arsenic*, which is chemically the trioxide of arsenic (As_2O_3). *Flowers of arsenic*: the same substance sublimed.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 26 White sublimate and arsnic .. foster and hide most burning and deadly fire. 1672 DAVENANT *Wits* (1673) 193 Arsnick my Girl to strengthen thy Aunts Broth. 1675 *News fr. Ring-Cross* 3 Another time putting white Arsenick into her broth. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Arsenic is made by sublimation from cobalt. 1788–9 HOWARD *Encycl.* s.v., White arsenic, or arsenic strictly so called .. is a most violent poison to all animals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 49 Arsenic may be procured by heating the powder of common white arsenic of the shops strongly in a Florence flask with oil. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 374 The Tyrolese peasants are said to swallow arsenic in considerable quantities. 1877 ROSCOE, etc. *Chem.* (1881) I. 516 White arsenic or the trioxide is first distinctly spoken of by Geber, who states that he obtained it by roasting the sulphide of arsenic.

d. *Chem.* and *Min.* The element: a very brittle semi-metallic substance, of steel-grey lustrous colour, crystallizing in rhombohedrons, and volatilizing without fusion, with an odour of garlic. It forms a link between the metals, and non-metallic bodies: see ANTIMONY. Symbol As.

Native Arsenic: the above element occurring as a mineral. *Antimonial A.*: a native alloy of arsenic with antimony.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 453 A metal sublimes, and condenses in the upper part of the vessel, which is arsenic. 1837–68 DANA *Min.* 18 Native arsenic commonly occurs in veins in crystalline rocks and the older schists. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 360 Native arsenic forms botryoidal, kidney-shaped, spherical and conchoidal masses. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 163 Arsenic closely resembles phosphorus in its chemical properties. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 Arsenic is definitely regarded as a non-metal.

e. *fig.* Poison.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 69 Neither in Golden Platters doth he lick For sweet ambrosia deadly arsenick. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 1711, 33 Since hell disgorg'd her baneful arsenick.

2. *attrib.* = Of arsenic, arsenical; *esp.* in *Chem.* in systematic names of compounds, as *Arsenic trihydride* = trihydride of arsenic, *pentoxide, disulphide.* **Arsenic bloom**, arsenic trioxide in native crystals, arising from the oxidation of elementary arsenic. **Arsenic glass**, the same in a vitreous mass obtained from the powder by re-sublimation.

1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 333 Deprived of their sulphur and arsenic malignity. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 218 Add eight or ten ounces of arsenic glass. 1860 ROSCOE (*title*) On the alleged practice of Arsenic eating in Styria. 1881 — *Chem.* I. 528 The reasons which the arsenic-eaters give for the practice. *Ibid.*, An antidote against arsenic poisoning.

‖ **A·rsenic,** *sb.*[2] *Herb. Obs.* Arsesmart.

1552 HULOET, Arsenicke herbe, *Artonicum.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.*, Arnsnick, herb, *artonicum.* 1585 *Nomenclator* 126 Water-pepper or arsenicke: some call it kill-ridge or culerage.

Arsenic (ɑɹse·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. ARSENIC *sb.*[1], the ending being identified with -IC in *nitric, phosphoric.*] Of or belonging to arsenic; in *Chem.* applied to compounds in which arsenic combines as a pentad. *Arsenic anhydride* = arsenic pentoxide.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 219 It was found to contain arsenic acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 295 Arsenic Anhydride is the highest state of oxydation of the metal. 1881 ROSCOE &c., *Chem.* I. 530 The salts of arsenic acid, or the arsenates, are isomorphous with the phosphates.

A·rsenic, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.; cf. *to physic.*] To mix or dose with arsenic; to arsenicate.

1844 TUPPER *Heart* iv. 34 How is it no housekeeper has arsenic[k]ed my soup?

Arsenic- (ɑɹse·nik-), in derivation; as in **Arse·nicane** [see -ANE 2 a], Davy's systematic name for arsenious chloride. **Arse·nicate** *v.*, to mix or treat with arsenic. **Arse·nicated** *ppl. a.*, mixed or treated with arsenic; combined chemically with arsenic, arsenetted. **Arse·nicism**, disease produced by arsenic, also called *Arseni·asis*; arsenic-poisoning. **Arse·nicite**, *Min.*, a synonym of PHARMACOLITE. **Arse·nicized** *ppl. a.*, treated or impregnated with arsenic. **Arsenicophagy** (-kǫ·fădʒi), *Med.*, the eating of arsenic, as practised by the peasants of Styria and the Tyrol (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 455 The only compound of chlorine and arsenic known .. which may be called *arsenicane. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. xi. 450 *Arsenicated zinc. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1859) 130 The *arsenicated hydrogen gas retains its aeriform state. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928, 465/1 *Arsenicated sweetmeats. 1883 *Daily News* 31 July 5/3 Wholesale poisoning by means of *arsenicated wheat. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 377 Characteristic phenomena of chronic *arsenicism. 1875 *Civ. Serv. Rev.* 3 July 425/2 No insect or worm will attack *arsenicized paper.

Arsenical (ɑɹse·nikăl), *a.* [f. L. *arsenic-um* + -AL[1].] Of, of the nature of, or containing arsenic; pertaining to or effected by arsenic.

In many names of minerals into which arsenic enters, as *Arsenical iron, nickel, pyrites.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 They .. worke venemous and mortal effects, and that by reason of the arsenical mercury. 1671 in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2210 The Nature and Causes of the Plague .. deducing the Pestilential venom from the Air infected and corrupted chiefly by Arsenical Exhalations. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 80 Phosphoric and arsenical acids. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 412 The ore known by the name of arsenical cobalt. 1859 [see ARSENIURET]. 1863 W. BALDWIN *African Hunting* 410 Having no arsenical soap, [I] was unable to preserve the skin. 1881 ROSCOE, &c., *Chem.* I. 541 The .. employment of arsenical wall-papers .. is much to be deprecated, still more is the employment of the insoluble arsenical green for colouring light cotton fabrics.

Arsenide, -ite: see ARSEN-.

Arsenio- (ɑɹsī·nio), comb. form of next, as in **arse·nio-su·lphide, -su·lphuret,** *Chem.*, a compound of arsenious sulphide with a metallic sulphide; an arseno-sulphide. **Arse·nio-si·derite,** *Min.* [σίδηρος iron], a fibrous mineral of yellowish-brown and somewhat golden colour, containing arsenic acid, sesquioxide of iron, and lime (Dana).

Arsenious (ɑɹsī·niəs), *a. Chem.* [f. ARSEN(IC) + -IOUS.] Of the nature of, or containing, arsenic. In *Chem.* applied to those compounds in which arsenic combines as a triad, as *Arsenious oxide* or (less correctly) *acid*, common white arsenic.

1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 145 Two or three grains of arsenious acid. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 481 Arsenious iodide. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 272/1 Arsenious acid, the ordinary form in which arsenic is employed.

Arseniuret (ɑɹse·niŭrĕt). *Chem.* [See -URET; cf. *sulphuret.*] A primary combination of arsenic with another element; for which, in recent chemical nomenclature, ARSENIDE is generally used. Hence **Arse·niuretted** *a.*, combined with arsenic, chiefly in *Arseniuretted hydrogen* (= arsenic trihydride, AsH_3), for which Watts uses ARSENETTED (cf. *sulphur-etted*).

1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 569 The products are water and arseniuret of copper. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 456 Arseniuretted hydrogene gas .. has an extremely fetid smell. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 478 Gaseous arseniuret of hydrogen—or *arseniuretted* hydrogen. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* vi. (1872) 292 Arsenical poisoning .. from the inhalation of a small quantity of arseniuretted hydrogen.

Arseno- (ā·ɹsĕno), combining form of ARSENIC, or ARSENOUS, in compounds and derivatives; as

a. in *Chem.* **arseno-sulphide**, a combination of arsenous or arsenious sulphide with a metallic sulphide; *arseno-benzene*, etc.

b. in *Min.* **A·rsenocro·cite**, synonym of ARSENIOSIDERITE. **Arse·nolite** [Gr. λίθος stone: see -LITE], Dana's name for white arsenic as a native mineral. †**Arseno·melan**, obs. synonym of Sartorite and Dufrenoysite, two native arsenio-sulphides of lead. **A·rsenopy·rite** [Gr. πυρίτης firestone: see PYRITE], native arsenio-sulphide of iron, a mineral of metallic lustre, and silvery-gray colour, called also Mispickel (Dana). In *Brit. Mus. Catal.*, a synonym of Dufrenoysite.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Arsenic ores:* mispickel (arsenopyrite, arsenical pyrites, arseno-sulphide of iron). 1854 DANA *Min.* (1880) 184 As the name *arsenite* is used in chemistry for compounds of arsenous acid, the author in 1854 changed it to *arsenolite.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v., White Arsenic or Arsenious Acid (*Arsenolite*) occurs either in minute radiating capillary crystals and crusts investing other substances, or in a stalactitic or botryoidal form.

Arsenous (ā·ɹsĕnəs), *a. Chem.* and *Min.* [f. ARSEN- + -OUS.] A synonym of ARSENIOUS.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 376, I use the term *arsenic*, instead of the more proper *arsenous acid* .. because .. more generally understood. 1868 DANA *Min.* 184 Arsenous acid.

Arsesmart (ā·ɹsmaɹt). *Bot.* Forms: 6 **ars-smart, -mert, arsse-smart, arsmert,** 7 **asmart,** 6–9 **arsmart, arsesmart.** [See quot. 1617.] A name of the plant Water-pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*); also applied by some to the allied species *P. Persicaria*, called by Gerard 'Dead Arsemart.'

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 133 Arssmert groweth .. in watery places. 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 190 If your saddle doe chafe your horse, take an hearbe called Arsmart, in Latine *Parcicaria*, stampe it, and lay it to. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 632 Arsesmart .. is lyke to water Pepper .. but it is neither hoat nor sharpe. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 544 *Arsmart* .. because if it touch the taile or other bare skinne, it maketh it smart, as often it doth, being laid into the bed greene to kill fleas. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 83 Take the leaves of Arsmart. 1747 WESLEY *Princ. Physic* (1765) 78 Drink .. of Decoction of Arsesmart. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 113 Arsmart, or lakeweed, is a bitter plant. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, *Arsesmart.*

†**Arseward,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5–6 **ars-.** [f. ARSE *sb.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Backward, in a contrary direction; *fig.* contrariwise; perversely.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 64 If 3e taken as 3e usen arseworde this gospel. 1553 BALE *Gardener's Vera Obed.* Pref. H ij, Whence he can neuer escape except he com out arsewarde. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 164 Cerberus .. dragging arsward still. 1616 FLETCHER *Knt. Malta* IV. ii, Hang arse-ward. 1877 E. PEACOCK *Linc. Gloss.*, *Arserd*, backward. 'Go arserds, cousin Edward, go arserds.'

B. *adj.* Backward, contrary; perverse.

c 1500 *Almanak for* 1386 (1812) 12 A crab es an arsword best. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 127/1 How arseward a thing it is for euerie man to be giuen to his owne profite. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 30 Sae take some pity on your love And do not still so arseward prove.

†**A·rsewardly,** *adv. Obs.* [See -LY[2].] = prec.

1530 PALSGR. 829/2 All arsewardly, all frowardly, *tout a rebours.* 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 8/2 Behold how arswardly we goe alwayes when we pray to God.

‖ **Arsheen** (ɑɹʃī·n). Also 8–9 **arshine, archine.** [Russ.] A measure of length used in Russia and Turkey.

1734 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* II. 592 English Cloth .. two Copyks in Rixdollars for each Archine. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 40 The arshine or Russian ell, equal to twenty-eight and one-tenth inches English. 1819 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metric Syst.* (1871) III. 185 Suwarrow .. said to his troops, 'A soldier's step is an arsheen.' 1828 WEBSTER, *Arshine.* 1881 *Nature* XXV. 88 The new system .. of weights and measures .. in Turkey .. The archine .. is exactly equal to the French metre.

Arsine (ā·ɹsəin). *Chem.* [f. ARS(ENIC) + -INE, here used to form a term analogous to *am-ine.*] A compound having the structure of ammonia or an amine, with arsenic instead of nitrogen; i.e. *Arseniuretted hydrogen* (AsH_3), and any derivative

bearing the same relation to it that the amines do to ammonia (NH_3); as *Trimethyl arsine* $(CH_3)_3As$. Hence **Arsinic** (ɑɪsi·nik), *a.*, as in *Dimethyl-arsinic acid*.

‖ **Arsis** (ā·ɪsis). [L., a. Gr. *ἄρσις* lifting, raising, f. *αἴρειν* to lift. There has been much dispute as to the exact meaning of this word. In Greek, according to Liddell and Scott, it was 'the raising of the foot in beating time'; but it is uncertain whether this concurred with the syllables which had greatest or least force; and 'perhaps the original meaning was the raising of the voice to a higher pitch' (A. J. Ellis). Latin writers explain it as the raising of the voice (to greater force) on the first syllable of a metrical foot.]

1. (The following quots. illustrate the various opinions of writers.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 941 Arsis is rerynge of voys and is the begynnyng of songe. Thesis is settynge and is the ende. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 22 The following Iambicks move *per Arsin et Thesin*, and are measured by the Hand first up and then down, because they begin with a short Quantity.

ar. th. ar. th. ar. th. ar. th.
When all | thy Mer|cies, O | my God.

1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iv. 258 What the writers on Verbal Pronunciation mean by acute and grave sounds, or what they technically term Arsis and Thesis. 1819 *Pantolog.* s.v., Thesis implies the emphatic or accentuated part of the bar; and arsis the weak, or unaccented part. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., Forasmuch as the confusion among musicians in using these terms [*arsis, thesis, ictus*] has resulted from the disagreement of scholars as to their proper application, it is much to be hoped that they will be allowed to sink into disuse.

2. In modern acceptation: The strong syllable in English metre (or classical metre as read by Englishmen), the strong note in barred music; thus identical with the modern meaning of L. *ictus*. (A. J. E.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 406/2 The dactylic arsis, or the arsis followed by two depressions. 1876 Kennedy *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 259 In Dactylic and Trochaic verse the arsis is on the first part of each foot; *Ittora, árma.* In Anapæstic and Iambic on the last: *patulæ, canó.*

‖ **3.** In Mus. *Per arsin*: By descent of voice or sound from higher to lower pitch. ? *Obs.*

1706 in Phillips. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Fugha per arsin et thesin. 1879 Ouseley in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 95/1 When applied to the voice, a subject, counterpart, or fugue, is said to be 'per thesin,' when the notes ascend from grave to acute; 'per arsin' when they descend from acute to grave. A fugue 'per arsin et thesin' is the same thing as a fugue 'by inversion.'

Arsk(e, obs. f. Ask *sb.* water-newt; and of Harsh.

Arsmart, variant spelling of Arsesmart.

Arsmetik, -tric, -trik, obs. ff. Arithmetic.

† **Arsmetry.** *Obs.* A corruption of *arsmetrick* Arithmetic, by form-assoc. with *geometry*.

1594 Greene *Look. Glass* (1861) 132 Have I taught you arsmetry.

† **Arson**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 arsoun, 5 -oune, -own, -un, 6–7 arzon, 5–7 arson. [a. OF. *arçun, arzon* (also *archon*), cogn. with Sp. *arzon*, It. *arcione*:—late L. *arciōn-em*, f. *arcus* bow. Cf. Archon *sb.*1]

1. A saddle-bow; a name given to two curved pieces of wood or metal, one of which was fixed to the front of the saddle, and another behind, to give the rider greater security in his seat.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 5539 Both hys arsouns weren off yren. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1040 Two bole-axys.. In hys former arsun were y-honge. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 293 His body he toclaf.. Evene to his sadelis arsown. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) vi. vii, The arson of his sadel brake, and so he flewe ouer his hors tayle. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xiv. 318/1 All his Arzons, i. e. Saddle bows that he makes. 1623 Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 68 A Petronell hanging at the arson of his saddle.

2. Occas. used for: A saddle.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4251 And leop himseolf in the arsoun. *c* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1613 Unnethe that he myghte sytte Upryght yn hys arsoun.

Arson[2] (ā·ɪsən). [a. OF. *arson, -oun, -un*:—late L. *arsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ars-* ppl. stem of *ardēre* to burn. First used as Eng. by Hale.] The act of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to another man's house, ship, forest, or similar property; or to one's own, when insured, with intent to defraud the insurers.

[1275 1 *Stat. Westm.* (3 *Edw. I*) xv, Ceux qui sont pris pur arsoun felonyousement fait. *Transl.* 1618: Such as be taken for house burning feloniously done. 1583 Staundforde *Plees del Coron* 36 a, Arsons de measons felonisement faits est felony per le comen ley. 1640 Coke *3rd Pt. Inst.* xv, Indictment of burning. *a* 1680 Hale quotes the prec. as 'Indictment of arson.']

a 1680 Hale *Pleas of Crown* 566 The felony of arson or wilful burning of houses. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 220 Arson.. is the malicious and wilful burning of the house or outhouses of another man. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vi, Stampings, smitings, breakages of furniture, if not arson itself. 1856 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 24 Murder, larceny, arson, rape.. were commuted for a definite price.

Arsonist (ā·ɪsənist). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who commits arson.

1864 R. Burton *Dahome* II. 305 Those whose houses were first seen in flames were not proved to be the real arsonists.

Arsonite. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ite.] = prec.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. xiii. 195 The man was.. a very extraordinary Arsonite.. It was a thing unknown in the annals of rick-burning.

Arsonium (ɑɪsō·niŭm). *Chem.* [f. Ars-enic + termination of Ammonium.] A name applied (chiefly in combination) to a univalent organic arsenic radical, analogous in composition to ammonium and phosphonium, as *tetramethyl-arsonium* $As(CH_3)_4$. Hence **Arsonic** (ɑɪsɒ·nik), *a.*, pertaining to arsonium; applied to a group of acids, analogous to the phosphonic acids (Fownes).

Arsoun(e, **-un,** variants of Arson[1], *Obs.*

Arst, obs. form of Erst *adv.*

† **Ars-table.** *Obs.* [App. a perversion of Astrolabe, after L. *ars* art, and Table.] = Astrolabe.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 287 His ars-table he tok out sone. Theo cours he tok of sonne and mone. *Ibid.* 309 He lokud in his ars-table. *Ibid.* 336.

Arsy-versy, *adv.* and *a. Obs.* in polite use. Also arse-, arsie-versie, arsee-versee, arsy-varsy, etc. [f. Arse *sb.* + L. *versus*, pa. pple. of *vertĕre* to turn, assimilated to reduplicated compounds like *hurly-burly*, etc.]

A. *adv.* Backside foremost, upside-down, contrariwise; perversely, preposterously.

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 62 Ye set the cart before the horse.. cleane contrarily and arsy versy as they say. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 The estate of that flourishing towne was turned arsie versie, topside the otherwaie. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 24 As if everi man went the wrong waie to work; All Arsi-varsi. 1721 Bailey, *Arsy-versy.* 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Arsy-varsy*, head over heels, vice-versa.

B. *adj.* Contrary, perverse, preposterous.

1659 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. ii, It is the Arsivarsiest Aufe that ever crept into the world. 1692 Dunton *Postboy Robb'd* (1706) 173 Go to, let us not enter Rome, that is, not into a Discourse of Arsey-versey Love.

Art (ārt), *sb.* 3–; also 3–4 ars, arz, 4–7 arte. *Sc.* 6–7 airt. [a. OF. *art*:—L. *artem*, prob. f. *ar-* to fit. The OF. nom. sing. *ars*:—L. *ars*, and pl. *ars*:—L. *artes*, were also in early Eng. use, but without distinction of case.]

I. Skill; its display or application. Sing. *art* (abstractly); no plural.

1. *gen.* Skill in doing anything as the result of knowledge and practice.

c 1225 *St. Margarete* 194 Telle me of 3oure art.. Whi werrie 3e cristene men. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7434 Couth never telle, bi clergy, ne arte.. þe thowsand parte. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 23 Arte or cunninge euerye countrey nourysheth. Yᵗ is to saye, cunnynge men, & such as haue anye facultie or science, whether so euer they goo, shall lacke no lyuynge. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvii. 29 Golde, or siluer, or stone grauen by arte, and mans deuice. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 87 Else when with greatest art he spoke, You'd think he talk'd like other folk. 1718 Pope *Iliad* III. 285 The copious accents fall with easy art. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 129 The potato, a root which can be cultivated with scarcely any art.

2. Human skill as an agent, human workmanship. Opposed to *nature*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 189 Nature ne Art ne koude hym nat amende. 1573 G. Harvey *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 87 Nature herself is changeable.. and arte, after a sorte her ape, conformith herself to the like mutabilitye. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 94 Romeo: now art thou what thou art, by Art as well as by Nature. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 16 Now nature is not at variance with art, nor art with nature: they being both the servants of his providence. Art is the perfecttion of Nature.. Nature hath made one World, and Art another. In briefe, all things are artificiall, for Nature is the Art of God. 1699 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 452 Art may err, but nature cannot miss. 1742 Collins *Ode to Pity* 23 Youth's soft notes unspoil'd by art. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* III. v. (1865) 165 Nature is a revelation of God; Art, a revelation of man.. Art pre-exists in Nature, and Nature is reproduced in Art.

† **b.** Artifice, artificial expedient. (Cf. 12.) *Obs.*

1667 Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 415 That some of the Natives there can stay under Water half an hour without any art.

3. The learning of the schools; see 7. † **a.** *spec.* The *trivium*, or one of its subjects, grammar, logic, rhetoric; dialectics. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 220 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er: contynuelliche ynou3, & siþþe for beo more profound: to arsmetrike he drou3. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 336 (R.) Of arte he had the maistrie. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 567 Gramer forsothe ys the rote.. But art passeth yn hys degre, As the fryte does the rote of the tre. 1573 G. Harvey *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 76 It makith no matter howe a man wrytith untoe his frends.. Præceptes of arte and stile and decorum.. ar to be reservid for an other place.

b. *gen.* Scholarship, learning, science. *arch.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 113 Where all those pleasures liue, that Art would comprehend. 1675 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 15. 64 A Mathematician can infallibly know, by the Rules of Art, that the three Angles of a right Triangle, are equal to two right Angles. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 61 So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *c* 1840 Longf. *Psalm of Life*, Art is long, and time is fleeting.

c. *Words* or *terms of art*: words peculiar to, or having a peculiar use in, a particular art or pursuit; technical terms.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* Pref., The Termes and Words of Art. 1701 Swift *Cont. Nobles*, etc. Wks. 1755 II. i. 22 By which he brought many of them, as the term of art was then, to Philippize. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. § 3. 15 If we use the Words, as Terms of Art, in another sense. 1807 Morris & Kendrick (*title*) Explanation of the Terms of Art in Anatomy. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* (1852) 256 A few thumping blustering terms of art.

† **4.** *spec.* Skill in applying the principles of a special science; technical or professional skill. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 737 Thyn erbes failith and thyn art! 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 96 Astronomyens al day in here art faillen. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 101 Tell me, if your Art Can tell so much. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 31 Without sufficient knowledge in point of art. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 253 Work, in which they have taken a great deal of pains, and used a great deal of Art.

5. The application of skill to subjects of taste, as poetry, music, dancing, the drama, oratory, literary composition, and the like; *esp.* in mod. use: Skill displaying itself in perfection of workmanship, perfection of execution as an object in itself.

1620 J. Taylor in *Shaks. C. Praise* 133 Spencer and Shakespeare did in art excell. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* iii. 25 Art.. more frequently appears in fiddling and dancing, then in noble deeds. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 244 Remarking what this mighty Genius and Judg of Art declares concerning tragedy. 1840 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. v. 259 It is just such art as this that we ask of the preacher.. that he shall take diligent heed to do what he has to do as well as he can. 1867 Mill *Inaug. Add. St. Andrews* 46 If I were to define Art, I should be inclined to call it the endeavour after perfection in execution. 1872 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 41 The well-known formula of art for art's sake.. has, like other doctrines, a true side to it, and an untrue. 1879 M. Arnold *Guide Eng. Lit.* in *Mixed Ess.* 193 We mean by art, not merely an aim to please, but also a law of pure and flawless workmanship.

6. The application of skill to the arts of imitation and design, *Painting, Engraving, Sculpture, Architecture*; the cultivation of these in its principles, practice, and results; the skilful production of the beautiful in visible forms.

This is the most usual modern sense of *art*, when used without any qualification. It does not occur in any English Dictionary before 1880, and seems to have been chiefly used by painters and writers on painting, until the present century.

1668 J. E[velyn] (*title*) An Idea of the Perfection of Painting demonstrated from the Principles of Art. *a* 1700 Dryden *To Kneller*, From hence the rudiments of art began, A coal or chalk first imitated man. *c* 1777 J. Barry in Cunningham *Brit. Painters* II. 96 A solid manly taste for real art, in place of our contemptible passion for daubing. 1801 Fuseli *Lect. Art* i. 8 Greek Art had her infancy. 1834 *Prospectus of Edin. Art Union*, It is proposed to form an Association for the purchase of works of art. 1848 Mrs. Jameson (*title*) Sacred and Legendary Art. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 12 *note*, High art differs from low art in possessing an excess of beauty in addition to its truth, not in possessing excess of beauty inconsistent with truth. 1869 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* xv. § 2. 520 By the term Art, I understand the production of beauty in material forms palpable; whether associated with industrial purposes or not. 1876 Humphrey *Coin Coll. Man.* i. 4 The coins of Greece and Rome form in themselves a complete history of Art.

II. Anything wherein skill may be attained or displayed. Sing. *an art*; pl. *arts*.

7. chiefly in *pl.* Certain branches of learning which are of the nature of intellectual instruments or apparatus for more advanced studies, or for the work of life; their main principles having been already investigated and established, they are in the position of subjects requiring only to be acquired and practised. Applied in the Middle Ages to 'the *trivium* and *quadrivium*, a course of seven sciences, introduced in the sixth century... the trivium contained *grammar, logic*, and *rhetoric*; the quadrivium *arithmetic, geometry, music*, and *astronomy*' (Hallam); called also the *free* or *liberal* arts. Hence the 'faculty' of arts, and arts 'curriculum,' embracing the portions of these, with subsequent additions and alterations, still studied at the Universities, and the degrees of 'Bachelor' and 'Master of Arts' conferred upon students who attain to a prescribed standard of proficiency in these branches of knowledge, or, as it is called, 'graduate in arts.'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 665 The sevethen maister taught his pars, And the wit of the seoven ars. *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Þere nas non of þe soue artz þat heo gret clerk of nas. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 182 And eke alle the seven ars. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 150 He hath wedded a wyf.. Is sybbe to þe seuene artz. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1497 Cassandra.. enfourmet was faire of þe fre artis. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. iv. 9 Mayster of Art. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virtue* vii. 103, I am grounde of the artes seuen. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Epist.* iiij, They.. beat their wittes night and daie in the artes liberall or other sciences. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 751 He being a Master in all the seuen liberall Arts, is not so ignorant in grammer. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 7 Moreouer, mans life is very short, and the arts long and toilsome. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. iii. 82 My education been in arts and arms. 1795 Gibbon *Autobiog.* 29 How many [professors] are stationed to the three faculties, and how many are left for the liberal arts? 1794 Reid *Acc. Univ. Glasgow* Wks. II, 723/1 Four [Faculties]... Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts... The Arts, under which was comprehended

logic, physics, and morals, were considered as a necessary introduction to the learned professions. *Ibid.* 724/1 In some universities, Masters of Arts are called Doctors of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 725/2 The dean conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts. **1868** M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 191 The first seven years .. were employed on studies, which varying in their nature in various periods of the university history went under the common name of 'Arts.'

†**b.** *sing.* Any one of the above-mentioned subjects.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 72 Barounes .. That this ars [astrology] wel undurstode .. Wis in this ars, and malicious. *c* **1450** *Merlin* v. 86 An arte that is cleped astronomye.

8. A practical application of any science; a body or system of rules serving to facilitate the carrying out of certain principles. In this sense often contrasted with *science*.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. i. 2 Emonge thother noble artes and sciences. *c* **1538** STARKEY *England* II. i. 160 Scholes in euery Arte, syence and craft. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 1 b, An art is a methodicall disposition of true and coherent preceptes, for the more easie perceiving and better remembring of the same. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 51 So that the Arte and Practique part of Life must be the Mistresse to this Theorique. **1724** WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 9 This is the most remarkable distinction between an art and a science, viz. the one refers chiefly to practice, the other to speculation. **1825** BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 204 Correspondent .. to every art, there is at least one branch of science; correspondent to every branch of science, there is at least one branch of art. **1852** M^CULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 449 Agriculture is little known as a science in any part of America, and but imperfectly understood as an art. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* i. 7 A science teaches us to know and an art to do.

9. *esp.* An industrial pursuit or employment of a skilled nature; a craft, business, profession.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 142 Artificers Whiche vsen craftes and mestiers, Whose art is cleped mechanique. **1557** SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* in *Babees Bk.* 353 Ye seruauntes, applie your busines and arte. **1660** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 165 Arts of three kinds. The first diggeth out Metals, and fells Wood. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 6 The Fisher-men can't employ their Art with so much success in so troubled a Sea. **1745** DE FOE *Eng Tradesm.* I. i. 8 To be taught the art and mystery which his master engages to learn him. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 358 Aboriginal learners slowly acquiring the new art.

b. A guild, or company of craftsmen. Cf. Florio: '*Arte* .. a whole company of any trade in any city or corporation town.'

1832 SISMONDI *Ital. Rep.* viii. 184 These men, belonging to the woollen art. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 107 The industry of the free republic was controlled by guilds or arts.

10. A pursuit or occupation in which skill is directed towards the gratification of taste or production of what is beautiful. Hence *The Arts*: (specifically) = the Fine Arts; see next. (Cf. 5, 6.)

1597 [see 11 b]. **1769** SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* i. Wks. 1870 I 306 There is a general desire among our Nobility to be distinguished as lovers and judges of the Arts. **1778** — *ibid.* vii. I. 426 All arts having the same general end, which is to please. **1827** *Continental Advent.* ii. III. 243 The true Italian feeling for the Arts. **1842** PARKER *Baptistery* Pref. xii, The sister Art that speaks in stone. **1884** *Punch* 3 May 210/2 You will speak only of music, extolling this Art above all others.

11. In prec. senses, but particularized:—

a. by an adjective, as *magic art* (or the *black art*), *military art*, the *healing art*. *Industrial, mechanical, useful arts*: those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind. *Fine arts*: those in which the mind and imagination are chiefly concerned.

1393 GOWER III. 80 Thexperience Of art magique. **1611** BIBLE *Wisd.* xvii. 7 The illusions of arte Magicke. **1667** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 1 Smithing is an Art-Manual. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 178 My song to flowery Gardens might extend, To teach the Vegetable Arts. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 4 How an Amazon should be versed in the Black Art. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 96 A treatise .. upon the art military. **1767** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 250 They .. wanted instruction in the principles of the Fine Arts. **1785** REID *Int. Powers* VI. vi, The fine arts are very properly called the arts of taste. **1854** RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii, Fine art is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together. **1884** GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 28 Apr., The Reform Bill of 1866 was defeated by obstruction, though at that period the art of obstruction was not so much of a fine art as it was now. *Mod.* A professor of the healing art.

b. by a genitive or genitive phrase, as 'the painter's art,' 'the art of painting.'

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 189 Set with magykes arte. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) 2 *Chron.* xvi. 14 Spices made by the arte [WYCLIF, TINDALE, craft] of the Apoticarie. **1611** *Ibid.*, Apothecaries arte. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The arte of dauncing being come to that perfection. **1691** T. H[ALE] *New Invent.* 29 The art of making gold. **1774** T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 141 The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest. **1821** JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* lxiii. 6 The soldier's dext'rous art. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 The rapid improvement, both of the art of war and of the art of navigation. **1875** FORTNUM *Maiolica* iii. 34 To have encouraged the potter's art.

12. An acquired faculty of any kind; a power of doing anything wherein skill is attainable by study and practice; a knack.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 120 (1862) I. 299, I thought the guiding of grace had been no art. I thought it w^l come of will. **1781** COWPER *Convers.* 4 Conversation .. may be esteemed a gift, and not an art. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 201 The art of saying things well is useless to a man who has nothing to say. **1876** HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. iii. 91 The delicate art of verbal selection.

III. Skilful, crafty, or artificial conduct.

13. Studied conduct or action, especially such as seeks to attain its ends by artificial, indirect, or covert means; address; cunning, artfulness.

c **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* 139 Use power with power and slay me not by art .. What need'st thou wound with cunning when thy might Is more, etc. **1738** POPE *Epil. Sat.* i. 32 Smile without Art, and win without a Bribe. *a* **1762** LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxiv. 122, I am incapable of art. **1801** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* I. xvi. 300 Her art and falsehood operated against her own views.

14. An artifice, contrivance, stratagem, wile, trick, cunning device. Chiefly in *pl.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 295 His passion, but an art of craft, Even there resolved my reason into tears. **1625** BACON *Simul., Ess.* (Arb.) 506 Attributing Arts or Policy to Augustus, and Dissimulation to Tiberius. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 402 The next successor .. My Arts have made obnoxious to the State. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 510 ¶ 4 All the little arts imaginable are used to soften a man's heart. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. I. 172 All the arts of address and policy. **1813** MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 34 The arts which ladies sometimes condescend to employ for captivation. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 536 No art was spared which could draw Monmouth from retreat.

IV. Phrases.

15. *Art-of-memory*: an old game at cards. (Described in the *Compleat Gamester* (1709) 101.)

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 99 This Art of Memory is a sport at which men may play for money, but it is most commonly the way to play the drunkard.

16. Art and Part (*Sc. Law* and *gen.*): **a.** orig. in such expressions as *to be concerned in* (*either*) *by art or part*, either by *art* in contriving it, or by the *part* taken in actually executing it; whence, *To have* art or (and) part in: to have a share in, either by contrivance or participation; **b.** (corruptly) *To be* art or part in (*be* for *have*, or perh. for 'to be *of* art or part in'): to be concerned either in the contrivance or the execution of; *To be* art *and* part in: to be accessary both by contrivance and participation, often used loosely, as a mere jingling phrase for 'accessary, participating, sharing' (the sense of *art* being merged in that of *part*).

a. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 539 All þa Dat (oþir) be art or part or swike Gert bryn .. þis erle Patryke. **1582-8** *Hist. James VI* (1804) 60 Thame that has bein foirfaltit for airt and pairt of the slauchter. **1609** SKENE *Rej. Maj.* 118 Thou thy selfe full airt had, and parte in harming and skaithing of me. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 86 (D.) The old man which is corrupt (Eph. iv. 22), who had art and part, as the Scottish indictment runs, in all our Bishop's persecutions. **1767** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 6 (D.) He had neither art nor part in this frightful discomfiture. **1864** *Spectator* 529 He has no further art or part in the matter.

b. **1515** *Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 2 He salbe halden airt & partaker of his evill deedis. **1536** BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* XII. viii. (JAM.) Gif evir I wes othir art or part of Alarudis slauchter. **1691** BLOUNT *Law Dict., Art and Part* is a Term used in Scotland and the North of England. When one is charged with a Crime they say, He was *Art and Part* in committing the same .. He was both a contriver, and acted his Part in it. **1753** *Stewart's Trial* 283 Find unanimously, the pannel James Stewart guilty, art and part, of the murder of Colin Campbell. *c* **1876** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 105 The law of Scotland makes no distinction between the accessory to any crime (called *art and part*) and the principal. **1878** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, You are art and part with us In purging heresy.

V. *Comb.*; chiefly *attrib.* from sense 6, as *art-critic, -furniture, -manufacture, -product, -school, -teacher*, etc.; or *instrumental*, as *art-spun*, etc. *Art-educate* vb., to educate in the arts of design; **art-union**, a union of persons for the purpose of promoting art (in sense 6), chiefly by purchasing the works of artists, and distributing them among their members, which is usually done by lottery.

1879 HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 As desirous of improving the style of their work as any art-critic could possibly wish them to be. **1880** POYNTER *Lect. Art* I. 16 It has never been thought worth while to art-educate the workman. **1870** *Athenæum* 21 May 681 Little more than a pretty piece of art-furniture. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 30 A certain quantity of Art-intellect is born annually in every nation. **1862** THORNBURY *Turner* I. 13 The very starting-point of the boy's art life. **1876** GLADSTONE *Relig. Th.* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 23 The splendid and elaborate art-life of the people. **1872** RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* i. § 3 The least part of the work of any sound art-teacher must be his talking. **1857** — *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 41 The picture which most truly deserves the name of an art-treasure. **1837** (*title*) Art Union of Scotland. **1868** CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 446 Scotland preceded England in the establishment of Art Unions. **1880** POYNTER *Lect. Art* I. 16 The Art-workmen who have studied in our schools of design.

†**Art,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **art**(e, 6 **arct**. [prob. direct ad. L. *artā-re* to draw close, contract, f. *artus* confined; Godefroy, however, has OF. pa. pple. *arcté*. In Eng. also occas. assimilated to mediæval L. forms *arctus, arctāre*.]

1. To confine, cramp, restrict, limit, in local position or in action.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* i. 34 Amorre artide [**1388** maad streit] the sones of Dan in the hil. *c* **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliii. 93 So is he constreyned and arted þat he may noȝt meue. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 522 God is .. free in his doynge, and not arted by the planetes.

2. To constrain (a person) *to do* something.

c **1375** BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 3031 A lettir That arted him sone to retorne. *c* **1450** *Crt. of Love* 46 Love arted me to do my observaunce To his estate. **1530** PALSGR. 437/1, I arte, I constrayne .. I maye be so arcted that I shall be fayne to do it. **1553** FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 790/2 Not arcting him to prove euery and singuler thinges .. of the premisses.

3. ? To press, urge, insist on.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 388 What for to speke, and what to holden inne, And what to arten.

4. *pa. pple.* Closely allied. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 No doubt, a Goddesse, too Phœbus sister, or arcted Too Nymphs in Kynred.

†**Art,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. ART *sb.*]

1. To instruct in arts, or in any particular art.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 118/2 Agesilaus sent his Sons to be educated at Sparta, to learn and art them .. how to obey and command.

2. To make artificial, to artificialize. *rare.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxiii. Wks. 1677, 97 The nature that is arted with the subtilties of time and practice.

3. To obtain or gain by art. *rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Skill .. (whereby they arted men's good will).

4. phr. *To art it*: to use art or artifice.

1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* 152 Hee that can art it hansomely in ways of dissimulation. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxvi. § 2 (1669) 324/2 When they have Arted it most in packing their sins, to hide them from the Worlds eye.

Art (ārt, ărt, 'ɪt), *v.*[3] 2nd sing. pres. ind. of BE. One of the remaining parts of the orig. substantive vb.; cf. AM.

Art, obs. f. AIRT *sb., north. dial.* direction.

a **1400** *Cursor M.* (Trin. MS.) 2268 þere were alle þe speches part Of dyuerse londes to dyuerse art.

†**Artai·lye,** *Obs. Sc.* Also 5–6 **artaiȝe**, 6 -ȝee, **artalȝe**, -allie, -aillie. [Form not satisfactorily explained; the termination suggests F. *artillé*, pa. pple.] Scotch form of ARTILLERY.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 994 The Sotheron men maid gret defens that tid, With artailye, that felloune was to bid. **1548** *Compl. Scot.* 41 Gunnaris cum heir, and stand by ȝour artailȝee. **1552** LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 947 Nor cum within the schote of thare artailȝe. **1565** R. LINDESAY *Cron.* (1814) 310 (Jam.) Artallie, pouder, and bullettis. *Ibid.* 326 They heard the artaillie schott on both sides.

Artailȝeryt, artalȝeit: see ARTILLERIED, ARTILLIED.

†**Arta·tion.** *Obs. Sc.* [ad. L. *artātiōn-em*, f. *artāre* to compress.] Pressure, urging, instigation.

1528 *Acts Jas. V* (1814) 327 (JAM.) To geif thame artatioune to invaid his hieness. **1536** BELLENDENE *Cron.* XII. iii. (JAM.) His wyfe impacient of lang tary .. gaif hym gret artation to persew the thrid weird.

Artcher, obs. form of ARCHER.

1553 *Four Supplic.* 100 Shepeherdes be but yll artchers.

†**A·rted,** *ppl. a.* [f. ART *v.*[2] and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Versed in any art, or in artifice; skilled, trained.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. Wks. 1677, 18 Throughly arted in navigation. *Ibid.* I. lxxviii, To sing or play like an arted musician. **1646** GAULE *Cases Consc.* 33 Either the Arted or the Pacted Witch.

2. Made artificial, artificialized.

1638 *Albino & Bellama* (N.) In her which arted lookes does ware, Men looke for natures steps, and cannot trace her.

3. Made by art or artifice, artificial.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 5 Was she instructed by an arted speculation or by a divine revelation? **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 49 And sweeter aires streame from a grone, Than any arted string.

Artefact, variant of ARTIFACT.

Arteir, variant of *artere*, by-form of ARTERY.

Arteller, var. ARTILLER, *Obs.*, maker of bows.

Artellere, artelrie, obs. forms of ARTILLERY.

†**Artemage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *artimage*, f. *art* art + *magie* magic.] Magic art: see ART *sb.* 11 a.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 And through the craft of artemage Of wexe he forged an ymage.

‖**Artemisia** (ārtĭmi·ziă). [L., a. Gr. ἀρτεμισία, f. Ἄρτεμις the goddess Diana.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Compositæ*), distinguished by a peculiarly bitter or aromatic taste, including the Common Wormwood, Mugwort, and Southernwood.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xvi. (1495) 613 Artemisia is callyd moder of herbes and was somtyme halowed .. to the goddesse that hyghte Arthemis. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Artemisia*, a medicinal herb of great efficacy as an uterine. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 95/1 The *Artemisias* abound in the arid soil of the Tartarian Steppes.

†**A·rter.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *artre*, mod. *artison*; cf. *artiron* in Cotgr.] A wood-worm. (Cf. ARTWORM.)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 119 A certain worm called *broma* by the Spaniards and by us *arters* .. eat it so full of holes that all the water soaked out.

Arter, dial. or vulgar pronunciation of AFTER.

Arter(e, early form of ARTERY, from F. *artère*.

†**Arte·riac,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *artēriacus*, Gr. ἀρτηριακός, also subst. *artēriacē*, ἡ ἀρτηριακή, f. ἀρτηρία: see ARTERY and -AC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the windpipe. **B.** *sb.* A remedy for disease of the windpipe.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The vice of the voice and speech .. are cured .. by arteriacks. **1699** in *Phil.*

Trans. XXI. 402 An Arteriac .. (to smooth the Trachea, and promote Expectoration). 1859 in WORCESTER.

Arteriacal (ɑ:rtĕrəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = ARTERIAL. (In mod. Dicts.)

Arterial (ɑrtī·riăl), *a.* [a. F. *artérial* (16th c.), mod. *artériel*: see ARTERY and -AL[1].]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, an artery. *Arterial vein* (obs.): the pulmonary artery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, One parte called veyne arteryall goth to nourysshe the lunges. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1616) 87 The naturall heat that is in the vitall spirits, and the arteriall bloud run forthwith to the head. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 405 Examines the arterial Pulsation of its left Foreleg. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 292 Diminished Resistance in the arterial coats. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 75 The scarlet blood is commonly known as arterial.

2. Resembling an artery in having a main channel of communication with many branches. *Arterial drainage*: a system of drains ramifying like an artery. (Objection has been taken to this term on the ground that the flow through such a system of drains is in the opposite direction to that of the arterial system of the body, and really identical with the current in the veins.)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Venous-arterial circulation of Letters. 1841 G. DEANE (*title*) A plea for an Arterial Drainage. 1867 *Morn. Star* 12 Mar., The Great Southern and Western Railway .. a great arterial line.

Arterialization (ɑrtī·riăləizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. next; cf. F. *artérialisation.*] The action or process of arterializing.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 260/2 The arterialization of the blood. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 76 The arterialization of blood in the lungs seems to be a very mixed process, partly physical, and yet to a certain extent chemical.

Arte·rialize, *v.* [f. ARTERIAL + -IZE; cf. F. *artérialiser.*]

1. To convert venous into arterial (blood) by exposure to oxygen in the lungs. Hence **Arterialized** *ppl. a.*

1833 ROGET in Tweedie's *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 178/2 The arterialized blood. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 630 The blood, arterialized by its passage through the lungs, is returned to the left side of the heart by the pulmonary veins.

2. To furnish with an arterial system. Also *transf.*

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 2 Her hand With network milepaths binding plain and hill, Arterialized the land.

Arterio- (ɑrtī·rio) [a. Gr. *ἀρτηριο-.*] Comb. form of *artery, arterial*; as in *arterio-capillary*, etc.

1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 772/1 The left side of the heart .. is in the hibernating animal .. only arterio-contractile. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Arteriovenous murmur* .. where there is a communication between a large artery and a vein.

Arteriography (ɑrtī·ri|ɒ·grăfi). [f. prec. + Gr. *-γραφία*: see -GRAPHY.] Systematic description of the arteries. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Arteriole (ɑrtī·ri|ōul). [ad. mod.L. *artēriola*, dim. of *artēria* ARTERY; cf. F. *artériole.*] A minute or ultimate artery.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 989/2 The branchial artery .. giving off arterioles to the branchial laminæ. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 424 The arterioles of the muscles.

Arteriology (ɑrtī·ri|ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. ARTERIO- + Gr. *-λογία*: see -LOGY.] Scientific study of, or a treatise upon, the arteries. 1859 in WORCESTER.

†**Arte·rio·se,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *artēri-a* ARTERY + -OSE.] = ARTERIAL.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 321 Vessels arteriose.

Arteriotomy (ɑrtī·ri|ɒ·tŏmi). [ad. L. *artēriotomia*, Gr. *ἀρτηριοτομία*, f. *ἀρτηριο-* (see above) + *-τομία* cutting; cf. ANATOMY.] The operation of cutting into or opening an artery, esp. for the purpose of blood-letting. Also, that part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of arteries. **Arterio·tomist**, one who practises arteriotomy.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. lix. (1678) 411 Arteritomy, is the opening of an artery. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 224 Arteriotomy formerly used for the Gout. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 546 When bloodletting is indicated in intracranial maladies, venesection or arteriotomy is to be preferred. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 274 There lived at Padua an experienced Arteriotomist.

Arterious (ɑrtī·riəs), *a. arch.* [f. L. *artēri-a* + -OUS.] = ARTERIAL.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. iv. (1678) 217 Large effusion of .. arterious blood. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arterious*, full of arteries.] 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. xv. (1726) 246 The cut orifices of the arterious and venous vessels. 1819 REES *Encycl.* s.v., If any arterious trunk were accidentally compressed.

‖ **Arteritis** (ɑ:rtĕrəi·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of an artery.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 226/2 An example of acute arteritis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 37 The gradual closure of a vessel from local arteritis.

†**A·rterizing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if from a vb. *arterize*, from *artery.*] The conveyance of the vital spirits. See ARTERY 2.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* v, Their infernall smell With [? will] all thy arterizing strength expell, And make thy heart an agonizing hell.

Artery (ɑ:rtəri), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 arterie, 6– artery; also β. 6 arter(e, 6–7 arture, artier, 7 arteir, -ir, -ire. [ad. L. *artēria*, a. Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, prob. f. *ἀίρ-ειν* to raise, lift up (cf. AORTA), but referred by some of the ancients to *ἀήρ* 'air,' in accordance with their idea of arterial functions: see below. The parallel forms β. from F. *artère* were common in 16–17th c.]

†1. The trachea or windpipe. (Called in L. *arteria aspera*, from the rough surface presented by its cartilaginous rings.) *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxxvi. 77 The longes, the midryffe, the arter trache, the Epigloote. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 93 That pipe which is called the rough artery or wind-pipe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 522 The artery of his voice is pressed, and so he cannot cry aloud. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 199 [The Lungs] expelleth the air: which through the Artire, throat and mouth, maketh the voice. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., In respect of the .. rough arterie, serpents are like birds.

2. One of the membranous, elastic, pulsating tubes, forming part of the system of vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the heart to all parts of the body.

Among the ancients, the arteries, as they do not contain any blood after death, were popularly regarded as air-ducts, ramifying from the trachea; see prec. sense. Mediæval writers supposed them to contain an ethereal fluid quite distinct from that in the veins, called 'spiritual blood' or 'vital spirits' (cf. ANIMAL SPIRITS), an error which, after Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, only gradually died out.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. (1495) 177 A veyne callid Arteria .. to bere and brynge kindely heete from the herte to al the membres .. The other arterie of the herte is more than the fyrste. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* 12 Spirit vitall procedeth from the harte, and by the arteries or pulses is sente into all the body. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The vaynes bereth the nourysshyng blode, and the arteres the spyrytual blode .. For the veynes brede of the lyuer, and the arteres of the hert. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iii. 16 Arteries are long and hollow, with a double skin to convey the vital spirits. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Arteries*, in which the most thin and hottest part of the Blood, together with the Vital Spirits, pass thro' the Body. [Similarly in BAILEY 1742]. *c* 1718 QUINCY (J.) The coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary arteries. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 118 The arteries being divided, the animal would quickly bleed to death.

b. *attrib.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 27 b, The arter strynge is the condyte of the lyfe sprite. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* 2 B i, Veyne bludde ruddye and obscure: and arterie bludde ruddye and clere. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 228/1 A forceps, not unlike the common artery-forceps.

3. *fig.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) Pref. 5 To see the vanity of youth, so anatomised, that you may see euery veine, muscle and arterie. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vi. 264 The awful curse of the papal excommunication .. seemed to freeze up all the arteries of life.

4. *transf.* A main channel in a ramifying system of communication.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 270 These streams are the great arteries of inland commerce. *Mod.* Fleet St. is one of the main arteries of London traffic.

†5. A ligament. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 96 The strongest Arteries that knit and tie The members of a mixed Monarchy. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xv. 120 The bones in the Joynt .. are covered with Arteries, which are weaker than bones.

Artery (ā·ɹtəri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To furnish with, or as if with, arteries.

1856 BOKER *L. de Guzman* III. i, A kingdom veined and arteried with plots. 1878 A. CAMERON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 491 Great rivers that arteried every state.

Artesian (ɑrtī·zăn), *a.* [ad. F. *artésien*, f. OF. *Arteis*, now *Artois*, name of an old province of France.] Of or pertaining to Artois, or resembling the wells made there last century, in which a perpendicular boring into a synclinal fold or basin of the strata produces a constant supply of water rising spontaneously to the surface of the ground.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlviii. 578 Artesian borings at Calcutta. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xvii. 287 Here, in every village, centuries before the principle of the artesian well was acknowledged in Europe, the Rouar'a have been in the habit of boring simple artesian wells. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 33 The fountains in Trafalgar Square are fed with water from an Artesian well.

Artetik, obs. f. ARTHRITIC; cf. OF. *artetique.*

Artful (ā·ɹtful), *a.* [f. ART *sb.* + -FUL.]

I. Of persons or agents.

†1. Versed in the (liberal) arts; learned, wise.

1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* II. ii. Wks. III. 213 A beauteous Lady, art-full wise. 1631 JORDAN *Lond. Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 544 A piece worthy of an artful man's Examination.

2. Having practical, operative, or constructive skill; dexterous, clever. *arch.*

1697 DRYDEN *Life Virgil* (R.) Too artful a writer to set down events in exact historical order. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. i. (1737) II. 385 Subtile Threds spun from their artful Mouths! 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 204 Her artful hands the radiant tresses tied.

3. Skilful in adapting means to ends, so as to secure the accomplishment of a purpose, adroit; passing gradually into: Skilful in taking an unfair advantage; using stratagem, wily; cunning, crafty, deceitful.

1739 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* i. 23 Horace was more artful, and in a merry Way touched upon his Friends' Faults without putting them out of Humour. 1760 MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 480 IV. 419 Make use of the artful pen of Voltaire to draw secrets from the King of Prussia. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 73 Made use of by artful and designing men. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 67 An artful fellow is the devil in a doublet.

II. Of things, actions, etc.

4. Displaying or characterized by technical skill; performed or executed in accordance with the rules of art; artistic. *arch.*

1615 *Latham's Falconry* Pref. Verses, To .. force her to your voice and luring fall, Is strangely artfull. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 494 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. vi. § 8 So artful a Machine as every Man is. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 It would not be deemed an artful performance to fire one cartouch after another.

5. Produced by art, as opposed to what is natural; artificial, imitative, unreal.

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. i, In yon cool grotto's artful night. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* viii. (1789) I. 55 The artful distresses of a romance. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 114 Smite the chords .. That they may render back Artful thunder.

6. Skilfully adapted for the accomplishment of a purpose; ingenious, clever; passing gradually into: Cunning, crafty, deceitful.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 217 Artful Reasonings, and most moving Eloquence. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 2 Artful Conformity to the Modesty of a Woman's Manners. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 4 The marks, by an artful combination of which men have been able to discover and prove all that is proved in geometry. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xv, This is a very artful dodge.

A·rtfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In an artful manner, with skill or art.

1613 MIDDLETON *Tri. Truth* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 453 Hence is Artfully derived the onely difference betweene Prodigality and Bounty. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 10 Colours artfully spread upon Canvas may entertain the eye. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* III. ii. 167 Brightly polished and artfully flexile armour.

2. Cunningly, craftily, by underhand means.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 100 (1834) I. 337 The French fled shamefully, that was I suppose designedly and artfully. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 In these fatal follies the King was artfully encouraged.

A·rtfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being artful; skill, dexterity; craftiness.

a 1743 CHEYNE (J.) Consider with how much artfulness his bulk and situation is contrived. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 19 The artfulness with which he reaches some little result.

Arthen, obsolete form of EARTHEN.

Arthritic (ɑɹþri·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 artetyke, -ik, 6 arthetyke, -ycke, 7–8 arthritick, 8– arthritic. [orig. a. OF. *artetique*, corrupt ad. L. *arthrīticus*, a. Gr. *ἀρθρῖτικός*, f. *ἄρθρον* joint. Gradually altered back to the L. and Gr. form.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to diseased joints; *spec.* gouty.

1366 MAUNDEV. xxxi. 315 Gowtes artetykes, that me distreynen. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. 19 Good for goutes arthetyke of the fete. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* ¶ 256 The sciatica, and Arthritick pains. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 105 Pangs arthritic that infest the toe Of libertine excess.

2. Causing gout. *rare.*

1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brewer* I. (1742) 67 Adulterated, tartarous, arthritic Wines.

†3. Good against gout or affections of the joints.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 145 Remedies .. made of capital and arthritik simples. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, Arthritic Waters are waters good against the gout.

B. *sb.* †a. Affection of the joints, gout (*obs.*). b. A person subject to the gout.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lvi. (1495) 270 Arthetica is an ache and euyl in the fyngres and toes.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Hawking* C iiij b, A medecine for an hauke that has the artetik. 1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 215 Seized with the gout in a degree that none but arthritics .. can easily conceiue.

Arthri·tical, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. = ARTHRITIC.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* R iij b, Vexynge with arteticall greſes. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 18 One man will be Arthritical, another not. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 189 The sovereign alleviation of rheumatic and arthritical pain.

†2. Of the nature of a joint, articular. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 104 Though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they arthriticall analogies.

† B. as *sb.* A remedy for affections of the joints.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 359 Arthriticals are such Medicines as are appropriated to the Ioynts.

‖ **Arthritis** (ɑɹþrəi·tis). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀρθρῖτις*, f. *ἄρθρον* joint: see -ITIS.] General term for inflammation of the joints; *spec.* gout.

1544 PHAËR *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) L iij, Paine of the jointes .. is generally called arthritis. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Supp.* s.v. *Gout*, A light arthritis is very often called a fit of the rheumatism. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 577/2 Chronic arthritis of the shoulder.

Arthritism (ā·ɹþritiz'm). [irreg. f. prec. + -ISM.] 1882 D. DUCKWORTH *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XVIII. 363 Arthritism .. the peculiar disposition .. whereby affections of the joints are liable to occur, and these especially of rheumatic or gouty nature.

Arthro-, comb. form of Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint, as in:

Arthrodynic (ɑɹþro|di·nik), *a. Path.* [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], of or pertaining to *Arthrodynia*, i.e. pain

in the joints, chronic rheumatism. **Arthrography** (aɪþrǫ·grăfi) [see -GRAPHY], systematic description of the joints. **Arthro·pathy** [see -PATHY], painful affection of the joints. ‖ **Arthrosia** (aɪþrōu·ziă). [mod. L.] = ARTHRITIS (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853). **Arthro·sis** [L., a. Gr. *ἄρθρωσις*], articulation, connexion by a joint. **Arthrostome** (ā·ɪþrɒ|stōum), *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], name given by L. Agassiz to the mouth of the *Arthropoda*. **Arthrozoic** (āɪþrɒ|zōu·ik), *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ζωικός* of an animal], applied by Huxley to his sixth series of the *Metazoa*, containing the *Arthropoda, Nematoscolices*, etc.

1849 SMART, *Arthrodynic.* 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 279 During life the evidences of such arthropathies are sometimes numerous. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xlii. (1678) 165 All the bones are composed after two sorts .. by Arthrosis, an Articulation or joynt, and by Symphysis. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 202 The joint between the processus lenticularis of the incus and the head of the stapes is an arthrosis. 1877 HUXLEY *Inv. An.* xii. 680 The lowest known term of the Arthrozoic Series is a Nematoid worm.

‖ **Arthrodia** (aɪþrōu·diă). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀρθρωδία*, f. *ἀρθρώδης* well-articulated.] A kind of articulation in which the surfaces of the bones are either plane, or but slightly convex and concave respectively; *e.g.* the shoulder-joint. **Arthro·dial** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by, arthrodia. **Arthrodic** (aɪþrǫ·dik), *a.*, = prec.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xlii. (1678) 165 Arthrodia is when a lightly engraven cavity admits a small and short head. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 92 Arthrodia is the movable joint in which the extent of motion is slight and limited. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 256 Arthrodial joints are generally provided with ligaments.

Arthrology (aɪþrǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄρθρο-ν* joint + *-λογία* discourse, speech.]

1. A scientific treatise on the joints.

1859 in WORCESTER.

†2. Finger speech for the deaf and dumb. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 99 Order an Alphabet upon the joynts of their Fingers, which Artifice of Arthrologie obtained a privy force.

‖ **Arthropoda** (aɪþrǫ·pŏdă), *sb.pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) foot. The singular, Eng. in form, is **arthropod** (ā·ɪþrŏpɒd); also pl. **-pods.**] Animals with jointed feet; a name for the more highly organized *Annulosa* or *Articulata*, comprising Insects, Spiders, Crustacea, and Myriapoda, having segmented bodies to which hollow jointed appendages (antennæ, wings, legs) are articulated in pairs. **Arthro·podal** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Arthropoda*. **Arthro·podous** *a.* = prec.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 105 Accordingly, as the respiration is aquatic or aerial, the Arthropoda are divisible into two great groups. *Ibid.* 107 The Crustacea, the earliest representatives of the Arthropodal type. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 390 In these Arthropods, the body is divided into many segments, the most anterior of which takes on the characters of a distinct head. *Ibid.* xii. 679 Its nervous system is .. Arthropodal. 1882 G. ALLEN *Col. Flowers* ii. 24 Bees and butterflies, the aristocrats of the arthropodous world.

Arthrosia, Arthrostome: see ARTHRO-.

†**Arthur's hufe.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [lit. *Arthur's haunt*; from med.L. use of *Arcturus* as = *Arturus* Arthur.] The star Arcturus or constellation Bootes.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 21 Euery sterne .. That in the stil heuin moue cours we se, Arthuris huyfe, and Hyades betaiknand rane.

Artiad (ā·ɹti|ăd). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἄρτι-ος* even + -AD I a.] A chemical element or radical with *even* degrees of quantivalency or atomicity, *e.g.* a dyad, tetrad, or hexad, in opposition to *perissads*, which include monads, triads, and pentads.

1870 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 238 The elements may be divided in this respect into two classes, one of *odd*, the other of *even* equivalence, the former distinguished as *perissads*, the latter as *artiads*.

Artic, -ik(e, obs. forms of ARCTIC.

Artichoke (ā·ɹti|tʃouk). Forms: 6 **archecokk, archichoke, archychock(e, artochock(e,-choke, hortichock, artichok, -chault, -chowe, artechock, -choke, archoke, artychough,** 6–7 **harti-, artichock(e,** 6–8 **-chau(x,** 7 **artichoake, -chou(x, -choach, hartichoak(e, -choke, hartechooke,** 7–8 **artichoak,** 6– **artichoke.** [ad. north. It. *articiocco, arciciocco*, for *arcicioffo* (all in Florio), perverted forms of **alcarcioffo*, mod.It. *carciofo, -offo* (Florio has pl. '*carcioffi, carciocchi, carcioffoli*, hartichokes'), ad. or cogn. w. OSp. *alcarchofa* (mod. *alcachofa*, Pg. *alcachofra*), a. Sp. Arab. *al-kharshōfa* (P. de Alcala) = Arab. الخرشوف *al-kharshūf* (Bocthor and others; but Freytag gives the word with *ḥ*, as حرشف *ḥarshaf*).

The phonetic genealogy seems to be: Sp. Arab. *alkharshōf(a*, OSp. *alcarchofa*, (? OIt. *alcarcioffo*), North It. *arcicioffo, arciciocco* (whence Eng. *archychock*), *articiocco*, Eng. *artichock*. Like other words of foreign origin, much influenced in its forms by popular etymology. Association with native words, *arci-* arch-, chief, *cioffo* horse-collar, *ciocco* stump, must have caused the North It. changes; in Fr. the terminal *-chau* was variously assimilated to *chou* cabbage, *chaud* warm, *hault, haut* high, as *artichau, -chou, -chaud, -chault, -chaut*; the It. and Fr. forms were latinized in the 16th c. as *articoccus, -coctus, -cactus*, all with plausible though delusory etymologies, *cactus* being actually the ancient Latin name of the Cardoon; in Eng., explanations of the name were found in its *choking* the *garden* or the *heart* (*horti-, harty-chocks*), or having a 'chock' or 'choke' in its *heart*. Hence also the change from *-chock* to *-choak, -choke*. As to alleged Arabic *ardi-shaukī*, see Skeat.]

1. A composite plant (*Cynara Scolymus*), allied to the thistles, originally from Barbary and the south of Europe, widely cultivated in kitchen-gardens; its eatable parts are the fleshy bases of the involucral leaves or scales of the gigantic thistle-like flower, and its receptacle or 'bottom,' when freed from the bristles and seed-down or 'choke.'

(According to De Candolle the Artichoke is only a cultivated variety of the Cardoon *C. Cardunculus*, and occurs nowhere truly wild. It was brought to Florence from Naples in 1466. For its introduction to England, see quot. 1599.)

1531 *MS. Acc. Bk.* in *N. & Q.* 2 Feb. (1884) 85/2 Bringing Archecokks to the Kings Grace. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xx. 280 There is nothing vsed to be eaten of Artochockes but the hed of them. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Carduus* should be wylde Archichoke, and *Cinara* shoulde be the gardin Archichoke. 1551 — *Herbal* 87 Archy-chock. 1552 HULOET, Thystle called archoke or cowe thistle, *Scolymus. Ibid.*, Artochokes herbe, *Cynara*. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 Gardein Thistles (whiche we calle Hortichockes). 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* 101 The Artichocke groweth like in the heade unto the Pine apple. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 63 a, The Hartichoch .. is a kind of Thistell, by the diligence of the Gardner brought to be a good Garden hearbe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* lxi. 522 Of Artechokes. 1589 *Shuttlew. Stewards' Acc.* (1856) I. 53 A mayed wch broughte artychoughs, iiij *d.* 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii, Like a yong artichocke, that alwayes carries pepper and salt, in it selfe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 In time of memory things haue bene brought in that were not here before, as .. the Artichowe in time of Henry the eight. 1599 *Mirr. Policie* 71 [He] did not yet forget the niggardlinesse, but parted Lettice and Artichaux in two. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 78, I haue spoken somewhat of Thistles and Artichoux. 1634 *Althorp MS.* 24 For 14 dozen of hartichoakes £02 16*s.* 00*d.* 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 312 Artichokes grew sometimes only in the Isle of Sicily; and since my remembrance, they were so dainty in England, that usually they were sold for Crowns a-piece. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* mmcccxxxiv/4 Right Dutch Artichoaks .. for Six Shillings and eight Pence the Hundred. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Artichaux, hot and dry. 1727 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 78 The dean .. shall .. steal my artichoaks no more. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 281 Nowhere does the artichoke arrive at greater perfection than in the Orkney Islands.

b. *fig.*

c 1600 J. DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* III. ii. (1881) 60 Let him alone you cross-legg'd hartichoak. 1870 E. STRACHEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov., They have eaten, leaf by leaf, a whole artichoke of treaties, taking the September Convention for the last mouthful.

2. **Jerusalem Artichoke:** a species of Sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), a native of tropical America, cultivated in Europe, having edible tuberous roots, somewhat resembling the Artichoke proper in flavour.

'The name of Jerusalem Artichoke is considered to be a corruption of the Italian *Girasóle Articiocco* or Sunflower Artichoke, under which name it is said to have been distributed from the Farnese garden at Rome, soon after its introduction to Europe in 1617.' W. B. Booth in *Treas. Bot.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 134 Artichocks of *Ierusalem*, is a roote vsually eaten with butter, vinegar, and pepper. 1641 R. BROOKE *Nat. Eng. Episc.* I. iv. 16 Error being like the *Jerusalem-Artichoake*; plant it where you will, it overrunnes the ground and choakes the Heart. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 358 Set Potatoes, and Jerusalem Artichoaks. 1861 R. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* i, From this *girasol* we have made Jerusalem, and from the Jerusalem artichoke we make Palestine soup.

Article (ā·ɹtik'l), *sb.*, 3–; also 4–7 **articul(e,** 5 **artycul, artykele, -kle, artikil,** 5–6 **artycle.** [a. F. *article*, ad. L. *articul-us* (which lives on in F. as *orteil*), dim. of *artus* joint, f. *ar-* to join; cf. ARM, ART.]

I. Literally.

†1. A joint connecting two parts of the body. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij, Woundes of the artycles are Cacoethes and wycked. 1607 TOPSELL *Foure-f. Beasts* 745 Their legges are without Articles. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyr.* iv. 11 The Nerves and Articuls. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 139 An Article, or joynt, of the body or bones thereof.

II. Of time.

2. A nick of time which joins two successive periods, a juncture, a moment; the very moment, the critical point or moment.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 They ben not suffysaunt to the artycle of temptacyon. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. ii. (1506) 9 Conferme the holy baptem in the artycle of necessyte. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 44 And each article of time Her pure thoughts to heaven flie. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 348 Very thick Exhalations .. in the Article of the Setting of the Sun. 1709 *Let.* in W. Peek *Axholme* (1815) 207 Pulled him out, just in the article of time that the roof fill in. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 99 An infirm building, just in the article of falling.

b. esp. in *article of death.*

?a 1475 *Craft of Deyng* 37 (1870) Thai that are in the artykle of ded has vþer temptations. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F vj b, Euery man ought to haue good hope whan he is in the article of deth. 1512 *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* VIII. 101 b, Seyng the articlys of deth comyng apon me. 1635 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 11 To the very article of her departure. 1782 BP. NEWTON *Wks.* II. 706 In the article of death he commended his soul to God. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1876) 207 Roman citizens originally made their Wills only in the article of death.

III. The separate members or portions of anything written. [*Articulus* in L. was extended from the joint, to the parts jointed on, limbs, members, 'joints' of a finger, etc.; whence *transf.* to the component parts of discourses, writings, actions.]

3. The separate clauses or statements of the Apostles' Creed; the separate items of any summary of faith; the thirty-nine statements to which those who take orders in the Church of England subscribe.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 262 Þe articles, þet beoð, ase þauh me seide, þe liðes of ure bileaue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 11 Þe tuelf Articles of þe Cristene Byleve. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* (1867) 27 Þe twelue artycles of þe trouthe. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 384 In alle the articles of the feithe I beleeve as holy writte seithe. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xi. 38 This article *He descended into Hell*, is but an explication of the former *He dyed and was buried.* *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (R.) A minister should preach according to the articles of religion established in the church where he is. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* i, Articles of Faith (as they are called) .. cannot be imposed on any Church by the Law of the Land. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 17 That you are any where directed in the canons or articles to attempt explaining the mysteries. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. i. 172 The six great articles in the faith of Islam. 1862 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 272 *note*, The Church is not even synonymous with the clergy .. according to the definition in the Thirty-nine Articles. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 31 Will some one undertake to give us Othello by dogmatic article?

4. A separate clause or provision of a statute; an enactment, or act. [Common in med. (English) L., as in the *Articuli Cleri, Articuli Coronæ.*]

[1315 *Act* 9 *Edw. II, Articuli Cleri*, made at Lincolne.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* j, This statute .. wherin is contayned many and dyuers chapiters and artycles. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, xii, The statute made for the abolishment of diuersity of opinions, in certaine articles concerning Christiane Religion commonly called the vi articles. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* viii. in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 13 Books, Ballads .. printed contrary to this Article. 1711 C. M. *Let. to Curat* 5 The Famous act of the six articles in the Year, 1539.

b. *Sc. Hist.* **Lords of the Articles:** a standing committee of the Scottish Parliament, who drafted and prepared the measures submitted to the House.

1483 *Act* 13 *Jas. III* (1597) § 95 The Lordes of the Articles thinkis expedient, etc. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 308 From the reign of James IV the lords of articles are regularly named in the records of every parliament. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 71 The Lords of the Articles whose business it was to digest the measures to be brought before Parliament.

c. **The Articles of War:** regulations made for the government of the military and naval forces of Great Britain and the United States.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmmmccccxlvi/10 All having had the Articles of War read to them. 1748 in Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. 385 The Court unanimously agree, that Rear-Admiral Knowles falls under part of the fourteenth article of war. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 141 The Articles of War are to be read once in every Three Months to the Officers and Men. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. ii. 322 The Mutiny Act proceeds to authorize the Crown to make articles of war.

5. Each of the distinct charges, or counts, of an accusation or indictment; in *pl.* an indictment drawn up in articles.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiv. 11, I shold .. answere to these artycles of myn accusement. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 140 And charge him with what articles they lusted. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 243 My Lord dispatch, reade o're these Articles. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 1 Anytus .. laid it as an article of charge .. against him, that, etc. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 20 A trick of a new kind of Trial .. by suggestions upon Articles exhibited against any man before the Council-Table. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. § 9. 254 To have any articles to lay to his charge. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 17 Certain articles presented against this archbishop.

6. Each of the distinct heads or points of an agreement or treaty; hence a. in *pl.* a formal agreement. *Articles of Apprenticeship*: terms of agreement between an apprentice and his employer. *Articles of Association*: rules, conditions, etc., upon which a commercial agreement is founded.

1399 *Rich. Redeless* IV. 43 To reherse þe articlis and graunte all her askynge. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 14 The articulis of the pease finalle made between both kingis. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxix. 192 Amonges other artycles that he bounde theym vnto. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Introd., I am sent out to you here, with a scrivener, and certain articles drawn out in haste between our author and you. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 479 To settle the articles of marriage with him. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 94 Indentures, Cov'nants, Articles they draw. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 200 Articles of separation were soon drawn up, and signed between the parties. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XI. 94, I have just received the articles of capitulation of the Castle of San Sebastian. 1837 MACREADY in *Rem.* II. 80 Construction of the actors' articles of agreement.

b. *sing.* (in same sense). *arch.*

1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 79 On Monday an Article was drawn, wherein he agreed to put me in possession on Thursday. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 18 To prepare an article defining the extent of the powers over commerce.

c. *pl.* Terms, conditions. *arch.* Cf. ARTICLE *v.* 5.

1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 101 You are all offered large Articles for your selves. 1659 D'Oyly in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 420 He may sue his articles. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* mmlxxv/2 Caschaw has surrendred upon Articles. 1727 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 51 The matter was concluded, and Peg taken into the house upon certain articles. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* v. i. (1802) II. 123 An actress enters into articles with a rich gallant.

†d. in horse-racing. *Clerk of the Articles* = clerk of the course. *Obs.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmcccxxiii/4 Any Person may enter his Horse with the Clerk of the Articles till the 29th Instant. 1706 *Ibid.* mmmmccxix/4 To be governed by the Articles of the Race.

†7. A clause in a will; a legacy. *Obs.*

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 57 Wyllyng the seid will in eueri article to take pleyn effecte. *Ibid.* 60 Contrarie to the entent of this myn articule and laste will. 1761 Smollett *Gil Blas* II. ii, Besides her residue under the will, she had some snug little articles.

8. *gen.* A paragraph, section, or distinct item of any document.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 87 The furste artycul of thys gemetry. 1505 *Instruc. Hen. VII to Ambassadors* in *Facsim. Nat. MSS.* I. 66 Item, to note welle hir ies, &c.—As to thys articule, the ies of the saide Quyne be of colore browne. 1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 349 The ten articles of the lawe, whiche we commenly calle the .x. commandementes. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 124 This belongeth to the next Article though here you anticipate it. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 261 All the Substances mentioned in the foregoing Article. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xx. (1827) IX. 1 This 20th book contains 3 articles. *Mod.* Every Main word in this Dictionary is treated in a separate article.

9. A literary composition forming materially part of a journal, magazine, encyclopædia, or other collection, but treating a specific topic distinctly and independently. (Here the idea of a section or part of the book, is quite subordinated to that of the independent character of the 'article.' It is one of the articles *in* the paper, as distinguished from the articles *of* this Dictionary.)

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 5 They read the Advertisements with the same curiosity as the Articles of publick News. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. i, The home articles of a newspaper. 1822 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II. vii. 151 Charles Lamb's articles, signed 'Elia.' 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx. (1863) 257 Warrington..pointed to one of the leading articles in that Journal. *c* 1870 Kinglake *Crimea* I. (ed. 4) Advt. 13 The book..became the subject—not merely of reviews, but also—of what they call 'articles.'

IV. A separate thing (immaterial or material).

†10. A particular piece of business, a matter, business, or concern; a subject. *Of great article*: of great moment, of importance. *Obs.*

1430 *Paston Lett.* 14. I. 30 Ye are Vicar general in Inggelond of the worthy Prelate..and have hys power in many grete articles. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 122, I take him to be a soul of great article. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 1 In his Way to Wealth, which is the great Article of Life. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxix. 288 To say, there was no article so proper for parents to govern in, as this of marriage. 1767 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 252 Permit me, before I dismiss this article, to offer a hint. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 549 Gardening..is the article in which it surpasses all the earth. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Introd. 2 In this article Josephus might be mistaken.

b. followed by *of*: The matter of, the particular item of, that which comes under the head of. (Said also of things material.) *In the article of*: under the head of, so far as concerns, in regard to.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 53 Thou shouldst not alter the article of thy Gentry. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 2 A very great Revolution that has happen'd in this Article of Good-breeding. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. li. 389 The very article of making and managing the ships themselves employs a great number of hands. 1805 S. Bourne in Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 206 He thinks himself..better, particularly in the article of sleep. 1874 F. Hall in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 321 As he views matters, we have been steadily going down hill, in the article of our mother-tongue.

†11. An item in an account, list, etc. *Obs.*

1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1754) 8 The Bills rise high, the Articles of the Fever, Spotted-Fever, and Teeth, began to swell. *Ibid.* (1756) 112 This was really a dismal Article. 1774 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* II. 63 A considerable article in expence is saved by it.

12. One of the distinct parts or portions of any subject, action, or proceeding (although the latter is not *formally* divided into items); a piece, a distinct detail, a particular.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xi. 569 An uniformity of character in every article of his conduct. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* 209, I have an article of news to tell you. 1785 Cowper *Tirocin.* 241 If he there be tamed, Or in one article of vice reclaimed. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 374 An important article of the duty of the Supreme Council. 1875 Grindon *Life* xviii. 227 To encourage love of work is the first article of sensible education.

13. *An article of*: a material thing forming part of, or coming under the head of, any class.

1823 Rutter *Fonthill* 50 That superb article of modern luxury. 1827 De Quincey *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 292 The dress..is brought before us article by article. 1840 Macready *Remin.* II. 160 Called at several shops and priced various articles of furniture. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 215 By the time books..come to be loved as articles of furniture.

14. *elliptically* (= article of trade, commerce, food, clothing, use, property): A commodity; a piece of goods or property, a chattel, a thing material.

1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 17/2 The immediate consequence would be (to speak in mercantile phrase) a fall in the price of the article. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxliii, Stockings, slippers, brushes, combs..With other articles of ladies fair. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 421 His folio..is yet a 'crack-article' with the knowing. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 269 A superior demand for the article of dramas. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 81 If this happened with every article..there would be an end of the cheapness. 1852 M^cCulloch *Taxation* II. ix. 332 A taxed article, such as soap. 1856 F. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 97 Lady Selina was just the article he wished for. 1859 Lewes *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 102 If..the purpose of food be to sustain the organism, that article which sustains it longest..must be most nutritive of all. 1883 *Law Rep., Q. Bench* XI. 590 The prosecutor's house was feloniously broken into..and several articles were stolen. *Mod. Shopkeeper*: 'The next article, Ma'am?'

V. In *Arithmetic.*

†15. The number 10; each of the *tens*, or round numbers between units (or digits) and hundreds.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxiii. 923 (1495) Eche symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus and ten is the fyrst Articulus, and the nexte is twenty. 1543 Recorde *Gr. Arts* (1640) 219 This is true both of Digits and Articles. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. i. 2 Article is any number ending in a Cypher, as 10 is one Article, 20 is two Articles. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Article*, in arithmetic, signifies the number 10, or any number justly divisible into ten parts.

VI. In *Grammar.*

16. A name for the adjectives *the* (Definite Article) and *a, an* (Indefinite Article), and their equivalents in other languages, sometimes considered to form a distinct Part of Speech.

In this sense representing the L. *articulus*, a term used in Latin as early as the time of Quintilian as a transl. of the Gr. ἄρθρον, to denote the Gr. ὁ, ἡ, τό = *the*. The inclusion of *a* and its equivalents belongs to the grammar of the modern languages. Palsgrave (1530) makes two articles in Fr., *ung* and *le*, but he does not seem to know the terms *Definite* and *Indefinite*—which were possibly taken (in a new sense) from the language of the ancient Stoic grammarians who (using ἄρθρα to denote the pronouns) distinguished between ἄρθρα ὡρισμένα or *Definite articles*, and ἄρθρα ἀοριστώδη or *Indefinite articles*; the former being with them our personal pronouns, the latter the other pronouns and demonstratives including the art. ὁ, ἡ, τό = *the*. The exact sense in which ἄρθρον was first used in grammar is uncertain. (I. Bywater.)

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 14 Besydes the viii partes of speche commen betwene them and the latines..they have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article, borrowyng the name of the Grekes. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 450/2 This worde, *that*, putteth Tyndall for the article, *the*. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* Wks. 1859. 778 We add a ninth [part of speech], which is the *article*: and that is two-fold; Finite..*the*; Infinite..*a*. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 62 There are two *articles*, *a* and *the*. These are really Nouns Adjective, and are used almost after the same Manner as other Adjectives. Therefore I have not made the Article (as some have done) a distinct Part of Speech. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XI. 52/1 Sir William Davenant contrived to write a poem 'the London Vacation' almost without the use of Articles.

Article (ā·ɹtik'l), *v.*, 5–; 5–6 **articule, artycule, -cle.** [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To formulate in articles, particularize, specify; with *clause*, To state *that*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. R. Com. Hist. MSS.* 279/1 The seid duke articled that after that he was come oute of prisone into England..he went to Caleys. 1494 Fabyan VII. 567 It shuld haue ben set out and articuled, euery act therof. *a* 1581 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 135 Lay your heads together, and article the points. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli, And daerst thou Minion, quoth the Queene, thus article to me That thou wert Non-plus.

2. To set forth (offences) in articles *against* (a person).

1494 Fabyan *Rich. II*, an. 1388 (R.) These iniuryes and many moo..were artyculed agayne hym in .xxxviii. sundry artycles. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 92 All his errors and follies were articled against him. *a* 1700 *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 211 They would article against him whatever they could accuse him of. 1883 *Law Rep., Probate* VIII. 196 The offences articled against him were committed whilst he was incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn.

3. *absol.* To bring charges, make specific accusations *against*. (Also with *compound passive*.)

1530 Palsgr. 437/1 He hath artycled agaynst you other wyse than you wene of. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. 56 The Lords..began forthwith to enuy and article against the Protector. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 41 They were..articled against, at the command of the *the Lords*. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. § 3 (1669) 62/1 He is a bold man sure that dare find fault with God, and article against Heaven. 1697 *Snake in Grass* 254 John Story, Wilkinson, etc. were..Articl'd against for so much as allowing Liberty of Conscience to any Quaker to Pay Tythes.

4. *trans.* To indict, charge with specific offences.

a 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* 167 Articling, accusing, and disgracing one another. 1868 *Times* 30 Apr. 12/6 The defendant..had been articled for an ecclesiastical offence.

†5. To arrange by treaty, or stipulations.

a. *trans. Obs.*

1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (1871) 97 After the manner and fourme that the saide Mayer and Commenalte have articled. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 124 In which parly it was articled, that the Romans should pay a thousand pound weight of gold. 1600 Holland *Livy* 1014 (R.) Antiochus himselfe, with whom Scipio had articled peace and alliance. 1682 Evats *Grotius' War & Peace* 93 It was..Articled between the Kings..that the Egyptians should not come into that Sea with any long Ship.

†b. *intr.* or with *subord. clause* or *inf. Obs.*

1526 Wolsey in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 65 The King of England articled to make war upon the Emperors. 1627 May *Lucan* IV. 260 Whilest we are articling Basely about thy safety. 1705 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 55 The only secure way will be to article positively. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 51 Another indenture of 1338..articles, that the workman should have six-pence a foot for white glass.

†c. const. *with* (a person). *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. 33 He Articles with the gods. 1639 W. Cartwright *Royall Slave* V. iii, Must we be articled with by our women? 1645 Symonds *Diary* (1859) 278 The governour for his owne security had articled with the enemy. *a* 1705 Howe *Self-ded.* Wks. 1810 I. 480 God is pleased to article with dust and ashes. 1764 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 243, I will article with them to do so.

†d. const. *for* (a thing). *Obs.*

1656 Bramhall *Replic.* ii. 94 They articled for the free exercise of the Greek Religion. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I. 491/1 Pausanias wanted a truce, that he might article for the dead.

6. *trans.* To bind by articles of apprenticeship.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 161 Their brother too, who had been articled to an attorney.

7. To furnish with articles (of faith). *rare.*

1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. VIII. 265 And the doctrines by which our fathers articled the Church, are become unapproachably high.

Articled (ā·ɹtik'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Formulated or set forth in articles.

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 66/1 The confession of faith articuled in the Nicene councell. 1611 Cotgr., *Articulé*, articulated, articled; set downe in, reduced unto, articles.

2. Bound under articles of apprenticeship.

1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. x. (1862) 506 A youth articled to an attorney. 1840–1 Dickens *Old C. Shop* II. xviii, My articled pupil. 1860 Smiles *Self Help* iii. 57 Austen Layard, originally an articled clerk in the office of a London solicitor.

3. Provided with articles (of faith).

1868 *Spectator* 10 Oct., Our elaborately articled Anglican system must be largely simplified.

Articler (ā·ɹtiklə(ɹ)). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who draws up articles or charges.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar.* 321 Those idle Articlers..that in their Informations have carried themselves so magisterially.

Articular (ɑɹti·kiŭlăɹ), *a.*; also 5 **-uler.** [ad. L. *articulār-is*, f. *articulus* Article; see -AR.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, the joints (of the body).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) IV. 117 An infirmite articuler. 1582 Hester *Phiorav. Secr.* I. xv. 15 Most commonly thei [swellynges] come in the articular parts. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 75 Troubled with rheumes, and articular griefes. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 247/2 Articular cartilage. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 430/2 In gouty joints, and the articular surfaces of bones and cartilages.

2. *Gram.* Of the nature of an Article (*sb.* 16).

1750 Harris *Hermes* II. v. (Jod.) The definitives are either articular or pronominal.

†**Artic·ularly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Article by article, in separate heads or divisions.

1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 27 Theise Statutes and Ordynaunces hereafter artycularly ensueinge. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 For other causes articularly and specially. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 282 To answer *gradatim* and articularly as followeth. 1744 Lewis *Bp. Pecock* 253 Articularly subscribed with their own names.

Artic·ulary, *a.* [ad. F. *articulaire*, or L. *articulāri-us* = *articulāris*.] = Articular 1.

1880 Gunther *Fishes* 47 Linked..by an articulary process.

‖ **Articulata** (ɑɹti·kiulā·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [L., pl. neuter (sc. *animalia*) of *articulātus* jointed.] Cuvier's name for his third great subdivision or sub-kingdom of animals, embracing invertebrate animals with an external skeleton, having the body and limbs composed of segments jointed together, as Insects, Crustacea, Centipedes, and Worms. (Cf. Annuloida, Annulosa, Arthropoda.)

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 417 *Articulata*, or *Articulated Animals*, are so called because the different portions of their body are composed of moveable pieces articulated to each other. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. viii. 359 The crabs..stand at the head of the sub-kingdom Articulata.

Articulate (ɑɹti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *articulāt-us* jointed: see Article and -ATE.]

A. *adj.* I. Jointed, having joints.

1. Jointed on, united by a joint.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* 526 Our articulate members..our hands, or feete. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 467 Stipes not articulate with the rootstock.

2. Jointed, composed of segments united by joints; *e.g.* the vertebral column, some sea-weeds.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 231 Body straight, and articulate. 1869 Mrs. Somerville *Molec. Sc.* II. ii. 180 Ceraminacea..are filiform articulate plants with the nucleus naked.

b. *Zool.* Of the type of the Articulata.

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 16 The Articulate types, composed of segments bearing limbs. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. iii. 52 The Articulate animals are characterized by their ventral nerve-chord.

†3. Of or pertaining to the joints. *Obs. rare.*

1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 75 (T.) The causes internal of these articulate pains move upon one hinge of Hippocrates.

4. Distinctly jointed or marked; having the parts distinctly recognizable.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 503 The outward Lineaments thus perfect and articulate in this Glorious Body. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 254 A miserable horse, whose ribs were as articulate as the bars of a gridiron.

5. Of things immaterial, in same sense.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 223 These Apocalyptick Visions .. are made so as to seem very trim and express, very complete and articulate in the very outward Cortex. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. i. 53 Added to the firm land of articulate History. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Mak. Flor.* Introd. 14 The most articulate and important period of Florentine history.

6. Of sound: Divided into distinct parts (words and syllables) having each a definite meaning; as opposed to such inarticulate sounds as a long musical note, a groan, shriek, or the sounds produced by animals. Also *fig.* speaking plainly or intelligibly.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 120 Speech is made by aire, beaten and framed with articulate and distinct sound. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* I. viii. 28 Not in articulate and plaine speech, but in grones. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 557 Beasts .. Created mute to all articulat sound. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 325 Who talk .. with articulate plain voices, as if men. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 270 Truly, it is a great thing for a Nation that it get an articulate voice. 1875 H. E. Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 244 Secret whispers of sorrow .. which may never be uttered in articulate and audible words.

b. *Articulate-speaking*: using articulate speech, speaking articulately, and thus, intelligibly.

1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 271 Language of articulate-speaking men. 1834 — *Past & Pr.* (1858) 266 Articulate-speaking functionaries.

7. Hence transferred to hearing, and other sensations, and to thought and intelligence: Distinct.

1626 D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 322 III. 217 The Byshopp saied in my articulate hearing. 1662 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. (1712) 100 To clear up this dim and cloudy discovery of Spirits, into more distinct and articulate Apparitions. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* v. (1867) 101 An articulate warning is presented. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* III. 4 The mere upper surface [of our Thinking] that we shape into articulate Thoughts. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 10 (1864) 187 The discriminative or articulate character of the sense of touch.

II. Articled; consisting of or treated in articles.

† 8. Formulated in articles; *e.g.* a system of doctrine, a set of regulations, an agreement. *Obs.*

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* B j b, [Did not] make any precedent pact or articulat condition aforehand with the Idolaters. 1586 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 175 Neither tie we the Church so strictly to the signs articulate. 1622 Bacon *Hist. Hen. VII*, Wks. 1860. 475 His instructions were ever extreme, curious, and articulate.

† 9. Charged or specified in articles. *Obs.*

1569 Hawkins in Arb. *Garner* V. 231 The articulate Sir William Garrard, Knight .. and others joined with them in Society. *Ibid.* 240 The Ship articulate, called the Swallow, was of the adventure. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 66 If the defendant does not believe the Sum Articulate.

† 10. Consisting of tens. See Article *sb.* 15. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Psend. Ep.* 186 They accounted their digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred. *Ibid.* 280 Using the full and articulate number, [we] doe write the Translation of Seventy; whereas .. the precise number was Seventy two.

B. *sb. Zool.* An articulate animal, one of the Articulata.

1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I The Articulates, or jointed animals, form an enormously large division. 1878 O. W. Holmes *Motley* 152 Annalists will pile up facts for ever like so many articulates or mollusks or radiates.

Articulate (ɑɹti·kiŭlēt), *v.* [f. prec. or on analogy of vbs. so formed. At first *articulate* was used as its pa. pple. The chronological order of the senses is not the logical, branch II being earlier than I.

I. To joint. (Later sense in English.)

1. *trans.* To joint, to attach by a joint. (Mostly in *pass.*)

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farme* 473 The mouth .. which is articulated or close ioined with the shanke. *Mod.* The point at which the limb is articulated to the trunk.

2. To joint together, connect by joints, into a series; to mark with apparent joints. (Mostly *pass.*)

1644 [See Articulated *ppl. a.* 2.] 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 24 The most movable joints are those in which the adjacent bones are articulated on the principle either of a pivot, or of a hinge. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 71 They are not articulated into lines of hills. 1879 J. Young *Ceramic Art* 40 A cylindrical Japanese vase in Sutton's Collection is reticulated, or articulated.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form a joint (*with*); to unite with by a joint.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 15 The human head does not articulate in the centre of gravity. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* viii. 168 These latter bones again also articulate with the breast-bone. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 171 The hollow of the cup articulates with a spheroidal surface furnished by the humerus.

4. *trans.* To divide (vocal sound) into distinct parts (words and syllables) each representing a notion or relation.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 87 This instrument fashioneth the voyce, & causeth it to yeeld a sound, & so prepareth it for the tongue, that it may be articulated and framed into speech by y^e^ same. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 715 First to articulate the voyce. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* I. xiii. (1867) 57 He amuses himself with articulating the pulses of the air. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. 291 Air articulated into nonsense.

5. To pronounce distinctly; to utter, give utterance to; to express in words.

1691 Ray *Creation* (J.) The muscles of the tongue [of apes] which do most serve to articulate a word. 1772 Porteus *Civ. Negro States* (R.) The moment they are capable of articulating their words. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. v. 41 That lady .. began to articulate a horrible patois. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* i. (1858) 5 To interpret and articulate the dumb deep want of the people! 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurture* II. ii. (1861) 256 Wrongs which never get articulated.

6. *intr.* To utter words; to speak distinctly; *often*, to pronounce.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 292 Measure a just cadence, and scan without articulating. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 190 He had .. so great a weakness in his tongue that he could not articulate. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* III. IX. iii. 234 The capricious modes of dressing, articulating and moving. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 356 His agitation was so great that he could not articulate.

II. To article. (The earlier sense in English.)

7. *trans.* To formulate in an article or articles; to set forth in articles, particularize, specify. ? *Obs.*

1562 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 308/1 Thought good to articulate the foresaid objections .. in writing. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 18 b, If I articulate all the examples of their absurdeties that I could. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar.* 51 Can you find this .. so prescribed in our Church? or articulated unto our Teachers?

† 8. *trans.* and *intr.* To charge, bring a charge *against*. *Obs.*

1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 356 It was articulate against him that .. he did hold, etc. 1590 *Articles* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX, vii. § 27 V. 142 We do object and articulate against him, that he .. hath forsaken, etc. 1603 Drayton *Barons Wars* II. lxiv, Gainst whom, at Pomfret, they articulate.

† 9. *trans.* To arrange by articles or conditions.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 42 Articulating peace with the Albanes. 1676 Bullokar, *Articulate*, to set down articles or conditions of agreement.

† 10. *intr.* To come to terms; to capitulate. *Obs.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* v. xx, How to articulate with yielding Wightes. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 212 The Inhabitants were willing to articulate, and to yeelde themselves to the Duke of Burgundie. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ix. 76 Send vs to Rome The best, with whom we may articulate, For their owne good, and ours. 1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* III. 57 Those three gods .. have thus Articulated, lest upon their intrenching on one anothers jurisdiction, they might make Warre among themselves.

Articulated (ɑɹti·kiŭlētėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. *pple.* Jointed; connected by a joint.

1616 [See Articulate *v.* 1.] 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 59 (T.) The scapula .. is articulated to the humerus. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1827) 458 A ridged bone, articulated at both ends to rigid bases. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 197 The base of the filament .. is usually articulated to the receptacle. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 1 An ossicle articulated to its apex.

2. Jointed, having segments united by joints; sensibly jointed; marked with apparent joints.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 157 The articulated Fingers. 1706 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 201 The hands and feet rather plump than sensibly articulated. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 5 The Antennæ of Ants are what Virtuosi call articulated. 1815 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* 132 The columns at Fairhead are not articulated like those at the Giant's Causeway. 1851 *Gentl. Mag.* CXXII. I. 128 We next arrive at articulated figures. The Statue of Jupiter Ammon nodded.

3. *spec.* in *Zool.* Formed like the Articulata.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 750/1 The body of these animals [the Crustacea] is articulated. 1860 Samuelson *Honey Bee* ii. 11 An articulated animal; that is an animal .. composed of a number of articulations or rings.

4. Made into articulate sound; = Articulate 6, 7.

a 1704 Locke (J.) They would .. not deceive themselves with a little articulated air. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 172 To speak .. My sorrow in articulated Tear. 1824 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 327 The same words may be repeated; but in each second of time the articulated air hath passed away. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. iii. (1876) 25 Speak, if your heart prompts, in articulated words. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xii. 205 Which had hardly risen into the region of inwardly articulated thought.

5. Made distinct.

1855 Brimley *Ess.* 23 Its luxuriant pictorial richness .. more articulated by fine drawing.

6. Formulated, set forth in, or reduced to articles.

1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 534 Every point and circumstance articulated against them. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 208 To declare and deliver [them] to his nunciat .. articulated in the cittie of Musko. 1848 Hampden *Bampton Lect.* 100 A minutely articulated system of Theology. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 23 They know nothing of an articulated creed which may be blindly assented to by young and old.

Articulately, *adv.* [f. Articulate *a.* + -ly 2.] In an articulate manner.

1. By joints.

1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* I. 193 [Our Body] is formed of several parts of Matter articulately jointed and coagmented together.

2. With articulate voice, with words and syllables distinctly heard.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. v. (R.) Englishe .. cleane, polite, perfectly and articulately pronounced. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 16 To speake audibly and articulatly. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 494 The voice from the pulpit will not be heard so articulately as it would be, if there were no vaulting. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* v, Sir Bingo .. swore louder and more articulately than ever he was known to utter any previous sounds.

3. Distinctly, definitely, in sense or manner.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. § 20 Christians that .. do all of them explicitly and articulately long after the glories of an eternal love. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. v. 217 It is the first time her Hungarian Majesty steps articulately forward with such extraordinary Claim of Damages.

4. In the form of distinct articles, article by article, specifically.

1620 Bp. Snowden in *Fortesc. Papers* 124 A more full declaracion of the matter is articulately expressed in the note. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 116, I had articulatly set down in writing our points. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 127 A detail of examples, distinctly and articulately proposed. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lv. 111 He then goes over the different charges articulately.

Articulateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being articulate, distinctness.

1731 in Bailey. 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 209 The articulateness, nay, the educated accent of these Confessors is especially insisted on.

Articulating (ɑɹti·kiŭlētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Articulate *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of jointing or joining together.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, You've no idea how small you'd come out, if I had the articulating of you.

2. Distinct sounding or utterance.

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 2 Those Instruments which are commanded, either with the touching of the fingers, or articulating of the Keyes. *Ibid.* 89 No expressing of words, no articulating of syllables.

† 3. The making of stipulations; stipulating. *Obs.*

1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 38 The Clergy took this Articulating of the Commons in snuff.

Articulating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That articulates; that forms a joint with something.

1808 Brodie in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 306 Half of the articulating surface for receiving the tarsus. 1835 Southw. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 212 Strong projections of bone, termed articulating processes.

Articulation (ɑɹti·kiulē·ʃən). [a. F. *articulation* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *articulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *articulāre* to joint.]

1. The action or process of jointing; the state of being jointed; mode of jointing or junction.

1597 Lowe *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 360 Bones .. joyned together .. by Articulation. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 201 Expressing exactly the articulation of the members. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 2 A long process of growth and articulation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 65 Serves for the articulation of the lower jaw. 1881 G. Milner *Country Pleas.* XXXV. 197 The wonderful structure and articulation of the branches.

b. *concr.* A jointed structure or series.

1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 An articulation of mountains.

2. A joint. a. In the animal body: The structure or mechanism whereby two bones, or two parts of the invertebrate skeleton, are connected, whether stiffly, or in such a way that one moves in or on the other.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 913 Almost euery articulation is cursted ouer with a gristle to make the motion more easie. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 106 Fractures near the Articulations. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 205 To form a kind of ball and socket articulation. 1835 Southw. Smith *Philos. Health* I. v. 198 The union of the bones of the cranium affords an example of an immoveable articulation.

b. In plants. The place at which a deciduous member, as a leaf, separates from the plant; *also*, the knots or joints in the stems of grasses, canes, etc.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* II. 540 In the parts of plants which are not ordained for motion, we do not expect correspondent Articulations. 1742 Bailey, *Articulation* (among *Herbalists*), the Jointure or Knots that are in stalks or roots. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 223 The petiole almost always having an articulation.

3. One of the segments of a jointed body; the part contained between two joints, in a limb, the stem of a grass, etc.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 The distinct Limbs and articulations thereof. 1833 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xix. (1874) 330 The numerous 'articulations' once composing the stem, arms and body of the encrinite were scattered at random. 1860 Samuelson *Honey Bee* ii. 17 Distinctly divided into what appear to be perfect rings or articulations.

† 4. Bending by flexible joints. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Without these [muscles] it is nat possyble to make artyculacyon or mouyng.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Articulation*, a shooting of spriggs from the joynts.

6. The utterance of the distinct elements of speech; articulate voice.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 629 The Tongue .. is the very organ of Articulation. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 194 Overgreat distance confoundeth the articulation of sounds. 1773 Monboddo *Lang.* (1774) I. I. xv. 184 Articulation is not natural to man. 1881 Whitney *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 22 Articulation is virtually syllabication,—a breaking of the stream of utterance into joints, by the intervention of closer utterances or consonants .. between the opener utterances or vowels.

7. Utterance; speech.

a 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 418 My Spirit intercepts my Cries, E're they t'articulation rise. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 311 And to my jaws articulation clave.

8. An articulate sound or utterance.

1764 Reid *Inquiry* iv. § 2 The articulations of the voice seem to be of all signs the most proper for artificial language. 1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 173 Sequent notes, or articulations, cling together with tenacity.

b. *esp.* A consonant.

1849 A. M. Bell *Princ. Elocut.* 39 All actions of the vocal organs which partially or wholly obstruct or which compress the breath or voice, are called articulations. 1878 — *ibid.*, The oral actions here denominated 'articulations' have been more commonly called 'consonants.'

9. Articulate quality, distinctness. *rare.*

c 1785 Cowper *Needl. Alarm* 68 The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears Have all articulation in his ears. *a* 1834 Coleridge (in Webster), That definiteness and articulation of imagery.

Articula·tionist. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who teaches deaf-mutes to utter articulate sounds.

1882 R. Storrs in *N. Y. Indep.* 20 Apr., Articulationists of any considerable experience [know] how impossible it is by this method .. to educate much the larger portion of those commonly called deaf-mutes.

Articulator (aɹti·kiu̯le·təɹ). [n. of action (on L. analogies) f. L. *articulā-re* to joint: see -or.]

1. One who articulates or pronounces words.

1777 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) IV. 8 An elderly housekeeper, a most distinct articulator, showed us the house.

2. *techn.* One who articulates bones, and mounts skeletons.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, Articulator of human bones. 1883 *Nature* 5 Apr. (*Advt.*) Articulator.—Wanted, a Person skilled in the Preparation and Mounting of Skeletons.

Articulatory (aɹti·kiu̯lătəɹi), *a.* [f. prec. + -y: see -ory.] Of or pertaining to vocal articulation. Sometimes used as = Articulary.

1818 A. Cooper *Surg. Ess.* I. 41 The articulatory cartilage of the ball of the bone. 1860 H. Spencer *Illust. Progr.* (1864) 202 Certain of the articulatory and vocal muscles.

Articul(e, obs. form of Article.

Arti·culite. *Min.* [f. L. *articul-us* joint + -ite.] A name given by some to Flexible Sandstone or *Itacolumite.*

Articulo·se, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *articulōsus.*] 'Full of joints.' Bailey 1731.

† **Arti·culous,** *a. Obs. rare.* = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII 662 A Bullet .. by compressing a Nervous or Articulous Body .. causes great pain.

‖ **Arti·culus.** The Latin word for *joint,* sometimes used in scientific language. Pl. articuli.

1877 Huxley *Inv. An.* ix. 583 New articuli are continually added to that end of the stem which lies nearest the calyx.

Artifact (ā·ɹtifækt). *rare.* Also arte-. [f. L. *arti-* art + *factus,* pa. pple. of *facĕre* to make.] A thing made by art, an artificial product.

a 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* III. 347 A lump of sugar of lead lies among other artefacts on the shelf of a collector. 1884 G. S. Hall *Diesteweg's Teaching Hist.* 8 School artifacts, mistaken for perplexities inherent in the subject itself.

‖ **Artifex** (ā·ɹtifeks). [L., f. *arti-* art + *-fex, -fic-em* maker, f. *fac-ĕre* to make.] Artificer.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. i. 2 The great artifex of nature. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxxii. 486 The Artifex of all things.

Artifice (ā·ɹtifis). [a. F. *artifice,* ad. L. *artificium,* f. as prec. + *-ficium* making.]

† 1. The action of an artificer, the making of anything by art, construction, workmanship. *Obs.*

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlii. (R.) As ye see a thing made by artifice perishe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 312 Though they abounded in Milk, they had not the Artifice of Cheese. *Ibid.* v. v. (1686) 195 Adam immediately issued from the Artifice of God. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* 4 The early artifice in Brass and Iron under Tubal-Cain.

† b. *esp.* Mechanic art, artificer's work. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 39 The skill of Artifice or Office mean.

† 2. The product of art, work of art. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iii. 52 God himself, the architect and mover of this divine artifice. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Morality* IV. ii. § 13 (1731) 175 The Material Universe, which is the Artifice of God, the Artifice of the best Mechanist.

† b. An artificial substance; a composition. *Obs.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 243, I find two kinds of Artifices used by the Antients, both of which is compounded of Lime and Hogs-grease.

† 3. Mode or style of workmanship, artistic fashion. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 145 If you marke the artifice of the composition. 1663 Charleton *Chorea Gigant.* 25 As for the Artifice, or manner of Workmanship. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphit.* 51 The indifferent Artifice shewn in those two last mentioned Coins. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. § 7 (1808) 228 Examine .. into the artifice of the contrivance.

† 4. Constructive skill, ingenuity. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. (R.) Such as illustrate the artifice of its maker. 1695 Bernard *Voy. fr. Aleppo* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 92 Carved with the greatest Artifice and Curiosity. 1777 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* I. 190 Does it not counterwork the artifice of nature?

5. Human skill as opposed to what is natural.

1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* x. II. 24 Restoring nature, where it had been displaced by artifice.

6. Skill in designing and employing expedients; address, cunning, trickery.

1618 Sir H. May in *Fortesc. Papers* 47 Without any temporary ar[tifice] sincere and cordiall. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* 55 Had it not bin by artifice they could neuer haue taken them. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xx. 189 All the artifice and sleight of hand they were masters of. 1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* I. 2 The consequence of meditation, artifice, and design.

7. An ingenious expedient, a manœuvre, stratagem, device, contrivance, trick. (The ordinary sense now.)

1656 Cowley *Pind. Odes* Wks. 1710 I. 192 It now an Artifice does grow, Wrongs and Outrages to do, Lest men should think we owe. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 276/2 He condemned Rhetorick, as being used rather as an Artifice, than an Art. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 68 To practise these dishonest artifices. 1865 Mill *Repr. Govt.* 2/1 If they can be deluded by the artifices used to cheat them out of it.

† **Arti·fice,** *v. nonce-wd.* [App. f. Artifice-r. Cf. *artificing.*] To frame or make by art.

1653 Brome *Damoiselle* v. i, And your whole gracefull Presence shall attract, (Beyond affection) admiration: As Ile artifice you.

Artificer (aɹti·fisəɹ). Also 5 artyficer, -fycer. [App. AF. or ME. formation on Artifice; cf. *officer. Artificier* in Fr. seems quite modern; it is not in Cotgr.; OF. had *artificien.* Med.L. *artificiārius,* in Du Cange from Rymer, seems formed upon the English or AF. word.]

1. One who makes by art or skill; *esp.* one who follows an industrial handicraft, a craftsman.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 142 Artificers, Whiche usen craftes and mestiers Whose art is cleped mechanique. *c* 1460 Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1037 in *Babees Bk.* 187 Worshipfulle merchaundes and riche artyficeris. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* C, A base artificer, that hath no reuenues to boast on. 1659 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1851. 386 From the Magistrate himself to the meanest Artificer. 1728 De Foe *Syst. Magick* I. i. 11 Tubal Cain the first artificer, a true natural mechanic. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. xxiii. 227 The inhabitants are principally artificers, as nailers, joiners and cartwrights.

2. *Mil.* A soldier mechanic attached to the ordnance, artillery, and engineer service, to be employed in the construction and repair of military materials.

1804 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* V. 508 The conduct of all the artificers on the late Hindostan's accident, was very meritorious.

† 3. *gen.* Constructor, maker, manufacturer. *Obs.*

1638 Wotton in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 53 Intimating unto me (how modestly soever) the true artificer. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 109 Called Thericlean, from their shape, whatsoever Artificer made them. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 145 ¶ 8 The manufacturers of literature .. like other artificers.

b. *Artificer of the Universe*: the Creator.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 27 The great Artificer of the world. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* IV. 551 By the great Artificer endued With no inferior power.

4. *transf.* Contriver, inventor, deviser. (Cf. Architect.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 16 There is no such artificer of dissimulation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 121 Artificer of fraud .. the first That practised falshood under saintly shew. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* VI. (1757) 143 Wisdom, the sole artificer of bliss. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 433 That artificers of death by their own art should perish.

† 5. One who practises any 'art,' or applied science; a savant. (Cf. Artist.) *Obs.*

1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Delin.* I. xi. 242 Oftentimes in the Artificer there wants diligence in obseruing the right houre and moment of the Eclipse.

† 6. An artful or wily person; a trickster. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. 20 Who would have thought thou hadst been such an artificer? 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 5. 492 Antipater .. a subtle artificer, well understanding their aptness to division, refused. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i. (1651) 226 Mountebanks, Quacksalvers, Empericks .. these base and illiterate Artificers.

Artificership (aɹti·fisəɹ,ʃip). [See -ship.] The quality of an artificer; workmanship.

Artificery (aɹti·fisəri). *rare.* [f. Artificer + -y.] Artificer's work; workmanship.

1858 *Scot. Rev.* VI. 246 A 'Paradise Lost,' or a Pope's 'Iliad,' with their elaborate invention and splendid artificery.

Artificial (āɹtifi·ʃăl), *a.* Also 5 artyficiall, -fyciall, -fycyall, artificialle, -fyciall, -ficyall, 5–7 artificiall. [a. F. *artificiel* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *artificiāl-is,* f. *artificium*: see Artifice and -al.]

I. Opposed to *natural.*

1. Made by or resulting from art or artifice; contrived, compassed, or brought about by constructive skill, and not spontaneously; not natural. a. Artificial in result, as well as in process.

c 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* Add. Prol., Not as bi naturel order, bot bi artificial ordre. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, Bawme naturall That ran through pipes artyfyciall. 1563 Hyll *Arte Garden.* (1593) 154 In my litle treatise of Natural and artificial conclusions. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.*, An artificial thing being a production of Man, which the Artificer designed. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 3 The elegant and beautiful in artificial, as well as natural forms. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 19 A state of artificial society. 1825 M^cCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. § 5. 193 To give an artificial stimulus to population. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* (1862) I. vii. 73 A garden .. is an artificial thing .. though formed from the materials of nature.

b. Of natural products or results artificially produced. (In contrast to the next, these are *real,* though artificial.)

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 184, I can .. wet my Cheekes with artificiall Teares. 1648 C. Walker *Relat. & Obs.* I. 45 Many suspected his death was artificiall. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 75 Those very men have seen their wives and children perish with artificial hunger. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. § 24. 353 Harrison's .. machine for the production of artificial ice. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 71 Use the stronger glasses in artificial light only, and the old pair in daytime.

2. Made by art in imitation of, or as substitute for, what is natural or real. (These are not *real.*)

1577 Harrison *England* III. ix. 80 If the colour hold .. the stone is thought to be naturall and good: but if it alter .. then it is not sound, but rather an artificiall [peece of] practise. 1611 Rowland *Four Knaves* 22 An artificiall flie of silk. 1655 Mrq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* xlvi, How to make an artificial Bird to fly. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccclxx/4 Art of Drawing and Cleansing natural and setting in Artificial Teeth. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 31 It can walk by the help of an artificial leg. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 122/2 A knot of artificial flowers. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 190 A list of artificial flies.

3. Merely made up; factitious; *hence,* feigned, fictitious. (Cf. 1593 in 1 b.)

c 1650 Cowley *To his Majesty* Wks. 1710 II. 577 The Artificial Joy's drown'd by the Natural. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 730 Washes As artificial as their faces. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, To elaborate An artificial happiness from pains. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 21 ¶ 8 Endeavour to kindle in myself an artificial impatience. 1865 Lecky *Rational.* (1878) I. 319 Religion .. became an artificial thing of relics and ceremonies.

4. Not natural in manners, affected.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 327 Artificiall apes, counterfeiting a formall kinde of strangers civilitie. 1679 Stillingfl. *Serm. Whitehall* 7 Mar. 15 Hence the most artificial men have found it necessary to put on a guise of simplicity and plainness. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 271 What if it is the nature of some men to be highly artificial? 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 20 Some will have become frivolous and artificial.

5. In various phrases, opposed to *natural.*

† *Artificial day* (obs.): the period during which the sun is above the horizon. *Artificial year* (= *civil* year): the period from one new year's day to another (now 365 or 366 even days), as distinguished from the actual time taken by the earth in its annual revolution. *Artificial globe*: a globe having a map of the world delineated on its surface, and revolving on an axis within rings representing the horizon and meridian. *Artificial horizon*: a level reflecting surface, such as that of a fluid at rest, or a mirror laid horizontally on the earth's surface, used in taking altitudes. *Artificial grasses*: such as do not grow spontaneously in the locality, but are sown. *Artificial lines*: lines on a sector representing the logarithmic sines and tangents. *Artificial numbers*: logarithms. *Artificial system* or *classification* (in *Nat. Hist.*): a system which does not seek to embrace all natural affinities, but chiefly to serve as a key to the identification of species.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawes Prol.* 2 The brighte sonne The arke of his artificial day hath i-ronne The fourthe part. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 7 To knowe the arch of the day, that some folk kallen the day artificial. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 377 The clergy .. ȝiffenge attendaunce to preier and to abstinence by the day artificialle, spendenge the nyȝhtes in surfettes and in ryette. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 142 To take the fourth commandement to bee understood of an artificiall day and not of a naturall. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Delin.* I. vii. 161 The artificiall Globe is an expression or imitation of the Spheare of the Earth. 1704 Hearne *Ductor Hist.* (1714) I. 3 The Artificial or Civil Year now used, was invented by the Emperor Julius Cæsar. 1833 Sir J. Herschel *Astron.* ii. 91 The reflecting surface of a fluid so used for the determination of the altitudes of objects is called an artificial horizon. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 17 In the absence of artificial grasses, natural meadow was exceedingly valuable.

† II. Displaying special art or skill. (All *Obs.*)

† 6. Displaying much skill; a. of things: Skilfully made or contrived. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ii. 14 To destroye soo artyfycyall a werke. 1494 Fabyan VI. clvi. 145 An horologe or a clocke .. of a wonder artyficiall makyng. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 55 Things made of feathers verie curious, straunge, and artificiall. 1655 Mrq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* lxxxviii, A Brazen or Stone-head .. so artificial and natural, that .. it will presently open its mouth, and resolve the question. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 875 A most artificial Contrivance of Nature .. to hinder the regurgitation of the Fæces. 1738 J. Keill *Anim. Econ.* Pref. 10 The artificial and elegant structure of the eye.

† b. of persons: Skilled in constructive art, skilful. *Obs.*

1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 342/2 A conning and an artificyall grauer. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 553 They are very artificiall in making of images. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 2 God who was the most artificial framer of the Universe.

† 7. Displaying education or training; scholarly.

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 38 His Hawke hath hardly beene taught one good qualitie or artificiall condition. *a* 1619 Donne *Biathan.* (1644) 23 Scholastique and artificiall men use this way of instructing. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 62 a, Not .. understood of euerie unlearned mans reason, but of artificiall and legal reason.

† 8. Displaying technical skill; workmanlike.

1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 23 The best and most artificial way to make these Tables, is to find certain numbers in continual proportion decreasing.

† 9. Displaying artifice; artful, cunning, deceitful. (Said of men and their actions.) *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Mark vi. (R.) [They] would for the .. setting forthe of themselfes make vnto the people an artificial oracion or sermon. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 376 This is the artificialest piece of finesse to perswade Men to be Slaves, that the wit of Court could have invented. 1656 W. Montague *Accompl. Wom.* 105 Excessive praises which artificiall men offer. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 91 The great ones have a Trick as artificial to excuse themselves.

† III. Of or pertaining to art. (All *Obs.*)

† 10. According to the rules of art.

1528 Paynell *Salerne Reg.* P b, It is not artificial to eate them [peas] in the huskes (for the nature of that within and the huskes) disagree. 1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 39

Rests .. are of equall value with the Notes, and are measured with artificiall Silence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Artificial music*, that which is according to the rules of art; or executed by instruments invented by art.

†**11.** Pertaining to practical art; technical. *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.*, Speech is of five kinds. Artificial, used by Tradesmen in their several Professions. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 49 I. 150 Technical .. from the Greek word τέχνη, which signifies Art, and τεχνικός, which signifies Artificial. 1809 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. 381 He knew their artificial import and signification.

B. as *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.* in *pl.*] Artificial things; products of art.

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiii. 222 Such Artificials as are in vse amongst men of Militarie Profession. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 69 Animalls, vegetables, inanimates, mineralls, artificialls, etc. 1743 *Lond. & Countr. Brewer* II. i. (ed. 2) 87 Malt, like many other Artificials, is most genuine, when it is nearest to its Original Nature.

Artificialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] An artificial principle, or practice.

1869 MRS. WOOD *Rol. Yorke* III. 156 Made up of artificialisms—for nothing seemed real about him but his ill-temper.

Artificiality (ɑ:rtifiʃi¡æ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. *reality*.]

1. The quality or state of being artificial; artificial character or condition.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 105 Trees in hedges partake of their artificiality. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creat.* 251 It would imply a curious artificiality of arrangement in the creative design. 1879 WARD *Chaucer* 23 The artificiality and extravagance of the costumes of these times.

2. with *pl.* An artificial thing or characteristic.

1848 MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1857) 153 His artificialities had perished, like the artificialities of another kind of the poets his contemporaries. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 11 Book antiquarianisms and æsthetic artificialities. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 312 It is not an artificiality.

Artificialize (ɑ:rtifi·ʃɑ̆lə̆iz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To make or render artificial. Hence **Artificialized** *ppl. a.*, **Artificializing** *vbl. sb.*

1684 T. R. *Amazcm. Fut. Ages* 39 Every one having an artificialized natural Morion of his head. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XI. 290 The British school of gardening naturalizes art; the French artificializes nature. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xiii. § 1 It has artificialized large portions of mankind. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 53 Athletic exercises are .. becoming more and more artificialized and expensive. 1883 D. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* i. 22 Fine dressing and artificializing of the person.

Artificially (ɑ:rtifi·ʃɑ̆li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

1. By art as distinguished from the operation of nature. **a.** By artificial process. **b.** In an artificial, factitious, or designed way; with deliberate design to produce a contemplated result.

a. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Cauterysacyon .. is an operacyon made w^t fyre artyfycyally in y^e body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35, I have artificially frozen all the said Liquor into a mass of Ice. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 368 The experiment of artificially congealing wetted snow. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 227 Alcohol can be built up artificially from its elements.

b. 1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 93 A great learned man .. (to whose acquaintance I was artificially brought). 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 17 This Fear was artificially put into them, as I could easily perceive. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 48 Mercia has every appearance of having been artificially mapped out. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 16 Reflectively and artificially called by its inventor magenta.

2. In accordance with the rules of art, *hence* technically, artistically, in workmanlike manner; with much art, skilfully, ingeniously, cleverly. *arch.* or *Obs.* but still used in legal phraseology in the primary sense.

1528 ROY *Satire*, A saynt. Even soche a one as paynters do paynt On walles and bordes artificially. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* (1646) 193 You have answered the question very artificially; and truly I commend you. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. i. 380 Stringed .. instruments, fingered right artificially. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 105 To doe it artificially by Rule. 1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruc.* 20 An artificially carued picture. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 170 How wisely and artificially their Members are formed. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 446 Baskets plaited so artificially that they held water. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. viii. 356, *note*, So artificially done, that they seemed natural. 1876 J. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* Exch. Div. I. 161 The instrument is not in all respects artificially drawn.

b. (With something of the next sense): With skill directed to hide or deceive.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi. (1743) 416 Plaids .. which they manage so artificially, as to supply the defect of drawers and breeches. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 13 A cupboard that was very artificially hid. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* V. i. (1802) II. 164 A little red beard of horse-hair, which he fixed so artificially to his ears, that one would have sworn it was the natural produce of his chin.

†**3.** With or by artifice; craftily, cunningly, cleverly. (Generally in bad sense.) *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 31 So openly favur and incurrage the on, and so artificially and cunningly overwhart the other. 1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII*, Wks. 1860. 312 Having .. given artificially, for serving his own turn, some hopes .. to marry Anne. 1679 STILLINGFL. *Serm. Whitehall* 7 Mar. 46 It doth mischief secretly, spitefully and artificially. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 205 Sharp dissembled so artificially. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 81 Justice is often artificially eluded.

Artificialness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being artificial, as opposed to naturalness.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 195 This artificialnesse grew to such force, as it was conuerted into nature. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Sc.* 327 The snug artificialness of the city. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 24 The sense of artificialness, the absence of all appearance of reality.

†**2.** The quality of being skilfully made or contrived; artificial contrivance. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Maistrise* .. cunning, skill, artificiallnesse. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 236 Admiring the largeness and artificialness of their Vessels. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* III The unguided Motion of Matter, without any Plastick Artificialness or Methodicalness.

Artificing, *vbl. sb. rare*[−1]. [App. f. ARTIFIC-ER.] Execution of artificers' work.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 300 Full of beautiful workmanship in every branch of artificing.

†**Artificious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **artyfyciouse.** [a. F. *artificieux*:—L. *artificiōs-us*, f. *artificium*: see ARTIFICE and -OUS.]

1. Displaying art or constructive skill.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Artyfyciouse, full of great crafte and workemanshyp, *artificieux*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 174 The most proper artificious and workemanlike instruments. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxix. 6–12 The closest and most artificious recess.

2. Factitious, affected.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 59 The artificious disdain, the affected scorn of this damosel.

3. Cunning, artful.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 58 That makes known to the artificious Amazon what she knew already. 1679 OATES *Myst. Iniq.* 4 As Subtil and Artificious a Device, as ever yet the World brought forth.

†**Artificiously,** *adv. Obs.* Also 7 **-osely.** [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Artificially; with constructive skill; by art as opposed to nature; artfully, cunningly.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 137 Made of porcupine quills very artificiously. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 100 Artificiosely to circumvent some one. 1681 WHARTON *Soul of World* Wks. 1683. 647 Oyl Artificiously Extracted from Gold.

†**Arti·grapher.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med.L. *artigraphus*, f. *arti-* art + Gr. *-γραφ-os* writing, writer (see Du Cange) + -ER.] The writer of an *Ars*, esp. of an *Ars Grammatica*; a grammarian.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Artist*, From the same origin come also the words *Artistic*, and *Artigrapher*, found in some writers of those ages.

†**A·rtilize,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *artialiser*.] To make artificial. Cf. ARTIZE.

a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *To Pope* (T.) Says Montaigne, I would naturalise art, instead of artilising nature. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ireland* 169 But, let us naturalize art, instead of artilizing nature.

†**Arti·ller,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *artiller, -ier, arteiller*, cogn. w. Sp. *artillero*, It. *artigliero*, L. type **articulārius*, also in OF. *articulier* (a Lat. Fr. Gloss. in Godef. has '*Artifex*, articulier, ouvrier'); cf. OF. *artill(i)er* to fortify, provide with engines of war:—L. **articulāre*; apparently f. late L. *articula* or *articulum* (Du Cange), dim. of *ars, artem* art. Cf. *engine* from *ingenium*. But some would connect these words with *articulus* joint.] A maker of artillery; *spec.* a bowyer.

c 1360 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Artifficers and workmen—Artellers 6. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III.* xi. § 1 The said inhabitaunts Artillers myght competently lyve upon suche stuff as they than bought of Bowestaves at xl *s.* the C.

Artilleried (ɑrti·lĕrid), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **artailyeryt.** [f. ARTILLERY + -ED[2].] Provided with artillery.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 46 Quha thairefter past in England, and left .. the toun weill artailyeryt.

Artillerist (ɑrti·lĕrist). [f. ARTILLERY + -IST.]

1. One who studies the principles of gunnery.

1778 PRINGLE *Gunnery* 17 A treatise was published by one of our own artillerists. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. x. 308 A widely spread opinion among artillerists.

2. A gunner, an artilleryman.

1781 G. CLINTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 230 The want of some artillerists and field-artillery .. was an evident disadvantage. 1870 *Daily News* 2 Dec., We lost one gun, whose artillerists and horses were all killed.

Artillery (ɑrti·lĕri), *sb.* Forms: 4 **artel-, artilrie,** 5 **artellerye, artil3ery, artylery, -lrye, artail3ierie,** 5–6 **artyllerye, artillary, -arie, -ari,** 6 **artelere, artellere, artilerie, artylary, -llary, -lerey,** 6–7 **artillerie,** 6– **artillery.** See also ARTAILLIE, ARTRY. [a. OFr. *artillerie, arteillerie*, cogn. w. It. *arti-, arteglieria*, Sp. *artillaria*, Pg. *arti-, artelharia*, Pr. *artilharia*: see ARTILLER and -ERY.]

†**1.** Warlike munitions, implements of war; ammunition in the wide sense. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 367, I shal warnestoore myn hous with toures swiche as han Castelles and othere manere edifices and Armure and Artelries [*v. r.* artelleryes] by whiche thynges I may my persone and myn hous .. deffenden. 1481 *Act* 11 *Jas. III* (1597) § 82 Victualles, men and artail3ierie. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 162 Anone the artylleryes were assembled. 1550–63 MACHYN *Diary* (1848) 191 All maner of artelere as drumes, flutes, trumpetes, gones, mores pykes, halbardes. 1582 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 132, I geave .. all maner of artyllerye or harneysse, as jack, salett, whyte harnesse. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius' Span. Inquis.*, A cunning huntsman with all his furniture, hauing his artillery about him, his snares, grinnes, heyes, dogges, &c. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 177 A club made of hard wood, a stake hardened in the fire, a lance armed with a flint or a bone, a bow and an arrow constituted the whole artillery of an Indian war.

2. Engines for discharging missiles. **a.** Formerly including catapults, slings, arbalests, bows, etc.

1476 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 776 III. 162 All hys ordynaunce and artylrye. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. xii. 31 Artyllerye of al maner shot. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 65 Artillarie now a dayes is taken for ii thinges; Gunnes and Bowes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 199 Brakes, slings and other engins of artillery. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xx. 40 Ionathan gaue his artillery [WYCLIF, aarmis; COVERDALE, wapens] vnto his ladde, and said vnto him, Goe, cary them to the citie. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 126 Amongst the Artillery was an old Roman Balista. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. 213 Ancient artillery .. could never have led the way to the introduction of modern artillery. They have really nothing in common.

b. Now: Large guns, cannon, ordnance.

c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 315 To take the way towardes Coleyne with al his artylerey and caryage. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 34 The toucheholes of artillerie to be nailed vp. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 403 Turne thou the mouth of thy Artillerie .. against these sawcie walles. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VI. xxvi, Artillerie, th' infernall instrument, New brought from hell to scourge mortalitie With hideous roaring, and astonishment. 1598 FLORIO *Serpentina* .. a kind of ordinance, bumbard or artillerie. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 19 Port-holes for Artillery, instead of windows. 1803 LAKE in *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) 395 The enemy opposed to us a tremendous fire from a numerous artillery. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* A large park of flying artillery. 1815 WELLINGTON in Knight *Crown Hist. Eng.* lix. 803 Napoleon .. mixed cavalry with his infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery.

†**3.** Missiles discharged in war, shot, ammunition.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 249 From whence wyth an engine artillery might have bene shotte among the thyckest of hys ennemyes. 1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* II. (1585) 270 Search with a probe, which way the pellet is gone, (this obserue in the drawing out of all artillerie). 1630 WESTCOTE *Devon.* 43 Hurling flints and pebbles and other such like artillery. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 23 The war-ships .. poured in their artillery on the British flank.

4. The science and practice of using artillery; †**a.** *formerly*, Archery. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 21 That fletcher is an enemy to archers and artillery. 1550–3 *Four Supplic.* (1871) 100 It is a great decay to artyllary: for shepeherdes be but yll artchers. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 51 Overseers of the science of artillery, by which was meant long-bows, cross-bows, and hand-guns.

b. Gunnery. (Craig 1847, and mod. Dicts.)

†**c.** (see quot.) *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Artillery* is also used for what we otherwise called *pyrotechnia*, or the art of fire-works, with the instruments and apparatus belonging thereto.

5. That branch of an army which manages the cannons in war; one of the 'arms of the service.'

1786 BEATSON *Pol. Index* II. 138 The Master General of the Ordnance .. is Colonel in Chief of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 305 There was no regiment of artillery, no brigade of sappers and miners. 1866 *Standard* 2 Nov. 5/6 To transform the heavy cavalry into horse artillery. *Mod.* In the British Army, the 'Royal Regiment of Artillery' consists of two brigades of Horse Artillery, four of Field Artillery, and eleven of Garrison Artillery, each brigade consisting of from 8 to 20 or more batteries.

6. *fig.* (with reference to 1, 2, 3.)

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 314 Repulse loves false Artillery. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Lover's Chron.* viii, And th' artillery of her eye. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 126 She has all the artillery of our sex to fear. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. vii, And laughs at the artillery of the logician. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 163/1 With his whole heavy artillery of argument and quotation. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 157 Not proof against the artillery of puns.

7. Thunder and lightning. Only *poet.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 205 Haue I not heard great Ordnance in the field? And heauen's Artillerie thunder in the skies? 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 103 The whole Artillery of the Sky. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII. 331 As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms.

8. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (Chiefly in senses 2 b and 5), as *artillery-brigade, -company, -founder, -officer, -practice.* **Artillery-boat,** a boat carrying artillery, a gun-boat; **artillery-company,** a company of archers (*obs.*), or of artillery in sense 5; **artillery-driver,** one who drives the horses that draw field-guns; † **artillery-garden,** an archery-ground; **artillery-harness** for horses that draw field-guns; **artillery-park,** the place in which the artillery is encamped, or in which during a siege it is collected; **artillery-train,** a number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages and fitted out with all appurtenances for marching.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 428 The 'Carleton,' accompanied by the *artillery-boats. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcxxvii. 7 The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and the rest of the *Artillery-Company of London. 1784–5 *Ann. Reg.* 64/1 This fraternity is to this day called the *artillery-company, which is a French term signifying archery. 1844 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 242 A neat little fort with an *artillery company commands the passage. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 275 Increasing the corps

of *artillery-drivers with men expert in the vocation. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/5 Incessant *artillery firing is being carried on on both sides. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 275 The Basha's *Artillery-founder, cast for them a huge iron mace. 1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 39 Heauen .. shall bee made an *Artillery-house of Haile-stones. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 203 Four *artillery-officers were left with Dunbar. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, *Artillery-Park is a place appointed in the rear of both lines of the army for encamping the artillery. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* i. 17 In *artillery practice the heat generated is usually concentrated upon the front of the bolt. 1642 BRIDGE *Serm. Norfolk Volunteers* 7 The heart of man is the *Artillery-yard, where all the thoughts of courage train continually.

Arti·llerying, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* The firing of artillery.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. II. 311 With artillerying and *ça-ira-ing*, it shall be done.

Artilleryman (ɑrtiˑlĕrimăn). One whose military duty it is to serve a gun; one who belongs to the regiment of artillery.

1635 W. BARRIFF (*title*) Military Discipline: Or, The Yong Artillery Man. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* mmmdccccxxxv/2 Four Companies of Artillery-men. 1855 RUSSELL *The War* II. xv, The artillerymen of our allies suddenly ceased, in order to let their guns cool.

Arti·lleryship. [See -SHIP.] The skilful management of cannon; artillery practice.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xx. 84 In this stroke of artilleryship. *Mod.* The fine artilleryship of the English corps.

†**Arti·llied,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 artaȝeit. [f. F. *artillé* (*arteillé*), pa. pple. of *artill(i)er* to provide with engines of war (see ARTILLER) + -ED.] Armed or provided with artillery.

1530 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 929 Thay bene so artaȝeit, Thay purpose to defend thame with thair gounnis. 1565 R. LINDSAY 124 (JAM.) He was so well artillied and manned.

†**Artillou·r.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *artilleur* (in med.L. *artillātōr-em*), f. *artill(i)er* vb.: see prec.] Engineer; officer in charge of military engines.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 294/3 Thartilloure that was mayster of the tormentys had gyuen a token to them.

†**Arti-na·tural,** *a. Obs.* 'Of or pertaining to nature imitated by art.' Bailey 1731.

†**A·rting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ART *v.*² + -ING¹.] Employment of art or artifice.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 2. 125 Without any arting, or fained palliation.

Artiodactyl(e (ɑ̄ːɹtiˌoˌdæˑktil), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ἄρτιο-ς* even in number + *δάκτυλος* finger, toe.] **A.** *adj.* Having an even number of toes. **B.** *sb.* An ungulate animal of this kind.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 932/1 Artiodactyle ungulata. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 508 The Artiodactyls always have their toes in pairs; there may be only two toes, as in Anoplothere and in Ruminants; or four as in the Hog and the Hippopotamus.

Artique, Artire, obs. f. ARCTIC, ARTERY.

Artisan (ɑ̄ɹtizæˑn). Also 7 artisane, -zen, 8 -sant, 6– artizan. [a. F. *artisan*, according to Diez ad. It. *artigiano*:—late L. **artītiānus*, f. *artītus*, pa. pple. of *artī-re* to instruct in arts. Cf. *partisan*.]

†**1.** One who practises or cultivates an art; an artist. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* i. 53 O what a world of profit and delight .. Is promis'd to the studious artizan. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 535 But Parrhasius hath deceiued Zeuxis, a professed artisane. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Ex. vii. 11 Devillish Arts and Artizens, such as God's law condemneth. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* iii. 208 When a natural faculty is .. advanced into an Art .. its Artisans are ever ready to apply their exertions to it.

2. One who is employed in any of the industrial arts; a mechanic, handicraftsman, artificer.

1538 STARKEY *England* 159 Few artysanys of gud occupatyon. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Doigt*, The Germans .. are better Artisans then Artists, better at handy-crafts then at head-craft. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 225 The Artisants here have wonderful Skill. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 145 ¶ 1 The meanest artisan .. contributes more to the accommodation of life, than the profound scholar. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 420 We pass from the weavers of cloth to a different class of artisans.

3. *transf.* or *fig.*

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 21 Jesuites and Popish Artizans [*printed* Anti-]. 1623 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 346 That Supreme Artizan that painted to the Life both heaven and Earth.

B. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* (It is adj. in Fr.)

1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. (1865) 52/1 Opinions similar in principle .. prevail widely among the artizan class.

Artist (ɑ̄ːɹtist). Also 6 artiste. [a. F. *artiste*, a. It. *artista*:—late L. *artista*, f. *ars* ART: see -IST.] One who practises or is skilled in any art.

I. One skilled in the 'liberal' or learned arts.

†**1.** One who is master of the liberal arts (see ART *sb.* 7); a Master of Arts, learned man, philosopher. *Obs.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 7 Idiots that think themselues artists because they can English an obligation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 24 The Wise and Foole, the Artist and vn-read. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. x, He held dispute against all the Regents or Fellows of Colledges, Artists or Masters of Arts. 1680 T. LAWSON (*title*) A Mite in the Treasury; being a Word to Artists, especially the Heptatechnists, or Professors of the Seuen Liberal Sciences. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Artist, in an academical sense, denotes a philosopher or proficient in the faculty of arts.

†**2.** *gen.* One who pursues some practical science; a scientific man, man of science, savant. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 288 The Moon, whose Orb Through Optic Glass the Tuscan Artist views. 1686 [see 3 b].

†**3.** *specifically*: †**a.** A professor of the healing art; a medical practitioner, physician, surgeon.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 21 They must be artistes that are able to .. resist the disease, by prouiding remedies. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 10 Relinquisht of the Artists .. both of Galen and Paracelsus. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxx. 695 Let the Artist grasp the Fracture with both his hands. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. vii, Luckily my wounds were not mortal, and I fell into the hands of a skilful artist.

†**b.** A professor of magic arts or occult sciences; an astrologer or alchemist; *later*, a chemist. *Obs.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i, The artists .. That seek the secrets of futurity. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 175 In vain do Artists endeavour the reduction of metalls into their first matter. 1649 tr. *Du Ryer's Alcoran* 413 The knauery and wickedness of the Artists, the foolishness of credulous people, who suffer themselues to be deluded by them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xvii. (ed. 3) 401 Volatile salts do rise from them which would very much incommode the Artist if he should hold his nose over it.

II. One skilled in the useful arts.

†**4.** *gen.* One who follows any pursuit or employment in which skill or proficiency is attainable by study or practice; *hence* **a.** A skilled performer, a proficient, a connoisseur. **b.** A practical man, as opposed to a *theorist*. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 253 From which two extreams a king ought to be farther distant, than any other artist. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 289 To make discharge of a design To please an artist. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 125, I will give you more directions concerning fishing; for I would fain make you an Artist. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 68 In all the questions .. I had answer'd them like an Artist, and like a Workman. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 190 The mate was an excellent sea artist, and an experienced sailor. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 76 A body of theoretic Men only .. There might be many of that denomination; yet there were also many real artists in this body.

†**5.** A follower of a manual art; an artificer, mechanic, craftsman, artisan. *Obs.* exc. as in 6.

1633 G. HERBERT *Priesth.* iii. in *Temple* 155 Fitted by the fire and trade Of skilfull artists. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 479 Then from his anvil the lame artist rose. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxv, A poor cobler sat in his stall .. By this time my shoe was mended; and satisfying the poor artist for his trouble, etc. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII. 78 Greek artists in the imperial city forged That splendid armour.

†**b.** *transf.* or *fig.* *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 157/2 A swarm of Bees, Artists of Hymettian Honey.

6. In this sense now influenced by 7 and applied to: One who practises a manual art in which there is much room for display of taste; one who makes his craft a 'fine art.' Cf. ARTISTE.

1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 316 We had a famous pilau, made by my artist [*i.e.* cook]. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 138 The definition of Ary Scheffer .. sinks into nothing in contact with such phrases as photographic artist, artist in hair, artist in wax flowers, and the like. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May (*Supp.*) Artists from the National Training School of Cookery will show the public .. how fish ought to be cooked.

III. One who pursues an art which has as its aim to please.

7. *gen.* One who cultivates one of the fine arts, in which the object is mainly to gratify the æsthetic emotions by perfection of execution, whether in creation or representation.

It formerly included all who cultivated any of the *arts* presided over by the *Muses*, i.e. history, poetry, comedy, tragedy, music, dancing, astronomy; hence the application to actors, musicians, dancers, and perhaps Milton's 'artist' = *astronomer* in 2.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 The other Artists, & especially the Historian, affirming many things, can .. hardly escape from many lyes. But the Poet .. neuer affirmeth .. but euen for his entry, calleth the sweete Muses to inspire into him a good inuention. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 345 A man should be an artist to write a biography as much as to write a romance. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 109 The true poet is always a true artist and words are the instruments of his art. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homer. Synch.* 190 [Homer] was too skilled an artist to bring freely upon the stage any figure which could vie with the subject of his song.

b. *fig.*

c 1842 TENNYSON *Memory* v, Well hast thou done, great artist, Memory.

8. *specifically*: †**a.** One skilled in music. *Obs.* exc. as in 7: see ARTISTE.

1590 *Plain Perc.* 21 Argues a bad eare, & a bungling Artist. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* I. v. 19 If an Instrument be sounded by another who is an Artist. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 1 That excellent Artist .. having shewn us the Italian Musick in its Perfection.

b. One skilled in dramatic art; *hence* extended to any public performer: see ARTISTE.

1714 *Spect.* No. 570 ¶ 1 You may often see an Artist in the Streets gain a Circle of Admirers by carrying a long Pole upon his Chin. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 102 All who live by amusing the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the ropedancer and the Merry Andrew. For these artists well knew that, etc. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxiii. (1876) 250 He told me his opinion of .. the actress: he judged her as a woman, not an artist.

c. Now *especially*: One who practises the arts of design; one who seeks to express the beautiful in visible form. In this sense sometimes taken to include sculptors, engravers, and architects; but popularly, and in the most usual current acceptation of the word, restricted to: One who cultivates the art of painting as a profession.

1747 J. SPENCE (*title*) Polymetis: an Enquiry concerning the agreement between the works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists. 1762 H. WALPOLE (*title*) Anecdotes of Painting in England, with some Account of the principal Artists. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) 209 The artist, who shall produce .. the most beautiful vase of china. 1821 CRAIG *Drawing, etc.* i. 24 Aristides .. was the first artist who found a way to express the passions of the mind in the countenances of his figures. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 86 She's a perfect Hebe; and if I were an artist, I would paint her.

IV. One who practises artifice.

†**9.** One who practises artifice, stratagem, or cunning contrivance; a schemer, contriver. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 181 The Devill is a most skilfull Artist. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. on Contentm.*, Those slippery, wily, artists, who can veer any whither with any wind. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 51 The young artist that has done this roguery. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xxxii, A lifetime's arts, in vain essay'd, Are bursting on their artist's head!

B. *adj.* [a. F. *artiste* adj. (in Montaigne), or attrib. use of sb.] Artistic, skilful.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 62 The most artist productions. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brewer* I. (1742) Pref., I have here also divulged the Nostrum of the Artist Brewer.

Artistdom (ɑ̄ːɹtistdəm). [f. prec. + -DOM.] The class or estate of artists.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Apr. 421/1 An equestrian statue which has so captivated the judgment of all artistdom. *Ibid.* 20 July 67 Crushed down in the struggles of authorship and artistdom.

Artiste (ɑrtiˑst). [Fr.: see ARTIST; a re-introduction of the Fr. word in consequence of the modern tendency to restrict *artist* to those engaged in the fine arts, and especially painting.] A public performer who appeals to the æsthetic faculties, as a professional singer, dancer, etc.; also, one who makes a 'fine art' of his employment, as an artistic cook, hairdresser, etc. = ARTIST 6, 8 a, b.

1832 *Athenæum* No. 237. 307 The German *artistes* who did such ample justice to the choruses of the Freischütz. 1833 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 372 Went to Drury Lane to see Malibran—what an artiste! 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. i. (1864) 206 The Aztec artistes .. had penetrated deep into the mysteries of culinary science.

Artistess (ɑ̄ːɹtistĕs). *nonce-wd.* [f. ARTIST + -ESS.] A female artist.

1773 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 52 The artistess has brought over a group.

Artistic (ɑɹtiˑstik), *a.* [ad. F. *artistique*: see ARTIST and -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting an artist.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Artist.* 1836 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 51 All is chance and raw and wild, not artistic-like. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 53 So as to satisfy the artistic sense of completeness.

2. Of or pertaining to art.

1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* ii. (1859) 69 Entirely wholesome artistic influence. 1867 *Good Cheer* 50 Another pleasure in his house is its artistic treasures.

Arti·stical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Belonging to, or connected with, artists or art.

1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 389 An object of artistical imitation. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 31 There is another thing notable about this artistical gold.

2. = ARTISTIC.

1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Humourists* vi. 284, I suppose Sterne had this artistical sensibility. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 31 In the greatest artists, their proper artistical faculty is united with every other.

†**3.** Produced by art, cleverly contrived. *rare.*

1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 75 This Dr. Burgess wished to hide by artistical distinctions.

Arti·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an artistic manner, tastefully; from an artistic point of view.

1836 *Athenæum* No. 439. 224 A peculiar style of architecture with which they were neither artistically nor habitually conversant. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* I. i. 5 Artistically regarded, the Hermitage was perfection. 1879 C. DRESSER in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 120/2 If you use paper for walls, use it artistically.

Artist-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. ARTIST + LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Befitting an artist, artistic.

1711 SHAFTESBURY *Char.* (1737) II. 407 A superiour art, or something artist-like, which guided their hand. 1784 REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1876) 52 The true method of forming an artist-like mind. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. ii. § 1 We have no designs that are more artist-like.

B. *adv.* In the manner of an artist; artistically.

1837 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 90 Acted Leontes artist-like but not .., very effectively. *c* 1842 TENNYSON *Memory* v, Artist-like Ever retiring thou dost gaze On the prime labour of thine early days.

Artistly (ɑ̄ːɹtistli), *adv. rare.* [f. ARTIST + -LY².] Artistically, artist-like.

1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III, Canning* 159 Mr. Canning's declamation entertained his hearers, so artistly was it executed.

Artistry (ɑ̄ːɹtistri). [f. ARTIST + -RY; cf. *chemistry*.]

1. The pursuit or occupation of an artist.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. N.-Cap* 138 Artistry being battle

with the age It lives in! 1878 — *Poets of Croisic* clii, All fume and fret Of artistry.

2. Artistic characteristics; artistic ability.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 29 Prime nature with an added artistry. 1880 *Academy* 13 Mar. 197 He fully recognises Sir Christopher Wren's artistry.

†**A·rtize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ART *sb.* + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To exercise an art. b. *trans.* To artificialize.

1598 FLORIO, *Arteggiare*, to artize, to liue by an arte. 1603 — *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 491, I would naturalize arte, as much as they artize Nature. [Fr. *artialisent*, cf. ARTILIZE.]

Artless (ā·ɹtlĕs), *a.* [f. ART *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of art or skill: a. Unpractised, inexperienced, unskilful; unskilled, ignorant.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 40 The artlesse tongue of a tedious dolt. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1184 Such artlesse riders, that they cannot sit them. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 165 The work in which I engaged is generally considered .. as the proper toil of artless industry. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 124 The artless artists seem to have worked on, from arch to arch .. without a thought .. of economising their space.

b. Devoid of the fine or liberal arts; having no desire for or endeavour after artistic effect; uncultured.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. Proem 192 Seeking conceits to sute these Artlesse times. 1636 BALLARD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 35 The rugged Poem of an Art-lesse Muse. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 46 The most dry and artless historians are in general the most authentic. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. 216 A shadowy life—artless, joyless, loveless. No devices in that darkness of the grave.

2. a. Constructed without art or skill, rude, clumsy. b. Designed without art, inartistic, crude.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 166 That there is any thing incommodious and Artless .. in the Globe. 1774 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 373 Brogues, a kind of artless shoes. 1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (T.) Assemblages of artless and massy pillars. 1878 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* V. 141 They enclose an artless stone vault.

3. Free from art (as opposed to nature); unartificial, natural, simple.

1672 DRYDEN in *Shaks. C. Praise* 348 Such Artless beauty lies in Shakespears wit. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* I. I. ii. 8 Curls, which had so much the appearance of being artless, that all but her maid .. imagined they were so. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 169 The Doctrines of the Gospel were artless and plain. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* 152 The same artless grace, the same dramatic grouping.

4. Simple-minded, sincere, guileless, ingenuous.

1714 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 605 ¶ 9 Imitation is a kind of artless Flattery. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 247 The artless people drank in every word. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* V. 43 The delightful blushing consciousness of an artless girl. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* i. 34 His artless piety and simple goodness.

A·rtlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. Without art or skill.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1186 A crucifix painted on a linen cloth .. yet artlessly wrought.

2. In an artless manner; without artifice; with frank simplicity, guilelessly.

1713 POPE *To Addison* 14 Dec. (J.) Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing when openly and artlessly represented. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxix. 333 He liked that too—admired it artlessly, like a child.

A·rtlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being artless; freedom from artificiality, frank simplicity, guilelessness.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 331 Such a noble Simplicity in thy Story, such an honest Artlessness in thy Mind. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 126 The attractive quaintness and artlessness of the old dialect.

Artlet (ā·ɹtlĕt). *rare.* [f. ART *sb.* + -LET.] A minor art.

1861 R. BURTON *City of Saints* 514 Music, dancing, drawing and other artlets, which go by the name of accomplishments.

Art-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. ART + LIKE.]

A. *adj.* a. In accordance with art; of the nature of art. b. Resembling or having the appearance of art.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 2 Now we think to adde some [rules] which shall be more Art-like. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 289 A highly art-like, almost artistic, song.

B. *adv.* According to the rules of art.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 9 Though the Method and the Phrase be plaine, Not artlike writ.

†**A·rtly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ART *sb.* + -LY¹; cf. *lovely*.] Characterized by art, skilful, ingenious.

1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 212 The description of all these countries .. their artly and pleasing relation.

†**A·rtly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. ART *sb.* + -LY².] With art or skill; skilfully, dexterously.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 34 b, That the Dystillation may be the artlyer perfourmed. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 14 You must artly moist the interlining of your letter. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 157 Fit it unto the top of thy Funnel artly.

Artocarpad (ā·ɹtokā·ɹpăd). [f. mod.L. *artocarp-us* bread-fruit tree (f. Gr. *ἄρτο-s* bread + *καρπός* fruit) + -AD I d.] A tree belonging to the *Artocarpaceæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, or Bread-fruit group. **Artoca·rpeous, Artoca·rpous** *a.*, of or pertaining to this group.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 421 Like all other Artocarpeous plants, this exudes .. a viscid milky juice. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. K.* 270 The old Urticaceous order should be .. regarded as an Alliance, of which the Artocarpads form one of the Orders.

†**Arto·later.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next; cf. *idolater*.] A worshipper of bread.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 10 Dare you (Artolaters) adore a peece of Bread, for the liuing God?

†**Arto·latry.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀρτολατρεία*, f. *ἄρτο-s* bread + *λατρεία* worship.] The worship of bread.

[1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 88 That Popish *ἀρτολατρεία*.] 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 17 Their Idolatry, or if you will, Artolatry. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* V. 142 Who fear to approach too near to the Artolatry .. dare not seem to worship the bread, by kneeling before it.

Artophagous (aɹtǫ·făgəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀρτοφάγ-os* bread-eating + -OUS.] Bread-eating.

1816 GIFFORD in *B. Jonson's Wks.* 1875 V. 164 *note*, This artophagous propensity of the tailors.

Artotyrite (āɹtotəi·rəit). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *artotȳrīta*, f. Gr. *ἀρτό-τῡρος* bread and cheese: see -ITE.] One of a sect who celebrated the Eucharist with bread and cheese.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 295 Some, by adding thereto: so added was unto the bread cheese by the Artotarites. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 415/1 Followers of Montanus, who were called Artotyrites.

Artou, artow, obs. contr. of *art thou*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 362 O blisful artow now.

†**A·rtry(e.** *Obs.* Contracted form of ARTILLERY.

1447 in Nichols *Royal Wills* (1780) 288 All myn armery and all my artry. *Ibid.* 284 Armery and attry. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 115 Garnysshe thy forteresses of euery Citee, and euery castell, with vitayle, and men, and stuff of other artrye.

†**A·rtship.** *Obs.* [f. ART *sb.* + -SHIP.] ? Artistic workmanship.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 306 Contempling th'Artship richly rare, Which gilds the ceeling of this globe so fair.

A·rts-man. *arch.* [f. *art's*, genitive of ART *sb.* + MAN; cf. the earlier *craftsman*, later *sportsman*.]

†**1.** A craftsman, workman, artificer. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., The artes man contemned, the woorke vnrewarded. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 446 A pine, New fell'd by arts-men on the hills. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 76 And open the mouth thereof [of the furnace], or the timpas as the artsmen call it.

†**2.** One skilled in the liberal arts, a scholar. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 2 The pith of all sciences, which maketh the artsman differ from the inexpert, is in the middle propositions.

†**3.** One who practises the fine arts; an artist. *Obs.*

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. ii, Observe with what singularity the artsman hath strove to set forth each limb in exquisitest proportion.

4. One who cultivates a practical science.

1858 J. BROWN *Locke & Syd.* 62 [Sydenham] was what Plato would have called an artsman as distinguished from a doctor of abstract science.

†**A·rts-ma·ster.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + MASTER.]

1. (Also *art-master*) A teacher of art, or of an art or craft. (Cf. *music-master*.)

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 5 Their idiot art-masters that intrude themselves .. as the alcumists of eloquence. 1652 *Zeal Examined* Add. § 3. 32 Herein is that old Serpent his Arts Master. 1740 *Prov. for Poor* 23 Apprenticed under proper Arts-masters.

2. One who is master of an art or craft; a master craftsman, a chief artificer.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. 124 What the Arts-master of this universe is in governing this universe, thou art in the body. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 168 Daedalus, a great Arts-master .. devised .. a wodden cow.

†**A·rtuate,** *v. Obs.*⁻°. [f. L. pple. *artuātus* torn limb from limb, f. *artus* limb.] 'To divide by joints, to quarter, to dismember.' Bailey 1731.

Art-union: see ART *sb.* V.

†**Artuo·se,** *a. Obs.*⁻°. [f. L. *artus* limb.] 'Strong made, well jointed or limbed.' Bailey 1731.

Arture, obs. form of ARTERY.

Arture, -turis, obs. forms of ARCTURUS.

†**A·rt-worm.** *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *artre* + WORM.] = ARTER.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 41 Art-wormes, wherewith ships .. are sometimes much spoyled.

Artyllary, -ery, etc., obs. ff. ARTILLERY.

Aru, obs. form of ARROW.

†**Arue',** *v. Obs.* For forms see RUE *v.* [:—OE. *ofhreowan*: see OF- *pref.* and RUE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To be sorry, to feel regret, compassion, or pity. Const. in OE. with genitive, represented in later times by *of*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet *Reader* 102) Se mæssepréost ðæs mannes ofhréow. *c* 1302 *Pol. Songs* 188 The commun of Bruges ful sore con arewe. *a* 1400 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 3 Of thy ruthe I wold a-ruwe.

2. *trans.* (i.e. with simple object repr. orig. genitive). To be sorry for, regret, rue; to have compassion on, pity.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1379 Þe deore Drihtin areaw us. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 29 Jhesu Christ arew hem sore. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 338 That poynt thou schal never arewe.

3. *impers.* It grieves, vexes, troubles (one).

a 1230 *Juliana* 35 Me areoweð þi sar. *c* 1320 *Pol. Songs* 240 Ȝet hym shulde arewen Of the arrerage. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 90 Hyt shal hym never thenne arewe.

‖ **Arum** (ē·ɹŭm). *Bot.* Pl. -s. Also 6–8 **aron**; cf. AARON². [L., a. Gr. *ἄρον* (also formerly in Eng. use).] A genus of endogenous plants (N.O. *Araceæ*), the inflorescence of which consists of a large spathe, enclosing a fleshy spike or spadix bearing on its lower part the unisexual flowers succeeded by bright-coloured berries; one species, the Wake-robin, Cuckoo-pint, or Lords and Ladies (*A. Maculatum*), is a native of Britain.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. 44 Of aron or cockow pynt. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1615) 30 The old Bears .. do eat the hearb Arum, commonly called in English Wake-robbin or Calves-foot. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 13 Aron .. is an excellent medicine in palsies. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Spring* in *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 83 Here too the spotted Arum green, A hooded mystery, is seen. 1866 MASTERS in *Treas. Bot.* 97/1 The common Arum of the hedges .. From the tubers of this plant, in the Isle of Portland, a starch called Portland Arrowroot was formerly extensively prepared.

b. *attrib.* Esp. in **Arum lily** (*Richardia æthiopica*): an arad with a pure white spathe and brilliant yellow spadix, a favourite ornamental flower in drawing-rooms.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 183/2 Take Aron roote. 1821 CLARE *Village Minstr.* I. 98 When April first Unclos'd the arum-leaves. 1856 MISS MULOCH *J. Halifax* 230 Gathering for her a magnificent arum lily.

Arunde, obs. form of ERRAND.

Arundell, obs. form of HIRONDELLE.

Arundiferous (ærʊndi·fĕrəs), *a. rare*⁻°. [f. L. *arundifer*: see next and -OUS.] Producing reeds, reedy. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Arundinaceous (ărʊndinē·ɹʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *arundināceus*, f. *arundo, harundo* a reed: see -ACEOUS.] Reed-like, reedy.

1657 in *Phys. Dict.* 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 Beesha, whose leaves are arundinaceous. 1791 tr. *Chaptal's Chem.* III. 15 Plants .. such as the gramineous and arundinaceous.

Arundi·neous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *arundineus*: see prec. and -EOUS.] Reedy.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 721 Wilde Bryony .. delighting in arundineous and watry places.

Aru·ndino·se, *a.* [ad. L. *arundinōsus*, f. *arundo*: see -OSE.] 'Full of or abounding with reeds.' Bailey 1731.

Aru·ndinous, *a.* = prec. 1775 in ASH.

Arun, early form of ARE *v.*²: see BE.

†**Aru·nt,** *v. Obs.* [Etymol. unknown.] To rail at, revile, scold, rate; or ? to drive away. (If the latter is the sense, cf. Shakspere's AROINT.)

1399 *Rich. Redeless* III. 221 ? Arounted [MS. has Arountyd] ffor his ray [=array, *dress*] and rebuked ofte. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 280 Make the plesaunt in speche to the congregacyon of poore folke .. and yelde thy dette & answere peasable thynges & mekenesse, not to arunt them ne rebuke them ne chyde them.

Aruspex, and derivatives; see more etymological spelling under HAR-.

Aruwe, obs. form of ARROW.

†**A·rval, -el, -ill.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 arvell, 7 arvall. [App. adopted from Norse: cf. Da. *arveöl*, ON. *erfi-öl* (Vigfusson), OSw. *arföl* (Ihre), f. *arf, arv*, ON. *arfr* (OE. *erfe*) inheritance + *öl* ale, a banquet: see ALE 3. Cf. also ON. *erfi* a wake, a funeral feast = *erfi-öl*.] A funeral feast.

1459 *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* IV. 249 b, [John Alanson leaues an ox] 'ad distrib. inter propinquos et amicos meos, scilicet ad meum arvell.' 1588 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (1860) 181/2 That secke .. which was drouncke at the arvell. 1623 *MS. Richmond Wills* Carthorpe, Her arvall, or funerall dinner. 1702 THORESBY *Diary* I. 362 The following arvill, or treat, of cold posset, stewed prunes, cake, and cheese, prepared for the company. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 17 The old custom of 'arvills,' or funeral feasts. 1880 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* XXII. 290 The arval was held at the little village inn.

2. *attrib.*, as in *arval-bread, -dinner*, etc.

1567 *MS. Durham Registry*, For his arvell supper. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Words* 139 Arvel-Bread, *Silicernium*. 1778–80 W. HUTCHINSON *Northbld.* II. 20 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (Hazl.) II. 193 On the decease of any person possessed of valuable effects, the friends and neighbours of the Family are invited to dinner on the Day of Interment, which is called the Arthel or Arvel-dinner. 1807 DOUCE *Illust. Shaks.* II. 203 (JAM.) In the North this feast is called an *arval* or *arvil-supper*; and the loaves that are sometimes distributed among the poor, *arval-bread*. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Averill-breead*, funeral loaves, spiced with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and raisins.

3. ? Arval-bread.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 294 A boxe of arvell xviij*d*. —Hony ij*s*.

Arval (ā·ɹvăl), *a.* [ad. L. *arvālis*, f. *arv-um* arable land: see -AL¹.] Of or belonging to ploughed land; esp. in *Arval Brethren* (=L. *Frātres Arvāles*), a college of twelve priests in Ancient Rome, who offered sacrifice to the field-Lares to secure the fertility of the soil.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 461 The hymn of the Arval Brethren.

†**A·rveth,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 earfeðe, -oðe, 2 erfeð, ærveð, 2–3 erveð, arveð, 3 (*Orm.*) arrfeþþ, earfð. [OE. *earfeðe, earfoðe*, cogn. w. ON. *erfiðr*; cf. OE. *earfeðe* sb. n., cogn. w. ON. *erfiði*, *crvīði*, OS. *arbêdi* n., *arbêd* f., OFris. *arbeid*, OHG. *arabeit*, mod.G. *arbeit* labour, toil, Goth. *arbaiþs*.] Difficult, hard.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 4 Spræce .. ða earfoþestan to ȝereccenne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* 19 Ne nære na ælmihtiȝ, ȝyf him æniȝ ȝefadung earfoðe wære. *c* 1175

Cott. Hom. 231 His folc was swiðe ærfeð-tellè. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Þat fiht was and is arueð to þolien. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17334 Forrþi wass himm full arrfeþþ 3et To sen whatt gate he mihhte Ben borenn efft off Hali3 Gast. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 999 Earfð to don. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 254 An honful 3erden beoð erueð forte breken.

†Arvethlich, *a. Obs.* [OE. *earfoðlic*, f. *earfoðe* sb.: see prec. and -LY[1].] = prec.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 17 Gif eow æni3 þing þince earfoþlice, secgað hit me. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þo com þe fader his speche and wite3ede þe childes arueðliche herbiwist. [Also on p. 125.]

†Arvethliche, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *earfoðlice*: see ARVETH and -LY[2].] With difficulty or trouble, hardly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 23 Earfoðlice se weleza gæð on Godes rice. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ærfedlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Đe wunderliche .. her-one arueðliche wunede. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 328 Hu eruedliche he ariseð þet under wune of sunne haueð ileien longe.

†Arvethness, [OE. *earfoðnysse*: see ARVETH and -NESS.] Difficulty, trouble.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Man. Astron.* 19 God .. ealle þing 3ediht buton earfoðnysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þider we sculen hih3en of þissere erfeðnesse. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þu scealt mid ærfeðnesse þe metes tylian.

Arvyst, obs. form of HARVEST.

Arwe, obs. form of ARGH and ARROW.

†Arwo·rthly, *adv. Obs.* In 1–2 **arwurþlice.** [OE. *árwurþlice*, adv. from *árwurþlic*, deriv. of *árwurþ* venerable, f. *ár* honour + *wurþ* worth.] Honourably, reverently.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 4 Þa grete hi3 arwurþlice. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Þa twe3en 3elefde men him arwrðlice [*printed* awr-] bebyriddon.

Arwygyll, obs. derivative form of EARWIG; cf. OE. *eárwicga* and mod. Suffolk dial. *arrawiggle*, and see WIGGLE *v.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 15 Arwygyll worme, *aurealle.*

Ary, *v. Obs.* [Cf. EAR *v.*] ? To plough.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 76 After Christmasse, when men shoulde beginne to fallowe and ary.

-ary[1], *suffix* of adjs. and sbs., ad. L. *-āri-us, -āri-um.* The regular phonetic repr. of these in OF. was *-air*, but most of the words that actually lived on into OF. had *-ier* (app. by confusion with words in *-iārium* or *-erium*, of which *-ier* was the regular repr.), in AFr. *-er*, instances of which still remain in Eng. *primer, danger, antiphoner*, and names of trades and offices, like *carpenter, usher* (Fr. *huissier*, L. *ostiārius*), while others, as *bursar, calendar, mortar, vicar*, have recently been refashioned with *-ar* after Latin. But in words of later learned adaptation in Fr., *-ārius, -um* were represented by *-aire*; in AFr. and ME. *-arie*, later *-arye*, now *-ary*, as L. *contrārius*, Fr. *contraire*, Eng. *contrarie, contrarye*, now *contrary*; and this is the regular form in which L. words in *-ārius, -arium*, or their Fr. representatives in *-aire* are now adapted in Eng., and on which new analogical formations are modelled. More than 300 such exist in the language, comprising:—

A. *adjs.* repr. (or on analogy of) L. *-ārius* 'connected with, pertaining to'; as *arbitrary, contrary, elementary, honorary, mercenary, necessary, primary, secondary, tertiary, voluntary.*

B. *sbs.* **1.** repr. (or on analogy of) L. *-ārius* 'a man (or male) belonging to or engaged in'; as *actuary, adversary, antiquary, apothecary, commentary* (liber), *February, January* (mensis), *lapidary, secretary.*

2. repr. (or on analogy of) L. *-ārium* 'a thing connected with or employed in, a place for'; as *aviary, breviary, diary, dictionary, formulary, glossary, granary, ovary, piscary, reliquary, salary, sanctuary, vocabulary.* See also -ARIUM.

3. repr. L. (often mediæval) *-āria* (Fr. *-aire, -arie*), forming fem. sbs. with same sense; as *Calvary, fritillary.*

-ary[2], *suffix* of adjs.; occasional ad. L. *-ār-is* (stem *-āri*) 'of the kind of, belonging to.' Of this the regular repr. in mod. Eng. is -AR[1], q.v. But even in Latin several of these words had forms both in *-āris* and *-ārius*; and in later Fr. words of literary introduction, both these L. endings are levelled under *-aire*, e.g. L. *contrārius, mīlitāris*, Fr. *contraire, militaire.* Hence, as Fr. *-aire* from *-ārius* gives *-ary* in Eng., Fr. *-aire* from *-āris* has occasionally also been adapted as *-ary* instead of the more regular *-ar*; e.g. *capillary, exemplary, maxillary, military, salutary.*

Aryan, Arian (ē·riăn, ā·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Sanskrit *ārya*, in the later language 'noble, of good family,' but apparently in earlier use a national name 'comprising the worshippers of the gods of the Brahmans' (Max Müller); cf. Zend *airya* 'venerable,' also a national name, and Old Persian (Achæmenian) *ariya* national name (applied to himself by Darius Hystaspes); whence probably Gr. Ἀρεία, Ἀρία, L. *Aria, Ária*, and *Ariāna*, the eastern part of ancient Persia, and Pehlevi and mod.Pers. *Irân* 'Persia.' As a transl. of L. *Ariānus* 'of Aria or Ariana,' *Arian* has long been in English use: *Aryan* is of recent introduction in Comparative Philology, and is also by many written *Arian*, on the ground that *āria* was the original word, as shown by the Vedic language, *ārya* being only the later Sanskrit form; the spelling *Aryan* has the advantage of distinguishing the word from ARIAN in *Eccl. Hist.*]

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 131 The region of the Arianes, all scorched and senged with the parching heate of the Sunne. 1794 SIR W. JONES tr. *Ordin. Menu* x. § 45 All those tribes of men, who sprang from the mouth, the arm, the thigh, and the foot of Brahmá, but who became outcasts by having neglected their duties, are called *Dasyus*, or *plunderers*, whether they speak the language of the *Mlechch'has* or that of *Aryas.*]

A. *adj.* Applied by some to the great division or family of languages, which includes Sanskrit, Zend, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic, with their modern representatives; also called *Indo-European, Indo-Germanic*, and sometimes *Japhetic*; by others restricted to the Asiatic portion of these. *absol.* The original Aryan or Arian language.

The restricted use rests on the ground that only the ancient Indian and Iranian members of the family are known on historical evidence to have called themselves *Aria, Arya* or *Ariya*; the wider application rests partly on the inference that the name probably belonged in pre-historic times to the whole family, while this still constituted an ethnic and linguistic unity; and partly on the ground that even if it did not, it is now the most convenient and least misleading name for the primitive type of speech from which all the languages above-mentioned have sprung, inasmuch as *Indo-Germanic* is too narrow, and *Indo-European* too wide, for the facts, while *Japhetic* introduces speculations of which science has no cognizance. A frequent use of the word, in which all agree, is to distinguish the *Aryan* from the *non-Aryan* languages of India, the former being 'Aryan' whether the term is used in the restricted or the wider sense.

1847 PRITCHARD *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 241 The Indo-European, sometimes termed Indo-German, and, by late writers, Arian or Iranian languages. 1858 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* II. 5 The Aryan tribes—for that is the name they gave themselves. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* i. § 2 History in the highest and truest sense is the history of the Aryan natives of Europe. 1878 CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Indies* 49 That all the other Aryan Vernaculars are variants of Hindi, caused by the influence of non-Aryan communities. 1882 SWEET in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 109 Parent Arian had already developed a perfectly definite word-order. *Ibid.* 111 The original Arian (not 'Aryan') forms.

B. *sb.* A member of the Aryan family; one belonging to, or descended from, the ancient people who spoke the parent Aryan language.

1851 *Edin. Rev.* 328 Times when neither Greece nor India were peopled by Arians. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1873) I. vi. 273 The state of civilisation attained by the Aryans before they left their common home. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 137 The days are ever divine as to the first Aryans. 1878 CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Indies* 13 The Aryans advanced down the basins of the Indus and the Ganges. 1882 SWEET *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 114 The primitive Arians.

Aryanize (ē·riănəiz, ā·riăn-), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] To make characteristically Aryan. Hence **Aryanized** *ppl. a.*, made Aryan in language though not of Aryan race, as is the case with some East Indian tribes or peoples.

1858 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* II. 7 Thus all India .. was thoroughly Aryanized. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Lond. Geog.* 313 To the aryanised groups belong the Bengali and the Assamese.

Ary3t, aryht, Aryse, obs. ff. ARIGHT, ARISE.

Aryole, variant of ARIOLE, *Obs.*, a soothsayer.

Aryste, var. ARIST, *Obs.*, arising; obs. f. ARRAS.

Aryteno- (æritī·no), comb. form of next.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1495/2 The aryteno-epiglottic portion of the vocal tube. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 229 The aryteno-epiglottidean folds.

Arytenoid (æritī·noid), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* Also arytænoid. [ad. mod.L. *arytænoīdes*, ad. Gr. ἀρυταινο-ειδής, f. ἀρύταινα funnel, pitcher + -ειδής -shaped.]

A. *adj.* Funnel-shaped, pitcher-shaped: applied *spec.* to two pyramidal cartilages of the larynx which regulate the action of the vocal chords, and to parts connected with them.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The arytænoideus [muscle] has its head in one arytænoid cartilage, and its tail in the other. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 345/2 The arytenoid bones. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 180 Perched side by side upon the upper edge of the back part of the cricoid cartilage are..the arytenoid cartilages.

B. *sb.* [sc. cartilage, muscle.]

[1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 339 The cartilages called *Arytenoides.*] 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1493/2 Arytenoids locked to each other..by a cartilage.

Arytenoidal (æritī·noi·dăl), *a. Phys.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Belonging to the arytenoid cartilages, etc.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 50 These arytenoidal movements can be beautifully demonstrated by means of the laryngoscope.

As (æz, ăz, əz), *adv.* (*conj.*, and *rel. pron.*) Forms: 1–3 **allswá, al-swá,** (WS. 1–2 **ealswá.** *North.* 2–6 **alswa** (**alsua**), 4–5 **alsa, alse,** 4–7 **als,** 4– **as.** *Midl.* 3–4 **alswo, alsuo,** 3–6 **also,** 4–6 **alse, als,** 3– **as,** (4–5 **os**). *South.* 2–3 **alse,** 2–4 **ase,** 2– **as.** [A worn-down form of *all-so*, OE. *all-swá* 'wholly so, quite so, just so,' which in its simple demonstrative use remains dissyllabic (see ALSO), but as a relative and antecedent has been phonetically weakened through *alswá, alsa, alse, als, as*, and *alswá, alswo, also, alse, ase, as*, to (æz). This phonetic weakening, in each of its successive stages, began with the relative sense, whence it extended to the other senses: even the weak demonstrative was reduced in north. dial. to *als*, but remains *also* in standard Eng. The correlation in 'the colour is *as* bright *as* gold,' where the first *as* is demonstrative or antecedent, and the second relative, 'in *that* degree bright, in *which* degree gold (is bright),' was originally expressed by *so—so*, OE. 'swá beorht swá gold'; but the antecedent or principle form was also strengthened by *all*, 'all *swá* beorht swá gold'; constructions which long survived in the south, as 'sō briht sŏ (se) gold,' and 'al sŏ (alse) briht sŏ (se) gold.' The prefixed *all*, though originally emphatic (= *altogether, quite, even*), soon lost its force, and *al-swá, al-so* came to imply no more than the simple *swá, sō.* Hence, by 1200 (in the north) *alswa* had begun to appear in the subordinate clause likewise, '*alswa* brihht *alswa* gold,' a construction soon generally adopted, though almost always with the relative in a phonetically weaker form than the antecedent, e.g. '*alswa* briht *alse* gold, *also* briht *alse* gold, *alse* bri3t *ase* gold, *als* bricht *as* gold,' but finally with both correlatives worn down, '*as* bright *as* gold.' *Alse, ase, as* was even substituted as the relative, when the original *swá, so* remained as the antecedent, whence the mod. 'not *so* bright *as* gold,' OE. ná *swá* beorht *swá* gold, 13th c. southern Eng. 'nowht *so* briht *sŏ* (*se*) gold,' and 'nowht *so* briht *alse* (*ase*) gold.'

With the wearing down of *al-so* to *as*, cf. mod. Ger. *also, als*, in '*also* bald *als* er kam' = ME. '*all-so* sone *als* he com,' mod. '*as* soon *as* he came.'

With many common adjectives and adverbs *as* (*als*, etc.) was formerly written in combination, especially in idiomatic constructions, e.g. *asmuch, aswell, asfaste, assoon, astite*; relics of this survive in *forasmuch, inasmuch, whereas.*]

The uses of *as* are here considered, A. in the main sentence, B. in the subordinate sentence, C. in phrases. At the end of B. are some phraseological combinations originating in ellipsis.

A. In a main sentence, as Antecedent or Demonstrative Adverb.

†I. With *so* in the relative clause. *Obs.*

As (*alswa, also, alse, als, ase*) . . . *so* (*swa, so, se*).

†1. Of quantity or degree: In that degree, to such extent . . . (in or to which) . . . *Obs.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Thorpe *Anal.* 61 Seo beorhtnys is ealswá eald swá þæt fýr. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Alse raðe se he walde. 1205 LAY. 9968 Al swa longe swa þe woreld stondeð. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 395 Al so ofte so he wolde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2329 Ase loude so he..mi3te: to ys men criede he there. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 232 A court as cleer so þe sonne. 1450 MYRC 394 Þenne schale þe husbonde als blyue Teche & preche so hys wyue. 1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 13 Not always as well so I would wish.

†2. Of quality or manner: In that way, in such wise . . . (in which) . . . *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Al swa he doð swa þe swica. *Ibid.* 159 Alswa se þe sunne drach up þene deu. *c* 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 281 And all all swa se Godes Lamb .. mihhte.

II. With *as* also in the relative clause:

As (*alswa, also, alsa, alse, als, ase, as*) . . . *as* (*alswa*, etc.).

3. Of quantity: In that degree; to that extent . . . (in *or* to which) . . . Expressing the *Comparative of Equality*: *as* good *as* gold; *as* wise *as* fair; *as* strong *as* ever; *as* soon *as* you can; and in innumerable proverbial similes, *as* black *as* jet, *as* brave *as* a lion, etc.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Alse lange alse 3é lefede & .. alse longe as ic lefie. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 5 Syon [is] ase muchel on englische leodene ase heh sihðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 823 Als fast als þai had don þat sinne. *Ibid.* 7526 Þar he stod als still os stake. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 87 Also litel als he may. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 984 Al-so salt as ani se. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 2524 Alsoo faste As quarrel off the arweblast. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 195 Als longe as owre lyf lasteth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 287 Al so lene was his hors as is a rake. *c* 1420 *Amadace* xli, Als gay Als any erliche mon. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 165 Alsa frely as before. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 63 Also sick as she was. 1530 *Sarum Man.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 295 Alse often as thei be..required. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 10 As round as a ball. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 111 Als far as apperteins to y^e^ office. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 11 He was as dead as a doore nayle. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* Alex. iii. 504 He was as covetous as cruel. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶5 As busy as possible. 1849 MACAULAY

Hist. Eng. I. 275 He used it, as far as he dared. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxvi, He was as mad as a hatter about her.

†4. Of quality: In that very way, in such wise . . . (in which) . . . *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 He his sunnen undeð .. alswa alse he heom haueð idon. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 36 And eft biginneð .. also, ase er. 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Alsuo ase þe zoþe milde hereþ þe oþre .. alsuo he blameþ him zelve.

III. With relative clause wanting.

5. In qualifications of degree (cf. 3) the relative clause may be elliptically absent, especially where it expresses: a. 'as that or those just mentioned.' Here, *as* in the principal sentence may be rendered by *equally*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 339 And he loved him as tendurly agayn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IX. 4125 Kyng Sapmon .. With alsmony abill shippes auntrid hym seluyn. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 81 Thoughe he be good, yet other ar als bad. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 119 Galene sayeth that clinopodium is hote and dry in the thyrde degre, but our clinopodium is not al so hote. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 Chance has .. thrown me very often in her way, and she as often has directed a Discourse to me. *Mod.* 'Come forward.' 'Thank you! I hear quite as well where I am.'

b. 'as not,' 'as the opposite course,' 'as anything else'; e.g. in *as lief, as soon* (as not). *As good, as well*: see C. phrases.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, I'd as lieve let it alone.

c. 'as can be imagined,' 'as may be,' 'as possible,' cf. L. *quam* in *quam maximum*, etc. Esp. in AS-FAST, AS SOON, AS-TITE, ALSWITHE, q.v.

B. In a subordinate sentence, as a Relative or Conjunctive Adverb, introducing a clause which expresses I. II. the *mode* (manner and degree), whence also III. the *time, place*, IV. *reason*, V. *purpose, result*, of the principal sentence; passing into VI. a relative pronoun, a relative particle, VII. a merely subordinating conjunction, and VIII. a limiting or restrictive particle.

I. Of quantity or degree. (Preceded by *adjective* or *adverb*.)

1. With antecedent *as* (*alswa, alswo, also, alse, als*, etc.): . . . in which degree, to what extent. Expressing with antecedent *as*, the *Comparative of Equality*.

[See A. II. 3, all the quotations for which also illustrate this.]

b. Expressing a comparison with a hypothetical fact or state expressed by the subjunctive: As if, as though. (Cf. 9.) *arch.*

1366 MAUNDEV., As wel as thei had ben of the same Contree. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 46 Thanne cometh þer a congioun .. As not of his nolle as he þe nest made. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* I. i. 59 Will serve as well as I were present there. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 325 As certain of success As he had made a league with Victory.

2. With antecedent *so* (*swa, swo*) in the same sense as 1.

a. *esp.* in negative sentences.

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwi ne fele ich þe in mi breostes swo swote ase þu art. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 107 The cytee is not now so gret, as it was wont to be. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. v. 21 The day shall not be vp so soone as I. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy*, You have never so much as answered me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.* I. i. 10 No country suffered so much .. as England.

b. in certain affirmative sentences. (See So.)

c 1460 *Townley Myst.* 37 A child so lufand as thou art. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 83 Looke I so pale, Lord Dorset, as the rest? 1605 — *Macb.* I. ii. 43 So well thy words become thee, as thy wounds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.*, I shall be pardoned for calling it by so harsh a name as madness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 82 To think I should act so barbarously as I did. 18.. MACAULAY *Essays* IV. 146 In a world so full of temptation as this. *a* 1850 LONGF. So long as you are innocent fear nothing. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xix. ii, When did a morning shine So rich in atonement as this?

3. With antecedent *as* (*so*) suppressed:

a. Giving emphasis or absoluteness to the attribute or qualification.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Fair alse mone, icoren alse sune. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vi. 10 Faire as the moone, chosen as the sunne, ferful as of tentes sheltrun ordeyned. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 144 Momentarie as a sound: Swift as a shadow, short as any dreame, Briefe as the lightening. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 5 Soone as the royall virgin he did spy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 138 Soon as they forth were come. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 241 My good Lady .. made me proud as proud can be. 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 288 His favourite Lucy should be rich as fair. *Mod.* Quick as thought, Roger seized the oar.

b. *esp.* In parenthetical clauses forming an extension of the subject or predicate, the antecedent (*so, as*) formerly present is now omitted, and the relative has acquired somewhat of a concessive force = Though, however.

1297 R. GLOUC. 47 To brynge vs, so fre as we beþ, in to fyl seruage. *c* 1300 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 137 And 3ut as gret as urthe and as lute as heo is, Ther nis bote, etc. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 185 So wis as þow art holde .. so wide as þow regnest. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 114/1 As Pet. Ramas (as great a Clerk as he was) .. hath most vainly told us. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 37, I took leave of .. Antwerp, as late as it was, embarking for Brussels. 1727 SWIFT *Wond. Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. II. 52 The world, as censorious as it is, hath been so kind, etc. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 45 Bad as his Actions were .. would there not have been, etc.? 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 534 Fair as she is, I would my widow take.

†4. After the comparative degree = Than. *Obs.* exc. in dialects. (Cf. Ger. *so . . . als, besser als*, L. *tam . . . quam, plus quam.*)

1460 *Paston Lett.* 363 I. 534, I hadde never more neede .. as I have at this tyme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. (xi.) 110 Quhat mair hard mischance .. Apperit to me as that? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccii. 238 They coude do no better .. as to make to their capitayne sir Eustace Damlreticourt. 1568 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 27, I had rather haue your rome as your componie. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxii. (D.), I .. never made better cheer in my life as then. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. (D.), I rather like him as otherwise.

II. Of quality or manner. (Preceded by a *verb.*)

* *With antecedent expressed.*

†5. With antecedent *as* (*alswa, alsa, also, alse, als*, etc.): . . . in which way, in the way that. *Obs.*

[See A. II. 4; the quotations for which also illustrate this.]

6. With antecedent *so* (*swa, swo*), or an equivalent phrase containing *such, same*: . . . in the manner that . . . *arch.* (*So* is now usually omitted: see 8.)

See *so . . . as . . .* of result, infra V.

1205 LAY. 6753 And swa he þer agon ase þe oðer hæfde idon. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 So as I shall rehercen The tides of the yere diversen. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (1636) H iv, God will so blesse you, as .. your hearts can wish. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 5 So doe, as thou hast said. *Mod.* The committee was not so constituted as he had expected.

7. With the clauses transposed for emphasis; *as . . . so*: a. In what manner . . . (in that manner); in the way that . . .

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cii. 15 As the flour of the feld so he shal floure out. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 38 As I tolde byfore, so have þou cele. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiv. 2 It shall be as with the people, so with the priest, as with the seruant, so with his master, etc. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VI. 400 As she brews so let her bake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 49 As the Cold Congeals into a Lump the liquid Gold; So 'tis again dissolv'd by Summer's Heat. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Ab.* xi. 117 As our speech is, so we are.

b. In proportion or degree as . . .

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 8 As they excelled in abhominacion, so preferred he theim.

c. Even as, just as; both . . . and, equally . . . and. Lat. *cum . . . tum. arch.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 69 A thing as ancient, so necessarie. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 28 Shee hath as bewayld, so also renounced her former countrey. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* 200 in *Phœnix* (1707) I, As he was a great soldier, so was he of suitable magnanimity. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. x. (1752) 173 As they are the most pernicious of birds so are they the most rare. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxviii. (1870) II. 173 As some philosophers have denied to vision all perception of extension .. so others have equally refused this perception to touch.

** *With antecedent not expressed.*

8. = with antecedent *so* omitted: a. . . . in the manner or way that . . . *As you were!* (in Drill): 'Return to the position in which you were before!' *As it stands*: taken or considered as it now is.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Heore uuel .. þu azest to .. wiðstewen 3if þu miht al swa hit is nu la3e a londe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2212 Iosepes men ðor quiles deden Al-so Iosep hem adde beden. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 306 Shal it nouht ben als sho thenkes, Hope maketh fol man ofte blenkes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 120 To tilie and trauaile as trewe lyf askeþ. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vi. 9 There shalbe geuen them daylie as is acordinge. 1611 BIBLE *John* xv. 12 That ye love one another, as I have loved you. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 21 To reduce any of these words of direction to the same order or station in which the Souldier stood before .. you shall say .. As you were. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 103 An Englishman .. thought he might insult Scotchmen as he pleased. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 15 Let me write my books as he built his houses. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* VI. (1873) 29 General amicable As-you-were between Austria and Bavaria. 1882 *Times* 5 July 11 The oath, as it stands, is and ought to be a religious test.

b. To the same extent as, in so far as; in proportion as; according as; just as, even as.

c 1225 *St. Marherete* (1866) 13 þat eiðer of oðeres, as of his ahne, beo trusti. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 165 As thou art but man I dare, but, as thou art a Prince, I feare thee. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 32 Since the Rents of Land are valuable, as the Trade of the place is. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 1 Which, as they are pleasing or disagreeable, excite the passions of love, hatred, etc. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 3 Our state may indeed be more or less imbittered, as our duration may be more or less contracted. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 374 It is blasphemy to say that God only is as we are able to think Him to be.

c. In the phrases *according(-ly) as, in proportion as*, and the like.

[See instances under ACCORDING, etc.]

d. In antithetical or parallel clauses, introducing a known circumstance with which a hypothesis is contrasted, or beside which a new circumstance is placed: . . . as on the other hand; even as; whereas; whilst.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxvi. 213 If kyng Johan had ben in Fraunce, as he was in Englande [*i. e.* instead of being, as was the fact, in England], he durst not haue done as he dyd. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 347 Had I but time, (as this fell sergeant, death, Is strick'd in his Arrest). 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 2 The King's own religion was suspected, as his brother's was declared. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1869) xvi. 71 It has its prejudices, to be sure, as which of us has not? *Mod.* If I had been present, as I was not, I should have asked an explanation.

e. *As also* introduces an additional circumstance: Also in the same way, and likewise, and . . . as well.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 252 To carry her a rope to the landing-place, as also one to the .. rocks on each side.

9. Introducing a supposition, expressed by the subjunctive mood: As if, as though. *arch.* (Cf. 1 b.)

1135 *O. E. Chron.*, Uuard þe sunne suilc als it uuare thre niht ald mone. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 146 To-svolle .. Also ho hadde one frogge i-svol3e. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 508 Starinde als he were wod. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. 51 Somme hadden longe hoked clawes, lyke as they had ben lyons. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 103 Vndoing all, as all had never bin. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 447, I heard the wrack As earth and sky would mingle. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 848 It looks as Heav'n our Ruin had design'd. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* I. v, He looks as he had seen a ghost.

b. *If* and *though* are now commonly expressed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7690 Als þof his wiþerwin he war. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 As and a lorde haue a manour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 18 As if my yeare were wast, and woxen old. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 381 Wks. I. 14 As though by some divinity possess'd. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 18, I was banished solitary as if to the bottom of a cave.

c. *esp.* in *As it were*: as if it were so, if one might so put it, in some sort: a parenthetic phrase used to indicate that a word or statement is perhaps not formally exact though practically right.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 26 She was as it were a maner deye. 1399 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 22 Ich wolde a-saye som tyme for solas, as hit were. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 211 It draweth a man as it were by violence. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 11 *Gloss.*, The messenger, and as it were, the forerunner of springe. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xxii, You're as it were the Actor of a Play. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 1 She has thought fit, as it were, to mock herself. 1881 BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 124 She took him at once, as it were, into her confidence.

10. With the subordinate clause abbreviated: In the same way as, as if, as it were.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 55 Eall-swá to þeófe 3e synð cumene. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.* 25 As to a theef 3ee han gon out. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bitt, As much disdayning to the curbe to yield. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xii. 7 God dealeth with you as with sonnes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C ij b, The Horse .. is as to seek. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 97 One of them (as wounded) fell down. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. ii. 15, I .. Behold the tall pines dwindled as to shrubs. *a* 1821 KEATS *To England*, To sit upon an Alp as on a throne. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 210 His .. hand Caught at the hilt, as to abolish him.

†b. With numbers = About, as it were, Gr. ὡς, ὡσεί, OE. *swylce*, Goth. *swe. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 19 Whanne þei hadden rowid as fyue and twenty furlongis or þritty. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 59 They were a great nombre as a xl. M. men.

11. With subordinate clause reduced to its subject or object: a. After the manner of, in the likeness of, the same as, like.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Ure helende aros alse sunne. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1361 Þe Keiser kaste his heaued as wod mon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 178 Alse sede in þe season sowe it on þe erthe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 29 And often knockt his brest, as one that did repent. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 5 Yee shall bee as Gods, knowing good and euill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 559 To the .. ignorant populace the law of nations and the risk of bringing on their country the just vengeance of all Europe were as nothing. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4 (1881) 800 Spain rose as one man against the stranger.

b. In the character, capacity, or *rôle* of.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. v. 4 Her sonne, who was as the next heire male. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. IV. 303 Assisted by Pompey as augur. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, He as truth received What of his birth the crowd believed. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvi. (1870) II. 139 The fact is assumed as an hypothesis; the hypothesis explained as a fact. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. I. i. i. 6 The lesson which men receive as individuals, they do not learn as nations. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xvi. 151 This design was afterwards used as a flag.

c. Introducing a complemental nominative or objective after such verbs as *seem, appear, pass, rank; view, regard, represent, treat, acknowledge, know, consider, accept*, etc.: see these words.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 145 Regarded As the most Noble Coarse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 ¶ 1 He was saluted as a Brother. *c* 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Convers.* ad init., Man is generally represented as an animal formed for .. society. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 76 Might have imputed to me as Arrogance, or Revenge. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Sc. Bord.* I. 8 He whom all civilized nations now acknowledge as the Father of Poetry. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon, Ess.* (1854) I. 346/1 In what we consider as his weakness. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4 (1881) 787 Who still looked on themselves as mere settlers .. and who regarded the name of 'Irishman' as an insult.

12. As who: a. Like one who, as if one. *arch.*

1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 35 As who should sai it were a very daungerous matter. *a* 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 9 Walke before me, and be thou vpright, and I will make my couenant betweene me and thee. As who say, one condition .. of the couenant is our vpright and good profession. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 14 His courteous cariage and affabilitie: as who was readie to accept of petitions and requests. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 212 The Manager inclined his head, and showed his teeth, as who should say .. Is that the case?

†b. As being he who. So, *as which*, etc. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 9 So consequently before Christ, as who sitteth by God the father. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxcvi. 1219 Let vs call vppon him, as which is the chiefe sacrifice that hee requireth at our handes.

Ibid. vi. 31 A verie notable point, as whereof wee may gather verie good and profitable doctrine.

13. Introducing a clause not dependent on the predicate of the principal sentence, but referring elliptically to some other word or part, or parenthetically to the statement itself contemplated in regard to its truth, authority, universality, etc. *As a rule*: to state the general rule disregarding exceptions; generally, in the great majority of cases. *As usual*: as is or was usually the case.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Al swa ic er seide, ȝif eni mon touward criste isuneȝede, etc. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 166 Nu, as ich sigge, þis deorewurðe healewi iðisse bruchele uetles, etc. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 27 He doþ ai þo þingis þat plesun God, os Himself seiþ. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxiv. 29 His skryp and burdon, whiche, as he seyth, he ne left neuer. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 3 This project, as I have since heard, is postponed 'till the Summer Season. 1711 Steele *ibid.* No. 104 ¶ 3 The Model .. was, as I take it, first imported from France. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. viii. 409 This war was, as usual, no less feeble in its operations, than .. frivolous in its cause and object. 1882 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Nov. 735 The masses in towns are, as a rule, destitute of faith in the unseen.

14. Introducing a clause used to attest a statement or to adjure any one by his faith, hopes, or fears: In such a manner as befits the prayer, wish (*obs.*), anticipation, belief, profession that . . .

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqrs. T.* 461 If it lay in my might, I wold amenden it .. Als wisly help me grete God of kynde. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1446 Sir Torent said, 'as God me spede, We wille firste se that ffede.' *Ibid.* 2504 Damyselle, also muste I the [=as may I prosper !], Sylver and asure beryth he. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 119 This sweares he, as he is a Prince, is iust, And as I am a Gentleman, I credit him. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 422 Wks. I. 15 Think well of this; As you are human, as you hope to live In peace. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 Admonished to speak with reverence of their oppressor .. as they would answer it at their peril.

†**15.** In exclamatory sentences or clauses: The manner in which . . . , in what manner, how. *Obs.* exc. in dialects; replaced by *how*.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 62 Louerd Crist, ase men wolden steken veste euerich þurl. 1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 103 Which, as it was keapt, the ishew will witnesse. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, 'But see as our gudemither's hands and lips are ganging.'

III. Of time and place.

16. At or during the time that; when, while; at any time that, whenever. Introducing a contemporaneous event or action. (*As when* rarely takes the place of simple *as*.)

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 He strahte forþ his riht earm ase [he] stode o rode. 1297 R. Glouc. 283 As þys kyng Edgar an honteþ ywend was, Alone he com fram ys men. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wycket* 8 The material bread that he had in hys handes as when he sayde (*Hoc est corpus meum*). 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F iiij, But as his wrath is gone she may wel shewe to hym yt, etc. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 29 And all the way he prayed as he went. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 529 They wander, grazing as they go. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 88 One Day, as she and I sat together. *Mod.* The thought occurred to me as I was watching the procession.

17. At the place that, in which, where. *Obs.* exc. as in last quotation, where it passes into prec. sense.

1297 R. Glouc. 555 Bituene Seint Oswalde's ȝat, and þe Norþ ȝat iwis, Is a long wal inou, as þe abbode's orchard is. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Wende to patras To þe cite .. as seint andreu was. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 390 Þen went þey þederward as þis tresere lay. [1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 He has his Periwig powdered at the Barber's as you go into the Rose. *Cf.* It is right in front of you as you cross London Bridge.]

IV. Of reason.

18. In conformity with, or in consideration of, the fact that; it being the case that; inasmuch as; since.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 281 Lete me fro this deth fle, As I dede nevyr no trespace. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 202 As no Peer is bound to swear .. it follows .. t'affirm it is no perj'ry. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, My eldest son .. was bred at Oxford, as I intended him for one of the learned professions. *Mod.* As you are not ready, we must go without you. He may have one, as he is a friend.

b. Also with participial clause.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 794 He was enforced to returne, as destitute of those further succours. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 203 The whole Work will be spoiled, as being smaller than the proposed Diameter. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Introd. 24 [He] is not handsom: as having a flat Nose.

V. Of result, actual or intended.

* *With antecedent*, so, such, that *in the principal sentence.*

†**19.** With finite verb. *Obs.* and replaced by *that*.

a. *So . . . as*: in such manner, to such a degree . . . that.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 93 The Commons .. be so poer, as they may not gyve any thyng of their own Goods. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 141 This so amazed our men .. as they forsooke their Commanders, and left them. 1622 Sparrow *Rationale* (1661) 245 A thing so plain as it needs no proof. 1742 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. 207, I despised you .. so as nothing could be prouder. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. 203 His largest vessel was so clumsy and unfit for service, as constrained him to bear away for Hispaniola.

†b. *Such . . . as*: of that kind . . . that. *Obs.*

1475 Caxton *Jason* 23 The raynes of his horse faylled .. in suche wise as he tumbled, the hede under. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 178 Such .. calamity .. as since Christ his birth it never suffered the like. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. x. Wks. 1677, 14 He that longs for Heaven with such impatience, as he will kill himself. 1671 Milton *Samson* 350, I gained a son, And such a son as all men hailed me happy.

c. The transition from the earlier *as* to *that*, was effected by the intermediate *as that*. *arch.*

1599 Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 245 Hath god Mars such force .. As that he can. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) A iij, The Price of Food so reasonable, as that Men refuse to have it cheaper. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 31 The power .. placed in the hands of a chief, in such a way as that the principle of unity in the government will be appreciated. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Util. Philos.* 362 In such a manner as that the thought of Him is, etc.

20. With infinitive of result or purpose. (Still in use.) Formerly *that* also occurred as antecedent instead of *such*: cf. 24.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* xiii. 13 Do us that favour, as to let us see that peerless dame. 1662 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 35 To bear themselves so as .. to cause an Arbitrarious Ablegation of the Spirits. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2, I am not so vain as to think. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvi. (1878) 345 Announced in a voice so loud, as to make all .. aware of the important communication. *Mod.* He so acquitted himself as to please everybody. Be so good as to come.

** *With antecedent* so *wanting, or conjoined with* as *in the subordinate clause.*

†**21.** With finite verb: With the result or purpose that. *Obs.* and replaced by *so that*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 586 Adam was made of manes elde, Als he might him seluen welde. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 21 b, So as hee that holdeth by escuage, holdeth by homage. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* x. 31 The bright shining of whose glorious acts Lightens the world with his reflecting beams, As .. It grieves my soul I never saw the man. 1628 Hobbes *Thucydides* (1822) 120 He miscarried by unskilfulness so as the loss can no way be ascribed to cowardice. 1797 Downing *Disord. Horned Cattle* 118 The joints will bend so as the clees or horny part .. can be inclosed in the hand.

†b. The transition from *so as* to *so that* gave the intervening *so as that*. *arch.*

1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) III. 795 [They] had never been sufficiently examined, so as that an accurate judgement might be formed of their coasts.

22. With infinitive of result or purpose.

Mod. Put on your gloves, so as to be ready.

VI. Introducing an attributive clause; after the antecedents *such, same,* or their equivalents.

23. The adjective *such* (OE. *swylc, swelc,* Goth. *swâ-leik*) contains the adv. *swá, so,* and may be analyzed as 'so-constituted': like *so,* therefore, it is followed by *as*: see above, 19 b. b. *Same* was in OE. an adv. followed by *swá.* Hence, after *such* and *same, as* comes, through ellipsis, to act as a relative pronoun = That, who, which.

But *same as* usually expresses identity of kind, *same that* absolute identity, except in contracted sentences where *same as* is alone found: cf. 'he uses the same books *as* you do,' 'he uses the same books *that* you do,' 'he uses the same books *as* you,' 'you and he use the same books.'

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Ho nimeð al swuch hou [*i.e.* hue] alse ho þer on uint. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4108 Alswilc als hem bihu[f]lik bee. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 835 Þan sal he on þe same wys hethen wende .. right als he cam. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 38 That samyn sound as thay beystis hed blauen. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Rom.* ix, Suche as growe out of kynde. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 Such a one as was the glory of the land of Israel. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 3 Such a Passion as I have had is never well cured. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Life Kettlewell* App. 57 This is about the same Number as was now. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xvii. (1853) 72 Such a severe stroke .. as put out one eye. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 8 Never shall we again hear such speech as that was. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 31 Bees like the same odours as we do.

†**24.** The antecedent *such* is also replaced by *that, those,* or entirely omitted, leaving *as* an ordinary *relative pronoun* = That, who, which. Cf. Norse use of *som. Obs.* in standard English, but common *dial.* in England and the United States.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 225 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Drauȝtes as me draweþ in poudre. 1366 Maundev. v. 36 The firste Soudan was Zarocon .. as was fadre to Sahaladyn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 32 Tho as were present. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. Pref., The ymages as they used in olde tyme to erecte in worshyp. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 36 That kind of Fruite As Maides call Medlers. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 222 To those as have no children. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 32 It is false that the marigold follows the sun, whereas the sun follows the marigold, as made the day before him. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 70 That prodigious Size as we see in many Places. *c* 1852 *Lamplighter* (1854) 91 It's he as lives in the great stone house.

†b. Extended to *as that*. *Obs.* Cf. *as which,* 12 b.

1663 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 140 If they had any thing as that remained on their part.

¶ *As* (after *such* or *that*), frequently represents not merely the simple relative, but the relative with its governing preposition; and then approaches the adverbial use in 6.

1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 16 A City of that importance as [=of which] Cassovia was. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 5 She should be clothed in such Silks as his Wastecoat was made of.

25. In parenthetic clauses, affirming, explaining, or commenting on a word in the principal sentence. In parenthetic affirmations, e.g. 'fool as I am,' *that* is more common than *as*.

c 1550 *Jacke Jugeler* (1820) 24 Like a fole as I am and a drunken knave. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 93 O hard and cursed case as it was. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 33 Vnmercifull Lady, as you are, I'me none. 1607 — *Temp.* I. ii. 346, I haue vs'd thee (Filth as thou art) with humane care. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 568 ¶ 1 He designs his chasm, as you call it, for an Hole to creep out at. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* xii, Crouch! wild beast as thou art!

b. *As* frequently refers to the whole statement contemplated as a fact: = A thing or fact which.

1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 Yff so be yt that we shoulde warre with them (as God defende). 1802 M. Edgeworth *Moral Tales* I. xiii. 103 (1816) He was an Englishman, as they perceived by his accent.

26. Introducing instances in exemplification or illustration of a general designation: Like and including, such as, of the kind of; for instance, for example.

Apparently an elliptical use of 23, 24; thus, 'a beast of prey, as the lion or tiger' = 'a beast of prey, *such* as the lion or tiger *is*,' where *as* is a relative pronoun, though in the elliptical sentence, it sinks into a conjunction.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 700 Many yuels, angers, and mescheefes Oft comes til man .. Als feuyr, dropsy, and Iaunys. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Prelates* iii. Wks. 1880. 60 A prelat, as an abott or a priour. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 42 Beestes that shal plowe, As hors and ox. *c* 1530 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 68 And if your Mayster will haue any conceites after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame. 1705 Addison *Italy* 2, I pluck'd aboue Five different Sorts .. as Wild-Time, Lauender, etc.

27. From its relative or conjunctive force, *as* was added (rarely prefixed) to the demonstrative adverbs *there, then, thither, thence, after,* to make them conjunctive; it was used for some time with the interrogatives *where, when, whither, whence,* after they were substituted for the demonstratives. *When as* is found in modern poets as an archaism; the others are *Obs.* Cf. *when that, after that*; and see Whereas, in which the local sense is now lost.

1297 R. Glouc. 369 Þere as þe batayle was, an abbey he let rere. 1366 Maundev. x. 118 The colveres retournen aȝen where as thei ben norissht. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 138 Wel may the sike man wayle and wepe, Ther as ther is no wyf the hous to kepe. 1470-85 (1634) Malory *Arthur* (1816) I. 80 Anon, after as Balin was dead, Merlin took his sword. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F ij, Thou .. shalt not go .. there as it pleseth me not. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lvii. 78 Can ye lede vs ther as they be? *Ibid.* ccxciv. 437 Retourned into Fraunce, thyder as they thought to haue some aduantage. *c* 1532 — *Huon* 438 Let the shyppe go whether as it wyll tyll it come to the porte where as thou shalte aryue. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 4 Where as is no lawe, can no good order be. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew Malta* v. ii, What boots it thee .. to be the Governor, When as thy life shall be at their Command? 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 269/2 The year following .. when as Philo .. accused Sophocles for having done contrary to Law. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxviii, When as the Palmer came in hall, Nor lord nor knight was there more tall.

VI. Introducing dependent sentences or clauses.

28. Introducing a noun sentence, after *say, know,, think,* etc. Sometimes expanded into *as that*. *Obs.* and replaced by *that*; but still common in southern dialect speech, where often expanded to *as how*. (Connected with IV: cf. *that* in 'the man *that* is coming,' 'he says *that* he is coming.')

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F iiij b, I saye not as ye shalle be pryuely and alone one by other. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* 331 It seemeth to be a very absurd reason that he giveth, as that the children of Abram could not be saved. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 55 Do you know My Lord Bishop of St. Asaph's handwriting? Not as I know of. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 508 ¶ 6 That the Fop .. should say, as he would rather have such-a-one without a Groat, than me with the Indies. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 259 Pray let her know as that I will present her .. my Lancashire Seat. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 274, I believe as how your man deals with the devil. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii. (Hoppe) Seeing as how the captain had been hauling him over the coals. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* xi. 100, I don't know as you'll like the appearance of our place.

†**29.** Formerly used to introduce an imperative sentence. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* v. 522 'For love of God,' full pitously he seide, 'as go we seene the paleis of Creseide.' *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 590 That hoote kultour in the chymenee here, As lene it me: I haue ther-with to doone.

†**30.** Introducing contracted interrogative sentences: *As how?* (arch.) *As why?* (illiterate.)

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 16/1 We shall see sometime how heretikes come to turne the groundes of our faith wholy vpside downe. As how? If any denie that Iesus Christ is God euerlasting, etc. 1636 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* xxxi. 39 But I have yet no meanes to benefit my countrey! As how man? you cannot builde it a schoole, an Exchange, or a Bathe: what's all that to the purpose? 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. xii. (Mätz.) If he could be ruined alone, she should be very willing for it; for because, as why, .. he deserved it. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xv. Wks. IV. 145 He might awe the Elements, and make Myriads of Spirits serve him! .. But as how? By a league with Hell, a covenant that binds The soul to utter death!

31. Formerly prefixed to an infinitive clause, made the occasion of introducing a statement, where a participle (or gerund) is now used: *e.g.* 'Speaking of volcanos, I have seen Etna in full eruption.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 974 But as to speke of love .. I hadde a lord to whom I wedded was.

VII. Prefixed to prepositions and adverbs.

32. The original sense is perhaps seen in such expressions as, *as regards, as respects, as concerns*, i. e. 'so far as it concerns,' 'in the degree, manner, or case in which it concerns.' Cf. L. *quod attinet ad.*

1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1854) II. 543/1 As respects natural religion .. it is not easy to see, etc. 1867 *Gd. Words* Mar. 160 As regards the virtues that make it possible to live the life of a civilised social being. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 50 Nor is he more fortunate as relates to pronunciation.

33. With prepositions, *as* has the general sense of *as far as, so far as*, and thus restricts or specially defines the reference of the preposition; e. g. *as against, as between. As anent, as concerning, as for, as to, as touching* (Fr. *quant à*), have all the sense of 'as it regards, so far as it concerns, with respect or reference to.' In *as in, as by, as after*, and other obsolete combinations, *as* was almost pleonastic. See these prepositions severally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6880, I shal 3ou shewe wibouten les As anentis þis moyses. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 117 He shal be lyoun as to violence; as a lyoun in his chouche as to trecherie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 189 And as touching thy frendes, thou schalt considere which of hem beth most faithful. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vi. 455 Her blamyng .. muste needis be had as for vniust and vntrewe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 20 As concernynge other thinges .. I haue committed them to youre messaungers. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* viii. 1 As touching things offered unto idols, we know. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 1 P 5 As to myself, I am not satisfied. 1857 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. I. 18 My only doubt was as to the mode. 1856 T. HOOK *Gilb. Gurney* i, [He] was questioned as to what efforts he had made to rescue his companion. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 6 The rights of laymen as against priests .. depend .. upon his judgment. *Mod.* As for you, Sir, your father shall hear of this.

†**b.** After *as for*, a pronoun was formerly omitted.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlvi. [ccxlii.] 756 As for these townes wyll neuer tourne frenche, for they can nat lyue in their daunger. 1533 UDALL *Roister D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 62 Let him keepe him there still .. As for his labour hither he shall spende in wast. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 206 As for herbs and fruits, especially raw, at all times are to be refused.

34. With adverbs and advb. phrases. **a.** Of time: *as then, as now, as to-day, as three years ago*, where *as* has a restrictive force. Still common dialectally: but literary English retains only *as yet* = up to this time, hitherto.

1297 R. GLOUC. 346 Þo hys lyf was ney ydo, As in þe 3er of hys kynedom tuenty & tuo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 249, I ne haue as now no leyser moore to seye. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 153 Als this time sex yer, I rade allane. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iiij b, As yet they kepe and hold that custome. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 480, I vnderstode so as then. 1551 ASCHAM *Let.* Wks. 1865 I. II. 288 The prince of Spain, which as to-morrow should have gone into Italy. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 9 An immortalitie which is hidde from vs as now. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 163 A province untoucht in a manner, and new to us as till then. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 77 Who was then as yet in possession of the king's heart. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 15 He could not get John punished as then. 1760 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 608 To carry us off to Longleat as last Thursday. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 497 Things as yet looked not unfavourably for James.

b. Of place: *as here, as there, as in that place.*

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 3 Constantin & Maxence weren on a time, as in Keiseres stude, hehest in Rome. *c* 1435 *Torr. of Portugal* 2086 Ffor Jhesu love thy sonne hym make, As in the stede of me. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 35 Thei diden not ellis as there for the vertues but this. *Ibid.* I. iv. 21 [He] groundith not as in that tho gouernauncis. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 602 Let hym go and marry her, for as here he hath no thynge to do.

C. Phrases. (See A. III.)

1. *As much* (besides its ordinary use with and without *as*) has the sense of: The same; what practically amounts to that, all that, so.

1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 290 This is as much to sayn as it was night. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 98 Is it not asmuch to say, as that the example of the Arke had imboldened them to venture vpon the Sea? 1615 BEDWELL tr. *Moham. Imp.* II. § 65, I have heard as much, and all thou hast said is true. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 341 The old woman apparently anticipated as much. *Mod.* I thought as much.

2. *As well* (beside its obvious analytical import) has the senses: **a.** (with following *as*) Just as much ... as; equally ... with; no less ... than; in the same way ... as; both ... and; like; in addition to, besides. **b.** (*ellipt.*) Just as much, equally, no less; also, too. **c.** (*absol.*) As well as not, as well as anything else; *hence* put deferentially for 'better,' in which sense *as good* is also less correctly used. *As good as* has also (**d.**) the sense of: As much (*or* as little as), what amounts in worth or practical effect to, practically.

a, b. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E j, [Ye] haue as wel for to pay as she hath. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft* (Nichols 1797) 77 Of dyvers persones, alsowell of men as of women of the said towne. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 81 Charging all our soueranes liegis, alsweill to burgh as to land. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 50 They spoile aswell the subject as the enemy. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 12. 80 They will conclude him to be a Weak Man, as well as a Bad Subject. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 123 We have a right to assume this to be a voice of God as well.

c. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 754 We were as good to go towardes Flaunders as to Bologne. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 311 Your Elders were as good spare their paines. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 46 As I am at Versailles .. I might as well take a view of the town. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, You had as good not make me, I tell you. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 5 It had been As well had there been time.

d. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 12 Of one which was as good as deed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. VI. vi. 244 Some men have heart, and some have as good as none.

‖ **As** (æs), *sb.* Also 7 asse, aas. [L.] A Roman copper coin, originally weighing twelve ounces, but reduced after the first Punic war to two ounces, during the second Punic war to one, and by the *Lex Papiria* (B.C. 191) to half an ounce.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 463 This new brasen Asse .. was stamped with a two faced Ianus. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 517 A bit of Magnet of about the weight of an Aas. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 84 The As having been at first a full pound in weight.

†**As,** *pers. pron. Obs.* [Phonetic variant of *es, is, hes, his*: see HIS *pron.*[2]]

1. Her, it. **2.** Them.

c 1315 *Bodl. MS., Laud Misc.* 108 lf. 1 b, Ho so wole is soule sauui, He as mot alling for-leose, And who so leost is soule he as sauez, Nou maij ech man cheose. *Ibid.* lf. 3 For 3wan heo iseoth swuch pine & wo, Heore joye and blis is wel þe more, 3wane heo as habbuth for go.

As, occas. obs. var. of *has, hast*: see HAVE.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1760 Qui as ðu min godes stolen?

As, obs. form of ACE, ASS, and ASH.

As, variant of ASK *sb. Obs.* request.

As-, *prefix*[1], assimilated form of L. *ad-* 'to, at,' used before *s-*, as in *as-sentīre, as-signāre.* Reduced in OF. to *a-*, and so originally adopted in Eng., as in *asent* (*acent*), *asygne*; but subseq. again spelt *as-* after L., as in *assent, assign.* While this restoration was taking place, *as-* was erroneously extended to several words in *a-* (before *s-*) from various sources, as *a(s)s-aumple* :—L. *exemplum*, *a(s)soil* :—L. *absolvere.* Most of these are obsolete, or have been changed back to *a-*, or further altered.

As-, *prefix*[2], AngloFr. and Eng. variant of OF. *es-* :—L. *ex-* 'out,' as in *as-cape, a(s)s-aumple, as-sart, a(s)s-ay, as-chew, as-soin, as-tonish.* In some words this form is still retained; in others it has been altered back to OF. *es-*, as in *escape, essay, eschew*, or L. *ex-*, as in *example*; in others the *a-* has been lost by aphesis, as in *scape, sample.*

†**Asa·d,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 or 6 + OE. *sadian*: see SAD; cf. MHG. *ersaten*, mod.G. *ersätten.*] Satisfied, sated; *hence*, tired.

c 1306 *Pol. Songs* 212 Selde wes he glad That never nes asad Of nythe and of onde. *c* 1320 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 122, I dude as hue me bad, Of me hue is asad.

‖ **Asafœtida** (æsăfe·tidă). Forms: 4–9 asa-, 6–9 assafetida, assafœtida, 7– asafœtida; also 5 asafetyday, 6 azafedida, assi-, 7 assefœtida, assaffetteda. [med.L.: *asa*, latinized form of Pers. آزا *azā* mastic + *fœtida*, fem. of *fœtidus* ill-smelling, stinking.] A concreted resinous gum, with a strong alliaceous odour, procured in Central Asia from the *Narthex asafœtida* and allied umbelliferous plants; used in medicine as an antispasmodic, and as a flavouring in made dishes.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xl. (1495) 884 Some stynkynge thynges ben put in medycynes, as .. Brymstoon and Asafetida. *a* 1500 *MS. Sloan* No. 4. 83 in *N. & Q.* III. VI. 4/2 Take ij penyworth of Asafetyday. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 234 Azafedida at xvi *d.* 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 27 Thow'lt doome them to th' Apotheta, To wrap Sope in, and Assifœtida. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iv. (1721) 52 A Lump of Asafœtida. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xcvii, I am for sauce strong with assafœtida, or fuming with garlic. 1849 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 321 A bottle of asafœtida .. splashed my own dress, smelling of course most horribly.

b. The plant that produces this gum.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 419 The herb called Assafœtida. 1862 BELLEW *Afghan.* 270 The assafœtida .. grows wild on the sandy and gravelly plains that form the western portion of Afghanistan.

Asa;t, obs. form of ASSAULT.

Asah, pa. t. of ASYE *v. Obs.* to sink down.

Asaie, Asaile, asale, obs. ff. ASSAY, ASSAIL.

†**Asa·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. asoke. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *sacan* to charge, accuse, contend with (see SAKE *v.*), or more probably for earlier ATSAKE, q.v.] To deny, refuse, renounce.

1250 LAY. 6100 Bote þat Dense men his riht asoken [1205 dunrih at-soken]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 65 Bute hi here la3e asoke.

A-sale (ăsē·l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SALE.] On sale, for sale.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's Obed.* G ij, He setteth them asale .. in an open place. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* 280 The first that set Physick asale.

‖ **Asarabacca** (æ·sără¡bæ·kă). *Herb.* Also 7 assaraback, asarabecca. [f. L. *asarum*, a. Gr. *ἄσαρον* name of the same plant + *bacca* berry.] The plant *Asarum Europæum*, sometimes called Hazelwort, used formerly as a purgative and emetic, and still as an ingredient of cephalic snuff.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) 48 Of Follfoote or Asarabacca. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 189 Goats .. love .. assaraback. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i, [Laurel] and asarabecca .. are two known vomits. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 9 Such Things as cause Sneezing, as .. the Leaves of Assarabacca powder'd. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 98 Asarabacca .. is said to be found wild in Westmoreland.

Asarin (æ·sărin). *Chem.* [f. L. *asar-um* (see prec.) + -IN.] A crystallizable, aromatic, camphor-like substance obtained from the root of asarabacca; also called *Camphor of Asarum*, and **Asarone** (æ·sărōun).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 435/1 A camphor-like principle .. called asarin. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 414 Asarin or Asarone .. Nitric acid converts asarone into oxalic acid.

Asarmes! as armes! *Obs.* = 'To arms!' See ARM *sb.*[2] 4 a.

Asault, asaut, asawte, earlier ff. ASSAULT.

†**Asau·mple.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *assample*, var. *essample* (mod. *exemple*): see A- *pref.* 9.] = EXAMPLE.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 284 Þenc of þis asaumple.

Asay(e, Asayl, earlier forms of ASSAY, ASSAIL.

Asbest, archaic form of ASBESTOS.

Asbestic (ăzbe·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄσβεστ-ος* (see below) + -IC.] Of the nature of asbestos.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 801 But an asbestic antiquarian may hire horses .. and ride across.

Asbestiform (ăzbe·stifōm), *a.* [f. L. *asbestus* (see below) + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or appearance of asbestos.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 205 Asbestiform steatite. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 307 To divide it [actinolite] into the asbestiform, the common, and the glassy. 1866 KING & ROWNEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXII. I. 187 *note*, Aragonite occurs .. asbestiform, as satin spar.

Asbestine (ăzbe·stin), *a.*; also 7 -in. [ad. L. *asbestinus*, a. Gr. *ἀσβέστινος*, sb. f. *ἄσβεστος*: see -INE.] Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, asbestos; not liable to take fire, incombustible.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. (1677) 278 A good man like an Asbestine Garment .. when foul, is clensed by burning. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 116 An Asbestin Paper, that shall last perpetually. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 38/2 With a fine silky or asbestine lustre.

b. *fig.*

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 204 The asbestine quality of my mind. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic, etc.* 134 They, their asbestine expurgation passed .. Thrice recreate, shall rise.

†**Asbe·stinite.** *Min. Obs.* A variety of amphibole.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 165 Asbestinite .. Lustre, silky.

Asbestoid (ăzbe·stoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἄσβεστ-os* + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling asbestos. **B.** *sb. Min.* A fibrous variety of iron-manganese amphibole, also called Byssolite.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 166 Common Asbestoid. Colour, olive or leek green. 167 Metalliform Asbestoid. Colour, grey.

Asbestoi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec. adj.

1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 101 The fibres of the pumice-stone of the Peak are .. asbestoidal, like fibrous glass-gall.

Asbestos, asbestus (ăzbe·stŏs, -ŭs). Forms: α. 4-8 asbeston, abeston, 4-5 abiston, 4-7 albeston(e; β. 6 absistos, 7 asphestus, 7-9 asbestos, asbestus; γ. 8 abestos, -istos; δ. 7 abbest, 7- asbest. [The mod. form is a. L. *asbestos* (mod.L. *asbestus*), a. Gr. *ἄσβεστος*, prop. adj. 'inextinguishable, unquenchable,' f. *ἀ* not + *σβεστ-ός*, f. *σβεν-νύ-ναι* to quench. OF. had also, adopted from L., *asbestos*, later *abestos*, whence an Eng. form *abestos*; but the common OF. form was a. L. acc. *asbeston*, phonetically changed to *abeston*, and (by confusion with *albus* white) *albeston*; hence the earlier Eng. forms *asbeston, abeston, abiston, albeston*, and (by assimilation to *stone*) *albestone*, Mod.Fr. is *asbeste*, formerly also *abeste*, whence Eng. *abest, abbest, asbest.* The current form is *asbestos, -us*; *asbe·st, a·sbest* remain in poetry.]

As a sb. *Asbestos* was applied by Dioscorides to *quick-lime* ('unslaked'). Erroneously applied by Pliny to an incombustible fibre, which he believed to be vegetable, but which was really the *Amiantos* of the Greeks. Since the identification of this, *Asbestos* has been a more popular synonym for *Amiantus* or *Amiant.*

†**1.** 'The unquenchable stone'; a fabulous stone, the heat of which, whence once kindled, was alleged to be unquenchable. (A distorted reference to the phenomena observed in pouring cold water on quick lime.) *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) 187 Asbeston þat wil neuere quenche, be it ones i-tend. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xi. (1495) 558 Of albestone .. was made a candyll sticke on whiche was a lantern so brennynge that it myght not be quenched wyth tempeste nother with reyne. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 2 Albeston is a stone of Archadie. *Ibid.* 2 b, The precious stone Absistos .. being once heate, keepeth hote seauen whole dayes. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ix. (1660) 307 A certain Kind of Stone that is found in Arcadia .. called Asphestus. 1627 H. BURTON *Bait. Pope's Bull* 63 The stone Asbestos .. once inflamed, cannot be quenched againe. 1750 *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 70 Abeston or Abestus .. from its being inextinguishable.

†2. An alleged kind of incombustible flax. *Obs.* (An erroneous notion of the mineral substance in 3.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 207 A sheet made of a kind of flax, call'd asbestinum, and asbeston..of that nature, that it is not consum'd, but only cleans'd, by the fire. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, Pliny gives the first place to the asbeston, the incombustible flax.

3. A mineral of fibrous texture, capable of being woven into an incombustible fabric; AMIANT or AMIANTUS. In *Min.* applied more widely than *Amiantus*, to all fibrous varieties of Hornblende or Amphibole, and of Pyroxene; *Amiantus* being specifically the finest Hornblende Asbestos, distinguished by its long silky fibres, usually pearly white.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 749 This kinde of web rather cometh of a kinde of flax that Pliny writeth of, or rather of the Amiantus-stone, called the Asbest, which .. being cast into a fire, seems to be forthwith all in a flame, but being taken out again, it shineth the more gloriously. 1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* I. lxviii, An abbest stone into the bole was brayed. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 Of Asbestus, that can be drawn and spun. 1783 WEDGWOOD *ibid.* LXXIII. 286 Filaments .. of asbestos, which suffer no change in a moderate red heat. *c* 1815 SOUTHEY *Yng. Dragon* I. Wks. VI. 263 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 130 Nitric acid applied on lint or asbestos. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 131 Asbestus or amianthus is a fibrous variety of pyroxene, occurring in white silky fibres.

4. *fig.*

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 337 Woe to him whose Edifice is not built of true Asbest. 1835 GRESWELL *Exp. Parables* V. II. 414 Religion's holy lamp: Unspent to burn, with sacred asbest fed.

5. *attrib.* (lit. and fig.)

1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 232 My mind is like to the asbeston-stone. *c* 1795 SOUTHEY *Love Eleg.* ii. Wks. II. 123 Fly, Salamanders, on Asbestos' wings, To wanton in my Delia's fiery glance. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 83 Asbestos stoves, gas cooking ranges.

Asbestous (ăzbe·stəs), *a.* [f. L. *asbest-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Asbestiform, asbestine.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v., Minerals which resemble Asbestus in their fibrous character are .. called asbestous.

Asbolan, asbolite (æ·zbolæn, -əit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἀσβόλ-η soot: see -AN[2] 2, -ITE.] A variety of wad containing oxide of cobalt; also called *Earthy Cobalt.*

1837-68 DANA *Min.* 181. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 45 The earthy cobalt ore (asbolite).

Asboline (æ·zbolәin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE[4].] An acrid volatile oil obtained from soot.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 416 Asboline dissolves in nitric acid, yielding picric and oxalic acids.

Ascan (æ·skăn), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *ascus*, Gr. ἀσκός, bag.] Of or belonging to an *ascus.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 87 Basidian and ascan spores.

Ascan, obs. pl. form of ASH[1].

Ascance(s, -anche, -aunce, obs. ff. ASKANCE.

†**Asca·pe,** *v. Obs.*; also **askape.** [The common form of ESCAPE in ME., found down to 1523, due to phonetic levelling of proclitic *ĕ-* and *ă-*: see A- *pref.* 9. AFr. itself had occas. *ascaper* for *escaper.* Already in 13th c. it was aphetized to SCAPE, in common use in all ages, and still a poetic form, though now written as a conscious contraction *'scape* for *e)scape.* Cf. also ACHAPE, ATSCAPE, OFSCAPE, ASCHAPE.] = Escape.

1250 LAY. 1611 And vnneþe ascapede. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 23 Non of þe Danes askaped. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxii. 31 Ther ascaped neuer a person.

‖ **Ascarides** (ăskæ·ridīz), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀσκαρίδες, pl. of ἀσκαρίς. An anglicized sing. **ascarid** has occas. been used.] A genus of intestinal worms; thread-worms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 262 Wormes that ben nourisshed and fedde in the nether grete bowelles hyghte Ascarides. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* X. ix. 307 Ascarides, or little Worms like smal thrids. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii, The ascarids and the lumbricks. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 282 The whole brood of creeping ascarides .. which .. eat up the bowels of India. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 31 Those small wire-like worms called ascarides in the lower part of the alimentary canal.

Asce-, words so beginning in OE. were regularly spelt ASCHE- in ME. and ASHE- (rarely ASKE-) in mod.E.: see the later spellings.

Ascease, obs. form of ASSESS.

†**Asce·nce.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *ascense*:—late L. *ascensa*, sb. formed on fem. sing. of *ascensus*, pa. pple. of *ascendĕre* to ASCEND; analogous to sbs. in *-āta, -ada*, F. *-ée.* Cf. *defence.*] Earlier equivalent of ASCENT, ASCENSION.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 86 Then may the storme on no way make ascence. 1481 EARL WORC. *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton) A iv/3 To whom shold we deme that a liter ascence was graunted .. than unto Scipio? 1578 *Psalm* li. in *Scot. Poems 16th c.* (1801) II. 114 This isope is humilitie Right law intill ascence.

Ascend (ăse·nd), *v.* Also 4-5 **assende,** 4-6 **ascende,** 7 **adsend.** *Pa. pple.* 6 **ascend.** [ad. L. *ascend-ĕre, adscend-ĕre*, f. *ad-* to + *-scendĕre* = *scandĕre* to climb. The perfect tenses were sometimes conjugated with *be.*]

I. Literal senses.

1. *intr.* (occas. emphasized by a redundant *up*) To go or come up, originally by a gradual motion, to a relatively higher position; a. of voluntary agents: To climb up, travel up, walk up; to soar, mount.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* i. 22 Helchana stiede up .. for to offre to the Lord..his vowe. And Anna assendide not. — 2 *Macc.* ii. 4 The hill in whiche Moyses ascendide. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xx. 339 Lette downe now the corde to me, that I may assende. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 62 Yf ye shall se the sonne of man ascende vp where he was before. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 21 The Noble Brutus is ascended: Silence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 198 Ye Birds, That singing up to Heaven gate ascend. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. 5 Apollonius is .. said to have ascended into heaven. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 181 He .. Ascending tired, heavily slept till morn.

b. of inanimate things: To rise, be raised, move to a higher level.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshman* 44 When he would eate, the apples do ascende. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first springhead from whence it descendeth. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 184 Subterraneal Steams .. adscending into the Air. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 42 Ascending slow .. the curling smoke Melts in the impurpled air. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1540 A cloud .. With the dawn ascending.

c. of sounds: To rise in the air, or so as to be heard aloud.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 496 The noise Of riot ascends above their loftiest Towrs. 1728 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 81 Voice always ascends, the vibration moving most naturally upwards. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 187 A roar of shouts ascends.

2. Of planetary bodies, signs of the zodiac, etc.: a. *spec.* To come above the horizon. b. *gen.* To move towards the zenith.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 To knowe .. the degree of any signe that assendith on the est Orisonte. *Ibid.* II. § 40 Iuppiter ascendit with 14 degrees of pisces. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 Whan the planetes .. ascended and whan they discended. 1557 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.) To morne, as soon as Titan shall ascend. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xxxii. 342 Those Signes that do ascend rightly, do descend obliquely. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* II. i, I was born, Sir, when the Crab was ascending. 1735 POPE *Mor. Ess.* II. 254 All mild ascends the Moon's more sober light. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 297 Less of the equator ascends with northern signs.

3. To rise by process of growth or construction; to be raised or reared, to erect itself. Only *poet.* Cf. ARISE *v.* 16.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 722 Th' ascending pile Stood fixt her stately highth. 1731 POPE *Mor. Ess.* IV. 198 Bid Temples, worthier of the God, ascend. 1765 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 105 Far to the right, where Apennine ascends. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* I. 325 Exalt your heads ye oaks, ye pines ascend.

4. To slope upwards, lie along an ascending slope.

1832 BRANNON *Guide I. Wight* (1853) 96 This pretty village .. is situated about a mile west of the town, ascending a hill. *Mod.* The path ascends by the Red Tarn.

5. *trans.* To go up by degrees to a relatively higher position upon; to walk up, climb, mount; *hence,* to go up to the top of, reach the summit of. *To ascend* a river: to go along it towards its source.

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 103 Wherefor of sort the hyll thei ben ascendyd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 2 Quhill ascend ar thai The hill. 1718 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. lii, 72 We began to ascend mount Cenis. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii, Their galleys ascended the river. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 17 Next day I ascended the valley of Hasli. 1851 DIXON *Will. Penn* xvii. 144 Ascending the Delaware.

6. To go up into or get up on (a place or object at a higher level); to mount. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*, and in the phrase, now hardly more than *fig.*, 'To ascend the throne,' the earliest cited instance of which shows the transition to this sense from the prec.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 56 Thou Ladder wherewithall The mounting Bullingbroke ascends my Throne. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iii. 173 Ascend my Chambers. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* III. 1017 When as thou wilt thy stately horse ascend. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 932 When the male ascends the female. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 710 Ascend my Chariot. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255 The moment he ascended the throne. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 374 Edwy was permitted to ascend the throne.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

7. *intr.* To proceed from the inferior to the superior; to rise in thought, degree of characteristic quality, social station, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* i. 20 Childir .. incressis quhil thai be ascendit to the perfyit strynthtt of men. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Painted glasse of a sanguine red will not ascend in powder above a murrey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 512 In contemplation of created things By steps we may ascend to God. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. iv. 67 A rash desire to ascend to a rank—for which God's providence has not designed us. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 27 We shall ascend .. beyond laws to a lawgiver.

8. Of or in respect of sounds: To rise in pitch.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 81 Vnpossible to ascende .. in continuall deduction without a discord. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* III. 5 If the Bass shall ascend.

9. To go back in time (i.e. up the 'stream of time'), or in order of genealogical succession.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 b, Inheritance may lineally descend, but not lyneally ascend. *a* 1800 COWPER tr. *Grk. Verses on Pedigree*, [They] from age to age Ascending, triumph their illustrious race. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xi. 311 The eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, grandfather.

†10. *intr.* Of winds, etc.: To 'rise.' *Obs. rare.*

1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 478 As when the winds, ascending by degrees, First move the whitening surface of the seas.

†11. *causal.* To raise in estimation, exalt. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) 33 They set him almost on the throne of a Deity; ascend him to an unmovedness.

Ascendable (ăse·ndăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE; cf. ASCENDIBLE.] That may be ascended.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1882 MAYNE REID in *N. Y. Tribune* 24 May, The highest ascendable point of the trunk.

Ascendance, -ence (ăse·ndĕns). [f. ASCENDANT: see -ANCE.] *prop.* The action of ascending; but used as = ASCENDANCY.

1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* ix. (L.) If fear had too much ascendance on the mind. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxvi, Common soldiers .. Have .. ascendance O'er the irregulars. 1830 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* III. 90 An advocate for Anglican ascendence.

Ascendancy, -ency (ăse·ndĕnsi). [f. ASCENDANT: see -ANCY.] The state or quality of being in the ascendant; paramount influence, dominant control, domination, sway. Const. *over.*

1712 POLESWORTH *Hist. John Bull* in Arbuthnot *Misc. Wks.* 1751 II. xxii. 93 She had no small Ascendancy over John. *c* 1796 BURKE *Let. R. Burke* Wks. IX. 425 The poor word, *ascendency* .. is now employed to cover to the world the most rigid, and perhaps not the most wise, of all plans of policy. In plain old English, as they apply it, it signifies 'pride and dominion' on the one part of the relation, and on the other, 'subserviency and contempt'—and it signifies nothing else. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 132 Overpowered by the ascendancy of Hannibal's character. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 548 That he would not patiently submit to the ascendency of France.

(Of 40 authors examined, *-ancy* occurred in 4 18th c. and 15 19th c. writers, including Watts, Lyell, Arnold, Dickens, Mill, Lecky, Seeley, Earle, Trollope; *-ency* in 2 18th c. and 14 19th c. writers, including Burke, Hallam, Lingard, Thirlwall, Alison, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman; *both* occurred in editions of 5 writers.)

Ascendant, -ent (ăse·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **ass-.** [a. OF. *ascendant*, ad. L. *ascendent-em*, pr. pple. of *ascendĕre*: see ASCEND and -ANT. The astrological use is the earliest in Eng., and the sb. was adopted before the adj.]

In the spelling, *-ant* is the prevalent, and in senses B 3-8 almost the only form; but *-ent* was formerly prevalent in senses A, and B 1, 2.]

A. *adj.*

1. *gen.* Rising; moving or tending upwards.

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dr.* liv, As thus ascendant fair Astræa flew. 1605 BACON *Adv. L.* II. vii. § 1 A double scale or ladder, ascendent and descendent. 1829 SOUTHEY *Yng. Dragon* IV. Wks. VI. 279 Distended like a ball .. The body mounts ascendant. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvii. § 15 Rooted and ascendant strength like that of foliage.

b. *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Bot.* = ASCENDING *ppl. a.* 3. 1611 COTGR., *Artere sousclaviere*, Th' ascendent branch of the great arterie. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Stalk*, In the branched stalk, if the branches rise erect, it is expressed by ascendant.

2. = ASCENDING *ppl. a.* 5. ? *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 269 The Levitt. prohibition doth not exceed the second degree .. in the line ascendent or descendent.

3. *Astr.* a. in gen. sense: Rising towards the zenith. b. *spec.* in *Astrol.* Just above the eastern horizon: see B 1.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xi. 296 Ascendent are those [signs] that rise from the South towards our Zenith. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 227 The Starres of Andromeda .. are about that time ascendent. 1735 POPE *Mor. Ess.* II. 285 Ascendant Phœbus watch'd that hour with care. 1860 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. VIII. iv. 54 That of which ascendant Venus is the pure patroness—Rapturous Love.

4. *fig.* Superior; predominant.

? 1634 M. SANDYS *Essays* 150 (T.) Thus I pass from the descendent to the ascendent duty. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 31 To quicken, exalt, and make ascendant all that is rational and noble in us. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. VII. 53 An ascendent position in public life.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

I. In senses belonging to, or derived from, astrology.

1. *Astrol.* The point of the ecliptic, or degree of the zodiac, which at any moment (esp. *e.g.* at the birth of a child) is just rising above the eastern horizon; the horoscope. *The house of the ascendant* includes 5 degrees of the zodiac above this point and 25 below it. *The lord of the ascendant*: any planet within the house of the ascendant. (The ascendant and its lord were supposed to exercise a special influence upon the life of a child then born.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 613 Min ascendent was Taur, and Mars therinne (cf. *Man of Lawes T.* 204). *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The assendent, & eke the lord of the assendent, may be shapen for to be fortunat or infortunat, as thus, a fortunat assendent clepen they whan þat no wykkid planete, as Saturne or Mars, or elles the tail of the dragoun, is in þe hows of the assendent. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 533 They say that Jesus in his natiuitie, had for his ascendent, the signe of Virgo. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 179 At my Nativity my Ascendant was the earthly sign of Scorpio. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 The most important part of the sky in the astrologer's consideration, was that sign of the Zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth; this was, properly speaking, the horoscope, the ascendant, or the first house.

2. *fig.* (with distinct reference to astrological use.)

1654 COKAINE *Loredano's Dianea* Author's Ep., Covetous

his Labours should visit the Light under such an Ascendant of Felicity. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 192 Here he was lord of the ascendant .. the dominant genius. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 500 The star of Harold was fairly in the ascendant.

3. *gen.* Superiority, supremacy; = ASCENDANCY.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV. 399 To my ascendant hasting then to clime. *c*1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 46/1 Who in wit's ascendant far Did years and sex transcend. 1702 *Eng. Theophr.* 359 The ascendant is a certain unaccountable force of superiority that springs from the Nature, and not the artifice nor affectation of him that has it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 114 That ascendant which he had acquired in all the councils of the commonwealth. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. iv. 67 A deterioration .. which shook the ascendant of his better nature.

b. Const. *over* (*of, upon*, obs.).

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 302 Having gained this Ascendent upon him. 1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 316 Haveing gott the ascendant of him. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 277 III. 269 Strong minds have undoubtedly an ascendant over weak ones. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Giving their spiritual guides an entire ascendant over them.

c. In the ascendant: supreme, dominant. (Sometimes erroneously: Rising, ascending.)

a 1698 TEMPLE (J.) Sciences that were then in their highest ascendant. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v. 129 The hopes of the Conservative party were again in the ascendant. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* IV. 111 When .. demure conventionalism and sentimentalism are in the ascendant.

4. One who favours a policy of (national or ecclesiastical) ascendancy. ? *Obs. rare.*

1795 BURKE *2nd Let., Langrishe* Wks. IX. 416 There is not a single particular in the Francis-street declamations, which has not .. been taught by the jealous ascendants.

II. In general senses.

†**5.** An upward slope, an acclivity, a rise; a flight of steps. Also *fig. Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 31 (R.), The ascendant of the hyll. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 4 And climbe vp vnto God .. by an Ascendent, consisting of fiue steppes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 53 A Lordly Ascendant .. from Primate to Patriarch, and so to Pope.

†**6.** One who ascends or goes up. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 31 Pryde can endure no Superiours, no equals, no ascendants. 1701 SEDLEY *Tyr. Crete* II. i, That like the ascendants To the altar, by degrees, I thus approach you.

†**7.** That which rises above its surroundings; a summit or peak; *spec.* in *Typogr.* = ASCENDER.

1650 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 182 The mount whose white ascendents may Be in conjunction with true light. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 All the Capitals are Ascendents, so called because they stand higher than the Head-line of the Short.

8. One who precedes in genealogical succession; an ancestor; a relative in the ascending line, whether lineal, as *father, mother*, or collateral, as *uncle, great-uncle.*

1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. XVIII. 469 Such as committed incest with ascendants or descendants in direct line were likewise punished with death. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 32 Ascendants and Collaterals even to the tenth Degree. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* V. (1876) 133 Their highest living ascendant, the father, grandfather, or great-grandfather.

Ascended (ăse·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASCEND + -ED.] That has risen or gone up.

1861 TRENCH *Sev. Ch. Asia* 26 The great ascended Bishop of the Church.

Ascendental (æsende·ntăl), *a. rare.* [f. ASCENDENT + -AL[1]; cf. *transcendental.*] Of the nature of ascent; ascending.

1858 *Scot. Rev.* VI. 32 Impossible, by the ascendental method, to reach the conception of God.

Ascender (ăse·ndəɹ). [f. ASCEND *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which ascends.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 63 Another Hill .. that the night before, was by the first ascenders won from the enemies Guards. 1880 R. HOPE in *B. Googe's Pop. Kingd.* IV. 53 *marg.*, Birds are eaten, on Ascension Day, as ascenders.

b. *spec.* in *Typogr.* (see quot.)

1867 MACKELLAR *Amer. Printer* 48 Ascenders, all the capital letters, and the *b, d, f, h, i, j, k, l, t*, so called because they ascend to the top of the body of the types. A colloquial phrase for Ascending Letters.

Ascendible (ăse·ndib'l), *a. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *ascendibilis*: see ASCEND and -IBLE.] = ASCENDABLE.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Ascending (ăse·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASCEND *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb ASCEND; ascent, ascension. *Attrib.* in *Ascending Latitude*: the latitude of a planet when ascending or going northward. *Ascending Node*: the point in a planet's orbit where it crosses the ecliptic in ascending.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (1869) 108 Ther was no taryng yn her ascendyng. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 5 The highest ascending of our contemplation. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 20 Touch Me not till Mine ascending.

Ascending, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Rising, mounting up.

1667 [see ASCEND *v.* 3]. 1715 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 436 Dark o'er the fields th' ascending vapour flies. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 The uppermost portion of the ascending current.

b. *spec.* in *Typogr.*

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Top-line is the line that bounds the top of the Ascending Letters. 1867 [see ASCENDER.]

2. Sloping upwards; acclivitous.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 5 Want of Water in high and ascending places. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 754 Bak'd in the Sun-shine of ascending Fields. 1881 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2/2 A handsome building .. backed by ascending woods.

3. Directed upwards: applied *spec.* in *Phys.* to structures that pass, or serve as a passage, from a lower to a higher part of the body; in *Bot.* **a.** to a procumbent stem which gradually curves to an erect position; **b.** to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary, and pointing obliquely upwards; **c.** *fig.* to development of higher forms from lower, as of petals from sepals, carpels from stamens, etc.

a 1713 CHESELDEN in Derham's *Phys.-Theol.* (1752) IV. vii. 157 The blood .. brought to the heart by the ascending cava. 1854 BALFOUR *Bot.* 47 The stem is the ascending portion of the axis. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 365/2 The ascending colon lies on the right kidney. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 3 An ascending stem .. on first emerging from the root, is horizontal, and then becomes erect. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 113 *Dryas* .. ovule 1, ascending.

4. In various transf. or fig. uses; cf. ASCEND *v.* 7, 8.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* IV. (1833) 114 An increasing series of numbers .. is commonly called an ascending series. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterpoint* xiii. 72 The diminished fifth .. should be prepared by a sixth, with an ascending bass.

5. Going backwards in order of genealogical succession; of or pertaining to ancestors.

1703 J. QUICK *Ser. Inquiry* 12 In the Right Line ascending and descending, there are as many Degrees as there be Generations and Persons. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 334 The ascending collateral branch was much regarded amongst the ancient Germans. 1875 [see ASCEND *v.* 9.]

Asce·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] With ascending or upward motion.

1880 *World* 16 June, The ghost .. glides ascendingly across the stage. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* II. 176 The constellation at those hours is moving ascendingly.

†**Asce·nsial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. ASCENCE + -AL.] Ascensional, upward.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* xii. 237 By this tyme phebus had begon His ascencyall cours.

Ascension (ăse·nʃən). Also 4–6 **assencion, -sioun**, etc., 6–7 **ascention.** [ad. L. *ascensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ascens-* ppl. stem of *ascendĕre*: see ASCEND and -ION. Largely replaced by ASCENT, exc. in the specific senses 2, 3, which were also the earliest in English.]

1. *gen.* The action of ascending, upward movement.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 475 And then the ever-living gods mounted Olympus, Jove First in ascension. 1660 BOYLE *New Exper. Phys.-Mech.* XXIV. 193 In their ascension they kept an almost equal distance from each other. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. 1838, 131 Kept the fire always burning, always in ascension, always aspiring towards heaven. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 346 To attempt an ascension in such an unwieldy machine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Ascension-theory*, the theory that the matter filling fissure-veins was introduced in solution from below.

2. *spec.* The ascent of Jesus Christ to heaven on the fortieth day after His resurrection. Occas. used for *Ascension-day.* (The earliest use in Eng.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM 126 Fram Crystes resurreccioun, Wat cometh hys ascencion, At fourty dayen ende. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ii. 103 Eftyr þe Resurrectyowne of Cryst, and his Ascensyowne. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palme Sund.* (1823) 17 The aungelles of heuen at his ascention gloryfied in hym the nature of man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 185 And with ascention bright, Captivity led captive. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 134 Ascension was observed about the time of Austin.

b. *Ascension-day*: the day on which this event took place, and on which it is annually commemorated; Holy Thursday.

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 96 Fro that mount steighe oure Lord Iesu Crist to hevene, upon Ascenciounday. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 151 Ere the next Ascension day at noone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiii, This, on Ascension-day each year .. Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear.

3. *Astr.* The rising of a celestial body; formerly, also, the increasing elevation of the sun in the heavens between the vernal equinox and summer solstice. *Right Ascension* of the sun or a star: the degree of the equinoctial or celestial equator, reckoned from the first point in Aries, which rises with it in a right sphere, or which comes with it to the meridian; the arc of the equator intercepted between this degree and the first point of Aries; celestial longitude. *Oblique Ascension* of a star: the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises with the sun or star in an oblique sphere.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 35 He knew ech ascencion of equinoxial. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 197 Ascension astronomicall is the certaine limitation of som pointe of the equinoctiall circle, whiche riseth iustelye with any starre. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 62 The sonne was not farre from the middle of his ascentione. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 224 The cosmicall ascension of a starre we terme that, when it ariseth together with the Sun. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 148 When the sun has north declination, the right ascension is greater than the oblique. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. 43 Knowing the right ascension and declination of a star, we know its exact position in the great sphere of the heavens.

†**4.** *Alch.* Distillation, evaporation. Hence *concr.* that which arises as if from distillation, a fume.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 225 Ne eek oure spirites ascencioun. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho., Chim. Concl.* 6 In this rectifying by ascension you shall lose a great part of their tincture. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Two Of our inferiour workes are at fixation, A third is in ascension. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (J.) Conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the stomach. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 102 Successive particles .. distilled, or filtrated by ascension.

†**5.** *fig.* Rise from the inferior to the superior; rise or advancement in thought or feeling, in station, dignity, or estimation; ascent. *Obs.*

1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juven.* (1633) 483 And to what height Towre in my new ascension to delight? 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXIII. Wks. 1677, 56 To some, there is not a greater vexation, than to be advised by an Inferior. Directions are unwelcome, that come to us by ascensions. 1670 WALTON *Hooker* 39 This bishop's ascension to this place of dignity and cares. 1681 *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 467 To facilitate his ascension to the throne.

†**6.** A going back in the order of genealogical succession; reversion to an ancestor; ascent. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 b, Hee commeth unto the lande by collaterall discent and not by lineall ascension. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 11 a, Lineall ascention in the right line is prohibited.

7. Way of ascending, upward slope, ascent. *arch.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 59 Grees of marbyl .. Be whiche to the temple was the ascencyon. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. viii. Wks. X. 59 Round and round The spiral steps in long ascension wound.

Ascensional (ăse·nʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to ascension. *Ascensional Difference* in *Astr.*: the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the sun or a star.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XXXIV. 347 The ascentionall difference being knowne, all the oblique ascentions and descentions of the starres are easily knowne by the Tables of Directions. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 148 The sun's Ascensional Difference, converted into time, shews how much he rises before or after 6 o'clock. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* III. *Hist. Astron.* ii. 12/1 The ascensional difference (that is, the arc measuring the increase of the day at any place).

2. Of or belonging to ascent; tending upwards.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Force*, Huygens [held] that bodies constantly preserve their ascensional force, that is, the product of their mass by the height to which their center of gravity can ascend. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20. 137 The current, however, continued ascensional. 1880 *Colliery Guard.* 5 Nov., The diffusion of gases in mines, and its relation to ascensional ventilation.

Asce·nsionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes ascents.

1863 *Fraser's Mag.* LXVIII. 668 The last lady-ascensionist who has scaled the white shoulders of Mont Blanc. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. (Advt.) Ethardo, the greatest ascensionist living.

Ascensive (ăse·nsiv), *a.* [f. L. *ascens-* (see ASCENSION) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **ascensīvus*.]

1. Characterized by upward movement or tendency; rising, advancing, progressive.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. XIII. 227 Though the Sunne be then ascensive. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 67 The ascensive benevolence which aspires to domineer. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* XXIV. 480 In Man, the brain presents an ascensive step in developement.

2. *Gram.* Increasing the force, augmentative, intensive.

1857 ELLICOTT *Comm. Phil.* IV. 12 Καί appears as ascensive, 'even.' 1870 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* III. liii. 555 Sometimes its [καί's] ascensive force .. is very easily recognised—see 1 Cor. vii. 21.

Ascent, obs. form of ASSENT.

Ascent (ăse·nt). Also 7 **assent.** [(Not in Fr.) f. ASCEND *v.*, on the analogy of *descent* (see quot. 1628 in 3), a. F. *descente*, itself an imitative formation on *descendre*, after etymological forms like *vente, attente*, f. *vendre, attendre*: L. *vendita* gave F. *vente*, but L. *ascensa* gave F. *ascense*, Eng. ASCENCE.]

1. *gen.* The act of ascending, mounting, or soaring up; upward movement, rise.

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife, etc.* (1638) 301 The first degree of his ascent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 224 To him with swift ascent he up return'd. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Ascent of Fluids is particularly understood of their rising above their own level. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 347 He had effected an ascent [in a balloon] at Edinburgh.

b. *fig.* Rise in thought, estimation, characteristic quality, social station, etc.; advancement.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 28 His assent is not by such easie degrees. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 225 What higher Combinations .. subsist, we know not. Their Gradation and Ascent 'tis impossible we should discover. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 512 His ascent to one of the most eminent dignities of the republic. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. V. XX. § 23. 368 French and English art in precipitate decline, Italian in steady ascent.

2. *esp.* The act of climbing or travelling up; the going up a mountain, stairs, a river, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Mountain*, Called the *needle Mountain* .. being supposed impracticable to the ascent of any one. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 127 We began the ascent of the Simplon that same night. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* 384 The rest of the ascent is a dirty and somewhat fatiguing task.

b. *fig.*

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 The right path of a virtuous and noble education; laborious indeed at the first ascent. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 29 To both there came The joy of life in steepness overcome, And victories of ascent.

3. A going back in time or in order of genealogical succession; † *concr.* a single step back in genealogy (*obs.*).

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 11 a, Hee commeth to the land by collateral discent and not by lineall ascent [*Littleton*, par collateral discent, et nemy par lineall ascention; *tr.* 1574 discent..ascension]. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* II. v. 57 Shee could scarce run two ascents without the help of a Town or Parish, where her grandfather was found. 1877 LYTTEIL *Landm.* IV. ii. 191 So does our ascent into the Past discover a beauty .. till then unperceived.

4. Method or way of ascending.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 995 (R.) Dangerous places, steepe and hard of ascent. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 ¶ 3 A Hill, green, flowery, and of an easy ascent. 1850 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* 384 The ascent to the ball is by 616 steps.

5. *concr.* A way by which one may ascend; upward slope, acclivity; a flight of steps.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* x. 5 His ascent by which hee went vp vnto the house of the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 545 Winding with one ascent Accessible from Earth. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, A gentle Ascent or a Plain are healthy Expositions. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 56 The ascent of steps from the hall. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. 190 Up that long ascent He came.

†6. A rising ground, an eminence. *Obs.*

1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 181 There was an Ascent raised, where a Chair and Canopy of State was set. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.) Diversified with depressed valleys and swelling ascents.

¶ For ASCENDANT.

Chaucer's Wife's Prol. 613 (Wright) Myn ascent [*Six-text MSS.* ascendent] was Taur, and Mars therinne. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 20 Jupiter is Lord of that Ascent.

†Ascentive, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. prec. + -IVE.] = ASCENSIVE.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. viii. Wks. 1677, 175 The thorny and ascentive path of Virtue. — *Lusoria* ix. (1677) 10 So shall we .. by this love Grow still ascentive.

Ascertain (æsəɹtē'n), *v.* Forms: 5 acertein, 5–6 -teyne, -tayne, -tain(e, 6 -tene, accertaine; 5 assartayne, 5–6 assertayne, 6 asartayne, assertene, -teine, 6–7 -tain(e; 5–6 ascertayn(e, 6 -teyne, -taine, 6– ascertain; also 5 adcerteyne, 6 -taine. [a. OF. *acertaine-* tonic stem of *acertene-r* (late AF. *asser-*, *ascer-*), f. *à* to + *certain*, CERTAIN. In Eng. assimilated to *certain*; pronounced ăsə'ɹtĕn as late as 1650; the prefix *as-* for *ac-* began with the spelling *as-sertayne*, and is of course etymologically erroneous.]

I. To make subjectively certain: i.e. a person certain of a fact, or a thing certain to the mind.

†1. *trans.* To make (a person) certain, sure, or confident; to certify, assure; passing in looser usage into: To inform, apprise, tell. a. *simply. Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* 531 II. 244 As I was credebly assartaynyed by a yeman. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 285 He was thoroughly assertained in his conscience for that conflyct of fayth. 1548 PHAËR *Æneid* III. (R.) Anchises I ascertaine then, and him declare the caas. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 126 a, Seeking by a fore-conjecture to bee ascertained. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Ascertain*, to assure, to certifie.

†b. Const. with *of. Obs.*

c 1400 *Floure & Leaf* 568 For now I am acertained throughly Of every thing I desired to know. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 61 Whan he was adcerteyned of the dooynge of dydo and of Eneas. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 161/1 Now is ye church well acertened of goddes pleasure therin. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxii, The French (ascertain'd of a Victory) Are but vnsattisfied. 1789 G. MORRIS in Sparks *Life* (1832) II. 3, I wish to be ascertained of the..intentions of the Court.

¶ Const. confused with 3 or 6.

1658 USSHER *Annals* 739 Mariamne had ascertained to Herod by oath of her chastity.

†c. with *subord. cl. Obs.*

1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 And how ye thinke to be disposed .. ye will acertein us by the bearer. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 213 b, To asserten vs, that we are ye lyvely members of God's trew churche. 1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* I j b, These .. assertayned me that he was the lyon of the trybe of Juda. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 19 But how shall I be ascertained that I also shall be entertained? 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Candidate* Poems II. 30 Who may perhaps, in some ten years or more, Be ascertained that Two and Two make four.

†2. *refl.* To make oneself certain or confident; to gain trustworthy information. *Obs.*

1601 R. J[OHNSON] *The Worlde* Ded., Ascertaining my selfe, that the honorable vertues .. have setled so good an impression. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 2 He could not so ascertain himself by convincing arguments. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. H.* I. 92 Before I could ascertain myself of the religious institutions of the Hottentots.

3. *trans.* To make (a thing) certain to the mind; to render certain what or which it is. *arch.*

1494 FABYAN clxxvii. (R.) Whereof the tyme is nat duely ascertayned. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) The divine law .. ascertaineth the truth. 1625 GIL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 183 Postellus to ascertaine this matier to the understanding, brings these reasons. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 185 If the essence of an article be to define and ascertain. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 266 The intelligence that was brought me by no means ascertained the greatness of the danger. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* I. 154 The crypt which then ascertained the spot where the Apostle .. had won the crown of martyrdom.

†b. with *subord. cl. Obs.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 359 In order to ascertain and distinguish from all others, who is the object of our worship. 1787 BP. HORNE *Olla Podr.* xiii, But who shall exactly ascertain to us what superstition is? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. vi. 101 Initial letters .. which seemed to ascertain that it was addressed to himself.

†4. To make certain to us the existence of, establish as a certainty. *Obs.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 19 Which ascertains a defect that many of his friends knew he had, though I never perceived it.

†b. with *inf. phr.* To establish, prove (a thing to be so and so). *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 154 These reasons .. do ascertain him to be Pope. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 111 [This] would ascertain it not to be the production of Johnson. 1810 BOOTHROYD *Biblia Hebr.* II. 49 The use of this word clearly ascertains it to be a participle.

5. To find out or learn for a certainty by experiment, examination, or investigation; to make sure of, get to know. (The only current use.)

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 138 Those particular properties of bodies which are ascertained by the assistance of heat. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Pref. 16 It is important to ascertain the real facts. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 9 Legal measures for ascertaining the culprit.

b. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

c 1803 FOX *James II* (1808) 23 Whether he would have acted upon this determination, his death..prevents us now from ascertaining. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 2 The day is ascertained to have been Good Friday. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 433 The Duke of York..ascertained that the city was perfectly quiet. 1880 tr. *Daudet's Fromont & Risler* II. iv. 76 He arose softly to ascertain who were these singular thieves.

II. To make (a thing) objectively certain, to fix.

†6. To make (a thing) sure (*to* a person); to render certain the possession of, ensure, secure. *Obs.*

1563 MAN *Musculus' Common-pl.* 287 a, Joynctly linked together, to assertayne the equalitie of Godhed to eche of them. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlock* iii. 175 They seem to ascertain salvation to the baptized. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 134 ¶ 10 No diligence can ascertain success. 1823 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, The squire's influence .. ascertained him the support of the whole class of bucks.

†7. To make (a person) sure (*to* a thing); to bring or deliver certainly, destine or doom *to. Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* vii. § 13 Would ascertain us into a possession of all the promises. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 9 (1684) 81 Whomsoever thou..hast done thy part to ascertain to those endless flames. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* x. § 1. 311 She .. is ascertained to sink under all the methods of ruine.

†8. To make (a thing) certain, definite, or precise, by determining exactly its limits, extent, amount, position, etc.; to decide, fix, settle, limit. *Obs.*

1494 [see ASCERTAINED]. 1668 TEMPLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 125 The proportions of money .. being ascertained in the treaty. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 17 To suppress by violence the natural Passion of Enthusiasm or to endeavour to ascertain it. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 182 Some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. 1789 *Const. U. S.* i. § 6 A compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law.

†9. To make certain the existence or occurrence of; to reduce to a certainty. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxi. Wks. 1677, 108 Evils, that are but probable, they ascertain.

†Asce'rtain, *a. Obs.*—° [a. OF. *acertain*, f. as prec.] Certain, sure. 1475 [see ASCERTAINLY].

Ascertainable (æsəɹtē'năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] That may be ascertained.

†1. Capable of being fixed, settled, or decided.

1783 BLAIR *Rhetoric* (1801) I. 29 Ascertainable by no standard, but wholly dependent on changing fancy.

2. Capable of being discovered or learned by experiment, examination, or investigation.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 155 The water .. does not actually deposit any other substance in any ascertainable quantity. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* App. i. 257 Not a matter of opinion at all, but a matter of ascertainable fact. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* I. iii. 30 The exact year .. is not ascertainable with any certainty from Scripture.

Ascertai'nableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ascertainable.

1868 P. CLAYDON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 505 The demarcating line .. on the sharpness and ascertainableness of which Independency so essentially depends.

Ascertai'nably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an ascertainable manner; recognizably.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 335 His notions .. of what was plausible and what was ascertainably false. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 25 To despair of knowledge only when knowledge is ascertainably out of reach.

Ascertained (æsəɹtē'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASCERTAIN *v.* + -ED.] †a. Determined, fixed (*obs.*). b. Discovered by investigation, known.

1494 FABYAN II. xxxiii. 26 So yt no tyme asserteyned, is to her deputed or set. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* xviii. 160 Professor Faraday considers it an ascertained fact.

Ascertainer (æsəɹtē'nəɹ), [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who ascertains.

1611 COTGR., *Certificateur*, a certifier, ascertainer, assurer. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 33 Our latest Ascertainers here of the time of its celebration.

Ascertai'ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] † Assurance, confirmation (*obs.*). (Now gerundial: see ASCERTAIN *v.* 5.)

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts i. 9 The sight of Christ's Ascension must needs be .. an ascertaining of the Apostles Faith. 1835 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 472 On ascertaining the time.

†Asce'rtainly, *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ASCERTAIN *a.* + -LY².] Certainly, surely, assuredly.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 12 She was so wreton by loue in his herte so acertainly that he coude neuer kepe him fro thinking on her.

Ascertainment (æsəɹtē'nmĕnt). [f. ASCERTAIN *v.* + -MENT; cf. OF. *acertenement.*] The process or result of ascertaining.

1. Reduction to certainty; exact determination, limitation, settlement. *arch.*

1657 (21 Apr.) CROMWELL *Sp.* (1871) V. 37 That a period might be put, and some ascertainment made, and a time fixed. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 255 For the ascertainment and security of tenant and other rights. 1848 ARNOULD *Law Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. i. 13 Essential to the very notion of an indemnity is the ascertainment of the perils insured against.

2. Determination as the result of investigation; finding out, discovery.

1799 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* (1846) I. 329 Such facts bound our researches .. and the ascertainment of them is the utmost possible attainment of Science. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. i. § 2 The ascertainment of these angular distances. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 57 The question of questions for mankind .. is the ascertainment of the place which Man occupies in nature.

Ascescent, -ency, erron. var. ACESCENT, -ENCY.

Ascetic (ăsĕ'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσκητικός* adj., f. *ἀσκητής* a monk or hermit, f. *ἀσκέ-ειν* to exercise: see -IC.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Ascetics, or to the exercise of extremely rigorous self-discipline; severely abstinent, austere.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* viii. 126 This ascetic rule, which held that a saint was disgraced by the very society which his mild Master sought and loved. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* (1756) 97 The old Ascetick christians found a paradise in a desert. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 276 A monastery which had acquired great renown for .. the severity of its ascetick discipline. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix, High nature amorous of the good, But touch'd with no ascetic gloom.

2. = ASCETICAL 1.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.*, *Ascetic*, the title of certain books on devout exercises. 1868 PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 122 The knowledge to be cultivated is not ascetic divinity.

B. *sb.*

1. *Eccl. Hist.* One of those who in the early church retired into solitude, to exercise themselves in meditation and prayer, and in the practice of rigorous self-discipline by celibacy, fasting, and toil.

1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 253 One of the primitive Asceticks. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (R.) The Ascetics, who obeyed and abused the rigid precepts of the gospel. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 165 The deserts of the Thebaïd had been peopled by troops of sturdy and gaunt but God-fearing ascetics.

2. *gen.* One who is extremely rigorous in the practice of self-denial, whether by seclusion or by abstinence from creature comforts.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* II. iii. 8. § 4 The primitive Christians were generally such ascetics in this instance of fasting. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. i. 17 He is not an ascetic .. but full of the affections and interests of family and household.

3. *pl.* An ascetical treatise.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Books of spiritual exercises. As the ascetics, or devout treatises of St. Basil.

Asce'tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Pertaining to, or treating of, the spiritual exercises by which perfection and virtue may be attained, as in *Ascetical Theology.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1866) 331 Hence it is that ascetical sermons .. are not in that request. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 145 The Ascetical Books attributed to St. Basil. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., St. Francis of Sales and St. Alphonsus Liguori may be mentioned as modern saints whose ascetical works are most esteemed.

2. = ASCETIC 1.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 161 Our English puritans with their ascetical bigotry.

Asce'tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of an ascetic.

c 1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 82 The Duke of Parma used frequently to clothe himself in a friar's robe, and live ascetically. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 367 Nor live ascetically for the sake of them.

Asceticism (ăsĕ'tisiz'm). [f. ASCETIC + -ISM.] The principles or practice of the Ascetics; rigorous self-discipline, severe abstinence, austerity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VIII. (1845) 126 Doomed to a life of celibacy by the asceticism which had corrupted the simplicity of Christianity. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 89 In its horror of sensuality, it made an idol of asceticism.

Asch-, regular ME. spelling of OE. *asc-*, mod. E. ASH-, q.v. for words that survived into the modern period.

Asch(e, obs. form of ASH and ASK *v.*

Ascham (æ'skăm). [named from Roger Ascham, author of *Toxophilus.*] A sort of cupboard or case to contain bows and other implements of archery.

1860 H. D. *Archer's Guide* 28 The best place [for keeping a bow] is a closet, or a wooden case made for the purpose, fixed up in a hall, and called an *Ascham.*

A-schamyed, obs. form of ASHAMED.

†Ascha'pe, *v. Obs.* [A variant, due to phonetic levelling of proclitic *ĕ-* and *ă-* (see A- *pref.* 9), of *eschape*, a by-form of ESCAPE, imitating middle Fr. spelling *eschaper* (mod. *échapper*). Chiefly but not exclusively northern. Aphetized in 15th c. to *schape*, *shape*, which, as well as the full form, became obs. bef. 1500.] = ESCAPE.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 95 We ben aschaped unnethe. *c* 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 1 Þe teerme .. þat noman may a-schape.

A-schepon: see ASHAPE *v.*

Ascher, obs. variant of ESCHAR, a scar, a burn.

†**Asche·wele**, *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + **schewel*, SHEWEL, a scarecrow, used in Sidney's *Arcadia*, and still dial. Cf. OHG. *ir-sciuhen*, MHG. *erschiuhen*, mod.G. *erscheuen* to be frightened.] To scare, frighten away.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1614 Heo hongeth me on heore hahe, Thar ich aschewele pie an crowe.

Aschore, var. ASHORE *advb. phr. Obs.* a-straddle.

†**Aschre·nch**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *ascrencan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *screncan*: see SCHRENCH.] To deceive.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 316 Ne eft sio ðræsting ðæs lichoman ðæt mod ne ascrence mid upahæfennesse. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4819 Hy were asshreynt in her crook. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 17 Ac eche othren aschrencheth. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1485 A! dame, he saide, ich was asschreint, Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint.

Aschrie, variant of ASCRY *v.* *Obs.*

Aschyn, obs. form of ASHEN.

Ascian, -en, obs. forms of ASK *v.*

Ascians (æ·ʃiănz), *sb. pl.* [f. med.L. *Ascii* (æ·ʃi|əi), also used in Eng. (a. Gr. *ἄσκιοι*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σκιά* shadow) + -AN.] Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice a year have the sun directly overhead at noon, and then cast no shadows.

1635 CARPENTER *Geog. Delin.* I. x. 226 These men haue the Sunne twice euery yeere in their Zenith, and then they make no shaddowes at all, and therefore they are called Ascij, or without shaddowes. 1709 MANDEY *Syst. Math.* (1729) 584 *Ascii*, are those which have no Meridian Shadow. 1847 CRAIG, *Ascians.*

Ascidian (ăsi·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ascidia* (see ASCIDIUM) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ascidia (or Ascidiæ), a group of animals belonging to the tunicate Mollusca, considered by evolutionists to constitute a link in the development of the Vertebrata. **B.** *sb.* A member of this group. ‖ **Ascidiarium** (ăsi·di|ē·riŏm). [see -ARIUM], the aggregate mass of organisms in compound Ascidians. **Asci·dioid** *a.*, resembling the Ascidia. **Ascidiozooid** (ăsi·dio|zō·oid), one of the organisms forming an ascidiarium.

1856 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* III. 332 The relation between the ascidian test and mantle is that of the epidermis and the *cutis vera.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 192 The Tunicaries or Ascidians as some call them. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 136 If he started as a gelatinous ascidian, how he has got on in the world! 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 58 Our ascidian forefathers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* x. 610 In the compound or social Tunicata many ascidiozooids .. are united by a common test into an ascidiarium. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Ascidia*, The tunicate or ascidioid Division of the Mollusca.

Ascidiate (ăsi·di|ēt), *a.* (Craig 1847), and **Ascidiform** (ăsi·difōrm), *a.* (Webster 1864). [f. next + -ATE, -FORM.] Shaped like an ascidium.

‖ **Ascidium** (ăsi·diŏm). Pl. -a. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ἀσκίδιον*, dim. of *ἀσκός* leather bag, wine-skin.]

1. *Zool.* (Also *Ascidia*, pl. -æ.) A genus of tunicate molluscs, having the enveloping tunic elastic and leathery: see ASCIDIAN.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 48 (JOD.) Ascidia, taken off Scarborough. 1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 30 The Ascidiæ usually adhere to stones and old shells. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 391 In many Ascidia a new individual buds from the body of the adult animal.

2. *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped leafy appendage.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 81 The presence of Ascidia, or pitchers among its leaves, resembling those of Nepenthes.

Ascigerous (ăsi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *asc-us* + -(I)GEROUS producing.] Bearing or producing asci (see ASCUS).

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1841) 982 An ascigerous somewhat deliquescent nucleus. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 235 This mode of fructification is called ascigerous.

Ascill, variant of EISELL, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Ascismus, for *ascisinus*: see ASSASSIN.

Ascitan (ăsəi·tăn, æ·sităn). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. med.L. *Ascītæ*, a. Gr. *Ἀσκῖται*, f. *ἀσκός* wine-skin: see -ITE, -AN.] A member of a heretical sect in the second century, who used to dance round an inflated wine-skin, in reference to *Matt.* ix. 17.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ascitæ.*

†**Asci·te**, earlier f. ACCITE *v.* *Obs.*, to cite, summon. (The spelling was as in *ascertain*: *a-cite, assite, ascite*, subsequently assimilated to L. *accitāre.*)

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 289 He was ascited before certain bishops. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 27 At the last day all .. shall be ascited to appeare.

‖ **Ascites** (ăsəi·tīz). *Path.* Also 4-5 **aschytes.** [L., a. Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *ὕδρωψ* dropsy), f. *ἀσκός* bag.] A collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the abdomen.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lii. (1495) 266 One manere dropesye hyghte Aschytes, for yf the wombes ben smyten they sowne as a flackette, other a botell. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Ascites is a swelling of the belly caused of a serous matter. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 183 Loaded with a monstrous ascites or dropsy. 1839 in TODD *Cycl. Anat.*

Ascitic (ăsi·tik), *a.* *Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with ascites.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 298 A Boy .. ascitick with an Anasarca. 1880 DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 6 Abundant ascitic effusion.

Asci·tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL^1.] = prec.

1676 R. WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.) Either anasarcous or ascitical. 1694 in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 21 Some thought .. she was Ascitical. 1749 *Ibid.* XLVI. 207 Died .. under Ascitical and icterical Symptoms.

Ascititious (æsiti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ascīt-* = *adscīt-* ppl. stem of *adscīsc-ĕre* (see ADSCITITIOUS) + -ITIOUS, as if f. L. **ascītīcius.*] = ADSCITITIOUS (which is now more common).

1628 PRYNNE *Love Lockes* 17 It is a very wicked thing, to attire the head, with dead and ascititious Haire. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 264 Those ascititious particles .. being loosened at his vanishing, and so offending the nostrils.

Asclepiad^1 (ăsklī·piăd). [ad. L. *Asclēpiadēus*, a. Gr. *Ἀσκληπιάδειος*, adj. f. *Ἀσκληπιάδης* name of a Greek poet.] In Greek and Latin prosody: A verse, invented by Asclepiades, consisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus. Also *attrib.* Hence the adjs.: †**Ascle·pia·dic** (also used *subst.*), †**Ascle·pia·dical**, **Ascle·piade·an.**

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1876 KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 265 Of the Asclepiad .. Horace employed five systems. *Ibid.* A stanza composed of three lesser Asclepiad verses. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 17 a, Meters .. hath their name, eyther .. of the inuentour as Æsclepiadicall. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 229 Singing these verses called Asclepiadikes. 1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habakkuk* (1865) 156 Verses, heroic, iambic, asclepiadic [*printed* -idiac]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Asclepiadean.* 1860 SCHMITZ *Lat. Gram.* 306 The second Asclepiadean metre.

Ascle·piad^2. *Bot.* [f. next + -AD.] A plant belonging to the order *Asclepiadaceæ*: see next. **Ascle·piada·ceous** *a.*, of or belonging to this order. **Ascle·piade·ous** *a.*, of the genus *Asclepias.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 375 Orchids and asclepiads having pollen-masses with viscid discs. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 208 The pollen of Asclepiads is held together by a secretion of the anther-cell. 1880 BURBIDGE *Gard. Sun* App. 342 A singular new asclepiadaceous genus.

‖ **Asclepias** (ăsklī·piăs). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀσκληπιάς*, f. *Ἀσκληπιός* Æsculapius.] A genus of plants, giving its name to a N.O., including the Milkweed, Swallow-wort, and some others, chiefly natives of the east coast of North America.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 317 We may call it in English *Asclepias, Vincetoxicum*, and Swallowurt. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Asclepias* .. Swallow-wort or Silken Cicely. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 208 The exotic Asclepias Family, including the beautiful Hoyas and Stephanotis of our stoves. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 22 Cutting firewood from the asclepias.

Asco- (æ·sko), comb. form of ASCUS, used in many scientific terms of Cryptogamic Botany, as: **Ascogonium** (-gō·niŏm) [cf. *archegonium*], the spirally-coiled organ from which the asci (see ASCUS) are produced. **Ascomycetal** (-misī·tăl), **Ascomyce·tous** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Ascomycetes*, or fungi, such as the yeast-plant and truffles, in which spores are formed asexually in the interior of asci. **Ascophorous** (ăskɒ·fŏrəs), *a.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], producing asci. **Ascospore** (æ·sko|spō·ə), a spore developed in an ascus.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 257 The female organ, called by De Bary the Ascogonium. *Ibid.* 258 The Asci .. owe their origin to the fertilised ascogonium. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/1 Structurally it [Sphæria pocula] is hymenomycetal and not ascomycetal. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 304 Peziza belongs to the Ascomycetous fungi. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 62 There is not a single instance amongst Algæ, of ascophorous fruit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The Ascospores .. arise by free cell-formation in the protoplasm of the .. Ascus.

†**A-sco·ff**, *advb. phr.* *Obs.* In 3 a-skof. [A *prep.*^{1} + SCOFF.] In scorn, mockingly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 874, 41 Alisaundre lokid a-skof, As he no gef nought therof.

†**Asco·liasm.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. Gr. *ἀσκωλιάζ-ειν* to hop on greased wine-skins (*ἀσκοί*) at the *Ἀσκώλια* or second day of the rural Dionysia.] 'A kind of Play, call'd, *Fox to thy Hole*, in which Boys hopping on one Leg, beat one another with Gloves or pieces of Leather.' Phillips 1706.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ascoliasm.*

†**Asco·mfit**, *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *esconfire*, pa. pple. *esconfit*, f. *es* out of + *confire* to preserve:—L. *conficĕre*; cf. *discomfit*: see As- *pref.*^{2} The aphetic SCOMFIT is usual.] To discomfit, rout.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 126 [He] beheeld His meyne as-scomfited in the feld.

Asconce, obs. form of ASKANCE.

†**A-sco·rn**, *advb. phr.* *Obs.* [A *prep.*^{1} + SCORN.] In scorn or mockery.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1419 She wyll nat kysse þe on skorn. *Boy.* A skorn, no, no, I fynd it hernest!

†**Asco·rn**, *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *escorne-r* to insult, affront: see As- *pref.*^{2}; or f. SCORN *v.* with A *particle* of pa. pple.] To insult, affront.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 309/2 Heereat prince Edward being ascorned, lifted up himselfe, and gaue him such a blow, that, etc.

Ascoye, ascoyne; see ASKOY, ASKOYNE.

Ascribable (ăskrəi·băb'l), *a.*; also 7 **ascriveable.** [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be ascribed, attributed, or reckoned to the account of; attributable.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 296 The gesture of adoration to be thereto only ascriveable. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* iv. § v. 106 The Iniquity and Sin here appears .. Ascribable to the Parents. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 89 The only benefit ascribable to a second house is its acting as a remedy against precipitation.

Ascribe (ăskrəi·b), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **ascrive**, 5 **ascryve, asscribe**, 6 **ascrybe**, 6-7 **adscribe**, 6- **ascribe.** [a. OF. *ascriv-* stem of *ascrire*, cogn. w. It. *ascrivere*:—L. *ascr-, adscrīb-ĕre*, f. *ad-* to + *scrīb-ĕre* to write. In 16th c. altered to *ascribe* after L., though *ascrive* was occasionally used till late in the 17th. The historical appearance of the senses in Eng. does not correspond with the logical development in Latin.]

I. To write into; to add to a writing, register, list, etc.

†**1.** *trans.* To annex or add in writing, to subscribe: **a.** to subjoin (one's name); **b.** to subjoin one's name to (a document). *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. v. 4 Beare it [an Edict] to my fellow Consul to adscribe. 1649 NETHERSOLE *Self-Cond.* 3 The ascribing of my name would .. have substracted from .. the weight of those discourses.

†**2.** To inscribe, dedicate *to.* (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 328 Unto those [Princes] also the sentences and arguments ought to be ascribed. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C ij b, The secound pillor called Dorica, being ascribed to Hercules.

†**3.** To enroll, register, reckon in a class. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 376/1 Ascribed .. into the noumber of his elect and peculier chosen people. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg.* (1846) I. 174 She died, and was ascribed emonge the sainctes. 1628 HOBBES *Thucydides* (1822) 18 Desiring you to ascribe them to the number of your confederates. 1680 AUBREY in Bliss *Lett. Emin. Pers.* (1813) II. 632 He would long since have been ascribed a member there.

†**4.** To appoint (*to* a vacancy). (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 272 One of the Priests of the foresaid number dyed, neyther .. was any agreed upon or thought fit to be ascribed into his place.

II. To enter into an account, to reckon, count.

5. *trans.* To enter (a thing) *to* in an account, to set it to the credit of; to assign, attribute, impute, refer as due or owing *to.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 28 Lest .. to my name the victorie be ascrived. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccxvi. 235 The which dede he ascribed chefely vnto Harolde. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 286/2 Al which miracles al those blessed saintes do ascribe vnto the worke of god. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 37 The same Græcians did often ascribe madnesse to the operation of the Eumenides. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 6 This Speech is .. the finest that is ascribed to Satan in the whole Poem. 1746 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 We usually *ascribe* good; but *impute* evil. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. viii. 159 Others ascribed the whole disaster to the use of small notes. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. xxxiii. 193 The invention of clocks is variously ascribed to the sixth and ninth centuries.

†**b.** *ellipt.* (*intr.*) To give or attribute credit *to.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 56 Some .. againe did as greatly admire, and ascribe vnto it. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. § 15. 357 Many are apt to ascribe too unlimitedly to the force of a good meaning.

6. To reckon or count *to*, as a property or characteristic (*rarely* as a material possession); to consider or allege as belonging *to*, to claim for.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 110 þei chalang not þis only þat is ascriuid, but þei tak a vey all þingis fro alle men. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* Q iv, The forsayde vtilites .. be ascriued to prunes of Armeny. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 448 This sea also is ascribed by som to the King of Great Britain. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 The use, which he adscribes to the Brain. 1880 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* 163 Ascribing with the true and just All 'holiness unto the Lord.' 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* II. ii. 93 The conclusion which ascribes to the lands of Trahour the site of an ancient Church.

†**7.** To reckon, reckon up, count. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) 37 þe Romanes .. ascribede theire yeres from the begynnenge of theire cite y-made. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 586 Sotacus ascribeth and setteth downe fiue sundry kinds of the load-stone.

†**8.** with *compl.* To reckon, consider as. *refl.* To reckon oneself, claim, pretend *to be.* (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 504 Ane lord thair wes than in Northumberland .. Ascryvand him to be of Danis blude. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 181 (R.) Hereupon the Athenians do ascribe that day for a most unfortunate day.

¶ *? catachr.* for DESCRIBE. But cf. 5.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 217 Suche a wise man as Virgil doth ascribe.

Ascribing (ăskrəi·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING^1.] The action of the verb ASCRIBE; addition in writing (*obs.*), assignment, attribution.

1649 [see ASCRIBE *v.* 1]. 1833 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 404 The ascribing all the misery of the sufferers to destiny.

Ascrie, variant of ASCRY *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.*

†**Ascri·pt**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *ascrīptus*, pa. pple. of *ascrībĕre*: see ASCRIBE. Cf. also ADSCRIPT.] Enrolled, registered; appointed.

a 1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig.* (1844) 436 Make unto us this oblation ascript, reasonable, acceptable. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 290 Tully calleth .. those that merit heauen Gods ascript.

Ascription (ăskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *ascrīptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ascrīb-ere* to ASCRIBE: see -ION. Cf. also ADSCRIPTION.]

†1. The action of adding in writing, subscription. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., All diminution is signified either .. by a number set to the signe, or else by asscription of the Canon.

2. Enrolment, inclusion in a class. *rare.*

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 8 The ascription of the ancient Gaulish families into the Senatorial rank.

3. The action of setting to the credit of; attribution of origin or authorship.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. 4 Ascribing all his writing vnto Gods inward commanding .. Which is indeed, a very true ascription. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. ix. § 5 (1817) 165 If the ascription of the Gospels to their respective authors had been conjectural. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* (1874) 1 The theoretical ascription of English law to immemorial unwritten tradition.

4. The action of ascribing, attributing, imputing, or declaring that something belongs to a person or thing; *concr.* the declaration thus made.

1600 Chapman *Iliad* XIV. Comm., Which ascription our Spond takes to be given in scorn. 1845-6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. viii. 275 With thankful ascriptions of praise to ..God. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 661 The ascription of a spermatozoal nature to the striæ .. is not warranted.

Ascriptitious (æskripti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ascrīptīci-us* (see Ascript and -itious) + -ous. Cf. also Adscriptitious.]

†1. Appended to a list, additional. *Obs.*

a 1658 Faringdon *Serm.* 82 (T.) An ascriptitious and supernumerary god.

2. Merely ascribed or attributed to. (Cf. *fictitious.*)

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 252 The spurious, fictitious, and ascriptitious books of Adam.

3. 'Registered, enrolled,' Bailey 1721.

Ascriptive (ăskri·ptiv), *a. rare.* In 7 ads-. [ad. L. *ascr-, adscrīptīvus*: see Ascript and -ive.] Attributable, ascribable.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Prol. 15 Sanation of Wounds .. is not rightly adscriptive to the single power of Nature.

†**Ascry'**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 asscrie, aschrie, aschriȝe, 4–5 ascrie, ascrye, 4–6 ascry, 5 askerye, askrye, 6 asskrie, askry. *Aphet.* 5 Scry, q.v. [a. OF. *escrie-r* (mod. *écrier*), f. *es*:—L. *ex* out + *crier* to Cry. The Anglo-Fr. was prob. *ascrier* (see As- *pref.* 2), as Escry does not appear in Eng. before the time of Caxton, who introduced it from continental French. Aphetized in 15th c. to Scry.]

1. *trans.* To call forth or out; to call upon.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 195 Þenne ascryed þay hym skete, & asked ful loude, What þe deuel hatȝ þou don? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3827 Wiȝtli he hem a-schriȝed, And cumfort hem craftli with his kinde speche. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlix. 225 Thanne Iosephe gan hem ascrien anon, Ha! ȝe cursed peple everychon!

b. *esp.* To attack with outcry, call to fight, provoke, challenge.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 217 Edward was hardie, þe Londres gan he ascrie. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3895 And stoutli him aschried, Bad him ȝepli him ȝeld or ȝerne he schul deie. 1480 Caxton *Chron. of Eng.* ccxxiv. 227 The Englyssh mynstrelles blewe her .. pypes and hydously ascryed the scottes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lvii. 78 Assone as the Almayns sawe them, they ascryed them, and ran in fiersly among them.

2. *intr.* To cry out, shout, exclaim.

1352 Minot *Poems* (1795) iii. 14 He herd ascry, That king Edward was nere tharby. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 59 They ascriden also blive. *a* 1528 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 903 Openly to askry, And to make an outcri Against odyous Enui.

3. *trans.* = Descry: to cry out upon on discovering; *hence* to espy, discover; to proclaim, denounce, publish, inform upon.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3406 Thar he held him prevely, So that none sold him ascry. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxcv. 232 The watchmen sayd, by likelyhode ther be some theuys .. commyng to steale this towne; let vs ascry them, and wake the men of the cytie. 1530 Palsgr. 437/2, I askry, as forerideres of an armye do their enemyes whan they make reporte where they have sene them, *Je descouures.* 1548 Hall *Chron.* 531 When the French men perceived that thei were asskried thei sodeinly returned. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Clifford* i. 4, I thinke it best that men their crimes ascried.

†**Ascry'**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 ascry, 4 assery, askrye, 5–6 ascrye, askrie, 7 ascrie. [f. Ascry *v.* Cf. the variant Escry and aphetic Scry. In many places it is impossible to tell whether we ought to read *ascrye* or *a scrye*: cf. quotations 1532 and 1548.] Crying out, outcry, clamour, shout, exclamation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 838 As a scowte wach scarred, so þe asscry rysed. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 386 And all at ones set askry In hem. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* 652 They cryed out and made a scrye. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 532 The Britaynes made an askrie and sette their Beacons on fire. 1600 Holland *Livy* IV. xxii. 154 Made an ascrie [*clamorem*] that the towne was taken.

Ascue, obs. form of Askew.

‖ **Ascus** (æ·skŭs). *Bot.* Pl. -i. [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀσκός bag, sac.] A membranous tubular cell, *esp.* the swollen sac-like cell at the end of the branches of the hyphæ in certain fungi and lichens, in which the reproductive sporules or sporidia develope.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 These cases (*thecæ*) are .. contained in other membranous cases (*asci*). 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 240 With the development and escape of the spores the ascus disappears.

Ascuse, obs. var. Excuse: see As- *pref.*2

Ase, obs. form of Ace, As; var. Asee *v. Obs.*

A-sea (ăsī·), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + Sea.] On the sea, at sea; to the sea.

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 212 You are no more afloat or a-sea. 1878 J. Miller *Songs Italy* 119 We stood looking a-sea.

Aseal, var. Asseal *v. Obs.* to seal.

†**Asea·r, ase·re**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *asearian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *searian*: see Sere *v.*] To dry up, wither.

c 1000 *MS.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 355 Treowa he deþ færlice blowan, & eft raþe asearian. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 606 That olde tre .. asered.

†**Asea·rch**, *v. Obs.* In 4 aserche. [a. AF. *asserchie-r*, OF. *acerchie-r*, f. *à* to + *cerchier* to seek; or ?var. of OF. *encerchier*: see A- *pref.* 10 and Ensearch *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To search, examine, investigate; inquire.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliv. 12 The which aserchinge .. fonde the coppe in the sak of Beniamyn. — 1 *Kings* xx. 6 Thei shulen aserchen thin hows. — 2 *Sam.* xi. 3 David sente, and aserchede [1388 enqueride], what was the womman.

Aseclist, var. of Asseclist, *Obs.* follower.

†**Asee'**, *v. Obs.* [A variant of *isee, ysee*: see A- *pref.* 6. But in the pa. pple., the *a-* may be A *particle*: in quot. 1250 it may be = *have.*] To see.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2720 Đat non egipcien..it wist, ne sulde a sen. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 847 Who me loveth now worth asene! *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 120 Vndyr erthe I-hydd they wold be Thatt Ihesu cryst scholl nott hem Ase. *a* 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 109 Thou maist done awey the lettres that hit schal nothyng beene a-sene.

†**Asee'k**, *v. Obs.* For forms see Seek. [OE. *aséc(e)an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sécan* to Seek.] To seek for, search after.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. 95 Wyllað me laðe lifes asecean. 1205 Lay. 27866 Arður asechen lette, alle þa riche, Kinges and eorles. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xii. 9 He hath long tyme aso3t the cyte of heuenly Jerusalem.

Aseel, var. Asseal *v. Obs.* to seal.

Aseeth, var. Asseth, *Obs.*, satisfaction.

A-seethe (ăsī·ð), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + Seethe.] Seething.

1879 Dowden *Southey* ii. 30 Young brains a-seethe with revolution and romanticism.

Asege, var. Assiege *v. Obs.* to besiege.

Aseh, pa. t. of Asye *v. Obs.* to sink down.

Asein, obs. form of Assign *v.*

Aseingde, aseint, pa. t. of Asench *v. Obs.*

A-seity (ē·sī·ĭti, ăsī·ĭti). *Metaph.* [f. L. *ā* from, *se* oneself + -ity; cf. F. *aséité.*] Underived or independent existence.

1691 Norris *Ideal & Int. World* I. (1701) 7 The Natural World..for any self Stability, Aseity, or Essential Immutability of its own, may again cease to be. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 425 (D.) By what mysterious light have you discovered that aseity is entail'd on matter? 1824 Coleridge *Aids to Refl.* (1848) I. 270 The obscure and abysmal subject of the divine A-seity.

Aselar, obs. form of Ashlar.

Asele, var. Asseal *v. Obs.*; obs. f. Hazel.

Asell, early variant of Eisell, *Obs.*, vinegar.

Aselline (ăse·ləin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *asell-us* a little ass + -ine.] Of or pertaining to a little ass, or to the two stars in Cancer called *Aselli.*

1855 Bailey *Mystic*, Between The Aselline starlets and the Manger dim.

Asemoche, obs. form of As much.

Asen(e: see Asee *v.*

†**Ase·nch**, *v. Obs.* Forms of *pa. t.* 3 asenchte, aseingde, aseint, asencte, 4 asenkte. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Sench, OE. *sęncan*, causal of *sincan* to Sink. Cf. *adrench, adrink*, and see Asink.] To cause to sink; to submerge, drown.

1205 Lay. 25627 Ure scipen he aseingde, þat folc he al adrente [1250 Oure folk he aseint]. *a* 1230 *Juliana* 33 Þu .. asenchtest hare uan. 1297 R. Glouc. 489 That water suththe heye aros, & muche is lond asencte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 And azenkte vif cities in to helle.

†**Ase·nd**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *asęndan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sęndan* to send.] To send forth.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp., Matt.* xx. 2 He asende hiȝ on hys wingeard. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þat he walde his gast asenden ofer mennesc flesc.

Asende, var. Ashend *v. Obs.* to disgrace, ruin.

Aseptic (ăse·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + Gr. σηπτικός putrefying; cf. Gr. ἄσηπτος, and see Antiseptic.] **A.** *adj.* Not liable to putrefy, non-putrescent. **B.** *sb.* [sc. substance.]

1859 in Worcester. 1883 J. Bishop in Quain *Dict. Med.* 59 Putrid ulcers .. may certainly be rendered aseptic by suitable means. 1883 *Standard* 20 Oct. 3/7 A perfectly aseptic drink. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 2 Is made from the finest water and has passed through processes which render it a perfect aseptic.

Asepticism (ăse·ptisiz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] Aseptic or antiseptic treatment.

1880 MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 54 The very ligature is part of asepticism.

Aser, obs. f. Acier steel.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, No uyser To save his face but only an aser.

Aser, aserre, obs. forms of Azure.

Asere, var. Asear *v. Obs.* to dry up.

Aserve, var. Asserve *v. Obs.* to serve, deserve.

†**Ase·t**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *asęttan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sęttan* to Set.]

1. To set up, place; to appoint; to set out, array.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xv, And het ænne weall .. asettan from sæ oþ sæ. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 10 Þenu is soþlice axe wyrtruma treowes aseted [*Ags. & Hatt.* asett]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 On a-sette tidan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy hise agrayþeþ and azet mid alle hire ournemens.

2. ? To set upon, beset.

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xv. 12 Myn enemy sore asettyth me.

Aseth(e, aseyth, var. Asseth, *Obs.* satisfaction.

A-seven; in seven: see A *prep.*1 6.

1297 R. Glouc. 405 Her ost hii delde aseuene.

Asexual (ăse·ksiuăl), *a. Biol.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + Sexual.] Not sexual, without sex. In *Bot.* formerly applied to cryptogams; cf. *agamic.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 19 Asexual plants are flowerless. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 289 Reproducing themselves by sexual and asexual methods.

Ase·xually, *adv. Biol.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] Without sexual agency.

1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 86 They take place asexually. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 185 These Primæval Animals reproduce themselves .. asexually by division, the formation of buds, spores, germ-cells.

Asexuality (ăse·ksiu,æ·lĭti). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] Asexual condition, absence of sex.

1877 *Academy* 17 Mar. 232 In so highly-organised plants .. total asexuality would be an anomaly.

Asey, obs. f. Assay.

†**Asfa·st**, **as fast**, *adv. phr.* Besides its obvious import (see As A 3, 5, and Fast), this combination had formerly the sense of: As fast as might be, very quickly, straightway, immediately (Fr. *aussitôt*). Cf. Assoon, Astite.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 1641 And such a case betide, and that as fast, That Troilus well understood that she N'as nat so kind as that her ought to be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Asfaste, or a-noon [1499 asfast, or anone] *Statim, confestim, protinus, mox.*

Ash (æʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–2 æsc, (3 asse, 4 aychs,) 4–5 assch(e, asch(e, 4–6 assh(e, 4–7 ashe, (5 aish, esche, 6 ach,) 6– ash. [Common Teut.: OE. *æsc* is cogn. with ON. *askr*, OHG. *ask*, MHG. *asch*, mod.G. *esche*, OTeut. **ask-oz.*]

1. a. A well-known forest tree, indigenous to Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, and noted in Teutonic literature from the earliest times; having silver-grey bark, graceful pinnate foliage, a peculiar winged seed or samara called the 'ash-key,' and very tough close-grained wood valuable for implements.

b. The tribe of trees *Fraxineæ*, N.O. *Oleaceæ*, including the Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) with several American species, and the Manna or Flowering Ashes (*Ornus Europæa* and *rotundifolia*).

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 416 *Fraxinus*, aesc. 935 *Chart. Æthelstan* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 221 On ðæne ealdan æsc. *a* 1300 W. de Biblesw. in Wright *Voc.* 171 *De frene*, of asse. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 52 A gret asch .. stent in þulke place. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5248 Þe Emperour him liȝt a-doun anon, Vnder an Aychs. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 2064 Wilw, elm, plane, assh. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Esche, *fraxinus.* 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 188 The okes are sold .. & the aches. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The warlike beech; the ash for nothing ill. 1769 Sir J. Hill *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 16 The Manna Ash is a lower tree than the common ash. 1847 Blackwell *Malet's North. Antiq.* 413 (tr. *Edda*) The ash Yggdrasill .. is the greatest and best of all trees. Its branches spread over the whole world, and even reach above heaven. 1866 Johns in *Treas. Bot.* 506 Several American species of ash resemble the European ash in general appearance and qualities. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 207 The wood of the Ash is very tough and elastic, and valued by cart- and wheelwrights.

2. The wood or timber of the ash-tree.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 500 An ymage .. of oke or of asshe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 390 A grete growe spere of aish. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 260 Ash is a species of wood very common in Britain. [See also 5.]

†3. The ashen shaft of a spear; a spear. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3548 Æscum and ecgum. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 114 That body, where against My grained Ash an hundred times hath broke. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arcite* III. 533 The tourney is allowed but one career Of the tough ash, with the sharp-grinded spear.

4. **Ground Ash**, a. An ash sapling. b. Applied locally to various umbelliferous herbs with pinnate leaves, esp. the Ashweed or Bishopweed, and Wild Angelica (Britten and Holl.) **Mountain Ash**, synonym of the Rowan-tree or Quickbeam (*Pyrus Aucuparia*); formerly also occas. of the Aspen (*Populus tremula*), called also **Quaking Ash**. **Wild Ash**, identified by the herbalists sometimes with the Mountain Ash, sometimes with the *Ornus* of the continent.

1552 Huloet, Ashe called a wylde ashe with greate leaues, *Ornus.* 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 71 a, Wild ashe trees grow in the rooky or craggi mountaynes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 748 Pliny and Columella calleth it *Ornus*, and *Fraxinus, syluestris* .. In English, Quickebeame, feelde Ashe, wild Ashe, and white Ashe. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 291 Mountain Ash and the Service..have pinnate or winged

leaves like the Ash. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII. 709 The Mountain Ash..lifts her head Decked with autumnal berries.

5. *Comb.* (chiefly *attrib.*), as *ash-bud, -plank, -spear, -staff, -tree, -wood*; and in many OE. compounds, in sense 3, as *æsc-here* a company armed with spears, *æsc-plega* 'spear-play,' war, *æsc-róf* 'spear-famed,' noble. Also **ash-fly, ash-grub,** a fly and grub found on the ash-tree and used by anglers; **ash-key,** the winged two-celled seed or samara of the ash-tree; **ash-leaf,** an early potato with leaves resembling those of the ash.

a 1000 *Judith* 217 (Bosw.) Æt ðam æscplegan. *Ibid.* 337 Eorlas æscrófe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxii. (1495) 639 Yf a serpent be sette bytwene a fyre and asshe leuys: he woll fle in to the fire. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Asche tre, *Fraxinus.* *c* 1589 *Plaine Perc.* (1860) 3 With a quarter Ashe staffe on my shoulder. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. vi, The tough ash-spear, so stout and true. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 28 More black than ashbuds in the front of March. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 130/1 The timbers .. commonly in use in our carriage factories are English ash-plank.

1787 T. BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 Oak-fly, Ash fly, or Woodcock fly, found on the body of an Oak or Ash. *Ibid.* 19 Bark-worm, or Ash-grub. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 353 The Ash-grub .. is plump, milkwhite .. with a red head. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Esch key, *Clava in fractinus.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 62, Called in Inglishe ashe keyes because they hang in bunches after the manner of keyes. 1795 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 412 The hedge fruits were in great abundance, excepting ash-keys. 1843 G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 77 The delicate early ash-leaved kidney. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2 The Wimborne kidneys .. are not springing like the ash-leafs.

Ash (æʃ), *sb.*[2]; commonly in *pl.* **Ashes** (æ·ʃɪz). Forms: *Sing.* 1 asce, 1–3 axe, 2–3 aske, 4 esche, esssse, aische, asch, 4–6 ashe, 4– ash (*north.* 3–6 asse; *Sc.* 6 as, alse, 6– ass). *Pl. a.* 1 ascan, axsan, 2 æscan, 2–6 axan, -en, 3 acxen, axin, 3–4 asken, 3–5 asshen, 4 aishen, 4–5 aisshen, -chin, aschen, -yn, 6 axsen (9 *dial.* axen, -an). *β.* 3 (*Orm.*) asskess, 3–5 askes, 4 axses, axes, assches, aschis, 4–5 askys, -is, 4–6 asshes, 5 aisshes, aysshes, aischis, 6 (*Sc.* asses, -is), 5– ashes. [Common Teut.: OE. *asce, axe* is cogn. w. ON. *aska*, Da. *aske*, OHG. *asgâ, ascâ*, MHG. *asche*, Goth. *azgo*, OTeut. **azgôn.* The northern *aske* was prob. the Norse word; thence also *asse*, like Sc. *buss* for *busk.*]

1. The powdery residue, composed chiefly of earthy or mineral particles, left after the combustion of any substance. **a.** *plural.*

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ci. 10 Ic anlic ætt æscean hlafe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 334 Heortes hornes axan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare .. lið euer iðen asken. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 247 It was Wonder to maken of fern Asshen [*v.r.* aschyn, aisshen, aschen] glas. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 224/2 A loof baken under asshen. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 271 [Dill] made into axsen. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxlvii. (1633) 429 The axen or ashes. 1863 W. BARNES *Poem in Dorset Dial.* in *Sat. Rev.* 124 The fleäme's red peaks, till axan white Did quench em.

β. 1200 ORMIN 1001 Tatt lac wass brennd And turrnedd all till asskess. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 626 Vnder aske3 ful hote. 1366 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 289 Undir the assches there offe. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. lviii. 56 Hit brenneth in to asshes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. (x.) 52 Fillit with assis reid. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22, I proud, and thou proud, who shall beare thashes out. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 118 Sprinkle sordid Ashes all around. 1716–8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xliii. 14 The hot ashes commonly set the house on fire. 1806 COLERIDGE *Christabel*, The brands were dying, Amid their own white ashes lying.

b. *collective sing.*

1250 LAY. 25989 Al bi-walewed in axe. 1297 R. GLOUC. 536 Hii sende Al the brut aske withoute. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 10 Aske as bred I et. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2840 Sket was [he] on þe asse leyd..And brend til asken. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* ii. 1 He brente the bonys of the Kyng of Ydume vn to ash. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 5 Scraping among the Ashe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 Also thair principall toun, Brynt it in as. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 21 Brynt in puldir ande asse. 1818 SCOTT *Bride Lamm.* xi, 'What would ye collect out of the sute and the ass?' 1868 SILL *Hermitage* v. 6 A charring ember, smouldering into ash.

c. *simple sing.* (Now chiefly in scientific lang.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2649 Ded wex hire hew & lyk an asch to sene. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 287 Burn my last letter to an irrecollectable ash. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2074 My heart is within me As an ash in the fire. 1868 DANA *Mineral.* 747 Hircite .. after complete combustion leaves an ash.

2. *Volcanic ash*: the similar powdery matter ejected from volcanos. *Black ash*: a mixture of carbonate of soda and sulphide of calcium formed in the process of manufacturing soda from salt. (For other special products of similar nature, see BONE-ASH, COPPER-ASH, PEARLASH, POTASH.)

(In this sense now *collect. sing.* *Ashes* = kinds of ash.)

1667 BADILY *Phil. Trans. Abr.* I. 140 (*title*) A Shower of Ashes in the Archipelago. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pot-ashes*, Fern also makes excellent pot-ashes. 1807 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* (1811) 627 With furious volcanic shocks .. The ashes were borne to the distance of 150 miles. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 420 Volcanic ash .. appears to be composed of fragments of lava, slag, mica, felspar, magnetic iron ore, augite, pumice, olivine, etc. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1877) V. 326 Black Ash or Ball Soda. 1878 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. 22 By the study of modern volcanic ashes, it is .. not difficult to distinguish those of ancient date.

3. *transf.* or *fig.* Ruins, remains. *To lay in ashes*: to burn to the ground, destroy utterly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. (vii.) 122 O ȝe cauld assis of Troy. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Given Heart* iv, Then shall Love keep the ashes .. Of both our broken Hearts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 ₱ 7 Whole Kingdoms laid in Ashes. 1877 BRYANT *Ruins Italica*, The envy of earth's cities once wert thou—A weary solitude and ashes now! 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 159 Where the ashes of the Sertorian rebellion were still smouldering.

4. From the ancient custom of burning the bodies of the dead: That which remains of a human body after cremation or (by *transf.*) total decomposition; hence *poet.* for 'mortal remains, buried corpse.'

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* in *O. E. Misc.* 78 Þe wurmes hine ifyndeþ, To axe heo hyne gryndeþ. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4368 Sche shal be brent .. & þe aschis of hire body, etc. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 5 Þe holy axes of seint Wilfrede þe bisshop. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 128 Ther be .. þe askes of Iohne þe baptyste. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 110/1 And of yᵉ ashes of one heritique springeth up manye. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 31 Rake not up the Ashes of the Dead. 1751 GRAY *Elegy* xxiii, E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxvii, Facing fearful odds For the ashes of his fathers And the temples of his Gods. 1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* ix, The mortal disappears; Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.

5. Dust of the ground. (Hence used to express man's mortal constitution.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 14 Sceaccas ða asca of fotum. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Euerich eorðlich eihte nis buten eorðe & asken. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 107 Thench thou nart bote esche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Huet am ich bote esssse and spearken. 1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* iv. 3 Thei shuln be ashe vndir the soole of ȝoure feet. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, They shalbe like the asshes vnder the soles of your fete. [So in 1611.] 1548 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 152 Al men ar eird ande alse. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 130 Quhairfoir than art thow proude, thow earthe and assis? 1738 WESLEY *Hymn* 'Eternal Power' iii, Lord, what shall Earth and Ashes do? We would adore our Maker too.

6. (Used, in reference to the colour of wood ashes, to express excessive pallor of the countenance.) Hence the phrase *Pale as ashes*, and *Ashes* used poet. for 'death-like paleness.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 173 Other coloure thanne Asshen hath she noone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1063 Turn'd pale as ashes or a clout. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ₱ 3 Ghosts as pale as Ashes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxviii, The lip of ashes, and the cheek of flame. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 91 And I .. saw his face Fire, and dead ashes, and all fire again, Thrice in a second.

7. (From the employment of ashes among Eastern nations in token of mourning, used in many phrases symbolizing the expression of grief or repentance.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 In asca..hreownisse dydon [*Rushw.* ascan]. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., On axan. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, On æscan. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* ccxviii. Sel. Wks. (1871) II. 187 Do penaunce in aishen and hayre. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii, Repents .. not in ashes, and sackecloath, but in new Silke, and old sacke. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 6 Couered him with sackcloth, & sate in ashes. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 52 A deplorable error and misfortune, for which humanity should mourn in sackcloth and ashes.

8. *Comb.* **a.** In a similative relation, as *ash-grey, -looking, -white*; passing into parasynthetic compounds, as **ash-bellied,** having a belly the colour of ashes; **ash-colour** (used attrib.), **ash-coloured,** of the colour of ashes, whitish- or brownish-grey.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 Minute specklings of white, ash-grey, and brown. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 438 Ash-looking silt from the ground-up gneisses. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 113 His face growing even more ash-white than it was before. 1811 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. 214 Ash-bellied Creeper. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 382 A faire smocke, wrought all in flames of ash-colour silke and gold. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 438 The forehead is a reddish ash-colour. 1611 COTGR., *Cendré* .. ash-coloured. 1656 *Roxb. Bal.* (1883) IV. 490 A Wench with an ash-coloured face. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Sel. Poems* 125 The sweet blue eyes—the soft, ash-colour'd hair.

b. Special combinations (chiefly *attrib.*): **ash-bed,** a thick layer of ash; **ash-bin,** a receptacle for ashes and household refuse; **ash-blue,** a chemical product of copper and lime-water; **ash-cake,** one baked on or under hot ashes; † **ashes-cloth,** a cloth to carry ashes in; † **ashes-dodding,** the strewing of the head with ashes on Ash-Wednesday; † **ash-drawer,** obs. name of the tourmaline, from its electric properties; **ash-fire,** a low fire of ash and cinders used in chemical operations; **ash-furnace,** a furnace used in glass-making; **ash-heap,** a heap of ashes; *also,* a collection of ashes and household refuse; hence, *ash-heap-cake* (= **ash-cake**); **ash-hole,** a hole beneath a fire-place or furnace into which the ashes fall; *also,* a hole in which ashes and household refuse are thrown away; **ash-leach,** a hopper or tub in which wood-ashes are placed that the alkaline salts may be dissolved from them; **ash-like** *a.*, resembling ashes; **ash-man,** one who covers himself with, or lives in the, ashes; **ash-oven** (= **ash-furnace**); **ash-pan,** a utensil (fitted beneath a grate) in which the ashes are collected and removed; † *also* = **ash-hole**; **ash-pit** (= **ash-hole**); † **ash-stone** (= **ash-drawer**); **ash-tub** (= **ash-bin**). Also ASH-WEDNESDAY, ASKEBATHE, ASKEFISE, q.v.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 77 Felspathic agglomerates and *Ash-beds. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 10 There were no *ashbins. 1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 85 They shalle have *aysshes clothes .. to fetche aysshes in from every mannes chambres. *a* 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic.* Wks. (1844) 231 Bread-worshipping, *ashes-dodding, fire and tapers-hallowing. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* III. 307 *Ashdrawer as the English name for a tourmaline. *c* 1650 HERRICK *Wks.* I. 176 (Halliw.) *Ash-heapes, in the which ye use Husbands and wives by streakes to chuse. *c* 1870 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* x. 19 The sin-sacrifice .. was to be burnt on the *ash-heap. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 47 Monday, *ash-heap cake, with butter in a hole in the middle. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 84 The *Ash-hole .. must be as wide as the Furnace. 1818 Miss FERRIAR *Marriage* xxviii, I saw you .. throw all the good dreaming-bread into the *ash-hole. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) I. 394/1 The *ash-hole of the glass-furnace. 1611 COTGR., *Cendré*, ashy, *ash-like. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1478 Dervises .. sleeping at night in the warme ashes, with which they besmeare their bodies. These *Ashmen suffer not the Rasor to come upon their heads. 1568 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 50 The *ashpannes [*other vers.* censers] of pure golde. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chimney*, The *Ash-pan .. must be dug in the Hearth, of a convenient Depth. 1883 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Catal.*, *Ash Pans in brass, steel, and Berlin Black. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Furnace*, The ashes drop down into a cavity .. called the **ash-pit*. 1859 PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* ix. (ed. 3) 313 Proximity of *ashpits .. causing contamination of the air. 1759 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 308 Experiments made upon the Tourmalin, or *Ashstone. 1620 QUARLES *Feast. Wormes* 40 Though thou chuse an *Ash-tub for thy bed.

† **Ash,** *sb.*[3] Corruption of ACHE *sb.*[2], as in *Sweet Ash*: Hare's Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*); and † *Ash of Jerusalem* (obs.): prob. Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 40 Wyld wad is called in Englishe ashe of Hierusalem.

Ash (æʃ), *v.*[1] *dial.* [f. ASH *sb.*[1]] To flog with an ash-stick. Cf. *To birch.*

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 57/1, s.v. *Esh.*

Ash (æʃ), *v.*[2] [f. ASH *sb.*[2]] To sprinkle or strew with ashes.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. v, They ashe and powder their pericraniums. 1874 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/6 The trotting track..was very slippery, and had to be ashed.

Ash, obs. form of ASK *v.*

† **Asha'ke,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *asceacan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sceacan* to SHAKE.] To shake off; *fig.* to dispel; in *pass.* to be gone, depart.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 14 Ascakeð dust of fotum eowrum. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.*, Asceacað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxi. 22 Iacob wæs asceacen. 1205 LAY. 19154 Ar þe dai weore al asceken Wes þe castel biȝeten.

A-shake (ăʃē·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SHAKE.] 'On the shake,' shaking.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. (1857) 190 Like wild swans hid in lilies all ashake. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* iii. (ed. 12) 18, I felt his lips and teeth ashake.

Ashame (ăʃē·m), *v.* Forms: 1 asc(e)amian, 3 ascam-en, 4–6 aschame, 6 asshame, (*Sc.* eschame), 4– ashame. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *sc(e)amian* to SHAME. Cf. MHG. *erschamen*, mod.G. *erschämen.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To feel shame, to be ashamed. (In quot. 1305 *Aschame* may be imperative, or perh. sb. formed on the verb.) *Obs.*; but see next word.

c 1000 *Ps.* lxviii. 8 (Bosw.) Ná ascamien on me. *c* 1305 *E. E. Pocms* (1862) 69 Hi suede & cride on hem aschame. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* II. (1822) 177 Thay eschamit that thair ennemies suld departe .. unpunist. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 397 Sche eschame nott to sett out ane Proclamatioun, in this forme.

2. *trans.* To put to shame, to make ashamed.

1591 P. ADAMSON in De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Add. 51 Neither is there any Thing that more ashameth me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 814 The Graund master with this answere doth .. ashame them. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 291 He raiseth up .. the foolish to ashame the wise.

Ashamed (ăʃē·md), *pred. a.* [pa. pple. of prec., in OE. *asceamod*; probably also combining OE. *gesceamod*, ME. *yschamed.* Cf. Ger. *erschämt.*]

1. Affected with shame; abashed or put to confusion by a consciousness of guilt or error; disconcerted by a recognition that one's actions or circumstances are in any way not to one's credit.

a 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 1299 Hí ascamode swiciaþ on swiman. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 636 Naked were þei boþe tweyn, Ashamed were þei not certeyn. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 289 Þe Duke Naymes asschamede was, Þe blode stert up in his face. *c* 1500 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Loue that servaunte as thy childe that sone is ashamyde. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 13 All that forsake thee shall be ashamed. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 292 ₱ 9 In Milton, the Devil is never described ashamed but once.

2. Const. **a.** *of* (*on, for*, obs.) the cause of shame. *For* a person: vicariously on his account.

1250 LAY. 29608 And weren ascam[ed] sore for þan owreaste deade. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 32 Be ȝe aschamed on ȝoure weies. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 285 Eschamyt of hyr chance. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 10 The honester and severer Romans were ashamed on't. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ₱ 11, I began to be ashamed of sitting idle. *a* 1762 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* xlv. 157, I am ashamed for her who wrote them. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 378 Are you ashamed already of .. sorrow and contrition?

b. with *subord. cl.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6570 To make hym be

ashamede þat he shulde be so defamede. 1601 SHAKS. II. ii. 106, I am ashamed I did yeeld to them. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 577 Ashamed am I that I should tell it thee.

c. with *inf. phr.*

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Discovery* i, Why should she asham'd or angry be, To be belov'd by Me? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ₱ 11, I am ashamed to be caught in this Pickle. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 25 Ashamed to be seen. *Mod.* I was ashamed to see it.

3. With *inf. phr.*: a. Reluctant through fear of shame *to*. b. With a negative: Prevented or deterred by fear of shame from.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 3, I am aschamyd to begge. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xli. 16 He, that was sumtyme my frende, Is no3t aschamyd me to assayle. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 396 We are ashamed of sinne and yet not ashamed to sinne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ₱ 4 He would have made us ashamed to show our Heads. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 96 He was not ashamed to answer that he could not live out of the royal smile.

4. rarely *attrib. arch.*

c 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 77 To hide their ashamed heads in the bottom of the ocean. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 322 An ashamed person can hardly endure to meet the gaze of those present.

Ashamedly (ăʃē·mědli), *adv. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With shame.

a 1600 HULOET is cited by TODD.

Asha·medness (ăʃē·mdnės, -ědnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being ashamed.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. iv. Wks. III. 258 May deny Christ or manifest their ashamedness of His gospel. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xx. 206 She was ashamed of her ashamedness.

Asha·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. ASHAME *v.* + -ING 2.] Putting to shame, making ashamed.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XI. 1043 Displeased, displeasing, discontented, blamed; Both, and with cause, ashaming and ashamed.

† **Asha·pe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *asċeppan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sċeppan*, to SHAPE. In the later quot., *a-* may be = *ȝe-*.] To create, prepare, make, appoint.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* 381 (Gr.) Him god naman niwan asceóp. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1076 Wat3 .. no schroude hous so schene as a-schepon þare.

Ashe, obs. form of ASH, and of ASK *v.*

A-shelf (ăʃe·lf), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + SHELF.] On a shelf or ledge of rocks. Also *fig.*

1587 HARMAR *Beza's Serm.* 231 (T.) That we jut not any more and run ashelf on such idolatry.

Ashen (æ·ʃĕn), *a.*1; also 4 (esscen), aisshen, 5–6 asshen, 6 aschyn. [f. ASH *sb.*1 + -EN.]

1. Of or pertaining to an ash-tree. (Cf. ASPEN.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 6b, The iuice .. of ashen leaues .. is good to make fatte men leane. *c* 1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1728) 34 *Penwith* signifieth the head of ashen trees. 1675 HOBBES *Homer* 188 A goodly ashen tree. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. iii. 217 Put the Ashen Keys into the Pickle. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXV, By ashen roots the violets blow.

2. Made of the wood of the ash.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5614 An esscen [? rescen] kyst sco did be wroght. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 Arthur .. griped a grete aisshen spere. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Vox Pop. Vox Dei* 253 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 277 Thay that of latt did supe Owtt of an aschyn cuppe. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* IV. ix, Each his ashen bow unbent.

Ashen (æ·ʃĕn), *a.*2 [f. ASH *sb.*2 + -EN.]

1. Of ashes. Also *fig.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 349 Wait soul, until thine ashen garments fall! 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* xlvi. 350 A Sodom-like fruitage of ashen words. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 2/2 The effects of the ashen shower were not instantaneous.

2. Ash-coloured, whitish-grey, deadly pale.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, The flush of rage O'ercame the ashen hue of age. 1875 LONGF. *Summer Day by Sea*, Yon little cloud of ashen gray and gold.

† **Ashe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SHEND, OE. *sċendan.*] To confound, ruin, disgrace; to reproach, curse.

1250 LAY. 18067 Þou letest vs alle asende [1205 scenden]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 263 Hii adde alle ybe assend, 3if þe ni3t nadde ybe. *c* 1300 *Beket* 458 He wold al that lond with thulke worth aschende. *Ibid.* 2383 Vyllokere than eni theof that folc him ther aschende.

Ashery (æ·ʃĕri). [f. ASH *sb.*2 + -ERY.] a. A place where potash or pearlash is manufactured. b. An ash-pit. 1859 in WORCESTER.

Ashet (æ·ʃĕt). *north. dial.* Also 6 assett. [a. F. *assiette.*] A dish or large flat plate.

1552 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 219 Item an Assett of Syluer. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 A board of oysters, or ashet o' rizzered haddies. 1866 *Leeds Mercury* 31 Mar., They then place it upon an ashet turned upside down.

† **A·shied,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ASHY *a.* + -ED.] Made ashy or ash-coloured.

1613 HEYWOOD *Marr. Triumph* (N.) Old Winter .. still doth goe In a rug gowne, ashied with flakes of snow.

A-shine (ăʃəi·n), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + SHINE.] Shining.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 288 The great morass .. a-shine, Thick-steaming, all alive. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* iii. 27 His hard features .. all agrin and ashine with glee.

A-shi·pboard, *advb. phr.* On board ship.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. Argt. (1643) 113 Noah prepares the Ark .. His exercise a-ship-board. 1680 *Trial Earl Castlemaine* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1074, I went a shipboard in April. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 471 At point to go a-shipboard.

A-shiver (ăʃi·vəɪ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + SHIVER.] In a shiver, quivering.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 345 Branches .. a-shiver soon With coloured buds. 1864 *Spectator* 538 Upon thy mantle all thy bees ashiver Shall twinkle in the sun.

Ashlar (æ·ʃləɪ). Forms: 4 achiler, 4–5 as(s)-cheler(e, 5–7 asheler, 6 aselar, aislar, achler, 7 axler, asler, 8 astler, 9 aisler (*Sc.* 7 eslar, islare, 8 estler, 9 ezlar), 6– ashler, 9 ashlar. [a. OF. *aiseler, aisselier, esselier*:—L. *axillāris*, f. *axilla*, dim. of L. *axis, assis*, 'axle,' also 'board, plank' (cf. Fr. *ais*, It. *asse*). *Aisselle* retained in OF. both senses; in mod.F. they seem to be shared between *aisseau* (= OF. *aissel*) and *aisselle*. OF. *aiseler, aisselier* had senses pertaining to both; in Eng., senses 1–5 seem to arise out of the meaning 'board, plank,' 6 to be that which fills up the *axilla, aisselle*, 'arm-pit' or angle.]

1. A square hewn stone for building purposes or for pavement (? so called as resembling in appearance, or serving the same purpose as, a wooden beam); also used as a missile in defending fortresses. (Cf. Pr. *cairo* = *lapis quadratus*, in latter sense.)

1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 364 Foul þei fond .. As blac as pich was I-spred Vppon þe Aschelers euene. *a* 1450 *MS. Cott. Calig.* A ii. 117 That kyllede of þe Cristen, and kepten þe walles With arowes, and arblaste, and asschelers manye. *c* 1450 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 438 Every asheler is xij. ynche thykke and xviij. ynches longe. *c* 1530 LD. DACRES in *Archæol.* XVII. 203 Achlers redie hewen .. that nighhand will fynyshe the said four towrs being bulwarks. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 5 a (JAM.) A mason can nocht hew ane euin aislair without directioun of his rewill. 1611 COTGR., *Attendants*, ashlers, binding stones. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 84 Alternated with courses of cream-coloured ashlars.

b. *collectively.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 175 Pavier 'ex quadrato lapide which we call Ashler in Somersetshire. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 75 The Free-stone .. if cut into oblong, or other sorts of squares, of a lesser bulk, they then call it Ashler. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 91 *note*, [*Ashler*] a term used by masons for stones prepared in the square for building with regular courses. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 269 It was a hard, compact, dark-coloured stone .. and made excellent corner-stones and ashlar.

c. In this sense often *Ashlar-stone.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 82 The pavement hes bene of aselar stanis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. iv. 219 The Capitoll was also built of squared ashler stone [*saxo quadrato*]. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 60 (JAM.) Houses biggit a' with estler stane. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. V. vii. 173 Ashlar stones of the Bastille continue thundering through the dusk.

2. (Also *Ashlar-work*): Masonry constructed of square hewn stones; opposed to *rubble-work.*

1398 *Indent. Dormitory Durh.* in Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* (1849) 25 Exterius de puro lapide vocato *achiler* plane inscisso, interius vero de fracto lapide vocato *roghwall.* 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 78 Blak blood he se e-spred Apon the aschelere even. 1606 BIRNIE *Blame Kirkburial* xv, The Lords islare-work, the which is our edification. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 13 The stately crown bigged of curious eslar work. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, As well argue to the ashler-work and iron stanchels of the Tolbooth.

3. Similar masonry, usually in thin slabs, used as a facing to rubble or brick wall.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 328 By ashlar is also meant the facing of squared stones on the front of a building. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 97 Ashlar work is a sort of facing to a wall built by one of the other methods or of bricks.

4. (See quot.) ? *only a loose use of* 1 b.

[Cf. 1677 in 1 b.] 1721 BAILEY, *Ashlar*, Freestone as it comes out of the Quarry. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 328 Ashlar, a term applied to common or free-stones, as they come out of the quarry.

5. *attrib.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 79 A level axler floor. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 34/2 Aisler causeway. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 28 The masonry is rubble, with ashlar buttresses and quoins. 1879 E. BARTHOLOMEW in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 314/2 The ashler causeway consists of hammer-dressed granite stones.

6. *Ashlar-rafter, -piece* = ASHLARING.

1846 PARKER *Conc. Gloss. Archit.* (1875) 227 Ashlar pieces are fixed to every one of the rafters in most mediæval roofs. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2052 f, The nearly upright stud or ashlar rafter.

Ashlared (æ·ʃləɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Covered with ashlar; cf. ASHLAR 3.

1882 HARDY *Laodicean* III. xi, The ashlared face of inner wall which confronted him.

Ashlaring (æ·ʃləriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASHLAR + -ING 1.]

1. 'In carpentry, a. the short upright quartering fixed in garrets about two feet six inches or three feet high from the floor, being between the rafters and the floor, in order to cut off the acute angle formed by the rafters. b. The upright quarterings seen in some open timber roofs between the inner wall plate and the rafters, is also so called.' Gwilt 1842. 1731 in BAILEY.

2. Ashlar masonry.

1757 SMEATON *Effects of Lightning* in *Phil. Trans.* L. 201 The whole ashlering .. was torn off from the inner wall. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 310 Ashlaring is a term used by masons to designate the plain stone work of the front of a building. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* § 2284 a, Faced with Portland stone ashlaring.

Ashling (æ·ʃliŋ). [f. ASH *sb.*1 + -LING.] A young ash-tree, an ash sapling.

1883 A. BALFOUR in G. Hay *Round O* 23 Where the verdant ashlings spread a hallowed gloom.

Ashore (ăʃō·əɪ), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*1 + SHORE.]

1. Of motion: To, or on to, the shore; to land.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 341 The first sort may easilie cast anchor, come a shore, and save themselves. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 31 Thrown a-Shoar when the Vessel is wreck'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 256 The ships were drawn ashore. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* viii. 75 'I must be getting ashore now.'

2. Of position: On shore, on the land.

1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II. III. Wks. 1874 II. 375, I am come to sea, And left my heart ashore. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 21. 137 He behaves himself ashore as if he were still on board. 1823 MAR. GRAHAM *Resid. Chile* 115, I have now been two hours ashore.

† **A-sho·re,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*1 + SHORE = prop, support.] Shore-wise, a-straddle.

c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 136 Ne settynge youre leggis a shore. ? *c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 257 The dogges wer so starke Thei stode aschore when thei schuld barke.

A-shosshe, variant of ASWASH *adv. Obs.*

† **Ashu·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ascuni-an, 4 aschonne. [OE. *ascunian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *scunian* to SHUN.] To shun, avoid, escape from.

1000 *Cnut's Sec. Laws* § 7 (Bosw.) He mot þyllic ascunian. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* II. 185 Þey myȝte not aschonne þe sorow þey had serued.

† **Ashu·nch,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SCHUNCH, OE. *scuncan.*] To terrify, frighten.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* 38 Ne mey hit me ashunche.

Ash-We·dnesday. [f. ASH *sb.*2 + WEDNESDAY.] The first day of Lent; so called from the custom in the Roman Catholic Church of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day.

1297 R. GLOUC. 542 An Ax wednesdai .. To Gloucetre he wende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 429 In an Aschewednesday. 1539 *Bk. Cerem.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 291 The giving of ashes upon Ashwednesday, with these words, 'Remember, man, that thou art ashes and to ashes thou shalt return.' 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 454/2 Pope Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes .. which gave it the name of Ash-Wednesday.

Ashweed (æ·ʃwīd). *Herb.* Also 6 aish-, 7 aysh-, 9 ach-, ashe-. [f. ASH *sb.*1 + WEED.] The Goutweed (*Ægopodium Podagraria*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 300 The seconde Imperatoria, or wylde Masterwort .. is now called *Herba Gerardi* .. In Englishe some call it Aishweede. 1617 MINSHEU, Ayshweede .. or Goutworte. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 27 Common Gout-weed, or Bishop's weed .. was called .. Asheweed.

Ashy (æ·ʃi), *a.*; also 4–6 asshy, 5 asky, 6–7 ashie, assie, 7 ashey. [f. ASH *sb.*2 + -Y 1.]

1. Consisting of ashes.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 16 Asky, *cinerulentus, cinereus.* 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 1 Whose ashie cinders lie Vnder deep ruins. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1703 Like that self-begott'n bird .. From out her ashie womb now teem'd, Revives, reflourishes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 312 And deep subsides the ashy heap below. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 35 One continuous ashy shower.

2. Covered or sprinkled with ashes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2025 With flotery berd, and ruggy asshy heeres. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iv, She slumbered before the ashy grate.

3. Ash-coloured, ashen, deadly pale.

1541 R. COPLAND *Quest. Cyrurg.* R j, Whyte vryne, thynne, and asshy. 1597 LOWE *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 116 The sore is .. pale, sandy or assie coloured. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, The ashey paleness of my cheek Is scarletted in ruddy flakes of wrath. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 17 The ashy cheek, and hollow eye of my mother.

b. quasi-*adv.* in comb., as *ashy-blond, -green, -pale.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 76 He low'rs and frets, 'Twixt crimson shame and anger, ashy-pale! 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. ii. 38 Eyebrows .. you can see are ashy-blond.

Asian (ē·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb. arch.* [ad. L. *Asiānus*, a. Gr. 'Ασιᾱνός, f. 'Ασία.] = ASIATIC.

a 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 293 Laodicea, a notable city of the Asians. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 75 African Camels are much more worth then the Asian. 1684 tr. *Corn. Nepos* 159 The Asians were much stronger in horse. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 76 To upraise Their Asian flag on Europe's western shores.

Asiarch (ē·ʃĭ¸ārk). [ad. L. *Asiarcha*, ad. Gr. 'Ασιάρχης, f. 'Ασία + -αρχης ruler.] The director of religious rites and public games in Asia Minor under the Romans. (Cf. *Acts* xix. 31.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., 'Tis disputed to what Asia .. the Asiarchs were allotted; whether to Asia Minor, or the Proconsular Asia. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 150 Slightly projected the Asiarch's throne.

Asiatic (ē·ʃĭ¸æ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Asiāticus*, a. Gr. 'Ασιᾱτικός, f. 'Ασία: see -ATIC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Asia or its inhabitants; formerly used to describe a florid and imaginative literary style. **B.** *sb.* A native of Asia. † **A·siatall,** † **Asia·tical** *a.*, = ASIATIC. **Asia·tically** *adv.*, in Asiatic manner, in accordance with Asiatic customs. † **Asia·tican** *a.* and *sb.*, = ASIATIC. **Asia·ticism,** imitation of Asiatic usage, an Asiatic phrase. **Asia·ticize,** improperly **A·siatize** *v.*, to make Asiatic, to conform to Asiatic customs.

1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* I. ii, Theis *Asiaticq marchants, whom you looke on With such contempt. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Style*, The antients made a notable distinction of styles, into Laconic, and *Asiatic. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 62 It is *Asiatic prose, as the Ancient Critics would have said; prose somewhat barbarously rich and overloaded. 1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 330 (T.) Such are the fanatick dogmata of the Alcoran, credited by most *Asiaticks. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* I. 473 These Greeks have long ago been changed into *Asiatics. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 10 A true *asiatall Magnificence. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iv. § 5. 26 His luxurious and *Asiaticall Oration vnto King Hezechiah. 1836 LANDOR in *Athenæum* No. 441. 254 Speaking by metaphor and *asiatically. 1869 MRQ. SALISBURY in *Echo* 12 Mar., If we are to govern Asiatics well, we must govern them *Asiatically. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 200 The *Asiaticans .. bare themselues verie couragiously. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* I. ix. 32 The *Asiatican Doctors. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 24 Nor is this fantastic imagery the only mark of *Asiaticism, which appears in the Runic odes. 1882 *Van. Fair* 28 Oct. 250 The lay Parsee is, to use an expressive *Asiaticism, his belly-god. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiii. IV. 332 Half-*asiatised Hellenism. 1856 — *ibid.* II. xciv. XII. 359 He was tending to *asiatize Macedonia. *Ibid.* 324 These *Asiatising marriages.

Aside (ăsəi·d), *adv., prep., adj., sb.* Forms: 4 **on syd, 5–6 on syde, on side**; 4–6 **a-syde, a syde, asyde, 5 acyde, 6 assyde, 5– aside.** [orig. a phrase, *on side*: see A *prep.*[1] (Used in U.S. in various expressions where *apart* is used in England.)]

A. *adv.* I. Of motion.

1. To one side; out of the way, away.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2297 Þe coupes of gold were treden a-syde: al with mannis fet. *a* 1450 *York Myst., Capmakers* O vj, This stone .. remove and sette on syde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 1 Draw aside the curtaines. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 292 The agent .. is gone aside, and hath carried with him 2000*l.* in money belonging to the troop. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 245 To evade and slip aside from difficulty. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xv, Whose brazen studs and tough bull hide Had death so often dash'd aside.

2. Away from the general throng or main body, into seclusion or privacy, apart.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 925 Kyng Orkaws took he asyde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 240 But soft, aside; heere comes the King. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 249 When she has calved, then set the Dam aside. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xlvii. 407 One gentleman drew another aside to speak in an under-tone about Scotch bullocks.

3. Away from one's person; off, down.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 4 Her fillet she vndight, And laid her stole aside. 1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* xii. 1 Let us lay aside every weight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 664 A Snake .. has cast his Slough aside. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1443 Each .. cast his lance aside And doffed his helm.

4. Away from consideration or employment, out of thought or use; esp. in *To lay* or *set aside*: (fig.) to put away, give up, dismiss, reject.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5039 Hereth yt and than ley hyt asyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ii. 4 He hath cast asyde the lawe of the Lorde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 110 Setting the attraction of my good parts aside. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 75 Come, lay aside your stitchery. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 56 He often laid aside decorum. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 5 (1882) 45 He set aside all dreams of the recovery of the West-Saxon overlordship. *Ibid.* vi. § 4. 298 To fling aside traditional dogmas.

5. *Law.* **To set aside** (a verdict, judgement, etc.): to declare it of no authority; to quash.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* (1862) App. iii. 428 Whose decisions it could set aside for error in law. 1883 SIR J. MATHEW in *Law Rep. Queen's B.* XI. 591 A rule was subsequently obtained .. to set that non-suit aside.

II. Of direction.

6. Towards one side, off from the direct line.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxx. (1495) 342 A lyghte beme is broke or shufte asyde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 6 For the oxen wente out asyde. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xiv. 3 They are all gone aside, they are together become filthy. 1815 BYRON *Parisina* xiv, As bowstrings, when relax'd by rain, The erring arrow launch aside.

7. Sidewise, obliquely.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 558 With that he loked on me asyde, As who sayth nay, that wol not be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Acyde, *oblique*. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Golden Terge* xxv. 9 On syde scho lukat with a fremit fare. 1711 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 33 Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* li. (1848) 463/1 We saw the Queen mount .. Brown habit: rode aside.

III. Of position.

† **8.** On one side, away, off. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 111 Thai saw on syde thre men cumand. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 681 (D.) The twentieth legion .. abode at Chester, scarce sixe miles aside from hence.

9. Apart from the general company; in privacy. *To speak aside*, i. e. apart, so as to be inaudible to the general company. Used as a stage direction in plays, to indicate that certain words are to be spoken out of the hearing of other characters on the stage.

c 1400 *Beryn* 619 The Pardonere stood a-syde. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 1 He was yet kepte asyde because of Saul. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 63 Let's stand aside, and see the end of this controuersie. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* II. vii, Then lords and ladies spake aside.

10. = APART 5. (? Only in *U. S.*)

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 640 Leaving the question of competency aside. 1865 GRANT WHITE *Mem. Shaks.* 31 But, aside from question of the kind of training. 1871 — *Words & Uses* 21 But, pronouns .. and 'auxiliary' verbs aside, it [Chaucer's English] is a mixture, etc.

II. By the side, alongside (*obs.*). *Aside of*: by the side of, alongside of. *arch.* and *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 60 He ran on fut [*v.r.* sid, side] alwayis hym by. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iv. 33 A shippe .., which tooke his course aside of vs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. iii, Brown ale .. From ancient vessels ranged aside. 1856 KANE *Arctic Exp.* II. i. 24 We .. are mere carpet-knights aside of these indomitable savages.

12. ? On each side. *rare.*

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 47 A crown Of diamonds, one in front, and four aside.

IV. *Comb.* † **aside half, † aside-hand, † aside slips,** on or to one side.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxxv. (1495) 148 The lounge .. byclippyth asyde halfe the substaunce of the herte. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (1838) 18 Turned asyde-hand, and went to Bristowe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 312 He incamped somewhat aside slips of them.

B. *prep.* [by omission of *of*.]

1. At the side of, beside. (Still in *Sc.*)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 215 And in the ashes sat, Aside the fire. 1743 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 175 The shop that was aside the house. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 153 Since, Maggie, I am in aside ye.

† **2.** Past, beyond. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 26 The kind Prince, Taking thy part, hath rusht aside the Law. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 22 Which resolution he had taken up before .. and was put aside it, by the amplitude of that Fortune.

C. *adj.* [The adv. used *attrib.*]

1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xl, 'It's extraordinary' .. observed Sinclair, in an aside tone. [*U.S.*]

D. *sb.* [the adv. used *absol.*; cf. A 9.]

1. Words spoken aside or in an undertone, so as to be inaudible to some person present; words spoken by an actor, which the other performers on the stage are supposed not to hear.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., An Aside, *seorsim*, is something which an actor speaks apart, or, as it were, to himself. 1834 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1854) I. 293/2 Every tone from the impassioned cry to the thrilling aside. *a* 1845 HOOD (*title of verses*) Domestic Asides.

2. An indirect effort, a side effort.

1877 A. CAVE *Doctr. Atonement*, The asides of many writers possess a more lasting .. influence than their deliberate and darling labours. 1882 *Times* 23 Jan. 3 The solar energy is there directed not towards the earth, but at a right angle .. and we can hardly wonder if she does not respond to these solar asides.

¶ **Aside, a-side,** formerly written for *a side*.

† **Asi·dely,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ASIDE *adv.* + -LY[2].] Indirectly.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xci. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 324 Goddis wille is filled asideli by punishinge.

† **Asi·den,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* In 5–6 **asyden.** [variant of ASIDE; cf. *besiden*: the *-en* may be the orig. dative.] Sidewise, obliquely, aslant. *Comb.* **asiden-hand(s,** = *aside-hand*; see ASIDE A IV.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 A-cydenandys; or a-slet, or a-slonte (*v.r.* acydnande, acydenam), *Oblique* vel *a latere*. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV.* (1838) 18 He took nat his ground so even in the front .. butt somewhate a-syden hande. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 169 Se that the cuttyng be euin ouer thwarte the stok and a syden. *c* 1691 RAY *Proverbs* (1768) 51 All asiding as hogs fighting. [1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 13 'Yo' hanna put yore shawl on straight, the cornels bin all asiden.']

Asi·deness. [f. ASIDE *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being aside; apartness, isolation.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xxi. 214 Lifted off the busy planet and set in some asideness. [*U.S.*]

† **Asi·des,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **on-sydez, asydis, asidis.** [variant of ASIDE after advb. genitives in *-s*; chiefly northern; cf. *abouts, besides.*] = ASIDE.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 218 Her sayl watz hem aslypped on-sydez. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvii. 1 Ledde hem asydis in to an hiȝ hill. — *Mark* vii. 33 Takynge him asydis fro the cumpanye.

b. *Comb.* **asides-half, asides-hand,** aside.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii, 2 A sydis hond, *or by hemsilf*, to hem that weren seyn for to be sumwhat. — *Mark* iv. 34 On sidis hond. — *Acts* xxiii. 19 The tribune takinge his hond, wente with him a sydis half [*v.r.* asidis].

Asidew: see ARSEDINE.

Asie: see ASYE *v. Obs.* to sink down.

Asier, obsolete form of AZURE.

Asigne, asingne, obsolete forms of ASSIGN.

Asile, earlier form of ASYLUM; cf. F. *asile*.

A-simmer (ăsi·məɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SIMMER.] On the simmer, simmering.

1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 767 The furnace at a red heat, pots and pans a-simmer.

† **A·sinal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *asinālis*, f. *asinus* ass: see -AL[1].] = ASININE.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* To Reader, From their asinall fourme to their humaine and perfect shape.

† **A·sinary,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [ad. L. *asinārius*, f. *asinus* ass: see -ARY.] = prec. 1731 in BAILEY.

† **Asine.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *asine* (still used dial.), ad. L. *asina*.] A she-ass. (In Bellendene perh. of common gender, OF. *asne*.)

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 51 Thair hors ar litill mair than asinis. 1584 ARCHD. DOUGLAS (in *Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 1858, 539/2) Desired to borrow his asine for the use of her milk.

† **Asine·go.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 asinico. [a. Sp. *asnico*, dim. of *asno* ass.]

1. A little ass.

1634 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 127 (T.) We jogged leisurely on upon our mules and asinegoes. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Empire in Amer.* xxii. (1730) 207 Their Horses, Cows, Hoggs, and Asinego's that they brought from Spain.

2. A 'donkey,' fool, dolt.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 49 An Asinico may tutor thee; Thou scuruy valiant Asse. 1714 MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rew.* Pref., These asinegoes are like those miserable comforters Job's friends. [1880 in *West Cornw. Gloss.*]

Asinine (æ·sinəin), *a.*; also 7–8 **ass-.** [ad. L. *asinīnus*, f. *asinus* ass: see -INE[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to asses.

1624 BOLTON *Nero* 246 Her fiue hundred female asses .. her asinine dayrie. 1641 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 137 That asinine feast of sowthistles. 1873 LONGF. *Monk Casal Magg.* 157 Since monkish flesh and asinine are one.

2. Having the qualities by which the ass is characterized; obstinate, stupid, doltish.

c 1610 CHAPMAN *Iliad*, To Reader 225 Your asinine souls, Proud of their burdens, feel not how they gall. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 209 'Tis the most asinine employ on earth, To hear them tell of parentage and birth. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. ii. 153 And I .. should be asinine enough to go.

Asininity (æsini·nĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Asinine quality; stupidity.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug., Ears beyond the usual dimensions of asin[in]ity asinine. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* vi. 88 Meek, even to a degree of asininity, in his demeanor.

† **Asi·nk,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SINK, OE. *sincan*. Cf. Ger. *ersinken*.] To sink down.

c 1275 MAPES *Body & Soul* 469 Into the aller deoppeste pit .. Heom self asonken in ther mit. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 136 Hou fareth hy that hy nasynketh?

Asiphonate (ăsəi·fəne·ĭt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SIPHONATE.] A. *adj.* Having no respiratory siphon. B. *sb.* An acephalous mollusc so characterized.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mamm.* 61 Holostomatous and asiphonate Gastropods. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 304 Lamellibranchs are divided into Siphonates and Asiphonates.

-asis, *suff.*, L. *-āsis*, Gr. *-āσις*, forming names of diseases, really nouns of state or process from verbs in *-άειν*; as from *φθείρ* louse, *φθειρά-ειν* to be lousy, *φθειρίᾱσις phthiri·ăsis*; so *elephantiasis, psoriasis*, and many modern words, more or less analogical, as *allantiasis, arseniasis*, etc.

Asise, obsolete form of ASSIZE.

† **Asi·t,** *v. Obs.* [In sense 1 f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sittan* to SIT; cf. Ger. *ersitzen*: in sense 2 prob. for ATSIT, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To sit, settle; remain sitting.

a 1000 *Elene* (Grein) 998 Secȝas, mid sigecwén, aseten hæfdon, on Créca land. 1205 LAY. 26353 Þa while þa þeos eorles þreo seiden heore erende, aset [1250 sat] þe kaisere.

2. *trans.* To sit against; to withstand.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8150 Non his dent asit might. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1665 No man ne myghte with strengthe asytte Hys swordes draught.

Asith, variant of ASSYTH, *Obs.*, satisfaction.

‖ **Asitia** (ăsi·ʃĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀσῖτία*, f. *ἄσῖτος*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σῖτος* corn, food.] 'Loathing of food.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853. 'More correctly a want of food.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

Asiwe, variant of ASUE *v. Obs.*, to follow.

Ask (ɑsk), *v.* Forms: α. 1 ásci-an, ácsi-, áhsi-, áxi-, áhxi-, úhxsi-, áxsi-an, -ȝan, -ȝean, æcsian; 2–3 axien, acsien, 3 æxi, axi, 4 acsi, acsy, oxi, oxy, oxsi, oksi, 3–5 axen, (5 axse, exe,) 4–6 axe, ax, (6– *dial.* ax). Also β. 2 esci-, eski-en, 3 easki, (*Orm.*) asskenn, 3–5 ask-en, 3–7 aske, (5 haske, ascke, axke,) 4– ask. Also γ. 3–4 esch(e, esse, 3–5 asch(e, 5 ashe, 5–6 asshe, (*north.* asse, *pa. t.* ast).

[Common Teut.: OE. *áscian* was cogn. w. OFris. *âskia*, OS. *êscôn*, *êscan*, OHG. *eiscôn*, MHG. *eischen*, Ger. *heischen*, OTeut. **aiskôjan*: cf. Skr. *ish* to seek, *ichchhā* wish. The original long *á* gave regularly the ME. (Kentish) *ōxi*; but elsewhere was shortened before the two consonants, giving ME. *a*, and, in some dialects, *e*. The result of these vowel changes, and of the OE. metathesis *asc-, acs-*, was that ME. had the types *ōx, ax, ex, ask, esk, ash, esh, ass, ess*. The true representative of the orig. *áscian* was the s.w. and w.midl. *ash, esh*, also written *esse* (cf. *æsce* ASH, *wæsc(e)an* WASH), now quite lost. *Acsian, axian*, survived in *ax*, down to nearly 1600 the regular literary form, and still used everywhere in midl. and south. dialects, though supplanted in standard English by *ask*, originally the northern form. Already in 15th c. the latter was reduced dialectally to *asse*, pa. t. *ast*, still current dialectally.]

General senses: I. To call for; II. To call for an answer; III. To call for a thing desired, to make a request; IV. Pregnant and special uses; V. *fig.* as predicated of things.

†**I. 1.** *trans.* To call for, call upon (a person or thing personified) to come. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2417 He for wlenco wean ahsode. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2453 [Hi] comon corþrum miclum cuman acsian. 1205 LAY. 19967 He lette axien anan Men þat cuðen hæuwen stan.

II. To call upon any one for information, or an answer; to question, inquire.

* *trans. With the thing asked as object:*

To call for an answer to (a question or inquiry).

2. without mention of the person asked:

a. with the thing asked as an object sentence or clause (in indirect, or, less commonly, direct oration).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xiv. [2] Ic ahsige, Hwa þær eardað? *a* 1038 *Charter of Eanwene* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 54 Đá ácsode ðe biscęop hwá sceólde andswerian for his módor. *c* 1200 ORMIN Te33 sholldenn .. asskenn what he wære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7887 He askes, quat was þat leuedi? *c* 1305 *St. Christ.* 149 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 63 Þis gode man .. eschte what hi wolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 21, I axe, why the fyfte man Was nought housbond to the Samaritan? *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Gauan asshes, 'Is hit soe?' 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 He askid what the Princes name was. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol., He axeth not whether good workes are to be done or not. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 71 May I aske, how my Lady his Wife doth? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ₱ 6 To ask what I wanted. *Mod.* Ask who it is. He asks if you are ready. I merely ask, 'Is it true?'

b. with the question expressed by a sb. or pronoun: To ask a *question, this, something.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 430 Some axen questyons to do hym wrong. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 67 Þre questiouns beeþ i-axed. 1803 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 114 A true born Londoner, Sir, of either sex, always axes question, axes pardon, and at quadrille axes leave. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv, And ask a thousand things of home.

c. with the question indicated by its subject or object: To ask the *way*, the *price*, a *name*, an *age*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxii. 29 Wherto askist [*v.r.* axist] thou my name? *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 689 Ryse up .. and þe way asshe, To Wyltone. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 208 To answere him that axith the lawe of the Lorde. 1549 LATIMER *7 Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 27 The other axed ye price, he sayed: xx. nobles. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 39 He ask'd the way to Chester. 1842 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 93 Ask thou not my name.

3. with the person asked introduced by a preposition:

†**a.** *at* a person. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 16 Heo aschede at Corineus, how heo so hardi were. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 924 Als Abraham .. hit at himself asked. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxi. 17 It is axed at the mouth of the wyse. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 197 To ask any question at Allan Breck about the murder, which he now related to them. 1843 BETHUNE *Scot. Peasant's Fireside* 47 'Why do you ask that question at me?'

†**b.** *to* a person. (Cf. Fr. *demander à.*) *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 27 Than axed anon Sir Gii To the barouns that oned him bi. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Asking to her why she had trespaced his commaundments. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 13 Asking to passengers what weather it was without doores.

c. *of* a person.

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 61, I asked of the monkes .. how this befelle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1124 Þe Amyral of hym axeth .. wat tydynge þay had y-bro3t. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 36 Axe of hem whi that that toure fill. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 a, The sherif axed diligently of them .. what they had done. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 957 [One] of whom to ask Which way the neerest coast of darkness lyes. *c* 1735 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 211, I ask these sober questions of my heart. *Mod.* A farmer of whom I asked the way.

** *trans. With the person asked as object:*

To call upon (a person) for information or an answer; to put a question to, to question.

4. with personal obj. only: To ask a person.

a. *simply.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 28 Hine ne dorste nan mann ahsian. — John ix. 21–23 Ahxsiað hine sylfne [*v.r.* acsiað, ahxiað, *Lindisf.* ȝefraiȝnas, *Rushw.* ȝefrægnas]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1001 Syn þou askis me .. I wille þe telle. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xii. 7 Aske the bestis, and thei shul teche thee. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii. 7 Axe the catell, & they shal enfourme the. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 36 Aske my dogge. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 35 Let them aske their husbands at home. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 205 Ask your own heart; and nothing is so plain. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 142 I ask'd him, and he said, He could not ever rue his marrying me.

b. with the question introduced by 'saying,' etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 19 Hi axsodon hine [*Hatton* axeden hym] and þus cwæðen, Hwæt eart þu? — Matt. xii. 10 Hi ahsude[n] hyne, þus cweðende, etc. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 3 Pilat axide hym, and seide, Art thou Kyng of Jewis. 1611 BIBLE *John* ix. 19 They asked them, saying, Is this your son?

5. with the thing asked as a second object: To ask a person a question.

a. with the question as an object sentence or clause.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 12 Nan þæra .. ne dorste hine axian hwæt he wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þe preost me walde eskien .. hwa me scriue. *Ibid.* 35 Esca hine hwet he habbe bigeten. *a* 1230 *Juliana* 257 He easkeð ham, ȝef ham biluueð to heren him. *c* 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 567 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Vre louerd hire gon axi, For hwi and for hwan wepestu? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1125 Aske his fader quere he be. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 98 He gan oxy what it might be, He hem oxed what it were. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 939 And how he was .. he dude hym asshe. 1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 296 My lady axes you, when will you take possession of your house. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 38 Aske mee if I am a Courtier. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ₱ 5, I have heard them asking the first man they have met with whether there was any news stirring. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxi. (C. D. ed.) 181, I .. asked him what o'clock it was.

b. with the question expressed by a sb. or pronoun: *a question, this, something.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 46 Ne man ne dorste hyne nan þing mare axiȝean [*Rushw.* ȝeascigan; *Hatton* axien]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 136 Ich acsy the a questioun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 489 Now lovyeres axe I this question. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 16 Aske him some questions in his Accidence. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxviii. 14, I will aske thee a thing; hide nothing from me. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. 111 Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. *Mod.* Which of them asked you that?

c. with the question asked indicated by its subject or object: To ask a person the *way*, the *time*, his *name*, *age*, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 9 Aske him his name. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 117 Aske him his purposes, why he appeares Vpon this Call o' th' Trumpet. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 436 Ask them the cause. *Mod.* She asked me the reason.

6. with the matter introduced by a preposition: **a.** To ask a person *of* (arch.), *about*, in OE. *be, ymb* (=about), a matter. **b.** (To ask one *after* or *for* a person: see 7.)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Þæt is þæt ic þé ær ymb acsade .. Đisse spræce ðe ðu me æfter ascast. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 45 Hi ne dorston hine be þam worde ahsian. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes .. of hare liflade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1294 He asked him of his errand. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2 And eschte him of Engelonde: and of the manere there. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 40 b, Thauncient man axid one of the marronners of this matere. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 389 Knocking at the Tauernes, And asking every one for Sir John Falstaffe. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 317 Why do's he aske him of me? 1842 TENNYSON *Edw. Morris* 23 Once I ask'd him of his early life. *Mod.* Did you ask them about the books?

*** *intr. With no object expressed:*

To inquire, make inquiries.

7. To ask (*of* obs.) *about* (in OE. *be, ymb* = about). To ask *after* a thing missing, a person absent, his welfare, etc. To ask *for* a person; to ask to see; formerly (and still in *dial.*) = to ask *after*.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Se ðe ymb þæt ascian wile. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* iv. 32 Ahsiað be ealdum dagum ða wæron ær þonne ȝe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 172 Axinde efter tiðinges. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 711 Wi axestu of craftes mine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 542, I seygh neuere palmere .. Axen after hym. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 168 And Rosaline, they call her, aske for her. 1671 MILTON *Sams.* 40 Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him Eyeless in Gaza. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xx. (C. D. ed.) 178 That shows the advantage of asking, don't it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 524 To ask after their health when he met them. *Mod.* Did any one ask for me, while I was out? When you reach that point, ask again.

†**8.** To ask *of* or *at* a person *of* a matter, i.e. *from* a person *about* a matter. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 127 Ayþer axed of oþer ' of þis grete wonder. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 309 He asckid of Medeyn Of his ffader. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. liii. 152 To spie at whom to aske we gazed round. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 16 Wherefore then doest thou aske of me?

III. To make request for a thing desired.

* *trans. With the thing asked as object:*

To make request for.

9. *simply.* To ask a thing. (Now more familiarly *to ask for*: see 16.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1668 Aske it wið skil and ðu salt hauen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Jesu Crist ous tekþ zuo to oxi uoryeuenesse. *Ibid.* 209 Verst oxeþ Godes riche. 1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 510 Let him not ' his offryng asch. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 594, I naxe in guerdon but a boone. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iv, Thenne the kyng asshet a chekkere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst. Coliphiz.* 200 That is it that I ast. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 26 Come nowe to me and axe forgyuenes. 1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 10, I axe no more. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 69 Clifford, aske mercy. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 76 Asking licence to do so worthy a deed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ₱ 2 The beggar disabled himself in his Right Leg, and asks Alms all Day. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxvii, Ask a blessing, Mr. Stiggins. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 155 Ask your boon, for boon I owe you.

b. *To ask a price*: to ask so much as the price, to state the price.

1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 323 Ask but enough, and you may lower the price as you list. 1864 TENNYSON *Brook* 142 How he sent the bailiff to the farm To learn the price, and what the price he ask'd. *Mod.* What do you ask for this? How much did he ask?

10. To ask a thing (*to* obs., *at* obs. or dial.) *of, from* a person.

1340 *Ayenb.* 110 Huet may þe zone betere acsy to his uader þanne bread? *c* 1450 *Compl. Lover's Life* lxix, That to my foo .. Mot axe grace, mercy, and pite. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 134 Such as axen of the Kyng, Offices. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cviii. 661 A charmer .. that asketh counsell at spirites. 1647 CHAS. I. *Let.* in *Antiquary* I. 97 To aske leave of ye two houses to make a journey. 1796 BURNS *Let.* in *Wks.* (Globe) 563, I am ashamed to ask another favour of you. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharnians* 43 The request of the bride, which she earnestly asks at me! *Mod.* He asked a larger sum from me.

11. To ask *to do*, or *be done to.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. i. 63 I .. axe gretely to heeren tho remedyes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1, I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* III. iii. (1854) 149, I humbly ask to have this place slighted. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vii. 221 The country .. seemed to ask to be seized upon by men worthy to enjoy it.

** *trans. With the person asked as object:*

To make a request to.

12. To ask a person a thing. *Obs.*, or *arch.* in 'I ask you pardon, leave.'

1297 R. GLOUC. 16 He nolde no mon asche leue. *Ibid.* 196 Hii esseþ vs truage. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3868 Jacob askid him his lemman. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* 200 What hast i-do, That thou me so oxist pes? *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 493 Forto axen hem consaille. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) I. 11 Good Lorde I axe the mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 551 To stand upright Will ask thee skill. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. vii. (1840) 238/2, I ask Mr. Blifil pardon.

b. with the second object wanting.

a 1564 BECON *Gen. Pref. Wks.* (1843) 22 Christ saith: 'Give to every one that axeth thee.'

13. To ask a person *to do* a thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3141 Nou es he askid .. Til gode to make of sacrifise. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. (*title*) How King Pelleus Exit Iason to get þe ffles of golde. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 152, I asked him to accompany me. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 350 He does not ask me to pay his bills.

14. To ask a person (*of* obs.) *for* a thing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* (Wr.) ₱ 918 A man that .. cometh for to axe him of mercy [*Other MSS.* aske mercy]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24/3 For this first they ought to axe echeone other. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 61 He ask'd me for a hundred markes in gold. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 138, I might aske you for your Commission. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 50 You know his Grace, I want a Patron; ask him for a Place. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. vii, Ask we this savage hill we tread For fatten'd steer or household bread? *Prov.* Ask a kite for a feather, and she'll say, she has but just enough to fly with.

*** *intr. With no object*: To make request.

15. *simply.* To ask.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 328 He is redy to ȝeve him if he ax worþily. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5243 Man that worthy is of name, To axen often hath gret shame. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* vi. 7 Axe & it shalbe giuen you. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 402 Ask and haue. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 7 Aske [WYCLIF, axe ȝe] and it shalbe giuen you. *Mod.* It is rather those who ask loudest, than those who need most, that secure attention.

16. To ask (*after* obs.) *for* a thing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Iuel mennish .. acseð after fortocne of heuene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 298 Al hunger eet in hast and axed after more. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 3 The iudge asketh for a reward. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 246 Could hear a famish'd woman ask for food, And feel no pity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vii. 202 I'll cut back and ask for leave.

IV. Pregnant senses and special uses.

†**17.** To inquire into, examine; investigate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* x. 5 His bræwas .. ahsað manna bearn. Se ylca Drihten ahsað rihtwise and unrihtwise. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Oðer he heo hafð i-escad oðer hafð ifunden on boke. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xi. 7 Beforn that thou aske, ne blame thou any man. — *Ps.* x. 5 The eyelidis of hym asken [1611 trie] the sones of men. The Lord asketh the riȝtwis man, and the vnpitous. 1612 *Arraignm. John Selman* 14 Sir Francis Bacon .. proceeded to judgment and asking on the prisoner, thus .. hee spake.

†**18.** To prosecute, exact from, oppress. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* lviii. 3 Lo! ȝoure wille is foundun in the dai of ȝoure fastyng, and ye axen alle ȝoure dettouris.

19. To ask as by right, call for, demand.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 They axen alle jugement Ayein the man. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 4795 His hors he ashed .. his wey he nam. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 393 He axit justes of were And prays the of answere. *c* 1460 *Townely Myst.* 58 To worshyp me as I wylle asse. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 141 Nought .. to asshe agaynst right. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 258 God will axe no more of a Christen beleuer .. but only to obey the preceptes of that moost blessed lawe. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 594 To aske agayne that is ones owne, or in a maner due to him, *Reposco.*

b. *esp.* in *To ask an account.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxxix. 59 Of the which God wille axse hem accompte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxiii. 645 They wolde aske accomptes of the Chancellour of Englande to knowe where all the good was become that he had leuyed through the realme. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Glouc.* xxi. 5 To axe a reckening of the Realmes reuenue.

20. To make proclamation of a thing in church or other public place, calling upon any who have claims or objections to put them forward. Formerly of things found, stray cattle, etc.; still used of marriages about to be contracted (*to ask the banns*); in popular phrase the parties are said to be 'asked in church.'

(The recognized expression is now to *publish the banns*; but *ask* is the historical word.) See BANN.

1450 MYRC 203 Aske the banns thre halydawes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, They ought to aske them [stray cattle] thre sondayes in thre or four next parysshe churches and also crye them thre tymes in thre the nexte market townes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 181 The day When I shal aske the banes, and when be married. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 304 We must be asked in church next Sunday. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* Westm. (1811) II. 105 (D.) His head was ask'd, but never married to the English Crown. 1841 ORDERSON *Creoleana* ii. 14 The fair sex .. preferring to be 'asked in church.'

21. *ellipt.* To ask (one) to come, to invite.

Mod. We ought to ask him to dinner. Why were you not at the ball? Because I was not asked.

22. *To ask away*: to do away with by asking.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 112 His Prayer is so

ambitious of Prerogative, that it dares ask away the Prerogative of Christ himself.

V. *fig.* Predicated of things.

23. To need, require, demand, call for (by its condition).

1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Be þan þet hare zennes okseþ. 1387 Trevisa *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 36 Whan tyme and place axeth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xv. 7067 He þat tas not his tyme, when þe tyde askes. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 61 Quod conscience, þat axiþ coost. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 15 Signior Baptista, my businesse asketh haste. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 7 These three matters handled would aske a great volume. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housw.* (1660) 81 The Veal will aske a double quantity of Suet. 1623 Sanderson *Serm.* Ad Mag. i. (1674) 89 It will ask some time, yea, and cunning too, to find it out. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 478 Goats of equal Profit are .. and ask an equal Care. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 559 To give a Milton birth ask'd ages more. 1880 Cyples *Hum. Exp.* vi. 133 Limit of time asked for a sensation.

†**24.** To invite, provoke. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 91 Such crabyysh wordes do aske a blow. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 303 One ill word asketh another. One good turne asketh another.

†**25.** To seek, direct itself toward (lit. trans. of L. *petere*). *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 63 The Redde see .. is departede in to ij. armes, of whom the arme Persicalle .. dothe aske the northe.

†Ask, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 æsce, 3 axe, (?) as. [OE. *æsce*, f. *áscian* (see prec.); cf. ODu. *esch. As* is prob. = *ash* or *ask*: see the vb.] Asking, inquiry; thing asked, request.

a 1000 *Laws of Athelstan* § 5 (Thorpe I. 230) Hæfdon ealle ða æscean. 1205 Lay. 1053 Eouer axe ich eou leue. *a* 1230 *Juliana* 16 He failed of his as.

Ask (ɑ:sk), *sb.*[2] Also 4 arske, 4–6 aske, 5 awsk. [Apparently worn down from OE. *áðexe* newt (= OS. *egithassa*, OHG. *egidehsa*, MHG. *egedehse*, mod.G. *eidechse*), the phonetic contraction being paralleled by the Ger. dial. *edechs*, *egdes*, *eges*, *eckes*, given by Grimm III. 83; but no intermediate forms between *áðexe* and *aske*, such as *áðesce*, *aðsce*, or *aðxe*, *axe*, have been found.]

A newt or eft; the common name in Scotland, and in the north and north-east of England as far as Morecambe Bay and Lincolnshire. Sometimes applied also to the lizard; always classed among venomous animals, an idea encouraged by a general confusion of *ask* with *asp*. See also Asker[2].

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 Snakes and nederes thar he fand, And gret blac tades .. And arskes and other wormes felle. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. xiii. 55 Nakyn best of venym .. as aske or eddyre, tade, or pade. *c* 1450 Henryson (Jam.) Cum with me in hy, Edderis, askis, and wormis meit for to be. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxv, The water stank, the feild was odious Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders, swatterit. 1611 Florio, *Magrasio*, an Eft, a Nute, an Aske. 1840 J. M. Wilson *T. of Borders* (1851) XX. 31 He can lurk in the green moss like the yellow-wamed ask. 1876 Smiles *Scotch Nat.* ii. (ed. 4) 44 He looked at the beast. It was not an eel. It was very like an ask.

In the following Glossaries of the Eng. Dial. Soc., Cumberland, Swaledale, Mid Yorkshire, Whitby (*Ask* or *Aisk*: *Fleeing-ask*, the dragon-fly: cf. *Flying Adder*, *Flying Dragon*), Manley and Corringham (Lincolnsh.)

Askable (ɑ·skăb'l), *a.* [f. Ask *v.* + -able.] Fit or proper to be asked.

c 1650 *T. Cromwell* in Percy's *Bal. & Rom.* I. 129 For if your boon be askeable, soone granted it shall be.

Askance (ăskæ·ns), *adv.* Forms: 6 a scanche, a scance, ascaunce, 6–7 asconce, ascance, 6–8 askaunce, 7 askauns, ascaunse, 6– askance. [Etymology unknown. Wedgwood suggests It. *a schiancio* 'bias, slanting, sloping or slopingly, aslope, across, overthwart' (Baretti), where *schiancio* is = OFr. *esclanc*, *esclenc*, gauche, left hand. Skeat compares It. *scanso* f. *scansare*, expl. by Florio, among other meanings, as 'to go a slope, or a sconce, or a skew, to go sidelin.' Koch suggests a formation on ON. *á skáː* see Askew. Diefenbach compares Jutlandish *ad-skands*, West Fris. *skân*, *schean*, which he connects with Du. *schuin*, *schuins*: see Askoyne.]

(There is a whole group of words of more or less obscure origin in *ask-*, containing *askance*, *askant*, *askew*, *askie*, *askile*, *askoye*, *askoyne*, (with which cf. *asklent*, *aslant*, *asquint*,) which are more or less closely connected in sense, and seem to have influenced one another in form. They appear mostly in the 16th or end of the 15th c., and none of them can be certainly traced up to OE.; though they can nearly all be paralleled by words in various languages, evidence is wanting as to their actual origin and their relations to one another.)

1. Sidewise, obliquely, askew, asquint; with a side glance.

1530 Palsgr. 831/1 A scanche, *De travers, en lorgnant.* *a* 1541 Wyatt *Meane & Sure Est.* 52 For, as she lookt a scance, Under a stole she spied two stemyng eyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 668 He bid his Angels turne ascance The Poles of Earth. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xxxv, They meet, they dart away, they wheel askance. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 154 Judas is at once distinguished, looking askance with a wicked sneer on his face.

b. With a side or indirect meaning.

1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 337 Journeying to the bright God's shrine Who speaks askance and darkling.

2. In the fig. phrases **To look, eye, view askance**, the idea expressed has varied considerably, different writers using them to indicate disdain, envy, jealousy, and suspicion. The last of these is now the prevalent idea, and *To look at, eye, view askance* = to look at with mistrust.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 21 That scornefully lookes askaunce. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 249 Thou canst not frowne, thou canst not looke a sconce. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* IV. ii, Nay, Boy, never look askance at me for the matter. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* IV. ii, Yet look'd askance when as they saw me poor. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 504 The Devil .. with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. 1750 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 215 Whom meaner beauties eye askance, And vainly ape her art of killing. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 155 It is envy and malignity .. that makes some look askance at the distinctions .. set apart for virtue. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 57 Eyeing the enemy askance from under their broad hats. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxiv. 120 Both rather abounded in self-confidence, and were viewed askance by authority. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 97 Words .. which come to be looked askance at and avoided.

3. elliptical, quasi-*adj.* Turned sidewise, sidelong.

1593 Nashe *Christes Teares* (1613) 48 Thy sight is no way .. impayred, by casting away one askance-regard on any. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 149 Whom the grand foe, with scornful eye askance, Thus answerd. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. IV. viii. 168 The fiend of night .. retires with an askance and lurid eye.

†Aska·nce, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To turn aside.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 637 That from their own misdeeds askance their eyes!

†Aska·nce(s, *conj. adv. Obs.* Also 4–5 ascauns(e, ascance, ascaunce, ascaunces, askaunse, as skaunce, asscaunce, 6 ascanses, askaunces. [Etym. unknown; the word was orig. of 3 syllables, and *ascaunces* was perh. the orig. form. See Skeat *Chaucer's Man of Law's T.*, etc., Glossary; also *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. XI. 251, where its use is shown to correspond to that of Du. *kwantwijs*, ODu. *quantsuys*, *quansîs*.]

1. As though, as if. (? On the pretence.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 37 And wroot the names .. Ascaunce [*v. r.* ascance, askaunse] that he wolde for hem preye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1797 They walkid to and fro .. as skaunce they knewe nauȝte. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 39 And even the erthe above ascaunce her noon is. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* IV. xiv. 114 a, A sprite of feined pacience .. Ascaunce she had been in vertue strong. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 162 Keeping a countenance ascanses she vnderstood him not.

2. *elliptical.* As if saying, as much as to say.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 292 Sche lete falle Hire loke a lite aside, in swich manere, Ascaunces, 'What! may I nat stonden here?' [Boccaccio: *quasi dicesse, E no ci si puo star?*]. 1572 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 1587, 101 Therewith he raysed his heavy head alight, Askaunces, Ha! in deede and thinkst thou so.

Askant (ăskæ·nt), *adv.* Forms: 7 ascant, a-skaunt, 7–9 askaunt, 8– askant. [apparently a later variant of Askance q.v., with termination assimilated to Asquint or Aslant.]

1. = Askance 1.

1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 461 Man's Soul, by this rude Shock from 's Center driv'n, Stands so a-skaunt. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* x. 98 Whether this public zeal hath look'd askaunt To private ends. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. I. v. 36 His mouth was big; his left eye turned askant.

2. = Askance 2.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxx, On which if Envie might but glance ascant, Her eyes would swell and burst. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 133 All parties concur in looking askant upon turn-coats. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. 149 They looked askant on innovation and hated change.

3. = Askance 3.

1791 Cowper *Iliad* XI. 657 With an eye askant, Watchful retreated.

¶ In the following passage from Shakspere, in which it appears as a prep., the folios read *aslant*.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* (Qq.) IV. vii. 167 There is a willow grows ascaunt the brook.

†Aska·nted, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 eskanted. [f. prec. + -ed.] Turned askant.

1576 T. N[ewton] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 221 Witheyes sullen, sterne, terrible, glancing aside and eskanted.

†A·skapart. *Obs.* Forms: 4 ascopard(e, 5 -parte, 6–7 ascapart(e, -upart, 8 askapart. Name of a race of hardy warriors living in or near Arabia; also of a giant said to have been defeated by Sir Bevis of Southampton.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2341 A geaunt With a lotheliche semlaunt .. threttе fete long .. Me name, a sede, is Ascopard. 1366 Maundev. vi. 63 Arrabyenes, that Men clepen Bedoynes and Ascopardes. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2648 Ethiopis, Indens and Ascopartes, That bene boolde and hardy to fight. *c* 1550 *Syr Beuys* K ij, Beuis with a bolde herte .. assayled Ascaparte. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* ii. 694 (N.) Sir Bevis .. (Goliah like) great Ascupart inforc'd To serve him for a slave. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 276 Each man an Askapart, of strength to toss For Quoits, both Temple-bar and Charing-Cross.

Askape, var. of Ascape, obs. form of Escape.

Askar, obs. form of Eschar, a scab.

Aske, obs. form of Ash *sb.*[2]

†A·skebathe. *Obs.* [f. *aske*, Ash *sb.*[2] + Bathe.] One who sits among the ashes; = Askefise.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare is þes feondes askebaðie, & lið euer iðen asken, & fareð abuten asken. *a* 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Ciniflo*, a aske bathe, seu qui sedet in cineribus.

†A·skefise. *Obs.* [App. of Norse origin, though not recorded by Vigfússon; Sw. *askefis* (Grimm), (cf. Ger. *aschenfister*, Du. *aschevijster*) f. *aske* ashes + ON. and Sw. *fisa*, Da. *fise*, to blow, to pass wind; cf. ON. *fisi-belgr* small bellows.] One who blows the ashes or fire; a term of reproach among northern nations for an unwarlike fellow who stayed at home in the chimney-corner.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 15 Askysye, Askefise, askefyse, *ciniflo.* *a* 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Ciniflo*, an askfist, or iren heter. [*Other MSS.* A fyre blowere, an yryn hetere, an askefyce .. An aske fyse or irne eter.] 1500 *Ortus Voc.* (W. de W.) *Ciniflo, qui flat in cinere*, aske fyste, a fyre blawer or a yrne hotter.

Asken, obs. pl. form of Ash *sb.*[2]

Asker[1] (ɑ·skəɹ). Also **askere, axere,** etc: see Ask *v.* [f. Ask *v.* + -er[1].] One who asks.

1. A questioner, inquirer.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xiv. 10 Bi the wickidnesse of the axere, so the wickidnesse of the prophete shal be. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 After þe wickydnes of þe ascar schal be þe wichidnes of þe prophet. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 22 The answers .. were euer darke and deceyued the axer. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 229 The trope of indignation, fittest account for such askers. 1749 Bp. Lavington *Enthus.* (1754) II. 155 Curious Beholders and Askers of impertinent Questions.

2. One who asks favours, gifts, etc.; a suppliant; one who asks alms, a professional beggar.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6676 Many a man That yeveth his good for .. he Wolde of the asker delyvered be. 1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 91 So many presumptuouse monie askers. *a* 1631 Donne *Ess. Divin.* (1651) 145 Love an Asker better than a Giver. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy bk. Prop. Law* xxv. 189 Each asking of leave is an admission that, at the time, the asker had no right. 1883 R. Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. iii. 60 They beg with a good grace, and not with a curse or an insult like the European 'asker' when refused.

†**3.** A prosecutor, plaintiff; an exactor, oppressor. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Eng. Guilds* 361 And þat commune law hym be y-entred, þe axere and þe defendaunt. *Ibid.* 362 Of plee of dette .. 3if þat þe axkere bryngeþ skore oþer wryt. 1382 Wyclif *Job* iii. 18 Thei herden not the vois of the askere [1611 oppressour]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, An Asker wrangwysly, *exactor.*

A·sker[2]. Also 7 ascar. [f. Ask *sb.*[2] with suffix of uncertain origin; also altered to *askerd*, *ascard*, *askal*, *asgal*, *asgil*.] Common name of the newt in the west midland counties of England.

1674 Ray *N. Countr. Wds.*, *Asker*; a Newt, or Eft. 1677 J. Webster *Witchcr.* xii. 242 Strange vomitings up of Frogs, lizards, askers and the like .. attributed to witchcraft. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 252 It differs in colour from all the Newts or Ascars that ever I saw. 1755 Johnson, *Asker* a water newt. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 A Newt or an Asker, or some such detested reptile.

In the following Dialect Glossaries: Craven (*Asker*, *Askard*), Mid Yorksh. (*Ask*, *aisk*, or *askerd*), Lancash., Shropsh. (*Asker*, *askal*, *asgal*), West Worcester (*Asgill*), Dorset (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1864, 41).

Asker, obs. form of Eschar, a scab.

Askerye, variant of Ascry *v. Obs.*

Askew (ăskiū·), *adv., a.,* (*sb.*) Forms: 6–7 askewe, 6 a-skiew, a scew, ascue, 7–8 askue. [Etymology uncertain; see the simple Skew *v.* or *a.*, upon which this may have been formed with A *prep.*[1] Its relation to Askoye, which preceded it somewhat in the same sense, is uncertain. It corresponds also in sense to ON. *á skáː*, and in form to Da. *skjæv*:—ON. *skeif* oblique, wry, skew, Ger. *schief*, LG. *scheew*, Du. *scheef*. Neither *askew* nor *skew* appears before 16th c. See note to Askance.]

1. Obliquely, to one side, off the straight, awry. Also *fig.* cross, untowardly, frowardly, unfavourably.

1573 Twyne *Cont. Phaër's Æneid* XII. KK iv b, To dread that lucke shall light ascue. 1587 Golding *De Mornay*, The Zodiacke goes a-skiew. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Armour* I. 112 The Serpent goes a skue .. winding and wreathing its body. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 266 And wrench'd the Poles some Leagues yet more askew. 1855 Dickens *Lit. Dorrit* (C. D. ed.) 309 Lattice-blinds all hanging askew.

2. esp. in phr. *To look askew*: i.e. sidelong, out at the corners of one's eyes, not straight in the face.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. *Gloss.*, Ascaunce, askewe or asquint. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. 1 Let her fleer, and look a scew, and hide her Teeth with her Fan. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 486 Your looks (in speaking) should be direct, neither severe nor askew. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* x, The boy looking askew at him with his sharp gray eyes.

b. *fig.* To look as if pretending not to see, to look with contempt or disdain; to reflect *upon*.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 426 He beganne to look askew vppon Camilla. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 22 All I meete .. look askue, and point, and laugh at mee. 1661 Pepys *Diary* I. 25 Aug., My Lady Button and her daughter to look something askew upon my wife, because my wife .. is not solicitous for their acquaintance. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxiii. 167 For some expressions .. that looked askew upon the King's supremacy .. he was laid in hold. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 396 But Nelly Cook askew did look.

B. *adj.* Oblique, made or standing awry; skew.

[1570 Levins *Manip.* 95 A Skewe, *limus.*] 1859 Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 162 A room over the street, which rests on an askew arch. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 233 Bridges

of masonry .. several of them askew bridges. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. 165 In time the tail becomes quite askew.

†C. *sb.* A sidelong glance. *Obs.*

1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land, &c.* II. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 383 Her face, the trick of her eye, her leer, her blink, her askue.

Askewese, obs. form of EXCUSE.

†**A-skie·,** *adv. Obs.* [?f. A *prep.*[1] + *skey*, variant of *shey*, SHY: '*schey* or *skey* as horse' (*Promp. Parv.*): cf. also SKEIGH and ASKOYE.] ?Shyly; off at a tangent like a shying horse.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 50 All sodeinly She passeth as it were a skie All clene out of this ladies sight.

†**Aski·le,** *adv. Obs.* [See note to ASKANCE. Cf. Du. *scheel* squinting, *scheel zien* to squint.]

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 135 What tho the scornefull waiter looks askile?

Asking (ɑ·skiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 ásc-, ácsung, 3 ax-, escunge, ascing, 4–5 ask-, axyng(e, 4–6 askinge, 5– asking: other variants of the root as in ASK. [f. ASK *v.*: see -ING[1].]

1. The action of putting a question, interrogation, inquiry.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Hit is þeaw þære spræce and þære ácsunge. — *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 41 Mid ascunga. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 338 Of þe axunge mei uallen vuel. *c* 1225 *St. Marherete* (1866) 16 Stew þe, steorue, ant stille beo þin escunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* 15 The puttynge awaye of fylthenes of the fleshe, and the axynge of good conscience. [Cf. 1 *Pet.* iii. 21 (*revised*) interrogation.] 1794 BURNS *Let.* in *Wks.* (Globe) 549 Do not miss asking for him.

†2. An inquiry, a question. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 35 Quen Crist thair asking herd, Ful mildely he thaim ansuerd. *c* 1410 tr. *Bonaventura's Myrrour* (Pynson) viii. D j, Our lady .. answereth sadly and shortly to theyr askynges.

3. The action of requesting a favour, gift, etc.; praying, begging.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 After clepenge and ascinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 198 He deþ bet þet yeſþ wyþoute aksinge. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 4 Bestowing on him, at his asking, The Archbishopricke of Toledo. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 34 A lass that may be had for the asking.

4. A petition, prayer, a supplication. *arch.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3301 þine asking Es noght bot a litell thing. 1388 WYCLIF *Bar.* ii. 14 Lord here thou oure axyngis and our preyeris. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 He neuer denyed hem her petycyons and askynges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 53 Grant this ane axing quhilk I the requeyr. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 65 Yet dare I neuer Deny your asking. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 16 Then didst thou grant mine asking with a smile.

†5. A price asked, a demand. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 59 He makes his owne price, for they gave him his asking. 1637 SANDERSON 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. v. (1673) 71 Naboth shall have his own asking.

†6. a. An appeal; a calling for justice, or to the law. b. Oppression, exaction. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. viii. 6 In euery ryghtwys court .. admytted to maken his compleynt, and purpoos his askynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxiv. 114 He did grete destruction to holy chirche thurugh wrongful taking and axyngs.

7. The publication of banns of marriage. *fam.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Banns*, The publication of banns (popularly called asking in the church). 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxxviii, At the third asking of the bans He started. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II. 187 The 'askings' had been called over three consecutive Sundays.

A·sking, *ppl. a.* [f. ASK *v.* + -ING[2].] That asks; inquiring, begging, suppliant.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 412 Explore the thought, explain the asking eye. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* xx. 70 Shall, vainly suppliant, spread his asking hand. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 187 The asking eye of hunger. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. xvi, With many an asking smile, and wondering stare.

A·skingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an asking manner; inquiringly, with entreaty.

1794 COLERIDGE *Young Ass*, How askingly its footsteps hither bend, It seems to say, 'And have I then one friend?'

Askis, -ys, obs. plural form of ASH *sb.*[2]

Askle·nt, ascle·nt, *adv.* [Cf. *sclender, sclate* = *slender, slate.*] Scotch form of ASLANT.

1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 443 They .. hes bene farther careit asklent then reason can warrand. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 61 They always took the bog a-sclent [=they fled]. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* i, Maggie coost her head fu' high, Look'd asklent and unco skeigh.

†**Askoye·, askoy·ne,** *adv. Obs.* Also 6 ascoye. [Actual origin uncertain: *skoyne* seems to be identical with Du. *schuin* sidewise, oblique; cf. *schuinte* slope. But see ASQUINT and ASKEW, with which in sense this word is closely allied, and note to ASKANCE.] Sidewise, askew, with sidelong glance, askance. (Always with *look.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, To him he spake With chere askoyne vnto the messengere. *Ibid.* II. xii, With loke askoye, and tourned vp the whyte Of hye desdayne. *c* 1430 — *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 143 b, Loking ascoyne, as she had had disdeyne. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 43 There wanton lokes, and lyftynge vp of eyes, And their lokinge ascoye in most wanton wise. 1552 HULOET, Glaye or loke a skoye, *Transuertere hirquos.*

Askrie, askry, variants of ASCRY *v. Obs.*

Askue, askuse, obs. forms of ASKEW, EXCUSE.

Aslake (ăslē·k), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [OE. *aslacian, asleacian,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *slacian, sleacian*: see SLAKE *v.*]

†1. *intr.* To become slack; to become feeble, grow less; to diminish, abate. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 610 Gif we asleaciaþ fram góðum weorcum. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 367 The water schal aslake and gon away. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 231 Whan ȝe be heyest ȝe mowe aslake. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 6770 The winde beganne som dele a-slake. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 80 Whanne oure bewte schal aslake. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 34 My woes which never would aslake.

2. To become less hot, to grow cool. *arch. rare.*

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. 11 Wks. VIII. 93 Last they cast it [the steel] to aslake, In the penal icy lake.

†3. *trans.* To slacken. *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ne aslaky naȝt to moche þane bridel.

4. To mitigate, alleviate, assuage; to lessen, abate, diminish. *arch.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 213 Til that mi sorwe aslaked be. 1493 *Petronylla* 154 That he of mercy oure sekenesse list aslake. 1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 195 These flames of controversies might bee extinguished or aslaked. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* Ch. Milit., Aslake your grief. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* I. 14 Waits for the prey .. its hunger to aslake.

†b. To appease (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 36 When mourning altars .. The black infernall furies doen aslake.

Aslant (ăslɑ·nt), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 3–5 o-slant(e, 3–4 on-slent, on-slont, aslante, 5 a-slent, 8 aslaunt, 6– aslant. [f. ON (see A· *prep.*[1]) + SLANT.]

A. *adv.*

1. On the slant, in a slanting or sloping direction, obliquely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6200 O-slant [*v.r.* on-slent, on-slont] fra þar þai ware. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. (1495) 718 In vynes the kyttynge shall be aslante. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2254 O-slante doune fro þe slote he slyttes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 A-cyde..a-slet, or a-slonte, *Oblique.* 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 208 You must not hold the Blade .. parallel to the Pikes, but aslant. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 239 Blown all aslant, a driving, dashing rain. 1878 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 113 The shot, if it comes aslant, will glance off.

2. elliptically, quasi-*adj.* Slanting, oblique.

1790 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 435 He .. fell resupine With his huge neck aslant. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. Wks. IX. 21 And with ray aslant .. illumed the branchless pines

3. *Comb.* aslantwise: aslant.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithed. Rom.* II. xiv. 253 The moon .. shone aslantwise over the river.

B. *prep.* Across in a slanting direction, athwart.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 167 There is a Willow growes aslant a Brooke. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 204 The edge of the Chissel .. lying aslant the Work. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 438 It sailed aslant our line of buoys. 1877 PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 176 To run somewhat aslant the ordinary conventionalities of life.

†**Aslay·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 asleán, 3 aslan, aslæn. *Pa. t.* 1–4 aslóh, 3–4 aslouȝ, -ough, -oȝe, -owe. *Pa. pple.* 1 aslaȝen, aslæȝen, asleȝen, 3 aslæȝe(n, aslaȝe(n, 3–4 aslawe. [OE. *asleán,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sleán* (for *sleahan, slahan*) to SLAY; cf. OHG. *arslahan,* MHG. *erslahen,* mod.G. *erschlagen*; prob. also for OE. *ofsleán*: see A- *pref.* 3.]

1. To strike off, strike. (Only in OE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 51 Asloȝ earo his. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Asloh of anes þas sacerda ealdres þeowa eare.

2. To slay, kill. (? = OE. *ofsleán.*)

1205 LAY. 22576 Scullen þi lond wasten and þire leoden aslan. *Ibid.* 22271 He wold .. þat londfolc aslæn. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 897 Aslaȝen beþ mine heirs. *c* 1305 *Judas* 94 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 Þe schrewe .. his fader aslouȝ. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 120 Ha nolde nauȝt he were aslawe.

Asleep (ăslī·p), *adv.* and *pred. a.* Forms: 2 an slep, 3 on slæpe, o slæpe, 3–5 on slepe, 4 on slope, 5–7 (occas. in 9) on sleep(e; 3 aslæpe, 3–6 aslepe, 4 aslape, 4–7 asleepe, 5 asslepe, 6– asleep. [f. A *prep.*[1] 11 + SLEEP. In OE. *on slǽpe* occurs = in sleep: see *Andreas* 851.]

1. In a state of sleep, sleeping.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 He lai an slep [? and slept] in scip. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8352 Fand himm þanne o slæpe. 1205 LAY. 1159 Heo weren on slæpe [1250 a-slepe]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 547 Some abedde aslepe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1095 My lady lis ȝit a-slape. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* ix. 24 This maid is not dead but on sleep. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 24 But he was asleepe. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 No voluntary movement is sustained when we are asleep.

b. *fig.* In a state of sloth, inactivity, or quiescence; at rest; dormant, inactive, idle.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 280 The legacie not to be asleepe .. but to be quite dead and extinguished. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 22 Their pride and mettall is asleepe. 1677 YARRANTON *England's Impr.* 63 The greatest part of the Iron-works are asleep. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 375 When sense and appetite are asleep. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxlv, During this inquisition Julia's tongue Was not asleep.

2. Into a state of sleep; esp. in the phrases *To fall, lull, lay* (*bring* obs.) *asleep.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7428 Þe king he sal gar fall o-slepe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xii. 181 A-noon after she fill on slepe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 29 A Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. *c* 1640 MILTON *L'Allegro* 116 By whispering winds soon lull'd asleep. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 16 They fall asleep Into delicious dreams.

b. *fig.* Into a state of inactivity or quiescence.

1545 *Compline* in *Primer*, That we in sin fall not on sleepe. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 706 Lulled a sleep in the common security of the times. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 348 The sense of the House was, that he should not speak .. Mr. Jenkinson moved the same, and so it fell asleep. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. VIII. 292 Their apprehensions were laid asleep. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. ii. 64 Don't fall asleep about this affair.

3. *fig.* In (or into) the sleep of death; dead.

1297 R. GLOUC. 279 Kyng Edred nou aslepe in oure Louerd is. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 18 They which are fallen a slepe in Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 36 David .. fell on sleepe and was laide vnto his fathers. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xx. 175 Thy mother's soul That fell asleep to long, long torment.

4. *transf.* Of the limbs: In (or into) a state of numbness caused by continued pressure; benumbed, numb. Formerly also = Stunned.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 68 Whan a lymme is a slepe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 336 Stounynge of a membre of a man .. He wyll saye 'my legge or myne armes is a slepe.' 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 735 Leaning long upon any part maketh it numme, and, as we call it, asleepe. 1767 BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 82 (D.) She .. gave Susy such a douse on the side of the head as left her fast asleep for an hour and upward. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. ii. § 41 Numbness, or diminution of Sensibility .. (the hand or foot being 'asleep').

5. *Naut.* 'The sail filled with wind just enough for swelling or bellying out,—as contrasted with its flapping.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

Aslent, obs. form of ASLANT.

†**Asle·pt,** *ppl. a.* Also 3–4 asleped, -id. [Exact formation uncertain; perh. for *onsleped,* OE. *onslǽped,* pa. pple. of *onslǽpan* to sleep on, fall asleep. Cf. also *ahungered, athirst.*] Overcome with sleep.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 582 Heo is asleped suiþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Habb.* ii. 16 Drynke thou and be aslept. 1388 — *Judith* xiii. 4 Holofernes lai in the bed, aslepid with ful myche drunkenesse.

†**A-sle·t,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [? error for *aslent.*]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Acyde .. aslet. 15 Aslet .. *oblique.*

†**Asli·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *aslídan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *slídan* to SLIDE.] To slide, slip away.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xciii. 17 Þæt min sylfes fót .. asliden wære. CHAUCER (Urry) 110 Let soche folie out of your herte aslide.

†**Asli·p,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 asluppe (*ii*), 4 aslyppe. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SLIP. Cf. OE. *aslúpan*; also MHG. *entslüpfen, entsüpfen,* Du. *ontslippen.*] To slip away, escape. (With *dat.* of person.)

[*a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Grein) 2796 Læt ðé aslúpan sorge of breóstum.] *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 38 Thah he me slowe, ne myht i him asluppe. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 218 Her sayl watz hem aslypped on-sydez.

Aslogh, -o3, -oh, -owe, pa. t. of ASLAY *v. Obs.*

Aslont(e, obs. form of ASLANT.

Aslope (ăslō·p), *a.* and *adv.* [Evidence is wanting to show the exact history of this, and its relation to SLOPE; prob. it is later form of OE. *aslopen,* pa. pple. of *aslúpan,* lit. 'slipped away' (cf. *awake, acale* = OE. *awacen, acalen*); but it may be f. the simple *slope* adj. (itself apparently = OE. *slopen* 'slipped') with A- *pref.* 2. See SLOPE *a.*

Difficulty attaches to either derivation, as well as to that of *slope* itself, from the want of instances of *slopen, aslopen,* or the verbs to which they belonged, between the OE. period and the 15th c.; the second has the additional difficulty that, so far as evidence goes, *slope* appeared still later than *aslope,* and may have been an aphetic form. *Slope* vb. and sb. are comparatively recent derivatives of *slope* adj. In the absence of evidence, it is impossible to say whether *aslope* is primarily an adverb, like *alive, afloat,* or a participial adjective which only follows its sb., like *awake, athirst,* since these two classes of words run together in use.]

In a position or direction between vertical and horizontal, *i. e.* that of a body slipping or falling away; as *adj.* Inclined, slanting, sloping; as *adv.* On the incline, aslant, obliquely, crosswise, athwart. (The advb. use is the commoner.) Also *fig.*

[Cf. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 148 Al min hope were etslopen.] *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4464 Beguiled .. For trust that they have set in hope, Which fell hem afterward a slope. [Cf. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 762 You hope and you hope: but your hope shall be slope.] 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 298 That the stake myght be pyght in the erth a slope. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding's Chron* 502 That poynt should be .. handled, not euen fully playne and dyrectlye, but touched a slope craftely. 1575 TURBERV. *Falcourie* 277 You must cut it off with a sharpe penknife aslope. 1597 DOULAND *Lyrics* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 44 Since Fortune still directs my hap aslope. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 600 My hope is aslope, and my joy is laide to sleepe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 713 The Haire that lyeth asloape must needs rise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1053 On mee the Curse aslope Glanc'd on the ground. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 38 While the first drizzling show'r is borne aslope *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 151 Where porters hogsheads roll from carts aslope. *a* 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* iii, Against the mast he leans a-slope. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. ii. § 4 The steps .. are now all aslope and broken.

†**Aslo·pen,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [prob. a regular descendant of OE. *aslápen,* pa. pple. of *aslápan* W.Sax. for *aslǽpan* to be sleepy, fall asleep; perh. a modern form after *spoken,* etc.] Fallen asleep.

1604 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, Good night; we are all aslopen. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* i. 25 And rouze up Collin, half aslopen.

†**A-slou·t,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [Derivation unknown. ? erroneously for *aslont.*] Aslant, obliquely.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 6 Acyde, or a-slowte, *oblique.* *c* 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 155 The salt lamprey, goben hit a slout vij. pecis y assigne.

A-slug (ăslʊ·g), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SLUG.] Sluggishly, slowly.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 He .. That comes aslugg against the streame.

†**Asmato·grapher.** *Obs.*—° [f. Gr. *ᾄσματο-γράφ-ος* (f. *ᾄσμα*, *-ματ-* song, lyric + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + -ER[1].] 'They who sell or make Songs, or Lessons for any Instruments.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. 'A composer of songs.' Ash 1775. **Asmato·graphy,** 'the composition of songs.' Bailey.

†**Asmay·**, *v. Obs.* [Intermediate form between ESMAY and AMAY; badly written *assmay.*] To dismay.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 735 All assmayed þey setton hem downe. *Ibid.* 381 Stode alle assmayhed as stylle as stone.

A-smear (ăsmī·ɪ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SMEAR.] Smeared.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Exp.* II. 6 All asmear with filth and fat.

†**Asme·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SMELL *v.*] To smell out, scent.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* 891 The bor hem gan ful sone asmelle.

A-smoulder (ăsmō·ʊldəɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SMOULDER.] Smouldering.

1880 SWINBURNE *Gard. Cymodoce* 303 So blackens a brand .. asmoulder awhile from the fire.

Asmuch, common way of writing *as much*, in 15–16th c. For specific sense see As C. 1.

†**Asne·se,** *v. Obs.* 1 asnǽs-an, 3 a(l)snesien. [OE. *asnæsan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 (or perhaps 4: see AND- *pref.*) + *snæsan* to strike with a spear.] To impale, gore, stab.

c 880 *Ælfred's Pol. Laws* § 36 (Bosw.) Ȝif beforan eáȝum asnæse [*v.r.* asnáse]. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þene horn þet he asneseð mide alle þeo þet ha areacheð. *Ibid.* 212 Þe deoflen schulen .. mid helle sweordes alsnesien ham.

‖ **Asni·llio.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *asnillo*, dim. of *asno* ass; cf. ASINEGO.] A little ass.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1415 Horses and Asnillios.

A-snort (ăsnō·ɪt), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SNORT.] Snorting.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 474 A sculptured porpoise, gills a-snort And vibrant tail.

A-soak (ăsō·ʊk), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SOAK.] Soaking. Also *fig.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 161 Asoak in milk-warm fair water. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iv. 52 Laying our hearts asoake in teares. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 50 (JOD.) Seed which they lay asoak.

Asocie, var. ASSOCIE *v. Obs.* to associate.

†**Aso·ft, Aso·ften,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SOFT *v.*, SOFTEN.] To make soft, soften, mitigate.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 64 His olde gyltis bothe to a soft and swage. — *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, Whose herte might asoften nor aswage Nother prayer nor lamantacion.

Asoght, asoȝt, pa. t. of ASEEK *v. Obs.* to seek for.

Asoil(e, Asoin(e, etc.: see Ass-.

Asoke, pa. t. of ASAKE *v. Obs.*

Asomatous (ăsō·mătəs), *a.* [f. L. *asōmat-us*, a. Gr. *ἀσώματ-os* (f. *ἀ* priv. + *σῶμα*, *-ματ-* body) + -OUS.] Unembodied, incorporeal.

1731 in BAILEY. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 136 A belief so abstract as Monotheism, asomatous and non-local.

Asonder, -ri, obs. forms of ASUNDER.

Asone, variant of ASSOIN *v. Obs.*

Asonken, pa. pple. of ASINK *v. Obs.* to sink.

Asosshe, variant of ASWASH *adv. Obs.*

Asottie, asotted, var. ASSOT, ASSOTTED.

Asound, variant of A-SWOUND = A-SWOON.

Asour, obs. form of AZURE.

A-south (ăsɑʊ·þ), *advb. phr.* [see A *prep.*[1]] In the south.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 571 Asouth .. Relenting airs with boreal blasts contend.

Asoyle, obs. form of ASSOIL *v.*

Asp[1] (æsp). Forms: 1 æspæ, æspe, æps, 1–6 espe, 4–7 aspe, 6 esp, 6– asp. [Common Teut.: with OE. *æspæ*, *æspe*, cf. OHG. *aspâ*, mod.G. *espe*, OTeut. **aspôn*, weak fem. With OE. *æps* = *æsp*, cf. ON. *ösp* (= *aspu*), OTeut. **aspâ*, strong fem. See also ASPEN.]

1. A tree of the poplar family (*Populus tremula*), with greyish bark and spreading branches, the leaves of which are specially liable to the tremulous motion that characterizes all the poplars. Sometimes loosely used of other poplars.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1006 *Tremulus* aespae, *Erfurt* espe .. *Corpus* 2048 aespe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* (Zup.) 312 *Abies*, æps. *c* 1000 *Gloss.* in Earle *Plant-n.* 21 *Tremulos*, æspe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2645 And quok as dooth the leefe of aspe [*v.r.* espe, aspis, aspes] grene. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 749 The Popler is of three sortes .. white .. blacke, and the thirde is called Aspe. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 27 An Ivy somewhat whiter then ours, like the leafe of a Silver Aspe. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 457 Trembling Poplar, or Asp, has leaves .. smooth on both sides. 1848 G. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 713 Cherry and quaking asp .. belted the little brook.

b. *attrib.*

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Nim æps-rinde. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 64 Populus is of two kyndes, the fyrste .. whyte Popler or white Esptree. The seconde .. an Asp tree, or a blacke popler. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 660 The white Poplar, otherwise called the Aspe tree.

1755 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* in *Misc Tracts* (1762) 261 Dec. 23 Asp flower buds begin to open.

2. The wood of this tree.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 66 Flechers make prykke shaftes of byrche because it is heuier than espe is 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 He commends sound ash for military arrows, and preferred it to asp.

Asp[2] (æsp). *Zool.* [ad. L. *aspis*, a. Gr. *ἀσπίς*. The L. form was also formerly in use, and was occas. treated as Eng. with pl. *aspises*. Cf. OF. *aspe*, and see also ASPIC[1], ASPIDE.]

1. A small, venomous, hooded serpent, found in Egypt and Libya; the *Naja Haje*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 257 An eddre þet is yhote ine latin aspis. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 13 The venym of eddris, *that ben clepid aspis*, vndur her lippis. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II vi. 78 A beest named Aspis that may not be .. taken but by charmyng. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 13 The poyson of Aspes. 1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 148 At thy breasts (as at Cleopatras) Aspisses shal be put out to nurse. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 806 Rose the sleep-causing Aspe with swelling head. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 159 Of temper as envenomed as an asp. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of Air* § 68 There is more poison in an ill-kept drain .. than in the deadliest asp of Nile.

2. Also applied to a species of Viper (*Vipera Aspis*) found in various parts of Europe, and used *poet.* of any venomous serpent.

1712 SWIFT *Sid Hamet* Wks. 1755 III. II. 71 Till metamorphosed by his grasp, It grew an all-devouring asp. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clx, The enormous asp Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on gasp. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 248 The Common Viper or Asp is a serpent to be carefully avoided.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as in **aspworm** (*obs.*) = asp.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 191 We know the Aspworme by his stinging of vs. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 Invested with the asp diadem of the crown.

‖ **Aspalathus** (ăspæ·lăþŭs). [L., a. Gr. *ἀσπάλαθος*. Formerly also in Eng. form **a·spalath.**] A genus of African shrubs (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); the fragrant wood of some of its species.

(What plant is referred to in the earlier quotations is not certainly known. LYTE (p. 346) gives *Aspalathum* as a L. name of Galangall, and (p. 685) *Aspalathus* as identified by some with the 'Acatia of Pontus.' Johnson gives as his first definition, 'A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.')

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 376 Aspalathus: a white thornie shrub .. beareth a floure resembling a rose. The root of it is in request for the making of sweet perfumes. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 A sweete smell like cinamon, and aspalathus [COVERDALE, balme]. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aspalath*, *Aspalathum*, the wood of a foreign tree .. otherwise called *lignum Rhodium*, or *rosewood*.

‖ **Aspalax** (æ·spălæks). *Zool.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀσπάλαξ*, more usually *σπάλαξ*, mole.] A genus of Rodentia, somewhat resembling the common mole.

1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 76 The aspalax, or mole of eastern Europe .. habitually lives under ground.

Aspalt, aspaltoun, obs. ff. ASPHALT, -UM.

Asparagine (ăspæ·rădʒəin). *Chem.* [f. ASPARAGUS + -INE chem. suffix.] A nitrogenized crystallizable compound contained in asparagus, and many other vegetables. It is primary malic diamide $C_4H_4O_3(NH_2)_2$.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 118 Asparagin. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 301 Asparagine behaves as the malic amide. By prolonged contact with hot water it is converted into ammonic malamate.

Asparaginous (æspăræ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Allied to or resembling asparagus.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 275 Asparaginous plants .. always belong to luxurious rather than to economic management.

Asparagolite, asparagus-stone: see next 2.

Asparagus (ăspæ·răgəs). Forms: α. 1, 6 (med.L.) sparagi. β. 6–8 sperage, 7 sperach, sparage, asparage. γ. 6– asparagus. δ. 7 sparagus, 7–8 sparagras, 7–9 sparrowgrass. [L., a. Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, properly *ἀσφάραγος*, of doubtful origin. In med.L. often *sparagus*, *sparagi* (OIt. *sparagi*, *sparaci*), found in Eng. *c* 1000. Thence also mod.It. *sparagio*, G. *spargen*, MF. *esperage*, and Eng. *sperage*, the common name in 16th and early 17th c., occas., from etymological notions, made *sperach* (after *smallache*, *smallage*, etc.: see ACHE *sb.*[2]), or *sparage*. About 1600 the influence of herbalists and horticultural writers made *asparagus* familiar, and this in the aphetic form *'sparagus* at length displaced *sperage*, but was itself by popular etymol. corrupted before 1650 to *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*, which remained the polite name during the 18th c. Botanists still wrote *asparagus*, but according to Walker *Pron. Dict.* 1791, '*Sparrow-grass* is so general that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry.' During the present century *asparagus* has returned into literary and polite use, leaving *sparrow-grass* to the illiterate; though 'grass' still occurs in cookery books.]

A plant (*Asparagus officinalis*, N.O. *Liliaceæ*) cultivated for the sake of its vernal shoots, which form a well-known delicacy of the table. *Bot.* The genus which contains this among many other species.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Genim þysse wyrte wyrttruman þe man sparagi agrestis .. nemneð. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 Ther be sene also Sparagi, of no lesse notable bigguenesse.

β. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 *Asparagus* .. of the poticaries *sparagus*, in Englishe *Sperage*, in Duche *Spargen*, in French *Esperage*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 19 Some reporte .. that of Rammes hornes buried, or hidde in the grounde, is broughte forthe an Herbe, called Asparagus, in Englishe, Sperage. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Des asperges*, Sparage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 27 There is a middle sort of these Sperages, not so ciuill and gentle as the Asparagi of the garden. 1606 — *Sueton.* 77 Quicker .. than Sparages can be sodden. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 300 Next Nesis stands with Sperage stored. 1669 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 220 Chop some of the Asparages among it. That hath served for Sparages. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 *Sperage* which the Vulgar wrest to *Sparograss* or *Sparrowgrass* from *Asparagus* or *Sparagus*.

γ. 1548 TURNER [see in β]. 1551 — *Herbal* (1568) 51 Sperage is called in Latin Asparagus. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccclvii. 1112 Called .. likewise Asparagus after the Latine name. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* III. i, The gardens Where we traffic for asparagus. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. ij. 136 Have you this Spring eaten any Asparagus yet? 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 270 Aromatick and balsamick as Saffron, Asparagus, Nutmeg. 1855 W. WHITE *Walk to Land's End* xi. 232 Around you grow the wild asparagus .. and samphire.

δ. 1611 COTGR., *Asperges pierreus*, Stone Sparage, wild Sparagus. 1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 221 To gather sperage, or, as it is brokenly called from the Latin's, sparagus. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. ii. 137, I will have Sparagus every meale all the yeare long. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1652) 237 [The Hop plant] comes up with severall sprouts like Sparrowgrass. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 307 Brought with me from Fenchurch Street, a hundred of Sparrowgrass. 1668 *Ibid.* 22 Apr., Over to the 'sparagus garden. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Asparagus*, a Plant call'd Sparrow-grass by the Common People. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 ¶ 6 A Dish of Chickens and Sparagrass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sparagrass*, Sparagrass may be soon had. 1734 GIBSON *Dispens.* III. iii. 131 Sparrow-grass. 1738 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 IV. I. 276 Ripe 'sparagrass, Fit for lad or lass. 1785 COWPER *Lett.*, In May we shall have 'sparagus. 1801 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 154 Sparagrass (it ought to be spelt so) and artichokes, good with plain butter. *a* 1845 HOOD *Town & Country* iv, Grass .. That makes no hay—called sparrow-grass By folks of vulgar tongue!

2. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *asparagus-bed*, *-garden*, *-tongs*, etc. **Asparagus-beetle,** a small beetle (*Crioceris Asparagi*) that feeds upon the foliage of the asparagus; **asparagus stone** (*Min.*), a yellowish-green variety of apatite.

1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 73 Apple-trees, planted in asparagus beds. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 158 The asparagus beetle and its larvæ feed upon the foliage after the heads branch out. 1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 77 Thy patrone's fish, Deck'd round with sperage-buds. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 19 May 45 Hee should be with them that night at the Sparragus Garden at Supper. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 132 Asparagus stone .. in consequence of its so frequently exhibiting an asparagus green color. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 142/1 The Asparagus tongs .. an elegant appendage to the dinner-table.

Aspara·mic, Aspa·ramide = ASPARTIC, ASPARAGINE.

†**Aspa·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SPARE *v.*, OE. *sparian*; cf. MHG. *ersparn*, mod.G. *ersparen.*] To spare, afford.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 136 He was a nygarde þat no good myȝte aspare [*v.r.* spare, asspare]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 84 He .. helpeth herteliche alle men of þat he may aspare.

†**Aspare,** *a.* or *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SPARE, apparently on form-analogy of *wake awake*, *live alive*, or of *ado*, or *aswim.*] To spare, at liberty.

1653 BAXTER *Saint's Rest* IV. vii. § 1 Those that have more time aspare from worldly necessaries.

A-sparkle (ăspā·ɪk'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + SPARKLE.] Sparkling.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 381 With every point a-sparkle.

Aspartic (ăspā·ɪtik), *a. Chem.* [Formed arbitrarily, with regard mainly to euphony, on *asparagus.*] Of or pertaining to asparagine; esp. in *Aspartic acid*, $C_4H_7NO_4$, produced by the action of alkalis or acids on asparagine. **A·spartate,** a combination of aspartic acid with a base.

1847 in CRAIG. 1863 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 424 Aspartic acid is monobasic .. The aspartates of the alkali-metals are soluble, and taste like broth.

Aspa·siolite. *Min.* A variety of IOLITE or FAHLUNITE.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. 179 The relation of form subsisting between .. cordierite and aspasiolite.

A-spatial (ăspē·ɪ·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SPATIAL.] Free from space, spaceless.

1870 D. SIMON tr. Dorner's *Pers. Christ* II. II. 273 Humanity is taken up into this a-spatial sphere.

Aspeciall, -cyall, obs. forms of ESPECIAL.

Aspect (æ·spekt). Also 4–6 aspecte, (6 espect). [ad. L. *aspect-us* (or AFr. *aspect* 15th c. in Littré), n. of action f. *a-*, *ad-spic-ĕre* to look at, f. *ad* to + *spec-ĕre* to look. Accented *aspe·ct* by Shakspere, Milton, Swift, and occas. by modern poets, but *a·spect* already in Tourneur 1609. The astrological sense was apparently the earliest, and often coloured the others.]

I. The action of looking at.

†**1.** The action of looking at anything; beholding, contemplation; gaze, view. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 The soule

hath two manere aspectes. for he beholdyth the ouer thynges .. and... the nether thinges. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 73 That which we haue by plaine aspect and intuitive beholding. 1614 B. RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 12 You good and gracious women .. let mee intreat your fauourable aspect. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 924 The tradition .. that the basilisk killeth by aspect. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 539 ¶ 1 The downcast Eye, and the Recovery into a sudden full Aspect. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. xiv. (1867) 62 A plain aspect or intuitive beholding of truth in its eternal and immutable Source [cf. quot. 1594].

b. A look, a glance. Also *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 113 Some other Mistresse hath thy sweet aspects. 1644 MILTON *Jus Pop.* 17 Borrowing resplendence like the Moon from the Suns aspect. 1711 STEELE No. 87 ¶ 8 To receive kind Aspects from those little Thrones. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 109 Meeting the cold aspect of Duty.

† **2.** Mental looking, sight; consideration, regard, respect. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 In thin aspect ben alle aliche The pouer man and eke the riche. 1517 H. WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* Argt., Hauynge aspecte vnto the capacyte of my tendre yeres. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Bk. Three Fooles*, O foole, haue aspecte vnto that whiche thou commyttest! 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* Ep. Ded., Those latter parts .. have not yet received your Majesties favourable Aspect. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. ii. § 23. 73 Whatever duty is perform'd to Man with aspect on God, he owns as to himself.

† **3.** A looking for anything, expectation. *Obs.*

1587 FORMAN *Diary* 18. § 3, I was discharged .. contrary to the aspecte of all men.

II. Way of looking, as to position or direction.

4. *Astrol.* The relative positions of the heavenly bodies as they appear to an observer on the earth's surface at a given time. (*prop.*, The way in which the planets, from their relative positions, look upon each other, but *pop.* transferred to their joint look upon the earth.)

See quot. 1594. *Conjunction* and *opposition*, the former especially, were often not reckoned *aspects*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 229 Som wikke aspect or disposicion Of Saturne. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. iv. 19 Conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (1495) 309 Coniunccion and apposicion ben .. somtyme .. callyd aspectes by misusynge and chaungynge of that name aspect. 1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 133 The bad espect of Saturne wes appesit. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. x. 662 The Characters of which aspects are these heere following: ☌ 8 △ □ ✶; Whereof the first signifieth a Conjunction, the second an opposition, the third a trine aspect, the fourth a quadrant aspect, and the fift a sextile aspect. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* vii, The Sunne .. is good by aspect, but euill by coniunction. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 92 Corrects the ill Aspects of Planets euill. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme* 343 Partes, bodies, figures, aspects, distances. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 24 Sisera fought when their was an evill aspect or malignant influence of heaven upon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 658 Thir planetarie motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite. 1681 WHARTON *Planet, Aspects* Wks. (1683) 90 Kepler defines an aspect .. an Angle made in the Earth by the Luminous Beams of two Planets, of strength to stir up the vertue of all sublunary things. 1713 SWIFT *On Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 81 He Mars could join To Venus in aspect malign. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 100 Many authors deny the conjunction to be an aspect, because the stars do not behold each other, but their influence is on the Earth, which they behold with a conjunct aspect.

5. A looking in a given direction; the facing or fronting of anything, as a house, a window, or a steep or sloping surface, in any direction; exposure.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The setting Sun .. with right aspect Against the eastern Gate of Paradise. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) A strong wall, faced to the south aspect with brick. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. 291 Aspect .. has also a great influence [on line of perpetual snow]. 1864 KERR *Gentl. House* 88 The aspect of a room is the relation of its windows to sunshine and weather.

6. The side or surface which fronts or is turned towards any given direction.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 372 Legs .. armed with short bristles .. on the inner aspect. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 218 The lower aspect of the cover .. becomes vitreously electrified. 1881 G. BUSK in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 4 On the dorsal aspect the zoœcia present a still greater peculiarity.

7. The direction in which a thing has respect or practical bearing; bearing *upon*, reference *to*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. iii, Gyvyng them place after the aspect. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr., Divers things .. which I hope have a public aspect. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 4 Things that have no direct aspect on peace. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 35 It had a general aspect to all Mankind. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 167 The aspect of atonement is obviously towards creatures; working effects on them, not on God.

† **8.** The point from which one looks; a point of sight or of view. *Obs. rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 15. 91 The beholders .. as they stand in several aspects and distances, some see red and others .. nothing but green.

9. One of the ways in which things may be looked at or contemplated, or in which they present themselves to the mind; a phase.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 247 Their rarity and intrinsic worth render them acceptable under any aspect. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 188 Merely two aspects of one and the same thought.

III. Appearance.

10. The look which one wears; expression of countenance; countenance, face.

c 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Thy martial face and stout aspect. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 54 Of such vineger aspect, That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 336 But soon his cleer aspect Returned. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 152 Much time was spent to give his countenance the aspect he aimed at. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. 76 Ah! he unveils his aspect: on his brow The thunder-scars are graven. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 231 And for that thine aspect gives sign thereof.

11. The appearance presented by an object to the eye; look.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 118 And thou bright Venus for thy clear aspect. 1690–1 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* 119 II, 84 Spots .. with such an aspect, that the doctor thought it the small-pox. 1738 C. WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) III. No. 104 The Moon's inconstant aspect. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. i. 5 The venerable aspect of the Churches. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 10 The physical aspect of the country.

12. The appearance presented by circumstances, etc., to the mind.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.) Shewing .. their various aspects and probabilities. 1705–6 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 102 Matters seem to look of a better aspect. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Among Mongols* xviii. 210 The superficial aspects of Buddhism.

† **13.** *concr.* A thing seen, a sight; an appearance.

c 1600 J. DAVIES in Farr *S. P.* (1845) I. 250 To view perspicuously this sad aspect. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 30 That he saw such Aspects .. I never believ'd.

† **Aspect,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *aspect-āre* freq. of *aspic-ĕre*: see prec. Cf. *respect, suspect.*]

1. To look for, expect. [Perhaps from OF. *especter* = *expecter*; cf. ASPECT *sb.* 3.]

1548 HALL *Chron.* 409 Frendes, which daily did aspect and tarie for his commyng. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. 316 Then may we well aspect Great good of her.

2. To look at, behold, face; to survey, watch.

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 397 As if they were worn by two persons aspecting, or beholding each other. 1625 DARCIE *Hist. Q. Eliz.* Ep. Ded., Those which aspect the beames of the Sunne .. thinke a long time after they behold still a Sunne before their eyes. 1682 G. D. *Season. Caution fr. N. to S.* 4 When I look back for to aspect These Days. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Heroic Virt., Lucan* (R.) Those people whom The northern pole aspects.

3. Of a planet: To look upon, or be situated towards, another, in one of the 'Aspects.'

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Things* (1675) 32 Jupiter .. being evil aspected of an infortunate Planet. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 264 Venus in termes, and in the house of Saturne .. Mars aspecting. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xv. 183 If the Moon upon a Critical day be well aspected of good Planets, it goes well with the Sick.

4. To look on with favour, to countenance. *rare.*

1663 *Flagellum, O, Cromwell* (1672) 144 What opinion Cromwel best aspected.

5. *intr.* To look; to have an aspect or bearing.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 69 The countrey over which it [the comet] blazeth, or to which it aspecteth. 1651 N. BACON *Cont. Hist. Disc.* iii. 32 The influence of Society .. principally aspected upon some pleas belonging to the Crown.

Aspectable, *a.* now *rare.* Also 7 -ible. [ad. L. *aspectābil-is*, f. *aspectāre*: see ASPECT *sb.* and -ABLE. Accented (æ·spektăb'l) by Mr. and Mrs. Browning; the analogical pronunciation is *aspe·ctable.*]

1. Capable of being seen, visible.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. iv, God was the sole cause of this aspectable and perceivable universal. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 (1619) 162 In this aspectible world. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 117 The most useful and admirable of all the aspectable Works of God. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 130 The ocean-grandeur, which Is aspectable from the place.

2. Fit to be beheld, fair to look upon.

1731 BAILEY, *Aspectable*, worthy to be look'd upon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. II. 203 Via Vittoria, the aspectable street Where he lived mainly.

† **Aspe·ctabund,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *aspectā-re* (see ASPECT *v.*), after L. *lacrimābundus, osculābundus*, etc.] Expressive in face.

1708 J. DOWNES *Rosc. Angl.* 51 On the Stage, he's very Aspectabund, wearing a Farce in his Face.

Aspectant (ăspe·ktănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *aspectānt-em*, pr. pple. of *aspectāre*: see -ANT¹.] Looking at, facing (each other); cf. ASPECT *v.* 2.

A·spected, *ppl. a.* [f. ASPECT *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

† **1.** *pple.* (*aspe·cted*). Looked at. *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. (1677) 275 Noysom vapors centred on the eye .. are taken by the eye of the aspected, and through it strike the very heart.

† **2.** *pple.* or *adj.* Looked at by a planet; (in *comb.*) subject to a particular aspect of the planets. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* v. 17 That blessed Night, that mild-aspected Howre. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* iv. § 3 (1643) 75 When they [planetes] are aptly and conveniently placed and aspected. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. i. 150 The ☽ aspected with the Sun.

3. *adj.* Having an aspect. (Usually in *comb.*)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, A labyrinthean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way aspected. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exposition*, A South-aspected Wall. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Conyza*, An east-aspected border.

† **Aspe·ctful,** *a. Obs.* [f. ASPECT *sb.* + -FUL.] Having favourable aspect, benignant.

1611 W. FENTON *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudeties*, Faire starre .. which on us do'st shine With beauteous lustre and aspectfull cheare.

† **Aspe·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *aspectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aspic-ĕre*: see ASPECT. (*Aspection* also occurred in OF.)] The action of looking at, beholding, viewing, watching.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 120 That this destruction should be the effect of the first beholder, or depend upon priority of aspection. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 66 To alter the aspect, or the aspection.

† **Aspe·ctor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *aspector*, n. of agent f. *aspicĕre*: see ASPECT.] Beholder.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Extasie* (D.) Lyons, Dragons, Panthers, and the like That in th' aspectors harts doe terror strike.

† **Aspe·ctual,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *aspectu-s* ASPECT + -AL: cf. *eventual.*] Pertaining to aspects.

1652 in Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* vi. 100 The vertue of the Eight sphere .. With her Signes and Figures and parts aspectuall.

Aspen (a·spĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: ?1 æspen, 4– aspen, 6–8 aspine, 7–9 aspin. [f. ASP¹ + -EN; cf. *ashen.* In *aspen leaf* we might suppose a survival of the OE. gen. *æspan*: see the first quot.; cf. MHG. *espenlaub*; the later subst. use evidently arose from taking *aspen* in such constructions as a sb. used attributively; later instances of the adj. may be really attrib. uses of the factitious sb.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the asp: see ASP¹.

[Cf. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 116 Genim æspan rind.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prol.* 3 Lyk an aspen leef he quok for ire. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 45 Oh had the monster seene those Lilly hands, Tremble like Aspen leaues vpon a Lute. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 66 Perch't on an aspin sprig. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* vi. Wks. VII. 188 Like an aspen leaf he trembled.

2. *fig.* Tremulous, quivering; quaking, timorous.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *A de B* xvii, With aspen herte I praye hem abyde. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 405 Possess'd with aspen fear. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 7/1 And, as their aspin stalks those fingers bind [? band] .. I wish'd to be a hyacinth in her hand. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 296 III. 191 Has the aspen Duke of Newcastle lived thus? 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 94 His beard Shook horrid with such aspen malady.

3. *esp.* in reference to a woman's tongue.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 769/1 For if they [women] myghte be suffred to begin ones in the congregacion to fal in disputing, those aspen leaues of theirs would neuer leaue waggyng. 1567 T. HOWELL *Poems* (1879) 150 In womens mindes: are diuers winds, which stur their Aspin tunge, to prate and chat.

B. *sb.* = ASP¹.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 8 The aspine good for staves. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 33 The whitest Wood .. is fitest for this purpose; as Aspen, Abel, Sycamore. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 51 Thy aspins quiver in a breathing breeze. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 454 Above our heads rustle the aspens grey.

b. in similative relations; as *aspen-like, -weak.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxii, A momentary aspen-like touch. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 116 And leaves me weak, O, aspen weak.

† **Aspe·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 aspendan, 3 aspene-n. [OE. *aspendan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *spendan* to SPEND.] To spend, expend.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 22 Hys ȝestréon béoð þus eall aspended. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Þet wit and þene wisdom .. aspenen we hit on godes willan.

† **A·sper, a·spre,** *a. Obs* [a. OF. *aspre* (mod. *âpre*):—L. *asper* rough, harsh.]

1. Rough, rugged.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxiii. 28 a/1 The wayes were soo aspre .. that .. they that shoed with gode and stronge shoes were cutte and broken. 1538 STARKEY *England* 134 The passage .. through rough and asper montaynys. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Asper artery, the wind-pipe.

2. Harsh to the senses, in sound or taste.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 173 All Base Notes, or very Treble Notes, give an Asper sound. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 174 The medicines .. when once they begin to grow stale, become sharp and asper.

3. Harsh to the feelings; bitter, cruel, severe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 798 And in hire aspre pleynte, thus she seyde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 122/2 Thise aspre tormentes and cruell doubte. 1578 *Oliver of Castille* vi. (T.) What dure and aspre strokes I have seen them give.

4. Of persons: Harsh, severe, stern.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 32 Þou .. makest fortune wroþe and aspere by þin inpacience. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 51, I am more aspre in my writing than .. modesty requireth. 1630 WESTCOTE *Devon.* 44 His melancholie .. asper nature, by which he centureth other men.

5. Hardy, warlike; mettled, fierce, savage.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 23 The aspre folke of Cithe. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 6 b, He fought none but .. the most aspre. 1503 *Shepherd's Kal.* (1656) xlii, Naturally a man is .. avaricious as a dog, and aspre as the Hart.

‖ **Asper** (æ·spəɪ), *sb.*¹ *Gr. Gram.* [L. *asper* (sc. *spīritus*): see prec.] The rough breathing; the sign (ʽ) placed above an initial vowel, or over *ρ*, equivalent in power to a Roman *h*; thus ὡs = *hōs*, ῥάβδος = *rhabdos.*

Asper (æ·spəɪ), *sb.*² [a. Fr. *aspre*, or ad. It. *aspero*, ad. Byzantine Gr. ἄσπρον lit. 'white-money,' f. ἄσπρος, -ον white (said to be ad. L. *asper* rough: see Littré).] A small silver Turkish coin, of which

120 are reckoned equal to the piastre; now only a 'money of account.'

1589 T. Sanders in Arb. *Garner* II. 20 Five Aspers .. which are but two-pence English. 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* III. iii, One .. That would run on men's errands for an asper. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lxviii. 733 His poverty was alleviated by a pension of 50,000 aspers. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xv. II. 269, 'I relieve not with one asper those who beg for alms upon the highway.'

Asperate (æ·spĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *asperātus*, pa. pple. of *asperāre* to roughen, f. *asper* rough.] Roughened, rough.

1623 in Cockeram. 1848 Dana *Zooph.* 235 Lamellae alternate, asperate, truncate.

¶ See also Aspirate.

Asperate (æ·spĕrēt), *v.* [f. prec.] To make rough or uneven in surface, rugged or harsh in sound, manner, etc.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 644 How to .. sweeten or asperate a style according as the nature of the subject requireth. *a* 1691 Boyle *Wks.* I. 683 (R.) The level surface of water being by agitation asperated with .. bubbles. 1858 Polson *Law & Lawyers* 137 No opposition [could] asperate his voice.

A·sperated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Roughened; made harsh.

1676 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 806 This Liquor .. was far enough from being smooth, being variously asperated by many flaky particles. 1835 L. Hunt *Lond. Jrnl.* No. 73. 274 A very different F from ours—a sharper and more asperated consonant [? confused with *aspirated*].

Asperation (æspĕrē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare*—°. [n. of action f. Asperate *v.*: see -ation.] A making rough. 1721 in Bailey.

Aspere-hawk: see Sparrow-hawk.

Asperge (ăspē·ɪdʒ), *v.* [(a. F. *asperge-r*) ad. L. *asperg-ĕre*, f. *a-* = *ad-* to, at + *spargĕre* to sprinkle.]

1. To sprinkle, besprinkle.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b, A cockrel or a pullet .. rosted, and with butter and veneger asperged. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cer.* III. i. 5 He who entering into a Church doth not asperge himselfe. 1875 H. Kingsley *No. Seventeen* II. xvii. 205 Being asperged with holy water by a priest.

† 2. = Asperse. (Bailey 1721.) *Obs.*

Aspe·rge, *sb.* [f. prec., or next.] a. A sprinkling of holy water (*obs.*). b. An aspergillum.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 428/1 What are all their asperges of holie water that the Papistes vse? 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 226 The pot of holy water, the asperge in her hand.

Asperges (ăspē·ɪdʒiz). [a. L. *aspergēs*, 2nd pers. sing. fut. ind. of *aspergĕre* (see Asperge *v.*), from the words *Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo et mundabor*, with which the priest begins mass. Cf. F. *aspergès.*] = prec.

1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 658/2 With a little asperges of the Popes holy water. 1674 *Du Moulin's Papal Tyr.* 36 A petty Clark carrying holy water with an Asperges. 1884 Addis & Arnold *Cath. Dict., Asperges*, a name given to the sprinkling of the altar, clergy, and people with holy water at the beginning of High Mass by the celebrant.

Aspergill (æ·spəɪdʒil). More frequently in L. form Aspergillum.

Aspergilliform (æspəɪdʒi·lifōɪm), *a.* [f. next + -(I)form.] Shaped like an aspergillum, as are the stigmas of some grasses. 1847 in Craig.

‖ **Aspergillum** (æspəɪdʒi·lŭm). [f. L. *aspergĕre* + *-illum* dim. suffix: cf. *vexillum*, f. *vehĕre.*] *R. C. Ch.* A kind of brush used to sprinkle holy water: see Asperges.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xcix, Fitt for the Aspergillum of this Preist. 1864 Webster, *Aspergill.* 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, After the foundation-stone had been sprinkled with water from the aspergillum.

‖ **Aspergi·llus.** *Biol.* A genus of microscopic fungi resembling the holy-water sprinkler in appearance, growing on decayed organic matter.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* III. 988 *Aspergillus glaucus* is the blue mould which forms on cheese, bread, etc. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 235 There is the white or blue mould, forming the genus Aspergillus, from the resemblance of its fructification to the brush used for sprinkling holy water. 1883 Tyndall in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 2/1 Supposing the aspergillus to be a human parasite.

‖ **Aspergoire.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [OF. *aspergoir, -geoir* (Godefroy); the mod.F. word is *aspersoir.*] An aspergillum.

1772 T. Warton *Sir T. Pope* 129 (T.) An holy-water stop and aspergoire of silver parcel-gilt.

Asperifoliate, -ous (æ·spĕrifō·liĕt, -liəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *asperifoli-us* (f. *asper* rough + *foli-um* leaf) + -ate, -ous.] Having rough leaves; formerly applied specifically to the *Borragineæ.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 286 Asperifolious Herbs, whose Flowers are .. reflected at the end like a Scorpions tail. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Asperifolious* or *Asperifoliate* Plants, according to Mr. Ray, make a distinct genus.

Asperity (ăspe·rĭti). Forms: 3–5 asprete, 6 asperite, -tie, 6– -ty. [a. OF. *asprete* (mod. *âpreté*) :—L. *asperitātem*, f. *asper* rough: see -ty. Subseq. assimilated to the L. word.]

1. Unevenness of surface, roughness, ruggedness; *concr.* in *pl.* sharp, rough, or rugged excrescences.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xxxvii. 50 a/1, Fewe people wente for to see him, for the grete asprete or sharpnesse of the place. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 246 Iuyce of Mynte .. taketh away the asperitie, and roughnesse of the tongue. 1662 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-glass. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 396 If any splinters or Asperities of Bones present themselves. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 25 Almost all Delimaceæ have the leaves covered with asperities.

2. Roughness of savour, tartness, acridity, acrimony. *arch.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 87 Very good for the asperity and siccity of the stomacke. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 512 Esteeming the Mass of bloud by reason of its asperity .. unfit for nutrition. 1747 Berkeley *Siris* § 86 (T.) The asperity of tartarous salts.

3. Harshness of sound, grating quality. *arch.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 239 The shrilness and asperity of the noise they make. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 88 ₱ 12 Our language, of which the chief defect is ruggedness and asperity. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 167 A place in Egypt, which he could not specify on account of its asperity.

4. Of literary style: Ruggedness, lack of polish, inelegance. *arch.*

1779 Johnson *Cowley* Wks. II. 66 Avoids with very little care either meanness or asperity. — *Philips* ibid. II. 293 Those asperities that are venerable in the Paradise Lost are contemptible in the Blenheim.

5. *fig.* Harshness to the feelings, rigour, severity; *hence*, hardship, difficulty. (The earliest sense; *arch.* exc. in b. Bitter coldness, rigour, bleakness.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 354 Vilte and asprete .. scheome and pine .. beoð þe two leddre stalen þet beoð upriht to þe heouene. *a* 1535 More *Wks.* 1218 (R.) To .. minysh the vygour and asperite of the paynes. 1659 Hardy *Serm.* 1 *John* xlix. (1865) 318/1 This oil [of gladness] .. mitigateth the asperity of affliction. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 80 ₱ 4 The nakedness and asperity of the wintry world. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/5 The great asperity of the climate in winter.

6. Harshness or sharpness of temper, esp. when displayed in tone or manner; crabbedness, bitterness, acrimony; in *pl.* harsh, embittered feelings.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 554 Animosities, and asperities of mind about toys and trifles. 1757 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 176 ₱ 8 Quickness of resentment and asperity of reply. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iii. (C. D. ed.) 13 Demanded with much asperity what she meant.

† **A·sperly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Asper *a.* + -ly 2.] Roughly, harshly; fiercely, bitterly.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 84 Ther he defended him asperliche. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 373 Heter hayreȝ .. þat asperly bited. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 57 Tormented ryght asperly with .. grete heyle stones. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iv. (1557) 155 Warred most asprely agaynst the Romains.

Aspermous (ăspē·ɪməs), *a. Bot.* and *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀσπερμ-ος* (f. *ἀ* priv. + *σπέρμα, -ματ-* seed) + -ous.] Without seed. **Aspermatous** (-mătəs), *a.* = prec. **Aspe·rmatism,** lack of seed, impotence.

1853 all in Mayne.

† **Aspe·rn(e,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *āspernāri*, f. *ā* = *ab* away from + *spernā-ri* to despise.] To despise, spurn.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 403 It was prudent policie not to asperne and disdaine the little small power. [Also quoted in Hall *Chron.* 412.]

† **A·spernate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. *āspernāt-* ppl. stem of *āspernā-ri*: see prec.] 'To contemn, reject, set light by, or abhor.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Asperna·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *āspernātiōnem*, n. of action f. *āspernāri*: see prec.] 'A despising.' Bailey 1731. 'Neglect, disregard.' Johnson.

† **A·sperness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Asper *a.* + -ness.] Sharpness, bitterness, severity.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. iv. 127 Tourmentid by asprenesse of peyne.

Aspe·rolite. *Min.* [f. L. *asper* rough + Gr. *λίθος*: see -lite.] A variety of Chrysocolla.

A·sperous, *a.* [f. L. *asper* (see Asper) + -ous. Cf. *glabrous, dexterous*, etc.]

1. Rough, rugged. (Now only in technical use.)

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccclviii. 115 [Cough] doth come .. of a reume distyllynge to the asperous arture. 1678 Rycaut *Grk. Ch.* 243 (T.) They [cells of hermits] are all built in the rocks, and have a craggy and asperous ascent to them. 1752 Lisle *Husb.* 12 Arenous and sandy earths .. consist of sharp and asperous angles. 1880 Gray *Bot. Textbk.* 397 *Asperous*, rough to the touch.

† 2. Harsh to the senses; rough-tasted. *Obs.*

1670 Beale in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1156 The asperous, and yet appeasing Particles in some Liquors.

† 3. Harsh to the feelings; bitter, cruel, severe.

1556 Abp. Parker *Psalter* xxxviii, Thy irefull dartes be asperous. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ci. 398 A long and asperous Warre. 1653 A. Wilson *James I*, 125 The asperous edge of Opinion might be taken off.

† 4. Fierce, savage; cf. Asper *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1650 T. Bayly *Herba Parietis* 78 The asperous vermine sets all the venemous nailes .. into his trembling flesh.

† **A·sperously,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -ly 2.] Roughly, harshly, severely, painfully.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cccxxvii. 106 Spasmos .. doth drawe the synewes very straight, and asperouslye in the feete and legges.

Asperse (ăspē·ɪs), *v.* Also 7 asperce. [f. L. *aspers-* ppl. stem of *asperg-ĕre*: see Asperge. Cf. *aspersé* in Cotgr.] Always *trans.*

1. To besprinkle, bespatter (a person or thing) *with.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 She dide asperse the place with the waters. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 174 There are Foxes aspersed over with black spots. 1659 Lestrange *Alliance Div. Off.* viii. (1846) 368 The child is thrice to be aspersed with water on the face. 1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk.-Bk.* (1863) 157 The people, as they entered, aspersed themselves with all their might.

2. To sprinkle, scatter (liquid, dust, etc.).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 6 With some golden hair aspersed among the residue. 1815 Southey *Roderick* xxv. 487 Blood, which hung on every hair, Aspersed like dew-drops.

† 3. To sprinkle in as an ingredient, intermingle.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 6 Except he had in the moste desired birthe of the same, aspersed the deathe of your mooste dere Mother: we should by our immoderate felicitee have tempted and provoked hym to take you bothe from vs. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 65 Making a plaister thereof with Barley meal and a little Brimstone aspersed.

4. To bespatter (a person, his character, etc.) *with* damaging reports, false and injurious charges or imputations. In 17th c.: Injuriously and falsely to charge *with.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 40 Monkish humours haue aspersed other such men with bitter reproaches. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 53 He is unjustly aspersed with pride. 1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* Rom. i. 10 The calumnies with which the Jews had aspersed him. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 27 The criminations with which the leaders .. appeared desirous of aspersing one another.

† b. *with* flattery or praise. *Obs. rare.*

1702 Rowe *Ambit. Step-Moth.* (ed. 2) Ded., Men of your Lordship's Figure and Station .. ought [not] to be aspers'd with such Pieces of Flattery while living.

5. To spread false and injurious charges against; to detract from, slander, calumniate, traduce, defame, vilify: a. a person.

1647 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad Aul. (1673) 216 Aspersing those that are otherwise minded than themselves. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* 170/2 Xenophon asperseth him, that he went thither to share in the Sicilian Luxury. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 240 A libel tending to asperse or vilify the house of Commons. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiii, There were foul tongues to asperse a Douglas.

b. character, reputation, honour, etc.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 215 He asperceth the credit and reputation of another by approbrious words. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 49 Has any one been aspersing your husband's character?

† 6. To sprinkle, cast (a damaging imputation or false charge) *upon. Obs. rare.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 7 He can asperse no greater imputation on Gentry. 1635 — *Arcad. Pr.* 243 Nor asperse upon the republike so foule a stain.

Aspersed (ăspē·ɪst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Besprinkled; *spec.* in *Her.* strewed or powdered with a number of small charges, such as *fleur-de-lis.* 1882 Cussans *Handbook of Heraldry* 130.

2. Calumniated, slandered, defamed.

1655 Lestrange *Chas. I*, 181 The Archbishop of Canterbury stands aspersed in common fame. 1771 J. Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 96 Mr. Wesley owed it to .. his own aspersed character. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 272 To vindicate his aspersed integrity.

Asperser, -or (ăspē·ɪsəɪ). [f. prec. + -er 1, or (on L. analogies) -or.]

1. One who asperses; a defamer or calumniator.

1702 *Schedule Review'd* 26 An Asperser of the Honourable House. 1738-9 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 39 The aspersors of her husband's chastity. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. iii, Confronting the last asperser of the Colonna.

2. An aspergillum.

1882 *Times* 18 Apr. 5 Taking the asperser he made the sign of the cross with it on his own forehead.

Aspersing (ăspē·ɪsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] Aspersion. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1702 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* V. 139 The aspersing of the last house of commons .. with receiving French money.

Aspe·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That asperses, slanders, or calumniates.

1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart* 104 What shall be done to thee thou aspersing Pen?

Aspersion (ăspē·ɪʃən). Also 7 aspertion. [ad. L. *aspersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aspers-*: see Asperse and -ion.]

1. The action of besprinkling (a person or thing), or of sprinkling or scattering (liquid, dust, etc.).

1553-87 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 497/1 By the aspersion of the bloud of Jesus Christ. 1699 Burnet 39 *Articles* xx. (1700) 193 Aspersion may answer the true end of Baptism. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 109 They make many aspersions of holy water. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. 209 St. Peter .. baptized five thousand on one day; but this must have been by aspersion.

2. That which is sprinkled; a shower or spray.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 18 No sweet aspersion shall the heauens let fall To make this contract grow. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 584 An aspersion of cold water was dashed .. in the impassioned faces of the pair.

† 3. The sprinkling in of an ingredient. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 29 There is to bee found besides the Theologicall sence, much aspersion of Philosophie. *Ibid.* II. 79 Divinity Morality and Policy, with great aspersion of all other artes. *a* 1656 Hales *Golden Rem.* (1688) 34 Without any Aspersion of Severity.

† 4. Bespatterment with what soils; soil, stain. *Obs.*

1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 6 (1870) I. 70 Whatsoever aspersion the sin of the day has brought upon us.

5. The action of casting damaging imputations, false and injurious charges, or unjust insinuations; calumniation, defamation.

1633 G. Herbert *Charms & Knots* in *Temple* 89 Who by aspersions throw a stone At th head of others, hit their

own. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* xvii, Aspersion is the babbler's trade, To listen is to lend him aid. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. xi. 347 Imperious aspersion of God.

6. A damaging report; a charge that tarnishes the reputation; a calumny, slander, false insinuation. Esp. in the phr. *To cast aspersions upon.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Pref. 2 Which may seeme to lay ..any particular aspersion upon some families. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 120 As false is the aspersion of his being a great usurer. 1692 JAMES II, *Royal Tracts* * * G iv, Malicious Aspertions. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 209, I defy all the world to cast a just aspersion on my character. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 53 Vindicating myself from the aspersions.

†Aspe·rsionating, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as pres. pple. of a vb. *aspersionate*, f. prec. Cf. *proportionate*.] = ASPERSING *ppl. a.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxx. (1643) 188 Private and frosty nips from aspersionating tongues.

Aspersive (ăspə·ɹsiv), *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *aspers-* (see ASPERSE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **aspersīvus*.] Tending or calculated to asperse, defamatory.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 43 Passages .. very aspersive to our Religion.

Aspe·rsively, *adv. ? Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an aspersive manner; by way of aspersion.

1653 *Sir F. Drake Revived* (R.) Envious and injurious detractions, which the ignorant may aspersively cast thereon.

‖ **Aspersoir** (asperswar). [Fr., f. L. *aspers-*: see ASPERSE and -OIR.] An aspergillum.

1851 Miss STRICKLAND *Queens Scot.* I. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented his goddaughter with a beautiful gold aspersoir. 1872 CUTTS *Scenes Mid. Ages* 219 The holy water-pot and aspersoir.

Aspersor, variant form of ASPERSER.

‖ **Aspersorium** (æspəɹsō·ɹiŭm). [med.L., f. L. *aspers-*: see -ORIUM.] A vessel for holding the holy water used for ceremonial sprinkling.

1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 46 Our holy water is Pagan..See here is a Pagan aspersorium. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 458 The aged bishop .. after offering the aspersorium led Rinuccini to the high altar.

Aspersory (ăspə·ɹsəri), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *aspers-* (see ASPERSE) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **aspersōrius*.] = ASPERSIVE. 1848 in WEBSTER.

†Aspe·rt, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *aspert*, var. of *apert*, prob. mixed with *espert*: see APERT, EXPERT.] Apt, able, ready, clever.

1423 JAMES I, *King's Quair* v. xix, Though thy begynning hath bene retrograde, Be froward opposyt quhare till aspert, Now sall thai turn, and luke[n] on the dert.

†A·spertee. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Fr. *asperté*: see ASPERITY.] Rigour, violence, force.

1660 BOND *Scutum Reg.* 234 Seeing that the King could not be reformed by Sute of Law, that ought to be done by aspertee that is by force.

†Aspew·, *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *aspīwan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *spīwan* to SPEW.] To spew out, vomit.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 þe nedre..hire atter aspeweð.

Asphalt (æ·sfælt, æsfæ·lt). Forms: 4 aspaltoun, aspalt, 6 aspallto, 7 asphalta, 7–8 asphaltos, -us, 8– asphaltum, asphalt; also 9 asphalte. [Has been used in many forms: *α.* in ME. a. OF. **aspaltoun*, **aspalt* (It. *aspalto*, Pr. *asfalto*), ad. late L. *asphalton*, *-tum*, a. Gr. ἄσφαλτον, var. of ἄσφαλτος, a word of foreign origin; *β.* from 17th c. in the Gr. and L. forms *asphaltos*, *-us*, *-um*, the last established in scientific use; *γ.* in recent times, a. mod. Fr. *asphalte*. Bailey, Johnson, and Todd knew only *asphaltos*, *-um*; Craig, 1847, has *aspha·lt*, but since asphalt pavement became familiar, *a·sphalt* has become usual.]

1. A bituminous substance, found in many parts of the world, a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brownish-black resinous mineral, consisting of a mixture of different hydrocarbons; called also *mineral pitch*, *Jews' pitch*, and in the O.T. '*slime*.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1038 þe spumande aspaltoun þat spyserez sellen. 1366 MAUNDEV. ix. 100 It castethe out of the Watre a thing that men clepen Aspalt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xix. (1495) 559 *Asphaltis* glewe of Iudea is erthe of blacke colour and is heuy and stinkynge. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 46 b, For every porcion of such thinges, [taking] five of aspallto. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 77 The infinite quantity of Asphalta or Bytumen which grows there [Babylon]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 674 Asphaltos, or dense Bitumen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 729 Blazing Cressets fed With Naphtha and Asphaltus. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 89 Asphaltum per 100 weight. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Asphaltos* or *Asphaltum*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 727 Amber and asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 326 A whole lake of asphalt is said to exist in the Isle of Trinidad. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 370 Bitumen, or Asphalte, is an inspissated mineral oil.

b. *attrib.*

1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, The salutary application of the Asphaltum-pot. 1872 F. POPE *Telegraph* i. 19 Coat the zincs with asphaltum varnish.

2. A composition made by mixing bitumen, pitch, and sand, or manufactured from natural bituminous limestones, used to pave streets and walks, to line cisterns, etc. Mostly *attrib.*

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* II. 267/1 The Seyssel asphalte introduced into this country by Mr. Claridge .. in 1837. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* (C. D. ed.) iv. 18 Asphalt pavements substituted for wooden floors. 1864 BROWNING *App. Failure* 36 Some arch, where twelve such slept abreast, Unless the plain asphalte seemed best. 1881 GRANT WHITE *England* ii. 29 An asphaltum path.

b. *Artificial Asphaltum*: a mixture of the thick pitchy residue of coal-tar with sand, chalk, or lime, used for the same purposes as the preceding.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 258.

3. *Comb.* asphalt-like *a.*

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 751 Solid asphalt-like substances soluble in ether and not in alcohol.

Asphalt (æsfæ·lt), *v.* [f. prec.] To cover or lay with asphalt.

1872 *City Press* 6 Apr. (*Comm. Council*) A most opportune time for asphalting the thoroughfare. 1884 RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 526/2 The streets are .. asphalted.

Asphalted (æsfæ·ltėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Covered or laid with asphalt.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 146 Asphalted tiles, set in Roman cement, should be first applied as a covering to the wall. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 192 In London there are about nine miles of asphalted streets.

Asphaltene (æ·sfæltī·n). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *asphaltène*, f. ASPHALT + -ENE.] A black solid substance, burning like a resin, supposed to be the solid constituent of asphalt. It is an oxygenated hydro-carbon.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 751 A black, lustrous, asphalt-like solid, his asphaltene. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 426 Asphaltene may be formed by the oxidation of petrolene.

Asphalter (æsfæ·ltəɹ). [f. ASPHALT *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who lays down asphalt.

1880 *Daily News* 20 March 5/4 Find the main approach to the Park in the hands of paviors and asphalters.

Asphaltic (æsfæ·ltik), *a.* [f. ASPHALT-OS + -IC.] Of the nature of, or containing, asphalt. *Asphaltic Lake, pool, Lake Asphaltites*: the Dead Sea.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 19 There was an asphaltick and Bituminous nature in that Lake before the fire of Gomorrah. 1658 USSHER *Annals* 754 Horsemen which should conduct him to the Asphaltick Lake. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 411 Elealé to th' Asphaltic Pool. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 512 Flaming Phlegethon's asphaltic streams. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 258 *Asphaltic Mastic*..is composed of nearly pure carbonate of lime, and about 9 or 10 per cent. of bitumen.

Aspha·ltite, *a.* [ad. Gr. ἀσφαλτίτης bituminous, f. ἄσφαλτος.] Bituminous, asphaltic.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* I. 798 The Asphaltite Lake.

Aspha·ltos, -us, -um, forms of ASPHALT.

Asphe·terism (ăsfe·tĕriz'm). [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + σφέτερ-ος one's own, after Gr. σφετερισμός appropriation.] The doctrine that there ought to be no private property; communism.

1794 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* I. 221 We preached Pantisocracy and Asphete[r]ism everywhere. 1880 DOWDEN *Southey* 36 Coleridge, to silence objectors, would publish a quarto volume on Pantisocracy and Aspheterism.

Asphe·terize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. after SPHETERIZE, Gr. σφετερίζειν.] To practise aspheterism.

1794 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Life* I. 227 The preponderating utility of our aspheterising in Wales.

Asphodel (æ·sfodėl). *Bot.* Also 6–7 asphodill. [ad. L. *asphodil-us*, *asphodel-us*, a. Gr. ἀσφόδελ-ος, of unkn. origin. The earlier form (ad. med.L. *affodillus*) was AFFODIL, q.v., whence DAFFODIL.]

1. A genus of liliaceous plants with very handsome flowers, mostly natives of the south of Europe. The White Asphodel or King's Spear covers large tracts of land in Apulia, where its leaves afford good nourishment to sheep. From the genus the order has sometimes been called *Asphodeleæ*.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 649 This herbe is called in Greke ἀσφοδελος; in shops *Affodilus*..in English also Affodyl and Daffodyll.] 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 85 To shew vnto you the sundry sorts of asphodils..Dioscorides maketh mention but of one asphodill: but Plinie setteth downe two. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 128 Asphodel hath a property to chase away mice and rats. 1611 COTGR., *Asphodile* [Fr.], The Daffadill, Affodill, or Asphodill flower; also the root or bulbes thereof. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 The Root is like the Asphodel, and yields..Salt and Oil. 1859 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* IV. cxc. III. 169 Dwellings..made of the stems of the asphodel, and of rushes, wattled together. 1877 MRS. KING *Discip., Ugo Bassi* I. 51 The moonlight spires Of asphodel rose out of glossy tufts In straight white armies.

b. By the poets made an immortal flower, and said to cover the Elysian meads. (Cf. Homer *Odyss.* XI. 539 Ἀσφοδελὸς λειμών.)

1634 MILTON *Comus* 838 To embathe In nectared lavers strewed with asphodel. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 37 The dead are made to eat Asphodels about the Elysian meadows. 1713 POPE *St. Cecilia's Day* 74 Happy souls who dwell In yellow meads of asphodel Or amaranthine bowers. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 170 Others in Elysian valleys dwell, Resting weary limbs at last on beds of asphodel. 1858 LONGF. *Poems* 90 He who wore the crown of asphodels, Descending, at my door began to knock.

c. *attrib.* (sometimes = 'Elysian.')

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Is that a real Elysian brightness .. Is it of a truth leading us into beatific Asphodel meadows? 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. iv. 149 Hereafter crown us with asphodel flowers. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 37 In their race thro' the asphodel meadows of their youth.

2. With qualifications, popularly applied to several other plants:

a. Bog, English, or Lancashire Asphodel (*Narthecium Ossifragum*), common on moorlands in Britain. †b. Bulbous Asphodel, a species of Ornithogalum or 'Star of Bethlehem' (*O. pyrenaicum*). *Obs.* c. False Asphodel, in America, a species of Tofieldia. d. Scotch Asphodel (*Tofieldia palustris*), a British subalpine plant.

1599 GERARD *Cat.*, *Asphodelus Lancastriensis*, Lancashire Asphodill. *A. bulbosus*, Bulbous Asphodill. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Flower-Less.* in *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 195 The English asphodel: In the turfy bogs ye found it. 1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* 190 In swampy spots clustered the white heads of the mountain asphodel.

Asphodelian (æsfodī·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *asphodelus* (see prec.) + -IAN.] Of asphodel; Elysian.

1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Gr. & It.* 410 The asphodelian mead.

‖ **Asphyxia** (ăsfi·ksiă). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἀσφυξία, f. ἀ priv. + σφύξις pulse (whence also *asphyxis* has occas. been used). See also ASPHYXY.]

1. *lit.* Stoppage of the pulse.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Asphyxia*, a Cessation of the Pulse throughout the whole Body; which is the highest degree of Swooning and next to Death. 1731 BAILEY, *Asphyxia*, a Deficiency or Privation of the Pulse in some Cases, where it stops for a Time. 1864 WEBSTER, *Asphyxia*..applied also to the collapsed state in cholera, with want of pulse.

2. The condition of suspended animation produced by a deficiency of oxygen in the blood; suffocation. Also *fig.*

[It indicates a curious infelicity of etymology that the pulse in asphyxiated animals continues to beat long after all signs of respiratory action have ceased. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.]

1778 T. BRAND (*title*) The Cure of Asphyxis or apparent death by Drowning. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 259/1 Asphyxia may be produced by section of the spinal cord. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xii. 120 Lingering asphyxia of soul. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 98 When a man is strangled, drowned, or choked..what is called asphyxia comes on.

Asphy·xial, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by asphyxia.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 802/2 Asphyxial disorders. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813, 1001/1 The asphyxial stage of cholera.

Asphyxiate (ăsfi·ksi,ēit), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^{3}.] To affect with asphyxia, to suffocate.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 261/1 A rabbit was asphyxiated by tying the trachea. 1866 *Ch. & State Rev.* 23 Mar. 177/1 The atmosphere of indifferentism, on the contrary, half asphyxiates the very believer.

Asphy·xiated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Affected with asphyxia, suffocated.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 260/2 The carotid arteries of an asphyxiated animal. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. 257 This blue air by which the spirit lives, without which it becomes asphyxiated.

Asphy·xiating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] Asphyxiation, suffocation.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 98 This asphyxiating process.

Asphy·xiating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] Causing asphyxia, suffocating. Also *fig.*

1859 F. PAGET *Curate Cumberw.* 166 Of all asphyxiating miseries it is the worst. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 63 The stiff dinner, or the asphyxiating drum.

Asphyxiation (ăsfi·ksi,ēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. ASPHYXIATE: see -ATION.] The action of producing asphyxia, or condition of being asphyxiated; suffocation.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xix. 312 The purple verge of asphyxiation. 1883 *Standard* 19 Mar. 5/2 Abandoned to garotting by night and asphyxiation by day.

Asphyxiator (ăsfi·ksi,ēitəɹ). [n. of agent f. as prec.: see -ATOR.] An asphyxiating agent; an apparatus for extinguishing fire by the agency of carbonic acid gas, etc.

1882 *Standard* 31 Oct. 5/3 Portable fire engines or asphyxiators on every car.

Asphyxy (ăsfi·ksi). [ad. F. *asphyxie*, ad. L. *asphyxia*.] = ASPHYXIA.

1784 (*title*) Gardane's Catechism concerning the apparent Deaths, called Asphyxies [transl. from Fr.]. 1837 BEDDOES *Let.* in *Poems* Introd. 103 About to awake from her asphyxy of a hundred years. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Weighed & Want.* II. xv. 192 His letters..absorbed her atmosphere, and after each followed a period of mental asphyxy.

Asphy·xy, *v.* [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *asphyxier*.] To asphyxiate. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 96 If said soul be asphyxied. 1881 TYNDALL *Float. Matt. Air* App. 334 Asphyxied by the defect of oxygen.

Aspic[1] (æ·spik). Forms: 6 aspycke, 6–7 aspicke, aspike, 7 aspick, 7– aspic. [a. F. *aspic* asp, a. Pr. *aspic*, unexplained derivative of L. *aspid-em*, nom. *aspis*: see ASP[2].]

1. By-form of ASP[2], used chiefly in poetry.

1530 PALSGR. 195/1 Aspycke sarpent, *aspicq*. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 354 This is an Aspickes traile. 1611 FLORIO *Aspide* [It.], an aspike or aspe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 42 A little child should boldly put his finger in the cavern of an Aspick. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v, Why did I 'scape th'invenom'd Aspic's rage. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xl, Shewing the aspic's bite.

b. *attrib.*

1742 C. OWEN *Serpents* 61 The Aspick Poison, which throws Persons into a pleasant Sleep, in which they die. 1807 LAMB *Let.* ix, Breath..like distillations of aspic poison.

c. *fig.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V*, 237 Stung with the Aspicke of invadeing feare. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem.*

Geo. III (1845) I. xviii. 261 Lord Bute .. there first learned what an aspic was lodged near his bosom.

2. *transf.* 'A piece of ordnance which carries a 12 pound shot. The piece itself weighs 4250 pounds.' C. James *Mil. Dict.* 1816. (Perh. only Fr.)

Aspic[2] (æ·spik). [a. Fr. *aspic* (in *huile d'aspic* vulgar form of *huile de spic*) for *spic*, ad. It. *spigo* the Great Lavender, orig. Spikenard, = OF. *espic* :— L. *spīcus* (in med.L.) Spikenard, collateral form of *spīca* spike.] The Great Lavender or Spike (*Lavandula Spica*), a plant from which a volatile aromatic oil is obtained.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxix. 288 Oyle of Aspicke, which the Physitians and Painters vse much, the one for plasters, the other to vernish their pictures. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Oil*, Oil of aspic or spike. 1819 REES *Encycl.* III, *Aspic*..grows in plenty in Languedoc.

Aspic[3] (æ·spik). Also 8 aspique. [a. F. *aspic*. Littré suggests its derivation from *aspic* asp, because it is 'froid comme un aspic,' a proverbial phrase in Fr.] A savoury meat jelly, composed of and containing meat, fish, game, hard-boiled eggs, etc. Also *attrib.* in *aspic-jelly*.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 47 Cased in Chrystal like our aspiques. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii. (1866) 526 Died .. of an aspic of plovers' eggs. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxi. 89 He extracted a couple of fat little birds from their bed of aspic jelly.

†A·spide. *Obs.* Also 4 aspidis, 5 aspyde. [ad. L. *aspidem*, acc. of *aspis* : see ASP[2]. Cf. OF. *aspide*.] By-form of ASP[2].

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xci. 13 Þu ofer aspide [Vulg. *supra aspidem*] miht eaðe gangan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Oure aspide and basilisk saltou ga. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 A serpent, which that aspidis is cleped. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 221/2 And did doo be put to her .. two aspydes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 356 As for the aspides .. whomsoever they have stung, they die vpon it with a kind of deadly sleepinesse.

Aspidelite (ăspi·dĕləit). *Min.* [?f. Gr. *ἀσπιδη-* shield + -LITE.] A variety of TITANITE found at Arendal in Norway. (Dana.)

Aspie, -ier, obs. forms of ESPY, -IER : see ASPY.

†Aspi·ll, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SPILL *v.* :— OE. *spillan*.]

1. To spill, waste, render useless.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 148 Þeo þet forleoseð & aspilleð al hore god þuruh wilnunge of hereword. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 348 So thu miȝt thine song aspille.

2. To destroy, kill.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Eower burh heo forbernað and ehte aspillað. *c* 1275 *Orison* in *O. E. Misc.* 140 Ne may nouht þe feond his saule aspille. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Mid þis Askebert hëo spác : þat child forto aspille.

Aspin, obs. form of ASPEN.

†A·spine, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. ASP[2] + -INE. (Cf. *serpent-ine.*)] Of or pertaining to an asp ; snaky.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* viii, Could thy passion lend No sleighter subject, for thy breath to spend Her aspine venome at.

Aspirant (ăspəi·rănt, *occas.* æ·spirănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *aspirant* and ad. L. *aspīrāntem*, pr. pple. of *aspirer*, *aspīrāre* : see ASPIRE *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* = ASPIRING.

1. Striving for a higher position, seeking distinction.

1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 373, I receive plenty of letters from poets aspirant. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 343 To muse upon eternity's constraint Round our aspirant souls.

2. Mounting up, ascending.

1845 MOZLEY *Blanco White, Ess.* (1878) II. 134 Nature is retracing her aspirant steps. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 249 With flame all round him aspirant Stood flushed .. the tyrant.

B. *sb.* One who aspires ; one who, with steady purpose, seeks advancement to high position, or the acquirement of some privilege or advantage.

1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks., Dunciad* IV. 517 (JOD.) Each aspirant .. had proved his qualification and claim. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. 57 Perhaps she wished an aspirant profounder, But whatsoe'er she wished, she acted right. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 253 The way to greatness was left clear to a new set of aspirants.

b. Const. *to, after, for.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 138 The Aspirant to the Mysteries. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 45 Degrade me .. To an aspirant after fame, not truth ! 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 218 A calculating and practical aspirant to Empire. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 179 Aspirants for poetic honors.

Aspirate (æ·spirĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *aspīrātus*, pa. pple. of *aspīrāre* : see ASPIRE *v.* and -ATE[2]. Cf. Fr. *aspiré*.]

A. *ppl. adj.* = ASPIRATED.

?1669 HOLDER (J.) They are not aspirate, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The *Spiritus* of the Greeks, our *h* aspirate. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* 13 Consonants—Aspirate Mutes.

B. *sb.*

1. A consonantal sound in which the action of the breath is prominently marked ; one which is followed by or blended with the sound of H.

(Modern phonologists generally apply the term to a consonantal diphthong consisting of a mute or stop followed by 'the slipping-out of an audible bit of *flatus* or aspiration, between the breach of mute-closure and the following sound' (Whitney), which is believed to be the character of the Sanskrit 'aspirates,' and to have been the *original* value of the Gr. χ, θ, φ. But the term is also applied in Gr. grammar to the current *fricative* value of these letters ; and in the Roman alphabet generally to any modification of sound indicated by the addition of *h* ; e. g. to the Celtic *bh*, *mh* (= *v*, and nasalized *v*) ; in Hebrew it has been given to the gutturals, and in other languages it has been used with similar vagueness).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some .. write the aspirates, or letters aspirated. *Ibid.* The eastern languages which do not express the vowels, do yet express the Aspirates. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* III. iii. § 31 Gutturals, and rough aspirates, and strongly marked consonants are the most sudden and forcible inflections. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* 13 That the aspirates, all of them, are real mutes or contact sounds, and not fricatives (like European *th*, *ph*, *ch*, etc.) is beyond question.

2. The simple sound of the letter H, or its equivalent the *πνεῦμα δασύ*, or *spiritus asper* (') of Greek grammar. *Esp.* applied to the initial *h*- so often 'dropped,' or improperly inserted, by the uneducated in England.

1725 POPE *Pref. Homer*, The feebler Æolic which often rejects its aspirate or takes off its accent. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxv. (1873) 196 A Middlemarch mercer of polite manners and superfluous aspirates. 1877 *Punch* 18 Aug. 65 Our old Cockney friend, 'Arry, who is weak in aspirates.

¶ Some writers have altered this word to *asperate*, after the *spiritus asper* of the Latin grammarians, an ingenious but unfounded conceit.

Aspirate (æ·spirĕt), *v.* [f. L. *aspīrāt-* ppl. stem of *aspīrāre* : see prec. Cf. F. *aspirer*.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce with a breathing ; to add an audible effect of the breath to any sound ; to prefix H to a vowel, or add H or its supposed equivalent to a consonant sound. Also *absol.*

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) Our *w* and *h* aspirate. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Aspirate*, to pronounce with an Aspiration. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* xi. (1832) 226 Londoners [are] always aspirating where they should not, and never aspirating where they should. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* I. iv. 33 The Celts have aspirated the letter *m* in *gumi*.

2. *trans.* To draw out a gas or vapour from a vessel ; cf. ASPIRATOR, a, b.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 437 He proposes to aspirate the vapours of the chambers.

Aspirated (æ·spirĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* Pronounced with a breathing ; having the sound of H prefixed, added, or blended.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 14, 26 Consonants, to which they add 20 other aspirated Syllables. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* II. iii. 146 Aspirated checks.

Aspiration (æspirē·ʃən). Also 6 adsp-. [ad. L. *aspīrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aspīrāre* : see ASPIRE and -ATION.]

I. From ASPIRE.

†1. The action of breathing into ; inspiration.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 357 (R.) Without the adspiracion and helpe of whose especiall grace no laboure of man can profite. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 169 Which thinge [he] .. sayde not withoute the aspiration and assent of the Hollie Spirit.

2. The action of breathing or drawing one's breath ; a breath, sigh. *techn.* The drawing in of air in, or as in, breathing.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 746 Corrupt inflamation taking away freedom or easinesse of aspiration. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 7 One..of those Syphons containes so much Air that it cannot be drawn forth by aspiration. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. (1883) 93 There is .. not an aspiration of the breeze, but hints some cause. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* XXV. (1869) 110/2 She sighed with an aspiration so low that it was scarcely audible. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 379/2 Valves of aspiration ..send the air into the body of the apparatus.

†3. That which is breathed out, an exhalation.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* vi. § 2 (1643) 196 An hot and drie aspiration exhaled out of the earth.

4. The action of aspiring ; steadfast desire or longing for something above one.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 16 That spirit of his In aspiration lifts him from the earth. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.) A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* xlvii. 340 Assured that he need regard no woman as too high for his aspirations. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 120 Aspiration is a pure upward desire for excellence.

II. From ASPIRATE.

5. The action of aspirating : see ASPIRATE *v.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxv. (1495) 835 This name Pigargus hath none aspiracion..and so it shall not be wryten wyth . h . but some men wryte Phigargus : and done amys. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. vi. 13 b, H is no letter but a signe of aspiracion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 130 The addition of an h, or aspiration of the letter π. 1845 O'DONOVAN *Irish Gram.* 39 Aspiration .. of the Celtic .. may be defined as the changing of the radical sounds of the consonants from being stops of the breath to a sibilance, or from a stronger to a weaker sibilance.

6. An aspirated sound or letter ; the letter H or its equivalent ; the breathings (') and (') in Greek ; = ASPIRATE *sb.*

c 1550 GRAFTON *Briteyn* (R.) Pritannia in Greke, with a circumflexed aspiracion, doth signifie metalles. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Ath.* 61 The letter ה *He*, which is but an aspiration. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 62 What is no substantial letter but a bare aspiration. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Father Greyb.* 292 Of less standing in the University, than Greek accents and aspirations. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 282 The Greek vowels admit of two aspirations, viz. spiritus asper [῾] and spiritus lenis [᾽].

¶ Written *asperation* : see ASPIRATE *sb.* ¶.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 558 The letter of Asperation being altered out of his place.

Aspirator (æ·spirēitəɹ). [n. of agent f. (on L. analogies) L. *aspīrāre* : see ASPIRE *v.* and -ATOR. Cf. F. *aspirateur*.] He who or that which aspirates, breathes, or blows upon ; *spec.* a. an apparatus for drawing a stream of air or gas through a tube ; b. an instrument for evacuating pus from abscesses by means of an exhausted receiver ; c. a kind of winnowing or fanning machine.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 427 Mohr's aspirator has the form of an ordinary gasometer. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 20, I have drawn off the pus from a chronic abscess with the aspirator. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 76/1 The wheat..falls into an aspirator on the seventh floor.

Aspiratory (ăspəi·rătəri), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. prec., as if ad. L. **aspīrātōrius* : see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to aspiration. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Aspire (ăspəi·ɹ), *v.* Forms : 5–6 aspyre, 6–7 aspier, 6– aspire. [(?a. F. *aspire-r*), ad. L. *asp-*, *adspīrā-re* to breathe upon, seek to reach, f. *ad* to, at + *spīrā-re* to breathe. The OF. *aspirer* is prob. partly for *enspirer*, ad. L. *inspīrāre* : see A- *pref.* 10.]

I. To breathe into or forth.

†1. *trans.* To breathe (breath or spiritual influence) *to* or *into* ; to inspire. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/1 Though god .. aspired them his grace therein. 1533 — *Apol.* xlix. Wks. 927/2 To spreade his beames vpon vs, and aspire hys breth into vs. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. lix, Thereto may he his grace and gentle heat aspire.

†2. *intr.* To breathe forth, exhale. *Obs. rare.*

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 290 In what lonely vale Of balmy med'cine's various field, aspires The blest refrigerent ?

II. To breathe desire towards. (Cf. ANHELE.)

3. *intr.* To have a fixed desire, longing, or ambition for something at present above one ; to seek to attain, to pant, long. a. with *to*.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 59 Mannys Corage is so noble that naturally he aspyreth to hye thyngs and to be exaltyd. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 20 Woman ought to be repressed..if she aspire to any dominion. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 Any man that aspires to true knowledge. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 225 The Barbarian still aspired to the rank of master-general of the armies of the West. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 52 Is it not possible that Pole secretly aspired to the hand of the princess Mary ?

b. with *after, at* ; *for*, obs.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 31 b, Which citty.. began to aspire at the whole Empire of Greece. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 22 [Thou] Aspiredst for the everlasting Crowne. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xvi. 246 We are able to desire, and aspire after .. the very throne of God. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. II. viii. 165 He who aspires at the character of a good man. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 399 To aspire after a more perfect knowledge of his nature. 1869 F. NEWMAN *Misc.* 310 He does not lead the learner to aspire at any thing higher.

c. with *inf.*

c 1460 [See 3 a.] 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 153 Wilt thou aspire to guide the heauenly Car ? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 Aspiring to be like God in power. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii, Milo was aspiring to be made consul.

d. *absol.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 185 To aspire is lawfull, if betwixt a Meane it stand. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 363 Ye powers of truth, that bid my soul aspire. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix. 383 Man aspires. An immense instinct in his nature points upward, like a spire of flame.

†4. *trans.* To have an ardent desire for, to pant or long for, to be ambitious of, aim at. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 41 How for to depryve Mercilla of her crowne, by her aspyred. 1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* III. s.v. *Cleopatra*, He aspired the Empire. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. 362 But I aspire no merits, nor popular thanks. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* Proem. 20 And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight.

III. To rise, mount up. (Influenced in use by various meanings of SPIRE *sb.* and *v.*)

5. *intr.* To rise up, as an exhalation, or as smoke or fire ; hence *gen.* to mount up, taper up, tower, ascend, rise high, become tall.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 408 Pyramides, to heauen aspired. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* V. v. 101 Whose flames aspire, As thoughts do blow them higher and higher. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* (1691) 44 The Tree is more apt to aspire than any other Apple-tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 824 Tisiphone..every Moment rises to the Sight : Aspiring to the Skies. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 208 Orgilio sees the golden pile aspire. *c* 1855 LD. HOUGHTON *Burial Gr. Scutari*, Above the domes of loftiest mosques, These pinnacles of death aspire.

6. *fig.* (with some sense of 3 combined.)

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 146 To whose works man's thoughts aspire not. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 301 It aspireth to the very top of ostentation. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. vii, Let thy heaven-taught soul to heaven aspire. 1832 WORDSW. *Poems of Imag.* xli, Mount from the earth ; aspire ! aspire !

†7. To grow up *to* (the age of). *Obs. rare.*

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 508 The Gardein .. shall keepe his [lands], untill the warde aspire to foureteene. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 23 To ryper yeares he gan aspire.

†8. *trans.* To mount up to, soar to, reach, attain. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1581 A. ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 89 The vigor.. should valiantly aspyre the top of smallest twigges. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* i. 68 And to aspire the bliss That hangs on quick achievement of my love, Thyself and I will travel in disguise. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 122 That gallant spirit hath aspir'd the clouds. 1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 309 Forth went they .. and presently aspir'd The guardless Thracian regiment fast bound with sleep, and tir'd.

¶ = EXPIRE. (Cf. OF. *espirer*, and see A- *pref.* 9.)

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Epist.* (1577) 60 Christe aspiring uppon the Crosse.

†**Aspi·re.** *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Aspiration.

1562 J. NORTON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 459 Heau'd vp, hurl'd downe, dismay'd, or in aspire. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 76 Whose earthly fumes choak my devout aspires. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. § 28 (1713) 249 Thy serious Aspires..after the true Knowledge of thy Maker.

†**Aspi·red,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ASPIRE *v.* + -ED.] Having raised itself, elevated, lofty.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat., Def. Envie* 35 Those bays, and that aspired thought, In carelesse rage, she sets at worse than nought. 1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridged*, King Henry the 8.. laid their aspired tops at his own feete.

†**Aspi·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *aspirement*, f. *aspirer* : see ASPIRE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. Breathing, breath.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 93 Air .. Of whose kinde his aspiramentes Taketh every livissh creature.

2. Aspiring, aspiration, steadfast upward desire.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. vi, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 399 By which aspirement she her wings displays, And herself thither, whence she came, upraise. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* 1863 VII. 483 And not Christ only, but God also, is the object of our aspirement.

Aspirer (ăspəi·rəɹ). [f. ASPIRE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who aspires.

1584 *Copie of Letter* 46 A troden path of al aspirers. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. xv, Th' aspirer once attaind unto the top, Cuts off those meanes by which himselfe got up. 1674 BURNET *Royal Martyr, Serm.* (1710) 30 To satisfie the pretensions of all these lofty Aspirers. 1847 *Eclec. Rev.* XXVI. 210 The dreamy, irresolute aspirer.

Aspiring (ăspəi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. Aspiration, steadfast upward desire, longing.

1584 *Copie of Letter* 46 Neither is this arte of aspiring new or straunge. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. v, To lackey one of these is all my prides aspiring. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 55 Frozen regions..might naturally be supposed to damp the aspirings of genius. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* xi. Wks. X. 238 Here were the gallant youths of high heroic aspiring.

†2. The upward tapering of a spire, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 (T.) Nor are those so fastidious in pyramidical aspirings, nor curious in architecture ..as in many lesser towns.

Aspi·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Ardently desirous of advancement or distinction ; of lofty aim, ambitious.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 154 We which are not of that aspiring mind. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 5 Having little left of all their aspiring Graspings after Empire. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 12 Even virtue is dangerous, as an aspiring quality, that claims an esteem..independent of the countenance of the court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 408 Two able and aspiring prelates.

2. Rising, tapering upward, soaring.

c 1565 T. ROBINSON *Mary Mag.* 416 Beheld th' asp[i]ringe tower of vaine delight. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 135 It is usual to select aspiring Trees. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII. 368 To sure destruction dooms the aspiring wall. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIX. v, Wks. VIII. 160 Upward, to reach its head, For myriad years the aspiring Brama soar'd.

b. *fig.* (with some sense of 1 combined.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 84 Then make thee winges of thine aspyring wit. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 48 The devout Reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring Meditation ; as in a hopeful morning the humble Lark can.

Aspi·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an aspiring manner ; ambitiously.

1627 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv, Learn.* Pref. (1640) 17 We may not be too aspiringly wise. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 481 Aufidius is aspiringly self-seeking.

Aspi·ringness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Aspiring quality, ambitiousness.

1859 in WORCESTER. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Phil.* vi. 112 The aspiringness or upward tendency of human nature.

Aspish (ɑ·spiʃ), *a.* [f. ASP 2 + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to asps ; snaky.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 632 Wicked gain .. Which Lybian deaths and aspish wares have brought into our lands. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormor.* Wks. III. 6/2 With Aspish poyson poysoning men.

Asplenium, *Bot.* : see SPLEENWORT.

Asport (ăspō·ɹt), *v.* [ad. L. *asportā-re*, f. *as-* = *abs-* = *ab-* away + *portā-re* to carry.] To carry away, remove feloniously.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* Pref., [Which] he used to asport and make his owne. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 622 Imagery asported not appropriated, seized but unassimilated.

Asportation (æspoɹtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *asportātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *asportāre* : see prec. and -ATION.] The action of carrying off ; in *Law*, felonious removal of property (see quot. 1768).

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 175 Suche asportacion or aweyberynge. 1654 *Addr.* in *Sibbes' Heavenly Conf.* Wks. 1863 VI. 416 She dreams of a bodily asportation..of Christ. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 231 A bare removal from the place in which he found the goods, though the thief does not quite make off with them, is a sufficient asportation.

†**Aspo·sit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [by some confusion for *disposit*, DISPOSED.] In phr. *Ill asposit* : a. evil-disposed ; b. indisposed, ill.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 541 Thair is in this kinrik ȝe ken, Rycht mony ill..asposit men. *Ibid.* III. 215 Quhilk in his bed richt evill asposit la.

A-spout (ăspɑu·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + SPOUT *v.*] On the spout, spouting.

1870 *Daily News* 17 May, [It] has its fountains aspout.

A-sprawl (ăsprǭ·l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + SPRAWL.] In a sprawling posture, sprawling.

1878 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 157 He throws himself all a-sprawl upon the ground. 1880 — *Gt. Estate* 73 Dropping a-sprawl.

Aspray, obs. form of OSPREY.

A-spread (ăspre·d), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + SPREAD *v.*] Spread out, spread abroad.

1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 162 His brown hair burst a-spread. 1881 *Academy* 3 Sept. 184/1 She threw up both hands, with the thumbs and fingers all aspread.

Asprete, obs. form of ASPERITY.

†**Aspri·ng,** *v. Obs.* For forms see SPRING *v.* [OE. *aspringan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *springan* to SPRING.]

1. To spring up, leap.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 120 Ine joye he gan to asprynge.

2. To spring forth, spread abroad.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 11 Þa asprungon ealle wyllspringas. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þa asprang þis ȝedwéld ofer all middenard.

3. To spring into existence, originate, arise.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Sweet 83) Ða asprungon ȝedwolmenn on Godes ȝelaþunge. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Of þan asprang þet eberisce folc. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1173 Þis kenred is a-sprongyn late. Loo, mastyrs, of swyche a stokke he cam.

A-sprout (ăsprɑu·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + SPROUT *v.*] In a sprouting condition, sprouting.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Doctor* 79 Nip these foolish fronds of hope a-sprout.

†**Aspy·,** *sb. Obs.* [a. AF. **aspie* = OF. *espie* SPY. The prevalent spelling of both sb. and vb. in early ME. ; in 15th c. *espy*, after Fr., came into common use.] = SPY *sb.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 557 Hii adde gode aspies, hou hii hom þo bere. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5232 To þe Amerel þe aspye aȝen is went. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 6 Wicked men in ther aspies shal be take. 1467 MARG. PASTON *Lett.* 576 II. 308 He .. sendyth dayly aspies to understand what felesshepe kepe the place.

†**Aspy·,** *v. Obs.* [a. AF. **aspie-r* = OF. *espier*, mod. *épier*, to ESPY : see prec.] = ESPY *v.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 196 Iðe wildernesse heo aspieden us to slean. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.*, Where the swarmes dwell is crafte to aspie. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* II. 102 He was aspyit makand derision.

Aspying, -ly, etc. : see ESPYING, -LY.

Aspylede (Shoreham) : see SPILE *v.*

A-square (ăskwē·ɹ), *advb. phr.* [perh. A *prep.* 1 + SQUARE.] On the square ; aloof, at a safe distance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 586 Hym had been better to have goon more a-sware. *Ibid.* 596 That herd the pardoner wele, and held him better a square. *Ibid.* 643 The Pardonere .. held him [right] a square, by þat othir syde.

A-squat (ăskwǫ·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + SQUAT.] In a squatting posture, squatting.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 101 There was the odious Solmes sitting asquat between my mother and my sister. *c* 1784 *Rolliad* Ded. (1799) 18 Where wisdom sits a-squat in starch disguise. 1863 BROWNING *Sordello* I. Wks. III. 273 Crawl in then hag, and crouch asquat.

Asquint (ăskwi·nt), *adv.* (and *a.*) Forms : 3- asquint, 4 a squynte, 5 asquynt, 7 a squint. [Of uncertain origin ; apparently f. A *prep.* 1 and a word corresponding to Du. *schuinte* 'slope, slant,' of the independent use of which no instances survive ; the later *squint* adv. and adj. being an aphetic form of *asquint*, and *squint* vb. and sb. still later derivatives of this. Evidence is wanting to determine whether the original word was actually adopted from Dutch, or was a cognate word, unrecorded in OE. ; the total absence of any related words in OE. (or ON.) makes the latter improbable.]

I. With *look* or a synonymous verb.

i. Of voluntary turning of the eyes.

1. (To look) to one side instead of straightforward ; obliquely, out at the corners of the eyes.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 212 Auh wincked oðere half, & biholdeð o luft & asquint. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. 560 Looking somewhat asquint. 1611 DEKKER *Roar. Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 203 Didst neuer see an archer..looke a squint when he drew his bow? 1679 EVERARD *Pop. Plot* 11 Who looking on me asquint, went down the Privy Stairs. 1822 HAZLITT *Table T.* I. x. 217 He does not survey the objects of nature as they are in themselves, but lookes asquint at them.

b. *transf.* of things.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* III. vii. 168 Let not the front look asquint on a stranger, but accost him right at his entrance. 1657 B. I. *Heroic Educ.* in *N. & Q.* 19 June 1880, 492 Sweden is a country on which the sun does not look asquint.

c. *fig.* of mental vision.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxviii, To look a squint, our hand looking one way and our heart another. 1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Policie* 81 Be not too fixt nor intent upon what is before you..but looke asquint into your considerations and about you.

2. With reference to various mental attitudes, of which averted, oblique, sidelong, or furtive glances are the outward expression : *arch.* (To look)

a. with distrust, suspicion ; jealously, askance.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* II. xlv. 51 Thou somtyme ar this mettist with enuye, that loked asquynt. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. vi. 252 The envy of many of the greatest men..who had long look'd a squint upon the Duke's Prosperity. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 229 Envy asquint the future wonder eyes.

b. with unfairness, with prejudice or partiality.

1605 B. JONSON *Volp.* Ded., Men will impartially, and not asquint, look toward the Office and Function of a Poet. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 376 O Sirs, do we think that Christ's love looks asquint? doth he pray for one child more than another?

c. with an eye drawn aside by interest.

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 270 His heart even then hankered after the wages of unrighteousness when he looked asquint upon Balaaks liberal offer. 1678 *Trial Coleman* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 12 He had a little too much eye to the reward ; he looked too much a-squint upon the matter of money.

d. with furtive or stolen glances.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 82 In ambush here to lurk by night, Into the woman-state asquint to pry. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) III. 228 Peering asquint into the Holy of Holies.

†3. To cast a passing glance ; *fig.* to make incidental reference. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 33 [Nothing] may so much as look asquint upon any other object, or behold any other face but the face of God alone. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 250 Others, .have lookt asquint upon the Body of Woman.

†b. *fig.* To glance unfavourably or adversely ; to reflect unfavourably *upon*. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. to Son* (1673) 239 Uncharitable Censures ..against any judgement looking a squint upon theirs.

ii. Of habitual obliquity of vision.

4. *esp.* (To look) obliquely through defect in the eyes, to have the axes of the eyes not coincident, so that they look in different directions ; to squint.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 A place that is to bryghte..ofte makyth chyldren to loke a squynte. 1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* III. iii. (1634) 185 Of Goggle-eyes, or looking a-squint. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 20 His other eye look'd so asquint, That it was hard to ward his dint. 1675 HOBBES *Homer* 21 Lame of one leg he was ; and looked asquint. 1763 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1769) I. 20 Doth a man stutter, look a-squint, or halt? *a* 1849 POE *Loss of Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 305 The looking asquint—the showing my teeth.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* of things.

c 1744 SWIFT *Wks.* 1841 II. 73 Rather than suffer his learning to look asquint as it does, and make so frightful a figure from the press. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* i. 31 The beertoper .. finding the moon looking somewhat asquint, the houses all nodding.

c. *fig.* of mental vision : (To look) awry, so as to miss seeing or see distortedly.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 35 If old, wee looke a squint, and see not death before our eyes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 7 Those vulgar heads that look asquint on the face of Truth.

II. With other verbs. *rare.*

5. Off to one side ; obliquely. ? *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851, 203 Whether is common sense flown asquint. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rupert.* 13 Could I thus write asquint, then Sir long since You had been sung a Great and Glorious Prince.

B. quasi-*adj.* (Only in pred. or after the sb. *eye*.)

1643 *Answ. W. Bridges' Observ. War* 1 As if every eye were asquint. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/1 His Eyes very much a-squint, so that he was nicknamed, in Scotland, *Gleed Argyle*. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Prog. Envy* Wks. 1774 I. 139 A ghastly grin and eyes asquint. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 126 The eye is muddy and sometimes asquint.

A-squirm (ăskwē·ɹm), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + SQUIRM *v.*] On the squirm, squirming, writhing or wriggling. (*U.S.*)

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 257 Gigantic eels writhing everywhere set the soul asquirm.

Ass (æs). Forms : 1-2 assa, 2-8 asse, 3- ass (3-5 as, 3 has, 4-5 a nasse). Pl. 4- asses : 1 assan, 2-4 assen, 3-4 asse (*southern*). [OE. *assa* m. has no exact analogue in the cognate langs. OE. had also *ęsol*, app. for *ęsel*, *ęsil*, the common Teut. form, = OS. and OHG. *esil* (mod.G. *esel*, Du. *ezel*), Goth. *asilus*, like the Celtic and Slav. names (OIrish *asal*, Lith. *asilas*, OSlav. *osl* :— **osilu*-) evidently ad. L. *asinus*. From the Celtic was the Old Northumbrian *asal, assal, assald*, the only form in Lindisf. Gospels (occurs 10 times). Of the latter, *assa* was perh. a diminutive, formed like the dim. proper names *Ceadda, Ælla, Offa*, etc., which at length displaced the earlier *ęsol*. *Assa* had also fem. *assen*, on the type of *fyxen, wylfen, ælfen*, which did not survive into ME., where *he-asse, she-asse*, occur already in Wyclif. *Jack ass, Jenny-ass* are modern familiar appellations.

The reputed OE. fem. *asse* seems to be an error founded on *assan folan* in which *ass* is no more fem. than are *lion, tiger*, in *lion's whelp, tiger's cub*. The ON. *asna* f., *asni* m. appear to be independent late adaptations of L. *asina, asinus*, not actually connected with the OE. The Celtic,

Teut., and Slavonic can hardly have been independent adoptions of the L.: the Slav. was apparently taken through Teutonic: was the latter through Celtic? The Ass had no original Aryan name: L. *asinus*, Gr. ὄνος (?=ὄσνος), were prob. of Semitic origin: cf. Heb. אתון *āthōn*, she-ass.]

1. A well-known quadruped of the horse kind, distinguished from the horse by its smaller size, long ears, tuft at end of tail, and black stripe across the shoulders. Found wild in western and south-western Asia, where it has been used from the earliest ages as a beast of burden, and whence, in later times, it appears to have been introduced as a domestic animal into Europe.

(In familiar use, the name *ass* is now to a great extent superseded by *donkey* (in Scotland *cuddie*); but *ass* is always used in the language of Scripture, Natural History, proverb, and fable; also, in ordinary use, in Ireland.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xxii. 23 Se assa ȝeseah ðone engel. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Sona finde ȝyt ane assene ȝetiȝȝede, and hyre folan mid hyre. — John xii. 15 Uppan assan folan sittende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen þe asse and here colt. 1297 R. GLOUC. 404 Hii ete Her hors.. and hassen ar hii lete. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 6453 Fyftene hundryd asse Bar wyn and oyle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3152 Þe child he kest a-pon an ass. *Ibid.* 6156 Sheepe ne cow ox ne as. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. 11 Wilde asses in þar þrist sal abide. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 23 Ten hee assis.. and as feele she assis [1388 Ten male assis.. and so many femal assis]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 285 Assen, oxen, and houndes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Þe oxe knowiþ his weldar, and þe as þe crib of his lord. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 21 He shall but beare them, as the Asse beares Gold. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* III. I. iii. 49 A Traveller to Rome must have the backe of an Asse, the belly of a Hogge, and a conscience as broad as the Kings highway. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 87 Asses milke appertaineth rather vnto physicke then vnto meat. 1739 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* i. 23 As the World goes, who has not Asses Ears? 1760 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 9 Procuring a fresh horse, about the size of a jackass, I rode on. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* li, While he spoke, a braying ass Did sing most loud and clear.

b. *fig.* 'Beast of burden.'

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 1. 359 He.. makes himself.. an Asse; and thereby teacheth others, either how to ride, or driue him. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 237 This Kingdome.. usually stiled the popes Asse, which hee rode at his pleasure, til she was able to beare him no longer.

c. The ass has, since the time of the Greeks, figured in fables and proverbs as the type of clumsiness, ignorance, and stupidity; hence many phrases and proverbial expressions. (Chiefly since 1500; the early references to the animal being mostly Scriptural, with no depreciatory associations.)

c 1200 ORMIN 3714 Mannkinn.. skillæs swa summ asse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan an vndiscret is maad bischop in þe kirk, þan is an hornid asse born þer in. 1590 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* E j b, That which thou knowest not peraduenture thy Asse can tell thee. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 5 Wrangle for one asses shadow, or to seke a knott in a rushe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 21 A dull Scholar not apt to learn, is bid to sell an Asse to signifie his blockishness. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Asne*, As angrie as an Asse with a squib in his breech. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxviii. 201 Well, well, the Honey is not for the Ass's mouth. *Ibid.* xxxv. 254 An Ass laden with Gold will go lightly up hill. 1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* III. i, Asses have ears as well as pitchers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi, He.. would act the Asses part to get some bran. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 4 The ill-natured world might call him the Ass in the Lion's Skin. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 277 An unlettered king is a crowned ass.

d. *To make an ass of*: to treat as an ass, stultify. *To make an ass of oneself*: to behave absurdly, stultify oneself.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 124 This is to make an asse of me, to fright me, if they could. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 241 Don't make such an ass of yourself as to suppose that, etc. 1866 *Fraser's Mag.* 284/1 They could not be deprived of the common right of Englishmen to make asses of themselves if they liked it.

e. *Asses' Bridge* or *Pons Asinorum*: a humorous name now given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's Elements.

c 1780 *Epigram*, If this be rightly called the bridge of asses, He's not the fool that sticks, but he that passes. 1860 *All Y. Round* 560 He never crossed the ass's bridge.

2. Hence *transf.* as a term of reproach: An ignorant fellow, a perverse fool, a conceited dolt. Now disused in polite literature and speech.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 348 Landleapers, roges, and ignorant asses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 176, I am not altogether an asse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 316 A nobleman.. a proud fool, an arrant asse. 1717 POPE *Let. Hon. R. Digby* Wks. 1737 VI. 73 They think our Doctors asses to them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 39, I am but an ass in the trick of bringing about such discourse. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iv. (1878) 25 Lord Dudley de Vere, the most confounded puppy, and the emptiest ass.

3. *Astr.* The *Two Asses*: the stars γ and δ of the constellation Cancer, on either side of the nebula *Præsepe* (the *Crib*).

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 266 Other two starres are called the Asses whiche seeme to stande at the Crybbe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 17 The two Asses, placed there as some say, by Bacchus.

4. *Comb.* a. General relations: (*a*) appositive, as *ass beast*; (*b*) possessive genitive, as *ass bone, ear, flesh, hoof, stall* (where *ass's* would now be usual), *ass colour*; (*c*) objective genitive, as *ass-driver, -keeper*; (*d*) attrib. as *ass argument* (*i.e.* asinine); (*e*) parasynthetic deriv. as *ass-coloured, ass-eared.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xcviii, Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 345 Þanne mai we telle scorne by sich *asse argumentis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14963 Þar sal yee find an *ass beist. *Ibid.* 7171 Hefand an *assban. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 356 This Beast..is of a Mouse or *Ass colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1048 A little creature with many feet, *Asse-coloured. 1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Phil.* (Palfr.) i. (1595) 19 Till they perceived captaines of armies to be *asse-drivers. 1672 DAVENANT *Law agst. Lovers* (1673) 309 Have her *Ass-ears in publick bor'd, as Love's Known Slave. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* To Reader A iij b, Some *asse-ear'd Midas will misconstrue these words. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 224 Not overloaded with *Ass-eared giants. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes* II. 190 *Ass-flesh, as food, is far preferable to beef and even to veal. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 338 To strew vpon them the ashes of an *asse-hoofe. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Asnero*, an *Asse keeper. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 140 Lyyng in a *nasse stall, *Invenerunt puerum.*

b. Special combinations: **ass-back**, like *horse-back*, in later times humorously; **ass-colt** or **-foal**, the young of an ass; **ass-herd**, a keeper of asses; **ass-like** *a.*, like an ass, asinine; **ass-man**, a driver or letter out of asses; **assmanship, asswomanship**, humorously after *horsemanship*; **ass-mare**, a she-ass; **ass-mill**, one driven by an ass; **ass-parsley**, obs. name of some umbelliferous plant; **ass-ship**, condition or quality of an ass; humorously after *lordship*; **ass-woman**, female of ass-man. Also ASS-HEAD, -HEADED q.v.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* XVIII. 11 Barfote on an *asse bakke. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 42 The way of riding most used in this place is on *assback. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 109 Edith and myself on *ass-back. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 481 Tying his *Assecolt [COVERDALE, asses colte] to the vyne, and the foale of his sheeasse to the hedge. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 166 In his birth he is but like a wild *asse-colt. 1595 HUNNIS *Life Joseph* 72 He shall bind his *Asse fole fast vnto the pleasant vine. *c* 1450 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* 213 *Hic asinarius*, a *nashard. 1652 GAULE *Mag-astrom.* 351 Quoth the *asse-herd, the lot means another, and not me. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. xiii. E iij, Least thou *asslyke unloden the with greater note of cryme. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 They would make an *Ass-like braying against Poesie. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXVIII. 79 The head was about twenty inches long, and *ass-like. *a* 1500 *MS. Bodl.* 565 (Halliw.) And ye most ȝeve yowre *asman curtesy a grot other a grosset of Venyse. 1859 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. VIII. 17 Of.. this *assman, as he was called, I have an anciently engraved copper-plate card. 1882 *Punch* 24 June, They witch the world with noble *assmanship. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 88 Who rode.. uppon a silly *asse-mare. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Atahona*, an *Asse mill. 1611 COTGR., *Cicutaire*, mock Chervill, wild Chervill, great Chervill, *Asse Perseley. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.*, *City of God* 694 Yet had he his humane reason still, as Apuleus had in his *asse-ship. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Prop. &c.* 87 Ended thus his *Assship's Reign. 1728 *Daily Post* 7 July, The famous Stoke Newington *Ass-woman dares me to fight her for the 10 pounds. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 119 Edith has made a great proficiency in *asswomanship.

Ass, vulgar and dial. sp. and pronunc. of ARSE.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 The ass of the block is known by the scoring being deeper in that part to receive the splice. [Cf. 1721 BAILEY, *Arse*, (among sailors) the Arse of a Block or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.]

Ass, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To call ass. **2.** *intr.* To act the ass.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Superer.* 57 He.. bourdeth, girdeth, asseth the excellentest writers of whatsoever note that tickle not his wanton sense. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 52 To keep their Kings from devillizing and themselves from Assing.

Assady: see ARSEDINE.

Assafœtida, variant of ASAFŒTIDA.

Assagai, assegai (æ·săgai). Forms: 6 **azagaia**, 7 **assagaie**, 8 **hassagay, -guay**, 9 **assagai, -gay, assegai, -gay**; also 7–8 **zagaie, zagaye.** [a. F. *azagaye* (Cotgr.), or Pg. *azagaia*, Sp. *azagaya*, a. Arab. الزغايه *az-zaghāyah*, i.e. *az-* = *al-* the, *zaghāyah* native Berber word, adopted in Arabic, and thence in Sp. and Pg.; adopted from the Portuguese in Africa by the English and French. The proper spelling is *assagai*, but *assegai* was universal in the newspapers in 1879. Formerly also ZAGAIE, as still in Fr.; and in ME. ARCHEGAYE, q.v.]

A kind of slender spear or lance of hard wood, usually pointed with iron, used in battle. Originally, the native name of a Berber weapon adopted by the Moors; but extended by the Portuguese to the light javelins of African savages generally, and most commonly applied by Englishmen to the missile weapons of the South African tribes.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 969 They of Myna or the Golden Coast, their armes are Pikes, or Assagaies, Bowes, and Arrowes. 1773 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 296 They were all armed with hassaguays. 1776 *Ibid.* 295 Being all armed with hassagays, they often throw twenty or thirty.. at once. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. 489 *note*, Their zagaye, or half-pike, is very well forged. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* Concl. xv, Sharper than Polish pike or assagay. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xii. 365 The Bushmen retain the ancient arms of the Hottentot race.. a light javelin or assagai. 1859 R. BURTON in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 136 The spears and assegais. 1879 LD. STRAT. DE REDCLIFFE in *Times* 29 Mar., They shake the dreaded assegai.

b. *attrib.* **Assagai tree, wood**, a large South African tree (*Curtisia faginea*, N.O. *Cornaceæ*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 363 The natives employ it to form shafts for their javelins or Assagays; hence the common name Assagay Tree. 1879 *Times* 5 Apr., No less than thirty-seven assegai wounds. 1880 'SILVER & Co.' *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow.. the Assegay wood.

A·ssagai, asse-, *v.* [f. prec.] To pierce with an assagai.

1879 T. LUCAS *Zulus & Brit. Front.* xiii. 275 Killing six Fingoes and assegaing a colonist. 1880 MISS COLENSO *Zulu War* 413 They were nearly all assegaied.

‖ **Assai** (assāi·), *adv. Mus.* [It. = enough, very; cogn. with Fr. *assez*:—L. *ad satis* = *ad* to, up to, *satis* enough.] A direction equivalent to 'very,' as in *adagio assai* = very slow.

Assaie, -er, -or, obs. forms of ASSAY, etc.

Assaige, variant of ASSIEGE *v. Obs.* to besiege.

Assail (ăsē·l), *v.* Forms: 3 **asail3e, asale**, 3–4 **asayle**, 3–5 **asaile**, 4 **a-sayle, a-saile**, 4–5 **assaille, -aylle, -ale**, 4–7 **assaile, -ayle**, 5 **asaylle, asayl**, 6– **assail**; (*Sc.* 4–5 **assal3e**, 4–6 **assail3e, -3ie**). *Aphet.* 4 **saile**, 4–5 **sayle**. [a. OFr. *asalir, asaillir* (mod. *assaillir*):—late pop. L. *adsalīre* (in Salic Law), f. *ad* to, at + *salīre* to leap, spring, an analytical form substituted for its cl. L. equivalent *ad-, as-silīre.* In 14–15th c. often aphetized to *sail(e*; in the full form refashioned with *ass-*, in Fr. and Eng., in 15th c. Certain uses seem to have been influenced by contact with the vb. ASSAY 'to try, tempt': see senses 9–13 below.] To leap upon or at, esp. with hostile intent; hence in most of its senses exactly synonymous with *attack.*

†**1.** *lit.* To leap upon, 'mount.' (So F. *assaillir.*)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 179 He hadde mynde of þe mare þat he had assailed [*equæ supposit.*].

2. To make a violent hostile attack upon by physical means, to assault (a person, stronghold, etc.).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 62 Hwile þat me mit quarreaus wiðuten asailed þene castel. 1297 R. GLOUC. 394 Hii bygonne.. þen toun asaly. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1861 Þe laddes.. Him asayleden wit grete dintes. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 1435 Than came Saddok prykande The dewke Segwyn saylande. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 151 Wes nane.. That durst assail3e him mar in fycht. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 359 That ȝate asailled ne myhte not ben. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 17 Gif thai assail3eit wer.. be hard fortoun of weyr. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1165 No worthy match For valour to assail. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 12. 77 It is for the Vulgar to assail one another like brute Beasts. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 This district was assailed at once from the north and from the south.

3. To attack (institutions, customs, opinions, etc.) with hostile action or influence.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Phil.* (Palfr.) vii. § 2 They that be evill.. beare.. armour offensive to assayle the good manners of others. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 589 Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt. 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 252 Choosing to assail the religion of the people before he had destroyed their liberty.

4. To attack with hostile, opprobrious, or bitter words; to speak or write directly against.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 65 Here in the Parliament Let vs assayle the Family of Yorke. *a* 1744 POPE *On Duke of Buckhm's. Verses* 3 Let crowds of Critics now my verse assail. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vii. 222 Assailing the fallen minister with libels and caricatures.

5. To attack with reasoning or argument; to address with the object of prevailing upon, persuading, convincing, or controverting.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 86 The kynge the messyngere thus dyd assayle: 'It were pite to sette warre vs bytwene.' 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 31 Let vs once againe assaile your eares That are so fortified against our story. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 43 Nor did his Arts in vain weak man assail. 1791 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 232 They would assail us on the subject of the treaty. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 114 She assailed her husband on the subject of taking work.

6. To approach (anything arduous or difficult) with the intention of mastering it.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) V. 3 The lofty Tube, the Scale With which they Heav'n itself assail, Was mounted full against the Moon. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 508 The thorny wilds the woodmen fierce assail. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 25. 182 Assailing the rocks at their base, and climbing them to the cabin.

7. Of things: To come roughly against, so as to batter, injure, or hurt; to dash against, encounter.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 417 And [Chaos] with rebounding surge the barrs assaild, That scorn'd his indignation. *a* 1800 COWPER *Watching with God* ii, No rude noise mine ears assailing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 31 We were assailed by a violent hailstorm.

8. *fig.* Of states physical, emotional, or mental: To come upon with tendency to master or overcome; to invade, attack.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2330 When þe ded assaylles a man. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 96 Til slepe hem assaille. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 1694 Ther had he rest but small, So loue assaled him ouerall. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. vii. 9 That fell poison which assayleth him. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. (R.) New pangs of mortal fear our minds assail. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 136 Compassion first assailed her gentle heart. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xix. 291 When doubt and unbelief assail us.

†**9.** To attack with temptations; to tempt, try.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 47 Þu ne schalt beon icrunet bute þu beo asail3et. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249 He [the devil] asaylede þane uerste man be þe mouþe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iij b, Grete and euylle temptacions shall befight and assaylle yow.

a 1564 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 190 But doth God assail sinners only with this temptation of adversity?

†**10.** To address with offers of love, to woo. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xli, Beauteous thou art, therefore to be assail'd. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 60 Accost, is, front her, boord her, woe her, assayle her. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 44, I haue assayl'd her with Musickes.

11. *absol.* quasi-*intr.* in prec. senses. (With quot. 1440 cf. OF. 'pour assaillir aux trois portes.' Littré.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 395 As noble men, hii asaylede euere vaste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 31 Gif thai assal3e, we mon defend. 1440 *Partonope* 6579 Thre to hym sayled of the rowte And held on his helme. 1594 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 63 When shame assail'd, the red should fence the white. 1779 J. NEWTON *Olney Hymns* vii, Though troubles assail, and dangers affright.

†**12.** To make trial of, venture on, ASSAY. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 247 The souldan hath the feld assailed. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1075 Ther was non so hardy That durst asayl the cry. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* xcviii, None darring to assayle a second fight.

†**13.** *intr.* a. with *inf.* To attempt, endeavour, ASSAY. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 With nigromaunce he wolde assaile To make his incantacion. 1592 tr. *Junius' Comm. Rev.* xx. 1 Satan assayled to invade the Christian Church. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 122 b, Hee assailed to steale home into his kingdome.

†b. with *subord. cl.* To try, put to the test. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scott.* (1821) I. 20 Delite ye ony further to assailye, gif ony band may be kepit with unfaithful pepill?

†**Assai·l,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [f. *as-* for A- *pref.* 11 + SAIL *v.*] To sail. (But possibly an absol. use of ASSAIL *v.*1 12 'to venture.')

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 434 (Bodley & Fairfax MSS.) Thoo sawgh I grave [=pictured] how that to Itayle Daun Eneas is goo for to assayle [*Caxt.* saylle, *Thynne* sayle]. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* 26 And rode into Scottlande, and frome thens into Fraunce assailed.

Assail (ăsē·l), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4 assale, 5 assall, 6 assail3e, 7 assaile, 6– assail. [orig. prob. a. OF. *assaille*, f. *assaillir* to ASSAIL; in later use referred to the Eng. vb.] Assault, attack.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 350 The toun wes hard to ta Vith oppyn assale. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3980 Duryng the tyme of this assail3e. 1603 P. HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1269 Cities forced by assaile. 1768 B. THORNTON *Batt. Whigs* iii. 4 Rous'd from his torpor joins in fierce assail. 1813 J. HOGG *Queen's Wake* 261 As oft recoiled from flank assail.

Assailable (ăsē·lăb'l), *a.* [f. ASSAIL *v.*1 + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being assailed; open to assault.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 39 There's comfort yet; they are assaileable. 1673 *Ladies Call.* I. ii. § 4 To fortifie that so assailable part [the ear]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 20 We .. wound round the ledges, seeking the assailable points.

2. Open to hostile criticism.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 320 *note*, Had his orthodoxy been assailable. 1883 *Law Times* 15 Dec. 116/2 Driven to admit that the adverse decision of the court is assailable.

†**Assai·lableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being assailable; openness to attack.

1870 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 241 They demonstrated .. the assailableness of the Lutheran view.

Assailant (ăsē·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 assaylant, -aunt. [a. F. *assaillant*, pr. pple. (also used subst.) of *assaillir*: see ASSAIL *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Assailing, attacking, actively hostile. *arch.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 138 Assailant conqueror, this brave English king. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1693 And as an ev'ning Dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* viii. (1878) 258 Such offensive, assailant unbelief as Gibbon's and Hume's.

B. *sb.*

1. He who, or that which, assails or attacks.

c 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* (1883) 339 Ye assaylauntes were fayne parforce to recule backe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 116 So shall we passe along, And neuer stir assailants. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 487 They threw down Stones upon the Assaylants heads. 1777 JOHNSON *Pope* Wks. IV. 90 His most frequent assailant was the headach. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 341 His guards rescued him and slew all the assailants.

† b. *spec.* One who challenged another to wager of battle; one who accepted the defiance of a champion to combat in the lists. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 315 Because he is the assailaunt .. it lyeth in his choyce, to take eyther a ciuill or martiall tryall. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Preux*, The first time he presents himselfe, as an assailant, in the Lists. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IX. 180 Spurring against the assailants, and the assailants against them.

2. A hostile critic, controversial opponent.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Introd. 1 My Assailant takes the Liberty to recede from my Style. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 150 Rome's fierce assailant. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. ix. 6 The assailants of the syllogism had also anticipated Dr. Whewell.

Assailer (ăsē·ləɹ). Forms: 4–6 assailyeour, -3eour, -your, 5 assailour, 6 assayler, 7– assailer. [a. OF. *assailleor, -eur*, n. of agent f. *assaillir*: see ASSAIL *v.* and -ER.] One who assails, an assailant.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 541 Quhar the assailyeours [*v. r.* assailyours, -3eis] all Entryt and dystroyit the tour. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 5 They bring assailours uppon this lande. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 181 Palladius so pursued our assaylers. 1672 JACOMB *Comm. Rom.* viii. (1868) 117 If the town .. yields upon the first summons, it is a sign that the assailers are very strong. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mak. Flor.* vi. 155 A besieging king or other potent assailer.

Assailing (ăsē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSAIL *v.* + -ING1.] The action of attacking, assault.

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 We ne mo3e na3t .. bolye þe asaylinges of þe dyeule. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 333 Wyth stout and manlyk assaylyng. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 131 By a long and gallant assailling, it fall at last into the enemies hands. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 Why she should then admit him to private discourse .. considering the condition of all assailings .. was a piece of reach and hazard beyond my apprehension. 1815 LAMB *Life & Lett.* x. (1840) 96 Jove .. tottering with the giant assailings.

Assai·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That assails; attacking, assaulting.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 41 We warely batteled .. Th' assayling tempter. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 219 Nor bid [*v. r.* bide] th' incounter of assailing eyes. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 195 Glacidas his eye Cast on the assailing host.

Assailment (ăsē·lmĕnt). [a. OF. *assaillement*: see ASSAIL *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of assailing; an assault, attack.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 141 These three .. cheefest praise at this assailment had. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VI. 412 Tortur'd by the weak assailments Of earth-sprung griefs. 1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 406 The progress of his constant couple through their various assailments.

2. Power or faculty of assailing.

1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 182 They may strengthen Canada .. beyond the assailment of our lax and divided powers.

†**Assa·le.** *Obs. rare*−1. In 6 assayle. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + SALE; or perh. for *a sale.*] Sale.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* I. ii. A viij b, He .. doth make assayle Of landes, and lordshippe wyde.

Assalt, obs. form of ASSAULT.

†**Assalve,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + SALVE *v.*] To salve.

1570 *Galf. & Bern.* (Halliw.), I seeke for to assalve my sore.

Assamar (æ·sămāɹ). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *assus* roast + *amār-us* bitter.] 'Name given by Reichenbach to the peculiar bitter substance produced when gum, sugar, starch, gluten, meat, bread, etc. are roasted in the air till they turn brown.' Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1863.

Assapanick. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Assapanick*, a flying Squirrel, a little creature, peculiar to Virginia and Maryland. 1791 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* V. 308 Called Assapanick by the Virginian Indians, and flying squirrel by the English.

Assart (ăsā·ɹt), *v. Law.* Also 6–7 assert. [a. AF. *assarter, -ier, -ir* (Britton), OF. *essarter*:—late L. *exsartāre, exartāre* (in Burgundian Laws), f. *ex* out + **sartārė*, freq. of *sar(r)īre*, ppl. stem *sarrīt-, sarīt-, sart-* (in derivatives, *sartio, sartūra*, etc.) to hoe, weed. There was an Eng. Law L. *assartāre*, f. AFr.] To grub up trees and bushes from forest-land, so as to make it arable. Also *absol.*

[1276 *Act 4 Edw. I*, i. § 4 De parcis et dominicis boscis quæ dominus ad voluntatem suam poterit assartare et excolere. (For transl. see 1876.)] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 4 b, Demeyne woode .. whiche at the lordes wyll may be asserted and plucked vp. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 1. (1615) 67/1 Whereas woods or thickets or any other land is assarted, that land cannot grow againe to become couerts. 1723 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* II. 425 The King granted to him .. Power to assart his Lands. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1862) 362 That none shall assart in the forest without being taken before the verderer. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iv. § 1. 180 Parks and demesne woods which the lord may assart and improve at his pleasure.

Assart (ăsā·ɹt), *sb. Law.* [a. AF. *assart*, OF. *essart*:—late L. *exartum* = **exsartum*, pa. pple. (sc. *arvum* land) of **exsar(r)īre*, f. *ex* out + *sar(r)īre* to hoe, weed: see prec. The sb. might also have been formed in Fr. directly on the vb. (cf. *regarder, regard*), whence probably sense 2 arose. See also ESSART, after Fr., used by modern historians.]

1. A piece of forest land converted into arable by grubbing up the trees and brushwood; a clearing in a forest.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 10 a, If an assart bee granted by the King. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 87 The Profit of the County was likewise increased by Arentations of Assarts. 1766 BARRINGTON *Anc. Stat.* (1796) 36 *note*, Assarts are places where the wood has been grubbed up.

2. The action of grubbing up the trees and bushes in a forest, so as to turn it into arable land.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 1. (1615) 67/1 An Assart, is the plucking up of those woods by the rootes that are thickets or couerts of the Forest, to make the same a plaine or arrable land. *a* 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 123 Lately revived by your Majesty's Commission of Assarts. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 231 No person having lands within a forest could plough up any part of his lands which had not been ploughed up before, and to do so was considered a grievous offence and was called an assart.

3. *attrib.*

1670 [see next]. 1863 WISE *New Forest* iv. 43 James I. granted no less than twenty assart lands.

†**Assa·rtment.** *Law. Obs.* [f. ASSART *v.* + -MENT.] = ASSART *sb.*

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Assart-Rents, Were Rents paid to the Crown, for Forest Lands assarted. Assartments seems to be used in the same sence.

A·ssary. [ad. Gr. *ἀσσάριον*, or L. *assārius* = *as*: see As *sb.*] A Roman copper coin, translated by 'farthing' in *Matt.* x. 29. (Commonly used in L. or Gr. form.)

1727 MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 242 An *Assary*, or *Farthing*, Half-penny Farthing. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* iii. 93, I have no change, says he, but this assarion of Diocletian.

Assassin (ăsæ·sin). Also 7 assassine, -asin(e, -acine. [a. F. *assassin*, or ad. It. *assassino*: cf. also Pr. *assassin*, Pg. *assassino*, Sp. *asesino*, med.L. *assassīnus* (OF. forms were *assacin, asescin, asisim, hasisin, hassissin, haussasin*, etc.; med.L. (pl.) *assessini, ascisini*, etc.), ad. Arab. *ḥashshāshīn* and *ḥashīshiyyīn*, pl. of حشّاش, حشيشيّ *ḥashshāsh* and *ḥashīshiyy*, lit. 'a hashish-eater, one addicted to hashish,' both forms being applied in Arabic to the Ismāʿīli sectarians, who used to intoxicate themselves with hashish or hemp, when preparing to dispatch some king or public man. The OF. variants, (pl.) *assacis, hassisis, haississis*, med.L. *assasi, haussasi*, med.Gr. χασίσιοι, point to the Arabic singular, but the form finally established in the European languages arises from the Arab. plural, as in *Bedouin*; cf. also It. *cherubino, serafino*, F. and earlier Eng. *cherubin, seraphin* (sing.). Naturally the plural was first in use, in the historical sense, and occurred in Eng. in the Lat. or It. form before *assassin* was naturalized: the latter was still accented *a·ssassin* by Oldham in 1679.]

1. *lit.* A hashish-eater. *Hist.* (in *pl.*) Certain Moslem fanatics in the time of the Crusades, who were sent forth by their sheikh, the 'Old Man of the Mountains,' to murder the Christian leaders.

[*c* 1237 R. WENDOVER *Flores Hist.* (1841) II. II. 246 Hos tam Saraceni quam Christiani Assisinos appellant.] 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 This messenger .. was .. one of the Assasines, a company of most desperat and dangerous men among the Mahometans. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. 5 That bloudy Sect of Sarazens, called Assassini, who, without feare of torments, vndertake .. the murther of any eminent Prince, impugning their irreligion. *c* 1860 J. WOLFF, The assassins, who are otherwise called the People of the Man of the Mountain, before they attacked an enemy, would intoxicate themselves with a powder made of hempleaves, out of which they prepared an inebriating electuary, called *hashish*.

2. Hence: One who undertakes to put another to death by treacherous violence. The term retains so much of its original application as to be used chiefly of the murderer of a public personage, who is generally hired or devoted to the deed, and aims purely at the death of his victim.

[*a* 1259 M. PARIS *Angl. Hist. Maj.* (1589) 459 Qui tandem confessus est, se missum illuc, vt Regem more assessinorum occideret, à VVillielmo de Marisco.] 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xli. (1638) 133 Hee is an Ascisinus [*printed* Ascismus] that will slay men for money at the instance of every man that will move him to it, and such a man may lawfully be slaine .. by every private person. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iii, Men of all others fit to be assassins. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* (1686) 7 Think on that matchless Assassin, whose name We with just pride can make our happy claim. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* III. i. 1330 When bold Assassines take thy Name upon 'em. 1778 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *To Reviewers* Wks. 1812 I. 5 That stabbed like brave assassins in the dark. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 668 Barclay's assassins were hunted like wolves by the whole population.

3. *fig.* or *transf.*

1736 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 385 The hir'd assassins of the Commonweal. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 744 Lord Byron was the assassin of his own fame.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *assassin-like.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 219 Who, to surprize One man, Assassin-like, had levied Warr, Warr unproclam'd. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. ix. (1871) 305 He caught in his hand the assassin spear.

†**Assa·ssin(e,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *assassine-r* (16th c.), f. *assassin*: see prec.] To assassinate.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 60 Cuichelm .. sent privily Eumerus a hir'd Sword-man to assassin him. 1680 *Spir. Popery* 67 Mr. Mitchel .. when he attempted to Assassin the Lord Primate. 1788 COWPER *Mrs. Throckm. Bullfinch* i, Assassin'd by a thief.

b. *fig.*

1647 WHARTON *Irel. War* Wks. 1683, 263 Attempt to Assassine the Honour of a whole Nation with his Invectives. 1675 HOWE *Living Temp.* Wks. 1834, 42/1 To assassine his own intellectual faculty.

†**Assa·ssinacy.** *Obs.* [f. ASSASSINATE: cf. *conspiracy, confederacy*; see -ACY.] Assassination.

1611 G. H. *Anti-Coton* 48 To see the Iesuites .. the (very) morning after this abhominable assassinacie, looking with a smiling and presumptuous countenance. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 470 (R.) This spiritual assassinacy .. most satanically designed on souls.

†**Assa·ssinant.** *Obs.* [a. F. *assassinant*, pr. pple. of *assassiner*: see above.] An assassin.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XXVII. § 1. (1669) 326/1 Some Asassinants (intending to stab a Prince).

†**Assa·ssinate,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 assassinat, -asinate, -acinate. [In sense 1, app. a. F. *assassinat* (16th c.), ad. med.L. *assassīnātus* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. med.L. (and It.) *assassīnāre* to assassinate. Of its use in sense 2, = ASSASSIN, no explanation appears; we may suspect some original

misapprehension of the word, or perh. application of the analogy of *homicide*, *parricide*, etc.]

1. Murder, or an assault with intent to murder, by treacherous violence; assassination.

1602 S. PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet's Agst. Machiavell* 228 All murders, massacres, and assassinates, are alwaies found done to a good end. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* v. 54 The bloudy assacinate of the Earl of Gowrie. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 406 There can be no proper assassinat, without an intervening price. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 195 Following him to Portsmouth .. he committed the assassinate on his person.

b. *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 187 Who commit these Assassinats upon the reputation of deserving persons.

2. = ASSASSIN 2.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xiii. 40 Nothing had saved him but the mistake of the Assassinate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vi. 159 Poverty alone makes men theeves, rebels, murderers, traitors, assacinates. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 519 Search out the villain, the assassinate. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* I. iii. 483 To raise the Number of Assassinates to three Hundred; then to fall upon the Magistrates.

b. *fig.* = ASSASSIN 3.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 60 Scribling Assassinate!.. Cub of the Blatant Beast. 1695 *Whether Parl. dissolved by Death Pr. Orange* 6 Those Miscreants, and Assassinates of their Country.

Assassinate (ăsæ·sine¹t), *v.* [f. *assassīnāt-* ppl. stem of med.L. *assassīnāre* = It. *assassinare*, F. *assassiner*, f. the sb.: see ASSASSIN and -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To kill by treacherous violence.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 292 Brutus and Cassius .. conspired to assassinate him. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 339 Cæsar, when he was assassinated, fell at the feet of Pompey's statue. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* iii. 65 He was assassinated by some wretches set on .. by Genoa.

b. *absol.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 1022 To defend was to invade, And to assassinate to aid. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 274 The most learned incitement to assassinate that ever was addressed to such ignorant ruffians.

† 2. *trans.* To endeavour to kill by treacherous violence; to attack by an assassin. *Obs.*

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 77 William of Orange was twice Assassinated, and lost his Life the Second time. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 19 Charles the Ninth carress'd the Admiral Coligni .. Visited him when he had been Wounded, and Assassinated.

3. *fig.* To destroy or wound by treachery; to 'stab' reputation, etc.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i, Sufficient For thee that dost assassinate my soul. 1683 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* v. (R.) Your rhimes assassinate our fame. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* I. 378 After his death they tried to assassinate his name.

Assa·ssinating, *ppl. a.* [f. ASSASSINATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That assassinates, murdering.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1736/3 That Assassinating association. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* xci. (ed. 2) IV. 201 The assassinating sword of the Romans.

Assassination (ăsæ·sine¹·ʃən). [n. of action f. ASSASSINATE (or its L. or F. original): see -TION. Fr. has *assassinat*.] The action of assassinating; the taking the life of any one by treacherous violence, esp. by a hired emissary, or one who has taken upon him to execute the deed.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 2 If th' Assassination Could trammell vp the Consequence, and catch With his surcease, Successe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 22 The Duke finished his course, by a wicked Assassination. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 660 The English regard assassination .. with a loathing peculiar to themselves.

b. *fig.* Cf. 'killing.'

1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 136 Company is assembled for the assassination of time.

Assassinative (ăsæ·sine¹tiv), *a. rare.* [f. ASSASSINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed to assassinate, murderously inclined.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 239 Assassinative truculent-flunky head in steeple-hat worn brown.

Assassinator (ăsæ·sine¹tə1). [n. of agent f. ASSASSINATE, on L. analogies; cf. 16th c. F. *assassinateur*.] One who assassinates; an assassin.

1676 BATES *Immort. Soul* xii. (R.) The assassinators of kings. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/3 Looked upon .. as Assassinators.

Assassinatress (ăsæ·sine¹très). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female assassin.

1869 OUIDA *Puck* xxix. 360 She, the Faustine, the Assassinatress, the Hell-born.

† **Assa·ssinay.** *Obs.* [? ad. F. **assassinée* ppl. sb., or mispr. for *assassinacy*.] Assassination.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* v. § 7. 320 This villanous assasinay by Bassus committed upon his kinsman.

† **Assa·ssinist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ASSASSIN + -IST.] An advocate of assassination.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downf.* 6 Bloudy garboyles and cruelties is threatned to all nations by these Assassinists.

† **Assa·ssinment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. 16th c. F. *assassinement* (= It. *assassinamento*), f. *assassiner*; see ASSASSIN *v.*] Assassination.

1577 S. PATERICKE *Gentillet's Agst. Machiavel* (1602) 228 A palliation or coverture, for all assassi[n]ments, murders, and vengeances.

† **Assa·ssinous,** *a. Obs.* [f. ASSASSIN + -OUS. (No equivalent form is recorded in F. or It.)] Of the nature of assassins; murderous.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851, 566 To murder them in the basest and most assassinous manner.

† **A·ssate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *assāt-* ppl. stem of *assāre* to roast.] To roast.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 602 Tragacanthum and Arabick should be assated before commixtion.

Assation (ăsē¹·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *assation* (16th c.), n. of action f. L. *assāre* to roast, f. *assus* roast.] Roasting or baking.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. x. 40 Mercuriall spirites..do vanish away by their assation. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 151 In the assation or roasting, it [an egg] will sometimes abate a dragme. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Assation*, in respect of culinary matters, is more frequently called *roasting*. 1815 T. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* 66 The malignant adhibition of fire and all its diabolical processes of elixion and assation.

† **A·ssature.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *assātūra* roast meat, f. *assāre*: see prec. and -URE.] 'A roast or roasted meat.' Bailey 1731.

Assault (ăsǫ·lt), *sb.* Forms: 3 asa3t, 3-7 asaut, assaut, 4 asau3t, 4-6 asaute, asawt(e, assalt, 5 a sawt(e, a-saute, 5-6 assaute, -awte, 6 a saute, a saulte, 5- assault. [a. OF. *asaut* (later *assaut*), cf. Pr. *assalt*, It. *assalto*, Sp. *asalto*:— late pop. L. **adsaltus*, f. the simple *saltus* leap, which took the place of its L. equivalent *ad-*, *assultus*, deriv. of *adsilīre*, when the latter gave place to the analytical *ad-salīre*: see ASSAIL. The original *asaut* was altered (with an eye to the Latin), *c* 1530, to *assault*. Already in 13th c. aphetized to *saut*, whence in 16th c. SAULT q.v.]

1. *gen.* An onset or rush upon any one with hostile intent; an attack with blows or weapons.

1297 R. GLOUC. 380 Vor trauayl of þe foul asa3t. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 74 Thou schalt gif the first asaut Opon the Almaundes. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 29 Thei maden a sawt .. in to the teatre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10271 A folke þat was fell, fuerse of assaute. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 24 In which assault, we lost twelue hundred men. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* iv. 8 Neither be ye afraid of their assault. 1877 LYTTELL *Landm.* III. i. 101 To guard the shores of Gaul against the assaults of these northern buccaneers.

b. *spec.* Assault (of *or* at arms): an attack made upon each other by two fencers, etc., as an exercise or trial of skill; and, in a wider sense (after F. *assaut d'armes*), a display of hand-to-hand military exercises.

1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordman's Vade M.* 68 He should take his Lessons and Assault in his Cloaths and walking Shoes. 1771 J. OLIVIER *Fencing* 141 An assault is the resemblance of a single fight with swords, where you perform .. all the thrusts and all the parades that you learned by lessons. 1851 *Handbill* 27 Jan., Assault of Arms .. at the Swan Hotel, Hastings. 1884 *Daily News* 26 May 5/6 Military Assault-at-Arms in aid of Charity, Kensington Town Hall.

2. The sudden rush or charge of an attacking force against the walls of a city or fortress; a storm; *esp.* in the phrases *To make* or *give assault, to win, gain, take,* or *carry by assault.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 409 Hii sette Roberd Courtehose .. in þe Est syde, þe asaut vor to do. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 474 The assalt haf thai levit all. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* V. (1520) 45 b/2 The kynges men gave a greate assaute unto the castell. 1530 PALSGR. 619/1, I make a saulte to a towne. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 519 They went to the castell of Iaffet and toke it with assaulte. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 1/2 The Enemy gave several Assaults to the Outworks. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 180 He took Goa by assault.

3. An unlawful attack upon the person of another. (In *Law* a menacing word or action is sufficient to constitute an *assault*, the term *battery* being techn. added when an actual blow is inflicted.)

1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 90 Affrayes assautes and other riotous mysgovernaunce. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 135 An Assault .. can not be performed, without the offer of some hurtfull blow, or at the least of some fearefull speach. 1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 47 Without either assault or any such batterie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 120 If one lifts up his cane, or his fist, in a threatning manner at another; or strikes at him, but misses him; this is an assault. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 296 A soldier therefore by knocking down his colonel, incurred only the ordinary penalties of assault and battery.

4. An attack upon institutions, opinions, or customs; an endeavour to overthrow them by argument or by hostile measures.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 71 For that he knowith me admytte and allowe the writingis .. he makith a3ens me this assaut. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.) After some unhappy assaults upon the prerogative by the parliament. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) Theories built upon narrow foundations are very hard to be supported against the assaults of opposition. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 22. 291 The assaults which are made upon them by natural and scholastic scepticism.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Hostile approach, attack, onset.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 277 Abidynge the sharpe assautes of deth. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* v. 689 Unshaken bears the assault Of their most dreaded foe, the strong south-west. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xx. 245 In the polar zone the assault [of the climate] is immediate and sudden.

6. *esp.* An attack by spiritual enemies; a temptation to evil. (The earliest use in Eng.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 196 þer þes deofles assauz beoð ofte strengest. 1486 CAXTON *Curial* 8 Thassaultes of whyche I am enuyronned. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 845 Hear what assaults I had, what snares besides, What sieges girt me round. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* iii. 32 The enemy makes there his subtlest and strongest assault..and thus the man falls.

† 7. A love-proposal, a wooing. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 120 Inuincible against all assaults of affection. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 150 The King my Father shall be made acquainted Of thy Assault.

Assault (ăsǫ·lt), *v.* Forms: 5-6 assawte, 6 a saute, assaute, assalt, 7 assult, 6- assault. *Aphet.* 5-7 SAULT, etc. q.v. [a. OF. *asaute-r*, cogn. w. It. *assaltare*, Sp. *asaltar*, Romanic type *ad-*, *assaltāre*, f. L. *ad* to, at + *saltāre* to leap, spring, which took the place of the L. equivalent *ad-*, *assultāre*, freq. of *ad-silīre*. Cf. prec. and ASSAIL.]

1. To make a violent hostile attack by physical means upon (a person, army, etc.); to commit an unlawful or criminal assault upon the person of (see ASSAULT *sb.* 3). *To assault a city* or *fortress*: (in mod. usage) to attack it by a sudden rush of armed men, to storm.

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 69 Yef he me assawte with werre. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 163 As the kynges were sautynge this forsayd cite. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 258 Speake with me, Or, naked as I am I will assault thee. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 5 And assaulted the house of Iason. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* i. 21 His Horsemen..assulted Atahaliba's people. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 269 He should commit him to Newgate for assaulting the constable. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxvi. 206 The next morning Norwich was assaulted. 1884 *Daily News* 23 June 5/3 Two lads of nine were accused of assaulting a little boy of three.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 63 The gownes being well soked, every man .. tooke one, and assaulted the fire. 1709 POPE *Let. H. Cromwell* May 7 Wks. 1837 V. 66 'Tis a mercy I do not assault you with a number of original Sonnets and Epigrams.

2. To attack with hostile words; to speak or write directly against; = ASSAIL *v.* 4. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 To shew ye quicknesse of their witt in assalting the truthe of God. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 83 The Leaguers .. wish'd they had never assaulted the Duke by the way of writing.

3. To attack with reasoning or argument; to address with the object of persuading, convincing, or controverting; = ASSAIL *v.* 5. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 15 To assault me until he .. persuaded me. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 464 Hoping .. that they would not .. have thought fit to assault him with a Newer Declaration.

4. Of things: To come roughly against, so as to batter, injure, or hurt; to dash against; = ASSAIL *v.* 7.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 953 A universal hubbub .. Assaults his eare. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 25 His vessel was assaulted by a violent tempest. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xii. 230 The roaring of the waves..assaults our ear.

5. Of physical or mental states, as of disease: To come upon, attack, invade. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 365 Gowtie persons .. be not assaulted with such great and vehement floods of waters. 1774 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind.* II. 20 When we find ourselves assaulted by this infirmity.

6. To assail with temptations; to tempt, try. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1197/1 Nor all the deuilles in hell so strong to inuade and assawte him, as god is to defende him. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 263 Satan ceaseth not to assault our faith. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 598 ¶ 7 Levity of Temper .. opens a Pass to his Soul for any Temptation that assaults it.

7. *absol.* chiefly in sense 1. (In quot. 1575 *A saute* may be the sb. used interjectionally.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. 23 To teche hem bettre in all thynges to fighte and to sawte. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 106 A saute, a saute, wee lye ore longe in trenche. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 408 Say, where will you assault? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 657 By Batterie, Scale, and Mine, Assaulting.

b. To attack in fencing: see ASSAULT *sb.* 1 b.

1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordman's Vade M.* 69 When People assault, it is commonly with Blunts.

Assault, in phr. *To be* or *go assault*: see ASSAUT.

Assaultable (ăsǫ·ltăb'l), *a.* Also 6 assaut-; and see aphet. SAULTABLE. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE. Cf. It. *assaltevole*.] Capable of being assaulted, open to assault.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 737 They bet the walles so, with great ordinaunce, that they made the town assautable. 1649 (17 Sept.) CROMWELL *Lett.* (Carl.) To make breaches assaultable, and by the help of God to storm them. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* III. II. xix. 589 The place was found not to be assaultable.

Assaulted (ăsǫ·ltéd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Assailed, attacked.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 40 It makes the assaulters weake, the assaulted strong. *c* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Life of Christ* xi. Wks. 1822 III. 52 So long as the assaulted person is in actual danger.

Assaulter (ăsǫ·ltəɹ). Also assaultair, -tour. [f. ASSAULT *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *assauteur*, AF. *assaultour*, also occas. followed in Eng. spelling.] One who assaults, an attacker or assailant.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 16 (R.) The assaulters to deuise all maner of engynes for the assaulting. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 212 And receaved the first assaultairis upon the pointis of thare spearis. 1583 STANYHURST *Aencis* II. (Arb.) 58 The Troians..the assaultours with weak force vaynely repulsed. 1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* VIII. ix, Admiration is a dangerous assaulter of diffidence.

1837 CAMPBELL *Song of Greeks* ii. 154 For we've sworn by our Country's assaulters, By the virgins they've dragged from our altars.

Assaulting (ăsɔ̄·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSAULT *v.* + -ING[1].] Hostile onset, attack, assault.

1548 [see prec.] 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 44 b, When a man perceyueth the assaultinge of the ague. 1675 SHEPPARD *Grand Abridgm.* s.v. *Battery*, Menacing beginneth the breach of the Peace, Assaulting, which every Battery doth imply, increaseth it, and Battery accomplisheth it. 1707 Sir W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* (1714) 232 Laws to be observed upon the Weekly Assaulting Days.

Assaulting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That assaults; attacking, assailing.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. i. C j, To master thyne assaltynge fyttes. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. ci. (ed. 2) 433 Defending himself against an assaulting lion. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 139 The assaulting troops.

†**Assau·t,** *adv.* (*adj.*), prop. *phrase. Obs.* Forms: 5 a sawt, 5–7 assaut, 6 asawte, assault. [a. F. *à saut* leaping: see *saut* (sense 10) in Littré.] In phr. *To go* or *be assau(l)t*: to seek the male, to rut.

c 1400 *Bk. Huntynge, MS. Bodl.* No. 546, viii. 38 The fyxene of þe wolf is a sawt ones yn þe 3eer. 1552 HULOET, Go asawte..which is the desyre betwene the male kynd, and the female kynde, *Catulio.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 630 To go assault..*Catulio.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xxv, When as Nature seemeth to goe proud or assaut, and is in the rut and furious rage of love.

†**Assa·vour,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *assavoure-r*, earlier *asavorer*, cogn. with Pr. *assaborar*, It. *assaporare*, a late L. or Romanic compound, f. *ad* to + *sapōrāre* to season, flavour, in late L. to savour, relish, f. *sapōr-em* relish, SAVOUR.] To relish, enjoy the taste of.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 The propre body of jhesu .. [to] receyve and assavoure devoutly. *Ibid.* 364/3 She herd the sermons ententyuely and assaueured them more swetely.

Assay (ăsē·), *sb.* Forms: 4 assai, 4–5 asay(e, 4–7 assaie, assaye, 6 a saie, assey(e, 4– assay. Also aphetic SAY, and refashioned ESSAY, q.v. [a. OF. *assai, assay*, var. of *essai, essay*, cogn. with Pr. *essai, assai, assag*, Sp. *asayo*, Cat. *assatg*, It. *assaggio* (also Cat. *ensatg, ensaig*, Sp. *ensayo*, Pg. *ensaio*) :–L. *exagium* 'weighing,' but used in Romanic in wider sense of 'examination, trial, testing'; f. L. *ex-agĕre, exigĕre* to weigh, try, prove, measure, adjust, ascertain, examine, inquire into. For the sense of the L. cf. *exāmen = exagmen*: see EXAMINE; for the form cf. *contāgium = contāmen* f. *con-tangĕre, naufragium* f. *frangĕre.* Fr. *essai* = It. *assaggio* :–L. *exagium* may be compared to Fr. *ai* = OIt. *aggio* :–L. *habeo.* The etymological form from L. *ex-* was in *es-*, but in Romanic this was by confusion with other prefixes made *as-* and *en-*. In Fr. the etymological *essai* has now quite ousted *assai*, and in Eng., since the end of the 16th c., ESSAY has similarly taken the place of *assay*, exc. in the 'assay of metals,' and uses founded upon it. An aphet. SAY was very common down to 17th c.]

I. The action or process of trying, trial *generally.*

1. The trying (of a person or thing); trial imposed upon or endured by any object, in order to test its virtue, fitness, etc. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of 6.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 341 Noblie regned he here, bi profe and gode assaies. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 290 But folk of wyves maken non assay, Til thay ben weddid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 219 Now lete se your cheualrye, for now be ye come to the assay. *c* 1500 W. DE WORDE *Commuyc.* C iij, Whan thou of all thy frendes haste made assaye Thou shalte fynde none lyke to me. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 164 Angelo had neuer the purpose to corrupt her; onely he hath made an assay of her vertue. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 ¶ 12 To make an Assay of his Parts in Geometry. 1858 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* Add. 211 A great assay of the human soul.

†**2.** 'Trial,' tribulation, affliction. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 412 The King..Wes set in-till full hard assay. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas*, Their pacience put at fell assayes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 27 Sorrowfull assay, Which..almost rent her tender heart in tway. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 263 My way must lie Through many a hard assay even to the death.

†**3.** Experiment. *Put it in assay*: make the experiment, try it. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 62 Let the jelouse put hit in assay. 1525-30 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 77/1 Yf thou putte it in a saie and make a proofe. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 It may prove much more easy with assay than it now seems at distance. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 84 'Tis an assay upon human nature.

†**4.** Experience. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 73 Schort witted men and litel of assay. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi, þe doom of experience and of assay.

†**5.** The faculty of trying or judging of things.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 537 þanne haue y tynt all my tast, touche and assaie.

II. Trial *specifically.*

6. The trial of metals, by 'touch,' fire, etc.; the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy; or of the fineness of coin or bullion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 1110 If that thay were put to such assayes The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes With bras, that..It wolde rather brest in two than plye. *a* 1500 *Songs on Costume* (1849) 52 Thyng counterfeet wol faylen at assay. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 316 To get some of that their copper for an assay. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. Wks. 1761 III. 31 An assay was made of the coin. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 424 The valuable minerals are soon pointed out by assay. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 194, I haue requested Sir Charles Stuart to have an assay made of them at the Portuguese Mint. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Both assays and analyses may be either qualitative or quantitative..The assay value of gold and silver ores is usually determined in Troy ounces.

7. The metal or substance to be assayed.

1837 EDE *Pract. Chem.* 10 The assay is moistened and made to adhere to the flux and heated with it. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 158 To get this colouration the assay should not be previously reduced.

†**8.** The trial of weights, measures, quality of bread, etc. by legal standard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 24 (1876) 17 The clarke of the market..shal take the assay of al manner of mesures, waightes and elnes within the vierge. 1631 *Chart.* 6 *Chas. I*, in Bingham *Rep.* V. 341 Assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Assay* of weights and measures signifies the trial or examination of common weights and measures.

†**9.** *Venery.* Trial of 'grease of a deer.' *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1328 Serched hem at þe asay, summe þat þer were. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 244 Nor tooke so rich assaies. (*Note.* Breaking up of Deare brought into the Quarry.)

10. The trial of anything by taste, tasting. *arch.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 73 Yet of some parts seperable, A Tast maie well be Convenable..to make assay Whether they be well wrought or nay. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 276 Being before..without judgment of taste to take assay of them. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 610 As concerning the tasting of wine..it is good to make the assay at such time as the North-East winde bloweth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 747 Whose taste, too long forborn, at first assay Gave elocution to the mute. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 98 That Guyon must take assay of the glorious bait.

†**11.** *fig.* A taste, a foretaste. *Obs.*

1594 J. KING *Jonah* (1864) 56 A taste and assay beforehand of that everlasting and utter darkness. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 47 But as an essay, or taste of my vertue.

†**12.** The act, latterly perhaps nothing more than complimentary, of tasting the food or drink before giving it to an exalted personage. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. I. A 7 A sumptuous dinner, and the chief mourner served with assays and al other service. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1550) 14 The esquier whiche was accustomed to sewe and take the assaye before kyng Rychard. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 137 b, Serued with kneeling assay, and all other rites due to the estate of a Prince. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 200 Hee made Dukes and Earles to serve him with Wine, with assay taken.

b. *Cup of assay*: a small cup with which assay of wine, etc. was taken.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 283 Twoo litill Cuppis of asseye silvar and gilt. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1550) 212 The Maior of London claymed to serue the quene with a cuppe of golde and a cuppe of assay of the same. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii. (1876) 171 In this state she had her train carried by a knight's wife, a cup and cover of assay to drink from, and fringed cloth.

III. A trying to do something, an attempt.

13. An attempt, an endeavour. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 696 Yet wol I make assay The secound tyme, that ye mow taken heede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 100 He..that was ferthest from the assaye of this swerde. 1625 BACON *Seditions, Ess.* (Arb.) 395 A kinde of shaking off the yoake and Assay of disobedience. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 32 She and her companions made a fresh assay to go past them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 535 Perilous th' assay, unheard the toil, T' elude the prescience of a God by guile. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig.* 64 O! it is a hard assay For the reach of human clay.

†**14.** Putting forth of one's strength or energy, best effort. *arch. To do his assay*: to put forth all his might, do his best. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1590 Praynge him that he most doon his assay To gete the flese of golde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 68 He hath put all his assay To winne thing which he ne may get. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 143 Their malady conuinces The great assay of Art. 1634 A. HUISH, Endeavouring with our strength and whole assay, Our God to praise. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, Deep from within she seems half-way To lift some weight with sick assay.

†**15.** An attack, an assault. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 34 In vaveryng fyrth arivit thai Saufly, but bargane or assay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy.* VIII. 3903 Paris was ffull siker at asaye, and a sad knight. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 13 The first chiftanis for assay or defens. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 23 To have wrought unwares some villainous assay. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 151 Galling the gleaned Land with hot Assayes. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 71 To giue th' assay of Armes against your Maiestie. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. 211 The next Essay and Assay that I make against Priest-craft, shall be to Disarm it for ever.

†**16.** A first tentative effort, in learning or practice. *Obs.*

1560 *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 284, I went to school, And of my Latin primer I took assay. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Preamble*, forespeech..entrance, or assay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. 1 Our practices haue hitherto beene but assayes, and are still to be amended. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol. Sacra* (1867) 247 These are his first assays with young men.

†**17.** A trial specimen; a sample. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 580, I labour to bee short, and therfore I giue but an assaie of each thing. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* I. 212 Be pleased to thank him for those assays of his method already sent.

IV. Quality as determined by trial.

18. †**a.** Approved quality, proof, temper of metal, etc. *Obs.* **b.** Standard of fineness in the precious metals.

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 6037 Ne had his helme be goode of assay He had died the same day. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 196 Instrumentis of werre of beste assay. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 13 Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay. 1820 G. CAREY *Funds* 99 As twenty-two carats are to the gross weight so is the assay or real fineness to the quantity.

†**19.** *fig.* Character, temper. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 356 That outward feignen youthe so And ben within of pouer assay. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A vij, To be of one assaie or touche with the Idolatrous and trayterous Israelits.

†**20.** Sounding; depth as ascertained by it. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 186 Havenesse grete and godely bayes, Sure, wyde, and depe, of gode assayes.

V. Phr. **At all assays.** (Also *at all assay, at every assay.*)

†**21.** At every trial, in every crisis, juncture, or time of need; passing imperceptibly into: At all events, in any case; on every occasion, always. *Obs.*

c 1360 *Yesterday* 166 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Put þi trust in godus Mercie. Hit is þe best at al assay. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 274/1, I have thee found at all assayes..to be readie. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 531 Ye shal me fynde plesant at euery assaye. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 389 God speed us well, I will make one at all assays. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 135 God..our present deliuerer and ayder at all assayes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 153 Words..which might serve at all assayes, or upon all occasions. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 164 He had at all assayes, ever upheld their State, against their enemies.

†**22.** (Armed, ready) *at all assays*: ready for every event. *Obs.*

1553 UDALL *Roister D.* (Arb.) 36 Shall we sing a fitte?.. *Dor.* I am at all assayes. 1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Rom.* (1858) III. 408 Four Janisaries horsemen armed at all assaies. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlviii. (1632) 155 The Roman gentlemen armed at all assayes.

VI. *Comb.* in names of things used in or connected with assaying; as *assay-balance, -beam, -furnace, -house, -oven*; **assay-ton** (see quot.). Also ASSAY-MASTER, q.v.

1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 245 The flat Pieces of Glass, often placed under the Scales of an Essay-Balance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Assay-Ballance.* 1863 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 226 The recent receipt of two assay beams at the Mint. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4313/3 Without..the accustomary Charges of making Essay Furnaces. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 284 Comming to the Assay-house, there we found diuers gentlemen desirous to see the manner of making of Assayes of Gold and Siluer. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 8 There are many sorts of Assay-Ovens which Assayers made use of. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Assay-ton*, a weight of 29166⅔ grams. Each milligram of gold or silver obtained from one assay-ton of ore represents one ounce troy to the ton of 2000 pounds avoirdupois.

Assay (ăsē·), *v.* Forms: 4 asaie, (asyghe), 4–5 asay(e, 4–6 assaye, 4–7 assaie, (5 asse), 5–6 assey(e, 6 assai, asey, (assy), 4– assay. Also aphetic SAY, and refashioned ESSAY, q.v. [a. OF. *a(s)saye-r, a(s)saie-r*, also *essayer*, cogn. with Sp. *asayar*, Pr. *essaiar, assaiar, assatjar*, It. *assaggiare* (cf. also Pr. and Pg. *ensaiar*, Sp. *ensayar*, Cat. *ensajar*) :–late L. or early Romanic **exagiāre*, f. *exagium*: see ASSAY *sb.* In later Fr. the etymological form *essayer* is alone found; this was introduced into Eng. by Caxton, and, except as applied to the testing of metals, *assay* is now an archaic form of ESSAY. An aphet. SAY was formerly common.]

I. To put to the test.

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try (a person or thing); to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of. *Obs.* exc. as fig. use of 4.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 219 He said he wild asay þer hors alle in a mile. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1399 In þis world liggis twa ways, Als men may fynd þat þam assays. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 After dyner y wille assaie my wiff, and bidde her lepe into the basin. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 395 Every man assaid his armour and proved his weapon. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 20 Therfore did I take this little matter in hande to assaye myselfe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 233, I shall..his strength as oft assay. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 27 With which they should assay his force.

†**b.** with *object clause. Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 487 That al here lyf ne don nat but asayen How many women they may done a shame. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvii. 300 Only to asayen what he wolde do. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 59 To assy 3if thair ladderis wer convenient and lang aneuch. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 To assay whether my talent..may be profitable in any measure to Gods Church.

†**2.** *intr.* To make trial (*of*). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 839, I wole of hym assaye At certeyn dayes yeer by yeer to paye. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 647 A-say of her sobernesse. 1576 THYNNE in *Animadv.* App. 108, I manye tymes with deeper muse assayed.

†**3.** *trans.* To try by touch; to 'feel' by handling. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. viii. 91 On that mount appeared Crist to Seynt Thomas..and bad him assaye his woundes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 26 Suffre me to touche and assaie þe

stat of þi þou3t by a fewe demaundes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiii. (1495) 70 Olde men and wyse chese the veynes of the arme to assaye the puls.

4. *trans.* To test the composition of (an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound) by chemical means, so as to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it; to determine the degree of purity of one of the precious metals.

c 1440 *Morte Arthure* 2347, I sende hyme the somme, assaye how hyme likes! 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 239 The goldsmiths are to meet to assay the new money coyned at the Tower. 1754 CRAMER (*title*) Elements of the Art of Assaying Metals in Theory and Practice. 1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 104 To assay it for lead. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/1 A small piece..is cut off each ingot that has to be assayed.

b. *fig.* To test as metal.

c 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) xxiv, Tyll thou be assaid and purifyed by the fyre of desire in devoute prayer. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clx. (1862) 404 Sterling merit .. he can now understand and value, having .. the means of assaying it.

†**5.** *trans., absol.,* and *intr.* with *of.* To try by tasting. *spec.* To taste food or drink before it is offered to a prince or lord. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 74, I prayed pieres to pulle adown an apple .. and suffre me to assaye what sauoure it hadde. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 357 Ich haue good Ale, godsyb gloton, wolt þow assaye? *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 751 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 325 Þo Coke assayes þe mete vngryȝt, Þo sewer he takes and kouers on ryȝt. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 266 At the Pope's-Head sweet wine assay. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 397 Of thyne ale let us assay. 1693 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 154 To assay or taste before or first, *Prægustare.* 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 80 The Carver then entered the hall .. and at once commenced the cautious process of assaying.

†**6.** *trans.* To try the depth of, sound. *Obs.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 337 He sent Count Solre to assay and sound the Issell.

†**7.** *trans.* To try, try on (clothes). *Obs.*

1592 LYLY *Mydas* v. iii. 64 Apollo is .. assaying on some Shepherd's coate. 1631 DEKKER *Match Mee* II. Wks. 1873 IV. 156 Assay this glove, Sir.

†**8.** *trans.* To practise by way of trial. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 106 And did him assaye his surgerye On hem þat syke were. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 18 Assaye the meanes to redresse him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 2 Deare Sir your mighty powres assay. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 143 Let him tempt and now assay His utmost subtlety. *a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 675 Their strength and skill the suitors shall assay.

†**9.** *trans.* and *absol.* To try or examine, for the sake of information. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 5 Ich shul asaye hure myself and sothliche apose. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 229 þe emperour assaied and founde sooþ all þat þey seide. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 20 The auncyent faders wold .. assaye the werkis of our Lord. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 127 Assaying our pumpe to know if our shippe made more water then her ordinary.

†**10.** *trans.* To try to know or learn; to inquire.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 164 He suffrede me and seide 'assay hus oþer name.' 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 41 This he doth in dede asseye of hem that knowith. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 314 He knew..Which Socrates and Chærephon In vain assaid so long agone.

†**b.** To try to attain to, endeavour after. *Obs. rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xlix, For every prince seeing his danger neere, By any meanes his quiet peace assaies.

†**11.** *trans.* and *absol.* To have proof of; to learn or know by experience. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Herte þet þis heþ a-sayd naȝt ne willieþ more. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1076 Thow hast nat yit assayed al hire wit. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* III. x. 56 No man knoweth the peyne but he that hath assayed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 93/4 Yf thou hast preued and assayed that I am the temple of god byleue it. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 155 Who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay?

II. To try with afflictions, temptations, force, etc. In some senses apparently influenced by *assail.*

†**12.** *trans.* To try with afflictions, to subject to 'trials.' *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2688 Thou shalt wel by thy silf see That thou must nedis assaid be. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/2 After that God had assayed hym [i.e. Job] in his patience he lyved an .C. and 40 yere. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 24 O, how great sorrow my sad soule assaid!

†**13.** To try with temptations or things that influence; to tempt; to try to gain over. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 563/2 The diuel..letted not to assai Job againe and againe for al the pacience that he founde in him. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 57 To assay him by curtesie before hee assayled him with rigour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 913 Catesby whether hee assayed him, or assayed him not, reported vnto them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 547 Then did he assay them with goodly words, accompanied with gifts.

†**14.** To try the mettle of (any one) in fight, to try to conquer; *hence* to attack, assault, assail.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 376 Sa hard anoy thaim then assayit, Off hungir, cauld, with schowris snell. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Ot.* 797 Be Mahoun..I scholde assaye his Body. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6074 He thought not hym for to Asse. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar's Comm.* xiii. (1530) 17 Theyr enemies lept sodenly out..in so much as they assayd them that bare the banners. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 569 His purpos Is..planly to assay Your lond, with mony manly man of were. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 176 These of Edinburgh .. went to assaye the castell of Merchestoun, with some peeces of ordinance. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XII. 51 Exhorting them the Trenches to assay.

†**b.** To challenge to a trial of strength, skill, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 14 Did you assay him to any pastime?

†**c.** *fig.* To attack anything difficult: cf. ASSAIL.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 435 She the high Mountaynes actively assayes. 1643 DENHAM *Coopers Hill* 303 Thinks not their rage so desperate t' assay An Element more merciless than they.

†**15.** To assail: **a.** with words, or arguments; to accost, address. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 96 Eneas .. Gan stert on fut, and fast his feris assayit. Awalk anon, get vp my men in hy. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 186 Bid her selfe assay him.

†**b.** with love-proposals. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Dane Hew* 17 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 135 And thought alway in his minde .. how he might her assay, And if she would not to say him nay. 1591 SPENSER *Virgils Gnat* 491 Th' other was with Thetis love assaid. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 26 What an unwaied Behauiour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt..that he dares In this manner assay me?

III. To try to do, attempt, venture.

16. *trans.* To attempt, try to do (anything difficult).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3879 Now let seo gef ony is so hardy That durste hit him asyghe. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 29 The which thing Egipciens asayinge weren deuourid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. (xi) 117 Wilfull all aventuris newlingis to assay. 1593 SPENSER *Sonn.* li, Never ought was excellent assayde Which was not hard t' atchive and bring to end. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* I. vi. (1854) 54 It was resolved first to assay that. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The stranger paused, as if uncertain whether he should demand or assay entrance.

†**17.** *intr.* or with *inf.* **a.** To set oneself (*to do* something), to address or apply oneself. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 47 For to com tille Inglond sone suld he assay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 382 þat he go shuld, Soiorne þere a season, assay when hym lyke. 1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 13 All noble men assaied to folowe hym. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 34 Hath God assayed to goe and take him a nation from the midst of another nation? 1665–9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. ix. (1675) 330 He fits them to the various tempers of the Persons he assays to work upon.

b. To make the attempt, to endeavour (the issue being conceived as uncertain); to do one's best. Generally with *inf.*

1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 626 Noþeles · I wol assay. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 24 So we temptiden, or assayeden, for to abregge in to oo boke, thingus comprehendid .. in fyue bookis. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 13 Neuerthelesse, the men assayed with rowinge, to brynge the shippe to londe. 1620 *Jrnls. Pilgrims* (1848) 30 For Cod we assayed, but found none. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 727 Him Œneus also .. with earnest prayers Assay'd to soften. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 521 The King's strength was failing, but he assayed to show himself in the usual kingly state.

†**c.** To venture, make bold. With *inf. Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 26 This frute to ete I xal asayn. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 282 It is very manifest, that he neuer durst assay to oppresse vs without that vnion. 1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 191 So both our spies and friends dare not assay To hang out signal, nor come near the Port. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 136 Then they assayed to look.

Assayable (ăsē·ăb'l), *a.* [f. ASSAY *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be assayed or tested.

1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* II. ix. 236 Sensation is not tangible, assayable, like gold. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* lv. § 10 British plate by law assayable in such office.

Assayed (ăsē·d), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSAY *v.* + -ED.] Tried, tested.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 15 A-sayyd, *Temptatus, probatus.* 1611 COTGR., *Esprouvé,* Proved, tried, .. assayed. 1863 J. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxii. 1 Such assaying of the will and conscience is worthy both of God the assayer, and of man the assayed.

Assayer (ăsē·əɹ). Also 5 **assayar,** 5–7 **assaier, -or, -our.** [a. AF. *assaior, -our,* f. *assayer* to ASSAY. See -ER[1].]

1. One who tries, finds out by trial, or attempts.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xlii. (1495) 158 Wyse men and assayers telle that..that gutte..is alwaye founde voyde and empti. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 58 As experience wole nedis proue to eche asaier. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 173 The Assayers have Christian dispositions.

2. One who assays metals.

[1423 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI,* xii, Et que ceux assaiour, controllour soient vaillantes, credible et expertz persones eiantes notorie science en la mestiere d'orfeour et de mynt.] 1618 PULTON transl., And that the Assaier and Comptroller be expert men. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 27 Assayer is an officer of the Mint appointed by the Statute of 2. H. 6. cap. 12. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 410 The Assayers observe it from charges of lead with silver. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 2. 275 The offence of counterfeiting..the marks, stamps, &c., impressed on plate by the assayers, was formerly felony. 1860 W. WHITE *Wrekin* xxvi. 272 Borax is the flux of assayers.

3. An officer who tastes food before it is served to a prince or lord, a fore-taster (L. *prægustātor*).

(This sense of the word seems to have originated in a corruption of, or confusion with, ASSEOUR, 'he who sets the table,' f. F. *asseoir* 'to seat, set,' apparently the original name of this officer, referring to another duty: see also ASSEWER.)

[*c* 1315 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II,* transl. 1601 (1876) § 26 The kinge shal have a squier surveiour and warden of the viandes for his mouth, and to take the assay at his table [Fr. *asscour de sa table*]. § 37 Three esquiers assaiors of the messe [Fr. *asseours de la messe*] in the hal, ought to sett the messes in the halles, and that with as good advisement as thei can, so as men of state and others be servid according to their estate. §§ 48, 49, 50 The asseour of the kinges table. ? *c* 1400 *K. Robt. Cysille* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 276 Thou schalt ete on the grownde, Thyn assayar schalle be an hownde. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 154 An Assayer or tryer, He that assayeth or tasteth first, *Prægustator.* 1861 *Our Eng. Homes* 60 The assayer and his office.

Assaying (ăsē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSAY *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of trying or proving; trial.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xvi. Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 271 Assaiyng of a þing shulde teche for to know þat þing. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liii. (1495) 634 Knowlege and assayeng of wyne. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 618 A proofe: a trying: an assaying, *Tentamen.*

2. *spec.* The trial of metals.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Assaying* is more particularly used by moneyers and goldsmiths. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 82 Then to the Tower and Mint—the assaying of the gold and silver is very curious. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. ix. § 23 The chemical part of metallurgy, and especially what relates to assaying, is treated with great care.

b. *attrib.*

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 374 An assaying furnace. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 173 It passed smoothly through the critical Assaying-house.

†**3.** *Mus.* A preliminary flourish; 'tuning up.' *Obs.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 154 An Assaying or flourishing with a weapon before one begin to play. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Assaying,* a Term us'd by Musicians for a Flourish before they begin to Play.

Assayle, var. ASSAIL, *Obs.,* sale; obs. f. ASSAIL.

Assay-master. [see ASSAY *sb.*] The master of an assay-house; an officer appointed to assay coin, gold and silver plate, etc.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 22 Assay Master: Fee, 100*m.* 1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contr.* 26 Reports of the ablest Saymasters. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 623 Sir John Brattle, essay master of the mint, is dead. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/1 An Act for appointing Wardens and Assay-Masters, for Assaying Wrought Plate. 1784 C. BURNEY in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 394 You, who are my Assay Master, and separate my dross from the sterling ore.

Asscaunce, obs. form of ASKANCE *adv.*

Assch-, obs. spelling of ASH- and ASCH-.

Asscomfite, var. ASCOMFIT *v. Obs.* to discomfit.

Asse, obs. f. ASH (tree), and ASH *sb.*[2] (cinder).

Asse, obs. dial. f. ASK *v.*

†**Assea·l,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 asele, 3–4 acele, 4–5 aseel, 5 assele, -ale. [Later form of *as-seele, a-sele,* for earlier **ansele* (see A- *pref.* 10), *ensele,* a. OF. *enseele-r, -sele-r, anseele-r*:—late L. *insigillāre,* f. *in* in, upon + *sigillum* seal (see ENSEAL).

1. To set one's seal to (a document).

1297 R. GLOUC. 510 He made of the olde lawes is Chartre ..and aselede it [*printed* is] vaste inou. 1388 WYCLIF *Esther* iii. 12 Lettris aseelid with the ring of the kyng. 1492 *Bury Wills* (1850) 80 Myn testament .. with my sealle asselid.

2. To seal up.

1297 R. GLOUC. 496 Hor bernes dores acelede, and al clene out hom caste. *c* 1305 *Pains of Hell* in *O. E. Misc.* 228 þe angel him schewed .. A put aseled wiþ seuen seles. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 9 The wordis ben closed and aseelid.

3. *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 5 No turnyng aȝen of oure ende is; for it is aseelid, [*marg.*] by a stoon put on the bodi of the deed man biried. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, With his worde the sentence was assealed.

†**A·ss-ear.** *Herb. Obs.* [f. Ass *sb.*] Obsolete name of the Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*), in Fr., *oreille d'âne.*

1585 in *Nomenclator* 137. 1611 COTGR., *Consire,* the hearbe Comfrey, Consound, Asse eare, Knitbacke, Backwort.

†**A·ssecle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *assecla,* f. *ass-, adsequi* to follow after.] Attendant, follower.

1616 SHELDON *Mirac. Antichr.* 325 (L.) It mattereth not with the pope and his assecles.

†**A·sseclist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *assecla* + -IST.] = prec.

? 1607 in Nichols *Prog. Q. Eliz.* III. 632, I was the Aseclist that did attend her Weft to her vitall web, her breathing scope.

†**Assecta·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *assectātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *assectāri,* freq. of *assequi*: see ASSECLE.] The action of following after or attending upon. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Assector.** *Obs.*—° [? for L. *assectātor* or *assectātor,* nn. of agent f. *assequi, assectāri.*] 'A companion, a follower.' Cockeram 1623.

†**Assecu·rance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *assēcūrāntia,* f. *assēcūrāre*: see ASSECURE and -ANCE. Cf. It. *assicuranza.*] Assurance.

1616 SHELDON *Mirac. Antichr.* 320 (R.) What may be thought of those assecurances which they give?

†**Assecura·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *assēcūrātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *assēcūrāre*: see next and -ATION.] The action of making sure; assurance.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 268 Such a fiduciall persuasion as cannot deceive us, nor be liable to falsehood. But how far reaches this assecuration?

†**Assecu·re,** *v. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *assēcūrā-re,* f. L. *as-* = *ad-* to, completely + *sēcūr-us* SECURE, sure. Cognate with ASSURE, through OF. *aseürer.*] To make secure, sure, or safe; to assure, secure.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 1 III. 89 Sin is not helped but by being assecured of pardon. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. xxiv, Think you that any meanes under the Sunne, Can assecure so indirect a course?

†**Assecu·rit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -*it* = -ED.] Assured, constant.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol I. viii, Quhais hie curage and assucurit cure Causis the eirth his fruits till expres Diffundant grace on euerie creature.

† **Assecu·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *assecūt-* ppl. stem of *assequi* to overtake, obtain: see ASSEQUENT.] The action of obtaining, acquirement.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. iii. Wks. III. 393 Desires of pleasing himself in .. the assecution of any higher prized good. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 115 Because such Living is immediately void by his Assecution of a second Benefice.

† **A·ssedate,** *v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. med. L. *assedāre*, f. F. *asseoir*: see ASSESS.] To let on lease.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (JAM.) He assedat his fisching.

Assedation (æsɪdē·ɪ·ʃən). *Sc. Law.* ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.] A letting out on lease, a lease.

1457 *Act* 14 *Jas. II* (1597) § 72 Our Soveraine Lord sall ratifie and approve the said assedation. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 27 Ane contract .. sic as ane assedatioun of landis. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 532 An assedatioun of the fruicts of the bishoprick.

Asseege, assege, var. ASSIEGE *v. Obs.* to besiege.

Assegai, recent variant of ASSAGAI.

† **Assei·ze,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *as-* = A- *pref.*[11] + SEIZE *v.*] To seize upon, seize.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. ii. 238 Then laid they violent hands upon him .. and his goods asseized.

† **A·ssel(e.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *essele* (mod. *aisselle*):—L. *axilla* armpit; or, for earlier Eng. *axle, eaxle, exle*, shoulder, between which and the OF. there was an early confusion.

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 116 The speres on their asseles, theire sheldes be-fore her bristes. [Cf. JOINV. in Littré 'le glaive dessous s'essele et l'escu devant li.]

Assele, var. ASSEAL *v. Obs.* to seal.

Asself (ăse·lf), *v.* [f. As- *pref.* + SELF.] To take to oneself, appropriate, adopt.

1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 9 Yet this is better, to asself the blame. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 631 If he cite the words, with commendation .. he as-selfeth them. 1884 *Secular Rev.* 237 Just as the stomach and other chylopoietic viscera build up our bodies by asselfing aliment.

Asseller, obs. form of AXILLAR.

† **Asse·mblable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *assemblable*; cf. late L. *assimilābilis*, f. *assimilāre*: see ASSEMBLE *v.*[2] and -ABLE.] Like; *subst.* fellow.

c 1520 *Dial. Creat. Moral.* 96 (Halliw.) Every thinge that berithe life, desyreth to be conjoynyd to his assembleable.

Assemblage (ăse·mblédʒ). [a. F. *assemblage* (Cotgr.), f. *assembler*: see ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] and -AGE.]

1. A bringing or coming together; a meeting or gathering; the state of being gathered or collected.

a 1730 E. FENTON *Ep. Lambard* (R.) In sweet assemblage every blooming grace Fix love's bright throne in Teraminta's face. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. i. 13 In consequence of this lucky assemblage. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 507 From the first assemblage of the thegns at York.

2. The joining or union of two things; conjunction. *Obs.* exc. as techn. term in *Carpentry.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The assemblage of two bones for motion, is called articulation. *Ibid.*, The carpentry of some Indians .. where the assemblage is made without either nails or pins. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 8 With innocence and meditation join'd In soft assemblage. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Assemblage,* in carpentry and joinery, framing, dovetailing, etc.

3. A number of persons gathered together; a gathering, concourse. (Less formal than *assembly.*)

1741–2 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 22 (1834) I. 93 It was an assemblage of all ages and nations. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 48 The assemblage of ladies being very numerous. 1877 LYTTELL *Laudm.* IV. ii. 193 An assemblage of mighty heroes.

4. A number of things gathered together; a collection, group, cluster.

a 1704 LOCKE (T.) All that we amass togèther in our thoughts is .. the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xii. 260 Opposite .. is an assemblage of rocks. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 13 Of the chesnut woods nothing remained but an assemblage of bare poles.

† **Asse·mblance**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 a-semlaunvs. [a. F. *assemblance*, cogn. with It. *assembranza*:—late L. *assimulāntia*, f. *assimulāre*: see ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] and -ANCE.] Assemblage, assembling, assembly.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 387 Were þe kyng of flesch her with his a-semlaunvs! 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* Wks. 175 Paul .. would in this assemblance the gospel to be preached. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 21 To weete the cause of their assemblaunce.

† **Asse·mblance**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *assemblance*, taken in sense of ASSEMBLE *v.*[2] In OF. *l'assemblance* occurs for *la semblance.* Cf. It. *assimiglianza* resemblance.] Semblance, appearance, show.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 207 Whyche was of fyn yuorye after thassemblaunce of a man. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 276 Care I for .. the stature, bulke, and bigge assemblance of a man? giue mee the spirit.

† **Asse·mblant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. prec. with *semblance, -ant,* and It. *assimigliante* like.] = prec.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccix. 452 They came before the towne .. and made great assemblant to assaut it.

† **Assembla·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] + -ATION.] Assembling, meeting.

a 1733 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. ¶ 126 The Time and Place of the Assemblation was generally notified.

Assemble (ăse·mb'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–4 asemle, 4 asemble, 5 assemle, -ele, -bill, -myll, 6 -bul, 4– assemble. See also aphet. SEMBLE *v.*[1] [a. OF. *a(s)semble-r*, cogn. with Pr. *assemblar*, Sp. *asemblar*, It. *assemblare, -brare*:—L. *ad-, assimulā-re*, in its late sense of *simul cogĕre*, f. *ad* to + *simul* together.] Occas. strengthened by *together.*

1. *trans.* To bring together (persons) into one place or company; to gather, collect, convene.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3865 God [bad] semelen folc and gon, And foren hem smiten on ðe ston. 1297 R. GLOUC. 360 And amorwe hem lete asemly [*printed* asely] wyþ mylde herte ynou. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 72 Tho lette Garsie asemlen anon, Alle hise sarazins echon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4577 To assemble on yche side soudiours ynogh. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* Brit. (1811) 127 And semblyd an other hoste. 1699 DRYDEN *Knts. T.* I. 456 Thou mayst .. Assemble ours and all the Theban race. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 119 This tenth day of October Again assembles us in Drury Lane.

2. To bring together (things) into one place or mass, to collect; † *formerly,* to heap up, amass.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. vii. 80 Yif þou enforcest þe to assemble moneye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/3 Whan thou assemblest peyne thou encreacest his glorye. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vij, They assemble by litel and littell diuers thynges. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 24 That the Sun shining upon the said Burning Glasses may assemble the raies of the Sun within the said Vessels. *a* 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.*, These proverbs .. I assembled and formed into a connected discourse. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 We also assemble, into one recollection, many widely scattered periods of our past history.

† 3. To join together, unite (two things or persons, one thing *to* or *with* another). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 By that cause the godhede Assembled was to the manhede In the virgine. *Ibid.* III. 107 Assembled with astronomy Is eke that ilke astrology. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L viij b, Syth that god hath assembled them no man mortal ouȝt to separe them.

† b. To couple (sexually). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 831 That thay be assemblid bycause that they ben maried. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 291 Two serpentes in his waie .. Assembled were.

4. *refl.* in sense of next.

1302 *Pol. Songs* 188 The webbes and the fullaris assembleden hem alle. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.*, Þe barnage off Scotland, at þe last, Assemlyd þame. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* viii. 2 All the men of Israel assembled themselves unto king Solomon. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 82 Crowds of people assemble themselves upon the banks.

5. *intr.* To come together into one place or company; to gather together, congregate, meet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7410 His shepe to-gedir walde assemble samme. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1364 Þat alle þe grete vpon grounde schulde .. assemble at a set day. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 1 Thei assembleden to-gedir. 1538 STARKEY *England* 52 Cytes and townys, wherto they myght assembul. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 79 b, All the women assembled into the Temple of Venus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 663 Grey-headed men and grave, with Warriours mixt Assemble. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* IV. x. 132 A confusion of persons a[s]sembling towards the apartment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 186 Driven from the towns, they assembled on heaths and mountains. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* III. xxv. 33 The Parliament assembled in November.

† 6. *esp.* To meet in fight; to join battle, make an attack or charge. (So in OFr.) *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3425 To hem of þe cite a sembled he þanne & fauȝt þan so ferscheli. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 421, I sall assembill on hym .. All thouch ȝhe hald him neuir sa stout. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1083 To-giddir thar assemblit al the ost: At whois meting many o knycht was lost. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 112 Athir man assemblit face for face [L. *seque viro vir contulit*].

† 7. *trans.* To encounter, attack, assail. *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 613 Then they assembeled Brohart on all sydes.

† **Asse·mble,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 assamble. [a. OF. *a(s)semble-r*, either referred in meaning to L. *assimulāre, adsimilāre* to liken (see ASSIMILATE); or confused by Englishmen with *ressembler*: see RESEMBLE. Cf. It. *assimigliare* to resemble, compare.] To liken, compare; to be like to, resemble.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/3 For the world assambleth the see. 1549 LATIMER 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 Bribes may be assembled to pitch. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* Sel. Wks. 1849. 379 The other be assembled unto most filthy locusts.

Asse·mble, *sb. Mil.* [ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] (sense 5) in the imperative mood, used as the name of a command or signal.] The second beat of the drum, or other signal, ordering soldiers to strike their tents and stand to their arms. Cf. ASSEMBLY 9.

1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 No bugle sounds are to be used .. except the 'cease fire' and the 'assemble.'

Assemble, obs. form of ASSEMBLY.

Assembled (ăse·mb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] + -ED.] Gathered into one place or company.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 139 Whom all France, with their chiefe assembled strength, Durst not presume to looke once in the face. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 968 Assembled armies oft have I beheld. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ix. 398 The worship of an assembled nation.

† **Asse·mblement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *a(s)semblement*, f. *assembler*: see ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] and -MENT.] An assembly, assemblage, gathering.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCIV, Whome Oswald mette with greate assemblement. *a* 1564 BECON *Demands Holy Script.* Wks. (1844) 613 What is the day of the Lord? The great assemblement, court, and parliament of all men. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXV. (1658) 289 The complex assemblement .. of all the causes, that concur to produce this effect.

Assembler (ăse·mblər). [f. ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *assembleor, -eur*, n. of agent f. *assembler*: see ASSEMBLE *v.*[1]] One who assembles.

1. One who brings together, collects, or convenes.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. Introd. 2 The builder of cities, assembler of men. 1780 BURKE *Refl. Exec.* Wks. IX. 273 None of .. the assemblers of the mob .. have been convicted.

2. One who takes part in an assembly; *e.g.* a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines.

1647 *Assembly-man* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 94/4 Yet it is some Relief to a sequestered Person to see two Assemblers snarl for his Tithes. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *To Cheynel* Wks. I. 193 (R.) Your confession of faith which you say shall be published by your assemblers. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* IV. § 3 (1737) I. 148 If they can produce .. Visionary Assemblers to attest a story of a Witch upon a Broomstick.

Asse·mbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Gathering together, meeting. Also in obs. senses: a. Attack, onslaught. b. Union of two, coupling.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 515 The remanant .. That mycht cum to the assembling. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 830 Whan thay take noon reward in her assembling but only to the fleischly delit. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 539 He sawgh twey batailles .. That weren redy to the assemblyng. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 25 Not forsaking the assembling of our selues together. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 205 The Parliaments of Ireland had then no fixed place of assembling.

Assembling (ăse·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That assemble, gathering.

1619 FINETT *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 63 The now assembling powres of the Archdukes. 1697 DRYDEN *Georg.* IV. 802 Straight issue thro' the Sides assembling Swarms.

Assembly (ăse·mbli). Forms: 4–5 assemblee, 4–6 assemblé, 5 assembillé, -blay, 6 -blie, 5– assembly. See also aphet. SEMBLY. [a. OF. *a(s)semblee*, sb., f. fem. pa. pple. of *assembler*: see ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] and -Y[2]. Cf. *army.*]

I. The action or fact of assembling, the state of being assembled.

1. Gathering together, meeting; the state of being collected or gathered; = ASSEMBLAGE 1.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. v. 76 The byrdes .. syttynge in assemble vpon an hye tre. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 152 The duk of Burgayn .. Mad gret assemblé in landes wyd. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 267 Mony assemblay that gawane gart be maid To wit his name. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 187 Unlawfull assembly is where people assemble themselves together to doe some unlawfull thing against the peace. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 521 A Triennial Bill enforced the assembly of the Houses every three years.

† 2. The coming together of two persons or things; meeting, conjunction, union. Cf. ASSEMBLAGE 2.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 759 My makelez lambe .. Me ches to hys make, al-þaȝ vnmete Sum tyme semed þat assemblé. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 51 Vnder Southamptone was þer assemble, Of Harald & Hardknoute. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255/4 The unyte and assemble of the flesshe of oure lord and of oure lady.

† 3. Hostile meeting, onslaught, attack. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 491 He gert trwmp vp to the assemble. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6299 He was .. sonest in assembly in þe sad fyght. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 3336 The Knycht .. Wich at the first assemble in this sted Wencussith all. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 454 Ane scharpar sembla ȝit wes thair neuer sene.

II. The company assembled.

4. A gathering of persons; a number of people met together; a concourse, throng.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 73 Þe bisshop corouned hir þore, bifor þat faire semble. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 216 Barones an burgeis .. I seiȝ in þis assemble. 1486 CAXTON *Curial* 10 Kepe you ferre fro suche an assemblee. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* F j b, Ecclesia, that is to saye, an assemble of people called out from other. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 19 If there bee any in this Assembly, any deere Friend of Cæsars. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 5, I sometimes pass for a Jew in the Assembly of Stock Jobbers. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 286 The assembly broke up.

esp. 5. A gathering of persons for the purpose of deliberation and decision; a deliberative body, a legislative council.

1366 MAUNDEV. iii. 16 Thei holden here Grete Conseilles and here Assembleez. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1578 Salle he never .. sitt in þe assemblé, in syghte wyth his feris. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1302/1 Therefore agreed thys greate assemble that they would not take hym on the holye daye. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 72 A Government consisting of a Prince and a Popular Assembly. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 77 The assembly seated, rising o'er the rest, Achilles thus the king of men address'd. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 125 The Achaian assemblies were in general regularly summoned by the heralds.

b. Hence in various specific or historical uses:—

Assembly or *General Assembly:* the name given to the legislature in some of the United States of America. *General Assembly* of the Church of Scotland: the representative body which meets annually to direct its affairs; other Presbyterian bodies elect similar councils. *National Assembly* of France: the popularly-elected branch of the legislature. *Primary Assembly*: (see quot.). *Westminster Assembly* of Divines, appointed by the Long Parliament in 1643, to aid in settling the government and liturgy of the Church of England (whence *The Assembly's Catechism*).

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. 344 The General Assembly of the Church .. holden in December [1561] after the Queen's Arrival. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., To the Parliament of England, with the Assembly. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 223

The Comittee presented to this board three bills which was brought to them from ye Assembly. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. III. an. 1560 The first general assembly of the church .. was held this year. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI* 212 The inhabitants of every district in France, preparatory to the election of delegates, hold what is called a primary assembly, where they choose a prescribed number of electors, who are to act for the whole in the choice of a representative to the states. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 255/2 Mirabeau was now acknowledged as the chief leader in the National Assembly.

6. A gathering of persons for religious worship; a congregation.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 50 We haue no Temple but the wood, no assembly but horne-beasts. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxvii. 83 To bring in such able and godly Ministers .. into the publike Assembly. *a* 1748 WATTS *Hymn*, Lord, how delightful 'tis to see A whole assembly worship thee.

7. A gathering of persons for purposes of social entertainment. (The public assembly, which formed a regular feature of fashionable life in the 18th century, is described by Chambers (*Cycl.* 1751) as 'a stated and general meeting of the polite persons of both sexes, for the sake of conversation, gallantry, news, and play.' Private assemblies corresponded in some respects to the modern 'reception' or 'at-home.')

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 60 Haply in priuate. *Adr.* And in assemblies too. 1603 — *Meas. for M* I. iii. 9, I haue euer lou'd the life remoued, And held in idle price to haunt assemblies. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 2. 10 He will find admittance into all the crowded Balls and Assemblies. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. (1774) 9 You know this is his day of assembly, I suppose you will be there. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II 167 Gaiety pervaded the American camp .. and an assembly was organized. 1883 *Scotsman* 15 Jan. 1/1 (*Advt.*) Citizen Assemblies. Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the Royal Infirmary.

† 8. A collection of things; = ASSEMBLAGE 4.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 51 An assembly of huge crags and hils. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 149 A very plentiful assembly of Sallet-Herbs.

III. A military call by drum or bugle. Cf. ASSEMBLE *sb.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Assembly* is also used .. for the second beat of the drum. On hearing this, the soldiers strike their tents, roll them up, and then stand to their arms. The third beating is called the *march*, as the first is called the *general*. 1803 SIR J. NICHOLLS in Gurw *Wellington Disp.* II. 394 The generale was beat at half-past four, the assembly at half-past five.

IV. *Comb.*, **assembly-man**, a member of an Assembly (see sense 5); **assembly-room**, a room in which assemblies (see sense 7) were formerly held, and in which balls, concerts, and similar entertainments are now given.

1647 in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 93/1 (*title*) The Assembly-man. 1684 BAXTER 12 *Argts.* § 16. 28 Separatists, such as the Assembly-men had been. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 298 Nor could she enter the assembly-rooms .. without being saluted with some lines from The Bastard. 1875 WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 161 An assembly-man came to his room .. to receive the price of his vote. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. 99 Every country town had its assembly-room.

Assence, -cial, obs. ff. ESSENCE, -TIAL.

Assend, pa. pple. of ASHEND *v.* *Obs.* to disgrace.

Assend, assent, obs. forms of ASCEND, ASCENT.

† **Assenel, -yke.** *Obs.* Glossed in *Promp. Parv.* (1440) by L. *squilla* 'sea-leek, sea-onion.'

Assent (ăse·nt), *v.* Forms: 3-5 asent(e, acent(e, 4-6 assente, 4- assent. *Aphet.* 4-5 sent. (*Pa. t.* and *pple.* 4-5 asent, assent.) [a. OF. *a(s)sente-r* :—L. *assentāre* (*-āri*), irreg. freq. of L. *assentīre* (*-īri*), f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sentire* to feel, perceive, think, whence also F. *assentir*, used in OF. beside *assenter*, and now the only form.]

1. *intr.* To give the concurrence of one's will, to agree *to* (a proposal), to comply with (a desire). *Arch.* in general sense, and commonly replaced by *consent*, exc. as said of the sovereign *assenting* to a measure, or as in 4. (Rare obs. const. *for*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 96 Þe maydenes wolde raþer dye, þan acente þer to. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1596 The kyng assentede to his bone. 1450 MYRC 1644 Ȝef þow ley on hym more Thenne he wole asente fore. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 329 The Maister assented easily to their desire. 1670 LD. NORTH in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 2 Having assented to a Publication. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 237 The constitutional duties of a house of Commons are .. to propose or assent to wholesome laws. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 126 Would Enoch have the place? And Enoch all at once assented to it. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 341 The Lords passed a resolution, to which the King assented.

b. without prepositional const, *arch.*; see prec.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2692 He swor his oþ·þat he a-sent nold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 98 So alle myne claymes ben quyt·by so þe kynge asente. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxiii. 24 Pilate gaue sentence [*marg.* assented] that it should be as they required. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* II. ii. 65 Assent, and the future is sure.

† c. with *inf.* *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xii. 10 Go, and sweteli moue this Ebru, that .. she sente to dwelle with me. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 170 To be maried for monye·mede hath a-sented. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 297 And thou wert well assent To let it ren owt most plenteosly. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 979 The summe assented to be gathered was sixe-score thousand pounds.

† d. *trans.* (elliptically) To agree to, sanction. *Obs.*

a 1641 STRAFFORD *Lett.* II. 120 If it shall be thought fit .. I assent it with all my heart. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xx. 329 Godliness, and honesty, need nothing but to be maintained and assented by the prince.

† 2. *intr.* To come to an agreement as to a proposal; to agree together, determine, decide. Const. *to, into.* *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1107 To this consail everechone assentede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 246 They sworen and assenten every man To lyf with hir and dye. *c* 1440 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 316 Þo clerke of kechyn, countrollour, Stuarde, coke, and surueyour, Assenten in counselle .. How þo lorde schalle fare at mete. 1470-85 (ed. 1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 107 Into this counsel the five kings assented.

† b. *esp.* in *pa. pple.* Come to agreement, come to a conclusion or resolution, agreed. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 538 Whan sche so was a-sented · sche seide sone after. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXXIII. 13008 The Rebellis .. þat were assent to the slaght of his sure fader. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* 2025 Thoo baronnes were assented sone Al hir will forto doone. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 276/1 Yf the worlde were assented therunto.

† c. *trans.* To agree, determine, decide upon (a thing proposed). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1480 They assentyn, by on assent. A riche croune of red gold. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 146 Whan that assented was this cursed reed. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 143 No matter shall be assented, but at the least there assent thereunto foure Councellors.

† 3. *intr.* To conform in practice, submit, yield (*to*). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4386 He sal þam turment þat wille noght til his law assent. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 169 Schir Ihon the balleol .. Assentyt till him, in all his will. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 84 To assent is better þan for to offer þe fatnes of schep. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 7, I laboure to kepe the wordes .. as farre as oure language wyll well assente. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man*, xxvii. 33 To curbe thy minde from too quicke assenting to thine eye.

† b. *trans.* with cognate object. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 105 They .. that .. subscribe and assent obedience to his hests.

4. To give or express one's agreement with a statement or matter of opinion; to agree to an abstract proposition, or a proposal that does not concern oneself, or involve one's own action. Const. *to* (*with, unto*, obs.). The ordinary modern use as distinguished from CONSENT.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Three Treat.* 24 Crist wole not assent with thes, for thei may not be sothe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 190 Al þe route of ratons · to þys reison a-sentede. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlviii. 49 To this word assentyd ful foure and twenty. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1655 Pref. 2 This opinion is also assented unto by holy Scriptures. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 ¶ 4 We see, and immediately assent to the Beauty of an Object. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 243 My readers will readily assent to the Truth of what I have observed. 1874 F. HALL *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 329 Assenting to the premises, we reject the conclusion.

b. without prepositional const.

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 126/1 Which thinge bicause I daily se, I assented. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv. 9 The Iewes also assented, saying that these things were so. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii. 40 She assented with a gracious smile.

† c. *with* or *to* a person, i.e. to his opinion. *Obs.*

1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* I. I. i, Æneas, your aduise assents with vs. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 25 Some .. fully assent to me herein. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. VI. 255 They undoubtedly assented to the king in the opinion he entertained.

† 5. *refl.* in prec. senses. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. xi. 95, I assent[e] me quod I. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* X. 4241 All assentid hom sone, þat his saw herd. 1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 51 To which bothe parties .. aggreed and assented ham. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 98 'I assent me thereto,' said sir Palomides.

Assent (ăse·nt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 asent(e, acent(e, 5 assente, 4- assent. *Aphet.* 4-5 sent(e. [a. OF. *a(s)sent, a(s)sente*, f. *assenter*: see prec.]

1. The concurrence of the will, compliance with a desire. *arch.* and repl. by *consent*, exc. as in next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4955 Ye solde him out of myn assent. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 47 And Ich wele ben at acent, That thou sschalt wedde Belecent. 1418 ABP. CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 2. I. 5 He hath ȝiven his assent therto. 1739 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* II. 31 By what do you propose to purchase the Assent of the Gods? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. iii, There Bruce's slow assent allows Fair Isabel the veil and vows.

2. Official, judicial, or formal concurrence of will; sanction; the action or instrument that signifies such concurrence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 204 Thurgh thassent of this juge Apius. 1461 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 408 II. 35, I wyll nothyng graunt withowt the under shreves assent. *a* 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 247 All those, whose votes were known to depend upon his will, gave their assents. 1737 POPE *Horace Epist.* II. ii. 30 Laws, to which you gave your own assent. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vi. 48 A bill does not become an Act of Parliament until it has received the Royal assent. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 407 Those who sign such written assents may withdraw.

† 3. The concurrence of a number of persons in sentiment or purpose; accord. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 94 Thay songen wyth a swete asent. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 72 Through the sente of all .. Ganne the kynge a lettre make. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liv. 38 Crouned and made kyng by assent of the britons, *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 421 And one of them, with al ther holl assent. Saith, etc. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 31 The Greeks in shouts their joint assent declare.

b. *esp.* in phrases *By* or *with one assent, common assent*, *arch.* exc. as influenced by senses 2 and 5.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1480 They assentyn, by on assent. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1713 Be comin acent, Ther was comin parlement. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 477 Let vs both by on assent go to the busshopys. 1538 STARKEY *England* II Thys cyvyle lyfe was a polytyke ordur .. stablyschyd by commyn assent. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 12 The prophets declare good to the king with one assent. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 182 Travelling with one assent on the broad way.

† 4. Opinion. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 187 3if 3e bidden buxomnes, be of myne assente. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 288 Men most enquere (this is myn assent) Wher sche be wys, or sobre, or dronkelewe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1359, I cord with that assent. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xviii. 1 The Lords and Commons both of like assent.

5. Agreement with a statement, an abstract proposition, or a proposal that does not concern oneself; mental acceptance or approval. (The ordinary modern use, as distinguished from CONSENT.)

c 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 169 Which thinge [he] .. sayde not withoute the aspiration and assent of the Hollie Spirit. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 2 This assent, or judgment of any thing to be true. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 15, I must honestly confess my full assent to the doctrine. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. (1868) 5 Our assent to the conclusion being grounded on the truth of the premises.

b. in the formal phrase *assent and consent.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a, Provinge his assent and consente of such endowemente. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 143 The deliberate assent and consent of a parliament.

† **Assent**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [App. f. SEND; but spelt like prec. word: cf. ASEND *v.*] Used frequently by Gower, app. in the two senses: Sent forth; sent for.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 343 This Climestre him had assent. *Ibid.* II. 54 Therupon of one assent The maidens weren anone assent. *Ibid.* III. 327 He let sommone a parlement, To which the lordes were assent.

Assentaneous (æsĕntē·nĭəs), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *assentāne-us* (f. *assentīri*) + -OUS: cf. *consentaneous.*] Inclined to assent, deferential.

1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276 Finding thee docile and assentaneous.

† **Assentant**, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *a(s)sentant*, pr. pple. of *a(s)senter*: see ASSENT *v.* and -ANT. Now replaced by ASSENTIENT.]

A. *adj.* Assenting, consenting; agreeing.

[*a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 89 Noghte assentand to syne.] *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/1, I was drawe to bee assentaunt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCV. 171 All tho that were assentant to the same quarel.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] One who assents or consents to; an abettor, partisan.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 113 b, When God the father had expulsed the prince of pride, with his assentantes, from heauen. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 333 The Accessary was to have as much as the Principall; the Assentant as the Assaylant.

Assentation (æsĕntē·ɪʃən). [a. F. *assentation* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *assentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assentāri*: see ASSENT *v.* and -ATION.] The action of assenting to the opinions of another; *esp.* obsequious or servile expression or act of assent.

1481 EARL WORC. *Tulle on Friendsh.* C j/2 To gete the same benyvolence by meane of flaterye and assentacyon is right .. shamefull. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1877) 203 Which assentation is the southing of eche bodies tale and saiynges, and holding vp their yea and nay. 1603-5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 24 A certain Discretion .. free both from Sawciness and Assentation. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 190 II. 205 Abject flattery and indiscriminate assentation degrade. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 381 More noted for courtly assentation to King James than for anything else. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 265 A safer anchorage may be found than .. the shoal of mindless assentation.

Assentatious (æsĕntē·ɪʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -TIOUS.] Ready to assent, given to assentation.

1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* II. 34 A respectable, assentatious stranger, one who listens well.

Assentator (æsĕntē·tər). [a. L. *assentātor*, n. of agent f. *assentāri*: see ASSENT *v.* and -ATOR.] One who assents to or connives at; one who expresses obsequious or flattering assent.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xiv. (1557) 139 Other there be which, in a more honest term, may be called assentatours or folowers. 1871 SWEET tr. *Gregory's Past.* 149 The assentator, who is ready to pass over what he ought to punish.

Assentatorily (ăsĕntătə rĭli), *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -LY²: cf. L. *assentātōriē.*] Flatteringly, obsequiously.

a 1626 BACON *Wks.* II. 246 (R.) I have no purpose, vainly or assentatorily, to represent this greatness [of Britain].

Assentatory (ăsĕntătəri), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. **assentātōrius*, in adv. *assentātōriē*: see ASSENTATOR and -ORY.] Of or befitting an assentator; flattering, obsequious.

Assenter (ăsĕntəɪ). [f. ASSENT *v.* + -ER. Cf. ASSENTOR.] One who gives assent or acquiescence.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 337 (T.) Seemingly an assenter to their meschanteries. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1720) III. I. x. 108 As Witnesses only .. not as Assenters. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. IX. 39 A careless and indolent assenter to such doctrines .. as his own Church put forward.

Assentient (ăse·nʃĕnt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *assentient-em*, pr. pple. of *assentīri* to ASSENT. Takes the place of the earlier ASSENTANT.]

A. *adj.* Assenting, approving, accordant.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* 271 [They] could obtain assentient hearers for the doctrine. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Met.* 49 To this the powers marine assentient are.

B. *sb.* One who assents or agrees; an assenter.

1859 SMILES *G. Stephenson* 241 Lords Derby and Sefton .. were found among the assentients to the London and Birmingham line. 1860 *Lit. Ch.-man* VI. 45 We find .. fifty assentients in the Lower House.

Assenting (ăse·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSENT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of giving assent, acquiescence.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 149 Faith of Supernaturall Law, is .. only an assenting to the same. 1670 VAUGHAN in *Phœnix* 1721 I. 422 A Juror kept his Fellows a Day and a Night without any reason or assenting.

Asse·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Giving assent. Also in arch. or obs. use: Giving consent; agreeing; deferential.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G v b, That thou were partyner and assentyng to the fayte. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 284 III. 300 You must be respectful and assenting, but without being servile. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* Pref. 5 The assenting voice of a great multitude.

Asse·ntingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an assenting manner; so as to express assent.

1552 HULOET, Assentinglye, accordyngly, or by agreamente, *Concorditer.* 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 Wil assentingly and willingly yeld himself to serue God. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xii. 90 He assentingly bowed. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* IV. 226 'Truly, my dear,' said Mr. Bulstrode assentingly.

†**Asse·ntion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *assensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assens-* ppl. stem of *assentīri* to ASSENT; cf. OF. *assension*. See -TION, -SION, freq. interchanged in 17th c.; cf. next.] Assent.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 476/2 As to Assention grounded on a firm belief of any Physical dogm.

Assentist, obsolete variant of ASSIENTIST.

Assentive (ăse·ntiv), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. ASSENT + -IVE, by form-assoc. with *invent-ive*, etc. The etymological forms would be *assensive* and *assentative.*] Inclined to assent, assenting, assentaneous.

a 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* II. 196 (JOD.) May that lip assentive warmth express!

Asse·ntiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Inclination to assent, or defer to the opinions of others.

1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* iv. 35 We may .. become false .. by timidity, even by a mere social assentiveness.

Assentment (ăse·ntmĕnt). *arch. rare.* [a. OF. *as(s)entement*, f. *assenter*: see ASSENT *v.* and -MENT.] An act of assenting; agreement, consent (*obs.*); assent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 By one comyn assentmente the goddis haue assembled theym selfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 Whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligat.* I. 45 A true assent implies .. perfectly free use of power .. to give assentment.

Assentor (ăse·ntɒr). [Specific legal form of ASSENTER: see -OR.] An assenter; *spec.* applied to those who, in addition to the proposer and seconder, subscribe the nomination-paper of a candidate in a parliamentary or other election.

1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* lix. 307 A proposer and seconder and eight assentors. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 3/1 One of his proposers .. was an episcopalian Protestant, while several of his assentors are Presbyterian farmers.

Assenycke, -yke, obs. forms of ARSENIC: see also ASSENEL.

Assenyhe, obs. var. ENSIGN: see A- *pref.* 10.

†**Asseour.** *Obs.* [OF. '*Asseour*, en parlant du service de la table, *qui fait asseoir*,' Godefroy; f. *asseoir* to seat, set.] An officer who superintended the laying of the king's table for dinner. Cf. ASSAYER 3 and ASSEWER.

[*c* 1315 *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, transl. 1601 (1876) §§ 49–51 The asseour of the kinges table.] 1448 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* 462 Sir William Martelle, the kynge's asseore, take eke was ther.

†**A·ssequent,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *assequent-em*, pr. pple. of *assequi*, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sequi* to follow.] Following, subsequent.

1657 MACALLO 99 *Canons* (1659) 35 The assequent or following marks of Phlegm are, etc.

Assert (ăsə·ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *assert-* ppl. stem of *as-serĕre* (f. *ad* to + *serĕre* to join, put) to put one's hand on the head of a slave, either to set him free or claim him for servitude, *hence*, to set free, protect, defend; to appropriate, claim; to affirm, declare, state. Cf. also med.L. *assertāre* (freq. of *asserĕre*) to affirm.]

I. To grant or ensure liberty, to protect.

†**1.** *trans.* To bring into freedom, set free. (Cf. L. *asserere in libertatem.*) *Obs. rare.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 13. 196 He that could assert Christians to that liberty which Christ and his Apostles left them. 1699 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Numb.* xxiii. 22 (T.) The people of Israel .. were asserted by God into a state of liberty.

†**2.** To maintain the cause of, take the part of; to champion, protect, defend. *Obs.* exc. with *cause* as object (where it passes into 5).

1652 W. CARTWRIGHT *Offspr. Mercy* 19 His [Christ's] father's foreknowledge .. asserted his death from casualty. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. § 32 III. 283 Engaged to assert their good Patron .. in his just vindication from this unjust aspersion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 25 That .. I may assert th' eternal Providence, And justifie the wayes of God to men. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 53 God .. could not so receive and assert an Impostor. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 339 Sedition silence, and assert the throne. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iv, The cause that I shall assert I shall dare support in every danger.

II. To lay claim to.

3. *trans.* To claim (something) as belonging *to* (oneself or another); to declare one's right to, or possession of. *arch.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 210 Julius Cæsar did assert to himself a Dominion over British Isle and Sea. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 374 The few who assert to man a knowledge of the infinite.

†**4.** To lay claim to, claim. *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 393 Their Principles too much asserted Liberty. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vii. 292 Here is no power asserted, no punishment to be inflicted .. but only politicall. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 4 When to assert the Wall, and when resign. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 764 The fourth awarded lot .. Meriones asserted next, The golden talents.

5. To maintain practically, insist upon, or vindicate, a (disputed) claim to (anything).

1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 11 How infinitely necessary the Parlement is, to assert, to prop up, and preserve the Public Liberty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 157 A third part of the Gods, in Synod met Thir Deities to assert. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 164 A generous people .. dare openly assert their rights. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlvi, He who would assert his independence.

6. *To assert oneself*: to insist upon the recognition of one's rights or claims, and take means to secure them.

1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* XXXVIII, He was all the more anxious not to lose her .. that she had thus asserted herself. 1883 WACE *Gosp. & Witn.* iv. 80 That agnostic philosophy which now asserts itself so loudly.

III. To declare, state.

7. *trans.* To declare formally and distinctly, to state positively, aver, affirm: a. a thing *to be*, or *that* it is.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 21 Polycronicon assircteth .. that they came to the North of Ireland in Vespasian's time. 1691 RAY *Creation* (R.) Nothing is more .. unworthy a natural philosopher than to assert any thing to be done without a cause. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ii. (1786) 16 To assert [is] .. to publish some Perception either of the Senses or the Intellect. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 15 Would you not at once assert of that mistress, that she knew nothing of her duties?

b. with pronominal obj. standing for a clause.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 46 Which is all that we assert. 1795 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* I. Pref. 9, I have endeavoured to assert nothing but what I had good authority for. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 650 It is not directly asserted, but it seems to be implied.

c. with sb. as object.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 798 Those Imperial Titles which assert Our being ordain'd to govern. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 37 She asserted her innocence in the strongest terms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 27 (1875) 99 Common Sense asserts the existence of a reality.

†**8.** To declare or affirm the existence of.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 184/1 He likewise asserteth Faith and Imagination. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 264 Justin Martyr asserts a double sense of some prophesies.

†b. To bear evidence of, bespeak. *Obs. rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* I. xviii. (1865) 138 Their air and dress asserted the parade.

†**9.** To declare the extent of, to state. *Obs.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 Some have deviated .. in Asserting the Distance. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 170 No size for .. the Puppets can be well asserted.

†**Asse·rt.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Assertion, declaration.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.* lii, Treason strongly back't In the Assert of Language. 1655 LESTRANGE *K. Chas. I*, 79 His assert being entred upon record.

Assert, obsolete form of ASSART.

Assertable (ăsə·ɪtăb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. ASSERT *v.* or L. *assertā-re* + -A)BLE.] Capable or worthy of being asserted or maintained.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. VII. xi. 222 The king either has a right, assertible as such to the death .. or he has no right.

†**Assertation.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *assertātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assertā-re*: see ASSERT. Cf. *dissertation.*] Affirmation, assertion.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 141 (R.) Bothe ye confuting of theirs, and .. the assertacion of our owne.

Assertative (ăsə·ɪtătiv), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *assertāt-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] = ASSERTIVE.

1846 MORELL *Philos. 19th C.* I. 218 As assertative of the great fundamentals of morality. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 18 Oct., Their treatment is necessarily assertative or dogmatic.

Asserted (ăsə·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSERT *v.* + -ED.] Claimed, maintained; positively stated.

1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* XVIII, Th' asserted Ocean rears his reverend Head. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* I. Wks. V. 206 Every beast of rapine had retired From man's asserted empire. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IX. 170 To see .. how close the asserted correspondences are.

Asserter (ăsə·ɪtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. also ASSERTOR.] One who asserts.

1. One who maintains or defends; a champion.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 12 Our wonted prerogative of being the first asserters in every great vindication.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. (1757) 110 The Crown's asserter, and the People's friend. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 458 A strenuous asserter of apostolic authority.

2. One who makes positive declarations.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 411 As oonli therof teller, asser[t]er, or witnesser. 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* 84 He is a bold asserter; and very few of his statements proceed upon actual experiments. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* I. 211 *note*, According to which the Church was an infallible asserter.

Assertible: see ASSERTABLE.

Asserting (ăsə·ɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of laying claim to, maintaining, or declaring; assertion. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 302 The asserting of our just Liberties. 1673 *True Worship of God* 52 Our standing up .. when the Creed is read, is an asserting of it.

Asse·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That asserts; affirming, declaring, maintaining.

1848 R. HAMILTON *Sabbath* iii. 68 The Lord Jesus was himself the asserting Lawgiver. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 93 New protestant, and more than protestant, asserting thinkers.

2. *Self-asserting*: insisting on one's own rights or claims; egoistic; assuming.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xvi. 263 With a self-asserting air. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. S.* xviii. 317 These .. self-asserting men.

Assertion (ăsə·ɪʃən). Also 6 ads-, assercion. [(? a. F. *assertion*, 14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assertiōn-em*, n. of action f. *asser-ĕre* to ASSERT; see -ION.]

†**1.** The action of setting free, liberation. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Assertion, or libertie, or fredome, *Vindiciæ.* *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 67 Redemption from the Slavery of Sin, and Assertion into Christian Liberty.

2. The action of maintaining a cause or defending it from hostile attack; vindication. *arch.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 661/2 Hys moste famous booke of the assercion of the sacramentes. 1604 W. STOUGHTON (*title*) An Assertion for true and Christian Church Policie. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738, 135 Having my mind .. half diverted in the pursuance of some other assertions. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I. 59 Flinching from the assertion of his daughter's reputation.

3. Insistance upon a right or claim.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 6 The Kings of England had exercised their jurisdiction in the assertion of their regal power. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 134 The present bill might be looked upon as a bill of concession .. At the same time it was a bill of assertion. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 394 The duties .. on cloth and sweet wines were an assertion of her right of arbitrary taxation.

b. *Self-assertion*: insistance on a recognition of one's own rights or claims.

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. Introd. 209 The self-assertion of the Teutonic over the classic element of modern Europe. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* II. (1873) 299 The haughty and defiant self-assertion of Dante.

4. The action of declaring or positively stating; declaration, affirmation, averment.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 411 Ech conclusioun, in to whos fynding .. mannys resoun .. withoute assercioun of eny other creature may come to. 1582 R. ROBINSON (*title*) Leland's Learned and true Assertion of the Original Life, Actes and Death of .. Prince Arthure. *a* 1784 *Johnsoniana* (1836) 399 Assertion is like an arrow shot from a long bow; the force with which it strikes depends on the strength of the arm that draws it. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* I. 26 To show gross credulity and looseness of assertion on the part of the Roman Catholic advocate.

5. A positive statement; a declaration, averment. †*Head assertion* (obs.): a fundamental principle, an axiom.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1875) 8 Nowe to conclude my fyrste assercion or argument. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 31 Adding this adsercion of his owne brayne. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 24 So in their Art also they have certain Head Assertions, which as indemonstrable principles they urge all men to receive and hold. 1798 FERRIAR *Var. Man.* in *Illustr. Sterne* 196 Authors have believed assertions without enquiry. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vi. 120 A sweeping, unqualified assertion ends all controversy.

Asse·rtional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, assertion.

a 1864 WEBSTER cites LATHAM.

†**Asse·rtionate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] To make assertion, to ASSERT. (The latter was apparently not yet in use.)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 31 Once more I will assertionate, vertue hath no enimy but pryde. 1623 in COCKERAM.

†**Asse·rtiona·tion.** *Obs.*—[0] [n. of action f. prec.]

1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, An Auouching, *Assertionation.*

Assertive (ăsə·ɪtiv), *a.* [f. as if ad. L. **assertīvus*; cf. Fr. *assertive-ment* Cotgr., It. *assertivo* Florio: see ASSERT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, assertion; declaratory, affirmative; positive, dogmatic.

1562 [see ASSERTIVELY]. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2. 336 By the assertiue testimonie .. of the Corinthians. 1661 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 15 As assertive and dogmatical as if they were omniscient. 1711 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 225 Not to make this Mark (?) .. at the Ending or Conclusion of an Assertive Sentence. 1856 MAURICE *Serm. John* I. 8 The broad, simple assertive tone, 'In the beginning was the Word.'

2. Characterized by mere assertion; (see quot.)

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* (ed. 2) 305 The assertive judgment is one of which we are fully persuaded ourselves, but cannot give grounds for our belief, that shall compel men in general to coincide with us.

3. *Self-assertive* = self-ASSERTING *ppl. a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 24 Reginald .. being too aspiring and self-assertive a name.

Asse·rtively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an assertive manner, by way of assertion, positively, dogmatically.

1562 BP. EXETER in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 348 Which they all with one universal consent have assertively written. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 2 Wks. IV. 277 Or you may take it positively and assertively .. 'If you offend not in word you are perfect.' 1860 GOODWIN *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 2) 250 If he speaks of the same phenomena assertively, we are bound to suppose that things are as he represents them.

Asse·rtiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Tendency towards assertion or self-assertion.

1881 PERKIS *Wanted an Heir* 79 In gait there was a crispness and assertiveness. 1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xxvii. 317 Brian .. talked with loud assertiveness of the right of genius to do what it likes.

Assertor (ăsə·ɹtɒɹ, -əɹ). [a. L. *assertor*, n. of agent f. *asserĕre*: see ASSERT *v.* and -OR. Cf. also ASSERTER.]

†1. (In L. senses) a. One who liberates a slave. b. One who lays claim to a slave. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 22 That Claudius the assertor .. shoulde haue the keping and placing the mayde. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 32. 482 Called Σωτὴρ and Ἐλευθέριος, Saviour and Assertour.

2. One who maintains or defends; a champion, vindicator, advocate.

1647 J. HARE *St. Edw. Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII, The Greeks and Gauls were .. famous Assertors of their Liberties. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 96 Archbishop John was a rigid Assertor of ecclesiastical discipline.

3. One who makes a positive statement.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 206 Wherein indeed Aristotle playes the Aristotle, that is, the wary and evading assertor. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (*Astronomy*) II. 493/1 The imputation must return upon the assertor. 1853 DE MORGAN in Bowen *Logic* ix. (1870) 286 Which the assertor is afterwards at liberty to deny.

Assertorial (æsəɹtō·ɹiăl), *a. Logic.* [f. L. *assertōri-us* (f. *assertor*; see prec.) + -AL¹.] Of the nature of assertion, affirming that a thing *is*; as distinguished from *problematical* (that it *may* be) and *necessary* or *apodictical* (that it *must* be). Hence **Asserto·rially** *adv.*, in assertorial manner, in affirmation.

1863 tr. *Saisset's Ess. Relig. Philos.* I. 281 Judgments .. problematical, assertorial, and apodeictic. 1877 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 637 The practical reason will thus give assertorial value to the problematical results of theory. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 499 No perception .. of objects beyond the sphere of sense, on which the understanding might be used assertorially.

Assertorical (æsəɹtɒ·ɹikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL; cf. F. *assertorique*.] = prec. Hence **Asserto·rically** *adv.* = ASSERTORIALLY.

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 190 The next sentence is .. rendered assertorically. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 121 Judgments are .. pure. A is B. Assertorical.

Asse·rtorily, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. next + -LY².] By way of assertion, assertively, assertorially.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) IX. 246 An ocular demonstration of what hath been but assertorily delivered.

Assertory (ăsɔ̄·ɹtəri), *a.* [ad. L. *assertōrius*, f. *assertor* ASSERTOR: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, assertion; assertive, affirmative.

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* v. (1702) 69 Having a commission that is Promulgatory and Assertory of what is past. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. ¶ 93. 188 The greatest Part of these assertory Transactions. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. viii. (1867) 319 The mode .. in Lord Bacon is dogmatic, i.e. assertory.

b. *esp.* in *Assertory oath*: one taken in support of a present statement, as distinguished from a *promissory oath*, which guarantees a future action.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 502 How many oaths are taken in Courts daily, both assertory and promissory. 1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habak.* (1868) 202 An oath .. is assertory when we do call God to witness against our souls, if we affirm not the truth. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 258 By an oath every one understands at first mention an assertory, not a promissory declaration; by a vow, a promissory, not an assertory one.

2. in *Logic.* = ASSERTORIAL.

1837 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 70 The cognition, therefore, is assertory, inasmuch as the reality of that, its object, is given unconditionally as a fact. 1838 — *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 260 A proposition is called Assertory, when it enounces what is known as actual.

Assertress (ăsɔ̄·ɹtrĕs). [f. ASSERTOR + -ESS; cf. *actress*.] She who asserts, a female assertor.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Introd. 35 The most obstinate Assertress of her Liberty.

†**Asse·rvant,** *v. Obs.*—° [a. OF. *aservantir*, f. *à* to + *servant* SERVANT.] To reduce to the position of a servant.

1611 COTGR., *Asservissement*, An asservanting, inthralling.

†**Asserva·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *asservāt-* ppl. stem of *asservā-re*, f. *ad* to + *servā-re* to keep.] The action of keeping, preservation.

1621 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Num. xix. 9 For an asservation, a keeping, that is. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 491 A heap of green simples by long asservation, putrefie.

†**Asse·rve,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *a(s)servir* to serve, deserve:—L. *asservīre*, f. *ad* to + *servīre* to serve.]

1. a. To serve, attend to (a person). b. (?) To serve up (a dish).

c 1330 *MS. Laud.* No. 108, 104 b, Þare he miȝte beo al one To aservi Godes wille. *c* 1470 *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 66 Nor to suffer theyre owne servauntes muche conversaunt..whyles the Kinge specially shal be asservinge. *a* 1500 *To serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 369 The kerver .. most asserve [? assewe] every disshe in his degre. 1731 BAILEY, *Asserve*, to serve to.

2. To deserve, merit.

c 1325 *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57 (Halliw.) Ich thonky the .. That ich it have aserved In atte the ȝatis to wende. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 147 Vche mon schal haue as þei a serue.

†**Asse·rvile,** *v. Obs.* [f. AS- *pref.*¹ + SERVILE *a.*] To make servile or subservient.

1619 *Sacrilege Sacr. Handled* 88 To asseruile the Gospell to his vile appetites. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* § 17. 80, I cannot asservile my self to the Humour of other Men.

Asservilize (ăsə̄·ɹviləiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. *servilize*.] To make servile, reduce to serfdom.

1877 OWEN *Wellesley Disp.* Introd. 29 Which, by excluding the citizen of a whilom native State from office, tended to debase and asservilize him.

Assess (ăse·s), *v.* Also 5 accesse, 5–6 assesse, 6–7 assease, 7 ascease. *Aphet.* CESS, SESS, q.v. [a. OF. *assesse-r*:—late L. *assessā-re*, frequentative of *assidēre* to sit by (*e.g.* as an assessor or assistant-judge), in late L. to fix or apportion a tax, to assess, f. *ad-* to + *sedēre* to sit. In mod. Fr. *asseoir* (:—L. *assidēre*) is used in this sense: cf. ASSIZE.]

1. *trans.* To settle, determine, or fix the amount of (taxation, fine, etc.) to be paid by a person or community, or by each member of a community.

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 81 Half a dym. which was assessed and payd. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 580 The same Justices .. shall assesse the Fine at their wils and pleasures. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 33 a, Found the value of the land .. and assessed damages for the deteyning of the Dower. 1852 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. 12 Taxes .. that admit of being fairly assessed and collected.

2. To determine the amount of and impose (taxation, fine, etc.) *upon* (a person or community).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, iv, Suche fynes and amerciamentis as upon them shalbe cessid. 1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. ix. (1638) 75 The neighbours by assent assesse a certaine summe upon every inhabitant. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 319 A forced loan was assessed upon the whole kingdom.

3. To impose a fine or tax upon (a person, community, or property); to lay under contribution; to tax, fine. Const. *in*, *at* the amount.

1494 FABYAN VII. 344 And after sessyd theym at greuouse fynys. 1564 HAWARD *Eutrop.* VI. (1584) 52 He .. assessed hym to pay a great summe of mony. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 180 An Englishman shall be assessed in a deeper mulct. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 10 Where each Person shall be assessed but at two Shillings and six Pence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 298 Each county was assessed in a certain number of carpenters, masons and tylers. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* III. ii. 602 John Hampden was assessed twenty shillings.

b. *fig.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 220 Several of our country historians .. might be assessed for tributary materials.

4. To estimate officially the value of (property or income) for the purpose of apportioning its share of taxation.

1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 245 Each one .. was assessed at as much as a house in the city. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 112/1 After assessing the annual income of each person. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Apr., Woodlands may be assessed .. upon the amount for which they might reasonably be expected to let. Tithes should be assessed on the commuted value.

†**Asse·ss(e,** *sb. Obs.*; but see the aphet. CESS, SESS. [f. prec.] = ASSESSMENT.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 183 Conteining the assesse of such particular watch and warde. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 78/2 Vpholders of all Irish enormities, wringing from the poore tenants euerlasting sesse. 1649 *Princely Pelican* ix. (1702) 294 Taking off Assesses, Levies, and Free-quarterings.

Assessable (ăse·săb'l), *a.*; also 9 -ible. [f. ASSESS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being assessed, liable to assessment.

1777 BURROW *Rep.* II. 991 (JOD.) Whether the lord of a manor is assessable to the poor rates. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligat.* I. 37 If no assessible damages can arise from the non-execution of it. 1882 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 6/5 A rate .. at 1*s.* in the pound on all property assessable.

Assessably (ăse·săbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a way liable to assessment; ratably.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Assessed (ăse·st), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSESS *v.* + -ED.]

1. Fixed or apportioned by assessment. *Assessed taxes*: those on inhabited houses, male servants, carriages, horses, mules, dogs, horse-dealers, hair-powder, armorial bearings, and game.

1796 PITT in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 364 Additional payment on the assessed taxes. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 111/2 The assessed annual value. 1852 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. 272 The duties on armorial bearings, carriages, horses, and horse-dealers, dogs, game certificates, servants, and windows, are called, for what reason it is not easy to imagine, the 'assessed taxes.'

2. Subject to taxation, taxed, fined.

1552 HULOET, Assessed person, or he that is assessed or taxed, *Census*.

Assessing (ăse·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of fixing the amount of or apportioning taxation, etc.; assessment.

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 80 Accessyng and levy was mad amonge the sayde Bysschoppis tenantes. 1622 LEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 175 About the assessing of the prices of wynes. 1635 *Act* 10 *Chas. I* (Irish) 9 At the time of the said assessings.

Asse·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That assesses or fixes assessments.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 9 The assessing jury.

Assession (ăse·ʃən). [ad. L. *assessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assess-* ppl. stem of *assidēre*: see ASSESS. Cf. (in sense 2) AF. *assesseaunce*.]

1. A sitting beside or together; a session.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 374 b, Whome he commaunded that .. in the assession .. they shoulde exhibite the confession of the doctrine wrytten. 1731 in BAILEY. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 11 Of His Assession, that He 'sitteth at the right hand of the Father.'

†2. = ASSESSMENT. *Obs.*

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 98 The tenants of his saide fee were not warned to come .. to the assession therof.

Asse·ssionary, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to assession or assessors.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (R.) One of the answers of the jury upon their oaths at the assessionary court.

Assessment (ăse·smĕnt). Also 6–7 assessement. See aphet. SESSMENT. [f. ASSESS *v.* + -MENT, prob. in AF. *assessement*.] The action of assessing; the amount assessed.

1. The determination or adjustment of the amount of taxation, charge, fine, etc., to be paid by a person or community.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 24 (R.) The assessement of whiche fines were appoynted to Thomas Cromwell. 1591 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 85 That 8000*l.* should be levied out of the Halls of the Cittie, by an equal and indifferent assessmente. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 196 Charges .. to be raised by an assessment on the several parishes, in proportion to the number of poor they send to the said house. 1861 PEARSON *E. & Mid. Ages Eng.* 181 Even adultry is still matter of assessment.

2. The scheme of charge or taxation so adjusted.

a 1700 in Somers *Tracts* I. 509 Such of the said Corporation as usually join in making By-laws, Assessments or Rates. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 26 An assessment was prepared, based upon the supposed population of the Colonies.

3. The amount of charge so determined upon.

1611 COTGR., *Quottité*, an even assessement, a rate or totquot imposed. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Dec., To speak about my assessment of 42*l.* to the Loyal Sufferers. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 48 To see that these assessments were not excessive.

4. Official valuation of property or income for the purposes of taxation; the value assigned to it.

c 1540 *Plumpton Corr.* 239, I marvill greatly that your said manor shold be so highley charged .. I could never se no writing of the sesment therof. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 31 (R.) The manner of equall contribution .. proportionably to the assessment and rate of men's goods. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 112/1 Income arising from some sources, being capable of direct assessment, cannot be concealed.

5. *fig.* in gen. sense: Estimation, evaluation.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 458 It hath been held no way safe for us to make our own assessment. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 367 In the comparative assessment of Hellenic forces.

6. *attrib.* **Assessment-work**: (see quot.)

1870 *Daily News* 18 Apr., Establishing County Assessment Boards, with power to hear .. appeals from the Union Assessment Committees. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Assessment-work*, the work done annually on a mining claim to maintain possessory title.

Assessor (ăse·sɔɹ). Also 4–7 -sour, 5 accessour. [a. OF. *assessour* (mod. *asesseur*), cogn. with Pr. *assessor*, Sp. *asesor*, It. *assessore*:—L. *assessōr-em* (in cl. L.) an assistant-judge, (in late L.) one who assesses taxes, n. of agent f. *assidēre*: see ASSESS *v.* and -OR.]

1. One who sits beside; *hence*, one who shares another's position, rank, or dignity.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 670 Whence to his Son, Th' Assessor of his Throne, he thus began. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* (Commod.) i. 186 Gone up to Heaven, to be a Companion and an Assessor with the Gods. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodot.* Wks. IX. 211 He justifies his majestic station as a brotherly assessor on the same throne with Homer.

2. One who sits as assistant or adviser to a judge or magistrate; *esp.* a skilled assistant competent to advise on technical points of law, commercial usage, navigation, etc. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 Newe religious assessours of þes vnkunnynge worldely prelatis. 1413 LYDGATE *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xi. 8 Come to oure jugementes, to here and to see as assessours, that ryght be performed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 220/2 The Juge, the aduocate, the accessour. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ix. 113 How religious then ought Judges to be, who are Almighty God's assessours. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 102 He has his assessors who sit with him, when there are any complaints to be heard. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 6 The body of unlearned assessors, termed Jurors or Jurymen. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/1 The court on the trial of a patent case may call in the aid of a specially qualified assessor.

3. a. One who assesses taxes. b. One who officially estimates the value of property or income for purposes of taxation.

1611 COTGR., *Tauxeur*, a rater, taxer, assessor. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Arts of Empire* 63 (T.) The assessors of taxes may be elected of the meaner sort of the people. 1835 REEVE *De Tocqueville's Democr. Amer.* I. v. 119 In New England the assessor fixes the rate of taxes. 1852 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation*

i. iv. 37 The assessors having no means of learning whether individuals have 130*l.*, 140*l.*, or 150*l.* a year.

4. *transf.* or *fig.* in prec. senses.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 Other accidents .. are called .. assessors or assistants to the disease. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 Bodily inclinations and passions [where reason] allows them to be as it were assessors to it upon the throne, are of admirable use in life. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 350 Pisistratus summoned seventy men of letters .. as critical assessors upon these poems.

Assessorial (æsesō·riăl), *a.*; also 8 **assyss-**. [f. L. *assessōri-us*, f. *assessor*: see prec. and -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to an assessor or assessors.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 17 The assyssorial tribunal of Poland. 1849 LEWES *Robespierre* 116 Begging your assessorial and provostal majesty's pardon.

Asse·ssorship. [f. ASSESSOR + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of an assessor.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, His progress .. towards any active Assessorship is evidently of the slowest. 1883 A. B. HOPE *Worship & Ord.* 127 Guided by the assessorship of Archbishops Sumner and Tait.

†**Asse·ssory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *assessōri-us*: see prec.] = ASSESSORIAL.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxiv. *comm.*, Christ with his Apostles, and other *assessorie* judges wil praise and thanke God.

‖**Asse·strix.** *Obs.*—° [L., fem. of *assessor*: see -TRIX.] A woman who sits by, a female assistant.

1623 in COCKERAM.

†**Asse·th(e,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 aseeth, a seeth, 4–5 aseth, a-seth, assethe, 5 a seth, a-sethe, asethe, aseyth, asseth, (assete, assetz). *Aphet.* seth(e. See also ASSYTH for the northern forms. [a. OF. *a(s)set* (pronounced *ase·þ*), also *ases, asez*, sb., orig. the same word as *asez, assez* adv. 'enough':—late L. *ad satis*, for cl. L. *sat, satis*, 'enough' (see ASSETS). In the phrase *satis facĕre*, OF. *aset fere, fere aset*, 'to make amends,' the adv. was treated as a sb. 'amends,' nom. *ases* (*asez*), objective *aset*, which was the form adopted in Eng. As final *-t* in OF. was = þ (cf. *faith, poortith*), *aseth* was the reg. ME. spelling. The word had no connexion in Eng. with *assets*, and was obsolete before the latter came into English use.]

Satisfaction; compensation, amends, reparation, expiation. *To make* or *do asseth* (= OF. *fere aset*, L. *satis facĕre*): to satisfy (desires), expiate (sin), make atonement (*to* a person *for* a wrong).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3610 Thurgh assethe makyng, Als thurgh penance of fre[n]des and fastyng. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* v. Sel. Wks. 1869 II. 237 To make aseþ for mannis synne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 237 If it suffice nouȝte for assetz [*other MSS.* asseth] .. Mercy .. wil make good the remenaunte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iii. 14 The wickidnes of hys hows shal not be doon a seeth. 1388 — *Mark* xv. 15 Pilat, willynge to make aseeth [1382 to do ynow] to the puple. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxviii, To make assete by oblacyon For the thefte. 1436 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 217 They sall have amendis and asseth for thare losse. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 408 II. 36 Compelle hem to make amendes and sethe to the pore peple. 1494 FABYAN VI. cxciv. 199 He made a seth and amendes to Goddes pleasure.

†**Asse·the,** *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. also ASSYTHE.] To satisfy.

1481 EARL WORC. *Tulle on Friendsh.* B iv, To assethe the same desire. ?1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamineus* F iv, I have be redy in every place to assethe your lyefful desires.

Assets (æ·sĕts). [a. late Anglo-Fr. *assets* (Littleton § 714), early AF. *asetz* (Britton I. xvi. § 5), OF. *asez* enough, cogn. w. Pr. *assatz*, OSp. *asaz*, Pg. *assaz, assas*, It. *assai*:—late pop. L. *ad satis* 'to sufficiency,' substituted for simple *satis* 'enough.' The origin of the English use is to be found in the Anglo-French law phrase *aver assetz* 'to have sufficient,' viz. to meet certain claims; whence *assets* passed as a technical term into the vernacular. It was originally singular but was soon (from its final *-s*, and collective sense) treated as plural, and in modern use has a singular *asset*.]

1. *Law.* Originally: Sufficient estate or effects; *esp.* 'Goods enough to discharge that burthen, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testator's or ancestor's debts and legacies' Cowell. Chiefly in phrase *To have assets.*

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xlix. (1638) 154 If this man have assets by discent from the ancestor. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* § 714 Vnlesse that he hath Assets by discent in Fee simple. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 413. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* III. i. (1721) 212, I shall fall like an Executor without assets. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 244 This deed, obligation, or covenant, shall be binding upon the heir, so far forth only as he had any estate of inheritance vested in him by descent from that ancestor, sufficient to answer the charge..which sufficient estate is in law called assets. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 2. 216 The heir of the tenant in tail was not bound by his ancestor's alienation .. unless he had assets (lands in fee simple equivalent to those which had been granted away) by descent from his ancestor.

2. By extension applied to: Any property or effects liable to be applied as in sense 1, without regard to its being *sufficient*. (Still *sing.* in 17th c., but now a *collective plural.*)

Assets in hand: effects in the hands of executors which are applicable to discharge the testator's debts.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm. To Gentl. Glamorg.*, An advouson in respect of the patron, is accounted no assets .. because it is not valuable. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* iv. § 7 Any of them, havynge Assettes in Law or Equitie, soe farre as the same assettes will extende. 1705 COLLIER *Ess.* III. 104 He left not assids enough to bury him. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide Administr.* 39 If there are not sufficient assets in hand to pay all the debts of the Estate.

3. *Law* and *Comm.* Effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, applicable to the payment of his debts; and by extension: All the property of a person or company which may be made liable for his or their debts. The Dr. and Cr. sides of a Balance Account contain 'Assets' and 'Liabilities' respectively. (In this sense always used as *plural*, with singular *asset* applied to a single item appearing on the debit side.)

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. v. 89 The assets or effects of the London Company in India fell short of the debts of that concern. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. viii. 382 Cheques and bills are accepted and passed on without enquiring whether there are assets to meet them. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 4 The chances of a dividend depend upon the realization of two assets, one a large debt due by a trustee of the bank, and the other, etc. *Mod.* The former of these is a very doubtful asset.

4. *fig.*

1675 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. (1735) 55, I, that am a relict of known plentiful assets and parts, who understand myself and the law. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitr.*, No more may be expected from him to Night, when he has no Assets. 1884 *Daily News* 9 June 3/2 The high character which the corps has won for .. trustworthiness is in itself a valuable asset.

Assett, obsolete form of ASHET.

Asseure, obsolete form of ASSURE.

Assever (ăse·vəɹ), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *assevērāre* to assert seriously, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sevērus* serious, severe. Cf. It. *asseuerare* (Florio 1598).] To asseverate: **a.** a thing *to be*, or *that* it is.

1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) D d iiij, The Jewes asseuering the obseruation of the lawe .. to be necessarie. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 166 We doe not Assever that the Devil cannot say a Troth. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 8 King James absolutely assevers .. that the Pope is Antichrist.

b. with *simple obj.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Tri.* III. 268 O! that my words (the words I now assever) Were writ. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 8 Wks. 1727 I. 145, I had heard many Particulars .. assever'd by People hard to be discredited. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 222 The question being .. assevered of the vision generally.

†**Asse·verance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as next; see -ANCE.] An asseveration.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 345 These bold asseverances in matters most untrue are so common.

†**Asse·verant,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *assevērānt-em*, pr. pple. of *assevērāre*: see ASSEVER and -ANT.] Asseverating, solemnly asserting.

†**Asse·verantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]. Cf. L. *assevērānter*.] By way of asseveration.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 122 Not spoken asseverantly but opinionatively, and by the way of allegation. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 562 To speak an untruth voluntarily and asseverantly, had been a shameful thing.

Asseverate (ăse·vĕre[i]t), *v.* [f. L. *assevērāt-* ppl. stem of *assevērāre*: see ASSEVER and -ATE[3].] To affirm solemnly, assert emphatically, declare positively, avouch, aver: **a.** with *subord. cl.*

1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 36 They asseverated they saw no child. 1860 B. POWELL *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 2) 141 If the most numerous ship's company were all to asseverate that they had seen a mermaid.

b. with *simple obj.*

a 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 406 If the doctrine of the preceding argument be true, let it be asseverated. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 179 To asseverate his previous statement with increased emphasis.

Asse·verating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING[2].] That asseverates; solemnly declaring or confirming.

1838–9 HOOD *Popping Quest.* 19 With an asseverating thump on the table.

Asse·vera·tingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By way of asseveration or solemn affirmation.

1880 HARDY *Trumpet-Maj.* III. xxxviii. 187 He laid his hand asseveratingly upon his breast.

Asseveration (ăse·vĕre[i]·ʃən). [ad. L. *assevērātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assevērāre*: see ASSEVER and -ATION. Cf. It. *asseueratione* (Florio 1611).]

1. The action of asseverating; solemn affirmation, emphatic assertion, positive declaration, avouchment.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ****** ij b, You so confidently bare the matter downe with your vndoubted asseueration. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 26 Men ought .. to propound things sincerely, with more or lesse asseueration, as they stand in a man's own iudgement, prooued more or lesse. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 59 Asseveration blustering in your face, Makes contradiction such a hopeless case.

2. That which is asseverated; a solemn or emphatic declaration or assertion.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 67 Such abominable and beastly asseverations as you never heard. 1658 T. WALL *God's Revenge* 25 The wise man's constant asseveration, by pride only cometh contention. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 152/2 Incensed at this asseveration, which he was not prepared to refute. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 520 In spite of the solemn asseverations of his wife and his servants.

3. Emphatic confirmation of a statement; a word or phrase used to express confirmation; an oath.

1602 T. FITZHERB. *Apol.* 11 a, I do first make the same asseueration as before vpon my Saluation. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 57 Both Hands smitten together .. doth affirme with Rhetoricall asseveration. *a* 1675 STERRY *Freed. Will* 167 It is brought .. with a twofold Asseveration; 'Yea, even.' 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (C. D. ed.) 146 The sergeant rejoined with many choice asseverations that he didn't.

Asseverative (ăse·vĕrə·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *assevērāt-* (see ASSEVERATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **assevērātīvus*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by asseveration.

1837 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 May 117 We here omit a couple of words of an asseverative character.

Asse·veratory, *a.* ? *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 247 (D.) Diverse warm and asseveratory answers.

†**Asse·vering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ASSEVER *v.* + -ING[2].] Asseverating, solemnly affirmative.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. ¶ 23. 137 He affirmed .. in the most assevering Manner he could.

†**Assew·er.** *Obs.* [A difficult word: used on the one hand as identical with ASSEOUR, he who sets the table; on the other identified with SEWER, as if it were a compound of the latter, or the latter an aphetic form of *assewer*. (*Sewer* occurs earlier.) Cf. also ASSAYER 2.] An officer who superintended the placing of a banquet on the table, or who himself carried in and arranged the dishes; a sewer. (In the *Househ. Ord.* of Edw. IV it interchanges with *Sewer*, and represents the *Asseour* of the *Househ. Ord.* of Edw. II, transl. in 1601 *Assayer*.)

1478 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 45 Twentie Squires attendantes on the Kinges person .. to helpe serue his table .. as the Assewer will assigne. *a* 1483 *Ibid.* 36 *A sewar for the Kynge* .. He receveth the metes by sayes and saufly so conveyeth it to the King's bourde .. he seweth at one mele, and dyneth and soupeth at another mele. .. Item, if the King's surveyour lacke, then this assewer, with the clerke of countrolment and the clerk of Kychyn, and the master cooke for the mouthe, shall go see the King's servyse.

Assh-; for words so spelt in 14–15th c., see under ME. form in ASCH-, or modern in ASH-.

Assh(e, obsolete form of ASH *sb.*[1], ASK *v.*

A·ss-head. [See Ass 2 and HEAD.] A stupid fellow, a blockhead.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 61 O absolute ass-heade .. and wytlesse ydyote. 1589 *Hay any Work* 36 As verye an Assehead as John Catercap. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 212 An Asse-head, and a coxcombe.

A·ss-hea·ded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Stupid.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 736/1 Thys felowes folishe apishenesse, and al hys asseheded exclamacions. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 65 Asse-headed ignorance. Hence also '**Asseheaddinesse**, or blockishnesse.' Minsheu 1617.

Assibilate (ăsi·bile[i]t), *v.* [f. L. *assībilāt-* ppl. stem of *ads-, assībilāre*, f. *ad* to + *sībilāre* to hiss. Cf. F. *assibiler*.] To give a sibilant or hissing sound to.

1844 DONALDSON *Varron.* 218 Two different values of the Greek ζ, which was a dental, either assibilated (as σδ) or softened (as δς). 1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 361 The second step consists in *y* being assibilated in *sh*.

Assibilation (ăsi·bile[i]·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Pronunciation with a sibilant or hissing sound.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 361 The first step in the modern English assibilation of *t* and *d*.

Assidæan, -ean, -ian (æsidī·ăn). [f. Gr. Ἀσιδαῖ-οι (ad. Heb. חסידים *ḥăsīdīm*, holy ones, saints) + -AN.] **a.** *orig.* One of those Jews who, under the leadership of Mattathias, defended the purity of their worship against the attempts of Antiochus Epiphanes to introduce idolatry. **b.** in later usage: A member of a Jewish sect professing peculiarly intimate communion with God; more commonly *Chasidim*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 6 Thei that ben said Assideys [COVERDALE, Assidei; 1611 Asideans] of Jewis, to whom Judas Machabeus is souereyn. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* ii. 42 A company of Assideans. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 502/1 The Assidians, or Chasidim.

†**A·ssidence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *assidēnt-em*: see next and -ENCE.] Constant attendance.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 248 None of God's children upon earth want the assidence and ministration of those blessed Spirits.

†**A·ssident,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *assidēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *assidē-re* to sit by: see ASSESS *v.* and -ENT.] **A.** *adj.* Constantly attendant; usually accompanying though not inseparable from (a disease). **B.** *sb.* [sc. symptom.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A dry rough tongue, thirst, and watching, are Assident signs in an ardent fever. *Ibid.*, Assidents differ from Pathognomonics, which are inseparable from the disease. [So in REES *Cycl.* 1819.]

†**Assi·dual,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **assedual, assyduel.** [a. OF. *assiduel*, f. L. *assiduus* ASSIDUOUS: see -AL[1].]

1. Of persons or agents: = ASSIDUOUS 1.

a 1400 [see ASSIDUALLY]. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 142 Assiduall horse-leeches which neuer lin sucking it. 1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 96 More devout and attentive .. and particularly in meditation more assidual.

2. Of actions: = ASSIDUOUS 3.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 255 Sulphur and Mercury .. doe ingender .. by an assiduall concoction. 1678 JORDAN *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 519 The assidual wishes of .. Your heartily humble Servant.

† Assi·dually, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Constantly, continually, assiduously.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 388 And assedually wachith me be dayes and nythis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 To kepe & absteyne them assyduelly from alle synne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 256 Ffor in hym thei Ioye assiduly.

† Assi·duate, *a. Obs.* [f. *assiduāt-* ppl. stem of *assiduāre* to apply constantly, f. *assiduus*: see ASSIDUOUS and -ATE³.] Continually exercised, constant, assiduous.

1494 FABYAN VI. cxli. 129 By the assyduat laboure of his holy wyfe. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 207 It was my assiduate care therefore to remove all such subtile witnesses.

† Assi·duately, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Constantly, continually, assiduously.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Oute of her fayr swete eyen .. flowed teeris assyduatly. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 351 But run into contempt assiduately.

Assidue: see ARSEDINE.

Assiduity (æsidiū·ĭti). [(? a. F. *assiduité*), ad. L. *assiduitātem*, n. of quality f. *assiduus*: see -ITY.]

1. Constant or close attention to the business in hand, unremitting application, persistent endeavour, perseverance, diligence.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 37 Some measure things according to the labour and difficulty or assiduity which are spent about them. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 316 ₱ 6 The labour and assiduity with which Tully acquired his eloquence. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xl. 105 Not one to fail in a purpose for want of assiduity.

2. Persistent endeavour to please, obsequious attention. *arch.* exc. as in **b.**

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 38 And could not brook the obsequiousnesse and assiduity of the Court. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 27 His lord was .. attended by him with the most abject assiduity. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 287 Full of serene, delicate, reverential assiduity.

b. *esp.* in *pl.* Constant attentions.

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 98 To be rid of our troublesome assiduities. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lv. (1804) 389 To vanquish her coldness and suspicion by my assiduities. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 242 And even declined, with cold and averted eye, the assiduities of their zealous love.

† 3. Continual recurrence or repetition, frequency.

1611 COTGR., *Assiduité*, assiduity, frequencie, oftennesse. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 36 To dishonour miracles by the assiduity and frequency and multiplicity of them. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. i. 323 The Magnitude is various, according to the condition of the Organs and dignity of the Actions, their Assiduity and Magnitude.

Assiduous (ăsi·diu|əs), *a.* [f. L. *assidu-us* (f. *assidē-re* to sit by: see ASSESS *v.*; lit. 'sitting down to,' hence 'closely applying to') + -OUS.]

1. Of persons or agents: Constant in application to the business in hand, persevering, sedulous, unwearyingly diligent.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. vii. § 3 Christ .. commands us to be perfect, that is .. to be assiduous in our prayers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ₱ 5 Those assiduous Gentlemen who employ their whole Lives in the Chace. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7 (1882) 148 He was assiduous in his attendance on religious services.

2. Constantly endeavouring to please, obsequiously attentive. *arch.*

a 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 89 The queen, assiduous, to her train assigns The sumptuous viands. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 104 ₱ 13 Few can be assiduous without servility.

3. Of actions: Unremitting, persistent, constant.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. Introd. 20 By infinite Variete of Bookes and assiduus reading of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 310 To wearie him with my assiduous cries. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ₱ 1 Follies that are only to be killed by a constant and assiduous Culture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 491 Baxter's life was chiefly passed .. in the assiduous discharge of parochial duties.

† 4. Of things: Constant, regular. *Obs.*

1661 EVELYN *Fumifug.* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 217 The Election of this constant and assiduous food, should something concerne us.

Assi·duously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] With close or constant application, sedulously.

1627 J. FORBES in *Quiver* (1880) 301, I prayed also assiduously that it would please Him to root out of my heart .. every root of bitterness. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 183/1 His sister assiduously attended him in his recovery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 425 He set himself assiduously to drill those new levies.

Assi·duousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Close or constant application, assiduity.

1637 *Sidney State Papers* II. 509 (L.) Persons that will have the patience to understand and press with art and assiduousness.

† Assie·ge, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 asege, 4 aseege, 4–6 assege, 5–6 -yege, 6 -aige, -eige, 5–7 assiege. [a. OF. *asegier* (mod. *assiéger*), cogn. with Pr. *assetiar*, *assetjar*, Sp. *asediar*, It. *assediare*:—late L. *assediāre* f. *as-* = *ad-* to, at + *sedium* (cf. *obsidium*) sitting, SIEGE.] To besiege, lay siege to, beleaguer, beset.

1297 R. GLOUC. 184 Kyng Arture and ys poer aseged hym wyþoute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 23 And how asegid was Ypolita The faire hardy quyen of Cithea. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 158/3 They had assyeged Jherusalem. 1522–4 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 8 And assaigit the castell of Wark. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 160 She was assieged, and in danger to bee lost.

† Assie·ge, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 asseege, 4–5 assege, 6 assige. [f. prec. Not in Fr.] A siege.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 270 He .. To the toune ane assege set. 1469 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 621 II. 375, I have herde .. werse tydyngs syn the assege by gan. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 5 The Winde and Seas alteration is such, that an Assige at Sea cannot be continued. 1598 FLORIO, *Oppugnatione* .. an assiege [not in ed. 1611].

† Assie·ged, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Besieged, beleaguered, beset.

1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 274 To vitele þes men asegid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 102 In flesche assegit with foul faminitie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 15 Th' assieged castles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 2. 268 And left the Mutineers to be cut in pieces by the assieged.

Assiegement (ăsī·dʒmĕnt). *arch.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A besieging or beleaguering, a siege.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 965/2 The assiegement of those two townes, Bullongne and Muttrell. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 64/2 They vanish from the assiegement of the saints.

† Assie·ger. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] A besieger.

1584 T. HUDSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* III. (1613) 254 (D.) No lesse to keep, then coole th' assiegers pride.

† Assie·ging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] A besieging, siege.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 140 Tholomes .. hath there leid asegeng. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 229 All thair prouisioun for asseging of the castell. 1606 B. BARNES *Bks. Offices* 202 Towards the assieging of any cities or forts.

Assientist (æsi|e·ntist). In 8 assentist. [f. next + -IST; cf. F. *assientiste*, and Sp. *a(s)sentista*, after which the earlier form was *assentist*.] One of the parties to an Assiento contract; a shareholder in an Assiento company.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5132/1 With Priviledges beyond what any former Assentists ever enjoy'd. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 280 The supplying the Spaniards with Negroes, has proved a Loss to other Assientists. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxv. 390 The assientists might introduce as many more [slaves] as they pleased.

‖ Assiento, asiento (ăsye·nto, æsi|e·nto). [Sp. *assiento* (Minsheu), mod. *asiento*, settlement, contract.] 'A contract, or conuention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves' (J.). *spec.* That made between Great Britain and Spain at the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5213/3 The Assiento, or Contract for allowing the Subjects of Great Britain the Liberty of Importing Negroes into the Spanish America. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xlii. 555 The English slave-trade began to attain its great activity after the assiento treaty.

‖ Assiette (asye·t). [Fr. = seat, site.] In *Bookbinding*, A composition laid on the cut edges of books previous to gilding them.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 1 Oct. 37/2 Assiette .. is composed of Armenian bole, 1 lb.; bloodstone, 2 oz.; and galena, 2 oz.

Assify (æ·sifəi), *v.* [f. Ass + -(I)FY.] To make an ass of, turn into an ass. (*Jocular.*)

1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 515 Instead of oxifying or assifying myself. *c* 1800 'P. PINDAR Jun.' (*title*) An Assified Mare: the London Mare turned Ass.

Assige, variant of ASSIEGE *sb. Obs.* a siege.

Assign (ăsəi·n), *v.* Forms: 3–6 assygn(e, 3–7 assigne, 4 a sign, asegne, asingne, 4–6 assine, 5 asyne, a-cyne, asigne, assyngne, 5–6 assyng(e, 6 assyne, asein, 7 essign, 5– assign. *Aphet.* 5 syne. [a. OF. *a(s)signe-r*, *a(s)siner*, *a(s)sene-r*:—L. *ad-*, *assignāre*, f. *ad* to + *signāre* to make a sign, f. *signum* sign.] *Prim. sign.* To mark out to.

I. To allot, appoint, authoritatively determine.

1. *trans.* To allot as a share, portion, or allowance (*to*); to appoint, apportion, make over.

1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 321 We han a sertaine somme asingned of 3erus. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 To every monthe .. of signes twelve He hath .. Assigned one in speciall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 140 Assynging ilk ane propir houss and aucht. 1570 J. PHILLIP in Farr *S. P.* (1845) II. 529 And vnto his elected churche A pleadge of loue assinde. 1599 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 317 By 'signing want and poverty thy share. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 231 The work which here God hath assign'd us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 152 The most laborious services were assigned to the female. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 130 Has a small space for garden-ground assign'd.

2. To transfer or formally make over to another. In modern *Eng. Law* the appropriate word to express the transference of *personal* property (including chattels real), *e.g.* leaseholds, railway shares, furniture, as distinguished from *real* property.

1297 R. GLOUC. 314 Wat thyng he adde assygned ys tueye bretheren al so. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 82 þei .. þat occupien men toward her end a bout .. assining of þer goodis. 1522 *Bury Wills* (1850) 117 The residue of all my goodes .. I assign to myn executors to pay dettes. 1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1701) 369/1 He assigned the School to Aristaeus. 1748 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 167, I assign to him the right of copy of an Imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 88 Some land which had been newly assigned to the monastery.

3. To allot (a place) *to* a person; to appoint or set it apart for a purpose.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 10 But me was never assigned place. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* II. 508 And he assignet hir a seite. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 116 My body to be beryed .. yn suche place as I haue assyngned. 1622 in *Fortesc. Papers* 189 To have places assigned where your marchants might erect forts. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xxxiii. (1837) 131, I was assigned my place on a cushion on the floor. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. vii. (1857) 116 He assigned to his men their several posts.

4. To allot or appoint *to* a person (those that shall perform certain functions in relation to him).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4189 Til hym sal assygned be A gude angelle. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 580 Penne had þis menskful Melior maydenes fele asegned hire to serue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1136 With a soume of soudiours assignet vs. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. v. 177 Unto them assygne not an other confessour. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 52 The Lords Assigned us five very worthy Lawyers. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 180 England will not long endure the rulers which these bad times have assigned her.

b. To make over a convict as an unpaid servant.

1837 [see ASSIGNED]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 138/2 Female convicts were assigned .. in the capacity of domestic servants.

† 5. To appoint authoritatively, prescribe (a course of action). *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 214 Make thi curse As I shall assyng the by myn aduysse. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1048/2 They assygned him .. what maner a miracle thei wold haue him do. *c* 1550 *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 59 Thou must love .. thy neighbour as thyself, because he hath so assigned. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 103 Simeon Sethi .. assigneth them rather to be eaten in Winter time.

6. To appoint, designate, ordain, depute (a person) for an office, duty, or fate. *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 502 He assigneth the bissop of Winchestre ther to. *c* 1470 *Three 15th C. Chron.* (1880) 72 The Duke of Exceter was syned for kepe the see ayenes the Erle of Warwike. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 81, I have assigneed my servant .. to levy and receive such rents. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneis* II. (R) Assigning me To the altar. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ₱ 7 They assign themselves to what they are not fit for. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 482 If the founder has appointed and assigned any other person to be visitor.

† 7. To appoint, direct, send (a person) *to* a place; to consign. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* V. xiv. 80 Assignyng his company, euerych in to his place. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. vii. D v, At length to bed to take a nap he, fraighted, was assynde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xi. 16 He assigned Vriah vnto a place where hee knewe that valiant men were.

8. To fix, settle, determine, or authoritatively appoint (a time or temporal limit).

c 1305 *St. Swithin* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Hi assignede a dai þerto. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 220 The day of batayylle .. was assygned on bothe partyes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 42 We would assigne God his tyme. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 153 In this month likewise an ambassador will die in London; but I cannot assign the day. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 202 A hell to the duration of which no period is assigned.

† b. To fix the time and place of (a meeting).

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* 89 A Cowrte he assigned at Dunstaple, To which was summoned goode Grysildis.

† 9. To make an assignation or appointment with (a person) *to do* a thing. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) X. ii, I assigne you to mete me in the medowe. *Ibid.* (1816) I. 187 And there this night I had assigned my love and lady to have slept with me.

10. To determine, lay down as a thing ascertained.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 93 Who all assign its Altitude to be but about 27 inches. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 92 Who sailed round it, and assigned its true position. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 24 Who shall assign a limit to the discoveries of future ages?

II. To point out, show.

11. To point out exactly, designate, specify.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 126 And til seynt Iames be sou3te þere I shal assigne. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 952/1 Folk whom I neither assigne bi name, nor as yet know not who they be. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxiv. *Schol.*, To draw a parallel to a right line given, thro' the point assigned. 1714 GROVE *Spect.* No. 601 ₱ 2, I shall therefore endeavour to assign some of the principal Checks upon this generous Propension. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* V. 251 The special locality which Jewish tradition has assigned for the place.

b. *spec.* in *Law.*

1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., To assigne false Judgment .. is to declare how and where the Judgment is unjust. To assigne Waste is to show wherein especially the Waste is committed.

† 12. To exhibit, display, present. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XV, The faderis herte is sore greuyd, yf eny rebelnesse is assignid [*presentatur*] in his children.

III. To ascribe, attribute.

13. To ascribe, attribute, or refer, as belonging *to* or originating in.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The memory of the herte .. is assygned in the partye that is vnder the ioynt that is vnder the arme pytte. 1835 MACREADY *Remin.* I. 461 The various spots assigned to the words and actions of our Saviour. *a* 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* iii, Tell us .. To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 9 Whose date may be assigned with certainty to the fourth and fifth centuries.

14. To ascribe (a reason) *to* or as accounting *for* anything.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. vii. 246 Many good raisons that dyuine right assigneth thereto. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. IV. 383 Sundry reasons are assigned of Mr. Cartwright's silence. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiv. 132 To justify my assigning that motive to his behaviour. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 122 No reason can be assigned for the Queen of Hungary's refusing the terms.

15. To bring forward, allege, offer, suggest (something as a reason, etc.).

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 380 This is that which we now assign for a reason. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 42 They assigned the insecurity of the roads as their reason for coming .. by sea. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* i. § 3, I cannot assign a supposition of forgery.

†**IV.** [f. *as-* = A- *pref.* 11 + SIGN *v.*] To sign. *Obs.*

1563 ABP. SANDYS in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 389 The bill..was..sent up in the docket to be assigned by the Queen. 1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* vi. 15 A safe conduct, written and assigned with thine own hand.

†**Assign,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [see different senses.]

1. Appointment, command. [f. ASSIGN *v.*]

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xliii, Soon as the gate opes by the Kings assigne.

2. A sign, portent. [f. SIGN *sb.*; cf. ASSIGN *v.* IV.]

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C viij b, To the Frenchmen, this assigne was sent, Disaster, fatall, inauspitious.

¶ for DESIGN.

a 1641 FINETT *Philoxenis* (1656) 50 His so gracious notice and furtherance of their assignes.

Assign (ăsəi·n), *sb.*[2] Also 5–7 assigne. [ME. *assigne* (three syllables), a. F. *assigné*, pa. pple. of *assigner* to ASSIGN, has split into two forms in mod.E. *assign* and *assignee*. In the former, ME. *-e* (like final *-e* from other sources) became mute in 15th c., and disappeared in mod.E. (Cf. *avow(e,* F. *avoué*:—L. *advocātus*; *costive,* F. *costivé*:—L. *constipātus*, etc.) In the latter, final *-e* was preserved through the influence of law French, and was at length analogically written *-ee*. (Cf. *avowee, advowee,* beside *avow(e.)* The 15th c. *assigne* might represent either pronunciation, and belongs equally to *assign* and *assignee*. Cf. ASSIGNEE.]

†1. One who is appointed to act for another, a deputy, agent, or representative; = ASSIGNEE 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Ord. R. Househ.* 224 Their servants, factors, or assignes. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1863) 413 [We] are but delegates or assignes to giue men possession of his graces. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 31 As the Owner, or his Deputy, or Assign shall desire.

2. One to whom a property or right is legally transferred; = ASSIGNEE 2. Esp. in the phrase *heirs and assigns*: see quot. 1865.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 24 To thyne heyres & assygnes alle-so. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 74 To him and his assignes for terme of life. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 200 ₱ 11 Made payable to .. her Assigns. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 64 Thus, a purchaser from him in his lifetime, and a devisee under his will, are alike assigns. 1865 NICHOLLS *Britton* II. xvi. I. 312 It was in favour of bastards that the word assigns [F. *assignez*] was first devised.

†3. An appurtenance, a belonging. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 157 Sixe French Rapiers and Poniards, with their assignes as Girdle, Hangers, or so.

Assignability (ăsəi·năbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] Capability of being assigned.

1884 *Law Times* 23 Feb. 301/1 The effect of the Judicature Act on the assignability of *choses in action.*

Assignable (ăsəi·năb'l), *a.* [f. ASSIGN *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be assigned or allotted; legally transferable.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Assignment,* A bond is assignable for a valuable consideration paid. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 66 A fixed number of scholarships .. assignable among the colleges.

2. That may be designated or specified.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 178 Being thus the Alpha .. he was before any time assignable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 No assignable power .. could lift one of these stones. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 82 Without assignable limit.

3. That may be referred as belonging *to* or originating in; attributable.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 15 The correcting of som particular passions are more immediately assignable to other virtues. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 235 Thus three relations of volcanic energy are assignable to geographical conditions.

4. That may be alleged as accounting for.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 36 There is no other cause assignable of the rain but God. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 8 In the truly great poets .. there is a reason assignable ..for every word.

Assignably (ăsəi·năbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner capable of being assigned.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 45 If so be, that which is neither to be shown here nor there, nor to be understood every where, be assignably no where.

‖ **Assignat** (æ·signæt, asinyā·). [Fr., ad. L. *assignātum,* pa. pple. of *assignāre* to ASSIGN.] Paper money issued by the revolutionary government of France, on security of the state lands. Cf. ASSIGNATION 4.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 415 Is there a debt which presses them? Issue assignats. Are compensations to be made? .. assignats. Is a fleet to be fitted out? Assignats.

1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 449 Issuing inconvertible notes in the form of assignats.

†**A·ssignate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *assignātus*: see prec.] Assigned, specified.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 150 Blacknes..ys Of kyndly Commyxyon to the tokyn assygnate.

Assignation (æsignē[1]·ʃən). [a. OF. *assignacion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assignātiōnem,* n. of action f. *assignāre*: see ASSIGN *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action of allotting; apportionment.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 919 (R.) As touching the appointment and assignation of those provinces. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 13 Since Gods assignation has thus determined subjection to be the womens lot. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* 1723 I. 132 Not a Matter of Choice, but of divine Assignation. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 73 To hold out visions of assignations of public land..to the multitudes.

2. The action of legally transferring a right or property (see ASSIGN *v.* 2); formal transference. Also a. formal declaration of transference; b. the transferred interest. (Now usually ASSIGNMENT.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 176 And sent them foorthwith the assignation of the Castle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 10 Alexander made .. a liberal assignation to Aristotle of treasure. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 29 Hee had but the assignation and lease of tythes. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 342 All moveable rights are transmissible by simple assignation. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Assignation* is when simply any thing is ceded, yielded and assigned to another.

†3. The setting apart of certain revenue to meet a claim. Also a. the mandate granting the money; b. the amount thus set apart, a pension, allowance.

1489 *Acts Jas. IV,* xxiv, Quhatsumeuer assignatioun or gift be made thairupon under the preiue seill. *a* 1626 BACON *Lopez' Treason* (T.) He had obtained an assignation of 50,000 crowns to be levied in Portugal. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xiii. 343 They settled an Assignation of six thousand Livers by the Month upon the King, payable out of such a Gabel. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 13 Jan., The payment of the assignations of the purveyors .. of the army.

4. Paper currency; a negotiable document representing and secured by revenue or property; a bill, an *assignat.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. xvi. 601 The custom of that Country, [Holland]..being to make their payments in Paper by Assignations. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 13 Jan., It is not possible it should be satisfied by paper or any assignation.

†5. Appointment or designation to office. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* 18. I. 32 The namyng, ordeignance and assignacion beforesaid. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 If they be called by Christ, read their assignation from Christ. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 202 Their successors have assignation to particular charges.

†6. Authoritative appointment, prescription, order. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 93 Be [=by] prayour grett knowleche men recure And to this I counselle 3ou to 3eve assygnacion. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 37 b/1 Seynt Laurence at the assygnacion of his mayster the pope departed this tresour about Rome. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 276 Temporall payne, which I am worthy to suffer as an heretike, at the assignacion of my most excellent chrysten Prince. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Making assignation..for re-edifying of cities.

7. The appointment of a particular time or place; *esp.* the arrangement of the time and place for an interview; an appointment, tryst.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. vi. § 51 This assignation of a definite time. 1680 CROWNE *Mis. Civ. War* II. 16 'Twou'd have spoil'd An assignation that I have to-night. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 197 Compelled to make assignations with as much secrecy as two young lovers.

‖ b. A summons to appear in court. (Fr.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/1 And have served assignations upon..the Comtes de Paris and de Bardi.

8. The action of attributing as belonging to or originating in; attribution of origin.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 477 He concludeth against the assignation of phlegme to the Moone. 1782 T. WARTON *Rowley Enq.* 68 (T.) Happy to find this assignation of Stonehenge .. ascertained by so authentick an historian. 1865 T. WRIGHT in *Athenæum* No. 1979. 441/3 The true assignation of the bronze weapons.

†9. A pointing out, indication, assignment (of a cause, etc.). *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 178 His Assignation of the vse of the Bladder of Gall. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 A very ingenious assignation of the cause of that variety.

Assigned (ăsəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASSIGN *v.* + -ED.] Allotted, appointed, prescribed, specified, etc.: see the vb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 16 By certeyne day assigned. 1758 *Month. Rev.* 35 Certain assigned quantities. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 31 The assigned servant of a respectable Scotch family residing near Sydney. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 17. (1875) 56 Its motion as measured from an assigned position.

Assignee (æsinī·), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 5 asigne, assygne, 5–6 assigne. [a. OF. *a(s)signé,* pa. pple. of *assigner* to ASSIGN. *Assign* sb.[2] and *assignee* both represent the ME. *assigne*; in the former the final *-e* has become mute in popular use, in the latter it has been retained in legal use through the influence of law French, and at length refashioned as *-ee.* (The 15th c. instances of *assigne* belong equally to ASSIGN *sb.*[2])]

A. *ppl. a.* Assigned, appointed.

1494 FABYAN VII. 488 Chargynge his lordes with theyr assygnes sowdyours, to mete with hym..at the cytie of Arras.

B. *sb.*

1. One who is appointed to act for another; a deputy, agent, or representative. = ASSIGN *sb.*[2] 1.

1419 H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 28. I. 65 Swych as 3e left assigne of 3oures. 1494 FABYAN VII. 316 If the cytie were not by kynge John, or his assygneys, rescowyd. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 65 A howse .. occupied by the assignees of the Bishop of Exon. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 15. 99 To Nestor Ironside, Esq.; or in his absence to the Englishman, his Assignee. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 229 That the assignee is the real agent of the party claiming the debt.

2. One to whom a right or property is legally transferred or made over; = ASSIGN *sb.*[2] 2.

1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47 To his heyrys and assigneis for euermoore. 1613 *E. Kirke's Will* in *Spenser's Wks.* (1882) III. Introd. 113 The saide Richard his heires and Assignees. *Ibid.,* To haue and to houlde to her and to her Assignes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 327 In assignments he parts with the whole property, and the assignee stands to all intents and purposes in the place of the assignor. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 380 The assignee of the lease has the same interest as the lessee (his assignor).

3. *Assignees in bankruptcy*: those to whom the management, realization, and distribution of a bankrupt's estate is committed, on behalf of the creditors.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2294/4 Several of the Creditors .. nominated Assignees. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 480 Assignees, or persons to whom the bankrupt's estate shall be assigned, and in whom it shall be vested for the benefit of the creditors. 1843 MILL *Logic* VI. ix. § 5 The official assignees in bankruptcy.

4. A convict assigned as unpaid servant to a colonial settler.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 139/2 It is comparatively difficult to obtain another assignee,—easy to obtain a hired servant.

Assigneeism (æsinī·iz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of appointing assignees.

1883 CHALMERS & HOUGH *Bankr. Act* Introd. 8 The extension of official assigneeism to the country generally.

Assignee·ship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or office of assignee.

1829 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* Wks. 1865 xvii. 161 Advancement to an assigneeship. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 2/1 This burdensome and impossible assigneeship.

Assigner (ăsəi·nəɹ). [f. ASSIGN *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *assigneur,* and see ASSIGNOR.] One who assigns, allots, apportions, etc.: see the vb.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) The Gospel is .. the assigner of our tasks. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 227 He may chuse which of the Assigners he pleases, to demand Satisfaction of. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxv. 186 The assigner of the military colonies.

Assigning (ăsəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ASSIGN; assignment, allotment, appointment.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Assignation d'argent,* an assigning of money. *a* 1709 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 256 These great Officers, who had the assigning of Sheriffs. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 160 ₱ 2 The power of assigning to others the task of life.

Assignment (ăsəi·nmĕnt). Also 4–7 -ement, 5 -ament, **assygnement.** [a. OF. *assignement,* ad. late or med.L. *assignāmentum* (whence *assignament*), f. *assignāre*: see ASSIGN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of appointing as a share, allotment.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 198 Was assigned to the qween his modir a dowary, that men had no mende of swech assignament. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 36 a, An assignement of Dower ..may be made of more then a third part. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xx. 394 Assignment of lands to the veterans.

2. Legal transference of a right or property (cf. ASSIGN *v.* 2); the document that effects or authorizes the transference.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* A iiij. § 104 To avoid or frustrate the foresaid grants and assignements. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 137 No Debts, after Assignment, to be liable to any Attachments. 1768 [see ASSIGNEE 2]. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 35 *A* will not be able to pay *B* by giving him an assignment on *C.*

†3. = ASSIGNATION 3. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 34 The poor Man had rather have a 100 Marks in hand, than a 100 Pound by any Assignement. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. III. 15 [He] had drawn assignments and anticipations upon the Revenue. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 121 To accept the pensions and assignments which he injoys.

†b. = ASSIGNATION 4. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 Paiments by assignement in Banke without handling of moneys. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4496/4 Lost .., one Order of the Bankers Assignments, No. 1783, for 4*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per Ann.

4. The allotting of convicts as unpaid servants to colonists; the condition of such service.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 139/2 The operation of assignment in respect to female convicts is even worse. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1879) 445 The years of assignment are passed away with discontent and unhappiness.

†5. Appointment to office, nomination, designation; setting apart for a purpose. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 56, I am the aungel the whiche at assignement Of God am comaundyde thy kepre to be. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 632/2 By gouernours of hys assignement. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.) The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick assignment.

†6. Appointment, command, bidding. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 15 Went..By his faders assignement To make a wer. 1494 FABYAN VII. 346 By his assygnement, the erle of Glowcetyr was than lodgyd within the cytie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Concl., Nations fulfilling their times by Heauens asignement. 1744 *Life Boyle* in *Penny Cycl.* V. 297/2 Had he been permitted an election, his choice would scarce have altered God's assignment.

†7. Appointment or arrangement of day and place for a meeting; an assignation. *Obs.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 213 In expectation .. of an assignment from you, of a day, and place.

8. Attribution as belonging or due *to*.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.) This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an assignment to no body at all. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 398 By his assignment of definite functions to definite organs.

9. Allegement, statement (of a reason).

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 5 An assignment..must be made of certain reasons. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 426 The assignment of these reasons.

10. A pointing out, specification.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 44 The Philosophical assignment of the cause. 1868 SKEAT *Mæso-Goth. Gloss.* Pref. 4 The assignment of the passage in which they occur.

†11. An assigned measure, a definite amount. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 29 All bestz be withyn a certaine assignement of theyr quantite. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 Increase .. in quantitie or qualitie over .. their natural assignement.

12. [Cf. ASSIGN *v.* 16.] The act of signing, signature.

1598 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 332 Upon the assignment of a generall acquittance.

Assignor (æsin$\bar{o}$·ɪ). *Law.* [f. ASSIGN + -OR, refashioned form of AF. *-our*; = F. *assigneur*.] One who assigns or makes over a right or property. (Correlative with *assignee*.)

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 137 After such Assignment it shall not be in the power of any Assignor to .. discharge the Debt. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 431 Any creditor intermediate between the original assignor and the final assignee.

A·ssilag. Dial. name of the Stormy Petrel.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* 63 (JAM.) The assilag is as large as a linnet. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 518 The Assilag ..breeds on the coast of Kerry, and in St. Kilda.

Assimilability (ăsi·milăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] Capability of being assimilated.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 274 Whether a word was invented under the conditions of assimilability to our language or not. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 283 To determine their relative assimilability.

Assimilable (ăsi·milăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *assimilābilis*, f. *assimilāre*: see ASSIMILATE.]

1. That may be appropriated as nourishment.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Such assimilable juices. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 208 Very simple organisms find assimilable food in the element they live in.

2. That may be likened or compared *to*.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 107/2 This intrinsic change seems assimilable to that effecting softening of fibrinous clots in the veins. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 30 (1875) 106 Agencies less assimilable to the familiar agencies of men and animals.

B. as *sb.* That which is assimilable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 386 Meeting no assimilables wherein to react their natures.

†**Assi·milant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *assimilānt-em*, pr. pple. of *assimilāre*: see ASSIMILATE and -ANT.] A. *adj.* Assimilating. *rare*$^{-0}$. B. *sb.* An assimilating agent.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 195 The more these Humours are heated .. the more willingly they turn to the Assimilants side.

†**Assi·milate,** *pple.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -ulat. [ad. L. *assimilātus*: see next.] A. *pple.* Likened, compared. B. *sb.* That which is like.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 463 How then can our necessary undertaking .. be assimulat to that precedent. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theosoph. Philos.* ii. 357 When the will findeth its assimilate.

Assimilate (ăsi·milēt), *v.*; also 7-8 -ulate. [f. L. *assimilāt-* ppl. stem of *assimilā-re* to liken, f. *ad-* to + *simil-is* like: cf. F. *assimiler*, 16th c.]

I. To make or be like.

1. *trans.* To make like *to*, cause to resemble.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 195 Religion..doth more assimilate and vnite vs to that vnchangeable Deity. 1721 R. KEITH *T. à Kempis' Vall. Lillies* i. 5 Thou art assimilated to the holy Angels. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* x. 346 Observe the dyer's hand, assimilating itself to what it works in. 1866 (13 Mar.) BRIGHT *Reform, Sp.* (1876) 344 To assimilate our law in this respect to the law of Scotland.

b. with *with*. (In this const. some influence of II is apparent; as not only *resemblance*, but also *alliance* or *incorporation* is implied.)

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 16. 178 Stains, or vegetation, which assimilate the architecture with the work of Nature. 1865 MILL *Repr. Gov.* 52 Whose education and way of life assimilate them with the rich.

c. without prepositional const.: To make alike.

1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 328 The downy flakes .. Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects.

2. *intr.* To be or become like *to*, resemble.

1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 189 Whose courage assimilated to their own. 1849 MISS MULOCH *Ogilvies* xxxii. (1875) 244 That outward empressement which sometimes assimilates to affectation.

b. with *with*. (See note to 1 b.)

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* V. 408 Which revenues .. do always assimilate, or take the same nature, with the antient revenues. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 245 It yet more assimilates with the character of New England scenery.

3. *trans.* To bring into conformity *to*, adapt. *arch.*

1664 H. MORE *Apol.* 501 That the Body of Christ assimilated itself to the Regions it passed in his Ascension. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 245 This lady..half-assimilates me to her own virtue. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 35 Absolute monarchies .. assimilate every thing with which they are connected to their own genius.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To conform *to*, act in accordance *with*. *arch.*

1792 *Anecd. Pitt* III. xliv. 177 The honest American, that will not assimilate to the futility and levity of Frenchmen. 1795 COLERIDGE *Friend* III. xvi. (1867) 214 With whose prejudices and ferocity their unbending virtue forbade them to assimilate.

5. *trans.* To liken, compare, put into the same class. Const. *to, with*.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis., etc.* (1871) 118 To these 4 brutes ..Foure kindes of men we may assimilate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. v. 22 Which we can assimilate with no shells that are known. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 114 To assimilate things upon fallacious grounds. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. vii. 255 A mouse's squeak assimilates itself in thought with sounds of high pitch. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Morals* II. iv. 273 Marcus Aurelius mournfully assimilated the career of a conqueror to that of a simple robber.

†6. *trans.* To resemble, be like, take after. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 17 The Image of it [the Larynx] assimulateth a Shield. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 139 The reason that children .. assimulate their nurses more than their mothers. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 30 He much assimulates the Saracen's head without Newgate.

II. To absorb and incorporate.

7. To convert into a substance of its own nature, as the bodily organs convert food into blood, and thence into animal tissue; to take in and appropriate as nourishment; to absorb into the system, incorporate. Cf. ASSIMILATION 4.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 64 Those thynges were .. assimulated, and made like to nourish, and restore the body. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 85 The Fire assimulates the Stubble, and converts it into Fire. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Dict* 309 Aliment that is easily assimilated or turned into Blood. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. i. 14 Vegetables decompose it [carbonic acid], assimilate the carbon and set the oxygen free.

b. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 28 The understanding believer, he [the adversary] must chaw, and pick bones, before he come to assimilate him, and make him like himself. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 95 ¶ 20 Falsehood by long use is assimilated to the mind, as poison to the body. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. II. 73 His mind had no power to assimilate the lessons of history.

8. *intr.* To become of the same substance; to become absorbed or incorporated into the system.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 12 Stitch none of the loose pieces of flesh, they will assimilate no more. 1866 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. 115/1 The nightly pint of beer, instead of assimilating naturally.

b. *fig.*

1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Wks. 1763 I. 23 He stands aloof from all .. And scorns, like Scotsmen, to assimilate. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 350, I am a foreign material, and cannot assimilate with the Church of England.

¶ Occas. for ASSIMULATE, q.v.

Assi·milated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Rendered similar, made like *to*; taken in and appropriated as nourishment.

1797 BEWICK *Birds* (1847) I. Introd. 20 Screened .. by an arrangement of colours happily assimilated to the places which they most frequent. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 24 This assimilated fluid has to be conveyed into every part of the body.

Assi·milateness. ?*Obs.* [f. ASSIMILATE *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] 'Likeness.' Bailey 1731.

Assimilating (ăsi·milētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSIMILATE *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. ASSIMILATE; assimilation.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i. (1883) 152 The poverty of your own language prevents their assimilating. 1881 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 6/5 Assimilating of the Law of Exchange.

Assi·milating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That assimilates.

1651 *Rawleigh's Apparition* 84 There is *vis assimulatrix*, an assimulating power. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxxvii. 563 The Spanish writers and their assimilating partisans.

Assimilation (ăsi·milē·ʃən). Also 7–8 -ulation. [prob. a. F. *assimilation*, ad. L. *assimilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assimilāre* to ASSIMILATE; but it may have been taken directly from the L.]

1. The action of making or becoming like; the state of being like; similarity, resemblance, likeness.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 74 The elimentary or nourishing humour of life .. is called the assimilation or resemblance of the nourishment and nourished. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180/1 Wisdom .. is nothing else but an Assimulation to the Deity. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 302 The assimilation of gases and vapours. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. 277 Ten times fifty years must elapse before their complete assimilation can be effected.

2. The becoming conformed *to*; conformity *with*. *arch.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 197 If they escape a total Assimulation to the Country where they thus are mingled. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 75 In assimilation with all, M. Macquer thinks that, etc.

3. The action of likening, comparison.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* I. II. viii. 267 Knowing a feeling is the assimilation of it to past kindred exactly like it.

4. Conversion into a similar substance; *esp.* the process whereby an animal or plant converts extraneous material into fluids and tissues identical with its own; absorption of nutriment into the system. (By some physiologists restricted to the final stage of this conversion, which takes place after the absorption of digested fluids by the lymphatics and blood-vessels.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 877 Frictions .. make better Passages for the Spirits, Bloud, and Aliments .. All which help Assimulation. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Assimilation we see in flame, which converts .. fuel into its own firy and luminous nature. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 144/1 Assimilation .. is the ultimate term of nutrition. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text Bk.* iii. § 4. 85 Vegetable assimilation..being the conversion of inorganic into organic matter, takes place in all ordinary vegetation only in green parts.

b. *fig.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 114 Which, by a bland assimilation, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften private society. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 36 The first Teutonic settlement involved, whether by extirpation or assimilation, the .. driving out of the earlier British.

†5. *Path.* The supposed conversion of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. *Obs.*

1864 WEBSTER cites PARR. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Assimilation destructive*, a term formerly used to express what is known now as *Metabolism*.

Assimilative (ăsi·milĕtiv), *a.*; also 6–7 -ulative. [a. F. *assimilatif, -ive*, ad. late L. *assimilātīv-us*: see ASSIMILATE *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Of, characterized by, or tending to assimilation.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* 2 C j b, Ruddy fleshe wytnesseth fortitude of vertue assimilative. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chem.* 66 The fifth or last digestion, viz. the assimilative ferment of the solid parts of the body. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 170 He made the contents of books his own by .. the powerful assimilative processes of his own intellect.

2. That may be or has been assimilated.

1837 SOUTHW. SMITH *Philos. Health* II. x. 160 To this crude sap .. sugar and mucus, assimilative substances, are superadded. 1847 in CRAIG.

Assi·milator. [n. of agent, on L. analogies, f. ASSIMILATE. Cf. F. *assimilateur*.] He who or that which assimilates.

1734 SALE tr. *Koran* Prel. Disc. § 8. 169 The Moshabbehites, or Assimilators; who allowed a resemblance between God and his creatures. 1880 C. CLOUGH in *Geol. Mag.* 433 (*title*) The Whin Sill of Teesdale as an Assimilator of the Surrounding Beds.

Assimilatory (ăsi·milătəri), *a.* [f. L. *assimilāt-* (see ASSIMILATE *v.*) + -ORY, as if ad. L. **assimilātōri-us*.] = ASSIMILATIVE 1.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1881 VINES in *Nature* XXIII. 562 The .. products of its assimilatory activity.

†**Assi·mile,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -ule. [a. F. *assimile-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assimilāre* to liken, f. *ad-* to + *similis* like.] To make like, to liken; to resemble. Earlier by-form of ASSIMILATE.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 32 By it he is assimiled to the immortall God. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* xi. (1651) 100 Horn white .. hath his name of the thing that it assimuleth most. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 49 To be compared and assimiled to the husbandman.

†**Assi·milize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *assimiler*, or L. *assimilāre* (see prec.) + -IZE.] = ASSIMILATE.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. iii. 79 Assimilize .. to the Flanders breed.

†**Assi·mulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. *assimulāt-* ppl. stem of *assimulāre*, according to Lewis and Short only a copyists' variant of *assimilāre* in sense of *simulāre* 'to feign, counterfeit': see ASSIMILATE *v.*] To simulate, feign, or counterfeit.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 120/1 Which Rackets did assimulate the shapes .. of Men, women, fowles, beasts. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 321 All noted for assimulating of religion.

†**Assimula·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *assimulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *assimulāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] Simulation, counterfeiting, pretence.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvii. 66 Cristened to ben be fals assumylaciown. 1721 in BAILEY.

†**A·ssinat.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [?a. F. *assignat.*] ?Security, guarantee.

1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* VIII. 63 Th' Assinats (he knew) they sought to have.

Assine, obsolete form of ASSIGN.

Assinego: see ASINEGO.

†**Assinuate,** *v. Obs.* Corrupt form of INSINUATE.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vi. (1815) 17 Do you intend to assinuate that I might be as old as your mother?

‖**Assise** (asī·z). *Geol.* [mod. Fr. = layer (of rock); the same word as ASSIZE, q.v.] A geological formation consisting of parallel beds of rock agreeing in their organic remains.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. 635 Two or more such zones,

united by the occurrence in them of the same characteristic species or genera, may be called beds or an assise.

Assish (æ·siʃ), *a. rare.* [f. Ass + -ish.] Asinine, stupid.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxi. (1617) 371 The said Assish report of the Asses head is scarce worth the disproofe.

A·ssishly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In asinine manner; on an ass.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. vii. I. 47 That ever any Knight Errant carried his Squire assishly mounted.

A·ssishness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Asinine quality, stupidity.

1611 Florio, *Asinita*, Assishnesse, blockishnesse. 1623 Mabbe *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* 113 See in what ample manner their Assishnesse extendeth itselfe.

Assist (ăsi·st), *v.* Also 6 assyst. [a. F. *assiste-r* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *assist-ĕre*, f. *ad-*, *as-* to + *sistĕre* to take one's stand.]

I. To stand to or by; to be present.

†1. *intr.* To take one's stand *to* or towards a place; *fig.* to stand *to*, abide by (an opinion). *Obs.*

c 1565 R. Lindsay *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 2 A great Part of the Nobility assisted to his Opinion. 1646 J. G[regory] *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 74 Assisting especially .. to the East.

†2. *trans.* To stand or remain near, to stand by; to attend, escort. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 429 The quenes lytter .. was assysted with the duke of Thourayne, and the duke of Burbone. *a* 1650 Crashaw *Sospetto d'Her.* ix, Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind, Assist the throne of th' iron-sceptred king.

†3. *trans.* To take one's place with (a person), join, accompany, attend. Also *absol. Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 11 b, It was no mastery for David, beyng assisted with God .. to overthrowe this one man. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 156 Yet he shall haue a noble Memory. Assist. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 57 The King, and Prince, at prayers, let's assist them.

†b. To attend upon (a sick person or the period of his illness) with religious ministrations. (Cf. F. *assister un malade*: lui donner des soins; l'exhorter à bien mourir. Littré.) *Obs. rare.*

1664 Evelyn *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 18 His Sickness ..was assisted by his Director the R. P. de Sainct Jure.

4. *intr.* To be present (*at* a ceremony, entertainment, etc.), whether simply as a spectator, or taking part in the proceedings. (In the former case, 'To be present *at* without taking part in,' now treated as a French idiom.)

1626 C. Potter *Father Paul's Hist.* I. 32 The Counsellors assembled to assist at a solemn Masse. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1767) 29 The Duke of Lorrain used often to assist at their midnight devotions. 1765 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) II. 163 Last Saturday I assisted at the great festival. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office Ch.* 96, I quote the words of Cornelius Mussus .. who assisted at the Council of Trent. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 53 The congregation may be said to assist as spectators rather than as auditors. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 103 The dinner at which we have just assisted. 18.. Dickens *Seven Poor Trav.* 12 And assisted—in the French sense—at the performance of two waltzes. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 183 The sane and sober must simply 'assist,' in the French sense, i. e. stand by and say nothing.

†b. Const. *to* (after Fr. *assister à*). *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 392 Having all day long assisted to the ceremonies, and publike banket. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 229 Three Senators always assisting in the Prince's name to all Transactions and Decrees of that Court.

†5. *trans.* To be present at, take part in. *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 292 Wont to sacrifice their owne children .. and with cheerefull and pleasant countenance to assist that office.

II. To aid, help.

6. *trans.* To help, aid: a. a person in doing something; b. a person in necessity; c. an action, process, or result. To second, support; to succour, relieve; to further, promote.

1547 J. Heywood *Wit & Folly* (1846) 25 To assyst man gods comandments to fulfyll. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 77 Displeased with them for having assisted the rebellious Gauls. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 6 When I assist a friendless Person. 1711 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 56 The sprites survey The growing combat, or assist the fray. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Seven Fount.* 52 He read, assisted by a taper's ray. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 24. 170 A desire to .. assist me in my observations. *Mod.* Rest assists digestion. The rumours will not assist his election. 'Could you assist a poor man with a copper, Sir?'

7. *absol.* and *intr.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 10 Whan God assysteth, man worketh not for nought! 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 31 Helpe me, my women .. Assist, good Friends. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 9 If Heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call.

b. with (*to* obs.) *in* or *inf.*

1649 J. Kent in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 295 III. 340 The ordinary hangman .. was commanded to assist to the King's death. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fast., St. James* Collect ii. (T.) That they might mutually assist to the support of each other. *a* 1745 Broome *Notes to Odyss.* (J.) She agreed to assist in the murder of her husband. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 33 Barlow .. whose indiscretion had already assisted to ruin Cromwell.

†**Assi·st,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] An act of assistance; aid, help.

1607 Day *Trav.* 3 *Eng. Brothers* (1881) 6 Now your asists To helpe the entrance of our history.

Assistance (ăsi·stăns). Forms: 4-6 assystence, 6 assistence, 6–7 -aunce, 6– -ance. [a. F. *assistance*, f. *assister*: see Assist *v.* and -ance.]

†1. The being or remaining near; presence, attendance. *Obs.* except as assumedly French.

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 78 Ryghtful men are strengthed .. by more nere assystence of aungels to them. 1528 More *Heresyes* I. Wks. 145/2 The perpetual .. assistence of Christ with his church. 1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 272 His sumptuous burial .. solemnized with so great an assistance of all the University. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 3 The 'assistance' of the Government at the ceremony.

2. *collect.* (rarely *pl.*) Persons present, bystanders, audience. *Obs.* exc. as recently re-adopted from Fr.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. xvi. 21 a/1 Whyche the holy angelles bare in to heuen in the presence of the assystences. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 136 Weeping [so] piteously .. that the whole assistance became compassionate. 1651 *Father Sarpi* (1676) 8 Difficult propositions .. by him maintained before that venerable assistance. 1881 G. Scott junr. *Eng. Ch. Archit.* I. 8 The altar, in full view of all the assistance.

3. The action of helping or aiding in an undertaking or necessity; furtherance, succour; *also*, the help afforded, aid, support, relief. Formerly often in *pl.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 By the goode grace, helpe and assystence of almyghty god. 1494 Fabyan an. 1267 (R.) Roger, with the assystence of the mayre..toke the sayd rasccall. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III.* IV. ii. 4 Thus high, by thy aduice, and thy assistance, is King Richard seated. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cviii. 12 All other assistances, beside that of heaven, being utterly unsufficient. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 79 Notwithstanding these assistances the expence of every play amounted to fifty pounds. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* viii. 70 Many people can ride on horseback who find it hard to get on and to get off without assistance.

†4. *collect.* (rarely *pl.*) A body of helpers: see Assistant *sb.* 3. (Cf. *accountance, acquaintance.*)

1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth .. an assistance, being thirteen persons, to consist of such only as had before been church-wardens and constables. 1611 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 106 The chief magistrate .. was a Portgrave or Reve .. and his assistances Burgesses. 1679 T. Oates *Myst. Iniq. Jesuits* 17 Give notice .. to the Assistance at Rome, or to the Father-General. 1692 E. Settle *Tri. Lond.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 555 Then twelve Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the Court of Assistance.

Assistant (ăsi·stănt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5-6 assystent, 5–7 assistent, 6– -ant. [a. F. *assistant*, pr. pple. of *assister* (formerly also, as sb., *assistent*), ad. L. *assistent-em*, pr. pple. of *assistĕre* to Assist. See -ant, -ent. The current spelling follows the Fr. and not L. analogy.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Standing or remaining by, present, accompanying. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 12 She rested not .. to preche and enfourme them that were assistent with holy and blessid exhortacions. 1550 Cranmer *Sacrament* I. 45 Christ hath promised in both sacraments to be assistent with us. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 These accidents are called assistant or accompanying. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 42 They see the Senat assistant at the killing of a Bull on Holy-Thursday.

2. Present to help; aiding, helpful, auxiliary (*to*).

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 240 But angelys were to hym assystent. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 31 Stirid the peple to be assistent .. to the .. amendement of the myschiefs. 1570 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 316 Which by turns should be assistant to the queen. 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 56 The third pair are..very assistant in the Office of Chewing. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xvii. 56 Animals assistant to man.

3. In *comb.* (either as adj., or as sb. in apposition.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4735/3 The Office of Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies. 1844 *Reg. & Ord. Army* 289 The Assistant-Surgeon's Tent is to be pitched in its vicinity.

B. *sb.*

†1. One who is present, a bystander; one who takes part in an assembly. Usually in *pl. Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* A iv b, Thus shalt thou be honoured of thassistentis in thy companye. 1590 Greene *Arcadia* (1616) 70 The assistants greeued to see [it]. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 41. 363 Having your Service in such a language as the Assistants generally understand not. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) IV. 219 It is not at all astonishing that every convivial assistant should go home cherry-merry. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 11 The growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the assistants.

2. One who gives help to a person, or aids in the execution of a purpose; a helper, an auxiliary; a promoter; *also*, a means of help, an aid.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, What condycions ought the assystentes .. of the pacyent haue? *a* 1631 Donne *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 11 Those great assistants of the Reformation, Luther and Calvin. 1774 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* II. 167 Make use of numbers and rhymes merely as assistants to memory. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Statics* v. § 5 Unpractised assistants at surgical operations often faint.

3. *spec.* a. A deputy-judge. b. An official auxiliary to the Father-General of the Jesuits. †c. Obsolete name of the 'superintendent' among Wesleyan Methodists. d. *Court of Assistants*: certain senior members who manage the affairs of the City of London Companies.

1611 Cotgr., *Assessoriat*, th' office .. of a Judge Laterall, Assistant, or Assesseur. 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* III. i, The Assistant sits to-morrow. 1679 T. Oates *Myst. Iniq. Jesuits* 7 And there is Choice made of some other Fathers, who .. are called his Assistants .. One is stiled the Assistant of France, a second of Spain. 1685 in *Antiquary* Oct. (1881) 149/2 Mr. Maior and 4 or 5 of ye Aldermen, with as many of ye assistants as please. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 The Assistant [is] that Preacher in each Circuit who is appointed .. to take charge of the societies and the other Preachers therein. 1829 Heath *Grocer's Comp.* 27 The Courts of Assistants .. were compelled to hold their meetings .. at various places.

†**Assi·stantly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ly².] In manner of an assistant.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 44 He hath assistantly been present with the work of his hands.

Assi·stantship. Also 7 -nceship. [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office or position of assistant.

1696 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 498 Desired of the Governor to be acquitted of his Assistanceshipp. 1879 *Schoolmaster* 2 Aug. (*Advt.*) Wanted Assistantship, by non-Certificated Teacher.

Assisted (ăsi·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Assist *v.* + -ed.] Aided, helped.

Mod. Assisted passages to New Zealand.

†**Assi·stency.** *Obs.* Also 7 ads-. [f. L. *assistent-em*, pr. pple. of *assistĕre* to Assist, as if ad. L. **assistentia.*] Helpfulness; assistance.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Let him ordaine and censure, but with due assistency. 1676 Perrinchief *Chas. I.* (1693) 230 And as in an Ecstasie to have left His senses without its Adsistency.

Assister (ăsi·stəɹ). Also 6 assistar; and see Assistor. [f. Assist *v.* + -er¹.]

1. He who is present at or takes part in an assembly, ceremony, etc. *arch.* (Cf. Assist *v.* 4, 4 b.)

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 34 The Assisters at this Ceremony. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 68 The numerous assembly of Bishops who are upon record, as assisters at the African Councils. 1853 De Quincey *Wks.* XIV. vii. 206 The lay spectator or assister.

2. He who or that which gives help, or assists in doing something; = Assistant *sb.* 2.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 248 That he sould be assistar to that cryme. 1634 Massinger *Very Wom.* II. iii, You may be a great assister in my ends. 1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 23 The natural heat that is .. the constant assister of this motion. 1721 Swift *S. Sea Proj.* xxix, We gentlemen are your assisters. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 239 A lover unto whom there is no assister or helper save the morning.

Assi·stful, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Assist *v.* + -ful, prob. after *helpful* (which is f. *help* sb. + -ful).] Helpful.

1600 Chapman *Iliad* v. 120 If ever in the cruel field thou hast assistful stood. 1720 Gibson *Dispens.* I. § 2 (1734) 34 [Milk] sometimes proves very assistful in ripening Tumors.

Assisting (ăsi·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².]

†1. Situated near, bordering. *Obs. rare.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 230 Fontarabia with the other places assisting vpon the Occean sea.

†2. Present, attendant. *Obs.*

1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. XII. 647 After midnight, the Duchess .. got up to be assisting at this Holy Ceremony.

3. Giving aid, helpful, auxiliary (*to*). *arch.*

1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 366 God's assisting Spirit. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/2 The Assisting Ships shall have no greater Shares .. than has been accustomed. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 210 These men might be in some way assisting to me. 1804 Mitford *Harmon. Lang.*, Through means of an assisting power.

Assistive (ăsi·stiv), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. med.L. *assistīvus*, in *assistiva mulier* a kind of nun.] Assistant.

Assi·stless, *a. poet.* [f. as Assistful: see -less; cf. *resistless.*] Without assistance, helpless.

1720 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 970 Stupid he stares, and all assistless stands.

Assistor (ăsi·stɒɹ). Variant of Assister, used in legal phraseology: see -or.

1602 Fulbecke 1*st Pt. Parall.* 93 The counsellor, commandor, or assistor are .. guilty of homicide. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 38 Any assistance whatever given to a felon, to hinder his being apprehended .. makes the assistor an accessory.

Assite, variant of Accite *v. Obs.* to cite.

Assith-, -ment, obs. forms of Assyth, -ment.

Assize (ăsəi·z). Forms: 3–5 asise, 3–6 assyse, 4 assys, 4–6 asyse, assiss(e, 5 assis, assyze, acyse, asyce, 6 assyce, -ies, 3–9 assise, 5– assize. *Aphet.* 4-6 syse, 6 sise: see also Size. [a. OF. *asise, assise*, 'act of sitting down, sitting, seat, siege; act of setting, settlement, fixation of imposts, assessment; appointment, regulation; regular mode, manner;' substantive use of fem. sing. of *a(s)sis*, pa. pple. of *asseoir*, OF. *aseeir* 'to sit at, set down, settle, assess':—L. *assidēre* to sit at, sit down to: cf. Assess. Analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ada*, Fr. *-ée*, from pa. pples. It is not clear whether the intrans. idea of 'a sitting,' or the trans. one of 'a thing settled,' was the original sense; perhaps both were equally early: see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* § 160, where the suggestion is also made that in the latter sense *assize* was used to translate OE. *gesetniss*, ME. *isetnesse*, statute. In the sense of 'assessment,' *assise* was early corrupted to *acise, accise*, now corruptly Excise. In that of 'measurement' aphetized as Size.]

I. Legislative sitting, statute, statutory measure or manner.

†**1.** A sitting or session of a consultative or legislative body. *Obs.*

Applied in OF. to the sitting of the King's Council, but perhaps not in Eng. See next sense.

[*Jus Municipale Normann.* I. v. vi. (in Du Cange) Assise est une assemblée de plusieurs sages hommes en la Cour del Prince, en laquelle cen qui y sera jugié, doit avoir perdurable fermeté.]

†**2.** The decree or edict made at such a sitting. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Applied specifically in Eng. Hist to various formal edicts, named sometimes from the place where they were made, sometimes from the subject with which they were concerned; e.g. *Assize of Clarendon*, *Assize of Arms*, *Assize of the Forest*, *Assize of Measures*, *Assize of Bread and Ale*, etc. *Assizes of Jerusalem*, the code of jurisprudence for the new kingdom of Jerusalem, established by the Crusaders in 1099.

[1164 HOVEDEN, Assisæ Henrici Regis factæ apud Clarendonum.] 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 301 Þe chartre of franchise conferm it 3ow he salle, & of þe first assise as his fader gaf it alle. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1646) 316 The reason of the Statute of Assise of Bread and Ale. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answ. Decl. Both Houses* 1 July 41 Assises (or Assessements) of Arms. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 66 By an ordinance in 27 Hen. II. called the assise of arms, it was provided that every man's armour should descend to his heir. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 349 Their code of law was the Assises of Jerusalem. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 573 The formal edicts known under the name of Assizes, the Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton, the Assize of Arms, the Assize of the Forests, and the Assizes of Measures, are the only relics of the legislative work of the period [of Henry II.]

†**b.** Hence *gen.* Ordinance, appointment, regulation, established order. *Rent of assize* (in the Assizes of Clarendon 1164, *Assisus reditus*): a fixed rent. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 804 Come blelyche to þe seruyse Whan holy chyrche settyþ asyse. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* 2490 Thine seuen wise, That han i-wrowt ayen the assise. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 11 b, Also it is to be enquered, who be fre tenauntes .. and what they yelde by the yere of rent of Assise.

†**3.** *esp.* Ordinances regulating weights and measures, and the weight and price of articles of general consumption (*assisæ venalium*); e.g. the *Assize of Measures* in reign of Henry II, *Assize of Bread and Ale* 51 Henry III, etc. Also *gen.* Rule of trade. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1330 *Poem temp. Edw. II.* (1849) lxxiii, Somtyme wer marchants That trewly bout and sold, Now is thilk assise i-broke. 1473-4 *Act* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV.* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactmts.* 9 The kepyng of assise of brede, wyne, and ale. 1601 TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 15 He shal cause offendors which have broken thassise to be punished. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 149 They keip not .. the assise (lawes) anent the bread, wyne, aill and fleshe. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 157 The assize of bread, or the rules laid down by law, and particularly by statute 31 Geo. II. c. 29. and 3 Geo. III. c. 11. for ascertaining it's price in every given quantity. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 89 The act of 51 Henry III. (1266), is called the assize of bread and of ale.

4. The statutory regulation or settling of the price of bread and of ale, with reference to that of grain, in accordance with the aforesaid ordinances.

1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 91 Thine predecessours have had assize of bred and of ale. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. xviii. 294 In these markets .. assises of bread .. are not anie whit looked unto. 1638 PENKETHMAN (*title*) Artachthos; or Assis of Bread. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* XX. 12 The assize of bread, that is the regulation of its price by the price of wheat.

5. The standard of quantity, measure, or price ordained by such ordinances; *hence*, customary, required, or prescriptive standard.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 80 þan was it schorter þan þe assise. 1466 *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 268 For vii. barels bere, xviis. *vid.* For a barel of the grettest assyse iiis. iiii*d.* 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 2, Xxxv. men .. sworne to mayntayne the assies in London. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 25 They presented the said Were to be over high and .. inhaunced above the ancient assize. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* VI. 586 Last week a baker was convicted for selling bread under the assize. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 275 It was ordained that .. the custody of the assise or standard of weights and measures shall be committed to certain persons. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 160/1 The Lord Mayor .. has ordered the price of Bread to rise half an assize. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 229 Laws regulating the assize of casks.

†**6.** *Hence*: Measurement, dimensions. *Obs.* (Now SIZE.)

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1557 'A lytulle lower, syr,' seyde hee .. Now are we bothe at oon assyse. 1481-90 HOWARD *Househ. Bks.* 293 liij. peces of redde wusted of the grettest asyse. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* A iij, Put out no puffes, nor thwackyng words, words of to large assyce. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Reader 6 A pretty little Whip-Jacke of less than ordinary assise, in a blew Jacket.

†**7.** Measure, extent (of things immaterial). *Obs.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* 316 The power of the keyes are to both alike in equall assise. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* 83 A false surmise, that Prophecies and Promises be of like assise. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 166 Every event, of any considerable assise.

†**8.** Mode, manner, fashion; quality. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 844 As in þe asyse of Sodomas to seggez þat passen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4451 It is geinli greiþed in a god asise. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 144 First they .. ben hard, and thilke assise Betokeneth in a king constaunce. *c* 1460 *Emare* 830 Shypmen .. Dyght her takull on ryche acyse.

†**9.** Site, situation, position. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 900 Floures .. of many gise Sett by compas in assise. *Ibid.* 1237 Ther nas a poynt, trewely, That it nas in his right assise. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. 194 b/2 In all other thynges he kepte the myddell assyse.

†**10.** ?Commodity; article; manner of thing. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7074 Whan ther comes marchaundise, With corn, wyn, and steil, othir other assise.

II. A trial in which sworn assessors or jurymen decide questions of fact; a judicial inquest.

11. Orig. applied to: All legal proceedings of the nature of inquests or recognitions, fiscal, civil, or criminal.

Esp. the *Grand* or *Great Assize*, recognition as to the right of the claimant in a writ of right, substituted in the reign of Henry II for trial by battle, the assizes of *Mort d'ancestre*, *Novel disseisin*, and *Darreine presentment*, named in Magna Carta.

[*c* 1290 BRITTON III. iv. § 28 Qe le tenaunt se puse mettre en juree a la semblaunce de graunt assise, *i. e.* that the tenant may put himself on a jury after the manner of a great assize.] 1297 R. GLOUC. 429 False sueryars of assyses. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 64 He was chefe justise, Agayn þe erle Godwyn he gert sette assise. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 2. 73 The cause .. was decided either by the duel, or, under the great improvement of the law effected by an ordinance of Henry II .. by the grand assize; that is, by the verdict of twelve milites of the neighbourhood, chosen by four other milites summoned by the sheriff for the purpose.

b. Hence, an action to be decided by such a trial; also applied to the writ by which it is instituted.

[*c* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 233 Il poit aver Assise de Novel disseisin envers le tenant.] *c* 1574 *Transl.* He may have an Assise of novel disseisin against the tenant. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims Com. Law* ii. (1630) 6 And the disseisee bring his assize in the Court of the Lord. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 28 b, Assise is a writ, and it lyeth where any man is put out of his lands, tenements .. and so disseised of his freehold. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 158 In case the Lord would hold the Wardship longer than the full age of the Heir, an Assize did lie against the Lord. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 221 An assise of nusance is a writ, wherein it is stated that the party injured complains of some fact done. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 9. 97 The writ of assize of Mort d'Ancestor was perhaps instituted by the ordinance called the Assize of Northampton, A.D. 1176.

12. Hence (usually in *pl.*): The sessions held periodically in each county of England, for the purpose of administering civil and criminal justice, by judges acting under certain special commissions (chiefly and usually, but not exclusively, being ordinary judges of the superior courts, or, since 1875, of the Supreme Court).

It was provided by Magna Carta that the judges should visit each county once every year to take assizes (*i. e.* try writs of assize) of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestre, and darreine presentment (so that the jury who constituted the Grand Assize (see 11) might not be obliged to travel from remote corners of England to appear in court at Westminster). Thence the names *assizes*, and *justices* or *judges of assize*, still retained by these circuit courts and itinerant judges, after their judicial functions have been greatly extended in various directions, especially in that of the trial of felonies and offences.

[1215 *Magna Carta*, Duos Justiciarios .. qui .. capiant in comitatu et in die et loco comitatus assisas predictas.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 314 Justice he was ful often in assise, By patent, and by pleyn commissioun. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* 190 Thos wych haue authoryte in the sessyons and Sysys. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 191 At Sessions or Assises, parties appeare and sue one an other. *a* 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1635) 18 The third commission that the judges of circuits have is, a commission directed to themselves onely and the Clerk of Assize to take assizes, by which they are called Justices of Assize, and the office of those justices is to doe right upon writs called assizes, brought before them by such as are wrongfully thrust out of their lands. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VI. 150 Some few Counties, whither the King sent some Judges of Assize. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 46 ¶ 4 Finery for the assizes and horse-races. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 16 The judges of assize were directed to inculcate on their circuits the necessary obligation of forwarding the King's service by complying with his writ. *Mod.* Tried for murder at the Maidstone assizes.

b. *attrib.*

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 103, I .. desired for this assise-assembly to choose a text as near as I could of equal latitude with the assise-business. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxviii. 61 He is fearful of being Sheriff of the Shire .. and dreads the Assize-week as much as the prisoner. 1812 SIR S. ROMILY in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 573/2 The duty of a Sheriff was .. to ride .. before the Judges, into an Assize town. 1857 THACKERAY *Fitz-boodle's Prof.* Misc. Wks. IV. 29 Confounded new policemen and the assize-courts prevent that.

13. In Scotland: **a.** A trial by jury.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 55 [Thai] war with ane assiss thar ourtane. *a* 1605 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 128 He went through the street to the Tolbooth to undergo his assize. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* Table 61 Ane Assise may proceid agains ane man absent being lawfullie summoned. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 67 If the offender abide an assise, and by the same be absolved.

b. The jury or panel.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 108 The names of the assyiss are thir; the erle of Cassillis, etc. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Ten.* 48 b, This name assise, sometime is put for the Jury. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 157 Of them quha spares the ritch men, and summons the pure men to passe vpon the assise. *Ibid.* Table 61 The Assise in the breive of richt, is of twelue sworne men. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 31 The fact being only referred to the jury or assize as they call it.

†**14.** Judgement, sentence; deliverance of opinion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19344 Vr eldrin god did Iesu rise .. þe quilk 3e hang wiþ fals assise. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 13 Herkeneth now, hou seith the wise? 'Y schal you schewe bi this asise. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 49 Thus sayd David forssoth in the Sautere, And verefyus in asise the love of our Lord. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 Perchaunce an issue hereon may be ioynt, Whereon thassise foorthwith we may award. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 14 Let us call to assize the loves of our parents.

15. With *great*, *last*, etc.: The Last Judgement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22780 For to deme baþe ded and quik .. Al þat sal be at þat asise. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5514 Þe haythen men at þat grete assys Sal þan be halden als men rightwys. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 60 3oure soulys may thei save at the last asyse. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. v. 5 The grete assises, at which oure noble gloryous kyng wyl descende presentely in his owne persone. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 18/1 Where life still lives, where God his Sises holds. 1620 DEKKER *Christ's Coming* in Farr *S. P.* (1848) 172 That Lord by his own subiects crucified, So at his grand assize comes glorified. 1730 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. 77 At the great Assizes of the World. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* VIII. 29 Till summon'd to the last assize.

†**16.** *transf.* The office of judge, the action of judging, censorship. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 The Roman censor, a civil function, to that severe assise of survaying and controuling the privatest and sliest manners of all men and all degrees had no jurisdiction .. no punitive force annexed. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 90 The judges .. who had elected been By publick vote, of games to hold assize.

III. Isolated senses from French.

†**17.** Siege, besieging. (So in OF.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 8889 Generides by manly asise Hath beseged the tone of Vise .. That noon may passe out I-wis.

†**18.** Fixation of imposts, imposition, tax. *Obs.* (See EXCISE, a corrupt form of this word.)

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 When one hath seene the *Tally* and *taillage* of France, the *Milstone* of Spaine, the *Assise* of Holland .. hee will blesse God, and love England better ever after.

†**b. Assize-herring**, a royalty of one thousand herrings due three times a year during the season to the kings of Scotland from each boat engaged in the herring fishery. *Obs.*

1597 *Act* 15 *James VI.* § 237 The .. assise herring perteinis to our Soveraine Lorde, as ane part of his customes, and annexed propertie. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 128 The King could not alienate the Royalty of the Assize-herring, by the Laws of Scotland.

†**Assi·ze**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. AF. *assiser*, f. *assise* ASSIZE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To set, place.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 The which [stars] upon his heved assised He bereth. *Ibid.* 126 Right so ben devised The signes twelve, and stonde assised. *a* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 430 Assise And yote on it tilpavyng playne and strong.

2. To fix, ordain, appoint.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 228 The king .. hath therof a time assised. *Ibid.* I. 181 Two cardinales he hath assised .. That with his doughter shulden go.

3. To determine, decide, judge.

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 11 3it natheles the lawe stant assised Of mannys wit to be so resonable.

4. To assess, value, rate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 5 That this prologue is so assised. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 2 It is a Prophecy; and Prophecies are assised at obscurity.

5. To assess. **a.** To fix the amount of (a tax). **b.** To value for the purposes of taxation.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccix. 712 In tyme past, whan Gaunt was assysed, Andwarpe was of lyhte valur. *Ibid.* II. xlix. (R.) Taxes and tallages [were] assysed in cytees and good townes.

6. To regulate or fix (weights, measures, prices, etc.) according to an ordinance or standard.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 15 If the people will haue victuals and corne at that price, whereat it was assised and rated in time past. *c* 1638 *Ord. Priv. Counc.* in Penkethman *Artachthos* H ij b, When the second Wheat is at 3*l.* the Quarter, he may make and assize his Bread, as if the same Wheat were at 3*l.* 6*s.* the Quarter. 1638 *Chart. Goldsm. Co.* in A. Ryland *Gold & Silver Wares* (1852) 191 Persons, who shall bring .. any weight called troy weight to be assized, according to his Majesty's standard.

Assizement (ăsəi·zmĕnt). [f. ASSIZE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of assizing; the statutory inspection of weights and measures, or fixing of the price of articles of consumption.

1864 WEBSTER cites SIMMONDS.

Assizer, -or (ăsəi·zəɹ). Also 4-6 **assisour**, 7 **assyser**, 8 **asyser**. *Aphet.* 4 **sysour**: see SIZAR. [a. AF. *assisour*, n. of agent f. *assiser* to ASSIZE.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* One of those who constituted the assize or inquest, whence the modern jury originated; a sworn recognitor.

a 1330 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 344 Assisours that comen to shire and to hundred, Damneth men for silver. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 59 Sysours and somners · shereuyes and here clerkes. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 864 The twelve sisours that weren of the queste, They schul ben hanged this day, so have I reste. 1617 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 169 Murtherers, fighters, false assisors, and other such malefactors.

2. *Scotch Law.* A juryman. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1436 *Act* 13 *James I.* i. § 2 Al Jugis sal ger þe assisoures swere .. þat þai nothir haf tane na sal tak mede. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 13 All the assisours sall sweare, that .. they sall nocht laine nor conceale the trueth. 1709 *Royal*

Procl. (Scotl.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4522/2 We require .. our Sheriffs, that they cause sufficient .. Men to Compear before our .. Judges .. for being Asysers and Witnesses. **1873** Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 45 John Kirkcaldy, a cousin of Grange, had gone to Dunfermline .. to act as an assizer or juryman.

3. An officer who had charge of the Assize of Weights and Measures, or who fixed the Assize of Bread and Ale, or of other articles of consumption.

1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Assiser* .. of weights and measures, is an officer who has the care and oversight of those matters.

Assizing (ăsəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Assize *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of regulating (weights and measures, prices, etc.) by a standard.

c **1638** *Ord. Priv. Counc.* in Penkethman *Artachthos* H ij b, That they observe and keep the good and antient custome, in making, assizing, and selling of all sorts of their Bread. **1860** in *Morn. Star* 20 May, There has been no assizing of weights in this town for four years.

Asskrie, variant of Ascry *v. Obs.*

Assmay, -ayhe, var. of Asmay *v. Obs.*

†**Asso·bre**, *v. Obs.* [? f. A- *pref.* 11 + Sober.] *trans.* To make sober; *intr.* To become sober.

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 11 But if I mighte netheles Of suche a drinke .. have o receite, I shulde assobre. *Ibid.* 16 Thus I rede thou assobre Thine herte.

Associability (ăsō$_{u}$:ʃiăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -bility.] The quality of being associable.

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* I. II. viii. (1872) 260 There is considerable associability of co-existences with sequences. **1865** Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 252 The associability of nerve-currents.

Associable (ăsō$_{u}$·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *associable*, f. *associer* to Associate: see -able.]

†**1.** That may be associated with, companionable.

1611 Cotgr., *Associable*, Companable, sociable, associable, fit to hold fellowship with.

2. That may be associated or connected in thought (*with*).

1855 H. Spencer *Psychol.* I. II. viii. (1872) 259 The relations which enter into relation with one another are .. most easily associable. **1870** Proctor *Other Worlds* iii. 57 Effects which seem associable with their comparative proximity to the sun's orb.

3. *Phys.* Of nerves, muscles, etc.: Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts.

Asso·ciableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] = Associability. **1847** in Craig

Associate (ăsō$_{u}$·ʃi$_{i}$ĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 4 -cyat, 6-8 -ciat, 7 assotiate. [ad. L. *associātus*, pa. pple. of *as-*, *ad-sociāre* to join together with, f. *ad* to + *socius* sharing, united, allied. Used at first as pa. pple. of the vb. Associate; see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* = Associated.

1. Joined in companionship, function, or dignity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Angels ben .. assocyat and couplyd togyders in the joyefull companye of god. **1590** Marlowe *Edw. II.* IV. iii, With him is Edmund gone associate? **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 33 Christ our Sauiour, equall and associate to his Father. **1844** Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 377 The Supreme Court .. is composed of a president and six associate judges.

2. Joined in league, allied, confederate.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xiii. 556 All the associate and confederate [*sociis*] cities thereabout. **1667** Milton *P. L.* x. 395 While I .. Descend through Darkness .. To my associate Powers. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* xvi. 367 Amphinomus survey'd th' associate band. **1795** Southey *Joan of Arc* ix, If ought of patriot enterprise required Associate firmness.

3. United in the same group or category, allied; concomitant.

1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 90 ¶ 9 They want some associate sounds to make them harmonious. **1765** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 407 Faith, understood in the most comprehensive sense, as including the two associate virtues. **1880** Garretson (*title*) A System of Oral Surgery .. Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate Parts.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used absolutely.]

1. One who is united to another by community of interest, and shares with him in enterprise, business, or action; a partner, comrade, companion.

1533 More *Apol.* xliv. Wks. 914/2, I woulde not greatly wish to be .. their associate in anye suche confederacies. **1663** Gerbier *Counsel* B v b, Collonel Rushner and his assotiates in Holland, their proposals concerning waterworks. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* IX. 200 My dear associates, here indulge your rest. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 651 These men, more wretched than their associates who suffered death.

2. A companion in arms, ally, confederate.

1548 Grafton *Chron. Edw. III.* an. 12 (R.) For the receyuing of him, his associates and armie. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 39 This hapned the yeare before the war of our Associates. **1849** W. Irving *Mahomed's Succ.* vii. (1853) 26 His associates soon turned the tide of the battle.

3. One who shares an office or position of authority with another; a colleague, coadjutor. *spec.* An officer of the Superior Courts of Common Law in England, 'whose duties are to superintend the entering of causes, to attend sittings at nisi prius, and there receive and enter verdicts,' etc. (Warton.)

(In accordance with the statutes of Edward I and Edward II, the commissions of the judges on circuit were accompanied by *writs of association*, directing certain persons (usually the clerk of assize and his subordinate officers) to *associate* themselves with the justices and serjeants in order to take the assizes. (Stephens.) Up to 1879 there were 3 Associates in London, and 8 in the provinces, one for each Circuit. By the Supreme Court of Judicature Act of that year, the Associates in London were abolished, and made Masters of the Supreme Court.)

1552 Huloet, Associat in auctoritie, or put in ioynt commissioun, *Assessor*. *a* **1586** Sidney (J.) They persuade the king .. to make Plangus his associate in government. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2014/6 The Mayor, Associate, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen. **1862** Archbold *Practice* (Prentice) I. 15 (ed. 13) There is an Associate in each Division appointed by the Chief Justice and Chief Baron respectively.

4. One who is frequently in company with another, on terms of social equality and intimacy; an intimate acquaintance, companion, mate.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* A vj, No meane Cumrades, no base associates. **1678** Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 41 One of my Lords most intimate associates. **1851** Helps *Friends in C.* I. 111 We become familiar with the upper views, tastes, and tempers of our associates.

5. One who belongs to an association or institution in a subordinate degree of membership, without the honours and privileges of a full member or 'Fellow.'

Commonly expressed by A.: as A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy, A.L.S. Associate of the Linnæan Society.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 714/2 [They] have .. been elected Associates of the Royal Academy. **1831** Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xix. 207 The eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences.

6. A thing placed or found in conjunction with another.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 24 A way to make wood perpetual, and a fit associat for metal. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 5 (R.) The one [idea] no sooner at any time comes into the understanding but its associate appears with it. **1879** G. Gladstone in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 111/1 It is as an almost constant associate of lead that we look for our supply of British silver.

Associate (ăsō$_{u}$·ʃi$_{i}$e^{i}t), *v.*; also 5 -siat. [f. prec.: the pa. pple. and pa. t. *associat*(*e* were in use before the present tense, or the pa. t. and pple. *associated*. Cf. the earlier Associe from Fr.]

1. *trans.* To join (persons, or one person *with* (*to* arch.) another), *in* (*to* obs.) common purpose, action, or condition; to link together, unite, combine, ally, confederate.

1398 [see Associate *ppl. a.* 1.] **1494** Fabyan v. cxxvii. 107 He .. associate vnto hym certeyn wanton persones. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 34 (R.) Yf he intende to be associate wyth me in blisse. **1561** T. N[orton] *Calvin's Inst.* Table Quot., She was associated unto him in marriage. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 436 To associate him to the worke which himselfe and Paul went about. **1724** Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 72 None but papists are associated against him. **1761** Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 394 The troops .. associating to them all the disorderly people. **1867** Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) iv. 232 Arnulf associated his son with him in his government.

b. To elect as associate: see Associate *sb.* 5.

1806 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 582 He .. was associated to the royal Academy there. **1859** Allibone *Biogr. Dict.* I. 43/1 The Royal College of Physicians associated him [Akenside] as a licentiate.

2. *trans.* To join, combine in action, unite (things together, or one thing *with* another). (Mostly *refl.* or *pass.*)

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 70 The thyrd veyne of the ventricle is very small, not associated with any Arterie. **1660** Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Digress. 352 The inspired Air .. does there associate it self with the Exhalations of the circulating Blood. **1751** Johnson *Rambl.* No. 158 ¶ 7 Faults are endured without disgust when they are associated with transcendent merit. **1855** Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 7 The muscles .. act in groups, being associated together by the organization of the nervous centres. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 72 This vapour is intimately associated with the other constituents of the atmosphere.

b. To connect in idea.

1760 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 110 They associate the ideas of pain to those lessons. **1850** M^{c}Cosh *Div. Govt.* I. iii. (1874) 64 The very name of God is associated in the human mind with fear. **1870** M. Conway *Earthw. Pilgr.* xvii. 213 Who could associate rose-leaves with hell-fires?

3. *refl.* in sense of 4. Const. as in 1, 2.

1494 Fabyan VI. ccxii. 228 Algarus .. the whiche assosiat hym with Gryffyne, kynge or duke of Walys. **1611** Bible *Isa.* viii. 9 Associate your selues, O ye people, and yee shalbe broken in pieces. **1769** Robertson *Chas. V.* III. xi. 340 He associated himself as a member of their fraternity. **1788-94** Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 2 By associating ourselves to the authors of our existence.

b. To make oneself a partner in (a matter).

1881 Gladstone in *Times* 17 May 7/3 It is for me .. to associate myself with the answer previously given by the Under-Secretary.

4. *intr.* a. To combine for a common purpose, to join or form an association.

1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord.* 107 Those Congregations whose Ministers refuse to Associate. **1770** Burke *Pres. Discont.*, When bad men combine, good men must associate. **1832** Ht. Martineau *Ireland* I. 8 As many as .. sixteen tenants associated in one lease.

b. To keep company or have intercourse (*with*).

1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 313 Any dishonest associating they permit. **1728** Thomson *Winter* 205 Let me associate with the serious night. **1754** Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Be sure to associate with men much older than yourself. **1868** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* 40 The Rector .. associated only with county people.

†**5.** *trans.* To join oneself to (a person): a. To accompany, escort, attend. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron. Hen. VII.* an. 34 (R.) He shoulde have associated him in hys iourney. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 5 A bare-foote Brother .. to associate me, Here in this Citie visiting the sick. **1609** *Man in Moone* (1857) 108 The Parasite, associating the Glutton to the gate, entereth. **1657** Brome *Queene's Exch.* III. 499 And who associates him?

†**b.** To keep company or consort with. *Obs.*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 1108 Therfore shal man leaue father and mother and associate his wife. **1590** J. Greenwood in *Confer.* III. 63 If I associat a theife & Communicate in his euill.

†**c.** To act as associate or assistant to. *Obs.*

1627 Smith *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captaine.

†**d.** of things: (cf. 2.) To accompany, join.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 70 The Arterie associatyng this veyne. **1613** Heywood *Braz. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 181 Those torturing pangues That should associate death. **1691** Ray *Creation* (1714) 277 It is necessary that the large trunks of the Veins and Arteries should not associate each other.

Asso·ciated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Joined in companionship; united in action or purpose, sharing in dignity or office, allied.

1611 Cotgr., *Associé*, Associated, accompanied, consorted. **1656** (*title*) Agreement of the Associated Ministers and Churches of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. **1835** Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Pass.* vi. 89 My associated though junior officer. **1881** *Echo* 31 Jan. 3/6 The New York Associated Banks.

2. Connected in thought, mentally related.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 1 P94 The factitious, associated nature of these Pleasures. **1877** Lyttell *Landm.* III. iv. 119 Nothing but the name and the associated monuments to help us.

3. Combined locally, circumstantially, or in classification (*with*); occurring in combination. *Associated movements*: those 'having no connexion with the essential act calling them forth, but coincident or consensual with it' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 250 With associated beds of finer ingredients. **1839** Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxii. 275 The combustion of lignite and coal producing a long continued heat, which has acted upon the associated shale. **1845** Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 424 The almost entire absence of associated grasses [in New Zealand] may perhaps be accounted for by the land having been aboriginally covered with forest trees.

Asso·ciatedness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being associated.

1862 F. Hall *Hind. Philos. Syst.* 226 Giving to the subject of right notion the characteristic of associatedness with the affection that has taken the form of it, i. e. of its object.

Associateship (ăsō$_{u}$·ʃi$_{i}$e^{i}tʃip). [f. Associate *sb.* + -ship.] The position or status of an associate.

1846 *Calendar of King's Coll. Lond.* Index, Rules for the Associateship. **1862** Thornbury *Turner* I. 257 Up to 1799 (his Associateship year) Turner had exhibited sixty-two pictures.

Associating (ăsō$_{u}$·ʃi$_{i}$e^{i}tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Associate *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Associate; association, union for a common purpose. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1644 [see Associate *v.* 4 b.]. **1653** Gauden *Hierasp.* Pref. 11 They deny any Nationall Church in any larger associatings of Christians. **1863** Mill *Utilit.* 59 By associating the doing right with pleasure.

Asso·ciating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That associates; uniting; connecting in thought.

1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 27 It is the assembling or associating Witch. **1683** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/5 The Plots and Machinations of .. Associating Men. **1823** Lamb *Elia* (1860) 360 Or what associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers and the seers not, of a presential miracle?

Association (ăsō$_{u}$·ʃi-, ăsō$_{u}$:si$_{i}$ē^{i}·ʃən). Also 7 -tiation. [ad. L. *associātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *associāre*: see Associate and -ation. Cf. mod.F. *association*, perhaps the immediate source.]

1. The action of combining together for a common purpose; the condition of such combination; confederation, league.

1535 Bp. Winchester in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxv. 160 Me seemeth the word *association* soundeth not well. **1584** in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 84 To the better corroboration of this our loyall bond and association. **1660** R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 48 A solemn oath of association for the restoring of it. **1746** Smollett *Reproof* 53 Engag'd in firm association, stood, Their lives devoted to the public good. **1856** Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 474 Association will be the next form of industrial development.

b. *Deed of association*: the specific document setting forth the particulars of a proposed 'limited liability company.' *Articles of association*: see Article *sb.* 9.

1866 Crump *Banking* ii. 43 On its being proposed to start a banking company on the 'limited liability' principle .. at least seven persons must sign a deed of association.

2. A body of persons who have combined to execute a common purpose or advance a common cause; the whole organization which they form to effect their purpose; a society; *e.g.* the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Football Association, the Church Association, the Civil Service Supply Association.

a **1659** Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 117 Many Sects twisted into an Association. **1863** Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 220 If land was owned and cultivated by associations of labourers. **1879** (*title*) Report of the Somersetshire Association of Congregational Churches. **1880** *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 The Association game [of football] is, perhaps .. more scientific.

†**3.** A document setting forth the common purpose

of a number of persons, and signed by them as a pledge that they will carry it into execution. *Obs.*

1586 *Lett. to E. Leycester* 18 Your oth made in the association. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1714/6 That Seditious Paper, the *Association*, lately found in the Earl of Shaftsbury's Closet. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 185 Three men who had forged an association. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 Dropping the Association into a flowerpot.

4. Union in companionship on terms of social equality; fellowship, intimacy.

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 33 Thus Self-denial is a kind of Holy Association with God. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* XII. vi. (1802) III. 382 The nobility would be profaned by my association. 1872 SANFORD *Eng. Kings* 330 He had become habituated to..grossness and immorality in his daily associations.

5. The action of conjoining or uniting one person or thing with another.

1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. (1876) 390 The spark that without the association of more fuel would have died.

6. *Law.* The appointment of additional legal officials to act as colleagues on any occasion; the writ appointing them. (Cf. ASSOCIATE, *sb.* 3.)

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 319 Association is a writ for other to be associate into their company, as fellow Iustices together with them. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The King may make an association unto the sheriff upon a writ of *re disseisin*.

7. The mental connexion between an object and ideas that have some relation to it (*e.g.* of similarity, contrariety, contiguity, causation). (*Association of ideas.*)

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 7 That there are such associations of them [ideas] made by custom in the minds of most men, I think no body will question. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1816) 56 Words being arbitrary must owe their powers to association, and have the influence, and that only, which custom has given them. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 20 The simple act of seizing food implies..the mental association of the appearance of the food with the satisfying of the feeling [of hunger].

8. An idea or recollection linked in the mind or memory with some object of contemplation, and recalled to the mind in connexion with it.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 Why should..the holiest words with all their venerable associations be profaned. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xlii. 306 A man could have no pleasant associations with a place unless he had made money there. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 62 One association of profound melancholy clings to that great debate.

Asso·cia·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to (an) association. *Associational School*: those philosophers who hold the doctrine of associationism.

1815 *Boston Q. Rev.* 56 in Pickering *Dict. Amer.*, [Students in divinity] must..pass through the associational or presbyterial examination. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* vi. (1861) 148 A kind of associational instinct.

Asso·cia·tionalism } = { ASSOCIATIONISM.
Asso·cia·tionalist } = { ASSOCIATIONIST.

Associationism (ăsōu·ʃi,ēi·ʃəniz'm). [f. ASSOCIATION + -ISM.] The doctrine that mental and moral phenomena may be accounted for by association of ideas.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 118/1 Points where Mill's mind emancipated itself from the narrow range of associationism in psychology.

Asso·cia·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who belongs to an association.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 160 Groups of..industrious associationists. 1881 E. PURCELL in *Academy* 22 Jan. 56 The wretched Church Associationist is reduced to auricular confession.

2. One who holds the doctrine of associationism.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 55 The beautiful..instead of being, as the Associationists affirm, merely a chameleon-like phantasm. 1882 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 119/1 Prof. Bain..the last of the Associationists.

Associative (ăsōu·ʃi,ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *associāt-* (see ASSOCIATE) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **associātīvus*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by association. Hence **Asso·ciatively** *adv.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 286 By the power of evoking and combining, Mr. Wordsworth means..the aggregative and associative [power]. 1881 RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 233 The associative principle in the arrangements of economical life. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* v. 110 So as to represent associatively.

Associator (ăsōu·ʃi,ēitəɹ). Also 7 -er. [n. of action on Latin type f. ASSOCIATE or L. *associāre*.] He who or that which joins in association; a confederate, companion; a member of an association.

1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 126 Another Nayro, who with his Associaters kill him. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1857/5 All Conventiclers, Covenanters, Associators, and all other Traytors. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* II. i. (1786) 229 The natural Associators with Articles are..common Appellatives. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xii. 456 Congress..called on the associators in Philadelphia..to join the army.

Associatory (ăsōu·ʃi,ătə·ri), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Having the quality of associating.

1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* ii. 39 The associatory activity of the senses.

† **Asso·cie,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 assossie, 5 -cye. [a. OF. *associe-r* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *associā-re*: see ASSOCIATE.] Early equivalent of ASSOCIATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To unite, place, or bring (a person or oneself) into companionship or alliance with another; = ASSOCIATE *v.* 1, 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 329 He is irreguler þat sittiþ in place as associed wiþ þe domesman. 1388 — 1 *Kings* xxii. 50 *marg.*, Josephat nolde be assossied with him..in nauey. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 97 He..assocyied hym on to ther cumpanye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXI. 212 Robert..assocyed vnto hym Syr Rogger the Mortimer.

2. *intr.* To enter into confederacy; = ASSOCIATE 3.

1441 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 57 They had assocyed to the number of DCC persons or thereabouts.

† **Asso·gue.** *Obs.* [a. F. *assogue* (in same sense), a. Sp. *azogue*, Pg. *azougue*, quicksilver, ad. Sp. Arab. *az-zaouga* (P. de Alcala) = Arab. الزاوق *az-zāūq*, i.e. *az* = *al* the, *zāūq*, ad. Pers. ژیوه *zhīwah* quicksilver.] A Spanish vessel carrying quicksilver to America for use in the silver-mines.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2760/2 The two Assogues Ships designed to have sailed..for New Spain. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 118 Outward bound flotas, assogues, or register ships.

Assoil (ăsoi·l), *v.* Forms: 3–4 asoyl-en, -y, asoil-en, -y, 3–6 asoyle, -oile, 4 asoyli, -lye, asoilie, assoill-en, -i, assoil-en, 4–6 assoyle, assoille, 4–7 assoile, 5 assole, 5–7 assoyl, 6 asoylle, 5– assoil. *Scotch* 5 assolyhe (= assolȝe), 6 assolye, assoilȝe, -ye, -ze, 7 assolzie, -oylle, 7– assoilzie. *Aphet.* 5–6 soile, soyle. [f. OF. *a(s)soille* pres. subj., *a(s)soil* pres. indic. of *a(s)soldre*, *a(s)soudre*:—L. *absolŭĕre* = *absolvĕre* to absolve, f. *ab* from + *solvĕre* to loose. Other forms of the infinitive in OF. (the first two also in AF.) were *a(s)soilier*, *a(s)soiler*, *a(s)solier*, *a(s)soillir*, *a(s)solir*, as if:—L. **absoluēre*. L. *so·lŭĕre* gave OF. *so·lre*, *so·ldre*, as *ba·tŭĕre*, *qua·tŭŏr* gave *batre*, *quatre*, and *voluērunt*, **vo·lŭĕrunt* gave *volrent*, *voldrent*; with the variants *a(s)soilier*, *a(s)oillir*, compare other OF. double forms, as *tesir*, *taire*:—L. *tacēre*, **tacĕre*, and *plesir*, *plaire*:—L. *placēre*, **placĕre*. Subsequently refashioned in Fr. as *absoudre*, and in Eng. as ABSOIL, which paved the way for the modern ABSOLVE, formed directly from the L. after 1500. The Fr. *l mouillé*, lost in Eng., was as usual retained in Scotch, and symbolized by *lȝ*, *lyh*, *ly*, now corruptly written *lz*, whence the current *assoilzie* (ăsoi·lyi, ăsoi·li).]

I. To assoil a person.

1. To absolve from sin, grant absolution to, pardon, forgive; = ABSOLVE 2. '*Whom God assoil!*' (OF. *que Dieu assoille!* L. *quem Deus absolvat!*): an ejaculatory prayer for the departed. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 464 No man, bote þe pope one, hem asoyly ne myȝte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Þet he habbe power him to asoyli and him penonce to anioyni. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1882 Of absolucioun he on þe segge calles, & he asoyled hym. 1426 *Pol. Poems* II. 131 As wele on his ffader side, Henry the fifth, whom God assoille, as by Kateryne quene of Englond, his modir, whom God assoile. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 564 Pray devoutly for the soule whom God assoile. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 132 God remitting whomsoever the Priest assoileth. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'God assoilzie her!' ejaculated old Elspeth..'His mercy is infinite.' *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 102 Oxford might avail to assoil me.

b. *of, from* the sin. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 501 The pope of alle hor sunnes asoileth alle the Barons & kniȝtes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 185 To asoylye men of alle manere synnes. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 44 Be assoyled clene from synne of theyr ghostly fader. 1551 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 151 b (JAM.) The wordis of absolutioun..I assoilye the fra thi synnis. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 857 Secretly assoyling of his sin. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 112 Acquitted and assoiled from the guilt of all our sins.

c. from purgatory. (Cf. senses 2 and 5.) *arch.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 21/1 And assoylle the synnars whan thou descendest into helle. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 299 He will be freed from purgatory the sooner that good people pray to assoilzie him.

† 2. To absolve or set free from excommunication or other ecclesiastical sentence. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A III. 139 Heo þat ben Curset in Constorie counteþ hit not at a Russche..Heo is asoyled as sone as hire-self lykeþ. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXVII. 560 The londe was assoiled by the legat. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 578 Vntil he were assoyled of his excommunication. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 206 If any Bishop do excommunicate any person..the King may write to the Bishop, and command him to assoyl, and absolve the party. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Assoile* (*absolvere*) Signifies to deliver, pardon, or set free from an Excommunication.

† 3. To set free, discharge, or release (*of, from* obligations, liabilities); = ABSOLVE 5. *Obs.*

1366 MAUNDEV. iii. 18 To whom God ȝaf his pleyn Power, for to bynde and to assoille. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 29 Now y assoile you, and alle Jewis, of tributis. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 143 The same Pope..cursed him, and asoiled al his barones fro that feith whech they had mad to him. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 266/2 She..was assoilled of her vowe. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 507 A lawful oath, from which no man can assoile you.

4. To acquit (a person) of a criminal charge, to pronounce not guilty, to clear; = ABSOLVE 4. Const. *of, from.* *arch.* (see b.)

1528 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 211/2 Than may the iudges acquite and assoyle the defendaunt. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 Whom Cesar doth condemne, God sumtime doth assoyle. 1647 (11 Mar.) CROMWELL *Let.* xxv. (Carl.) The houses did assoil the army from all suspicion. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 88 Many persons think themselves fairly assoiled, because they are..not of scandalous Lives. 1832 LAMB *Lett.* II. (1841) 82 If the candlestick be not removed, I assoil myself.

b. *esp.* in *Sc. Law*, where *assoilzie* (i.e. *assoilȝie*, *assoilyie*) is still the proper term for: To acquit by sentence of court.

1603–5 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 155 Being assoilzied he continued the greatest Favourite at Court. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. xxviii. (JAM.) The malefactour assoilyied at the instance of the partie. *a* 1691 SIR G. MACKENZIE in *Stewart's Trial* (1753) 143 The chief actor must be first discussed, and either found guilty or assoilzied. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 235 Clear in their judgement that the panel should be assoilzied and the Presbytery taken to task. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 Dec., The action could not be maintained, and the defendants were entitled to be assoillzied.

5. To release, deliver, set free; to discharge. Const. *of, from.* *arch.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 38 When ye han assoiled me..In truth I shall soile thee of thine orders. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 280 The sayd bysshop now beyng cardynal, was assoiled of his bisshoprich of Wynchester. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 52 Till from her bands the spright assoiled is. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* VI. 400 To assoile all the sea craft of Thracia from the power and jurisdiction of Philippus. *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Quest.* XV, What harm if men who burn the midnight-oil..Seek once a week their spirits to assoil? 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Wks.* I. 330 Death's mild curfew shall from work assoil.

II. To assoil a thing.

† 6. To unloose the knot of (difficulty or doubt); to clear up, solve, or resolve; = ABSOLVE 6. *Obs.* (In this sense freq. *soyle*, *soil* in 16th c. Cf. SOIL *v.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. iii. 154 Þat þei mowen assoilen and vnknytten þe knot of þis questioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 236 Þis asketh dauid; And dauyd assoileth it hymself. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1527) I This questyon and doubte is eaȳ to assoyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 138 The pepill..thar petitiouns gettis assolȝeit heir. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. 28 Soyle me this question. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* 259 Nebuchadnezzar cannot assoile his owne dreame. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 318 Sybil assoiling Oracles in Caue. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 65 Fewer difficulties in the..Books themselves, than in the..very Comments which ought to assoil 'em.

† 7. To refute (an objection or argument). *Obs.*

c 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 388 Argumentis þat may not be asoylid. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 78 A good clerk couthe not assoile the firste obiecciouu. 1655 GURNAL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 587 For the fuller assoyling this objection. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxviii. 300 To confute the pope's primacy..and to assoyl Pole's arguments.

8. To purge oneself from, purge, expiate, atone for. (From 1, 2.) *arch.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 25 Well weeting how their errour to assoyle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 453 To expiate and assoile the carnage and execution don vpon the enemies. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 162 To assoil crimes or accusations—i.e. to free himself from them. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. (1881) 228 Let each act Assoil a fault or help a merit grow.

† 9. To acquit oneself of, or discharge (an obligation). (From 3.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Daphn.* lxxvii, Till that you come where ye your vowes assoyle.

† 10. To discharge, get rid of, dispel (a thing). (From 5.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 30 In seeking him that should her payn assoyle. *Ibid.* III. i. 58 She soundly slept, and carefull thoughts did quite assoile.

¶ *Catachr.* for SOIL, *sully.*

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 290 Is it that the world has assoiled my soul? Yet I have not tasted of worldly joys.

† **Assoi·l,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Solution, explanation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 198 By way of riddle (Enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out, but by the parties owne assoile.

Assoi·ler (ăsoi·ləɹ). [subst. use of AF. *assoiler* to ASSOIL.] Absolving (from excommunication).

1813 *Ann. Reg.* 279/2 Sir Samuel Romilly..stated that he had applied for a writ of assoiler on account of the plaintiff. [Cf. 1553 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* 63 b, Leuesque ad maunde ses lettres de assoiler le partie.]

† **Assoiling** (ăsoi·liŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ASSOIL *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of absolving, absolution.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* iii. Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 345 Many heresies, as of assoilingis and indulgencis, and cursingis, wiþ feyned pardons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 415 Monkes myȝte use þe offys of assoillynge [L. *absolvendi*]. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 317 The publike assoyling of penitents.

2. The resolving of a difficulty, solution.

1619 FAVOUR *Antiquitie* 72 For the triall of all controversies, and assoyling all doubts. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 209 For the assoilling of which Difficulty (seeming so formidable at first sight).

3. The refutation or answering of an objection.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 8 The soilingis [*v.r.* asoilyngis] of argumentis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 208 For answere and assoiling to the firste argument. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VII. 406 Assoiling or answer to one of the greatest difficulties or objections.

Assoilment (ăsoi·lmĕnt). [f. ASSOIL *v.* + -MENT; perh. a. AF. **assoillement*.]

1. The action or condition of absolution from sin, guilt, censure, or accusation.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. 51 They did absolue him; but .. this assoilement was not so much the Epilogue of his olde, as the Prologue of his new Tragicall vexations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 12 Assoilment from guilt. *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 102 To win for me .. a station of purification and assoilment.

†**2.** Discharge, acquittal (of a duty). *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvii. 73 It is a sufficient assoilment of this part of his duty.

†**3.** Solution of a difficulty; reconciliation of conflicting statements. *Obs.*

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* 1863 V. 460 The second part of this assoilment or reconciliation of Haggai and Paul.

¶ *Catachr.* for: Soil, defilement.

1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* XXV. 249 He will cleanse from your repentant souls this daily assoilment of unwilling sin.

Assoilzie, Scotch form of ASSOIL *v.*

†**Assoi·n(e,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 asoyne, assoyne, 4 *Sc.* assonȝe. [Variant of ESSOIN, a. OF. *essoigne, essoine*: see A- *pref.* 10, AS- *pref.*2] An excuse; a legal excuse put in for non-appearance.

1297 R. GLOUC. 539 Giffardes asoyne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2266 þat schending is wit-outen soyne [*v.r.* soygne, *Trin. MS.* assoyne]. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6051 Thider com withowten assoyne, Two quenes of Amazoyne. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Thomas* 52 þat al .. Suld but assonȝe cume to þat feste.

†**Assoi·n(e,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 asunien, asonien, 3–5 asoyne, 4 assoyne, assoine, 4–6 *Sc.* assonȝe, -zie, yie, 7 assoygne. [variant of ESSOIN *v.*, a. OF. *essoigner*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To excuse; to offer or put in an excuse for non-appearance of.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 64 Uor swuch hit mei beon þat ȝe schulen asunien [*v.r.* aseinen, asonien] ou. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 67 Ne scholde no weder me assoine. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) 440 Worldliche excusasioun shal not þenne assoyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 133 How think we he assonzeis [*v.r.* essonȝies] him to astart. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 65 Such as are absent, and have no care to be assoygned.

2. *intr.* To excuse oneself, decline, refuse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 15 Assoynynge or refusynge. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 365 With gret inwy to Wallace fast he raid; And he till him assonyeit nocht for thi.

Assommon: see ASSUMMON *v. Obs.* to summon.

Assonance (æ·sŏnăns). [a. F. *assonance* (cf. Sp. *asonancia*), as if ad. L. **assonāntia*, f. *assonāre* to sound to, respond to, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sonāre* to sound.]

1. Resemblance or correspondence of sound between two words or syllables.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Assonance .. where the words of a phrase, or a verse, have the same sound or termination, and yet make no proper rhyme. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. vii. 222 The numerals are so nearly akin that there would be a close assonance if not identity in the words. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 327 Homer .. seems fond of playing with assonances. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 623 Incessant assonances and balances of clauses and expressions.

2. *Pros.* The correspondence or riming of one word with another in the accented vowel and those which follow, but not in the consonants, as used in the versification of Old French, Spanish, Celtic, and other languages.

1823 T. ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. iii. 85 Assonance or the rhyming of the terminating vowels. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. 165 In their lighter poetry the Spaniards frequently contented themselves with assonances .. as *duro* and *humo*, *boca* and *cosa*. 1861 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* (1862) 403 The rule of assonance .. requires the repetition of the same vowels in the assonant words, from the last accented vowel inclusive. Thus *man* and *hat*, *nation* and *traitor*, *penitent* and *reticence*, are assonant couples of words. 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 633 In the Roland such assonances occur.

3. A word or syllable answering to another in sound.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 491 Clopas or Chalpai is a Hebrew name, of which Alphæus is the current assonance.

4. *transf.* Correspondence more or less incomplete.

1863 J. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 387 With an assonance to reality everywhere. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 41 Assonance between facts seemingly remote.

A·ssonancy. ? *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *asonancia*: see prec.] = ASSONANCE 1.

1770 BARRETTI *Lond. to Genoa* III. 272 Their poets search studiously after such assonancies and scatter them often in the scenes of their dramas.

Assonant (æ·sŏnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *assonant*, or Sp. *asonante*, ad. L. *assonānt-em*, pr. pple. of *assonāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Corresponding in vowel-sound; characterized by assonance.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Assonant Rhymes* .. a kind of verses common among the Spaniards. 1861 [see ASSONANCE 2]. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* Pref., Such words as *famous*, *sailor*, *neighbour*, etc., may be used as assonant.

B. *sb.* [sc. word.]

1862 *Guardian* 5 Feb. 136/2 *Enchantments*, *morasses*, *vastness*, and *unstable* are English assonants, as all containing an accented *a*, followed by an unaccented *e*.

Assonantal (æsŏnæ·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL1.] Of or pertaining to assonance.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 482 *note*, The assonantal rhythm which satisfies Spanish ears.

Assona·ntic, *a.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1881 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 782 An assonantic theory which commends itself to the ear of the poet.

Assonate (æ·sŏnelt), *v.* [f. L. *assonāt-* ppl. stem of *assonāre*: see ASSONANCE and -ATE.] To correspond in sound, *esp.* in vowel-sound; to rime in assonance.

[1623 COCKERAM, *Assonate*, to sound or ring like a bell.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Assonate*, to sound together, to answer by sound. 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 633 The accented vowels being those which rhyme or assonate. 1880 — in *Academy* 24 July 57/3 Such a metre .. is assonating heroic verse.

Assonȝe, var. ASSOIN(E *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

As soo·n, assoo·n, *advb. phr.* Forms: 3–4 als son(e, 4–5 also sone, alsone, 5 asoune, 5–7 assoone. The two words *as soon* were commonly written as one from 15th to 18th c., both with, and without, following *as*; cf. Fr. *aussitôt(que.* See other instances under ALSOON.

? 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 30 Asoune as they may be gotten. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 13 Assone as they myght. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (1622) 510 Assoone as hee might see those beasts well painted. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. (1765) 58 Assoon as they knew the terms.

Beside the obvious sense (see AS A 3–5, and SOON), *Assoon* had also the meaning: As soon as might be, immediately, forthwith. (Fr. *aussitôt.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 339 He .. said wit[h] word, and als son [*later* als sone, also soone] All his comament was don. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4102 Þus sal ende þe dignité of Rome; And als sone aftir sal anticrist come. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* lvii. (1842) 50 Alsone his lord he metes. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 23 He stays assone, and in his mynde doeth cast, What way to take.

†**Asso·piate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. F. *assopir* (Cotgr.), mod. *assoupir*, or It. *assopire*, f. L. *as-* = *ad-* to + *sopire* to lull asleep: see -ATE 3.] To lull, calm, assuage, lay at rest, put an end to.

a 1649 *Scotch Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 667 (JAM.) Not intended as ane justificatione of the band, for .. all of that kynd wes already assop[i]at. 1684 J. MORISON *Struys' Voy.* 66 The Captain gave me fair words, and assopiated the Quarrel between Me and Myself.

Assort (ăsɔ̄·ɹt), *v.* [a. OF. *assorter* (mod. *assortir*), f. *à* to + *sorte* SORT, kind; cf. It. *assortare* (Florio), *-ire.*]

1. *trans.* To distribute (things, *rarely* persons) into groups, as being of like nature or intended for the same purpose; to arrange in sorts, classify.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 And chose theym one from the other for to assorte theym. 1611 COTGR., *Assortir*, To sort, assort .. order severall things handsomely; also, to furnish, or store with all sorts of. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Wks. II. 420 The colleagues whom he had assorted at the same boards. 1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* XIV. (1831) 128 Assorting some parcels on the counter.

2. *trans.* To class, place (a thing or person) in the same group *with* others.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* V. 89 The companions with whom we found ourselves assorted. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I. 259 He would .. assort it with the fabulous dogs and veal-cutlets as a monstrous invention.

3. *intr.* To fall into a class, take one's place fitly; to be of a sort, match, suit *well* or *ill with.*

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* X. 424 His *Muse* assorts ill with the personages of Christian mythology. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVII. (1870) II. 335 Finding that it is harmonious,—that it dovetails and naturally assorts with other parts.

4. *intr.* To consort, keep company, associate *with.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 284, I could abide to assort with fisher-swains. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* VII. (1862) 81 She assorted with those of an age at which, etc.

5. *trans.* To furnish with an assortment.

[Cf. 1611 in 1.] *a* 1797 BURKE (T.) The well-assorted warehouses of dissenting congregations. *Mod.* We have sent orders for some white goods to assort our store.

†**Asso·rte,** *sb. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. or its F. original.] A company, group.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1997 Sitte down here by one assorte.

Assorted (ăsɔ̄·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Arranged in sorts, classified; matched, suited, fitted; furnished with all sorts.

a 1797 BURKE (T.) No way assorted to those with whom they must associate. [See ASSORT 4.] 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. Wks. IX. 14 In wedlock to an ill-assorted mate. 1844 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 240 Put by my assorted papers.

Asso·rtedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being (well or ill) assorted or matched.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. iv. 55 An outraged future bearing with it a life-long ill-assortedness.

Assorting (ăsɔ̄·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSORT *v.* + -ING1.] Assortment; the supplying of the sorts of which there is a deficiency.

1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 The new orders are only small, and for assorting-up purposes.

Assortment (ăsɔ̄·ɹtmĕnt). [f. ASSORT *v.* + -MENT; cf. F. *assortiment*, It. *assortimento.*]

1. The action of assorting; assorted condition; arrangement or classification into classes or kinds.

1611 COTGR., *Proprieté* .. a handsome or comelie assortment. 1714 R. JOHNSON *Noctes Nottingh.* 8 (T.) Of better direction for the assortment and certainty of structure. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 652 If a certain lucky assortment of corpuscles could produce me into being. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) I. iv. 72 The absence of quantity and assortment in his wares. *Mod.* She was engaged in the assortment of her crewels.

2. A group of things of the same sort; a class formed by assorting.

1759 ADAM SMITH *Format. Lang.* in *Mor. Sent.* (1797) II. 407 Those classes and assortments, which, in the schools, are called genera and species. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Wks. II. 431 In such heterogeneous assortments, the most innocent person will lose the effect of his innocency.

3. An assorted set, whether of different varieties of the same thing (as 'an assortment of silks') or of various things (as 'an assortment of goods'); a variety of sorts adapted to various requirements.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. 357 To produce an assortment of shades. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 416 Having by us a tolerable assortment of these gift-horses. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* VIII. (1869) 36/2 Enough to furnish, in the language of the country, an assortment for a store. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 60 Such as the sample is, will the entire assortment be.

†**Asso·t,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 asottie, 4 asote, 4–5 assote, 6–8 assot. [a. OF. *a(s)soter*, f. *à* to + *sot* fool, SOT.]

1. *intr.* To become or act like a fool; to become infatuated, foolishly fond, madly in love.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif þu hine iseȝe þet he wulle asottie to þes deofles hond. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 235 That he ne assote To chaunge for the womanhed The worthinesse of his manhed. *Ibid.* 281 Eke I not for what emprise I shulde assote upon a nonne.

2. *trans.* To make a fool of, infatuate, befool.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 Thilke firy rage Of love, which the men assoteth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 110 See how drunkenesse assotteth a man. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 348. They assot themselves, they will not conceive aright of their estates. ? 1741 *Squire of Dames* XXVII. in Dodsl. *Poems* (1770) IV. 130 As couthful fishers at the benty brook, By various arts assot the seely fry.

3. in *pa. pple.* assotted. Infatuated.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2007 Þow ert a-sotid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 270 The riche .. Assoted were upon her love. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 114 Loth .. was assoted by moche drynkynge of wyn. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxxvii. (ccxxxiii) 736 The kynge was so asotted on this syr Hugh Spenser. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 209 So much were the Israëlites assotted in Idolatry.

†**Asso·te,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 assott. [(3 syllables in Gower) ? a. OF. *a(s)soté*, pa. pple. of *assoter* (see prec.); or short for *assotted.*]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 235 She made Hercules so nice Upon her love, and so assote. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 25 Willye, I wene thou bee assott.

Assouerit, obs. Sc. form of ASSURED *ppl. a.*

Assowe, var. ASWOUGH *adv. Obs.* a-swoon.

Assuade (ăswē·d, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. AS- *pref.*1 + L. *suadēre* to advise.] *trans.* To present as advice, to urge persuasively.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 240 A chance of assuading his own better judgment on the multitude.

Assuage (ăswē·dʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–7 aswage, 4–5 asuage, 5–8 asswage, 4– assuage. *Aphet.* 5–7 swage: see SUAGE. [a. OF. *a(s)souage-r*, *-agier*, Pr. *a(s)suaviar*, f. L. type **assuāviāre*, f. *ad* to + *suāvis* sweet, agreeable. Cf. *abridge*, *aggrege*, *allege* (L. *abbreviāre*, *aggraviāre*, *alleviāre*).]

I. *trans.*

1. To soften, mitigate, calm, appease, allay (angry or excited feelings).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 300 His wrath forto asuage. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 883 But yf he bite hir in his rage, Let labouryng his melancoly swage. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 35/2 The displeasure of those that bare him grudge .. was well asswaged. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 32 God hath asswaged his pride, and tamed him. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIV. 229 They omitted nothing in their power to assuage his resentment. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* VIII. 500 That secular spirit which, in every country, has assuaged religious animosities.

2. To pacify, appease, calm (the excited person).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 3 When heuy herttes ben hurt wyth hebyng .. Suffraunce may aswagen hem. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 47 But Artegall him fairely gan asswage. 1593 FLORIO, *Propitiare* .. to asswage God with sacrifice. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. vi, Kindling pity, kindling rage At once provoke me, and asswage. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Poems (1777) 33 So may thy prayers assuage the scornful dame. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 295, I shall .. assuage and mollify myself a little after that uncongenial life of the consulate.

†**3.** To relax, modify, moderate (a harsh law, etc.).

c 1300 *Beket* 1454 That the King wolde .. aswagi the lithere lawes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 287/1, I pray the .. that thou asuage uppon hym the sentence of dampnacion.

4. To mitigate, alleviate, soothe, relieve (physical or mental pain); to lessen the violence of (disease).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 That shulde assuage The leper. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2815 Thus Swete-Thenkyng shalle aswage The peyne of lovers. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 206 Then were there ministred other plaisters to asswage such peines. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXII. § 1 They need medicine .. to assuage the disease. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 29 The rest with duteous love his griefs asswage. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XIX. 481 Perhaps no man has assuaged so much human misery as John Howard.

5. To appease, satisfy (appetites, desires).

c 1430 LYDG. *Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folk's Mass-Bk.* 394 Water or wyne .. asswage the grete dryhnesse of ther gredy thruste. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 791 The good old God his Hunger did asswage With Roots and Herbs. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* X. 57 His thirst assuage With tea that's made of balm or sage. 1856 MRS. STOWE

Dred II. xxvii. 278 So the fearful craving of his soul for justice was assuaged.

6. *gen.* To abate, lessen, diminish (*esp.* anything swollen). *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 64 His olde gyltis bothe to asoft and swage. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxxvi. 273 Short of body, and therwith fatte; the whiche to aswage he toke ye lesse of metis. *c* 1525 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 10 For her visage It would aswage A mannes courage. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20, 21 Dec., My poor wife is in mighty pain, and her face miserably swelled..My wife is a little better, and her cheek asswaged. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 284 The Dove..brought the first tidings that the waters of the deep were asswaged.

II. *intr.*

†**7.** Of passion, pain, appetite, etc. (from senses 1, 2, 4, 5): To become less violent, to abate. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 78 Of his crueltes he gynnes forto assuage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 838 His sorwe gan aswage. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. xvi, The great payne of love May not aswage tyl death it remove. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 57 Their lust asswageth till another time. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 191 The plague being come to a crisis, its fury began to assuage.

8. *gen.* To grow less, diminish, decrease, fall off, die away; to abate, subside. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 79 Take hede .. How fast 3oure 3oupe dooþ asswage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 Kyng Phylippes enterprise of ye sayd Croysey beganne to asswage and waxe cold. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 1 And the waters asswaged. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 The Fire in Lime burnt, Asswages not, but lies hid. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. v. 17 As the deluge assuaged.

†**Assua·ge,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec.] = next.

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 His griefe, impatient of asswage.

Assuagement (ăswē^{1}·dʒmĕnt). Also 6 aswage-, 6–7 asswage-. [a. OF. *a(s)souagement*: see ASSUAGE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of assuaging; the condition of being assuaged; mitigation, alleviation, relief, abatement.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III. 213 Ye faithfull haue aswagement of their sorrowe, in considering the purpose of god. 1638 BAKER *Lett. Balzac* (1654) IV. 52 To read there the continuation of your sickness, could not..be any asswagement of mine. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 555 And for assuagement of these evils—nought!

2. An assuaging medicine or application, a lenitive, sedative, alleviative.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 255/1 [Recipe for] An assuagement for the Face. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 116 Assuagements of the dread which the belief in purgatory inspired. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. II. vi. 78 Medicinal assuagements, from the Lübeck ship-stores.

Assuager (ăswē^{1}·dʒəɹ). In 6–7 assw-. [f. ASSUAGE *v.* + -ER^{1}.] He who, or that which, assuages.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) iii. (1595) 4 An asswager of wrong ought greatly to be honoured. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 Red ocre .. is an asswager of things .. and a great mittigator of all griefes and paines.

Assuaging (ăswē^{1}·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.] Assuagement.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Addoulcissement*, an assuaging, an appeasing. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, Many other acts of moderating authority they performed, much to the assuaging of faction.

Assua·ging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] a. Giving relief or mitigation. b. Abating, subsiding.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippol.* 89 Th' asswaging waters left behind The Earth with slime and rubbish clad. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. vii, She had not wept till that assuaging prayer. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 36 To raise the assuaging reflection.

Assuasive (ăswē^{1}·siv), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. AS- *pref.*^{1} + *-suasive*, as in *persuasive* (cf. ASSUADE); but confused in sense with ASSUAGE.]

A. *adj.* Soothingly persuasive; soothing.

1708 POPE *St. Cecilia* 25 Music her soft assuasive voice applies. *a* 1762 LADY MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 63 There blend your cares with soft assuasive arts There sooth the passions, there unfold your hearts. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XV. 485 Sprinkling with drugs assuasive of his pains.

B. *sb.* A soothing medicine or application.

1829 *Jrnl. Naturalist* 77 The lenient assuasives of our forefathers seeming unequal to contention with the constitutions of these days.

†**Assubje·ct,** *v. Obs.* [a F. *assubjectir* (16th c.), mod. *assujétir, -jettir*, f. *as-* = *à* to + *subject* (mod. *sujet*) SUBJECT.] To subdue, reduce to subjection.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 142 An earnest desire to assubiect it to himselfe. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 125 People newly assubjected, easily rebel, if they be forced to change their religion.

Assubjugate (ăsʊ·bdʒʊ^{1}gē^{1}t), *v.* [f. *as-* = A- *pref.* II + SUBJUGATE.] To reduce to subjugation.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 202 No, this thrice worthy and right valiant Lord Must not .. assubiugate his merit .. By going to Achilles. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* 239 Which not only disarmed resistance, but assubjugated the consent of the advised.

†**Assu·btile,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *assubtiller, -ier*, refash. form of *assoutiller, -ier*, cogn. with It. *assottigliare*, f. Latin type **adsubtīliāre*, f. *ad-* to + *subtīlis* SUBTLE.] To subtilize.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Much abstinence .. assubtiling and refining their spirits.

†**Assubti·liate,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *assubtilli-er* (see prec.) + -ATE^{3}.] To subtilize, refine, rarify.

1548 VICARY *Prof. Treat.* or *Englishm. Treas.* (1641) 72 Our Quintessence doth assubtiliate the Blood. 1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* I. xxxviii. 45 The second operation..[in gout] is to assubtiliate the grosse and rotten humors.

†**Assuefa·ction.** [(? a. F. *assuefaction* in Cotgr.), ad. L. **assuēfactiōnem*, n. of action f. *assuēfacĕre* to make accustomed, f. *assuētus* (see next) + *facĕre* to make.] The action or process of accustoming; the fact of becoming, or state of being, accustomed or used to a thing; use, habituation.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVIII. § 6 The Antipathy of Beasts towards one another may be taken away by assuefaction. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifug.* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 223 Such as by assuefaction have made the rankest poysons their most familiar diet. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 99 Forget not how assuefaction unto anything minorates the passion from it.

†**Assue·te,** *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *assuētus*, pa. pple. of *assuēscĕre*, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *suēscĕre* to accustom.] 'Accustomed, practised, enured, exercised by long continuance.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†**A·ssuetude.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *assuētūdo*: see prec. and -TUDE.] Accustomedness.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 67 Assuetude of things hurtful, doth make them lose their force to hurt.

†**Assu·ffer,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. A- *pref.* II + SUFFER *v.*] To suffer, allow.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 589 And fourty dayis assuffryd ware þai þame for þat passage to purway.

Assumable (ăsiū·măb'l), *a.* [f. ASSUME *v* + -ABLE.] That may be assumed.

1784 FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* (1817) 383/2 Others object to the title as not properly assumable by any but General Washington. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xiii. 309 It is further assumable.

Assu·mably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] As may be assumed or taken for granted, presumably.

1883 *Athenæum* 12 May 613/2 It is also, assumably, indebted to the rendering of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 505/3 Sufferings which will assumably unfit him for future happiness.

Assume (ăsiū·m), *v.* [ad. L. *as-, ad-sūmĕre* to take to oneself, adopt, usurp, f. *ad* to + *sūmĕre* to take. In 15–16th c. the pa. pple. was ASSUMPT.]

I. To take unto (oneself), receive, accept, adopt.

1. *trans.* To take to be with one, to receive into association, to adopt into partnership, employment, service, use; to adopt, take.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 186 Into whose train being assumed hee was..well liked. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 44 Paule forbiddeth to assume the weake to the controuersies of disputation. 1641 THORNDIKE *Prim. Govt. Ch.* 113 [He] assumed S. Augustine to assist him. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill of Mus.* III. 29 The lowest note of that fifth assume for your Key. 1861 TRENCH *Sev. Ch. Asia* 94 Revealed religion assumes them into her service. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, Mr. Mark .. has been assumed as a Partner in the Edinburgh Branch of the Business.

b. *esp.* To receive up into heaven. (The earliest use in Eng.; cf. ASSUMPTION 1, 1 b). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 204 He us assume, and brynge us to the blisse. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 309 Thow arte assumpte aboue all thynges, wyth Iesu thy sonne, Maria. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 189 As when Enoch and Elias were assumed up into heaven. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Assumption*, The Holy Virgin was assumed or taken into heaven.

† **c.** Of things. *rare.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* I. 134 Whan stones be assumpte for the reedyfyenge of cytees or toures. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 85 All these [bodies] were assumed up ..into the Water, and sustained in it.

†**2.** To adopt, choose, elect, to some position. (So in L.) Often with the idea of elevation; cf. ASSUMPTION 2. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 280 He was assumpte to the state of cardynal. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 96 Her Unkles love assum'd her for his own. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 177 He was assum'd to the Papacy.

†**3.** To take into the body (food, nourishment, etc.). So in L.; cf. ASSUMPTION 4. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 184 Afterwards vpon meats taken againe, let there be assumed a draught of .. Beere. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Assumed*, taken inwardly.

II. To take upon oneself, put on, undertake.

4. *trans.* To take upon oneself, put on (a garb, aspect, form, or character).

1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* 46 That be hem oure nature assumpt shul be To ye secunde persone of ye trinite. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 6 Then should the Warlike Harry ..Assume the Port of Mars. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 229 Thus the whole perfect and complete nature of man was assumed by the word. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 587 The slipp'ry God will..various Forms assume. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 582 Habits are soon assumed. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 4 Mercury with a larger quantity of oxygen assumes a red colour. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The Netherland revolt had therefore assumed world-wide proportions.

b. To invest oneself with (an attribute).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 318 Reign for ever, and assume Thy merits. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 38 Intellect assumed new courage. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 11. 245 These Doctrines assume at once a reasonableness and an importance.

5. To take to oneself formally (the insignia of office or symbol of a vocation); to undertake (an office or duty).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* (1596) 214 Assuming the markes and ornamentes of the Roman gouernors. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 7 b, Which title of Dominus Hiberniæ, he assumed. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 44 Mr. Speaker assumed the Chair. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 156 Justified in immediately assuming the government. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sal. Ch.* i. 6 The community which he had assumed the spiritual charge of. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 180 He assumed the monastic habit.

† **b.** with *upon* and refl. pron. (Cf. 'To take upon oneself'). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 439/1 To assume upon the this great charge. 1578 THYNNE *Perf. Ambass.* in *Animadv.* Introd. 60, I could not..assume such enterprize upon me. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 224 The curse .. he assumed upon himself of his own accord.

6. (with *inf.*) in *Law.* To undertake, give an undertaking.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 21 That A. .. did assume to carrie his horse .. ouer the water of Humber sound and safe. 1641 [see ASSUMPSIT]. 1795 Wyllie *Amer. Law Rep.* 74 The appellee pleaded that he did not assume.

III. To take as being one's own, to arrogate, pretend to, claim, take for granted.

7. *trans.* To take to oneself as a right or possession; to lay claim to, appropriate, arrogate, usurp.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII*, an. 1 (R.) This Lambert might assume .. the person and name of one of kyng Edward the fourthes chyldren. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. vi. Wks. 1677, 7 Such..think there is no way to get Honour, but by a bold assuming it. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 345 Murray assumed to himself the praise of all that was done. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 461 That disposition .. to assume .. intolerant jurisdiction over other men's conduct. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 126 The king assumed to himself the right of filling up the chief municipal offices.

8. To take to oneself in appearance only, to pretend to possess; to pretend, simulate, feign.

1602 SHAKS. *Haml.* III. iv. 160 Assume a Vertue, if you haue it not. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 14 Ignorant both of the character they leave, and of the character they assume. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VI. xxiv, The scepticism, assumed or real, of the ill-fated aspirer.

9. (with *inf.*) To put forth claims or pretensions; to claim, pretend.

1714 *Spect.* No. 630 ₱ 16 As Gentlemen (for we Citizens assume to be such one day in a Week). 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii, Witnesses who had or assumed to have knowledge of the fact. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 406 Sage saws assuming to inculcate content.

10. *trans.* To take for granted as the basis of argument or action; to suppose: a. *that* a thing is, a thing *to be.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 680 Plotinus alwaies assumeth that beatitude and eternity goeth ever together. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xlviii. *Schol.*, We assumed in the demonstration of the last Proposition *CD=BC*. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 25. 91 To assume that we have the most accurate possible translation. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* x. 103 The entire length of our farm is assumed to be about thirty-two miles.

b. a thing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 273 His labours are rationall, and uncontroulable upon the grounds assumed. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* I. 1 Assuming the truth of the history. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 294 William assumes the willingness of the Assembly.

11. *Logic.* To add the minor premiss to a syllogism. Cf. ASSUMPTION 12.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 294 The antecedent is assumed, when the words of it are barely repeated in the second proposition, or assumption. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 25 V. 86 Thus the Major may propound what it pleaseth, and the Minor assume what it listeth. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1866) I. 285 The distinctive peculiarity of the minor premise,—that of being a subordinate proposition,—a proposition taken or assumed under another.

Assumed (ăsiū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Taken to or upon oneself; appropriated; usurped.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 189 Angels in assumed bodies can [not] be wounded. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. § 22 He was sitting in judgement in that assumed capacity.

2. Pretended, 'put on.'

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xiv, Assumed despondence bent his head. 1849 P. CUNNINGHAM *Handbk. Lond.* (1850) 547 Mendicants who live on assumed sores.

3. Taken for granted, adopted as a basis of reasoning.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 132 The assumed root ascribed to the corruption was nothing worse than casual irregularity. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. 124 The answer to the question .. depends materially on the assumed rate of interest.

Assumedly (ăsiū·mėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY^{2}.] As is assumed or taken for granted, presumably.

1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/1 The point of order..was assumedly designed to ascertain whether the Chairman was justified. 1882 H. NORMAN in *Fortn. Rev.*, The smaller acts of his life, assumedly the best indexes of a man's character.

†**A·ssument,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *assūmentum*, f. *assuĕre* to sew on: see -MENT.] Something tacked on, an addition.

[1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 177 [It] .. is not found in the Greek, but is an *assumentum* for exposition of the Greek.] 1731 LEWIS *Hist. Eng. Bible* 9 (T.) This assument or addition .. he never could find anywhere but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation.

†**Assu·ment,** *ppl. a.* and *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [ad. L. *assūment-em*, pr. pple. of *assūmĕre* to ASSUME; see -ENT.] **A.** *adj.* Assuming. *rare*$^{-0}$. **B.** *sb.* One who assumes or takes.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 735 Two spoonfuls or thereabouts according to the age of the assument.

Assumer (ăsiū·mə1). [f. ASSUME *v.* + -ER1.] One who assumes or takes to himself; who makes claims, pretensions, or suppositions.

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 350 A lance that singled out this great assumer. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 170 They doe not commaculate the fingers of the assumer. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 196 Enough to exclude the assumer from the ranks of scientific linguists.

Assu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.]

1. The action of the vb. ASSUME; assumption.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* § 9. 104 If this..be onely an assuming them into the fellowship of consulting. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Ador.* 32 His first assuming of the title.

2. Arrogation, pretension, presumption. *arch.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* (T.) The vain assumings Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreaths. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 132 All Assumings and Pride.. would have been grievous to me.

Assuming (ăsiū·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Taking much upon oneself; taking for granted that one has a right to do so and so.

1695 *Remarks Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 25 With such assuming and reiterated Boldness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 40, I have seen very assuming letters, signed, Your most obedient, humble servant. 1863 LADY D. GORDON *Lett. Egypt* (1875) 284 Bill..was thought rather assuming, because he was asked in church and lawfully married.

Assu·mingness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being assuming.

a 1832 BENTHAM in *L. Hunt's Lond. Jrnl.* No. 4. 29 A form of imperiousness somewhat less annoying..which may be called assumingness.

†**Assu·mmon,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 assom(m)on. [? f. A- *pref.* 11 + SUMMON *v.*] To summon.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* XXV, But were ye not assomoned to appere. *c* 1594 DANIEL *Sonn.* xl. in Arb. *Garner* III. 611 That grace..Doth her, unto eternity assommon. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 7 And to locke hands one doth them all assummon.

Assumpsit (ăsv·msit). [L. = 'he has taken upon himself,' perf. ind. of *assūmĕre* to ASSUME.]

1. A taking upon oneself, an undertaking; *spec.* in *Law.* a. A promise or contract, oral or in writing not sealed, founded upon a consideration; b. An action to recover damages for breach or non-performance of such contract.

1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iv. 14 Hercules.. accepts the assumpsit, and prepares the feend-like fish to tame. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 30 b, Assumpsit is a voluntary promise made by word by which a man assumeth and taketh upon him to performe or pay any thing to another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 157 The assumpsit or undertaking of the defendant. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 150 Assumpsit lies against a corporation on an implied contract.

†2. An assumption, a taking for granted. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1653) 95 He saw the vast body of the Empire..under this false assumpsit, to have laid the bridle on the neck of the Emperor. *Ibid.* 105 Upon these and the like assumpsits he resolved.

†**Assu·mpt,** *pa. pple,* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *assūmptus,* pa. pple. of *assūmĕre* to ASSUME.]

A. *pa. pple.* Assumed, taken up, raised, elevated, elected. (Used as pa. pple. of the vb. *assume.*)

1447 [see ASSUME *v.* 4.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255/1 Therby he understode that she was assumpt in to heuen. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 280 He was assumpte to the state of cardynal. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1027/2 Jesus is asaumpt, or taken awaie into heauen.

B. *sb.* A thing assumed, an assumption.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 357 He..first of all denied the Bishop's assumpt. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xix. 28 An Assumpt is a Proposition taken of necessitie to the helpe of a demonstration, the certainty whereof is not so plaine, and therefore nedeth it selfe first to be demonstrated. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 12. 39 The summe of all your Assumpts..is this.

†**Assu·mpt,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *assumpter.*]

1. To receive into association; = ASSUME *v.* 1.

1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 25 The child is assumpted into the association and fellowship of the blessed Trinitie. 1627 H. BURTON *Bait. Pope's Bull* 93 As being assumpted into the individuall vnity with Christ.

b. *esp.* To receive up into heaven; = ASSUME *v.* 1 b.

1530 PALSGR. 751/2 Our Ladye was assumpted. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* i. 11 This Jesus which is assumpted from you into heaven. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Tot.* (1876) 19 But how remou'd, God knowes; I cannot proue, Assumpted, some suppose.

2. To elect or elevate to office; = ASSUME *v.* 2.

a 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xiv. 47 From thence assumpted Bishop of Lismore. 1629 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 33 Pope Gregory..being assumpted to S. Peters chaire.

3. To take to oneself, put on, assume.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 22 And assumpted, or tooke to his Armes..a Crosse Siluer, in a field vert. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 143 His humaine nature..is assumpted of the worde of God. 1611 CHESTER *K. Arthur* (1878) 61 Vnto himselfe he hath assumpted.. A Crosse of Siluer.

†**Assu·mpted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = ASSUMED.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 273 Christ after condition of nature assumpted, suffered death in Body. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 107 As angels in assumpted bodies are said to bee seene.

†**Assu·mpting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Assumption.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 153 The same divine nature, after the assumpting of flesh, to remain notwithstanding incircumscriptible.

Assumption (ăsv·mʃən). Also 4–6 -cyon, -tyowne, etc. [ad. L. *assūmptiōn-em,* n. of action f. *assūmĕre*: see ASSUME *v.* and -TION. Cf. also OF. *asompsion* 13th c., *assomption* 16th c. As with other such words (cf. *advent, annunciation*), the specific ecclesiastical use was the earliest in Eng.]

I. The action of taking to oneself; reception, adoption.

1. The action of receiving up into heaven; ascent to or reception into heaven.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 21 The wonderfull resurrection of our Saviour, and his assumption into the heavens. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 15 He..lived after the Assumption of Elias, sixty yeares. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiii, Can hang no weight upon my heart In its assumptions up to heaven.

b. *esp.* The reception of the Virgin Mary into heaven, with body preserved from corruption, which is a generally accepted doctrine in the Roman Catholic Church. Also the feast held annually on the 15th of August in honour of this event.

1297 R. GLOUC. 570 After þe Assumption þe vifte day iwis, He dude him in þe se at Douere. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1871) 474 Þat holi assumpcioun Of his blessid modir. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Oure Ladye* 5 From tyme of her sonnes passyon vnto her assumpcyon. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 143 Her other Solemn and great Feast, which they call the Assumtion. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s. v., The denial of the Blessed Virgin's corporal assumption into heaven, though by no means contrary to the faith, is still so much opposed to the common agreement of the Church, that it would be a mark of insolent temerity.

†2. Elevation to office or dignity. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 160 A distinction of orders ..and assumptions to them respectively. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abb. Lands* 94 The news of..the Assumption of Queen Mary to the Crown.

3. Reception into union or association; incorporation, inclusion; adoption. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 425 How the flesh and humane nature of Christ may be worshipped, by the priuiledge of their assumption into his Godhead. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I, Those Parts of Matter..in their innumerable Assumptions and Adoptions into other Bodies. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* xlv. (1840) III. 151 It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted..by the perpetual assumptions of their words. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertrude* 244 The assumption into Lady Luxmore's confined house..of Mr. Sterling.

†4. The taking of food, etc. into the body. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii. 43 The most gentlemanlike use of tabacco..the delicate sweete formes for the assumption of it. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. 9 (T.) To the nutrition of the body there are two essential conditions required, assumption and retention.

II. The action of taking for or upon oneself.

5. The taking upon oneself of a form or character; formal taking of office or position.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 238 The assumption of humane shape, had proved a disadvantage unto Sathan. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist Doubts* 108 Before Richard's assumption of the crown. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 121 The festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's degree.

b. The form or character assumed.

1871 *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 471 Madame Pauline Lucca..has appeared in two of her best assumptions.

6. *Law.* A promise or undertaking, either oral or in writing not sealed.

1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 229 The promise or assumption made by the testator. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 75 A principal is not liable for the assumptions of an agent who exceeds his authority.

7. The action of taking possession of, appropriation. *Arms of assumption* = ASSUMPTIVE arms.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 53 Particular localities were assigned in every benefice, to the extent of a third, called the assumption of thirds. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 313 The assumption of the whole legislative authority. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 7 Steel therefore has a force which.., resists the assumption of magnetism.

8. The action of laying claim to as a possession, unwarrantable claim, usurpation.

1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* (1858) 79 We to the last Will hold it fast, And no assumption shall deny us. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 287 This astonishing assumption of the publick voice of England. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi. 216 That calm assumption of the virtues of meekness and patience was a little too much.

9. A taking too much upon oneself, a laying claim to undue importance; arrogance.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 133 In selfe-assumption greater Then in the note of judgement. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, His usual air of haughty assumption. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 97 On consideration of his services to priestly assumption.

10. The taking of anything for granted as the basis of argument or action.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 145/2 He used Arguments not by Assumption, but by Inference. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 74 It steers clear of the fatal assumption of physical elements, merely upon the grounds of mathematical conclusions. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 254 The assumption of pronominal roots..might mean anything or nothing.

11. That which is assumed or taken for granted; a supposition, postulate.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 58 He had no hope of bringing these curious assumptions to pass. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (J.) Hold! says the Stoick, your assumption's wrong. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 4 This assumption is directly at variance with the general tenor of the public records. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 201 Language which was only pardonable on the assumption that it was inspired.

12. *Logic.* The minor premiss of a syllogism.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19 The assumption was this, 'But Paris is idle.' 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 276 Here we haue the.. assumption vniversally affirmatiue. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 281 The other premise, which enounces the application of the general rule.. is called the Minor Premise, the Minor Proposition, the Assumption, or the Subsumption.

Assumptious (ăsv·mʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. ASSUMPTION: see -TIOUS.] Given to assumption, assuming. Hence **Assu·mptiousness,** tendency to take too much upon oneself.

1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abb.* I. viii, 'When she has shaken down into her place, and'—'Become less assumptious you would say.' 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June, The 'assumptiousness' which Mr. Beresford Hope attributed to the First Commissioner of Works.

Assumptive (ăsv·mtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *assūmptīvus*: see ASSUMPT *a.* and -IVE.] Characterized by assumption.

1. Characterized by being assumed or taken to oneself. *Assumptive arms* in *Her.* (see quot.)

1611 GUILLIM *Heraldrie* iii. 261 Armes Assumptiue.. are such as a man of his proper right may assume as the guerdon of his valorous seruice, with the approbation of his Soueraigne and of the Herauld. 1787 PORNY *Heraldry* 11 Assumptive Arms..are taken up by the caprice or fancy of Upstarts. 1831 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* (1846) II. 509 The gaudy trappings of assumptive state.

2. Of the nature of an assumption; taken for granted.

c 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commonw.* 23 As to the Assumptive part of this Objection, which insinuates, etc. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* v. (1877) I. 82 A purification of the intellect from all assumptive beliefs.

3. Apt to take to oneself, appropriative.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 490 That plastic species of intellect, which may be termed the assumptive or..assimilative.

4. Apt to take things for granted.

1856 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 399 The negligent and assumptive habits of the literary biographers. 1882 HARDY *Two on Tower* II. v. 72 A woman's forethought is so assumptive.

5. Making undue claims, assumptious, arrogant.

1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 206 An American is nationally assumptive, an Englishman personally so. 1881 *Echo* 13 Jan. 2/5 The assumptive tone of the speech.

Assu·mptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In assumptive manner, by way of assumption.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Assurance (ăʃūə·răns). Also 4 asseurance, -ouerans, 4–6 assuraunce, 5–6 -ans. *Aphet.* SURANCE, q.v. [a. OF. *asseürance* (mod. *assurance*), f. *asseürer* to ASSURE. Cf. It. *assicuranza,* Sp. *aseguranza,* Eng. ASSECURANCE: see -ANCE.]

I. The action of assuring.

* *Of making certain.*

1. A promise or engagement making a thing certain; a formal engagement, pledge, or guarantee.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 243 Wol ye maken assuraunce, As I schal say, assentyng to my lore? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 99 He is departed wyth thyne assuraunce. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 192 Plight me the full assurance of your faith. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 78 The Macrons asked.. whether they would giue assurance of that they said; Who answered, they were readie to giue, & take assurance. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 110 A symbol and assurance of the Divine pardon.

b. *esp.* An engagement guaranteeing peace and safety; terms of peace. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 277 Thair was assurance and trewis tane betuix the Inglis and Scottismen. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1214/1 [They] came in to the lord lieutenant, submitting themselues to him, and were receiued into assurance. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 110 The rest of the Army..took assurances and yeilded to Totilas. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 191 Hamilton was angry that assurances should have been given to the Covenanters.

†2. A marriage engagement, betrothal. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN vii. 496 The Flemynges..had constrayned theyr erle to be assured, by bonde of assurance, unto yᵉ doughter of Kyng Edward. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Wooing allowed by assurance of wedding. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 550 In knitting vp of marriages, and assurance making. 1641 *Life Wolsey* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 105 The Lord Piercys assurance to Mrs. Anne Bullen.

3. A positive declaration intended to give confidence.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubs* 36 This assurance take, Some satisfaction I in part will make. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 303 He gave me all the Assurances that the Invention and Faith of Man could devise. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xl. 202 He was probably quite sincere in the assurances he repeatedly gave.

** *Of making secure.*

4. *Law.* The securing of a title to property; the conveyance of lands or tenements by deed; a legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 33 In times past when men dealt vprightly.. sixe or seuen lines was sufficient for the assurance of any peece of land whatsoeuer. 1648 SHEPPARD (*title*) The Touchstone of Common Assurances and Conveyances. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xix. II. 294 The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the common assurances of the Kingdom; whereby every man's

estate is assured to him. *Ibid.* II. 367 Copyhold estate .. cannot possibly be transferred by any other assurance.

5. The action of insuring or securing the value of property in the event of its being lost, or of securing the payment of a specified sum in the event of a person's death; insurance.

Technically, the present usage is to differentiate life-*assurance*, and fire- and marine-*insurance*; though, as will be seen from the quotations, *assurance* was the original term in reference to marine risks.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 159 To haue a regard what winde must serue, and the true season of the yeare, which maketh a difference in the price of assurance. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 51 Some keep an Assurance-office in their chamber. **1692** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2747/4 Lost .. a Police of Assurance made upon the Ship Olive-Branch. **1755** MAGENS *Insurances* II. 254 Assurance or Insurance is a just and faithful Compact, by which one, or more, in Consideration of the Payment of a Sum of Money agreed on, called the Insurance Premium, takes upon himself all the Dangers which may or shall happen to the Ship, Vessel, Effects, and Property of another. **1883** *Daily News* 18 Sept. 1/4 (*Advt.*) The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. **1883** *Sc. Prov. Inst. Prospect.*, Yearly payments for Assurance of £100 at death.

II. The state of being sure or assured.

†6. Objective certainty; = ASSUREDNESS 1. *Obs.*

c **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 387, I can not beleve that thys ys of assurans. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. xvii, Wo worth the trust without assuraunce. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 538 New friends of more assurance.

7. Security.

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. York* vii. 4 Liung hopeles of his liues assuraunce. **1570** T. WILSON *Demosth.* 13 *marg.*, Things wrongfully gotten haue none assurance. **1576** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 141 To sende .. unto a place of most assuraunce all such as hee had taken prisoners. **1622** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 158 The Fortifications being weak, and of ill assurance. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 427 The King's ascent to the crown and assurance therein.

8. Subjective certainty; a being certain as to a fact, certitude; confidence, trust.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 309 In his hye cheuelry Thai had assouerans, trast trewly. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1259 O trust, O feith, O depe asseurance! **1601** CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxix, It is as naturall in men to purchase hope as assurance. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 183 But yet Ile make assurance double sure, And take a Bond of Fate. **1843** MILL *Logic* II. vi. § 3 We can have full assurance of particular results. *a* **1842** TENNYSON *Two Voices* 315 The doubt would rest, I dare not solve .. Assurance only breeds resolve.

b. in *Theol.* (See quot.)

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 251 The Doctrine of Protestants concerning assurance of salvation .. viz. that a man may have this assurance. **1852** SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 508 Assurance, Personal Assurance, Special Faith, (the feeling of certainty that God is propitious to me,—that my sins are forgiven).

9. Self-confidence, self-reliance; confidence of manner, steadiness, intrepidity.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 263 Assurance is a certaine perswasion .. whereby wee are confirmed in danger against euilles that threaten vs. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 72 Jaques .. with his Flemings, received the charge with great assurance. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 352 To inspire him with a noble assurance so necessary for those that are born to command. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 147 ₱ 8 The benefits of publick education, and the happiness of an assurance early acquired.

10. In a bad sense: Hardihood, audacity, presumption, impudence.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 281 Quote Authors they had never read, with an Air of Assurance. **1709** SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. i. 174 Several of my friends had the assurance to ask me, whether I was in jest? **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 323 The barrister has not the assurance to deny it flatly. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* ii. 23, I should like to know where you picked up so much assurance.

†Assu·rancer. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who gives assurances; one who makes great professions.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 28 Such a rare obscure assurancer, to worke what not wonders in phisicke.

Assurant (ăʃū·rănt). [f. ASSURANCE: see -ANT.] One who insures his life, or takes out a policy of insurance.

1863 *Circ. Comm. Union Assur.* Dec., The importance of this to intending Assurants will be readily perceived.

†Assu·rantly, *adv. Obs.* In 7 asseur-. [f. ASSURANCE, as if on an adj. *assurant*; cf. *confidence, confidently.*] With assurance, confidently.

1619 SIR I. WAKE *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. II. VII. 285 The astrologer doth asseurantly affirme that, etc.

†Assu·rd, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *assourd-re*, earlier *assord-re* 'jaillir,' app.:—L. *ads-, assurgĕre*, to rise to, rise up, arise (cf. ASSURGE); but in OF. mixed up (cf. the form *axordre*) with *essordre, exurdre*:—L. *exsurgĕre* to rise up, spring up: see A- *pref.* 9, AS- *pref.*[2]] To burst forth, break out.

c **1525** SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 302 Then he assurded into this exclamacyon.

Assure (ăʃū·ɪ), *v.* Also 4 aseure, asseure, (*Sc.* assower), 5 asure, 6 assurre. [a. OF. *asceürer* (mod. *assurer*), cogn. with Pr. *assegurar*, It. *assecurare*:—late L. *adsēcūrāre*, f. *ad* to + *sēcūrus* safe: see ASSECURE, SECURE, and SURE.]

†1. *trans.* To render safe or secure (from attack or danger); to secure. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (1483) 80 He hath no more to care fore .. but his propre persone . whiche he wil assuren as ferforth as he may. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 1573 Yhour cuntre and yhour lond he will assurre. **1595** BEDINGFIELD *Hist. Florence* 2 Neither was .. Bretagne .. assured from suche invasion. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 6. 564 The Romans, the better to assure themselves, cut a deep trench.

†b. To secure to oneself, make sure of. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 Being of opinion rather to keep and assure the places suspected. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 26 To assure that City to his Service.

c. To make safe *from* or *against* (*of* obs.) risks; to insure. *esp.* in mod. usage *To assure life*: to secure the payment of a specified sum in the event of death. Also *absol.* (Cf. ASSURANCE 5.)

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1629 Of whiche no creature Save only she ne myghte hys lyf assure. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 The fruytes .. ben .. more assured of tempestes and other greuaunces. **1852** MCCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* 755 Persons assuring their own lives. — 756 Those who assure with this Company will participate in the profits. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/1 If they could be assured against any unpleasant consequences.

2. To make secure against change or overthrow; to make stable, establish securely.

1494 FABYAN II. xxx. 22 The whiche condicions well and suerly vpon the Dukes partie .. assured. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 621 Force, feare, and the multitude of his gard, assure not the estate of a prince so well, as the good-will .. of his subjects. **1678** DRYDEN *Œdipus* Epil. 23 As weak States each other's Pow'r assure, Weak Poets by Conjunction are secure. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* (1862) 102 The two chiefs who most assured his throne.

†3. To secure or make sure the possession or reversion of; to convey property by deed. *Obs.*

1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* xi. § 5 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactments* 33 All such Houses and Groundes may bee granted dimised and assured. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faustus* v. 54 And with my proper blood Assure my soul to be great Lucifers. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 19 He shal adde the fift part of the money of thy estimation vnto it, and it shall be assured to him. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 41 He assur'd to himself the whole Countrey of Champagne.

†4. To make sure for marriage, affiance, betroth, or engage. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 190 He wol her wedde, and upon this Assured eche til othir is. **1494** [see ASSURANCE 2.] **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* 242 He assured to me his daughter.

5. To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event); to ensure.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 4 To assure a better life hereafter. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 284 Yet is not the Success for Years assur'd. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 10 Nothing which shall assure the accomplishment of her purpose. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 27 Forever shall betray it and assure My coming triumph.

6. To make certain (a thing doubtful). *arch.*

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 6 Not to assure our doubtful way. **1832** LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 2 Assuring the results or detecting the fallacies.

†7. *trans.* To guarantee: **a.** (a thing *to* a person); to promise as a thing that may be depended on. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* XIX. 8001 All þo couenandes to kepe .. This he sadly assurit at the same tyme. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 31 They hym assuryd with scrypture and seel Evere cloos to kepyn al hys counseel. *c* **1450** *Merlin* XXVI. 482 Assureth me youre feith to holde me companye. **1624** CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 74 The President assuring the King perpetual love. **1680** *Life Edw. II* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 36 He assures a reformation.

b. a person *from* a thing. *rare.*

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* IV, I will assure you from all deaths but a violent one.

†c. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.* To give a guarantee, promise, pledge oneself. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 143 This juge .. made him to assure He schulde telle it to no creature. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10475 He assentid full sone, asurit with hond. *c* **1450** *Merlin* X. 145 Than thei swore and assured to-geder that neuer shulde thei be gladde till thei were avenged.

8. *trans.* To give confidence to, confirm, encourage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 225 His gentill hert and vorthy Assurit him intill that neide. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 37 Youre humanité Assureth us and giveth us hardynesse. **1477** EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 83 His corage, by the whiche he shalbe the more assured in all his nedis. **1591** SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* vii, By more and more she gan her wings t' assure. **1611** BIBLE 1 *John* iii. 19 And hereby we .. shall assure our hearts before him. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 76 A pure man forgives, or pleads for mercy, or assures the penitent.

†b. *refl.* (in sense of c.) *Obs.*

1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 223 In Marie I me aseure. **1625** BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 339 Man, when he resteth and assureth himselfe, vpon diuine Protection. **1641** WARMSTRY *Blind Guide* 18 To assure our selves upon that promise of our Lord Jesus.

†c. *intr.* To have confidence, trust, rely. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 309 In hys hey cheualry Thai assoweryt rycht soueranly. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 681 As frend fullich yn me assure, And tel me plat what is thencheson. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* V. 185 Towarde nyght in restyng thai assure.

†d. *refl. & intr.* To be so bold as, dare, venture.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 908 Late no gentyl woman hyre assure To pottyn hire in swich an aventure. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 95 He na langar durst .. Assure for to debait hym with his speir.

9. *trans.* To make (a person) sure or certain (*of* a fact, or *that* it is).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 186 That ye me wolde assure and say With such an othe, as ye woll take. *a* **1555** LATIMER *Wks.* (1845) II. 491 By him I could assure you, if I had time. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Thy words assure me of kind success. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iii. 14 Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned, and hast been assured of. **1658** *Whole Duty Man* IV. § 2 (1684) 38 The use of oaths being to assure the persons to whom they are made. **1843** MILL *Logic* III. xvii. § 1 To consider how we are to assure ourselves of its truth. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 287 What can I do to assure you of my love?

b. *refl.* and *pass.* To feel certain or satisfied.

1484 SKELTON *Death Edw. IV.* 17 Who to lyue euer may himselfe assure? **1538** STARKEY *England* 154 Of thys we may be assuryd. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 52 Assure your selfe, I will not you forsake. **1767** FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 9 Be assured it proceeds from real regard. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, Assure yourself, sir .. that his sagacity saw in this man a stranger. **1870** BRYANT *Homer* IV. I. 105 Be at least assured That all the other gods approve it not.

10. To tell (a person) confidently as a thing that he may trust (*that* it is, or *of* its being).

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 43/1, I assure him quod the Archebishoppe .. it will neuer bee soo well as wee haue seene it. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 109 *Quick.* I think you have charms .. *Fal.* Not I, I assure thee. **1704** HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 439 Thucydides assures us 't was built 5 years after Syracuse. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 508 ₱ 5, I assure you these are things worthy your consideration. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 477 The Spanish ambassador .. was assured that no effectual aid should be sent to the Palatinate. *Mod.* He assured us of his own willingness to go.

†b. with second object. *Obs.*

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 127 The man .. that assured me the truth of it. *a* **1718** PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 22 Their Age no Antiquary living can assure us.

†11. *trans.* To state positively, to affirm. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXIX. 23 This I testifie and assure. **1587** FENNER *Def. Ministers* B ij b, When the people is .. secure, to bee more diligent in assuring threatninges. **1598** GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii, I will not assure either of those things. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm. Virt. Faith*, About which neither Socrates nor Seneca could assure anything.

†b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr. Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 293 Whether slepynge or wakyng she could not assure. **1638** HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 329 If hee assure to know mee, I'le out face him. **1708** SWIFT *Predict. for* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. i. 150, I cannot .. so confidently assure the events will follow exactly as I predict them.

†Assu·re, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Assurance.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 331 To profre a newe assure. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1688) 745 Not taking any meat without assure.

Assured (ăʃūə·rd), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 5 assewred, -rid, asseured, 6 adsured; *Sc.* 4-6 assouerit, 6 assurit. [f. ASSURE *v.* + -ED.]

A. *ppl. a.*

†1. Made safe, secured; safe, secure. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 187 Quhen feldis .. Chargit with corne assouerit var. **1475** CAXTON *Jason* 78 He helde him wel assured in his palais. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxiii. [clix.] 453 Whanne he thought to haue been moste assuredest on the heyght of fortunes whele. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 6. 375 In some plentifull and assured place.

2. Made sure or certain.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Your owne assured man. **1559** *Myrr. Mag., Dk. York* X. 5 For ayde wherin I knit assured bandes. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. ii. § 2 Being thought so much the more assured to their master. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 2/1 Many of the charters to carry coal .. being made upon an assured return cargo.

†3. Engaged, covenanted, pledged. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 Phelip .. Duc of Burgoyne, assured eke and sworne. **1570** HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 244, 700 English horsemen, besides the assured Scots horsemen. **1600** in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38 Your assured friend Charles Percy. *a* **1672** in Wood *Life* (1848) 86 *note*, Your honor's most asurid to do you servis, Thos. Baskeruile.

†4. Engaged for marriage, betrothed. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 A right fayr mayde which was assured and handfast vnto a noble yonge gentilman. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 466 You muse Philautus to see Camilla and me to bee assured. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 145 This drudge .. call'd me Dromio, swore, I was assur'd to her.

5. Certified, verified, certain, sure.

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 50 An assured testimonie of Christes Godhead. *c* **1712** *Advt.* in *Spect.* (ed. Morley) 905 An Assured Cure for Leanness. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. v. § 29. 142 The assured facts are, that both the shafts of the pillars .. were, etc.

6. Satisfied as to the truth or certainty of a matter, confident.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 7 Whan she knewe she was in the Empyre, she was better assured than she was before. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 30, I will be assured I may: and that I may be assured, I will bethinke mee. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 A Man had need be well assur'd of his Credit. **1851** HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 108 The great thing to be assured of in social knowledge.

7. Full of self-assurance, self-possessed, confident, bold; in a bad sense: Self-satisfied, presumptuous.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 b, The moste asseured of them began to tremble. **1685** EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 253 Of an assured and undaunted spirit. **1714** *Spect.* No. 573 ₱ 2 He .. began to proceed with such an assured easy air. **1734** WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 48 With an air of assured ignorance. **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* IV. (1852) 18 Leave with assured heart the issue to a higher Power!

B. *sb.* (sometimes with pl. in -s). A person whose life or goods are insured by the payment of a premium.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 138 The Assureds on their part represented: That all the Effects shipped for this Account ought to be included in this Risk. **1861** *Times*

26 Dec., The assured or their agents, though concerned in the shipment. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 764/1 Liabilities of T., as an insurer, to the other members of the association as assureds.

Assuredly (ăʃū·rėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] 1. Certainly, surely, undoubtedly; in very truth.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. 50 One of them thou arte assuredlye. 1578 in Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 268 Yours assuredly, W. Burleigh. 1758 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 517 It will almost assuredly rain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 230 Assuredly James did not mean to say anything cruel or insolent.

2. With assurance or confidence, confidently.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 309 [She] confessed assuredly, that in the sacrament was conteyned Cryst Ihesu. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B iij b, Trust thereto adsuredly. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 15 We expect, assuredlie, that ye will use all possible diligence. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 205 If a man sincerely and assuredly thinks.

Assuredness (ăʃū·rėdnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 1. Objective certainty; = ASSURANCE 6.

1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 151 He continued and maintained the assuredness of his promises. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal.* Pref. 14 That there may be no distrust of the assuredness of our Interpretation. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 25 That which is doubtful .. has strength, sinew, and assuredness, built up in it by fact.

2. Subjective certainty, certitude, confidence, trust; = ASSURANCE 7.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. 14 To fasten in their harts that assuredness that godlinesse requireth. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* 1864 VIII. 266 In all faith there is .. an assuredness of the things that I do believe.

3. Self-confidence, firmness of mind, intrepidity; hardihood, audacity. Cf. ASSURANCE 8, 9.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 202 With an assuredness and great grace in his countenance. 1613 SIR E. SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 (1756) II. 199 Being verily mad with anger, the lord Bruce should thirst after my life with a kind of assuredness. 1647 COTTRELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 16 To encounter with .. assuredness any opposition. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 3 To give us women a little air of vanity and assuredness at public places.

† **Assu·rely,** *adv. Obs.* [prob. a confusion of *assuredly* and *surely*: *assure* adj. has not been found in Eng., though *asseur* is common in OF.] Assuredly, surely.

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 339 [He would] contynew his lov and favour towards me assewrely.

† **Assu·rement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *assurement*, f. *assurer*: see ASSURE *v.* and -MENT.] Assurance.

c 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 412 He made promyse and assurement that he wolde neuer come here more.

Assurer (ăʃū·rəɹ). [f. ASSURE *v.* + -ER 1.] 1. He who, or that which, gives assurance.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 221 The conscience of my former course is the assurer .. of my happinesse. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 43 Preserver, defender, assurer, protector of a man.

2. One who gives security or indemnifies in case of loss; an insurer or underwriter; = ASSUROR.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 499 The real assurer .. engages .. he will .. give him a certain sum for the policy. 1841 *Mar. Insur. Policy* in *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 407/1 The adventures and perils which we the assurers are contented to bear. 1874 *Policy of Neptune Mar. Insur. Co.*, By Agreement between the Assured and Assurer in this policy.

3. One who takes out a policy of assurance; one who insures his life. (A more recent use.)

1865 *Spectator* 30 Sept. 1097 At age thirty-five, one out of one hundred .. accepted assurers died. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., Such old offices .. unfairly overcharge the prudent young assurer.

† **Assu·rge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *assurgĕre* to rise up, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *surgĕre* to rise.] To rise up, arise.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xciii, The stremes assurge with griesly waues. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 305 Its caule assurges to the height of a Cubit. 1670 MAYNWARINGE *Vita Sana* x. 102 Some .. will have the difference of bodies to assurge out of these Principles.

Assurgency (ăsə·ɹdʒĕnsi). [f. ASSURGENT: see -ENCY.] The quality of being assurgent; the disposition to rise or raise oneself.

1664 BAXTER *Life & Times* I. 126 My nature .. may find itself insufficient for .. assurgency to the attempting of difficult things. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 167 The continual assurgency of the spirit through the body.

Assurgent (ăsə·ɹdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *assurgent-em*, pr. pple. of *assurgĕre*: see above.]

A. *adj.*

1. Rising, ascending; in *Bot.* rising obliquely.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 12 By .. which assurgent line, this present bone is .. deuided. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The antheræ are thick and assurgent. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 195 Animals .. with the sides expanded, explanate, and assurgent.

2. Seeking ascendancy, aggressive.

1881 *Times* 29 Apr., A rich .. and assurgent priesthood.

B. *sb.* He who or that which rises up.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 109 Emerging from infernal night, The bright Assurgent rises into light.

Assuring (ăʃū·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ASSURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ASSURE; making sure, assurance. In obs. sense: Betrothal.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Assuryng, *assurement.* 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 84 That a maryage should be solemnised, where never was any mention of assuring. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. (1669) 341/1 The promise is an Assuring-office to secure him his adventure. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* iii. 51 Such assurings do not produce .. as much effect as we should expect.

Assu·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That assures or gives confidence.

1866 *Build. News* No. 583. 147/1 The experiment [was] far from assuring.

Assu·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an assuring manner; so as to give confidence.

1877 F. ROBINSON *Tito's Troubl.* in *Casquet of Lit.* V. 197/1 'Oh, not this week,' said the master assuringly.

Assuror (ăʃū·rɒɹ). [f. ASSURE *v.*, repr. an AF. **assurour*, OF. **asseureor*: see -OR.] A legal form of the word ASSURER, used in the specific sense of: One who assures or insures any one's life or property; an underwriter.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 166 The Assurors are to aunswere the damage of the goods laden therein. 1819 REES *Encycl., Assurors* are not answerable for what damages arise through the negligence .. of the master or seamen.

Asswage, common f. ASSUAGE in 16–18th c.

Assweeten, variant of ASWEETEN *v. Obs.*

Asswithe, asswythe, variants of ASWITHE.

† **A·ssy,** *a. Obs.* [f. ASS 1 + -Y.] Asinine.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 51 How unseemelie (I will not say, how assy) a fashion that is.

Assyde, obs. form of ASIDE.

Assyege, variant of ASSIEGE *v. Obs.* to besiege.

Assygn(e, assyne, assyng(e, obs. ff. ASSIGN.

Assyl, obs. form of AXLE.

† **Assy·riac,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. SYRIAC.] = next.

1801 HAGE *Babylon. Inscr.* 17 Both show their Assyriac origin. *Ibid.* 19 A dialect of the more antient Assyriac.

Assy·rian (ăsi·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of the country Assyria; *absol.* its language.

B. *sb.* A native of Assyria.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 98 Steeped in Assyrian dye. 1815 BYRON *Heb. Mel.* XXII. i, The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold.

Assyriology (ăsi·ri|ɒ·lŏdʒi). [See -(o)LOGY.] The study of the language, history, and antiquities of Assyria. **Assyriological** (-*o*|lɒ·dʒikăl), *a.*, pertaining to Assyriology. **Assyriologist** (-ɒ·lŏdʒ-ist), **Assy·riologue,** a student of Assyriology.

1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 250/3 The Institute bestowed its last biennial prize upon an Assyriologist. 1828 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 157 The cognate grounds of Egyptology and Assyriology. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 405 In an article .. upon English Assyriological studies. 1884 PLUMPTRE in *O. T. Comm.* IV. 415 Mr. Sayce, M. Oppert, and the other Assyriologists. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* II. 161 Mr. George Smith, the Assyriologue.

Assys(e, Assyst, obs. forms of ASSIZE, ASSIST.

Assyte, variant of ACCITE *v. Obs.* to cite.

† **Assy·th,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 asyth, 5 assithe, asith, 6 *aphet.* sith. [northern and esp. Sc. form of ASSETH(E *sb.*] a. Satisfaction. b. Satisfaction for wrong done, reparation, compensation. *To make assyth*: to satisfy; to make reparation.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Johannes* 601 He had nocht quhareof to tak To mak asyth to þat beggar. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xviii. 105 And thowcht full Assyth to ta' And Vengeance of þe Brwis. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1883) 119 Make dew assithe for allmaner land that is holden by me or in my name wrongfully. *a* 1450 *York Myst., Skinners* P v b, To hym will I make asith agayne. *a* 1600 *Ps.* lxxxiii. in *Poems 16th C.* (JAM.) Your bludie boist na syth can satisfie.

† **Assy·th(e,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 assith, 5 asythe, 6 assyith, *aphet.* sith. [north. form of ASSETHE *v.*]

1. To satisfy.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Georgis* 118 Gold and siluir .. At mycht assith fullely þare wil. *c* 1465 in *Eng. Gilds* 381 Foundyn defectyf, and after that asythed and contented. 1535 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* IX. xxviii. (JAM.) The Kyng was nocht full sithit with his justice.

2. To compensate, make compensation to; *esp.* for an offence or injury done.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Justina* 489 Assith me Of þe lange seruice I haf mad þe. 1424 *Act* 2 *Jas. I.* (1597) § 46 Assyth the partie skaithed and compleinand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Majest.* 111 He sall not onely assyth the partie, bot also tynes his office for zeare and day.

† **Assy·thing,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The giving of satisfaction for an offence.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. V. (1743) 408 Nor does the King's Remission in Scotland free from assything, any more than his pardon in England forecloses an appeal.

Assythment (ăsəi·ðmĕnt). *Sc.* Forms: 6 assyithment, *aphet.* sithement, 7 asyth-, 8 assith-, 7– assyth-, assythement. [f. ASSYTH(E *v.* + -MENT.] Satisfaction for an injury done; compensation, reparation, indemnification.

1535 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* XIV. xi. (JAM.) In sithement of his ransoun. 1597 *Acts Sc. Parl.* (Jas. I) § 46 (*title*) Anent remissions to be giuen, and assyithment of partie. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Assithment* is the same with what, in the English Law, is called *Man-Bote.* 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, The amount of an assythment may be recovered out of Ramorny's estate. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* xv. 1879) I. 397 By the law of Scotland the wife and family of the slain have still the right to bring a civil action for assythement.

Ast, obs. or dial. pa. t. of ASK *v.*

Astaat(e, obs. form of ESTATE.

Astable, -lish, obs. forms of ESTABLE, -LISH.

Astacian (ăstē·ʃĭăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *astac-us*, Gr. ἀστακός lobster, crayfish + -IAN.] A crustacean of the lobster kind. **Astacite** (æ·stăsəit), **Astacolite** (ăstæ·kŏləit), a fossil crustacean resembling a lobster or crayfish (*Penny Cycl.* 1834).

Astalde, pa. t. and pple. of ASTELL *v. Obs.*

Astale, var. ESTALE *v. Obs.* = mod.F. *étaler.*

† **Asta·nd,** *v. Obs.* For forms see STAND *v.* [OE. *astandan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *standan* to STAND; cf. OHG. *arstantan*, MHG. *erstân*, mod.G. *erstehen.* But in some of the senses *a-* appears to represent *on-* (incl. *ond-*), *at-*. Cf. AN-, AT-, ONSTAND.]

1. To stand up.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3117 Syþðan he eft astód. 1250 LAY. 6495 Þat deor up astod.

2. To come to a stand, stop, arrive.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 47 At the girdel the swerd astode. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 288 Þo it was liȝt At Rome hy gonne astonde.

3. To remain standing; to continue, abide, persist. Cf. ONSTAND.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 23 And hiȝ astodon [*Lindisf.* on-stodon]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2015 The Clerkes .. if hi wolleth her astonde, Swerie the king true to be. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud) 234 Þat sholde hem lere .. where he were a-stonde.

4. *trans.* and *absol.* To withstand. Cf. ATSTAND.

1250 LAY. 4240 Alle þaíe þat astode: hii fulde to grunde. *c* 1330 *Pol. Songs* 338 Theih bien londes and ledes, ne may hem non astonde. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* in Ritson II. 61 The kyng was ateoned stronge, That Corineus astod so longe.

A-starboard (ăstā·ɹbō·ɒd), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.* 1 + STARBOARD.] On or toward the starboard or right side of the ship when looking forward. *To put the helm a-starboard*: to bring the rudder to the port side, making the vessel turn to the left.

1627–30 [see A-PORT]. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 49 The helm a-starboard flies. 1878 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/3 The helm was put hard astarboard to counteract the effects of the tide on the port bow.

A-stare (ăstē·ɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + STARE.] Staring; prominent.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* I. 140 One stiff blind horse, his every bone a-stare, Stood stupified. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* vi. 47 The tulips are all a-blaze and a-stare.

† **Asta·rt,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 asteorte, 5 asstart, 4–6 astert(e, astart(e. *Pa. t.* 3 astirte, -orte, -urte, 4–5 astert(e, asterted. [f. A- *pref.* 1 up + START *v.* In sense 3 prob. for ATSTART.]

1. *intr.* To start up.

1205 LAY. 26045 Þe eotend up a-sturte [1250 vp a-storte]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3399 Op a-sterte þe route anon. 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* II. xxi, Anon astert The blude of all my body to my hert. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 29 Out of her bed she did astart.

2. *intr.* To start into existence, happen, fall out; with *dative* of the person, afterwards taken as *object*, and hence *trans.* To happen to, befall.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 151 Though such an happe of love asterte. *Ibid.* I. 66 That thing shall never me asterte .. To make her any feigned chere. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 187 No daunger there the shepheard can astert.

3. *intr.* To start off, get away, escape.

1250 LAY. 4262 Ech man þat mihte a-steorte in to one borewe [1205 And he æt-sturte]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 294 He seeth he may nat fro his deeth asterte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. 169 b, He might not asterte, He was so pursued. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 65 You have me fettered; I may not asterte. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 31 Let not this song from thee astart.

b. To remove, withdraw, desist.

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 68 Wyn went be-twen them, non did astert. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVIII. 230 But to God 3oven preysenges, and not a-sterte. 1572 FORREST *Theoph.* 334 Ye shall fynde me fyrme .. not onse to astarte.

4. *trans.* (*orig.* with *dat.*) To escape, avoid, shun.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1343 If ought amys mastart, [*v. r.* me start] Foryeve it me. *c* 1386 — *Freres T.* 14 Ther might astert [*v. r.* astirte] him no pecunial peyne. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXI. 404 Thanne schal thyn enemy neuere the asterte. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 138 [I] must needes please him by my death, I may it not astarte.

A-start (ăstā·ɹt), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.* 1 + START.] With a start, suddenly.

1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 582 The Commissioner came out a start to the Assembly. 1880 SWINBURNE *Thalassius* 372 His heart, As out of sleep suddenly struck astart, Danced.

† **Asta·rtle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + STARTLE *v.*] To startle.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 138 They are presently a-startled and amazed at the saying. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 104 That astartling name of Sandolphon.

† **Asta·te.** *Obs.* [early variant of ESTATE (OF. *estat*:—L. *status*), with atonic *ă* for atonic *ĕ.*]

[*c* 1225 *Hali Meid.* 13 Scheaweð in hire estat of þe blisse undeadlich.] *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 178 Sik mon haueð two swuðe dredfule aestaz. *Ibid.* 160 Þeos þreo astaz. [*Ibid.* 204 Euerich eſter his stat.] 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCLI. 321 The kyng in his astate clad in blewe. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 85 They that ar in dygnite and astate of power are called goddes.

Astatic (ăstæ·tik), *a. Electro-Magn.* [f. Gr. ἄστατ-ος unstable (f. ἀ priv. + στα- to stand) + -IC.] Having no tendency to remain in a fixed position. *Astatic needle*: one so situated or arranged as to be unaffected by the earth's magnetism.

1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Phil.* II, *Electro-Magnet.* XI. § 193 The moveable conductor .. may be rendered astatic or independent of terrestrial influence. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 252 An upright galvanometer with the astatic needles loaded.

Asta·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In an astatic manner. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Astau·nch,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *estanchier*, cogn. with Sp. *estancar*:—late L. *stancāre* to STAUNCH.] To staunch, satisfy.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 30 (Halliw.) One to chese to hir delite, That may better astaunche hir appetite.

Astay·, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *estaye-r* (mod.F. *étayer*) to support; see STAY *v.*] To stay, stop.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 70 To astay the said tumult.

A-stay (ăstē·), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*¹ + STAY *sb.*] A phrase used of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable is at an acute angle, so as to have a position similar to that of one of the ship's stays. Cf. A-PEAK.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Astay·s,** *advb. phr. Naut. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + STAYS.] = ABACKSTAYS, ABACK; also called *by the backstays, by the stays, by the lee.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 123 Another more forcible tooke us astayes; which put us in danger. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 544/3 Discovering the length of his ship, which the little wind had brought a stayes.

† **Astea·l,** *v. Obs. rare.* [for ATSTEAL, f. AT *pref.*² + STEAL, OE. *stelan.*] *intr.* To steal or slip away (with *dative* = from).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1524 Neuer steuen hem a-stel, so stoken is hor tonge.

A-steep (ăstī·p), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + STEEP.] To steep, steeping or soaking. Also *fig.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 14 Elderton swore he had rimes lying a steepe in ale. 1672 RANEW in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* xxxix. 3 Laying it asteep in..quickening meditation.

Asteer (ăstī·ɪ), *adv.*, prop. *phr., Sc.* [A *prep.*¹ + *stere* early form of STIR.] Stirring, up and moving about, out of bed; in commotion.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 121 Within schort quhile he maid it all on steir. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xx, Wha was it but Grumphie Asteer that night! 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi, The haill Hielands are asteer.

Asteism (æ·stiˌɪz'm). *Rhet.* [ad. L. *asteïsmus*, a. Gr. *ἀστειϊσμός* refined witty talk, f. *ἀστεῖος* of the city, polite, f. *ἄστυ* city.] Genteel irony, polite and ingenious mockery.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 200 Asteismus or the Merry scoffe, otherwise the ciuill iest. 1675 TULLY *Let. Baxter* 35 Yet one Asteisme in it must not be omitted. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Asteism*, a genteel irony, or handsome way of deriding another. 1815 [So *Encycl. Brit.* III. 5.]

A·stel. Also 4–5 astell(e, -yl. [a. OF. *astelle, astele*, splinter, splint, shingle, thin board:—late L. *hastella* a thin stick, dim. of *hasta* spear, shaft.]

† **1.** A slip of wood; a splinter, a chip; split wood.

a 1330 *Sir Otuel* 1547 With a nastell schide he slewe þam doun. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astelle, a schyyd (*v. r.* astyl schyde) *Teda, astula.* 1472 *Paston Lett.* 710 III. 71 Make fagottes and astell and lete alle your grete..trees stande.

2. *Mining.* 'A board or plank, an arch or ceiling of boards, over the men's head in a mine, to protect them.' Weale, *Dict. Terms.*

† **Aste·ll,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. 1–3 asteald(e, astald(e. [OE. *astęllan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *stęllan* to place.] To set up, set on foot, establish.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 6 Héo wǽre tó bisene asteald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Hu he erest astalde þeos woreld. 1205 LAY. 8950 Grið þer heo astalleden [1250 makede]. *Ibid.* 27060 Þæ astalden þer flem.

Astellabre, obs. form of ASTROLABE.

† **Aste·nch,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OE. **astęncan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *stęncan* to STENCH. Cf. G. *erstänken.*] To assail with stench.

c 1225 *St. Marhar.* 12 Stute nu .. to astenchen me wið þe stench þat of þi muð stiheð.

Astent, obs. Sc. f. EXTENT: see AS- *pref.*³.

Astent(e, pa. t. of ASTINT *v. Obs.* to stop.

Asteorve, var. ASTERVE *v. Obs.* to STARVE.

Aster (æ·stəɪ). [a. L. *aster*, a. Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.]

† **1.** A star. *Obs.* as Eng.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxi. (1632) 47 The revolutions .. and carrols of the asters and planets. 1706 [see 2].

2. *Bot.* A large genus of the N.O. *Compositæ*, with showy radiated flowers, of which the N. American species are especially numerous. The only indigenous British species is the Sea Starwort or Michaelmas Daisy (*A. Tripolium*).

1706 PHILLIPS, Aster, a Star; also the Herb Star-wort, Spare-wort, or Cod-wort. *a* 1761 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 507 A little pale purple Aster with a yellow thrum. 1864 BRYANT *Autumn Walk* iii, And the purple aster waves In a breeze from the land of battles.

3. China Aster: a flower (*Callistephus chinensis*) allied to and resembling the asters proper.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 392 Chinese Aster is an annual plant, with ovate angular leaves. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 268 A fine show of China asters in full bloom.

-aster (-æ·stəɪ), a. L. *-aster*, suffix of sbs. and adjs., expressing incomplete resemblance, hence generally pejorative (Diez); e.g. L. *philosophaster* a petty philosopher, *oleaster* a wild or bastard olive, *surdaster* a little deaf. Extensively used in Rom. langs. (It. *-astro*, Sp. *-astro*, *-astre*, Pr. *-astre*, OF. *-astre*, mod.F. *-âtre*), esp. in F. as adj. suffix, e. g. *bleuâtre* bluish, *blanchâtre* whitish, etc. In Eng. only in words from L. or Romance, e. g. *astrologaster, grammaticaster, oleaster, poetaster, politicaster.*

Asteraceous (æstĕrē·ɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Asterāceæ*, f. *aster* star: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the *Asteraceæ* or *Compositæ*; composite.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 378 The florets of an asteraceous flower.

‖ **Aste·ria.** [L.] A precious stone mentioned by Pliny; either the *Asteriated sapphire* (see below) or Cymophane. Cf. ASTROITE, ASTERITE.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Asteria, or some kinde of *Lapis stellaris.* 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 66 Asteria ..is undoubtedly the cymophane, or chrysoberyl cat's-eye.

† **Aste·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀστέρι-ος* starry (f. *ἀστήρ* star) + -AL.] **a.** Of or connected with the stars. **b.** Star-like; asteriated.

a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 298 (D.) If the deep learn'd asterial quacks Paint Time to life in almanacks. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 191 Perforated .. with foliated or asterial inlets.

‖ **Asterias** (ăstī·ɪˌăs). *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀστερίας* starry, f. *ἀστήρ* star. A sing. asteria has been sometimes used.] A genus of Echinoderms, containing the common Five-rayed Star-fish, with allied species. **Asterialite** (ăstī·ɪˌălaɪt) [see -LITE], a fossil star-fish. **Asterid** (æ·stĕrɪd), **Asteridian** (æstĕrɪ·dɪăn), an animal belonging to the *Asteridæ* or star-fish family.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 Asteriæ and entrochi .. have a starry appearance. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1012 The common Asterias, or Star-fish. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 43 Delle Chiaie has lately observed on an asteria a *Nereis squamosa.* 1883 tr. *Nordenskiold's Voy. Vega* 74 Asterids of many kinds.

Asteriated (ăstī·rɪˌeɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Gr. *ἀστέρι-ος* starry + -ATE + -ED.] Radiated; with rays diverging from the centre, as in a star.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 194 Asteriated sapphire .. presents a very peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star, with six radii. 1868 DANA *Min.* 138 A variety having a stellate opalescence, when viewed in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal, is the Asteriated Sapphire (*Asteria* of Pliny).

‖ **Asterion** (ăstī·rɪŏn). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀστέριον* starry, f. *ἀστήρ* star.] † **a.** *Herb.* Name of a plant of doubtful identity. **b.** in *Phys.* (See quot.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 164 Genim þysse wyrte berȝean þe we asterion nemdon. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* Table, Asterion, is an Herb growing .. on walls .. It hath yellow flowers like Foxgloves, and the leaves are round and blewish. 1878 BARTLEY *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 224 Asterion, point behind the mastoid process, where the parietal, occipital and temporal bones meet.

Asterisk (æ·stĕrisk). Also (4 asterichos, -icus), 7 asterisque, -iske, (-ick), 7–9 -isc. [ad. L. *asteriscus*, a. Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. of *ἀστήρ* star: see -ISK.]

1. A little star.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 Add one ray unto the common lustre..and prove not a cloud but an asterisk.

2. *transf.* Anything shaped or radiating like a star; *spec.* in *Eastern Ch.* a star-shaped instrument of gold or silver placed above the chalice and paten to prevent the veil from touching the elements.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 77 An Irregular Coralline-stone, naturally Engrav'n with Asterisks. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 274 The lanthorn is in the centre of an asterisk of glades. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, The veil [*aer*]..is placed over the asterisk, and covers both chalice and paten.

3. *esp.* The figure of a star (*) used in writing and printing **a.** as a reference to a note at the foot or margin of the page, **b.** to indicate the omission of words or letters, **c.** to distinguish words and phrases as conjectural, obscure, or bearing some other specified character, **d.** as a dividing mark, or for similar typographical purposes.

[1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* Prol., Wher euer ȝe seen asterichos .. there wijte ȝe of Ebrue added, that in Latyne bokis is not had. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 55 A signe þat hatte asteriscus and is i-shape liche a sterre.] 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* Pref. (1669) 4 For the necessary questions .. I have set an Asterisk upon them. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Temp. Evils* 47 Set out as imperfect with three asterisks. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Asterisque.* 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 289 The asterisks in Drake's Eboracum are intended for Archbishop Lancelot Blackburne. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 51 The Asterisk divides each verse of a Psalm into two parts.

A·sterisk, *v.* [f. prec.] To mark with an asterisk, to star.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 279 (D.), I need not asterisk the quaint words and expressions. 1864 *Glasgow Daily Her.* 24 Sept., Additions written on the blank pages .. and often asterisked where they are intended to be taken in.

Asterism (æ·stĕriz'm). [ad. Gr. *ἀστερισμός* a marking with stars, a constellation, f. *ἀστήρ* star: see -ISM.]

1. A group or cluster of stars; a constellation.

1598 CHAPMAN *Bl. Beggar* Plays 1874, 12 All set in number and in perfect form, Even like the Asterisms fix'd in heaven. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 341 The zodiac, and its asterisms. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 151 Cepheus was one of the old forty-eight asterisms.

† **2.** *loosely,* A star, or anything shaped like one.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 55 Oh that Mercy is such a bright Star, and yet that we have neither observed the Asterism, nor, etc. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 19 There are other [Compresses] again in the form of an Asterism.

3. A group of three asterisks placed thus (*⁂) to direct attention to a particular passage. *Rarely,* a single asterisk (*) so used.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* xvi, This full Quotation, by an Asterisme Set in the margent of a middle Page. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 193 To which an asterism (⁂) is prefixed. 1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Print.* 48 *Asterism*, three asterisks placed in this manner [⁂].

4. *Min.* (Also in mod.L. form *asterismus.*) An appearance of light in the shape of a six-rayed star seen in some crystals, as in star sapphire.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 135 This asterismus is due to the presence of included microliths or small crystals.

Asteri·smal, *a.* [f. prec. + AL¹.] Of or pertaining to asterisms or constellations.

1840 H. H. WILSON *Vishnu Pur.* 224 The cycle comprehends .. sixty-seven lunar-asterismal months.

† **Asteri·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to constellations; starry.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834, 241 An asteristick ouch, wherein were inchased fifteen several diamonds. *Ibid.* 259 Asteristick and planetary influences.

† **A·sterite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *asterītes*, a. Gr. *ἀστερίτης.* The L. form is more usual.] A gem known to the ancients; cf. ASTRION, ASTERIA.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xvii. (1495) 559. Asterites is a precyous stone .. Therin is closyd as it were a sterre. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mund.* (1670) 258 The Astarite is a clear shining chrystalline stone, having in the midst the image of a full moon. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 328 The Configurations of Asterites, of Crystals, of Salts.

Astern (ăstə·ɪn), *adv.* (*prep.*), orig. *phr., Naut.* [f. A *prep.*¹ + STERN, the hinder part of a ship.]

1. Of position: In or at the stern.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 61 Then he astern sate down and governed. *a* 1826 HOOD *Wee Man* x, Good sir, you must not sit a-stern, The wave will else come in.

2. Hence, in the rear, behind (at any distance).

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To lay an anchor .. ahead, and another asterne. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2811/3 The Rupert being about a mile a-stern. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 350 A gale of wind right astern. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 43 They made all sail..and soon left the horse astern.

b. *Astern of*: in the rear of (a ship).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 A Barbarian man of warre .. came asterne of us. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* VI. 168 One of the biggest..men of war..sunk down a stern of him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. 3 Keeping half his boat's length astern of the other boat.

3. Of motion: To the rear, backward; stern foremost. Said of a ship or boat.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* 1628/1 Soon after the Algerine fell a stern. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 29, I, Alphonso, live and learn, Seeing Nature go astern. 1858 J. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 19 She came round with head to wind, when she backed astern.

B. *prep.* At the stern or rear of (a ship).

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 150 Dolon's spoils astern his ship he plac'd.

Astern, var. *austerne*, obs. f. AUSTERE.

Asternal (ăstə·ɪnăl), *a. Phys.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + mod.L. *stern-um* breast-bone, ad. Gr. *στέρνον* chest + -AL¹.] Not joined to the breast-bone.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Ph.* IV. 652/1 The asternal ribs.

Asteroid (æ·stĕroid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἀστεροειδής* star-like, f. *ἀστήρ* star: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Star-shaped, star-like.

1854 DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* (1856) 52 The asteroid polypes are all compound animals. 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* xiv. 296 The woody Asteroid forms.

B. *sb.*

1. Name given to the numerous minute planetary bodies revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; called also *planetoids* and *minor planets.*

1802 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 228 From this, their asteroidical appearance, if I may use that expression .. I shall take my name, and call them Asteroids. 1875 PROCTOR *Exp. Heaven* 114 Not a year passes without the recognition of two or three and sometimes ten or twelve..asteroids.

† **2.** A meteor. *Obs.*

1830 GOODRICH (P. Parley) *Sun Moon and Stars* lvii. (1837) 296 By the term 'November Asteroïds' it is the shooting or falling stars that are spoken of. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 447 They [the meteorites] are asteroids revolving about the sun.

3. Hence applied to a kind of fire-work.

1875 *Times* 4 Nov. 1/6 (*Advt.*) Rockets with pearl stars.. Asteroids changing colours while sailing through the air.

Asteroidal (æstĕroi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to asteroids.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 238 Meteoric and asteroidal rings. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* x. 355 The asteroidal family.

† **Asteroi·dical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. 1802 [see ASTEROID *sb.* 1.]

Asterophyllite (æ·stĕroˌfi·ləit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ἀστήρ, ἀστερο-*, star + *φύλλον* leaf + *λίθος* stone.] A fossil plant, with leaves arranged in whorls, found in the coal formations of Europe and America.

1847 in CRAIG (as Latin). 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 192.

Astert, var. ASTART *v. Obs.* to escape.

† **Aste·rve,** *v.*¹ *str. Obs.* Forms: 1 *asteorfan, 2–3 asteorven, 3–4 asterve. *Pa. pple.* 1 astorfen,

3 astorve(n. [OE. *asteorfan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *steorfan* (str. intr.): see STARVE. Cf. OHG. *arstërpan, istërban*, MHG. *ersterben*. Before 1400 the strong and weak forms were levelled in *asterve*, which did not survive long enough to become *astarve*; cf. STARVE, and mod.G. *ersterben*.] *intr.* To die, *esp.* of hunger; to starve.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Wright *Voc.* 61/1 *Sideratus* vel *ictuatus*, færunge astorfen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 326 He not hweðer he schulle þet ilke daie uerliche asteoruen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1200 3if deor schule ligge astorve. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3058 Schamly for to asterue þer for hungre.

†**Aste·rve,** *v.*[2] *wk. Obs.* Forms: 1 asterfan, astyrfan, astærfan, 4 asterve. [OE. *asterfen*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sterfen* (weak trans.): see STARVE. Cf. OHG. *arsterpan*, MHG. *ersterben*, and see prec.] *trans.* To kill, destroy; to starve out.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 13 Wæstmaseten þa þe ne sette fæder min,. astærfed bið. *a* 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 192 Stánum astyrfed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 He ssel..wyþdraȝe þe metes and þet weter uor to asterue..þe castel. Þe castel of þe wombe..is asterued be uestinges.

†**Astey·nte,** *v.* (only in pa. t.) *Obs.* [f. OF. *esteindre* (mod. *éteindre*), pa. pple. *esteint*:—L. *extinguĕre, extinct-um*, to EXTINGUISH.] To put out, extinguish.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 442 A gret rein..halfendel the flawme fully asteynte.

†**Astey·nte,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Perhaps for *atteynte*: see ATTAINT *a.*; or ? pa. pple. of A-STENCH, = 'caused to stink, stinking'; cf. *aseint, asench, adreint, adrench*.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 880 He! fyle asteynte horesone! To misdo was ay thy wone.

‖**Asthenia** (æsþĭ·nəi·ă). Rarely a·stheny. *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἀσθένεια*, f. *ἀσθενέ-ς* weak, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σθένος* strength.] Lack of strength, diminution of vital power, weakness, debility. **Astheno·logy,** scientific consideration of diseases arising from debility (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853). **Astheno·pia** [Gr. *ὤψ, ὤπα* eye], weakness of sight.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 10 Asthenia including those diseases which consist in a diminution of the nervous energy. 1859 WORCESTER, *Asthenia*. 1862 BELLEW *Afghan.* 390 The typhus character was proved by the extreme asthenia. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 Asthenopia quickly occurs.

Asthenic (æsþe·nik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσθενικός*: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by asthenia; weak, debilitated; weakening.

1789 NATH. FOSTER *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 466 Are you sure that your diathesis is purely asthenic. 1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iii. 136 Bleeding, evacuating, and all the asthenic remedies.

Asthe·nical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] = prec.

1819 LAWRENCE *Lect. Man* (1844) 369 No symptom of the asthenical malady which characterizes Albinos.

Asthma (æ·sþmă, æ·smă). Forms: 4–7 asma, (4 asmy), 7 astma, 6– asthma. [a. Gr. *ἆσθμα, -ματ-*, f. *ἄζ-ειν* to breathe hard, *ἄ-ειν* to blow. Smart and Walker give the pronunciation (æ·stmă).] Difficulty of breathing; *spec.* a disease of respiration, characterized by intermittent paroxysms of difficult breathing, with a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the chest, cough, and expectoration.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxix. (1495) 243 Dyffyculte and hardnes of brethynge hight Asma. *Ibid.* 244 Thre manere of Asmyes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 776 The shortnesse of breath called asthma. 1634 R. H. *Saleme Regim.* 205 The matter that causeth Asma. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extr. Jrnl.* (1749) 20 He seemed to be dying of an asthma. 1861 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* 101 Asthma is spasm of the bronchial tubes.

†**A·sthmasy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. Gr. *ἀσθμάζ-ειν* and *ἀσθμαίν-ειν*, to breathe hard.] = ASTHMA.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 102/2 Asthmasye, or shortnes of breath.

Asthmatic (æsþmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 asmatycke, -icke, asthmatyke, -ique, -icke, 7–8 -ick. [ad. L. *asthmaticus*, a. Gr. *ἀσθματικός*: see ASTHMA and -IC.] A. *adj.*

1. Affected with or suffering from asthma.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXV. (1870) 296 A dyete for..asthmatyke men. 1582 HESTER *Phiorav. Secr.* III. cxi. 135 Giuen in the broth of a Chickin vnto those that are Asmaticke. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* 14 Mar., Asthmatic and unhealthy like her father, 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 459 An asthmatic patient.

2. Of or pertaining to asthma.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 61 The Asthmatick passion.. is a short and painfull fetching of breath. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiv. 328 Interrupted by a fit of asthmatic coughing.

b. Good against asthma.

1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Gard.* I. 53 An asthmatic balsam that is 'truly efficacious and pleasant.'

3. *fig.* Puffing, wheezy.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* cxi, The asthmatic old steam-tug.

B. *sb.* A person suffering from asthma.

1610 BARROUGH *Physick* II. vii. (1639) 82 You must give unto the Asthmaticks.. Antidotes. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cur. Dis.* III. vii. 891 Why should the close air of a crowded room be balmiest of airs to some asthmatics?

Asthma·tical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

a 1639 WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq.* (1685) 467 Asthmatical straitness of respiration. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 Almost all the men were asthmatical.

Asthma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of one suffering from asthma.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 815/1 The waves heave rather asthmatically. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. xviii. 168 Old Burge..leaned forward coughing asthmatically.

Asti3, astigh, variants of ASTYE *v. Obs.*

Astigmatic (æstigmæ·tik), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *στίγμα, -ματ-* point + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by astigmatism.

1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1468/2 An astigmatic lens. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 82 The astigmatic cornea..has different curvatures in directions at right angles to each other.

Astigmatism (ăsti·gmătiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A structural defect in the eye (see quot.), which prevents the rays of light from being brought to a common focus on the retina.

1862 J. LAURENCE in *Med. Times* 1 Nov. 474/1 Correction both of the astigmatism and the ametropia. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 411 The cause of astigmatism is..unequal curvature of the cornea.

Astiler, obs. form of ASHLAR.

†**Asti·nt,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 astynt-an, 2–4 astynt-en, 3 astunt-en (*ii*), 4 astent. For inflexions, see STINT. [OE. *astyntan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *styntan* to STINT.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a standstill, to cause to cease or stop.

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (Sweet) 488 *Hebetatus* astyntid. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þeone kuðen heo neuere astunten hore cleppe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 835 So noble swerdes dent, That hem astint. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxii. 198 Tho were al maner plees of the kynges benche astent.

2. *intr.* To stop, stay.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 80 Heo schal tunen hire muð ϸ te swote breð..astunte wiðinnen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1109 Er þay come to Mantrible neuere þay ne astente.

3. *intr.* To cease, desist, leave off.

1250 LAY. 31891 Þo astunte þe cwaolm. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1842 He nel neuere a-stynte.

†**Asti·pulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *astipulāt-* ppl. stem of *a(d)stipulā-ri*, f. *ad* to + *stipulāri* to bargain, covenant. Cf. ADSTIPULATE, -ATION, in mod. treatises on Rom. Law.]

1. *intr.* To make an agreement or stipulation; to assent or agree (*to*).

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII* an. 10(R.) He nothynge denyed, but..did astipulate and agree to all thinges layed to hys charge. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xx. Wks. VII. 176 So the prophet astipulateth in the name of his God. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. § 1 All..have astipulated to this truth.

2. *trans.* To agree or assent to.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 50 Several of Hippocrates Aphorisms..do astipulate the same.

†**Asti·pula·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *astipulātiōnem*, n. of action f. *astipulāt-*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of agreeing to a proposal; agreement, bargain.

1594 R. PARSONS *Conf. Next Success.* I. v. 84 The astipulation and promises made on both sides. 1628 BP. HALL *Hon. Maried Clergie* III. § 10. 802, I..by the consent and astipulation of my princes..consigne to them, that monasterie.

2. The action of assenting to what has been alleged; a confirming statement.

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 96 The council..found..his reasons of defence manifest astipulations of the matter. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxii, By the Testimony, and Astipulation of the brute Beasts.

†**Asti·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 astyri-, astiri-an, 2 astiri-, asteri-, 3 asturi-en, 5 astere, 6 asteir. [OE. *astyri-an*, f. A- *pref.* 1 up, out + *styrian* to STIR; cogn. w. OHG. *irsturen*, MHG. *erstürn* to stir up.] To stir up, move, disturb, excite, physically or emotionally.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 4 Þæt water wæs astyred. — Mark xv. 11 Þa astyredon þa bisceopas þa menegu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He sake ne asterde. 1205 LAY, 28786 Astured wes al þas þeode strongliche swiðe. 1567 *Test. K. Hen. Stewart* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 262 My solace, sorow, sobbery to asteir.

Astir (ăstə·ɪ), *adv.*, orig. *phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + STIR *sb.* Not in any Dict. of 18th c.: not in Todd 1818, Craig 1847, Webster 1864. First in northern writers; perh. anglicized from Sc. ASTEER, q.v.] Stirring. a. *esp.* Out of bed, up and moving about.

[1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 23 Hush, there is some one on the stir!] 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. vii. (1842) 34 Astir by eight o'clock. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, It is lucky.. we have found our friends astir. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Crk.* iii. 46 The whole village was early astir. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxx. 281 Now it is morning, and everybody is astir. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 163 Early as it is, the world is astir.

b. *gen.* In motion. c. *fig.* In excitement.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. v. II, 314 All kings and kinglets..are astir; their brows clouded with menace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. i. 17 All hands are astir with their [the winds'] novel influences. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 34 The village is astir with sea-faring men. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 When there is much wind astir.

†**Asti·rbroad,** *adv. Obs.* [?f. A *prep.*[1], STIR *v.*, and ABROAD.] Stirring abroad, moving from place to place.

1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xix. § 224 The grasshopper..singeth astirbroad: the cricket at home.

†**Astite, as tite,** *advb. phr. Obs.* Chiefly *north.* Forms: 4 als tit(e, als tyte, als tyd, 4–5 alstite; 4 as tit, 4–5 as tyt, as tyte, as tyd, 5 astyht, 5–7 astite. The two words *as tite* were commonly written as one from 15th to 17th c. (cf. ASFAST, ASSOON.) Beside the obvious import (see As, A 3, 5, and TITE), it had the sense: As quick as might be, immediately (Fr. *aussitôt*).

[1325–1420 See other instances under ALSTITE.] *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 436 Þow shalt haue of vs þe deþ astyte. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1046 And lepe astite opon a stede. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 641 A! theff! yeld the astyt. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxii. 12 Al this schal I the tellen astyht. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 2 *Astite*, Anon, shortly, or as soon.

Astiune: see ASTRION.

Astod(e, pa. t. of ASTAND *v. Obs.*

Astomatous (ăstǫ·mătəs), *a.* [see next.] Having no mouth; applied in *Zool.* to the *Astomata* or 'mouthless' animals, a division of the Protozoa, comprising the *Gregarinidæ* and *Rhizopoda*.

1855 OWEN *Inv. Anim.* 669 Astomatous Infusoria..have no true or determinate mouth.

Astomous (æ·stŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄστομ-ος* mouthless (f. *ἀ* priv. + *στόμα, -ματ-*, mouth) + -OUS.] Having no mouth, astomatous; applied chiefly in *Bot.* to those Mosses in which the urn does not open by the detachment of the operculum.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 319 In what are called Astomous Mosses there is no deciduous operculum. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 Astomous, without a stoma or mouth.

†**Asto·nate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [north. f. ASTONÈD, with *-ate* written for *-et, -it*: see -ATE.] Astounded.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 113 (*ed.* 1710) Turnus astonate stude doun in studying [*ed.* 1874, astonyst stude dum.]

†**Astone, astun** (ăst*v*·n), *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 aston-e(n, 4 astune, astoune, 5 astoon, a-stown, 5–6 astoyne, astoun, 6 astonne, 6–7 a-ston, 7–8 astun (some of these only in pa. pple.). [The etymology and form-history present points of difficulty. To all appearance, *astone, astune, a-stoune*, was a. OF. *estone-r, estuner, estouner* (now *étonner*) to stun, strike senseless, stupefy, shock, astonish:—L. **extonāre*, f. *ex* out + *tonāre* to thunder: cf. cl. L. *attonāre* to strike with a thunderbolt, stun, stupefy. See A- *pref.* 9. The nature of its relation to STUN is as yet doubtful; connexion with mod.G. *staunen, erstaunen*, uncertain.]

(The form-history is rendered more difficult by the ME. habit of spelling *on* for *un* (cf. *son, sun; ton, tun; done, dun; some, sum; won, wont, etc.*), which probably obtained here, since Gower rhymed *astone, sone* (= OE. *sunu*, son), Chaucer *astoned, woned* (=OE. *wunod*, wont), and 18th c. writers had still *astun*. OF. *o, u*, sometimes gives Eng. *u* as in *tun, gum, sum*; sometimes *ou, ow* (through *ū*) as in *crown, sound, round, confound*; hence the forms *astun, astoun*; the late *aston* seems, like *astony, astonish*, to have been influenced by later F. *estonner*; *astoon* may have been a phonetic spelling of *astūn*; *astoyne* is unexplained. STUN (q. v.) is of later appearance, and so far as evidence goes, seems to be an aphetic form of *astun*. These words do not appear to have any connexion with OE. *stunian* to resound (the sense 'impingere' was only a bad guess of Junius, repeated by Lye, etc.); but, both in meaning and form, it is difficult to consider them not related to G. *staunen, erstaunen*, a modern word adopted in 18th century from Swiss *stūne*, for which German scholars would seek a Teutonic etymology: see Grimm, Kluge. From *astone* and its pa. pples. *astoned, astun'd, astound*, have arisen the variants *astony, astonied*, whence again *astonish, astonished*, with their derivatives; also a new vb. *astound*, and pple. *astounded*, with their derivatives. To *astun, astony, astonish, astound*, are thus all of common origin.)

1. *trans.* To stun; to strike senseless with a blow, or partially senseless with a loud noise; to paralyse a limb with anæsthetics; to paralyse action, strike powerless, stupefy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Þise byeþ uour strokes of þondre þet astoneþ þane zeneȝere and makeþ ssake. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 314 Of that strok astoned he was. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 493 With this mall I shall astone them all. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 160 Some commaund to astoyne the member before incisyon. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, The one legge and the one arme is benomed or astonned. 1576 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 99 Some do so astone the limmes of them that touch them, that they have no feeling.. a good while after. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 291 Who with the thundring noyse.. Astund the earth.

2. To daze (the eyes). *rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* (MS. G g. Camb.) 164 His face schon so bryhte That with the glem a-stonede was the syhte.

3. To smash or shiver with a blow.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astoynyn, or brese werkys (*v.r.* astoyn or brosyn), *Quatio, quasso.*

4. To strike mute with amazement, overwhelm one's presence of mind; to confound, astound; to astonish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 133 The moeueable poeple is a-stoned of alle þinges þat comen selde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1203 Þe grekes on þe ground were greatly astoynet. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astonyd, as mannys wytte, *Attono.* 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 276 Only to astonne and amaze the simple. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 342 Would it not astone a mind so pure?

5. *intr.* To be amazed, to be full of astonishment. (Cf. G. *erstaunen*.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 54 He drad him of his owne sone, That makith him wel the more astone.

† **Astoned, astunned** (ăstǫ·nd), *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 3–7 astoned, 4 astuned, astouned, 5 astonyd, astownyd, 5–6 astooned, astoyned, 4–6 astonned, 6–7 astond, 7 astund, 7–8 astunned. [Pa. pple. of prec. vb., pronounced in ME. ăstu·nĕd, ăstu·nd; but sometimes, like other ME. words in *-und*, lengthened to ăstū·nd, and spelt *astound, astownd*; see ASTOUND *ppl. a. Astoyned* in 15–16th c. is an unexplained variant, perhaps mixing *astoned* and *astonyed*.]

1. Stunned, benumbed, stupefied, insensible.

c 1300 *St. Margar.* 290 Þe folc..ful adoun for drede & leye þer as hi were astoned & as hi were dede. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6297 Hors and man astuned lay. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 76 So astoned that the eyen in hys heed were al troubled of the payne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 383 The same..dissolueth the blood that is astonde or fixed. 1624 QUARLES *Job Mil.* (1717) 187 Astun'd with sorrows. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 253 Prostrate he lies Astunn'd and impotent.

2. Stupid.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 122 Yif he be slowe and astoned..he lyueth as an asse.

3. Stricken with consternation or amazement, so as to lose presence of mind; amazed, overwhelmed, confounded; astonished.

1297 R. GLOUC. 396 Her hors were al astoned, & nolde after wylle Sywe noþer spore ne brydel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerks T.* 281 No wonder is thogh that she were astoned [astoned⁻⁵ *v. r.* astonyd, -yed]..Sche neuere was to swiche gestis woned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9488 All astonyt þai stode starond aboute. *c* 1500 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E. E. Rom.* (1858) II. 26 Virgilius was a stoned and merueyled greatly thereof. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 494 At whiche questyon all the lordes sat sore astonned, musynge muche. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 54 In so much yᵗ yᵉⁱ weer astooned. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philom.* (Arb.) 89, I stood astoynde. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xxxii. 352 He will be astond, and will say, In truth great is the God of Christians.

Astonied (ăstǫ·nid), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4–5 astoneyd, 4–6 -yed, 5 -eyed, 5–6 astoyned, astonnyed, -ied, 6– astonied. *Aphet.* 4 stoneyd, stoneȝid. [A variant of prec.; pa. pple. of ASTONY *v.*] (Various writers have apparently fancied this word to be a derivative of *stony*, and used it as = *petrified*, in the transferred senses 2, 3, 4.)]

† 1. Stunned, stupefied, deprived of sensation; primarily by a blow, but subseq. also by anæsthetics, cold, etc.; insensible, benumbed, paralysed.

c 1386 [see ASTONED 3]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 164 He fill to the grounde astonyed. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 Sir Edwarde..strake hym suche a stroke on the helme with his swerde, that he was astonyed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 451 The body and greeved place is only astonied, or made asleepe for a season. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 544 Benummed or astonied, a sleepe, without sence or feeling, *Torpidus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 323 Their feet will be immediatly benummed and astonied. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 87 The Sultan ..gave him such a blow upon the head, as might have killed a bull, so that the Emperour..astonied, fell down from his horse. 1611 COTGR., *Gourdi*, Benummed, astonied, stonnied.

† b. Of parts of the body: Rendered powerless, or functionless. Of the teeth: 'set on edge.' *Obs.*

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 373 To veynes astonyid ..ful of myth. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxx. 10 Thi teeth schulen be astonyed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 903 Synewes that ben astonyed other shronken.

2. Deprived for the moment of the power of action, dazed, paralysed. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 880 Stifly astoneyd for ioye. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 30 With iȝen astonyed. 1494 FABYAN V. cxxvii. 108 They were so astonyed, that they myght not goo one foote forwarde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxvii. 1 My hert is astonnied, and moued out of his place. 1596 R. LINCHE *Poems* (1877) 60 Stone-astonied, like a Deare at gaze. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 890 Adam .. Astonied stood and Blank, while horror chill Ran through his veins. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 319 And I astonied fell and could not pray.

3. Bewildered, filled with consternation, dismayed. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1503 This Emelye astoneyd was, And seide, 'What amounteth this, allas!' 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astonyed or a-stoyned yn mannys wytte, *Attonitus, consternatus, stupefactus, perculsus*. 1594 *Mirr. Policie* (1599) D, The part of a stout man is not to be astonied and cast downe in aduersity. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* ix. 3, I rent my garment and my mantle..and sate downe astonied. 1674 GOULDMAN *Lat. Dict.*, *Stupefio*, to be abashed or astonied. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* i. 2 Might well hold up his hands in astonied horror.

4. Greatly surprised, amazed, astonished. *arch.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 296 b/2 Hugelye tho was I astonied of this suddain adventure. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vii. 21 Euery one that goeth by, shall be astonnyed at this hye house. 1611 CHESTER *Dialogue* (1878) 127 Within the night they shine so gloriously, That mans astonied senses they do feed. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. J. Bruce* Wks. 1812 II. 353 The public eye astonied stare. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life* 70 Your brethren in the convent were much astonied at you.

† **Asto·niedness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Insensibility or benumbedness of body; stupor or torpor of mind.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 541 Astoniednesse or dulnesse of the minde..*Stupor*..Benummednesse or astoniednesse, *Torpor*. 1611 COTGR., *Stupeur*, Stupor, numnesse..astoniednesse.

† **Asto·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ASTONE *v.* + -ING¹.] = ASTONISHING. Cf. ASTONYING.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. ii. 9 Why art þou stille. Is it for schame or for astonynge? 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astonynge or a-stoynynge yn wytte.

Astonish (ăstǫ·niʃ), *v.* Also 6 astonysshe. Aphetized in 7 to STONISH. [An alteration (not found before 1500) of earlier *astony*, as if this represented a F. **estonnir, estonissant.* Perhaps such a form had arisen in Anglo-Fr.: Palsgrave has 'astonysshyng, *estonissement*,' Godefroy a ppl. adj. *estoni*.]

† 1. To deprive of sensation, as by a blow; to stun, paralyse, deaden, stupefy. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 439/1, I astonysshe with a stroke upon the heed, *Jestourdis*. 1550 DK. SOMERSET in Coverdale *Spir. Perle* (1588) Pref. A. iv b, Medicines that doth but astonishe the sore place. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XV. 1124 The one smote the king upon the head, the other astonished his shoulder. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 597 A kind of fish that hath power to astonish the hands of them that take it, *Torpedo*. 1635 PEMBLE *Wks.* 52 The Stoikes..did rather astonish than conquer them [*i. e.* desires and passions].

† b. To set the teeth on edge. *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 321 Teeth astonished. The cause is a sowre tast. *The cure*: Purslane chewed.

† 2. To stun mentally; to shock one out of his wits; to drive stupid, bewilder. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 438/2, I astonysshe, I dull one, I take from him the quicknesse of his wytte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xii. 40 The king..as if he had been distracted, was almost astonished at the sight.

† 3. To shock one out of his self-possession, or confidence; to dismay, terrify. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 12 Be astonished (o ye heauens), be afrayde, and abashed at soch a thinge. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 56 When the most mightie Gods, by tokens, send Such dreadfull Heraulds to astonish vs.

4. To give a shock of wonder by the presentation of something unlooked for or unaccountable; to amaze, surprise greatly.

1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vii. 28 The people were astonished at his doctrine. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 7 Cabades..seeing it, was astonisht, and all the Persians with him. 1776–88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1813) VIII. 83 The Romans..astonished the Greeks by their sincere and simple performance of the most burthensome engagements. 1844 MACAULAY *Chatham, Ess.* (1852) 729 Weymouth had a natural eloquence, which sometimes astonished those who knew how little he owed to study.

† **Asto·nishable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Calculated to astonish, surprising, wonderful.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xix. (*title*) 110 The Astonishable power of Nick-names. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 276 Men have rare endowments, and astonishable demeanour.

Astonished (ăstǫ·niʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 6 -ist, 7 -isht. [f. ASTONISH + -ED.]

† 1. Bereft of sensation; stunned, benumbed. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 50 a, The water doth lyke recover astonished or benummed partes of the body. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 460 Who lay..apoplecticall or astonished. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1106 This cures the nerves relaxed, contracted, astonished.

† 2. Stunned or paralysed mentally, bereft of one's wits; stupefied, bewildered. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 59 Pallas, astonyst of sa hie a name. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 5 Musidorus..had his wits astonished with sorrow. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. 502 Blind, astonished, and struck with superstition as with a planet; in one word, Monks.

3. Filled with consternation; dismayed. *arch.*

1653 CRASHAW *Sacr. Poems* 147 Th' astonish'd nymphs their flood's strange fate deplore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. (R.) With rage inflam'd, astonish'd with surprize. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, But Maggie stood right sair astonish'd.

4. Amazed, full of surprised wonder.

1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 105 This fierce defiance Greece astonish'd heard. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 228 Beaten to death with sticks, before the eyes of the astonished emperor. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIII. ix, The towers of Yamenpur Rise on the astonish'd sight.

Astonishedly (ăstǫ·niʃtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an astonished manner; with astonishment.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl.* (R.) Was it, that thy amazedness..astonishedly waited for the success? 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xiii. (Arb.) 35 Hee neuer heares any thing more astonishtly than what hee knowes before. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr., Delightedly and, I may add, astonishedly young.

Asto·nishedness. ?*Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. prec. + -NESS.] Astonishment, amazement.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Astonysshednesse, *frayeur*.

Astonisher (ăstǫ·niʃəɹ). [f. ASTONISH *v.* + -ER¹.] He who or that which astonishes: see quot.

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Print.* 20 Better known as the Exclamation Point. Printers term it the Astonisher, and..the Scarer. 1881 *Times* 27 Oct., A true Hibernian astonisher.

Astonishing (ăstǫ·niʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] † a. Deprivation of sensation; paralysis, benumbment. *Obs.* b. Dismaying. *arch.* c. Surprised wonder.

1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Astonysshing, *estonnissement*. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 95 The cramp, the Apoplexie, the astonishing and the trembling of the members. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* II. lviii, He kneeles him downe with some astonishing. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 712/1 To the astonishing and amazement of the mightie. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 6 *Exanimatio*, an astonishing, a disheartening.

Asto·nishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] † a. Stunning, benumbing, paralysing. *Obs.* † b. Stupefying, confounding, bewildering. *Obs.* c. Filling with wonder, surprising, wonderful.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 52 Them that have convulsions, or any astonishing disease. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* vi. 15 Some astonishing bombast, which men only till they understand are scared with. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* § 4 What incredible and astonishing actions do we find..tumblers bring their bodies to. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 9 Circumstances that are both credible and astonishing. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 296 It is an age of astonishing events. Nothing happens in the ordinary course. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 64 The marvelous legendary growths which collect around certain names, have an astonishing vitality.

Asto·nishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an astonishing manner; to an astonishing degree; amazingly, surprisingly.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. 1834, 227/2 Considerations that would render this astonishingly strange. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 744 Wherever bills of exchange originated, they are become astonishingly numerous.

Asto·nishingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being astonishing.

1731 in BAILEY.

Asto·nishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

† 1. Loss of physical sensation, insensibility; paralysis, numbness, deadness. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel Health* 153 b, It avayleth also in the hote joynt aches..in causing an astonishment to those places. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 431 Those which are troubled with any deafness or astonishment in any part of their bodies. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 234 There is astonishment of the Leg by compression of the Nerves.

† b. 'Setting on edge' of the teeth. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 176 Purcelane eaten doth cure the roughnesse and astonishment of the teeth.

† 2. Loss of sense or 'wits'; being out of one's wits or at one's wits' end; mental prostration, stupor. *Wine of astonishment*: stupefying wine. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lx. 3 To drinke the wine of astonishment [*Genev.* giddines]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 316 If such astonishment as this can sieze Eternal spirits. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 271, I had a kind of astonishment upon me for a great while.

3. Loss of presence of mind, coolness, or courage; dismay, consternation, dread. *arch.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) With no less wonder to us than astonishment to themselves. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 26 They stricken were with great astonishment, And their faint hearts with senselesse horror queld. 1733 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 381 A man under an astonishment betwixt the hope of life and the fear of death. 1861 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 339 Let not the astonishment of your present grief supersede your zeal for God's work.

4. Mental disturbance or excitement due to the sudden presentation of anything unlooked for or unaccountable; wonder temporarily overpowering the mind; amazement.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 401 Epicures & Atheists, must needs be driuen into an astonishment at this. 1630 MILTON *On Shaks.*, Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thy selfe a livelong monument. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 2 We are flung into pleasing astonishment at such unbounded views. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 6 The splendid scenes beheld with astonishment by Europe. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 47 He looked at her for a moment in astonishment.

5. An object of astonishment; a cause of sudden consternation or wonder.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 37 Thou shalt become an astonishment, a prouerbe, and a by-worde. 1666 PERRINCHIEF *Serm. Westm.* 7 Nov. 32 [It] makes his Memory an execration, and his Name an astonishment. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 459 Mr. Carmichael's silence has been long my astonishment.

Astony (ăstǫ·ni), *v. arch.* Forms: 3 astoney, 3–5 astonie, -ye, 6 astunnye, 6– astony. [A variant of ASTONE, of difficult explanation; perh. the ending is due to OF. pa. pple. *estoné, estonné*. The instance in the *Ayenbite* may be only the inf. in *-ie* of *astone*: it has pr. tense *aston-eth*.]

1. *trans.* = ASTONE; to stun, paralyse, astound, amaze.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Hou it ssolde ous ssende and astonie. *Ibid.* 257. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 113 þes wordis astonyeden hem. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 260 This soden cas this man astonyed so [So 2 MSS.; astoneyd⁻¹, astoned⁻³]. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxi. 4 Myn herte fadide, derknessis astonieden me [1382 dercnesses stoneid maden me]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 51 With her sterne stounes [they will] astonye al the erthe. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxviii. 4 The kepers were astunnyed. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) I. xvi, A myghty stroke upon the helme whyche astonyed hym sore. 1593 NASHE *Christes Teares* (1613) 10 O Ierusalem.. that stonest, and astoniest thy Prophets with thy peruersnesse. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & Warre w. Angels*, His word was with power, which astonied the auditours. [Later instances, see ASTONIED.]

2. *intr.* (? or *absol.*) (Cf. ASTONE 5.) *rare.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 195 She stares at the wound where it gapes and astonies. [A rhyme to *Adonis*.]

† **Asto·nying,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] = ASTONISHING, ASTONISHMENT; see their senses.

1388 WYCLIF *Amos* iv. 6 Y gaf to 30u astonying [1382 eggyng] of teeth in all 3oure cities. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel Health* 131 a, The person troubled with..the astonying of partes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Effray*.. feare, astonying, abashing, amasing. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 457 With blindnesse and with astonying of heart. 1666 WALLIS in I. Mather *Rem. Provid.* 84 Besides a present astonying or numness, had no other hurt.

Astoop (ăstū·p), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1+STOOP *sb.*] In an inclined or leaning position.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 13 Taking the Cauldron from off the fire, and setting it astoop, so that the lees and dregs .. may not with any water run over the brims of the vessel. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 51 Heigh day! my darling wine astoop!

†**Asto·re,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *estore-r, estaure-r* to construct, repair, restore, furnish:—late pop. L. *'staurāre,* for L. *instaurāre* to erect, repair, renew, refresh. Hence the aphetic STORE *v.* now in use.]

1. To repair, restore, mend.

c 1300 *Alexander* in *Rouland & Vern.* (1836) Introd. 24 And [I yeld] Ich a thousand pounde and more, Your harmes for to astore.

2. To furnish, fit out, provide, store.

1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Þe nywe forest .. he louede ynou, And astored yt wel myd bestys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Þet bread tuies ybake huermide he astoreþ his ssip. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astoryn, or instoryn wyth nedefulle thyngys, *Instauro.* 1530 PALSGR. 439/1 This house is astored of all things.

†**Asto·re,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *estor* (med.L. *instaurum*) provision, f. *estorer*: see prec. Cf. the aphetic STORE.] Provision, stock of provisions.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8068 To kepe wele her charrois, Her astore and her harnois.

†**A-sto·re,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [App. A *prep.*1 in + STORE.] In great number; in a heap; together.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2110 He ladde to-fore Gode knyghtis and doughty astore. *Ibid.* 5002 Every wilde dere astore, Hy mowen by cours ernen tofore. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 926 Men unkek gate and halle-dore, Barons entrede in astore.

†**A·storgy.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. Gr. *ἀστοργία,* f. *ἄστοργος,* f. *ἀ* priv. + *στοργή* natural affection, love.] Want of natural affection.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxii. 107 (D.) Upon an Ostrich, more unnatural Than barbarous She, rode meagre Astorgy.

Astound (ăstau·nd), *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 4 astuned, 4–6 astouned, 5 astownyd, 6 astownd, 6 astound. [A phonetic development of ASTONED, *astun'd,* ME. (ăstu·nĕd, ăstu·nd), by lengthening and subsequent diphthongizing of the *u,* as happened in *bound, found, ground, round,* OE. *bunden, funden, grund,* OF. *rond.* The result was to dissociate *astūnd, astound* from *astone, astun,* and to make it appear as an independent adjective.]

†1. Stunned, stupefied. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 88 Ase a mesel ther he lay Astouned in spote and blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6297 Hors and man astuned lay. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 35 His hollow eyne Lookt deadly dull, and stared as astound.

2. Confounded, distracted; amazed; astounded. *arch.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 4013 Where with the Sowdon was astownyd sore. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 5 With staring countenance .. as one astownd. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. lxv, Vafrine .. with griefe and care Remain'd astound. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xl, Earth astound, Bids dogs with houls give warning. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxi, Ellen, dizzy and astound As sudden ruin yawned around. 1881 ROSSETTI *Bal. & Sonn.* 126 Astound of the fearful sight.

Astound (ăstau·nd), *v.* [f. *c* 1600 from the prec., either by treating it as a simple adj., and forming a factitive vb. on it, as in *round,* to *round,* or by taking it as the contracted form of a pa. pple. *astounded,* which implied a vb. *to astound.* (Cf. ME. *send = sended,* pa. pple. of SEND *v.*) The latter view is supported by the facts that the pple. *astounded* (see next) appears much earlier than the other parts of the verb, and that our earliest instance of the latter shows *astound* as (contracted) pa. tense. Analogous changes appear in the vb. *sound, sounded,* for OF. *soner, suner, souner,* ME. *soun,* pa. t. *souned, soun'd,* and in several other words. (Cf. esp. the vulgar *drownd, drownded,* for *drown, drown'd.*)]

†1. To deprive of consciousness, stupefy. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. xxiii, No weapon on his hard'ned helmet bit, No puissant stroke his senses once astound. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1138 The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more The noise astounds.

2. To shock with alarm, surprise, or wonder; to strike with amazement.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 210 These thoughts may startle well, but not astound The virtuous mind. 1642 — *Apol. Smectymn.* (1851) 306 It was intended to astound and to astonish the guilty Prelats. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 367 Who could .. have dazzled and astounded the world with celestial visions. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Statics* xxxii. § 6 Very intimate friends occasionally astound him by quite unexpected behaviour.

Astounded (ăstau·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ASTOUND *ppl. a.,* the *-ed* marking more distinctly its participial character; cf. *content, contented,* etc., and see prec., of which this is now the pa. pple.]

†1. Stunned, stupefied. *Obs.* 2. Shocked mentally, amazed; confounded with surprise and wonder.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXII. 9171 With langur of lust, and of loue hote, He was stithly astondid, stird into þoght. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 199 Astounded with a mightie blow, I stood awhile insensible of payne. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIX. xi, Abashed, confounded .. yea all astounded In overpowering fear and deep dismay. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 688 We are .. astounded at the enormous prices which the greater part of them produce.

Astou·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Shocking with surprise or wonder, amazing.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol., Threatening the world with high astounding terms. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (T.) The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and astounding face. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smectymn.* (1851) 306 It was an astounding prayer. 1855 DK. BUCKHM. *Crt. Geo. III,* III. 450 The astounding climax came in the shape of the surrender of the Austrian army at Ulm.

Astou·ndingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an astounding manner; amazingly.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 273 Affrontingly gracious or astoundingly impertinent by fits and starts. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* II. 228 His memory is astoundingly good.

Astoundment (ăstau·ndmĕnt). [f. ASTOUND *v.* + -MENT.] The condition of being stricken with amazement; profound astonishment.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 260 In wonder, says Aristotle, does philosophy begin: and in astoundment, says Plato, does all true philosophy finish. 1823 LAMB *Elia* XVIII. 93/1 The fountains .. which I have made .. to the astoundment of the young urchins my contemporaries.

†**Astou·nedness.** *Obs.* [f. *astouned* (early form of ASTOUND *ppl. a.*) + -NESS.] The quality of being 'astound,' or astounded; mental stupefaction from terror, surprise, or alarm.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* N iv a, Little lacked that they were not chaunged throughe astounednesse into stones.

Astown(e, astoyne, -d: see ASTONE, -ED, ASTOUND.

†**A·stracism.** *Obs. rare.* [? from some confusion of ASTERISK, ASTERISM.] An asterism or constellation; an asterisk.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii. Above the threefold astracism of heaven. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Silver Coin* 6 Some have derived it [*sterling*] from a Star or Astracism.

A-straddle (ăstræ·d'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + STRADDLE *v.*] In a straddling position, with the legs stretched out widely across something. *A-straddle of*: bestriding.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* I. i. (1736) 4 A-straddle we got and so rode after him. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxvi. 224 The tongs .. were placed upright astraddle in front of the grate. 1873 W. MAYO *Never Again* xxiv. 314 Strong-minded philanthropists .. astraddle of the biggest and most rampant hobbies.

Astragal (æ·străgăl). Also 7 astrigal. [(? a. F. *astragale*), ad. L. *astragalus,* a. Gr. *ἀστράγαλος* a huckle-bone (in *pl.* dice), a moulding in the capital of a column, a leguminous plant. See also ASTRAGALUS.]

1. *Phys.* The ball of the ankle-joint; the huckle-bone; = ASTRAGALUS 1. Hence in *pl.* (as in Gr.): Dice, which were orig. huckle-bones.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Astragal* .. a bone of the heel. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 391 Eros as Ganymedes' conqueror at the game of astragals.

2. *Arch.* A small moulding, of semicircular section, sometimes plain, sometimes carved with leaves or cut into beads, placed round the top or bottom of columns, and used to separate the different parts of the architrave in ornamental entablatures. Also *attrib.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j a, Nowe at the toppe of Scapus, you shall make Astragalus. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi. xlvi, From the astrigal To the flat frieze. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 89 An astragal .. has berries often cut on it. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 14 The torus when very small becomes an astragal. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 402 *Roundel,* a bead or astragal moulding.

3. *Gunnery.* A ring or moulding encircling a cannon about six inches from the mouth.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Astragal* .. is therefore transferred to the canon. 1692 in Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Astragal, or Cornice Ring. 1862 GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.,* Muzzle Astragal and Fillets.

4. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tyles,* Scallop or Astragal are used in some places for weather Tyling. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Tyle,* Scallop or astragal Tyles are .. like plain tiles, only their lower ends are in form of an astragal.

Astragalar (ăstræ·gălăr), *a. Phys.* [f. ASTRAGAL-US + -AR.] Of or pertaining to an astragalus.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 218 The astragalar part .. would seem to include the scaphoid. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 146 The astragalar articular surfaces.

†**Astra·galize.** *v. Obs.*−0 [ad. Gr. *ἀστραγαλίζειν,* f. *ἀστράγαλος*: see ASTRAGAL and -IZE.] 'To play at dice.' Cockeram 1623. 'To play at Dice, Huckle-bones, or Tables.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

Astra·galoid, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἀστράγαλ-os* (see prec.) + -OID.] Shaped like an astragalus.

Astragalomancy (ăstræ·gălo|mæ·nsi). [f. as prec. + -MANCY; cf. Gr. *ἀστραγαλόμαντις.*] Divination by means of dice or huckle-bones.

1652 in GAULE *Magastrom.* 166. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Amply disclosed unto you .. by astragalomancy.

‖ **Astragalus** (ăstræ·gălŭs). [L., a. Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*: see ASTRAGAL.]

1. *Phys.* The ball of the ankle-joint, the upper bone of the foot, on which the tibia rests.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.,* Astragallus .. is in maner as ye nut of a crosbow rounde on eche syde. 1696 PHILLIPS *Astragal*; ed. 1706 *Astragalus.* 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 210 The astragalus is the keystone of the arch of the foot, and supports the whole weight of the body.

2. *Bot.* An extensive genus of leguminous plants, of which *A. verus* produces gum tragacanth, and three British species are known as Milk-vetch.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 17 Astragalus .. may be called in english peaserthnut. 1862 BELLEW *Afghan.* 199 Several varieties of astragalus and other leguminous plants.

†**Astrai·n,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 astreyn, 5 estrayne. [a. OF. *astreign-* stem of *astreindre, astraindre*:—L. *astringĕre* to ASTRINGE.] To bind; to put under obligation; to restrain.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 He may astreyn himsilf a 3er to dwel wiþ a man to serue him. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/4 Jhesus .. was taken, estrayned, haled forth, and mocked. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 108 And free in place Will die, ere base cord hand and foot astraine.

A-strain (ăstrē·n), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + STRAIN.] On the strain, straining.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 328 Eyes .. with conscious lids astrain In recognition. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 164 A-strain, All gifts of that sweet time to gain.

Astrakhan (æstrăkæ·n). The skin of still-born or very young lambs from Astrakhan in Russia, the wool of which resembles fur.

1766 EARL MARCH in *Selwyn & Contemps.* II. 116 My black silk coat lined with an Astrakan. 1859 W. BOYD *Swartzen,* With a muff .. Of chinchilla, fitch, opossum, Astrakhan.

Astral (æ·străl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *astrālis,* f. *astr-um* star: see -AL1.]

1. Of, connected with, or proceeding from the stars; consisting of stars, starry.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 14 Those things which are simply formall are astrall and spirituall. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. 501 There needs no fatal necessity or astral impulses. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 139 The religion was to a certain extent astral. 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 331 Astral showers covered the heavens.

b. *Astral spirits*: those formerly supposed to live in the heavenly bodies, variously represented as fallen angels, souls of dead men, and spirits originating in fire.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 143/2 Neither Astrall spirit nor Angel can prevail against one ray of the Deity. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 358 All his [Glanvill's] talk of 'aërial and astral spirits' I take to be stark nonsense. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii, Who could .. as the Alchymists professed to do .. distil you an 'Astral spirit' from the ashes.

2. Star-shaped, star-like. *Astral lamp*: one resembling an Argand lamp, with the oil contained in a flattened ring, and so contrived that uninterrupted light is thrown upon the table below it.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 5 Sometimes they [the Hairs] are Astral as upon Lavender. 1834 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* iv. 47 Shines only with an astral lustre. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithed. Rom.* II. vi. 100 The glow of an astral-lamp was penetrating mistily through the white curtain.

B. *sb.* An astral lamp. Also *attrib.*

c 1860 WHITTIER *Maud Müller* xlvii, The weary wheel to a spinnet turned, The tallow candle an astral burned. 1883 *N. Y. World* in *Glasg. Week. Her.* 9 June 8/3 An ordinary tin can .. in which astral oil is sold.

A·strally, *adv. rare*−1. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an astral manner; according to the stars.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. i. 1 Astrological Medicine is that which teacheth Astrally .. how to .. Cure all .. Diseases.

A-strand (ăstræ·nd), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + STRAND.] On the strand, stranded.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xiii, The tall ship .. Amid the breakers lies astrand. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs of Italy* 24 You lie like a seaweed well astrand.

Astrange, obsolete form of ESTRANGE.

†**Astra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *estrangle-r* (mod. *étrangler*), cogn. with Pg. *estrangular,* It. *strangolare*:—L. *strangulā·re,* ad. Gr. *στραγγαλά-ειν, στραγγαλίζειν* to STRANGLE, f. *στραγγάλη* halter. Cf. ESTRANGLE, in Caxton from continental French, and the aphetic STRANGLE.] To strangle, suffocate.

1297 R. GLOUC. 342 Mossel he dude in to hys mouþ .. Hyt byleuede amydde hys þrote, astrangled he was ry3t þere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 He 3ernþ to þe þrote .. him uor to astrangli. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 296 b/1 It hath nigh mee astrangled.

†**Astrau·ght,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. after *distraught,* as if from a vb. **astract*; cf. *asposit.*] Distraught, distracted.

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 179 (R.) At her syght he was so astraught, that .. he made peace with the Massiliens. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* cxvii. 721 Needes must wee bee astraught or rather utterly blockish.

†**Astrau·ghted,** *pa. pple. rare*−1. = prec.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. 504 (1567) 37 Astraughted like an image made of marble stone he lyes. [Ovid, *Met.* III. 418 *Adstupet* ..]

†**Astray·,** *v. Obs.* [var. ESTRAY (see A- *pref.* 9), a. OF. *estraier,* according to P. Meyer, cogn. w. Pr. *estraguar*:—L. **extrāvagāre,* f. *extra* out of bounds + *vagāre* to wander. Chiefly found in pa. pple. *astraied* = OF. *estraié*: cf. ASTRAY *adv.,* ESTRAY *v.,* and the aphetic STRAY.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 132 This prest was drunke and goth astraied. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 110 Offend thy law yet will I not: to renne from it astraid. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* ii. 352 (D.) They astraid From God their guide.

†Astray', *sb. Obs.* [variant of ESTRAY, a. AF. *estray*, q.v.] A stray beast; an estray.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astray, or a best that goythe astray.

Astray (ăstrē'), *adv.* or *a.* Forms: 3 o strai, 3–4 on stray, 5 on the straye, of stray; 4 a-streyey, a-strayey; 4–5 a-stray, 6 astraie, -aye, -aigh, 5– astray. [Already in 14th c. often written *o stray, on stray, of stray*, as if f. A *prep.*[1] + STRAY; but of *stray* as a separate sb. no early instances have been found; so that *astray* was perhaps orig. the OF. pa. pple. *estraié, estrayé*, 'strayed' (see ASTRAY *v.*, and cf. the southern form *astrayey*, 1380) with *-e* lost (first in the north), used as a predicative adjective, and thence as an adv., and confused with forms like *a-float, a-sleep, a-loft*. As adj. the simple STRAY is now used: cf. *alive, live* (fish), *a-squint, squint* (eyes).]

1. Out of the right way, away from the proper path, wandering.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6827 þi faas beist þou findes o strai [*v.r.* on stray]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 1161 When I schulde start in þe strem astraye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 195 Mony a steid Fleand on stray. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3730 Rennynge a-streyey þar on þe waye. *Ibid.* 5532 Ynowe [stedes] þay founde withoute gon, A-strayey on þe grene. *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* 63 Loke and tell, and yf thou maye, Starres standinge one the straye. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, Opon a startand stede he strikes oute of stray. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 158 And saugh an horse go a-stray. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 358 And lead these testie Riuals so astray. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxvi, Why urge thy chase so far astray?

2. Away from the right; in or into error or evil.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxii. 3 They go astraie & speake lyes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 4 So ferre gone astraigh from Christe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 109 Nay, in that you are astray. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 17 One young lady going astray shall subject her relations to .. discredit and distress. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 478 Evil counsellors had led him astray.

†Astray'ly, *adv. Obs.* [f. ASTRAY + -LY.] Astray.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astrayly, *Palabunde*.

‖ Astre. [a. OF. *astre, aistre* (mod.F. *âtre*) 'hearth,' of unknown origin.

(See Brachet *âtre*, Littré *âtre, êtres*, Diez *piastra*. The med.L. *astrum*, in same sense, is quoted by Du Cange only from English authors, as if formed on AF. *astre*.)]

A hearth, a home. Hence **Astrer** (see quot.)

[1292 BRITTON II. xxxviii. § 6 Chescun communer qi ad astre en mesme la vile.] *?a* 1500 in Utterson *Pop. Poetry* II. 78 (Halliw.) Bad her take the pot .. And set it aboove upon the astire. 1576 W. LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 507 Astre, that is to say, the stocke, harth, or chimney, for fire. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 278 They have the privilege of the Astre, or herth for fire, in the Mansion house. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 155 *note*, An astrer .. was a peasant householder, residing at the hearth or home where he was bred. 1882 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 191 [In] Montgomeryshire .. Austerland is that which had a house upon it in ancient times.

† Astre'an, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. ἀστραῖ-ος starry (cf. L. *Astræus, Astræa*) + -AN.] Of or belonging to the stars.

1647 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix. (1726) 425 Every Star in Heaven .. is coloniz'd and replenish'd with Astrean Inhabitants.

Astrelabre, obs. form of ASTROLABE.

†Astre'ngth, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + STRENGTH *v.*] To strengthen, establish, confirm.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Þerefore sal hure beliaue bie þe betere astrengþed. 1297 R. GLOUC. 180 He .. bygan to astrengþy ys court.

†Astre'tch, *v. Obs.* For forms see STRETCH *v.* [OE. *astręccan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *stręccan* to STRETCH; cogn. w. OHG. *arstrecchan*, mod.G. *erstrecken*.] To stretch forth, reach out, extend.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 194 Astrece ðine hand ofer ða sæ. Moyses ða astrehte his hand. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *MS. Soc. Antiq.* No. 134. 262 (Halliw.) His hyȝe vertu astreccheth With bokis of his ornat enditynge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Astretchyn or arechyn, *Attingo*.

Astrict (ăstri'kt), *v.* Also 7–9 **adstrict**. [f. L. *astrict-* ppl. stem of *astringĕre* to ASTRINGE.]

1. *trans.* To bind up, confine within narrow limits, compress; *hence*, to render costive.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 239 The Course of water astricted .. will flow and burst out in continuance of tyme. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 42 The Stomach .. to be .. Astricted or bound, not Loose. 1863 C. WALTON in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 406 A little globe, so contracted, astricted, and narrowed, that, etc.

2. To bind by moral or legal obligation.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 108 His fader was astrictit be souerties in parliament. 1688 *Ess. Magistr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 7 Tied to the same rules they were adstricted to. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 87 Whether a man .. be astricted to the inheritance by necessity of law.

3. To restrict, tie down, limit *to*.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* H v. b, Ye monethes .. war æquall to ye cowrse of ye moon: ȝeit war thay nocht astricted yairto. 1619 *Sacrilege Sacr. Handled* 6 Holy meates were astricted to only holy persons. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1870) II. 403 The mind is thus astricted to certain necessary modes or forms of thought.

4. *Sc. Law.* To restrict in tenure. See ASTRICTED.

† Astri'ct, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *astrictus*; see prec.] Compressed, concise.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 8 An Epitaph is .. an astrict pithie Diagram.

Astri'cted, *ppl. a.* [f. ASTRICT *v.* + -ED.] Confined, restricted; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* applied to lands held on such terms that the tenant must take grain grown upon them to be ground at a particular mill, paying a toll called *multure* or *thirlage*.

1656 FERGUSSON *On Coloss.* 130 That astricted dispensation under the Old Testament. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 229 Thirlage may be extinguished by a charter of the astricted lands. 1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Affairs Edinb.* 37 Astricted multures payable by the brewers.

Astri'cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING^{2}.] That astricts; binding, restricting.

1837 C. LOFFT *Self-form.* I. 284 An adstricting business or profession.

Astriction (ăstri'kʃən). Also 6–7 **adstriction**. [ad. L. *a(d)striction-em*, n. of action f. *astringĕre* to ASTRINGE. Cf. F. *astriction*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of binding or drawing close together, esp. the soft organic tissues; the state of being thus bound; constriction; constipation.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 110 a, Seth the gall if the disease requyre great adstriction or bindyng .. in wyne. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. i. 63 This Disease is also begot by adstriction .. of the Optick Nerves. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 268 Subject to Astriction of the Belly. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Astriction*, term for the act of using, or the state produced by the use of, astringent medicines; also for constipation.

†2. Astringent quality, astringency. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 94 The roote is full of iuice, bytyng wyth a certayne astriction. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatr.* 251 The tast of astriction, or an earthly sharpness or harshness. 1750 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 552 Endued with Qualities of .. Astriction, and the like.

†3. Moral or legal binding; obligation, bond. *? Obs.*

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 56 He wald bind him .. under quhat astrictionis thay plesit. *a* 1631 DONNE *Aristeas* (1633) 141 Linked together by astriction of firme amity. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 53 Hence will not follow any divine astriction more then what is subordinate to the glory of God.

4. Restriction; *spec.* obligation to have grain ground at a particular mill: see ASTRICTED.

1619 *Sacrilege Sacr. Handled* 6 If astriction to holy and Ceremoniall persons .. maketh a thing truely Legall and Ceremoniall. 1836 S. LAING *Resid. Norway* i. 48 In Norway there is no astriction to mills.

Astrictive (ăstri'ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **adst-**. [f. L. *astrict-* (see ASTRICT *v.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **astrictīvus*. Cf. F. *astrictif*, 16th c. in Littré.]

†1. Binding, obligatory. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 155 Being a law astrictive and preceptive. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Machiavel* (1673) 358 Becoming, like Juglers Knots, no ways astrictive to the more Potent.

2. Having a tendency to draw together or contract organic tissue; astringent, styptic.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 67 b, This tree .. is adstrictive of nature. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 48 It is astrictiue and will strengthen a weak stomack. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 20 Vitriol .. is also stiptick and astrictive.

B. as *sb.* An astringent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 607 So many astrictives.

Astri'ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] Astringently.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xlii. (1678) 657 Aluminous waters taste very astrictively.

† Astri'ctly, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ASTRICT *a.* + -LY^{2}.] Closely, strictly.

1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 Noght .. that eyther I, or any others behoued astricktly to follow it.

† Astri'ctory, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *astrictōrius*, f. *astrict-*: see ASTRICT *v.* and -ORY.] Astrictive, astringent.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 They .. corroborate .. the stomacke, by their light astrictory faculty. 1731 in BAILEY.

Astride (ăstrəi'd), *adv.* and *prep.*, orig. *phr.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + STRIDE.]

A. *adv.* In a striding position; with the legs stretched wide apart, or so that one leg is on each side of some object between, as when a person is on horseback. *Astride of*: bestriding.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 764 Does not the Whore of Bab'lon ride Upon her horned Beast astride? 1785 COWPER *Tirocin.* 366 The playful jockey scow'rs the room .. astride upon the parlour broom. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXX. I. 297 The way in which the impudent little beggar stands astride, and sticks his little feet out. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* viii. 209 Sitting astride of a house-roof.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* IX. 110 When a man's fancy gets astride on his reason. 1839–42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XII. lxxix. § 57. 48 Napoleon's central position astride on the Elbe.

B. *prep.* With one leg on each side of, bestriding.

1713 *Guardian* No. 112 (1756) II. 118 It is my intention to sit astride the dragon upon Bow steeple. 1883 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 49/1 Astride his grandpa's cane.

Astridge, obs. form of OSTRICH.

Astri'ferous, *a. ? Obs.* [f. L. *astrifer* (f. *astri-* comb. form of *astrum* star + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or containing stars, starry.

1656 in BLOUNT *Gloss.* 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 508 That vast space between Earth and the astriferous Heaven.

Astri'gerous, *a. ? Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *astriger* (f. *astri-* star + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] = prec.

1731 in BAILEY.

Astringe (ăstri'ndʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 **adstringe**, 7 **astring**. [ad. L. *a-, ad-stringĕre*, f. *ad* to + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.]

1. *trans.* To bind together, draw close (the organic tissues); to constrict, compress; *hence*, to render costive, constipate.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 41 b, Ivy is of a contrary .. facultie, adstringing, binding. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 789 Cobweb adstringeth .. and closeth up wounds. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 They coarctate the breast, and astringe the belly. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Vinegar* .. will so much astringe the Fibres of the whole Body. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 25 Every living soft tissue .. may .. have its tonicity increased, or be astringed.

†2. *intr.* To become constricted or compressed.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 819 (R.) The moister anything is .. given it is to cold, to astringe and congeal.

†3. *trans.* To bind morally or legally; to put under obligation or necessity; to oblige. *Obs.*

1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 119 Your Grace is not astringed or bounden to any charge. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. ii, Natures does astring a dewteous child To obey his parent. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. 32 The desire, as astringing, always begets a resistance equal to itself.

Astringency (ăstri'ndʒĕnsi). Also 7 **adstr-**. [f. ASTRINGENT: see -ENCY.]

1. Astringent quality.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 510 Astringencie of Vitrioll. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 46 Caustic Medicines, which act by their great astringency. 1881 A. GRIFFITH in *Sci. Gossip* No. 203. 249 The astringency of tea is due to the tannin present.

†2. Astriction, astricted state. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 344 [It] gives a gentle astringency to the Membranous Parts.

3. *fig.* Harshness, sternness, austerity.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. xix. 179 The doubtful credit of any wiser person might produce the same astringency. 1865 DRAPER *Int. Devel. Europe* xxi. 504 The lank-haired Puritan .. his face corrugated with religious astringency.

Astringent (ăstri'ndʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *astringent*, ad. L. *astringentem*, pr. pple. of *astringĕre*: see ASTRINGE and -ENT.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having power to draw together or contract the soft organic tissues; binding, constrictive, styptic.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H j b, I cal austere .. a lytell adstryngent. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 146 It is astringent, and therefore effectual to stop the laske. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 14 Astringent substances act on the skin and on the mucous membranes generally.

2. *fig.* Severe, austere, stern.

1820 BYRON *Juan* v. clvii, Their chastity .. Is not a thing of that astringent quality, Which in the North prevents precocious crimes.

†3. Constipated, costive. *Obs.* Cf. ASTRINGENCY 2.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 76. 98 There are some such whom it hath purged most of all, which otherwise have been most astringent.

B. *sb.* An astringent medicine or substance.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 66 Blood is stanched .. by astringents. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 195 The root of Statice caroliniana is one of the most powerful astringents.

Astri'ngently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an astringent manner.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 24 The definitions operate astringently.

Astringer (ăstri'ndʒəɹ). [f. ASTRINGE *v.* + -ER^{1}.] That which astringes, an astringent.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 75. 97 When through impatience he had got some violent astringer .. he was all torn in his Limbs.

Astringer, var. AUSTRINGER, keeper of goshawks.

Astringing (ăstri'ndʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ASTRINGE *v.* + -ING^{2}.] Binding together, astringent.

1752 LAW *Spir. Love* I. (1816) 25 The first property of nature .. is an attracting, astringing, and compressing desire.

Astri'ngingness. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Astringent quality, astringency.

1731 in BAILEY.

‖ A'strion. *Obs.* [L., dim. of Gr. ἀστήρ star.] A kind of precious stone; 'no description can better suit the asteriated crystals of sapphire, which exhibit a brilliant six-sided star in its centre' (Westropp). Cf. ASTERIA, ASTROITE.

[*c* 1300 *Land Cokaygne* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Carbuncle and astiune.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xv. 558 Astrion is a precyous stone of Ynde nyghe lyke to crystall. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 Astrion is a gem .. in whose centre .. a certaine light is seene shining. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mar.* lxxxviii. (1878) 101 Euidos, Iris, Dracontites, and Astrion. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 65 Astrion—star sapphire.

† Astri'potent, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *astri-* comb. form of *astrum* star + *potent-em* powerful.] Having power over or ruling the stars.

?a 1500 *MS. Harl.* 2251. 80 b (Halliw.) The high astripotent auctor of alle.

Astro- (æ'stro), repr. Gr. *ἀστρο-* stem and comb. form of *ἄστρον* 'star.' In compounds formed in Greek itself, as *astronomy, ἀστρονομία*; in others formed in L.; and in many of mod. formation: as

Astro-a'lchemist, one who mingled astrology and alchemy. **A:stro-chronolo'gical** *a.*, pertaining to the chronology and periods of the heavenly bodies. **A:strolitho'logy**, the scientific study of meteoric stones (1850 Sowerby *Pop. Min.* 218). **Astroma'gical** *a.*, pertaining to star-divination, astromantic. **A:strophano'meter** [Gr. *φανός* bright, *τὸ φανόν* brightness: see -METER], obs. equivalent of ASTROMETER (1839 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 1).

†**A·strophile,** a lover of the stars. **Astropho·bia,** fear of the influence of the stars. **A·stro-photo··meter,** an apparatus for measuring the intensity of a star's light; hence **A·strophotome·trical** *a.* **Astrophy·llite** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -ITE], an orthorhombic mineral of yellow colour and micaceous composition, occurring sometimes in stellate groups (Dana). **Astrophy·sical** *a.*, relating to stellar physics, or the study of the physical structure of the stars. **A·stro-theo·logy,** that part of theology which may be deduced from the study of the stars; a religious system founded upon the observation of the heavens.

1876 M. COLLINS *Midn. to Midn.* III. iv. 29 The *astro-ālchymist regarded him with contemplative compassionate eyes. 1851 *Househ. Wds.* Mar. 545 Who is to check his *astro-chronological computation? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 73 In *astromagicall diviners . . when astrologicall magick had its first possession among men. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* Prol., I have . . look'd out whatever all the *Astrophyles . . have thought. 1871 ALGER *Future Life* 604 Bitten by some theological fear which has given him the *astrophobia. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 481 An elaborate catalogue of 206 conspicuous stars arranged progressively in the order of brightness as determined by an *astro-photometer. 1878 *Astron. Soc. Notices* XXXVIII. 65 On a new *astrophotometrical method. 1881 C. YOUNG *Sun* 166 The new *astrophysical observatories at Potsdam and Meudon. 1714 DERHAM (*title*) *Astro-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Being and attributes of God, from a survey of the heavens. 1882 *Q. Rev.* July 131 The *astro-theology of Chaldæa.

†**Astro·bolism.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. L. *astrobolismus,* a. Gr. *ἀστροβολισμός,* f. *ἀστροβολίζεσθαι* to be sun-stricken, f. *ἄστρο-ν* star + *βολίζ-ειν* to smite. Cf. F. *astrobolisme.*] Sudden paralysis attributed to the malign influence of a planet or star; sunstroke; blasting of plants in the dog-days.

1721 BAILEY, *Astrobolism,* a Blasting or Planet Striking. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Astrogeny (ăstrɒ·dʒĕni). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-γενεια* birth, origin.] The doctrine of the origin or evolution of the stars; astrogony.

1880 WEBSTER cites H. SPENCER.

Astrognosy (ăstrɒ·gnŏsi). [ad. mod.L. *astrognōsia,* f. Gr. *ἀστρο-* star + *-γνωσία* = *γνῶσις* knowledge.] Knowledge of the stars; *spec.* that part of astronomy which treats of the fixed stars.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Astrognosia.*] 1871 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosm.* 30 (*Heading*) Astrognosy (The Domain of the Fixed Stars).

Astrogony (ăstrɒ·gŏni). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-γονία* production.] The doctrine of the generation or formation of the stars; stellar cosmogony. Hence **Astrogo·nic** *a.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/1 Saturn is the only exception to physical astrogonic law. *Ibid.,* I spoke of cosmogony and astrogony. 1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 236 Pesch's dissertation on astrogony.

Astrography (ăstrɒ·grăfi). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-γραφία* writing, description.] 'The science of describing the stars' J.; the mapping of the heavens.

1740 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Techn.* xvii. 325 *Uranology . . may be considered under the following branches: *Heliography . . *Astrography.* 1810 J. GREIG (*title*) Astrography; or the Heavens displayed.

Astroite (æ·strɒɪt). [ad. L. *astroītes* (Pliny), f. Gr. *ἀστρο-* star: see -ITE.] *lit.* A 'star-stone.'

1. A gem known to the ancients, apparently the same as the ASTRION.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. ix. (R.) As touching astroites, manie make great account of it. 1617 MINSHEU, *Astroite,* a precious stone. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 12 Star-like Stones called Astroyts, formerly of great esteem. 1750 *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 68 Astroites, Astrion, Asterias, or Asterites, is a white Stone approaching to Christal.

†2. Any star-shaped mineral or fossil, *e.g.* the joints of pentacrinites. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 536 Stones called Astroites, which resemble little starres joyned with one another. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 326 (D.) Certain stones about the breadth of a silver peny and thickness of an half-crown, called astroites or star-stones, being fine pointed like a star and flat. 1728 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 491 Stones resembling Shells of the Escallop and Cockle kind . . with some Astroites.

3. *Zool.* A species of madrepore.

1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 77 The Astroite, an Irregular Coralline-stone, naturally Engrav'n with Asterisks. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 Those of the coral class as madrepores, millepores, astroites. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 112. 110 The Porites . . graduate into the Astræoporæ, and thence to the Astroites.

Astrolabe (æ·strŏlēb). Forms: 4– astrolabe; 4–5 astre-, astrylabe, astre-, astra-, astro-, astrilabie, -labye; astre-, astro-, astel-labre, astro-laboure, 5 astyllabyre, astyrlaby, 6 astroloby, -ie, 7 astralobe (astrolable). [a. OF. *astrelabe,* and ad. med.L. *astrolabium,* f. Gr. *ἀστρολάβον* (in same sense), orig. adj. 'star-taking' (sc. instrument), f. *ἄστρον* star + *λαβ-* take. The forms in *astre-,* etc. were of OF. origin, as also the ending *-labe*; *-labie, -laby,* was prob. adaptation of med.L. *-labium,* and *-labre* of a med.L. corruption **-labrum,* after *candelabrum,* etc.]

An instrument formerly used to take altitudes, and to solve other problems of practical astronomy.

The actual form and structure of the astrolabe of course varied greatly with the progress of astronomy, and the purposes for which the instrument was intended; its most complex form, as described by Tycho Brahe, passed into the modern EQUATORIAL. The chief types were:

a. A portable ARMILLA, or arrangement of armillary circles.

b. A planisphere, representing the circles of the heavens in the plane of the equinoctial, with movable sights.

c. A graduated brass ring with movable label or index turning upon the centre, used simply to take altitudes (the *Sea Astrolabe*).

1366 MAUNDEV. xvii. 180, I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 23 (Harl. MS. *c* 1415) His almagest . . his astrylabe [*other 15th c. MSS.* astrelabie, -labre, astellabre, astro-laboure]. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 1 To lerne the tretis of the astrelabie . . A suffisaunt astralabie as for owre orizonte [*also, passim,* astrolabie, astrilabie]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 64 With him his astrolabe he name, Which was of fine gold precious With points and cercles merveilous. 1440 *Promp. Parv.,* Astyllabyre, instrument (1499 Astyrlaby), *Astrolabium.* *c* 1525 SKELTON *Speke Parrot* 137 In the astroloby To pronostycate. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* (7th ed.) III. II. viii. 387 Having taken the Meridian altitude . . with your Astrolabe or Quadrant. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 2 The Astrolabie and Quadrant being instruments very vncertaine for Sea observations. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 255 Never a Chaldean of them all could take it with his astrolabe. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 525 Hipparchus is the first who can be supposed to have made use of an astrolabe. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. iv. § 3 (1857) I. 156 To ascertain the position of the sun with regard to the ecliptic . . an instrument called an astrolabe, was invented, of which we have a description in Ptolemy.

Astrolabical (æstrolæ·bikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of, or pertaining to, an astrolabe.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IV. x. I. 344 By his own Astrolabicall observation.

Astrolatry (ăstrɒ·lătri). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *λατρεία* worship: see -LATRY. Cf. mod.F. *astrolâtrie.*] The worship of the heavenly bodies.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 593 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry . . astro-latry, and demono-latry. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 483 Astronomy . . having groped through the two preceding stages of astrolatry and astrology.

†**A·strolog, -logue.** *Obs.* [a. F. *astrologue,* ad. L. *astrolog-us,* a. Gr. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* astronomer; prop. adj. 'telling the stars.'] = ASTROLOGER.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 707 It war gret mastry Till ony astrolog to say, This sall fall heir, and on this day. *c* 1508 DUNBAR *Lament* x, Art magicianis and astrologis, Rethoris, logitianis, theologis. *a* 1723 D'URFEY *Plague Impert.* (D.) I am a physician too . . an astrologue infallible.

Astro·loga·ster. ? *Obs.* [ad. It. *astrologastro* 'a foolish lying astrologer,' f. *astrologo* ASTROLOGER: see -ASTER.]

1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 113/1 At last every Astrologaster or Figure flinger was called a Chaldæan. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* III. iii. 456 Therefore we give the Poet leave . . to call us Astrologasters.

†**A·strologe.** *Obs.* Also 4 astro·logy, and in L. form astrolo·gia. [a. OF. *astrologe,* corruption of *aristoloche* (*arstoloche, astroloche*), by confusion with the more familiar word.] The herb ARISTOLOCHIA.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 His herbe is astrology, Which folweth his astronomy. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 83 *Bistorta* . . is called in the south countrey Astrologia. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 622 The root of aram, and astrologe . . is most effectual against the bitings of serpents. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Astrologe,* otherwise call'd Birthwort, and Hart-wort.

Astrologer (ăstrɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. ASTROLOGY, or perhaps from *astrolog-ien, -an* (*astro·logen* in Chaucer), by substitution of -ER, the native ending of the agent, for the F. *-ien.* Cf. ASTRONOMER.]

†1. An observer of the stars, a practical astronomer. *Obs.* (When *astrologer* and *astronomer* began to be differentiated, the relation between them was, at first, the converse of the present usage.)

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. (1850) 66/1 Astronomers, astrologerys, fisissians. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Astrologere, *Astrologus.* 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77 The Astrologer is he that knoweth the course and motions of the heavens, and teacheth the same, which is a virtue, if it passe not his bondes, and he become of an Astrologer an Astronomer. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 645 An Astrologer expert in his art, foretelleth an eclipse of the Sunne. 1676 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 115 Dined with me Mr. Flamsted, the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his Majesty had established in the new Observatory in Greenwich Park.

†2. Applied to the cock, as watchman of the night and announcer of the sunrise. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1366 Whan that the cok, commune astrologer, Gan to his brest to bete, and afftyr, crowe. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 216 Comoun astrologeer, as folk expert weel knowe . . Sumtyme hih and sumtyme he syngith lowe.

3. One who professes astrology in the modern sense; who pretends to judge of the influence of the stars upon human affairs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. lvi. (R.) The above-named astrologers affirmed, that a man could not possibly passe the space of 90 degrees from the ascendent or erection of his nativities. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* i. 20 Ten times better then all the Magicians and Astrologers that were in all his Realme [WYCLIF, witches; PURVEY, astronomyens; COVERDALE, charmers; *Genev.* astrologians]. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavал.* 1 Under the government of what star [I was born] I was never astrologer enough to examine. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. 232 The astrologer Nostradamus was born at St. Remy.

†**Astrolo·gian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 4 astrologen, 4–6 -ien. [a. OF. *astrologien,* f. *astrologie,* or L. *astrologia,* as if ad. L. **astrologi-ānus*; cf. *chrestien, italien,* etc. Subseq. assimilated to L. spelling: cf. *theologian.* (Accented *astro·logen, -ian,* from 14th to 17th c.)]

A. *sb.* A professor of astrology, an ASTROLOGER.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 324 The wise Astrologen [*so 3 MS.*; -ien 2; -es 1] daun Ptholomé. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 2, I nam but a lewd compilatour of the labour of olde Astrolog[i]ens. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Dij, He made all hys astrologiens to be gadred . . to gyder. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 25 The common and vulgare Astrologien, or Practiser. 1583 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 2 The inchanters, and the astrologians, and the sorcerers. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. 68/1 The Jewes, th' Egyptians, Caldies, Persians, Devised Arts and were Astrologians. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 799 These excluded the Astrologians and Diviners from their Habitations.

B. *adj.* Dealing with astrology, astrological.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv, Amongst those astrologian treatises. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 26 The Astrologian, Starre-gazing, Planetary, Prognosticating Witch.

Astrologic (æstrolɒ·dʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. *ἀστρολογικ-ός* of an astrologer, f. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* (see ASTROLOGY and -IC); probably immediately after F. *astrologique* or med.L. *astrologic-us.*]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to astrology or astrologers.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. cix, Persians Astrologick Skill. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. xiii. 333 Making iii Aspects in Astrologic account. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* I. Poems 1769 I. 162 That ancient people . . Gaz'd on the Stars, observ'd their motions, And suck'd in Astrologic notions.

†B. *sb. pl.* (after med.L. *astrologica,* Gr. *τὰ ἀστρολογικά*; in quot. title of a treatise) Matters or facts of astrology.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 Julius Firmicus in his Astrologikes. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. i. 5 The three aforesaid Books, immediately following the Astrologicks.

Astrolo·gical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of the nature of, or dealing with, astrology.

a. In the earlier sense: Astronomical.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Astrologal,* Astronomical, Astrological. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 34 Many excellent discourses, Medicall, Naturall, and Astrologicall. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 13 Whoever looks for the New Moon in the Astrological Calendar, will often find Easter observ'd a week too late.

b. Pertaining to astrology, as now applied.

1591 NASHE (*title*) Wonderfull, strange and miraculous, Astrological Prognostication for this yeer of our Lord God. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 528 In the second century, the whole world was astrological; and even Ptolemy was infected.

Astrolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an astrological manner; by or according to astrology.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 252 [He] seeketh Astrologically to be satisfied vnto his questions. 1659 GADBURY (*title*) Nativity of the late King Charles, astrologically and faithfully performed. 1869 DIRCKS in *Eng. Mech.* 2 Apr. 25/2 Mankind rank astrologically as being of four temperaments.

Astrologize (ăstrɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* (see ASTROLOG) + -IZE. Gr. had *ἀστρολογέ-ειν* and *ἀστρονομίζειν.*]

1. To examine or work out by astrology.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 136. 301, I have elsewhere astrologised this Case of the Faction prevailing at Oxford.

2. *intr.* To practise or study astrology. *rare*—[0].

1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Astrolo·goma·ge.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ἀστρολόγο-ς* (see ASTROLOG) + *μάγος* Magian, MAGE.] An astrological diviner or wizard.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 445 And as in these, so likewise in past ages, He wanted not his Astrologomages.

Astro·logous, *a.* [Cf. *homologous,* etc.] = ASTROLOGICAL.

1817 BYRON in *Lett.* CCLVIII. (1866) 335 The month of my birth—and various other astrologous matters.

Astrologue: see ASTROLOG.

Astrology (ăstrɒ·lŏdʒi). Forms: 4–7 astrologie, 4– astrology. [a. F. *astrologie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *astrologia,* a. Gr. *ἀστρολογία* 'account of the stars,' f. *ἀστρολόγ-ος* 'telling of the stars,' subst. 'one who tells of the stars, an astronomer,' f. *ἄστρον* star + *-λογος* speaking, telling, f. *λέγ-ειν* to tell, speak. *Ἀστρολόγος* and *ἀστρολογία* were the earlier terms in Gr.; subsequently *ἀστρονόμος* and *ἀστρονομία* were introduced: see ASTRONOMY. *Astrologia* was likewise the earlier and pop. word in L., where also *astronomia* took its place as the scientific term, while *astrologia* passed into the sense of 'star-divination.' In OF. and ME. *astronomie* seems to be the earlier and general word, *astrologie* having been subseq. introduced for the 'art' or practical application of astronomy to mundane affairs, and thus gradually limited by 17th c. to the reputed influences of the stars, unknown to science. Not in Shakspere.]

1. *gen.* Practical astronomy; the practical application of astronomy as an art to human uses; *esp.* (in later usage) to the prediction of events natural or moral.

The original distinction between Astronomy the *science,* and Astrology the *art,* is clearly expressed by Gower *Conf.* III. 105–135. Chaucer's *Treatise on the Astrolabe* was a work of 'astrology,' *i.e.* practical astronomy.

'Astrology' was of two kinds:

†a. *Natural Astrology*: the calculation and foretelling of natural phenomena, as the measurement of time, fixing of Easter, prediction of tides and eclipses; also of meteorological phenomena. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 693 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis .. May knaw coniunctione of planettis. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 3 A gret part of the general rewles of theorik in astrologie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 Astrologie, is an Arte Mathematicall. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 178 Naturall Astrology, when it keepes it selfe within its due bounds is lawfull. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 264 The use of this part of Astrology .. by the Farmer as by the Sayler.

This sense (exc. in *Hist.*) became obs. in 17th c., all the regular physical phenomena passing into the domain of ASTRONOMY, and those that concerned the presumed influence of the moon and planets on the weather, etc., being called ASTRO-METEOROLOGY.

b. *Judicial Astrology*: the art of judging of the reputed occult and non-physical influences of the stars and planets upon human affairs; star-divination, astromancy. (The only meaning of 'Astrology' since end of 17th c.)

'*Judiciary* or *Judicial* Astrology, which we commonly call simply *Astrology*, is that which pretends to foretell moral events, *i.e.* such as have a dependence on the free will and agency of man; as if that were directed by the stars.' CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727.

[1393 GOWER III. 107 Assembled with astronomy Is eke that ilke astrology, The which in jugements accompteth Theffect, what every sterre amounteth.] *c* 1560 G. GYLBY (*title*) An Admonition against Astrology Judiciall, and other curiosities that reygne now in the World [transl. Calvin]. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. vii, Thou damned mock art, and thou brainsick tale Of old astrology. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 179 That other Calculatory, or figure-casting Astrology is presumptuous and unwarrantable. 1652 W. ROWLAND (*title*) Judicial Astrology judicially condemned. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 466 Astrology is the pretended knack of telling fortunes by the stars. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life* 175 In astrology .. the heavens were divided into twelve parts or houses. 1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec., Yesterday .. a curious action for trespass was brought by a herbalist and astrologer .. illustrating the manner in which astrology flourishes in London at the present time.

†2. = ASTRONOMY 1. Cf. ASTROLOGER 1. *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 246/2 A Boy or ignorant fellow knows not that the Sun is greater than the Earth, because he is ignorant of Astrology. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Gr.* III. xxv. 330 The writers of fables say that Οὐρανὸς .. was the Father of all the Gods, and .. the inventor of Astrology.

Astrology. *Herb.*: see ASTROLOGE.

Astromancer (æˈstrɒmæːnsəɹ). *rare.* [f. next + -ER; cf. *necromancer*.] A diviner by the stars.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 335 Of astromancers turning pantomancers, etc.

Astromancy (æˈstrɒmæːnsi). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *astromantīa*, a. Gr. *ἀστρομαντεία*, f. *ἄστρο-* star + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by the stars; 'astrology' in the modern sense.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 What difference betwixt astromancy, magomancy, or magastromancy .. and all these?

Astromantic (æstrɒmæːntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. (ultimately) Gr. *ἀστρομαντικ-ός* pertaining to an *ἀστρόμαντις*, f. *ἄστρο-* star + *μάντις* diviner.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to astromancy.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xvii. 360 Three fine Fools so goodly gay in their Astromantick Disguises.

B. *sb.* A professor of astromancy; an astromancer.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 63 Whether the skilfullest astromantick .. be not convinced.

Astro-meteorology (æːstroˌmīːtiŏrɒˈlŏdʒi). [f. ASTRO- + METEOROLOGY.] The investigation of the (alleged) influence upon the weather, climate, etc. of planetary and stellar phenomena, such as sun-spots, phases of the moon, comets, meteors, planetary conjunctions. This was a branch of the older *natural astrology*; and the term is often applied to a pretended prognostication of the weather, which is no better than modern 'astrology.'

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Astrometeorologia*, the art of foretelling the weather, and its changes, from the aspects and configurations of the moon and planets.] 1862 *Scot. Rev.* 402 Men had transformed Astro-meteorology into meteorology, or weather-lore into the science of the Atmosphere.

Hence **Astrometeorological** (ɑːstroˌmīːtiŏroˌlɒˈdʒikăl), *a.*, and **Astrometeorologist** (ɑːstroˌmīːtiŏrɒˈlŏdʒist).

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 893 Earthquakes he shews .. to be caused by the Stars, according to the Principles of the Astro-meteorological Art. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 104 The Astro-meteorologists, as they call themselves. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 1 Dec. 596/2 Lunarists, cyclists, and astro-meteorologists .. have been utterly baffled in their vaticinations. 1869 F. PRATT in *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 587/3 My only connection with Zadkiel was one of opposition to him in the Astro-Meteorological Society.

Astrometer (ăstrɒˈmĭtəɹ). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the apparent relative magnitude of the stars.

1830 in *Edin. Encycl.* II. 582. 1867–77 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 748 A useful astrometer for determining star-magnitudes.

Astrometry (ăstrɒˈmĕtri). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] The measurement of the apparent relative magnitude of the stars.

1867–77 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 913.

Astromyen, var. form of ASTRONOMIEN.

Astronomer (ăstrɒˈnŏməɹ). Forms: 4–6 astronomyer, 5–6 astronomier, 5– astronomer. [Formed on ASTRONOMY, or rather on the earlier *astronomy-en* by substituting the native agent-ending -ER for F. *-en, -an.* Afterwards contracted so as to seem formed directly on Gr. *ἀστρονόμ-ος*, or F. *astronome* + -ER. Cf. *astrolog-er, philosoph-er.*]

One who studies astronomy; one skilled in the knowledge of the heavenly bodies. *Astronomer Royal*: the official title of the astronomer who has charge of one of the royal, or national, observatories of Great Britain.

1366 MAUNDEV. v. 45 In that Contree ben the gode Astronomyeres. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/1 Athlas ye great astronomyer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlii. 57 Kyng Robert of Cicyle .. was a great astronomyer. 1530 PALSGR. 644/2, I nombre, as an astronomer doth his thing by aulgorisme. 1580 LUPTON *Too Good to be True* (Wright) Chesse, the astronomer's game, and the philosopher's game. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 771 An undevout Astronomer is mad. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 297 Flamsteed was appointed [1674] astronomer royal, or, as the warrant ran 'astronomical observator,' and carried on his observations at the queen's house in Greenwich Park. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 28 Protecting the astrologer, when enlightened theologians might have hanged the astronomer.

b. In early use it included the 'astrologer'; and, when the two terms began to be differentiated, was sometimes distinctively so used: see ASTROLOGER.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 6 He hadde with hym astronomyers and enchaunteris .. that disseyven mennus wittis. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* (R.) These astronomers thinke, where Mars doth raigne, That all debate and discorde must be rife. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 100 When he performes, astronomers foretell it. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* V. i, Thou ignorant Astronomer Whose wand'ring speculation seekes among The planets for men's fortunes.

c. **Astronomer's Ring**: a modification of the *Sea Astrolabe*. **Astronomer's Staff**: the ALMACANTAR-STAFF.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The arte of measuryng by the astronomers staffe, and by the astronomers ryng. [1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 The helpe of his .. Staffe Astronomicall. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xxxvi. 712 Seeke by your Astronomicall Ring .. to know what houre it is.]

Astronomic (æstrɒnɒˈmik), *a.* [a. F. *astronomique*, ad. L. *astronomic-us*, a. Gr. *ἀστρονομικ-ός*, f. *ἀστρονομία*: see ASTRONOMY and -IC.] Of or belonging to astronomy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (J.) Can he not pass an astronomick line? 1789 COWPER *Queen's Visit* xix, More than astronomic eyes. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* IV. 159 All theologians have now received the astronomic doctrines.

Astronoˈmical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Connected with, bearing upon, dealing with astronomy. (Cf. an *Astronomical* Society with an *astronomic* fact.) *Astronomical year*: one of which the length is determined by astronomical observations, apart from conventional reckoning. *Astronomical ring, staff*: see ASTRONOMER c.

1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* Pref. 11 If Astronomicall accompt were not. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* I. iij, According to ye astronomicall calculation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 47 Aratus the Cilician, in whose Astronomical Poem this passage is now extant. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 12 There can never be another Jacob's Dream. Since that time the heavens have gone further off, and grown astronomical. 1855 LEWIS *Early Rom. Hist.* V. § 11 A solar eclipse .. on the 21st of June in the astronomical year 399 B.C.

2. *ellipt.* as *sb. pl.*

[1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvii. 73 Multiplication of Astronomical Fractions.] 1706 PHILLIPS, Astronomical Numbers or Astronomicals. See Sexagesimal Fractions. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Astronomicals*, a name used by some writers for sexagesimal fractions, on account of their use in astronomical calculations.

Astronoˈmically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an astronomic or astronomical manner; according to astronomy or astronomic principles.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. i. (T.) Images astronomically framed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 219 Astronomically speaking, the greatest cold should be felt at the latter end of December. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. 404 The headlands .. were generally determined astronomically.

†**Astronomien, -an.** *Obs.* Also -yen, astromyen. [a. OF. *astronomien*, f. *astronomie* or L. *astronomia*, like *chrestien, italien*, as if repr. a L. **astronomiānus*. *Astromyen* was a phonetic reduction. Cf. *astrologien, -an.*] The earlier word for ASTRONOMER (including *astrologer*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 136 He is an astromyen. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 9 Astronomyenes byhaldes þe daye, and þe houre, and þe poynte þat man es borne in. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 1 Lo! astromyenes camen fro the eest to Jerusalem. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 Which was an astronomien, And eke a great magicien. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 403/2 The kyng .. assemblid lx astronomyens. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 12 Neuer better astronomian might be.

Astronomize (ăstrɒˈnŏməiz), *v.* [f. ASTRONOMY: see -IZE.] *intr.* To pursue astronomy; to act or speak astronomically.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 97 Thus they astronomiz'd in caves. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 44 It is a great question .. whether Moses did either philosophize or astronomize in that description. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 311 Thales .. astronomising as he walked.

Astronomy (ăstrɒˈnŏmi). Forms: 3–7 astronomie, 3 astronomiȝe, 4 astronemy, 4–6 astronomye, (5 astrony,) 6 astronamye, 4– astronomy. [a. OF. *astronomie* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *astronomia*, a. Gr. *ἀστρονομία*, n. of quality f. *ἀστρονόμ-ος* 'star-arranging,' 'one who arranges or classes the stars'; f. *ἄστρο-ν* star + *-νομος* 'distributing, arranging,' f. *νέμ-ειν* to distribute, arrange, order. *Ἀστρονόμος* was a later word than *ἀστρολόγος*, and probably at first applied to those who mapped out the constellations; hence, both in Gr. and L., *astronomia* was a later and more scientific term than *astrologia*, which at length acquired the modern sense of *astrology* or star-prognostication. But in OF. and early Eng., *astronomie* seems to have been the term first used, and to have embraced the whole field of the ancient *astrologia*. Subseq. *astrologie* was adopted for the *art* or *practice* of astronomy, and gradually, though not completely before the 17th c., *astronomy* and *astrology* took their current senses.]

The science which treats of the constitution, relative positions, and motions of the heavenly bodies; that is, of all the bodies in the material universe outside of the earth, as well as of the earth itself in its relations to them.

1205 LAY. 24298 Þe craft is ihate Astronomie [1250 *adds* in oþer kunnes speche]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 792 And hem lerede, witterlike, Astronomiȝe and arsmetike. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7606 Gret clerkes of clergy, þat has bene lered in astronemy And knawes þe constellacyouns. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* VII. ii. (1879) VII. 271 A man instructe gretely in astrony and in geometry. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 Astronomye, whiche is of all clergye the ende. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* V, Introd. 126 The whole arte of Astronomy teacheth to measure proportions of tymes and mouinges. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 1 The Ægyptians had a most singular knowledge of Astronomy. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 1 Astronomy has for ages been one of the most popular of the sciences.

†b. In earlier usage it included also the alleged relations of the heavenly bodies to human action, subseq. distinguished as ASTROLOGY. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 137 Astronomye and nygremauncye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 244 To seo and to seye what sholde by-falle .. As astronomyens þorw astronomye. 1494 FABYAN VII. 490 So lernyd in astronomy y^t^ she toke vpon her to shewe thynges to come. 1540 BOORDE (*title*) The pryncyples of Astronamye the whiche diligently perscrutyd is in maner a pronosticacyon to the worldes end. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XIV, Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck, And yet methinks I have astronomy. 1728 DE FOE *Syst. Magick* I. i. 21 In Astronomy the first soothsayers found the secret influences of the stars upon the surface of the earth.

For the distinction between *Astronomy* and *Astrology* in early use, see ASTROLOGY.

Astrophanometer, -phile, etc.: see ASTRO-.

†**Aˈstrophel.** *Obs.* [perh. corruption of *astrophyllum* = star-leaf; Nares suggests of *Aster Tripolium.*] Name of a plant mentioned by Spenser, which has not been identified.

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 346 Feede ye hencefoorth on bitter astrofell. — *Astrophel* 186 That hearbe of some, Starlight is cald by name .. From this day forth do call it Astrophel.

Astroscope (æˈstrŏskoʊp). [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-σκοπος* observer.] An astronomical instrument formerly in use, 'composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations with their stars were delineated.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

1675 SHERBURNE *Sph. Manilius* C ij b, These Instruments are not true Astroscopes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The astroscope is the invention of Wil. Schukhard, formerly professor of mathematics at Tubingen .. in 1698. 1867–77 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 913.

†**Astroˈscopy.** *Obs.* [f. ASTRO- + Gr. *-σκοπία* observation.] Observation of the stars. (J.)

†**Astroˈse,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *astrōsus* (Isidore), f. *astrum* star.] Ill-starred. 1731 in BAILEY.

Astrote, a-strout, obs. forms of ASTRUT.

†**Astroy',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 astruȝe, 2–4 astrue, 4 astroie. Also aphetic STROY. [a. OF. *estrui-re*, cogn. w. It. *struggere*:—late pop. L. *strŭĕre* for *distrŭĕre* to DESTROY.] To destroy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 Swo heneð and astruȝeð þe riche men þe wrecches. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6756 That eueriche baroun loke his pas, And aspie hem bi tropie, And so fond hem to astroie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prede astrup .. alle þe graces .. þet byeþ ine manne.

†**Astruˈctive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *astruct-* (ppl. stem of *a(d)struĕre*, f. *ad* to + *struĕre* to build) + -IVE.] Building up, erecting, constructive.

a 1656 BP. HALL (O.) The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then astructive.

A-strut (ăstrʊˈt), *advb. phr.* Forms: 4 a-strout, o strut, one strowte, 5 on strut, 5–6 a strote, 6 a strute, a strutte, 6–8 astrut, 5– a-strut. [A *prep*[1]. + STRUT *sb.*]

1. Sticking out, projecting stiffly; protruding, swollen, puffed up. *arch.*

c 1330 *Pol. Songs* 336 The knif stant a-strout. *c* 1400 *Sir Isumbras* 620 His eghne stode one strowte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 Theyre belyes standinge a

strutte with stuffing. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* 28 With his armes astrut, like a Scarcrow in a peas-garden. 1785 COWPER *Task* v. 268 Inflated and astrut with self-conceit.

† 2. Stubbornly. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Pref. 194 þei schoued, þei þrist, þei stode o strut. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 49, I rede no man from him dray, In way, ne stand on strut.

3. On the strut, strutting, walking grandiosely.

† **Astu·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 austuce. [a. OF. *astuce*, ad. L. *astūtia*, n. of quality f. *astūtus* ASTUTE.] Astuteness.

1548 *Compl. Scot.* 87 Be there austuce .. thai furnest vitht money baitht the parteis aduersaris.

† **Astu·ce,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *astus, -uz, -uce, -ut*, ad. L. *astūtus* ASTUTE.] Astute.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 97 Sedusit be ther astuce and subtil persuasions.

Astucious (ăstiū·ʃəs), *a.* Also -tious. [ad. F. *astucieux*, f. *astuce, astucie*: see prec.] Astute.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ix, Like all astucious persons, as desirous of looking into the hearts of others as of concealing his own. 1846 MRS. JAMESON *Char. Wom.* I. 72 The astutious lady of Belmont with her magic potions.

Astu·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] Astutely.

18.. SCOTT, Marked you how astuciously the good father eluded the questions?

Astucity (ăstiū·sĭti). [f. ASTUCIOUS; cf. *ferocious, ferocity*.] Astuteness.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. (1872) III. 19 With astucity, with swiftness, with audacity! 1851 — *Sterling* III. v. (1872) 211 He was a man .. great only in .. speciosities, astucities.

Astun(e, see ASTONE.

Astunde, for *a stunde*: see STOUND.

Astunt, variant of ASTINT *v. Obs.* to stop.

Asturt, variant of ASTART *v. Obs.* to escape.

Astute (ăstiū·t), *a.* [(? a. F. *astut*) ad. L. *astūtus*, lengthened form of *astus* crafty, cunning.] Of keen penetration or discernment, esp. in regard to one's own interests; shrewd, subtle, sagacious; wily, cunning, crafty.

1611 COTGR., *Astut*, astute, crafty, subtill, wyly, guilefull. 1634 SIR M. SANDYS *Prudence* 168 Wee terme those most Astute, which are most Versute. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 258 The astute atheism of Greece and Rome. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 331 He had, with the astute fickleness of a barbarian, come to a secret understanding with Scipio.

Astu·tely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an astute manner; with keen penetration, shrewdly.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 112 He sets himself to comment astutely upon the circumstances. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 296 Louis astutely evaded the contest.

Astu·teness. [f. as prec. + -NESS. Before this was in use, the L. *astūtia* was occas. employed.] The quality of being astute; keenness of penetration or discernment; mental subtlety, shrewdness.

[1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 396 Could this mass of law by any *astutia* be construed to come under title Poor.] 1843 VAUGHAN *Age Gt. Cities* 152 The astuteness acquired in the exercise of this greatest of free schools. 1865 MAFFEI *Brig. Life in It.* II. 89 The astuteness of the Pontifical police.

† **Asty·(e,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 astígan, 3 astyen, astye. *Pa. t.* 1 astaȝ, 2 astah, asteh. [OE. *astígan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 up, away + *stígan* to go, proceed, ascend; cogn. with Goth. *ussteigan*, OHG. *arstîgan*, mod.G. *ersteigen*.]

1. To go up, ascend.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 8 Ic ne astiȝo [Vulg. *ascendo*] to doeȝe symbel ðissum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Crist aras of deaðe and .. astah to heofene. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 624 in *O. E. Misc.* 55 Er he wolde astyen to heuene. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2971 By þat was Gyoun vp a-stoȝe: oppoun þe laddre an heȝ.

b. To rise with its summit.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Enne stepel .. swa háhcne þat his rof astiȝe up to hefenne.

c. To rise in arms.

1297 R. GLOUC. 317 He was in fere Of Edmondes tueye breþeren .. laste hii gonne astye.

2. To go or come down, descend.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John ii. 12 Dona astaȝ [*Ags. & Hatton*, fóron; Vulg. *descendit*] .. he & moder his. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ic am cwuce bread þe astah fram hefene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ðe heuene abeh and dun asteh.

† **Asty·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 2 astiunge. [f. prec. + -ING^1.] Ascension.

c 1220 *Lofsong Ure Louerd* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 þine wurðful astiunge into heouene.

Astyl, var. ASTEL, *Obs.*, a splinter.

Astylar (ăstəi·lăɪ), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀ priv. + στῦλ-os pillar + -AR.] Without columns or pilasters.

1842 in GWILT. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Supp. I. 148/1 We had no examples of such astylar class of design, until it was introduced by Mr. Barry, in the Travellers' Clubhouse.

Astyllabyre, astyrlaby, obs. ff. ASTROLABE.

Asty·llen. *Mining.* A small dam in an adit or level to prevent the full passage of the water.

1849 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.*

Astyte, variant of ASTITE *adv. Obs.*

A-sudden (ăsʌ·d'n), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + SUDDEN.] Of a sudden, suddenly.

1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iv, A-sudden stood I in a glowing sphere. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 642 And, asudden, witching Spring Into her bosom sucks the snow.

† **Asue·,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 asiwe. [a. OF. *a(s)suivre*:—late L. *assequĕre*, for cl. L. *assequi* (see ASSEQUENT); cf. *pursue*.] To follow after.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2494 Quyk asiweth him al his men.

† **Asu·m,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *a(s)somme-r, -umer*:—late L. *assummā-re* to sum up, f. *as-* = *ad-* to + *summa* total.] To consummate, complete.

1340 *Ayenb.* 168 Huanne hi habbeþ al asummed, þanne verst ham þingþ þet hit is al to aginne.

Asunder (ăsʌ·ndəɪ), *adv.*, orig. *phr.* Forms: 1 on sundran, 1–4 o sunder(e, 5 on sondre, one sondyre, on sundre; 4 asondri, asyndre, 4–5 asondry, 4–6 asondur, -dre, 5 a-sundyr, -dir, asondyr, -dir, 5–6 asonder, 6 a sundre, asundur, 6–8 a sunder, assunder, 4– asunder. See also *in* SUNDER (*ensunder*) in same sense. [OE. phr. *on sundran* 'in or into a separate position or condition': see A *prep.*^{1} and SUNDER.]

† 1. In or into a position apart or separate; apart.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 842 Sæton on sundran. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 33 Ða nam he hine onsundran [*Lindisf.* sundurlice] of þære menigu. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Asundre. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* i. 15 But me called he a sonder to be his preacher.

2. Of two or more things: Apart or separate from each other: a. in position.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 282 þei er o sundere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 493 Wyd was his parisch, and houses fer asondur. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 133 Sowe hem .. half a foote asonder. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij b, How far and how nere the pillers shalbe set a sunder. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 57 Heer's a coyle to keep fire and tow a sunder. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett.* 183 II. 2 We are now near half the length of England asunder. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1872) I. 23 Wide asunder as pole and pole.

b. in direction or motion.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 116 Ðe ðridde dai .. was water and erðe o sunder sad. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 309 Now we asondri schal wende. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 140 They wolde not departe on sondre. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 112 My Chaffe And Corne shall flye asunder. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Unhand her—Murder! Tear them asunder. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 685 Lochiel .. while forcing them asunder, received a wound.

3. Apart from each other in character, or in one's judgement or consideration; separately as objects of thought. *To know asunder*: to distinguish. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. Prol.* 8 Freres and feendes been but litel asunder. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 96 Know ye not suger and salt asondyr. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 82 Villaine and he be many Miles assunder. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 217 The several words taken asunder have nothing Poetical in them. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 264 It was impossible to know them assunder.

4. Of one thing: Into separate parts; in two, in pieces; *esp.* with *break, burst, cut, rend, tear*, etc.

[1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 888 Wormes sal ryve hym in sondre.] *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 199 Bothe palettes and scheldes he to-craked asondir. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 253 He kutte ensundre alle his clothis. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* i. 19 Brast a sondre in the myddes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 136 To rent and break a sunder our good and sure friendship. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* i. 85 If she will saw me asunder, let her. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 95 The rending asunder of the veil which overhung the temple.

† **Asu·nder,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 asundri-an, 4 assunder, 4– asunder. [OE. *asundrian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *sundrian* to SUNDER.] To put asunder, separate, divide.

a 1000 *Cod. Exon.* 98 a (Bosw.) Se déaþ asundraþ líc and sáwle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 206 He was asunderid fro alle his men. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle .. Great clod to asunder. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthen.* ii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 409 Thou could not be persuaded that my wits Could once retire so far from Sense asundered.

Asu·ndering, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. prec. + -ING^1.] The action of putting asunder; separation.

1881 BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 244 After death's asundering.

Asunderness (ăsʌ·ndəɪnĕs). [f. ASUNDER *adv.* + -NESS.] The state of being asunder; separateness.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 765 What the Germans would call the *Auseinanderseyn* .. the asunderness, of things.

Asuni-en, var. ASSOIN *v. Obs.* to excuse.

Asur(e, obs. form of ASSURE and AZURE.

A-sware, obs. form of A-SQUARE.

A-swarm (ăswō·ɪm), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + SWARM.] Swarming.

1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr. Lyonesse* 281 Shines yet with fire .. From tossing torches round the dance aswarm.

† **A-swa·sh,** *advb. phr. Obs.* Also 6 a sosshe, a shosshe. [Derivation of *swash, sosh*, unknown; A- is evidently the prep., as in *aslant, across*, etc.]

1. Slantingly, obliquely, crosswise, aslant.

1530 PALSGR. 831 A sosshe as one weareth his bonnet, *a gyngoys*. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 277 You must cut it off .. a slope, and (as they say) aswashe. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chamarre* .. Worne aswash, or skarfewise.

2. With scorn, contemptuously. Cf. ASKANCE *adv.* 2.

1530 PALSGR. 614 Se how she loketh ashosshe, or aswasshe, is she nat a prowde dame. 1611 COTGR., *De guingois* .. huffingly, swaggeringly, aswash.

A-sway (ăswē·), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + SWAY.] Swaying, bending from side to side.

1858 MORRIS *Harpdon's End* 99 On some broad stream, with long green weeds a-sway. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 113 A ship on the waters .. poised softly for ever asway.

A-sweat (ăswe·t), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + SWEAT.] Sweating, moist.

1879 J. LONG *Æneid* II. 730 The Dardan shore So oft asweat with blood.

† **Aswee·ten,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 assw-. [f. A- *pref.* 11 (improperly written *as-*, after *as-sure*, etc.) + SWEETEN.] To sweeten, make less bitter.

1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 232 That rigour of Iustice, which the bountifulnesse of this Mercy did mitigate and assweeten.

Aswell, obs. way of writing *as well*: see AS C 2.

† **Aswe·lt,** *v. Obs.* 3–4. *Pa. t.* aswalt. [OE. *aswéltan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *swéltan* to die: see SWELT *v.*] *intr.* To perish, die, become extinct.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 216 Gif þe gulchecuppe weallinde bres to drincken .. þet he aswelte wiðinnen. 1250 LAY. 27474 Cnihtes þar aswalten. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6638 That theo snow for the fuyr no malt, No the fuyr for theo snow aswelt.

† **Aswe·ve,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *aswébban* (= *aswefian*), f. A- *pref.* 1 + *swébban* to put to sleep: see SWEVE *v.*] *trans.* To put to sleep; to stun; in OE. to put to death.

a 1000 *Judith* 322 (Sweet *Reader*) Ealdhettende sweordum aswefede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 549 So astonyed and a-sweued Was euery vertu in my heued.

† **Aswi·ke,** *v. Obs.* 1–3. *Pa. t.* aswác. [OE. *aswícan*, to betray, desert, abandon, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *swícan* to fail, fall short, deceive: see SWIKE *v.* But ME. *aswike* corresponds in sense to the OE. intrans. verb *geswícan* to leave off, cease, desist.] To cease, desist.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29, 30 Gif þanne þin eȝe .. aswicað þe [*Ags.* æswicie, aswice, *Hatton* aswikie, aswike]. 1205 LAY. 16112 Þa aswac worden Merlin þe wise. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2186 Þis swifte pine þat aswikeð se sone.

A-swim (ăswi·m), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + SWIM.] Swimming, afloat.

1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 44 The soldiers .. were all a-swim through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship. 1870 MORRIS *Earth. Par.* I. I. 125 The shallow flowing sea .. set the wrack a-swim.

† **Aswi·nd,** *v. Obs.* 1–4. *Pa. t.* aswond. *Pa. pple.* aswunde(n, aswounde. [OE. *aswindan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *swindan* to languish.]

1. *intr.* To languish away, vanish, perish.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Þýlæs .. ealle oþre ȝesceafta aswindað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Sum [of þe sede feol] among þeornen and þer aswond. 1250 LAY. 17940 Sealde he aswint þat to him seolue tresteþ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1572 Al thi sputing schal aswinde.

2. in *pa. pple.* Languishing, worn out; enervated.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 4 Hwý ȝe swá unnytte sión & swá aswundene? 1205 LAY. 22254 þat his folc gode aswunden [1250 aswonde] ne laie þere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 534 Vor ich nam non aswunde wrecche. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 52 Ȝe beþ neih aswounde.

A-swing (ăswi·ŋ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + SWING.] Swinging, swaying to and fro.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 35 Airy bells, a-swing Through half a summer day. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 232 Ships a-swing at their moorings.

† **Aswi·nk,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + SWINK *v.*, OE. *swincan*.] To labour for, toil for.

c 1300 *Beket* 1665 Ȝoure mete ȝe mowe aswynke.

† **Aswi·the, as swithe,** *advb. phr. Obs.* Also 4–5 alswithe, asswyþe, aswythe. This, besides its literal meaning 'as quickly,' had the sense: As quickly as possible, immediately. (See As A III, and cf. ASFAST, ASSOON, ASTITE.)

[1375–1521; see quotations under ALSWITHE.] *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1016 Ryȝt wyth þat wurde aswyþe she ryst. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1400 To soper þay ȝede aswyþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 539 Thou schalt be slayn as swithe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 623 A sithe Made for lupyne is upp to honge aswithe.

† **Aswo·lkeness.** *Obs.* [OE. *asolcennesse*, f. *asolcen* idle, pa. pple. of *aseolcan*, torpescere' + -NESS.] Sloth, laziness.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Addr. Eng.* (Sweet *Reader* 111) þurh bisceopa asolcennesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Forwunded, mid spere of prude .. mid onde, mid aswolknesse.

A-swoon (ăswū·n), *advb. phr.* Forms: 4–5 aswoune, aswounne, aswowne, a swowen, a swoun(e, a swown(e, 5 a-swoone, 7– aswoon, a-swoon. [Also written *a swoune*, expanded *on swoune*, and most commonly from 1325 to 1500 *in swoune, in swowne*, after 1500 *in a swown(e, sown(e, swoon*; as if f. A *prep.*^{1} + SWOON *sb.* But as this sb. does not otherwise appear in early use, *aswowne* was perhaps by mistaken analogy for *aswown* (cf. *adowne, adown*), *aswowen* = *iswowen*, OE. *geswógen*; in which case *aswoon* and ASWOUGH are of identical origin: see the latter, and SWOON *sb.*]

In a swoon or faint. *To fall aswoon*: to faint away.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 466 And fil to grounde anon And lith aswowne [*v.r.* a swounne, a swowne, on swoune], deed and lyk a stoon. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1804 A-swoone I felle, bothe deed & pale. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/3 Yf the moder be a swowne of the payne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 408 Mony fell in swoun. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 110 (1862) I. 276 My faith was fallen aswoon and Christ but held up a swooning man's head. 1860 S. DOBELL in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 326 A-swoon With fear. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. iii. 15 Wilhelmina, faint, fasting, sleepless all night, fairly falls aswoon.

Aswooned (ăswīːnd), *ppl. a.* [Due to mixture of *aswoon* (which, in the Chaucer instance, the other MSS. read) and *swooned*, in ME. *iswouned*.] A-swoon, swooned.

[Cf. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1342 Twenti tyme Iswounyd hath sche thanne (*v. r.* y-swowned, i-swowned, i-swonyd, swouned, swowned, -yd, yswounded'.] *c* 1386 — *Clerkes T.* 1023 (Harl. MS.) Whan sche this herd, aswoned doun sche fallith [*Six-text*, aswowne, aswounne, a swowne, in swowe]. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 85 The Past, that 'mid her ruins lay a-swooned.

†**Aswou·gh, aswow(e,** *adv.* (or *ppl. a.*) Also 4–5 asuowe, aswo, aswou, aswowe, aswogh, assowe. [Interchanging in 14th c. with *on swowe*, *in swowe*, as if f. A- *prep.*[1] + SWOUGH *sb.*; but perhaps originally = *iswowe* :—*iswowen* :—OE. *geswógen* senseless, fainted, pa. pple. of *swógan* to overgrow, choke, in the phrase 'to fall *iswowen*, *iswowe*, or *aswowe*' to fall in a faint; cf. *aslope*, *awake*, *athirst*.] In a swoon ; = A-SWOON.

[Cf. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 336 Se læg..geswógen betwux þam ofslegenum. 1205 LAY. 3074 He feol iswowen (1250 hiswoȝe) ; *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 10 And ful adoun i-suoȝe ; *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2497 For hungre þai fulle y-sowe. *c* 1350 *Will. Paterne* 87 And fel doun on swowe.] *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 490 Aswo she fyl doun yn þe felde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3304 Sir Arthour was aswowe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 496 Hurre moder adoune assowe dudde falle. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1171 Aswogh he fell adoun.

A-swou·nd, *advb. phr. arch.* Also 6–7 a-sound. [Corruption of *a-swown*, the earlier form of A-SWOON : see SWOON and SWOUND. Apparently not connected with the earlier *aswounde* from ASWIND.] In a swoon.

1634 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 466 He was in hazard of falling a-sound.

A-swowing : see SWOWING.

†**Asye·,** *v. Obs.* Forms : 1 asíȝan, 3 asye-n. *Pa. t.* 1 asáh, 2–3 aseh. [OE. *asíȝan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *síȝan* : see SYE *v.*] To sink down ; to 'set.'

1024 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) He mid þam dynte niðer asáh. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Þe sunne of rightwisnesse .. eft aseh alse sunne to-glade. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Al we schullen a-syen, and seo to þe nede.

Asyghe, obs. form of ASSAY.

†**Asy·le.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 asile. [a. F. *asile*, *asyle*, ad. L. *asȳlum* : see below.] The earlier form of ASYLUM (in senses 1, 2, 3).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 34 Counseilide hym for to go forth of asile. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. 1843, 128 Fly unto prayer as unto an holy anchor, or sure asile. 1594 *Zepheria* xxxix. in Arb. *Garner* V. 85 A harbour where they looked for asile. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 40 The Asyles having occasion'd great Abuses in Greece.

Asyllabical (æsilæ·bikăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SYLLABICAL.] Not constituting a syllable.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 153 The formatives ה, ה־, ו, are termed Asyllabical.

Asylum (ăsəi·lŏm). Pl. asylums (also in senses 1, 2, asyla). Forms : 5–7 asilum, 7 assylum, 8 azylum, 7– asylum. [a. L. *asȳlum*, a. Gr. *ἄσῡλον* refuge, sanctuary, neut. of adj. *ἄσῡλος* inviolable, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύλη*, *σῦλον* right of seizure. Cf. ASYLE.]

1. A sanctuary or inviolable place of refuge and protection for criminals and debtors, from which they cannot be forcibly removed without sacrilege.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii. 65 a, A territory that called was Asile. This Asilum..Was a place of refuge and succours .. For to receyue all foreyn trespassours. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. viii. 7 Romulus .. set up a sanctuarie or lawlesse church, called Asylum. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. 145 How far those Asyla's and Sanctuaries were good and useful. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We read of asylums at Lyons and Vienne among the ancient Gauls. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Gr.* III. ii. 197 Some were asyla for all men, and others were appropriated to particular persons and crimes.

2. *gen.* A secure place of refuge, shelter, or retreat.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 87 They have bin the *Asylum* for superstition. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 729 He fled to Oxon, the common Asylum of afflicted royalists. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 318 A Port, where his Ships might find an Azylum. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. III. vi. 76 The monasteries were not as yet the asyla of letters.

3. *abstr.* Inviolable shelter ; refuge, protection.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 40 The Senate was oblig'd to confine the Right of Asylum to Nine Temples. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. viii, Beneath his roof They found asylum oft but ne'er reproof.

4. A benevolent institution affording shelter and support to some class of the afflicted, the unfortunate, or destitute ; *e. g.* a 'lunatic asylum,' to which the term is sometimes popularly restricted.

1776 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* II. 307 When the grievous distemper of the leprosy raged .. our ancestors erected asyla for those poor wretches. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 115 Miss Oldcastle thought she was out of her mind, and spoke of an asylum. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 56 Three hundred of these persons [victims of Egyptian Ophthalmia] were cared for in an asylum .. in Paris.

Asymbolic (æsimbɒ·lik), *a.* [see the senses.]

1. 'One escaping scot-free.' Cockeram 1623. [f. L. *asymbol-us*, a. Gr. *ἀσύμβολ-ος* not contributing (f. *ἀ* priv. + *συμβολαί* contribution, share) + -IC, after *symbolic*.] 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1742 in BAILEY.

2. Not symbolic. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SYMBOLIC.]

1685 MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* vii. 60 Asymbolic qualities.

Asymbo·lical, *a.* [f. as prec. : see -ICAL.] Not symbolical.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 253/1 The Symbolical .. are more easily transmutated into one another than the assymbolical. 1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* 188 Wholly asymbolical and contrary to the nature of such a Church.

†**Asy·mmetral,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύμμετρ-ος* incommensurable, disproportionate (see SYMMETRY) + -AL[1].] a. Incommensurable. b. ASYMMETRICAL.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. Wks. IV. 125 Their degrees are of another size and ofttimes asymmetral with the former. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 350 The Word of God .. with which these times not squaring, they are called Incommensurate or Asymmetral. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Asy·mmetra·nthous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύμμετρ-ος* (see prec.) + *ἄνθος* flower + -OUS.] Having asymmetric flowers. (Allman.)

Asymmetric (æsime·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + SYMMETRIC : see prec.] = next.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 56 Forms with asymmetric faces occur in crystals of Topaz. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 41 One asymmetric carbon atom, *i. e.* an atom directly united with four different radicles. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Botany an organ is said to be asymmetric, when it cannot be divided into two similar halves by a vertical plane.

Asymme·trical, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. + SYMMETRICAL : cf. prec.] Not symmetrical, out of proportion, with the parts not arranged correspondingly.

1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 8 Truths .. asymmetrical, or unsociable, that is, such as we see not how to reconcile with other things evidently and confessedly true. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 23 Flat-fishes are in fact nothing but asymmetrical Cod-fishes.

Asymme·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Not symmetrically, without symmetry.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* Introd. 14 [They] give rise to symmetrically or asymmetrically disposed processes.

Asymmetroca·rpous, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύμμετρ-ος* (see above) + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] Having asymmetric fruit. (Allman.)

†**Asy·mmetrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as ASYMMETRAL + -OUS.] = ASYMMETRICAL.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 [Panthers have] various colour, and an asymmetrous body.

Asymmetry (ăsi·mĕtri). [ad. Gr. *ἀσυμμετρία*, n. of quality f. *ἀσύμμετρος* : see SYMMETRY.]

1. *Math.* The relation of two quantities which have no common measure, as 1 and $\sqrt{2}$; incommensurability. ? *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* 4. 100 Equality, proportion, symmetry and assymmetry of magnitudes. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 264 The method of shunning asymmetries mentioned in Des Cartes. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 162.

2. Want of symmetry, defective correspondence between things or their parts, disproportion.

1664 EVELYN *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 8 The asymmetrie of our Buildings. 1672 J. WORTHINGTON in *Mede's Wks.* Introd. 32 There was an asymmetry and disproportion in the subservient Faculties. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 530 Male Cephalopods are distinguished .. by the asymmetry of their arms.

Asy·mphony. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσυμφωνία*, f. *ἀσύμφωνος* inharmonious : see SYMPHONY.] Want of harmony, discord. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Asymptosy (ăsi·mtŏsi). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *συμπτωσία* coincidence : see next.] The quality of being asymptotic.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 199 Asymptosy depends upon this, that quantity is infinitely divisible.

Asymptote (æ·simtōut). *Math.* [ad. (ultimately) Gr. *ἀσύμπτωτος* not falling together, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύν* together + *πτωτ-ός* apt to fall. Cf. F. *asymptote*.]

A line which approaches nearer and nearer to a given curve, but does not meet it within a finite distance. A rectilinear asymptote may be considered as a tangent to the curve when produced to an infinite distance. Also *fig.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 200 Asymptotes .. come still nearer and nearer, but never touch. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 162 Two parabolas, placed with their axes in the same right line, are asymptotes to one another. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 117 Language, in relation to thought, must ever be regarded as an asymptote. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 238 [A hyperbola's] legs continually approach two straight lines called asymptotes which are in fact the outline of the cone itself, but never reach them.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

a 1714 GREW (J.) Asymptote lines .. produced infinitely will never meet.

Asymptotic (æsimtɒ·tik), *a. Math.* [f. prec. + -IC, after Gr. *πτωτικός*.] = next.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3065 Asymptotick spaces..comprised between two lines, which being infinitely prolonged do never meet. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 167 The equipotential surfaces have each of them an asymptotic plane.

Asympto·tical, *a. Math.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an asymptote.

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1700 Assymptotical Curves. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvii. (1857) 383 Not an asymptotical progress, but destined from the beginning to furnish a point of union.

Asympto·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the manner of an asymptote.

1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 277 Whether asymptotically approached .. may be worth consideration.

Asynartete (ăsi·naɹtīt), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ἀσυνάρτητος* not connected (also used *subst.* of verses), f. *ἀ* priv. + *συν-αρτά-ειν* to knit together.] A. *adj.* Not connected ; consisting of two members having different rhythms. B. *sb.* A verse of this nature. Hence **Asynartetic** (ăsi·naɹte·tik), *a.*

[? 1792 BURNEY *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 412 Which follows another asynartetum, which also ends with ithyphallic.] 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Wasps* 122 *note*, The metre .. is an asynartete of Iamb. and Troch. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) III. 77 Combinations of the dactyl, trochee and iambus, analogous to the asynartetic verses of Archilochus.

Asynchronism (ăsi·ŋkrŏniz'm). [f. A- *pref.* 14 + SYNCHRONISM.] Want of synchronism ; non-correspondence in time. **Asy·nchronous** *a.*, not coinciding in time.

1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 7 Asynchronism between its movements and those of the lungs. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 7 P 74 When the Contractions of the Ventricles are once become asynchronous and inharmonious to those of the Auricle.

‖ **Asyndeton** (ăsi·ndĭtŏn). [L., a. Gr. *τὸ ἀσύνδετον*, subst. use of *ἀσύνδετος* unconnected, f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύνδετος*, vbl. adj. f. *συν-δέ-ειν* to bind together.] A rhetorical figure which omits the conjunction. **Asyndetic** (æsinde·tik), *a.*, characterized by asyndeton, not connected by conjunctions.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 185 Asyndeton, or the Loose language .. as thus : I savv it, I said it, I vvill svveare it. 1740 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Techn.* 145 Asyndeton the Cop'latives denies. Faith, Justice, Truth, Religion, Mercy dies. 1879 tr. *Meyer on 1 Cor.* xiv. 1 *Διώκετε τὴν ἀγάπην* .. asyndetic, but following with all the greater emphasis upon the praise of love.

Asyne, obs. form of ASSIGN.

Asyntactic (æsintæ·ktik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀσύντακτ-ος* (f. *ἀ* priv. + *σύντακτος*, vbl. adj. f. *συν-τάσσ-ειν* to range together) + -IC (after *syntactic*).] Loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical.

1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 70 The same asyntactic disorder is equally found in History of Britain.

Asyse, obs. form of ASSIZE.

‖ **Asystole** (ăsi·stŏli). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *συστολή* contraction : see SYSTOLE.] Cessation of the functional contraction of the heart. **Asy·stolism** [= F. *asystolie* (Beau)], see quot.

1870 GEE *Auscult.* xxi. 237 Asystolism .. that remarkable group of symptoms which is characteristic of an enduring inability in the right ventricle to empty itself. 1876 BALFOUR *Dis. Heart* iii. 87 Asystole, in which the aortic blood-pressure suddenly falls below that necessary for the maintenance of life, because the left ventricle ceases to act.

Asyth, -ment, obs. form of ASSYTHE, -MENT.

At (æt, ăt), *prep.* Forms : 1–2 æt, 2–3 et (ed), 3–6 att, 5 ate, atte, 2– at. [Common Teut. ; OE. *æt* is cogn. with OS. *at*, OFris. (*at*) *et*, ON. *at*, OHG. *az*, Goth. *at* ; also with L. *ad* to, at, Skr. *adhi* near. Lost in mod.G. and Du., where its place is largely taken by *to* (G. *zu*, Du. *toe*), as is also the case in s. w. Eng. dialects ; in Scandinavian, on the other hand, *to* is lost, and its place largely taken by *at*, e. g. as sign of the infinitive mood, which is also the case in north. Eng. dialect. In OE. (as in the other Teut. langs.) *æt* governed the dative, only exceptionally the accusative. It was also compounded with many verbs : see AT- *pref.*[1], all of which are now obs. In ME. it coalesced with various cases of the 'definite article' in *atte*, *atten*, *attere*, 'at the' ; so also *attam* 'at them.']

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 167 Deð is attere dure. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Me sceold ánon eter gat ȝemete. *c* 1225 *Ancr. Riwle* 7 Heuene atten ende. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 26 Ded is ate dure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5694 And attam con þair fader frain. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 125 After the scole of Stratford atte bowe. [See others below.]

At is used to denote relations of so many kinds, and some of these so remote from its primary local sense, that a classification of its uses is very difficult. Only a general outline can be here given ; its idiomatic constructions with individual words must be looked for under the words themselves, e. g. AIM, ANGRY, APT. It will be observed that when a verb is construed with *at*, the same construction usually obtains with the cognate sb. and adj., and when *at* is used with an adjective, it is generally used also with a derived sb. ; thus *to envy*, *envy*, *envious* at, *apt*, *aptness* at, etc. The arrangement of the senses here adopted is :—I. Local position. II. Practical contact, engagement, occupation, condition, etc. III. Position in a series or graduated scale, rate, price, etc. IV. Time, order, consequence, cause, object. V. In other adverbial phrases. VI. With the infinitive mood. VII. Followed by other prepositions.

I. Local position ; answering the question *Where?* (passing into *Whereby? Whence? Whither?*)

At expresses the position reached by completed motion *to*, or that which is left by motion *from* : lines drawn *to* a point, *from* a point, or *through* a point, meet or intersect *at* the point. Hence, with certain verbs, *at* comes into contact with *through*, *from*, or *of*, *to*, and *toward*. See 10–15 infra.

* *Simple place or position.*

1. The most general determination of simple localization in space, expressing, strictly, the simple relation of a thing to a point of space which it touches; hence, usually determining a point or object with which a thing or attribute is practically in contact, and thus the *place* where it is, when this is either so small as to be treated as a mere point, or when the exact relation between the thing and the place is not more particularly expressed by the prepositions *close to, near, by, about, on, in, over, under,* etc., all of which may at times be covered by *at.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2426 Æt burhgeate sittan. **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 35 On snawe up et minne chinne. *Ibid.* 73 Et þe chirche dure, and .. et þe fonstan. *c* **1200** ORMIN 781 He stod .. att Godess allterr. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1366 At a welle wiðuten ðe tun. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 4175 He set at his owne table. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1187 At vch brugge a berfray. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 6 Housbondes atte chirch dore I have had fyve. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 489 Made he no lett at 3ate, dore ne wykett. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xix, At C and D the situation is all one, but at E it somewhat differeth, as you may behold in this figure. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. ii, At a point given A, to make a right line AG equal to a right line given BC. **1787** G. WHITE *Selborne* vii. (1789) 21 To cut and deliver the materials at the spot. **1883** *Sc. Monthly* Dec. 34/2 These streamers seem to converge at a point beyond the zenith.

2. With proper names of places: Particularly used of all towns, except the capital of our own country, and that in which the speaker dwells (if of any size), also of small and distant islands or parts of the world.

Cf. *in* the Isle of Wight, *on* Inchkeith, *at* St. Helena, *at* Malta, *at* the English Lakes, *at* the Cape, *in* Cape Colony. Formerly used more widely: *at* Ireland, *at* London.

755 *O. E. Chron.*, His lic liþ æt Wintanceastre. **1205** LAY. 5 He wonede at Ernleze. **1258** *Eng. Procl. Hen. III*, § 7 Witnesse vs seluen æt Lundene, þane Eztetenþe day on þe Monþe of Octobre. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 4423 The tole that was at Greece y-sought! *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 62 And foughten [hadde he] for oure faith at Tramassene. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 183 In þese dayes a famous clerk .. was at Ireland. **1641** *Vind. Smectymn.* § 13. 128 James at Hierusalem. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 589 He is in a far country, he is at the Indies. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 151 Be not overthoughtful about what may happen at London. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 The Parliament met at Edinburgh. *Mod.* Did he graduate at Oxford or Cambridge?

3. *At* a person (L. *apud*): †a. In personal contact with; in the immediate presence or company of. *Obs.* (repl. by *with, by, beside, in presence of, before*). (*At* is still used with a person in other senses, as 12–14, 17, 25, 35, 36.

1205 LAY. 25290 We weoren .. at Ardure þan kinge. **1366** MAUNDEV. v. 38 The soudan may lede .. mo than 20000 men of armes .. and thei ben alle weys at him. **1382** WYCLIF *John* i. 1 The word was at God .. This was in the bigynnynge at God. *c* **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 613 And at sir Roger 3ende we wylle dwelle. *c* **1500** *Merch. & Son* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 28 Y schall be hastely at yow ageyn with the myght of Mary mylde!

†b. *fig.* In sensory or perceptional contact with; before, in the sight of, in the eyes of, in the estimation of. *Obs.*

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 13 Comelinge I am at þe .. als al mi fadres be. **1388** WYCLIF *ibid.*, Y am a comelyng at thee .. as all my fadris. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 105 Religioun clene at God, & at þe Fader, is þis, to visite þe fadirles & modirles. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* 296 At God it is possible a riche man to entre into the kingdom of heven. **1493** *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 93 b, Forsothe thou hast founde grace at our lorde. **1580** TUSSER *His Beleefe* xx, At God of Heaven there is forgivenesse of our sins.

c. *ellipt.* In active or aggressive contact; applying to, soliciting, pestering, assailing. Cf. 17.

1612 BRINSLY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 21 Some of their parents .. will bee at me .. to helpe their reading of English. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 198 Mrs. Jewkes is mightily at me, to go with her. *Mod.* They have been at me for a subscription. The midges are at me again.

4. The preceding sense (3 a.) is now partly represented by the elliptical construction with possessive case: At (a person's) house. Fr. *chez*, Ger. *bei.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Whan I at the shoemakers shall shoes assay. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 20 Thou shalt finde me at the Gouernors. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ¶ 1 We had Yesterday at Sir Roger's a Set of Country Gentlemen who dined with him. *Mod.* We met at her father's.

5. *At*, as distinguished from *in* or *on*, is sometimes used to express some practical connexion with a place, as distinguished from mere local position: cf. *in* school, *at* school; *in* or *on* the sea, *at* sea; *in* prison, *at* the hotel.

In such phrases the article is often omitted, e. g. *at home, at church, at college, at court, at town, at market.*

a **1000** *Beowulf* 3851 Hizelác Hreþling þær æt hám wunode. **1340** *Ayenb.* 56 At cherche kan God his uirtues sseawy. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 310 Som at ayllehowse I fande. **1556** *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 65 Raynyd atte the yelde halle, & .. condemnyd. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 25 Weele speake with thee at Sea. At land, thou know'st How much we do o're-count thee. **1694** ECHARD *Plautus* 50 My master Amphitryon's now at bed with Alcmena. **1754** C'TESS SHAFTESB. in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 81, I was twice at Court before, the same week. **1758** *Dodsley's Coll. Poems* (1766) V. 210 At market oft for game I search, Oft at assemblies, oft at church. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 316 The light may be seen at sea much stronger .. than it can from a great elevation at land. **1835** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 456 No Sunday-shower, Kept him at home. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, What the parson at chapel says. **1884** *Times* 7/1 He was sent to be a boarder at the school for six months.

6. *At* an occurrence or event: *i. e.* at the place of its occurrence and taking some part in it; assisting or present at.

a **1000** *Beowulf* 1239 Æt þære béor-þege. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Hwet wule mon et scrifte? **1205** LAY. 1871 Þer wes muchel folc at þere wrastlinge. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 1096 Thou schalt at hire bridale beon. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 193 The consuetude was in that tyme women to be at cownselles amonge the men. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 97 When we were at Tunis at the marriage of your daughter. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 He fills the Chair at a Quarter Session with great abilities. *Ibid.* ¶ 2 He is at a Play. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1880) 255 He asked .. whether he had been at the battle.

7. Defining the point or part of a body where any thing is applied; hence, sometimes, hanging or attached by; sometimes defining more generally the side or direction on which the thing is, as 'A dog *at* his heels,' 'the friend *at* your left hand.'

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 636 Hire æt heortan læg æppel unsælga. *c* **1230** *Ancr. R.* 414 Sitte 3e .. ston-stille ed Godes fet. *c* **1300** *K. Alis.* 2142 Siweth me at my taile. *c* **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 155 Byndez byhynde at his bak boþe two his handez. *c* **1450** *Merlin* xxii. 380 At the foote of the castell. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgr.* II. xii. 177 At the Temple doore were two Lions tied at two chaines. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 815 The Seale .. hanging at the parchment by a silke string. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 9 Liberty with Monarchy at her right hand. **1712** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 14, I have nothing more at heart than the honour of my dear countrywomen. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii. (1857) 72 Yonder comes Moses, with .. the box at his back. **1870** TROLLOPE *Ph. Finn* 401 You have the ball at your feet. *Mod.* He wears it at his watch chain. Too old to be at his mother's apron string. An infant at the breast.

8. Of distance: e. g. *At* hand, *at* a distance, *at* arm's length, *at* a hundred yards.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 1 Repent: the kyngdome of heuen is at honde [WYCLIF, neiȝe]. **1594** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. 1831 I. 161 We are all ready at an inch. **1658** USSHER *Ann.* 749 They fought with them at hand, and afar off. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 348 To save himself against a coward arm'd At one spear's length. **1796** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 215 The Corsican privateers keep at such a distance .. I wish two could be directed to be always at my elbow. *c* **1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 49 They held Dame Reason at the staff's end. **1884** A. FORBES in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Jan. 239/2 The long resistance .. had held his soldiers at arm's length.

9. Expressing the relation of an attribute to a particular place or part: e. g. 'sick *at* heart,' 'out *at* elbows.'

c **1000** *Crist* (Gr.) 539 Hát æt heortan. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 10 A man ouerlustie at legs. **1735** THOMSON *Liberty* II. 121 Withered at the root. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 172, I wish at my Heart, the Gentlemen .. would pursue such measures. **1825** WATERTON *Wanderings* III. iii. 255 The sight of the snake had .. turned him sick at stomach. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 The late king had been at heart a Roman Catholic.

** *Passing into* through, by.

10. Defining the point *at* which anything enters, or issues, and hence the channel *through* or *by* which entrance or exit is effected.

a **1000** *Batt. Fin.* 16 (Gr.) Eodon æt ðórum durum. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He rad in et þan est 3ete. *c* **1220** *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Snikeð in ant ut neddren .. et muð ant et earen, ed ehnen ant ed neauele. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1449 And spak out ate windowe. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, The theef that cometh in atte back dore. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 29 Now my soule hath elbow roome; It would not out at windowes, nor at doores. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Find an Hole for him to creep in at. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1880) 118 He looked in at the dining-room window. *Mod.* Smoke issued forth at several orifices. He entered at the front door.

*** *Passing into* from, of.

†**11.** Determining the source *from* which anything comes, and *at* which we seek it: e. g. *To ask, inquire, seek, learn, take, get, obtain, find, have, receive, buy, earn, win, suffer,* at. *Obs.* or *dial.* (repl. by *of, from*) exc. in (b.) the expanded phrases *at the mouth* or *hands of.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Leorniað æt me. —xxv. 28 Anymað ðæt pund æt hym. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þu most biȝeten milce et þine drihtene. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2697 Mai he no leue at hire taken. *c* **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3103 At the lady the ryng he hase. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 484 Thai ask mercy, bot nocht at 3ou. *a* **1400** *Chester Pl.* 194 Receive my sonne nowe at me. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. Argt., How that Eneas socht ansueir at Apollyne. **1535** COVERDALE *Judith* x. 7 They axed no question at her, but let her go. **1618** M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. Pref. 4 Nature [hath] given to the Ant, such prouidence, that Man is wished to learne at her. **1794** J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 38 For that purpose, we must inquire at nature. **1883** J. SIME *Hist. All-Israel* vii. 170 He was making a similar inquiry .. at other maidens.

b. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 132, I took it kindly at her hands. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 397 All that they had .. suffered at the hands of the Tories. **1884** *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Feb. 303/1 He took at their hands the most outrageous treatment.

**** *Passing into* to.

12. With certain verbs of motion: Indicating attainment of a position *at*: e. g. *To end, stop, arrive, land* at a point; hence, determining the point *to* which the motion extends.

†a. *simply* = 'to.' *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 43 Ge ne comon æt me. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* VI. 2674 Hit plesit wele þe pepull at Parys to wende. *c* **1400** *Sege off Melayne* 505 Thay wolde noghte come att Parische To thay had offerde to Seyne Denys. **1528** MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 203/1 The vniuersitie, where he was .. ere he came at you. **1537** ?TINDALE *Exp. John* 13 We wyl neuer come more at scoole. *c* **1601** W. WATSON *Decacord.* 180 To come at the holy altar.

†b. *esp.* Into the presence of, into personal contact with, near to; in *To come* at (L. *accēdere*): to approach, come near, have to do with. *Obs.*

c **1532** LD. BERNERS *Huon* 630, 'I charge the .. that thou come no more at her, beware that thou fallest not in amours with her.' **1535** COVERDALE *Ex.* xix. 15 No man come at his wife [WYCLIF, Neiȝe ye not to 3oure wyues]. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 32 He hath not slept to night; commanded None should come at him. **1678** R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Life*, He would not let Piso come at him.

c. With idea of intervening space traversed: Even to, as far as; in *To come* (arch.), *arrive, land* at.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 1428 The thridde day .. He aryved at Cysile. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7732 In fallyng, A thowsand yhere .. Ar it come at the erth. *c* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 1819 Tille he come at a way By a wode ende. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Off.*, When they come at [1559 to] the graue, the Priest shall say. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* viii. 26 They arriued at the countrey of the Gadarenes. **1612** BRINSLY *Lud. Lit.* 61 When they come at the Passiue, let them doe the like. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 183 Then they came at an Arbor, warme and promising much Refreshing. **1712** F. T. *Meth. Shorthand* 6 Without taking off the Pen 'till you come at a Vowel. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxiii. 191 To arrive at exactly the same results.

d. With idea of obstacles or difficulties intervening: esp. in *To come, get* at = to reach.

1530 TINDALE *An Answer, etc.* (1850) 120 Worldly tyrants, at whom no man may come, save a few flatterers, etc. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 That great man has as many to break through to come at me, as I have to come at him. **1711** ADDISON *ibid.* No. 131 ¶ 1 The Sport is the more agreeable where the Game is the harder to come at. — No. 115 ¶ 5 Food and Raiment are not to be come at, without the Toil of the Hands. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 199 There was no coming at her here, under my Mother's Wing. *c* **1815** MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1848) 40 'My dear Isabella, how was it possible for me to get at you?' **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop.* ii, Stooping down to get at his ear.

***** *Passing into* towards.

13. Of motion directed *towards*: In the direction of, towards, so as to get *at*; often with hostile intent, 'against'; in *To run, rush, go, have, throw, shoot, let drive, aim, etc.* at.

a **1400** *Octouian* 976 Swych twenty n'ere wortht a slo At me to fyght. *a* **1400** *Sir Perc.* 1701 His swerde drawes he, Strykes at Percevelle. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 629 Be-gynne ye, and haue at yowe. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 136 Wouldst thou not spit at me. **1596** — *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 217 Foure Rogues in Buckrom let driue at me. **1613** — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 142 We may out-runne .. that which we run at. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 356 To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 579 ¶ 7 The Dogs flew at him with so much fury. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 231 A great blow was about to be aimed at the Protestant religion. *Ibid.* 617 Once they were seen and fired at.

b. Of bodily action and gesture; in *To point, look, stare, swear, shout, grumble, mock, laugh, etc.* at.

c **1400** *Sir Isumb.* 625 The qwene .. at hym faste loghe. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 30 Hungry Wolues continually did howle, At her abhorred face. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 144 ¶ 2 That Patience of being stared at. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ix, Ugly faces that were frowning over at her. **1854** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xvii. I. 163 Look at the horseman in Cuyp's famous picture. [Cf. also 36.]

c. Of mental aim, allusion, hint, conjecture, etc.

1656 *Artif. Beauty* (1662) 4 Eyes over-curious to find fault at Art. **1682** in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 439 Secrets .. which now we can only conjecture at. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 6 The Parson is always preaching at the 'Squire. **1711** BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 2, I have before hinted at some of my Friend's Exploits. **1749** CHESTERF. *Lett.* 194 II. 230 He .. thinks every thing that is said meant at him. **1818** MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* vi. 61 This touch at our old friends, the Whigs.

14. Of motion or action directed towards the attainment or acquisition of: a. *lit.* in *To snatch, clutch, catch, reach, make, etc.* at.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 29 Briars and thornes at their apparell snatch. **1593** — *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 11 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 6 Catching at every thing that stood by them. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 1 All Men .. make at the same common thing, Money. *Prov.* Drowning men catch at straws.

b. *fig. To aim, aspire, endeavour, etc.* at.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 30 Ayming at Siluia as a sweeter friend. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 Crowds who endeavour at the same end with himself. **1709** — *Tatler* No. 22 A thousand that can dress genteelly at a mistress. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. i. 19 That power at which he had aspired. **1811** MISS AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1846) 38 You will be setting your cap at him now. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, 'Strangers are nothing to me,' said the young fellow, catching at the words.

II. Of action, position, state, condition, manner.

15. With things which are the objects or centres of special activities, and are more or less put for the activities themselves: *At meat* = eating; *at the bar* = acting as a barrister, or as one on trial; *at grass* = grazing; *at the stake, wheel, plough,* etc.

a **1000** *Beowulf* 2224 Æt þæm áde wæs eþ-3esýne swát-fáh syrce. *c* **1220** *Hali Meid.* 37 Seoð þe cat at the fliche and te hund at te huide. **1297** R. GLOUC. 285 To be of bold

word atte mete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 104 And ben his pilgryme atte plow for pore mennes sake. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. ii. 283 To spend it at the wijn. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* l. 11 As fat as the heifer at grass. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 91 He must be a great English lawyer, from having been so long at the bar. 1811 Miss AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1846) 263 And idled away the mornings at billiards. 1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* 4 His father brought him up at his own trade.

b. Sometimes with the idea of instrumentality.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxxvi. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 97 We may see þis at eye. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 449 Thowe moste spede at the spurs. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24/1 No man demanded of that they sawe atte eye. 1641 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I. 66 Thou shalt espy at thine eye the wonderful work of God. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 212 He foils the Devil at his own weapons. *Mod.* To contest it at sword's point.

c. Hence in designations, as *barrister-at-law, serjeant-at-arms, assault-at-arms*, etc.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 He is a serjeant at law. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1826) II. xv. 377 Four thousand men at arms. 1884 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 2/2 The Speaker, attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms and the Chaplain.

16. With actions in or with which one is engaged: as *at dinner, at work, at play.*

1440 *Sir Eglamour* 230 At my jurney wolle Y bee. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 46 As she sits at supper. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 185 This Maid, with whom thou was't at play. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 6 This .. has set men at work on Temples. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 424 Myrrha! what, at whispers With my stern brother? 1835 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 575, I trace the matron at her loved employ. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The case .. is still at hearing.

b. *At it*: hard at work, fighting, etc.; busy.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 95 They are at it [*i.e.* fighting], harke. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., I was at it till past two o'clock on Monday morning. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/2 After having the wound dressed he was at it again.

17. After many verbs expressing action: *to work, toil, labour, play* at (a thing or action); *to pull, nibble, kick, tear, knock, drum* at (a thing). (Cf. 3 c.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxix. 6, I might noght at it. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 660 To play at bal. *c* 1510 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 14 Than every man pulled at his ore. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 326 When he plaies at Tables. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 575 An Apparitour rapping at their doore. 1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 She saw him working at the Memoirs. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 445 The secret anxiety that was gnawing at her heart. *Mod.* To play at fighting; to work hard at clearing a path.

18. Connecting adjectives of occupation and proficiency, or their substantives, with a thing or action.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1910 Hord-weorþunge hnáhran rince sæmran æt sæcce. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 20 My Father Is hard at study. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 25 Mighty he was at both of these. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 4 Very aukward at putting their Talents within Observation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 320 In agility and skill at his weapons he had few equals. *Mod.* Diligent at his lessons; readiness at replying.

19. Of posture, position: e.g. *at gaze, at bay, at right angles.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 608 Thair tha stude rycht lang at thair defence. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1149 The poor frighted deer, that stands at gaze. *c* 1680 STERRY *2nd Posth. Vol.* 319 He lieth at wait to catch your Hearts. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Wks.* (1858) 174/1 Here, ere they reach'd their ships, they turn'd at bay. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, In some of the vessels at anchor. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 191 Section at right angles to the axis.

20. Of state, or condition of existence: e.g. *at rest, peace, ease, liberty, a loss*, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3108 Than mowe ye beon at ese. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 77 To se at myscheiff sic a knycht. 1470-85 (1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 398 Sir Launcelot.. found them all at a great array. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 133 Whiles Kites and Buzards play at liberty. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 115 No man .. would be either at want of Firing, or Timber. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 598, I shall shortly be with them at rest. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/4 You have not .. left them at Uncertainty. 1709 POPE *Let. H. Cromwell* 17 July, I .. was utterly at a loss how to address myself. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 8 At liberty to talk. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 2 One .. who is..at Peace within himself. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 24 [They] were sometimes at fault.

21. Of mutual relations: e.g. *at war, at variance, at strife, at accord, at one, at daggers drawn.*

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 143 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 39 Þis tuei bischopes and seint Dunstan were al at one rede. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 1369 We ben at on acord. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 35 b, An other Knyght and this man fell at debate. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palme Sond.* (1823) 36 Howe the apostels fell at contention amonge them selfes. 1559 *Homilies* II. xviii. 504 When they be at hate betwixt themselves? *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi, Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1585 What cause Brought him so soon at variance with himself. 1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* 65 Truth and lies always at battle. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. 58 They have been at cross purposes when they should have been at one.

22. Of mode, manner, measure, extent, etc.

c 1280 *Fall & Passion* 85 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Hi [the Jews] seid at one mouþe · þat he wolde destru temple. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 571, I spak to hym at wurdes fewe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1894 Terry him ansuerede þan ! at schorte wordes & rounde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 40 Alle tho gouernauncis .. ben groundid at fulle .. in the inward book. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. (1552) 119 Leused and sette at large. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 27 Shall not behold her face at ample view. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 29 Their accounts are not to be swallowed at large. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. Whigs, The Picture drawn at length. 1795 COLERIDGE *Conc. ad Pop.* Ess. 1850 I. 87 The people at large exercise no sovereignty. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* vi. 298 The preceding specimens have not been taken at random.

23. Of conditioning circumstance: e.g. *at peril, risk, hazard, expense, charge*; *at an advantage, disadvantage*, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3485 At al perils wil y go. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 553 ¶ 1 To be at the charge of it himself. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vi. (1840) 57 Pursue her at the hazard of his life. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* xi. 250 To supply its place at a loss. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 114 At all risks, at all sacrifices, to keep Normandy in full possession.

24. Of relation to some one's will or disposition: e.g. *at his will, pleasure, mercy, desire, discretion, disposal, command, orders, call, nod, beck*, etc. (Allied to 7, 8; cf. *at his elbow, at his call, at his beck, at his will.*)

1250 LAY. 9411 Weder him stod at wille [1205 an wille]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3546 Broþer, atty will all sal be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 401 'Sir'..'I will it be at youre volunte.' *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 457 To make your marchaundise at your pleasure. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 425 To remain at his judgement and award. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 3 The King's Council .. held their places at will. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 252 Their votes were at his disposal.

III. Of relative position in a series or scale, degree, rate, value.

25. Defining special point in a series at which one begins, stops, ends, etc.

c 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 18 First at prude I wol be-gin. *Ibid.* 20 Be-ginne at his heued. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 42 At a knight than wol I first begynne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* ix. 6 Then they begane at the elders, which were in the Temple. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Sume .. begenynge at the mydes, and sume when yt ys allmost done. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* xvi. § 107 At about 250° C. it [sulphur] is an opaque mass .. At still higher temperatures it again becomes perfectly liquid .. It boils at 490° C. *Mod.* With the thermometer standing at ninety in the shade.

b. *esp.* with superlatives.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 132 The wynd .. servede hem atte the beste. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvii. 99 To be at uttrist examyned. *c* 1460 *Three 15th C. Chron.* (1880) 59 She..put him dyverse tymes at the worste. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 73 Trauaile you farre on, or are you at the farthest? 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* i. 7 He was rewarded by seeing Johnson at his very best.

c. *ellipt.* (*advb. phr.*) = taken *at best, most, least*, etc.

a 1661 FULLER *Life H. Smith* in *Smith's Wks.* 1866 I. 7 Wholly concealed or at the best uncertain. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref. (1883) 78 At least double the length of any acting comedy. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxvi, You..have been, At best, no better than a go-between. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 41. 178 Two, or at the outside, three miles.

26. Of rate or degree, *at* which a thing is done.

c 1200 ORMIN 4730 þatt þu beo swinncfull att tin mahht. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 43 He halp our Kyng .. at his myght. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 289 Seynt Gregory and Seynt Austin fledden at al here power to be bischopis. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Moral Fab.* 19 Hee would doe vs pleasing, At his power. 1710 POPE *Let. Wycherley* 15 Apr., If I am to go on at this rate. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 Jack Whirler always dines at full speed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Carrying me along with it at a great pace. 1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 793 She lived and worked at high pressure.

27. Of price or value.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 362 He set his stroke at nought. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 174 A quarter whete was at twenty mark. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 132 Wiþ knyȝtes at robes and fees .. to leden her bridelis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 29 Thi felowship set I not at a pyn. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 60 If my loue thou holdst at ought. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Addesses, for Cooper's work, 6 at two shillings. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Twelve inches at six pence an inch. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1826) I. 67 A man might live in a garret at eighteen-pence a week. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 417 Wheat was at seventy shillings the quarter. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 484 Stories like these must be taken at what they are worth. *Mod.* To set at nought their counsel.

28. Of reference to a standard generally = *according to.*

c 1430 *Syr Generides* 1409 At my witting .. I trespassed neuer. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K j b, Euery good woman ought to be meke and humble at the exemplary of the blessyd Vyrgyne Mary. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 232 By land or by water at their choice.

IV. Of time, order, occasion, cause, object.

29. Introducing the time *at* which an event happens: a. with the time named.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 46 At al þe oþre tiden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1641 At set time he sulden samen. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Atte grete day of Jugement. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xviii. 111 From three at after noone till nine at night. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 31 At the sixt houre of Morne, at Noone, at Midnight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 248 Late at Night, when Stars adorn the Skies. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 7 All I have to say at present. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 Mr. Whirler .. will be at home exactly at two. 1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* 91 Addison left off at a good moment.

b. with the time indicated by an event: At the time of, on the occasion of.

c 1200 ORMIN 707 Att te come off Sannt Johan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et te one psalme ȝe schulen stonden .. & et te oðer sitten. *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1531 Thay mone At thaire metyng. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C viij b, At the return of the Army. 1673 RAY *Journ. L. Countr.* 2 A town .. at our being there, but thinly inhabited. *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 209 Our men .. gave them a shout at parting. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 At the Restoration Hyde became chief minister.

30. Introducing the age *at* which one is.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 383 At fourten yer sche conseyved Criste. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (2nd vers.) 13 At riper years, to Wittenberg he went. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 31 If he were at full age. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 The minor longs to be at age. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i. 89 He was Pope as Leo X. at thirty-seven.

31. Of nearness or distance in time, interval.

c 1200 ORMIN 1893 Att twenntiȝ daȝhess ende. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1184 Theo knyghtis armed heom at ones. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* 98 Vpon truste to be payed at a daye. 1673 RAY *Journ. L. Countr.* 39 We arrived at four hours end. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5472/4 A Note .. at three Months after Date. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop.* viii, I must begin at once, I see that.

32. Of the number of times, turns, or occasions.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6608 He beoreth at ones .. Ten men over theo flod. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 409 And deliuerid them to one man by .ii. louys atones. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 83 To do that at twice, and to be three or four times as long about it. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 3 May go far at one Essay to provide a fit law. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 3 Being seen toying by two's and three's at a time. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 124 Two Ounces of Manna..to be taken at three Doses. *Mod.* To complete the business at two sittings.

33. Of order: e.g. *at first, at last, at length, at the conclusion*, etc.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 89 Þe hine æt frumsceafte forð onsendon. 1297 R. GLOUC. 155 Atte laste þis Saxones by gonne forto fle. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1668 Now at the erst, the messangers Buth y-come. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2155 Atte last y saugh a man. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 71 She takes vpon her brauely at first dash. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 60 At the last came two false witnesses. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 493 It is at length signed this day. *Mod.* At first, I thought otherwise. Home at last!

34. Introducing the occasion on which a fact or action ensues, and *hence* the occasioning circumstance, or cause.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4637 He starf at the furste tidyng. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 901 At hys cunsel .. Halewede þey al þat yche ȝere. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 23 At these lordys prayers they cownterfetyd gemetry. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 455 He was ioyfull, and blyssyd hym at the vertue of that stone. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 33 They bee caryed aboute like babes at euery blast of doctrine. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xxix. 3 At my request this war was undertake. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 4 It is at his Instance that I shall continue my rural speculations. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 50 At their voice He drew the strong bolts back. 1812 KEATS *Lamia* 627 Do not all charms fly at the mere touch of cold philosophy?

35. Introducing the occasion or cause of an emotion: e.g. *astonished, dismayed, delighted, grieved at*; to *rejoice, mourn at*; *joy, surprise at*, etc.

1366 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 287 Thei maken ioye and gladnesse at hire dyenge. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 All stand amazed at so uncouth sight. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 15 Not a Courtier .. hath a heart that is not Glad at the thing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. § 5 IV. 264 Aggrieved at this Ecclesiasticall Power. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1603, I sorrow'd at his captive state. 1727 POPE *Dunc.* I. 26 Mourn not, my Swift! at ought our Realm acquires. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 175 Terrified at the completeness of their own success. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. 445 Impatient at the delays.

36. Introducing what is at once the exciting cause and the object of active emotions: e.g. *envy, hate, wrath.* Uniting the senses of 13 b and 35.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 78 The fende at him had grete enuye. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 885 At Tryamoure had he tene. 1535 COVERDALE *Zach.* vii. 12 Wherfore the Lorde of hoostes was very wroth at them. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 13 I'me angry at him. 1704 POPE *Let. Wycherley* 26 Dec., Continued by envy at his success and fame. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* IV. v. § 4 They all had indignation at the judges. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 47 He brought it to me himself, and was angry at me.

†**37.** Introducing the reason or consideration: in *at reverence of* = out of respect to. *Obs.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* 5 I. 21 John, atte reverence of your right worthy persone, hathe cesed. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 60 Othir thyngis .. the whiche atte reverence of nature and of wommanhood shul not be reherced. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 51 At the reverence of God, I pray you .. help that I be not forgotten.

V. 38. In many idiomatic phrases arising out of the preceding senses, which see separately treated, or under the word governed by *at*: e.g. *at* ALL, *at any* RATE, *at* STAKE, AT HOME, AT ONE, AT ONCE.

1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* F vj b, Children abrode at Nurse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 287 To set vpon Darius at the sodaine. *a* 1622 WITHER *Brit. Remembr.* 146 The World .. Hath so intangled us at unaware. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 234 Fain to sell them all at second-hand. 1681 in Arb. *Garner* I. 440 The King at unawares falls upon them. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 869 They [the Quakers] were at a word in Dealing. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 312, I shall be glad to take you at your word. *a* 1782 BP. NEWTON *Wks.* II. iii. 78 Cain taking him at an advantage .. slew him. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* I. iv, Scotch!—not Irish native, at-all-at-all. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 703 At all events, Milton had seen .. the greatest of living Dutchmen. 1877 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 122 The aristocratic conspiracy, for such at bottom it was. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/2 The questions at issue between the Hovas and the French.

VI. With the infinitive mood.

†**39.** Introducing the infinitive of purpose (the

original function also of *to*; cf. Fr. *rien à faire*, nothing *to* do, nothing *at* do, nothing ADO). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Corresponding to ON. *at* (Da. *at*, Sw. *att*) in *gefa at eta* to give one *at* eat, i.e. *to* eat; but not, like it, used with the simple infinitive; the nearest approach to which was in the phrase 'That is *at* say' = Fr. *c'est à dire*.

? 1280 Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.* II. 186 Na man sal have at do. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 88 That he cum with the at ete. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 46 Þat es at say, to mak the sin for sin. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 34 Was he not so hardy at stand to bataile. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5234 Þus sal he com doun at sitte þare. 1440 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* C 278 Be redy at answere hym. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We have othere thynges at do. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Pref. 1 Lordes sonnes bene sette .. To scole at lerne. [*Modern Westmorl. dial.* A bit o' summat at eat.]

VII. Before other prepositions or adverbs.

†**40.** With prepositions. *Obs.* Cf. AFTER D 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 492 At after soper fille they in tretee. ? *c* 1400 *MS. Rawlinson* C 258 (Halliw.), I trust to see you att-after Estur. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iii. 31 Come to me Tirrel soone, at [*Ff.* and] after Supper.

†**41.** With adverbs. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3181 To hafe pete of þe Pope, þat put was at-undere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 35 Nor 3it the Troiane power put at under. *a* 1641 STRAFFORD in Southey's *Common-pl. Bk.* II. (1849) 183 Casting them aside at after. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 33 It will keep grace at an under. 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., Ploughing first, sowing at after.

†**At, 'at** (ăt), *rel. pron., adv., conj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A worn-down form of *that*, perhaps from ON. *at* (used in precisely the same senses), perh. independently developed in the northern dialect, in which it was very common in 14–15th c.; rare, even in Scottish writers, after 1500; but still in regular use in northern dialect speech.]

A. *adv.* or *conj.* = 'that.'

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 73 Sainte Makary hard say, At thai wald come. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1909, I graunt wel at hit so be. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1210 Loke at thou come at that tyme. *c* 1480 *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 65 For so much as I, Thomas Lord Clifford and of Westmerland am enformed at a nisi prius is like to pas. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1710) IV. Prol. 139 Willing at thou and thay may haue the sicht Of heuynnys blys. 1657 BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. i. 477 And at we find you we'l our selves bestir. [*North dial.* I sed 'at I wad, and I did.]

b. Formerly blended with *ne* into *atten, attyn*, 'that not, but that.' (= L. *quin.*)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1440 (Fairf.), Ne mu3t ham help no halihede, attyn to hel þai most nede. *Ibid.* 6130 Was na hous ..attyn þer was dede mon in liggande.

B. *rel. pron.* That; who, which; what.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx. 16 Outtake me .. at ere filyhand me fra þa. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3248 (Fairf.), Al atte [*other MSS.* þat] camels ten mu3t bere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 417 Þo freris were served of þat at þei craven. 1429 EARL SALISB. in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* 69 *note*, Grete costages and expences at I haue hadd now of late. *c* 1480 LD. CLIFFORD in *Plumpton Corr.* Introd. 65 All other Christen men att this writing sall here or see. *c* 1500 *Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 15 That at I sey it shall be sure. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xvii. 290 'To onything 'at's richt, Gibbie wants nae perswaudin'.'

[**At**, freq. misread or misprinted for AC *conj.* but. 1297 R. GLOUC. 256 At vpe Gode's wylle yt ys. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 132 At tel to me and thi felawes, Al thi tale.]

At, obsolete form of ATE, pa. t. of EAT.

At- *pref.*[1]:—OE. *æt-*. The preposition AT in composition, with force of 'at, close to, to'; frequent in OE., and retained in some words in ME., as *at-stand(en* to stand close to, 'adstare,' *at-rech(en* to reach to, get at, *at-fore(n* before, *at-hind(en* behind. In the oldest Eng. the prefix was *æt-* only when it bore the stress accent (i. e. in sbs. and adjs.); *ot-*, (*op-*, *oð-*,) when unaccented (in vbs. and prepositions): thus, *æ·tgræpe* grasping at, apprehensive, *otgrí·pan*, *opgrí·pan*, to grip at, *oðbe·ran* to bear to, bring, *oðie·wan* (Goth. *atau·gjan* to show). Northumbrian had sometimes *æd-*, *od-*: cf. ATEW. The forms *op*, *oð*, seem to have arisen in an early assimilation of *ot-* to *óp-*, *óð-*, from *and-*, the old accented form of AND-, *ond-*, occurring in the prep. *óð*, the meaning of which was not far removed from that of *æt-*, *ot-*. But in later OE. the strong form *æt-* (ME. *at-*, in south. dial. *et-*) was extended to all compounds, without regard to the position of the stress. Mod. Eng. has lost all these compounds, exc. that *atwí·te* survives in *twit*. *Atone* is a modern formation of a different kind.

At- *pref.*[2]:—OE. *æt-*. Representing earlier OE. *op-*, *oð-*, unaccented form of *úð-* 'away, from' = Gothic *unpa-* in *unpa-pliuhan* to flee away, G. *ent-* (in part), OHG. *int-*, in *entfliehen*, OHG. *int-fliohan*, Du. *ont-* in *ontvlieden* to flee away. This *oð-*, *op-*, from *úð-*, being phonetically levelled with *óð-* from *and-*, and *ot-* the unaccented form of *æt-* being assimilated to the latter (see prec.), these three prefixes ran together in form, and when at a later time the accented form *æt-* took the place of its own weak form *ot-*, *op-*, *oð-*, it also usurped the place of *oð-* from *and-*, and *oð-* from *úð-*, *unp-*. The last of these was by far the most frequent in use: hence the most common sense of *at-* prefix in ME. is 'from, away' = Gothic *unpa-*, Ger. *ent-*, as in *at-bear* to bear away, *at-flee* to flee away, *at-go* to go away. As *úð-*, *op-*, had nearly the same sense as *æf-*, *of-*, these verbs in *at-* often take the place of corresponding vbs. in *of-*, as OE. *oð-beran*, *æt-beran*, = *of-beran* to bear away, ME. *at-come* = OE. *of-cyman* to come off, escape, etc. Several new compounds of this type arose in ME., and it was even irregularly extended to Fr. words, as in ATSCAPE, refashioned from *ascape*, OF. *escaper*. All these are now obsolete.

At- *pref.*[3]; assimilated form of L. *ad-* to, before *t*, used in all modern words from Latin. In OF. *ad-*, *at-*, was reduced to *a-*, and so introduced into ME., but afterwards refashioned as *at-*, after L. spelling, both in Fr. and English, e.g. L. *attingĕre*, OF. *ateindre*, later *atteindre*, ME. *ataindre*, mod. *attainder*. The Eng. has also taken *at-* where Fr. retains the simple *a-*, as in OF. *atorné*, mod. *atourné*, ME. *atorney*, mod. *attorney*. The *t* was also erroneously doubled in various words in *at-* with prefix *a-* from other sources, as *a(t)tame*, *a(t)tray*, *a(t)troke*. See AD- *pref.*[2]

‖ **Atabal** (ătăba·l). Also 7 ataballe, 8 attaball. [a. Sp. *atabal*, a. Arab. الطبل *aṭ-ṭabl*, i.e. *al* the, *ṭabl* a drum. (Also in F. *attabale*)] A kind of kettle-drum or tabour used by the Moors.

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. (1725) 32 From the Streets sound Drums and Ataballes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxviii. 723 The martial music of drums, trumpets, and attaballs. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* I. xix, Then answered kettle-drum and atabal.

Atacamite (ătæ·kăməit). *Min.* [f. *Atacama*, a province of Chili, where found + -ITE, min. form.] A bright green ore, an oxychloride of copper, found in Chili, Australia, and at St. Just in Cornwall.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 121. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 280 Atacamite has been found incrusting lavas.

Atactic (ătæ·ktik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄτακτος* not arranged (f. *ἀ* priv. + *τακτός*, vbl. adj. f. *τάσσ-ειν* to arrange) + -IC.] Of language: Not syntactic.

1842 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 July 218 In this manner syntactic and atactic forms have been respectively formed.

Ataghan (æ·tăgæn). [variant of YATAGHAN, q.v.] A long dagger worn by Turks and Moors in their belt in a scabbard of silver or gold.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 355 Each turban I can scan, And silver-sheathed ataghan. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xx. 278 He still wore beneath his vest the ataghan.

†**Ata·ke,** *v. Obs.* 3–5. *Pa. t.* atok. *Pa. pple.* atake(n. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + TAKE.] To overtake; get at, catch.

c 1300 *Beket* 1963 This messager ne mi3te no3t atake hem mid no ginne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 468 Al that Fortiger atok He let to-drawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxvi. 5 The thresshynge of repyn tilthes shal atake the vyndage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 84 Sire, quod this Sompnour, haile, and wel atake! *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6390 And then he sayd, Syr, wele atake!

†**Atala·ntis.** *Obs.* Brief title of a romance [prob. after Bacon's *New Atlantis*] satirizing those who had effected the Revolution of 1688 (see first quot.); hence *gen.* a secret or scandalous history.

1709 MRS. MANLEY (*title*) Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes from the New Atalantis, an Island in the Mediterranean. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 109 ¶ 3 He has a court-atalantis of his own, from which he can favour you with some hints of sly doings amongst the maids of honour. 1789 (*title*) The Naval Atalantis; or a Display of the Characters of such Flag Officers, etc.

†**Ata·me,** *v. Obs.* Also in 6 att-. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + TAME *v.*; substituted for OE. *atęmian*, when *tęmien* was assimilated in form to TAME *a.*] To tame, subdue.

[*c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvi. 345 And atemiað hira lichoman.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 153 Huanne þise uour deles byeþ atamed. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 935 These hethen houndes we shal a-tame. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* 2 Men said they [Women] could not their tunges atame. 1530 PALSGR. 439/2 He was as wylde as a bucke, but I have made hym as attamed as a lambe.

Atame, Atar: see ATTAME, ATTAR.

Atane, *obs.* northern form of ATONE *v.*

Ataraxy (æ·tăræksi). Also 7 ataraxie, and in L. form ataraxia (ætăræ·ksiă). [ad. Gr. *ἀταραξία* impassiveness, f. *ἀ* priv. + *ταράσσ-ειν* to disturb, stir up. Cf. F. *ataraxie* (Cotgr.).] Freedom from disturbance of mind or passion; stoical indifference.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 281 Ataraxie .. is the condition of a quiet and setled life. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 98 The ataraxy and the *comme il faut* calm that characterises the more refined Anglo-Tropical mind. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 20 May 624 They go their way unmolested and have attained to literary *ataraxia*.

Atarned, pa. t. and pple. of ATRUN *v. Obs.*

Ataunt (ătɔ̄·nt), *adv.* [a. F. *autant* as much.]

†**1.** As much as possible, to the full, thoroughly. (Cf. Palsgrave 'I quaught, I drinke all out, *Je boys dautant.*') *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 179 Þat stonge myn hert ful stray atount. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 167 A dronken foole that sparithe for no dispence To drynk ataunt til he slepe at table. *c* 1520 W. DE WORDE *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 17 Talewes and talkynge, and drynkynge ataunte.

2. *Naut.* With every mast standing and fully rigged; with all sails set. (Also *ataunto, all-a-taunto.*)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 52 A fayre gale of wind .. so that wee might beare all a taunt. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 193 Not one soul of you puts his foot on shore until we are again all ataunto. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 58 All was ataunt again, and then the two yachts started.

Atavic (ătæ·vik), *a.* [ad. F. *atavique*, f. L. *atav-us*; see next and -IC.] Of or pertaining to a remote ancestor.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 159 The brachycephaly of the Norman-French colonists of Quebec, can only come from their atavic ancestors, the Belgæ.

Atavism (æ·tăviz'm). [a. F. *atavisme*, f. L. *atav-us* a great-grandfather's grandfather, an ancestor; cf. *av-us* grandfather.] Resemblance to grand-parents or more remote ancestors rather than to parents; tendency to reproduce the ancestral type in animals or plants.

1833 J. RENNIE *Sci. Gardening* 113 Children often resemble their grandfathers or grandmothers more than their immediate parents .. This propensity is termed Atavism by Duchesne. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* 218 Some mysterious atavism—some strange recurrence to a primitive past.

b. *Path.* Recurrence of the disease or constitutional symptoms of an ancestor after the intermission of one or more generations.

Atavistic (ætăvi·stik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to atavism; atavic.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 275 The social and the atavistic influence.

Ataxic (ătæ·ksik), *a.* [mod. f. next; cf. F. *ataxique*, and see -IC. Not on Gr. analogies.] Characterized by ataxy, *esp.* in *Path.* by disturbance of the natural animal functions; irregular. *Ataxic fever*: malignant typhus fever.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed. 7) 295 An ataxic state of the muscles. 1880 M. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 7 Ataxic or adynamic symptoms are frequently seen.

Ataxy (ătæ·ksi, æ·tæksi). Also 7 ataxie; in sense 2 often as L. *ataxia*. [ad. Gr. *ἀταξία*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *τάξις* arrangement, order, f. *τάσσ-ειν* to arrange.]

†**1.** Want of order or discipline; irregularity, confusion, disorderliness. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1615 BYFIELD *On Coloss.* ii. 10 (1869) 205/2 There is [no] ataxy among those glorious creatures [*i. e.* angels]. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 207 A mere ataxy, or confused chaos. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 70 If it had been slipt over, he must have blamed his own Ataxy in the Disposition.

2. *Path.* Irregularity of the animal functions, or of the symptoms of disease. *Locomotor ataxy*: inability to co-ordinate the voluntary movements, constitutional unsteadiness in the use of legs, arms, etc.

1670 MAYNWARINGE *Vita Sana* i. 13 There ariseth Distempers, Ataxies and discord. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 305 A Woman very subject to vapours and ataxies of the animal spirits. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 5 An early stage of ataxy. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 208 Locomotor ataxia .. often occurs among sea-faring men who have fallen overboard.

Atayn, ataynt, obs. f. ATTAIN, -T.

†**Atbea·r,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætberan* (*oðberan*), f. AT- *pref.* 1, 2 + *beran* to BEAR.]

1. [f. AT-[1].] *trans.* To bear to, to bring. (In OE.)

a 1000 *Daniel* (Gr.) 538 He wundor manig for men ætbær.

2. [f. AT-[2].] *trans.* To bear away, carry off.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4261 Hió þæt lic ætbær. ? *c* 1350 *MS. Digby* No. 86. 123 (Halliw.) A wonder thing he sey him thar, A wolf his other child atbar.

†**Atble·nch,** *v. Obs.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + BLENCH *v.*, OE. *blencan* to deceive, escape.] *intr.* To escape.

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* in *O. E. Misc.* 79 And cunnen atblenche From sathanases wrenche. *c* 1275 *Death* 8 *ibid.* 168 From þe dreorie deað ne mai nomon at-blenche.

†**Atblow',** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.*[1] + BLOW, OE. *blâwan*: cf. ABLOW.] *intr.* To blow (at).

? *a* 1400 *MS. Linc.* A. i. 17. 128 (Halliw.) The tourmentours atblewe at hyme.

†**Atbrai·d,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætbregdan*, (*oðbregdan*) f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *bregdan* to wrench: see ABRAID *v.*] *trans.* To draw or snatch away.

a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 826 Se eðel uðgenge wearð Adame and Evan .. oðbroden. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 12 Þæt þe he hæfð him bið ætbroden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1380 Ah 3ef heo is atbroide thenne, He is unfele and forbrode.

†**Atbrea·k,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 et-; for inflexions see BREAK *v.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + BREAK *v.*, OE. *brecan*. Cf. G. *entbrechen*, Du. *ontbreken*.] *intr.* (with *dat.*) To break away, escape (from).

1205 LAY. 1346 Neðelas Brutus at-bræc [1250 at-brac]. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 172 His þrelles etfluwen him & etbreken him ut. *a* 1250 *Passion Our Lord* in *O. E. Misc.* 44 Er he were him at-broke him þuhte ful long.

†**Atburst,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætberstan*, (*oðberstan*) f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *berstan* to BURST.] *intr.* (with *dat.*) To burst away, escape (from).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xiv. 13 Ða ætbærst him sum man. *c* 1200 Ormin 14734 All swa summ Ysaac attbrasst Unnwundedd & unnwemmedd. *c* 1250 *Bestiary* 672 in *O. E. Misc.* 21 Ðis elp .. tus atbresteð ðis huntes breid.

Atch, obsolete form of Adze.

Atchaar, variant of Achar.

Atchea-, atche-, atch'ment, intermed. forms between Achievement and Hatchment.

Atcherne, obsolete form of Acorn.

Atchieve, -ment, obs. ff. Achieve, -ment.

† **Atchison** (æ·tʃisən, *ē*ɪ·tʃi-). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 acheson, -ison. [Sc. pronunciation of *Atkinson,* name of the assay-master of the Edinburgh Mint in the beginning of James VI.'s reign. (Jamieson.)] A copper coin, coated with silver, coined in the reign of James VI, equal in value to eight pennies Scots or two-thirds of an English penny.

1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 14 A sallet of an atchison price, which in our money was three farthings. 1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 68 Achisons, Babees and Placks. 1773 Ruddiman *Introd. Anderson's Diplom.* 137 (Jam.) The first whitish colour, which discovers itself in these atchisons, seems to indicate that they are mixed with a little silver, or laid over with that metal.

† **Atco·me,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. At- *pref.*2 + Come, OE. *cuman.* Cf. Ger. *entkommen,* Du. *ontkomen.*] *intr.* To come away, escape.

c 1220 *Rel. Ant.* I. 234 Dun til helle licten ne gan, ðe ðridde dai oſſ deadd atkam.

† **Atcree·p,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. At- *pref.*2 + Creep, OE. *creópan.* Cf. Ger. *entkriechen,* Du. *ontkruipen.*] *intr.* To creep away.

1205 Lay. 5671 And qualden alle þa ilke þe aniht weoren atcropene [1250 awei crope].

† **Atda·re,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. At- *pref.*2 + *darien, dearien*: see Dare *v.*2] *intr.* (with *dat.*) To escape by hiding (from).

c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 224 in *O. E. Misc.* 153 Nis þer non þat heom atdareþ.

‖ **Ate** (*ē*ɪ·ti). [L., a. Gr. *ἄτη.*] Infatuation, mad impulse; personified by the Greeks as goddess of mischief and authoress of rash destructive deeds.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii. 271 Homer speaketh of a Goddesse whom he calleth *Até,* that is Waste, Losse, or Destruction. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 405 Ill newes flyes apace, the Ate still out-running the Litae. 1725 Pope *Iliad* xix. 92 Not by myself but vengeful Ate driven. 1819 Byron *Proph. Dante* I. 117 Death and Até range O'er humbled heads.

Até, obs. f. Oat, Hate; var. Ete, *Obs.,* food.

Ate (et, *occas.* *ē*ɪt), pa. t. of Eat *v.*

-ate, *suffix*1, formerly *-at,* forming sbs. derived from L. sbs. in *-ātus* (*-ato-* and *-atu-*), *-ātum, -āta,* and their modern Romanic representatives.

1. In popular words which lived on into OFr., L. *-ātus, -ātum,* became (through *-ato, -ado, -ad, -ed, -et*) *-é,* as *cūrātus, senātus, avocātus, stātus, peccātum,* OF. *curé, sené, avoué, esté, péché*; learned words, adapted from Latin, took *-at,* as in *estat, prelat, primat, magistrat.* After 13th c. many of the popular words were refashioned with *-at,* as *sené, senat, avoué, avocat*; and all new words have been thus formed, e.g. *assassinat, attentat, épiscopat, palatinat, professorat, syndicat.* In Eng. these were originally adopted in their Fr. form, *estat, prelat,* etc.; after 1400, *-e* was added to mark the long vowel, *estate, prelate,* etc., and all later words from Fr. took *-ate* at once. After these, Eng. words are formed directly on L., as *curātus* 'curate,' or on L. analogies, as *alderman-ate,* cf. *triumvir-ate.* In meaning, words in *-ate* are chiefly: a. Substantives denoting office or function, or the persons performing it, as *marquisate, professorate, episcopate, syndicate, aldermanate.* b. Participial nouns, as *legate* 'one deputed,' *prelate* 'one preferred,' *mandate* 'a thing commanded,' *precipitate* 'what is thrown down.' c. Chemical terms, denoting salts formed by the action of an acid on a base, as *nitrate, acetate, sulphate, carbonate, alcoholate, ethylate.* In the 18th c. chemists said *plumbum acetatum* 'acetated lead,' lead acted on by vinegar, whence substantively *acetatum* the acetated (product), the 'acetate'; cf. *precipitate, sublimate, distillate.* (In the dog-latin of pharmacy, *acetas, -ātis,* is ignorantly put for *acetātum.*)

2. In some words, *-ate* = F. *-ate,* ad. L. or It. *-āta,* as in *pirate, frigate.*

-ate, *suffix*2, formerly *-at,* forming participial adjectives from L. pa. pples. in *-ātus, -āta, -ātum,* being only a special instance of the adoption of L. pa. pples. by dropping the inflexional endings, e.g. *content-us, convict-us, direct-us, remiss-us,* or with phonetic final *-e,* e.g. *complēt-us, finīt-us, revolūt-us, spars-us.* The analogy for this was set by the survival of some L. pa. pples. in OF., as *confus* :—*confūsus, content* :—*contentus, divers* :—*diversus.* This analogy was widely followed in later Fr., in introducing new words from Latin; and both classes of Fr. words, i.e. the popular survivals and the later accessions, being adopted in Eng., provided Eng. in its turn with analogies for adapting similar words directly from L., by dropping the termination. This began about 1400, and as in -ate1 (with which this suffix is phonetically identical), L. *-ātus* gave *-at,* subsequently *-ate,* e.g. *desolātus, desolat, desolate, separātus, separat, separate.* Many of these participial adjectives soon gave rise to causative verbs, identical with them in form (see next), to which, for some time, they did duty as pa. pples., as 'the land was *desolat(e* by war;' but, at length, regular pa. pples. were formed with the native suffix *-ed,* upon the general use of which these earlier participial adjs. generally lost their participial force, and either became obs. or remained as simple adjectives, as in 'the *desolate* land,' 'a *compact* mass.' (But cf. *situate* = *situated.*) So *aspirate, moderate, prostrate, separate*; and (where a vb. has not been formed), *innate, oblate, ornate, sedate, temperate,* etc. As the Fr. repr. of L. *-atus* is *-é,* English words in *-ate* have also been formed directly after Fr. words in *-é,* e.g. *affectionné, affectionate.*

2. As with Eng. *-ed,* L. ppl. adjs. in *-ātus* were also formed on nouns, etc., when no other part of the vb. was required, as *cauda* tail, *caudātus* tailed, and often with negatives, as *sensus* sense, *insensātus* unprovided with sense. In modern times these have been liberally adopted in Eng., and on their analogy, or that of corresponding Fr. words in *-é,* new words are constantly formed where L. actually had not the formation, as *apiculate,* f. *apiculus* a little point; *lunulate,* f. *lunula* little moon; *roseate,* f. *roseus* rosy; *angustifoliate,* f. *angustum* narrow + *folium* leaf.

3. Many words, originally adj., are also used substantively, e.g. *delegate, reprobate, precipitate, carbonate, alcoholate,* and have gone to reinforce the number of the earlier sbs. in -ate1, q.v.

-ate, *suffix*3, a verbal formative, used to english L. verbs of the first conjugation, and to form Eng. verbs on other L. words or elements. This use originated in the formation of verbs from the participial adjs. in *-ate* mentioned under -ate2.

1. In OE., verbs had been regularly formed on adjectives, as *hwīt hwītian, wearm wearmian, bysig bysgian, drȳge drȳgan,* etc. With the loss of the inflexions, these verbs became, by the 15th c., identical in form with the adjs., e.g. to *white, warm, busy, dry, empty, dirty,* etc.

2. In Latin, vbs. were also freely formed on adjectives, as *siccus siccāre, clārus clārāre, līber līberāre, sacer sacrāre.* This prevailed still more extensively in Fr., e.g. *sec sècher, clair clairer, content contenter, confus confuser,* etc. Thence also Eng. received many verbs, which by the 15th c. were identical in form with their adjectives, e.g. to *clear, humble, manifest, confuse,* etc.

3. On these analogies Eng. adjectives formed from L. pa. pples. began generally, in the 16th c., to yield verbs of identical form, e.g. adj. *direct,* vb. *to direct*; adj. *separate,* vb. *to separate*; adj. *aggravate,* vb. *to aggravate*: precisely analogous to adj. *busy,* vb. *to busy*; adj. *content,* vb. *to content.*

4. These verbs, though formed immediately from participial adjectives already in English, answered in form to the pa. pples. of L. verbs of the same meaning. It was thus natural to associate them directly with these L. verbs, and to view them as their regular Eng. representatives.

5. This once done, it became the recognized method of englishing a Latin verb, to take the ppl. stem of the L. as the present stem of the Eng.; so that Eng. verbs were now formed on L. pa. pples. by mere analogy, and without the intervention of a participial adjective. In accordance with this, *fascinate, concatenate, asseverate, venerate,* and hundreds of others, have been formed directly on the participial stems of L. *fascināre, concatēnāre, asseverāre, venerāri,* etc., without having been preceded by a cognate adjective. In the case of many words introduced in the 16th c., evidence is wanting to show whether the vb. was preceded by, or contemporaneous with, the ppl. adj. in *-ate.*

6. These Eng. vbs. in *-ate* correspond generally to Fr. vbs. in *-er* (:—L. *-āre*), as Eng. *separate, create,* F. *séparer, créer*: this in its turn gave an analogy for the formation of Eng. verbs from French; as F. *isoler* (ad. It. *isolare* :—L. *insulāre*), Eng. *isolate*; F. *féliciter,* Eng. *felicitate.*

7. Latin vbs. in *-āre* might, analogically, have been formed on many words, on which they were not actually formed; wherever such a vb. might have existed, a F. vb. in *-er,* and an Eng. vb. in *-ate,* are liable to be formed. Thus *nōbilitas* gave in L. *nōbilitāre,* the Eng. representative of which is *nobilitate*; *fēlīcitas,* which might have given *fēlīcitāre,* has given F. *féliciter* and Eng. *felicitate*; and *capācitas,* which might have given L. *capācitāre* and F. *capaciter,* has actually given Eng. *capacitate.* Hence numerous modern verbs, as *differentiate, substantiate, vaccinate*; including many formed on modern or foreign words, as *adipocerate, assassinate, camphorate, methylate.*

(It is possible that the analogy of native verbs in *-t,* with the pa. pple. identical in form with the infinitive, as *set, hit, put, cut,* contributed also to the establishment of verbs like *direct, separat(e,* identical with their pa. pples.)

-ate, *suffix*4, in *Chem.*: see -ate1 1 c.

Atechnic (ăte·knik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + Technic; cf. Gr. *ἄτεχνος,* f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέχνη* skill, art.] A. *adj.* Not having technical knowlege. B. *sb.* (*sc.* person.)

1869 Hamerton in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 May 579 An atechnic, a man not technically instructed. 1876 — *Etching & E.* 399 Difficult to convey to the atechnic reader.

Ate·chny. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἀτεχνία*; see prec. Cf. mod.F. *atechnie.*] Ignorance of art, unskilfulness. 1731 in Bailey.

† **Atee·,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Tee *v.* [OE. *ateón,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *teón* to draw = OS. *atiohan,* OHG. *arziohan,* Ger. *erziehen,* Goth. *ustiuhan.*] 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To drag or draw away, to withdraw.

Beowulf 1537 Siðþæt se hearm-scaða tó Heorute atéah. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Bæda* (Sweet *Reader* 49) Dæt hé menn atuge from sinna lufan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þanne we ateð, þat þe iuele fondeð us.

2. *trans.* To handle, treat; to maltreat.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 7 Hu hiȝ sceoldon þæs Hælendes wurð ateon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 His holi lichame was .. for ure gulten reuliche atoȝen. 1205 Lay. 12096 Þat weoren æi wimman Swa wræcchelichen atoȝene [1250 a-towen].

Ateign, atein, obsolete forms of Attain.

Ateil, variant of Atteal, *Obs.*

‖ **Ateknia** (ăte·kniă). *Med.* [mod.L., a Gr. *ἀτεκνία,* f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέκνον* child.] Childlessness, barrenness. 1874 [see Agalactia].

† **A·tel,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *atol, atul, atel,* cogn. w. ON. *atall* fierce, dire.] Terrible, hideous, foul.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 1700 Atol ýða ȝeswing. *c* 1200 Ormin 13678 He .. warrþ till atell defell þær. *c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 Þa harde atele hurtes.

Atelectasis (ætĕle·ktăsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀτελής* imperfect (f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέλος* completion) + *ἔκτασις* extension.] Imperfect dilatation, *esp.* of the lungs of newly-born children.

1859 Todd *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.* V. 263/1 Atelectasis of that portion of the lung. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 406 Atelectasis strictly refers only to lungs which are more or less in their fœtal condition.

Atelene (æ·tĕlīn), *a. Crystallog.* [f. Gr. *ἀτελ-ής* (see prec.).] Imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus. 1859 in Worcester.

† **A·telich,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 atolíc, atelíc, 2–3 (e)atelich, 3 etilich, attelich. Compared -luker, -lukest. [OE. *atol-, atelíc,* f. *atol,* Atel + *-líc*: see -ly1.] = Atel.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Eateliche to bihaldene. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 41 Makede of heh engel eatelukest deouel. *c* 1275 Mapes *Body & Soul* 343 The bodi ther hit lay on bere, An atelich thing.

† **A·teliche,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ly2.] Frightfully, horribly.

c 1275 *Death* in *O. E. Misc.* 180 So me wule sathanas ful ateliche brede.

‖ **Atelier** (a·tɔlyē). [F. *atelier,* cogn. with Pr. *astelier,* f. *astelle* small plank: see Astel. Cf. Sp. *astillero* 'a docke to build ships on' (Minsheu 1623), f. *astilla* 'rafter, lath, chip.'] A workshop; an artist's or sculptor's studio.

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 33 He [the artist] arrives at his 'atelier.' 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 82 The great atelier where wheel and lathe were humming.

† **Ate·ll,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *atęllan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *tęllan* to Tell; cogn. w. OHG. *arzellan,* Ger. *erzählen.*] *trans.* To reckon up, count up.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* viii, Gif ðú nú atellan wilt ealle ðá bliþnessa. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 And ne mai þer offe be stille, ne mid worde hem atellen. 1297 R. Glouc. 171 And atel al her god.

Atellan (ăte·lăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also Att-. [ad. L. *Atellānus,* f. *Atella,* a town in Campania.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Atella, which was famous for its popular satirical and, in later times, licentious farces; *hence,* farcical, ribald. B. *sb.* A dramatic composition of this kind. † **Atella·nican** *a.* [L. *Atellānicus*], = Atellan.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 106 Of whom some Attelan or ridiculous jeering rimes were made. *c* 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1749) II. 170 Their Fescennin and Atellan way of Wit was in early days prohibited. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. i. 1. i. 257 Many old poets .. did write Fescennines,

Attellanes, and lascivious songs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 183 Tiberius Cæsar .. was called 'Hircus vetulus,' in the Atellanican comœdie.

Atelo- (æ·tĭ·lo), comb. form of Gr. *ἀτελής* imperfect, f. *ἀ* priv. + *τέλος* end, completion; used in many mod.L. terms of physiology, indicating some structural imperfection, as **ateloglo·ssia**, imperfect development or malformation of the tongue; **-gna·thia**, of the jaws; **-mye·lia**, of the spinal marrow; **-sto·mia**, of the mouth.

A-temporal (ātе·mpŏrăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + TEMPORAL.] Free from limits of time, timeless.

1870 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 273 Humanity is taken up into this .. a-temporal sphere.

Atempre, atemper, etc., obs. ff. ATTEMPER, etc.

† Ate·nd, *v. Obs.* Also 3–4 **attend,** 4 **atent.** [late OE. *atęndan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 or 4 + *tęndan* to TIND; cf. earlier OE. *ontęndan*.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire, kindle.

[994 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud), Hi mid fyre ontendan woldon.] 1006 *Ibid.* Hi .. atendon heora beacna. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader .. for þan þe he sunne atend. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2413 A candlee he attendeþ. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2727 A stoon, that is so hote of kynde That what thing com forby, anoon it woll a tend.

b. *fig.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Heortan þet calde weren .. beon atende to þan heofenliche biboden. *a* 1250 *Passion Our Lord* 661 *O. E. Misc.* 56 Hi weren of þe holy goste attende.

2. *intr.* To take fire.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iv, Þis tre 'Abies' atenteþ ful sone, and brenneþ with lyȝte leye.

† Ate·ne, *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + TEEN, OE. *tlenan, týnan*, to vex.] To irritate, vex, annoy.

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 2601 The dragoun was atened stronge That o man him scholde stonde so longe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 114 He was atened of his envy. *a* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* 61 in Ritson *M. R.* II. 272 The kyng wes ateoned stronge That Corineus astod so long.

Atenkt, obs. form of ATTAINT *ppl. a.*

Atent, variant of ATEND and ATTENT, *Obs.*

Ater-: see ATTER-.

† Atew·, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ætéawan, ætéowan, ætíewan, ætýwan, (ædeawan, odeawan, oðíewan,) 2 atywen, -ewen, -eawen, -awen. [f. AT- *pref.*[1] + *éawan* (*tewan*, etc.) to show; cogn. w. Goth. *ataugjan*, f. *at* at, to + *augjan* f. *augo* in OE. *éage* eye; *ætíewan*, with umlaut, was the regular form phonetically.]

1. *trans.* (and with obj. clause) To show.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 540 Þu oðíewest. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 1 Þæt he him sum tacen of heofone ætywde [*Lindisf.* ædeawde, *Hatton* æteawde]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 Ure Dryhten atywede ðæt he was hali martir. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þanne bið atáwed min rén boȝe.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show oneself, appear.

a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 163 His béacen .. þe me swá léoht oðýwde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 13 Þá ætýwde Drihtnes engel Iosepe [*Lindisf.* ætdeaude, *Rushw.* æteawde]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þa atewede Drihtnes engel Iosepe.

Atey·nt, *a. Obs.* [See ATTAINT. Perhaps in this sense to be referred to OF. *éteint*, earlier *esteint* 'stifled' (by heat, etc.):—L. *extinctus*: see EXTINCT.] Exhausted, overpowered.

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 6131 In the hete they wer almost ateynt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3612 Ys sted wax al ateynte.

† Atfa·ll, *v. Obs.* Also 3 etf-. [OE. *ætfeallan*, f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *feallan* to FALL; cogn. w. OS. *antfallan*, OHG. *intfallan*, G. *entfallen*, Du. *ontvallen*. Cf. OE. *oðfeallan*.] *intr.* To fall away; to fall down, drop (with *dat.* = from).

a 1000 *Ord. Dunsetas* § 5 (Bosw.) Healf wér ðær ætfealþ. 1205 LAY. 4237 Here tir wes at-fallen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 342 Auh me is .. moni crume etfallen. *c* 1250 *Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 187 To deþe he ȝef him for us alle, Þo we weren so stronge at-falle.

† Atfa·re, *v. Obs.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + FARE, OE. *faran*; cf. AFARE, and OE. *oðfaran*; cogn. w. G. *entfahren*, OHG. *infaran*, Du. *ontvaren*.] To go away, escape (with *dat.* = from).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* (Gr.) 64 Siððan hi féondum oðfaren hæfdon. 1205 LAY. 27072 Þa Romanisce men þe þer at-faren mihten.

† Atflee·, *v. Obs.* Also 3 etf-; for inflexions see FLEE. [OE. *ætfléon*, f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *fléon* (= *fléohan*) to FLEE; cogn. w. G. *entfliehen*, OHG. *intfliohan*, Goth. *unpapliuhan*.] *intr.* To flee away (with *dat.* = from).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* (Bosw.) Ic ána ætfléah. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19639 Ec þe Laferrd Crist attflæh Forr þe to gifenn bisne Þatt tu mihht flen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 172 His þrelles etfluwen him. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 37 Min heorte atflith. 1250 LAY. 27072 Þe Romanisse me[n] þat at-flowen were.

† Atfo·ng, *v. Obs.* For forms see AFONG *v.* [OE. *ætfón*, f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *fón* (pa. t. *feng*) to seize: see FONG, FANG. Cf. G. *entfangen*, MHG. *entpfahen*.] To seize upon.

a 1000 *Laws of Hlothere & Eadric* § 7 (Bosw.) Gif se ágend hit eft ætfó. 1205 LAY. 15359 Þa cnihtes hit atfengen and ane while heo heolden.

† Atfo·re, *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 ætforan, 1–3 -en, 2–3 etforan, -en, 3 atforen, etfor, at vore, 3–4 atfore. [OE. *ætforan*, f. *æt*, AT *prep.* + *foran* in front, properly dative of *for*: see AFORE.]

1. In front of, before.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 13 And sæt æt-foran ðam dómsetle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heȝe treon eisliche beorninde etforen helle ȝete. 1297 R. GLOUC. 358 Hys baner, þat men at vore hym bere.

2. In the presence of, in the sight of, before.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Rich[t] wis et-foran gode. *Ibid.* 229 Et-for har alra ȝesychðe. 1258 *Eng. Procl. Hen. III.* § 8 Ætforen ure isworene redesmen. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 79 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 103 Sire Iustise atfore þe.

3. Before in time or order. *rare.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 226 Þeo þet beoð her etforen iseid.

† Atgo·, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætgán, -gangan, -gongan*, f. AT- *pref.* 1, 2 + *gán, gangan* to Go.]

1. [f. AT- *pref.*[1]] *intr.* To go to, approach, L. *accēdere*. Only in OE.

a 1000 *Azarius* (Gr.) 183 Hét hie .. near ætgongan.

2. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] Cf. G. *entgehen*, OHG. *intkân*, Du. *ontgaan*.] *intr.* (with *dat.* = from) To go away, pass away, depart.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Mon aldeð and his daȝes him at-gað. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXV. 74 Whet may I sugge, bote wolawo! When mi lif is me at-go?

Ath, athe, obsolete forms of OATH.

A þa = 'until': see ATHAT and A *prep.*[3]

Athalamous (ăþæ·lăməs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *θάλαμ-os* bed + -OUS.] Of lichens: Having no conceptacles or spore-shields on the thallus.

1847 in CRAIG.

Athamantin (æþămæ·ntin). *Chem.* [see -IN.] A crystalline substance, $C_{24}H_{30}O_7$, with a rancid soapy odour and bitter taste, procured from the roots and seeds of *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 430.

Athamaunte, obsolete form of ADAMANT.

Athanasian (æþănē·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Athanasius*, name of the famous archbishop of Alexandria in the reign of the emperor Constantine: see -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Athanasius, *esp.* in *Athanasian Creed*, that beginning with the words '*Quicunque vult*,' which has been attributed to his authorship. B. *sb.* An adherent of the doctrines of Athanasius. **Athana·sianism,** the principles or doctrines of the Athanasian Creed. **Athana·sianist,** an adherent of this creed.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1854) 92 The Nicene, Athanasian, and Apostolical Creeds. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* (T.) To call one side Athanasians, and the other side Arians. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* I. Pref. 21 Athanasianism .. will .. appear to have been merely Oriental philosophy in its origin. 1873 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 171/2 What Athanasianists regard as the Gospel of Christ.

Athanasy (ăþæ·năsi). [ad. L. *athanasia*, a. Gr. *ἀθανασία*; f. *ἀ* priv. + *θάνατος* death.] Deathlessness, immortality.

[1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 395 My verses .. had none of the *athanasia* in their composition.] 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 346 Is not a scholiastic athanasy better than none?

Athanor (æ·þănōr). *Alch.* Also **acanor**; and in 5 **athenor,** 7 **athanar.** [ad. Arab. التنّور *at-tannūr*, i.e. *at* = *al* the, *tannūr* furnace, according to Dozy, a. Heb. or Aramaic תַּנּוּר *tannūr*, f. root נור *nūr* fire. Also in Fr. *athanor*, Sp. *atanor*, pipe of a fountain.] A digesting furnace used by the alchemists, in which a constant heat was maintained by means of a tower which provided a self-feeding supply of charcoal. Also *fig.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* (Ashm. 1652) v. 149 Thy Fornace .. Whych wyse men do call Athenor. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, In the lent heat of Athanor. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 141 They are not therefore digested in the Athanor of our Œconomy. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 199 ¶ 3, I have sat whole weeks without sleep by the side of an athanor, to watch the moment of projection. 1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 430.

† A that, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also aþet. [Worn-down f. OE. *óþ-þæt* = till that. Cf. A *prep.*[3]]

A. *conj. adv.* Until, till.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Ic wille liggen a þet ic beo ealdre. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 152 Heo hit heolden euer ihud, vort tet heo [*v. r.* aðat ha] comen biuoren him.

B. *prep.* Until, till.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Alle daȝen aþet endunge þissere weorlde. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 134 And wunien uort heo deie [*v. r.* aðet dead] þerinne.

† A·theal, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἄθεϵ-os* without God, denying God (f. *ἀ* priv. + *θεός* God) + -AL[1]. Cf. F. *athée*.] Atheistic.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downf.* 33 This most vile, Atheall, and heathenish assertion.

† A·thean, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agr.* 37 Yee teach your children athean traditiones. 1625 GIL *Sacred Philos.* (title-p.) Iewish, Athean, and hereticall Infidelity.

Atheism (ē[1]·þĭ|iz'm). Also 6 **athisme.** [a. F. *athéisme* (16th c. in Littré), f. Gr. *ἄθεος*: see ATHEAL and -ISM. Cf. It. *atheismo* and the earlier ATHEONISM.] Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God. *Also,* Disregard of duty to God, godlessness (*practical* atheism).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XX. 310 Athisme, that is to say, vtter godlesnes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 A little or superficial knowledge of philosophy may incline the mind of man to atheism. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 Hypocrisy in one Age is generally succeeded by Atheism in another. 1859 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 75 Whatever doubt or doctrinal Atheism you and your friends may have, don't fall into moral Atheism.

Atheist (ē[1]·þĭ|ist). Also 6 **atheyst,** 6–7 **athist(e.** [a. F. *athéiste* (16th c. in Littré), or It. *atheista*: see prec. and -IST.]

1. One who denies or disbelieves the existence of a God.

[*a* 1568 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithf.* Pref. Wks. II. 139 Eat we and drink we lustily; to-morrow we shall die: which all the epicures protest openly, and the Italian *atheoi*.] 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 3 The Atheistes which say .. there is no God. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 23 Thou damned Athist .. That doest deny his power which did create thee. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. i. § 2 (1737) II. 11 To believe nothing of a designing Principle or Mind, nor any Cause, Measure, or Rule of Things, but Chance .. is to be a perfect Atheist. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 22 By the Atheist I understand the man who not only holds off, like the sceptic, from the affirmative, but who drives himself, or is driven, to the negative assertion in regard to the whole Unseen, or to the existence of God.

2. One who practically denies the existence of a God by disregard of moral obligation to Him; a godless man.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 63 The opinion which they conceaue of you, to be Atheists, or godlesse men. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 323/2 An Atheist is taken two ways, for him who is an enemy to the Gods, and for him who believeth there are no Gods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 495 When the Priest Turns Atheist, as did Ely's Sons. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 27 Practically every man is an atheist, who lives without God in the world.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.* Atheistic, impious.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 370 The Atheist crew. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerio* II. xi. 316 Borne from its wounded breast an atheist cry Hath pierced the upper and the nether sky.

Atheistic (ē[1]·þĭ|i·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or befitting an atheist; pertaining to or involving atheism.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (1870) 78 Who will with silent piety confute Atheisticke Sophistry. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 45 A vague, general dread that Science .. is atheistic in its tendency.

2. Of the nature of an atheist; denying the existence of a God; godless, impious.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 179 A wide gate for atheistic blasphemous wits to impute to him the greatest sins. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) II. 136 The Atheistick Fools who God deny. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiv. 368 The moral doctrine taught by this 'atheistic' leader.

Athei·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Of or belonging to atheists.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1315 Beastly cogitations and Athisticall discourses. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 19 The public theatres .. were abused to an atheistical liberty. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Pref. Let., A great many Atheistical Books. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 75 The atheistical opinions of Hobbes.

2. = ATHEISTIC 2.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 42 Ignorant and atheistical dolts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 6 In the mouths of atheistical men.

Athei·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an atheistical manner; as befits an atheist, impiously; with a leaning towards atheism.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 251 Being by a neighbour excited to thank God for a rich crop of corn .. atheistically replied, 'Thank God? nay rather, thank my dung-cart.' 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* VI. vi. 460 No man however atheistically disposed. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* 296 To conclude .. atheistically, that there is no mind in nature.

Athei·sticalness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being atheistic; godlessness.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* Wks. I. 500 (R.) Lord, purge .. out of all hearts that profaneness and atheisticalness. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xv. (1713) 319 By reason of their Ignorance, Atheisticalness and Idolatry.

† Athei·sticness. *Obs. rare*[−1]. = prec.

1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 12 The Spirit of Debauchery, Prophaness, and Atheisticness, that is .. abroad.

Atheize (ē[1]·þĭ|əiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἄθεϵ-os* (see ATHEAL) + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To speak, write, or act as an atheist.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 Empedocles Atheized in the same manner that Democritus did.

2. *trans.* To render atheistic or godless; to make an atheist of. Hence: **Atheized** *ppl. a.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 59 The Atheized and Adulterated Atomology. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 63 Lewd Company .. By impious Talk his Spirit atheize. 1865 GROSART *Palmer's Mem.* Introd. 2 Who .. have sought to atheize England's Second Thinker [Bacon].

A·theizer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who atheizes, or renders atheistic.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The First Atheizers of this Ancient Atomick Physiology.

† A·thel, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 æðel-u *pl.*, 3 æðele, aðele *pl.*, ?athel *sing.* [OE. *æðel-u, -o*, neuter pl. of **æðel* = OS. *adali* n., OHG. *adal* n., MHG., mod.G., Du. *adel* 'good family, noble descent, nobility,' ON. *aðal* 'family, race, kind,' f. root **aþ* Aryan *ăt*, not in Gothic. The orig. signification seems to have been 'race, ancestry' as in ON. (cf. the cognate ETHEL, OE. *éðel*, 'ancestral land, patrimony, *patria*'), which was specialized in W.Ger.

as 'distinguished race, good family, nobility': cf. specific use of G. *geschlecht*, and of *family* in 'county families.']

Ancestry, origin; *spec.* noble ancestry, nobility; *hence*, honour, dignity, might, power.

Beowulf 790 He eower æðelu can. *c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. ii, His æðelo bioþ má on þam móde, ðonne on þam flæsce. 1205 LAY. 2938 Þa ældede þe king & wakede an aðelan [1250 failede his mihte]. — 10629 He leoseden heore aðele. — 9263 Þe eorl Aruiragus mid æðele help his broðer. — 12915 His aðelen weore store. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 33 In uch an hyrd thyn athel ys hyht.

Athel, var. ETHEL, *Obs.*, patrimony.

†**A·thel,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 æðele, 1–3 eðele, 3 æðel, 3–4 aþel(l, 3–5 aðel(e, 5 athil, 4–5 haþel(le, 5 hathill, 6 hatell. [Common Teut.: OE. *æðele, ęðele*, = OS. *edili*, OFris. *ethel, edel*, OHG. *edili*, MHG. *edele*, mod.G., Du. *edel*, OTeut. **apali-s*, of good family, f. **apal* race, family: see prec. Cf. L. *generōsus* f. *genus*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Noble by birth or character, eminent, illustrious, renowned.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1182 Se eorl wæs æðele. *c* 1200 ORMIN 612 Nemmnedd .. Affterr summ aþell mann. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 632 Lutle children .. Bothe chorles an ek athele. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 761 'Now aþel lorde,' quoth Abraham. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 988 One of þe hathelest of Arthur knyghtez. *c* 1450 *Holland's Houlate* III. 4 (JAM.) The athil Emprour annon nycht him neir.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Noble, excellent, splendid, fine, pleasant, 'grand.'

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1533 Æðelum stencum. — *Exod.* 227 Æðelan cynnes. 1205 LAY. 10031 Þat lond wes swiðe æðele. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1276 Þat condelestik .. of aþel golde. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1654 Aþel songez.

3. *Comb.*, as **athelmod,** noble-minded.

1205 LAY. 23255 Walwæin wes ful aðelmod.

B. *sb.*[2] One who is noble; a lord, chief.

1205 LAY. 10092 Coil þe king, þe wes Bruttene aðel. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2056 Þe haþel .. þat haldez þe heuen vpon hyȝe. *c* 1450 *Gaw. & Gologras* III. 20 (JAM.) Thair wes na hathill sa heich, be half ane fute hicht. 1515 *Scot. Field* 330 in *Chetham Misc.*, That every hatell should him hie, in hast..To Bolton.

†**A·thel(e,** *v. Obs.* [In 13th c. *aðelien*, f. ATHEL *a.*; cf. OE. *ge-aðelian*, OHG. *ant-adaljan*, MHG. *edelen*.] To honour, dignify.

1205 LAY. 2815 Alcne godne mon he æðelede. *Ibid.* 6651 Elidur..Mid muchelen ædmeden æðelede his broðer.

†**At-he·le,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 2–3 et-hele. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + HELE *v.*, OE. *helan*, to conceal.] *trans.* To hide away.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þe man..þe sume of his sinnes forleteð, and sume et-heleð.

Atheling (æ·þĕliŋ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 1–3 æðeling, 4–8 adelyng, -ing, 9 etheling, ætheling. [OE. *æðeling*, f. *æðel* noble family + *-ing* belonging to; = OS. *ediling*, OFris. *etheling, edling*, OHG. *adaling*. (In med.L. *adal-, adelingus.*)]

A member of a noble family, a prince, lord, baron; in OE. poetry often used in pl. for 'men' (*viri*); in later writers often restricted as a historical term to a prince of the blood royal, or even to the heir apparent to the throne.

a 1000 *Crist* (Gr.) 158 Crist nerȝende! wuldres æðeling! — *Gen.* (Gr.) 1161 Héht him céosan æðelingas. 1057 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud), On þisum ȝeare com Ædward æðeling Eadmundes sunu cynges hider to lande. 1205 LAY. 5375 Heo axeden aðelinges war leye þa kinges. 1297 R. GLOUC. 354 Þe kunde eir, þe ȝonge chyld, Edgar Aþelyng. Wo so were next kyng bykunde, me clupeþ hym Aþelyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 277 Comounliche he þat comeþ of kynges blood is i-cleped Adelyngus. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* XXX. xix. (1758) II. 384 Six hundred sous for the murder of an adeling. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-S. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 91 Ethelings, or princes of the blood. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. iii. 142 In the Atheling Alchfrid, Wilfrid had a friend. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 493 The Ætheling was taken to Ely.

Athenk-, -yng: see ATHINK, -ING.

‖ **Athenæum** (æþĭnī·ŏm). Also -eum. Mod. pl. -æums. [a. L. *Athenæum*, a. Gr. Ἀθηναῖον, (the temple) of Ἀθήνη, goddess of wisdom, Minerva.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The temple of Athene in ancient Athens, in which professors taught their students, and orators and poets rehearsed their compositions. (Similar institutions, with the same name, were afterwards established at Rome and Lyons.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Athenæa were built in the form of amphitheatres.

2. In modern times often used as a title for:

a. An association of persons interested in scientific and literary pursuits, meeting for the purpose of mutual improvement; a literary or scientific club.

1864 in WEBSTER.

b. A building or institution in which books, periodicals, and newspapers are provided for use; a literary club-room, reading-room, library.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 112 The Atheneum, or reading-room, is much frequented. *Mod.* The Manchester Athenæum.

c. A periodical devoted to the interests of literature, science, and art, e.g. *The Athenæum*, published in London.

Atheolo·gian. ? *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + THEOLOGIAN.] One who is no theologian; one destitute of theological knowledge.

1603 HAYWARD *Answ. Doleman* ix. (T.) They of your society [Jesuits] .. are the only atheologians, whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms.

Atheological (ē·ːþi¦o¦lo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + THEOLOGICAL.] Opposed to theology. **Athe·olo·gically** *adv.*, in opposition to theology.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 46 Zwinglius, the father, forger, and fosterer of many atheologicall fancies. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* App. (ed. 2) 234 The curt atheological phrase of the Persian Lucretius, 'one thing is certain, and the rest is lies.' *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 94 As some atheologically conceive.

Atheology (ē·ːþi¦o·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄθεο-ς* without God + *-λογία* discourse.] Opposition to theology.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 61 Nothing else but a Philosophical Form of Atheology, a Gigantical and Titanical Attempt to dethrone the Deity. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* 524 The atheology of the scientific luminaries.

†**A·theonism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Formation irregular; perh. after It. *atheo* (cf. *Draco, Draconism*); see quot. 1568 in ATHEIST 1.] = ATHEISM.

c 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 165 Godd would not longe suffer this impietie, or rather atheonisme.

Atheous (ē·ːþi¦əs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄθε-ος* godless (see ATHEAL) + -OUS.]

†1. Atheistic, impious. *Obs.*

1612 BP. HALL *Contempl.* I. 12 It is an ignorant conceit, that enquiry into nature should make men atheous. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 487 Suffers the Hypocrite or atheous Priest To tread his Sacred Courts. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* III. 46 In atheous men conscience becomes a scourge.

2. Not dealing with the existence of a God. (Intended to convey a purely privative sense, as distinguished from the negative *atheistic.*)

1880 *19th Cent.* Mar. 503 If I might coin a word, I should say that science was atheous, and therefore could not be atheistic .. conversant simply with observed facts and conclusions drawn from them, and in this sense .. atheous, or without recognition of God.

Ather, obs. form of EITHER and OTHER.

Atherine (æ·þĕrəin). Also 8 athorine. [ad. mod. L. *atherīna*, a. Gr. *ἀθερίνη* a kind of smelt.] Name given to various species of smelt.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Atherina* .. is a small fish of the length and thickness of a finger.] 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. Introd. 14 The Gwiniad and Athorine. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 285 The argentina, or Tiber pearl-fish, is strikingly like the atherine or sea smelt.

Athermancy (ăþə·ɪmănsi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀθέρμαντος* not heated: see next.] Athermanous quality; the power of stopping radiant heat.

1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (1877) § 422 Athermancy .. corresponds to opacity for light. 1870 M. WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 111 The quantitative athermancy of flame.

Athermanous (ăþə·ɪmănəs), *a. Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *θερμαν-* stem of *θερμαίν-ειν* to heat (f. *θέρμη* heat) + -OUS.] Not permeable by radiant heat.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 79 An athermanous body which stops the radiation. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 206 This substance is .. athermanous, that is to say opaque for heat.

‖ **Atheroma** (æþĕrō·mă). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *ἀθήρωμα, -ματ-*, f. *ἀθήρη* = *ἀθάρη* groats, porridge.] a. An encysted tumour containing matter resembling oatmeal-gruel or curds. b. Fatty degeneration of the arterial coats.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Atheroma*..does not cause Pain, nor change the Colour of the Skin. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 94 The ophthalmic artery was found to have undergone atheroma.

Atheromatous (æþĕrǫ·mătəs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. *ἀθηρωματ-* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, atheroma.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.) Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it atheromatous. 1724 HOUSTOUN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 10. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 37 Atheromatous or calcareous degeneration of the arteries.

†**A-the·ster,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *apéostrian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *péostrian*: see THESTER *v.*] To grow dim, darken, become obscure.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* ix, Þonne aðéostriaþ ealle steorran. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Si sunne and se mone aþestreð for godes brictnesse. 1205 LAY. 2860 Enne blase of fure, þe neuer ne aþeostrede.

Athet, a þet, variant of ATHAT *adv. Obs.* till.

†**Athe·ticize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *θετικός* positive + -IZE: cf. *ἄθετος* set aside, invalid.] To set aside, invalidate.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 51 Might he not even Atheticize, and Disannul Sin, and bring it even to nothing?

†**At-hi·nd(en,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [OE. *æthindan*; cf. *ætforan* and *bihindan.*] Behind.

1016 *O. E. Chron.* (Bosw.) Se cyning férde him æthindan. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 349 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Seiet him faire biforen, fokel at-henden.

†**Athi·nk,** *v. Obs.* 3–4. Also 3 aþinche, 4 athynke, othenke. *Pa. t.* 3 aþohte. [Worn-down f. OFTHINK, f. OF- + *pyncan* to seem: see A- *pref.* 3.] impers. *It athinks me*: it repents me.

1250 LAY. 3364 Hofte hit bi-falleþ, þat eft him aþincheþ [1205 of-þincheþ]. *Ibid.* 13221 Constantines deaþe, þat him sore a-þohte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 89 Sore it me athynketh For þe dede þat I haue done. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 7 It othenkith [5 *MSS.* athinkith; 1388 repentith] me to haue maad hem.

†**Athi·nking,** *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.] Repentance.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 29 Thurȝ athenkynge [1388 bi repentaunce] he shal not be bowid.

Athirst (ăþə·ɪst), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1 of-þyrst(ed, 3–4 of-þurst; 4 afurst, 5 afforst; 4 athrist, -yst, 4–6 athurst(e, athrust, 5–6 athyrst(e, 6– athirst. [Worn-down form of OE. *ofþyrst*, for *ofþyrsted*, pa. pple. of *ofþyrstan* to suffer thirst, be very thirsty. Cf. A-HUNGERED, and A- *pref.* 3.]

1. Suffering from, or oppressed by, thirst; thirsty.

a 1000 *Soul* (Gr.) 40 Ic ofþyrsted wæs .. gástes drynces. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þe neddre beð of-þurst .. and drinkeð. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 273 He wes hofthurst swithe stronge. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 56 Aþurst hi were for werinisse. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 1654 When I was afurst ȝe ȝeve me dryng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (1495) 153 A drye stomake is sone athryst. *c* 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 20 If ye be a thrust ye shall drynke nowe. *a* 1500 *Frere & Boy* 21 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 61 Nor halffe ynowh therof he had, Oft he was afforst. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* iv. 19 Geue me a litle water to drynke, for I am a thyrst. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 213 And, when athirst, restrain 'em from the Flood. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* v. Wks. V. 43 Fatigued and hungry and athirst.

2. *fig.* Eager, earnestly desirous, longing (*for*).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. 59 To hem that ben a thyrste hys worde shal be Gospell. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 1 My soule is a thurste for God. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 23 He is athirst to know the issue of the matter. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 132 Bold young hearts, Athirst for fame of war.

Athirt, obs. or dial. form of ATHWART.

†**A-this-half, a-this-side,** *advb. phr.* (also prepositional). [see A *prep.*[1] 3.] On this side (of).

1297 R. GLOUC. 217 The companye a thes half much anethered was. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4315 A þys syde þe toun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 61 Athishalfe domys daye.

†**Athletary,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to athletes.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 103 The Greeks in their ..athletary agonies.

Athlete (æ·þlīt). [ad. L. *āthlēta*, ad. Gr. *ἀθλητής*, n. of agent f. *ἀθλέ-ειν* to contend for a prize, f. *ἆθλος* contest, *ἆθλον* prize. Before *c* 1750 always in L. form, which is still occas. used in sense 1.]

1. A competitor in the physical exercises—such as running, leaping, boxing, wrestling—that formed part of the public games in ancient Greece and Rome.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* E iij b, Porke .. nourisheth mooste: wherof those that be called athlete [=-æ] haue beste experience. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 235 A Bishop, not an Athleta or Champion. 1741 DELANY *David* (T.) Dioxippus, the Athenian athlete. 1756 MISS TALBOT in *Mrs. Carter's Lett.* (1808) I. 390 We have looked in Johnson for *Athlete*, no such word there. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 241 The barbarised athlete of the arena. 1877 BRYANT *Ruins Italica* ii, But where the combatant With his bare arms, the strong athleta where?

2. One who by special training and exercise has acquired great physical strength; one whose profession it is to exhibit feats of strength and activity; a physically powerful, robust, vigorous man.

1827 SCOTT in *Lockhart* lxxiii. (1842) 654 He was a little man, dumpled up together .. Though so little of an athlete, he nevertheless beat off Dr. Wolcott. 1881 PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY *Sport in Crimea* 280 The jump .. was easily within the powers of the most third-rate athlete.

3. *fig.*

1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* VII. § 2 (R.) Having opposed to him a vigorous athlete, over whom..the victory was more glorious and equally certain. 1876 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 470 The long-proved athletes of debate.

Athletic (æþle·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ique. [ad. L. *āthlētic-us*, Gr. *ἀθλητικός*, f. *ἀθλητής*: see prec. and -IC.] A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to an athlete, or to contests in which physical strength is vigorously exercised. Also *fig.*

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad Aul. (1681) II. 58 Ὑποπιάζω .. is an Athletique Pugilar word. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) Ded. 3 Your Athletic Conflicts with the greatest of Temporal Evils. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 607 For the baiting of wild beasts, or other athletic diversions. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Masters* V. 131 He was never much given to athletic pursuits.

2. Of the nature of, or befitting, an athlete; physically powerful, muscular, robust.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxiii. 4 An athletick health and habit of body. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 268 III. 231 He is an athletic Hibernian, handsome in his person. 1877 FIELD *Killarney to Gold. Horn* 121 That little brook..an athletic leaper would almost clear at a single bound.

†B. *sb.* a. = ATHLETICS. b. An athlete. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 1 Art of activity, which is called athletic. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Exist. & Prov. God* I. 25 Some celebrated athletick that is famous for his nimbleness of feet. 1817 JAS. MILL *India* I. II. vii. 315 The magistrate .. shall retain in his service..jesters, and dancers, and athletics.

¶ See also ATHLETICS.

Athle·tical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to an athlete; vigorous, athletic.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Gros.) II. 264 Vnto whom .. I can wish .. no lesse then athleticall health. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maj.* 118 Neither Lillies nor Roses are wanting to her Athleticall crowne. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* ii. 5 Not he that had an athletical ability, but he that wrestled best.

Athle·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In athletic manner; in the direction of athletics.

1750 CHATHAM in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Gambier* (1861)

I. iii. 40 Don't..fancy you can do all the Admirabilis and I do so athletically. 1883 *Times* 23 Jan. 6/2 Upper Boys [of Eton]..athletically inclined.

Athleticism (æþle·tisiz'm). [f. ATHLETIC + -ISM.] The practice of, or devotion to, athletic exercises; training as an athlete.

1870 *Daily News* 24 Nov., The controversy about athleticism at the Universities and the Public Schools. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 290 Athleticism..ought to be a valuable ally in promoting habits of temperance and sobriety.

Athle·tics. [ATHLETIC *a.* used in pl. on the analogy of *mathematics*, etc. Cf. L. *athlētica*.] The practice of physical exercises by which muscular strength is called into play and increased.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gymnastics*, Dancing, Spheristics, Athletics, Wrestling. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 316 Pretending to think that cricket, boating, and athletics, as now conducted, are only recreations.

Athletism (æ·þlĭtiz'm). [f. ATHLETE + -ISM.] The characteristic qualities of an athlete.

1866 *Reader* 3 Nov. 904 Recipes for attaining athletism.

Athlothete (æ·þlo|þēt). [ad. Gr. *ἀθλοθέτης*, f. *ἆθλο-ς* contest, *ἆθλο-ν* prize + *θέτης* one who places. Cf. mod.F. *athlothète*.] The awarder of prizes, judge, or steward in the public games.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 425 A female flute-player ..before an athlothete.

†**At-ho·ld,** *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 et-hold; for inflexions, see HOLD *v.* [f. AT- *pref.*² + HOLD *v.*; in OE. *oðhealdan*. Cf. G. *enthalten*, Du. *onthouden*.]

1. *trans.* To withhold, keep back (something).

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 377 Oððe ȝif hwelc folc bið mid hungre ȝeswenced, & hwá his hwæte ȝehyt & oðhielt. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo walden sum of heore ehte etholdan þam apostlan. 1205 LAY. 12483 Ofte ȝe us habbeð at-halden þat gauel. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1749 Seint Thomas athuld the lettre.

2. To detain, restrain (a person).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 374 Bitternesse of þisse liue .. ethalt ham urom blisse. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 60 He gan to .. wepe with his eyghen therfore. He him might no lenge at held.

3. To keep (a thing) in one's possession, to retain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þat we ne athelde none [synne] on ure heorte. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 286 God haueð etholden to him sulf .. wurðschipe & wreche. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 367 Thou shalt..Thi golde cop with þe at holde.

4. To keep, retain (a person) in attendance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Gode menisshe .. he [God] understant and mid him athalt. 1297 R. GLOUC. 124 Þo kyng of hys men at huld wuche he wolde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 618 This clerkes..With the king weren at held.

5. To keep in existence, maintain, preserve.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 13 And iþis world .. athalt hire burðe ilicnesse of heuenliche cunde. 1250 LAY. 769 Somme he sloh, somme he bond, þe beste he cwic at-heold.

6. To keep in consideration, observe, give heed to.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þeo þe iherեð godes weordes and heom athaldeð. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 392 The niȝtingale in hire thoȝte At-hold al this. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 364 in *O. E. Misc.* 47 I-hereþ myne word, And heo wel atholdeþ.

7. To lay fast hold of, put under arrest.

a 1230 *St. Juliana* 41 Ich hit am þat sum chearre wes þurh þe wise Salomon ethalden [*v.r.* feste bitunet]. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 535 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Nu wolden heo [þe gywes] hyne at-holden þat scop alle þing.

At home, at-home (æt|hō·m), *advb. phr.* and *sb.* Also 1 æt hám, 3 atom. [See AT and HOME.]

A. *advb. phr.*

1. At one's home, in one's own house.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2500 Ge æt hám ȝe on herȝe. *c* 1225 *St. Margarete* 180 Þe were betere habbe bileued atom. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E j b, Ryote and noyse shalle all day be at home. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 24 ₱ 6 The Misfortune of never finding one another at home. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, There was only Mrs. Quilp at home.

b. Prepared to receive visitors, accessible to callers.

1829 WARREN *Diary Physic.* xix, The servant brought up the cards of several of his late colleagues. 'Not at home, sirrah! Harkee—ill—ill,' thundered his master. 1880 *Etiq. of Good Soc.* 103 In the country a bride's first appearance in church is taken as a sign that she is 'At home.' 1883 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 830/2 The President makes it a point to be 'at home' on Sunday afternoons.

2. (As opposed to ABROAD): a. In one's immediate neighbourhood, near at hand. b. In one's own country.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Oþer æt ham beon heora lond to healdanne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 134 No newes so bad abroad as this at home. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 4/8 Everything .. done by the Government at home and abroad.

3. At ease, as if in one's own home. Hence *fig.* Thoroughly familiar or conversant *with*, well-practised *in*. Hence also **At-homeish, -ly, -ness, at-home-ness,** etc.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, That kind of acting had been rendered familiar to him by long practice, and he was quite at home in it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 365 They never felt themselves at home in our island. *Mod.* His genial manner made me feel quite at home with him. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* I. 135 Whose..indescribable air of at-homeishness bespoke them as the friends of the family. 1880 *Dimplethorpe* II. 66 What an air of at-home-ness there was about her.

B. *sb.* A reception of visitors, for whose entertainment the host or hostess, or both, have announced that they will be 'At home' during certain hours, in the course of which the visitors may call and leave as they please.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. G. Montagu* 12 Lady Granville, and the dowager Strafford have their At-home's, and amass company. 1883 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 844/2 Among the notable 'at homes' of London..are the Tuesdays at Mr. Alma-Tadema's.

Athort, Sc. form of ATHWART.

A-three; in three: see A *prep.*¹ 6.

1297 R. GLOUC. 437 Henry hys ost aþre delde.

A-thrill (ăþri·l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + THRILL.] In a thrill, thrilling.

1879 *Cornh. Mag.* May, *Susanna* i, Hedges seem trembling with life..the whole place is athrill. 1881 E. ARNOLD *Ind. Poetry* 101 Then Jymul's supple fingers .. Set athrill the saddest wire of all the six.

Athrist, -ust, athurst, obs. forms of ATHIRST.

†**Athroa·t,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + THROAT *v.*] To throttle, strangle.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 284 b/2 If thou wolt algates wyth superfluitie of riches be athroted.

A-throb (ăþrǫ·b), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + THROB.] Throbbing.

1857 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 175 That blue vein athrob on Mahomet's brow. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr. Lyon.* 70 One heart on flame, Athrob with love and wonder.

A-throng (ăþrǫ·ŋ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + THRONG.] In a throng; thronged, crowded.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3409 Alle weore dryven athrang. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 83 A mazy forest..a-throng with ruddy limbs.

†**Athry·sm, athru·sem,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *aþrys(e)mian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *þrysmian* to suffocate. (*Athrusm* had Fr. *u* (ü): the mod. form would be *athrism.*)] To suffocate, stifle, choke, kill.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. iv. § 3 Hí hine on his bedde asmoredan and aþrysemodon. *c* 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Euch aþrusmeð oðer. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 40 Þine brihte blissful sune þet te Gyus wenden vorto aþrusemen.

Athum, earlier f. OTHEM, *Obs.*, son-in-law.

†**A-thus-gate,** *phr. Obs.* [See A *prep.*¹] In this way, thus.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 233 Stemmate regali, kyng athusgate me of Pila..I am ordand to reyn upon Juda.

Athwart (ăþwǭ·ɪt), *adv.* and *prep.* Also 6 athirt, 7 athawart, atwart. *Sc.* 6 athourt, -reht, 6–9 athort. [f. A *prep.*¹ + THWART; the latter was in earlier use as an adv.; *a-thwart* was formed like *about*, *across*, and other adverbs in *a-*; there was also an early OVERTHWART.]

A. *adv.*

1. Across from side to side, transversely; usually, but not necessarily, in an oblique direction.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 294 Yron beames that come athwart or acrosse from one side to the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 333 The Asse having..a crosse made by a black list down his back, and another athwart, or at right angles down his shoulders. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 140 All these stones are laid a-thwart over the breadth of the chamber. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 10 The cloud..sweeps athwart in storms.

b. *Naut.* From side to side of a ship.

1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 174 The fore-sail right athwart they brace. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 317 A..framework, extending fore and aft and athwart.

†2. Across in various directions, about. (*Northern*: still in Scotch.)

c 1500 *Partenay* 169 Thorught the wodes went, athirt trauersing. *a* 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 83 (JAM.) There goes a speech athort..dissuading the king from war with us.

3. Across the course (of anything), so as to thwart or oppose progress.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 145 If nature ..haue no impediment cast athwart to stop her. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* III. 91 And with his spear Advanced athwart push'd back the Trojan van.

4. *fig.* In opposition to the proper or expected course; crosswise, perversely, awry.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 36 All athwart there came A Post from Wales, loaden with heauy Newes. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 30 And quite athwart Goes all decorum. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 213 Turned the steadfast athwart.

5. In the form of a cross, crosswise. *? Obs. rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 154 They clappe their armes athwarte, to expresse a crosse.

B. *prep.* [the adv. with object expressed.]

1. From side to side of, transversely over, across: a. of motion.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* in Masson 3 *Cent. Eng. Poet.* 114 A locklat bar was drawn athwart the door. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 323 The fisches wes blawin athort the gait. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* 10 Moses then led them..athwart the red sea. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 82 The stars that shoot athwart the night. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 124 Athwart the field, the rooks fly home.

b. of position or direction.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 135 Nor neuer lay his wreathed arms athwart His louing bosome. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prent.* I. Wks. 1874 II. 240 Skarfe-like these athwart my breasts I'le weare. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* ii, She .. glanced athwart the glooming flats.

†2. Across in various directions, to and fro over, all over. (Only in north. dial.; still in every day use in Scotland as *athort.*)

1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The borial blastis .. hed chaissit the fragrant flureise..far athourt the feildis. *a* 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 32 (JAM.) Posts went forth athort the whole country. [*Mod. Sc.* Lazy loons stravaguing athort the kintrae.]

3. *Naut.* Across or transversely to the course or direction of. † *Athwart the fore foot*: (a cannon-ball fired) across in front of a ship's bows, as a signal for her to bring to. *To run athwart*: to run into sidewise; cf. A 1 b.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 70 A French privateer .. whom he run athawart and sunk him. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2926/3 The Wind being Northerly..with a great Swell and strong Tide; The Frigats were obliged to Moor athwart it. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, A vessel ..being laid athwart the Jetty Head. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. 284 Athwart the steamer's bows.

4. Across the direction of, so as to meet or fall in with; hence *fig.* into the notice or observation of.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 232 If this Spanish shippe should fall athwart his King's armado. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 Be not proud if that chance to come athwart thy seeing side, which meets with the blind side of another. 1817 COLERIDGE *Poems* 70 Ye sweep athwart my gaze. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. ii. (1866) 34 The image .. comes athwart his every thought.

5. Across the course of, so as to oppose.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 683 That dar'st..advance Thy miscreated Front athwart my way. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iii. (1804) 10 If you come a-thwart me, 'ware. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 298 Mountains which lie athwart the course of the winds.

6. *fig.* a. In opposition to.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39, I have seen this present work, and finde nothing athwart the Catholick faith. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. iii. 182 Honest to the bone, athwart all her prejudices.

b. *catachr.* Through, across.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.) Athwart the terrors that thy vow Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair.

C. *Comb.* **Athwart-hawse,** phrase used of a ship's position across the stem of another ship at anchor; hence prep. phr. **athwart-hawse of**; **athwart-ship** *a.*, **athwart-ships** *adv.*, from side to side of the ship; **athwart-wise,** athwart.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/2 He..laid her on Board under her Boltsprit, directly athwart her Hawse. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* v. 150 Anchoring athwart-hawse of the Orient. 1718 STEELE *Fish Pool* 177 Two bulk-heads .. running athwartships. 1879 W. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/1 An athwartship section of the lower part of a ship. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bk.* (1879) II. 223 And now lies athwartwise.

Athymy (æ·þimi). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *ἀθῡμία*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *θῡμός* spirit.] Despondency, dejection.

1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Athyr, obs. form of EITHER and OTHER.

Athyrst(e, obs. form of ATHIRST.

-atic, *suffix*, forming adjs., (= Fr. *-atique*) ad. L. *-āticus*, a particular case of the suffix *-ic-us*, 'of, of the kind of' (see -IC), appended to pa. ppl. stems of verbs; as in *errā-re* to wander, *errāt-um*, *errātic-us* of wandering nature, *volātic-us* of flying kind, *vēnātic-us* of hunting kind; also used with sbs., e. g. *aqua* water, *aquāt-us* watered, watery, *aquātic-us* of watery kind, *Asiātic-us*, *fānātic-us* (*fānum* temple), *silvātic-us* (*silva* wood), *umbrātic-us* (*umbra* shade). Thence also neuter sbs. as *viāticum* 'what belongs to the way (*via*).' In late L. and Romanic, the subst. use received great extension: it survives phonetically in the Fr. and Eng. -AGE, in *umbrage*, *vantage*, *breakage*. The adjectives in *-atic*, as *aquatic*, *Asiatic*, *fanatic*, *lunatic*, *lymphatic*, are all of modern introduction; they are to be distinguished from words in which the suffix is *-ic* only, as *dramat-ic*, *hepat-ic*, *muriat-ic*, *pirat-ic*, *pneumat-ic*, *prelat-ic*.

†**Ati·ffe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *atife-r* (15th c. *attiffer*) f. *à* to + OF. *tifer* to adorn, deck out, trick out, perh. f. L.Ger. (Du.) *tippen* to cut the ends of the hair, to trim, f. *tip*, TIP. (Burguy, Diez.) In mod.F., *attifer* is familiar, often rather ironical, and said chiefly of dressing the head; cf. Eng. *titivate*.] To adorn, deck (the person).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Þauh heo atiffe hire nis nout muchel wunder. *Ibid.* 360 Let oðre atiffen hore bodi.

†**Ati·ffement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. vb., or a. OF. *atifement* (*attiffement* in Cotgr. 1611): see -MENT.] Adornment, decoration.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 152 A pauillon of honour, with riche atiffement.

†**Ati·l, aty·l,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *atillier*, cogn. with Pr. *atilhar*, It. *attillare*, Sp. *atildar*, *atilar*, according to Diez:—L. **adtitulāre*, f. *ad* to + *titulus* (a title, sign), in late L. and It. *titolo* a prick, a point, the dot of an *i*, Sp. *tilde* a little prick, the mark over *ñ*, a jot, a TITTLE. Hence, the primary idea was 'to finish to a *t*, to the last tittle.' In 17th c. Fr. *attiler* and *attifer* were synonymous: 'to deck, prank, trick, trim, adorn,' Cotgr.]

To deck out, dress, equip, arm completely.

1297 R. GLOUC. 184 To þys batayle hii come .. atyled wel ynou. *Ibid.* 525 Richard the marschal Vpe is stede iarmed is & atiled thoru out al.

2. *refl.* To address or apply oneself. (So OF. *s'atillier à.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. 191 Þe knyȝtes atyled hem aboute in eche syde In feldes and in medys to preue her bachelerye.

† **A·til, a·tyl,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *atil, atyl*, f. *atillier*: see prec.] Equipment, gear.

1297 R. Glouc. 102 Schippes and here atyl. *Ibid.* 349 He ber þe croune, & huld þe deys, myd oþer atyl also.

-atile, *suffix* forming adjs. (=mod.F. *-atile*), ad. L. *-ātilis*, consisting of the suffix *-ilis* (see -ILE) 'denoting possibility and quality,' appended to ppl. stems in *-āt-* of verbs in *-āre*, as in *volātus* flying, *volātilis* used to fly, Eng. *volatile*: also with sbs. as *aquātilis*, Eng. *aquatile, fluviatile, umbratile*, all of modern introduction, and nearly synonymous with those in -ATIC.

A-tilt (ăti·lt), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] (in sense 2, perh. AT) + TILT.]

1. Tilted up, set on tilt, in such a position that it is just ready to fall over. Also *fig.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 194 We apply the spigot, till tubbe stande a tilte. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 176 In that nice moment, as another lye Stood just a-tilt. 1881 Payn *Grape fr. Thorn* xiv, Sitting with his chair atilt.

2. In phr. *To run* (or *ride*) *a-tilt*: i.e. in an encounter on horseback with the thrust of a lance. Now usually *fig.* of controversial encounters. Const. *at, with, against.* [The origin of *a-* is here uncertain.]

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 51 Breake a Launce, and runne a-Tilt at Death. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscript.* 52 [He] taketh heart to run at Tilt a fresh. 1702 S. Parker *Tully's De Fin.* 31 Impetuously as they run atilt against other people. 1862 Sir H. Taylor *St. Clem. Eve* III. iii. Wks. 1864 III. 149 He rode a-tilt and smote the scaly Dragon. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lv. 94 A paper in defense of queen Mary's honour, in which he ran atilt with Buchanan.

Atimy (æ·timi). [ad. Gr. *ἀτιμία*, f. *ἄτῑμος* dishonoured, f. *ἀ* priv. + *τῑμή* honour.] Public disgrace; *spec.* deprivation of civil rights. (A transference of the Greek word, in its technical sense.)

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 134 Those who had been condemned by the archons to atimy (civil disfranchisement).

A-tingle (ăti·ŋg'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TINGLE.] Tingling.

1855 Browning *Men & Wom.* I. 27 Till the stalks of it seem a-tingle.

-ation (-ē[ɪ]·ʃən), the particular form of the compound suffix -T-ION (*-s-ion, -x-ion*), which forms nouns of action from L. pples. in *-āt-us* of vbs. in *-āre*, Fr. vbs. in *-er*, and their English representatives. As mentioned under -TION (q.v.), the living form of L. *-ātiōn-em* in OF. was *-aisun, -eisun*, whence ME. *-aisun, -eisun, -esun*, mod. *-eason, -ison*; cf. *ratiōn-em, reisun*, REASON; *ōrātiōn-em, ureisun*, ORISON. All F. words in *-ation* (OF. *-aciun*, ME. *-aciun, -acioun, -acyon*) were of later and literary introduction from Latin, though many of them already existed before the earliest introduction of F. words into English, where, in theological writings, *passiun* occurs *c* 1175, and *sauvaciun c* 1225. In French, vbs. in *-er*:—L. *-āre*, far outnumber all others; they also constitute the type on which all recent verbs are formed; hence, nouns in *-ation* exceed in number not only the early words in *-sun, -çun, -ssun*, but all the other forms of *-tion*. In English, they number more than 1500 in modern use; the obsolete examples amount to several hundred more: see, within a few pages, *apostrophation, apparation, appendication, apprecation, appunctuation, aquation, argutation, ariolation, artation, asperation, aspernation, assectation, assecuration, assedation, assemblation.* A few have no accompanying verb in English use, e.g. *constellation, duration, lunation, negation, oration, ovation*; the great majority have a verb in *-ate*, e.g. *cre-ate, -ation, moder-ate, -ation, satur-ate, -ation*; some are formed on Gr. vbs. in -IZE (of which the L. was, or would be, *-īzāre*, Fr. *-iser*), or their imitations, e.g. *organize, -ation, civilize, -ation*: the remainder have a vb. without suffix, derived through Fr., either with or without modification; e.g. *modi-fy, -fication, appl-y, -ication, publ-ish, -ication, prove, probation*; *alter-ation, caus-ation, cit-ation, commend-ation, consult-ation, embark-ation, fix-ation, form-ation, not-ation, plant-ation, quot-ation, tax-ation, tempt-ation, vex-ation, visit-ation.* To the mere English speaker the latter have the effect of being formed immediately on the Eng. verbs *alter, cause, embark, fix, plant, tax, vex, visit*, etc.; and *-ation* thus assumes the character of a living Eng. suffix. Hence, it comes to be applied to verbs not of Fr. origin, as in *starv-ation, flirt-ation, bother-ation, backward-ation.* For the meaning, see -TION; words in which *-ation* is, or seems to be, merely added to the verb, are synonymous with the verbal substantive in *-ing*; already in 17th c. the use of *vexation, visitation*, etc. instead of *vexing, visiting*, etc. (*flirtation, starvation* had not yet been heard of) was ridiculed thus:

1638 Randolph *Amyntas* I. iii. 32 *Thestylis.* But what languages doe they speake, servant? *Mopsus.* Several languages, as Cawation, Chirpation, Hootation, Whistleation, Crowation, Cackleation, Shriekation, Hissation. *The.* And Fooleation!

A-tiptoe (ăti·ptō[u]), *advb. phr.* [see A *prep.*[1]] On tiptoe, on the tips of one's toes (either to raise oneself higher, or to move about noiselessly).

1576 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* 45 They must stand longwyse, as it were a tiptoe. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 98 She sure must stand a-tipto for a kisse. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, 133 He stood a tiptoe to view himself in the glass. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 224 Moving a-tiptoe, silent as the Elves.

† **Ati·re,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ateorian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *teorian* to TIRE.] To become weary, cease, fail.

c 1000 *Ps.* (Spl.) xi. 1 (Bosw.) Ateorode háliz. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Vnwreste þu best 3ef þu wreche ne secst .. 3ief mihte þe ne atiereð.

-ative, ad. F. *-atif, -ative*, L. *-ātīvus*, consisting of adj. suffix *-īvus* (see -IVE) appended to ppl. stems in *-āt-* of vbs. in *-āre*, e.g. *dēmonstrāre* to point out, *dēmonstrāt-īvus* 'having the attribute or habit of pointing out, tending to point out.' Only a few were used in Latin, but the analogy is extensively followed in the modern languages. In the majority of instances, as in *demonstrate, demonstrative*, adjs. in *-ative* belong to vbs. in *-ate*; cases like *represent, -ative, affirm, -ative, figure, figurative*, in which the Eng. vb. represents (through Fr.) the present stem of the Latin, have afforded a formal analogy for *talk, talk-ative.*

A few adjs. of this class are moreover formed directly from sbs. in -TY, as if from an intervening verb in *-tate*, which does not exist; e.g. AUTHORITY, (**authoritate*), *authoritative*; so *qualitative, quantitative.*

Atlantad (ătlæ·ntăd), *adv. Phys.* [f. as next + *-ad*, taken as advb. termination (? after Gr. *-δε* towards).] Towards the atlas (vertebra); towards the upper part of the body.

1825 J. Lizars *Extr. Dis. Ovaria* 15 The intestines .. were pushed atlantad and dorsad, or upwards and backwards.

Atlantal (ătlæ·ntăl), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀτλαντ-*, stem of *ἄτλας* (see ATLAS *sb.*[1]) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the atlas; also used by some for: Of or belonging to the upper part of the body.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 105 Dr. Barclay therefore proposes the words *atlantal* and *sacral* instead of *superior* and *inferior.* 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 245/1 The atlantal portion of the body. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 197 The atlantal neurapophyses.

Atlantean (ætlæ·ntī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Atlantē-us*, f. *Atlant-*: see prec. and -EAN.] Pertaining to, or having the supporting strength of, Atlas.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 306 With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear The weight of mightiest Monarchies. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 100 The mainspring and Atlantean support of the entire structure.

‖ **Atlantes** (ætlæ·ntīz), *sb. pl. Arch.* [L., a. Gr. *Ἄτλαντες*, pl. of *Ἄτλας*: see ATLAS *sb.*[1]] Figures or half-figures of men used instead of columns to support an entablature.

1706 in Phillips. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 25/1 The Atlantes of this temple [of Jupiter Olympius, at Agrigentum] were twenty-five feet high.

Atlantic (ætlæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Also (4 athlant), 7 athlanticke, atlanticke, 7–8 -ick. [ad. L. *Atlanticus*, a. Gr. *Ἀτλαντικός*, f. *Ἀτλαντ-*: see ATLAS *sb.*[1] and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Mount Atlas in Libya, on which the heavens were fabled to rest. Hence applied to the sea near the western shore of Africa, and afterwards extended to the whole ocean lying between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 51 This river [Guadiana] .. falleth into the Spanish Atlantick Ocean. 1626 Cockeram, *Athlanticke Sea*, is the Mediterranean, or a part thereof. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. 4 The Phœnicians .. pass'd .. into the Hesperian or Atlantick ocean. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 178 The southern part of the Atlantic basin.

b. *fig.* Far-reaching, distant; *transf.* in U.S.: Eastern.

1650 H. More *Enthus. Tri., etc.* (1656) 112 Which no man were able to smell out, unlesse his nose were as Atlantick as your rauming and reaching fancy. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 430 Mr. Bailly will sooner thaw the eternal ice of his atlantick regions, than restore the central heat to Paris. 1800 Weems *Washington* (1877) 163 Northern and southern—atlantic and western.

† 2. = ATLANTEAN. *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 139 His Atlanticke shoulders are his supporters. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* vi. 11 Neither can one man .. be so Atlantick, as to bear upon his shoulders the government of the Universe.

† 3. Of the nature or size of an atlas; atlas-like.

1768 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) II. 539 The maps .. fill two Atlantic folios.

B. *sb.* The Atlantic ocean; also *fig.* [For the 14th c. *athlante*, cf. F. *atlante*, Atlas, also inhabitant of the mythic Atlantis (an island placed by the Greeks in the far West).]

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 53 Þe see of occean of athlant [*oceanus Atlanticus*]. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 331 Down on the Earth it in Atlanticks rain'd.

1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 388 'Feelings' or 'phænomena of feeling' is an indiscriminate Atlantic of a phrase.

Atlanto- (ætlæ·ntō), comb. form of ATLAS *sb.*[1] (in the physiological sense), as in *atlanto-axial*, etc.

1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 457/1 The atlanto-occipital articulation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 55 The ventral atlanto-axial ligament connects the ventral arch of the atlas with the centrum of the axis.

Atlas (æ·tlăs), *sb.*[1] Pl. atlases. [a. L. *Atlās, -antem*, a. Gr. *Ἄτλας, -αντα*; name of one of the older family of gods, who was supposed to hold up the pillars of the universe, and also of the mountain in Libya that was regarded as supporting the heavens. Hence the various fig. uses.]

1. One who supports or sustains a great burden; a chief supporter, a mainstay.

1589 Nashe in *Greene's Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 17, I dare commend him to all that know him, as .. the Atlas of Poetrie. 1618 *Barneveld's Apol.* C iv b, You .. make your selfe the Atlas, and sustainer of the whole state of Holland. 1883 M. Howland in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 598/1 We brokers are the Atlases that bear the world upon our shoulders.

b. *Arch.* (See ATLANTES.)

2. *Phys.* The first or uppermost cervical vertebra, which supports the skull, being articulated above with the occipital bone. (So in Gr.)

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 180 The Union by the Atlas, is not so firm and compact as in the other Vertebræ. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 9 The Atlas is a simple ring of bone, without body, and composed of arches and processes.

3. A collection of maps in a volume. [This use of the word is said to be derived from a representation of Atlas supporting the heavens placed as a frontispiece to early works of this kind, and to have been first used by Mercator in the 16th c.]

1636 (*title*) Atlas; or a Geographic Description of the World, by Gerard Mercator and John Hondt. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 28 Visited the famous Hondius and Bleaw's shop, to buy some maps, atlasses, etc. 1729 Flamsteed (*title*) Atlas Cœlestis. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* ix. 63 Celestial Atlases also, or maps of the Heavens.

4. A similar volume containing illustrative plates, large engravings, etc., or the conspectus of any subject arranged in tabular form; *e.g.* 'an atlas of anatomical plates,' 'an ethnographical atlas.'

1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* vi. 53 The details of all these methods are illustrated on the 3rd table of his atlas of plates.

5. A large square folio resembling a volume of maps; also called *atlas-folio.*

6. A large size of drawing-paper.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called Atlas fine 16*s.* per Ream, Atlas ordinary 8*s.* 1879 Spon *Workshop Rec.* 1, Atlas, 33×26 inches.

7. *Comb.* or *Attrib.*, as **Atlas beetle**, a gigantic olive-green lamellicorn beetle (*Chalcosoma Atlas*), found in the East; **Atlas-like** *a.* (or *adv.*), like, or after the manner of, Atlas; **Atlas moth** (*Saturnia Atlas*), a very large foreign moth.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* (1711) 3/2 That Atlas-like it seem'd the heaven they beared. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 280 That magnificent insect the Atlas Moth.

Atlas (æ·tlăs), *sb.*[2] *arch.* or *Obs.* [a. (ultimately) Arab. اطلس *aṭlas* 'smooth, bare,' thence 'smooth silk cloth,' f. *ṭalasa* to rub smooth, delete. Cf. in same sense It. *raso* shaved, satin. Also in G. *atlas* satin.] A silk-satin manufactured in the East.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2273/7 Atlasses 549 pieces. 1706 T. Baker *Tunbr. Walks* I. i, Fat city-ladies with tawdry atlasses. *c* 1710 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 167 One Purple and Gold Atlas Gown. 1766 J. H. Grose *Voy. E. Indies* (1772) I. 117 Their Atlasses or satin flowered with gold and silver.

Atlas (æ·tlăs), *v.* [f. ATLAS *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To support after the manner of Atlas: a. to prop up; b. to carry on one's shoulder or head.

1593 Nashe *Christes T.* (1613) 121 To ouerthrow both thy cause and my credite at once, by ouer-Atlassing mine inuention. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 35. 203 An Armenian, atlasing a square coop of some forty barn-door fowls.

Atlasite (æ·tlăsəit). *Min.* [f. ATLAS *sb.*[2]; given in Ger. in 1865.] An ore of vitreous or silky lustre, consisting of carbonate, with a little chloride, of copper, which is perhaps a mixture of AZURITE and ATACAMITE. (Dana.)

Atle, var. ETTLE *v. Obs.* to intend, purpose.

† **Atlea·d,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætlǽdan* (cf. earlier *oplǽdan*), f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *lǽdan* to LEAD.] *trans.* To lead or take away (with *dat.* = from).

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* CXXXV. 11 He Israhelas ealle oðlǽdde of Ægyptum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxi. 26 Dæt ðu ætlǽddest me mine dóhtra. 1205 Lay. 3200 Þat Leir kinge hire fæder heo him wold atleden. 1250 *Ibid.* 4654 Þat Brenne wolde .. mi leofman me at-leade.

† **Atle·t,** *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 etlet. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + LET, OE. *lǽtan*; cogn. with G. *entlassen*, OHG. *intlazan*, Du. *ontlaten.*] *trans.* To let away, let go from consideration: *hence*, a. to neglect, disregard; b. to remit, pardon.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 257 in *Lamb. Hom.* 175 Þet oðer monnes wif lof ' his a3en et-lete. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Edie ben alle þo ' þe here giltes ben atleten.

† **Atlie·,** *v. Obs.* For forms, see LIE *v.*[1] [OE. *ætliegan*, f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *liegan* to LIE.] *intr.* To lie idle or fallow (with *dat.* = from).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* Pref., Þæt godes feoh ne ætlicge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Atlai þat lond unwend, and bicam waste. *Ibid.*, Þat londe, þat is longe tilðe atleien.

A·tlo-, atloi·do, comb. forms of ATLAS, formed on imperfect analogy: see ATLANTO-. **Atloide·an** *a.* (similarly formed) = ATLANTAL.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 275 A posterior atlo-axoid ligament ..The ligaments, which connect the arch of the atlas to the occipital bone, are named occipito-atloidean. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 223 The atloido-axoid articulation.

†At-low, *advb. phr. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. on analogy of *atfore*, before.] Below.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Othere lord is none atlowe, Bothe man and beest to hym shalle bowe.

†Atlu·tien, *v. Obs.* Also 3 etl-. [OE. *ætlútian*, f. AT- *pref.*² + *lútian*: see LOUT *v.*] *intr.* To hide away, lurk, escape notice.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judges* iv. 18. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 316 ȝif þer out etluteð. *Ibid.* 400 'Non est qui se abschondat a calore ejus:' nis non þet muwe etlutien þet heo ne mot him luuien.

Atmidometer (ætmidǫ·mĭ·təɹ). [f. Gr. *ἀτμίς*, *-ίδ-* vapour + *μέτρον* measure: see -(O)METER.] = ATMOMETER. 1830 in *Edin. Encycl.*

Atmology (ætmǫ·lŏdʒi). *Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀτμό-s* vapour: see -(O)LOGY.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour. **Atmo·logist,** one skilled in, or a professed student of, atmology (in Webster 1864). **Atmological** (ætmǫlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.*, of or pertaining to atmology.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 255 An atmological doctrine by Watt. *Ibid.* II. 378 These we may include under the term Atmology.

Atmolysis (ætmǫ·lisis). *Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀτμό-s* vapour + *λύσις* setting free, release; cf. *analysis.*] The (partial) separation of gases or vapours of unequal diffusibility. **Atmolyse, -ze** (æ·tməlaiz) [cf. *analyse*], to perform atmolysis. **A·tmolyser, -zer,** an instrument for effecting it.

1866 T. GRAHAM *Absorpt. Gases* 1 The agency of atmolysis is therefore very limited in parting the oxygen and nitrogen of atmospheric air. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 344 Atmolyser, an instrument for the separation of gases by diffusion..through a porous septum.

Atmometer (ætmǫ·mĭ·təɹ). *Physics.* [f. Gr. *ἀτμό-s* vapour + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] An instrument for determining the amount of evaporation from a moist surface in a given time.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 348 Mr. Leslie has invented another instrument which..he has named the Atmometer. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 69 Meteorologists occasionally measure the rapidity of evaporation by means of..atmometers.

Atmosphere (æ·tmŏsfī·əɹ), *sb.* Also 7-sphære, -sphear. [ad. mod.L. *atmosphæra*, f. Gr. *ἀτμό-s* vapour + *σφαῖρα* ball, sphere.]

1. a. The spheroidal gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies. **b.** *esp.* The mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth; the whole body of terrestrial air.

The name was invented for the ring or orb of vapour or 'vaporous air' supposed to be exhaled from the body of a planet, and so to be part of it, which the *air* itself was not considered to be; it was extended to the portion of surrounding air occupied by this, or supposed to be in any way 'within the sphere of the activity' of the planet (Phillips 1696); and finally, with the progress of science, to the supposed limited aeriform environment of the earth or other planetary or stellar body. (It is curious that the first mention of an *atmosphere* is in connexion with the Moon, now believed to have none.)

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. x. (1707) 76 There is an Atmosphæra, or an Orb of Gross, Vaporous Air immediately encompassing the Body of the Moon. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 4 That subtile Body that immediately incompasses the Earth, and is filled with all manner of exhalations, and from thence commonly known by the name of the Atmosphere. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 208 The sun and planets and their atmospheres. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Among some of the more accurate writers, the *atmosphere* is restrained to that part of the air next the earth, which receives vapours and exhalations; and is terminated by the refraction of the sun's light. 1867 E. DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 56 The earth's atmosphere decreases so rapidly in density, that half its mass is within 3½ miles above the sea; and at 80 miles high there can be practically no atmosphere. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 597 In the solar atmosphere there is a cooling from above.

2. *transf.* A gaseous envelope surrounding any substance.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 431 Thus we speak of the atmosphere of oxygen which spongy platinum attracts to its surface, or of the reduction of a metal in an atmosphere of hydrogen. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 321, I shall simply put this atmosphere of coal gas..outside the bulb.

3. †a. A supposed outer envelope of effective influence surrounding various bodies; esp. *Electrical Atmosphere*, that surrounding electrified bodies (*obs.*). **b.** *Magnetic Atmosphere*, the sphere within which the attractive force of the magnet acts.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 851 Notes and Trials about the Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Atmosphere* of Solid or Consistent Bodies, is a kind of sphere formed by the effluvia, or minute corpuscles, emitted from them. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 228 The additional quantity [of electrical fluid] does not enter, but forms an electrical atmosphere.

4. *fig.* Surrounding mental or moral element, environment.

1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 163 An extensive atmosphere of Consciousness. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. (1878) 36 He lives in a perfect atmosphere of strife, blood, and quarrels. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 116 Genius can only breathe freely in an atmosphere of freedom.

5. The air in any particular place, *esp.* as affected in its condition by heat, cold, purifying or contaminating influences, etc.; = AIR *sb.* 4.

1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. vi. 239 The suffocating atmosphere of..a small apartment. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 126 No amount of blaze would raise the atmosphere of the room ten degrees.

6. A pressure of 15 lbs. on the square inch, which is that exerted by the atmosphere on the earth's surface.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 396 Congealed under the pressure of many hundred, or many thousand atmospheres. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Hydrogen was liquefied by Pictet under a pressure of 650 atmospheres.

7. *Comb.* **Atmosphereful** *sb.* (cf. *bucketful*); **atmosphereless** *a.*, without an atmosphere.

1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxiii, A whole atmosphereful of pheasants. 1858 J. BENNET *Nutrition* iii. 75 Our cold satellite, the atmosphereless moon.

A·tmosphere, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To surround like, or as with, an atmosphere.

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 197 The deep uneasy lurid gloom That atmosphered usurping sway. 1882 W. C. SMITH in *Gd. Words* 103 Hunter's religious convictions..were atmosphered in a fine spirit of reverence.

†Atmosphe·rial, *a. Obs.* [cf. *aerial.*] = next.

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorld.* 9 Until the atmospherial heat rarifies the nitrous part of the fog. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's State of Dead* II. 77 The .. Atmospherial Air around us.

Atmospheric (ætmŏsfe·rik), *a.* [f. ATMOSPHERE *sb.* + -IC; cf. Gr. *σφαιρικός*.]

1. Of the nature of, or forming, the atmosphere.

1783 T. HENRY (*title*) Effects produced by various Processes on Atmospheric Air. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 346 The earth itself, or the atmospheric envelope by which it is surrounded.

2. Existing, taking place, or acting in the air.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 36/2 The action of the sun and moon must produce certain small atmospheric tides. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 301 The wildest atmospheric effects became visible. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 43 There would have been..greater atmospheric moisture.

3. Caused, produced, or worked by the action of the atmosphere.

Atmospheric engine, a steam-engine in which the piston was forced down by the pressure of the atmosphere, after the condensation of the steam that caused it to rise. *Atmospheric line*, the equilibrium line on the indicator-card of a steam-engine. *Atmospheric pressure*, that exerted by the atmosphere on the earth's surface, 14·7 (roughly 15) lbs. to the square inch. *Atmospheric railway*, one worked by the propulsive force of compressed air or by the formation of a vacuum; a pneumatic railway.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 229/2 The atmospheric engine of Newcomen. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 61 The Polar glacier must be regarded as strictly atmospheric in its increments.

Atmosphe·rical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = ATMOSPHERIC 1. *arch.* (*Atmospherical air* was so called at first to distinguish it from other gases also called *air*: see AIR *sb.* 2.)

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 99 By Atmosphærical Air, I understand such as we constantly breathe and live in. 1816 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* i. 2 The atmospherical air being perfectly excluded.

2. = ATMOSPHERIC 2.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 182 The Extent of the Atmospherical Changes. 1824 DICK *Chr. Philos.* 317 Hail, rain, snow, dew, and other atmospherical phenomena.

3. = ATMOSPHERIC 3.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* I. iv. (1682) 11 There is much of the Atmospherical pressure—if I may so speak, taken off. 1829 T. FORSTER (*title*) Illustrations of the Atmospherical Origin of Epidemic Diseases.

4. Subject to atmospheric influences. *rare.*

1728 POPE *Let. Swift* in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 85 If I lived in Ireland, I fear the wet climate would endanger.. my humour, and health; I am so atmospherical a creature.

Atmosphe·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] As regards atmosphere or (*fig.*) surrounding influence.

1871 *Daily News* 23 Jan., To-day, atmospherically, has been..dull. 1874 EMERSON *Ess.* xvi. 210 A man should not go where he cannot carry his whole sphere or circle with him—not bodily..but atmospherically.

Atmospherology (æ·tmŏsfiərǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. ATMOSPHERE *sb.*: see -(O)LOGY.] Scientific investigation of the atmosphere, or a treatise upon it.

1859 WORCESTER cites BESWICK.

Ato, obsolete form of A-TWO.

Atoȝen, pa. pple. of ATEE *v. Obs.*

†At-old, *adj. phr. Obs.* Also at-eald. [f. AT- *pref.*² + OLD; a unique combination, of which the prefix may be compared to OE. *íð-* in *íðwita* an extra-wise man, a sage.] Too old.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 His [Zacharie's] woreldes make was teames atold, and unberinde. *Ibid.* 133 Two lif holi men..þe weren boðe teames ateald.

‖ **Atoll** (ătǫ·l, æ·tǫl). In 7 atollon. [adoption of the native name *atollon, atoll*, applied to the Maldive Islands, which are typical examples of this structure; prob. = Malayalam *aḍal* 'closing, uniting' (Col. Yule).]

A coral island consisting of a ring-shaped reef enclosing a lagoon. Darwin's theory, now generally accepted, is that the lagoon occupies the place of a submerged island.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1648 Every Atollon is separated from others, and contaynes in itselfe a great multitude of small Isles..Each of these Atollons are inuironed round with a huge ledge of rocks. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 285 In the centre of each atoll there is a lagoon from fifteen to twenty fathoms deep. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 324 Such sunken islands are now marked by rings of coral or atolls standing over them.

b. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* 107 An atoll-shaped bank of dead rock. *Ibid.* 169 True atoll-structure. 1845 — *Voy. Nat.* xx. 468 The foundations, whence the atoll-building corals sprang.

Atom (æ·təm). Forms: (4 attomus, athomus, 6-7 atomus,) 5-7 attome, 6-7 attom, 6-8 atome, 7- atom. [a. F. *atome*, ad. L. *atom-us* 'an atom'; also 'the twinkling of an eye,' a. Gr. *ἄτομ-os*, subst. use of *ἄτομ-os*, adj. 'indivisible,' f. *ἀ* priv. + *-τομ-os* 'cut,' from strong stem of *τέμ-ν-ειν* to cut. In 16th c. chiefly used in the L. and Gr. forms *atom-us, atom-os*, with pl. *atomi*. About 1600 the F. form *atome* came into general use, and was at length anglicized to *atom*.]

I. In philosophical and scientific use.

1. A hypothetical body, so infinitely small as to be incapable of further division; and thus held to be one of the ultimate particles of matter, by the concourse of which, according to Leucippus and Democritus, the universe was formed.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* (in Ashm. 1652) v. 79 Resolving in Attomes [the 15th c. form is uncertain; the MSS. (16th and 17th cc.) have *attomis, atomes, attoms, anotamies.*] 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. ii. 4 b, Epicurus one of Democritus dysciples putteth two Causes Atomos or motes and Vacuitie or Emptinesse; of these he saith the foure Elementes come. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 807 Epicurus saith: That the principles of all things be certeine Atomes. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 170 Epicures opinion.. that the falling of his motes or *Atomi* should breed necessitie in our actions. 1709 SWIFT *Trit. Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 139 That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 48 The technical term, Atom, marks sufficiently the nature of the opinion. According to this theory, the world consists of a collection of simple particles, of one kind of matter, and of indivisible smallness..and by the various configurations and motions of these particles, all kinds of matter and all material phenomena are produced.

2. In Nat. Phil. *Physical Atoms*: the supposed ultimate particles in which matter actually exists (without reference to their divisibility or the contrary), aggregates of which held in their places by molecular forces, constitute all material bodies.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 14 The imperceptible Emissions, streaming in a semi-immaterial thread of Atomes from sublunary bodies. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* i. (1782) I. 11 By an atom..I mean an ultimate component part of any gross body. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. ii. 35 Atoms are endowed with powers of mutual attraction.

3. *Chemical Atoms:* **a.** The smallest particles in which the elements combine either with themselves, or with each other, and thus the smallest quantity of matter known to possess the properties of a particular element.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 437 The composition of hyposulphuric acid must be, 2 atoms of sulphur, 5 of oxygen. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 527 What the chemist regards as an atom in his science, may not be an ultimate and indivisible atom in a physical point of view; the chemical atom, though incapable of division as a chemical atom, may still be exposed or built up of many physical atoms. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 85 Each atom of oxygen in water is combined with two atoms of hydrogen.

b. The smallest quantity in which a group of elements, called a radical, forms a compound corresponding to one formed by a simple element, or behaves like an element; thus the smallest known quantity of a chemical compound.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* III. 395 The Benzoyle atom is formed of twenty-one elementary atoms—C_{14} H_5 O_2. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 8, NH_4 is a radical, analogous to potassium, and NH_4 is capable in many compounds of taking the place of K: NH_4 is called an atom of Ammonium.

II. In popular use.

4. From sense 1, as the nearest popular conception to the atoms of the philosophers: One of the particles of dust which are rendered visible by light; a mote in the sunbeam. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1605 Z. JONES *De Loyer's Specters* 27 Atomes signifie motes in the Sunne. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 61 Bils and Axes play As doe the Attoms in the Sunny ray. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 361 The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist Of atoms. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* III. i, Moted rays of light Peopled with dusty atoms.

5. The smallest conceivable portion or fragment of anything; a very minute portion or quantity, a particle, a jot: **a.** of matter.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1633) 166 Like tinder when flints atoms on it fall. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vi. (1658) 54 Little attoms of oyl..ascend apace up the week of a burning candle. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xxxiv. 477 There was not an atom of water.

b. of things immaterial.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 136 We as but in a Mirrour see, Shadows of shadows, Atomes of thy Might. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 331 Casting atomes of Scripture, as dust before mens eyes. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. 2, I do not feel one atom older than I did at three and twenty.

c. *esp.* in *To smash, shiver,* etc., *to* or *into atoms.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 495 They would nimbly take a-pieces and consume to Atomes any such Terrestrial consistency of flesh and bloud. 1705 OTWAY *Orphan* v. vii. 2114 If but your word can shake This World to Atomes. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 51 Which should shiver into atoms some of our present most potent ideas.

6. A very minute or microscopic object (without implying that it is a particle of anything else); anything relatively very small; an atomy.

1633 HERBERT *Ch. Milit.* in *Temple* 184 The smallest ant or atome knows thy power. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 26 Her eyes are two such very little black Atoms. 1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 616/1 A saucy little atom of a bird.

b. *attrib.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 421 And shall an atom of this atom-world Mutter, in dust and sin, the theme of heaven? 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 104/1 The swarm Of atom bees.

III. Of time. (Already in Gr. *ἄτομος* (1 Cor. xv. 22), L. *atomus* = 'twinkling of an eye,' and regularly fixed in value in med.L.; see Du Cange.)

†7. The smallest mediæval measure of time; = $\frac{15}{94}$ of a second. *Obs.*

According to the table of Papias in Du Cange—

47 atoms of time	= 1 ounce	= 7½ seconds (modern)	
8 ounces	= 1 ostent	= 1 minute	,,
1½ ostents	= 1 moment	= 1½ minutes	,,
2⅔ moments	= 1 part	= 4 minutes	,,
1½ parts (or 4 moments)	= 1 minute	= 6 minutes	,,
2 minutes	= 1 point	= 12 minutes	,,
5 points	= 1 hour	= 1 hour	,,

Thus an hour was equal to either 5 points, 10 minutes, 15 parts, 40 moments, 60 ostents, 480 ounces, or 22560 atoms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 An vnce of tyme conteynyth seuen and forty attomos. *Ibid.* xxi. 359 Dyuydynge .. of tyme passyth no ferder than Athomus.

IV. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *atom-dance*; b. instrumental, as *atom-born.* **Atom-theory**: the theory that accounts for the properties of bodies by the shape, position, etc. of their atoms.

1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. Party* 191 You saw the facial atom-dance. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to Heaven* 485 The abyss is wreathed with scorn At your presumption, atom-born. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 40 Why do scientific men attach .. less and less [credit] to the atom-theory of matter?

†Atom (æ·təm), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] To reduce to atoms, to atomize.

a 1678 FELTHAM *On Luke* xiv. 20 (R.) When he is atom'd into flying dust, he has prepared his substitute. 1648 EARL WESTMRLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 78 Attom'd into dust.

Atom, obsolete form of AT HOME.

Atomare (ætŏmē·ə·1). [f. ATOM; cf. F. *hectare,* and see ARE *sb.*[3]] An area, or geometrical figure, supposed to be formed by a combination of ultimate atoms: see ATOMECHANICS.

1867 *Mining Jrnl.* Dec., According as the figures thus formed, or atomares, are composed of equilateral triangles, or squares, the elements are divided into two orders, trigonoids (or metalloids) and tetragonoids (or metals).

Atomatic (ætŏmæ·tik), *a. rare.* [irreg. formed as if on a Gr. *ἀτοματ-*, which does not exist; cf. *schism, -atic, prism, -atic.*] = ATOMIC.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 10 Those substances which are the most ethereal in their atomatic structure.. vibrate most readily. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 An atomatic formula of its composition.

Atomechanics (æ·tŏmĭkæ·niks). [f. ATO(M + MECHANICS.] The mechanics of atoms; chemistry considered as the mechanical interaction of ultimate atoms.

1867 *Mining Jrnl.* Dec., The science of atomechanics, or chemistry considered as the mechanics of the panatoms.. In 1856 and 1857 Hinrichs communicated a memoir upon atomechanics to various *savants* and academies in Europe.

Atomed (æ·təmd), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. ATOM *v.* + -ED.] Reduced to or consisting of very fine particles.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincs., etc.* 185 In those bleake mountaines can you liue, where..attom'd mists turne instantly to hayle?

Atomic (ătǫ·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ATOM + -IC. (Mod.L. *atomicus,* F. *atomique.*)]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to atoms.

Atomic weight in *Chem.*: the weight of an atom of an element (or radical), as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen, which is taken as unity; also the sum of the weights of the atom of a compound; combining equivalent. *Atomic volume* of a body: the space occupied by a quantity of it proportional to its atomic or molecular weight.

1692 J. EDWARDS *Remark. Texts* 229 According to their hypothesis .. this atomick bustle was from eternity. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 285 The atomic composition of pyromucic acid. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* ix. 279 Supposing that all bodies were of the same specific gravity, the atomic weight of each would represent the relative size of its atoms, or in other words, its atomic volume.

2. About or concerned with atoms.

a. *Atomic philosophy*: the doctrine taught by Leucippus, Democritus, and Epicurus: see ATOM *sb.* 1 and ATOMISM.

b. *Atomic theory* in *Chem.*: the doctrine that elemental bodies consist of aggregations of indivisible atoms of definite relative weight; that the atoms of different elements unite with each other in fixed proportions; and that the latter determine the fixed proportions in which elements and compounds enter into chemical combination with each other.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 6 The Atomick Physiology .. the foundation of the Democritick Fate. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 7 The great atomic system taught by old Moschus..revived by Democritus of laughing memory; improved by Epicurus..and modernized by the fanciful Descartes. 1811 J. DALTON (*title*) Observations on Dr. Bostock's Review of the Atomic principles of Chemistry. 1880 CLEMENSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 26 From the year 1804 the atomic theory inspired all Dalton's labours.

3. Of persons: Adhering to the atomic philosophy.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 41 These mechanick theists have quite outstripped .. the atomick atheists. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* i. 46 That vantage ground which the atomic philosopher possesses over the rival theorist.

4. Atom-like in size; minute, tiny.

1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 319 These atomic globules are quite different. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 28 The means of measuring changes almost atomic.

5. Of the nature of atoms; simple, elemental.

1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 391 Whether the temperature produces a simpler form, a more atomic condition of the same thing.

†B. *sb.* An adherent of the atomic philosophy.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Other Philosophick Atheists..before those Atomicks, Epicurus and Democritus.

Atomical (ătǫ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. Concerned with atoms; = ATOMIC *a.* 2, 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The Controversie twixt the Peripatetick and Atomical Philosophers. 1866 FERRIER *Lect. Grk. Philos.* I. viii. 170 Doctrines of the Atomical philosophers.

2. Of or pertaining to atoms; = ATOMIC *a.* 1.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 206 The parts of this Atomical Composition still marching away, and other succeeding in their rooms. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 58/2 The microscopical and atomical structure of fat.

3. Tiny, very minute.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Their powders and Atomicall divisions. 1752 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* II Minute, atomical, imperceptible bodies.

Ato·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In accordance with the principles of atomic philosophy.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Empedocles, physiologized atomically.

Atomician (ætŏmi·shăn). *rare.* [f. ATOMIC: see -ICIAN.] = ATOMIST 1. 1859 in WORCESTER.

†Ato·micism. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ATOMIC + -ISM.] The atomic philosophy: see ATOMIC *a.* 2.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 59 That Philosophy .. made up of..Atomicism and Corporealism complicated together, is essentially Atheistical.

Atomicity (ætŏmi·sĭti). *Chem.* [f. ATOMIC + -ITY.] The combining capacity of an element (or radical), *i.e.* the number of atoms of hydrogen, or other monovalent element, with which one of its atoms normally combines.

Thus the atomicity of chlorine is 1 (or chlorine is a monad) because it forms with hydrogen HCl; and that of carbon is 4 (or carbon is a tetrad) because it forms with hydrogen CH_4. Atomicity has also been called *equivalence, quantivalence, adicity,* and (now usually) *valency.*

1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372 The word atomicity has been invented for the purpose of describing those properties of atoms which were described by the word 'equivalence.' 1873 COOKE *Chem.* 284 The number of these replaceable atoms measures what is called the atomicity of the compound.

Atomism (æ·tŏmiz'm). [f. ATOM + -ISM.]

1. Atomic philosophy; the doctrine of the formation of all things from indivisible particles endued with gravity and motion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 16 This spurious and counterfeit atomism of his [Anaxagoras']. 1865 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 29 The Atomism of the philosopher of Abdera.

2. The doctrine of the action of individual atoms.

1836 *Athenæum* No. 434. 142 Unstable atomism is to give to the Church and the State new solidity and unity. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 260 He repudiated altogether Liberal atomism, the doctrine that all social and political economy must start from the individual.

Atomist (æ·tŏmist). [f. ATOM + -IST.]

1. One who holds the principles of atomism.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 438 Of the Atomists, some confound all, making bodies of coherent remaynders. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 846 The old Religious Atomists. 1880 CLEMENSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 27 The atomists of the seventeenth century .. had revived .. the ancient conception of the Greek philosophers.

2. A student or exponent of the atomic theory. See ATOMIC *a.* 2.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 270 Symbols of chemical constitution, on which there is still some want of agreement among atomists.

Atomistic (ætŏmi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to atomists or atomism.

1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. 121 It is the object of the mechanical atomistic philosophy to confound synthesis with synartesis. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 443 The atomistic doctrine of the existence of a vacuum.

2. Consisting of separate atoms.

1874 SAYCE *Comp. Philol.* vi. 214 Instead of starting with atomistic individuals, we must start with .. the community. 1875 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* I. II. 123 To conceive the world..as an atomistic multiplicity without unity.

Atomi·stical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = ATOMISTIC 1.

c 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* 427 (D.) The atomistical hypothesis does not weaken the force of my reason. 1716 M. DAVIES *Crit. Hist.* 104 The Atomistical Poet Lucretius.

Atomi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In atomistic manner; as composed of distinct atoms.

1874 tr. *Van Oosterzee's Chr. Dogm.* lxxiv. 400 So little can it [mankind] be atomistically individualised in its sins. 1881 E. THOMAS tr. *Lange's Materialism* III. 215 Matter.. whether we conceive it atomistically or as a continuum.

Atomization (æ·tŏməizē[1]·shən). [n. of action f. ATOMIZE: see -ATION.] The process of reducing to very minute particles, *spec.* in *Med.* of reducing liquids to a fine spray.

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 688 This method is called the atomization of fluids. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 522 The use of drugs by atomization..A solution of the medicine is broken up by a mechanical contrivance into a fine spray and projected into the back of the mouth.

Atomize (æ·tŏməiz), *v.* [f. ATOM + -IZE.]

†1. *intr.* To hold the doctrines of the atomic philosophy. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 26 Other ancient Atomists did Atomize as well as he but they did not atheize.

2. *trans.* To reduce to atoms, or to an atom; to belittle.

1845 MOZLEY *Blanco White* Ess. 1878 II. 130 Strange and melancholy is the idea that atomises truth.

†A·tomized, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [for ANATOMIZED; cf. ATOMY [1].] Existing as a skeleton.

1633 LD. BROOKE *Hum. Learn.* cxx, Whereby their abstract formes yet atomis'd May be embodied.

Atomizer (æ·tŏməi·zəɹ). [f. ATOMIZE + -ER[1].] He who or that which atomizes; *spec.* an instrument for reducing medicinal liquids to a fine spray.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 95 Applied by means of the atomizer.

A·tomizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Reducing to atoms; individualizing.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 219 This atomizing scheme of piety.

Atomless (æ·təmlĕs), *a. poet.* [see -LESS.] Without atoms, without leaving an atom, entire.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1848) 351 Hath perished atomless.

Atomology (ætŏmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἄτομο-s* ATOM + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.] The science or philosophy which treats of the nature of atoms.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 Anaxagoras his Homœomery or Similar Atomology, was but a Degeneration from the..Genuine Atomology of the Ancient Italicks.

Atomy[1] (æ·tŏmi). [f. ANATOMY by aphæresis of *an-*, due to its being taken for the indef. article, as, by similar treatment of *a-*, the forms *natomy, nathomy,* were also in early use. In the concrete and popular senses of the word this contracted form was formerly quite established; but is now only illiterate or jocular.]

1. An anatomical preparation, an anatomized body; *esp.* a skeleton.

1728 GAY *Beggar's Op.* II. i, He is among the Otamys at Surgeon's Hall. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 148 My bones..will be taken up smooth, and white, and bare as an atomy. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xiii. 146 His sides..looked just like an atomy, ribs and all.

2. An emaciated or withered living body, a walking skeleton.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 33 [Quarto; folio 1623 has 'anatomy'] You starved blood-hound!..Thou atomy, thou! 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 124 Consumed to an Atomy, having nothing left but skin to cover his Bones. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polcarrow* 149 'We should have wasted to atomies if we had a-stayed in that terrible bad place any longer,' said Ursula.

b. *fig.* or *transf.* of things.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 86 Withered atomies of teaspoons.

Atomy[2] (æ·tŏmi). Also 7 attomé, -mye. [f. *atomi,* pl. of *atomus* (formerly in learned use; see ATOM), by treating it as an English singular. Perhaps influenced also by ATOMY[1] 2. Cf.

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 99 Anatomize me into atomies. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 86 The kingly Eagle strikes through Atomie, Those little moates that barre him from the Sun.]

1. An atom, a mote.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile,* Thicker then in sunne are Atomies, Flew bullets. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 245 It is as easie to count Atomies as to resolue the propositions of a Louer. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 37, I would hew thy flesh Smaller then Attomés. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 65 A broad And solid beam of isolated light, Crowded with driving atomies.

b. *fig.*

1614 OVERBURY *A Wife, &c.* (1638) 266 Circumstances are the Atomies of Policie.

2. A diminutive or tiny being, a mite, a pigmy.

1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 57 Drawne with a teeme of little Atomies Ouer mens noses. 1605 P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 19 If with this atomye I should contend. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1878) viii. 369, I suppose you have come here to laugh at me, you spiteful little atomy.

Atonable, atoneable (ătō·năb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be atoned for.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) V. 424 The expiation of such sins .. made atoneable by such occasional sacrifices. 1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Inexpiable..Ant.* Expiable, Pardonable, Atoneable.

At once (ăt,wʊ·ns), *advb. phr.* Also 3 at enes, 3–6 at ones, 4 at oones, at onis, atonys, 4–6 atones, -is, attones, -is, 5 at oonys, atte ones, attonys, 6 atons, att onis, attonce, 6– at once. *North.* 4–6 atanes, -is, atans, 6 atanse. [AT

prep. and ONCE, ME. *anes, ones,* gen. of ONE, used in sense of OE. *áne* adv., 'one time, once,' instrumental case of *án.*]

†**1.** At one stroke, heat, etc.; with one sweep; once for all. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 15 Als watre outyet I am at anes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 41 Were it not bet at oones for to dye, Than, etc. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 38 You deemen the Spring is come attonce.

†**2.** In (or into) one heap, company, or body; together. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 1294 That I fadmede al at ones Denemark. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5178 Alphouns & his broþer, & here worþi wiues þat were alle at onis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 227 3if þe stone is oon, telle what craft brou3t hym vppon; 3if meny st[on]es, telle where þey ioyne attones. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 123 The folke schall com alle attonys. 1508-13 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 269 Holde these thre endes atones, & folde them atones. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar., Mought her neck bene ioynted attones, She shoulde haue neede no more spell.

3. At one and the same time; simultaneously. (At first scarcely distinguishable from the prec.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne ne nime, at enes, to ueole disceplines. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 294 Full sodeynly they stynten al atones [*v. r.* attones, at ones]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 410/1 Eche man myght haue foure wyues wedded attones. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5027 Sic treasour..In erth had neuir no kyng att onis. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glass* (Arb.) 70 More clothes attones than might become a king. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 31 At once, you will have two Sides of your Shank forged. 1714 *Spect.* No. 599 ¶ 1 As I had had many Coquettes recommended to me .. I let them in all at once. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* IV. I. 121 The gods Bestow not all their gifts on man at once.

4. With the temporal sense weakened: In one and the same act, position, condition, circumstances, manner, degree; equally, both.

1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 6 b, Mother of god, and ane virgine baithe atanse. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* iv, Be rich, and yet true Happiness attain; That is, at once, be very wise and vain. 1709 SWIFT *Trit. Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 140 He was at once the judge and the crimlnal. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 259 The background at once of the history and of the geography of Palestine.

†**5.** At one time or turn, at each time, every time, at a time. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F ija, The encreasing from .15. to .60. foote increased by .5 at ones. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* D viij, Put into the eye a lytle atons.

6. Immediately, straightway.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. & Notes* (1849) 179 The apostles were clear-eyed, and espied antichrist at once. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 311 This effectually destroys the steam at once. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176 If this be their purpose .. it ought to be met at once.

At one (ăt ˌwʊn), *advb. phr.*; formerly often written in comb. **aton, atoon, atone, attone** (ătō·n), as a simple *adv.* [found in 13th c. along with the fuller phrases *at one assent, at one accord,* and soon treated as repr. a simple idea, and written *aton, a-ton, at-on*; in northern writers *at ane, a tane, atane.* For the sense cf. AT *prep.* 20. With vbs. of rest, as *to be at one,* and vbs. of motion, as *to bring, make, set at one*; whence the vb. ATONE.]

1. In a position of unity of feeling; in harmony, concord, or friendship; opposed to *at variance, at odds.* Sometimes implying a previous state of dissension, and thus = Agreed, reconciled. *arch.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 925 At on he was wiþ þe king. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 166 And went and kist his brother, and than they were at oon. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 435 Y rede ye be at ane Or there dey any moo. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxi. 14 After this was God at one with the londe. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* v. 20 We praye you in Christes stede, that ye be atone with God. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 29 So beene they both atone. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 257 Am I at one with God, and is my will concentric with that holy power? 1881 BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 171 The maiden, in her sweet..content, was at one with Nature.

2. Into a state of harmony or unity of feeling. *To bring, make, set at one*: to harmonize, reconcile. *arch.* (having been mostly replaced by ATONE *v.*)

c 1300 *Beket* 1707 That hi were At one ibrou3t. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 381 If gentilmen .. Were wroth, sche wolde brynge hem at oon. *c* 1475 *Stans Puer* in *Babees Bk.* 28 Wrathe of children is sone ouergone, Withe an apple the parties be made atone. *c* 1540 BECON *Christm. Bang.* Wks. 1843. 75 God the Father is..set at one with us for his sake. 1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xciii. § 911 They that are fallen out (at ods) must be reconciled (atoned, set at one). 1611-1881 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 26 And would haue set them at one again [so TINDALE, COVERDALE, CRANMER, *Geneva*; WYCLIF, acordid hem in pees; *Rhem.* reconciled them vnto peace].

3. Of the same opinion (as to a matter), of one mind, unanimous, agreed.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 492 Þer ne ou3te no dom forþ gon, Er þen þe foure ben a-ton. At-on heo moten at-stonden alle. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* (1688) 62 Is it possible that we should be at one in these points, in which yourselves do disagree? 1877 PAGE *De Quincey* II. xviii. 43 On one or two points the writer was not wholly at one with him.

†**4.** Of the same effect, amounting to the same.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 14 Whether it rained or shined it was much at one with us.

†**5.** In one company, together. (? Only in Spenser.)

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 418 And all her Sisters..With lowd laments her answered all at one. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. ix. 30 The warlike dame was on her part assaid Of Claribell and Blandamour attone. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 14 The knights in couples marcht with ladies linckt attone.

6. *Comb.* †**atonemaker,** one who sets at one persons at variance, a reconciler; †**atonemaking,** reconciliation; **at-oneness** (*rare*), the state of being at one (*with*), harmonious relationship.

1533 TINDALE *Wks.* (1850) III. 275 There is but one mediatour .. And by that word vnderstand an attonemaker, peace maker, and brynger into grace and favour. 1548 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* vii. 27 For what manour of atonemakers were they, who themselfes had nede to be made at one with god. 1611 COTGR., *Conciliation,* a reconcilement..an attonemaking. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 121, I see him at last passing into at-oneness with God and man.

Atone (ătō·n), *v.*; also 6-8 **attone.** [f. the prec. advb. phr. in its combined form as repr. a simple idea, and 16th c. pronunciation. Short for the phrase 'set or make at one'; cf. *to back, to forward, to right,* etc., and the compounds *at-one-maker, at-one-making,* under prec. Assisted by the prior existence of the vb. to ONE = make one, put at one, unite, L. *unīre,* F. *unir*; whence *one-ment* was used already by Wyclif. From the frequent phrases 'set at one' or 'at onement,' the combined *atonement* began to take the place of *onement* early in 16th c., and *atone* to supplant *one* vb. about 1550. *Atone* was not admitted into the Bible in 1611, though *atonement* had been in since Tindale.]

I. Of unity of disposition.

1. *trans.* To set at one, bring into concord, reconcile, unite in harmony: **a.** contending persons. (*Obs.* exc. as revived by etymological writers.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. i. 202 Since we cannot attone you, you shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chiualrie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 65 The new Pope .. sends a Cardinall Deacon to attone the two mightie Kings of France and England. 1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 9 The king and parliament will soon be attoned. 1675 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* III. 1136 The King and haughty Empress..If not atton'd, yet seemingly at Peace. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. ii. 30 Him in whom God and man were perfectly atoned.

†**b.** differences, quarrels. To compose, appease.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 92 Those battayles are attoned by the women..For when they be ones comen into the middle .. the battaile sodenly ceaseth. 1565 J. HEYWOOD in *Casquet Lit.* IV. 232/2 The constable is called to atone the broil. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 167 She presently .. attonde the discord. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* III. i. 1096 Could I attone The fatal Breach 'twixt thee and Tamerlane.

†**2.** *intr.* To unite, come into unity or concord.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 116 Then is there mirth in heauen When earthly things made eauen Attone together. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 72 He and Auffidius can no more attone Then violent'st Contrariety.

3. *trans.* To reconcile or restore to friendly relations: **a.** one who is alienated by a sense of wrong or offence received: To conciliate, propitiate, appease. *arch.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 11 Now he [God] is atoned and reconciled by Christ. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 45 With pray'rs and vows the Driads I attone. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 89 So heaven, atoned, shall dying Greece restore. 1809 *Let.* in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. Geo. III* (1855) IV. 391/3 To atone Lord Wellesley for the mortification he must have experienced.

†**b.** the offender: To restore by forgiveness to favour or friendly relations, to make at peace with.

1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. Consc.* 54 There can be no sound peace of Conscience, till we be atoned and reconciled to God.

4. Whence, *absol.* To make reconcilement or propitiation: **a.** *for* the offender.

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 89 If sheep and oxen could atone for men. *a* 1700 — *Dram. Wks.* (1761) III. 18 The Oracle of Appius, and the Witchcraft of Erictho will somewhat attone for him [Lucan].

b. *for* the offence. (Here the idea of reconciliation or reunion is practically lost sight of, under that of legal satisfaction or amends.)

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 28 Need to plead it to attone for the imperfection of this Address. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* xi, Fine language will never attone for want of manners. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 ¶ 7 Nothing can atone for the Want of Modesty. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 He.. has a multitude of political offences to atone for. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix. 315 She would .. give him a chance of atoning for the past.

5. *trans.* (by omission of *for*) To expiate, make amends for (a fault or loss).

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 76 [This] I hope will attone the Digression. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxxi. 430 Other sacrifices .. did in their way propitiate God and atone sin. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* V. iv, I will endeavour to atone the .. errors. 1837 LYTTON *Athens* II. 223 They endeavoured to atone the loss by the pursuit of Artabazus.

†**b.** To make expiation for (the offender). *Obs.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 29 For thy dear Sons sake.. By whom the world is attoned, O let me be reconciled to Thee. 1717 L. WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 105 No victim can atone the impious age.

II. Of physical, expressional, or artistic unity.

†**6.** *trans.* To join in one, unite together. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* IV. xx, Their long diuided bodies they attone, And enter amorous parley. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 266 High built with pines, that heaven and earth attone. 1672 DAVENANT *Mistress* (1673) 322 Your Eies and Hair atone the day and Night.

b. *fig.* To bring into artistic or logical harmony; to harmonize.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 203 The contrary properties in him are .. so attoned and in harmony. 1827 HARE *Guesses* I. 233 To atone our ideas with our perceptions.

c. *absol.* To produce a harmony of significance.

1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 76 That attempt to reconcile and atone between revelation and science, which, etc.

7. *intr.* †**a.** To come together, unite. *Obs.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i, You neuer shall with hated men attone.

b. To harmonize in character or appearance.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II.* 122 The Glorious flowers wch best attone Within a Chaplett. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Sc.* 106 Welcome such thoughts! They well atone With this more serious mood.

Atone (ătō·n), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†**1.** Agreement, reconciliation. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 843 For how should else things so far from attone .. Be ever drawne together into one. 1638 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* (1874) 185 Tullia .. hath not yet by reconcilement made Attone with Phœbus.

2. Reparation, expiation. (Archaism with mod. sense.)

1868 BUCHANAN *Wallace* I. iii, Oh injured Wallace! Would Heaven but lend me one day's life to do Atone to thee.

Atoned (ătō·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATONE *v.* + -ED.] Made one, united; reconciled; propitiated, expiated.

1611 COTGR., *Concilié* .. attoned, vnited, accorded. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 113 Conditions of attoned peace 'Twixt vs and Naples. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (1806) II. 223 Ev'n haughty Juno .. At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join.

Atonement (ătō·nmĕnt). Also 6 **attonment,** 6-7 **attonement.** [In use a verbal sb. from ATONE, but apparently of prior formation, due to the earlier sb. *onement* and the phrase 'to be atone' or 'at onement.' Cf. the following:

1533 Q. CATH. PARR *Erasm. Comm. Crede* 162 To reconcile hymselfe and make an onement with god. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 69 Which never can be set at onement more. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 298 The redempcion, reconciliacion, and at onement of mankinde with God the father.]

†**1.** The condition of being *at one* with others; unity of feeling, harmony, concord, agreement.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 41 Having more regarde to their olde variaunce then their newe attonement. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 330 What atonement .. is there betwixt light and darkness. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 763 Beasts should live at more attonement and peace betweene them-selves. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxv. (1632) 129 After three great and dangerous Battles came to an attonement. 1623 COCKERAM, *Atonement,* quietnesse.

†**2.** The action of setting at one, or condition of being set at one, after discord or strife: **a.** Restoration of friendly relations between persons who have been at variance; reconciliation. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Edw. V* Wks. 40 Of which..none of vs hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonemente. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 98 At length an attonment was concluded betwixt him and the king. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. iii. 36, I Madam, he desires to make attonement Betweene the Duke of Glouster, and your Brothers. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* V. ii, As a perfect sign of your atonement with me, You wish me joy. 1685 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* 201 The atonement made by Hannibal .. between Bruneus and his Brother.

†**b.** The settling *of differences,* staunching *of strife*; appeasement. *Obs.*

1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 227 There shall be now atonement of this strife. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 215 Made Umpire for the atonement of some differences betwixt Henry..and John.

†**c.** The means or agent of appeasement. *Obs.*

1752 LAW *Spir. Love* (1816) II. 69 Water is the proper atonement of the rage of fire; and that which changes a tempest into a calm, is its true atonement.

3. *spec.* in *Theol.* Reconciliation or restoration of friendly relations between God and sinners.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 18 God..hath geven unto us the office to preache the atonement. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 28 If God did..vouchsafe to make atonement with us. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* v. 11 Our Lorde Iesus Christ, by whom we haue now receiued the atonement [WYCLIF, recouncilyng, *or accordyng*; TINDALE, CRANMER, attonment; COVERDALE, attonement; *Genev.* atonement; *Rhem.* & *Revised,* reconciliation]. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 29 We must not come to make an attonement with God..before we have made attonement with our Brother. 1852 [See in 4 ¶].

4. Propitiation of an offended or injured person, by reparation of wrong or injury; amends, satisfaction, expiation.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxiii. 24 Deliuer him from going downe to the pit; I haue found a ransome [*marg.* atonement]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 7 The best Atonement he can make for it, is to warn others. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 131 No suitable atonement can be made for the loss of life, or limb. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 494 No atonement is offered to their injured dignity.

b. *Theol.* Propitiation of God by expiation of sin.

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* i. 4 It shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 580 ¶ 3 The High-Priest..having made an Atonement for the Sins of the People. 1876 NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. iii. 61 The old word atonement..has by a true instinct been deepened into the idea on which it rests, and has come to carry with it the idea of propitiation or expiation.

¶ As applied to the redemptive work of Christ, *atonement* is variously used by theologians in the

senses of *reconciliation, propitiation, expiation,* according to the view taken of its nature. (Not so applied in any version of the N. T.)

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 158 Saued onely by meanes of his aduocation and attonement. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) VII. 199 The efficacy of the Christian atonement is deduced solely from the appointment of it by God. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* i. 5 A Scottish religious controversy of the present time regards the nature and extent of the atonement. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xlvi. 345 The atonement between God and man consisted of two parts: God atoned to man by the work of Christ; man atoned to God by the work of the Christian ministry. 1860 E. D. GRIFFIN in *Disc. & Treat. Atonem.* 149 Atonement is that which was adapted to prevent punishment, or that which came in the room of punishment, and laid a foundation for our discharge from every part of the curse. 1860 C. BURGE *ibid.* 437 The necessity of some atonement in order that sinners may be consistently pardoned.

5. *Comb.* †**Atonement-maker,** one who makes atonement, a reconciler or mediator; †**atonement-making,** reconciliation, propitiation; **atonement-money,** money paid in expiation of offences.

c 1540 BECON *New-Y. Gift* Wks. 1843, 314 There is one Atonementmaker between God and men. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 70 Men were forbidden to vtter the vncommunicable name of God..saue onely in the daies of attonementmaking. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxx. 16 And thou shalt take the atonement money of the children of Israel.

Ato·nementist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine of the Atonement.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) vii. 208 Urged as inconsistent with the views of atonementists.

Atoner (ătō·nəɹ). [f. ATONE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who atones; a reconciler; an expiator.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 108 Oh Joy too fierce to be exprest, Thou sweet atoner of Life's greatest Pain. 1860 MAURICE *Lect. Apoc.* v. 95 The Lamb that was slain .. the perfect Atoner of man with the Father of Light. 1881 W. NICOLL *The Saviour* xxiii. 378 The atoner for souls must be sinless.

†**Ato·neside, ato·side,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [*a t'one side* = on the one side: see A *prep.*[1] and ONE.] On one side, on the one side.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xxxiv. 764 They cast them atoside [*ejecerunt*]. *Ibid.* XXXVII. xi. 950 Those vessels which lay atone side upon the land. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* III. XX. 217 The third made that which remained to hang a tone-side.

Atonic (ătɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *atonicus,* f. Gr. *ἄτον-os* without tone (f. *ἀ* priv. + *τόνος* stretch, strain, stress, tone, f. *τείν-ειν* to stretch); see -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Pros.* Not having an accent, unaccented; *usually,* not bearing the stress or syllabic accent, as 'the atonic syllables of a word,' 'an atonic vowel.'

1878 KITCHIN tr. *Brachet's Etym. Fr. Dict.* § 50 Every atonic Latin vowel, in the last syllable of a word disappears in French.

2. *Path.* Wanting tone; characterized by want of tone or nervous elasticity in the system.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* May 448 Recommended in the atonic gout. 1843 C. WILLIAMS *Princ. Med.* iii. § 494 Atonic enlargement of the capillaries. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 240 We live in what is delicately called an atonic age. Medical science is devoted constantly to the task of fanning into a sickly flame the sparks of life.

B. *sb.*

1. *Pros.* A word or element of speech not having an accent. (Used *spec.* in Greek Grammar of the words *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, ἐν, ἐs, εἰs, ἐκ, ἐξ, εἰ, οὐ, ὡs.*)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Accent,* Words which have no accent are called Atonics. 1874 PARRY *Grk. Gram.* 172 Ten monosyllables (called Atonics or Proclitics) have no accents.

2. *Med.* 'A remedy having power to allay excitement.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Atoning (ătō·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ATONE *v.* + -ING [2].] Reconciling; making reparation for offences; expiating.

1609 ARMIN *Maids More-cl.* (1880) 107 Two hearts relenting, Thine penetrable, through attoning pittie. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV. Wks. IX. 137 Who on the Cross Gave his atoning blood for lost mankind. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 122 Dion's atoning friendliness has a ring of artificiality.

Ato·ningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an atoning manner; by way of expiation of an offence.

1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1647 Being just, I had slain their slayer atoningly.

Atony (æ·tŏni). *Path.* [a. F. *atonie* (14th c.), ad. med.L. *atonia,* a. Gr. *ἀτονία,* n. of state f. *ἄτονος*: see ATONIC.] Want of tone, relaxed condition; enervation, languor. Also *fig.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659 This Atony of the Glandules of the Brain. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Atony,* in medicine, a want of tone or tension; or a relaxation of the solids of a human body; occasioning a loss of strength, faintings, &c. 1847 tr. *Geo. Sand's Wks.* VI. 141 Ennui is the languor of the soul, an intellectual atony.

Atonys, obsolete form of AT ONCE.

Atop (ătɒ·p), *adv.* and *prep.* [A *prep.*[1] + TOP; formerly written *divisim.*]

A. *adv.* On or at the top, above.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. of Ins.* 912 Boil them..in an earthen vessel, take off the skim a top. 1779 in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 534 A black mass a-top, and a metallic mass at bottom. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & R.* Sel. Poems (1882) 37 From the fluted spine atop, a plume Of horsehair waved.

b. followed by *of.*

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth* 120 Set atop of Christ, that is, over His Head. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* IV. ii, You are a-top of the House, and you are down in the Cellar. 1883 W. SIKES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 349/1 A round hole in the greensward atop of the cliff.

B. *prep.* [by omission of *of.*] On the top of.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 14. xviii. (1669) 67/1 Float a-top the waves. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* Addr. 6 Sideways, not under or a-top the Spear. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 179 Rushing atop the waves.

Atornde, pa. t. of ATREN *v. Obs.*

Atoside, variant of ATONESIDE.

†**Atou·ch,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *atouche-r,* earlier *-ier,* f. *à* to + *touchier* to TOUCH.] To touch, come in contact with.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/3 Sore vexed with tooth ache, and he atouched this wode and anone the ache was gone.

†**Atou·chment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *atouchement,* f. *atoucher*: see prec. and -MENT.] Touch.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 That euer he felte ony atouchemente, tatche, or spotte, of mortal crysme.

†**Atou·r,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 aturn, 4-5 atour(e, -owr(e, attour. [a. OF. *aturn, -ourn, -ur, -our* (mod. *atour*), vbl. sb. f. *atourner*: see ATURN.]

1. Attire, array, dress.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 23 For þi is hare aturn se briht. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6834 Ne saughe he never so faire atoure. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3717 Nor of robe, nor of tresour .. neithir of hir riche attour. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, That poure creature habylled with ryall atours.

2. Military equipment or preparation.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 717 The schipmen..pressit with that gret atour Toward the wall. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. v, For t' avenge it, he made redy alle his atowr.

Atou·r (ătōu·ɹ), *prep.* and *adv. Sc.* Forms: 4 a-toure, at-oure, 4-5 atoure, 6 attoure, attouir, 9 atower, 4- attour, atour. [Only Scotch, exc. in the quotations from *Alisaunder* and *Sir Beves.* App. f. AT *prep.* + *our, ower,* Sc. form of OVER. In Barbour's *Bruce* OUTOUR is used in the same sense, as if *at-* were corrupted from *out.* In his *Saints' Lives* it rimes many times with *fower,* 'four,' never with Fr. *ou* in *hour, honour*; nor does the sense suit Fr. *autour,* or OF. *entour,* around, about.]

A. *prep.*

1. Of position: Over.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 353 Bannokburne, that sa cummyrsum was .. mycht nane atour it ryde. 1423 JAMES I *King's Q.* III. viii, Thaire hudis all..atoure thair eyen hang. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xix. 64 Atoure the Peychtys kyng regnand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 9 To fair attour the flude. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 149 Loupin atower the sopha. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 85 The sunshine creeps atour the crags.

2. Of degree, quantity, or number: Over, more than, beyond.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 368 And he hym-selff, atour the lave, Sa hard and hewy dyntis gave. *Ibid.* XX. 434 Nocht.. atour ten. *c* 1475 *R. Coilyear,* Ane man he traistit in, maist atour all vther thing. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 139 Attour the space of ane zeare, and ane day.

b. *By and atour*: over and above, in addition to.

c 1600 in *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* (1851) I. 517 Three chalders of victual .. by and attour the ministeris stipend. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* xii, By and attour her gentle havings.

3. Over an obstacle, restriction, prohibition: In defiance of, in spite of.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 How the Pechtis crownit ane King attouir forbidding. *Mod. Sc.* (Jamieson) I'll do this attour ye.

†**4.** ? Over against.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Adrian* 380 Furth come campyonis foure, & al stud Adryane atoure.

B. *adv.*

1. Over and above, moreover, in addition, besides.

c 1320 *Sir Beves* 2137 Atour, a seide, in is contre Icham a erl and also is he. *c* 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Marcus* Prol. 1 3ete suld I here a-toure Spek of þe ewangelistis foure. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 108 Attouir, it is to be notit. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 42 Attour, they are of intolerable greediness.

b. In same sense, the phrases *By atour, by and atour, more atour* (*mairatour*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4511 Ded buth my prynces be atour. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1775 And mor atour he shall Have O thing. 1725 A. RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* (1844) 31 By an attour..twa quey cawfs, I'll yearly to them give. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* 137 Bye attour, my gutcher has A hich house and a laigh ane.

2. ? All over, everywhere.

a 1475 *R. Coilyear* 469 His plaitis properlie picht attour with precious stanis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 68 Quhy suld I dred or spayr To purches help..attour allquhair?

†**Atou·rement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *atornement, -ournement,* f. *atourner*; assimilated in form to ATOUR *sb.*] Attire, clothing, vesture.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xvi. 50 This clerenesse..callyd ayer spyrituel..where the angels take their araye and atourement.

Atowen, pa. pple. of ATEE *v. Obs.* to maltreat.

†**Atrabilar, -ai·re,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *atrabilaire,* ad. med.L. *ātrabīlārius,* f. L. *ātrabīlis*: see ATRABILE, ATRABILIAR.] = ATRABILARIOUS.

1597 LOWE *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 147 Ulcers Cankerous are ingendred of a humor atrabilar. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 360 More subject to atrabilaire Disorders.

Atrabilarian (ætrăbilē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *ātrabīlāri-us* (see prec.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* = ATRABILARIOUS; 'replete with black choler.' J.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 792 An Hypochondriacal or Atrabilarian Distemper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 298 Melancholy or attrabilarian Constitutions. 1831 HEIDIGER *Didoniad* v. 130 His pristine prompt atrabilarian Commands.

B. *sb.* An atrabilious man, a hypochondriac.

†**Atrabila·ric,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. med.L. *ātrabīlārius* or F. *atrabilaire* (see above) + -IC; prob. after *melancholic,* etc.] = ATRABILIOUS.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 97 Sausages..are most hurtfull to the cholerick and atrabilarick.

Atrabilarious (ætrăbilē·riəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *ātrabīlāri-us* (see ATRABILE) + -OUS.] **a.** Of or pertaining to black bile. **b.** Atrabilious, melancholy, hypochondriacal; splenetic, acrimonious.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 49 An Atrabilarious humour is but enraged and irritated by using hot things. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules Diet* 367 Atrabilarious dry Constitutions. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xx, Kate Roland was defending Mr. Sinclair against a rather atrabilarious onslaught from Miss Vivian.

†**Atrabila·riousness.** *Obs.*[−0] [f. prec. + -NESS.] = ATRABILIOUSNESS. 1731 in BAILEY.

†**Atrabi·lary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ātrabīlāri-us,* or F. *atrabilaire.*] = ATRABILARIOUS.

1672 COLES, *Atrabilary,* troubled with Melancholly. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XI. 377 Let Atrabilary Melancholists use it. 1751 [see ATRABILE].

†**A·trabile.** *Obs.* [a. F. *atrabile,* in 16th c. *atrebile* (= It. *atrabi·le*), ad. L. *ātra bīlis,* used to transl. Gr. *μελαγχολία* black bile, melancholy, and treated in later times as a single word, as in the mod. langs.; hence the late adjs. *ātrabīliārius, ātrabīlārius.* (Of these the former is on the whole the more regular, though both are supported by L. analogies: cf. *viridārium* and *viridiārium.*]

lit. Black bile, 'a term anciently used for an imaginary fluid, thick, black, and acrid,' supposed to be secreted by the renal or atrabiliary glands, or by the spleen, and to be the cause of melancholy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *hence*: Melancholy, spleen. (Also used in L. form *ātra bīlis.*)

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 85 *Choler adust,* or *atrabile,* of which Aristotle said, That it made men exceeding wise. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 638 To see my Phlegme, or Atra bilis rise. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Atrabilis* was one of the great humours of the ancient physicians; whence arose the *atrabilary,* one of their temperaments; answering to what we call *melancholy.*

Atrabiliar (ætrăbi·liăɹ), *a.* [f. after earlier F. *atrabiliaire,* or mod.L. *ātrabīliārius*: see prec.] = ATRABILIOUS.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, In my atrabiliar moods. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 102 Of nervous atrabiliar constitution.

Atrabilia·rious, variant of preceding.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 359 Active and alert, with an atrabiliarious aspect,

Atrabiliary (ætrăbi·liări), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *ātrabīliāri-us* (in It. *atrabiliario*), f. *ātra bilis*: see ATRABILE and -ARY.] **a.** Of or pertaining to black bile; 'applied to the renal or supra-renal glands or capsules, and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **b.** = ATRABILIOUS.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lentils,* Subject to atrabiliary Distempers. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* I. 839 Called renal, or suprarenal glands, and from the blackish fluid they contain atrabiliary capsules. 1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1179 An atrabiliary young man.

Atrabilious (ætrăbi·liəs), *a.* [f. L. *ātra bīlis* (see ATRABILE) + -OUS, after L. *bīliōsus* BILIOUS.] Affected by black bile or 'choler adust'; melancholy, hypochondriac; splenetic, acrimonious.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 220 Some æruginous or atrabilious. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Pol.* (1832) I. 270 It would make the English..fonder of life, less atrabilious. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Wks. 1879. 179/1 A hard-faced, atrabilious, earnest-eyed race. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 206 My atrabilious censures.

Atrabi·liousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being atrabilious.

1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 462 The atrabiliousness of Carlyle's attitude towards human life.

†**Atrabi·lous,** obs. variant of ATRABILIOUS.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Atrabilous,* belonging to the black bile or melancholy, or to the melancholic humour.

Atrament (æ·trămĕnt). [ad. L. *ātrāmentum* blacking, ink, f. **ātrā-re* to blacken, f. *āter* black.] Blacking, ink; any similar black substance, as the 'ink' of the cuttle-fish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXIII. (1495) 879 Atrament is made of sote. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 195 Being in dainger, they [cuttle-fish] cast forth their atrament. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* I. iii. 8 There are divers Atraments and they are found of divers Colour. 1834 ALLAN *Min.* 15 Atrament Stone .. is a mixture of the sulphate and peroxide of iron .. of a dark brick-red colour.

†**Atramenta·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ātrāmentum* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of ink, inky.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 94 The Vitreous, and Crystalline Humours—and Atramentaceous Mucus.

Atramental (ætrămĕ·ntăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to ink; ink-.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 If we inquire in what part of vitriol this Atramentall and denigrating condition lodgeth. 1662 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 That the sap should be..so flat and pallid in the Atramental Galls.

†**A·tramenta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ātrāmentāri-us* pertaining to ink (*ātrāmentārium* an ink-stand) + -OUS.] Inky.

1717 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 566 They degenerate into a deep Purple, or even to an Atramentarious Colour.

Atrame·ntary, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ātrāmentāri-us*: see prec.] Belonging to ink; written, printed.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxxi. Wks. II. 145 To communicate ..by these dumb characters or atramentary instructors.

†**Atramenti·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 atrim-. [f. L. *ātrāment-um* (see above) + -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of blacking or ink.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 255 The Moores might possibly become Negroes; receiving atrimentitious impression by the power and efficacy of imagination.

Atramentous (ætrămĕ·ntəs), *a.*; also 7 attrim-. [repr. L. **ātrāmentōs-us*, f. *ātrāment-um*: see above, and -OUS.] Inky, ink-like, black as ink.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 336 The second way whereby bodies become black, is an Atramentous condition. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 38 Not that the solution of Nitre or Salt, contributed anything to this attrimentous curdling. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 489 [Brine] becomes Atramentous with galls. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 92 Snails send out their Eyes..like atramentous spots, fixed at the end of their Horns.

Atran, pa. t. of ATRIN *v.*, ATRINE *v. Obs.*

Atrap, var. of ATTRAP *v. Obs.*, to entrap, catch.

†**A·trate.** *Obs.*—[ad. L. *ātrātus*, ppl. adj. f. *āter* black.] 'One cladde in blacke, a mourner.' Cockeram 1623.

†**A-trave·rs,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 5 attrauerse. [a. F. *à travers.*] **A.** *adv.* Crosswise, sidewise. **B.** *prep.* Across.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii, And goth to him attrauerse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/4 A crosse .. of sonde a travers the Angle. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 14 They must be soldered a travers above the great Pipes.

†**Atray·,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 atrey. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + TRAY *v.*, OE. *tregian.*] To vex, trouble.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1867 Swithe sore sche him atraid. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 605 He sturte him up .. In his herte sore atrayyed. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 350 We were of hym so sore atreyd.

†**Atrea·ch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.* 1, 2 + REACH; cf. AREACH.]

1. To reach or get at with a weapon; to strike.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4827 Who so evir he at raught Tombel of hors he him taught.

2. To seize or snatch away.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Al my ro were me at-raht.

†**A·tred,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *ātr-um* (*āter*) black + -ED. Cf. ATRATE.] Coloured black.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 76 (T.) Yellow choler or atred, or a mixture of both.

†**Atre·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *rede*, READ; lit. 'to give advice away from.' Possibly for *out-read* (as edited by Tyrwhitt, though all MSS. have *at-*); cf. ATOUR *prep.*] To outdo in counsel.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1456 Men may the wise atrenne, and nought atrede. *c* 1386 — *Knts. T.* 1591 Men may the eelde at-renne, but nat at-rede.

†**Atree·t, atre·te,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 atrayt. [a. F. *à trait* at a draught. The spelling after 1500 would have been *atreat.*] At one draught, continuously; straight off, distinctly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Þe wombe zayþ, þou sselt et longe and atrayt. 1388 WYCLIF *Nehem.* viii. 8 Thei redden..distinctli, *ether atreet*, and opynli to vndurstonde. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17 Atreet (1499 atrete), *Tractatim, tractim, distincte.*

A-tremble (ătre·mb'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TREMBLE.] In a trembling state.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI, My hands a-tremble, as I had just caught up My heart to write with. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 151 A whisper fine In the leaves a-tremble.

†**Atre·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 *Pa. t.* atarnde, -ærnde, -ornde, 4–5 *Inf.* atrenne. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *rennan* (weak): see RUN. Cf. G. *entrennen.* Properly causal, but confused with the intr. ATRIN, q.v.] *intr.* To run away, escape (with *dat.* = from).

1205 LAY. 26638 Þa eorles biuoren heom aneuste atarnden. 1297 R. GLOUC. 539 The Constable vnnethe Atarnde aliue. *Ibid.* 419 He atornde as vaste as he myȝte. 1374-86 CHAUCER [see under ATREDE].

‖ **Atresia** (ătrī·ʃiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἄτρητος not perforated, τρῆσις perforation.] Occlusion or closure of a natural channel of the body.

1866 T. PEACOCK *Malform. Heart* 60 Atresia of the orifice .. of the pulmonary artery.

Atrey, variant of ATRAY *v.*, ATRY *v. Obs.*

Atrial (ē·triăl), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *ātri-um* (see ATRIUM) + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the *atrium.*

1869 HUXLEY *Classif. Anim.* 31 In these animals [*Ascidioida*] there is an atrial system.

†**Atri·de,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *rīdan* to RIDE. Cf. MHG. *entrîten*, Du. *ontrijden.*] *intr.* To ride away, escape.

1205 LAY. 31439 He at-ræd, þe seint Oswald biswac.

†**Atri·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms (only in pa. t.): 1–3 ætarn, 3 attrann, 3–4 atarn. [OE. *ætrinnan, ætirnan*, f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *rinnan* or *irnan*; cf. OE. *oðrinnan*; cogn. with G. *entrinnen*: see RUN.] *intr.* To run away, escape (with *dat.* = from). Also causal, for ATREN.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 138 [He] þære eorþan æfre ne oðrinneð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxix. 13 Þa ætarn he ut. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1424 Þatt bucc attrann Ut inntill wilde wesste. *c* 1315 SHOREH. 149 Thes ilke screawe into helle God at arn.

†**Atri·ne,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 æthrín-an, 3 atrin-en, etrin-en, attryne. 1 *Pa. t.* æthrán, 2–3 atran. [OE. *æthrínan*, f. AT- *pref.*[1] + *hrínan* to touch: see RINE and ARINE.]

1. To touch.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 3 Nellaþ híg þá mid heora fingre æthrínan. 1205 LAY. 1554 ȝif he hine mid sweorde atran. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 582 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Jhesus..forbed þat heo attryne ne scolde his honde.

2. *fig.* a. To touch, concern; b. to befall.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 50 Ich write muchel uor oðre, þat noðing ne etrineð ou. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 258 in *O. E. Misc.* 80 Bute he do bi preostes lore .. Ne schal him no god attryne.

A-trip (ătri·p), *advb. phr. Naut.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + TRIP: as if 'on the trip, starting, ready.']

1. Of yards: Swayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing. Of sails: Hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 228 Then hoise their Yards a trip, and all their sailes. 1726 PENHALLOW *Ind. Wars* (1859) 53 They got their mainsail atrip.

2. Of an anchor: Just raised perpendicularly from the ground in weighing.

1796 DIBDIN *Poor Jack*, From the moment the anchor's atrip. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 68 One ship, with anchor atrip and sails unfurled, waited to receive Nicuesa.

†**Atri·st,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *trist* = TRUST *v.*] To trust.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 Veyn supersticoun .. þat men atristun in.

‖ **Atrium** (ē·triŭm). [L.]

1. A court. a. The central hall or court of a Roman house. b. A covered court or portico in front of the principal doors of churches, etc.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 340 The third parte was called Atrium, the court. 1791 ADAM *Rom. Antiq.* (1807) 522 In the atrium the nuptial couch was erected. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 65 A large atrium or portico is attached to two sides of the church.

2. *Phys.* a. That part of the auricle into which the veins pour the blood. b. In the Tunicata: A large cavity into which the intestine opens.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 382 From the stomach an intestine is continued, which .. opens into the bottom of a second chamber called the 'cloaca' or 'atrium.' 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 119 Each atrium is supported externally by a small bone.

Atro- (æ·trō), comb. form of L. *āter* black, as in *atrorubent* reddish-black, *atrosanguineous* of a dark blood-red colour.

1697 LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 All black, or atrorubent. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Atrosanguineous.*

†**Atro·ce,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *atroce*, ad. L. *atrōcem*: see next.] Atrocious.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 54 The .. atroce Wickedness of these Doings. *Ibid.* v. ¶ 124 This most atroce Machine.

Atrocious (ătrō·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *atrōci-* (nom. *atrox*) fierce, cruel, f. *āter* black + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by savage enormity; excessively and wantonly cruel; heinously wicked: a. of actions. b. of persons or agents.

1669 HONYMAN *Surv. Naphtali* II. 203 If it [a fault] be atrocious and landdefiling. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 252 Here all atrocious criminals were excluded. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 21 Human nature..may become atrocious in a degree that confounds every distinction between human and diabolical wickedness. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 24 Atrocious acts which can only take place in a slave country.

†2. Stern, terrible, fierce; extremely violent. *Obs.*

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 305 The fierce, atrocious frown of sinewed Mars. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 10 Nervous Diseases .. with higher, and more numerous and atrocious Symptoms.

3. *colloq.* Very bad, shocking, execrable.

Mod. What an atrocious pun!

Atro·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an atrocious manner; with heinous wickedness or cruelty; shockingly.

1765 BP. LOWTH *Lett. Warburton* ii, Abusing me infamously and atrociously. 1831 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 67 The letter had an atrociously long sentence in it.. 1859 T. TROLLOPE *Tuscany* ix. 137 The populace .. were atrociously incited to crimes of the deepest dye.

Atro·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being atrocious; heinousness.

1731 in BAILEY. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 8 ¶ 8 Withdraws his attention from the atrociousness of the guilt. 1793 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xiii. 49 The credibility of a witness is less as the atrociousness of the crime is greater.

Atrocity (ătrɒ·sĭti). [(? a. F. *atrocité*,) ad. L. *atrōcitātem*, n. of quality f. *atrox* fierce, cruel.]

1. Savage enormity, horrible or heinous wickedness.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1294/2 For the atrocyte of the story .. almost euerye childe hathe heard. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.) They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved. 1863 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* I. 253 If the atrocity of their design was hidden from their eyes.

2. Fierceness, sternness, implacability. *arch.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* 183 The atrocity of her father's nature. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* v. 54 They besiege it with atrocity, striving to break in the doors.

3. An atrocious deed; an act of extreme cruelty and heinousness.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 14 To defend themselves from the atrocities of a vastly more numerous and powerful people. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times*, The deeds which have ever since been known as 'the Bulgarian atrocities.'

4. *colloq.* with no moral reference: A very bad blunder, violation of taste or good manners, etc.

1878 *Hatton Corr.* Pref. 4 Their diction and their spelling, and the fearful atrocities committed in the latter.

†**Atro·ke,** *v. Obs.*; also att-. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *trucan*: see TROKE *v.*] To fail, become faint.

c 1315 *Bodl. MS., Laud Misc.* No. 108 lf. 1 (Halliw.), I nelle nouȝt fastinde late him go That heo beon overcome And atrokien bi the weie. 1460 in *Pol. R. & Love Poems* (1866) 221 Him atroketh his breth And þe soule a-wey geth.

Atropal (æ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* = ATROPOUS.

1871 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 524.

Atrophiated (ătrō·fi,e·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATROPHY + -ATE + -ED.] = ATROPHIED.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIX. (1678) 711 Every part which hath not his motion remaineth languid and atrophiated. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 117/1 The right [ovary] .. atrophiated and useless.

Atrophic (ătrɒ·fik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄτροφ-os (see ATROPHY *sb.*) + -IC.] = ATROPHOUS.

1865 C. JONES *Year-bk. Med.* 86 Atrophic degeneration of the Spinal Cord. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 252 Tissues .. atrophic or flaccid.

Atrophied (æ·trŏfid), *ppl. a.*; also 6 atrofied. [f. ATROPHY + -ED.] Affected with atrophy; starved, wasted, emaciated. Also *fig.*

1597 LOWE *Art Chyrurg.* (1634) 59 The bodie .. becommeth atrofied and leane. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 79/2 The muscles .. for want of use are more or less wasted and atrophied. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 533 The people, weary of atrophied institutions, yearn for fuller knowledge of the rules of right.

Atrophous (æ·trŏfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἄτροφ-os (see next) + OUS.] Characterized by atrophy.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 397 Atrophous emphysema is merely due to wasting of the septa.

Atrophy (æ·trŏfi), *sb.* [a. F. *atrophie*, ad. L. *atrophia*, Gr. ἀτροφία, n. of state f. ἄτροφος ill-fed, not nourished, f. ἀ priv. + τροφή nourishment.]

1. A wasting away of the body, or any part of it, through imperfect nourishment; emaciation.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 189 Which .. bringeth the body into a deformed Atrophie or consumption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 486 Moon-struck madness, pining atrophy. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. 323 A partial atrophy, showing itself in a gradual wasting of the size of the limb.

2. *fig.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Year* Ded., We .. fear the people will fall to an Atrophy, then to a loathing of holy food. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* IV. (1795) 102 By fatal atrophy of purse. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 315 For the Scepticism .. is .. a chronic atrophy and disease of the whole soul.

Atrophy (æ·trŏfi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *lit.* and *fig.*

1. *trans.* To affect with atrophy, to starve.

1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXVIII. 9 Organs are strengthened by exercise and atrophied by disuse. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. v. 428 A constant and close pressure atrophies the higher mind.

2. *intr.* To become atrophied or abortive.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 222 The horns, mere stumps not a foot long, must have atrophied. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Gard.* xxi. 121 As the fruit ripens, one of them [the seeds] almost always atrophies.

Atropine (æ·trəpəin). *Chem.* and *Med.* [f. *atropa* deadly nightshade, f. Gr. Ἄτροπος 'inflexible,' name of one of the Fates.] A poisonous alkaloid found in the Deadly Nightshade and the seeds of the Thorn-apple. **Atropia** (ătrō·piă), synonym of prec. **Atropic** (ătrɒ·pik), *a.*, of or pertaining to atropine, as in *Atropic acid.* **Atropinism** (æ·trəpini·z'm) = ATROPISM. **A·tropini·zed,** *ppl. a.*, poisoned by atropine. **Atropism** (æ·trəpiz'm), poisoning by atropine.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* III. ix. § 4. 982 *Atropine, in all parts of Atropa Belladonna .. possesses the power to dilate the pupil of the eye. 1877 MRS. H. KING *Disciþ., Ruffini* (ed. 3) 19 The deadly drops of *atropine Are mixed into the water and the wine. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 56/1 *Atropia is insoluble in cold water. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 474 *Atropic acid..is said to resemble benzoic acid in form and volatility. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 311 The remarkable similarity in the symptoms of *atropinism and of scarlatina. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 243 *Atropinized animals.

Atropous (æ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἄτροπ-os not turned (f. ἀ priv. + τρόπος turn) + -OUS.] Of ovules: Not inverted, erect (see quot.).

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 219. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 237 Where the nucleus is straight and the micropyle is at the end opposite the attachment of the funiculus, and the chalaza next the placenta, such an ovule is called atropous.

Atrous (ē·trəs), *a. rare. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *āter*, *ātro-* black + -OUS.] Of a jet black colour.

†**Atrou·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + ROUT *v.*,

OE. *hrútan.*] *intr.* To rush away, escape (with *dat.* = from).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1166 Þu ne miht nohwar atrute. 1297 R. Glouc. 78 Þer nas prince vnneþe þat hym myȝte atroute. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 242 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 Hi ne þerste no whar at-route.

†**Atry**, *v. Obs.*; also 4 attrie, 5 ?atrey. [f. Try *v.*, a. OF. *trier*; the origin of the prefix is doubtful: perh. intensive after native vbs.]

1. *trans.* To try, as a judge.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 80 Chefe justise he satte, þe sothe to atrie. *Ibid.* 245 Þe rightes he did attrie of þo þat wrong had nomen.

2. *intr.* To try, test, as with a touch-stone.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 983 With many a temtacyon we tochyd hym to atrey to know whether he was god or non.

A-try (ătrəi·), *advb. phr. Naut.* [? A *prep.*[1] + Try.] Of a ship in a gale: Kept by a judicious balance of canvas with her bows to the sea.

1611 Cotgr., *Cappéer*, A ship to lye a-try. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 86 We tooke in our fore course and lay a trie with our maine course. *a* 1733 North *Lives* (1826) II. 316 Sometimes a-try and sometimes a-hull we busked it out. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**Atsa·ke**, *v. Obs. Pa. t.* 1 ætsóc, 2–3 atsoke. [OE. *ætsacan*, f. At- *pref.*[2] + *sacan*: see Asake.]

1. *intr.* To deny.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 45 Ða hiȝ ealle æt-socon. 1205 Lay. 6101 Þa Densce men dunriht atsoken þat heo to Brutlonde nolden mare Senden gold. *c* 1275 *Passion* 293 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Peter at-sok and seyde, awaryed mote heo beo.

2. *trans.* To deny, abjure, renounce.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 72 þriwa ðu me æt-sæcst. 1205 Lay. 28210 To dæi ich atsake hine here.

†**Atsca·pe**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + *scape*, aphetized form of Ascape, Escape; after *atflee, atrin, atslip*, etc.] To escape.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxv. 75 Iesu..do thou me, Atscapen peyne ant come to the.

†**Atsee·k**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 3 atsechen. [f. At- *pref.*[1] + OE. *sécan* to Seek; or for earlier Aseek.] To seek for.

1205 Lay. 13322 And þere Densemonne king þas Denen wulle atsechen [1250 seek].

Atseet, pa. t. of Atsit *v. Obs.*

†**Atsha·ke**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 3 atscec-en. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. *sceacan* to Shake, to flee; cf. also Ashake.] *intr.* To flee away.

1205 Lay. 26516 Hit is eo[w] muchel scorne þat ȝe wulleð atscecen [1250 fleon].

†**Atshoo·t**, *v. Obs.* [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. *scebtan* to Shoot. Cf. G. *entschieszen*, Du. *ontschieten.*] *intr.* To shoot away (with *dat.* = from).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 44 Hire horte was so gret, þat wel neȝ hire fnast at-schet. *Ibid.* 1621 þah mi lif me beo at-schote.

†**Atsi·t**, *v. Obs.* Inflexions, see Sit. [OE. *ætsittan*, f. At- *pref.*[1] + *sittan* to Sit; cf. also Asit.]

1. *intr.* To remain sitting, stay, abide.

905 *O. E. Chron.*, þa ætsæton ða Centiscan þær be æftan.

2. To sit against, withstand, disobey. (with *dat.*)

1297 R. Glouc. 174 In ys ryȝt hond ys lance he nom.. Hym ne myȝte atsytte non. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2200 Hise bode ne durste non atsitte. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 235 þo he Godes heste at-seet, And eke þo he þe appel eet.

†**Atsli·ke**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. **slícan*, cogn. w. MLG. *slîken*, OHG. *slîchan*: see Slike *v.* Cf. G. *entschleichen.*] To slip away.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 574 Her sweng wyth lyttel at-slykez.

†**Atsli·p**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. *Pa. pple.* 3 etslopen. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + OE. *slúpan* to Slip; see Aslip.] *intr.* To slip away; cf. Aslope.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 148 Al min hope were etslopen.

†**Atspri·ng**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætspringan*, f. At- *pref.*[2] + *springan* to Spring; cogn. w. OHG. *intspringan*, Du. *ontspringen*: cf. Aspring.] To spring forth; to spring into existence, originate.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2247 Donne blod æt-sprang. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 152 O þat of hem to weren at-sprong þe noumbre of þe soulen þat from heuene felle.

†**Atsta·nd**, *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 ets-, 3 eds-: for inflexions see Stand *v.* [OE. *ætstandan*, f. At- *pref.*[1] + *standan* to Stand; cf. Astand. With senses 3, 4, cf. G. *entstehen*, Goth. *andstandan*, Du. *ontstaan.*]

1. *intr.* To stand still, remain, stay.

c 1000 Ælfric *Oswald* (Sweet *Reader* 101) Se post ána ætstód ansund. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo.. ne mehten þer naleng etstonden. 1297 R. Glouc. 367 After betere wind hii moste þere atstonde.

2. To come to a stand; to stop.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 44 Da æt-stod sona þæs blodes ryne. 1205 Lay. 23982 Hit [the sword] at his breoste atstod. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2375 Er he com to Canterbure: he nolde no whar atstonde.

3. To make a hostile stand, to resist, withstand.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 248 Edstond: þuruh hwat strencðe? 1297 R. Glouc. 355 Vor he at stode..And drof the Englysse men aȝen.

4. with *dat.* becoming at length *trans.* To stand to: a. To withstand, resist. b. To stand close to; to press. (L. *instare.*)

c 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 255 Etstont þen feont and he flið anan riht. 1297 R. Glouc. 44 Hym ne myȝte non at stonde. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1728 Begged hem mete and drink also, When hem most ned atstod.

†**Atste·rt**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 atstirt-en, atstert-en, etstert-en. *Pa. t.* æt-, atsturt(e, atsterte. [f. At- *pref.*[2] + *stert-en*: see Start *v.* and Astart *v.* Cf. G. *entstürzen.*]

1. *intr.* To start away, escape.

1205 Lay. 4264 He æt-sturte in to are burje. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þet wrecche best selden etsterteð.

2. *trans.* (i. e. with dative obj.) To escape from.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 699 Tu schalt sone atstirten [*v.r.* etsterten] al þe strengðe of þis strif. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 370 We þolien þe soule vuel uorte etsterten vlesches vuel.

†**Atstu·nt**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 etst-. [f. At- *pref.*[1] + *stunten*: see Stint *v.* and Astint *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end, to put a stop to.

1205 Lay. 31903 Hu þat usel wes atstunt. *c* 1220 *St. Marherete* 15 Ha nanes weis ne schulen..etstunten ne etstonden þe strencðe of mine swenges.

2. *intr.* To stop, stay, remain.

c 1230 *Juliana* 50 þah an etsterte us! tene schulen etstunten. 1297 R. Glouc. 168 So he was fram Euerwyk aboute an ten myle, He at stunte.

†**Atstu·tte-n**, *v. Obs.* [f. At- *pref.*[1] + *stutten*: see Stit.] *intr.* To remain, stay.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 23 Se wide him wex weorre..in a londe, Vlirie het, þ tear he atstutte.

Attach (ătæ·tʃ), *v.* Also 4 atache, 4–7 attache. *Sc.* 6 atteche, atteiche. [a. OF. *atachie-r* (mod. *attacher*), cogn. with It. *attaccare*, Sp. *atacar*; f. *à* to, at + a radical which is found also in *détacher* Detach, and is connected by Diez and Littré with the Genevese *tache*, Sp., Pg. *tacha*, a round-headed nail, a Tack, q.v. Thus *lit.* 'to tack to.' See Diez, Littré, Skeat.]

The development of signification seems to have been thus: 1. The regular OF. sense was 'to fasten,' as in mod.Eng., where however this sense is of quite recent adoption from mod.F. 2. The earlier Eng. sense of 'arrest, seize,' arose in AF. and Eng., as an elliptical expression for '*attach* by some tie to the control or jurisdiction of a court,' i. e. so that it shall have a *hold* on the party. A man might thus be *attaché* or 'nailed,' *par le cors* by his body, *par ses avers et par ses chateus* by his goods and chattels, *par pleges* by sureties for his appearance (Britton). In the first two cases the *attachment* consisted in *arrest* and *detention.* 3. The It. equivalent is *attaccare*: in the 16th c. the It. *attaccare battaglia* to *join* battle, *attaccarsi a* to fasten (oneself) upon, 'attack,' was first imitated with F. *attacher*, and then adapted in Fr. as *attaquer*; whence Eng. Attack, and occasional 17th c. use of *attach* (see 4 *infra*).

I. To arrest, lay hold of, seize, 'nail'; indict.

1. *Law.* To secure for legal jurisdiction and disposal, to place or take under the control of a court; to arrest or seize by authority of a writ of attachment: a. a person. (See quot. 1691.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 212 Eke wepte and wrong hire hondes whon heo was a-tachet. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 4517 'Ribaux,' saide he, 'ich ȝow attache, Aȝeld ȝow anon to me.' 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, ii, Euery shiriffe..shall attache the saide offenders. 1581 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 226 (Jam.) Power to atteiche and arreist the personis transgressouris. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 6 Therefore make present satisfaction, Or Ile attach you by this Officer. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 108 Often they attach poore innocents, when they cannot apprehend the guiltie. 1691 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Attach*, He, who Arrests, carries the party Arrested to another higher person to be disposed of forthwith; he that attacheth, keeps the party attached, and presents him in Court at the day assigned in the Attachment. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxi, The means..of attaching this suspicious and formidable delinquent.

Const. *for, of.*

1494 Fabyan VII. 415 Guy, his sone, was attachyd for the same and sent to pryson. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 83 The Peers gave..thir consent..to attaching the Bishops of High Treason. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.*, He was attached of heresy. 1823 Scott *Peveril* v, I attach thee of the crime of which thou hast but now made thy boast. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xvii. 183 The Earl Marshal attached Gloucester for high treason.

b. property, goods.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 158 Þe godes attached waren to þe kyng of Cipres Isaac. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 28 If any of these sayde officers fynde any maner of catell..they maye attache theym and cease theym as streyes. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 95 France..hath attach'd Our Merchants goods at Burdeux. 1853 Wharton *Pa. Digest* 168. § 66 Choses in action of the wife cannot be attached for the husband's debt. 1882 C. Sweet *Dict. Law Terms* s.v. *Attachment*, To attach property is to seize it, or place it under the control of a Court.

†2. To indict before a tribunal, accuse, charge.

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 34 Be thou attached with thift or with treason..Thy cheer changes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 266 Welcum celestiall myrrour and aspy, Attechyng all that hantis sluggardy! 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k viij, They wolde..elles attache vs for fooles. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 36 They shall not easily be attached of any notable absurditie. 1653 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 81 In which Parliament, the King attaches Earl Godwin, for that he had kil'd his Brother.

†3. *transf.* To seize, lay hold of. a. Said *fig.* of death, sickness, love, passion, misfortune. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helth* (1541) A iv, If they had bene..attached with envy and covaytise. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* III. xix. § 13 Hastely shall death attache them. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 5, I..am my selfe attach'd with wearinesse. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 173 A sore sickness attached or attacked him.

†b. *lit.* To seize with hands, claws, or talons. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 375 Euery man attach the hand Of his faire Mistresse. 1611 Guillim *Heraldrie* III. xv. 137 The Lion..lesse able to attach and rend his Prey. 1649 Selden *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 144 The strength of the Canon-Law growing to its full pitch, after a long chase attached the prey.

II. †4. To attack. *Obs.* (So in 16th c. F. from It.)

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 41 The Archduke threatned to attach Reyne Berk with a siege. 1666 Killigrew *Urbin* v, The walls are every where attach'd.

III. *trans.* To tack on, fasten, affix, connect.

5. To tack on; to fasten or join (a thing *to* another, or *to* a spot), by tacking, hooking on, tying, stitching, sticking, etc.

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1827) 458/2 The shoulder-blade..is bedded in the flesh; attached only to the muscles. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, The hundred points or latchets which were the means of attaching the doublet to the hose. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 201 A huge stone, to which the cable..was attached. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 77 By attaching to the apparatus a tube which dips beneath water. 1879 G. Fennell in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 The young of the oyster..attach themselves immediately to the first clean, hard substance they meet with.

†b. To fasten (the eyes), keep fixed *on* an object.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* C v a, I did not attach my Eyes onely on the generallity of Objects, but did exactly consider some particulars worthy of note.

6. To connect or join on functionally (e.g. a person *to* a company, expedition, etc.) Often *refl.*

?*a* 1700 Rogers (J.) The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth attaches to them. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 16 God..By various ties attaches man to man. 1808 Scott *Mem.* in *Lockhart* i. (1842) 16/2 That I should seriously consider to which department of the law I was to attach myself. 1873 Tristram *Moab* i. 8 A Bedouin who had attached himself to us. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 7 (1882) 95 The second attached himself to the Dukes of France.

7. To join in sympathy or affection *to* a person, place, etc. Often in pass. *To be attached to.*

1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* 14 (L.) To form the manners and attach the mind to virtue. 1816 Miss Austen *Emma* III. x. 341 When I was very much disposed to be attached to him. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke F.* ix. 109 How she kept her father's house in order..how she attached her little brothers to her. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IX. viii, I resolved again to attach myself to some living heart.

b. *esp.* To cause to adhere to oneself in sympathy or affection; to win or attract the attachment of.

1811 Miss Austen *Sense & Sens.* III. i. 224 So totally unamiable, so absolutely incapable of attaching a sensible man. 1814 — *Lady Susan* xiv. (1879) 230 His account of her attaching Miss Mainwaring's lover. 1861 Pearson *E. & Mid. Ages of Eng.* xxvi. (L.) Enemies whom no defeat could intimidate, and no peace attach. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. iv. 102, I return you all..except Charles Douze, which attaches me infinitely.

8. To fix (anything immaterial) *to*; to affix a name, description, property, or adjunct of any kind.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 768/1 A most diabolical attempt to attach the guilt of murder to two men innocent of the crime. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. vi. § 2 Certain properties to which mankind have chosen to attach that name. 1879 B. Taylor *Germ. Lit.* 111 To this treasure a curse is attached. 1883 E. Payne in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 The magistrates' licence..is attached to a particular house. 1884 Sir C. Bowen in *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 197/1 The liability which English law attaches to contracts.

b. *refl.* To fasten itself on; to adhere, cleave, stick *to.*

1861 Mill *Utilit.* 41 No reason why all these motives..should not attach themselves to the utilitarian morality, as completely..as to any other. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. 51 Legends which attached themselves to the name of Charles the Emperor.

9. To add or bestow as an attribute, to attribute; to view as pertaining or appropriate *to.*

1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. x. (1871) 50 Little credibility..should be attached to such legends. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. 134 The importance they attached to their own services. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 292 Different people attach different meanings to the words. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 49 Only thirteen attach any weight at all to scientific subjects in the examinations.

IV. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To adhere, stick, cling, remain adherent.

10. To fix or fasten itself upon as an obligation or liability; to fall, or come *upon*, and adhere to.

1780 Burke *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 338 It is..just..that the loss should attach upon the delinquency. 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. 284 The stamp duties have a tendency to facilitate the transactions on which they attach. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. 491 Blame attaches upon Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet for yielding.

b. *refl.* To fasten itself on; to adhere, cleave, stick *to.*

1861 Mill *Utilit.* 41 No reason why all these motives..should not attach themselves to the utilitarian morality, as completely..as to any other. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. 51 Legends which attached themselves to the name of Charles the Emperor.

11. To adhere *to*, as an appertaining quality or circumstance; to be incident *to* (formerly *on*).

1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 233 For that the right of Chieftainship attached to the blood of primogeniture, and, therefore, was incapable of being transferred. 1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 312 Without any farther suspicion..than attaches to all works written in an age of physical credulity. 1818 Sir G. Dallas in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 191 The just veneration that attaches on your opinions. 1859 *Ecce Homo* iii. 22 All the advantages which attach to hereditary monarchy.

12. To take legal effect, come into legal operation in connexion with anything.

1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* I. 93 If the whole obligation do not attach, the whole of it fails. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 385 Wherever they should make their settlement, there the laws of England attached. 1844 Williams *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 235 The wife's right to dower accordingly attached. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. i. 16 When the liability of the Underwriter commences, the technical

mode of expressing this is by saying that 'the policy attaches. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. § 11. 123 To give the tenure the character of tenure by knight-service, and consequently to cause the incidents of wardship and marriage to attach.

†Atta·ch, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of laying hold of, apprehension by writ, arrest.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E vij b, The meanes for my attach. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 102, I am made the vnwilling instrument of your attach and apprehension. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, *Attach* is a taking or apprehending by command or writ.

2. *fig.* A seizure or attack of disease, etc.

1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* § 4. 23 Free from attaches Of sickness, weakness, in no part feel aches.

3. A tie, attachment; a thing attached.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 117 Have the weakest attachs to this life. 1694 *Ladies' Dict.*, An attache is, as much as to say .. one thing fasten'd to another. 1742 in BAILEY.

Attachable (ătæ·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. ATTACH *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Liable to arrest or legal seizure: see ATTACH *v.* 2.

a 1579 SIR N. BACON (*title*) An Argument to show that the persons of noblemen are attachable by law for contempts in the High Court of Chancery. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 102 The Goods on board .. shall be more particularly bound and attachable for the same. 1884 *Law Rep., Q. Bench* XII. 525 No attachable debt was in existence at the date.

2. Capable of being tacked on, annexed, added, attributed as an adjunct *to* anything.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. viii. § 21 The terms 'true' and 'false' are .. attachable to the opposite branches. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. ii. 50 A throne, to which wheels were attached, and horses attachable. 1879 T. MARKS *Gt. Pyr.* 26 Any theoretical importance, attachable to them.

3. Capable of personal attachment (to others).

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. vi. 196 Voltaire is, by nature, an attached or attachable creature.

Atta·chableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of attachment.

1876 Miss SEDGWICK *Live & let Live* 199 She had sterling qualities of truth, honesty, and attachableness.

‖Attaché (ăta·ʃe). [Fr., pa. pple. of *attacher* to ATTACH.] One attached to, connected with, on the staff of, another person or thing; *spec.* one attached to the suite of an ambassador.

1835 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* 55 To offer this post to Fraser, now paid attaché at Vienna. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 404 [He] had come up to London and become an attaché of the court. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One is surprised to see English attachés skating in Tehran. 1883 *Scot. Rev.* Sept. 282 The attachés of a leading daily paper in New York.

Hence, **Attachéship** [see -SHIP].

1857 THACKERAY *Fitzbood. Prof.* Wks. IV. 26. 1882 *Standard* 25 Oct. 5/4 Colonel T. Gonne .. has accepted the Military Attachéship at Constantinople.

Attached (ătæ·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTACH *v.* + -ED.]

1. Arrested, seized under warrant of attachment.

1611 COTGR., *Saisi*, seised, laied hold on .. attached, arrested. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Attaching*, He that attaches keeps the party attached.

†2. Seized, attacked (with sickness, passion, etc.).

1552 HULOET, Attached wyth syckenes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 66 Attached of loue. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vi. § 3 (1622) 253 Attatched with a dangerous sicknesse.

3. Tacked on, fastened by a material union *to*.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer & Hom.* Wks. VI. 387 Homer introduces horses only as attached to the chariots. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 30 Moving the staff with such fragments attached to it.

b. *Zool.* Fixed to a spot during life, stationary, as opposed to 'free'; c. *Arch.* Joined to a wall, etc., instead of standing clear, or 'detached.'

1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* (1856) 7 Most of them [Mollusca] are attached, or have no means of moving from place to place. 1879 G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 149 The attached and detached shafts may be used alternately.

4. Joined functionally.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. IV. viii. 493 A cemetery .. attached to the city. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. Clergy* 4 Are the clergymen .. simply the attached and salaried guides of England?

5. Joined by taste, predilection, affection, or sympathy *to*; partial, fond, affectionate, devoted.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 9 Readers, attached to these speculations, will find abundant entertainment. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. XXXV, Fred really was attach'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 165 The theological system to which his family was attached. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* X. ii, Paulina became excessively attached to her. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 215 The Barotse are strongly attached to this fertile valley. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. XXIX. 508 Ardent Protestants side by side with the attached friends of Mary.

6. Incident *to*.

1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. IV. 129 The inconveniences attached to duties on expenditure.

Attachedly (ătæ·tʃėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With attachment; affectionately, devotedly.

1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 369 Yours attachedly, William Taylor, Jun.

Attacher (ătæ·tʃəɹ). [f. ATTACH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who attaches; one who arrests under a writ of attachment.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 14 A-rester, or a-tacher, or a catcherel. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 76 Sic sould be attachers, at command of the Judge, quhen it is necessare to attach sic men. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 45 If such Attachers be Clerkes Beneficed, they shall be suspended from their Office.

Attaching (ătæ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ATTACH *v.*]

1. The action of arresting; arrest, seizure.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 437 After whose attachynge and imprysonmente, the realme was set in more quyetnes. 1576 A. HALL *Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 21 A warrant .. for the attaching of Smalley. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* III. ii. 593 *note*, 3 Edw. I. c. 35 prohibits bailiffs of liberties from attaching persons not subject to their jurisdictions.

2. The action of joining to. (Mostly gerundial).

1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 149 The attaching these Indians and their Friends to the English Cause.

Atta·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That attaches persons to oneself; engaging.

1813 Miss BURNEY *Diary* VII. 10 Mdme. de Staël's Mémoires .. are so attaching, so evidently original and natural. 1867 BP. SALISBURY *Charge* 11 That most attaching of friends, Dr. Arnold.

2. That adheres or pertains *to*; incident.

a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. vii. 205 The peculiar circumstances attaching to a royal ball. 1879 R. DOUGLAS *Confucian.* iii. 78 The .. ceremonies attaching to the social distinctions.

Atta·chingness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being attaching; engagingness.

1808 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 219 It .. has all the attachingness of romance.

Attachment (ătæ·tʃmĕnt). Also 5 *aphet.* tachement. [a. F. *attachement*: see ATTACH *v.* and -MENT.] The action of attaching, the condition of being attached.

I. Apprehension, seizure.

1. The action of apprehending (a person) and placing him under the control of a court of law; now, especially used of arrest for contempt of court. (With subjective or objective genitive: cf. APPREHENSION 2.)

1447-8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 77 Have had, used, and enjoyed .. attacheaments, arestes. 1521 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 64 I. 178 The attachement of the late Duke of Bukingham. 1720 SHADWELL *Humourist* IV, I'll follow and apprehend him, and his attachment will secure me. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 269 The house had the same power of attachment for contempt. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 286 To enforce the decrees of the Chancellor by attachment, that is, by arrest and imprisonment for contempt of court.

b. The writ or precept commanding such apprehension.

1468 *Paston Lett.* 567 II. 296, I am sore troblyd with Bedston .. be the wey of tachements owte of the Chauncer. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 128/2 If anie one of the parlement house be serued, sued, arrested, or attached by anie writ, attachment, or minister of the Kings bench. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., An Attachment sometimes issues out of a Court Baron. 1784 DE LOLME *Const. Eng.* I. xi. 109 If he does not appear, an attachment is issued against him. 1883 MRQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Parl.* 17 July, The captain was brought up under an attachment, and, refusing to relieve the men, was committed.

2. The taking of property into the actual or constructive possession of the judicial power. *Foreign attachment*: 'legal seizure of the goods of foreigners, found in some liberty (*e. g.* the City of London) to satisfy their creditors within such liberty.'

1592 MANWOOD *Coll. Lawes Forest* 99 The first maner of Attachement is, to Attache a man by his goodes and Cattels. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 424 The Common Law of England doth not vse the course of Attachments, as is vsed by the Custome of the Citie of London. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* s.v., A foreign attachment cannot be had when a suit is depending in any of the courts at Westminster. 1842 WHITTOCK *Compl. Bk. Trades* 220 In cases of insolvency, the Factor ought immediately to lay 'attachments' and advise his employers of it. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 276 It seems probable that Distress was gradually lost in and absorbed by Attachment and Distringas.

3. In *Forest Laws* (see quot.).

1592 MANWOOD *Coll. Lawes Forest* 90 In the said court of Attachments the officers there do nothing but receiue the Attachments of the Foresters. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 71 The court of attachments, or wood-mote .. is to be held before the verderors of the forest .. and is instituted to enquire into all offenders against vert and venison. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The lower court is called the *attachment*, the middle one the *swainmote*; the highest, *the justice in Eyre's seat.*

†4. *fig.* Arrest, confinement. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 5 To bed, to bed: sleepe kill those pritty eyes, And giue as soft attachment to thy sences, As Infants empty of all thought.

II. Fastening, connexion, tie.

5. The action of fastening or tacking on.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mamm.* 65 The rest of the cranium is modified .. for the attachment of muscles to work the jaw. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 131 His mode of attachment was new to me. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* IX. 315 Ingenious provisions for attachment of girders.

6. The fact or condition of being fastened on or to; connexion.

1817 R. JAMESON *Min.* 130 Werner understands by attachment, the connection of single crystals with massive minerals, and the aggregation of crystals together.

7. The fact or condition of being attached by sympathy; affection, devotion, fidelity.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 We discover nothing of him .. that deserves our attachment. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 511 He governed by party attachments. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* (1817) II. XX. 302 The lover's eye discovered the object of his attachment. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. 2 His early attachments .. were with the people of the Netherlands.

8. That whereby a thing is attached; a fastening, tie, or bond.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 15 The attachments between the nerve and pericardium were completely divided. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. I. iii. 105 The falling timber .. dragging those behind to which it is harnessed by its living attachments. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xix. 330 A continuous pavement formed by the stony roots or 'attachments' of the Cruroidea.

9. Something attached to any object, an adjunct.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 157 The whole body of Whigs were cantoned out in attachments to the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 3405 Compass attachment to the Theodolite. *Mod.* The Eolian attachment to the pianoforte.

Attack (ătæ·k), *v.* Also 7 attaque, attacque. [a. F. *attaque-r*, 16th c. ad. It. *attaccare*: see ATTACH. Not in Shaks., nor in Cotgr. under F. *attaquer*.] *trans.* in all senses.

1. To fasten or fall upon with force or arms; to join battle with, assail, assault. (The ordinary word to describe offensive military operations.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. 3 Being attackt with war from the Sabines. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 15 Lambert with a far greater number of Rebels attaqu'd him. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* V. 117, 2000 Janisaries .. were sent out to Attacque a small Castle. 1776-88 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1813) VII. 359 The strong towns he successively attacked. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 5 (1882) 43 The Danes were the same people in blood and speech with the people they attacked.

b. *absol.*

a 1755 CANE *Campaigns* (J.) Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground.

2. To set upon with hostile action or words, so as to overthrow, injure, or bring into disrepute.

1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 32 Under colour of a pretended partie .. the Parliament is attaqued. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* (1669) 30 Some care bestow On us .. Attacqu'ed by Envy, and by Ignorance. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* I. 10 Religion was attacqued or disturbed withal. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 309 Who attacks the liberty of the press? 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 25 Rabelais attacked boldly the scholastic mode of education. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 173 He attacked the Archbishop of Dublin .. in a rancorous tone.

3. To assail with temptations.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 20 Finding it their interest to corrupt him with money, they were yet so possest with the reverence of his vertues, that none durst undertake to attaque him. *Ibid.* I. v. § 23 There are few more frequently attaqued then women of quality.

4. To enter upon a work of difficulty, with the intention of conquering or completing it.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin.* I. 201 Finding the ore, making all roads, shafts, drifts, etc., which will enable the miner to attack it. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXI. 296 They will have to attack some hard work. 1875 *Times* 20 Apr. 5/6 We have never been able to attack those parts of the sun's surroundings.

5. Of disease: To seize upon, begin to affect.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 318 Diseases, Disorders, Weaknesses, Sicknesses, Harbingers and Forerunners of Death attaquing his Bodily Constitution. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 40 Rheumatism .. attacks indiscriminately the young and old.

6. Of physical agents: To begin to act upon destructively, to begin to destroy, devour, waste, decompose, or dissolve.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 232/2 White ants .. often attacking the wood-work of houses. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* I. i. § 20 Hydrofluoric acid .. attacks the glass where the wax has been scratched off. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 208 The columns, when attacked [by boring molluscs], must have been washed by the sea. 1879 P. DELAMOTTE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 89/1 The mordants used in the dyeing are apt to attack the leather.

Attack (ătæ·k), *sb.* Also 7 attaque, attacque. [f. the vb., or a. F. *attaque*: cf. It. *attacco*. (Not in Shaks., Cotgrave, Cockeram: once in Milton.)]

1. The act of falling upon with force or arms, of commencing battle; an offensive operation; an onset, an assault. The common military term; opposed to *defence*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 248 The dire attack Of fighting Seraphim. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1084 And bravely scorn to turn their backs Upon the desperatest attacks. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* I. 41 The Grand Vizier endeavoured to maintain the Attacques. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3913/2 The Enemy .. made a Salley out of the Town against Major General Dedem's Attack. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 2 To compare the means of attack and defence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 601 Monmouth .. conceived that a night attack might be attended with success.

b. *ellipt.* for: Point of attack, attacking force.

1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* VI. 460 All the cannon .. will begin to play as to morrow from the 3 several attacks.

2. *fig.* The offensive part in any contest or match; *e. g.* the bowling in *Cricket*, a move directed to gain a point in *Chess*, etc.

1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* III. 345/2 It is not always necessary in the attack to have them [queen and rook] near the adversary's king. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. x. 294 [He] taught her the Mortimer attack in the Evans gambit. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May (*Cricket*), Spofforth and Palmer being entrusted with the attack.

3. An assault with hostile or bitter words, or action intended to overthrow, injure, or defame.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 144 ¶ 2 The attack upon a rising character. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mod. Griselda* x. Wks. 1832 XI. 320 Griselda .. established herself upon a couch, and began an attack upon Emma. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* IX. 169 Some who have braved with forehead of flint public attack. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 2 (1882) 227 The knights of the shire united with the burgesses in a joint attack on the royal council.

4. *fig.* The commencing of operations in order to perform any difficult work. So, *jocularly*, upon dinner, viands, etc.; cf. 6.

1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* XVII. 62 The Doctor then ..pronounced the grace.. The fierce attack was soon begun. 1874 FURNIVALL *Rep. E. Eng. Text Soc.* 26 The attack [of the Society] is weakest at the farthest point, Anglo-Saxon. 1875 *Times* 20 Apr. 5/5 The Committee of the Royal Society laid so much stress upon this part of the attack that no less than three instruments were devoted to it.

5. An invasion or access of disease; a fit or bout of illness.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Asthma*, Its attacks are most frequent during the heats of summer. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 543 He suffered from attacks of overpowering giddiness.

6. The commencement of destructive or dissolving action by any physical agent.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 224/1 The attacks of this animal [Teredo] upon piles. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* viii. § 7. 187 To.. initiate the attack of the oxygen.

Attackable (ătæ·kăb'l), *a.* [f. ATTACK *v.* + -ABLE; but Fr. has had *attaquable* since 16th c.] Capable of being attacked, assailable.

1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 170/2 His conceit..is his most attackable point. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 713 A substance not attackable by common acids. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, Every compromise is easily attackable.

Attacked (ătæ·kt), *ppl. a.* Also 7– attackt. [f. ATTACK *v.* + -ED.] Assaulted.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 1 We almost ruined the Flanks of the attackt Bastions.

Attacker (ătæ·kəɹ). Also 7 attaquer. [f. ATTACK *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. F. *attaqueur*, 16th c.] One who attacks, an assailant.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, Prince Rupert, the boldest attaquer in the world. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 228 The attackers boarded her. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 229 The attackers of the established course of study.

Attacking (ătæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ATTACK *v.*] The action of falling upon with hostile intent.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II. 48 To assist at the attacking of the prince of Orange. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1882) 229 Ockham had not shrunk.. from attacking the foundations of the Papal supremacy.

Atta·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That attacks; assailing, acting on the offensive.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 144 The Attacking File. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 144 Easy for an attacking army to force a passage.

†**Atta·cted,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *attact-us* touched + -ED.] Touched upon, briefly handled.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Attain (ătē·n), *v.* Forms: 4 ateyn(e, ateine, ateign, 4–5 atteygne, atteigne, 4–6 atteyne, 5–6 attayne, (5 ataine), 5–7 atteine, -aine, 6– attain. *Pa. pple.* attained; also 4–6 ateynt, etc.: see ATTAINT. [a. OF. *ataign-*, *ateign-*, stem of *ataindre*, *-eindre*:–L. *attingĕre* to touch on, get at, reach, f. *ad-*, *at-*, to + *tangĕre* to touch.]

I. *trans.* To touch, strike, attaint. (All *Obs.*)

†1. To get at with a blow, strike, hit; = ATTAINT 1. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 16 And with his spere was atteyned of the king.. by suche a might that he percid the shelde.

†2. To touch upon (a matter), mention, treat of, deal with. *Obs.* (So L. *attingere* and OF. *ateindre*.)

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 42 The mater is attainyd at large in the comyn lawe.

†3. To catch or detect in an offence, convict, condemn, ATTAINT. *Obs.* [Common sense of OF. *ateindre*: cf. Britton I. xxvii. § 1 La forme de *atteyndre* nostre pes enfreynte, 'The manner of *convicting* offenders for breach of our peace'; see also s.v. ATTAINOR.]

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 49 Knoute.. siþen ateyned Edrik þorgh treson of old..Edrik was hanged on þe toure, for his trispas. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5332 To reprove þam [his enmys] at þe last day, And to atteyn þam. *c* 1350 *Harl. MS.* No. 4196. 164 *St. James* 39 Pharisenes.. went for to wit of his [Christ's] thewes, For to atteyn him in sum thing þat þai might wrye him to the king. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1601 He es ateyned for traytur, And fals and lither losenjoure.

II. *trans.* To come so near as to touch, to overtake, reach, catch.

†4. To approach so as to touch, encroach on. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 10 Ne ateyne thou [1388 Touche thou not] the termes of litle childer.

†5. To overtake, come up with, catch up, get at or within reach of, catch. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 128 The fire is hote.. And brenneth what he may atteigne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 278 Thei..began to pursue the hoste so that thei ateyned hem at a passage. *Ibid.* xvii. 272 The saisnes.. slowgh alle that thei myght atteyne. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 182 Them that they attayned dyd them neuer hurte after. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 174 The Earle.. pursued with all celeritie.. hoping to have ouer-taken the Scottish King..but not attaining him.

6. To reach by motion, to arrive at, 'gain' (a point aimed at).

c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 811 We quickly shall attain the English shore. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* VI. 2667 By this time we th'appointed place attainde. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* I. Wks. V. 7 Now had they almost attain'd The palace portal. 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xviii. 336 The heroic marshal, however, attained the opposite shore.

b. To reach (an age or time).

1826 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 255 Sir Lidian had attained his sixteenth year.

7. To reach, arrive at, gain, accomplish, by continued effort (an end or purpose, a position, state, or personal quality).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1114 Þat he ne sal caim dede [=Cain's death] a-teign. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 184 That he his purpose might atteigne. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 8 If thou myghtest parfit pes atteigne. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 Of whiche thyng we may now atteyne manifest knowledge. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v. 21 Reason is not.. borne with us.. but attayned by Industry. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 262 Yet were they so far from attaining their ends. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* li. xi, Let me the Life Divine attain. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 His fame would never probably have attained its present eminence.

8. To come into the possession of, to gain by effort, acquire, obtain (a possession; not now used of a material thing). *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 47 Pacience.. venquysseth.. Thynges þat rigour sholde neuere atteyne [*v.r.* atteigne, ateyne]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 By whiche ye atteyne helpe of the holy gost. 1513 MORE *Edw. V*, 4 He attained the Crowne and Scepter of the Realme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 To atteyne therby the towne of Berwike. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 825/1 Manasses..dyd penaunce and attained mercy. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 138 He teacheth them to attain a kingdom. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 48 Her Husband, who at first attained her Bed by violence. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 80 To concur with the Prince of Orange in attaining a free Parliament.

†9. To get to know, 'get at,' find out. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 31 Þou hast now knowen and ataynt þe doutous or double visage of.. fortune. *Ibid.* III. iii. 69 Þat fals beaute.. is knowe and a-teint in þilke þinges. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iiij, Secretes that humayne nature may not attayne, knowe, ne understonde. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxiv. P iij, To attayne the quantitie of this longer portion, ye shall thus worke. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 26 II. 180 Not well attaining his meaning. 1666 — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 105 About this time, for I cannot attain the certain year.

III. *intr.* (The distance of the point reached, or the effort made, is more distinctly expressed by the *intr.* const. with *to*, *unto*.)

10. To come so far as, succeed in coming to, get (*to*). *To attain to* = reach, arrive at. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 547 Bygyn at þe laste.. Tyl to þe fyrste þat þou at-teny. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 4 To the Blakhethe whan the did atteyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Joshua* xvii. 16 We shal not be able to attayne ynto the mountaynes. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 18 With much adoe they attained thether againe. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 If by any meanes they might attaine to Phenice. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vii, Nor nearer might the dogs attain.

† b. Without locomotion: To reach. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 161 God.. atteineth to them without putting himself foorth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 241 The second lay so with his backe towards the first, that his head attained about his bosome.

† c. To come by succession, descend (*to*). *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. vii. 61 To whome the synne of Adam hath atteyned by very succession and descent.

† d. To happen (*to*). *To attain to* = overtake, befall. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1217/2 We shall nede no rehersal of any harme that.. maye attaine thereto.

11. To live on (*to* a time or age).

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xi. 17 There shal none after yᵉ atteyne vnto thy tyme. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlvii. 9 And haue not attained vnto the dayes of the yeeres of the life of my fathers. *Mod.* He has attained to years of discretion.

12. To reach, or arrive at, a state, condition, purpose, possession; to succeed in reaching. Cf. 7, 8.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* ix. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 23 No conquerrour myȝte atteyne to Lordship of al þis erþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 391 Sche may unto a knave childe atteigne By liklihed, sith sche nys not bareigne. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 He sholde attayne to thende of his desire. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxviii. 5 Soch knowlege is to wonderfull.. for me, I can not atteyne vnto it. 1609 D. ROGERS in *Digby Myst.* (1882) Introd. 24 It cannot be attaynd vnto in this liffe. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Tithes* ii. 47 Infallibility.. being what no Man can attain unto. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 11 Nov., To see your trees attain to the dignity of timber. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 90 Few boroughs had as yet attained to power such as this.

† b. with *inf.* of purpose. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xv. 15 Where as he thought to .. attaigne to haue any company of men of warre. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 372 He.. attained to be a most accomplished person.

†13. = 9, but with *to*, *unto*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 439/2, I study tyll my braynes ake to perceyve this mater, but I can nat attayne to it. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1168/1 Neither they nor I haue yet atteined to their names. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., The certain time wee cannot yet attain unto.

†IV. Senses influenced by, or derived from, L. *attinēre*. *Obs.*

†14. *intr.* To extend as far as, stretch, reach (*to*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5497 Here riȝt arm redeli ouer Rome ateyned. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I, The see Tyren atteynethe to Ytaly [L. *attinet ad Italiam*]. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Wyth great chaines of yren attaining fro one house to an other.

†15. *intr.* To matter, concern, pertain *to*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 59 What atteiniþ fame to swiche folk.

†**Attai·n,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] = ATTAINMENT: a. The action of attaining; b. The thing attained.

1559 *Myrr. for Mag., Dk. Suffolk* viii. 4 There is more glory in The keping thinges than is in their attayne. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. (J.) Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attains.

Attain, obsolete northern form of ATONE *v.*

1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 To appease and attain them.

Attainability (ătē·năbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being attainable; an attainable circumstance or condition of things.

1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 97 Faith in its attainability and hopes of its attainment. 1845 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* I. 137 Hovering between nine shillings a week and the workhouse, the sum of all attainabilities this side of heaven. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvii. IV. 524 Despair as to the attainability of certain knowledge.

Attainable (ătē·năb'l), *a.* [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *ataignable*.] Capable of being attained (in various senses of the verb).

1647 PETTY *Adv. Learn.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 4 Things .. attainable by the help of memory. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 513 ₱ 5 The highest pitch of perfection attainable in this life. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. vi. 51 *note*, The rate of profit attainable. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. i. 18 To its most northern attainable point. 1881 RUSKIN *Mornt. in Florence* 47 The shop-window with its unattainable splendours, or too easily attainable trifles.

Attai·nableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being attainable.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 279 The attainablenesse of this progressive fulnesse. 1707–8 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 600 Rational desires are vigorous in proportion to the.. attainableness of their object. 1871 ALGER *Future Life* 469 A similar conception of the attainableness of heaven.

†**Attainant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *a(t)taignant* proper to attain an end.] Suitable, appropriate.

1494 FABYAN 2 To my dull wytte it is nat atteynaunt.

Attainder (ătē·ndəɹ). Forms: 5 attaynder, 6 atteindor, attendre, attaindour, 6–7 -or, 7 attender, 6– attainder. [Subst. use of OF. *ataindre*, *ateindre*, inf., to ATTAIN, also to strike, touch, affect, accuse, convict, condemn:–L. *attingĕre* to touch upon, strike, attack, etc.; subsequently warped in meaning by erroneous association with F. *taindre*, *teindre*, to dye, stain:–L. *tingĕre*, *tinguĕre* to imbue, dye, TINGE, TAINT.]

1. The action or process of attainting: *orig.* as in ATTAIN *v.* 3; in later usage, the legal consequences of judgement of death or outlawry, in respect of treason or felony, viz. forfeiture of estate real and personal, corruption of blood, so that the condemned could neither inherit nor transmit by descent, and generally, extinction of all civil rights and capacities. From the false derivation referred to above, the second of these was looked upon as the essence of Attainder, which is defined by the lawyers as 'The stain or corruption of blood of a criminal capitally condemned, the immediate inseparable consequence by the Common Law, on the pronouncing of the sentence of death' (Tomlins, etc.). See also ATTAINT *v.* 6.

Bill or *Act of Attainder*: one introduced or passed in the English Parliament (first in 1459) for attainting any one without a judicial trial.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 12 At the parleament aboue seide.. alle other attaynderes that were made in Kynge Edwardes tyme were anullede. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 150 The Attaindour of Edward the last Duke of Buckingham. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* 29 Upon attainder of treason the King is to have the land, although he be not the Lord of whom it is held. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James III*, Wks. (1711) 44 The king might.. by their attenders reward the services of many of his necessitous friends. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 251 By attainder for treason or other felony, the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted, as to be rendered no longer inheritable. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 23 All attainders are now abolished. 1864 WEBSTER *Dict.* s.v., By the constitution of the United States, no bill of attainder shall be passed; and no attainder of treason (in consequence of a judicial sentence) shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

b. The instrument of attainting; Act of Attainder.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 952/2 As in their atteindor was speciall mention made.

†2. *fig.* a. Condemnation, sentence; foul or dishonouring accusation or allegation. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 158 He that breakes them.. Stands in attainder of eternall shame. 1593 — *Rich. II*, IV. i. 24 Either I must, or haue mine honor soyl'd With th'Attaindor of his sland'rous Lippes.

† b. Stain of dishonour. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 32 He liu'd from all attainder of suspects. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 192 ₱ 7 A resumption of ancestral claims, and a kind of restoration to blood after the attainder of a trade.

†**Attai·ndrie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec., assimilated to sbs. in -RY.] Attainder, attainting.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 37 a, So long as that attaindrie standeth in force.

†**Attai·ndure.** *Obs.* Also attendure. Confusion of ATTAINDER and ATTAINTURE.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 928/1 The king hauing purchased of the cardinall after his attendure.. his house at Westminster. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 353 Upon the attaindure of John Earl of Lincoln, and Edmund his brother.

Attained (ătē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -ED.] Reached, got at; † touched, hit, struck (*obs.*).

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 175 He wounded takes his horse, attain'd with shaft or lance. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 57 The degree of virtue attained.

Attainer (ătē·nəɹ). [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who attains or reaches any object of effort.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 754 The finall good doth immediately make the attainer blessed.

Attai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of getting at by continued effort; reaching, acquiring.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 95 For the .. perfit atteyning of any tong. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 121 To the more ready attaining to this Christian unanimity. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iii. 52 Lo! it waits for thy attaining!

2. That which is attained; an attainment.

1615 DANIEL *Queens Arcad.* (1717) 161 Our Longings never stay With our Attainings, but they go beyond.

Attainment (ătē·nmĕnt). [f. ATTAIN *v.* + -MENT; cf. OF. *ataignement*, mod. *atteignement*.]

†1. Encroachment. (Cf. ATTAIN *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1384 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 19 Landis and tenementis .. free and quyt of alle maner axions, axing, and attenement.

2. The action or process of attaining, reaching, or acquiring by effort. (No *pl.*)

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer Edw. VI*, Holy Com. (1852) 311 Towards the attainment of everlasting salvation. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xxix. 34 Dost thou ayme at the attainment of wisedome? 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 294 The primary object of their voyages was often impossible of attainment.

3. That which is attained or acquired by continued effort; *esp.* a personal acquirement or accomplishment.

a 1680 GLANVILL (J.) Men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (1751) Pref. 12 A man of good attainments. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 55 A prelate and poet of very distinguished attainments.

b. more *abstractly*. (No *pl.*)

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, No mortal's endeavour or attainment will..content [him]. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 3. 47 The cause of the inefficiency of the teaching in Oxford in the old days was..the low standard of attainment in the place.

Attainor (ătē·nəɹ, -ō:ɹ). *Law.* [a. AF. *atteignour* = OF. *atteigneur*, f. *atteign-ant*, pr. pple. of *atteindre*: see ATTAIN.] One of the twenty-four jurors in the ancient process of ATTAINT.

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 4 Si acun bie a fere atteyndre acuns jurours, si fet a prendre garde quant des jurours et queus furent en l'assise, issi qe chescun jurour eit deus atteignours al meyns.] 1865 NICHOLS transl., When any one desires to attaint any jurors, it must be seen how many and what jurors were upon the assise, so that each juror may have two attainors at least.

†**Attai·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 ateynt, ataynt, atteynt, -aynt, (4 atenkt) 5 atteint, 6–8 attaint. [a. OF. *ateint, ataint*, mod. *atteint*, pa. pple. of *a(t)teindre* to ATTAIN, formed like *teindre, teint, joindre, joint*, etc., and not from L. *attactus*. (Cf. *peindre, peint*, for L. *pictus*.) Hence, erroneously latinized in med.L. as *attinctus*, and referred, in England at least, to L. *tinctus* 'dyed, stained,' an etymological fancy which warped the meaning of the word and its derivatives.]

1. Convicted, attainted. Used *orig.* as pa. pple. of ATTAIN, subseq. of ATTAINT *v.*; also as adj.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12628 Þat we be neuer more ateynt For fals shryvyng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 340 Atteint they were by the lawe And demed for to honge and drawe. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 761 Fyle ataynte traytour! 1642 *Declar., Votes, etc. conc. Magaz. at Hull* 14 That .. he, or they, be in no wise convict or attaint of high Treason. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 373 He is then called attaint, *attinctus*, stained, or blackened. He is no longer of any credit or reputation.

2. Affected with sickness, passion, etc.; infected.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3065 Wyþ pryde are swyche men ateynte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 103 That he ne schel soffry ther hys [wo], As he [is] here atenkt. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 1, I trow he was infecte certeyn With the faitour .. Or with a sekenesse called a knave ateynt.

3. Overcome with heat, weariness, or fatigue; overpowered, exhausted. [In this sense perhaps partly due to F. *éteint*.]

c 1325 *Cœur de L.* 6131 In the hete they wer almost ateynt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 333 If he beo þer in batail atteynt: þou lest þy los þerfore. *Ibid.* 3612 Ys sted wax al ateynte. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, With weriness atteynt. 1470-85 (1634) MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 276 And suffered him till he was nigh attaint, and then he ran upon him.

Attaint (ătē·nt), *v.* Forms: 4–6 ataynt(e, 5–6 ateynt(e, atteynt, (attend), 5–7 attaynt, atteint, (6 attent) 6- attaint. *Aphetic* TAINT. [f. ATTAINT *ppl. a.* (cf. to *convict*), which was also used as pa. pple. of this, for a considerable time, till *attainted* took its place. *Attaint* had thus originally some of the early senses of *attain*; but its subseq. development was affected by its being associated in fancy with TAINT *v.*[1] (F. *taindre, teindre*, pa. pple. *taint, teint*:—L. *tingĕre, tinctus*, to steep, dye, stain), with which its aphetic form coincided; so that in some senses, it passed into the latter vb.]

I. To touch, get at; = ATTAIN.

†1. To touch, get at with a blow, to hit in tilting; = ATTAIN *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxv. 597 The seconde course they met and ataynted. *Ibid.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 470 They ran togider, and tainted eche other on ye helmes. 1530 PALSGR. 439/2, I atteynt, I hyt or touche a thyng, *Jattaynge*. He attaynted hym upon the myddes of the helmet.

†2. To get at the facts, find out, ascertain; = ATTAIN *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiii. 266 The causes that ben obscure and hidd may be therby attainted and knowen.

II. To convict, prove, accuse, condemn.

†3. To convict, prove guilty. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 5512 3ou be-houys to wirke ful quaynte and in þaire dedis ham attaynt. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Atteyntyn, *Convinco*. 1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 141 Parkin Warbek and other iij were arreyned .. They all were attended, and judgment given. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 79 That the accused be .. upon sufficient proof attainted of some open act by men of his own condition.

†4. To prove (a charge). *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 Gif it be otherwaies attainted (or proven).

†5. *Old Law.* To convict a jury of having given a false verdict; to bring an action to reverse the verdict of a jury as false. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 4 Se il avent qe les jurours de acune petite assise eynt fet .. faus serment .. purrount il estre atteintz en plusours maneres. 1865 NICHOLS transl., If it happens that the jurors in any petty assise have taken a false oath, they may .. be attainted in several ways.] 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 383 (1642) 166 Before that this verdict be attainted by the heire in a writ of attaint. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. (1743) 194 The Punishment of Petty-Jurors attainted of giving a verdict contrary to evidence, wittingly, is severe.

6. To condemn (one convicted of treason or felony) to death, corruption of blood, and extinction of all civil rights and capacities; to subject to ATTAINDER, whether by judicial sentence, or by Act of Parliament without a judicial trial. (Influenced by its erroneously assumed relation to TAINT, whence the idea of 'corruption of blood.')

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 1114 He þat flemed first adam .. he..sal caym sone a-taynt. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 1 A parleament, at whiche were atteynted Kynge Herry and all othere that fledde with hym. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 16 All such as use deceipt in bargayning .. and shalbe atteinted thereupon as fellones. 1679 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws*, To be attainted is, that his Blood be held in Law as stained and corrupted. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4013/4 Edward Patchell .. attainted of Murther in the City of Chester. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 31 Do they mean to attaint and disable backwards all the kings that have reigned before the Revolution, and consequently to stain the throne of England with the blot of a continued usurpation? 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 195 On Edward IV's victory, they [Parliament] unanimously attainted Henry IV.

7. To accuse *of* crime or dishonour. *arch.* (Also in OF.)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 227 How processe ought to proceede against those that are attainted of it [*i. e.* adultery], and how such as are convicted thereof are to be punished. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 24 Gif any man .. salbe attaynted and convict of such alienation. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* II. xv. 265 Rebecca .. being attainted of sorcery .. doth deny the same. 1883 HOWELL *Undisc. Country* I. 71 Who are you to attaint me of unworthy motives?

III. To lay hold of (as sickness), affect, infect.

8. To touch, strike, or seize upon, as a disease or other bodily or mental affection; to affect.

[*a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 223 If dedly syknes have you ateynt.] *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 199 Ethelwolphus .. was attainted with an easie sicknes. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* (1861) 277 And like to one whom sorrow deep attaints. 1598 *Hist. Parismus* I. (1661) 267 Which sight attainted her heart with such grief. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 561 His foule disease, continually attainting him with intolerable paines. 1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 175 The same shivering sweat his lord attaints.

†9. (Influenced by TAINT): To affect with any contagion; to infect. *Obs.*

c 1525 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 902 They be so attaynted With coveytous and ambycyon. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 102 That he suld fall in Pelagius heresyis; howbeit all othir Scottis kingis afore him war nevir attentit with sic thingis. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 81 My tender youth was neuer yet attaint With any passion of inflaming loue. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Pract. Quietnesse* (1657) 84 If thou be attainted with any of these evil properties.

10. (In full sense of TAINT): To touch or impregnate with something corrupting; to infect with corruption, poison, etc.

1580 [see ATTAINTED 4]. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 1 *Chron.* xxix. 26–8, 23 Dead flies wil atteint the swetest ointments of Apothecaries. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 77 When secret Vlcers shall attaint thy breath. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 290 Even to have kicked an outsider might have been held to attaint the foot.

b. *fig.* To sully (lustre, purity, etc.).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 35 Phoebus golden face it did attaint, As when a cloud his beames doth over-lay. *Ibid.* IV. i. 5 Lest she with blame her honour should attaint. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 564 How would the sons of Troy .. Attaint the lustre of my former name? 1856 MILMAN in *Q. Rev.* XCIX. 6 No breath of calumny ever attainted the personal purity of Savonarola.

11. (Blending the preceding with fig. use of 7.)

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 288 Wherein a good name hath bin wrongfully attainted. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VIII. 15 His mother's after-guilt attainting not the claim legitimate he derived from her.

Attaint (ătē·nt), *sb.* Forms as in vb.; also 6 atteinct. [a. OF. *ateinte, atainte*, sb. from fem. of *ateint*, pa. pple. of *ateindre*; see ATTAINT *ppl. a.*]

1. The act of touching or hitting; *spec.* a 'hit' in tilting. *arch.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. (clxiv.) 473 The first course, they strake eche other on their helmes a great attaynt 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 6 Nor to pursue his first attaint Euphorbus' spirit forbore. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* IX, Both the others failed in the attaint. 1820 — *Monast.* (1867) 458/1 *note*, Attaint was a term of tilting used to express the champion's having attained his mark; or in other words, struck his lance straight and fair against the helmet or breast of his adversary.

†2. *fig.* A dint, a blow (of misfortune, etc.). *Obs.* [Cf. Fr. les atteintes de la mauvaise fortune, etc.]

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* Epist. Ded., Generous hearts laugh at the attaints of fortune.

3. *Vet. Surgery.* A blow or wound on the leg of a horse caused by over-reaching, or by a blow from another horse's foot.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 113 Atteynt is a sorance, that commeth of an ouer-rechynge, yf it be before; and if it be behynde, it is of the tredynge of an other horse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 313 Of an upper Attaint or over-reach upon the back sinew of the shanke. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The farriers distinguish *upper attaints* given by the toe of the hindfoot upon the sinew of the fore-leg, and *nether attaints*, or over-reachers, on the pastern-joint.

4. *Old Law.* The conviction of a jury for giving a false verdict; a legal process instituted for reversing a false verdict and convicting the jurors.

This was done by a grand jury of twenty-four; 'for the law wills not that the oath of one jury of twelve men should be attainted or set aside by an equal number, or by less indeed than double the number.' (BRACTON, in TOMLINS.)

[1292 BRITTON IV. xi. § 1 (*title*) Ou gist Atteynte. 1865 NICHOLS transl., In what cases an attaint lies.] 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 383 (1642) 166 The heire hath defeated the verdict by attaint. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. iv. (1877) 101 Now and then the honest yeomen .. shall be sued of an atteinct and bound to appeare at the Starre chamber. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 351 Another species of extraordinary juries, is the jury to try an attaint; which is a process commenced against a former jury, for bringing in a false verdict. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 31 The ancient remedy, by means of attaint, which renders a jury responsible for an unjust verdict, was almost gone into disuse.

5. = ATTAINDER.

1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vi. 140 Those great Lords, now after their Attaints, Canonized amongst the English Saints. 1692 BEVERLEY *Concil. Disc.* 7 The Court of Honour, where Attaints are purg'd off, and Blood, as they speak, restor'd.

6. *fig.* Imputation or touch of dishonour, stain upon honour, lustre, purity, or freshness.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 38 Her Legend justifies her foul Attaint. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxii, Thou .. maiest without attaint o're-looke The dedicated words. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 197 Among the faults .. Are two so grave that some attaint is brought Unto the greatness of his soul thereby. *a* 1850 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Lett.* II. ccx, I have faith in races, and feel that your blood will resist such attaints.

†7. ?Exhaustion, weariness, fatigue. Cf. ATTAINT *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Cho. 39 Nor doth he dedicate one iot of Colour Vnto the wearie and all-watched Night; But freshly lookes, and ouerbeares Attaint, With cheareful semblance. [*Perh. here* = stain upon freshness.]

Attainted (ătē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTAINT *v.* + -ED; taking place of the earlier ATTAINT.]

†1. Hit, struck. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 18 a, One of the Mariners so attainted with the stroke of a gone that he had his arme brused and broken.

2. Subjected to ATTAINDER.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.*, There are more attaynted landes, concealed from her Majestie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxiii. 254 The goods of attainted Citizens. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. iv. 53 Clemency .. to some attainted Jacobite families. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 33 To abstain from all communion with the attainted prelate.

†3. Touched or affected with sickness, passion, etc.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIX. xiii, How your hert is faynted, Wyth fervent love so surely attaynted. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let.* in *Archaica* (1813) II. 12 So attainted with the French pox.

†4. Tainted, corrupted. *Obs.*

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxv. viii, Where meate is attainted, there cookrie is naught. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 694 Attaynted and stinkyng fleshe.

Attai·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Conviction.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 54 For shame of opin leesyng and ateyntynge of falsnesse by Jesu Crist.

Attaintment (ătē·ntmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Conviction; attainder.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 144 And [=if] arrainement maye be tourned in to attayntement. 1715 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* (1723) I. 45 Upon whose Attaintment that sacrilegious Prince re-annexed it to the Crown.

Attainture (ătē·ntiŭɹ). [f. ATTAINT *v.*, after (Eng.)med.L. *attinctūra*, f. *attinctus*, when this was used to translate OF. *ateint*.]

1. = ATTAINTMENT, ATTAINDER.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 71 It was the Lord Lovel's Pocession. Sens by Attainture it cam by gift to Knolls. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 694 Attaynture, or bloud stained and corrupted, *Sanies, Tinctura, Attinctura*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 105 Her Attainture will be Humphreyes fall. *a* 1655 R. HALL in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. III. 110 At his attainture the King's Officers seised on all he had.

2. *fig.* Imputation of dishonour; stain.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 268 Without

the least attainture of your valour. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 304 Their pure unblamable Spirits .. they must attaint with new Attaintures.

Attal, var. ETTLE *v. Obs.* to intend, purpose.

Attam, ME. coalesced form = *atpam* at them.

† Atta·me, *v. Obs.*; also 4–5 **atame**. [a. OF. *atame-r* :—L. *attāminā-re* to lay hands on, attack, violate, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, at + *tāminare*, f. *-tāmen* = **tagmen* touch, from *tangĕre*, *tag-*, to touch. Cf. mod. F. *entamer*. For *att-* see AT- *pref.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To cut into; to penetrate, pierce.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 261 The smallest scale that on him is, No wepen no may atame. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2175 The boustous launce þe bewelles attamede. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxi. 154 At the hede the fysshe shall be fyrste attamyd [L. *a capite aggrediendus est*].

2. To pierce (a cask, etc.) so as to let the liquor run out; to broach. Hence **Attamed** *ppl. a.*, **Attaming** *vbl. sb.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 68 He vnbokelede hus boteles, and bope he a-tamede. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 210 He let atame hys pyement tunne. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Attamyn a wesselle wyth drynke, or abbrochyn, *Attamino, depleo. Ibid.* Atthamynge of a wesselle wyth drynke, *Attaminacio.* Athamyd, *attaminatus.*

3. To attack, lay hands on, meddle with.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xxiii. 121 a, It is not holsome with goddes to playe, Nor their puissaunce presumteously to attame. *c* 1450 '*Chaucer's*' *Dreme* 1128 That a queene Of your estate .. In any wise shoulde be attamed.

4. To enter or venture upon, begin, undertake. (Cf. *fig.* uses of *attack*, *broach*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonnes Preestes Prol.* 52 Right anon his tale he hath attamed. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2795 Hem deynethe not an accioun atame At comon lawe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* No. 134. 8 (Halliw.) He schulde anone attame Another of newe.

b. with *inf.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, And gan also attempten and attame .. A new towre to edify agayne. *c* 1430 — *MS. Soc. Antiq.* No. 134. 1 Sithen Adam dide atame The frute to ete.

† Atta·minate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *attāmināt-* ppl. stem of *attāmināre*: see prec.] 'To defile, also to meddle with.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1681.

Attaque, obs. form of ATTACK.

Attar (æ·tăɪ). Also 9 atar, and OTTO, q.v. [a. Pers. *ʿaṭar* perfume essence, *ʿaṭar-gul* essence of roses, ad. Arab. عطر, *ʿiṭr*, pl. عطور, *ʿuṭūr*, *ʿoṭōr*, aroma, f. *ʿaṭara* to breathe perfume.] A very fragrant, volatile, essential oil obtained from the petals of the rose; fragrant essence (of roses).

1798 PENNANT *Hindostan* II. 238 That luxury of India, the Attar of Roses. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton, Ess.* I. 6 These poems differ from each other, as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose water. 1873 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxiii. (1882) 175 That buzz of pleasure which is the attar of applause.

b. The full Persian *Attar-gul* is sometimes used.

1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. x, The Persian Atar-gul's perfume. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 228 The true half-brandy, half-attar-gul.

† Atta·sk, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. TASK, with A- *pref.* II written *at-*.] To take to task, to blame.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 366 (Qo. 2) Attaskt for want of wisedome. [*Folio* 1623, at task.]

† Atta·ste, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **atast**(e, 5–6 **attast**(e. [a. OF. *ataste-r*, cogn. w. It. *attastare* :—Romanic **attaxitā-re*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + **taxitāre*: see TASTE.] To taste, experience: a. *trans.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 30 Þat þou drynke and atast[e] some softe and delitable þinges. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 31 Out of this blysse sone xal 3e go..And sorwe 3e xal atast. 1559 *Myrr. for Mag.* (James I.) xviii, Attaste no poyson.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 458 This is his owne staff, þou seyist; þerof he shal a-tast. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 648 in *Babees Bk.* 161 Shrympes well pyked .. þat youre lord may attast.

Atte, obs. f. AT; also ME. comb. for *at þe*, at the.

Atteal (æ·tīl). *Ornith.* Also 7 **atteille**, **ateil**, **awteal**(e, 9 **a-teal**. A species of duck of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, identified by some with the Widgeon.

1600 *Act* 16 *Jas. VI*, xxiii, Termigants, wyld-Dukes, Teilles, Atteilles, Goldings .. or any sic kynde of fowlles. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, River-fowle, teales and awteales. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland Isl.* II. 255 (JAM.) *Anas Ferina*, A-teal, Pochard, Great-headed Wigeon. 1813 Low *Fauna Orcad.* 145 (JAM.) Another bird of the teal-kind here called Atteal..is very small, brown or dusky above, and a yellowish belly.

Atteche, -eiche, obs. Sc. forms of ATTACH.

† Atte·diate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *attædiāt-* ppl. stem of *attædiāre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tædium* weariness; cf. obs. F. *attédier* (Cotgr. 1611).] To be tedious to; to tire, weary.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 529 As if he feared to attediate and molest us with their multitude.

† Attedia·tion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?a. obs. F. *attédiation* (Cotg. 1611), f. *attædiāt-*: see prec.] The action of wearying or fact of being wearied.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 2 There shalle be founden .. the mater of whyche the persone shall haue desyre to here or rede without grete atedacyon.

Atteigne, atteine, obs. forms of ATTAIN.

Attemper (ătе·mpəɪ), *v.*; also 4–6 **attempre**, (4 **entempre**). [a. OF. *atempre-r*, *atremper* (mod. *attremper*) :—L. *attemperāre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *temperāre* to temper, qualify, arrange, regulate.]

1. To qualify by admixture; to modify or moderate by blending with something of different or opposite quality; to temper.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 201 Which [justice], for to escheue cruelte, He mote attempre with pite. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 44/2 The love attempered the sorow. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne Regim.* L iiij b, A lyttell pellitorie and persly, to attempre the coldenes of the forsayde thynges. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 20 There is scarce any condition so evil, that is not attempered with some good. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 315 The most perfect taste in architecture, where grace softens dignity, and lightness attempers magnificence. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 27 If sweet with bitter, pleasure with annoy, Were not attempered still.

2. To modify the temperature of; to make (air, etc.) warmer or colder.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 8 What attempriþ þe lusty houres of þe fyrste somer sesoun. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 87 You may give them a gentle stove, and attemper the air with a fire of charcoal. 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abel.* 63 Those smiling eyes attempering every ray. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 3 The shadow of the willow tree .. attempered the cheery western sunshine.

3. To moderate, mitigate, assuage (passion or harshness); to soothe, mollify, appease (the excited person).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* P 548 The angry man maketh noyses, and the pacient man attempereth and stilleth him. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/4 Cezar, amende thy maners and attempre thy commaundementis. 1494 FABYAN VI. clxxxii. 180 He somwhat attempred his fury and crueltie. 1625 BACON *Anger, Ess.* (Arb.) 565 How the .. Habit, To be Angry, may be attempred, and calmed. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 87/1 The genius of Numa .. softening and attempering the fiery dispositions of his people. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* lxxvi. II. 3 The wild passions and deeds of men are so attempered and adjusted.

4. To restrain, control, govern. Also *refl.* ? *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 Entempre þou beter þy tonge. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 333 Attempre thy corage Fro wrath. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 Attemper you from covetise. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* IV. 24 Always attempering thy self as much as thou canst.

5. To regulate, control, order, arrange. *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 111 Þere haldeþ þe lorde of kynges þe ceptre of his myȝt and attempereþ þe gouernementes of þis worlde. 1539 CRANMER in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 244 The Holy Ghost hath so ordered and attempered the Scriptures. 1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 43 Its Motion and Posture would be so directed and attemper'd, as we .. would have it to be. 1792 *Childr. Thespis* 115 She moves and attempers the springs of the Mind.

6. To make fit or suitable *to*; to accommodate or adapt in quality *to*. Also *refl.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 87 There may no welth ne pouerte Attempren hem to the deserte Of buxomnesse. 1545 JOYE *On Daniel* v. H viij b, They wolde attemper and drawe Gods worship and religyon unto their own profites. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 Attempering their discourses to the hearers' capacities. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 128 God often attempers Himself and His oracles to the condition of men.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To adapt oneself *to*. *rare.*

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 85 The tribes .. attempering to the clime, Still vary downward with the years of time.

7. To attune, bring into harmony. Const. *to*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 8 Byrds of euery kynde To the waters fall their tunes attemper right. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 55 All in course their voice attempering. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 24 High airs, attemper'd to the vocal strings. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Shaks.* 36 Horatio hits the key-note of the part, and attempers us to its influences.

8. To temper (metal).

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 20 Aug. 488/3 The process of hardening steel is called tempering or attempering.

Attemperally, -aly, var. of ATTEMPRELY *adv.*

Atte·mperament, -perment. [f. prec. after Lat., or Eng. and Fr. analogies: see -MENT. Cf. OF. *atemprement*.] The bringing to a proper temper; mixture in due proportions.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 355 An attemperament of both those indisposed fancies .. by seasoning them both with an indifferent temper. 1836 *Tracts for Times* lxvii. 5 The efficacy of the whole depends upon the attemperament of the several portions. 1864 WEBSTER, *Attemperment.*

† Atte·mperance. *Obs.* Also 4–6 **-peraunce**, 6 **-praunce**, **atemperance**. [a. OF. *atemprance*, f. *atemprer*: see ATTEMPER and -ANCE.]

1. Temperance, moderation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 759 Attemperaunce, that holdith the mene in alle thinges. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 131 Of so noble attemperaunce, that she kepte her husbonde .. oute of wrathe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 a, These people handled the matter with more attempraunce.

2. = ATTEMPERAMENT.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 144 Þis attemperaunce norysiþ and bryngeþ furþe al þinge þat brediþ lyfe in þis worlde. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 33 Through the attemperaunce of that moysture and heate.

3. The blending or attuning of sounds, harmony.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 Of this science of musyque cometh alle attemperaunce.

4. Temperament, natural constitution.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 138 As men were wont to demen or speken of complexiouns and attemperaunces of bodies. *Ibid.* Þe leche þat knoweþ þe manere and þe attemperaunce of heele and of maladie.

† Atte·mperate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *attemperātus*, pa. pple. of *attemperāre*: see above, and cf. the earlier ATTEMPRE.]

1. Temperate, moderate, well-regulated.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 407 (Tyrwhitt), Attemperat [*v.r.* attempree] speche. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 36 Be attemperate at thy mete. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij, This good emperoure was .. attemperate in his exercyses.

2. Of climate, etc.: Temperate, equable, mild.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 55 The londe Attemperate ne to hote ne to colde. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The attemperate hete and colde that is therein. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxiv. (R.) The ayre was more attemparate there.

3. Well-proportioned.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 198 Hyr mouth was wel composed with an attemperat roundenes.

Attemperate (ăte·mpĕrēit), *v.* [f. prec. ppl. adj.]

† 1. To moderate or regulate; to accommodate or adapt (*to*); = ATTEMPER 5, 6. *Obs.*

c 1561 VERON *Free Will* 62 a, Christ did attemperat and order his answers according to the persons that he did talke withal. 1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* (J.) Hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 303 Love best attemperates both Food and Sleep.

2. To modify in temperature; to make warmer or colder as may be required; = ATTEMPER 2.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 134 It will attemperate and dissolve the most hard ise. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 347 We may use our warm baths, properly attemperated .. in all weather. 1875 [see ATTEMPERATING *ppl. a.*]

† Atte·mperately, *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **-oraunt-**, 5–6 **-atly**. [f. ATTEMPERATE *a.* + -LY[2].] Temperately, with moderation; suitably, properly.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 159 Now spek of goode lande .. As welny rare attemporauntly mete. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xliv. 143 He spake so attemperatly, and so good Frensshe. *a* 1551 DK. SOMERSET in Foxe *A. & M.* 736/1 We do study to do al things attemperatly.

Atte·mperating, *vbl. sb.* [f. ATTEMPERATE *v.* + -ING[1].] Suitable modification or regulation.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 514 A convenient Diet .. for attemperating of the offending Matter.

Atte·mperating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That attempers, modifies, or regulates.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 120 It is better then to use attemperating and moderately moist things. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 273 Air or water is the attemperating agent.

Attemperation (ăte·mpĕrēi·ʃən). [f. L. *attemperāt-* (see above) and -ATION.] The action of attempering or regulating; suitable modification; *spec.* in *Rhet.* (see quot.)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* 7 The better sustentation, and attemperation of our spirits. 1723 SHAW *Bacon's Wisd. Ancients* (1860) 223 Effected .. by proper and exquisite attemperations of nature. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Attemperation* .. the casting a restriction, or softening, on something said, by the formulas, *Fama est*, *ut perhibent.*

Attemperator (ăte·mpĕrēitəɪ). [n. of agent (after L. analogies) f. L. *attemperāre*: see above and -OR.] That which attempers; *spec.* in *Brewing*, an arrangement for regulating the temperature of the fermenting wort, and of the malting-rooms.

1854–7 MUSPRATT *Chem.* I. 253/2 The mashing attemperator .. can be so managed to preserve the heat at any temperature. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 275 The attemperator consists of a series of pipes fixed within the tun .. It should be possible to run hot or cold water through these pipes.

† Atte·mperature. *Obs.* [f. L. *attemperāt-* after *temperature*: see ATTEMPER and -URE.] Due regulation of temper; attempered condition.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 136 The happy disposure and attemperature of his distempered humour. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* 198 This Christian attemperature and composure.

Attempered (ăte·mpəɪd), *ppl. a.*; also 5 **-prid**, 6 **-pred**. [f. ATTEMPER + -ED.]

1. Qualified by due admixture; fitly blended.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 68 Two somers and two wynters .. so attemprid that there is alway verdure. 1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 Obscure and doubtfully attempred Responcions. 1866 PUSEY *Mirac. Prayer* 15 His own all-wise laws of attempered justice and mercy.

2. Modified in temperature, equable, mild.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 3 The ayre attempered, the wyndes smowth and playne. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 28 Attemper'd suns arise.

3. Of persons: Tempered in character, well-balanced, subdued, sober.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 53 He was noble and wyse and more attempered than other. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XV. 23 Draw on with elevating influence .. the attempered mind.

4. Suitably modified, harmonized, attuned.

1796 COLERIDGE *Poet. Wks.* I. 157 Harmonize The attemper'd organ.

5. Of metals: Tempered. Also *fig.*

1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* V, A man of well-attemper'd frame. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 9 Well-attemper'd sword.

† 6. Having temper or disposition; constituted.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxii. (1677) 313 Nor can men so attempered, injoy themselves in all the smiles of Fortune.

† Atte·mperel, *a. Obs. rare.* [Only in Harl. MS. of Chaucer; ?error.] = next.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 22 Attemperel [*six-texts*: attempre·e, -pere, atempre, a-tempre] wepyng is no thing defended .. But though attemperel wepyng be graunted, outrageous wepynge certes is defended.

† Atte·mpre, *a. Obs.*; also 4–5 **atempre**(e. [a. OF. *atempré* pa. pple. of *atemprer* to attemper.]

1. Temperate, moderate, well-regulated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Yef þou louest to bi sobre and atempre ..

zete ane brydel to þine couaytises. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 40 Þi wif þat is attempre of witte. *c* 1386 — *Nonne Pr. T.* 18 Attempree [*v.r.* attemper, -pre(e] diete was al hir phisik.

2. Of climate, etc.: Temperate, equable, mild.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. 157 Ynde the more .. is a fulle hoot Contree; and Ynde the lesse, is a fulle atempree contrey. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 139 Thatempre wedir lusty and benigne. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 260 Ayre .. so attempre and pure.

† Atte·mprely, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also -perely, -elly, -ally, -aly. [f. prec. + -LY².] Temperately.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn. T.* 345 (Ellesm.) Ffor goddes loue drynk moore attemprely [*v.r.* a-temperelly, attemperelly, -aly]. *?a* 1450 *MS. Linc.* A i. 17. 35 (Halliw.), He es gretly to commend that in reches lyffez attemperally.

Attempt (ătе·mt), *v.*; also 7 attemp, attemt. [a. OF. (14th c.) *attempte-r*, Latinized spelling of *atteuter* = Pr. *attentar*, It. *attentare*:—L. *attemptāre*, *attentāre*, to strive after, try, attack, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, at + *tempt-*, *tentāre*, to try, test, freq. of *tendĕre* to stretch. See also the rarer ATTENT.]

I. To try, endeavour, essay.

1. *trans.* To make an effort, to use one's endeavour to do or accomplish some action: a. with *inf.* To endeavour, try, essay.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 100 The foresayd wylde gees attempten by no way To hurte theyr fruytes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 39 You must .. either not attempt to choose at all, Or sweare, etc. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 228 Him he attempts with studied arts to please. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 82 The truths we may attempt to communicate. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 168 Phenomena in which science never attempts to discover law.

b. with *vbl. sb.*, *noun of action*, or *pronoun* representing them: To try, essay.

1538 STARKEY *England* 22 Many .. wych wythout profyt had attemptyd the same. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. i. 2 Not to attempt .. chaunge of any ordre or usage presently establyshed. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 255 Vnkle, I must come forth. *Gra.* If thou attempt it, it will cost thee deere. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 2 Whosoeuer attempteth anything for the publike. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iv, To embolden her to attempt extorting the right of investitures. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 216 Without attempting any reply. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3 (1882) 22 To attempt the conversion of the English.

c. *absolutely.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 79 Our doubts .. make vs loose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt.

2. *ellipt.* To essay to engage with or have to do with, to try to accomplish or attain (any action or object of activity, *esp.* one attended with risk or danger); to venture upon, try one's fortune with.

c 1534 tr. *Polyd. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 81 The battayle was soe fearselie attempted as whoe shulde say eche mann thrested other's life. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1704) 192 Courage and Hardiness to attempt the Seas. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biogr. 2 Stanley was not the first who had attempted this Province. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 189 The vessel must not attempt the port, but continue at sea.

† 3. To try to use or in use; to try the effect or operation of, make trial of. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (1845) Introd. 15 Some also there were which attempted the pen against him. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 539 After they .. had attempted all other ways and means. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 195 Everyone of these remedies has been .. attempted.

II. To try to influence or move.

† 4. To try with afflictions. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxx. [cxxvi.] 369 Sir Olyuer of Clyssone, whom I can nat loue nor neuer dyde, nor he me (who shall attempte me with rygorous wordes). 1550 DK. SOMERSET *Pref. Coverdale's Spir. Perle* (1588) A v, It pleased God for a time to attempt vs with his scourge, and to proue if we loued him. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 4 (1727) 72 O Pain, in vain do'st thou attempt me.

5. To try with temptations, try to win over, seduce, or entice; to tempt. *arch.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 191 Sore attempted by his gostly enemy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 8 God .. Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the minde of Man. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 26 They attempt us, as the Devil did Adam. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 20 It made the laughter of an afternoon That Vivien should attempt the blameless King.

b. Const. *to do* something, *to* an action, course, etc.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 191 The bedyls of Belial attempted full fast The erle and his countesse to kepe theyr opinion. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 63 Why then will ye, fond dame, attempted bee Unto a stranger's love? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 119 His Highness should not be attempted to recede from the Religion. 1773 BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unm.* (1815) 22 Nothing will be found, I fear, to attempt a man to be a thief.

† 6. To endeavour to obtain or attract. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 126 This man of thine attempts her loue. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* in *Boswell* (1816) 172 Shall .. No cries attempt the mercy of the skies?

† 7. To try to move, to seek to influence (by reasoning, entreaty); to address with urgency. *Obs.*

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.) Lefull it is for the For to attempt his fansie by request. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 421 Deare sir, of force I must attempt you further, Take some remembrance of vs as a tribute. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1457, I have attempted, one by one, the lords .. With supplication prone and father's tears, To accept of ransom for my son. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 261 She had been oft attempted .. by the perswasions of good men.

III. To try with violence or force, make an attack upon.

8. *intr.* (with *indirect passive*) To make an attempt of hostile nature, an attack, or assault *upon* (an enemy, a fortress, life, property, an institution, etc.). Fr. *attenter sur*. *Obs.* (now 'to make an attempt upon,' or as 9.)

1636 *Ariana* 90 That wicked desire in you to attempt upon her honour. 1645 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) I. 179 We look to be attempted upon euery day. 1658-9 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 482 If .. your interest be attempted upon. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* IV. vii, Look that she attempt not on her life.

† b. To attempt *nothing, the like,* upon = to make *no, the like,* attempt upon. Fr. *rien attenter sur*. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 17 If you cannot Barre his accesse to' th' King, neuer attempt Anything on him. *c* 1613 W. BROWNE *Elegy* in *Overbury's Wks.* (1856) 12 Attempt the like on his unspotted fame. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 5 Something will be attempted upon Us this Winter by the Enemy.

9. *trans.* To try to master, take by force, or overthrow; to attack, assail, assault: a. an enemy, fortress, etc. *arch.*

1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Br. Loose* 32 With courage now let vs our selues addresse, Attempting on the sodaine Munster Towne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 207 How I should escape from them, if they attempted me. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 169/2 They attempted the Capitol by night. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 120/2 The Bank was attempted, but it was saved by the soldiery.

b. in various fig. and transf. senses. *arch.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 What attempth you, to attempt vs, To come on vs before the messenger thus? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 239 That no disordered blast attempt her braided haire. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 210 II. 303 The former would not have attempted .. the liberties of Rome. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 67 Those rash hands which attempted his father's crown.

† c. To make an attack upon the chastity of, to try to ravish or seduce. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 3 Apes that attempt women. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 136 The Judges .. who attempted Susanna. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xviii. 29 When one of our sex finds she is attempted.

d. phr. *To make an attempt* (*to give attempt*, obs.): to make an effort, to try (*to do* a thing).

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* II. (1846) 27 When as they might with better lucke geve newe attempt. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 After many attemptes made. 1632 LE GRYS *Velleius* 133 Cinna .. dared give attempt upon those things which no honest man ever durst thinke. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 Made another attempt this day to see the Cedars. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 He made a feeble attempt to restrain the intolerant zeal of the House of Commons.

† 2. The thing attempted, object aimed at, aim.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 107 His noble courage and high attempts atchieved. 1790 PALEY *Hor. Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 His design and attempt was to sail .. immediately from Greece.

3. An effort to accomplish an object by force or violence: † a. A warlike enterprise; an attack, assault, onset. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1584 ALLEN in *Edin. Rev.* (1883) 378 No man can charge us of any attempt against the realm. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 56 The King following, gave no attempt unto the citie, for that he knew to be but vaine. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 39 Hee Prepares for some attempt of Warre. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 629 These strong attempts of the Enemy did not terrify the Hollanders.

b. A personal assault made upon a person's life, a woman's honour, etc. Now usually requiring specification: 'an attempt upon the life of,' etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 491, I see what crosses my attempt will bring. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 267 The Maid will I frame, and make fit for his attempt. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 128 A Repulse, though your attempt (as you call it) deserue more. *Mod.* Another attempt upon the life of the Czar.

† c. *fig. Obs.*

1662 MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xv. (1712) 135 That all the Species of things .. came first out of the Earth, by the omnifarious attempt of the particles of the matter upon one another. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. 51 Coming off from all the attempts of adversity with victory and triumph.

† 4. Temptation, seduction. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* ix. 4 Vse not much the companie of a woman that is a singer, least thou be taken with her attempts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 295 To avoid Th' attempt it self, intended by our Foe. For hee who tempts .. at least asperses The tempted with dishonour foul.

Attemptability (ătе·mtăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being attemptable, capability of being attempted.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 351 Short way ahead of us it is all dim; an unwound skein of possibilities .. attemptabilities, vague-looming hopes.

Attemptable (ătе·mtăb'l), *a.*; in 7 -ible. [f. ATTEMPT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be attempted; liable or open to attempts.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 65 Vouching .. his [Mistress] to be more Faire, Vertuous, Wise, Chaste .. and lesse attemptible, than any the rarest of our Ladies.

† Atte·mptate. *Obs.* Also attemptat. [a. OF. (14th c.) *attemptat* (mod. *attentat*), as if ad. L. **attempt-*, *attentātus*, sb., f. *attempt-*, *attentāre*, to ATTEMPT. See also ATTENTATE.]

1. An attempt, endeavour.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* Proem (1544) A ij b, I have nowe enterprised to describe in our vulgar tunge the forme of a juste publike weale .. which attemptate is not of presumption. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 160 Many other like words borrowed out of the Latin and French .. as .. *attemptat* for *attempt*.

2. *esp.* A violent or criminal attempt; an attack, assault, outrage, raid, incursion. (So F. *attentat*.)

1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 122 To represse any attemptate that might be made against the said King. *c* 1570 MARY Q. SCOTS in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* (1824) 269 To repair the wrangis and attemptatis committit aganis me their soverane. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* IV. 364 He called .. for redress of the attemptates committed by the Greams.

† Attempta·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *attemptātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attemptāre* to ATTEMPT. See also ATTENTATION.] An attempting.

1425 *Paston Lett.* 5 I. 21 The attemptacion of diverses matieres a geyn summe frendes of the seyd John.

Attempted (ătе·mtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTEMPT *v.* + -ED.] Tried, essayed, endeavoured; assailed, attacked; *also,* tempted, tested, put to trial (*obs.*).

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 197 The erle sore attempted by his gostly ennemy. 1535 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxiii. 155 By long attempted experience in searching the truth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 46 Lewd lusts, and late attempted sin. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 271 To secure and protect the weaknesse of any attempted chastity. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1848) I. 151 The charge of treason and attempted tyranny.

Attempter (ătе·mtəɹ). Also 6-7 -or, -our. [f. as prec. + -ER¹; or a. OF. (14th c.) *attempteur*.]

1. One who attempts or essays anything.

1598 FLORIO, *Saggiatore* .. an attempter, a tryer. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., The exceeding difficulty, which .. the obscurity of the subject .. must often put upon the attemptor. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXVI. 247 An attempter of Italian comedy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1842) II. 73 Any attempt .. will recoil on the head of the attempter.

† 2. One who makes a violent or criminal attempt (against a person, institution, etc.), an assailant; one who attempts the virtue of a woman. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 184 They resisted, and by our helpe draue away, or slue those murdering attempters. 1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 265 If upon an attempt of Burghlarie .. the attemptors take it [the money] away .. it is a full and complete Burghlarie. 1609 tr. *Sir T. Smith's Commw. Eng.* 133 Such an attemptour hath had warning .. of the danger, into which hee falleth by such attempt. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 602 The attempter of thy Father's throne, And thief of Paradise. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xviii. 29. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) III. 273 It would be a miracle if she stood such an attempter.

† 3. A tempter. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 207 Which his conscious attempters doubtlesse apprehended sooner then his other auditors. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1675) 170 Instead of looking upon the attempter as his Friend.

Attempting (ătе·mtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of making an effort, trying; attempt, endeavour.

1556 PHAËR *Æneid* IV. L iij, Quaking .. her huge attemptings to pursue. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. (1851) 145 Though of highest hope, and hardest attempting. 1784 ANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 21 The attempting to climb it was at the risk of my life.

Atte·mpting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Endeavouring, enterprising, venturous.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 144 (1810) 158 Sir Humphry Gilbert .. was of an high attempting spirit.

† Atte·mptingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of attempt or essay, tentatively.

1598 FLORIO, *Tentatamente*, feelingly, by tryall, attemptingly, by assay.

† Atte·mption. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. for *attemptation.*] An attempt.

1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scot.* (1728) 33 The English Attemptions were punished in the last Battle.

† Atte·mptive, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ATTEMPT + -IVE.] Given to bold attempts; venturous.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyr. King* vi, This great nation .. Attemptive, able, worthy, generous. 1603 — *Def. Rhyme* (1717) 7 The gallant Proffers of attemptive Spirits.

Attemptless (ătĕ·mtlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. ATTEMPT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without attempting; inert.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. v, And rest attemptless, faint, and destitute?

Attemptor, -tour, obs. var. ATTEMPTER.

Atten, ME. for *at-pen* 'at the': see AT *prep.*

Attend (ătĕ·nd), *v.* Forms: 4-6 atende, 5-6 attende, 6- attend. Aphetic 4- TEND. [a. OF. *atendre* (mod. *att-*):—L. *at-, adtendĕre,* f. *ad* to + *tendĕre* to stretch: see AT- *pref.*[3]]

Prim. sign. To stretch to (still in OFr.); *hence,* to direct the mind or observant faculties, to listen, apply oneself; to watch over, minister to, wait upon, follow, frequent; to wait for, await, expect. In almost every variety of meaning it is, or has been, both *trans.* and *intr.*, the latter construed with *to, unto, on, upon,* and having *indirect passive,* as: we must *attend to* this, this must be *attended to.*

I. To direct the ears, mind, energies to anything.

1. To turn one's ear to, listen to. a. *trans. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21803 Qua-sum þe tale can better a-tend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. Argt., Into this nixt cheptur 3e may attend Off Priame King of Troy the fatale end. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 142, I do condemne mine eares that haue So long attended thee. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 510 But, goddess! thou thy suppliant son attend. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V. xxi, My tale Attend.

b. *intr.* (Const. *to, unto.*)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 3 As they shul heryn wych lyst attende. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* III. i. 13 Your Grace attended to their Sugred words. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvii. 1 O Lord, attend vnto my crie. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 61 Thus Chryses pray'd: the favouring power attends. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xx. 318 Every one must .. attend his best.

2. To turn the mind to, give consideration or pay heed to, regard, consider. †a. *trans. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 47 Hit is to be attendede that alle the worlde .. is diuided in to iij. partes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 45 If they see a fault, they will it not attende. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. i. 22 Attend thy footsteps when thou drawest near The house of God. 1775 TRUMBULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 5, I shall .. attend your request.

b. *intr.* with *to.*

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 121 Some said .. that the action of sin was not from God; attending to the very deformity of sin, which is not from God. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 9 Beauties or Imperfections which others have not attended to. 1852 M^CULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. 135 Were the justice of the case only attended to.

†3. *To attend from*: to turn the mind from, beware of. (L. *attendere ab.*) *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 223 [Crist] biddiþ attende from false prophetes [Vulg. *Matt.* vii. 15 *Attendite a falsis prophetis*].

4. To turn the energies to, give practical heed to, apply oneself to, look after. †a. *trans. Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 259 To provyde, Lord, for thi comyng, With alle the obedeyns we kan atende. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 If a man attende not his husbandrye, but goo to sporte or playe. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 That himself might attend his own security. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 527 The maids .. dispersing, various tasks attend. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXV. 578 The agriculture is every where sedulously attended.

b. *intr.* with *to.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 82 Gode atende to my socour. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxii. 207 3if thow attenden wilt to his servise. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. iv. (1506) 46 Unto that attendeth well the deuyll. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 65 She was attending very diligently to her work. 1853 A. MORRIS *Business* vi. 127 Worldly affairs are attended to at the cost of men's salvation.

†c. with *upon. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 6 They are Gods ministers, attending continually vpon this very thing. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 79 Captains .. are not obliged to attend upon the Service.

†d. with *inf.* To apply oneself, endeavour. *Obs.*

1523 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* 1 Yf a carpenter without compasse, rule, lyne, and plummet sholde attende to square tymbre. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. ii, First, he attends to build a strong conceipt Of his usurped powre.

†e. with *subord. cl.* To give heed, take care, look.

1612 MONIPENNIE *Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 38 The Scots were very .. vigilant all night, and attended that their enemies should not escape.

II. To watch over, wait upon, with service, accompany as servant, go with, be present at.

5. To direct one's care to; to take care or charge of, look after, TEND, guard. †a. *trans. arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 511 It wol thyne oxen mende .. yf thai the fyre attende. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 197 They are in a Trunke Attended by my men. 1641 R. B. K. *Liturgy & Mass-Bk.* Pref. 1 Another quarter of our walls, which to him appeared more weake and lesse attended. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 538 Leave only two the gally to attend. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. i. 10 They attend their lamps with assiduous care.

b. *intr.* with *to.*

1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 199 This will enable me better to attend to all the services. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xvi, The clergyman had his own flock to attend to.

6. *trans.* To apply oneself to the care or service of (a person); *esp.* to watch over and wait upon, to minister to (the sick). Of a medical man: To pay professional visits to (a patient).

1572 FORREST *Theoph.* 244 A bushoppe .. havinge great numbers to pasture .. which to his powre he attended. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 41 The fift had charge sick persons to attend. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 82 Hired nurses who attended infected people. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 270 Prescribes, attends, the med'cine makes, and gives. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XV. 141 The chemist .. never attends his customers.

7. To wait upon, as servant or attendant; *also,* to wait upon (a personage) in obedience to an authoritative summons.

1469 *Paston Lett.* 614 II. 360 Attendid as wurshepfully as evir was Quene a forn hir. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 27 His companion .. Attends the Emperour in his royall Court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 546 The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London were also summoned to attend the King.

b. *intr.* To be present in readiness for service, or in answer to an authoritative summons.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 47 Rebukes .. For not attending and fayling of thy tide. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 539 Officious Nymphs, attending in a Ring.

c. with *on, upon* (formerly *of*).

?1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 135 If it please you .. to appoynt fryday or satterday .. I shall then attend of you. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* IV. (R.) And at the threshold of her chamber dore, The Carthage lords did on the quene attend. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.) He was required to attend upon the committee. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. viii, Twenty yeomen .. Attended on their lord's behest.

8. To follow, escort, or accompany, for the purpose of rendering services. (Used specifically of those who act as ladies or gentlemen in waiting to royal personages.) a. *trans.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 3 If common Anglers should attend you, and be eye-witnesses of the success. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 115 ¶ 10 Permission to attend her to publick places. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. ii. 21 The Portuguese infanta .. was attended by a numerous train of nobles. 1883 *Times* 13 Feb., Their Royal Highnesses .. left for London this morning, attended by Mdlle. Heim.

b. *intr.* with *on, upon*; and *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 121 Wee'll both attend vpon your Ladiship. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 66 Trip Audry, trip Audry, I attend, I attend. 1619 *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 516/2 So [the Queene] attended upon with the Nobilitie, came downe. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xxx, Following the deep-veil'd Bride Fifty female slaves attend. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. v. 84 Attending on drunk people and helping them home.

9. *Mil.* and *Naut.* To accompany or wait upon for hostile purposes, so as to defeat an enemy's plans. (*trans.*, and *intr.* with *to.*)

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.) He was .. strong enough to have stopped or attended Waller in his western expedition. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 484 Cruizing off Cadiz for the purpose of attending to L'Aigle, and securing the approach of our Convoy. 1805 — *ibid.* VII. 59 The Enemy [has three vessels of war] .. If this is so, a Force is necessary of Line-of-Battle Ships and Frigates to attend them.

10. Of things: To follow closely upon, to accompany. (Now only of things immaterial.) a. *trans.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* Pref., My poor prayers shall to my last gasp labour to attend you. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 422 What Cares must then attend the toiling Swain. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 449 ¶ 3 With a Frankness that always attends unfeigned Virtue. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* II. vi. Wks. 1784 VIII. 239 Our food was attended with some ale. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 130 The loss of our track would be attended with imminent peril.

b. *intr.* with *on, upon.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 134 All feares attending on so dire a project. *a* 1847 R. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* iv. (1853) 149 Destruction and misery attend on wicked doings.

†11. *causal.* To follow up, accompany, conjoin, associate (one thing *with* another). *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 7 [I] have also attended them with brief observations. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xiii. 278 The Governor .. had returned a very obliging answer .. and had attended it with a present of two boats. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 64 We have carefully attended every settlement with government.

12. To present oneself, for the purpose of taking some part in the proceedings, at a meeting for business, worship, instruction, entertainment. a. *trans.* e. g. *to attend* church, school, a lecture, a meeting, a funeral, the sittings of a court, also a *place* of worship.

1646 Row *Hist. Kirk* Introd. (1842) 17, I had bein in Edinburgh .. attending his Majestie's Counsell. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/1 Pericles also attended the lectures of Zeno. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Andreas too attended Church. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. 1884 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 18 Oct. 2/9 The meeting was attended by some of the leading agriculturists. *Mod.* Did you attend the funeral? To attend school regularly.

b. *intr.* Const., *on* the proceedings (*obs.*), *at* the place.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 35/2 [They] attended on his Funerals. 1764 REID *Wks.* I. 40/1 They pay fees for the first two years, and then they .. may attend gratis. *Mod.* He attends regularly at the City Temple.

III. To wait for, await, expect.

13. *trans.* To look out for, wait for, await: †a. a person or agent, or his coming. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 b, They sette hem in araye .. and attended frely and fast a fote the preu Jason. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 104 To stand still in their places, and so to attend their enimies. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 45 Contriving their Bodies .. to attend the Return of their Souls. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* II. i. (1777) 26 Here I attend The king—and lo! he comes.

b. a future time, event, result, decision, etc. *arch.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 39 Attendynge oportunyte to take them in a trayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 358 They must attend the moving of the waters. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. 9 And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 The countryman, taking shelter at the stern of his boat, attended the shot.

†c. *ellipt.* with *clause*: To wait to see or learn, to await the issue. *Obs.*

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 82 Attending if any strangers would unburthen them. 1699 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.*, And attended what would be the Issue of this .. Convulsion of the State.

†14. *fig.* (Of things.) To remain for, be reserved for, be in store for, 'await.' a. *trans. Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 3 The Trapan .. onely attendeth the Fractures of the Cranium. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.) The state that attends all men after this. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 72 The prize attended the victor.

†b. *intr.* with *for. Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 4 Would you now in your old daies be an Emperor, considering that your Sepulchre attendeth for you?

†15. To look forward to, expect. a. *trans. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 The grete prouffite that he attended of hym. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 191 The souldier .. attended an end for that yeere of his trauell. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 14. 430 The Capuans relying on .. the succours attended from Hannibal. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 285 So dreadful a Tempest that all the People attended therein the very End of the World.

†b. *intr.* with *for. Obs. rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 195 The Britans .. attending for nothing els but reuenge or seruitude.

†16. *intr.* To wait, tarry, stay. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 a, They would .. attende, vntyl suche tyme as the Emperour had aduertised them. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 36 Attending at the sea ports .. for conuenient winds. 1736 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 98 The two Members .. now attending for an Answer. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 30 The lady attended as if she expected I should go on.

†b. *fig.* Of things. *Obs.*

1596 *Edw. III,* I. ii, Albeit my business urgeth me, It shall attend while I attend on thee.

†IV. *trans.* To intend. *Obs.* [So OF. *atendre,* occas. for *entendre.* Cf. ATTENT.]

1455 *Paston Lett.* 239 I. 331 They never attendyde hurt to his owne persone. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* IX. § 1 (1669) 184/2 Very unlikely to do real good to the souls: alas, it is not that he attends.

†**Atte·nd,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec.; cf. OF. *atende.*] Attendance.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 117 To give attend on Rasnis excellence.

Attend, var. ATEND *v. Obs.*, to kindle.

Attend, obs. corrupt f. ATTAINT *v.*

†**Atte·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ATTEND *v.* + -ABLE; or a. OF. *attendable,* glossed 'abydyng' in Du Guez.] Giving attention, attentive.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Maysters of Chierurgy ought to be .. dylygent and attendable about theyr cures.

Attendance (ătĕ·ndăns). Also 4-6 attendaunce, 5 atendans, -ance, 6 attendans. [a. OF. *atendance,* f. *atendre*: see ATTEND *v.* and -ANCE.]

†1. The action or condition of applying one's mind or observant faculties to something; = ATTENTION 1. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 339 No thing askith so grete attendaunces, As doth your lay. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1306 My lugges anon gyffe a-tendans. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* V. (1822) 453 The Gaulis gaif sic attendance to him, that he wes notit and knawin to all thare armye. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 Men generally think that .. attendance vnto the word, is for old age. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 56, I would advise the tutor .. not to press his young pupil to give attendance, when he is eagerly engaged with some other favourite pursuit.

†2. The action or condition of turning one's energies to; assiduous effort; = ATTENTION 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 232 Every man 3eveth .. so gode attendance to his servyse. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* IV. (1822) 447 And tuke mare attendance and care to ordoure thame. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 103 Commands for our Attendance unto such Duties.

3. The action or condition of waiting upon, accompanying, or escorting a person, to do him service; ministration, assiduous service. *In attendance*: waiting upon, attending.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 77 A man shall winne us best with flaterie; And with attendance .. Ben we ylimed. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 114 Or wer ther any ladees hur abowte .. Or maydons doyng any attendaunce. 1598 R. T[OFTE] in *Shaks. C. Praise* 25 Giving attendance on my froward Dame. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 246 Why might not you, my lord, receiue attendance From those that she cals Seruants. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. xxii. 208 Reputation for .. good attendance on his customers. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. iii. (1857) 54 The lords and ladies in attendance gathered round the queen. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, Your waiter reproachfully reminds you that 'attendance is not charged for a single meal.'

fig. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iv. 75 The malign emotions are found in close attendance.

4. The action or condition of an inferior in waiting the leisure, convenience, or decision of a superior.

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* 423 II. 67 He wole gef a tendance unto you for to have summe letter from you. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* xviii. (1874) 42 How long shal men wayte and geue attendance vpon rulers, before thei can come to the spech of them! 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 108 ¶ 10 Com-

pelled by want to attendance and solicitation. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* I. 264 The poor are neuer seen to wait In vain attendance at their gate.

5. In senses 3, 4 the phrases *To wait attendance* (obs.), *To dance attendance*, occur = 'to attend'; the latter usually with some shade of sarcasm or contempt.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 He daunceth attendance. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, Nobles .. That wait attendance for a gracious look. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iv, Shut him out of doors once or twice, let him dance attendance. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Com. View* Wks. 1730 I. 164 Why should the loadstone complain of the iron for not dancing attendance after it. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi. 477 What was he about dancing attendance here?

6. The action of coming or fact of being present, in answer to a summons, or to take part in public business, entertainment, instruction, worship, etc.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 112 Nedyn not to have grete Wag[e]s for their Attendaunce to this Conceile. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xi. § 12 (1683) 90 The many attendances the creditor is put to in pursuit of it. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 12 The King in council your attendance waits. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. 5 Charles .. sent to require his son's attendance at Brussels. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 401 The Catholics withdrew from attendance at the national worship. *Mod.* The number of attendances recorded in the School Register.

† 7. Waiting, delay. *Obs.*

1514 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § v. 492 Compelled .. to put the matter in hazard without further attendance. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 71 Spring-woods .. have been let rest till .. thirty years, and have prov'd highly worth the attendance.

† 8. Waiting for, expectation. *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing attendance and expectation thereof. *a* 1641 FINETT *Philoxenis* (1656) 164 Resting .. in attendance of their Lords Plate, not yet come.

† 9. A body of attendants, train of servants, retinue. *Obs.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 228 Two or three of her attendance looked out. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 44 The Venetian ambassadors, with an attendance of about 40 noblemen. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* (1787) IV. 91 So many wants, that a numerous attendance was scarcely able to supply them.

10. The body or number of persons present to take part in any proceedings.

1835 J. WILSON in *Life* (1878) iii. 89 The attendance at the stated services of the mission is greater than .. ever. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Greatly increased interest in the match should be represented .. by a greatly increased attendance.

11. *Comb.*, as **attendance-officer**, one whose duty it is to see that children attend school.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 1/1 A blind eye .. should be an indispensable qualification in an attendance officer.

† **Atte·ndancy.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ency. [f. prec.: see -NCY.]

1. The condition of giving heed; attention.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* 1863 VII. 396 Our attendancy to this very discrimination .. may have a great influence.

2. The giving of attendance.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 442 Of honour, another part is attendancy; and therefore .. angels are spoken of as his attendants.

3. = ATTENDANCE 9.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 322 With as great an attendancy of friendes and seruants as .. shalbe fit.

4. The quality of accompanying, adjoining, or following on; attendant relation.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Use* XXV. (1630) 89 To name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious.

5. An accompaniment, an attendant thing.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 47 There was .. equivalency in respect of the adjuncts or attendencies.

6. Waiting for, expectation.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & W. Angels* 154 A certaine .. attendancy, or looking after some good thing desired.

Attendant (ăte·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 -aunt. [a. OF. *attendant*, pr. pple. of *attendre*, earlier *atendre*, to ATTEND.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Turning the attention, giving earnest heed; watchful, observant, attentive. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* 18. I. 34 Attendant and obeissant in accomplishing therof. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. lxxi, Her servaunt To obtayne her love is so attendaunt. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 73 To have the King .. attendant upon his Advice.

2. Waiting upon, accompanying, or following, in order to do service; ministrant.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1872 In good soth we byn a-tenddawntt. 1575 (*title*) Robert Laneham's Letter .. from a freend officer attendant in the Court. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 149 Other Suns .. With thir attendant Moons thou wilt descrie. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, From the attendant flotilla rang notes of triumph.

b. Const. *to* (obs.), *on, upon.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 172 As damiselles attendaunt To the goddesses. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 4 Officers .. attendant to you in and aboute the due execucion of this our commission. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXX. 473 His guardian angels alwaies attendant on him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 314 Fresh meat was never eaten even by the gentlemen attendant on a great Earl.

† 3. *Law.* Dependent on; owing duty or service to.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 214 To whom the lond was attendant As he, whiche heir was apparant. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3369 Yles ynow are attendant to Troy. 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* V. § 424 The tenant in dower .. shall be attendant unto them by the rate and portion of the rent. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 31 His wife shal be endowed of the land, and shee shall be attendant to the heire of the third part of I. d.

4. Accompanying, in a dependent position; closely consequent or resulting. Const. *on, upon.*

Attendant Keys in *Mus.*: the keys or scales on the fifth above, and fifth below (or fourth above), any key-note or tonic, considered in relation to the key or scale on that tonic.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 220 Miracles come from no inhaerent power. .from a circumstant rather, or an attendant. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 77 ¶ 11 To show innocence and goodness with such attendant weaknesses. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* vi. 72 The suffering and death attendant upon war. *Mod.* The attendant circumstances.

5. Present at any public proceeding or at the place in which it is held.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. 101 Ecclesiasticall persons (if they be not attendant upon diuine seruice) may be arrested for the Peace. 1880 tr. *Daudet's Fromont & Risler* I. ii. 12 The round of fêtes with their attendant crowds.

B. *sb.*

1. One who waits upon, accompanies, or follows another in order to render service; one of a retinue or train; a servant, satellite, subordinate companion.

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. v. 57 He laied all the faulte vpon the ministres and attendauntes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 8 Dismisse your Attendant there. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 480 This author was a constant attendant upon the person of this great prince. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII. lxxii, Two .. ladies, who With their attendant aided our escape.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 547 Least sin Surprise thee, and her black attendant, Death. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 129 Hancock's Sloop, which I had before made use of as an attendant. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 301 Jupiter also has attendants.

2. 'One that waits the pleasure of another.' J.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.) To give an attendant quick despatch is a civility.

3. Something that accompanies in a circumstantial relation; an accompaniment, close consequent.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 56 [The Crosse] is vsed by vs, as an attendant vpon the Sacrament. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 36 They had their Crowns, Chayns, Rings, like our attendants of Knighthood. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 247 The laugh, the jest, attendants on the bowl. 1869 J. COLERIDGE *Keble* iv. 65 Melancholy is a common attendant on poetic genius.

4. One who is present at any public proceeding or at the place in which it is held.

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXX. 95 The attendants .. of such Wakes. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.) A constant attendant at all meetings relating to charity. 1882 PICTON *Cromwell* ii. 26 His parents were certainly diligent attendants at church.

5. *Law.* (See A 3.)

Atte·ndantly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] After the manner of an attendant.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 6 Reason .. whereon .. the senses continually as ministers attendantly should wayte.

Attended (ăte·ndĕd), *pa. pple.* [f. ATTEND *v.* + -ED.] Waited upon, accompanied, frequented.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 53 Andronicus .. secretly fled .. attended vpon only with a few of his trusty seruants. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Shelley* Wks. VI. 24 A dreadful storm, attended by thunder and columns of lightning. *Mod.* A well-attended church.

Atte·ndedness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being attended or accompanied.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 215 There is need .. of perception of invariable attendedness.

Attender (ăte·ndəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who gives heed or attention; an observer.

1660–3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 287 Crazy brains .. are not seldom the most curious attenders of such things as these. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 49 Attending to conduct .. makes the attender feel that it is joy to do it.

2. He who (or that which) attends or waits upon, *esp.* to render service; a ministrant, attendant.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 83 One page .. to be labourer and attender. 1594 DANIEL *Cleop.* (1717) 290 Go my Maids, my Fortune's sole Attenders. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653, 342 The attenders of the sick. 1635 STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 117 On whose lookes, words, and actions, Modesty is a dilligent attender. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 40 These mischievous spirits .. are more constant Attenders .. upon the Actions and Inclinations of such, whose Genius and Designs prepare them for their Temptations.

3. = ATTENDANT *sb.* 4.

1704 J. BLAIR in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 96, I was a constant attender at Councils. 1882 M^cQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 164 Tobacco and pipes are not provided .. each attender bringing his own supply.

† **Atte·nder,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. F. *attendre* in the sense of 'tend, attend to,' confused with the idea of *tender*: see TENDER *v.*^{2}] To treat with kindly attention or regard.

1550–3 *Decaye Eng.* in *Supplic.* 96 We desyre you sumwhat to attender the premisses..

Attending (ăte·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ATTEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. ATTEND; attendance, attention.

1611 COTGR., *Attendue*, An attendance, or attending. 1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* vi. 153 Cases .. where the attending wholly ceases.

Atte·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Listening, attentive.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 167 Like softest Musicke to attending eares. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 119 Hush'd are all sounds, the attending crowd are mute. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 395/2 Defining a mind as an attending subject.

2. Waiting to do service, ministrant, attendant.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 231 My Loue, (her Mistres) is a gracious Moone; Shee (an attending Starre). 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 49 Th' attending heralds .. With kindled flames the tripod-vase surround.

3. Accompanying in a circumstantial relation; closely consequent.

1683 CREECH *Lucretius* I. 13 *note*, Cartes proposes his Ambient attending Circle .. to solve the Phenomenon of Motion. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 641/1 To lose sight of all attending circumstances.

† **Atte·ndment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *atendement* waiting, expectation, f. *atendre* to ATTEND: see -MENT. But in sense 1 prob. for *entendement*, which in early use embraced the sense of *attendement* also: cf. ATTEND *v.* IV, and ATTENT.]

1. Sense, meaning. (Cf. *double entendre.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, Therein was double attendement, He spake but one and yet he mente twayne.

2. A thing that attends, *pl.* surroundings.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 He passed his daies in tears, and the uncomfortable attendments of hell.

Attendress (ăte·ndrĕs). ? *Obs. rare.* [f. ATTENDER + -ESS.] A female attendant, a waitress.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 103 A female attendress at the table .. applied herself wholly to him.

Attendure, var. ATTAINDURE, *Obs.*, attainder.

Attent (ăte·nt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *attentus*, pa. pple. of *attendĕre* to ATTEND; cf. It. *attento*, and OF. *attentement*.] Earnestly or eagerly directed towards the perception of anything: said of the eyes, ears, mind, or whole man; intent, attentive, full of attention (*to*, *upon*).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 For al degreys and condycyons of alle crystyn pepulle, and more attente for hys enmyes .. he made meruailous prayers. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1346/1 Thoughte vppon with a myndefull and attent mynde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vii. 15 Myne eares shal be attente vnto prayer in this place. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii. 6 Long and vehemently attent upon Geometricall Figures. 1699 DRYDEN *Wife's T.* 310 As judges on the bench more gracious are, And more attent to brothers of the bar. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 132 To be alive and thoroughly attent to evils about our path.

† **Atte·nt,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3–5 atent(e, attente. [a. OF. *atente*, now *attente*, act of attending, in various senses = Pr. *atenta* :—L. **attenta* sb., f. fem. of pa. pple. *attentus* (analogous to nouns in *-āta*): see ATTENT *a.* Already in OF. confused with *entente, antente*, and used in senses proper to the latter, whence sense 3, the earliest and most frequent in Eng.]

1. Attention; care, heed.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 29 But to the end attent hee tooke no more. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 37 And kept her sheepe with diligent attent. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 469 After all this attent on his Majestie's part, and so long deliberation on their's.

2. ? Expectation.

c 1430 *Seven Sages* (P.) 87 And that wole do so by myn attente, That ȝe no schal nouȝt repente.

3. Intention, aim, purpose.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 252 Al his attente is uorte unuestnen heorten. 1376 *E. E. Gilds* 74 Þis ffraternite is be-gonnen in þis atent. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 4 Abraham toke with good atent His sone Ysaac. 1450 MYRC 953 Þou .. Leuest also in fulle a tent How þat holy sacrament, Is I-ȝeue to mon kynne.

† **Atte·nt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *attent-āre* less correctly *attemptāre*: see ATTEMPT *v.*] Variant of ATTEMPT. (Cf. *account, accompt.*)

1620 QUARLES *Feast Wormes* 648 With oft-repeated labours, oft attented, They .. deepely delu'd the furrow'd seas.

Atte·ntat(e. ? *Obs.* [Variant of ATTEMPTATE, assimilated to L. *attentatus*, and mod.F. *attentat*.]

† 1. A criminal attempt or assault of any kind. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 92 Their detestation of Popular Attentates, upon the Person or Authoritie of Princes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II/316 This most execrable Attentate. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xliii. 354 Commissioners for redress of attentates on both sides.

2. An attempt to gain an unauthorized advantage in law: see quot.

1701 ATTERBURY *Add. 1st Ed. Rights Convoc.* 35 An Attentat, i. e. a Criminal Endeavour of exerting a Power, which was superseded and laid asleep. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 100 Attentates .. such Proceedings as are made in a Court of Judicature, (pending Suit) and after an Inhibition is decreed .. Those Things which are done after an Extra-judicial Appeal, may likewise be stiled Attentates.

† **Atte·ntate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *attentāt-*: see ATTENT *v.* and -ATE 3.] = ATTEMPT; 'to attempt, assay, or prove.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

† **Attenta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *attentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attentāre*: see ATTENT *v.*] = ATTEMPTATION; 'a trying or essaying.' Bullokar 1676.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. 99 (D.) The Devil that spies the first spark of attentation, and blows it into a flame.

† **Atte·ntful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ATTENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of attention, attentive. **Atte·ntfully** *adv.*, attentively.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. viii. 13 The gret capitane Enee .. Attentfully behaldand euery wycht.

Attentik, obs. form of AUTHENTIC.

Attention (ăte·nʃən). [ad. L. *attentiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attendĕre* to ATTEND. Used by

Chaucer in transl. from Latin, then not found till *c* 1600; not in Fr. till 16th c.]

1. The action, fact, or state of attending or giving heed; earnest direction of the mind, consideration, or regard; *esp.* in phr. *to pay* or *give attention*. The mental power or faculty of attending; *esp.* with *attract, call, draw, arrest, fix,* etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 29 After þat she hadde gadred .. myn attencioun she seide þus. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 6 The tongues of dying men Inforce attention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 618 Attention held them mute. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253 The attention I should have paid to your failings. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 21 They still arrest the attention. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 478 He marked with attention all that appeared from other pens.

b. *Metaph.* (See quot.)

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 When the Ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and, as it were, registred in the Memory, it is Attention. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 483 Attention is that state of mind which prepares one to receive impression. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. II. 136 Attention is the voluntary direction of the mind upon an object, with the intention of fully apprehending it.

2. Practical consideration, observant care, notice.

1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 77 I. 213 They have attention to every thing, and always mind what they are about. 1816 F. NAYLOR *Hist. Germ.* I. II. xv. 775 *note*, To soften the rude manners of an uncultivated people by a benignant attention to their morals. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May (*Markets*), Oats met with a moderate amount of attention at Monday's prices.

3. The action of attending to the comfort and pleasure of others; ceremonious politeness, courtesy. Often in *pl.* spec. *To pay attention* or *one's attentions to*: to court.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 285 III. 305 Nice and scrupulous, in points of ceremony, respect, and attention. 1774 *Ibid.* 26. I. 96 A well-bred man .. takes care that his attentions for you be not troublesome. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii. 18 To 'pay attention,' as they say, to some young lady. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. 25 Philip received all the attentions which an elegant hospitality could devise.

†**4.** A matter of attention, a consideration. *rare.*

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 156 Distances, lines, angles, and other mechanical subordinate attentions. *Ibid.* v. 185 The chiaroscuro and the other attentions of the composition should be calculated.

5. 'A cautionary word used as a preparative to any particular exercise or manœuvre.' C. James *Mil. Dict.* *To come to attention*: to assume a prepared military attitude; so *to stand at attention.*

1820 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Consol.* I. 145 He attention's look display'd As he was wont on war's parade. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 10 On the word *Attention*, the hands are to fall smartly upon the outside of the thighs; the right heel to be brought up in a line with the left; and the proper unconstrained position of a soldier .. resumed. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Oct., Yonder sergeant of Zouaves .. comes promptly to attention when an officer addresses him.

Attentive (ătĕ·ntiv), *a.* (Also 7 **attemptive.**) [a. F. *attentif, -ive* (16th c. in Littré), perhaps altered from the earlier *ententif, -ive*, after L. *attentus, attentio*; cf. the next word, in which the *at*-form appears earlier, and see ENTENTIVE, INTENTIVE, TENTIVE.]

1. Steadily applying one's mind, observant faculties, or energies; giving or evincing careful consideration; intent, heedful, observant.

[*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 29, I was ententif to herkene hire.] 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 10, I admonishe .. great lordes, to be magnificent in their giftes, and verie attemptiue in their commaundements. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 70 Your spirits are attentiue. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 41 Diligent and attentiue at their workes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 4 The news .. to which she was exceedingly attentive. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 134 A more attentive and devout worshipper was not in the congregation.

2. Assiduous in ministering to the comfort or pleasure of others, giving watchful heed to their wishes; polite, courteous.

c 1570 TURBERV. *To late friend* (R.) Beware That you attentiue be on hir. 1709 ADD. & STEELE *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 3, I saw most of them attentive to three Sirens. *Mod.* Very attentive to the ladies.

Atte·ntively, *adv.* Also 4–6 **-ifly, -ifely.** [orig. a variant of the earlier ENTENTIVELY, assimilated to L. *attentè*; in later usage f. ATTENTIVE + -LY[2]. Cf. aphet. TENTIVELY.] With attention; with steady application of mind, energies, or senses; with careful consideration; observantly, heedfully.

1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* xxii. 5 That 3e kepen attentifly [Vulg. *attente*] .. the maundement. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 39 The wyseman thenketh on the wele of his saule .. attentyuely. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 2 A Manual .. frequently and attentively perused. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 228/2 He listened to it very attentively. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 (1882) 312 The physical aspects of society were cared for as attentively as its moral.

Atte·ntiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS. Cf. the earlier ENTENTIVENESS, TENTIVENESS.] The quality of being attentive; heed, attention.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* E ij b, Vouchsafe me your eares and attentivenesse. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 31 To have held your attentiveness with new and quaint conceits. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 404 Polly heard me with more attentiveness than I expected.

Attently (ătĕ·ntli), *adv. arch.* [f. ATTENT *a.* + -LY[2].] Attentively, with heed or attention.

1562 N. WINGATE *Tractate* (1835) 6 To watch attently and continually upon your flock. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. (1686) 158 Say your prayers or offices attently, reverently and devoutly. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 137 Listen attentlier yet.

Attenuable (ătĕ·niu|ăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *attenuā-re* to ATTENUATE: see -BLE.] That may be attenuated or made thinner.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 29 The attenuable parts ascend.

Attenuant (ătĕ·niu|ănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **-ent.** [a. F. *atténuant*, ad. L. *attenuāntem*, pr. pple. of *attenuāre* to ATTENUATE: see -ANT.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of attenuating; *spec.* in *Med.* of thinning the humours or secretions.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 642 (R.) They put into the stomach those things that be attenuant. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 151 The attenuent diluting .. qualities of the water. 1855 DORAN *Hanover Q.* II. i. 11 [Eringo] root was attenuant and deobstruent.

B. *sb.* A drug or agent having this property.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 392 One seasonable vomit .. acting as an Attenuant. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67 The fruit of .. Belleric Myrobalan is an astringent, tonic, and attenuant.

Attenuate (ătĕ·niu|ĕ|t), *v.* [f. L. *attenuāt-* ppl. stem of *attenuāre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tenuāre* to make thin, f. *tenuis* thin. Cf. F. *atténuer*, 12th c.]

1. To make thin or slender in girth or diameter (*e.g.* by natural or artificial shaping, drawing out, wearing down, starving, physical decay).

1530 PALSGR. 440/1, I attenuate, I make thynne, *Jattenue.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1651) 111 They crucifie the soul of man, attenuate our bodies. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 The Ureters in their progress are not attenuated within, as other Vessels are. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 47 This shell also being attenuated .. the surface of the earth will tumble in. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 203 The wasted unclad form is seen attenuated by vigils. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 344 To attenuate them by gently drawing them out.

2. To make thin in consistency, to separate the particles of a substance, to diminish density, rarefy.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 40 Earth beeing attenuated becommeth water. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 187 The Suns lustre attenuateth the gross air. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 48 Burning spirits .. are oils attenuated and subtilised by the action of fermentation. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iii. 5 Salt, for example, may attenuate earth. 1874 [see ATTENUATED 2.]

b. *spec.* in *Med.* To render thinner (the humours or concretions of the body).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. xiv. (R.) Dry figges .. havinge power to attenuate or make humours currant. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 64 O[y]le of pepper doth attenuat .. tartarus matters in the body. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horn. Cattle* 13 These medicines .. powerfully attenuate the cloggy disposition of the blood.

3. *fig.* To weaken or reduce in force, effect, amount; in value, estimation; (*obs.*) to extenuate.

1530 PALSGR. 440/1 He hath attenuat my power. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49 The delightfulnesse of the one will attenuate the tediousnesse of the other. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 335 The Mahometans .. attenuated their numbers in Asia. 1660 A. SIDNEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 119 To aggravate that, which he doth intend to attenuate. 1850 *Q. Rev.* June 15 Some Notes .. intended to attenuate the authority of the Christian philosopher. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 117 To attenuate .. his own appetites and emotions.

4. *intr.* To become slender, thinner, or weaker.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (in Webster), The attention attenuates as its sphere contracts.

Attenuate (ătĕ·niu|ĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *attenuātus*, pa. pple. of *attenuāre*: see prec.] Made thin.

1. Slender, thin; tapered, reduced to thinness.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 161 Tentacles numerous, attenuate, diaphanous. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Shad. Ashlydyat* (1878) 433 She saw the white and wan face, the attenuate hands. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Attenuate*, slenderly tapering or narrow.

2. Thin in consistency, rarefied; refined.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 938 Such a rare and attenuate substance, as is the spirit of living creatures. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. Pref./1 The life of the body .. hinders us of the sight of more attenuate phantasmes. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xiv. 255 The idea is too exquisitely attenuate.

Atte·nuated, *ppl. a.* [f. ATTENUATE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made thin or slender in girth or transverse thickness (by natural shaping, mechanical reduction, starving, or wasting); tapered off; fine-drawn.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 107 From the basis there issue .. five tails of serpents, waved and attenuated. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 179 The spider's most attenuated thread. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* (1869) 250 The venerable pastor thrust his attenuated fingers into the flame. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 484 As attenuated as parchment.

2. Made thin in consistency; rarefied, diluted.

c 1610 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Hermes* 58 Steele .. did raise .. the attenuated baies To that hot vapor. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 148 The vapours are too much attenuated and rarified. 1823 LAMB *Elia* I. iii, Attenuated small beer. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxix. 202 A huge ring of attenuated matter .. girds the planet. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 74 That most attenuated of all things, the shadow of a shade.

fig. 1827 *Gent. Mag.* XCVII. II. 494 A more attenuated and enlarged standard of thought.

3. Weakened in intensity, force, effect, value.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 217 A certain attenuated cosmopolitanism had taken place of the old insular home feeling. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5 An 'attenuated' or modified bacteria.

†**Atte·nuater, -or.** *Med. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] = ATTENUANT *sb.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 89 Decoctions of Guaiacum and other attenuaters. 1783 C. BRYANT *Flora Diæt.* 99 The plant was in high esteem formerly as an attenuater.

Atte·nuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Making thinner; in *Med.* = ATTENUANT *a.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 552 Such as haue need of a fine and attenuating nourishment. 1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* II. 550/1 Caryophyllaceæ .. are reckoned astringent, attenuating and detersive.

Attenuation (ătĕ·niu|ē|·ʃən). [ad. L. *attenuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attenuāre* to ATTENUATE: see -ATION. Cf. F. *atténuation.*] The action of attenuating; attenuated condition.

1. The making thin or slender in transverse measure; diminution of thickness; emaciation.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 265 Neither in a superfluous and cumbersome fatness, nor in an uncomely .. attenuation. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 60 The omissions of certain deposits in some parts, and their attenuation in others. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vi. 20 His stature seemed magnified by the attenuation of his form.

2. The making less dense; diminution of density.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 40 All those elements doo onely differ in attenuation and condensation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 159 Heat doth .. rarifie that body [*i. e.* air], and by attenuation .. disposeth it for expulsion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 The Attenuation of the Aliment makes it perspirable. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 576 The diminished density, or attenuation of the wort.

3. The process of weakening, as if by dilution; diminution of characteristic force.

1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 149 The process by which the results of philosophy are rendered popular is not one of attenuation but of translation. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5 The gradual 'attenuation' of disease germs.

†**Atte nuative,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [f. L. *attenuāt-* (see ATTENUATE *v.*) + -IVE.] A. *adj.* Attenuating, attenuant. B. *sb.* An attenuating agent, an attenuant.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 105 The spleen cannot endure Attenuatives. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 211 Its heat and attenuative virtue.

†**A·tter,** *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 átr, átor, attor, ættor, 1–6 ater, 1–9 atter; also 3 atterr, 4 attere, 4–5 attur, hoter, 5 hatter, 5–6 attir, 5–7 attyr, 6 atir, etter. [Common Teut.: with OE. *átr, átor, attor*, cf. OHG. *eitar, eittar*, mod.G. *eiter*, OS. *êtar*, ON. *eitr*, (Sw. *etter*, Da. *edder*,) Du. *eyter, etter*. The original long vowel (giving ME. *ōter*) has been irregularly shortened in Eng., as also in other of the modern languages.]

†**1.** Poison, venom, *esp.* that of reptiles. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 112 Wiþ fleogendum atre & ælcum æternum swile. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 169 Atter meind mid wine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 256 And alle þe oþer .. enuenymeþ þorgh his attere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 920 And withdroghe the deire of his dere attur.

fig. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þan deþliche atter þet þe alde deouel blou on Adam. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 80 Habbeð wlatunge of þe muðe þet speoweð ut atter.

†**2.** Gall; *fig.* bitterness. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 141, *Corpus* 297, *Bile*, átr. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 A lutel ater bitteret muchele swete. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1150 Atter heo him dude to drinke i-meynt wi eisil. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 24, I may drede at my departynge þat it wole be attir & ille.

3. Corrupt matter, pus, from a sore, ulcer, abscess, etc. Still in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 Vnkynde blood and hoter. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 326/1 Of kyrnellys and botches of his face .. ranne grete plente of blood and atter. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 7 And scraped of the etter off his sores with a potsherde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 422 Ears that run attyr. 1643 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxv. § 318 A green wound .. rotted into a gory venemous atter. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Atter* or *Atteril*, the matter of a sore .. The tongue is said to be covered with 'a dry white atter,' when furred with fever.

†**A·tter,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ætrian, ættrian*, f. prec.]

1. To poison, envenom. Also *fig.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 18 For ȝeætredum ȝescótum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore loking .. hore smelling, heore feling was al iattret. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 84 Oðer speche soileð .. ac þeos attreð þe heorte & te earen boðe.

2. To mix with gall, embitter.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2286 Or all so myght aunter to atter for euer.

Atter, obsolete form of OTTER.

†**A·ttercop.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 attorcoppa, 1–5 attercoppe, 4 atturcoppe, addurcop, 5 attyrcope, -coppe, 6 att-, addircop, 7 attercob, 9 attercap, 4–9 attercop. [OE. *attorcoppa*, f. *átor, attor*, poison + *coppa*, deriv. of *copp* top, summit, round head, or *copp* cup, vessel; in reference to the supposed venomous properties of spiders. Cf. also Du. *spinne-cop* 'spider,' and COB-WEB, formerly *cop-webbe*; whence it appears probable that the simple *coppa* was itself = 'spider.']

1. A spider.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 92 Wiþ attorcoppan bite. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 600 Wat etestu .. Bute attercoppe and fule vliȝe? ?*c* 1350 *MS.* in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Hearne) Pref. 200 An atturcoppe cum owte .. and bote hem by the nekkus

.. þat ıı. of hem weron deed. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 The webbis of an attercop [1388 an yreyn]. *a* 1400 *Metr. Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 177 *Aranea*, addurcop. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi. 46 Alsa kobbyd in his crope As he had ettyn ane attyrcope. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 The attercoppe..makithe his nettes to take the flyes. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1058 The English [call it] Attercop, Spider, Spinner. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 139 Attercop.

2. *fig.* Applied to a venomous malignant person.

c 1505 KENNEDIE *Flyting* 523 Thow irefull attircop, Pilate, apostata. 1881 W. PATTERSON *Antrim Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Attercap*, cross-grained, ill-natured person, 'Ya cross attercap, ya.'

3. Misapplied to: A spider's web.

1530 PALSGR. 193/1 Addircop, or a spinner's web, *araignee.* 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 3 An Attercob, A Spiders Web. *Cumberland.* 1873 R. FERGUSON *Cumberld. Dial.* (E. D. S.).

Attere, ME. coalesced f. *at the*: see AT *prep.*

Atteril, dial. variant of ATTER *sb.*

† Attering, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ATTER *v.* + ING².] Poisoning, venomous.

c 1440 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 154 On face and hondis thei had gret nayles And grette hornes and atteryng taylys.

† Atterlich, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OE. *áterlíc*: see ATTER *sb.* and -LY¹.] Venomous; bitter.

c 1050 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /414 *Gorgoneo*, Aterlicum oððe biter. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 212 þe atterluche deouel.

† Atterliche, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.: see -LY².] Bitterly.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 143 þo she of swounyng ros, Atterliche hir agros.

† Atterling. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ATTER *sb.* + -LING.] A venomous malignant person, a shrew.

c 1430 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 38 Meekely þou him answere, And not as an attirling.

† Atterlothe. *Herb. Obs.* [OE. *átor-, attorláðe*, f. ATTER *sb.* + *láð* hostile.] An antidote to poison, an alexipharmic. Applied *spec.* to several different plants: see quot.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 148 Ðeos wyrt þe man *galli crus*, & oðrum naman attorlaðe nemneð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /133 *Venenifuga*, atterlaðe. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* ibid. /358 *Bettonica*, aterlaðe. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 274 Gif hit to swuð swelle.. drinc þeonne atterloðe. *c* 1250 *Voc. Plants* in Wright *Voc.* /558 *Morella*, atterloþe.

† Atterminate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *atterminãre*: see ATTERMINE *v.* and -ATE³.] To attermine. Hence **Atterminated** *ppl. a.*

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vi. 99 Payments of atterminated Debts.

† Attermination. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Appointment of a term for the payment of a debt; = ATTERMINEMENT.

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 100 If he did not pay according to the Attermination.

Attermine, *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 aterm-. [a. OF. *atermine-r*, ad. L. *atterminā-re*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *terminãre* to set bounds to, f. *terminus* bound, limit. See AT- *pref.*³] To settle the limit or term of, fix a future date for; *esp.* to adjourn payment of (a debt) till a day fixed. Hence **Attermining** *vbl. sb.* = next word.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. i. 74 Many honderd yeres.. whiche though the nombre be vnknowen to man, yet it is atermyned at a certeyne ende in the siȝt of god. 1618 PULTON *Coll. Stat.* 27 Edw. I, Such as will purchase Attermining of their Debts. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Attermining* the granting a time or term for payment of a debt.

† Attermination. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. AF. *atterminement*, OF. *aterm-*, f. *aterminer*: see prec. and -MENT.] Adjournment of the payment of a debt to a fixed future date.

[1299 *Act 27 Edw. I, De Lib. perqu.*, Ceux qux voudrount purchaser attermynement de lour dettez soyent envoyez al escheqer.] 1543 BERTHELET transl., Suche as wyl purchase attermynemente of theyr dettes.

† Attern, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 3 **hatterne.** [OE. *ǽtren, ættren, ættern*, f. *átor*: see ATTER *sb.* and -EN¹.] Venomous, poisonous; malignant.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 Cynn æterna, hu maȝa ȝe godo spreca? 1205 LAY. 16084 He þurh atterne [1250 hatterne] drench dæð scal iþolien. 1868 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Attern*, fierce, cruel, snarling. *Gloucester.*

† Atterness. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Malignity, bitterness.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 196 þe ueond kundeliche eggeð us to atternesse, as to prude, to ouerhowe, to onde, & to wreððe.

† Atterr, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *atterre-r*, or It. *atterrare*, f. *à* to + F. *terre*, It. *terra*, L. *terra* earth.] To bring to the ground, humble.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Ded. (1641) 74 Your renown alone Atterrs the stubborn and attracts the prone. 1614 — *Bethulian* IV. 2 Judith the while, trils Rivers from her eyes, Atterrs her knees.

† Atterrate, *v. Obs.* [f. It. *atterrare* 'to fill or dam vp with earth' (Florio 1598), f. *a* to + *terra* earth. Cf. OF. *aterrer, aterrir* in same sense.] To fill up with earth, *esp.* with alluvial earth.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low Countr.* 7 Filling up and atterrating (to borrow that word of the Italians) the skirts and borders of the Sea. 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 234 If these effects proceed from local deluges, recedings of the sea, gulphs atterrated, etc.

† Atterration. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action of filling up with earth; the washing up of alluvial soil.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 113 All valleys rise by atterration, i. e. by Earth continually brought down from the tops of Mountains by Rains and Snows. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 53 No accidental Currents and Atterrations of the Waters themselves .. could ever have made or found so long and commodious Declivities and Channels. 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 235 Producible by local deluges, atterrations.

† Attery, attry, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 2–3 attri, 3 attriȝ, 3–6 attrie, 4 attre, 4–5 attry(e, 5–9 attery. [f. ATTER *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Venomous, poisonous.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 152 Gif hwa mid his fet of stepð ættriȝ bansnacan. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 15 Earewen idrencte of an attri haliwei. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 288 His teð beoð attrie, ase of ane wode dogge.

2. Mixed with gall, bitter. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 188 þet attri drunc þet me ȝef him, þeo him þurste o rode. *Ibid.* 190 þauh hit þunche attri, hit is þauh healuwinde.

3. Malignant, malicious, spiteful.

c 1200 ORMIN 9785 All fulle off attriȝ lund And fulle of bitterr spæche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 509 Thanne cometh of ire attry anger. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 493 With atrie visage and with glowrand ene. 1868 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Attery*, irascible, choleric. *West.*

4. Full of morbid or bloody matter.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 431 With bludie woundis so attrie and reid. 1868 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Attery*, purulent. *East.*

Attest (ătĕ·st), *v.* [a. F. *atteste-r*, OF. *atester*, ad. L. *attestā-ri*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *testā-ri* to bear witness, f. *testis* witness.]

1. *trans.* To bear witness to, affirm the truth or genuineness of; to testify, certify. Const. *simple obj., subord. cl., inf. phr.*, or *absol.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 37 Live thou! and to thy mother dead attest That cleare she dide from blemish criminall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 367 Thy constancie .. who can know, Not seeing thee attempted, who attest? 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 569 Ye Trojans .. Hear and attest! 1725 — *Odyss.* XIX. 211 Idomeneus, whom Ilian fields attest Of matchless deed. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 154 The merit of the English bowmen .. is strongly attested by Froissart.

b. formally (*a.*) by signature, (*b.*) by oath.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 463 The publick Instruments of this League .. were solemnly attested with publick Joy. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. (1851) 262 For fear or hope of reward they attested what was not true. 1708 SWIFT *Bickerstaff Det.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 163, I will assert nothing here, but what I dare attest. 1836 [see ATTESTER].

2. *transf.* of things: To be evidence or proof of, testify to, vouch for.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. Cho. 16 Since a crooked Figure may Attest in little place, a Million. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, Physical appearances attest the high antiquity of the globe. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4 (1882) 37 Forty-five works remained after his death to attest his prodigious industry.

3. *intr.* To bear witness, testify *to.*

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 302 To the reasonableness of this, several of the wisest heathens have attested. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 15 The principal witnesses which attest to it.

4. *trans.* To call to witness. *arch.* or *Obs.* (So in Fr.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 132 But I attest the gods, your full consent Gaue wings to my propension. 1796 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 483, I attest everything sacred and honorable to the declaration. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* III. i. 8 Flamborough had called to witness Filey, and Filey had attested Bridlington.

5. To put (a man) on his oath; *techn.* among 'Friends,' to put him on his solemn declaration.

1685 *Col. Records Penn.* I. 148 It was against their methods to take an Oath, but if he pleased to be attested, according to ye Laws of the Province, they would attest him. *Ibid.* Then he was attested thus: Thou dost Solemnly declare in ye Presents of God, and before this board, that thou will truly and Justly performe ye office of ye King's Collector. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 153 They are to be attested according to the following form .. I, A. B. do make oath, etc.

Attest (ătĕ·st), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Evidence, testimony, witness.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 122 (*Qo.*) A credence in my heart .. That doth inuert th' attest [*Folio* that test] of eyes and eares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 143 Nor will the attest or prescript of Philosophers .. be a sufficient ground. 1830 WORDSW. *Egypt. Maid*, Here must a high attest be given, What Bridegroom was for her ordained by Heaven.

2. Attesting signature, attestation.

1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. Pref. (1739) 6 The attests of the King's Chaplain and his Scribe, do shew also that they were not all Members of the House of Lords.

Attestable (ătĕ·stăb'l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] That may be attested or borne witness to.

1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 108 Circumstances .. attestable by too great a cloud of witnesses to be disputed.

Attestant (ătĕ·stănt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *attestānt-em*, pr. pple. of *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ANT.] A. *ppl. adj.* Attesting, bearing witness. B. *sb.* One who attests (by signature), an attester.

1880 H. COOTE *Gild of Knts.* 8, A MS. deed to which these knights are attestants.

† Attestate, *sb. Obs. rare*; also 7 -at. [f. L. *attestāt-* ppl. stem of *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ATE¹.] An attestation, testimony, proof.

1630 LORD *Banians* Ep. Ded., Let it be an attestate of my acknowledgments to you. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 134 The true attestat of Guicchardin .. that it is more usual for an officer to run hazard, then for a merchant to break.

† Attestate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ATE³.] To attest.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 523 Which the sacred Scripture most contracts, and best attestates.

Attestation (ætĕstē¹·ʃən). [a. F. *attestation*, ad. L. *attestātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ATION.]

1. The action of bearing witness; the testimony borne; evidence, proof.

1598 FLORIO *Testatione*, an attestation or bearing witnes. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* II. ii, The reasons this man urges To prove hymselfe Antiochus .. And the attestation of his cuntriemen. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* I. v. 524 No necessary truth can have its attestation from experience. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* iv. 31 He wrought every sort of cure in attestation of his claims.

b. Formal testimony or confirmation by signature, oath, etc.; *esp.* the verification of the execution of a deed or will by the signature of the testator in the presence of witnesses.

1674 *Ch. & Crt. of Rome* 13 That strange Solemnity of Attestation, the apprecating Destruction to those of his Family. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 307 The last requisite to the validity of a deed is the attestation, or execution of it in the presence of witnesses. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 13, I bowed down, and kissed the turf, in solemn attestation of my vow. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* XVIII. 136 The attestation should be .. in this form:—Signed by the above-named testator, in the presence of us present at the same time, who have hereunto signed our names.

† 2. The action of calling to witness. *Obs.*

1547 *Homilies* I. *Of Swearing* G j b, When men make faithful promises with attestacion of the name of God. 1741 BETTERTON in Oldys *Eng. Stage* vi. 91 In Swearing or .. Attestation of any Thing to the Verity of what you say.

3. The administration of an oath, *e. g.* of the oath of allegiance to a military recruit.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 153 They are to receive pay from the date of their attestation. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 307 Showing the date and term of his enlistment, and of his attestation.

Attestative (ătĕ·stătiv), *a.* [f. L. *attestāt-* ppl. stem of *attestāri* to ATTEST: see -ATIVE.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, attestation.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838) I. 374 Attestative satisfaction: arising from establishing truth by evidence against a false statement prejudicial to one. 1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* (1859) 207 Mutually attestative evidence of thousands of witnesses.

Attestator (ætĕstē¹·tə). ? *Obs.* [n. of agent after L. analogies (cf. It. *attestatore*, Florio) f. L. *attestāri*: see ATTEST *v.* and -OR.] = ATTESTER.

1598 FLORIO, *Testatore*, a witnes, an attestator, a testifier. 1789 in J. Downes *Rosc. Angl.* 16 The persons whom the clergyman mentioned as attestators to his character.

Attested (ătĕ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTEST *v.* + -ED.] Sworn, vouched for, certified, proved.

1611 COTGR., *Attesté*, attested, protested, avouched, affirmed. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 86 Its effects .. are numerous, and some of 'em very well attested. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 116 An attested friend of these gentlemen.

Attester, -or (ătĕ·stəɪ, -ɒɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹, -OR.] One who attests, bears witness, or vouches for.

1598 FLORIO, *Testatrice*, a woman witnes, or attester. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 226 Suspicion of deceit of sight or imagination in the Attestors. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 607 Credible Attesters of it to Others. 1836 T. DAVIES in *Brit. Annual* 322 The mode of attesting an agreement, where the attestor could not write his name.

Attesting (ătĕ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Attestation.

1661 SANDERSON *Episc.* 19 For the attesting of any other part of Ecclesiastical Story. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 47 In the attesting of Bills .. not to pass his eyes slightly over them.

Attesting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That bears witness to; that calls to witness (*obs.*).

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 587 Alternate each th' attesting sceptre took. 1725 — *Odyss.* XIV. 176 What I speak attesting Heaven has heard. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIII. 310 Under the attesting record of Pope's own sign and seal.

Attestive (ătĕ·stiv), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Attesting, furnishing evidence.

1859 in WORCESTER.

Attestment (ătĕ·stmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Attestation, testimony, proof.

1850 NEALE *Mediæv. Hymns* 155 Thus they gain their true attestment As the people's chiefs in fight.

† Attex, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *attexĕre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *texĕre* to weave.] To weave on, add.

1654 KEEK in *Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* To Rdr. (1672) 71 The bookseller would not be denied these notes to attex to it.

Atteyn, -ant, -ment, obs. ff. ATTAIN, etc.

Attic (æ·tik), *a.* and *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *Atticus*, Gr. Ἀττικός of Attica.]

1. Of or pertaining to Attica, or to its capital Athens; Athenian. *Formerly* = Greek.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 46 You..that arrogate to your selfe the Atticke Science [*i.e.* knowledge of Greek]. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 75 No Atticke eloquence is so sweete. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii, A wooden theatre still sufficed for the Attic drama.

2. Having characteristics peculiarly Athenian; *hence*, of literary style, etc.: Marked by simple and refined elegance, pure, classical. *Attic salt* or

wit (L. *sal Atticum*): refined, delicate, poignant wit. *Attic faith*: inviolable faith.

1633 *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 185 Written in a stile so attick .. that it may well be called the French Tacitus. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 85 While Roman Spirit charms, and Attic Wit. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, Triumph swam in my father's eyes, at the repartee: the Attic salt brought water into them. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyr. Thornton* (1845) 49 The true attic pronunciation inculcated in Mrs. Blenkinsop's academy. 1864 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 164 Well, but Addison's prose is Attic prose.

3. *Attic base* in *Arch.*: a base used for Ionic, Corinthian, and occasionally for Doric columns, consisting of an upper and lower torus divided by a scotia and two fillets. *Attic order*: a square column of any of the five orders.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij a, That piller which Vitruuius nameth Atticurga or Attica.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xxiii, Pillars .. of the Atticke fashion .. be made with foure corners, and the sides are equall. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.. The Attic is the most beautiful of all the bases. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 493 The base is attic, as it is in most of the Roman antiques.

B. *sb.*[1] A native of Attica, an Athenian (author).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 390 A time when the Atticks were as unlearned as their neighbours.

Attic (æ·tik), *sb.*[2] (orig. *adj.*). [a. F. *Attique*, ad. L. *Atticus*: see prec.]

1. A decorative structure, consisting of a small order (column and entablature) placed above another order of much greater height constituting the main façade. This was usually an Attic order, with pilasters instead of pillars; whence the name.

[1676 FÉLIBIEN *Princ. Archit.* 481 Nous appellons aussi *Attique* dans nos bastimens un ordre que l'on met sur un autre beaucoup plus grand .. Ce petit ordre n'a ordinairement que des Pilastres d'une façon particuliere, qui est à la maniere Attique dont le nom luy a esté donné.] 1696 [not in ed. 1678] PHILLIPS, *Attick*, we call Attick in our Buildings a little Order plac'd upon another much greater: for that, instead of Pillars, this Order has nothing but Pilasters of a particular Fashion and Order which is call'd Attick. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 804 The height of the attic [in the Pantheon] above the cornice it stands upon, is 27 feet 2½ inches. 1874 J. FERGUSSON *St. Paul's* in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 750 The introduction of an Attic over the main Order.

2. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* in *Attic storey*: originally the space enclosed by the structure described in prec. sense; *hence*, the top storey of a building, under the beams of the roof, when there are more than two storeys above ground. So *attic-floor*, *-room*, etc.

1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 74 The Rustic and Attic Stories are 12 Feet high each. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 72 They have no Attic story, only ware-houses, and one floor over them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, The attic floor of the highest house.

3. The highest storey of a house, or a room in it; a garret. *Humorously*, the 'upper storey,' the brain.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXV, His wife would mount, at times, her highest attic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 464 Betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic. 1870 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 467 Tolerably well all day, but the noise in the attic unremoved.

†A·ttical, A·ttican, *a. Obs. rare*; = ATTIC *a.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* 12 (T.) The common Attical acception of it. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 75 Gellius (not Aulus with the Attican nights).

†Atti·ce, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 atyse, -ise, 6 attise, -yse, -ice. [a. OF. *atisier, -icier, -icher* (mod. *attiser*), cogn. with Pr. *atizar*, Sp. *atizar*, Pg. *atiçar*, It. *attizare*:—late L. or Romanic **attitiāre*, lit. 'to put the brands of a fire closer together,' f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *titio* brand. See AT- *pref.*[3] Cf. ENTICE.] To stir up, instigate, urge to a course of action; to gain over, allure, entice.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 366 He hath me atised to bataile. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 Crye mercy vnto the goddis..atyse and drawe theym by sacrifyces. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 245 Thou makest youth such as thou doest attice To lese the vertue of manhood. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 50 Attysed to the prodycion of their master.

†Atti·cement. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 atyse-. [a. OF. *atisement* (13th c. in Littré), f. *atisier*: see prec. and -MENT.] Instigation, enticement.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/4 By thatysement of the deuyll he had his wyf suspecte of a knyghte.

Atticism (æ·tisiz'm). [ad. Gr. 'Αττικισμός.]

1. Siding with, or attachment to, Athens.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* VIII. xxxviii, Tydeus and his accomplices were put to death for atticism. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxi. 188 The charge of Atticism.

2. The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language as used by the Athenians; *hence*, refined, elegant Greek, and *gen.* a refined amenity of speech, a well-turned phrase.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* II. 68 Which yet for the stile and Atticismes comes a great deale short of Baronius commendation. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* Wks. 1851, 268 They made sport, and I laught, they mispronounc't and I mislik't, and to make up the atticisme, they were out, and I hist. 1792 NEWCOME *Eng. Bible Trans.* 279 (T.) An elegant atticism which occurs [in] *Luke* xiii. 9. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 298/1 Such a man would accuse Thucydides of false grammar on account of his atticisms.

Atticist (æ·tisist). [ad. Gr. 'Αττικιστ-ής: see -IST.] One who affected Attic style.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 63/1 The name of Atticists was given to this artificial class of writers. 1881 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 461/3 Phrynichus, the second century Atticist.

Atticize (æ·tisəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. 'Αττικίζειν: see -IZE.] Hence **Atticizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1. *intr.* To side with or favour Athens.

1753 W. SMITH *Thucyd.* VIII. (R.) Put to death .. for atticizing. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. VI. 618 The Thebans destroyed the walls of Thespiæ .. on the charge of atticizing tendencies.

2. To affect Attic style; to conform to Athenian or (in wider sense) Greek habits, modes of thought, etc. **a.** *intr.* **b.** *trans.*; whence **Atticized** *ppl. a.*

1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 631 Pherecrates, a man wholly atticizing. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 9 What is Plato but Moses Atticizing? 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. I. 277 The Atticised worship of the Eleusinian Dêmêtêr.

†Atti·guous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *attigu-us* (f. *attingĕre*: see ATTINGE) + -OUS.] Touching, contiguous. 1672 in COLES. 1721 in BAILEY. (Not in J.)

Hence **Atti·guousness,** in Bailey 1731.

†Atti·ncture. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *attinctūra*, f. *attinctus*, erroneous latinization of OF. *atteint.*] = ATTAINTURE.

c 1580 J. HOOKER *Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 128 Whether anye attincture, statute, or alyenacion were made by anye of the auncesters of this gentleman.

†A·ttinency. *Obs.* [f. L. *attinēnt-em* belonging to, pr. pple. of *attinēre* to hold on to, belong to, relate to: see -ENCY.] The quality of belonging to; relationship.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 64 In Attinency we be distinguished in Consanguinity and Affinity.

†Atti·nge, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *attingĕre* to touch on, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tangĕre* to touch. Cf. ATTAIN, in origin the same word.]

1. To touch upon, come in contact with.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Attinge*, to touch lightly or softly; to mention or handle briefly, to reach to, to arrive or come to. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 534 It helps and delights all parts it attinges. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 78 Because they [the teeth] might the better attinge one anothers bodies. 1742 in BAILEY [from Blount].

2. To touch in relationship.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 202 The Consanguinity standing betwixt Bothwell and his wife .. they mutually attinging others in the fourth degree.

3. To affect, influence.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Of Passions* XXXII. (1826) VI. 247 The pollution of the soul .. attinging the ultimate disposition of the Body.

†Atti·ngence. *Obs.* [f. L. *attingent-em*: see ATTINGENT and -ENCE.] Effect, influence, incidence of one thing upon another.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 47 There is no executive power in God distinct from his Wil: his concurse in regard to its active attingence is no more than his simple volition.

†Atti·ngency. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Attingent quality; effective contact, operation.

1642 tr. *Ames' Marrow Div.* 32 A passive attingency of the Divine will. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. viii. 28 We must call our selves Patients, and think of the Attingency of his Active essence with its effects, by some Analogie of Corporeal Attingency, contact, and impressed moving force.

†Atti·ngent, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *attingent-em*, pr. pple. of *attingĕre*: see ATTINGE.] **A.** *adj.* Touching, in contact. **B.** *sb.* That which comes in contact.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 37 The sides are attingent to the sides of ye vj and iiij bones [of the foot]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 302 With hard pricks it punges its attingents.

Attir, -ling, variants of ATTER, -LING.

‖Attirail, attiral. *Obs.* [F. *attirail*, f. *attirer* ATTIRE *v.*[1] + *-ail*, repr. L. *-āculum*, as in *gubernāculum, gouvernail.*] Apparatus, gear.

1611 COTGR., *Attelements*, th' attirals, harnesses, geeres or furniture, belonging to draught horses, or oxen. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 160 The whole attirail was transported from place to place, in a four-wheeled spring carriage.

Attire (ătəi·ə·r), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–5 atire, 4–6 atyre, 6–7 attyre, 4– attire. See also aphet. TIRE *v.*[2] [a. OF. *atire-r*, earlier *atirier* to arrange, put into order, array, equip, dress, deck, cogn. w. Pr. *atieirar*, formed on the phrase *a tieira*, OF. *à tire* 'into row or order,' f. Pr. *tieira* (*teira, tiera*), It. *tiera*, OF. *tire* (*tiere*), row, rank, order, series, suite, train; of uncertain origin: see TIER.

(See article by H. Nicol in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (*Proc.* 19 Dec. 1879). Connexion with OHG. *ziart* 'beauty, adornment,' is still doubtful.)]

†1. To put in order, put to rights. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 10 Into þe waise þam fro he tombled top ouer taile. His knyghtis vp him lyft, and did him eft atire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 2013 Þai .. knitten vp þe saile, Atyrit þe tacle.

†2. To prepare, equip, fit out. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 207 What dos þe Kyng of France? atires him gode nauie [LANGTOFT, *attyre sa navye*]. *a* 1440 *Ipomydon* 535 Turnementis atyred in the felde, a M. armed with spere and shelde.

†3. To equip (the person, a horse): a. for war: To arm. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 547 & newe knigtes made, & armede & attired hom, & hor bedes 3erne bade. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 2995 A palfray of prise, prudly atyrit. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* IV. 99 That did streight Limbs in stubborn Steele attire.

b. with dress or clothing: To dress, adorn, array. (Now only literary, and chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1705 Sche .. borwed boiȝes clobes & talliche hire a-tyred ti3tli þerinne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* CVIII. 145 And atyred hem selff with thaire riche and fresshe atyre. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* III. 5 After this manner in the olde tyme did the wholy wemen .. tyre them selves. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iv. 109 It will hang vpon my richest Robes, And shew it selfe, attyre me how I can. 1699 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 69 His shoulders large a mantle did attire. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 770 To greet her thus attired.

c. To dress (the head, *mostly* of women). *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3026 The here atiret in tressis trusset full faire. 1595 SPENSER *Amoretti* XXXVII, Her golden tresses, She doth attyre vnder a net of gold. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* IX. 30 Shee painted her face, and tyred her head, and looked out at a window. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 62 This too the women who attired her head .. Told Enid.

†4. To 'dress' venison for food. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. XLIII, Yond lith a best unflain, Atire it as thou wold.

†Atti·re, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *attire-r*, f. *à* to + *tirer* to draw.] To draw to itself, attract.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* Tij b, The myght of God .. ravisheth and attyreth all thyngs to itself.

Attire (ătəi·ə·r), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 atyr, 4–7 atir(e, atier, 5–6 atyre, 6–7 attyre, 4– attire. [f. ATTIRE *v.*[1]] (With the senses cf. APPAREL, ARRAY.)

†1. Equipment of man or horse, outfit for war.

1250 LAY. 3275 Mid his fourti cnihtes, and hire hors and hire atyr. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1147 Alle tristy atir þat to batayle longed. *c* 1440 *Sir Isumb.* 413 Alle the atyre that felle to a knyghte.

†2. Personal adornment, or decoration; 'get up.' Also (with *pl.*) an ornament. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 40 Ourned with wommans atyre [Vulg. *mundo muliebri*]. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* iii. 18 The gorgiousnesse of ye attyre about their feete. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* IV. vi. 240 Dressings, bracelets, and attires. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. i. 358 Commonly known by her whorish attire: As crisping and curling.

3. Dress, apparel.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 173 Ladies and damoselis .. In faire atire. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 15 To telle of hure atyre 'no tyme haue ich nouth'. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Pref. A iij b, Having neither house to shroude them in, nor attyre to clothe their backes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 53 And do you now put on your best attyre? And do you now cull out a Holyday? 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. ii. 73 They plead religious principles for the form of their attire. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 62 The most conspicuous article in her attire was an ample checkered linen apron.

†b. (with *pl.*) A dress. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 130/1 Awaie with his English attires, and on with his brogs, his shirt and other Irish rags. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxix. § 5 Threescore and seuen Attires of Priests. 1787 MISS BURNEY in *Diary & Lett.* III. 367 Two new attires, one half, the other full dressed.

†4. Head-dress, head-gear; *spec.* (in 16–17th c.) a head-dress of women. Also aphet. TIRE. *Obs.* (In this sense fancifully connected with *tiara.*)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3704 Helm & heued wyþ al þe atyre In-to þe feld it fle3. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Atyre of þe hede, *tiara*. 1530 PALSGR. 195/2 Atyre for a gentilwomans heed, *atour*. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 275 The bracelets and the bonets, the attires of the head and the slops, the headbands, etc. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 37 These Attyre-makers that within these forty yeares were not knowne by that name, and but nowe very lately they kept their lowzie commoditie of periwygs, and their other monstrous attyres, closed in boxes, they might not be seene in open show.

5. *Venery* and *Her.* The 'head-gear' of a deer.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 52 He renueth his attire euerie year. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., The Heralds call the Horns of a Stag or Buck his Attire. 1736 DALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 384 The Present which I herewith make you, is the Head, or rather the Attire (as it is called in Heraldry) of the Moose-Deer. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 211 The terms for the attire of a Buck, according to the old woodmen, are the bur, the beam, the brow-antlier, the back-antlier, the advancer, palm, and spellers or spillers.

†6. The furniture (of a house). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 A pouer hous was son purvaide, And pouer atir tharin was layde.

7. *fig.* The plants which clothe and deck the earth; the covering of animals, *esp.* when beautiful; the external surroundings, 'apparel' or 'garb' of anything immaterial.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. 148 Choisest attires of the Garden. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr. Weeping* i, Let not ill Fortune see Th' attire thy sorrow wears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 501 Earth in her rich attire Consummate lovly smil'd. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. iii, Within the shadow of the ship I watched their rich attire .. They coiled and swam, and every track Was a flash of golden fire.

†8. In plants: The name given by Grew to the parts within the floral leaves or corolla, especially the stamens (*seminiform attire*), and the florets of the disk in Composite flowers (*florid attire*). *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. (1682) 35 The Flower. The general parts whereof are most commonly three; *sc.* the *Empalement*, the *Foliation*, and the *Attire*. *Ibid.* 37 The *Attire*, I find to be of two kinds, *Seminiforme* and *Florid.* 1676 *Ibid.* IV. II. i. § 3 In all Flowers with the Florid Attire, as of Marigold, Daisy and the like. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. 1751 in CHAMBERS. *Cycl.* s. v. [from Grew].

Attired (ătəi·ə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTIRE *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Equipped, furnished, fitted out, prepared. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 148 A schip þer was of London, richely atired [Langtoft, *de riche atiffement*]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 360, I am a-tyred in my tower to tempt you þis tyde.

2. Dressed, clad.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5043 Þe clergie .. riȝt gailiche atyred. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 30 Why art thou thus attir'd? 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 473 Charis, Vulcan's well-attired spouse. *Mod.* A woman plainly but decently attired.

†**3.** Adorned, decked. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit, P.* B. 114 Ay þe best byfore & bryȝtest atyred. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 39 Riche atyred of perles and presious stones.

4. *Venery* and *Her.* Furnished with horns.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 59 An hartes heade cabazed d'Or, attyred verte. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. vi. 94 When the horns of a deer are of another colour from the head, it is called Attired. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 62 A stag is attired of his antlers.

5. *fig.* Wrapped, clothed; adorned, arrayed.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 146 For my part, I am so attired in wonder, I know not what to say. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 49 The rose and the apple blossom are both beautiful, and the plants that bear them are most engagingly attired.

Attirement (ătəi·ɪmĕnt). [a. OF. *atirement*, f. *atirier* to Attire + -ment.] Outfit, dress, apparel; †furniture, decoration, adornment (*obs.*).

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 So she tare the attirement from her head and body. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* 628 They tooke vp their lampes, their perfumes, their attyrementes. 1596 *Edward III*, III. iii. 44 Bring forth A strong attirement for the prince my son. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 58 It is the kindest and charitablest of attirements, this white veil.

Attiring (ătəi·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Attire *v.*]

1. The action of fitting out, accoutring, dressing, apparelling.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1941 For [to] telle þe a-tiryng of þat child þat time. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 26 This strange atiring of themselues. 1678 Phillips, *Attiring*, a dressing, or apparrelling, from *Tiara*, a Persian ornament for the Head. 1836 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 217 A certain smartness in the attiring of the neck.

2. a. Dress, apparel, trappings of a horse. **b.** Head-dress. **c.** Personal ornament. **d.** *fig.*

1552 Huloet, Attirings y^t^ gentilwomen weare on their heades, *Ridemicula.* 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 89 Thee Troian atyring And Troian weapons. 1596 Drayton *Legends* i. 123 Putting her rich Gems and attyrings on. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 697 The exoticke forme of their attiring. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt in* 1855-6 I. 33 Dromedaries, with their leopard-skin attirings.

3. The 'attire' of a stag or deer.

1678 Phillips, *Attiring*, a term of Heraldry. Also among Hunters the Branching Horns. 1742 Bailey, *Attiring*, the branching Horns of a Buck.

4. *Comb.* †**Attiring-house, -room** (*obs.*) = Tiring-house, -room, the room or place where players attire or dress themselves for the stage; **attiring-room**, also a dressing-room, generally.

1647 *Assembly-man* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 94/1 This Assembly is the two Houses Attiring-room, where the Lords and Commons put on their Vizards and Masks of Religion. 1656 Trapp *Comm.* I *Tim.* v. 645/1 Follow stage-players into their attiring-house. *a* 1661 Fuller *Life H. Smith* in *Smith's Wks.* (1866) I. 7 As few did take notice of their coming out of their attiring-house, so their well acting on the stage commanded all eyes to observe their returning thereunto. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 346 Fit houses .. furnished with warm stoves, and attiring rooms.

†**Atti·tle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *atitele-r* 12th c., later *atitrer* (mod. *att-*):—L. *at-*, *adtitulāre* to name, entitle, in med.L. to dedicate, f. *ad* to + *titulāre* to entitle, f. *titulus* title.] To name, name after; to dedicate.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 157 But yet her sterres bothe two Saturne and Jupiter also They have .. Attitled to her owne name. *Ibid.* III. 118 This Aries out of the twelve Hath Marche attitled for him selve.

Attitude (æ·titiud). [a. F. *attitude*, ad. It. *attitudine* (1) fitness, adaptation, (2) disposedness, disposition, posture:—med.L. *aptitūdin-em* fittedness, fitness, n. of quality f. *aptus* fitted, fit: see Aptitude. Originally a technical term of the Arts of Design, substituted for the earlier *aptitude* *c* 1710; thence extended into general use.]

1. In *Fine Arts*: The 'disposition' of a figure in statuary or painting; *hence*, the posture given to it. (Now merged in 2.)

1668 J. E[velyn] tr. *Freart's Perf. Peinture* Advt., Though we retain the words, *Action* and *Posture* .. the tearm *Aptitude* [F. *attitude*] is more expressive. And it were better to say the *Disposition* of a Dead Corps than the *Posture* of it, which seems a Tearm too gross; nor were it to speak like a Painter, to say, this Figure is in an handsome *Posture*, but in a graceful *Disposition* and *Aptitude* [F. *attitude*]. The Italians say *Attitudine*. 1686 Aglionby *Paint. Illustr.* iii. 107 The Painter must also vary his Heads, his Bodies, his Aptitudes. 1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting* § 4 The business of a painter in his choice of attitudes [Dufresn. *posituræ*]. 1705 Addison *Italy* 340 The several Statues that we see with the same Air, Posture, and Aptitudes. 1718 Prior *Ded. Ld. Dorset*, Bernini would have taken His Opinion upon the Beauty and Attitude of a Figure. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson: the only sense.

2. A posture of the body proper to, or implying, some action or mental state assumed by human beings or animals. *To strike an attitude*: to assume it theatrically, and not as the unstudied expression of action or passion.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 153 He took the two men and put them in the same attitude. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 346 These various positions peculiar to animal bodies, and to the human above the rest, (commonly known by the name of attitudes). 1832 Ht. Martineau *Each & All* i. 4 She stood with her arms by her side in the attitude of waiting. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 121 He stands in the Oriental attitude of prayer. 1883 J. Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 211 You will find him .. striking pious attitudes at every new object of reverence.

b. *fig.* Of inanimate things, conceptions, etc.

1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* I. 30 The gayest, happiest attitude of things. 1750 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 96 ¶ 10 To copy the mien and attitudes of Truth. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, The remainder [of his sentences] are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed-up by props (of parentheses and dashes).

3. Settled behaviour or manner of acting, as representative of feeling or opinion.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. II. 20 In the Senate house again, the attitude of the Right Side is that of calm unbelief. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 2 (1882) 278 That the misrule had been serious was shown by the attitude of the commercial class.

4. *Attitude of mind*: deliberately adopted, or habitual, mode of regarding the object of thought.

1862 H Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. § 1. 4 Much depends on the attitude of mind we preserve while listening to, or taking part in, the controversy. 1832 Trevelyan in *Life Macaulay* (1876) I v 254 With regard to our Eastern question the attitude of his own mind is depicted in the passage on Burke. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328/1 A necessary accompaniment of the allegorical attitude of the mind.

Attitudinal (ætitiū·dinăl), *a.* [f. It. *attitudine* + -al[1].] Pertaining or relating to attitudes.

1831 Heidiger *Didon.* I. 30 Which argued attitudinal instruction Beyond belief, in nauticals ashore.

Attitudinarian (æ·titiūdinē·rĭăn). [f. as prec. + -arian; cf. *valetudinarian.*] One who studies and practises attitudes.

1754-6 Cowper in *Connoisseur* No. 138 Those buffoons in society, the Attitudinarians and Face-makers. These accompany every word with a peculiar grimace or gesture.

A·ttitudina·rianism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The study and excessive use of attitudes.

1803 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XV. 324 It displays all the attitudinarianism of sophistry. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven* III ii. § 78 The absence of posture-making in the works of the Pre-Raphaelites, as opposed to the Attitudinarianism of the modern school.

Attitudinization (ætitiū dinəizē·ʃən). [f. next: see -ation.] = Attitudinizing *vbl. sb.*

1871 Alger *Future Life* 523 What is right .. will be done in spite of all .. spiritual attitudinizations.

Attitudinize (ætitiū·dinəiz), *v.* [f. It. *attitudine* (see above) + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To practise attitudes studiously or excessively; to strike an attitude; to pose, posture.

1784 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) V. 220 He had a great aversion to gesticulating in company. He called once to a gentleman who offended him in that point, 'Don't attitudinise.' 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lug.* II iv. 74 Sobbing and attitudinizing and looking dolorously. 1837 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1837) II. 103 The elegant Sparkins attitudinized with admirable effect.

2. *fig.* To practise affected and self-conscious deportment, or to speak or write in a corresponding manner, in order to produce an effect upon spectators.

1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 404 When Audley Egerton attitudinizes and works out the regulation of an iron exterior and an iron heart. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv 194 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. 1882 *Atl. Monthly* July 105 Even the leaders of the Southern Confederacy sometimes attitudinized for an awe-stricken world to see.

3. To go to excess in representing attitudes in painting or sculpture.

Attitu·dinizer. [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who practises or depicts attitudes. (*Contemptuous.*)

1859 Mill *Dissert. & Disc.* I. 77 The French painters .. must all be historical; and they are, almost to a man, attitudinizers. 1881 L. Stephen in *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 411 He is no attitudinizer .. He is as simple, honest, and sound-hearted, as he is tender and impassioned.

Attitu·dinizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The practice or assumption of attitudes; posturing; mode of action purposely assumed.

1813 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 59 The brisk locomotion of Columbine or the tortuous attitudinizing of Punch. 1869 Black *In Silk Attire* I. xiii, To throw off the cold attitudinizing of life.

Attitu·dinizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That practises or assumes attitudes of body, conduct, or mind; posturing.

1853 Macready in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 511 The morbidly acute sensibility..of Hamlet to be frozen up..in a declaiming and attitudinising statue or automaton. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* v. 113 An attitudinizing deference.

Attjar, variant of Achar.

1798 Wilcocke *Voy. E. Indies* I. 237 When green it [the Mango] is made into Attjar.

Attle (æt'l). *Mining.* Also **attal, adall, addle.** [Etymology uncertain: cf. Addle.] 'Rubbish, deads, refuse, or stony matter; impure off-casts in the working of mines.' Weale *Dict. Terms* 1849.

Attle, var. Ettle *v. Obs.* to purpose, intend.

†**Atto·l,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *attollĕre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, completely + *tollĕre* to raise.] To raise or lift up. Hence **Atto·lled** *ppl. a.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 28 These Processes are so attolled, and prominent.

†**Atto·lerance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Tolerance.] Permission, allowance.

1676 *Elgin Law-paper* in E. Dunbar *Soc. Life* (1865) 177 The attolerance granted .. to the said crafts.

Attollent (ătɒ·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *attollentem*, pr. pple. of *attollĕre*: see Attol *v.*] **A.** *adj.* Raising, lifting up; *spec.* applied to muscles whose function is to raise various parts of the body. (The L. *attollens* is chiefly used.) **B.** *sb.* A muscle of this kind.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 98 The Magnitude and Strength of the Attollent Muscle. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Attollents*, or attollent muscles, are otherwise called *levators*.

Attomy, Attonce, Attone, obs.: see Ato-.

Attorn (ătɔ·ɪn), *v. Law.* Forms: 5–7 attourne, 6–7 -urne, -orne, 7 -urn, 6– attorn. [a. OF. *atorne-r*, *aturne-r*, *atourne-r* (whence law Latin *attornāre*) to turn, turn to, assign, attribute, dispose, arrange, order, appoint, constitute, ordain, decree, f. *à* to + *tourner* to Turn. The analogical spelling is *a(t)turn*; but under the influence of med.L. *attornāre*, the late AF. became *attorner*, whence *attorn* passed into the Eng. law-books.]

1. *trans.* To turn over to another; to assign, transfer (goods, tenants' service, allegiance, etc.).

[1292 Britton II. 46 Ne voloms nous mie qe seignur puse attourner le homage et le service de soen tenaunt a qi qe ly plera.] 1649 Sadler *Rights Kingd*, 16 (T.) In some case a lord might atturn and assign his vassal's service to some other. 1676 Marvell *Wks.* III. 147 A good Christian .. cannot atturn and indenture his conscience over, to be represented by others. 1691 Bp. St. Asaph *God's Transf. Power* I. i. § 44 This being follow'd by the People's attorning their Allegiance. 1727 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., To *Attorn* or turn over Money and Goods: i.e. to assign or appropriate them. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 46.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) In *Feudal Law*: To transfer oneself (*i. e.* one's homage and allegiance) from one lord to another; to yield allegiance, or do homage to, as lord. Also *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. 94 The Gascoignes .. had sent into England to shew causes why they should not atturne to the Duke. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 13 Shall they do honestly to atturn, and do homage and fealty without a legall *Salvo*? 1863 *Possibilities of Creat.* 370 How sottish the soul would become were it required to attorn to the Devil. 1883 Healy in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 1/2 Mr. Parnell .. has shown an undisguised contempt for every effort to compel him to attorn to British opinion.

3. *Mod. Law.* To agree formally to be the tenant of one into whose possession the estate has passed; to do some act which constitutes a legal acknowledgement of the new landlord.

1458 *Lease* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 The said Joyes hath attourned to the said Sir John. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 110 a, The more common attournement is to saye, sir I attorne to you by force of the same graunt, or I become your tenant, etc. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 27 b, Hee shall not be compelled to atturne. 1853 Wharton *Pa. Digest* II. 161 Tenant who attorns under mistake may defend against lessor. 1879 *Echo* 12 Apr. 3/3 The defendant .. had never recognised the plaintiff as his landlord, and never 'attorned' to the tenancy.

b. So *to attorn tenant.*

1844 Williams *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 247 He could refuse to attorn tenant to the purchaser. 1871 *Daily News* 23 May, Notice is given to the tenantry not to attorn tenant or pay rent to any person except Mr. Richard Wallace.

Attorney (ătɔ·ɪni), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 aturne, -orne, attourne, 4–8 att(o)urney, 5–8 attorny, 6 aturney, atturnie, -eye, -eie, attornay, 6–7 atturny, 5– attorney. [a. OF. *atorné, aturné, atourné*, pa. pple. masc. of *atourner* to Attorn, in sense of 'one appointed or constituted,' whence all the specific uses. (The statement found in the law dictionaries for the last 200 years, that the word means one 'who acts *in the turn* of another,' is a bad guess.) For spelling cf. Attorn.]

†**1.** One appointed or ordained to act for another; an agent, deputy, commissioner. In later times only *fig.* and perhaps with conscious reference to sense **2.** *Obs.*

[1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5503 So shulde eche aturne seriaunt, But many one holde no cunnaunt.] 1347 *Ord. R. Househ.* 9 Clerkes, attorneys of the Victualles in sondry shiers. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. vi. (1554) 181 a, From occupacion hys rest for to take Hys attorney Maximian he doth make. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Atturneye, *suffectus, attornatus.* 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 100, I will attend my husband..for it is my Office, And will haue no atturney but my selfe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 382 His Minister, whom he hath made..his Attorney to receiue our acknowledgement.

2. (*Attorney in fact, private attorney.*) One duly appointed or constituted (by *Letter* or *Power of Attorney*) to act for another in business and legal matters, either *generally*, as in payment, receipt, and investment of money, in suing and being sued, etc., or in some *specific* act, which the principal, by reason of absence, is unable to perform in person.

Hence the contrast between 'in person' and 'by attorney,' frequent also in fig. senses.

[1292 BRITTON VI. x. § 1 Des attournez sount acuns generals, acuns especials. (NICHOLS transl., Of attorneys, some are general and some special.)] 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 344 Paid to John Smythe of Yipswych, his attorney in the kervelle of the marchaundyse, viijs. iiij*d*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 94 Then in mine owne person, I die. *Ros.* No faith, die by Attorney. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 52 a, A fem may be an Attorney to deliuer seisin to her husband. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 124 None may appear in Gods service by an Atturney. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 449/1 An attorney, unless power be specially given him for that purpose, cannot delegate his authority or appoint a substitute. *Mod.* 'Received payment. (Signed) *John Smith*, by his Attorney *William Taylor*.'

3. (*Attorney-at-Law, public attorney.*) A professional and properly-qualified legal agent practising in the courts of Common Law (as a *solicitor* practised in the courts of Equity); one who conducted litigation in these courts, preparing the case for the barristers, or counsel, whose duty and privilege it is to plead and argue in open court.

(This sense slowly disengaged itself from the preceding, as a body of professional legal agents was recognized and incorporated. The actual duties and privileges of the *attorney-at-law* also varied with time and place; in earlier times, as still in some of the United States of America, the distinction between *attorney* and *counsel* did not exist. (Cf. next sense.) From an early period the name was often used reproachfully as almost = 'knave or swindler': see quotations under b. By the Judicature Act of 1873, the title, never used in Scotland, was abolished in England, 'attorneys' being merged in the 'Solicitors of the Supreme Court.')

c 1330 *Pol. Songs* 339 Attourneis in cuntré theih geten silver for noht. [1402 *Act* 4 *Hen. IV*, xviii, Ordeignez est et estabiiz qe toutes ces attournees soient examinez par les Justices & par leur discretion leur nouns mys en rolle. (*transl.* It is ordained that all attorneys be examined by the Justices, and that at the discretion of these their names be entered on the roll.)] 1467 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 569 II. 299 He is an attorny .. in the Baylys Coort of Yermouthe. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 57 An atturney of the lawe and felowe of Graies Inne. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 177 There needs no professed attourney to open his inditement. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 4 The Law of the Land is his Gospel, and all his Cases of Conscience are determined by his Attorney. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. III. 25 An attorney at law answers to the procurator, or proctor, of the civilians and canonists. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, two of his Majesty's Attorneys of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas at Westminster, and Solicitors of the High Court of Chancery. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* lxvi. § 87 From and after the commencement of this Act all persons admitted as solicitors, attorneys, or proctors of or by law empowered to practise in any Court, the jurisdiction of which is hereby transferred to the High Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal, shall be called Solicitors of the Supreme Court.

b. *a* 1400 WM. OF NASSINGTON *Spec. Vite*, MS. Bodl. 48. lf. 166 A fals atorne Ffor he folowep wt al his myzt As wel a wrong ple as a riȝt. *c* 1538 STARKEY *England* iv. 119 Justyce schold not be so defettyd .. by euery lyght and couetouse Sergeant, Proktor or Attornay. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 274 Vile attorneys, now an useless race. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 385 Johnson observed, that 'he did not care to speak ill of any man behind his back, but he believed the gentleman was an attorney.' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, Attorneys and Law-Beagles, which hunt ravenous on this Earth.

4. *transf.* An advocate, pleader, mediator. ? *Obs.*

1537 ? TINDALE *Exp. St. John* 21 We haue an aduocate and intercessour, a true attourney with the father. 1563 *Homilies Gd. Friday* I, He sytteth on the right hande of his father, as our proctoure and atturneye, pleading and suyng for vs. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 413 Therefore, deare Mother, Be the Atturney of my loue to her: Pleade what I will be, not what I haue beene.

5. Specific title of the law officer of various councils, etc. and the clerk of various courts: see also ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1494 FABYAN VII. 633 In which fray a gentylman, beynge the quenys attourney, was slayen. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1286/2 Nicholas Bacon esquier, attourneie of the court of wards. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. 27 Appointing two sufficient men to bee Clearkes or Attornies to that Councell. 1786 BEATSON *Ann. Reg.* III. 84 King's Remembrancer .. has under him eight attornies or sworn clerks. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 540/1 The master of the crown office .. is called the 'Coroner and Attorney for the Queen.'

6. *The King's Attorney*: earlier (descriptive) designation of the legal officer now called ATTORNEY-GENERAL. *Mr. Attorney*, the 'style' used in addressing (formerly also in speaking *of*) him.

1414 *Act* 2 *Hen. V*, iv, Attournes du Roy. 1546 BERTHELET transl., The kynges atturney. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 15 The kings Atturney, on the contrary, Vrg'd on the Examinations. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* 16 Wks. 1872–5 II. 47 Yesterday I carryed it [the warrant] to Mr. Atturny's. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. IV. 280 The King's Atturney. 1689 SIR R. SAWYER in *Tryal Bps.* 91 You have heard this charge which Mr. Attorney has been pleased to make against the Bishops. 1856 *Times* 26 May, *Witness.* I'll tell you, Mr. Attorney. *Sir A. Cockburn, Att. Gen.*, Don't 'Mr. Attorney' me, Sir! answer my question.

7. *attrib.*, as in *attorney-cunning*, etc.: see 3 b.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 138 Shiftiness .. attorney-cunning is a kind of thing that fancies itself .. to be talent. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. vi. 269 Kingship was not a thing of attorney mendacity.

Attorney-general.

†**1.** *gen.* A legal representative or deputy acting under a general commission or 'power' of attorney, and representing his principal in all legal matters: opposed to *attorney special* or *particular*. Plural: *attorneys general. Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON VI. x. § 2 Touz attournez generels purrount lever fins et cirographer. (NICHOLS transl., All general attorneys may levy fines and make chirographs.)] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 203 Call in his Letters Patents that he hath By his Atturneyes generall to sue His Liuerie. 1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Atturney General is he, who by general authority is appointed to manage all our affairs or Suits .. Attorney Special or Particular is he that is imployed in one or more Causes particularly specified.

2. spec. *Attorney-General, Attorney General*: a legal officer of the state empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party. In England, Ireland, Isle of Man, most of the British Colonies and settlements, and in the United States, the title of the first ministerial law-officer of the government, also of his or her Majesty's attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and county palatine of Durham. Plural (better): *Attorney-Generals.*

The designation began in England, where this officer was at first merely the king's attorney (see above 6), called from the reign of Edward IV, 'the king's general attorney,' to distinguish him from those appointed to act on special occasions, or in particular courts. The descriptive designation seems to have grown into a title during the 16th c. The A. G. is now a member of the Ministry (but not of the Cabinet), and usually has a seat in the House of Commons.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, xvi. § 2 The kinges generall attorney, and general Solicitour, which for the time is. 1585 in Somers *Tracts* (1809) I. 214 Then began John Popham Esq. her Majestys Attorney-general, as followeth. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 31 Sr John Dauis Knight, his Maiesties Attorny Generall for Ireland. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4482/3. *a* 1733 NORTH *Life Bar. Guildf.* (1742) 18 His admission into the Conversation of Mr. Attorney-General Palmer .. proved of great use to him .. For Mr. Attorney .. was a very great Book Lawyer. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 334/1 Attorneys-General, Judges, and Hangmen. 1812 L. HUNT *ibid.* 24 Aug. 529/1 Attorney-Generals should be restricted.

Hence, **Attorney-generalship.**

1871 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov., Might have seen the Attorney-Generalship filled once more by the Member for Richmond. 1876 in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 384 The nomination of Mr. O'Conor as a candidate for the attorney-generalship.

Atto·rney, *sb.*[2] Also 5 atorne, 6 atturneie, -ourney, 7 -urney. (In 7 *Sc.* actorney, -ay.) [a. OF. *atournée, attornée, actournée*, 'action of attorning, function of the attorney,' sb. fem. from pa. pple. = L. **attornāta* (but actually latinized in med.L. as *attornātio, attornātus* 4th decl., whence OF. *atorné* in same sense.]

†**1.** The action of appointing a legal representative, legal commission, procuration. (The phrase 'by attorney' perh. orig. belonged to this.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 83, I, by Attourney, blesse thee from thy Mother. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 168 For ilk actorney, and commission twa shillings. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* v. vi. (1718) 270 Mine eye, by Contemplations great attorney, Transcends the crystal pavement of the skie.

Now used only in,

2. *Letter* or *Warrant of Attorney*: a legal document by which a person appoints one or more persons to act for him as his attorney or attorneys, either *generally* or in a *specific* transaction. *Power of A.*: the authority conferred by such a document, now used also for the document itself.

[*a* 1432 in Rymer *Fœdera* X. 500 Habet Literas Regis de Generali Attornatu.] 1461 *Paston Lett.* 408 II. 37, I wold a new dede and letter of atorne were mad. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 145/2 They deliuered .. their letters of atturneie vnto their said agents. 1611 COTGR., *Attournée*, a letter of Atturney. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 369 Letters of protection and attorney being still granted. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. vii. 35 By his order .. or by virtue of his power of attorney. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* XXII. 175 Payments and acts by any trustee .. under a power of attorney.

Atto·rney, *v.* [f. the sb.] To perform by attorney or proxy.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 30 Their Encounters (though not Personall) hath been Royally attorneyed with enter-change of Gifts.

Atto·rneydom. [See -DOM.] The body of attorneys collectively or abstractly. (*Contemptuous.*)

1881 *Standard* 22 Aug. 5/2 The narrow and captious argument of 'attorneydom.' 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 16/2 A strong element of what Mr. John Bright has been pleased to call attorneydom.

Atto·rneyism. [See -ISM.] The practice of attorneys, or that attributed to the 'rascally attorney'; unscrupulous cleverness. (*Vituperative.*)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. VII. v. 258 Vanish, then, thou rat-eyed Incarnation of Attorneyism. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II, Instinctively abhorrent of attorneyism and the swindler element. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 28 June 835/2 The peculiarity, however, of that kind of cleverness which .. is called attorneyism, is that it frequently overreaches itself.

Atto·rneyship. [See -SHIP.]

1. The acting as an attorney for another; proxy.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 56 Marriage is a matter of more worth, Then to be dealt in by Atturney-ship. 1598 FLORIO, *Procuraria* .. the doing or managing of another mans busines by atturneyship. 1763 CHURCHILL *Poems* Ded., But you my Lord renounced Attorneyship.

2. The profession and practice of an attorney; also = ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

1611 COTGR., *Attournance*, an atturneyship, or, the following of a cause by an Atturney. 1634 in 3*rd Rep. R. Com. Hist. MSS.* 283/1 Succeeding in the atturneyship your countriman Noy. 1861 SPEDDING *Bacon* I. 266 Christmas passed away without any resolution concerning the Attorneyship.

Attornment (ătɔ̄·rnmĕnt). *Law.* Forms: see ATTORN *v.* [a. OF. *atournement*, f. *atourner*: see ATTORN and -MENT.]

1. A turning over; transference, assignment.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 251 The attournment or making them over to man to be received by him.

2. *spec.* The transference of his homage and service by a tenant to a new feudal lord; *hence*, legal acknowledgement of the new landlord.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* I. xx. (1638) 35 The feoffee hath right .. to the rents, if there be atturnements. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 10 No attournement can make an euill graunt to bee good. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. II. 72 The lord also could not alienate his seignory without the consent of his tenant, which consent of his was called an attornment. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 3. 227 The necessity for attornment was done away with by 4 Anne, c. 16.

†**Attou·ch,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *attouche-r* to touch on, f. *à* to + *toucher*, OF. *tochier* to touch.] To touch (lightly). Hence

Attouching *vbl. sb.*, **Attouchment,** the action of touching lightly, contact. (All in Caxton only.)

c 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i, And [Circe] attouchyd the water in fanstosme & syth departed. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D vj, So many euylle dedes bicomen by foolisshe attouchementis. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. i. 6/2 He embracyd and kyssyd her, In makynge fowle attowchynges.

Attouir, attour, var. ATOUR *adv.* and *prep.*

†**Attou·rne,** *v. Obs.* [? phonetic var. of *retourne, return.*] = RETURN.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1237 (Wright) The day approcheth of her attournyng [*Six-text*, retournynge]. 1470 HARDING *Chr.* x, He woulde .. with Troyans to their lande attourne.

†**Atto·xicated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *at-, ad-* to + *toxicāre* to poison.] = Intoxicated.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Mind* II. iii. § 1. 70 A villanous Passion of Love .. with an attoxicated delight imprisoneth the affection.

Attract (ătræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *attract-* ppl. stem of *attrah-ĕre* to draw to, f. *at-, ad-* to + *trahĕre* to drag, draw. Formed on analogy of the verbs *abstract, contract*, which preceded it in use, and had been formed on the ppl. adjs. *c* 1400.]

To draw to or towards oneself. Only *trans.*

†**1.** To draw in, take in by drawing or suction:

a. fluids, nourishment, as the vessels of the body do; To absorb.

1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man.* 7 b, An attractife power .. geuen to the wombe, to attracte and drawe towardes itselfe the seede. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xi. 96 The internal vessels being heated will more strongly attract, and expell.

b. the breath; To inhale. (cf. L. *pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam.*)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 209 Animals that do attract and deliver their breath more strongly. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 603 To speak inwardly, as do the *Ventriloqui*, by attracting the Breath.

†c. ideas; To take in. (Cf. 'swallow.') *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 181 A hundred thousand times more then thought can attract, or supposition apprehend.

†**2.** To draw to or toward oneself by taking hold of; to pull, drag in. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exper.* II. (1682) 16 That the Thumb sticking in the angle *P*, the rest of the fingers may attract the Lever *L*, and so force, etc. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 222 Out of the History of Moses touching the Universal Flood, and the History of Deucalion, Ovid made up his first Book, attracting in a great measure to the latter what was written of the former by Moses.

3. To draw to itself by invisible influence: †a. Said of medical applications, as a poultice. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 2 Medicines which do drawe and attracte be of whote temperature and subtyle partes.

b. Said of physical forces: the word appropriated to the action of all bodies upon each other under the influence of gravitation, of electrical and magnetic bodies upon certain substances, and the like.

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 Iron nailes would attract the Compasse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv, Jet and amber attracteth straws and light bodies. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2041 This Substance is Electrical, attracting (to speak with the Vulgar,) when heated, straw, Feathers, etc. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Every particle in nature is proved to attract every other particle. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.*, The sun attracts all the planets .. inversely as the square of their distances from its centre.

c. Said of influencing the will and action of men or animals, so as to cause them to come near; *e.g.* to draw them by expected advantages, curiosity, admiration, sympathy.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) II. 131 Secretly to enuegle and attract such persons of ye nobility to ioyne with and take her part. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 69 It has attracted the City round about it. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) What nymph could e'er attract such crowds as you! 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 15 A great capital attracts great talent. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 9 Color, scent, and honey are the three characteristics by which insects are attracted to flowers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 June 5/1 The cricket ground .. had never previously attracted such large gatherings.

d. Said of drawing to oneself parasites, disease, damp, dust, the shafts of wit, criticism, etc., by

exposing a surface which intercepts them, or by presenting conditions favourable to their settlement.

1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 Private vices have not dignity sufficient to attract the censure of the press. *Mod.* Conditions which attract fever; likely to attract the cholera.

4. Hence (from 3 c, d), without any material movement: a. To draw forth or excite towards oneself the pleasurable emotions of a person, so that he 'feels drawn' to the source of attraction, and takes pleasure in dwelling upon it in contemplation or thought. (Either the person or emotion may be the object.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 89 'Tis that miracle, and Queene of Iems That nature prankes her in, attracts my soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 152 Adornd She was indeed, and lovely to attract Thy Love. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 The beauty of the animate and the human began to attract me. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2 (1882) 118 John ..had a strange gift of attracting friends and of winning the love of women.

b. To draw forth, and fix upon oneself the attention (of eyes, ears, mind), or notice, of others.

1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 169 A wife .. Made to attract his eyes, and keep his heart. *a* 1808 PORTEUS *Lect.* I. ii. (R.) A new star..attracted the notice of those illustrious strangers. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2. 20 Our attention was attracted by a singular noise.

† Attra·ct, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 attraict. [Formed after F. *attrait*, in 17th c. *attraict*, but going back in spelling to L. *attractus* (4th decl.), the original of the Fr.] Attraction; chiefly in *pl.* attractive qualities, charms.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 198 Shee on her part corresponds, and with a willing assent glides after these attracts. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Amorous Pr.* III. i. 364 Oh Madam ask your eyes, Those powerful attracts. 1673 H. STUBBE *Furth. Vind. Dutch War* 27 The Image of some Hero, which is all life, charm, and attraict.

Attra·ctabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality or fact of being attractable.

1794 SIR W. JONES *Asiat. Philos.* in *Asiat. Res.* IV. 177 A corpuscle destitute of that natural attractibility [*sic*].

Attractable (ătræ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. ATTRACT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being attracted. Hence **Attractableness.**

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 492 Contains no part attractable by the magnet. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 157 A metallic globule..attractable by the magnet.

Attracta·tion. *Obs.* Bad form of ATTRACTION.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XIV. vi, A dolorifick ligation causes a greater attractation of blood and spirits.

Attracted (ătræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ATTRACT *v.* + -ED.] Drawn to or towards (the agent), drawn in or up. (In various senses of the vb.)

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 119 A certain attracted fume drawne up on high by the operation of the Sunne. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 1839 Breath, that is to say attracted air. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 37 Like all attracted things, he quicker flies, The place approaching where the attraction lies. 1856 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1871) I. xiii. 374 The attracted end of the needle.

† Attra·ctical, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ATTRACT, on incorrect analogies: cf. *tactical.*] Of the nature of attraction; 'attractional.'

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 93 Some stones are endued with an electrical or attractical vertue.

Attracting (ătræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of drawing; attraction.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 13 A power and vertue of healing and attracting. 1611 COTGR., *Attraiement*, an attracting, or drawing unto. [Now chiefly gerundial.]

Attra·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That attracts: a. physically; b. emotionally, attractive (*? obs.*). Hence **Attra·ctingly** *adv.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. of Gentry* III. v. 53 The .. attracting songs of the Syrens. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. iv. 16 The most attracting ornament in it. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 163 Place the two attracting poles..on the middle of one of the bars. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iv. 117 The attracting force of the atom of a given body. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. lv. IV. 103 She had been attractingly wrought upon by the refined negations he presented to her.

Attraction (ătræ·kʃən). [a. F. *attraction*, 16th c. (in 13th c. *attration*), or ad. L. *attractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attrahĕre*: see ATTRACT *v.* and -TION.]

I. The action of drawing or sucking in.

† 1. The drawing in or absorption of matter by any vessel of the body; the taking in of food. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 46 Augmentation of heat, wherby hapneth the more attraction of thynges to be digested. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* N ij, Debylitie of attraction in ye milte. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v, Attraction is a ministering faculty, which as a loadstone doth iron, draws meat into the stomach, or as a lamp does oil.

† 2. The drawing in of the breath, inspiration, inhalation. *Obs.*

1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 232 It behoveth they should have both Attraction and Respiration. 1638 VENNER *Tobacco* 411 Not sucking it into your windepipe and throat, with a sudden, or strong attraction.

II. The action or faculty of drawing to or towards the subject; the force that so draws; the fact of being so drawn.

† 3. *Med.* The action of drawing humours, etc.; *concr.* an application that so draws, a poultice, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iv, The vsage of the herbe..for to make vyolent attraction. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 14 Attractions must be applyed, as Pigeon's dung, Sope

† 4. Pulling, dragging, traction. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 Neither do they [Cartilages]..be extended by Attraction, as doe the Ligamentes.

5. The action of a body or substance in drawing to itself, by some physical force, another to which it is not materially attached; the force thus exercised.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 439 The Sunnes a Theefe, and with his great attraction Robbes the vaste Sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 704 Similitude of Substance will cause Attraction, where the Body is wholy freed from the Motion of Gravity. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 243 Attraction is an Operation, or Virtue, or Influence of distant Bodies upon each other through an empty Interval, without any Effluvia or Exhalations or other corporeal medium to convey and transmit it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 79 Attraction, according to the true sense of the word, supposes one body to act upon another at a distance, or where it is not. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 265 A reciprocal tendency to unite, which is designated, and sometimes thought to be explained, by the merely descriptive word *attraction.*

Hence: The appropriate term for all the physical actions of this nature; (in every case *attraction* is used to name the *power* or *force* inferred, as well as the simple action of which we are cognizant).

a. *Magnetic attraction*: the action of a magnet or loadstone in drawing and attaching iron to itself. *Electric attraction*: the similar action of electrified substances upon certain other bodies.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 906 The Drawing of Amber and Iet, and other Electrick Bodies, and the Attraction in Gold of the Spirit of Quick-silver. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 14 To solve the motion of the Sea, and Magnetick Attractions. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* 370 Two magnets, heaven and earth, allude to bliss; The larger loadstone that, the nearer this; The weak attraction of the greater fails. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii, The attraction between electrified and unelectrified substances is merely a consequence of their altered state.

b. *Attraction* of *gravity* or *gravitation*: that which exists between all bodies, and acts at all distances, with a force proportional to their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The attraction of gravity is one of the greatest and most universal principles in all nature. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xiv. § 2 Brought under the one law of the mutual attraction of all particles of matter. 1858 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 564 In so far as their orbits can remain unaltered by the attractions of the planets. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. i, With gravity there is no selection: no particular atoms choose, by preference, other particular atoms as objects of attraction.

c. *Molecular attraction*: that which takes place between the molecules of bodies, and acts only at infinitely small distances. *A. of cohesion*: that by which the particles composing a body are kept together. *A. of adhesion*: that by which certain substances, when brought into contact, stick together. *Capillary A.*: that whereby a liquid is drawn up or ascends through a hair-like tube.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cyclopædia* s.v., That which does not extend to sensible distances .. a late ingenious author chuses to call the *attraction of cohesion.* 1788 REID *Act. Powers* I. vi, The powers of corpuscular attraction, magnetism, electricity, gravitation. 1813 DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 35 Attraction of cohesion .. enables fluids to rise in capillary tubes .. hence it is sometimes called capillary attraction. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 50 Usually called capillary or molecular attraction. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 2 Attraction which is effective only at insensible distances .. has been called *contiguous attraction.*

d. *Chemical attraction* = AFFINITY 9.

1790 NICHOLSON *Chem.* vii. (*title*) On the Attractions exerted between Bodies, particularly those which the Chemists call Elective Attractions. 1813 DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 35 Chemical attraction, the power by which different species of matter tend to unite into one compound. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xx. 208 Both the compounds will be decomposed by the mutual interchange of their constituents, and two new compounds will be formed. All instances of this kind are said to result from *double elective attraction*, or *complex affinity.* 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. i, That molecular attraction which we call chemical affinity.

e. *fig.* Personal influence, figured as magnetic.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 160 ₱ 5 Many natures..seem to start back from each other by some invincible repulsion. There are others which immediately cohere whenever they come into the reach of mutual attraction. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. v. 323 The subtle, but powerful attraction of the greater mind over the less.

6. The action of causing men or animals to come to one by influencing their appetites or desires; or of encouraging the visits of things by providing fit conditions for their settlement.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 75 And all the nations summoned to the throne .. None need a guide, by sure attraction led. *Mod.* The attraction of the disaffected to his standard.

7. The action of drawing forth interest, affection, or sympathy; the power of so doing; attractive influence.

1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. xiii. 256 Place your glory in .. kind attraction. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II, There are two different kinds..of human attraction: One which simply disturbs, unsettles, and makes you uneasy.

1884 V. LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLV. 33 Boars and stag hunts had no attraction for quiet men of business.

8. A quality which draws forth the interest or admiration; an attracting quality. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 46 She, questionless, with her sweet harmony And other choice attractions, would allure. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ₱ 5 She had new Attractions every time he saw her. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 72 ₱ 11 The ornament of superficial attractions. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 158 By no means destitute of typographical attractions.

9. A thing or feature which draws people by appealing to their desires, tastes, etc.; *esp.* any interesting or amusing exhibition which 'draws' crowds. (Littré, in his Supplement, says that this 'English sense' of attraction began to be borrowed in French about the era of the Great Exhibitions, and had then, in 1869, become quite current.)

1862 W. ADAMS *Guide I. Wight* (1873) 108 The Pier is of course the great 'lion' and main attraction of the place. *Mod.* The Health Exhibition has been the great attraction of the season (1884).

Attra·ctionless, *a.* void of attractions, unattractive.

1882 *Glasg. Her.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The bare, attractionless area.

Attra·ctionally, *adv.* [Implies an adj. *attractional.*] In manner of, or by way of, attraction.

1883 *American* VI. 172 The advance and retreat of the water react attractionally upon the plummet.

† Attra·ctionist. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who accounted for phenomena by a theory of attraction.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 583 The attractionists were in raptures with that which they perceived .. in electrical bodies.

Attractive (ătræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 attrective. [a. F. *attractif, -ive* (14th c.), cogn. with Pr. *atractiu*, It. *attrattivo*, f. as if repr. L. **attractīvus*, f. *attract-*: see ATTRACT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the attribute of attracting; apt or tending to attract.

† 1. Having the attribute of drawing or sucking in; absorptive. *Obs.*

1540 [see ATTRACT *v.* 1]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 192 By debilitie of the digestiue facultie, or of the Attractiue. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v, This attractive power is very necessary in plants, which suck up moisture by the root. 1713 C'TESS. WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 91 Vapours Which .. rise In Clouds to the attractive Brain.

† 2. *Med.* Having the property of 'drawing' matter or humours. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlvii. 22 b, For aches and peyne in the armes use seare clothes that be attractyve. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 46 A sore bitten with a venemous beast, can not be healed, except by an attractiue medicine. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 630 Drawing or attractive plaisters. 1786 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (Rees), *Attractives*, or *attractive remedies*..which are to be externally applied.

† 3. Having the property of drawing to itself by contact. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 81 The tongue of a Cat is very attractive and forcible like a file, attenuating by licking the flesh of a man.

4. Having the property of drawing to itself by some physical force bodies not materially attached to it; of the nature of attraction.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 There is not in that voidnesse any puissance attractive of bodies. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 527 The attractive power of the loadstone. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 466 It feels th' attractive Earth's Magnetick Force. 1794 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 46 Sir Isaac Newton has shewn that the sun, by its attractive power, retains the planets of our system in their orbits. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 67 The intensity of the attractive impulses.

b. *fig.* Drawing as by magnetic influence.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 117 Here's Mettle more attractiue. 1642 BP. ANDREWES *Pattern Cath. Doctr.* 109 Love is the lode-stone attractive of love.

5. Having the quality of drawing (living beings) by influencing their will and action.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 91 She hath blessed and attractiue eyes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Ep. Vespas., Although your gentlenesse and humanitie be one way attrective, and induceth me to draw neare unto your presence. 1730 SOUTHALL *Buggs* 32 My Liquor has an attractive as well as the destructive Quality, and thereby does bring out and destroy every live Bugg. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 60 The repelling influence of pain as well as the attractive one of pleasure.

6. Having the quality of attracting attention, interest, affection, or other pleasurable emotion; interesting, engaging, pleasing, winning, alluring. (Now the most frequent use.)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 389 By his attractiue vertues..confirmed to him the hearts of all his Subiects. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 410/2 Decency, the attractivest motive of affection. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, Interesting and attractive for those who love to hear an old man's stories of a past age. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 103 It tells it in a style almost as attractive as a novel. 1878 OUIDA *Friendship* I. 85 'Do you think her attractive?' 'No, not at all.'

B. *sb.*

† 1. *Med.* A 'drawing' medicament. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 619 The safest way .. to cure the poyson, is by attractives. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 288 Set Cupping glasses to it; also other Attractives. 1786 [see A 2].

† 2. That which draws like a magnet. Also *fig.*

1581 R. NORMAN (*title*) The new Attractive, containing a short Discourse of the Magnet or Loadstone, now first found out. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1736) 267 The impiety of men is the forcible attractive of God's vengeance. *a* 1652

J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 359 That powerful attractive which by a strong and divine sympathy draws down the virtue of heaven into the souls of men.

† **3.** A thing or circumstance which attracts attention, or interest, or draws people to see it; an 'attraction.' *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii. 34 And, then, the dressing Is a most maine attractive! 1765 DODDRIDGE in *Mem.* viii. § 4. (1823) 221 God has removed so powerful an attractive from earth.

† **4.** A quality that attracts morally or through pleasurable emotions; *esp.* an attractive personal quality. *Obs.* (A very favourite word in the 17th and 18th centuries; now replaced by ATTRACTION.)

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 187 He had very fine attractives, as being a good piece of a scholar. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 194 The Women that are caught by these Attractives, must be very silly. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 4 The attractives of her Beauty. *a* 1805 BEDDOME *Disc.* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiii. 8 The powerful attractives of divine grace.

Attra·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an attractive manner, in a manner that attracts, or draws; by way of or with attraction.

1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* 1578 ('Ord. MS.' L.) And their glad ears attractively retain With what at Sinai Abraham's God had told. 1648 ROUS *Balm of Love* 3 Attractively amiable. 1871 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 286 A medium attractively, and not repulsively elastic. 1878 ROFFE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 18 The song was most attractively given.

Attra·ctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Attractive quality; aptness to draw to itself.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6136 The .. body will emulate Amber in brightness and the attractiveness of straw. 1684 in Birch *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 268 Observing the attractiveness of hot iron. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. xiv. 293 (T.) The same attractiveness in riches, the same relish in sovereignty. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* vii. 190 The liveliness and attractiveness which interest boys.

Attractor (ătræ·ktəɹ). Also 7–8 **-er.** [Noun of agent (on Latin analogies), f. ATTRACT.]

1. That which attracts or draws to itself.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 81 Amber draweth them not .. they cannot rise unto the Attractor. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 32 *note*, Which attraction .. of the lesser Bodies to that greater and most prevalent Attracter the Earth, is called their Gravity. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xli. 65 The seven hills were themselves great attractors of rain.

2. One who draws by sympathy or moral force.

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Answ. Humb. Rem.* (1653) 90 The chiefe attractor of the rebellious party. 1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Eng.* 343 (T.) True attracters of love.

† **Attra·ctory,** *a. Med. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *attractōrius*, f. *attract-*: see ATTRACT *v.* and -ORY.] Acting as an attractor (of humours, etc.).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 159 In this [fever] especially Hippocrates propounded his attractory Broths.

Attrahent (æ·trăhĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *attrahent-em*, pr. pple. of *attrahĕre* to draw to: see ATTRACT *v.*] **A.** *adj.* That attracts, drawing, attracting. **B.** *sb.* (sc. agent.)

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 518 The humours, which easily follow the attrahent medicament. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xv. 127 The motion of steel to its attrahent. 1786 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (Rees) s.v., Attrahents are the same with what we otherwise call drawers, ripeners, maturantia, etc.

† **Attra·p,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *attrape-r*, OF. *atraper*, f. *à* to, at + *trappe* TRAP.] To catch in, or as in, a trap; to entrap.

1524 *State Pa. Hen.* 8, VI. 258 To practise and attrapp Mons. de Bourbon. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 36 He .. hes strowed all our wayes with girnes, to attrape our saules. 1681 DINELEY *Tour in Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc* Ser. II. II. 24, I have seen his hunts men halter, at-trap, and put ropes upon ye heads of good bucks.

† **Attra·p,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Chiefly in pa. pple. attrapped, attrapt. [f. A- *pref.* II + TRAP *v.*] Furnished with trappings. (Said of a horse.)

1580 BARET *Alv.* A 704 Attrapped royally, *Instratus ornatu regio.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 39 And all his steed With oaken leaves attrapt. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 858 (R.) Shall your horse bee attrapped and barbed more richly? 1693 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 178 Attrap, *Phaleris ornare.*

† **Attray·,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *attrai-re*, *attray-ant*:–L. *attrahĕre* to ATTRACT. Cf. *betray.*] To attract, draw away.

1579 BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* 40 The third intention wherefore bleeding is made, is for to attray.

† **Attray·ant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 atr-. [a. F. *attrayant*, OF. *atrayant*, pr. pple. of *a(t)-traire* to attract.] Attracting.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 61 The graciouse atrayans regardes that she gaf afte times unto the preu Jason.

† **Attrecta·tion.** *Obs.* Also 7 attract-. (Attrection in Cockeram.) [ad. L. *attrectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attrectā-re* to touch, handle, f. *at-* = *ad-* to + *tractāre* to handle.] Touching, handling, feeling with the hands.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 237 What through the affluence of humours, what through attrectation. 1623 COCKERAM, *Attrection*, a handling, or feeling. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 176 Which like .. the apples of Sodom, vanished and perished in the Attrectation.

Attri·buate, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. F. *attribué*: see -ATE[2].] By-form of ATTRIBUTE *ppl. a.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Their mater is attribuate to them at the very begynnynge of theyr creacyon.

† **Attri·bue,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *attribue-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *attribuĕre.*] To ATTRIBUTE.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, Hit must be attribued and remitted unto the Greekyssh bokes and langage. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 87/4 To attrybue it to the mercy of God. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. vi. 14 To the seygnourye of a [= one] Cyte he attrybued and gate so many other.

Attributable (ătri·biŭtăb'l), *a.* [f. ATTRIBUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being attributed or ascribed, *esp.* as owing to, produced by.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 65 Not strictly attributable to any thing without us. 1678 EVELYN *Silva* (ed. 3) Pref., Experiments justly Attributable to several Members of the Royal Society. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xvii. § 4 How much is attributable to that cause.

† **Attri·butary,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [On form-analogy of *tributary.*] To be attributed.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 58 As if the whole energy of the act were soly attributary to himself.

† **A·ttribute,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *attribūt-us*, pa. pple. of *attribuĕre*, f. *at-*, *ad-* to + *tribuĕre* to assign, bestow, grant, yield, deliver. After the formation of the verb *to attribute*, the regular *attributed* gradually took its place as pa. pple., and *attribute* not being needed as an adj. became obs. Cf. -ATE[2].] Attributed; assigned, given.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 5 Power is appropryd to the fader . to the sone wysdome is attrybute: and to the holy ghost is attrybute grace. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palme Sund.* (1823) 51 All these honorable names be attribute by theym vnto hym. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 48 Heccate, which name is attribute to Diana.

Attribute (æ·tribiut), *sb.* [prob., in the main, a subst. use of ATTRIBUTE *ppl. a.*, though the L. *attribūtum* (neuter sb. from the pa. pple. *attribūtus*), common in theological language, or its F. adaptation *attribut* (14th c. in Littré), may well have been the prototype.]

1. A quality or character ascribed to any person or thing, one which is in common estimation or usage assigned to him; hence, *sometimes*, an epithet or appellation in which the quality is ascribed.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 193 To the Sone connynge doth longe expres, Therwith the Serpent dyd Adam asay .. Thus the secunde person attrybute Was only towchyd by temptacion. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 44 The verie *Etimologie* of the name [God] .. declaring plainely the nature of the attribute, which is all one as if we sayd *good.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 195 Mercy is aboue this sceptred sway .. It is an attribute to God himselfe. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 3/2 The attribute of Wise .. was conferr'd upon the rest in respect of their moral Rules and Practice. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xiii. 88 It is surprising how soon historical personages become invested with romantic attributes.

† **2.** Distinguished quality or character; honour, credit, reputation ascribed. (Cf. the parallel use of *quality, rank, position*, etc. in 'a person of *quality*,' i. e. '*quality* worth naming.') *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 22 It takes From our achievements .. The pith and marrow of our attribute. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 125 Much attribute he hath, and much the reason, Why we ascribe it to him. *c* 1690 TEMPLE *Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 194 Cæsar .. possessed very eminently all the Qualities .. that enter into the composition of an Heroe, but failed of the Attribute or Honour.

3. A material object recognized as appropriate to, and thus symbolic of, any office or actor; *spec.* in *Painting, Sculpture*: A conventional symbol added, as an accessory, to denote the character or show the identity of the personage represented.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 191 His Scepter shewes the force of temporall power, The attribute to awe and Maiestie. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Rome, The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear and a shield. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Attributes*, The Club is an attribute of Hercules. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* V. 492 A crown, an attribute of sovereign power. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 19 A .. remnant of marble, which shows that he also held a long attribute in his left hand. 1883 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 6 A small room full of his rifles and other implements and attributes of sport.

4. A quality or character considered to belong to or be inherent in a person or thing; a characteristic quality.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) I. 151 *Attribute* is a word properly convertible with *quality*, for every quality is an attribute and every attribute is a quality; but in our language, custom has introduced a certain distinction in their application. Attribute is considered as a word of loftier signification, and is, therefore, conventionally limited to qualities of a higher application. Thus, for example, it would be felt as indecorous to speak of the qualities of God, and as ridiculous to talk of the attributes of matter.

(This distinction is hardly borne out by historical usage. Originally, 'the attributes of God' was preferred probably because men assumed no knowledge of the actual *qualities* of the Deity, but only of those more or less fitly 'attributed' him; i. e. 'attributes' in sense 1. But the exalted sense 2 may have associated itself with the expression in the minds of many who used it. J. A. H. M.)

[Cf. 1400 and 1596 in sense 1.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 26 All other fabulous fictions and attributes given unto them [the Gods] .. have been devised only to give contentment to the readers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 1 The attributes and acts of God, as far as they are revealed to man. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 208 Neither Matter, nor Motion as its Attribute and Property, can have existed from all Eternity. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 72 Demonstrations of the Being and Attributes of God. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 2 An attribute or quality of those articles only which it requires some portion of voluntary human labour to produce. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 208 Truth, wisdom, power, justice, holiness and other attributes .. have in God their real being; in creatures a shadow of being only. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 359 Endowed with all the highest attributes of the statesman.

b. *rarely applied to*: A bodily quality.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, Beauty was an attribute of the family. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. 130, I will begin with her exterior attributes.

c. in *Logic*, That which may be predicated of any thing; a quality, mode of existence, affection; *strictly* an essential and permanent quality.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* 440 Every attribute is what the ancients called an universal. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 4 Whiteness, again, is the name of a quality or attribute of those things. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* i. 8 The Concept is the Intuition stripped of its contingent or unessential attributes or marks.

5. *Gram.* Sometimes used for: A word denoting an attribute; an attributive word; a predicable. *esp.* in *Sentence Analysis*: = Attributive adjunct, *i. e.* an adjective, or a word, phrase, or clause, performing the function of an adjective.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 56 By Attributes Mr. Harris means Adjectives, Verbs, and Participles. 1867 MORELL *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) 53 The attribute to the noun, *i. e.* the adjective or whatever takes the place of the adjective. 1873 J. CURTIS *Analysis* 5 The subject may be enlarged by an attribute.

Attribute (ătri·biut), *v.* [f. the prec. ppl. adj., which continued for some time to act as the pa. pple. of this, alongside of *attributed.* The poets down to Dryden and Scott show the pronunciation *attribu·te* or *a·ttribute*, as in the ppl. adj. and sb.]

I. As an external act.

1. To assign, bestow, give, concede, yield *to* any one, as his right (property, title, authority, worship, honour). *arch.* or *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 375 These two townes were attributed to Flaunders by reason of gage. 1537 HEN. VIII in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 49 Whether this word Sacrament be, and ought to be, attribute to the Seven only? 1565 T. RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 184 II. 201 All honor that maye be attributed unto anye man by a wyf. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 62 Idolatry is a Diuine Worship, attributted to Idols. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255 The power of depriving the subject of his birthright [was] attributed to .. the legislature.

b. To give or ascribe in assertion (praise or honour).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F ij b, To whom vndoubtedly, the praise and commendation is chiefly to be attrybuted. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 15 What celsitude of honour Plinius Secundus attributeth to Trajan in his funeral oration.

2. To add to the representation of a personage, the conventional symbolic 'attribute.' *rare.*

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. ii. 25 The trite and obvious insignia of a river God are attributed.

II. As a mental act.

3. To ascribe *to* as belonging or proper; to consider or view as belonging or appropriate *to.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 45 In the felycyte of man you put dyverse degres, to some attrybutyng more, and to some les. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 836 God attributes to place No sanctity, if none be thither brought By men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxiv. 409 They .. attribute the Highest place to that which is divine. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 6 A sense is attributed to them which was never intended.

† **4.** *To attribute* (*much*), etc.: to ascribe great importance *to*, to hold in high estimation. *Obs.*

1586 *Let. to Earle Leycester* 32, I attribute not so much to mine owne iudgement. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 4 Epiphanius .. doeth attribute so much vnto it [the LXX], that he holdeth the Authours thereof .. for Prophets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 565 Attributing overmuch to things Less excellent. *Ibid.* IX. 320 Eve, who thought Less attributed to her Faith sincere.

5. To ascribe as a quality or 'attribute' belonging, proper, or inherent. (To attribute wisdom to one = to hold that he is wise.)

1534 MORE *Answ. Pois. Bk.* Wks. 1121/1 To attribute to hys manhed y[t] property which onely is appropried to his godhed, is to confounde bothe y[e] natures in Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 22 In all this Iob sinned not, nor charged God foolishly [*marg.* attributed folly to God]. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 172 Such a strange Efficacy in the Bread of the Eucharist, as their Miraculous Relations do Attribute to it. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 42 The sort of mystical character which .. is apt to be attributed to the idea of moral obligation.

6. To ascribe, impute, or refer, as an effect *to* the cause; to reckon as a consequence of.

1530 PALSGR. 440/1, I attrybute, I ascrybe the cause of a mater to one cause or other, *J'attribue.* 1626 DK. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 329 III. 234, I cannot attribute this honour to any desert in me. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 39 To the deluge he attributed the changes of the earth. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1 (1882) 268 The shrivelled arm of Richard the Third was attributed to witchcraft.

7. To ascribe *to* an author as his work.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 15 [They] whiche attribute that choyse of armes to Chaucer. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 29 Others attribute the inuention of them to St. Hierome. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 86 The people of the Island Corcyra attributed the invention of the Sphere to Nausicaa. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 157 To Gutenberg .. we are inclined to attribute that which is said to be in the characters afterwards used by Albert Pfister at Bamberg. 1854 (*title*) Edward III: a Play attributed to Shakespeare.

8. To assign in one's opinion *to* its proper time or place.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 27 To the ende he semeth to attribute that thing When men be asociate with treasures celestiall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 75 They attribute the birth of the Muses in the wood Helicon. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 12 Several copies which may fairly be attributed to the fourth century.

†9. With *complement*: To allow any one the 'attribute' of; to hold him to be.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, 192 When a Naturall Motley makes a Hood Vnto a Man, wee attribute him wise.

Attri·buted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED. (Scott accented *a·ttributed.*)] Given as an attribute or appropriate possession; ascribed as proper to.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd., If mortal charity dare claim The Almighty's attributed name. 1854 [see ATTRIBUTE *v.* 7].

Attri·buter. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who attributes; an imputer.

1611 COTGR., *Imputeur*..a putter of things vpon, an attributer of things vnto others.

Attri·buting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of ascribing as an attribute; attribution.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 36 We banish .. all attributing of any power, to any faculty of our own.

Attribution (ætribiū·ʃən). [a. F. *attribution*, 14th c. ad. L. *attribūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attribŭre* to ATTRIBUTE.] The action of attributing; the result in which this action is embodied.

I. The (external) action of bestowing.

1. The action of bestowing or assigning (in fact); bestowal. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1467 J. TIPTOFT, EARL. WORC. in *MS. Harl.* 69 No. 17 Reserving always to the Queenes Highnes and the Ladyes there present, the Attribution and Gifte of the Prize. 1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 446 The communication and attribution of the same rights, privileges, attributes. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 249 Although the Graces in none of their attributions are benignant to him.

2. Ascription in word or statement.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 39 By a gratefull Attribution, or Ascribing such names and titles unto God. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 18. 233 We .. never suspect these glorious attributions may be no more than complement or flattery. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. v. 389 The biographer's attribution of special merit to Colonel Reed.

II. The (internal) action of ascribing or imputing.

3. The assigning or ascribing of a character or quality as belonging or proper to any thing.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 246 Attribution of this power and dominion to them. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. i. 14 The attribution of prophetical language to birds. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVII. iv. § 2 The attribution of sexes to plants. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* v. (1866) I. 77 As these qualities or modes are only identified with the thing by a mental attribution, they are called attributes.

b. *Self-attribution*: ascription of honour or credit to oneself.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 184 Not to give themselves to sensual pleasures, Luxury, Vain-glory, Self-attributions.

4. The ascribing of an effect to a cause, of a work to its author, date, place, or of date and place to a work. *esp.* in *Art-criticism*: The ascription of a work of art to its supposed author.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 335 Though the same attribution..be made unto God .. wherein the action is ascribed unto God. 1805 ELLIS *E. E. Metr. Rom.* (ed. Bohn) 75 *note*, Few mistakes are more usual than the attribution of early pieces to the copyists. 1864 *Reader* 27 Feb. 261/2 That any one has been yet tempted to follow his attributions. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* i. 19 The blundering attribution of Dryden and his rivals to Corneille and Racine. 1882 J. EVANS in *Nature* XXV. 549 Of John Hyrcanus .. there are numerous copper coins of undoubted attribution.

†5. *Rhet.* The qualifying of words by attributive adjuncts; giving of epithets. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 *Epitheton* or the Quallifier, otherwise the figure of Attribution.

6. *Logic.* Predication of an attribute.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* § 60 To say that man is mortal is an act of Attribution. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 128 In each of the other forms the attribution is conditional.

III. A thing attributed.

7. Anything ascribed in one's opinion or estimation, *e.g.* ascribed name, appellation, credit, character, property, quality, meaning, or sense of a word. Also in early use = ATTRIBUTE 2. ? *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 3 Such attribution should the Dowglas haue, As not a Souldiour of this seasons stampe, Should go so generall currant through the world. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 68 Many and excellent are the attributions wch the Scripture giveth us—as Friends, Children, Heirs, &c. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 237 To which Species of Gods it was an honorary Attribution.

†8. An attributive word or adjunct, an 'attribute.' (So in L.) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Sometimes wordes suffered to go single, do giue greater sence and grace than words quallified by attributions do.

9. Authority or function granted (to a ruler, minister, delegate, court). (From mod. French.)

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 376 The legislative body shall determine the number and attributions (or functions) of the ministers. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. V. 482 Trials for homicide were only a small part of its attributions. 1865 MILL *Repr. Govt.* 125/2 Within the limits of its attributions, it makes laws which are obeyed by every citizen.

Attributive (ætri·biutiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *attributif, -ive* (Cotgr.), f. L. *attribūt-* (see ATTRIBUTE *a.*) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **attribūtīvus.*]

A. *adj.*

†1. Characterized by attributing. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 58 (*Qo.*) The will dotes that is attributive [*Folio*, inclineable] To what infectiously it selfe affects, Without some image of th' affected merit.

2. *Logic.* That assigns an attribute to a subject.

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws of Th.* (1860) § 77. 134 Attributive [judgment] where an indefinite (i.e. undistributed) predicate is assigned to the subject. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 110 In Attributive Judgments the Predicate is actually thought only connotatively, as a Mark or attribute of the Subject, and not denotatively, as the name of a class of things.

3. *Gram.* That expresses an attribute.

c 1840 DOUGLAS *Eng. Gram.* (1876) 16 Attributive adjectives are those which express the quality of an object, as, a kind friend. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 207 Nearly all attributive words were inflected. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 145 When to a noun or pronoun we attach an adjective, or what is equivalent to an adjective..this adjective or its equivalent stands in the *Attributive Relation* to the noun or pronoun, and is said to be an *Attributive Adjunct* to it.

4. So-assigned, so-ascribed (by those who essay to assign the authorship of a painting or work of art). Cf. *ascriptive, putative*, and ATTRIBUTION 4.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xiv. 206 An attributive Veronese.

B. *sb.* An attributive word, one that denotes an attribute. Applied by Harris and others to adjectives, verbs, and adverbs; by most modern grammarians only to adjectives and their equivalents.

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vi. (1786) 87 Attributives are all those principal Words, that denote Attributes, considered as Attributes. *Ibid.* 94 All Attributives are either Verbs, Participles, or Adjectives. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ix. 193 A radical, which in its simplest form and use, serves only as an attributive, in other words as an adjective, may be made to denote the quality which it ascribes, or an act by which that quality is manifested or imparted, and thus become a noun or a verb. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 18 Both Verbs and Adjectives express notions of the actions and attributes of things. Verbs *assert* the connection of the thing and its action or attribute; Adjectives *assume* this connection. To borrow a word from Mechanics, the Verb is a *Dynamic Attributive*, the Adjective is a *Static Attributive.*

Attri·butively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an attributive way; as an attribute.

1853 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* xi, Any substantive may have a word or phrase joined to it attributively. *Mod.* In *house dog*, and OE. *hūs-carl*, the simple substantive 'house' is used *attributively*, instead of an adjective or genitive case.

Attri·butiveness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being attributive.

1861 L. ALEXANDER tr. *Dorner's Pers. Christ* I. I. 24 A position fluctuating between self-sustenance and attributiveness [Ger. *Selbstständigkeit und Eigenschaftlichkeit*].

Attrimentous, obs. form of ATRAMENTOUS.

Attrist (ătri·st), *v.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *attriste-r*, f. *à* to + *triste*:—L. *tristis* sad.] To make sad, sadden.

1680 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 103 Some aires and tunes..sensibly attrist, others comfort. 1791 H. WALPOLE in *Miss Berry's Jrnl. & Corr.* I. 307 Your tender nature is not made for such spectacles; and why attrist it without doing any service.

Attrite (ătrəi·t), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *attrītus*, pa. pple. of *atterĕre*, f. *at-* = *ad-* to, at + *terĕre* to rub.]

1. Worn or ground down by friction. ? *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 40 A thing may be..chewed though it be not attrite or broken. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 1073 Or by collision of two bodies, grinde The Air attrite to Fire.

2. *Theol.* Having attrition: see ATTRITION 4.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 91 A man in confession, of attrite is made contrite by vertue of the keyes. 1817 *Tracts for Day* I. 10 The Ephesian converts again, moved by fear and therefore attrite, came and confessed.

Attrited (ătrəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Worn down by continued friction. Also *fig.*

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1770) III. 50 So glazed, so contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs in all its parts. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Met.* 47 The stream .. Rolling and bubbling through attrited sand. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. xiv. 206 The traveller..gets his individuality toned down, gets a softened and attrited character.

Attri·teness. ? *Obs.* [f. ATTRITE *a.* + -NESS.] 'The being much worn.' Bailey 1731.

Attrition (ătri·ʃən). Also 4–6 -icioun, -ycyon, etc. [ad. L. *attrītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *attrīt-*: see ATTRITE and -ION. The theological sense 4 was earliest in Eng.]

1. The action or process of rubbing one thing against another; mutual friction.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 490 They make shift for to rub and grate one wood against another, and by this attrition there fly out sparkes. 1776 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 230 Some..think that heat is produced in the lungs by the attrition of the blood in passing through them. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 70 When the mill is too slowly fed..the stones, by their attrition, are apt to strike fire.

fig. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 34 The dangerous attritions of stubborn and wrangling spirits. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. lxviii. 55 Nor have yet become callous by attrition with the world.

2. The action or process of rubbing away, wearing or grinding down, by friction.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 466 Polished by that rubbing and attrition which it meets withall, in the course and stream of the water. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. iv. § 6 The Attrition or Breaking of the Food. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 250 Pebbles and sand..decrease in size by attrition. *fig.* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* (1756) 58 The compage of all physical truths is not..always so closely maintained, as not to suffer attrition. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 354 Contact with English society exercises a constant attrition on the system of castes.

3. *Surg.* a. Rubbing away of the skin or tissue; excoriation, abrasion. b. Comminuted fracture. (With quot. 1585 cf. OF. *attrice* hæmorrhoid.)

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VI. 184 A greate medicine in all wrestyngs and attritions of lacertes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* M ij, Hemorroydes and attrycions in the fundament. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XV. i. (1678) 327 They call it Attrition, when the bone is broken into many small fragments. 1853 MAYNE *Exp. Lex., Attrition..*(*Surg.*) violent crushing of a part. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Whenever surfaces become sore by attrition, or chafe.

4. *Theol.* An imperfect sorrow for sin, as if a bruising which does not amount to utter crushing (*contrition*); 'horror of sin through fear of punishment, without any loving sense, or taste of God's mercy' (Hooker), while *contrition* has its motive in the love of God. (A sense invented by scholastic theologians in 12th c.; the earliest in Eng.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 557 Thou..wailist for thi synne and thyn offence, And hast for ferde caught attrition. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. iii. 171 Attrycyon..is a maner of contrycyon unparfyte. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 65 Three stages in the passage from vice to virtue: attrition, contrition, and repentance. The first is a sorrow for the mischiefs men have brought upon their own heads by their ill doings. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 16 Sacramental grace to raise our sorrow from attrition to contrition.

Attritive (ătrəi·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *attrīt-* (see ATTRITE), as if ad. L. **attrītīvus.*] Characterized by attrition, wearing away.

c 1850 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* ii. (1858) 246 Subjected to some further attritive process.

Attritor (ătrəi·təɹ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] He who or that which rubs away or wears down.

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 49 Another with his eradicator, a third with his attritor, all radical cures for corns.

Attritus (ătrəi·tŭs). *rare.* [f. as prec. after *detritus.*] Matter produced by rubbing away or wearing down.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. (1871) I. 71 When..the World is all decayed down into due attritus of this sort.

Attrokien: see ATROKE *v.*

Attroopment (ătrū·pmĕnt). *rare.* [a. F. *attroupement*, f. *attrouper* to assemble tumultuously, f. *à* to + *troupe* troop, crowd.] A disorderly or tumultuous troop or crowd.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XVIII. 540 In a nation truly free there are not attroopments of houseless Lazaroni, as at Naples. 1822 — in *Month. Mag.* LIII. 103 Nominated by attroopments of people.

Attry, variant of ARTRY and of ATTERY *a. Obs.*

Attune (ătiū·n), *v.* [f. AT- *pref.*[3] + TUNE *v.*; probably suggested by ATONE.]

1. To bring into musical accord. Const. *to.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 76 Gan all the quire of birdes Their diverse notes t'attune unto his lay. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 312 For Phemius to the lyre attuned the strain. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* I. 327 Fancies wild: To which with no reluctant strings Thou hast attuned thy murmurings. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iv. (1876) 144 Were all the notes perfectly attuned to the true natural scale.

b. *fig.* To bring into harmony or accord.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1365 Social friends Attun'd to happy union of soul. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 90 The mind attuned to grace and harmony.

2. To bring (a musical instrument) to the right pitch; to tune. Also *fig.*

1728 THOMSON *Spring* 1116 Harmony itself Attuning all their passions into love. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. 276 The physical causes which have 'attuned' a material organ so as to catch certain ethereal pulsations in the external world. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxi. 186, I hear the noise of instruments attuning.

3. To make tuneful or melodious.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 265 Aires, vernal aires..attune The trembling leaves. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 14 Birds ..Attune from native boughs their various lay. 1796 COLERIDGE *Dejection*, Joy lift her spirit, joy attune her voice.

Attune (ătiū·n), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. *accord*, to *accord.*] Tuneful accord, harmony.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 290 The new generations that cry In attune to our voice..'God,' 'Liberty,' 'Truth.'

Attu·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. ATTUNE *v.* + -ED.] Brought into harmony, or to right musical pitch, harmonious, accordant.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. v, [They sung] In well attuned notes a joyous lay. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Autumn. Even.*, No more your sky-larks melting from the sight Shall thrill the attuned heart-string with delight. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 501 The chords of a nicely attuned heart.

Attunement (ătiū·nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] An attuning or bringing into harmony.

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 348 The healthy attunement of the discordant faculties and forces of the soul.

Atturn, atturney, obs. ff. ATTORN, -EY.

Attyn, *Obs.* 'that not,' L. *quin*: see AT *conj.*

A-tumble (ătv·mb'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TUMBLE *v.*] In tumbling condition, tossing.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. i. 75 The sea was all a-tumble with the breeze.

† **Atu·rn,** *v. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *aturne-r, -orner, -ourner,* f. *à* to + *turner* :—L. *tornāre* to round off, f. *tornus,* Gr. *τόρνος* lathe; cf. ATOUR *sb.* and ATTORN.]

1. *trans.* To attire, array, dress, prepare fitly.

c 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich iseo a sonde cumen..leofliche aturnet.

2. To turn. (*a-* is perh. for *y-* = *ȝe* : see A *particle.*)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 284 [Er] ure Louerd .. þuruh his grace, habbe hire swuch aturned and imaked. *c* 1330 *Poem temp. Edw. II,* li, Thus is the ordre of knizt Aturned up & down.

Aturn, early f. ATOUR *sb. Obs.* dress, attire.

A-twain (ătwē·n), *advb. phr. arch.* Forms: 4 a-twayn, 4–5 a-twene, atweyn(e, 7 atwaine, 6– atwain. [f. A *prep.*[1] + TWAIN. Cf. A-TWO.]

1. In or into two parts; in two.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 116 And pieres for pure tene pulled it atweyne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 540 A sharpe Sward of Sorowe shall cleve hir hert atweyn. 1634 A. HUISH, Now earth's black mantle's cut atwaine. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 344 Upon a stone the ring smote, and atwain It broke.

2. Away from each other, asunder. Cf. ATWIN.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 74 This bitter morn That joy and me atwain hath torn.

† **Atwa·pe, atwappe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + **wapp-en,* of unknown meaning.] *intr.* To escape (with *dative* = from).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1205 Er þay at-wappene moȝt þe wach. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1167 What wylde so at-waped wyȝes þat schotten, Watz al to-raced & rent.

Atwee·l, *phr. Sc.* ? Contracted from *wat weel* = 'wot well'; sometimes aphetized to '*tweel.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 21 (JAM.) Atweel I danc'd wi' you on your birth day. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* IV, 'Tweel thou know'st na' every pang Wad wring my bosom. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Atweel I wad fain tell him.

Atween (ătwī·n), *prep.* and *adv. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 5 atwen(e, -eene, 5–6 attwen(e, 7– atween; aphetic 'TWEEN. [f. A *prep.*[1] + *-twene, -tween,* stem of BE-TWEEN, on analogy of *afore before, among bimong,* and other twin forms already in OE. *Atween* is the usual form in north. dial., but only a poetic archaism in the literary language.]

A. *prep.* Between.

c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 27 A-twene theis tweyn a gret comparison. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 442 Atwen myn armys now shall I the embrace. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C v, Assured peace attwene them. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. ii, A season atween June and May. 1842 TENNYSON *Oriana,* Thou comest atween me and the skies.

† **B.** *adv.* In between, between whiles. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 83 A bonie swaine, That Cuddy hight, him thus atweene bespake. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. vii. 35 From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet .. and kissing them atweene.

† **Atwe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *wendan* to go; cf. OE. *oðwendan.*] *intr.* To go away, escape (with *dative* = from).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 403 (Gr.) Uton oþwendan hit nu monna bearnum! 1205 LAY. 19564 Feole þer atwenden touward þan norðenden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1425 Heo mai hire guld atwende.

† **Atwi·n,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. A *pref.* 1 + ME. *twinnen* to divide, separate.] To separate, part.

? *a* 1400 *MS. Laud* No. 486 (Halliw.) The grete drede that the saule ys inne, Whan the bodye and yt schal atwynne.

† **A-twi·n,** *advb. phr.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 o twynne, o tuyn, o tuynne, a twyne, a twyny, atwinn(e, 4–5 atwynne, atwin, 4–6 atwyn. [f. A *prep.*[1] + TWIN, a. ON. *tvinn* 'two and two, in pairs, two different things'; also *tvinni* (indecl.) two. ? Or from TWIN *v.* to separate: cf. ATWIN *v.*]

1. Away from each other, asunder, apart.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9177 þe same oure atwynne þe wonede. 1330 — *Chron.* 101 Neuer þei were o twynne, vntille ded þam slouh. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xv. 39 Forsoth dissencioun is maad, so that thei departiden a twyny [*v. r.* a twynne. 1388 a twynny. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 32 Grammer and dyuynyte ben ij. facultees atwin and asundir departid. *c* 1500 *King & Barker* 127 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 10 Owr kyng and the barker partyd feyr a twyn.

2. In two, in twain.

c 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1962 And karf..hys hedde atwynne.

A-twin (ătwi·n), *advb. phr.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. TWIN after AKIN.] In the relation of twin *with.*

1879 M. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. III. xi. 418 The monster sent by one..is ethically atwin with the snake created by the other.

† **Atwi·nd,** *v. Obs.* 1–3. *Pa. t.* atwand, atwond. *Pa. pple.* atwunden, atwonde. [OE. *ætwindan,* f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *windan* to WIND.] *intr.* To escape (with *dative* = from); to depart, cease.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* i. 16 (Bosw.) Ic ána ætwánd. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8003 Þatt Crist ne shollde muȝhenn himm [Herod] Onn ane wise attwindenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3058 Moyses .. helde up is hond, And al ðis vnweder ðor atwond.

A-twist (ătwi·st), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TWIST.] On the twist, twisted, askew.

1754 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 534 This plate being set a little atwist. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 171 His limbs all atwist, and his mouth all awry.

† **Atwi·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 ætwítan, 3 etwite, 3–6 atwite, 4 atwyȝte, 4–6 attwyte. *Pa. t.* 1–3 ætwát, -witen, 3 etwat, 4 atwot. [f. AT- *pref.*[1] + OE. *wítan* to blame, reproach; cf. OE. *oðwítan.* The modern TWIT, formerly *twite,* is an aphetized form of this word.]

1. To cast an imputation upon, reproach, upbraid, blame, taunt, twit; **a.** with double object (acc. and dative): To reproach a thing *to* a person.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2304 Siþðan [him]..Gúðláf and Osláf.. ætwiton weána dǽl. 1205 LAY. 19594 Sexisce men..mine unhæle me atwiten. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1876 And hire misdedes hire atwot. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xiv. (1554) 113 a, Thyng most slaundrous theyr nobles tatwite.

b. a person *of* a thing, or *that,* etc.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth. Metr.* XXVII. 5 Hwý oðwíte ȝe wyrde eowre, þæt hio ȝeweald nafað? *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ne ne etwiteð him of his unðeau. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 485 Thilke dai schal neuer be That men schal at wite me That I schal ben of loue untrewe. *c* 1524 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 25 Of gredynes lest men the wolde attwite. 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 85, I marvel greatly thou dost me so atwite Of the doubt, that thou hast of my secretness.

c. with simple personal obj.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiii. 17 Fynd ætwítað fæcne Drihtne. 1205 LAY. 26584 Ofte heo heom atwiten. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 106 So may God answerye the Wanne thou hym atwyst. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 167 b, Who is defouled, none other should atwite.

¶ A weak pa. t. *atwytede* occurs, and an anomalous pa. t. and pple. *atwist* after *wit* to know.

1297 R. GLOUC. 33 þis word..atwytede hym & ys stat.. He yt vnderstod, þat ys child at wiste ys pouerte. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 251 And thou in thine halle me sle, For traisoun it worth atwist the.

† **Atwi·te,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + OE. *wítan* to go, proceed.] To depart, go away.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1649 And god at-wot in-to hise liȝt.

† **Atwi·ting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ATWITE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Reproaching; reproach, taunt.

1340 *Ayenb.* 194 Hi ham .. zigge þ zuo vele atuytinges. *c* 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 273 in *Babees Bk.* 139 To alle þe lordes haue ye a sight for groggynge & atwytynge.

A-twitter (ătwi·təɹ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + TWITTER.] In a twitter, twittering.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* 848 Eaves all a-twitter with swallows.

Atwixt (ătwi·kst), *prep. arch* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 atwyxen, -ixen, -ix(e, 5 -yxyn, -exyn, a-thwyx, 4– atwixt; aphetic 'TWIXT. [f. A- *pref.* 2 + *-twix(t,* stem of *betwixt*; cf. *atween.* For the variations, see BETWIXT.] Between.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 472 Atwixt noone and prime. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17 A-twyxyn, atwexyn, atwyxt, *Inter.* 1464 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 166 Maters..in debate athwyx the seid John Paston and William Yelverton. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 25 Trewes .. atwixen Charles the vij[th] .. and your predecessour Harry the sext. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* (1587) 104 Then I atwixt them both wil throw my selfe. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 383 The yellow sand They kissed atwixt the sea and land.

A-two (ătū·), *advb. phr. arch* and *dial.* Forms: 1 on tú, on twá, 3–4 atuo, 4–5 atwoo, 4–6 a to, ato, 5 o-two, 6 atoo, 3– atwo, a-two. [OE. *on tú, on twá,* in two: see A *prep.*[1] and TWO. While *a-twain* is only a literary archaism, *a-two* is also in modern dialects; the regular prose form is *in two.*]

1. In or into two parts; a-twain. *arch.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Hie heora here on tú [*v. r.* on twá] todǽldon. 1297 R. GLOUC. 375 Rychard..brec þer hys necke atuo. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 862 Alle þe gables of the shippe þey broston a to. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 291 A mouse in time may bite atwo a cable. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 49 Sawed Sigmund .. till the stone was cleft atwo.

† **2.** Away from each other, apart, asunder. *Obs.*

c 1270 *Assumpcion* 263 Sithen we ben parted atwo. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 3053 Thay token leve and wente o-two. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XV. 604 Kysseth me er that we now departen atwo.

Atwond, Atwot, pa. t. of ATWIND, ATWITE *v.*

† **Atwre·nch,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 et-. [f. AT- *pref.*[2] + *wrȩncan* to deceive by artifice, f. *wrȩnc* trick.] *intr.* To escape by wile (with *dative* = from).

c 1200 *St. Marhar.* 15 ȝef ha þus..þauieð ant þolieð ant weneð þah to etwrenchen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 812 The fox..wenth eche hunde at-wrenche.

Atypic (ăti·pik), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + TYPIC.] Not typical, not conformable to the ordinary type.

Atyse, var. ATTICE *v. Obs.* to instigate, entice.

Au-, in ME. was commonly written for AV-, and sometimes for AW-, which see for words and forms not entered under AU-.

Au, obs. form of OWE *v.*

Aualk, Aualle: see AWAKE, AFALLE.

‖ **Aubade** (*o*bā·d). [Fr., ad. Sp. *albada,* f. *alba* dawn: see -ADE.] A musical announcement of dawn, a sunrise song or open-air concert.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Aubades* (French), Songs, or Instrumentall music, sung, or playd under any ones Chamber window in the morning. 1867 *Standard* 3 Jan. 5/7 The annual aubade, or salute of drums, took place on Monday afternoon. 1873 LONGF. *Emma & Eginh.* 111 Till the crowing cock .. Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear.

‖ **Aubain** (*o*beñ). [Fr.; med.L. *Albānus*; etymol. unknown: see Littré.] A non-naturalized foreigner subject to the right of *aubaine.*

1882 BRACE *Gesta Christi* 194 The aubains..of the Middle Ages seem to have been in almost the same position with serfs.

‖ **Aubaine** (*o*bē·n). [Fr.: see prec.] (See quot.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., An embassador..is not subject to the right of *aubaine.* 1866 HAYDN *Dict. Dates,* *Aubaine,* a right of French Kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, whereby they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country, without having been naturalised, was abolished by the national assembly in 1790; re-established by Napoleon; and finally annulled July 14, 1819.

Aube, obs. form of ALB.

‖ **Auberge** (*o*bē·rʒ). Also 7 alberge. [Fr.:—*alberge,* earlier *helberge,* 11th c. *herberge,* a. MHG. *herberge,* OHG. *heri-berga,* lit. 'army-shelter,' camp, tent, inn: cf. G. *herberge,* and HARBOUR.] An inn, a place of accommodation for travellers.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 195 The alberges of the Knight Hospitallers of St. Johns. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 533 We had dined in a most miserable auberge. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. i. 2 At an auberge near the foot of the Rhone glacier.

Hence ‖ **Aubergi·ste,** keeper of an auberge.

† **Aube·rgical** *a.* (nonce-wd.).

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 178 Some tender swain had written..his fair one's name in this usual aubergical exclamation. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 25 The aubergistes impose upon us shamefully.

‖ **Aubergine** (*o*berʒi·n). [Fr., dim. of *auberge,* variant of *alberge* 'a kind of peach' (Littré), ad. Sp. *alberchigo, alverchiga,* 'an apricocke' (Minsheu 1623).] The fruit of the Egg-plant, *Solanum esculentum,* resembling a goose's egg in size and shape, and usually of purple colour; also called *Brinjal.*

1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. xii. 320 The aubergines are a species of fruit which grows in the shape of a cucumber. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 258 The tomato, the aubergine, and several other culinary plants. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Dec. 5/2, I wonder also that the aubergine did not remind him of another kitchen fruit.

† **Aubifane.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *aubifoin* 'the weed Blew-bottle, Blew-blaw, Corne-flower, Hurt-sickle' (Cotgr. 1611), of unkn. origin.] The Corn Blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) X v, The 5th colour is Sable, or Black, and signifieth, in Flowers, the Aubifane.

‖ **Aubin** (*o*beñ). [Fr., = OF. *hobin* (applied also to the horse itself), according to Diez f. Eng. HOBBY.] 'A kind of broken gait, or pace, between an amble and a gallop; reputed a defect in a horse.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Auburn (ǭ·bɒrn), *a.* Forms: 5–7 aborne, -ourne, 6 alborne, auberne, aberne, 6–7 auborn(e, abourn, aburn(e, 9 auburne, 8– auburn; also 6 abron, abrun(e, 7 abroun, abrown. [a. OF. *alborne, auborne* :—L. *alburnus* (= *subalbus,* Du Cange) nearly white, whitish. In 16–17th c. written *abron, abrune, abroun* (cf. APRON, *aperne*), which prob. originated, or at least encouraged, the idea that *auburn* was a kind of *brown* (an etymology actually adopted by Richardson), and so helped to modify the signification of the word.]

orig. Of a yellowish- or brownish-white colour; *now,* of a golden-brown or ruddy-brown colour.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. XV, Aborne heyr crispyng for thicknesse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XVII. 103 The rayes of the sonne make the heer of a man abourne or blounde. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 2 Heare blacke or darke aburne. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lvi. 25 Alborne heare and yelowe heare commethe of a gentyl nature. 1576 T. N[EWTON] *Lemnie's Touchst. Complex.* (1633) 58 Faire aburne or chesten colour. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 715 Light auborne, *subflauus, subrutilus.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rojo,* abrun headed, *Subrufus.* 1599 HALL *Sat.* III. V. 8 Whose curled head With abron locks was fairely furnished. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. I* Wks. 1711, 16 His hair was abourn, a colour between white and red. *a* 1697 in Masson *Milton* (1859) I. 275 'He had light brown hair,' continues Aubrey,—putting the word 'abrown' ('auburn') in the margin by way of synonym for 'light brown.' 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. IX, And auburn of the darkest dye, His short curled beard and hair. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 61 The rays..lit up her pale red hair to auburn.

b. *absol.* quasi-*sb.*

1852 D. MOIR *Christm. Musings* V. Wks. II. 254 Thy tresses in the breeze Floating their auburn.

Auch, variant of AC *conj. Obs.* but.

Au·chlet. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. *aucht,* EIGHT + -LET *dim.,* or LOT, a part (Jamieson).] A measure, the eighth part of a boll: cf. *firlot,* the fourth part.

1796 *Acc.* in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd. (1862) 8 To Four Auchlet of Ait meal 3*s.* 4*d.* 1819 *Caled. Mercury* 1 Nov. (JAM.) The auchlet..usually contained two pounds more than the present stone does.

Aucht, Sc. form of AUGHT and EIGHT.

† **Auct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *auctus,* pa. pple. of *augēre* to increase.] Increased, enlarged.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 86 Of stars auc't and diminute.

† **Au·ctary.** *Obs.* Also 7 auctuarie. [ad. L. *auctārium,* f. *auct-*: see prec. and -ARIUM.] An addition or augmentation; something superadded.

1580–1646 in T. Craufurd *Univ. Edin.* 137 (JAM.) An large auctary to the library. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* Pref., In this Volume comprehended, with a large Auctuarie. 1653 BAXTER *Saint's R.* I. VI. (1662) 63 God gives us outward things, as auctaries, as overplus, or above measure.

Auctentyke, obs. form of AUTHENTIC.

Aucthor, -itie, -ize, obs. f. AUTHOR, -ITY, etc.

†Aucti·fical, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *auctific-us* (f. *auct-us* increase + *-ficus* making) + -AL[1].] 'That makes an increase or augmentation.' Blount 1656.

Auction (ɔ̄·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *auctiōn-em* 'increase,' n. of action f. *augēre* to increase, already in L. use for 'a sale by increase of bids.' (Not in Fr.)]

†1. The action of increasing; increase, growth.

1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 124 The Actions of Nutrition, Auction and Generation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Auction*, in Physic, Nourishment whereby more is restor'd than was lost.

2. A public sale in which each bidder offers an increase upon the price offered by the preceding, the article put up being sold to the highest bidder. Called in Scotl. and north of Engl. a *roup*.

('To sell or put up *at* auction' is a common const. in U.S.; in England goods are 'sold *by* auction,' 'put up *to* auction.')

1595 WARNER *Plautus' Menæch.* v. vii. (R.) The auction of Menæchmus .. when will be sold Slaves, household goods, etc. 1678 PHILLIPS (App.), *Auction*, a making a publick Sale, and selling of Goods by an Outcry. 1692 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) II. 169 Many auctions.. of y^e best collections [of pictures]. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 6 Ladies, who must run to sales and auctions without an attendant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. 14 His carpets .. were disposed of at auction. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. 21 These..were put up from time to time to auction.

fig. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 Then followed an auction..On one side the king, on the other the Church, began to bid eagerly against each other.

3. A public sale of somewhat similar character.

(It has been the custom in some places to set up an inch of lighted candle, the last bidder before the wick falls becoming purchaser of the property. In a *Dutch auction*, property is offered at a price beyond its value, the price being gradually lowered till some one accepts it as purchaser.)

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 234 As in an Auction, to be sold by Inch of Candle. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* iv. (1757) 115 The writing tribe, who shameless auctions hold Of praise, by inch of candle to be sold. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 6/4 The captain sells the fish by auction, putting the highest price on the basketful to be sold, and gradually lowering it till some one closes with his offer.

†4. The property put up to auction. *Obs.*

1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* iii. 119 Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys? Phryne foresees a general excise.

5. *attrib.*, as in *auction-house, -mart, -pulpit.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1716/4 There is daily attendance given at the Auction-house. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 121 The magnificent edifice, now erecting..under the name of the Auction Mart.

Auction (ɔ̄·kʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *auctiōn-āri* in same sense.] To sell by auction. Hence **Auctioned** *ppl. a.*

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 349 An auctioned bed, with curtains neat and new. 1884 J. STEPHENS in *Contemp. Rev.* May 689 And auctioned off their consciences to the Ministerial bidder.

Auctionary (ɔ̄·kʃənări), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *auctiōnārius*: see AUCTION and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to an auction.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* vii. (R.) With auctionary hammer in thy hand .. and knocking thrice.

Auctioneer (ɔ̄kʃənī·ə·1), *sb.* [f. AUCTION + -EER. (Cf. med.L. *auctiōnārius*, *auctiōnātor*, one who increases the price, a regrater.)] One who conducts sales by auction.

1708 in KERSEY. 1762 *Lond. Mag.* XXXI. 296 An Auctioneer and a Fishmonger. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. II. 289 He had perhaps talked more than an auctioneer during a three days' sale. (*attrib.*) 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. i. 200 To describe this Crown-Prince Mansion .. with auctioneer minuteness.

Auctioneer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To sell by auction. Hence **Auctioneering** *vbl. sb.*

a 1733 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 290 Mills, with his auctioneering, atlasses and projects, failed. 1785 COWPER *Task* III. 756 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile, Then advertised, and auctioneer'd away. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 456 *Argentarius* .. combined auctioneering with banking.

†Au·ctive, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *auct-* (see AUCT) + -IVE, as if ad. L. **auctīvus*.] Characterized by increase or growth.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. i. (1678) 52 The Natural [faculty] is parted into the nutritive, auctive, and generative. 1678 PHILLIPS (App.) *Auctive*, apt to grow or increase.

‖ Auctor (ɔ̄·ktǫɪ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *auctor*: see AUTHOR.] The person who warrants the right of possession; *hence*, a seller, vendor.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 401 His auctor, or the person from whom he deduced his title.

Auctor, -ice, -yte, obs. ff. AUTHOR, -ESS, -ITY.

†Auctora·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *auctōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *auctōrāre, -āri*, to hire oneself out.] 'A binding one's self an apprentice or servant.' Bailey 1731.

†Aucto·rizate, autor-, *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *auctōrīzāt-us* authorized; cf. F. *autorisé*, in 16th c. *auctorisé*. See -ATE[1].] 1. *pa. pple.* Authorized. 2. *adj.* Of established authority, accredited.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 10 To punishe transgressours of the lawe am I auctorisate. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 109 The maist ancient and autorizate authoris.

Aucuba (ɔ̄·kiŭbă). *Bot.* [Japanese name.] A well-known hardy evergreen dicœcious shrub (*Aucuba Japonica*, N.O. *Cornaceæ*), with laurel-like leaves usually blotched with pale yellow, grown for ornamental purposes.

1819 REES *Cycl.* III, *Aucuba*, a large Japanese tree..introduced by Mr. John Grœfer in 1783. 1862 S. PARTRIDGE *Eng. Months* 10 The aucuba shows in the shrubbery his broadening leaf Spotted with gold.

†Au·cupable, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *aucupābilis*, f. *aucupāri*: see next and -BLE.] 'Fit for birding and fowling.' Bailey 1731.

Aucupate (ɔ̄·kiŭpe|t), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *aucupāt-* ppl. stem of *aucupāri, -āre*, f. *aucup-em* (nom. *auceps* = *aviceps*) bird-catcher, f. *avi-s* bird + *capĕre* to take.] *lit.* To go a bird-catching; *fig.* (as in L.) to lie in wait for, hunt after, gain by craft.

1630 R. H. in *J. Taylor's* (Water P.) *Wks.* A v b/1 To aucupate great fauours from Apollo. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 66 To aucupate benefices, by cajoling the Patrons.

Aucupa·tion. ? *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *aucupātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *aucupā-ri*: see prec.] 'Hunting after a thing.' BULLOKAR 1616. 'Birding or fowling; also gain, advantage.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

Audacious (ɔ̄dē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *audāc(i-*, nom. *audax*, bold, daring, f. *audēre* to dare: see -ACIOUS. Cf. F. *audacieux*, Cotgr. 1611.]

1. Daring, bold, confident, intrepid.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucydides* II. cvi. 67 More bolde and audacious in this thing, wherein we have much experyence. 1698 DRYDEN *Ovid's Iphis* (T.) Big was her voice, audacious was her tone:—The maid becomes a youth. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 9 Miller had an audacious Look, that took the Eye. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* (1832) 178 All eyes turned to the audacious speaker.

b. *transferred* to things.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. v, My Wife must be accomplished with courtly and audacious Ornaments. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. i. (1866) 51 The audacious and exquisitely embroidered tower of the townhouse.

2. Unrestrained by, or setting at defiance, the principles of decorum and morality; presumptuously wicked, impudent, shameless.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 14 Such is thy audacious wickednesse. 1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. i. 2 As he and his audacious crew, the Tower of Babel reare. 1649 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 357 But we are told, We embrace Paganism and Judaism in the arms of Toleration. A most audacious calumny! 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 286, I grew more hardened and audacious than ever. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* II. 259 Like an audacious profligate, as he was.

†3. Inspiring boldness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* II. v. (T.) They have got metheglin, and audacious ale, And talk like tyrants!

Auda·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. Fearlessly, boldly; with confidence and courage.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 104 Yet feare not thou, but speake audaciously. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VIII. (1858) 47 The honor of having battled audaciously..in behalf of human rights.

2. Presumptuously, impudently, shamelessly.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. iv. (1632) 205 [He] committed more audaciously those vices. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxviii. III. 287 He audaciously transmitted a mandate to Rome, requiring that these titles should be acknowledged.

Auda·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Boldness, confidence, daring.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 494 The audaciousnesse of the artificer, who ventured to make so huge and monstrous works. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 75 As much a man as either of her colleagues, in audaciousness, in enterprise, and in the thirst of domination.

2. Reckless daring; = AUDACITY 2.

1599 *Mirr. Policie* 25 Fortitude..reduceth feare and audaciousnesse to mediocritie. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 17 In an act so mad..his audaciousness could not get the better of his fears.

3. Presumptuousness, effrontery, impudence, shamelessness; = AUDACITY 3.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1493 He should with such audaciousness presume To baffle Justice. *a* 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 42 A grievous audaciousnesse .. that hee would leape over the poles as it were which God had fixed. 1838–9 *Hood's Own, Jubb Lett.* 53 As Mr. Davis had the audaciousness to own to.

Audacity (ɔ̄dæ·sĭti). Forms: 5 audacite, 5–6 -yte, 6–7 -itie, 7 -ity, 6– audacity. [f. L. *audāc-em* AUDACIOUS + -ITY; see -ACITY: cf. It. *audacita* (Florio 1611).]

1. Boldness, daring, intrepidity; confidence.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 61 Euery thynge is of more animosite and audacite in his universalle then his parte parcialle. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded., It doth..encourage me now likewyse to use the same audacity toward your grace. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Such is the audacitie of man, that hee hath learned to counterfeit Nature. 1714 STEELE *Lover* (1723) 30 Some .. have relapsed from the Audacity they had arrived at, into their first Bashfulness. 1839–42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lvii. § 9 Under the eye of the Emperor..nothing was impracticable to their audacity.

b. Bold departure from the conventional form; daring originality.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 104 The beauty of its [a tower's] details and the audacity of its construction. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* Introd. 21 In strength and happy audacity of language.

2. Boldness combined with disregard of consequences; venturesomeness, rashness, recklessness.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 163 Audacitie..is an excessiue and inordinate trust, to escape all daungers. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 622/1 Fortitude is different from Audacity, Ferocity, inconderate Temerity. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 9 Neither climate nor poverty..could tame the desperate audacity of his spirit.

3. Open disregard of the restraints of decorum or morality; effrontery, impudence, shamelessness.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Daniel* vii. (R.) With the most arrogant audacite thei dare alter..and expowne Gods lawes and gospell at their plesures. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 140 His Excellency was shocked at her audacity, and reprimanded her.

4. Boldness in the concrete, a bold creature.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 39 Those audacities, that durst be nothing, and return into their Chaos again.

†Auda·culous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *audāculus*, dim. of *audax* bold + -OUS.] A little bold or daring.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 429 The ignorance hereof hath caried him too farre in this audaculous dispute.

Audibility (ɔ̄dĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -BILITY.] The quality of being audible, capability of being heard, distinctness to the ear; audible capacity.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 300 The Audibility of Sounds are certain Prognosticks of the temper of the Air. 1709 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 372 The Sound..very little less in respect to its Audibility; but much more mellow. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* 75 No man can claim to usurp more than a few cubic feet of the audibilities of a public room.

Audible (ɔ̄·dib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *audībilis*, f. *audīre* to hear: see -BLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Able to be heard, perceptible to the ear.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1259/1 The ioyes of heauen are..to mans eares not audible. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 266 Eve..with audible lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 229, I had rather have their silent Prayers, than their audible ones. 1858 O.W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi. 110, I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible.

†2. Able to hear. *Obs. rare.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 120 The minde is nothing so tentible at a good instruction, nor the eare so audible, as at a vaine and sportiue foolerie.

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] A thing capable of being heard.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 269 The species of audibles seem to be carried more manifestly through the air than the species of visibles. 1794 TAYLOR *Plotinus* xxix, The auditory sense knows audibles.

Au·dibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being audible; audibility.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iii. (1833) 188 Zaccheus stood: and what if the desire of more audibleness raised him to his feet? 1881 *Ch. Bells* 29 Jan. 143/2 [In reading there should be] 1. Correctness. 2. Audibleness.

Audibly (ɔ̄·dibli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In audible manner, so as to be heard, aloud.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxix. 338 All the rest..had been visibly and audibly fulfilled. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XIII. Wks. V. 287 Which made her heart with terror and delight Throb audibly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 80 Audibly muttering his doubts as to our ability to reach the top.

Audience (ɔ̄·diĕns). Forms: 4–6 audiens, 5 audenes, -yence, awdiens, -yens, -yence, 5–6 audyens, 4– audience. [a. F. *audience* (13th c.), refash. form after L. of OF. *oiance*:—L. *audientia*, n. of quality f. *audient-em*, pr. pple. of *audīre* to hear: see -ENCE.]

I. Audience (*abstractly*). *No plural.*

1. The action of hearing; attention to what is spoken. *To give audience*: to give ear, listen.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 235 Now I am gon, whom yeve ye audiens? *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 156 We beseche yow of audyens. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 138, I refuse to gyf eyris or audiens to thy accusations. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 40 List to your Tribunes. Audience: Peace I say. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 14 To put audience into his ears, compassion into his eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 406 These teachers easily found attentive audience.

2. The state or condition of hearing, or of being able to hear; hearing. *In* (*open, general*) *audience* (obs.): so that all may hear, publicly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 83 Many folk..conseilled him the contrary in general audience. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 86 He said, in open audience: 'This is your place.' 1640 *Abel Rediv., Musculus* (1867) I. 300 And uttereth these words in the audience of the congregation. 1814 CARY *Dante* 290 Thou in his audience shouldst thereof discourse.

†b. with objective genitive. *Obs. rare.*

1626 AILESBURY *Passion-Serm.* 1 Saint Paul..gained the audience of unspeakable mysteries.

3. Judicial hearing. *Court of Audience* or *Audience Court*: an ecclesiastical court, at first held by the archbishop, afterwards by learned men, called Auditors, on his behalf. The Audience Court of Canterbury is now merged in the Court of Arches. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 28 He cald til þe audiens Of Edward. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1649 That thi puple have awdiens With thar complantis. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, xxxi, Constrained for appeles to resort to the audience of Canturbury. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 192 The Court of Audience held in Pauls Church in London. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The archbishop of York hath, in like manner, his court of audience.

4. Formal hearing, reception at a formal interview: see 6.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 434 Shulde none harlote haue audience in halle ne in chambres. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 91 The French Embassador vpon that instant Crau'd

audience. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist.* xvii. II. 140 Being admitted to audience. *Mod.* The ambassador had audience of her majesty.

attributively.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xc. 412 The throne in the audience-chamber is of velvet. 1878 H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 398 The court before the audience-hall.

II. An audience. *With plural.*

†5. *gen.* An occasion of hearing. *Obs.*

1426 *Paston Lett.* 7 I. 26 In any sermon or other audience, in your cherche or elles where.

6. A formal interview granted by a superior to an inferior (especially by a sovereign or chief governor) for conference or the transaction of business. Const. *of, with.*

Audience of leave: interview for the purpose of taking leave, farewell interview.

1514 EARL WORC. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 69 I. 233 The king..gave me a good and longe audiens. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XII. 253 The embassadours declined any formal audiences. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ¶ 5, I dropped him a Curtsy, and gave him to understand that this was his Audience of Leave. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 216 He had a right to demand an audience of his sovereign. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. XV. 184, I had an audience .. with the Spanish Minister.

7. The persons within hearing; an assembly of listeners, an auditory.

1407 W. THORPE *Examin.* (R. T. S.) 51 There was no audience of secular men by. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 46 Such company..Will please well this audience. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 31 Fit audience find, though few. 1714 BYROM *Spect.* No. 597 ¶ 9 The rest of the Audience were enjoying..an excellent Discourse. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 128 He here looked round, and discovered that most of his audience were asleep. *Mod.* He lectured to large audiences in New York.

b. *transf.* The readers of a book.

1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 225 'Pilgrim's Progress'..has gained an audience as large as Christendom. 1883 G. HAMILTON in Mrs. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* Pref. 1 This book is published with no thought of an audience.

†8. A place of hearing, an audience-chamber. *Obs.*

1596 DANETT *Commines' Hist. Fr.* (1614) 344 He had built a publike audience, where himselfe heard the sutes of all men.

9. A court, either of government or justice, in Spanish America; *also*, the territory administered by it. (Sp. *audiencia.*)

[1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 158 It hath his governour, and *audiencia*, with two bishoppes.] 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., New Spain comprehends three audiences, those of Gaudalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* II. 393 Supreme direction of civil affairs was placed in a board, called The Audience of New Spain.

†Au·diencer, -ie·r. *Obs.* [a. F. *audiencier*, ad. med.L. *audientiārius*, f. *audientia*: see prec.] 'An Officer in the Chancerie, that examines, or heares read, all letters patents, etc., before they passe the seale .. receives the fees of the seale,' etc. (Cotgr. 1611.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Droict*, Due vnto th' audienciers of Chanceries. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 681 The president Richardot, and the audiencer Verreicken [were commissioners] for the archduke Albert.

†Au·diency. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *audientia*: see prec.] Right to be heard.

1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 106 Moses and Elias were there in the mount, and resigned up both their several audiencies. [Cf. 'This is my beloved Son; hear him.']

Audient (ɔ̄·diĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *audientem*: see AUDIENCE.]

A. *adj.* Listening, giving heed to sounds.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 111, I trembled .. At critic grinders, and the audient yawn. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 849 Music, verse, For thrilling audient souls.

B. *sb.* A hearer or listener; *spec.* a hearer of the gospel, not yet a member of the church.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 22 Nor did the audients hold themselves disgraced Of turfe and heathy sods to make their seates. 1647 *Power of Keys* v. 126 Three yeares shal they continue among the Audients. 1819 REES *Encycl.* III, *Audients*, or *Auditors*, in Ecclesiastical History, an order of cataechumens .. not yet admitted to baptism.

†Audie·ntiary. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *audientiārius*: see AUDIENCER.] = AUDIENCER.

1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 586 Lodowick Verrekeim, Audientiary and principal Secretary.

†Au·diently, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. AUDIENT + -LY^2.] So as to be heard, audibly, aloud.

1575 *MS. Eccl. Proc. Durh.*, [He] did hear the said Jenet say audiently.

Audiometer (ɔ̄di,ɒ·mĭ·təɹ). [f. L. *audī-re* to hear + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: see -(O)METER.] An application of the telephone for measuring minute differences in hearing.

1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/4 This sonometer has been used by Dr. Richardson to measure minute differences in hearing under the name of the Audiometer. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 145/2 Audiometer for testing the amount of hearing possessed by the deaf.

Audiphone (ɔ̄·difoun). [f. L. *audī-re* to hear + Gr. *φωνή* sound. (Improperly formed after *telephone*, 'that which sounds afar,' from Gr. *-φωνος* sounding, that sounds; whereas *audiphone* seems intended to mean 'that which hears sound.')] An instrument which, pressed against the upper teeth, enables the deaf to hear more distinctly.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 637 The audiphone will prove to be of great value to deaf mutes, as it enables them to hear their own voices. 1882 AGNES CRANE in *Leisure H.* July 412 The audiphone, a fan-like instrument which materially alleviates certain phases of deafness.

Audit (ɔ̄·dit), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 awdite, 5–7 audite, 6 -yte, 7 -itt, 6– audit. [ad. L. *auditus* a hearing, n. of action f. *audīre* to hear.]

1. *gen.* A hearing, an audience; *esp.* a judicial hearing of complaints, a judicial examination. *arch.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vdita*, the sence of hearing. Also an audite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. 49 With his orisons I meddle not, for hee appeals to a high audit. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 90 The death of Arsenius .. was not defendable at a fair Audit. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 610 Whoso seeks an audit here Propitious, pays his tribute .. and his errand speeds. 1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 758 Whose last words .. gave to Scott's heart the vision and the audit of the death of Elspeth of the Craigburn-foot.

2. Official examination of accounts with verification by reference to witnesses and vouchers. (Accounts were originally *oral*: cf. Matt. xxv. 19–30; Luke xvi. 2–7.)

1435 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 417 A dyner maad to the newe maistres and the Companye atte audite. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, I meane to be Clarke of their Audit. 1622 MARKHAM *Decades War* v. vi. 2 Many Subtreasurers ..skilfull in Audit and matter of account. 1704 J. BLAIR in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 98 The Govr. & Council in a solemn audit examined & past the accounts of the revenue. 1850 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* XXIX. V. 474 An annual audit of the books of all collectors.

3. *fig.* A searching examination or solemn rendering of accounts; *esp.* the Day of Judgement.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 The generall daie of accoumpte and audite to bee made at the throne of God. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 15 Those heapes of Siluer .. will be a passing bell .. calling thee to a fearefull Audit. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 9 One who walks on the Borders of Eternity, and is hasting continually to his final Audit. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 179 The awful temper of the times .. had summoned to an audit, even the gay.

4. A periodical settlement of accounts between landlord and tenants; a yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly rent-paying; *hence*, receipts, revenue (*obs.*).

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 87 He will have a generall awdite, where ye, & all other, shall have your lesses out. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 8 To make a true accompt therof at the lordes audyte. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 62 When the Lord my Fathers Audit comes, wee'l repay you againe. 1625 BACON *Riches, Ess.* (Arb.) 235 A Nobleman .. that had the greatest Audits, of any Man in my Time. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 6/5 The audits on his Irish estates had just been held.

5. A statement of account; a balance-sheet as prepared for the auditor; *lit.* and *fig. arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1550 *Lusty Juv.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 100 Your own secret conscience shall then give an audit. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 141 You haue scarse time To steale from Spirituall leysure a briefe span To keepe your earthly Audit. 1619 LD. DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (1865) 174 You may give his Majesty an auditt of the time I have spent. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 6 When he casteth up his Audit, he shall finde himselfe a great loser.

6. *attrib.*, as in *audit-book, -day, -office*; **audit ale**, ellipt. *audit*, ale of special quality brewed (at certain Colleges in the English Universities), originally for use on the day of audit; **audit-house, -room**, a building or room appendant to a cathedral, used for the transaction of business.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, But where is now the goodly audit ale? 1872 OUIDA *Gen. Matchmaking* 34 Are you going to smoke and drink audit on that sofa all day? *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) VI. 487 Their own audit-book, in which losses and gains are written. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 b, Behynde hand with their reckenynges at the audite day. 1689 WHELER *Ch. Prim. Chr.* X. 115 Sermon at Ten in the Audit-house. 1884 *Govt. Offices*, Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House. 1726 FIDDES *Wolsey* 94 The Chapter-house .. is commonly used as the Audit Room of the Canons.

Audit (ɔ̄·dit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make an official systematic examination of (accounts), so as to ascertain their accuracy.

1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* B iv b, Auditors generall..to Audite .. thaccompts of all other officers. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 283 Bishops Ordinaries .. auditing all Accounts .. take twelve Pence and no more. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 153 With subscribed funds, regularly audited.

2. To examine, 'hear' (a pupil). *rare.*

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 511 He audited catechumens.

†3. *gen.* To calculate, reckon. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. x. § 40 I. 353 All things being audited proportionably. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* IX. § 19. 306 And audit what real profit accrues to them from the expence of so many precious hours.

†4. *intr.* To draw up or render an account. *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 20/2 It will be wofully audited for. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 89 Let Hocus audit; he knows how the money was disbursed.

Audit, obsolete form of ADIT.

Audited (ɔ̄·ditĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of accounts: Submitted to official examination.

1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Affairs Edin.* 30 The Audited Accounts of the City's Revenue.

Auditing (ɔ̄·ditiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^1.] Official examination of accounts; reckoning up.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 2 To his own account and joy in the auditing of the harvest, as also to the glory of God.

Audition (ɔ̄di·ʃən). [? a. F. *audition*, 14th c. *audicion*, ad. L. *auditiōn-em*, f. *audīre* to hear.]

1. The action of hearing or listening.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 257/1 The act of the Object, and the act of Sense itself, as Sonation and Audition .. differ only intentionally. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* viii. 252 What may be called audition—the listening to French sentences and rapidly interpreting them.

2. The power or faculty of hearing.

1599 A.M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 63/1 It draweth all out which is in the Eares, and administreth good auditione. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* ii. 74 The insect-music lying quite beyond his limit of audition.

3. An object of hearing, something heard; cf *vision.*

1762 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 133, I went to hear it for it is not an *apparition* but an *audition.*

Auditive (ɔ̄·ditiv), *a.* [a. F. *auditif, -ive*, f. L. *audīt-* ppl. stem of *audīre* to hear: see -IVE.] Of or pertaining to the sense of hearing; auditory.

1611 COTGR., *Auditif*, auditiue, of a hearing propertie or facultie. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* I. x. (1678) 15 That [spirit] which is conveyed to the Auditory passage, is called the Auditive or Hearing. 1880 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 10 The 8th pair—auditive nerve—is specially organized to respond to sound-vibrations.

Auditor (ɔ̄·ditəɹ). Forms: 4–6 audytour(e, 4–7 -itour, 5 -ytor, awdyter, 5– auditor. [a. AF. *auditour* = F. *auditeur* (substituted for OF. *oeor*), ad. L. *auditor*, f. *audīre* to hear: see -OR.]

1. A hearer, listener; one of an audience.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 229 Workers of Goddes word, not auditours. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 81 What, a Play toward? Ile be an auditor. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 58 No parish to contain above a thousand auditors. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* 195 ¶ 1 He that long delays a story, and suffers his auditor to torment himself with expectation. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The galleries were .. filled with auditors.

2. One who learns by oral instruction; an attendant on lectures, a disciple; in *Eccl. Hist.* a catechumen; cf. AUDIENT *sb.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/1 He made al the audytours of the cristen feyth to be put to deth. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iiij, As the Auditors of the Philosophers did in times past. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I/326 Bodley .. was an auditor of Chevalerius in Hebrew. 1851 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* I. 502 The great mass, consisting of the exoterics, were to constitute the Auditors.

3. (From the fact that accounts were formerly vouched for orally) An official whose duty it is to receive and examine accounts of money in the hands of others, who verifies them by reference to vouchers, and has power to disallow improper charges.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 458 Of my reue to take Al þat myne auditour, or elles my stuwarde Conseilleth me by her acounte. 1469 J. PASTON in *Lett.* 631 II. 388 Send downe .. to some awdyter, to take acomptys of Dawbneys byllys. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* B iv b, There shall also be chosen Auditors generall of the Accompts. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 165 Call me before th' exactest Auditors, And set me on the proofe. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXXI. 313 The public ought to have auditors on their part, and the accounts should be annually published.

fig. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Upon thilke ende of our accompte, Which Crist him self is auditour. 1533 MORE *Apol.* i. Wks. 845/2 No such man wil ouer me be so sore an auditour..as to charge me with any great losse.

4. One who listens in a judicial capacity and tries cases brought before him for hearing; *spec.* the official presiding in the archbishop's Audience Court (see AUDIENCE 3).

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* vi. 42 In matter of Action, and of Iudicature, Affection in some sort is an Auditor or Iudge. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4230/1 Signior Caprara, one of the Auditors de Rota. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 192 The Auditor, or Official of Causes and Matters in the Court of Audience of Canterbury.

Auditorial (ɔ̄ditō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *audītōri-us* AUDITORY + -AL^1.]

1. = AUDITORY *a.*

1859 in WORCESTER. [Cf. next word.]

2. Of or pertaining to auditors of accounts; connected with an audit.

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/6 The auditorial investigation at the River Plate Bank.

Audito·rially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In auditorial manner, by means of hearing or listening.

a 1881 ROLLESTON *Mem.* (1884) 910 Obtaining orally, or rather auditorially, what it would have cost him more time to obtain .. by reading.

Auditorium (ɔ̄ditō·riŭm). [a. L. *audītōrium* lecture-room, audience, neut. of adj. *audītōrius* used subst.: see AUDITORY and -ORIUM.]

1. The part of a public building occupied by the audience; in ancient churches, the 'nave.'

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Auditory*, *Auditorium* .. was that part of the church where the *audientes* stood to hear, and be instructed. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/3 Every part of the auditorium, the boxes, upper circle, and gallery.

‖2. The reception-room of a monastery. (Med.L.)

1863 J. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. ii. 196 In the 'auditorium,' or talking-room of the monastery.

Auditorship (ɔ̄·ditəɹiʃi·p). [see -SHIP.] The office or position of auditor.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Halifax* ¶ 10 With a grant to his nephew of the reversion of the auditorship of the Exchequer. 1875 WINGATE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 145 The duties of the auditorship are comparatively unimportant.

Auditory (ɑ̄·ditəri), *a.* [ad. L. *auditōrius* pertaining to hearing or hearers, f. *auditor*: see AUDITOR and -ORY.]

1. Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; received by the ear.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 That part of the temple bones, where the auditorie hole is sited. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 253 Three small bones in the Auditory Organ .. Incus, Malleus, and Stapes. 1724 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 46 From each ear, as he observes, There creep two auditory nerves. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XXXV. 139 A habit of attending to auditory ideas.

2. Belonging to the auditorium of a theatre, etc.

1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 231 If the auditory part were a little more reduced to the model of that in Drury Lane.

Au·ditory, *sb.* [ad. L. *auditōrium* (see above). Sense 1, the earliest in Eng., was the latest in L.]

1. An assembly of hearers, an audience.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 426 Nouþer wolde I graunte hit .. byfore auditorie þat I trowed schulde be harmed þerby. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* i. 68 Here is a learned auditory: yet for them that be unlearned I will expound it. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 188 He chose to preach to small auditories. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 525 A loud moan of sorrow rose from the whole auditory.

2. A place for hearing; the part of a building occupied by the audience; an auditorium.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 2 (R.) The sande of the bancke and the bryncke of the bancke, made as though it were a rounde auditory. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 22 That Place we call *Auditory*, from our hearing therein. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/2 The stage is divided from the auditory by a solid brick wall.

†3. A lecture-room; a philosophical school. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* G g v b, His felow-scholers..taxed him, in the auditory, for not observing his word. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 36 Another scruple..much disputed in the Germane auditories. 1774 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* II. 130 (T.) A provision, that he should .. not suffer Ovid's Art of Love .. to be studied in his auditory.

†4. The office of an auditor of accounts. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. 160 The Count also of priuate reuenewes had his Rationall or Auditory of priuate State in Britain: to say nothing .. of other officers of inferiour degrees.

Auditress (ɑ̄·ditrès). [f. AUDITOR: see -ESS.] A female hearer or auditor.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 51 Adam relating, she sole auditress. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 34 You, my honoured auditress. 1874 PAYN *Best Husb.* I. viii. 144 Skill in getting his somewhat cooked accounts passed by an auditress in the High Court of Love.

Audi·tual, *a.* [f. L. *auditu-s* sense of hearing + -AL[1]; cf. L. *vīsuālis* VISUAL, f. *vīsus*.] Of or belonging to the sense of hearing; auditory.

1653 BROME *City Wit* I. i, I disclaime my hearing. I defie my audituall part. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 37 Must now .. whisper softly in the auditual parts of Mary-Land.

†**Au·ditur(e.** *Obs.* [a. F. *auditoire*, ad. L. *auditōrium*.] Scotch form of AUDITORY.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 29 The vniuersal auditur of oure realme. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 137 He passyd to the pulpett, but the auditure was small.

Aue-board: see AWE *sb.*[2]

Auen, obs. form of OWN, EVEN.

Auer, Auete, obs. ff. OVER, EFT.

‖ **Au fait** (*o* fē·), *advb. phr.* [Fr.; *au* at the, to the, *fait* fact, point, question, under discussion.] In phr. *To be au fait in* or *at*: to be well instructed or 'up to the mark' in, thoroughly conversant with, expert or skilful in. *To put a person au fait of* (= F. *mettre au fait de*): to instruct thoroughly in.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* II. 255 Being *au fait* he went up to him at Ranelagh and apostrophized him. 1828 A. GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* II. 286, I .. will put you *au fait* of all the circumstances of the case. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. XI. 11 The gallant troops were not quite *au fait* in the art of loading. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/3 (*Boat-race*), Not quite so *au fait* at the work as Mr. West.

†**Auf(e.** *Obs.*; also 7 aulfe, auph, 8 *dial.* awf. [a. ON. *álfr* (cogn. w. OE. *ælf*) elf, fairy; but apparently not applied in Eng. to the *elves* themselves.] An elf's child, a goblin child, a changeling left by the fairies; *hence*, a misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child, a half-wit, simpleton. The earlier and more etymological form of OAF.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 A very monster, an aufe imperfect. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt, etc.* 119 Say that the Fayrie left this Aulfe, And tooke away the other. 1659 BROME *Eng. Moor* III. ii. 43 The Arsivarsiest Aufe that ever crept into the world. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* I. i. 11 You Auph you, do you not perceive? *c* 1750 TIM BOBBIN *Eawther & Buk*, What an awf wur I t' pretend rime weh yo!

†**Aufe·r,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *aufer-re*, f. *au-* = *ab-* from + *ferre* to bear.] To take away, withdraw, remove.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 16 We thee auferre such blisse. 1631 *Celestina* vi. 74 That is not auferred which is but deferred.

Aufyn, var. ALFIN, *Obs.*, bishop in chess.

†**Auge,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *augē-re* to increase.] *trans.* To increase.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. 266 It doth auge and augment the heate of the lyuer.

†**Auge,** *sb. Astr. Obs.* [a. OF. *auge* (also in It. and Sp.), a. Arab. اوج *awj*, 'height, top, summit, higher apsis of sun or planet.']

1. The highest point of the apparent course of the sun, moon, or a planet; *fig.* culmination, climax; = APOGEE 2, 3.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 405 They were in the Auge, or in the Zenith, in their first loue. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) VIII. 445 The promises .. in the Old Testament .. were in their prime, in their auge.

2. The 'high apsis' in the orbit of the moon or any planet; i. e. the point at which it is at its greatest distance from the earth; = APOGEE 1.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. viii. 287 Auges .. be certaine imagined points in the heaven, notifying the furthest distance of any Orbe or Spheare from the Center of the world. *Ibid.* VII. xliv. 730 His [the moon's] slow motion is when he is in the point called Auge or Apogeon.

3. Extended to both apsides.

1681 WHARTON *Mut. Empires* Wks. (1683) 131 When the Auges, (or Absides) of the Planets are changed from one Sign to another. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Auges*, two points in a planet's orbit, otherwise called *apsides*. One of the auges is particularly denominated the *apogee*, the other *perigee*.

4. The orbit of a planet; = APSIS 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 10 Those eccentrique circles or Epicycles in the stars, which the Greeks call Absides .. Now euery one of the planets haue particular Auges or circles aforesaid by themselues.

Augean (ɑ̄dʒī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Augēas*, Gr. Αὐγείας: see -AN.] Abominably filthy; *i. e.* resembling the stable of Augeas, a fabulous king of Elis, which contained 3,000 oxen, and had been uncleansed for 30 years, when Hercules, by turning the river Alpheus through it, purified it in a single day.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. Proem 210 To purge this Augean oxstall from foule sinne. 1775 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 4, I shall have an Augean stable to clean there. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 389 To cleanse the augean bosom of the world by turning through it a river of pure enthusiasm.

Augelite (ɑ̄·dʒĭləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. αὐγή lustre + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] A hydrous phosphate of alumina of pale red colour and pearly lustre.

1868 DANA *Min.* 580.

Auger (ɑ̄·gəɹ). Forms: *α.* 1 nabfogár, nabogár, -gaar, -gér, nafogár, nafegár, 2–3 nauegar, navegar, -gor, 3–6 nauger, 4–5 nagere, 6 nagare, nauguayre. *β.* 5–8 augur, 6 awgure, -ar, 7 augar, -oer, -ure, -or, awgor, oagar, -er, 7–9 augre, 6– auger. [OE. *nafu-gár*, f. *nafu* 'nave' (of a wheel) + *gár* piercer, borer, spear; lit. 'nave-borer,' a compound found also in other Teutonic idioms; cf. OHG. *nabugêr*, *nabigêr*, *nagibêr*, MHG. *nabeger*, *neg(e)ber*, mod.G. *näber*, *neber*, LG. *naviger*, *näviger*, Du. *avegaar* (*eveger*, *egger*), ON. *nafarr*. The original *-af-* passed through *-av-* to *-aw-*, *-au-*, as in OE. *hafoc*, now *hawk*, and the initial *n-* has been lost, as in *adder*, through confusion of *an nauger*, *a nauger*, *an auger*. The latter change has taken place also in Dutch, and one analogous to the former in German.]

1. A carpenter's tool for boring holes in wood, etc., having a long pointed shank with a cutting edge and a screw point, and a handle fixed at right angles to the top of the shank, by means of which the tool is worked round with both hands.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1010 *Terebellus*, nabfogar; *Erfurt Gl.* naboger; *Corpus Gl.* 2002 nabogaar. *a* 1000 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /44 *Rotrum*, nabogar. /106 *Terebrum*, nafegar. /241 *Foratorium*, nafogar. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* /333 Nauegar. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* /550 Navegar. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Par terere* [glossed] wymble (nauger). *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 107 With this axe that I beare This perscer and this nagere. *a* 1500 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /616 *Terebrum*, an augur or a persour. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3. 12 An augurs bore. 1523 — *Surv.* XXV. (1539) 48 To boore an hole with an nauger. 1556 *Inv.* in French *Shaks. Geneal.* (1869) 472 One axe, a bill, iiij nagares. 1572 *Inv.* in *Midl. C. Hist. Coll.* II. 363 Item three naugers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 490 To bore a hole into them with an augoer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 87 Your Franchises .. confin'd Into an Augors boare. 1611 COTGR., *Villette*, a little Turrell, or Coopers oagar. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 94 The Augre hath a handle and bit. Its office is to make great round holes. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 12 Something like an Augur or Cheese-borer. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 235 The Auger is the largest of all tools which are used for boring wood. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* IX. 282 To bore with an augre in a ship's bottom. 1881 *Mechanic* § 265 The auger .. is a gimlet on a large scale.

2. An instrument for boring in the soil or strata of the earth, having a stem which may be lengthened as the perforation extends.

1594 PLAT *Div. Sorts Soyle* 29 A piercing Augur to search into the bowels of the earth. 1643 WOOD in Prynne & Walk. *Fiennes's Tr.* (1644) App. 11 Below that a firme strong Rocke, and that he had searched purposely with an Awgor. 1784 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 2 Till some sand was brought by the auger. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 175 The auger or boring apparatus..looked upon .. as saving excavation.

3. *Comb.* auger-hole, the hole drilled by an auger; auger-shell, the shell of the molluscous genus *Terebra*. Also *auger-bit*, *-stem*, etc.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 305 To creep into an auger-hole to hide their heads. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 154 Should the augure-hole be too wide, the Shank would be loose in it. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) I. ii. 37, I could have squeezed myself into an Auger-hole once, when you blundered. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Auger-stem*, the bar to which a drilling-bit is attached. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 329/2 The 'augur stem,' an iron bar perhaps eight feet long screwed into the bit. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 762 The first paire are called Styloglossi or the Auger-tongue Muscles. 1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 52 Pierced with the teredo, or augur-worm.

‖ **Auget, -ette** (*oze*, ɑ̄dʒe·t). [Fr., dim. of *auge* trough:—L. *alveus* basin.] a. A wooden pipe containing the powder used in exploding a mine. James *Mil. Dict.* 1816. b. 'The priming tube used in blasting.' Raymond *Mining Gl.* 1881.

Augh! (ɑ̄χ), *int. Sc.* An exclamation of disgust; = faugh!

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 31 'Augh!' cried she, 'just a' sugar an saut butter thegither.'

†**Aught,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 æht, *pl.* æhta, 2–3 *prop. pl.* æhte, ehte, eahte, echte, 3 ei3te, aihte, ahte, a3te, 4 eyghte, eighte, ehte, aghte, a3t, auht(e, auchte, au3t(e, aughte, haut, ahut, 5 aght, aught, 6– (*Sc.*) aucht. [Common Teutonic: OE. *æht* is cogn. with OHG. *éht*, Goth. *aiht-s*; f. *ágan* to own, possess, pa. t. *áhte*. The ME. form with final *-e* is perhaps the OE. plural *æhta* 'possessions, property,' used collectively, and at length as a sing. In Scotch *aucht* (āuχt) is still a living word.]

1. Possession; that which one possesses as his own; property.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 22 He hæfde mycele æhta. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., He hæfde mycele ehte. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hit is muche sunne if mon echte luuieð. 1205 LAY. 1311 Muchel ahte heo hæfden biwunnen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 214 Eorðlich eihte, nis buten eorðe & asken. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3395 Bitwene his childre he delt his au3t. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6884 He highth hem aughtte and gret nobleys. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1101 He went hom with that eighte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 11 To gif away my warldes aght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 140 Assynging ilk ane propir houss and aucht. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 81 The best aucht, sould be given to the maister. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* I. vii. 126 The surest gear in their aught. 1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 36 Better saucht wi' little aucht than care wi' mony cows.

†2. *esp.* Live stock, cattle. *Obs.*

c 1200 *St. Marharete* 2 Ant wiste .. othe felt hire foster motheres ahte. 1297 R. GLOUC. 537 Sir Jon Giffard nom to him is quic ei3te ech on. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6765 Ox or ass, or cou or scepe, Hors or ani oþer aght [*v.r.* a3t, auht, au3t].

†3. *Comb.*, as *aught-greedy* (in 2 *eiht-gradi*), *aughtless* (in 2 *aihteles*). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 To þe eiht-gradi men þe deuel runeð on his herte and þus queð. 3ef þu best aihteles þu best unwurð and loð.

Aught (ɒ̄t), *sb.*[2] (*pron.*), *adv.*, *adj.* Forms: *α.* 1 áwiht, áwuht, áwyht, áwht, áuht, áht, 1–3 awiht, awht, aht, 3 æht, 3–5 auht, 4 a3t, aght, au3ht, aut, (ahut), 4– aught. *β.* 1 ówiht, ówuht, 3 oht, 3–5 o3t, ocht, ouht, out, 3–6 oght, 4 ou3t, (ohut, hout), 4–5 oucht, owcht, (9 *dial.* owt), 4– ought. *γ.* 2–3 eawiht, 3 eawicht, eawet, eawt, ewt. [f. OE. *á*, *ó*, ever + *wiht* creature, being, wight, whit, thing; *lit.* 'e'er a whit,' 'anything whatever'; cogn. with OFris. *âwet*, *êet*, OS. *êowiht*, OHG. *eowiht*, *iowiht*, *iawiht*, *iewiht*, MHG. *ieht*, *iht*, *iewet*, *iwet*, *iet*, *iut*, Du. *iet* in *iets*. Already in OE. the full *á-wiht* was phonetically contracted through several stages to *áht*, whence regularly ME. *ōht*, *ōght*, mod. *ought*, the usual form in Eng. writers from 1300 to 1550. But there must also have been a form *awht*, *aht*, with the orig. long *á* shortened before the two consonants, whence regularly (as in *caught*, *taught*, etc.) ME. *aht*, *aght*, mod. *aught*, the spelling now preferred as distinguishing this word from *ought* vb. In Shaks., Milton, Pope, *ought* and *aught* occur indiscriminately. The EE. *eawiht*, *ewt* seem to point to an OE. *æwiht* with umlaut.]

A. *sb.* (*pron.*) Anything whatever; anything. In interrogative, negative, and conditional sentences.

α. Forms *áwiht*, *aught*.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lviii. 8 Nafast þú for áwiht ealle þéoda. — cxiii. 14 Ne mágon hí áwyht gehýran. — cxliii. 4 Þæt þú him áht wið æfre hæfdest. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 3if he awiht delan wule. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 194 Er þan hi ham a3t yeue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4836 If we may find here aught to sell. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* x. 4 To gete au3t [*v.r.* ony thing] bi leesyngis. 1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 114 Those..cannot bereeue them of aught that is theirs. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 73 Before I make reply to aught you say. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 790 Excuse me, dear, if aught amiss was said. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. i. (1854) 60 For aught I know to the contrary. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 239 Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.

β. Form *ought*. *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 3if eni mon mis-deð us oht. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4144 Quar-for suld we of oght be ferd? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 251 Gyff man bad his thryll owcht do.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 3 If ony man gessith him silf for to be ouȝt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 39 ȝif out schulde be wiþdrawe of þis law or put out more þerto. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr.* I. ii. 3 Yf thou canst ought alledgen. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 83 Whether he be ought or naught. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 281 It might be yours or hers for ought I know. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 24 Grieve not, my Swift, at ought our realm acquires. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* I. i. 9 Who that knows ought of what is going forward.

†γ. Forms *eawiht, eawet, eawt, ewt. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 ȝif eni man seid eawiht to eou. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1193 For to drehen eawt. *Ibid.* 997 Butin ewt to leosen.

†**B.** *adj.* (Attributive use of prec. Cf. *naught* = worthless, found much earlier.) Anything worth, something worth; worthy, estimable, valiant, doughty. *Obs.*

[1086 *O. E. Chron.* 222 An man þe hym sylf aht wære.] 1205 LAY. 8141 Ahte cniht wes Auelin. *Ibid.* 4348 Þu eær muchele ahtere. *Ibid.* 13426 And æuerælc ocht [1250 oht] mon‡ sterkliche heom legge on. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1477 ȝef he is wurthful and aht man. 1297 R. GLOUC. 183 Al þe bachelerye, þat aȝt was in þe lond. *Ibid.* 459 As godemen & aȝte. *Ibid.* 569 Auȝte men inowe. 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 936 Whan he is eldure of age ‘ þat auht is his strenke. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2215 If any wyȝe oȝt wyl wynne hider fast.

C. *adv.* [The accusative of the sb. used adverbially, as in ‘*somewhat* fresh,’ etc.] To any extent, in any degree, in any respect, ‘anything,’ at all.

c 1205 LAY. 7027 ȝif heo wes awiht hende. *c* 1300 *Beket* 109 ‘If he me wolde spousi oȝt.’ *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 3828 ‘Knau ȝe aut,’ he said, ‘laban?’ *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yem. Prol.* 44 Can he ought telle a mery tale or tweye. *a* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 62 Or thay flytt ought far us fro. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. xxiii. 353 When rain doth ought annoie them. 1659 FIELDER in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 129 It is against the order of your house to interpose aught. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 373 Neither wise Are they, nor just, nor aught suspect the doom. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 47 But none the glittering evil valued aught.

D. *Comb.* **Aughtways** *adv.*, any way, in any wise.

1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 26 Let none be aughtways backward .. To echo fervently this hymn of mine.

Aught, pa. t. of *agan*: see OWE, OUGHT.

Aught(e, obs. and dial. form of EIGHT.

†**Au·ghtly,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 2 ahtlice, 3 aht-, ohtliche, 4 autly. [f. AUGHT *a.* + -LY.]

A. *adv.* Estimably, worthily, nobly.

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1071 And he hi ahtlice út lædde. 1205 LAY. 1591 He wende onȝean sone & he ohtliche feaht. *Ibid.* 31142 He wes ahtliche under-uon.

B. *adj.* Worthy, estimable.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* B. 795 Watz non autly in ouþer, for aungels hit wern.

†**Au·ghtship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 3 ohtscipe. [f. AUGHT *a.* + -SHIP.] Valour, worth.

1205 LAY. 24671 Bute he icostned weoren‡ þrie inne compe ‘ & his oht-scipen [1250 manede] icudde.

Augite (ɔ̄·dʒəit). *Min.* [ad. L. *augītes* (Pliny), a. Gr. *αὐγίτης*, prob. an inferior variety of turquoise, f. *αὐγή* lustre: see -ITE.] One of the aluminous varieties of the mineral PYROXENE, consisting chiefly of silica, magnesia, iron, and lime; it has a greenish, brownish, or pure black colour, and occurs mostly in volcanic rocks.

(Formerly taken in a wider sense as synonymous with *pyroxene*; while ‘the *Augite* of Werner included only the black mineral of igneous rocks—the *volcanic schorl* of earlier authors.’ Dana.)

[1786 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (Rees), *Augites* .. a kind of gem, of a pale green colour.] 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 302 In many of the ancient lavas of Somma, large augites are imbedded. 1807 J. MURRAY *Chem.* III. 574 Augite has also considerable resemblance to the olivin. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 86 The solid volcanic rock lava, if it contain a large proportion of augite, becomes dark-coloured.

Augitic (ɔ̄dʒi·tik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, augite.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, Augitic Porphyry .. containing crystals of augite and Labrador felspar. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 86 Igneous rocks—the feldspathic .. and the augitic.

Auglet, ? obsolete variant of AGLET.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 16 A blacke budge edging of a beard on the vpper lip, and the like sable auglet of excrements in the rising of the anckle of my chinne.

Augment (ɔ̄·gmĕnt), *sb.* Also 6 agment. [a. F. *augment* (14th c.), ad. L. *augmentum* increase, f. *augēre* to increase: see -MENT.]

†**1.** Increase, extension, augmentation. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, In augment of thy wo. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. I. x, In the is rute and agment of curage. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 71 To seeke the augmente and correctione of Chawcers Woorkes. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 132 That though indeed there be an augment in some petrifications, yet that it is not so in all. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Augment* .. an encreasing.

2. *Gram.* The prefixed vowel (in Sanskrit *ă*, in Greek ε) which characterizes the past tenses of the verb in the older Aryan languages. (Sometimes applied to any prefix supposed to be of analogous use, *e. g.* the *ge-* of past participles in German.)

(In Greek, when the ε remains separate, it is called the *syllabic augment*; when it forms, with a following vowel, a long vowel or diphthong, the *temporal augment*.) Hence **Augmentless** *a.*, wanting the verbal augment.

a 1771 GRAY in *Corr.* (1843) 226 The *y* which we often see prefixed to participles passive, *y*cleped, *y*hewe, etc... is the old Anglo-Saxon augment. 1861 JELF *Grk. Gram.* I. § 171 The augment is employed in the indicative mood only of all the *historic* tenses. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 585 The augment is a short *a*, prefixed to a tense stem .. The augment is a sign of past time. *Ibid.* § 587 The accentuation of the augmentless forms.

Augment (ɔ̄gme·nt), *v.* Forms: 4 aument, 6 agg-, auge-, 5– augment. [a. F. *augmente-r* (14th c.), earlier *aumenter*, cogn. with It. *aumentare*, Sp. *aumentar*:—L. *augmentā-re* to increase, f. *augment-um*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make greater in size, number, amount, degree, etc.; to increase, enlarge, extend.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 116 Hou our Navye may be mayntenyd, and augmentyd. 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiv. (1634) 634 *marg.*, The power which Sacraments have in augmenting Faith. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 58 [The Tiber] is augmented with two and forty riuers. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5. 66 The Chords of the Lyre were augmented gradually from four to forty. 1816 SCOTT *Old. Mort.* 217 The insurgents were intent upon augmenting and strengthening their forces.

2. *intr.* To become greater in size, amount, degree, intensity, etc.; to increase, grow, swell.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5600 For to encrese, and not to lesse, For to aument and multiplie. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 51 The bruit of preu Jason augmentid and encresid from day to day. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 39 The grasse hath his increase, yet never anie sees it augment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 466 The Winds redouble, and the Rains augment. 1869 TYNDALL *Light* § 436 The polarizing angle augments with the refractive index of the medium.

†**3.** *trans.* To increase or add to the resources of; to enhance in circumstances. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 93 To augment his Realme in Rycesse, Welth, and Prosperyte. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Aggmentyng my lyvyng, and appoyntyng such thyngs as shuld be convenient for my furniture. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Essayes* II. xxxvi. (1631) 117 Thou augmentest their state purchasing a blessing upon their house and life.

†**4.** *trans.* and *refl.* To raise (a person) in estimation or dignity; to exalt. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* III. 273 Labour yourself to advance and augment. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 43 II. 84 Theobald .. was augmented with the title of *Legatus natus.*

†**b.** *intr.* To rise in estimation or dignity. *Obs.*

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* I v b, With a littell fauour ye wyll exalt, augement, and grow into gret prid.

5. *Her.* (*trans.*) To make an honourable addition to (a coat of arms).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. II. 357 The Armes of London were augmented with the addition of a Dagger. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 95 The Scottish Baronets .. were authorized to augment their own arms.

†**6.** To multiply (mathematically). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. iii. Q ij, The Solide content of a Cylinder is gotten by augmenting the base in his altitude. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 31 Augment the Sine of the Complement repeated, by the Sine of the doubtfull Arke: an the product arising thereof .. shall be the distance, etc.

Augmentable (ɔ̄gme·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] †**a.** Capable of increasing. *Obs.* **b.** Capable of being increased.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* XI. iii. (Ashm. 1652) 182 Ryche ys he whych any parte hath in store Of our Elixers whych be augmentable infynytly. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. 1841. 306 Every multitude is infinitely augmentable.

Augmentation (ɔ̄gmĕntē¹·ʃən). Also 5 avmentacion, 5–6 augmentacyon, -cion, etc. [a. OF. *aument-*, *augmentacion* (mod. *-tion*), ad. late L. *augmentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *augmentāre*: see AUGMENT *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of augmenting, making greater, or adding to; extension, enlargement.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 To haue the seyd iii *s.* iiij *d.* to the avmentacion of his lif loode. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 73 Both the historie of England & Scotland were half printed before I set pen to paper to enter into the augmentation .. of them. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 165 The composition therefore of proportions is not in this case the augmentation of them. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 313 Refraction, with its preternatural augmentation of the visual hemisphere, revisited us.

†**2.** The action or process of raising in estimation or dignity; exaltation, honouring. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN V. cxxiii. 100 And to the augmentacion of theyse wordis [he] shortly after restored to hym all such cyties. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Every augmentation .. of such men in authority .. is an encouragement of those of their sect. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* V. 16 Dedicated by other kings, to the augmentation and glory and honour of the place.

3. The process of becoming greater; growth, increase.

?*c* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* in Dallaway *Sc. Her.* App. 110 The first son .. is in hoope of augmentacion and encressyng of his patrimony. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 10 Old men are lesse nourished; also generation and augmentation ceaseth. 1825 MᶜCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. § 7. 334 The .. excessive augmentation of their numbers.

4. Augmented state or condition; increased size, amount, degree, etc.; increase.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 46 Therof commeth augmentation of heat. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Some generall Learning, which by diligence he enforced to a great augmentation. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 50 The vices of Mr. Tyrrel in their present state of augmentation. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 71 The result was an augmentation of the revenue.

5. That by which anything is augmented; an addition, increase.

1576 (*title*) Ane Compendious Buik of godlie Psalmes and spirituall Sangis .. with augmentation of sindrie gude and godlie Ballatis, not contenit in the first editioun. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 85 More lynes then is in the new Mappe, with the augmentation of the Indies. 1872 F. DUNCAN *Roy. Regt. Artill.* xxix. 381 Augmentations to the Regiment in the form of other battalions.

6. *Her.* An honourable addition to a coat of arms, either quartered with the family arms, or borne upon an escutcheon or canton.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 275 Authorized .. to bear three Turks' heads, as an augmentation to his arms. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 93 Complicated Augmentations .. were granted by Henry VIII to his successive Consorts.

7. *Med.* 'The period between the commencement and height of a fever.' Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.

8. *Mus.* The repetition of a subject (*esp.* in fugues) in notes double or quadruple those of the original.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24 Augmentation proceedeth of setting the signe of the more prolation in one part of the songe onely, and not in others. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 A Large, Long, Breve, Semibreve .. are Notes of Augmentation. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* XV. 104 Imitation by augmentation is often introduced into fugues.

9. *Sc. Law.* Increase of stipend obtained by a Scottish parish minister by an action (*Process of A.*) in the Court of Teinds, against the titular or beneficiary, and heritors.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 370 As Glebes and Augmentations are now bestow'd. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* (1879) II. xxxi. 139 A dreadful proser, particularly on the subject of augmentations, localities, tiends. 1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 548 By 48 Geo. III. c. 138, it is enacted that no Augmentation shall be granted .. till the expiration of 20 years from any Augmentation subsequent to the act.

10. Augmentation Court, *Court of Augmentation(s,* or ellipt. *The Augmentation*: a court established by 27 Hen. VIII, for determining suits and controversies in respect of monasteries and abbey-lands; so called because, by the suppression of monasteries, it largely augmented the revenues of the Crown. Dissolved by 1 Mary, sess. 2, cap. 10, and its records kept in the *Augmentation Office.*

Augmentationer, an officer of this court.

1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* x. (1874) 24 Saue me from the court of the Augmentacyon! 1550 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, I. 244, I speak to you, my masters, minters, augmentationers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 977/1 Edward North knight, chancellor of the augmentation. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 423 The zeal that he showed in saving the records of the Augmentation Office [in 1834].

11. (*Army*). Promotion *by augmentation* (*sc.* of the number of officers): promotion by the issue of an additional commission, instead of by purchase of one previously existing. (Obsolete in use since the abolition of purchase.)

Augmentative (ɔ̄gme·ntătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *augmentatif, -ive* (14th c.), f. L. *augmentāt-* ppl. stem of *augmentāre* to AUGMENT: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the property of augmenting, increasing, or adding to; in *Metaph.* = AMPLIATIVE.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 78 Augmentatyf of grace and of benedyccyon. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 266 God .. cannot fal under any mutation .. augmentative or diminutive. 1857 T. WEBB *Intell. Locke* VI. 113 Augmentative Judgments .. add to our conception of the subject a predicate which is not contained in it. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* V. 106 Words inflected in the weak or augmentative manner.

2. *Gram.* **a.** Of a formative suffix or prefix: Augmenting or increasing in force the idea conveyed by a word. **b.** Of a word: Augmenting the properties of the term whence it is derived, or generally expressing augmentation of an idea. (Augmentative *words* are generally formed by the addition of augmentative *affixes.*)

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 19 The preposition *In* .. in other compounds (as *incipere, inflammare*) .. they call *augmentative.* 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 173 Augmentative Words, or such as encrease the Signification. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* IV. ii. 211 For the word *wizard*, from *witch*, see the Section on Augmentative forms.

B. *sb.* An augmentative formative or word.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 Some nations have used the word *bull* as an augmentative. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* IV. xv. 287 Compared with *capello* = 'a hat,' the Italian word *capellone* = 'a great hat' is an Augmentative.

Augme·ntatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By way of augmentation or addition.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 339 Not .. by way of Limitation, but Augmentatively and by way of Accessory.

Augme·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. AUGMENT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made greater, increased, intensified.

1605 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 112 Your augmented Kingdomes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 280 Or some more sudden vengeance .. Precipitate thee with augmented paine. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 180 The augmented price.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Her.* Of coats of arms: Having an additional charge granted as an honourable distinction. **b.** *Mus.* Of tonic intervals: Increased from normal dimensions by a semitone. **c.** *Bot.* Increased by the addition of other parts.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 404 Auctus calyx, augmented, having a Series of distinct Leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its Base. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. 434 Examples of augmented shields. 1869 Ouseley *Counterpoint* 9 The augmented fourth or tritone is an interval peculiarly abhorrent to strict Counterpoint.

Augme·ntedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In increased measure, in a greater degree.

1805 E. H. Seymour in Halliw. *Shaks.* V. 440 *Twice-blessed* .. [means] blessed augmentedly, blessed supremely, or in a great degree.

Augmenter (ɔ̄gme·ntəɹ). Also 6 -tour, 6–7 -tor. [orig. a. F. *augmenteur*, f. *augmenter* vb.; in later use f. Augment *v.* + -er¹.] He who or that which augments, makes greater, or adds to; *spec.* a magnifying glass.

1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g viij b, Augmentours of the common welth. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 189 Amurath .. the great avgmentor of their kingdome. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1359 The bristles .. were when viewed with a large Augmenter all spicated. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* Introd. P 16 His wife is .. the lessener of his pain, and the augmenter of his pleasure.

Augme·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Augment *v.* + -ing¹.] Augmentation, increase. (Now gerundial.)

1537 ? Tindale *Exp. St. John* 78 They beleue it an augmentynge of synne. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3812/3 As to the augmenting of the Army. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. xii. 245 Its effect in somewhat augmenting the quantity of antarctic ice.

Augme·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Making greater, magnifying; increasing.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 144 He that would exactly discern the shop [=shape] of a Bees mouth, need observing eyes, and good augmenting glasses. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* xvi. Wks. 1834 V. 156 Then came augmenting woes.

†**Augme·ntion.** *Obs.* [f. Augment on mistaken analogy; cf. *invent-ion.*] = Augmentation 2.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 187 In augmention of fashion they very orderly cut and pinke their skin.

Augmentive (ɔ̄gme·ntiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Augment *v.* + -ive: cf. *arrestive*, etc.] = Augmentative (which shows the more usual type).

1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* iv. xxvii. 72 The sowle hath also power nutritif and augmentif. 1602 W. Watson *Decacord.* 305 For the most advancement of our nobles, and augmentive florish of the whole common wealth. 1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 115 The augmentives are *ard, est, er, some, ous*, etc.

Augoer, augre, augur(e, obs. ff. Auger.

Augrim(e, **-isme, -ym**(e, obs. ff. Algorism.

Augur (ɔ̄·gəɹ), *sb.* Also 6–7 augure [a. L. *augur*, earlier *auger*; perh. f. *av-is* bird + *-gar*, connected with *garrire* to talk, *garrulus* talkative, and Skr. *gar* to shout, call, show, make known; but Fick would derive it from *augēre* to increase, promote, etc.; cf. *auctor* Author.]

1. A religious official among the Romans, whose duty it was to predict future events and advise upon the course of public business, in accordance with omens derived from the flight, singing, and feeding of birds, the appearance of the entrails of sacrificial victims, celestial phenomena, and other portents.

1549 Hooper *Commandm.* vi. Wks. (1852) 327 There were some called augures, that by observation of the birds of the air .. made men believe they knew things to come. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 78 Having like an Augur watched, Which way he took his flight. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iii. 21 The College of Augurs could declare the auspices unfavourable, and so close all public business.

2. Hence extended to: A soothsayer, diviner, or prophet, generally; one that foretells the future.

1593 Drayton *Eclogues* i. 7 Philomel, the augure of the Spring. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 115 The Phrygians, Cilicians, and Arabians were very skilfull augurs, or diviners by the flight of birds. 1718 Pope *Iliad* I. 131 Augur accursed! denouncing mischief still, Prophet of plagues, for ever boding ill!

Augur (ɔ̄·gəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; or a. F. *augure-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *augurāri*, f. *augur*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To prognosticate from signs or omens; to divine, forbode, anticipate.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* I. i, I did augur all this to him beforehand. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 56 They augur misgovernment at a distance and snuff the approach of tyranny. 1827 Scott *Surg. D.* i. 25 The Docter.. hastened down stairs, auguring some new occasion for his services. 1852 D. Mitchell *Bat. Summer* 70 Who augured from the very fact, a state of quietude.

b. Of things: To betoken, portend, give promise of.

1826 Scott *Mal. Malagr.* i. 54 It seems to augur genius. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i. 32 Whose open, handsome, hardy face augured a frank and fearless nature.

2. *intr.* (or with *subord. cl.*) To take auguries; to conjecture from signs or omens; to have foreknowledge or foreboding.

1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xv, Not that he augur'd of the doom, Which on the living closed the tomb. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 119 What have the cock-sparrows to do with it; do we augur from them, as the Romans did from chickens? 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xxiii. 308 He may augur the gust is coming, but cannot prevent it.

3. *esp.* (with *well* or *ill*) a. Of persons: To have *good* or *bad* anticipations or expectations *of, for.*

1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* II. 275, I augur well from this circumstance. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 544 Fletcher, from the beginning, had augured ill of the enterprise. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 69 As I looked at his good-natured face I augured well for my reception.

b. Of things: To give *good* or *bad* promise. [Perh. *ill* was orig. a sb. = evil.]

1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 506 One vote, which augurs ill to the rights of the people. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. vii, All augured ill for Alpine's line. 1855 Prescott *Philip II* (1857) 68 A reverential deference, which augured well for the success of his mission.

4. *trans.* (also with *in*) To induct into office or usher in with auguries; to inaugurate.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 46 Numa Pompilus, who was augured and created king [of] the Romaynes next after Romulus. 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 157 Profuse promises have augured in its birth.

Augur, variant of Augure, *Obs.*, augury.

Augural (ɔ̄·giŭrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *augurālis*, f. *augur*: see Augur *sb.* and -al¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to augurs or augury.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. i. 51 Wyth wordis augurall .. Onto the flude anone furth steppis he. 1598 Greenwey *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iii, Going out the Augurall gate. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 193 The augural Portent of the flight of Birds. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 167/2 They discovered .. the augural staff of Romulus. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 169 The consecrated enclosure for the observation of auspices,—the augural templum.

2. Significant of the future; betokening either good or ill; lucky or ominous.

1600 Holland *Livy* VII. xxvi. 266 The God .. that sent unto him from above that augurall foule [*præpetem*]. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 65 Aristotle saith that sternutation was an augural signe. 1863 Browning *Sordello* V. Wks. III. 408 Moody music augural of woe.

Augurate (ɔ̄·giŭrɛ̆t), *sb.* [ad. L. *augurātus*, f. *augurāt-* ppl. stem of *augurāri* to predict from omens, f. *augur*: see prec. and -ate¹.] The office of augur; the augurship.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. (1742) 331 Tell me .. since Nepos is leaving Rome, who is to haue his brother's Augurate. 1859 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 108 The formal dignity of the Augurate.

†**Au·gurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *augurāt-*: see prec. and -ate³.] Hence **Augurating,** *vbl. sb.*

1. *intr.* To perform the duties of augur; to take the auguries, observe and predict from omens.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 713 Navius having performed his Augurating Ceremonies, replied, that the thing might be done.

2. *trans.* (and with *subord. cl.*) To infer or conjecture from omens, to divine.

[1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II, *Bewitch* .. Augurate.] 1652 Earl Monm. *Warrs Fland.* (1654) 167 Should not we, then .. augurate good success to our undertakings? 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 507 They should augurate, from the excellence of his character, that his administration would be excellent. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 10 Whence he may augurate that I have a larger scheme in reserve.

3. *trans.* To inaugurate; cf. Augur *v.* 4.

1623 (Feb.) Bargrave *Serm.* (1624) 3 That Memorable Redemption of mankind .. he himselfe augurated by the solemne Sacrament of his last Supper.

†**Augura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *augurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *augurāt-*: see prec. and -ation.] The practice of prognosticating the future by observing the flight of birds and other phenomena; augury; *gen.* omen, prognostic, token.

1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 Emonge those gaineful Artes of Diuination, be reckened .. Augurations. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1736) 93 Parnassus, the Inventor of Auguration. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. x. 9 Transported with this happy auguration, he left Jersy.

†**Au·gure**¹. *Obs.* Also 7 augur. [a. F. *augure* (12th c.), ad. L. *augurium* (substituted for the popular OF. *aür, eür* = mod. *heur* in *bonheur, malheur*).] By-form of Augury.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 59 To lerne and know by augures, and divinacions of briddis. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxi. (1632) 47 As a good Augur or foreboding of a martiall minde. 1666 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 178 With which happy augure permit me .. to subscribe myself, etc.

†**Au·gure**². *Obs.* [for *auger* phonetic var. Algere; cf. Du. *aalgeer, elger.*] Eel-spear.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 508 The augure .. a sharpe instrument of yron made thinne with many sharpe teeth, and so striken into holes or muddie banks, vvhere they vvill many times catch a great aboundance of Eeles.

Augured (ɔ̄·gəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Augur *v.* + -ed.] Predicted, foretold, anticipated, foreseen.

1823 Byron *Island* I. vii, Others scoff'd his augur'd miseries.

†**Au·gurer.** *Obs.* Also 7 agurer. [a. OF. *augurere, -eour*:—L. *augurātor, -ātōrem*, n. of agent f. *augurāt-*: see Augurate and -or.] = Augur *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Augureris we calle þoo þat tentun to þe garring & fliyng of briddus. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 37 What say the Augurers? 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 1 The Agurer tels me, wee shall haue Newes to night. 1624 Gee in Somers' *Tracts* (1810) III. 78 The ceremonies of augurers.

Augurial (ɔ̄giū·riăl), *a.* [ad. L. *auguriālis* (synonym of *augurālis*) f. *augurium* Augury.] Pertaining to augury, augural.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iv. 85 Cled in rial rob auguriall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 Auguriall and Tripudiary divinations. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 119 Augurial rites Of volant fowl.

†**Augu·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *auguri-us* (see prec.) + -an.] = prec.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 59 From the hevin .. Ane takyn hes scho schawin auguriane.

Auguring (ɔ̄·gəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Augur *v.* + -ing².] Divining, presaging, prophetic.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 10 My powers a Cressent, and my Auguring hope Sayes, it will come to' th' full.

†**Au·gurism.** *Obs.* [f. Augur + -ism.] Augury.

1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 41 If augurisme be authenticall .. it cannot bee but such a shadow portends the issue of a substance. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 68 Then did the Priest divide the intrails, that so he might make his augurism. 1658 *Wom. Never Vexed* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XII. 143 There shall no augurism fright my plain dealing.

†**Au·gurist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] An augur.

1623 in Cockeram *Dict.* II. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Fearf. Summer* Wks. I. 60/2 Propheticke Augurists.

†**Au·gurize,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] To augur, predict from omens. Hence: **Au·gurizer,** an augur. **Au·gurizing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 106, I augurize this shall be done ere long. 1603 J. Savile *Salut. K. James* in Arb. *Garner* V. 635 When one .. Could augurise aright, foresee, foresay. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 178 The Roman augurizers, the French druids. *Ibid.* 305 Tush! quoth Hercules: the best augurizing is to fight valiantly for our countrey. *Ibid.* 319 Augurizing and aruspicall diviners.

Augurous (ɔ̄·giŭrəs), *a. rare.* [f. Augur + -ous.] Presaging, foreboding, full of forebodings.

1600 Chapman *Iliads* XVIII. 191 Presaging in their augurous hearts the labours that they mourn'd A little after. 1848 Conington *Æschylus' Agamem.* 109 Wherefore is this constant fear .. Still before my augurous bosom flitting?

Augurship (ɔ̄·gəɹʃip). [f. Augur *sb.* + -ship.] The office, or term of office, of an augur.

1618 Bolton *Florus* I. v. 14 Hence the Augurship became sacred among the Romans. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 89 Priesthoods and augurships were bestowed on veteran dignitaries.

Augury (ɔ̄·giŭri). [a. OF. *augurie*, ad. L. *augurium*: cf. Augure.]

1. The art of the Augur: the practice of divining from the flight of birds, etc.; divination.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 88, I have eke foundyn by astronomye, By sort, and by augury eke truly .. That fere and flaum on al the toun shal sprede. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* V. ii. 230 Not a whit, we defie Augury .. If it be now, 'tis not to come: if it bee not to come, it will bee now. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 259 Ennomus, in augury renown'd. 1846 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. i. 6 Enquired of the gods by augury.

b. Skill in divining from omens; prophetic skill.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 73 Thy face, and thy behauiour, Which (if my Augury deceiue me not) Witnesse good bringing vp. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* I. i, If he give not back his crown again, upon the report of an elder-gun, I have no augury.

2. An augural observation, ceremony, or rite.

1742 Middleton *Cicero* II. vi. 85 The onely one of the College, who maintained the truth of their auguries, and the reality of divination. 1861 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. v. 223 To put down pagan observances, auguries, phylacteries, and incantations. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 30 The priests .. took the auguries and gave the signal for onset.

3. An omen drawn by augury; a prognostic, portent, significant token of any kind.

1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* xii. 206 From their flight strange auguries shee drew. 1656 Cowley *Acme & Sept.* iii, The God of Love .. Sneez'd aloud, and all around The little Loves .. Bow'd, and bless'd the Augury. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XXIV. 388 Jove .. from the throne on high Dispatch'd his bird, celestial augury! 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xi. 87 The appropriateness of the event seemed an augury.

4. *fig.* Foreboding from tokens, presentiment, anticipation.

1783 T. Bland in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 25, I am led to form the most pleasing augury of our future greatness. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2300 Be not extravagant in grief, no less! Bear it, by augury of better things!

5. *fig.* Indication or signification of the future afforded by any thing; presage, promise.

1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. xvi. 156 Tameness is the characteristic of most fatal augury. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 68 He resigned himself .. with a docility that gave little augury of his future greatness.

†**Au·guryne.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [formed on L. or OF. *augur* by mistaken analogy.] An augur.

c 1400 Maundev. xv. 167, I have seen of Paynemes and Sarazines, that men clepen Augurynes, that .. wolde telle us the prenosticacioun of thinges that felle aftre.

August (ɔ̄gv·st), *a.* [ad. L. *augustus* consecrated, venerable, prob. f. *augur*, as if 'consecrated by augury, auspicious'; perh. influenced in use by association with *augē-re* to increase, magnify. Cf. mod.F. *auguste* (not in Cotgrave).]

1. Inspiring mingled reverence and admiration; impressing the emotions or imagination as magnificent; majestic, stately, sublime, solemnly grand; venerable, revered.

1664 H. More *Apol.* 486 The ancient Philosophers look'd upon this Universe as one August Temple of God. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 414 P 4 There is generally in Nature something more Grand and August, than what we meet with in the Curiosities of Art. 1795 Burke *Let.* Wks. 1842 II. 244 Never was so beautiful and so august a spectacle presented to the moral eye. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 534 The funeral was long remembered as the saddest and most august that Westminster had ever seen. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 149 [It] renews its ancient glance with an auguster beauty.

2. Venerable from birth or position; of stately

dignity; dignified, worshipful, eminent, majestic. (Sometimes complimentary or perfunctory.)

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, Since he is a King .. He looks so grand and so august. *a* 1720 J. SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 141 And made obeisance to that august Assembly. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* IV. i, To mingle with a body so august. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* xiv. 152 We have a human sufferer in Him—the augustest indeed that ever shared our flesh and blood. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower* 231 Your august father was a prince of high and noble qualities.

August (ɔ̄·gŭst), *sb.* Forms: 4 augoste, augst, 5 aust, 4– august. [In form *aust* a. OF. *aoust* (mod. *août*):—L. *augustus* (see prec.); in current form, from the L.; in form *augst* partially latinized.] The eighth month of the year, so named after Augustus Cæsar, the first Roman emperor.

1097 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Fram midde sumeran for neah oð August. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 39 In augoste in a hyȝ seysoun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 370 Till augst be passed and septembre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ix. 132 It was feire wedir .. as stille as aboute aust. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 110 The tenth of August last. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 551 And August came the fainting year to mend With fruit and grain.

August (ɔ̄·gŭst), *v.* [f. prec. sb. after F. *août-er*.] To ripen, bring to fruition.

1693 [see AUGUSTED]. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 55 He for .. dear nations toiled, And augusted man's heavenly hopes.

†**Augu·stal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Augustālis*, f. *Augustus*: see -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to the emperor Augustus, or to his worship; imperial.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* 809 The Augustal Principality, that is of governing after his own will .. he [Tiberius] obtained afterwards. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 346 The Augustal Priests.

Augustan (ɔgŭ·stăn, ɔ̄-, ŏ-), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *Augustānus*, f. *Augustus*: see -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Connected with the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the palmy period of Latin literature.

1704 ROWE *Ulysses* Ded., Favour and Protection which it [Poetry] found in the famous Augustan Age. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 52 In the Augustan period this outer area was only partially occupied.

2. Hence applied to the period of highest purity and refinement of any national literature; and *gen.* Of the correct standard in taste, classical.

1819 *Pantolog.* s.v., The reign of queen Anne is often called the Augustan age of England. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 7. 190 We must first determine what buildings are to be considered Augustan in their authority.

3. Of the town of Augusta Vindelicorum or Augsburg, where in 1530 Luther and Melanchthon drew up their confession of Protestant principles.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) 23 Som embracing .. the Augustane, and som the Helvetian confession. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 281 They adhere to the Augustan Confession.

B. *sb.* A writer of the Augustan age (of any literature).

1882 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 692/3 A picture of the later Augustans [*i. e.* writers of the reign of Queen Anne].

†**Auguste·an,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *Augustēus* of Augustus + -AN.] = AUGUSTAN.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 368 Manilius, who lived in the same Augustean age.

A·ugusted, *ppl. a.* [f. AUGUST *v.*; cf. F. *août-é*.]

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Augusted*, is a Term used to signifie any thing that is Sun burnt .. and is turned ripe and yellow like Corn in August .. An Augusted Branch is a Branch of a Summers growth, that is just hard'ned, and has done growing.

†**Auguste·ity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *augustē-us* (taken as = *augustus*) + -ITY.] Augustness.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 11 He exalteth himself above all that is called God .. above all augusteity. *a* 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 5 (D.) Advanced above all Augusteity.

Augustin(e (ɔ̄gŭ·stin, ɔ̄·gŭstin), *sb.* (and *a.*) [a. F. *Augustin*, or ad. L. *Augustīnus*, name of the great Latin father. See also AUSTIN.] A member of the monastic order named after St. Augustine.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7463 Frere prechours ben good men alle .. So been Augustins. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 314 The Abbey of the Friers Augustines, 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427/13 The Church of the barefooted Augustins.

Augustinian (ɔ̄gŭsti·niăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *Augustīn-us* (see prec.) + -IAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to St. Augustine or his doctrines, the prominent tenets of which were immediate efficacy of grace and absolute predestination. *sb.* An adherent of these doctrines.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 36 But what was .. become of the Augustinian spirit? 1851 J. TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* (Bohn) IV. 379 The Augustinian doctrine of election. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* 263 This notion of human freedom was denied by the Augustinians.

2. Belonging to (*sb.* one of) the order of Augustines.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacord.* 75 Dominicans, Augustinians, and other poore religious Friers. 1875 T. LINDSAY in *Sund. Mag.* June 589 The Augustinian monks in Brussels. 1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 692/3 A house of Augustinian canons.

3. Adhering to (*sb.* an adherent of) Augustine the Bohemian.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 30 Augustinians .. affirme the entrance into Paradice to have been shut up untill Augustine the Bohemian opened it for .. those that were of his sect.

Augusti·nianess, a female disciple of St. Augustine. **Augusti·nianism, Augu·stinism,** the doctrines held by him and his followers.

1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 140 Veronica the Augustinianess. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* (1867) 356 The Calvinism, or rather Augustinianism, of Aquinas. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 148/3 [In] the eighteenth epistle .. Augustinism is directly opposed.

†**Augu·stious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *august-us* AUGUST, on mistaken analogy: cf. *illustrious*.] Grand, magnificent, AUGUST.

a 1670 HACKET *1st Serm. Incarn.*, The most Augustious Temple in the world. —*Abp. Williams* 169 These augustious preparations would be ridiculously disappointed.

Augustly (ɔ̄gŭstli), *adv.* [f. AUGUST *a.* + -LY[2].] In a manner calculated to inspire reverential awe or wonder; grandly, majestically.

1667 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 9 That which makes Des Cartes his Philosophy look so augustly on't. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 688 Undarken'd by despair, Philander, thus, augustly rears his head. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 340/1 What are the pediments of the Parthenon .. beside this augustly simple image?

Augu·stness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] August quality; supreme majesty, grandeur, or stateliness.

1758 H. WALPOLE *R. & Noble Authors* (1806) IV. 52 Daunted at the augustness of such an assembly. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1903 Truth, Right, And other such augustnesses.

Auh (ɔh), *int.* expressing disgust.

1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. v, Auh! what an animal!

Auh, variant of AO *conj. Obs.* but.

Auht(e, obs. form of AUGHT, EIGHT; pa. t. of *agan*: see OUGHT.

Auhtend, obs. form of EIGHTH.

Auk (ɔ̄k). Also 8 alk, 8–9 awk. [cogn. with Sw. *alka*, Da. *alke*:—ON. *álka*.] A northern sea-bird, with short wings used only as paddles: applied scientifically to three species, the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), Little Auk (*Mergulus melanoleucus* or *alle*), Razor-bill (*Alca torda*); but dialectally also to the guillemots, which with the puffins are included in the *Alcidæ*.

[1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 140 Ill husbandry drowseth At fortune so auke: Good husbandry rowseth himselfe as a hauke.] 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 323 The Bird called the Razor-bill in the West of England, the Auk in the North, the Murre in Cornwal. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 17 The alks build upon rocks. 1856 KANE *Arctic Exp.* I. xxiv. 320 Wounded awks. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 44 That rarest of British birds, the great auk. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Orkney Gloss.* 4 *Auk*, the common guillemot.

Auk(e, -ly, -ness, -ward, obs. ff. AWK, etc.

Aularian (ɔ̄lēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *aulāri-us* belonging to the *aula*, Gr. αὐλή, hall + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a hall. B. *sb.* At English universities: The member of a hall (as distinguished from the member of a college).

a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 302 Afterwards Dr. Adams [Principal of Magdalen Hall] entertained the vice-chancellor and Aularians with a glass of wine. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The 'inmates,' or 'aularians,' had prevailed at the University.

Au·lary (ɔ̄·lări), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *aulārius*: see prec. and -ARY[1].] Of or relating to the halls in a university.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxiv. 351 Aulary Statutes for the government of the University.

Aulbe, obs. form of ALB.

Auld (ɔ̄ld, *Sc.* āld), *a. dial.*; also aud. [mod. Sc. and north Eng. descendant of OE. *ald*, which became in midl. dial. in 13th c. OLD.] = OLD; as in *auld lang-syne*, 'old long-since,' old long-ago (used subst.); *Auld Reekie*, 'Old Smoky,' a sobriquet of Edinburgh; *auldfarrand*, 'favouring,' *i.e.* resembling the old or adult, having the manners or sagacity of age; *auld-warld*, old-world.

[950– see ALD.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 17 Aulde storys that men redys. 1702 THORESBY *Diary* I. 352 Saw .. a child of three years old fill its pipe of tobacco, and smoke it as audfarandly as a man of three score! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl, My best service to all my friends at and about Auld Reekie! 1848 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* (1881) I. 91 Foolish auld-warld notions about keeping days holy.

Aule, obs. form of AWL.

Aulete (ɔ̄·lēt). [ad. Gr. *αὐλητής*, f. *αὐλέ-ειν* to play the flute, f. *αὐλός* flute.] A flute-player.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 131 Ismenias the aulete.

Auletic (ɔ̄le·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *αὐλητικός*, f. *αὐλητής*: see prec. and -IC.] Of or pertaining to a flute-player or flute. 1731 in BAILEY.

Aulf(e, variant of AUFE, obs. form of OAF.

Aulgorism(e, obs. form of ALGORISM.

Aulic (ɔ̄·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *aulique*, or L. *aulicus*, a. Gr. *αὐλικός*, f. *αὐλή* court: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.

The *Aulic Council*, in the old German Empire, was the personal council of the Emperor, forming one of the two supreme courts of the Empire; it heard appeals from the courts of Germanic states, and was dissolved, with the Empire, in 1806. The name is now given to a council at Vienna, managing the war-department of the Austrian Empire.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3719/3 Baron Seylern .. has notified to the Imperial Diet the Decrees of the Aulick Council. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. ii. 17 Investing the .. homeliness of Æsop with aulic graces and satiric brilliancy.

B. *sb.* The ceremony observed in the Sorbonne in granting the degree of doctor of divinity, when, after a harangue from the chancellor, the new doctor received his cap and presided at a disputation.

†**Au·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacord.* 233 Some to be aulicall, others martiall, others rurall. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 41 Maners .. without which no man shall be eminent in the aulicall function.

†**Au·licism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AULIC *a.* + -ISM.] A courtly phrase or turn of expression.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Peter* i. 15 God affects not aulicisms and courtly terms.

Aulmoniere: see AUMONIERE.

Auln-, ault- (in various words): see AL-.

†**Au·ltel, au·ltelle.** *Obs.* Also 6 altel. [either a. OF. *altel* (now *autel*), or a diminutive form after L. sbs. in *-ellum*.] An altar; a small or inferior altar.

1555 [see ALTEL]. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 59 They shulde have .. no communyone at no aultelle in the church but at the hye awlter.

Aum (ɔ̄m). A modern English variant form of *aam*: see AAM for etymology and earlier quots.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* [see quot. 1717 under AAM.] 1852 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 35 [In Amsterdam] the *aam* liquid measure = 4 ankers = 41 English wine gallons. *Ibid.* 649 [In Hamburg] 1 aum = 4 ankers = 32 English imperial gallons. 1863 W. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 369 He helped considerably to lighten our half-aum of Pontac.

Aumail (ɔ̄mē·l). *rare.* [Archaistic refashioning of AMEL *sb.*, after Spenser's pa. pple. *aumayld*: see AMELED.] Enamel.

[1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 27 In gilden buskins .. entayld With curious antickes, and full fayre aumayld.] 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* xx. xlii, Smote him where with gold and rich aumaile [It. *smalto*] Gay on the helm flamed his barbaric crown.

Aumble, -ynge, etc., obs. forms of AMBLE, etc.

Aumbry(e, -bery, -bray, -brey, -brie, archaic spellings of AMBRY.

Aumener(e, -monere, aumner, obs. forms of ALMONER.

Aument, -acion, obs. ff. AUGMENT, -ATION.

†**Au·mere.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. the forms *almar, -er, -owr*, under ALMONER[1] 1.] = ALMONER.

?*c* 1400 in *Dom. Arch.* III. 133 The aumere a rod schall haue in honde, As offyce of almes y understonde.

Aumery, -rie, -ry, obs. or dial. ff. AMBRY.

Aumes-, aums-ace, obs. forms of AMBS-ACE.

‖ **Aumil** (ɔ̄·mil, ā·mil). [Urdū (prop. Arab.) عامل *ʿāmil*, operator, agent, *spec.* 'revenue-collector,' agent-noun f. Arab. *ʿamala* to act, perform an office.] A native collector of revenue in India; also called *amaldar*, AMILDAR.

1800 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* 200 He had repeatedly applied .. for the necessary purwannahs to your several aumils. 1808 *Cobbett's Weekly Pol. Reg.* XIII. 1006 They soon find themselves beset with new aumils and peculators.

Hence (by confusion of *aumil* and *amaldār*): **Aumildar** (with same sense).

1778 ORME *Brit. Mil. Trans.* (1803) III. 496 Frauds in the management of the aumildar or renter. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Wellesley Disp.* 772 To sell the office of aumildar.

‖ **Aumônière.** Also aulm-. [Fr.; = ALMONER[2], q.v.] A purse formerly carried at the girdle.

1834 [see ALMONER[2].] 1874 AINSWORTH *Merry Eng.* I. i. ii. 22 She was likewise provided with an aulmoniere, or silken purse. 1883 D. GOODALE in *Harper's Mag.* July 241/1 The little plush aumônière.

Aumulet, obs. f. OMELET; cf. F. *aumelete*, 16th c.

‖ **Aumusse.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Fr. *aumusse, aumuce*: see AMICE[2].] The grey fur amice.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. 1, It is the Likeness of a Pope .. I know it by the Triple-Crown, his Furr'd Aumusse, etc.

†**Au·ncel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 aunser(e, auncere, aunselle, 5–7 auncel(le, 6–7 ancel, 7 awnsel. [a. AF. *aunselle, auncelle*, apparently for *launcelle* (*l-* having been mistaken for the article), ad. It. *lancella* a little balance, dim. of *lance* balance:—L. *lanx, lancem*, a plate, a scale of a balance. So called probably in contrast to the 'Balancia domini regis,' or *Great Beam* of the king.

This important suggestion is due to Mr. G. R. Kingdon, late Master of the Grocers' Company, which company, originally called *Pepperers*, were charged with the custody of the King's Beam. In their records *Balauncer* and *Aunsell* appear as surnames in 13–14th c.; *Ballance* is also a surname.]

A kind of balance and weight formerly used in England.

(See the accounts of 17th c. writers below: that of Cowell, being given as hearsay, and connected with an absurd derivation from *hand-sale*, must be accepted with caution. Later explanations simply follow Cowell.)

1314 *MS. Letter-bk.* in Riley *Mem. Lond.* Introd. 22 Thomas the aunseremaker. 1351–2 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, v. § 9 Une pois qest appelle Aunselle. [*transl.* 1618 Pulton *Statutes* 155 Whereas great damage and deceit is done to the people .. by a weight which is called Auncel: it is accorded and established that this weight called auncell .. shalbe wholly put out.] 1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 283 One balance called an *auncere* .. 2 balances called *aunceres*. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 132 þe pound þat heo peysede [by] · peisede a quartrun more þen myn Auncel dude · whon I weyede treuþe [*v. r.* Aunsel, B. auncere, aunser, C. auncel]. 1429 ABP. CHICHELEY in Wilkins' *Concilia* III. 516 Constitutio .. pro abolitione ponderis vocati *le Auncell Weight* .. Præcipue dicto pondere *le Auncell scheft* seu *pounder* .. doloso quodam stateræ genere. 1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, v. § 1 Le pois appelez Auncell. 1502 ARNOLD

Chron. (1811) 191 Ther beth iij. maner weyghtis, that is to wete, troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght .. Another Weyght Ys called auncels shafte, and this weyght is forboden by statute of parlement, and also hooly chirche hath cursed alle thoo that beyen or sellen by that auncel weyght. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.*, *Awncell* weight, as I have been informed, is a kinde of weight with scoles hanging or hooks fastened at each end of a staffe, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger or hand and so discerneth the equalitie or difference betweene the weight and the thing weied .. It may probably be thought to be called *awnsell* weight (quasi *hand sale* weight) because it was and is performed by the hand, as the other is by the beame. And if I should draw it from the Greeke, ἀγκών i. *cubitus*, the part of the arme from the elbowe to the fingers ends, I might chalenge a good warrand. *a* **1640** JACKSON *Creed* XI. XXVI. Wks. 1844 X. 502 The ancel weight or balance (which most of you have seen) wherein one pound weight put upon the one end of the balance will counterpoise a stone weight put upon the other end. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 34 Auncell weight. **1656** DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 534. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Awnsel* weight. **1691** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Auncel* Weight (*quasi* Hand sale weight, or from Ansa, *i.* The handle of the Ballance).

Aunc-, aund- (in various words): see AN-.

‖ **Aune** (ōn). [Fr.; for etymol. see ALNAGE.] An ell; an obsolete French cloth measure, which varied in length in different localities.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4218/3 Five Auns of Shalloon. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 111 To measure .. Linen, in order to check the quantity of Aunes or Ells marked thereon.

Aune, -ing, obs. forms of AWN, -ING.

Aungel(e, -yke, obs. forms of ANGEL, etc.

Aunsetter, -estre, obs. forms of ANCESTOR.

Aunsion, obs. form of ANCIENT.

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* 101 Hit was aunsion demene.

Aunt (ānt). Forms: 3–6 aunte, 5 awnt, 5–aunt; 3–7 (mi, thi) naunt(e, 9 *dial.* noant. [a. OF. *aunte, ante*, cogn. with Pr. *amda*, Lombard. *amida* :—L. *amita*. In Eng. a mistaken division of *mine aunt*, as *my naunt*, occurs in literature from 13th to 17th c., and still dialectally; cf. *nuncle* for *uncle*, and *auger*, *apron*, etc. (Some mod.F. dialects have also *nante* (*ma nante* = *mon ante*); the modern F. *tante*, found already in 13th c., perhaps originated, in the language of the nursery, from OF. *t'ante* 'thy aunt.')]

1. The sister of one's father or mother. Also, an uncle's wife, more strictly called an *aunt-in-law*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 571 Sir Gui de Mountfort, that was .. is aunte sone. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 24675 His moder was þi naunt. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 82 Elezabethe, myn awnt dere. **1473** MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* 716 III. 78 Recomaunde me to .. my naunte. *a* **1556** CRANMER *Wks.* II. 329 Aunt and aunt-in-law, niece and niece-in-law. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 76 My Maids Aunt the fat woman of Brainford. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 A Maiden Aunt .. who is one of these antiquated Sybils. **1834** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 45 *note*, What might have happened afterwards, is only known to those who can tell what would have come to pass if your aunt had been your uncle.

b. (in U. S.) Used endearingly of: Any benevolent practical woman who exercises these qualities to the benefit of her circle of acquaintance; cf. Sp. *tia*, and see AUNTHOOD.

1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Isl.* 21 These universally useful persons receive among us the title of 'aunt' by a sort of general consent .. They are nobody's aunts in particular, but aunts to human nature generally.

†**c.** Formerly used by alumni of Oxford and Cambridge as a title for the 'sister university.'

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. I. 308 The Sons of our Aunt are loth to consent, that one who was taught in Cambridge, should teach in Oxford. **1701** PEPYS *Corr.* 403 An humble present of mine, though a Cambridge man, to my dear Aunt, the University of Oxford.

†**2.** An old woman; a gossip. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 51 The wisest Aunt telling the saddest tale.

†**3.** A bawd or procuress; a prostitute. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term.* III. i, Wks. X. 470 She demanded of me whether I was your worships aunt or no. Out, out, out! **1663** *Parson's Wedd.* III. i, in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XIV. 448 Yes, and follow her, like one of my aunts of the suburbs. **1678** DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* I. i, The easiest Fool I ever knew, next my Naunt of Fairies in the *Alchymist*.

4. Aunt Sally: a game much in vogue at fairs and races, in which the figure of a woman's head with a pipe in its mouth is set up, and the player, throwing sticks from a certain distance, aims at breaking the pipe.

1861 *Times* (*Derby Day*), Aunt Sally .. this fashionable and athletic sport .. is rather overdone than otherwise. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/1 Aunt Sallies and skittles for those who prefer such attractions.

Aunter, -tre, -trous, etc., obs. ff. *aventure*, ADVENTURE, etc.

†**Au·nters,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 auntre, 5 aventurs, awnturs, 9 anters. [f. *aunter, aventure*, ADVENTURE: the *-s* (orig. wanting) seems to be genitival, and the word parallel to the contemporary *of aventure*; cf. also *per adventure* (in ME. *paraunter*) and the later *per-hap-s*.]

†**a.** At a venture, at all risks, in any case, at all events. *Obs.* **b.** Peradventure, perhaps.

c **1325** *Cœur de L.* 3878 Auntre, they swore hym hool oth To be hys men. *a* **1450** *Syr Eglamore* 1211 The chylde .. Was aventurs in the felde. *Ibid.* 213 For oon the beste knyghtes art thou, That in thys londe ys levyd now, Awnturs [*Other MSS.* owther] ferre or nere. **1691** RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 4 *Aunters*, Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. **1807** J. STAGG *Poems* 54 Or anters in yon mouldering heap, Some luivelier female form I weep.

Aunthood (ā·nthud). [f. AUNT + -HOOD.] The relationship of aunt.

1862 MISS MULOCH *Dom. Stories* 373 This sort of universal aunthood to the whole neighbourhood was by no means disagreeable to Miss Milly.

Auntie, aunty (ā·nti). [see -IE, -Y⁴.] A familiar, endearing form of *aunt*.

1792 BURNS *Young Lassie*, My auld Auntie Katie upon me taks pity. **1850** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVI, Ask Aunty to come and cut it for me. **1863** *Little People* (Mozley) iv. 37 A little voice called after her, 'Auntie! you've not given me a real good kiss!'

b. In U. S.: 'A familiar term, often used in accosting an elderly woman.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 728/2 The negro no longer submits with grace to be called 'uncle' and 'auntie' as of yore.

Auntly (ā·ntli), *a.* [cf. *motherly*: see -LY¹.]

1844 LADY S. LYTTELTON *Lett.* (1873) 337 My best regards and Auntly blessing to my nephew. **1846** SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 68 This is a very motherly and auntly tale.

Auntship (ā·ntˌʃip). [see -SHIP.] = AUNTHOOD.

1870 LUBBOCK in *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct., On the Sandwich Islands uncleship, auntship, cousinship were ignored.

‖ **Aura** (ō·ră). [L., a. Gr. *αὔρα* breath, breeze.]

1. A gentle breeze, a zephyr.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. XV. (1495) 400 Aura is lyghte wynde meuyd. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 88 Such a gale as is commonly called Aura. **1731** in BAILEY.

2. A subtle emanation or exhalation from any substance, *e.g.* the aroma of blood, the odour of flowers, etc.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. 35 After which [*i.e.* the flying off of the volatile salt or spirit] the Oil remains dry and insipid, but without any sensible diminution of its weight, by the loss of that volatile essence of the soul, that æthereal aura. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 466/2 Fecundation is attributable to the agency of an aura from .. the seminal fluid.

b. *fig.*

1859 J. HOLLAND *Gold Foil* 110 Wrapped in the aura of his ineffable love. **1876** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. 28 The condition of true naming, on the poet's part, is his resigning himself to the divine aura which breathes through forms.

3. *Electr.* †**a.** = Electrical atmosphere: see ATMOSPHERE *sb.* 3 (*obs.*). **b.** The current of air caused by the discharge of electricity from a sharp point, *e.g.* from those of the electrical whirl.

1737 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 2 Divers species of earthquakes, according to the different position, quantity, etc., of this imprisoned aura. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* VI. vii. (1867) 317 A fourth composes the electrical aura of oxygen, hydrogen, and caloric. **1863** ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* § 742 On approaching the hand to the whirl while in motion, a slight draught is felt, due to the movement of the electrified air .. This draught or wind is known as the electrical aura.

4. *Path.* A sensation, as of a current of cold air rising from some part of the body to the head, which occurs as a premonitory symptom in epilepsy and hysterics.

1776–83 CULLEN *First Lines* (1827) II. 424 Aura Epileptica. **1875** H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 353 The patient should .. inhale it at once whenever the aura is felt.

Aural (ō·răl), *a.*¹ [f. prec. + -AL².] Of or pertaining to the aura.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 191/2 Magnetic power depends .. upon the aural condition of the atmosphere.

Aural (ō·răl), *a.*² [f. L. *aur-is* ear + -AL¹. (L. would prob. have been *aurīlis.*)] = AURICULAR.

1. Of or pertaining to the organ of hearing.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 251 Acting on the aural nerve. **1878** A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 124 Deafness is .. the result of the destructive aural disease.

2. Received or perceived by the ear.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 252. 247/2 Continental cities, where he had seen and suffered from ocular, aural, or nasal nuisances. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xvii. 175 Aural acquaintance with Latin phrases.

Aurally (ō·răli), *adv.* [f. AURAL *a.*² + -LY².] Auricularly, by the ear.

1883 R. STORRS *Amer. Ann. Deaf & D.* July 145 To confer speech upon those who have never in any measure caught its clue aurally.

Aurantiaceous (ōræ:ntiˌē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *aurantiāceæ*, f. *aurantium*, latinized adaptation of ORANGE: see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Aurantiaceæ*, which includes the trees that bear oranges, lemons, and similar fruits.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 214/1 Citrus, a genus of aurantiaceous plants. **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 778 The coniferous and aurantiaceous orders.

‖ **Aurata** (ōrē·tă). [a. L. *aurāta*, pa. pple. fem. (used subst.) of *aurāre* to gild, f. *aurum* gold.] A gold-coloured fish; prob. the Gilthead or Golden Maid (*Crenilabrus tinca*), a variety of Wrasse.

c **1520** ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 230 A Aurata is a fysshe in the see that hathe a hede shinynge lyke golde. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 42 Open sea fish .. such as *e.g.* auratas.

Aurate (ō·reit). *Chem.* [f. L. *aur-um* + -ATE⁴.] A compound of auric oxide with a base.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 292/1 Auric acid .. combines with potash, soda, and barytes, to form .. aurates. **1862** PEPPER *Play-bk. Metals* 207 Aurate of ammonia, or fulminating gold.

Aurated (ō·reitėd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. L. *aurāt-us* gilded (see AURATA) + -ED.] Resembling or containing gold; gold-coloured, gilded. In *Chem.* Combined with auric acid (*obs.*).

1864 in WEBSTER.

Au·rated, *ppl. a.*² [A bad form of AURITED.] 'In Conchology, having ears as in the pecten or scallop shell.' Craig 1847. **1843** in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*

†**Au·real,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *aureal*, f. L. *aureus* golden, gilded: see -AL.] Golden, gilded; yielding gold, auriferous.

1587 M. GROVE *Poems* (1878) 86 The tree with aureal fruit. *c* **1600** NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 18 The aureall brookes of Scotlande.

Aureate (ō·riˌėt), *a.*; also 4–7 aureat, 6 aureait. [ad. L. *aureātus* decorated with gold, f. *aureus*: see prec. and -ATE².]

1. Golden, gold-coloured.

c **1450** *Crt. Love* 817 With aureat seint about her sides clene. **1599** A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 378/2 This prætious aureate or goulden water. **1845** D. MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 410 The aureate furze .. lent its peculiar perfume.

†**2.** *fig.* Brilliant or splendid as gold, *esp.* in literary or rhetorical skill. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., And of my penne the traces to correcte Whiche barrayne is of aureat lycoure. *c* **1505** DUNBAR *Gold. Terge* viii, Zour [Homer and Cicero's] aureat tungs had baith bene all to lyte, For to compyle that paradyce compleit. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1847 If I erre, I will beg indulgence of the Pope's aureat magnificence.

Aureity (ōrī·ĭti). [f. L. *aure-us* golden + -ITY.] The peculiar properties of gold; goldenness.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 379 The properties peculiar to gold were .. generalized in the term Aureity. **1847** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 219 Having no more objective existence than the lapidity of stone, the aureity of gold.

Aurelia (ǫrī·liă, ō-, ŏ-). [a. It. *aurelia* 'the [silk] worm when shut up in his pod' (Baretti); from fem. of *aurelio* 'shining like gold, yellow, golden; also the little wings of butterflies' (Florio 1598); f. L. *aurum* gold; thus synonymous with *chrysalis*, Gr. χρυσαλλίς, f. χρυσός gold.]

1. *Ent.* The chrysalis or pupa of an insect, *esp.* of a butterfly. (Now scarcely in use, chrysalis being the ordinary term.)

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 669 All Caterpillers are not converted into Aureliaes. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Then Aurelia's (or husked Maggots), and then Butterflies. **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. v. 409 They retire to Places of Safety .. and put on their Aurelia or Chrysalis State. **1854** H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 152 An intermediate period of apparent death as an inert aurelia.

†**2.** The Gold-flower (*Heliochrysum Stœchas*). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO [*Aurelia*, the herb called Mothweede, or golden Floweramour, or golden Stœchados or Cudweede], *Eliocriss*, the gold flower or herbe Aurelia.

3. *Zool.* A genus of phosphorescent marine animals of the class *Acalephæ*.

1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 33 Alex. Agassiz once found a Hyperina on the disc of an Aurelia.

Aure·lian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an aurelia; *gen.* gold-coloured, golden.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 134 Glad Zephyr .. pausing flings Soft showers of roses from Aurelian [? butterfly] wings. **1883** C. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/2 The .. dysmorphosa .. illumines it with a light of deep aurelian hue.

B. *sb.* A collector and breeder of insects, especially of butterflies and moths; a lepidopterist.

1778 M. HARRIS (*title*), Aurelian; or, Natural History of English Insects, namely, Moths and Butterflies .. and their standard names, as given and established by the Society of Aurelians. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 244 A butterfly called by Aurelians the large Skipper.

‖ **Aureola** (ǫrī·ŏlă). [L., fem. (sc. *corona*) of adj. *aureolus* golden, prop. 'somewhat golden,' dim. of *aureus*, f. *aurum* gold. In sense 1 taken as equivalent to *coronula* 'little crown,' as to which see quot. 1626.]

1. *Mediæval* and *R. C. Ch.* The celestial crown won by a martyr, virgin, or doctor, as victor over the world, the flesh, or the devil; the special degree of glory which distinguishes these.

(According to Josephus Angles in Du Cange, the *aureola* or *coronula* of virgins is white, that of martyrs red, that of doctors green.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 348/1 The vyrgyns shall haue the crowne that is callyd Aureola. **1626** DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 743 Because in their Translation, in the Vulgat Edition of the Roman Church, they find in Exodus XXV. 25 that word *Aureolam*. Facies Coronam *aureolam*, Thou shalt make a lesser Crowne of gold; out of this diminutive, and mistaken word, they have established a Doctrine, that besides those *Coronæ aureæ*, Those Crowns of gold, which are communicated to all the Saints from the Crown of Christ, some Saints have made to themselves, and produced out of their owne extraordinary merits, certaine *Aureolas*, certaine lesser Crownes of their own .. And these *Aureolaes* they ascribe onely to three sorts of persons, to Virgins, to Martyrs, to Doctors. **1640** *Canterbur. Self-Convict.* Postcr. 21 That .. the keeping of the three Monastick vowes doth deserve an augmentation, as ye call it, an Aureola above common happinesse. **1702** DODWELL in *S. Parker's Tully de Fin.* B ij b, The Schoolmen themselves allow such publick Endeavours a Title to an Aureola of a Doctor.

2. = AUREOLE 2, 3.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aureola*, the crown of glory, given by painters and statuaries, to saints, martyrs, and confessors. 1877 FARRAR *Thy Youth* iv. 40 Though no visible aureola gleam as yet around their brows.

3. = AUREOLE 4, 5.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 51. 227 The magnificent corona or aureola burst into view .. round the black edge of the moon. 1884 WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/2 She floated into the .. breakfast-room in an aureola of white lace.

Aureole (ō·rĭ,ōul). [ad. L. *aureola*; see prec. Cf. OF. *aureole* adj. 'golden,' mod. F. *auréole* sb.]

1. = AUREOLA 1.

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þe meidenes habben upo þat [*i.e.* the champion's crown] a gerlaunde(sche) schinende schenre þen þe sunne, Auriole ihaten o latines ledene. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. iii. (1483) 93 Seynt Powle claymed by the deth that he suffred the Aureole of martirs; by gods word that he preched and taught besily he must .. were also the aureole of prechours. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) lxi, Thyse thre werkes .. shull haue specyall mede whyche they callen aureole. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 422 Glorye accedentall excellent and synguler, the whiche glorye is named and called aureole, the whiche is as moche to say as a lytell crowne. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.*, *Aureole* .. is defined as a certain accidental reward added to the essential bliss of heaven, because of the excellent victory which the person who receives it has attained during his warfare upon earth.

2. *Art.* Properly: The gold disc surrounding the head (or ? the whole figure) in early pictures, and denoting the glory of the personage represented; *hence*, applied by some to **a.** The radiant circle of light depicted around the head; by others to **b.** The oblong glory, or *vesica*, with which divine figures are surrounded.

Didron (*Iconographie Chrétienne* p. 109) by a strange blunder takes *aureola* for a diminutive of *aura* 'emanation, exhalation,' and defines it as a mantle of light emanating from and enveloping the body, as distinct from the *nimbus*, which he confines to the head. This definition, which reverses the historical use both of *aureola* and *nimbus*, is not accepted in France (see Littré), but has been copied by Fairholt, and various English Dictionaries.

a. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 12 The glory round the head is properly the nimbus or aureole. 1860 O. MEREDITH *Lucile* II. vi. § 2 In the light of the aureole over her head. 1871 ROSSETTI *Jenny* 230 The gilded aureole In which our highest painters place Some living woman's simple face.

b. 1851 *Didron's Chr. Iconog.* (transl. by E. J. Millington) I. 107 The aureole surrounds the entire body. 1880 E. VENABLES in Smith's *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Nimbus*, The aureole (*aureola*, the golden reward of special holiness) may be defined as the nimb of the body, as the ordinary nimbus is that of the head.

3. *fig.* A glorifying halo.

1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Univ. Educ.* 363 In his beaming countenance Philip had recognized the aureol of a saint. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 344 The aureole of young womanhood had not yet begun to fade from around her. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 281 The aureole which the genius of Theodoric cast around his throne. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 326 Shrinking infirmity and self-contempt, hidden in a sort of aureole of revelations abundant beyond measure—that was St. Paul.

4. *transf.* An actual halo of radiating light; *esp.* in *Astr.* that seen in eclipses.

1857 B. TAYLOR *N. Trav.* xxv. 256 All faces .. tinged by the same wonderful aureole, shone as if transfigured. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 383 There, on the threshold, gathering round her bright locks the aureole of the glorious sun, stood Amy. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 105 The glorious aureole of light seen around the sun during total eclipses.

5. *transf.* or *fig.* in wider sense.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 89 An inseparable aureole of sweet sound. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* iv. 34 Bulstrode's ideal woman .. crowned with an aureole of pale auburn hair.

Aureoled (ō·rĭ,ōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED²: cf. F. *auréolé*.] Encircled with an aureole.

1860 MISS MULOCH in *Macm. Mag.* II. 40 This, this is *Thou*. No idle painter's dream Of aureoled, imaginary, Christ. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iv. 76 Aureoled faces.

Aureolin (ō·rĭ·ŏlin, ōrĭ·ŏlin). [f. L. *aureol-us* (see above) + -IN.] A transparent yellow pigment.

1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 57 Pigments which approximate to pure yellow in hue, such as gamboge and aureolin. 1882 *Sci. Gossip* 1 Mar. 49.

Aureoline (ō·rĭ·ŏlain), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] Gold-coloured, golden-hued.

1881 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/2 More or less aureoline preparations filled the windows of the barbers' shops.

Aurequere, var. of OURWHERE *adv.* anywhere.

†Au·reus. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1055 Take Birthwort round and long, each one aureus. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aureus*, a weight of a drachm and a half.

Auric (ō·rik), *a.* [f. L. *aur-um* gold + -IC.] Of or pertaining to gold. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which gold combines as a triad, e.g. *Auric Iodide* $Au\,I_3$, *Auric oxide* (or *acid*), $Au_2\,O_3$.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 292/1 Teroxide of Gold .. has been called *auric acid*. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 209 These auric preparations promote the appetite.

Aurichalcite (ō·rikæ·lsəit). *Min.* [f. (by Böttger 1839) *aurichalcum*, erroneous spelling (after *aurum* gold) of L. *orichalcum* 'yellow copper ore, or the brass made of it,' a. Gr. *ὀρείχαλκον* 'mountain-copper.' So called, because, when reduced, it yields brass, 'a gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc,' whence Sage in 1791 had suggested its possible identity with the '*aurichalcum* of the ancients' (Dana.) Some authors write *orichalcite*, but as the false etymology influenced the choice of the name, Dana retains *auri-*.]

A cuprous hydrozincite, of pale green, verdigris, or sky-blue colour. 1844-68 DANA *Min.* 712.

Auricle (ō·rik'l). [ad. L. *auricula* external ear, ear-lap, dim. of *auris* ear: cf. F. *auricule*.]

1. The external ear of animals. Formerly sometimes restricted to the lower lobe or 'lap' of the human ear.

1653 BULWER *Anthroponet.* viii. 144 A certaine Nation, whose Auricles are so great, that they hang down to their shoulders .. Where men had not onely hanging Eares, but broad and large Auricles. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 5 P 64 The Auricle and *Meatus Auditorius* are cartilaginous. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 53 The auricle .. has as its functions the reception, reflection, and condensation of the waves of sound.

b. *transf.* An 'ear' or ear-hole.

1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 300 The penitent .. poured his sins through a perforated auricle into this unseen receptacle.

2. A process shaped liked the lower lobe or 'lap' of the human ear; a lobe; *esp.* in *Bot.* and *Conch.* (Cf. AURICULATE.)

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 A stone .. having three Auricles or crisped Angles. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 242 The auricles are the processes on each side of the umbones. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 74 The upper leaves .. embracing the stem by pointed auricles.

3. Name of the two upper cavities of the heart, which, in mammals, birds, and reptiles, receive blood from the veins and lungs respectively. (Fishes have only one auricle.)

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 In this Cartilaginous Pericardium [of the Lamprey] .. is likewise the Auricle co-included. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 7 P 74 The contraction of the Auricle of the Heart. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xi. 239 Called auricles, from their supposed resemblance to the ear of a dog.

4. A kind of ear-trumpet for the deaf.

1864 WEBSTER cites MANSFIELD.

Au·ricled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with an auricle or auricles, auriculate.

1821 S. GRAY *Brit. Plants* II. 3 Leaflets sub-auricled at the base. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 A straggling deciduous shrub, with .. auricled leaves.

Auricomous (ō·rĭ·kŏməs), *a.* [f. L. *auricom-us* (f. *auri-*, comb. form of *aurum* gold + *coma* hair) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to golden hair.

1864 in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 282 The Auricomous Fluid of another professor. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 182 The auricomous tangles .. or the flaxen fringe.

‖ Auricula (ō·rĭ·kĭŭlă). [L.: see AURICLE.]

1. = AURICLE 1.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 271 The outward ear or Auricula.

2. (See quot.)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 574 In the Echinoida, ambulacral plates of the oral margin of the corona are produced into five perpendicular perforated processes, which arch over the ambulacra and are called the auriculæ.

3. *Bot.* (Formerly also *auriculus*.) A species of Primula, also called Bear's-ear, named from the shape of its leaves; formerly a great favourite with flower-fanciers, producing under cultivation trusses of many blooms, the corollas often powdered with white or grey.

1655 *Antheologia* 4 Marigolds, Wall-flowers, Auriculusses. 1713 *Flying-Post* 20 Oct., The finest Collection of Aurickelouses that are in England. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 533 Auriculas, enrich'd With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 151 Tulips tall-stemmed and paunced auriculas rise.

4. A genus of pulmoniferous molluscs, found chiefly in brackish swamps in the tropics.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 11 The auriculas live on the sea-shore, or in salt marshes.

Auricular (ō·rĭ·kĭŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6 auryculare. [ad. med.L. *auriculāris*, f. *auricula*: see prec. and -AR¹. Cf. F. *auriculaire*, 16th c.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ear.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 108 Having the auricular muscles bigger than ordinary. 1850 SIR W. JARDINE *Humming Birds* I. 48 Forming auricular tufts of the same colour.

2. Perceived by the ear; audible.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (1884) 61 Quippinge notorious or auricular iybinge on every hande. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 99 You shall .. by an Auricular assurance haue your satisfaction. 1654 LESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 92 So suddain a death afforded him not the respiration of auricular contrition.

†b. Hearsay, oral, traditional. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11. 1626 — *Sylva* § 326 The Alchemists call in .. auricular traditions, feigned testimonies of ancient authors and the like.

c. *esp.* (in *auricular confession*): Addressed to the ear; told privately in the ear.

1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* xix. (1874) 46 That auryculare confessyon, which is the preuy chamber of treason. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 164 The Popish confession is auricular (as it is called), secret, in the eare of a Priest. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 22 The practice of auricular confession brought with it an entire science of casuistry.

†3. Addressing, affecting, or employing the ear only (to the exclusion of mental apprehension).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 172 Reaching no higher then th'eare and forcing the mynde little or nothing .. is the office of the auricular figures. 1638 MEDE *Rev. God's House* 54 (T.) By hearing is meant in this place not auricular hearing but practical. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 74 Not mere auricular imitators of one another.

4. *Auricular witness*: one who relates what he has heard. (Cf. *ocular*, and F. *témoin auriculaire*.)

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 13 One eye-witness is of more validity than ten auricular. 1878 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 Alluded to as an auricular witness by the *Estafette*.

5. Pertaining to the auricle of the heart.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 101 This 'pericardial' or 'auricular' membrane. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 42 The moment the auricular systole is over.

6. Shaped liked an auricle.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 21 A semilunar articular surface .. called the auricular facet. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 211 Tubular spines .. abundant upon the auricular expansion.

B. *sb.* An auricular organ or part. *spec.* **a.** A tuft of feathers covering the orifice of a bird's ear. **b.** The little finger, as the one most easily inserted in the ear: cf. Fr. *doigt auriculaire*.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 12 The plumage .. plain on the auriculars. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* iii, For each auricular Was deaf as a post. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 126 A post-ocular stripe just over the auriculars.

Auri·cularly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In auricular manner: **a.** In one's ear, in a whisper (see AURICULAR *a.* 2); **†b.** So as to affect the ear only (see AURICULAR *a.* 3); **c.** By means of auricles.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 182 Your figures that worke auricularly by exchange. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. § 4. 260 These will soon confess, and that not auricularly, but in a loud and audible voice. 1847 CRAIG, *Auricularly stem-clasping*, having auricles at the base clasping the stem; applied to leaves.

Auriculate (ōri·kiŭlĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *auricula* AURICLE + -ATE².] Furnished with auricles or ear-like appendages.

1. *Bot.* Of leaves: Having at the base a pair of small, blunt projections, shaped like the lower lobe of the human ear.

1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 54 With auriculate Leaves. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 88 If a sessile leaf has a cordate base, it becomes auriculate or eared.

2. *Conch.* Having an ear-shaped projection or process on one or both sides of the *umbones* or bosses, as in certain bivalves.

1854 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* II. 233 *Producta* .. shell free, auriculate. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 211 The shell is auriculate, or furnished with ear-like expansions.

Auriculated (-ēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec. *Auriculated* (or *Sociable*) *Vulture*: a species of vulture which has a fleshy crest extending from each ear along the side of the neck.

1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 Having auriculated .. Radish-like Leaves. 1809 G. SHAW *Zool.* VII. 24 The auriculated Vulture or Oricou.

Auriculately, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In auriculate manner.

1858 DRURY *Useful Pl. India* 470 Auriculately sagittate, eared at the base, so as to give the leaf the appearance of the head of an arrow.

Auriculo- (ōri·kiŭlo), comb. f. of AURICLE [f. L. *auricula*], as in *auriculo-temporal, -ventricular*, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 330/2 The auriculo-ventricular orifice is an oblique slit. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 273 The auriculo-temporal nerve.

Auri·culoid, *a.* [f. L. *auricul-a* + -OID.] Shaped like an auricula or auricle: cf. AURICULA 4.

1856 WOODWARD *Man. Mollusca* III. 397 The most remarkable land-shells .. are the great auriculoid Bulimi.

Aurielet, obs. form of OREILLET.

Aurient, obs. form of ORIENT.

Auriferous (ōri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *aurifer* (f. *auri-* comb. f. *aurum* gold + *-fer* producing) + -OUS.] Containing or yielding gold; *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Auriferously** *adv.*

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 648 Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 18 Those slaty rocks which bear the chief auriferous quartz-veins. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xvi. 390 Only one thing sat otherwise than auriferously .. on Mr. Dorrit's mind.

‖ Aurifex (ō·rifeks). [L., f. *auri-* gold + *-fex* maker, worker.] A worker in gold; a goldsmith.

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 276 The tutelary aurifex to whom has been attributed the chair of King Dagobert himself.

Aurific (ōri·fik), *a.* [f. L. *auri-* gold + *-fic-us* making: cf. mod.F. *aurifique*.] Producing gold.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, An Aurifick Powder. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxix. 365 Seed of an aurifick or argentifick nature. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Aurification (ō·rifikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. AURIFY: see -ATION. Also in mod.F.] Working in gold; *spec.* the stopping of a tooth with gold.

1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 12/1 Technically described as dental autoprothesis with aurification.

Auriflamb(e, obs. form of ORIFLAMME.

Auriform (ō·rifōm), *a.* [f. L. *auri-s* ear + -FORM.] Shaped like an (usually the human) ear.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 239 Two auriform respiratory organs. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 691/2 Two auriform appendages.

Aurify (ɔ̄·rifəi), *v.* [f. L. *auri-* comb. f. *aurum* gold + -FY, L. *-ficāre* to make. Cf. F. *aurifier*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To turn into gold.

1652 Ashmole's *Theat. Chem.* 369 Made full pure And aurified. 1687 *Turkish Spy* IV. xx. 354 Mercury.. aurifies the very seed of Gold. 1800 LAMB in *Lett.* (1837) vi. 54 Guineas that now lie ripening and aurifying in..some undiscovered Potosi.

‖ **Auriga** (ɔ̄rəi·gă). [L.] A charioteer. †a. *fig.* Leader (*obs.*). b. *Astr.* One of the northern constellations, the Waggoner. †c. *Phys.* The fourth lobe of the liver (*obs.*). †d. *Med.* A bandage for the sides (*obs.*).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1844) 139 Tyl blissed Austyn, by goostly elloquence Was trewe Auriga of foure gospelleeris. 1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* i. 7 The bright star Capella .. in the constellation Auriga.

Auri·gal, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *aurīgālis*: see prec. and -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a charioteer.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Aurigation (ɔ̄rigēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *aurīgātiōnem*, n. of action f. *aurīgāre* to drive a chariot.] The action or art of driving a chariot or coach.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 332 All the skill in aurigation of Apollo himself.

‖ **Auri·go.** *Obs.* [L., var. of *aurūgo*.] Jaundice.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. liii. (1495) 266 The yelowe jawndes is callyd Aurigo. 1731 in BAILEY. 1795 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* 36 For if with gold alone the soul's inflam'd, It has th' aurigo from the metal nam'd.

Aurigraphy (ɔ̄ri·grăfi). [ad. med.L. *aurigraphia*, f. L. *auri-* gold + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] 'A writing or graving in gold.' Blount *Gl.* 1656.

Aurilave (ɔ̄·rilēiv). [f. L. *auri-s* ear + *lav-* stem of *lavāre* to wash.] An instrument for cleansing the external ear and auditory meatus.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 122 A very small sponge attached to an appropriate handle, called an aurilave.

Aurin (ɔ̄·rin). *Chem.* [f. L. *aur-um* gold + -IN.] A red colouring matter produced (by Kolbe and Schmidt in 1861) by heating phenol with oxalic acid and strong sulphuric acid.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 586/3 Rosolic acid, or aurine .. from coaltar. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 316/2 Aurin.

Auriphrygiate (ɔ̄rifri·dʒi,ĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *auriphrygiātus*, f. *auriphrygium* gold fringe or embroidery: cf. cl. L. *phrygio* an embroiderer in gold.] Embroidered or fringed with gold.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. Wks. IX. 164 Nor wore he mitre here, Precious or auriphrygiate. 1815—*Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 107 The *auriphrygiate* is the only piece of pedantry that I acknowledge .. and I was tempted to it by the grandiloquence of the word.

†**Auripi·gment.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *auripigmentum* (also in Eng. use), = *auri* of gold + *pigmentum* colouring matter. Now replaced by the form ORPIMENT through Fr.] A bright yellow mineral, the trisulphide of arsenic (As_2S_3), used by painters under the name of King's Yellow. Cf. ARSENIC 1 a.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vi. (1495) 555 Yf auripigment be layed to brasse it maketh the brasse whyte. 1596 W. P. *Bk. of Secrets* 9 Take Auripigmentum and red lead. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 399 Mug-wort .. with auripigment, killeth wolfs and mice. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 321 Strew upon it .. Powder of Auripigmentum.

†**Auri·potent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *auri-* gold + *potent-em* powerful; cf. *armipotent*.] Having gold at command; rich in gold.

a 1560 J. ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 130 Thair riche array, and thair habillement..So bene, so big, and so Auripotent..it was.

†**Au·riscalp.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *auriscalpium*, f. *auri-s* ear + *scalpĕre* to scratch.] An ear-pick; a surgical probe for the ear.

[1742 BAILEY, *Auriscalpium*.] 1819 in *Pantologia*.

Auriscope (ɔ̄·riskoup). *Med.* [f. L. *auri-s* ear + Gr. *-σκοπος* observing, observer.] An instrument for examining the condition of the Eustachian passage of the ear. (In Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853.) **Auriscopy** (ɔ̄ri·skŏpi), the use of the auriscope.

Aurist (ɔ̄·rist). [f. L. *aur-is* ear + -IST.] A specialist in regard to diseases of the ear.

1678 in PHILLIPS (App.) 1787 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 32 The Egyptians .. had .. oculists, aurists, etc. long before the Trojan war. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XXV, The Aurist only took a mug, And pour'd in his ear some acoustical drug.

Aurite (ɔ̄·rəit), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *aurītus* eared, f. *auris* ear.] Long-eared.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* I. v. 17 This beast (though by nature Aurite) was never so prick-ear'd as now.

Aurited (ɔ̄rəi·tĕd, ɔ̄·ritĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with ears or auricles; auriculate.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 122 (JOD.) The thin aurited nautilus.

Aurivorous (ɔ̄ri·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *auri-*, comb. form of *aurum* gold + *-vorus* devouring.] Gold-devouring, feeding on gold.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett. C'tess Ossory* I. 151 Man is an aurivorous animal. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VI. 465 The most aurivorous .. population of the peninsula.

Auro- (ɔ̄·ro), comb. form of L. *aurum* gold, used chiefly in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as in **auro-cephalous** *a.*, having a gold-coloured head; **auro-chlo·ride**, a compound of auric chloride with a base, a **chloro-aurate**; **auro-plumbi·ferous** *a.*, containing lead mixed with gold; **auro-tellu·rite**, an ore of tellurium containing gold and silver, SYLVANITE.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 566 Auro-plumbiferous native tellurium. 1875 BLOXAM *Chem.* 403 Aurochloride of sodium forms reddish yellow prismatic crystals.

‖ **Aurochs** (au·rɒks, ɔ̄·rɒks). [a. Ger. *aurochs*, obs. form of *auerochse*:—MHG. *ûr-ochse*, OHG. *ûr-ohso*, f. *ûr* = OE. *úr*, ON. *úrr*, OTeut. **ûrus*, the *Urus*, + G. *ochs*, MHG. *ochse*, OHG. *ohso*, ox. The L. *ūrus* and Gr. *οὖρος* were adopted from the OTeut. word, of which the derivation is uncertain.]

Historically and properly, the name of an extinct species of Wild Ox (*Bos Urus* Owen, *B. primigenius* Boj.), described by Cæsar as *Urus*, which formerly inhabited Europe, including the British Isles, and survived until comparatively recent times in Prussia, Poland, and Lithuania. Since this became extinct, the name has often been erroneously applied to another species, the European Bison (*Bos Bison* Gesn., *B. bonasus* Linn.), still extant in the forests of Lithuania, in which sense it is used by some English naturalists.

In early mod. G. *aurox*, *aurochs*, was still applied to the *Urus*, and only since its disappearance (in 17th c.) has been popularly misapplied to the Bison, in which sense it was unfortunately adopted by some naturalists, before the facts were known. More recent authors have sought to remedy the mistake by introducing the form *Urox* (MHG. *ûr-ochse*) for the Urus, while retaining *Aurochs* for the Bison; but as *Urox* and *Aurochs* are only the earlier and later form of the same name, this is historically indefensible, and the only accurate nomenclature is to distinguish the two animals as *Urus* (or *Urox*), and *Bison* (improperly called *Aurochs*). See SCHADE *Altdeutsch. Wb.* s.v. *Wisunt*; BOYD DAWKINS, *Fossil Brit. Oxen*, in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXII. I. 393.

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. I. i. II. ii. 19 The *Urus* of the Hercynian forest described by Cæsar .. called by the modern Germans, *Aurochs*, i.e. *Bos sylvestris*. 1797 BARR *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VIII. 23 The urus, or aurochs. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 463/2 The aurochs of the present day is nothing more than the Bison or Bonasus of the antients. 1869 J. GRAY *Guide Brit. Mus.* 3 The Lithuanian Bison or Aurochs .. is now nearly extinct. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 59 A confused account of two distinct animals, the Aurochs or Zubr of Lithuania, and the extinct Urus which Charlemagne is said to have hunted. [Pol. *zubr* = bison.]

Aurora (ɒrō·ră, ɔ̄-, ŏ-). [L.; = dawn, goddess of the dawn, orient. Rarely in Fr. form *aurore*.]

1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 On the thyrd nyght after, nygh the rysyng of aurora. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 57, I may call it *Lumen crepusculinum*, the Aurora of the moon. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 235 The antarctick oriency of a western aurore.

2. *personified*, The (Roman) goddess of the dawn, represented as rising with rosy fingers from the saffron-coloured bed of Tithonus.

1587 *Myrr. for Mag., Induct.* i. 6 Sweete Aurora. 1645 MILTON *L'Allegro* 19 Zephyr with Aurora playing, As he met her once a-maying. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 1 Aurora now, fair daughter of the dawn.

3. *fig.* The beginning, the early period; *poet.* for 'rise,' 'dawn,' 'morn,' in same fig. sense.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 197 The virtues which had so brilliantly illuminated the aurora of their church. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 222 An aurora of mirth, which probably will not be very exuberant in its noon-tide.

4. *poet.* The East, the Orient. *rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* 37/1 They make the Scythian them adore, The Gaditan, and souldier of Aurore.

5. A luminous atmospheric phenomenon, now considered to be of electrical character, occurring in the vicinity of, or radiating from, the earth's northern or southern magnetic pole, and visible from time to time by night over more or less of the adjoining hemisphere, or even of the earth's surface generally; popularly called the Northern (or Southern) Lights, merry-dancers, streamers, etc.

The *northern* lights, being alone conspicuous in Europe, had from the earliest periods various popular names in the northern languages; they began to attract scientific attention early in the 17th c., and were described by Gassendi in 1621 under the descriptive appellation of *aurora borealis* or 'northern dawn,' their simplest form suggesting the appearance of dawn or approaching sunrise on the northern horizon; this appellation (occasionally varied as *aurora septentrionalis*) passed into general scientific use. On the recognition of similar phenomena in the antarctic regions, these were called *aurora australis* or 'southern lights'; whence *aurora* is now used generically as the proper term for the phenomenon, without any thought of 'dawn,' and with English plural *auroras*; and this has become the ordinary prose meaning of *aurora*, the preceding senses being only poetical.

1621 [1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* s.v., On Sept. 2nd, 1621, the same phenomenon was seen all over France; and it was particularly described by Gassendus in his *Physics*, who gave it the name of *aurora borealis*.] 1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 584 On February the 5th, 1716–7, at Eight at Night, an *Aurora Borealis* appeared. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Aurora Borealis* or *Aurora Septentrionalis*, the northern dawn, or light; is an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearence, shewing it self in the night-time, in the northern part of the heavens. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 744 (*title*), An account of the *Aurora Australis* observed at Rome, January 27, 1740. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* II. 183 Last, she sublimes th' Aurora of the poles, The flashing elements of female souls. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* I. 12, A dome of frost-work .. Which shone by moonlight—as the tale is—Like an aurora borealis. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* XIV. 216 There was an aurora at night. 1852 W. GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* 359 In air rarefied by the air-pump an aurora or discharge of five or six inches long could be obtained. 1855 SCOFFERN *Pract. Meteorol.* 98 After 1790 auroras became unfrequent, but since 1825 they have been on the increase. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 211 Lit up by auroræ and long lingering twilights. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 37 The appearance of auroras is invariably accompanied by magnetic irregularities.

6. The colour of the sky at the point of sun-rise; a rich orange hue.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. §4. iv. 273 For silks to be dyed of an aurora or orange colour. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 189 If an orange, or an aurora be required. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 33 Orange-reds, such as scarlet, nacarat, and aurora.

7. Used as the popular or trivial name of various species of animals, as of a monkey (*Chrysothrix sciurea*), a sea-anemone, and as the fancy name of varieties of various flowers, *e.g.* of a ranunculus.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 508 The Samari, or Aurora; which is the smallest, and most beautiful of all monkeys that hold by the tail. 1858 G. H. LEWES *Sea Side Stud.* Index.

8. *Comb.* **Aurora australis, borealis, septentrionalis**: see sense 5. **Aurora-like** *a.*, like the dawn, like the aurora borealis; **aurora-parrot**, the species *Psittacus Aurora*; **aurora-pole**, one of the two points on the surface of the earth which form the centres of the luminous circles of the aurora borealis and australis; **aurora-snake**.

1877 MRS. H. KING *Discip., Ugo Bassi* II. 65 Filmy aurora-flowers Opened and died in the hour. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcad.* (1622) 139 Aurora-like new out of bed. 1879 KINGSTON *Austral. Abr.* iii. 24 Rays of light seemed, aurora-like, to shoot out from its crown. 1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 40 A luminous crown .. whose centre, 'the aurora-pole,' lies somewhat under the earth's surface, a little north of the magnetic-pole.

Auroral (ɒrō·răl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to the dawn, eastern; *fig.* of or pertaining to the rise or first period of anything.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol. 148 Quhose donke impurpurit vestiment nocturnall .. He [Phebus] lefte in tyll his regioun aurorall. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 529 To have begun the day with a .. crust .. like the French auroral 'biscuit de Rheims.' 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ix. 361 Auroral splendours of promise .. which accompany all revolutions in their earlier stages. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 61 To paint the auroral mysteries of the dawn.

2. Like the dawn in colour, brightness, freshness, soft beauty, etc.; dawning, roseate, rosy.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 41 The auroral light of Tasso. 1863 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 151 Her cheeks suffused with an auroral blush. 1883 R. NOEL in *Academy* No. 577. 365/3 A radiance in auroral spirits now.

3. Of or pertaining to the aurora (borealis).

1828 in WEBSTER. 1851–9 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Adm. Man. Sc. Enq.* 161 Note also the meteors .. within the auroral region. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxxi. 421 A true and unbroken auroral arch. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 179 The extreme height of the auroral light.

4. Resembling the aurora in its coruscations.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 136 Auroral flashings of wit. 1882 MYERS *Renew. Youth* 222 Hast thou .. Marked in her eyes those gleams auroral play?

Auro·rally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. After the manner of the dawn; roseately.

1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Night-C.* 117 How heaven's own pure may seem To blush aurorally.

2. After the manner of an aurora (borealis).

1882 PIAZZI SMYTH in *Nature* No. 682. 83 A space, eminently and distinctly aurorally dark, was formed near the middle of the north-east arc itself.

Aurorean (ɔ̄rō·rĭăn), *a.* [f. AURORA + -EAN. Latin might have had *aurōre-us* (*roseus*).] Belonging to dawn, or resembling it in brilliant hue.

1819 KEATS *Ode to Psyche*, At tender eyedawn of aurorean love. 1860 O. MEREDITH *Lucile* II. v. §16. 11 Aurorean clouds. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 340 Ringed with aurorean aureole of the sun.

Auro·ric, *a.* [f. AUROR-A + -IC: not well formed.] = AURORAL 3.

1881 KINAHAN in *Nature* XXIII. 350 Auroric lights have been faint and scarce of late.

†**Auro·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *aurōsus*, f. *aurum*; see -OSE.] Full of gold, golden. 1731 in BAILEY.

Aurous (ɔ̄·rəs), *a.* [f. L. *aur-um* gold + -OUS.] Of or containing gold. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which gold combines as a monad, e.g. *Aurous iodide* Au I, *Aurous oxide*, Au_2O.

1862 PEPPER *Play-bk. Metals* 201 Purple of Cassius, termed by Gmelin stannate of aurous oxide. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 307 Aurous iodide is a greenish-yellow powder.

Aurthwart,-wert, obs. forms of OVERTHWART.

Aurulent (ɔ̄·riŭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *aurulentus*, f. *aur-um* gold: see -ULENT.] Gold-coloured.

1731 in BAILEY. 1811 G. SHAW *Zool.* VIII. 306 Aurulent humming-bird.

‖ **Aurum** (ɔ̄·rŭm). [L.] Gold. Used in the names of several preparations containing or resembling gold, as **aurum fulminans** (= FULMINATE of gold), an explosive precipitate obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of auric chloride; **aurum mosaicum** or **musivum**, bisulphide of tin, known also as *bronze-powder*, used by statuaries, house-painters,

and paper-stainers; † **aurum potabile**, 'drinkable gold,' gold held in a state of minute subdivision in some volatile oil, formerly in repute as a cordial.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 Pynaculs alle of aurum, Clene gold alle and summe. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, *Aurum fulminans*, or thundering gold. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 213 Aurum fulminans may be heated to a certain degree without exploding. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 208 Bice, Vermillion, Aurum Musicum. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 325 Aurum Musivum is used by Japanners. 1644 QUARLES *Judgm. & Mercy* 86 Poverty .. is a sickness very catching .. The best cordial is aurum potabile. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Aurum potabile*, a Medicine made of the body of Gold it self, totally reduced, without Corrosive, into a blood-red, gummie or Hony-like substance.

Auscult (ɒ̄skʌ·lt), *v.* [ad. L. *auscultāre* to hear with attention, listen to. (*Aus-* = *aur-* in *auris* ear; the rest is doubtful.) Cf. F. *auscultter.*] = next.

c 1840 E. RIGBY in *Tweedie's Libr. Med.* VI. 55 The sound of each heart should be ausculted at the same moment. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asph.* xxiii. 254 He ausculted me carefully, found me sound in wind and limb.

Auscultate (ɒ̄·skʌlteɪt), *v.* [f. *auscultāt-* ppl. stem of *auscultāre*: see prec. and -ATE³.] *trans.* To listen to; *spec.* in *Med.* to examine by auscultation. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [The only form.]

Auscultation (ɒ̄skʌltēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *auscultātiōn-em*, f. *auscultāt-*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of listening or hearkening.

1634 HICKES *Lucian* (T.) You shall hear what deserves attentive auscultation. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 239 He who can listen with real attention to every thing that is said to him, has a great gift of auscultation. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 64 The suggestive name of *acroases*—auscultations, things intended to be heard.

2. *Med.* The action of listening, with ear or stethoscope, to the sound of the movement of heart, lungs, or other organs, in order to judge their condition of health or disease.

1833 J. FORBES *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 234 The whole doctrine of auscultation as a means of diagnosis. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 767 Auscultation reveals a loud basic systolic cardiac murmur.

Auscultative (ɒ̄skʌ·ltătiv), *a. Med.* [f. L. *auscultāt-* (see AUSCULT) + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, auscultation.

1834 RAMADGE *Consump. Curable* 95 By auscultative examination. *Ibid.* (1861) 47 He displayed, unequivocally, all its auscultative signs.

Auscultator (ɒ̄·skʌlteɪtəɹ). [a. L. *auscultātor*, n. of agent f. *auscultāre*: see prec. and OR.]

1. *Med.* One who practises auscultation.

1833 J. FORBES *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 225 In the hands of an expert auscultator. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 77 The auscultator .. bringing to his aid the double stethoscope.

‖ 2. Title formerly given in Germany to a young lawyer who has passed his first public examination, and is thereupon employed by Government, but without salary and with no fixed appointment. (Now called *referendar.*) Hence **Auscultatorship.**

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) iv. 75 His first Law-Examination he has come-through triumphantly .. he is hereby 'an Auscultator of respectability.' *Ibid.* 76 His progress from the passive Auscultatorship, towards any active Assessorship. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 146.

Auscultatory (ɒ̄skʌ·ltătəri), *a.* [f. L. *auscultāt-* (see AUSCULT) + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to listening, or to the medical practice of auscultation.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 240 Engage nature in her passive auscultatory faculties. 1833 J. FORBES *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 235 The auscultatory diagnostics of cardiac diseases.

Ausmoner, transp. of *aumosner*, obs. f. ALMONER.

‖ **Auspex** (ɒ̄·speks). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. **auspices.** [L., contr. for *avispex*, f. *avi-s* bird + *-spex* an observer, f. *specĕre* to behold, observe.] One who observed the flight of birds, to take omens thence for the guidance of affairs; *hence*, a director, protector; and *esp.* the person who superintended marriage ceremonies.

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1604) 151 Shee should heare the words of the Auspices or hand-fasters. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 206 An auspex to divine by the flying of the birds the future felicity of her marriage.

† **Au·spical,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *auspicālis*, f. *auspic-em*, AUSPEX: see -AL¹.] = AUSPICIAL.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Au·spicate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *auspicātus*, pa. pple. of *auspicāre*, *-āri* to take omens at the beginning of any business, to start prosperously, to begin, enter upon, f. *auspic-em*, AUSPEX.] Started with good auspices; well-omened; fortunate.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 679 It is not an auspicate beginning of a feast .. to snatch or lurch from one another. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 6 Among the most auspicious names .. [is] none more auspicate or glorious than Augusta.

Auspicate (ɒ̄·spikeɪt), *v.* [f. prec., or on analogy of vbs. so formed.]

† 1. *trans.* To give omen of, betoken, prognosticate. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *King's Entert.* Wks. (1838) 535/1 As ominous a comet .. as that did auspicate So lasting glory to Augustus' state.

2. *intr.* To augur, prognosticate, predict.

1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 357 It were mockery to auspicate favorably so long as they continue.

3. *trans.* To initiate (a business, undertaking, etc.) with a ceremony calculated to ensure prosperity or good luck to it; to give a fortunate start to.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 553 To auspicate his Temporall affaires with Spirituall deuotions. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* I. vi. 255 First, Sir, a health to auspicate our travailes, And wee'll away. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 269 To auspicate .. the filial concern, and set it agoing with a lustre. 1865 D. NASH in *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.) Pref. 6 Auspicating the foundations of cities .. by human sacrifice.

4. To enter upon in a way which may be attended with good or bad consequences; to handsel, signalize (one's entrance upon).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 6 Which Act was accidently hanseld, and auspicated with the bloud of many Jewes. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 81 The very first acts, by which [this new Government] auspicated its entrance into function. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. II. v, Can the son better auspicate his arms Than by the slaying of who slew the father?

5. To begin, commence, start; to inaugurate.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 97 Whence all the rest auspicate their Gospel. 1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 41 Long ere the purse and mace Were auspicated to proclaim the state Which fortune will'd on Henry Brougham should wait. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iv. 125 The London company merits the praise of having auspicated liberty in America.

† 6. *intr.* To make a start or commencement. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 582 Let me auspicate from the Text and Authority of Holy Scripture.

† **Au·spicately,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. AUSPICATE *a.* + -LY².] In accordance with omens.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. viii. 197 Great cities .. founded auspicately by the direction of bird flight.

Au·spicating, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] = next.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 189 Whether augurizing, auspicating, and aruspicinating .. were not founded upon magick.

† **Auspica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *auspicāt-*: see AUSPICATE *a.* and -ATION.] The taking of auspices, getting of favourable omens.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 4 Their sacrificing to the starres, in an auspication of the years fertility. *Ibid.* 296 He took auspication from a bird that sate before them.

† **Au·spicator.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [n. of agent (on L. analogies) f. L. *auspicāt-*: see prec. and -OR.] One who takes auspices, an augur.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 330 The pullarian auspicator, would needs be presaging clean contrary to his tokens.

† **Au·spicatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to auspication.

1734 SALE *Koran* Prel. Disc. §iv. (1850) 42 This auspicatory form .. [is] believed to be of divine original.

Auspice (ɒ̄·spis), now usually in pl. **auspices** (ɒ̄·spisēz). [a. F. *auspice* (14th c.), ad. L. *auspicium* the action or function of the AUSPEX.]

1. An observation of birds for the purpose of obtaining omens; a sign or token given by birds.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* IV. (1822) 319 Na plebeane micht have auspicis, that is to say, thay micht nocht divine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 307 Taking an auspice .. it was told him, &c. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 172/2 The auspices which were taken when he was appointed. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 20 All sortileges, auspices, divinations, and other works of the devil were forbidden.

2. *gen.* Any divine or prophetic token; prognostic, premonition; *esp.* indication of a happy future.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 186 The glorious Cesar Henry .. whom God may make to command with happy auspices. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 327 This auspice [the publication of a pamphlet] was instantly followed by a speech from the throne, in the very spirit .. of that pamphlet. 1848 R. HAMILTON *Sabbath* ii. 50 What was the auspice and relief which words like these brought to his soul! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 20 A life which had opened under the fairest auspices.

3. Prosperous lead; propitious influence exerted on behalf of any undertaking; patronage, favouring direction; *esp.* in phr. *Under the auspices of.*

a 1637 B. JONSON (J.) Great father Mars .. By whose high auspice Rome hath stood So long. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 1150 That Town .. Which by his Auspice they will nobler make. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 135 The whole has been done under the auspices .. of religion and piety. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 168 Published under the auspices of the Royal Society of Literature. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xvi. 337 An experiment begun under his enlightened auspices.

† 4. A lucky or well-omened introduction. *Obs.*

1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 50 That James this running century may view, And give his son an auspice to the new.

Auspicial (ɒ̄spi·ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *auspici-um* AUSPICE + -AL¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to auspices or augury.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 193 That Auspiciall principle .. that the left hand is ominous. 1828 CHATFIELD *Teut. Antiq.* Pref. 10 A fondness for auspicial rites.

2. Well-omened, fortunate, auspicious.

1614 (22 Dec.) *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) III. 559 The auspiciall government of Frederick the Prince Palatine. 1853 *Scot. Rev.* I. 84 Attaching undue importance to the auspicial favour of aristocratic names.

† **Auspi·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] Variant of AUSPICATE *v.* (sense 4).

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 15 an. 1296 There to auspiciate his entrance to a conquest of Scotland.

† **Auspi·cinator.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *auspicium*; cf. L. *haruspicium*, *haruspicīna*, and Eng. *vaticinator.*] = AUSPICATOR, AUSPEX.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 190 Augurs and auspicinators.

Auspicious (ɒ̄spi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Ominous, *esp.* of good omen, betokening success, giving promise of a favourable issue.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 155 An auspicious flight of an Eagle towards him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 202 Beneath auspicious planets born. 1823 J. THACHER *Mil. Jrnl. Amer. Rev.* 155 The splendid achievement of General Gates is auspicious to his preferment.

b. Of persons: Predicting or prognosticating good.

1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 662 Auspicious Sage, I trust thee with my Fortune. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 239 The aspect of jubilant auspicious angels.

2. Favourable, favouring, conducive to success.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 314 I'le .. promise you calme Seas, auspicious gales. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xii. 248 The results .. have a direct and auspicious bearing on the great subject.

b. Of persons: Showing favour, propitious, kind.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iii. 8 And fortune play vpon thy prosperous helme As thy auspicious mistris. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., Auspicious Heaven saw our distresses and dangers. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems* 10 Fair with honorable eyes, Lamps of an auspicious soul.

3. Favoured by fortune, prosperous, fortunate.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Auspicious*, lucky, fortunate. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 241 But *Harvest* sometimes has a more auspicious sense. 1804 in Gurwood *Disp.* III. 419 We .. have reposed for five auspicious years under the shadow of your protection.

Auspi·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an auspicious manner; with favourable omen, prospect, or result; fortunately, happily.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 421 Whom then I did auspiciously perswade, Once more with Warre to fright the English Fields. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, Thus far it works auspiciously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 586 Schomberg had opened the campaign auspiciously.

Auspi·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being auspicious; favourable prospect for the future, promise of success.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. xi. 24 Having thus commenced with the auspiciousnesse of religion, they had better hopes their just affaires would succeed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Nov. 5/1 The auspiciousness of this beginning was more than confirmed.

† **Au·spicy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *auspicium* AUSPICE.] The drawing of omens from birds.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xvii. 356 Auspicie was rather an inuention of pollicie. 1628 *Powerf. Favorite* 120 He consulted with his Auspicy to know what it presaged. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal's Sat.* x. *note*, Who interpret *dextro pede* 'with most prosperous Auspicies.'

Aust, obs. form of AUGUST.

Austen, variant of AUSTIN, Augustinian.

‖ **Auster** (ɒ̄·stəɹ). Also 6 austure. [L.; cf. L. *urĕre*, *ustum*, to burn, Gr. *αὕειν* to dry, kindle.] The south wind; *hence*, the south.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 39 Yif þe cloudy wynde auster blowe felliche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 354 Throw couetyce culd neuir 3it be content Of all the Austure and the Orient. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38/1 To dry the weeping Auster's tears. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 243 Auster's resistless force all air invades.

Auster, variant of ASTRE, hearth, home.

Austere (ɒ̄stīə·ɹ), *a.* Forms: 4 auster, 7-eer, 4- austere; also 4 austerene, awsterne (hausterne), 4–6 austerne, 6 austrun, astern. [a. OF. *austere* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *austērus*, a. Gr. *αὐστηρός* making the tongue dry and rough, *hence*, harsh, severe, f. *αὕειν* to dry. The adscititious *-n*, common in 14–16th c., is perhaps due to contact of form and sense with *stern* adj.; cf. quot. 1388 in sense 3. The appearance of the senses in Eng. does not correspond to the logical development in Gr.]

1. Uniting astringency with sourness or bitterness; harsh in flavour, rough to the taste.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H j b, I cal austere .. a lytell adstryngent. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Austere*, harsh or hard, as in fruits vnripe, and hard wines of hedge grapes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Advt. (1729) 78 Austere Fruit .. no better than a sort of full succulent Crabs. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 122 The bramble, black as jet, or sloes austere. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. vi. 143 Both ripen austere and small fruits.

† 2. Of colour: Dingy, sombre. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 227 A Chrysoprasus: a Gemm of an austere colour.

3. Harsh to the feelings generally; stern in manner or appearance; rigorous, judicially severe.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 54 þei dred þe kyng folle sore, for he was fulle austere. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XIX. 21, I dredde thee, for thou art an austerne [1388 a stern] man .. I am an hausterne [1388 a stern] man. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. IX. 664 Persecutiowne, Đat wes austere and fellowne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 59 Wyth astern fyry ene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 371 With drawin swordis and with austrun face. 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 192 O thou, who justly holdest thyself wronged with the style of *an austere Master*. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 248 They would be gentle, not austere.

b. Stern in warfare, grim.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 28 Werred on Athelstan with oste fulle austere. *Ibid.* 263 þe folk .. wer first auster and smerte. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxx. 250 Simon, Count de Montfort, an austere warrior.

† c. *transf.* Rugged, forbidding. *Obs.*

1686 COTTON *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 Difficulties .. render it austere and inaccessible.

4. Severe in self-discipline or self-restraint, stringently moral, strict, abstinent.

c1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* i. Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 1 An ypocrite þat shewide him to the world boþe austerne and clene. 1601 SHAKS. *Alls Well* IV. iii. 59 Which holy vndertaking with most austere sanctimonie, she accomplisht. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) I. 319 John .. led a remarkably austere life. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 249 To these austere fanatics a holiday was an object of positive disgust.

5. Grave, sober, serious.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 272 Eve..With sweet austeer composure thus reply'd. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* 31 Men in the middle of life, austere and grave in deportment.

6. Severely simple in style, unadorned; without any luxury.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 390 This austere repast they took in the Euening. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 47, I demand no austere solemnity of strain; but I would reject all levity of air. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 280 The austere comfort of an English jail.

B. as *sb.* An austere substance.

1760 RUTTY *Phil. Trans.* LI. 471 Galls and other austeres.

Auste·rely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an austere manner; with harshness; sternly, strictly, severely; grimly; rigorously, abstinently.

c1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 256 God shal seie, austernli; Of þi mouþ Y juge þee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 121 Rycht austernly has he thrawin the brand. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 1 If I haue too austerely punish'd you. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. 391 Alfred at first received them austerely. His manner was afterwards softened. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 134 My mother .. recoiled austerely from all direct communication with her servants. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/4 The back lanes of Genoa are full of austerely-gorgeous palaces.

Auste·reness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Austerity.

1. Harshness or astringent sourness to the taste.

1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 An austerenes that must be allay'd .. with a little Sugar. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Austerity*, Austereness of taste.

2. Harshness, sternness, severity; severe self-discipline, moral strictness.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 392/2 S. Paul condemned them that through austernesse of life .. serued God. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw his habituall austerenesse unto a smile. 1829 J. H. NEWMAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 75, I saw thy face In kind austereness clad.

Austerity (ɒste·rĭti). Forms: 4 austerité, austernete, 7 austeritie, 7– austerity. [a. OF. *austerité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *austēritātem* (cf. Gr. *αὐστηρότης*), f. *austērus* AUSTERE: see -ITY.]

1. Harshness to the taste, astringent sourness.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. vii. (1678) 632 Acerbity and austerity. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 A wild black Plum .. of no harsh or unpleasant austerity. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Sage .. has an Austerity upon the Palate.

2. Harshness to the feelings; stern, rigorous, or severe treatment or demeanour; judicial severity.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5376 Þe gret austerité, þat Crist sal shew þat day. c1380 WYCLIF *De Papa* Wks. (1880) 471 Seculer prinsis shulden teche to drede god by austernete and worldly drede. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. *Gloss.*, Dismayed at the grimnes and austeritie of his countenaunce. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1736) 532 He gave presence .. with such austeritie, that no man durst presume to spit or cough in his sight. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 181 Notwithstanding the austerity of the Chair.

b. *transf.* Rigour; rugged sternness. *arch.*

1713 *Lond. & Count. Brewer* II. (1743) 149 Before the Austerity of the Winter renders such a damp watery Place too chilly. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. 33 Which soften'd down the hoar austerity Of rugged desolation.

3. Severe self-discipline or self-restraint; moral strictness, rigorous abstinence, asceticism.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 90 Or on Dianaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and single life. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. I. 271 The Monks .. whose primitive over-Austerity in Abstinence was turned now into Self-sufficiency. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 141 ¶6 To dissipate the gloom of collegiate austerity. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred.* xxvii. II. 274 The rigid austerity of his life.

b. *esp.* in *pl.* Severely abstinent or ascetic practices.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 69 Several other Anti-christian Austerities. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 178 By holiness meaning, not fasting or bodily austerities. 1851 SIR J. STEPHEN *Hist. France* xvii. II. 174 The cell and the austerities of an anchorite.

4. Severe simplicity; lack of luxury or adornment.

1875 MRS. CHARLES in *Sund. Mag.* June 586 The very bareness and austerity .. was to the Gothic soldiers a proof of hidden treasure. 1883 COAN in *Harper's Mag.* June 125/2, I should restrict this austerity to the dyspeptics.

†**Auste·rulous,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *austērul-us*: see -ULOUS.] 'Somewhat harsh.' Bailey 1731.

Austin (ɒ̄·stin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 Austyn(e, 6–7 -en, 7 -ine. [Syncopated f. *Augustin, Augstin.* (No *Aoustin* cited in OF.)]

1. = AUGUSTINIAN.

c1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 353 Austyns seien þat þei weren many hundrid wynter bifore obere freris. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 232 The church of the Austin Friars.

†2. 'Doing Austins': see quot. *Obs.*

c1812 *Oxoniana* I. 5 Some traces of this practice [*disputationes in Augustinensibus*] still remain in the University exercises, and the common phrase of scholars 'doing Austins' has a direct allusion to it.

†**Au·stiner.** *Obs.* Variant of prec.

1466 *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 270 Given to the Austeners at the chapter at Yarmouth.

Austral (ɒ̄·străl), *a.*; also 6 aws-, australl.

[ad. L. *austrālis*, f. *Auster* south wind: see -AL¹.] Belonging to the south, southern; *also*, influenced by the south wind, warm and moist. *Austral signs*: the six signs of the zodiac from *Libra* to *Pisces*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 459 Fysshe of that kynde that hyghte Austral aryse whan the sterres that hyght Pliades begynne to go doune. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, An australl day, that is to say hote and moyste. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 185 If the Australl horne be any thing erected, it signifieth a South winde. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 19 Austral magnetism is the imaginary magnetic matter which prevails in the southern regions of the earth.

Australasian (ɒ̄strălē·ɪ·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Australasia*, ad. F. *Australasie* (f. L. *austrālis* southern + *Asia*) + -AN; given originally, by De Brosses, to one of his 3 divisions of the alleged *Terra Australis*: now used to include Australia and its adjoining islands.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Australasia. B. *sb.* A native or colonist of Australasia.

[1756 DE BROSSES *Hist. Navig. aux Terres Australes* Pref. 2 La division de la terre australe y étoit faite, relativement à ces trois mers, en Magellanique, Polynésie, et Australasie. 1766 CALLANDER *Terra Australis* I. 49 (transl. De Brosses) The first [division] in the Indian Ocean south of *Asia*, which for this reason we shall call *Australasia*.] 1802 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 506 Other Australasian Snakes. 1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 268 The Australasians grow corn.

Australene (ɒ̄·strălēn). *Chem.* [f. L. *austrāl-is* AUSTRAL + -ENE.] The chief constituent of English turpentine-oils, prepared from the turpentine of *Pinus australis*, which turns the plane of polarization to the right; also called *austraterebenthene*.

1863 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 921.

Australian (ɒ̄strē·lĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *australien*, f. L. *austrālis*, in *Terra Australis* 'southern land,' the title given, from 16th c., to the supposed continent and islands lying in the Great Southern Ocean, for which *Australia* was at length substituted (see Flinders, 1814, *Voyage to Terra Australis*, I. Introd. p. iii, *foot-note.*) With the gradual restriction of *Terra Australis* and 'Australia' to New Holland (see *Penny Cycl.* 1835 s.v.), *Australian* has been similarly restricted.]

A. *sb.* †1. A native of the *Terra Australis*, including Australasia, Polynesia, and 'Magellanica,' *Obs.* 2. An aboriginal native of, *later*, also, a colonist or resident in, the island-continent of Australia.

1693 *New Discov. Terra Incogn. Austral.* 163 It is easie to judge of the incomparability of the Australians with the people of Europe. 1766 CALLANDER *Terra Australis* (De Brosses) II. 280 One of the Australians, or natives of the Southern World, whom Gonneville had brought into France. 1815 *Ann. Reg.* 546 Like most Australians their legs did not bear the European proportion to the size of their heads and bodies. 1880 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/2 Herbert it seems is an Australian, or at least has been living in Australia.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to Australia.

1814 R. BROWN in Flinders *Voy. Terr. Austr.* II. 535 The collection of Australian plants. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 363 The Alfourou and Australian races. *Mod.* Proposed confederation of the Australian colonies.

Hence, **Australioid** (ɒ̄strē·lɪˌoid), *a.*, also **Australoid** (ɒ̄·strălɔid), of the ethnological type of the aborigines of Australia.

1864 *Reader* No. 103. 771/1 Australioid rather than Australian. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xii. 378 The Australoid type contains all the inhabitants of Australia, and the native races of the Deccan. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 118 Proving the existence of Australioid blood in our veins.

†**Au·stralize,** *v.* ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AUSTRAL *a.* + IZE.] To point southward.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 44 Steel and Iron conveniently placed do Septentrionate at one extream and Australize at another. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Au·strian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *Austr-* (*Auster*) south + -IAN. (To be distinguished from *Austrian*, of *Austria* = Ger. *Oesterreich* Eastern kingdom.)] Southern, austral.

1638 QUARLES *Eleg. Lady Luckyn* xiv, The Queen of light, Rob'd with full Glorie in her Austrian skies.

Austrich, -idge, obs. forms of OSTRICH.

†**Au·strine,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *austrin* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *austrīnus*, f. AUSTER.] Southern, austral.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* iii. 169 Under the feet of Aquarius, lieth the Great Austrine [*printed* Austriue] Fish.

Austringer (ɒ̄·strindʒəɹ). *Falconry.* Also astr-, ostr-. [Also spelt *ostringer*, a corruption of earlier *ostregier, ostreger*, a. OF. *ostruchier, austruchier* (*autrucier, autoursier*) :—late L. **austurcārius*, f. *austurcus*, also *austorius, ostoriius*, in OF. *hostur, ostour*, now *autour*, the goshawk. For corruption of *ostreger* to *ostringer, austringer*, cf. *messenger, passenger, porringer*, etc.] A keeper of goshawks. See also OSTRINGER.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b v b, They be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshawkys, or Tercellis. 1575 G. TURBERVILLE *Falconrie* 63 Falconers and Ostregers. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. i. (*Stage direction*) Enter a gentle astringer. 1670–1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Austurcus*, We usually call a *Faulkoner* who keeps that kind of Hawks, an *Ostringer*. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 117 Sent beyond sea with the Kings Austringers and Falconers.

Austromancy (ɒ̄·stromænsi). [f. L. *Auster* south wind + Gr. *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination from observation of the winds.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Austrun, obs. form of AUSTERE.

Austuce, variant of ASTUCE, *Obs.*, astuteness.

Austure, obs. form of AUSTER.

Austyn, Aut, obs. ff. AUSTIN, AUGHT.

†**Autæ·sthesy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *αἴσθησις* perception, sensation.] Self-consciousness.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxv, Autæsthesy's divided into tway. *a*1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 387 To preserve an unhallowed autæsthesy and feeling sense of themselves.

†**Auta·ngelist.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. Gr. *αὐτάγγελ-os*, f. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *ἄγγελος* messenger.] 'One who is his own Messenger.' Bailey 1742.

Autantitypy (ɒ̄tǣnti·tĭpi). [f. Gr. *αὐτ(ο-* self + ANTITYPY.] 'The positive notion of an insuperable power in body of resisting compression; ultimate or absolute incompressibility.' Sir W. Hamilton *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 847.

Autarch (ɒ̄·tɑɹk). [ad. Gr. *αὐταρχος*, f. *αὐτ(ο-* self, by oneself, independently + *ἀρχός* ruler.] An absolute ruler; = AUTOCRAT.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Feb. 4/4 The great autarchs of history.

Autarchy (ɒ̄·tɑɹki). [ad. Gr. *αὐταρχία*, f. *αὐταρχος*: see prec. and -Y.]

1. Absolute sovereignty, despotism.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 467 A certain Government, which he calls an Autarchy, of which he makes God the only Judg. *Ibid.* 468 That absolute and imaginary Right of Sovereignty, that Autarchy.

2. Self-government.

1691 G. B. (*title*) Autarchy or the Art of Self-Government.

Autarchy² (ɒ̄·tɑɹki). In 7 -archie. (Better -arky, or -arcie.) [ad. Gr. *αὐτάρκεια*, f. *αὐτάρκης* self-sufficient, f. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *ἀρκέ-ειν* to suffice.] Self-sufficiency.

c1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 4 Autarchie or selfe sufficiency. 1863 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. III. 66 To the Kantian *practical* autarchy, the dogma of the Godman is unnecessary.

Autenkid, *ppl. a. Obs.* [Corrupt f. *autentik*, or *autenticat.*] Authenticated.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 Materis to be .. confermid, canonizid, autenkid.

Autentik, -ycal, etc., obs. ff. AUTHENTIC, etc.

Auter(e, -ir, -re, obs. forms of ALTAR.

Autergy, variant of AUTURGY.

†**Autexou·sious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *αὐτεξούσι-os* (see next) + -OUS.] Exercising free-will.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 220 As autexousious or free-willed, they should have a power of determining themselves.

†**Autexousy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *αὐτεξουσία* independent power, f. *αὐτ(ο-* (see AUTO-) + *ἐξουσία* power, authority.] Free will.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 55 Asserting the *τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν*, Autexousie, or Liberty from Necessity.

†**Authe·nt.** *Mus. Obs.* In 6 autenta. [ad. med.L. *aut(h)ent-a*, ad. Gr. *αὐθέντ-ης*: see AUTHENTIC.] = AUTHENTIC B 5.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., To the autentas they give more liberty of ascending then to the Plagæ .. euery autenta may go a whole eight aboue the finall key. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 13 An Antiphone is newly found, which .. hath not the rising of an Authent in the middle.

Authentic (ɒ̄þe·ntik), *a.* (and *sb*). Forms: 4–5 auctentyke, 4–7 autentik(e, 5 -yk, 5–6 -icke, -yke, 6 attentik, awtentyke, 6–7 aut-, authentique, -ike, -icke, 6–8 -ick, 6– authentic. [a. OF. *autentique* (13th c.), ad. L. *authentic-us*, a. Gr. *αὐθεντικός* 'of first-hand authority, original,' f. *αὐθεντία* 'original authority,' and *αὐθέντης* 'one who does a thing himself, a principal, a master, an autocrat,' f. *αὐτ(ο-* self + *-έντης* (cf. *συνέντης* = *συνεργός* fellow-worker). In 15th c. mis-spelt after L. *auctor*; in 16th assimilated to the orig. Greek. The development of meaning is involved, and influenced by med.L. and Fr.; senses 3 and 4 seem to combine the ideas of 'authoritative' and 'original.']

A. *adj.*

†1. Of authority, authoritative (*properly* as possessing original or inherent authority, but also as duly authorized); entitled to obedience or respect. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7116 Saint Austyn .. Whase wordes er auctentyke. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol., No goostli vndurstondyng is autentik, no but it be groundid in the text opynli. *a*1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 125 The bible, Whiche is a booke autentyke and credible. 1595 CHAPMAN *Bang. Sence* (1639) 31 Let autentique Reason be our guide. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 62 We have an authentique Rule to decide the doubt. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 20 To esteem their Sentences as authentick as Laws. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 105 Some short plain authentick tract might be published for the information both of petty and grand-juries. 1849 FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 332 That is called authentic, which is sufficient to itself, which commends, sustains, proves itself, and hath credit and authority from itself.

†b. of persons. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvii. 749 One of the moost autentyke men of the court of parlyment. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 160 Doth not appear in any Authentic writer.

† 2. Legally valid, having legal force. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 80 Of her lettris and of her sele, if autentike thei weren. 1466 *Paston Lett.* 554 II. 284 Divers old deeds, some without date, insealed under autenticke seales. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* vi. 15 What is done by Commission is Authentick. 1723 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 130 Under the broad authentic seal of heav'n.

†b. Of persons: Legally or duly qualified, authorized, licensed. *Obs.*

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 35 Hee is Autentike and a man of age, And hes great practicke of the Chancellarie. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xxv, With the approbacions and testimonies of fowre sundrie notaries autentique thervnto subscribed. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 14 Of all the learned and authenticke fellowes. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, Why, h'is the most autentique dealer I'these commodities!

3. Entitled to acceptance or belief, as being in accordance with fact, or as stating fact; reliable, trustworthy, of established credit. (The prevailing sense; often used in contradistinction to *genuine*, esp. by writers on Christian Evidences, while others identify 'authentic' and 'genuine.' See sense 6.)

1369 Chaucer *Bk. Duchesse* 1086 Though her stories be autentike. 1485 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xxvii. (1527) 174 This is founden in no cronycle that is auctentyke. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, xii, By diuers sondrie olde autentike histories, and cronicles it is manifestlie declared and expressed. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 125 If some stanch Hound, with his authentick Voice Avow the recent Trail. 1739 Chesterf. *Lett.* 35 I. 117 *Authentic* means *true*; something that may be depended upon, as coming from good authority. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* ii. 183 A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 178 Some portrait .. reckoned authentic, which the early painters followed.

b. of persons (or agents).

1561 T. Norton tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. 327 To discredit so many authentike witnesses. 1638 Suckling *Aglaura* Epil. (1646) 59 When an authentique watch is shewn, Each man windes up and rectifies his own. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 375 Some of the authentickest annalists. 1797 Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xci. (ed. 2) 5 He is an authentic writer.

†4. Original, first-hand, prototypical; as opposed to *copied*. *Obs.*

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* III. iv. (1588) 370 According to the Originall and Autentique Records. 1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 72 They would send for the autentike copies of the Nicen Councell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 719 On him who had stole Joves authentic fire. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* vi. 369 The book .. was originally copied from Authentic writings. 1822 S. Rogers *Italy*, *Florence* 16 To steal a spark from their authentic fire.

5. Real, actual, 'genuine.' (Opposed to *imaginary, pretended*.) *arch.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 32 To be closed and enuyronned wyth wallis autentyke. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 An Authentick discouragement to the promotion of the Arts and Sciences. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Epigr.* Wks. 1730 I. 128 Well might the sage philosophers of old Their justling atoms for authentic hold. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 66 A faint, authentic twilight.

6. Really proceeding from its reputed source or author; of undisputed origin, genuine. (Opposed to *counterfeit, forged, apocryphal*. Cf. note, sense 3.)

1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* I. 1, I believe the letters authentic, and the narration in the main to be true. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 27 Every authentic piece from the pens of Tyndal and Coverdale. 1880 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/3 Authentic documents artfully falsified.

† 7. Belonging to himself, own, proper. *Obs.*

1596 Chapman *Iliad* VIII. 74 Then Nestor cut the gears With his new-drawn authentic sword. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxviii. [For justice] to put her own authentic sword into the hands of an unjust and wicked man.

† 8. Acting of itself, self-originated, automatic.

1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 545 The spontaneous or authentic motions of clock-work.

9. *Mus.* Of ecclesiastical modes: Having their sounds comprised within an octave from the final. (For this application, see Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 105.)

1730 Pepusch *Harmony* x. 80 One of the Parts is in the Authentick, and the Other in the Plagal Mode of the Key we compose in. *a* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 81 Guido uses the terms authentic and plagal for the modes. 1873 Banister *Music* § 128 The Perfect (formerly termed Authentic) Cadence, or Full Close, consists of the Major Triad on the Dominant, followed by the Triad on the Tonic.

B. *sb.*

† 1. An authoritative book or document. *Obs.*

1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 42 The proper signyficatione of 'autenticke' is, 'a thinge of auctorytye or credit allowed by menne of auctorytye, or the originall or fyrste archetypum of any thinge.' 1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 25 Scripture, the authentike of Religion.

† 2. An original (document). *Obs.*

1599 [See in sense 1]. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscr.* 86 Which is to confounde the measure and the mesured .. the authentick, and some copie or notes taken out of it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. 42 Principall and Interest, Authenticks and Transcripts, are all imbezzelled.

3. The *Authentics*: title given to a collection of the New Constitutions of Justinian.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 21 Iustinians Nouells (which they call authentiques). 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. II. ii. 25 Frederick II. in the year 1220, made an Authentick which is inserted in the Justinian Code. 1744 *Notes to Peere Williams' Rep.* (1826) 52 They are called Novels, because they are new laws; and Authenticks, because they are translated authentically from the Greek tongue.

†4. One whose opinion is entitled to acceptance; an authority. *Obs. rare.*

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 115 No critick has ever .. been looked upon as an authentick, who did not shew by his practice that he was a master of the theory.

† 5. *Mus.* = Authentic mode; see A 9. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 13 Whilest they discend from a Fift to the finall Note, they are Authentickes.

† **Authe·ntic,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *authentique-r*: see Authenticate.] By-form of Authenticate (in passage cited, in sense 3 b).

c 1595 Daniel *Sonnets* 52 But I must sing of thee, and those fair eyes Authentic shall my verse in time to come.

Authe·ntical, *a. arch.* Forms: 6 autentycal, 6–7 -ical, -icall, authenticall, 6– authentical. [f. Authentic *a.* + -al^{1}.]

1. = Authentic *a.* 1.

1552 Bulleyn *Sorenes* 31 a, By the rules, and autenticall counsaill, of learned Phisicions. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscr.* 83 No scripture is Canonical but that which is Authentical, and carrieth credit in it self and of it self, without dependance of any other writinge. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 143 The Authenticall Interpretation of Law is not that of writers. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 258 Published, and commanded to be observed as Authentical.

b. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* H iij b, In the writinges of any autenticall doctour or auctour of the church. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii, By the Judgment of the most authentical Physicians.

2. = Authentic *a.* 2.

c 1531 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 34 By the autorite of my lorde of london vnder his Autentycal seale. 1615 T. Adams *Lycanthr.* 29 Having first martyr'd them, then held disputation whether the act was authenticall. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) I. 315 A formal, sure, legal, authentical interest.

3. = Authentic *a.* 3.

1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Authenticall hystories doth make mention, that, etc. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 181 A vigorous and authentical Tradition. 1716 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* 247 Rome this Version does allow For most Authentical and True. 1861 W. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (ed. 2) 175 In the most authentical copies now extant.

b. 1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* III. 381 The testimony of any authentical Writer. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. iv. § 1, More authenticall witnesses. 1666 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 117 What authentical authors had attested the king's words.

4. = Authentic *a.* 4.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 136 The worde Marque, in that autenticall tongue signified the Vttermost partes. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1617) 9 That Law .. is as it were an authenticall, or an originall draught. 1638 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. viii. (1674) 121 The original record only is authentical and not the transcript. 1814 Cary *Dante's Parad.* xxxiii. 51 Into the ray authentical Of sovran light.

5. = Authentic *a.* 5.

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, Shee is the onely authenticall courtier, that is not naturally bred one, in the citie.

6. = Authentic *a.* 6.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 43 He citeth these confessed counterfeits as authenticall Authors. 1845 Shaw *On Conf. Faith* i. (1848) 20 The Scriptures .. have come down to us uncorrupted, and are, therefore, authentical.

7. *Mus.* = Authentic *a.* 9.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Euery song which about the beginning riseth a fift aboue the finall key, is of an autenticall tune. 1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 13 All the odde tones are *Authenticall*, all the euen *Plagall*.

Authe·ntically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^{2}.]

† 1. With authority, authoritatively; with legal validity, in proper legal form. *Obs.*

1577 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 56 A former Composition solemely and autentically agreid uppon. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. viii. (1821) 262 To declare his mind authentically to them, and dictate what his truth was. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 286 Now for the first time authentically known by the name of England. 1798 W. Taylor in *Month. Rev.* XXVII. 501 Its promises are more authentically proclaimed.

2. With evidence of truth or certainty, so as to be accepted or relied upon; credibly.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 26 How can they proue those counsels to be autentically true? 1681 in Somers' *Tracts* II. 125 When our Grievances shall be authentically proved. 1767 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 212, I was most authentically informed .. that several of them were caught. 1883 Froude in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 1 A few pages will contain all that can be authentically learnt of .. Shakspeare.

3. Actually, genuinely, really.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 524 Authentically differenced. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 252 All old Poems, Homer's and the rest, are authentically Songs. 1858 —*Fredk. Gt.* I. II. i. 49 An authentically noble human figure. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. 247 The possibility .. of these sonnets being authentically by Dante and Forese.

† **Authe·nticalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Authentical quality; authenticity.

1. Authoritativeness, original authority.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. xiii. (1821) 295 They might seem to weaken the authenticalness of the divine oracles. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 25 Although some copies and transcripts of them were reserved; yet .. such carried not authenticalness with them.

2. = Authenticity 2.

1637 Winstanley *Eng. Poets* 147 These additions .. obtain not equal authenticalness with what was set forth by Mr. Cambden himself. 1725 *Brice's Week. Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 4 The Two following Stories .. For the Authenticalness of either I cannot answer.

3. = Authenticity 3.

1667 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 523 Countersigns .. whereby their Authenticalness may the better appear, and that they may not in any wise be falsified. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* (1751) 8 Descanting upon the rarity and authenticalness of the several pieces that lie before them. *a* 1859 L. Hunt in *Athenæum* 7 July (1883) 18 Mrs. Iago asked me the other day about its authenticalness.

Authenticate (ɒ̄þe·ntike·it), *v.* [f. med.L. *authenticā-re, authenticāt-*, to make authentic, f. *authentic-us*; also in It. *autenticare*, Sp. *autenticar*, Fr. *authentiquer*.] To make or prove authentic.

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To invest (a thing) with authority; to render authoritative.

a 1733 North *Lives* II. 339 They want antiquity to authenticate their ceremonies. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 32 The Clementine constitutions .. were .. authenticated in 1317 by .. John XXII. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 80 Christianity authenticates the voice of conscience.

2. To give legal validity to; to render valid, establish the validity of.

1653 *Nissena* 64 An Order from his Majesty, authenticated and sealed by his Kingly Seal. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 323 A tax .. of service to the public in general, by authenticating instruments. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. (1840) I. 63 They recommended, as the best mode of authenticating the privilege, that it should be incorporated in a fresh renewal of their charter.

3. To establish the title to credibility and acceptance: a. of a statement, or b. of a reputed fact.

a. 1654 Cokayne *Dianea* I. 15 Oleandro replied, he .. could authenticate his Maximes by examples. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 135 To authenticate and make good his Hypothesis. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 63 If the conclusion .. is not authenticated by the real occurrence.

b. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 13 Those ways, which are authenticated by Physicians. 1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 60 Were not all the circumstances of this extraordinary transaction authenticated by the most unquestionable evidence. 1823 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 298 A room, which tradition authenticated to have been the same.

4. To establish the claims of (anything) to a particular character or authorship; to establish the genuineness of; to certify the authorship of.

1852 Ld. Cockburn *Jeffrey* I. 285 We went through the whole work, authenticating all his papers. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iv. 155 Aristophanes authenticates .. not merely the Leges, but also the Epinomis, and the Epistolæ.

b. with *subord. cl.*

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 535 The usual formula .. with which the prophets authenticated, that they spake not of themselves, but by the Spirit of God.

† **Authe·nticate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *authenticāt-us*: see prec.] = Authenticated.

1572 *Schole House Wom.* 862 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 138 The trueth is knowen, as in this case, By holy writ autenticate.

Authe·nticated, *ppl. a.* [f. Authenticate *v.* + -ed.] Invested with authority, validity, correctness, truth, genuineness; certified.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 605 Authenticated instances of this are wanting. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* II. 10 Unfounded conjectures in place of authenticated facts.

Authe·nticating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{2}.] That authenticates.

1787 Elphinston *Propriety*, The alluring and authenticating picture drawn by the hand ov Truith. 1817 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* (1818) Introd. 218 Without any authenticating date.

Authentication (ɒ̄þe·ntike·i·ʃən). [n. of action f. Authenticate: see -ation.]

1. The action or process of authenticating.

1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 543 So numerous are the writings .. that their authentication .. would occupy the greater part of his time. 1847 C. Addison *Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 19 The use of seals for the authentication of contracts and writings. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* § 5. 308 The interpretation and authentication of ancient documents.

2. The condition of being authenticated.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xv, Politeness .. forbade my doubting them [ghost stories], and they acquired an air of authentication.

Authenticator (ɒ̄þe·ntike·itər). [n. of agent f. Authenticate, on L. analogy.] He who authenticates, who guarantees a thing as valid, true, or reliable.

1863 J. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* ii. 8–14 That Moses was not merely the authenticator, but the composer of this .. document of Genesis.

Authenticity (ɒ̄þĕnti·sĭti). Also 7 authentity. [f. Authentic *a.* + -ity. Cf. mod.F. *authenticité*.] The quality of being authentic, or entitled to acceptance,

1. as being authoritative or duly authorized.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* i. 1 Sufficiently asserting the authentity and authority of this Book. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 254 He proved the authenticity of his mission.

2. as being in accordance with fact, as being true in substance.

1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 53 The portrait .. was rather a work of command and imagination than of authenticity. 1790 Boswell *Johnson* V. ix. 295 What I have preserved .. has the value of the most perfect authenticity. 1830 J. Poynder in *Academy* 21 Oct. (1876) 410/1 The value of the evidence must, of course, depend entirely on its authenticity. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 663 The fact at once stamps its authenticity.

3. as being what it professes in origin or authorship, as being genuine; genuineness.

1760 Hume in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 243 With regard to the authenticity of these fragments of our Highland poetry. 1790 Paley *Hor. Paul.* I. 3 As to the authenticity of the epistles, this argument .. is nearly conclusive. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. i. 175 *note*, Though not free from interpolation yet there seems no reason to doubt its authenticity.

4. as being real, actual; reality.

1851 MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848, 116 A voucher for the authenticity of deeds of wanton cruelty.

¶ By some writers, especially on the Christian evidences, *authenticity* has been confined to sense 2, and *genuineness* used in sense 3.

†Authe·nticly, *adv. Obs.* For forms see AUTHENTIC *a.* [f. AUTHENTIC *a.* + -LY².] = AUTHENTICALLY.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Saynt Austyn sheweth autentyckly in a Sermon. 1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 198 Regesters and recordes iudicially and autentiquely made. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. Ep. 1 As their writings do autentikely, fully, and sufficiently, witnesse. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstr.* 32 Publikely and authentickly avowed. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Dissert. i, He could learn no way so authenticly as from this testimony.

†Authe·nticness. *Obs.* [f. AUTHENTIC *a.* + -NESS.] Authentic quality; authenticity.

1. Authoritativeness, authority: = AUTHENTICITY 1.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. 238 Another manner of credit and authentiquenesse then that which the Canonists speak of. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 286/2 Who will say that the Proclamation of a Prince hath its authentickness from the Piller it hangs on in the Market Cross?

2. = AUTHENTICITY 2, 3.

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 479 Sundrie old papers .. that did verie much prove to the authenticknes of the old registers of the Kirk. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 180 The Authentickness of the Mosaick Writings. 1709 W. SMITH in *Thoresby's Corr.* II. 171 Who vouch for the credit and authenticness of that which is usually called Chapernay's Charter. 1743 M. TOMLINSON *Protest. Birthr.* 18 A diligent Search into the Authentickness, Veracity, and Sense of the sacred Writings.

Auther, -ir, obs. forms of EITHER.

Authology, obs. form of AUTOLOGY.

Author (ɔ̄·þəɹ). Forms: 4–6 autour, 4–7 autor, 5 awtor, autere, 5–6 auctoure, -tore, actour, -tor, 5–7 auctour, -tor, 6 aucthour, 6–7 aucthor, 6–8 authour, 6– author. [a. AF. *autour* = OF. *autor*, later *auteur*, ad. L. *auctor*, agent-noun f. *augēre* to make to grow, originate, promote, increase. Already in 14th c. F., occasionally written *auct-* after L., which became the ordinary spelling in Eng. in 15–16th c., and was further corrupted to *act-*, from med.L. confusion of *auctor* and *actor*. The spelling *auth-* seems to have been at first a scribal variant of *aut-* (cf. *rhetor, rethour*) in 15–16th c. F., and appeared in Eng. *c* 1550, being at first applied to the form *auctour* so as to make *aucthour*. It is impossible to say to what extent these factitious spellings affected the spoken word, or when the modern pronunciation was established.]

1. *gen.* The person who originates or gives existence to anything: a. An inventor, constructor, or founder. Now *obs.* of things material; exc. as in b.

c 1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* ix, *Sel. Wks.* 1871 III. 359 þis [lawe] mut passe alle oþir siþ þe auctor is þe beste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's Tale* 808 The auctour [*v.r.* auctor, actour, autere] of matrimonye, that is Crist. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. 1 The efficyent cause is the auctour Wych .. doth hys labour To acomplyse the begunne matere. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 One Robert Creuequer, the authour of the Castle. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C iij a, The Author of the Piazza. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3532/4 (*Advt.*) The Author of the Rich Cordial called Nectar and Ambrosia, is Removed to Mr. Hugh Newmans. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxix. (1857) 211 The Authour of our religion. 1865 MILL *Liberty* iii. 18/1 The authors and abettors of the rule.

b. (*of all, of nature, of the universe,* etc.) The Creator.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1016 But o þou Ioue, o autour of nature! *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44 Crist, autor of al þing. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 1. 198 Auctour and maker of all thynges. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 ¶ 7 The great Author of Nature. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 55 The Father the Author of our being .. He is the Author of all life.

c. He who gives rise to or causes an action, event, circumstance, state, or condition of things.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvii. 14 An open lyer and autour of al falshede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. v. (1838) 287 Auctore of pride is the fende; auctor of concupiscence of eyene is the worlde. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 138 The immediate Author of their variance. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 Ane lover, and ane auctor of peace. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 15 Authour of the mischiefs. 1865 MILL *Liberty* ii. 16/1 The authors of such splendid benefits. 1884 *Chr. World* 5 June 417/1 The author of the Zulu war.

†d. He who authorizes or instigates; the prompter or mover. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 69 Som .. in Courte were authors that honest Citizens .. shoulde watche at euerie gate. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 159 Neither will I be the author to give liberty. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 435 The Gods .. for-fend, I should be Authour to dishonour you! 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 214 Author, is he which owneth an action, or giveth a warrant to do it.

2. *spec.* †a. One who begets; a father, an ancestor. *Obs.* (exc. in *Author of his being*: cf. 1 c.)

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4519 My riches, and my tressours, And alle hath do myn autors. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A b, Tuscanus, who is reported to be the generall Author of the Germans. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 254 The honour'd author of my birth and name. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. i. (1865) 9 Old Walter Plumer (his reputed author). 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii. (1863) 227 The author of her being, her persecuted .. murdered father.

3. *esp.* and *absol.* One who sets forth written statements; the composer or writer of a treatise or book. (Now often used to include *authoress.*)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 267 3if holy writt be fals, certis god autor þer-of is fals. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 88 Of manye a geste As autourys seyn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 7 A tretys, excerpte of diverse labores of auctores. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 26 The noble actor plinius. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 499 Wherof both Turner and this Aucthor do write. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Reader, My Choice of the Authour, and of the Subject. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. x, No author ever spar'd a brother; Wits are game-cocks to one another. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 275, I am not the author of Junius, and .. I know not the author of that paper. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxii, One hates an author that is all author, fellows In foolscap uniforms turned up with ink, So very anxious, clever, fine, and jealous. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 653 What size will the author's writings attain when she gets beyond her studies?

b. *elliptically* put for: An author's writings.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 175, I will reade politicke Authours. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl Oxf.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 42 Cheap'ning old authors on a stall. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 141 Acquainted with the Greek and Roman authors. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 168/1 The names of authors whom they never read.

4. The person on whose authority a statement is made; an authority, an informant. (Usually with *poss. pron.* 'my, his author.') *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 314 Non other auttour [*v.r.* auctour, authour] a-legge I. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 392 That ys french which ys myn auctoure. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 88 b, I wold se a better author therof than such an heretyque as Luther. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 350 Islands that abound with Gold and Cloves, If I may credit my Author Prince Jeoly, who was born on one of them. 1784 REID *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 63/2, I suspected that the gentleman who was my author had given some colouring to this story.

†5. One who has authority over others; a director, ruler, commander. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 2 He is under tutours and actouris [*v.r.* autours; 1388 tutoris; Vulg. *auctoribus.*]

6. *attrib.* and in *Comb.* See also AUTHOR-CRAFT.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 214 To recommend this author-charactor to our future princes. *Ibid.* 226 Wherever the author-practice and liberty of the pen has .. prevail'd. 1830 LAMB *Corr.* cxiii. 317 How comfortable to author-rid folks. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1881) III. 195 All through my author life. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 156 Author-created visitants.

†Author, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To be the author of an action; to originate, cause, occasion.

1596 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 231 The last foul thing Thou ever author'dst. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 322 A good God may not aucthor noysome things. 1632 SIR J. ELIOT in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 65 The divine blessing .. which authors all the happiness we receive.

2. To be the author of a statement; to state, declare, say.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 352 Brute is authored to haue arriued in this Iland .. in the year of the worlds age 2855. 1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. ii, More of him I dare not author.

†Au·thorage. *Obs. rare.* [f. AUTHOR; cf. *brokerage,* etc.] = AUTHORSHIP.

1652 *F. Greville's Life of Sidney* Ded., Not pretending to the Authorage.

†Autho·rament. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *auctōrāment-um,* in med.L. *autōrāmentum,* f. *auctōrāre* to bind, oblige, f. *auctor* in sense of 'vendor.'] An obligation, binding provision, stipulation.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. Contents 2, It sinneth against a maine authorament of the 2. command.

†Au·thorative, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *autōrāre, auctōrāre,* to be author, authorize: see -ATIVE.] Of the nature of authority, authoritative.

1645 *Mod. Answ. Prynne's Reply* 46 For any authorative power of jurisdiction that Synods .. have.

Author-craft (ɔ̄·þəɹˌkraft). Skill as an author, or its exercise.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiv, The mysteries of author-craft. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 223 High examples .. of this species of authorcraft. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 234 All art and authorcraft are of small amount to that. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* vii. (1872) 60 An attempt in author-craft which brought him into conflict with men.

†Au·thorer. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. AUTHOR *v.* + -ER¹.] Originator, instigator.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* II. 190 The authorers and procurers of these seditions.

Authoress (ɔ̄·þŏrės). Forms: 5 aucteuresse, 6–7 auctr-, authresse, 8 authouress, 7– authoress. Also 5 auctorice, 6 auctrice. [f. AUTHOR (in its successive forms) + -ESS. Not in Fr. The 15–16th c. *auctorice, auctrice,* ad. L. *auctrix, -trīcem,* is strictly a distinct formation: see -TRICE.] A female author: a. an originator, causer; b. a leader; c. a mother, creatress; d. *esp.* a female literary composer. (Now used only when sex is purposely emphasized; otherwise, in all the senses, and especially the last, *author* is now used of both sexes.)

a. 1494 FABYAN v. cxxvi. 107 Brunechield, that had been auctorice of so manyfold mischefes. 1523 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 87 The oonly auctrice of ferme peax bitwene bothe realmes. 1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 176 Only thou art Auctresse of such ill. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 32 She was the authresse of all the mischiefe.

1645 J. G[OODWIN] *Innoc. & Truth Tri.* 63 If all the errors .. should be charged upon the way of Presbyterie, as the Authoresse and Foundresse of them. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 970 Others cursed the authoress of their woe.

b. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Of this valiant attempt a woomman is authresse. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 532 The Authoress of shedding so much Blood.

c. *c* 1603 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 277 The great helm-mover thus received the auth'ress of his kind: 'My royal mother.' *a* 1779 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1491 Who, they say, is a female, and the supreme authoress of nature.

d. 1478 CAXTON *Prou. Crist. de Pisan* Coloph., Of these sayynges Cristyne was aucteuresse. 1724 SWIFT *Corinna* Wks. 1755 III. II. 154 At twelve a wit and a coquette .. Turns auth'ress, and is Curll's for life. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 384 Upon this, the authoress has been misinformed. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 254 The authoress has read a deal and travelled a deal.

Authorial (ɒþō·riăl), *a.*; also **autorial.** [f. AUTHOR; after words from L. *-ōrius*: see -ORIAL. *Autorial* is a futile variation; L. analogies would give *auctorial.*] Pertaining to an author (of books).

1796 RITSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 346 A mass of error both typographical and authorial. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiv, I am a total stranger to authorial vanity. *a* 1847 POE *E. A. Lewis* Wks. 1864 III. 248 The autorial merits of Mrs. Lewis. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 405/2 There is a good deal to be said, after all, for the authorial 'we.'

Autho·rially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of an author (of books).

1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiii. 170, I was, authorially speaking, behind the door.

†Autho·rical, *a. Obs.* [f. AUTHOR, after *oratorical,* etc.; not on L. analogies.] Of or pertaining to an author, or to one who is an authority.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. 4 Which they understand not, without some authoricall direction. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 503. 437 Mere authorical backslidings.

†Autho·ridate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? for *authoritate* (cf. med.L. *auctōritāre*); or f. L. *dare, datum,* to give.] To attribute to an author, to father *on.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. 1834. 198 Authoridating this [proverb] on Paul, the first on Solomon, etc.

Au·thoring, *vbl. sb.* [f. AUTHOR *v.* + -ING¹.] Book-writing.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. i. Wks. 1784 V. 105 Initiated into the science of authoring.

Au·thorish, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -ISH; cf. *amateurish.*] Somewhat author-like.

1825 LAMB in *Final Mem.* viii. 257 Yet hath it an authorish twang about it.

Authorism (ɔ̄·þŏriz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The position or character of a writer of books.

1761 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 90 He [Burke] is a sensible man, but has not worn off his authorism yet. 1805 MISS SEWARD in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 569 His restless spirit and thirst of authorism. *c* 1824 MISS FERRIER *Let.* in *Daily News* 29 Dec. (1881) 2/2, I could not bear the fuss of authorism!

Authoritarian (ɒþŏrˌritēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. AUTHORITY + -ARIAN; cf. *trinitarian.*]

A. *adj.* Favourable to the principle of authority as opposed to that of individual freedom.

1879 *Daily News* 28 June 2/6 Men who are authoritarian by nature, and cannot imagine that a country should be orderly save under a military despotism. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists of the 'Authoritarian' type.

B. *sb.* One who supports the principle of authority.

1883 *Times* 2 Jan. 3/1 [Gambetta] was accused of being an authoritarian. 1884 SEELEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 226/1 A lover of liberty, not an authoritarian.

Authoritative (ɒþŏrˌritətiv), *a.*; also 7 autor- [f. AUTHORITY: see -ATIVE.]

1. Of authority, of the nature of authority, exercising or assuming power; imperative, dictatorial, commanding.

1605 *Answ. Supp. Disc. Rom. Doc.* 38 What authoritative Sermons to the Religious .. they vsed. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 44 God's authoritative or potestative power. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* III. 132 He was diligent and in acting authoritative. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 160 The first time Thwackum ever wrote in this authoritative stile. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 264 Its authoritative minuteness in matters which ladies now-a-days would probably consider their own undisputed region.

2. Possessing due or acknowledged authority; entitled to obedience or acceptance.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Reader 40 An authoritative ministry. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 449 A number sufficient to constitute an Authoritative Church. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 301 A written and authoritative canon of faith. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 42 *note,* Opinions which are not in a forensic sense authoritative. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 22 The authoritative edition is that of Mommsen.

3. Proceeding from a competent authority.

1809 COBBETT *State Trials* I. 323 To all which both of us do give our authoritative decree and sanction. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 54 No firing without authoritative permission. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 265 An authoritative declaration of pardon.

Autho·ritatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an authoritative way or manner, with authority exercised or possessed; on due or good authority.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 119 They have had [to do with tithes] .. but not either primarily or authoritatively. 1647 *Power of Keys* ii. 6 Authoritatively he gave him the keyes. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Ref.* 7 An authoritatively reported example. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 452 *note,* The Council of Lateran .. first authoritatively proclaimed

transubstantiation. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 36 Entitled to speak authoritatively.

Authoritativeness (ǫþǫ·ritɛ̆·tivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being authoritative.

1659 CRADOCK *Knowl. & Pract.* II. v. (1673) 39 The Majesty of the Style, the Authoritativeness, and Godlike manner of speaking. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 58 That self-possession and authoritativeness of voice and carriage which belonged to a man who thought of superiors as remote existences.

Authority (ǫþǫ·rĭti, ǭ-, ŏ-). Forms: 3–5 autorite, 4–6 autoryte, 5–6 auctorite, -itee, 5 awtoryte, 5–6 auctoryte, 5–7 autoritie, auctoritie, -ity, 6 auctorytye, -ety, awtoritee, aucthoritie, -ytye, -ity, authorite, 6–7 authoritie, 6–8 autority, 7 aucthorytie, 5– authority. [a. F. *autorité*, early ad. L. *auctōritas*, *-tātem*, f. *auctor*: see AUTHOR and -ITY. The Fr. was also spelt *auctorité* from 12th to 16th c., and *authorité* in 16th, whence the successive Eng. forms.]

I. Power to enforce obedience.

1. Power or right to enforce obedience; moral or legal supremacy; the right to command, or give an ultimate decision.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 The pope .. Of his papall auctorite Hath made and yove the decre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 20/1 They chose another man the whiche sholde have more auctoryte .. and they called hym dictator. 1590 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 176 He hath aucthoritie over all kinges and princes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 113 Their Colours .. represent the authoritie Royall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 118 Proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie, .. Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1675) 233, I allow lawful Authority a Jurisdiction over my Actions, that I deny it over my Opinions. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 251 Authority is a Disease and Cure, Which Men can neither want, nor well endure. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 94 If ever you find yourselves set in positions of authority.

b. *In authority*: in a position of power; in possession of power over others.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 108 Men that were in grete Auctorite. 1551–6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 15 Nowe placed in aucthorytye and called to honoure. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxix. 2 When the righteous are in authoritie, the people rejoyce. 1722 SEWEL tr. *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 12 Speaking to persons in authority. 1878 HOPPS *Jesus* x. 36 The people in authority .. would try to stop him.

2. Derived or delegated power; conferred right or title; authorization.

(The relation to sense 1 is seen in 'by the (king's) authority, by authority of the King.')

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 56 Reprovede him sharpli bi autorite of God. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 If he pronounce wiþout autorite .. aȝennis þe lordis wille. 1483 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 49 I. 153 Upon auctorite or commission yeven unto him. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xi. 28 By what auctorite dost thou these things, and who gaue the this auctorite. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 6 To open a formal public correspondence .. without the express authority of the government under which I live. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, He carries in him an authority from God.

b. with *inf.* Conferred right *to do* something.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vii. 24 Ye shall haue no auctorite to requyre taxinge & custome. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 13 By commission from him, prestes hathe aucthorytie to forgyve sin. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Am I not your wife? Have I not just authority to know That heart? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* Pref. 8, I also obtained the authority of Prince Metternich to inspect the Archives of the Empire. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* IV. 20 The authority to sell does not include a power to receive the purchase-money.

3. Those in authority; the body or persons exercising power or command. (Formerly in *sing.* = Government; now usually abstract in *sing.*, concrete in *pl.*; a Local Sanitary Authority or similar body is also spoken of as 'the authority.')

1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iii. 22 Angels, and authorities, and powers being made subiect vnto him. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 1 The Supreme Autoritie of the Nation, the Parlament of the Common-wealth of England. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 233 Authority has thought fitt .. to prosecute the offenders for the same. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass. Bay* iii. (1765) 395 The authority treated him kindly, and sent him home. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* x. 456 The conduct of the authorities. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 172 It is a proper office of public authority to guard against accidents. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 403 The Mozambique authorities. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 809 The actual authorities of the Post Office.

II. Power to influence action, opinion, belief.

4. Power to influence the conduct and actions of others; personal or practical influence.

c 1387 CHAUCER *Mother of God* 92 Syn thou art of swich auctoritee Lady pitious. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. ix. 531 Hiȝe in wisdom and in auctorite and in fame. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* i. (1874) 7 Them which beare any auctoryte .. in the councel or Parlament. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 20 Such an autority there is in vertue, that where 'tis eminent, 'tis apt to controle all loose desires. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., With your Lordship's Interest and Authority in England. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 202 It is your duty, my Lords, as the grand hereditary council of the nation .. to feel your own weight and authority. 1818–60 WHATELY *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 125 The person, body, or book, in favour of whose decisions there is a certain presumption, is said to have, so far, authority.

5. Power over, or title to influence, the opinions of others; authoritative opinion; weight of judgement or opinion, intellectual influence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 474 Preued .. As wel by werk as by Auctoritee. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 Good clerkes .. of grete auctoryte. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. viii. 119 The auctority of the ancients doth more prevail with me. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 18 Is there anything that .. stifles the light of truth, but autority? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 231 The proper way of reasoning from authority, that what seems true to some wise men, may upon that account be esteemed somewhat probable. 1865 MILL *Liberty* ii. 21/2 He is either led by authority, or adopts .. the side to which he feels most inclination.

6. Power to inspire belief, title to be believed; authoritative statement; weight of testimony. Sometimes weakened to: Authorship, testimony.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1239 Seynt Poule þat sagh Goddys pryvyte, He seyþ yn hys autoryte A feyre wurd vs for to save. 1494 FABYAN I. i. 8 Therof is founde lytell auctoryte. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 73 Untill I may see good authoritie to disproove it. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 253, I deny not Ingulph's autority to be good, but for his Copy there is his autority only. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 12, I have been recently informed on excellent authority. *Mod.* Do not accept news on the authority of the evening papers.

7. The quotation or book acknowledged, or alleged, to settle a question of opinion or give conclusive testimony.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þen ilke autorite, þet .. schal beon vre strencðe .. aȝein þes deofles turnes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres Prol.* 12 Lete auctorités, in Goddes name, To preching and to scoles of clergie. *a* 1535 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 770/2 Hys fyrst authorite be these words of saynte Austyne in hys fyftieth sermon. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 33 By turning o'er authorities. 1706 POPE *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 55 To corroborate these observations by some great authorities .. in Tully and Quintilian. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* Pref. 6 Giving in detail the authorities for every statement.

8. a. The person whose opinion or testimony is accepted; the author of an accepted statement. b. One whose opinion *on* or *upon* a subject is entitled to be accepted; an expert in any question.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 77 To confront such celebrated Authorities. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. vi. 210 Historians in a season of faction are not the best authorities. 1860 R. WILLIAMS *Ess. & Rev.* 59 Egyptian authorities continue the reign of Menephthah later. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 65 Wallis is the great authority for the fully developed pronunciation of the XVIIth century. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 1 A great utilitarian authority. *Mod.* Who, may I ask, is your authority for the statement? A. B. He is no authority!

9. *Comb.*, as *authority-maker*.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 893 These justice-makers and authority-makers pretend to derive their factitious justice from Pacts and Covenants.

Authorizable (ǭ·þŏrəi·zăb'l), *a.* Forms: 6 autorysabyl, auctorizable. [In sense 1, a. OF. *au(c)torisable*, or med.L. *auctōrīzābilis*, f. *auctōrīzāre*; in sense 2, f. AUTHORIZE + -ABLE.]

†1. *actively.* Having the faculty of authorizing.

1530 *Declar.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 131 From no power or consent autorysabyl of any secular prince. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 48 The propertie of auctoritie, or auctorizable consent, is to concurre with the acte.

2. *passively.* Capable of being authorized.

1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch.* 207 Authorisable forms of burial service.

Authorization (ǭ·þŏrəizē·ʃən). [f. AUTHORIZE: see -ATION. (Also in mod.F.)] The conferment of legality; formal warrant, or sanction.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 63 Ordained by .. the authorization of the Chiefe Priest. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 484 Authorization does away the fraud: what is authorized is legalized. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 133 A mere adoption and authorization of pre-existing opinions. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlviii. V. 435 Without a special authorization from the chief.

Authorize (ǭ·þŏrəiz), *v.* Forms: 4 autorize, -yse, 4–5 -ise, 4–6 auctorize, -yse, -ise, 6 auctorish(e, -eise, authoriss, -ish, aucthorishe, 7 -ize, -ise, 6– authorise, -ize. [a. F. *autorise-r*, in 14–16th c. commonly *auctoriser*, also in 15–16th c. *authoriser*, ad. med.L. *auctōrīzāre*, f. *auctor* author: see -IZE. The phonetic history follows that of AUTHOR, *auctorize* being the usual form down to *c* 1575. In 16th c. accented *auctorise*, which led to the form *auctorish* after *nourish*, *perish*: see -ISH[2].]

I. To authorize a thing.

†1. To set up as authoritative; to acknowledge as possessing final decisiveness. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 80 Thou autorisest ȝour pride aȝenes his holi werkes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 509/2 To the end the word of God may be authorized, and men know that we must be heard. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xvii. 116 Let the Courtier .. authorize his Prince's Court with Liveries.

†2. To give legal force to; to make legally valid.

1464 EDW. IV in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 165 Inacted and auctorised in the parlement next holden. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. Gj, Tables .. Deuysed and auctorished by well knowne Romanes ten. 1644 *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 27 Being authoritative, they authorize the Instrument, and give him an unresistance. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 87 New Titles to Authorize a new Power.

3. To give formal approval to; to sanction, approve, countenance.

c 1383 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 326 Crist and alle his seyntis .. autoriseden it. — *De Eccl.* viii. *ibid.* 357 Whanne þe pope auansiþ a shrewe, he autorisiþ his shrewidnesse. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Arte Poet.* A iij, Who hath to iudge, autorish, reule, All maner speache at will. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXV, Authorizing thy trespas with compare. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 305 The Season in which Custom seems .. to authorise civil and harmless Lies under the name of compliments. 1865 MILL *Liberty* 15 The gentlest and most amiable of philosophers .. authorised the persecution of Christianity.

b. Of things: To afford just ground for, justify.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 525 The issue doth often aucthorize a simple conduct. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Wks. 1710 II. 460 If Human Strength might authorize a Boast. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Red.* 178 Till some safe crisis authorise their skill. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* Introd., These reasons alone would authorize the insertion of those papers. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, More .. than the coldness of the weather seemed to authorise.

†4. To vouch for the truth or reality of; to confirm by one's authority. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 This I finde eke of recorde, Which the cronique hath auctorized. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. i. 169 The more that a werke is wytnessed .. the more it is auctorysed and more auctentyke. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 66 A womans story, at a Winters fire, Authoriz'd by her Grandam. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 75 Multiplying obscurities in nature, and authorising hidden qualities that are false.

II. To authorize a person.

5. To endow with authority, place in authority; to commission.

1494 FABYAN V. xcvii. 71 After that he of this Realme was auctorysyd for kynge. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 17 Did manyfestly auctoryse his sonne. 1676 BULLOKAR, *Authorize*, to put in authority, or give power unto. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 216 Will you .. tell the world by what law .. you were authorized? [See AUTHORIZED.]

†b. To hold as an authority. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 141 He had sic credens of the king, And wes with him auctoreist than so hie.

†c. To accredit. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 536 Neither is the credite of such late writers—sufficient to authorise them for such.

†d. To patronize, countenance. *Obs. rare.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 3 For this reason I shall authorise and support the gentleman.

†6. *refl.* a. To claim authority for oneself; to plume oneself. b. To found one's authority *upon*.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 31 The Historian .. loden with olde Mouse-eaten Records, authorising himselfe (for the most part) vpon other histories. *a* 1586 — (J.) Making herself an impudent suitor, authorizing herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her.

7. To give legal or formal warrant to (a person) *to do* something; to empower, permit authoritatively.

1571 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (1835) 353, I appoint and aucthorishe hym to call for and receyue .. all suche debts. 1571 LD. BURLEIGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 200 II. 261 We will, & by warrant herof authoriss you to procede. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 249 To authorize any forreigne Prince to invade or annoy him or his Countries. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 148 His Majesty may authorize the governor to fix the time and place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 551 A royal message authorising the Commons to elect another Speaker.

b. Of things: To give satisfactory ground to.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, Nothing which can authorise us to suppose it formed in the sea. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 3 Past experience of mortality authorizes us to infer both.

Authorized (ǭ·þŏrəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Possessed of authority, acknowledged as authoritative; thoroughly established; highly esteemed.

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 13 Cassodre, whos writinge is auctorized, Seith. *c* 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) 27 Pomponius Lætus .. the moste authorised of late writers. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 209 The most authorised and surest observations which have fallen in my way. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 Received and authorized opinions.

2. Placed in (*obs.*) or endowed with authority.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Knyghtes auctorysed and renommed. 1613 WITHERS *Abus. Stript* I. vi, More vile In men authoriz'd, than in those that be Borne to a lower fortune or degree. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 235 The dragon gave to the beast his .. authority; which beast so authorized most expound to be the tyrannical powers and kingdoms of the earth. *Mod.* The arrangement was made by your own authorized agent.

3. Legally or duly sanctioned or appointed. *Authorized Version* of the Bible: a popular appellation of the version of 1611. (The *Great Bible* 1540, and *Bishops' Bible* (after 1572), actually bore on their titles 'authorized and appointed,' but that of 1611 has never claimed to be 'authorized.')

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iv, A cyte rych and auctorysed in thy lynage. 1538 STARKEY *Eng.* 181 That by no prerogatyfe he usurpe upon the pepul any authorysyd tyranny. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 24 Authorized assurances of the reality of a future existence. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 32 What is called our authorized version. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. Clergy* 39 This piece of authorized mockery.

†**Authorizement.** *Obs.* [f. AUTHORIZE; cf. med. L. *auctōrīzāmentum.*] Authorization.

1594 J. KING *On Jonah* (1864) 45 Without authorisement and confirmation from them.

Authorizer (ǭ·þŏrəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who authorizes (in various senses).

1607 T. SPARKE *Persuas. Unity* 63 The meaning either of the book or of the authorisers therof. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 29 A strong Authorizer, if not an Authour. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* ii. 51 The Instigator or Authorizer of

the War. 1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 861 They seem to have acted as agents .. and reported back to their authorizers.

Au·thorizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The giving of authority; sanctioning.

1523-4 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII.* v, For the further authorising of the same Letters Patents. 1697 *Let. Memb. Parl. conc. Convoc.* 41 The authorizing of the Books of Common Prayer.

Au·thorizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That authorizes.

1881 *Echo* 28 June 1/3 A copy of the authorising Acts may be inspected at the office.

Authorless (ɔ̄·θəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. AUTHOR + -LESS.] 1. Without admitted author; anonymous.

1713 *Guardian* No. 133 The false aspersions some authorless tongues have laid upon me. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 797 After 1715 his works were apparently authorless, or issued under fictitious and assumed names.

2. Without originator; uncreated.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 The Sánkhyas .. would have it [the Veda] to be authorless.

3. Void of authors or writers.

1879 B. WHEATLEY *Catal. Med. Chirurg. Soc. Libr.* Pref. 13 A long interval of authorless years.

Authorling (ɔ̄·θəɹliŋ). [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -LING.] A petty author; an insignificant writer.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 836 A parcel of authorlings. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 418 The surviving Grub-street authorling. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 89 Weak manikins and dapper authorlings who mistake indigestion for inspiration.

Authorly (ɔ̄·θəɹli), *a.* [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -LY¹; cf. *fatherly*.] Proper to authors, authorial.

1784 COWPER *Let. Unwin* 1 Nov. (R.) He keeps his own authorly secrets. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 90 The authorly rule .. appears to be to insert the possible maximum of stops.

Authorship (ɔ̄·θəɹʃip). [f. AUTHOR *sb.* + -SHIP.] 1. Occupation or career as a writer of books.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1870) I. 347 Patentees, with a sole commission of Authorship. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 148, I saw none of the outward signs of authorship. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 113 The profession of literature, or, to speak more plainly, the trade of authorship. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* v. 160 The term of his authorship belongs .. to the time of Queen Elizabeth.

2. The dignity or personality of an author; cf. *lordship*.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 23 Nov., My authorship is undoubtedly pleased when I hear that they are approved. 1853 TUPPER *Heart* xvi. 155 Such .. was not my authorship's intention.

3. Literary origin or origination (of a writing).

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 318 To deny his authorship of them. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 75 A question .. respecting the authorship of the review. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* 284 To doubt the individual authorship of the Iliad. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., To hunt for a correct solution of the authorship of Junius.

4. *gen.* Origination or instigation of an action, state of affairs, etc. Cf. AUTHOR 1.

1884 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Oct. 4/4 He did not .. expressly charge [him] .. with the authorship of the riots at Aston Park.

† **Au·thrix.** [Cf. L. *auctrix*.] = AUTHORESS.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 74 A certaine Naturall sensation, the immediate Authrix of all sympathy.

Autly, variant of AUGHTLY *a.* *Obs.* worthy.

‖ **Auto** (ɑu·to). [Sp. and Pg.:—L. *actu-s* act.] 1. A play. Cf. ACT *sb.* 7.

1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* iii. 9 Autos and mysterios are prohibited on the theatres of Madrid. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 339 Calderon founded on it one of his finest autos, the 'Magico Prodigioso.'

2. for AUTO-DA-FÉ. Cf. ACT *sb.* 9.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Act*, They usually contrive the Auto to fall on some great festival. 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* vii, The faith's red 'auto,' fed with human fuel.

Auto- (ɔ̄·to), repr. Gr. *αὐτο-* 'self, one's own, by oneself, independent-ly,' combining form of *αὐτός* self. Exceedingly common in Gr.; in L. only in a few words adopted from Gr. without analysis, as *autochthones, autographus, automatus*; more common in med.L.; and largely used in the mod. langs. In Eng., to a certain extent, a living element, prefixable to scientific terms denoting action or operation, whence occasionally to others, in combinations that are more or less nonce-words.

Such are: **auto-catalepsy,** catalepsy self-produced; **auto-coprophagous** *a.*, eating its own dung; **auto-criticism,** criticism of oneself or one's own works; **auto-infection,** self-infection; **auto-infra-glottic** *a.*, of what is below one's own glottis; **auto-inoculation,** self-inoculation, whence **auto-inoculable** *a.*; **auto-laryngo·scopy,** examination of one's own larynx, whence **auto-laryngosco·pic** *a.*, **auto-laryngo·scopist**; **auto-portrait,** a portrait drawn by any one of himself; **auto-portraiture,** portraiture of oneself; **auto-prothesis,** self-produced or spontaneous prothesis; **auto-psychology,** psychological study of oneself. So *auto-burglar*, etc.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* Epil., Unattributable even to auto-catalepsy. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* 719 Obscurity .. proper to such autocoprophagous animals. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 11/1 Another literary curiosity is an auto-criticism of 'Christie Johnstone' [by Chas. Reade]. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 135 Auto-infection .. is not seen equally in all the sorts of infectious tumours. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 45 A series of auto-infra-glottic examinations. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Urin. Org.* 19 Auto-inoculation is the proper test. *Ibid.* Auto-inoculable. 1870 A. DURHAM in *Syst. Surg.* IV. 527 By Auto-laryngoscopy, or by the examination of the Larynx of some living subject. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 35 The practice of the auto-laryngoscopist. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 468 The auto-portrait they present. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 12/1 Dental autoprothesis with aurification. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 1 The *Vita Nuova* (the Autobiography or Autopsychology of Dante's youth). 1884 READE *Singleheart* v. 105 No drunkard and auto-burglar to drain the wife's purse.

Autobio·graphal, *a. rare.* [See AUTO-.] = AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xci. 246 The following autobiographal account of these occurrences.

Autobio·grapher. [See AUTO-.] One who writes the story of his own life.

1829 C. MATHEWS *Mem.* IV. ii. 23 Mr. Rattle, Autobiographer in Embryo. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 476 The praise of an autobiographer is to reveal what it is the virtue of a man to keep secret.

Autobiographic (ɔ̄·to,bəi,ǫgræ·fik), *a.* [see AUTO-.] 1. Of the nature of autobiography.

1850 CARLYLE in *Athenæum* 18 June (1881) 815/3 An excellent good book, by far the best of the autobiographic kind I remember. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 26 The writings of Dante .. are all .. autobiographic.

2. Of the character of an autobiographer.

1864 *Reader* 28 Apr. 512/1 Was he never .. autobiographic? Did he never make entries in .. a sort of diary?

Au·tobiogra·phical, *a.* [See AUTO-.] 1. Belonging to, connected with, autobiography.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, These Autobiographical times of ours. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 499 For its autobiographical value, I translate the substance of this Memoir.

2. = AUTOBIOGRAPHIC 1, 2.

1829 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 526 An auto-biographical sketch of the life of a poet. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 186 Pope takes advantage of the suggestions in Horace to be thoroughly autobiographical.

Au·tobiogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the way or manner of autobiography.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 839 Writing in the present tense and autobiographically.

Autobiography (ɔ̄·to,bəi,ǫ·grăfi, -bi,ǫ·g-). [f. AUTO- + BIOGRAPHY. Neither this nor any of its derivatives are in Todd 1818; only *Autobiography* in Craig 1847.] The writing of one's own history; the story of one's life written by himself.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 283 This very amusing and unique specimen of autobiography. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 154 What would we give for such an Autobiography of Shakspeare. 1859 B. POWELL *Ord. Nat.* 252 Geology (as Sir C. Lyell has so happily expressed it) is 'the autobiography of the earth.'

Autocarpous (ɔ̄·tokā·ɹpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] '(A fruit) Consisting of pericarp alone having no adnate parts.' Gray. **Autoca·rpian** *a.* = prec. 1847 in CRAIG.

Autocephalous (ɔ̄·tose·făləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-κέφαλ-ος* (f. *αὐτο-* independent + *κεφαλή* head) + -OUS.] *lit.* Having a head or chief of its own. Of bishops and churches: Independent of archiepiscopal or patriarchal jurisdiction.

1863 NEALE *Liturgiol.* 289 Georgia had its own autocephalous metropolitan. 1881 G. SIMCOX in *Academy* 2 Apr. 237 Autocephalous churches like that of Cyprus.

Autochthon (ɔ̄·tǫ·kθŏn, -ōn). Pl. **autochthons,** or in L. form **autochthones** (ɔ̄·tǫ·kθŏnīz). [a. Gr. *αὐτόχθων* sprung from that land itself, f. *αὐτο* (see AUTO-) + *χθών, χθονός*, earth, soil.] 1. *lit.* A human being sprung from the soil he inhabits; a 'son of the soil.'

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was therefore never any Autochthon, or man arising from the earth but Adam. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. and Ur.* II. (1682) 83 [They] suppose men to be Autochthones, Intelligent Mushromes. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 147 He loves the earth on which he walks like a true autochthon.

2. *Hence* in *pl.* The earliest known dwellers in any country; original inhabitants, aborigines.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 28 They thought themselves Autochthones. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 279 But for the evidence of history, the Norse population of the Orkneys would appear to be autochthones. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 205 Greek tradition .. placed the Pelasgians first in the Peloponnesus as autochthons.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Original inhabitants or products.

1837 CAMPBELL *To Sp. Patriots* ii, Ye Are worse than common fiends from Heaven that fell, The baser, ranker sprung, Autochthones of Hell! 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 553 The Pliocene Autochthones were destroyed.

Autochthonal (ɔ̄·tǫ·kθŏnăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Autochthonic, autochthonous.

1829 T. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 93 The autochthonal justice of our agrestic kakistocracy. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 117 These autochthonal peoples.

Autochthonic (ɔ̄·tǫ·kθǫ·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Native to the soil, aboriginal, indigenous.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 52 The old autochthonic Iberians. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Outl. Laws Th.* 285 To consider both Greek and Indian philosophy as autochthonic.

Autochthonism (ɔ̄·tǫ·kθŏniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Birth from the soil of a country, or aboriginal occupation of it.

1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 43 Argolis and Arcadia .. disputing with Athens the palm of autochthonism.

Auto·chthonist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in the existence of autochthons.

1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 185 No other part of the globe seems to justify, to such an extent, the opinions of autochthonists.

Autochthonous (ɔ̄·tǫ·kθŏnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = AUTOCHTHONIC.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 309 If the English have this great predilection for autochthonous bread and butter. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 149/1 Most of them [the Red Indians] believe themselves to be autochthonous. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 13 A native autochthonous German literature.

b. *transf.* in *Path.*; (see quot.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 189 An autochthonous or primitive thrombus is one which remains confined in the part in which it first arose, especially in the heart.

Autochthony (ɔ̄·tǫ·kθŏni). [f. as prec. + -Y.] Autochthonous condition; aboriginal occupation.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vi. I. 146 The fancy of one or a few great families branching out widely .. was more popular .. than that of a distinct autochthony in each of the separate districts. 1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 179 The partisans of the autochthony of nations.

¶ *erron.* for *Autoctony* 'suicide.'

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 243 By taking away the sword, hindred the desperate project of that autochthony.

† **Au·tocide.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. AUTO- + L. *-cīda* slayer.] A self-destroyer, a suicide.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* III. 155 Such autocides and selfe murtherers.

Autoclave (ɔ̄·tŏklē¹v). [a. F. *autoclave*, f. Gr. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) self + L. *clāvus* nail (or) *clāvis* key; hence = 'a self-fastening apparatus.'] A kind of French stew-pan with a steam-tight lid.

1880 FRISNELL in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 444 Strong cast-iron vessels, enamelled inside, and known as 'autoclaves.'

Autocracy (ɔ̄·tǫ·krăsi). [ad. Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*, n. of state f. *αὐτοκρατής*: see AUTOCRAT. Cf. mod. F. *autocratie*.]

† 1. Self-sustained or independent power. *Obs.*

1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I* 121 The king of Sweden .. had prospered to an autocracy, a self-subsistence, and so needed no participants .. in the hazard. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. 285 (T.) [The Divine Will] moves not by the external impulse .. of objects, but determines itself by an absolute autocracy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Autocrasy*, independent power.

† b. Of states: Possession of the right of self-government, political independence; = AUTONOMY.

1864 WEBSTER cites BARLOW.

2. Absolute government.

1855 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlviii. V. 418 Caius .. had inherited his autocracy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 376 Unrepining subjection under the religious autocracy of the Pope.

b. *transf.* Controlling authority or influence.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. ii. 314 The establishment of this autocracy among the faculties. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ii. 36 The autocracy of philosophic bodies.

3. *Med.* The controlling influence exerted by nature or the vital principle on disease.

1864 WEBSTER cites DUNGLISON.

Autocrat (ɔ̄·tŏkræt). [a. F. *autocrate*, ad. Gr. *αὐτοκρατής* ruling by oneself, absolute, f. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) + *κράτος, κράτε-* might, power, authority; cf. *κρατύς* strong, cogn. w. Goth. *hardus*, Eng. *hard*.] A monarch of uncontrolled authority; an absolute, irresponsible governor; one who rules with undisputed sway. (*Autocrat of all the Russias*, a title of the Czar.)

1803 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* I. 89 An embassy sent by the Directory, or the Corsican autocrat. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* v. § 6 The Russian noble is alike a serf to his autocrat, and an autocrat to his serf. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 149 The will is no autocrat to have his bidding done at once. 1858 O. W. HOLMES (*title*) The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Autocratic (ɔ̄·tǫkræ·tik), *a.* [ad. F. *autocratique*, f. *autocrate*: see prec. and -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an autocrat; absolute in authority, despotic.

1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xlix, The fair Czarina's autocratic crest. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 49 The tax on salt .. was farmed out to almost autocratic contractors. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 177 Hamilcar received the command with autocratic powers.

Autocra·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1801 LD. COLCHESTER *Diary & Corr.* I. 390 The haughtiness of the Autocratical Empire. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 185 A sage, too autocratical to be taught anything by sages of another class.

Autocra·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In autocratic manner, absolutely, despotically.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 2 Regions where he reigns autocratically. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iii. 86 Whether popularly or autocratically governed.

Autocrator (ɔ̄·tǫ·krătǫɹ). ? *Obs.* [a. Gr. *αὐτοκράτωρ* one's own master, an absolute ruler.] = AUTOCRAT (and in earlier use).

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 88 The emperor, or autocrator of Russia. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 213 That our own king was monarch and autocrator in Hanover.

† **Autocrato·ric,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτοκρατορικός*: see prec. and -IC.] = AUTOCRATIC. † **Autocrato·rical** *a.* = prec.

1678 *Hist. Indulg.* in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* (1680) 74 The

Autocratorick .. Power of making Laws. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 297 The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost .. have the same autocratorical power. 1769 W. JACKSON in *Month. Rev.* XLII. 171 Their .. autocratorical automatous author.

†**Auto·cratress.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [fem. of AUTOCRATOR: see -ESS.] A female autocrat.

1762 *Ann. Reg.* 227/2 We Catharine II .. autocratress of all the Russias.

†**Auto·cratrice.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *autocratrice*, ad. *autocratrix*: see next.] = prec.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 410 IV. 251, I do not think that the Autocratrice of all the Russias will be trifled with.

Autocratrix (ɔ̄tɒ·krătriks). [Latinized feminine of AUTOCRATOR, assumed as a title by Catharine II of Russia.] A female autocrat; the title of the empresses of Russia ruling in their own right.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 382 Autocratrix of all the Russias. 1844 JEFFREY *Contrib. Edin. Rev.* I. 375 The celebrated Autocratrix, Catherine II.

Au·tocratshi·p. [See -SHIP.] Position as an autocrat; autocracy. 1864 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Auto-da-fé, -de-fé** (au·to|dă|fē··, dĕ|fē··). Plural **autos-da-fé**; improperly **auto-da-fés**. [The former, Pg. (also used in Fr.); the latter, Sp. (Pg. *da* of the, Sp. *de* of) = judicial sentence or act of (the) faith. Cf. ACT *sb.* 9. (The Portuguese form was first known in England.)]

1. A judicial 'act' or sentence of the Inquisition.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6207/1 There will be an Auto da Fé in the Church of the Monastery of St. Dominick [in Lisbon]. 1817 BYRON *Juan* I. xxxii. *note* Wks. (1846) 594/2 Little less than an auto-da-fé was anticipated.

2. The execution of a sentence of the Inquisition; *esp.* the public burning of a heretic.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Act of Faith*, *Auto da fe* .. a solemn day held by the inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 278 Papists call their burning of those whom they call heretics an *auto de fe*. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 333 The Inquisition, with its horrible autos-da-fé. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xliii. 575 Busy in celebrating auto-da-fés and burning heretics.

Autodidact (ɔ̄·tɒdidæ·kt. [ad. Gr. *αὐτοδίδακτος* self-taught.] One who is self-taught.

[1534 MORE *On Passion* Wks. 1388/1 Saynte Hierome tearmeth theym Autodidactons .. of themselues learned.] 1748 *Europ. Mag.* V. 270 This gentleman .. is supposed to be an autodidact. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 393 As a painter, Rossetti was essentially an autodidact.

Autodynamic (ɔ̄·tɒ|dinæ·mik), *a. Physics.* [mod. f. Gr. *αὐτο-δύναμ-ος* powerful in itself + -IC; cf. F. *autodynamique*.] Operating by its own power; *esp.* in *Autodynamic elevator*: a machine for raising weights, worked by a falling column of water.

Autofacture. [See AUTO-.] Self-making.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, A self-made man—so far as humanity is capable of autofacture.

Autogamy (ɒtɒ·gămi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *-γαμία* marriage; cf. Gr. *αὐτόγαμος* willingly married.] Self-fertilization. **Autogamic** (ɔ̄tɒ·gæ·mik) *a.*, characterized by, or fit for, autogamy.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* vi. § 4. 216 Autogamy, the application and action of a flower's pollen upon its own pistil. 1881 MOORE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 85 Small open [flowers] with a modification of the stigmas rendering them autogamic.

Autogeneal (ɔ̄tɒ|dʒī·nĭăl), *a.*; erron. **-ial.** [f. Gr. *αὐτο-γενής*, *-ές* self-produced (see -GEN[1]) + -AL[1].] a. Self-begotten, self-produced. b. Produced by oneself.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Autogeneal*, self-begotten. 1864 W. HARDY *Waurin's Chron.* I. 63 Our author has not here constructed .. an autogenial version of the Brut d'Engleterre.

Autogenic (ɔ̄tɒ|dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = AUTOGENOUS c.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 274 In Devonport dockyard, the autogenic process has been largely used.

Autogenous (ɔ̄tɒ·dʒénəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτογεν-ής* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Self-produced, independent. Applied *spec.* a. in *Phys.* to parts of the skeleton developed from independent centres of ossification; b. in *Path.* to the essential elements of morbid tissues; c. to a process of soldering in which the ends of metal are themselves melted, and so joined. Hence **Autogenously** *adv.*

1846 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, Those parts .. usually developed from distinct and independent centres, I have termed 'autogenous.' 1860 F. GALTON *Vac. Tour* 426 Let us hope that a united Italy may develop .. an autogenous form of social life. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 102 Capable of secreting their own contents .. autogenous cysts, as Sir J. Paget calls them. 1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.*, Autogenous Soldering, or burning together. 1883 *J. W. Queen's Electr. Catal.* 16 A case of insulite, having a lid of the same material autogenously soldered in.

Autogeny, Autogony (ɔ̄tɒ·dʒėni, *-ɒ·gŏni*). [f. Gr. *αὐτογενής*, *-γόνος*, self-produced: see prec.] A mode of spontaneous generation; (see quot.).

1875 SCHMIDT *Desc. & Darw.* 320 Haeckel's hypothesis of Autogony. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 339 In spontaneous generation .. we must first distinguish two essentially different kinds, viz. *autogeny* and *plasmogeny*. By autogeny we understand the origin of a most simple organic individual in an inorganic formative fluid.

Au·togram. [Cf. *telegram*: after the introduction of this there was a rage for saying *autogram*, *paragram*, etc.] = AUTOGRAPH.

1881 C. LOWE *Bookseller's Catal.* No. 60. 3 An Autogram of the Ayrshire Poet.

Autograph (ɔ̄·tŏgrɑf), *sb.* (and *a.*). [ad. L. *autographum*, Gr. *αὐτόγραφον*, neut. (used subst.) of adj. *αὐτόγραφος* written with one's own hand, f. *αὐτο-* by oneself + *-γραφος* writing, written. In 17–18th c. often in L. or Gr. form. Cf. F. *autographe* adj. in Cotgr.]

1. That which is written in a person's own handwriting; the author's own manuscript.

1640-4 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 311 Particulars .. drawn out of the Autographs themselves. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 61 The autographa of the sacred Penmen. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. 14 Memoirs .. of which he hath the Autographon. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 238 The Autograph, or original manuscript of the law. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 27 The letter is imperfect, some sheets of the autograph having been lost.

b. *abstr.* A person's own handwriting.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 139 Poems of Tasso in his own autograph. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 37 Entirely in the autograph of Sir Kenelm.

2. A person's own signature. Hence *attrib.*

1791–1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (Rtlg.) 439 The French editor .. has given the autograph of her name. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 13 Left our autographs and read those of other people. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 117 The register becomes an autograph-book of .. illustrious signatures.

3. A copy produced by autography.

1868 *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 (*title*) Vegetable Autographs.

B. *adj.* Written in the author's own handwriting.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 164 Autograph copies of some of the apostles' writings. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 503, I must at least greet you with an autograph letter.

Au·tograph, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. To write with one's own hand. b. To copy or reproduce by autography. Hence **Au·tographed** *ppl. a.*

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. i. 160/2 The sixth plate is written music, or, as the Lithographers denote it, autographed music. 1882 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 341/2 Both [books] were autographed and intended for practical purposes only.

2. To write one's autograph on or in; to sign.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 281 Don Carlos might long ere now have autographed his decrees, Yo el Rey, from .. the Escurial. 1883 *Graphic* 3 Nov. 452 He autographs the Admiral's book.

†**Auto·graphal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].] = AUTOGRAPH *a.* *Autographal name* = signature.

1715 BENNET 39 *Art.* 177 The autographal names of eleven bishops. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 376 Memorials Autographal .. of the Stage-Poet, Christopher Marlow.

Autographic (ɔ̄tɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. AUTOGRAPH; cf. Gr. *γραφικός* pertaining to writing.] Of or pertaining to autography; of the nature of an autograph: written in the author's own handwriting.

1868 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 Autographic representations of fungi on glass. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 133 Autographic ink .. must be fatter and softer than that applied directly to the stone. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 611 The Epistle to the Galatians [was] also autographic.

Autogra·phical, *a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. (also used for AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL. *Obs.*).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Father Greyb.* 286 The autographical Copy .. laid up in that famous Library. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 349 The Autographical Journal of Christopher Columbus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 370 A kind of autographical account of the way in which the author was led to his views.

Autogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In autograph, by means of autography.

1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Father Greyb.* 292 In what Language was the New Testament first indited? In Greek, all of them Autographically. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 42, I am glad to shake you by the hand again autographically. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 Making the colours of nature print .. autographically upon the plate.

Au·tographi·ze, *v. colloq.* [Cf. *botanize*, etc.] To collect autographs. **Au·tographi·zer,** a collector of autographs.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 108 More than one hungry autographiser of my acquaintance.

Autography (ɔ̄tɒ·grăfi). [f. AUTOGRAPH; cf. Gr. *-γραφία* writing.]

1. The action of writing with one's own hand; the author's own handwriting.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 82 By the old autography of the Hand. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible*, The date of the autography. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlvii, Every expert would here detect the autography of the Son of Jesse.

2. Reproduction of the form or outline of anything, by an impression from the thing itself; 'nature printing'; *esp.* a process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†3. = AUTOBIOGRAPHY. *Obs.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* A viij b, Nor doth the last Scene yield us any more satisfaction in our autography, for we are as ignorant how the Soul leaves the light, as how it first came into it.

4. Autographs collectively.

1788 THANE (*title*) British Autography, a Collection of Fac-Similes of the Handwritings of .. Illustrious Persons.

†**Autoki·nesy.** *Obs.* Also **autoch-.** [ad. Gr. *αὐτοκῑνησία*, n. of quality f. *αὐτοκίνητος*: see next.] Self-movement, spontaneous motion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 33. 159 A simple internal energy or vital autokinesie, which is without .. Consense and Consciousness. *Ibid.* v. 668 Self-activity or autochinesie was in order of nature before the local motion of body which is heterochinesie.

†**Au·tokine·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-κίνητ-ος* self-moved (f. *αὐτο-κινέ-ειν* to have the power of motion in oneself) + -ICAL.] Self-moving, possessed of spontaneous activity.

1642 H. MORE *Poems* (1647) 87 But that each soul's Autokineticall Is easily shown.

Autolatry (ɔ̄tɒ·lătri). In 7 as L. autolatria. [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *λατρεία* worship.] Self-worship.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 453 That insolent cariage of such spirits .. is rather *autolatria*, worshipping themselves. 1866 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 300 His sty of epicurean autolatry. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 22 *note*, The autolatry of Max Stirner, with its motto, *Quisque sibi Deus*.

Autology (ɔ̄tɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. AUTO- + -LOGY.] Self-knowledge, scientific study of oneself.

1633 FEATLY in P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* To Readers, He that would learn Theologie must first studie autologie. The way to God is by our selves. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 16 Well vers'd in Autology, in that lesson *Nosce Teipsum*. 1873 D. HAMILTON (*title*) Autology: an inductive system of mental science. *Ibid.* 3 This system .. is called Autology because it is man's own knowing of himself.

†**Au·toma.** *Obs.* Erroneous singular of *automata* (cf. *stoma*, *stomata*, etc.) for AUTOMATON; cf. AUTOMATE, AUTOME.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* III. ii, It is an Automa, runnes vnder water. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 82 That the time be measured with exact and rectified Automas.

Automacy (ɔ̄tɒ·măsi). [f. AUTOMATIC, prob. after mod.F. *automatie*: see -ACY. Gr. has *αὐτο-ματία* accidentality, chance.] The condition or state of being an automaton; automatic quality.

1882 WIGAN in Proctor *Nat. Stud.* 131 Human minds .. performing by a sort of automacy all the ordinary functions.

†**Auto·matal,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. = AUTOMATIC.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 129 The whole Universe is .. the Automatal Harp of that .. true Apollo.

†**Auto·mata·rian,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *automatārī-us* (f. *automat-on*: see -ARY) + -AN.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Automatarian*, of or belonging to the art of making Clocks, or such things as seem to move of themselves.

†**Auto·matary,** *a. Obs.* [see prec.] AUTOMATIC.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 266, I can no better compare him then to an automatary engine. 1653 — *Rabelais* I. xxiv, Automatarie Engines .. moving of themselves.

†**Au·tomate,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. F. *automate* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *automaton*, *-um*.]

A. *sb.* = AUTOMATON.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James III* Wks. 61 Taken with admiration of watches, clocks, dials, automates. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Hum. Knowl.* i. (R.) We pronounce our fellow animals to be automates, or we allow them instinct.

B. *adj.* [Cf. F. *automate*, adj.] = AUTOMATIC.

1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 18 His scheme of a Royal Garden comprehended .. artificial echos, automate and hydraulic music.

Automath (ɔ̄·tɒmæþ). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτο-μαθής*, f. *αὐτο-* self + *-μαθής* learned, f. *μανθ-άν-ειν*, *μαθ-* to learn.] A self-taught person, an autodidact.

1759 YOUNG *Conject. Orig. Comp.* 292 Those Automaths, those self taught Philosophers.

Automatic (ɔ̄tŏmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτόματ-ος* (see AUTOMATON) + -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an automaton.

1. *lit.* Self-acting, having the power of motion or action within itself.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 180 In the universe, nothing can be said to be automatic. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) Introd. 2 We may therefore speak of the amœba as being irritable and automatic. (*Note.* Automatic .. has recently acquired a meaning almost exactly opposite to that which it originally bore, and an automatic action is now by many understood to mean nothing more than an action produced by some machinery or other. In this work I use it in the older sense, as denoting an action of a body, the causes of which appear to lie in the body itself.)

2. Self-acting under conditions fixed for it, going of itself. Applied *esp.* to machinery and its movements, which produce results otherwise done by hand, or which simulate human or animal action, as an 'automatic mouse.'

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii, The difference between an animal and an automatic statue. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 57 Automatic or self-registration of periodical phenomena. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 370 Automatic machinery [for] .. the drilling and boring of metal. *Mod.* A Sewing Machine with automatic tension.

3. Of animal actions: Like those of mechanical automatons; not accompanied by volition or consciousness, 'mechanical.'

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd., The Motions are called automatic from their Resemblance to the Motions of Automata, or Machines, whose Principle of Motion is within themselves. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 The winking of the eyes is essentially automatic. 1871 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 106 The automatic nature of insects has only been maintained by those who have never observed them.

4. Not characterized by active intelligence; merely mechanical.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1876) 60 To rest in mere automatic regularities. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. III. vi. 95 Mechanical and automatic acts of devotion.

5. Relating to automatons; AUTOMATICAL.

*c*1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* v. 50 He gave me the automaton I was to repair..I began my first automatic labours.

Automa·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. *prop.* Having reference to or connected with things automatic.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 178 Ships that (according to the Automatical proposal) could manage themselves.

2. = AUTOMATIC.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 66 Automaticall instruments. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 159 Automatical, heavy, dull, sombrous, half crazy. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* II. 66/2 Automatical rope-dancers or tumblers.

Automa·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In automatic manner; like an automaton; by spontaneous, or apparently spontaneous, action.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 276 Which [three-legged stands] he is carefully fitting with wheels, in order that they may automatically take their places. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 10 Apparatuses have been invented which automatically approximate the points .. as they are burnt away.

2. Without active thought or volition; unconsciously, involuntarily, mechanically.

1853 *Scot. Rev.* I. 123 Actions .. at first voluntary may come by habit to be automatically performed. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 104 Lisbeth automatically obeying her old habits, began to put away the breakfast things.

Automaticity (ɔ̄tɒmătĭ·sĭti). [f. AUTOMATIC + -ITY.] Automatic condition or nature.

187. D. FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 213 Man .. in whom volition is predominant and automaticity plays only a subordinate part in the motor activities.

Automatism (ɔ̄tɒ·mătiz'm). [f. AUTOMAT-ON + -ISM; cf. Gr. *αὐτοματισμός* that which happens of itself, and F. *automatisme*.]

1. The quality of being automatic, or of acting mechanically only; involuntary action. *Hence*, the doctrine attributing this quality to animals.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 605 The Cartesian doctrine of the automatism of the whole animal kingdom. 1857 T. WEBB *Intell. Locke* viii. 154 Whatever is done from blind Impulse is Automatism rather than Action. 1879 MALLOCK *Life worth Living* 171 The unity or dualism of existence, the independence or automatism of the life and will of man.

2. Mechanical, unthinking routine.

1882 in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 154 Nowhere, perhaps, is medical automatism seen .. more commonly than in our Lunatic Asylums.

3. The faculty of independently originating action or motion. (From the original sense of *automaton*.)

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iii. (1879) 111 Automatism, *i. e.* the power of initiating disturbances or vital impulses, independent of any immediate disturbing event or stimulus from without, is one of the fundamental properties of protoplasm. 1882 ROMANES in *Nature* XXV. 335 The hypothesis of conscious automatism is nothing more than an emphatic restatement of the truth, that the relation between body and mind is a relation which has so far proved inconceivable.

Automatist (ɔ̄tɒ·mătist). [f. prec.: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of automatism (1).

1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 768 Though not a declared automatist, Mr. Spencer is a necessarian.

Automatize (ɔ̄tɒ·mătəiz), *v. rare* [a. F. *automatise-r*, f. *automate* AUTOMATON: see -IZE. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματίζειν* to act of itself.] To reduce to an automaton. Hence **Automatized** *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 2 Man; forced to exist, automatised, mummy-wise.

Automaton (ɔ̄tɒ·mătɒn). Also 7–8 **automatum.** Pl. **automata, -atons.** [a. Gr. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of adj. *αὐτόματος* acting of itself, also adopted in L. as *automaton, -atum*. See also AUTOMA, AUTOMATE, AUTOME.]

1. *lit.* Something which has the power of spontaneous motion or self-movement.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* IV. i, [It] doth move alone, A true automaton. *a* 1797 BURKE *Ess. Drama* Wks. X. 153 The perfect Drama, an automaton supported and moved without any foreign help, was formed late and gradually.

Thus applied also to:

2. A living being viewed materially.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. (1658) 259 Because these parts [the mover and the moved] are parts of one whole; we call the intire thing automatum, or se movens, or a living creature. 1686 BOYLE *Notion Nat.* 305 These living Automata, Human bodies. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) II. 186 To be considered as Automata, made up of bones and muscles, nerves, arteries and animal spirits. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iii. 127 And such a self-adjusting machine, containing the immediate conditions of its actions within itself, is what is properly understood by an Automaton.

3. A piece of mechanism having its motive power so concealed that it appears to move spontaneously; 'a machine that has within itself the power of motion under conditions fixed for it, but not by it' (W. B. Carpenter). In 17–18th c. applied to clocks, watches, etc., and *transf.* to the Universe and World; now usually to figures which simulate the action of living beings, as clock-work mice, images which strike the hours on a clock, etc.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities*, The picture of a Gentlewoman whose eies were contrived .. that they moved up and down of themselves .. done by a vice which the Grecians call *αὐτόματον*. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 205 Another automaton strikes the quarters. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. iii. 37 God will not let the great Automaton of the Universe be so imperfect. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 284 Those automata .. do by little interstices, or strokes, measure out long portions of time. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* v. 38 Automatons and mechanical toys moved by springs.

4. A living being whose actions are purely involuntary or mechanical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 41. 50 Consequently that themselves were but machines and automata. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1777) 165 Nor can it well consist with his veracity to have stocked the earth with divers sets of automata. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. § 22. 283 Descartes .. made the souls of brutes to be mere automata.

5. A human being acting mechanically or without active intelligence in a monotonous routine.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. ix. 200 The whole party [of slaves] was a set of scarcely animated automatons. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi. 167 'Do you think so?' said the Princess .. 'Have these automata, indeed, souls?' 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 140 How could a Spartan, that automaton of the state .. excel in any fine art?

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as in *automaton figure, lips*, etc.; **automaton-like** *a.* and *adv.* resembling or like an automaton.

1770 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 194 Your periagua .. will meet us, automaton-like, of its own accord. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 149 Automaton figures made of wood. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. 451 Her lips, with automaton-like movement, uttered the words.

Automatous (ɔ̄tɒ·mătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτόματος* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Acting spontaneously; having power of self-motion.

1769 W. JACKSON in *Month. Rev.* XLII. 171 Their great, ineffable, autocratorical, automatous author. 1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 427, I long to be set at work, but I am not automatous: I need to be wound up. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 36 He may accept the nebular hypothesis, but..must he not admit that the fluid haze was not automatous?

2. Of the nature of an automaton: a. 'self-acting' mechanically; b. acting involuntarily without conscious determination.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. (1686) 212 Clocks or Automatous organs. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 34 They who are merely carried on by the wheel of such inclinations are but the automatous part of mankind. 1867 W. SMITH *Lat.-Eng. Dict., Automatarius* .. of or pertaining to an automaton, automatous.

† **Au·tome.** *Obs.*—°. Variant, perh. Fr., of erroneous form AUTOMA = AUTOMATON.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Autometry (ɔ̄tɒ·mètri). [f. AUTO- + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] a. Self-measurement, self-estimation. b. Measurement of the parts of a figure in terms of its entire height. **Autometric** (ɔ̄tɒme·trik), *a.* [see -IC], of or pertaining to autometry.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 278 You judge of others by yourselves, and therefore measure them by an erroneous standard whenever your autometry is false. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 191 Autometric division or delineation of figures in terms of their entire height.

Automolite (ɔ̄tɒ·mŏlait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *αὐτόμολος* going by oneself, subst. 'a deserter' (f. *αὐτο-* by oneself + *μολεῖν* to come, go) + -ITE; so named by Ekeberg (1806) in allusion to the unexpected appearance of zinc in connexion with spinel.] A variety of zinc-spinel or GAHNITE.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Automalite.* 1868 DANA *Min.* 149 Automolite is found at Fahlun, in talcose schist.

Automorphic (ɔ̄tɒmɔ̄·ɪfik), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-μορφ-ός* self-formed, f. *αὐτο-* self + *μορφή* form. (After *anthropomorphic.*)] Characterized by automorphism. **Automo·rphically** *adv.*, in automorphic manner. **Automo·rphism,** the ascription of one's own characteristics to another.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 114 The conception which anyone frames of another's mind, is inevitably more or less after the pattern of his own mind—is automorphic. *Ibid.* 115 He interpreted them automorphically. *Ibid.* 117 Our interpretations must be automorphic; and yet automorphism perpetually misleads us.

Autonoetic (ɔ̄:tɒnɒe·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *νοητικός* perceptive; cf. Gr. *αὐτονόητος* self-understood.] Self-perceiving.

1883 G. WYLD (*title*) Clairvoyance; or, the Auto-noetic Action on the Mind.

Autono·masy. Derived in mod. Dicts. from Gr. *αὐτός* self + *ὀνομασία* naming, and explained as the use of a common name in a connexion in which it acquires an accepted specific sense; *e. g.* 'town' for 'London,' 'river' for 'Thames,' in 'He is in town, and has gone across the river (to Lambeth)'; it being held that 'town,' 'river' here virtually name themselves 'London,' 'Thames.' But as this is a strained etymology, and the word exactly corresponds in meaning to ANTONOMASIA, it seems more reasonable to suppose that it is a mere mistake due to a turned *n* (= *u*) in printing.

Autono·mian, *a.* ? *Obs.*—° [f. AUTONOMY + -AN.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Autonomic (ɔ̄tɒnɒ·mik), *a.* [f. AUTONOMY: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or possessing, autonomy; self-governing, independent.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* I. v. 185 Laws autonomic or autonomical are laws made by subjects as private persons in pursuance of legal rights. 1854 HICKOK *Sci. Mind* 207 Reason is thus ever autonomic; carrying its own law within itself.

Autono·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1659 BAXTER *Key for Cath.* II. iii. 402 Them that would .. make the Church to be autonomicall .. or chief Governour of it self. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 313 Taking away from the Neapolitans their autonomical government.

Autono·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In autonomic manner; by right of self-government.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 541 Laws made autonomically or by private authority. 1863 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. III. 314 So far as it [*i.e.* the sensuous principle] works autonomically.

Autonomist (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏmist). [f. AUTONOMY: see -IST.] An advocate of autonomy. Also *attrib.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4 The priests and so-called autonomists and Liberal Conservatives [sat] on the right [in the Croatian Diet]. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Provincial Landtags are the centre of autonomist resistance.

Autonomize (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏməiz), *v.* [f. as prec.: see -IZE.] To make autonomous; to confer the right of self-government upon.

1878 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 2/4 If Bulgaria were to be autonomised.

Autonomous (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτόνομ-os* making or having one's own laws, independent (f. *αὐτο-* self, own + *νόμος* law) + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to an autonomy.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* VIII. 600 With an autocratic, not an autonomous, constitution. 1861 C. KING *Antique Gems* (1866) 237 The autonomous coins of Sybaris.

2. Possessed of autonomy, self-governing, independent. In *Metaph.*: see AUTONOMY 1 c.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 244 If the [Irish] nation was to become autonomous. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. i. 313 The autonomous Greek cities in Asia Minor. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 736 The absolutely good Will must be autonomous—*i.e.*, without any kind of motive or interest.

3. *Biol.* a. Conforming to its own laws only, and not subject to higher ones. b. Independent, *i. e.* not a mere form or state of some other organism.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 158 Some of these productions may not be autonomous, some may seem to pass into each other by intermediate forms. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Autonomy*, Anatomy and physiology are autonomous, since the phenomena presented by animals and plants are not at present referable to chemical, physical, or other laws. 1882 T. DYER in *Nature* 23 Feb. 391 The view that they [lichens] are autonomous organisms.

Autonomy (ɔ̄tɒ·nŏmi). [ad. Gr. *αὐτονομία* the having or making of one's own laws, independence, noun of quality f. *αὐτόνομος*: see prec.]

1. Of a state, institution, etc.: The right of self-government, of making its own laws and administering its own affairs.

(Sometimes limited by the adjs. *local, administrative*, when the self-government is only partial; thus English boroughs have a local autonomy, the British colonies an administrative autonomy; 'political autonomy' is national independence.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Autonomy*, liberty to liue after ones owne law. [1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* vi. 237 His successour granted an *Αὐτονομία* to the Jews, viz. liberty of living according to their own laws.] 1793 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XI. 336 A protest in behalf of the Right of Autonomy in the name of all the independent states of Europe. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiv. I. 443 The inhabitants of Sigeium could not peaceably acquiesce in this loss of their autonomy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 482 It [Bulgaria] was to have, as to its interior condition, a sort of 'administrative autonomy,' as the favourite diplomatic phrase then was.

b. Liberty to follow one's will, personal freedom.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 384 The customers of a banker can desert to a rival at will, and thus retain .. an autonomy of conduct.

c. *Metaph.* Freedom (of the will); the Kantian doctrine of the Will giving itself its own law, apart from any object willed; opposed to *heteronomy*.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 70 Kant .. was permitted to assume a higher ground (the autonomy of the will) as a postulate deducible from the unconditional command .. of the conscience. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii (1876) 45 Kant .. means by Autonomy, that there are in this case no considerations of pleasure or pain influencing the will.

2. *Biol.* Autonomous condition: a. The condition of being controlled only by its own laws, and not subject to any higher one. b. Organic independence.

1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 79 Each branch is a little plant in itelf..having its own autonomy, feeding, growing, and propagating as an individual. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., The several tissues of the body, as the muscles and nerves, have some properties which they possess in common with all the other tissues, and others which are peculiar to themselves, governed by special laws, and not subject to the laws affecting the rest of the system. In this respect they have an autonomy of their own.

3. A self-governing community (cf. *a* monarchy).

1840 tr. *Ranke's Popes* (1849) I. 11 All those autonomies wherewith the world was filled .. one after another, stoop and disappear.

Autonym (ɔ̄·tŏnim). [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *ὄνυμα* = *ὄνομα* name.] 'A book published under the author's real name.' O. Hamst *Mart. Bibliogr.* 1867.

Autopathic (ɔ̄tɒpæ·þik), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *παθικός* pertaining to suffering.] Of or pertaining to disease inherent in a living being itself.

1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 373 Causes of death .. autopathic and exopathic. On the one hand, there is the original and inherited condition under which to every man born there is normally assigned eventual old age and death.

† Auto·pathy. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτοπάθεια*, n. of state f. *αὐτοπαθής* self-feeling or experiencing, f. *αὐτο-* self + *-παθής* feeling.] (See quot.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. lxvi, Base fear proceeds from weak Autopathy. *Ibid.* note (D.), Autopathy denotates the being self-strucken; to be sensible of what harms us, rather than what is absolutely evill.

Autophagous (ɔ̄tɒ·făgəs). *Med.* [f. Gr. *αὐτοφάγ-os* (f. *αὐτο-* self + *φαγ-εῖν* to eat) + -OUS.] Self-devouring. **Autophagy** (ɔ̄tɒ·fădʒi) [cf. F. *autophagie*], the feeding upon oneself, sustenance of life during the process of starvation by absorption of the tissues of the body. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Autophoby (ɔ̄tɒ·fŏbi). *rare.* [f. AUTO- self + Gr. *-φοβία* fear.] Fear of referring to oneself.

1827 HARE *Guesses* 102 This shrinking from the use of the personal pronoun, this autophoby, as it may be called.

Autophony (ɔ̄tɒ·fŏni). *Med.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτο-φωνία*, n. of quality f. *αὐτόφωνος* self-sounding, f. *αὐτο-* self, one's own + *φωνή* voice.] Observation by a practitioner of the peculiarities of resonance of his own voice, when he places his head close to the chest of a patient, and speaks loudly. **Autophonic** (ɔ̄tofɒ·nik), *a.*, pertaining to autophony.

1862 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 124 Autophony, either directly or through the intervention of a stethoscope .. in aid of the diagnosis of thoracic disease. *Ibid.*, The inference that autophonic resonance would vary with the density of the contents of the thoracic cavity.

Au·tophtha·lmoscope. [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *ὀφθαλμός* eye + *σκοπός* observer.] = AUTOSCOPE.

1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 281 Such is the principle of the autophthalmoscope of Coccius..

Autopisty (ɔ̄·topisti). *rare*—°. [f. Gr. *αὐτό-πιστ-os* credible in itself (f. *αὐτο-* self + *πιστός* trustworthy, credible) + -Y.] Credibility on internal evidence.

Autoplasty (ɔ̄·toplæsti). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *αὐτό-πλαστ-os* self-formed + -Y. Cf. F. *autoplastie.*] Repair of wounds or diseased parts by means of tissue taken from other parts of the same body. **Autoplastic** (ɔ̄toplæ·stik), *a.*, of or pertaining to autoplasty. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Autopsical, obs. variant of AUTOPTICAL.

Autopsorin (ɔ̄tɒpsō·rin). *Med.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self, own + *ψώρα* cutaneous disease + -IN.] Some of a patient's own virus administered homœopathically by way of remedial treatment in cases of itch, smallpox, cancer, etc. 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Autopsy (ɔ̄·tɒpsi, -ɒ·psi). [ad. mod.L. *autopsia* (also used in Eng.), a. Gr. *αὐτοψία*, n. of quality f. *αὔτοπτ-os* seeing (or seen) for oneself (see AUTO-, OPTIC); cf. F. *autopsie.*]

1. Seeing with one's own eyes, eye-witnessing; personal observation or inspection.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. xiv. 53 Or by autopsie, when by our observation, wee get a certaine knowledge of things. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Miracles* Wks. VIII. 237 The defect of autopsy may be compensated by sufficient testimony of a multitude.

2. Dissection of a dead body, so as to ascertain by actual inspection its internal structure, and *esp.* to find out the cause or seat of disease; post-mortem examination.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 161 The Cartesian attempts to solve the motion of the heart mechanically seem ..confuted by autopsy and experiment. 1859 MAHONY *Mod. Lat. Poets* ii. 548 Had an autopsia taken place after his death. 1881 *Times* 22 Sept. 4/1 The physicians' autopsy [of President Garfield] shows the bullet to be nowhere near where it was supposed to be.

b. *fig.* Critical dissection.

1835 *Hist. Eng.* in *Lardner's Cab. Cycl.* IV. viii. 375 He [James I.] is, moreover, one of the least inviting subjects of moral autopsia. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 143 This autopsy of a fine lady's poem.

Autoptic (ɔ̄tɒ·ptik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *αὐτοπτικός*, f. *αὔτοπτος*: see prec. and -IC.] Of, or of the nature of, an eye-witness; based on personal observation.

1849 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* I. 48 Undoubted marks of autoptic testimony. 1861 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* XIV. 196 Canon Stanley, who in this case is an autoptic witness.

Auto·ptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 38 The autopticall unsuccessefulnesse of their own practice. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 26 My autoptical observations of the several earths. 1861 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* XIV. 168 The style changes from the autoptical to the purely historical.

Auto·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an autoptic manner; by actual inspection.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 342 It would autoptically silence that dispute out of which side Eve was framed. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 174 That the galaxy is a meteor .. the telescope hath autoptically confuted.

Autopticity (ɔ̄tɒpti·sĭti). [f. AUTOPTIC + -ITY; cf. *authenticity.*] Autoptic quality or nature.

1861 *Jrnl. Sacr. Lit.* XIV. 169 If we attend to his style, it will be observed that its autopticity coincides with the use of the first person plural.

Autor, -ial, -ity, etc., obs. ff. AUTHOR, etc.

Autorizate, variant of AUCTORIZATE.

Autoschediasm (ɔ̄tɒ·ski·ăz'm). [ad. Gr. *αὐτοσχεδίασμα*, f. *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν* to act, speak, etc. off-hand, f. *αὐτοσχέδιος* personally near, hand to hand, off-hand.] Something done off-hand, extemporized, or hastily improvised. **Autoschediastic** (ɔ̄·tɒskedi|æ·stik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιαστικός*], done on the spur of the moment, hasty, extemporary. **Au·toschedia·stical,** *a.* = prec. **Autoschediaze** (ɔ̄tɒ·ski·di|ēiz), *v.* to extemporize, improvise.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 62 Pardon Auto-schediasms of paper and obscurity of style. 1823 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 159 Remember, the verses are merely autoschediastic. 1662 E. MARTIN *Lett.* 21 (T.) My autoschediastical and indigested censure of St. Peter's primacy. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* II. 174 To autoschediaze or improvise is sometimes in effect to be forced into a consciousness of creative energies.

Autoscope (ɔ̄·tŏskoup). [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *σκοπός* observer.] 'An instrument invented by Coccius for the self-examination of the eye.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881. **Autoscopy** (ɔ̄tɒ·skŏpi) [Gr. *-σκοπία* observation], the use of this instrument.

Autostylic (ɔ̄tosti·lik), *a. Phys.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* one's own + *στῦλ-os* pillar + -IC.] Applied to skulls in which the mandibular arch is suspended by its own proper pier, the quadrate.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 71 An autostylic skull.

Autotheism (ɔ̄tɒθī·iz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *αὐτό-θεος* very God (f. *αὐτο-* self + *θεός* God) + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine of God's self-subsistence. *spec.* The ascription of this attribute to the Second Person of the Trinity, as being 'God of himself,' and not merely 'God of God.'

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* x. 29 *note*, Caluins Autotheisme, holding that Christ took his person of the Father, but not his substance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, s.v. Calvin's autotheism signifies that point of Doctrine which Calvin held, which is, That God the Son is not *Deus de Deo*, God from God. 1742 in BAILEY.

2. Self-deification.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 3 He fell into Autotheisme: professing himselfe a God. 1874 tr. *Van Oosterzee's Chr. Dogm.* 248 Pantheism becomes auto-theism, and leads to self-adoration.

Autotheist (ɔ̄tɒθī·ist). [f. as prec.: see -IST.] a. 'One who believes God's self-subsistence.' Bailey 1731. b. One who makes himself his own god; a deifier of himself.

1855 KINGSLEY in *Alt. Locke* (1881) Pref. Mem. 62 To mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his..for the Voice of God, and to become without knowing it an autotheist. 1866 LD. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 299 The Eastern and the Western autotheist alike give full play to their fancy.

Autotomic (ɔ̄tɒtɒ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* self + *-τομ-ός* cutting + -IC.] Self-intersecting.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 137 The trace on the tangent plane, however complicatedly autotomic it may be, is a finite closed curve or polygon.

Autotype (ɔ̄·tŏtəip). [f. Gr. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) self + *τύπος* type, impress, print, f. *τυπ-* to strike, after *prototype*, etc.]

1. A 'type' of the thing itself, a true impress of the original; a reproduction in facsimile.

1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 299 The utterance must be .. the outward and visible autotype, of the spirit which animates it. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. 202 The type of Angelo .. an autotype of the huge national vice of England.

2. A process of permanent photographic printing, which reproduces photographs or works of art in monochrome; a facsimile produced by this process. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* Supp. 20 Dec. 1 It is illustrated with autotype and other photographs after engravings. 1878 *Prospectus of the 'Autotype Company,'* The public need no longer be content with fading photographs; ask for 'Autotypes' or 'Chromotypes.' 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 521/2 These days of autotype and heliogravure.

Au·totype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To reproduce by autotype process.

1883 *Philadelphia Even. Tel.* No. 1306 To autotype certain manuscripts and documents. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 434/1 A portrait of Jane Austen .. autotyped for this work.

Autotypography (ɔ̄·tɒ|tipɒ·grăfi). [f. AUTO- self + TYPOGRAPHY.] A process by which drawings made on gelatine are transferred to soft metallic plates, which can be afterwards used for printing.

Autotypy (ɔ̄tɒ·tipi, ɔ̄·tɒtəipi). [f. AUTOTYPE + -Y.] The process of reproducing in autotype.

Autre, obs. form of ALTAR.

† Au·tume, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *autumāre* to say aye, affirm.] To affirm, assert.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 69 Above what the most favouring presage can expect or autume.

Autumn (ɔ̄·tŭm). Forms: 4–6 autumpne, 6 authum, 6–7 autumne, 7 autome, 7– autumn. [a. OF. *autompne* (mod. *automne*), ad. L. *autumnus* (also written *auctumnus*), of doubtful etymology. See Lewis and Short.]

1. The third season of the year, or that between summer and winter, reckoned astronomically from the descending equinox to the winter solstice; i.e. in the northern hemisphere, from September 21 to December 21. Popularly, it comprises, in Great Britain, August, September, and October (J.); in North America, September, October, and November (Webster); in France 'from the end of August to the first fortnight of November' (Littré); in the southern hemisphere it corresponds in time to the northern spring.

The astronomic reckoning retains the Roman computation; the antiquity of the popular English usage is seen in the name *Midsummer Day*, given to the *first day* of the Astronomical Summer, and in the OE. *midsumormónaδ* 'June,' *midwinter* 'winter-solstice, Christmas.'

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 144 Autumpne comeþ aʒeyne heuy of apples. 1526 TINDALE *Jude* 8 Trees rotten in authum. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. ii. 96 Though she chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in Autumne cracke. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 204 In Autome, when the weeds begin to .. rot. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 292 When the leaves Fell in the autumn. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 610 Autumn's mock sunshine of the faded woods.

b. *poet.* The fruits of autumn; 'harvest.'

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 394 Rais'd of grassie terf Thir Table was .. And on her ample square, from side to side, All Autumn pil'd. *a* 1749 PHILIPS (J.) The starving brood, Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield A slender autumn.

2. *fig.* A season of maturity, or of incipient decay.

1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. (1640) 13 In heaven it is always Autumn; his mercies are ever in their maturity. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 219/2 The very autumn of a form once fine Retains its beauties.

3. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *autumn fruit, leaf, tide*; b. instrumental, as *autumn-tinted*; c. locative (of time), as *autumn-sown.* **Autumn-bells,** English name of *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; **autumn-fly** (see quot.); **autumn-spring,** a spring in autumn.

1597 GERARD *Herball* II. ciii. 355 Calathian Violet..is called ..in English *Autumne bell flowers. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 234 The *Autumn Fly (*Conops Calcitrans*, Linn.) .. bites the legs, especially on the approach of rain. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 Lesse hurtfull then other *Autumne fruites. 1713 C'TESS. WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 4 *Autumn-Leaves, which every Wind can chace. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/8 The *autumn-sown wheat needed rain. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 133 This short prosperity, like an *autumn-spring, came too late..to bring any fruit to maturity. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 485 The changing year came round to *autumn-tide. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 346/1 *Autumn-tinted branches. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 380 Wither'd leaves which *autumn winds Had drifted in.

Autumn (ɔ̄·tŏm), *v.* [ad. L. *autumn-āre* to bring on autumn, (in late L.) to ripen; cf. AUGUST *v.*] a. *trans.* To bring to maturity. b. *intr.* To come to maturity, ripen.

1771 *Muse in Miniature* 31 That life's fair spring may autumn into age.

Autumnal (ɔ̄tv·mnăl), *a.* [ad. L. *autumnālis*, f. *autumnus* AUTUMN: cf. F. *automnal*, 16th c.]

1. Of, belonging or peculiar to, autumn.

Autumnal equinox: the time when the sun crosses the equator as it proceeds southward. *Autumnal point:* the point at which the celestial equator is intersected by the ecliptic as the sun proceeds southward; the first point in Libra. *Autumnal signs:* the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. *Autumnal star* (Gr. *ἀστὴρ ὀπωρινός*): Sirius.

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* To Reader, Posidion was the last Autumnall Moneth in the Attick yeere. 1678 HOBBES *Nat. Phil.* Wks. 1845 VII. 101 From the autumnal equinox to the vernal, there be one hundred and seventy-eight days. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 302 Thick as Autumnal Leaves that strew the Brooks In Vallombrosa. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 7 Bright and steady as the star Autumnal. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 427 The autumnal rains of Ireland are usually heavy.

2. Maturing or blooming in autumn.

1574 T. NEWTON *Health Mag.* 52 Quinces among Autumnal fruictes are reckened..bindinge. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Let him also plant .. autumnal Crocus and Colchicums. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 273 Autumnal Squill .. is a somewhat rare plant.

3. *fig.* Past the prime (of life).

1656 *Artif. Beauty* 59 When her own [haire], now more withered and autumnall, seemed less becoming her. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (1757) 137 Autumnal Lyce carries in her face *Memento mori.* 1838 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 38 Miss Melissa might have seen five and thirty summers or thereabouts, and verged on the autumnal.

Autu·mnally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an autumnal manner, with autumnal hues.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clar.* II. 130 Trees..autumnally tinted.

† Autu·mnian, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *autumn-us* AUTUMN + -IAN.] = AUTUMNAL.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 11 And like Autumnian leaues dropt to the ground. 1610 *Histriom.* I. 270 Reach me the bowle with rich Autumnian Juice.

Autumnity (ɔ̄tv·mnĭti). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *autumnitātem* the season or produce of autumn: see -ITY.] Autumn quality or conditions.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 60 Thy furnace reeks Hot steams of wine; and can aloof descrie The drunken draughts of sweet autumnitie.

Autumnize (ɔ̄·tvmnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. AUTUMN *sb.* + -IZE.] To make autumnal (in appearance).

1829 JESSE *Jrnl. Natur.* 109 When first the maple begins to autumnize the grove.

Autunite (ɔ̄·tvnəit). *Min.* [named (in 1852) from *Autun*, in France + -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of lime and uranium, of citron- or sulphur-yellow colour; also called *lime-uranite.*

1868 DANA *Min.* 586.

Auturgy (ɔ̄·tərdʒi). Also 7 **autergy**. [ad. Gr. *αὐτουργία*, n. of quality f. *αὐτουργός* working oneself, f. *αὐτο-* (see AUTO-) self + *ἔργον* work.] Self-action, independent activity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 10 Nature's Autergie, not a whit belowe her self. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Auturgie*, working with his own hand.

‖ **Auxesis** (ɔ̄ksī·sis). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *αὔξησις* increase, amplification, f. *αὐξ-άν-ειν* to increase.] Amplification: † a. A gradual increase in intensity of meaning. *Obs.* b. Hyperbole.

1577 H. PEACHAM *Gard. Eloq.* N. iiij (T.) By this figure, auxesis, the orator doth make a low dwarf a tall fellow .. of pebble stones, pearls; and of thistles, mighty oaks. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 226 Auxesis, or the Auancer .. as .. He lost besides his children and his vvife, His realme, ronovvne, liege, libertie and life. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 55 Auxesis, when we increase or advance the signification of a speech. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Auxesis*, a figure whereby any thing is magnified too much.

Auxetic (ɔ̄kse·tik), *a. Rhet.* [ad. L. *auxēticus*, Gr. *αὐξητικός*, f. *αὐξητός*, vbl. adj. of *αὐξ-άν-ειν* to increase.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by auxesis; amplifying. † **Auxe·tical** *a.*, = prec. **Auxe·tically** *adv.*, by auxesis or amplification.

1740 T. HUTCHINSON *Cerem. Law* 8 *note*, Superadded—*προσετέθη*—this auxetic power is also observable in the epistle to Philemon *v.* 19. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 375 Thence it appears what an auxetical hyperbole Vossius used. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Speeches extending a matter beyond what it is, auxetically, digressively.

† **Auxi·liant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *auxiliāntem*, pr. pple. of *auxiliāri* to help, assist, f. *auxili-um* help.] Affording help or assistance, auxiliary.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 111 Therefore we call them auxiliant graces, helping graces. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 92 The auxiliant or assistant Power.

Auxiliar (ɔ̄gzi·liăi), *a.* and *sb. arch.* [ad. L. *auxiliār-is*, f. *auxili-um* help: see -AR1.]

A. *adj.* AUXILIARY, helpful, assistant (*to*).

1583 *Exec. Treason* (1675) 38 The same Forces with other auxiliar Companies .. landed. 1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 30 The Auxiliar verbs. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 987 Th' auxiliar troops and Trojan hosts appear. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 1242 Subservient still to moral purposes, Auxiliar to divine.

B. *sb.* An AUXILIARY, helper, assistant; something which helps towards a purpose.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 23 Two Cohorts more of Auxiliars .. they quite intercepted. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. iii. (1786) 25 Auxiliars, as when for *Bruti*, or *Bruto*, we say, *of Brutus*, *to Brutus*. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. xiii. 274 They could not have contracted alliance with an auxiliar more invaluable.

Auxiliary (ɔ̄gzi·liări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *auxiliārius*, f. *auxili-um* help: see -ARY1.]

A. *adj.* Const. *to.*

1. Helpful, assistant, affording aid, rendering assistance, giving support or succour.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 Mixed [mathematics] hath for subject some .. parts of natural philosophy, and considereth quantity determined, as it is auxiliary and incident unto them. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 11 Calling upon the auxiliary name of Jesus to help her well home. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* ii. 108 In a well-balanced mind, the imagination and the understanding .. are auxiliary to each other.

esp. b. in warfare. See B. 2.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 404 To send unto him auxiliarie souldiers. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 109 Two auxiliary cohorts were cut to pieces.

c. in *Grammar*: see B. 3. Formerly applied to any formative or subordinate elements of language, *e. g.* prefixes, prepositions; cf. AUXILIAR *sb.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 282 Expressing the auxiliary Particles of the English language, by distinct points and places about the radical or integral words. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 178. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xliii. 146 The verbs auxiliary .. are, *am*, *was*, *have*, *had*, *do*, *did*, *make*, etc. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I Our auxiliary verbs give us a power which the ancients, with all their varieties of mood, and inflections of tense, never could attain.

2. Subsidiary to the ordinary, additional.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 49 Auxiliary Seamen, are such as have another Trade besides, wherewith to maintain themselves, when they are not employed at Sea. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* ii. 43 To employ side-keels, which are .. known as 'drift-keels,' 'auxiliary keels,' 'bilge-keels.' 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 14 There is an auxiliary eye on each of the maxillæ.

b. *Music.* (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Auxiliary scales*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the relative keys of each. 1873 BANISTER *Music* § 225–6 Auxiliary notes are notes one degree above or below essential or unessential notes, preceding such notes, either with or before the accompanying harmony .. The *Appoggiatura*, *Acciaccatura*, etc., are examples of such notes.

B. *sb.*

1. One who renders help or gives assistance; a helper, assistant, confederate, ally; *also*, that which gives help, a source or means of assistance.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Wks. 1710 II. 439 He Rains and Winds for Auxiliaries brought. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. Wks. IX. 79 Suspected to take in auxiliaries from the spirits of darkness. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. II. 250 The appearance of such a vigorous auxiliary .. was at first matter of great joy to Luther. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iv. 67 A knowledge of certain other languages is a highly useful auxiliary in the study of our own.

2. *Mil.* (usually in *pl.*) Foreign or allied troops in the service of a nation at war.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 193 They maintaine three sorts of soldiers .. the third are Auxiliaries, which serue for pay. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 23 When Xantippus, a Lacedæmonian, arrived with a Body of Auxiliaries. 1862 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 109 A Gaul and a Roman happened to challenge one another to wrestle; the legionary fell, the auxiliary mocked him.

3. *Gram.* A verb used to form the tenses, moods, voices, etc. of other verbs.

They include *auxiliaries* of periphrasis, which assist in expressing the interrogative, negative, and emphatic forms of speech, viz. *do* (*did*); auxiliaries of tense, *have*, *be*, *shall*, *will*; of mood, *may*, *should*, *would*; of voice, *be*; of predication (i.e. vbs. of incomplete predication which require a verbal complement), *can*, *must*, *ought*, *need*, also *shall*, *will*, *may*, when not auxiliaries of tense or mood.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xlii. 145 The use of the Auxiliaries. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 160/1 After the verb *to be*, the next in importance among the auxiliaries is the verb *to have*. 1878 MORRIS & BOWEN *Eng. Gram. Exerc. Prim.* 70 In deciding whether a verb is an auxiliary or not, it is necessary to decide whether it marks the time or the manner of action of another verb, or whether it makes the subject, or thing spoken of, the doer or sufferer of the action. If it does none of these things, then it is no auxiliary.

4. *Math.* A quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation, as in equations or trigonometrical formulæ.

† **Auxi·liate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *auxiliāt-* ppl. stem of *auxiliāri*: see above.] To help, assist.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 150 Whose tenuity that we may auxiliate. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 34 A just and severe judgement .. auxiliated and perfected by concurrence of circumstances.

† **Auxi·liation.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *auxiliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *auxiliāri*: see AUXILIANT and -ATION.] Assistance, help.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 472, I have in three books, by Gods auxiliation, briefly .. composed all medicinal matter.

† **Auxi·liatory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *auxiliātor*, n. of agent f. *auxiliāri*.] = AUXILIARY.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 139 The purchasing of Masses both auxiliatorie and expiatorie. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 499 It is a special auxiliatory in .. inflammations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 501 God .. hath about himself Innumerable Auxiliatory Powers.

Auxunge, obs. form of AXUNGE.

Av-. From the Norman Conquest (rarely before) to *c* 1625, *v* was treated merely as an initial *shape* of the letter *u*, which had the phonetic value of both *u* and *v*, e. g. *vnto* unto, *vile* vile, *ouer* over, *full* full, *loue* love. Hence, during this period, *Au-* was commonly written for *Av-*. All such words are here entered under AV-.

Ava, ava' (ăvā·), *phr. Sc.* [worn-down form of *of all*: see A *adj.*3 and OF.] Of all; at all.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 145 (JAM.) She neither kent spinning nor carding, Nor brewing nor baking ava'. *a* 1796 BURNS *Answ. Poet. Epist.* xii, This pleased them warst ava.

‖ **Ava** (ā·vă), *sb.* Native name in the Sandwich Islands of a species of Cordyline yielding an intoxicating liquor; also applied to the liquor itself, and *gen.* to any intoxicant spirit.

1831 TYERMAN & BENN. *Voy.* II. xxix. 43 Drinking ava, a rank inebriating spirit. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. 410 The dark-green knotted stem of the Ava, so famous in former days for its powerful intoxicating effects. *Ibid.* 412 All the ava (as the natives call all ardent spirits) was poured on the ground.

Avadavat. Corruption of AMADAVAT, q.v. [The latter is itself a corruption of *Ahmadābād*, name of a town in Goojerat. Col. Yule.]

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 116 In Amidavad small Birds, who..Fifty in a cage, make an admirable Chorus.] 1735 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* Supp. 72 Amaduvad. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 34 Avvadavats, Japanese sparrows, lovebirds.

† **A·vage, A·visage.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *avage* 'droit que les exécuteurs de la haute justice levaient en argent ou en nature en quelques lieux, et certains jours de marché' (Littré)]. A payment made by tenants of the manor of Writtel, Essex, for the privilege of feeding pigs in the manor woods.

1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

Avail (ăvē·l), *v.* Forms: 4–7 au- avail(e, au- avayle, 4–5 au- availl(e, aveile, 5–6 au- avaylle, avayl, aduayle, 4– avail. *North.* 4–5 avalȝe, awaill, awailȝe, awayle, 5–6 awale: see AV-. [Not in Fr.; apparently formed on the simple VAIL *v.* (ad. F. *vaille*, f. *valoir* to be worth:—L. *valēre*) as if this were an aphetic form; cf. *gree*, *agree*, *mount*, *amount*, etc. Both vb. and sb. were occas. spelt *advayle* in 15–16th c, on assumed L. analogies: see AD- *pref.* 2. In senses 1–3 chiefly in negative or interrogative sentences.]

I. Regular senses.

1. *intr.* To have force or efficacy for the accomplishment of a purpose; to be effectual, serviceable, or of use; to afford help.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 90 Quat bote is to sette traueil On thyng þat may not auail. 1494 FABYAN VII. 357 But all aduayled ryght nought. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 23 Zellicum .. availeth against venome. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 This labor .. too no great purpose auayleth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 312 But prayer against his absolute Decree No more availes than breath against the winde. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 176 Nor aught the warrior's thundering mace avail'd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, 'Words avail very little with me, young man,' said my father. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. 69 No ingenuity can avail to confound them.

† b. of persons. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xx. 204 Thanne of his knyhtes he axede counsaille, ȝif to that roche they cowden owght availle. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 4, I auaile moche more, saieth he, in that I teach all thother Phisicians.

c. *Availe que valȝe* (mod.F. *vaille que vaille*): let it avail what it may, come what may.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 147 Thai wuld defend, availe que valȝe. [1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 161, I wyll, said scho, ascend, vailȝe quod vailȝe.]

2. *intr.* To be of value, profit, or advantage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 336 For knawlage off mony statis May quhile availȝe full mony gatis. 1538 STARKEY *England* 37 What avaylyth hyt to haye ryches .. to hym wych can not by wysdome use them. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Whilst counsel auayled, Then we were of reckning. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. vii. 275 What avail his golden youth, his high blood .. if they help not now?

3. *trans.* (the obj. was at first *dative.*) To be of use or advantage to; to benefit, profit; to help, assist: a. a person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7992 Þou folu it [consail], þe sal it a-wail. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 363 Al hir compleynt .. avayleth hir not a stre. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 498 II. 175 They [will] not [be] so avaylled as they weene. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* v. 13 All this auaileth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Iew sitting at the kings gate. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 209 What avails it me to oppose them? 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 89 Right pious words! but they will not avail thee.

† b. a thing (*e.g.* a cause, disease). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 20 If this may done gladnesse To any louer, and his cause aueile. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 89 b, This also much avayleth and helpeth any passion of the bodie.

† 4. *refl.* To benefit or advantage oneself.

1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. (1789) 14 They availed themselves greatly by spinning wool.

5. esp. *To avail oneself of* (in Shaksp., elliptically, *To avail of*): a. to benefit oneself or profit by; to take advantage of, turn to account. (With *indirect passive*, esp. in U. S.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 243 But how of this can shee auaile? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 515 Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names, Places, and titles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 1. 1, I .. availed myself of my position to make an excursion into North Wales. 1861 EMERSON *Cond. Life* 24 Power..must be availed of, and not by any means let off and wasted.

b. to make use of, use, employ.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 119 La Fleur availed himself but of two different terms of exclamation in this encounter. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 7, I have availed myself of the very first opportunity of writing.

6. *To avail upon* (a person): to take advantage of, impose upon. *rare.*

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 115 Very independent where mere rank etc. attempted to avail upon him.

7. *causal.* To give (a person) the benefit or advantage of; hence *ellipt.* to give him the advantage of knowing, to inform, assure *of.* (Only in U. S.)

1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 418 It will rest, therefore, with you, to avail Mr. Barclay of that fund. 1789—*Writ.* (1859) III. 22, I shall avail government of the useful information I have received from you. *a* 1794 WITHERSPOON *Wks.* IV. 296 (Bartlett), The members of a popular government should be continually availed of the .. condition of every part. 1843 MRS. TROLLOPE *Barnabys in Amer.* xviii. 119 'We should have got no invites, you may be availed of that, I expect.'

II. Isolated senses after L. *valēre.*

† 8. *intr.* To do well, prosper, profit. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii. 6 Your besynesse shall auayle moche the better. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 98 b, To take the commoditie from the enemie, that he availe not by the things of thy country. 1563 HYLL *Arte Garden.* (1593) 44 Al such partes which may be holpen by cooling, may with the iuice of it .. annointed on those places, greatly auaile.

† 9. *trans.* To be worth or equivalent to. *Obs.*

1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 25 A ressonabill pecuniall sowme, availling a thowsand punds money of Scotland. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 70 One shot well bestowed, auayleth many vnaduisedly spent.

Avail (ăvē·l), *sb.* Forms: 5–8 au- availe, 5–7 au- avayle, 5 au- availle, au- avayll(e, 5–6 advail(le, advayle, 5– avail. *North.* 5 awayle, awaylle, aweyle, 6 availl, avale. See AV-. [f. prec. vb.; or perhaps on VAIL *sb.*, which seems, however, to be later, and may itself be an aphetic form of this.]

† 1. Beneficial effect; advantage, benefit, profit. *arch.* or *Obs.* exc. as in 4.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 850 For anntes eke an oules herte availe is To putte upon her bedde. *Ibid.* III. 497 Croppe and tail To save .. is thyne advail. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 76 Thus they may lette more than doo eny auayll. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxiii, Both usde their blades unto so good availe. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* 2959/3 Which Horses .. are to be rouped .. to the best avail. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, Taking avail of the cover.

† b. *To have at avail*: i. e. at an advantage *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii, Hym thought no worship to haue a knyght at suche auaille, he to be on horsbak and

he on foot. *c*1500 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 107 So shalt thou nott skape .. I have thee nowe at avayle.

† **2.** Assistance, help, aid. *Obs.* exc. as in 4.

*c*1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 475 And 3it kepte Tholome to his availles, In his refrescheng, twey batailles. 1556 Abp. Parker *Ps.* ix. 10 For their aduayle thou wilt not fayle, All them that thee do seeke. 1640 Sanderson 21 *Serm.* Ad. Aul. xii. (1673) 169 Furtherance or avail towards the attaining of that end.

† **3.** Value, estimation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. Prol. 50 The cur, or mastis, he haldis at small availl. 1631 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Fort. Wheele* (1848) 13 They hold your blessinge in no more avayle, Then is the flapping of a fox his taile! 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* (1866) II. App. 252 It is only as indefinite that particular, it is only as definite that individual and general, quantities have any (and the same) logical avail.

4. *Of avail*: of advantage or assistance in accomplishing a purpose, effective, effectual. *Of no avail, without avail*: ineffectual. *To little avail*: with little effect, ineffectually, to little purpose.

*c*1450 *Crt. of Love* 116 Cloth of gold .. And other silk of easier availe. *a*1704 Locke (J.) Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than errour. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xi. 11 The impervious mail, The shield and helmet of avail. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 12 The highest sagacity is of no avail, when there is an insufficiency of data. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 177 He found all he could urge without avail. 1862 Grote *Greece* xl. III. 434 Bows and arrows were of little avail. 1881 Buchanan *God & Man* I. 281 This he did, but to little avail.

† **5.** *concr.* (chiefly *pl.*) Profits or proceeds of business transactions; remuneration or perquisites of employment. Cf. Vails. (Still common in U.S.)

*c*1449 Pecock *Repr.* 392 A ri3t forto .. haue certeyn fruytis or sum othir avail. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* M. viij, [He] promysed hym .. grete auaylles and prouffytees. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 83 The Marchant .. Doth ioy for gaine of his auailes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 476 This [Minium] setleth down to the bottom of the water .. and the painters take it for their auailes. *a*1733 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 59. 260 Which .. is no small Availes of a Discoverer that has the selling the Copies. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* (1879) II. xviii. 180 The avails are devoted to some beneficent .. purpose.

Avail(e, avayle, var. Avale *v. Obs.* to go down.

Availability (ăvē·lăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -bility.]

1. The quality of being available; capability of being employed or made use of.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 439 It is not in celebrity .. but in availability that he places importance. 1862 R. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 224 The distance and difficulty of access to the minerals are formidable impediments to their availability.

b. *spec.* in U.S. 'That qualification in a candidate which implies or supposes a strong probability of his success, apart from substantial merit,—a probability resulting from mere personal or accidental popularity.' J. Inman in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

1848 *N. Y. Herald* May (in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), Availability, not merit or qualifications, is the only requisite to secure a nomination. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 158 He was .. nominated for his availability,—that is, because he had no history.

2. *concr.* That which is available.

1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* I. iv. 64 His list of possible availabilities in the matrimonial line. 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* III. x. 170 Against the gate-post she settled her most substantial availability, and exerted it.

Available (ăvē·lăb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 advayl-, au- avayl, 6–7 auail-, au- avayle-, au- availeable. [f. Avail *v.* + -able.]

I. That may avail. *arch.*

1. Capable of producing a desired result; of avail, effectual, efficacious. *arch.* or *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iii. iii. 162 Yᵗ wyll make his prayers avaylable. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 67 That the mass is a sacrifice available for quick and dead. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. iii. 63 That oyle .. being as auailable against the falling sicknesse as vitriol. *a*1699 Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* 32 Nothing I could do could be available.

b. in *Law.* Valid.

1451 *Scotch Hom.* in Rymer's *Foedera* (1710) XI. 291 Most advaylable in the Law. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106 a, A release is not avaylable to the tenant .. but where a privitye is betwene him, and him yᵗ releaseth. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 453 After which the bill is held as confessed and au[a]ileable. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 275 And all charges by him lawfully made .. shall be good and available in law. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 207 Leasehold interests became rights of property (or rights available not only against the lessor, but also against all the world).

2. Of advantage; serviceable, beneficial, profitable (*to, unto*). *arch.* (The last quotation passes into 3.)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v. D iv, To be pietous in herte .. is avaylable to alle thyng. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 It shall be wonderfull auaileable for him to reade Histories. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. iv. vii. § 1. 248 His Mother Veturia, and Volumnia his Wife .. were more auaileable to Rome, than was any force of Armes. 1836 *Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 389 Where fair argument is available to his side of the question .. he does not have recourse to sophistry.

II. That may be 'availed of.'

3. Capable of being employed with advantage or turned to account; *hence*, capable of being made use of, at one's disposal, within one's reach.

1827 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xli. § 12. 226 This quantity is .. wholly available in the liquid when used as a bleaching agent. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* x. 476 The epistle to the Romans .. is available as proof. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 12. 86 We spent every available hour upon the ice. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xv. 213 Lenders .. wish .. to have their assets as available as they can. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. 386 There was no available candidate of the old princely line.

Availableness. [f. prec. + -ness.]

† **1.** Capability of producing a desired result; efficacy. *Obs.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 225 The efficacy, or availableness, or accommodation, or suitableness of these Reductives to the end proposed.

2. = Availability 1, 1 b.

1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Off. Ch.* 41 The accuracy and availableness of their existing Tradition. 1841 Emerson *Conserv.* (1875) II. 274 It goes for availableness in its candidate and not for worth.

Availably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².]

† **1.** Effectively, serviceably, advantageously. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, xv, His said free pardon .. shall be .. taken .. most beneficially and auailablye to all .. his sayed subiectes. 1655 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 1 How to do any thing acceptably to God, or availably to his own salvation.

2. So as to be capable of being employed.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 197 Such means as lie most availably at hand. 1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* II. vii. 114 The moment his property was his availably.

† **Availant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Avail *v.* + -ant after ppl. adjs. from Fr.] = Availing.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 126 A serpent skynne doon on this tree men lete Avaylant be to save it in greet hete.

Availer (ăvē·lə1). [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who avails, is serviceable or helpful.

1598 Florio, *Giouatore*, an auayler, a helper, a succorer.

† **Availful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Avail *sb.* + -ful.] Of much avail, of advantage; serviceable, profitable. (A good word, taking up the earlier sense of Available.)

1598 Florio, *Giouéuole*, helpefull, auailefull, profitable. 1603 — *Montaigne* (1634) 463 Beautie is the true availefull advantage of women. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 169 Riding is availful for the stomach.

† **Availfully,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly².] With good effect, with advantage, profitably.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 505 The Hungarians did very availefully bring them [war-chariots] into fashion. *Ibid.* 524 Availefully to employ the same.

Availing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Avail *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Avail; benefiting, profiting.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great losse, small auaylyng.

Availing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Advantageous, profitable; of beneficial efficiency.

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 562 To faat hem is avayling and plesaunte. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Substitution* Poems I. 327 Speak Thou, availing Christ! 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 118 A truly valuable or availing thing is that which leads to life with its whole strength.

Availment (ăvē·lmĕnt). [f. Avail *v.* + -ment.] The fact of being beneficially effective.

1699 Boyer *Fr. Dict.* (1759) s. v., It is of little availment with me, *Cela ne me sert presque à rien.* 1865 Bp. Forbes *Nourishm. Soul* vii. 76 Prayer .. gives to us great availment with God.

† **Availsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. Avail *sb.* + -some; cf. *troublesome.*] Of avail, serviceable, effectual.

1619 Sclater *Exp. Thess.* (1627) II. Ep. Ded., [If in] furtherance of Faith .. this poore paines may be auaile-some.

‖ **Aval.** [F., f. phr. *à val* at the bottom:—L. *ad vallem*: see Avale *v.*] An endorsement (*lit.* a writing 'at the bottom') on a commercial document, guaranteeing payment of it.

1880 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Rep., Appeal* V. 772 An indorsement .. by what was called an aval .. either on the bill itself or a separate paper.

Avalanche (æ·vălanʃ, ævălɑ·nʃ). [a. F. *avalanche*, dial. form of *avalance* 'descent,' f. *avaler*: see Avale. *L'avalanche* also appears dialectally as *la valanche*, It. *valanca, valanga*; also *lavanche, lavange*, either a purely phonetic transposition, or due to association with It. *lava* torrent, gully, f. *lavare* to wash.]

1. A large mass of snow, mixed with earth and ice, loosened from a mountain side, and descending swiftly into the valley below.

[1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 86/1 The Clergyman .. perceiving a noise towards the top of the mountains, looked up, and descried two valancas driving headlong towards the village. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* xxxviii. 337 Scarce a year passes in which some mules and their drivers do not perish by the valanches.] 1789 Coxe *Trav. Switz.* xxxviii. II. 3 We crossed some snow, the remains of a last winter's Avalanche. 1817 Byron *Manfr.* I. ii. 75 Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ii. 31 The muffled roar of a distant avalanche.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 334 Overwhelmed by the avalanche of cruelty and wrong which had fallen upon her. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamphl.* v. (1872) 153 Unable longer to endure such an avalanche of forgeries. *c*1854 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 41 This mass of ruins .. rolled down in avalanches of stones.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *avalanche-like, -theory.*

1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 122 Pflüger spoke of it as an avalanche-like increase in the excitement within the nerves. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, He explains this by the avalanche theory, according to which nervous influence gathers force as it descends.

Avalanchine (ævălɑ·nʃin), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ine.] Of the nature of, or like, an avalanche.

*c*1860 W. Gaspey *Doom Creat.*, Crushed are the seats of early state 'Neath Ruin's avalanchine weight.

† **Avale,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–8 au- avale, 4–6 auaile, 5–6 au- avayle, 6 advale, auayl, aueyle, 7 avail. *North.* 4–5 awale, 6 awail. See also aphet. Vale *v.* [a. OF. *avaler*, f. phr. *à val*:—L. *ad vallem* to the valley; = Pr. *avalar*, It. *avallare*; cf. Amount *v.*, F. *amonter*, f. *à mont*, L. *ad montem.* For the spelling *advale*, see Ad- *pref.* 2.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To descend; to come, go, or get down; to dismount, alight. (Often with redundant *down*; cf. *ascend up.*)

*c*1400 Maundev. xxvi. 266 Summe of the Jewes han .. avaled down to the Valeyes. *c*1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. viii. 140 Owre a bra down awaland. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 160/3 A corde by which he aualed doun and was saued. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 6 When Phebus in the west Gan to avayle. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 10 They .. from their sweaty coursers did avale. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 46 Out of her coch she gan availe.

2. *trans.* To descend, come down (a hill, etc.).

1494 Fabyan VII. 489 The sayd hoost of Flemynges aualyd yᵉ mount in a secret wyse.

3. *intr.* Of things: To sink, flow, or drop down.

*c*1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. vi. 143 þe heuy erþes aualen by her weyȝtes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 144/2 The precious blood aualed by the shafte of the spere upon hys hondes. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 92 The droppes .. Whiche from her eyen began to advale. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 21 But when his later spring gins to avale, Huge heapes of mudd he [Nilus] leaves.

b. To sail down stream, or away on an ebb tide.

*a*1547 Earl Surrey *Æneid* IV. 387 To flight Was armde the fleet all redy to avale. 1551 Bodenham *Voy. Scio* in Arb. *Garner* I. 33, I vailed down that night ten miles, to take the tide in the morning.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To lower oneself, submit, yield.

1484 Caxton *Chyualry* 78 Auaryce .. maketh noble courage to descende and auale. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxix. 84 Whiche castell after aueyled to me.

5. *trans.* To cause to descend, fall, or sink; to let down, lower; to send or direct downwards.

*c*1314 *Guy Warw.* 80 His hauberk was al to tore And his nasel avaled bifore. *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 1803 The thridde arowe .. Into myn herte he dide avale. *a*1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 [Rahab] aualed hem by a corde from .. the toune walles. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccIxxiv. 619 Drawe vp your ankers and aueyle your sayles. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 73, Phœbus gan auaile His weary waine. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 118/2 He ordered that the rods should be avaled in respect to the citizens.

6. To lower (the visor of a helmet), to uncover; *hence*, to take off, doff (hat, cap, etc.).

*c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 97 Ilk auailed his helme, & to conseile drowe. *c*1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 14 He wold avale nowther hood ne hat. *c*1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxii, He auaylet vppe his viserne. 1544 Bale *Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 272 All the clergye .. avayling their bonnettes. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. xii, Yᵉ kyng aualed his vyser with a meke and noble countenance.

7. *fig.* To degrade, abase, humble; to lower.

*c*1430 Lydg. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 41 a, Fortune .. Auailed hym from his royall see. 1551–6 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 146 One that hath aualed the heighe nature of hys soule to the vielnes of brute beastes bodies. *a*1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1651) It pleased him to .. avale his goodness, even to the giving of his friend secret directions.

† **Avale,** *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 auail. [f. prec.] **a.** Abasement, humiliation. **b.** ? Descent, disembarkation.

*c*1505 Dunbar, The lang availl on humil wyse. *a*1547 Earl Surrey in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 16 Furdering his hope, that is his sail Toward me, the swete port of his auail.

Avale, obs. form of Avail.

† **Avaling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ing¹.] Descending, descent; declivity.

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 984 At aualyng of an hulle: þe frensche han þey of-take. *c*1430 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 b, Rivers .. In their upspringing and avayling down. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 23 They .. ordeyned iii. great battelles, in the auaylynge of the hyll.

Avance, -se, obs. forms of Advance, Avens.

Avancers: see Avanters.

Avang(e, pa. t. of Afong *v. Obs.* to receive.

Avania (avănī·ă). Also 8 avarria, avaria. [In common use in the Levant, but of uncertain language and origin; in It. and Pg. *avanía*, F. *avanie*, mod.Gr. *ἀβανία*, Arab. and Turk. *awānī*, also found as *awārī* (Devic), and in Bocthor *ɕawān*, and *ɕawānia*. See below. Also in 17th c. anglicised as Aveny, q.v.]

An imposition by the (Turkish) government, a compulsory tax, government exaction, 'aid,' 'benevolence' (Marsh); *spec.* (as applied by Christians) an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks. Hence **Avanious** *a.*, extortionate.

1687 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* II. 251 The trading Christian enjoyed the privilege of their Capitulations with .. less frequent Avanias. *Ibid.* II. 62 Their extravagant Exactions, and Avanious Practices. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 93 Their perpetual extortion and Avarria's. *a*1733 North *Lives* II. 420 False and extortious demands which they call Avanias. *Ibid.* III. 1 *title*, The avanious demand of the Tunis Basha. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, Avaria.

[The etymology of *avania* has been variously sought in Arabic, Persian, Turkish: see Devic, in Littré's *Suppt.*, and

G. P. Marsh, *Notes and Additions* to Wedgwood. The variant Arabic form *awārī* (whence Eng. *avaria, avarria*, above) as well as original correspondence of meaning, suggests a connexion with It. *avaria*—see AVERAGE *sb.*[1]: in fact Mr. Marsh proposed the derivation of the latter from this word. But on the other hand, the various and uncertain forms of the word in Arabic may be merely adaptations of Fr. *avarie* or It. *avaria*, assimilated to native words or roots (e.g. *awār* oppression, injustice, *hawān* contempt, etc.) 'The plur. *aavaniet* is now in popular use in Syria, to express government exactions, the singular signifying *aid, help*, just as *benevolence* in Europe sometimes meant a compulsory tax' (Marsh). The word has been adopted in It. and Pg. in the transferred sense: It. *avanta* 'an undeserved wrong, a secret grudge, an insulting injury' (Florio); Pg. *avanta* 'wrong, injury' (Vieyra).]

Avant, obs. form of AVAUNT.

‖ **Avant-** (ăvɑ·nt, avañ). [F. *avant* before, cogn. with Pr. *avant*, It. *avanti*:—L. *abante*, f. *ab* from + *ante* before. See AVAUNT. The *t*, which was pronounced in OF., was retained much longer in English. In words in early use *ava(u)nt* was worn down to *vant-, van-*, and sometimes to *vaw-, va-*.]

In a few combinations, partly French, partly hybrid; as †**avantalour** [AFr.], one who goes before; †**avant-darter,** transl. L. *antepīlānus*; **avant-fossé** [Fr.], the ditch on the outer side of a counterscarp, dug at the foot of the glacis; **avant-peach** [F. *avant-pêche*], an early variety of peach. See also AVANT-BRACE, -COURIER, etc.

1601 TATE *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 90 Their shalbe a foregoer [F. *avantalour*] in the kinges houshold.. No man shalbe avant alour who hath forjured the Court. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. viii. 286 This battaillon..they called Antepilani (avant-darters). 1611 COTGR., *Avant-pesche*, th' Auant-peach or hastie peach. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 283 The Avant Peaches, or Forward Peaches.

Avantage, obs. form of ADVANTAGE.

†**Ava·nt-, avaw·mbrace.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *avant-bras*, f. *avant* before + *bras* arm. Normally *avau·nt*, whence *avau·n-, avau·m-, avaw·m-brace*, Much more usual in the aphetic forms VAMBRACE, VANTBRACE.] Armour for the front of the arm.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2568 Þe avawmbrace vrayllede with silver.

Avant-courier (ăvɑ·nt-, ăvæ·n-, ɑ·vănˌ-, a·vañkū·riˌəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 7 **avauntcourrier, avantcurrier, -curror, coureur,** 9 **avant courier.** [Fr. *avant-coureur*, with the latter word modified as in COURIER. Aphetized in 16th c. as *vaunt-, vant-currer*; from 17th c., VAN-COURIER, q. v. (The two first-given pronunciations are historical in Eng.; but many have affected to treat the word both in spelling and pronunciation as modern French, whence the *avant-coureur* of 1670, and the mongrel third pronunciation now prevalent.)]

One who runs or rides before; a herald; *esp.* (in 17th c.) in *pl.* the scouts, skirmishers, or advance-guard of an army.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 217 Having suffered 2000 of the enemies horse (the avaunt-courriers of the Turks armie) to passe by him. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 494 Ten Lances of the Avant Currors rout them. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 110 The Avant Coureurs of the Duke of Mayenne's Army. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. V. (1867) 18 The avant-courier rode at full speed into the court.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Etesij*, windes blowing very stiffly..called of mariners the Auant curriers. 1649 BRAMHALL *Fair Warning* vi. Wks. III. 262 These are prognostics of ensuing storms, the avant-couriers of seditious tumults. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. XXV. 97 A set of noisy declaimers, avant couriers, as they called themselves, of the crown.

Avant-cou·rier, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To herald.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 167 In a triumphal car, avant-couriered by a band of music.

†**Ava·nters, avancers,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [? f. F. *avant* before.] Part of the numbles of a deer.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1342 Eft at þe gargulum bigynez on þenne, Ryuez hit vp radly ry3t to þe bi3t, Voydez out þe a-vanters. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Oon croke of the Nomblis lyth euermoore Under the throote bolle of the beest be foore That called is auancers.

†**Ava·nt-guard,** *Obs.*, and

‖ **Avant-garde** (a·vañ-ga·rd). Forms: 5 au-, avaunt-, aduantgard(e, avantgaird, 7 au-, avant-, avaunt-, avan-guard, -gard, 8–9 avantgarde. [a. F. *avant-garde*, f. *avant* before + *garde* GUARD. Formerly anglicized, *avaunt-*, and *-guard*; now archaic or obs., being replaced by the aphetic VANGUARD; cf. (*ar*)*rear-guard*.] The foremost part of an army; the vanguard or van.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. XV, Lyonses and Pharyaunce had the aduant garde. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 40 The gentillmen of the surname of Hamiltoun were on the Queenes avantgaird. 1630 HAYWARD *K. Edw. VI*, 18 Next followed the avauntguard. 1664 S. CLARKE *Tamerlane* 8 Odmar led the avanguard. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. I. ii. 12 Gen. Stengel..commanded the avant garde of Valence's army. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* III. vii, Mid full glasses Will we expect the Swedish Avantgarde.

†**Ava·nt-lay·.** *Hunting. Obs.* Also 5 avauntelay, 7 advaunt-reley. [f. F. *avant* before, in front + OF. *alais, eslais*, and *relais*: see ALLAY *sb.*[2], RELAY.] The laying on of fresh hounds to intercept a deer already chased by others.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, Even at his comyng yf thow lett thy howndys goo While the oder that be behynde fer arn hym froo That is a vauntelay. 1606 *Pet. fr. Parnass.* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 149 There other huntsmen met him with an ad[v]auntreley. *a* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 Auaunt-laye, Allaye, Relaye [see ABATURE].

Ava·nt-mu·re. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 avaunt-. [a. F. *avant-mur* fore-wall. Commonly aphetized in 16–17th c. to *vanmure*, VAMURE, q.v.] The outer wall of a fortress, or in circumvallation. Hence **Avaunt-mure** *v. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 440/2, I avauntmure, I make a wall by fore the walles of a towne, *Je auant mure*. This towne is strongely avauntmured. 1611 COTGR., *Avant-mur*, an auantmure; fore-wall, out-wall, or outward-wall. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 179 An Avaunt-mure, or a Fortress before a wall, *Antemurale*.

Avanturine, variant of AVENTURIN(E.

†**Ava·ntward.** *Obs.* Also **avaunt-, avawm-, awaward.** [a. ONF. *avantwarde*, = central F. *avant-guarde*, now *avant-garde*: cf. ARREARWARD. Aphetized in 13th c. as *vauntwarde* (1297), *vaumwarde* (1330), *vauwarde* (1401), VAWARD (1435–1625, common in Shaks.), VANWARD.] = AVANT-GARDE, VAN-GUARD.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 169 Thar awaward ruschit was. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 324, I salle have the avanttwarde wytterly my selvene. *Ibid.* 3169 The avawmwarde voydez theire horsez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIV. 298 That he wold graunte hym that day the auauntward in his bataylle.

Avaria: see AVANIA, AVERAGE *sb.*[2]

Avarice (æ·vări̯s). Forms: 3–4 **auaris, -ise,** 4–5 **averyce, -ys,** 4–6 **-ice, avaryce,** 4– **avarice.** *Sc.* 5 **awarys, awerys,** 6 **auereis.** [a. OF. *avarice*, ad. L. *avāritia*, f. *avārus* greedy: see -ICE.] Inordinate desire of acquiring and hoarding wealth; greediness of gain, cupidity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10112 Þe world has tuynne to his ascyse, þat es auaris, and couaytise. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 671 Coveitise is for to coveit swiche thinges as thou hast not; and avarice is to witholde and kepe swiche thinges as thou hast, without rightful nede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. XX. 28 Pryd, Falshud, and Covatys He held at wndyr, and Awarys. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) 64 Quhou kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede, be cause of his auereis. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 13 To me avarice seems not so much a vice, as a deplorable piece of madnesse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1876) 159 Avarice was his prevailing passion. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* x. 36 Pale av'rice may his heart possess, The bane of human happiness.

b. *fig.* Eager desire to get or keep for oneself.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 670 Avarice ne stont not oonly in lond ne in catel, but som tyme in science and in glorie. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 579 Be niggards of advice, on no pretense; For the worst avarice is that of sense. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 264 And all are taught an avarice of praise. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 189 This avarice of desolation, this hoarding of a royal wilderness.

Avaricious (ævări·ʃəs), *a.*; also 6 **-ycyouse,** 6–8 **-itious.** [a. F. *avaricieux, -euse*, f. *avarice*, as if ad. L. **avāritiōsus*.] Immoderately desirous of accumulating wealth; greedy of gain, grasping; *fig.* eager to possess or accumulate.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. G j, The auaricious wolf. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1834) 210 His cruel and avaricious appetite. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 Nor will avaritious rich men fail to pretend poverty. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 71 Queen Elizabeth was avaricious with pomp; James I. lavish with meanness. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. vii. (1849) 230 We are naturally..avaricious after imaginary causes of lamentation.

Avari·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an avaricious manner.

1611 COTGR., *Avarement*, avariciously. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 Neither spends his Goods prodigally.. nor yet keeps them avariciously. 1767 REID *Let.* in *Wks.* I. 49/2 Avariciously amassing knowledge. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 36 Avariciously to anchor our hopes on a pearl fishery.

Avari·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being avaricious; greediness of wealth.

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 168 Avariciousness and solicitude of mony is no less to be damned.

†**Avari·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. *avaritious* = AVARICIOUS; cf. *ambition, -ious*.] = prec.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 157 Gold Colour signifieth Avarition.

†**A·varous,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **auaverous(e,** 6 **avarus,** 4–7 **avarous.** [a. OF. *averos, -us*, f. *aveir, avoir*, possession: see AVER *sb.* Subsequently confused with F. *avare*, and so spelt.] Avaricious.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5578 Swyþe coveytous And a nygur and auarous. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 673 The avarous man hath more hope in his catel than in Jhesu Crist. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vi. 10 Nether theues, nether auerouse men. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 106 He 3af to hem that were auerouse, golde and siluer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 83 Flee from this auarus kingis cost. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. XXXIX. § 6 (1670) 132 So avarous is he of misery.

†**A·varously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Avariciously, greedily.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXVII. 8 If auerously he take. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* VI. XXVIII. (1879) VII. 219 Men eitynge avarously. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 713 Auarously or couetously, *Auarè*.

Avast (ăvā·st), *phr. Naut.* [prob. a worn-down form of Du. *hou'vast, houd vast*, hold fast: cf. Du. *hou* stop! stay! and *houvast* cramp-iron.] Hold! stop! stay! cease!

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, Hoa up, hoa up; so, avast there, Sir. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Avast*, a term frequently used on board a ship, signifying to stop, hold, or stay. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xli, 'Avast there friend, none of your tricks upon travellers.' 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix. 70 'Avast heaving,' said Gascoigne.

Avatar (ɑvătā·ɹ, æ·vătāɹ). [ad. Skr. *avatāra* descent, f. *ava* down + *t'r-, tar-*, to pass over.]

1. *Hindoo Myth.* The descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form.

1784 SIR W. JONES in *Asiat. Res.* I. 234 The ten Avatárs or descents of the deity, in his capacity of Preserver 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 28 The fifth avatar, called Varuna, because in it Vishnu assumed the form of a dwarf.

2. Manifestation in human form; incarnation.

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 325 A third avatar of this singular emanation of the Evil Principle [Bonaparte]. 1878 R. SAYLER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 94 M'Clellan was.. the very god of war, in his latest avatar.

3. Manifestation or presentation to the world as a ruling power or object of worship.

1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 226 The avatar of Mathematics had not begun. *Ibid.* 447 Glad that the avatar of Donne, as an intermediate power between Spenser and Milton, was so brief and partial. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 541/1 The Baireuth festivals..the completest and most characteristic avatars of art our century can shew.

4. *loosely*, Manifestation; display; phase.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* ii. (1860) 36 She ended with enjoying, and even abetting, this new avatar of the Church militant. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 29 Wit and sense are but different avatars of the same spirit.

Avaunce, obs. form of AVENS.

Avaunce, -se, etc., obs. forms of ADVANCE, etc.

†**Avau·nt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **au- avant,** 4–7 **au- avaunt(e,** 5 **awaunte,** 6 **advaunt(e,** (*Sc.* **awant**). [f. AVAUNT *v.*[1]]

1. A boast, vaunt; boasting, vain-glory.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 355 Yf þou þyn auaunt perforny my3t. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Three Treat.* 35 Thei tellen to greet avaunt, that thei ben charious to the puple. *c* 1430 *Life St. Katherine* 56 Not in auant of pryde, bot in mekenesse. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 25 These wordes he spake with greater avaunt then trueth.

2. *esp.* in phr. *To make avaunt:* to boast, declare confidently or arrogantly; = AVAUNT *v.*

c 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 570 Of more make 3e avaunt..þan 3e mow forþen. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 512 II. 206 They make ther awaunte were that I may be goten I schul dye. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 342/2 The saide Bishop dooth make his auaunt, that he had full power to create and depose kinges. *a* 1600 *Parl. Byrdes* 228 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 179 For the Crowe spake the Cormoraunt, And of his rule made great avaunt.

3. Promise.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 664, I a-vow verayly þe avaunt þat I made, I schal..sende to Sare a soun & an hayre.

†**Avau·nt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A substantive use of AVAUNT *adv.* or *int.* taken as a name for itself; cf. *alarm, assemble* sb.] The order to be off.

1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 132 The diuell tempted him, but he gaue him the auaunt, with the sworde of the spirit. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii, To give her the avaunt! 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 232 The defiance or avant [to Satan] shou'd run much after this manner.

†**Avau·nt,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **au- avaunt(e,** 4–7 **avant,** 6 **advant, -uant, -vaunte,** (*Sc.* **awant**). [a. OF. *avante-r, avaunte-r*, f. *à* to, here intensive + *vanter*:—late L. *vānitāre* to boast (Augustine), freq. of **vanāre* to lie (in Pr. and It.), f. *vānus* vain, empty. For the form *advant* see AD- *pref.* 2. In OF. as in Eng. mostly refl., *s'avanter*.]

1. *trans.* To speak boastfully or proudly of: a. To glory in, boast of (an action); b. To speak proudly of, praise, commend (a person).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8309 And þat ys nat þe synne leste, Avaunte þy synne to hym þat þou sest. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 299 Wyth mekyll worschyp they hym avaunt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 42 þat ny3t was Charl[es proude]..& auaunted his kni3tes olde. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxxvi. 10 When he at end (to them) had it a vaunted.

c. with *compl.* To boast, declare confidently (*to be*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Whereto auaunted(e) 3e me to be weleful. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1848) 212 That I may the auaunt A gentill Werburge.

2. *refl.* To boast, brag, glory, vaunt oneself. Const. *of, for*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4298 His disciples..Sal þam avant, and þam self hald Better of lif. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 585 Prudence had herd hire housbond avaunte him of his richesse. 1547 *Homilies* I. III. ii. 28 When a man avaunteth not himself for his own righteousness. 1580 BARET *Alv.* A 714 To auaunt himselfe prowdely, *Gloriari insolenter*.

b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 118 To segge that ich hyt maky can.. Dar ich me nau3t avanty. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 158, I dar me wel avaunte, Thy lif is sauf. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 28/2 Evyl peple auaunte them to haue don myracles. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 95 He so avanted himself, that he had slain a Lutheran Priest.

3. *intr.* in sense of 2.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. (Ashm. 1652) 154 As they make boste of and avaunte. 1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 182 b, In this serpente lette him then auaunte, that glorieth in knowledge. 1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Glorior*..to auaunt or boast, to thende to haue praise.

b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr.*

1473 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* 722 III. 85 He shall not avaunt that evyr he spake with hym. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 5 Advauntyng the notable victorye at Cheronese to be his dede. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 89, I might aduant Of al his speech to knowe the plaine entent.

† **Avaunt,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*; also 6 advant. [f. Avaunt *adv.*, but also influenced probably by Avaunt *v.*[1] 1 and Advance *v.* In sense 3, apparently from the interjectional sense *away! be off!*]

1. *intr.* To go or come forward, advance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1972 Somtyme thowe wolt auaunte, & som tyme wolt arere. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 6 To whom avaunting in great bravery.

2. *trans.* To raise, Advance.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 246 To knighthode more and more Prowesse avaunteth his corage. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1575 The kynge callede sir lyonelle, And a-vauntede hym full heghe. 1605 [see Advant *v.*[2]].

3. To be off, go away, depart.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Jude* 21 That they should not avaunt..into the dongeon of eternal damnacion. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* xii. (1878) 83 It causeth them from thence for to auaunt.

Avaunt (ăvǭ·nt, ăvā·nt), *adv.*, *int.*, etc. Forms: 4–7 auaunt, 5–8 au-avant, (5 a-want), 4– avaunt. [a. F. *avant* to the front, forward, before:—L. *ab ante* 'from before,' used in late L. for the simple *ante*; cf. *arrear*.]

† **A.** *adv.* Forward, to the front. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3958 With that word came Drede avaunt. *Ibid.* 4793 Never the more avaunt, Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 125 Lete every man preve hym silfe a good man this day, and avant baneres. *c* 1440 *Arthur* 444 Than seyd Arthour, 'Auaunt Baner, & be Goo.'

B. *interjectionally.* orig. and lit.: Onward! move on! go on! *Hence*, Begone! be off! away!

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 925 A-wantt, a-want þe, onworthy wrecchesse! *c* 1525 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 112 Avaunt, Avaunt, thou sloggysh. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 55 Auant about thy charge. 1687 Congreve *Old Bachelor* III. vi, No! No! Avaunt! I'll not be slabbered and kissed now. *a* 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 80 Avaunt, she cried, offensive to my sight! 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* II. ii. 43 Accosted me as Satan, bid me avaunt.

C. *prefix.* Forward, fore-. See later spelling Avant-, also the aphetic forms Vant-, Van-.

Avauntage, obs. form of Advantage.

† **Avaun·ntance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *avantance*, n. of action f. *avanter*: see Avaunt *v.*[1] and -ance.] Boasting, self-glorification.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 123 The vice cleped Avauntance. *Ibid.* 131 In armes lith none avauntance.

† **Avaun·nter.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 avauntour, 6 -ure, advaunter. [a. OF. *avanteur*, *-our*, n. of agent f. *avanter*: see Avaunt *v.*[1]] A boaster.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 260 Avauntour and a lier, all is one. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. v. 327 The auaunter of hymselfe is worse than the lacker of hymselfe. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 440 For I neuer saw so good a knight and so lytel auaunture. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 5 Being over great an advaunter of hymselfe.

† **Avaun·nting,** *vbl. sb.* [f. Avaunt *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Boasting, self-glorification, vaunting.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 352 Þat auantyngge þat þou hast mad. 1528 More *Heresyes* IV. Wks. 256/1 In the vaine auaunting of hys own false boast and prayse.

† **Avaun·nting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Boastful, vain-glorious.

1494 Fabyan VII. 280 In y^e^ moste auauntynge maner.

† **Avaun·ntment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. **avantement*, n. of action f. *avanter*: see Avaunt *v.*[1] and -ment.] Boasting, self-glorification.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4579 Fyrst ys pryde, as þou wel wost, Auauntement, bobaunce, and bost.

† **Avaun·ntry.** *Obs.* Also 4 -arie, 5 -erye. [a. OF. **avanterie*, n. of quality f. *avanteur*: see Avaunter and -y.] Boastfulness, boasting.

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 194 Rebuke him for þat ilk of þat auauntrie. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 124 That I may never.. Of love make avauntarie. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* I. i. 4 a/2 Lete us flee vayne glory, pryde and auaunterye.

Avawmbrace, Avawmwarde: see Avant-.

Avawnetage, obs. form of Advantage.

† **Avay·, avey·,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 (*north.*) awaye. [a. OF. *avie-r*, pres. sing. *aveie*, to put one on his way, start, guide, direct, instruct, cogn. with Pr. and Sp. *aviar*, It. *avviare*:—Romanic **adviāre*, f. *ad* to, *viam* way: cf. F. *envoyer*, OF. *envier*, *enveier*:—L. **inviāre*. Cf. Avye.]

trans. To instruct, inform, teach. (Frequent in Shoreham; erron. printed by Wright *aneye*, *anaye*.)

c 1315 Shoreham 19 Ther he set atte soupere, And.. Of sothe he ham aueyde. *Ibid.* 158 For swythe wel he [the devil] was auayd Of mannes stad. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 709 Quo con rede, He loke on bok & be awayed.

† **Avay·ment.** *Obs.* In 3 aueyment, 4 *Sc.* awayment. [a. OF. *aveiement* (later Parisian *avoiement*), f. *aveier*: see Avay and -ment.] Instruction, information; *also* (legal) declaration.

[The later sense is common with OF. *avoie-*, *aveiement*: Godefroy suggests confusion with *avoement* Avowment.]

c 1315 Shoreham 77 Of spou[se]hoth thys aueyment Louketh 3ou for hordome. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. v. 113 Dis dwne, and þe awaymentis Consawyd full in þare intentis.

Ave (ē·vi), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–7 aue, 7 auee, 5– ave. [a. L. *avē*, 2nd sing. imp. of *avēre* to be or fare well, used as an expression of welcome or farewell. (In earliest use = *Ave Maria.*)]

A. *int.* Hail! welcome!—Farewell! adieu!

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 151 Aue raby, quod þat ribaude..And kiste hym. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lvii, And 'Ave, Ave, Ave,' said, 'Adieu, adieu' for evermore.

B. *sb.*

1. a. A shout of welcome. b. A farewell.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 71 Their lowd applause, and Aues vehement. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 8 The people..Have shrild their Auees high. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 191 And for her Ave her sacrifice is bettered with..Jewels her kindred throw upon her.

2. Short for Ave Mary, q.v.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 18 Wendeð ou to vre Leafdi onlicnesse, & cneoleð mid fif auez. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 1116 Ur ladi with an avè he grette. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 622 Say thy pater noster and thyn ave. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 13 Every day..thrise nine hundred Aves, she was wont to say. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxvi, He sleeps before his beads Have marked ten aves.

b. *Ave-bell:* that rung at the hours when Aves are to be said.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 88 Dayly after three toulings of the Ave Bell. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 336 The Ave bell, morning and evening, was instituted by Constitutions of 1347.

3. a. The time of ringing the Ave-bell. b. The beads on a rosary corresponding to the number of Aves repeated.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 The seid chymes to goo also at the avees. *Ibid.* 42 A peyre bedys of sylvir w^t^ x. avees and ij. patern[oste]ris of sylvir and gilt.

† **A·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec.; cf. to *salvo*.] To greet with shouts of *Ave*; to hail, acclaim.

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 47 Wher's that Godhead With which the people Auee'd thee to heauen?

Aveer, variant of Aver *sb. Obs.* property.

Aveile, obs. form of Avail.

† **A·velinges,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. Avelonge, with termination assimilated to advs. in -lings.] In an oblong or oval shape.

1577 *Durham Wills* (1860) 14 Eache to have half a yarde of lyninge clothe cut avelinges, in the stede of huddes.

† **Ave·ll,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *āvell-ĕre*, f. *ā-* = *ab-* away, off + *vellĕre* to pull away, tear off.] To pull or tear away, pull up.

1530 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 357 [It] hath takyn suche rotys, that the same can (never) be auellyd. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 232 Avelling the.. membrane lining the chest.

Avellan (ăve·lăn, æ·vĕlăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also avell-, avelane. [ad. L. *Avellānus* of Avella or Abella, a town in Campania famous for its fruit-trees and nuts. Cf. Sp., It. *avellana* sb., OF. *avelin* adj., *avelaine* sb., mod.F. *aveline* sb.]

A. *adj.* Of Avella; filbert-, hazel-; cf. L. *Avellāna nux.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. viii, Adamas..passeþ neuer þe quantite of a note avelane [1535 walnut]. 1875 Blackmore *A. Lorraine* III. xxvii. 340 From the size of an avellan-nut to that of a small castane.

B. *sb.* A filbert- or hazel-nut. (See also quot. 1610.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvii. (1495) 285 Grete nottes & Auellanes. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 484 Auellane, which we call the ashes of nut-shells burnt.

b. *attrib.* in *Her.*, as applied to a kind of cross.

1611 Gwillim *Heraldrie* III. i. 190 A Crosse Auellane. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Avelane*.. the Form of a Cross, which resembles four Filberts in their Husks or Cases, joined together at the great End.

† **A·velonge, awe-, awey-,** *a. Obs.* [? a. Icel. *aflangr* (cf. Da. *aflang*, Sw. *aflång*), itself a late adaptation of L. *oblongus* Oblong.] Oblong or oval; drawn out of the square.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17 Auelonge (*v. r.* awelonge, 1499 aweylonge), *oblongus*. *Ibid.* 517 Warpyn, or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle, *oblongo*. ? *a* 1500 *Harl. MS.* No. 1002, 119 *Oblongo*, to make auelonge. 1828 Carr *Craven Dial.* I. 14 *Avelang*, elliptical, oval.

Ave Maria (see below). [L. and It.], and

Ave Mary (ē·vi¸mē·ri). [See Ave.] The *Hail Mary!* the angelic salutation to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 28), combined with that of Elizabeth (*v.* 42), used as a devotional recitation, with the addition (in more recent times) of a prayer to the Virgin, as Mother of God; so named from its first two words.

The words are: 'Ave [Maria] gratia plena, Dominus tecum; benedicta tu in mulieribus; et benedictus fructus ventris tui [Jesus; Amen]. Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus nunc et in hora mortis nostræ.' (The words *Jesus, Amen*, were added by Pope Urban IV, 1261–66. They are now omitted, since the addition of the prayer first sanctioned by Pius V, 1568.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 46 Þritti Pater nostres, & aue Maria efter euerich Pater noster. *c* 1365 Chaucer *A B C* N., An Avemary or twey. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catechism* (1884) 273 The Salutatioun of the Angel Gabriel, callit the *Ave Maria*: 'Hail Marie ful of grace, our lord is with the, blissit art thow amang wemen, and blissit is the fruit of thi wambe.' 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 162 Numb'ring our Aue-Maries with our Beads. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 180/1 To say so many paternosters, avemarias, creeds. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 414 Mumbling over Paternosters and Ave Mary's. 1876 S. Curtis in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 52 Death gives him time only to recite an Avemaria and a Paternoster.

b. = Ave *sb.* 2 a, 3 a.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 6 The devotion advised is the Ave Marie, and the Bell which rings to it hath also that name. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 166/1 Ave Maria is in Italy..about half an hour after sunset..In many churches ..the bells are also rung at the first dawn of day, and this is called in Italy the morning Ave Maria.

(Of the Latin the usual Eng. pronunciation is ē·vi,-mărə·ĭă, but ā·ve,mărī·ă after Italian, or 'restored Latin,' is common; some poets have mā·ri,ă after L. precedents.

Avenaceous (ævĭnē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *avēnāce-us*, f. *avēna* oats: see -aceous.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, oats; in *Bot.* belonging to the *Avenæ* or Oat-grasses, including the cultivated oats.

1775 Ash, *Avenacious.* 1847 in Craig.

† **A·venage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *avenage*, f. *aveine*, *avoine*:—L. *avēna* oats; cf. med.L. *avēnāgium.*] A payment in oats made to a landlord or feudal superior.

1594 Norden *Spec. Brit.* Essex (1840) 9 Barstable..yeeldeth greate store of ottes..whence her Ma^tie^ hath greate store of prouision of auenage. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 182 Avenage, or an homage of oats, *Avenarium tributum.* 1742 Bailey, *Avenage*, Oats paid to a Landlord instead of other Duties.

† **A·venant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 auavenant, -aunt(e, 4 auinant. *North.* 4–5 avenand, -aund, -ond(e, awenand, (auonand). [a. OF. *avenant*, pr. pple. of *avenir* to arrive, happen, succeed, to suit, befit, become:—L. *advenīre*, f. *ad-* to + *venīre* to come.]

A. *adj.*

1. Convenient, suitable, agreeable.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6333 They no haveth camayle, no olifaunt, No kow, no hors avenaunt. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 41 Tharfor me thynk maist awenand To withdraw ws. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2627 Aketouns avenaunt for Arthur hym selfene.

b. with *inf.* Fit, able *to*. Cf. OF. *avenant à.*

c 1400 *Octouian* 923 No dosyper nas so avenaunt To stonde hys strok.

2. Handsome, comely, graceful; pleasant.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5020 Þair bodys sal be semely ..With avenand lymes. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1309 'Syre duke avenaunt I pray the hold couvenaunt.' 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 45 A lytil man is ofte wel made and auenaunt.

B. *sb.* That which suits one; convenience, purpose. *At* or *to one's avenant:* at one's convenience or pleasure, as suits one.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3174 He said, That war noght mine avenant. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 370 One the morow sire Degrevvant Dyght him at is avennaunt.

† **A·venantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly[2].] Suitably, agreeably, pleasantly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3784 Armed at alle points and avenantli horsed. *Ibid.* 4884 Alphouns..auenauntli him grette.

† **Ave·nary, -ery.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *avenerie*, = OF. *avenière*:—L. **avēnāria*, f. *avēnārius*: see next.] The office of the avener.

1601 Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 56 And receve livery of hay, oates, and littere from the office of the avenery. 1627 R. Perrot *Jacobs Vowe* 48 Payable unto his Avenary. 1631 Powell *Tom All Trades* 168 The Master of the Horse preferrs to the Avenanarie [*sic*] and other Clarkeships offices.

Avence, obs. form of Avens.

† **Ave·ner.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 aueyner, 5–8 avener, 7 avenor, -our, -ar, (9 aveynor). [a. OF. *avenier*, *avener*, oat-merchant:—L. adj. *avēnārius* pertaining to oats.] A chief officer of the stable, who had charge of the provender for the horses.

[1282 *Petit. in Tower Lond.*, Sive Accipitrariorum, sive falconariorum, sive Avenariorum.] *a* 1400 in Wright *Voc.* 176 *Abatis*, avener. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 Þe Aueyner schalle ordeyn prouande.. For þo lordys horsis. 1576 *Exp.* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 51 The Avener, equiries and all others of the stable. 1671 F. Philipps *Reg. Necess.* 223 The Equirries and Avenors. 1727 *Hist. Reg., Chron. Diary* 26 Appointed Avener and Clerk Martial to the King. 1861 *Eng. Home* 80 He gave to the aveynor the coarse lentil bread baked for that purpose.

Aveng, pa. t. of Afong *v. Obs.* to take.

Avenge (ăve·ndʒ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 auenge, (4 awenge), 5 avenie (=*je*), 5–6 aduenge, 5– avenge. [a. OF. *avengier* (3rd s. pr. *avenge*), f. *a* to + *vengier*:—L. *vindicāre* to claim as one's own, avenge: see Vindicate. The pref. *a-* was often in the 15–16th c. expanded to *ad-*, after assumed Latin analogies; cf. *advertise, advance, advowson.*]

1. To take vengeance, inflict retributive punishment, exact satisfaction, or retaliate, on behalf of (an injured person, violated right, etc.); to vindicate. Const. *on, upon, of* (arch.), *against* (arch. or obs.), (*over* obs.) the offender; *of, against* the offence (*arch.*). a. *trans.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 382 Now kynde me auenge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X. 155 He wolde his felowe a-venge yef he in eny wyse cowde. 1526 Tindale *Luke* XVIII. 3 Avenge [Wyclif, venge] me of myne adversary. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 94 Remember to auenge me on the French. 1655 Milton *Sonn.* XVIII, Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, Go, and avenge your fallen brethren. 1866 Neale *Seq. & Hymns* 74 Thou shalt avenge Thy right.

b. *refl.* (on one's own behalf.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1029 Auenge þe her-of eft sone. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 259 Brute Beasts .. they aduenge themselues. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 377 Edwy had the power to avenge himself upon Dunstan.

fig. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ix, He..avenged himself at these moments for his habitual silence before third persons.

c. *passively.* (Chiefly with reflexive sense.)

c 1375 WYCLIF *Antecrist* 126 Crist was suffryng & forȝaue, & þei wolen be awengid. c 1440 *Syr Gowghter* 448 On the he will avenied be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 418/2, I shal be aduengyd agenst the. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 84 When wilt thou be auenged of my aduersaries? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 143 Hee to be aveng'd .. Determin'd to advance into our room A Creature form'd of Earth.

d. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To take vengeance.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 23, I must ease me of myne enemies, and a venge [1611 auenge me] vpon them. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 18 Thou shalt not auenge [COVERDALE, thyself], nor beare any grudge against the children of thy people.

2. *trans.* To take vengeance, inflict retributive punishment, or retaliate on account of, or to exact satisfaction for (a wrong or injury, or the feelings of resentment caused by it). Const. as in 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 101 For be þis derkenesse ydo his deth worth avenged. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vij, For to auenge his grete yre. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 289/1 The which God shall aduenge full straitly ouer you. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* i. 4, I will auenge the blood of Iezreel vpon the house of Iehu. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 112 To avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1860 MASSEY *Hist. Eng.* III. xxix. 267 Private grudges were avenged.

†**3.** To take vengeance upon. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 206 Thy mercy in blessing and forgiuing thy people, and thy judgment in avenging thine enemies. 1666 [see AVENGING *vbl. sb.*]

¶ Neither in earlier, nor even in modern, usage is the restriction of *avenge* and its derivatives to the idea of just retribution, as distinguished from the malicious retaliation of *revenge*, absolutely observed, although it largely prevails.

Ave·nge, *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.] Execution of vengeance; retributive punishment, retaliation (either upon an offender, or on account of a wrong).

1568 Q. ELIZ. in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 12 Fearing his avenge when he shall come to age. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 668 That for Gods glory in the avenge of Idolatry..there should be no rain for a time. 1880 *Lit. World* 31 Dec. 453/1 A Spanish avenge for the death of Mary Queen of Scots.

Avengeance (ăve·ndʒĕns). ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. after *vengeance*.] Avenging; vengeance.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxi. 1 The daye of y^e^ avengeaunce of oure God. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. (1726) 49 This neglected, fear Signal Avengeance.

Avenged (ăve·ndʒd, -ʒĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AVENGE *v.* + -ED.] (One) on whose behalf vengeance is taken.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 7 Bring the avengèd's son anear.

Avengeful (ăve·ndʒful), *a.* [f. AVENGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of vengeance, vengeance-taking.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 8 Ioues auengefull wrath. 1649 tr. *Alcoran* 73 God will be avenged on him, he is omnipotent, and avengfull. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* I. 95 Fearing his avengeful rod. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* I. 19 His avengeful queen cast the mother .. into the river.

Avengement (ăve·ndʒmĕnt). Also 5–7 au-, 6 adv-. [a. OF. *avengement*, f. *avengier*: see AVENGE *v.* and -MENT.] Infliction of retributive punishment, exaction of satisfaction, vengeance.

1494 FABYAN cl. (R.) In auengement of his sayd lordes deth. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1848) 64 Drawn to .. avengement, wrath, or such other vices. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1851) 167 Thir full avengement upon Ecfrid. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 212 He .. enjoyed the most grateful avengement of corrupted nuptials. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 319 The Lord, in all his avengements, hath .. an eye to .. the reformation of the wicked.

Avenger (ăve·ndʒəɹ). [f. AVENGE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. He who avenges (the injured or the injury).

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xli. 14 The holyone of Israel thine avenger [WYCLIF, aȝeen biere]. — *Josh.* xx. 5 Yf the auenger of bloude [WYCLIF, blood wreker, venger] folowe vpon him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xi. 265 The avenger of so many treasons. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. 130 Time, the avenger, unto thee I lift My hands and eyes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1 (1882) 2 Every freeman was his own avenger.

†**2.** He who takes vengeance on, or punishes (the offender). Cf. AVENGE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* viii. 3 That thou destrie the enemy and avengere [1382 veniere]. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 878 And they be called Auengers in that they persecute the friends of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 241 Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n By his Avenger.

Avengeress (ăve·ndʒĕrĕs). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female avenger.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 20 That cruell queene avengeresse. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 123 The guilty doth th' avengeress..Tisiphone, Torment in mockery.

Avenging (ăve·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AVENGE *v.*] The action of the vb. AVENGE; avengement.

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* 166 The auengeyng of his displeasure. 1666 BP. NORWICH *Serm.* 7 Nov. 27 Even in the avenging of conquer'd Enemies Moderation is advantagious. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 700/1 The story of a villain, of his victims, and of their avenging.

Ave·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That avenges or has as its attribute to avenge.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 47 The bitter dint of his aueng-ing blade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 184 Whose just avenging ire Had driven out th' ungodly from his sight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 119 An avenging Deity. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 183 Wielding the avenging thunder.

Ave·ngingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an avenging manner, with vengeance, vengefully.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. VI. vii. 71 The same day that he so avengingly visited Sir Amias. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 305 Avengingly out from the cloud Come the levin, the bolt, and the ball!

Aveniform (ăvī·nifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *avēna* oats + -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of oats, oat-like. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Avenin (ăvī·nin). [f. as prec. + -IN.] The nitrogenous principle of the oat.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 476 Avenin .. [is] probably identical with legumin.

†**Ave·nom,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *avenime-r* = *envenimer*: see A- *pref.* 10, and cf. ANVENOM.] To poison.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 98 His armes alle a-venimed beth.

Avenor, corrupt form of AVENER.

Avenous (ăvī·nəs), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14 + L. *vēn-a* vein + -OUS. *Avenious* (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1853) is a bad form.] Without veins, veinless.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Avens (æ·vĕnz). *Herb.* Forms: 3–5 avence, 5 avance, avans, 6 avaunce, 6–7 auens, 6– avens. [a. OF. *avence*; in med.L. *avencia, -ancia, -antia*; origin unknown.] Popular name of two species of the genus *Geum* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), the Wood Avens or Herb Bennet (*G. urbanum*), formerly used medicinally and to give a clove-like flavour to ale, and Water Avens (*G. rivale*); also applied to the subalpine Mountain Avens (*Dryas octopetala*).

c 1250 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 555 *Avencia*, avence, harefot. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Rede nettel crop and avans also. a 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak avaunce, matfelon, yarow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 133 The leaues of Sanamunda, Auens, or Herbe Bennet, are rough. 1616 SURFLET *Countr. Farm* 182 Costmarie and Auens .. haue the taste of Pepper and Cloues. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 176 The avens—fairest and most modest of all the water-side nymphs..with a soft blush upon her tawny cheek. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 190 The pale mountain avens with its sunny heart.

†**Ave·nt,** *v. Obs.* [a. AF. *avente-r* (= OF. *esventer*, mod.F. *éventer*):—Romanic **exventare*, f. L. *ex* out + *ventus* wind.]

1. *trans.* To air, to refresh with cool air, *esp.* by opening the front of the helmet so as to admit it; *hence,* to open (the helmet) for this purpose.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 305 That of his basnet than had tane To awent hym [*v.r.* tak the air] for he wes hate. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 7090 He voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1941 As he schulde hys helme avente, A quarell smote hym. c 1450 *Merlin* XX. 335 Thei were well refresshed and a-vented.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To come out or escape into the open air; *fig.* to escape from confinement. Hence **Aventing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* (Sel. Wks. 1869) I. 219 Whanne þei ben aventid..Goddis lawe lymyteþ how þes wyndis shulen passe awei. c 1380 — *De Pseudo-Freres* Wks. (1880) 319 It were good to many men þat ben closid in þise ordris þat þei disporteden hem in þe world. for siche auentyng many times fordoiþ enuye, ire & lust.

Aventail, -ayle (æ·vĕntēil). Forms: 4–9 aventail(e, -ayle, 4–5 aventaille, -ale, avantaille, adventayle. [a. AF. **aventail* = OF. *esventail* air-hole, f. *esventer* (see prec.); the Lat. type is **exventaculum* (cf. *prōpugnāculum*). For the form in *adv-*, see AD- *pref.* 2.]

The movable front or mouthpiece of a helmet, which may be raised to admit fresh air.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 608 Wyth a lyȝtli vrysoun ouer þe auentayle. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1558 As he drough a kynge by th' avantaille. a 1400 *Octouian* 1153 Hys adventayle he gan unlace. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1618 Pysane, aventayle, and gorgere. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. iii, And lifted his barred aventayle. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 171 With pierced aventails for the eyes and mouth.

Aventine (æ·vĕntəin). [ad. L. *Aventīnus* (sc. *mons*) one of the seven hills of Rome.] *fig.* A secure position, a 'strong tower.' (*Obs.*)

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. (in Webster) Into the castle's tower, The only Aventine that now is left him. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i, I expect No favour from him. My strong Aventine is That great Domitian.

†**Ave·ntre,** *v. Obs.* [Of doubtful formation and meaning. (The form suggests F. *à* to + *ventre* belly.)] (See quot.)

1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) IV. xviii, He dressed his shelde, and they auentred their speres. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 28 Her mortal speare She mightily aventred towards one, And downe him smot. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 11 And eft aventring his steele-headed launce Against her rode.

†**Ave·nture.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *aventure* (see ADVENTURE *sb.*), used spec. in Eng. law-books of death by accident pure and simple, as distinguished from *mesaventure*, in which some amount of negligence is implied.] (See quot.)

[1292 BRITTON I. viii.] 1672 MANLEY *Interpr.*, *Aventure* ..is a Mischance, causing the death of a Man, without Felony; as when he is suddenly drowned or burnt, falling into the Water or Fire. 1809 [So in TOMLINS *Law Dict.*]

Aventure, obs. form of ADVENTURE *sb.* and *v.*

Aventurine, -in (ăve·ntiŭrin). Also avant-. [a. F. *aventurine*, ad. It. *avventurino*, f. *avventura* chance; so called from its accidental discovery.]

1. A brownish-coloured glass interspersed with small gold-coloured spangles, manufactured first at Murano, near Venice. Also called *Artificial aventurine, Aventurine glass, Gold flux.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 461 With an effect resembling aventurine. 1883 W. WILLIAMS in *Gentl. Mag.* July 94 Aventurine..is a kind of glass of a pale brownish colour, brown pink I should call it. Bedded and suspended in this are innumerable brilliant gold-like spangles.

2. *transf.* A variety of quartz, spangled with yellow scales of mica, resembling the preceding in appearance.

1858 TENNANT *Catal. Brit. Foss.* 77 Earthy Minerals—Rock Crystal, Amethyst, Cairngorm, Avanturine. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 63 The true Aventurine, or Goldie-stone..takes a high polish. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 476 Aventurin or Avanturin.

3. The colour or appearance of aventurine.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. vii, The wax is coloured .. for aventurine or gold-colour with orpiment.

4. *attrib.* **Aventurine glass** (see 1); **aventurine glaze,** a glaze for porcelain which produces a similar gold-spangled brown colour; **aventurine felspar or sunstone,** a mixture of oligoclase and orthoclase spangled with yellowish or reddish crystals; **aventurine quartz** (see 2).

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 277 Aventurine glass owes its golden iridescence to a crystalline separation of metallic copper from the mass coloured brown by the peroxide of iron. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 269 Aventurine Feldspar..contains little spangles or points, which reflect a brilliant light.

Avenue (æ·vĭniu), *sb.* Also 7 advenue, avenew(e, avennue. [a. F. *avenue* sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *avenir*:—L. *advenīre*, f. *ad* to + *venīre* to come (after which spelt *advenue* by some in 16–17th c.). Occas., in 18th c., accented *ave·nue*.]

†**1.** The action of coming to; approach. *Obs.*

1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Policie* 23 The first heate you raise by your avenues and addresses will coole.

2. *gen.* A way of access or approach; a passage or path of entrance or exit. (Formerly a regular military term.) Now chiefly *fig.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. l. 917 Hermeum, where is the advenue [*transitus*] out of Bœotia into the Iland of Eubœa. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 26 Col. Legge .. with the reere guarded the towne and avenews. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1500 With holy water, like a sluice To overflow all avenues. 1800 STUART in *Wellesley Disp.* (1877) 577 It becomes incumbent on us to watch .. this avenue to India.

fig. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 160, I have prevented thee (ô Fortune) I have stopped up all thy avenewes. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 8 To whom we dare not think the advenue's of eternal blessednesse precluded. c 1742 C. WESLEY in Southey *Wesley* (1846) I. xiii. 370 *note*, Guard each avenue to thy flutt'ring heart, And act the sister's and the Christian's part. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9. 697 To Scotland the Union opened up new avenues of wealth.

3. The chief approach to a country-house, usually bordered by trees; *hence,* any broad roadway bordered or marked by trees or other objects at regular intervals. Sometimes used of the trees alone, with tacit disregard of the road they overshadow.

(The current literal sense, app. introduced by Evelyn.)

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Aug., The avenue was vngraceful. 1664 — *Sylva* Advt., That this may yet be no prejudice to the meaner capacities let them read for *avenue*, the principal walk to the front of the house, or seat. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321 *Avenues*, Ways or Passages, or Rows or Walks of Trees. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, Drawn by the Appearance of your handsome House .. and walking up the Avenue. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 111 Arthur Donnithorne passed under an avenue of limes and beeches. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 74 The avenue of sphinxes leading to the huge gateway.

4. A fine wide street. (Used *esp.* in U. S.)

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 209 They hardly look like streets at all, but, nevertheless have names printed on the corners, just as if they were stately avenues. *Mod.* Northumberland Avenue leading to the Thames Embankment.

5. The ambulacrum or double row of pores for the protrusion of the tube-feet in sea-urchins.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfish* 152 There are five pairs of avenues; they run from mouth to anus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 141 Along the medial line of each radial avenue.

A·venue, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To make into an avenue; to form avenues in; to line.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 224 The too-fragrant exotics which avenue its lengths.

†**A·veny.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of AVANIA; cf. F. *avanie*.

1676 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 161 Afrayd least an aveny (fine) should have been layd on them. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 298 One runs the risque of having the Barque burned, and an Aveny set upon you besides. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 177 The Turks .. lay greater avenies [*printed* avenue's] on that trade than ever.

Aver (ēi·vəɹ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 4 aueyr, auere, haver, 4–5 auer, 5 aveer, hawere. *Pl.* 5 auers, averys. β. 5 auoyre, havoire, auoir, hauoyr, havyoure, havur, 5–6 hauour, hauoir, 6 hauor, avyoure. In sense 3 in *Sc.* 6 avir, 6–aver, 8– aiver. [a. OF. *aveir, aver*, mod.F. *avoir*, possession, property, stuff, 'stock,' cattle, domestic

animals, beasts of burden; lit. 'having,' subst. use of *aveir, avoir* :—L. *habēre* to have. So It. *avere* 'substance, goods, stocke, chattle' (Florio); Sp. *averes, haveres*, pl., 'goods, wealth, substance'; whence med.L. *aver, avere, averium, averum*, 'substance, goods,' and *avera, averia*, pl. (in Anglo-Lat.), 'beasts, cattle,' sing. *averum, -ium*, sometimes *averia*, 'beast,' *averius, affrus, affer*, 'beast of burden, draught-horse.' Eng. had only the Norman form *aveyr, aver*, bef. 1400; the 15th c. introduced *avoir* from literary French, from Caxton onward *havoir, havor*, HAVOUR (q.v.) in sense 1. The earlier *aver* was retained in north. dial. only in a special sense (3).]

1. a. *coll. sing.* Possession, property, estate, wealth; money.

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 124 In suilk felonie gadred grete auere. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Muchelle haver of worldely goodis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 32 þat men wende ich were, as in aueyr, riche. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XI. 167 Thei boughten londes and rentes .. with the auer that was departed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 279/2 Unryghtfull occupyenge of ony .. auer in this worlde, is called theeft. ?1558 *Sir Lambervell* 150 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 149, I am a knight without hawere.

β. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4723 Havoire withoute possessioun. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxiv. (Gibbs MS.) 53 All worldly ryches as in Aver [1530 *W. de Worde*, hauoyr]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XX. 357 All the grete auoir that thei hadde conquered. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, IV. § 1 Persones of noo substaunce ne havur. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1221/1 A manne of some hauor and substaunce. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXII. 900 Of any havoir, worth and worship.

b. *plural.* Possessions, goods, riches.

c 1440 *Partonope* 775 Gold and ryche averys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VI. 106 As sone as he hadde the grete auers.

2. *pl.* Farm-stock, cattle, domestic animals of any kind, beasts.

Common in Anglo-French and Anglo-Latin; though no vernacular instances have been found, the next sense must have arisen out of it.

[1292 BRITTON II. XXIII. § 6 Cum il deit aver pasture a totes maneres des avers, et ne ly soit mie suffert for qe a une manere de avers. (*i. e.* When he ought to have pasturage for all kinds of *avers* (beasts), and he is allowed to have it only for one manner of *avers*.) ?*a* 1300 *Reg. Majest.* IV. XXVII, Averia, id est, animalia muta (transl., *Avers*, that is, dumb-animals). *c* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 71 Si come jeo bayle a vn home mes brebits a compester sa terre, ou mes bœfs a arer la terre, et il occist mes auers. (*c* 1574 transl., If I lend to one my Sheepe to tathe his Land, or my Oxen to plow the Land, and he killeth my Cattell.)]

3. *sing.* A beast of burden, a draught ox or horse; hence, *spec.* a horse used for heavy work, a cart-horse; and in later usage, in *north. dial.*, an old or worthless horse.

[1285 *Stat. Westm.* 2 c. 18 Vicecomes liberet ei omnia catalla debitoris, exceptis bobus et affris carucæ. (1618 PULTON transl., All the Cattells of the debtor, sauing onely his Oxen and beasts of his Plough.) ?.. *Vitæ Abbat. S. Albani* 76 (Du C.) Centum equos, quorum alii erunt manni, alii vero runcini, alii summarii, alii veredarii, alii vero averii. (transl., A hundred horses, of which some shall be cobs .. some avers.)] *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 229 And cager aviris castis bayth coillis and creilis. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 269, I sall gar him draw like ane avir in ane cart. 1599 JAMES I *Basil. Doron* (1603) 62 A kindely auer will never become a good horse. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds., Average* .. deduced from the old word *Aver* [Averium] signifying a labouring beast. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Affri* (transl. Spelman), In Northumberland, to this day, they call a dull or slow Horse, a *False aver*, or *Afer*. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* (1867) 521/1 An auld jaded aver to ride upon.

Aver (ăvə·ɹ), *v.* Pples. **averred, averring.** Forms: 4–7 auer, 6–7 au- averre, 7–8 averr, 6– aver. [a. F. *avérer*, cogn. with Pr. *averar*, It. *avverare* :—late L. **advērāre* to make true, verify, prove to be true, f. *ad* to (factitive) + *vērus* true. Sense 2 was the earlier in Fr.]

†**1.** *trans.* To declare true, assert the truth of (a statement). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 We auer þis what iude seiþ of apostataes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. LXV. (1612) 280 Loue is a lordly Feast, he writes, and I the same auerre. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 106 That youths doe not maintaine fals opinions, howbeit averred by Aristotle or other profane authors.

†**2.** To prove true, confirm, verify. *Obs.*

1548 (ABP.) ABBOT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. XV. 122 This lying Jesuit can shew no letter .. to aver this his calumniation. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 60 That answer .. seemeth to aver the truth of that which I say. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 132 Onely so farre as shall be .. by the authority of good Histories to be auerred. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 52 If the Crime be averred, the Criminal will be so too.

3. *Law.* To prove or justify a plea; to offer to justify an exception pleaded; to make an averment. Const. as in 4.

1490 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, XX, The pleyntif .. may averre that the said recovere .. was had by covyne. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 180/2 The appellant was demanded whether he would auerre his demand or not; who when he had affirmed that he would, the partie defendant .. did answer as did the other, that he would auerre it by the swoord. 1676–7 MARVELL *Corr.* 286 Wks. 1875 II. 520 He cannot averre against the Record of his conviction. 1847 C. ADDISON *Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 19 No one can be permitted .. to aver or to prove anything in contradiction to what he has solemnly and deliberately avowed by deed.

4. To assert as a fact; to state positively, affirm.

a. *trans.* with simple obj.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 What sooth thee virgin auerreth, Shee frams in Poëtry. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 159, I shall only averr what myself have sometimes observed. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 46 What one author avers upon the subject, another denies.

b. with *complement* or *inf. phr.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* V. XI, The Latyn worde whyche that is referred Unto a thynge whych is substancyall, For a nowne substantyve is wel averred. 1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 52 How often doe the Phisitians lye, when they auer things good for sicknesses. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 384 Which being .. within the reach of my own Knowledge, I do averr to be a Calumny. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* IV. (1867) 100 Is a mystic prediction averred to be unfulfilled?

c. with *subord. cl.* Cf. quot. 1490 in 3.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 80 Both averre that the Elements in the Eucharist after consecration retaine .. the same nature and substance. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. IV, They all averr'd I had killed the Bird That brought the fog and mist. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXX, The shopman averring that it was a most uncommon fit.

d. *absol.* quasi-*intr.*

1599 GREENE *George a Gr.* (1861) 264 But, gentle King, for so you would aver, And Edwards betters, I salute you both. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. XIII. 145 On good authority as he avers.

5. To assert the existence or occurrence of. *arch.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. V. 203 Auerring notes Of Chamber-hanging, Pictures. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* Wks. 1738 I. 15 Æsop's Chronicles auer many stranger Accidents. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. IX. 278 Augustine both avers the custom and gives the reason. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* IX. 214 Hobbes .. strongly avers this prerogative of the Ruler.

Aver, obs. form of A-FIRE and EVER.

Aver-, in some compound terms pertaining to feudal usage, appears to be connected with AVERAGE *sb.*[1] Of these terms, we have only the explanations (usually inferences from the assumed derivation) offered by legal editors of 16th and 17th centuries, which are of very doubtful value :—

†**1. Aver-corn.** ? Corn paid as a feudal due or in lieu of service.

[1263 *Charter* in Thorn *Chron.* 1912/2 Quoddam servitium annuum quod *avercorn* vocatur, sub mensura minus certa.] 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Aver-corn*, is such Corn, as by Custom is brought by the Tenants Carts or Carriages to the Lords Granary or Barn. ?1695 KENNETT *Gloss.*, *Avercorn* a reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers.

†**2. Averland.** ? Land subject to 'average.'

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Averland*, Item Cellarius libere solebat capere omnia sterquilinia ad suum opus in omni vico, nisi ante ostia eorum qui habebant *Averland*. Mon. Angl. I. par. fol. 302. a. It seems to have been such Land as the Tenants did plow and manure, cum averiis suis, for the proper Use of a Monastery or Lord of the Soil: [*Chron. J. de Brakelonda* 75] Quod autem nunc vocatur *Averland*, fuit terra rusticorum, which was subject to Averages, or the Lord's Carriages.

†**3. Averpenny.** ? Money paid in lieu of 'average.' (Cf. AVERAGE[1] quot. 1206.)

1253–1378 *St. M. Magd. Coll. MS.* in *4th Rep. R. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 459/1 [Richard II. 1378, 12 May. Confirmation to the Knights Hospitallers of charters granted to the Templars by Henry III in 1224, and 1253; of which charters the latter .. exempts them from all taxes and tolls, including] wardepeny et averpeny et hundredepeny et borghelpeny et thethingepeny. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Term.* 26 *Averpeny*, that is to bee quite of diuers summes of money for the kinges auerages. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Averpeny* (quasi average-peny) is Money contributed towards the Kings Averages, or Money given to be freed thereof.

†**4. Aver-silver.** ? = Aver-penny. (Halliwell suggests: 'A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers* of the tenants of the soil.')

Average, *sb.*[1] *Old Law.* Forms: 5– average; *Sc.* 6 avarage, arage, arrage, aryage, 6-9 arriage. [In OF. *average* (Godef.) and med. (Anglo-) L. *averagium*, apparently the same as *avera* in Domesday Book, explained by Spelman as 'one day's work which the king's tenants gave to the sheriff.' In the vernacular form, only in Scotch, where also phonetically worn down to *arage* (cf. *laverok, lark, favorand, farrand*), and spelt *arriage* in association with *carriage*. Origin uncertain.

Early explanations evidently treated *avera* as latinized form of OF. *ovre, œvre* work. Sir J. Skene referred it to *aver* 'beast of burden,' and so explained the meaning; but his proposed explanation (since repeated in the Law Dicts.) is hardly supported by the early use of *averagium* and OF. *average*. Danish *hoveri* 'average, soccage-duty,' suggested by Wedgwood, is (with its Romance suffix) a more recent word than *averagium*, and not possibly its source. Mr. C. I. Elton, from the actual use of *avera*, is disposed to revert to the idea of referring it to OF. *ovre, œvre*, its form being perhaps affected by the use of *avere, aver*, for property and cattle. He compares *averagium* with F. *ouvrage*, and med.L. *operagium*.]

Some kind of service due by tenants to the feudal superior. Explained in the Law Dictionaries, since Sir J. Skene, as 'service done by the tenant with his beasts of burden' (see above). Known chiefly in the phrase 'arriage and carriage,' retained in Scotch leases till 20 Geo. II, but having in later times no definitely ascertained meaning.

[1085 *Domesday Bk.* I 9 b (Kent) In Berham hundredo .. de auera, id est servitium, LX solidi. — I 132 b (Herfordsh.) In seruitio regis inuenit unam aueram et inwardum, sed iniuste et per vim. 1206 *Fine Rolls of* 8 *John* (Elton *Tenures of Kent* 366) Ita ut xenia et aueragia et alia opera quæ fiebant de terris iisdem conuertentur in redditum denariorum ægros alentem. *Rental of Royal Manor of Wy* (Spelman 294) Quod unumquodque Averagium æstivale fieri debet inter Hokeday et gulam Augusti, et per diem sabbati. *Monast. Angl.* I. 302 (1655) Solebant etiam homines villæ ire apud Langinhet, et reportare Averagium de anguillis de Southraye. 1371 *Indenture betw. Earl Menteith & C'tess. Fife* (JAM.) Cum auaragiis et caragiis.] 1489 *Acts Jas. IV* (3 Feb.) vii, All landes, rentes, custumez, burrow malez, fermes, martes, mutoun, poultre, average, cariage, and vtheres dewiteis. 1534 *MS.* in *Regr. Off.* (JAM.) That he should pay a rent of 20*l.* usual mony of the realm; 4 dozen poultrie, with all aryage and carriage, and do service use and wont. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XV. 125, I am maid ane slaue of my body to ryn and rashe in arrage and carraige. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* (JAM.), *Arage* .. vtherwaies *Average*, signifies service quhilk the tennent aucht to his master, be horse, or carriage of horse. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 33 b. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 191 Clauses were formerly thrown into most tacks, obliging tenants to services indefinitely, under the name of arriage and carriage, or services use and wont. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* VIII, Regular payment of mail-duties, kain, arriage, carriage, etc. 1835 *Tomlins' Law Dict.*, *Arriage* and *carriage*, indefinite services prohibited by 20 Geo. II. c. 50 § 21, 22.

Average (æ·vĕrĕdʒ), *sb.*[2] Forms: (5 auerays) 7 auer- avaridge, 7 averige, 8 avirage, 5– average. [Appears first *c* 1500: the corresponding term in F. is *avarie*, Cotgr. 1611 *avaris* (?plural), Catalan *averia*, Sp. *averia* (also found as *haberia*), Pg. and It. *avaria*; also in Du. *avarij, haverij*, Ger. *hafarei, havarie*, Da. *havari*, all from the Romance langs. The earliest instances occur in connexion with the maritime trade of the Mediterranean; but the derivation is uncertain (see below). The Eng. *auerays* (plural) in Arnold's Chron. (if not a misprint) was probably meant for the F. word; the form *average* (also in Arnold's Chron.) is confined to English, and evidently formed on the model of *lodemanage* (pilotage), *primage*, etc.: see -AGE.]

I. Maritime use.

†**1.** *orig.* A duty, tax, or impost charged upon goods; a customs-duty, or the like. *Obs.*

(The original use of *avaria, averia, avarie* in the maritime codes, ordinances, and records of the Mediterranean.)

[*a* 1200 *Assises of Jerusalem* xlii (Pardessus I. 277), Et sachies que selui [aver] qui est gete ne doit estre conté fors tant com il cousta o toutes ses avaries (*transl.*) Know that that property which is thrown overboard shall be reckoned only at what it cost with all its charges: in Venetian version *dazii e spese*, i. e. duties and expenses). *c* 1250 *Consulado del Mar* lix. (1791) Lo nólit è les avaries (i. e. the freight and charges). 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 425 The Averia, or tax paid on account of convoys to guard the ships sailing to and from America.] 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 180 And ouer that alle maner of grauntis .. of youre custumes or subsidyes or auerage .. be voyd and in none effecte. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 146 The goods of Clergymen are discharged .. from Tolls and Customs of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage. 1760 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1797) III. 204 Ecclesiastical persons ought to be quit and discharged of tolls, customs, avirage, pontage, paviage, and the like.

2. Any charge or expense over and above the freight incurred in the shipment of goods, and payable by their owner. (In this sense it still occurs in *petty average*, and the now inoperative phrase, *average accustomed* in Bills of Lading: see quotations 1540 and 1865.)

1491 in Arnold *Chron.* 112 And ouer that to pai or doo pay all maner auerays as wel for Burdeux as for Thamys. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, XIV, Fraight in any shipp .. for euery tonne homewardes xiij*s.* iiij*d.*, and for primage and lodemanage of euery tonne vi*d.* stirling, with all auerages accustumed after thold use and custume of English Shippes. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Average*, is also a little Duty, which those Merchants, who send Goods in another Mans Ship, do pay to the Master of it, for his care over and above the Freight; for in Bills of Lading it is expressed—Paying so much Freight for the said Goods, with Primage and Average accustomed. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 253 Then he .. may receive the goods, paying the Shipper his Freight and Avaridge; but if there be extraordinary Avaridge, or if the goods be damaged, then the sum of the damage, and of the extraordinary Avaridge, must be deducted from the sums that D, E and G are to receive, they being as Bodomerers or Assurers. 1865 J. LEES *Laws Brit. Ship.* (ed. 9) 203 The term 'average' [in bills of lading] applies to certain small charges, called *petty* or *accustomed* averages, of which, generally, one-third falls to the ship, and two-thirds to the cargo. Both these indefinite terms .. are often adjusted at a precise sum for the voyage.

3. *spec.* The expense or loss to owners, arising from damage at sea to the ship or cargo.

[1556-84 See *Guidon de la Mer*, Pardessus V. 387. 1611 COTGR., *Avaris*, decay of wares, or merchandise; leckage of wines; also, the charges of the cariage, or measuring thereof.] 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 127 To defray the charges of averige; for it will not be alwaies faire weather. [1664 SPELMAN, *Averagium* .. à Gall. *avaris* .. est detrimentum, quod vehendis mercibus accidit; ut fluxio vini, frumenti corruptio, mercium in tempestatibus ejectio. Quibus addunt vecturæ sumptus, et necessariæ aliæ impensæ.] 1755 MAGENS *Insur.* I. 347 Suppose that of this Silver, during the Voyage ¼ had been diminished .. that is an Average or Loss, whatever it is called, of 25 per Cent. *Ibid.* II. 74 An Action for the Damage or Decay of any Ships or Goods, that are insured, generally called Average, must be brought within a Year and a half at

furthest, if such Average happened within the limits of Europe or Barbary. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. v. 234 The word 'Average,' as employed in this clause, means 'partial loss by sea damage.'

4. The incidence of any such charge, expense, or loss; *esp.* the equitable distribution of expense or loss, when of general incidence, among all the parties interested, in proportion to their several interests.

Particular Average is the incidence of the partial loss or damage of ship, cargo, or freight, through *unavoidable accident*, upon the individual owners (or insurers) of these respective interests.

General Average is apportionment of loss caused by *intentional* damage to ship (*e.g.* cutting away of masts or boats), or sacrifice of cargo and consequent loss of freight, or of expense incurred by putting into a port in distress, by acceptance of towage or other services, to secure the general safety of ship and cargo; in which case contribution is made by the owners (or insurers) of ship, cargo, and freight in proportion to the value of their respective interests.

(In connexion with Maritime Law and Marine Insurance this has come to be the prevailing sense of the word. Its first known occurrence is in the 14th c. Civil Statute of Cataro (Pardessus V. 97), where it is enacted that anything given as a present or 'Christmas-box' (*pro strena*), or paid in tribute (*pedocia*), with the consent of the majority, for the good of the vessel, shall be shared by way of average (*illud dividatur per avariam*). Cf. quot. 1603, 1727.)

1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 413 In their ships there is no Average. For when there happeneth any loss, or that any goods are thrown overboard, he standeth to the loss that oweth the goods without any more accounts, etc. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxxii, The Master, Owner, and Shipper, payinge the same [rate for repair of Dover Harbour], shall have allowance of the Marchants, according to the rate of the Goods in the same Shippe, Vessell, or Crayer, by way of Average. 1607 Cowell *Int.*, *Average* ..is also used for a certaine contribution that merchants and others doe every man proportionably make toward their losses, who have their goods cast into the sea for the safegard of the shippe, or of the goods and lives of them in the shippe in time of a tempest. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 136 In such a case, when goods by stormes are cast ouer-boord, it shal not be made good by contribution or aueridge, but by the Masters owne purse: For if hee overburthen the Ship above the true marke of lading, hee is to pay a fine. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3339/4 All Persons the Freighters of the Ship call'd the St. Jago Briganteen .. which was cast away .. upon the Coast of Portugal, are desired to go to the Jamaica Coffee-House..to sign an Instrument of a general Average, in order to receive their Dividend of the Goods saved. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 4872/3 The whole must come into a general Average, that every one concerned in the Loss may receive a due Proportion of what is saved. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Average* or *Averidge*, Such sum shall be divided among the several claimers by way of average, in proportion to their respective interests and demands. 1881 *Shipping Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/1 Defendants said that as by what had happened they had lost their freight, they were entitled to claim a contribution, by way of General Average, on account of the loss of freight.

b. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **average-adjuster, -stater**, one whose profession it is to adjust the claims and liabilities of all parties concerned in a case of General Average, and to make up an **average-statement** showing the same.

Average bond, a guarantee given to the master of the ship by the consignees of a cargo liable to General Average, by which they undertake that if he delivers the cargo, they will pay the general average contribution as soon as its amount is authoritatively determined.

1865 J. Lees *Laws Brit. Ship.* (ed. 9) 354 Or the documents and vouchers are placed in the hands of a professional average-adjuster to prepare an average statement. *Ibid.* 347 A general average loss is that which has been sustained by some part of the ship or cargo for the safety and preservation of the whole. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 2/8 Mr. ——— .. who was described as an 'average adjustor.'

II. Transferred use.

5. *transf.* The distribution of the aggregate inequalities (in quantity, quality, intensity, etc.) of a series of things among all the members of the series, so as to equalize them, and ascertain their common or mean quantity, etc., when so treated; the determination or statement of an arithmetical mean; a medial estimate. Now only in phrases *at an average, on an average.*

1735 Berkeley *Querist* (R.) Whether .. Birmingham alone doth not upon an average circulate every week .. the value of 50,000*l.* 1758 Dyche & Pardon, *Average*, the taking of several things together, and considering the profit of the one and the loss of the other, so as to make a mean or common price. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i. 3 Our wells, at an average, run to about sixty-three feet. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 121 Under such conditions and averages as it can. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 188 Earthquake-shocks occur, on an average, about three times a week.

6. The arithmetical mean so obtained; the medium amount, the generally prevailing, or ruling, quantity, rate, or degree; the 'common run.'

[Not in Chambers *Supp.* 1753. 1755 Johnson, *Average*, 4. A medium, a mean proportion. (No quot.)] 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (R.) Looking to the average of sensations .. the preponderancy is in favour of happiness. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 185 The month's average of wrecks has been as high as three a day. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 125 Where a mean is taken, without any need for arranging the several observations according to their approach to it, it has been called an average. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iii. 92 The hotel itself is .. very much above the average. 1874 Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. § 2. 15 To predict the future, not only in its averages or in the law of its evolution, but in its detail.

Hence **Averaga·rian** (*nonce-wd.*).

1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 219 The averagarians usually give the statistics of murders, suicides, and marriages, as proof of the periodic uniformity of events.

[Few words have received more etymological investigation: see Diez, Dozy, Littré, Wedgwood, E. Müller, Skeat, etc., and especially the fruitful researches of the late G. P. Marsh in the American edition of Wedgwood (New York 1861). The latter has conclusively shown that, as a maritime term, *avaria*, *averia*, was first used in the Mediterranean, and that its original meaning was *duty* charged upon goods. In connexion with this cf. also quotations from Muratori *Chron. Parmense* (in Du Cange s.v. *Averia*), e.g. *Conscenderint lembum Averiæ ad excipiendos prædictos galeones*, 'they went on board the *revenue* cutter to intercept the aforesaid galleons.' These results quite dispose of the two derivations suggested in Diez from Ger. *hafen* haven, and Arab. *ʿawâr* loss, damage, the latter being merely a mod. Arabic translation and adaptation of the western term in its latest sense. Mr. Marsh's connexion of the word with the Arabic or Turkish *avania*, *avaria*, is of great weight; but as said under Avania, that word is more probably adopted from the Franks. May not *averia* be a derivative of It. *avere*, OF. *aveir*, property, goods (see Aver *sb.*), in sense of 'charge on property or goods'? Compare such terms as *tonnage*, *poundage*, *pollage* (charge on *polls*). The chief difficulty lies in the early It. form *avaria*, not *averia*, and F. *avarie*: the Catalan has however been *averia* since 13th c.: see Marsh on Sp. and Catalan use of the word, and *Averia*, *Avaria* in Du Cange. It is to be noted that OF. *avarie* was used of other than maritime dues or charges; in a document dated Nicosia, 18 March 1468, in De Mas Latrie, *Histoire de Chypre* III. 276, the owner of a mill is bound 'de paier l'ensencive (=cens) de l'abaie de Bibi, et tout autre avarie que le dit moulin paie aujourdhui.' Cf. also certain uses of *avérage* in Godefroy.]

† Average, *sb.*3 *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 **averaige, averish**, 7–8 **average.** [Etymol. uncertain: see quot. 1674. No such sense of med.L. *averagium* or OF. *average*. Cf. Arrish.] (See quot.)

1537 *Reg. Leases Dean & Chapt. York* I. 74 The averaige of the said cloises. *c* 1615 *MS. Crt. Bk. Riccall Yorksh.*, No goodes or cattell to depasture in the towne feildes in averish tyme. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321 *Average*, the feeding or Pasturage for Cattle especially the Edish or Roughings. 1674 Ray *N. Countr. Wds.* 3 *Average*, the breaking of corn fields; Eddish, Roughings .. It may possibly come from *Haver* signifying Oates; or from *Averia*, beasts, being as much as feeding for cattal, pasturage. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorkshire* (1796) II. 151 Average, a provincial term for the eatage of arable land, after harvest.

Average (æ·vĕrėdʒ), *a.* [attrib. use of Average *sb.*2, in sense 5.]

1. Estimated by average; *i.e.* by equally distributing the aggregate inequalities of a series among all the individuals of which the series is composed.

1770 *Month. Rev.* 235 The average price of corn. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. v. 37 *note*, The average rent of the best arable land. 1797 Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xcv. (ed. 2) 327 The average summer heat of these countries. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 309 The average income of a temporal peer was estimated .. at about three thousand a year. 1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northmbld. & Durh.* 4 Average Weight.—The mean weight of a tub of coals at a colliery for any fortnight, upon which the hewers' and putters' wages are calculated .. usually obtained by weighing two tubs in each score.

2. Equal to what would be the result of taking an average; medium, ordinary; of the usual or prevalent standard.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 423 The manufacturer has to deal with the average poor, with the spendthrift and the sparethrift. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 629/2 Of corn..there is not an average crop. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 16 These districts by no means represent the average character of Greece. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 119 The honour and glory of the average man is, that he is capable of following that initiative. 1868 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 89 A modern drawing of average merit.

Average (æ·vĕrėdʒ), *v.* [f. Average *sb.*2 in sense 5; = 'calculate or estimate by average'; cf. *to proportion, square, cube, double*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To estimate, by dividing the aggregate of a series by the number of its units, (*at* so much); to take the average of; to form an opinion as to the prevailing standard of.

1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 382 His Sunday congregation was averaged at about six hundred persons. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* xxxii. § 6 By averaging the characters of those whom he personally knows, he can form a tolerably correct opinion of those whom he does not know. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Disc.* 444 Averaging the Battel dues paid by each at thirty shillings, there results, etc. 1881 M. Twain *Pr. & Paup.* xxii. 257 The blacksmith averaged the stalwart soldier with a glance, then went muttering away.

2. *ellipt.* for: To average itself at, or be averaged at; to amount to, or be, on an average.

1821 Byron *Juan* III. xv, They all had cuffs and collars And averaged each from ten to a hundred dollars. 1822 W. Spence *Pol. Econ.* Pref. 33 Fixing the annual sum to be paid by each parish at what it has averaged for the past five or ten years. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* i. 2 These visits averaged about one in the life-time of each laird. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 21 Wheat .. averaged in the middle of the fourteenth century tenpence the bushel. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 452 The sale of the book .. averaged a thousand copies a year.

3. *ellipt.* for: To do, gain, take (or almost any verb of which the meaning may be inferred from the context) on an average; to accomplish (in any kind of action) an average amount of (so much).

1822 De Quincey *Conf.* (1862) 200 So much this surgeon averaged upon each day for about twenty years. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/1 The hard-worked officers .. have been averaging eighteen hours' work per diem.

A·veragely, *adv.* [f. Average *a.* + -ly2.] According to the average; ordinarily; in accordance with the usual or prevalent standard.

1832 Chalmers *Pol. Econ.* iv. 112 The price, averagely speaking, is in the inverse proportion to the quantity. 1844 R. Chambers *Vest. Creat.* (1845) 344 No averagely constituted human being would. 1875 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 694 Averagely young and agreeable.

Averager (æ·vĕrėdʒəɹ). [f. Average *sb.*2 + -er1.] An average adjuster.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 4/6 An action brought by the executors .. of an averager.

Avercalye, var. Capercalye, Wood Grouse.

Aver-corn: see Aver-.

Averel, -il, -ylle, early forms of April.

† A·verene. *Obs. Sc.* Some kind of custom. Cf. Average *sb.*

1625–49 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 627 (Jam.) With powar to—vptak the tollis, customeis, pryngilt, averene, entreissilver, gadgeing silver.

Averice, -yce, obs. forms of Avarice.

† Ave·rify, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Verify.] To prove true, verify.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 132 Your said suppliaunt..wil doo it good and be then redy to auerify it.

Averin (ē·ɪ·vərĕn). *Sc.* Also **averan, -en, aiverin, avern.** [Etymol. unknown.] The cloudberry or knoutberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*).

1768 Ross *Helenore* 26 (Jam.) She..spies a spot of averens ere lang. *c* 1795 *Perths. Statist. Acc.* ix. 237 (Jam.) Picking up here and there a plant of the rubus chamaemorus (the averan or Highland oidh'rac). 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* July 109 Does the reader know the cranberry and the avern?

Averish *sb.*: see Average *sb.*3

A·verish, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec.] To consume the eddish, arrish, or average.

Mod. dial. of Burford, Hull, He is going to buy some of our pigs to averish (or haverish) the corn.

Averland: see Aver-.

Averment (ăvē·ɪmĕnt). Also 5–7 **averrement.** [a. F. *avere-, averrement*, f. *averer*: see Aver *v.* and -ment.]

1. The action of proving; establishment as true or genuine, by argument or evidence.

1429 Hen. VI in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 411 Not bound to eny maneres of acconte .. or to any Averrement as therefore. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 128 Which their adversaries producing in averment of their opinions, they were not able .. to reply to. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.) To avoid the oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon.

2. *Law.* Formal offer to prove or justify a plea; the proof or justification offered, verification.

1514–5 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, iv, All outlawries had contrary to this Acte be advoyded by averrement. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 359 Entrie plea .. must be offered to be proued true. By saying in the plea, *Et hoc patr' natus est verificare*, which we call an auerment. 1765 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. 156 If he happens to demur by averment, when he should have concluded to the contrary, judgment shall go against him. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Averment* is either general or particular; general, which concludes every plea, etc. containing matter affirmative, and ought to be with these words, *and this he is ready to verify*. Particular averment is when the life of the tenant for life, or of tenant in tail, etc. is averred.

3. The action of positively declaring as true; assertion, affirmation.

1633 Prynne *Histriom.* 489 (R.) Playes are the nourishers of delight: by the express averment of Mr. George Whetston. 1694 ? Sherlock *Provid. God* 83 The Faith of the Nation being engaged for the Truth of it, by the Envoys Averment thereof. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* 28 After an effort or two to support their consequence by noise and bold averment.

4. A positive statement, assertion, or declaration.

c 1629 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 592 Which averment of Sir John Elliots was attested by Sir Thomas Wentworth. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. viii. (1817) 155 Two out of the four Gospels contain averments .. which .. fix the time and situation of the authors. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* III. 105 The old averments, that the landlords will be ruined.

Avern (ăvə·ɪn). *poet.* [a. F. *Averne* 'the pit of hell' (Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *Avernus* (sc. *lacus*), = Gr. *ἄορνος* (*λίμνη*) the birdless (lake), f. *ἀ* priv. + *ὄρνις* bird.] *orig.* A lake in Campania, the poisonous effluvium from which was said to kill birds flying over it. *transf.* The infernal regions.

1599 Greene *Alphon.* (1861) 227 Pluto, king of dark Avern.

Avernal (ăvə·ɪnăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [a. F. *Averṇal* 'hellish' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *Avernālis*, f. *Avernus*: see prec. and -al1.] **A.** *adj.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, Avernus; infernal. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Avernus, a devil. **Ave·rnian** *a.* = prec. adj.

c 1578 Gascoigne *Devyll's Will*, The Courte Auernall. *Ibid.*, Pamachios..doth cause all his Auernals, forked tipes and annointed Gentlemen to come to the readynge of the Deuylls Testament and last Wyll. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 603/1 Avernal places, so termed, for that they are pernicious to Birds. 1853 F. Newman *Odes of Horace* 57 Through all the house Avernal waters sprinkling. 1864 Webster, *Avernian.*

Averous, variant of Avarous *a. Obs.*

†**Averoy·ne.** *Herb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. AF. *averoine* = OF. (13th c.) *avroigne*, Picard *avrogne*, mod.F. *aurone* :—L. *abrotonum*, a. Gr. *ἀβρότονον*.] Southernwood (*Artemisia abrotonum*).

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 350 Aueroyne he take w^{t} owte lettynge, Qweche is callyd sopernwoode also.

Averpenny : see AVER-.

Averrable (ăvē·răb'l), *a.* [f. AVER *v.* + -ABLE.] a. Capable of being verified or proved true (*obs.*). b. Capable of being averred, asserted, or declared.

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* vi, Fees to the clere yerely value of three thowsande pownde averrable..by Bookes of Subsidies. 1588 J. HARVEY *Probl. Proph.* 125 In case we would entertaine .. the Glosse .. as averrable. 1846 SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd.* I. 497 Express trusts were..capable of being declared simply by word, or in legal language were averrable.

†**Ave·rral.** *Obs.* [f. AVER *v.* + AL^{2}.] Averment.

1611 COTGR., *Confirmation* .. an auouching or auerrall of a thing for truth.

Averred (ăvē·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. AVER *v.* + -ED.] a. Verified (*obs.*). b. Asserted, maintained.

1641 *Vind. Smectymn.* § 13. 161 The averred Episcopacy of Timothy and Titus. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 93 Well averred facts.

Averring (ăvē·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* Averment.

1528 PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ii. § 147 To take advantage of this deed by averring of the deliverie of the same.

Averroist (ævĕrō^{u}·ist). Also 8–9 **Averrh-**. [f. *Averroes* or *Averrhoes* (see below) + -IST.] One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers who appeared in Italy some time before the restoration of learning, and adopted the leading tenets of Ibn Roshd or Averrhoes, an Arabian philosopher born at Cordova, viz. that the soul is mortal, or (as others stated it) that the only immortal soul is a universal one, from which particular souls arise, and into which they return at death. Hence **Averro·ism, Averroi·stic** *a.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Averrhoists* .. yet protested to submit to the christian theology .. But the corpuscular philosophy now introduced into Italy, seems almost to have extinguished Averrhoism. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 6 The Averroistic notion of an universal human intelligence. 1877 E. THOMAS *Lange's Materialism* I. 179 Averroism prepared the way for the new Materialism.

†**Averru·ncal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *Averrunc-us* an averter (of evil), name of deity (cf. next) + -AL.] Averting evil.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 Averruncal, Prophylactic and Polycharactaristick Statues.

Averruncate (ævĕrv·ŋkeĭt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *āverruncāt-* ppl. stem of *āverruncāre* to ward off, avert, remove (evils, ill-luck, etc.), f. *ā, ab* off + *verruncāre* to turn. Erroneously explained in 17th c. from *ab* off + *ēruncāre* to weed out, whence sense 2. This mistake began in mod. L. or Fr.: Cotgrave (1611) has '*averronquer*, to purge, or weed; to turne, put, or take away euill; to divert mischiefes; also to appease'; where the perverted sense is put first. Bailey (1731) essayed to accommodate the spelling to the new sense, by entering the fictitious variant *aberuncate*, adopted from him by Johnson, and later dictionaries. No such compound as *ab-ē-runcāre* is warranted by Latin analogies.]

1. *prop.* To avert, ward off.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 758 Sure some Mischief will come of it, Unless by Providential Wit, Or Force, we averruncate it. [*ed.* 1694 has the erroneous Annotation: '*Averruncate*..though it appear ever so Learned..means nothing else but the Weeding of Corn.' (Cf. 1693, sense 2.)]

2. *improperly.* (See quotations.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Aueruncate*, to take away that which hurts, to weed. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 183 *Averruncate*; to weed .. to cut or take away that which hurteth; to weed ground, to prune or dress vines, etc. Hence to avert or take away; to appease or attone. 1731 BAILEY, *Aberuncated*, pulled up by the roots, weeded. 1755 JOHNSON, *Averruncate*, to root up; to tear up by the roots. *Aberuncate* [*averunco* Lat.], to pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. [Subseq. Dicts. have *Aberuncate* (or *Aberruncate*), and *Averruncate*.]

Averruncation (ævĕrvŋkē·ʃən). [a. Fr. *averroncation* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *āverruncāre*: see prec.]

1. *prop.* The warding off or averting (of evils).

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 401/2 From these are sent to men, dreams and presages of sickness, and of health ..to these pertain expiations and averruncations, and all Divinations. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* x. 52 Averruncation of Epidemical Diseases, by Telesmes.

2. *improperly.* (See quotations.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Averruncation*, a scraping or cutting off, as men do vines. 1731 BAILEY, *Averruncation*, a scraping, cutting off, a lopping off the superfluous branches of trees. 1755 JOHNSON, *Averruncation*, the act of rooting up any thing. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Conf.* (1862) 21 His decree of utter averruncation to the simple decoration overhead.

Averruncator (ævĕrvŋkē^{I}·tər). [n. of agent f. AVERRUNCATE in the improper sense 2.] An instrument for cutting off the branches of trees at a height above the head, consisting of a pair of pruning shears, or a knife-blade working within a hook, mounted on a pole and worked by a string or wire.

1842 n BRANDE. 1864 in WEBSTER (*Averruncator*, and *Aberuncator*). 1878 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 71 By means of an averruncator branches more than an inch in diameter and at the height of 12 or 15 feet from the ground may be cut off without using a ladder or steps.

†**Ave·rsable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *āversābilis* before which one is obliged to turn away, f. *āversāri*: see AVERSATE and -BLE.] Abominable.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 117 The most aversable ill in nature.

†**Ave·rsant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *āversāntem*, pr. pple. of *āversāri*.] Disinclined, averse.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 262 With such .. humidity that it makes the ventricle aversant to it.

†**A·versate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *āversāt-* ppl. stem of *āversāri* to turn oneself from, turn away, reject, freq. (deponent) of *āvertĕre* to AVERT.] To turn away from, regard with aversion, reject.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 371 Aversating their Meat-offerings, abhorring their Fasts.

Aversation (ævəɹsē^{I}·ʃən). *arch.* [ad. L. *āversātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āversāt-*: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of turning away; the turning of one's back in flight. *Obs.*

1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 213 Thrice have I compassed This great town .. with aversation That out of fate put off my steps. 1673 *Regul. Pract. Physick* 27 Allowed Fees he may freely take, and that not with aversation or blushing.

†2. A moral turning away, estrangement. *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Serm.* I. ii. 25 An habituall aversation from God. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 460 Our natural corruption consisting in an aversation of our wills.

3. = AVERSION 4. (With same const.) *arch.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 142, I had an auersation to this voyage. 1625 BACON *Friendship, Essays* (Arb.) 163 Secret Hatred, and Auersation towards Society. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Regalia* (Arb.) 18 Her aversation to grant Tirone the least drop of her mercy. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1824) 278 To entertain aversation or dislike of Parliaments. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. Wks. (1851) 402 No great aversation from shedding blood. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 373 An aversation for that which he saith is evil. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Wars* II. xix. § 6 The aversation God had to the city. 1863 EMERSON in Thoreau *Excurs.* 13 His aversation from English and European manners.

4. = AVERSION 6.

1730 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. 111 As the Promises of God are to be the Object of my Hope, so are His Threatenings to be my Fear and Aversation.

Averse (ăvē·ɹs), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 avers. [ad. L. *āversus*, pa. pple. of *āvertĕre* to AVERT. Cf. OF. *avers*, in which L. *āversus* and *adversus* seem to have combined.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Turned away, averted; turned in the backward or reverse direction. *Obs.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 90 Two faces averse, and conjoined Janus-like. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) III. 274 The tracks averse a lying notice gave. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 109 With looks averse and Eyes that froze me.

†b. quasi-*adv.* = AVERSELY 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 440 The hair [of the Oryx] groweth averse .. forward toward his head. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1660) 161 If the Horse be not mounted, he fights averse. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 238 That star, which views Now obvious, and now averse, the sun.

†2. Lying on the opposite side. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 67 On the Coast averse From entrance or cherubic watch .. Found unsuspected way.

†3. In the rear, behind. (So in L.) *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 The situation of the genitalls is averse.

4. Turned away in mind or feeling; actuated by repugnance; habitually opposed, disinclined.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* I. xxvi, And of a spirit averse, and overthwart. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1461 Some much averse I found and wondrous harsh. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 233 That Law .. which leads the Willing, and compels the Averse.

b. Const. *from, to.*

The use of the prep. *to*, rather than *from*, after *averse* and its derivatives, although condemned by Johnson as etymologically improper, is justified by the consideration that these words express a mental relation analogous to that indicated by *hostile, contrary, repugnant, hostility, opposition, dislike*, and naturally take the same construction. *Aversion* in the sense of an action, which would properly be followed by *from*, is now obsolete. Examination of many instances shows that *from* has been used by Donne, Speed, R. Burton, Milton, Bp. Mountagu, Sir T. Browne, Evelyn, Hale, Dryden, Pope, Johnson, Southey, Motley, Lowell, and J. R. Green; *to* by Heylin, Walton, Boyle, Locke, South, Addison, Steele, De Foe, D. North, Richardson, H. Walpole, Gibbon, Burke, Buckle, Mill; whilst Sir E. Sandys, Jer. Taylor, Barrow, Clarendon, Swift, Hume, Macaulay have used both. Shakspere does not use the word.

1611 BIBLE *Micah* ii. 8 As men auerse from warre. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* viii. (1702) 105 Make thee averse to God's teaching. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 75 Licentious tyrants .. equally averse from peace and from freedom. *a* 1771 GRAY *Poems* (1775) 7 What Cat's averse to fish? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 He had been averse to extreme courses. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 175 His impulses were generous, trustful, averse from cruelty.

c. with *inf.* Disinclined, unwilling, reluctant.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. viii. 198 We are not averse to acknowledge, that some may distill .. into the winde-pipe. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XII. 83 Averse at this time to declare herself openly. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* 8 Even the grass is, from idless, averse to wave.

†5. Of things: Of opposed nature, adverse. *Obs.*

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, Tell me rather That the earth moves; the sun and stars stand still; Or anything that is averse to nature. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 What Opinions and Doctrines are averse, and what conducing to Peace. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 217 Whatever prejudices ill education .. or other averse accidents may have produced.

†**B.** *sb.* The back, the hinder part (so L. *āversum*); the reverse of a coin. *Obs.*

1654 LESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 122 Before fortune had ever forsaken him, or shewed him her averse. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 58 A Coyn .. in the averse of which we read, etc.

†**Ave·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] To turn away.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 137 Man's liberty, or freewill, either to prosecute or averse.

†**Ave·rsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Turned away, averted; opposed, hostile.

1609 B. JONSON *Masques* (1692) 351 My Face avers'd. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXX. (1658) 325 Shadow .. must of necessity lie aversed from the illuminant. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. vii. 250 Obliging aversed Parties to a Truce.

Aversely (ăvē·ɹsli), *adv.* [f. AVERSE *a.* + -LY^{2}.]

1. In the reverse or opposite direction.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondib.* II. iv. lxii, Hubert his arm westward aversely stretched. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xii. (1865) 100 My face turned to the window aversely from the bed.

b. Backwardly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 It is emitted aversly or backward. *Ibid.* 261 *Clunatim*, or aversly. 1658—*Hydriot.* 34 They kindled the pyre aversly, or turning their face from it.

2. With aversion or dislike; repugnantly.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iii. Wks. (1851) 26 All the faculties .. appeare to be so ill and so aversly met. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Churches* x. 41 Aversly suspicious of National Churches.

Ave·rseness. Also 7 aversnes(s, aversenesse. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being averse; a mental attitude of opposition, disfavour, dislike, or repugnance; = AVERSION 4.

1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God & King* 11 With most .. obstinate auersenesse. 1654 COKAYNE *Dianea* IV. 316 His complaints against the aversenesses of heaven. 1689 LOCKE *Toleration* i. Wks. 1751 II. 250 Unreasonable averseness of mind.

b. Const. as in AVERSION 4 b, c.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlii. (1632) 146 His auersnes from so dangerous an ambition. 1622 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 71 Considering all the aversness unto it of the Infanta. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., The House .. showing all manner of averseness to give the king money. 1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* 152 Such an horror and averseness for the corruption of the Dead. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. VIII. 362 Caesar's averseness to restore him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. XX. 145, I am sorry for your averseness to this match. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 381 An invincible averseness against all supernatural interposition. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. iii. 327 It is not from any averseness to them [special verdicts] in juries.

Aversion (ăvē·ɹʃən). Also 7 avertion. [(? a. F. *aversion*, 16th c. in Littré) ad. L. *āversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āvers-*: see AVERSE and -ION.]

†1. The action of turning away oneself, one's eyes, etc.; *spec.* in *Rhet.* (as in L.) = APOSTROPHE^{1} 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 691 Which auersion or defection [of the Scots] was augmented vpon private quarrels. 1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 687 An Aversion or Apostrophe, wherein the speech is turned from the hearers to somthing els. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 167 Nor permits the aversion of the beholder's eye.

†2. The action of averting, warding off, or getting rid of. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 417 Whatever is Exitial to Men is so to trees; for the Avertion of which they had, of old, recourse to the Robigalia. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 504 The Humours .. are to be purged in the beginning, at which time aversion is the most desired.

†3. A moral turning of oneself away, estrangement (*from*). *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. v. 281 Which is an auersion from God of infinite maiestie. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 307 Sin .. is an Aversion from God.

4. An averted state of mind or feelings; a mental attitude of opposition or repugnance; a fixed, habitual dislike; an antipathy.

1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* iii. § 31. 55 Good and Evill are names given to things to signefie the inclination, or aversion of them by whom they were given. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 52. 332 There are among Brute Creatures many natural Aversions and Antipathies. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 204 Coldness and silence intimated too plainly the aversion of the inhabitants.

b. Const. (*towards, against*, obs.), *from, to* (*for*), *infin.* See AVERSE 3 b.

a 1626 BACON (J.) His aversion towards the house of York. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 16 Nature..has put into Man a desire of Happiness, and an aversion to Misery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538. ¶ 3 An unconquerable aversion which some stomachs have against a joint of meat. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 85 Having no aversion to go by different names, she was called Sapho. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 224 The king of France's present aversion from war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 34 One for whom William felt an intense personal aversion. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 96 Philip's aversion to pirates.

5. *transf.* of things.

?*c* 1800 tr. *Fourcroy* (Webster) Magnesia, notwithstanding this aversion to solution, forms a kind of paste with water.

6. An object of dislike or repugnance.

1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* II. i. 15 For, if anything be a Womans Aversion, 'tis Plain-dealing from another Woman. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. i. Wks. 1784 II. 385 Mrs. Susan Crossstitch, whom you know to be my utter aversion. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xciv, A drowsy frowsy poem call'd 'The Excursion,' Writ in a manner which is my aversion.

†**Aversive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *āvers-us* AVERSE + -IVE, as if ad. L. **āversīvus*.] Characterized by aversion; of opposed tendency.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* VII. lxxviii, They could not fashion otherwise Those strong-bent humors, which aversive grew..

† **Aversively,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -LY^2.] With aversion; in a backward direction.

1624 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 398 The tracks of oxen.. aversively Converted towards the Pierian hills.

Avert (ăvə·ɹt), *v.*; also 6 advert. [a. OF. *avert-ir* :—late L. *āvertĕre*, for cl. L. *āvertĕre* to turn away or aside, f. *ā-* = *ab-* from + *vertĕre* to turn. OF. *avertir* represented both L. *āvertĕre* and *advertĕre*, whence *avert* in ME. also = ADVERT, which see for the eventual differentiation of the forms and senses.]

1. *trans.* To turn away: † a. a thing. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 88 Mayde most mercyfulle.. A verte of[f] the anguysche that Adam began.

b. a person *from* a place, thing, or course of action; to draw away, withdraw. *arch.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 66 To averte and deflect him from this enterprise. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 122 The Priests avert them from so doing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 239 Mighty Cæsar, whose victorious Arms.. Avert unwarlike Indians from his Rome. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xv, How fatal it might be to avert her father from the cause while the trial was still pending.

† c. *fig.* To turn away in mind or inclination; to alienate, estrange. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 607/2 Saynte Peter was once from God auerted, and sinnefully turned away. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xii. § 6 For fear of averting them from the Christian faith. 1633 *Primer Virg. Mary* 258 Pilate .. said to them, you haue presented vnto me this man, as auerting the people. 1877 [see AVERTED].

† 2. *refl.* To turn oneself away. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 360/1 Hee that doth beleeue, and auerte hym selfe from hys sinnes.

3. *intr.* (by omission of refl. pron.) To turn away. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/1 Yf ye auert and torne fro me. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 754 To hate and avert from that which is evill. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XII, And from that hideous man Averting, to Ocellopan he turn'd.

4. *trans.* To turn away (the face, eyes, thoughts).

1578 *Ps.* li. in *Sc. Poems 16th c.* II. 115 Fra my sinnes advert thy face. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 214 Therefore beseech you T' auert your liking a more worthier way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 108 Till God at last.. withdraw His presence.. and avert His holy Eyes. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 195 The thoughts were thus intentionally averted from those ideas.

5. To turn away anything about to befall, *esp.* things threatened or feared; to prevent the incidence or occurrence of; to ward off.

1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. 17 And so auert our ire. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* III. 872 Avert it Heaven! nor let that plague be sent. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VI. 20 None interposed To avert his woeful doom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 201 Any expedient which might avert the danger.

† 6. To oppose; to view with aversion. *Obs.*

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. iv. 62 Our moderne astronomers, averting this Aristotelian opinion, have found, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 Averting the errors of Reason. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. § 9. 251 The nature of mankind doth certainly avert both killing and being kill'd.

¶ *catachr.* for EVERT and REVERT.

1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* (1822) 334 His hous and biggingis .. suld be avertit and cassin doun to the ground. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xxix, Landes.. shall.. be descendable, remaine, auert, come, and be inheritable.

Avertebrated (ăvə·ɹtĭbre·ĭtĕd), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + VERTEBRATED.] Invertebrate.

1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 974/2 Very few avertebrated animals are vermiparous.

Averted (ăvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AVERT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned away, turned aside.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 263 The Belt of the averted Antient. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 289 Impatience mark'd in his averted eyes.

2. Turned away in mind; unfavourable, unpropitious. *arch.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 99 The gods of Carthage now averted, carried him a diverse way. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 16 Appease Zeus and the averted Gods.

Ave·rtedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an averted manner or position; unfavourably.

1867 W. SMITH *Lat. Dict., Aversim*..avertedly, sideways. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xxviii. 312 Richard was silent; not avertedly; he was simply not outwardly responsive.

Averter (ăvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. AVERT *v.* + -ER^1.] He who or that which averts, or turns aside.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. iv, Averters and purgers ..to divert this rebellious humour and turn it another way. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* II. v. 248 The averters of evil.

Avertible (ăvə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* Also -able. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] That may be averted; preventable.

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 502 No ways avertible but by his Death. 1874 GREG *Rocks Ahead* Pref. 26 However avertable, they will not be averted. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. viii. 171 The evils thus superadded may in one sense be called 'avertible.'

Avertiment, obs. form of ADVERTISEMENT.

‖ **Avertin** (averteñ·, æ·vəɹtin). [Fr. (13th c. *avertin, auvertin*, 16th c. *advertin*), f. *avertir* to turn away, AVERT.] a. A vertiginous disease in sheep more usually called *tournis*. b. Mental disease which renders the patient obstinate and furious; crazy sullenness. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Averting (ăvə·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AVERT *v.* + -ING^1.] The action of turning away.

1628 BP. DAVENANT *Serm. Westm.* 5 *Apr.* 12 The remoouall of such heauie iudgements.. and the auerting of more heauie. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 A kind of averting of the eye.

Ave·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That turns away; causing aversion, repellent.

c 1811 FUSELI *Lect, Art* iv. (1848) 444 A figure as mannered in form and attitude as averting by stern severity.

Avertion, obs. form of AVERSION.

Avertress (ăvə·ɹtrés). [f. AVERTER + -ESS.] A female who averts.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 259 'Twas thine in youth to seek the tomb, Avertress of thy husband's doom!

† **Averty,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *averti* prudent, pa. pple. of *avertir* :—L. *advertĕre* to turn attention to, ADVERT.] Well-advised, prudent, cautious.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 260 A knyght fulle auerty gaf þam þis ansuere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 162 The kyng.. That wes ay wiss and a-verty.

† **A·very, -ey.** *Obs.* A corruption of AVENERY.

c 1480 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 Other provender in the averey. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 100 The accompts of the.. avener, being chief clerk of the avery. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), The king's Avery.

† **Avetro·l.** *Obs.* [Formation obscure: cf. OF. *awotron* 'enfant adulterin' (Godefroy), and *avoltre*:—L. *adulter-um* (see ADULTER).] A bastard.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2693 Whar artow, horesone! whar?..Thou avetrol, thou foule wreche. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1107 What than was he [the child] an auetrol?

† **Aveu·gle,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *aveugle-r*, f. *aveugle* :—pop. L. *aboculus* eyeless, blind, f. *ab* away, wanting + *oculus* eye (like *ā-mens* mindless).] To blind, hoodwink; (cf. *inveigle*).

1543 in *Calend. St. Papers* IX. 287 Whom they aveugled so with fayre words and sayings. 1547 SIR W. SHARINGTON in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxv. 132 So seduced and aveugled by the lord admiral.

† **Ave·x,** *v. Obs.* [f. VEX *v.* The nature of the *a-* prefix is uncertain.] To annoy, distress, VEX.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 375 My dowtefull beleve ryght Sore me avexit. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 95 So a vexid ther of that he was madde and owte of hys mynde.

Avey, -ment (*aney* in Shoreham): see AVAY.

† **Avey·n.** *Obs.* [a. F. *aveine* (mod. *avoine*):—L. *avēna*.] Oats.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 Aveyn for hors-mete.

Aveyner, -or, variants of AVENER, *Obs.*

Avian (ē·ɪ·vĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *avi-s* bird + -AN; cf. *apian*.] Of or pertaining to birds.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 Peculiarities which distinguish the Avian from the Reptilian organism. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 722 The avian system of architecture.

Aviarist (ē·ɪ·vĭărist). [f. next: see -IST.] The keeper of an aviary.

1883 W. GREENE *Parrots in Captiv.* Introd. 9 Where the aviarist lives in the country.

Aviary (ē·ɪ·vĭări). [ad. L. *aviārium*, f. *avi-s* bird: see -ARIUM.] A large cage, house, or inclosure, in which birds are kept.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. ii. 17 Our costlie and curious aviaries. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 263 Lincolnshire may be termed the aviary of England, for the wild fowl therein. 1713 *Guardian* No. 49 (1756) I. 215, I look on the beaus and ladies as so many paraquets in an aviary. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 310 The more than Italian luxury of Ham, with its busts, fountains, and aviaries.

b. *fig.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 9 What pity it is, that that Country.. should now become the Aviary of Errors to the whole world. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 46 The statute of libel is a vast aviary, which encages the awakening cock .. no less than the babbling magpie and ominous screech-owl.

Avicide (æ·vĭsəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *avi-s* bird + -CIDE.] The slaughter of birds, bird-shooting.

1834 L. HUNT in *Lond. Jrnl.* No. 22 A stout fellow, in a jacket and gaiters and the rest of the costume of avicide.

Avicular (ăvi·kĭŭlăɹ), *a. rare.* [f. L. *avicula*, dim. of *avis* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to small birds.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 631 The avicular millennium in the paradise of Walton Hill.

‖ **Avicularium** (ăvi·kĭŭlē·ɹĭŭm). *Zool.* Pl. -a. [mod.L., f. *avicula*: see prec. and -ARIUM.] Name given to small prehensile processes shaped like birds' heads with a movable mandible, which snap incessantly, found on the cells of many Polyzoa.

Avi·cula·rian *a.*, of or pertaining to avicularia.

1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 4 They have been commonly called 'Bird's-head processes,' *avicularia*. 1873 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (ed. 5) 194 The presence of the upper or fixed beak alone serves to determine its avicularian nature.

Aviculture (ē·ɪ·vikʊ·ltiŭɹ). [f. L. *avi-s* bird + *cultūra* tending.] Rearing of birds; bird-fancying.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 14 Oct. 5 The object of the display [a bird-show] was to encourage aviculture. 1883 in *Lond. Soc.* July.

Avid (æ·vid), *a.* [a. F. *avide*, ad. L. *avidus*, f. *avēre* to long for, crave.] Ardently desirous, extremely eager, greedy. Const. *of, for*, rarely *inf.*

1769 FR. BROOKE *Em. Montague* (1784) IV. ccvi. 118 The human heart is .. avid of pleasure and of gain. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. iii, The most avid desire of personal power. 1866 J. ROSE *Ovid's Met.* 183 Or dragon avid for his prey.

Avidious (ăvi·dĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *avid-us* or F. *avide*. As in some other obsolete words in *-idious* e. g. *splendidious*, the *-ious* is due to imitation of words in which it is etymological: see -IOUS.] = prec.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offyces* I. (1540) 12 The auydious desyres of honour. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 418 With all avidious greediness. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 658/3 A sharp, avidious, cunning-looking man.

Avi·diously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] = AVIDLY.

1546 LELAND *New Y. Gift* K iij b (T.) Avydyously we drynke the wynes of other landes. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* G viij b, Nothing is more avydyouslye to be desyred.

Avidity (ăvi·dĭti). Also 5 avidite. [a. F. *avidité* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *aviditātem*, n. of quality f. *avidus* AVID: see -ITY.]

1. Ardent desire, extreme eagerness, greediness.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 251 Deuocioun and avidite whiche men.. hadden into goostli techingis. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 The dog.. fell a gnawing of them with a strange avidity. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. iv, Philosophers have an avidity to know how we perceive objects. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 175 The mere avidity of gold. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. ii. 11 Magazines, which I used to read with avidity when a boy.

b. *transf.* of things.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 The avidity of that part dilateth it selfe, and receiveth a second burden. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 340 The avidity for oxygen manifested by sulphurous acid.

2. *elipt.* Greediness of gain, graspingness, avarice.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 44 He shewed no small rapacity or (to give it a milder term) avidity. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 737 Nature never offered to the avidity of mankind..such rich mines as those of Potosi. 1884 *United Presb. Mag.* Mar. 99 Raised at the same time the rents and the avidity of the landlords.

Avidly (æ·vidli), *adv.* [f. AVID + -LY^2.] Greedily, with intense eagerness.

1856 T. TROLLOPE *Girlh. Cath. de Medici* 71 The talk going on around her, which Catherine's sharp and active intellect was then avidly seizing. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* No. 255. 326/2 Premonitory symptoms of dissolution are avidly discounted by post-obit dealers.

† **Avidous** (æ·vidəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *avid-us* + -OUS. Cf. AVIDIOUS.] = AVID.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. 252 Mannes mynde is so auydous althoughe he haue eate ynoughe. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 795 Your avidous and covetous mindes.

† **Avi·dulous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *avidul-us*, dimin.] 'Somewhat greedy.' Bailey 1731.

† **A-vie',** *advb. phr. Obs.* Forms: 6 auy, avy, 7 a-vy, 6–7 auie, avie, a vie. [f. A *prep.*^{1} + VIE *sb.*] In rivalry or emulation.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 32 There as beastes to striue and drinke auy. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. iii, The accusers and witnesses had spoken a vie against her. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 10 That most eminent Oratour would often contend and strive avie with Roscius.

† **Aview',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 avew(e, 6 aview(e, aweue, 6 advewe, -view. [Cf. F. *aveuer, avuer*, to follow with the eye (a term of the chase), f. *à* to + *vue* view, sight, and see VIEW *sb.* and *v.* For the spelling *adv.*, see AD- *pref.* 2.] To view or inspect officially; to survey, reconnoitre; in Spenser simply = to view.

1494 FABYAN VII. 505 The sessynge whiche they had auewyd and sessed for ye xxx M. men. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xl. 55 They rode to aviewe ye englyssh hoost. 1530 PALSGR. 441/1 Who shal avewe [*Qui avisera a*] the partycion of these landes? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 20 All which when Artegall .. well advewed .. He could no longer beare.

Avifauna (ē·ɪ·vi,fɔ̄·nă), *sb.* [f. L. *avi-s* bird + FAUNA.] Collective term for the various kinds of birds found in any district or country; the 'Fauna' so far as concerns birds.

1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* Introd. 10 The Avi-fauna proper of the region is not rich. 1883 M. WATKINS in *Academy* 8 Sept. 164/1 The claims of all pretenders to join the British Avifauna are strictly examined.

Avigato, variant of AVOCADO.

Avignon Berry (ăvi·nyŏn). [So called from Avignon in France.] The fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, and kindred species, used for dyeing yellow, and for making the pigment *sapgreen*.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Avignon-Berry*, called also *French Berry*..is somewhat less than a pea; its colour is green approaching towards yellow.

† **Avi·le,** *v. Obs.*; also 4 avyle. [a. OF. *avile-r* (= mod. *avilir*), cogn. with Pr., Sp. *avilar*, It. *avvilire, -are* :—Romanic **advīlāre*, f. L. *ad* to + *vīlis* cheap, worthless, base.]

1. *trans.* To make vile, defile, dishonour, debase.

1297 R. GLOUC. 495 The bissopes .. amansede all the, That avilede holi chirche. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1151 He þe vesselles avyled þat vayled in þe temple. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams*, Pinch it into an epitome, you mangle the meaning and avile the eloquence.

2. To humble, degrade, abase.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) II. 65 Dauid was exceedingly auiled and cast downe in himselfe. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 304 To exalt the papacy .. and to avile the secular powers.

3. To hold cheap or in small esteem, to depreciate.

1610 B. JONSON *Masques* (1692) 356 Want makes us know the price of what we avile. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* XXV. 19 These cocks .. know not the price of that pearl, and do therefore avile it.

4. To speak contemptuously of; to vilify.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthr.* 13 So easy is it to avile and revile, so hard to convince. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* 1634 II. 435 To curse him, that is, either to reuile him or to auile him.

†**Avi·lement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ment; cf. OF. *avilement*, mod. *avilissement*.] A rendering, or treating as, vile.

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* 1634 II. 390 Thoughts .. such as tend to the auilement and abasement of our selues.

Avine (ē·vəin), *a.* [f. L. *av-is* bird + -ine; cf. *ovine*.] = Avian.

1881 G. Stables in *Boys' Own P.* 458 Avine architecture.

Avintaine: read *a* Vintaine, a score.

Avirage, obs. form of Average.

†**Avi·re,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *avire-r*, f. *à* to + *virer* to turn, to Veer.] To turn.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3164 Towarde Viterbe this valyant avires the reynes.

†**Aviroun,** *adv. Obs.* [prob. a. AF. **aviroun*, variant of OF. *environ* around: see Environ, and A- *pref.* 10.] Round about.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2672 Quykliche to Tebie toun: They wenten and segedyn aviroun. *c* 1320 *Syr Beves* 2533 In this contre aviroun A mette with a vile dragoun.

Avisage: see Avage.

Avis(e, etc., obs. form of Advice, Advise, etc.

†**Avi·sion.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 auisiun, awision, a visyon, 3–5 auysyon, -ion, 4–5 avision, 4–6 au- avisioun, 5 avysioun, auicion, -yon, aduision, -uysion, 6 -uysyon. [a. OF. *avision, -iun*, app. f. *à* to + *vision, -iun*, by form-association with *aviser, avisement*, etc. As in the other words of the *avise*-Advise group, the pref. *a-* was often written *ad-* in 15th c.]

1. A vision, dream.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4516 Pharaon .. commanded be-for him bring Clerc and knithe, erle and baron To sceu til his a-uisiun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr. T.* 294 A litil or he was mordred .. His mordre in his avysioun he say. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 48 She awoke of her traunce and auicion. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. i. 69 Beseiking this auisioun worth happy.

2. Warning or monition (given in a dream).

1297 R. Glouc. 255 Þe kyng þys auyson, þat þe angel hym seyde, Þe oþer tolde priuelyche. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cciv. [cc.] 627 Preace thou forthe and shewe them thine aduysyon, for thou shalte be herde.

Aviso (ăvəi·zo). Pl. -os (17th c. -o's). See also Adviso. [a. Sp. *aviso* advice, intelligence, also an advice-boat:—late L. *advīsum*: see Advice, which is the Eng. cognate. In 16th c. refashioned as Adviso, which is now obs.]

†1. Intelligence, information; a notification, dispatch, or formal advice. *Obs.*; = Advice 8.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 102 This vault shall furnish thee With more aviso's, then thy costly spyes. 1654 Lestrange *Chas. I*, 6 His first act .. was to dispatch Aviso's of his Father's decease to forein Princes.

2. An Advice-boat.

1714 *Let.* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 225 An Aviso or Pacquet-Boat. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Sept., The light frigates and a few avisos and gunboats.

Avisy, variant of Advisy.

†**Avi·taile.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. F. *avitailler*, f. *à* to + *vitaille* Victual.] Provisions, victuals.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 125 No avitaile had they for to dine.

Avital (ăvəi·tăl, æ·vităl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *avīt-us* of or pertaining to the *avus*, grandfather + -al[1]. More analogically formed than the two following words; cf. *marital, fraternal*.] Ancestral, ancient, of long standing.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. (1632) 509 To maintaine those Auitall Customes to the vttermost. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 22 The said Lawes and Avitall customes.

Avitic (ăvi·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] = prec.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 1/1 The old or 'avitic' Constitution.

†**Avi·tous,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec. 1731 in Bailey.

Avives (ăvəi·vz), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *avives* (also *vives*), a. Sp. *avivas, adivas*, ad. Arab. الذيبة *aḍ-ḍībah*, with same meaning, lit. *al-*, the, *ḍībah* she-wolf.] A swelling of the parotid glands in horses; the strangles; called also Vives.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 139 The horse hauing drunke much, or watered verie quickly after his heat ..'doth beget the Auiues. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horseman* 40 Auyues [*printed* Auynes]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Vives, Avives*, or *Fives*, all one Disease in a Horse, being certain flat Kernels, much like unto Bunches of Grapes growing in a Cluster. .They center from the Ears and creep downwards.

‖ **Avizandum, avis-** (ævizæ·ndŏm). *Sc. Law.* [gerund of med.L. *avizāre, avisāre*, to consider, Advise.] Consideration. *To take a case into* or *to avizandum*, is for a judge to take it for private consideration outside the court.

1861 Trayner *Lat. Phr.* in *Sc. Law* 33 A process is said to be at avizandum when the Judge after debate is considering it with a view to decision. 1884 *Law Rep., Appeal* IX. 307 After argument .. his Lordship made avizandum with the cause.

Avize, -ful, -ment, obs. forms of Advise, etc.

‖ **Avocado** (āvokā·do). Also 7 avogato, 8 avocato, 9 avigato. [Sp. *avocado* advocate, substituted by 'popular etymology' for the Aztec *ahuacatl* (Tylor), of which a nearer form in Sp. is *aguacate*; F. *aguacat* and *avocat*, in Eng. also *avigato* and, corruptly, *alligator* (pear).] The fruit of a West Indian tree (*Persea gratissima*); a large pear-shaped fruit, called also Alligator Pear.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 203 The Avogato Pear-tree is as big as most Pear-trees .. the Fruit as big as a large Lemon. 1763 Grainger *Sugar-cane* I. 422 And thou green avocato, charm of sense, Thy ripened marrow liberally bestow'st. (*Note.* The *avocato, avocado, avigato*, or as the English corruptly call it, *Alligator-pear.*) 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 Much esteemed in the West Indies under the name of the Avocado Pear. 1861 [see Alligator 3]. 1864 Webster, *Avigato.* 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xviii. (Rtlg.) 174 Abbogada pears (better known by the name of subaltern's butter).

†**Avo·cament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *āvocāment-um*, f. *āvocāre*: see Avocate.] A calling off, a distraction; = Avocation in proper sense.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 216 Those states seem .. best which have the fewest avocaments from Religion.

Avocat(e, obs. form of Advocate.

†**A·vocate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *āvocāt-* ppl. stem of *āvocāre* to call off or away, f. *ā, ab*, off + *vocāre* to call. In sense 2 f. F. *avoquer*, later *advoquer*, ad. L. *advocāre*: see Advoke, Advocate *v.*[1]]

1. To call away, withdraw, distract, divert (*from*).

1543 Becon *David's Harp* Wks. (1843) 266 Whereby they might be avocated and called away from sin. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* Ep. 14 Temporall meanes, & honour .. avocate and hinder them from preaching. 1752 Shenstone *Wks. & Lett.* III. 192, I have avocated my thoughts, and fixed them for a while upon common amusements.

2. To call to a higher tribunal; = Advocate *v.*[1] 2.

1649 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII*, 259 (T.) Seeing now all proceeding in England inhibited, the cause avocated to Rome, Campegius recalled. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* 120 Must avocate the business to be heard in the court of Rome.

†**A·vocating,** *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing[2].] Calling away, distracting.

1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) A ij, So farre forth, as .. avocating Imployments would permit. 1660 Boyle *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 27 Laborious and avocating Duties.

Avocation (ævokē·ʃən). [ad. L. *āvocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āvocāre*: see Avocate and -ation. In sense 5 f. Avocate *v.* 2, and = OF. *avocation*, ad. L. *advocātiōn-em*: see Advocation.]

I. (= L. *āvocātio.*)

1. The calling away or withdrawal (of a person) from an employment; diversion of the thoughts. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* 1634 II. 271 The many auocations and withdrawments from good which they are sure to meet with. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 363 Which could by no meanes make recompense for the least avocation of them from their Church imployment. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* VI. II, I could be larger, but for a sudden auocation to business. 1758 Gray in *Poems* (1775) 270 Try, by every method of avocation and amusement, whether you cannot .. get the better of that dejection.

2. The condition of being called away, or having one's attention diverted; distraction.

a 1646 Twisse in *Mede's Wks.* IV. lxx. 846 The care whereof is apt to cause avocation and disturbance in that *Unum necessarium.* 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 26 Too long an avocation from their private concerns and amusements. 1844 S. Maitland *Dark Ages* 327 He devoted himself, with less avocation, to prayer.

3. That which has the effect of calling away or withdrawing one from an occupation. *Hence*, A minor or less important occupation, a by-work (*πάρεργον*).

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ix. 281 Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations. 1752 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶ 11 He .. appears to hear me, but is soon rescued from the lecture by more pleasing avocations. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 203 Upon some avocation, however, a noise I believe in the passage, the turnkey went. 1879 Furnivall *Rep. New Shaks. Soc.* 9 If its editor's new vocation (school-mastering) had left him time for the avocation of finishing his task for us.

4. But as, in many cases, the business which called away was one of equal or greater importance (see quot. in a., where *avocation* is rightly used), the new meaning was improperly foisted upon the word: Ordinary employment, usual occupation, vocation, calling.

a. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Proem 19 The onely [experiments] wherewith my Avocations will allow me to entertain your Lordship in this Letter. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II, In the hurry of avocations for the necessities of life, little was the time he could apply to abstract speculations. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* III. 557 Prevented by other avocations of extensive national importance, from a residence in Mysore. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke, Ess.* (1854) II. 552/2 Found, even in the midst of his most pressing avocations, time for private prayer.

b. 1761 *New Comp. Fest. & Fasts* xxxvi. § 2. 353 When a universal weakness and decay enfeebles us from even the common avocations of life. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 337 Poetry was by no means his proper avocation. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* ii. 280 My avocation is in London city. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 498 War and religion were the only two avocations worthy of being followed.

II. (= L. *advocātio.*)

5. The calling of a cause or action before itself by a superior court; = Advocation 2.

1529 Dr. Bennet *To Wolsey* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. 80 His Holiness may .. the more boldly deny Avocations to the Cæsareans. 1683 Burnet *Hist. Ref. Abr.* 49 The Queen's Agents pressed hard for an Avocation. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 312 His unjust avocation of the cause to Rome.

Avocative (ăvǫ·kătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *āvocāre*: see Avocate and -ative.]

A. *adj.* Calling off or away.

1835 in Knowles.

B. *sb.* Anything which calls away.

a 1677 Barrow *Exp. Creed* (L.) All other incentives to virtue and avocatives from vice.

Avocatory (ăvǫ·kătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *āvocātōrius*, f. *āvocāre*: see Avocate and -ory. Also in F. (lettre) *avocatoire.*]

A. *adj.* Recalling, that recalls. *Letters avocatory*: letters by which a sovereign recalls his subjects from a foreign state with which he is at war, or bids them desist from illegal proceedings.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 99/1 His Imperial Majesty hath sent out his Avocatory Mandates to the States of the Empire. 1758 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 50/1 Letters avocatory were issued notifying .. that if they did not .. disperse their armies .. they were put under the ban of the Empire.

B. *sb.* (in L. form) Avocatory letter or mandate.

1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* I. 498 The imperial avocatoria was published .. requireing all the subjects of the empire engaged in the service of France forthwith to quitt the same. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Avocatoria*, a mandate of the emperor of Germany, directed to some prince or subject of the empire, to stop his unlawful proceedings in any cause brought by way of appeal before him.

Avocet, -set (æ·vose·t). Also 7–8 avosetta, 9 avocetta. [a. F. *avocette*, ad. It. *avosetta.*] One of the Wading birds (*Grallatores*), allied to the Snipes and Stilts, specially distinguished by its flexible upturned beak.

[1674 Ray *Water Fowl* 94 Avosetta Italorum: Recurvirostra.] 1766 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1812) II. 143 An Avoset that we shot weighed thirteen ounces. 1771 — *Tour. Scotl.* (1790) 13 Numbers of Avosettas, called there yelpers from their cry. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 284 Drainage has banished the avoset .. and the godwit from our eastern marshes. 1881 M. Watkins in *Academy* 27 Aug. 163/2, 1840 was the last year in which the avocet is known to have bred in England.

Avoid (ăvoi·d), *v.* Forms: 4–7 au- avoide, -oyde, 5 awoyde, 5–6 aduoyde, -voyde, 6 advoid, awode, 6–7 auoyd, auoid, 6– avoid. [a. AF. *avoide-r* = OF. *esvuidier, évuider* (see A- *pref.* 9), to empty out, clear out, quit, get quit of, banish, f. *es* out + *vuidier*, f. *vuit, vuide*, empty: see Void *v.* and *a.* Cf. the sense development of Evacuate *v.* For the spelling *adv-* see Ad- *pref.* 2.] In several senses formerly occasionally strengthened by *out, away*; cf. *to clear out, away.*

I. To empty a thing (of what is in it); to make, become, or be empty.

†1. *trans.* To make (a vessel, place, person) void or empty; to empty, clear, free, rid (*of*). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xiii. 6 He shal lyue with thee, and auoide thee out [Vulg. *evacuabit te*; 1611 make thee bare]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 16 Hertis avoydyng of alle ther hevyness. *c* 1500 *Yng. Childr. Bk.* in *Babees Bk.* 23 Sone A-voyd þou thi trenchere. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vii. (1557) 105 Commanded the chambre to be avoided. 1601 Tate *Househ. Ord. Ed. II*, § 94 (1876) 56 To avoid the court of al manner of such people.

2. To make void or of no effect; to refute, disprove. In *Law*, to defeat (a pleading); to invalidate, 'quash' (a sentence, agreement, document, etc.)

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 167 How wickide men sclaundriden [Crist] and he avoydide þer blame. 1514–5 *Act 6 Hen. VIII*, iv, All outlawries had contrary to this Acte be advoyded. 1581 Fulke in *Confer.* II. (1584) I iij b, This answere is a senseles cauil, which is easily auoyded. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 43 a, The Statute intended not to auoid the feoffment. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 308 How a deed may be avoided, or rendered of no effect. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* VIII. 59 If the advowson is purchased with a corrupt view, that may avoid the purchase.

†3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of benefices: To become void, to fall vacant. *Obs.*, but cf. Avoidance.

1521 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 183 To have their turne when it fortun to advoide agayn. 1726 Ayliffe *Parerg.* 112 If a Person takes a Bishoprick, it does not avoid by Force of that Law of Pluralities, but by the antient Common Law.

II. To empty things out of a place, etc., to remove, to quit.

†4. To empty out, clear out, put away, remove (the contents of anything). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xliv. (1495) 257 The matere shall be auoyded and pourgyd wyth couenable medicyne. 1563 Hyll *Arte Garden.* (1593) 136 Little furrowes .. to auoyd the moisture and raine. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* I. i. 28 His Images and Pictures .. should be pluckt down and avoided out of all Churches.

†b. To eject by excretion; to void. (Said loosely also of snakes sloughing their skin.) *Obs.*

1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 208 The sanctified bread .. passeth into the belly, and is avoided out of the body. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 It causeth vrine to be avoided in great measure. 1604 James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 Forced to auoyde muche winde out of your stomacke. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1714) 28 So they avoid their skins unbroken. *Ibid.* (1701) 145 They avoid them [pebbles] by siege.

†c. To get rid of, clear away, do away with, put an end to (things immaterial). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 7 The whiche glorie is auoydid [Vulg. *evacuatur*]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 90 Ffor to a-voide a-wey all interrupcion. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14a, The same doth avoyde horsenesse. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 17 There was then no Judge of such controversies .. to avoid and end them.

†5. To get rid of, expel, banish, dismiss, send or drive away (a person *from, out of* a place). *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 178 That this Petir [Gaveston] schuld be a voyded. 1494 FABYAN VII. CCXXXVIII. 276 He auoyded ye munkys out of the house of Aumbrisbury. 1529 RASTELL *Chron.* (1811) 106 He myght not clerely avoyed them the lande. 1540 HYRDE *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B iij a, Avoide all mankinde away from her. 1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* II. 19 They would avoyd all aliens and strangers out of it [the City].

b. *refl.* in sense of next. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3622 Avoyde scho hir, and vmbethoght. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 131 Avoyd 3ow hens out of this place. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxii, Avoid thee, Fiend!

†6. *intr.* To move or go away, withdraw, depart, quit; to give place, retire, retreat. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 131 Avoyd, seres, and lete my lorde the buschop come. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox Pop.* vii. 45 Or els, for non payeing the rent, Avoyde at our Ladye daye in Lent. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 35 Thinking to auoid by the swiftnes of his horse. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 72 The Musicians spent so much time in vnseasonable tuning, that he commanded them to auoid. 1763 PRIOR *Alma* III. 253 And both as they provisions want, Chicane, avoid, retire, and faint.

†b. Const. *from, out of, forth of. To avoid* (from a horse): to dismount. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 26 Eche body avoyded oute of the chambre. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xvi. 23 Auoyde fro me, Sathan. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 351 Quicklie avoiding from his horse. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11 Dauid auoided out of his presence.

†c. *transf.* of water, wind, etc. To escape, run out or away. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 305/3 The see Ocean .. auoydeth twyes and gyueth way to the peple. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXXV. (1539) 53 Make a great dyche .. that the water may auoyde. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXI. 424 If you put a hollow quill therein .. the winde will auoyd the better.

†7. *trans.* To depart from, leave, quit (a place); to dismount from (a horse). *Obs.*

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 91 They wolle avoyde theire dwellyng places. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (1844) 105 Ye commaunded them to auoyde your Court. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VII. XXXIV, The Kynge auoyded his hors. 1660 *Trial Reg.* 160 Desired that strangers might avoid the room.

III. To keep away from, keep from, keep off.

8. (the usual current sense—a natural extension of 7): To leave alone, keep clear of or away from, shun; to have nothing to do with, refrain from: a. a person or place.

(The first quotation may belong to 5, hardly to 4.)

c 1384 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 353 Men shulden avoide þis frere. 1530 PALSGR. 441/1 Never have to do with hym, if thou mayst avoyde hym. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 579 And Sheep, in Shades, avoid the parching Plain. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 131 Avoiding the towns, they left .. Newington on the right hand. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 323 Avoid a slanderer as you would a scorpion. *Mod.* Avoiding Scylla, he fell into Charybdis.

b. a thing, course of action, etc.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 28 Mowth and tongge avoydyng alle outrage. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 483 Still thou mayst live, avoiding pen and ink. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 148, I ventured to avoid signing a contract. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 36 Take care to avoid every appearance of partiality.

9. To escape, evade (things coming towards one); to keep out of the way of.

1530 PALSGR. 441/1 That was wel avoyded, *cela estoyt bien eschappé.* 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (R.) Can you deuise for to auoyde hys vengeaunce? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 68 T'auoid the Censures of the carping World. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 92 Wormes creep out of the earth to avoide them [moles]. 1714 *Spect.* No. 578 ¶ 11 The King had perished .. had he not avoided his Pursuers. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. XVIII, They deemed it hopeless to avoid The convoy of their dangerous guide.

†10. To prevent, to obviate, to keep off. *Obs.*

1608 PLAT *Gard. Eden* (1653) 54 Northerly windes may be avoyded by some defence. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 129 Which will avoid .. multiplicity of terms for the future. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. V, That the Body .. be decently interred, to avoid putrescence.

†11. Obs. or arch. const. of senses 8–10: with *subord. cl.* To avoid *that*; with *inf.* To avoid *to do.*

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 124 To avoid that none .. that had offended the laws, should be received into anie of their dominions. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 23 Because he by that meanes would auoid to marry with Alice. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. XV. 361 He avoided App. Claudius to be his companion in government. 1853 F. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 185 Horace .. in praising the emperor and congratulating Marcellus, avoids to make either seem his main subject.

†Avoi·d, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.; on apparent analogy of *void* vb. and adj. or ? contr. of *avoided*; cf. *devoid.*] Empty, void; free or rid (*of*). *Obs.*

1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 66 The clarkship therof standeth avoyd. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 3 The ploweman resteth avoyde of all busynesse.

†Avoi·d, *sb. Obs.* [f. AVOID *v.*]

1. The withdrawal of dishes (after meals).

1494 *Ord. R. Househ.* 113 All that is dispended for .. the greete avoides at feestes. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. V. 124 They do not their mantels from them untill supper be ended, and the avoid doone.

2. Excretion, evacuation.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 150 Nott to ete nor dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys avoid in.

Avoidable (ăvoi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. AVOID *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Liable to be made void or become invalid; voidable. ? *Obs.*

a 1677 HALE (J.) The charters were not avoidable for the king's nonage. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. 228 The acts of a madman, lunatic, or idiot .. are void or avoidable.

†2. To be avoided or shunned. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 752 If those evills make it avoydable, what is become of the blisse? 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 57 Another division of things external; that is, pursuable, avoidable, and indifferent.

3. Capable of being avoided or escaped.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 52 If the cause of it be some voluntary and avoidable fault, the Errour is it selfe sinfull. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 176 From idleness or from any other avoidable cause.

Avoidably (ăvoi·dăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an avoidable manner.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Crk.* Summ. 155 An expenditure which avoidably exceeds the revenue is a social crime.

†Avoi·dal. *Obs. rare.* [f. AVOID *v.* + -AL[2].] An avoiding.

1695 *Def. Vind. Depr. Bps.* 28 He should have made the avoidal of the feared evils certain.

Avoidance (ăvoi·dăns). Forms: 4–6 au- avoydaunce, 5 avoydans, 6 advoidance, 6–8 au- avoydance, auoidance, 6– avoidance. [f. AVOID *v.* + -ANCE; prob. (from the date) in AFr.]

†1. The action of emptying a vessel, etc., or of emptying away its contents; *hence,* a clearing away, removal; ejection, excretion. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 290 Leest there be to grete auoydaunce. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 712 From spyttynge and snyftynge kepe the also, By privy avoydans let hyt go. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 85 For .. advoidance of ymage worshyp. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* 108 [God] hath assigned .. the belly to the avoidance of the stomach. 1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridged* X. § 3 Wolues, for whose auoydance Edgar the peaceable did impose a yearely Tribute. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iii. 36 Until .. Supper and Avoydance be done and accomplished.

†b. A means of emptying; an outlet. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 122 a, A great standing water .. fed by no perceyved spring, neither having any avoydance. 1625 BACON *Build., Ess.* (Arb.) 553 Fountaines, Running .. from the Wall, with some fine Auoidances.

2. The action of making void or of no effect; voidance, invalidation, annulment. (Esp. in *Law.*)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 261 b, If a man in auoydance of a fine .. alleage that hee was out of this Realme in Spaine, at the time of leuying of the fine. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Rev.* Wks. 1846 II. 119 Some members were threatened with the avoidance of their elections. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. iv. 246 The obsequious clergy .. pronounced at once the avoidance of the marriage.

†3. The action of vacating an office or benefice.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 90 After the death, or other avoidance of a Bishop.

4. The becoming void or vacant, vacancy (of an office or benefice); also *ellipt.* the right to fill up the vacancy.

1462 *Paston Lett.* 440 II. 90 That I may have the presentacion of the next avoydaunce for a newew of myn. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 64 A learned Vintner and worthie to haue the next auoydance of Bacchus his chaire. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 268 That Patron who should simonically promote any Clerk should not only forfeit that avoidance, but the advowson. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. V. iv. 347 The avoidance of the office of said governor-general by death. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 170 On each avoidance of the abbacy, to fill up the situation from founder's kin.

†5. The action of dismissing a person or bidding him quit; dismissal, removal. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Aristeas* (1633) 111 The King having made avoydance of those hee esteemed not necessary. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. 232 By the avoidance of this servant divine providence made a way for Elisha.

†6. The action of quitting; withdrawal, departure, exit. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 293 The bishop .. commanded avoidance. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 86 By voluntary avoidance out of the Realme. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 418 They make present avoidance from their holes.

7. The action of avoiding or shunning anything unwelcome, or of holding aloof from a person.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-mart.* 343 For avoydance of scandall is Divine law. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl.* XIX. V. (1796) II. 261 Some things may be yeelded for the .. avoidance of others misconstruction. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* 30 Must we let Men Excommunicate one another, and call all to mutual avoidance? 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2 (1882) 120 There was no public avoidance of the excommunicated King.

Avoider (ăvoi·dəɹ). [f. AVOID *v.* + -ER[1].]

†1. 'The person that carries any thing away. The vessel in which things are carried away.' J. *Obs.* Cf. VOIDER.

2. One who avoids or shuns.

1613 FLETCHER *Hon. Man's Fort.* IV. i. (T.) Good sir .. you were wont to be a curious avoider of woman's company.

Avoiding (ăvoi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of emptying or getting rid of (*obs.*), of making void or invalid, of shunning or keeping aloof from; avoidance.

1494 FABYAN V. LXXXIV. 62 In aduoydyng of gretter daunger. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* XIII. 67 For avoiding of rivers of water out of drowned fens. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 9 She prevented him .. with such premeditated avoidings, that he judged she had knowledge of his designe. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 71 He will not rigorously insist on his Bargain but will .. consent to the avoiding it.

Avoi·dless, *a. poet.* [f. AVOID *v.* (or *sb.*) + -LESS.] That cannot be avoided or escaped, inevitable; that cannot be made void, indefeasible.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Philos. Disq.* (1673) 334 Avoidless ills we to no purpose feare. 1698 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* X. (T.) She too, when ripen'd years she shall attain, Must, of avoidless right, be yours again. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 93 Justice upon thy head the stony curse Shall bring avoidless.

Avoidment (ăvoi·dmĕnt). [f. AVOID *v.* + -MENT.] The action of avoiding; avoidance.

1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7 In the International Handicap .. the notice of avoidment has been overlooked.

Avoir, obs. variant of AVER *sb.*

Avoirdupois (æ:vəɹdəpoi·z). Forms: 4 auoirdepeise, auer de peis, 4–7 avoir de pois, 5 haberdepase, 6 auerdepaise, auer de poiz, haberdepoys, -poise, 6–7 hauer de pois, haberde-pois, 7 averdepois, aver-, haberdupois(e, haverdupois(e, 8 hauer-du-pois, 7– avoirdupois. [A recent corrupt spelling of *avoir-de-pois,* in early OF. and AF. *aveir de peis* 'goods of weight,' f. OF. *avoir, aveir,* property, goods, AVER, *de* of, *pois, peis* (= Pr. *pes, pens,* It. *peso*):—L. **pēsum, pensum,* weight. The first word had the variant forms of the simple AVER, and the pronunciation remains *a·ver*; the Norman *peis* was from 1300 varied with, and *c* 1500 superseded by, the Parisian *pois.* The best modern spelling is the 17th c. *averdepois*; in any case *de* ought to be restored for *du,* introduced by some ignorant 'improver' *c* 1640–1650.]

†1. Merchandise sold by weight. *Obs.* (*c* 1600.)

c 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 154 3ur gret packes of draperie, auoir-depeise, and 3ur wol sackes. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVII. 16 Thei settiden forth in thi marcat gemme, and purpur .. and cochod, ether auer de peis [1382 chodchod, that is, precious marchaundise]. [1392 *Act* 16 *Rich. II*, i. § 2 Toutz marchants .. qe achater ou vendre voillont bledz, vinz, avoir de pois, char, pesson, & toutz autres vivres & vitails.] 1502 transl. in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 34 Cornes, wynes, auerdepaise, flesh, fishe, or odur vitayles. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 137 To exercise other marchandises, as of Hauer de pois, and other fine wares, as sarcenets, lawnes, cindalles, and silke. 1618 PULTON tr. *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, Staple x, That Wools, and all manner auoir de pois, be weighed by the ballance. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Avoir du Pois* .. signifies such Merchandises as are weighed by this weight, and not by Troy-weight.

2. (More fully *avoirdupois weight*) The standard system of weights used, in Great Britain, for all goods except the precious metals, precious stones, and medicines.

The A. pound contains 7000 grains. The A. weight of the United States agrees with that of Great Britain in the pound, ounce, and dram; but the hundredweight contains in U. S. 100, in G. B. 112 lbs., and the ton of 20 cwt. differs accordingly.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 367, j par balance cum ponderibus de haberdepase. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, iii, Lawfull weyght, called haberdepois. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 202 An other waight called Haberdepoise, in whiche 16 ounces make a pounde. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 7 Vweightes that may agree vvith the auer de poiz. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 143 In this Averdepois weight .. 112 pounds make a hundred weight. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 16 A trite discourse of weights and measures: most ponderously dividing them into troy and averdepois. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 39 Weigh Rules by Troyweight, and not by the old Haber-du-pois. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 16 Weighed .. at the .. publick beam .. not at .. every Shop-keeper's *Aver-du-pois.* 1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 536 Avoir-du-pois, wherewith wares are bought and sold. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450, 49 ounces (Haver de pois weight) of blood. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* I. XXXIII. (1682) 112 Haberdupoise weight. 1701 J. JONES in A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pron.* I. iii. 220, *h* may be sounded in halleluiah, habiliment, hauer-du-pois, etc. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 184 So great a weight as twenty-six pounds avoirdupoize. 1806 VINCE *Hydrost.* ii. 21 A cubic foot of rain water weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupoise. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, The weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois.

3. Weight; degree of heaviness. (Common in U.S.)

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 276 The weight of an hayre will turne the Scales betweene their Haber-de-pois. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 26 To make it more than *Aver-du-pois.* 1883 *Atl. Monthly* May (*Football*), Avoirdupois and strength are at a premium for rushing, blocking, and tackling.

Avoirdupois (as prec.), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. the sb.] To have the avoirdupois weight of, to weigh.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 231 A huge African fish .. has been known to avoirdupoise one hundred and forty pounds.

†Avo·ke, *v. Obs.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *āvocāre,* after *revoke,* etc. In sense 2, a. MF. *avoquer* = *advoquer,* ad. L. *advocāre*: see ADVOKE.]

1. To call away. *rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Auoke,* to call [*printed* fall] from, or backe againe. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 183 Absence .. not much remarked .. if their negligence or ado's or misconduct did avoke them.

2. = ADVOKE, ADVOCATE *v.*[1] 2.

1529 DR. BENNET *To Wolsey* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. 80 Dangers to follow, both to himself and to the See Apostolick, if his Holiness .. should avoke the cause.

†Avo·kement. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AVOKE + -MENT: cf. AVOCAMENT.] A calling off or away.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 19 Declining all avokements and hinderances from this holy imployment.

Avoket, -ette, obs. forms of ADVOCATE *sb.*

† A·volate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *āvolāt-* ppl. stem of *āvolāre* to fly off or away, f. *ā, ab* off + *volāre* to fly.] To fly off, escape, exhale, evaporate.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6024 Yet must not all the spirits avolate. 1709 BLAIR *ibid.* XXVII. 73 Wherever these Particles avolate freely.

† Avola·tion. ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action of flying away; escape, exhalation, evaporation.

1650 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxiii. (1686) 224 The avolation of the light and favillous particles. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. Bod.* ii. 6 There being a great waste .. by the avolation of invisible steam. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 129 This cremor .. bearing a considerable heat without avolation. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. i. iv. 30 He was .. but for a certain avolation of the eye, when looked steadily in the face, of a goodly aspect.

Avolitional (ævoli·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. A- *pref.* 14.] Not volitional, independent of volition.

1855 J. R. REYNOLDS *Diagn. Dis. Brain* ix, Simply an exaggeration of avolitional motility.

Avong(e, var. AFONG *v. Obs.* to seize, receive.

Avoset, variant of AVOCET.

Avou, obs. form of AVOW.

Avouch (ăvau·tʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 au- avouche, 5–7 auouch, -owch, 6–7 advouch, 7 auoch, 5– avouch. [a. OF. *avochier,* ad. L. *advocāre.* In living use *advocāre,* by regular phonetic change, became in OF. *avoer, avouer*; but as Latin continued in legal use, and the technical terms became to some extent popularized, *advocāre,* in its technical senses of 'call upon as defender, guarantor,' etc., was subsequently made French, as *avochier, avocier, avoker,* which thus became to a certain extent a more technical synonym of *avoer*; so in Eng. with *avouch, avow.* Cf. VOUCH.]

I. To appeal or refer for confirmation to some warrant or authority.

† 1. trans. *To avouch a thing upon one*: to call or cite him as warrant or authority for it; to prove, declare, or state it on his authority. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 295 And that I durst right wel avouche Upon her selfe, as for witnesse. 1494 FABYAN v. civ. 79, I am in dought because of the sayinge of Ranulphe, Monke of Chestre, whiche auowchyth it vpon Wyllyam, wryter of Historyes of Kynges.

† 2. To certify (an account) by reference to, and comparison with, vouchers. *Obs.*

1540 *Housch. Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Thynne's Animadv.* Introd. 35 The Clerkes-Comptrollers to goe with him to take the said Remaines to be advouched with him, what the expence shall rise to. Item .. the Booke of Comptrollment .. shall be put yearly into the Exchequer, to be advoucht to the Cofferers account.

† 3. To appeal to, cite, or allege, as warrant, authority, or testimony. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 26 Reasuns he usid none against me, but only avouchid and maintainid M. Osburns. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 220 In none of them can I reade that whiche he aduoucheth out of him. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 Making God himselfe a lyer: as auouching of him, as a witnesse vnto their lye. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 216 b, For proofe of their opinion they auouch many successions of authorities. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 42, I shall avouch the Authorities.

† 4. To establish upon testimony, to prove. *Obs.*

1588 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 92 Whiche I will sufficiently advouche, yf Instances be called for at my handes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 490 The certainty of things in times so far from all knowledge, cannot be justly avouched. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 56 Every hair of our head is as a little quill or horn, hollow and transparent. Which seems to be further avouched also by the burning of hair. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 10. 43 It is by this Spirit, that they avouch themselves to have been converted to God.

II. To give one's own warrant or assurance; to guarantee, confirm.

5. *intr.* To give assurance, guarantee, vouch.

1532 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 169 Subscribed with your Holiness's hand, which avouched to confirm the sentence, and not to revoke the commission. 1705 DE FOE *Mrs. Veal* Wks. 1840 V. 341, I can avouch for her reputation.

6. *trans.* To vouch to the certainty of, vouch for, guarantee.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Voices avouched to haue come from heauen. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 63 The seller must bring one to avouch his sale. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 520 Ambrose avouch'd it for the Law of God. 1754 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 820 There are bad accounts from Nicomedia, but none well avouched. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* viii. 179 The authority of Erasmus avouches the accomplished scholarship of Pace. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 175 A miracle avouched by the testimony of those who drank the wine.

III. To declare as a thing for which one can bring vouchers.

7. To declare as a thing one can prove, or upon which one offers his own express testimony as a personal witness; to affirm, assert. Now strictly of matters of fact upon which one can give first-hand evidence, formerly also of matters of inference or opinion, on which one might speak with 'authority.'

1494 FABYAN VII. ccxxiii. 249 More ouer he avouched, that yᵉ see of Lyncoln belonged to the see of Yorke. 1562 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. 1843, 253, I pray you let me understand, whether it may be certainly avouched that the king of Navarre .. is killed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 383/1 Declared vnto him, that there was a gentleman of qualitie .. that would auouch it to his face. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* 16, I .. haue knowne a man, almost with halfe his lungs rotten with a consumption, and yet boldelie auowch that he was strong. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 111 Loe how plainly Saint Augustine auoucheth Purgatorie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II/62, I constantly avouch that what I have writ is the truth. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxxviii, He did not know (alas! how men will lie!) That a report .. Avouch'd his death. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 96 Millions again were ready to avouch the exact contrary. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. 129 The true principle is avouched. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 342 His own deposition, as three Cardinals avouched that he had made it before them.

b. *intr.* To state, declare, assert.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 288 So Paule seemeth to auouch in this place. 1681 J. COLLINS *Glanvill's Sadducism.* Pref., As I have heard him earnestly avouch.

IV. To declare to be one's own, to acknowledge, AVOW.

8. *trans.* To acknowledge (or claim) solemnly as one's own: **a.** a person. *arch.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 320/2 God auoucheth vs and taketh vs for his children. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 300 Not being our subjects, nor by vs any way to be avouched, maintained, or defended. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvi. 17–18 Thou hast auouched the Lord this day to be thy God .. And the Lord hath auouched thee this day to be his peculiar people. 1861 TRENCH *Sev. Ch. Asia* 183 He was one of God's hidden ones, but now he is openly avouched.

† b. a thing. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Ded., So wil I not auouch for mine that which by your censure shal be condemned. 1606 Bp. CARLETON *Tithes* v. 26 a, Tithes are euer holy to God .. both dedicated to him by man, and aduouched by himselfe.

9. To acknowledge or take the responsibility of an action: **a.** To acknowledge, sanction, confirm the act of a subordinate agent. *arch.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii, Adde what so ever thou canst .. And I will avouche it what so ever it bee. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 905/2 He .. might speake things that his maister would not auouch. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* III. lxxix, He for whom thou dost this villanie .. will not avouch thy fact. 1647 SPRIGG *Ang. Rediv.* Apol. (1854) 5 That they should .. own and avouch them as having been done in their name and by their authority. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. ii. (1849) 254 Dukes and regal potentates, whose power May currently avouch her doubtful deeds.

b. To acknowledge (any act) as one's own; to admit, confess, own to. *arch.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 76 The offences done to men may be auouched before Princes and magistrates in iudgement, as no wrongs, but lawfull acts. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. V. 77 Suppose a poor Lay Catholick .. to purchase one of these Rhemish Testaments, he durst not avouch the reading thereof. 1862 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pr.* iii. (ed. 9) 119 Milton in his prose works frequently avouches the peculiar affection to the Italian literature and language which he bore.

10. To acknowledge (a charge), confess, avow.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 391 Under that excuse avouches himself openly the general Patron of most notorious Delinquents. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* iii, The first time that I have heard one with a beard on his lip avouch himself a coward. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 721 Men .. who avouch that they are .. plotting for the disruption of the Union.

V. Combining IV with II.

11. To acknowledge and support or justify; to make good, establish, prove (*with*).

1599 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iv. 2371 And will avouch his saying with the sword. 1700 in *Coll. Rec. Penn.* I. 604 All which several charges hee is readie to avouch and prove. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* II. xiii. 146 Richard .. offered to avouch his innocence with his sword.

† Avou·ch, *sb. arch.* [f. prec. vb.] Guarantee, assurance.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 57, I might not this beleeue, Without the sensible and true auouch Of mine owne eyes. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xiii. 139 What he recounts .. you have his own avouch for.

Avouchable (ăvau·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. AVOUCH *v.* + -ABLE.] Able to be avouched.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 96 It is a matter not auouchable. 1651 FULLER *Life H. Smith* in *Smith's Wks.* 1866 I. 9 Incapable by weakness or any avouchable impediment. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. Wks. I. 67 The most avouchable Evidence of Christianity flourishing in this Island in this Age. [In mod. Dicts.]

Avouched (ăvau·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. AVOUCH *v.* + -ED.] Vouched for; acknowledged, avowed.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Professed Papists and avouched Atheists. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1862) I. 207 Matter of fact generally unquestionable, though little avouched as to details.

Avoucher (ăvau·tʃəɹ). Also 6 **advoucher.** [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who avouches.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 Plato .. the constant auoucher, and pithy perswador of *Verum, Bonum,* and *Ens.* 1583 FULKE *Defence* xix. 544 The most impudent advoucher .. that ever became a writer. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 This opinion hath many eminent Advocates and Avouchers. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 98 The Secretary .. may likewise be an avoucher of the truth of what I say. [In mod. Dicts.]

Avou·ching, *vbl. sb.* = next.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Approbation,* approuing or auouching.

Avouchment (ăvau·tʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of avouching; assurance, guarantee; positive declaration, assertion.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 16 The auouchment of the truth. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. Wks. (1851) 340 The avouchment of that which is so manifestly untrue. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 131 The positiveness of avouchments .. in such cases, where we want sufficient reason to support what we affirm. 1715 M. DAVIES *Icon Libel.* I. 124 Notwithstanding his avouchments to the contrary. *a* 1884 W. WARD in *Spectator* No. 2911, 487/2 In innumerable past instances the avouchments of memory have been true.

† Avou·chy. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AVOUCH; cf. *warranty,* etc.] Avouching, avouchment.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* Ep. Ded. 3 By avouchie of this Branch of truth against the opinions of some.

‖ Avoué (avu₁e). [F.:—L. *advocātus*; = Eng. AVOWE, ADVOWEE.] A patron.

1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 561 He was also Avoué of Centulla.

† Avou·r(e, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [erroneously for *avourie,* AVOWRY; if not for OF. *avoeor, avoeur, avoueur,* of which the proper Eng. form is *avower,* while the OF. in the first quotation would be *avoeresse.*] = AVOWRY 2.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2390 God and seynte Mary myn avoure! 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Ab.* 158 Round his [Henry VII's] tomb stand his nine accustomed *Avours* or guardian saints, to whom he calls and cries. [HENRY VII; *Instr. for Tomb* in Bell's *Handbk. Westm. Ab.* 33 The same to be filled with ymages, specially of our said avouries.]

† Avou·re, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [for AVOWER.] (Legal) Avowal, answer for.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 48 To make avoure Of his lewd words and deedes which he had done.

Avourie, -y, obs. form of AVOWRY.

Avouter(e, etc., obs. form of ADULTER, etc.

Avow (ăvau·), *v.*[1] Forms: 2 auouh(en, 3 awou, 3–7 au- avowe, 5 awowe, 5–7 aduow(e, 6– avow. [a. OF. *avoue-r, avoer*:—L. *advocā-re* to call to, call upon; *esp.* to call in as a defender or patron (cf. ADVOCATE): *hence,* in feudal times, to call upon or own as defender, patron, client, or person in some way related, to acknowledge as ours in some relation; afterwards extended to things. Often semi-latinized to *advow* in 15–16th c., a corruption which has become permanent in the derivative ADVOWSON. Cf. AVOUCH.]

1. *trans.* To own or acknowledge (a person) as one's own.

(In the first example it may mean literally 'call to thyself.')

c 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Auouh mine soule hwon ich of þisse liue uare. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 50, I will .. that myn executors avowe hym in his suet. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 2 His Father knew him, and avowed him for his Son. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 176 Not our subiects, nor by vs any way to be advowed. 1619 LD. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd. 1865) 147 Giving me commission to say what I would .. wherein he promised to avow me.

† 2. refl. *To avow (oneself) on or upon:* to put oneself under the protection or patronage of, to claim the authority of, to affiliate oneself upon. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 900/2 Certeine aduowing themselues on you, haue assailed and taken by force the citie of Rome. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 135 b, Our Foy Gallants .. auowing themselves vpon the Earle of Warwicke.

† 3. *trans.* To own (the deeds of an agent); to sanction, approve. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR., 418/1, I advowe or make good, *Jaduoue* .. What so euer he promyse in my name I wyll advowe it. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 3 We have the frequent vse of learned men to avow it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 Be contented to avow all the actions he shall do.

4. *trans.* To declare (as a thing one can vouch for); to affirm, maintain (a thing which others might deny). Const. *simple obj., subord. cl., absol. Obs.* or *arch.,* but surviving in some uses of Vow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7307 For-soth i sai, and sal a-wou, Ful sare yee sal repent yow. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 191 Tullius his tale avoweth And saith. 1476 Sir JOHN PASTON in *Lett.* 778 III. 164 [They] offryd to afferme and advowe my tytell for goode. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 992/1 Ryghte worshipful folk, that before me aduowed it in hys face. 1596 DANETT *Commines' Hist. Fr.* (1614) 339 De Clerieux .. aduowed his report to be true for them both. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 8 Wee affirme and auow that the very meanest translation of the Bible in English .. containeth the word of God. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 272 Avowing proprietary and deputy-government reasons for such his refusal. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xi, As bards avow.

† b. To vouch for, guarantee. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 441/2, I avowe, I warrant or make good, or upholde as in marchaundyse or such lyke .. Take this clothe of my worde, I avowe it for good.

5. *trans.* To own, acknowledge, admit, or confess (facts, statements, or opinions, that one might himself conceal or deny). Const. as in 4.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 320 If he wille avowe alle his wikked sawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 89, I wol nought avowe what I say, And therfor kep it secré I yow pray. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 19 A-vowyn, or stonde by the forsayde worde or dede, *Advoco.* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 182 Sche accused a certeyn knyte, whech cam to the Kyng and avowid every word. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* ix. § 3 This little tract .. must avow to come upon that uncivil yet friendly errand. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 545 As when fiends did miracles avow, He stands confess'd e'en by the boastful Dutch. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) III. 294 Many a man thinks, what he is ashamed to avow. 1855 PRESCOTT

Philip II, I. II. viii. 235 The boldness with which he avowed his opinions.

6. *refl. and pass.* To confess one's identity, declare oneself.

1465 *Paston Lett.* 533 II. 249 William Nawton is here with me, but he dare not ben avowyd. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. vi. 16, I affirme and auow myselfe, that I am Liege-man .. of Ferdinand. 1769 Sir W. Draper in *Junius Lett.* xxiv. 114 Avow yourself, and prove the charge. 1837 S. Maitland 12 *Lett.* (1841) 81 The gentlemen who have avowed themselves as the instigators of the new edition.

7. *Law.* To justify or maintain (an act done, *spec.* a distress, for rent taken in one's own right).

1528 Perkins *Profit. Bk.* ii. § 122 If in a Replevin the defendant avow for a Rent charg in another place. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, ii. § 9 The next heire..shall haue..liberty.. to sue demaunde, aduowe, declare, or make, the sayd titles, claymes, prescriptions. 1617 Minsheu s.v. *Avowrie*, He that took the Distresse, justifying or maintaining the act, is said to auow, and that is called his Auowrie. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Avowry*, Where tenant in tail aliens in fee, the donor may avow upon him.

†Avow (ăvau·), *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 avow(e, ? also 6 aduowe. [a. ? OF. *avoue-r, avoer* (Palsgr. *aduouer*), f. *à* to + *vouer*:—late Lat. *vōtāre* (cf. Pr. *vodar*, and cl. L. *dē-vōt-āre*), freq. of *vovē-re, vōt-um*, to vow. Already in OF. the two vbs. *avouer* were confounded; Littré has only that from *advocāre*.]

1. *trans.* To put (one) to a vow or oath, to bind with a vow (*to* some act, *to do* something).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7647 Þese lordynges, þat avowe here men to do swych þynges. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 14 With deuocioun we han avowid vs to no thing tastinge, til we slen Poul. [Vulg. *devotione devovimus nos nihil gustaturos.*]

2. To devote, consecrate, dedicate by a vow (a person or thing *to* God, or *to* some solemn purpose).

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxvii. 16 If the feelde .. he auowe [Vulg. *voverit*] & halowe to the Lord. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 107 To avowe her children vnto God and holy chirche. 1533 Bellendene *Livy* I. 49 Tullus .. avowit xii preistis..to be perpetualy dedicate to Mars. 1583 A. Conham in *Babington's Commandm.* To Reader *** b, Hee .. as it were aduowed himselfe a man to the Lord, to serve in his Tabernacle.

3. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To bind oneself by a vow, to take a vow (*to* an act or *to do* something).

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 333, I dewoutly awowe þat veray betz halden Soberly to do þe sacrafyse. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C. iij b, She .. repentyd her and auowed to many pylgremages. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. liv. (1638) 164 If a man avow never to eat white meat. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 13 The three Romans .. who for the safeguard of their Countrey auowed to dye.

b. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.* To make a vow.

c 1400 *Melayne* 733, I a-vowe to mylde marie .. I sall noghte leve the soo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 19 Auowyn, or to make auowe, *Voveo*. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 93 He that hath avowed or ioyned in penaunce must fast the even. 1594 R. Parsons *Confer. Success.* I. v. 109, I do promisse and auow to euery one of you..that I wil kepe, etc.

4. *trans.* **a.** with *cogn. obj.* To vow.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 13 Ich haue a-vowed vowes fourty ' and for-3ut hem a morwe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 285/3 Auowe ye vowes and yelde them to god.

b. with *ordinary obj.*: To vow to give, keep, observe, do; to promise or undertake with a vow.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 355 And unto Mars avoyth sacrifice. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 Than she avowed chastite. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, vi, Suche as haue auowed religion. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 218 Auowing continual war against the Abessine Christians.

Avow (ăvau·), *sb.*1 *arch.* Forms: 4–5 avou, avowe, 5 auough, 6 advow, 7– avow. [f. Avow *v.*2, on analogy of Vow *v.* and *sb.*

(In OF. the two verbs *avouer* seem to have been quite identified (cf. *alouer* Allow). The sb. *aveu*, whose form is best explained by comparing it with *veu, vœu*:—L. *vōtum*, seems to belong in sense to *avouer*:—*advocāre*; whereas the Eng. sb. *avow* was in early times used only in sense of Avow *v.*2:—**advōtāre*. The connexion of the Eng. with the Fr. sb. is thus rendered doubtful.)]

1. A vow, a solemn promise made to a deity, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10203 For-þi to godd a-vou þai gaf. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 112 He brak his avowe, þat he to God had suorn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 19 A-vowe, *votum*. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* 1 The perse owt off northombarlonde an avowe to god mayd he. 1493 *Petronylla* (Pynson) 24 In hir auough made unto chastyte. 1493 *Festyvall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 Four cursyd knyghtes .. made theyr avowe togider to sle Thomas. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1638) 103 There is a promise that is called an Advow. 1655 Jennings *Elise* 74, I could not address my avows to a more accomplished subject. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 45 I make mine avow, by the Red Rover's soul! that he shall eat his writ.

†2. A thing vowed; a votive offering. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxiv. 17 To do almes dedis to my folc, and offryngis, and auowis. *c* 1400 Maundev. ix. 105 Ther thei 3olden up here avowes.

†Avow', *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [subst. use of Avow *v.*1] Avowal, sanction.

1697 Dryden *Virgil* (1806) IV. 234 What, without thy knowledge and avow, Nay more, thy dictate, durst Juturna do?

Avowable (ăvau·ăb'l), *a.* [f. Avow *v.*1 + -able. Cf. mod.F. *avouable*.] Capable of being avowed: †**a.** To be sanctioned, or approved of (*obs.*). **b.** To be acknowledged, confessed, or declared.

1602 Segar *Honor Mil. & Civ.* I. xxix. 38 No souldier departing from his Ensigne without leaue can be excused, nor his absence auowable. 1624 Donne *Devotions* 209 (R.) The proceedings may be apert, and .. avowable. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 119 This is not an avowable reason.

Avow'ableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being avowable.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lv. (1640) 549 To enquire into the nature and avowablenesse and exemplarinesse of this.

Avowal (ăvau·ăl). [f. Avow *v.*1 + -al2.] An act of avowing; acknowledgement, declaration; unconstrained admission or confession.

[1727–31 Bailey, *Avowsal.*] 1732 Barclay, *Avowal.* 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 136 O frightful!..here's an Avowal of the matter at once. 1845 R. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. 199 The Dissenters..have fallen behind their avowals. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. ix. 252 A plain avowal of his sentiments.

Avowance (ăvau·ăns). ? *Obs.* [a. OF. *avouance*, f. *avouer*: see Avow *v.*1 and -ance.]

1. The action of the avowant; the maintaining or making good of a claim or statement.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 19 If now you want any of them here, to make avowance of their Petition. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 142 In avowance of the latter it sheweth more Burrow-towns then any Shire .. in Mercia.

2. The action of acknowledging; public acknowledgement or confession.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* 134 An open avowance and profession of the doctrine of Antichrist.

Avowant (ăvau·ănt). [a. F. *avouant*, pr. pple. (used subst.) of *avouer*: see Avow *v.*1] In *Law*, A challenger; a person making cognizance, or admitting that he distrained goods belonging to another, but maintaining his right to do so.

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, xix. § 2 Every avowaunt and every other person .. that make any such avowrie. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet, etc.* (1675) 214 Then the Avowant shall recover damages. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 147 Which bond shall be assigned to the avowant or person making cognizance. 1816 Taunton *Law Rep.* VI. 526 An avowant in replevin for rent was obliged to shew a title in fee.

†Avowe. *Obs.* Also 3 avow. [a. OF. *avoué, avoé* (12th c.), *avoet* (11th c.):—L. *advocāt-us*: see Advocate *sb.* As in *assign* and other words, the final *-e* became mute in ME., leaving *avow*. In 15th c. Fr. it was occas. spelt by the clerks *advoué*, whence the later Eng. Advowee. (See Ad- *pref.* 2.)] An advocate, patron, or protector; *esp.* a patron saint.

1297 R. Glouc. 475 God and Seinte Marie, and Sein Denis al so, and alle the avowes [*printed* abowes] of this churche, in w[h]as ore ich am ido. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2129 Alle the avows of the churche. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3160 Hendely they bysechith thé That thou beo heore avowé. *c* 1490 *Lyt. Geste* IV. in Ritson *Rob. Hood* I. 42 'Where is your abbay, when ye are at home, And who is your avowé?'

Avowed (ăvau·d), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Avow *v.*1 + -ed.]

1. Acknowledged, owned, plainly declared.

1340 [see Avowry 4]. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lii. 35 Arms .. In harolds books a vowde. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 41 A man of such an avowed brutality. 1793 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 12 For the avowed purpose of committing hostilities on us. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 362 The avowed leaders were .. the bishops.

2. Self-acknowledged, declared by himself.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 231 He is a Prophet avowed. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 197 An avowed enemy to American independency. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 224 Lord Somers was the avowed Editor.

†Avow'ed, *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* [f. Avow *v.*2 + ed.] Vowed.

1720 Welton *Suff. Son of God* I. x. 279 The Avowed Poverty of St. Francis .. The Spiritual Repasts of this Sacred Vow.

Avowedly (ăvau·ĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] In an avowed manner; with open declaration or acknowledgement; confessedly, openly.

1656 Cowley *Davideis* III. (1669) 108 *note*, That he should go .. avowedly to Achis Court so soon after the defeat of Goliah. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 88 An avowedly hostile tribunal. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 18 The avowedly mythical .. character of the delineation.

Avowedness (ăvau·ĕdnĕs). ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being avowed, openness.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 The frequency and avowedness of a fashion. 1695 *Prot. Relig. Motive Rev.* 13 To assert their Religion with the more Courage and Avowedness.

Avower1 (ăvau·ər). [f. Avow *v.*1 + -er1.] One who avows.

1623 Bp. Hall *Serm. Chapell Earle Exceter* (1627) 526 Set out by the stile of the Promiser and Avower. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 529 A bold avower of his own virtues. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), An avower, *Qui aliquid affirmat.*

†Avow'er2. *Obs.* [a. F. *avouer* (see Avow *v.*1), inf. used subst.] Avowing, avowal.

[Cited as yet only in form Avoure and Advower, q.v.]

Avow'ing, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Avow *v.*1 + -ing1.] Acknowledgement, avowal.

1687 M. Clifford *Notes Dryden's Poems* ii. 6, I might have spared .. you your avowing. *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 137 An open avowing .. of these Things.

†Avow'ing, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Avow *v.*2.] Vowing. *c* 1420 (*title*) The Avowynge of King Arther, etc. — ix, I a-vow, sayd Kaye, to ride þis forest or day. — lxvi. Of þi thryd a-vowyng telle me quych is hit?

†Avow'ment. *Obs.* [a. OF. *avoe-, avouement*, f. *avouer*: see Avow *v.*1 and -ment.] Acknowledgement, avowal. (Cf. also Avowry 6.)

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183 Whether any persons doe take others to their Auowment and protection. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2017/3 To make the Avowments of our Faith and of our Allegiance unto your most Sacred Majesty.

†Avow're, *v. Obs.* [Only in loc. cit., where it seems to be a mistaken use of the Fr. infinitive *avouer*, or extension of the synonymy of *avow* and *avower* sb. to the vb.] To vow, devote.

a 1560 Phaër *Æneid* VIII. (1573) Xiv, O Juno most of powre! Euen all to thee he kild, and on thine altars did auowre.

Avowry (ăvau·ri). Forms: 4 avoerie, 4–7 auowrie, avowrie, 5–6 -rye, 5–7 auowry, advowry, 6 advoury, -uowry(e, 6–7 avourie, -ry, 5– avowry. *Aphet.* 4–5 vory. [a. OF. *avoerie, avouerie, avourie, avorie*, AF. *avowerie*, f. *avoueur*, OF. *avoeor*, n. of agent f. *avouer* (see Avow *v.*1 and -ry); the office of the *avoueur, avoué*, or patron. In 15–16th c. F. frequently spelt by clerks *advouerie* (see Cotgrave), whence in 16th c. Eng. commonly *advowry*, esp. when = *advowson*; but in the senses retained in 18–19th c., the influence of Avow *v.* has made *avowry* the current form.]

†1. The function of an *avoué*, Advowee, advocate, or patron; patronage, protection. *Obs.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 260 Saue condite vs gyue, þorgh þi lond to go in þin auowrie.

2. Advocacy, protection or authority *personified*: a protector, a patron; *esp.* a patron saint, chosen for one's advocacy in heaven. (Rarely *attrib.*)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 219 Julius Cesar þat was his [Catiline's] patroun and his vorie, and pleded for hym. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 328/4 Thankynge to almyghty god and to Saynt Johan his avowry. 1528 Roy *Satire* (1845) S. Frances their advowry. 1549 Latimer 7 *Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 193 Awaye with these auowryes. Let god alone be oure auowry. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. (1632) 198 These Germanes that worshipped Herthum the Mother-earth for their Auowrie Goddesse. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 489 Close to the corpse were carried the four banners of the dead person's 'avowries.'

†3. Patronage or right of presentation to a benefice; advowson. *Obs.*

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 204 Benefices .. which were of the advowry of people of the holy Church. *Ibid.* 205 The Archbishopricks and other dignities elective .. of his avowry.

†4. Avowal or acknowledgement as one's own.

1340 *Ayenb.* 101 His zone be adopcioun, þet is be avoerie, zuo þet he ssel bi yhealde vor his zone avoud.

5. (From Eng. vb. Avow1, in its legal sense): The answering for or avowal of an act done; *esp.* the plea whereby one who distrains for rent *avows* the act and justifies it.

1531 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, xix, Alleaging in the said auowrie ..the same manors, lands and tenements. 1662 Sir A. Mervyn *Sp. Irish Aff.* 37 The Law will allow an Avowry without Atturnment, where he hath no means to compel the Test to atturn. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 234. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* vii. § 1. 316 *note*, He is said to make *avowry* if he justifies in his own right .. and to make *cognisance* if he justifies in the right of another.

†6. (Due to the confusion between the two verbs Avow): A vowing, swearing, solemn declaration, or oath. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1020/1 All which their promises and auowries they performed. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 204, I convent your owne consciences, which of our auowries standeth on the surest ground.

Avowter(e, **-trie, -tresse,** etc., obs. forms of Adulter, etc.

†Avoy', *int. Obs.* Also 4 avoi, auoy. [a. OF. *avoi, avoy!* of uncertain origin.] Exclamation of surprise, fear, remonstrance.

[*c* 1193 Benedict. Petrib. in *Mater. Hist. Becket* Rolls Ser. II. 5 'Auoy!' inquit, 'quid est quod dicis?'] *c* 1300 *Beket* 2066 'Avoi! Sire preost!' he seide. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 863 Avoy! hit is your vylaynye. *a* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 480 Auoy! [printed by D. Laing *anoth*] dameisele, quaþ Blaunchefloure. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nonne Pr. T.* 88 Avoy quod she, fy on yow hertelees. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 332 Avoy my lorde, I am a maide.

Avoyd(e, obs. form of Avoid.

‖ **Avoyer** (avwa,ye, ăvoi·ər). Also 6–8 advoyer. [Fr.: perh. connected with *avoué*; but the form has not been explained.] The French title of the first magistrate of some of the Swiss Cantons, dating from the time when their chief towns were free imperial cities. Used in Berne till 1794.

Avoyership, the position or office of an avoyer.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 588 In some places they have Advoyers, or Bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerlande, and in the free Townes of Germanie, which acknowledge an Emperor. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 25 In a competition for the Advoyer-ship. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 278 Avoyer, or Doge of the Commonwealth. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 The Advoyer .. of the Town of Berne. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 304 Berne .. a schultheiss or avoyer was the chief magistrate.

Avulse (ăvv·ls), *v.* [f. *āvuls-* ppl. stem of *āvellĕre*, f. *ā, ab* from + *vĕllere* to pull, pluck.] To pull or pluck off, tear away.

a 1765 Shenstone *Odes* 258 As though .. ev'ry bough Like that the Trojan gather'd once, avuls'd, Were by a splendid successor supply'd.

Avulsion (ăvv·lʃən). [ad. L. *āvulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *āvuls-*: see prec. and -ion.]

1. The action of pulling off, plucking out, or tearing away; forcible separation.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* viii. 69 By avulsion or division of the Sea .. Sicily was divided and severed from Italy, Cyprus from Syria. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* I. 24 The thronging Clusters thin By kind Avulsion. 1775 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 201 On condition of everlasting avulsion from Great Britain. 1822 LAMB *Lett.* II. (1841) 22 Did the Eyes come away kindly with no Œdipean avulsion.

2. A part torn off, a detached portion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 25. 420 Certain parts of God, or decerptions and avulsions from Him. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 280 Crash your curst continent, and whirl on high The vast avulsion vaulting thro' the sky.

3. *Law.* The sudden removal of land, by change in a river's course or by the action of flood, to another person's estate; in which case, contrary to the rule respecting *alluvion* or gradual accretion of soil, it remains the property of the original owner.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 456 Alluvion .. distinguished from avulsion.

Avuncular (ăvʌ·ŋkiŭlăɪ), *a.* [f. L. *avuncul-us* maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* grandfather + -AR.] Of, belonging to, or resembling, an uncle.

1831 LANDOR *Rupert* Wks. 1846 II. 571 Love .. Paternal or avuncular. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. v. 50 Clive in the avuncular gig is driven over the downs.

b. (*humorously*) Of a pawnbroker: see UNCLE.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* iii. 37 If you enter one of these pawnshops .. you will observe these peculiarities in the internal economy of the avuncular life.

Avunculize (ăvʌ·ŋkiŭləiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, cf. *patronize.*] To act like an uncle.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 14 Seeing he was sisters son to blackmouth'd Sanders, it is much that he doth not more Avunculize in his bitterness against Protestants.

†**Avye**, *v. Obs.*; also 5 awye. [a. OF. *avie-r* :—Rom. **adviāre*: see AVAY.] To send away, dismiss; *refl.* To take one's way.

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 3717 Sir Arthure and Gawayne avyede theme bothene. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 500, I wol a-wye sovereyns; and soiettes I dys-deyne.

†**Avynsi·me.** *Obs.* In 5 auyzeme, auynsime.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 121 b/2 The auyzeme of Paske kynge Edwarde .. made Edwarde his fyrst sone prynce of Wales. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1981 Within thys Auynsime be ye retornyng.

Avyowre, obs. variant of AVER *sb.*

Avyryle, early form of APRIL.

Avys(e, -ness, etc., obs. ff. of ADVICE, -ISE, etc.

Avysioun, variant of AVISION, *Obs.*

Aw- was frequently written in ME. for AU-, e. g. *awght, awditorie*; and in Scotch for AV-, as in *awail, awoid.* For such forms see AU-, AV-.

Aw, obs. form of AWE, OWE, OUGHT.

Awa, Sc. form of AWAY.

Await (ăwē·t), *v.* Forms: 3 awaitie, 3–6 awate, 3–7 awaite, 4 aweyte, 4–5 aweite, 3–6 awayte, 6 awayt, awaight, adwate, 6– await. [a. ONF. *awaitie-r* (OF. *aguaitier*) to lie in wait for, watch, observe, f. *à* to + *waitier* (OF. *guaitier*, mod. *guetter*) to watch, ad. OHG. *wahtên*, mod.G. *wachten*: see WAIT *v.* With the development of meanings, cf. ATTEND *v.*]

†**1.** To keep watch, watch for; *esp.* to watch stealthily with hostile purpose; to lie in wait for, waylay. a. *trans. Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 174 Me awaiteð ou..as me deð þeoues þet beoð ibroken to chirche. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 767 Vre fo þat vs awayteþ day and niht. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 13 Who forsothe is not aweytid [*insidiatus*]. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 133 How Jason .. was awayted in a wood and assaylled. 1530 PALSGR. 441/2, I awayte, I lye in wayte of a person to marke what he dothe or sayeth, *Je aguayte.* 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 413 Sir Agravaine..awaited queen Guenever and sir Launcelot, for to put them to a rebuke and shame. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1197 Your ill-meaning politician lords .. Appointed to await me thirty spies.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 49 Þe kynges broþer and þe Erl of Kent al so..Awatede him to þilke ost, þat þe Emperour inne was.

† c. *intr.* usually with *inf. Obs.*

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 174 Leste he .. awaitie uorte worpen upon ou his crokes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 899 Wommon to stynge awayte þou shal. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 344 Ther is ful many an eyghe and many an eere Awaytand on a lord, and he not where. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 224 He awaytid and caste him, in alle that euere he myght, for the dethe of his fadir. 1530 PALSGR. 441/2 Let him awayte hardely, for .. he may happe to be taken sleper. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 141 Thou seest who doth awaite, T' intrap thy Beautie.

† **2.** *trans.* To watch for a chance of doing, contrive, plan, plot (harm of some sort) *to* a person. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7525 He awaited nothing, But to deceive Faire-Welcoming. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 2560 To awaite him shame. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 330 Forto don 3ow swich dishonowr, Owther 3ow velonye to awayten.

† **3.** To watch, look at, observe, notice. a. *trans.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1711 Sche a-wayted wel þe white bere skinnes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 3e schal not a wat dremis. *Ibid.* 93 A waytiþ not þeis Egipcian daies. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 226 It is diligentli to be awaitid whether the feend entermetith him.

† b. *intr.* or with *subord. cl.* To look, take note. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 85 Out he 3eode forte awaite what that wonder were. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2415 Eche wi3h wol aweite after þe white beres. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 62 Awaite hoo haþ moost neede.

† **4.** To watch over, look after, attend to. a. *trans.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 5416 Þus coude Ioseph .. Awayte his lord þe kyngus prow. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 279 Yf ich sente ouer see my seruaunt .. my profit to a-waite.

† b. *intr.* with *on, inf. phr.*, or *subord. cl.* To keep watch, give heed, take care, endeavour. *Obs.*

? *c* 1430 ? LYDG. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 158 Well a-waytyng to fulfyll anoon What thi soverain commandith the to done. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 1 Thou awaytest frely on thyn owne pryuat thynges. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXIX. 163 Ought always to awayte of all theire powere to dryue and sette theire enemyes a grounde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 180 Accompteth hym a beast .. and awaighteth diligently to trust him with nothing. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 15 Awaiting that voluptuousnesse haue no preheminence in the soule.

† **5.** To wait upon, as a servant or attendant, to attend. a. *trans. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 22 His cokes ben for him affaited, So that his body is awaited, That him shall lacke no delite. *a* 1547 EARL SURREY *Aencid* IV. 174 Then issued she, awayted with great train. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* iii. 175 His Baptismall Laver [was] awaited by a Dove. [Cf. 1671 in 1.]

† b. *intr.* with *on, upon*; or *absol. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 70 Where as this guiler faste by Upon this god shall prively Awaite. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 125 To se on the non other a watyng But beestes. *c* 1500 *To serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 368 The servitours to be redy to awayte. 1523 LD. DACRE in *St. Papers* (1836) IV. 65 Horsemen, to adwate upon hym. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* lii, Awaited on by Truth, his Page, full kind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 117 On whom three hundred gold-capt youths await.

† **6.** *intr.* To wait *upon* to transact business. *Obs.*

1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (1871) 62 Y wold awayte upon hym there as sone as he hadde dyned. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 83 To assigne a place, wher .. I might awayte upon you.

7. To wait for (a coming event or person). a. *trans.* (This and 8a are the only current senses.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 258 The tigre his time awaiteth In hope for to cacche his pray. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, ix. § 1 Awaiting..the comming of the said great botes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 550 Betwixt these rockie Pillars Gabriel sat .. awaiting night. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 179 King Bruidi awaited them at the head of the Picts. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 464, I shall await your answer with the greatest eagerness.

† b. *intr.* with *on, for*; or *absol.*: To WAIT. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 571 Aurelius .. Awaiteth nyght and day on this myracle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 319 Every man with great desire Awaiteth upon his coming. 1530 PALSGR. 441/2, I have awayted here for you this houre. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. xii. 45 They awaited until 29 Days were accomplished. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 169 In dubious thought the King awaits. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, The acclamations .. of the commons who awaited without.

† c. with *for* = 'look out' for, expect. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 48 Posteritie, await for wretched yeeres. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) I. 689 Both to trust vnto and awaite for thy saluation.

8. To be in store for, be reserved for. a. *trans.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 35 What fates await the Duke of Suffolke? 1727 DE FOE *Apparitions* iv. 34 What may await us behind the dark curtain of futurity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 632 Honors and rewards which he little deserved awaited him.

† b. *intr.* (with *for* or *inf.*) *arch.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 382 That glory which awaits for thee. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* XXVI. (1862) 247 The duties that awaited to try his powers.

†**Awai·t,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 awayte, aweyte, 4–7 awaite, awayt, 5 avayte, 7 (awate), 4–8 await. [a. ONF. *await, aweit*, (OF. *aguait*, mod. *aguets*), f. *await-, aguaitier*: see prec.]

1. A lying in wait or waylaying with hostile intent; ambush, ambuscade; a snare, plot.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. IV. 165 Delyvered out of þe awaytes [*ab insidiis*] of his owne moder. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 317 Where was leyd gret avayte on the Kyng to his destruccion. 1491 CAXTON *How to Die* 12 The temptacyons of the deuyll and his ryghte subtyl awaytes and fallaces. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 24 There awayte [WYCLIF, the aspies of hem] wer knowen of Saul. 1611 *ibid.*, Their laying awaite [1881 *Revised*, their plot] was knowen of Saul. 1677 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 184 The killing by awayt, or of malice prepensed. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Await* seems to signify what we now call *waylaying*, or lying in *wait*, to execute some mischief. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *In await*: in ambush; with *be, sit, stand, lay, lie.* So *upon await.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 405 Homicides .. That in awayte lyn to morther men. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 311 For hate is ever upon await. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 8 Deth .. stondith euermore redy in awaite, for to shete his dart. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 185 There in await had he laid these murtherers. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. XVIII. 78 The hidden deuill, that lies in close awate To win the fort of vnbeleeuing man. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 400 Many frames wherin shooters .. and slingers were set in await.

2. Watching, watch, watchfulness; heed, caution. *To have* or *take good await*: to take good heed. *To set good await*: to watch carefully.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 408 In aweyte alwey, and in fere. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. VIII, They sette good awayte On euery syde leste there were deceyte. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 399 II. 22 Take good awayte to your person. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XLIV. 60 The fronters towarde Fraunce were euer in good awayt. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 97 They should haue good awayt that they spake not in such familiar facion .. as .. before.

b. *To have* or *keep* (a person) *in await, to make* or *lay await on*: to keep a look-out upon, to watch suspiciously.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 735 No man trust upon hir favour longe, But have hir in awayt for evermo. —*Manciple T.* 45 A good wyf .. Schuld not be kept in noon awayt. 1469 *Paston Lett.* 609 II. 351 He myght not speeke with you, ther was made so gret awayte upon hym and upon you boothe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCVI. 459 His men hadde him in suspect, and layed great awayt on him.

3. Waiting, expectation. *rare.*

1557 *Primer, Dirige* Ps. XXIX, With long awaite I loked after our Lorde: and he intended unto me.

Awaited (ăwē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. AWAIT *v.* + -ED.] Waited or looked for, expected.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 9 The awaited revenge of those whose friends they had slain. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. Wks. IX. 169 He gave the awaited signal.

Awai·ter. ? *Obs.* Also 4 awaitour, 4–6 awayter. [a. AF. **awaitour* (= OF. *aguaiteor, aguetteur*), f. *awaitier*: see AWAIT *v.* and -ER 1.]

† **1.** One who lies in wait. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 121 Yif he be a preue awaitour. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* XX. 20 The subtile awaiters to haue taken him in a trippe.

† **2.** An attendant. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXX. (1495) 721 A vynyerde is lefte in wynter wythout keper or awayter. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 595 The kynges awayters were in coates of whyte and grene.

3. One who awaits or waits for.

Awai·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. AWAIT *v.* + -ING 1.]

† **1.** Lying in wait; ambush, plot. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Prymer* 101 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II, Delyuer us Fro the aweitingis of the fend. 1552 *Godly Prayers* in *Liturg. Q. Eliz.* 249 The deceitful awaiting of the most subtle serpent.

† **2.** Attendance, attention. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 250 Youre awaytinges .. Uppon me þat ye callid your mastresse. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 101 With a waytyng and wonder besy cure.

3. Waiting, expectation. *arch.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 220 An intentiue awaiting for the Consolation of Israel. 1868 LONGF. *Dante's Parad.* XXIII. 17 Brief the space .. From my awaiting.

Awakable (ăwē·kăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Liable to be awakened or aroused.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 631 The tiger .. lies sleeping, but always awakable, in every man's heart.

Awake (ăwē·k), *v.* Pa. t. **awoke** (ăwō·k), formerly also **awaked.** Pa. pple. **awoke** and **awaked.** Forms: *a.* (1 awæcn-an, see below and cf. AWAKEN). *Pa. t.* 1–3 awóc, 3–4 awok, 4 awook, (6 *Sc.* awoik), 3– awoke. *Pa. pple.* 1 awacen, 3 awake, 7 awaken, (*poet.*) awoken, 8– awoke. *β.* 1 awaci-an, 3 awaki-en, awakie, 4 awaki, -ye, 4– awake, (5 *Sc.* awalk). *Pa. t.* 1 awacode, 3–9 awaked. *Pa. pple.* 1 awacod, 4– awaked. [In this, as in the simple WAKE, q.v., two early verbs are mixed up; the form-history being complicated with that of AWAKEN, as the sense-history is with that of AWECCHE. 1. For the intransitive vb., OE. has *awæcnan, awóc, awacen*, compound of *wæcnan, wóc, wacen*, the present stem having a formative *-n-, wak-n-*. (Cf. Goth. *fraihn-an, frah, fraihans.*) This present began already in OE. to be treated as a weak vb., with pa. t. *awæcnede*; whence mod.E. *awaken, awakened.* As the earliest texts have *onwæcnan*, the *a-* in later OE. was probably = *on-*, not A- *pref.* 1. 2. Late OE. had also a weak vb. *awacian, awacode*, in form a compound of *wacian, wacode*, to watch, keep awake, but in sense identical with *awæcnan*, and perhaps originating in a confusion of the two. This gave M. and mod.E. *awake, awaked.* 3. After the weak *awakened* came into common use, as pa. t. of AWAKEN, the original relation of *awoke* and its pa. pple. to that vb. became obscured; and later instinct, in accordance with the general analogies of the language, has referred them to AWAKE, treating them as strong equivalents of *awaked.* They are so included here. 4. Of all these forms the sense was in OE. only intrans. 'to arise or come out of sleep,' the transitive (causal) sense of 'rouse from sleep' being expressed by the derivative *awæc(e)an*, ME. AWECCHE, Goth. *uswakjan*, mod.G. *erwecken*; but soon after 1100 *awake* began to be used in this sense also, and at length superseded *awecche*, which is not found after 1300. There has been some tendency, especially in later times, to restrict the strong pa. t. and pa. pple. to the orig. intrans. sense, and the weak inflexion to the trans. sense, but this has never been fully carried out. 5. The str. pa. pple. *awaken* was already in 13th c. reduced to *awake*, and at length became merely an adjective (mostly predicative), after which a new form from the pa. tense, *awoken*, later *awoke* was substituted; but the weak *awaked* is also in common use. (Shakspere used only the weak inflexions.)] **I.** *intr.*

1. To come out of the state of sleep; to cease

to sleep. (With pa. pple. belonging to the active voice, cf. *come, gone, risen.*) Cf. AWAKEN 1.

a. strong (pa. t. and pa. pple.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 24 He awóc of þam slǽpe. 1205 LAY. 1254 Þæ awoc Brutus. *a* 1300 *Judas* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 144 Sone so Judas of slepe was awake. *a* 1300 *Oxf. Student* 61 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 42 Þe clerkes awoke anon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 154 And I for feir awoik. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xvi. 20 Hee awoke out of his sleepe. 1639 [see AWAKE *a.* 1]. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxix, I awoke to less trouble than that of my dreams.

β. weak (including the now ambiguous present).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 26 Of hefeȝum slæpe awacode. 1205 LAY. 17915 Late he gon awakien [1250 gan a-wakie]. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Hi of Gloucestre schire: bigonne to awaki. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2183 Ryght in the dawynyng awakyth she. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 180 Ner frentik ich awakede. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 364 Þe goodman ful awaked was. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1047 Awalk! It is no tyme to slep. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxviii. 16 And Jacob awaked out of his sleepe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 3 ¶ 9, I was so transported with joy that I awaked. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 16 And sleepless lovers, just at twelve, awake. 1827 JEFFREY *Let.* 97 in Ld. Cockburn *Life*, I shall come back to you like one of the sleepers awaked.

2. *fig.* To rise from a state resembling sleep, such as death, indifference, inaction; to become active or vigilant; to bestir oneself. (Used also of things personified.)

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxiii. 179 Anon as he owt of his thowht awook. *a* 1541 WYATT *To my Lute* 1 My Lute awake. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 78 Awake, awake, English Nobilitie! Let not slouth dimme your Honors. 1678 *Crt. Spain* 17 They who were most concerned, awaked not. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 185 ¶ 14 Whenever he awakes to seriousness and reflection. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 295 We feel as if we had awoke up to know that we had learned nothing really until now. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 346 The national spirit again awoke.

3. *To awake to* (something): to become fully conscious of, to become 'alive' to.

[Cf. 1751 in sense 3.] 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 233 England and France at length awoke to the value of their fisheries. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 358 When they awoke to their danger.

4. To be or keep awake; to be vigilant, to watch. *rare.* (Cf. WAKE.)

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 The Græcians did manie times sleep, when the Romanes did awake.

II. *trans.* (taking place of earlier AWECCHE.)

5. *trans.* To arouse (any one) from sleep.

a. weak (and ambiguous present).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 238 Ich wolde awakien þe. *c* 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Hise deciples .. a-wakede hine. 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe angle þet awakede zaynte Petren. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 213 And ȝe, route of ratons of rest men a-wake. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1761/2 Shogged her dame, and with much adoe awaked her. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 792 No dreadful Dreams awak'd him with affright. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, If you awaked her. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 6 Where morning's earliest ray Might strike it, and awake her with the gleam.

β. strong. rare.

1435 *Torr. Portugal* 146 Hys hornys blast awoke hyme nowght. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 25 His disciples came vn to him, and awoke hym sayinge: master save vs. [So 1611.] 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 62 Owl-whoop and dorhawk-whirr Awoke me not.

6. *fig.* To rouse from a state resembling sleep; to stir up, excite, make active. Cf. AWAKEN.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe holy gost awakeþ þane zenezere. 1563 *Homilies* II. xi. *Almsdeeds* i. (1859) 382 God's people should awake their sleepy minds. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 26 He will awake my mercie. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix, I was soon awaked from this disagreeable reverie. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Wom.* 380 Such strains awake the soul to loftiest thoughts. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xvii, But morning beam, and wild bird's call, Awaked not Mortham's silent hall.

β. a 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 57 A man of grete pouste, þat mychel mirþe a wook. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xlv, Down dead she fell; and once again awoken, Fell once again. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi, In a fashion which awoke the ire of the Lieutenant.

† **7.** *refl.* To rouse oneself from sleep or inaction. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 25556 Þa þe King him awoc swiðe, he wes idræcched. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 33 A slowe wyll is towched wyth a stroke of our lorde to awake him.

Awake (ăwē'·k), *pred. a.* [Short for *awaken*, original pa. pple. of AWAKE *v.*; the full form occurs sporadically in 17th c.]

1. Roused from sleep, not asleep. *Wide awake*: thoroughly roused from sleep.

a 1300 [see AWAKE *v.* 1 *a.*] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 770 Men scarcely know, whether they be a wake or a sleepe. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 32 When they were awake [not in earlier versions, nor elsewhere in 1611], they saw his glory. 1639 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 41 As she lay awaken in the night. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxiv, She still beheld Now wide awake, the vision of her sleep.

2. *fig.* In activity; vigilant, watchful, on the alert.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 9 That .. the flame preserved there alive, might ever keepe awake for safegard of the State. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 682 Grudge his own rest, and keep the world awake. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 580 ¶ 9 Such a Consideration should be kept awake in us at all times. 1800 *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* I. i. 43 We want to have all our faculties awake.

b. *To be awake to* (anything): to be fully conscious of it, to appreciate it fully. Cf. *alive.*

1813 MISS AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xi. 48 As much awake to the novelty of attention in that quarter as Elizabeth herself. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 109 He was awake to the dangers.

Awaked (ăwē'·kt), *ppl. a. arch.* = AWAKENED. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) 294 An awaked conscience.

Awaken (ăwē'·k'n), *v.* Forms: 1 **awæcn-an**, 2–5 **awakn-en**, 3–5 **awaken-e(n**, 4– **awaken.** [OE. *a-wæcn-an*, earlier *on-wæcn-an*, f. A- *pref.* 2 + *wæcnan*, to WAKEN. For the form-history, and its complication with that of AWAKE, see the latter. In OE. *awæcnan* was a str. vb. with pa. t. and pple. *awóc, awacen.* But sometimes the present stem (being irregular) was mistaken for a weak verb, whence already in 9th c. the pa. *awæcnede*, mod. *awakened*, which is now treated as the proper pa. t., while *awoke* and its accompanying pa. pple. are referred to the originally weak *awake.* Like *awake*, this was also at first strictly intrans.; the transitive use is of comparatively recent appearance, but now (in sense 5) the most frequent.]

(In early use, rarely in the literal sense of *awake*; commonly *transf.* or *fig.* See senses 2, 3, 5. We still prefer *awaken* to *awake* in sense 5. See also the derivatives below, in which the transferred sense is the usual one in modern use.)

I. *intransitive.*

1. *lit.* = AWAKE *v.* 1.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Past.* 459 Dæt we onwæcnen of slæpe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 478, I awakned þere-with & wrote as me mette. 1653 *Nissena* 29 He awakened, and found himselfe void of the hopes of asking. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 267 When the captive awakened, the sun was high in heaven. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V*, 129 When the king awakened he was in a great rage.

† **2.** *transf.* To arise or spring into existence, originate. (The usual sense in OE.) *Obs.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 5 Eall heora ȝewinn awæcnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole. *a* 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 67 Nú is þæt bearn cumen, awæcned. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 422 Of idelnesse awakeneð muchel flesshes fondunge.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* = AWAKE *v.* 2, 3.

1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Apr. (1827) III. 308 Just awakening, and darkly feeling after God. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 24 The genius of the country has awakened. 1881 *Nonconf.* 15 Sept. 867/1 A mind that has once awakened to this great and most distressing fact.

II. *transitive.*

4. *lit.* To rouse from sleep.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 7 The blysfull lycht .. Awalkynnit king Euander. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 42 Hath that awakened you? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 672 Satan .. his next subordinate Awak'ning. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvii, Even this failed to awaken the sleeper.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To rouse into activity; to stir up, excite; kindle (desire, anxiety, interest, attention, etc.); in *Theol.* to arouse to a sense of sin.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 119 Lord Angelo .. thinking me remisse .. awakens mee. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 355 To awaken .. their Piety and Industry. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 11, I would .. awaken your ambition. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 499 The cry of distress .. awakens compassion.

Awa'kenable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being awakened.

1840 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 20 Deep-hidden, but awakenable.

Awakened (ăwē'·k'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Aroused from sleep, sloth, or inaction.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 58 Vondunge .. þurh þine dede .. awakened. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* II. 121 The awakened needle .. leapeth towards its allicient. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1753) I. 74 Awakened, trembling Sinners. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 222 Awaken'd memory. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 6 Winged Psyche with awaken'd eyes.

Awakener (ăwē'·k'nəɹ). [f. AWAKEN + -ER 1.] He who or that which awakens.

1598 FLORIO, *Risuegliatore*, an awakener, a larum in a clocke. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vii. 58 Society is the true awakener of man. 1858 STANLEY *Arnold* I. vi. 246 Merely as awakeners and reminders to myself. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordin.* 112 An awakener of dull .. conscience.

Awa'kening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. A rising from sleep, or (in modern use, more commonly) from sloth, inaction, or indifference.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* (*Qo.* 2) V. iii. 258 Ere the time Of her awakening. 1646 *Bury Wills* (1850) 187 To continue vntill the generall awakeninge day. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 186 The awakening of the whole English nation to activity. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 17 Dreams divine end in awakenings dull. *c* 1882 SARAH STOCK *Life Abund.* 8 The spring, Nature's great awakening.

2. An arousing from sleep or its semblance.

1684 R. ALLEYNE (*title*) A Rebuke to Backsliders .. published for the Awakening of a Sleepy Age. 1872 M. TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* 209 These violent awakenings must have been annoying to Oliver.

Awa'kening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Rising as if from sleep.

1726 THOMSON *Winter* 1043 Awakening nature hears .. and starts to life. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 626/1 Awakening buds and blossoms.

2. Fitted to arouse; rousing.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 44 Thy awakening Providences. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 42 The most awakening writer .. of all the ancients. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 46 The awakening cock.

Awakenment (ăwē'·k'nmĕnt). [f. AWAKEN + -MENT; the Romance suffix being here used with a Teutonic verb.] An awakening.

1842 GRESLEY *For. Arden* 9 The general awakenment of learning and civilisation. 1862 D. SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. I. 276 The awakenment of a lively feeling of need. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* i. 7 A happy awakenment to life and energy.

Awa'ker. [f. AWAKE *v.* + -ER.] = AWAKENER. 1611 COTGR., *Susciteur*, a raiser, awaker, stirrer vp. 1685 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* 22 I. 58 Never any poor creature .. has had more awakers to quicken and revive the anguish of its soul than I.

Awaking (ăwē'·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The rising, or arousing, from sleep (or its semblance).

1297 R. GLOUC. 557 Of softe awakunge hii toke lute gome. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 36 The cause of his awaking. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 304 Untimely awakings do ensue. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 2 What an awaking!

† **Awa'ld, -old, -eald,** *v. str. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* + OE. *wealdan, waldan* (see WALD *v.*); prob. a later parallel formation to the old *anw(e)ald, onw(e)ald* sb. 'power, dominion'; or for OE. *gewealdan.* Cf. the weak AWELD, some of the forms of which in EE. are scarcely distinguishable from those of this verb.] To have control of; to wield. (Orig. governing genitive.)

1205 LAY. 23734 Ure drihten þe alle domes awalt [1250 weldeþ]. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 652 Aweald þurh þi wisdom hare worldliche wit. *c* 1305 *St. Edm.* 335 in *E. E. P.* 80 As stif as enie bord hire honden bicome .. heo ne miȝte hem awolde noȝt.

Awale, obs. Sc. form of AVAIL and AVALE.

† **Awa'lk,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + WALK *v.*] To walk.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proem 8 Quhilk in the floure of youth .. Awalkis heir amang the flouris soft.

† **A-wa'llop,** *advb. phr. Obs. rare*—1. [A *prep.*1 + *wallop*, early form of GALLOP.] At a gallop.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1770 Þe white beres .. went a-wai a wallop as þei wod semed.

Awalt (ā'·wɔlt), *adv. Sc.*; also **awald, awelled, awart** (awkward). [Etymol. uncertain. Cf. OE. *wæltan* to roll, pa. t. in Lindisf. Matt. xxvii. 60 *awælte*, in Rushw. *awælede*; but the place of the stress makes the relationship doubtful.] (See quot.)

1799-1863 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 447 (JAM.) Sheep are most apt to die awald, when it grows warm after a shower. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 209/1 When fat sheep roll over on their backs and cannot get up of themselves they are said to be lying *awkward*, in some places *awalt*, and in others *awart.* 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720 Awelled (Dumfriessh.), a sheep .. lying helplessly on its back.

Awame, obs. form of AAM, AUM.

Awance, -se, obs. Sc. form of ADVANCE.

A-wane (ăwē'·n), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*1 + WANE.]

† **1.** In want, wanting. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Tomarȝan hit him is awane.

2. On the wane, waning.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 25 No wanderer morning-moon awane.

Awant, obs. Sc. form of AVAUNT.

Awanting (ăwɒ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [The phrase *a wanting* (see A *prep.*1 12, 13) erroneously taken as a single word, as if from a vb. *to awant.* Chiefly in Scotch writers; cf. *amissing.*] Wanting.

1661 BURNEY *Kérδ. Δῶρον* 105 To acquaint me with what passes, or is awanting in the Nations. 1747 T. STORY *Jrnl. Life* 78 Mutual Love and Esteem was not a-wanting. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 94 The upper side of the skull is often awanting. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xvi. 24 A Greek quotation with an accent misplaced or awanting.

Awaped, var. AWHAPED *ppl. a. Obs.* bewildered.

Award (ăwɔ̄·ɹd), *v.*1 [a. AF. *awarde-r*, ONF. *ewarder, eswarder*, central F. *esguarder*, to observe, look at, consider, examine, decide, ordain, fix = OSp. *esguardar*, It. *sguardare*:—Romanic **exwardāre, -guardāre*, f. *ex* out, thoroughly + *wardāre, guardāre*, ad. OLG. **ward-ên* (OS. *wardôn*, OE. *wardian*, cogn. w. OHG. *wartên*, mod.G. *warten*) to watch. Cf. WARD, GUARD.]

I. To award a thing.

† **1.** To examine a matter and adjudicate upon its merits; to decide, determine, after consideration or deliberation. *Obs.* a. *trans.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 354 So as my court it hath awarded, Thou shalt be duely rewarded. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxvii. 106, I wylle that ye award and doo ryght. 1547 J. HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* Introd. (1846) 30, I judge and awarde Both these pleasures of yours as one in regarde. 1686 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 381 Shall then the Testament award the right? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 222 Ev'n he who sightless wants his visual ray, May by his touch alone award the day.

† b. with *inf. phr.* or *subord. cl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 202 This clerk schal have his thral; thus I awarde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxvii. 106, I award .. that hymself and his sone wend byfore the kyng. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 557 The unwise award to lodge it in the towers.

2. To determine upon and appoint by judicial sentence.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 983/2 The iudges a warde write to enquire of what fame and behauiour the man is. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4049/4 A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded against William Mackdugale. *a* 1709 SIR R. ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 93 An Officer .. executing

Process which is erroneously awarded. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 502 Fines of four and five thousand pounds were awarded for brawls. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 207/1 An umpire .. awarded that the local board should pay .. 200*l.*

3. To grant or assign (*to* a person) by judicial or deliberate decision; to adjudge.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* ii, To award to the party complainant such amendes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 300 A pound of that same marchants flesh is thine, The Court awards it, and the law doth give it. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 269 It was not in his power to award me any reparation. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 66 He awarded to the Bishop of Vienne .. four neighbouring cities. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mak. Flor.* iii. 65 It was his .. to award everlasting praise to his friends.

†**b.** *loosely.* To furnish, give. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Furye weapon awardeth [*furor arma ministrat*]. *Ibid.* VIII. (1836) 142 Theyre labor hot they folow; toe the flame fits gyreful awarding.

†**II.** To award a person. *Obs.*

†**4.** To sentence, appoint (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 190 The party condemnyd .. schold ever be awardyd to pay costys. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 384 A tierce of Levites were awarded to waite.

†**5.** To sentence, consign (*to* custody, etc.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* vi. 2 (R.) That last judgment, which shall awarde some to eternall felicitie, and other some to euerlastyng paynes. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 83 Yet euerie of them shall be awarded to prison. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 56 The .. Lords .. awarded him to the custody of the Marshall.

†**Awa'rd,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + WARD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To guard.

c 1534 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) 268 The passages weare straghtlie awarded bie there enemies.

2. To ward off (blows, etc.).

1579 *Poore Knights Palace* G iij, Then Clodius, to award this blow, and to drive back this dome, etc. 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 222 Dexterously, yet candidly, to award some unlucky points that are not seldom made at us. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 To award off this Violence of the Sun's Beams. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell), To award, or ward off, a blow, *Ictum avertere.*

Award (ăwǭ·ɪd), *sb.* Forms: 3 ougard, awgarde, 5–7 awarde, 5–6 adward, 4– award. [a. AF. *award, -airt, agard* = OF. *ewart, eswart, esguart,* 'look, aspect, attention, consideration, judicial decision, arbitrament,' n. of action f. *eswarder, esguarder*: see AWARD *v.*[1] The EE. forms *ougard, awgarde,* confuse the two F. forms in *g* and *w*; for the spelling *adv-* see AD- *pref.* 2.]

1. A decision after examination, a judicial sentence, *esp.* that of an arbitrator or umpire; the document embodying it.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7318 Þai seke þam-self o a gret ougard [*Fairf.* a foule awgarde], Þai ask now oþer king þan me. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 409 To stonde gladly to the award of hise souereynes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron,* VIII. iv. 152 To gyve A-ward For ane of þa twa þan askand Đe successyown of Scotland. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 732 III. 102 Sette attone by the adward off the Kyng. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 3/1 To interdict so manie .. as disobeied their award. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* x. 52 The condemning award of that unintelligent Tribunal. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 78 The workmen have in several instances, refused to abide by the award of the umpire.

2. That which is awarded or assigned, as payment, penalty, etc., by the terms of the judge's sentence or arbitrator's decision.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 17 Faint-heart-fooles, whom shew of perill hard Could terrifie from fortunes faire adward. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. 17 The Annoyances on their Bodies by Frogs, and Lice .. were the just awards .. of God's punitive Justice. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 134 The fatal infliction of the usual award of stripes. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 7/2 The balance of the Geneva Award.

†**3.** Keeping, care, custody, wardship. (Cf. AWARD *v.*[2] and WARD *sb.*) *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xix. 202 Nasciens in presown kepten thei there That him and his londis bothe, they hadde In here award. *Ibid.* xxiii. 150 Loke thow .. Of these 3iftes that thou take good award. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 326 To whose award all creatures are assigned.

Awardable (ăwǭ·ɪdăb'l), *a.* [f. AWARD *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Rightly or lawfully to be awarded.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 169 No Processe is there awardable against the party.

Awarder (ăwǭ·ɪdəɹ). [f. AWARD *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *awardeur, eswardeur.*] One who awards.

1561 JR. HEYWOOD *Seneca's Herc. Fur.* (1581) 20 b, O thou awarder of mens gyltes. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 369 The high awarders of immortal fame. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 141 The jury in this case is never the awarder of damages.

Awa'rding, *ppl. a.* [f. AWARD *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Giving judicial sentence, deciding.

1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 20 Each of an honest friend did make his choyse, And bound themselues to their awarding voyce.

†**Awa'rdment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. OF. *aguardement.*] = AWARD *sb.*

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* I. vii. (1634) 21 To hang the credit that we have to the Scriptures upon the will and awardment of the Church. 1679 W. PENN *Addr. Prot.* 153 Content with the awardment of such loss or gain as they the Arbitrators think equal. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1167 They both stood to his awardment.

†**Awa'rdship.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The action of an awarder, arbitration.

c 1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 422 Promising that .. he would stand to your awardship, and now doth deny it. 1555 — in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxix. 227 He would not that his awardship should take place.

Aware (ăwēə·ɹ), *pred. a.* Forms: 1 ȝewær, 3 iwar, iware, iwarre, a ware, 4 y-wer, ywar, 6 awarre, 5– aware. [OE. *ȝewær* (cogn. with OHG. *gawar, giwar,* MHG. *gewar,* mod.G. *gewahr*), f. *ge* (see A- *pref.* 6) + *wær* wary, cautious: see WARE.]

†**1.** Watchful, vigilant, cautious, on one's guard. *To be aware of*: to be on one's guard against. *Obs.*

1095 *O. E. Chron.,* Þa þe innan þam niwan castele wæron, his ȝewær wurdon. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 334 Bute we wurðen us iwar, þis wereld us wile drenchen. 1250 LAY. 5520 Beyne wer iwar [1205 warre] of þan swikedome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 100 Þet þou by wys and y-wer. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 337 b, To bee well aware, lest thei should .. areise battaill. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel* II. 423 They were alwayes aware of taking of townes by long sieges. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 19 Are you all aware of .. talebearing and evil-speaking? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 164 We must be especially aware of those fallacies.

2. Informed, cognizant, conscious, sensible. *To be aware (of, that)*: to have cognizance, to know.

1205 LAY. 18422 Ær heo wurðen iware, we scullen heom amarre. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 104 Þer of beoð iwar .. þet oðer hwile þe ueond, etc. *c* 1280 *Commandm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Be a ware whose euer wol .. þat for man-is sin it is. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iii. 94 Whan the dwellers there were aware of hit. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXII. 21 Arnan loked, and was aware of Dauid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 119 Whereof hee soon aware, Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calme. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 117 Thou wast well aware .. that I design'd To ask. 1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* XV. (1879) 317 The only Europeans who had preceded us .. so far as I am aware, were Straus .. and Bonar. *Mod.* Are you aware that your friends are here?

†**3.** *elliptically* with *be* omitted, and simulating a verb in the imperative. (So taken by Johnson.) (Be) on your guard, (be)ware. (Cf. *Soft! Quick!*)

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 154 Aware, fellows, and stand a-room. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 28 Aware, keep bak, make roóm noow. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. 81 Well there's the second time. Aware the third.

Awaredom (ăwēə·ɹdəm). *rare*[−1]. [f. AWARE *a.* + -DOM.] The state of being on one's guard.

1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 251 III. 60, I am glad you are aware of Miss Pitt; pray continue your awaredom.

Awareness (ăwēə·ɹnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being aware; consciousness.

1880 CYPLES *Hum. Exp.* ii. 24 No lapse of the egoistic awareness. 1880 MISS BEVINGTON in *Mind* No. 17. 43 The higher the organisation the keener is the awareness.

†**Awa'rie,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 awerȝi-an, awierȝi-an, awyrȝe-an, 2 awiriȝ-en, awerie-n, 2–3 awereȝ-en, 2–4 awarie-n, 3 awarye-n, 4 awarȝe, awyrie. [OE. *awęrgian, awięrgian, awyrgean,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *węrgian, więrgian, wyrgian,* to curse: see WARIE.] To curse, damn.

Vesp. Ps. v. 9 Awerȝed. *c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Past.* 249 Awierȝed. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 21 Nelle ic awirȝean þa eorþan heononforþ. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se eorðe his awiriȝd on þine weorcum. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregr.* xix, Đenne spec Olibrius—awarie him sonne ant mone! *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 662 Þei wolden awyrien þat wiȝt for his well dedes.

¶ See also AWORRY.

†**Awa'ried(e,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Accursed.

c 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xxv. 41 Gewitað awyrȝyde fram me [*Rushw.* awærȝede]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.,* Gewiteð awereȝede. *c* 1220 *Leg. Kath.* 142 Toward te awariede maumetes temple. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 166 Awarid worth ye ichon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Awarȝede gledneſſe.

†**Awa'ring,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. AWARE *a.* or *v.* + -ING[1].] Perception, sensation.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 50 The soul is too high bred to give us any rational accounts of the awarings of sense, as heat, cold, wetness.

Awarke, obs. form of A-WORK.

†**Awa'rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 (or 6) + WARN *v.*] To warn.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 46 That every bird and beast awarned made To shrowd themselves.

†**Awa'rp,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 aweorp-, awurp-, awyrp-an, 2 awerp-, 2–3 aworp-en, 3–4 awarp-e(n. *Pa. t.* 1 awearp, 1–2 awarp, 3 aweorp. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 aworpen, 3 awarpen. [f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *weorpan* to throw (see WARP); cogn. with OS. *awerpan,* Goth. *uswairpan.*]

1. To throw or cast away; to throw or cast down.

c 1000 *Ags. G.* Matt. xxvii. 5 And he awearp þa scyllingas inon þæt tempel. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.,* Awarp. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 And awerpeð hine in to helle pine. *c* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Ha walden .. awarpen me. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 122 Þet a windes puf .. mei auellen & aworpen into sunne.

2. To warp or twist out of shape.

c 1300 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Eld me awarpeþ þat mi schuldern scharpiþ.

†**Awa'rrant,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 + WARRANT *v.*] To vouch for, warrant, guarantee.

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 3 Some writers awarrante your matter, theirfore be boulde. 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 188 And awarrant his preferment to a prince's service. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 26 If life were awarranted fooles.

Awarys, obs. Sc. form of AVARICE.

A-wash (ăwǫ·ʃ), *advb. phr.* (*pred. a.*) [A *prep.*[1] + WASH.]

1. On a level or flush with the surface of the water, so that it just washes over.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 507/1 An anchor is .. 'a-wash,' when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* I. xix. (1876) 144 The South spit was just awash with the flowing tide.

2. Washing about, at the mercy of the waves.

1870 READE *Put Yourself* III. 274 The rising water set everything awash. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 351 Their unmanned oars awash In the sandy waves of the shallows.

A-waste (ăwēɪ·st), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WASTE.] Wasting, to waste.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bnd.* Poems I. 146 Thy body appears Hung awaste on the rocks.

Awatch = a watch: cf. next and AWAIT *sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 255 Whan sowdiers be .. scatred about diuers besynessis: than lyghtly they be leyde awatche for.

A-watch (ăwǫ·tʃ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WATCH.] On the watch, watching.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII, As a dog a-watch for his master's foot.

Awate, obs. form of AWAIT.

†**A-water,** in or on the water: see A *prep.*[1]

A-wave (ăwēɪ·v), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WAVE.] On the wave, moving in waves; waving.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *An Island* Poems II. 183 The place is all awave with trees. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* in *Men & Wom.* II. 131 The river's awave With smooth paper-reeds.

Awaward, obs. Sc. form of AVANT-GUARD.

Awawns, obs. form of ADVANCE.

Away (ăwēɪ·), *adv.* Forms: 1 onweȝ, 1–2 aweȝ, 2 aweiȝ, 2–5 awei, awey, awai, (3 awæi, *Orm.* aweȝȝ), 4 owai (ewai), 0 wey, on-wai, on way, (a-vey, avay), aweie, aweye, 4–5 oway, 4–6 awaye, 6 awaie, 4– away. *Sc.* 8–9 awa. [In its origin a phrase, ON *prep.,* and *weg,* WAY, i.e. *on* (his, one's) *way,* 'on' (as in 'move on'), and thus 'from this (or that) place.' Already in OE. reduced to *a-weg*: cf. A *prep.*[1]: the 14th and 15th c. forms in *o-, on-,* were northern; in ME. and mod. dialects reduced to *'way* (York Plays, *do way* = put away, Sc. *co'way, c'way* = come away), also in certain combinations, as *way-going.* So MHG. *enwëc* (for *in wëc*), mod.HG. dial. *ewëck,* mod.G. *weg.* In earlier Eng. used as a separable verbal prefix, standing before the vb., esp. in subordinate sentences, and compound tenses (as in G.), e.g. *Sone se ich hit awei warp,* soon as I threw it away: *he wes awæi iflozen,* he had flown away; still placed emphatically before the subject as 'away he went,' 'away went hat and wig.']

I. Of motion in place, removal.

1. On (his or one's) way; onward, on, along. Hence used also with *come,* as still in north. Eng. and Sc., where 'Come away' = 'come along, come on,' without reference to place left.

Beowulf 534 Ær he on weȝ hwurfe. 921 *O. E. Chron.* (Earle 106) Þa forleton hie þa burg and foron aweȝ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 810 Abram .. ferde a-wei to mambre dale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8067 Wit þe king he ferd on-wai. *c* 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 45 The plowman cryed, Sirs, come awaye. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 55 Come away, come away death, And in sad cypresse let me be laide.

2. From this (or that) place, to a distance.

Beowulf 4199 He onweȝ losade. 918 *O. E. Chron.,* Hira feawa on weȝ comon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Þa eode he aweȝ unrót [*Rushw.* awæȝ, *Hatton* aweiȝ]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Bute he hine driue a-wei. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11262 Þir angels wited þam ewai. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 169 And bare hym on his bakke a way [*v. r.* awey]. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 156 The duk fled oway. 1526 TINDALE *John* xvi. 7 That I goo a waye. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 16 Get thee away. 1699 DRYDEN *Char. Gd. Parson* 74 And hungry sent the wily fox away. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 2 My Imagination runs away with me. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXIV. I. 224 They sail away each on his course. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 9/1 The bride's going-away dress.

b. *emphatically.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 177 Making them ride and run, post and away. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* XXV, Away went Gilpin, neck or nought; Away went hat and wig. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* lx, Away they went.

3. From actual adherence, contact, or inclusion; off, aside; *fig.* as in to *fall away,* to desert.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 8 Awurp hine aweiȝ fram þe. *c* 1220 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Waschen a-wai alle folkes fulþe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 393 He with his tayl awey the flye smyteth. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 41 Scrape and dygge a way a lytyl the mosse. 1577 *St. Aug. Manuell* 18 To lay away the burden of fleshly desires. *a* 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* I. 361 His mournful Tears he clear'd away. 1873 LONGF. *Eliz.* 29 in *Aftermath* 51 She folded her work, and laid it away.

4. From or out of one's personal possession, with sense of parting with, deprivation, loss; *e.g.* with *put, give, take, throw,* etc.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 110 Þei tak a vey all þingis fro alle men. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 36 Hee tooke away my birthright. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 56 It shall be given away to some poor body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3 Life .. is thrown away when it is not some way useful to others. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* I. vi. 93 This is not an air to take away one's appetite. 1873 LONGF. *Emma & Eginh.* 179 This passing traveller, who hath stolen away The brightest jewel of my crown to-day. *Mod.* Who gave the bride away?

5. From the actual state or condition; from existence; into extinction or termination (in most cases gradual); to death, to an end, to nothing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3769 Parchaunce þai er ille within, And passes away in dedely syn. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1149 They were molte awey with hete. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ix. 12 The daye beganne to weare awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiv. 10 Man dieth, and wasteth away. — xxxiii. 21 His flesh is consumed away. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 60 Let that .. be vapoured away to the thicknesse of honey. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 565 ¶ 1 They faded away. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, Their zeal .. died gradually away. 1864 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 114 The petted boy grew ill, and day by day Pined with mysterious malady away.

6. From its natural use with certain verbs in the preceding senses, *away* is extended to other transitive verbs, to express a specific application of the action to a. removal, parting with (cf. *blow* away, *kiss* away, *boon* away), b. doing away with, elimination (cf. *boil* away, *refine* away, *analyse* away, *explain* away); and finally also with similar force to c. intransitive verbs, which are thereby rendered transitive, as 'to *sigh* away one's life,' 'to *idle* away one's time,' 'to *sleep* the day away.' There are verbs which are scarcely or not at all used without it, as 'to *while* the time away,' 'to *fool* one's money away' (to part with it like a fool).

a. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/1 What was got by Oppression, will be booned away by the King's Liberality. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 138 ¶ 3 Which can play away its Words. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxviii, He .. kissed away the tears.

b. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 53 Explain their country's dear-bought rights away. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 75 To split hairs and to distinguish away the Christian Duties. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. vii. 140 To purify their religion, till they refined it away. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 785/2 To explain away some of the passages. 1865 MILL *Utilit.* 46 This .. might be analysed away.

c. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527 ¶ 2 We had whiled away three hours after this manner. 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 27 July (1827) III. 284 Having a severe cold, I was in hopes of riding it away. *Ibid.* 31 Oct. 14/3 They had falsely sworn away the lives of their fellows. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. I, Let .. the loitering pilgrim .. gaze .. the morn..away. 1864 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 90 The lovely lady whiled the hours away.

¶ Being used with verbs generally, like the L. prefix *ab-*, Gr. *ἀπο-*, G. *weg-*, *ab-*, *hin-*, F. *en-* (cf. *aufugĕre* to flee away, *ἀποτιθέναι* to put away, *wegnehmen*, *abnehmen*, to take away, *s'en aller* to go away, *enlever* to take away), *away* enters into many idiomatic phrases, e.g. *to do away* (with), *make away*, *give away* (now *give way*), *fall away*, etc., which will be found under the verbs in question.

II. Of action. [Immediately from sense 1.]

7. Onward in time, on, continuously, constantly; with idea of continuance of action and progress; e.g. *to work away* = to go on working.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 90, I with ale, and ale with me wag away. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 29 As you perceiue your scholer to goe better and better on awaie. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen*, While Pan melodious pipes away. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII *Sailors have a knack*, 'Haul away! yo ho, boys!' 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, 'Scream away if you like it.' *c* 1826 R. MACNISH *Barber of Gött.* in *Mod. Pythag.* (1838) II. 101 'Brush away, my old boy—nothing like it.' 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* ix. 112 The young folks tripped it away on the grass. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* v. (1866) 23 She capered away on her one shoe. *Ibid.* xiv. 89 He sat down and worked away, very, very hard. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* v. 132 And kept 'pegging away,' to use a presidential expression, with all my might.

8. Straightway, forthwith, directly, without hesitation or delay; chiefly colloquial in imperative sentences, as *Fire away!* = proceed at once to fire, begin immediately, *Say away* = say on, and U. S. and Eng. dial. *Right away* = straightway, directly.

1535 COVERDALE *John* xvi. 12, I haue yet moch to saye vnto you, but ye can not beare it awaye. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 332 Come .. pull away. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii. 14 'Dinner, if you please,' said I to the waiter .. 'Right away?' said the waiter .. I saw now that 'Right away' and 'Directly' were one and the same thing. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 10 She told him 'to report away,' that she was not afraid.

III. Of position. [From senses 2–5.]

9. Of direction: (Turned) from this (or that) direction; in the other direction.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Hi beoð iturnid away from heom. *c* 1383 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 8 þat turneþ a wey his eris. *c* 1440 *Apol. Loll.* 68 Turniþ away 3our facis fro al 3our folthis. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 3, I turned away from this despicable troop with disdain. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. xii. 72 The axis of rotation is inclined away from the Sun.

10. Appended to *where*, *there*, *here*, with sense of: In the direction of, about; e.g. *there away* = in that quarter, there about. (Now only *dial.*)

1564 *Brief Exam.* iij b, The Gentiles there away had their .. common bankettes. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvii. 152 The Witch will not looke one in the face, but shee will looke here a way and there a way. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 210 (JAM.) Confirming the same by many mighty works in scripture tending there away. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, The three miles .. extended themselves into 'four miles or there awa.' *Mod. Sc.* Where away did you lose it? He lives here-away.

11. Of the position attained by removal in place: In another place; at a distance; at (a stated) distance, off.

1712 *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 5, I shall not be able to stay away. *c* 1835 C. H. BATEMAN *Hymn*, There is a happy land Far, far away! 1850 SEARS *Athan.* vi. 53 They can see the city away through the hot and stifling air. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 14 Away in the distance .. glittered a weathercock. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxix, His home was some miles away.

12. Of the state or condition resulting from removal: Gone (from a place); absent; wanting.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9702 What is wisdome be pees awaye? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2095 And turned agein .. and told he was a-weie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 336 The Rokkes been aweye. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 53 Three maie kepe counsayle, if two be away. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Spring* ii, How could it be so fair and you away? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, He was like a man awa frae himsell. *Mod.* I called at his office, but found him away.

13. Of the condition resulting from deprivation, loss, or extinction: Gone (from existence); vanished, destroyed, consumed; dead; fainted. (Now chiefly *dial.*)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2504 Our bred, our wyn ys al away. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ii. (1554) 102 A blase of fire, now bright, and now away. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 15 Rachel mournynge for hir children, and wolde not be comforted, because they were awaye. 1787 BURNS *Wks.* III. 119 Your mortal Fae is now awa',—Tam Samson's dead! 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (JAM.) My dochter was lang awa [=in a swoon], but whan she cam again, she tauld us, etc. *Mod.* Here's a health to them that's awa'.

IV. Elliptical uses, with a verb suppressed: simulating an imperative or (rarely) infinitive.

14. = Go away.

c 1250 *Meid. Margr.* xxxvi, Awei ye euele consilers. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 367 Otherwayis mycht thai nocht avay. 1393 GOWER *Conf.*, Away the tyranny! 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 Whither awaie with my hens, foxe? 1594 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 177, I will awaie to Barnet presently. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xix. 24 Away, get thee downe. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 28 We must .. away euery man to his lodging. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 907 Away there! lower the mizen-yard on deck. 1872 W. BUTLER *Gt. Lone Land* iii. 25 Meantime we must away.

15. = Go or get away *with*, take away.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 15 Awaye with him, awaye with him, crucify him. [WYCLIF, Take awey, take awey.] 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* vii. (Arb.) 193 Awaye with these auowryes. 1577 *Test. of XII Patr.* 122 My children, away with hatred out of your hearts. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 81 Yea, wee would .. bid away with it, and not abide the sight of it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 191 In his honest indignation he would reply, 'Away with it!'

16. = Get on or along *with*, put up with; tolerate, endure, bear.

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 802 II. 199 My charges be gretter than I maye a weye with. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 11 All men can not awaye with that saynge. 1530 PALSGR. 419/1, I agre with meate or drinke. I can away with it. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 45 He .. could well awaie with bodilie labour. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* 85 b, They might enure themselues .. to away with hardnesse and sparing. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* Ad. Cl. ii. (1674) 24 He being the Father of lyes .. cannot away with the Truth. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 98 Some .. can with greater patience away with death. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 183 That saucy fleer I cannot away with. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 275 Idolatry .. is a thing they cannot away-with. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* (1882) 42 Jacobinism .. cannot away with the inexhaustible indulgence proper to culture, the consideration of circumstances, etc.

† b. with *infinitive*. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 183 Notwithstanding the People .. could well away to live like Subjects. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence' Andr.* I. ii, Men that be in loue, can ill away to haue wiues appointed them by others.

17. *And away* (= and going away again), denoting discontinuance, in *once and away* (now, *once in a way*) = once, but not continuously.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 Not .. for once and away, but wee haue our eares beaten with it euery day. *Ibid.* xvi. 96 It is not for a pang and away. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 125/1 Short hints and away, may please a Scholar.

V. *Comb.* Formerly in many separable compound verbs, as *away-bear*, *away-draw*, *away-go*, *away-put*, *away-take*, *away-warp*. Of these the ppl. adjs. and vbl. substantives were retained longest, and some, as *away-going*, are still in use.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 50 Geleſde ðe monn, & aueȝeade. 1297 R. GLOUC. 398 Þys Cristynmen .. gred preye Awey bere. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 14 Whar-to, Laverd, awai-puttes þou bede mine? 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* I j, Pairtly be ye away taking of thre dayes in 400 3eres. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* July 275 Away-stretching leagues of brick and mortar. *Mod.* The away-going crop.

¶ Formerly sometimes used in error for WAY.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* (1810) III. 481 'We set sayle, but made but little away all the day.' 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quixote* (1803) II. 193 On these considerations Sancho arose, and went aside a good away to another tree.

Away(e, -ment, north. var. of AVAY, -MENT.

Awayle, awayte, obs. forms of AVAIL, AWAIT.

† **Away's,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. with adverbial genitive *-s.*] = Away.

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 33 He brake aways from them and went beyend see. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 430 And from her farre awayes A rulesse rout .. lie Wallowed in their blood. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1809) 129 The decoction .. and the herb..do take them aways. [*Hereaways*, *thereaways*, are common in Suffolk. F. Hall.]

† **Away·ward,** *adv. Obs.* For forms see AWAY. [f. AWAY + -WARD.] Cf. the aphetic WAYWARD.

1. Turned away, or in the other direction.

1205 LAY. 8878 A-weiward he halde [1250 his heued heold] & nolde hit iheren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 584 The Erll with the schirreff met he Awayward with thar gret menȝe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Maunc. T.* 158 This Phebus gan away-ward for to wryen. *c* 1407 *W. Thorpe's Exam.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 109 The Archbishop .. turned him away-ward, hither and thither. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 418 Holding his face away-ward.

b. quasi-*adj.* Turned away, averted; wayward.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 2 We beth al awey-ward, That scholde her by-leve. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3985 It is a botless bale .. to willne after a wif þat is a wayward euere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 25 3if þe face is a weyward from þe water.

2. Of motion: Away.

1205 LAY. 23169 Far þe awæiward [1250 aweiward]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 959 Faste a-wayward gunne þay flen. *c* 1530 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 78/1 Our life walketh awai ward, while our death draweth toward.

† **Away·wards,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec., with adverbial genitive *-s.*] = prec.

1205 LAY. 22351 Gillomar .. flah, & awæwardes teh. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2188 To winne hem alle a-weiwardes fro þe white beres.

† **Awbe.** *Obs. rare.* Perhaps = ALP², bullfinch.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 88 The tatling Awbe doth please some fancie wel, And some like best, the byrde as Black as cole.

† **Aw·ber.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *aubour* laburnum.] The laburnum tree (*Cytisus Laburnum*).

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* 232 Three tall oaks, a very tall awber, etc.

Awblaster, Awburne, Awbyrchowne, obs. forms of ARBALESTER, AUBURN, HABERGEON.

Awe (ō), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1–2 eȝe, æȝe, 2 aȝeie, ȝeie, (heie), 2–3 æie, 2–4 eie, 3 eiȝe, eȝe, eȝȝe, æiȝe, (eaye, heye, heiȝe), 3–4 eye, 4 eighe, eyghe, ayghe, ay, aye. *β.* 3 aȝe, aȝhe, 3–4 au, auu, 4 auȝe, awȝe, agh, awee, (hage, owe), 5 aghe, 4–8 aw, 4– awe. [The actual *awe*, in 13th c. *aȝe*, was a. ON. *agi*, acc. *aga* (Da. *ave*), representing an OTeut. **agon-* wk. masc. (of which the OE. repr. would have been *aga*); but this was preceded in EE. by native forms descending from OE. *ege*, str. masc., :—OTeut. **agiz* str. neut., Goth. *agis* fear, taken as if it were a str. masc. *agi-z*. (Both f. *ag-an* to fear.) The ME. *eye*, (*aye*,) and *awe*, were thus in origin and derivation distinct though cognate words, but were practically treated as dialectal variants of the same word, of which *aye* was still used in s. w. *c* 1400, while *awe* was in the n. e. *c* 1250. The sense-development is common to both. They are therefore here taken together; the examples being separated into groups *α* (from OE. *ege*) and *β.* (from ON. *agi*).]

I. As a subjective emotion.

† **1.** Immediate and active fear; terror, dread. *Obs.*

α. *c* 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 457 Þa Brettas .. mid micle eȝe fluȝon. 1006 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) Þa wearð hit swa mycel æȝe fram þam here. 1205 LAY. 18924 Mid æie vnimete [1250 Mid heye onimete]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 507 More uor eye than vor loue. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 220 Of non þe had ay. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 465 Gret ayghe and dout. *Ibid.* 6429 For sorwe and drede and eighe, Thai flowen euerich his weighe.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8793 'Durst we for auu, Vr thoght gladli we wald þe scau.' *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1870 Ne for luf ne awe er nane sparde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 555 Cum on, forouten dreid or aw. 1589–1657 [see 4 b]. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 722 His voice Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe.

2. From its use in reference to the Divine Being this passes gradually into: Dread mingled with veneration, reverential or respectful fear; the attitude of a mind subdued to profound reverence in the presence of supreme authority, moral greatness or sublimity, or mysterious sacredness.

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 8 Mið eȝe & mið micle glædnise. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Habben heie of him ouer alle þing. 1297 R. GLOUC. 469 The child lovede him .. Ne he nadde of no man: more love ne eye.

β. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxix. 30 If sones of him for-lete mi lagh, And in mi domes noghte haves gane with agh. 1380 WYCLIF *Deadly Sins* Sel. Wks. 1871 III. 167 Wiþ awȝe þenke, mon, hou þou hafs of God bothe powere and appetit. 1413–1535 [see 4 a]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 22 To his great Baptism flocked With aw the Regions round. 1742 COLLINS *Epist.* 7 With conscious awe she hears the critick's fame. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* Matrim., There is an awe in mortals' joy, A deep mysterious fear.

3. The feeling of solemn and reverential wonder, tinged with latent fear, inspired by what is terribly sublime and majestic in nature, *e.g.* thunder, a storm at sea.

β. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. § 7 (1808) 266 Astonishment, the subordinate degrees .. are awe, reverence, and respect. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnam. & Pearls* iii. 43 She pointed with awe to a mighty object. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 26 It is possible to conceive of terribleness, without being in a position obnoxious to the danger of it, and so without *fear*; and the feeling arising from this contemplation of dreadfulness, ourselves being in safety, as of a stormy sea from the shore, is properly called *awe*.

4. *phr.* a. *To stand in awe of*: to be greatly afraid of, to dread; *later*, to entertain a profound reverence for.

(This phrase has a remarkable grammatical development; its original type was 'Awe stood to men' (*i. e.* there was fear on men's part), or, with the object of fear expressed, 'Awe of me stood to men,' and 'Awe of (*rarely* to, with) me stood men (*dat.*)'; this, 'men' being erron. taken as a nom. case, was inverted into 'Men stood awe of me,' and finally, to restore the logical sense destroyed by this misconception, 'in' was inserted, giving 'Men stood in awe of me.')

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvi. 12 Eorð-cyninczum se eze standeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 161 Mare eie stondeð men of monne þanne hom do of criste. 1205 Lay. 11694 Him ne stod æie to naþing [1250 him ne stod eye of no þing]. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 8 He stode of him non eye. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 408 Of C[harlis] þat ys 3our Emperer: of whame men stondeð aye .. þe soþe þou me saye.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 432 Caym .. wurð ut-la3e, wið dead him stood hinke and a3e. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 482 Fra ful hei he fell fullaw þat of his lauerd wald stand nan aw. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) Therof ne stod him non owe. 1413 Lydg. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. xiv. 81 Of theyre lord and god to stande in awen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 305, I stand great aghe to loke on that Justyce. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxix. 161 My herte stondeth in awe of thy wordes. *a* 1600 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 170 Wee stand aw Of Gods hie magnificence. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius*, The King .. stands in aw of a Generall directing him. 1784 (29 Feb.) Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1876, 161 We stand in awe of we know not what.

b. *To hold* or *keep in awe* (*of*): to restrain or control by fear (of).

α. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xciv. 10 Se þe eze healdeþ eallum þeodum.]

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5518 Halds þam for-þi in au [*v. r.* agh, awee, awe]. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 14 Yt were good to keepe such a Cur in awe. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 238 Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall. 1657 J. Smith *Mys. Rhet.* 144 Nations kept in aw of his name.

II. As an objective fact.

5. Power to inspire fear or reverence; overawing influence. *arch.*

(Arising from the originally objective genitive, 'his awe' (=awe of him), taken as possessive.)

α. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ix. 2 Beo eower eze .. ofer ealle nitenu. 1205 Lay. 17965 Þu scalt habben þis lond, & þin æie beon muchel & strong.

β. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2411, I sal deliver hir of his aw. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 52 Shall Rome stand vnder one mans awe? 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cr.* Ep. Ded., You see, my Lord, what an Awe you have upon me. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xxv, Yet nought relax'd his brow of awe.

†6. Behaviour that inspires fear; anger, fierceness, rage. *Obs.*

α. 1205 Lay. 1897 Al was heora gristbatinge, al swa wilde bares eze. *Ibid.* 9702 Hehten heom mucle ei3e ut of his æh seone. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 37 Wrothfulle wordes of eye.

†7. Something which inspires fear; a cause of dread; a restraint. *Obs.* [ON. *agi* has also sense of 'constraint.']

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xci. 5 Ne ondredes ðu ðe from eze næhtlicum. 1205 Lay. 2087 For swulchen ei3e gode heo hefden muchele drede.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1773 þat sorwe to se was greet awe. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 333 Jhesu þorgh his myght, blissed mot he be, Reised him vp right, & passed þat hage. 1657 in Burton Diary (1828) II. 56 The Parliament may remove such persons. This will be an awe over them.

III. *Comb.* a. objective with pr. pple., as *awe-awakening, -inspiring*; b. instrumental with pa. pple., as *awe-filled*, Awe-bound, -struck.

1757 Gray *Bard* 117 Her awe-commanding face. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. ii. 84 Her awe-inspiring gaze. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 90 The awe-awakening sound of some early Father's voice. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 397 Reverential, awe-filled faith.

Awe, *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 alve, 7 aue, 9 ave, 6– awe, aw. [Etym. and original form unknown: *ave* (ēiv) and *aw*, *awe* (ǭ), now used in Sc., point to an earlier (āv). The F. *aube* is said by Littré to mean 'white wood,' from the material of which the *aubes* are made.] One of the float-boards of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water acts.

1503 *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* VI. 83 Lez cogges, spyndyll, awes [of Butterwich Mill]. 1532 *MS. Reg. Leases Dean & Ch. York* I. 53 Cogges, spendeles, and alves [of Otley Mill]. 1611 Cotgr., *Aubes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them ladles, or aue-boords. *c* 1795 *Unst* in *Shetland Statist. Acc.* V. 191 (Jam.) The water falls upon the awes, or feathers of the tirl, at an inclination of between 40 and 45 degrees. 1884 Rev. W. Gregor (in *letter*), *Start-and-ave wheel*, that is a wheel on the boards or aves of which the water struck, in opposition to 'bucket-wheel.'—J. Melrose (in *letter*), The start is the piece of timber morticed into the rings, to which the awe is fastened.

Awe (ǭ), *v.*; also 4 agh. [f. prec. sb.; OE. had *ęgan* (= Goth. **ógjan*) in comp. *onęgan*; and mod.Icel. has *aga* to 'chastise': cf. Awe *sb.*[1] 7.]

1. To inspire with dread, strike fear into, terrify, daunt; to control, constrain, or restrain, by the influence of fear. (At first *impersonal.*)

1303 Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10283 Lytyl of Goddes veniaunce hym aweth. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 12096 3e loue na landis lagh quen 3e 3our childe wille no3t agh. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 142 They .. awe their seruants to worke. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 250 Shall quips, and sentences .. awe a man from the careere of his humour. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4372/1 Two English Men of War .. who may .. awe the Privateers of Barbary. 1876 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 (1882) 586 The gloomy silence of their ranks awed even the careless King with a sense of danger.

†b. said of a strategical position (cf. *overawe*).

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. iii. 128 This Town .. absolutely commands the River of Dordongne, as it also at least awes that of Garonne. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* vii. 570 Two British forts the growing siege outflank, Rake its wide works and awe the tide-beat bank.

2. To influence, control, or restrain, by profound respect or reverential fear.

1611 Bible *Prov.* xvii. 10 *marg.*, A reproofe aweth .. a wise man. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxix. 302 Their presence aweth us from Liberty of Sinning. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 711 He was not awed by the sanctity of the place. 1835 Macready *Remin.* I. 464 Milton elevates, thrills, awes, and delights me.

3. To inspire with reverential wonder combined with an element of latent fear.

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 The wide ocean awes us with its vast contents. 1872 Jenkinson *Eng. Lakes* 205 The traveller is awed by the frowning mass of Great End.

†4. To reverence. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Bp. M. Smyth *Serm.* 166 So they deserue to be vsed that .. will not reuerence and awe the King.

Awe, obs. adaptation of F. *août* August.

1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 124 In June and in Awe swinge brakes (for a lawe).

Awe, obs. form of Owe and Ought.

Awearied (ăwī·rid), *ppl. a.* [f. A- *pref.* II + Wearied; cf. next.] Wearied, weary.

1604 T. Wright *Passions Mind* I. vi. 24 The woolfe .. awearied with fighting .. runneth away. 1848 Miller *First Impr.* xiii. (1857) 211 Listening, somewhat awearied, to scientific music.

Aweary (ăwī·ri), *pred. a.* [f. A- *pref.* II + Weary; cf. *ahungry*, also such pairs as *live, alive.*] Tired, weary. Const. *of.*

1552 Latimer *Serm. Lord's Prayer* (1844) 362 Such as be aweary of this world. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. v. 49, I ginne to be a-weary of the Sun. 1653 Baxter *Saints' R.* II. (1662) 181 Pref., When we have disputed and contended ourselves aweary. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana*, I am aweary, aweary, I would that I were dead.

A-weather (ăwe·ðəɹ), *adv.* and *prep. Naut.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + Weather.]

A. *adv.* Towards the weather or windward side, in the direction from which the wind blows; *esp.* in *helm a-weather* (see quot. 1867); opposed to *a-lee.* B. *prep.*, short for *a-weather of.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 47 And keepe a weather our places of traffique. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 38/2 Hauing much adoe to get out aweather of him. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/4 The Conquerors .. helmed a weather, and stood for the Southward Cape. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 171 Bear up the helm a-weather! Rodmond cries: Swift at the word the helm a-weather flies. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *A-weather*, the position of the helm when its tiller is moved to the windward side of the ship.

†**Awe-band.** *Obs.* Also awband. [f. Awe *sb.*[1] (in sense of Norse *agi* 'discipline, constraint') + Band.] A curb, check, restraint; 'a band for tying black cattle to the stake .. used to keep in order the more unruly animals' (Jamieson).

1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 293 The said castel suld be ane awband aganis thame. *c* 1565 R. Lindsay *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 182 To keep him still as an awe-band above the Governor's head. 1653 Baxter *Peace Consc.* 159 Fears of the wrath of God .. are .. the awe-band of your soul.

†**Awe-bound,** *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Awe *sb.*[1] + Bound; cf. prec. sb.] Bound by awe or restraint of authority; submissive, obedient.

1631 *MS. Eccl. Proc. Durh.*, He was awebound to his wife. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They were awe-bun nowther wi' God nor man.

†**Awe·cche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 aweccan, 3–4 awecche. *Pa. t.* 1–3 awehte, aweahte, awahte, 3 aweihte, aweightte. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 aweht. [OE. *awęcc(e)an*, cogn. with OS. *awękkjan*, OHG. *arwechhan, -wekkan, irwecchen, -weken*, MHG. *erwecken*, Goth. *uswakjan*; f. A- *pref.* 1 up + *węcc(e)an*, Goth. *wakjan*, causal deriv. of *wakan* to wake: see Wecche. The modern spelling would have been *awetch.*]

1. *trans.* To arouse out of sleep (or swoon).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iv. 38 He wæs .. slapende, & hi awehton hine. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Awehten. 1205 Lay. 812 Heo heom aweihten *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5858 The Kyng .. hastilich hymself aweightte. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 266 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 277 O frere .. of here slep hem shulde awecche.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To awaken into life or activity.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 8 He mæg of þysum stanum abrahames bearn aweccan. [So *Hatton G.*] 1205 Lay. 29285 Þe wind com .. and þat fur awehte. *c* 1220 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 267 Þvs ah mon .. wið þulliche þohtes awecchen his heorte. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 1042 He .. wið his word awahte þe liflese liches to lif.

Awed (ǭd), *ppl. a.* [f. Awe *v.* + -ed.]

1. Influenced by dread or reverence; awe-struck.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 40 They feele an awed and feare-full heart. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 80 Who, after a moment's awed pause, had resumed their gambols.

†2. Dreaded, reverenced; cf. Awe *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* III. § 3 Samson .. that awed champion.

†**Awe·de,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–4 awede, (5 awyede). *Pa. t.* 1–4 awedde. *Pa. pple.* 1–4 awed, (5 aweyde). [OE. *awédan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wédan* (see Wede), f. *wód* mad.] *intr.* To become mad, furious, or frantic; to lose one's senses.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. x. § 2 Aweddon þa nietenu and þa hundas. 1250 Lay. 4438 Of witte hii weren awed [*v. r.* amadde]. 1297 R. Glouc. 162 He was so sori and so wroþ, þat he ney awedde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1750 Wept as sche wold awede. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 395 As men that wold awyede They made greet deray.

Awedness (ǭ·dnės). *? Obs. rare.* [f. Awed + -ness.] The state of being awed; dread, awe.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 153 To..induce submissiue awednes, they hold hard hands ouer the cominaltie.

A-week (ăwī·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] 8 b + Week; cf. *a-day.*] In every week; weekly.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 133 Ones a weke anoynt the face. 1704 Cibber *Careless Husb.* II. i, I us'd to dine there once a-week. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 163 The poor, the men of nine shillings a-week or less.

Aweel (ăwī·l), *conj. adv. Sc.* [weakened f. *ah well!* cf. F. *eh bien.*] Well then; well!

c 1800 J. Brown in Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) 18 Aweel, I have fund ye a bed. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii. (1878) 58 'Aweel, aweel, Laurie,' said I, 'it may be as you say.'

Aweful, obs. form of Awful.

Awe3, awei(e, awei3, obs. forms of Away.

†**Awei·gh,** *v. str. Obs.* For forms see Weigh *v.* [OE. *awegan*, f. A- *pref* 1 + *wegan* to Weigh. Cf. OHG. *arwegan*, MHG. *erwegen.*]

1. To lift up, support; to bear, bear away.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* (Grein) 21 Sibbe .. ða ær wonsælze awezen habbaþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 De fet up awei3eð [þe wombe].

2. To weigh, weigh out.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxiii. 16 Abraham þa aweah feower hund scillinga seolfres. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Þe dunan þu awiðhst .. mid þina hand.

A-weigh (ăwē·), *advb. phr. Naut.* [A *prep.*[1] + Weigh.] Of an anchor: Just raised perpendicularly from the ground; = *a-peak, a-trip.* (Said loosely also of the vessel or its crew.)

1627 [see Away 2]. 1670 Dryden *Tempest* I. i, *Trinc.* Is the Anchor a Peek? *Steph.* Is a weigh! is a weigh. 1751 Smollett *Per. P.* (1779) II. lxvii. 230 He'll as soon heave up the peak of Teneriff, as bring his anchor aweigh. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 320 'We are a-weigh,' sung out the skipper.

Aweing, awely: see Awing, Awly.

†**Awe·ld, awild,** *v. weak. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *węldan*, weak deriv. of *wealdan* (see A-wald *v.*); or for OE. *gewęldan*, cogn. with MHG. *gewalten, gewalden.*]

1. *trans.* To rule with power, control, subdue; to wield, manage.

[*c* 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 118 He hit ðonne ne mæge to his willan ȝeweldan (*Hatt.* ȝewealdan). *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* i. 28 Gefillað þa eorðan & ȝewildað hi3.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He ne mei his flesc awelden. 1205 Lay. 4083 Þa he mihte beren wepnen, & his hors wel awilden [1250 mune3i]. *Ibid.* 12084 Al weoren þa wimmen awald [1250 a-wild] to þan deðe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (1865) I. 253 3if wordes failleþ, 3iftes schal hym awelde.

2. *intr.* with *inf.* To have power, be able.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 259 Þey þat were leste on lyue myȝte unneþe awelde [*vix sufficerent*] forto burye hem þat were dede.

Aweless, awless (ǭ·lės), *a.* Forms: α. 1 ęzeléas, 3 e33elæs, æielese. β. 4 a3lez, 6 aweles, 6–7 awlesse, awelesse, 7–9 awless, aweless. [f. Awe *sb.*[1] + -less, continuing the sense of OE. *ęgeléas*: see Awe *sb.*[1]]

1. Without dread; fearless, undaunted, unappalled.

α. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 246 Ęgeléaslicor [*adv.*] 1205 Lay. 19410 Bruttes .. weoren æielese.

β. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2334 How þat do3ty dredles .. stondes Armed ful a3lez. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 266 Against whose fury .. The awlesse Lion could not wage the fight. 1852 D. Moir *Cast. Time* v. Wks. II. 392 While the keen knife the aweless Patriarch keeps Unsheathed. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Song* 38 The awless lord of kings.

2. Without awe; irreverent, presumptuous, rude.

α. *c* 1200 Ormin 6190 3iff þatt 3ho iss gætelæs & e33elæs.

β. 1571 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* v. i. (1847) 153 Careles of countrey, and aweles of God. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xi. 29 Christians must not be yokeless, aweless, masterless. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) With awless insolence. *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 45 Where lawless force is awless master.

†3. That inspires no awe. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III.* II. iv. 52 Insulting Tiranny beginnes to Iutt Vpon the innocent and awelesse Throne. 1614 T. Adams *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 231 It is a lawless school where there is an awless monitor.

Awelessness (ǭ·lėsnės). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being aweless; irreverence.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* li, Despised his goodnesse, yea .. turned it into an occasion of greater awelesnesse. 1881 Shairp *Aspects Poetry* viii. 234 A profane audacity, an utter awelessness.

†**Awe·l3ien,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *welgian, weligian* to enrich, f. *welig* rich; or for OE. *gewelgian.*] To enrich.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xiv. 23 Ic ȝewelegode Abram.] 1205 Lay. 22718 Nan swa wræcche Brut þæt he nes awæl3ed.

†**Awe·m,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *węmman* to corrupt, spoil (see Wem); or for OE. *gewęmman.*] To corrupt, defile; to disgrace, dishonour; to impair, injure, spoil.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 33 Ne moððe ne ȝewemð.]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 ȝef ho awemmed were of hire meiden-had. 1205 LAY. 21290 Heo þohten .. weorien heom mid wepnen, & Arður awæmmen. 1250 *Ibid.* 20165 Þe wilde crane .. wane his fliht his a-wemmid.

Awen, obs. form of OWN.

Awenand, Sc. variant of AVENANT.

† **Awe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *awęndan* (=OHG. *irwendan*, Ger. *erwenden*, Goth. *uswandjan*), f. A- *pref.* 1 + *węndan* to turn: see WEND. Also for OE. *onwęndan*: see A- *pref.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To turn, turn away.

Beowulf 384 Ne mihte snotor hæleð wean onwendan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxiv. 11 For hwan awendest þu wuldres ansyne? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe alde mon nule his mod to gode awendan.

b. *fig.* To change. Also *refl.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 26 Lothes wif.. wearð sona awende to anum sealtstane. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 219 Hi alle wurðon awende of þan fęgre hiwe. 229 He awende water to uine. 81 Þe king of heuene .. auenede him in to his isceſte.

2. *intr.* To turn or go away, to depart.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 57 Hi awendan awęg. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Were swithe manęge on yfele awende. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Vyf myle wei hi were awend.

b. *fig.* To turn or change *to.*

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þu eart of eorðe ȝenume. and þu awénst to eorðe. Þu ært dust and þu awénst to duste.

† **Awe·ne,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *wénan* to WEEN; or for OE. *gewénan* to think.] To think; to suppose, deem.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxiii. 6 Ic.. on ær-merȝen on ðe eac ȝewene.] *a* 1300 *Judas* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 144 The Jewes .. awenden he were wode.

Awene: see A *prep.*¹ and WENE *sb.*

Awer, variant of OWHERE *adv. Obs.* everywhere.

Awerięe, awerie, var. AWARIE *v. Obs.* to curse.

Awermod, var. OVERMOD, *Obs.*, haughtiness.

Awerte, -ty, Sc. var. AVERTY *a. Obs.* prudent.

Awesome, awsome (ō·sŭm), *a.* [f. AWE *sb.* + -SOME. (Chiefly Scotch.)]

1. Full of awe, profoundly reverential.

1598 R. BERNARD *Terence' Adelphi* v. iii, Wise and wittie, in due place awsome, louing one the other. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, 'He did gie an awesome glance up at the auld castle.' 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec., That 'Berserker rage' .. of which the Scandinavian chroniclers tell us in terms of awesome admiration.

2. Inspiring awe; appalling, dreadful, weird.

1671 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. cciii. (JAM.) A sight of his cross is more awsome than the weight of it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'It 's awsome to hear your gudemither break out in that gait.' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 256 Together did the awesome sisters cry.

Awesomely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an awesome manner, with awe or profound reverence.

1884 BROWNING in *Shaks. Show-Bk.* I We voice the other name [Shakspere's] Awesomely, lovingly.

Awesomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being awesome; weirdness.

1874 *Temple Bar* XLI. 237 The corpse with nothing of the awesomeness of death about it. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxii. 609 It was so dark .. We just sat there and felt each other's thoughts in the awesomeness.

† **Awe·st,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. awest(e. [OE. *awéstan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wéstan* to WASTE; cf. OS. *awôstian*, OHG. *arwuostan*, MHG. *erwüesten.*] *trans.* To lay waste, to devastate.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1 Hi .. ealle Egypta aweston. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Lond heo eou awesteð. 1205 LAY. 2149 He hefde moni lond a-west.

A-west (ăwe·st), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + WEST; cf. *a-south.*] In the west; westward.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 670 The tired sun scarce finds their bounds awest. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Spectre Car.* Poems (1859) 266 The moon is waning far a-west.

Awe-stricken (ō·ˌstri·k'n), *ppl. a.* = AWE-STRUCK. (Cf. *panic-stricken, terror-stricken,* etc.)

1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxv. XI. 210 Approaching him with awe-stricken reverence. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 363 Mab looked rather awe-stricken, as if this .. were something preternatural.

Awe-strike (ō·ˌstrəi·k), *v.* [f. next by analysis.] To strike with awe. Hence **Awe-striking** *ppl. a.*

1832 *Athenæum* No. 253. 568 An image such as he might well have awe-struck an idolatrous crowd. 1845 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxix. 418 Preparations .. for giving us an awe-striking reception. 1850 DE QUINCEY in Page *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 71 To shock, to startle and awe-strike. 1861 THACKERAY *Lovel* iv, With that air she had often awe-stricken good, simple Mr. Bonnington.

Awe-struck (ō·ˌstrʊ·k), *ppl. a.* [f. AWE *sb.* + *struck,* pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.*] Struck with, or overwhelmed by, awe, terror, reverential fear, or profound admiration tinged with latent fear.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 301, I was awe-struck, And as I past, I worshipped. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 417 In presence of the royal Chief awe-struck. 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iii. 180 That exclamation of the awe-struck heathen centurion. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. 28 Its majesty increasing as I gazed, until at last it .. completely absorbed each awestruck sense.

Aweue, variant of AVIEW *v. Obs.*

Awey(e, Aweyte, obs. ff. AWAY, AWAIT.

Awful (ō·ful), *a.* Forms: *α.* 1 ęgefull, 3 eiful(l, eifful. *β.* ahefull, 4 aghful(l, 6 aufull, 7 awefull, 7–8 awfull, 7–9 aweful, 5– awful. [f. AWE *sb.*¹ + -FUL, continuing the sense of OE. *ęgefull*: see AWE *sb.*¹ Occas. compared *awfuller, -est.* With sense 4, cf. the sense-history of Gr. δεινός awful.]

I. *objectively*: Awe-inspiring.

1. Causing dread; terrible, dreadful, appalling.

α. *c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2 Romane nama .. wæs .. manęgum folce swiþe eȝefull. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 39 Þurh fearlac of eiful þreates.

β. *c* 1230 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 To fihte aȝaines alle þe ahefulle deuiles. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 90 And swore mony ane awful athe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 They reared thence vnto the Saxons such awefull armies. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 64 The other scene was awful and full of terror. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 85 Too evidently looking his awfullest. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 9 A series of awful massacres.

2. Worthy of, or commanding, profound respect or reverential fear.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* x. 17 God .. mihtiȝ & eȝefull.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7869 Dauid he was an aghful man, Ful rightwisli he regnd þan. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 50 He wes in justice right lauchful And til hys legis all awful. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 98 An awefull Princely Scepter. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Preaching .. in the most awful Auditory of the University. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 9 Cato's character .. is rather awful than amiable. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 264 His truth, His awful holiness.

3. Solemnly impressive; sublimely majestic.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 179/1 Dwell awful Silence on the shady Hills. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. i, Domes in awful pomp arising. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iii. 39 How awful to feel himself there .. an atom amidst the infinity of nature!

4. *slang.* Frightful, very ugly, monstrous; and *hence* as a mere intensive deriving its sense from the context = Exceedingly bad, great, long, etc.

a 1834 LAMB *Gent. Giantess* Misc. Wks. (1871) 363 She is indeed, as the Americans would express it, something awful. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 28 To what an awful extent the Spanish peasant .. will consume garlic. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. x. 212 He writes an awful scrawl. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 26 What an awful duffer I am! *Mod.* What an awful time you've been!

II. *subjectively*: Filled with awe.

†5. Terror-stricken; timid, timorous, afraid. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* ix. 37 Monarch of hell under whose black survey Great potentates do kneel with awful fear. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* xix. 74 Wks. 1872 VII. 280 Careful to please God, and awe-ful to offend him. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.) A weak and awful reverence for antiquity.

6. Profoundly respectful or reverential.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 76 How dare thy ioynts forget To pay their awfull dutie to our presence? 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 641 The whole swarm and company is kept in awful order. 1641 STOCK *On Malachi* (1865) 56 An awful child will hardly be drawn .. to do aught that his father hath.. forbidden him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 129 At an awful distance they cast away their garments. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 2 Towards the East our awful greetings Are wafted. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xii. 74 Gibbie sat calm, awe-ful .. while the storm roared.

III. *Comb.*; adverbially, as in *awful-gleaming, -looking,* or in parasynthetic deriv., as *awful-eyed.*

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* Notes 147/2 Manly, and awfull-eyed Fortitude. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. I. 12 The awful-gleaming eye.

Awfully (ō·fuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY²; cf. OE. *ęgesfullīc.*] In an awful manner.

I. *objectively*: With communication of awe.

1. So as to cause terror; terribly, dreadfully.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 51 Richart .. aufullie syne enterit in the toun, With greit distructioun baith in fyre and blude. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 304 The Lyon awfully forbids the prey. *a* 1839 PRAED *Red Fisherm.*, Awfully were his features wrought By some dark dream.

2. So as to command reverence, or impress the imagination; sublimely, majestically.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxix. 14 Mikled ertou aghfulli. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 187 Who, Light himself!.. dwells awfully retired From mortal eye. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 198 However awfully holy the subject.

3. *slang,* as simple intensive: Very, exceedingly, extremely. [Cf. Gr. δεινῶς awfully, exceedingly.]

[1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 238 He will have made an awfully bad choice if he comes to be sentenced to be hanged.] 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 154 In the way of money-making .. he is awfully clever. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. 15 You'll be awfully glad to get rid of me. *Mod.* It was awfully jolly!

II. *subjectively*: With a feeling of awe; with fear, timidly; with reverential fear, reverently. *arch.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 43 To walke so much the more awefully when God hath shewed himselfe so bountiful. 1665 DRYDEN *To Duchess of York* 18 The waves in ranks were cast, As awfully as when God's people pass'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 126 And tim'rous pass'd, and awfully withdrew. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 138 Awefully impressed with an idea that they act in trust. [1820 KEATS *Isabel* vi, His heart beat awfully against his side.]

Awfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of inspiring with awe; terribleness, dreadfulness; impressive solemnity.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlv. 6 Might of þine aghfulnesses sal þai sai. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 131 Where will be the solemn engagement and awfulness of Baptism? 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 479 The awfulness of falling into the hands of an angry God. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 104 The cold awfulness of an American judge.

2. The state of being full of awe; profound reverence, awe. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1634 II. 436 An outward submissiuenesse without an inward awfulnesse were but hypocrisie. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 30 Tender'd to all the Guests .. with the greatest care, and awfulness imaginable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 6 Every thing that is Majestick imprints an Awfulness and Reverence on the Mind.

Awfyn, obs. var. ALFIN, bishop in chess.

Awgor, -ure, obs. forms of AUGER.

† **Awha·pe,** *v. Obs.* 3–6; exc. in Spenser only in pa. pple. **awaped, awapped, awhaped.** [Etymol. uncertain; nothing similar recorded in OE.; but cf. Goth. *af-hwapjan* to choke, which would be in OE. **ofhwęppan.* See WHAP.] To amaze, stupefy with fear, confound utterly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 899 Alisaundre was sore awaped, That he was so ascaped. *c*·1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 814 Hire wympil let sche falle And tok non hed, so sore sche was a-wapid [*v.r.* a-whaped, aquaped]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, Alone, awhaped, and a mate. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 72 Deeply doo your sad words my wits awhape.

† **A-whee·ls,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + WHEEL(S.] On wheels.

1617 B. JONSON *Masques, Vis. Delight* Wks. (1838) 605 And will they not cry then, the world runs awheels?

† **Awhe·ne,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ahwænan*; cf. OHG. *hwenjan, hwennen,* to shake.] To vex, trouble.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 116 Gyf hwylc cyld ahwæned sy. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1562 The lavedies.. wel sore me ahweneth.

Awher(e, north. f. OWHERE *adv. Obs.* everywhere.

† **Awhe·rf,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. 1 ahwearf, *pl.* -urfon, 3 awharf. [OE. *ahweorfan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *hweorfan* to turn: see WHARF. In OE. also trans.] To turn away, turn round.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Grein) 25 Hie of sib-lufan Godes ahwurfon. *c* 1340 *Gaw. Gr. Knt.* 2220 He rusched on þat rurde rapely a þrowe, and wyth quettyng awharf er he wolde lyȝt.

A-whe·t, *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + WHET. (On imperfect analogy.)] In act of whetting.

1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VIII. 283 Snakes, with fangs a-whet.

Awhether, aqueþer, weakened form of THOUGH-WHETHER, nevertheless.

Awhile (ăhwəi·l), *advb. phr.*; also 5 awhyle, 6 a-wyle. [Strictly two words, OE. *ánehwíle* (for) a while, a space of time: usually written in comb. since 13th c.] (For) a short time, (for) a little.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3528 Nú is þínes mæȝnes blæd áne hwile. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 199 Þe ule one hwile hi biþohte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10135 Leue ȝoure wantounship awhile. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 203 Aftur they haue byn brought up in lernyng A-wyle. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 104 Sailing awhile to the Southward. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xx, Awhile she paused, no answer came.

¶ Improperly written together, when there is no unification of sense, and *while* is purely a sb.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 72 It was doon but awhyle agoon. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 102 For awhile the facilities .. enabled the Venetians, etc. 1882 OUIDA *Bimbi* 44 After awhile they seemed to pacify each other.

† **A-whiles,** a wiles, *advb. phr. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 11 (or A *prep.*¹) + WHILES.] At times.

1546 *Supplic. Poor Commons* 68 A wiles; we think they haue red the story of a certen man.

A-whir (ăhwə·r), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + WHIR.] In a whir, whirring.

1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* v. 183 All the spindles awhirr.

A-whirl (ăhwə·rl), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*¹ + WHIRL.] In a whirl, whirling.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 233 With his wits awhirl.

Awhit, written together for *a whit* in 16–17th c.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 871 It never troubles you awhit!

† **Awi·de,** *adv. Obs.* [f. WIDE, on assumed analogy to *afar, ahigh,* etc.] Wide, widely.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xxxiv. 21 They opened their mouth awide upon me. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. I. xiv, She from her own self awide is led.

Awiht, OE. and EE. form of AUGHT *sb.*²

Awild, variant of AWELD *v. Obs.* to control.

† **Awi·ld-en,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *awildian,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + **wildian,* f. *wilde* WILD *a.*] *intr.* To become wild or unruly.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 176 Heo wolde elles awilden [*v.r.* awilegen] oðer leten to wel of hire suluen.

† **Awi·leg-en, -ig-en,** *v. Obs.* [Perh. for an OE. **awildcian,* through **awil(d)gian* (Sievers); cf. the ON. verbs in *-ka* (Vigf. p. xxiv. 1st conj.) Thus = prec.] a. *intr.* To become wild or unruly. b. *trans.* To make wild, dazzle (the eyes).

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 136 Þet fleschs þet awiligeð [*v.r.* wildes] so sone hit euer uetteð. *Ibid.* 282 Hwit awilegeð þe eien.

† **Awi·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + WILL *v.*] To will.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* III. 210 Þat had awilled his wyll as wisdom him taughte.

† **A-will,** *advb. phr. Obs.* [A *prep.*¹ + WILL *sb.*] At one's will, to one's pleasure or satisfaction.

a 1250 *Owl & N.* 1720 Þe wrenne .. fale manne song awille.

† **Awi·n,** *v. Obs.* For forms see WIN *v.* [OE. *awinnan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *winnan* to WIN; cf. OHG. *irwinnan,* MHG. *erwinnen.*]

1. *intr.* To labour. (Only in OE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 38 Oðero awunnon [*Ags. G.* swuncon].

2. To overcome, conquer; to win, gain, obtain.

c 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* (Grein) 654 Súsl wæs awunnen.

1250 LAY. 7209 Þe þridden deal he awan of þisse worl[d]e riche. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 205 Þilke maide to awinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 85 Þis lhordssip he .. naȝt ayen ne miȝte awynne.

b. with *subord. cl.* and *absol.*

1250 LAY. 10876 Mid fihte he hadde awonne þat he was king of londe. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1071 Ne miȝte he awynne Þat he come þerinne. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* II. lxxxvi, Ay when thai might awinne, Ther playd Ysoude and he.

Awing, aweing (ə̄·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. AWE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of inspiring with awe.

1656 J. CHALONER *Isle of Man* in D. King *Vale Royall* IV. 32 He might have had in his eye the awing of the Natives. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. (1880) 151 The Helm of Aweing, that the Fear of earth-folk bore.

Awing, aweing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Causing dread, reverential fear, or solemnity.

1632 J. HAYWARD *Eromena* 188 This queene bare in her countenance .. an awing majestie. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. i. 24 The awing head of Memnon. 1881 M. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 187 There is something awing in looking down upon the great city.

A-wing (ăwi·ŋ), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WING.] On the wing; fluttering.

1823 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* I. 293 Swallows coming awing frae God knows where. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 186 The island's edges are a-wing With trees that over-branch— The sea with song-birds.

A-wink (ăwi·ŋk), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + WINK.] Winking.

1883 E. ARNOLD *Ind. Idylls* 59 By their side .. his feet upon the earth, And eyes awink, stood Nala.

Awiriȝe, var. AWARIE *v. Obs.* to curse.

Awise, obs. Sc. f. ADVICE, ADVISE, ADVISY.

† Awi·t. *v. Obs.* Pa. t. awiste. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *witan* to perceive, know, 'wit.'] *trans.* **a.** To perceive, know. **b.** To watch over, command (a troop).

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 15 in *Lamb. Hom.* 288 Elde me is bi-stolen on ær ic hit a-wuste [*rimes with* myste; *other MSS.* wiste, iwiste]. 1250 LAY. 27264 Kai awiste one [ferde].

† Awk (ɔ̄k), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) *Obs.*; also 5–7 awke, 6–7 auk(e, 7 awck. [prob. a. ON. *afug, öfug, öfig* (Sw. *afvig*) turned the wrong way, back foremost, cogn. with OHG. *apuh, apah,* MHG. *ebech, ebich,* mod.G. dial. *äbich,* OS. *abich, aƀoh*; a deriv. of *af* away, identified by Fick with OSkr. *apák, apáñch* 'turned away.' Old Northumbrian has **afuh* in *afu(h)lic* 'perverse,' in Prol. to Lindisf. Gospels; but the later use of the word was probably from ON. The phonetic change of *afug* to *awk,* is the same as in *hafoc, hawk.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Directed the other way or in the wrong direction, back-handed, from the left hand.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awke or wronge, *sinister.* 1530 PALSGR. 196 Auke stroke, *reuers.* 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copl.) v. x, With an awke stroke gaue hym a grete wounde. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I. xcvii. 172.

2. Untoward, froward, perverse, in nature or disposition.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awke or angry, *contrarius, bilosus, perversus.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 A preposterous maner in judging, and an awke wit. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1617) 331 The awk opinions of the Stoicks. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 836 Our natures more crooked, inconstant, awk, and perverse. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 533 The soul, awke and listlesse enough to any duty.

3. Out-of-the-way, odd, strange. *rare.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 13 Off elders of alde tyme and of theire awke dedys.

4. Untoward to deal with, awkward to use, clumsy.

1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.*, The roughest and awkest things are not so cumbersome. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 Birds .. build nests with such an auk tool, their beak.

B. *adv.* in phrases:

1. *To ring awk*: the wrong way, backward.

1636 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 91 When the bells ring awke, every man brings his bucket to the quenching of this fire. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 The bells in all the steeples will ring awke. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* ccci, Ringing as Awk as the Bells, to give notice of the Conflagration.

2. *To sing awk*: in sinister or ill-omened wise.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xli. 247 What if a bird sing auke or crowe crosse and contrarie [*occinuerit*]?

C. *sb.* (so the neuter of the adj. in OHG.) Back-handedness, untowardness, awkwardness.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 128 To fling words at his Auditors out of the Auke of utterance. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 108 What we have hitherto spoken, will seem to have less of auk in it.

† Aw·kly, *a. Obs.* [f. AWK *a.* + -LY[1]: identical with the OE. *avu[h]lic* (see AWK), but apparently formed afresh in 16th c.] Untoward, perverse.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. *Prol.* 2 *Perversa contentio* (glossed) wiðirword *vel* flitta *vel* afvlic ȝeflit.] 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxvi. 2 So wilfull he goes in hys awkly deuyse.

† Aw·kly, *adv. Obs.* [f. AWK *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In the wrong direction, in backhanded or left-handed wise; *hence,* sinisterly, unluckily.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awkly or wrongly, *sinistre.* 1564 GOLDING *Trogus Pomp.* 18 They [the Egyptians] write their letters awkelie [*i.e.* from right to left]. 1565 — *Ovid's Met.* V. (1593) 109 Beguild as then by birds that aukly flew. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 148 Ignorant and untaught persons many times when fortune presenteth herselfe unto them on the right hand, receive her awkly, turning to the left side. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 7 To doe any thing unluckily, awkley.

2. Perversely, untowardly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Awkely, or wrawely, *perverse, contrarie.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 Many seruants .. cast off all care of pleasing, aukly attempt and performe their businesse as at a wrong end, or with a left hand.

3. In ungainly fashion, clumsily, awkwardly.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* iii. 120 His Phrase sowndes awkly in mine eares. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 150 For one that undertaketh a thing awkely or ungeenly, *Camelus saltat.*

† Aw·kness. *Obs.* [f. AWK *a.* + -NESS.] Wrongness, irrationality, perversity, untowardness, awkwardness, ineptitude.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. (1617) 558 The skilfull [man] can .. by his cunning ouercome the awknesse of his stuffe. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 602 A reprobate awknes to all good. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xv. § 1 (1669) 164/1 So much awknesse and unwillingnesse to come to God's foot. 1668 SPURSTON *Spir. Chymist* Pref. 5 Awkness to this beneficial employment. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 171 By shewing the aukness or great absurdity on the other side.

Awkward (ɔ̄·kwəɹd), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: 4 awkeward, 4–5 aykeward, owkeward, 4–6 awkwarde, 6 awkwar, ackward, acquart, aukerward, 6–7 aukeward(e, 7 auker'd, awkerd, 7–8 awkard, 8 aukard, 6–9 aukward, 6– awkward; 9 *dial.* awkwart, ackart, etc. [f. AWK *a.* + -WARD, *i.e.* 'in an awk direction'; cf. *forward, backward.* Like other adverbs in *-ward,* at length also used adjectively, cf. *to go forward, a forward motion, a forward youth.*]

† **A.** *adv.* In the wrong direction, in the wrong way. **a.** Upside down; hindside foremost. **b.** In a backward direction, with a back stroke. **c.** Asquint. **d.** In some modern dialects = AWALT, q.v. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1541 Þe world þai all awkeward sett. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2247 The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykez, Awkwarde on þe umbrere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 407 With the swerd awkwart he him gawe Wndyr the hat. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I feare me some house be afyre .. for they rynge aukewarde. 1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 14 a, Eternitie, that knew how aukward he shoulde looke to all honesty, consulted .. to make him squint-eied.

B. *adj.*

† **1.** Turned the wrong way, averted, back-handed; not straightforward, oblique. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 2 Dido agreuit ay .. With acquart luik gan towart him behald. 1532 *Dice Play* 22 Who so hath not some aukerward way to help himself, but foloweth his nose .. always straight forward. 1866 *Cumbrld. Border Bal.* 468 Till Græme gae Bewick an ackward stroke.

† **2.** Froward, untoward, perverse, in conduct. (Passing into 'cross-grained, cantankerous, disagreeable in behaviour,' and so into 7 b.) *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Awkwarde, frowarde, *peruers.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 24 Blynde guydes .. of an awkwarde religion doe streigne out a gnatte, and swalowe of a camell. 1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 310 The heart .. is awkward and froward and contentious. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 619 But was implacable and auker'd To all that Interlop'd and Hawker'd. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. v. (1762) 244, I haue an aukward pride in my nature. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 61 They had such aukward Notions of Things.

† **3.** Untoward, unfavourable, adverse to one's course. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1555/1 The ackward and frowning hap of sundrie woorthie gentlemen. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi, With awkward winds and with sore tempests driven. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 83 Twice by aukward winde from Englands banke Droue backe againe. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 21 Which aukward beginning .. sorted with a very sorry Issue.

4. Of things: Untoward or unfavourable for one's purpose; ill-adapted for use; clumsy in operation.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 60 The Methods they used of Agriculture .. were so aukward and tedious. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 452 Perform good Cures, though in an aukward manner. 1783 POTTS *Chirurg.* II. 7 A multitude of awkward unmanageable instruments. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 19 Awkward and unfortunate efforts .. at the development of a social system.

b. Of persons: Lacking dexterity or skill in performing their part; clumsy in action, bungling.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Awkwar leftehanded, *gauche.* 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 270 They were as unexpert as their Souldiers aukward. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189, I have not seen a more clumsy, aukward, and unhandy people. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 204 They consider him as belonging to the awkward squad. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 241 What a blundering awkward fellow I was to startle you as I did.

5. Ungraceful, ungainly in action or form; uncouth: **a.** of things, action, speech, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 149 With ridiculous and aukward action .. He Pageants vs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ₱ 2 That they may not learn any of my aukward Tricks. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 770 Vulcan with aukward grace his office plies. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vii. 314 A variety of awkward gambols.

b. of persons.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, The most awkerd man I ever met with in my life. 1678 T. RYMER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 366 Awkward and unsightly, as the monster in the Tempest. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, The son an aukward booby. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 199 Large awkward gianthood.

6. Of things: Embarrassing, inconvenient.

1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 108 If an awkward shame .. have not a greater share in this mistaken conduct. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. 182 Both seem rather in an aukward situation. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 58 The two Minsters of Winchester Old and New stood in awkward neighbourhood to each other.

b. Of persons: Not at one's ease; embarrassed.

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 44. 288, I am very aukward in the Endeavour. 1834 L. HUNT *Town* iii. (1848) 146 He was .. beginning to feel awkward with his Whig friends. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 138 It is civilization that makes us awkward; for it gives us an uncertain position.

7. Of things: Not easy to deal with; requiring cautious action; *euphemistic for* 'rather dangerous.'

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 16. 118 We let ourselves down an awkward face of rock. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 195 The ridge is rather awkward-looking. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xi, 'Be careful, if you please, there is an awkward step here.'

b. Of persons: Dangerous to meddle with.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 144 He is an 'awkward customer' when his confidence is betrayed.

Aw·kwardish, *a.*; also 7 ocwardish. [f. prec. + -ISH.] Rather awkward. (*Colloquial.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 185 He was so changed from himselfe, and become so ocwardish. 1860 *Punch* 14 July, We may be awkwardish at first.

Aw·kwardly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an awkward manner.

† **1.** Wrongly, perversely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* X. 4379 At attens all folke aykewardly worshippid Minerva, a maument. *Ibid.* XIX. 8139 Sum feud .. þat onsward the owkewardly.

2. Without dexterity in action; with ill adaptation to a purpose; in a bungling or clumsy way; without ease of manner, inelegantly, ungracefully.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 85 Who stands not aukwardly in his own light. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref., And handle their Sheep-Hook as awkardly, as they do their Oaten-Reed. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4064/6 Envy and Malice .. awkerdly acknowledge what they cannot deny. 1816 in *Macready's Remin.* I. 129 The plainest and most awkwardly-made man. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 780 The mention of Godwine comes in very awkwardly.

3. Embarrassingly, inconveniently; dangerously.

1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 359 Twould go very hard and aukwardly with you. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 610/1, I am aukwardly situated.

Aw·kwardness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† **1.** Untowardness, perversity. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 189 And to pitch upon two or more best times, for a thing to begin in, is to pitch upon one of the worser kinds of awkwardness.

2. Lack of skill or dexterity; clumsiness.

a 1770 MISS TALBOT *Lett. etc.* (1808) 21 With all my awkwardness of making speeches. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. iv, Tostig laughed scornfully at Harold's awkwardness.

3. Awkward manner or appearance; lack of ease and grace; inelegance.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 37 A kind of aukwardness in the Italians. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. iii. 89 The aukwardness that is apt to adhere to young persons who are confined at home. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, A voice whose harshness corresponded with the awkwardness of his figure.

4. Awkward circumstance or feeling; inconvenience, embarrassment, unpleasantness.

1788 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 85 The awkwardness of having Sir Joseph Yorke the companion of his honours. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xii. 155 They feel the painfulness of rebuking another, and .. the awkwardness of it. 1883 BLACK *Shandon B.* xxvii, [Her] pleasant humour .. dispersed these awkwardnesses.

† **Aw·ky,** *a. Obs.* [f. AWK (perh. in its subst. use) + -Y.] Untoward, difficult, awkward.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* V. § 1 (1669) 32/1 It is so awky a business .. to recover the activity of grace once lost.

Awl (ɔ̄l). Forms: 1 æl, eal, awul, awel, 1–4 al, 2 owul, 3 eawl, eaule, owel, ouel, el, 3–5 oule, alle, 3–7 aule, 4 ele, 6 awle, 6–7 all, 8 aul, 8– awl; also 5 nal, 6 nalle, 6–7 nall, 7 naul, nawl(e. [OE. *æl,* cognate with OHG. *ala,* MHG. *ale,* mod.G. *ahle,* ON. *alr* (cf. Skr. *árá*). The length of the vowel in the old Germanic languages is uncertain; and there is some doubt as to its being originally a Teutonic word. The OE. variants *awul, awel,* etc. have not been accounted for. In 15–17th c. a mistaken division of *an awl* as *a nawl* gave the form with initial *n.*]

1. A small tool, having a slender, cylindrical, tapering, sharp-pointed blade, with which holes may be pierced; a piercer, pricker, bodkin.

c 885 *Laws of Ælfred* 11 (Bosw.) Þurhþyrlige his eáre mid eale. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxv. 10 Þirlige his eáre mid ale. — *Gloss.* 316 *Fascinula,* awul. *c* 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2206 Tuhen hire tittes up of hire breoste .. wiþ eawles of irne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 80 Thi bile is .. scharp and hoked, Riȝt so an owel that is croked. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxi. 6 He shal thril his eer with an alle [1388 a nal, an al; COVERDALE, botkin; *Genev.* awle; 1611 aule]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 22 With fleischhok or oules To ben yclawed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127/2 It is harde to the to stryue ayenst the alle or prycke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 144 The worm .. must be pulled out by some naul or needle. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 145 To bore little holes with a fine awl. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* XV. (1869) 537 Awls and sinews would in our hands be but poor substitutes for needles and thread.

2. *esp.* The tool of this description used by shoemakers for piercing holes in leather. Cf. also BRADAWL (used by carpenters).

c 1000 *Colloq. Monast.* 30 (Bosw.) Hwanon sceð-wyrhtan æl? *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 324 A sutare [þet haueð forloren] his el. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 More boryinde þanne zouteres eles. 1564 Becon *Early Wks.* Gen. Pref. (1843) 5 The shoemaker [giveth over] his nalle and thread. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 331 Their horns be like a shoomakers Nall blade. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 25 Truly sir, all that I liue by, is with the Aule. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 639 Seated on his stool, with his awl in his hand, ready to begin work.

b. *fig.* and *proverb.* applied to the occupation of a shoemaker. Cf. *last.*

1632 B. Jonson in *Bronie's North. Lasse* Introd. 9 The Cobler kept him to his nall. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii. 205 Doubt not that thou shalt be set beyond thine awl.

c. *To pack up one's awls*: cf. All B 1 b. (It is possible that the phrase originated with this word, or in a pun on *all* and *awl*.)

1674 Cotton *Voy. Irel.* III. 10, I then call to pay, And packing my nawls, whipt to horse, and away.

3. *transf.* A sharp spine, or boring organ.

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þe þornhog þet ys al ywryzen myd prikyinde eles. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xix. § 2 The awl or borer, fixed at the tails of various species of flies.

†**4.** ?A dagger. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. 48 Þor3 out y mengd with swerdes and with mace, Myd axe and mid aules. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls IV. 209 I-slawe with alles [*capulis*] of comune .. brawlers.

5. *Comb.* **awl-bird**, provincial name of the Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*); **awl-shaped** *a.*, subulate; **awl-wort**, a plant (*Subularia aquatica*) so named from its leaves.

1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 385 Awl Bird. 1762 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 664 The female has a remarkable .. awl shaped papilla. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Awl-shaped*, narrow, terete or somewhat so, and attenuate from a broader base to a slender or rigid point. 1797 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Subularia*, Awl-wort.

†**Awla·ted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 1 (or 6) + OE. *wlætian*, impers. *me wlætað* 'it disgusts me': see Wlate.] Disgusted.

1297 R. Glouc. 485 The king was somdel awlated .. That fram so vnclene thinges eni mete him com.

Awlbe, Awle, obs. forms of Alb, Hall.

†**Awle·nch,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + OE. *wlencan* (see Wlench); or for OE. *gewlencan*, = OLG. *giwlenkian*.] To make splendid, adorn.

[*c* 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 129 (Bosw.) Gewlenced mid sum dæle Mercna ríces.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 He awlencð his daie mid cloðes more þan him seluen.

Awless, variant of Aweless.

†**Awly,** *a. Obs.* Only in the early forms: 3 aȝeliche, 4 aȝly. [f. Awe *sb.*^{1}: see -ly^{1}; the earlier *eilich*:—OE. **ege-lîc*, cogn. w. OHG. *egilîh*, MHG. *egelîch*. Cf. OE. *egeslîc*, EE. *eislich*.] Awful, dreadful, terrible.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Þat oðer tocume of ure louerd .. ô domes dai . is swiðe eiliche. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 136 An aghlich mayster.

†**Awly,** *adv. Obs.* Only in the early forms: 3 aȝeliche, 4 aȝly. [f. prec.: see -ly^{2}.] Awfully, terribly, dreadfully.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 56 Nu cumeð forð a feble mon and halt him þauh heiliche [*v.r.* aȝeliche]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 937 Þe aungelez .. aȝly hem þratten. *Ibid.* 874.

Awm(e, obs. form of Aam, Aum, Aim.

Awmblare, awmiler, obs. forms of Ambler.

Awmbrie, -y, awmery, obs. forms of Ambry.

Awmener(e, -merer, awmer, awmnere, obs. forms of Almoner.

†**Aw·mere.** *Obs.* [contr. of *awmenere*: see Almoner^{2}; or f. *aumes* Alms + -er^{1}.] Alms-purse.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2270 Streit gloves, with awmere Of silk.

Awmous, Sc. form of Almous.

Awmyr (*Promp. Parv.*), var. Amber *sb.*^{2}

Awn (ɔ̄n), *sb.* Forms: 3 agune, 4–7 awne, 5 awene, (avene, nawn), 6 aane, ane, aune, 7 hawne, 8 ang, 7– awn. [apparently a. ON. *ögn*, pl. *agnar* str. f. (Sw. *agn*, Da. *avn*(*e*); cf. OHG. *agana*, MHG. *agene, agne, ane*, mod.G. *ahne*, Goth. *ahana*. The OE. form does not occur.] The delicate spinous process, or 'beard,' that terminates the grain-sheath of barley, oats, and other grasses; extended in *Bot.* to any similar bristly growth.

a 1300 W. de Bibleswo. in Wright *Voc.* 155 *Des arestes*, fro agunes. *c* 1375 ? Barbour *St. Blasius* 345 Quha-sa-euire in þare throt Seknes has, awne ore mot Ore ony-kine perplexite. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 18 Avene of corn (*v.r.* awene, awne), *arista*. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* 233/2 *Hec arista*, a nawn. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 Polerde wheate hath noo anis. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 17 a, Ye barley eare .. hath longe aunes. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* II. 189 Not that the Hawnes thereof are Spears to fright the Mildew from it, but advantageous Gutters to slide it away the sooner. 1737 Bracken *Farriery* (1756) I. xi. 103 A Brush made of a few Rye or Barley-angs. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 37 The singular hooked awn, or spinous termination of the scales of the receptacle [of the teazle]. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 230 Anthers with dorsal awns, Whortleberry, Bilberry.

b. *Comb.* **awn-like** *a.*, resembling an awn.

1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 227 The awn-like seeds of other [grasses].

Awn (ɔ̄n), *v.*^{1} [f. prec. sb.] To get rid of the awns. Cf. *to shell* (peas). Hence **Awning** *vbl. sb.*

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 172 The awning iron is .. used, previous to the last winnowing of the barley.

†**Awn(e,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* [Found in Ormin only. Of obscure formation; related to Goth. *augjan*, OHG. *augan, ougan*, MHG. *ougen*, OS. *ôgian*, OFris. *auwa*, OE. *éawan* (cf. Atew). Mätzner says that MHG. had also a form *ougenen* as a variant of *ougen*.] *trans.* To put before a person's eyes; to show, manifest. *refl.* To manifest oneself, appear.

c 1200 Ormin 7649 Þurrh whamm shall manizz dærne þohht Beon oppnedd all & awwnedd. *Ibid.* 9607 Nu sket shall Godess Sune Crist Himm awwnenn her onn eorþe.

Awn(e, obs. form of Own.

Awnderne, -dyryn, -dyrn, obs. ff. Andiron.

Awned (ɔ̄nd), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. Awn *sb.* + -ed^{2}.] Furnished with an awn; bearded.

1801 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* III. 595 Its .. awned calyx distinguishes it. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 *Awned*, terminated in a hard, straight, subulate point.

Awned, *ppl. a.*^{2} [badly f. Awn-ing + -ed^{2}.] Furnished or covered with an awning; awninged.

1881 Mrs. Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 45 The chief lady .. was packed into the awned tray between the mules. 1884 J. Ady in *Knowledge* 30 May 387 The awned out-of-door spaces.

Awning (ɔ̄·niŋ). Also (7 **yawning**), 8 **auning.** [A word of obscure origin, apparently at first only in nautical use. Probably to be referred (as by Wedgwood) to Fr. *auvent* 'a penthouse of cloth, etc. before a shop window, etc.' Cotgr., early plurals in Littré *auvens, auvans*, med.L. *auvanna, auvannus*, whence **auvan*, **auwn*, *awn*; the termination is of course Eng. -ing. E. Müller refers it to Low German *havenung*, f. *haven* harbour, in sense of 'a shelter from wind and weather'; Skeat compares 'Pers. *áwan, áwang*, anything suspended, *awangān* hanging, *awnang* a clothes-line'; but neither of these is applied in its own language to an awning; in particular an oriental origin seems incompatible with the history. F. *auvent* is itself of doubtful etymol. See Diez, Littré, Du Cange.]

1. A roof-like covering of canvas or similar material, used as a shelter from sun, rain, etc.; *esp.* above the deck of a vessel.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. (1884) 712/1 Wee did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to .. trees to shadow us from the Sunne. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 A trar-pawling or yawning. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 An Awning .. is but the bots saile .. brought ouer the yard and stay, and boumed out with the boat hooke. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orange tree*, An Awning of Bass-Mats .. will .. keep the Sun and Winds from the Orange-Trees. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vi. 135 Too hot on deck without the awning.

2. *transf.* **a.** *Naut.* That part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin; hence *awning-deck*(*ed.* **b.** *gen.* A shelter.

1764 Veitch in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 292 The auning, which is a projection of the deck of the cabin to shelter from the sun or rain. 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 206 An alley of the graceful bamboo .. which might serve for a temporary awning. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship Build.* xv. 294 These ships .. have a complete spar deck .. and an awning-deck above this. 1879 H. Craggs in *Daily News* 3/3 All ocean steamers should be .. awning-decked fore and aft.

Hence **Awninged** (ɔ̄·niŋd), *ppl. a.* [see -ed^{2}], furnished with an awning; (with *awninged off* cf. *railed off*.) **Aw·ningless** *a.*, without awning.

1881 E. Coxon *Basil Pl.* I. 78 Before the awninged door. 1881 Nicholson *Sword to Share* xxiv. 174 A small portion—over the propeller—is awninged off. 1865 Miss Braddon *Only a Clod* xxxiii. 267 In an awningless boat under a broiling sun.

Awnless (ɔ̄·nlės), *a.* Without awns.

1801 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* III. 595 Its awnless calyx distinguishes it. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxix. 307 Black awnless unirrigated rice.

Awnter, obs. form of Adventure.

Awny (ɔ̄·ni), *a. rare.* [f. Awn *sb.* + -y^{1}.] Bearded, bristly.

1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* iii, Aits set up their awnie horn. 1788 Picken *Poems* 144 (Jam.) The awny grain.

A-wobble (ăwɒ·b'l), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + Wobble.] Wobbling.

1881 W. Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* I. iii. 44 It breezed up .. and the water was all awobble with it.

Awode, obs. Sc. form of Avoid.

Awold, variant of Awald *v. Obs.* See also Wold.

†**Awo·nder,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 ofwundrian, 3 awundre, 4–6 awonder. [prob. a worn-down form of OE. *ofwundrian*, pa. pple. *ofwundrad*, f. Of- *pref.* + *wundrian* to Wonder; cf. *æthirst*.]

1. *impers.* It astonishes, amazes (one).

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Al-se þo men þet weren in þo ssipe hedde i-seghe þo miracle so awondrede hem michel. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 1408 That he so trust and undurstode, More a-wondrith al my blod!

2. *intr.* To be astonished or amazed. (Often with dative refl. pron.)

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 218 Heo awundreð hire swuðe, & is of dred. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5513 Ich me awonder .. Hou he dar. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. viii. 34 He and his fallow awonderis this seand.

3. *pa. pple.* Amazed, astonished, astounded.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Wurþen men suiðe of uundred. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 39 Of hwas wlite beoð awundret þe sunne and te mone. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 310 He was wiȝtliche a-wondered & gan to wepe sore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4852 Therof the Soudon was al a-wondred. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 30 Heirof awondrit .. on I stalk.

A-work (ăwə·ɹk), *advb. phr.*; also 4–5 awerke. [A *prep.*^{1} + Work.] At work, in activity; *esp.* in phr. *to set a-work.*

c 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 16 Monkis and freris assenten to werris wiþouten cause and bringen þes lordis awerke, to make hem enemyes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 54/4 Provostes and maystres .. to sette them awerke. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ciii. 124 They helde the Englysshe archers well aworke all the day. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Bl.* i. 47 Setting his mynt aworke to coyne false tales. 1855 Browning *Saul* in *Men & Wom.* II. 121 The throe That a-work in the rock, helps its labour.

†**Awo·rry,** *v. Obs.* In 3 awurie, (?) awarie. [OE. *awyrgan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wyrgan* to strangle (see Worry *v.*); cf. OHG. *arwurgjan*, mod.G. *erwürgen*.] To strangle; to worry.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxxvi. § 2 He hine sylfne unwitende hæfde awirȝed. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 324 Þe hund þet .. awuriеð eihte me beateð him anonriht. *c* 1275 *Pains of Hell* in *O. E. Misc.* 149 Heo hire awarieþ al aþrep, Al so wulues doð þe scep.

†**Awo·rth,** *v. Obs.* In 3 awurð. [OE. *aweorþan, awurþan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 away + *weorþan, wurþan*, to become; perh. (in sense 1) for OE. *geweorþan, -wurþan*.]

1. *intr.* To become, turn *to.*

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxi. 18 He ȝewyrð ȝit micelre mæȝte.] 1205 Lay. 25580 Bluðeliche quað þe king: to blisse hit awurðe.

2. *intr.* To vanish, perish; to escape notice.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 13 Gyf þæt sælt awyrð. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 200 Uor þer ich feðri on, awurðeð tene oðer tweolue.

†**Awo·rth,** *adv. Obs.* [f. A *prep.*^{1} + Worth; = *in worth* (in same sense).] In phr. *To take aworth:* to take (a thing) in esteem or honour, or at its worth; *hence* **a.** to bear patiently, **b.** to look upon with indifference, disregard.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 303 Þis word was hevy to þe kyng but ȝit he took it aworþ. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvi. 382 Take he it aworth in pacience as a thing irremediable bi man. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. ix. 88 Somme saye that they [mermaydens] be ffysshis And other saye that they be fowles .. But take it aworth. 1535 Coverdale *Heb.* x. 34 Ye .. toke a worth ye spoylinge of youre goodes. 1537 ?Tindale *Exp. John* 23 All our .. motions unto synne are pardoned and taken aworthe.

†**Awo·rthy,** *v. Obs.* In 3 awurðien. [OE. *awyrþian, -eorþian*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wyrþian, weorþian*, to honour, glorify; or for OE. *gewyrþian, -urþian, -eorþian*.] *trans.* To give honour or dignity to; to dignify, adorn.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cv. 6 He Abrahames cynn .. ȝeweorðude.] 1205 Lay. 9529 And he mid wurð-scipe þas cnihtes awurðede. — 24432 Þer weoren herberȝe hæhliche awurðe[de].

†**Awo·us,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Awe *sb.* + -ous.] Awe-inspiring.

c 1675 R. Garbutt *Serm. Adultery* 101 A powerful and awous man.

Awow(e, Awoyde, obs. Sc. ff. Avow, Avoid.

A-wrack (ăræ·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*^{1} + Wrack.] In a state of wreck or ruin.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 If she split or sinke, she is awracke. *a* 1845 Hood *Irish Schm.* xx, Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback, That sets the mournful visage all awrack. [The sense here is doubtful.]

†**Awra·p,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. A- *pref.* 11 + Wrap *v.*] To wrap.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* v. lxxix, And her young infant that was bare and thin Awraps in his Capootch.

†**Awra·th, awroth,** *v. Obs.* [f. A- *pref.* 1 + Wrath *v.*; or for OE. *gewráðian*.] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To make angry, enrage.

[1070 *O. E. Chron.*, þa ȝewraðede hine .. Landfranc.] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1276 Nis .. noȝt so glad that hit ne a-wrotheth. 1250 Lay. 24834 Þer wes Ardures hird hehliche awraððed.

Awre, awro (?), **awro-where,** variants of Owhere *adv. Obs.* anywhere.

†**Awrea·k,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Wreak *v.* [OE. *awrecan*, f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wrecan* to Wreak.]

1. *trans.* To punish or take vengeance upon (an offence, misdeed).

1048 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) § 3 Hu hi mihton þæs cynges bismer awrecan. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 334 Gif þu .. holdest God to nesche uorto awreken sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Errour in batayle .. is anon awreke. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (1844) 75, I shal awreke .. this trespace.

2. *trans.* **a.** To sentence to punishment, condemn (a person). **b.** To condemn, blame, find fault with.

1205 Lay. 25194 Þat ilke þat Howel haf[eð] ispeken, ne sal hit na man awreken, ah we hit scullen ilæsten. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 661 Are hi beo to diþe awreke.

3. To avenge or revenge: **a.** *refl.* oneself; **b.** *trans.* one's aggrieved feelings (of).

c 930 *Laws of Athelstan* I. 20 (Bosw.) Gif hine hwá awrecan wille. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 334 Bihold hu he awrec him of his heih engel. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* IV. ii, And sware .. he would awreake his sorrowe.

c. *trans.* To avenge another person. **d.** *pass.* To be avenged or revenged (of).

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 658 A-wrekeþ me wiþ Jugement. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 204 For I am wel awroke now of wastoures þoru þi myȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 566 Me were lever than alle this toun .. Of this dispit awroken for to be. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1272 Glad woman shal I neuer

be Til ye graunt to a-wreke me. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 31/1 And she to be awreaked, did..find the means to find out this Rosamund.

† **Awrea·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Revenge.

1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Non ne ssel sla3e oþren uor a wreking.

A-wreck (ăre·k), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + Wreck.] In a wrecked condition.

1878 J. Miller *Songs of It.* 122 An ark, Sea-blown and a-wreck.

† **Awrei·ght,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms: 3 awræht, awreþt, 4 awrei3t. [According to form this ought to be = OE. *awrę̆ht,* pa. pple. of *awrę̆ccan* to arouse, stir up; but the sense connects it with **awrench,* of which the pa. pple. would be OE. *awrenct,* ME. *awreint.* There has been a confusion of forms.] Wrenched away.

1205 Lay. 15437 Ða habbeð al mi kine-lond awræht [1250 a-wreþt] ut of mire hond. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. II. 181 Whan þe lymes beeþ awrei3t out of her owne places [L. *dislocantur*].

† **Awri·te,** *v. Obs.* For forms see Write *v.* [OE. *awrītan,* f. A- *pref.* 1 + *wrītan.*] To write.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Introd. 5 Forðæm ðe hie næron on hiora ágen ʒeðiode awritene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 [Moses] awrat þa alde e bi godes wissunge.

Awroke, -en, pa. pple. of Awreak *v. Obs.*

Awrong (ărǫ·ŋ), *adv.* [f. A *prep.*[1] + Wrong, cf. *aright.*] Wrongly, wrong, in a wrong way.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. x, Me to reduce whan I went a wrong. 1862 T. Trollope *Marietta* I. xvi. 295 Her prayer had been heard awrong! 1878 Baring-Gould *Myst. Suffer.* ii. 35 If the power of choosing awrong were not his.

Awrthwart, obs. form of Overthwart.

Awry (ărəi·), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: 4 on wry, 5 on wrye, 5–6 a wrye, awrye, 5–7 a wry, 6 a wrie, awri, 6–7 awrie, 5– awry. [f. A *prep.*[1] + Wry; cf. *aright, awrong.*]

A. *adv.*

1. Away from the straight (position or direction); to one side, obliquely; unevenly, crookedly, askew.

c 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 705 As thair bemys strekit air Owthir all evin, or on wry. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv. 50 The stones of the walles appyeren alle awry sette. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D b, The case standing as it dooth I cannot but draw my mouth awrie. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 294 They say Charing-crosse is falne downe .. but thats no such wonder, twas old, and stood awry. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xi. 115 Lest..some crum (as we use to say) should go awry. 1714 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 8 Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinned awry, E'er felt such rage. 1838 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* ii. 9, I held my spoon awry, and soiled my clothes.

b. *To look awry*: to look Askance or Asquint. (Cf. the senses under these words.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 291 Envy..ne looked but awrie. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (1884) 5, I passing bi him .. he hath lookd awri an other wai. 1609 Rowlands *Crew of Gossips* 6 When he speakes .. I'll hold my peace, and (frowning) looke awry. 1709 Chandler *Effort agst. Bigotry* 28 When a Church-man therefore shall in scornful Pride look awry upon..a Dissenter. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 206 Some of our party began to squint and look awry.

2. *fig.* Out of the right course or place; in a wrong manner; improperly, erroneously, amiss.

1494 Fabyan 2 To me it semyth so ferre sette a wrye In tyme of yeres. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 313 Much of the Soul they talk, but all awrie. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 543 Those who think Awry, will scarce act straightly.

b. *esp.* in phr. *To go, run, step, tread, walk awry*: (of persons) to fall into error, do wrong; (of things) to turn out badly or untowardly, 'go wrong.'

1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 152 To wryng and wreste the maters in to bettre trayne, if they walke a wrye. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 56 b, The very Spouse and Church of Christ, that cannot runne awry. *a* 1625 Boys in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xv. 2 Aristides was so just..that he would not tread awry. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I. ix. 65 If a tradesman but once ventures to step awry. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. II. xi. 116 Far worse, the marriage itself went awry.

c. *To tread the shoe awry*: to fall from virtue, break the law of chastity. Cf. F. *faux pas.*

1520–41 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 96 Farewell all my welfare! My shoe is trod awry. 1600 Heywood *2nd Edw. IV,* Wks. 1874 I. 143 King Edward's children not legitimate .. Their mother hapt to tread the shoe awry. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 130 He would not stick to tell where he trod his holy sandals awry.

B. *adj.* (usually *pred.,* rarely *attrib.* Cf. Wry.)

1. Out of the right course or position; displaced, disordered, disarranged; crooked, distorted.

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 178 The journey will prove enormiously awry. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. (1757) 149 What pity 'tis her shoulder is awry! 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 172 His features and phiz awry Show'd so much misery. 1883 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/1 Blinds..very different from the awry, dingy, imitation Venetians of his neighbour.

2. *fig.* Turned from the right course, wide of the mark, perverted, wrong. *Awry from*: opposed to.

1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xxvii, With dearth of words, or answers quite awrie. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 23 Nothing more awry from the Law of God .. then that a Woman should give Laws to Men. 1872 Browning *Fifine* I, If so succeed hand-practice on awry Preposterous art-mistake.

C. *ellipt.* quasi-*vb.* To turn awry or aside.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Swarue,* awry, erre. 1653 Brome *Mad Couple* III. i, High heeld shooes, that will awry sometimes with any Women.

Awsk, obs. form of Ask *sb.* a newt.

Awsterne, obs. form of Austere.

Awtare, -eer, -ier(e, obs. forms of Altar.

Awtayne, var. Hautain *a. Obs.* haughty.

Awteal, obs. variant of Atteal.

Awyne, obs. form of Own *a.*

Awyri3e, -rie, var. of Awarie *v. Obs.* to curse.

Ax, axe (æks), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 acas, ăx, eax, 2 æx, 3 eax, (echze), 5 ex(e, (6 *Sc.* aix), 2– ax, 5– axe; *Pl.* axes. [Common Teutonic: OE. *æx* (*acs*), str. fem. for earlier **aces, *acus,* Northumb. *acas,* cogn. with OS. *akus* (MDu. *akes,* Du. *aaks*), OHG. *acchus* (MHG. *ackes,* mod.G. *ax, axt*), ON. *öx* (gen. *axar*), Goth. *aqizi*; akin to Gr. *ἀξίνη,* and prob. to L. *ascia.* The spelling *ax* is better on every ground, of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than *axe,* which has of late become prevalent.]

1. A tool or instrument for hewing, cleaving, or chopping, trees, wood, ice, etc.; consisting of a squarish head, now usually of iron with a steel edge or blade, fixed by means of a socket upon a handle or helve of wood, so as to be wielded with force in striking. Also called, especially when of smaller or lighter make, a *hatchet.*

In ancient times *axes* were also made of bronze or stone (see 4), and might have the head and handle in one piece, as *coal-axes* and other special forms still have.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 10 Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra treowa wurtrumum asett. [*Lindisf.* Acas, *Rushw.* axe]. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Syo æx. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 128 Agein þe cul of þer eax. *Ibid.* 98 (C.) Wudemonnes echze. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 658 Hong up thin ax. 1297 R. Glouc. 490 A kene ax him sulf he huld. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* x. 15 Whether shal glorien the ax agen hym that hewith with it. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxii. (1495) 709 Cloue with an axe other wyth a sawe. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xxiii, Dik with ane aix Cam furth to fell a fuddir. 1611 Bible *Judg.* ix. 48 Abimelech tooke an axe..and cut downe a bough. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth.* 239 The bark was never allowed to be taken off below the ax, or the place where the tree was cut. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 11. 79 Driving the iron claws of our boots into the scars [in the ice] made by the axe. 1877 Bryant *Song of Sower* iv, Whose sounding axes gleam Beside the lonely forest-stream. 1884 *Scotsman* 4 July 5/1 The silver axe .. recently presented to Mr. Gladstone by 'a few admiring friends.'

b. Brick-ax, Hammer-ax, Pick-ax, q. v.

2. In olden warfare: A battle-ax.

1205 Lay. 2263 He lædde on his exle ane muchele wi-eax. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 20 [Bruce] raid .. with ane ax in hande. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 270 With exys, gleyvis, and swerdys bryth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1588 Armurers and arowsmythes with axes of werre. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 561 The ax was held by warlike Thrasymed. 1774 Johnson *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 457 The Lochaber ax is only a slight alteration of the old English bill. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1874) III. xv. 463 The iron mace of the Bastard, the one weapon fit to meet..with the two-handed axe of Harold. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vi. 91.

3. The headsman's ax used to decapitate condemned traitors. Hence *fig.* execution.

1450 W. Somner in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Ther was an exe, and a stoke, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde him ley down his hedde. 1551 Edw. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 374 And so departed without the ax of the Toure. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 56 You sirrah, prouide your blocke and your Axe. 1719 Young *Revenge* IV. i, A third ..Gave to the cruel ax a darling son. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 96 From the operation of the ax or wheel.

4. In *Archæology* (see quot.).

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 192 The name of axe is applied to the double-edged stone implements, and to those of a wedge shape, which have the aperture for inserting the handle near the broad end. 1877 Greenwell *Brit. Barrows* 136 A small polished green-stone axe.

5. phrases. a. *To put the ax in the helve*: to solve a doubt, to find out a puzzle. *To send the ax after the helve* (= the better *To send the helve after the hatchet*). *To have axes to grind* (U.S. politics): to have private ends to serve. [In reference to a story told by Franklin.]

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxviii. 410 3it cowde he not putten the ex in þe helve. 1547 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80 Here I sende thaxe after the helue awaie. 1815 C. Miner *Who'll turn Grindstones?* When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers..thinks I, that man has an axe to grind. 1865 Holland *Plain T.* v. 188 Little cliques and cabals composed of men who have axes to grind. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 8 June 6/2 The hands..that 'grind the axe,' and that 'pull the strings.'

6. *Comb.* a. *attrib.,* as *ax-edge, -handle, -head, -shaft*; Ax-man, Ax-stone, Ax-fitch, -seed, -wort, q.v. b. Also *ax-form, -like, -shaped,* etc.

1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 132 In some places these horn axe-handles are numerous. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* vi. 5 The axe head [Coverd. the yron] fell into the water. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 184 Stone celts—and axe heads—made of hard greenstone. 1815 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. xv, The axe-shaft, with its brazen clasp. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 186 An iron will, An axe-like edge unturnable.

† **Ax, axe,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1–2 eax, æx, ex; also (under Ax-tree) 3–7 ax, 4 exe, 4–6 ex, 5–7 axe. [Common Teutonic: OE. *æx-e, eax-e,* fem., is cogn. with MDu. and MLG. *asse,* from **ahse,* Du. *as,* OHG. *ahsa,* MHG. *ahse,* mod. G. *achse,* OTeut. *ahsô-,* fem., related to Skr. *áksha,* masc., Gr. *ἄξων,* L. *axis,* Lith. *aszis,* with same sense.]

The Axle of a wheel; the Axis of revolution. Not found after the OE. period exc. in compounds, as *ax-nail,* the nail or pin by which the axle-tree is fixed to a cart, and Ax-tree, q.v.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1/D 10 *Axis,* aex. *c* 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 7 On wænes eaxe hwearfaþ þa hweol, and siɔ eax stent stille. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Man. Astron.* (Wr.) 16 *Axis* þat is ex. 1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 112, j long wayne without wheels, ij yron ax-nailes..and two ax-trees.

Ax, axe (æks), *v.*[1] [f. Ax *sb.*[1]] To shape or trim with an ax.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 246 To Ax the Brick off, with an Ax that is exactly streight on the edge. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 389 The .. stretchers in returns, which are not axed, are dressed upon the rubbing-stone.

† **Ax, axe,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 ex. [f. Ax *sb.*[2]] To furnish with an axle.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 191 For boxyng a peyre wheles, and a fely uppon a nodyr, and for exyng of a carte.

Ax, obs. or dial. form of Ask *v.*

Axal (æ·ksăl), *a.* [f. Ax-is + -al[1]; cf. L. *crīnālis, dōtālis.*] = Axial (which is the usual form).

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 130 The axal section. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* V. 520 At right angles to an axal plane. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 161 Axal furrows.

Axan, -in, obs. or dial. pl. of Ash *sb.*[2]

Axces, -s, -se, obs. ff. Access, fit, fever, ague.

† **Axe,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *axe,* ad. L. *axis.*] By-form of Axis.

1551 [see Ax-tree 3]. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* II. def. 15. 317 A sphere .. may haue infinite diameters, but it can haue but onely one axe. 1752 Bevis in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 388 The inclination of the earth's axe. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 178 The chief properties of the *Axe-in-peritrochio.*

Axe, obs. or dial. form of Ask. See also Ax.

Axed (ækst), *pple.* and *a.* [f. Ax *v.* or *sb.*[1] + -ed.]

1. *ppl. a.* Shaped or dressed with an ax.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* VI. 627 The stones are either hammered, dressed, or axed.

2. Furnished with an ax or axes.

1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 551 The axed fasces of the lictors.

Axel, obs. form of Axle.

† **Axes,** axesse, axez, axis, axys, obs. forms of Access, in special sense of 'Attack; fit; ague.' In this sense the word early acquired the Eng. accent *a·ccess,* and, its identity with *acce·ss* being forgotten, it was long treated as distinct.

1398 [See Access 10]. 1423 James I *Kingis Q.* lxvii, Bot tho began myn axis and turment To sene hir part, and folowe I na myght. 1530 Palsgr. 450/1 This axes hath made hym so weake. 1700 Wallace *Acc. Orkney* 66 (Jam.) An aguish distemper, which they call the Axes.

Axetre(e, variant of Axtree.

† **A·x-fitch,** *Herb. Obs.* Also 7 ax-vitch. [f. Ax *sb.*[1] + Fitch.] A leguminous plant (*Securigera Coronilla*), a native of Southern Europe.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 132 a, I call it Axsede or Axwurt (or Axfich) because .. the sede .. is lyke vnto a two edged axe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 274 *Axvitch.* 1611 Cotgr., *Securidaque,* the pulse Axseed, Axwort, Axfitch, Hatchet-fitch. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Horse-shoe..*a rare plant which has Leaves like the small Axfitch.

Axial (æ·ksiăl), *a.* [f. L. *axi-s* + -al[1].]

1. Forming an axis; of the nature of an axis.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* V. 100 The elevation of the axial line being less. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 35 A true or axial root. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 25 The skeleton of the head and trunk, which is called the Axial skeleton. 1879 S. Highley in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 313/1 The axial ray. 1879 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 23 The Cerebrum and the Axial Cord on which it is super-imposed. 1880 Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 223 Flower-stems .. being axial in their nature.

2. Of, or belonging to, an axis.

1859 B. Powell *Order Nat.* i. § 2. 45 Imagined three distinct motions..orbital, rotatory, axial. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* 237 With its axial direction at right angles to the direction of the slit. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* iii. 61 Axial inclination [of the planets].

3. Round, or about, an axis.

1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xxii. § 170 The axial velocity. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* II. xi. 239 The earth's axial rotation.

Axia·lity. [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality of being axial; axial character or state.

1884 *Times* 20 Nov. 4/5 It [the Cupola] should .. emphasize the four axes of the cross .. there was in that great cathedral [St. Peter's] nothing to mark the axiality.

Axially (æ·ksiăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In the direction of the axis, from pole to pole.

1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 129 Taking a position axially, or in the line from pole to pole of the magnet. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 530 The screw is pierced axially. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 345 If a bar of iron be suspended between the poles of a magnet, it will arrange itself axially, and point towards them.

† **A·xicle.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *axiculus,* dim. of Axis; cf. *ashlar.*] 'A little shingle or board.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Axier, ? error for Axis, or for *ax-tre,* Axle-tree.

1594 Greene *Look. Glass* (1861) 136 Thy hands the axier to maintain my world.

Axiferous (ăksi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *axi-s* Axis + *-fer* bearing + -ous; cf. F. *axifère.*] Consisting of an axis only, without leaves or other appendages. 1842 in Brande.

Axiform (æ·ksifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -form.] In the shape of an axis. 1847 in Craig.

Axifugal (ăksi·fiŭgăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *fugĕre* to fly + -AL[1].] = CENTRIFUGAL; in *axifugal force*: tendency to fly from the axis of rotation.

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 422 Suppose that God forms a Vortex cylindrical and fluid .. its Points will have but an axifugal Force. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Axil (æ·ksil). *Bot.* [ad. L. *axilla*: see below; cf. mod.F. *axille*.] The upper angle between a leaf or petiole and the stem from which it springs; also that between a branch and the trunk.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 50 Branches which grow from their alæ or axils. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 210 The buds of plants almost always grow in the axil.

Axil(e, -tre, obs. forms of AXLE, -TREE.

Axile (æ·ksəil), *a.* [f. as if ad. L. **axīl-is*, f. *axis*; cf. L. *civīlis, hostīlis*.] Belonging to the axis: a. *Bot.* Applied to an embryo having the same direction as the axis of the seed, or a placenta in the axis of the ovary.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 16 If it [the placenta] grows from a centre which is connected with the sides of the ovary by dissepiments .. it is *axile*. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 342 The embryo is said to be axile, or axial when it has the same direction as the axis of the seed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 314 Oxyria .. embryo axile.

b. in Phys. *Axile bodies*: the touch corpuscles at the termination of the sensory nerves.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 503/2 Kolliker .. prefers to call these bodies, axile corpuscles. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 22.

‖ **Axilla** (ăksi·lă). Pl. -æ. [L., = armpit; dim. of **axula*, whence *āla*: cf. AXLE[1]. Common in late L. in form *ascella*.]

1. An armpit.

1616 A. READ *Body of Man* 152 The backe part of the shoulder top, called axilla. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 113 The eruption appears on the .. borders of the axillæ.

2. = AXIL.

1830 LINDLEY *Syst. Bot.* 247 Leaf-buds .. in every axilla.

Axillar (æ·ksilăı), *a.*; also 6 **assellere.** [a. F. *axillaire* of the axilla (see -AR), formerly *aisselliere, -aire* (Cotgr.), ad. L. **axillāris*, f. *axilla*, F. *aisselle*: see prec.]

1. = AXILLARY 1.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 295 The cephalick hath its beginning .. in men alwayes from the axillar veine. 1772 FORSTER *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 393 Shining black axillar feathers, or shoulder-knot.

2. = AXILLARY 2.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Bot.* 185 Flowers are .. axillar, when they spring from the axilla.

B. as *sb.* (cf. F. *aisselliere*) An axillary vein.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, Veynes .. two asselleres, two cubytalles, and two seynalles. 1720 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 9 Which Duct is .. inserted by four Branches into each Axillar.

Axillary (æ·ksilări), *a.* [f. as prec.; see -ARY[2].]

1. Pertaining or adjacent to the armpit or shoulder.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 977 The second [tacke of the backe] is called .. the Axillary spondell. 1791 W. VAUGHAN *Princ. Anat.* I. 381 The Axillary artery. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 345 The axillary vein is formed by the union of the venæ comitis of the brachial artery with the basilic vein. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. 179 The white striae and spots on the axillary feathers.

2. *Bot.* Situated in, or growing from, the axil.

1786 REES *Encycl.*, *Axillary leaves* .. grow out of the angles formed by the branches of the stem. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 23 All Labiatæ have axillary cymes.

Axin (æ·ksin). *Chem.* An oleaginous and waxy product, yielded by the large Mexican cochineal (*Coccus axinus*), and used as a soothing ointment.

Axi·nic *a.*, of axin, as in the fatty *Axinic acid*.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 698.

Axine (æ·ksəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. AXI-S[2] + -INE.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the group of stags of which the Spotted Axis is the type. B. *sb.* A member of this group.

1826 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* IV. 116 The Axine Group. *Ibid.* The true Axines have horns of a similar form with the Rusas.

Axiniform (ăksi·nifōım), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀξίν-η* ax + -(I)FORM.] Shaped like an ax-head.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 769 A broad axiniform process.

Axinite (æ·ksinəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἀξίν-η* ax + -ITE.] A mineral belonging to Dana's epidote group of unisilicates, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and iron, with broad acute-edged crystals somewhat resembling an ax-head.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 293 *note*, Axinite, the thumerstein of Werner. 1868 DANA *Min.* 298 Axinite admits of a high polish, but is deficient in delicacy of color.

Axinomancy (ăksi·no,mænsi). [ad. L. *axīnomantīa*, a. Gr. *ἀξῑνομαντεία*, f. *ἀξίνη* ax + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by means of an ax-head.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Axinomantie*, a kind of magicke diuination by an ax head red hot. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, To have the truth .. disclosed .. by axinomancy: we want only a hatchet and a jet-stone to be laid together upon a fire of hot embers. 1870 *Archæol.* XLIII. 517.

Axiolite (æ·ksi,olait). *Min.* [f. L. *axi-s* + Gr. *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] (See quot.) **Axiolitic** (æ·ksi,o,li·tik), *a.*, of or pertaining to axiolites.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 184 Termed axiolites by Zirkel .. elongated lenticular and curved zones of brownish glass forming the envelope of a smaller corresponding mass of paler vitreous matter, in which incipient crystallisation or fibrous structure trends at right angles to the inner surfaces of the envelope towards a longitudinal median line. *Ibid.* The axiolitic structure visible in a rhyolite.

Axiom (æ·ksiəm). Forms: 6–7 **axioma, axiome,** 5– **axiom.** [a. F. *axiome*, ad. L. *axiōma*, a. Gr. *ἀξίωμα* that which is thought worthy or fit, that which commends itself as self-evident, f. *ἀξιόειν* to hold worthy, f. *ἄξιος* worthy.]

1. A proposition that commends itself to general acceptance; a well-established or universally-conceded principle; a maxim, rule, law.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* Prol., An axiom which in Latin expressed, *hoc crede quod tibi verum esse videtur*. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 The Axiomaes of Aristotle. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 63 That's an Axiome, a Principle. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 3 Which Axiom, though received by most, is yet certainly false. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 175 ¶ 1 The axioms of wisdom which recommend the ancient sages to veneration. 1837 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* 389 The axiom known by the name of the golden rule. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 33 It is an axiom of the human reason that God is everywhere.

† b. Specially restricted by Bacon to: An empirical law, a generalization from experience. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 2 Led by great Judgement, and some good Light of Axioms. 1627 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Ess.* (Arb.) Introd. 26 True Axiomes must be drawne from plaine Experience, and not from doubtful. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. II. 47 Empirical rules (Bacon would call them *axioms*.)

† 2. *Logic.* A proposition (whether true or false).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. i. 86 b, An axiom or proposition .. hath two partes, the bande, and the partes bound. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. *Zeno* xx. 43 Universally negative axioms are those, which consist of an universall negative particle, and a Categorem; as, *no man walketh*. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 533 Otherwise no man might dispute or pronounce a false Axiome. 1742 in BAILEY.

3. *Logic* and *Math.* 'A self-evident proposition, requiring no formal demonstration to prove its truth, but received and assented to as soon as mentioned' (Hutton).

a 1600 HOOKER (J.) Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* I. ii, Nor are they necessary truths, as mathematical axioms are. 1807 BYRON *Hours Idlen., College Exam.*, Happy the youth in Euclid's axioms tried. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* II. ix. § 6 The axiom that the whole is greater than its part.

Axiomatic (æ·ksiŏmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἀξιωματικός*, f. *ἀξίωμα*: see prec. and -ATIC.]

1. Of the nature of an axiom or admitted first principle; self-evident; indisputably true.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 556 The axiomatic pillars of a new code of the law of nations. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. viii. 95 These axiomatic truths are truths recognized by the simplest order of reasoning.

2. Characterized by axioms or admitted first principles; axiomatical.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 32 He gave an axiomatic form to the Science.

3. Full of maxims or pithy sentences, aphoristic.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 381 The most axiomatic of English Poets. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 96 A people .. rich in axiomatic good sense.

Axioma·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL[1].]

† 1. *Logic.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a simple statement or proposition: cf. AXIOM 2. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 This is the first part of judgement in axioms, called axiomaticall, determining only truth and falsenes in propositions or axioms. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) VIII. 403 An application axiomatical, that he is mine.

2. Of or relating to axioms, maxims, or admitted first principles.

a 1676 WHITLOCK *Mann. Eng.* 109 (T.) To front his axiomatical experiments [the book of Aphorisms] with the grand miscarriages in the practice of most able physicians. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Hum. Knowl.* i. (R.) Materials of axiomatical, scientific, and, in a word, of absolute real knowledge.

3. = AXIOMATIC 1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Axiomatical Truths. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. 1816 II. 167 In his art there is no .. axiomatical truth that regulates subordinate positions. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 9 Apr. 62/1 Proving .. that 'two and two make four,' or propositions equally as axiomatical.

4. = AXIOMATIC 3.

1738 OLDYS *Raleigh* (R.) That solid axiomatical vein, which is observable in other productions of Ralegh's muse.

Axioma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In axiomatic manner: † a. (*Logic*) in the form of a simple proposition (*obs.*); b. as an axiom, as an admitted principle or self-evident truth.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 9 Placing them axiomatically, syllogistically, or methodically, we argue some other thing either by explication or confirmation. *c* 1643 *Maximes Unfold.* 46 Pronounced axiomatically for truth. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 99 'Society,' writes the Prince, axiomatically, 'contains in itself two principles.'

Axiopi·stical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἀξιόπιστ-ος* trustworthy (f. *ἄξιος* worthy + *πιστός* to be trusted) + -ICAL.] Trustworthy.

1611 R. BADLEY *Panegyr. V.* in *Coryat's Crudities*, His most Axiopisticall Hodœpory.

Axiopisty (æ·ksi,o,pi·sti). [ad. Gr. *ἀξιοπιστία*, f. *ἀξιόπιστος*: see prec.] Trustworthiness. (In mod. Dicts.)

Axis[1] (æ·ksis). Pl. **axes** (æ·ksīz). [a. L. *axis* axle, axle-tree, pivot, axis of the earth, heavens, etc., cogn. with OE. *eax*: see AX *sb.*[2] Used for various figurative and transferred senses of AXLE.]

I. Axis of rotation or revolution.

1. The axle of a wheel. ? *Obs.*

Wheel and axis, axis in peritrochio: the Wheel-and-Axle, one of the mechanical powers.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 1 The weightines of the wheele doth settle it vpon his Axis. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Windmill*, Like unto the Axis of a Cutlers Grind-Stone. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 178 To construct an axis in peritrochio. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 37 The wheel and axis may be considered as a kind of perpetual lever.

b. *fig.* The 'pivot' on which any matter turns.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 169 The axis of the revolt was the religious question.

2. *Phys.* a. A tooth or process on the second cervical vertebra, upon which the head is turned. b. The vertebra which has the process.

1694 SALMON tr. *Diemerbroeck's Anat.* IV. xii. (1714) 249 Axis .. is a name which rather befits the former vertebra, whose tooth resembles an Axle. 1701 TAUVRY *Anat.* II. xvi. 268 This second Vertebra has an Apophysis call'd the Tooth .. The Head and the first vertebra .. are qualified to turn upon that Axis. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 289 Axis .. the second vertebra of the neck; it hath a tooth which goes into the first vertebra and this tooth is by some called the axis. 1836 *Athenæum* No. 450. 419 The Atlas and Axis of the Ichthyosaurus are united.

3. The imaginary straight line about which a body (*e.g.* the earth or other planet) rotates; the prolongation of that of the earth on which the heavens appear to revolve.

(The ends of the axis are *poles*; thence the use of *axis* as a line from pole to pole, or from end to end: see III.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 3e sal ymagyn ane lyne that passis throucht the spere lyik til ane extree of ane cart, callit axis-spere. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iii. 67 The motion of an iron-wire or needle .. vpon his owne Axis. ?*c* 1660 HOBBES *Physics* IV. xxvi. § 6. I. 428 The earth is so carried about the sun, as that its axis is thereby always kept parallel to itself. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.*, There are at least three axes at right angles to each other round any one of which .. the solid .. will continue to revolve for ever.

† 4. *fig.* A central prop, which sustains any system (as Atlas was feigned to sustain the revolving heavens). *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentin.* v. v, I have found out axis; You know he bears the empire. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 94 The Atlas or maine axis, which supported this opinion, was daily experience.

5. The geometrical line, by the revolution of a superficies about which, solids with circular section, as a globe, cylinder, cone, etc. are conceived to be generated.

(This is the *axis of revolution*; it coincides necessarily with the axis of symmetry; thence branch II.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. iii. Q ij b, The Axis or Altitude of the Cone. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 177 If a semicircle be moved round its diameter at rest, it will generate a sphere, whose axis is that diameter.

II. Axis of symmetrical arrangement. (Cf. 5.)

6. The straight line about which the parts of a body or system are symmetrically arranged.

Axis of a balance: the line upon which it turns. *Axis of oscillation* (of a pendulum, etc.): a horizontal line passing through the centre of the oscillation, and perpendicular to its plane (Hutton 1796). *Axis of polarization*: the central line round which the prismatic rings or curves are arranged. *Neutral axis* (of a girder): the line where there is neither compression nor tension (Brewster).

7. *Geom.* Any line in a regular figure which divides it into two symmetrical parts, e. g., which joins opposite angles or the centres of opposite sides; in a conic section, the line from the principal vertex or vertices, perpendicular to the tangent at that point; in a curve, a straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords (called *principal axis* when it cuts them at right angles).

Transverse axis (in the ellipse and hyperbola): that which passes through the two foci; *conjugate axis*, that which bisects the transverse one at right angles. The axes of an ellipse are also called *major* and *minor*.

1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Axis* of a Conic Section, is a quiescent Right Line passing through the Middle of the Figure, and cutting all the Ordinates at Right Angles. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 177 *Axis* .. more generally .. a right line conceived to be drawn from the vertex of a figure to the middle of the base. *Ibid.* The ellipse and hyperbola have each two axes; but the parabola has only one, and that infinite in length. *Ibid.* In curves of the second order, that diameter whose parallel ordinates are at right angles to it, when possible, is an Axis. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. 201 Cut longitudinally, that is, parallel to the axis of the prism. 1853 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 13 (1873) 106 The longer axes or longest dimensions of their orbits. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. ii. § 120.

8. *Crystallog.* An imaginary line drawn between the centres of opposite faces or edges, or the apices of opposite angles. (See quot.)

1817 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 244 Three of the cleavages are equiangular and oblique-angular, in a common axis. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 192 In order to classify .. crystals, the existence of certain lines within the crystal called axes is supposed, round which the form can be symmetrically built up. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 30 The straight lines or directions in the crystal which are common to two or more symmetral planes are called axes of symmetry.

9. *Optics.* a. A ray passing through the centre of the eye or of a lense, or falling perpendicularly on it; the line which passes through the centres of the lenses in a telescope; the straight line from the eye to the object of sight.

1701 TAUVRY *Anat.* II. vii. 205 To direct the two Optick axis's, in looking upon the same object. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 196 If the axis of both eyes are not directed to the object, that object will appear double. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 28 In all these lenses a line .. passing through the centres of their curved surfaces, and perpendicular to their plane surfaces, is called the *axis*. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. III. x. 380 Due convergence of the visual axes. 1871 J. DICKSEE *Perspective* 27 The axis of vision or line of direction is an imaginary line proceeding from the spectator to the perspective centre.

b. *Axis of incidence*: the line passing through the point of incidence perpendicularly to the refracting surface. *Axis of refraction*: the continuation of the same line through the refracting medium. *Axis of double refraction*: the line or direction on both sides of which double refraction takes place, but along which it does not exist.

1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Axis* of Incidence, Refraction. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 178. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 147 An axis of double refraction .. is not like the axis of the earth, a fixed line within the rhomb or crystal. It is only a fixed direction. 1836 *Athenæum* No. 448. 381 Like calcareous spar it has one axis of double refraction.

¶ In the three following the sense tends to pass into axis of growth or direction as in branch III.

10. *Phys.* and *Zool.* The central core of an organ or organism; the central skeleton or nervous cord; the central stem or core round which polypes grow; the central column of a whorled shell.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 54 The Powers that draw it towards the Axis of the Bone. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 599 In other species, the organs, which are not in pairs, are arranged round a central axis. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 44 The axis of the shell around which the whorls are coiled. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* ix. 257 The nervous matter contained in the cavity .. is known as the cerebro-spinal axis.

11. *Bot.* a. The central column of the inflorescence or other whorl of growth. b. The main stem and root.

1786 REES *Encycl.*, *Axis* .. a taper column placed in the centre of some flowers, or katkins, about which the other parts are disposed. 1835 J. COMSTOCK *Yng. Botanist* 239 *Axis*, centre of vegetation, as the pith of vascular plants. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 184 Each cluster of leaves is a small branch without perceptible axis. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 42 The stem is the ascending portion of the axis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 232 Erica .. Seeds attached to a central axis.

12. *Physiogr.* and *Geol.* A central ridge; the central line of a valley.

Anticlinal axis: the line along which two opposite planes of stratification meet in a ridge. *Synclinal axis*: the line along which they meet in a depression.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 135 A line of volcanos .. parallel to the axis of the older ridge. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (1867) 25 These round-backed hills .. rise boldly from beneath the surrounding Silurian deposits, of which they form the axis. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 4 The technical name given to such a centre of elevation is the 'anticlinal axis.'

III. A straight line from pole to pole (cf. 3), or from end to end, of any body.

13. *gen.* e.g. *Axis of the equator*: the polar diameter of the earth, which is also the axis of rotation; see 3. *Axis of the ecliptic, of the horizon*: a diameter of the sphere passing through these circles at right angles to their planes.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

14. *spec.* An imaginary line uniting the two poles of a magnet.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 If you divide the Magnet through a meridian, or Saw of a Segment, parallel to the Axis. 1832 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* i. § 6 The straight line joining the two poles of a magnet is called its axis.

15. A main line of motion, growth, extension, direction.

1818 W. LAWRENCE *Nat. Hist. Man* I. ii. (1848) 99 Its axis [of the femur] coincides with the centre of gravity of the body. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 75 The axis of Baffin's Bay .. is from the north by east. *Ibid.* 76 The ice, after changing its original axis of drift. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 6 In the direction of the bone's axis. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 240 The principal axis of the building.

IV. Axis of reference.

16. *Analyt. Geom.* Each of the two intersecting straight lines, by reference to which the position of a certain point, the *locus*, is determined.

(Transf. from the geometrical treatment of conic sections.)

1855 TODHUNTER *Plane. Co-ord. Geom.*

V. *Comb.* **Axis-cylinder** (or **axis-band**), see quot.; *attrib.*, as *axis-ligament*.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 592/1 A central substance of nervous matter .. the axis-cylinder of Rosenthal. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 27 The central fibre, or axis-cylinder of a nerve tube. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & N.* 104 The axis-band, or axis-cylinder. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 72 In all its motion as a lever the hammer swings about this axis-ligament as a fixed point.

Axis[2] (æ·ksis). *Zool.* [L., an Indian quadruped mentioned by Pliny.] Name given by Buffon to an Indian deer (*Cervus axis*) known by sportsmen as the Hog-deer.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xxi. I. 206 A wild beast named Axis, with a skin like a fawn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 72 The horns of the axis are round, like those of the stag. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. II. i. 157 The spotted axis troops in herds as numerous as the fallow deer in England.

Axised (æ·ksist), *a.* Possessing an axis.

1865 RUSKIN in *Art-Jrnl.* No. 41. 129/2 A little spinning, askew-axised thing we call a planet.

†Axle[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **eaxl, exel,** 1–3 **exl,** 3 **æxl.** [Common Teut.: OE. *eaxl*, fem., = ON. *öxl* (pl. *axlir*), OHG. *ahsala*, MHG. *ahsel*, mod.G. *achsel*, OTeut. **ahslâ*, from same root as **ahsâ*: see AX *sb.*[2] Cogn. w. L. **axula, âla.*] The shoulder.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 104 Weorp ofer eaxle, oþþe betweoh þeoh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 5 He hitt set on his exla [*Hatton* eaxle] geblissiende. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 He hit berð an his eaxlun. 1205 LAY. 18032 Hengen an heore æxle mucle wi-æxe.

Axle[2] (æ·ks'l). Forms: 5–6 **axil,** 5–8 **axel,** 6–7 **axell,** 7 **axile,** 7– **axle.** For earlier forms in comb., see AXLE-TREE. [Not in OE.; found in 13th c. in the compd. *axle-tree*, ON. *öxul-tre* (synonymous with the native AX-TREE), f. ON. *öxull* masc. = Goth. **ahsuls*, OTeut. **ahsulo-z*, deriv. of *ahs-â*; thence the simple *axle* has been since taken, and used in place of OE. *æx, eax*: see AX *sb.*[2]]

1. The centre-pin or spindle upon which a wheel revolves, or which revolves along with it.

a. In carriages, properly, the rounded and more slender ends of the axle-tree, or the pegs fastened into the ends of the axle-tree, on which the wheel actually revolves; but used to include the axle-tree or axle-bar, especially when this is of one piece with the axles proper, or when it revolves with the wheels.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 96 The gilded car of day His glowing axle doth allay In the steep Atlantic stream. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 77 It turn'd upon two hinges in the nature of Axels. 1799 TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1828) I. v. 70 Chariots with scythes at the Axles. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 157 Iron axles are becoming almost as common as once they were rare. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XVI. 132 Full many a chief Fell under his own axle from the car. 1873 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 4/3 The axle of a truck in a coal train broke.

b. A central spindle of a wheel which revolves along with it, as in the mechanical power called *wheel-and-axle*, and its applications.

1730 DESAGULIERS *Axis in Peritrochio* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 226 When we pull the Rope PA, we make the Axel .. to wind itself up upon the Rope HD. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vi. § 50 A modification of the lever, called the axle in the wheel.

c. *fig.* (Cf. 'pivot.')

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 194 Since he .. makes that the Axell for all his Commendations to Moove on. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. 1851, 98 All the moments .. of humane occasions are mov'd to and fro as upon the axle of discipline.

†2. The BEAM of a loom, on which the warp or woven fabric is wound. *Obs.*

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 281 The wrought part [of a web] is fastned to, and wrapt up about the Axell.

†3. The imaginary line about which a planet, or other body (or, in old cosmography, the heaven), revolves. Also, *poet.*, the pole, the sky or heaven (cf. AXLE-TREE 4 b). *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (Replaced by AXIS.)

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 20 None but old Atlas .. Should under-prop the Axel of the west. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iii. 67 The magneticall wier .. will .. make a circumuolution about his owne Axell. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 29/1 Heaven's axile seems to bend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 165 The earth .. With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps On her soft Axle. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 116 The blissful earth, who late At leisure on her axle roll'd in state. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I. xviii, Since earth on axle ran!

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* **Axle-bar,** an iron bar serving the purpose of an axletree; **axle-bearing** (see quot.); **axle-box,** in a locomotive engine or railway carriage, the box, usually of cast iron, within which the ends of the axles revolve; **axle-guards,** the part of the frame in which the axle-box slides up and down as acted on by the springs; **axle-journal, axle-neck,** the polished end of the axle which revolves under the bearing in the axle-box; **axle-nail, axle-pin,** one of the two nails or pins used to fasten a cart to the axle-tree; **axle-shaft,** a driving shaft forming an extension of the axle of a wheel; **†axle-wood,** wood for axle-trees. See also AXLE-TREE.

1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Axle bearing* in locomotive engines, the gun-metal, or other metal bearing, under which the axle journal revolves [in the axle-box]. 1828 SIR H. STEUART *Planter's Guide* 258 Three stages strongly bolted to the crossbar, or axle-bed (as our workmen term it). 1871 *Daily News* 23 Feb., The wheels..sunk up to the axle-boxes. 1876 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XLVI. 92 Ordinary grease axle-boxes weigh less than 3 cwt. the set. 1881 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* No. 21. 174/1 The distance of the hind axle-flaps from collars will be regulated by the width of the body across. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (1882) 373 Axilnayles, 4*d.* 1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Axilnayle, *cheuille daixevl.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 Lyn-pinnes of yren in the axiltre-endes. ii. axil-pynnes of yren, or els of tough harde wodde. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 510. 565 Enabling the upright axle-shaft to turn the millstone without additional gear. 1870 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 443, I am again down on the axle-springs and must be braced up. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 208 Axlewayne nales. 1405 *Fabric Rolls York* (1858) 34 MM. ascelwod empto 21*s.* 6*d.* 1562 *MS. Acc. Bk. Vicars Choral, York*, Pro ii thousandes & di. axellwodde.

Axled (æ·ks'ld), *a.* [f. AXLE *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Furnished with an axle. (Chiefly in *comb.*)

1657 FORD *Sun's Darling* v. i. (1811) 387 The waggoner might thaw His chariot, axled with Riphaean snow. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* ii. 32 Her coral-axled car. 1869 *Echo* 3 Dec., The crank-axled machine.

†A·xless, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. AX *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without an axle or axles.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 770 To see that mighty mound Hingeless and axless turn so swiftly round.

†A·xle-too·th. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 **axyl-tothe,** 7 **axill-, axel-**; mod. *dial.* **asil-, assal-, assle-tooth.** [a. Da. *axel* (= ON. *jaxl*) molar tooth, grinder + TOOTH: cf. Da. *axel-tand* axle-tooth.] A molar tooth, a grinder.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 16 Axyltothe, *molaris, maxillaris.* 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse Humors* 76 To loose an axill tooth, or an eye. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 211 His axle teeth and also his gums fell out. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* Pref., Axeltooth, *dens molaris.* 1808 JAMIESON *Dict.*, *Asil, Asil-tooth*, the name given to the grinders, or *dentes molares*, those at the extremity of the jaw. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Some co'n em wang an others assal-teeth.

Axle-tree (æ·ks'l$_1$trī). Forms: 3–4 **axeltre,** 4–6 **axil-, axyl-,** 5 **axille-, exil-, exul-, exyl-,** 6 **assyl-tre, exeltree,** 6–7 **axell-,** 7 **axol-, axil-,** 6–8 **axel-,** 6– **axle-tree.** [ME. *axel-tre*, a. ON. *öxul-tré*, f. *öxull* AXLE + *tré* TREE, synonymous with the native AX-TREE. See AXLE[2].]

(*Axle-tree*, being in earlier use than the simple *axle*, formerly included the sense of that word, and of *axis*. It is now restricted to sense 1, but *axle* is not kept quite distinct from it in use: see that word.)

1. The fixed bar or beam of wood, etc., on the rounded ends of which the opposite wheels of a carriage revolve. The original and only surviving sense. *Axle-tree arms*: the ends of the axle-tree which project beyond the wheels.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21268 Quat quele mai be .. and quat axeltre [*v. r.* axil tre, axiltree]. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* 211 Ij. hopis to the exiltre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 Lyn pinnes of yren in the axiltre-endes. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 30 Foure brasen wheles with brasen axeltrees. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 167 The Beech .. is very good Timber for .. the Husbandman, for Axol-trees. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Diary* III. 349 No harm but to the axle-tree of their coach, which broke. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 84 The arms of the axletree, which are made round, but rather of a conical form. 1855 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 47 [They] drove shabby old carriages till the axle-trees gave way. 1862 GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 112 Axle-tree arm.

†2. The spindle or AXLE of any wheel; the 'axle' in the *Wheel-and-axle*. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 181 A wheel, that turneth be his Axille Tree. 1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Axiltre, *aixsevl.* 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 19 It shall make the Wheel F to turn half a turn by the Cord which is fastned to the Axletree of the said Wheel. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* II. vi. (1776) 379 For the cogs of mills, posts to be set in moist ground, and Everlasting Axle-trees.

†b. *fig.* (Cf. *pivot, axis.*)

c 1600 *Revel. Golias*, Their chaunginge mynde on tickell axeltree, Is rold and tost about. 1646 *Unhappy Game Scotch & Eng.* 9 You make his will the very Axeltree upon which your argument turnes. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 171 A necessity .. which drove the great Iron nail thorough the Axle-tree of Nature.

†3. A revolving or driving shaft. *Obs.*

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 18 A straight Axeltree of wood, a foot square, and 60-foot high.

†4. = AXIS: a. The imaginary or geometrical line which forms the axis of revolution of any body, e.g. the earth, a planet, the heavens. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 113 The axyltre betwene the polys tweyne. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. ii. 280 A right imaginative line, called of the Astronomers the Axletree of the world, about the which the world continually turneth like a Cart-wheele. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 65 Strong as the Axletree In which the Heauens ride. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purp. Isl.* IV. viii, Most like the poles in heavens Axletrees.

†b. *poetically* (transl. L. *axis*): The pole of the heaven; the heaven, the sky. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 3 Hir rosy chariot the fresche Aurora Amydwart of the heuynis assiltre Begouth for till wproll. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. 7 And burne heauens Axeltree.

†c. The central line, e.g. the axis of vision.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 52 The Parts farthest from the Axel-tree, or middle Beam of the Eye.

Hence **A·xletreed** *a.*, furnished with an axle-tree.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart.

Ax-man, axe- (æ·ksmăn). [f. AX *sb.*[1] + -MAN.]

1. One who uses an ax in his work; a woodman.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 371 Scalpers, and ax-men rush from Erie's shore. 1878 J. BULLER *N. Zealand* I. ii. 28 They worked as axe-men, sawyers, etc.

2. A warrior armed with a battle-ax.

1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 218 Every axe-man who had neither spear nor bow.

Axode, early pa. t. of ASK.

Axoid (æ·ksoid). [f. AX-IS + -OID.] A curve

generated by the revolution of a point round an advancing axis, e.g. the cycloid.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* No. 553 Conic axoids, with corresponding spheric roulettes and profiles.

Axoide·an, *a.* [f. AXIS, on imperfect analogy.] = AXIAL.

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 276 The occipito-axoidean ligament.

Axolotl (æ·ksŏlɒt'l). *Zool.* [the Aztec name.] A batrachian reptile (*Siredon pisciforme*, family *Proteidæ*) found in Mexican lakes, resembling the salamander in appearance, but, like all the Proteidæ, retaining throughout life the gills of its young state.

1786 REES *Encycl.*, *Axolotl* .. a singular fish found in the lake of Mexico. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 187/1 Cuvier .. was disposed to consider the axolotl as the tadpole of some of the larger species of American salamanders. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 28 The axolotl has 4 fingers and 5 toes.

Axonometry (æksŏnɒ·mĕtri). [f. Gr. *ἄξον-* (*ἄξων*) axis + *μετρία* measurement: see -(O)METRY.] Measurement of axes.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 688/2 Fundamental proposition of axonometry.

Axonophyte (ăkso·nŏfəit). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *φυτόν* plant.] 'An amentaceous plant, the flowers of which surround a common axis.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

Axophyte (æ·ksŏfəit). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄξω-ν* axis + *φυτόν* plant.] A plant that has an axis or stem.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 15 Higher plants exhibiting the co-existence of stem and leaf .. are called Axophyta.

Axotomous (ăksɒ·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *τομ-* cutting, stem of *τέμνειν* to cut + -OUS.] Having a cleavage perpendicular to the axis.

1834 ALLAN *Min.* 145 Axotomous Augite Spar. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* 204 Arsenical Pyrites .. An axotomous variety.

Axse, obs. form of ASK.

† Ax-seed. *Herb. Obs.* [f. AX *sb.*1 + SEED.] = AX-FITCH.

1562 [See AX-FITCH]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. (1633) 1236 a, In English Ax seed, Ax woort, Ax-fitch, and Hatchet Fitch. 1611 COTGR., *Le Fer de cheval*, a kind of Axseed, or small Pulse, called Horse-shooe.

Axses, -sen, obs. pl. forms of ASH *sb.*2

A·x-stone (æ·ks,stōun). [f. AX *sb.*1 + STONE.] A greenish variety of jade or nephrite, used, on account of its toughness, by some of the natives of South America, Polynesia, and other parts, for making their stone hatchets.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 348. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 273.

Axt, obs. or dial. pa. t. of ASK.

† A·x-tree. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 axtreo, 4 exetree, 4–6 extre, 4–7 axtre, 5 axetre, 6–7 axtree, axe-tree, 6– (*Sc.*) extree, aixtree. [f. AX *sb.*2 + TREE, in its sense of *beam*; repr. an OE. **eax-tréow.* Cf. AXLE-TREE from ON.]

1. The AXLE-TREE of a wheel. (Still *dial.*)

a 1230 *Juliana* 56 þat axtreo stod istraht .. in te twa stanene postles. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 5 An extre able to turne aboute [1611 a rolling axeltree]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Exultre, or ex tre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399/2 The one whele .. fyl of fro the axtre. 1566 in *Invent.* (1815) 166 (JAM.) Twa gross culverinis .. mountit upoun their stokis, quheillis, and aixtreis. 1573 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Axis*, an extree. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 813 The axe tree .. broken in the cart rut. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* 80 They mount into the chariot .. The axtree groaned under them. *Mod. Sc.* The wheels cam off the aixtree.

† 2. = AXLE. *Obs.*

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 10 If two Wheels are equal .. and there be unequal Weights fastened to their Ax-trees.

† 3. = AXIS. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, The sterres .. Whiche the axtree rounde aboute gone. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., A right line drawen crosse these figures .. called an axe lyne, or axtre. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* VI. v, Two stedfast Poles, Twixt which this All doth on the Axtree move. 1657 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 76 Two equal equidistant circles that have one common axtree.

Axunge (æ·ksʌndʒ). Also 6-8 **auxunge**, 7-8 (L.) **axungia**. [a. F. *axunge* (mod. *axonge*), ad. L. *axungia*, f. *axis* axle + *ung-ĕre* to grease.] The rich internal fat of the kidneys, etc., especially that of geese and pigs; goose-grease, lard; also *gen.* fat, grease. † **Axungi·ety** = prec. **Axu·ngious** *a.*, lard-like, greasy. **Axu·ngiousness** = AXUNGE.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The one [maner of greas] is withoutforth nere to the skynne, and that proprely is called adeps or fatnes. And ye other is inwarde and nyghe to the bely, and proprely is called auxunge or fat grease. 1611 *Panegyr. V.* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Where S. Nicolas knights [*i. e.* men who have been hanged] not long before Had dropt their fat axungia to the lee. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 271 The axunge of cart wheeles. 1754 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Introd. 36 Lubricated with oil or auxunge. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* 278 Axunge, hog's lard. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 40/2 Take the Axungietye of a Goose. *Ibid.* 45/1 Take the axungiousnes of a little boare-pigge. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvi. (1686) 139 An axungious and thicker part subsiding.

† **A·xwort.** *Herb. Obs.* = AX-SEED.

1562 TURNER [see AX-FITCH]. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Encorvada*, Axwurt, *Securidaca.*

Axyl, -tre, obs. forms of AXLE, -TREE.

Ay- was formerly used indifferently with *ai-* in many words: e. g. *ayd(e, ayel(e, ayle, ayme, ayne, ayr, ayre, ayte, ayther, ayver.* For such, see AI-, It also interchanged frequently with EI-, EY-; and sometimes with A-, EA-, E-.

Ay, aye (ē·ı), *adv.* Forms: 3 a33, 3–4 ai, 5 ei, aey, 6 aie, 4– aye, 3– ay. [Early ME. *a33, ai, ei*: a. ON. *ei, ey*, cogn. with OE. *á* (:—**áw*), ME. *o, oo*, OS. *ēo*, OHG. *eo, io*, MHG. *ie*, mod.G. *je*, Goth. *aiw*, acc. of *aiws* 'age, eternity':—OTeut. **aiwo-z*, cogn. w. L. *ævu-m.* Cf. Gr. *ἀεί, αἰϝεί* 'ever,' and *αἰϝών-* 'age.' Preceded in Eng. by the native *á, ó*, which also continued for several centuries as the southern form: the two were combined in the phrase 'for ay and oo.' Except in poetry, *ay* is still northern. The spelling fluctuates between *ay* and *aye*: the former is preferable on grounds of etymology, phonology, and analogy. The word rimes, in the literary speech, and in all the dialects, with the group *bay, day, gay, hay, may, way.* On the other hand, *aye* 'yes' does not rime with these, and should not be written *ay.* See AYE.]

1. a. Ever, always, continually; b. at all times, on all occasions. (Now only in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 3212 Hiss drinnch wass waterr a33 occ a33. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres lead ai mare in helle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 5 Luuen god and seruen him ay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 197 An ydolaster was he ay. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 27 He doþ ai þo þingis þat plesun God. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 40 He bare the pryes aey. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* (1883) 260 Hyt hong ei be his syde. 1450 MYRC 452 The ioye þat lasteþ ay. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 210 Flatterers ay speake fayrest when they lye. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* Prel., But from the light aie shrowds her selfe aside. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 134 Let this pernitious houre Stand aye accursed in the Kalender! 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 3 Its sweets I'll ay remember. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, And ay the ale was growing better. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 252 They aye behaved generously to me.

† 2. with *comparative degree.* (Still in *Sc.*)

a 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 73 Ay the halyar that a man es, The mar lufes he meknes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 136 And ay þe lenger ich lete þe go · þe lasse treuthe ys with þe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Ay þe moo lusts þat þei haue here, ay þe more schal ben þer peyn. *Mod. Sc.* Things grew ay the langer, the waur [*i.e.* ever the longer, the worse].

3. Phrases: a. *For ay*: for ever, to all eternity. Also amplified, *for ever and ay*; in ME. *for ay and o.* (Only *poet.* in Eng.; in prose use in Sc.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6218 þat suld vs serue for euer and ai. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1034 But that was infynyte for ay and oo. 1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 24 Where I for aie will make thy praises tarry. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 6 His trauels do deserue our prayse for ay. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 36 There let it ly for ever and for ay. 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Ganges* xvi, The love will last for aye.

† b. *In aye*: for ever. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxii. 9 God oure helper in ai es he.

4. As *adj.* Eternal. *rare*—1.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXV. (1848) 313 Whose flowings forth are aye and infinite.

5. In *comb.* = Ever: a. with pples., as *ay-during, -living, -remaining, -running, -varied*, AY-LASTING; b. with adverbs, as **ay-forth**: ever onward. Also AY-GREEN.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Eternel*, euerlasting, ayduring. 1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* III. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* VI. 192 Ay-during still thy woe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 386 Ay-living herbs. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 63 Aye-remaining lamps. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 10 His aye-rolling orbit. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 327 Springs ay-running by. 1649 DRUMMOND *Wks.* (1711) 30/2 Ay-varied bliss. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 126 þat he nas god ay forþ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 14 That it lest ay furth in memory.

Ay (ē·ı), *int.* Forms: 3–5 ey, 5 ei, 7 eigh, 7-9 aye, 6– ay. [In the later *ay me!* adopted from, or influenced by, F. *ahi, aï*, It. *ahi*; cf. OF. *aymi!* It. *ahime!* Sp. *ay de mi!* The ME. *ey, ei* was probably a natural ejaculation; nothing similar is found in OE.: the MHG. and mod.G. *ey!* is probably of independent development; and though there is greater possibility of its being an adoption of OF. *aï*, this would almost certainly have given *ay, ai*, which are not found even as variants in ME. The modern northern dial. *ay! eh!* or *eigh!* (ē) is probably the ME. *ey!*, but may be merely the earlier *a!*, as OE. *wá* is now *wae* (= wē) in the north.]

1. = Ah! O! (Now the common northern exclamation of surprise, invocation, earnestness.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Ey god, huo þet coube wel al þane zang, hou he ssolde vinde uayre notes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 453 Ey, Goddis precious dignite! 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 890 Eigh you mock me. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Ay my word! I am glad to see you.

2. *Ay me!* = Alas! Ah me!—an ejaculation of regret, sorrow, pity.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 353 Ay me, that thankes so much should faile of meed. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 331 Ay me, another inward grief awak't. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 29 Ay me! how dread can look the Dead. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus*, Ay me! ay me! the woods decay and fall.

b. *substantively.* The ejaculation as an expression of sorrow, etc.

1607 BEAUMONT *Wom. Hater* III. i, Draw Sonnets from the melting lovers brain; Ayme's, and Elegies. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm. 2 Pet.* i. 6 Aches and aye-mes are incident to intemperate houses.

Ay, variant of AYE, yes; obs. f. ANY.

Ay(e, obs. form of EGG, and AWE.

‖ **Ayah** (ai·ă). Also in 8 eyah. [a. *āya, āyā* (in various Indian vernaculars), a. Pg. *aia* (= Sp. *aya*, It. *aja*) nurse, children's governess, fem. of *aio* (Sp. *ayo*, It. *ajo*) a tutor. Introduced by the Portuguese into India, where adopted in Anglo-Indian from the vernaculars.] A native Hindoo nurse or lady's maid.

1782 *India Gaz.* 12 Oct., Eyah .. 5 Rupees a month. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade M.* I. 337 The female who attends a lady while she is dressing, etc. is called an Ayah. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* i. 7 This Lady paid her Ayah seven rupees per month. 1848 CHAMBERS *Alfred in Ind.* 18 Ayahs, or ladies'-maids, who take care of very young children. 1852 *Lond. Jrnl.* 9 Oct. 66 Ellen's ayah or native nurse who had accompanied her to England.

Ayal, variant of AIEL, *Obs.*, grandfather.

Ayder, -ur, obs. forms of EITHER.

Aye, ay (ai, əi), *interj.* (*adv.*), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 I, 7 ai, 7–9 ey, 7– aye, ay. [Appears suddenly about 1575, and is exceedingly common about 1600; origin unknown. The suggestion that it is the same as AY *adv.* 'ever, always,' seems set aside by the fact that it was at first always written *I*, a spelling never found with AY. But it may have been a dialect form of that word, from some dialect in which it had passed through the senses of *always, in all cases*, to *by all means, certainly, yes* (cf. *aye but*, in sense 2 b; and the history of ALGATE), and so have been taken in literary English for a different word. It is less easy to see in it a phonetic variant or dialect form of *ya* 'yea, yes.' Spelt both *aye* and *ay*: the former is in accordance with parliamentary usage, and better on every ground. *Aye* and *eye* (which many identify in pronunciation, and which differ at most only in the 'broader' or more back sound of *aye*, are analogous diphthongal words usefully distinguished by their final *e* from the regular pronunciation of *-ay, -ey*, in *bay, day, gay, hay*, etc., and *bey, dey, grey, they, convey*, etc.: see AY.]

A. *int.* (*adv.*?) 1. As an affirmative response to a question: Yes; even so. Common dialectally, and in nautical language; the formal word used in voting 'yes' in the House of Commons; but not used for 'yes' in modern educated speech or writing, except as an archaism.

1576 *Tyde Taryeth no Man* in Collier's *E. E. Pop. Lit.* 12 If you say I, syr, we will not say no. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 57 Nothing but No and I, and I and No. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. iv, Me my Lord? *King.* Ey you my Lord. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 124 Ai, ai, so I mean. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 159, *I* for *Yes*, is used in a hasty or merry Way, as *I Sir, I Sir.* 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 284 Hye, says the Victualler, I believe I shall never stand it. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, 'Ey, ey!' quoth Ben, 'not new, but news enow.' 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 33 The shouts of the mate, and the sailors' 'Ay, ay, Sir!' 1878 *Masque of Poets* 53 The mate sprang forward and cried 'Aye, Aye!' 1882 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 2/3 *The Speaker*—I must put the question to the House, as it stands, and the House must say 'Aye' or 'No.'

2. a. Indicating assent to a previous statement, and preliminary to a further or more forcible one.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I, so I do. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 46, I, and the Law .. Bars us of any future supply. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 568 ¶ 1 Ay, Answer that if you can, Sir. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xxiv, To-day we purpose, ay, this hour we mount. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv 104 Once, ay twice. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxi. (1877) 237 Aye, and we take the promises in their fullest and broadest meaning.

b. *Aye, but* ... Indicating provisional assent to a statement for the sake of rebutting it.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parr* 4 a, I, I, my maisters, you may mocke .. but I warrant you, etc. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 122, I; but you doe us wrong. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Wks. 1725 I. 94 He shall set thee forth I warrant thee. *Burr.* I, but where's the Money for this? 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 282 Ay, but it was not only men who have so endured. We have known young girls .. rise up with the courage of confessors.

B. as *sb.* An affirmative answer or vote; in *pl.* (elliptically) those who so vote.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iij, Here then is the puritans I .. and M. doctors no. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* 127 Wks. 1875 II. 289 The ayes proved 138 and the noes 129. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 238 A simple ay or no. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. x. 69 The ayes were loud and multitudinous. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 62 The whole number present .. must range themselves, aye and no, on the two opposite sides of the room. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 4/7 If the Ayes have it, Mr. Marriott's hostile resolution will be rejected.

Aye, variant spelling of AY *adv.* ever.

A-year, *phrase* = in the year, per annum: see A *prep.*1 and YEAR.

Aye-aye (ai·ai·). *Zool.* [a. F. *aye-aye*, a. Malagasy *ai'ay'* (also dialectally *ahay, haihay*) 'supposed to receive its name from its peculiar cry,' Richardson *Malagasy Dict.*] A quadrumanous animal (*Cheiromys Madagascariensis*), nocturnal, squirrel-like, of the size of a cat, found only in Madagascar, where it was first noticed by Sonnerat,

c 1775; it is classed with the Lemurs, but in many points approaches the Rodentia.

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* (1792) II. 138 Aye-Aye S[quirrel], with broad ears.. Inhabits Madagascar..takes its name from its cry. 1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 86 But one species of the Aye-Aye is known. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 198 The most interesting of recent acquisitions of the Zoological Society, is the Aye-Aye of Madagascar.

A-yelp (ă,yĕ·lp), *advb. phr.* [A *prep.*[1] + YELP.] On the yelp, yelping.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* I. 198 The Kennel's a-yelp.

Ayen(e, ayenst, etc., obs. ff. AGAIN, -ST.

† Aye·nbite. *Obs.* [f. *ayen,* AGAIN + BITE; ME. translation of L. *remorsus.*] Remorse.

1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate.. þet hatte Ayenbyte of inwyt. 1873 M. COLLINS *Village Com.* II. ii. 17 That remorse, that ayenbite (to use good English), can only be felt by the spirit which has kinship to the Divinity.

Ayer(e, variant of AYRE *v. Obs.* to travel, march.

Ayer(e, ayerie, obs. ff. AIR, HEIR, AERIE.

Ayghe, variant of *aye,* AWE *sb.*[1]

Ay-green (ē·ɪ·grīːn). *Herb.* [= *Evergreen*: see AY *adv.* 5.] The house-leek.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 *a,* In English Housleke, and of some Singren, but it ought better to be called Aygrene. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 192 An Herb always green, called Ay-green, or Sea-green, Everlasting, Houseleek. 1721 BAILEY, *Aigreen.* 1863 R. PRIOR *Plant-n., Aye-green* .. from its conspicuous tufts of evergreen leaves.

† Ay·guous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *aigueux* :—L. *aquōs-um* watery, f. *aqua* water.] Watery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.,* The bladder ..is a receyuer of ayguous superfluytees of the kydnees.

Ayhe(n, aȝe, obs. forms of AGAIN.

† Ayie·ld, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 aȝieldan, aȝyldan, 4 ayild, aȝeld, 5 ayelde. [OE. *agieldan,* f. A- *pref.*[1] up + *gieldan* to YIELD, give.] To yield up.

a 1000 *Soul's Complaynt* 91 Þæt þu ne scyle..riht aȝieldan. *c* 1325 *Rembrun* 475 (Halliw.) Ayild the to this knight. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2444 'Þef,' saide he..'aȝeld þe, þov schalt dye.' *c* 1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. R. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 280/1 To ayelde up .. the seid towne of Anyoies.

† Ay-lasting, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 ay-, ailastand(e, ai-, ay lasting, 7 aye-lasting. [See AY *adv.* 5.] Everlasting. Hence **Aylastingly** *adv.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 1 Ay-lastande saluacyone es hopede. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 70 Ailastinge lif. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Ay lasting deþ. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 506 Aye-lasting and commendable memory. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 Ordeyning aylastingly þe contrary.

Ayl(e, obs. f. AIL, AISLE.

Aylyng, obs. f. AILING (here = injuring, damage).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1577 The strete by the sydes .. Was archet full Abilly for [=against] aylyng of shoures.

Ayme, obs. form of AIM.

Ayme, obs. way of writing AY ME! see AY *int.*

Aymer, obs. form of EMBER.

† Aymont. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *aïmant,* in Palsgr. *aymant,* cogn. with Pr. *ayman, aziman, adiman*:—pop.L.**adimant-em,* for L. *adamant-em.*] = ADAMANT.

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Hy byeþ harde as an aymont.

Aynd, -ing, -less, Sc. forms of ANDE, etc.

† Ayne, *a. Obs.*; but see EIGNE. [a. OF. *ainé,* earlier *aisné, ainsné,* f. *ains* before + *né* born. As in some other words (e. g. *assign* sb.[2]), the final *e* became mute in Eng.] First-born, eldest, EIGNE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164/4 He that entred fyrst is called ayne and grete and he that cometh after shalbe called lasse. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1695 Ayne and eldeste.

† Ayness. *Obs. Metaph.* [f. AY *adv.* + -NESS.] Everlastingness; applied as a special term to the 'second degree of eternity' possessed by angels and spirits.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 141 The measure of such things as haue a fixed and stable being, and yet haue also a certaine succession in their operations, of which sort are the vnderstanding Spirits or Angels; and this is properly called Aynesse.

Ayo·nd, ayo·nt, *prep., dial.* [f. A- *pref.* 2 + YOND; cf. *beyond,* and the double forms *afore, before,* etc. (*Ayont* is the mod. Scotch and north. Eng. dial. form.)] Beyond, on the other side of.

1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 84 Down ayont the ingle he sat. 1803–49 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 375 Ayond the gloom of thy sunken cell. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 145 The flock are ayont the knowes. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* xix, I went out to the Nab buoy, and a mile ayond it. 1855 in *Whitby Glossary.*

Ayr(e, obs. form of AIR, EYRE, HEIR.

† Ayre, ayere, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *erre-r,* 3 sing. pres. *eire,* earlier *edrar* (in St. Leger):—L. *iterāre* to journey, proceed, march, f. *iter* journey. Cf. EYRE, ERRANT.] To march, proceed, make one's way; to move about (*as opposed to* remain still).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XVII. 7502 Þen Achilles cherfull, & his choise cosyn .. Ayren vnto Ector angardly sore! *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 455 There awes none alyenes to ayere appone nyghttys.

† Ayre, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [variant of EAR.] To plough.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 175 Ayre vp the erthe on ardagh wise.

Ayre, obs. bad form of YARE *a.* ready.

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 501 Anone the squyer made him ayre, And by hym selfe forth can he fare.

Ayre, -ie, -y, obs. forms of HEIR, AERIE.

Ayrer, variant of EYRER.

Ayrshire (ēə·ɪʃəɪ), *a.* and *sb.* A breed of horned cattle named from the shire or county of Ayr in Scotland, and esteemed for dairy farming.

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 412 Cattle, half-bred Shorthorns and Ayrshires.

Aysel, -ylle, early var. EISELL, *Obs.,* vinegar.

Ayth, obs. Sc. form of OATH.

Ayther, obs. form of EITHER.

† Ay-when, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. AY + WHEN; cf. next.] At every time, always.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) Mor. Wisd. 345 And ther-in I tempte hym ay whan.

† Aywhere, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 æȝhwǽr, eȝhuær, -hwer, eghwar, 3 aihware, aiware, eihwer, 4 ayquar(e, aywhare, 5 aywhore, 4–5 aywhere. [OE. *æghwǽr,* for *ægehwǽr,* cogn. with OHG. *eogihwâr,* f. *á* ever + *gehwǽr* everywhere, 'ubique.' See YWHERE. Thus really the equivalent of *ever-ywhere,* but in ME. phonetically reduced so as to look like a compound of AY 'ever' and WHERE; hence *ay-when.*] Everywhere.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 20 Hi ða farende æghwar bodedon [*Lindisf.* eghuær; *Rushw.* eghwer]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He þe godes wille doð aihware. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 39 Te weane eihwer passeð þe winne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 216 Ho had i-lorned wel aiware. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6754 Eghwar by my weyes. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 228 On vch syde of þe worlde aywhere ilyche. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 115 To slepe aywhore. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCV, As myster was ay where.

Azalea (ăzē·lĭă). *Bot.* Pl. -as. [a. mod.L. *azalea* (Linn.), a. Gr. *ἀζαλέα,* fem. of *ἀζαλέος* dry; so named either from the dry soil in which it flourishes, or from its dry brittle wood.] A genus of shrubby plants (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), natives of the northern hemisphere, growing in sandy soil, and blooming profusely, with showy and mostly fragrant flowers, pure white or yellow, or streaked and stained with crimson. The one British species (*A. procumbens*), found in the Scotch Highlands, is by some made a distinct genus, *Loiseleuria.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Calend.* 605 Hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees .. Such as roses .. dog-woods, azaleas. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* i, The white chalice of azalea.

Azarole (æ·zărōul). *Bot.* Forms: 7 azeroll, 8 azerole, 7–9 azarole. [a. F. *azerole* (written by Tournefort *azarole*), cogn. with Sp. *acerolo, azarolla,* Pg. *azerola,* It. *azzeruola,* ad. Arab. الزعرور *az-zuʿrūr,* applied to the same fruit.] The fruit of the Neapolitan Medlar, a species of hawthorn (*Cratægus azarolus*); also applied to the tree itself, sometimes called, after Fr., **Azerolier.**

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 Cormes, services, azerolls, and the like. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 67 Quinces bear almost in the same manner with Rasberries, Azeroliers, and Pomegranates. — *ibid.* (Dict.) Azeroll-Trees, ar Garden-Haw-Trees, which are usually planted against Walls. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Azerole is indeed a kind of Medlar. 1864 MRS. WOOD *Trev. Hold* II. i. 1 Leaping a dwarf hedge of azaroles.

Azedarac (ăze·dăræk). *Bot.* Also 8–9 -ach. [a. F. *azédarac,* Sp. *acedaraque,* a. Pers. آزاد درخت *āzād dirakht* 'free (or noble) tree.' The tree and name were probably introduced into Spain and Sicily by the Arabs.]

1. A lofty tree (*Melia Azedarach*), with bipinnate leaves and large bunches of fragrant lilac-coloured flowers, a native of the East Indies, but now common in Spain, Southern France, and South America. Also known as Bead-tree, Pride of India, False Sycamore, and Holy-tree.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Azedarach* .. the Bead-tree. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 3 Paths bordered with azedaracs. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 30 Where clear-green chrysoberyl glows Beside azedarac in rows.

2. *Pharm.* The bark of the root of this tree used in medicine. 1853 in MAYNE.

Azime, variant of AZYME.

† A·zimene, *a. Astrol. Obs.* (See quot.)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 118 Degrees lame and deficient (*note,* called by some Azimene degrees). 1678 PHILLIPS, *Azemen.* 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol., Azimene* or Weak and Lame Degrees .. when they ascend at a birth, render the native lame, blind, etc.

Azimuth (æ·zimŭþ). Forms: 4–5 azimut, azymut, 4–7 azymuth, 6 azumuth, (7 azimynth, -moth), 6– azimuth. [a. F. *azimut,* cogn. with It. *azzimutto,* Pg. *azimuth,* ad. Arab. السموت *as-sumūt,* i. e. *as* = *al* the + *sumūt,* pl. of *samt* way, direction, a direction or point of the compass or horizon, and the arc extending from it to the zenith. Cf. سمت الراس *samt-al-rāʾs* the direction or point over head, whence the term ZENITH. With the form *azimynth* cf. It. *aziminthi* (Florio).]

1. An arc of the heavens extending from the zenith to the horizon which it cuts at right angles; the quadrant of a great circle of the sphere passing through the zenith and nadir, called an *azimuth-circle.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 19 From this senyth .. ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the clawes of a coppe .. kervyng ouerthwart the almikanteras. And thise same strikes or diuisiouns ben cleped azymuthz. Thise Azimutz seruen to knowe the costes of the firmament. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* II. (1607) 8 Circles of Azumuths, or verticall circles, are quarters of great circles, concurring together in the Zenith. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 299 The almycantharats, With th' azimynths. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 157 Severall azimuths meeting in the Zenith. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 178/2 These azimuths are represented .. on the globe by the quadrant of altitude. 1874 MOSELEY *Astron.* ix. 45 If a great circle .. be imagined to be drawn from the zenith .. to the horizon, through any star .. it is called the azimuth circle of that star.

2. The angular distance of any such circle from a given limit, *e.g.* a meridian. Hence, the *true azimuth* of a heavenly body is, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the north (or, in the Southern hemisphere, *south*) point of the horizon and the point where the great circle passing through the observed heavenly body cuts the horizon. Its *magnetic azimuth* is the arc intercepted between the magnetic meridian and this great circle.

Azimuth compass: a minutely divided mariner's compass, fitted with vertical sights, used for taking the magnetic azimuth of a heavenly body. *Azimuth dial*: one whose gnomon is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth mirror*: an instrument placed on the glass cover of a mariner's compass and used for taking azimuths.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 36 Learne to obserue .. the Sunnes Azimuth and Almicanter. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 531 The Azimuth Compass, an Instrument more peculiar to the Seamen of our Nation. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 740 The pilots now their azimuth attend. 1834 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* xiii. 255/1 The true azimuth, compared with the magnetic azimuth, will give the deviation of the compass.

b. *In azimuth*: in a horizontal circular direction.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 123 If we turn the steel plate round in azimuth. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 269 The mirror is so mounted as to swing in azimuth.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Horizontal angle, or direction; point of the compass.

1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 477 Note also, at what Azimuth the Mark stands from the Gun. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 167 Reflected from the second plate, at the azimuths 90° and 270°. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 245 Wind gauges .. to show the inclination, as well as the Azimuth of the wind. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 52 How he found his way thither I know not (perhaps in a cab, if quite lost in his azimuth).

Azimuthal (æ·zimiūːþăl), *a.* [f. prec. + AL[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths.

1654 S. FOSTER (*title*) Elliptical, or Azimuthal Horologiography. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 The Suns Azimuthal Distance from the Meridian. 1702 WALLIS *ibid.* XXIII. 1110 The Azimuthal Points of the Horizon. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. iv. (1856) 216 A brass azimuthal quadrant.

2. In azimuth, in a horizontal circle. *Azimuthal error* (of a transit instrument): its deviation in azimuth from the plane of the meridian.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 383 For azimuthal error, that is for the amount that the transit deviates from the north and south line. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 668 By means of a screw a small azimuthal motion may be imparted. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 211 The azimuthal rotation of the clouds.

Azimu·thally (cf. prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In azimuth, in a horizontal circle.

1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 313 Herschel's great telescope was set in a frame which also turned azimuthally.

Azo- (æ·zo-). *Chem.* Short combining form of AZOTE, nitrogen. Used to form the names of:

1. *gen.* Compounds containing nitrogen, as **Azohu·mic,** nitrogenized humic (acid); **Azoli·tmin,** the principal colouring matter of litmus; **Azole·ic,** an acid formed by treating oleic with nitric acid.

2. *spec.* Substitution compounds in which nitrogen takes the place of another element, as in the **Azopa·raffins,** formed from the paraffins by substitution of 1 atom of nitrogen for 3 of hydrogen: e.g. *azo-methane* = hydrogen cyanide, *azo-ethane* = methyl cyanide, *azo-propane* = ethyl cyanide, etc.

3. *more particularly.* Compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain nitrogen combined in a peculiar way, constituting the *azo-* and *diazo-* compounds, or *azo-* derivatives, e.g. *azobenzene, azotoluene; diazo-amidobenzene, diazo-bromide*; whence adjectives as *azobenzo·ic,* etc.

1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* v. 242 Some of the acids, which were called long ago azohumic, are enabled to dissolve colloid silica in proportion to the nitrogen which they contain. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 731 Azolitmin is a red-brown amorphous powder. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 219 Those very remarkable organic combinations known as *azo-* and *diazo-compounds.* 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 445 Known as the azo-yellows, oranges, and scarlets.

Azoic (ăzōu·ĭk), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἄζω-os* (f. *ἀ* priv. + *ζωή* life) + -IC; cf. F. *azootique.*] Having no trace of life; in *Geol.,* Containing no organic remains.

1854 PAGE *Text-bk. Geol.* 39 Azoic Period. 1873 W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* iv. 192 The bottom of the Mediterranean at depths beyond a few hundred fathoms is nearly azoic.

Azonic (ăzŏ·nik), *a.* [a. Gr. *ἀζωνικός* (better

ἄζωος), f. ἀ priv. + ζωνή belt, zone, region: see -IC.] Not confined to a zone or region, not local.

1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 325 This order is called, by the Chaldaean theologists, azonic. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 163 The 'azonic' and the 'aquatic Gods.'

Azoology (æːzoɪɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἄζωος lifeless + -λογία: see -LOGY.] The scientific study of inanimate nature.

1817 *Month. Mag.* XLIII. 10 With Perception he conjoined Zoology; with Retention, Azoology.

Azorite (æ·zorəit). *Min.* [f. *Azores*, the islands where found + -ITE.] A white mineral crystallizing in minute octahedrons, occurring in albitic rock; according to Hayes, a columbate of lime.

1868 DANA *Min.* 761.

Azote (ăzōu·t). *Chem.* Also 8-9 azot. [a. F. *azote*, f. Gr. ἀ priv. + ζώ-ειν = ζά-ειν to live, ζωή life. Littré points out that this word (like *oxygen*) is not etymologically formed, since Gr. ἄζωτος means 'ungirt.'] The name given by Lavoisier, from its inability to support life, to the gas now known as *nitrogen*.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 73 *note*, Azote .. combined with Calorique or heat, forms azotic gas .. and composes two thirds of the atmosphere. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 11, i, Azot in its elastic form constitutes .. phlogisticated gas. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 25 Most plants require the element nitrogen or azote as one of the materials of their growth.

b. *fig.* 1850 MᶜCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 209 Unlike that air, all azote, of which the Atheist breathes. 1865 W. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 149 The noxious Wahhabee atmosphere, the purest azote of Mahometanism.

Hence: †**Azotane** [see -ANE 2 a], Davy's name for Chloride of Nitrogen. **Azotine** (æ·zŏtəin), a residuum of melted wool, rich in nitrogen, resulting from the action of superheated steam on mixed cotton and woollen rags. †**Azotite**, a salt of azotous acid, a nitrite. †**Azotous** (ăzōu·təs), *a.*, nitrous. †**Azoturet** (ăzōu·tiŭrėt), a nitride. **Azotometer** (æzotɒ·mĭtəɪ), an apparatus for measuring the amount of nitrogen present.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xix. 501 Tube syringes .. for the removal of azotane. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 7/1 The residue, which has received the name of azotine .. is valuable on account of its nitrogen. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 326 Hyponitrous acid, termed by Graham .. azotous, or nitrous acid. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 110 Azoturet of potassium or sodium .. the compound formed by heating potassium or sodium in dry ammoniacal gas. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* No. 2564 Improved Azotometer.

A·zoth. *Alch.* Forms: 5 azot, 7 azoch, 7–9 azoth. [Corruption (ultimately) of Arab. الزاوق *az-zāūq*: see ASSOGUE. Cf. F. *azoth*, Sp. *azogue*.] a. The alchemists' name for mercury, as the essential first principle of all metals. b. The universal remedy of Paracelsus. Also *fig.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 With Water of Azot to make *lac virginis*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Your lato, azoch, zernich. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 105 That glassie Azoth of Lullie. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Paracelsus's azoth .. is pretended to have been a preparation of gold, silver, and mercury. 1835 BROWNING *Paracels.* v. Wks. 1883 I. 183 Last, my good sword; ah, trusty Azoth, leapest Beneath thy master's grasp for the last time?

Azotic (ăzɒ·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. AZOTE + -IC; cf. F. *azotique*.] Of, pertaining to, or chemically compounded with, azote. †*Azotic air* or *gas*: nitrogen. †*Azotic acid*: nitric acid. Also *fig.* deadening, dulling.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. iii. 55 No change of colour takes place in azotic gas. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 We steep their youth in ceaseless azotic confinement. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 168 The presence of azotic products in the vegetable kingdom. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect W.* Introd. 12 A strong pungent odour analogous to that of azotic or nitric acid.

Azotize (æ·zŏtəiz), *v.* [f. AZOTE + -IZE.] To nitrogenize; *hence*, to deprive of oxygen, leaving nitrogen only. **A·zotized** *ppl. a.*, nitrogenous, containing nitrogen.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 421 What was formerly called .. deoxygenating the system these writers term azotising. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.*, Belonging to the class of azotized basic bodies .. [are] tea and coffee. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* vii, The Kidneys .. throw off the azotized compounds which result from the decomposition of the tissues.

‖**Azulejo** (aþulē·ho). [Sp., f. *azul* blue, AZURE.] A kind of Dutch glazed tile painted in colours.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 430 The *azulejos* or coloured tiles, found in the Alhambra. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Mus. & Moonlight* 36 The quaint rich azulejos, with their own Melodious manner of bright metaphor.

Azuline (æ·ziŭləin). [? f. Sp. *azul* blue + -INE; cf. *azurine*.] A particular shade of blue.

1864 G. GLADSTONE in *Reader* 8 Oct. 450/3 Solutions of chromium salts .. litmus, azuline. 1883 M. HAWEIS in *Contemp. Rev.* 423 Shades of colour known by such names as .. Magenta, Alexandra blue, azuline.

Azure (æ·ʒəɪ, ē·ʒiŭɪ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 azer, 4–5 asur(e, 5 aser(e, aserre, 6 asour, aisur, 7 azur, 5– azure. [a. OF. *azur, asur* (11th c.), cogn. with Pr., OSp. *azur*, Pg., Sp. *azul*, It. *azzurro, azzuolo*, med.L. *azura, azzurum, azolum*, adaptations of Arabic (*al-*)*lazward*, a. Pers. لاژورد, لاجورد *lājward, lāzhward*, lapis lazuli, blue colour. The initial *l* is absent in the Romance langs., apparently having been dropped along with Arabic article *al-*, or as if it were the article *l'*. It remains in med.Gr. λαζούριον, and med.L. *lazurius, lazur, lazulus*, lapis lazuli, literary forms taken directly from oriental authors or sources.]

1. The precious stone lapis lazuli.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1411 Al in asure & ynde enaumayld. *Ibid.* 1457 Bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere, Enaumaylde with azer. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1321 A broche of golde and asure. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 351 Ther gold and sylvyr wase spred, And asur that wase blewe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 169 This tombe was .. set with precious stone, Alayde with asour. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 65 Richly gilded, and adorned with Azure, and Mosaicke workmanship. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 131 About Tauris, the mineral azure is also found.

2. A bright blue pigment or dye; *ellipt.* a fabric dyed of this colour. *A. of Almayne*: ? Prussian blue. (Ultramarine is made from powdered lapis lazuli.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 330 Youre figure Before me stante Cloothed in Asure. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, And gan forthwith with golde and asure paint. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 169 Make an hole in a tree .. doo in ye hole good asure of almayne .. and the frute shalbe blew colour. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, vi. § 11 All broad Plunkets, Azures, Blewes and other coloured Cloth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 484 Cæruleum or Azur, is a certaine sandy grit or pouder. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 874 The darkest-coloured smalts, known as King's-blue or azure.

3. *Her.* The blue colour in coats of arms, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

a 1330 *Sire Degarré* 995 With the scheld of asur, And thre bor heuedes ther in. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 142 Thre flour-de-lys of gold, The fielde of asure. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* I. iii. (1660) 19 Blew .. in Blazon is termed Azure. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Azure* .. signifies the blue colour in the coats of arms of all persons under the degree of a baron. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 143/2.

4. The clear blue colour of the unclouded sky, or of the sea reflecting it. (Originally, the deep intense blue of more southern latitudes.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 81 The colour of Asure lyke unto the heuen whan it is pure and clere. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. Wks. I. 354 He cuts out a Silk Mantle from the Skies, Where the most sprightly Azure pleas'd the Eyes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 408 Celestial azure brightning in her eyes. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iii, The vast and sullen swell Of ocean's alpine azure.

5. The unclouded vault of heaven.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 297 Not like those steps On Heavens Azure. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 14 Mingling its majestic front With heav'ns bright azure. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 10 Above, the crystal azure, perfect, pale.

b. *fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Borne aloft into the azure of Eternity. 1873 TYNDALL *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, When you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past.

B. *adj.* 1. *Her.* Blue.

a 1450 *Syr Eglamore* 1030 He bare, Aserre, a grype of golde. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 16 A Knight cloathed in an azure armour. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 181 Sir Lancelot's azure lions, crowned with gold.

2. Coloured like the unclouded sky; *orig.* of a deep intense blue, *now* usually of a soft clear bright blue, as is the sky of our more northern latitudes; sky-coloured, cerulean.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Twa Luves* xi, The hevinly aisur skyis licht. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 419 Her azure veins, her alabaster skin. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 5 No Beast hath any fine Azure, or Carnation, or Green Haire. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 110 The little halcyon's azure plume Was never half so blue. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* II. xxvii, Slow the dark-fring'd eyelids fall, Curtaining the azure ball. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 957 It was the azure time of June.

b. (Used, like L. *cæruleus*, as an epithet of sea- and river-deities and things belonging to them.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 560 High o'er the Main in wat'ry Pomp he rides His azure Carr. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 426 An azure sister of the main.

3. a. *fig.* Like the unclouded sky; clear, cloudless.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 36 Is not Klopstock, with .. his azure purity .. a man of taste? 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 146 Those azure moments when the clouds broke from his mind.

b. *transf.* in *Jewellery* (see quot.)

1865 H. EMMANUEL *Diam. & Prec. Stones*, Sometimes .. stones which are set open, or, to use the technical term, 'azur,' have the interior of the setting enamelled or painted, to throw a tint of colour into the gem.

C. *Comb.*, as *azure-bice* (= bice), *-blue, -circled; azure-coloured, -eyed, -veined*; **azure-spar**, lazulite, **azure-stone**, the lapis lazuli, or lazulite.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 78 Iff thou wylt preve asure bice, if hit be good or badde. 1859 W. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 113 The pretty Azure-blue butterfly (*Polyommatus Argiolus*). 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* 29 High over all the azure-circled earth. 1617 *Wardens' Acc.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 426 Azure couloured cloathes for the poore men's gownes. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 539 Minerva azure-eyed advanced. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 417 The Azure-stone is most commonly in the gold mynes.

A·zure, *v.* [f. prec.; cf. F. *azurer* (Cotgr.).] To paint, dye, or colour azure or bright blue. Hence **Azuring** *vbl. sb.*

1490–1587 [see AZURED]. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 118 We azure wainscots, paint images, guild swords. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. II. i, The silks are .. azured with river-water. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 540 She saffrons the hills, and azures the mountains. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 340/2 Aniline colours have been employed .. for the azuring of the surface of the paper.

Azurean (ăziūə·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. AZURE *a.* + -EAN (after *cerulean*).] = AZURE, AZUREOUS.

1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 188/3 The deep azurean blue Scilla.

A·zured, *ppl. a. arch.* or *Obs.* [f. AZURE + -ED; cf. F. *azuré* (16th c.).] Coloured azure; = AZURE *a.* (in various senses): a. *pple.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 57 The blewe cote of the heuens azured. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1335/2 Two banners of silke azured with the armes of Aniou.

b. *adj.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 128 In the shield, the azured field is resembled to the mightie Ioue. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xiii. 109 In wanton Arethusas azur'd arms. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xx. 384 Vpon the middest of the beard hee had a peece .. of an azured stone. 1658 LENNARD *Charron's Wisd.* I. xl. § 4 (1670) 146 The azured heaven .. counterpointed with stars. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vii. 242 The deep azured night.

Azureous (ăziūə·rĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. AZURE + -EOUS.] Of a clear blue colour; azure.

Azurine (æ·ziŭrəin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *azurin* (Cotgr.); cf. It. *azzurrino* (Florio 1598), med.L. *azurinus*: see -INE¹.]

A. *adj.* Blue, azure; according to Littré, pale blue, inclining to grey.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 37 (R.) They lay a color [on their wrists] which continueth dark azurine.

B. *sb.* The Blue Roach (*Leuciscus cæruleus*), distinguished by the slate-blue colour of its back.

1832 YARRELL in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XVII. I. 8 From the prevailing blue colour of this fish I have been induced to call it the Azurine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. i. 306 The Azurine is another fish only found in Lancashire.

Azurite (æ·ziŭrəit). *Min.* [f. AZURE + -ITE.]

1. Blue carbonate of copper, a valuable ore, closely allied to malachite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 715. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 398 Azurite occurs in large transparent crystals of the most intense blue.

† 2. Obsolete name of LAZULITE.

1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 341.

†**A·zurn,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. AZURE *sb.* + -N as in *leathern, silvern*; but cf. F. *azurin*, It. *azzurrino*.] = AZURE.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 893 Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen Of turkis blue, and emerald green.

Azury (æ·ʒəri, ē·ʒiŭri), *a.* [f. AZURE + -Y¹; cf. F. *azuré*.] Blue, bluish, tinted with soft clear blue.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* vii, The skie, whose hue was azurie. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. 116 The columbine is pleasing to the eie .. in regard of the Azurie colour thereof. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xii. 171 Fleeces of white cloud fine as azury snow.

†**A·zury,** *sb. Obs.* In 6 asure, 7 asurie. [? subst. use of prec.; perh. influenced by collectives in -RY, as *embroidery*.] Azure hue or colour.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* xiv. 286 Whan we were in the ayre of asure There dyd vs mete the noble Ierarchy. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xxi, Encircled them with faire imbroderie Of sacred lights in ayre-cleare azurie.

Azygos, azygous (æ·zigəs), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Phys.* [(a. or) f. Gr. ἄζυγος unyoked, not a pair, f. ἀ priv. + ζυγόν yoke: see -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *azygos*.] A. *adj.* Fellowless, unpaired: a technical epithet of organic parts not existing in pairs. B. *sb.* An organic part of this description.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 183 The Azygos, or vena sine pari. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Azygos vein, is a branch of the upper trunk of the vena cava, arising on the right side. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 81/1 The pancreas is an azygous .. organ. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 An azygos orifice in the abdominal walls.

A·zygously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In azygous manner; not in pairs, singly.

1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. I. 73 The three .. arteries .. come off azygously—that is .. not in pairs, but singly.

Azyme (æ·zim, -əim). Also 7 azime. [ad. L. *azȳmus* adj., *azyma* sb. pl., a. Gr. ἄζῡμος, -μα, f. ἀ priv. + ζύμη leaven. Cf. F. *azyme* adj., *azymes* sb.] The Jewish passover cake of unleavened bread; also in *pl.* the feast of unleavened bread.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVII. lxviii. 644 Paast made onely of mele and of water hyghte Azima.] 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* v. 7 Purge the old leaven, that you may be a new paste, as ye are azymes [WYCLIF, therf; TINDALE, *Genev.* swete breed; 1611 unleauened]. — *Mark* xiv. 1 The Pasche vvas and the Azymes after tvvo daies. 1651 *Rawleigh's Apparition* 206 Peculiar ceremonies, to wit .. the use of their Azimes and the obligation of their first born.

Azymite (æ·ziməit). [ad. L. *azȳmita*, ad. Gr. ἀζῡμίτης, f. ἄζῡμος: see prec. and -ITE. In F. *azymite*.] One who administers the Eucharist with unleavened bread; a name given by the Greek Church to members of the Roman Church, and to Armenians and Maronites.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1850 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* VI. 418 The two parties called each other by the heretical names, Azymites and Prozymites.

Azymous (æ·zimәs), *a.* [f. L. *azȳm-us*, a. Gr. ἄζῡμος + -OUS.] Unleavened.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Azymus.* 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 238/2 The Latin Church .. maintain, that the bread in the mass ought to be azymous.

B.

B (bī). The second letter of the Roman alphabet, ancient and modern, corresponding, in position and power, to the Greek *Beta*, and Phœnician and Hebrew *Beth*, whence also its form is derived; representing the sonant labial mute, or lip-voice stop consonant. The plural has been written Bees, B's, *Bs*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Zup. 6) Þá óðre nigon consonantes synd gecwedene MVTAE, þæt synd *dumbe*. hí ne synd ná mid ealle dumbe, ac hí habbað lytle clypunge .. þás ongynnað of him sylfum and geendjað on þám clypjendlicum stafum. *b, c, d, g, þ, t* geendjað on *e*. *c* 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 239 Þis eire lernede first his a, bi, ce. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 42 Beauteous as Incke .. Faire as a text B. in a Coppie booke. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) Addr. 23 The chiefest part of this people-pleasing spectacle, consisted in three Bees, viz. Boyes, Beasts, and Bels. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Advt., Witness my name, if Anagram'd to thee, The letters make, Nu hony in a B. 1878 *Daily News* 8 July 5/2 He pronounces his P's like B's.

2. *Phrases* relating to the letter. *Not to know a B from a bull's foot, Not to know a B from a battle-dore*: to be entirely illiterate.

1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 57, I know not an A from the wyndmylne, ne a B from a bole foot. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-Bk.* 3 You shall not neede to buy bookes, no, scorne to distinguish a B from a battle dore. 1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 16 He knoweth not a B. from a battle-door. 1846 BRACKENRIDGE *Mod. Chivalry* 43 There were members who scarcely knew B from a bulls-foot.

II. Used, like the other letters of the alphabet (see A, *the letter*), to indicate serial order, with the value of *second*, as quire B, the second 'quire' or sheet of a book, 'Horse Artillery, B. Brigade, B and C Batteries, Woolwich;' (b., *b.*) the left-hand page or *verso* of a leaf, the second column of a page. The following uses are more special:

1. In *Music*: In England the 7th note of the scale of C major, which is called H in Germany, where B means the English B flat. B was the first note modified by a semitone in the musical scale, whence the signs ♭, originally a *b* with round bottom (=B ♭, Fr. *B rond*), and ♮, originally a ♭ with square bottom (=B ♮, Fr. *B carré*), which since *c* 1620 have been applied as indicating 'flat' and 'natural' to all notes of the scale. A piece of music 'in B' has as its main scale that beginning with B.

[*c* 1450 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 Every clarke..seythe that a-re gothe before be-my.] 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 Every keye hath but one cleife except b fa, b mi. 1731 SWIFT *Apollo* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 161 For he could reach to B in alt. 1873 A. COLERIDGE *Moscheles* I. 271 Mendelssohn.. played his charming Capriccio in B minor. 1879 CURWEN *Mus. Theory* 73 The fourth [note] in the key of F is B flat.

2. In *abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, law*, etc., B is put for a second or another person or thing. (Cf. A II. 4.)

1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Agreement*, If a bond or note be given by A., the more effectually to enable B. to bring about a match, etc. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* 207 The two categorical formulas *A is B*, or *A is not B*. 1879 BROWNING *Dram. Lyrics* Wks. III. 92 A.'s book shall prop you up, B.'s shall cover you.

3. In *Algebra*: *b*. (see A II. 5.)

III. *Abbreviations.*

1. B. (*Music*) Bass, Basso. B. (*Chem.*) Boron. b., *b.*, born. B. (in *Academical degrees*) Bachelor, or its Latin equivalent *baccalaureus*, as B.A. (or A.B.) Bachelor of Arts; B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law; B.D. Bachelor of Divinity; B.L. Bachelor of Law, also (Fr.) *Bachelier-ès-lettres*; B.S. Bachelor of Surgery; B.Sc. Bachelor of Science: LL.B. (*Legum Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Laws; M.B. Bachelor of Medicine. B. (b.) in *Cricket* 'Byes,' b. bowled by. In other combinations as B.C. Before Christ. B.C. Bad character; a mark formerly set on a soldier on his expulsion from his regiment for gross misconduct; B. and S. Brandy-and-soda; B.V. (*Beata Virgo*) The Blessed Virgin.

2. *B.* or *B. flat*, a humorous euphemism for *bug* (*Cimex lectularius*).

1853 DICKENS *Househ. Words* XX. 326 A stout negro of the flat back tribe—known among comic writers as B flats. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 450 That little busy B. which invariably improves the darkness at the expense of every offering traveller. 1881 T. HUGHES *Rugby Tenn.* 58 An insect suspiciously like a British B. flat.

† Ba, *v. Obs. rare.* [Prob. a nursery or jocular word, imitating the action of the lips in an infant's kiss; but cf. OF. *bae-r, bee-r*, to open the mouth, gape.] To kiss, as a child. In the second quot. it seems to be used substantively for the action of kissing. (Cf. OF. *baée*, opening of the mouth.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 433 How mekly lokith Wilkyn our scheep! Com ner, my spouse, let me ba thy cheke. *a* 1529 SKELTON *My darling dere* 9 With ba, ba, ba, and bas, bas, bas, She cheryshed hym both cheke and chyn.

Ba, early form of Bo *a, Obs.* both.

Baa (bā), *v.*; also 7–9 ba(e. [Formed in imitation of a sheep's or lamb's bleat; cf. Norm.F. *bai*, Cat. *be*, sheep.] To bleat.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.) Like a lamb, whose dam away is set, He treble baas for help. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 12 He's a Lambe indeed, that baes like a Beare. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* (Bohn) III. xiv. 506 You little fool, why, how you baa! This goat is not your own mamma. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 138 Our sacrificial sheep .. comes baaing in the rear.

Baa (bā), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 bea, ba, (7 *Sc.* bae), 7– baa, 9 (*reduplicated*) ba-ba. [f. prec. vb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb; a bleat.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 37 They haue no propertie of sheepe but bea. *c* 1600 *Ever-Green* (1761) II. 58 With mony a Bae and Bleit. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Oct., We civic sheep have set up so loud a ba-ba that we have terrified the wolves. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 264 The snow-white lamb..fills the solitude with tremulous baa.

b. *Comb.*, as *bea-waymenting, -wailing*; baa(h-ling, a little lamb; baa-lamb, nursery equivalent of 'lamb.'

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) lxix. 77 Still for thy Dam with bea-waymenting crie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4/2 There bea-wailing strays A harmless lamb. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* 2 Silly little knock-kneed baah-ling.

Baad, obs. f. *bade*, pa. t. of BID.

Baaing (bā·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAA *v.* + -ING[1].] The crying or bleating of a sheep.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxi, The ba-aing and bleating. 1862 MAX MÜLLER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 57 Can we admit .. that those who imitate the baaing of the sheep name the animal?

Baa·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + ING[2].] Crying baa like a sheep; *fig.* noisily silly.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 3 There are .. who unpen Their baaing vanities to browse away The comfortable green and juicy hay From human pastures.

Baake, obs. form of BAKE *v.*

‖ Baal (bē·ăl). Pl. Baalim. [Heb. בַּעַל *ba'al* lord.] The chief male deity of the Phœnician and Canaanitish nations; hence, *transf.* false god.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* ii. 13 The sones of Yrael .. serueden to Baalym and Astaroth. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, Serued Baal and Astaroth. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativ.* xxii, Peor and Baälim Forsake their temples dim. 1835 J. ANDERSON *Disc. Elijah* App. 352 The title of Baal or Lord thus bestowed upon the objects of idolatry.

b. *attrib.* as in *Baal-priest, -worship*.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, There are True Priests, as well as Baal-Priests. 1863 *N. & Q.* 26 Sept. 251 Baal-worship prevailed in the pre-Christian era.

Baal, obs. form of BAIL *v.*

Baal-fire: see BALE-FIRE.

Baalish (bē·ăliʃ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Of or belonging to Baal; idolatrous. (In 17th c. applied opprobriously to the Roman Catholic worship; so with the three following.)

1690 *Uzziah & Jotham* 16 Mistaken zeal .. Made unforeseeing Levites, Baalish Tools.

Baalism (bē·ăliz'm). [f. BAAL + -ISM.] The worship of Baal; idolatry.

a 1625 E. CHALONER *Six Serm.* (1629) 38 Hath not superstition and Baalisme infected .. our land? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 130 In the interim betwixt the Judges, Baalisme was first brought into Israel. 1862 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 325 Baits to idolatry and Baalism.

Baalist (bē·ălist). [f. BAAL + -IST.] A worshipper of Baal; *transf.* a worshipper of false gods or idols, an idolater. (Opprobriously, = Romanist.)

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 134 Baalists .. calling for fire to bee sent. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Batt.* 190 (D.) Tobacco's smoakie-mists .. from the Iberian Baalists. 1642 N. WARTON in *Archæol.* XXXV. 332 (D.) Our soildiers could not forbeare dauncing in the holie quire, whereat the Baalists were sore displeased.

Baalite (bē·ălәit). [f. BAAL + -ITE.] = prec.

Baalitical (bē·ăli·tikăl) *a.*, of Baal or Baalites.

1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 134 Elijah once said to the Baalites, etc. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* lvii, Those Baälites of pelf, Her brethren. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 558 No Argument this to fall to .. Baalitical Worship.

Baard, 'a sort of sea vessel or transport ship.' (*Old Records.*) Bailey 1721.

Baas, Baate, obs. forms of BASE, BATE.

† Bab. *Obs.* A former nursery word for *dad* or *papa*. [Cf. BABA; also It. *babbo* papa, dad.]

1598 FLORIO, *Pappa* .. the first word children vse, as with vs dad or daddie or bab.

Bab, earlier, and now dial. form of BABE.

Bab, dial. form of BOB, a bait for eels.

Baba[1] (bɑ·bɑ), an infantile variant of *pa·pa*, papa. Cf. BAB.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 48 Sitting down and crying for his baba (though he never had any baba to cry for).

‖ Ba·ba[2], [Fr.] A kind of light plum-cake.

c 1864 FRANCATELLI *Cook's Guide* 298 Particular care should be taken in baking the baba to prevent its acquiring a deep colour. 1868 GOUFFE *Cookery Bk.* (1869) 533 Butter a baba-mould, 6 inches in diameter.

Ba·bacoote. [ad. Malagasy *ba·bako·to.*] The largest species of lemur (*Lichanotus brevicaudatus*) found in Madagascar.

1880 J. SIBREE *Gt. African Isl.* xiv. 270 The .. Babacoote is believed by the Betànimèna tribe to be an embodiment of the spirits of their ancestors.

† Ba·ban, ba·bbon. *Obs.* [Origin uncertain: apparently from infantile utterance. (The similar Celtic words are all late; some of them prob. from English.)] = BABE, BABY, 1, 2.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 234 Weope efter him, ase deð þet lutel baban [*v.r.* barn] efter his moder. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 Babbon, *pupus*.

† Ba·bbart. *Obs.* [Origin unknown: cf. BOB *v.*, dialectally *bab*; the termination is prob. -ARD.] An old appellation for the hare.

c 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The stele-awai, the momelart, The evele i-met, the babbart.

Babbelyinge, obs. form of BABBLING.

† Ba·bber-lipped, *a. Obs.*; also 4 baber-lipped, 5 babyrlyppyd. [Origin of *babber* unknown; cf. prec., also F. *babine* lip of a horse, bear, etc., and see *blabber-lipped* (1485), *blobber-lipped*.] Having thick projecting lips.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 190 He was bitelbrowed and baberlipped also. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Babbyrlyppyd, *labrosus*. 1607 *Lingua* III. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 404 An old..babber-lipped .. slave that, looking himself by chance in a glass, died for pure hate.

Babbie, babby, Sc. and north dial. f. BABY.

† Ba·bbin. *Obs.* [variant of BAVIN.] A faggot or bundle of brushwood.

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 412 Sancho found another Cabbin, And for his Pillow took a Babbin. 1732 *Disc. Potatoe* 33 If broom can be had, babbins or faggots of that will do.

Ba·bbiting. [f. prec. + -ING[1].] A fitting of Babbit-metal.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 79 The journals being so made that the babbitting may be readily renewed.

Babbit-metal. [Also *Babbit's metal*; f. name of the inventor.] A soft alloy of tin, antimony, and copper, used in journal-bearings, etc., to diminish friction.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Babbit's Metal* .. composed of 25 parts of tin, 2 parts of antimony, and ½ a part of copper.

Babblative (bæ·blătiv). [f. BABBLE *v.* + -ATIVE. Cf. *talkative*.] Given to babbling; prattling, prating, loquacious.

1583 *Philotimus* (Halliw.) He was .. neither to bablative withe flattery, nor to whust with morositie. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 265 Sad with the graue, babblatiue with praters. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 350 Professors of the arts babblative and scribblative. 1838 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* v. I. 139 Sterling particularly argumentative, babblative, and .. unpleasant.

Babble (bæ·b'l), *v.* Forms: 3–4 babel, 4–8 -le, 6 -yl, -il, 6– babble. [Cf. Du. and LG. *babbelen*, Ger. *pappelen* (*bappelen*), Da. *bable*, Icel. *babbla* (not known in OE., ON., OHG); F. *babill-er*, 15th c. in Littré: cf. also It. *babbolare* to play the baby. In some of these languages probably adopted from others; in none can its history be carried far back; as yet it is known in English as early as anywhere else. Probably formed (with frequentative suffix *-le*; cf. *prattle*) on the repeated syllabic *ba, ba*, one of the earliest articulate sounds made by infants, fitly used to express childish prattle. No direct connexion with *Babel* can be traced; though association with that may have affected the senses.]

I. *intransitive.*

1. To make imperfect attempts at speech, like a child; to utter inarticulate or indistinct sounds.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 8 And so I babelide [*v.r.* bablide, blaberde, blaberid] on my Beodes. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/2 They heard her tonge bable in her head .. after that the head was fro the bodye. 1560 *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 295 When the child waxeth somewhat old, For meat and drink he begins to babble. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 149 Nurses doe halfe chew the meate to the little ones, and doe babble with them in their owne stammering and vnperfite language. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 132 And babbled for the golden seal, that hung From Allan's watch.

2. To talk childishly, to prattle; to talk incoherently or foolishly; to utter meaningless words.

1230 [see BABBLING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 102 For ye without wytte sholde alway bable. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 17 (Theobald), And 'a babled of greene fields. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 248 As they bable in their decretals. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* I. i, They only babble who practise not reflection. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i. 4 His reason went astray .. for he babbled, for a long time, about the generosity and goodness of his brother.

3. To talk excessively or inopportunely; to chatter, prate.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Aj, Olde men which haue vsed in time passed to bable In barbarike language. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 7 When ye praye, bable not moche, as the gentyls do. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 36 For the Watch to babble and talke .. is not to be indured. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 227 Ever chattering and babling as if they had obtained a patent for prating. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 237 And let me tell you, girl, Howe'er you babble, great deeds cannot die.

4. *transf.* of streams, brooks, etc.; also of young

birds, and *spec.* of hounds that give tongue too loudly or without reason.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 395 The nedy nestlingis .. bablid with her billis. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* II. iii. 22 If any young Hound will .. run babling away without the scent. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Pal. Fort.* 27 Echo babling by the mountain's side. 1812 Combe (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* xxi. (D.) And when they babble in their din, I am a special whipper-in. 1860 Tennyson *Brook*, I bubble into eddying bays, I babble on the pebbles.

† 5. ? To waver, oscillate, quiver. *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/1 Bablyn, or waveryn, *Librillo.*

II. *transitive.*

6. To repeat or utter with meaningless iteration; to speak foolishly or incoherently; to prate.

c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 244 To bable the Bible day and nizt. 1548 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol., Though he babil neuer so many thinges of fayth and good workes. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xlviii. 405 That which he babbles concerning the spirit of the World. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 232 Mere unmeaning talk her parch'd lips babbled now.

7. To reveal by talking or chattering. Cf. *blab.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 96 Who heareth all, And all bableth. 1791–1824 Disraeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 338 The queen .. impatiently babbled the plot. 1852 D. Mitchell *Dream Life* 15 Griefs too sacred to be babbled to the world.

Babble (bæ·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 bable, 6– babble. See Bibble-babble. [f. the vb. Cf. F. *babil*, 15th c. in Littré.]

1. Inarticulate or imperfect speech, such as that of infants; prattle.

1668 R. Lestrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 5 The Conjurer granted my request, and the Spirit went on with his Babble. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 607 The babes, their babble. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* ii. 55 Man has an instinctive tendency to speak, as we see in the babble of our young children.

2. Idle, foolish, or unseasonable talk; prating.

c 1460 *Play Sacr.* 648 Avoyde fealows, I loue not your bable. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 57/1 Neither mute nor ful of bable. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 138 He had greater matters to trouble his head withall, then Mr. Holywoods bables. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* X. xxi. ix. 182 A great deal of unwise babble on this subject.

3. Confused murmur, as of a stream.

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* v. 164 This Sack has fill'd my head so full of bables, I am almost mad. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 13 Nought he seemed to hear Save the brook's babble.

Babblement (bæ·b'lmĕnt). [f. Babble *v.* + -ment. Cf. mod.F. *babillement* (not in Cotgr.).]

1. Incoherent, imperfect, or idle talk; thoughtless or unseasonable chatter, babble.

1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 136 Deluded all this while with ragged Notions and Babblements. 1834 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii. 174 A spoken Word meaning a Thing, and not a Babblement meaning No-thing. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 1. § 23. 167 The babblement of streams.

2. Open-mouthed communication of news, secrets, etc.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 124 Lest some one hear, and, with swift babblement, Inform their ears who rule.

Babbler (bæ·blər). Also 6–8 babler. [f. Babble *v.* + -er 1. Cf. *babelard.*]

1. A foolish or idle talker, chatterer, prater.

1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Babler, *babillart.* 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* x. 11 A babler of his tonge. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 13, I do not like a great Babler, who talks of nothing but his Skill. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 502 Babbler of ancient fables. 1860 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 162 Englishmen are no babblers; they are a dumb, dogged people.

2. One who tells too freely what he knows; a prating gossip, a teller of secrets.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Babillard,* a babler .. a tittle tattle. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* (1874) 19 For who will open himselfe to a Blab or a Babler? 1781 Cowper *Friendship* xvii, Aspersion is the babbler's trade, To listen is to lend him aid. 1822 Byron *Werner* v. i, We must have no third babblers thrust between us.

3. A hound that gives tongue too freely.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* Wks. 1732 I. 169 You shall often see among the Dogs a loud Babler, with a bad Nose, lead the unskilful. 1735 Somerville *Chase* iv. 66 The vain Babbler shun, Ever loquacious, ever in the wrong.

4. Name given, on account of their harsh chattering note, to the Long-legged Thrushes.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Merulidæ*, Subfamily *Crateropodinæ*, Babblers. Legs remarkably long and strong, with the claws but slightly curved. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xiii. 250 The bulbul, the bush babbler, the Moabite sparrow.

† **Ba·bblery.** *Obs.* In 6 babelary, bablarie, -erie. [f. Babble *v.* + -ry; cf. F. *babillerie* in Cotgr.] Idle chatter, babble, prating.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 494/1 A longe babelary, parte to no purpose and parte plaine heresie. 1567 Drant *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H iv, He kills me with his bablarie. 1593 Stubbes *Motive Gd. Wks.* 115 Deceyve the world no longer with your bableries for filthy lucre sake.

¶ Confused with Babery or Baublery.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* M ij b, Wherin is painted some babblerie or other of imagery wpork. *Ibid.* 222 Toyes, fantasies, and bableries.

Babbling (bæ·blĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Babble *v.*]

1. Incoherent talk, idle chatter, babblement.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 190 Preiere of holy lif .. not of babelynge of lippis. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* x. 19 Where moch bablinge is, there must nedes be offence. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxiii. 29 Who hath contentions? who hath babbling? 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 11 All this prophetic talk was but the babbling of an old man.

2. *transf.* Cf. Babble *v.* 4.

1686 *Gentl. Recr.* I. 15 Babbling .. is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent. 1736 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 131 The little church bells shall cease their babblings. 1837 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 59 No noise .. but the babbling of the stream.

† 3. ? Wavering, oscillation. Cf. Babble *v.* 5.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/1 Babelynge or wauerynge, *Vacillacio, librillacio.*

4. *attrib.*, as in *babbling-place, -school,* etc.

1650 Sherwood, A Babbling place (where gossips meet), *caquetoire.* 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 Bred up for Divines in babling Schools.

Ba·bbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. Making imperfect efforts at speech.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 187/1 The Papists will pray in a mumbling and babling sort. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* III. 85 The babbling cry of childhood.

2. Chattering, prating, foolishly talkative.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 100 To babelinde, and to spekefule ancren. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 150 A long tongu'd babling Gossip. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 304 Such babbling blockheads. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. v. 71 His degradation was concealed from a babbling and censorious world.

3. *transf.* Cf. Babble *v.* 4.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 17 The babling Eccho mock's the Hounds. *a* 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* III. i, Here never durst the babling Cuckow spit. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 281 A lagging Line Of babling Curs. 1814 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* III. 257 The scorn Of babbling winds.

Ba·bblingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a babbling manner, with babblement, chatteringly.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 562 Irksomely and bablingly repeated. 1862 C. S. C[alverley] *Verses & Transl.* 157 Thou shalt be a royal fountain .. From yon cavernous mountain Thou breakest babblingly.

† **Ba·bblish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Babble *sb.* + -ish 1.] Full of idle talk. **Ba·bblishly** *adv.*, babblingly.

1574 Whitgift *Defence* 262 (R.) Is this the reuerence due to the scriptures, thus bablishly to abuse them?

Babbly (bæ·bli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y 1.] Full of babble, chattering, prating, garrulous.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. vii. 177 'For the times are babbly [Ger. *geschwätzig*],' says Goethe, 'And then again the times are dumb.' 1868 — in Froude's *Life* (1882) I. 317 In his babbly way.

Babbon, variant of Baban, *Obs.*, baby.

Babe (bēıb). Also 5–7 bab. [Prob. a contraction of Baban; cf. *Tom, Will, Gib, Hugh,* and similar pet-names. Now superseded in ordinary use by its own diminutive Baby (cf. *Tommy, Willie,* etc.), and retained chiefly as a literary and poetic word. *Babe,* and not *baby,* is used in the Bible.]

1. An infant, a young child.

1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 290 How this babe all bloody cried. *c* 1460 *Townley Myst.* 149 Alas, my bab, myn innocent. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Y v, Blessed of God from his babes age. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *John* ii. 1 My babes, these thinges write I vnto you, that ye synne not. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 30 Finger of Birth-strangled Babe [*rimes*, drab, slab]. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 381 And kiss'd her thoughtless babes with many a tear. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace!

† 2. A doll, puppet; = Baby *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Babe that children play with, *poupppee.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 240 Bearing a truss of trifles .. As bells, and babes, and glasses in hys packe. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 58, I should forget my sonne Or madly thinke a babe of clowts were he.

3. *fig.* A childish person; = Baby *sb.* 5. *Babes in Christ*: newly-made converts to Christianity.

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* iii. 1 As vnto carnall, even as it were vnto babes in Christ. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 53 Wavering babs caried about with everie wind of doctrin. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Hee was no babe, but a great clearke. 1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VI. 6 Even babes in Christ are in such a sense perfect.

4. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*; cf. Baby *sb.* B.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. lxxxvi, A young babe-soul from thence to gain. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xx, We, the babe-eaters, had too many acquaintances at Brentford. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* II. i. 13 He came with the babe-faced lord. 1868 *People's Mag.* 1 Apr. 213 (*title of verses*) Babe-wisdom.

Babee, obs. form of Baby.

Ba·behood. *arch.* [f. Babe + -hood.] Infancy.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 2 His minoritie of tendre babehood. *Ibid.* Luke ii. (R.) The strengthlesse babehoode of the body.

Babel (bēı·bĕl). [a. Heb. בבל *bābel,* Babylon; associated in Genesis with the idea of 'confusion,' but not referable to any known Semitic root; according to Prof. Sayce, for Assyrian *bāb-ilu* gate of God, or *bāb-ili* gate of the gods, the Assyrian rendering of the Accadian *Ca-dimira* (see *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Archæology* I. 298, 309).]

1. The city and tower, of which the attempted construction is described in *Genesis* ix, where the confusion of languages is said to have taken place; *hence* a. a lofty structure; b. a visionary scheme.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xi. 9 Therfor was callid the name of it Babel, for there was confoundid the lippe of all the erthe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 468 And still with vain designe New Babels, had they wherewithall, would build. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 16 What remains of this mighty *Babel* .. is no more than twenty Foot high. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 The fond Builder of Babels. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 59 Let be Their cancell'd Babels.

2. A scene of confusion; a confused assemblage.

1625 Fletcher *Nt. Walker* (T.) All the chambers Are a mere babel, or another bedlam. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 48 A mere Babel of broken Walls. 1731 Swift *Repeal Test Act* (T.) The whole babel of sectaries joined against the church. 1860 G. Morris *Poems* 173 We are only two, dear brother, in this babel wide!

3. A confused turbulent medley of sounds.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 387 A clatterynge and a babell Of folys fylly. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* I. 32 Such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 4/7 This confused and confusing babel of .. idle objurgations.

4. *Comb.*, mostly *attrib.*, in which *babel* approaches the character of an adj. (='confused, turbulent,' or 'lofty, huge'), as in *babel-confusion, -sea, -sound, -tower*; also *babel-builder*; babel-scheme, a visionary project.

c 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 39 God from on high laughs at the *Babel-builder. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 101 Sion is not built by the *Babel-confusions. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. v. (D.) The traitors rear their *babel-schemes. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* v. (1879) 67 The *Babel sea which weltered up and down every street. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* I. Wks. X. 20 All disregardant of the *Babel sound. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* (1870) I. vi. 99 *Babel towers of chimneys.

Babel, obs. form of Bauble and Babble.

† **Ba·belard.** *Obs.* [f. Babble *v.* + -ard; prob. after F. *babillard.*] A babbler, chatterer.

1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* I. i. 237 They [men] are the greatest Babelards in Nature.

Babelary, -ery: see Babblery, Baublery.

† **Babelavante.** *Obs.* [? connected with OF. *babeler* to make sorry jests, or with Bauble, q.v.]

a 1400 *Chester Plays* II. 34 Sir Cayphas, harcken nowe to me, This babelavante o[u]r Kinge woulde be.

Babeldom (bēı·b'ldəm). [f. prec. + -dom.] A state of things like that at Babel; noisy confusion.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 681 Reverence has few dedicated Temples in the Babeldom of nineteenth century England.

Babelet (bēı·blĕt). A tiny babe.

1867 J. Macgregor *Rob Roy on Baltic* 277 One of these babes carried in her arms a still smaller babelet.

Babelind, obs. form of Babbling.

† **Ba·belish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Babel + -ish.] Of the nature of a babel, noisily confused.

1605 *Camden's Rem.* (1636) 40 Brings the same to a Babellish confusion. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Babel,* Hence 'tis we use *babelish* for *confused.*

Babelism (bēı·bĕliz'm). [f. Babel + -ism.] Noisy confusion of speech; strange utterance.

1834 *Notices of Louth* 269 Hungry critics .. with their usual acrimony and Babelism. 1865 *Athenæum* 15 July, They forthwith read what is presented to them, reproducing to a nicety .. all the queer Babelisms.

Babelize (bēı·bĕlaiz), *v.* [f. Babel + -ize.] To make a babel of, bring to confusion.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Met.* xi, Her high esteeme is of high heav'n despis'd; O see ere long her Babel Babelliz'd. 1880 B. Solymos *Exp. Soudan,* To putrefy the language into several thieves' lingoes, to babelize literally.

† **Ba·bery.** *Obs.* Also 4 babeuwry, -eurie, 6 baberie. [perhaps orig. a spoken or written corruption of *babewynrie,* Baboonery; in later use f. Babe, Baby *sb.* 4.] Grotesque ornamentation in architecture and books; grotesque absurdity.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1189 (Caxton) Many subtyl compassynges, As babeuwryes [*v.r.* babeuries, rabewyures, rabewynnes] and pynnacles, Ymageryes and tabernacles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1563 Ymagry ouer all .. Of bestes and babery. 1580 Sidney *Arcad.* Verses x. 181 Trim bookes in velvet dight With golden leaves and painted baberie. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-snarle* 13 Thus might I stuffe much paper, with many like vnsauoury Baberies. 1678 Phillips *App., Babeuries* (old word), antick shapes, ridiculous forms of things, 1775 Ash, *Babery,* the finery with which children are delighted. *Babewries,* odd kind of antic works, silly things.

† **Ba·beship.** *Obs.* [f. Babe + -ship.] Infancy.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 172 From his tendre babeship .. nousleed in the preceptes of philosophie. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1863) VII. 477 Out of their babeship.

Babewen, -ewyn(e, obs. forms of Baboon.

‖ **Babiana** (bæbi,ēı·nă, -ā·nă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Du. *Babianer,* given to the plants because their subterranean stems are eaten by baboons.] A South African genus of bulbo-tuberous *Iridaceæ,* with handsome yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 226/1. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 358/3 Those strange Babianas which one so seldom sees in their beauty in our English gardens.

Babie, Babil, obs. forms of Baby, Babble.

‖ **Babillard** (babilʸā·r, bæ·bilaıd). [F., f. *babiller* to chatter: see -ard. Cf. Babelard, and Babbler 4.] The Chatterer, a small bird.

1802 in G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 15. 1851 *Gardeners' Chron.* 581 The Babillard, a little bird of passage.

Babingtonite (bæ·biŋtǒnəit). *Min.* [named after Dr. Babington, physician and mineralogist: see -ite.] A bisilicate of iron and lime, with manganese and magnesia, found in greenish-black crystals at Arendal in Norway, and elsewhere.

1837–68 Dana *Min.* 227.

† **Ba·bion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 -oun, 7 -an. [a. F. *babion* 'a babion or baboone' in Cotgr., 'a kind of

small monkey' in Littré, who takes it as distinct from *babouin* BABOON, and formed on 'a radical *bab* found in *babiole*': cf. BAUBLE. It was apparently identified in Eng. with *baboon*, and seems also to be the immediate source of LG. *bavian*, Du. *baviaan*, G. *pavian*, baboon.] A baboon; an ape; applied in contempt to persons.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, Neither your .. satyr, nor your hyæna, nor your babion. 1610 — *Alch.* v. i. 14 For Babiouns, or Puppets. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 341 The nimble Babion. 1627 — *Mooncalf* in *Agincourt*, etc. 173 Of all the rest that most resembled man, Was an o'r-worne ill-fauoured Babian. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v, Farewell, babions.

Babiroussa, -russa (bābirūˑsă). *Zoology.* Forms: 7 barbirousa, 8–9 babyroussa, -rouessa, babiroussa, 9 babirusa, -russa. [f. Malay *bâbi* hog + *rûsa* deer; also in Fr. and mod.L.] A species of wild hog (*Babirussa alfurus*) found in the islands of Eastern Asia, the upper canine teeth of which, in the male, pierce the lip and grow upwards and backwards like horns; also called Hog-deer, Indian hog, Horned hog.

1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 85 Barbirousa is half Hart, half Hog. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 112 The babyrouessa is still more remote from the hog kind than the capibara. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 706/3 A male and two female babirussas .. from Celebes. 1883 *Illust. Lond. News* 8 Sept. 243/2 We present a few sketches of the Babiroussa .. recently presented to the Society.

†**Baˑbish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 babysh(e. [? f. OF. *baubiss-* lengthened stem of *baubir* to mock, ridicule; cf. *babuse, babuise,* mockery. Perhaps influenced in use by *babish* adj.] To scoff at, scorn; to treat with contempt as mere children.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 78 *Josephe.* Thay excusyd hir thus sothly .. And babyshed me that was old. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii, The Phariseis had babished the simple people with fained and colde religion. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 15 We do not thus babyshe womankynde, as thoughe we woulde exclude them from .. saluation. [Cf. Sc. '*Babbis,* To scoff, to gibe; to browbeat.' Jam.]

Babish (bēˑbiʃ), *a. arch.* [f. BABE + -ISH.] 1. Of or befitting a babe; infantile, baby-like.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 593/2 Their deedes .. verye babishe and veniall. *c* 1670 BUNYAN *Conf. Faith* Wks. 72 The actors herein have been counted babish Christians. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 459 Her babish darts From tender hand she flung.

2. *contemptuously,* Babyish, childish, silly.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1173/1 You babishe infantes and noddies. 1653 S. FISHER *Baby Bapt.* To Rdr. 2 Empty Answers, absolute Absurdities, Babish Baflings. 1775 ASH, *Babish,* childish, trifling.

†**Baˑbished,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. BABISH *v.*] Made babyish or childishly silly.

1535–75 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 199 What with my .. overmuch shamefastness, I am so babished in myself, that I cannot raise up my heart .. to utter in talk, etc.

†**Baˑbishly,** *adv.* [f. BABISH *a.* + -LY².] In the manner of a babe or infant.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 147 Childishly and babishly deluded. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 493 Our Challenger .. will hardly find one Father .. that ever spake so babishly herein.

†**Baˑbishness.** *Obs.* Babyishness.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Y iij b, So were it plaine babishenesse, to couet euery morsell. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 15 This babishnesse of translation.

†**Baˑbism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BABE + -ISM.] A childish practice.

1653 S. FISHER (*title*), Baby-Baptism meer Babism.

†**Baˑblatrice,** *nonce-wd.* ? Female babbler.

1595 *Locrine* 26 (Halliw.) O you cockatrices and bablatrices That in the woods dwell.

Bable, obs. spelling of BABBLE, found also in all its derivatives: cf. prec. and next. Also obs. form of BAUBLE.

Bablia·miny. *nonce-wd.* A babbler.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* IV. v, Wks. II. 84 Out, you babliaminy, you unfeathered, cremitoned quean.

‖**Baboo** (bāˑbu). [Hindi *bābū.*] *orig.* A Hindoo title of respect, answering to our *Mr.* or *Esquire*; hence, A native Hindoo gentleman; also (in Anglo-Indian use), a native clerk or official who writes English; sometimes applied disparagingly to a Hindoo or, more particularly, a Bengali, with a superficial English education. Hence Baboodom, -ism.

1782 *India Gaz.* 12 Oct. (*Subscription-list*), Cantoo Baboo .. 200 Sicca Rupees. 1823 HEBER *Indian Jrnl.* 11 Oct., Some of the more wealthy baboos (the name of the native Hindoo gentleman answering to our esquire). 1854 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 120 The sircar, baboo, purvoe, or whatever he may be called, is the chancellor of the exchequer, and it is not unseldom .. that his master is his debtor. *c* 1866 A. LYALL *Old Pindaree* I'd sooner be robbed by a tall man .. Than be fleeced by a sneaking Baboo. 18.. *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 July 11 Baboodom is making ready for its great protest against education or any other cess. *c* 1879 ABERIGH-MACKAY 21 *Days in India* 49 However much we may desire to diffuse Babooism over the Empire.

Baboon (băbūˑn). Forms: 4 baboyne, babewyne, 5 babewyn, -ewin, -ewen, -wyn, -wen, baubyn, 6 babound, baboyn, babwyne, 6–7 baboune, baboone, 6– baboon. [a. F. *babuin* (13th c.), mod. *babouin,* or ad. med.L. *babewynus* (used in England 1295, see Du Cange), found also in the forms *babouinus, baboynus, babuynus* (some, if not all, of which are merely latinized from F. or Eng.); = It. *babbuino,* Sp. *babuino.* French has also *babion,* treated by Littré as a distinct word, but in Eng. identified with *baboon,* and the source of LG. *bavian,* Du. *baviaan,* HG. *pavian,* baboon. The earlier history of the word is unknown.

Diez suggests connexion with F. *babine* the thick lip of a cow, dog, monkey, compared with dial. Ger. *bäppe* muzzle. Scheler, from its application also to children, refers it to same root as *babe* or It. *babbolo,* etc.; others compare med.L. *papio* (see PAPIOUN), a kind of wild dog mentioned by Jac. de Vitriaco, and Maundevile. Finally we may compare OF. *babau, babou, baboue, babouye, baboy,* a grimace, a 'mouth,' *faire la baboue à,* to make mouths at. According to Daunon (*Hist. Lit.* xvi. 39), in 13th c., med.L. *babuinare* meant 'to paint marginal figures in MSS.,' and F. *babouin* was equivalent to *homuncio*; in the earliest known F. quotation in *Le Dit des* XXIII *manières de vilains* (13th c.), *li vilains babuins* is a simpleton or ninny, who gapes at the statues in front of Notre Dame while his purse is cut from behind. The original meaning, and the order of the senses, thus remain quite uncertain.]

†1. A grotesque figure (perhaps of a *baboon* in sense 2) used in architecture or decorative work.

[Cf. 1405 *Test. Ebor.* I. 317 Ciphus deauratus, coopertus.. de aquilis, leonibus, coronis, et aliis babonibus.]

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1409 Lyfte logges þer-ouer & on lofte coruen, Pared out of paper & poynted of golde, Broþe baboynes abof, besttes an vnder. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The corue knottes by craft of masonry, The freshe enbowing wᵗ verges ryght as lynes, And the housyng ful of babewines [*printed* backewines]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/1 Babewyn, or babewen (1499 babwyn, or babwen), *detippus, ipos, figmentum, chimera.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 38 Like a half face baubyn in brass. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 72 Among the jewels of Edward II was a spice-plate 'enamelled with baboons.'

2. A member of one of the great divisions of the *Simiadæ* or Monkeys, distinguished by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth or tusks, capacious cheek-pouches, and naked callosities on the buttocks; they are inhabitants of Africa, Southern Asia, and the adjacent islands.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 238 Babewynes, Apes, Marmesettes, and othere dyverse bestes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoyse, a baubyn, or a mercatte. 1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Babwyne beest, *baboyn.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 37 Coole it with a Baboones blood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 354 The baboon .. is from three to four feet high. 1834 [See APE 2.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 480 His forehead low as that of a baboon.

3. *fig.* as a term of abuse; cf. *ape.*

c 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) xi. 238 He then began to storm, Cries Fool, fanatick, baboon! 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* E j b, Is it anie discredit for me, thou great babound .. to be censured by thee? 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 977 Such Apes, and such Baboones, As Parasites, and impudent Buffoones. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* II. i. 25 No chattering, Baboons, instantly be gone.

4. *Comb.* baboon-bird; (see quot.)

1883 I. THURN *Indians of Guiana* 116 The bird (*Threnædus Militaris*) called in the colony baboon-bird from the resemblance of its deep note to the 'baboon.'

Baboonery (băbūˑnĕri). Also 4 babwynrie. [Cf. F. *babouïnnerie* 'apishnesse, fopperie, foolerie' (Cotgr.), f. *babouin* : see prec. and -ERY.]

†1. Grotesque ornamentation: cf. BABERY. *Obs.*

1383 WYCLIF *Wks.* I. (1880) 8 3if þei drawen þe peple .. by coryouste of gaye wyndownes .. peyntyngis and babwynrie.

2. A collection or colony of baboons; cf. *rookery.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temp.* (D.) A vast, wither'd and hollow tree, the bare receptacle of the Baboonerie.

3. Baboonish condition, conduct, or behaviour.

a 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* xix, The improvement .. that baboonery had made toward manhood. 1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 168 Oranges which he demolished in a style of the most perfect baboonery.

Baboonish (băbūˑniʃ), *a.* [f. BABOON + -ISH¹.] Resembling a baboon; baboon-like.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 277 The baboonish-looking visage of the Italian. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inheritance* I. ii. (D.) A long, wrinkled, smirking, baboonish physiognomy.

†**Baboonize,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. BABOON + -IZE.]

1611 COTGR. *Baboüinner,* to baboonize it; to play the monkey; to use apish or foolish tricks, or knauish prankes.

‖**Babouche** (băbūˑʃ). Also 7 baboushe, 9 baboosh. [a. F. *babouche* (cf. Sp. *babucha*), a. Arab. بابوش *bābūsh,* ad. Pers. پاپوش *pāpōsh* a slipper, f. *pā* foot + *pōsh* covering, *pōshī-den* to cover. The change from *p* to *b* is seen also in *pasha, bashaw.*] A Turkish or oriental slipper.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 90 They have Shooes, or rather Slippers, without Heel's, call'd Baboushes. 1863 (*Daily paper*), Boots of red leather .. encased in babouches of black leather.

Baboun(e, -ound, -oyn(e, obs. ff. BABOON.

Babtym, obs. form of BAPTISM.

‖**Babuiˑna.** [fem. of mod.L. *babuinus* BABOON, = F. *babouine.*] A female baboon.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 398 An old babuina.

†**Baˑburd.** *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 bawburd. [a. F. *bâbord,* adopted from Teutonic; cf. OE. *bæc-bord,* Ger. *bakbord,* Du. *bakboord.*] = LARBOARD.

[*c* 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 20 Burgenda land wæs us on bæc-bord.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 20 Betwixt the rolk and Gyas schip On bawburd fast the innar way he leit slip. *c* 1570 R. SEMPILL *Fleming Berge,* With steirburd, baburd, luf and lie. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1821) 238 On baburd syde, the whirling of the sand.

Babwen, -yn, -ynrie, obs. ff. BABOON, etc.

Baby (bēˑbi), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 babi, 5 babee, 6 babye, 6–7 babie, 4– baby; 6–9 *dial.* babby. [A pet-form of BABE (see -Y⁴), which passed into familiar use, while *babe* remained as the dignified word (e.g. in Scripture) and is now chiefly poetic.]

1. An infant, a young child of either sex. (Formerly synonymous with *child*; now usually restricted to an infant 'in arms.')

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 94 With penaunce and passioun of þat babi. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 265 The yonge babies crieden alle. *c* 1475 *Babees Book* 45 Yee Babees in housholde that done duelle. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* v. (1822) 438 We bere na armoure aganis babbyis. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 6 You'le kisse me hard, and speake to me, as if I were a Baby still. 1771 FENNING *Eng. Dict.*, *Baby,* a young child, distinguished from 'babe,' because that is applied to children who can both walk and speak, but this to those who can do neither. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 194 Lightly rocking baby's cradle. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 3 'The fire that warmed you when you were a babby.'

†2. A doll, puppet. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Baby or puppet for chyldren, *Pupa.* 1563 *Homilies, Idolatry* III. (1844) 238 Puppets and babies for old fools in dotage. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 219 Whose father sold babies and such pedlary ware in Cheapside. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 500 ₱ 3 Little girls tutoring their Babies. 1721 POPE *Let. Blount* 3 Oct., Sober over her Sampler, or gay over a jointed Baby.

†3. The small image of oneself reflected in the pupil of another's eye; hence *to look babies. Obs.*

1593 *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 39 That babie which lodges in womens eies. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 576 They may kiss and coll, lye and look babies in one anothers eyes. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 66 Only to speculate his own Baby in their eyes. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* III. i, Sigh'd, and lookt Babies in his gloating Eyes.

†4. *pl.* Pictures in books; perh. orig. the ornamental tail-pieces and borders with cupids and grotesque figures interworked (cf. BABERY). Still in *north dial.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) 5 We gaze but on the babies and the cover, The gaudy flowers and edges painted over. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 8 Provided that, in the Tables and Maps, there were no pictures and babies. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 39 More pleased with babies in books than children are.

5. *fig.* (contemptuously) A foolish or childish fellow. *To smell of the baby*: to be childish.

1603 *Patient Grissil* 17 My brisk spangled baby will come into a stationer's shop. 1618 BRETON *Court. & Countrym.* 19 (D.) So long in their horne booke that, doe what they can, they will smell of the Baby till they can not see to read. 1660 MILTON *Free Commonw.* Wks. (1851) 430 If we were aught els but Sluggards or Babies.

6. *transf.* The young of an animal; cf. B. I a.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 18 Aug. 97/2 While he [the young hare] is still a baby.

7. *fig.* A (comparatively) tiny thing; cf. B. I a.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 88 Turrets beside which the leaning tower of Pisa is a baby.

B. *Comb.* (in which *baby* approaches in use to an adj.)

1. General relations: a. appositive (*hence* = 'little, tiny'), as *baby-boy, -figure* (1606), *-germ, -girl, -stream,* (and of animals) *baby-bird, -elephant, -snake*; b. objective gen. with verbal sb. or pple., as *baby-eater, -seller* (1634), *-worship, -farming*; c. similative, as *baby-blind* (1627), *-mild*; d. attrib. (of or befitting a baby), *hence* = 'infantine, innocent,' 'little, tiny,' 'babyish, silly,' as *baby age, brow* (1605), *dance, face, hand, mind, sole, talk*; e. attrib. (for a baby's use), as *baby-basket, -clothes, -clouts, -linen, -things* (1783); f. parasynthetic deriv., as *baby-faced, -featured* (1780).

1634 BAYNE *On Coloss.* 357 The *baby age of the Church. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 168 The *baby-basket sent her .. when King James I. was born. 1864 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 279 An old song .. learnt when she was a little *baby-bird. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 6 Filiall, or rather *baby-blind obedience. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 88 Weares vpon his *Baby-brow, the round And top of Soueraignty. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 174 *Baby-browed And speechless Being. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 7 Leave the dissolving Song, the *baby Dance. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 40 Worshippers of black cats, *baby-eaters, and such like. 1864 *Reader* 14 May 626 The mind of a *baby elephant. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 16 A *baby face, no life, no airs. 1883 A. DOBSON in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 79/2 That *baby-faced beauty. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 201 *Baby-featured, and of infant size. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 345 The *baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* XX, She gamboll'd on the greens, A *baby-germ. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 16 The Marchioness had a *baby-girl. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 64 Feeds from its *baby-hand .. The callow nestlings. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lycus* Poems (1858) 307 The leopard was .. *baby-mild in its feature. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 190 Infirm and *baby minds. 1634 J. HORNE *Janua Ling.* 123 *Baby-sellers [*nugivendi*] boast and speak proudly. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 186 Tender pink five-beaded *baby-soles. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 5 Ravines from which Jumna, Indus, and Ganges, yet *baby streams, gush. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 311 To talk *baby-talk and give shallow

accounts of deep things. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Baby things, *linamenta ad infantes recèns natos involvendum.*

2. Special combinations: **baby-farmer,** one who takes in infants to nurse for payment, whence *baby-farming*, etc.; **baby-house,** a doll's house, *also*, a toy-house barometer or hygrometer from which little dolls issue to indicate changes of weather; **baby-jumper,** a hoop or frame suspended by an elastic attachment, so that a young child secured in it may exercise its limbs; **baby-like** *a.*, babyish, infantile, *adv.* as a baby does.

1884 *Chr. World* 10 July 513/3 *Baby-farming was vigorously denounced. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 218 II. 359 The Prince is building *baby-houses at Kew. 1779 MACKENZIE in *Mirror* No. 21 ¶2 The little Dutch barometers, known by the name of *Babyhouses. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Gov.* (1831) 107, I see neither .. dressed dolls, nor *baby-houses. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 141 *Baby-like caprice. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxx. 116 If a man sees his child gored to death .. does he say *baby-like, 'O naughty oxen!'

Baby (bē·bi), *v.* [f. prec.] To treat as a baby.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 521 It babies us with endless toys. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 240, I should like to be made much of, and tended—yes, babied.

Ba·bydom. *rare.* [See -DOM.] = next.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept., The young foal or filly must be raced in its babydom.

Babyhood (bē·bihud). [f. BABY *sb.* + -HOOD; cf. senses of *manhood*.] a. The period or condition of infancy. b. Babies collectively. c. Babyishness, childish folly.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 Had she not been known to be a female, they would not from babyhood have dressed her as such. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* iii. (1880) 262 An affront to all babyhood. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 45 All the malevolence and babyhood of the country rush to display themselves.

Babyish (bē·biiʃ), *a.* [f. BABY *sb.* + -ISH.] Childish, simple, silly.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1820) I. xv. 96 To me she has a babyish look, especially when she smiles. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* (1868) 159 Too babyish to deserve even the semblance of consideration.

Ba·byishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a babyish manner; childishly.

1860 *Rutledge* 29, I felt rather babyishly about it. 1884 J. GOLDSMITH *Himself Again* iii. 29 He felt, almost babyishly, that she might take him and make him what she wished him to be.

Ba·byishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being babyish; childish silliness.

Babyism (bē·biiz'm). [f. BABY *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. Babyish condition, babyhood.

1836 J. DOWNES *Mt. Decam.* II. 232 Alas for the babyism of man, this thing of yesterday.

2. Babyishness; babyish phrase or action.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 280 The solemn littlenesses of Lord John Russell and the babyisms of Lord Morpeth. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 539 Babyisms and dear diminutives.

Babyl, obs. form of BABBLE.

Babylon (bæ·bilən), *sb.* [a. L. *Babylōn*, Gr. Βαβυλών, Heb. בבל *Bābel*.] A magnificent city, once the capital of the Chaldee Empire; also, the mystical Babylon of the Apocalypse; whence, in modern times, applied polemically to Rome or the papal power, and rhetorically to any great and luxurious city.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 8 Bethleem and Babiloyne, I haue ben in boþe. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 41 Thy great Babilons which thou hast built. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xxiii, The approach .. to mighty Babylon [=London].

† **Ba·bylon,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] To place or establish in a magnificent abode.

1633 F. GREVILLE *Cælica* VI. xxxviii, In mortall seat of Cælica's faire heart, To babylon my selfe there, did intend.

Babylonian (bæbilō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Babylōni-us*, Gr. Βαβυλώνι-ος + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Babylon; hence *fig.* a. huge, gigantic; †b. popish (*obs.*); c. (cf. *Rev.* xvii. 4) scarlet.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 28 The Babylonian baggage of Antichristian Ceremonies. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 41 The confused jargon of their Babylonian pulpits. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 131 No huge Babylonian centres of commerce towered into the clouds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1870) I. v. 89 A cocked hat and a Babylonian collar.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Babylon; hence *fig.* † a. papist (*obs.*), b. astrologer.

1564 *Brief Exam.* *** iij, We dwell not among the Babilonians and Chaldies. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 192 For from good bishops .. they are become incurable Babylonians. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 76 Here the Babylonian [=Romish Church] walks the street in full dress scarlet.

Babylonic (bæbilo·nik), *a.* [ad. L. *Babylōnicus*.] = prec. adj.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 154 After the Babylonique captiuitie. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 467 The terraces of a Babylonic tower.

† **Babylo·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to Babylon; hence *fig.* a. Romish, popish, b. Babel-like, disorderly, tumultuous.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., Much bound .. to your grace for delivering us out of our old Babylonical captivity. 1547 *Homilies* I. x. I. (1859) 105 There raigneth all .. Babylonicall confusion. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 The Babylonicall extermination by Cyrus.

† **Babylo·nically,** *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a Babylonish manner; sumptuously, luxuriously.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 162 He is attended upon most Babilonically.

Babylonish (bæbilō·niʃ), *a.* [see -ISH¹.]

1. Of, belonging to, or made at Babylon.

1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vii. 21 A costly Babilonish [WYCLIF, reed] garment. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXXXVII, Fast by the Babylonish Tide .. We dropt our weary Limbs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 645 Babylonish bricks and Assyrian bulls.

2. *fig.* † a. Romish, popish (*obs.*); b. Babel-like, confused in language.

1590 BARROW in *Confer.* i. 10 The Antichristian yoke of theis Babilonish Bishopps. 1654 GAGE (*title*), A clear Vindication of the .. Parochial Ministers of England, from the .. injurious nickname of Babylonish. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 93 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1816 GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 128 This is the kind of Babylonish lexicography of Johnson's Dictionary, which gives *twenty-four meanings*, or shadows of meaning, to the word *from*.

Ba·bylonism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

† 1. *fig.* Popery. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 129 They baptize the seed of them who are no members of any visible church. Mere Babylonisme. 1645 [so in PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 73.]

2. A Babylonian word or phrase.

1883 DELITZSCH in *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 239/2 A good many such 'Babylonisms'..are now to be discovered in Aramaic.

Ba·bylonize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To make Babylonian. Hence **Babylonized** *ppl. a.*

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 229 Fugitiues Whose heartes are Babylonized. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 24 The Babyloniz'd manners of the Jews of Old.

Babyo·latry. *nonce-wd.* [f. BABY *sb.*; cf. *mariolatry*: see -LATRY.]

1846 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Feb. 129 Child-worship, or babyolatry.

Babyrouessa, -roussa, obs. ff. BABIROUSSA.

Babysh(e, obs. form of BABISH.

Babyship (bē·biiʃip). [f. BABY *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. = BABYHOOD. b. The personality of a baby.

1617 in MINSHEU. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 48 Is it a trespass, if we three Should wend along his babyship to see? 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 193 Babyship or Infancy.

† **Bac**¹. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [App. a corrupt form. Cf. OE. *bēag* (ME. *bēȝ, beigh*) and ON. *baugr*, ring, armilla, etc.] A chaplet.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXV. 70 That thou me havest ben so fre, Thy bac of thornes, thy nayles thre.

‖ **Bac**² (bæk). [Fr.; see also BACK *sb.*².]

1. A flat-bottomed French ferry-boat; a ferry.

1672 COLES, *Bac*, a ferry. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bac*, in navigation, is used for a praam, or ferry-boat. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* [Cf. 'St. Augustine's *Back*' at Bristol.]

2. In *Brewing* and *Distilling*: see BACK *sb.*²

Bac-, obs. form of BACK-, BAK-.

‖ **Bacalao** (bækălā·o). Also 6–7 bacalow, 8 baccalio, -alao, 9 bacallao. [a. Sp. *bacallao* cod-fish, according to early navigators the native name in Newfoundland or the adjacent mainland.] Cod-fish.

1555 R. EDEN *New Worlde* III. vi. (1885) 161 Cabot him selfe named those landes *Baccallaos*, bycause that in the seas ther about he found so great multitudes of certeyne bigge fysshes ..which thinhabitantes caule Baccallaos. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (Strype 1754) II. v. xvii. 362/2 Merchants trading in Spain and Portugal [export] .. Pilchards, Salmon, Poor Jack or Bacalow. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 121 Fishing upon the banks of Newfoundland for baccalao. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 14 Feb. 160 Large Baccalio and fine old Ling.

b. *Bacalao-bird*:

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 44 Guillemots' eggs, in Newfoundland well known by the name of Baccalao-birds' eggs.

Bacare, baccare, variants of BACKARE.

† **Ba·ccalaur, -or.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *baccalaureus*, corrupt form of *baccalarius* (see BACHELOR), with some imaginary reference to *bacca lauri*, the laurel berry.] = BACHELOR (Academic).

1661 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 159 Students .. of the third [year] they call baccalors [at Glasgow]. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 619 John Barber, Baccalaur of both Laws.

Baccalaurean (bækălō·rĭăn), *a.* [f. med.L. *baccalaure-us* + -AN.] Of or befitting a bachelor.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* (1854) 30 Precision and taste rigidly baccalaurean. 1849 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. 18 That quiet comfortable baccalaurian habitation.

Baccalaureate (bækălō·rĭ,ĕt). [ad. med.L. *baccalaureātus*, f. *baccalaureus*: see prec. and -ATE.]

1. The University degree of bachelor.

1625–49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 73 (JAM.) Degries of baccalawreatt, licentiat, and doctorat. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. Introd. (1852) 25 The degrees of a baccalaureate and a doctorate in divinity.

2. = BACHELOR. (By Longfellow used *metri gratiâ*, perh. with reference to *laureate*.)

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1868 LONGF. *Dante's Par.* XXIV. 46 [He] as baccalaureate arms himself.

3. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* in *Baccalaureate-sermon*: a farewell discourse delivered to a graduating class in some American colleges.

1864 O. W. HOLMES *Soundings fr. Atl.* 72 A baccalaureate sermon of President Hopkins. 1884 *Nonconf.* 10 July 667/1 Baccalaureate sermons are now being preached by the most eminent clergymen.

Baccalio, obs. form of BACALAO.

‖ **Baccara, -at** (bakărā). [a. F. *baccara*.] A game at cards played for money between a banker and several punters.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 5/2 Baccarat, bad luck, and bankruptcy. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 190 You must not steal: you may beggar your friend at baccara. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 30 Aug. 808/2 Baccarat, being a game of cards other than a game of mere skill, was an 'unlawful game.'

Baccate (bæ·kĕit), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *baccātus*.]

1. Bearing berries; bacciferous, berried.

1836 in LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss.

2. Of the nature of a berry, berry-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 31 The fruit of all Grossulaceæ is baccate.

Ba·ccated, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *baccātus*, *bācātus*, set with pearls, f. *bacca* berry, pearl: see -ATE³.]

† 1. Set with pearls. *Obs.* 1731 in BAILEY.

2. Berried, berry-bearing. 1731 in BAILEY.

Baccato- (bækē·to), comb. form of BACCATE, as in *baccato-tuberculous*, with berry-like tubercles.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 203 Carapax .. baccato-tuberculous.

Bacchanal (bæ·kănăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 bacchinall, 7 bachinal, bachanal(e, -nel, backenal, 6– bacchanal. [ad. L. *bacchānālis*, also *bāccā-*, *bācā-*, f. *Bacchus*, Gr. Βάκχος god of wine.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his worship.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 50 (R.) Unto whom was yearely celebrated the feast bacchanal. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 61 Styles of Melopœia; (1) the Dithyrambic or Bacchanal.

2. Indulging in drunken revelry; riotously drunken, roystering.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 364 A bacchinal nymph. 1762 FALCONER *To Dk. York* 144 Exulting with bacchanal rage. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. Ded., The bacchanal roar of the songs of exultation.

B. *sb.*

1. A priest or priestess, votary, or devotee of Bacchus; a Bacchant or Bacchante.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 48 The riot of the tipsie Bachanals. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 85 Like a franticke Bacchinall, she stampt. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 113 To them the bacchanal appeared a being half inspired.

2. A drunken reveller.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vi, And now Childe Harold .. from his fellow bacchanals would flee. 1841 H. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ix. 311, I detest myself, degraded bacchanal as I am.

3. (Usually *pl.*) A festival in honour of Bacchus. [L. *Bacchanalia*.]

1616 in BULLOKAR. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* To Rdr., These were preparatives to those more solemne Bacchanals or Corrivals [? *for* Convivals]. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 544 Intemperance and Excess in the Heathen Bacchanals was esteemed an Act of religious Joy.

4. An occasion of drunken revelry; an orgy.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* I. 52 The solemn and nocturnal bacchanals. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. i. § 23 That a marriage-day is but a kind of bacchanal, a more licens'd avow'd revel. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IX. 118 At their debauches and bacchanals.

fig. 1860 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* 110 Where mists and snows .. Hold reckless bacchanal.

5. A dance or song in honour of Bacchus.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 110 Shall we daunce now the Egyptian Backenals? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 693 Where Bacchanals are sung by Spartan Maids. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 602 Genius danced a bacchanal.

6. A scene of revelry painted or sculptured.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bacchanalia*, *Bacchanals*, pictures or basso relievos, whereon the feast is represented, consisting chiefly of dancings, nudities, and the like. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 32 A Bacchanal of .. naked boys, sitting on a tub, the wine running out.

‖ **Bacchanalia** (bækănē·lĭă), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *bacchānālis*: see prec. Formerly occas. treated in Eng. as sing., with pl. *-as*.]

1. The festival held in honour of Bacchus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Tacitus gives an elegant description of the Bacchanalia. 1863 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* s.v., In Rome the Bacchanalia were suppressed, 186 B.C.

2. Drunken revelry; a tippling-bout, an orgy.

1633 MARMYON *Fine Comp.* II. iv, Drinks sack, and keeps his Bacchanalias. 1684 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 210 The squibs and bacchanalia of the Lord Mayor's Show. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 283 The morning after the bacchanalia.

† 3. A drinking-song: cf. BACCHANAL *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1651 EVELYN *Char. Eng.* Wks. (1805) 158 In taverns, chanting their dithrambicks and bestial bacchanalias.

† 4. = BACCHANAL 6. *Obs.*

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 A bachanalia piece, dugg out of the temple of Bacchus.

Bacchanalian (bækănē·lĭăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 bachan-, 8 bacchin-. [f. L. *bacchānāli-s*, BACCHANAL + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, connected with, or relating to Bacchanals.

1622 *Paradox* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 267 Scarce sufficient to make a Bacchanalian sacrifice. 1623 COCKERAM, *Bacchanalean frowes*, Women-Bacchus-Priests. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 4 An antique vase, with Bacchanalian masks.

2. Characterized by, connected with, or given to drunken revelry; riotously drunken, roystering.

1565 STOW *Chron.* (R.) Shamelesse drunken bacchanalian women. 1609 DEKKER *Gul's Hornebk.* (1812) 21 Or else, haunting taverns, desires to take the bacchanalian degree. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 71 ¶6 We are importuned by the bacchanalian writers to lay hold on the present hour. 1878 H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. viii. 172 Began to chant in bacchanalian tones, a song that was tipsily discordant.

B. *sb.* A bacchanal, a drunken reveller, a tippler.

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (1848) 50 All this morning we plaid the bacchanalians. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *To Yng. Lady* Wks. 1730 I. 66 Let Bacchanalians .. Hunt out champagne. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. iv. 28 In all the disorder of a troop of bacchanalians.

Bacchana·lianism, Ba·cchanalism, bacchanalian practices, drunken revelry. **Bacchana·lianly** *adv.*, with drunken revelry (in Webster 1864).

1855 *Scot. Rev.* 267 To lend the power of his genius to bacchanalianism. 1858 LADY WALLACE *Fredk. Gt.* II. 214 Four years of bacchanalism .. which the Count had passed.

Bacchanalization (bæ·kănăləizē·ʃən). [f. next: see -ATION.] A turning into drunken revel.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXVII. 572 A bacchanalization of the eucharist.

Bacchanalize (bæ·kănəlaiz), *v.* [a. F. *bacchanaliser* (Cotgr.): see BACCHANAL and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act as a bacchanal, indulge in revelry.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Bacchanalize*, to rage, play mad pranks, fare like mad men. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii. (1871) 196 Saints bacchanalizing.

2. *trans.* To turn into drunken revelry; cf. prec.

Bacchant (bæ·kănt), *sb.* (and *a.*) [ad. L. *Bacchānt-em*, sb. (in L. fem. only: see next) f. pr. pple. of *bacchāri*, ad. Gr. *βακχά-ειν* to celebrate with frenzied gestures the festival of Bacchus.]

A. *sb.* A priest, priestess, or inspired votary of Bacchus; *hence*, a drunken reveller, roysterer.

1699 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* (1759), *Bacchante*, a Bacchant, a Priestess of Bacchus. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 428 Bacchants reeling to the tipsy song. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 134 The thyrsus-bearers are many, but the bacchants few.

B. as *adj.* Bacchus-worshipping, wine-loving.

1800 MOORE *Anacreon* iv. 15 Many a rose-lipped bacchant maid Is culling clusters in their shade. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xliii, Over his shoulder, with a Bacchant air, Presented the o'erflowing cup.

Bacchante (băkɑ·nt, bæ·kănt, băkæ·ntī), *sb.* (and *a.*) [a. F. *bacchante*, ad. L. *Bacchāntem*: see prec. The first pronunciation is after the Fr.; the third after It. (etc.) *baccante*, favoured perhaps by the fact that the plural (of both genders) is often *Bacchantes* (-æ·ntīz) after L.]

A. *sb.* A priestess or female votary of Bacchus.

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxvii. (ed. 2) 170 She capered with the intoxication of a Bacchante. 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 313 Whether male or female, a bacchante, or a Silenus. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. 2 To follow or guide the revel of frenzied Bacchantes.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.*: cf. BACCHANT.

1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xcii. A Bacchante blooming visage. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* I. 283 Emmot laughed with her bacchante air.

Bacchantic (băkæ·ntik), *a.* [f. BACCHANT(E + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the devotees of Bacchus.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 97 With Bacchantic figures glowing. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 53 Bacchantic dances.

Bacchar, baccar (bæ·kăɪ). *Bot.* [a. L. *bacc(h)ar*, *bacc(h)aris* (also used in Eng.), a. Gr. *βάκκαρις*, *βάκχαρις* ('a Lydian word'), a plant with an aromatic root yielding oil.] A plant variously identified by botanists. (*Baccharis* is now applied to an American genus of *Compositæ*.)

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 57 a, Baccharis .. in englishe sage of hierusalem. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 85 Bacchar is named by some Rustick-Nard. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 144 Against the colicke: take Asarum bacchar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Baccharis*, *Bacchar* .. commonly called plowman's spikenard. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 27 Her gadding ivies everywhere with baccaris, Shall earth unbosom. *Ibid.* 47 With baccar binding brow.

†Baccha·tion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *bacchātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *bacchāri*: see BACCHANT and -TION.] 'Riot, drunkenness.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

†Bacche·an, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *Bacchē-us*, a. Gr. *Βάκχειος* + -AN.] 'Belonging to Bacchus, drunken, sottish.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Bacchian (bæ·kiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Bacchi-us*, a. Gr. *Βάκχιος* + -AN.] Having the attributes of Bacchus.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 203 *note*, Antinous .. is sometimes also represented as Bacchian, sitting on a panther.

Bacchic (bæ·kik), *a.* [ad. L. *Bacchicus*, a. Gr. *Βακχικός* of Bacchus. Cf. F. *Bacchique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his worship.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 30 The Bacchic Music was famous throughout Asia. 1736 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 39 (T.) The bacchick orgia were celebrated on the tops of hills. 1843 MRS. H. GRAY *Sepul. Etruria* iv. 189 Gracefully twined with branches of bacchic ivy.

2. Inspired with the frenzy of a votary of Bacchus, frenzied; riotously drunken, roystering, jovial.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxiii. (1700) 255 Women Priests .. filled with a Bacchick Fury. 1865 MISS MULOCH *Chr. Mistake* 17 He .. then broke into a broad, genial laugh, quite Bacchic. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 330 *note*, Like Bacchic maidens who draw milk and honey from the rivers.

†B. (*absol.* as) *sb.* A drinking-song. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. (1684) 57 Let us have the new Bachique. *O. Bell.* That's a hard word! What does it mean, Sir? *Med.* A Catch, or drinking Song.

†Ba·cchical, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* (1665) 78 They raised up a kind of Bacchical Enthusiasm.

‖ **Bacchius** (băkəi·ŭs). [L., a. Gr. *Βακχεῖος* (sc. *ποὑς*).] A metrical foot of three syllables, one short and two long.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 134 For your foote bacchius of a short and two long ye haue .. *rĕnoūncīng*, *rĕpēntānce*, *ĕnūrīng*. 1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 49/2 A bacchius (*ὃς ἀμφᾶκ*) replacing the molossus.

‖ **Bacchus** (bæ·kŭs). [L., a. Gr. *Βάκχος*.] The god of wine; *hence*, wine, intoxicating liquor. *Son of Bacchus*: a tippler.

c 1496 DUNBAR *Gold. Terge* 124 Bacus, the gladder of the table. *c* 1640 WALLER *Batt. Summer Isl.* 17 The sweet palmettoes a new Bacchus yield. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 36 The more corpulent Sons of Bacchus .. might have Easy-Chairs. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xi, The palm .. Within whose bosom infant Bacchus broods.

b. *Comb.* **Bacchus-bole**; *Bacchus-like.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Bacchus-Bole*, a Flower that is not tall, but a very full, large, broad-leav'd Flower, being of a sad light Purple. 1600 *Witt's Recr.* in *Southey's Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. 314 They mean, then, Bacchus-like to feed.

Bacciferous (băksi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *baccifer* (f. *bacca* berry + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS: cf. F. *baccifère*.] Berry-bearing, producing berries.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 Herbs .. Bacciferous; whose seeds are included in a juicy pulpe. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 48 The potato .. is a bacciferous herb.

Bacciform (bæ·ksifɔɪm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bacciformis*, f. *bacca* berry: see -FORM. Cf. F. *bacciforme*.] Berry-shaped. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Baccivorous (băksi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *bacca* berry + *-vorus* devouring: cf. F. *baccivore*.] Berry-eating, living chiefly on berries.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds which are .. baccivorous, as the Thrush. [In BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.]

Bacco, baccy, vulgar abbreviations of TOBACCO.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 9 'You must larn to chaw baccy.' 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 57. 161 His wife has found his 'bacco-box.

†Bace. *Obs.* [Cf. Sw. *bas* beating, flogging, *basa* to beat, flog, also Da. *bask* stripe, blow, *baske* to beat, strike, and mod. Sc. *baiss* to beat, drub. (Jam.)] A blow; a drubbing.

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 678 Swyith pak .. or 3our bak beir a bace.

Bace, Bacen, obs. forms of BASE, BAKEN.

Bacha, earlier form of *basha*, BASHAW.

Bachanal, etc., obs. forms of BACCHANAL, etc.

Bacharach (ba·χăraχ, bæ·kăræk). Also 7 **Back-rac(k, -rag, Baccharach, Bachrag, -rach.** A town on the Rhine giving its name to a wine formerly much esteemed.

c 1620 FLETCH & MASS. *Begg. Bush* v. ii, My fire-works and flap-dragons and good back-rack. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Wines which are made there, and therefore called Bachrag or Bacharach; vulgarly, Rhenish wines. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 300 Stoutly overcome With Bachrach. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, Bacharac, of the first vintage. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 171 A draught from the noble Bacharach cask.

Bachare, obs. form of BAKER.

†Bache. *Obs.* Also 3 bæch, bæcch(e, 9 -bach, -batch. [Origin doubtful. Possibly a dialect form of **becch*, *betch*, answering to an OE. **bęcc*, = ON. *bekkr*, Eng. BECK:—OTeut. **bakjo-z*, cognate with OE. *bęce*:—OTeut. **baki-z*, brook, rivulet, stream. The transference of meaning from *stream* to *stream-valley* would be parallel to the north Eng. and Lowland Sc. use of *-burn*, *-water*, in proper names, for the whole river-vale or dale.] The vale of a stream or rivulet.

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 380 Of ðám æcere in cærsa bæc [*printed* bæt], of ðám bæce in pipan. ?*a* 1200 Notes to LAYAMON III. 447 At Clent in Cu-bache [Lat. interp. *In Clent, in Convalle Bovina*]. 1205 LAY. 757 [He] ferde æfter ane bache .. wes þe wei holh & long; [1250] þe cleues weren stronge. *Ibid.* 2596 He bicom in a bæch þer he bale funde. *Ibid.* 21776 Of dalen & of dunen, & of bæcchen deopen. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 244 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Coubache me clipede þis valeye & 3ut me doþ also: In Coubache þis holi bodi lay wel menie a 3er. *Ibid.* 289 Vnder þe þorn of Coubage. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 159 Bote blostered forth as bestes, ouer baches and hulles. 1494 FABYAN VI. clviii. 147 At Clent in Cowbacch .. whiche is to meane in Englysshe nowe vsyd, at Clent in Cow vale. 1884 J. AMPHLETT (in *letter*) The deep vale in which St. Kenelm's chapel is situated, is now called *Clatterbach* (-batch). In two other stream-vales, east of it, are fields called *Withey Batch*, and *Mare Batch*.

Bachelor (bæ·tʃĕlə1). Forms: 3–6 **bacheler,** 3–7 **-iler,** 4–5 **-ilere, -iller, -illier, bachler(e, -elere,** 5– **-ylere, baculere,** 5–6 **bachelar,** 6 **batchellour, -elar, bacchelaure,** 6–7 **batcheler, -ellor, -eller, batchler,** 7 **bachelaur, -elour,** 7–8 **batchelour,** 8 **bachellour,** 5– **bachelor.** [a. OF. *bacheler* = Pr. *bacalar*, It. *baccalare*:—L. type **baccalāris*, of doubtful origin. The later F. *bachelier* is corrupted in the termination, as is the 16th c. Eng. *bachelour*, *bachelor*: cf. ANCESTOR, and see -OR. The original meaning being uncertain, the sense-development is also doubtful.

Of med.L. *baccalāris* only a few late instances occur (in sense 1), which might be from the mod. langs. (see Du Cange, *Bacularis*). It was, however, prob. connected with *baccalāria*, a division of land, of which the size and nature varied at different times, and with the adjectives *baccalarius*, *-aria*, applied in 8th c. to rustics male and female who worked for the *colonus* or tenant of a *mansus*. (See Deloche, *Cartulaire de Beaulieu* Introd. éclairc. xxii.) But the precise relation of **baccalāris* to these words, and its subsequent history are still uncertain. Still more doubtful is its derivation: *baccalaria* is with some probability referred to *bacca*, late L. and Romanic for *vacca* cow, through **baccālis* (cf. *ovīlis* from *ovis* sheep), in which case it might be 'grazing farm,' and *baccalarius* one employed on it, the assistant of a *colonus* who had not a *mansus* of his own; Littré (without accounting for the sense) suggests Celtic *bachall* stick (a. L. *baculus*); the Welsh *bach* 'little' must be definitely discarded, its old Celtic form being *bicc-* or *becc-*, Irish *becc*. (Thurneysen.)]

1. A young knight, not old enough, or having too few vassals, to display his own banner, and who therefore followed the banner of another; a novice in arms. [On this sense was founded the conjectural etymology of *Bas chevalier*.]

1297 R. GLOUC. 453 Syre 3ong bacheler .. þow art strong & corageus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8541 He was a borli bachelere, In al þat werld had he na pere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqrs. T.* 16 Yong, fressh, strong, and in Armes desirous, As any Bacheler [*v. r.* bachiler(e, -elere, -illier] of al his hous. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 125 Passe we all now in fere, duke, erle, and bachelere. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1925 This knight is A worthi baculere. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxiv. 390 Let sir Johan Chandos do his by himselfe, sythe he is but a bacheler. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 195 Vavassors who obtained knighthood were commonly styled bachelors.

b. Hence, *Knight Bachelor*, a knight of the lowest but most ancient order; the full title of a gentleman who has been knighted (without belonging to any one of the specially named 'orders').

1609 tr. *Sir T. Smith's Commw. Eng.* 25 He [a banneret] being before a batcheler knight, is now of a higher degree. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 336 These Knights .. were anciently call'd Baccalaurei, or Bachelors. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Knight-bachelor* a simple knight, and not knight-banneret, or *knight of the bath*. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 108 *Knights Bachelors*: a list of those Gentlemen [in number 278] who have received the honour of knighthood.

†2. A junior or inferior member, or 'yeoman,' of a trade-guild, or City Company. *Obs.*

(In London, their position and functions seem to have varied at different times, and in different Companies; in later times Bachelors were appointed only for ceremonial occasions, chiefly when one of the Company was chosen Lord Mayor, their duty being 'to serve in foynes and budge' on Lord Mayor's Day. So in Bye Laws of Grocers' Company of 1711.)

[1390 *Archives of Grocers' Comp.* 76 Eslieuxz Mesteres dez Grocers Roberd Peper et Herri Hatton Bacheleres]. 1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 5 Diuerse persones ikallyd Bacheleris. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 18 A barge also of Batchlers of the Majors crafte. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Every Company of the Twelve, consists of a Master, two Wardens, the Livery, (which are Assistants in Matters of Council, or at the least, such as the Assistants are chosen out of) and the Bachelors, who are yet but in expectance of Dignity among them, and have their Function only in attendance upon the Master and Wardens. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The *bachelors*, in other companies called the *yeomanry*.

3. One who has taken the first or lowest degree at a university, who is not yet a *master* of the Arts. (In this use, a woman may now be Bachelor of Arts, etc.)

[In this sense, latinized as *baccalarius*, subsequently altered by a pun or word-play to *baccalaureus* as if connected with *bacca lauri* laurel berry, which has sometimes been gravely given as the 'etymology.']

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 90, I sauh þer Bisschops Bolde and Bachilers of diuyn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 398 His felawe .. was that tyme a Bacheler of lawe. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. iii. 79 They ascend higher unto the estate of batchelers of art after foure yeares. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 55 *Dominus* is now familiar for *Sir* to euery Batcheler of Art in the Schools. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 18 Every Batchelor is called Doctissimus. 1843 SIR J. COLERIDGE in *Arnold's Life & Corr.* I. i. 9 Of the scholars several were bachelors.

†b. *transf.* An inexperienced person, a novice. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions Mind* IV. i. 114 Some men will dispute .. about matters exceeding their capacitie .. I haue heard these batchellors hold talke .. wilfully and obstinatly in matters of Philosophie and Diuinitie.

4. An unmarried man (of marriageable age).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 34 Bacheleris [*v. r.* bachilers, -elerys, -elers, -illiers] haue often peyne and wo. *c* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 35 If thou be a bachelar, And bryngest hom a wyfe. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 223 She was to olde a mayde for so yonge a bachelar. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 24 The syngle lyfe of Bacchelaures. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 53 His wife!.. I haue heard him sweare he was a bachiler. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 18 ¶ 5 The unsettled, thoughtless condition of a batchelor. 1856 F. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 151 A series of bachelor-incumbents. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IX. 156 Nursery .. dialect, offensive to the ears of old bachelors.

b. *Bachelor's wife*: the ideal wife of which a bachelor theorizes or dreams.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 61 Bachelers wiues, and maides children be well tought. 1726 VANBRUGH *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Ay! ay!.. Bachelors' wives, indeed, are finely governed. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 503 The 'bachelor's wife'..occupies a large place in our literature, as the mistress of all the poets who ever wrote on love without actually experiencing it.

†5. A maid, a single woman. *Obs. rare.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magnet. Lady* II. i, He would keep you A batchelor still .. And keep you not alone without a husband, But in a sickness.

6. *Comb.* **Bachelor-like** *a.*, like, or of the nature of, a bachelor; **bachelor-room,** a room occupied by a single man. (Also *attrib.* in 1 a and 4 above.)

1611 COTGR., *Bachelier*, Bachelerly, bacheler-like. 1824

W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 80 To talk in a very bachelor-like strain about the sex. 1862 W. Stewart *Footsteps Beh. Him* II. 46 Never had his bachelor-room looked so bare and cheerless.

Bachelor's or **Bachelors' Buttons** (*Herb.*): a name given to various flowers of round or button-like form; chiefly to certain cultivated double varieties of wild flowers. Orig. and commonly, the double variety of a common yellow buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*; also the Tansy. *White Bachelor's Buttons*: orig. a double-flowered white Ranunculus (*R. aconitifolius*); also Double White Campion (*Lychnis vespertina*), Double Sneezewort (*Achillæa Ptarmica*), Double Feverfew (*Pyrethrum Parthenium*). *Red Bachelor's Buttons*: Double Red Campion (*Lychnis diurna*), some species of Scabious and of *Centaurea*, the Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*), etc. See Britten and Holland *Plant Names* (1878).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 422 The double Goldcuppes are .. called .. Bachelers Buttons. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 7 The bachelors buttons whose virtue is to make wanton maids weep. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* (1633) 472 The similitude these flowres have to the jagged cloath buttons anciently worne .. gave occasion .. to call them Bachelours Buttons. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* v. 11 Batchelours' buttons, both white and red, are kindes of wilde Campions of a very double forme. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 86 If you compare a Bachelor's Button with a wild Buttercup.

Ba·chelordom. [f. prec. + -DOM.] The estate or body of bachelors collectively.

1881 *Echo* 3 Dec. 2/4 This stronghold of bachelordom.

Ba·chelorhood. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] The state or quality of a bachelor; unmarried state.

1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 425 The disengaged state of bachelorhood. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xl. (D.) A long easy life of bachelorhood.

Bachelorism (bæ·tʃĕlŏri:z'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A habit or peculiarity of a bachelor.

1808 W. Irving *Salmag.* viii. (1860) 166 His character—fertile in .. bachelorisms. 1860 J. Kennedy *Swallow B.* 14 Chiding me roundly for certain waxing bachelorisms.

Ba·chelorize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To take the degree of bachelor (of Arts, etc.). Hence **Ba·chelorizing** *vbl. sb.*

1742 Jarvis *Quix.* II. i. vii. (D.), I am a Salamanca bachelor of arts, and there is no bachelorizing beyond that.

Bachelorly (bæ·tʃĕlərli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY.1] Of, or of the nature of, a bachelor, bachelor-like.

1580 Sidney *Arcad.* III. 237 His brother .. protesting his bachelry [1598 bachelerly] intention. 1611 Cotgr., *Bachelier*, bachelerly. 1823 C. Westmacott *Points of Misery* 71 A set of stout bachelorly personages.

Ba·chelorshi:p. [See -SHIP.]

1. The state of being a bachelor, *i.e.* unmarried.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 13 She was the first fruite of my Bach'ler-ship. 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 365, I lay down for a brief while my solitary bachelorship.

†2. The state or position of a knight bachelor.

1611 Cotgr., *Bachelerie*, a Bachelership: the degree, estate, condition of an Esquire or Bacheler.

3. The standing of a Bachelor of Arts, etc.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 8 The third year of my Bachelarship. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 116 Bachelorship terminating with the attainment of the M.A. degree.

†4. Apprenticeship (see Bachelor 3 b). *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Bachelarie*, bachelership, prentishood.

†**Ba·chelry,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **bachelrye,** 3–4 **bachelerie,** 4 **-ilerie,** 4–5 **-elrie,** 5 **bachelary, -ellerye, -yllerie, -ye,** 5–7 **-elery,** 7 **batchelary, -ellrie.** [a. OF. *bachelerie* (still in Cotgr.), f. *bacheler* Bachelor: see -RY.]

1. The quality of a young knight; prowess.

1297 R. Glouc. 192 Þe knyȝtes atyled hem aboute in eche syde, In feldes and in medys to preue her bachelerye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Maunc. T.* 21 This Phebus, that was flour of bachilerie.

2. Bachelors collectively: a. Young knights as a class or body. (Cf. *chivalry*.)

1297 R. Glouc. 76 A fayr ost of þys bachelerie. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4099 Her schal com a bachelrie Of the to haue cheualrie. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxxx. 160 Kyng edward sent after al the bachyllerye of englond [ed. 1520 (f. 121 b) bachelarie]. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 10 The Prince Palatine, attended by the Batchellrie of the Nobilitie.

b. A body of unmarried men.

? *a* 1500 *Turnam. Tottenh.* xxv. in Percy's *Reliq.*, Whych of all thys bachelery Were best worthye To wed hur. 1615 A. Niccholes *Marriage* (1620) B, To the Youth and Batchelary of England, hote bloods at high Reuels.

Bachelry *a.*: see Bachelorly.

Bachinal, obs. form of Bacchanal.

Bachle, earlier variant of Sc. Bauchle *v.*

Bachshish, variant of Baksheesh.

†**Ba·cil.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *bacillum* or *bacillus* a small stick; see below.] A little stick.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 714 Made into Rolls and Bacils of a fingers length.

Bacillary (bæ·silări), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bacillārius*, f. L. *bacillus* little rod. Cf. F. *bacillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of little rods.

1865 *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 The bacillary layer. 1874 M. Cooke *Fungi* 170 Numerous bacillary spermatozoids. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* Introd. 27 External layer. Rods and cones. This is termed bacillary layer, or membrane Jacobi.

Bacilliform (băsi·lifōrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *bacilliformis*, f. *bacillus*: see -FORM.] Rod-shaped.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 4/1 Dividing .. into a bacilliform or fusiform polypary.

‖ **Bacillus** (băsi·lŭs). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. bacilli. [late L. (in Isidore), 'little rod,' dim. of *baculus*, variant of *baculum* rod, stick.] A genus of *Schizomycetæ*, microscopic vegetable organisms of the lowest grade among what were once called *Infusoria*. Separated from *Bacterium*, with which it agrees in its rod-like form, and characterized by its larger size and mode of reproduction. First described by Müller *ante* 1850; recently brought into note by the discovery of some of the species in the diseased tissues in Anthrax, and in Phthisis and other tubercular diseases.

1883 H. J. Slack in *Knowledge* 1 June 322/1 Dr. B. Yeo estimates these bacilli as from a quarter to half a blood corpuscle in length. 1884 Lankester in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/2 The bacillus found in the lungs and expectorations of phthisical patients.

Bacin, bacinet, obs. ff. Basin, Basinet.

Back (bæk), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–3 **bæc,** 3–5 **bac,** 4–6 **bak, bakke,** (4–5 **bake,** 6 **balke**), 5–7 **backe,** 4– **back.** [Common Teut.; OE. *bæc* (neuter) is cogn. with OS. *bak*, OFris. *bek*, MDu. *bak*, LG. *bak*, ON. *bak*:—OTeut. **bako*-(*m*); not found in Gothic or OHG., and now lost in Du. exc. in derivatives, as *achterbaks, bakboord*. Cf. Ridge.]

I. Original sense.

1. *properly*. The convex surface of the body of man and vertebrated animals which is adjacent to the spinal axis, and opposite to the belly and most of the special organs. It extends from the neck and shoulders to the extremity of the backbone. † *Back and side*: all over, completely (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxix. 3 Ofer minum bæce bitere ongunnon þa firenfullan facen timbrian. *c* 1200 Ormin 4776 Lende & lesske & shulldre & bac. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 143 Of bak & of brest al were his bodi sturne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7318 Til he be slayne, back & side. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/1 Bakke, *Dorsum*. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2155 Ther bakkes and ther belly were soo large. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 340, I shuld bete you bak and side. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 650 A Snake .. His Belly spotted, burnisht is his Back. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 7 A Country Fellow that throws his Rival upon his Back. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* 187 The .. Vertebræ of the Back. 1783–94 Blake *Song Innoc., Chimney-Sw.* 6 Curled like a lamb's back. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xi. (1866) 72/1 He lies on the broad of his back, with his face turned up to the sky.

2. Viewed in reference to its position or functions, as: a. in man, the hinder surface of the body, that which is opposite to the front or face, and which is turned upon those who are left behind. (Hence many phrases: see VI.)

c 885 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* ii, Ða wendon hí me heora bæc. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xviii. 17 Bac and not face Y shal shewe to them. *c* 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) xv. 121 And there they turnd them back to back. *a* 1552 Leland in Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 Her faire yelow haire hung down pleyne byhynd her bak. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wares* II. x, Richard who lookt Fortune in the backe. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 397 Thy backe I prythee. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 6 The Army broken, And but the backes of Britaines seen. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 19 At length we .. turn our backs on the outskirts of civilization.

b. that part of the body which is the special recipient of clothing (as the belly is of food); often put for the whole body in this capacity.

Orig. because simple articles of clothing cover the back completely, but are either open, or merely fastened in front.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5130 Clathing bath for bac and bedd. *c* 1375 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 298 Cloþing boþ for her bedde and bak. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 51 Borrow of thy two next neighbours, that is to say, of thy backe and thi belly. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 14 Suche .. as come to decaye .. by the pryde of there backs. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 23 What 'tis to cram a maw, or cloath a backe. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. the Mast* xix. 53 Without clothing to his back or shoes to his feet. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* I. 83 (Hoppe) It is from the backs and bellies of other people that savings are made with the greatest constancy.

c. the part of the body which bears burdens.

c 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hia ȝebindas .. byrðenna hefiga .. in scyldrum *vel* bæccum monna. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3048 Hir sun, a-pon hir bak sco bar. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 169 And tooke his fader Anchises And bare hym on hys bakke away. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 48 Wrung with wrongs more then our backe can beare. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 50 The Backe is Sacrifice to th' load. *Mod.* The back is fitted for the burden.

d. in animals, the upper surface opposite to that on which they walk, crawl, or rest: extended from vertebrates to other walking or creeping animals.

1383 *Sir Ferumb.* 794 Tak my gode stede .. Set me be-for þe on is bak. *c* 1500 *Sir Lancelott* 39 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 86 They horsses bakes brake vnder them. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 36 They might have kept his back .. had they not put him beyond his pace. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 376 High on their bent Backs erect Their pointed Bristles stare. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 574 The lower side (of Flat-fish) is generally white, whilst the upper is brown; and the former is commonly (but erroneously) regarded as the belly of the fish, and the latter as its back. *Ibid.* § 723 The insects of this family swim on their backs.

II. *transf.* The surface of things analogous in position to the (human) back; the hinder side.

3. *gen.* That side or surface of any part of the body or of any object, which answers in position to the back; that opposite to the face or front, or side approached, contemplated, or exposed to view: *e.g.* the back of the head, of the leg; the back of a house, door, picture, bill, tablet, etc.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.) Trees set upon the backs of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scandal* II. ii, He put his name at the back of a bill. 1850 Lytton *My Novel* III. xiii. 138 At the back of the cottage .. there are some fields. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 Back of the post, the after-face of the stern-post. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* IV. 92 A great part of the Iliad [Pope's] is written upon the backs of letters. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 2, 11,000 'back-to-back' houses in the older parts. *Mod.* Severely hurt about the back of the head.

4. *spec.* a. The convex or outer side of the hand, opposite to the palm. b. The under side of a leaf, which forms the outside before it unfolds. c. The convex part of a book, opposite to the opening of the leaves. d. The thick edge of a knife or other cutting instrument, opposite to the face, or cutting edge. Hence *back and edge*: everything, through everything, through thick and thin.

a 1300 W. de Bibelesw. in Wright *Voc.* 147 The bac of the hand, *la claye dehoris*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakke of egge toole, *Ebiculum*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 136 A graffynge knyfe an inche brode with a thycke backe. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 221 Being offer'd him, he put it by with the backe of his hand, thus. 1641 J. Hotham (in Long Parlt.) in Southey *Commonpl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 147 'Mr. Speaker; fall back, fall edge, I will go down and perform your commands.' 1716 Mrs. Behn *Dutch Lover* II. iii, I'll have no more to do with you back nor edge. 1789 Lightfoot *Fl. Scot.* II. 671 Fructifications in two rows upon the back of the pinnules. 1844 Dickens *Mar. Chuz.* xii. (C. D.) 137 As he drew the back of his hand across his lips. 1863 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Fine copy, calf extra, full gilt backs, marbled edges. *Mod.* The back of the leaf is lighter in colour.

5. The side of any object away from the spectator, or spectators generally, the other or farther side. *At the back of*: behind, on the farther side of; cf. 23.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 19 Turning by the back of Afric to the Cape of Mozambric. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3242/3 Yesterday appeared on the back of these Sands a Fleet. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4060/5 Passing by the back of the Goodwin Sand. 1865 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* viii. § 4. 181 A plate of copper against the back of which a steady sheet of flame is permitted to play.

†6. Of time: The other side of, the time after. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1673 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 162, I must be .. your debtor till the back of Whitsuntide.

III. Parts of things having relation, or analogous in position, to the human back; the hinder part, rear, following.

†7. *pl.* Clothes. *Obs.*

1341 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 224 Unum indumentum quod dicitur Bak. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2096 Alle his bakkes rente. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 362 Owre bakkes [*gloss* panni] þat moth-eten be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 328 A bak to walken in by day light. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 72 Fynde beggars bred, backes for þe colde.

†8. Armour protecting the back; a back-plate.

1648 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1411 He saw the King .. in Naseby field having Back and Breast on. 1651 Cromwell *Lett.* (Carl.) 26 July, It is desired we may have a thousand backs-and-breasts, and fifteen-hundred pots. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* VII. 137 Some o'er brazen Backs, and Breastplates sweat.

b. *fig.* A defence, protection.

1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* vi. 29 Your own Innocency will be a Back of Steel unto you.

9. The hind part of a coat or other garment.

Mod. What is the material of the back of the vest?

10. The upright hind part of a chair, that supports the back of the sitter; and *gen.* the hinder portion of any structure.

1530 Palsgr. 196/1 Backe of a chymney, *contre cuevr de la chyminee*. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 78 To sit down .. upon a chair without a back. 1716–8 Lady Montague *Lett.* I. x. 34 The archduchesses sat on chairs with backs without arms. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 520 The back of the chimney did not seem to be firmly fixed.

11. The rear of an armed force. *arch.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 79 He leaues his backe vnarm'd. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* XII. viii. § 3 And fell upon the backs of their enemies.

†12. A following; a body of followers or supporters; support, backing. *Obs.*

1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 89 Without knowledge of any back or battell to follow. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 861 Scotland .. was a special backe and second to King Henry. 1649 Bp. Guthry *Mem.* (1702) 24 Those that were otherwise minded, would have stay'd with a thin Back. *a* 1662 Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 217 (Jam.) So Mr. Pym and his back were removed.

IV. Surfaces or parts of things analogous to the back of animals.

13. *fig.* The surface of a river, the waves, etc., which bears floating burdens. (Cf. *bosom*.)

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 115, I saw him beate the surges vnder him, And ride vpon their backes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 555 Swift Rivers are with sudden Ice constrain'd; And studded Wheels are on its Back sustain'd. 1850 Clough *Dipsychus* I. v. 107 We'll take the crested billows by their backs And shake them.

14. The ridge of a hill, of the nose (*obs.*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 613 The vpper part of the Nose called *Dorsum* or the backe.. the spine or ridge of the Nose. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 169 We now rambled about on the broad back of the hill.

15. The convex surface of any thing bent.

c 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 96 Compass or curved timber, the outside of which is called the *Back*.

16. *Arch.* The upper surface or edge of any horizontal or oblique beam.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 156 Back or Hip-molding. The backward Hips or Valley-Rafters in the way of an Angle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Back of a hip, among builders, denotes the two planes on the outside of the hip, lying parallel with the adjoining side and end of the roof.

17. The keel and kelson of a ship.

[1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The backe is lyke yᵉ kele of a shyp.] 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2779/3 A French Ship of 70 Guns.. has broke her back. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 229 A stranded ship with her back broken.

V. Technical uses. (*transf.*, *fig.*, and *elliptical.*)

18. *Leather-trade*, The thickest and best-tanned hides.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xiv. § 5 Any lether called backes or sole lether. 1776 *Excise-bk.* in *Dorset County Chron.* 2 June (1881) Kinds of hides:—Sheep and lamb, butts and backs, calves and kipps. 1859 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

19. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 45 Similar cracks are formed in stratified sandstone, called by the workmen, slips, cutters or backs. 1851 *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durham 4 *Back.*—A diagonal parting in coal; a description of hitch, where the strata are not dislocated. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 280 Back in mining, that side of an inclined mineral lode which is nearest the surface of the ground. The back of a level is the ground between it and the level above.

20. *Jewellery.* (See quot.)

1879 C. HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/2 'Back' which in Jewellers' parlance means either the top or bottom side of the locket.

21. *Football*, One of the players stationed behind the 'forwards,' *e.g.* 'half-back,' 'three-quarter back'; the duty of the simple '*back*' is to defend the goal.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec., One of the Northern three-quarter backs sustained an injury to his leg. 1884 *Punch* 8 March 113/1 To go into this fine manly game [of football] padded ..is enough to rouse the ire of any old 'back' alive.

22. *Sporting*, The action of 'backing': see BACK *v.* 9.

1859 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 35 While his [the dog's] 'point' was perfection in beauty and rigidity, the 'back' was totally the reverse.

VI. Phrases. (Chiefly from 2 a., also 2 c.)

23. With *prepositions*:

a. *At the back of*: behind, close behind; with the pregnant senses of supporting, following, pursuing, chasing; cf. 5. b. *Behind the back of*: (*emphatic for*) behind; in the absence of, out of the sight, hearing, or knowledge of; *behind backs*, clandestinely. c. † *On* (rarely *of*), *upon back* (obs.): aback, back, backward. d. *On, upon the back of*: weighing upon as a burden or incubus; falling upon as an assailant. e. *On, upon the back* (*of*): (position) behind, in the rear (*obs.*): (motion) close behind. f. *To the back*: to the back-bone, all through.

a. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1902 Hade bir at his bake, and þe bankes leuyt. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, At their backe, folowed indigence. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxiii. 324 To thentent that they might haue wynter at their backes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 133 Edward and Richard, like a brace of Grey-hounds.. Are at our backes. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 334 You knew I was at your back, and spoke it on purpose. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxxvii, Here's my master With more than half the city at his back. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 166 Cæsar had the people at his back.

b. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 281 þou puttest þi self bihinde þi bake. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 28 It will be of more price, Being spoke behind your backe, then to your face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 2 The Mistress..scolds at the Servants as heartily before my Face as behind my Back. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iii. 50 They will censure her behind backs. 1883 *Statist* 21 July, While they were maturing their scheme, the Government went behind their backs and concluded an agreement.

c. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 10 Gang þu on bæc! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5957 The batell on backe was borne to þe se. *Ibid.* XV. 6520 And frusshet þere fos fer vppo backe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 59 She nevr of bak turnyde hyr vysayge.

d. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 42, I haue yeares on my backe forty eight. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 45 No sooner obtains he a commission against a child of God, but presently he is upon his back. 1776 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 100 We shall have all the powers of Europe on our backs. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vii. 118 Rather too much to have another [priest]..on their backs.

e. 1605 in *Camden's Rem.* (1637) 195 On the backe, they make men seeme women. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 437 Upon the back of these came a thousand. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.*, As soon as they had the house on their backs and were come into the open air. 1734 *Col. Records Penn.* III. 564 Several of the Inhabitants on the back of our Mountains. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 293 Another reform has since come upon the back of the first. *Mod.* The child took the measles, and then on the back of that came scarlatina.

f. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 47 Mettall Marcus, steele to the very backe. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. vi. 57 Like little Laud, Mettle to the Back.

24. With *verbs*:

a. *To break the back of*: (*fig.*) to overburden, crush; to finish the hardest part of (a task). b. *To get the back of*: to get behind, take in the rear. † c. *To give back* (obs.): to retreat, turn tail, run away. d. *To give one the back*: to turn away from, disregard him. e. *To give* or *make a back* (at leap-frog, etc.): to bend the body so as to present a surface which may be jumped over. f. *To put* or *set up the back*: to arch it as angry cats do; to put oneself or another into anger; to arouse. g. *To turn the back*: to turn away from facing, go away, flee; *to turn the back upon*: to turn definitely from, abandon, forsake.

a. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 84 Many Haue broke their backes with laying Mannors on 'em For this great Iourney.

b. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, John..compassed the Trachea, so that he got the Backes of the Enemy.

c. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2499 Þe fiue gaue bak to wine a-way. *Ibid.* 4390 He drou, sco held, þe tassel brak, þe mantel left, he gafe þe bak. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIII. 9474 Þai were boun to gyffe bake, & the bent leue. 1533 BELLENDENE *Livy* I. (1822) 50 Dredand..to be inclusit on every side.. thay gaif bakkis. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 126 Thurio giue backe, or else embrace thy death. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* v. in Dodsl. (1780) XI. 358 Catch'd at thy word, thou giv'st back. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Back*, To give back, *Pedem referre.*

d. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 24 They gaue him the back, and became apostates. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 236 Emmanuel, their Prince, has given them the back.

e. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. 57 Stooping..as if he were 'making a back' for some beginner at leap-frog. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III. 13 (Hoppe) The Major was giving a back to Georgy.

f. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* v. iii. 112 O Lud! how her back will be up then, when she meets me. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 14 But the other great whig families ..set up their backs against this claim of the Egremonts. 1864 *Sunday Mag.* I. 79 He goes his own way..if you put his back up. *c* 1870 H. SPOFFORD *Pilot's W.* in *Casquet Lit.* (1877) IV. 9/1 The..cat used to put up her back at the three.

g. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1348 The Troiens..turnyt þe bake, ffleddon in fere. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 130 The shame Of those that turn'd their backes. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 178 To turne thy hated backe Vpon our kingdome. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* x. 9 When he had turned his backe to go from Samuel. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 99 If you turn your backs and refuse to..hearken. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 4 Sir Roger's Back was no sooner turned but honest Will began. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 522, I never turned my back on my leader yet.

25. *complex.* a. *To be* or *lie on one's back*: to be laid up, to be afflicted; *to lay any one on his back*, to prostrate, floor, lay low. † b. *To have by the back*: to lay hold of, seize. † c. *To take the back upon oneself*: to flee. d. *With* or *having one's back at* or *to the wall*: hard-pressed, struggling against odds.

a. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. (1669) 343/1 They never look up to Heaven, till God lays them on their back. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 80 Sick and very feeble, having been for several weeks upon my back.

b. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 67 Else thou must be had by the back. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 146 Then brother I haue you by the backe.

c. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1488 It haith gart o thousand tak At onys apone them-self the bak.

d. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 73 That we may haif thair bakis at the wall, Without defend that ar oure commoun fa. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* 536, I ill liked to see him with his back to the wall.

Back (bæk), *sb.*[2] [prob. immediately a. Du. *bak* trough, tub, a. F. *bac* 'ferry boat, punt' (see BAC), also 'trough, basin, mash-tub,' in med.L. *bacus*, *baccus*, ferry boat (11th c. in Du Cange); cf. also late L. *bacca* 'vas aquarium,' Isidore; remoter origin uncertain.] A large shallow vessel (chiefly for liquids); a tub, trough, vat, cistern; *esp.* applied to those used by brewers, dyers, and picklers.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/4 To be Sold, six Backs, several Stills and Worms. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Anil*, Backs or Vats of Stone-work, well cemented. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. ii. 159 Long copper or wooden vessels, called troughs or backs. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* I. xi. 483 The gaseous atmosphere of a back of beer in fermentation. 1811 *Mem. R. Cecil* Introd. 8 His father had in this ground several large backs of water. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1818) III. 13 (JAM.) Narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf back and a salting tub.

Back (bæk), *a.* [partly attributive use of BACK *sb.*[1] as in *back wall* = wall at the back; partly elliptical use of BACK *adv.*, as in *back rent* (cf. 'to be back with his rent'), *back years* (cf. 'for years back'); by no means distinctly separated from BACK- in *comb.*; cf. senses 1 and 2, with BACK-, 4, 5.]

I. From the sb.

1. Situated behind or in the rear, or away from the front. Hence, a. sometimes with the inferred sense of 'distant, outlying, remote,' as in *back settlement, country*; b. often with that of 'inferior, mean, obscure,' as in *back slum.*

c 1490 *Adam Bel* 121 in Ritson's *Anc. P. P.* 10 William opened hys backe wyndow That was in hys chambre on hye. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxiii. 23 Thou shalt se my back partes, but my face shal not be sene. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* 58 When there is still some backe nooke behinde. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 A small flat back claw, or toe. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/4 Lost..out of a back Shead, 4 peices of Crape. 1806 W. TAYLOR *Ann. Rev.* IV. 886 The Ohio should..have been made the back line of boundary. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii. (1884) 65 A little morocco box, which..contained the Major's back teeth. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 3 A stilted plover with no back toe. *Mod.* The occupants of the back seats.

a. 1681 PENN *Acc. Pennsylv.* Wks. 1782 IV. 301 The back-lands being..richer, than those that lie by navigable rivers. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 420 To fall on the back settlements of Pennsylvania. 1783 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 248 The back lands are as important in the eyes of some, as the fisheries. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 7 In the back settlements, where the sole employment is agriculture. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 70/2 Driven..into the backest of the back country.

b. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* x. (1866) 67/2 A back street in the neighbourhood of Walworth. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 124/1 Imprisoned in the back slums of Westminster.

¶ In this sense formerly compared BACKER, BACKERMOST, BACKMOST. Only the last is now in ordinary use.

2. Used to distinguish that one of two things (or sets of things) which lies behind the main or front one, and is more or less subsidiary to it. In this case it is more usual to use the hyphen: see BACK- 5.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 8 Yᵉ back courte made betwene yᵉ house and the porche. 1592 GREENE *Conny-catch.* (1881) 59 The gentlewoman..brought him into a backe roome. 1713 *Guardian* No. 85 The young poets are in the back room. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (Rtldg.) 319 Coming unexpectedly from a back parlour into the shop. 1812 T. HALL in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 551/2 Which he traced to the back kitchen. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 21 The back staircase from the Taj-mahal at Agra.

II. From the adv.

3. In arrear, overdue; behindhand.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvii. [cciii.] 639 To fynde syluer to mayntayne it withall, he founde out subtelly a backe tayle. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* II. v. (Hoppe) Whether you have come to any arrangement with your late opponent concerning the back-rents.

† 4. That holds one back. *Obs. rare.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1647) 66 Take away from him those back feares, that would speak him still to be fragile man.

† 5. Turning or looking backward. *Obs. rare.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* in Farr's *S. P.* 197 The false back Tartars..in flying ranks, Oft backward turn.

6. Coming back, returning.

1868 B. LOSSING *The Hudson* 145 They generally descend the river at the close of May, when they are called Back Shad.

7. Turned back, reversed, as in *back current*, *back smoke*; spelt backward, as in *back slang.*

1857 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 137 That mysterious and infernal sort, called back-smoke.

Back (bæk), *v.* [f. BACK *sb.*[1]]

I. To line the back of, make a back to.

† 1. To cover the back, clothe. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 185 To breke beggeris bred & bakken hem [*v.r.* bak hym, bachem] with clopis.

2. To put a back to, to line the back, or form the back part of.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 220 The ashler walls were backed..with rubble stone, or with bricks. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A. B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall. *Mod.* This book requires to be backed.

3. To form the rear of, lie at the back of.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi. 162 Its ruined castle backing the city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI. (1856) 270 This beach is backed by rolling dunelike hills. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 167 The chalk cliffs which back the beach.

II. To support at the back. (Cf. BACK *sb.* 12.)

4. To support or help mechanically, materially, a. of persons: *orig.* with physical force, *hence* with authority, money; to uphold, aid, second.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* Arb. *Garner* III. 98 A troup of Demi-lances to back them. 1594 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 30 He backt the Prince of Cuba for my foe. *c* 1605 ? ROWLEY *Birth. Merl.* IV. ii. 340 The Saxons which thou brought'st To back thy usurpations. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 70 One, that..had taken upon him to back the Lions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 503 Demands which had been backed by an armed force. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* I. 79 The old uncle who had 'backed' him at the bank.

b. of things. Also *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 122 They [kingdoms] are strong by nature, when..backed with lakes, mountaines, etc. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., *To Back an anchor*, to carry out a small anchor..ahead of the large one..in order to support it, and prevent it from loosening. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 65 *To back a rope* or *chain*; to put on a preventer, when it is thought likely to break from age or extra strain. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 91 The moral revolution..was backed by a religious revival.

5. To support morally (by arguments, etc.).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 (1619) 205 Which Godly course Augustine backeth. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 313 He backed his discourses with proper quotations of scripture. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 76 Authoritative teaching..backed by the performance of miracles?

† 6. *refl.* To support or stay oneself. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 189 Others..backe themselves with this, That your best Preachers are no better then they should be.

7. To support one's opinions, judgements, etc., as to an undecided issue, by a wager or bet. *To back a horse*: to bet or stake money upon his winning a race; *to back the field*: to bet upon the aggregate of the horses in a race, against one in particular.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* iii. 44 Now back your Singing with an equal Stake. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 505 The

lord Wharton's horse Carelesse has beaten another backt by the duke of Devon, etc. for £1900. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxvii, Most men (till by losing render'd sager) Will back their own opinions with a wager. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiii. 80 Some one backed me against another man in the ring for fifty pound a side.

8. *To back up*: to stand behind with intent to support or second, to uphold or support materially or morally; esp. in *Cricket* (of a fielder): To run behind another fielder in readiness to stop the ball if he should fail to do it; (of the batsman at the bowler's end): To start in readiness for a run; and similarly in other games.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 32 Let us all stick to each other and back each other up. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 359 He prolonged Cæsar's command, and backed him up in everything. 1883 ABP. BENSON in *Standard* 28 June 2/3 Varied appeals to strengthen and 'back up' their own long-continued efforts.

9. *Sporting*, of dogs: To follow the lead of a dog that 'points,' by falling into the same perfectly stiff or semi-cataleptic state.

1860 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 220/1 A dog which backs another is not aware of the proximity of game at the time otherwise than by inference. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6. 69 Some very high-couraged dogs are very difficult to make 'back'; I have known many highly-bred ones in which the cataleptic condition was never fully developed.

III. To mount on the back of.

10. To mount, ride on (a horse); also, to break him in to the saddle. Also, *fig.* of the billows, etc. (Cf. To *breast* the waves.)

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* lxx, The colt that's backed and burthened being young. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 74 That Roane shall be my Throne. Well, I will backe him straight. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* v. iii, Back the raging waves to bring you proffit. 1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* III. s.v. *Bucephalus*, He would suffer none to backe him, but his Master. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. i. i. (1862) 250 The French horses .. must not be backed till they are eight years old. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), To back, or break a horse, *Equum domare*. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xxx, Could they have back'd the Dromedary then.

†**11.** To cover (used of animals in copulation).

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 927 When as the female or she Asse would be backt.

IV. To write or print at the back of.

12. a. To countersign a warrant. b. To endorse a bill, or cheque. c. To print on the back (as well as the front).

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 238 The warrant of a justice of the peace in one county .. must be backed, that is, signed by a justice of the peace in another .. before it can be executed there.

V. *trans.* To cause to move back, put back.

†**13.** To draw back, withdraw. *Obs.*

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 52 If he do but a little backe his hande, all things shall by and by perish, etc.

14. To set, lay, or incline back.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 27 Was scooped in, and backed against the rock.

b. *To back a sail, a yard*: to lay it aback; 'to brace the yard so that the wind may blow directly on the front of the sail, and thus retard the ship's course.' Also *absolutely*.

1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand .. immediately backing her Foresail, drove off. 1812 CAPT. CARDEN in *Examiner* 4 Jan. (1813) 6/1 The enemy backed and came to the wind. 1828 MOORE *Meet. of Ships* iii, Then sails are backed, we nearer come. 1847 SIR J. ROSS *Voy. S. Pole* II. 168 By backing and filling the sails we endeavoured to avoid collision with the larger masses [of ice].

15. To push back, cause to move back or in the opposite direction.

1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533/1 One .. seized the horse by the nose, backed him. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv, And with sidelong step Backing Orelio, drew him to the ground. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Backing his chair a little.

b. *esp.* To propel in the opposite direction, by reversing the action; as, to back a locomotive engine, a boat; also, to *back* the *oars*, and, in same sense, to *back water*.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., *To back astern*.. is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, so as that the boat..shall retreat. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxvii, 'Back water,' cried Natty, as the canoe glided over the place. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlvi, Before the boats could be backed astern. 1837 — *Dog-Fiend* xv, The smugglers backed water to stop their way. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* 65 A sailing vessel is backed by means of the sails, a steamer by reversing the paddles or screw-propeller. *Back her!* The order directing the engineer to reverse the movement of the cranks, and urge the vessel astern. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/2 Then the train was backed.

VI. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To move, go, come back.

16. To move back, recede, retreat backward.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* B vj, The terettys serue to kepe hir from wyndyng whan she backes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 123 Backing into wider quarters. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v. (1866) 33/2 Backing into the fireplace. 1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. and Mere* xiv. 109 The big fish slowly backed out of sight.

17. To move in the reverse direction. Said of the wind when it changes in a direction opposite to the course of the sun. Opposed to *veer*.

1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 40 The wind appeared to 'back,' or 'retrograde.' 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 5 Did the wind back round or go about with the sun?

18. *To back out*: to move backward out of a place without turning; *fig.* to draw back cautiously or tacitly from an arrangement or situation, to retreat out of a difficulty.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, Determined that Morris should not back out of the scrape so easily. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxi, 'Sure your honour's in luck'.. replied Barney, grinning, and backing out of the room. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 226 Octavius backs out; his caution and reserve come to his rescue.

19. *To back down*: to descend as one does a ladder; to recede downward from a position taken up. Also *fig.*

1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Oct., Unless the Government back down from their preparations at this point. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 66/2 Be firm, don't back down.

Back (bæk), *adv.* [Aphetic for ABACK, OE. *on bæc* = into or in the rear. Not found bef. 14th c.; formerly with comparative *backer*, occas. *backermore*.]

I. In a direction to the rear.

1. *lit.* In the direction of one's back, or the back of any object in question; toward the rear; away from a forward position. Often with the vb. (*go, come*, etc.) omitted, esp. in the imperative. *Back with*: move back with, take or draw back.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7525 Ga, Neyder forth ne 3eit on back. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 55 With that a-noon I went me bakkermore. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* 17 No man yᵉ loketh bakke. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 158 The bore shall backe first. 1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 9 Backe with that leg, Perceuall. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Back, beardless boy! Back, minion! 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* 691 Language to horses .. *To step backward—Back* is the only word I can remember to have heard for this motion. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 378 This current which baffled and beat back this fleet.

2. Away from what is treated as the front; from the actual or ordinary position.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nug. P.* 12 To draw the bake fer out of their sight. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxviii. 2 The angel of the Lord rolled back the stone. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xiv. 4 The crowds who were about me retreated back. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 132 A blast .. Drives me back from the grave. *Mod.* Try to force this bolt back.

3. Away from an engagement, promise, or undertaking.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Back*, To go back from his word, *Fidem violare*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 701 Harley and Foley.. promised, with an air of confidence .. but soon went back from their word. *Mod.* I accepted his offer at once, lest he should draw back.

4. Into time past, backward in time.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 2 Able to look back on Youth with Satisfaction. 1712 — *ibid.* No. 484 ¶ 2 If we go back to the days of Solomon. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 95, I might have gone further back than that fatal seventh. 1854 MRS. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 123 In memory I can go back to a very early age.

II. In the reverse direction.

5. *lit.* In the opposite direction in space, so as to return to the place originally left. Often with vb. (*go*, etc.) omitted: cf. 1.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 6 (R.) To pull him back into the voluptuous brode way. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Jack Cade* x. 6 Remoued our campe, and backe to Senocke went. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 37 If thou deny it I will back to hell. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 14, I will suruay the inscriptions backe againe. 1624 T. TAYLOR *Two Serm.* i. 21 Backe they will to Egypt in all haste. 1783 BURKE *Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 54 Send it back to Bengal for the purchase of Indian merchandise. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. 216 Back came John in rage and fury.

6. In reversal of progress, so as to return to a former condition.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xliv. 2 They wente backe to do sacrifice and worshipe vnto straunge goddes. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 6 And then fall back to the common state of man. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 78, I felt myself degraded back to them, And was all clay again. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 749 The whole country fell back into heathenism.

7. In reversal of action or change of any kind, so as to restore former circumstances or relations; formerly expressed by AGAIN, which is still sometimes used, and often added.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 149 All From me do backe receiue the Flowre of all. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xv, How is that lost that is but given back? 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 193 ¶ 11 Three times I sent it to the printer, and three times I fetched it back. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* v. 55 And transformed himself back again into his human shape. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 203 Has any one among us died .. and come back to life?

b. *ellipt.* (= come, received, put, etc. back.) To be back = F. *être de retour*.

1879 W. WARD *Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 386 My desire to be back comfortably in the warm house. *Mod.* How long have you been back? I must have them back some day.

8. In return, requital, repayment, retaliation.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 29 What haue I to giue you back? 1601 — *Twelfth N.* iv. iii. 18 Take, and giue backe affayres, and their dispatch. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i, With heavy penalty will it one day be required back. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. 326 She knew they would pay her back. *Mod.* Strongly tempted to answer back.

III. Of position.

9. In a position to the rear, or away from the front; at a point or distance behind.

c 1300 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 He bad him stonde bac. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 22 And aftyre .. it aroose north-est, and so bakkere and bakkere. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 38 My Lord, stand backe, and let the Coffin passe. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi. (1884) 143 Mrs. Pendennis's visit .. which we have recorded many pages back. *Mod.* The field lies back from the road. I left him back at the second milestone.

10. In a state of check to forward motion in space, to progress in condition, to production, exhibition, or declaration.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 24 Dryue forth, and keep me not bak. 1575-6 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 56 There is a huge stoone tyed at my foote, whiche keepeth me backe. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxiv. 11 The Lord hath kept thee back from honour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 255 A nation .. long kept back by a sterile soil and a severe climate. *Mod.* To keep back dispatches, main facts, essential particulars. To shade fruit trees, so as to keep the fruit back.

11. In time past; ago. Usually following a measure of time.

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain* (1799) 139 Dug up, a few years back, at Buenos Ayres. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. viii. 86 For months back. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 58 A house which, two generations back, had been ignoble. *Mod.* Far back in the Middle Ages.

12. Behind in condition, behind-hand, in arrear.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 66 A dinnerless Sunday and a week back in their rent.

IV. *Phrases.*

13. † *Back and fore* (arch. or dial.), *back and forth, back and forward*: backwards and forwards, to and fro.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He would go back and fore along the foresaid rope. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1685) 4 All Material Benefits are tossed back and forward, and change their Master. 1839 *Anecd. & Trad.* (Camd.) Young girls..dance over the candle back and forth. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 199 Barristers .. flitted back and forward through the passages. 1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 540/2, I will go back and forth every day.

14. *Back of*: back from, behind. (In U.S.)

1857 TOMES *Amer. in Japan* iii. 83 The country which stretches back of Shanghai. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 143 Another earlier designation of a more or less kindred conception lay back of it. 1875 SEARS *Serm. & Songs* 287 The home lies back of the Sunday School.

Back- *in comb.* is used in many relations, substantive, adjective, and adverbial (rarely verbal), often difficult to separate, and in various senses. In some of these the combination is very loose, the use of the hyphen being almost optional.

This is especially the case, when *back* is capable of being viewed as an adj., in which aspect the hyphen would not be used, e. g. *back-yard* or *back yard*, *back-stroke* or *back stroke*. As a rule, the use of the hyphen implies that the combination (in the case in point) has not the general and purely descriptive value of the two words, but is in some respect specialized or appropriated as a specific name.

A. General senses in combination.

I. from BACK *sb.*

1. *objective.* a. with pr. pple., forming adjectives, as *back-slapping, -wounding*. b. with vbl. sb., forming substantives, as *back-breaking, -scratching*. c. with agent-noun, as *back-scraper, -scratcher*.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 197 Back-wounding calumnie. 1777 TWINING in *Country Clergym. 18th C.* (1882) 50 A brisk, noisy, back-slapping new man. 1787 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 168 Back-breaking which is the death of so many vessels. 1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 135 Chopsticks and backscrapers. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* iv. (D.) A back-scratcher, of which the hand was ivory. 1884 *Good Wds.* June 400/2 Having borne himself so lubberly over his 'back-scratching.'

2. *instrumental* and *locative*, with pples. and adjs., forming adjs., as *back-broken, back-aching*.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1876) 16 (D.) An empires lode (Which weaknesse oft back-broken vndergoes). 1837 *Athenæum* No. 827. 874 The back-broken traveller .. stretches from his camel. 1883 SWINBURNE *Casquettes* xvi, The strengths reluctant of waves back-bowed.

3. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the back, used for or carried on the back, e. g. *back-ache, -cloth, -clout, -fin; back-basket, -burden, -dunt, -load*.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 290 Gif him stronge bac duntes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 362 Oure bakclopis [*v. r.* bakkes] þat moth-eten be. 1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Backeburden, *portee, charge*. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 79 Tooth-ache, head-ache, backe-ache, bone-ache. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bray*, Back-clouts for young children. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 158 She came .. with a great back-burden of roots. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 182 (D.) Return home with a backload of sanctimony. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 90 Large portable back-baskets. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv. 144 With their back-fins out of the water.

II. from BACK *a.*

4. *gen.* Lying at the back, in the rear, or behind; hinder; = BACK *a.* 1, and more commonly written as two words.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 86 Thou shalt see my Backe-partes, but my face shal not be seene. 1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 267 The back-parts of God, which we call his attributes. 1752 tr. *Gersaint's Rembrandt's Etch.* 29 The Back-view is the inner part of the Temple. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxvii. 167 The back-part of this tent. 1772 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 106 In the back-observation .. the real upper-limb will appear the lowest. 1774 WHITE *ibid.* LXV. 273 The back-wall of William of Wickham's stables.

5. *esp.* Applied to a part of a house or building which lies behind, and is usually subsidiary to the front or main part bearing the name, as *back-*

building, a building behind forming an appendage to a main building, *back-chamber*, *-court*, *-drawing-room*, *-garden*, *-house*, *-kitchen*, *-parlour*, *-yard*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlii. 1 The chambre that stode ouer agaynst the backbuyldinge. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 724 The intercession by Angels lyeth (as they say) in the backhouse ditch. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. (1839) 77 I'll meet thee .. in thy lady's back-lobby. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lv, In every back-chamber or with-drawing room. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* Ep. a, Creeping into back-yards, and firing stacks of Bavins. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1, I was let in at the Back-gate of a lovely House. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4637/4 A well built Brick House, with a Back-house and other Buildings behind. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. 78 To drink a bottle of wine with my father .. in the back-parlour. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 503 She heard a knocking at the back-kitchen door. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i, Curled up on the sofa in the back-drawing-room. 1866 R. BALLANTYNE *Lifeboat* 5 Mr. Crumps sat in a small back-office. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. 20 The back-parlour of a Ballinascroon public-house. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 186 The crowing of a cock in the back-yard of a suburban villa.

III. from BACK *adv.*

6. With *vbs.*, forming compound verbs, as *back-try*, to try back or over again. *rare.*

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 83 The way .. shall be tryed and baktryed.

7. With *pres. pple.*, forming adjs., as *back-blowing*, *-coming*, *-driving*, *-glancing*, *-going*, *-looking*, *-lying*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 97 b, A repercussiue or backdryuyng medicine. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maj.* 48 The soule is encombred with foure back-pulling retentives. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* vi. Wks. IX. 45 With back-stepping curtsy. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 347 Back-looking Memory. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. x. 110 A long, low, back-lying house.

8. With *pa. pples.*, forming adjs. (chiefly poetic), as *back-drawn*, *-flung*, *-thrown*, *-turned*, etc.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 92 With shafts shot out from their back-turned bow. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 226 Tossed to and again, retorted, backreverted. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 74 Back-thrown on the slippery coping-stone. 1863 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 28 A-lookin up with back-flung head.

9. With *agent-nouns*, forming sbs., as BACK-SLIDER; *back-sitter*, one who sits back.

1883 in PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Char.* ii. 33 But a bauchle .. in this world, and a backsitter in the neist.

10. With *vbl. sbs.* forming sbs., as BACK-SLIDING, *back-coming*, *-drawing*, *-going*, *-looking*, *-slipping*, *-starting*, *-surging*, *-turning*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* iii. 22 So shal I heale youre backturnynges. 1540 — *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. 1844 I. 366 Such curious backlooking doth the Lord rebuke. 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 197 Of apostasie .. that is to say, of back-starting from the Christian faith. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 523 That sigh which breatheth out sorrow, by a backe-breathing bringeth in joy. *a* 1605 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 79 In her back-coming .. the Earl of Bothwell rancountered her. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 86 Approving my jealousy, but reproving my backdrawing. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, A .. hostage for my safe backcoming. 1858 R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* I. 4 In all her back-surgings upon the ground she lost.

11. With *nouns of action*, forming sbs., as *back-caper*, *-come*, *-flow*, *-look*, *-march*, *-return*, *-step*, *-stretch*, *-sweep*, *-throw*.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 314 At his back-returne into his country. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Cho. 41 Till Harryes backe returne againe to France. 1606 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* II. vi, The dog, seeing him practise his .. back-caper. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 122 When the conscience hath gotten a back-throw with the hand of the Almighty. *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 454 We wish it be not the Beginning of a Back-march. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. IX. 479 The back-march of Agesilaus. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 382/2 The weight is by the back-throw from C to A restrained from lowering itself. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 72/2 For the prevention of any back-flow of water or sewage.

12. With other *sbs.* **a.** expressing backward direction, as *back-bias*, **back-draught**: see B.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 130 Youthful lusts .. like a back-bias, did draw after themselves the understanding. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 550 He doth but put a back-bias upon thee; that he might weigh thy motion to himselfe.

b. expressing 'in the contrary direction,' return-, as *back-cargo*, cargo brought on the return voyage, *back-carriage*, *-current*, *-fare*, *-freight*, *-tonnage*.

1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 30 He treads the back-scent, brings a glove. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 361 Sending any empty Ships .. for the sake of Back-carriage. Corn has been often carry'd .. for nothing, in consideration of Back-Tunnage. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 320 Our ships incur a loss of back-freight. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 36 The fish that everywhere In the backcurrent glanced and played. 1860 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 57 It is not difficult to procure back cargo.

c. expressing reciprocation or reply, as *back-answer*, *-echo*, **back-word**.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 247 You have many Back-Eccho's to the Place where you stand. 1884 *Hull & E. C. Herald* 28 Feb. 6/6 The boy was a civil boy, and never gave a back answer.

d. expressing 'turned or performed backwards,' as **back-pater-noster**, BACK-SLANG.

IV. Parasynthetic derivatives, as *back-geared*, having back-gear; BACK-HANDED.

1881 *Mechanic* § 596 Lathe with back-geared head.

B. Special combinations (with quotations in alphabetical order):

Back-bar, a bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on (Ash); **back-box**, in *Printing*, a box on top of the upper case, usually appropriated to small capitals (Craig); **back-breaker**, the leader of a gang of farm-labourers; † **back-carry** *sb.* = BACK-BEAR; **back-casing**, in *Mining*, a temporary shaft-lining of bricks, in front of which the permanent lining is built; **back-cauter** (see quot.); **back-chain**, a chain that passes over a cart-saddle to support the shafts of a cart; † **back-chair**, a chair with a back; **back-clamp** *v.* in *Wrestling* (see quot.); **back-click**, a trick in wrestling; **back-draught**, a draught of air backward, a hood for producing this in a fire; **back-filling**, the filling in again of earth which has been removed, the earth so filled in; **back-flap**, **-fold** (= **back-shutter**); **back-front**, the ground in an etching or engraving; **back-harrow** (see HARROW); **back-heart**, the dorsal heart or large blood-vessel of insects and other arthropoda; **back-heel** *sb.*, a trick in wrestling; **back-heel** *v.*, to throw by a back-heel; † **back-hood**, hiding behind cover; **back-jamb**, a wing of a house projecting behind; **back-light**, a light coming from behind or falling upon the hinder part (Worcester 1859); **back-lining**, in *Arch.*, the piece of a sash-frame parallel to the pulley piece and next to the jamb on either side (Gwilt 1842); **back-links**, the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam (Weale *Dict. Terms* 1849); **back-lock**, a trick in wrestling; **back-nails**, 'nails made with flat shanks, so as to hold fast, and not to open the grain of the wood' (James *Mil. Dict.* 1816); **back-overman**, in *Coal Mining*, an overman who has the immediate inspection of the workings and workmen during the *back-shift*; **back-painting** (see quot.); **back-pater-noster**, the Lord's prayer repeated backward as a charm, *fig.* a muttered curse or imprecation, **back-pressure**, in the steam-engine, the resistance of the atmosphere or waste steam to the piston; † **back-reckoning**, a reckoning for past transactions or misdeeds; **back-rest**, a guide attached to the slide-rest of a turning-lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it; **back-rope** (of a horse) = BACK-BAND; *Naut.*, a rope leading inboard from the martingale; see also quot. 1860; **back-scene**, the background of a stage scene; **back-shaft**, part of a cotton-spinning machine; **back-shift**, in *Coal Mining*, the second shift or set of hewers for the day; **back-shutter**, the part of a shutter which folds up behind; **back-skin**, in *Mining*, a leather covering worn by miners in wet workings; **back-spang** (*Sc.*), a trick or legal quirk, by which one takes advantage of another, after a bargain has been adjusted (Jam.); **back-speed**, in *Mech.*, the second speed-gear of a lathe; † **back-stand**, backing, support; **back-step**, a step back; the retrograde movement without changing front (James *Mil. Dict.* 1816); **back-stop**, in *Cricket* = LONG-STOP; **back-striking**, in *Agriculture*, a mode of ploughing in which the earth once turned is simply thrown back again; **back-string**, a string at the back, *e. g.* at the back of a child's pinafore; **back-sweep** (see quot.); **back-swimmer**, one that swims on his back; the hemipterous insect *Notonecta* which swims on the surface of pools; **back-tack** (*Sc. Law*), a kind of deed by which the mortgagee of land gives a lease of it to the mortgagor on condition of payment of rent till redeemed (Buchanan); † **back-timber** (*humorously* for) clothing; † **back-trade**, backward course; † **back-trick**, ? a caper backwards in dancing; **back-winter**, a return of winter after its regular time; **back-worm**, a disease incident to hawks; **back-word** (in *Lanc.*), withdrawal from a promise or from an accepted invitation, also *dial.* a contradiction, rude answer; **back-wort** (*Herb.*), old name for the Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*).

1867 *People's Mag.* May 314/2 He selects one of his gang as *back-breaker.' 1611 COTGR., *Cautere dorsal*, the *back cauter; or, that kinde of knife-like cauter, which cuts but on th' one side. 1649 *Bury Wills* (1850) 221 Vnto my daughter Martha two wrought *backchaires. 1713 PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (1727) 43 When your Adversary *Back-clamps you, which is when he claps his Heel in your Ham. 1867 *Standard* Apr., Graham threw his antagonist first by a *'back click.' 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 344/1 A hood or *'back draught' is applied over the fire. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 158 The windows .. finished with bound shutters and *back-folds. 1752 tr. *Gersaint's Rembrandt's Etch.* 59 The *Back-front or Ground is generally foul. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* May 49 A jointed animal .. with a *back-heart, a nervous system below, and a digestive tube. 1881 *Sportsman's Year Bk.* 314 Cowan scored with a very neat *back heel. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 J. Hodgson *back-heeled J. Wilson. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 Hee played *back-hood behind from beast to beast. 1852 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 506 A very handsome dining room situated in what I believe is called a *back-jamb, a sort of outrigger to the house. 1713 PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (1727) 53 Stand with that Toe out, and Leg bent, over which he intends to take the Buttock, or *Back-lock. 1876 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/4 The death of a *back overman, two miners, and a driver. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Back-painting*, the art of pasting of prints and other designs on glass. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 309 *Back-painting, the method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass, with oil colours. *a* 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 158 Prayers, for the Queen's Majesty's prosperity and continuance; where others say their *back pater-nosters for her in corners. 1465 *Paston Lett.* 522 II. 224 Thou comyst in with many *bak rekenynges. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 142 Thou callest me to a *backe-reckoning for the very sins of my youth. 1711 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4868/4 A white Spot on the middle of his Back made by the chafing of a *back Rope. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxxv. 132 Tackle [was] got upon the martingale *backrope. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 57 The cat is hooked, by means of the *back-rope, to the ring of the anchor. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xli, Much like the *back scene of a play. 1879 J. ROBERTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/1 Between the roller-beam and the creels the *back-shaft extends to each end of the mule. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 218 *Back-shutters or *Back-flaps, Additional breadths hinged to the front shutters. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 425 Lytle avayleth outward Warre, except there be a stedfast *Back-stande at home. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 203 If one *backstep be as much as foresteps three. 1844 BAKER in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 32 The land .. is ploughed as the work proceeds by what is termed *back-striking. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 227 Misses, at whose age their mothers wore The *backstring, and the bib. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 120 The *top-timber sweep*, or **back sweep*, is that which forms the hollow of the top-timber. 1862 *Athenæum* No. 1830. 660 The *backswimmer .. has .. the faculty of entangling air in the hairs of its body. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 159 Excesse in diet and clothes, in belly-cheer, and *back-timber. 1640 *Lawefulnesse Exp. into Eng.* 4 He hath followed the *back trade of our defection .. The Lord therefore is still on the *back trade. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 131, I haue the *backe-tricke, simply as strong as any man in Illyria. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 13 This and euery towne hath his *backewinters or frostes that nippe it in the blade. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 174 Yet like a dead Calm in a hot Spring, treasured up in store sad distempers against a *back-Winter. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 That obstinate disease of the Filander or *Back-worm. 1598 FLORIO, *Consolida maggiore*, the herbe Comfrie, Knit-backe or *backwoort.

† **Backare, baccare,** *interj. phr. Obs.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps for *back there!* or *back-er* (= farther back); Nares says the allusion is to an ignorant man who affected to speak Latin, in accordance with which Webster makes the word trisyllabic.] Back! stand back! give place!

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* (Arb.) 16 Ah sir, Backare quod Mortimer to his sowe. 1592 LYLY *Mydas* I. ii. 10 The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, therefore Licio—backare. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 72 Let vs that are poore petitioners speake too. Bacare, you are meruaylous forward. 1660 in HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* (as in 1553).

Backband (bæ·kbænd). [f. BACK *sb.* 1 + BAND.] A broad leather strap, or iron chain, passing over the cart-saddle or pad on the back of a horse, and serving to keep up the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 A cart sadel, bakbandes, and belybandes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cart*, The Thill hooks and back-band which hold the sides of the Cart up to the horse. 1848 THOMPSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 403 The shafts should be fixed at such a height by means of the back-band, that, etc.

† **Ba·ckbear,** *sb. Obs.* [f. BACK *sb.* 2 c + BEAR *v.*] In *Forest Laws*: The act of carrying on the back venison killed illegally. (Cf. next.)

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 134/1 Backe beare is, where any man hath slaine a wild beast .. and is found carrying away of the same. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. vi. (1743) 186 Taken either at dog-draw .. back-bear, or bloodyhand. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 261.

† **Ba·ck-berend,** *adj.* (*pr. pple.*) *Obs.* In 3 **-inde**, 6–9 **-and**, 7 **-end**, 8 **-ind.** [OE. *bæc-berende*, f. *bæc* back + *berende*, pr. pple. of *beran* to BEAR: see prec.] Bearing on the back: an OE. combination, long retained as a law-term to describe a thief caught in the act of thus carrying off stolen property. Sometimes modernized as *back-bearing*.

1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 6 Acun laroun ou robbeour seisi de soen larcyn handhabbynde et bacberinde. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 37 Theives tane and apprehendit in manifest thift, sic as hand-havand and back-beirand. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 36 b, Backberind theefe. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVI. 295 If the offender could be taken back-bearing. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Our hand-habend, our back-berand, and our blood-suits.

Backbite (bæ·kbəit), *v.* Forms: 2–5 **bac-, bakbite**, 4–6 **bakbyte**, 5–6 **bag-, bakke-, bacbyte, backbyte**, 6–7 **backebite**, 4– **backbite**. *Pa. t.* 4 **bac-, bakbate**; 4 **bacbitide, bakbited**, 5 **bacbyted**. *Pa. pple.* 5–6 **bakbyttyn, -byten**, 7– **backbitten**; 4–6 **bacbyted**, 6 **bak-, backe-**, 6–7 **backbited**. [f. BACK *adv.* + BITE *v.*, i.e. to bite one on, or behind, his back.]

To detract from the character of, to slander, traduce, speak ill of: **a.** a person absent.

c 1175 [see BACKBITING *vbl. sb.*] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 20 Þat yheldes ivels for godes bac-bate [Vulg. *detrahebant*]

me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 411 Is none so good, that he ne passeth Betwene his teeth and is backbited. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. ii. 278/2 Mary the syster of Moses backbyted her brother. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* Introd. 47 Why hast thou bakbyten my handemayde adjugynge hir to be prowde? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. ix. 91 With contumelious tearmes traduced and backbitten. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* iii. 7 Wks. 1811 IX. 67 To backbite an enemy is sin; how much more to backbite one's own yoke-fellow. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iii. (1874) 31 People will backbite one another to any extent rather than not be amused.

† b. an institution, action, character, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *James* iv. 11 He that bakbitith his brother bakbitith the lawe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 32 The verse of famous poets witt He does backebite. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 209 Doe not back-bite her beauties.

c. *absolutely* or *intr.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 80 To bakbite and to bosten and bere fals witnesse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 36 Vse his men well Dauy, for they are arrant knaues, and will backe-bite. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 613 Backbite not, lest thou be backbitten.

† **Backbite,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Backbiting.

1598 STOW *Survey* (Strype 1754) I. III. vi. 593/2 A stay to weake, a staff to poor, Without Backbite or pride.

Backbiter (bæ·kbəi·tər). Forms: see the vb. [f. BACKBITE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who backbites; a slanderer or secret calumniator.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 86 Bacbitares þe biteð oðre men bihinden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P 422 The bacbiter wol torne al thilke goodnes up-so-doun. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakkebytere, *Detractor.* 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) P P iv, Backbiters which good liuers diffame. 1627 *Sp. without Doors* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 492 Diogenes being asked what beast bit sorest, answered, Of wilde beasts, the Back-biter; of tame, the Flatterer. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 673 Face-flatterers and backbiters are the same.

b. (*wqrd-play*): A biter, or striker, on the back.

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. 58 Sword thou wast neuer a back-biter yet.

Backbiting (bæ·kbəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 2–3 -bitunge, 4 -bytyng, -bityng, -byting, 5 -bytynge, -bitynge, -bitinge, -byting, 5– -biting. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of detracting, slandering, or speaking ill of one behind his back.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 205 Cursunge, bacbitunge and fikelunge. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3544 No custummable bakbytyng God forȝeueþ. *c* 1550 *Avyse thee Welle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 357 Be ware of bagbytynge, y the rede. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* 45 There is great difference betwixt censure and backbiting. For the one is grounded upon indifference, and the other upon malice. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lviii. 420 Not given to backbiting.

Ba·ckbi·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That slanders or speaks ill of the absent.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* c. 5 The bacbitende priueli to his neȝhebore. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 190 Backbiting talk that flattering blabs know wily how to blenge. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 280 Am I to have a backbiting wife?

† **Ba·ckbi·tingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a backbiting manner; slanderously.

1580 BARET *Alv.* B 22 Backbitingly, or slaunderously.

† **Backblow** (bæ·kblōu). *Obs.* [f. BACK *sb.* and *adv.* + BLOW *sb.*]

1. A blow struck at the back or from behind.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. (b) 127 A premeditated back-blow in cold bloud is base. 1857 *Househ. Words* 12 Sept. 245 Outwitted him at his own game of backblows.

2. *fig.* (Cf. AFTER-CLAP.)

1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III.* Wks. 55 So many backblows of fortune. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 456 That Reflexion fell upon his Mind with this terrible back-blow.

Back-board (bæ·kbōəd). [f. BACK *sb.*]

† 1. = LARBOARD. Only in OE.: see BABORD.

2. A board placed at, or forming, the back of anything, *e.g.* of a picture, a cart, a boat.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 613 Artfully concealed behind the back-board of Perrott's picture. 1769 FALCONER *Mar. Dict., Back-Board*, a piece of board of a semicircular figure, placed transversly in the after-part of a boat, and serving the passengers to recline against. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* Aug. 220 Wife and family in the ramshackle tax-cart, the little ones 'creening' over the back-board.

3. A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel to prevent the water from running off the floats into the interior of the wheel.

1864 WEBSTER cites NICHOLSON.

4. A board held or strapped across the back to straighten the figure.

1794–1801 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* III. 143 Methods of confining or directing the growth of young people .. such as backboards. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Fr. Governess* (1831) 176 Her person had undergone all the tortures of back-boards, collars, stocks, dumb-bells. 1880 J. SOUTH *Househ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 332 Another abominable contrivance called a backboard .. by which the girl's arms were trussed behind her, in much the same way as the wings of a roast fowl.

5. 'That part of the lathe which is sustained by the four legs, and which sustains the pillars that support the puppet-bar.' Weale *Dict. Terms* 1849.

Ba·ckboard, *v.* [f. prec.] To subject to the use of a backboard.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 146 If they have been lectured, and learning, and back-boarded, and practising. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 144 Governessed, and preached-at, and back-boarded.

Back-bond (bæ·kbɒnd). *Sc. Law.* [f. BACK *adv.* + BOND.] A document by which a party receiving or holding a title, *ex facie* absolute, acknowledges that he really holds in trust for a specified purpose, and binds himself to convey or account to the true owner after that purpose is served. The true owner is usually the granter of the absolute deed, hence the term *back*-bond is applied to the explanatory document executed by the grantee.

a 1645 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 283 (JAM.) The dispositioune .. was cancellate :—and the provest producit the bakband, q^lk was also cancelled. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 246 He who is ransomed by Christ .. is under a back-bond, or a re-obligation of love, service, and obedience. 1867 A. M. BELL *Conveyanc.* 1979 A heritable security .. may also be constituted in the form of an absolute disposition qualified by a backbond.

Backbone (bæ·kbōun). Forms: 3 bacbon, 4 bakbon, bakebon, 5 bakbone, 4–7 backebone, 6– backbone. (In 5–7 often two words; still sometimes hyphened.) [f. BACK *sb.* 1 + BONE.]

1. The vertebral column, the spine. *To the backbone*: thoroughly, completely.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 146 Bacbon, *Fetchine.* *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* 190 Þe cros behind his bakbon þat he þolud deth uppon. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1534) F iv b, He wyll eate soo moche, that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backe bone. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 89 How many back-bones nourisht have Crawling Serpents in the graye? 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 165 It struck a buffalo .. broke its back-bone. 1864 DK. MANCH. *Crt. Soc. Eliz. to Anne* II. 107 Harry was English to the backbone.

2. *transf.* A main support or axis, or chief substantial part; *e.g.* the backbone of a bicycle; the chief mountain-range or water-shed of a country.

1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 142 The Appennines strike through Italy .. the back-bone of that country. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 162 The Cordilleras, or backbone of America. 1879 A. GALLETLY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/2 The 'back-bone' of the chenille .. is composed of several strong cotton threads.

3. *fig.* The main or important element; mainstay.

1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 64, I speak to the clothiers .. the backbone and muscle of the clothing district of England. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 313 We are now come to the backbone of our subject. 1884 J. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429/2 A secret society which was the backbone of Panhellenism.

4. Strength of character, stability of purpose, resoluteness, sturdiness, firmness.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 195 A great man he .. could never have been .. for his character was destitute of backbone. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 5 [This] has completely taken the backbone out of the discount market.

Ba·ckbo·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED: cf. L. *vertebrā-tus.*] Having a backbone; vertebrate.

1860 LEWES in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 291 They are all backboned; they have all an internal skeleton. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 451 The Cat then is one of the group of backboned animals.

Backbo·neless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of backbone or strength of character. Hence Backbo·nelessness.

1882 *Standard* 3 Mar. 3/6 Backbonelessness and apathy.

Backcast (bæ·k,kɑst). *north dial.* [f. BACK *adv.* + CAST *sb.*] A throw back; a reverse.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li, She got a sair back-cast wi' the slaughter o' her husband. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., A 'backkest' in an illness; a relapse.

Ba·ck-cast (bæ·k,kɑst), *ppl. a.* [f. BACK *adv.* + CAST *pple.*] Cast or thrown backwards.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 272 With many a backe-cast looke. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxviii, Back-cast tayls [of comets] turn'd to our Evening-eye. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* li. 3 Which to her back-cast thoughts could bring The scenes of other days.

Back-door (bæ·k,dōəɹ). [f. BACK *a.* + DOOR.]

1. A door at the back of a building or enclosure, as opposed to the *front-door*; a secondary or private entrance.

1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Backe dore, *huys de derriere.* 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 23 Ehud gat him out at the backe dore. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 58 He would stand at the door .. to keep off the duns, till John got out at the back-door. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 106 They shall sneak in at Gibeah's back-door.

2. *fig.*; also *attrib.* = Unworthily secret, clandestine.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 45 Hauing found the backe doore open Of the vnguarded hearts. 1700 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 276 Their back-door to let in mischief. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 46 Our back-door counsellors.

Backe, earlier f. BAT (the winged mammal).

Backed (bækt). Forms: 5 backyd, 6 backt (*Sc.* bakkit), 6– backed. [f. BACK *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. *adj.* Provided with a back, having a back, background, or backing; used particularly in composition, e.g. *broad-backed, pig-backed, hog-backed.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xiii. (1495) 422 Scabbyd horses and sore backyd. 1530 PALSGR. 442/2 This sworde is well backed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 397 It is back'd like a Weazell. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 78 Upon a back'd chair. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5395/4 One gray Nagg .. somewhat Pigg-backed. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. 48 Whitebeam with its great silver-backed leaves.

2. *pple.* and *a.* Supported at the back, seconded, abetted; betted on; mounted, broken in to the saddle; endorsed, printed on the back; moved or laid back. (See the verb.)

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Art thou so backt that none dare blade it with thee? *c* 1590 BURELL *Queen's Entry*, Far better bakkit nor ane laird. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. i. 427 Great Iupiter, upon his Eagle back'd. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 12 Well back'd by Divine Authority. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rot*, Take the Horse, if he be about four Years old and back'd. 1846 *Print. Appar. for Amateurs* 42 When the paper is *backed* or has two impressions.

Backen (bæ·k'n), *v.* [f. BACK + -EN[2]; cf. *lessen.*]

1. *trans.* To put, keep, or throw back; to throw behind, retard (in progress). *Rare* in *mod. lit.*

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 160 Yet will it so backen them that thou mayst lose a full half years growth in them. 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) IV. 361 His breast will be inflated, and majestically backen'd. 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 55 A false doctrine .. backens devotion. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 720 Very hot vinegar applied .. to a boil .. will sometimes 'backen' it.

† 2. *intr.* To move or draw back. *Obs.*

1748 [See BACKENING *vbl. sb.*]

Back-end (bæ·k,e·nd). [f. BACK *a.* + END, in the sense of either extremity. Cf. FORE-END.]

1. Of things with two ends: The hinder or rear end.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 114 To put their sinnes into the backe end of the Wallet. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. (1735) 37 At the Back-end of a Lord's coach.

2. The later part or 'latter end' of a season; (absolutely) of the year: The late autumn, the 'fall.'

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 3 (JAM.) When you did us the honour to stop a day or two last back-end. 1860 W. WHITE *Wrekin* 43 In his opinion the 'backend' was the best fishing season.

Backening (bæ·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BACKEN + -ING[1].] The action of moving or drawing back.

1748 THOMPSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xlii, With back'ning shunn'd his touch, for well he knew its power.

Ba·ckening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Keeping back, retarding (vegetables, crops, etc.).

1781 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 353 The first three weeks of April were cold, backening, and often frosty. 1794 — LXXXIV. 175 A very backening season.

Backer (bæ·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. BACK *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which backs.

1. A supporter; *esp.* one who bets on a horse or event; one who supports by money or credit.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 380 A backer to beare out my foule oppressions. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i. 1 When fortune is low and backers scarce. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. ix. 86 'Take any odds against him that his backers may give,' said L'Estrange.

2. *Arch.* 'A narrow slate put on the back of a broad square-headed slate when the slates begin to get narrow.' P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 1823.

† 3. *Arith.* The rule of three reversed. Cf. ADVANCER 3. *Obs.* But perhaps *backer* is here the adj., q.v.

1543 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1640) 180 That the greater the third summe is above the first, the lesser the fourth summe is beneath the second: and this rule therefore you may call the Backer or Reverse Rule.

Ba·cker, *sb.*[2] [f. BACK *sb.* + ER[1].] A porter, carrier, or unloader.

'In common use in the docks.' J. M. Cowper.

Backer, obs. form of BAKER.

Backer, backey, vulgar contr. of TOBACCO.

1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* xxi, Bits of backer pipe.

† **Ba·cker,** *a. compar. Obs.* [f. BACK *a.*] Farther back, hinder, posterior.

1564 *Three 15th C. Chron.* (1880) 130 Backer parts. 1575 TURBERVILE *Falconrie* 310 Deplume hir head behinde in the backer part. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 492 A hole bored in the backer part of his crooked horn. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 87 Her dishevell'd hair .. Hung loosly down, and vail'd the backer part.

† **Ba·ckermore,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 bakkermore. [See BACK *adv.* 1.] Farther back; more to the rear.

† **Ba·ckermost,** *a. superl. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BACK *a.*; late formation on type of *hindermost, innermost*: see -MOST.] By-form of BACKMOST.

1669 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Archæol.* XXXV. 449 (D.) In the gallery at Hampton in the backermost seat. 1699 in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 287 Some of the backermost part of which [house] is an ancient Roman building.

Backet (bæ·kėt). *Sc.* [a. F. *baquet*, dim. of *bac*, BACK *sb.*[2]] A shallow wooden trough used for carrying ashes, coals, mortar, salt, etc.

1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose* vi, Parritch-pats, and auld saut-backets. 1823 TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 154 Seeking backets and mason's auld duds.

Backfall (bæ·kfɔ̄·l). [f. BACK *adv.* and *sb.*] Hence **Ba·ckfalled** *ppl. a.*

† 1. A 'grace' in old English music; see quot.

1676 MACE *Musicks Mon.* I. xiv. 90 To make a Back-fall Right, you are always to strike the Precedent Letter .. instead of that Letter, which is to be Back-fall'd with your Right Hand. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 The smooth graces .. include the Plain-beat or Rise, the Backfall, the Double Backfall.

2. A fall or throw on the back in wrestling. Often *fig.*

1838–9 *Hood's Own* 3 No wrestler .. ever received half so many back-falls as I. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXV, He will throw him an argumentative back-fall presently.

3. A lever in the coupler of an organ.

1880 E. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 606/2 This coupler is always worked by a pedal, on pressing which the

backfalls descend into position. 1881 C. EDWARDS *Organs* 71 Backfalls are usually made of mahogany.

†**Ba·ckfaller.** *Obs.* [f. BACK *adv.* + FALL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who falls back (*fig.*), a renegade.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.) Onias with many lyke backfallers from God fled into Egypte.

Backfriend (bæ·kfre·nd). [f. BACK *sb.* or *adv.* Perh. orig. a friend who 'kept back,' and did not come forward to assist, and so was no real friend.]

†1. A pretended or false friend; an enemy who pretends friendship; a secret or unavowed enemy. *Obs.*

1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* 692 III. 40, I harde somwhat by hym off a bakke ffrende off yowr. 1574 T. NEWTON *Health Mag.* 75 Corrupte and unpure Ayre is unto all age a greate backefriende and enemie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. 772 Westmorland thought it safest to checke the Scots as the neerer and continuall backefriends. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 180 As S. Jerome was an open enemy to this doctrine, so Eusebius was a back friend to it. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 108 My back friend, Mr. Bruce, has now another and heavier author to deal with than I, Bishop Burnet. 1827 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 321 But I have had backfriends .. as well as enemies.

2. A friend who stands at one's back, a backer.

1599 NASHE *Lent Stuffe* (1871) 77 Faithful confederates and back-friends. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, I had in case of the worst a stout back-friend in this uncle of mine.

3. (*dial.*) A hangnail.

1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 25/1 The troublesome splinters of skin which are often formed near the roots of the nails are called stepmother's blessings .. back-friends.

Backgame (bæ·kge·ːm). [f. BACK *adv.*]

1. BACKGAMMON; a 'game' at backgammon.

1718 CIBBER *Non-juror* I, A Coquett's Play with a serious Lover, is like a Back-game at Tables, all open at first. 1753 in Mrs. Barbauld *Richardson* (1804) III. 68, I must now as they say at Tables, endeavour to play a good back game.

2. *Chess.*

1800 *Hoyle's Games* 132 As his king may retire to his bishop's square, the second Back-game will show how to proceed in this case.

3. A return-game.

Backgammon (bækgæ·mən). Also in 7 baggammon. [Apparently = *back-game, back-play* (ME. *gamen* game, play, still in 15th c.), 'because the pieces are (in certain circumstances) taken up and obliged to go *back*, that is re-enter at the table.' Always called TABLES till the 17th c. Compare the prec. word; also the following early mention of *tables* along with dice, as a *kueade gemen* (Kentish for *gamen*), a wicked gamen or game:

1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Kueade gemenes, ase byeþ þe gemenes of des, and of tables.

(The unsatisfactory point is the want of 16th c. quotations for *gamen*, which may however have survived dialectally. Cf. also the analogous *after-game* in 'after-game at Irish,' a game of similar nature. For other suggestions as to derivation, see Wedgwood, and Skeat.)]

1. A game played on a board consisting of two tables (usually united by a hinge), with draught-men whose moves are determined by throws of the dice.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 105 Though you have learnt to play at Baggammon, you must not forget Irish, which is a more serious and solid game. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i, I won 300 guineys of him t'other night at Back-gammon. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II. 1062 The Hangman, Was like to lurch you at Back-Gammon. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 142 And play at billiards, cards, or backgammon. 1814 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IV. 355 In the evening Backgammon and cards are in great request.

2. *spec.* (See quot.)

1883 *Boys' Own Bk.* 620 There are three kinds of victory—one the winning the *hit*, the second the winning the *gammon*, and the third winning a *backgammon* .. If the winner has borne all his men off before the loser has carried all his men to his own table, it is a *backgammon*, and held equal to three hits or games.

3. *attrib.*, as in *backgammon board, table.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 371 A backgammon table preserved behind the high altar. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. x, Like a backgammon board the place was dotted With whites and blacks.

Backga·mmon, *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. quot. 1678 in 1.] To defeat at backgammon, or by winning a backgammon.

1793 *Ann. Reg.* 246 At length he by death is back gammoned.

Background (bæ·kgraund). [f. BACK *a.*]

1. The ground or surface lying at the back of or behind the chief objects of contemplation, which occupy the *foreground*. (Formerly, the part of the stage in a theatre remote from the audience.)

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. ii, Ranger retires to the background. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* I. i. (1883) 182 Elvira walks about pensively in the background. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 109 The low cottage in the back-ground.

b. *esp.* as represented in any of the Arts of Design.

1752 tr. *Gersaint's Etch. Rembrandt* 94 The Back-ground is always faint, the Aqua-fortis having failed. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 114 The backgrounds are either architectural in the Byzantine style, or mountainous.

c. *fig.*

1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. 28 Egypt .. is the background of the whole history of the Israelites. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 160 A statelier dome .. shining on the background of the night of Time.

2. A less prominent position, where an object is not readily noticed; retirement, obscurity.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i. (1883) 177 Keep your madness in the background. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 253 Political friends thought it best .. that he should remain in the background. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 174 This .. may have helped to throw into the background its [Parliament's] character as a supreme Court of appeal.

Ba·ckground, *v.* To form a background to.

1843 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. Horne* I. 70 Where there is no reserve of character to background it [shyness].

†**Ba·ck-guard.** *Obs.* [Cf. BACK-WARD.] Rear-guard.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 745 To follow thaim a bakgard for to be.

Back-hair (bæ·kˌhē·ə·ɹ). [f. BACK *a.*] The long hair at the back of a woman's head.

1836 *Athenæum* No. 447. 358 Their back hair underneath combed upwards. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, Busily engaged in brushing what ladies call their 'back-hair.'

†**Ba·ck-half.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 bac-, bak-, 5–6 backe-, 6 backhalf(e. [f. BACK *a.* + HALF.] Back side, back part, rear.

1408 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 6 (MS. Fairfax 2) Loth 3ede out to hem on the bachalf. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 The theef that comithe in atte the dore on the backe half. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* 52 Too Athlants ioined togeather a backhalf.

b. *adverbially*: Backward.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* Pref. 6 Thus sette he me all bakhalfe on the tayle.

Back-hand (bæ·kˌhæːnd), *sb.* [f. BACK *adv.*]

1. The hand turned backwards in making a stroke, as (at *Tennis*) in taking balls at the left hand, by stretching the right across the body, *hence* the left-hand 'play' or 'court' in the game. Hence *fig.*

1657 DISBROWE in Burton *Diary* (1828) II. 48 It reflects upon the Long Parliament by the back-hand .. So I desire the preamble may be laid aside. *c* 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* v. 1, I desire the honour to keep your back hand myself. *Lopez* (*servant to Don L.*) 'Tis very kind indeed. Pray, sir, have you ne'er a servant with you could hold a racket for me too? *a* 1757 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* IV. (D.) That's odds at tennis, my lord..I'll endeavour to keep your back-hand a little. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XIX, As if I had picked you out of the whole of St. James's coffee-house to hold my back-hand.

2. Handwriting with the letters sloped backwards.

Mod. newspaper, Other letters produced were written by Street in his back-hand.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.* = BACK-HANDED.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 781 With a back hand Blow.

Ba·ck-ha·nd, *v.* To take a BACKHANDER 3.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* viii. 72 Livingstone, if you begin back-handing already, you will never be able to hold that great raking chestnut.

Back-handed (bæ·khæ·ndėd), *a.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. With the back of the hand.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Mar. 162/1 A back-handed pat on the cheek. 1836 MACREADY *Remin.* II. 23 A back-handed slap across the face.

2. Directed backwards, or with the hand or arm crossing the body (*i.e.* for a right-handed man from left to right), as a sword-cut; sloping backwards, as handwriting.

3. *fig.* †a. Keeping back one's hand, backward, remiss; b. Indirect, like a back-handed sword-cut.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 180 (D.) Modesty .. is often the most beggarly and back-handed friend that merit can have. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, Rob might get a back-handed lick at him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* XII, Having given her this back-handed reminder.

Hence **Backha·ndedness.** 1859 in WORCESTER.

Back-hander. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. A blow with the back of the hand.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1864) 11 'Go away Sarah,' said Johnny with a backhander. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* XXII, A heavy backhander by way of punishment.

b. *fig.*

1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside Bar* X. (ed. 12) 363 This was obviously a back-hander at James. 1880 *World* 21 Aug. 7 The Lieutenant-General got a prompt backhander when he asked for a return of the contributions.

2. An extra glass of wine out of turn, the bottle being passed back.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 48, I will take a backhander, as Clive don't seem to drink.

Back-head (bæ·khe·d). [f. BACK *a.* + HEAD.]

a. False hair worn at the back of the head; chignon.

b. Back part of the head.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 531 Dresses youthfully, wears backheads. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. 223 (D.) Her pale pink lustring and back-head. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty Wom.* 381 If the forehead be not large in proportion to the backhead.

Backhouse, obs. f. BAKEHOUSE: see also BACK-5.

Backing (bæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BACK *v.* + -ING[1].]

I. The action of the vb. BACK in various senses.

1. The action of supporting at the back.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 165 Call you that backing of your friends? a plague vpon such backing! 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 281 For the backinge of the former consequence, this reason was added. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* V. 133 My ready backing of my friend.

2. The mounting of a horse; the breaking in of a colt to the saddle.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 240 It is good to use your horse to backing both sadled and bare. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), The backing of a horse, *equi domitura.*

3. The action of putting or moving back; a throwing back in progress; retardation.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ii. (1653) 10 A great part of that land lyeth as it were drowned .. it overcomes not that backing many times till near Midsummer.

4. Motion in a backward direction, *esp.* of the wind in a direction opposed to the sun's.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 25 Who foretold them by the Winds backing to the Sun, i. e. opposing its course. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. 91 From West to South-West, South, and South-East, the change is called backing. 1884 INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* 876/2 Rivers would be able to dispose of their water in the full season without its backing up.

5. *techn.* a. *Printing*, 'Perfecting' a sheet already printed on one side, by printing it on the other. b. *Bookbinding*, Preparing the back of a book with glue, etc. before putting on the cover.

1846 *Printing Appar. Amateurs* 42 When a second impression was added at the back, which is called backing, or working the reiteration.

6. a. *Backing-down*: withdrawal, shirking. b. *Backing-off*: unwinding silk or cotton. c. *Backing-up* in *Cricket*, etc.: see BACK *v.* 8.

1851 L. GORDON *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* vi. * * /2 This operation of undoing the coil is called the backing-off. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 465/1 There's to be no backing down.

II. Collective appellation of that which backs, or forms a back, rear, or hinder part.

7. Support, succour; a body of supporters.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* VIII, A quarter whence assuredly he expected no backing. 1880 *Times* 11 Dec. 9 It is promoted by what appears to be a solid backing of landowners.

8. Anything used to form a back, or line the back.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 221 Not only flat backing, but Purbeck ashler in rough courses, from those quarries. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Backing*, the timber behind the armour-plates of a ship. 1884 F. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 219 A great pier-glass was cracked .. and the metallic backing seemed to be scaling off.

9. = BACK *sb.* 16.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 The Backing of a Hip is the angle made on its upper edge to range with the two sides or planes of the roof between which it is placed.

10. (*dial.*) Bank, embankment.

1863 *Lancashire Fents* 3 A pretty weaver lass .. seated herself on the 'backing.' 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 136 A younger person stands upon the garden 'backing.'

11. *Backings*: refuse of wool or flax, or what is left after dressing it; in the manufacture of flax, properly, the tow that is thrown off by the second hackling. (Jamieson.)

c 1795 *Aberd. Statist. Acc.* XIX. 207 (Jam.) The waft was spun by old women, and that only from backings or nails.

Backing (bæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BACK *v.* + -ING[2].] That backs, or moves backward.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 268 In the foreground Turner has put a backing waggon with kicking horses.

Back-lash (bæ·klæʃ). *Mech.* The jarring reaction or striking back of a wheel or set of connected wheels in a piece of mechanism, when the motion is not uniform or when sudden pressure is applied. **Ba·ck-lashing** (in same sense).

1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 257 Throughout the machine, in such a case, there is too much back-lash. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 33 Steering Gear .. whereby the steersman is relieved from the danger of back-lash on the wheel. 1883 *Century Mag.* 381 To prevent the reel from back-lashing.

Backless (bæ·klės), *a.* [f. BACK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a back, having no back.

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 79 A car (which must not have been backless). 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 786 Narrow backless benches.

Ba·cklet. *dial.* [f. BACK *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix.] A back yard. (Chiefly in S. W.)

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* 6253/3 A Dwelling-House, with a Backlet and Garden thereto belonging. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 June 4/7 The backlet..was..under the power of the flames.

Ba·cklings, -ins, *adv. north. dial.* [f. OE. *bæcling* (f. *bæc*, BACK + -LING) with adverbial genitive *-s.*] Back, backwards.

[*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John vi. 66 Monige ðegnas his from foerdun on bæcling.] 1785 BURNS *Wks.* III. 254 Backlins comin .. She grew mair bright.

Back-log (bæ·kˌlɒg). [f. BACK *a.*] A large log placed at the back of the fire. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1684 I. MATHER *Illustr. Provid.* V. 115 The spit .. came down with the point foremost, and stuck in the back-log. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 49 A back-log big enough to smoulder .. for days. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 63 Brightened by a roaring backlog.

†**Ba·ckman.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BACK *sb.* 12.] A follower, retainer, attendant.

c 1560 *Sang again Ladyes* in *Maitland Poems*, The lairds and ladyes ryde of the toun For feir of hungerie bakmen.

Backmost (bæ·kmōst), *a., superl.* [f. BACK *a.*; a late formation after the type of *foremost, hindmost*: see -MOST. Cf. BACKERMOST.] Most to the back, hindmost; the opposite of *foremost.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 98 The four backmost teeth. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. xlii. 95 Though now the axe was uplifted, nay, though it was at its backmost poise.

Back-piece (bæ·kpīs). [f. BACK *sb.* or *a.*]

1. A piece of armour protecting the back. Also *fig.*

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 289 If you match the lady to Scotland, you are sure to have a stout Backpiece. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 274 The hollow backe-peece of a rustie Armour. 1865 PARKMAN

Huguenots ix. (1875) 150 Gourgues took the lead, in breast-plate and back-piece.

2. The piece which forms the back of anything.

1838 *Workwoman's Guide* vi. 173 Making a slipper by merely sewing on a front to a sole, and leaving it without any back-piece. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 16/3 In the centre of the back-piece [of a side-board] is a medallion.

Back-plate (bæ·kplēıt). [f. BACK *sb.* or *a.*]

1. A plate of armour for the back.

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Eph.* vi. 14 No mention of a back-plate because the Christian soldier should never fly. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, Armed with cuirass and back-plate. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 170/1 The Mud Tortoise .. has a sacrum .. soldered .. to the back-plate.

2. A plate placed at or forming the back.

1772 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 78 The cock is fastened to the back-plate of the clock itself.

Backrac(k, -rag, obs. forms of BACHARACH.

† Ba·ck-ra·cket. *Obs.* [f. BACK *adv.*] The return of a ball in tennis; *fig.* a counter-charge, 'tu quoque.'

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* IV. i, He plays at back-racket with me. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 3 Bandie the tearmes of Schismatike and Heritike..the Sorbonists to the Jesuites, and the Jesuites by back-racket to the Sorbonists.

Backs (of leather): see BACK *sb.* 18.

Back-set (bæ·kset), *sb.* [f. BACK *adv.*]

1. A setting back; a reverse, check, relapse. (Of Sc. origin.)

1721 WODROW *Hist.* II. 555 (JAM.) The people of God have got many backsets one after another. 1816 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 170 It would give a back set, and might .. endanger their ultimate success. 1883 *American* V. 373 A backset which some good judges pronounced fatal.

2. An eddy or counter-current.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 612 The backset caused by the overflow. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 119 The back-set of some deeper-flowing stream.

Ba·ckse·t, *v.* [f. as prec. + SET *v.*]

† 1. To set upon in the rear. *Obs.*

1573 ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 71 b (T.) The Israelites .. [were] backset with Pharaoh's whole power.

2. (in U.S.) To re-plough in the autumn prairie-land ploughed for the first time in the spring.

1883 *Lisbon (Dakota) Star* Sept., Contracts for large or small areas of backsetting or stubble plowing. 1884 *Ibid.* 10 Oct., Farmers are engaged in plowing and backsetting.

Ba·ck-se·ttler. [f. *back settle-ment*: see BACK *a.* 1 b.] One who lives in the back settlements of a colony or new country; a settler in the back-woods.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 322 Individual wickedness on the part of the traders and back-settlers. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 190 What to the American back-settler seems the perfection of wild independence.

Backsheesh, variant of BAKSHEESH.

Back-shop (bæ·kˌʃɒp). [f. BACK *a.* and *sb.*] A small and usually private shop behind the main one; a secret place of business.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxii. 751 When we keepe such Backeshops, it is a token that our heart is not rid quite and cleane. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 47 Here a Bookseller in his back-shop slept.

Backside. Forms: 5–6 bak-, backesyde, 6 bak-, 7 backeside, 6– backside. [f. BACK *a.* Now pronounced as two words, exc. in sense 3 (and 2 dialectally).]

1. The hinder or back part; the back, the rear.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 72 That on the baksyde of the bataylle they be not enuahysshed. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxviii, The backeside of your instrument. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvi. 147 Came out at the backside of his leg. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 10 Scythians from the backside of the Euxine Sea. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 36 The worst back-side lanes.

† 2. The back premises, back yard, out-buildings, attached to a dwelling; also, the privy. Now *dial.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, xxxvi, Houses, with the curtilage backeside and gardeine adjoining. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 79 Administring food to a young Kid in his Fathers backeside. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 150 An authentic phrase for demanding the way to the back-side. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 79 The witch weyfe begg'd in our backseyde.

3. (bæ·kˌsəid) The posteriors or rump.

c 1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) II. iv. 236 With an arrowe so broad, He shott him into the backe-syde. 1651 H. MORE *Sec. Lash Alaz.* To Rdr., As if his senses lay all in his backside, and had left his brains destitute. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 (1756) II. 288 A poor ant..with her head downwards, and her backside upwards. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 522 He shall fall on his back-side.

† 4. The under surface of a leaf; the reverse side or 'back' of a document, page, book, etc.; cf. BACK *sb.* 3, 4. *Obs.*

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, v. § 5 Indorsed and written on the Back-side of the said Licence. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 b, Upon the bak syde they [Hartstongue leaves] haue as it wer smal wormes hangyng on. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. viii. 116 On the backside of this paper are writ these words. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5910/5 Lost..a Pocket-Book..writ on the backside John Bennett.

† 5. *fig.* The reverse or wrong side; the opposite.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 377 To endorse him on the back-side of posterity, not a golden, but a brazen Asse. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xix, Just the very backside of Truth.

Backsight (bæ·kˌsəi·t). [f. BACK *adv.*]

a. In *Surveying*, a 'sight' or reading taken backwards, or towards the point of starting. b. The sight of a rifle nearer the stock.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 71. 501 The back or elevating sight. 1867 MARSH in *N. Y. Nation* 9 May 373 A backsight is a sight or reading taken backwards; that is, in a direction opposite to that in which the levelling party is proceeding. 1880 *Times* 18 Oct. 4/3 In using the rifle a native rarely avails himself .. of the backsight.

Back-slang (bæ·kˌslæŋ). [f. BACK *adv.*] A kind of slang in which every word is pronounced backwards; as *ynnep* for *penny*.

1860 in *Modern Slang* 256. 1862 WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 141 Back Slang .. is formed by the costermongers upon anagrammatical principles; thus *look* is *cool*.

Backslidden (bækslid'n), *ppl. a.* [f. pa. pple. of next.] That has relapsed (into sin).

1871 TYERMAN *Wesley* III. 410 Three weeks after he [Wesley] was at backslidden Stroud.

Backslide (bæksləid), *v.* [f. BACK *adv.* + SLIDE *v.* (In this and its derivatives, the stress varies between ˈ: and :ˈ)] To *slide back*, in a figurative sense; to fall away from attained excellence, *esp.* of religious faith and practice; to relapse.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 503 The onely righteousnesse of Fayth, from whence they were backslyden. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 2 To backslide..into the Jewish beggery of old cast rudiments. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* XXI, Did not I .. backslide into intemperance and folly?

† **Ba·cksli·de,** *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] Backsliding, apostatizing, falling away.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1597) 88 The back-slide of our helplesse friends, the down-fall of our state.

Backslider. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who backslides or falls away from an adopted course, *esp.* of religious faith or practice; an apostate, renegade.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. (R.) A traitor and backslider to him. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 306 A backslider .. is worse than one who had never known the right way. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* viii. 141 The backsliders are returning to their first love.

Backsliding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of a backslider, falling away, apostasy.

1552 KNOX *Faithf. Admon.* 76 (R.) Neither yet doubting, nor backsliding, can utterly destroy and quench the faith of God's elect. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 401 To confess in public their backsliding from the good Old Cause. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ii. 22 Clerical admonitions for Sunday backslidings.

Backsliding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Falling away from the faith, relapsing into sin, apostate; also *lit.* sliding or slipping back.

1611 BIBLE *Hosea* iv. 16 Israel slideth backe, as a backsliding heifer. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, A backsliding pastor, that has .. forsaken the strict path. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 131 Wading up the loose and backsliding slope

Hence **Backslidingness.** 1864 in WEBSTER.

Ba·ck-spei·r, -spear, *v. Sc.* [f. BACK *adv.* + SPEIR, to question.] To re-examine, cross-examine. **Back-speirer,** cross-examiner.

a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 101 (JAM.) Several times affronted By slie back-spearers, and accounted An empty rogue. 1796 J. RAMSEY in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 348 It is however easier to backspeir you. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* I. 111 'I winna be back-spiered noo, Polly Fullarton.'

† **Ba·ck-sta·ff.** *Obs.* [f. BACK *sb.*] A peculiar kind of quadrant formerly used in taking altitudes at sea, so called because the observer turned his back to the sun.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XV. 73 A Crosse staffe, a Backestaffe, an Astrolobe. 1696 in PHILLIPS; in mod. Dicts.

Backstairs (bæ·kstēə·rz). [f. BACK *a.*]

1. Stairs at the back of a house; a secondary staircase.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 547 To lead him down a back-stairs. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* xlviii, With Back-stairs .. convenient to Servants to pass up and down. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. x. 114 'So I hits myself down the back-stairs with a tray-full of glasses.'

2. *esp.* The private stairs in a palace, used for other than state visitors.

1627 *Ord. R. Househ.* (1790) 343 All access must bee .. neither by back stayres or private doores. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1764/4 Whoever brings him to her Royal Highnesses Back-stairs, shall have a Guinea Reward. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 29 A page of the back stairs of the royal palace.

b. *fig.* A secret disingenuous method of approach.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xi. 40, I hope we are not going up the back-stairs to *Socinianisme*.

c. esp. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or employing underhand intrigue at court. (Occas. *backstair*.)

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II, A backstair minister. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 131 A backstairs influence and clandestine government. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* 110 The back-stairs plots by which the administration of his friends was hampered.

Ba(c)kstale (*Promp. Parv.* 21/2) = BACKWARD.

Backstay (bæ·kstē[ı]). [f. BACK *a.* or *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* (often *pl.*) Long ropes, slanting a little abaft, extending from the upper mast-heads to both sides or to the 'channels' of the ship, where they are fastened to *backstay-plates*; they serve to second the shrouds in supporting the masts under a press of sail. *Backstay-stools*: small 'channels' fixed abaft the principal ones for receiving the backstays. Cf. ABACKSTAYS, ASTAYS.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 The ships at stayes, at backe-stayes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 42 He will lay her by the lee, the staies, or backestaies, that is, when all the sailes .. are not kept full .. they fall upon the masts and shrowds, so that the ship goes a drift upon her broad side. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Our Shrouds and Back-stays cut to pieces. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 115 The captain of the maintop reports the breast backstay much chafed.

2. *gen.* A stay or support at the back; *e.g.* in *Printing*, a leather strap used to check the carriage of a printing-press.

1864 STEPHENS in *N. & Q.* V. 313 England's shield, ally, and backstay Is the Scandia whence she issued. 1879 *Carriage Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/2 The wheel-iron, bed-clip, and back-stay being in one.

Backster (bæ·kstəı). A flat piece of wood or cork, strapped on the feet for walking over loose beach.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1884 H. HEWLETT in *19th Century* Aug. 329 Along the coast of Pevensey Bay one may meet peasants with flat pieces of wood called 'backsters,' fastened to the soles of their boots.

Backster, obs. form of BAXTER, baker.

Back-stitch (bæ·ksti·tʃ). [f. BACK *adv.*] A method of sewing in which, for every new stitch, the needle enters behind, and comes out in front of, the end of the previous one. Hence **Backstitch** *v.*, to sew in this way.

1611 COTGR., *Arriere-poinct*, a backe-stitch. *Arriere-poincté*, backe-stitched. 1640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Needle*, Whip-stitch, Back-stitch, and the Cross-stitch. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9 A piece of Holland Back-stitched with a Heart. 1841 THACKERAY *Comic Tales* II. 152 The younger ones learned the principles of back-stitch, cross-stitch, bob-stitch.

Backstone: see BAKESTONE.

† **Ba·ckstress.** *Obs.* [A double feminine form; f. *backster* (= BAXTER) + -ESS: cf. *sempstress, songstress*.] A female baker, a woman who bakes bread.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 153 A baker or backstres muste be well ware: that a .. pyle of wodde be nat nere the fyre.

Back-stroke (bæ·kˌstrōu·k). [f. BACK *adv.*] a. A blow or stroke in return, a recoil; b. a back-handed stroke.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 96 The backstroke will be sure to give him a knocker. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 167 Then may you lie snug, and .. play her a most noble backstroke. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 90 This backstroke, this kick of the gun.

Back-sword (bæ·kˌsōə·rd). *arch.* [f. BACK *sb.*]

1. A sword with only one cutting edge.

1611 COTGR., *Badelaire*, a short and broad back sword. 1645 *Sacr. Decretal* 24 St. Paul's Back-sword at his side. *c* 1750 BOLINGBROKE *Pol. Tracts* 214 The backsword of Justice which cuts only on one side.

2. A stick with a basket-hilt used instead of a sword in fencing, a single-stick; *hence* b. fencing exercise with it.

1699 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. (1728) 30 I'm much in love with fencing, but, I think, backsword is the best play. 1747 J. GODFREY *Sc. Defence* Pref., I have purchased my knowledge in the Back-Sword with many a broken head.

3. A fencer with back-sword or single-stick.

1672 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* (1673) 5 To the Back-swords of London. 1779 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. ii. 295 A sturdy fellow..and the best back-sword in the country.

Back-swo·rding = BACK-SWORD 2 b. **Back-swo·rdman** = BACK-SWORD 3.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 70, I knew him a good Back-Sword-man. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii, The great times for back-swording came round once a-year. *Ibid.* A famous back-sword man.

† **Ba·ck-wa·rd,** *sb. Obs.* Rear-guard, rear-ward.

1205 LAY. 23814 Þat wes þa bac-warde [1250 bac-ward] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Donner sur la queuë d'vne armée*, to fall vpon the backe ward of an armie.

Backward (bæ·kwəıd), *adv., a., sb.* Forms: 4–6 bak-, bac-, backward(e, 5 bakeword, 6 baceward, (*Sc.* bakwart), 6–7 backeward, 6– backward. [orig. aphetic form of ABACK-WARD; but subseq. referred directly to BACK: see -WARD. Primarily *abackward* differed from *aback*, in expressing direction rather than completed motion; and this still to some extent distinguishes *backward* from *back*.]

A *adv.*

I. Towards one's back, or the back of anything.

1. Of motion: In the direction of one's back or of that to which one's back is turned, as *to lean, bend, fall, push, be pushed* backward.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 190 He smote him in the helm, bakwarde he bare his stroupe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 456 By vyolente puttynge of ayre bakward the body of the byrde meuyth forwarde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XV. 6636 Bold men bakward borne of hor horses. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 18 He fell downe bacwarde from the seate .. and brake his neck. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* III. 174 Clouds of Sand arise, Spurn'd, and cast backward on the Follower's Eyes. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* II. lx. 362 Short horns bent backward. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 207/1 The bending of the back bone, backward and forward. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 22 Bending backward or forward is not to be permitted.

b. With verbs of continuous motion, as *go, walk, ride*, this passes from simple direction, into a

description of the constant position of the body in relation to the varying direction of motion; = With the back foremost, with the face to the rear.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2042 A mantil on his nec he tok & bakward 3od, als sais þe bok. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* ix. 23 Sem and Jafeth..3eden bacward. 1561 *Calvin's 4 Godlye Serm.* iv, Like kicking and resty horses, more ready to go backwarde than forward. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 206 If like a Crab you could go backward. 1726 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I. i. (1735) 30 Doll puked a little with riding backward. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. viii. 124 We walk to heaven backward. 1850 LYTTON *My Novel* II. xii, He turned sharply round..and, with his arm still folded on his breast, he walked backward, as if not to lose the view.

c. *To go backward:* to retire for a necessary purpose (*hence* said of the action). *Obs.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1804) I. xi. 59 My companion's bowels being disordered he got up in order to go backward. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Obs. Surg.* 185 The Patient.. went backward immediately. *Ibid.* 210 No Discharge backward.

†2. Of position: With the back towards the front, the company, centre of attention, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 Ne bacwarde sittande gyf no3t þy cupe.

†3. Of position: Toward the back or rear of a place; away from the front. *arch.* or *Obs.*; commonly *back, to the back, at the back.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 204 Whi stand ye so bakward? 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Danc. M.* I. i. (1735) 12 You know my Chamber is backward, and has a door into the Gallery. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5328/4 A small Scar lying backward under one of his Jaws. 1716–8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 36 I. 137 The women's apartments are always built backward, removed from sight. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 202 If the Pulley be set backwarder still. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 672/2 Some injury is also done backward.

II. Towards what is behind in position or course.

4. In the direction which, so far as concerns one's general or ordinary position, is behind one, or from which one is moving, e. g. *to look, turn the head* backward. *arch.*; commonly *back, behind.*

(*This connects the present section with* I.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L. T.* 764 Sche loketh bakward to the lond. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xx. 14 Sche turnede bacward, and sai Jhesu stondinge. *a* 1575 PILKINGTON *Exp. Nehemiah* iv. Wks. (1842) 406 Let us.. not look backward but go on forth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 23 Shem and Iaphet.. went backward [=1 b]..and their faces were backward. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 157 That he his Eyes shan't backward cast. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. (1757) 84 Men should press forward in fame's glorious chace; Nobles look backward, and so lose the race. 1855 BROWNING in *Sat. Rev.* No. 4. 69 Whom else could I dare look backward for?

5. In the direction from which one has come, towards the place of starting, in the opposite direction from that in which one has advanced.

Not properly used of persons, animals, etc., where it would be ambiguous; e. g. a *ball* may roll backward, a *stream* flow backward, but a man after proceeding so far will begin to walk *back* or *in the opposite direction*, not *backward*, unless in sense 1 b. But see b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1525 And thou Simois.. Returne backwarde to thy well. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 57 We..sumtyme sealyd bakward, sumtyme forward. *Ibid.* 63 We made Sayle bakward j C myle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xvi. 16 Like as an arowe..returneth not bacwarde. 1589 A. MUNDAY in Arb. *Eng. Garner* (1877) I. 206 Straightway suspected the matter: and returned backward. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignat.* v. iv. Wks. 1883 IV. 464 Like some impetuous flood, which mastered once, With double force bends backward. 1802 *Chron. Scot. Poetry* IV. Introd. 37 The hope..of the Angli began to melt and flow backward. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year, 1st Sund. Christmas* iii, Backward force the waves of Time.

b. *Backward and forward*: to and fro; also *fig.* of vacillation, uncertain speech, etc.

1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y iij b, Euen nowe, you denied..and now you graunt it: you go backward and foreward. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 57 Goeing backward and forward in his accusation. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 274 The Serpent wav'd his Carcase.. Backward and forward. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 234 The boy went backward and forward in his story. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 237 Carried backward and forward in the yawls every tide. 1833 MACAULAY *Mahon's War Success., Ess.* (1848) II. 93 Imputations.. utterly unfounded.. were hurled backward and forward by the political disputants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 2 This regular backward-and-forward movement of the great mass of water.

6. In the direction of retreat. (Commonly *back.*)

† *To go backward*: to recede, retreat; to relapse, backslide (obs.).

1382 WYCLIF *Psa.* xl. 14 Be thei turned al bacward. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5024 The joy that is eterne, Fro which go bakward Youthe her made. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 4 They haue prouoked the holy one of Israel vnto anger, and are gone bacward. 1611 *ibid.* Let them be driuen backward, and put to shame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 223 The flames Drivn backward slope their pointing spires. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 324 They are beaten backward from the palace.

7. *fig.* Towards a worse state, implying retrogression, check, etc. (More commonly *back.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Al things goa backward. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 233 The fated skye.. doth backward pull Our slow designes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The work went backward, and the more he strove T'advance the suit, the further from her love. 1776 ADAM SMITH *Wealth Nat.* I. I. ix. 95 It is a common..opinion that France is going backward.

8. Of time: a. Towards the past; b. In the past. (*arch.*; commonly *back.*)

1562 PILKINGTON *Haggeus* ii. Wks. (1842) 176 He bids them look backward.. whole forty years. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 1 By a computation backward from ourselves. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 55 This Statute extendeth to 40 yeares backe-ward. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 31 For any number of years backward. 1871 SMILES *Character* xi. (1876) 305 It glorifies the present by the light it casts backward.

III. In the reverse direction or order. [Arising out of 5.]

9. In a direction opposite to the normal one, the reverse way; from end to beginning.

a 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 295 *Eua* turned bacwarde spellyth *aue.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 50 What is Ab speld backward with the horn on his head? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 104 The first Note must be plaid with the bow drawn backward. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 195 Rites forbid and backward-jabbered prayers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 23 The root of the costermonger tongue.. is to give the words spelt backward.

b. *fig.* The wrong way, perversely.

1552 LYNDESAY *Papyngo* 706 Deuotely saye.. The auld Placebo bakwart. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 61, I neuer yet saw man..how rarely featur'd, But she would spell him backward.

10. Phrase: *To ring bells backward*: to ring them beginning with the bass bell, in order to give alarm of fire or invasion, or express dismay.

c 1500 *Adam Bel* 346 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 153 There was many an oute horne in Carlyll blowen, And the belles bacewarde did they rynge. 1590 R. HARVEY *Plain Perc.* 2, I heare the bels ring backward, and the fire runne forward. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* 5 Ring the Bells backward; I am all on fire. 1672 WILD *Letter* 11 [They] talk'd of Bells and Bonfires; but none..durst begin, for fear they should..when the Parliament meet, be forced to ring the Bells backward. *a* 1832 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee*, The bells are rung backward, the drums they are beat.

†11. Contrariwise, *e converso, vice versa. Obs.*

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* IV. 10 All that 'rise against,' are 'enemies,' but not backward. For enemies may be such as stand on even ground.

B. *adj.* [attrib. (often elliptical) use of the *adv.*; but analogous to adjs. in -WARD of OE. origin.]

1. Directed to the back or rear.

1552 HULOET, Backwarde, *recuruus..retrorsus.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 48 With backward Bows the Parthians shall be there. 1882 *Proper Pride* ii. 145 Many regretful backward glances. 1883 LOOMIS *Treat. Astron.* 18 The forward motion of a boat..gives to the banks an appearance of backward motion.

fig. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 45 The last, dim..point in the backward stretch of the reason.

2. Directed in the opposite way; of or pertaining to return.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 38 Their backward course. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 154 With backward footing through the shade. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 81 And takes the backward way with trembling limbs. 1884 *Gt. W. Ry. Time Tables* July 87 Available for Two Calendar Months for completion of the forward and backward journeys.

3. Done in the reverse way or order; reversed.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 124 The backward labours of her faithless hand. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxiii. 17 She mumbles forth her backward prayers. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 230 When the backward process has reached this germ.

†4. Perverse, unfavourable. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Stil crost with destenye backward. *a* 1605 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 5 Who was so glad as he, to return with this backward answer?

†5. Placed towards or at the back or rear. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 95 His forward voyce now is to speake well of his friend; his backward voice, is to vtter foule speeches. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 156 The backward Hips.. in the way of an Angle for the back part of a Building. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 171 ¶ 9 A lodging in the backward garret of a mean house. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII. 572 'He.. lodges here—he has the backward rooms.'

6. Turning or hanging back from action; disinclined to advance or make advances; reluctant, averse, unwilling, loath, chary; shy, bashful.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 72 Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. 1673 CRADOCK *Knowl. & Pract.* I. ii. § 2 Prone to evil, and backward to good. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 510 Take pains with your backward hearts to bring them to it. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. Wks. 1760 I. 123 The females were nothing backwarder in beholding. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 77 The..nobility were not backward with presents of the same nature. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 13 The apostles were never backward to combat other Jewish prejudices. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i. 2 Percy Metcalfe..was quite as backward as Vivian; indeed, backwarder.

7. Behindhand in respect of time or progress, late.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 15 Which will occasion the French to be 6 weeks backwarder in their preparations. 1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* II. 43 A very backward scholar. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* § I. 21 The inns of Spain are in that backward state in which those of Sicily are. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 530 The law is here certainly in a backward condition. 1883 tr. *Renan's Recoll. Youth* 24 If a child was backward in learning to walk.

b. *esp.* of the season or crops.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 28 The yeare will proue backward. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 8 Harvest..is extremely backward this year. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 629/2 Turnips, a fair crop, although backward. 1836 *Athenæum* No. 440. 241 The season though somewhat backward promises an abundant harvest.

8. Reaching into the past.

c 1650 *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 401 A tax backward, to be paid over again. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 122 Far as thy mind thro' backward time can see. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxiv. Each backward year.

C. *sb.* [The *adj.* or *adv.* used absolutely.]

†1. *lit.* The hinder part of the body. *Obs.*

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* II. i, I should Have kissed her backward.

2. *poet.* The past portion (of time).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 50 What see'st thou else In the dark backward and abisme of Time? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 91 One volume of contemporary memoirs..will throw more light into the dark backward of time than, etc.

†**Ba·ckward,** *v. Obs.* [f. BACKWARD *a.* Cf. to *forward.*] To put or keep back, delay, retard.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 3 Whereby he did greatly backward the tree in his bearing. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 16 Nov. 4 To hinder or backward the said former undertakings. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XV. (R.) One that doth so clog and trash, so disadvantage and backward us.

Backwardation (bækwəɹdē·ʃən). [f. prec. vb. + -ATION (after sbs. from vbs. of Latin origin as *retard-ation*).] *Stock Exchange* term for a percentage paid by a seller of stock for the privilege of keeping back or delaying its delivery till the following account or to any other future day agreed upon.

1850 KEYSER *Law Stock Exch.*, The term Backwardation is employed when stock is more in demand than money, and a premium is given to obtain the loan of stock against its value in money. *a* 1860 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 127 Backwardation is paid by the speculator for the fall, or the Bear, in order to postpone delivery until the following account. 1880 *Society* 3 Sept. 16 The Bear a good contango loves, The Bull a backwardation. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 9/2 At the opening ⅛ backwardation to ¼ contango was charged.

†**Backwardiza·tion.** *Obs.* = prec.

1865 in *Public Opin.* 18 Nov. 541/2 'Backwardization' expresses.. the sum which a seller pays for not being obliged to deliver the shares at the time before agreed upon, but carry them over to the following account.

Ba·ckwardly, *adv.* [f. BACKWARD *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a backward direction.

1552 HULOET, Bowed backwardlye, *recurue.*

†2. Again, over again. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Backwardlye.. *rursum.* 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 9 Whervnto.. ye wil be in bondage backwardly.

†3. Perversely. *Obs.*

a 1586 *Answ. Cartwright* 35 How backewardely doeth he deale in this matter? 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 18 Does he thinke so backwardly of me now.

4. Reluctantly, unwillingly, sluggishly.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (J.) Though they do fly, yet backwardly do go with proud aspect. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Backwardly, *Otiose, negligenter, remisse.* 1860 RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* VIII. lxxxv. IV. 330 A few only followed the advice of Themistocles, to fight backwardly.

Ba·ckwardness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state of being behindhand in progress or preparation.

a 1588 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 424 Where there is backwardness in knowledge. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Raw Preacher* 3 His backwardness in the University. 1683 SIR W. TEMPLE *Mem.* 1672-9 Wks. 1731 I. 417 By their Forwardness, and the great Backwardness of some of the Allies. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 254 The backwardness of the English in engineering skill. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. 63 The poverty and backwardness of India.

b. The backward state of the season, or crops.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1928/1 Put off, by reason of the backwardness of the season. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 164 Causes of the Forwardness or Backwardness of Maturity in all manner of Fruits. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 323 In regard to Backwardness in Trees.

2. Reluctance, disinclination; slowness of conception or action, sluggishness; bashfulness.

1597 T. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 Cowldnes and backwardnes in religion. 1624 A. WOTTON *Runne fr. Rome* 5 To beare with my slownes and backwardnes. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 62 Backwardness or indisposition unto the things exhorted. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Jan., I, out of my natural backwardness, did hang off, which vexed her 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxix. (1804) 254 Which operation I having performed with some backwardness, she put it on. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 149 The backwardness of the States to bring money into the public treasury. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 141 Without any suspicion of backwardness or disloyalty.

Backwards (bæ·kwəɹdz), *adv.* (and *a.*). Also 6 bacwardes, *Sc.* bacwartis. [f. BACKWARD with advb. genitive *-s*; cf. OE. *hámweardes*: see -WARDS.]

A. = BACKWARD *adv.* in its various senses.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. 46 The stremie bacwartis vp, flawis soft and styll. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xviii. 6 They wente bacwardes and fell to the grounde. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 25, I will preferre thee backwards (as many friends do) and leave their friends woorse then they found them. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The joynts of his hinder legs.. bend backwards. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* IV. (1747) 60 She lies backwards, and you can't so much as see her Chamber Window. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4432/6 [They] went into the same Coach, the Bride sitting backwards. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5323/1 To ply forwards and backwards.. on the Coasts of Calabria. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5446/9 A house..with the Gardens.. and four small Tenements backwards. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Obs. Surg.* (ed. 4) 164 The Patient being pressed to go backwards, went behind his Tent. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 24 At the words *On the Right, backwards Wheel*, the man on the right of the rank faces to his left. 1858 W. IRVING *Washington* V. 63 He walked me backwards and forwards.. for half an hour. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xx. 456 Brihtric having been translated backwards to the less important Abbey of Burton.

† B. = BACKWARD *a. Obs. rare.*

1627 BP. COSIN *Corr.* (1869) I. 119 Slack or backwards in doing his .. dutie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 481 Nor were .. his Party backwards to blow up the Coals.

Backwash (bæ·kwɒʃ), *sb.* [f. BACK *adv.*] The motion of a receding wave; a backward current.

1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's D.* I. 23 Or else the backwash would draw him into its vortex. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 757/1 The tremendous backwash of popular enthusiasm.

Ba·ckwash, *v.* [cf. prec. sb.]

1. To affect with backwash (a boat *e.g.*, with that from the oars of a boat in front).

1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/6 Backwashing both bow and stroke side of the Thames boat.

2. To clean the oil from wool after combing. Hence **Backwasher, Backwashing** *vbl. sb.*

1775 ASH, *Backwashed*, Cleaned from the oil after combing. 1882 *Standard* 29 Dec. 2/2 A backwasher of Van mohair .. The back-washing machine at which the backwasher mentioned above had worked.

Backwater (bæ·kwɔ̄·tər). [f. BACK *a.* or *adv.*]

† **1.** Water flowing in from behind. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 57 Strengþe of ryueres and bakwateres [*impetus fluminum a tergo labentium*] dryueþ forþ þe see Euxinum alway in oon cours. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xii, Sundrie small creekes void of backwater.

2. Water dammed back in the channel of a swollen or obstructed river (or mill-race), or that has overflowed into shallow lagoons near it.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Ep. Ded., A continuall current, that so merrily driues the Popish mills about, and sets ours in a back water or float. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 366 To free their land from the back-water, when Loch-Lubnaig is overcharged in the rainy season.

3. An artificial accumulation of water dammed back for any purpose.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 77 An artificial back-water, capable .. of sweeping out the harbour's mouth clean from all obstructions. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 68 By means of sluices, supplied by an artificial backwater.

4. A piece of water without current, lying more or less parallel to a river, and fed from it at the lower end by a back-flow.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iii. 107 The great withy pollard which hangs over the backwater. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 21/2 In some of the backwaters are fine Pike. *Mod.* The back-waters of the Amazon are of enormous extent.
fig. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 20 Paul found there on his arrival a strange backwater of religious opinion.

5. A creek or arm of the sea, parallel to the coast, separated by a narrow strip of land from the open sea, with which it communicates by barred outlets.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

6. A backward current of water.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 271 The current .. is a backwater, wherein the tide .. runs nine hours towards the north, and only three towards the south. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 198 A kind of backwater, or eddying swirl.

7. The swell of the sea thrown back from contact with a solid body, *esp.* from the paddles of steamboats; *hence*, the loss of power occasioned by it in steamboats. Also *attrib.*

1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 83 Those which came from the larboard, being what are called back-water seas. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 370/2 The back-water cast from the paddles or screw.

Back-way (bæ·kwē·). [f. BACK *a.*] A way at the back, or leading to the back, of any place; *hence*, an indirect, roundabout way, a by-path.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 38/2 The entries, the backwaies, and the whole situation thereof. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 10 Death .. still will have, A thousand backwayes to the grave. 1709 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* 74 He should come in the back-way .. and open the Garden Door. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 21, I would not creep out the back way.

Backwoods (bæ·kwu·dz). [f. BACK *a.*] Wild, uncleared forest-land; e. g. that of North America.

1834 *Chambers' Jrnl.* III. 40 Your widely-circulated Journal having even reached these backwoods. 1859 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 389 The latest conquests of Rome annexed the backwoods of Gaul.

b. *attrib.* Also *backwood.*

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 207 His live-stock soon becomes much more numerous than that of his back-wood predecessor. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* II. 107 Enjoying ourselves in the approved backwoods fashion.

Backwoo·dsman. [f. prec. + -MAN.] A settler in the backwoods; so *backwoodswoman.*

1816 in PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* 1822) 305 The habitual disregard of comfort of an American back-woodsman. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii. 208 An American Backwoodsman, who had to fell unpenetrated forests. 1884 HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* July 281/1 A plain backwoodswoman .. smoking her corn-cob pipe.

Backwoodsy, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Of the nature of the backwoods.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* II. 72 Wild and backwoodsy as the place appeared.

Bacon (bē·kən). Forms: 4 bacoun, 4–5 bakoun, 5 bacun, 5–6 bakon, 6 baken, 5– bacon. [a. OF. *bacon, -un* (= Pr. *bacon*, med.L. *bacōn-em*), a. OHG. *bahho, bacho*, MHG. *bache, backe*, buttock, ham, side of bacon:—OTeut. **bakon-*, cogn. w. **bako-z*, BACK *sb.*[1]; cf. ODu. *baken* bacon.]

1. The back and sides of the pig, 'cured' by salting, drying, etc. Formerly also the fresh flesh now called *pork.*

c 1330 *Poem temp. Edw. II*, 388 in *Pol. Songs* 341 For beof ne for bakoun .. Unnethe wolde eny do a char. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 194 As a bondman of his bacoun his berde was bidraueled. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prol.* 217 The bacoun was nought fet for hem .. That som men fecche in Essex at Donmowe. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 73 In Fraunce, the People salten but litill meate, except their Bacon. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 121 Her [a sow's] body .. wyll be as good baken as a hogge. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 53 Bacon is not good for them that haue weake stomacks. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 181 A regular allowance of bacon was distributed to the poorer citizens.

† **2.** The carcase of a pig; *rarely* a live pig. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2696 Wyþ grys, & gees, & capouns .. Wiþ motoun, & bef & bakouns. 1549–52 in Strype *Cranmer* App. xlix. 137 Ye are like for to be taken, And quartered like a baken. 1603 KYD *Span. Trag.* (T.) A young bacon, Or a fine little smooth horse-colt. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 17 The carcases of .. 80 beeves, 600 bacons, and 600 muttons.

3. *transf.* The blubber of a whale. *? Obs.*

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 446 The Fat of a Whale, which we call Bacon, and out of which we boil the Train-Oyl.

† **4.** A rustic, a clown, a 'chaw-bacon.' *Obs.* (Referring, like many of the compounds, to the fact of swine's flesh being the meat chiefly consumed by the rural population of England.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 93 On Bacons, on, what ye knaues? Yong men must liue.

5. Phrases: **a.** *To save one's bacon*: to escape injury to one's body, to keep oneself from harm. **b.** *To sell one's bacon*, i. e. one's flesh or body.

1691 *Wcesils* i. 5 No, they'l conclude I do't to save my Bacon. 1693 in *Catal.* (fictitious) *Bks.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 269/2 In dubiis tutior pars: Or, the broad Way to save a Man's Bacon, and damn his Soul. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Pictur.* vi. 22 But as he ran to save his bacon, By hat and wig he was forsaken. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* iii. (1845) 163 To the Kaiser, therefore, I sold my bacon, And by him good charge of the whole is taken.

6. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *bacon-curer, -factor, -merchant, bacon-flitch, -ham, -pot, -rack, -rind.* **Bacon-brains,** a clownish blockhead; **bacon-face(d,** having a fat sleek face; **bacon-farced** *a.*, stuffed with bacon; **bacon-fed** *a.*, fed on bacon, rustic, clownish; **bacon-hog, -pig,** one specially fattened for making bacon; † **bacon-man,** a curer of, or dealer in, bacon; † **bacon-picker,** opprobrious name for a glutton; † **bacon-slicer,** a rustic.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Answ. B. Jonson* Poems (1668) 56 Their *bacon-brains have such a tast, As more delights in mast. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* 1 A broad shining, pufft, *Bacon-face, like a Cherubim. 1731 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 223 He opulent grew, As *bacon-face Jew. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* (1881) 37 I'de hang this *Bacon-fac'd slave orethwart his shanks. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 45 A Pheasant, *bacon-farc'd. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 89 *Bacon-fed Knaues .. downe with them. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 261 *Bakon-fliks, beffe-flicks. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 57 Provided with a *bacon ham, hung-beef, fowls, etc. 1709 KENNETT *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 17 (D.) As lusty as so many *bacon-hogs or sucking calves. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4349/4 Whitfeild Miller, late of Oxford, *Bacon-man. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. Prol., A certaine gulligut Fryer and true *bacon-picker. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 195 His *bacon pigs, his porkers, his breeding sows. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1851) 209 She saves the scummings of her *bacon-pot [to make rush-lights]. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. (1863) 446 The fully stored *bacon-rack. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 244 Whose eyes do shine, Like *bacon-rine. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Coënne de lard*, a *Bacon skin. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xv, Account me a very clounch, and *bacon-slicer of Brene.

Bacon *v.* (*Cath. Angl.*), ? for *baton*, BATTEN.

Baconer (bē·kənəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] A pig fit for being made into bacon.

1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 880/2 Baconers and porkers.

Baconian (bēkō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Lord *Bacon*, philosopher of the 17th c. + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to the experimental and inductive system of natural philosophy taught by him. **B.** *sb.* An adherent of that system. **Baco·nianism,** the Baconian philosophy. **Baco·nic** *a.*, **Ba·conist** = BACONIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 32 In the spirit of the Baconian School, multiplying instances and cautiously making inductions. 1869 *Daily News* 26 Jan., The scholastics and not the Baconians of their science. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* xvii. (1870) 264 The distinction between intuitiveness and inductiveness, pre-Baconianism, and Baconianism. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 32 A sort of Baconic nomenclature. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxi. 7 The party of Baconists had obtained great influence.

Baconize (bē·kənəiz), *v.* [f. BACON + -IZE.] To make into bacon; to smoke. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iv. Wks. III. 65 Pigs were made for man .. born to be brawn'd And baconized. 1864 BURRITT *Walk* 309 Magnipotent chimneys .. puff their black breathings into the .. sky above, baconising its countenance.

Bacony (bē·kəni), *a.* [f. BACON + -Y[1].] Bacon-like, fatty; *spec.* in a state of fatty degeneration.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 107 Diseases of the liver, the best known being so called degeneration, or bacony liver.

Bacstare, obs. form of BAXTER, female baker.

Bacterial (bæktī·riăl), *a. Biol.* [f. BACTERIUM + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to bacteria.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii. 327 Innocent of bacterial life. 1879 M. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xix. 211 The bacterial demon of modern science.

Bacte·rian, *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 342 Bacterian formation.

Bacteric (bækte·rik), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1873 LISTER in *Nature* 10 July 212/1 Contact of a moist surface is sure to lead to Bacteric development.

Bactericidal (bæktī·risəidăl), *a. Biol.* [f. BACTERI-UM + L. *-cīda* slayer + -AL[1].] Destructive to bacteria.

1878 TYNDALL in *19th Cent.* Mar. 506 The bactericidal effects which his theory ascribes to pressure. 1881 — *Float. M. Air* 48 All bactericidal media are therefore anti-septic.

‖ **Bacteridium** (bæktĕri·diŭm). [mod.L., f. BACTERIUM + Gr. *-ιδιον* dim. ending; cf. *antheridium.*] Davaine's name for a genus of minute organisms allied to the bacilli and bacteria.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 104 Davaine found bacteridia also in two examples of malignant pustule in men.

Bacteriology (bæktī·ri,ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. : see -LOGY.] The scientific study of bacteria. **Bacte;rio·logist,** a student of bacteriology. **Bacte·rio·scopy,** microscopic investigation of bacteria.

1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 281/2 In Germany it has become a separate study under the name of bacteriology.

Bacteritic (bæktĕri·tik), *a. Med.* [f. next; see -ITIS, -ITIC.] Characterized by the (morbid) presence of bacteria.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 86 Bacteritic endocarditis.

‖ **Bacterium** (bæktī·riŭm). Pl. **-a**; rarely anglicized as **bactery.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. *βακτήριον*, dim. of *βάκτρον* stick, staff.] A genus of *Schizomycetæ*, microscopic unicellular rod-shaped vegetable organisms, various species of which are found in all decomposing animal and vegetable liquids.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 6/1 In Bacterium, the contraction is weaker. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 295 What part do the fungi, or bacteria, play in the production of .. cancer? 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 155/1 Imperishable Yeast .. and Models of Yeast and Bacteries.

Bacteroid (bæ·ktĕroid), *a.* [f. prec.: see -OID; *bacterioid* would be a better form.] Of the nature of, or allied to, the bacteria.

1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* 143 A decided antiseptic, arresting the development of bacteroid organisms.

† **Ba·cul.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *baculum.*] Staff, crosier.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 386 Chalice, mytir, bacul.

Bacule, variant of BASCULE.

Baculere, obs. form of BACHELOR.

Baculine (bæ·kiŭlain), *a.* [f. L. *baculum, -us* rod, stick + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the rod, or to punishment by caning or flogging.

1710 HUME *Sacr. Success.* (1716) 227 This baculine objection being fairly encounter'd. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* I. v. 38 The baculine method was a common mode of argument.

Baculite (bæ·kiŭlait). *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, with chambered cylindrical shells.

1822 PARKINSON *Fossil Org. Rem.* 166 Baculites, A multilocular straight, or slightly bent, cylindrical, or slightly conical shell. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. 171 The belemnites, baculites, turrilites, of the Cretaceous group.

Baculometry (bækiŭlɒ·mĕtri). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-μετρία*: see -METRY.] 'The Art of measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances, or Lines, by the help of one or more Staves.' Phillips 1706.

Bacun, Bacynet, obs. ff. BACON, -KEN, BASINET.

Bad (bæd), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 4–6 **badd(e.** [ME. *badde* appears in end of 13th c., rare till end of 14th: see below. Regularly compared *badder, baddest*, from 14th to 18th c. (in De Foe 1721), though Shakspere has only the modern substitutes *worse, worst*, taken over from *evil, ill*, after *bad* came to be = *evil.*

Prof. Zupitza, with great probability, sees in *bad-de* (2 syll.) the ME. repr. of OE. *bæddel* 'homo utriusque generis, hermaphrodita,' doubtless like Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, and the derivative *bædling* 'effeminate fellow, womanish man, *μαλακός*,' applied contemptuously; assuming a later adjectival use, as in *yrming, wrecca*, and loss of final *l* as in *mycel, muche, lytel, lyte, wencel, wenchle.* This perfectly suits the ME. form and sense, and accounts satisfactorily for the want of early written examples. And it is free from the many historical and phonetic difficulties of the derivation proposed by Sarrazin (*Engl. Studien* VI. 91, VIII. 66), who, comparing the etymology of *madde, mad*, earlier *amad(de*:—OE. *ʒemæded* (see AMAD), would refer *badde* to OE. *ʒebæded, ʒebædd*, 'forced, oppressed,' with a sense-development parallel to that of L. *captīvus*, 'taken by force, enslaved, captive,' It. *cattivo*, F. *chetif*, 'miserable, wretched, despicable, worthless.' No other suggestion yet offered is of any importance; the Celtic words sometimes compared are out of the question.]

I. In a privative sense: Not good.

1. Of defective quality or worth, 'of no good'; below par, poor, worthless, 'wretched,' 'miserable'; that one does not *think much* (or anything) of.

1297 R. GLOUC. 108 Wat is vs to lete þis badde kyng Go þus o liue as a schade, þat nys worþ nobing? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5024 Of here atir for to telle to badde is my witte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 430 [In prison] Mete and drynke he hadde .. it was ful poure and badde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 Her sadel eke was wonder badde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Badde, or nowght worthe, *invalidus.*

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* v. ii, Better a bad scuse then none. 1732 POPE *Horace Sat.* II. ii. 63 Nor stops, for one bad cork, his butler's pay. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 413 Sometimes they sent him a letter; but he was a bad correspondent.

b. *Bad air*: corrupt, vitiated air, which cannot sustain healthy respiration. *Bad coin*: debased, false coin. *Bad debts*: debts that cannot be realized. *Bad food*: food deficient in nourishment. *To go bad*: to decay. *With bad grace*: unwillingly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 73 Men may lykne letterid men..to a badde peny. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 124 If any bad debts should be made thereby. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 68 Children perished..from bad nourishment. 1832 LANDER *Exp. Niger* III. xvii. 44 Our people set about loading the canoe..but with bad grace. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi, The misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* xi. 244 As the price of the article increases, so do the bad debts increase. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Oct. 3/2 The suffering that comes from bad food, bad air, bad clothing. 1884 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 3/4 It 'goes bad' more readily than .. cooked butcher's meat.

2. Incorrect, faulty. *Bad shot*: a wrong guess.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2309/4 He speaks but bad English. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* I. i. 25 They learn .. to speak bad French. 1845 KINGLAKE *Eothen* viii. 137, I secretly smiled at this last prophecy as a 'bad shot.' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 110 Some bad translations of Bossuet's works. *Mod. slang*, Oh! that's very bad form!

3. *Law.* Not valid.

1883 SIR W. BRETT *Law Rep.* XI. *Queen's B.* 561 The claim is bad. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 194/1 Such a defence was bad..and could not be sustained.

4. Lacking good or favourable qualities; unfortunate, unfavourable; that one does not *like*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 88 They despise The good fortune as the badde. *c* 1425 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 139 My chawnce ys bad, I trow that fortune be my fo. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. 298 He shall participate my best, that must my badder plight. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 540 It will bring in a *Principle* of badder consequence. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 1 Perplexed and troubled at his bad success. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 23 This is humility, but it is so only in a bad sense. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/5 A bad pre-eminence as the hotbeds of pulmonary diseases.

II. In a positive sense: Evil, ill, noxious.

5. Morally depraved; immoral, wicked, vicious. (The first quot. may have sense 1: 'wretched caitiffs.')

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1801 Þai greued þan þaa caitiues badd. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 196 One Thelous..whiche al was bad; A fals knight. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bad, or wykyde, *Malus*. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 125 The baddest man among the Cardinalls is chosen to be Pope. 1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 2 Badder life and wickeder dealing was neuer more frequent. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* II. viii. 13 Young people..are often corrupted by bad books. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Discreet counsellors implored the royal brothers not to countenance this bad man.

6. Causing inconvenience, displeasure, or pain; unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable; troublesome, painful. *Bad blood*: harsh, angry feeling.

1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues*, Bad is the colour, the savor badder is. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 54 The .. bad entreatie which the negros gave them. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 412 Had not the weather been so bad. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 74 If there be any bad blood in a fellow, he will show it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 38 The old soldiers of James were generally in a very bad temper. 1869 Hazlitt's *Eng. Prov.*, Bad words make a woman worse. 1873 SKEAT in *Piers Pl.* (C.) Pref. 32, It is too bad to suppose that, etc.

7. Causing injury to health; injurious, hurtful, noxious, dangerous, pernicious. Const. *for*.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 4 To remove the accrescion of bad Humours. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Reading was bad for his eyes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 723 He had just had a bad fall in hunting. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 56 The old four-post bed with curtains is bad, whether for sick or well.

8. In ill health, suffering from disease or injury, in pain.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 259 Still very bad with my Gout. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. 1st Ld. Malmesbury* I. 90 She was so bad yesterday that she could not open her mouth. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. the Mast* xxxii. 122 One of our watch was laid up..by a bad hand.

B. quasi-*sb.*

1. *absol.* That which is bad; bad condition, quality, etc.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 13 T'exchange the bad for better. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 182 A capacity of penetrating into the good and bad of an affair. 1816 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* II. xlvi, So bad proceeded propagating worse.

b. *To the bad*: a. to a bad condition, to ruin; b. to the wrong side of the account, in deficit.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 25 I've really to the bad Some thousand of rupees to add. 1864 T. TROLLOPE *Lindisf. Chase* I. 46 [He] went, as the common saying expressively phrases it—to the bad. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 4 He was between £70 and £80 to the bad.

2. *sb.* (with *pl.*) A bad thing, quality, etc.; *rarely*, a bad person. (Not in ordinary speech.)

1592 LYLY *Mydas* v. ii. 57 An inventorie of all Motto's moveable baddes and goods. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xiv. 65 That of two bads, for betters choyse he backe againe did goe. 1602 *Ibid.* x. lvii. (1612) 252 For Popes be impudent, and bads their blessings neuer mis. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 125 But, as there is this true relation between money and 'goods,' or good things, so there is a false relation between money and 'bads,' or bad things.

† C. quasi-*adv.*; = BADLY. *Obs.*

1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 78 Our minde holdeth all badder then we can speake. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. Pref., Haunted almost as bad as Mr. Mompesson's house.

D. *Comb.*, as *bad-boding, -hearted, -looking*.

1594 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 171 Fond Ate, doomer of bad-boding fates. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 122 Bett'ring thy losse, makes the bad causer worse. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IX. 128 He was generous and far from bad-hearted. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life* vii. 55 They were not a bad-looking circle.

† **Bad, badde,** *sb. Obs. rare.* ? A cat.

c 1350 *Alexander* (ed. Stevenson) 1763 As ratons or ruȝe myse in a rowme chambre, About in beddis or in bernys, þare baddis [*v.r.* baddez] ere nane. [Cf. Halliwell, 'BAD, A rural game played with a bad-stick... It probably resembled the game of cat.' Cf. also Sc. *badrans*, BAUDRONS.]

Bad, badd, obs. forms of BADE, BODE.

Badder, obs. comparative of BAD.

Badderlocks. *Sc.* [perh. for *Balderlocks*, f. BALDER (M. J. Berkeley in *Treas. Bot.*)]. A seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*), 'the best of all the esculent Algæ when eaten raw.'

1789 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* 938 Eatable Fucus: Badderlocks. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 442 The great tangle .. and the badderlocks, or hen ware.

Baddish (bæ·diʃ), *a.* [f. BAD *a.* + -ISH.] Rather bad, indifferent, inferior, poor.

1755 E. MOORE *World* No. 154 To see the Country-wife, a baddish sort of a play 1767 Fox in *Mem. & Corr.* I. 44, I can get two actors for him, one goodish and one baddish. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. vi. 190 A gadding..female, with whom poor Uncle had a baddish life.

Ba·ddishness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Baddish quality or condition; indifference, inferiority.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 144 The baddishness of the crops.

Bade, pa. t. of BID *v.*; obs. f. BODE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Badee·n,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *badin, -ine*, derivative of Pr. *bad-ar*:—late L. *badāre* to gape. *Badin* was in earlier usage 'silly,' as if 'gaping.' Cf. BADINAGE.] Frivolous, jesting.

1685 F. SPENCE *Medici* 453 A dialogue compleatly boufon, waggish, and badeen, between the head and the cap.

† **Badelar.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *badelaire*.] A short broad sword curved like a scimitar.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Cutlasses, Badelars.

† **Ba·delyng.** *Obs.* [? for *paddling*: see quot. 1603.] An early term for 'a brood' of ducks.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A badelyng of Dokis. [1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 344 Dolphins..strive to be doussing, badling, and diving together with them.]

Badge (bæ·dʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 bage, 5–7 bagge, 7 badg, 5– badge. [First in ME.: also in 15th c. Anglo-Lat. *bagia, bagea*, from the vernacular word. Also OF. *bage*: a single instance in Godefroy, of date 1465. Of unknown origin. See conjectures in Mätzner, Wedgwood, Müller, Skeat.]

1. A distinctive device, emblem, or mark, used originally to identify a knight or distinguish his followers (= *cognizance* in *Her.*), and now worn as a sign of office or licensed employment, as a token of membership in some society, etc., etc.

c 1350 *Alexander* (St.) 4180 [The fire] tinds on tend lowe trappour of stede .. Bages and baners it blemyschid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bage, or bagge of armys, *Banidium*. ?*c* 1450 *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17 lf. 141 (Halliw.) He beris of golde a semely sighte, His bagges are sabylle ylkane. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 8 Came to the lystes with their badges and tokens. 1530 PALSGR., Badge of a gentylman—*la deuise dung seignevr*. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 158 My lord regentis armes and bage. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Mem.* 50 The Crosse, which Christians for their badge do weare. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 131 To wear a badg that they may beg alms. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 328 They have their names and numbers on a metal Badge. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xv. 161 She tore the Lancastrian badges from her clothes.

2. *gen.* A distinguishing 'sign,' emblem, token, or symbol of any kind: a *transf.* of things material.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 11 Whose badge was Castor and Pollux. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 113 The Liuer white, and pale; which is the Badge of Pusillanimitie, and Cowardize. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4140/4 The Badges or Marks put on Houses Insured by the Friendly Society. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 62 A brazier of live coals carried before him as a badge of his office. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 104 The fortresses, the special badges of foreign rule.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 314/1 The deuils badge.. ye badge we meane of malice & of a very deadli deuilish hate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 111 For suffrance is the badge of all our Tribe. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 295 Monopolies, the Badges of a slavish People. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 6. 237 The degrees have become social badges. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 167 The possession of land has become the badge of freedom.

3. *Naval Arch.* (See quot.)

1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 *Badge*, a sort of ornament fixed on the quarters of small vessels near the stern, containing either a sash for the convenience of the cabin, or the representation of it. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Quarter badges, false quarter-galleries in imitation of frigate-built ships.

4. *Comb.*, as *badge-ticket*; **badge-man,** one who wears a badge, a licensed beggar or almsman.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 352 No man ever .. will glory in belonging to the Chequer No. 71, or to any other badge-ticket. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 16 With thickset coat of Badge-man's blue.

Badge (bædʒ), *v.*^{1} [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To mark with, or distinguish by, a badge.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 60 Þus þei ben baggid wiþ signes of ipocrysie. 1599 [see BADGED]. 1737 SWIFT *Wks.* (1761) III. 336 Badging the original poor of every parish, who begged in the streets. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct., A hyæna .. numbered and badged by the Local Board of Works.

† **Badge,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also in 6 bagge. [Origin unknown; app. the source of *badger* sb.^{1} (though it may have been a back-formation from that word taken as an agent-noun). Fuller derived it from L. *bājulāre* to carry (as if a cant contraction *baj.*, cf. the modern *zoo.*, *cab.*, etc.), but evidence is required before this can be admitted for the 15th c.] To deal as a badger; to hawk for sale; to buy up (provisions) for the purpose of selling again elsewhere; *hence*, to regrate.

1552 BP. HOOPER in Strype's *Cranmer* App. 135 The Statute of Regrators is so usid, that in many quarters of these partes it wil do little good: and in some parts, where as licence by the Justices wil not be grauntyd, the people are mouche offendid, that they shuld not, as wel as other, bagge as they were wount to do. [Cf. BADGER 1, quot. 1552.] 1605 J. DAVIES *Humour's Heav. on E.* (1876) 37 Some others followed her [*i.e.* Fortune] by badging land. 1611 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 240 Marm. Foxton of Brompton [presented] for badging of butter. 1700 R. GOUGH *Hist. Myddle* 115 His imployment was buying corne in one markett towne and selling it in another, which is called badgeing. 1729–72 JACOB *Law Dict.*, *Kidder* .. one that badges, or carries corn, dead victual, or other merchandize up and down to sell.

Badge *v.*^{3}, variant of BAG *v.*^{2}

Badged (bædʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. BADGE *v.*^{1} + -ED.] Distinguished or marked by a badge.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 207 A cart? a tumbrell? no a badged coach. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 107 Their Hands and Faces were all badg'd with blood. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 95 Maledicted by the badged Jehus.

Badgeless (bæ·dʒlès), *a.* [f. BADGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without badge or cognizance.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 38 To get some badge-less blew upon his backe. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 466 Afoot with naked falchion, and unawed With badgeless buckler.

Badger (bæ·dʒəɹ), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 5 bager, 7 (?) bodger, **budger,** 5– **badger.** [See BADGE *v.*^{2}, and note below.]

One who buys corn and other commodities and carries them elsewhere to sell; an itinerant dealer who acts as a middleman between producer (farmer, fisherman, etc.) and consumer; a cadger, hawker, or huckster. Still common in the dialects.

By Act 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 14 § 7 Badgers were required to be licensed by the Justices (the origin of the hawker's licence). Among the commodities in which they are said to have dealt are named corn (especially), fish, butter, and cheese. They were obnoxious to the charge of *regrating*, and hence the word is in some 17th c. vocabularies, e.g. Robertson's *Phraseol. Gen.* (196), explained as 'an ingrosser, a forebuyer, or forestaller of the market, one that buyeth corn and other provisions beforehand.'

a 1500 *Office of Mayor of Bristol* in *E. E. Gilds* 424 The bagers, such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wele in trowys, as otherwyse, by lande and by watir. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, xiv. § 7 The Buying of any Corn, Fish, Butter, or Cheese, by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier, as shall bee assigned and allowed to that office or doing by three Justices of peace. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* xii, Badgers of Corn, and Drovers of Cattle, to be licensed. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 588/2 No badger, baker, brewer, or purueior, to buie graine, vntill an houre after the full market begin. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 555 All the inhabitants be as it were a kind of hucksters, or badgers. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 101 The badgers come farre, many of them; whearefore theire desire is to buy soone, that they may be goinge betimes, for feare of beinge nighted. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.*, *Badger*, such as buy Corn, or other Commodities in one place, and carry them to another. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cart-body, Badger, Budger*, or *Bodger*, i.e. a carrier or retailer of Bodges or bags of corn. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorkshire, Badger*, a huckster. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties of Wiltsh., Badger*, a corn-dealer. 1858 *Ladies Bever Hollow* II. iv. 68 'Our Butter fetches a penny a pound more than other people's from the badger.' 1863 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss., Badger*, a huckster; a man who goes about the country with ass and panniers, to buy up butter, eggs, and fruit, which he will sell at a near market-town; and before shops were common in every village, he dealt in needles, thread, trimmings, and the like, for which he was open to exchange. [Also in the following Glossaries of E.D.S.: *Swaledale* (Meal-seller), *Huddersf.*, *Mid Yorksh.*, *Cumbrld.* (Flour or corn-dealer; also pedlar, huckster), *Worcester*, *N. Lancash.* (Travelling huckster or dealer, cadger), *Lancash.* (Keeper of small provision shop).]

[*Note.* Conjectures as to the derivation, and possible connexion with next word, depend greatly upon the original meaning. On the assumption that this was 'corn-merchant,' *bager, badger*, has been identified with obs. F. *bladier*, 'a Marchant or Ingrosser of corne,' Cotgr. (properly Provençal = OF. *blaier, blayer*); but this is phonetically inadmissible. If, however, we assume *bager* to represent a ME. **blager*, with *l* unaccountably lost, this might represent an OF. **blaagier*, f. *blaage* (*bleage, bladage*) harvest, corn-supply, feudal due paid in corn, f. *ble, bled* in med.L. *bladum* corn, wheat. (See H. Nicol *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 19 Dec. 1879.) But no such links between F. *blaage* and Eng. *bager* are found either in F. or Eng.; so that there is positively no evidence connecting *badger* with any deriv. of F. *blé*. And indeed a consideration of the whole (46) quotations which we have for the word leads to the conviction that the *bager, badger*, had no essential connexion with corn, any more than the *lader, kidder*, or *carrier*, named along with him in the statutes, proclamations and law-books. At

present it is most in accordance with the facts to take *badger* as the agent-noun from BADGE *v.*].

Badger (bæ·dʒəɹ), *sb.*2 Also 6 bageard, 6–7 badgerd. [Only mod. Eng.: of doubtful origin. Prob. (as E. Müller suggests) from BADGE *sb.* + -ARD, in reference to the white mark borne like a badge on its forehead: cf. for the sense BAUSON and BALL *sb.*3, for the formation BALLARD.

Most etymologists have assumed the identity of this with the prec. word, citing the presumed analogy of the mod. F. name of the quadruped, *blaireau*, in 15th c. *blereau*, taken as a dim. of *blaier*, meaning 'little corn-merchant *or* corn-hoarder,' an appellation arising out of popular notions of the habits of the animal, 'which, it is said, makes away with much buck-wheat' (Littré). But this derivation seems to be erroneous. No OF. **blaërel*, representing a L. **blādārellus*, from *blādārius*, is found. And it seems certain that OF. *blariau* (12–13th c.), later *bléreau*, *blaireau*, in Flanders *blairiau*, *blariau*, in Normandy *blierel*, *blérel*, compared with OF. *blarie*, *blaire* 'the bald-coot,' mod. F. dial. (Flanders, Picardy) *blarie*, *blairie*, (Normandy) *blérie*, must be referred to MDu. and Flem. *blaer* 'bald,' MDu. *blare*, Flem. *blaere*, Du. *blaar* 'a white spot on the forehead of an animal.' *Blaireau* thus corresponds exactly to *bauson*, and its analogy strongly favours the derivation of *badge-ard* from *badge*.]

1. A plantigrade quadruped (*Meles vulgaris*), intermediate between the weasels and the bears, found in Europe and Middle Asia; it is a nocturnal, hybernating animal, feeding on small mammals, game, eggs, fruit, and roots, and digging for itself a burrow, which it defends fiercely against attack, biting and maiming dogs with its powerful jaws. Earlier names were *brock*, and *bauson*; also *gray*. The Indian and North American species differ but slightly from the European.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 71 A bauson or a badger. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 Bageard. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 514 As the selfe-swelling Badgerd .. First at the entry of his barrow fights. 1720 SWIFT *Apollo to Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 20 Grey as a badger. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 298 A Badger is known by several Names, as a Gray, a Brock, a Boreson or Bauson; the young ones are called Pigs; the Male is called the Boar, and the Female the Sow. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* i. 2 The cruel sport which Badgers have afforded from time immemorial. [See also 5.]

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. viii. 80 Erasmus was a badger in his jeeres, where he did bite he would make his teeth meet.

b. *erron.* applied to the beaver and otter.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bivaro*, a badger or brocke, *Fiber*, *castor*. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cxvii, The watrie Badger.

c. *Cape-* or *Rock-badger*: the daman (*Hyrax Capensis*). *Honey-badger*: the ratel (*Ratellus mellivorus*). *Badger* (in Australia): the wombat.

1824 GRIFFITH *Cuvier* III. 429 Dutch Colonists..call the Cape Hyrax, Klip daasie, or the Rock Badger. 1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 122 The Daman of the Cape .. commonly called Badger of the Rocks. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 661 The Wombat, often called by the colonists the 'badger.'

2. (in *U. S.*) Nickname of natives or inhabitants of Wisconsin.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 54 Our 'Hoosiers,' 'Suckers,' and 'Badgers,' of the American woods.

3. a. An artificial fly (for angling); **b.** a brush (for painting or shaving) made of badgers' hair.

1787 BEST *Angling* 107 The late Badger .. Dubbed with the fur off a black badger's skin.

4. Slang phr. *To overdraw one's badger* (in humorous reference to *badger-drawing*; see 5): to overdraw one's banking account.

a 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg* (D.) His checks no longer drew the cash, Because..He had overdrawn his badger.

5. *Comb.* **Badger-baiting, -drawing,** the cruel sport of setting dogs to draw out a badger from its (artificial) hole, *e.g.* a barrel; hence *badger-baiter*; **badger-dog** (= Ger. *dachshund*), a long-bodied short-legged dog used in drawing a badger from its earth; **badger-fly** (= BADGER 3 a); **badger-legged** *a.*, having legs of unequal length, as the badger was vulgarly supposed to have; **badger-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or in the manner of a badger.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii, Go and see what is become of the *badger-baiters. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 19 *Badger-baiting. In order to give the better effect to this diversion, a hole is dug in the ground for the retreat of the animal; and the dogs run at him singly in succession. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 200/1 The pug, the bulldog, and the *badger-dog. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 155/2 Young lords went to see cockfighting and *badger-drawing. 1787 BEST *Angling* 105 The *Badger Fly..is an excellent killer. *a* 1704 R. LESTRANGE (J.) His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 Poor Vulcanists, who ballance the inequality of their heels, or *badger leggs, by the..help of the shoemaker. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 34 Come keen Iambicks, with your Badgers feet, And *Badger-like, bite till your teeth do meet.

Badger (bæ·dʒəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To make a badger of, bait like a badger; *hence*, to subject (one who cannot escape from it) to persistent worry or persecution; to pester, tease.

1794 O'KEEFE *Wild Oats* I. i, At home, abroad..you will still badger me! 1855 WOOD *Anecd. Anim. Life* 238, A 'brock'..led such a persecuted life, that to 'badger' a man came to be the strongest possible term for irritating, persecuting, and injuring him in every way. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 154 The coarse expedients by which the Old Bailey advocate badgers and confuses a nervous witness.

2. *dial.* [f. BADGER *sb.*1] 'To barter; to banter over a bargain; to beat down in price.'

1875 in *Whitby Gloss.*; also in *Gloss. of Manley & Corringham* (Lincolnsh.)

Badgered (bæ·dʒəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Persistently worried, persecuted, or pestered.

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 163 Therefore I tremble for his badger'd bacon. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* Wks. 1869 IV. 59 I'm so pressed and badgered, I don't know where to turn.

Badgerer (bæ·dʒərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER1.]

1. A dog used for badger-baiting; a badger-dog.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xvii. 288 The loss of her finest badgerer.

2. *dial.* 'A cheapener.' [See BADGER *v.* 2.]

1875 in *Whitby Gloss.*

Ba·dgering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.]

1. Persistent worrying, persecution.

1796 BURKE *Let. to Lawrence* 16 Dec., He would rather be defeated on the Rhine or Po than suffer a badgering every day in the House of Commons. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1866) I. xiii. 59 The constant badgering and worrying of his venerable parent.

2. Acting as 'badger'; still *dial.* beating down the cost.

1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vic.* xxiv. Preamb., Statutes .. prohibiting .. badgering, forestalling, etc. 1875 in *Whitby Gloss.*

Badgerly (bæ·dʒəɹli), *a.* [f. BADGER *sb.* + -LY1.] Badger-like; *hence*, greyish-haired, elderly.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xliii. 273 When I see those badgerly virgins fond of a parrot, a squirrel, a monkey.

†**Ba·dgie, bagy, bawgy.** *Obs.* [See BADGE *sb.*, and cf. Anglo-Lat. *bagia*.] = BADGE. (Chiefly Scotch.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Heraldry B ij a, Theys bastardis shall adde more bagy to his armys or take a way a bagy of armys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. (vii.) 55 His schynyng scheild, with his bawgy tuik he. 1566 in *Q. Mary's Bedroom, Edinb. Castle, under Arms of Jas. VI*, Lord Jesu Chryst..Preserve the Birth quhais Badgie heir is borne. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 205 Of fesse Bagie, fesse Target and fesse Sentally.

Badging (bæ·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BADGE *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of marking with a badge.

1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 119 Badging of the poor, we see, is much more ancient.

Ba·dging, *ppl. a.* That gives a badge or token.

c 1600 *Timon* I. iv, I come to thee a badging messenger: Our Lord Gelasimus from the Goulden Hill Sends thee a cloake, a signe of his good will.

‖ **Badiaga** (bădyā·gă, bædi,ā·gă). [Russ. *badyaga* 'river-sponge.'] A species of alga, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1853 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

‖ **Badian** (bā·diăn). [a. F. *badiane*, a. Pers. and Urdū بادیان *bādyān* fennel, anise.] The Chinese or Star Anise: see ANISE 3.

1847 CRAIG *Badiane.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Badian.*

Badigeon (bădi·dʒən). [a. F. *badigeon*, of unknown etymol.] **a.** A mixture of plaster and freestone ground together, used by sculptors for repairing defects in their stone, and by builders for giving common plaster the appearance of stone. **b.** A mixture of sawdust and glue used by joiners for filling up holes in woodwork.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

‖ **Badinage** (badina·ʒ, bæ·dinēdʒ). [a. F. *badinage*, f. *badiner* (see below) and -AGE.] Light trifling raillery or humorous banter.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 74 The frivolous charms or playful badinage of a king's mistress. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxvii, Men destined to the highest places should beware of badinage.

Badinage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To banter playfully. *To badinage away*: to get rid of by badinage.

1861 *All Y. Round* 13 July 383 To scoff away attacks, to badinage away reforms. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. 34 She has badinaged him into the peerage.

†**Badiner,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *badiner*, f. *badin* silly, frivolous, jesting: see BADEEN. Irreg. adopted in inf. form.] To talk jestingly and frivolously, to banter.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. ii, I don't know how .. to pass my time; would Loveless were here to badiner a little.

‖ **Badinerie** (badi·nəri·). [Fr., f. *badiner*; see prec.] Badinage, raillery, banter.

1712 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* II. 240 The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and badinerie is infinite.

†**Badineur** (badinö·r). *Obs.* [Fr. (not in Littré) n. of agent f. *badiner*; see above.] One who indulges in badinage or raillery.

1734 POPE *Let. Swift* 19 Dec., Rebuke him for it .. as a badineur, if you think that more effectual.

†**Ba·dling.** *Obs.* [OE. *bædling*, f. *bæddel* a womanish fellow (see BAD) + -ING3.] An effeminate or womanish man.

a 1000 in Wülcker *Vocab.* 391 *Effeminati, molles*, bædlingas. *a* 1600 Pinkerton *S. P.* (1792) III. 125 (JAM.) A wregh to were a nobill scarlet goune, A badlyng, furryng parfillit wele with sable.

Badly (bæ·dli), *adv.*; in 3–4 **baddeliche.** [f. BAD *a.* + -LY2.]

1. In a manner below the proper standard; poorly, insufficiently, defectively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 498 Yuel y-clothed .. Badly y-bedded. 1393 *Ibid.* C. v. 55 He is bold to borwe * and baddelich he payeþ. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 199/1 A mean and badly-furnished apartment. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. iv. 50 We are so badly off for strong arms.

2. Unfortunately, unluckily, unsuccessfully.

1297 R. GLOUC. 566 So longe hom spedde baddeliche. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iii. 2 How goes the day with vs? *Hub.* Badly, I feare. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 A great improvement upon the former rules .. which worked badly.

3. Incorrectly, faultily.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 783/2 Badly-formed bones. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 14 So great a painter .. would never paint badly enough to deceive. *Mod.* He speaks English very badly.

4. Immorally, wickedly, viciously, improperly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Badly or wykkydly, *Male, inique.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 176 Badly-diligent ministers, who often cloyed our eares with her prayses. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX, xlvi. 218 Labouring their Mischiefes farre and neere, Whilst Eccho and Narcissus are more badly busie heere. 1879 E. DAVIDSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 202/2 Indolent, irregular, and badly-conducted pupils.

5. So as to cause pain, danger, disgrace, or harm of any kind; cruelly, unkindly, dangerously, noxiously, disagreeably, etc.

1799 E. STANLEY in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 112 The French behaved very badly to them. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 207 One of the Indian chiefs was badly wounded. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 The Lancashire County Eleven were badly beaten.

6. *colloq.* with 'need, want' = Much, greatly.

Mod. I wanted to see you very badly.

7. *dial.* quasi-*adj.* Unwell, indisposed, in ill health.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Badly, *Malè se habens.* 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Westmrld. Dial.* 45, I wur terrable feard a meaakin mesel badly agayn.

‖ **Badmash, budmash** (bʊdmə·ʃ). [Pers. and Urdū, f. Pers. *bad* evil + Arab. *ma'āsh* means of livelihood.] One following evil courses; a 'bad character,' rascal.

1843 in SKIPWITH *Magistr. Guide* (Calcutta) 17. 1866 SIR T. SEATON *Cadet to Col.* II. 66 Only the 'Badmashes' are flogged. 1870 KAYE *Hist. Sepoy War* II. v. 294 A rising of the 'Budmashes' of the city.

Badminton (bæ·dmintən). [Named from the Duke of Beaufort's country seat.]

1. A cooling summer drink; see quot.

1853 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Digby Gr.* ix, 'Badminton,' that grateful compound of mingled claret, sugar, and soda-water. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx. (D.) Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of Badminton.

2. A game resembling lawn-tennis, played with shuttle-cocks instead of balls.

1874 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5 Played a game at Badminton with two ladies.

Badness (bæ·dnės). [f. BAD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Inferior or deficient quality; poor condition; incorrectness, faultiness; invalidity.

1539 *Househ. Ord.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. 34 To make relation thereof at the Greencloth of the badnesse of the stuff. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 19 Kine .. leane fleshed, such as I neuer saw in all the land of Egypt for badnesse. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 506 The clergy also took advantage of the badness of his title. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 8 Nothing can more strongly prove the badness of the times. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* IX. Appeal 620 The supposed badness of the plea.

2. Evil quality or condition; wickedness, depravity; dangerousness, noxiousness, adverseness.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 49 þe bewte of hir body in badnesse [*v. r.* baddenesse] she dispended. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 9 A reprouable badnesse in himselfe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvii. 189 Vilely suspicious .. from the badness of his own heart. *Mod.* Forced to retreat by the badness of the weather.

†**Bado·t,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. F. *badaud* gaping fool, idler, f. Pr. *badar* to gape.] Silly.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, So sottish, so badot.

Badrans, var. BAUDRONS, Sc. name for *cat.*

Bae, Sc. form of BAA.

Bæ- in OE. and EE. words; see BA-.

Bætyl (bī·til). *rare.* [ad. L. *bætulus*, a. Gr. *βαίτυλος*.] A sacred meteoric stone.

Baff, *sb. Sc.* [Possibly a. OF. *baffe* a blow with the back of the hand; but perh. simply imitative of the sound.] A blow with anything flat or soft, *e.g.* the palm of the hand, a soft ball, etc.

a 1800 in R. Jamieson's *Pop. Ballads* II. 382 (JAM.) His back they loundert .. baff for baff. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, For fear some dare-the-de'il should tak a baff at them. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 11 A cannon-ball would but play baff on you.

†**Baff,** *v. Obs.* [Possibly from LG. and Du. *baffen* with same meaning; but probably directly imitative: cf. *yaff*, and dialectal *bough, buff.*]

To bark or yelp as a dog; also *transf.* of persons.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Baffyn as howndys, *Baulo, baffo, latro.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9 To baffe, as a dog, *latrare.* 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 37 Therewith outstept the stallfed foreman .. and baft in his face, Biefe, Biefe, Biefe.

To say neither buff nor baff: see BUFF.

1542 UDAL *Erasm Apoph.* 11 [Who] beeyng of him bidden good spede, saied to hym again neither buff ne baff. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* 196 When he should have comforted Christ he was aslepe, not once buffe nor baffe to him.

Baff-end. (See quot.)

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms* Northumbld. & Durh., *Baff-end.*—A piece of wood, 15 or 18 inches long, 5 or 6 inches broad, and from 1 to 2 inches thick, used for driving behind cribs or tubbing, to bring them to their proper position in a pit.

†**Ba·ffing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BAFF *v.* + -ING[1].] Barking; also *fig.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 53 Bot wel I wot thi baffyng .. may not menuse this seint. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Baffynge or bawlynge of howndys, *Baulatus, baffatus.*

Baffle (bæ·f'l), *v.* Forms: 6 baffull, 7 baffol, -oul, -ul, -il(l, -el, 6–9 baffle. [Etymology, and even immediate source, uncertain. Quoted in 1548 as Scotch, and in 1570 used by a Scotchman. Hence, naturally to be compared with Sc. *bauchle*, found in senses 1–3, from a century earlier, but itself of uncertain derivation. On the other hand we have F. *beffler* (Cotgr.) 'to deceive, mocke, or gull with faire words,' etc. (cf. sense 4), and *bafouer*, in Cotgr. *baffoüer*, 'to hoodwinke; to deceive; to besmeare; *also* to baffle, abuse, reuile, disgrace, handle basely in tearmes, give reproachfull words of or vnto.' Of these, *beffler* (in Rabelais 1533–53) is easily referred to OF. *befe, beffe* mockery, *beffer* to mock, *beferie* quibbling, deceit, = It. *beffa*, Sp. *befa*, OSp. and Pr. *bafa*, mockery, banter, It. *beffare*, Sp. *befar*, Pr. *bafar*, to mock, deride (which M. Paul Meyer would derive from Pr. *baf!* interjection expressing disdain), with which words also (though less securely) Diez and others connect *bafouer*, cited first from Montaigne, 1588–92. It is possible that two or even three distinct words are confused under *baffle.*]

I. To disgrace. [Cf. Sc. BAUCHLE, F. *bafouer.*]

†1. To subject to public disgrace or infamy; *spec.* to disgrace a perjured knight with infamy. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 559 He was content that the Scottes shoulde Baffull hym, which is a great reproache among the Scottes, and is used when a man is openly perjured, and then they make of him an Image paynted reverted with hys heles upwarde, with hys name wonderynge cryenge and blowing out of hym with hornes. 1570 in Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 127, I will baffull your good name, sounde with the trumpet your dishonour, and paint your pictor with the heeles vpward, and beate it in despight of yourselfe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 27 He by the heels him hung upon a tree And bafful'd so, that all which passed by The picture of his punishment might see. [See also v. iii. 37.] 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fort.* III. i, Have his disgrace talk for Tobacco shops, His picture bafful'd. 1660 *Gentl. Call.* v. 71 A Maxime among the Swordmen, That he that has once been baffled, is ever after an incompetent Challenger.

†2. *gen.* To disgrace, treat with contumely. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 17 b, Should we .. borrow all out of others .. our names should be baffuld on euerie Bookesellers stall. 1609 BP. HALL *Dissuas. Popery* (1627) 642 A religion that baffoules all temporall princes, making them stand bare-foot at their great bishops gate. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. i, This confounded beau .. will tell all the town what men he bafles.

†3. To speak to or of in terms of contempt; to vilify, 'run down.' *Obs.*

1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 291 You run down and Baffle that serious business of Regeneration.

II. To cheat, juggle, bewilder, confound, foil. [Cf. F. *beffler* and *bafouer.*]

†4. To hoodwink, gull, cheat. *Obs.*

*c*1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 83 But friends are men, and love can baffle lords. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 178 Such deedes must haue a reach of wit To baffill such as he. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 163 The Scots would not be baffl'd with the pretence of a Coronation Oath. 1653 — *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 360 They cry out Sacrilege, that Men will not be gull'd and baffl'd .. by giving credit to frivolous Pretences of divine Right. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. viii. (1840) 292 He had not a mind to cheat or baffle the poor man.

†5. *intr.* To juggle, shuffle, quibble. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Exp. Matt.* XXV. 11 Trifling and baffling with Christ. *a*1677 BARROW *Wks* III. 180 (T.) To what purpose can it be to juggle and baffle for a time? *a*1733 NORTH *Life Guilford* (1808) II. 78 (D.) The vexatious side baffled before the master, as long as he could, upon trifles.

†b. *To baffle out* or *away* (trans.). *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. Wks. (1851) 12 To have eluded and baffl'd out all Faith and chastity from the marriagebed. 1653 W. MEWE in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 47 Relicks of his goodness, whereof we have baffled away the better part.

†6. *trans.* To bewilder, confuse, confound. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V.* 364 Let the rude Noyse of Bells enchant Dull Ears, And Bon-fires baffle Eyes. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Wars* I. xx. (1733) 605 And does not despair of baffling the Truth with a Trick. *a*1704 T. BROWN *Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 12 Their understandings have been so baffled with phrases and distinctions.

†7. To confound, bring to confusion, bring to nought. *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 511 Whose sole word and will shall baffle .. what all the wisdom of a Parlament hath bin deliberately framing. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 160 ¶ 15 To baffle Reproach with Silence. 1812 CRABBE *Parting Hour* 224 A wish so strong, it baffled his repose.

8. To defeat anyone in his efforts; to frustrate or confound his plans, to foil: a. a person.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxi. 338 He is baffled from the acquisition of the most great and beautiful things. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 81 Both the beginnings and the ends of things .. all conspire to baffle us. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 24 An old cunning one has baffled, and out-run the dogs. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. x. 111 Baffled by a problem which he has done his best to solve.

b. actions, faculties, efforts, plans.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 15 Whose Stolidity can baffle all Arguments. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 ¶ 8 How fatally human sagacity was sometimes baffled. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* I. i. 4 A rapidity which baffles all description. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 164 To baffle curiosity by dry and guarded answers. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 107 The murderer baffled pursuit.

c. Often said of the wind and weather defeating the efforts of a ship to advance.

1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ix. 224 We were baffled for near a month .. with tempestuous weather. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 102 If the wind does not baffle us, we shall weather. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* viii. § 378 This current which baffled and beat back this fleet.

†9. *To baffle out of*: to do out of by baffling (in various senses); to cheat, juggle, shuffle, confuse, cajole, manœuvre (one) out of anything. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 467 So bold as to .. endeavour to baffle him out of his Rights. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 20. 38 He .. whom the fear of suffering can baffle out of anything he thinks just and honest. 1695 *Parl. dissolved by Death P'cess Orange?* 54 They were baffled and bantered out of their Design. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 258 Parents will not be baffled out of their children by impudent gentlemen.

III. 10. *intr.* To struggle ineffectually; to move, act, or exert oneself in a futile manner. (In north. dial. MAFFLE.)

1860 *Times* 27 Feb., The ill-fated ship was seen baffling with a gale from the N.W. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 103 Let the Pandours baffle about.

Baffle (bæ·f'l), *sb.*[1] [f. prec. vb.]

†1. Disgrace, affront. *Obs.*

*c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) II. xiv, You will be free from all baffles and affronts. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* A iij, It sculkt and durst not show its head, till they imagined that Baffle was forgot.

†2. A shuffle; quibbling, trifling. *Obs.*

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), A baffle, *Nugæ.* It is all a baffle, *Meræ nugæ sunt.*

†3. Confusion, discomfiture, check. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxiv. 138 Other men's modesty .. rescues him many times from a baffle. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. viii. 373 After this baffle her Army had receiv'd. *a*1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 72 That slight baffle it received at its first appearance in public.

4. The state of one who is baffled or bewildered.

1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 458, I remained in a kind of baffle between that perfectly preserved image, and his actual appearance.

5. = BAFFLER. Also *attrib.*

1881 *Echo* 12 Dec. 6/1 There is a fire-brick 'baffle' above, on which the hot air is discharged. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 220 A kind of baffle plate hung at the back of the grate.

†**Ba·ffle,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? for Sc. BAUCHLE.] ? A worn-out horse.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 4 Iades and baffles, unusefull and unprofitable.

Baffled (bæ·f'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. BAFFLE *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Disgraced, dishonoured. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1237 Go, baffled coward. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. 202 Every worthy knight would hold you a baffled, forsworn caitiff.

2. Confounded, discomfited, checked or foiled.

*a*1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 14 Till baffled Poetry hangs down the head. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 14 This baffled and hypocritical Sham. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 440 To baffled reason love disdains to yield. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* iii. 114 The baffled Tempter departs.

Baffle·ment (bæ·f'lmĕnt). [f. BAFFLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of baffling or fact of being baffled; frustration, defeat in aim or endeavour.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 462 The constant bafflement all their attempts meet with. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 77 Associated in his mind with bafflement and defeat.

Baffler (bæ·flər). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] He who or that which baffles.

†1. A juggler, trickster; a trifler. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 72 Fortune tellers, iuglers, and Baflors. *a*1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 198 To deal seriously, were to yield too much respect to such a baffler.

2. He who or that which bewilders, confounds, defeats effort, or foils purposes.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 42 Experience, that great baffler of speculation. 1702 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 367 That Baffler of our Profession, the Gout. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Emped. on Etna* I. ii, Bafflers of our own prayers.

3. A contrivance used in stoves and furnaces, for interrupting the natural course of the heated air, and causing it to pass in another direction.

1861 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 261 Large boiler flues are sometimes provided with bafflers; that is, projecting partitions which compel the hot gases to take a circuitous course.

Ba·ffling, *vbl. sb.* [f. BAFFLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

†1. Treatment with insult or contumely. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 320 The baffling of those Gods themselues, in those ribaldious plaies. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 14 That face .. put vp spettings, baffulings, buffetings.

†2. Quibbling; trifling. *Obs.*

1653 S. FISHER *Baby Bapt.* To Rdr. 2 Absolute Absurdities, Babish Baflings.

3. Discomfiture of endeavour, aim, purpose, etc.

1689 *Advant. Pres. Settlement* 13 The absolute baffling of that Dispensing Power. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 489 A like baffling of hope.

Ba·ffling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Bewildering; that defeats skill or endeavour.

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Baffling, *Decipiens, deludens.* 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 220 Baffling spells. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 166 His task .. is .. difficult and baffling.

2. *Naut.* Of winds: That blow about and make straight sailing impracticable; shifting, variable.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1860 We had baffling light airs, but the wind soon settled at S. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, I saw her in the doldrums; for the wind Was light and baffling. 1854 G. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* V, 798 = Have you had baffling winds?

Ba·fflingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a baffling manner; confusingly.

1879 R. STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 190 Objects .. grew indistinct and melted bafflingly into each other.

Ba·fflingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Baffling quality. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Baft. Also 6 boffeta, 6–8 bafta, 9 baftah [Prob. a. Pers. بفت *baft*, wrought, woven.] A kind of coarse and cheap (generally cotton) fabric, originally of oriental manufacture, but now made in Great Britain for export, especially to Africa.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* 18 Cotton Linnen of various sorts .. Boffetas. 1612 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 347 Baftas or white Callicos. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6079/7 A Parcel of .. Pelongs, Cuttanees, chequer'd Bafts, Nillaes, etc. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 106 They purchase blue and red baftaes from the Chinese. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 195 Some silk manufactories here [Bhaugulpore] .. produce a coarse stuff, called baftah. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 155 Blue baft from which the stiffening has been washed out.

Baft (bɑst), *adv.* and *prep.* Forms: 1 bæftan, bæftan, -on, -en, 1–3 bæfte, 2 bieften, befte, 3 biæften, biaften, (bafftenn), baften, bæfte, bafte, 4 bafft, 7 be-aft, 3–4, 7–9 baft. [OE. *bæftan*, f. *be* by, at + *æftan* = Goth. *aftana* behind. Cf. AFT.]

A. *adv.*

1. Of place: Behind, in the rear; in later usage only *nautical*: Astern, aft, abaft. *arch.*

*c*885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Micel ðæs heres ðe mid hiere bæftan wæs. 1205 LAY. 26927 Þa weoren heo biuoren, and Bruttes biaften. *a*1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 66 He smate his faas in baft. *c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 148 Þe bur ber to hit baft þat braste alle her gere. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2272/4 Long Hatches from Fore and baft. 1759 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 32 The powder room .. was be-aft. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xiii, 'Are they all forward?' .. 'Yes .. not one soul baft.'

†2. Of time: After. *Obs. rare.*

1205 LAY. 31946 Hit ilomp inne frimdæʒen, feor her biæften.

†B. *prep.* [orig. only the adv. with dative of reference.] Behind, to the rear of. *Obs.*

*a*800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Þæs cyninges þeʒnas þe him be æftan wærun [*Laud*, bæfton] .. Þa men þe he be æftan him læfde ær [*Laud*, be æfton]. *c*1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 23 Gang bæftan me, Satanas! *c*1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Gange beſte me. *c*1200 ORMIN 14688 Tacc þær an shep bafftenn þin bacc. 1205 LAY. 26957 Richer and Beduer wenden heom bafte. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1333 Biaften bak he saʒ a s[c]ep. *c*1400 *Beryn* 1576 Euery man .. tofore the Shipp & bafft.

†**Bafts,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 baftys. [f. BAFT *adv.*, with adverbial genitive *-s, -es.*] Behind.

*c*1400 *Cov. Myst.* 180 Lete no barne beleve on bete baftys.

Bag (bæg), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 bagge, 6–7 bagg, 4– bag. [Early ME. *bagge*: cf. ON. *baggi* 'bag, pack, bundle' (not elsewhere in Teutonic); also OF. *bague*, Pr. *bagua* baggage, med.L. *baga* chest, sack. The Eng. was possibly from the ON.; but the source of this, as well as of the Romanic words, is unknown; the Celtic derivation suggested by Diez is not tenable: Gaelic *bag* is from English. Of connexion with Teutonic **balgi-z*, Goth. *balgs*, OE. *bælg, bælg, bælig*, whence BELLY, BELLOWS, and the cogn. Celtic *bolg, balg*, there is no evidence.]

I. General sense.

1. A receptacle made of some flexible material closed in on all sides except at the top (where also it generally can be closed); a pouch, a small sack.

*c*1230 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hit is beggares rihte uorte beren bagge on bac; & burgeises for to beren purses. *Ibid.*, Trusseaus, & purses, baggen, & packes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 41 Til heor Bagges and heore Balies weren [bratful] I-crommet. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bagge, or poke: *Sacculus.* 1513 *Bk. Kernynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Haue fyue or syxe bagges for your ypocras to renne in, & .. basyns to stande vnder your bagges. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 40 And put them in the shepardes bagge which he had. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 80 Any man that putteth himself into the enemies port, had need of Argus eyes, and the wind in a bagge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 6 Passing it through a wooien bagg. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 138 He would usually take three or four worms out of his bag. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) II. 579 (D.) Our English by-word to express such betwixt whom there is apparent odds of strength, 'He is able to put him up in a Bagge.' 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 63 The younger people .. with bag and basket .. went nutting.

b. *Green bag, blue bag*: a barrister's brief-bag.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 29 You will carry a green bag yourself, rather than we shall make an end of our lawsuit. 1788 in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 96 Mr. Pitt had resolved .. 'to take his blue bag, and return to the bar.'

2. With various substantives defining its purpose,

the two words being hyphened, as *air-*, *bread-*, *cloak-*, *game-*, *mail-*, *money-*, *post-*, *soot-*, *travelling-*. See also CARPET-BAG, NOSE-BAG, WIND-BAG.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 8 The Hill of Mony Bags, and the Heaps of Mony. 1711 STEELE *ibid.* No. 132 ¶ 1 His Cloke-bag was fixed in the Seat of the Coach. 1716 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5411/4 Pistol-Bags of grey Cloth. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 60 The construction and dilatation of the air-bag. 1814 MOORE *Post Bag* 284 The honour and delight of first ransacking the Post Bag. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, There's nothing about bread bags in the articles of war, sir. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. v. 234 Our 'redoubts of cotton-bags' are taken. 1862 GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 220 Three feeds in the corn-bag. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. 18 Not if it's in the bottom of the soot-bag. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Travelling-bags .. steamer bags, tourists' bags, railroad bags, pic-nic bags, dress-suit bags, hand bags, shopping bags, brief bags.

II. Specific uses.

3. = Money-bag, purse.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 284 Be so the bagge and he [the avarous] accorden, Him reccheth nought what men recorden Of him. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bagge, a purse. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 249 Gif sum sect knaw that they haue geir or baggs. 1596 BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 120 Laying the payment .. vpon their parentes bagges. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 6 Because he was a thief, and had the bag. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 230 A wealthy foole doth in vain hope by all his bagges to purchase wisedome. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 519 The covetous man likes to count over his bags.

†**4.** *poet.* in *pl.* Bagpipes. *Obs.* Cf. *pipes*.

c 1275 MAPES *Body & Soul* 50 This pipers that this bagges blewen. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 36 Then to his bags he flew wi' speed, About the drone he twisted.

5. A small silken pouch to contain the back-hair of a wig; cf. BAG-WIG.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3864/4 A short man .. wears a Peruke ty'd up in a Bag. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 487 It was understood .. that gentlemen should be dressed in bags. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 13 Two attendants .. in full mourning dress, with black gowns, swords, and bags. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. vii. 213 He cannot .. change the graceful French bag into the strict Prussian queue in a moment.

6. A measure of quantity for produce, varying according to the nature of the commodity.

1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 15 Removing some Baggs of Hopps. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A bag of almonds .. is about 3 hundred weight. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2 Potatoes .. There are three bushels to the bag.

7. = Mail-bag, post-bag; mail.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3814/4 Write by Ormskirk Bag. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 23 May, The boy has lost the bag in which your letter must have been. 1814 MOORE *Post Bag* 283 The Bag from which the following Letters are selected.

†**8.** *Med.* A kind of poultice. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bag* .. a kind of fomentation .. of proper ingredients, inclosed in a bag.

9. *Sporting.* = Game-bag; *hence*, the contents of a game-bag, the quantity of fish or game however large (embracing *e. g.* elephants and buffaloes) killed at one time; the produce of a hunting, fishing, or shooting expedition.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Biij, Ye most take a partrich in yowre bagge. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 A fauconner's bagge, *gibissière*. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 36 'The bags' we made counted two brindled gnu, four water-boc, one pallah-boc, and one pig. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. 84 The chance of a brace or two of game less in your own bag in a day's shooting. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 29 The artist in roach-fishing alone will make a fair bag on an indifferent day.

fig. 1881 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp. Glasgow* 26 Oct., Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote .. had a rattling day at Newcastle and Beverley—but I ask myself what is their bag?

III. Transferred senses; bag-like objects.

10. An udder, a dug.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 81 Thy Ewes, that wont to haue blowen bags. 1642 H. MORE *Pre-exist. Soul* xlvii. (D.) Those wicked Hags .. whose writhled bags Foul fiends oft suck. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* ix. 41 So may thy Cows their burden'd Bags distend. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 97 Cows with good bags. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 99 The cow is sacrificed to her bag, the ox to his surloin.

11. A sac (in the body of animal) containing honey, poison, etc. (Chiefly *fig.*)

1529 LATIMER *Serm.* (1844) 20 Yet there may remain a bag of rusty malice, 20 years old, in thy neighbour's bosom. 1590 SHAKS. *Mid. N.* III. i. 171 The honie-bags steale from the humble Bees. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The swelling poison of the several sects Shall burst its bag. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. ccxiv, Hived in our bosoms like the bag o' the bee. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv. 33 While sting and poison-bag were left.

12. A baggy place, a fold.

1572 MASCAL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 160 Bagge, is in the weekes of the horse mouth.

13. *pl.* The stomach, entrails. (*North dial. and Sc.*)

14. *Coal-Min.* A cavity filled with gas or water.

a 1733 NORTH *Life Guilford* (1808) I. 286 (D.) An account of a bag of water, which was broke in his greatest colliery. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh., Bag of Gas*, a cavity found occasionally in fiery seams of coal, containing highly condensed gas.

15. *Naut.* '*Bag of the Head-rails*, the lowest part .. or that part which forms the sweep of the rail.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

16. *fig.* Clothes that hang loosely about the wearer; (*vulgarly*) trousers.

1860 SMILES *Self-Help* vii. 180 He .. only appears stout because he puts himself into those bags (trousers).

IV. Phrases.

17. *Bag of bones*: an emaciated living being. *The whole bag of tricks*: every expedient, everything (in allusion to the fable of 'the Fox and the Cat'). *In the bottom of the bag*: remaining as a last resource or expedient.

1659 REYNOLDS in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 447 If this be done, which is in the bottom of the bag, and must be done, we shall .. be able to buoy up our reputation. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iv. 64 There, get down stairs, little bag o' bones. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iii. 204, I am almost ashamed to punish A bag of skin and bones.

18. † *To turn to bag and wallet*: to become a beggar. *To give* (*one*) *the bag to hold*: to engage any one while taking the opportunity to slip away, to leave in the lurch. *To give the bag to*: to leave without warning (*obs.*); also in mod. dial., to dismiss (a servant, etc.) [Cf. To give the SACK.] *To let the cat out of the bag*: to disclose the secret. *To empty the bag* (Fr. *vider le sac*): to tell the whole story, finish the discussion.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 236 To giue your masters the bagge. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 161 The turning to bag and wallet of the infinite number of the poore people imploied in clothing. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 340, I fear our oares haue giuen us the bag. 1647 *Speedy Hue & Crie* 1 He being sometime an Apprentice on London bridge .. gave his Master the bag. 1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 224 We could have wished that the author .. had not let the cat out of the bag. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 7 She will leave Spain the bag to hold. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, She gave me the bag to hold, and was smuggling in a corner with a rich old Puritan.

19. Bag and baggage: *orig.* a military phrase denoting all the property of an army collectively, and of the soldiers individually; hence the phrase, originally said to the credit of an army or general, *to march out* (*with*) *bag and baggage* (= Fr. *vie et bagues sauves*), i. e. with all belongings saved, without surrender of anything; to make an honourable retreat. Now used depreciatively to express the absolute character of any one's departure: to clear out completely, 'and a good riddance too!' *The bag and baggage policy*: see last two quots.

[1422 RYMER *Fœdera* X. 206/2 (De salvo conductu) Cum armaturis .. bonis .. bogeis, baggagiis.] 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiii. 59 We haue with vs all our bagges and baggages .. that we haue wonne .. by armes. *Ibid.* I. cccxx. 497 So all the men of warre within departed with bag and baggage. 1544 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 47 The kynge gave them alle there lyffes and pardynd them to goo with bagge and bagges. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 922 To go safely with bag and baggage, never to return. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 170 Let vs make an honorable retreit, though not with bagge and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage. *c* 1620 MIDDLETON *Witch* (1778) 35 To kick this fellow .. And send him downe stayres with his bag and baggage. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 163/2 Upon honorable conditions, marching off with Bag and Baggage, Drums beating, Colors flying. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 34 Bag and Baggage, said she, I'm glad you're going. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 115 The king sent them packing bag and baggage. 1876 GLADSTONE *Bulgarian Horrors* 61 The Turks .. their Zaptiehs and their Mudirs .. their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned. 1882 *Daily News* 28 May 5/6 Cites the famous Bulgarian pamphlet, precognising the bag-and-baggage policy as evidence that Mr. Gladstone will never be a party to restoring Turkish authority.

V. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. General relations: **a.** attrib., as **bag-fox**; **b.** objective, as *bag-bearer, -bearing, -maker, -making*; **c.** similative and parasynthetic, as *bag-bedded, -cheeked, -like, -shaped.*

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 24 Apostle once, increasing Christ's eleuen, Bagbearer, to the charge of purse assign'd. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 254 A night upon the ice, tented and bag-bedded. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 166 A plain, bag-cheeked .. Lancashire Man. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1020/2 That skinny and bag-like part of its mouth which is under the jaw. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 12 Flat moors .. on which bagmaking becomes sheer business, and you have a tame monotony of sport. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 969/1 A dilated bag-shaped crop.

2. Special combinations: **Bag-fox**, a fox brought alive in a bag to be turned out before the hounds; † **bag-granado**, a grenade enclosed in a bag; **bag-muff**, a muff containing a pouch which serves as a bag; **bag-net**, a bag-shaped net for catching fish, insects, etc.; **bag-rod**, a fishing-rod which can be taken to pieces and carried in a case; **bag-sleeve**, a sleeve tight at the wrist and baggy above; **bag-wolf** (cf. *bag-fox*).

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 296 Sometimes he is reserved alive, and hunted another Day, which is called a *Bag-Fox. 1814 C. MATHEWS *Mem.* II. 319 They turned out a *bag-fox and we had a good run of three miles. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 238 These *Bag-Granadoes flie Still to Advantage Garrisons' Revolt. 1884 *Girl's Own P.* 29 Nov. 138/2 The useful *bag muff appears in .. great varieties. 1777 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool.* IV. 12 Our fishermen use a *bag-net fixed to an iron hoop. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 321 A *bag-net, which .. secured the beetles. 1787 BEST *Angling* 11 These *bag-rods .. go up in a small compass. 1844 R. HART *Antiq. Norfolk* xxii. 69 A sort of *bag-sleeve, tight at the wrist. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life Ld. Dundee* II. 151 No more *bag-wolves to afford such sport.

Bag (bæg), *v.*[1] [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To swell out as a bag, to bulge; *Naut.* to drop away from the direct course, to sag.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Baggyn, or bocyn owte, *Tumeo.* 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 211 A corner of Ephraim, which baggeth into the south. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* 142 Sometimes one side of the ear is good corn, and the other bags .. and .. will be smutty. 1676 R. WISEMAN (J.) The skin .. bagged, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *a* 1848 MARRYAT *R. Reefer* xxxvi, He was bagging to leeward, like a .. barge laden with a hay-stack.

b. To hang loosely like clothes that are too big.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 265 Coat, which bagged loosely about him. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 205 Dingy embroidered trappings .. seen bagging upon the wooden effigies.

†**2.** *intr.* To be pregnant. (Also *to be bagged.*)

a 1400 [see BAGGED]. 1530 PALSGR. 442/2, I bagge, as a doe dothe that is with faune .. Se howe yonder doe is bagged. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1597) 148 Wel, Venus shortly bagged, and ere long was Cupid bread. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 597 (R.) The females, or does .. will conceive and be bagged. 1616 [see BAGGED].

3. *trans.* To cause to swell or bulge; to cram full.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Thee mischeuus engyn, Ful bagd with weapons. 1620 *Eccl. Proc. Durh., Newcastle-on-T.*, The chest .. was bagd up with monye. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Fall of Pride* Wks. II. 408 (T.) How doth an unwelcome dropsie bagge up the eyes. 1757 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 204 Almost all the lights [= windows] in the church, tho' not broke were bagged outward.

4. *trans.* To put into a bag or bags. *To bag up*: to put up in a bag; to shut or store up generally.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 139 Good husbandrie baggeth vp gold in his chest. 1577 HOLINSHED *England* III. viii. 54 They [saffron chives] are dried and pressed into cakes, and then bagged up. 1711 *Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4874/1 The precise Day .. on which .. they shall Bag .. their Hops. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 12, I undressed, bagged up my things in decent order, and prepared for rest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 1 Stopping .. to bag a specimen.

5. To put game killed into a bag; *also*, to kill game (without reference to the bag).

1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVII. 238 To allow the royal sportsman to bag more birds than himself. 1844 HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* 148 To bag a dozen head of game without missing. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 150 My friend thus bagged two wolves.

6. *colloq.* To seize, catch, take possession of, steal.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi, Who can help to bag a few, When Sidmouth wants a death or two. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxii, The constable .. Had bagg'd this poacher upon Nature's manor. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. 268 The idea of being led up to the Doctor .. for bagging fowls. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxiv. 243 A stray story may thus be bagged in the West-end of London.

Bag, *v.*[2]; also 7 bagge, 9 badge. [Origin not ascertained: cf. BATCH.] To cut corn, pease, or beans, with a bagging or badging hook: see quot. 1865.

a 1697 AUBREY *Wilts, MS. R. Soc.* 123 (Halliw.) They cannot mowe it with a scythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they doe bagge pease with. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 234 They [beans] are bagged like wheat. 1865 *Gard. & Farmer's Vade M.* II. 123 The corn is either mown, or reaped, or bagged. In 'bagging,' as it is called, a heavy hook is used: a wisp of straw is cut first and doubled up, or a stick is used instead, held in the left hand, and with the right the heavy hook is driven against the corn close to the ground, and so, by successive strokes, the corn is cut, perhaps a foot deep, up against the standing crop; the wisp or stick in the left hand serving to guide it to a standing place. 1877 E. WARBURTON *Poems* 23 Sweet to see cornfields badged, and wheatsheaf bound.

‖ **Bagasse** (băgæ·s). [a. F. *bagasse*, ad. Sp. *bagazo*, husks of olives, grapes, etc., after pressing; perh. a variant of *bagage* 'lumber, trash' (Minsheu), with augmentative suffix *-azo*: cf. BAGGAGE 4.] The refuse products in sugar-making, whether from the cane or from beet.

1854 in URE *Dict. Arts.* 1881 HEDGES *Sug. Canes* 23 On the opposite side of the mill is another apron, for conveying the Bagasse. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 360.

Baga·sse-bu·rner, a furnace for consuming bagasse.

1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 391 The huge, square, red brick bagasse-burner, into which the residuum of crushed sugar-cane passes.

Bagatelle (bæ:găte·l). Forms: 7 **bagatell, baggatelle, bagatello**, 7–8 **bagatel**, 8– **bagatelle**. [a. F. *bagatelle*, ad. It. *bagatella*, a dim. form which Diez attaches to Parmesan *bagata* a little property, prob. from *baga*: see BAGGAGE. With *bagatello*, cf. -ADO *suff.* 2. Formerly quite naturalized in sense 1, now scarcely so; sense 2 is purely Eng. in origin and use.]

1. A trifle, a thing of no value or importance.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxi, Your trifles and bagatels are ill bestowed upon me. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* i. 4 Every particular thing .. even unto the smallest bagatello's. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 102 (D.) To please themselves with toyes and bagatelloes. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feigned Court.* II. i, Ah Baggatelles, Seignior, Baggatelles. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 100 He makes a meer Bagatel of it. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1859 I. 566 As to the satisfaction for slaves carried off, it is a bagatelle. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* iv. 53 The bonâ fide tax is a bagatelle to the amounts squeezed from him by the .. soldiery.

b. A piece of verse or music in a light style.

1827 *Gent. Mag.* XCVII. II. 618 The best amatory and pastoral bagatelles in our language. 1880 GROVE *Dict.*

Mus., *Bagatelle*, a short piece of pianoforte music in a light style.

† c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Trifling, trumpery. *Obs.*

1637 Bastwick *Litany* 1. 17 All which they haue .. ouerthrowne with their baggatelle invention.

2. A game played on a table having a semi-circular end at which are nine holes. The balls used are struck from the opposite end of the board with a cue. The name is sometimes applied to a modified form of billiards known also as *semi-billiards*.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 343 Thurston, John .. Billiard Table and Bagatelle Manufacturer. 1854 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 298 They have cards and bagatelle to keep them.

b. *attrib.* as *bagatelle-ball, -board, -room*.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, A bagatelle-board on the first floor. 1854 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 19 The numbered sockets in a bagatelle-board. 1863 H. Kingsley *A. Elliot* II. xvii. 235 Austin went on knocking the bagatelle-balls about.

Bage, bager, obs. forms of Badge, Badger.

Bagful (bæ·gful). [f. Bag *sb.* + -ful.] As much as a bag will contain.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 45 Mid a baggeful of eiren : a womman þer com. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 7 Love us with a bagge full of love. 1856 Kane *Arct. Exp.* II. vii. 84 Six half-bushel bagfuls of frozen water.

Baggage (bæ·gėdʒ). Forms : 5–6 bagage, 6 bagguage, baggadge, (badgage), bagige, 5– baggage. [a. OF. *bagage* (15th c. in Littré) 'property packed up for carriage' (= Pr. *bagatge*, Sp. *bagage*), f. *baguer* 'to tie up, bind, truss up,' or f. the cogn. sb. *bagues*, i.e. 'bundles, packs' (used, much earlier, in the same sense as the collective *bagage*), pl. of *bague* = Pr. *bagua*, It. and late L. *baga*; cf. Bag. Sense 4, not in Fr., is found in Sp. *bagage*; 6 and 7 have been referred by various etymologists to F. *bagasse* (= Pr. *baguassa*, Sp. *bagasa*, It. *bagascia*), with which they coincide in sense; but no formal connexion has been traced; they also arise naturally enough out of those that precede, and seem really to be senses of this word, at most influenced in use by the F. *bagasse*. The latter is itself of uncertain origin. See Littré.]

Commonly *collective* in senses 1–4 (formerly occas. with *pl.*); in senses 5–7 an ordinary sb. with *pl.*

1. The collection of property in packages that one takes along with him on a journey; portable property; luggage. (Now rarely used in Great Britain for ordinary 'luggage' carried in the hand or taken with one by public conveyance; but the regular term in U. S.)

c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 18 To gete hem Bagage, put hem sylfe in prees. *c* 1450 *'Chaucer's' Dreme* Wks. (Bell) 101 Was left not one, Horse, male, trusse, ne baggage. 1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Baggage, *baguaige*. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 23 Indians .. to serve and to cary baggage. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 11 Arrived with all our Baggage on the other side of the River. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, Mrs. Arnold politely offered to send .. for my son's baggage. 1883 P. Pember in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 110/1 Keep a sharp look out on your baggage.

2. *spec.* The portable equipment of an army; = L. *impedimenta*.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiii. 34 Baggage and fardellages must be taken. 1523 Ld. Berner's *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 They of Heynaulte [sent back] their harneys and baggages by water. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 13 Borne of the Boyes amongest other Baggage. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xi. 232 Two hundred .. foot being faint stayed with the baggage. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3711/1 Their Artillery and heavy Baggage have passed likewise. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 515 The baggage of the British army is always an embarrassment.

b. The baggage-train of an army, and the men guarding it.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes*, Turning the head of their baggages toward the fort. 1611 Bible *Judith* vii. 2 Twelue thousand horsemen, beside the baggage, and other men that were afoot.

c. *Bag and baggage* : see Bag 19.

†**3.** *fig.* Encumbrances, burdensome matters. *Obs.*

1607 Bacon *Riches, Ess.* (Arb.) 230, I cannot call Riches better, then the Baggage of Vertue. 1757 Smollett *Reprisal* I. viii. (1777) 160, I .. never burden my brain with unnecessary baggage.

†**4.** Rubbish, refuse, dirt. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* A iv, Nettles, Thistles .. or suche lyke baggage grow. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 79 When brewers put no bagage in their beere. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xviii. (1617) 318 Dust, Coales, Ashes and such other baggage. 1645 Ward *Serm. bef. Ho. Commons* 31 It runs out in weeds and baggage. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 88 A mere Glut, Like loathed Baggage to the nauseous Gut.

† b. Purulent or corrupt matter, pus. *Obs.*

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* 118 (D.) Naughty baggage and hurtfull phlegme. 1610 Barrough *Physick* v. vi. (1639) 278 The abscession being already come to suppuration .. if the matter or any other baggage therein contained, be not discussed, etc.

† c. A trifle, a trashy article. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 205/2 May decke her selfe simply .. neither haue these little trifling bagages.

† d. *fig.* Spoken or written trash, rubbish, 'rot.'

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1716 And shall thys baggage put by the word of God? 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 A Boke .. wherin he .. settes oute much rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage, and beggerie ware. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 240 To read such beastly baggage.

† e. *fig.* Dregs, offscouring, riff-raff. *Obs.*

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 117 The very scum, rascallitie, and baggage of the people.

† f. Contemptuously applied after the Reformation to the rites and accessories of Roman Catholic worship. *Obs.*

1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. C iiij, This Popyshe baggage of dumme ceremonies. 1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846, I. 191 Pilgremage, pardonis, and otheris sic baggage. 1566 *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* 88 Vestments, Copes, albes, Tunacles and all other such baggages were defaced. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 85/1 They come with their deuotions, as to heare a masse, to do their bagage. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1368/1 With their hallowed baggages from Rome to poison the senses.

† **5.** A worthless or vile fellow. *Obs.*

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 209 They might soundly sleepe on his eyes, although by nature he were a baggage. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 111 Catamites and shamefull baggages that king Alexander the Great left there.

6. A worthless good-for-nothing woman; a woman of disreputable or immoral life, a strumpet.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 3 Y'are a baggage, the Slies are no Rogues. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 81 Every common soldior carrying with him his she-baggage. 1611 Cotgr., *Bagasse*, a Baggage, Queane. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 197 A baggage, or Souldier's Punk, *Scortum Castrense*. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 450, ₱ 5 That Wife dying, I took another, but both proved to be idle Baggages. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xii, He only swore the gal was a baggage, and that he was devilish unlucky. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 68 She was a disreputable, daring, laughing, painted French baggage, that Comic Muse.

7. Used familiarly or playfully of any young woman, especially in conjunction with *artful, cunning, sly, pert, saucy, silly*, etc. (Cf. *wench, minx, hussy, gipsy, rogue*, etc.)

1672 Davenant *Wits* (1673) 182 The Baggages About you are able to earn their own living. 1687 Congreve *Old Batch.* I. iii, I believe the Baggage loves me. 1715 Addison *Drummer* II. i, Here comes Abigal. I must teaze the baggage. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Tell them they are two arrant little baggages. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* iii. 24 She has an orphan niece, a pretty, soft-hearted baggage.

† **B.** *adj.* (from attrib. use of the sb. in sense 4; cf. *trumpery*.) *Obs.*

† **1.** Rubbishy, refuse. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. N. T.* Pref. 10 The trashe and bagguage stuf .. this man hath sifted out. 1640 J. Dyke *Worthy Commun.* 203 Thistles, nettles, and such like baggage trash.

† **2.** Trashy, worthless, beggarly, trumpery, despicable; cf. A 4. *Obs.*

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* B b vj, In respect wherof the spoiles of the Percians were but vile, and bagage. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 458 Hyccara, a baggage Village of the barbarous People. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 157/1 So addicted to poperie and that baggage religion. 1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 121 God .. is crusht vp togeather into the compasse [of] a baggage wafer cake. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 183 We may not .. breake God's net, because there are some baggage fish.

† **3.** Of persons: Morally worthless, good-for-nothing, vile, 'scurvy.' *Obs.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 This baggage fellow Burrus. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 147 His badgage mind to craft was whole disposd. 1626 Shirley *Maid's Rev.* IV. ii, That baggage Ambitious girl, Berinthia. 1668 Rolle *Abridgm.* 56 Si home dit à .. un Town-Clark .. Thou art a .. bribing Knave, a baggage Knave, a dissembling Knave .. Action gist. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 123 (D.) [He] had nothing to do with that baggage woman.

† **4.** Purulent, nasty, corrupt. *Obs.*

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 177 Affected with this baggage phlegme and distilling humour. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* (1633) 665 [It] draweth forthe much baggage flegme.

C. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. Obvious combinations, chiefly attrib., from the sb. in senses 1 and 2, as *baggage-animal, -cart, -elephant, -horse, -man, -necessaries, -train, -wagon*. Also *baggage-bound* adj.

1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 44 Many baggage-animals perished of hunger. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xi. (1840) 95 The portmanteau .. being put up into the baggage-cart. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 35, I amused myself with looking at a baggage-elephant. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 143 The Committie ordaines that Roger Oliver, baggage man of Ironegray, be answerable for the baggage horss thairof. 1820 Scott *Monast.* XXXV, The pedlar was .. accommodated with the use of a baggage horse. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) III. 13 Intrusted to a fellow to be delivered to our baggage-man. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. 245 The baggage-train accompanying our forces. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2423/4 A Train of Artillery and a good number of Baggage-Wagons. 1867 *Record* Supp. 7 Aug., The saddled donkeys, camels baggage-bound.

2. Special comb. : **Baggage-check**, a ticket for luggage on American railways; **baggage-man** or **-master**, one who has charge of the baggage of an army, or of the luggage on American railways; **baggage-room**, a luggage-office; **baggage-smasher**, American nickname for a railway-porter.

18 .. Smith *Sup. Court Rep.* I. 522 A passenger having lost her baggage check. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 349 An assistant Baggage Master to each division. 1883 Agnes Crane in *Leis. Ho.* 282/1 The baggage-masters leapt from their wide doors. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* July 285 The wretched little booking-office, and the baggage-room. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 37 Called 'baggage-smashers.' 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June, The Saratoga trunks are hurled recklessly by the 'baggage-smashers' on to the deck.

Baggaged (bæ·gėdʒd), *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. as though from a vb. *to baggage*.] Packed up.

1821 Byron in Moore *Life* (1866) 528 They were all sealed and baggaged so as to have made it a month's work to get at them again.

† **Ba·ggagely,** *a. Obs.* [f. Baggage + -ly 1.] Rubbishy, worthless.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 35 No storing of pasture with baggedglie tit. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xcix. 613 The thinges .. are baggagely trifles.

Baggager (bæ·gėdʒəɹ). [f. Baggage + -er 1.] One who carries or has charge of baggage.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1736) 93 The Victuallers and baggagers [of the Army]. 1859 W. Gregory *Egypt & Tunis* II. 214 Leaving the tents and baggagers to follow.

† **Ba·ggagery.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Baggage (cf. the sb. (sense 4) and the adj.) + -ry : cf. *savagery*.] Worthless rabble; the offscourings of society.

1589 Nashe *Mart. Months Minde* 26 Men of the best sorte (an vnfit match for these of the basest baggagerie).

Baggammon, obs. form of Backgammon.

Baggard, obs. form of Boggart.

† **Bagge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Origin not ascertained: cf. Baggingly. From the ambiguous value of ME. *gg*, we do not know whether to pronounce *badge* or *bag*.] To look askew, or obliquely; to leer, ogle, or glance aside; cf. Asquint 2 c.

1369 Chaucer *Bk. Duchesse* 623 The trayteresse false and ful of gyle .. That baggeth foule and loketh fayre. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869, I. 191 Men þat .. reulen hem bi þe firste reule, þat þei baggen not þerfro.

Bagge, obs. form of Bag and Badge.

Bagged (bægd), *ppl. a.* [f. Bag *v.* + -ed.]

† **1.** Big with young; pregnant. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 717 The mere was bagged with fole. 1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 6 b, An hare bagged [*gravida*] maye not awaye. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 697 The female being bagd.

2. Enclosed in, or as in, a bag; encysted.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 15 a, Matter, cluddered, lomped or bagged, in any principall member. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iv. § 2 (1669) 425/1 The venom that is bagg'd in his heart. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xv, Right under the bagged-up chandelier.

3. Hanging in bags, hanging slack so as to drop in a curve.

1618 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 188 Bagg'd cheeks, with wrinkles deep and wide. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. v. 171 Cheeks somewhat bagged and wrinkly. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ii. (1880) 69 Without leaving any bagged or slack line.

4. Provided with bags.

1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 182 Here they come, bagged and bundled, and gesticulating and jabbering.

5. Having bags or udders.

1884 *Kendal Merc.* 26 Sept. 4/7 Their once famous .. and well-bagged cows.

Ba·gger. [f. Bag *v.* + -er 1.] One who encloses in bags; *spec.* a miser (*obs.*).

1740 *Collect. Sir T. Scot* 32 in Peck *Cromwell*, He spent, and lookt for no reward, He cold not play the bagger.

† **Baggie** (bæ·gi). *Sc.* [f. Bag *sb.* + -*ie* = y 4.] A Scotch diminutive of Bag; the stomach.

1787 Burns *To Auld Mare Maggie*, A guid New-year I wish thee. Maggie! Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie.

† **Ba·ggier.** *Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *baguier*, f. *bague* ring.] A jewel-case.

1578 *Inventories* 265 (Jam.) A baggier contening xiii ringis.

Baggily (bæ·gili), *adv.* [f. Baggy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a loose or baggy way.

1862 Gronow *Remin.* I. 113 Black coats .. baggily made.

Bagginess (bæ·ginės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state of being baggy, loose, or inflated.

1860 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* May 3 What bagginess of phraseology round what slender shanks of meaning. 1882 *Nat. Baptist* XVIII. 6 A bagginess about the trousers.

Bagging (bæ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Bag *v.*¹ + -ing 1.] The action of the verb *bag* in different senses.

† a. Becoming pregnant. *Obs.* 1611 in Cotgr.

b. Bulging; hanging in slack folds.

1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 130 The pouching or bagging out at both Extreams. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* iii. 13 Partial flexure or bagging down of strata.

c. Packing in bags or sacks.

1711 *Act* 9 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4874/2 Notice as to such Hops .. twenty four Hours before every Days bagging of the same. 1737 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Lupulus*, The common Method of Bagging [Hops] is as follows.

Ba·gging, *vbl. sb.*² Also badging. [f. Bag *v.*² + -ing 1.] A particular mode of reaping pease, beans, and sometimes wheat : see the quotations.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 256 The Work-man taking a hook in each hand, cuts them with that in his right hand, and rolls them up .. with that in his left, which they call bagging of Peas. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 234 Reaped .. with a large toothless hook, in the manner called bagging. 1842 Brande *Dict. Art & Sc.*, *Bagging*, reaping corn or pulse with a hook .. separating the straw or haulm from the root by chopping instead of by a drawing cut. 1851 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* 4494 Reaping with the sickle is executed in England in a manner technically named bagging.

Comb. **bagging-hook, badging-hook**: the broad hook or sickle thus used; also called **bagging-bill.**

Ba·gging, *sb.*¹ *dial.* [? orig. a vbl. sb. expressing the act of carrying food in a bag, or transf.

from a horse's feed carried in a bag.] Used in the northern counties of England for food eaten between regular meals; now, esp. in Lancashire, an afternoon meal, 'afternoon tea' in a substantial form.

1750 J. COLLIER in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Hoo'll naw cum agen till baggin' time. 1850 BAMFORD *ibid.*, In the afternoon, oatcake and cheese or butter, or oatcake and buttermilk, sufficed for bagging. 1851 in *Cumberld. Gloss.* 1863 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 29 Th' baggin' were ready, an' o' lookin' sweet. 1879 in *Temple-Bar Mag.* Jan. 4 'Baggin' is not only lunch, but any accidental meal coming between two regular ones.

b. *Comb.*, as *bagging-time*.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 387 Thirst must be quenched with tea at bagging-time. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 4/2.

Bagging (bæ·giŋ), *sb.*[2] [f. BAG *sb.*[1] + -ING[1]; cf. *sacking, towelling, wrappering.*] Coarse woven fabric out of which bags are made.

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 124 The spinning and weaving of hop bagging. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* vi. 78 Making the bagging and packages for our coffee at home. 1873 *Echo* 19 May 4/3 Paper made from old jute bagging.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*; and in *comb.*, as *bagging-factory*.

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 165 The wool is sorted two ways, viz. into fine and baggin. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ii. 10 Hired out by his master to work in a bagging-factory.

Ba·gging, *ppl. a.* [f. BAG *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Bulging out, hanging in loose bag-like folds.

1598 FLORIO, *Sócchi*, a kind of socke .. or bagging shooe vsed in old time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* ii. 53 They drein two bagging Udders every day. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Jews with their bagging pantaloons.

† **Ba·ggingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *bagging*, pr. pple. of BAGGE *v.*: the original Fr. so rendered in the quot. is *en lorgnoyant* 'leering, ogling, with a side glance'; whence the explanation here given of this word and the vb.] With a side glance, with a leer or ogle.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 292 Envie .. Hadde a wondirful lokyng; For she ne lokide but awrie, Or overthart, alle baggyngly.

Baggit (bæ·git). [? f. *baggit*, Sc. form of BAGGED (sense 1): cf. Holland *Pliny* (1634) I. 303, of conies.] A salmon that has just spawned.

1848 W. & R. CHAMBERS *Information* I. 687 Adult fish having spawned .. are then termed kelts; the male fish is sometimes also called a kipper, and the female a shedder or baggit. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 267 Kippers, and .. Baggits—names by which they are frequently mentioned in Acts of Parliament. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 9 Baggits generally descend the stream .. when hooked.

Baggonet, obs. or vulgar form of BAYONET.

Baggy (bæ·gi), *a.* [f. BAG *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Puffed or bulging out, hanging in loose folds.

1831 CARLYLE *Life* II. ix. 219 With wrinkly, even baggy, face. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 22 Red, baggy trousers. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 123 A baggy cotton umbrella.

2. *fig.* Of language: Inflated, verbose.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec., The Professor's diction was verbose, and—if we may use a homely figure—baggy.

3. *Baggy-minnow*, or simply *baggie* (in South of Scotland): the minnow.

1808 JAMIESON, *Baggie*, sometimes *bag-mennon*. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 388 Some had a' the appearance o' bein' baggy menons.

Baghous, obs. form of BAKEHOUSE.

Bagige-kite, obs. form of BAGGAGE-KITE.

Baglap; see BALLUP.

† **Ba·gle.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **bagelle, baghel,** 6 **bagle.** [a. ON. *bagall*, ad. L. *baculum, -us*, staff, rod.] The staff or crosier of a bishop.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 282 A hard wele telle, þat bagelle & belle be filchid & fled. [in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 307 The baghel and the belle.] 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 314 Crooking in the little fynger, like the head of a bishops bagle. 1557 PHAER *Æneid.* VII. T j, And held in hand his bagle rod (*Note*—A bagle staf whom prelats that time did use).

Bagman (bæ·gmæn). Also **bagsman.** [f. BAG *sb.* + MAN.]

1. One who carries a bag.

1531 *Bursar's Bk. Durh.* (1844) 98 Willelmus Potter, bagman [a waged officer of the convent], per annum xiis.

2. *spec.* A commercial traveller, whose business it is to show samples and solicit orders on behalf of manufacturers, etc. (*Somewhat depreciatory.*)

1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i, The bag-man .. was telling a better story. 1808 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peep R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 360 The Bag-men as they travel by. 1815 T. PEACOCK *Headl. Hall* 2 In later days when commercial bagsmen began to scour the country. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Dec. 5/4 A traveller—I mean a bagman, not a tourist—arriving with his samples at a provincial town.

3. In sporting slang: A bag-fox.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. II. iv. § 5 If .. wild cubs cannot be found, a bagman or two must be obtained.

Bagnard, obs. corrupt form of BAGNIO.

‖ **Bagne** (banʸ'). [mod.F. adaptation of It. *bagno* or Sp. *baño* in this special sense, in which F. *bain* is not used.] = BAGNIO 2.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 314 They may be in the .. bagnes of Rochefort. 1866 *Stamford Merc.* 24 Aug., The Emperor .. granted free pardons .. to .. prisoners .. in the bagnes, houses of correction, or penal establishments.

Bagnio (bæ·nyo). Forms: 6 **banio,** 7 **bagno, bagneo, bannia, -ier, -iard, bagnard,** 7–9 **bagnio.** [a. It. *bagno*:—L. *balneum* bath. Cf. BALNEO.]

† 1. A bath, a bathing-house; esp. one with hot baths, vapour-baths, and appliances for sweating, cupping, and other operations. (No longer applied to any such place in Britain, the nearest approach to which is the modern *Turkish Bath*; but applied as an alien word to the baths of Italian or Turkish cities.)

1615 G. SANDYS *Travels* 12 Upon the Castle Hill there is a Bannia .. containing seueral roomes one hoter than another. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. ii, At the public bagnios or the mosques. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 7 Dining rooms, Bagno's [*marginal note.* Bathes or hot-houses; it must be pronounced *Banios*]. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1686/4 The Royal Bagnio is now in very good Order. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 324 Their Chambers are in the next degree to Bagneo's or Hot-Houses. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* I. xiv, I have a Beau in a Bagnio, Cupping for a Complexion, and Sweating for a Shape. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 601 Just as they heat the bagnios in England. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. v. 480 The beavers make two apertures .. one is a passage to their bagnio. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* 376 *Sudatorium*, a bagnio or hot house, to sweat in.

2. An oriental prison, a place of detention for slaves, a penal establishment.

(So in It. and Sp., and F. *bagne*. The origin of this use of the word is doubtful: see conjectures in Chambers *Cycl.* 1751 and Littré.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 186 The king sent .. to the Banio: (this Banio is the prison wheras all the captiues lay at night). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 42 A slave in the bannier at Algier. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., Stories of Algiers and the .. slaves there .. How they are all, at night, called into their master's Bagnard. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. App. 5 A prison and Banniard of Slaves. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 268 He sent him to his Bagnio, among the rest of his Slaves. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. v, To be sent to the bagnio or the galleys.

3. A brothel, a house of prostitution. (Cf. similar application of STEW.)

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, To be sold to a brothel Or a common bagnio. 1747 HOADLEY *Susp. Husb.* II. iv. (1756) 27 Carry her to a Bagnio, and there you may lodge with her. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 243 How the prodigal drinks and sports at the bagnio. 1862 WRIGHT *Dom. Mann.* 491 They were soon used to such an extent for illicit intrigues, that the name of a hothouse or bagnio became equivalent to that of a brothel.

† 4. = BATH in *Chemistry*. Also *attrib.*

1696 E. SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 229 Two hundred Drams Calcined at a Bagnio Fire.

Bagno·lians, *sb. pl. Eccl. Hist.* Also in L. form ‖ **Bagnolenses.** [f. *Bagnoles* in Languedoc, where they originated.] A sect of heretics in the 8th century, who rejected the Old and part of the New Testament, and held generally the doctrines of the Manicheans.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in CRAIG; and mod. Dicts.

Bagonet, obs. or vulgar form of BAYONET.

Bagpipe (bæ·gpəip), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **bagge-pipe,** 5–6 **-pype, bagpype,** 7 **bagg-pipe,** 6– **bag-pipe, bagpipe.** [f. BAG *sb.*[1] + PIPE.]

1. A musical instrument of great antiquity and wide diffusion, consisting of an air-tight wind-bag and one or more reed-pipes into which the air is pressed by the performer.

Formerly a favourite rural English musical instrument; now chiefly used in the Scottish Highlands and in Ireland. The modern Highland bagpipe consists of a greased leathern bag, covered with flannel, inflated by blowing into a valved mouth-tube, and having three *drones* or bass pipes, and a *chanter* for the tenor or treble.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 565 A baggepipe wel coude he blowe and soune. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Bagpype, *panduca*. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bagge pype, *cornemuse*. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 197 And bagpipe, solace of the rurall bride. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 3 Or is thy Bagpype broke, that soundes so sweete? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 86 As Melancholly as .. a Louers Lute .. or the Drone of a Lincolnshire Bagpipe. *c* 1625 *MS. Bodl.* No. 30. 16 b, If they heare the baggepipe then the beares are coming. 1638 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* III. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 217 No Witchcraft can take hold of a Lancashire Bag-pipe. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 30 A Scotch Song! I hate it worse then a Scotch Bagpipe. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 78 The bagpipe is also very universal throughout Asia.

b. Now often used in *plural*, esp. in Scotland.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 175 Don Quixotes Watermills are still Scotch Bagpipes to him. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 654 Bag-Pipes are under the dominion of Venus & Mars .. This sort of Musick is sometimes used in Wars. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Proph. Famine* Poems I. 110 With mikle art, could on the bag pipes play. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. 380 Discoursing laments upon the Bagpipes.

† 2. A retort shaped like a bagpipe. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 14 b, Put it into a croke necked viole of glasse which distillars call a Bagpipe.

3. Applied to the organ of sound of an insect.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 233 The Cicadæ or locusts in North America appear .. to be furnished with a bagpipe on which they play a variety of notes.

4. *fig.* a. An inflated and senseless talker, a windbag. b. A long-winded monotonous speaker.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 103 The Seruingman, the Image of sloath, the bagge-pipe of vanitie, like a windie Instrument, soundeth nothing but prophanenesse. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 169 Such parliamentary bagpipes I myself have heard play tunes. 1834 *Chr. World* 19 June 463/4 Two fresh sermons a week .. from the one poor droning theological bagpipe.

5. *Comb.*, as **bagpipeless,** without bagpipes; **bagpipe-like,** like a bagpipe.

1618 D. BELCHIER *Hans Beere-pot* E iv, Or Bagge-pype-like, not speake before thou art full. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* IV. lxvi, The poor pipers bagpipeless they saw.

Ba·gpipe, *v. Naut.* [f. the sb., in reference to the shape assumed by the sail.] (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds.

Bagpiper (bæ·gpəi·pəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who plays on a bagpipe; commonly called a *piper*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Baggepypere, *panducarius*. *c* 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 53 Where nought else but a bagge piper is to see. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 53 Laugh like Parrats at a bag-piper. 1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 52 Like the noise Of bagpipers on distant Highland hills.

Ba·gpi·ping, *vbl. sb.* [as from a vb. *to bagpipe* + -ING[1].] The action of playing on a bagpipe.

1594 MORLEY *Madrigalls* I. E iij b, Who comes heere: with bagpiping and drumming. 1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 238 That fortnight of feastings, processionings, huzzaings, and bagpipings.

† **Ba·gpu·dding.** *Obs.* [f. BAG *sb.*[1] + PUDDING.]

1. A pudding boiled in a bag.

1598 in FLORIO. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I 47 Thou shalt be welcome to beef and bacon, and perhaps a bag-pudding. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i, A solemn son of Bagpudding and Pottage. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, To make room for the beef and the bagpuddings.

† 2. *fig.* ? Clown. *Obs.* (Cf. *jackpudding.*)

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. i. (1881) 25 Farewell, sweet heart.—God a mercy, bagpudding.

Bag-reef (bæ·gɹīf). *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bag-reef*, a fourth or lower reef of fore-and-aft sails, often used in the royal navy. *Bag-reef of topsails*, first reef (of five in American navy); a short reef, usually taken in to prevent a large sail from bagging when on a wind.

† **Bague.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bague*, in med.L. *baga*, of uncertain origin.] A ring, a brooch.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 106 Medea toke alle the most richest Jewels and bagues portatif.

Baguette (băge·t). [a. F. *baguette* (a small rod or wand; in *Arch.* (as in Eng.) ad. It. *bacchetta* little rod, dim. of *bacchio*:—L. *baculum* staff.] A small moulding of semicircular section, of the astragal species.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Baguette*, in architecture, a little round moulding less than an astragal .. According to M. le Clerc, when the baguette is enriched with ornaments, it changes its name, and is called *chaplet*. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* III. i. 684 The astragal is also known by the names of bead and baguette.

Bag-wig (bæ·gɹwi·g). (Also as two words.) A wig fashionable in the 18th century, the back-hair of which was enclosed in an ornamental bag.

1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke* III. i, Now must Bag Wig and Bus'ness come in Play; A Thirty-Thousand-Pound Girl leads the Way. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* x. 60 Bag-wig, and lac'd Ruffles, and black Solitaire. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* XXV. 252 Walking the Strand in grand array with bag-wig and sword.

Hence **Bag-wigged,** *a.*, wearing a bag-wig.

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv. (1883) 236 Pig-tailed lawyers and bag-wigged attorneys.

† **Bag-wood.** *Obs.* [Apparently f. BAG *v.*[2] + WOOD.] Small branches of trees, twigs, etc. such as could be lopped off with a bagging hook or bill, used for fuel.

1525 in *Bodmin Registers* (1827–38) 103 To have their burden wood to bear and carry away upon their backs, of lot, crop, hook, and bag wood. [See *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 204.]

Bah (bā), *int.* [Prob. after mod.F. *bah!* in same sense.] An exclamation expressive of contempt.

[1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. I. 40 Away she flung .. nor said bih nor bah.] 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxii, Dreading the deep damnation of his 'bah!' 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iii, Bah! priest! What can this Marpurg-madness do for me?

2. Used as a vb. [Cf. *to pooh-pooh*, etc.]

1838 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 33 Mr. Richard .. is Bah!'d for his pains.

‖ **Bahar, barr(e** (bähā·ɹ). [Arab. بهار *bahār*.] A measure of weight used in parts of India and China, varying in value in different places from 223 to 625 lbs. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

‖ **Bahut.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bahutte*.] A dress for masquerading, a domino.

1784 MISS BERRY *Jrnl. & Corr.* I. 76 Put on our bahuts and went .. to .. the Florentine Theatre.

† **Baiardour.** *Obs.* [AF. = OF. *baïardeur*, a mason's labourer, who helps to carry the *baïard*, mod.F. *bayart*, *baïart*, or large hand-barrow with six handles on which building stones are carried. Erroneously connected in the Dictionaries with L. *bājulātor*, and explained from Phillips (1706) onward, as 'a carrier or bearer of any weight or burden.' Perhaps never used in Eng.: cf. BAYARD[2].]

P. BLESENSIS *Contin. Hist. Croyland* 120 Duos incisores .. et duos bajardours servituros ad cariagium petræ.

Baid, north. f. BODE *sb.*; pa. t. of BIDE *v.*

Baie, Baies, obs. ff. BAY *sb.* and *a.*, BAIZE.

Baight, baign(e, obs. forms of BAIT, BAIN.

‖ **Baignoire** (be·nwar, -wq̄ɹ). [F.; lit. 'a vessel for bathing in,' f. *baigner* to bathe; also as

in Eng.] A box at the theatre on the same level as the stalls.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 984 Should one display One's robe a trifle o'er the baignoire-edge. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/1 The twelve baignoirs .. are left at the disposal of the manager.

Baik, obs. f. BAKE; var. BECK *v. Obs.*

Baikalite (bī·kăləit). *Min.* [f. *Baikal,* lake in Siberia + -ITE.] A dark dingy green variety of SAHLITE. (Dana.)

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 509. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*

Bai·kerinite. *Min.* A viscid substance with balsamic odour and taste like that of wood-tar. (Dana.)

Bai·kerite. *Min.* A wax-like mixture found near Lake Baikal consisting chiefly of ozocerite and baikerinite. (Dana.)

Bai·kie. *Sc.* A piece of curved wood used in fastening cows to the stake; in some places (according to Jamieson) the stake itself.

1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 8 (JAM.) Better haud loose, nor bound to an ill bakie. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* 1131 Cows are bound to a stake in the stall .. One method of binding is with the baikie .. flat to the neck of the cow.

Bail (bēl), *sb.*[1] Also 5 bayll, baill, 5–7 bayle, 6–7 bayl, bale, baile. [In senses 1 and 2, a. OF. *bail* 'power, custody, jurisdiction,' and 'delivery,' n. of action f. *baillier,* in its senses of 'take charge of, guard, control,' and 'hand over, deliver' (see BAIL *v.*[1]). The remaining senses are peculiarly English, and their development not quite certain. But from the Latin phrase *tradere in ballium alicui,* found 1259, and the AF. *lesser en bail* (1331), it seems that *bail* was originally related to sense 1, and meant the 'custody or charge' (i.e. of the surety); cf. also the equivalent *mainprise, manucaptio.* But it must soon have been associated in meaning with sense 2, and the AF. *bailler* to deliver (chattels), since already in 16th c. it was explained as 'the *delivery* or handing over of the accused to his surety,' whence transferred to the *security* in consideration of which he was so delivered, and finally to the *surety* himself who became or gave security for his reappearance in court when called for judgment. There is nothing approaching these senses in Fr., while, on the other hand, the Fr. sense 'lease' is not in English.

Fr. *bail,* the n. of action, must be carefully distinguished from *bail* 'governor, ruler, tutor, guardian' (= Pr. *baile,* Sp. *bayle,* Pg. *bailio,* It. *bailo, balio* :—L. *bājulus*), never adopted in English (though sometimes erroneously stated to be the direct source of sense 6). *Bail=bājulus* was the primary word; thence the vb. *bailler=bājulāre*; thence again the n. of action *bail* formed in French, and adopted in English. (The word is discussed by COKE *4th Inst.* 178.)]

†**1.** Charge, custody, jurisdiction, power. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 292 His body is undyr your bayle. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxviii, In battaill greate hir tooke and putte in baill. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 39 So grete a thyng as is the bayll and charge of the noblesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 49 Faunus, now within their baile.

†**2.** A handing over, delivery, giving. *Obs.* [perh. not in Eng.; but cf. 4.]

[1292 BRITTON II. ix. § 3 Cum acun bail de seysine deit estre fet. (When any livery of seisin is to be made.)]

†**3.** The charge or friendly custody of a person who otherwise might be kept in prison, upon security given that he shall be forthcoming at a time and place assigned. *Obs.* (But the phrase *admitted to bail,* formerly *let to bail,* originated in this sense, though subsequently otherwise analysed.)

[1259 *Provisions of Barons* (Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 396) Quod hii quibus traditur in ballium eum habeant coram justitiis. 1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III,* viii, Et ont este par les ditz Marescaux lessez en bail. (*transl.* Pulton: And by the Marshalles of the Kings Bench have been let to baile.)] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1602) 333 That no Iustice, nor Iustices of peace, should let to bayle any person contrary to the said statute. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxvi. (1739) 53 Admitted to Bail if the offences were bailable. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., To admit any to bail who ought not by law to be admitted is punishable by fine.

†**4.** Temporary delivery or release from imprisonment, on finding sureties or security to appear for trial; *also,* release, in a more general sense. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 169 Robard Henengham becam sewerte to my mastyr for the bayle of on Willyam Valenden of Manytre that was in the castell of Colchestre. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1570) 4 There shall be no bayle nor treating of mainprise. 1542 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII,* xxvii. § 50 The Prenotarie to haue .. for the bayle of euery person of felony, twelue pens. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 16 More dead then Lazarus in his stincking graue, When he deaths vaut till fift daies baile indured. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 22 Dec. 6 To some common Goale, there to remaine without Bayle or Mainprize. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 294 The nature of bail is .. a delivery, or bailment, of a person to his sureties, upon their giving (together with himself) sufficient security for his appearance.

5. Security given for the release of a prisoner from imprisonment, pending his trial.

[1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III,* viii, Et ne les soeffrent nulle part aler walkerants ne par bail ne santz bail.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* vii, They [shall] .. be put to sufficient baill. 1580 STOW *Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 1540 (R.) Giuing liberty to .. his prisoners to go under baill. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 328 Putting in bayl to be freed or protected for the time from prison. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 130, I am not free, I go but under baile. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 288 They ought not to be released until they .. give Bayl to appear, and answer the action. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 146 He had his liberty upon bayle of 40000*l.* 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 30 That both parties Shou'd .. appear, and save their bail. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. III. 193 A miserable, needy crew, who had .. forfeited their bails. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 98 His client .. was prepared with bail to any amount.

b. *fig.* Security, surety, guarantee.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 350 Death would take no baile, we are all tenants at will and we must leave .. at a day's, at an houres warning. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 81 None being sufficient to lay in bayle to answer God for the sin. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 251 Doubtless this man hath bail enough to be no Adulterer.

c. *To give leg bail* (jocular): to be beholden to one's own legs for escape, to run away.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 277, I had concluded to use no chivalry, but give them leg-bail instead of it, by .. making for a deep swamp. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxii, Given them leg bail, I'll swear.

6. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from the custody of the officer arresting him, or from prison, by becoming surety for his appearance in court for trial.

The bail now becomes answerable with his money, but formerly he might have to give his own person as security, whence the phrase *to be* or *become bail,* i.e. security, as opposed *to give* or *put in bail* of sense 5.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 111 Sirrah, call in my sonne to be my bale. 120 The sonnes of Yorke shall be their Fathers baile. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 His bayl and surety. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxvi. (1739) 53 If the party bailed made default .. his Bail suffered as Principal. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. iii. (1677) 65 Well, leave 'em with me, I'll be Bail for their appearance to morrow. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 112 [He] must stand bail for himself in the court of truth.

fig. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. xcix, I won't be bail for anything beyond. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxx. (1884) 292 Ye'll spend it like a man of spirit—I'll go bail for that.

¶ In consequence of the transition of meaning in senses 3–6, many phrases are current which are not easily analysed. 'To say that the magistrate *bails* the prisoner (see BAIL *v.*[1] 2) is now somewhat old-fashioned. Generally, the magistrate *accepts bail, admits to bail, allows bail,* or (occasionally) *holds to bail,* or *takes bail.* I have also seen *grants bail.* The regular phrase of the Statute-book is, I think, "the magistrate may *admit him to bail.*" In 45 Geo. III, c. 92, the magistrate also *takes bail,* the prisoner *gives bail. Bail* is also *offered* by the prisoner, and may be *refused* by the magistrate; on the day appointed his bail *surrender, render, bring in,* or *produce him* in court, or the accused *surrenders to his bail.* In the latter phrase, there is a notion of his delivering himself up in discharge of the recognizances into which he himself, as well as his sureties, has entered, for his appearance. This idea also colours the later use of *hold to bail, admit to bail.*' (F. W. Maitland.)

7. *Comb.* **Bail-bond,** the bond or security entered into by a bail; **bail-piece:** (see quot.).

1709 *Act* 7 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4538/1 All Bail Bonds given by the said Ambassador .. are utterly Null and Void. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lii, Where shall we find one to draw the bail-bond? 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 291 Which recognizance is transmitted to the court in a slip of parchment intitled a bail piece.

Bail, *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 beyl, bayl, 5–7 bayle, 7 baile, 7– bail, (8–9 erron. bale). [ME. *beyl,* prob. a. ON. *beygla,* Da. *bøile,* Sw. *bögel, bygel,* bending, ring, hoop, guard of a sword-handle, etc.; cf. also ON. *beyla* hump, swelling (Vigf.); all from ON. *beygja* = OE. *bégan, bygan,* to bend, bow. There may even have been an OE. **begel, bygel*; cf. LG. *bögel* in same sense.]

1. A hoop or ring; a half-hoop for supporting the cover of a wagon or cradle, the tilt of a boat, etc.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 120 My right hand arayid .. Wyth a precyous beyl of gold hath he. 1494 *Ord. R. Househ.* 127 Twoe cradlebands of crimsonne velvett and a bayle .. for the same. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 11 To the same watermen for fowre bayles for the saied barge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 216 Two small round Hoops or Arches .. like unto the two end-Hoops or Bails of a Carriers Waggon, or a Tilt-boat. 1748 (ed. 4) DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 143 (D.) An act of Parliament passed in 1736–7 .. prohibits close Decks and Bails nailed down in the Wherries. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., A capital large rick cloth, with bail.

2. The hoop-handle of a kettle or similar vessel.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 A litell chafour with a beyl and a lyd. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 767 About the same vessel [caldron or kettle] .. binde this .. to the handle or bayl thereof. 1741 PAYNE *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 823 A Handle or Bale .. by which it may be hung or held up. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk* 460 The old-fashioned bails of our brass-kettles. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 36 A small pot of glazed earthenware having an earthen bale.

Bail, bayle (bēl), *sb.*[3] Forms: 3–6 baile, 4 baille, 4–6 bail, bayle, 6 bayl, bayll, 9 bayle (sense 2), bail, bale (sense 4). [ME., a. OF. *bail* and *baile, baille* in same sense, of doubtful origin; perh. verbal sbs. f. *baillier* to enclose, shut (1321 in Godef.), unless indeed they are the source of that word: see BAIL *v.*[3] Cf. also next, and BAILEY.

It is phonetically possible that *bail, baille,* represent L. *baculum,* pl. *bacula,* sticks, in the sense of 'stakes, palisade,' but historical evidence of such a development of sense is wanting.]

1. *pl.* Outer line of fortification, formed of stakes; palisades, barriers.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 The heynows conquered by force the baylles. *Ibid.* xlvii. 66 A lytell skirmyssh before the bayles. *Ibid.* 67 They rode in good order, and came to the bayls. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 156 O'er the bayle, The bayle now levell'd by victorious France, The assailants pass'd.

2. The wall of the outer court of a feudal castle; extended to each of the successive walls which separate the courts. *Hence,* sometimes used for the courts themselves. See BAILEY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10023 Þe baile midelmast o thre, Bitakens wel hir chastite .. Nam o bail it hat for-þi For it hir heild als in baili. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 687 Seþþe beoþ þre Bayles wiþ-alle So feir i-diht w[t] strong walle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 113 That thei wolde ley siege environ the baile. 1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 368 The lord Fleming .. fled out by the postern gate, at the neither baile. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 253 Both bayle and keep rang with the din.

†**3.** *pl.* The bulwarks of a boat. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 921/2 His barge .. with yeomen standing vpon the bails. 1558–1603 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 285 One of the watermen .. being the second man next unto the bales of the said barge.

4. A bar or pole to separate horses standing in an open stable; a *swinging bail* is hung at one end from the manger, and at the other from the ceiling.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 351 When the horse is deposited in the hold .. it is the duty of the ship's carpenter to fix the bails which are to secure him. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 96 Battery Stables .. 70 Bail Stalls .. 9 ft. by 5½ ft. 1859 'STONEHENGE' *Rural Sports* 583 With bales horses can be stowed much more thickly than with travises. 1877 — *Horse* xiii. 205 A Gangway-Bail is .. a strong piece of oak which is dropped into a mortice in the stall-post at one end, and into another made in the wall opposite.

5. (In Australia): A framework for securing the head of a cow while she is milked.

1885 E. A. PETHERICK *in letter:* The cows are taken to the bails, which may be in the open air, in a shed, or in stalls as in a stable.

Bail, *sb.*[4] [Godefroy says 'In the arrondissement of Vervains and of Avesnes, *bail* is the name of a horizontal piece of wood fixed upon two stakes.' This is exactly the cricket bail of the last century: the origin of the Fr. is uncertain; perh. identical with the preceding word; scarcely an independent repr. of L. *baculum.*]

†**1.** A cross bar. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERVILE *Booke of Falconrie* 358 Set them uppon some pearche or bayle of wood that they maye by that meanes the better keepe their feathers unbroken, and eschue the dragging of their traines upon the ground.

2. In *Cricket,* name of each of the two pieces of wood laid across the tops of the three stumps which form the wicket.

(The bails are at present made 4 inches long, turned and shaped on the lathe; but originally the wicket consisted of a single bail, two feet long, laid across two stumps.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 19 The *Bail,* and mangled *Stumps* bestrew the Field. 1799 in *Hoyle's Games* (1803) 301 The striker is out if the bail is bowled off. 1813 *Sports of Childhood* Cricket 22 The Wicket consists of two pieces of wood fixed upright, and kept together by another piece, which is laid across the top and is called a Bail. 1833 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (Hone) 106 Of late years the wicket consists of three stumps and two bails. 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Tilb. Nogo* 167 My bails fly upwards; and .. I am disagreeably conscious of being 'bowled out.'

†**Bail,** *sb.*[5] *Naut. Obs.* Forms: 5 beyle, 7 baile, 8 bail. [In earlier form *baile,* a. F. *baille* (in nautical language) a bucket, a pail, prob. :—late L. *bacula,* dim. of *baca, bacca,* BACK *sb.*[2]] A bucket or shallow tub used on board ship, esp. for emptying out water; any small vessel used to bail the water out of a boat.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 211 My master paid to Perse berebrewer for vj beyles for the spynas vij*d.* 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 157 The gentlemen likewise saw the bail of a canoe .. made of a human skull. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bayle,* an old term for *bucket.*

Bail (bēl), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–7 bayl(e, 6 bale, baal, 6–7 baile, 6– bail. [a. OF. *baillier, bailier, bailler* (= Pr. *bailar*) :—L. *bājulāre* 'to bear a burden, to carry,' afterwards 'to carry on, manage, rule,' and 'to be guardian or tutor,' whence *baillier* ranged in OF. from 'bear, carry, handle, treat, manage, conduct, govern, control, rule, take charge of, guard,' to 'take hold of, receive, take, take away,' and 'hand over, deliver, give.' From the last of these arose the Anglo-French legal sense of 'deliver,' narrowed down in use to 'deliver on trust on certain conditions.' Sense 2 is probably immediately from BAIL *sb.*[1] 3, 4, as if short for 'let to bail, admit to bail,' but clearly influenced by AF. *bailler* in sense 1, so as to make 'deliver' or 'liberate' at length the leading idea. Hence extended from the act of the magistrate to that of the surety, and used in various transferred senses.]

I. Immediately from F. *baillier.*

1. 'To deliver (goods) in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee.' Blackstone. [See BAILMENT, BAILOR, BAILEE.]

[*c* 1320 *Year-bk. Edw. II*, 270 A tort luy detient viij escritz, les queux il luy bailla a rebailler a sa volounte.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 452 If cloth be delivered, or (in our legal dialect) bailed, to a taylor to make a suit of cloaths.

II. Immediately from BAIL *sb.*[1]

2. To admit to bail, to liberate on bail; to release (a person) from immediate arrest or imprisonment, on security being given by one or more sureties that the person so released shall be duly presented for trial. Said of the magistrate. *arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII an. 14 (R.) Al the other, if they would be bayled, to fynde sureties for their trueth and allegeaunce. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Mary* x. § 1 (1632), Such Justices .. as haue authority to baile any prisoner brought before them. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 35 b, Upon the Bonds of these Sureties .. he is bailed, that is to say, set at liberty, untill the day appointed for his appearance. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III (R.) Jeffries was bolder, so he bailed him. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxv. 328 You have bailed a man .. whom the lord mayor of London had refused to bail. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 3 Charles .. told them he was content the prisoners should be bailed.

†b. *fig.* and *gen.* To liberate from imprisonment.

1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Herc. Œtæus* 216 b, Hath hell no power to hold thy sprite .. Or else hath Pluto baalde thee out? 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. 31 Sirra see if your pick-locks will serue the turne to bale you hence. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 27 It's hard to bayle imprisoned thoughts againe.

3. To procure the liberation of (any one) from prison or arrest, by becoming bail or security for him. (*To bail out* implies that he is already in prison.) Also *fig.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 353/1 A woman .. whome the same Bruistar had bailed out of Bridewell. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 299 Thou shalt not baile them, see thou follow me. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iv. 11 The dearest Husband cannot bail his wife when death awaits her. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 233, I shall have my old friend to bail out of the round-house. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 281 Twenty-eight peers were prepared to bail them, if bail should be required. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 58, I offer to bail the fellow out, and to be responsible for his appearance at the sessions.

4. *fig.* To be security or pledge for; to secure, guarantee, protect.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Madan* xii. 4 Grace and prudence bayles our carefull bandes. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 166 This stranger, this Lot .. hath bayled you hitherto, and given you protection. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* (1673) 464 Let the Proverb *As sure as Check* bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly.

Bail, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BAIL *sb.*2] To hoop, gird.

1548 [see BAILED *ppl. a.*]. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 59 Close soldered, and bailde about with yron.

Bail, *v.*[3] Also 6 bale. [App. ad. OF. *baillier* to enclose, shut, of doubtful source: immediately related to *bail, baille,* BAIL *sb.*3, though it is not yet certain which is derived from the other; if the vb. be the source, it may be perh. only another sense of *baillier,* to have charge of, control, guard, etc.: see BAIL *v.*[1]]

1. To confine. *rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonnets* No. 133 Prison my heart in thy steele bosomes warde, But then my friends heart let my poore heart bale, Who ere keepes me, let my heart be his garde. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* 303 The infinite spirit does not bail itself under proportion and number.

2. *To bail up* (in Australia): a. To secure the head of a cow in a 'bail' while she is milked; b. (said of bushrangers) To 'stick up' and disarm travellers in order to rob them without resistance; also, *intr.* To surrender without resistance, disarm oneself by throwing up the arms. [The identity of this with a. is disputed.]

1880 *Melbourne Argus* 22 July 1/7 We were bailed up by an armed man on horseback. — in *Leisure Ho.* (1885) 197 'Bail up! Throw up your arms, I'm Ned Kelly!' *Mod.* (from E. A. Petherick) 'Have you bailed up the cows?' 'Yes, they're bailed up.'

Bail, *v.*[4] Also 5–7 baile, bayle, (7–9 bale). [f. BAIL *sb.*5] Now often less correctly BALE, q.v. To lade or throw water out of a boat, etc., with buckets (formerly called bails), pails, basins, or other vessels. a. To bail *the water* (out).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* IX. xiv. 911 They bailed and pumped two thousand tuns and yet were ten foot deepe. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 226 In clearing and bayling the water. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 174 Buckets .. to baile out the water. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, One [man] to bail the water out.

b. To bail *the boat* (out).

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 50 By the help of a small bucket and our hats we bailed her out. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 111 Ladles to bail them out.

c. *absol.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 174 Bailing and pumping three daies and three nights without intermission. 1682 SIR J. BERRY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 Still working with the Pumps and Bailing, but to no purpose.

†Bai·lable, *a.*[1] *Obs.* In 5–6 baleable. [a. OF. *baillable* f. *bailler* in sense of 'deliver.'] Capable of being delivered, deliverable.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 121 If thes oure presentis lettres patentis .. be not baleable.

Bailable (bē·lăb'l), *a.*[2]; also 6–7 baileable, bayl(e-. [f. BAIL *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Entitled to be released on bail.

1554 *Act* 1–2 *Mary* xiii. § 3 Any person or persons .. being bayleable by the law. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 76 To send him to Gaole, if he be not baileable. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 561 All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences.

2. Of an offence or process: Admitting of bail.

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxvi. (1739) 53 He was .. admitted to Bail if the offences were bailable. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 572 A capias was granted, with a bailable clause. 1859 LD. J. CAMPBELL in Ellis *Law Rep.* II. 114 Directed only against bailable process.

Bailage (bē·lĕdʒ). Also 9 balliage, bailiage. [f. BAIL *v.*[1], or AF. *baillier* to deliver: perh. there was an AF. **bailliage* or med.L. **balliagium* in this sense.] A duty upon delivery of goods.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Water *Bailiage* or *Bailage*, is an antient duty received by the city of London, for all goods and merchandises brought into or carried out of the port. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 Of Balliage, or Delivery of Goods. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 129 *Bailage*, duty paid on goods to the City of London.

¶ See also BAILLIAGE.

†Bai·l-dock, ba·le-dock. *Obs.* [?f. BAIL *sb.*3 barrier: see DOCK.] At the Old Bailey, London, (formerly) 'a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top; in which, during the trials, are put some of the malefactors.' *Scots Mag.* 1753 XV. 42/1.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 159 The sessions is dissolved, the bench and bale-docke cleered. 1662 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1767) 148 Away I was taken and thrust into the Bail-dock to my other Friends who had been called before me. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued* 8, I was commanded to the Bale-Dock for Turbulency and Impertinency. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5399/3 James Goodman .. made his Escape .. by leaping over the Spikes of the Bail-Dock and the Rails at the Sessions-House in the Old-Baily. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 72, I remember Penn before his accusers, and Fox in the bail-dock.

†Baile, bayle, *int. Obs.* [Perh. imperative of Fr. *bailler* in sense 'Deliver (blows)!' But cf. *bailler sa foi*, in Littré.] A call to combatants to engage.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 31 Baile, baile at you bothe, frantike folys! *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 364 Than harodes began to crye: knightes, do your best! go togyder, bayle! bayle! Than began the tournay.

Bailed (bēld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BAIL *v.*[1] + -ED.] Released on bail.

1552 HULOET, Bayled, or lette to bayle, *Vadimonio obstrictus.* 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 73 Like a Bail'd and Main-priz'd Lover, Although at large I am bound over.

Bailed (bēld), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BAIL *v.*[2] + -ED.] Hooped (and covered) as a wagon.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 801 Then came the Quene in a litter of white clothe of golde not covered nor Bayled. 1598 STOW *Survey* xli. (1603) 436 A close cart, bayled ouer.

Bailee (bēlī·). *Law.* Also 6 baily, 7 baylee. [f. BAIL *v.*[1] + -EE.] One to whom goods are committed in trust for a specific purpose.

1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 140 (1642) 62 If .. afterwards the Baily deliver the Obligation to whom it was made. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 180 The baylement of goods to imploy, is, when the Bailee hath the things themselues to vse to anothers profit. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 423 These contracts .. all imply a delivery from the bailor to the bailee and a redelivery from the bailee to the bailor.

Bai·ler[1]. [f. BAIL *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] He who or that which bails water out; a man employed to bail out a ship; a utensil used for this purpose, a machine constructed to lift and throw out water from a pit, etc.

1883 KINGSTON *Paddy Finn* xv. 190 There was no bailer; but I had seized my hat. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 The 'sand-pump' and 'bailer,' employed to take up and hoist out the pulverized rock and water. 1883 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/7 (*Shipping*), [Ship] Hardwick .. half full of water .. Bailers have been employed.

Bai·ler[2]. *Cricket.* [f. BAIL *sb.*[4] + -ER[1].] A ball so bowled as to hit the bails.

1881 *Daily News* 29 June 2/6 (*Cricket*), A fine bailer from Studd beat Peake when 246 had been made. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, A bailer from Jones just managed to destroy his chance.

Bailey (bēlī·li). Forms: 3 baili, 4 bayly, -lie, -lye, bailye, bailly, baly, 4–5 baillie, 4–6 baily, bailie, 9 bailey. [a ME. variant of *bayle*, BAIL *sb.*3: possibly from the med.L. form *balium, ballium*; cf. *Vetus Ballium* = Old Bailey, Du Cange. Not in Fr. It coincides in its spellings with BAILLIE, with which it was probably confused.]

1. The external wall enclosing the outer court, and forming the first line of defence, of a feudal castle; and, in a wider sense, any of the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10023 þe midmast bailly of þe þre Bitokeneþ wel hir chastite .. Name of baily hit haþ for-þi For hit [hir] helde euer in baily [*v.r.* bailey, bayly]. *Ibid.* 10034 þere stonden þre bailyes wiþoute þat wel kepen þat castel From arwe shet & quarel. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1082 As quen I blusched vpon þat baly, So ferly þer-of watz þe falure. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 16 The more recent habitation reared within its enclosures or baileys.

2. In later writers: The outer court or base court of a feudal castle; also, either of the two (or three courts) formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences. Hence *outer bailey, inner bailey.*

1845 *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* I. 37 Bailey was a name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls or defences which surrounded the keep. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 17 The royal apartments were not in the keep, but in the court-yard, or bailey. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* I. 93 The entrance-gate .. led into a narrow outer bailey.

3. (Retained in proper names: e. g. the *Old Bailey* in London, the seat of the Central Criminal Court, so called from the ancient *bailey* or *ballium* of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate, within which it was situated.)

1570 *Piththy Note to Papists* (Collier) 15 The Draile, wheron he lay fast bound in midst olde baily street. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 357/1 At a sessions holden in the justice hall in the old bailie of London. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 July, The phrase, 'Old Bailey style,' is an ordinary *façon de parler*, and is well understood to mean .. a certain license of vituperation which has been supposed, rightly or wrongly, to characterise its proceedings.

Bailey, obs. variant of BAILIE.

Bailiage, -iary, variants of BAILAGE, -IERY.

Bailie (bēlī·li). Forms: 3 bailli, -ie, 3–4 baili, 3–7 bayly, 4 bayli, bayely, 4–5 baylle, 4–6 bayle, bailye, 4–8 bailly, 5 bailȝhey, 5–6 baly, 5–7 bayley, 6 baylay, bailȝie, 7 baylie, 7–8 baillie, bailey, 4–9 baily, 6– bailie. [ME. *bailli*, a. OF. *bailli* (13th c.), later form of *baillis, baillif*, BAILIFF, q.v.] Another form of the word BAILIFF, with which it was formerly interchangeable; now obsolete in England, but retained in a special sense in Scotland.

†1. = BAILIFF 1. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 129 To þe baylys of þe toun hastiliche heo wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5008 Þar vs tok þe hei baili [*v.r.* bailly, bayli, baily]. *Ibid.* 9558 He ne had neuer sa gret envie, Als þis man for to be baillie [*v.r.* bayly]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 306/1 Mayres, Shereues, baylles, and suche other lasse offyces. 1494 FABYAN *Hen. III*, an. 1266 (R.) Ye baylly of the castell of Wyndesore. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 159 The baylay of Byngham Vapentake. 1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 75 Being advised by the baly of Dover so to do. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 39 Euery secular lorde .. is Gods bayly. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 129 Sent to the Sherife of Sudsex, to the Maior and Communaltie of the Citie of Winchester, to the Baily of Southampton, the Baily of Lenne, the Baily of Kent. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 129 At Ashby De La Zouch .. where his Father under the Earl of Huntington, was Governour or Baly of the Town. *humorously.* 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. 364 Then up rise Randal, Bayley of the Beggars.

2. *In Scotland.* †a. *formerly,* The chief magistrate of a barony or part of a county, having functions equivalent to those of a sheriff. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 190 Schyrreffys and bailȝheys maid he then. 1425 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 63 The Kingis Baillie, or a Depute of the towne. 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 87 For other civill and criminall jurisdictions, the heretable baillies might supplie that part. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 Where lands, not erected into a regality, fell into the King's hands, he appointed a bailie over them, whose jurisdiction was equal to that of a sheriff.

b. *now.* A municipal magistrate corresponding to the English alderman.

1484 CAXTON *Chyualry* 23 Kynges and prynces which make prouostes and baillyes of other persones than of knyȝtes. 1558 *Instr. of Sasine* in *Annals of Hawick* 331 In the hands of Adam Cessfurde, ane of ye bailȝies of Hawick. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 128 At the first head Court after Michaelmes, the Baillies sould be chosen. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 162 Edinburgh is governed by a lord provost, four baillies. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, I am a free burgess and a magistrate o' Glasgow; Nicol Jarvie is my name, I am a bailie, be praised for the honour.

†3. = BAILIFF 2. *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 12914 As baily [*Cott.* bedel] goþ bifore Iustise. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Freres T.* 92 'Artow than a bayely?' 'Ye,' quod he. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17 A mekille myschaunce And the bayles us take. 1542 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* vii. (1874) 21 Euery man is a bayly to attache a felon. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1728) 73 A libertye when the Shirifes Baylye can not areste. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lov.* III. Wks. 1720 I. 63 Worse than a Bayley; that arrests in the Inns of Court. [In Scotland, constables specially employed in carrying out the Tweed Fisheries' Acts are called Water-bailies.]

fig. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 120 Natures pale-fac'd Bailey now distrains His blood.

†4. = BAILIFF 3. *Obs.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 24 þis bailly [*Luke* xvi. 1] was worldly wyse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 41/3 That Eleazar the sone of my baily be myn heyr. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 If thou haue any wode to sell .. cause thy bayly .. to do it for the. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 45 A bailie is he to whom a speciall charge of procuring a mans profite, and the valuable increase of his wealth is committed. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 19 July, Agreeing with Hauker to have a care of my business in my absence .. to be our bayly. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i. 43 A very pretty fellow for a gentleman's bailey. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. Dean* Misc. (1735) V. 137 You merit new Employments daily: Our Thatcher, Ditcher, Gard'ner, Baily.

5. Bailie-errant = bailiff-errant: see BAILIFF 4.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 204 The sheriffs, baily-errants, constables, and such like officers.

Bailie, variant of BAILLIE, *Obs.*, jurisdiction, and of BAILEY, court-wall of a castle.

Bailiery, -ary (bēlīĕri, bēlīɹri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 7–9 baillerie, -ery, baylerie, bayliary, 7–8 bailiary, 8 bailliary, -ery, 8–9 bailiery. [In 17th c. *baillerie*, a. F. **baillerie* office of the *bailli* or BAILIE.] The jurisdiction of a bailie;

esp., in Scotland, before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, a district administered by a bailie instead of by a sheriff.

1425 *Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 67 That ilke Schireffe giue open bidding to the people of his Bailliarie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 161 Within their houses, lands, bounds, or Bailleries. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 286 Proclamations sent to the Sheriffdoms of Edinburgh, Hadington, Linlithgow .. and to the Bailiaries of Kyle and Cunningham. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 24 The baylerie of Aberbrothock. 1679 *Proclam. Edinb.* 4 May, Bayliffs of Regalities and Bayliaries. 1708 *Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 We Require .. Baillies of Bailliaries. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 By the late jurisdiction act, 20 Geo. II. c. 43, all heritable regalities and bailieries, and all such heritable sheriff-ships and stewartries, as were only parts of a shire, are dissolved.

Bailieship (bē'·li,ʃip). Forms: 4– **bailly-, baili-, bayely-, baili-, bealie-, bayly-, bailie-, -ship, -shyppe.** [f. BAILIE + -SHIP: see also BAILIFFSHIP.]

† **1.** Stewardship. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 I. 22 A reckenynge of þi baillyship. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 58 What profyte shulde we haue by his bayelyshyppe? 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xvi. 2 Render account of thy bailiship: for now thou canst no more be bailife.

2. The office of a bailie or (*obs.*) a bailiff.

c 1472 *Plumpton Corr.* 27 The office of the bailiship of Sesey. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 166 With all my ryght of the bealieship of Carham. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 45 More agreable to our lawe especially in this matter of bailieship.

3. The district under a bailie or bailiff.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron* (1811) 212 Them which out of his baylyship comen as marchauntis. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1598/2 The Baylyship of Drenthe, which is a part of the Province of Groningen.

Bailiff (bē'·lif). Forms: 3–5 **baillif, 3–7 bailif, 4 balyf, 5 baillyve, 6 bailliff, bailiffe, baliffe, balyfe, -yve, -ive, baylyff, bailiefe, 6–7 baylife, bayliffe, 7 baliffe, bailive, bayllive, 7–8 bayliff, 6– bailiff.** [ME. *baillif*, a. OF. *baillif*, obj. case of *baillis* (12th c.):—late L. *bājulīvus*, prop. an adj. f. *bājulus*, originally 'carrier,' afterwards 'carrier on, manager, administrator.' (See BAIL *sb.*[1] and cf. *bājulāre* under BAIL *v.*[1] *Bājulīvus* thus meant '(one) having the nature or character of a *bājulus*.' In med.L. *ballivus, baillivus, balivus*, from the F. and Eng. words.)]

1. One charged with public administrative authority in a certain district. **a.** In *England*, formerly applied to the king's officers generally, including sheriffs, mayors, etc. nominated by him, but *especially* to the chief officer of a hundred; still the title of the chief magistrate of various towns, as the *High-bailiff of Westminster*, and of the keeper of some of the royal castles, as the *Bailiff of Dover Castle*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 473 That ple solde be ibroȝt Biuore the king and is bailifs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6445 Ietro him gaf counsaile vnder baillifes [*v.r.* baillis, bayles, bailies] ham to sette. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi. 213 The quene sent in hast to the Baillifs of wynchestre. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II./290 His father .. was then Bailive of Hemlingford hundred. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 343 The bailiffs of hundreds, and tithings, and boroughs, with their people. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 290/1 The sheriff is called the King's bailiff, and his county is his bailiwick. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 102 The *gerefa*, who becomes after the Conquest the bailiff of the hundred. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 561 In those towns in which there was no mayor, the presidency of the local courts remained with the bailiffs.

fig. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 105 Down comes the bailiff of Bedford (so the country-people commonly call the overflowing of the river Ouse), attended .. with many servants .. and breaks down all their paper-banks.

b. Used as the English form of the title of various foreign magistrates; e.g. the French *bailli*, and German *Landvogt*; also of the *bailly* or first civil officer in the Channel Islands, and formerly also of the Sc. BAILIE.

1681 *Act* (Scotl.), *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 Sheriffs, Stewards, Bailiffs of Royalty and Regality. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 23 One of the Magistrates of Glasgow .. made a Bailiff by the Archbishop. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 129 Bailiff and Jurats of the said Isle for the time being. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iv. 22 The great bailiff of the district, of which there are .. about twenty five in the hanoverian dominions. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 366 Henry while yet Bailiff of the Empire, during the captivity of Baldwin. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 De Griyse formerly bailiff of Bruges. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 524 The *Bailiff* or Judge, is the first civil officer in each island. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. ii. 492 A royal envoy, the bailiff of Lyons.

2. An officer of justice under a sheriff, who executes writs and processes, distrains, and arrests; a warrant officer, pursuivant, or catchpoll.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 59 Shireues and here clerkes, Bedelles and Bailliues. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1613 Ther someners and ther scribes .. With balyues and catchpolles. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xix. 67 Returned by the Shiriffe and warned by his bayliffe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 102 He hath bene since an Ape-bearer, then a Processe-seruer (a Bayliffe). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330 ¶ 3, I was arrested and conveyed .. to a Bayliff's house. 1863 BURTON *Bk Hunter* 326 A bailiff making an inventory of goods on which he has taken execution.

fig. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 The conscience is but God's Bayliff.

3. The agent of the lord of a manor, who collects his rents, etc.; the steward of a landholder, who manages his estate; one who superintends the husbandry of a farm for its owner or tenant.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xx. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 a, Which they shall delyver unto the stewarde or baylife. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 526 The baliffe gathereth-in harvest into the barne. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 420 My Bayliff told me 'twas none of his Fault. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 156 Here's Father January taken a lease of March month, and put in Jack Frost for bailiff. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 36 I'm going over one of the farms .. with the bailiff.

4. *Comb.*, as *bailiff-haunted*; † **bailiff-errant** (see quot.); **bailiff-peers**, assessors of the bailiff of a town. See also BUM-BAILIFF.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 201 The undersheriffs and bayliffs errant are better guides and spies. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 35 Baylifes Errant are those that the Sherife maketh and appointeth to go about the County to execute Writs, to summon the county, Sessions, assises and such like. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4338/1 The humble Address of the Bailiff, Recorder .. Bailiff-Peers, Town Clerk, and Burgesses of Wenlock. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui bono* ix, The bailiff-haunted throng.

Bai·liffry. *rare.* Also 7 **bailivery.** [f. prec. + -RY. Cf. BAILIERY.] The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff, or bailie; a BAILIERY.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (Strype 1754) II. v xxvii. 474/1 The Sheriffs Aldermen and Serjeants by authority of their Bailivery. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 306 Hereditary bailiffs of the king's Bailiffry [anglicized for *bailies* and *bailiery*].

Bailiffship (bē'·lifʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of bailiff.

1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* in Dodsl. *O. P.* X. 258 Let me now begin My bailiff-ship. 1863 CHEVRON in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 185 The bailiff-ship or ministration of justice.

† **Bai·liffwick.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -WICK.]

1. The district under the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 312 In case the sheriff .. return, that the party .. could not be found within his bailiffwick. 1766 in Entick *London* IV. 319 Proclaimed .. throughout the whole bailiffwick.

2. The office of a bailiff; = BAILIFFSHIP.

1509 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII.* xix. § 6 Baillifwikes or Baillyshyps of the Maners of Multon and Skirkebekys. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* iv. § 13 His .. office of Sheriffwicke, Escheatorship or Bayliffewike.

3. Stewardship.

1605 *Answ. Supp. Disc. Rom. Doctr.* 25 Popes and Princes must render account of their Bailifewicke.

Bai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. BAIL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] A releasing on bail.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, xxvii. § 50 For the apparaunce and baylynge of common maynprise, two pens. 1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 529 Bayling is a grace or favor of a Court of Justice.

Bai·ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BAIL *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The lading or scooping of water out of a boat.

1682 SIR J. BERRY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 All our Pumps and Materials for bailing. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* I. iii. 24 With four pumps and bailing he could not free her.

† **Bailiric.** *Obs.* [f. BAILIE + -RIC, OE. *rīc* rule, dominion.] = BAILIWICK.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121 There be dyuers other that ende in *ricke* or *wicke*, signifying offices which have their latine in *atus*, or in *ura*: as .. A Baylyrick *villicatus*, a Baylywick *villicatura*.

† **Bai·livate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *baillivātus, ballivātus*, f. *ballivus*, f. F. *baillif*; see -ATE[1].] The office of a bailiff, bailiffship.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. III. 30 With the bailivate of the town of Eltham.

Bailive, -ry, obs. forms of BAILIFF, -RY.

Bailiwick (bē'·li,wik). Forms: 5–9 **bayly-, bally-, bayli-, baili-, bali-, baily-, bayl-, baylie-, baly-, bailly-, bailli-, -weke, -wyke, -wick(e, -wik(e** (more than 20 forms). [f. BAILIE + -WICK: see also BAILIFFWICK.]

1. A district or place under the jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff. Used in *Eng. Hist.* as a general term including *sheriffdom*; and applied to foreign towns or districts under a *vogt* or *bailli*.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 123 A mean Bayliff may do more in his Bayly-Weke. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 51 a, By the othe of xii true men of hys bayliwike. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 553/2 The sheriffe of the shire, whose peculiar office it is to walke up and downe his bayli-wicke. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 88 Our British Isles, which never were within the diocess or bayliwick of Rome. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 355 A fair Bailiwick and Town corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 305 Berne. This Canton contains 72 bailiwicks. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 519 Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, together with Herm .. composing the Bailiwick of Guernsey. 1884 *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXV. 341 The sheriff .. made a return .. that Mr. S. had no lay fee within his bailiwick.

2. The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or a bailiff. (Now only *Hist.*)

1494 FABYAN VII. 528 The offyce of ballywyke. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 88 A suit .. about the ballywick of Jedburgh-forrest. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 69 Other Ecclesiastical Benefices, Provostships, Baly-wicks, Commendams, Canon-ships, etc. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 557 No gift of land, franchise .. or bailiwick should be made.

† **3.** Stewardship. (Cf. BAILIESHIP.) *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1257 Christe shall saie at the laste daye, Geve accounts of your baliwickes. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 171 To give an account of our bailywicke.

4. *Comb.* **bailiwick-town,** a town under the jurisdiction of a bailiff; the chief town of a hundred.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 172 Hexham .. is at present a well-built Bailiwick Town. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 241 The Bailiwick-town of Hexham.

Baille, obs. form of BAIL in various senses.

Baillery, obs. form of BAILIERY.

Bailliage (bē'·liedʒ). Forms: 6 **bayly-**, 6–7 **bali-**, 7 **balli-, bayli-, baily-**, 8– **baill-, bail-, bailliage.** [a. F. *bailliage* (= Pr. *bailiatge*, Sp. *bailiage*), f. *bailli*: see BAILIFF and -AGE. Made in med.L. *baill(ī)agium, baliaticum*, but answering to a L. type **bājulīvāticum*.]

1. The jurisdiction or district of a bailiff; formerly sometimes applied to an English bailiwick, but now only to that of a French or Swiss *bailli*, or other foreign prefecture.

1513 EARL WORC. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 5 This town .. and all the bayliage should have no resort .. but to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 615 The hole duchy of Acquytayne .. baylyages, sygnories, and wasselages. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 80 The first baliage or priorie that should be vacant. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iv. 38 Divonne, in the Balliage of Gex. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 81 The other prison for the bailliage, contains nineteen chambers. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 231 The several orders, in their several baillages .. were the 'people' of France. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 896/2 The twelve peers of the castle had .. appeal in some cases from the sovereign bailliage.

¶ See also BAILIAGE.

† **Baillie, bailly.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **baillie, bailye, balye, 4 baili, -y, balie, bayly(e, beylie, 4–5 baly, baillye, 5 bailly, bayllye, 4–8 bailie.** [ME. *baillie*, a. OF. *baillie* (= Pr. *bailia*, It. *balia*) :—late L. *bājulīa*, f. *bājulus* officer, bailiff (It. *bailo, balio*, Pr. *baile*, OF. *bail*), with Romanic *-ī'a* of office. In med.L. *ballia, balia, baylia, bayllia*, from the modern langs. In Eng. the old spellings are mixed up confusedly with those of BAILIE (F. *bailli*) and BAILEY (F. *baille*).]

1. The jurisdiction, authority, charge, or office of a BAILIE or BAILIFF, in the original sense; jurisdiction or charge committed to an officer, delegated authority; stewardship.

c 1305 *Fall & Passion* 22 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 God ȝaf him a gret maistre .. of paradis al þe balye. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 280 Þise tuo had baly of þis londes tueye. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 2 ȝelde reckynyng of thi baili, for thou miȝte not now be baili. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 709 Now is thy brother scherreue, and hath the baillye. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 623/1 Then it shall be said to us .. yeld reckoning of thy baily. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* i. 3 There were two Sorts of Jurisdictions, the Fieffal and Bailie .. This was the ordinary Jurisdiction which from the Bailees in Normandy was here delivered over to the Sheriff in every County which thence was called his Bailywick.

2. *gen.* Jurisdiction, authority, control, charge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9551 Þis ilk king .. A seruand had in his baili [*v.r.* bayly, baily]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4335 He haueþ on ys baylye x. þousant knyȝtes .. To don al at ys wille. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4302 Whanne Jelousie Hadde Bealacoil in his baillie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 111 His seal, whiche that Vlfin hath yet in his kepynge in his bailly. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 207 Thou art here in our baly withoutten any grace of skap. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 60 b, Whan the quene Ysiphile sawe that she had Jason in her bayllye.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a BAILIFF or BAILIE; a bailiwick.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 9 Aylours qe en sa baillie (Elsewhere than in his bailiwick).] *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 249 Wold God .. That he were here in mi beylie. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 315 Þou schal won in þis bayly. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 61 Þe duke Siward had taken in his balie Machog.

Bailliwage, obs. form of BAILLIAGE.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1996/3 Certain Bailliwages belonging to them that border upon the French Territories.

Bailment (bē'·lmĕnt). [a. OF. *baillement*, f. *bailler* to bail, give, deliver.]

1. Delivery, handing over, or giving for a specific purpose; according to Blackstone, delivery in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. viij, To treat of borrowing and lending, and of the bailement or deliuery of goods and chattels. 1624 *Termes de la Ley* 39 Bailement is a diliuerie of things .. to another, sometimes to be deliuered backe to the bailor .. sometimes to the vse of the Bailee. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 452. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 129 *Bailment*, goods delivered in trust for the fulfilment of an agreement. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 423 Deposit, loan for use, pawn or pledge, letting and hiring, and mandate, are grouped together in English law under the head of Bailments.

2. The action of bailing a prisoner or person accused. Also the record of the same.

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Mary* xiii. § 3 (An Act touching Bailment of Persons) .. At the Time of the said Bailment or Mainprise. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 338 The booke of the *Norman Customes* calleth *Bailement* a live prison. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* cxiv, Bailment .. is the saving or delivery of a man out of prison, before that he hath satisfied the law. 1628 *King's Letter* in Rushw. (1659) I. 560 Our

Judges shall proceed to the Deliverance or Bailment of the Prisoner. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 340 The business touching bailment of prisoners. 1826 *Act Geo. IV*, lxiv. § 3 [The magistrate is to] subscribe all examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* I. i. 5.

‖ **Bailo** (bai·lo). Rarely baile. [It. *bailo* (also *balio* = Pg. *bailio*, Sp. *bayle*, *baile*, Pr., F. *baile*, OF. *bail*):—L. *bājulus*, orig. 'carrier, bearer of burdens,' subseq. 'tutor, governor, administrator, magistrate, bailiff'; in med.L. also *bailus*, *balius*. See Bail *sb.*[1] and Bailiff.] The title of the Venetian 'Resident' at the Ottoman Porte.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 1 A Bailo, or Ambassador from the State of Venice, was to part for Constantinople. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/4 Their Bailo or Resident at the Ottoman Porte. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 254 A baile, who was to be .. its ambassador there, and the judge of all the Venetian subjects in the Levant.

Bailor (bē·ilə(r)). *Law.* [f. Bail *v.*[1] + -or; cf. *bailee*.] One who delivers goods, etc. to another for a specific purpose.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 31 The bailor shall not anie way be charged by vertue of this bond. 1624 [see Bailment]. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 207 In bailment there is a special qualified property transferred from the bailor to the bailee, together with the possession. 1845 *Law Rep., Com. Bench* I. 672 (*marg.*) A bailee of goods for hire, by selling them, determines the bailment, and the bailor may maintain trover against the purchaser.

Bailsman (bē·ilzmăn). [f. *bail's*, gen. of Bail *sb.*[1] + Man.] One who gives bail for another; a bail.

1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xiii. 97 To act as one of the bailsmen for his mother's appearance at the trial. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 425 For each of them manucaptors or bailsmen were provided.

Baily, obs. form of Bailie, Bailey, Baillie.

† **Bain** (bēin), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 bayn, 5 beyn, 5–6 bayne, 6–9 bane, 6–7 bain. [a. ON. *beinn* straight, direct; also, ready to serve, hospitable.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Ready, willing, inclined.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 136 So bayn wer þay boþe two, his bone for to wyrk. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 104 To batayle be ye bayne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ii. 58 To seik 3our ald modir mak 3ou bane. *c* 1550 *Turke & Gowin* 109 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 94, I will be att thy bidding baine. 1674 Ray *N. Countr. Wds.* 4 *Bain*, Willing, Forward.

2. Supple, lithe, limber.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beyn or plyaunte, *Flexibilis*. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 77 And wantonly they writh .. among the waves their bodies baine and lyth. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 59 *Bain*, Lithe, limber-joynted.

3. Direct; near, short. *north. dial.* [Cf. ON. *beinstr vegr* straightest, shortest way,' Vigfusson.]

1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Banest*, nearest, 'That way 's the banest.' 1864 T. Clarke in *Kendal Merc.* 30 Jan. (*Westm. dial.*), A swind mi ways t' banest geeat ower t' fell.

B. quasi-*sb.* A ready or willing one.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 82 He has bene sene agane, The buxumnes of his bane [*respexit humilitatem ancillæ suæ*].

C. as *adv.* **1.** Readily, willingly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1511 Ful bayn birlen þise oþer. *c* 1450 *Gaw. & Gologras* I. vi, The berne besely and bane blenkit hym about. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII Prol. 58 Byand byssely, and bane [*v.r.* bayne], buge, beuir, & bice.

2. Conveniently near, 'handy.' *north. dial.*

? *a* 1700 *Anc. Poems, Ball., etc.* (1846) 215 Bane ta Claapan town-gate lived an oud Yorkshire tike. 1824 *Craven Dial.* i. 11 We're vara bane tot' beck.

† **Bain,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 baygne, 5–7 bayne, baine, 6–7 bane, bain. [a. F. *bain* (= Pr. *banh*, It. *bagno*, Sp. *baño*):—L. *balneum* bath.]

1. A quantity of water or other liquid placed in a suitable receptacle, in which one may bathe.

1475 Caxton *Jason* 105 b, His lady .. had made redy a right fayr baygne. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 284 The baigne must consist of water fresh and warme. 1614 Chapman *Odyss.* x. 567 My men, In Circes house, were all, in several bain, Studiously sweeten'd. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 306 [They] had caused a bane of warmed oyle to be provided for him.

fig. 1563 *Myrr. for Mag.* Induct. lxvii, And bathed him in the bayne Of his sonnes blud before the altare slayne.

b. The vessel in which this water is held.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 273 a/1 He axed of hym yf he had ony bayne wherin he myghte wasshe hym. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciv. 702 The cradell wherein the erle was kept .. and a fayre bayne wherein he was wont to be bayned. 1543 Recorde *Gr. Arts* (1640) 400 He chanced to enter into a Baine full of water to wash him.

c. *abstractly*, An act of bathing, a bath.

1483 Caxton *Esope* 2 b, Chargyng hym to kepe them tyl he .. retourned fro his bayne. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 116 Pryncely Nymphes accompanyed Diana in her Baynes.

2. A room or building fitted up for bathing, having hot baths, etc.; a public bath; = Bagnio 1.

1494 Fabyan v. cxxv. 106 Whan he came out of his stewe or bayne. 1530 Palsgr. 182 *Vnes estevues*, a hote house or a bayne. 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) U iij, That rude and uncomly manner .. that men and their wives shal wash both together in one bane. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 216 He passed through a crosse lane to the Baines for to bath. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 197 Bain or Bath, *Balneum*.

3. A spring of hot or medicinal water.

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 66 The Colour of the Water of the Baynes is as it were a depe Blew Se Water. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 557 Buxton, that of great name shalt be for hote and holsome baine. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 136 Gone to Arragon, to certain Baynes there, for her health.

4. in *pl.* Stews; = Bagnio *sb.* 3.

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 6 In common baines and bordell houses. 1599 Bp. Hall *Sat.* VI. i. 27 As pure as olde Labulla from the baynes.

5. *Chem.* An apparatus for heating through the medium of water, sand, etc., more gradually than by direct exposure to fire. Cf. Bath.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Baines maie helpe and cause also destruction. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xxxvi, It has been bathed well in the bain or stove.

6. *Comb.*, as *bain-keeper*.

1569 J. Sanford *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 b, Likewise Barbars, Bainekepers, and Shepherdes. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 174 (R.) Taking no pleasure nor delight in the world .. no more than the bain-keeper's poor asse.

† **Bain,** *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 baygne, 5–6 bayn(e, 7 baigne, 6–7 bain(e. [a. F. *baigne-r* (= Pr. *banhar*, Sp. *bañar*, It. *bagnare*):—L. *balneāre*, f. *balneum* bath.]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To bathe or wash; to drench.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. x. (1495) 195 The mydwyfe .. baynyth hym with salte and hony to comforte his lymmes. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. iv. 32 Whan the knyhtes ben maad they ben bayned or bathed. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 50 John the Apostle .. to baine himself, entred into a bath. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 108 b, To baigne them .. with a worse perfume.

b. *fig.* or *rhetorically*.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) I. lxvi. 115 a/2 His body was alle bayned and bydewed in teres and water. 1557 Earl Surrey in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 5 Salt teares doe bayne my brest. *a* 1652 J. Vicars in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 124 Haile-stones he rained, And with feirce flames of fire them bained.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To bathe oneself. *lit.* and *fig.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 164/4 Ne neuer rasour touched his heed ne he neuer baygned. *c* 1500 *Love Song* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 68 In gladnesse I swym and baine. 1573 Twyne *Æneid.* XI. Kk j b, The launce .. in virgins blood doth bayne.

Bain, obs. form of Bane; north. dial. f. Bone.

† **Bained, baynyd,** *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *baien, bayen, bain, bayn*; altered to the form of an Eng. pa. pple.] Of peas and beans: Burst, split.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/1 Baynyd, as benys or pesyn, *fresus*.

† **Baini·lla.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Early form of Vanilla; cf. Pg. *bainilha*.]

1691 Worlidge *Treat. Cider* 178 Some compound with it .. Orejuela, Bainilla, Sapoyall, Orange-flower-water.

† **Bai·ning,** *vbl. sb.* [f. Bain *v.* + -ing[1].] Bathing.

1528 Paynell *Salerne Regim.* Y ij b, Eschewe .. laborious baynynge.

† **Bai·nly,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f. Bain *a.* + -ly[2].] Readily, willingly; at once.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 8082 Then Breisaid, the bright, bainly onswart. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 164 And to thare bydyng baynly bow.

‖ **Bain-marie** (bæ̃ˌmarī). [F.; ad. L. *balneum Mariæ* (14th c.), lit. 'the bath of Mary,' so called, Littré thinks, from the gentleness of this method of heating.] (See quot.)

1822 Kitchener *Cook's Oracle* 398 'Bain-Marie' is a flat vessel containing boiling water; you put all your stewpans into the water, and keep that water always very hot, but it must not boil. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 280 Bain-marie, a vessel of water in which saucepans, etc. are placed to warm food, or to prepare it and some pharmaceutical preparations.

Bair, obs. form of Bare, Boar, Bore.

‖ **Bairam** (bairā·m, bai·răm). Forms: 6 beyram, 7 bairan, 8 bajram, bayram, 6– bairam. [Turk. *baïrām, beïram*, Pers. بيرام *bairām*.] The name of two Mohammedan festivals—the *Lesser Bairam*, lasting three days, which follows the fast of Ramadan, and the *Greater Bairam*, seventy days later, lasting four days.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 196 The Turkes Beyram .. one of their chiefest feastes. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2291/2 Their Lesser Bairam .. falls out about the middle of October. 1813 Byron *Giaour* viii, To-night the Bairam feast's begun.

Bairn (bēən, in Sc. bern). Forms: *α.* 1–3 bearn, 2–3 bern, bærn, (4 byern,) 7 berne, bearn. *β.* 1–9 barn (3 barrn, barin, 4 baron), 4–7 barne. *γ.* 5–9 bairn. [Common Teutonic: OE. *bearn* = OFris. *bern*, OS., OHG., MHG., Goth., ON., Da., Sw. *barn*, (MDu. *baren*):—OTeut. **barno-*(*m*), f. *beran* to bear. Lost in G. and Du.; also in southern Eng., where the modern repr. of OE. *bearn* would have been *bern* (cf. *fern*) or *barn* (cf. *arm, warn*). In fact, *berne* survived in the south to 1300, *barn* still survives in northern English, and was used by Shakspere; *bairn* is the Scotch form (cf. *fairn, airm, wairn*), occasionally used in literary English since 1700. It is doubtful whether the *berne, bearn* of some 17th c. Eng. writers was a survival of the early southern form, or a variant spelling of *bairn*. The pl. *bærn* in Ormin is the ON. *börn*, hence it is probable that the northern singular *barn* is as much of ON. as of OE. origin.]

A child; a son or daughter. (Expressing relationship, rather than age.)

a. *Beowulf* 1063 Beowulf maþelode, bearn Ecgþéowes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 35 Dæt ge sín eowres Fæder bearn. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Eowres Fader bærn. *a* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Alle þe bernes . þe ben boren of wifes bosem. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 272 Recabes sunen .. helle bearnes. *c* 1300 Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Suete Ihesu, berne best. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.*, Have care of your bearns. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. v, Many fair lovely bernes to you betide. *a* 1688 Dk. Buckhm. *Pump Parl.* Wks. 1705 II. 99 Our Bearns and Wives.

β. 830 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 465 His barna sue huelc sue lifes sie. *c* 1200 Ormin 8039 Herode king let slæn þa little barrness. *Ibid.* 6808 Þatt wærenn Noþess þrinne bærn. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 589 in *O. E. Misc.* 135 Þu ard mi barin dere. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 310 To se hir and hir barn. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 904 (Fairf.) In sorow þou sal þi barnys bere [*v.r.* berns, childer, children]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 182 Alas, ywhy was my baron born. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xviii. 6 That blisfulle barne in Bedelem was born. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. 108 To this daie, even the common sort doo call their male children *barnes* here in England, especiallie in the north countrie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 70 Mercy on's, a Barne? A very pretty barne; A boy, or a Childe I wonder? 1687 De la Pryme *Diary* (1869) 11 No one scarce believes that she [the queen] is realy with barn. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 276 Bearn, Barn, a Son, or Offspring (a Word common with the Scotch, and our North-Countreymen). 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer* 6 Bessy Marris's barne! tha knaws she laäid it to meä.

γ. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 67 Efter them wes ane cart with certane bairnes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 It is fors to me & vyf and bayrns to drynk vattir. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Poems* (1821) 18 Burnt bairn with fyre the danger dreidis. *a* 1626 Beaum. & Fl. *Love's Cure* III. i, Has he not well provided for the bairn? 1703 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Mem.* IX. 241, I wish .. I had it for one of my poor bairns. 1714 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 527, I wish I could return your compliments as to my wife and bairns. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* x. II. 25 That deep dark-eyed Scottish bairn was Robert Burns. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 483 Harthacnut too .. was at least a kingly bairn.

Comb. (all *north. dial.*) **Bairn-dole,** child's portion; **bairn-like** *a.*, child-like, *adv.* in child-like manner; † **bairn-part,** child's portion; **bairn(s)-bed,** womb; † **barn-site,** anxiety about children; **bairn's-play,** child's play; **bairn's-maid, -woman,** nurse-maid, nurse.

1858 Trench *Parables* xxiv. (1877) 393 The portion of goods that falleth to me; his '*bairndole,' as they would call it in Yorkshire. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xx. 111 That suld noucht han been done *barnelike. 1533 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 112 That my sonne and .. my dowghter have their *barne partes of my goodes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 67 Ane vomans *bayrnis bed [*printed* hed]. 1863 *Provinc. Danby* s.v., She's got a swelling on the *bairn bed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11625 Ne haf yee for me na barn-site. 1863 *Reader* 8 Apr. 386 Who was *bairn's-maid to a daughter of the great philosopher. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* 88 (1862) I. 226 To make it a matter of *bairn's play. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. i. 2 Who, in her youth, was *bairnswoman to his son.

Hence (*north. dial.*) **Bai·rnie,** little child; **Bai·rnish** *a.*, childish; **Bai·rnishness.**

† **Bai·rnheid.** *Obs.* or *north. dial.* [f. Bairn + -head, -hood.]

1. Childhood, infancy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 166 Mani a dede þat iesu did in his barnhede. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 136 Bold in hus barnhede. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. i. 119 Hys Barnehede Was passyd, and enteryde in Manhede. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* 38 Euer from my bairnheid.

† **2.** Childishness. *Obs.*

c 1505 Dunbar *To King* x, Sic barneheid biddis my brydill renye.

Bai·rnless, *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Childless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7086 Barnles was his moder lang.

Bai·rnliness. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. next + -ness.] Childishness.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 270 Driven to the bairnliness of supping peas with a spoon. 1863 Grosart *Small Sins* Pref. 9 Laborious ingenuity or childishness (*note*, perhaps our vernacular 'bairnliness' better expresses the thing).

Bai·rnly, *a.* *Sc.* & *north. dial.* [f. Bairn + -ly[1].]

1. Childish.

1533 Bellendene *Livy* I. (1822) 100 Thair insolent and barnelie contencioun. 1663 Blair *Autobiog.* i. 1, I used my bairnly endeavour. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 80, I hae left them now for ever, But, to greet would bairnly be.

2. Child-like, in childhood.

1603 *Philotus* xc, The las bot bairnlie is and 3oung. *Ibid.*, A bairnelie lasse lyke me, Mair meit his oy nor wyfe to be.

† **Bai·rnly,** *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/2 Barnely, *infantuose, pueriliter*.

Bai·rn-team. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 bearn-, 3 bern-, barn-team, -tem, beren-tem, 4 barn-, barne-teem, 4–5 barn(e-tem(e, 4–6 -tyme, 5 -teame, 7 bairn-teme, 8 -time, 9 -teem; see also Barm-team. [f. Bairn + Team.] Brood of children, offspring, family; posterity.

c 885 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. xiv. 1 Fultumlease æt hiora bearnteamum. *c* 1220 *Hali Meid.* 31 In breades wone brede ti barnteam. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3747 Chore was is bernteam. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4828 We ar all a man barnteme [*Fairf. MS.* an monnes barneteme]. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornt. MS.* 57 Þe firste of þis foule barnetyme. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 212 Wepe nothyng for me Bot for 3oure self and 3oure barneteme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiii. 134 Bair at a birth .. that barntyme miserabill. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* 105 (1862) I. 266 The fair flock and blessed bairn-teme of the first-born. 1786 Burns *A Dream* ix, Thae bonnie bairntime, Heav'n has lent. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bairnteems*, troops of children.

‖ **Baisemain.** *Obs.* [Fr., f. *baise-r* to kiss + *main* hand.] A kiss of the hands: in *pl.* compliments, respects.

[1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 56 Every Knight .. Gan choose his dame with *basciomani* gay.] 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. ii. 25 Do my Baisemains to the gentleman, and tell him I will .. wait on him immediately. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlvi. (1804) 318 Do the doctor's baise-mains to the lady, and squire her hither.

†Bai·sement. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [corrupt f. prec.; but cf. F. *baisement* (Cotgr.), f. *baiser*.] = prec.

c 1654 FLECKNOE *Trav.* 18 My most humble Baisements, I beseech you, to the Lady Marquesse.

†Bai·sier. *Obs.* [a. OF. *baisier* (mod. *baiser*) to kiss, inf. used subst.] A kiss, a kissing.

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 323 Hit is the baisyers, yef to the lady it plese. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 99 b, And their began there amorouse baisiers or kyssinges.

Baisk, variant of BASK *a.* *Obs.* bitter.

Baisse, variant of BASE *v.* and BASH *v.*

Bait (bē·t), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 be33t-en, beyte-n, 4–6 bayt, baite, 4–7 bayte, 5–6 beyt, 6 baight, 6–7 bate, 4– bait. [ME. *be33ten, beyten*, a. ON. *beita* to cause to bite (= OE. *bǽtan*, OHG., MHG. *beizen*, Goth. **baitjan*), causal of *bíta* to BITE; but in branch III prob. directly from BAIT *sb.*[1]: cf. OE. *bátian*, f. *bát* bait. With branch I cf. OF. *beter*, also from ON.]

I. To cause to bite other creatures.

†1. *trans.* To set on (a dog) to bite or worry. (Cf. the similar construction in BATE *v.*[1])

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 11 þe herd had wiþ him an hound .. For to bayte on his bestes wanne þai to brode went.

†b. *fig.* To set on, incite, exasperate. Cf. ABAIT.

c 1378 WYCLIF *De Off. Past.* Wks. (1880) 437 Prelatis .. baytiþ a pari3shen a3enus þe persoun.

2. To set on dogs to bite and worry (an animal, such as the bear, boar, bull, badger, etc., usually chained or confined for this purpose), to attack *with* dogs for sport; formerly, also, to hunt or chase with dogs.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1840 And shoten on him, so don on bere Dogges .. Thanne men doth the bere beyte. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 55 My boles & my borez arn bayted & slayne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beyton wyth howndys, berys, bolys, or other lyke, *canibus agitare.* 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 148 Are these thy Beares? Wee'l bate thy Bears to death. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 120 There was a wild bore put foorth into the open shew-place for to be baited. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 217 The cruel diversion of baiting a horse with dogs.

b. *fig.* To cause (a person) to be molested, harassed, or persecuted (*with*).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iii. 9 Such husbands as bait the mistris with her maids. 1655 *Trial Col. Penruddock* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) V. 775 Sir, you have put me in a bear's skin, and now you will bait me with a witness.

c. (in sense of 4, but retaining some idea of intermediate agency, as in prec.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 250 Thei reuile him, and baite him with shames and reproche. 1659 GODFREY in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 347 It was a breach of privilege to bait you with those interrogations. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) IV. 124, I will not be baited with *what* and *why*.

3. To attack with endeavour to bite and tear, as dogs attack a chained or confined animal (cf. 2).

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 43/2 Attalus .. was baited of the beasts. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 35 As chained beare whom cruell dogs doe bait. *Mod.* They set on several dogs to bait the badger.

b. *absol.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 77 Helle houndis berken and baite. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 187 Kur dogges, For men shyns they wyl ly in wayte; It is a good sport to se them so to bayte. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 332 Raving he foams, and howls, and barks, and bates.

4. *fig.* To persecute or harass with persistent attacks (a person more or less unable to escape); to worry or torment in an exasperating manner, esp. from a wanton or malicious desire to inflict pain.

c 1200 ORMIN 10171 þise Puplicaness .. durrsten be3tenn menn Forr æþelike gillte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1612 Folk of grettist wit Ben soone caught heere & awayted; Withouten respite ben they baited. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* 173 God must let loose his Lawe, Sinne, Conscience, and Satan to bate us. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 176 ¶ 4 The diversion of baiting an author has the sanction of all ages. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt, Ess.* (1854) I. 301 The new Secretary of State had been so unmercifully baited by the Paymaster of the Forces.

†b. *intr.* with *at* (in same sense). *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 956/2 Why are they so alwayes bayting at me? 1607 DEKKER *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) 38 Bayted at by whole kennels of yelping watermen. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 9 The Fathers all this while were baiting at him.

II. To cause a creature to bite for its own refreshment; to feed.

5. *trans.* To give food and drink to (a horse or other beast), *esp.* when upon a journey; to feed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 589 Than lichtit thai .. Till bayt thar horss. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 243 While that [he] reste him, And bayte his Dromedarie or his hors. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 32 The sunne .. At night doth baite his steedes the ocean waves emong. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 47 And stop at the Bank of some River, where the Mule-Drivers bate their Mules. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 200 You have this second crop of clover .. to bait your cows. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* x. 79 Whilst their horses were baited, they entered the public room.

6. (*refl.* and) *intr.* Said of horses or other beasts: To take food, to feed, *esp.* at a stage of a journey.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 202 By him baytith his destrer Of herbes fyne and goode. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 375 þey ben digne as dich water þat dogges in bayteþ. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1566 Unbrydelid his stede And let hym bayte hym on the ground. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 22 In lodynge of hey or corne, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beytynge. 1832 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 384 An osteria .. at which our horses were to bait.

7. *intr.* Of travellers: To stop at an inn, orig. to feed the horses, but later also to rest and refresh themselves; *hence*, to make a brief stay or sojourn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 599 A litill quhile thai baitit thar. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, They cam for to bayte in the logging wher her frende Jason had logged. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 16/2 The caue or den wherein saint Paule is said to haue baited or sojorned. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., At Puckeridge we baited, where we had a loin of mutton fried. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, To bait here a few days longer, to recover the fatigue of his journey. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. iv. 179 They set forth on their journey—stopping in the middle of the day to bait.

b. *fig.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 A prince .. only baiteth at learning, and maketh not his profession to lodge in. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1538 For evil news rides post, while good news baits. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 165 Trace it [the sentiment] baiting at this town, stopping to refresh at t'other village.

†8. *intr.* (and *refl.*) To feed, take nourishment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L's T.* 368 On many a sory meel now may she bayte. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 187 A tryppe of gayte [= goats], With mylke of thame for to bayte To hir lyves fode. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. xlv, So fisher waits To bait himself with fish, his hook And fish with baits.

†b. *fig.* of the eyes: To feast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 193 If knyght or squyer .. lete his eyen bayte On eny woman. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christs Vict.* II. v, If he stood still, their eyes upon him baited.

III. To provide with a bait, offer a bait to. [Prob. a later independent formation on the sb.]

9. *trans.* To furnish (a hook, trap) with a bait.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13285 Quiles þai þair lines war baitand. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. CXV. (1495) 856 Fysshe hokys ben bayted wyth suche wormes in stede of bayte. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxix. 43 This trap .. for spiders is baighted. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 384 Cheese or Bacon .. To bait a Mouse-trap. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 499 My absent mates .. Bait the barb'd steel.

fig. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 8 (R.) His hooke bayted with y^e^ enticement of vayne glory. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 251 He baited his hook with the city of Milan. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxii, Baited thy tongue with falsehood.

b. *absol.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., For cod they bait with herring. 1863 MRS. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 218 She therefore baited for, and caught her prey.

10. To lay (a place) with bait, so as to attract the prey.

1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 44 The ratcatcher for a coter's wages for bating the house. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiv, He had liberally Baited the place over-night with Corn, as well as Worms. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 33 When once the place has been baited.

11. To offer bait to; to allure, entice, tempt.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 94 Doe their gay vestments his affections baite? 1596—*Merch. V.* III. i. 55 His flesh, what's that good for? *Shy.* To baite fish withall. 1865 DIXON *Holy Land* I. 173 Just as the harvests of Kent and Mercia used to bait the Saxon vikings.

Bait, *v.*[2] *Falconry.* See better spelling, BATE *v.*[1]

Bait (bē·t), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 bayte, 5 beyt, 5–6 bayt, 6 beyte, 6–7 baight, 6–8 baite, 5– bait. [Partly a. ON. *beit* (neut.) pasture, *beita* (fem.) food, esp. as used to entice a prey, cogn. w. OE. *bát* f. food, MHG. *beiz* n., *beize* f. hunting; in part directly f. BAIT *v.*[1]]

I. Food used to entice a prey.

1. An attractive morsel of food placed on a hook or in a trap, in order to allure fish or other animals to seize it and be thereby captured.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16931 þe bait apon þe hok. *a* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 12 Als fisce es tan wit bait and hoc. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 219 Bosard with botirflyes makith beytis for a crane. *a* 1639 BRETON in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 182 Wherein as hook within the Baight .. Some hidden poyson lurking lyes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 53 Let your bait fall gently upon the water. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 49 Bait—one animal impaled upon a hook, in order to torture a second for the amusement of a third.

b. Worms, fish, etc., to be used for this purpose.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* Fishing 7 How ye shall make your baytes brede where ye shall fynde them: and how ye shall kepe theym. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 7 With advise how to make the Fly, and keep the live baits. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 267 Some trouble .. to keep the bait alive.

2. *fig.* An enticement, allurement, temptation.

c 1400 *MS. Cantab.* Ff. II. 38. [46/2] 54/2 Thys worlde ys but the fendys beyte. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 155 My body I made hyr hertys baite. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 179 A doore without locke, is a baite for a knaue. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. vi. 36 The profits of trade are baits to the avaricious shopkeeper. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 He considered titles and great offices as baits which could allure none but fools.

3. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *bait-can, -gatherer, -kettle.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 267 By frequently dipping your bait-kettle in the water. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 36 The bait-gatherer, for picking them from the rocks .. has 8*d.* per day.

II. Food generally.

†4. Food, refreshment; *esp.* a feed for horses, or slight repast for travellers, upon a journey. Still *dial.* light refreshment taken between meals.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /203 Bayt, *refrigerium, refectio.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 203 O thou fit bait for wormes! 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. Min.* Introd., When they [serpents] devoure any great baite, they contract themselves. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. XII. 24 Could (if she 'ad had her Will) have eat The Saddle Stuffing for a Bait. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 56 Stopping for a little bait to the horses. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.*, Bait, provision taken by a pitman to his work. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 655/1 Afternoon 'bait,' or lunch [in Sussex].

5. A halt for refreshment in the course of a journey; a stoppage for rest. *Welsh* or *Scotch bait*: allowing a horse to stand still a few minutes at the top of a hill (see Fuller *Worthies* IV. 7).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 250 This merry winde will immediately bring vs to an easie bayte. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 12 To haue gone to heauen without a bait. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xli, Heav'nly fires .. Whose motion is their bait, whose rest is restlesse giring. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 80 They make a stage of thirty miles without a bait.

†6. *fig.* a. Refreshment; a lawyer's 'refresher.' b. A hasty meal like a traveller's, a snack. *Obs.*

a. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 198 A pleasaunt companion is a bait in a journy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 319 Have you paid him [the Lawyer] well, have you given him a good baite or fee?

b. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 507 He rather took a bait than made a meal at the inns of court, whilst he studied the laws therein. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 175, I now and then get a baite at philosophy.

7. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as **bait-land** (see quot.); **bait-poke,** a bag for holding a miner's 'bait.'

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 122 A bait-land, or port of refreshment. 1863 Robson's *Bards of Tyne* 271 And queer things behint them like pitmen's bait pokes.

III. The act of setting dogs to worry other animals; baiting; also (*obs.*) chasing with dogs.

[*c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1461 þen, brayn-wod for bate, on burnez he [the boar] rasez.] *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 67 At the next bayte in faith yee shall bee slaine. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /203 Bayt of a beare, *ursi prelium.* Bayt of a bul, *tauri venatio.*

Bait, variant of BATE, BEAT; obs. form of BOAT.

Baited (bē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BAIT *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Worried by dogs; *fig.* harassed, tormented.

1720 SWIFT *Run on Bank.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 24 A baited banker thus desponds. *Mod.* Furious as a baited bull.

2. Furnished with a bait; *fig.* rendered alluring or enticing, attractive.

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xvi. 44 Others cast in their bated hooks. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* (1858) 122 With baited smiles if he display His fawning cheeks. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 72 The crew .. spread the baited snare. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* V. 12 We caught one or two with a baited hook.

Baiter (bē·tər). [f. BAIT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who baits or worries; *fig.* a tormenter, a 'tease.'

1611 COTGR., *Vanneur* .. also a chider, schooler, bayter. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* XXV, Jagged billows rearing up .. Like ragged roaring bears against the baiter.

Baith, northern form of BOTH.

†Baithe, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. ON. *beiða* to ask, beg.] To grant; to agree, consent.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* 27 þat bayeþ me mi bone. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 327, I schal baiþen þy bone þat þou boden habbes. *Ibid.* 1404 þay bayþen in þe morn To fylle þe same forwardez þat þay byfore maden. *Ibid.* 1840 Lettez be your bisinesse, for I bayþe hit yow neuer to graunte.

Baiting (bē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAIT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of setting on dogs to worry a chained or confined animal; formerly, also, the hunting or chasing of wild animals with dogs. Often in *comb.*: see BADGER, BEAR, BULL.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 199 Of liouns chase, of beore baityng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beytynge of bestys wyth howndys, *Exagitacio.* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii, In those great Amphitheaters, were exhibited .. their baitings of wild beasts. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 318, I have seen a Corsican in the very heat of a baiting .. drive off the dogs.

b. *fig.* The action of worrying and harassing; persistent annoyance, persecution, torment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10895 He shal hem chastyse wyþ smert speche, Wyþ small baytinges ande nat wyþ wreche. *a* 1643 H. BURTON (*title*) The Baiting of the Pope's Bull. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 243 Mortified and intimidated by the baiting of the last session.

c. *attrib.*, as in *baiting-house, -place, -stake.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 150 Wee'l bate thy Bears to death .. If thou dar'st bring them to the bayting place. 1689 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 3 (*title*), Rome in an Uproar; or, the Pope's Bulls brought to the baiting-stake.

2. The action of giving food to horses, or of taking wayside refreshment, upon a journey.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beytynge of horse, *Pabulacio.* 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 355 Never resting nor themselves refreshing, except the bayting of their horses. 1655 W. MEWE in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 47 Travellers, that have benighted themselves by their frolick baitings. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 728/2 Hay .. for the baiting of the horses.

b. The place at which, or occasion when, a halt is made for refreshment on a journey.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Quene Myrro .. taried than not longe at that bayting. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 14 Mr. Fenwick attended us to our first baiting.

c. *attrib.*, as in *baiting-place, -season, -town.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Introd. (1847) 15 The Court is the bayting place of hell. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 509 The next stations and baiting townes. *a* 1639

WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 47 This [world] is a baiting-place and not a place of habitation. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 55 The Wool-Pack Inn, a snug little baiting-place.

3. The action of furnishing (a hook, trap, etc.), or of strewing a fishing-ground, with bait.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 153 This direction for the baiting your ledger hook. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 To repeat the baitings .. two or three times.

b. *attrib.*, as in *baiting-needle, -place.*

1708 *Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/2 So as to Annoy the Haling of Sayns in the usual Baiting Places. **1875** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. § 10 The gimp is passed under a good broad strip of skin with the baiting-needle.

† Bai·ting, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. BAIT *v.* + -ING[2].] That baits: worrying; enticing, attractive.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 Some ennemis .. shal loose muche travel, with making frustrat thar baiting stratagems. **1663** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic.* xv. (1658) 137 Far more baiting, seeing it appeared with all the charms.

Baitless (bē·tlès), *a. rare.* [f. BAIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without food, without refreshment.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* i. 47 To trauaile so long baitlesse, sure 'tis much.

Baize (bēz), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 **bayes,** 7 **baies, bease, bayz(e,** 7–9 **bays,** 7– **baize.** [a. F. *baies* (1570 in Godefroy, 'les baies et sarges'), pl. fem. used subst. of adj. *bai*:—L. *badius* chestnut-coloured, BAY; so named probably from its original colour. The same material is called in It. *bajetta* (Florio 1598), Sp. *bayeta,* Du. *baai,* Da. *bai,* Sw. *boi.* The plural form of the adopted word was soon misunderstood, and treated as a collective sing. (occas. with pl. *bayses*), whence the spelling *bayze, baize,* rare bef. 1800, but now quite established; the etymological sing. BAY is, however, also found.]

1. A coarse woollen stuff, having a long nap, now used chiefly for linings, coverings, curtains, etc., in warmer countries for articles of clothing, e. g. shirts, petticoats, ponchos; it was formerly, when made of finer and lighter texture, used as a clothing material in Britain also.

1578 (in BECK *Drapers' Dict.* 17) Blewe and blacke bayse. **1586** HARRISON *England* I. II. v. 132 The wares they carrie out of the realme are..baies, bustian, mockadoes, etc. **1635** N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 101 Those light stuffes which they call Bayes and Sayes. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 250 A cloak of Colchester bayze. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 9 The price of broad cloath, wool and bayses. **1732** *Acc. Workhouses* 51, 70 yards of red bays .. for under petticoats. **1801** FELTON *Carriages* I. 220 The Well of a Carriage is lined with linen or baize. **1882** BECK *Drapers' Dict.* 14 Bays, bayze, baize .. was first introduced here in 1561.

b. *attrib.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 52 He sat up in bed, and was in a thin bease waistcoat. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 90 Fishermen, in red baize shirts.

2. A curtain, table-cover, etc. of baize.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 193 The great baize will soon fall down. **1880** BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Clive* 103 Cocky fancied that a clerk must feel Quite sufficient honor in bending over one green baize.

3. *attrib.*, as in *baize-factor.*

1766 *Ann. Reg.* 53/2 A baize factor has presented the Mayor of Colchester .. a rich gold chain. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvi. § 1 Gentlemen of the green baize road, who could discourse from personal experience of foreign galleys and home treadmills.

Baize, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To cover or line with baize. Hence **Baized** *ppl. a.*, **Baizing** *vbl. sb.*

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 250 Baizing the door of the library; and new painting the hall. **1882** J. BAKER *Hist. Scarboro'* 160 Pews..being baized or cushioned.

Bajan-, -on, variants of BEJAN.

Bajardour: see BAIARDOUR.

‖ **Bajocco** (baɪyǫ·kko). Pl. **bajocchi** (-ǫ·kkɪ). In 6 englished as **byok, baiock.** [It., f. *bajo* brown.] A small Italian copper coin (now obsolete) worth about a halfpenny.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 179 In bras they haue kateryns and byokes, and denares. **1590** MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 202 Supping so well as I coulde with..one quatrine bestowed in ricoct .. a baiock in bread. **1860** *All Y. Round* No. 70. 475 Vellum-bound books, at five baiocchi—twopence halfpenny. **1864** *Leeds Merc.* 11 Mar., And left the priest without a single bajocco.

‖ **Bajri** (bā·dʒrɪ). Also **bajree, -eree, -uree, -ury, -ra.** The name in Indian vernaculars of various kinds of grain (e. g. *Penicillaria spicata, Panicum vulgare*) extensively grown in India.

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* I. 194 Bajeree, natchee, and some inferior grains. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., A good crop of bajri. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* Pref. 43 Samples of bajra and jowar, the chief grain foods.

† Ba·julate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *bājulāt-* ppl. stem of *bājulāre* to carry, f. *bājulus* porter.] To carry (a heavy burden); to carry as a BADGER *sb.*[1]

1613 R. C. *Table Alph., Baiulate* [printed *bainbate*], beare, or cary like a porter. **1662** FULLER *Worthies* III. 97 Which [roads], if mended, Higglers would mount, as bajulating them [*i. e.* provisions] to London.

Bak-, obs. sp. of BAC-, BACK-, q.v.

Bak, earlier form of BAT *sb.* winged mammal.

Bak(e, obs. form of BACK.

† Bakbred(e, *north. dial.* Also 5 **bacbrede,** 7 **bagbread.** [f. BAKE *v.* + BRED, flat board.] A board on which bread is made, a paste-board; = BAKEBOARD.

1483 *Cath. Ang.* 17 Bacbrede, *vbi* bakebrede. Bakbrede: *rotabulum et cetera; vbi* a muldyngborde. **1625–6** *Inv. R. Hay* in *Reg. Dean & Ch. Yrk.*, One kneidinge kitt, a bagbread, and a spittle. [**1875** *Lanc. Gloss.* Bak-brede. In South of Scotl. *ba'brede, bawbred, bawbret*: see Jamieson.]

Bake (bēk), *v.* Forms: 1 **bacan,** 3–5 **bake(n,** 5 **-yn,** 6 **baake,** 7 **baque,** 4– **bake.** *Pa. t.* 1–4 **bóc,** 4 **booc, book, bakide,** 5 **boke,** (6 *Sc.* **buik, beuk,**) 5– **baked.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **bacen,** 2–7 **baken,** 4 **baake,** 4–5 **bacun, ybake, ibake,** 4–6 **bake,** 5 **bakun,** (6 *Sc.* **backin, baikin, baykin, ybaik**), 6 **bakt,** 6– **baked.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *bac-an* = OHG. *bach-an, pach-an,* MHG. *bachen,* ON., Sw. *baka,* Da. *bage*; also, OHG *bacchan,* MHG. and G. *backen,* MDu. *backen,* Du. *bakken,* OS. *bakken.* OTeut. ?**bak-an* (perh., as Paul thinks, in present stem *bakka-*, by assimilation of a suffix, ? from *bak-ná*), cogn. w. Gr. *φώγ-ειν* to roast, parch, toast, pointing to an Aryan *bhŏg-*. Originally a strong vb.; the str. pa. t. survived to *c* 1400, and is still used dialectally; the str. pa. pple. *baken* occurs five times in the Bible of 1611 as against two examples of *baked,* and is still in reg. use in the north. The weak pa. t. *baked* appeared before 1400; the weak pa. pple. in 16th c., and is alone found in Shakspere.]

1. *trans.* To cook by dry heat acting by conduction, and not by radiation, hence either in a closed place (oven, ashes, etc.), or on a heated surface (bakestone, griddle, live coals); primarily used of preparing bread, then of potatoes, apples, the flesh of animals. (Thus, in the primary sense, distinguished from *roast*: but in transferred uses they are not sharply separated.) Often *absolutely.*

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Ex.* xii. 39 Hí bócon þæt melu. — *Lev.* xxvi. 26 Fif bacaþ on ánum ofene. *c* **1200** ORMIN 992 Bulltedd bræd þatt bakenn wass in ofne. **1382** WYCLIF I *Sam.* xxviii. 24 She..boke [booc, boc] therf looves. **1388** — *Isa.* xliv. 15 He brente and bakide looues. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* II. 208 A capon in that one was bake. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (1495) 643 Some brede is bake vnder asshen. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 40 The cornes .. Thai grand, and syne buik at the fire. **1530** PALSGR. 442/1, I baake a batche of breed in an oven .. Have you baken your breed yet. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 101, I wash, ring, brew, bake, scowre .. make the beds, and doe all my selfe. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* vi. 17 It shall not be baken with leauen. — *Isa.* xliv. 19, I haue baked bread vpon the coales. **1768** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 June, My bread is..baked in my own oven. **1836** DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, We have half a leg of mutton, baked, at a quarter before three. **1855** ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* ii. 55 *To bake fish,* a gentle oven may be used.

b. *fig.* To ripen with heat.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* II. 754 The Vine her liquid Harvest yields, Bak'd in the Sun-shine.

† c. *fig.* To prepare, make ready. *Obs.*

1460 in *Pol. R. & L. Poems* (1866) 194 Whan þou doest thus, there bale þou bakeste.

2. *trans.* To harden by heat: **a.** in a (brick) kiln.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xi. 3 Make we tiel stonys, and bake we tho with fier. **1868** J. MARRYAT *Pottery* Gloss. s. v. *Kiln,* The furnaces employed to fire or bake pottery.

b. as the sun hardens the ground.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* IV. 618 The Sun .. bak'd the Mud. **1821** BYRON *Heav. & Earth* iii. 189 When the hot sun hath baked the reeking soil Into a world.

3. To harden as frost does.

1572 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 52 b, The cold of the Winter doth bake and season the ground. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 256 Th' earth When it is bak'd with frost.

† 4. To form into a cake or mass; to cake. *Obs.*

c **1460** *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 303 An apys mow men sayne he makes, þat brede and flesshe in hys cheke bakes. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 89 That very Mab that .. bakes the Elk-locks in foule sluttish haires. *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xii. 117 The old dirt is still baked on my hands. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 If the root of the Tongue and the Windpipe, have any glutinous stuff baked to them.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To undergo the process of baking; to become firm or hard with heat.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 13 Fillet of a Fenny Snake, In the Cauldron boyle and bake. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1876** GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 5 The cakes which were baking on the hearth. *Mod.* These apples do not bake well. How the London Clay bakes in the sun!

6. Phrases and proverbs: *To bake one's bread*: to 'do for' one. *As they brew, so let them bake*: as they begin, so let them proceed. *Only half-baked*: (*colloq.*) deficient in sense; half-witted.

c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 577 For euere my bred had be bake: myn lyf dawes had be tynt. **1599** PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 82 Euen as they brew, so let them bake. **1675** COTTON *Scoff. Scoft* 150, I should do very imprudently .. Either to meddle or to make: But as they brew, so let 'um bake. **1864** *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 494/2 He is only half-baked, put in with the bread and taken out with the cakes.

7. *Comb.*, in which *bake,* in sense of vbl. sb. *baking,* is used attrib., as *bake-kettle, -oven, -pan, -shop.* Also BAKE-BOARD, -HOUSE, -STONE, BAK-BRED, q.v.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* (Zup.) 316 *Pistrinum,* bæcern. **1579** LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 529 Bake them vnder a bake-pan of earth. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 Tin bake-pans and other notions. **1880** N. BISHOP *Sneak-Box* 317, I .. built a fire in my bake-kettle. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 504/2 A few old men trudge about their bake-ovens. **1872** MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 240 There are the bake-shops.

Bake, *sb.* [f. the vb.] **1.** in *Sc.* A biscuit.

1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* xviii, Here's crying out for bakes and gills. **1823** GALT *Entail* xciii, We can divide the bakes.

2. 'The act, process, or result, of baking.' (Webster.)

Bake, earlier form of BAKEN *ppl. a.*

Ba·keboard. Also 6 **backbord, -boarde,** 9 **-buird** (all in *north. dial.*, to which the word is confined.) [f. BAKE *v.* + BOARD.] A board on which dough is kneaded and rolled out in making bread; a paste-board.

1562 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 156 Item iij chayres, stolles, and cardstocks, iij[s] .. backbords, xij[d]. **1563** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 169 A kneadinge bassyn, a knoppe, a gielfatte, a backbourde. **1808** *Cumbrian Ball.* liv. 122 As flat as a back-buird. **1878** in HALLIWELL.

Baked (bēkt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of BAKE: see -ED; for earlier forms see BAKEN.]

1. Cooked by dry heat.

1611 BIBLE I *Chron.* xxiii. 29 That which is baked in the panne. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 Baked Peares are much wholesomer then raw. **1875** *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 66 The baked-potato men are doing a good trade.

2. Dried or fired in a (brick) kiln.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Daniel* ii. 31 Golde, syluer, latine, yerne and bakt potte erth. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xvi. 7 Walles of baqued bricke. **1858** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* Introd. 5 Remains of baked earthenware. **1869** RAWLINSON *Five Mon.* I. v, The sun-dried bricks have even more variety of size than the baked ones.

3. Hardened or caked by heat (or otherwise).

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 64 Their grease .. will lie baked blew to their sides. **1858** W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* viii. 206 The soil .. is hard-baked reddish earth.

† 4. Baked meat, pastry: see BAKE-MEAT. *Obs.*

Bakehouse (bē·kˌhɑus). Forms: 1 ? **bæchús,** 4–6 **bakhows**(e, 5 **bakkehouse,** 5–6 **bachous,** 6 **backhous**(e, **backehouse,** (*Sc.* **baghous**), 4– **bakehouse.** [OE. *bæc-,* from *bacan* to BAKE + *hús* HOUSE.] A building or apartment in which bread is made, having an oven for baking it. Also, one in which loaf-sugar is made.

a **1400** *Gloss.* in Wright's *Voc.* 178 Bakehouse, *pistrinum.* *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1144 Thi bakhouse therwith all thou maist avance. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakhowse, or bakynge howse. **1502** ARNOLD *Chron.* 93 Ye shal kepe noo bachous. **1524** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 14 One Pickeringe, sometyme of the Kings bakehowse. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 141 The very iades which serued mils and backe-houses. **1624** MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v, Live to be the talk Of the conduit and the bakehouse. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3313/4 To be Lett, either for a Brew-house .. or for a Sugar Bake House. **1862** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 140 The temperature of a bakehouse ranges from about 75 to upwards of 80 degrees.

† Ba·ke-meat. *Obs.* [f. *bake* = BAKEN *pa. pple.*; also *baken meat, baked meat.*] Pastry, a pie.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 343 Withoute bake mete was never his hous. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 Bakyn mete .. And most daynté, come byhynde. *c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 146 Almanere bakemetes þat byn good and hoot, Open hem aboue þe brym of þe coffyn cote. **1530** PALSGR. 196/2 Bake meate, *uiande en paste.* **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 180 The Funerall Bakt-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xl. 17 All manner of bakemetes for Pharaoh. **1624** MASSINGER *Renegado* V. v, To carry This bake-meat to Vitelli. *a* **1700** *White Devil* in Dodsl. *O. P.* VI. 312 (N.) As if a man Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a bak'd meat Afore it is cut up.

Baken (bē·k'n), *ppl. a. arch.* Earlier forms, **bake, ybake,** etc.: see under BAKE *v.* [strong pa. pple. of BAKE *v.*: see -EN. Now superseded by BAKED in literary Eng., but still in north. dial.]

1. Baked, as bread or meat.

c **1325** *Cœur de L.* 3613 Ne eete off flesch, baken ne brede. **1340** *Ayenb.* 112 Bread tuies ybake huermide he astoreþ his ssip. **1382** WYCLIF *Lev.* ii. 4 He shal offre baake sacrifice. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Bakun turbut and sawmon ibake. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 Boylde beefe and bake mutton. **1611** BIBLE I *Kings* xix. 6 A cake baken on the coales. *Mod. Sc.* New-baken bread.

2. Baked in a kiln; hardened, dried.

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 709 Wallis .. of harde tilis wel I-bake. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 47 The schaft was sad and sound and weill ybaik. **1544** PHAER *Regim.* (1560) I iij b, Baken or dryed as clay is in the fourneis. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 Ane of the tabilis vas of baikyn stane, and the tothir .. of onbaykyn stane.

† 3. Baken meat, pastry: see BAKE-MEAT. *Obs.*

Baken, obs. form of BACON.

Baker (bē·kəɹ). Forms: 1 **bæcere,** 3–5 **bakere,** 4 **bachare,** 5–7 **backer,** 4– **baker.** [OE. *bæcere,* f. *bacan* to bake + -ER[1]; cogn. with ON. *bakari,* Sw. *bagare,* Da. *bagere,* OHG. *bacher*; OS. *bakkeri,* Du. *bakker,* G. *bäcker*:—OTeut. **bak(k)ar-jo-z.*]

1. One who bakes; *spec.* one whose business it is to make bread.

a **1000** ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* Q. 5, Sume cypmenn, sume scewyrhtan, sealteras, bæceras. Q. 54, Hwæt segst þu, bæcere? *c* **1300** *Men Lif* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be ȝe bakers

wiþ 3ur louis smale. *c* 1300 *Relig. Songs* vii. 35 Alle theos false chepmen, the feond heom wule habbe, Bachares and brueres. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 211 To..the backers wyffe, for v. mennes borde. *c* 1500 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 9 That backers or myllars stelying paste or mele be drawen vpon an hyrdel. 1598 STOW *Survey* (1633) 208 A Pillorie, for the punishment of Bakers, offending in the assise of bread. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 42 They say the Owle was a Bakers daughter. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 122 Are not Bakers armes the skales of Iustice? yet is not their bread light? 1768 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 June, The miller or the baker is obliged to poison them and their families, in order to live by his profession. 1847 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii, The very first baker of bread that ever lived must have done his work exactly as the Arab does at this day.

2. 'A small portable tin oven in which baking is performed.' In U.S. (Webster.)

3. An artificial salmon fly in angling.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 345 The Baker is another good general fly.

4. *Proverbs.* (As to the Pillory see 1598 in 1.)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47, I feare we parte not yéet, Quoth the baker to the pylorie. 1660 HOWELL *Eng. Prov.* 11 Ile take no leave of you, quoth the Baker to the Pillory. 1857 *N. & Q.* 21 Mar., Pull Devil, Pull Baker, in England's the cry.

5. *Comb.*, as **baker-feet, -legs, -knees, baker's knee**, names of deformities of the lower extremities incident to bakers; **baker-legged, -kneed**, *a.*, having these deformities; **baker's itch**, a species of tetter or psoriasis to which the hands of bakers and cooks are liable; **baker's salt**, an appellation of commercial carbonate of ammonia, used instead of yeast in pastry and bread.

1611 COTGR., *Iarretier* .. Baker-legd, that goes in at the knees. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 Baker-kneed signifies effeminate. 1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 292 Hee that is baker-legged, rub's his knees against one another. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 79 The unhandsome warpings of bow Leggs and baker Feet. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XIV. 361 His puny baker-legs. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 94 Knocked or baker knees. 1871 *Figure Training* 39 Baker's knee, as it is called, or an inclining inwards of the right knee-joint until it closely resembles the right side of a letter K, is the almost certain penalty of habitually bearing any burden of bulk in the right hand.

6. *Baker's dozen*: thirteen. (See last quot.)

1599 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) VII. 49 Mine's a baker's dozen: Master Bubble, tell your money. 1611 in FLORIO. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* III. vi, I dare swear there were a good round baker's dozen at least. 1859 RILEY *Liber Albus* Pref. 68 These dealers .. [Hucksters] on purchasing their bread from the bakers, were privileged by law to receive thirteen batches for twelve, and this would seem to have been the extent of their profits. Hence the expression, still in use, 'A baker's dozen.'

Ba·kerdom, condition of a baker. **Ba·kership**, skill as a baker.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 3/1 The first baker..was about to produce a card to prove his bakerdom and respectability.

Bakeress (bē·kərès). *rare.* [f. BAKER + -ESS; cf. *baxter* and *backstress*.] A female baker.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. xi. 352 The Baker, the Bakeress, and Baker's Boy. 1872 *Vagab. Jack* i. in *Casquet Lit.*, I have a perfect recollection of the pretty bakeress.

Ba·kerly, *a.* and *adv.* [f. BAKER + -LY².] Baker-like; after the manner of a baker.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 Spindle shankte, or bakerly kneed.

Bakery (bē·kəri). [f. BAKER + -Y: see -ERY.]

1. Baker's work; the craft or business of the baker.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) Daniel saw his feet to be made and bakt but of britel bakkery. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 186 The butchery and the bakery which they farm at so much a year.

2. A place for making bread; the whole establishment of a baker.

1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* 40 Converting the small bakeries, conducted on the old system, into mechanical bakeries. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 116 Public bakeries were established in 1276.

Ba·kestone. Commonly in dialect form 6– bak-, backstone. [f. BAKE *v.* + STONE.] A flat stone or slate on which cakes are baked in the oven; a plate of iron used for the same purpose.

1531 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 113 One backstoone and one spetil. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 255, i backstone, iij j. yron speite..j litle broile yron. 1818 in *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* I. 246 Poured out upon the bake-stone like a pancake. 1865 MRS. STRETTON *Queen of C.* 150 A backstone cake out of the oven. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix. (D.) Here's to the oats with the backstone on the board!

Bakestre, obs. form of BAXTER, female baker.

Bakey, bakie (bē·ki, bæ·ki). *Sc.* Also baikie. [? dim. of BACK *sb.*²; or ad. F. *baquet*: cf. BACKET.] A square wooden vessel for carrying coals, etc. Hence **Bakieful**.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 The bakiefu's o' ashes. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 414 The chamber-maid.. swept them all away in her bakey.

Baking (bē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAKE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb BAKE; the process of preparing bread; the hardening or 'firing' of earthenware.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (1495) 643 Brede is made of mele by medlynge of water and bakyng of fyre. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. (Ashm. 1652) 55 In Bakinge, and Brewinge, and other Crafts all. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* in Sir T. Blount *Nat Hist.* (1693) 138 The Boyling and Baking of Sugar. 1847 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii, Principles of bread-baking..sanctioned by the experience of ages. 1868 J. MARRYAT *Pottery* Gloss. s.v. *Kiln*, The only colours..which will endure the extreme heat of the first baking.

2. The product of this action; the bread baked at a time, a batch.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakynge (or bahche), *pistura*. 1598 FLORIO, *Fornata*, an ouen full, or a batche of bread, a baking. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* xiii. (1880) 306 Susan with..her plate of bakings.

3. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *baking craft, hours*; *baking-dish, -house, -iron, -oven, -plate*; **Baking-powder**, a powder used in baking as a substitute for yeast, through the effervescence of which carbonic acid is diffused through the dough.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (1495) 643 By bakynge crafte brede is made. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21/2 Bakynge howse, *panificium*. 1563 *Thersites* in *Old Plays* (1848) 41 The backster of Balockburye with her baking pele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 567 Plautus..maketh mention of..a baking pan. 1863 *Scotsman* 16 Mar., To enter bakehouses during baking hours. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 120/2 Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Oven, with Travelling Baking Plate.

Ba·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That bakes; hot enough to bake. Hence **Bakingly** *adv.*

1865 F. PARKMAN *Champlain* ix. (1875) 302 The fierce sun fell on the bald, baking rock. 1882 RUSSELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 331/1 Under the 'baking sun.' 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not Wisely* I. 18 Too bakingly hot for a long walk. 1880 MISS FOTHERGILL *Wellfields* I. iii, The sun shone bakingly upon the round stones.

Bakken, bakker, -more: see BACK-.

Bakoun, obs. form of BACON.

‖Baksheesh, bakhshish (bæ·kˌʃīʃ). Forms: 7 bacsheese, 8 buxie, backsishe, bacshish, 9 bach-, backshish, ba(c)ksheesh, bu(c)kshish, -sheesh, buxees, bakhshîsh. [Pers. بخشيش *bakhshīsh* present, f. *bakhshī-dan* to give; now used in Arabic, Turkish, and Urdu.] Oriental term for: A gratuity, present of money, 'tip.'

[1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1340 Who..would prostitute her selfe to any man Bacsheese (as they say in the Arabicke tongue) that is gratis freely.] 1755-60 IVES 51 (Col. Yule) Buxie money. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Min.* viii. 1825 A demand of bac-shish, a reward or present; which term, from its frequent use, was already become very familiar to us. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* 113 The Backsishe, or money to drink. 1814 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bearer* 29 And gave Boosy..four rupees, buckshish. 1854 W. ARNOLD *Oakfield* I. 239 The relieved bearers..most unceremoniously demanded buxees. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* x. 84 Asking loudly for backsheesh. 1876 *Times* 20 Apr., Fresh baksheesh to the unworthy minions of the harem.

Ba·ksheesh, *v.* [f. prec.] To give a present of money to; to bribe, 'tip.' Also *absol.* quasi-*intr.*

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 167 The higher grades..were reserved for those who backsheeshed the highest. 1884 GEN. GORDON in *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 12/1 You would..make terms with Mahdi by making me backsheesh Mahdi.

Bakster, obs. f. BAXTER, female baker.

Bakstone, obs. and dial. f. BAKESTONE.

Bakt, obs. f. BAKED.

Bal. [a. Cornish *bal* 'collection of mines.'] Also 6–7 ball. A mine. *Attrib.*, as in *bal-girl, -work.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* Cornw. (1728) 45 Godolphyn ball. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 951 Godolphin Ball is the most famous of all the Balls or Mines in Cornwall. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* 52/1 Bal girls, as the girls are called who work about the mines. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. 252 He could not stand the bal work.

Bal, obs. f. BALL and BALE *sb.* fire.

Balaam (bē·lăm).

1. Name of the prophet whose history is narrated in *Numbers* xxii–xxiv, used connotatively. Hence: **Balaam** *v.*, to make a Balaam of. **Balaamite**, one who follows religion for the sake of gain; whence **Balaamitical** *a.*

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 571 God..hath so dispos'd the mouth of these Balaams, that comming to Curse, they have stumbled into a kind of Blessing. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 87 Bala-ming his patron which did him this wrong, Am not I thine asse which haue seru'd thee thus long. 1559 *Hist. Est. Scot.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 73 The Bishopp of St. Andrewes, with his Balamites, came to St. Giles Kirk. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 b, Maintayning the Nicolaitan or Balaamiticall doctrine.

2. (In journalistic slang) Trumpery paragraphs reserved to fill up the columns of a newspaper or magazine. **Balaam-box** (or **-basket**), a receptacle for such matter; in U.S. printing-offices, a place in which stereotype paragraphs are kept for similar use.

1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* iii. 3 How much Balaam (speaking technically) I have edged out of your valuable paper. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* lxx. (1842) 622 *Balaam* is the cant name for asinine paragraphs about monstrous productions of nature and the like, kept standing in type to be used whenever the real news of the day leave an awkward space that must be filled up somehow. 1861 A. K. H. B. *Recr. Country P.* Ser. II. 59 Rubbishing articles which are at present consigned to the Balaam-box. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 17 Consigned, by the editor, to his balaam-basket.

Balace, obs. form of BALAS (ruby).

‖Balachong (bæ·lătʃɒŋ). Also 7 balachaun, 9 balichung. [a. Malay *bâlachân.*] A condiment for rice, much used in China, consisting of putrid shrimps or small fishes pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried.

1697 DAMPIER in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 602 Balachaun is a composition of a strong savour, yet a very delightsome dish to the Tonquinese. 1854 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 279 Rice..is rendered savoury by the addition of salt, ngapee, or balachoung. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Balade, -adde, obs. ff. BALLAD, BALLADE.

Baladine (bæ·lădīn). Also 6–7 balladin(e, 7 baladyne. [a. F. *baladin, -ine*, f. *ballade* dancing-song: see BALLAD.]

†1. A theatrical dancer; a mountebank, buffoon.

1599 *Basilikon Doron* (1603) 127 Delight not to keepe..in your company, comœdians or balladines. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1 Trickes of Tumblers, Funambuloes, Baladynes. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. 19 (1684) Their best Balladins, who are Now practising a famous Ballat.

2. A female public dancer. *rare.*

1863 BROWNING *In Balcony* II, The first breathing woman's cheek, First dancer's, gipsy's, or street baladine's.

†3. A ballad-maker or -singer. Cf. BALLADIER.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 551 Dddiij, Meeting with our common aduersary..in the fashion of a Rimer or Balladine.

†Ba·lan. *Obs.* [? a. OF. *balin, ballin*: see Godef.] A strong stuff made of tow.

1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4851 In bole and in balan buskes he his fotez. [L. *fecit sibi subtalares lineos.*]

Balance (bæ·lăns), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 balaunce, 5 belans, belauns, -nce, 5–6 ballaunce, 6 ballanis, -es, 6–8 ballance, 7 bilanz, 3– balance. [a. Fr. *balance* (= Sp. *balanza*, Pr. *balansa*, It. *bilancia*) :–late L. **bilancia* a pair of scales, f. cl. L. *bilanx, bilanc-em*, adj. (in *libra bilanx*) 'two-scaled,' f. *bi-* twice + *lanx* flat plate, scale.]

I. Literal senses.

1. An apparatus for weighing, consisting of a beam poised so as to move freely on a central pivot, with a scale pan at each end.

[*c* 1275 in *Liber Albus* I. 226 Deit estre peise par balaunce le Roy. 1297 *Lib. Custum.* 107 (Probatio Tronæ.) Silvester de Farnham custos balanciæ Domini Regis.]

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 947 Wel y understande whider þe balaunce bowes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 508 And in a balaunce weyen eche mountaine. *c* 1450 in Wright's *Voc.* 227 *Bilanx*, belans. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, iv, In every City..should be a common Balance, with common Weights. 1573 BIBLE (Bishops') *Prov.* xvi. 11 A true weight and ballaunce are the Lordes iudgement. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. 31 The Bilanz or Ballance. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii 266 We incline the balance..by lessening the weight in one scale. 1881 N. T. (Revised) *Rev.* vi. 5 He had a balance in his hand [1611 a pair of balances].

†2. *sing.* One scale of a balance; *pl.* 'scales.'

a. with pl. *balances. Obs.* or *dial.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxii. 9 The sones of men ben liers in balauncis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 Alle her good dedes in the same balaunce..and alle her evelle dedes in that other balaunce. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 35 Weighed out in ballaunces. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* vi. 5 A paire of balances in his hand. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. (1658) 19 Take a pinte of air; and weigh it against a pinte of water, and you will see the ballance of the last go down a main.

†b. The plural was sometimes *balance.* (Partly due to final *-s, -ce*, partly to confusion of sense.) *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 141 Weyed in ballaunce. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 255 Are there ballance heere to weigh the flesh? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 6 I. 138 In one Hand..a Red Rose, in the other a pair of Ballance.

†3. A flat dish resembling a scale; L. *lanx. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 142 Syne furth of platis or ballancis beliue, Wyth pasit flesch plenist the altaris.

4. a. One of the zodiacal constellations (more commonly called *Libra*). **b.** The seventh sign of the Zodiac ♎, into which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox.

In the time of Hipparchus, B.C. 130, the *sign* corresponded with the *constellation*, whence the name; but owing to the precession of the equinoxes, its first point is now far in the west of the constellation *Virgo*.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 19 A planete that men call libra that is as moche to say as a balaunce. *c* 1500 *Almanak* (*for* 1386) 2 Saturn es exalted in þe 20 gre of þe Balaunce. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 46 And seated near the Ballance, poise the Days. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i, The celestial Balance.

5. By recent extension: Any apparatus used in weighing, whether acting by leverage, or by the resistance of a spring.

1829 U.K.S. *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mech.* II. v. § 45 The Danish balance is a steel-yard. 1832 — II. *Electr.* iv. § 74 The most perfect electrometer for measuring very small quantities of electricity, is..the torsion balance.

6. *Watchmaking*, A mechanical contrivance which regulates the speed of a clock or watch.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxvii. 206 The noise made by the ballance. 1727 POPE *Bathos* 114 In clock-making one artist makes the balance, another the spring. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 15 Gold balances are preferable to steel.

†b. A pendulum. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 152/2 The nearer you place the lead to the centre, the swifter the balance moves.

7. *Naut.* The operation or result of reefing with a BALANCE-REEF: see 22.

1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 387 The head, with doubling canvas fenced around, In balance near the lofty peak they bound. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., The balance of the mizen is thus performed.

¶ Confused with BALLAST. (Cf. also BALLACE.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 5 No otherwyse than the balans dothe staye the shippes in tyme of tempest. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Balasse, ballast, or ballance.

II. Figurative senses.

8. The metaphorical balance of justice, reason, opinion, by which actions and principles are weighed or estimated.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Mother of God* 20 The fende..wil pluk at the balance To wey vs doun. 1573 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 297 Beir equal ballanis baith to riche and puir. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. 324 A Moth wil turne the ballance, which Piramus which Thisby is the better. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 121 Snatch from his hands the balance and the rod, Rejudge his justice, be the God of God! 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 288 Who .. poised in the balances of order the power to attract and to repel?

†**b.** One scale of the balance. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 87 But in the Ballance of great Bullingbrooke, Besides himselfe, are all the English Peeres. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iv. (1718) 17 Put in the triple crown Thy balance will not draw: thy balance will not down.

9. The wavering balance of Fortune or chance, in which issues hang in suspense.

c 1320 *Syr Bevis* 1559 Almest is lif was in balaunse. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Best is I strive nat Ageyn the peys of fortunes balaunce. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 34/2 The victorie depended long in doubtfull balance. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 24 Mens lives hang in the ballance. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 271 Jove lifts the golden balances, that show The fates of mortal men.

†**10.** Hence: **a.** Subjective uncertainty; hesitation, wavering, doubt. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 200 Hii were syker al, wyþoute balance. 1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Hy byeth ine greate balance of hyre helþe of zaule. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G viij b, As they were in suche balaunces theyr child deyde. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 439 Our Counsels at Court were so in ballance, between the Desires of living at least fair with France, and the Fears of too much displeasing the Parliaments.

†**b.** Objective uncertainty or suspense; risk, hazard.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 156 Ten þousand mark & mo, þat now er in balance. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 58, I dar lay in balaunce Al that I have in my possessioun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 A woman puttithe her worshipe in balance to ansuere and speke to moche. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 478 For the loue of me ye haue put in balance your landes. 1685 BURNET tr. *More's Utop.* 129 On whom..they cast the chief Balance of the War.

11. Power to decide or determine; authoritative control.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 There is a state .. Above all other on erthe here, Which hath the londe in his balaunce. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1599) Ep. Ded., God hath .. put into your hands the ballance of power. 1760 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. (1831) 75 Henry viii. of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand.

III. That which balances, or produces equilibrium.

12. A weight put into one scale to equal the preponderating weight in the other, and produce equilibrium; a counterpoise. Hence *fig.* a thing of equal influence, importance, or value; a counter-consideration, set-off, match.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 183 To whom I promise A counterpoize: If not to thy estate, A ballance more repleat. 1659 NEVILLE in Burton's *Diary* (1828) IV. 25 You give them salaries to be your balance. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 75 A sweet balance, yea, an overbalance, in sweet communion with God. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 404 If France .. had ceased to be a balance to Spain, she found a new balance in Flanders.

IV. A balanced condition.

13. A condition in which two (or more) opposing forces balance each other; equilibrium: **a.** of things ponderable.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 14 *note*, Such Alterations in the æquipoise or ballance of the Atmosphere. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 283 The balance of the planets and the sun.

b. of things imponderable.

1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1. 136 Where I find their actions in ballance with my Country-men's, I honour .. them. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 693 Two Degrees of Cold, to two of Heat, make a Poyze in Elements, and a Ballance in Nature. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 110 The perfect balance of the two elements of consciousness.

c. Balance of power (*in Europe*): such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no single state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the rest; international equilibrium.

[See 1579 in 11: ballance of power.]

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* To Reader, Great danger might ensue in breaking the Ballance of Europe. 1701 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/7 Your Glorious Design of Re-establishing a just Ballance of Power in Europe. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems I. 88 Europe's balance hangs upon his tongue. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xi. 204 The battle of Lutzen which determined the balance of power between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in Germany.

14. General harmony between the parts of anything, springing from the observance of just proportion and relation; esp. in the Arts of Design.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 120 These mix'd with art .. Make and maintain the balance of the mind. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. I. viii, In all perfectly beautiful objects, there is found the opposition of one part to another, and a reciprocal balance. 1883—*Art of England* I. 11 Absolutely faithful balances of colour and shade. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 778/1 She has in no way attempted to alter the balance of the characters [in a play].

15. Stability or steadiness due to the equilibrium prevailing between all the forces of any system.

a. Physical equipoise, perfectly balanced action.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 349 In even ballance down they light. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiii, Swayed himself to and fro to preserve his balance. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. viii. 167 But lost his own balance and fell out of the boat.

b. Equipoise of mind, character, or feelings; equanimity, mental composure, sanity.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xvi. 198 If my mind had retained its balance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 266 A strong moral character .. keeps its balance, and is not carried away by the love of human praise.

V. The turn of the balance.

16. The preponderating weight; the net result of estimating conflicting principles, forces, etc.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 121 I. 327 This pleasure will increase so that the balance will be greatly to your advantage. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 219 The balance of evidence appears in favour of the due execution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 267 In Germany..the balance of unjust interference lay on the imperial side.

VI. The adjustment of accounts.

17. The process of finding the difference, if any, between the Dr. and Cr. sides of an account, or set of accounts; the exhibition of this process in a tabular form; the result so ascertained or exhibited.

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F viij b, The ballance of your booke is to be vnderstoode, a leafe of paper disposed and made in length and crossed in the middes, etc. .. Yf the summes of money, of Debitor and Creditor bee like, than is your ballance well. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Sept., I have also made up .. my monthly ballance and find that .. I am worth £680. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 90 John..brought in Frog debtor to him upon the balance, £3382 12*s.* 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, £160,000 has been taken out on balance for export.

b. esp. *To strike a balance*: to determine the exact difference, if any, between the two sides of an account or set of accounts. *lit.* and *fig.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* I, Those rewards and punishments by which..the balance of good and evil in this life is to be struck. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 87 Not to run long accounts, but to strike clear balances at certain set seasons.

c. *gen.* A comparative reckoning. *rare.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 67 This Nation gained upon a Balance of the Ships taken from us, and the Captures we made of the Enemy. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony P.* xliii. 364 The blessings of the Langley Cottage, whether greater or less upon the balance, were of a kind not known at Langley Hall.

d. Balance of trade: the estimation of the difference of value between the commercial exports and imports of a country; the difference itself, as it is in favour of, or against, the country.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 164 The Ballance of Trade .. is to be taken by a strict scrutiny of what proportion the value of the Commodities exported out of this Kingdom bear, to those imported. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 12 Portugal pays us a Million every Year upon the Ballance of Trade. 1830 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 370 The exploded doctrine of a balance of trade. 1879 FAWCETT *Free Trade & Prot.* 18 Granting bounties on exports..with a view of creating a favourable balance of trade.

18. An equality between the total of the two sides of an account, when added up, after making all entries on both sides. Cf. 13.

165. PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 139, I do bring my accounts to a very near balance. 1881 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Oct. 6/4 While we exported £8,860,000, we imported £8,509,000. That is very nearly a balance.

19. The difference between the Dr. and Cr. sides of an account, or set of accounts.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 370 Take all the remainders of the Accounts by Debitor and Creditor, which is the ballance of the Booke. 1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Acc. Edin.* 7 The balance shews the increase of the City's debts. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 Such arrangements may continue for years without the balance ever being a credit-balance.

b. *Balance* (*of indebtedness*): the difference between the total amounts which two persons, societies, or nations mutually owe each other.

1786 BURKE *Art. agst. Hastings* xv. § 1 The enormous balances and remissions on that settlement arose from a general collusion between the farmers and collectors. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxvii, We .. draw the accompts of evil, And find a deuced balance with the devil. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 157 The fundamental principle, upon which the price of bills rests in the 'balance of indebtedness.'

20. a. *Balance* (*in hand*): the sum of money remaining over after realizing all assets and discharging all liabilities. **b.** *Balance* (*due*): the sum still outstanding on an account.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5842/4 A Bill for the Ballance of his Victualling Account. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 175 He required him .. to pay the balance due. 1768 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 3 Oct., Thou hast indeed paid me 'scot and lot': and even left a balance in my hands. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 221 The large balance of the ransom which still remained unpaid. 1876 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. 44 A delightful balance at his bankers.

21. *Comm. slang*: The remainder, the rest.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 443 Balance, long familiar to American ears, is becoming so to ours. In an account of a ship on fire we read 'Those saved remained the balance of the night watching the burning wreck.' 1883 P. FITZGERALD *Recr. Lit. Man* 170 Every one is away shooting or riding; a balance of the ladies is left.

22. *Comb.* **balance-beam**, the beam of a balance, *also* the beam keeping a drawbridge balanced aloft; **balance-bob** (see quot.); **balance-fish**, the hammer-headed shark (*Squalus zygæna*); **balance-frame** (see quot.); **balance-knife**, a table-knife of which the handle is made sufficiently heavy to keep the blade from touching the cloth; **balance-man**, one who acts as an equipoise and preserves the balance; **balance-master, -mistress**, a posture-maker, tumbler, 'equilibrist'; **balance-reef**, the closest reef of a lower fore-and-aft sail, making it nearly triangular, used to steady the ship in stormy weather, whence *balance-reefed*; **balance-seat**, a mode of riding in which the body is balanced in the saddle without support from the stirrups; **balance-sheet**, a tabular statement of assets and liabilities, showing the character and amount of the balance; **balance-step** (= GOOSE-STEP); **balance-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a balance; **balance-yard**, the beam of a balance. Also *balance-holder, -maker*, etc., and many attrib. combinations in *Watchmaking* (see 4), as *balance-arc, -cock, -spring, -staff, -wheel* (also *fig.*).

1813 SCOTT *Triermain* I. xv. The *balance-beams obey'd the blast, And down the trembling drawbridge cast. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 404/1 Excess of weight .. may .. damage the *balance-beam. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Balance-bob*, a heavy lever ballasted at one end, and attached at the other to the pump-rod, the weight of which it thus helps to carry. 1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 479 The Zygæna or *Ballance Fish, as large as the Saw Fish. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 107 Hammer-headed shark, or *balance-fish. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* 9 *Balance frames, those frames, or bends of timber, of the same capacity or area, which are equally distant from the centre of gravity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 107 What has been said about witnesses applies equally to the *balance-holder. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 14 The fabrication of what are called *balance knives. 1611 COTGR., *Balancier*, a *ballance-maker. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 251 Sending up a couple of *Balancemen to the top; who .. serve as movable makeweights. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xv. 210 The *balance-master's attention to a single point, in order to preserve his balance. 1801 STRUTT *Sp. & Past.* III. v. (1845) 231 Tymbesteres, or *balance-mistresses. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 10 Under close-reefed topsails, *balance-reefed trysail. 1873 *Daily News* 21 May 5/6 That patent hernia-producing institution, the *balance-seat. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 4 The *balance-sheets of our merchants and manufacturers have been equally adverse. 1853 (13 Oct.) BRIGHT *Peace, Sp.* (1876) 462 If a *balance-sheet could be shown of what Algeria has cost France. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 16 The *balance step in double time. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 246 The *balance spring has then to be unpinned every time the *balance staff is removed. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2550/4 A Silver *Ballance-Watch. 1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* xx, How to bring up water *Balance-wise. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 937 Watches, which instead of a *Ballance-wheele are regulated by a Pendulum. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 212 Fabian .. is the *balance-wheel between the other two, to keep them in check. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 35 The other scale .. seemed full up to the very *balance-yard.

Balance (bæ·lăns), *v.* [a. F. *balancer*, f. *balance* sb. (Like the sb., in certain senses confused with *ballast.*)]

I. To place or weigh in the scales. Chiefly *fig.*

1. *trans.* To weigh (a matter); to estimate the two aspects or sides of anything; to ponder.

1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* ccccv. 436 We Weigh and Ballance things before we pronounce them to be either Good or Evil. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. i, Weighing and balancing what you were pleased to mention. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 149 She balanced this a little, And told me she would answer us to-day.

2. To weigh two things, considerations, etc., against each other, so as to ascertain which preponderates.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 31 Then would he ballaunce heaven and hell together. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* II. 137 Christ..is balanced with Barabbas, and thought lighter than a murderer. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 47 To weigh and balance Pleasures and Uneasinesses. 1875 GRINDON *Life* i. 1 Truth .. is determined by balancing probabilities. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 216 His good and bad actions are balanced against each other.

3. To counterbalance or counterpoise one thing *by, with,* or *against* another.

1624 LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 301 III. 173 That the honor of the Prince .. might be deerer to her then to be balanced with that which, etc. 1625 BACON *Ess.* (1862) 154 Another meanes to curbe them, is to Ballance them by others, as Proud as they. 1850 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. § i. viii, A mass of subdued colour may be balanced by a point of a powerful one. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 47 The self-same wisdom which balanced Egypt against Assyria. 1884 *American* VII. 345 To balance asymmetrically-placed entrance-doors with lobsided windows.

4. To bring to or keep in equilibrium.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 47 That Kings, to ballance true content, shall say: Would they were great as we, we blest as they. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 60 Did not the sneer of more impartial men At sense and virtue balance all again. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 81 On which it may fix its attention, and thus balance its own energies. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 282 [The painter] may fail to balance his masses.

5. To steady (a body under the influence of opposing forces); to poise, keep steady or erect.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, Strong men .. balancing chests of drawers..upon their heads. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 54 Sculptors are sometimes obliged to use a species of tail in balancing their statues.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To keep oneself in equilibrium.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 15 The Instructor will .. make the recruit balance upon the left foot. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 58 Balanced herself half over the balcony-rail.

6. To steady, give (mental) balance or ballast to.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. iii. 6 Young, raw Christians .. have had less time to learn the great things which should ballance them. [See BALANCED *ppl. a.* 3.]

II. To act as things in the opposite scales of a balance; *lit.* and *fig.*

7. *trans.* To equal in weight, counterpoise, neutralize the weight of. Also *absol.* to balance (each other).

a 1727 NEWTON (J.) The attraction of the glass is balanced .. by the contrary attraction of the liquor. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 91 The column of water .. balances the atmospheric pressure. *Mod.* Do these scales balance?

8. *Hence*: To compensate, neutralize the effect of, make up for.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. iv, I saw no King like thee, Whose golden crown might balance my content. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. § 57 III. 292 Wherefore, to ballance the Protestants, the Jesuits were set on foot. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* v. 90 So many things .. ballance the Sorrow of it. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xxiv. 358 Our duties balance each other. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 384 And weariness was balanced with delight.

9. *intr.* To act as a counterpoise, be equal (*with*).

1579 BEARD *Theat. Gods Judgm.* (1612) 539 Could such a punishment ballance with his so .. great offences?

III. To oscillate like the beam of a balance.

10. *intr.* To waver, deliberate, hesitate. Cf. I.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 628 Her great danger ..invited my assistance, which, without balancing, I ran to pay her. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxvi. 246 He had .. no very strong aspirations after matrimony, and had balanced about it a good while. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. v. 37 Mrs. Belson balanced some time upon this, as any good mother would. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 373 The same disposition to balance and temporize .. wrecked his fortunes as a statesman.

11. Of partners in dancing: To move to and fro in converse directions like the arms of a balance, to *set to* a partner.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. (1883) 113, I must rub up my balancing, and chasing, and boring. 1859 in WORCESTER.

12. *trans.* To sway backwards and forwards.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 200 Tuning his voice and balancing his hands.

IV. Of an account. *lit.* and *fig.*

13. *trans.* To add up the debit and credit sides of an account or set of accounts, and ascertain the difference, if any, between their respective amounts.

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* E vij, At your viages returne .. ballance vp the bookes. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 130 To compute and balance my gain and my loss. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 383 Thus we balance the account;—defeat and dishonour abroad; oppression at home. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 43 'Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk?'

14. To make such entries in an account or set of accounts as make the two sides equal; to produce an equality in the total amounts of the debit and credit entries of a set of accounts.

b. In this sense, also, accounts are said (intr.) *to balance* (i.e. themselves); or an entry is said to *balance the account*, or *balance* an opposite entry.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 And if he had beene a loser by the Account of profit and losse, then must he make his Capitall Debtor, and the said Account Creditor, to ballance the matter. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* II. 276, I cannot perceive how the balance balanceth the book. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. 373 The happy crisis which was to ballance the account of all their past calamities. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 52 To make the profits of the successful business balance the losses of the unfortunate ones.

15. *Hence*: To settle (an account) by paying an amount due, to clear off a liability.

1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 142 The end of the season, when dues to ballance came too thick upon 'em. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xvi. 20 A cheque for £30, to balance his account.

V. 16. *Naut.* To reef with a balance-reef, so as to steady the ship in bad weather: see BALANCE *sb.* 22. Perhaps originally *ballast*.

[Cf. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 414 We furl'd our Mainsail, and ballasted our Mizen.] 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 460 The balanced mizen, rending to the head. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789), s.v., A boom main-sail is balanced, after all its reefs are taken in, by rolling up .. the aftmost lower corner.

¶ 17. To ballast. *Obs. rare.* Cf. BALANCE *sb.* 7 ¶.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1836) 202 There is no ship so balanced with massie matter as their heades are fraught with all kinde of baudie songes. [Cf. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Upper-work* .. that part of a ship which is above the surface of the water when she is properly balanced for a sea-voyage.]

Balanceable (bæ·lănsăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being balanced.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 3 Great successes .. which they judge no otherwise ballanceable than by this spoil.

Balanced (bæ·lănst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *lit.* Poised; so arranged, placed, or adjusted with a counterpoise, as to remain in equilibrium.

1611 COTGR., *Balancé*, Ballanced, weighed, peised. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1000 The pendulous round Earth with ballanc't Aire In counterpoise. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xv, Loose crags .. chance-poised and balanced, lay. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, The Cerberus has a balanced rudder.

2. Having the opposed parts or tendencies so adjusted as to produce equilibrium or equality.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosam.* (1717) 47 Thus stood I ballanc'd equally precise, Till my frail Flesh did weigh me down to Sin. 1727 SWIFT *Balance Eur.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 128 Now Europe's balanc'd, neither side prevails. 1870 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* Introd. 10 Contending and almost balanced claims. 1877 RUSKIN *Laws Fesole* I. ii, Every system is imperfect which pays more than a balanced and equitable attention to any one of the three skills.

3. Well arranged or disposed; stable in character by due proportion of parts.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 349 The ruby portals of thy ballanc'd words Send forth a welcome relish. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 60 Neither can it .. operate with any weight upon a justly balanced mind. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 83 The birth of a balanced artist.

4. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 71 The middle [term] is said to be balanced when it is distributed in both premisses alike. The extremes of the conclusion are balanced when both alike are distributed. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 258 Moods .. balanced as respects both Terms and Propositions.

Balancement (bæ·lănsmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of balancing; a balanced condition; equilibrium, equipoise.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & A.* 332 Sacrificing a complete balancement of parts for the sake of obtaining variety.

Balancer (bæ·lănsəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. AF. *balancer*, OF. *balancier*.]

† 1. One who weighs with a balance. *Obs. rare.*

[1309 *Hustings Rolls Lond.* No. 38. 102 Ralph le Balancer, Pepperer. 1320 *Ibid.* No. 49. 1 Le Balauncer.] 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xxxiv. (1859) 37 Neyeng toward the balaunce .. she sayd to the balauncer; How is it in oure partye? 1611 COTGR., *Balanceur*, a ballancer; a weigher of things in a ballance.

2. One who balances himself in difficult positions; a tumbler, acrobat.

c 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 10 Balancers, tynne casters, and skryueners. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* IV. iv, The feats of balancers and rope dancers. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* (1860) 355 Posture-maker or balancer.

3. One who keeps things in equilibrium, or maintains the balance of power.

1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* xxxi, Ballancers of State. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 884/2 A republican balancer of Europe, which the new republic would be.

4. Something which helps to preserve the balance; *spec.* the knobbed filaments (*haltēres* or *poisers*), which in two-winged flies replace the posterior wings, a name given (in F.) by Réaumur from their resemblance to the *balancier* used in coining.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ballancers* .. under the wings of the two-winged flies. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* Org. Nat. II. 56/1 In the long-bodied .. abdominal fishes, the ventrals .. subserve the office of accessory balancers. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 554 The .. halteres or balancers .. are the only vestiges of the hinder pair of wings.

Balancing (bæ·lănsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BALANCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BALANCE.

1. *lit.* Weighing, poising; acrobatic posturing.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 The Arts of Alchymy and Ballancing. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 76 The wheels and springs or ballancings of Nature. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 190 Tumbling, and balancing .. exhibited by the gleemen. 1883 PAYN *Thicker than W.* I. 181 Beginning to lose confidence in his balancing pole upon this very high rope.

2. *fig.* Pondering, consideration, critical comparison.

1666 TILLOTSON *Rule Faith* II. iii. § 10 Exact balancing of every particular word. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 339 Objections and replies, and ballancing of arguments.

3. Hesitation between opposing considerations; uncertainty.

1598 BACON *Faction, Ess.* (Arb.) 80 When Matters haue stucke long in ballancing. 1817 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. cv. 465, I am in a great state of doubt and balancing. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 189/1 Balancings between Torquay and Madeira.

4. The placing of one thing over against another as in a balance, compensation; reduction to equilibrium, proportionate adjustment.

1612 TRAVERS *Supplic.* in Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. 656 So unequal a balancing of faults and punishments. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* P iiij a, Knowing not how to reward an action that was beyond all ballancing. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 87/2 This balancing of evil by evil. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 4/1 There was [no] finer balancing of mental and moral gifts than in Mr. Cobden.

5. Comparison, or equalization, of the credit and debit totals of an account.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 41 Ballancing, Evening of Accounts. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 10 By such a Ballancing of Accounts. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 16 The balancing system.

6. Oscillation about a position of equilibrium.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 457 A top .. undergoes also a balancing of its axis of figure or rotation, analogous to the oscillations of the Earth.

Ba·lancing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Weighing, pondering; hesitating.

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* vii. § 5. 228 Cicero .. had a singularly equitable, balancing, compromising nature.

2. Producing equilibrium, compensating.

1645 W. GOODE *Publ. Spir.* A ij b, That Ballancing providence of our most wise God. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 26 Buildings are generally bad which have large balancing features at the extremities. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 42 Though there were .. no trees, there were some balancing advantages.

3. Acrobatic.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 190 Tumbling and balancing women.

‖ **Balandra** (bălæ·ndră). [Sp.; cf. BILANDER.] A small coasting vessel.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1873) 134 A balandra, or one-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden.

Balanid (bæ·lănid). *Zool.* [f. BALAN-US + -ID.] A member of the *Balanidæ* or Acorn-shells.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 685/1 The shells of the Balanids present several striking peculiarities of structure.

Balaniferous (bælăni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *balanus* acorn + -(I)FEROUS; cf. F. *balanifère*.] Acorn-bearing. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Balanite (bæ·lănəit). [ad. L. *balanītes*, a. Gr. *βαλανίτης* acorn-shaped, f. *βάλανος* acorn.]

† 1. A kind of precious stone. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 462 Beset with Bal'nites, rubies, chrysolites. [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. x. II. 625 As for the stone Balanites, there be two kinds .. of a greenish colour, and resembling Corinth brasse. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Some think the *balanites* to have been the *lapis judaicus*.]

2. A fossil balanid.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xiii, The second Order of Cirripedes consists of the Balanites or Acorn-barnacles.

Balanoid (bæ·lănoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *βαλανοειδής*, f. *βάλανος* acorn: see -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Acorn-shaped. **B.** *sb.* An acorn-shell or balanid.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) xxxi. 291 The Balanoids are shallow-water forms. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Ba·lant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *bālāntem*, pr. pple. of *bālāre* to bleat.] Bleating, baaing.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* VII. App. (1852) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people.

‖ **Balanus** (bæ·lănŭs). [L., a. Gr. *βάλανος* acorn.] = ACORN-SHELL.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1839 RIDDELL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. VII. 197 May and June .. when the young Balani are most numerous.

Balas (bæ·lăs). Forms: 5– balas; also 5 balace, -ase, -ess, -is, -eys, 6 bales, -ays, ballass, -ais, 6–8 balasse, 6–9 balass, ballas, 7 -ase, -eys, balais, (ballest). [a. OF. *balais*, *balai*, cogn. with Pr. *balays*, *balach*, It. *balascio*, Sp. *balax*, med.L. *balascus* (Marco Polo), *balascius*, *-asius*, ad. Arab. بلخش *balakhsh*, f. Pers. بدخشان *Badakhshān*, the district near Sarmacand where they are found.] A delicate rose-red variety of the spinel ruby.

1414 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 363 Unum annulum de auro, cum uno balase. 1423 JAS. I. *King's Q.* II. xxvii, Grete balas lemyng as the fyre. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 My Noych with my Baleys. 1494 FABYAN VII. 540 Dyamantys, rubyes and balessys. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 801/1 A great bauderike about his necke of great balasses. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 247 Sapphires, balasses, diamonds.

b. Now usually *balas-ruby*.

1596 DANETT *Comines Hist. Fr.* (1614) 279 Fowerteene Rubies ballais. 1611 COTGR., *Ballay*, a balleys Rubie. 1623 JAS. I. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 46 The collar of great ballest rubies. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* V, A carcanet of large balas rubies. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 18 The balas ruby is of a delicate rose-pink colour, showing a blue tint when looked through.

Balase, -ass, *sb.* and *v.*, intermediate forms due to confusion of BALANCE and BALLAST.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xlv. 11 According to the measure of a core shal be the equal balassing of them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Balasse*, *ballast* or *ballance* .. any thing of weight laid in the bottom of Ships to make them go upright.

Balastre, balastriar: see BALIST-.

† Ba·latron, -oon. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *balatrōn-em* (= *blaterōnem*) babbler, prater, buffoon.] A buffoon, a contemptible fellow.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ballatron*, a rascally base knaue. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* V. i. 303 The affront this Balatroon has offer'd me.

Balatronic (bælătrǫ·nik), *a.* [f. L. *balatrōnem* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to buffoons.

1883 SALA *Illust. Lond. News* 10 Nov. 451 Students of the Balatronic dialect who .. keep .. an interleaved copy of the Slang Dictionary.

‖ **Balausta** (bălǭ·stă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linn.); cf. next.] The fruit of the pomegranate.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Art & Sc.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 315 The Balausta is an inferior, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent fruit, with a tough pericarp.

Balaustine (bălǭ·stin). Also 7 balaustin, 8 -ian. [ad. Gr. *βαλαύστιον* (in same sense), or subst. use of an adj. formed from it.] The red rose-like flower of the wild pomegranate, which, when dried, is used in medicine as an astringent.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxii. 716 Decoction of Balaustins. 1728 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV 490 Astringent Drugs, as Galls, Oak-Leaves and Balaustians. 1757 WALKER *ibid.* L. 121 A tincture of balaustine-flowers. 1839 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

† Balau·sty. *Obs.* Also 6 balastye. [ad. L. *balaustium*, a. Gr. *βαλαύστιον*.] = prec.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, A playster of Bolarmynyke, galles, balastye, and other that staunche

blode. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 181 Balausties, which are flowers of Pomegranats.

Balayne, Balays, obs. ff. BALEEN, BALAS (ruby).

Balbutiate (bălbiū·ʃi|eit), *v.*; also (badly) balbucinate. [f. L. *balbūti-re* to stammer + -ATE³; cf. F. *balbutier*.] To stammer or stutter.

1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Balbutient (bălbiū·ʃiĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *balbūtient-em*: see prec.] Stammering, stuttering.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xxiv, I have with tongue balbutient Prattled to th' weaker ear. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 316 Speech .. that is but imperfect, balbutient and inarticulate.

‖ **Balbuties** (bălbiū·ʃi|īz). *Med.* [mod.L., f. *balbūtīre*.] Stammering, stuttering; lisping.

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* V. iv. 127 Balbuties, a kind of Stammering, which keepeth men from pronouncing of the Letter R. 1859 WORCESTER, *Balbuties*, stammering; vicious pronunciation, in which *b* and *l* are substituted for other consonants.

† **Balcon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F., Sp., or Pr. *balcon* = It. *balcone*: see BALCONY.] = BALCONY.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 142 Lights in all their balcons. 1665 PEPYS *Diary*, 1 June, We .. stood in the balcon.

Balconette (bælkŏne·t). [f. BALCON-Y + -ETTE.] A miniature balcony.

1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlviii. 273 A timber-built cottage, having ornamental barge-boards, balconettes, and porch.

Balconied (bæ·lkŏnid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED².] Furnished with a balcony or balconies.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. 86 The House was double balconied in Front. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xliv, That pleasant, high, balconied room.

Balcony (bæ·lkŏni). Forms: 7 balcone, -ona, -onia, -onie, -onee, belcony, -ey, bellcony, -ey, 7– balcony. [a. It. *balcōne* (= F., Pr., Sp. *balcon*, Pg. *balcão*), formed with augmentative suffix *-one* from It. *balco, palco*, scaffold, a. OHG. *balcho, palcho* (= mod.G. *balken*, Eng. *balk*) a beam. Till *c* 1825 the pronunc. was regularly bălkōu·ni; but bæ·lkŏni (once in Swift), 'which,' said Samuel Rogers, 'makes me sick,' is now established.]

1. A kind of platform projecting from the wall of a house or room, supported by pillars, brackets, or consoles, and enclosed by a balustrade.

1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 223 It was properly a balcone, and so the building it self did jetty out. 1633 G. HERBERT *World* ii. in *Temple* 76 Then Pleasure came, who liking not the fashion, Began to make Balcones, Terraces. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. iv. 159 Squinting up at Windowes and Belconies. 1727 SWIFT *Tom Clinch* Misc. (1735) V. 145 The Maids to the Doors and the Balconies ran, And said, lack-a-day! he's a proper young Man. 1783 COWPER *Gilpin* 142 At Edmonton his loving wife From the balcony spied Her tender husband. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xi, And like so many Venuses of Titian's They look when leaning over the balcony, Or stepp'd from out a picture by Giorgione. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* viii, Backward the lattice-blind she flung, and lean'd upon the balcony. 1845 BROWNING *Fl. Duchess* § 15. 505 To breathe the fresh air from the Balcony. *fig.* 1650 B. *Discollim.* 2 First to the Title .. Next to the Belcony or Preamble.

2. The similar structure at the stern of large ships.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 143 A very good ship, but with galleries quite round the sterne like a balcone. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 *Balcony*, the gallery in the stern of large ships.

3. In theatres: † a. *formerly*, A stage-box. b. *now*, (generally) The open part above the dress circle, between that and the 'gallery.' In Music Halls and other public buildings, variously applied, according to structure.

1718 *Rem. Rochester* 106 Fairly in public he plays out his Game, Betimes bespeaks Balconies. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/2 The three tiers of boxes and the balcony of which the auditorium consists.

4. *attrib.*, as in *balcony-chamber, -door, -window.*

1635 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 70 Tymber for the balconia doores. 1636 LAUD in *4th Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 153/2 A balconee window and a staircase. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolomini* I. vi, Why was the balcony-chamber countermanded?

Bald (bōld), *a.* Forms: 3–5 ballede, 4–5 balled, -yd, -id, -it, 5 belde, bellyde, 5–7 balde, 6 baulde, 7 bal'd, ball'd, 8–9 *Sc.* beld, 6– bald. [ME. *balled*, of uncertain origin; in sense 1, apparently a ppl. form from BALL *v.* or *sb.*, with the sense of 'protuberant or rounded like a ball,' whence possibly 'smooth,' and, as applied to the head, 'hairless.' But the analogy of many words for 'bald' in various langs., in which the sense arises out of that of 'shining, white,' or esp. that of 'having a white patch on the forehead,' as in 'bald-faced stag,' 'bald-coot,' with the actual appearance of this sense in BALL *sb.*², strongly favours the idea that ME. *ball-ed* was a derivative of the latter (cf. also BALLARD), which is with evident propriety referred to Welsh *bàl*, as explained under sense 5. The chief difficulty is the rarity of the simple *ball*, and lack of early instances to prove its Eng. use before the appearance of *ball-ed*. For the termination, Sievers compares OE. *-ede* (OS. *-odi*) used esp. of bodily defects, as in *heal-ede* ruptured, *hofer-ede* hunch-backed, etc.

Cf. the analogy of MDu. *blaer* 'bald' and *blare*, Du. *blaar* 'white patch on the forehead' of a horse, etc.; also of MHG. *blas* 'bald,' earlier 'shining,' and *blasse* 'white patch on the forehead'; also of Du. *bles* 'bald' and *blesse*; and see *blas* in Grimm; also Wedgwood and Skeat. Cf. also Gr. φαλακρός 'bald,' lit. 'white- or shining-pated.' There seems little ground for the suggestion of Kluge that *balled* represents a lost OE. **bællod* = **bærlod*, Goth. **bazlops*, from OTeut. *baz-oz* BARE.]

I. Literal senses.

† 1. ? Rotund, of full habit, corpulent. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 377 Suyþe þycke man he was .. Gret womede & ballede. *Ibid.* 429 Ballede he was, & þycke of breste, of body vat also. [Cf. also BOLLED.]

2. Having no hair on some part of the head where it would naturally grow; hairless.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 198 His heed was ballíd, and schon as eny glas. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. III. 285 A balled fortop [*recalva fronte*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* V. iv. (1495) 108 The formeste partye of the heede wexyth soone balde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 55 Julius Cesar was ballyd wherof he had displaisir. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 27 To make belde (*v.r.* bellyde), *decaluere*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 70 The plaine bald pate of Father time himselfe. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2724/4 Wears his own Hair but ball'd on the fore part of his Head. 1794 BURNS *J. Anderson*, But now your brow is beld, John. 1870 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. v, Dreadful to see the skin of his bald head moving about.

b. *fig.* esp. in reference to the necessity of 'seizing time *by the forelock*.'

c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* V. ii, Begin betimes; Occasion's bald behind; Slip not thine opportunity. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* VI. (Arb.) 40 Thy Inhabitants Shaue their Consciences so close, that in the ende they growe balde, and bring foorth no goodnesse. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 259 They let those opportunities grow old .. and suffer them to be bald before they mind to apprehend them.

3. Without hair (feathers, etc.) on other parts of the body than the head.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 3490 þe first was borne [Esau] was rughe of hare, þe toþer childe was ballede [*Cott.* smeth, *Gött.* sleyht, *Trin.* sleiȝte] and bare. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 407 Beavers .. have been found bald on the back. 1640 W. HODGSON *Div. Cosmogr.* 97 Eagles moult off their feathers, and so become bald. 1771 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 6, I .. do not find that their [Rabbits'] ears are balder than those of a Hare.

4. *transf.* Without the usual or natural covering (in various senses): a. Of trees, mountains, etc.: Leafless, treeless, barren, bare. b. Of cloth: Napless. c. Of wheat, grain, etc.: Awnless, beardless. † d. Of persons: Bare-headed. e. Of eyes: Lidless, staring.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 106 An old Oake, whose bows were moss'd with age, And high top bald with drie antiquitie. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 206 The Senators .. stand bald before him. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. 238 Now Ierkin you are like to lose your haire, & proue a bald Ierkin. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 166 Where a place is bald of wood. *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Chamouni*, Thy bald, awful head, O sovran Blanc! 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 414 The bald eyes [of a dead tiger] glare, the paws depend below. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i. 7 Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow, and bald o' the back.

5. Streaked or marked with white. [Cf. Welsh *ceffyl bàl* a horse with a white streak or mark on the face (F. *cheval belle-face*), where *bàl* may be an adj., or a sb. construed as a genitive.]

[1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* L XXVIII, I haue a pie-bald Curre to hunt the Hare.] 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575/4 A black Mare with 3 white Feet, and a bald Face. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4848/4 Strayed .. a black bald Gelding.

II. Figurative. (Cf. SLIGHT *a.* and G. *blasz.*)

6. Bare or destitute of meaning or force; lacking in pregnant import or vividness of description; meagre, trivial, paltry.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 41 And Bringeþ forþ Ballede Resouns. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 428 b, What a bald devise is this of the man? 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 63 b, Had rather heare a iarring black-sant, then one of theyr balde sermons. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 8 Apr. 1775, Tom Davies repeated, in a very bald manner, the story of Dr. Johnson's first repartee to me. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 224 The meaning dwindles into some bald truism.

7. Bare or destitute of ornament and grace; unadorned, meagrely simple: a. of literary style.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 22 Bald affected eloquence. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1365 Translated word for word .. into bald Latine. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 123 To translate into bald prose those high-coloured and nobly musical passages of the Prelude.

b. of works of art, buildings, etc.

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 286 In towns the great modern object has .. been .. to reduce everthing to the dullest and baldest uniformity. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vii, Thro' the drizzling rain On the bald street breaks the blank day.

8. Undisguised, palpable, evident.

1854 G. ABBOTT *Napoleon* II. xviii. 343 Admitted, in all its bald baseness. 1870 LOWELL *Among Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 314 A bald egotism which is quite above and beyond selfishness.

III. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic deriv., as *bald-crowned* (sense 2), *bald-faced, -nosed* (sense 5). See also BALD-COOT, -HEAD, -PATE, -RIB, and *bald* BUZZARD, EAGLE, KITE, LOCUST, etc.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1237/4 A sorrel Mare .. bald-faced, and but one eye. 1689 *Ibid.* 2503/4 A brown Gelding .. bald Nosed. 1716 *Ibid.* 5494/4 A .. well-set Man, bald-crowned.

† **Bald** (bōld). *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] To make bald, deprive of hair. *lit.* and *fig.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 78 In Germany they vse to cut off the heare of an adultresse .. I haue seene some of them balded here in Englande. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. iv. (1647) 9 While .. Winter bald's the shag-hair'd wood.

Bald, early and north. form of BOLD.

Baldachin, -quin (bæ·ldăkin). Forms: 6–8 baldakin(e, 7 balduquino, 7–9 baldacchino, 8–9 baldachin, 9 -chine, -chino, baldaquin: see also BAUDEKIN. [a. F., Sp. *baldaquin*, It. *baldacchino*, in med.L. *baldakinus, -ekinus, baudaquinus, -ekinus*, f. *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdad*, the city in Asia where the material was made. Cf. the earlier BAUDEKIN, through OF. *baudekin, -quin*, usual in sense 1. The It. form *baldacchino* is also used.]

1. A rich embroidered stuff, originally woven with woof of silk and warp of gold thread; rich brocade.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 54 They weare Jackets .. of buckeram, skarlet, or Baldakines. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Baldachin*, or Baldakin, or Baldekin, popularly Baudekin .. a rich kind of cloth. 1880 YULE in Birdwood *Ind. Arts* II. 71 Rich silk and gold brocades were called Baldachini, or in English, Baudekins.

2. A structure in the form of a canopy, either supported on columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, placed above an altar, throne, or door-way; so called as having been originally of the material described in prec. sense.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 110 The room .. having a state or balduquino of crimson velvet. *Ibid.* 145 An elevated throne, and a baldacchino, or canopy of state .. over it. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, The baldaquin of St. Peter's. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve*, Heave loftier yet the baldachin. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Trav.* I. xii. 182 Heavy clouds shroud the tops of the mountains as with a baldachino.

† **Ba·ldare.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. dial. *balder* vb. 'to use coarse language' Halliw., and Du. *balder-en* to roar, thunder: see also BALDERDASH.] Din, uproarious noise.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 108 Theire brayns vnquieted with this baldare be buzing [*ea cura quietos sollicitat*].

Bald-coot. Also (*metri gratiâ*) **baldicoot.** Popular name for the Coot (*Fulica atra*), from its pure white wide frontal plate, destitute of feathers. Used fig. and contemptuously as = BALD-HEAD.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright's *Voc.* 165 *Une blarye* (*glossed*) a balled cote. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. i, Unfledge them of their .. perriwigs, And they appear like bald-cootes, in the nest. 1802 in G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lxxxiii, The bald-coot bully, Alexander. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iv. 176 Your princesses, that .. demean themselves to hob and nob with these black baldicoots [*i.e.* monks with shaven crowns]!

Balden (bō·ld'n), *v.* [f. BALD *a.* + -EN.] a. *trans.* To make bald. b. *intr.* To become bald. Hence **Baldening** *ppl. a.*

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. III. iii. 7 Old, sparse, colourless hair, thriftily drawn across the baldening crown.

Balder, -ur. [ON. *Baldr*, cogn. w. OE. *baldor, bealdor* hero, prince, f. *bald*: see BOLD.] Name of a Scandinavian deity, occurring in certain plant-names:—**Balder-herb** (*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*); **Balder Brae, Balder's Brae, Baldeye-brow** [ON. *Baldrs-brá*] (*Anthemis Cotula*). See also BALDMONEY and BADDERLOCKS.

1552 HULOET, *Baldar herbe*. 1770 BP. PERCY *Mallet's N. Antiq.* (Bohn) 417 Thou may'st have some idea of the beauty of his hair when I tell thee that the whitest of all plants is called Baldur's brow.

Balderdash (bō·ldəɹdæʃ), *sb.* [Etymology unknown: see below.]

† 1. ? Froth or frothy liquid. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* To Rdr. 11 Two blunderkins, hauing their braines stuft with nought but balder-dash. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* 8 They would no more .. have their heads washed with his bubbly spume or barbers balderdash.

† 2. A jumbled mixture of liquors, *e.g.* of milk and beer, beer and wine, brandy and mineral waters. *Obs.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 374 S'fut winesucker, what have you fild vs heere? baldre-dash? 1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. ii, Beer or butter-milk, mingled together .. It is against my free-hold .. To drink such balder-dash. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drink & Welc.* (Worc.), Beer, by a mixture of wine hath lost both name and nature, and is called balderdash. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 198 Balderdash; of drink; *Mixta Potio*.

b. *attrib.* 1641 HEYWOOD *Reader, here you'll, etc.* 6 Where sope hath fayl'd without, Balderdash wines within will worke no doubt. 1680 *Revenge* V. 68 Ballderdash Wine.

3. *transf.* A senseless jumble of words; nonsense, trash, spoken or written.

1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 243 Did ever Divine rattle out such prophane Balderdash! 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* 257 Trap's second-brew'd balderdash runs thus: Pyrrhus tells you, etc. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 419 The balderdash which men must talk at popular meetings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 351, I am almost ashamed to quote such nauseous balderdash. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 10 To defile the ears of young boys with this wicked balderdash. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VII. v. 287 No end of florid inflated tautologic ornamental balderdash.

4. *dial.* Filthy, obscene language or writing.

[Cf. 1849 and 1854 in 3.]

[From the evidence at present, the inference is that the current sense was transferred from 1 or 2, either with the notion of 'frothy talk,' or of 'a senseless farrago' or 'jumble of words.' Most etymologists have however assumed 3 to be the original sense, and sought its explanation in the

obvious similarity of *balder* to dial. *balder* 'to use coarse language,' Du. *balderen* 'to roar, thunder,' Norwegian *baldra*, Icel. *baldrast*, *ballrast* 'to make a clatter,' and of *-dash* to the vb. *dash* in various senses. The Welsh *baldorddus* adj., f. *baldordd* 'idle noisy talk, chatter,' has also been adduced. Malone conjectured a reference to 'the froth and foam made by barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backward and forward in hot water.' Other conjectures may be found in Wedgwood, Skeat, and E. Müller. Cf. also BALDUCTUM.]

Ba·lderdash, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To make a jumbled mixture of (liquors); to mix *with* inferior ingredients, to adulterate.

1674 in D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 304 When Thames was balderdashed with Tweed. 1730 MANDEVILLE *Hypochond. Dis.* 279 (L.) Wine or brandy .. balderdashed with two or three sorts of simple waters. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 143 Wine .. a vile, unpalatable, and pernicious sophistication, balderdashed with cider, corn-spirit, and the juice of sloes.

fig. 1714 MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rew.* Pref., Was ever God's word so balderdash'd? 1821 W. IRVING in Warner *Life* (1882) 136 A fostered growth of poetry and romance, and balderdashed with false sentiment.

Ba·ld-head. [f. BALD *a.*] One who has a bald head; also *attrib.*; *transf.* a kind of pigeon.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ii. 23 Come vp here thou balde heade [WYCLIF, ballard]. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 245 The bald-head philosopher. 1821 BYRON *Foscari* III. i. 244 Held in the bondage of ten bald-heads. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xi. 123 A pair of common Tumblers .. such as Bald-heads.

Bald-headed *a.* = BALD *a.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Chauve par devant*, baldheaded. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. ii, Thy proper and bald-headed coachman. 1863 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 68 A magnificent bald-headed eagle.

Baldish (bɔ̄·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. BALD *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat or a little bald.

1833 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 742/1 The Emperor Alexander was baldish. 1878 H. JAMES *Europeans* I. iii. 93 He has a baldish head.

Baldly (bɔ̄·ldli), *adv.* [f. BALD *a.* + -LY².] In a bald manner; meagrely; nakedly.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1057 (R.) They do allegorize but very baldly. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 236 They did not state baldly what they had ascertained.

Baldmoney (bɔ̄·ldmʊni). *Herb.* Forms: 4 **baldemoin**, 5 **-moyn**, 6 **baldmoyne**, 7 **baldimonie**, **-emony**, **baudmoney**, 8 **baldmonie**, 6– **baldmoney**. [Etymol. unknown; the early forms point to a Fr. **baudemoin(e*; with the termination cf. *agrimony*, F. *aigremoine*; but this hardly answers to L. *valde bona*, a plant mentioned in the Great Herbal: see Prior *Names of Plants*. The modern explanation *Balder's money* is a baseless conjecture.]

† **1.** Gentian, of various species. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 Loke, how a seke man for his hele Taketh baldemoin with canele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22/1 Baldemoyn (*v. r.* baldmony, baldemonye), *Genciana*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. c. § 4 (1633) 352 Gentian is named in English Felwoort Gentian; Bitterwoort; Baldmoyne, and Baldmoney. 1863 Miss YONGE *Chr. Names* II. ii. 209.

2. An umbelliferous plant (*Meum athamanticum*), with yellowish flowers, the root of which is eaten in the Scottish Highlands as a carminative.

1598 FLORIO, *Meo* .. the herbe spignell, mew, beare-woort or baldmoney. 1690 RAY *Synop. Stirp.*, Spignel or Mew. In Westmorland .. it is known to all the Country People by the name of *Bald-Money*, or (as they pronounce it) *Bawd-Money*. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 49 Mew or Baldmoney..is pleasantly and powerfully aromatic.

Ba·ldness. [f. BALD *a* + -NESS.]

1. Absence or loss of hair, *esp.* from the head.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 1 Ȝe shulen not kut, ne make ballidnes [1388 ballidnesse, 1535 COVERD. baldnesse.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi, Ȝif mete is to skarse, it .. bredeþ ffallynge of heer and ballidnesse. *a* 1448 *note to* R. GLOUC. 482 The harme of ballednesse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 674 The thinnesse, smoothnesse, and baldnesse, of the skin [of Chameleons]. 1705 SWIFT *Salamand.*, And there corrupting to a wound, Spreads leprosy and baldness round. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv. (1884) 443 Baldness is busy with his crown.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlvii. 5 Ther cam ballidnesse vp on Gasam. 1788 BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 221 Conquest may cover its baldness with its own laurels.

2. *transf.* Lack of natural covering; *e.g.* the bareness of an unwooded country.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 103 The baldness of the land .. made it impossible to get under cover.

3. *fig.* Meagre simplicity or poverty of style; lack of ornament; bareness, nakedness.

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xli. 5 Borde has all the baldness of allusion and barbarity of versification belonging to Skelton. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 186 From the baldness of his earlier works to the vigorous English of his mature age. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 87 The harshness and baldness of Puritan worship.

Bald-pate. [f. BALD *a.*] One who has a bald head; *transf.* a kind of duck, and pigeon.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 131 Mocked Elisha .. calling him bald-head, bald-pate. 1865 E. NOEL *Richter's Flower Pieces* (1871) I. v. 141 But had solicited the bald-pates in vain. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 925 Mallard, baldpate, and wood-duck.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* = BALD *a.* (in various senses).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 405 Osmunde baldepate or Pylde Osmunde. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii. 48 A troop of Baldpate friars. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* (T.) Nor perriwig with snow the baldpate woods. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* II. 244 Swarms .. Cover'd the bald-pate reef.

Bald-pated, *a.* = prec.; whence **Bald-patedness.**

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 357 You bald-pated lying rascall. 1606 DAY *Isle of Gulls* IV. v, This same baldpated oak. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, A forked, uncased, baldpated, beggarly-looking scare-crow. 1611 COTGR., *Chauveté*, Bauldnesse, bauld-patednesse.

Bald-rib (bɔ̄·ldrib). [f. BALD *a.*] A joint of pork cut from nearer the rump than the spare-rib, so called 'because the bones thereof are made bald and bare of flesh' (Minsheu). Humorously used of: A lean bony person.

1598 FLORIO, *Pancetta* .. a bald-rib of porke. 1621 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q.* III. iii, Thou art such a spiny baldrib. 1674 in D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 320 His trenchant Blade .. ran thro' the monster's Bald-rib. 1828 SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham* Wks. III. 316 Baldrib, griskin, chine, or chop.

Baldric (bɔ̄·ldrik). Forms: 3 **baudry**, 4 **bauderyk**, **bawdrik**, 5 **bawderyke**, 5–6 **-derick(e**, **-dryk(e**, 5–7 **baudrik(e**, 5–9 **bawdrick**, 6 **baudericke**, **-ike**, **bawdrikke**, **bauldrick(e**, **baldricke**, (**baldrege**), 6–7 **baudricke**, **bawdrike**, 7 **bautricke**, **balderiche**, **balledricke**, 7–9 **baldrick**, 9 **baudrick**, 8– **baldric**. [Identical in sense with old MHG. *balderich*, *palderich* (Schade); also with OF. *baldrei*, *baudrei* (in later F. *baudroy*), and with med.L. *baldringus*. The origin and history of the word are alike obscure: the first part is usually referred to L. *balteus* or its Teutonic adaptations (OHG. *balz*, Eng. *belt*); but none of these satisfactorily account for *bald-*. The mutual relations of the forms in the different langs. are also uncertain: the early Eng. *baudry* was evidently from OF.; for the relation in which *bauderyk*, *bawdrik*, stands to the MHG. forms, evidence is wanting.]

1. A belt or girdle, usually of leather and richly ornamented, worn pendent from one shoulder across the breast and under the opposite arm, and used to support the wearer's sword, bugle, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4698 Y wolde .. sette heom on hyghe hors, And yiuen stele and baudry, As men don the kynges amy. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2486 As a bauderyk, bounden bi his syde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 116 An horn he bar, the bawdrik was of grene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Bawderyke, *Strophius*. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1272/2 A beareward with his syluer buttened bawdrike. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 29 Athwart his brest a bauldrick brave he ware. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 415 A radiant baldric, o'er his shoulder ty'd, Sustained the sword. 1832 TENNYSON *L. Shalott* III. ii, And from his blazon'd baldric slung A mighty silver bugle hung. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, Buckle my baldrick.

fig. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 508 Let spiritual truth be their baldric or binding girdle (*Eph.* vi. 14).

b. The strap of a shield, by which it was hung round the neck.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 621 He braydez hit [þe schelde] by þe bauderyk, aboute þe hals kestes.

2. *fig.* The zodiac, viewed as a gem-studded belt.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 11 Those twelve signes which nightly we do see The heavens bright-shining baudricke to enchace. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1717) 128 Astrea .. in the shining Baudrike takes her Seat.

† **3.** A chain for the neck, necklace. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Baldrike for a ladyes necke, *Carcan.* 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 801/1 A great bauderike about his necke, of balasses. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 154 A baldrick of gold about his neck, trailing down behind him.

† **4.** The leather-gear with its appurtenances, by which the clapper of a church bell was suspended. *Obs.*

1428 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 180 Pro j baudryk, vj*d.* 1520 in Nichols *Churchw. Acc.* (1797) 309 A Baldrege to the second bele. 1618 in *N. & Q.* I. (1851) III. 435/1 For mendine of y^e^ balderiche for y^e^ foore bell, vi*d.* 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 216 A Bawdricke of a Bell-clapper. 1742 in BAILEY. [Not in J.]

5. *Comb.* **baldric-wise** *adv.*

1590 PEELE *Polyhymn.* (1829) II. 202 Rich bandalier, That bauldrick-wise he ware. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. 34 About his body, Bautricke-wise, from the left shoulder and vnder the right arme.

† **Baldu·ctum, -ta.** *Obs.* Also 6 **balducktum**, **-ducketome**. [med.L. *balducta* 'pressed milk,' curd. Said in Du Cange to be '*quasi valde ducta*'; which looks like 'popular etymology.']

1. A posset, hot milk curdled with ale or wine.

c 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /567 *Balducta*, a crudde, a poshet. /789 *Lactatum*, *balductum*, a poset. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A posset, *balducta*.

2. *fig.* A farrago of words; trash, balderdash.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 139 The stalest dudgen or absurdest balductum that they or their mates can invent. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 295 Will this balductum neuer be left?

3. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Trashy, rubbishy.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 29/2 The Irish doubtlesse repose a great affiance in this balducktum dreame. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 10 Their rude rythming and balducketome ballads. 1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax*, Besides, what balductum play is not full of them?

† **Bale,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **balu**, **bealu**, *def.* **balewe**, **bealwe**, 2–3 **bali**, 3 **balu**, **beali**, **bæl**, 3–5 **bale**. [Common Teut.; = Goth. *balws* (in compds., as *balwa-wesei* wickedness, *balwjan* to plague, torment, *balweins* torment) :—OTeut. **balw-oz.*]

1. Actively evil, deadly, dire, pernicious, destructive, fatal, cruel, tormenting.

Beowulf 1958 Nearwe befongen balwon bendum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* (Gr.) 484 Swá inc se balewa hét. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 281 Þa buffetes and ta bali duntes þat tu þoledest. 1205 LAY. 5943 To-brokene mid þeon balu febte. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 13 Tu .. me wið bale bondes bitterliche bindest. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1243 So biten with þe bale hunger. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1388 Bannet worthe the bale tyme þat ho borne was.

2. *subjectively*, Sorrowing, mournful, woful.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2367 Nalde ȝe nawt bringe me forð toward blisse wið se bale bere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2681 Ho brast out with a birre from hir bale hert.

Bale (bēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **balu**, **bealu**, **bealo**, *gen.* **beal(o)wes**, *pl.* **beal(e)wu**, 3 **balu**, **bælu**, **balw**, **ballu**, **baluw**, **balluw**, **baleu**, **balwe**, 3– **bale**, (4 **bal**, **baal**, 5 **bael**, **bayle**, 5–6 *Sc.* **baill**, **bayle**, 7 **baile**). [Common Teut.: OE. *balu*, *bealu* (gen. *bealw-es*) = OS. and OFris. *balu*, OHG. *balo*, ON. *böl*:—OTeut. **balw-o(m)*, the neuter of the prec. adjective; cf. *evil. ill, good*, as sbs. Almost confined to poetry from OE. downwards; in ME. it seems to have derived fresh vitality from the ON. *böl* (pronounced bǫl), whence also its alliterative use with *bote* 'remedy, relief,' and *bete* 'to relieve.' More of English origin, perhaps, is its alliterative opposition to *bliss*. Marked obsolete in dictionaries soon after 1600, and rare thence to the present century, when its undefined vague sense of evil has made it a favourite word with the poets.]

I. Senses.

1. Evil, especially considered in its active operation, as destroying, blasting, injuring, hurting, paining, tormenting; fatal, dire, or malign, quality or influence; woe, mischief, harm, injury; in earlier use often = death, infliction of death.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* (Gr.) 682 Bealowes gást [=the devil]. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lix. 2 Me wið blodhréowes weres bealuwe ȝehæle. 1076 *O. E. Chron.*, Þær wæs þæt bryd ealo, þæt wæs manegra manna bealo. 1205 LAY. 1455 Balu com on ueste. *Ibid.* 5016 Whet wult þu balwe menge? 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 74 Þe Komyn had his bale, his lif was lightly sold. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6103 That day [of doom], Þe day of bale and of bitternes. *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 163 Þi bestus of bale · þat bi þe water ferde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 188, I am worthi al this bale, for I tolde to the woman al my counseill. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 84 The flouret .. buryed long in Winters bale. 1647 CLEVELAND *Smectymn.*, Caligula, whose pride was Mankinds Baile. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. i, Withouten that would come an heavyer bale. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 75 Tidings of bale she brought.

b. Evil-speaking, abuse.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 551 Ha tukeð ure godes to balewe & to bismere.

2. Evil in its passive aspect; physical suffering, torment, pain, woe.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 68 Deuel dwale, Ðat made ilc sorȝe, and euerilc bale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19379 Þat neuer for na bale ne buud. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 477 & lyued in penance .. With bodyly bale hym blysse to byye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 34 And bringe adoun · bale and deþ for euere. *c* 1460 *Frere & Boy* in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 35 God that..dranke both eysell and gall, Brynge vs out of bale. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 211 Borne vnto bale, and subiect to debate. *c* 1824 CAMPBELL *Fragm. Oratorio* 37 The bitterness of my bale. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 35 Death .. calls up a soul from bale, to give an account of his own sufferings.

3. Mental suffering; misery, sorrow, grief.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 18 My breste in bale bot bolne & bele. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 576 For bale hym thoght he brynt. *c* 1425 *Sev. Sages* (P.) 258 He that tolde hire that tale, Broght him in mykil bael. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 29 Our feeble harts Embost with bale, and bitter byting griefe. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Bale* (Now out of vse), Sorrow, great miserie. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. i. (1871) 55 Relieve my spirit from the bale that bows it down.

II. Phrases and locutions:

4. *To work, bake, brew bale*: to make mischief, prepare woe or misery.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Bale to breówe. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 55 How falsnes brewes bale with him, and many mo. *c* 1400 *Judicium* (1822) 11 Your baill now brewys. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 144 Whan þou doest thus, there bale þou bakeste. *Ibid.* 100 Y am worsse than wode Myn owne bale for to brewe. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 37 To work hir bale.

5. Opposed alliteratively to *bliss*, *blithe*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 373 My blysse, my bale ȝe han ben boþe. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin.) 140 Hire blesse turnde to Bale. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 19 Be blith in baill, for that is best remead. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 337 Now lycht, now sadd, now blissful, now in baill. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas.* (1821) 33 And turn your present bliss to after bales. 1598 YONG *Diana* 440 That still deducts my life in blisselesse bale. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I, Her face resigned to bliss or bale. 1876 LOWELL *Poet Wks.* (1879) 468/2 Was it a comet or star; Omen of blessing or bale?

6. Opposed to *boot* (ME. *bote*) 'relief, remedy,' and *bete* vb. 'to relieve, mend.' So in Icel., *böl ok bót* 'bale and boot,' *bölva bætr* 'boots of bales.'

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 125 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þar-inne is vich balewes bóte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 44 Quedur þai be worthi or bale or bote. *Ibid.* 105 All vr balis for to bete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 208 Hit is a botles bale. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* iv, That myȝte not bete my bale! *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1863) 183 Than brynge hym to his bed, his bales there to bete. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28 Thank we that fre, Beytter of baylle. 1488 *Chevy Chase* in Maidment *Scot. Bal.* (1861) I. 80 Ihesue Crist our ballys bete

And to the blys us brynge. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xix. 157/2 The holy ghoost .. is bote of euery bale. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 This rather bryngeth bale then boote. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Expost.* 34 Oure boote mixed wyth bale. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 144 Where he had found Boot for every bale

7. *Proverbs.* Cf. Icel. *þegar böl er hæst er bót næst* 'when bale is highest boot is nighest,' etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 687 Hwon þe bale is alre hecst þonne is þe bote alre necst. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4775 Quen þe bal ys alder hext þen sum time ys bote next. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 858 After bale hem com bote. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 88 Betere ys þat bote · bale a-doun brynge, Than bale be ybete · and bote neuere þe betere. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 288 b/1 When bale is greatest then is bote a nie bore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3328 Aftre bale euer cometh bote. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 Comforte your selfe with this old text..when bale is hekst, boote is next. *a* 1600 *Sir Aldingar* 117 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 171 When Bale is att hyest, boote is att next. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 524 Bettered is bale by bale that follows it, The saw saith.

8. *Comb.* †**Bale-sithe** [OE. *bealu-síð*, f. *síð* expedition, adventure, fortune, lot], death, destruction; evil-doing, mischief; evil fortune, calamity. †**Bale-stour** [*stour* tumult, battle], fatal struggle, death-throe. The OE. poetical compounds were very numerous, e. g. *bealu-cræft* magic art, *bealu-dǽd* sin, *bealu-ráp* deadly rope, *bealu-spell* fatal news, *bealu-panc* malicious thought.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Ex.* (Gr.) 5 Æfter bealusíðe. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 185 Al imengd wiþ balewsið and wiþ bitternesse. *c* 1200 *Saloman & Sat.* (1848) 236 Þat he ne solde þe upbreidin of þine balesiþes. 1205 LAY. 567 Iwenden toward Brutun to his bale-síðe. *Ibid.* 651 & abat his bale-síðes. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 23 Lif þat a lesteð buten balesið. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 426 Bed me bilyue my bale stour, & bryng me on ende.

Bale (bēl), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 bǽl, 4– bale; (*Sc.* 4 baile, 5 belle, 6 baill, bele, 8 beal, 5– bail). [Comm. Teut., though known only in OE. *bǽl* and ON. *bál* great fire, blazing pile, funeral pyre:—OTeut. *bāl-o(m)*, cogn. with Skr. *bhālas* lustre, Gr. *φαλός* shining, bright. In ME. and mod.E. almost exclusively northern, and app. from ON. *bál* rather than OE. *bǽl*, which would have given mod. *beal, beel*. By later writers much mixed up with the preceding word: see 3. Cf. also BALE-FIRE.]

†**1.** *gen.* A great consuming fire, a conflagration; a blazing pile, a bonfire. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 4633 Befangen bæle and bronde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 619 Thai flaggatis byrnand in a baill. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv, I brenne as a belle. 1557 in Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 266 Such heat..As Priamus towne felt not more flame, when did the bale begin. *a* 1600 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xxiii, And brane-wode brynt in bailis. [An immense bonfire of faggots and boughs, formerly (until *c* 1840) kindled annually in November on the village green of Denholm in Roxburghshire, was called the *Bale* or *Bowa-bale*.]

2. *spec.* a. A funeral pile or pyre. (Long *obs.*, but used by W. Morris.)

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2223 Betst beado-rinca wæs on bæl gearu. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 667 To brenne the body In a bale of fiir. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 305 Far out in the people's meadows they raise a bale on high..and thereon shall the mighty lie.

b. A signal- or beacon-fire. (*Scotch.*) *arch.*

1455 *Act.* 12 *Jas. II* (1597) § 48 The quhilkis .. sal make taikenings be bailes burning & fire. Ane Baile, is warning of their cumminge .. twa bailes togidder at anis, they are cumming in deed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. (v.) 13 The taknyng or the bail [*v. r.* bele] of fire. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 151 Richt mony fyre and balis gart burne brycht; And mony blast gart blaw of buglis horne. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xxvii, On Penchryst glows a bale of fire, And three are kindling on Priesthaughswire.

3. *fig.* Sometimes confused with BALE *sb.*1

1568 LAUDER *Lament.* 81 My breist in baill it dois combure. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 16 He strove to cloak his inward bale And hide the smoke that did his fire display.

Bale (bēl), *sb.*3 Forms: 4– bale (6 balle, 6–8 ball), 7 bayl, 7–8 bail. [ME. *bale*, perh. a. OF. *bale, balle*, = Pr. and Sp. *bala*, It. *balla, palla*, med.L. *bala, balla*, 'ball' and 'rounded package,' generally taken to be an adoption of OHG. *balla, palla*, ball (BALL *sb.*1); though some refer it to Gr. *πάλλα* ball. But the Eng. may be immediately from Flemish *bale* (mod.Du. *baal*) 'bale,' itself adopted from F. or other Romanic lang. *Bale* and *ball* have from the first been distinct in Eng., though *ball* (for F. *balle*) is occasional in this sense in 17–18th c.]

1. A large bundle or package of merchandise, originally of more or less rounded shape; now, *spec.* a package closely pressed, done up in canvas or other wrapping, and tightly corded or hooped with copper or iron, for transportation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 57 Busy ouer-borde bale to kest. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4201 Þay fulde sakkes, & trossede males, To Charyotes þay drowen þe grete bales. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 210 Of spicery ther growyth many an C. balys. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiiii, A bale of saies of vi. fote high. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silv. Coins* 6 The Merchants..concealed the Parcels in Bails of Cloth. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 59 Putting the Bails on board. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 416 Known to put false marks upon their bales. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii, As tho' they brought but merchants' bales.

2. (Used with more or less precision as a measure of quantity.)

1502 ARNOLDS *Chron.* (1811) 206 A balle bokrom conteyneth lx. pecis..a balle fustian conteyneth xlv. half peces. 1740 *Mem. Turkey* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. viii. 40 A reduction of their Custom .. to thirty dollars the bale of twenty pieces. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A bale or ballon of crown paper .. consists of 14 reams. 1863 (30 June) BRIGHT *Amer., Sp.* (1876) 138 To grow one thousand balès of cotton a year. 1880 W. WHITELEY *Diary & Alm.* 82 Bale of coffee (Mocha) = 2 to 2½ cwt.

3. *Comb.*, as **bale-goods**, merchandise in bales: as opposed to *case-goods*.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3032/3 Bound with Glass and Bale Goods .. for *Bourdeaux*. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 217 Her cargo consisted of cordage and bale goods.

†**4.** The set of dice for any special game, formerly *usually three. Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* 327 Paid to Jeffery for a bale of dysse iiiij*d*. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 848/2 Diuerse bales of dice, and .. certeine paires of cards. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 277, Iij ball of dyce, ix*d*. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Dodsl. VII. 50 (N.) A pox upon these dice! give's a fresh bale. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vexed* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XXI. 121 Give's a bale of dice! [They play at 'Passage' and throw] Two treys and an ace, Two quatres and a trey. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Play. Cards* 336 They [loaded dice] are sold in many places about the town; price current .. eight shillings, whereas an ordinary bale is sold for sixpence. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, The Captain, taking a bale of dice from the sleeve of his coat.

†**5.** ? A bolus, a pill = BALL *sb.*1 II. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell Health* 183 b, I gave .. to a melancholy person .. five graynes .. in a bale or dose.

†**Bale,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *baler* (since 16th c. *baller*) to dance (= Pr. *balar*, It. *ballare*, Sp., Pg. *bailar*):—late L. (Isidore) *ballāre* to dance. Some think the L. formed from Gr. *βαλλίζειν* to dance, some f. *balla* BALL *sb.*1, on the alleged ground that, in the Middle Ages, tennis was accompanied with dancing and song.] To dance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13138 His broþer doghter .. Com þaim be-for al for to bale, Baled wel and tumbel wit-al.

Bale (bēl), *v.*2 [f. BALE *sb.*3] To make up into a bale or bales.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* V, These goods are baled up and consigned to a factor abroad. 1879 T. ESCOTT *England* I. 224 The cotton itself has been..baled, and sent down to the seaport.

Bale (bēl), *v.*3 [Erroneous spelling of BAIL *v.*4, q.v.] To lade or throw water out of a boat or ship with buckets (formerly called *bails*) or other vessels. *Const.* to bale the water out, bale the boat (out). *To bale up*: to scoop up. See BAIL *v.*4

[1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 To baile or cast out the water.] 1692 *Ibid.* I. xvi. 75 *To Bale*, to lade Water out of the Ships Hold with Buckets, or the like. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 342 In baling out the water. 1833 MARRYAT *Perc. Keene* xvi, Let's bale the boat out first. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 190/2 Herrings .. in such surprising quantities that they can be baled up with a basket.

Bale, obs. spelling of BAIL *sb.* and *v.*; improperly for BAIL *sb.*2 handle; and obs. f. BELLY.

†**Baleare,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Baleāris.*] = BALEARIC. Hence **Balea·rian** *a.* and *sb.*, and **Balearic** (bæli,æ·rik), *a.* [L. *Baleāric-us*], of or pertaining to, *sb.* a native of, the islands Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, etc. (called by the Romans *Baleares insulæ*), in the Mediterranean Sea. *Balearic Crane*: the Crowned Crane.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 299 The Iles named Baleares. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 60 The two Baleare Islands. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 191 The Tuscan Sea .. [and] the Balearian. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Crane, balearick or japonian. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. iv. 348 The Achaians .. are thought by some to have excelled the Balearians.

Baled (bēld), *ppl. a.* [f. BALE *v.*2 + -ED.] Packed or made into bales.

1865 *Morning Star* 24 Apr., The baled cotton.

Baleen (bălī·n). Forms; 4–6 baleyne, 4–5 balayn(e, 4–6 balene, 5 -ien, 6 ballane, ballen, 7 balæne, 8– baleen. [ME. *baleyne, -ayne*, a. OF. *baleine, -aine* whale, whalebone:—L. *balæna* whale.]

†**1.** A whale. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. xli, Baleynes, grete fisches as hit were of whales kynde. *c* 1450 in Wright's *Voc.* (W.) 704 *Balena*, a balene. *c* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xv, Balaynes or whales, dolphins, mermaydes .. and alle other fyshes. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 Balene is a fishe greate and huge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 238 From the forehead, in the Balænes.

2. ? The fish called Sea-bream: 'perhaps from its supposed habit, mentioned by Pliny, of accompanying the *balæna* or whale' (Riley *Gloss.* to *Lib. Custum.* 785/1).

c 1185 NECKAM in Wright's *Voc.* 97 *Musculus*, baleyne. 1494 FABYAN VII. 586 For the firste course.—Brawne and mustarde. Dedellys in burneux. Frument with balien. Pyke in erbage. 1598 STOW *Survey* (Strype 1754) II. v. xxvi. 464/2 An hundred better Balenes of the same year salted for 16*s.*, that is 2*d.* per pound.

3. Whalebone. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

(The meaning is uncertain in some early quotations.)

c 1325 *Coeur de L.* 2982 Off balayn, both scheeld & targe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 68 A ballen [*v. r.* balen] pavis coueris thair left sydis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxix. 734 Gantlettes of steele and baleyne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 453 Cors-bowis of ballane that war gude. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. iii. (1743) 331 Great whales of the Baleen, or whale bone kind. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* Gloss. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* 573/2 At each side of their [*i. e.* whales'] palate grow, transversely, horny plates, named baleen. *Ibid.* The base of each baleen-plate. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 142 When first born, the young whale is without the baleen.

Bale-fire (bē·l-fəi·ǝr). Forms: 1 bǽl-fýr, 5– bale-; also *Sc.* 5 bayle-, 6 baill-, bald-, 6–9 bail-, 8 beal-, 9 bele-, beal-, bael-, baal-fire. [Found in OE. poetry: then not till the 14th c.; and till lately confined to Scotch. Not in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818. Compd. of BALE *sb.*2 + FIRE; the former part was apparently at times confused with BALE *sb.*1: cf. *balowe-fire* 'fatal or evil fire' already in 15th c., and the use of *bale-fire* by various modern writers as if = 'lurid, ghastly fire.' Antiquaries, with theories of Celtic or Canaanitish idolatry, have written *beal-, Baal-fire*: cf. BELTANE.]

1. A great fire in the open air, a blazing pile or heap kindled to consume anything. In OE. *spec.* the fire of a funeral pile.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 6278 Ongunnon þá on beorge bǽl-fýra mæst ..weccan. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 488 Thay tuke þe grete lordes with Ire, And brynte þam in þat bale fire. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 718 Bot thou tell in bayle fire sall thou de. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 355 In ane baill fyre thai brint it all in as. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 As plutois paleis hed been birnand in ane bald fyir. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, The fires of death, The bale-fires flash on high. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 83 They set ane bele-fire him about, And they burnit him skin and bone. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 190 The horrible illumination flung by the bale-fires of martyrdom upon the palace and gardens of the Beast.

2. A great fire kindled as a signal; a beacon-fire. (Only 19th c.: apparently first used by Sir W. Scott. The contemporary name was simply *bale*.)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. i, Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide The glaring bale-fires blaze no more. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xx. 220 The bail fire announced the appearance of the enemy. 1861 *Black's Guide Sussex* 536 Crowborough was one of the beacon stations .. where the bale-fire was lighted.

3. Any great fire, a bonfire, *feu de joie*.

1800–24 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* vii, Beal-fires for your jubilee Upon a thousand mountains glow'd. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiii. 62 He caused the city to be illuminated with torches and balefires. 1852 D. MOIR *Burns Fest.* Wks. II. 7 Stir the beal-fire, wave the banner, Bid the thundering cannon sound.

4. ? Associated with BALE *sb.*1

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. (1866) 774 The focus of discord..from whence radiated..the bale-fires of murderous licence and savage anarchy. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxvii. 17 With blue bale-fires revealing the innermost caverns of the hungry sea.

Baleful (bē·lful), *a.* Forms: 1 bealu-, bealo-full, 2–3 balufull, 3 baluhful, 3–5 balful(l, 4 ballefull, 3– baleful(l. [OE. *bealu-full*, f. *bealu* BALE *sb.*1 + FULL. Until recent times almost exclusively poetic; still chiefly literary.]

1. Full of malign, deadly, or noxious influence; pernicious, destructive, noxious, injurious, mischievous, malignant: a. *physically* or *generally*.

a 1000 *Crist* (Grein) 259 Se bealofulla [=the devil] hyneþ heardlice. *c* 1220 *St. Marher.* 10 To beoren me into his balefule hole. 1230 *Ancr. R.* 114 So baluhful & so bitter! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* I. 167 These balfull bestes were .. ffull flaumond of fyre. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 Balefull weedes, and precious Iuiced flowers. 1676 *Black Prince* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 51 Great flocks of ravens, and other baleful birds of prey. 1712 SWIFT *Wond. Proph.* Wks 1755 III. I. 173 This baleful dog-star. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* V, His hate is baleful, but his love is worse. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 32 The baleful simoon sweeps across the entire tract.

b. *morally*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 215 Tend mine heorte and uorbern al þat is baluful þer inne. *c* 1300 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 404 Þat may lese alle baleful bandes. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 22 The balefull laborinth of despaire. 1597 LOK in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 138 Through baleful lust of gold. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 109 O baleful Envy! thou self-tormenting fiend. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvi. 362 The potent and baleful prejudice of color.

2. *subjectively*: a. Full of pain or suffering, painful. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 On þisse liue we beð on balfulle swinche for adames gulte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan., Such stormie stoures do breede my balefull smart.

b. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; distressed, sorrowful, mournful. *arch.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 979 Þe balleful burde [Lot's wife], þat neuer bode keped. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlii, The balefulle birde blenked on his blode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 The 3outting, 3ouling, and the bailfull beir Tha maid. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 14 That Balefull sounds immovably do'st breathe. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 533 Baleful spirits barr'd from realms of bliss.

Balefully (bē·lfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a baleful manner: a. Injuriously, hurtfully; b. Miserably, painfully, sadly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3959 I balfulli here-bi-fore was brout al bi-neþe. *Ibid.* 84 So balfully he grinneþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 11983 The burgh .. baillfully distroyet. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 173 And hurry him balefully into Night! 1842 WHITTOCK *Compl. Bk. Trades* 438 Which laws .. operated balefully upon the superiority of the articles.

Ba·lefulness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Baleful quality or condition: a. Hurtfulness; b. Distress, sadness.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Contenting ioy changd into bale-

fulnes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 83 Their blisse be turn'd to balefulnesse. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Mar. 276/1 Forms of balefulness which defy the most ingenious apologist of physical science.

Ba·leless, *a. arch.* [OE. *bealuléas*, f. *bealu* BALE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

a 1000 *Gnom. V. Ex.* (Gr.) 39 Bealoléas heorte. 1065 *O. E. Chron., Elegy Edw. Conf.* (MS. C.), Wæs á bliðe-mod bealuleas kyng [D. bealeleas]. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 227 Þay in balelez blod þer blenden her handez. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. 30 Looked back to the happy days of the baleless king.

Ba·ler. He who or that which bales; a scoop for baling out water. See BAILER.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 236 Any boat using propelling power, such as oars, balers .. to be disqualified.

Balery, obs. form of BAILIERY.

Bales, -ess, obs. ff. BALAS (ruby) and BELLOWS.

Balesse, -est, obs. ff. BALLAST.

Balester, variant of BALISTER.

†**Bale·t(te.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *balete, ballete, -ette*, dim. of *bale, balle*: see -ETTE.] A small bale.

1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 421 Greynes, 1 balet, y[e] C.xij*d*. .. Woode, y[e] balett ij*d*. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xiv, Accompting viii. whole bales, or xvi. demi balettes for a tunne.

Baleu, erroneous form of BALAS (ruby).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii, A perfect baleu [ed. 1737 (Ozell) baleau] rubie. *Ibid.* I. lvi, Carbuncles, rubies, baleus.

†**Baleys,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **baleis**, 4–5 **baleys**, 5 **ballys**, **baleese**, 6 **balys**. [a. OF. *baleis*, nom. sing. (or acc. pl.) of *balei* (mod. *balai*) besom, broom. As early OF. had sing. nom. *baleis*, while later OF. had sing. *balei*, pl. *baleis*, it is difficult to say from which of these the final *-s* in Eng. was derived. The quasi-collective sense of 'birch' points to the pl.] A rod; also a bundle of twigs used in flogging, a 'birch,' a scourge.

a 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* (1880) V. 324 Ferens in manu virgam quam vulgariter baleis appellamus. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 47 Ine the temple, sweete Ihesus .. makede a baleys, And bet out .. Tho that bouȝte and sealde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 12 With þise bitter baleyses God beteth his dere childeren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 537 Ȝerde, baleys, *virga*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 54 To be betyn nakid withe baleese and sharpe roddis. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 735 Thys hard balys on þi bottokkys xall byte! 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 He had a balys in hys hond.

Baleys, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. the sb.] To birch, to flog.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 175 Baleised on þe bar ers' and no breche bitwene. 1879 *Shropsh. Gloss., Baleise*, to beat, to flog, to whip; also *Bellise*.

Baleys, obs. form of BALAS (ruby).

†**Balgh,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **balȝe**, **balowe**, 5 **balheu**, **balwe**. [Cf. OE. *bęlg* bag, belly.]

1. Round, rounded; ? swelling.

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4923 Balgh brade in þe brest . & on the bely sklendire. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2172 A balȝe berȝ bi a bonke. *Ibid.* 2032 Vpon his balȝe haunchez. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 316 Balowe tymbre & bygge.

2. Smooth.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Balhew, or pleyn [1499 balwe or playne], *Planus*.

Baliage, Balie, obs. ff. BAILLIAGE, BAILLIE.

‖**Ba·lin.** *Obs.* [irregular a. L. *balin*, in Pliny, acc. of *balis*, a. Gr. *βάλλις*.] An unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtues.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 30 a, Slain by the virtue of an herbe called Balin. 1609 HEYWOOD *Bryt. Troy* IV. xi, Hauing th' herbe Balin in his wounds infusd, Restores his life.

Ba·ling (bē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BALE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The process of packing in bales.

1761 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cviii, The methods of baling them up. 1879 T. ESCOTT *Engl.* I. 147 The baling and casing of goods.

Baling, *vbl. sb.*[2] Also (properly) 6–8 **bailing**. The emptying of water from a boat or other vessel.

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxix. 286 So unseaworthy as to require constant baling.

†**Balinger** (bæ·lindʒəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 **balynger**, **-ingar**, 5 **-gere**, **balangar**, **-yngar**, **-engere**, **ballenger**, **-unger**, **balyner**, 5–6 **ballynger**, 5–8 **balenger**, 6 **balengar**, **-anger**, **ballyngare**, **-ingere**, **-ingar**, 7 **-anger**, **-inger**, 6–9 **--enger**, 5– **balinger**. [a. AF. *balengier* (Froissart), *ballenjer* (in Du Cange), = OF. *baleinier*, a whale-ship, f. *baleine* whale; afterwards employed generically: so It. *baleniera* 'kind of light pinnace.']

A small and light sea-going vessel, apparently a kind of sloop, much used in the 15th and 16th centuries; according to Adm. Smyth, without forecastle. Its nature was already forgotten in 1670, when Blount could only infer the meaning of the word from old statutes; but the term is commonly used by modern historians in referring to the naval affairs of those times.

1391 in *MS. Reg. Test. Ebor.* I. 67 [Rob. de Rillington of Scarbro' leaves to Wm. Percy] dimidietatem nostri balingar. [1400 HENRY IV. *Brief* in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 147 Aliquam Navem, Bargeam, sive Balingeram, de Guerra Armatam.] *c* 1400 *Petit. in Parl.* 2 *Hen. IV.* xxii, Pur faire certeines Barges & Balyngers. *a* 1422 HEN. V. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 31 I. 72 Our grete shippes, carrakes, barges and balyngers. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 108 Foure ntill shippes at facon of balingers. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvi. 158 They knewe by theyr balengers that the armye of Englande was comynge. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, v. § 2 The common passages of shyppes balengers and botes. 1598 STOW *Survey* (Strype 1754) I. I. xiii. 57/1 By means whereof Boats and Ballangers were hindered in their passages. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 34 A Port is a harbor and safe arrival for ships, boats, and ballengers of burthen. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Balenger*, Seems to have been a kind of Barge or Water-vessel, by the Statute 28 H. 6, cap. 5. 1865 W. MILLER *Jott. Kent* 45 In the year 1401 .. the barges with eighty, and the balingers with forty men.

fig. *c* 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (Pynson) 425 Hayle! myghty balynger, charged with plenty!

b. *Comb.* **balinger-master** (cf. *ship-master*).

1463 *Mann. & H. Exp.* 194 John More my balynger master.

Balisse, -ist, obs. forms of BALLAST.

†**Bali·ster**[1]**, -ester.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *balestier*:—L. *ballistārius*, late L. *balestārius* arbalester; cf. BALLISTIER.] An arbalester, a crossbow-man.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 71 Gonners, balesters, and archers. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 263 Near unto which standeth the cunning balister.

†**Bali·ster**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *balestre*:—L. *ballistra* (late L. *balestra* arbalest), variant of BALLISTA.] An arbalest, a crossbow.

1697 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 92. (T.) Thread, to make a false string for the king's balister or crossbow.

‖**Balistraria** (bælistrē·riă). *Arch.* [med.L., properly fem. of adj. *ballistrārius*; see next.]

a. A cruciform aperture in the walls of a fortress, through which arbalesters discharged their weapons. b. A room in which arbalests were kept.

1845 in *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 38.

†**Bali·strier.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **balastriar.** [a. OF. *balestrier*:—L. *ballistrārius*; cf. med.L. *balestrārius*.] An arbalestrier, a crossbow-man.

1440 SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 Ane heghe ynstrument of tymbire, upon which balastriars and bowyers usyn to hong thare .. bowes.

¶ See also BALLIST- for modern derivatives from L.

Balival (bæ·livăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *balīv-us, ball-, baill-*, f. F. *baillif*:—late L. *bājulīvus* (see BAILIFF) + -AL. Of or pertaining to a 'bailiff' or his office.

1854 LONGSTAFFE *Hist. Darlington* II. i. 93 Dickon-kists .. constituted an estate of the balival family of Barnes.

Baliwick(e, obs. form of BAILIWICK.

‖**Balize** (bălēz). [F. *balise* = Sp. *valiza*; of uncertain origin.] A kind of beacon erected at sea, consisting of a pole surmounted by some object, such as a small barrel. 1847 in CRAIG.

Balk, baulk (bǭk), *sb.* Forms: 1 **balca**, **balc**, 3–7 **balke**, 5–7 **baulke**, 6 **balcke**, 7–9 **baulk** (*north. dial.* **bauk**, **bawk**), 3– **balk**. [Common Teutonic, presenting several variant stems, with partial differentiation of sense: OE. *balca* ridge, bank = OFris. *balca*, OS. *balco*, MDu. *balke*, *balc*, Du. *balk*, OHG. *balcho*, *balco*, MHG. *balke*, G. *balken*, 'beam, *trabs*,' also OE. *bolca* 'gangway of a ship,' and ON. *bjalki* (Sw. *bjälke*, *bielke*, Da. *bjelke*) 'beam,' corresponding respectively to an OTeut. ablaut-series **balkon-*, **bolkon-*, **belkon-*; also ON. *bálkr*, *bǫ́lkr*, 'beam, bar, partition, division, OSw. *balker*, *bolker*, Sw. *balk* 'beam, balk, partition, section of a law': — OTeut. **balku-z*. OE. *balc* '*porca*' (see 3), is either an error for *balca*, or = ON. *bálkr*. The relation of OE. *bælc* 'covering (? flooring)' is doubtful. The original sense was perh. 'bar'; cf. L. *suf-fla(g)men*, from Aryan **bhalg-*, *bhlag-*. The OE. *balca* (*balc*) and ON. *bálkr* appear to be combined in the ME.; whether the latter distinguished *balke* and *balk*, the evidence does not show. *Balk* is the analogous spelling: cf. *stalk*, *talk*, *walk*, etc.; but *baulk* is frequent, and in Billiards (sense 9) the prevailing spelling.]

I. A ridge generally, a dividing ridge; a bar.

†1. A ridge, heap, or mound upon the ground; *e.g.* a grave-mound. *Obs.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 Þa het he hí bindan, and on balcan leȝan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 62 My body on balke þer bod in sweuen.

†2. A dividing ridge (of land); an isthmus; a bar of sand, etc. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 16 A litle Balk of Sand cast up, the wich at low waters prohibitih the Se to cum about. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 140 The narrow balke at which two seas do meete at hand. *Ibid.* VII. 164 The balcke that makes the strait divorce Between the seas Ionian and Aegean. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, A border-city these two coasts removing; Which, like a balk .. Disparts the terms of anger and of loving.

II. A ridge left in ploughing; a miss, slip.

3. A ridge between two furrows (L. *porca*), or a strip of ground left unploughed as a boundary line between two ploughed portions.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 147 *Porca*, balc. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 159 *Vert choral*, a grene balke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 114 Dykers and deluers diggeden vp þe balkes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 Balke betwyx twa furris; *crebro*, *porca*. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 16 b, Euery mere and balke is full of it [Scabios] in June. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* IV. (1859) 498 How covetous men nowe a dayes plow vp so nigh the common balkes and walkes. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 78 Earing vp the balks that part their bounds. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* 13 The merrie countrie lad, Who upon a faire greene balk May at pleasure sit and walke. 1725 A. RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* V. iii, Last night I met him on a bawk, Whare yellow corn was growing. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 196 These earthern boundaries (baulks) are wearing fast out. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 104 He takes his rambles .. Down narrow balks that intersect the fields.

4. A ridge or piece left unploughed by accident or carelessness; a piece missed in ploughing. (Often in phrase *to make a balk* or *balks*.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 15 The balke, that thai calle, unered lande And overheled, beholde that there be noon. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas.* VII. viii b (1554) 172 Making no balkes, ye plough was truely hold. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 If he goo to the ploughe, and loke backwarde, he seeth not, whether the plough .. make a balke. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* Observ. xvi, The husbandman may dart forth an ejaculation, and not make a balk the more. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ix. 62 He that ploughs must keep on, and make no balks. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 277/2 The leaving of balks is a great fault, and is owing to .. the ploughman not holding his plough upright.

b. Hence *fig.*, esp. in *To make a balk of good ground*: to waste or throw away a good chance.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 302 Make hay while sunne shines, Make not a balke of good ground. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 35 The rich Corinthians, in not inviting the poor, made balks of good ground. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. i, Your plow makes vile baulkes of my money. 1857 Bohn's *Handbk. Prov.* 69 Make not balks of good ground.

†5. *fig.* A slip, mistake, a blunder. *To make a balk*: to blunder, go wrong. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 92 Þou3 a 3ong man make a balke, 3it take to þi mynde *reuertere*. 1661 ANNAND *Panem Quotid.* 18 They .. make such bawlks in their prayer. 1717 TUDWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 435 IV. 311 Bentley's baulks and blunders about the king's reception.

†6. *fig.* An omission, an exception. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 16 They fall to strokes .. Not sparing wight, ne leaving any balke. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 315 But then I have asked why they made baulks? why they did salute the most handsome and let the ill favoured go? 1775 J. COLLIER *Tim Bobbin* 60 I'r so keen bitt'n I made no bawks at o hay seed.

III. A ridge in one's path; A stumbling-block, check; a term in billiards.

†7. A ridge in the way, over which one may stumble; a stumbling-block, obstacle. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1869) 36 He wold not walke in by-walkes, where are many balkes. 1562 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xviii. 35 So that my feete shall neuer slip, Nor stumble at a balke. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N j, How many Baulks and Obstructions .. happen by the way.

8. *fig.* a. A hindrance, check, or defeat.

1660 T. M. *Hist. Indep.* IV. 78 As a balk to which the Committee of safety declared .. that they had transmitted a great part of a form of government, etc. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 311 (T.) There cannot be a greater balk to the tempter. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 This was a balk to them and put a damp to their new projects. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxi. (1865) 162 It would be some balk to the spirit of conversation if you knew.

b. A disappointment.

1733 SWIFT *Wks.* (1745) VIII. 122 Poor Tom has got a plaguy baulk. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. VIII. 244, It was a great baulk to her, that you did not comply with my request.

9. *transf.* The part of a billiard table behind a transverse line (the 'baulk-line') near one end, within the D or half-circle of which a player whose ball is in hand must place it to make his stroke.

(As, in billiards, such player must play out from baulk, and can strike only indirectly at a ball lying within it, the original sense of the term was perhaps that of 'check.')

1800 *Hoyle's Games* 250 When the striker's and the red ball are within the baulk, he is not obliged to pass the ball. 1839 E. KENTFIELD *Billiards* 3 At the lower end of the table .. is a line technically termed the Baulk Line. 1874 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Uncle John* ix, She strung to begin—won—and put her ball in balk.

b. *To make a baulk*: to bring one's own and the red ball within the baulk, when the opponent's ball is in hand.

1839 E. KENTFIELD *Billiards* 24 Directions for making what are termed baulks.

IV. A beam of wood.

10. A roughly squared beam of timber; sometimes used technically to designate Baltic timber, which is roughly dressed before shipment.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8783 Þe balk þat mast þe werk suld bind Þai soght, and noþer-quar cuth find. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeves Prol.* 66 He can wel in myn eye see a stalke, But in his owne he can nought seen a balke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 Balke of a howse, *trabs*. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, Deales, spars, and bulks. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 35 /4 Laden with Oaken and Firr Balks. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 Bauk, a piece of Fir unslit, from four to ten inches square. 1734 *Builder's Dict., Balks* .. so some call great pieces of Timber coming from beyond Seas by Floats. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 38 A course of squared oak balks. 1881 *Mechanic* § 136 The strongest timber obtainable .. is that which is sawn out of baulks. 1884 *Timber Tr. Jrnl.* 14 June 417/3 Danzig fir balks.

11. A tie-beam of a house, stretching from wall to wall. In old one-storey houses these were often exposed and used for hanging or placing articles on, or laid with boards so as to form a loft, called 'the balks.' Now chiefly *north.*

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Les trayes* (*gloss* balkes). *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 440 Laddres thre To clymben by the ronges .. Unto the tubbes hangyng

in the balkes. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 14 Foules shal synge in the wyndowes and rauens shal syt vpon the balckes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 202 A flitch of restie bacon from the balke made blacke with smoke. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 53 When wee have brought up the farre roomestead as high as the balke. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 5 The Balk or Bawk, the Summer-beam or Dorman. *c* 1760 ? MICKLE *Nae Luck about the Hoose*, There's twa fat hens upon the bauk. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xii. (D.) The stiffest balk bends more or less; all joists creak.

12. A cross-beam or bar in a chimney or kiln.

1432 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 23 Unum instrumentum ferreum in camino aulæ, vocatum *balk*. ? *a* 1600 *Felon Sow of Rokeby*, The sew was in the kiln hole down As they were on the balke aboon.

13. The beam of a balance. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1399 *Fabric Rolls Yk. Minstr.* in *Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), I balke ferri cum les scales et ponderibus. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1855) II. 364 Payre of great skales w^th y^e balk. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* iv. 10 The Balk of a Balance, to weigh Christ's excellency. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1858) 509 To give .. his customers 'the cast of the baulk.' *Sc. Proverb*, The young lamb comes as often to the bauk as the auld ewe.

14. *Comb.* † balk-line, ? a line hanging from the cross-beams; † balk-staff, a quarter-staff; balk-yard, a timber-yard.

c 1400 *Beryn* 153 He berith a Bal[k]staff quod the toon, and els a rakis ende. 1506 in Blomefield *Norfolk* V. 1670 A new balk-line to the star, and rysing star, viij^d. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. (1715) 10 Balk-Staves and Cudgels, Pikes and Truncheons. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 4 *Balk-staff*, a Quarter-staff, a great Staff like a Pole or Beam. 1823 *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 770 Straying into a balk-yard fell over a beam of timber.

V. In fishing. [The connexion of 16 with the other senses is doubtful.]

15. *dial.* A set of stout stakes surrounded by netting or wicker work for catching fish.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 430, I observed some fish 'balks' on the sands.. The fish are taken on the sand within the balk at low water.

16. The stout rope at the top of fishing-nets by which they are fastened one to another in a 'fleet.' (In Cornw. *balch*.)

1847 H. MILLER *First. Impr.* i. 3 Away from wave-top to wave-top, like the cork baulk of a fisherman's net afloat on the swell. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Balch*, a stout cord used for the head-line of a fishing net.

Balk (bǭk), *v.*[1] Forms: 6 balck, 6–7 balke, 7 baulke, bawk, 8 bauk, 6–9 baulk, 4– balk. [f. prec. sb.]

I. †1. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To make balks in ploughing; to plough up in ridges. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 But so well halt no man the plough, That he ne balketh other while. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 184 To tille a felde man must have diligence, And balk it not. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 With forck King Neptun is ayding. He balcks thee quicksands, and fluds dooth mollefye. 1611 COTGR., *Assilloner*, to baulke, or plow up in baulkes. [*a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. cxxxix. Wks. XI. 203 Whilst we labour to plough up your hearts .. we must not balk that saying of St. John.]

II. 2. *trans.* To miss or omit intentionally.

† a. *lit.* To pass by (a place), to avoid in passing; to shun.

1484 *Paston Lett.* 859 III. 279 Mastyer Baley .. woold not have balkyd this pore loggeyng to Norwyche wardes. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iii. 173 Jericho was in his way from Galilee to Jerusalem: he baulks it not, though it were outwardly cursed. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xv. 43, I hope you will not balk Totteridge, if I am here. *a* 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. ¶ 94 Going to Lord Clarendon .. baulking the Secretary. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Balk*, I will not balk your house.

b. *fig.* To pass over, overlook, refrain from noticing (what comes in one's way); to shirk, ignore.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Balkyn, or ouerskyppyn, *omitto*. 1582 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 216 III. 90 As for my Lo. Maior .. I am dryven every daie to bawk hym and his doynges. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. § 11. 39, I may not baulke two pregnant testimonies of the Fathers. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 160 The spying of motes in our brother's eye, and baulking of beams in our own. 1684 *Cont. Foxe's A. & M.* III. 900 The Bayliff would fain have baulked him, As if he had not seen him. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 42 Let me tell you, (nor will I balk it) my Brother .. will want one Apology for his Conduct. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* Pref. 4 No topic is baulked if it come uppermost.

c. To refuse (anything offered or that comes in course, *e.g.* food or drink).

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 230 And balke your bed for shame. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* I. i. 386 A bait you cannot balk Sir. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 183 If the stalk grow big, cattell will balk it. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 236, I never .. balked an invitation out to dinner. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xvi, He took them all and never balk'd his glass.

d. To avoid (a duty or responsibility).

1631 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* 146 Thou must not balke the way of Religion, because of the troubles thou meetest. *a* 1707 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. 103 Not that we should run ourselves into danger, but that we should baulk no Duty to avoid it. 1785 COWPER *Tirocin.* 257 Such an age as ours baulks no expence.

e. To let slip, fail to use, seize, keep, reach, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 26 This was look't for at your hand, and this was baulkt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. If I balk'd this opportunity. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 2 This point of a' his wishes He wadna with set speeches bauk. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Gai. & Grav.* in *Casquet of Lit.* I. 326/2 My adviser insisted upon my not baulking my luck.

3. *intr.* To stop short as at an obstacle, to pull up, swerve. *Esp.* of a horse: To jib, refuse to go on, or to leap, to shy; also of the rider, and of any one on foot, refusing a leap.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Isegrym balked and sayde, ye make moche a doo, sir Tybert. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 25 Ne ever ought but of their true loves talkt, Ne ever for rebuke or blame of any balkt. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 78 If he balked, I knew I was undone. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 340 No man, that drinks water, baulks at a pint .. in the day. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXV, Burke .. suddenly swerved his horse round, and affecting to baulk, cantered back. 1862 *Melbourne Leader* 5 July, His horse balked at a leap, and threw him.

† b. To lie out of the way. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 268 Labour that did from his liking balke.

† 4. *trans.* To miss by error or inadvertence. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 93 They .. balk the right way, and strayen abroad. 1659 FELTHAM *Low Countr.* (1677) 46 You cannot baulk your Road without the hazard of drowning. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 6 Young dogs..balk the true game to ply every scent.

III. 5. *trans.* To place a balk in the way of. a. To check, hinder, thwart (a person or his action).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXI. (1612) 153, I sometimes proffered kindnesse .. but .. was balked with a blush. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 105 The King .. must not be baulked in his late proceedings. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 155 An enemy who is baulked and defeated, but not overcome. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* I. i, They shall not balk my entrance. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*; I. II. xiii. 292 The sturdy cavalier was not to be balked in his purpose.

b. To check (feelings, or a person in his feelings).

1682 DRYDEN *Rel. Laici* 212 Nor doth it balk my charity to find The Egyptian Bishop of another mind. 1746 LD. MALMESBURY *Lett.* I. 37 Lord Talbot was not much baulked with this rebuke. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 92 My home affections .. all the stronger for having been repressed and baulked.

c. To disappoint (expectations, or any one in his expectations).

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. v, We .. must not come so near to balk their lips. 1652 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. 389 May your Store Never decay, nor baulk the Poor. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 135 Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 286 Balk yourself of the pleasure of bullying. 1873 SPENSER *Stud. Sociol.* VII. 161 Time after time our hopes are balked.

d. To frustrate, foil, render unsuccessful.

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* III. XIV. (1718) 182 To baulk those ills which present joys bewray. 1727 SWIFT *Censure* Misc. (1735) V. 104 The most effectual Way to baulk Their Malice, is——to let them talk. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. v. 90 With which we try to balk the curse of Eve.

† 6. *trans.* and *absol.* To meet arguments with objections; to quibble, chop logic, bandy words.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 12 Her list in stryfull termes with him to balke. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 34 Balke Lodgicke with acquaintaince that you haue. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 2 Wks. IV. 227 They do not divide and baulk with God.

Balk, *v.*[2] ? *Obs.* [prob. a. Du. *balk-en* to bray, bawl, shout, cogn. with OE. *bælcan* to shout, vociferate (which would itself have given *balch*).] To signify to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herrings or pilchards, as seen from heights overlooking the sea; done at first by bawling or shouting, subsequently by signals. See BALKER[2].

1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxiii, To wache for the saide Fishe, and to balke, hue, conde, direct, and guide the Fishermen which shall be vpon the saide Sea and Sea Coasts for the takinge of the saide Fishe.

Balked (bǭkt), *ppl. a.* [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ED.]

† 1. Ridged, ribbed. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXC. (1633) 607 Streaked or balked as it were with sundry stiffe streakes or ribbes running along every leafe.

† 2. ? Heaped up; piled in a heap. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*. I. i. 69 Two and twenty Knights Balk'd in their owne blood did Sir Walter see.

3. Checked, foiled; disappointed.

1704 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. v, I came up to be married, I don't care to go down and look baulk'd. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXV. (1866) 294 Pang of balked affection.

† **Ba·lkening,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [as if pr. pple. of a verb *balken*.] Rising in a ridge.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 126 A Towne .. standing somewhat clyminge on the side of a small balkening Ground.

Ba·lker[1]. [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ER.[1]] One who balks; one who makes balks, or frequents them.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 30 They walke not directly and plainely, but delight in balkes, and stubble way. Let vs no more desyre to be baukers [*printed* bankers]. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Balker, *imporcator*.

Ba·lker[2]. [f. BALK *v.*[2] + -ER.[1]] A man stationed on an eminence by the shore to signal to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herring or pilchards; a huer, hooer, or conder.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 b, Directed in theire worke by a Balker, or Huer who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence, best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilcherd. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxiii, Diuers persons .. called Balcors, Huors, Condors, Directors or Guidors .. have vsed to watch and attend vpon the high Hilles and Grounds neere adioyning to the Sea Coasts for the giving Notice to the Fishermen. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 163 A Conder .. whereon the Balkers stood to notify, by Signals of Boughs..the Direction of the Herring Sholes. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 152 Let them be our quarry men, our falcons .. our balkers,—'herrings ahead, ho!'

Ba·lking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of BALK *v.*[1] in various senses.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 36 Amongest many balkinges, is much stumbling. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 182 It is my constant cry to my own Husbandmen to take heed of Ploough-balking and Harrow balking, but now I say in a more especial manner, take heed of Seed-balking. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Balking, *imporcatio*, [also] *omissio, prætermissio*. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. iv. 71 Fall to and show no timid balking.

† **Ba·lking,** *vbl. sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* [f. BALK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The guiding of fishing-boats by shouting or signalling from a height.

1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, xxiii, For watching of the saide Fishe, or for balkinge, huinge, condinge, directinge or guidinge of the saide Fishermen in their Boates.

Ba·lking, *ppl. a.* [f. BALK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That balks; checking; shying.

Mod. Balking circumstances; a balking horse.

Ba·lkingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In such a manner as to balk. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Ba·lkish,** *a. Obs.* [f. BALK *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Characterized by balks or ridges; uneven, rough.

1577 STANYHURST in *Æneis* (Arb.). Introd. 12 That my penne shoulde walke..in that craggie and balkishe way.

Balky (bǭ·ki), *a.* [f. BALK *sb.* + -Y[1].] Given to balking (as a horse).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 197 Advice how to cure a balky horse: '*Sell* him, my lord.' 1873 W. MAYO *Never Again* xxiii. 291 Making a balky Cræsus step up to his collar.

Balky, obs. form of BULKY.

Ball (bǭl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 bal, 4–6 balle, 6 baule, bawle, 5– ball. [ME. *bal* (inflected *ball e, -es*), a. ON. *böllr* (pron. bǫllr; cf. OSw. *baller*, Sw. *bål*):—OTeut. **ballu-z*, (whence probably MHG. *bal, ball-es*, MDu. *bal*). Cogn. with OHG. *ballo, pallo*, MHG. *balle*:—OTeut. **ballon* (wk. masc.), and OHG. *ballâ, pallâ*, MHG. *balle*:—OTeut. **ballôn* (wk. fem.). No OE. representative of any of these is known. (The answering forms in OE. would have been **beallu, -a, -e*: cf. *bealluc*, BALLOCK.) If *ball-* was native in Teutonic, it may have been cognate with L. *foll-is* in sense of a 'thing blown up or inflated.' In the later ME. spelling *balle*, the word coincided graphically with F. *balle* 'ball' and 'bale,' which has hence been erroneously assumed to be its source. Cf. BALE *sb.*[3]]

I. A globe or globular body.

1. *generally.*

a 1300 *Fragm.* 89 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 134 As me mai bi a candlë i-seo, that is bisides a balle, That ȝeveth liȝt on hire halvendel. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 521 His heued ys rouned as a balle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Þe þyef .. þrauþ þane little bal in-to þe hondes þrote þet he ne ssel naȝt berke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1756 He rolleth vnder foot as dooth a bal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. lxxx. (1495) 579 Wyth balles of leed men assaye depnesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 167 Turned into a round heauie baule. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Wormes with many feet which round themselves into Balls. 1716–8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 38 I. 150 The .. tents .. are adorned on the top with guilded balls. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xvii. Wks. 1846 I. 107 A ball must strike the earth before it can rebound. 1831 BLAKEY *Free Will* 151 To attend to them all at one time as jugglers do with their balls. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* 242 A short, stout ball of a woman.

2. *spec.* Any planetary or celestial body, *esp.* the earth, 'the globe.' Now always with qualification, 'terrestrial,' 'earthly,' etc.

a 1300 *Fragm.* 255 in Wright *Pop. Sc.* 137 Urthe is amidde the see a lute bal and round. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xvii. 24 (R.) The heauenly balles and circles aboue. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 41 From vnder this Terrestrial Ball. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* vi. 52 This goodly Ball. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 What, though in solemn silence all Move round the dark terrestrial ball. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 35 If eternal Justice rules the ball. 1834 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 35 No compound of this earthly ball.

† **3.** The golden 'orb' borne together with the sceptre as the emblem of sovereignty. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) (Mor. Wisd.) i. Argt., In his left hand a ball of gold with a crosse þer-vpon. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 277 The Scepter, and the Ball, the Sword, the Mase, the Crowne Imperiall. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 149 A young Man, that .. ought to hold in his hand the Ball of a Kingdome. 1715 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount*, Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls.

4. A globular body to play with, which is thrown, kicked, knocked, or batted about, in various games, as hand-ball, foot-ball, tennis, golf, cricket, croquet, billiards, etc. It varies greatly in size and material according to the game.

(This was perhaps the earliest sense in English.)

1205 LAY. 24703 Summe heo driuen balles wide ȝeond þa feldes. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2004 With that bal togider they plaid. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 13139 His broþer doghter .. come playand hir wiþ a balle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 Balle, *pila*. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Ball to play at tennes with—*esteuf*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 35 Thou hast striken the ball, vnder the lyne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 261 When we haue matcht our Rackets to these Balles. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxii. 18 He will surely .. tosse thee like a ball. 1721 BAILEY, *Cricket*, a sort of Play with Bats and a Ball. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. Wks. 1823 I. 16 The flying ball, The bat, the wicket, were his labours all. 1857

Hughes *Tom Brown* II. 58/2 The ball flies off his bat to all parts of the field.

See also Billiard-, Cricket-, Foot-ball, etc.

b. A game played with a ball; also an annual contest at hand-ball, played on a holiday in most of the towns and villages on the Scottish Border.

c 1350 *Life of Cuthbert* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii, He pleyde atte balle with the Children that his fellowes were. 1598 Stow *Survey* 68 After dinner all the youthes goe into the fieldes to play at the ball. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 50 To play at Cat, at Trap, or Ball. 1831 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 45 (*Article*) The game of Ball as played in Dunse on Fastern's Eve. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 199 Quoit, tennis, ball—no games?

c. A throw, toss, or 'delivery' of the ball in certain games, *esp.* in *Cricket*, the particulars of its course and effect being included in the notion. *No ball* in *Cricket*, one unfairly bowled; *wide ball*, one not properly within the batsman's reach.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Balle. *alipatus. qui iaculatur pilam.* 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 568 The modern way Of blocking every ball at play. 1819 Miss Mitford *Village* (1848) I. 177 That brilliant hitter .. gained eight from two successive balls. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones. 1850 *Cricket Manual* 54 The names of the bowlers who bowl 'wide balls' or 'no balls' .. to be placed on the score.

5. A missile (originally always spherical, now also conical or cylindrical with convex top) projected from an engine of war, in early times from catapults and crossbows, and now from cannons, muskets, pistols, and other fire-arms. In artillery, a solid as distinguished from a hollow projectile; these are of iron, but formerly were often of stone; the balls fired from small-arms are also called *bullets*, and are made of lead.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 297 þe men of þat lond ..vseþ balles and alblastres. 1588 *Ord. King's Fleet* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) I. 118 The artillery .. being all charged with their balls. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 17 The fatall Balls of murthering Basiliskes. *a* 1631 Donne *Epigr.* (1652) 100 Threatening balls in showres of murther fly. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 518 Mineral and Stone .. to found their Engins and their Balls Of missive ruin. 1692 *Diary Siege Lymerick* 28 March out with their Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth .. Colours flying. 1718 Lady Montagu *Lett.* 49 II. 58 Tombs of fine marble .. daily lessened by the prodigious balls that the Turks make from them for their cannon. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 659/1 More than 600,000 balls and shells. 1858 W. Ellis *Vis. Madagascar* xii. 330 A round stone, like a large cannon-ball.

b. *collectively.*

1584 Sanders in Arb. *Garner* II. 16 The King had discharged three shots without ball. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/2 The Powder, small Ball, and small Arms remaining in the Garrisons. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 479 A body of troops .. was ordered to load with ball.

6. *Pyrotechny* and *Mil.* A globular case or shell filled with combustibles, intended to set buildings on fire, or to give light, smoke, etc.; e.g. *fire-balls, smoke-balls, stink-balls.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Smoak, or dark Balls .. fill the air with smoak, and .. prevent discoveries. Sky Balls .. bursting like rockets, afford a spectacle of decoration.

7. A globular body of wood, ivory, or other substance, used in voting by Ballot (q. v.), each voter being provided with one black and one white. Hence *to black-ball*, q. v.

1580 North *Plutarch* (1656) 927 The Judges .. would never take their bals to ballot against him. 1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 309 In the first Ballotation .. the Balls were equal. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) For ev'ry number'd captive put a ball Into an urn: three only black be there, The rest, all white, are safe. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/1 They took a Boy to draw the Balls. 1884 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 25/1 One black ball in three excludes.

† **8.** In the phrase *ball in the hood*, applied in grim humour to the head (partly *fig.* from 4). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6481 Mony of his knyghtis gode Loren theo balles in heore hode. *c* 1325 *Cœur de L.* 4523 Men of armes the swerdes outbreyde; Balles out of hoodes, soone they pleyde *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17, I shrew thi balle under thi hode. *c* 1500 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) i. 1454 He ne shall lese his hede, That is the best ball in his hode.

9. *Ball of the eye*: **a.** orig. the 'apple' or pupil; **b.** now, the eye itself within the lids and socket.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Balle of þe eye, *Pupilla.* 1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Ball, of the eye, *La prunelle de loyl.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 157 The balles of his eyes shall see nought but darknesse. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V*, III. ii. 117. 1671 Milton *Samson* 94 Such a tender ball as the eye. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 145 ₱ 2 The Balls of Sight are so form'd, that one Man's Eyes are Spectacles to another to read his Heart with. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xxii, Raising his sightless balls to heaven. 1870 Bryant *Homer* XIV. II. 71 Him Peneleus smote .. In the eye's socket, forcing out the ball.

II. A globular or rounded mass of material.

10. A globular or rounded mass of any substance.

a. *gen.* (cf. Snowball).

1205 Lay. 17443 Nu ȝe maȝen heom habben swulche veðerene balles. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2003 Ballis .. Of wex and tow. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 199 With two pitch bals stucke in her face for eyes. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* Wks. 1869 II. 328 Balls of cowslips, daisie rings. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A musk ball, or sweet ball, *Pastillus.* 1875 Buckland *Log-Bk.* 204 A living ball of Crabs.

b. *spec.* A spherical piece of soap. (Not now used specifically).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 25 As a Barber wasteth his Ball in the water. 1611 Bible *Susanna* i. 17 Then she said to her maids, bring me oil & washinge balls. 1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* III. i. 286 Balls..to wash out your stains. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), *Mattiacæ pilæ*.. soap-balls, washing-balls.

c. A globular mass formed by winding thread, a clew or clue. L. *glomus.*

1572 J. Jones *Bathe Buckstone* 12 b, The wind baule, or yarne ball. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* XV, You had a ball of twine. 1884 Black in *Harper's Mag.* May 951/1 She got her knitting-needles and a ball of wool.

11. *Med.* A bolus; medicine in the form of a ball or large pill. Now only in *Veterinary Medicine.*

1576 Earl Oxford *Love Quest.* in Fuller *Worthies* IV. (1872) 58 His bitter ball is sugred blisse. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5831/4 The Cordial Horse-Balls, at 4*s.* per Pound. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, s. v., We meet with balls for the tooth-ach. 1877 Stonehenge *Horse* xxxii. 581 Medicine may be given to the horse .. in the solid form as a ball.

12. (from F. *balle*) A rounded package, a Bale.

1583 J. Newbery in Arb. *Garner* III. 172 Hath sent you in the Emanuel a ball of Nutmegs. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, Seven balls of bullets [*sept balles de boullets*] at a dozen the ball. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 389 Fifteen balls of rosemary, the ball weighing 750 pounds.

III. Objects or parts with rounded outline.

13. A kind of small cushion, leather-covered or formed of composition, used by printers for inking the type. Now superseded by the roller.

1611 Cotgr., *Pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball .. wherewith hee beates, or layes Inke on, the Formes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ball* among *Printers* a kind of wooden tunnel stuffed with wool, contained in a cover of sheep's skin .. with which the ink is applied. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 531 About the year 1815, composition balls were introduced at Weybridge. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIII. 46 When the printing balls are applied, the ink is received by the oiled parts of the stone.

14. A spherical or rounded part of various machines; e.g. *the ball of a harrow*; *of a cart-wheel* (the nave or hub); *of a pendulum* (the bob).

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 These rammers are made of old everinges, harrowe balls, or such like thinges as have holes. 1693 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 199 The ball of a Cart-wheel; *arbuscula.*

15. Any rounded protuberant part of the body; now chiefly applied to those at the base of the thumb and great toe; *formerly*, also a callosity on the hand or foot.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19/1 A Balle of þe hand or of fote, *callus.* 1530 Palsgr. 196/2 Ball of the cheke, *pommeav de la jove.* 1547 *Act.* 1 *Ed. VI*, iii, § 2 Such Slaue, or loiterer to bee marked on the .. ball of the cheeke with an hot iron. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. 97 Beating Balles, her vained breasts. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 542 The women painted about the eyes and the Balls of the cheeks with an azure colour. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 The recruit brings the ball of the right foot to the left heel. 1875 Buckland *Log-Bk.* 22 Large muscle which forms the ball of the thumb.

16. The central hollow of the palm of the hand or sole of the foot (*obs.*); the central part of an animal's foot.

1601 Dent *Path-w. Heaven* 242 Some men .. will easilie feele the lightest feather .. laide vpon the ball of their hands. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 133 The pinne groweth in the bales of the feet of vnquiet Hawkes. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 120 They .. hold one end of it down with the Ball of the Foot. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Ball of the foot of a dog is the prominent part of the middle of the foot. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), Ball of the hand, *Palma.* Ball of the foot, *Planta pedis.*

17. *Ball of a pillar* in *Arch.*: the scotia, a hollow moulding between the fillets in the base of a pillar or column.

1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, Ball of a pillar, *scotia.*

IV. Phrases and phraseological combinations.

18. *fig.* from games, *football, tennis,* etc.:—*To catch* or *take the ball before the bound*: to anticipate an opportunity. *To have the ball at one's foot* or *before one*: to have a thing in one's power. *To keep the ball up* or *rolling*: to keep the conversation or an undertaking from flagging. *To take up the ball*: to take one's turn in conversation, etc. *The ball is with you*: it is your turn.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix, We do preuent them ..and do catch the ball (as they are wont to say) before it come to the ground. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. ix, It concerns you not to be over-hasty herein, not to take the Ball before the Bound. *c* 1661 *Papers on Alterat. Prayer-bk.* 24 You have the ball before you, and have the wind and sun, and the power of contending without controll. 1781 Bentham *To G. Wilson* Wks. 1843 X. 104, I put a word in now and then to keep the ball up. *c* 1800 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 416 We have the ball at our feet, and if the Government will allow us .. the rebellion will be crushed. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 365 If the Spaniards had not lost two armies lately, we should keep up the ball for another year. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 345 Louder Rosencranz Took up the ball.

19. Ball and Socket (joint): a joint formed of a ball or rounded extremity partly enclosed in a cup or socket, which thus has great freedom of play combined with strength.

1669 Boyle *Cont. New Exper.* I. xxii. 74 This travailing Baroscope being furnished at its upper end with a very good Ball and Socket. 1741 Monro *Anat.* 42 *Enarthrosis*, or the Ball and Socket .. when a large Head is received into a deep Cavity. 1809 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 182 There is a regular ball and socket joint between every two vertebræ. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* 159 By .. impenetrable assurance, and a ball-and-socket morality. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 33 Ball and socket articulation.

20. *Three* (*golden*) *balls*: the sign of a pawnbroker; supposed by some to be derived from the ensign of the wealthy Medici family.

a 1845 Hood *Pawning Watch* IX, I've gone to a dance for my supper; And now I must go to Three Balls! 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 180 The brethren of the three golden balls.

V. *Comb.* 21. General combinations, mostly *attrib.* (in various senses), as *ball-alley, -court, -firing, -green, -ground, -play, -player, -practice*; also the adjs. *ball-proof, -piled, -shaped.*

1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Oct. 313 Ball-alleys and racquet-courts were the exception. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 17 The Ball-Court at Corpus Christi Coll. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* 179 The old ball-court, where I have had many a game at fives. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 31 *Ball Firing* .. at a target. 1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 Making a ball-green on his chin; As trees do sometime in a wood. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 297/2 Sites for ball-grounds and race-tracks. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 218 Iðe uorme ȝeres nis hit bute bal-pleouwe. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* XI. 62 Skilled .. in the play of quoits and ball-play. 1619 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 7 As ball-players with the ball. When the ball is once up, they labour to keep it up. 1818 Scott *Rob. Roy* XXXI, A regimental target set up for ball practice. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* II. 45/2 The ball-proof character of the skin. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. li, The ball-piled pyramid. 1884 J. Colborne *With Hicks Pasha* 241 Round ball-shaped boxes.

22. Special combinations: **ball-bear·ing**(s, a mechanical contrivance for lessening friction by means of small loose metal balls, used for the bearings of axles; † **ball-bellows**, a hollow metal ball formerly used for producing a steam blast; **ball-cartridge**, a gun-, or pistol-cartridge containing a bullet; **ball-clay**, very adhesive clay, as that brought up in lumps sticking to a ship's anchor; **ball-cock**, a self-regulating cistern-tap turned off and on by the rising or falling of a hollow ball floating on the surface of the liquid; **ball-drawer**, an instrument for extracting balls from fire-arms; **ball-flower** (*Arch.*), an ornament like a ball enclosed within three or four petals of a flower, often inserted in a hollow moulding; **ball-mine**, a kind of iron-ore found in rounded lumps or nodules; **ball-stamp**, an American ore-crushing machine; **ball-stock**, the stock or handle of a printer's ball; **ball-stone**, a rounded lump of ironstone or limestone; **ball-tap** (= *ball-cock*); **ball-thistle**, the Globe Thistle, also a species of Echinops; **ball-valve**, a valve opened or closed by the rising or falling of a ball which exactly fits a cup-shaped opening in the seat; † **ball-vein**, a kind of iron ore in nodules formerly worked in Sussex; **ball-weed**, knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

1883 *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 76/1 Three machines .. with *ball-bearings. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. (1678) 276 *Ball-bellows .. made of Brass in form of a Pear, with a very small hole in their lesser ends. 1803 Ld. Colchester *Diary & Corr.* I. 451 A quantity of pikes, of *ball-cartridges and of combustibles. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 399 The captain .. ordered the marines to load with *ball-cartridge. 1811 *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 4 (Jam.) If steril and adhesive, it is sometimes termed strong as *ball-clay. *c* 1850 *Knight's Pract. Dict. Mech.* I. 558 A house-service pipe provided with a *ball-cock, etc. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96 One *Ball-drawer to each Rifle. 1845 *Archæol. Jrnl.* I. 100 The Chapel in Marten's tower with its *ball-flower moulding. 1852 *Archæol.* XXXIX. 182 The *ball-flower pattern .. carries down the building so late as 1340. 1702 in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 A sort of Iron Stone, akin to that which they call in Staffordshire Ballmine. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Ball-Stamp*, a stamp for crushing rock, operated directly by steam power. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* VI. 116 The *ballstones .. being more crystalline than the nodules. 1597 Gerard *Herbal* II. cccclxxviii. (1633) 1152 *Carduus eriocephalus* .. is called in English, Globe Thistle, and *Ball-Thistle. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 631/2 A mechanical office somewhat on the principle of the *ball-valve. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Ball-vein*.. a name given by the miners in Sussex to a sort of iron ore.

Ball (bǭl), *sb.*2 [a. F. *bal* (= Pr. *bal*, It. *ballo* dancing), f. *bal-er*, *ball-er* to dance: see Bale *v.*1. (In Chapman and Shirley's *Ball* (see sense 2) there was some punning reference to a golden ball worn by the presiding lady: see Gifford's note.)]

† **1.** A dance or dancing. *Obs.*

1633 H. Cogan *Pinto's Voy.* lxxix. 321 All of them together .. danced a Ball to the tune of two Harps and a Viol.

2. A social assembly for the purpose of dancing; phrases, *To give a ball, go to a ball*; also, *to open the ball*, (*fig.*) to commence operations.

1632–9 Chapman & Shirley *Ball* IV. iii, *L.* Some malice has corrupted your opinion of what we call the Ball. *W.* Your dancing business? 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. xii. 93 Avoid carnivals and balls .. the perdition of precious houres. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* 19 They had got a Calf of Gold, and were Dancing about it. But it was a Dismal Ball, and they paid dear for their Junket. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 466 ₱ 3 On Thursday next, I make a Ball for my Daughter. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* 175 Count Finkenstein gave a great dinner and ball. 1812 Byron *Waltz* xiii. *note*, Waltz and the battle of Austerlitz are .. said to have opened the ball together. 1841 Orderson *Creol.* vi. 63 Miss Fairfield .. was the first lady handed out to 'open the ball.' 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. v. 146, I was very willing to see a royal ball at Athens.

3. With limiting attribute, **a.** descriptive, as

†*ball-mask* (=F. *bal-masqué*), *ball-royal, calico-, dignity-, fancy-, masking-ball*; b. indicating the object or occasion, as *archery-, charity-, race-ball.*

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol., A masking ball, to recommend our play. 1770 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 36 You did not mention particularly about the ball-mask. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 228 A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 70 It was the first dress-ball I had attended. 1849 SOUTHEY *Common-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 327 As great a performer in a ball-royal as himself. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xi, The archery ball .. was not an escapement for youthful high spirits.

4. *attrib.*, as *ball-dancing, -day, -dress, -room.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I then nibbled all the red Wax of our last Ball-Tickets. 1728 J. ESSEX (*title*) Dancing-Master .. the manner of performing all steps in Ball Dancing. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxvi. 26 The careful matron .. on the ball-day feigned herself extremely ill. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* 201 ¶ 8 The play-house, the ball-room, or the card-table. 1875 HELEN MATHERS *Comin' thro' Rye* II. vii, How many yards of stuff an orthodox ample ball dress requires. 1875 *Ibid.* II. ix, Ball-room conversation is never expected to be very wise, is it?

†**Ball,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [prob. f. Celtic: cf. Welsh *bàl* sb. or ?adj., in *ceffyl bàl* 'a horse having a white streak on the forehead,' Breton *bal* 'a white mark on an animal's face,' Ir. and Gael. *bal* spot, mark.]

1. A white streak or spot; ?a bald place.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 73 The .ii. propertyes of a bauson [*i.e.* badger]. The fyrste is, to haue a whyte rase or a ball in the foreheed; the seconde, to haue a whyte fote.

2. ?A white-faced horse; hence, a horse's name.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* 185 Be wise who first doth teach thy childe that Art, Least homelie breaker mar fine ambling ball.

Ball (bǭl), *v.*[1] [f. BALL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To round or swell out (the cheeks, etc.).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 The mayden-Moone .. shall haue her crimson cheeks (as they wold burst) round balled out with blood.

2. To make (snow, etc.) into a ball; to wind (thread) into a ball.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 157 Ball the bones together with your hands, as a snow-ball is made. 1856 KANE *Arct. Ex.* II. ix. 95 Brooks balls off twine.

3. *intr.* To gather (itself) into a ball.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 26 Stirring it [malt] all the while .. that it may not ball. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 342 In clogs .. snow balls under the wooden sole. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* xl, The snow would .. ball wherever any softness was.

4. a. *trans.* To clog, b. *intr.* to become clogged, with balls (of snow, etc.).

1828 WEBSTER s. v., We say, the horse balls. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* 74 The pony stumbled through the .. snow .. getting its feet balled.

Ball, *v.*[2] ?*Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BALL *sb.*[1], sense 4.] To play at ball.

1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 37 When I came, he was balling.

†**Ball,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [?f. BALL *sb.*] *intr.* ?To strike, thump, shower blows.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1026 And stert up in a wood rage, and ballid on his croun.

Ball (bǭl), *v.*[4] [f. BALL *sb.*[2]; cf. BALE *v.*[1]] *intr.* To take part in a ball.

1855 *Harper's Mag.* April 821/1 It is the temperature that sets people dancing and balling.

Ballace, obs. form of BALLAST.

Ballad (bæ·lăd). Forms: 4–6 balade, 5 balaade, -adde, 6 balat(e, -ette, ballat, -att, -ed, -ete, -ette, -ytte, 6–7 ballet, ballade, 7– (*Sc.*) ballant, 6– ballad. [ME. *balade*, a. OF. *balade* (mod. *ballade*) dancing-song, ad. Pr. *balada* dance, dancing-song, f. *balar*:—late L. *ballāre* to dance: cf. BALE *v.*[1] In 16th and 17th c. the termination *-ad* was commonly changed into the more familiar *-at(e, -et* (cf. *salad, sallet*), and this in Sc. further corrupted to *-ant*. Cf. BALLET, the adoption of which has probably tended to restore the spelling *ballad*. The primitive meaning of *dance* was in Pr. and It., but the word was adopted in Fr. and Eng. only in transferred senses. See also BALLADE.]

†1. A song intended as the accompaniment to a dance; the tune to which the song is sung. *Obs.*

c 1500 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 129 And sang ballettis with michty notis clere: Ladyes to dance full sobirly assayit. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 These balades and roundes, these galiardes, pauanes and daunces. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v. 19 That can stirre vs, not to wanton dauncynges or folyshe ballettes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 An other kind .. of Ballets, commonlie called *fa las* .. deuised to be daunced to voices. *a* 1616 B. JONSON *Love Rest.* 12 Unlesse we should come in like a Morrice-dance, and whistle our ballat our selves.

2. A light, simple song of any kind; now *spec.* a sentimental or romantic composition of two or more verses, each of which is sung to the same melody, the musical accompaniment being strictly subordinate to the air.

1492 in Michelet *Scot. Lang.* 218 For the singyn of a ballat to the King. *c* 1500 *Mayd Emlyn* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 16 We do nought togyder, But prycked balades synge. 1521 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 10 Mr. Almoner, in hys sermone, broght in the balates off 'Passe tyme with goodde cumpanye,' and 'I love unlovydde.' 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *title*, The Ballet of Ballets of Solomon. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx, Balades of praise called *Encomia*. 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., I occasioned much mirth by a ballet I brought with me, made from the seamen at sea to their ladies in town [*i. e.* Ld. Dorset's 'To all you Ladies']. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vil.* 244 No more the woodman's ballad shall prevail. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud.* I. v. i, She is singing an air that is known to me, A passionate ballad gallant and gay.

†3. A popular song; often *spec.* one celebrating or scurrilously attacking persons or institutions. (The 'ballad' in this and prec. sense was often printed as a broadsheet.) *Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 57 Many ballyttes made of dyvers partys agayne the blyssyd sacrament. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 52, I will haue it in a particular Ballad, with my owne Picture on the top of it. 1602 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 10 Who makes a ballet for an ale-house doore. 1704 A. FLETCHER (of Saltoun) *Acct. Conversation* 9 Tempted to all manner of Lewdness by infamous Ballads sung in every corner of the Streets .. I know a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the Ballads, he need not care who should make the Laws of a Nation. 1727 SWIFT *Furth. Acct. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 160 Resolved, That a ballad be made against Mr. Pope. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. iv. 343 *note*, The English Ballad has long been .. confined to a low species of Song. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 2 A beuk of old ballants as yellow as the cowslips.

†4. A proverbial saying, usually in form of a couplet; a posy. (Cf. L. *cantilena.*) *Obs.*

1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 177/1 Than haue we well walked after the balade: The further I goo the more behynde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 Spend, and god shall send .. saith tholde ballet. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 63 For I the Ballad will repeate, which men full true shall finde, your marriage comes by destinie, your Cuckow sings by kinde.

5. A simple spirited poem in short stanzas, originally a 'ballad' in sense 3, in which some popular story is graphically narrated. (This sense is essentially modern: with Milton, Addison, and even Johnson, the idea of *song* was present.)

[1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1851) 226 The song .. (for .. he refus'd not the autority of Ballats for want of better). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 3 The old Song of Chevy-Chase is the favourite Ballad of the common People of England.] 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 177 ¶ 9 Cantilenus turned all his thoughts upon old ballads .. He offered to shew me a copy of the Children in the Wood. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 3 Aug., The ballad is a species of poetry, I believe, peculiar to this country .. simplicity and ease are its proper characteristics. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves*, The Bard .. who made The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence. 1858 LONGF. *Children*, Ye are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said; For ye are our living poems, And all the rest are dead. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 85 The highest form of ballad requires from a poet at once narrative power, lyrical, and dramatic. 1872 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 161 All history is at first poetry, i. e. ballads.

6. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *ballad-form, -measure, -poetry, -rime* (1447), *-stuff, -tune*; b. objective gen. with vbl. or agent-noun, as *ballad-making* (1505), *-singing, ballad-maker* (1586), *-reciter, -singer, -writer*, BALLAD-MONGER. Also **ballad-farce, -opera,** a play into which popular songs are introduced; **ballad-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a ballad, in song.

1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 198 (JOD.) An impatience for pantomimes and *ballad-farces. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 210 A *ballad-form which has more rapidity and grace. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 The vncountable rabble of ryming *Ballet-makers. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xli, The devil take all ballads, and *ballad-makers, and ballad-singers! *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 60 Fra *balat making et trigide. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 40/2 He wrote it in *ballad measure. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 218 We owe to Gay the *Ballad-Opera. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 300 That delightful department of literature, our *ballad poetry. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 60, What best plesyth me I have as I can declaryd in latyn In *balaade ryme. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4370/4 Israel Sewell .. a professyd *Ballad-singer. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, *Ballad-singers brayed, Auctioneers grew hoarse. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 194 Then hence base *ballad stuffe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 This was done in *ballade wise .. and was song very sweetely. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xvii. 200 The *ballad-writers of after-times.

Ba·llad, *v.* ?*Obs.* Forms: 6–7 ballat, 7 balett, 8 ballet, 7– ballad. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *balader.*]

1. *intr.* To write or compose ballads.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 5 But who .. like Elderton for ballating, Greene for pamfletting? *c* 1600 DONNE *Juvenilia* i. (1633) B, Enuious Libellers ballad against them [women].

2. *trans.* To make (a person) the subject of ballads, or popular songs, especially scurrilous ones.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 216 And scald Rimers [will] Ballad vs out a Tune. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23, I shall be Ballated, Sung up and downe by minstrills. 1721 SOUTHERN *Disappointm.* III. i. 107 Stag'd to the crowd .. Nay, balleted about the streets in rhime.

Ballade (bălɑ·d). Also 4–6 balade. [An earlier (also mod.F.) spelling and pronunciation of BALLAD, now used as a technical term. (In 14–15th c. *bala·de*; in 16th also *ballade*, but then pronounced *ba·llad*); see above.]

1. a. *strictly,* A poem consisting of one or more terns, or triplets of seven- or (afterwards) eight-lined stanzas each ending with the same line as refrain, and (usually) an envoy; *e.g.* Chaucer's *Compleynt of Venus, To his Purse*, etc. b. A poem divided into stanzas of equal length, usually of seven or eight lines. †c. *occas.* One of these stanzas (*obs.*).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 270 This balade [of 3 seven-lined stanzas] may ful wel y-sungen be .. by my lady free. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsl. XII. 333 An ymage in poete wise seyeng these iii balades [7-lined stanzas]. *c* 1430 SHIRLEY in *Chaucer's Min. P.* 412 A balade [*Compleynt of Venus*] translated out of frenshe in to englishe by Chaucier Geffrey. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fooles* (1871) II. 2 My balade bare of frute and eloquence. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 374 Where Mr. Swinburne chooses to bind himself by the strict laws of .. the ballade.

2. *abstr.* or *collect.* Poetry of this form.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 539 That ilke tyme thou made 'hid Absolon thy tresses' in balade. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem iv, Into balade I wyll it nowe translate. 1555 *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 248 The victories of their forefathers and eldres, thei put into Balade. 1587 GASCOIGNE *Instr. making Verse* § 14 A man may write Ballade in a staffe of five lines every line contayning eight or six sillables.

3. *Ballade royal*: stanzas of seven or (afterwards) eight lines of ten syllables; called also *rime* or *rhythm royal.*

The name originated in the fact that King James I of Scotland composed the *King's Quair* 1423, in 7-line stanzas of structure *a b a b b c c.* The *Ballat Royal* of James I of England had an additional *b* line between the two in *c.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 Ful craftly hath made it in balade ryal. 1494 FABYAN VII. 406, I haue therfore set them out in baladde royall. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 This kynde of verse following, callit Ballat Royal.

Ballader (bæ·lădəɹ). Also 6 balletter, 7 -ater, -adder. [f. BALLAD *v.* or *sb.* + -ER[1].] A writer of ballads or (*obs.*) of scurrilous verses.

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* Ded. 3 A man cannot haue a bout with a Balletter .. but hee shall be in daunger of a further displeasure. 1637 HEYWOOD *Pleas. Dial.* 283 A base and infamous Balladder, who disperst a scandalous riming Libell. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 134 As balladers and dramatists agree in representing his case.

Balladic (bălæ·dik), *a.* [f. BALLAD *sb.* + -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, ballads.

†**Balla·dical** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* To Rdr. 18 To read Ballads, and books Balladicall. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 245/1 Spirit-stirring verse, lyric or balladic. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar., The Spenserian blank verse and balladic aspirants.

†**Balladie·r.** *Obs.* [f. BALLAD *sb.* + -IER. App. not in Fr.] A street ballad-singer.

1637 *Dedic. V.* in *Randolph's Poems* (1875) 504 They had tried the balladier's or fiddler's trade. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 256 Loose stage-player, Balladier, or blind harper.

Balladin(e, variant of BALADINE.

Ballading (bæ·lădiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BALLAD *v.* + -ING[1].] The writing or composition of ballads.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* xv. 21 Amorous Austin spendes much Balleting, In rimeing Letters. 1670 F. BUSHBY *Marcelia* Prol. A iij b, With Ballading I think she mad is grown.

Ba·llading, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That writes or composes ballads.

1599 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 99 Deloney, the balletting Silke-weaver. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masques* (T.) A whining, ballading lover.

Balladism (bæ·lădiz'm). [f. BALLAD *sb.* + -ISM.] The characteristic quality of ballads.

1866 PALGRAVE in *Fortn. Rev.* 15 June 301 The more complete balladism, if I may use the word, of Lady A. Lindsay's 'Auld Robin Gray.'

Balladist (bæ·lădist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A maker of ballads; a ballader.

1858 BAILLY *Age* 193 Whereon for rollicking balladist to declaim. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Feb. 6 Such are the epithets which the balladists love to heap upon him.

Balladize (bæ·lădəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To make ballads. b. *trans.* To make into a ballad, turn into ballad form. Hence **Balladized, Balladizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Earl Huntingdon* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* (1874) VIII. 258 Muddy slaves, whose balladising rhymes With words unpolish'd show their brutish thoughts. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 384 If I can succeed in balladising this exploit, you shall have the song. 1879 J. P. COLLIER *Hist. Dram. Poetry* I. 107 *note*, A balladised Eskdale tradition.

Ba·lladling. *nonce-wd.* A little ballad.

1798 SOUTHEY in Robberds' *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 240 Some tolerable balladlings, and some tolerable stories.

Ballad-monger (bæ·lădmɒ·ŋgəɹ). [See -MONGER.] One who deals in ballads: a. used contemptuously by Shakspere, and by others in imitation, for: Ballad-maker.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, III. i. 130, I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Then one of these same Meeter Ballad-mongers. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vii. 356 Villon was merely a pert and insipid ballad monger. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* xii, Behold the ballad-monger Southey rise!

b. A seller of ballads.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ix, An old paultry book .. sold by the hawking Pedlars and Balladmongers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xviii. 252 All the ballad-mongers and broadsheet vendors of the town.

Hence **Ballad-mongering** *vbl. sb.*

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* Argt. (MS.), The poet .. revileth Walter Scott for .. ballad-mongering.

Balladry (bæ·lădri). Also 6 balletry, -adrie, 7 -atry. [f. BALLAD *sb.* + -RY.] Ballad poetry; composition in the ballad style. (Formerly often *depreciative*; cf. BALLAD *sb.* 3.)

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 6 Such massacre's made of thy balladry. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 138 An obscene veine of ballatry which makes the wenches of the greene laugh. *a* 1695 PURCELL *Anthems* Pref. (T.) The levity and balladry of our neighbours. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 455 Torturing himself to unite old balladry with modern sentiment.

Ballan (bæ·lăn). *Zool.* A fish: a variety of Wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 343 Ballan .. is a kind of Wrasse, sent from Scarborough. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 261/1 The Ballan Wrasse .. is about eighteen inches long, of a red colour above, pale orange beneath.

Ballarag, obs. form of BULLYRAG.

† Ba·llard[1]. *Obs.* [app. f. BALL *sb.*[3] + -ARD. Cf. BALD.] A bald-headed person.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ii. 23 And scorneden to hym seying, Stye up, ballard! 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxv. 25 One sayde to Julius .. *Salue calue*, that is hayll balard.

† Ballard[2]. *Obs.* A kind of musical instrument.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1573 Their ballards are a foot aboue ground, hollow vnder, with some seventeen Keyes on the top, on which the Player strikes .. with two strikes a foot long, with balls fastned on the end.

† Ba·llart. *rare*—[1]. Obs. appellation of the hare; of unknown meaning and origin.

c 1300 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wei-betere, the ballart The go-bi-dish, the soillart.

Ballast (bæ·lăst), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 **balast**, 6–7 **ballace**, 6 **ballass**, **-esse**, **balest**, **-ist**, 7 **balasse**, **-ase**, **ballasse**, **-ais**, 7 **ballast**. [Now found in most of the European langs.; Sw. Da., Fris., Du., LG. (whence Ger., Russ., Fr.) *ballast*. Origin doubtful: the oldest form is possibly OSw. and ODa. *barlast* (before 1400, and regularly in 15th c.), f. *bar* bare + *last* load, with the sense of '*bare*, naked, or mere *load* or weight,' i.e. lading which is mere load, lading for the sake of weight merely.' Thence *ballast*, with *ll* for *rl* by assimilation, already in 15th c. Sw. and Da., whence in Eng. soon after 1500. The later Da. *bag-last* 'back-load,' Du. (17th c.) *balg-last* 'belly-load,' were corrupted by 'popular etymology.' The final *t* was lost in Flem. *ballas*, and the 16–17th c. Eng. *ballace*, *-as* (first in the vb, where *ballast* was plausibly analysed as *ballass-ed.*) Contact of sense further often confused *ballace* and BALLANCE.

(The form *ballast* also occurs before 1400 in LG., and is taken as the original by Schiller and Lübben, who explain it from *bal* bad (= BALE *a.*) as *bad lading* 'schlechte Schiffsfracht, die man nur ladet um dem Schiffe den nöthigen Tiefgang zu geben.' If this is well founded, *barlast* would rank with *bag-*, *balg-last*, as a popular perversion.)]

1. Gravel, sand, stones, iron, lead, or any heavy material, placed in the hold of a ship, in order to sink her to such a depth as to prevent her from capsizing when under sail or in motion.

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Balast of a shyppe, *lestage*. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xviii, Balest for shippes. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 49 b, And cast their ballesse over borde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 712 Coblestones for ballais. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 285 With sandy Ballast Sailors trim the Boat. 1718 STEELE *Fish-pool* 180 Balast must be used to sink her down to the center of motion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 727 The gravel which was the ballast of their smack.

2 *In ballast*: **a.** (also *on the ballast*) in the hold. **b.** Of ships: Laden with ballast only. **c.** Of materials: In the capacity of ballast.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 9 Hee will to the sea .. and .. lyes in brine in Balist, and is lamentable sicke. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 272 Ninety were sick on the ballast. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2637/3 Merchant-men bound in Ballast from Havre de Grace. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, Smuggler, when his guns are in ballast .. pirate, when he gets them mounted. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 423 Sea-coal was taken in ballast. 1878 in *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 When in ballast the Bywell Castle draws 12 feet aft.

3. *fig.* That which tends to give stability in morals or politics, to steady the mind or feelings, etc.

1612 BACON *Vain-glory*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 464 Solid and sober natures, have more of the ballast, then of the saile. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 100 Having to his great Wit added the ballast of Learning. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 25 It wants the ballast of those, whom the world calls moderate men. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 342 Delay is often the ballast of sound legislation.

† 4. *transf.* Load, burden, freight. *Obs.*

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* Poems (1717) 54 Go to Niniveh .. behold the Ballace And burthen of her bulk, is nought but sin. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as* IV. iii, What woulde you have, sir? *Ber.* My ballace [*i.e.* some food] about me; I shall nere sayle well els. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 15 Shall not I congeal to see Doris the Ballast of thine arms?

5. Gravel, broken stone, slag, or other material, similar to that employed as ballast in ships, used to form the bed of a railroad, in which the sleepers are fixed. Also recently applied to burnt clay used for the same purpose, or as a substratum for new roads, etc.

1837 [see BALLASTING *vbl. sb.*] 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 *Engineer* 30 Mar. 207/2 A joint sleeper .. laid in the ballast beneath the rail joints. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 63 The permanent way is formed first of ballast. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1098 When the soil is clayey it may be converted into ballast .. a usefull material for making roads. *Mod.* A path made with 'burnt ballast.'

6. *Comb.* **a.** objective with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *ballast-getter*, *-heaver*; **b.** attrib., as *ballast-bag*, *-boat*, *-engine*, *-lighter*, *-train*, *-wagon*. Also **ballast-man**, one employed in supplying ballast to ships; **ballast-office**, one controlling the supply of ballast to ships; **ballast-ports**, square holes cut in the sides of merchantmen for taking in ballast; **ballast-shovel**, 'a round-mouthed shovel' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 445 *Ballast-boats and lighters. 1865 *Times* 13 Jan., A load was attached to the *ballast-engine. 1839 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 267/1 Labourers of the lowest class, *ballast-heavers, coal-whippers. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 399/1 A *ballast-lighter .. struck the side of the ship. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5347/3 Abuses committed by the *Ballastmen upon the .. Thames. 1598 STOW *Survey* (1754) II. v. xviii. 389/2 Deptford strand .. where their *Ballast office is also kept. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 330/2 *Ballast-office Corporation, Dublin, or, more correctly, the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., He was in the hinder portion of the *ballast train. 1848 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 773 A train of huge iron shovels or *ballast-waggons, as they are called.

Ballast (bæ·lăst), *v.* Forms: 6 **balase**, **-esse**, **-isse**, 6–7 **balasse**, **ballasse**, **-ace**, **-ase**, 7 **balast**, **ballise**, **-ize**, **-aise**, 7– **ballast**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with ballast; to render (her) steady under sail by a sufficient weight in the hold.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 52 The Shipes were balissed with great coble stone. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 78 To ballast Ships for steddinesse in winde. 1655 TUCKNEY *Good Day Impr.* 34 So much burden would serve to ballast the ship, more would sink it. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 114 They ballasted their ship with pebbles.

2. *transf.* To steady (generally).

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 54 Constant stabilitie ballassed her [*i.e.* Fortune's] feete. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxiii, Cranes .. ballaise themselves with stones in their feet, that they flie more steadie.

3. *fig.* To steady mentally or morally.

c 1600 *Pharisaisme & Chr.* 35 Ballace your wavering hearts with the sound truth of godlinesse. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. § 1. (1669) 113 If he be not well ballast with humility, a little gust .. will tople him into this sin. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 547 Mature deliberation is wanted to ballast the impetuosity of the people.

† 4. To freight, load (*with* cargo). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 140 Who sent whole Armadoes of Carrects to be ballast at her nose. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* 1, I lanched forth my Ship .. furnish'd and ballist with Merchandize. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 93/1 Four ships well laden and ballasted with Goods.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To load, burden, weight, weigh down. *arch.*

1566 DRANT *Wail. Jerem.* Kvj, He ballasde me with balefull bitternes. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 14 A wolfe being about to deuoure a horse doth balist his belly with earth, that he may hang the heauier vpon him. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 299 Their conceits are ever ballased with harshnesse. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, These yellow rascals must serve to ballast my purse a little longer.

6. To fill in or form with ballast (the bed of a railroad, etc.); cf. BALLAST *sb.* 5.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Laying down steel rails and liberally ballasting the whole line.

¶ Confused with BALANCE *v.* See BALANCE *sb.* 7.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. iv. 55 The cause for Tribute was ballized betwixt them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 414 We furl'd our Main-sail, and ballasted our Mizen.

Ballastage (bæ·lăstedʒ). [f. BALLAST *sb.* + -AGE.] Toll paid for the privilege of taking ballast.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 95 The Right of the Ballastage .. belongs to the Admiral. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 97/2 Better regulation of lastage and Ballastage in the Thames.

Ballasted (bæ·lăstĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BALLAST *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with ballast; rendered steady or stable.

1552 HULOET, Balessed, *saburratus*. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxv. 195 They be well ballaced with knowledge of the Scriptures. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 32 Those that have their heads lightly ballasted. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xxi. 305 The poor young man's head .. was by no means ballasted by a good heart.

Ba·llaster. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who supplies ships with ballast.

1659 *Commons Jrnls.* VII. 740 (D.) The office of ballaster, and of Lading .. and Ballasting of ships and vessels.

Ballasting (bæ·lăstiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BALLAST *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of supplying with ballast; *concr.* and *fig.* = BALLAST *sb.*

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, xviii, The office and ordering of and for balasting for shippes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Lestage*, the ballasting of a ship, or furnishing her with ballast. 1837 *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 52/1 Fir planks .. bedded on ballasting, which is loose gravel. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., If he have the smallest possible ballasting of common sense.

Ballat, -ry, obs. forms of BALLAD, -RY.

Ballatoon (bælătū·n). A heavy luggage-boat used on Russian rivers for the transport of timber.

1828 in WEBSTER.

† Balle, *sb. Obs.* [perh. f. the L. *bal-āre* to bleat; cf. BAA. But cf. also BALL *sb.*[3]] A name formerly applied to a sheep.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22/1 Balle, schepys name, *ballator*.

Balled (bōld), *ppl. a.* [f. BALL *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ED.] **a.** Formed into a ball. **† b.** Cleared of balls or lumps; cf. *shelled peas*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desterronada tierra*, clods of earth broken, balled ground, or rolled ground. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* II. 112 When ball'd it is laid on Hurdles to dry. 1851 L. GORDON *in Art Jrnl. Illust. Cat.* vii * * /1 After the yarn had been made into a balled warp. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 103 The balled fist broke brow like thunderbolt.

Balled, obs. form of BALD.

Ballenger, -inger, variants of BALINGER.

Baller (bō·ləɹ). [f. BALL *v.*[1] and *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who forms anything into balls.

1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Wedgwood* I. 232 The weighing of clay at the baller's scales.

† 2. One who takes part in a ball for dancing.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 30 May, Here I first understood .. the meaning of the Company that lately were called 'Ballers.'

‖ Ballerina (ballerī·na). Pl. **ballerine** (as It.); also **-inas**. [It., fem. of *ballerino*.] A female dancer, a ballet-girl.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 216 The *ballarini*, or female dancers, have the same fury of motion. 1815 BYRON in Moore *Life* 289 A row among our ballerinas. 1878 in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 131 The first professional ballerina of note .. was Mlle. Lafontaine. *Ibid.* 132 These eminent ballerine.

‖ Ballet (ba·le, *rarely* bæ·lĕt). Forms: **balette**, **-et**, **-at**, 7–9 **ballette**, 8– **ballet**. [a. F. *ballet*, dim. of *bal* dance: see BALL *sb.*[2] In 17th c. the forms were confused with those of BALLAD.]

1. A theatrical representation, consisting of dancing and pantomime, originally employed to illustrate dramatically the costumes and manners of other nations, but now for the most part regarded as an artistic exhibition of skill in dancing.

1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Wks. 1725 I. 54 Not a Balette or Masque, but a play. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. (1684) 19 [The Russian] Balladins .. are Now practising a famous Ballat, which will Be suddenly danc'd at the Bear-Garden. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 479 One of the ballets of the opera at Palermo, is a representation of Vauxhall Gardens. *a* 1845 HOOD *Vauxhall* vii, Time's ripe for the Ballet, Like bees they all rally. 1865 *Law Times Rep.* 371 A ballet of action has a plot, a ballet of divertissement has none.

† 2. *gen.* A dance. *Obs.*

1782 S. ROGERS *Ital. Song* 14 The ballet danced in twilight glade. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 20 The daily persecution of this domestic ballet.

3. *attrib.*, as *ballet-dancer*, *-girl*, *-music*; **ballet-master, -mistress,** one who arranges and directs the dancing of the ballet.

1836 *Q. Rev.* No. 111. 87 Daughter of a worn-out ballet-dancer. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii. (1853) 443 Your mother, the ballet girl. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 331/2 A composer of good ballet-music is carefully attentive to locality and to nationality. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xxxviii, Danced .. Not like a ballet-master in the van Of his drill'd nymphs. 1871 *Echo* 4 Nov., Ballet-mistress at the Grand Opera.

Ballet (bæ·lĕt), *sb.*[2] [f. BALL *sb.*[1] + -ET, dim. suffix; cf. OF. *balette*.] A little ball, esp. in *Her.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Balls* or *Ballets* .. make a frequent bearing in coats of arms .. [they are called] *pomeis* when vert, *pellets* or *agresses* when sable, *orenges* when tanne.

Ba·llet, *v.* [f. BALLET *sb.*[1]] To express by ballet-action or pantomime.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 155 (Hoppe) Old man picks up Simpkin, and ballets to him that he's very sorry .. He ballets to her: 'Will you come down here and dance?'

Ballet, -ette, obs. forms of BALLAD.

Balling (bō·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BALL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. Formation into a ball or balls; occas. *attrib.*, as in *balling-machine* (for winding twine), *-furnace*.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 135 This Mixing of the Malt .. will prevent its Balling, or Gathering together in Heaps. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 387/2 Engravings of a ½ lb. and 1 lb. balling machine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Balling*, the aggregation of iron in the puddling .. process into balls or loups.

2. The throwing of (snow-) balls.

1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xvi. 64 The balling ceased, that Annie .. might pass in safety.

† Ba·lling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BALL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Frequenting of balls, dancing.

1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk.* (1842) 172 She .. is to be admonished for night-waking, balling, etc. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 226 There was balling and dancing till near day.

† Ba·llised, *ppl. a.* [? for *pallised* (cf. *palysyd*, 15th c., = *palisadoed*), ad. F. *palissé* surrounded with pales.] Enclosed with a railing or balustrade.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 46 Palladio .. leaveth this Tarrace uncovered in the middle, and ballised about. — in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1651) 245 Certain *ballised* out-standings to satisfie curiosity of sight.

Ballist (bæ·list). *rare.* Also 4–7 **balist**. [ad. L. *ballista*: see next.] = next.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* vi. 20 Thei maden balistis, *an instrument for to cast shaftis and stoonys* [1388 arblastis; 1609 *Douay*, balists]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xl. 537 Catapults and Balists .. provided for the assault of the cittie. 1861 LEWIN *Jerus.* 87 On the side of Judas were mines and ballists and desperate sallies.

‖ Ballista (bălī·stă). Also 6–9 **balista**. Pl. **ballistæ**, occas. **ballistas**. [L., f. (ultimately) Gr. *βάλλειν* to throw. The spelling with *ll* is etymologically preferable.] An ancient military engine, resembling a bow stretched with cords and thongs,

used to hurl stones and other missiles; in med.L. also loosely for: Arbalest.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XV. ii. 224 Beating off the Barbarians with stones and speares out of Balistas and other engines. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 673 Who batters not with the balistæ and catapultæ. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 460 The sublimity which he attains who is hurled into the air from a ballista. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* xxiv. 185 Often himself aiming a balista at the walls.

Ballistic (bălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the throwing of missiles; projectile.

1775 in ASH. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 530 The term.. *mangonel* was generally applicable to balistic engines. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 194 Increasing the ballistic power of our weapons.

b. *Ballistic pendulum*: an instrument for determining the relative velocity of projectiles.

1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 54 This large ballistic pendulum, after being struck by the ball. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 298 Robins' Ballistic Pendulum, a massive cylindrical block of wood cased in a cylindrical sheath of iron closed at one end and moveable about a horizontal axis.

Balli·stics, *sb. pl.* [f. prec.; cf. *athletics, acoustics*, etc., and F. *balistique.*] 'The art of throwing heavy bodies' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753); the science of projectiles.

†**Ballistier.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 balistier. [ad. L. *ballistārius*, f. BALLISTA.] A soldier who worked or discharged a ballista.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* XVI. ii. 53 Men of armes and balistiers [*Ballistariis*], unmeet souldiers to protect.. their ruler. *Ibid.* 221 The balistier himselfe.

¶ See also BALISTER, etc.

‖ **Ballium** (bæ·liəm). [med.L., app. f. F. *bail.*] = BAIL *sb.*3 2, and BAILEY.

1798 N. DRAKE *Lit. Hours* (1820) III. lix. 323 And where the ballium rear'd its strength, And where its turrets rose. 1810 Miss PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* 121 Just as the whole of Wallace's men had leaped the wall, the inner ballium gate burst open. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. ix, A banner'd Castle, keep and tower.. And barbican and ballium vast.

Ba·llock. *Obs.* in polite use. Forms: 1 bealluc, 4 ballok, 4–5 ballokke, -oke, 5 balluk, -uc, balok, -ock, 6 ballocke, 6– ballock. [Prob. a deriv. of Teut. *ball-* (see BALL *sb.*1), of which the OE. repr. would be **beall-u, -a*, or *-e.*] A testicle.

c 1000 *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 265 *Testiculi*, beallucas. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 24 Al beeste that.. kitt and taken awey the ballokes is. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* C viij, Geue hir the ballockye [1496 balockes] of a Buc. 1579 BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* 33. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. Not in J.

†b. *Comb.* (all obs.): **ballock-cod**, the scrotum; **ballock('s)-grass** (also *hare's* and *sweet ballocks*), popular name of several species of orchis, from the shape of the tubers; **ballock-hafted** *a.*, with a ball(ock)-shaped handle; **ballock-knife**, ? one worn at the girdle (cf. L. *clūnāculum*, f. *clūnis*); **ballock-stone** = BALLOCK; **ballock-wort**, orchis.

c 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 599 *Omembrana*, balluc cod. 677 *Piga*, balloke code. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 128 b, Whyt satyrion.. or in other more vnmanerly speche, hares ballockes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 222 Some cal it also Orchis .. Ballock grasse .. and Bastard Satyrion. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. cii. § 4. 169 *Orchis spiralis*..some call them Sweet Ballocks. 1655 MOUFF. & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 313 Ballock's-grass, or Satyrium. 1438 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) 63 Unum dagar ballokhefted. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 121 A ballok-knyf With botones ouergylte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 236, I have brysten both my balok stones, So fast hyed I hedyr. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 609 *Saturia*, ballokwort.

Balloen, ballong, var. of BALLOON *sb.*2.

†**Ballon.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *balon* 'a little ball or packe' (Cotgr.), f. *bale, balle*, BALE *sb.*3.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Bale*, A bale or ballon of paper .. consists of 14 reams.

Balloon (bălū·n), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 ballone, balonne, 6–7 baloun(e, 7 balone, -oone, balloone, 8–9 ballon, 8– balloon. [ad. It. *ballone* 'great ball, footeball' (Florio 1598), augmentative of *balla* BALL *sb.*1 Cf. F. *ballon* (16th c.), which *balloon* subseq. followed in its senses.]

†1. A large inflated ball of strong double leather, struck to and fro by the arm defended by a bracer of wood. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ballone*, a great ball, a ballone to play at with braces, a footeball. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 234 Windblowne Balones..tossed this way and that way, sometyme with the foote, sometyme with the hand. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 88 The balloon or wind-ball resembled the follis of the Romans.

†2. The game played with this ball. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 960 He would play at Tennis, and at the Ballone. 1636 RANDOLPH in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 19 Foote-ball with vs, may be with them Baloone. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 137 Being challenged by an Italian Gentleman to play at Baloun. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, The winning party at that wondrous match at ballon.

†3. *Pyrotechny.* 'A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired [from a mortar], mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire resembling stars.' J. Also *attrib.* in *balloon-wheel. Obs.* (Now called *shell* or *bomb.*)

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 83 How to make Balloones, also the Morter Peece to discharge them.. Into this Balloone you may put Rockets, Serpents, Starres, Fiends, Petards. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 344 IV. 112 Several thousands of Baloons that are to be shot into the air. 1753 *Publ. Advertiser* 24 Sept. 3/2 Order of Firing.. (2) Sky-rockets..(4) Two Air-Balloons..(13) Two Balloons.. (19) A large Balloon Wheel which throws out of eight Boxes, Stars and Serpents.

4. *Arch.* A round ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar, pier, etc., to crown it.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A balloon is to be proportioned to the magnitude, and altitude of the body. 1875 GWILT *Archit., Balloon*.. the same name is given to the balls on the top of cathedrals, as at..St. Paul's in London.

5. *Chem.* A large globose glass vessel, with one or more short necks, used to receive the products of distillation, etc.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Balloon* or *Ballon.* 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 417 Interposing a large glass balloon between the retort and the recipient for the air. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 160 Let it pass through a glass balloon.

6. An air-tight envelope of paper, silk, or similar material, usually globose or pear-shaped, which, when inflated with light gas, rises in the air, and will carry with it a considerable weight; to large balloons a *car* strong enough to carry human beings can be attached, and hence they are used for observing atmospheric phenomena, for military reconnoitring, and, though with little success at present, as a means of travelling through the air.

1783 *Europ. Mag.* IV. 272 Monsieur de Montgolfiers Air Balloon. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 29 Sept., What is your opinion of these air balloons? I am quite charmed with the discovery. 1785 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 297 Filling balloons with the lightest inflammable air. 1803 WORDSW. *Blind Highl. Boy* xxxiv, The bravest traveller in balloon Mounting as if to reach the Moon. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* vii. 339 The step from fire balloons to balloons filled with gas..was now easy and obvious.

7. *fig.* Anything inflated, empty, and hollow.

1812 BYRON *Parenthet. Address*, Borne in the vast balloon of Busby's song. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 The hollow balloon of popular applause.

8. *Horticulture*: a. A method of training fruit-trees in which the branches are curved from a height of six or seven feet down to the ground, forming the shape of a balloon. b. A balloon-shaped trellis for training plants upon.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/1 A mode of managing apple-trees called Balloon training. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 336 Plants that have been trained on balloons twenty years ago, are treated in the same way still.

9. The balloon-shaped outline containing words represented in comic engravings as issuing from the mouth of a person.

10. *Comb.* a. objective with vbl. sb. or agent-noun, as *balloon-driver, -flying*; b. similative, as *balloon-cap, -foresail, -sleeve.* Also **balloon-brasser** (cf. F. *brassart* 'the woodden cuffe or bracer worne by Balloone-players,' Cotgr. 1611); **balloon-fish** (see quot.); **balloonful**, as much as a balloon will hold; **balloon-like** *a.*, like a balloon, immoderately swollen or puffed up.

1650 WELDON *Crt. K. James* (1817) 47 Lifting up his hand over his head with a *Ballon brasser. 1780-6 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* Wks. 1794 I. 116 A *balloon cap, a shawl, a muff. 1838 *Let.* in H. Turner *Astra Castra* 403 That..safest *balloon-driver in the world..Mr. Green. 1834 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* X. 579 From the faculty they [the Diodontes] possess of distending their bodies with air, these fishes have received the vulgar name of..*balloon-fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk., Balloon-fish*, a plectognathous fish, covered with spines. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. 130 A Golden or Paper Age of Hope; with its horse-racings, *balloon flyings, etc. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 With *balloon foresails and flying jibs. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 May, A *balloonful of lofty aims..and soaring ideas. 1861 A. WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 120 The dominant *balloon-like tumour. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 96 His addled originalities .. and *balloon-like conclusions. 1860 *All Y. Round* 477 By the help of *balloon sleeves and peg-tops.

Hence **Balloona·tion,** ballooning, **Balloo·nism,** **Balloonoma·nia** (all used by Horace Walpole). Also the nonce-words: **Balloo·nacy** (with word-play on *lunacy*), mania for ballooning. **Balloo·natic** *a.* and *sb.* (cf. *lunatic*), (one who is) balloon-mad. **Balloo·nical** *a.*, connected with balloons, aeronautical. **Balloo·nicism,** a technical phrase in ballooning.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., We live in an age of balloonacy. 1882 *West. Daily Press* 27 Mar. 3/1 A sharp epidemic of balloonacy. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov. 5/3 That Nadar, the balloonatic, has sold his balloon. 1882 *Moonshine* V. 163 Another balloonatic attempt to cross the Channel. 1784 in *Athenæum* (1865) No. 1968. 78/3 'Balloonation,' as it was called. 1851 *Househ. Wds.* 25 Oct. 103 The four hundred and eighty-ninth year of his balloonical age; having made that number of ascents. 1838 *Let.* in H. Turner *Astra C.* 399 How could I have avoided the perpetration of a few balloonicisms?

‖ **Balloo·n, balloen,** *sb.*2 Also 7 balon, 8 ballong, baloen. A Siamese state-barge, upwards of a hundred feet long, and richly decorated.

1633 H. COGAN *Pinto's Voy.* xi. (1663) 35 With a Galley, five Foists, two Catures, 20 Balons and 300 men. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Balloon*, or *Baloen*.. The balloons are a kind of brigantine, manáged with oars. 1755 Capt. R. JACKSON in Dalrymple *Orient. Repert.* I. 195 The Burmas has now Eighty Ballongs, none of which [h]as great Guns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Balloen.*

Balloon (bălū·n). [f. BALLOON *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To carry up in, or as in, a balloon.

1792 T. TWINING in *Country Clergym.* 18*th C.* (1882) 163 I .. never yet seemed so ballooned and above the globe as in ascending this great hill. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Reckoning with Time* vi, Thy pinions next Ballooned me from the schools to town.

2. *intr.* To ascend in a balloon. (*trans.*; cf. *race.*)

1821 [see BALLOONING *vbl. sb.*]. 1881 *Echo* 3/4 An American balloonist has offered to 'balloon' anybody in the United States. 1882 *Standard* 2 Feb. 5/7 Whose wife was afterwards killed whilst Ballooning.

3. *intr.* To swell or puff out like a balloon.

1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* ix. 99 *En bon point* that.. ballooned to dimensions which.. filled her arm chair. 1872 *Cornh. Mag.* June 708 His red gown ballooning behind him.

Balloo·ner (bălū·nəɹ). [f. BALLOON + -ER1.]

1. One who makes balloon ascents; an aeronaut.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1933. 631/3 The Godards, practised ballooners. 1882 MATT. WILLIAMS *Sc. in Short Chap.* xxvi. 219 Not a mere sensational ballooner.

2. *Naut.* A balloon-like sail.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 The Marjorie [had] her ballooner aloft. 1884 *Field* 24 May 722 Tara put up her ballooner.

Balloo·nery, -nry. [f. as prec. + -RY.] The management of balloons; aeronautics.

1859 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

†**Balloonie·r.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. It. *balloniere.*] A maker of balloons (*i. e.* those used for arm-play).

1598 FLORIO, *Gonfiatoio*, a squirt of brasse that Balloniers vse to blowe their ballones full of winde.

Balloo·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. BALLOON *v.* + -ING1.] The science and practice of ascending in and making use of balloons; aeronautics.

1821 C. MATHEWS *Mem.* III. viii. 178 A very learned dissertation on ballooning. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4 Military ballooning. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 343 Helmless balloonings in the pathless air.

Balloo·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] Soaring, swelling, or puffed out, like a balloon.

1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 16 A grand pair of ballooning wings. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 33 Gas-brained, ballooning, wandering men.

Balloo·nist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An aeronaut.

1828 [see AIR-BALLOONIST]. 1870 *Standard* 7 Dec., The balloonists had a narrow escape of being carried out into the Atlantic.

Ballot (bæ·lət), *sb.*1 [ad. It. *ballotta* 'a rounde bullet.. a voice or lot' (Florio 1598), dim. of *balla* BALL *sb.*1: see -OT. Cf. F. *ballotte*, 16th c. (now *arch.*). The early instances refer to Venice.]

1. A small ball used for secret voting; hence, by extension, a ticket, paper, etc. so used.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 79 Boxes, into whiche, if he wyll, he may let fall his ballot, that no man can perceiue hym. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 438 To convey each Man his bean or ballot into the Box. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4646/1 Elected by a great Majority of the Ballots. 1864 *Even. Standard* 2 Nov., The voting was not very general, only 25,000 ballots being polled altogether.

2. The method or system of secret voting, originally by means of small balls placed in an urn or box; an application of this mode of voting; also the whole number of votes thus recorded.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 77 A triall of theyr sentences by Ballot.. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 78 The Doctrine of the Ballot which is our [the Venetians'] chief excellency. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 153 Not by an open vote, but by a kind of ballot, or little tickets of wood distributed to the Citizens. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxx. 793 The sense of the majority was decided by a secret ballot. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive, Ess.* (1854) II. 529 Sulivan wished to try the result of a ballot. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 309 No reform had seemed more unlikely than the adoption of the ballot.

3. A method of drawing lots by taking out small balls, etc., from a box; hence *gen.* lot-drawing.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 81 To put it to the Chance, and try, I' th' Ballot of a Box and Dye, Whether his Money be his own. 1757 LIND *Lett. Navy* ii. 98 Where there are more officers qualified to sit at a court martial, that they may be chose by ballot. 1786 *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, cvii. § 24 The Number of Men .. to be chosen by Ballot out of the List returned. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 430 Difficulties..in consequence of the ballot for the militia.

4. *Comb.* **ballot-box**, a box in which voting ballots are deposited, or from which, in drawing lots, small balls are taken out; also *fig.* the ballot, secret voting; **ballot-man**, an advocate of secret voting; **ballot-paper**, the voting-paper used in secret voting.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 23 Some held no Way so orthodox To try it, as the Ballot-Box. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xvii. (1872) 146 Representatives were to be elected .. by the ballot-box. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. c. 91 To hunt a Chartist or a Ballot-man. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 115 The ballot-papers of the electors were collected in a bucket.

Ba·llot, *sb.*2 [a. F. *ballot*, dim. of *balle* BALE *sb.*2 Cf. BALET.] A small bale, of 70 to 120 lbs.

1865 *Times* 13 Feb., The bulk of the .. bales and ballots brought forward had to be withdrawn. *Mod.* Alpaca and Peruvian wools come in ballots.

Ballot (bæ·lət), *v.*1 Also 7 ballat, -et, balet, 7-8 balot: see BALLOTING *vbl. sb.* Pples. ballot-ed, -ing. [a. It. *ballott-are* 'to choose, to cast or

draw lots with bullets' (Florio 1598), f. *ballotta*: see BALLOT *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *ballotter*, 16th c.]

†**1.** *trans.* To vote, for approval, selection or rejection, upon (a proposed resolution, candidate, etc.), by depositing small balls in an urn or box, or by some other secret method. *Obs.*

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 77 This priuilege, to haue his onely oppinion ballotted, no man hath but he [the Doge]. 1618 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 262 None of the Competitors arriving to a sufficient number of Balls, they fell to ballote some others. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II./439 This Gang had a Balloting-box and balloted how things should be carried.

2. *intr.* To give a secret vote (*for*, *against*).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 927 The Judges..would never take their bals to ballot against him. *a* 1797 BURKE *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 89 The Electors shall ballot; the Members of Parliament also shall decide by ballot. *c* 1810 ROSE in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 230/2 Balloting now for merit, now for hunger.

b. *To ballot for*: to select (a body of officials, etc.), elect or reject (an individual candidate), by secret voting. Often with *indirect passive*; cf. 4.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* III. 464 The two houses ballotted for a committee .. to take Sir Thomas Cooks examination. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Apr., I was this evening to be ballotted for as candidate for admission into that society. 1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., Twelve candidates for the fellowship were proposed and ordered to be balloted for.

3. *trans.* To select by the drawing of lots (*e.g.* conscripts *for* military service).

1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 623 The clown .. Is balloted, and trembles at the news. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. 15 Peasants .. who will not be balloted for Soldiers.

4. *To ballot for*: to select by lot, draw lots for.

1786 *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, cvii. § 24 *marg.*, To appoint what Number of Men shall serve .. who are to be balloted for. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/4 Mr. Slagg intends to ballot for another day for his resolution.

†**Ballo·t,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 7 balot. [a. F. *ballotte-r*, f. *ballotte* small ball.] To toss about like a ball, drive hither and thither.

1680 *Nation's Int. Pretensions Dk. York* 4 That we be not again Balotted into a Field of Blood.

Ballotade (bælŏtē·d, -ɑ·d). [a. F. *ballottade*, f. *ballotter*: see prec. and -ADE.] A kind of leap in which a managed horse bends his four legs without jerking out the hind ones.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 355.

Ba·llotage. [a. F. *ballottage*, f. *ballotter*: see -AGE.] In France, the second ballot, to decide between the two candidates who have come nearest to obtaining the legal majority.

1869 *Daily News* 9 Dec., M. Glais-Bizoin at the ballotage of yesterday was elected. 1883 *Leeds Merc.* 26 Sept. 2 He was absolutely nowhere on the ballotage.

†**Ba·llotant.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *ballottant*, pr. pple. of *ballotter*.] A voter by ballot.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 93 The number of the Ballotants at either Urn.

†**Ballota·tion.** *Obs.* [f. BALLOT *v.* (or its F. or It. equivalent) + -ATION.] Voting by ballot.

1620 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 309 In the first Ballotation, the Balls were equal. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 39 Every man speaks *pro* or *con* as he thinks fit; and afterwards they proceed to Balotation.

†**Ballo·te.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. F. *ballote* or It. *ballotte*, ad. L. *ballōtē*, a. Gr. *βαλλωτή*.] The Black Stinking Horehound (*Ballota nigra*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* F j b, Ballote hath foursquare stalkes. 1700 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 607 The leaves of this plant .. resemble our Ballote or stinking Horehound.

Ba·lloted, *ppl. a.* [BALLOT *v.* + -ED.] Selected by ballot or lot.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 298 Plainly a ballotted soldier.

Balloteer (bælətī·ɪ). [f. BALLOT *sb.*[1] + -EER.] An advocate of the ballot.

1867 *Examiner* 19 Jan. 36 We are balloteers, but we cannot countenance a charge so unjust.

Balloter (bæ·lətəɪ). [f. BALLOT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A voter by ballot.

1757 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 460 The number of balloters. 1758 BRAKENRIDGE *ibid.* 471 The electors or balloters are the fencible men.

Ballo·tically, *adv. nonce-wd.* In reference to the ballot.

c 1842 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 316/1 How has any father, ballotically speaking, a right to control the votes of his family?

†**Ba·llotin.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. BALLOT.] An officer in charge of a ballot-box.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 116 Wherupon eight Ballotins or Pages .. take eight of the Boxes. *Ibid.* The Ballotins having thus gather'd the Suffrages.

Balloting (bæ·lətiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BALLOT *v.*[1]]

1. Voting by ballot or by some secret method.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 77 Many have reported, that the Duke in ballottyng should haue two voices. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 87 They decide all by Baloting. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Nov., In 182 electoral colleges a second balloting will be necessary.

2. Selection by lot, drawing of lots.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Remains* (1644) 56 To elect Magistrates.. by Lot or Ballating. 1699 *Def. Vind. Chas. I*, 25 We must go to balleting for the Controversie. and take the Papers as they arise. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 51 That no constable ..should have any authority in balloting of soldiers. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug., At the close of balloting for places.

3. *attrib.*, as in *balloting-book*, *-box*, *-glass*.

1622 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 100 To trie the sayde election by the ballotynge box. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 34 Each Freeholder drops into the Baletting Box one Bowle .. And for chusing of Parliamentmen and all publick Votes in Corporations, it were happy it were so. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV. 628 Each member put into the ballotting glasse [a] list of 13 commissioners. 1797 *Ann. Reg.* 2/1 The balloting books..they carried away in triumph.

Ballotist (bæ·lətist). [f. BALLOT *sb.*[1] + -IST.] A professed advocate of the ballot.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 771 Votes, sheltered (as the ballotists suppose) from intimidation.

‖ **Ballottement** (bălɑ·tmĕnt). *Med.* [Fr., f. *ballotter*: see BALLOT *v.*[2]] A mode of diagnosing pregnancy, in which, upon a sudden push with the finger on the front of the uterus, the fœtus is felt to move away and return again.

1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 242. 1861 TANNER *Pregn.* ii. 43.

†**Ba·llow,** *sb.*[1] [Only in the Shaksp. Folio of 1623, and subseq. editions, in loc. cit., where the Quartos have *battero*, and *bat* (stick, rough walking-stick); besides which, *batton*, *battoun*, 'stick, cudgel' obs. f. BATON (q.v.) is a probable emendation. Bailey (1742) has '*Ballow*, a pole, a long stick, quarter-staff, etc. *Shakesp.*' (quoted by Halliwell as '*Northern*'): but no such word seems to exist, or to have any etymological justification.]

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 247 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. [Cf. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 44 With my Battoon I'le bang his sconce.]

Ballow (bæ·lou), *sb.*[2] 'Deep water inside a shoal or bar.' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.

†**Ba·llow,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Etymol. and meaning uncertain. A marginal note to Drayton says 'Gaunt.' But cf. BALGH *a.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Song iii. 40 The ballow Nag outstrips the winds in chase.

†**Ba·llup.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. the same as *bag-lap*, in *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 66.] 'The front or flap of the small-clothes.' Halliwell. (Common in north. dial.)

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xxiii. 58 Then he put on the old mans breeks, Was patch'd from ballup to side.

Balluster, obs. form of BALUSTER.

Ballytte, obs. form of BALLAD.

Balm (bām), *sb.* Forms: 3 basme, 3–5 bame, (4 balsme), 4–7 bawm(e, 4–8 baume, 4–9 baum, 5 bavme, 5–6 bawlme, 5–7 baulme, balme, 7 baulm, 6– balm. [ME. *basme*, *bame*, a. OF. *basme*, later *bâme* (= Pr. *basme*, It. *balsamo*) :—L. *balsamum*: see BALSAM, -UM. Also, ME. *baume*, *bawme*, a. OF. (13th c.) *bausme*, *baume*, literary or semi-literary refashionings of *basme*, *bâme*, influenced by L. *bal-*; whence also come the Eng. spellings *balsme*, *baulm(e*, *bawlm(e*, through which the ME. *baum(e*, *bawm(e*, has been gradually altered to *balm*.]

I. The aromatic resinous product.

1. An aromatic substance, consisting of resin mixed with volatile oils, exuding naturally from various trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*, and much prized for its fragrance and medicinal properties. (Cf. BALSAM 1 b.)

c 1220 *Hali Meid.* 13 Swote smirles..þat is icleopet basme. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 652 Of herbes and tres, springes baum ful gude. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 52 Fyn Bawme is more hevy twyes, than is the Bawme that is sophisticate. *Ibid.* xxvii. 276 Brennethe a vesselle .. fulle of Bawme, for to ȝeven gode smelle. 1494 FABYAN VI. clvi. 145 He sent to hym also tentis of ryche sylke & baulme naturall. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 35 This oile hath al the vertues of true Balme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 165 Balm slowly trickles through the bleeding Veins Of happy Shrubs, in Idumæan Plains. *a* 1842 TENNYSON *St. S. Stylites* 208 Spikenard, and balm, and frankincense.

†**2.** An aromatic preparation for embalming the dead. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Laud MS.) 11503 A bawme of wonder bytternes That dedmen with anoynted is. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 284 Kyng Henry..closed it [the body of King Richard] in a fayre cheste with dyuerse speceryes and baumes. 1618 [See BALMER[1].]

3. Fragrant oil or ointment used for anointing.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 138 Wyth swete bawm she anoyntyd had be. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 55 Not all the water in the rough rude Sea Can wash the Balme from an anoynted King. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 254 The holy Viole or Bottell, full of Baulme.

4. *fig.* Aromatic fragrance, agreeable perfume.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 220/3 She had sothly the bame of good odour..in conuersacion. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 26 The proverbe .. that the sow recks not of balme. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 733 When nought but balm is breathing thro' the woods. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient* 158, I love the palm, With his leaves of beauty, his fruit of balm.

5. Aromatic ointment used for soothing pain or healing wounds; = BALSAM *sb.* 2. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 315 This maister hath her every jointe With .. balsme anointe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* A iiij, Anoynt the soore with bawme. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 34 The Baulme wherewyth greene and freshe woundes are spedilye cured. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 186 As Balm to fester'd wounds.

6. *transf.* or *fig.* A healing, soothing, or softly restorative, agency or influence.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ps. cxli. 5 Let not their precious balms break my head. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 13 Loe, in these windowes .. I powre the helplesse Balme of my poore eyes. 1643 N. LOCKYER (*title*) Baulme for Bleeding England and Ireland. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 402 The soft delicious Air..Shall breath her balme. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 208 There is a sovereign balm in prayer. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 57 See here the balms that passion's wounds assuage. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* VII. I. 235 They laid them down to rest, And so received the balm of sleep.

7. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *balm-breathing*, *-dew*, *-liquor*, *-shrub*, *-tree*, *-word*; also *balm-like* adj.; **balm-shed**, the season when balm is distilled.

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* v, To guide the Sages of *balme-breathing East. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 268 Balm-dews to bathe thy feet. 1569 SPENSER *Sonn.* ix, With *Balmlike odor did perfume the aire. *c* 1570 *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* (1801) II. 304 In rottin bosses no *balme liquor lyes. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 445 Why grudge your having gained..The brakes at *balm-shed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. 74 Odoriferous *balm-shrubs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xxxii, The *balm tree can abide no other place but Iury. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 75 What *balm-words for the martyred disciples.

II. 8. A tree yielding balm; these trees belong to the genus *Balsamodendron*, N.O. *Amyridaceæ*, and are found in Asia and northern Africa.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 107 Iudea is riche .. of baume [L. *balsamis*], of olyues, of pomgarnet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27/1 Bawme, tre, *balsamus*. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 285 Bawlme ys a tree and all that ys therein ys vertuous. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1658) 25 The Crosier of Balm-wood, the Pastoral Staff of Cedar. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 345/1 The bark of the above-mentioned species of balm.

III. 9. Name of some fragrant garden herbs (N.O. *Labiatæ*); the chief are Balm Gentle or Balm-mint (*Melissa officinalis*) and Bastard Balm (*Melittis melissophyllum*). Also Field Balm (*Calamintha Nepeta*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 27 Bawme, herbe .. *melissa*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* D iiij, The comon baume .. is but a bastard kynde, and the true bawme .. may be called in English, bawme gentle. 1600 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* V. 97 With sweet balm-gentle, and blue violets hid. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 195 Our common Garden Baulm. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (ed. 5) 263 Balm is either plain or variegated.

b. *attrib.* in domestic or medicinal preparations, as *balm-tea*, *-water*, *-wine*; and parasynthetic deriv, as *balm-leaved*. **Balm-mint** = BALSAM-MINT.

1752 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 131 Whey at 7 this morning and baume tea at 10. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 122 Balm-tea is a sudorific and febrifuge in high repute amongst village doctresses. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 73 Distill'd from White-Wine, Rose or Balm-Water. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, 'Would you take ony thing?—a glass of balm wine?' 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 118 Balm-leaved Figwort. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 140 a, A kinde of mint that is called in English baum mynte.

IV. Balm of Gilead: see also BALSAM.

10. (Also *Balm of Mecca.*) A gold-coloured oleo-resin exuded from the tree *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, or perhaps *B. Opobalsamum*, formerly much esteemed as an antiseptic and vulnerary. b. A factitious or 'quack' imitation of this. c. *American B. of G.*: a resin obtained from the *Icica carana*.

(*Balsamodendron* probably yields the *βάλσαμον*, *balsamum*, of the ancients. The term 'balm *of Gilead*' is modern, and like the botanical specific name *Gileadense*, originated in the assumption that this is the substance mentioned in the Bible as found in Gilead, and called in the English translation 'balm.' But the Heb. word צרי *tsŏri* rendered 'balm' was not identified with *βάλσαμον*, *balsamum* by the LXX or Vulgate, which render it *ῥητίνη*, *resina*, resin. 'Balm' began with Coverdale.)

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxvii. 25 Ismaelites comyng from Gilead with..spyces, balme [WYCL. swete gumme, PURVEY rosyn], and myrre. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Jer.* viii. 22 Is there no balme [WYCLIF, gumme, resyn; COVERDALE, triacle] at Gilead? is there no Physition there? 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 86 This Oyl they take inwardly .. preferring it before Balm of Gilead. 1717 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 42 II. 9 As to the balm of Mecca, I will certainly send you some. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 765/1 The sale of the Balm of Gilead has not been quite so extensive.

11. The evergreen shrub *Dracocephalum canariense* (*Treas. Bot.*); in quot. perhaps common Balm.

1767 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 443, I saw even the plant, usually called Balm of Gilead .. flourishing without shelter [in or near London].

12. *attrib.* in *Balm of Gilead shrub.* Balm of Gilead fir: the N. American species yielding Canada Balsam.

1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal, Balm of Gilead Shrub* .. grows to five or six feet high. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 30/1 The Balm of Gilead Fir .. found .. in the coldest parts of North America.

Balm (bām), *v. arch.* Forms: 4–5 bame, 4–6 bawme, (5 boum), 5–6 balme, (balmbe), 6 baum, 7– balm. [app. f. BALM *sb.*; but cf. OF. *enbasmer* (12th c.), also *balsamer* to embalm, *bausmer* ? to breathe perfume.]

1. *trans.* To embalm. *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4671 Theo body was bawmed, and leyd in a schryne. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xiv, Quyl the body be boumet and broȝte on a here. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1161 Shee balming it [the head], sent it to her Holy Father. 1845 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi. 95 May have been a live king just after the Flood, but has since lain balmed in spice.

† **2.** To anoint with fragrant, soothing, or cleansing oil or other liquid. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (1495) 238 The sore place shall be bamyd wyth oylle of roses. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking*, A vj, [The hawk] fetchith moysture lyk oyle at her tayle, and bamyth her fete. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. 48 Balme his foule head in warme distilled waters. 1600 Chapman *Odyss.* iv. 60 Where handmaids .. Bath'd, balm'd them.

† **b.** To mix or impregnate with balm. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 444/2 When a medicyn is bawmed it hath a stronge savour.

† **c.** To smear with something resinous or sticky; also *rarely*, to smear on (the sticky material). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 Wyclif *John* ix. 6 He .. leyde, or bawmede, the cley on his yȝen. 1388 — *Ex.* ii. 3 Sche bawmede [1382 glewide] it with tar and pitch. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. iv. Some [bees] bryngeþ .. þinges þat ben sumdel gleymy and glewy, and bawmeþ þerwith þe hyue. 1857 Wright *Provinc. Dict.*, He bawmed and slawmed it all over mortar and wash.

3. To soothe, alleviate (pain, sorrow, etc.). *arch.*

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 165 Myrre .. is beste to balmbe his thoo. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iii. vi. 105 This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses. 1877 M. Arnold *Poems* I. 203 Only death can balm thy woe.

Balm-apple: see *Balsam-apple* in Balsam *sb.* 10.

Ba·lm-cri·cket. [earlier *baum-cricket*, app. a mistranslation of G. *baum-grille*, 'tree-cricket,' by confusion with ME. *baum* Balm. (Taken by Tennyson, he tells us, from Dalzel.)] The cicada.

1783 Bailey, *Cicada*, the Baum-cricket, a genus of four-winged insects. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* II, *Cicada*, a sauterelle, or, according to others, a balm-cricket. 1797 Dalzel *Analec. Maj.* II. 187 (note on Theocr. *Idyll* I. 148) Τέττιξ, *Cicada* veterum .. *Cicada orni* Linn., Angl. the Balm Cricket. 1833 Tennyson *Dirge* vii, The balm-cricket carols clear In the green that folds thy grave.

† **Ba·lmer**[1]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Balm + -er[1].] (He who or) that which embalms.

a 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 256 Bloud must be my Bodies only Balmer. .No other Balm will there be given.

† **Ba·lmer**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. 'Apparently some kind of coloured cloth.' Halliwell.

a 1400 *Chester Plays* 172 Princes, prelates of price Barrones in balmer and byse.

Balmify (bā·mifəi), *v.* [f. Balmy *a.* + -fy = L. *-ficāre* to make.] To render balmy.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* 306 (L.) The fluids have been entirely sweetened and balmified.

Balmily (bā·mili), *adv.* [f. Balmy *a.* + -ly[2].] In a balmy manner.

1847 in Craig. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 476 The wind .. was breathing balmily.

Ba·lminess. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being balmy.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. ii. § 2 The Blood declines from its due Fluidity and Balmyness [cf. Balsam 4]. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 199 A delicious balminess in the air.

Balming (bā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Balm *v.* + -ing[1].] The action **a.** of embalming, **b.** of anointing with balm, **c.** of soothing.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. *marg.*, The deuout offices of balming and anointing the dead bodies. 1600 Chapman *Odyss.* xviii. (R.) Forbeare to speake Of baths, or balmings. 1844 Dickens *Mar. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 202 Hearts want binding and spirits want balming when people die.

Balmoral (bălmo·răl). [name of Queen Victoria's residence in Scotland.] Used as a specific name of: **a.** A variety of Scotch cap. **b.** A kind of figured woollen petticoat. **c.** A kind of boot lacing in front.

1864 Locker *Lond. Lyrics* (1876) 43, I know that when they walk in grass, she wears Balmorals. 1867 F. Ludlow *Brace of Boys* 263 A skirt of garnet silk looped up over a pretty Balmoral. 1867 *Summer L. Goldthwaite's Life* 77 Rosetted slippers instead of heavy Balmoral Boots.

Balmy (bā·mi), *a.* [f. Balm *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Yielding or producing balm.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 24 What drops the Myrrhe, and what the balmie Reed. 1742 Collins *Eclog.* i. 49 The balmy shrub for you shall love our shore.

† **2.** Of the consistency of balm; resinous. *Obs.*

1782 Monro *Anat.* 14 The marrow is .. oily and balmy in middle age.

3. Delicately and deliciously fragrant.

c 1500 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 97 Ewiry blome .. Opnyt & spred thair balmy leves. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 16 Ile smell thee on the Tree. Oh Balmy breath. 1794 Burns *Wks.* IV. 313 Like a baumy kiss. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 85 Under the shade of those balmy firs.

4. *fig.* Deliciously soft and soothing.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. ii. 259 To haue their Balmy slumbers wak'd with strife. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* i. 1 Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep! 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 161 The balmy sense of fault forgiven.

5. Of wind, air, weather, etc. (combining senses 3 and 4): Deliciously mild, fragrant, and soothing.

1704 Pope *Winter* 48 The balmy zephyrs. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xvii, And balmy drops .. Slide from the bosom of the stars. 1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* II. v. 73 When the August weather was brightest and balmiest.

6. Of healing virtue, medicinally soothing.

1746 Collins *Ode to Pity* i, With balmy hands his wounds to bind. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 318 To assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick diachylon. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 391 The cure for a disease, is to send .. balmy medicines.

† **Balne.** *Obs.* 5–7; also 6 bawne. [ad. L. *balneum* bath.] A (warm) bath: see Balneum.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) v. 149 Wyth hete of Balne, or ells of our Dounghyll. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 144 Bawne, bath. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* iii. 168 Conuenient digestions in the heate of balne Mary.

Balneal (bæ·lnĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *balne-um* + -al[1].] Of or pertaining to a (warm) bath, or to bathing.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 292 Others attribute this balneal heat unto the sun. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 363/1 The balneal usages of the local Romans.

Balneary (bæ·lnĭări). [ad. L. *balneārium*, in cl. L. only in pl. *balneāria*, from adj. *balneārius* belonging to the *balneum* bath.] A bath or bathing-place; a medicinal spring.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 309 The Balnearies or bathing places. 1864 R. Burton *Dahome* II. 298 A raised earth rim for a balneary.

Balneation (bælnĭ,ēi·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. med.L. *balneāre* to bathe: see -ation.] Bathing.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Balneations, washings, and fomentations. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Ba·lneatory,** *a. Obs.*[−o] [ad. L. *balneātōrius*, f. *balneātor* bath-keeper: see -ory.] 'Of or pertaining to a bath' Bailey 1731.

† **Ba·lneo.** *Obs.* Latinized spelling of Bagnio 1, 2. See also Balneum.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 351 The Balneos and Theatres of free Cities. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 36 The Balneo of the Slaves belonging to the Grand Signior.

Balneography (bælnĭ,o·grăfi). [f. L. *balneum* bath + Gr. -γραφία writing.] A description of, or treatise upon, baths. **Balneo·logy** [see -logy], scientific medical study of bathing and medicinal springs. **Balneological** (bæ·lnĭolo·dʒikăl), *a.* of or pertaining to balneology. **Balneotherapy** (-þe·răpi) [Gr. θεραπεία medical treatment], treatment of disease by baths or medicinal springs.

1879 *Nature* 9 Oct. 551/2 Balneological works, treating of the European mineral springs. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 122/1 The physician who has .. experience in balneology.

‖ **Balneum** (bæ·lnĭŭm). [L.; = bath.]

1. A bath or bathing.

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 45 Water is used .. first by way of *Balneum*, or bathing the whole body. *Ibid.* 49 A cold *Balneum*.

2. *Alch., Chem.*, and *Cookery* (short for the fuller *Balneum Mariæ*, erron. *Maris*): = Bain Marie. (The L. ablative *balneo*, occurring after 'in,' was occas. taken as the name of the vessel.)

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Ep. 116 Then in Balneo of Mary togeather let them be circulat. 1594 Plat *Jewell-Ho.* II. 23 You must have a large Balneo, wherein you may place sixe or eight glasse bodies at once. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 14 A Balneum as hot as ashes. *Ibid.* iv. 96 Digest them in a temperate *Balneo*. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxv. 378 Distil them in a glass still, *balneum Mariæ*. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Balneum Mariæ*, *Balneum Maris*, a warm water bath.

Balon(e, -oone, -oune, obs. ff. Balloon.

Balotted: see Ballot *v.*[2]

† **Balow', baloo',** *interj.* and *sb. Obs.* [Apparently a nursery utterance, and probably without derivation: it varied with *balililow*, and *baw lu la law*. According to Jamieson 'supposed to be part of an old Fr. lullaby, *Bas le loup!*, or *bas, là le loup!*' (*down! there the wolf*), but this is a mere conjecture without any known historical basis.]

A. *interj.* An utterance used in lulling to sleep.

a 1724 *Lady A. Bothwell's Lament* in *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 130 Balow my boy, ly still and sleep. It grieves me sore to hear thee weep.

B. *sb.* **a.** A lullaby. **b.** A song and tune containing this word.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. of Burning Pestle* ii. (Boucher) You musicians play Baloo. 1619 Z. Boyd *L. Battell* 308 (Jam.) Lulled with Sathan's 'balowes.' 1794 Ritson *Scot. Songs, Ess.* 109 (Jam.) The editor .. pretends that .. there are two 'balowes,' as they are stiled, the first, 'The balow Allan,' the second 'Palmer's Balow' .. commonly called Lady Bothwell's Lament.

† **Ba·lowe-fire.** *Obs.* In form = 'Fatal or destroying fire,' f. Bale *a.* or Bale *sb.*[1]; but used in the sense of Bale-fire 1, q.v.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 233 Þe ȝondere is my qwene' betrice she hette, In þe ȝondere balowe fyre' is buskedde to brenne. *Ibid.* 344 Brente here in þe balowe fyer alle to browne askes. [cf. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bally-bleeze* [Balow-blaze], a bonfire.]

Balrag, obs. form of Bullyrag.

‖ **Balsa** (bæ·lsă). Also 8 **balza.** [Sp. 'a boat.' Minsheu 1623.] A raft, or fishing-float, used chiefly on the Pacific coasts of South America.

1778 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 320 Where the rivers became deep .. they are passed in Balzas, or floats. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 3 To transport the commander's baggage and the military stores on some of the Indian balsas.

Balsam (bɔ̄·lsăm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **balsam, balzam, balzama**; 6–7 **balsome,** 7 **-um, -ame,** 7–8 **-om,** 7– **balsam.** [ad. L. *balsam-um*: see below. Found already in OE. as *balsam, balzam* (neut.), and *balzama, -e*, wk. ? m. or f.; then not till *c* 1600, the general popular sense having been meanwhile supplied by *basme, baume* from F. (see Balm), and the more specific sense, from the Renascence, by the L. *balsamum* unchanged, and occasionally by It. *balsamo*: see these words.]

I. The aromatic resinous product.

1. An aromatic vegetable juice; = Balm *sb.* 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. lxiv, Þis is balzaman smyring wiþ eallum untrumnessum. *Ibid.* Cruc on þam heafde .. sceal on balzame beon. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 26 A very cleare and odoriferous Gumme .. which some called Balsom. *a* 1711 Ken *Blandina* Wks. 1721 IV. 526 The Trees .. In od'rous Balsam bleed away. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 16 Gems, spices, and balsams brought from India and Arabia.

b. specifically: *True Balsam*, or *Balsam of Mecca*, the earliest known sort, is Balm of Gilead, q.v. The discovery of America brought knowledge of many other natural balsams or oleo-resins, e.g. *Balsam of Acouchi, of Copaiba, of Peru, of Tolu*, all used medicinally, and *Canada Balsam*, from the Balm of Gilead Fir, used also in mounting objects for the microscope.

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxiii. 444 Balsamum verum, the true Balsam .. is the chief of the Oyls and Balsams in the world. *Ibid.* Balsam of Tolu .. hath the same virtue with the former. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5939/2 Six Pots of Balsam of Mecca. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* 43 Slips of .. Linen, moistened with Balsam of Peru. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 127 Balsam of Acouchi is produced by *Icica acuchina*. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxi. 191 Cementing upon it a plate of glass with Canada balsam.

2. An aromatic oily or resinous medicinal preparation, usually for external application, for healing wounds or soothing pain.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 582 A balsam, take oile oliue one pint, S. Iohns wort, Betony, Centory, & Selfeheale, ana one handfull. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 34 This unguent is a sure Balsame for wounds of any sort. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxix. 490 Balsams .. are made of Oyl, Butter, Fat, Suet, Gums, Rosins, and other things which will mix or melt. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 120 His pills, his balsams and his Ague-spells. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 236 Ah! no balsam e'er shall heal him.

b. specifically, of various substances dissolved in oil or turpentine, as *Balsam of Aniseed, of Saturn* (see quot.), *of Steel, of Sulphur*.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 200 Balsam of Sulphur .. made with Oyl of Turpentine and Brimstone. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Balsam of Saturn* is a salt, or sugar of lead, dissolved in oil or spirit of turpentine. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art.* II. 128 Fixed oils dissolve sulphur and then form Balsams.

3. *fig.* A healing, soothing agent or agency.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. v. 10 Is this the Balsome, that the vsuring Senat Powres into Captaines wounds? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. iii. (1651) 698 No salvation, no balsome for their diseased souls. *a* 1764 Lloyd *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 109 From friendship's source the balsam flows. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* 24 Was not the people's blessing .. a balsam to thy blood?

† **4.** *transf.* in *Alch.* A healthful preservative essence, of oily and softly penetrative nature, conceived by Paracelsus to exist in all organic bodies. Cf. Balsamum 3. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 Radicall balsome, or vitall sulphur of the parts. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 25 The humidity of the naturall balsum, which alwayes like a chrystal lyeth on the wound. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 1. 137 The Blood is return'd to its due Degree of Thinness, Fluidity, and Balsam. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Internal balsam .. called also *gluten naturæ*.

† **5.** = Balm *sb.* 2; *fig.* a preservative. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 43 Noble Acts which are the Balsom of our Memories. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Dead Balsam .. of myrrh and aloes .. for drying and absorbing the humours of dead bodies.

6. *Chem.* Compounds, insoluble in water, consisting of resins mixed with volatile oils. Formerly only those oleo-resinous compounds which contained benzoic acid were called balsams: the Fr. *baume* has this limited meaning.

1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* iii. § 21 A curious Balsame of a Citrine Colour .. I call it a Balsame; because it will not dissolve in water. 1819 Children *Chem. Anal.* 296 Resinous matters which afford benzoic acid when heated .. one of the chief characteristics by which balsams are distinguished from resins.

7. *attrib.*, as in *balsam-fir, -oil, -poplar, -tree.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiii. iv, The Balsame oile, called Balm, is of all others most pretious. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 147 The fragrant Balsom-Tree distills around Her healing Riches. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* xii. (1875) 342 The spruce, hemlock, balsam-fir, or pine. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 15/2 The Balsam Poplar and the Lombardy grow rapidly near water.

II. 8. A tree yielding balsam: see Balm *sb.* 8.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 139 *Carpo balsami*, balsames blæd. *Opobalsamum*, balsames tear. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Course Serm.* I. i. 7 Falling like the tears of the balsam of Iudea. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 629 Balsam of Tolu, a lofty evergreen tree.

III. 9. A flowering plant, of the genus *Impatiens*, distinguished by its hooded and spurred coloured sepals, and thick succulent stem. Usually applied to *Impatiens Balsamina*, an ornamental garden flower producing under culture variegated double blossoms; sometimes also to the yellow-flowered *I. Noli-tangere*, found wild in Britain.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 379 Female Balsams, Larkspurs, Convolvulus. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 407 A wild species called Yellow Balsam and also by the

familiar names of Quick-in-hand and Touch-me-not. 1884 *U. P. Mag.* Apr. 149 The stand of balsams in the windows.

10. Balsam Apple (or *Balm Apple*): **a.** properly, name of species of *Momordica* (*M. Balsamina, M. Charantia*), gourd-like plants with highly coloured fruits or 'apples,' also called *Apple of Jerusalem*, and 'Male' Balsam Apple; **b.** absurdly, given also to the common garden Balsam ('Female' Balsam Apple) because both were called by early herbalists *Balsamina*: see BALSAMINE. **Balsam-mint, Balsamint** (or *Balsam-tansy*): ALECOST or Costmary (*Tanacetum Balsamita*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 441 The one is called the Male Balsem, or Balme apple. The other is called the female Balsem apple. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxx. (1633) 362 Balme apple or apple of Hierusalem grows but in hot countries. 1598 FLORIO, *Caranza*, the herb called the Balsam apple. 1611 COTGR., *Balsamine*, the balsam apple (whose oyle doth close up wounds like Balme). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Balm, or Balsam-Apple (Female), a Plant .. a Foot and a half high, of a reddish Colour at the Bottom, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 136 *Sisimbrium*, balsminte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 250 Balsamynte floureth in July and August. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 419 The herb called Baltsamint or Costmary. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 466 Balsam-tansy acted still more powerfully.

† **B.** as *adj.* Balmy, deliciously fragrant.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. 530 She will adventure all her estate .. for a Nectarean, a balsome kiss alone.

Balsam (bɔ̄·lsăm), *v.* [f. BALSAM *sb.*]

1. To anoint or impregnate with balsam; to perfume; to heal, salve.

a 1666 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 398 Tranquillity succeeds our Brutish Wars, Balsoms our Wounds. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 57 The Gifts of our young .. Age are very sweet, when they are Balsam'd with Discretion. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* lvi. 18 To balsam every mortal woe!

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To anoint oneself with balsam.

1846 *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* II. xxxviii. 520 To bathe and balsam in the streams of joy.

3. *trans.* To embalm. *rare.*

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 222 [He] fell down dead .. We have had him balsamed and sent home.

† **Ba·lsamate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *balsamātus*, pa. pple. of *balsamāre*; cf. late OF. *balsamé*.] Embalmed.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcv. xvii, He made his ymage of laton .. In whiche he put his body balsomate.

Balsamation (bɔ̄lsămē·ʃən, bæl-). [n. of action f. med.L. *balsamāre*: see prec.] The process of embalming or preserving from putrefaction.

1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 104 An Universal Balsamation, or Conservation of all things Animal, or Vegetable. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Balsamation*.. the act or art of embalming dead bodies.

Balsamed (bɔ̄·lsămd), *ppl. a.* [f. BALSAM + -ED.] Covered with balsam.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. (1867) 212 The specimen being placed on the balsamed surface.

Balsamic (bɔ̄lsæ·mik, bæl-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *βάλσαμ-ον* BALSAM + -IC.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of the nature of, or yielding, balsam.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* II. ii. § 10 A Gummy or Balsamick Juyce. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 228 Gilead, on whose od'rous Top, Balsamick Gums, like liquid Amber, drop. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 411 Some balsamic pine.

2. Having the delicate aromatic fragrance of balsam; deliciously fragrant, balmy.

1714 STEELE *Solomon's Song*, Breathes thro' the Air a soft Balsamic Scent. 1873 LONGF. *Monk. Casal. Mag.* xxiii, The sweet Balsamic exhalations of the pine.

3. Having the healing properties of balsam; soothing, restorative, health-giving.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 48 The uniuersall balsamick medicine. 1717 LADY MONTAGU *Lett.* 47 II. 39 Very balsamic for disordered heads. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 72 The supposition that the sweet breath of the cow is healing and balsamic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 479 The balsamic virtues of the royal hand.

4. Of, pertaining to, or full of, the subtle healthful influence or 'radical balsam' conceived of by alchemists; cf. BALSAM *sb.* 4.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiii. § 8. 212 With three sortes of riuers or brookes, to runne through him .. the one of a gentle balsamike oyle. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* II. ix. 284 The proper Preservative, some would call it the Balsamick Spirit, of the Fruit is dislodged by the Cold. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 2. 113 To make the Iuices [of the Body] soft, sweet, and balsamick.

5. *fig.* Soothing, healing, gently restorative, balmy.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. § 15. 357 Nor are those wounds ever like to close, till our zeal grow more balsamick. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 202 ¶ 3 Sleep that sheds his balsamick anodynes only on the cottage. 1870 DELITZSCH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. c. 3 Balsamic consolation.

6. Intended to hold balsam.

1818 J. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* 557 The little balsamic vase called 'Lecythus,' an unknown utensil of clay.

B. *sb.* A soothing or healing medicine or application. Cf. BALM *sb.* 5, BALSAM *sb.* 2.

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 68 Harvest-Men .. stand most in Need of the greatest Balsamics. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 423 This herb is reckoned such a sovereign balsamic, as to cure wounds almost with a touch. 1881 *Philadelphia Record* No. 3443. 3 This balsamic had been brought before the Therapeutical Society.

† **Balsa·mical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vi. 129 His balsamical vertue, or radical balsam. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 30 The Balsamical humour of my Blood. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 147 The Tops and Twigs of these resinous Plants .. emit Balsamical Effluviums.

Balsa·mically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of a balsam.

† **Balsa·micness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BALSAMIC + -NESS.] The quality of being balsamic; fragrancy.

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Vitis*, This Wine has a Body, a Tartness, a Headiness, a Balsamickness or Perfume.

Balsamiferous (bɔ̄lsămi·fĕrəs, bæl-), *a.* [f. L. *balsam-um* BALSAM + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding or producing balsam.

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 475 Balsamiferous, Gummiferous, and Saccharine Plants. 1864 WEBSTER, *Balsamodendron*, a genus of balsamiferous plants.

† **Ba·lsamine.** *Bot. Obs.* [a F. *balsamine*, ad. Gr. *βαλσαμίνη* balsam-plant, f. *βάλσαμον*: see BALSAM *sb.* and -INE.] Book name for: **a.** BALSAM APPLE; **b.** the plant Balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*). Fuchsius had distinguished these as *Balsamine mas*, and *B. femina*.

[1542 FUCHSIUS *Hist. Stirpium*, Duo Balsamines genera damus. Primam, quam nos certioris discriminis gratia marem fecimus .. Alteram, quam feminam nominauimus.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 441 By the name of Balsamine, you must now understand two sorts of apples .. The one is called the Male Balsem, or Balme apple. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 407 True Balsam, or more properly Balsamine.

Balsamint, -mynt: see BALSAM *sb.* 10.

† **Balsami·tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 balsamittique. [ad. med.L. *balsamitic-us*, f. *balsamum*: see -ITIC.] = BALSAMIC. Hence **Balsamiticness.**

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 39 Corrosion coming into the room of Balsamittiqueness.

Ba·lsamize, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *balsamīzā-re*, f. *balsamum*: see -IZE.] To render balsamic.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 362 To balsamize the blood.

† **Ba·lsamo.** *Obs.* [a. It. *balsamo*:—L. *balsamum*.] = BALSAM, BALSAMUM.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 124 Fetch balsamo, the kind preserve of life.

Ba·lsamous, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *balsam-um* + -OUS.] = BALSAMIC.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 76 A Cephalick balsamous liniment. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxvi. 125 The radical moisture is .. an oily and balsamous substance.

‖ **Ba·lsamum.** *Obs.* [a. L. *balsamum*, a. Gr. *βάλσαμον* the balsam-tree, and its resin (prob. f. Semitic: cf. Heb. בשם *besem, bāsām*, 'spice'; though the LXX never render this word by *βάλσαμον*, nor the Vulg. by *balsamum*, words which do not occur in these versions. Occas. used in OE. in the general sense of BALM, and in regular use from *c* 1400 to 17th c., in the specific senses, in which BALSAM is now substituted.]

1. An aromatic resinous vegetable juice; = BALM *sb.* 1, BALSAM *sb.* 1.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* III. viii. (Bosw.), Héddern ða balsamum on wære. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, An ointment .. distilled from the purest balsamum. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* viii. 100 To discerne a sented poyson from Balsamum.

2. = BALM *sb.* 2–5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8776 A prise oyntment of bavme and of balsamom. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 89, I haue bought The Oyle, the Balsamum, and Aqua-vitæ. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 113 To plaister o're These Vlcers with a Balsamum. *fig.* 1601 CHESTER. *Love's Mart.* lxxxviii, Heart-curing Balsamum. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xli. 410 The Balsamum of this kisse.

3. *Alch.* = BALSAM *sb.* 4.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxii. 313 Everything hath in it .. a naturall Balsamum; which if any wound or hurt which that Creature hath received be kept clean from Extrinsique putrefaction, will heal of itself. 1650 FRENCH *Chym. Dict.*, *Balsamum* is a substance of bodies preserving things from putrefaction.

4. A tree yielding balm or balsam; = BALSAM *sb.* 8.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. (1495) 614 The bowes of Balsamum ben softly kytte wyth a knyfe of boon.

5. *attrib.*, as in *balsamum-tree* (= prec.).

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 485 The Viper delighteth in the shadow of the Balsamum tree.

Balsamy (bɔ̄·lsămi), *a.* [f. BALSAM *sb.* + -Y¹.] Balsam-like in aromatic fragrance, balmy.

1687 FLOYER *Touch-st. Med.* I 267 The Herb smells Balsamy. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 357 The trees flung their balsamy aromatic scent .. upon the air.

Balsome, -um, obs. forms of BALSAM.

Balstone, corrupt form of BAUSON.

Ba·lter, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 baulter, 8–9 *dial.* bauter. [prob. from ON; cf. Da. *baltre, boltre* to wallow, welter, tumble. See also BOULTER. The connexion between senses 1 and 2 and the others is not clear, but it may be either through the notion of *tumbling* (the hair), or of *weltering*.]

† **1.** *intr.* To tumble about, to dance clumsily.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 103 þay ben boþe blynde & balterande cruppelez. *Ibid.* C. 459 Blyþe of his wodbynde he balteres þer vnde[r]. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 66 He [the bear] baltyrde, he bleryde, He braundyschte thereafter. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 302 (JAM.) Sum trottit .. Sum balterit.

2. *trans.* (See quot.) *dial.*

1873 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bauter*, to tread in a clownish manner, as an ox does the grass.

3. *trans.* To tangle, 'mat' (the hair).

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 216 To baulter one's hair, *complicare crines*. 1879 *Shropsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bautered*, tangled, unkempt; said of hair.

4. *trans.* To clot or clog with anything sticky.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. ii, Filthy excrements hanging to sheeps tailes .. baltered together into round pils or bals. [See BALTER *sb.*]

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form tangled knots or clots, to stick together by coagulation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xvii, It [a goat's beard] baltereth and cluttereth into knots and balls.

Ba·lter, *sb. dial.* [f. prec. vb.] A clot, a coagulated lump.

Mod. Northampton dial. Batter is said to be baltered when the flour is not all mixed, but hangs together in small dry lumps which are called balters.

Baltimore (bɔ̄·ltimō·ɹ). Also **Baltimore-bird, -oriole.** [See quot.; Lord Baltimore was formerly proprietor of Maryland.] A bird (*Icterus Baltimorii*) of the Starling family, found throughout North America.

1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 432 The Baltimore Bird hath its Name from being of the same Colour with Lord Baltimore's Coat of Arms. 1813 A. WILSON *Baltimore Bird* Wks. 279 The orange, black-capped Baltimore is seen. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 239 The Baltimore Oriole .. coloured with orange and black in bold contrast.

Baluster (bæ·lŭstəɹ). Forms: 7– baluster; also 7 ballester, 7–8 balluster, -aster, -ister, balister. See also BANISTER. [a. F. *balustre* masc. 'baluster,' 16th c. ad. It. *balaustro* in same sense; so named from It. *balausta, balaustra* (F. *balauste, balustre* fem., in Cotgrave 1611), in Florio *balausto* 'the blossom of the wild pomegranate' (L. *balaustium*, a. Gr. *βαλαύστιον* in same sense), on account of the resemblance of a baluster to the double-curving calyx-tube of this flower. In English, corrupted already in 17th c. to *barrester, -ister, bannister*, BANISTER, which last is now, in sense 3, the prevailing form.]

1. A short pillar or column, of circular section, and curving outline (properly, double-curved), slender above and swelling below into an elliptical or pear-shaped bulge; usually applied in a series called a *balustrade*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 107 a, Planched ouer and rayled about with ballisters. 1611 COTGR., *Balustres*, Ballisters; little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outside of Cloisters, Terraces, Galleries, etc. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav. Spain* (1706) 125 Her Bed-Head was adorned with four Rows of little Copper Ballisters. 1716-8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 37 I. 153 Marble galleries .. with marble balusters. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 37 What are called baluster columns, or short pillars, turned in a lathe, not unlike Elizabethan balusters, bulging in the middle.

b. A similar pillar used in a window.

1844 F. PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 5 Belfry windows, each of two lights, separated by a baluster shaft. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1874) 319 *Baluster*, in windows, a small pillar swelling in the middle.

2. A slender upright post or pillar of any shape supporting a rail; in *pl.* a railing or balustrade.

1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 189 Environed with Rails and Ballasters four square covered with Velvet. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 204 An Area .. with Balusters or Rails about it. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. v. 101 The Sanctuary was a Place in the Choir .. separated by Balusters. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 326 Enriched with balusters of rich bronze.

3. (Usually in *pl.*) The upright posts or rails which support the handrail, and guard the side, of a staircase; often applied to the whole structure of uprights and handrail. Now more usually BANISTER(S, q.v.

1753 *World* 22 Nov., The Bedlamites leap'd over the Balisters of the Staircase. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 200 Balusters are vertical pieces fixed on the steps for supporting the hand-rail. 1853 *Ch. Auchester* I. 42 A staircase .. of a rich brown colour .. so also were the balusters.

4. *collect. sing.* A balustrade, or protective railing. *arch.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 67 A border of freestone .. with a rail and baluster of pure white marble. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 29 A continual baluster, or row of rayles. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 221 These stairs .. are so very easy, there is no need of leaning on the iron balluster. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 116 The choir is separated from the body of the church by a ballister.

5. *Class. Arch.* 'The lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital.' Gwilt.

Ba·lustered, *ppl. a.*; also 7 ballis-, balustred. [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with, or enclosed by, balusters.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 45 The upper terrace .. with double declivities, arched and baluster'd. 1655 F. G. *Scudery's Artamenes* VIII. II. 106 We passed through a long ascent rayled and ballistred. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 859 A black Marble ballastred.

Balustrade (bæ·lŭstrē·d). [a. F. *balustrade*, f. *balustre* BALUSTER, after It. *balaustrata*, Sp. *balaustrada*.] A row of balusters, surmounted by a rail or coping, forming an ornamental parapet or barrier along the edge of a terrace, balcony, etc.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 96 A terrace at each side having rustic uncut balustrades. 1749 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 48 III.

82 The magnificent bath .. circled by a marble balustrade. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxii, Her faltering hand upon the balustrade, Old Angela was feeling for the stair. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 102 The altar rail is a turned balustrade. *fig.* 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, 'My arm,' she said, 'is but a slight balustrade.

Balustraded (bæ·lŭstrē·dĕd), *ppl. a.*; also 8 **-ated.** [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with a balustrade.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* I Galleries .. open and balustrated in front. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. viii. 130 The balustraded gallery

Ba·lustra·ding. [f. as prec. + -ING¹; cf. *railing.*] Balustrade-work.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur* IV. v, The lines of division were guarded by low balustrading, broken by massive pedestals.

Baly(e, Balyf(e, -yve, obs. forms of BAILEY, BAILIE, BAILIFF.

Balyngar, obs. form of BALINGER.

Balza, variant of BALSA.

‖ **Balzan.** *Obs.* [Fr.; cf. BAUSON.] (See quot.)

1660 HOWELL *Dict.*, Balzan, or a horse that hath four white feet, [It.] *cavallo balzano,* [Fr.] *cheval balzan.*

Balzarine (bæ·lzărēn). A light dress-fabric of mixed cotton and wool.

1864 WEBSTER cites SIMMONDS.

Bam (bæm), *v. slang.* Also 8 bamb. [Of the same age as BAMBOOZLE, of which it appears to be either an abbreviation (cf. the *Tatler* No. 230 on *phizz., hipps., mobb., pozz., rep.*, 'and many more' 'Refinements of Twenty Years past'), or else the source of its first syllable.]

trans. To hoax, practise on the credulity of, deceive, impose upon, cozen.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. Wks. (1755) XI. 214 Her ladyship was plaguily bamb'd. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in Teens* II. i, I'll break a lamp, bully a constable, bam a justice, or bilk a box-keeper, with any man. *a* 1777 FOOTE (in Webster), Some conspiracy .. to bam, to chouse me out of my money. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlix, Now you're bamming me—don't attempt to put such stories off on your old granny.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To hoax, impose upon the credulous.

1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* I. ii. (1736) 19 'Pray, Sir, what is't you do understand?' *Sound.* 'Bite, Bam, and the best of the Lay, old Boy.' 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* III. xxi. 379, I should say Rector was bamming. 1859 G. MASSEY in *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar., Our greatest of men is Harlequin Pam, 'The Times' says so, and 'the Times' cannot bam!

Bam, *sb. slang.* [f. prec. vb.] A story intended to impose upon the credulous; a hoax or imposition.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, He is all upon his fun; he lecture! why, 'tis all but a bam. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Humble efforts at jocularity chiefly confined to what were then called bites and bams, since denominated hoaxes and quizzes.

‖ **Bambino** (bambī·no). [It., dim. of *bambo* silly; the same root is found in L. *bambalio* dolt, blockhead, Gr. *βαμβαίνειν, βαμβαλίζειν* to stammer.] A child, a baby; *spec.* an image of the infant Jesus in swaddling-clothes, exhibited at Christmas in churches in Italy.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xiv. 302 When a state-orator has .. hid his bambino in his mantle so cunningly. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiii, I'll bring you some breakfast, and show you the bambino. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 258 A hideous Bambino, and a Madonna in crinoline.

Bambocciade. [ad. F. *bambochade,* It. *bambocciata,* f. *bamboccio* child, simpleton, puppet (f. *bambo,* see prec.), given as nickname to the painter Peter de Laer.] A painting of rustic and grotesque scenes, especially from low life.

1868 in CHAMBERS *Encycl.*

Bamboo (bămbū·) Forms: 6 bambus, 6–7 bambo (?-os), 7 pambou, bambou, bambouse, bambow, 7–8 bamboe, 7–9 bambu, 8– bamboo. [Original source doubtful: now in Malay (Central Sumatra), Sundanese, and Javanese (W. and Central Java) *bambu*; but some consider it an introduced word there, and take the original to be Canarese *bănbŭ* or *banwu.* The native word in the Concan, in 16th c., was represented by the Portuguese as *mambu,* still found after 1600. Cf. Du. *bamboes* (=-ūs), G. *bambus,* Fr. *bambou,* It., Sp. and Pg. *bambu,* mod.L. *bambūsa*; the forms *bambus, -bous, -bouse,* come through Du., which seems to have been the European lang. in which the word first appeared with initial *b*; the final *s* in Du., etc. is not explained.]

1. A genus of giant-grasses (genus *Bambusa*), numerous species of which are common throughout the tropics. Also the stem of any of these used as a stick, or as material.

[1563 GARCIA DE ORTA *Simples e Drogues* 194 Aquellas canas daquella arvore chamam os Indios, onde nasce, *mambu.* (The canes of that tree the Indians where it grows call *mambu.*)] 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 174 A thicke Reed, as big as a mans legge, which is called *Bambus.* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 258 The houses are made of Canes which they call Bambos. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 3 Bambouses, as they call the Poles to which they tye a Woollen Hammac to lye in. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3010 Very artificial boats .. made of large Canes, called Bambu. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 37 The ends of the Bambou .. are largely tipped with silver. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. xxxi. 54 The pambous that serve for palanquins. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 324 Bamboes grow here but too plentifully. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 341 Mast, yard, boom and outriggers, are all made of bamboo. *a* 1826 HEBER *Even. Walk Bengal,* Beneath the bamboo's arched bough. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 281 The light, hollow, jointed stems of the Bamboo. [1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 539/1 The palms and bambusas of a sub-tropical garden.]

2. *attrib.*, as *bamboo cane, reed*; esp. when used as a material, as *bamboo-basket, -book, -cane*; also parasynthetic deriv., as *bamboo-coloured, -walled.* **Bamboo-coolie,** one that carries loads suspended on bamboos.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/4 A small Bambow Cane, with a black Head. 1737 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* I. i. 66 Twisted together with Bambo's Reeds. *Ibid.* iii. 390 A Bamboe Cane, which was about 18 or 20 Foot long. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam.* I. ix. Another followed behind with a bamboo-rattan. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 79 Carriage for the tents [will not be required] excepting a few bamboo coolies. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iv. 108 Low cane or bamboo-walled cottages. 1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons* 62 The player on the bamboo-flute. 1877 TIELE *Hist. Relig.* 36 The Bamboo-books supply many details about him.

Bamboo, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To beat or 'cane' with a bamboo. Hence **Bamboo·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1816 'QUIZ,' *Grand Master* VIII. 213 Or else they wou'd Get most confoundedly bamboo'd. 1818 J. M'LEOD *Voy. Alceste* ii. (1820) 42 One [Chinese] pickpocket .. received a very severe bambooing. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH quoted in *Nonconf.* V. 266 Wellington bamboos his followers, and Peel bamboozles them.

Bamboozle (bămbū·z'l), *v.*; also 8 bambouzle. [Appears about 1700; mentioned in the *Tatler* No. 230 (on 'the continual Corruption of our English Tongue') among other slang terms (*banter, put, kidney, sham, mob, bubble, bully,* etc.) recently invented or brought into vogue. Prob. therefore of cant origin; the statement that it is a Gipsy word wants proof. Cf. the similar *bom-, bumbaze,* in Sc. writers since *c* 1725, and BAM.]

1. *trans.* To deceive by trickery, hoax, cozen, impose upon.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* II. i. (1736) 34 Sham Proofs, that they propos'd to bamboozle me with. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 7 Certain Words invented by some pretty Fellows, such as Banter, Bamboozle, Country Put .. some of which are now struggling for the vogue. 1847 BARHAM *St. Cuthb.* in *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 217 It's supposed by this trick he bamboozled Old Nick.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise trickery.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* IV. i, The old Rogue .. knows how to Bamboozle. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 143 You wouldn't even bamboozle a little at a bazaar.

2. To mystify, perplex, confound.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 89 After Nic. had bamboozled John a while about the 18,000 and the 28,000. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xl, He fairly bamboozles me. He is two chaps.

3. *To bamboozle away*: to get rid of by bamboozling. *To bamboozle into*: to persuade to a belief or course of action by bamboozling. *To bamboozle out of*: to take away (something) trickily from (a person). Cf. ARGUE *v.* 8, 9.

1716 ROWE *Biter* I. i. 19 You intend to bambouzle me out of a Beef Stake. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 89 The Gnosticks bambouzled away all the Corporeal resurrection. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xli. 326 Who has bamboozled himself into the erroneous belief that, etc.

Bamboo·zle, *sb.* [f. prec.] Bamboozling.

1703 CIBBER *She wou'd, etc.* IV. i. (1736) 53 I'll have a touch of the Bamboozle with him. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 6/2 Government by bamboozle always presents considerable advantages at first sight.

Bamboo·zled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Deceived or mystified by trickery, hoaxed, cozened.

1866 *Sixpenny Mag.* Jan. 372/2 His daughter .. fled back to her bamboozled parent.

Bamboozlement (bămbū·z'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or process of bamboozling; tricky deception or mystification.

1855 *Scot. Rev.* 188 Washington Irving .. exercises .. his rare powers of bamboozlement and laughter-stirring. 1865 *Morn. Star* 19 June, Attempting our bamboozlement when the facts are patent to everybody.

Bamboozler (bămbū·zlər). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who hoaxes or mystifies by trickery.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 58 Fellows, they call banterers and bamboozlers, that play such tricks.

Bamboo·zling, *vbl. sb.* = BAMBOOZLEMENT.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 7 Sir, I perceive this is to you all *bamboozling* .. All this good language was lost upon him. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Reject. Addr.* v. (1873) 35 The dramatic bamboozling they have hitherto laboured under.

Bambosh. *slang.* [App. f. BAM + BOSH.] Deceptive humbug.

1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 585 I was deaf to all that bambosh.

Bambusa: see BAMBOO.

Bame, obs. form of BALM.

Ban (bæn), *v.* Forms: 1 banna-n, bonna-n, 3 banni-en, bonni-en, banni, 3–5 banne-n, -yn, 3–7 banne, 4–5 bann, (6 bawn), 4– ban. Inflexions: see below. [OE. *bannan,* pa. t. *béonn,* pa. pple. *bannen,* to summon (also *abannan* and *gebannan* to proclaim, summon) = OFris. *banna, bonna* (pa. t. *bén, bante*) to proclaim, command, OHG. *bannan,* MHG. and MDu. *bannen,* ON. *banna* (pa. t. *bannaða*) to prohibit, interdict, curse, Sw. *banna* to reprove, chide, *bannas* to curse, Da. *bande* to curse, execrate:—OTeut. **bannan* 'to proclaim under penalty, or with a threat,' perhaps orig. merely 'to proclaim, publicly announce', f. root *ba-,* cogn. w. Gr. *φα-,* L. *fa-,* speak. In OE. (as in OHG., OS., and MHG.) a strong verb; but with weak pa. t. and pple. *banned,* already in Layamon. Sense 1 is from OE.; the other senses, first in north. dial., are probably from ON. Cf. BAN *sb.*, which may also have re-acted on the verb.]

I. To summon. [from OE].

†1. *trans.* To summon by proclamation. (Chiefly, in early use, to arms.) *Obs.*

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Riddles* ii. in Sweet *Reader* 180 Hwilum ic to hilde hléoðre bonne wilgehléðan. 1048 *O. E. Chron.*, Hét se cyning bannan út here. 1205 LAY. 8054 Þe king lette blawen & bonnien [1250 banni] his ferden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3213 Pharaon bannede vt his here. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5424 Azen ys broþer wende he faste .. Wiþ oþre þat he gan banne.

†b. To call forth, call for (things). *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 22288 Heo ruokeden burnen, bonneden helmes. *Ibid.* 27132 Summe bonneden wepnen. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 629, I shall .. brynge a morsel of bred to banne your herte.

II. To curse, anathematize, interdict. [from ON., ?and med.L. *bannum.*]

2. To curse, imprecate damnation upon. *arch.*

a 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 441 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 He sal banne þat wiȝt þat him first taȝte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 536 Quhen wiffis vald thar childir ban, Thai wald .. Beteche thame to the blak dowglass. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 180 And some men ban the, & some men blesse. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 302 They will curse and ban .. even into the deep pit of hell, all that gainsay their appetite. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. II. 72 Banne my starres. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* xvii, Another bannes the night his sonnes were borne. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 165 Sancho .. bann'd his Master to the bottomless Pit. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* xxi, And bans his labour like a hopeless slave. 1868 MORRIS *Jason* II. 110 Ever she blessed the old and banned the new.

†b. with *subord. cl. Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1644, I may banne þat I was born. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 96, I curse and banne That ever slepe was made for eye. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 191 And now they banne that they were borne.

3. *intr.* To curse, utter curses. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12050 To teche him .. not to bann. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 72 Then fell she to sweare .. and banne. 1609 DAVIES in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 183 Like a fiend, he banned with his breath. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* II. Wks. 1720 II. 221 Ay, now you ban and curse, you wretch. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* II. Poems I. 209 Then shall He ban at Heaven's decrees. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* XXXV, Yet harsh and haughty, as he lay he bann'd.

4. *trans.* and *absol.* To chide, address with angry and maledictory language. *dial.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3485 When þou bannes any man, In wham þou fyndes na gilt to ban. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. 4935 Neuer buerne will vs blame, ne ban for our dede. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 132 Bitter speeches, wherewith we vse to curse and ban our neighbors. 1794 in Burns *Wks.* IV. 176 Even though she bans and scaulds a wee. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, And scauld and ban wi' ilka wife that will scauld and ban wi' her.

5. To pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon, to anathematize. *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9176 Þe prest hem bannede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þei .. bannun him, or puttun him out of comyn, or haldun him cursid. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxvii, The Church also may banne full sore those striues. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Banne, *annathematizare.* 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* II. xxviii, Bans all who aid thee in the strife. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* ix. 155 As rose the priest With power to bless and right to ban.

6. To interdict, proscribe, prohibit: a. a thing.

1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* i, To whom the goodly earth and air Are bann'd and barr'd. 1832 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* V. vii, The sublime and shaded mysteries that are banned mortality. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 41 The religion of the immense majority .. was banned and proscribed.

b. a person.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 185 No foe Can ban us from that rest. 1863 W. STORY *Roba di Roma* XV. 320 He banned them from the city. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 86 You may .. ban yourself from voluntarily marching into it.

Ban (bæn), *sb.* Forms: 3– ban; 3–7 banne, 4–6 bane, 9 bann. [Partly a. OF. *ban,* with influence of med.L. *bannum*; partly from BAN *v.* Ultimately all these go back to the same source; F. *ban* 'proclamation, publication, summons, proscription, outlawry, banishment, assemblage of military vassals' was:—late L. *bannum,* ad. Teut. (OHG., MHG., OS., OFris., MDu.) *bann, ban,* sb. 'proclamation commanding or forbidding under threat or penalty,' f. *bann-an* to BAN. The simple sb. *bann* does not appear in OE., which had however *gebann,* rare ME. IBAN 'proclamation, edict, f. the deriv. *gebannan.* The ON. *bann* 'excommunication, interdict, prohibition, curse,' seems too late to have been the source of the Eng. But, as OE. had the vb. *bannan, ban* from OF. easily assumed the position of its vbl. sb., and the two words, with the med.L. *bannum, -us,* in its various legal and

ecclesiastical uses, subseq. re-acted upon each other, so that the development of sense is complicated.]

I. Authoritative proclamation, and attached senses, from Fr.

1. A public proclamation or edict; a summons by public proclamation. Chiefly, in early use, a summons to arms.

1297 R. Glouc. 188 Þer come to þys rounde table, as he sende ys ban, Aunsel kyng of Scotlond, and al so Vryan. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1361 Baltazar þur3 Babiloyn his banne gart crye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2252 Þe bane is so maked. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds.* 359 To w[h]eche selynge lat crye þe ban þorghe þe town. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 761 That 3e a bane dyde crye thorwh-owt 3oure lond .. Atte the brigge to iusten with a knyht. [1641 *Termes de la Ley* 37 b, Bans is common and ordinary amongst the Feudists, and signifies a proclamation, or any publike notice.]

‖ **2. a.** In feudal usage: The gathering of the (French) king's vassals for war; the whole body of vassals so assembled, or liable to be summoned; originally, the same as *arrière-ban*: in the 16th c., French usage created a distinction between *ban* and *arrière-ban*, for which see the latter word.

b. In actual use: In the French military system, the *ban* is the younger and more effective part of the population liable to serve in the militia or national guard, the *arrière-ban* the reserve, consisting of the older citizens; in the Prussian system, the first and second *bans* are the two divisions of the Landwehr.

a. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 390 Ich fol3i than a3te manne, An flo bi ni3t in hore banne. 1591 Unton *Corr.* (1847) 54 He hath sente abroad to assemble his van and arriere van. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* I. 8 The Ban and the Arrierban are met arm'd in the field to choose a king. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 392 France was at such a Pinch .. that they call'd their Ban and Arriere Ban, the assembling whereof had been long disus'd, and in a manner antiquated. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* II. ii, The ban was sometimes convoked, that is, the possessors of the fiefs were called upon for military services. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 98 The act of calling together the vassals in armed array, was entitled 'convoking the ban.'

b. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 38/1 The 100 cohorts of the first Ban of the National Guards. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 555 The term of service [in Prussian Army] was fixed at twenty years, three of which were to be passed in the ranks of the regular army, two in the reserve, eight in the Landwehr of the first ban, and seven in that of the second ban.

‖ **3.** Sentence of banishment; whence 'to keep,' or 'break his ban.' (A Gallicism.)

1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lviii. 236 Arran, hearing alarming rumours, broke his ban at Kinniel and hurried to Court.

II. Proclamation of marriage: in this sense always in *pl.*, now spelt Banns, q.v.

III. Anathematization, curse.

4. A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; anathema, interdict, excommunication.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 43, I stonde a cursed and am in the popes banne. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 115 The third Ban is upon those that affirm the Confession of all sins .. to be impossible. 1814 Scott *Ld. Isles* II. xxiv, A wretch, beneath the ban Of Pope and Church. 1860 R. Vaughan *Mystics* I. 164 Strasburg, and all the states which adhere to Louis, are placed under the bann.

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 45 All of whom this archpontiff of the 'rights of men' puts into the sweeping clause of ban and anathema.

5. *gen.* A curse, having, or supposed to have, supernatural sanction, and baleful influence.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 269 With Hecats Ban, thrice blasted, thrice infected. 1822 Byron *Werner* II. i. 84 A prodigal son, beneath his father's ban. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* i. 41 The negro pines to death who is laid under the ban of an Obi woman. 1874 H. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 4. 221 The land might be smitten by the ban which once fell upon the Canaanites.

6. An imprecation of a curse, an execration or malediction expressing anger.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vii. 39 With blasphemous bannes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iii. 19 Sometimes with Lunaticke bans, sometime with Praiers. 1783–94 W. Blake *Songs of Exp., London* 7 In every ban, The mind-forged manacles I hear. 1879 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* 381/2 With many a ban the fisherman Had stumbled o'er and spurned it.

IV. Denunciation, prohibition.

7. A formal and authoritative prohibition; a prohibitory command or edict, an interdict.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 925 To taste it under banne to touch. 1845 R. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* vi. 126 Bring back the age when Revelation was proscribed. Once more set the ban upon it. 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 291 The teaching which put a ban on the flesh of the horse as the food of Christian men. *Ibid.* V. xxiv. 489 The ban against the tournament was fruitless.

8. A proclamation issued against any one by the civil power; sentence of outlawry; esp. 'Ban of the (Holy Roman) Empire.'

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. i. (1702) 14 The Prince Electour .. had .. incurred the Ban of the Empire in an Imperial Dyet. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4451/1 To Day the Duke of Mantua was put to the Ban of the Empire. 1810 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 82 Charles V had pronounced the ban upon him [Luther] and limited his safe convoy to one and twenty days. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 403 The Presbyterians .. were under the ban of the law. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* v. 80 Under ban for burning his late dwelling.

9. *fig.* Practical denunciation, prohibition, or outlawry, not formally pronounced, as that of society or public opinion.

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. ii. § 21 Still under the ban of an orthodox clergy. 1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. 58 Opinions which are under the ban of society. 1863 Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 11 Free from the chain .. of slavery; but they are not the less under a ban. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 77 What are the objects upon which .. the ban of morality is set?

‖ **Ban** (bæn), *sb.*[2] [Pers. بان *bān* lord, master, keeper; brought into Europe by the Avars who ruled in Slavonic countries subject to Hungary.] The name given to the governor or viceroy of certain military districts in Hungary, Slavonia, and Croatia, who takes the command in time of war.

Hence: **Banate, Bannat**, the district under the jurisdiction of a ban, as the Hungarian Banate, the Banate of Croatia; **Banal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a ban; *sb.* a Banate.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 381 The Hungarian Bans .. are Presidents or Gouernors of some Kingdomes belonging to that Kingdom, as Dalmatia, Croatia, Slauonia, Seruia and others. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2224/3 The Ban of Croatia had .. drawn together the Imperial Troops .. to oppose their design. 1804 Campbell *Turk. Lady*, On Transylvania's Bannat When the Crescent shone afar. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Repub.* xi. 255 The kingdom of Bosnia, and the bannat of Sclavonia. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 359/2 The Banal Frontier was formed in the course of the year 1696. 1860 R. D. in *Vac. Tour* 107 Numerous dukes, princes, and bans .. exercised sway in the country now called Servia.

Banal (bē·năl, bæ·năl), *a.*; also 8–9 **bannal.** [a. F. *banal*, in Cotgr. *bannal*, f. *ban*:—med.L. *bannum*: see Ban *sb.*[1], and -al[1].]

1. Of or belonging to compulsory feudal service.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bannal-Mill*, a kind of feudal service, whereby the tenants of a certain district are obliged to carry their corn to be ground at a certain mill, and to be baked at a certain oven for the benefit of the lord. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 281 A bannal-oven of which the lord enjoyed the monopoly.

2. (From the intermediate sense of, Open to the use of all the community): Commonplace, common, trite; trivial, petty.

[1837 *Athenæum* No. 504. 453 These *bannales* personages are 'much of a muchness.'] 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 480 Facetious fools .. set up the banal laugh. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 820 You must show the warrant, just The banal scrap, clerk's scribble. 1883 R. Burton & Cam. *Gold Coast* I. iii. 54 Prizes were banal as medals after a modern war.

Banality (bănæ·lĭti). [ad. F. *banalité*, f. *banal*: see prec. and -ality.]

1. Anything trite or trivial; a commonplace.

1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 244 That he is getting old, or that he looks remarkably young, or some equally relevant banalities. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1514 The decent praise, the due regret, And each banality prescribed of old.

2. Commonplace character, triteness, triviality.

1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 394 The banality of these poetic sorrows and aspirations. 1881 Saintsbury in *Academy* 5 Feb. 92/3 Bewitched by the absence of banality in his work.

Banana (bănā·nă). Also 7 **bonana, bonano.** [a. Pg. or Sp. *banana* (the fruit), *banano* (the tree), given by De Orta (1563) and Pigafetta, as the native name in Guinea (Congo).]

1. A tree (*Musa sapientum*) cultivated largely in tropical and subtropical climates, especially in the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific; it grows to a height of 20 feet, and has its stem marked with purple spots and streaks.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 316 The Bonano Tree is exactly like the Plantain. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XVI. v, That, like the broad banana growing, Raised their long wrinkled leaves of purple hue. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The young shoots of the Banana are eaten as a delicate vegetable.

2. The fruit of this tree, growing in clusters of angular, finger-like berries, containing within their rind a luscious and highly nutritious pulp.

[1563 Garcia de Orta *Simples e Drogues* 93 b, Tambem ha estes figos em Guiné, chamam lhe bananas.] 1597 Hartwell *Pigafetta's Congo* in *Coll. Trav.* (1745) II. 553 Other fruits there are, termed Banana, which we verily think to be the Muses of Egypt and Soria. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* I. v. xvi. 452 Amboyna bringeth forth .. Coquos, Bonana's .. and other fruits. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. ix. 205 Refreshed with .. plaintains, bananas, oranges. 1823 Byron *Island* IV. viii, The ripe banana from the mellow hill.

3. *attrib.*, as in *banana-leaf, -tree* (see sense 1); **banana-bird**, a gregarious West Indian bird (*Xanthornus icterus*), belonging to the Starling family.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xviii, It rained very heavily, but the good thatch of banana-leaves kept us dry.

Banar, obsolete form of Banner.

Banausic (bănǭ·sik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *βαναυσικός* of or for mechanics, f. *βάναυσος* working by fire, mechanical, f. *βαῦνος* furnace, forge.] Merely mechanical, proper to a mechanic.

1876 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* vi. 227 Alleged that the teaching music as a manual art was banausic and degrading.

Banbury. A town in Oxfordshire, England, formerly noted for the number and zeal of its Puritan inhabitants, still for its cakes.

a 1535 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) II. 299 (D.) Their laws, customs, ceremonies, and Banbury glosses. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 130 *Bar.* (*to Slender*) You Banbery Cheese. 1601 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 178 Put off your clothes, and you are like a Banbery cheese, Nothing but paring. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I, The reverend elder, you told me of, your Banbury man. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 100 To make Banbury Cakes. *a* 1848 Marryat *R. Reefer* xiii, Had they not trustingly eschewed banbury-cakes. 1863 Sala *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 15, I did ever hate your sanctimonious Banbury-man.

‖ **Banc** (bæŋk). *Law.* [AF. *banc*, 'bench': see Bank *sb.*] Bench; in phrase *in banc* = in Banco.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., King's Banc, or Bench. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* II. ix. 526 Disposed of in each court when sitting in banc (in banco) that is, by several of the justices sitting together.

Banche, 'to snatch' (Levins *Manip.* 22).

Banck, -ier, obs. forms of Bank, Banker.

Bancket, -cquet, obs. forms of Banquet.

‖ **Banco** (bæ·ŋko), *a.* [It.; = bank.] A term used to indicate the bank money of account in certain places, as distinguished from the current money or *currency*, when the latter had been depreciated from the earlier value retained by bankers in calculating exchanges with foreign countries. Thus at Hamburg, while the current mark was worth 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{16}d.$, the mark *banco* was valued at 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 407 Exchange .. 290 grosch per pound flemish banco. 1759 Chesterf. *Lett.* 350 IV. 158 The Specie, Banco, Usances, Agio. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 28 Three Thousand Banco Marks [at Hamburgh].

‖ **Banco** (bæ·ŋko), *sb. Law.* [L., abl. of *bancus* bench: see Bank *sb.*[2], and cf. Banc.] In L. phr. *in banco* = on the bench: applied to sittings of a Superior Court of Common Law as a full court, as distinguished from the sittings of the judges at Nisi Prius, or on circuit:

1768 [see Bank *sb.*[2] 2]. 1863 [see Banc].

Bancour, bancqwer, variants of Banker[1].

Band (bænd), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 bande. [ME. *band, bond*, a. ON. *band* neut. (Da. *baand*, Sw. *band*) = OS., OFris. *band*, OHG. *bant, pant*:—OTeut. **bando-(m)*, f. *band-* stem of *bind-an* to Bind. Not in Gothic, nor in OE., which had only the cogn. *bęnd* fem.:—OTeut. **bandjâ-*: see Bend *sb.*[1] which survived in ME. alongside of *band, bond*. *Band* and *bond* were at first merely phonetic variants (cf. *land, lond, stand, stond, man, mon*, etc.), but are now largely differentiated in use, *bond* being usual in branch II, in which *band* is archaic or obsolete. Cf. Band[2], which in mod. use is treated as identical with this.]

I. *literally,* That with or by which a person or thing is bound.

1. Anything with which one's body or limbs are bound, in restraint of personal liberty; a shackle, chain, fetter, manacle. *arch.*

c 1200 Ormin 19821 Herode .. band himm wiþþ irrene band. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7170 Sampson .. gaf a braide .. þat alle þe bandis of him brast. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 217 A bande .. to bynde his hande. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 121 These sortes of bondemen they kepe .. in bandes. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, III. i, Must I fall, and die in bands? 1611 Bible *Acts* XVI. 26 The doores were opened, and euery ones bands were loosed. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 5 To chain with chains, and bind with bands That island queen.

†**b.** *abstr.* Confinement, imprisonment, custody.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4437 þat oþer in prisun war or band. *Ibid.* 5802, I wil þaim bring vte of his band. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 52 þat sauede my sone fro bittir bande!

†**c.** *Our Lady's bands*: 'confinement' at childbirth, accouchement. *Obs.* (Cf. Bend.)

1495 *Festival* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. II. App. xxxvii. 99. Pray .. for al women which be in our Ladyes bandes.

2. A string with which any loose thing is bound.

a. The tie of straw with which sheaves are bound, a rope of hay used by the hay-binder, and *gen.* a rope or string of straw, rushes, or similar material.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 146 Gaderes the darnel first in bande 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 28 And with his rake and his syckle, taketh vp the barley or otes, and layth them vppon the bande. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* xxxviii, Her arms infold him like a band. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iii. 38 She tied the twigs .. with bands of rushes. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Band*, a rope or string. 'It is not worth a band's end.'

b. *Book-binding.* Name of the cords or straps crossing the back of a book, by attachment to which the quires or sheets are 'bound' together.

1759 Boyer *Fr. Dict.*, A band (for a Book), *nerf ficelle cousue au dos d'un Livre.* 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40 The bands are pieces of strongish string or cord, which are fastened perpendicularly at fixed distances on a frame rising at the edge of a board, on which the sheets of paper are placed one by one.

3. The hinges of a door or gate; *esp.* long strips of iron extending across the surface by which it is hung on the crooks.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19306 Þe prisun dors [he] left als he fand, Noiþer he brak ne barr ne band. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of a dure, *vertebra.* 1565 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 178, Iiij iron bandes for a doore. 1571 in *Mem. Rip.* (1882) I. 309 Lockes, keyes, and bandes of yron. 1864 Atkinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Bands*, 'a pair o' bands,' a couple of hinges.

4. A connecting piece, by which the parts of a complex thing are held firmly together.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1671 First binde wele wiþ balk and bandes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of a howse; *lacunar* .. *loramentum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The sharebeame, the which is the keye and the chiefe bande of all the plough. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. ii. 71 Who gently would dissolue the bands of life. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* xi. 19 All the body by ioynts and bands .. knit together. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 Clamps, middle bands and sleepers .. for binding within. 1881 C. EDWARDS *Organs* 41 The use of this band is for the insertion of the wind trunk or trunks.

5. A string, strap, or chain, by which a child or animal is held in hand, led, or tied up. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14969 A moder ass yee sal þar find, And yee hir sal vn-do vte of hir band. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* v. ix. (1483) 100 As an hound that tyed is with a band. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 519 He hath the world in a band. 1738 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, *'When to the Temple'* iii, And lead with Bands of Love.

† 6. *Logic.* The copula. *Obs. rare.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. i. 86 b, An axiome [i.e. proposition] hath two partes, the bande, and the partes bound. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 160 A simple Axiome is that, the band whereof is a Verbe.

II. *figuratively*, A moral, spiritual, or legal bond of restraint or union: a BOND.

7. *fig.* (from 1): The 'shackles' of sin or vice, the 'chains' of sleep, the 'fetters' of formula, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 14778 He wollde lesenn hemm ut off þewwdomess bandess. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvii. 3 He sent fra heven, lesed me of band. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3207 Bunden faste With bandes of syn. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, 24 Sund. Trin., Delyuered from the bandes of all those sinnes which by our frayltie we haue committed. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 68 The downy bands of sleep. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/1 Loosening himself from the bands of formula.

8. An obligation by which action is checked or restrained, or persons reciprocally bound to each other; a tie, restraint, bond.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13710 þis womman þe band [*v. r.* bond] has broken of hir sposail. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 267 Wedding is the hardest band That ony man may tak on hand. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* Ded., With howe straight bandes of duetie I was tied to him. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 136 To ioyne in Hymens bands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 563 Thy barb'rous breach of hospitable bands. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxv. 774 Few .. were attached .. by any other band than that of inclination. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xix. (1865) 369 Having worn the nuptial bands .. longer than her friend. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 293 The immortal bands of obligation to himself.

9. A uniting or cementing force or influence by which a union of any kind is maintained; a pledge. *arch.*; now BOND.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of luffe, *fedus*, *pignus*. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 186 Children is the very sure band of love. 1625 BACON *Unity in Relig., Ess.* (Arb.) 423 Religion being the chiefe Band of humane Society. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 318 Fear .. continued to operate as a band of political union.

10. An agreement, or promise, binding on him who makes it. *arch.*; now BOND.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 957 He hath gyf us by band An c pownd worth of land. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxx. i, False .. of his band Whiche to the kynge he made. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 253 How Arthure his aith and band had brokin. *c* 1605 G. WILKINS *Mis. Enf. Marriage* v. in *Dodsl.* (1780) V. 106 From this your oath and band .. you have run. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 436 He signed a Band, that .. he would bear all concerned in it harmless. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xiv, To fulfil our father's band, I proffer'd all I could.

11. Security given; a deed legally executed, binding on him who delivers it. *arch.*; now BOND.

1521 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 27 The provision and bande to be made for your indempnitie. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 229 Enter not into bands, no not for thy best friends. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 157 The end of Life cancells all Bands. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 409 This property of an honest man, that his word is as good as his band. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 122 There's meikle good love in bands and bags. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Deil a wadset, heritable band, or burden.

† b. Security, pledge. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 31 He sent to her his basenet as a faithfull band.

† 12. A covenant, a league. *Sc. Obs.*

1452 EARL DOUGLAS in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 That I shall make na band na ligg in tyme coming. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 273 To mak ane band and confideratioun with the Quene of Ingland. 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 76 A Band found to be amongst a Number of Noblemen, wherein they had combin'd to oppose, etc. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 178 The 'band' for the murder produced by Balfour in a green box.

III. *abstractly*, Binding quality, or bound state.

† 13. Binding quality or power. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 576 The meale hath not so good a band, neither yet is it altogether so clammie. *a* 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 143 This obligation .. is of stronger hold, and of straighter band.

† 14. A state of union or connexion. *Obs.*

1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 18 (1862) I. 77 Give them grace .. to take band with the fair chief Cornerstone. *Ibid.* 131 Keep band with the cornerstone.

IV. 15. *Comb.* **Band-stone**, a stone that passes through a wall from side to side, and thus binds the structure together, used especially in dry-stone walls in the north.

Band (bænd) *sb.*[2] In 4–7 bande [Late ME. *bande*, a. F. *bande* 'flat strip or strap, fascia, edge, side'; in OF. also *bende* = Pr. and It. *benda*, Lomb. *binda*, a. OHG. *bindâ*:—OTeut. **bindôn*, from *bind-an* to bind: thus ultimately cognate with BAND *sb.*[1], with which, since the loss of final *-e*, it has been formally identical in English. The variant BEND, from the earlier OF. *bende*, is retained in Heraldry.

(Although OF. *bende* would of itself give a later *bande*, the F. and It. forms suggest that both *banda* and *benda* may have existed from the first in Romanic: see next word.)]

I. *Of shape and function.*

1. A strip of any material flat and thin, used to bind together, clasp, or gird.

a. A hoop or fillet for putting round anything.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 19 Bande of a carte, *crusta*, *crustola*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Band*, in matters of artillery .. a hoop of iron used about the carriage of a gun.

b. *Bands of a saddle*: two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper place.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Besides the two great bands, the fore-bow has a small one, called the wither-band.

2. *esp.* A flat strip of a flexible substance (*e. g.* any fabric, leather, india-rubber, paper), used to bind round an object.

1611 COTGR., *Bande*, a band: properly a long and narrow peece of any stuffe. *c* 1800 MRS. HUNTER in 1001 *Gems of Song* (1883) 87 My mother bids me bind my hair With bands of rosy hue. *Mod.* A roll of paper secured by an elastic band.

3. A flat strip or strap of the above description, forming part of, or used to confine, a dress at the waist, neck, wrists, etc., or to encircle and confine a cap, hat, or other article of apparel.

1552 HULOET, Bande or lace of a cappe or hatte, *spira*, 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 Headband. smockbande. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 21 A bande aboute oure cappes, sette with golde Buttons. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* vi. 30 Her bands are purple lace. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lv. 198 His hat-band of silver lace. 1843 HOOD *Shirt* iii, Seam and gusset, and band, Band, and gusset, and seam. 1882 *Mag. Art* V. 339 Full bodices with bands high up round the waists.

4. *spec.* a. The neck-band or collar of a shirt, orig. used to make it fit closely round the neck, afterwards expanded ornamentally. Hence, in 16th and 17th century, a collar or ruff worn round the neck by man or woman.

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Ex.* xxxix. 23 With a band round about the coller that it should not rent. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 5 With what band will you have it? With a falling band. 1620 H. FITZGEFFERY *Notes fr. Blackfryers*, Hee is of England by his yellow Band. *c* 1625 *Poems on Costume* (1849) 112 With laces long and broad, As now are women's bands. 1632 SHERWOOD *Eng. Fr. Dict.*, Band (for the necke), *Collet*. A falling band, *Rabat*. A ruffe band, *Fraize*. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 103 Young maids .. some with broad thin shag ruffs .. others with half bands. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 A Taylor's Widow, who washes and can clear-starch his Bands. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. ii. i, His band was collegian, neither starched nor laced.

b. The development of a falling collar into a pair of strips (now called *bands*) hanging down in front, as part of a conventional dress, clerical, legal, or academical.

a 1700 SEDLEY *Sonn.* Wks. 1722 I. 12 That fix Salvation to Short Band and Hair. *c* 1760 GRAY *Candidate*, Divinity heard .. She stroked up her belly, and stroked down her band. 1779 JOHNSON *Pope*, *L. P.* (1787) IV. 60 In a clergyman's gown, but with a lawyer's band. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 867 Careless was he of surplice, hood, and band. 1822 NARES s.v., What was within these forty years called *a band* at the Universities, is now called *a pair of bands*. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 131 With my surplice and bands.

5. A strip of linen, or the like, to swathe the body or any part of it; a bandage.

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xxxviii. 9, I made darknesse as his swadlyng band. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xi. 44 Dead, bound feete and handes with winding bandes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. Cho., Henry the Sixt, in Infant Bands. 1703 TATE *Paraphr. Luke* ii, All meanly wrapt in swathing bands And in a manger laid. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A band, or roller, when applied, becomes a bandage.

6. *Naut.* 'A slip of canvas stitched across a sail to strengthen the parts most liable to pressure.'

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Reef-band*, a piece of canvas, sewed across the sail, to strengthen it in the place where the eylet-holes of the reefs are formed. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 114 Whip up the sail to the reef band.

7. *Mech.* A flat strap, belt, or other connexion, passing round two wheels or shafts, by which motion is communicated from the one to the other.

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2166 The small Wheel which the Band surrounds from the great one. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 3 She straight slipp'd off the Wall, and Band. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 57. 162 The flying bands, the rattle of two hundred looms.

II. *Of shape only, without any binding function.*

† 8. A side or flitch (of bacon). [The earliest use in Eng., f. OF. *bande* side.]

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 763 And wiþ þe bandes [*v. r.* randes] of bakun his baly for to fillen. [1611 COTGR., *Bande de larde*, a flitch or side of bacon.]

9. Anything having the shape or appearance of a band in sense 1; esp. a flat surface with parallel sides, and of more or less breadth, running across or around an object.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 581 Bande or Band; a narrow flat surface, having its face in a vertical plane. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 621/1 The bands spring from .. the apicial part of the left ventricle. 1861 PARKER *Introd. Goth. Archit.* (1874) 319 *Band*, a ring round a shaft, as if to bind it to the larger pillar. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Add. Notes Coins* 3 Upon a band in centre extending from side to side of the medal is the sign Aquarius. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Band, flattened*, the cylinder-axis of white nerve fibre.

10. A more or less broad stripe, distinguished by colour or aspect from the surface which it crosses; *hence*, a particular portion, space, or region of a certain breadth crossing a surface.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv, With bandys of grene, and therupon gold. 1494 FABYAN VII. 423 Iakettys or cotys of demy partye of yolowe and grene, with a bande of whyte caste ouerthwarte. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 86 Halfway between A and B is a group of seven or eight [lines], forming together a dark band. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 228 The arenaceous strata do not form one continuous band around the margin of the basin. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiv. 472 We came upon another broad band of the same flower. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xi. 297 Successive bands of dark rock and grassy slope. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 89 The .. sunshine .. came .. through the windows in slanting bands of brightness.

b. *Bands*: a fault in flannel and serge cloth, when, from the uneven shrinking of defective weft, tight inelastic stripes occur here and there across the piece.

11. a. *Ent.* A transverse stripe of any colour, also called *fascia*; b. *Bot.* A space between any two elevated lines or ribs on the fruit of umbelliferous plants; also called *vitta*.

1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Brit. Ins.* III. ii. 175 A fillet is a longitudinal stripe, and a band or fascia is a transverse one.

12. *Geol.* A stratum with a band-like section.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 285/2 Layers of what the miners call *band* .. very thin beds of clay-slate. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 472 A band of iron ore. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* x. 198 A mass of hard yellow calcareous shale, known to the workmen as 'bands.'

III. *Comb.*, as *band-maker*, *-reel*, *-wimble*; also *band-like*, *-shaped* adj. **Band-case** = BAND-BOX; **band-collar** (cf. 4 above); **band-fish**, a fish of the genus *Cepola*, belonging to the ribbon-shaped family of the order *Acanthopteri*; **band-pulley**, a flat-faced wheel, fixed on a shaft and driven by a band; **band-saw**, an endless saw, consisting of a steel belt with a serrated edge running with great speed over wheels; **band-string**, a string for fastening bands (see above, 4), in the 17th c. ornamented with tassels, etc (see Fairholt *Costume* 423); **band-wheel**, a wheel to which motion is communicated by a band running over it. Also BANDBOX, q.v.

1635 T. CRANLEY *Amanda* xliii, Within a *Band-case lies thy Ruffe. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, A speck of soot upon his *band-collar. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 224 Red *Band-fish, Snakefish, Ribandfish = *Cepola rubescens*. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 769/2 A *band-like commissure. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, This is called the solemn *band-string. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* 85 If a man .. twirls his *Bandstrings. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 556 He [wore] snakebone *bandstrings (or bandstrings with very large tassels). 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Wi' mony a button and a *bandstring about it. 1407 *Test. Ebor* (1836) I. 347, j. mortas-wymbyll, j. *band-wymbyll, j. hoke, ii. planes.

Band (bænd), *sb.*[3]; also 5–6 bande. [Late 15th c. *bande*, a. F. *bande* = Pr., Sp., It. *banda*, app. adopted from Teutonic (cf. OHG. *bant*, OS., ON. *band*: see BAND *sb.*[1]; also Goth. *bandi*: see BEND *sb.*[1]). The word received in Romanic a new development of sense, not found in Teutonic, with which it has since been taken back, not only into Eng., but also into Ger. (*bande*) and Du. (*bende*, formerly *bande*); the adoption being facilitated by its obvious connexion with the native words. In Eng., where the pre-existing BAND *sb.*[1], was synonymous with *bend*, the present word was, by confusion with these, also often written *bend*. So also in mod.Du. *bende* for *bande*, by assoc. with a native *bende*: see BEND *sb.*[1]

The actual history of *banda* in this sense, and its relation to the Teutonic forms, are not without uncertainty, owing to our ignorance at present of its age, and to the fact that It., Sp., Pg. *banda*, F. *bande*, are found also as synonyms of *benda*, *bende* 'fascia' (which, except in It., they have now indeed superseded), while conversely Littré's earliest example of *bande* 'troop' is spelt *bende*, thus showing at least form-association between the two words. And some actually identify them: Du Cange says that the company of soldiers formed by Alfonso of Castille was called a *banda*, from the red *banda* or ribbon worn by them as a sash; and the new ed. of the *Vocab. della Crusca* explains *banda* as 'Company of soldiers, because originally distinguished by a *banda* or band of cloth of a certain colour.' But Littré refers *banda*, *bande* 'troop' to late L. *bandum* BANNER; and Du Cange shows med. L. *bandus* in sense both of 'fascia,' and of 'company of men collected under a certain leader or *banner*,' thus associating all three notions. Whatever the original source, it is evident that the popular feeling associated *benda*, *banda*, 'fascia, stripe, sash, scarf, ribbon,' *banda*, 'company, troop,' and *bandum* 'banner.']

1. An organized company; a troop. Said of armed men, also of robbers, assassins, etc.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lv. 152 Mesapus wyth a goode bande of folke. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') 2 *Kings* xxiv. 2 Bandes of the Chaldees, and bandes of the Syrians. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 5 Trayned companies, and selected bandes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 997 Her victorious Bands. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 301 The 'black bands' who still

Ravage the frontier. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. C. Butler* 499 A whole band of robbers were converted. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 330 Small bands, unable to resist in the open field.

b. *Trained* or *train-band*: see TRAIN-BAND.

2. A confederation of persons having a common purpose.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ep.* *iii, The traiterous bande. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 92 That the persons so meeting be divided into several bands, or little companies. 1879 FURNIVALL in *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 11 The band of English men and women whose bond of oneness is 'to do honour to Shakspere.'

3. A company of persons or animals in movement.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 16 He must thinke vs some band of strangers. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxii. 7 Hee diuided the .. camels into two bands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 521 The matron-train with all the virgin-band. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 401 Downward they move, a melancholy band. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 6 The little band of fugitives.

4. A company of musicians; the company of musicians attached to a regiment of the Army.

1660-3 *Warrant Bk.* iv. 316 George Hudson and Davies Mell to give orders for the band of Music[ns]. *Ibid.* 384 His Ma[ties] Band of Violins. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 446 The entertainment consists of a fine band of music. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 442 The music bands both near and far Are playing. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 58 The Band .. plays whilst the Regiment is passing. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 6 Pieces which it seems were daily performed .. by a band on the fortifications.

† **5.** *fig.* A group of things. *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii, Those Things we .. have ranked into Bands, under distinct Names or Ensigns.

6. Band of Hope, a name given (first about 1847) to associations of young people who pledge themselves to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors.

1847 J. TUNNICLIFF *Temperance song*, '*Come, all dear children*,' The Band of Hope shall be our name, the Temperance star our guide. 1878 *Temp. Record* 17 Jan. 33/2 Thus we find, in every city, town, and hamlet, Bands of Hope, and Senior Bands of Hope.

7. *Comb.*, as *band-brother*, *-roll*, *-society*. **Bandmaster**, the leader of a band of musicians, whence **band-mastered** *ppl. a.*; **band-stand**, a platform or other structure for the use of a band of musicians.

1742 *Observ. Methodist* 20 Give my dear Love to my dear *Band Brethren. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* xiii. 369 The *bandmaster of one of the English regiments. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 110 A large species of marsh mosquito .. melodious, *band-mastered, trumpeting in the summer air. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 200 A *bandroll or Muster-roll. 1742 *Observ. Methodists* 20 Forming them into *Band Societies. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 256 On the parade ground and at the *band stand. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 Co-operating in labour, which the late Prof. Clifford used to speak of .. as *band-work.

Band (bænd), *sb.*[4] [Of uncertain origin: it may be conjecturally connected either with BAND *sb.*[2], or with BANDE = bound, bourne, as separating two valleys or gills; the Welsh *bant* 'height' has also been compared.]

A ridge of a hill; commonly applied in the English Lake district to a long ridge-like hill of minor height, or to a long narrow sloping offshoot from a higher hill or mountain.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 63 Him self ascendis the hie band of the hyll. 1869 PEACOCK *Gloss. Lonsdale Dial.*, *Band*, the summit of a minor hill, as 'Swirl band,' Tilberthwaite fell. 1872 JENKINSON *Eng. Lakes* (1879) 23 The vale head of Langdale is divided by the Band into the Mickleden and Oxendale glens.

Band (bænd), *v.*[1] [a. F. *bande-r*, f. *bande* BAND *sb.*[1] and [2], the senses of which run together in the verb. Perh. partly derived from the Eng. sbs.]

1. *trans.* To bind or fasten with a band or bands.

1488-1852 [see BANDED 1.]

† **2.** a. To furnish with a band, to bind (a garment). b. To cover with a band or bandage. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 443/1, I bande a garment or a maser, or any suche lyke..Bande your jacket, it shall be strongar. *a*1700 DRYDEN (J.) His eyes were banded over. 1855 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. (*Advt.*) Prospectuses folded, banded, and stamped for Post.

3. To mark with bands or stripes.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 230 An opalescent purple, that banded the entire horizon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 328 Each of these halves is banded round by a number of circles.

4. To join or form into a band or company; to unite, confederate, league: a. *trans.* and *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 443/1 He bandeth hymselfe with your enemyes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A ij, Bandyng.. all his knowledge and skill agaynst the professed doctrine of our Religion. *a*1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 184 The rulers band themselves against him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 714 What multitudes Were banded to oppose his high Decree. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 91 Everywhere..men banded themselves together for prayer.

b. *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 443/1 He bandeth with them that wyll forsake hym, whan he hath most nede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 36 Huge routs of people did about them band. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiii. 12 Certaine of the Iewes banded together. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. 118 The enemies of Sabbath school Instruction are too scattered to band, too imbecile to argue.

† **Band,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [either a. F. *bander*, or shortened form of BANDY *v.*; cf. the pa. pples. *banded*, *bandied*, of similar sound.] = BANDY *v.* in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Prebender en vn tripot*, to band in the tennice. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 41 Swete love such lewdnes bands from his faire companee. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, He .. Had heapes of fire-brands banded at his face. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Countr.* vi, Adverse fortune Banding us from one hazard to another. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* v. iii, Thus banded out o' the world by a woman's plot! 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i. (1725) 36 Though they band and jar.

† **Band(e.** *Obs.* [var. of *bonde*, a ME. form of BOUND *sb.*] = BOUND, limit.

*c*1420 *Avow. Arth.* iii, None so hardi Durste bide in his bandus. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* x. vii, To let hym passe and ride Frely, where so they would withouten bande. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii, Thow passyst thy bandes to come this waye. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxii. 321 They haue .. done many an yuell dede in the bandes of Tholous.

Bandage (bæ·ndĕdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *bandage*, f. *bande* BAND *sb.*[2]: see -AGE. Orig. a term of surgery.]

1. *Surg.* A strip or band of woven material used to bind up a wound, sore, or fractured limb.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 185/2 On the syde of the Rupture, ther must be sowede a little bandage. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 535 With bandage firm Ulysses' knee they bound. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxviii, We reduced the fracture, dressed the wound, applied the eighteen-tailed bandage. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, There, there—let me fix this bandage.

b. *abst.* = BANDAGING *vbl. sb.* I.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5901/3 Lectures in Osteology, Bandage, etc.

2. A strip of any flexible material used for binding or covering up, *esp.* for blindfolding the eyes.

1715 GARTH *Claremont* (R.) Justice [shall] need no bandage for her eyes. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 15 Glue them together with a bandage of paper. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* 190 Like bandages of straw Beneath a wakened giant's strength. *fig.* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ode Indol.* 12 Ah! gentle Sloth! indulgent spread The same soft bandage o'er my mind. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* IV. v. § 66 Tie the controversy with bandages of argument.

3. A band or strip of material used to bind together and strengthen any structure. *arch.*

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 205 A channel cut into the bandage of Portland-stone. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Bandages*, the rings or chains of iron inserted in the corners of a stone wall..which act as a tie on the walls to keep them together.

Bandage (bæ·ndĕdʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To tie or bind up with a bandage. *lit.* and *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. xi. (JOD.) Their artificial deformities of .. bandaging the feet. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, So bandaged, and hampered, and hemmed in .. with thousand requisitions. 1873 Æ. MUNRO *Nursing* iv. 159 To bandage a part well.

Ba·ndaged, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bound or tied up with a bandage.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 636 Managing the bridle with a bandaged arm. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germ.* I. 391 The bandaged boy in blind-man's-buff.

Bandager (bæ·ndĕdʒəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who bandages (wounds).

1851 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* II. 295 His skill as a bandager.

Ba·ndaging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action or art of applying bandages.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 365/1 Courses of lectures on bandaging. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *West. Trav.* I. 206 Whether the bandaging of his ancle gave him pain.

2. *concr.* Material for bandages.

1819 *Pantolog.* s.v. *Surgery*, Adhesive plaster with proper bandaging is to be used.

Bandagist (bæ·ndĕdʒist). [f. BANDAGE *sb.* + -IST; cf. F. *bandagiste*.] A maker of bandages.

1859 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON. 1871 T. SMITH in *Syst. Surg.* V. 506 The instrument-maker or bandagist.

† **Bandalore.** A toy containing a coiled spring, which caused it, when thrown down, to rise again to the hand, by the winding up of the string by which it was held.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 198 A gone-by toy, called a bandalore. 1864 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 330/2 Our Iron Duke .. in Dublin playing with a Bandalore, now an obsolete toy.

Bandanna, -ana (bændæ·nă). Also 8 **bandanno.** [cf. Hindustani *bāndhnū* 'a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts from receiving the dye' (Shakspear *Dict.*); prob. adopted first in Pg.] A richly coloured silk handkerchief, with spots left white or yellow by the process described above. The name is now applied to cotton handkerchiefs also, and the pattern is produced by chemical agency.

1752 in J. Long *Bengal* (1870) 31 Plain taffaties, ordinary bandannoes, and chappas. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 39 Waving his yellow bandanna. 1875 MISS BIRD *Hawaii* 134 Many had tied bandanas in a graceful knot over the left shoulder.

attrib. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 140/2 Bandana handkerchiefs. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 285 Beautiful bandana webs.

Bandbox (bæ·ndbɒks). Also 7-8 **ban-box.** [f. BAND *sb.*[2] + BOX.] A slight box of card-board or very thin chip covered with paper, for collars, caps, hats, and millinery; originally made for the 'bands' or ruffs of the 17th c.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 173 Carrying the Bandbox under their apron. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* IV. in *Dodsl.* (1780) VII. 413 Enter Maid with a band-box. *Constable.* How, now! where ha' you been?.. *Maid.* For my mistress's ruff, at her sempstress'. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 1, I .. do not suffer a Ban-box to be carried into her Room before it has been searched. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 189 With empty ban-box she delights to range. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 340 Such Wood as they make Bandboxes .. with. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. viii. 148 A thing .. to be chiefly kept in a bandbox.

b. attrib. *Bandbox thing*: (cf. prec. quot.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 454 The good man .. turned the eye of contempt upon the Band-box *Thing*, and .. said, 'I believe 'tis a Doll.' *a*1852 MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* xiii. 51 A band-box thing, all art and lace, Down from her nose-tip to her shoe-tie.

Bandboxical (bændbɒ·ksikăl), *a. colloq.* [f. prec., after words from GR., as *paradoxical*.] Having the appearance or size of a bandbox.

1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 175 Cooped up in a close, bandboxical apartment. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. i. 240 Square bandboxical rooms.

‖ **Bandeau** (bă·ndō). Pl. **-eaux.** [Fr.:—OF. *bandel*, dim. form from *bande* BAND *sb.*[2]; cf. BANDORE[2].] a. A narrow band or fillet worn by women to bind the hair, or as part of a head-dress. b. A bandage for the eyes.

*c*1790 MISS BURNEY *Diary* (1842) I. 98 (D.) That bandeau .. was worn by every woman at court. *a*1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 277 Just make up this bandeau for my hair. ?1858 C. MATHEWS *Autobiog.* (1879) I, In a laced night-cap with sky-blue bandeau. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxi. 175 The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Paul Louis said of fortune, sees under his bandeau.

Banded (bæ·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BAND *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bound or fastened with, or as if with, a band.

1488 *Invent.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 A bandit fist like a gardeviant. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xxiv, These iron-banded chests to gain. 1852 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* 409 One fortuitous grain might dislocate the banded universe.

2. Furnished with a band (or bands); in *Her.* with a band differing in colour from the garb.

1787 PORNY *Heraldry* 151 Three Blackamoors' Heads in Profile .. banded Argent and Gules. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 581 Banded column, a column encircled with Bands, or annular rustics. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* vii, A .. gold-banded cocked hat. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. viii, The snowy-banded .. Delicate-handed priest.

3. Marked with bands or stripes.

*a*1842 TENNYSON *Eleanore*, The yellow-banded bees. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 310 This banded appearance of a lias cliff.

4. Confederated, leagued, allied.

1601 BP. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 61 This conspiracie thus banded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 85 The banded Powers of Satan. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 274 The poet addressed himself to the banded enemies of France.

† **Ba·ndel, bandle.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *bandele*, *-elle*, dim. of *bande* BAND *sb.*[2]] A swaddling-band.

1598 FLORIO, *Fasciola*, a little bandle, a little swadling clout. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 253 The bandles and swathes about our children. *Ibid.* 299 Foure [gods] to a childe, as protectors of his bandels, of his drinke, etc.

Bandelet (bæ·ndĕlĕt). Also 7 **bandelette.** [a. F. *bandelette*, dim. of OF. *bandele* little band. Cf. BANDLET.] A small band, streak, or fillet; in *Arch.* a small flat moulding, encompassing a column.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* 99 The fairest Princesse that hath ever worne the sacred Bandelette of the Incas. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1751 EARL ORRERY *On Swift* 89 (T.) The longer he wore the diadem, the bandelet still became more tight and irksome. 1863 R. HILL *Jamaica Seas. Notes* 194 The fish .. is roseate in colour, varied with bandelets.

Bander (bæ·ndəɹ). *arch.* [f. BAND *v.* + -ER[1].] One who bands or leagues; a confederate.

1563 *Myrr. Mag., Somerset* xxiv, Theyr banders to elect. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Vandolero*, a bander, he that followeth a faction. 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 77 So many of the Banders as happen'd to be at home .. were cited to appear. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx, The lords who have become banders in the west.

‖ **Banderilla** (banderi·lyă). [Sp., dim. of *bandera* BANNER.] A little dart, ornamented with a banderole, which dexterous bull-fighters stick into the neck and shoulders of the bull; also *fig.*

‖ **Banderillero** (banderilyē·ro) [with agential suffix *-ero*], the bull-fighter who uses banderillas.

1864 DK. MANCH. *Crt. & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* I. 24 The ladies danced with picadors and banderilleros. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3 He will begin to see the barb of the banderilla under its paper disguise.

Banderol(e, bandrol, bannerol (bæ·ndĕrŏl, *-ōul*, bæ·nĕrŏl). Forms: 6 **banerol**, **banaroll**, **bannerall**, 7 **bandroul(e**, **-role**, **-roll**, **banrol**, **bannerolle**, 7-9 **banneroll**, 8 **banner-roll**, 6- **banderol**, **bannerol**, 9 **bannerole**, **banderole**, (**bandarole**), **bandrol.** [a. F. *banderole* (15th c. *banerolle*, 16th c. *banderolle*), dim. of *bandière*, *bannière*, BANNER, probably after It. *banderuola*, dim. of *bandiera* BANNER.]

1. A long narrow flag, with cleft end, flying from the mast-heads of ships, carried in battle, etc.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 189 Any Banner, Standard, Banaroll. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 342 Let them in the field be by their band-rouls known. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 16 Gayland .. sent his Treasurer with a White Bandrol, offering terms of Peace. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxxviii, Scroll, pennon, pensil, bandrol, there O'er the pavilions flew. 1870 *Standard*

5 Dec., Disarmed a colour serjeant..and seized on the bannerol he carried.

2. A small ornamental streamer, *e.g.* that attached to the lance of a knight; in *Her.* one hanging down from the crook of a crosier, and folding over the staff.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 26 To despoyle of knightly bannerall. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 124 Thousands of Pilgrims .. euery one with his banrol in his hand. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* (1850) 21 The .. lances bore gay bandaroles. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iii. 212 The lance with its pointed banderol. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 149 Her hair streamed bandrols in the wind.

b. 'The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.' J.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 490/1 Trumpeters .. sounding their trumpets most roiallie, their bannerols displaied.

3. A ribbon-like scroll bearing a device or inscription.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* II. ix. 74 His Colors .. are euermore contained in the Band-role vpon which his Crest standeth. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iii. 30 Portraits of ladies with a ribbon or banderole on which the name is inscribed.

4. *Arch.* A flat band with an inscription, used in decorating buildings of the Renascence period.

5. A banner about a yard square, borne at the funerals of great men, and placed over the tomb. [See BANNEROL.]

Bandicoot (bæ·ndikūt). Also 9 **-icoote, -ycoot.** [corruption of Telugu *pandi-kokku*, lit. 'pig-rat' (Col. Yule).]

1. A large Indian rat (*Mus malabaricus* or *giganteus*), as big as a cat, and very destructive. (Wrongly used in quot. 1789 for the Musk-rat.)

1789 MUNRO *Narrat.* 32 The Bandicoot, or musk rat, is another troublesome animal..from its offensive smell. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* III. 41 Bandicoote rat[s] frequently undermine ware houses and destroy every kind of merchandise. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 150 Another favourite article of food with the coolies is the pig-rat or Bandicoot.

2. A genus of insectivorous Australian marsupials (*Parameles*), somewhat resembling the above.

1831 TYERMAN & BENN. *Voy. & Trav.* II. xxxvi. 149 The dogs also worried a bandy-coot .. an animal..with a head and tail resembling those of a rat, and a pouch under the belly for the reception of its young. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 260/2 Marsupials commonly known in Australia by the name of Bandicoots.

Bandied (bæ·ndid), *ppl. a.* [f. BANDY *v.* + -ED.] Tossed to and fro. *lit.* and *fig.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 55 Whipp'd Tops and bandy'd Balls, The learned hold are Animals. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 202 How cruel then, such bandied terms as 'base servility.'

Bandiness (bæ·ndinės). [f. BANDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being bandy-legged or crooked.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, If .. any moral twist or bandiness could be found, Miss Sally Brass's nurse was alone to blame.

Banding (bæ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BAND *v.*[1]]

1. Combining, joining in parties or factions; leaguing, confederation.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 190 Great banding then, began in Borough towne. *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 316 There being divers bandings, and factions at court. 1792 BURKE *Let. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 358 As little do I relish any bandings or associations for procuring it. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cvii. 20 The banding of man with man keeps down felonious action.

2. Formation of, or marking with, bands or stripes. *Banding-plane*: a plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work.

1859 in WORCESTER. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 651 Its banding the stream with colder and warmer waters.

†**Ba·nding,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BAND *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] = BANDYING.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 There was a banding of such lookes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 138 Fortune .. made him a Ball for her banding. *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 327 The .. bandings of opinions we had lately at Gresham college.

Ba·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. BAND *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Confederate, leaguing.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacord.* 62 This banding impudencie of the Jesuits.

Bandit (bæ·ndit). Pl. **bandi·tti, ba·ndits.** Forms: 6–7 **bandetto,** 7 **bandite, -ditto, -dyto, -diti,** 7–8 **-ditty, -dito,** 7– **bandit.** *Pl. α.* 6 **-deti,** 7 **-ditie,** 7–8 **-diti, -ditty, -dity,** 7– **ditti**; *β.* 6–7 **dettos,** 7 **-ditos, -ditoes, -detties, -dities,** 7–8 **-ditties,** 7– **dits.** [a. It. *bandito* 'proclaimed, proscribed,' in pl. *banditi* sb. 'outlaws,' pa. pple. of *bandire* = med.L. *bannīre* to proclaim, proscribe: see BAN *sb.* and *v.*, and cf. BANISH. Early spellings, as well as the current pl. *banditti*, were apparently corrupted by form-assoc. with DITTO, It. *detto*, pl. *detti*. The It. sing. *bandito* is not now used in Eng.: *bandit* is also mod.F. But the pl. *banditti* (for It. *banditi*) is more used than *bandits*, esp. in reference to an organized band of robbers; in which sense it has also been used as a collective sing.; in 17th c. this was taken as an individual sing., with pl. *-is, -ies.*]

lit. One who is proscribed or outlawed; *hence*, a lawless desperate marauder, a brigand: usually applied to members of the organized gangs which infest the mountainous districts of Italy, Sicily, Spain, Greece, and Turkey.

(*Bandetto* in first quot. may be attrib. sb. or ppl. adj.)

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 135 A Romane Sworder, and Bandetto slaue. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 57 The Bandettos .. are certayne outlawes that lie betwixt Rome and Naples. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II. i. 95 The banditti do you call them? .. I am sure we call them plain thieves in England. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 117 The Bandits .. are the murdering robbers upon the Alpes. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2310/3 He had lived as a Banditi in Anatolia. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 13. 84 The Examiner is no more a Tory..than a Bandito is a Soldier. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 292 Each conquering great Commander, And mighty Alexander, Were Banditties too. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* VI. 240 A set of lawless Banditti infested the River. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 191 Why, every Baron in the land was a bandit. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 1. 224 The routed soldiery turned into free companies of bandits.

b. *collective sing.* A company of bandits.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* II. 15 He form'd the First Banditty of the Age. 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 146 In which province an adventurer had assembled a banditti. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* V. 195 Deer-stealers .. are ever a desperate banditti.

c. *attrib.*; and in *comb.*, as *bandit-haunted.*

[Cf. 1593 in 1.] 1854 J. ABBOTT *Napoleon* I. xii. 208 Fierce banditti bands. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. ii. 229 Wild Bohemians and bandit soldiers. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 879 Bandit-haunted holds.

†**Ba·ndit,** *v. Obs.* [f. It. *bandito* proscribed: see prec.] To proscribe, banish, outlaw.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 287 All light gold is bandited, that is, banished out of the Citie [Venice]. 1652 S. S. *Secretaries Stud.* 264 A Noble man .. long since Bandited by the State, for murthering a Gentleman.

Bandle (bæ·nd'l). [ad. Irish *bannlamh* cubit, f. *bann* measure + *lamh* hand, arm.] An Irish measure of two feet in length.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 98 Seventeen Bandles make a Man's Suit, and twelve make a Cloak. [Still in 1865 used in Bandon, co. Cork.]

Bandle, var. BANDEL, *Obs.*, swaddling-band.

Bandless (bæ·ndlės), *a.* [f. BAND *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a band (in various senses); whence **Bandlessly** *adv.*, **Bandlessness.**

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Bondeloos*, Bandlesse or Unbound. 1862 *Times*, Epsom Downs..bandless, niggerless.

Bandlet (bæ·ndlėt). [f. BAND *sb.*[2] + -LET; or syncopated from BANDELET.] A small band, fillet, or streak; in *Arch.* = BANDELET.

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 110 Two bars or bandlets gules. 1883 PIAZZI SMYTH in *Observat.* No. 83. 81 The bandlets of lines in this mysterious α band. 1883 BIRCH *Assyr. Antiq.* 50 His hair is covered with a broad bandlet.

‖ **Ba·ndo.** *Obs.* [a. It. (and Sp.) *bando* = med.L. *bannum* BAN.] A public proclamation.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 118 The Commaunds, lawes, and bandos of the high Generall. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* V. ii, The last bando—'He that can bring Frapolo, the chief bandit .. Shall have free pardon.'

Bandog (bæ·ndɒg). Forms: 5–7 **band-dogge,** 5 **bande doge, bon-, bonde dogge,** 6 **band-dogg,** 6–7 **band-dog, bandogge,** 7 **ban-dogg,** 6– **bandog, bandog.** [f. BAND *sb.*[1] 6 = fastening + DOG.] *orig.* A dog tied or chained up, either to guard a house, or on account of its ferocity; hence *gen.* a mastiff, bloodhound.

*c*1425 in Wright's *Voc.* 187 *Molosus*, band-dogge. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43 Bondogge (1499 bonde dogge), *Molosus.* *c*1560 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 399 The bandog Cerberus from hell he bare away. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. vii. 44 The mastiffe, tie dog, or banddog, so called bicause manie of them are tied up in chaines .. for dooing hurt abroad. 1669 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* IV. iii, As fierce as a Ban-dog that has newly broke his chain. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xxxvi, As the bull, at bay, Tosses the ban-dogs from his way.

b. *fig.*; also in phr. *To speak bandog and Bedlam*: i. e. furiously and madly.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 19 O master, is it you that speak bandog and Bedlam this morning? 1610 *Chester's Tri., Envie* 12 Thou envious Bandogge, speake and doe thy worst. 1645 USSHER *Body of Div.* (1647) 376 Letting loose Satan, his band-dog, to .. molest the godly. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* (1833) I. 133 He was usually spoken of as the bandog of Burgundy, or the Alsatian mastiff.

c. *attributive* or *appositive.*

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* V. i, Bitten with bandog-fleas. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Beth.* Ep. Ded. 9 All the band-dog heresies of hell were let loose.

Bandoleer, -ier (bændŏlī·ı). Forms: 6 **bandollier, -dileare,** 6–7 **bande-,** 7 **bandileer(e, -leir, -lier, bandlier, bandooleer(e, -leir, -lier,** 8 **bandaleer,** 6–9 **bandalier,** 7–9 **bandelier,** 7– **bandoleer, -ier.** Also, 7 **bandileero, -iliero, -aliero.** [a. F. *bandoullere* (Cotgr. 1611), mod. *bandoulière*; from It. *bandoliera*, or Sp. *bandolera*, f. *bandola*, dim. of *banda* BAND. With the forms in *-ero*, cf. -ADO[2].]

†**1.** A broad belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, by which a wallet might be suspended at the side. *Obs.*

*a*1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Herbs, etc.* (1587) 186 As Bandolliers for who in mountains dwelles. *a*1626 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 517, I threw mine arms, like a scarf or bandileer, cross the lieutenants melancholy bosom. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches of Lanc.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 201, I have .. this my bandileer of bottles, to fill to night. 1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norm. Antiq.* 47 Their surplices covered with Bandaleer's of flowers.

transf. or *fig.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 370 Three thousand times the sun Hath gallopt round Heaven's golden bandeleer.

2. *esp.* A belt of this kind worn by soldiers; orig. it helped to support the musket, and had also attached twelve little cases, each containing a charge for the musket; *later*, a shoulder-belt fitted with little loops, in which cartridges are suspended.

1596 *Unton Invent.* 3 Six musketts with bandileares. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* I. ix. 3 To this Bandiliere shall bee fastened by long double strings, that they may with more ease be brought to the mouth of the musquet, one large priming charge .. and at least twelve other charges. 1672 CHAS. II. *Warrant* 2 Apr., One matchlocke musquet, with a collar of bandaliero. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1774) I. 321 A rusty old sword, and a bandoleer. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, A bandelier containing his charges of ammunition. 1885 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/6 Mounted infantry .. in .. Khaki helmets, puggarees, bandoliers.

3. By transference: in *sing.* One of the cases or boxes containing a charge for the musket; hence used in *pl.* as = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Bandovilleres*, a musketiers bandooleers; or charges like little boxes, hanging at a belt about his necke. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 160 Master Argent had put his Bandileir of powder in his hat. *a*1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* 30 Like Cartrages, or Linnen Bandileers Exhausted of their Sulphurous Contents. 1728 FIELDING *Love in Masques* Wks. 1775 I. 76 Get down my broad-sword and bandaliers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, 'He was in his bandaliers to hae joined the ungracious Highlanders in 1715.'

Bandoline (bæ·ndŏlin). [? f. *band* or *bandeau.*] A gummy preparation for fixing the hair.

1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 162 The boiled pips [of Quince] make the glutinous preparation called bandoline. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 361 Used for jellies and soups .. and as bandoline for keeping the hair in form.

Hence **Ba·ndolined** *ppl. a.*

1856 *Scot. Rev.* IV. 119 A moustache—turning up at the ends in two points well bandolined together.

†**Ba·ndon, -oun,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **bandun, baundune,** 3–5 **bandom,** 3–7 **bandon,** 4 **baundoun,** 4–5 **baundon,** 4–6 **bandoun(e,** 5 **bandum.** 5–6 **bandone.** [a. OF. *bandon, bandun* 'public proclamation, ban, jurisdiction, authority, disposal, discretion, license' = Pr. *bandon*, f. (through a deriv. form **bando -ōnem*) late L. *band-um* = *bann-um* 'public proclamation, edict, interdict,' ad. Teut. *bann*: see BAN *sb.*[1] There was a confusion in Romanic between *bannum* and *bandum*: Du Cange shows *bannum* for *bandum*, BANNER, as well as *bandum* for *bannum* 'edict'; cf. BANISH, BANDIT, BANNER, BANDEROLE. (There is no etymological connexion in Teutonic between *bann, bann-an*, and *bandwa* token, *bandwjan* to signify.)]

Jurisdiction, authority, dominion, control; power of disposal, full discretion, or authority to deal with. *To be in* or *at any one's bandon*: to be under his control, at his disposal, will, or pleasure. To have a thing *in one's bandon*: at one's full or free disposal.

*c*1230 *Ancr. R.* 338 Þe terme is ine Godes honden: and nout i þine baundune [*earlier MS.* bandun]. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 9013 Þe man sco has in hir bandom. *c*1300 *K. Alis.* 3180 The emperour, and his barouns, Yeildith heom to thy baundouns. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1376, I thocht haiff maid Ingland at his bandoun. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vij, The kyng .. gafe hym baundon ouer all the goodes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 181 Wnder his bandoun think I neuir to be. 1611 COTGR., *Abandon*, bandon .. full libertie for others to use a thing.

Hence the F. and ME. phr. *a bando(u)n*, in control, at one's disposal; *also*, at one's own free will, freely, unrestrainedly; whence the vb. *abandonn-er* = *mettre à bandon*: see ABANDON.

†**Ba·ndon,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [aphetic f. ABANDON *v.*]

1. To have under control, subdue; = ABANDON *v.* 1.

*c*1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 80 For all the beastes before that bandoned beene Will shute vpon my beastes with yre.

2. *refl.* To give oneself up; = ABANDON *v.* 4.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 14906 He wil him bandun [*v. r.* baundoun] nu þar-till [to death] Ful freli wit his aun wil.

3. To forsake; = ABANDON *v.* 8.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 53 Forgo thy solenne walks, bandon Classic wood.

4. To banish; = ABANDON *v.* 11.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 108 Thoughts, griefes, sad cares, are bandon[ed] then away.

†**Ba·ndon,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? for *banden*; cf. BAND *sb.*[2] 10 b, BANDY *a.* 1.] Of cloth: To shrink unevenly, so that tight inelastic 'bands' occur here and there across the piece.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, 6 § 1 (Ruffhead) When the clothes so made, be put in the water to try them, they rise out .. in some place narrower than some, beside such cockeling, bandoning, and divers .. notable Faults.

†**Ba·ndonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [aphetic f. ABANDONLY.] Recklessly, daringly.

*c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 886 How that so bandounly, Wallace abaid ner hand thar chewalry.

Bandore[1] (bǽndōᵊ·ɪ, bæ·ndōᵊɪ). Also 6 bandurion, 6–7 -dora. [ad. Sp. or Pg.; the Romanic forms show much phonetic perversion: Sp. *bandu·rria, bando·la*, Pg. *bandurra*, Fr. *mandore*, formerly *mandole*, It. *mando·la, pando·ra, pandu·ra*; all repr. L. *pandūra, pandūrium*, a. Gr. *πανδοῦρα, πανδυρίς*, a musical instrument. Hence also, by further corruption, BANJO.] A musical instrument resembling a guitar or lute, with three, four, or six wire strings, used as a bass to the cittern.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* (1848) 133 A dolefull and straunge noyse of violles, Cythren, Bandurion. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Vihuela*, a bandore. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 146 A Bandora, Orpharion, or Cittern, which have likewise Wire-strings. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury-Fair* III. Wks. 1720 IV. 161 The best musick in England .. shawm and bandore. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 933/2, I would lightly touch the strings of my bandore.

attrib. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 20 What's her haire? faith two Bandora wiars.

†**Bando·re**[2]. *Obs.* [corruption of F. *bandeau* 'anciennement, coiffure des veuves' (Littré).] A widow's head-dress.

*a*1712 W. KING *Ovid's Ars Am.* 142 Our grandmothers, they tell us, wore Their fardingale and their Bandore. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 11 The buxom Widow, with Bandore and Peak.

Bandrol(e, -roll, var. BANDEROLE.

Bandsman (bæ·ndzmǽn). a. A member of a band or company; *esp.* of a band of musicians. b. (see quot.)

*a*1842 CUNNINGHAM *My Native Vale* vi, I .. joy'd to see the bandsmen smile. 1864 *Even. Standard* 29 Oct., The colours having to be given into the custody of the bandsmen alone. 1884 *Weekly Times* 5 Sept. 3/3 Along with them a bandsman from the steamer.

b. 1852 TOMLINSON *Encycl.* I. 392/2 The next class of miners .. are the .. bandsmen or bondsmen, from the circumstance of their working in connexion with the *band* or flat rope by which the coal, etc. is hoisted.

Bandster (bæ·ndstəɪ). [f. BAND *sb.*[1] + -STER; cf. *maltster*.] One who binds sheaves after reapers.

*a*1794 in Ritson *Scot. Songs* II. 3 (JAM.) The bansters are runkled, lyart, and grey. 1863 TOM TAYLOR *Pict. in Wds.* ix, Onward press the shearers, The bandsters come behind.

‖ **Bandu·rria.** [Sp.] = BANDORE[1].

1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. ii, We play the bandurria.

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *v.* Also 6–7 bandie. [The origin of this and of BANDY *sb.*[1] is very obscure. Cf. F. *bander* 'to bandie at Tennis' Cotgr.; perhaps f. *bande* side. With Branch II. cf. F. *bander*, in *se bander contre*, 'to bandy or oppose himself against, with his whole power; or to joyne in league with others against' (Cotgr.), also Sp. *bandear* 'to bandy, to follow a faction, to help a side, to become factious' (Minsheu), It. *bandare* 'to side or bandy' (Florio). Cf. also BAND *v.*[1]: but while these answer in sense, no satisfactory explanation of the terminal *-ie, -y* presents itself.]

I.

1. *trans.* To throw or strike (a ball) to and fro, as in the games of tennis and bandy. (Mostly with figurative reference.)

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1077/2 Kingdoms .. be no balles for me to bandie. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 15 b, They may make Ruffians hall of Hell: and there bandy balles of Brimstone at one anothers head. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 845 Had we no Mastery at all over our Thoughts, but they were all like Tennis Balls, Bandied, and Struck upon us, as it were by Rackets from without. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 20 A ball of caoutchouc, bandied about. 1860 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* iv, xi, To be the ball of Time, Bandied by the hands of fools.

b. *absol.*

1612 WEBSTER *Vittoria Cor.* (N.) While he had been bandying at tennis He might have .. struck His soul into the hazard. 1699 COLES *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, To bandy at Tennis, *reticulo pellere.*

c. *intr.* To bound like a ball struck or driven.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 20 Untill she bandies .. upon another solid body, and so she continueth to make new boundings here and there.

†2. To toss, drive, or throw aside or away. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 69 If Arthurs death be dismall to be heard, Bandie the newes for rumors of untruth: He liues my Lord. *a*1593 MARLOWE *Lust's Dom.* I. iv, The Cardinal, would bandy me away from Spain. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 8 (1713) 17 If the Earth had been bandied out of one Vortex into another.

3. To toss from side to side, like a tennis-ball.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 531/2 And from one hand to another doe bandie the service like a tennis-ball. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 190 Those Lepers .. bandied betwixt two deaths of the famine and the sword. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1736) 47 What vig'rous arm .. Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro? 1864 GILBERT & CHURCHILL *Dolom. Mts.*, The path .. was bandied from side to side on rough bridges.

4. To toss or pass from one to another, in a circle or group; to toss about.

1600 DEKKER *Fortun.* Wks. I. 143 Now he's bandyed by the seas in scorne, From wave to wave. 1675 CROWNE *Calisto* I. i. 8 Hark, how they bandy praise and flattery round! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, The stories they invent .. and bandy from mouth to mouth!

b. (Often emphasized by *about*.)

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 17 But fortune .. straight begins to bandy him about. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ii. 130 Thus was this unhappy vessel bandied about within a few leagues of her intended harbour. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 234 Bandied about thus from pillar to post. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 416 Sharp words were being bandied about. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON *Law Times Rep.* LII. (N. S.) 183/1 Suitors being bandied about from one court to another.

5. To discuss from mouth to mouth. Cf. 4 b.

1642 *View of Print. Book int. Observ.* 40 To debate and bandy the principles of Government. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* i. 18 A Bill was preferr'd .. touching Monopolies, and was strongly bandied on both sides. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 40 His own legitimacy, which was too much connected with that of his brothers to be tossed and bandied about before the multitude. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* xxix. 289 Your name is .. frequently bandied at table among us.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 191 Lucretius, may Philosophie and bandie at his pleasure.

6. To give and take (blows, words, reproaches, compliments, etc.); to exchange. *To bandy words* = to argue pertinaciously, wrangle.

1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 45 It little fits in this companie to bandie taunts of love. 1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. viii. 134 Rushing in couragiously to bandy stroakes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 271 When they had bandied Arguments at home, they went to fight their Enemies abroad. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Bandy not words, but begone. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 27 Bandying blows in the thickest of the fight.

b. *with* (and recently *against*) a person.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 79 His Backe bandieth colours with the Sunne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 92 Do you bandy lookes with me, you Rascall? 1767 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) II. 36 It was not for me to bandy civilities with my sovereign. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Wom. & Bks.* II. xi. 280 The leaders .. bandied against one another the foulest charges. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. vii. 69 She could not bandy words with insolent pages.

c. one thing *for* another.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 49, I will not bandie with thee word for word, But buckler with thee blowes. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 45 To bandy Woe for Woe and Teare for Teare.

II.

†7. To band together, league, confederate: a. *trans.* and *refl.* (cf. F. *se bander*.)

1597 *Prayers* in *Liturg. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 676 Our enemies .. conspire and bandy themselves against us. 1632 C. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 38 All the kings of the earth bandy themselves to fight with him. 1656 TRAPP *Exp. Rev.* ix. 5 Antichrist and his actuaries bandy and bend all their forces to destroy souls. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* (1700) 397 Korah, Dathan, and Abiram .. bandy'd themselves against Moses. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* iii, Here is his son already bandying and making a faction.

b. *intr.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Humil.* iv. in *Temple* 62 Joyntly bandying, They drive them soon away. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 18 The servants .. bandy into leagues and parties. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 116 If he bandied to remove his father's servants. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 192 Giddy and ignorant young men .. had bandied together in a body, calling themselves Trojans.

8. *intr.* To contend, strive, fight. (Cf. Cotgr. '*Se bander contre*, to bandie, or oppose himselfe against.')

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 313 A Valliant sonne in-law .. One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi. Wks. (1851) 122 That Law may bandy with nature, and traverse her sage motions, was an error. 1660 — *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 594 Neither did the People of Rome bandy with their Senate while any of the Tarquins liv'd. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 55 Let them bandy against one another till I part them.

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] [App. f. the vb.; but the origin of sense 5, and the order of the senses are quite uncertain.]

I. †1. A particular way of playing at tennis, the nature of which is not now known. It does not appear from the quotations whether *bandy* was the same as *check*, i. e. the modern 'cramped game' of 'touch no walls.' *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 179 They play not at chases, but at bandie or at Check, that is, if the ball touch the wall, it looseth. 1607 *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 381 The shooting stars .. Are nothing but the balls they lose at bandy.

†2. A stroke with a racket, a ball so struck; a 'return' at tennis. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Met. Pigmal. Im.* i. 141 Straight with loud mouth (a bandy Sir) he cries. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1748) 4 They such racket shall in Paris see When over line such bandies I shall drive, As that, before the set be fully done, France may perhaps into the hazard run. 1655 J. COTGRAVE *Wit's Interpr.* 7 A bandie ho! the people crie, And so the ball takes flight.

†3. *fig. Obs.*

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. I. 243 Take this bandy with the racket of patience. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 21 Their factions .. caused one partie to bring in Ariouistus .. and the other partie, the Romaines to make good their bandy. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. iii. (1811) 210 Not wronged me? .. this is the bandy of a patience Beyond all sufferance.

II. 4. A game, also called **bandy-ball**, in which a small ball is driven to and fro over the ground, with bent club sticks, by two sides of players; the same as HOCKEY.

1693 D'URFEY *Forksh. Heiress*, The prettiest fellow At bandy once and cricket. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain* (1799) 133 A royal recreation similar to what boys call Bandy in England. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 64 Bandy-ball, trapball, wrestling, leaping. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* I. 77 She's only a girl—she can't play at bandy.

5. A club bent or curved at its lower end, used for striking the ball in this game.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1861 III. 122 The mathematician [will not] lend his engines for wasters and bandies. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 50 All which .. carry staves in their hands like to Bandyes, the crooked end uppermost. 1850 *Cricketer's Man.* 24 Sending it with blows of their bandies, whizzing through the air.

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *sb.*[2] [a. Telugu *baṇḍi*, Tamil *vaṇḍi*.] A carriage, bullock-carriage, buggy, or cart, used in India.

1761 *Madras Courier* 29 Sept., To be sold, an elegant new and fashionable Bandy, with copper pannels, lined with Morocco leather. 1800 SIR T. MUNRO *Life* I. 243 No wheel carriages .. not even a buffalo-bandy. 1854 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* 109 A buggy being a one-horse vehicle .. (at Madras they call it a bandy).

Bandy (bæ·ndi), *a.* [see the senses.]

1. Of legs: Curved laterally with the concavity inward. [perh. attrib. use of BANDY *sb.*[1] 'hockey-stick.'] Also used briefly for *bandy-legged.*

1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 441 No Noble Youth with Bandy-leggs. 1727 SWIFT *Wom. Mind* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 85 Nor makes a scruple to expose Your bandy leg, or crooked nose. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Little Vagab.* 12 Dame Lurch .. Would not have bandy children. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxix, A little mongrel cur, with bandy legs.

Hence **Bandy-legged**, *a.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2392/4 A bandy-leged splafooted elderly Man. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 233 Short and bandy-legged .. his little legs curving like a pair of parentheses below his kilt.

2. Marked with bands; cf. BAND'*sb.*[2] 10 b. [f. BAND *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].]

1552 *Act* 5–6 *Ed. VI*, vi. § 27 Cloth .. either pursie, bandie, squally by warpe or woufe. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* x. § 1 Clothes .. squally, cockling, bandy, light and notably faulty.

3. Full of bands. [f. BAND *sb.*[3] 4 + -Y[1].]

1852 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 279 Not quite a place to my taste, being too bandy (I mean musical, no reference to its legs).

Bandying (bæ·ndiˌɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BANDY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BANDY: a. Tossing to and fro, exchange (of blows, words, etc.). b. Contentious argument, disputation. c. Contention, strife. †d. Confederation, league.

1591 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 92 The prince expresly hath Forbidden bandying in Verona streetes. 1662 STILLINGFLEET *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 15 (L.) The bandyings of this controversie. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* ii. 17 What Combination? What Bandying against it? 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 19 The perpetual bandying of factions among us. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xi, Where there is such bandying of private feuds and public factions.

Ba·ndying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That bandies, tosses to and fro, disputes, etc.: see the vb.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 14 All the bandying attempts of resolution. 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 6 The crew of bandying Cardinals.

Bane (bē·ɪn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 bana, bona, 2–4 bone, (4 ban, bon, 5 boyn, 6 baene), 3– bane; 5–6 bayn(e, 6–7 bain(e. [Common Teut.: OE. *bana, bona* = OFris. *bona*, OS., OHG. *bano*, MHG. *bane, ban*, ON. *bani*, Sw., Da. *bane*, 'death, murder':—*OTeut. *banon-* wk. masc. Cogn. w. Goth. *banja*, ON., OE. *bęn*:—OTeut. **banjâ-* (str. fem.) wound; also with Gr. *φόνος, φονή*, murder, slaughter, *φονεύς* killer, murderer.]

†1. A slayer or murderer; one who causes the death or destruction of another. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3491 Bona swiðe neah .. fyrenum sceoteð. *a*800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Hie næfre his banan folgian noldon. 1205 LAY. 5806 3e beoð ure bernenne bone. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 7634 Philistiens sal be his ban. *c*1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2147 He overcom this beste & was his ban. *a*1400 *Sir Perc.* 1338 Who that may his bon be, Salle hafe this kyngdome and me. *c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17 *Caym*, I sloghe my brother .. I pray the .. To ryn away with the bayn. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 51/2 The brother hath bene the brothers bane. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 73 Let Rome herselfe be bane vnto herselfe. 1682 *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 303 The Jury found the horse the bane. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., I will be the Bane of him, is a common saying. [1861 H. RILEY tr. *Liber Alb.* 86 The horse aforesaid, which had been the bane of the said boy.]

†2. That which causes death, or destroys life.

*a*1000 *Beowulf* 4413 Hilde mecas .. tó bonan wurdon. *c*1230 *Ancr. R.* 222 One þinge þet .. is þauh soule bone, & wei to deadlich sunne. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Kn's. T.* 239, I was hurt right now thurgh myn yhe Into myn herte, that wol my bane be. *c*1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1854 The water sone had bene my bane. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xcvii, Brimstone thick and clouds of fiery bain.

b. *esp.* Poison. Now only *fig.*, and referred to 4. Also in *comb.*, in names of poisonous plants or substances, as DOGBANE, HENBANE, LEOPARD'S BANE, RAT'S BANE, WOLF'S BANE, etc., q.v.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 208 Henbane is mannis bane. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bane, or poyson. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 172 Bane for the rats. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. viii. 33 To the baene therein He mixed somewhat of his bloud. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 404 Bane to poison his sharp arrows heads. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 111 Medicines .. taken inwardly against Banes and Poisons. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, My bane and antidote are both before me. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV.

331 The Dog whose fatal Bite convey'd th' infectious Bane. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Phil.* IV. vii. § 87 In which Spinoza offers at once the bane and the antidote.

† 3. Murder, death, destruction: in later usage chiefly in phrases, *catch, fetch, get, receive, take one's bane* = 'catch one's death,' in which it passes into 2. (See esp. quot. 1655). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ne cepeð hi of hus gold ne selfer but ure bane. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 602 For which the folk of Thebes caught hire bane. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 816 Thai ne myght wreke thair lord bane. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 131 'Twere best you did, for fear you catch your bane. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 60 I will not be affraid of Death and Bane, Till Birname Forrest come to Dunsinane. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. IV. 402 The two Iudges .. getting their banes there, died few dayes after.

4. That which causes ruin, or is pernicious to well-being; the agent or instrument of ruin or woe, the 'curse.' (Now the ordinary sense.)

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxi. 333 Inconstancie .. a bane unto all natures. 1596 'BP. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 117 Cardes and Dice, the verie baine of any familie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 37 I. 275 Bold Beggars are the Bane of the best Bounty. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 135 The great bane and scandal of the Church. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ₱ 2 Those Rogues, the Bane to all excellent Performances, the Imitators. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 186 Theoretic plans of constitution have been the bane of France. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxxiv. (1876) 378 She who had been the bane of his life. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vii. 132 Selfishness is the bane of all life.

5. Ruin, fatal mischief; woful or hapless fate; harm, woe. Chiefly *poetical.*

c 1400 *Judicium* (1822) 2 For deds that I haue done .. I must abide my boyn. 1594 GREENE *Look. Glasse* (1861) 117 That sweet boy that wrought bright Venus bane. 1633 G. HERBERT *Forerunners* iv. in *Temple* 171 Hath some fond lover tic'd thee to thy bane? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. 3 He finds out .. for his weal and his bane that, etc.

6. A disease in sheep, the 'rot.'

1859 in WORCESTER.

7. *Comb.*, as *bane-touch.*

1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 56 Men being weary of such bane-touches, the Clergy that cried it up, their successors cried it down.

† **Bane,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [See BAN, BANNS.] A proclamation of a marriage; a prelude of a play. In the latter sense more freq. in pl. *banes*, now BANNS.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bane of a pley (1499 or mariage), *Banna, coragium* (1499 *preludium*). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bane (*v. r.* Bayne) of a play; *preludium, proludium.*

Bane, *v. arch.* Also 7 bain, (baen). [f. BANE *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *trans.* To kill: said esp. of poison. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 426 Aconit that baneth, or killeth Panthers. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (1612) 119 Poysned by a Monke, that baend himselfe, that Iohn might dye. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 46 If my house be troubled with a Rat, And I .. giue ten thousand Ducates To haue it bain'd? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27 The banefull Aconite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 124 The Nightly Wolf is baneful to the Fold. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 107 Herbs Of baneful juice. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 290 No living creature could survive the baneful atmosphere which hung upon its waters.

2. To harm, hurt, injure, poison: a. physically.

1587 TURBERV. *Disprayse Wom.* (R.) Hidden hookes .. To bane thee when thou bite. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 102 Surfeited in their bodies, and also baned in their liuers. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* v. (T.) If a shepherd knew not which grass will bane, or which not. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 526 The Smoak .. will bane them. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year* 5th Sund. Easter, For what shall heal, when holy water banes?

b. morally or socially.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 71 Couetousnesse .. baneth our Gentlemen. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 61 To be poison to them to have baned their soules.

Bane, obs. form of BAIN *adv.* readily, and BONE.

Baneberry (bē·nberi). [f. BANE, poison + BERRY.] The fruit of a plant *Actæa spicata* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*); also the plant itself, otherwise called Herb Christopher.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 492 Bane-berries, are poisonous in a very high degree. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. K.* 427 The black berries of the *Bane-Berry* .. are poisonous.

† **Baned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BANE *v.* + -ED.] Ruined, destroyed; injured, hurt.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 67 To bruse my baned bones. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* I. 4 My Baned limmes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xii, The voyage of these two kings .. baned with mutual discord and emulation.

Baneful (bē·nful), *a.* [f. BANE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Life-destroying; poisonous.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 475 The old serpent's baneful breath. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27 The banefull Aconite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 124 The Nightly Wolf is baneful to the Fold. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 107 Herbs Of baneful juice. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 290 No living creature could survive the baneful atmosphere which hung upon its waters.

2. Destructive to well-being, pernicious, injurious.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 173 Helpe me ye banefull byrds. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, A sight .. baneful to their souls. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 311 To see ten thousand baneful arts combined. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 4 Very baneful superstition. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 503 Whose results .. would prove most baneful, if not ruinous, to the country.

Ba·nefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a hurtful or pernicious manner.

1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 Which .. influenced banefully .. the fortunes of Prince Charlie.

Ba·nefulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being baneful; hurtfulness.

Ba·ner. *rare*[−1]. [f. BANE *v.* + -ER[1].] He who or that which kills, poisons, destroys, or ruins.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 259 Dying himself, kils with his bane his Baner.

Banewort (bē·nwʊɹt). [f. BANE poison + WORT, OE. *wyrt*, plant, herb.] a. *gen.* Any poisonous plant (*dial.*). b. *spec.* The Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus Flammula*), reputed to poison sheep. c. The Deadly Nightshade.

a. 1864 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., It's some mak o' banewort. b. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 425 Called in some places of Englande Sperworte, it may be also called Banewort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIxx. (1633) 962 Speare, Crowfoot, and Bane woort because it is dangerous and deadly for sheep. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 219 Spear-wort, or Bane-wort, is an herb which if it be taken inwardly is deadly. c. [HALLIWELL cites SKINNER.] 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 72 Dwale, or Deadly Nightshade .. Early English botanists called it Bane-wort.

Bang (bæŋ), *v.* Also 6 bangue. [First in 16th c.; perh. previously in north. dial. from Scand. Cf. ON. *banga*, OSw. *bånga*, to hammer; also LG. *bangen, bangeln* to strike, beat, Ger. *bengel* cudgel.]

I. 1. *trans.* To strike violently with a resounding blow; to thump, thrash.

?*c* 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) ix. 95 Either yield to me the daie, Or I will bang thy back and sides. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /23 To bangue, *fustigare.* 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 37 A bigge fat lusty wench it is, and hath an arme like an Amazon, and will bang the abhominationly if euer she catch thee. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 44 With my Battoon I'le bang his sconce. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* 133 Oh aye my wife she dang me, And aft my wife did bang me. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 494 Like an iron-clanging anvil bang'd With hammers.

2. Hence, in various const., expressing: a. violent action producing loud noise, as *To bang off* (a gun, music on a piano, etc.), and esp. *To bang* (a door) = to shut it violently, to slam; or b. to drive or knock with violence.

a. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 136 A most complicated sonata, banged off on the chimes. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* III. 238 Twa unlucky red-coats .. banged off a gun at him. 1816 Miss AUSTEN *Emma* I. i. 5 She always turns the lock of the door the right way and never bangs it. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiv. 277 The door was banged to. b. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/1 This is now being banged into the heads that have planned .. this campaign.

3. *intr.* To strike violently or noisily; to bump or thump. Of a door: To close with a loud report, to slam.

1713 *Guardian* No. 143 (1756) II. 234 It banged against his calf and jarred upon his right heel. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. vii. 31 Taking great pains not to let the doors bang. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 302 Our boats were banging against the sides of the Era, making sleep impossible.

4. Hence: To make a violent noise, *e.g.* by the discharge of fire-arms.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 The watch on deck were banging away at the guns every few minutes.

II. 5. *trans.* To beat violently, knock about; to thrash or drub, defeat, worst. *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 21 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 246 He was presently after well banged by Essex. 1784 COWPER *Wks.* (1876) 183 You are a clergyman, and I have banged your order. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 80 It's not easy to bang the soldier with his bandoleers.

† b. *To bang it out* or *about*: to come to blows, fight it out. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xvii. 85 With a but of sack we will bang it about, To see who wins the day. 1622 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 282 If any two were displeased, they expected no law, but bang'd it out bravely.

c. *Comm.* To beat down, overwhelm.

1884 *Marten & Christoph. Monthly Circ.* 31 Mar., Speculators for the fall are as usual taking the opportunity to bang the market by heavy sales.

6. *colloq.* To 'beat,' surpass, excel, outdo.

1808 *Cumbrian Ball.* iv. 13 Cocker Wully lap bawk-heet .. But Tamer in her stockin feet, She bang'd him out and out. 1837 DICKENS in *Life* II. i. 34 The next Pickwick will bang all the others. *Mod. Sc.* That bangs a' I e'er met wi'. *Irish Provb.* This bangs Bannagher.

III. 7. *intr.* (*dial.*) To throw oneself or spring with a sudden impetuous movement, to dash, to bounce.

1795 H. MACNEILL *Will & Jean*, Up he bang'd; and, sair afflicted, Sad and silent took the road. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 43/1 The mob .. called out, 'Bang up lads, in with you.' 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxx. 257 English Clay left his D. T. O. .. and banged down to Clay-hall.

b. *trans.* To throw with sudden violence.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 143 (JAM.) Then I'll bang out my beggar dish.

IV. 8. The verb stem is used adverbially with other verbs, esp. *come, go*, in the senses of: a. with a violent blow or shock; b. with a sudden and violent clap or explosive noise; c. all of a sudden (*tout d'un coup*), suddenly and abruptly, all at once, as in 'to cut a thing bang off.'

a. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii, We came bang against one another. 1842 SIR T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Bang went my haunch against an .. angle of my bed. b. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 139 Bang went the magazine! 1855 BROWNING *Up in Villa* Wks. 1863 I. 53 Bang, whang, whang goes the drum. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv* I. 311 Bang, came another blank shot. c. 1795 H. MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I, Bang! cam in Mat Smith and's brither. *Mod.* (Scotchman *loquitur*) 'Ye canna be in London an hour, when bang goes saxpence!'

9. *Comb.* with sb. as obj., **bang-beggar,** a strong staff (*Sc.*), a constable or beadle (*dial.*); † **bang-pitcher,** a drunkard; **bang-straw** (*dial.*), a thresher.

1865 E. WAUGH *Barrel Org.* 29 Owd Pudge, th' bang-beggar, coom runnin' into th' pew. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiol.* 102 A notable bang-pitcher, *Silenus alter.*

Bang, *v.*[2] [f. BANG *sb.*[2]] To cut (the front hair) square across, so that it ends abruptly.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 192 He was bareheaded, his hair banged even with his eyebrows in front. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 492/2 They wear their .. hair 'banged' low over their foreheads.

Bang (bæŋ), *sb.*[1] [f. BANG *v.*[1]; cf. ON. *bang*, OSw. *bång* a hammering, Da. *bank* a beating.]

1. A heavy resounding blow, a thump.

?*c* 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) vi. 79 All the wood rang at every bang. [1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /23 Bangue, *fustis*]. 1598 FLORIO, *Sergozzone*, a bang or rap giuen upon the necke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. iii. 20 You'l beare me a bang for that I feare. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 831 With many a stiff thwack, many a bang, Hard Crab-tree and old Iron rang. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lay Real Life* vii, Many a bitter bang I bore.

† b. A drubbing, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1644 SIR G. RADCLIFFE in Carte's *Collect.* (1735) 329 After a shrewd bang Prince Rupert is recruiting gallantly.

2. A sudden, violent or explosive noise; *e.g.* the report of fire-arms.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 58 (L.) The steps of a fine belozenged carriage were let down with a bang. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 160 The sharp bang of a section of howitzers.

3. A sudden impetuous movement; impetus, go.

c 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'*, As he was working lang and strang, And fallowin wi' pith and bang. 1870 J. KAYE *Sepoy War* II. VI. iv. 554 An unwonted amount of confidence and bang.

Bang (bæŋ), *sb.*[2] [= hair cut 'bang' off; cf. BANG-TAIL.] The front hair cut square across the forehead. (Orig. in U.S.) Hence **Banged** *ppl. a.*

1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* viii. 113 His hair cut in front like a young lady's bang. 1880 *Even. Stand.* 3 Apr. 4/4 The present style of banged girl.

Bang *sb.*[3], obs. form of BHANG, Indian hemp.

Banger (bæ·ŋəɹ). [f. BANG *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] He who or that which bangs; *slang*, an astounding lie, a 'thumper.'

1814 G. HANGER *Sporting* (on fly-leaf), A Sportsman entire —who says nay, tells a banger.

Banging (bæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BANG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of striking violently and noisily.

1647 WHARTON *Irel. War* Wks. (1683) 256 There shall be much banging and slashing amongst Men. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 ₱ 4 So neither is banging a Cushion Oratory. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 402 We have been nearly three hours subjected to this banging.

Ba·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. BANG *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Dealing violent blows, striking violently and noisily; *fig.* (*colloq.*) overwhelming, 'thumping.'

1560 *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* II. 282 What banging, what cursing, Long-tongue, is with thee. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* X ij b, The bangingest things .. which I can picke out .. are these. 1616 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 185 Then th' axe their chariot-wheels with banging stroak Splits out. 1864 ARCHD. DENISON in *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., They could win it with a great banging majority.

Bangla, obs. form of BUNGALOW.

† **Ba·ngle,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Etymol. unknown.]

1. Orig. of hawks: To beat about, flutter aimlessly, in the air, instead of making direct for the quarry. See BANGLING *ppl. a.*

2. *To bangle* (*away*): to fritter away, squander.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1651) 107 We bangle away our best days, befool out our times. 1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* (N.) Thy titles are so bangld with thy debts. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 18 (1684) 134 If we wilfully bangle away this so precious a Legacy. [In *Lanc.* (Halliwell).]

3. *intr.* To flap, hang loosely.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacr.* xii. 166 Hats .. broad brimmed .. bangling about the eares of men, and hiding their faces. 1878 HALLIWELL s.v., A bangled hat means one bent down or slouched.

4. *dial.* To beat down (*e.g.* corn by wind or rain).

5. **Bangle(d) ear,** one hanging loosely or flapping, like a spaniel's; hence *Bangle-eared* ppl. adj.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* I. xviii. F iiij, A sight of bangle eared houndes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 90, I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe .. bangled ears, with pretty quicke pluckes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Bangle-Ears*, an Imperfection in a Horse. [In mod. Dicts.]

Bangle (bæŋg'l). [a. Hind. *bangrī, bangrī*, orig. a coloured glass ring worn on the wrist by women.] A ring-bracelet or anklet.

1787 *Archaeol.* VIII. 256 (D.) The ankles and wrists ornamented with large rings or bangles. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 405 The venders of glass bangles. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlii, The women .. wear .. gold bangles upon their arms and legs.

Bangled (bæŋg'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Wearing or adorned with bangles.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, Clad in Tyrian purple, bangled and braided. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 530/2 Gold-bangled sleeve.

† **Ba·ngling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BANGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] Petty, frivolous contention; squabbling.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downef.* 68 What banglings had he with Creswell. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xi. 186 Hauing liued in marriage without .. bangling and strife.

†**Ba·ngling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That bangles: see BANGLE *v.*, and prec. word.

1615 *Curry-c. for Coxe-c.* i. 46 My Master..hath met with a bangling Sophister. 1633 T. NASH *Quaternio* 19 One good hawke [is to be preferred] before ten bangling buzzards. *a* 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* 83 (D.) No bangling hawk, but with a high flier will mend her pitch.

†**Ba·ngster.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 bangister, -eister, 7 -ester. [f. BANG *v.* + -STER; cf. *banger*.]

1. A burly violent fellow; a bully, a braggart.

c 1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 326 Proude ambitious bangsters. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 516 My lord, mak us quite of thir Matchiavelian and bangester lords. 1766 Ross *Helenore* 89 (JAM.) That yet have bangsters on their boddom set.

2. One who beats his opponents; a victor, winner.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, If the Pope's champions are to be bangsters in our very changehouses. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* I. 183 (D.) You are so certain of being the bangster, so very certain I mean of sweeping stakes.

†**Ba·ngstry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -Y.] The action of a bangster; masterful violence.

1594 *Acts James VI* (1597) § 217 Persones wrangouslie intrusing themselues in the rowmes and possessiones of vtheris be bangstrie and force.

Ba·ng-tai·l. [cf. BANG *v.* 8 c.] A (horse's) tail, of which the hair is allowed to grow to a considerable length and then cut horizontally across so as to form a flat even tassel-like end; hence **Bang-tailed** *ppl. a.*

1870 *Daily News* 19 July 6 A good mare with a bang tail. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (D.) 'These bang-tailed little sinners any good?' said Drysdale, throwing some cock-a-bondies across the table.

Bangue, variant of BHANG; obs. f. BANG.

Ba·ng-up, *adj. phr. slang*; also **banged-up.** [? as if *bang* or *close up* to a line. Cf. *slap-up*.] Quite up to the mark, stylish, in the pink of fashion.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1833) 163 Dance a bang-up theatrical cotillion. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* v. (D.) Thus banged-up, sweeten'd, and clean shav'd. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. 43 His spotted neckcloth knotted in bang-up mode.

Banian (bæ·niăn). Forms: 6 baniane, 7 bannyan, 7–8 bannian, 8–9 banyan, 7– banian. [a. Pg. *banian*, prob. a. Arab. *banyān* (16th c.), ad. Gujarātī *vāṇiyo* man of the trading caste, f. Skr. *vaṇij* merchant. 'The terminal nasal may be taken from the plural form *vāṇiyān*' (Col. Yule).]

1. A Hindoo trader, especially one from the province of Guzerat ('many of which have for ages been settled in Arabian ports, and known by this name'—Col. Yule); sometimes applied by early writers to all Hindoos in Western India.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 310 A Baniane..one of the Indians inhabiting the countrey of Cambaia. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 37 The Bannyans are tawny in complexion, are craftie, faire spoken, exquisite Merchants and superstitious. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 752 The religion of the Banians not permitting them to eat any thing that hath had life. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 23 Bhyses, or Banians, are the trading class.

2. In Bengal applied to: A native broker attached to a house of business, or a person similarly employed by a private gentleman; now usually called *sircar*.

1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. xxxii. 55 Every one hath his banian in the Indies. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 293 Mr. Hastings's bannian was, after this auction, found possessed of territories, etc. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 40 Banians or dubashes (a species of broker to the European houses).

3. A loose gown, jacket, or shirt of flannel, worn in India. (Originally *attrib.* from sense 1.)

1725 in *Harl. Misc.* VIII. 297 (D.) I have lost nothing by it but a banyan shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* xi. iv. (D.) His banyan with silver clasp wrapt round His shrinking paunch. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 315 Even in the low country a light flannel banian (jacket or shirt) is of service.

4. *attrib.* (in reference to the Banians' abstinence from flesh and sacred estimation of animal life): **Banian-day** (*Naut.*), one on which no meat is served out; **Banian-hospital,** one for animals.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxv. (D.) On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the ship's company had no allowance of meat, and..these meagre days were called banyan days. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. iii. (1865) 19 We had three banyan to four meat days in the week. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* III. 129 A banian-hospital..where he saw a number of sick oxen, camels, and horses.

5. **Banian-** or **Banyan-tree,** now often simply **Banyan:** the Indian Fig Tree (*Ficus religiosa* or *indica*) a remarkable East Indian tree, the branches of which drop shoots to the ground, that take root and support their parent branches; extending in this way, one tree will often cover a large expanse of ground. [*Banian Tree, Banians' Tree, Tree of the Banians,* was originally a local appellation given by Europeans to an individual tree of this species growing near Gombroon on the Persian Gulf, under which the *Banians,* or Hindu traders settled in that port, had built a little pagoda; thence it was extended to others, and finally taken as the English name of the species. It is not so called in any Indian language.]

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* II. (1638) 122 A Tree (or rather twenty Trees, the boughs rooting and springing up a whole aker together)..named by us the Bannyan Tree, from their adorning and adoring it with ribbons and streamers of varicoloured Taffata. *c* 1650 tr. *Tavernier* I. 255 Near to the city of Ormus was a Bannians tree. [1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* III. I. xiv. 25 The war-tree..called the tree of banians.] 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 416 The Banian-tree of India, the most stupendous effort of vegetable nature. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 212 Most..send down roots from their branches like the banian. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 133 The banyan, or sacred fig of India.

Baning (bē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BANE *v.* + -ING¹.] Poisoning.

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* Prol., Then God sendeth his curses among them, as hunger, dearth, murrain, baning, pestilence.

Banio, obs. form of BAGNIO.

Banish (bæ·niʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 banyse, -isshe, 4-6 -ysshe, 5 bannysshe, 6 -ysche, -ish, banysh(e, -ych, 4- banish. [a. OF. *baniss-* lengthened stem of *banir* (mod. *bannir*):—late L. *bannīre,* f. *bannum* proclamation: see BAN.]

†1. *orig.* To put to the ban, 'proclaim' as an outlaw, to outlaw. *Obs.* [See BANISHED.]

2. To condemn (a person) by public edict or sentence to leave the country; to exile, expatriate: a. with *from, out of.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 522 We are out of our cuntre Banyst. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 13 Whom..her uncle bannysshed fro hys contrey. 1530 PALSGR. 443/2 The kyng hath banysshed hym out of his realme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 266 Sycorax..from Argier Thou know'st was banish'd. 1848 tr. *Gieseler's Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 109 They had been banished from Rome.

b. with *double obj.* (of person and place).

1494 FABYAN I. ii. 9 He was banysshed the Countre. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 36 Godescalk was banished Germany. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 295 He that shall be convicted there of is to be banished the kingdom.

c. *simply.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1863 That Tarquyny shulde ybanysshed be there-fore. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Banished an Aristides, for his reputation of Justice. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 227 Clodius had banished Cicero.

3. *gen.* To send or drive away, expel, dismiss imperatively (a person). Const. as in prec.

c 1450 *Compl. Loveres Lyfe* xlvi, Though I be banysshed out of her syght. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 43 (R.) Beyng banyshed from his olde hospitall, he walketh in dry and baren places. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 171 To die, is to be banisht from my selfe. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 197, I banish her my Bed. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 330 Banish'd the doctor, and expell'd the friend. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. ix. 438 Who had they dared to imitate him..would have been banished society.

4. To drive away, expel, dismiss (a thing).

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 78 Sithe al manere of Iustice and pyte is banshid out of a ladies entente. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 34 Banish hence these abiect lowlie dreames. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 413 And gladly banish squint suspicion. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 263 Industry would have been banish'd the Earth. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 202 Try to recall an absent thought or to banish a present one.

†5. To clear out, empty. Cf. AVOID *v. Obs.*

1494 FABYAN VI. clxvii. 133 [They] banysshed that cytie as they had doon the other. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To banish house of blasphemie, least crosses crosse vnluckelie.

Banished (bæ·niʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 4 (*Sc.*) banyst, 6 -eist. [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Outlawed, put to the ban. *Banished man*: an outlaw, a bandit. *Obs.*

[*c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4129 This forbannuste man Is come the land agan.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. li. (1495) A deserte is the lodges of banyssht men and of theues. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 152 These banish'd men, that I haue kept withall. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. II. ii. 104 These banished men lurking upon the confines of the Popes state..make excursions..to doe robberies.

2. Exiled, expatriated; driven away, dismissed.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 514 Whensoever this banished and wayfaring soul of mine shall depart hence. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 274 The uther twa cheefe baneist lords. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiv. 13 The King doeth not fetch home againe his banished. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 52 Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 421 Who had heroically laid down his life for the banished King.

Banisher (bæ·niʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + ER¹.] He who or that which banishes or drives away.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.) Faire Phebus..banisher of night. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 89 To be full quit of those my Banishers. 1729 M. BROWNE *Piscat. Eclog.* Ded. (1773) 10 Solitude, soft Banisher of care. 1834 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. I. 6 Maupeon, the banisher of Parlements.

Ba·nishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] = next.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii. 7 The kynge..defended euery parsone, on payne of banysshyng..that none shulde ..go. 1641 PRYNNE *Prelates Tyrrany* 177 The banishing and exiling of Freemen out of their native country.

Banishment (bæ·niʃmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of authoritatively expelling from the country; a state of exile; expatriation.

1507 *Bk. Gd. Mann.* (W. de W.) B iij, For he..hadde kepte hym from banysshement. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 22 The Nobles receyue so to heart, the Banishment of that worthy Coriolanus. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 402 A sentence of banishment was pronounced. 1855 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1875) IV. xxxviii. 333 Some exiles contrived to avoid going to their places of banishment.

2. *gen.* The action of peremptorily sending away; a state of enforced absence; dismissal.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxx. 5 Wo is me yᵗ my banishment endureth so longe. *a* 1744 POPE in *Lady Montague's Lett.* 23 I. 70, I wish..you might pass to your banishment by the most pleasant way. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ii. 23 Their banishment was a sign that dinner was ready.

Banister (bæ·nistəɹ). Also bannister. [corruption of BALUSTER, q.v.; though condemned by Nicholson as 'improper,' by Stuart (*Dict. Archit.* 1830) and Gwilt as 'vulgar,' the term had already taken literary rank, and has now acquired general acceptance.] Usually in *pl.*: Slender upright posts or rails, *esp.* those guarding the side of a staircase, and supporting the handrail; often applied to the whole structure of uprights and handrail.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 Posts, Rails, Bannisters. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 165 A pair of Stairs..with Walls and Railes and Bannisters. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 81 The uppermost bannister of the great stairs. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 63 A neat altar-piece, inclosed with rails and banisters. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He comes down stairs.. thumping the banisters all the way. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 490 He held fast by the banisters, as he descended the stairs.

b. *collect. sing.* = Banisters; cf. BALUSTER 4.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* 344 Going down your staircase, I should be all right so long as I touched the bannister.

Banjo (bæ·ndʒo). Also (earlier) banjore, banjer. [A corruption of BANDORE, through Negro slave pronunciation, *banjō·re, banjō·*.] A stringed musical instrument, played with the fingers, having a head and neck like a guitar, and a body like a tambourine; a modification of the bandore.

[1764 GRAINGER *Sugar-Cane* IV, To the wild banshaw's melancholy sound.] *c* 1790 DIBDIN *Sea-songs* (title), The Negro and his Banjer. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* II. xviii. 7 'What is this, mamma?—It is not a guitar, is it?' 'No, my dear, it is called a banjore; it is an African instrument, of which the negroes are particularly fond.' *a* 1845 *Negro Melodies* (in Bartlett), Dey dance all night to de ole banjo, Wid a cornstalk fiddle, and a shoe-string bow. 1846 *Punch* 26 Sept. 126 The music-master of the regiment has been sent with a cornet-a-piston and a banjo to play to Queen Pomare. 1847 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 94 The present is the age of bones and banjos.

b. *attrib.,* as in *banjo-player, -playing.*

1847 *Punch* 27 Feb. 94 Bone and banjo minstrels. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 134/1 A converted banjo-player. *Ibid.,* Banjo-playing being..a negro form of fetish-worship.

Banjoist (bæ·ndʒoüist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays a banjo.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., Songs sentimental and comic..arranged by Ballantine (banjoist). 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/2 The place of the stately Interlocutor..was filled by the banjoist.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.*¹ Forms: (1 ? banca), 3-7 banke, (3 *Orm.* bannke), 4 bonc, bonkk(e, 4-5 bonke, (5 bunk(e,) 4-6 bonk, 6 banc, banck(e, 3- bank. [ME. *banke,* prob. a. Old Norse **banke,* **banki* = OIcelandic *bakki* ridge, eminence, bank of clouds, of a river, chasm, etc. (whence Da. *bakke,* Sw. *backe,* hillock, hill, rising ground, ascent, acclivity):—OTeut. **bankon-*; cogn. with OTeut. **banki-z,* see BANK² and BENCH; the primary sense of *bank-* being probably 'shelf,' natural or artificial, of earth, rock, sand, or wood. The OE. repr. of *banki, bakki,* would be **banca, *bǫnca*: a compound *hó(h)banca* in sense of 'heel-bench, couch' actually occurs once in a vocabulary, but this may be, as the sense suggests, one of the class of weak compounds from strong sbs. (cf. *ándaga* from *dæg*); in any case the senses of ME. *banke,* as well as its first appearance in the northern dialect, point to its Scandinavian source.]

I. A raised shelf or ridge of ground, etc.

1. A portion of the surface of the ground raised or thrown up into a ridge or shelf; a lengthened mound with steeply sloping sides. *Hence,* One side or slope of such a ridge or mound. Now chiefly in *hedge-bank.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9210 Whærse iss all unnsmeþe get þurrh bannkess & þurrh græfess. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 521 But flustreden forth as bestes ouer bankes and hilles. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 170 Downe I ley me upone this banke. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 249, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes. *Ibid.* II. ii. 40 Finde you out a bed, For I vpon this banke will rest my head. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 6 Sitting ydle on a sunny banck. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 170 Toyed by each bank and trifled at each stile. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 22 Yollow cowslip-banks.

†2. A high ground, height, hill, fell. *Obs.* exc. in *north. dial.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 906 Bydez here by þys blysful bonc. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 14 On mony bonkkes ful brode Bretayn he settez. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* iv, To beker at the barrens, in bonkes so bare.

b. *Hence:* The slope or acclivity of a hill, a hillside, a brae; a 'hanger.' Still common in the north; cf. *up-bank* = up-hill.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 8 To reste Vnder a brod banke bi a bourne syde. *a* 1400 *Death & Life* (Warton) x, And as she

came by the bankes, the boughes .. lowted to that ladye, and layd forth their branches. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas ane grene banc ful of rammel grene treis. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* /24 Banke of an hill, *procliuitas*. **1631** STOW *Chron.* 1088 Two hills their euen Bankes doe somewhat seeme to stretch. **1808** ANDERSON *Borrowdale Johnnie*, It tuik me nine days and six hours comin up-bank. **1816** MISS AUSTEN *Emma* III. vi. 309 A bank of considerable abruptness & grandeur. **1875** J. A. H. MURRAY *Thos. of Erceldoune* 2 Thomas, lying on Huntley Banks, sees the lady riding by. **1879** *Shropsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Bonk*, a sloping height.

† **3.** An artificial earthwork, an embankment, *esp.* for military use. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xx. 15 Beseged him .. and made a banke aboute the cite. **1552** HULOET, *Banckes* defensyue againste subundation called Seabanckes or Seadickes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 59 Fenced on the East-side with the bank or rampier of Tarquinius. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xx. 15 They cast vp a banke against the city.

† **4.** An ant-hill. *Obs.*

1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 If either of the other two sorts be put into the black Ants Bank. **1747** GOULD *Eng. Ants* 76 We suppose a Bank of Hill Ants to amount .. to six Thousand.

5. A shelving elevation in the sea or the bed of a river, rising to or near the surface, composed of sand, mud, gravel, etc. Also a bed of oysters, mussels, or the like.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 7 But here, vpon this Banke and Schoole of time, Wee'ld iumpe the life to come. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3221/4 Near the Banks of Dunkirk. **1702** *Ibid.* No. 3842/4 Fish from the Bank of Newfoundland. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 437 The Banks (so they call the place where they catch the fish). **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. ad fin., No danger of bank or breaker. **1861** HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 86 Oysters .. in vast numbers, forming what are termed Oyster banks.

6. A long flat-topped mass: e.g. of cloud or mist stretching above the horizon, of piled-up ice or snow, etc.

? a **1626** BACON *Charge* 4 (T.) A bank of clouds in the north or west. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 113 On the starboard bow was a bank of mist. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. 201 A long dim formless fog-bank creeping low. **1860** FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 342 The first indications of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds.

7. *Mining.* **a.** 'The face of the coal at which miners are working.' **b.** 'An ore-deposit or coal-bed worked by surface excavations or drifts above water-level.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Apr. 216 The work is continued in one set until the bank is pierced through, and the next strait set is reached.

II. A bordering slope.

8. The shelving or sloping margin of a river or stream; the ground bordering upon a river.

c **1300** *K. Alis.* 3495 That he no sank, Til he com to the water bank. **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 241 Ouer þe water .. fro bank to bank. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 23 Banke of watyr, *Ripa*. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 50 Tyber trembled vnderneath her bankes. **1635** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 160 Some riuers ouerflow their bankes at some certaine times. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 82 This second bank [of the Jordan] is beset with Bushes and Trees. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 17. 120 The left bank of the glacier. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 5 Geographers have agreed to call that bank which lies upon your right side as you go down towards the sea the right bank.

b. *fig.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 257 Within the banks of his remembrance. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xi. 33 Liberality should as well have banks as a stream. **1665** GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 Like a mighty deluge .. beat down all the Banks of Laws, Vertue, and Sobriety.

† **9.** The sea-coast or shore. *Obs.*

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 2717 þe riche cite .. vpon þe see bonke. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 135 He sette ones .. his chaier in þe banke of þe see. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* VII. 2807 Brode sailes vp braid; bonkis þai leuyt. *a* **1470** TIPTOFT *Caesar* iii. (1530) 4 The open playne banke of Brytayne. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 437 Fra the West se bank. **1592** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 83 And twice by aukward winde from Englands banke Droue backe againe.

10. A raised or rising edge or margin of a pond, lake, pit, road, railway cutting, or other hollow place; in *Mining*, the surface of the ground at the pit-mouth, or top of the shaft.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 182 The dikes were fulle wide with bankis hie without. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* XXXII. 12664 When þe prinse was past to þe pit bothum, þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym with stonys. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 262 The fringed Bank [of a lake]. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 Daisies on the banks of the road. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Bank*, the ground at the top of a shaft. Ores are brought 'to bank,' *i.e.* 'to grass.'

† **11.** *spec.* (from 8) The south side of the Thames opposite London [also called *Bankside*], and the brothel-quarter located there (suppressed in 1546).

1536 *Remed. Sedition* 21 As moche shame for an honest man to come out of a tauerne .. as it is here to come from the banke. **1548** CROWLEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xvii. 142 Sisters of the Bank, the stumbling-blocks of all frail youth. **1598** STOW *Survey* (1633) 448 On this Banke was sometime the *Bordello* or Stewes.

III. *Comb.*, chiefly *attrib.*, as **Bank cress** (*Herb.*), the Hedge-mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*); **bank-engine**, the engine at a pit's mouth; **bank-fence**, one consisting of a bank of earth; **bank-fish**, cod from Newfoundland-bank, whence *bank-fishing*, *-fishery*; **bank-harbour**, one protected by banks of mud, sand, etc.; **bank-head**, a pit's mouth (see 10); **bank-high** *a.*, swollen up to the banks; **bank-hook**, a large fishing-hook, baited, and attached by a line to the bank of a stream; **bank-jug**, the Willow Warbler, or Willow Wren; **bank-manager**, the superintendent at a pit's mouth; **bank-martin, -swallow**, the Sand-martin; **bank-smack**, a Newfoundland fishing smack.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 14 **Bank cress*, from its growth in hedge banks. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 79/1 Three prizes, one with **Bank-fish*. **1705** *Ibid.* No. 4103/4 Newfoundland **Bank-Fish* .. equal to the North-Sea Cod. **1882** *Standard* 5 Sept. 4/6 The accumulations on the **'bank head'* are lower than is usual, and all the collieries are full of orders. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Streams everywhere are **bank high*, and flooded. **1884** *Yorksh. Post* 9 Jan., A bank manager in London or Liverpool was a very different personage from a **bank* manager in Staffordshire or the mining regions generally, where he has to superintend the operations at the pit's mouth. **1774** G. WHITE *Selborne* lix, The **bank-martin* terebrates a round and regular hole in the sand or earth. **1655** MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 188 Be they either House-Swallows, or **Bank-Swallows*. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 355 The fishery is carried on .. in larger vessels, called **bank-smacks*.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.*[2] Forms: (1 banca), 3 bonck, baunk, 5–6 banck(e, 6–7 banke, 6– bank. [ME. *baunk*, *banck*, apparently a. OF. *banc* 'bench' (= Pr. *banc*, It., Sp., Pg. *banco*):—late L. *bancus* bench, 'scamnum,' ad. Teut. *bank*, *banc* (OS., MHG., MDu. *banc*, OHG. *banch*, G., Du. *bank*):—OTeut. **banki-z* BENCH; cognate with BANK *sb.*[1]:—OTeut. **bankon-*. If however OE. *hó(h)banca* 'heel-bench, couch, sofa,' was really a compound of an OE. **banca* (see prec.), the ME. word might be the lineal descendant of that, subsequently identified with the Fr. *banc*. The true native equivalent is BENCH:—OE. *bęnc*.]

† **1.** A long seat for several to sit on, a bench, or form; a platform or stage to speak from. *Obs.* (Cf. *mountebank*.)

[*a* **1050** in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /280 *Sponda*, hobanca.] **1205** LAY. 25185 Þa spæc Angel þe king .. And stod uppen ane boncke [**1250** vp on benche]. **1527** in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxvi. 54 Where was prepared a bancke with quyssons and carpets. **1605** B. JONSON *Volp.* II. ii. (1616) 467 Fellowes, to mount a banke! Did your instructor .. neuer discourse to you Of the Italian mountebankes? **1661** HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. iii. 69 Twelve Levites standing on the bank or stage. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 59 A State-Quack, that mounts his Bank in some obscure Nook, and vapours what Cures he could do on the Body politic.

2. A seat of justice; = BENCH. *Bank Royal*: King's Bench. *Common Bank*: Common Pleas. (Cf. also BANCO *sb.*) *arch.* or *Obs.*

1275 *Act 3 Edw. I*, xlvi, Les Justices al Baunk le Roi & Justices de Baunk a Westm. *c* **1450** *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 228 Fewe can ascape hit of the banck rialle. **1649** SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 163 Tryals in the common Bank, or other Courts at Westminster. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 368 The Courts and Benches, or Banks of Justices. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1109 General days in Bank in real Actions. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 277 Days in bank, *dies in banco*, days of appearance in the court of common pleas.

3. The bench occupied by the rowers of each oar in a galley. (So in Fr., It., Ger.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 169 The gally had .. at euery banke or oare seuen men to rowe. **1687** B. RANDOLPH *Archipel.* 54 Every time that they tugg the oar they rise with their bodys, and fall back on the banks. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 224 Their Galeot (which had but eighteen Banks on a side). **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 384 Awake, My men, and take your seats upon the banks.

4. *catachr.* A rank or tier of oars; used chiefly in reference to the ancient galleys, which had several tiers one above another.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 6. 296 One of the Carthaginian Gallies, of fiue bankes. **1622** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 86 Gallies, with two banks of Oars upon a side. **1797** HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xci. 67 Dionysius supplied his gallies with five banks of rowers. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. xiii. 387 Several orders or banks of oars, which .. being fixed at the back of each other, ascended gradually in the manner of stairs. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 114 Each ship had double banks for twelve oars a side.

5. A row of keys on an organ.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/1 What an organist would call a 'bank' of ivory keys.

† **6.** A shelf. (Cf. G. *bücherbank*, etc.) *Obs. rare.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Ep.* 125 A banke of olde bookes.

7. A bench or table used in various trades; *esp.* in *Printing*, the table on which the sheets are laid before or after printing. (Cf. It. *banco*.)

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* xi. § 4 The same Cap [shall] be first well scoured and closed, upon the Bank. **1867** *N. & Q.* 30 Nov. 432 When a man is about to work a block of stone, he places it upon a stool or stout table .. termed a 'bank.'

8. **a.** The floor of a glass-melting furnace. **b.** A pottery.

1880 CH. MASON *Forty Shires* 156 Each manufactory [of pottery] is called a 'bank.'

9. A creel for holding rows of bobbins of cotton.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–7 banke, 6 bancke, 7 banque, banck, 7– bank. [Early mod. E. *banke*, a. F. *banque*, ad. It. *banca* fem., used side by side, and in same sense, with *banco* masc.; ad. Teut. *bank*, *banc*, bench: see prec. word. The double form and gender in Romanic, cf. It., Sp., Pg. *banco*, *banca*, Pr. *banc*, *banca*, F. *banc*, *banche*, are apparently original (see med.L. *bancus*, *banca*, in Du Cange), and due to the double gender of the German: OHG. *der*, *diu banch*, MHG. *der*, *die banc*, early mod. and dial. G. *der*, *die bank*. The original meaning 'shelf, bench' (see BANK[1] and [2], and BENCH) was extended in It. to that of 'tradesman's stall, counter, money-changer's table, *mensa argentaria*, *τράπεζα*,' whence 'money-shop, bank,' a use of the word which passed, with the trade of banking, from Italy into other countries. In this sense, It. uses both *banco* and *banca*, Sp. and Pg. the masc. *banco*; but in F. the It. fem. *banca* was adapted as *banque*, whence Eng. *banke*, *bank*. The word is thus ultimately identical with BENCH and BANK[2], and cognate with BANK[1].

(Although, in It., *monte* 'mount, heap, amount, stock,' was used in some of the senses of 'bank,' the notion that the name *banco*, *banca*, originated in a German rendering of *monte* is erroneous: G. *bank* had no such sense as 'mount, heap,' only that of 'bench, shelf.' Rather is it the fact, that in the development of banking, the *banco* of the money-changer, and the *monte* or 'joint-stock capital' were at length combined, and *bank* applied in Eng. to both.)]

I. A money-dealer's table, counter, or shop.

† **1.** The table or counter of a money-changer or dealer in money. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 462 Christ overthrew the Exchangers bankes, meaning thereby, that there may be no coine in the Church, but only Spirituall. **1584** FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 98 Christ ouerthrew the exchaungers banckes. **1598** FLORIO, *Banco*, a bench, a marchants banke, or counting house, a counter. **1611** COTGR., *Banque*, a banke, where money is let out to use: or lent, or returned by exchange: also, the table whereon such money is told. **1846** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxvii. 72 These established their banks or tables in the forum, like ordinary bankers.

† **2.** The shop, office, or place of business of a money-dealer. (Cf. BANKER[2] 1 a, b.) Now merged in 7 a.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv, There was a .. chaungeour .. A man cam to hym and sayd and affermyd that he had delyueryd in to his banke v hondred floryns of gold to kepe. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* xix. 23 Wherfore then gavest not thou my money into the banke [Gr. *τράπεζα*; WYCLIF, borde; COVERDALE, exchaunge Banke]? **1552** HULOET, Bancke of exchaunge, *Argentaria*. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xi. 21 Exchangers of Money made the temple to be the market and the banke.

II. An amount or stock of money.

† **3.** A sum of money, an amount (It. *monte*); a 'pile.' (Cf. 'mounts of coin' in last quot.) *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Eglogs* i. (1570) A v/3 Where shall I .. some little banke procure, That from the bagge and staffe mine age may be sure. **1652** BROME *Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 358 Cash; which added Unto your former Banck, makes up in all Twelve thousand and odd pounds. **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 146 He had got a great bank of money to be prepared. **1758** J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 68 The .. payments will constitute a bank, or nest egg. [Cf. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 128 And bring in Mounts of Coin His Mints to feed, And Banquers (trafics chief suporters) breed.]

† **b.** *esp.* A sum to draw upon. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 225 S. Paul finds a constant bank for Ministers Maintenance lockt up in a Ceremoniall Law. **1665** S. BING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 310 IV. 24 To extend your charity to the outrunning the bank you honoured me with.

† **c.** A batch of paper-money. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*)

1878 F. WALKER *Money* XV. 319 In 1738 a Bank of £100,000 was issued with new provisions for securing the interest of the mortgages.

4. In games of hazard, the amount or pile of money which the player who plays against all the others, *e.g.* the proprietor of the gaming-table, has before him.

c **1720** POPE *Basset-T.* 78 When Kings, Queens, Knaves, are set in decent rank: Expos'd in glorious heaps the tempting Bank. *c* **1750** H. WALPOLE in *Harper's Mag.* July (1884) 258/1 He saw neither the bank nor his own cards. **1850** THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi. (1884) 548 He had seen his friend .. lose eighteen thousand at a sitting, and break the bank three nights running at Paris. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 175 It is certainly playing against the bank.

† **5.** An amount made up by the contributions of many; a joint stock or capital. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Usury, Ess.* (Arb.) 545 Let it be no Banke or Common Stocke, but euery Man be Master of his owne Money. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 11 They advance trade whersoever they com; with the banks of mony. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 129 The stock in each man is small, and .. individuals would do better to avail themselves of the general bank and capital of nations and of ages.

† **6.** An amount so contributed for lending to the poor; a loan-bank; whence the modern pawnbroker's establishment (Fr. *mont de piété*). *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* II. xiii. 335 In Italie there are *Montes pietatis*, that is to say, Mounts or Bankes of Charitie, places where great summes of money are by legacies given for reliefe of the poore, to borrow vpon pawnes. **1646** BENBRIGGE *Vsura Accom.* 3 For their [the poor's] rescue may be collected *Mons pietatis, sive charitatis*, a Banke of piety or charity .. a certaine summe of money, or things .. which is laid up for the reliefe of the poore, either by one rich man, or by many. **1659** TORRIANO *Dict.*, *Monte di pietà*, a publick stock or bank maintained for the relief of the poor, where pawns may be taken. **1663** GER-

BIER' *Counsel* E j a, A Bank of Loane in that part of the Suburbs of this great City.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 110 The talent which God hath intrusted to us in the banks of nature and grace. 1704 E. ARWAKER *Embass. Heav.* ix, Is not thy Bank of Blessings yet dismay'd, To Lend, where so unthankfully Repaid?

III. (Ordinary modern sense.)

7. An establishment for the custody of money received from, or on behalf of, its customers. Its essential duty is the payment of the orders given on it by the customers; its profits arise mainly from the investment of the money left unused by them.

a. Banks (in England) may be divided into—

a. Private Banks, carried on by one or more (in Great Britain not exceeding *ten*) persons in partnership. Cf. sense 2 above.

b. Joint-Stock Banks, of which the capital is subscribed by a large number of shareholders. (Cf. sense 5 above). Of these the greatest is..

c. The Bank of England, shortly 'The Bank,' a corporation of subscribers and contributors to a capital sum of £1,200,000, to whom a charter was granted in 1694 (by the name or style of 'the Governor and Company of the B. of E.'), on condition of their lending that sum to the Government, with certain privileges now no longer existing, or maintained only for the benefit of the State. Its duties are to manage the service of the public debt, to receive and account for the revenue when collected, and to provide and attend to the automatically regulated issue of legal tender notes. Its banking business is of the same nature as that of the other joint-stock or private banks, its chief customer being the Government.

[Cf. 1526 in 2. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 23 Haue deliuered foorth my money to the kepers of the banke. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* IV. i, In Florence, Venice, Antwerp..Have I debts owing; and..Great sums of money lying in the banco.] 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* I. xx. 131 A Banke is properly a collection of all the readie money of some Kingdome, into the hands of some persons licensed thereunto by publicke authoritie. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. VII. § 10. 344 The bank of all Greece which he had sent for from Delos. 1849 SAXE *Poems, Times* 373 Always abundance of gold in the Banks. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 397 The temples of the ancient world were the banks in which private possessors deposited their most precious effects. 1876 B. PRICE *Currency & B.* 102, I defined a bank to be an institution for the transfer of debts.

a. 1694 (*title*) Brief account of the intended Bank of England. 1720 SWIFT *Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1761 III. 14, I cannot forbear saying one word upon a thing they call a *bank*, which I hear is projecting in this town. 1828 TAYLOR *Money Syst. Eng.* 138 The Bank of England had parted with six or eight millions of gold at the current mint price. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 95 The number of private country banks, and branches of private banks, in England and Wales is 638. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 69 The result would really be .. that the Bank would always hold both Silver and Gold bullion.

b. Bank of deposit, a bank that receives lodgements of money. **Bank of issue or circulation**, a bank which issues its own notes or promises to pay; in Great Britain a bank to which the right of issue was continued by the Acts of 1844–45. **Branch bank**, a branch-office of a bank, established to give banking facilities to a locality at a distance from the head-office. **Savings-bank**, a bank of which the express object is to take charge of the savings of the poorer classes, or of small sums of money.

1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 109 The establishment of branch banks may be considered as the effect of the formation of joint-stock banks. *Ibid.* 133 Similar accusations may be as justly advanced against banks of deposit as against banks of circulation. 1863 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* 67 The branch banks of the Bank of England in the chief towns of the kingdom..have all been formed since 1828.

c. *fig.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 543 As affliction is a furnace, so is it a banque: Job had twice as much after he had lost all as before. *a* 1716 LOUTH (J.) Pardons and indulgences..out of the common bank and treasury of the church.

†**d.** *In bank*: in a bank or the bank, at one's bankers'. Also *fig.*: in store. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xi. I. (1850) 387 He which sheweth mercy to the poore doth lay his money in banke to the Lord. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* II. xi. 335 The paiments by Assignement in Banke without handling of moneys. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Order* 13 The benefits..in hand, besides the blessings that are in banck. 1753 WHITEFIELD in *Scots Mag.* May 214/1 The young man has the balance in bank.

8. *Comb.*: **a.** attrib. or obj. genitive, as *bank-accountant, -building, -charter, -clerk, -coffer, -counter, -director, -manager, -master* (obs.).

c 1618 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* I. 51 Rogues and Beggars have got the trick now to become Banckmasters. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 103 The bank-coffers are drained of gold. 1828 TAYLOR *Money Syst. Eng.* 193 That the bank directors be required to pay their notes on demand in gold at the market price. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 30 In 1708 the Bank charter was extended or renewed until the expiration of twelve months. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 526 Behind the bank-counter. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xlii. 151 The bank manager from Barchester.

b. Special combinations:

Bank annuities, a technical term for certain British government funds; usually, the Consolidated 3 per cent. Annuities, or 'consols'; **bank-cheque**, a cheque or order to pay issued upon a bank; **bank-circulation**, a name applied to receipts given by the Bank of England to contributors to the loan made to the Government in 1751, which circulated as paper currency; **bank-court**, the weekly meeting of the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, or other joint-stock bank; *also*, the general court of proprietors; **bank-credit**, a credit opened for any person by a correspondent of a bank, to enable the former to draw for the amount; **bank-money** (cf. BANCO *a.*); *also*, money in the bank; **bank-paper**, bank-notes in circulation; bills of exchange accepted by a banker; **bank-parlour**, the court-room of the Bank of England; the room in which a banker or bank-manager does business with borrowers; **bank-post**, a kind of writing-paper used for foreign correspondence; **bank-rate**, the rate per cent. per annum fixed from time to time by the Bank of England, at which the company is prepared to discount bills of exchange having not more than 95 days to run; **bank-receipt**, *formerly*, a receipt given by the Bank of England on its formation, for money deposited to be drawn against; *now*, an acknowledgement given by a banker for money deposited on a current account; **bank-stock**, the capital stock of the Bank of England, being the aggregate of the shares therein owned by the various proprietors; its original amount was £1,200,000; it is now £14,553,000; **bank-token**, a token issued by a bank to serve for payments, on its responsibility, during a scarcity of silver coin; **bankward** *a.* and *adv.*, towards the bank. See also BANK-BILL, -BOOK, -HOLIDAY, -NOTE.

1803 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1885) 541/2, I enclose you a *bank-check for twenty-two and a half dollars. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 262/1 *Bank-circulation 2*l.* 15*s.* prem. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Bank.* 38 In 1751, in order to raise the sum promised to be lent to the Government, the bank established what was called '*Bank Circulation.' 1752 HUME *Balance of Trade, Ess.* (1817) I. 318 An invention of this kind, which was fallen upon some years ago by the banks of Edinburgh..called a *Bank-Credit. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 79 He, that boastes upon the Exchange, that he hath store of *banke mony. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iii. 17 A ducat which passes for seven marks current, is worth but six *bank money. *Ibid.* vii. 35 He sells his *bank-money for current money. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 411 They imagine that our flourishing state in England is owing to that *bank-paper, and not the *bank-paper to the flourishing condition of our commerce. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Clipper* 30 Oct. /3 The caution which has prevailed .. in *bank parlors is not at all relaxed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 397 The ordinary Saxe paper will answer very well, as will also..*Bank-post. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 361 The *Bank-rate of discount, is the measure, at any particular time, of the value of money. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3902/4 A *Bank Receipt .. promising to be accountable to John Radhams for 4 Notes for 50*l.* each. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 9 The Market Price varies as does the *Bank Stock. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ₱ 6 How went *Bank-Stock to Day at 'Change? 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 607/2 Convicted of uttering 3*s.* *Bank-tokens, knowing them to be false. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3 In the full tide of one's *bank-ward voyage.

Bank (bæŋk), *v.*[1] [f. BANK *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To form a bank to; to border, edge, hem in as a bank.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* (1600) 23 A silent streame.. Banckt about with choyce of flowers. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 660 Burning sands, that bank the shrubby vales. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. xxii, A ridge of rocks that bank'd its side.

†**2.** *intr.* To border *upon*. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 68 The next Tower or Castle, banckiting [*sic*] also on the riuer of Thames. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (1603) 336 This Castle banketh on the River Thames.

3. *trans.* To confine within a bank. Also *fig.*

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 70 Kept and preserved by banking and new fencing in. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388 The prince and people..Both being bank'd in their respective station. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 75/1 The river is banked high on either side.

4. *Watchmaking*: **a.** *trans.* To confine the movements of the escapement, which is the function of the two banking-pins in a watch. **b.** *intr.* To impinge against the banking-pins; said of the escapement (or of the watch).

1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 207 The brass pin .. is for the other arm of the beam to bank against. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 20 The escapement may be banked through the spring. *Ibid.* 74 If the watch persistently banks, it is an indication that the balance is too light.

II. †5. To coast, to skirt. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 104, I haue bank'd their Townes?

6. To bring ashore, to land.

1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* ii. 11 Scarcely giving a flap of the tail till they were banked.

7. To shelter under a bank.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 110 As decoy men say, they are then comfortably banked.

III. 8. *trans.* To heap or pile *up*.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 59 They had banked up the snow. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 317 The clouds had got banked up in great billows of vapour.

9. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rise *up* into banks.

1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The smoke..was still banking up in large clouds. 1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 69/2 Clouds begin to bank up.

10. To make up a fire, by covering it with a heap of fuel so pressed down that it will remain a long time burning slowly.

1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 330 The fires had been banked. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. 277 Fire carefully banked up with damp cinders.

11. *To bank out*: to empty out (coal as drawn from the pit) into a heap.

1851 in *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 6.

Bank, *v.*[2] [f. BANK *sb.*[3]]

1. *intr.* To keep a bank, act as a banker. (Chiefly in ppl. adj. and vbl. sb., as in *banking-house*, etc.)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Banker*, a person who banks, that is, negotiates and trafficks in money.

2. *intr.* To deposit money or keep an account with a banker.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. i. 4 A man who brings a splendid capital, and will, no doubt, bank with us at D——. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* vi. 103 You'll have to bank with me to the extent of tickets home.

3. *trans.* To deposit in a bank. Also, to convert into current money, 'realize.'

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., Those who have..banked their greenbacks. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., If parliament were to bank this whole estate.

4. *intr.* To form a 'bank' at a gaming-table; to play against all comers.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xiii. 239 The plan will be for two to bank against the table.

Ba·nkable, *a.* [f. BANK *sb.*[3] or *v.*[2]] Receivable at a bank, as in 'bankable securities.'

†**Ba·nkage.** *Obs.* [? f. BANK *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] ? A landing duty.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. 113 His Prædia .. were tributes, tolles, portage, bankage, stackage..and such like.

Bank-bill. [See BANK *sb.*[3] and BILL.] **a.** Formerly, and still sometimes in the provinces, and in U. S., synonymous with BANK-NOTE. **b.** A bill drawn by one bank upon another, payable at a future date, or on demand; synonymous with *banker's draft*. †**c.** (*Sealed*) *Bank Bill*: a form of bill or note, bearing interest, issued by the Bank of England at its foundation, but long since discontinued. **d.** *Bank Post Bill*: a bill, usually at seven days' sight, issued by the Bank of England for convenience of transmission through the post.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3166/4 A Bank Bill for 100*l.* with Interest at 2*d.* a day. *Ibid.* No. 3234/4 Bank Seal Bills, payable with Interest at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ₱ 9 If I have not left..Bank Bills for 200*l.* 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4875/4 Lost..a Sealed Bank Bill of 100*l.* at 6 per Cent. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 336 To stuff the nation with this fine commodity of bank-bills and chequer-notes. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Bank bill, a note on the bank, which being accepted by a cashier, will be paid when due. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 820/2 The amount of Bank of England Notes and Bank Post Bills now in circulation. 1863 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* 67 Bank bills were paid in silver, 1745. The first bank post-bills were issued 1754. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* 85 The ..story of his having once constructed a boat out of a bank-post bill.

Bank-book. [See BANK *sb.*[3]] **a.** One of the books in which the transactions of a bank are entered. **b.** A book furnished by a banker to each customer, containing a transcript of his account in the Bank Ledger, also called *Pass-book*. (In both senses *Banker's Book* is also used.)

1714 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5266/10 Lost .. Mr. Salamon of Moses Pereira's Bank Book. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. vii. 35 To see that his accounts agree with those of the bank books. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 28/2 I've left you my bank-book.

Banked (bæŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. BANK *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. Having a bank or banks.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 108 A hollow-bank'd brooke. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 11 One acre plain or bancked. 1881 EDITH COXON *Basil Plant* II. 24 The banked hedge skirting the field.

2. Heaped, piled up; esp. in *Banked up*, said also of a fire when covered up with fresh fuel so as to burn away but slowly.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* B vj, Ritche in banqued golde. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* lvii. 327 Banked-up..clouds.

†**Ba·nker**[1]. *Obs.* 4–7; also 3 **bancour**, **banquer(e**, **bankewere**, **bankqwer**, **banwher**, 6 **banckwarre**, **bankard**, **bynker**. [a. AF. **banquer*, **banker* = ONF. *bankier*, *banquier*, *bancquier*, f. *banc* bench.] A covering, generally of tapestry, for a bench or chair.

1311 *Chart. Finchall* (1837) App. 4, Iiij banker. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 An Halle, with docere, costers and bankers. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (Gibbs MS.) 38 On þe bare grounde, ffor þare hadde he neyther banker ne cuschyne. *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xxxv. 2 With beddus brauderit o brode, and bankers y-dy3te. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* xix. 9 Braid burdis and benkis, ourbeld vith bancouris of gold. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bankqwer, Bankewere, *bancarium*, *dorsorium*. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 The dosers alle of camaca, The bankers alle of taffeta. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 244 The hangyng bankers and cussyons in my halle. 1534 *Lincolnsh. Ch. Furn.* 186 A olde bankard made of an olde carpett. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 126, Ij fformes with ij bankers. 1574 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 248 A hawlinge, a

bynker of wannes, and ij fox skynnes. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Bankers of Verdure, the dozen pieces, iv*l*.

Banker[2] (bæ·ŋkəɹ). Also 6 bankor, 7 bancker, banquer, 7–8 banquier. [f. BANK *sb*.[3] + -ER, after F. *banquier*, freq. used in Eng. in 17th c.]

1. The keeper or manager of a BANK *sb*.[3]

†a. *orig.* A money-changer; *then*, one who dealt in bills of exchange, giving drafts and making remittances. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1385/2 In the temple, he had ouerthrowen the bankers tables. 1591 PERCIVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Banquero*, a bankor, an exchanger of money, *Argentarius*. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 271 One Philippus, a bancker, or one that dealt in the exchange of money. *c* 1654 FLECKNOE *Trav.* 103 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 328 Our English money, current with much adoe in neighbouring countries .. but farther off you must go to Banquiers of your own nation, or none will take it of your hands. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 91 Monyers .. lately called Bankers.

†b. *subseq.* One who also received money in deposit, and lent it upon interest, acting as an intermediary between borrowers and lenders. *Obs.*

1553 UDALL *Roister D.* I. i. (Arb.) 11 Truely of all men he is my chiefe banker, Both for meate and money. 1611 COTGR., *Argentier* .. a Banker, one that lendeth, or exchangeth, money for gaine. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 64 To embogge himselfe in the Bankers and Usurers Bookes. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 291/1 He deposited some Money in the hands of a Banquier. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* 166 (1875) II. 356 Voted that .. all money in the hand of banquiers shall pay 15*s*. per 100*l*. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 232 The provinces [of Rome] were overrun by publicans .. confiscators, usurers, bankers.

Hence (in its beginnings not separable from the prec.): c. *mod.* The proprietor or one of the proprietors of a private bank; the manager or one of the managing body of a joint-stock bank; in *pl.* a joint-stock banking company.

Bankers' Books, Books of Account, etc., extracts from which are admissible as evidence in a British Court of Law under 'The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1876.' *Banker's Book* also = *Bank Pass-book*.

1670–1 Act 22 *Chas. II.* in Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., Whereas several persons, Goldsmiths and others, by taking or borrowing great sums of mony, and lending out the same again, for extraordinary hire and profit, have gained and acquired to themselves the reputation and name of Bankers. 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Epil., And Banquier-like, each day Accept new Bills, and he must break, or pay. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1761 III. 174 The daily increase of bankers, who may be a necessary evil in a trading country, but so ruinous in ours. 1761 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXI. 601 Imposed on a young man, a banker's-clerk. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 153 There were not .. twelve bankers shops at that time out of London. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* 18 Scrooge took his melancholy dinner .. and beguiled the rest of the evening with his banker's-book. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* VII. 42 You .. deposit your money at a private banker's, or in the Bank of England. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 79 As money rises in value, the balances in the hands of bankers decrease.

2. Applied to a contributor to a *Mons Pietatis*: see BANK *sb*.[3] 6.

1646 BENBRIGGE *Usura Accom.* 11 Neither Banke nor Bankers (as I may call the Contributors) can conceive they suffer any losse by .. lending to the poor freely: because what they even give .. is lent in Usury to the Lord.

3. One who keeps the 'bank' in a gambling house; the dealer, in some games of chance.

1826 HOR. SMITH *Gai. & Grav.* in *Casquet Lit.* 1877 I. 325/1 Each banker was provided with a *rateau*, or rake. 1850 BOHN *Handbk. Games* 328 *Commerce* .. After determining the deal, the dealer, styled also the banker, shufiles the pack. *Ibid.* 342 *Rouge et noir* .. To form the game, it is necessary that there should be a banker, or *tailleur* (Dealer), who represents him, and players, the number of whom is unlimited. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 30 Aug. 809/2 Each banker pays 1 per cent. and the punters 5*s*. each.

Banker[3] (bæ·ŋkəɹ). [f. BANK *sb*.[1] + -ER[1].]

1. [Cf. F. *banquier* in same sense.] A ship employed in cod-fishing on the Bank of Newfoundland.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 107/1 Who in Crusing, lighted upon a French Banker which he took. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4712/3 A French Banker of fourteen Guns, laden with Fish, arrived there from Newfoundland. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine*.

2. A labourer who makes banks of earth, ditches, etc. (Chiefly used in the eastern counties of England.)

1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 632 In the fen countries the labourers are denominated bankers. *a* 1821 in *Times* 25 Aug. (1870) 4/6 A poor man, a witness in court, said in answer to the same question [What he was?] 'a banker.' The Judge .. remarked, 'We cannot have any absurdity.' 1873 PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. XII. 274 Some 'bankers' who were engaged in widening a drain.

3. *Hunting.* A horse which can jump on and off field banks too large to be cleared. (Cf. *fencer*.)

Generally with qualification, as 'In following the hounds in Devonshire, you must ride a good banker.'

4. (*in Australia*). A river full to the brim.

Ba·nker[4]. [f. BANK *sb*.[2] bench; in senses a, b. perh. a perversion of It. *banco* a (statuary's) bench.]

a. A wooden bench used in bricklaying for dressing bricks. b. A stone bench used by masons for hewing on. c. A local name for a pile of Purbeck stone from the quarry.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 246 A Banker, to cut the Bricks upon, which is a piece of Timber about six foot long .. fixt .. about three foot high from the Floor. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, A Banker in a mason's yard is a square stone of a suitable size, made use of as a work bench.

1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 46 The Master-builder .. once laid a shilling on his 'banker.' 1881 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6/3 The immense masses of stone called 'bankers' that line Swanage shore. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 244/1 The stone .. has to be removed from the 'bankers' in carts.

Bankerdom (bæ·ŋkəɹdəm). [see -DOM.] The class or body of bankers; the banking interest.

1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 170 The *Herald*, supported by the bankerdom of the North.

Bankeress (bæ·ŋkərés). *nonce-wd.* [see -ESS.] A female banker; a banker's wife.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxiv. 229, I dined there a couple of months ago, and the bankeress said something about you. 1883 *American* V. 200 The late Countess of Jersey was only received on sufferance in some houses in Vienna, because she was a bankeress.

†**Ba·nkering**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BANKER[2]; cf. *carpentering*.] Occupation as a banker, banking.

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 51 Before this way of private bankering came up.

Banket, -etter, etc.: see BANQUET.

Ba·nk-fu·ll, *a.* Full to the bank or brink.

c 1581 J. FALKNER in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. (1870) 500/2 The same water in the morning before was bankefull. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 169 (1862) I. 397 A little of God would make my soul bankfull. 1865 MILTON & CHEADLE *N.-W. Passage* 275 This river was .. bank full with glacier water.

Bank ho·liday. [See BANK *sb*.[3] and HOLIDAY.] A day on which banks are legally closed, so as to afford a holiday to those employed in them. (Bills payable on these days are paid on the following day.)

Certain Saints' days and anniversaries, to the number in all of about 33 days per annum, were kept as Holidays at the Bank of England. In 1834 these holidays were reduced to Good Friday, the 1st of May, 1st of November, and Christmas Day. By Sir John Lubbock's Act, passed in 1871, the following bank-holidays were constituted in Great Britain: *In England and Ireland*, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, the 26th of December (Boxing Day); *in Scotland*, New Year's Day, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day. When any of these days falls on Sunday, the Monday following is the bank-holiday.

1871 *Act* 34 *Vict.* xvii. (*title*) An Act to make provision for Bank Holidays. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 103 These two main fairs are the Bank Holidays of rural life.

Banking (bæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [Several distinct formations, from BANK in various senses.]

1. The business of a banker; the keeping or management of a bank.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* (L.) Banking brings no treasure into the kingdom. 1834 GILBART *Hist. Banking* 9 So early as the year 1349 .. banking was carried on by the drapers of Barcelona. 1883 H. MACLEOD *Banking* VI. § 3 The very essence of 'Banking' is to receive money as a Mutuum.

b. *attrib.*

1779 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* IV. iv. (1816) 411 Those abuses which had crept into the banking business. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 20 Without regard to banking hours. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 33 The primary cause which makes England the great banking centre of the world. 1881 *Builder* 8 Oct. (*Advt.*), Solid Mahogany Banking Counter.

2. The construction of banks or embankments.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., With respect to the water which is to be kept out, this is called banking. 1818 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 181 Banking, hedging, they know nothing about. They have no idea of the use of a bill-hook.

3. Embankment.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXV. (1856) 321, I observed one spot where the banking remained.

4. Fishing on the Newfoundland (or other) Bank.

1842 SIR J. PARK *Mar. Insur.* I. ii. 100 § 2 Upon their arrival, ships are .. employed in banking. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. v. 273 After their arrival at Newfoundland, engaged for some time in fishing (called banking).

5. In *Watchmaking*: Limitation of the motion of the balance, by the *banking-pins* or *-screw*.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 403/1 It consists in placing the banking pins at the tail of the lever. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 386/2 In this escapement it is necessary to limit the motion of the balance to one half turn, measured from its repose, which is technically called 'banking.' 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch and Clockm.* 29 [The] Banking Screw [is] .. an adjustable screw in the chronometer escapement.

6. *Banking-ground* (in *U. S. lumber-trade*): a place where logs are brought to a river bank.

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., The banking ground is about 125 feet above the bed of the river.

Ba·nking, *ppl. a.* [f. BANK *v.* + -ING[2].] That keeps a bank or follows the profession of a banker.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 65 That banking den of theeves. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 18 Any of the banking Goldsmiths or Merchants.

Ba·nking-house. A house in which banking operations are carried on; a mercantile firm engaged in banking or some branch of it.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 129, *Banking-house*, a receptacle for people's money for commercial purposes. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 97 Became a partner in the banking-house of Down, Thornton, and Free. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 The days when there was not a single banking house in the city of London. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 233 The difference existing between the two classes of business—a banking house and a bank.

Bankless (bæ·ŋklés), *a.* [f. BANK *sb*.[1] + -LESS.] Having no banks or borders.

1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* 15 (D.) For thou of beauty art the banckless Sea. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 143 Lost .. amidst bankless, boundless marsh.

Bankman, obs. form of BANKSMAN.

Bank-note. [See BANK *sb*.[3], and NOTE.] A promissory note given by a banker: *formerly*, one payable at a fixed date and to a specified person; *now*, one payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money.

(Their issue is now regulated by Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 32.)

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3046/4 A Bank Note for 17*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*. payable to Philip Wheake. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5239/3 Lost .. 10 Bank Circulation Notes .. none of them payable for several Months. *Ibid.* No. 5271/4 Four Circular Bank Notes for 100*l*. each, all payable to Mr. Pope .. or Bearer, with Interest. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) II. 116 So prudent, numbers each bank-note and jewel. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 622/2 What is a bank note but a promise to pay the bearer a certain quantity of gold? 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 274 Money may mean either specie, or bank-notes, or currency consisting of a mixture of these two.

fig. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. 9 If speech is the banknote for an inward capital of culture.

Bankrupt (bæ·ŋkrʉpt), *sb.* Forms: 6 banke rota, banckroupt(e, banckerout, banquerowpte, banqweroute, 6–7 banckrout, banque-, banqrout(e, banke-, bankrout(e, bankerupt, 7 bankcrout, banck-, banquerupt, (bankrup, banker-up), 6– bankrupt. [In 16th c. *banke rota*, *banqueroute*, a. It. *banca rotta* (Florio), and its F. adaptation *banqueroute* (in Cotgr. *banqueroutte*), with the second part subsequently assimilated to the equivalent L. *ruptus*, as in *abrupt*, etc. The It. *banca rotta* is literally 'bank broken,' or 'bench broken.' The transference of sense from the fact to the agent (in sense 2) is peculiar to Eng.: cf. BANKRUPT *a.* and med.L. *ruptus*.

According to Johnson 'it is said' that when an Italian money-changer became insolvent, 'his bench was broke.' But *rotto*, *rotta* is also 'wrecked' (used of a ship); and fig. 'discomfited, defeated, interrupted, stopped.' Cf. the familiar use of *break* = become insolvent, *broken* insolvent; also med.L. *ruptura* failure, *ruptus* broken man, bankrupt, 'creditorum fraudator, aut decoctor, qui dissolvit argentariam et foro cedit' in Du Cange, who has an example dated 1334.]

†1 The wreck or break-up of a trader's business in consequence of his failure to pay his creditors; or (in early use) his shutting up or desertion of his place of business without payment of his liabilities. Chiefly in the phrase 'to make bankeroute' or 'bankrupt' (Fr. *faire banqueroute*, 1536). Afterwards called *bankrupting*, *bankruptism*, *bankruptcure*, *bankruptship*, and now BANKRUPTCY, q.v. *Obs.*

1539 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 609 With danger to make banke rota. 1543 *Act* 34 *Hen. VIII*, iv. (*title*) An Act against suche parsons as do make bankrupt. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 241 Vtterly vndone, and cast either into miserable pouertie, prisonment, bankeroute, &c. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Ejb, Trade strengthned, encreased, and many Bankrouts prevented. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1980/4 Empowered by the Commissioners of Bankrupt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 35 A statute of bankrupt.

2. A merchant, trader, or other person, whose property and effects, on his becoming insolvent, are administered and distributed for the benefit of all his creditors, under that system of statutory regulations called the Bankrupt or Bankruptcy Laws. As these laws (which began in England with Acts 34 and 35 Henry VIII, c. 4) were originally directed against fraudulent traders, who absconded with the property of their creditors, or eluded the attempts of creditors to get at them, the earlier senses were:

†a. in *Law*. 'A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors.' Blackstone.

†b. *popularly*. One who has brought himself into debt by reckless expenditure or riotous living; a fugitive from his creditors, a broken man in sanctuary or outlawry. (In these senses the bankrupt was a *criminal*.)

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxi. Wks. 881/2 Suche bancke rouptes .. which whan they haue wasted and missespent their own, woulde than be very faine .. robbe spirituall and temporall to. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VII* an. 11. 37 Some Banqueroutes, some false Englyshe sanctuary men, some Theues. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 140 One that hath riotously wasted his substance, a banqueroute, *Decoctor*. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.*, By gathering more bankrupts & ruffians to his side. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Bankerupt*, bankrout, waster. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. vii. § 1. 533 Upon instigation of some desperate bankrouts .. they made an uproar. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* 358 Wks. II. 628 A Generall Bill .. to find a more effectuall way for discovering of the Estates of Bankroutes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 P 6 He can no more live here than if he were a downright Bankrupt.

By gradual extension of sense, and modifications of the statutes of bankruptcy:

†c. in *Law*. Also, a trader, who did certain acts which had the effect of defeating his creditors of their property, without reference to any intention on his part.

d. in *Mod. Law*. Any trader or other person insolvent, who, on the petition of a creditor or creditors, or on his own petition, to the Bankruptcy Court, is declared or adjudged bankrupt, and his estates administered as stated above.

Formerly only a trader could be made a *bankrupt*; other

persons became *insolvent*; in U.S. the legal distinction between the two was abolished in 1841, and in England in 1869; it had long before disappeared in popular use. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4335/4 A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded against John Oliver..and he being declared a Bankrupt. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 86. 215 A Friend of mine,..had lately the Misfortune to become a Bankrupt. 1869 *Act* 32–3 *Victoria* lxxi. 76 A single creditor..of not less than fifty pounds, may present a petition to the Court, praying that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt.

e. *popularly*. An insolvent debtor; one who is unable to meet his liabilities, whether he is in the Bankruptcy Court or not.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* VI. 503 Shall my meanes help to make up a bankrout in his estate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 122 To cut the forfeiture from that bankrout there.

† f. *To play the bankrupt*: to become insolvent, to fail to pay one's debts; *often*, to play false with the money of others, and *fig.* to prove false to a trust of any kind. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 812/2 Jerome Bonuise, which had plaied bankerupt, and was conueied out of the realme for debt. 1580 *Ord. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 Till he have gotten great sums of money in his hand, that he may play the Bankeroute, to the undoing of such as trust him. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia* III. 70 And with th' Almighty playing banque-rout, With greater Rage his law they persecute. 1623 BACON *Wks.* (1834) XII. 448 These modern languages will, at one time or other, play the bankrupts with books. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* § 865 Hee is constrained to breake (play the bankrout), and to borrow of one and pay another. *c*1660 J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* in Singer *Playing Cards* 254 The last game now in use is *Bankerout*, Which will be plaid at still, I stand in doubt, Until *Lavolta* turn the wheel of time.

3. *transf.* One hopelessly in debt; one who has lost all his means, and is without resources.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 206 Perceiving themselves to be brought to the estate of bankrupts, as we commonly saie. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 41 All is Thine which hath been due to Me, And I a Bankrupt, quite undone by Thee. 1600 C'TESS. ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 237 III. 57 To recken my self a bankcrout till I have yeelded you some demonstrative testimonie. *c*1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 He who in sloath doth like a Dor-Mouse sleepe, Shall at the last sure prove a Banker-up.

b. *fig.* (Cf. BANKRUPT *a.* 2.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 141 Not onely vnthrifts of their money but banckerouts of good manners.

4. *attrib.*, as in *bankrupt laws, system*; also *bankruptlike* adj.

1668 ROLLE *Abridgem.* I. 47 Thou art a bankruptlike knave. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 116 The bankrupt laws in England do not extend to Scotland.

Ba·nkrupt, *v.* Forms: 6 banckerowt-en, 6–7 banke-, bankrout(e, banquerout, 7 banckroute, bankerupt, -rumpt. [App. f. the sb. (in sense 1); orig. short for 'to make bankrupt': the trans. sense is later, and perh. favoured by the analogy of *disrupt*, etc. Not in It. or Fr.]

†1. To become bankrupt, to fail, to 'break'; = the early phrase 'to make bankrupt.' (Often in the sense of fraudulent failure: see BANKRUPT *sb.* 1.)

1552 HULOET, Banckerowten, or make banckerowte, or banckrupte. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /229 To bankerout, *fidem fallere*. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 234 He that winnes Empire with the losse of faith, Out-buies it: and will banck-route. 1689 [see BANKRUPTING *vbl. sb.*]

2. *trans.* To make or render (any one) bankrupt; to make insolvent.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws Candy* III. i, He..will be bankrupted so much the sooner. 1650 WELDON *Crt. & Char. Jas. I*, 58 If they had already impoverished the Kingdome; by the union, they would bankerupt it. 1865 *Times* 31 July, There is some fear of bankrupting the Treasury. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 20/7 A bad season or two inevitably bankrupts the tenant.

†3. To reduce to beggary, beggar, exhaust the resources of. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 27 Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 64, I should bankroute them all in description. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. § 44 Seven hundred Queens..were able to bankrupt the Land of Ophir. *a*1659 CLEVELAND *On a Fly* 16 In this single Death of thee Th' hast bankrupt all *Antiquity*. *c*1700 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 480 He is bankrupted of Patience, Money and Grace. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 258 Art thou sure that the making good of such a vow will not totally bankrupt thee?

Ba·nkrupt, *a.* Forms: 6–7 bankerupt, bancke-, banquerout(e, banke-, bankrout, 7 banckrowt, -rout, -rupt, banquerupt, 6– bankrupt. [Connected in origin with the sb. in sense 2, and, like that, peculiar to Eng. It may be the short pa. pple. of the vb. *to* BANKRUPT, influenced also by L. *rupt-us* broken.]

1. Under legal process because of insolvency; unable to pay debts; insolvent. For the historical development of the senses, see BANKRUPT *sb.* 2.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /228 Bankerout, *fidifragus, ære alieno oppressus*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B 139 He is banqueroute, *Il est faict banqueroupte*. 1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 283 To make that Nobody bankrout, make him flie His Country, and be never heard of more. 1631 R. KNEVET *Rhodon & I.* II. iii, A bankrupt Tenant..That flyes by night from an unprofitable Farme. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) 73 The bankrupt nation to restore, And pay the millions lent. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, Breaking the heart of that ruined bankrupt man.

2. *fig.* (various aspects of the bankrupt.)

† a. Discredited, having forfeited all credit. *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel*, For farder Credit off your Worde, you will stande (I feare) for banckeroute. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xliii. (1631) 208 To be out of fashion, is to bee banquerupt. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 3 Vertue is bankerout, dares not shew his face.

b. At the end of one's resources, exhausted.

1589 NASHE *Almond for P.* 9 a, Your banquerout inuention, cleane out at the elbowes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 42, I shall make your wit bankrupt. 1623 L. DYGES in *Shaks. C. Praise*, Untill our bankrout Stage be sped. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. v. (1777) 35 What recompence (thus bankrupt as I am!) Shall speak my grateful soul! 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. i. 147, I am bankrupt in gratitude!

c. Stript bare, bereft, destitute *of*, or now wanting *in* (a property or quality formerly present, or that ought to be present).

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaph.* (Arb.) 17 Those idiots..that have made Art bankerout of her ornaments. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 474 Yet am I not so bank-rupt of intelligence, but that I have heard of those rural passages. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 168 Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 318 A man intellectually poverty-stricken, bank-rupt in all science and argument.

Bankruptcy (bæ·ŋkrŭpsi). Also 8 -sie. [f. BANKRUPT + -CY, prob. on the analogy of *insolvency*, but with *-t* erroneously retained in spelling, instead of being merged in the suffix *-cy* = *-tie, -tia*. The sense was orig. expressed by the simple *bankrupt* (F. *la banqueroute*): on the application of this to the person involved (F. *le banqueroutier*), the fact was successively termed *bankrupting, bankruptism, bankrupture, bankruptship*, and finally, *c*1700, *bankruptcy*.]

1. The state of being bankrupt; the fact of becoming bankrupt.

1700 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) Introd. 14 By wilful fraud or bankruptsie of councellors of trade. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 ₱2 That most dreadful of all human Conditions, the Case of Bankruptcy. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. viii. 39 The state might thus be reduced to bankruptcy. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. i. x. 116 Bankruptcies are most frequent in the most hazardous trades. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, His bills were protested: his act of bankruptcy formal. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 342 Roman law never established any distinction between traders and non-traders, in other words, between bankruptcy and insolvency.

b. *attrib.*, as *Bankruptcy Court, laws*, etc.

1864 *Derby Merc.* 7 Dec., The Bankruptcy Court officials. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The object of a bankruptcy law..should be the economical and honest distribution of a bankrupt's estate.

2. *fig.* Utter wreck, ruin, or loss of (any good quality).

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 441 They dread a bankruptcy of head and sense. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 433 A general bankruptcy of reputation in both parties. 1853 A. MORRIS *Business* v. 104 The greatest bankruptcy is not of fortune but of faith.

Ba·nkrupted, *ppl. a.* [f. BANKRUPT *v.* + -ED.] Rendered bankrupt, reduced to bankruptcy.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 273/2 The Sieur Tillier..being lately bankrupted, and fled. 1882 *Century Mag.* 379/1 Property..bought of a bankrupted owner.

† **Ba·nkrupting,** *vbl. sb.* [f. BANKRUPT *v.* + -ING[1].] The becoming or being bankrupt; an earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 119 It is a doore and windowe into—pouertie, bankrupting. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 144 Can the bankrumpting of one of the Obligees quit the rest of their ingagement?

† **Ba·nkruptism.** *Obs.* [see -ISM.] An earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* I. (Arb.) 18 How deadly..an enemy to the State this Politick Bankruptisme hath bin. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 66/1 He is in danger of breaking or bankruptisme.

† **Ba·nkruptly,** *a. Obs.* [f. BANKRUPT *sb.* + -LY[1].] Like or befitting a bankrupt.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. vii. 330 Bankruptly shifts, beseeming only the Merchants of Babylon. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgem.* I. 47 Thou art a bankruptly Knave.

† **Ba·nkruptship.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [see -SHIP.] An earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. Parnass.* 359 The most important Bankruptship..that ever hapned in the memory of man.

† **Ba·nkrupture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. BANKRUPT *v.* + -URE.] An earlier term for BANKRUPTCY.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 367 Bankruptures of religion. 1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 7 In what Consistory..hath Bankrupture beene..condemned for a Sinne?

‖ **Ba·nkshall.** Forms: 7 bancksall, 7–8 banksall, 7–9 banksoll, 8 bancshall, 8– banksaul, 7– bankshall. [A word now common from India to China: in Malay *bāngsal* shed, storehouse, porch, but prob. orig. Bengali *baṇkaśālā* 'hall of trade,' or perh. Skr. *bhāṇḍaśālā* storehouse or magazine. (Col. Yule.)] a. A warehouse. b. The office of a Harbour Master or other port authority.

1673 FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* 27 (Y.) Their Bank Solls, or Custom House Keys, where they land. 1688 *Camd. Soc. Misc.* (1881) 38 Who was come down to the bancksall, or point of sand goeing into the river [Hooghly]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *Acc. E. Indies* II. 6 (Y.) Above it is the Dutch Bankshall, a Place where their ships ride. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* IV. 109 (Y.) A large banksaul or warehouse at Mirzapore for the reception of pepper and sandalwood. 1850 *Jrnl. Ind. Archipelago* IV. 182 *Bankshall*, the name given by Europeans to the office of the Master Attendant, or Intendant of a Port. It is most probably taken from the Malay word *Bañgsal*, a shed, an outhouse.

Banksia (bæ·ŋksiă). [Named after Sir Joseph Banks.] A genus of Australian shrubs, with umbellate flowers, cultivated as ornamental shrubs in Europe.

1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. iii. (1806) I. 34 The flowers of the different banksias. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 200 Trees now confined to Australia..as the banksias. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* v, Bars of sunshine chequered by some Banksian sprays.

Ba·nk-si·de. [f. BANK *sb.*[1]]

1. The sloping side of a bank.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. 1805 VIII. 367 They can prettily shroud themselves under a bush or bankside. 1834 *Infant Hymnings* 20 They are nestling together..In the hedge-row, the bank-side, or under the eaves.

2. The margin of sea (*obs.*), lake, or river.

*a*1618 RALEIGH *Lett.* in *Rem.* (1661) 238 When he came to the bank-side to Land. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xx. 313 Being landed at the bank-side of the Lake. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 254 This Net is either thrown off from the Bank-side, or from a Boat. 1867 *Times* 7 Oct., Puts his hand into the water by the bankside.

† b. Name of the side of the Thames at Southwark opposite to London. (Cf. BANK *sb.*[1] II.) *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v, Some cunning woman here o' the *Banke-side*. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, You lodged upon the Bankside. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xvii. 142 The Bank-side where the Stews were.

Banksman (bæ·nksmăn). Also 6–7 bankman. [f. BANK *sb.*[1] + MAN.] An over-looker above ground at a coal-mine, a 'bank-manager.'

1598 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (1860) 335 Who haith served me as a banckman, at those pittes. 1604 *MS. Eccl. Proc. Durh.*, James Carre, then bankeman of the said cole pittes. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 6 The banksman's wages are about 4*s.* per day. 1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 215 Repulsed by the banksman of the nearest pit.

Bankvar, obs. form of BANKER[1].

1498 *Acc.* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 244 A bankvar cost 18*d.* the ell, 16 ells long.

Ba·nky, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BANK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of banks, ridgy; of or pertaining to a bank; inclined like a bank or hill side; hilly.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. liii. 304 Vpon a hard and stony ground, and after vpon a bancky ground. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., Old mossy, rushy, bankie pasture Lands. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 5 And here below, the Banky Shore along, Your Heifers graze. 1729 M. BROWNE *Piscat. Eclog.* ix. (1773) 134 The banky shelter. [1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby*, There's a vast o' banky land iv it. T' rooad to Whitby's sair an' banky.]

Bannat(e: see BAN *sb.*[2]

Banne, obs. form of BAWN.

Banned (bænd), *ppl. a.* [f. BAN *v.* + -ED.] a. Cursed. b. Prohibited, forbidden.

1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 808 To bale were 3e..bore for bannede werkus. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 46 You fare as the fox, the more band the better hap. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heav. Love* 184 Free that was thrall, and blessed that was band. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68. 421 The banned languages waxed stronger.

† **Banneour.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 baneur, 4 baneour(e, baniour, 5 banneoure, 4–5 banyour(e, banyer(e; *β.* 5–6 baner(e, 5 baneer. [(*a.*) ME. *baneur, -eour*, a. AF. *baneour* = OF. *baneor*:—late L. **bannātōr-em*; also (*β.*) ME. *banere*, a. OF. *banère*, nom. case of the same word:—late L. **bannātor*; f. *bannum, bandum* standard: see BANNER.] A banner-bearer, a standard-bearer.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. 361 And slou anon a Englysse man, þat a baner bere, And efsone anoþer baneur, & þe þrydde almest al so. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 12723 Sant iohn com als baneur [*v.r.* baniour, banerere]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 428 Go bifore As a good baneoure. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 23 Banyowre or bannerberere, *Vexillarius*.

β. 1403 in *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. 397 Procede, signifer; quod est dictu: 'anauant baner.' *c*1440 *Generydes* 2055 His sonne ser Abell he was baneer. *Ibid.* 2128 Of his batell he made hym Banere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (1710) IV. Prol. 180 Ware na baneris for to perys mo.

¶ In OF. or AF. sometimes used in sense of *banneret*, with fem. *baneresse* banneret's wife; so in Anglo-Lat. *banerus*; whence later writers occasionally put *banneret* for *baneour*: see BANNERET 3.

1297 [see BANNERET 1 a.] *a*1300 LANGTOFT in *Excerpta Hist.* (1830) I. (Godef.) Li count, et li baneour, et ses bachelers. CHRIST. DE PIZ. (Godef.) Plusieurs autres contesses, baneresses, dames, et damoiselles. 1485 *Instrum. conv. Ord. Brit.* in Du Cange s.v. *Banneretus*, Comites, Barones, Banerii, Baccalarii.

Banner (bæ·nəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 baner(e, 5–6 banor, 6 bannar, 4– banner. [a. OF. *banere, baniere* (= Pr. *banieira, bandieira*, Sp. *bandera*, Pg. *bandeira*, It. *bandiera*), on L. type **bandāria*, f. late L. *bandum, bannum* standard, 'vexillum quod *bandum* appellant' (Paul. Diac. *c*775), f. Goth. *bandwa, bandwô* 'signum,' sign, token, perh. from same root as *band* and *bind*. In Romanic confused with *bannum* BAN.]

1. *prop.* A piece of stout taffeta, or other cloth, attached by one side to the upper part of a long pole or staff, and used as the standard of an emperor, king, lord, or knight, under (or after) which he and his men marched to war, and which served as their

rallying-point in battle; *hence*, that of a country, nation, army, or company. Phrases: *To join the banner of, follow the banner of.* In the literal sense, now chiefly historical; in poetry and elevated prose, applied to the *standard* or *flag* of a country; common in figurative expressions.

Heraldically, a *banner* means a square or quadrangular flag, displaying the arms of the person in whose honour it is borne, and varying in size from that of an emperor, six feet square, to that of a knight banneret, three feet square. In this sense we still commonly speak of the banners of the Knights of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 300 Schrift .. is gunfaneur, & bereð her þe banere biuoren alle Godes ferde. 1297 R. Glouc. 541 The burgeis .. arerde tueie baners, & wende hom vorth iarmed. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 12913 As baner borne be-for þe king. 1386 Chaucer *Knts. T.* 1552 In thy temple I wol my baner honge. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 33 b, To beare the kynges bannar. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. v. 1 Hang out our Banners on the outward walls, The Cry is still, they come. 1611 Bible *Sol. Song* vi. 4 Terrible as an armie with banners. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 163 To fight under the banners of their enemies. 1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 2, I sing the Mariner who first unfurl'd An eastern banner o'er the western world. *a* 1842 Macaulay *Armada*, Our glorious *semper eadem*, the banner of our pride! The freshening breeze of eve unfurled that banner's massy fold. 18.. Key, 'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh long may it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave! 1864 Curtis *Sch. Hist. Eng.* 121 A number joined the banner of a Scotch knight named Wallace. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xviii. 288 Banners were in use in the middle ages at sea, as well as on land.

b. in fig. expressions referring to moral struggles.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* 1871 III. 308 þe baner of Crist on þe croos. 1552 *Bapt. Infants* in *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Manfully to fight vnder his banner agaynste sinne, the world, and the deuil. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. 12 Planted the banner of the cross upon the ruins of heathenism.

c. in fig. reference to the protection symbolized by a national flag floating over a place.

c 1400 Maundev. xxv. 26 The Banere of Jesu Christ is alle weyes displayed .. to the help of his trewe lovynge servauntes. 1564 Haward *Eutrop.* To Rdr., The boldlyer, under the banner of hys protectyon. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 272 Thy .. banner was over my head.

d. (Attributed *fig.* to things.)

a 1822 B. Cornwall *Sicil. Story, Autumn* iv, Already have the elements unfurled Their banners. *a* 1859 J. Percival *Eagle*, Where wide the storms their banners fling.

2. An ensign or flag bearing some device, borne in a procession, religious, civic, or political, for purposes of symbolism or display. (Sometimes specifically restricted to an ensign other than an ordinary flag, *e.g.* one extended in a frame, one attached by its upper edge or supported by two staves, so as to remain open.)

Of these the earliest were the religious banners, usually those of patron saints, which were often carried to battle, and there served as banners in sense 1. The banners of guilds and city companies, also partook of both characters.

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 351 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 Þis holi man also Prechede a dai at Oxenford .. In alle halewe church 3erd: in þe norþ side Mid þe baners at vnderne. 1552-66 [see Banner-cloth below in 6]. 1726 Tindal *Rapin's Engl.* (1757) II. 207 A mast, on the top of which they placed a silver pix with a consecrated host, and the banners of St. Peter and St. John of Beverly, to serve as an ensign. [1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The French retain the denomination banner, in speaking of ecclesiastical processions; where the people, having each a cross on, march under a banner, representing the church militant.] *c* 1850 Longf. *Excelsior*, A banner with the strange device, Excelsior. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 191 A little Masonic banner hanging from a tent-pole. 1878 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 154/1 [Lord Mayor's Show] The streaming flags and banners give unwonted life and colour to the dingy scene.

b. *fig.* Anything displayed as a profession of principles.

1581 Hanmer (*title*) The Jesuites Banner, Displaying their original and successe. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lx. 4 Thou hast giuen a banner to them that feare thee; that it may bee displayed. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 325 Dynamite has become .. the banner of the extreme revolutionary party.

†**3.** *transf.* The company or 'side' ranged under a particular banner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 242 He went to play a wile with fo of his banere. *Ibid.* 306 Þei were euer in wehere .. Whilk was best banere, with þat side forto hold. 1818 J. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 543 The Count of Campania .. has contrived that three banners of horse should leave his party by stealth.

†**4.** = Banderole 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. ii. 60, I will the Banner from a Trumpet take, And vse it for my haste.

5. *Bot.* The *vexillum* of a papilionaceous flower.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. 35 A large petal, covering the others and occupying the upper part of the corolla .. the standard or banner. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 398.

6. *Comb.*, as *banner-cloth, -pole, -rag, -staff*; also *banner-like, -shaped, -fashioned*, adjs. **Banner-bearer**, standard-bearer, ensign; **banner-cry**, a cry summoning men to join a banner, a slogan; **banner-screen**, a fire-screen hung by its upper edge (cf. 2); **bannerless** *a.*, without a banner; **bannerwise** *adv.*, after the manner of a banner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 23 Banyowre, or *bannerberere, *Vexillarius.* 1603-5 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 31 Eleven *Banner-bearers went up to the Breach. 1847 *Nation. Cycl.* II. 819 Distinguished persons were .. attended by a *banner-bearer. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Norf. Archæol.* (1865) VII. 52 Item twoo lenten *Banner clothes valued at viiij^{s}.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 33 Item iij *banner clothes sold to Gilbert Grene one of the churchwardens .. who defacid theim. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 407 The *banner-cloth [of St. Cuthbert, at Durham] was a yard broad and five quarters deep .. of red velvet, on both sides most sumptuously embroidered and wrought with flowers of green silk and gold. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* vi. xvii, The *banner-cry of hell. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 847 The *Banner-fashioned Shield. *c* 1850 J. Jesse *Last of Roses* III. 5 (L.) Your heir Rides forth alone, and *bannerless. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 110 Item, a crose, a stafe, and ij *banner pooles .. defaced by the .. churchwardens. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idyls, Clive* 58 Sockets made for *banner-poles. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* iv. ii. II. 249 The *banner-rags of standards flutter. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 65 Item, banners, *banner staves, and crosse staves. 1815 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* vi, The *banner-staff was in his hand. 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* 84 Able to execute a *banner screen with any lady in the land. 1884 O'Donovan *Merv* xx. 221 A piece of tattered linen, floating *bannerwise at its extremity.

Banner (bæ·nəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Ban *v.* + -er[1].] One who bans or curses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bannare or cursere, *Imprecator* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Banner, *deuotator.* 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 23 Deuylish swerers, banners and cursers. 1627 *Guide Agst. Witches* II. ii. 95 Bitter banners and cursers.

Ba·nner, *v.* [f. Banner *sb.*[1]]

1. To furnish with a banner, decorate with banners.

1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* v. 269 High bannering bright the air. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., The city .. is thickly bannered. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* ii. 119 Who with silken parasol, Bannered the army that she led.

†**2.** *intr.* To raise a banner or standard (*against*).

1588 J. Harvey *Discours. Probl.* 46 That the Turk should adventure, or dare to banner, against them who, etc.

Bannered (bæ·nəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Banner *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a banner or banners.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 885 A Bannerd Host, Under spread Ensigns marching. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. viii, Bothwell's bannered hall.

2. Borne or blazoned on a banner.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Sir Roderick's bannered pine. 1816 W. Taylor in *Month. Mag.* XLI. 526 Three lions passant banner'd they expand.

†**Ba·nnerer.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4-6 banerer(e, 5-6 banarer, 5 banerrere. [a. AF. *banerer* = OF. *banerier*, f. *banière* Banner.]

1. One who carries a banner, a standard-bearer.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 12723 Ion as banerere of honour Coom þo bifore oure saueour. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1604 Yonge Octouian .. Was banerrere of that batayle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 300/2 One of the Banerers .. tooke the Banere and stode amonge them. 1598 Stow *Surv.* vii. (1603) 63 His heires .. are chiefe Banerers of London. 1881 A. Macgeorge *Flags* 34 The bearer of a banner, or bannerer as he was called. *fig.* 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 93 He þat was i-made cheef banerer of þis doynge deied in þe myddes of þe drynkynge.

2. = Banneret. (Cf. Banneour 2, Banneret 3.)

1484 Caxton *Chyualry* 69 A knigt banerere whiche has under hym many knyghtes.

Banneret (bæ·nĕrĕt). Forms: 3-6 baneret, 5-6 banret, 4-6 (*Sc.*) banrent, (7 bannerent, bannarite), 4- banneret; *pl.* 4-6 -ettis, -ettes. [ME. *baneret*, a. OF. *baneret*, f. *banière*, with early ending of pa. pple.:—L. *-ātus*; *lit.* 'bannered.']

1. a. Originally, a knight able and entitled to bring a company of vassals into the field under his own banner, and who ranked next to a baron and above other knights: in this sense commonly used substantively, as a title of rank or dignity, and contrasted with *knight*, though sometimes with *bachelor*. **b.** Subsequently, the title and rank were conferred for valiant deeds done in the king's presence on the field of battle (perhaps, also, on other occasions or for other grounds), and, with the decay of the feudal system, came to constitute merely a rank or order of knighthood: in this use occur both *banneret* and *knight-banneret*, the latter opposed to *knight-bachelor*. On the institution of the order of baronets in 1611, precedence was given to these over all bannerets 'except such as were made in the field, under the banner, the king being present,' and after this the order of knights-bannerets was allowed to die out.

Note. The original sense was mainly French; 'in England there were few tenants bringing any considerable number of men who were not of the rank of the barons' (*Penny Cycl.*); the first recorded instance of use **b.** is in the 15th year of Edward III, when John de Copeland was made a banneret for his capture of King David Bruce at Neville's Cross. In the claim of Baronets to precedency (in 1612) it is said 'there are not *Bannerets* now in being and peradventure never shall be'; and although the title has been claimed for certain persons knighted since that day, heraldic authorities do not admit the validity of the claim. See the matter discussed in Nicolas' *Hist. Knighthood* (1842) I. pp. xxxii–xliii. In later times an explanation of the name was sought either in its being conferred on the field 'under the banner,' or in the alleged fact that at its bestowal the knight's pennon was symbolically cut square to banner shape.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. 551 Seue baners also, that a3e Sir Simond were .. & þe oþer banerets, & kni3tes mani oþer. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi 529 Thre banrentis of full mekill mycht War capitanys of all that rout. [1382 *Act 5 Rich. II*, ii. § 4 Berthelet) Duke, erle, baron, baneret, knyght of the shyre.] *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1424 The banerettes bolde, and bachelleres noble. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcvii. 176 Many other barons and banrettes. *c* 1538 Lyndesay *Justing Watson & B.* 7 Monie ane knicht, barroun and banrent. 1611 Gwillim *Heraldry* vi. vi. 270 Nobles .. of which rancke a Banneret or (as some call them) a Baronet is the lowest. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 37 Bannerets were anciently called by Summons to the Court of Parliament.

b. 1548 W. Patten *Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 147 Sir Ralph Sadler, Sir Francis Byran, Sir Ralph Vane .. These Knights were made Bannerets. 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. x. § 3, I suppose the Scots doe call a Knight of this creation a Bannerent, for having his Banner rent. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 271 Sir Richard Croftes, who was made Banneret at the battell of Stoke. 1611 Cotgr. s.v., A Banneret or Knight banneret .. a title (the priuiledge whereof was to haue a banner of his own for his people to march and serue under) giuen by the Kings of France to such as had ten vassals, and means to maintaine a troupe of horse; or vnto any gentleman that had valiantly carryed himselfe in two royall battels. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 5 For which he came out of the Field God's Bannarite. 1863 Haydn *Dict. Dates* 69 A Banneret, a dignity .. disused from the reign of Charles I., but revived by George III. in the person of Sir William Erskine in 1764.

c. Knight Banneret.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 14 And many other knightis and gentiles .. of whiche were taken and sleine .lij. knightis banerettis. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xx. 29 A knyght baneret, and vii. other knyghtis, of the realme of Scotland. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. 127 An order of knights called knights Bannerets, who are made in the field with the ceremonie of cutting awaie the point of his penant of armes, and making it as it were a banner. 1635 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 401 Sir Ralph Sadleir .. the last Knyht Banneret of England. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 404 Next follows a knight banneret; who indeed by statutes 5 Ric. II. st. 2. c. 4 .. is ranked next after barons. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* III. 409 The dignity conferred on Captain, now Sir Henry Trollope, was understood to be that of a knight banneret.

2. A title borne by certain officers in some of the Swiss cantons and Italian republics.

1689 Burnet *Tracts* (1689) I. 14 The Chief Magistrates are two Advoyers .. After them, there are the four Bannerets, who answer to the Tribunes of the People in Rome. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4428/14 Banneret Willading is chosen Avoyer. 1832 *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* viii. 176 The senators and bannerets of Rome.

3. Confused with Bannerer. (See Banneour.)

1494 Fabyan vi. ccxvii. 236 A baner, or baneret, called Thilfer, a Norman. 1829 Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 3 The Lord Fitzwalter hereditary chastellain banneret or standard-bearer of London.

Ba·nneret, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To create a banneret.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 464 (D.) Amongst the thirteen then banneretted in the King's Army.

Bannerette (bæ·nĕre·t). Also 3 banerett, 4- banneret. [a. OF. *banerete, banerette*, dim. of *banière* Banner: see -ette.] A small banner.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5236 Many banere and banerett Was on pauyloun y-sett. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 213 The scarffes, and the bannerets, about thee. 1865 *Morn. Star* 24 Feb., Over the pulpit was suspended a banneret with the arms of the Cardinal. 1884 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/2 A bannerette having on one side a portrait of the Prime Minister.

Ba·nnerman. *Sc. arch.* [f. Banner *sb.*[1] + Man.] A standard-bearer, an ensign.

? *a* 1500 *Batt. Harlaw* xxvii, The kingis cheif bannerman was he. 1536 Bellendene *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 283 He espyit his banerman .. trimbland. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxix, Ower bad for blessing, and ower gude for banning.

Ba·nning, *ppl. a.* That bans, cursing.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. (1597) 82 Whome the Priests the Druides inuade With banning words. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 42 Fell banning Hagge!

†**Bannition** (bănĭ·ʃən). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *bannītiōnem*, n. of action f. *bannīre* to Ban, Banish.] Banishment, expulsion, *esp.* from a university.

a 1644 Laud *Rem.* II. 191 (T.) To send him out of the university too by bannition. 1758 *Vinerian Stat.* in Blackstone *Comm.* I. 29 Such misbehaviour as shall amount to bannition by the university statutes.

Bannock (bæ·nək). Forms: 1 bannuc, 5

-ok, 7 -ack, 6– -ock, (9 *Sc.* banno', banna, dim. bannockie). [a. Gael. *bannach*, ? ad. L. *pānicium* f. *pānis* bread.]

1. The name, in Scotland and north of England, of a form in which home-made bread is made; usually unleavened, of large size, round or oval form, and flattish, without being as thin as 'scon' or oat-cake. In Scotland, bannocks are usually of barley- or pease-meal, but may be of wheaten flour; in some parts a large fruit cake or bun of the same shape is called a *currant-bannock*. In north of England the name is sometimes given to oat- or haver-bread, when made thicker and softer than an oat-cake; but local usage varies. (Cf. the dialect glossaries).

a 1000 *Gloss* in Haupt *Zeitsch.* IX. 463 *Bucellam semiplenam*, healfne bannuc. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bannok, *focacius*, *panis subcinericius*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 33 a, Somthyng rysyng in bignes toward the middes, as a litle cake or bannock .. which is hastely baked upon ye harth. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 78/2 Or Oaten cakes or Bannacks, as in North Britaine. 1663 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 114 Baked good bannocks at the fire. 1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 5 Tharcakes, the same with Bannocks, viz. Cakes made of Oat-meal .. without Yeast or Leaven. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 167 She gi'es us white bannocks. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, To procure butter-milk and pease-bannocks. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 440 Barley bannocks and oat cake long remained the staff of life in villages in Scotland. [1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* 86 'Welcome, welcome, wee bannockie!' — 87 And that was the end o' the banna.]

†2. 'A small quantity of meal [sufficient to make a bannock] due to the servants of a mill by those grinding their corns or thirled thereto, ordinarily termed in charters of mills the sequels.' Spottiswoode's *MS. Law Dict.* in Jamieson. *Obs.*

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* II. ix. § 19 (JAM.) The sequels .. pass by the name of knaveship .. bannock, and lock.

3. *Comb.* (all *Sc.*), as *bannock-fed*, *-shaped*; **bannock-fluke** (also *bannet-*), the turbot; **bannock-stick**, a wooden roller for rolling out bannocks; **bannock-stone** = BAKESTONE.

1844 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xii. 102 The folk are bannock-fed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, Caller haddocks and whitings—a bannock-fluke and a cock-paddle. 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 Bakbread and a bannock-stane. *a* 1800 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* (1819) I. 118 (JAM.) A bassie and a bannock-stick.

Banns (bænz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 5 bane (*sing.*), 5–7 banes, (6 baynes, 6–7 baines), 6 bannes, 6– bans, banns. [The same word as BAN *sb.*1 'proclamation,' in a specific use, in which it was from some cause regularly pronounced with long *ā* from 15th to 17th c. The Prayer-book of 1549 has exceptionally *bannes*, that of 1552 *bannes* and *banes*, all edd. from 1559 to 1661 *banes*, from 1662 onward *banns*, after med.L. *bannum*, used, as well as F. *ban*, in same sense. The singular occurs in 15th c.; the plural only is found after.]

1. Proclamation or public notice given in church of an intended marriage, in order that those who know of any impediment thereto may have opportunity of lodging objections. Phrases: to *bid* (obs.), *ask*, *publish*, *put up the banns*.

[1198-1216 *Decret. Gregorii* IV. xviii. vi, Quando banna secundum consuetudinem in ecclesiis edebantur. *a* 1328 *Concil. Provinc. Cantuar.* (Wilkins) II. 554 Contractibus matrimonialibus absque bannorum editione prehabita initis.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 22 Bane of a pley (1499 or mariage), *Banna*, *preludium*. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop .. there dydde axe the banes betwene them. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrim., The bannes must be asked three seueral Soondaies. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 181 Ile craue the day When I shall aske the banes, and when be married. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 124 Go bid the baines and point the bridall day. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 24 Seeing that heaven did ask the banes, why should earth forbid them? 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrim., The Banns of all that are to be married together must be published. [So in 1885.] 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 142 The Banes shall be asked three Sundays successively. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 252 Our bans thrice bid! 1863 HAYDN *Dict. Dates* 69 The present custom of asking banns .. introduced into the Gallican church about A.D. 1210.

b. *To forbid the banns*: to make a formal objection to the intended marriage. Also *fig.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 Had not Euphues..forbidden the banes of Matrimony. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 36 The late forbidden bains. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 472 If any man can forbid this Banes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 4 The Parents of his Mistress forbad the Banes. *a* 1778 PITT (*on coalition of Fox and North*), I know of a just and lawful impediment; and in the name of the public weal, I forbid the banns. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* ii. Wks. X. 286 Should loyalty Forbid the banns.

†2. Proclamation or prologue of a play.

1440 [see 1]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20 Bane (Bayn) of a play, *preludium*, *proludium*. 1600 *Chester Plays*, The Banes which are reade beefore the beginninge of the playes. *c* 1609 D. ROGERS in *Digby Myst.* Introd. (1882) 19 A man .. published the tyme and the matter of ye playes in breife, which was called 'ye readinge of the banes.' 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* iii. 105 The Banes, or proclamation which introduced them to the public.

Ba·nnut. *dial.* Forms: 5 bannenote, 6 banocke, 9 bannet, 7– bannut. [f. *ban*, *banne*, of unknown meaning + *nut*.] A walnut; but in an early vocabulary applied to the filbert.

c 1450 in Wülcker *Voc.* 629 *Auelana*, bannenote-tre. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. 283 The walnut and the banocke be of one operacyon. 1821 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 54 The boys were employed also to squail at the bannets, that is, to throw at his walnuts. 1879 in *Shropsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Bannut.

Banquet (bæ·ŋkwĕt), *sb.*1 Forms: 5 bankat, 5–6 -ett(e, 6 bancket, -ette, -it, bancquet, -ett, 6–7 banket, 6– banquet. [a. F. *banquet* (15th c. in Littré), dim. of *banc* bench, corresponding to It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco* 'table'; cf. *table*, *board*, in sense of 'meals.' The development of sense in It. has yet to be investigated: possibly sense 2, or 3, will prove to have preceded 1.]

1. A feast, a sumptuous entertainment of food and drink; now usually a ceremonial or state feast, followed by speeches.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 246/2 He there bayned and made bankettis in etyng and drynkyng. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) Introd. 41 There the Kinge helde ryal iustis, turnais, and bankettis. 1555 *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 48 In bancquettes of honour .. they serue in rawe flesh very finely minced. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 163 Depriue great bankets of musicke, and the feast is not intire. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 382 Ours is the place at banquets, balls and plays. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii, The halls of the great companies were enlivened by many sumptuous banquets. 1885 *Daily News* 4 June 6/8 Last evening the Lord Mayor .. gave a banquet to her Majesty's Judges.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; sometimes *ironical*.

c 1495 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wom.* 430 To furnyse a bancat [*v.r.* bankat] In Venus chalmer. 1542 ELYOT (*title*) The Bankette of Sapience. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 280 Had trayned out the Princesses to their banket of miserie. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Pittance*, short banquet. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 16 Thus a single point, by the hand of a skilful artist, may become a varied banquet.

c. Applied to the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacram.* II. (1859) 449 O heavenly banquet, then so used. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 11 Christ assisting this heavenly banquet with his personal presence.

†2. A slight repast between meals. Sometimes called *running banquet*. (Often *transf.* and *fig.*, as in prec. sense.) *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. 294 Eschewynge bankettes, reresoupers, joncryes betwyxe meles. 1552 HULOET, Banquet before supper, *Antecœnium*. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. iv. 69 Besides the running Banquet of two Beadles [*i.e.* a whipping] that is to come. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 91 At banquets betweene meales, when the stomache is empty. 1657 JORDAN *Walks Isling.* Prol., A Play of Walks, or you may please to rank it, With that which Ladies love, A running Banquet.

3. A course of sweetmeats, fruit, and wine, served either as a separate entertainment, or as a continuation of the principal meal, but in the latter case usually in a different room; a dessert. *Obs.* in gen. use; but cf. 'cake and wine banquet' in Scotland, 'fruit banquet' in northern counties.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccciii, He gaue dyners, suppers, and banketes to ladyes and damosels. 1588 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxii. (1612) 191 Yea, and after supper for feare lest they bee not full gorged, to haue a delicate banquet, with abundance of wine. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* III. xxx. (1639) 151 Let his banket be Almonds. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3943/4 A Ball, which .. ended in a very handsome Banquet of Sweetmeats.

†b. A sweetmeat, a dainty dish; *collect.* sweetmeats, dessert.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) D iiij, To inuent newe maner of meates and bankettes. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1623/4 Four Tables, covered with high Piramids of all sorts of Banquet. *a* 1700 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 36 Some with full Cups, with Banquets some attend.

†4. A wine-drinking carousal. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xvi. 15 Where he made them a bancket [Gr. πότον]. 1552 HULOET, Banquet called a rere banquet or drynkynge, *repotium*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 612 A banket, where they shall be put to quaffe and carrouse in their turne. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 19 The drunken banquet.

5. *attrib.*, as in *banquet-beagle*, *-chamber*, *-hall*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* vii. 2 It is better to go into a house of mournynge, then into a bancket house. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., A good feast-hound, or banquet-beagle, that will scent you out a supper some three miles off. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* v. viii, The lamps are dead in the banquet-room of yesterday. 1852 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* 385 The grave, that dismal banquet-hall.

See also BANQUETTE.

Banquet, *sb.*2 *Horsemanship.* [a. F. *banquet* in same sense: see Littré.] See quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Banquet in the manege, denotes that small part of the branch of a bridle under the eye. *Ibid. Banquet-line*, an imaginary line drawn by the bit-makers along the banquet, in forging a bit.

Banquet (bæ·ŋkwĕt), *v.*; also 6-7 banket. *Pples.* **banqueted, -ing.** [a. F. *banquete-r*, f. *banquet*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To entertain at a banquet or banquets; to provide a banquet for, to feast, regale.

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 854 They banketted him fra hand to hand. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 32 Not a dogge .. but shall bee banketted with Rhenish wine and sturgion. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 370 Being banqueted much on the road. *c* 1840 LYTTON *Devereux* VI. ii, As an oak banqueteth the destroying worm.

fig. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. i. (1677) 52 Happy the Man that takes delight In Banquetting the Sences.

2. *intr.* To take part in a banquet or banquets; to regale oneself; to feast, carouse. Const. *on*.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 30 To Baccus they banket. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 68 At Christmas we banket, the rich with the poore. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 662 A vulgar soul Born but to banquet, and to drain the bowl. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 144 Ere that banquetted a godless race On butchered steers.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 25 The minde shall banquet, though the body pine. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 162 ¶ 11 Thrasybulus had banqueted on flattery. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 172 To banquet on the sounds.

†3. To take a BANQUET (in senses 2 and 3). *Obs.*

1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ii. 22 Let them eschue .. drinking or banquetting betwene meales. *c* 1800 GIFFORD in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 323 The common place of banqueting, or of eating the dessert.

†**Ba·nquetant.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *banquetant*, pr. pple. of *banqueter*.] = BANQUETER 1.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xx. 280 Are there not beside Other great banquetants?

Banqueteer (bæŋkwĕtī·ə·1). = BANQUETER 2.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 322 Then canst thou image forth each banqueteer. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. viii, The banqueteers had dropp'd off one by one.

Banqueter (bæ·ŋkwĕtəɹ). [f. BANQUET *v.* + -ER1; cf. F. *banqueteur*.]

†1. The giver of a banquet; a host, entertainer.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 189 a, The feaster or banquetter plaied .. the niggarde. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. v. 86 He is our loving and kinde Banqueter.

2. A guest at a banquet, a feaster; a reveller.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 62 Blessed is the Lande where .. Kynges be no banketers. 1617 *Jonua Ling.* 506 Inordinate banquetters cram themselves in cellars. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 65 All such banquetters be either musicall or learned. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxvii, With earnest eyes the banqueters Fed on the sight impure.

¶ Used for: Broker, trafficker, BANKER2.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offyces* I. 18, I aske no golde .. nor gyue me no banketters in warre, but men of armes. 1552 HULOET, Banqueter, or he that kepeth a banck of mony.

Ba·nqueting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.]

1. Giving of banquets (*obs.*); indulgence in luxurious entertainment, feasting, carousal.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 5 When they had passed ouer the tyme of their banckettinge rounde aboute. 1582 N.T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* iv. 3 Excesse of wine, banketings, potations. 1611 *ibid.*, Excesse of wine, reuellings, banquettings [Gr. πότοις]. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxxi, I have seen the Gouls Fight for the dainty at their banqueting.

2. *attrib.* a. in general sense.

1563 *Homilies* II. viii. II. (1859) 350 This feast is now prepared in God's banqueting-house, the church. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 365 Such banketting cheare as was used amongst his people. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. (1669) 112 Citron .. was most used for banquetting Beds and Tables. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xx, Ere Waverley entered the banqueting hall. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. X. 117 Phyllidas now conducted the pretended women into the banqueting-room.

†b. in reference to BANQUET *v.* 3, *sb.* 2, 3. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* CXV. (1636) 116 To preserve Berberries whole, for a banquetting dish. 1610 BARROUGH *Physick* III. vii. (1639) 109 Let their banketting meetes be Pistacium, Almonds. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. ix, Philosophy should be your substantial food, Poetry your banqueting-stuff. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 12, I must come out by the Banketting howse in the garden.

‖ **Banquette** (baṅke·t). [Fr., ad. It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca* 'bench, shelf.' Formerly anglicized as banket, -quet.]

1. A raised way running along the inside of a rampart or parapet, or bottom of a trench, on which soldiers stand to fire at the enemy.

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 19 We began to make .. Trenches with double bankets or feet benches. 1782 P. BRUCE *Mem.* I. 28 Six officers .. sitting in a row on the banquet, had their legs all shot off. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV. xiii. 311 Korniloff mounted the banquette at the projecting angle of the bastion.

2. The footway of a bridge, or other thoroughfare, when raised above the carriage-way.

1842 in GWILT. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Banquette*, the name for a side-walk in some of our Southern cities.

3. The long low bench behind the driver in a French 'diligence' or omnibus.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 33. 151 A peasant in blue blouse, who was in the banquette with me.

†**Ba·nrent.** *Obs.* Scotch form of BANNERET.

Bansel, dial. variant of BENSEL.

Banshee (bæ·nʃī). Forms: 8 benshi, -shea, 9 -shie, banshie, -shee. [A phonetic spelling of Ir. *bean sídhe* :—OIr. *ben síde* 'female, or woman, of the fairies or elves.'] A supernatural being supposed by the peasantry of Ireland and the Scottish Highlands to wail under the windows of a house where one of the inmates is about to die. Certain families of rank were reputed to have a special 'family spirit' of this kind.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 24 Aug. (1769), The cries and shrieks of Benshi, or the Fairies wife. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, The fatal Ben-shie's boading scream. 1829—*Demonol.* x. 348 The distinction of a banshie is only allowed to families of the pure Milesian stock. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's D.* II. 67 As if she had heard the family banshee shrieking at her.

Banskin (= *barm-skin*); see BARM *sb.*1 3.

Banstickle (bæ·nstik'l). 5–; also 5 **baynstikille**, (**bafynstylkylle**), **beynstekle**, **banstykyll**, 6–8 **bansticle**. [prob. repr. an OE. **bánsticels*, f. *bán* bone + *sticels* prick, sting; cf. G. *stachelfisch*.] Name of the Three-spined Stickleback.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 65, I can neither fish with huke nor net, To take ane banstickle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 17 Bafynstylkylle (*v. r.* Baynstikille); *gamerus*, *asparagus*. 1552 HULOET, Bansticle, *trachida*. 1611 COTGR., *Espinoche*, banstickle, or stickleback. 1787 BEST *Angling* 61 The common Prickleback, Sharpling or Banstickle. 1857 WRIGHT *Provinc. Dict.*, *Banstickle*, the Stickleback .. In Wiltshire it is called a *banticle*.

Bant *v.*: see BANTING.

Bantam (bæ·ntăm). [Supposed to be named from Bantam in the north-west of Java, whence perhaps the fowls were imported to Europe, though, according to Crawford, originally from Japan.]

1. A small variety of the domestic fowl, most breeds of which have feathered legs: the cocks are spirited fighters.

1749 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 518 We fed all the bantams, guinea-fowl, pheasants. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 184 Knock'd the bantam cock right down.

b. *fig.* in reference to small size or 'cockiness.'

1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 I. 21 And struts the veriest Bantam-cock of paint. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* 469 'Do you always smoke arter you goes to bed, old cock?' .. 'Yes, I does, young bantam.' 1863 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* 59 Those pretty little pets, the Elzevir classics, a sort of literary bantams.

2. *Bantam-work*: 'a kind of Indian painting, and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

†**Bantel, -ele, -elle.** *Obs.* ? 'A post, pillar.'

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 991 With bantelez twelue on basyng boun. *Ibid.* 1016 Þe wal abof þe bantels bent. *Ibid.* B. 1459 Enbaned vnder batelment with bantelles quoynt.

Banter (bæ·ntəɪ), *sb.* [Of unknown etymology: it is doubtful whether the vb. or sb. was the earlier; existing evidence is in favour of the vb. The sb. was treated as slang in 1688: Swift, in the *Apology* to his *Tale of a Tub* (1710), says that it 'was first borrowed from the bullies in White Friars, then fell among the footmen, and at last retired to the pedants'; in *Tatler* No. 230, he classes it with *bamboozle*, *country put*, and *kidney*, as a word 'invented by some pretty Fellows' and 'now struggling for the Vogue.' But the vb. was then nearly 40 years old.]

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 7 He that first brought the word .. *Banter* in use, put together as he thought fit, those Ideas he made it stand for. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 7, I have done my utmost for some years past to stop the Progress of *Mobb* and *Banter*. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 659 Such plain raillery, that unless I should learn banter and Billingsgate, which I still thought below a historian, there is no answering it.

1. Wanton nonsense talked in ridicule of a subject or person; *hence*, humorous ridicule generally; *now usually*, good-humoured raillery, pleasantry.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 232 The ordinary reasons of War and Peace, are very little better than Banter and Paradox. 1705 S. WHATELY in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 172, I know no better way of answering bombast, than by banter. 1710 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1760) Apol. 11 Peter's Banter (as he calls it in his Alsatia phrase) upon transubstantiation. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 249 She took it for banter, and giggled excessively. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 113 Gay .. had an illimitable flow of good-tempered banter.

2. An instance of such ridicule, a merry jest. *arch.*

1700 *Ch. Eng. Loyalty* in Somers *Tracts* II. 562 'Tis such a Jest, such a Banter, to say, we did take up Arms, but we did not kill him: Bless us, kill our King, we wou'd not have hurt a Hair of his Head! 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 80 Satires on the nobility of both sexes, banters upon good authors. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvii. 147 The general had received all her approaches with a banter.

†3. A matter of ridicule or jest. *Obs.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 167 Your zeal's a Banter to all men of Sense.

4. (in *U. S.*) A challenge to a race, shooting-match, etc. 1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

Banter (bæ·ntəɪ), *v.* [See prec.]

1. *trans.* To make fun of (a person); to hold up to ridicule, 'roast'; to jest at, rally, 'chaff.' Now usually of good-humoured raillery.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. i. (1677) 50 Banter him, banter him, Toby. 'Tis a conceited old Scarab, and will yield us excellent sport. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 112 You delight to banter your poor servant, said I. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 91 Hag-ridden by my own fancy all night, and then bantered on my haggard looks the next day. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. vi. 116 Poor Quintus was bantered about it, all his life after, by this merciless King.

†2. To ridicule, make a jest of (a thing). *Obs.*

1704 W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 180 Turns his Pulpit to a Stage, And banters reformation. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 If they banter your regularity, order, and love of study, banter in return their neglect of them.

3. To impose upon (a person), originally in jest; to delude, cheat, trick, bamboozle. *arch.*

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Confer.* (1775) 174 'Tis impossible, that all my senses should be banter'd and cheated. 1710 *Sclect. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 561 There was no bantering the commissioners named in the bill, because they knew them to be men of sense, honour, and courage. 1722 DE FOE *Moll. Fl.* (1840) 60 We diverted ourselves with bantering several poor scholars, with hopes of being at least his lordship's chaplain. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* li, Somebody had been bantering him with an imposition.

4. *To banter out of*: to do out of by banter.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 74 To banter folks out of their senses. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxvii. 195 We will not be banter'd out of it by false parallels.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* (in prec. senses.)

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i. 15 He shall cut a sham, or banter with the best wit or poet of em all. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. iii. 63 He fights, loves, and banters, all in a Breath. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vii. 291 His .. homely vein of illustration seemed to favour the supposition that he was bantering.

6. (in *U. S.*) To challenge, defy, to a race, match, etc. 1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

Banteree (bæ·ntərī·). [f. prec. + -EE.] One who is bantered.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 269 Fixing the attention of the banteree .. and amusing the company with his perplexity.

Banterer (bæ·ntərəɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who turns things into ridicule; *later*, one who indulges in good-humoured jest or raillery.

1678 WOOD *Life* 6 Sept. (D.) The banterers of Oxford (a set of scholars so called, some M.A.), who make it their employment to talk at a venture, lye and prate what nonsense they please; if they see a man talk seriously, they talk floridly nonsense, and care not what he says. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I./834 He being a reputed Banterer, I could never believe him. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* lxvii, Amongst rude Ignorants .. To talk of Precepts, Maxims, and of Rules, Is to be laugh'd at, thought a Banterer. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 130 Profess'd Banterers chuse rather to disoblige their best Friends, than to lose the opportunity of speaking their Jest. 1847 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* 205 Amusing, but too much of a banterer to please me.

2. One who imposes on, or bamboozles. *arch.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 1 Gamesters, banterers, biters .. are, in their several species, the modern men of wit. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 58 A sort of fellows, they call banterers and bamboozlers, that play such tricks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 369 An excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers.

Bantering (bæ·ntərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Raillery, jesting, banter, 'chaff.'

1710 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol. (R.), If this bantering, as they call it, be so despicable. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ix. 183 The audience acquiesce in this bantering and enforce silence.

Ba·ntering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Jesting, chaffing; bamboozling (*arch.*).

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I./893 He .. delighted to please himself in a juvenile and bantring way. 1709 BERKELEY *The. Vision* § 135 A question downright bantering and unintelligible. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* 703 His bantering answer to St. Paul's appeal.

Ba·nteringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a bantering, jesting manner.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 258 Lavatch banteringly replies to his lady. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 702/1 'Perhaps you intend to embark for Australia?' she added, banteringly.

Bantery (bæ·ntəri), *a.* [f. BANTER *sb.* + -Y[1].] Full of banter or 'chaff.'

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. iii. 54 Its wit is very copious, but slashy, bantery. 1867 — *Remin.* II. 51 Cooing, bantery, lovingly quizzical.

Banting (bæ·ntiŋ). Name of a London cabinet-maker, whose method of reducing corpulence by avoiding fat, starch, and sugar in food, was published and much discussed in the year 1864. Hence **Bantingism**, **Bantingize** *v.*, and, **Banting** being humorously treated as a vbl. sb., the vb. *to* **Bant**.

1864 *Reader* No. 91. 392/1 A few observations on Bantingism. 1864 *Times* 12 Aug. 4 The Classics seemed to have undergone a successful course of Banting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 9 If he is .. gouty, obese, and nervous, we strongly recommend him to 'bant.' 1881 *Echo* 24 June, There are fewer persons 'Bantingised' in America than in England. 1883 *Knowledge* 27 July 49/2 Bantingism excludes beer, butter, and sugar.

Bantling (bæ·ntliŋ). [possibly f. BAND, swathe + -LING; but considered by Mahn, with greater probability, a corruption of Ger. *bänkling* bastard f. *bank* bench, i.e. 'a child begotten on a bench, and not in the marriage-bed'; cf. BASTARD.] A young or small child, a brat. (Often used depreciatively, and formerly as a synonym of *bastard*.)

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* vii. 102 Lovely Venus .. Smiling to see her wanton Bantlings game. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* II. viii. (1718) 93 See how the dancing bells turn round .. To please my bantling! 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 123 (1774) IV. 142 Their base-born bantlings. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 389 We whip a bantling when it kicks and cries. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 48 A tender virgin, accidentally and unaccountably enriched with a bantling. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 24 July, Some real new-born bantling.

fig. 1679 R. W. *O. Cromwell's Ghost* 1 Vices like these, you know were heretofore The only grateful Bantlings. 1808 BYRON *Let. Becher* Wks. (1846) 402/1 The interest you have taken in me and my poetical bantlings. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea*, Lo their precious Roman bantling, lo the colony Camulodune.

Banwurt, -wyrt, obs. ff. **Bone-wort.**

Banxring (bæ·ŋksriŋ). [a. Javanese *bangsring* (Horsfield), native name of the species.] A genus of small insectivorous animals (*Tupaia*) approaching the squirrel in appearance and arboreal habits, found in Java, Sumatra, and adjoining islands; properly the name belongs only to the Javanese species (*T. Javanica*) discovered by Horsfield about 1806, the Sumatran species being called *tupai*.

1824 HORSFIELD *Zool. Res. Java* s. v. *Tupaia*, The Bangsring fell under my observation during an early period of my researches in Java. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 179 The *banxring*, a remarkable animal of which only three species are known. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 770 'Banxrings' or 'squirrel-shrews' of .. the Malay Archipelago.

Banyan (bæ·niăn). A variant of BANIAN; now the prevailing spelling used for the *Banian* or *Banyan Tree*. See BANIAN 5.

Baobab (bā·o,bæb). Also 7 **bahobab**, **boabab**. First mentioned by Prosper Alpinus *Hist. Nat. Ægypti* (Venice 1592), ch. xvii, *De Bahobab*, who speaks of the use of its fruit 'in Æthiopia': apparently, therefore, the name belongs to some central African lang.] A tree (*Adansonia digitata*), also called 'Monkey-bread,' and Ethiopian Sour Gourd, with a stem of enormous thickness, found from Senegambia and Abyssinia to Lake Ngami, and long naturalized in Ceylon and some parts of India; considered by Humboldt to be 'the oldest organic monument of our planet.' The fibres of the bark are used for ropes and cloth.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1632 This [Ethiopian Sowre Gourd] is very like to be .. the Bahobab of Alpinus. 1681 R. KNOX *Ceylon* in Arb. *Garner* I. 441 There was also a baobab tree growing just by the fort. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* IV. xciv. 310 The African tree called *Barbab* [sic], described .. by Adanson. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxviii. 573 We spent a night at a baobab, which was hollow and would hold twenty men inside. 1866 A. BROWN in *Treas. Bot.* 18 The fibre [of the bark] is so strong as to give rise to a common saying in Bengal: 'As secure as an elephant bound with a baobab rope.'

Baon, obs. form of BAWN.

Bap (bæp). *Sc.* [Etymol. unknown.] A small loaf or 'roll' of bakers' bread, made of various sizes and shapes in different parts of Scotland.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 301 Bappis of nyne for xij*d.* 1724 A. RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* I. 91 Sowens and farles and Baps. *c* 1800 MRS. LYON in Ramsay *Remin.* (1870) Introd. 13 Are ye for your burial baps round or square?

Baphomet (bæ·fomet). [a. F. *Baphomet*; cf. Pr. *Bafomet*, OSp. *Mafomat*.] **a.** A form of the name Mahomet used by mediæval writers. **b.** Alleged name of the idol which the Templars were accused of worshipping. (According to l'Abbé Constant, quoted by Littré, this word was cabalistically formed by writing backward *tem. o. h .p. ab.*, abbreviation of *templi omnium hominum pacis abbas*, 'abbot' or 'father of the temple of peace of all men.') Hence **Baphome·tic** *a.*

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 140 Baphomet is a secret word ascribed to the Templars. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. xii. ii. 278 The great stress .. in the condemnation of the templars is laid on the worship of Baphomet. The talismans, bowls, symbols, are even called Baphometic. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, My Spiritual New-birth, or Baphometic Fire-baptism.

Baptism (bæ·ptiz'm). Forms: *α.* 3–5 **bapteme**, 3–6 **baptem**, **-im**, 3–7 **-ime**, 4–6 **baptym(e**, (6 **babtym**); *β.* 4–7 **baptisme**, (5 **baptesme**, **batesme**), 6–7 **baptysme**, 7– **baptism**. [ME. *bapteme*, a. OF. *baptesme*, *baptême* (also *batesme*, *batême*), semi-popular adaptations of L. *baptismus*, a. Gr. *βαπτισμός*, n. of action f. *βαπτίζ-ειν* to BAPTIZE. In 16th c. assimilated to the L. and Gr.]

1. The action or ceremony of baptizing; immersion of a person in water, or application of water by pouring or sprinkling, as a religious rite, symbolical of moral or spiritual purification or regeneration, and, as a Christian ordinance, betokening initiation into the Church. *Name of baptism*: see BAPTISMAL name.

(With possessive and objective genitive; *e.g.* 'John's baptism,' that administered by John, 'the jailer's baptism,' that received by the jailer.)

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12726 In þis hali Ion time Was lagh bigun neu of baptim. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 626 In þe water of baptem þay dyssente. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 7 Seeynge many of Pharisees .. commynge to his bapteme. 1494 FABYAN VI. clv. 143 After he had clothyd them with the mantell of baptym. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* I. 334 The sacramente of baptyme. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 28 For baptim doth not contain the perfection of religion.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 375 Bretheren in blode & in baptesme. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 219 A madde man .. may not receyue batesme. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 167/1 *Ipsum audite* saide the father at the tyme of his baptisme. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 3 a, The purchaser be named by the name of baptism and his surname. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 499 Baptism is the sacrament of allegiance of them that are to be received into the kingdom of God. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. (1863) I. 25 Christian Baptism .. on God's part is an authoritative revelation of his Paternity; on man's part it is an acceptance of God's covenant.

2. *fig.* (in various senses; cf. BAPTIZE *v.* 2.) Also applied to the death by violence, or 'baptism of blood,' of unbaptized martyrs, and to the ceremony of blessing and naming church bells and ships. (Cf. Du Cange *Campanas Baptizari*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 50 Sothli I haue to be baptisid with

baptym 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 19 They upon their foundation have builded the baptism of bells and ships. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* (1869) 100 Those maiden showers Which by the peepe of day do strew A baptime o'er the flowers. 1860 Edersheim *Kurtz' Ch. Hist.* I. § 54 The baptism of blood in martyrdom. *Mod.* A severe baptism of suffering.

Baptismal (bæptĭ·zmăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *baptismāl-is*: see Baptism and -al[1].] Of, pertaining to, or connected with baptism. Also *ellipt.* = *Baptismal name*, the personal or 'Christian' name given at baptism.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 175 His Baptismall Laver [was] awaited by a Dove. 1651 Baxter *Inft. Bapt.* 293 This Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 106 Thy Mercy I invoke, For my Baptismal Vow so often broke. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 138 Geoffrey also changed his baptismal name. 1872 De Morgan *Budg. Parad.* 120 Mr. Andrew Theophilus Smith, or some such unlikely pair of baptismals.

Bapti·smally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a baptismal manner, by baptism.

1850 Mrs. Browning *Pet Name* Poems II. 384 Names acquired baptismally. 1861 R. Montgomery *Gleams on Font* 30 Vital .. is the germ Baptismally by grace implanted there.

Baptist (bæ·ptist). [a. OF. *baptiste*, ad. L. *baptista*, ad. Gr. *βαπτιστής*, n. of agent f. *βαπτίζειν* to Baptize.]

1. One who baptizes; *esp.* as applied to John, the forerunner of Jesus Christ. *Baptist's day*: the 24th of June.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Seint iohan baptiste was bihaueded. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 160 Sein Johan .. was Godes baptiste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7000 Gret wodes everichon, I lete hem to the Baptist Johan. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. (1597) 121 At Baptis-day with Ale and cakes bout bonfires neighbors stood. 1815 Scott *Ld. Isles* vi. iv, Ere John the Baptist's eve. 1871 [see Baptizee]. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* 463 Disciples of the Baptist.

2. One who immerses himself, or is immersed. *rare.*

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 296 The Baptist, or dipped person, came out .. good-humoured after his purification. *c* 1811 Fuseli *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 457 Varied groups of baptists, immersing themselves.

3. A member of that Protestant religious body which holds that baptism ought to be administered only to believers, and by immersion; at first and till present century, called, by opponents Anabaptists. [Perhaps this use originated in the early names, *Baptized* Believers, Churches, etc. Cf. *baptist*(*e* early pa. pple. of Baptize.]

[1654 (*title*) The Humble .. Vindication ..[of] severall of the Baptized Churches in this Nation.] 1654 W. Britten (*title*) The Moderate Baptist. 1674 J. Mead (*title*) A brief account of passages between Quakers and Baptists. 1852 Moore *Cherries*, Methodists, of birds the aptest .. And that water-fowl the Baptist. 1860 Eadie *Eccl. Cycl.* s.v., A conspiracy .. in 1661 .. brought forth from the Baptists another disavowal of Anabaptist principles. [See Anabaptist 3.]

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1717 (*title*) Rules of the Particular Baptist Fund. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 309 At the Boar's-head .. is a Baptist meeting. 1847 *Nation. Cycl.* II. 827 Persons who do not embrace the Baptist tenet.

Baptist(e, earlier form of Batiste.

† **Bapti·ste.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Baptism.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 212 Thorgh helpe of Cryst, That in the flome tok baptyste.

Baptistery, baptistry (bæ·ptistəri, bæ·ptistri). Also 5 **bapetystore, baptyzatorye,** 7 **baptistory.** [a. OF. *baptisterie*, mod. *baptistère*, ad. L. *baptistērium*, a. Gr. *βαπτιστήριον* bathing-place, baptistery, f. *βαπτίζειν* to Baptize. *Baptizatorye* represented a med. L. modification, *baptizātōrium*.]

1. That part of a church (or, in early times, a separate building contiguous to the church), in which the rite of baptism is administered.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 138 The bapetystore there he founde. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 19 He dyd do .. compose baptyzatoryes & frentes convenably. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 675 The image..painted in the Baptistery. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim. & Tit.* (1661) 54 To enter into the Baptistory. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* 308 They've searched the aisles and Baptistry. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 161 The round sepulchral chapel and the polygonal baptistery.

2. In modern Baptist places of worship, a receptacle containing water for the baptismal rite.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 416/1. 1853 Wayland *Mem. Judson* II. v. 187 Leading into the Maulmain baptistery the pious captain of the Ramsay.

3. = Baptism. (So OF. *baptisterie*, and med.L.)

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi* 19 Having tried the tank Of the church-waters used for baptistry.

Baptistic (bæptĭ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *βαπτιστικός*, f. *βαπτίζειν* to Baptize.] = Baptist 3 b.

1884 *Ch. Times* 413/1 The Baptistic craze of immersionism. *Ibid.* The Baptistic organs.

† **Bapti·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al[1].] Of or belonging to baptism.

1658 Bramhall *Schism Guarded* 205, *Abrenuncio, Credo*, this baptisticall profession, which he ignorantly laugheth at.

Baptizable (bæptəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. Baptize *v.* + -able.] Capable of, or fit for, baptism.

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 284 (D.) The condition limiting persons baptizable, which is actual believing. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xxviii, Meerly to consent to learn of Christ, makes one a baptizable disciple.

† **Baptiza·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *baptīzātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *baptīzāre* to Baptize] = Baptism.

1470 Harding *Chron.* li. vii, By his baptizacion Whiche Ioseph gaue vnto Aruigarus. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 23 Their baptizations were null. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* I. 229 A Baptization or Washing away of all Pollution.

Baptizatory: see Baptistery.

Baptize (bæptəi·z), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **baptis,** 4 **-iz,** 4–5 **baptyse,** 6 **baptyze,** 3–9 **baptise,** 3– **baptize.** *Obs. pa. pple.* 3–6 **baptist(e,** 4 **-este.** [a. F. *baptise-r, -izer* (11th c.), ad. L. *baptīzā-re*, ad. Gr. *βαπτίζειν* 'to immerse, bathe, wash, drench,' in Christian use appropriated to the religious rite, f. *βάπτειν* to dip, plunge, bathe.]

1. *trans.* To immerse in water, or pour or sprinkle water upon, as a means of ceremonial purification, or in token of initiation into a religious society, especially into the Christian Church; to christen.

1297 R. Glouc. 86 He was ybaptized þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12654 Þe time þat he on cristen lai suld baptist be. *Ibid.* 12897 Selcut was to thinc .. Þe clerc to baptis þe prist. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 28/2 Oure lorde Jhesu cryst at 30 yere of age was baptysed. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 105 The very worde of Baptizing signifieth to dippe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 442 Them who shall beleeve, Baptizing in the profluent streame. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* vi. xliii. 266 Baptised by aspersion.

b. *absol.* To administer the rite of baptism.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 817 Þer as baptysed þe goude saynt Ion. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 68 The Bishop Ordains, the Priest Baptizes.

2. *fig.* (in various shades of meaning, in reference to initiation, spiritual agency, etc.) Cf. Baptism 2.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* i. 5 3e schulen be baptysid in the Hooly Gost. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* II. 62 Is not God able to baptize Infants with his Spirit? 1655 Baxter *Quakers' Catech.* 23 You would have us baptize our Bels to make them spirituall. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. T.* xi, Sorrow had baptised her. 1861 Emma Toke *Innoc. Day* in *Hymns A. & M.* No. 54, Baptized in their own blood. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 451 A view which every day baptizes into fresh beauty.

3. With allusion to an important part of the ceremony of baptizing or christening infants or heathens: To give a name to, name, denominate.

[*c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 91 Antor made the childe to be baptised, and cleped hym Arthur.] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 4 Historiagrephours hes baptist hym to be ane of the principal of al the nyne noblis. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 50 Ile be new baptiz'd; Hence foorth I neuer will be Romeo. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* Pref., This .. honestie, other Nations baptize with the Name of Simplicitie. 1838 J. Grant *Sk. in Lond.* (1860) 306 Chalk-and-water, which, for the purpose of sale, was baptised milk.

† **Bapti·ze, -ise, -is,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Baptism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12754 In water baptised he al þaa þat com til him baptis [*v.r.* baptize] to ta. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1360 I schall for thys baptyse Ryght well quyte thy servyse.

Bapti·zed, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] Subjected to the rite of baptism; †*vulgarly*, watered, diluted (*obs.*).

1636 Healey *Theophrast.* 46 He wil give his best friends his baptised wine. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/4 The Congregations of Baptized Believers. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, The fire-baptised soul.

Baptizee (bæptəizī·). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ee.] A recipient of baptism, a baptized person.

1871 E. Noel tr. *Richter's Flower Pieces* II. 68 For the baptist to touch the head of the baptisee with the water.

Baptizement (bæptəi·zmĕnt.) *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment; cf. OF. *baptisement.*] The action of baptizing; baptism.

1818 J. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* 90 The fountain springing up for the baptizement of his jailer.

Baptizer (bæptəi·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who baptizes; occas. used of John the Baptist.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 20/1 A baptizer, *baptista.* 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 14 Did refuse the office of a baptiser. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 40 The Baptizer and the party baptized go both into the Rivers. 1865 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXVIII. 84 The Baptizer signified that he was not worthy to have been even the forerunner of the Saviour.

Bapti·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action or ceremony of baptism.

1297 R. Glouc. 86 He bi com in hys baptizing hol of ys wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 171 Þere shul 3e here .. Siþen of Iones baptizyng. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 362 How ill had it becom'd John the Baptist to demand Fees for his baptizing. 1880 *New Virginians* II. 234 The nigger baptisings have been always held at such distances.

Bapti·zing, *ppl. a.* That baptizes.

1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 328 Our new baptizing Prophet. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. xi. 249 Every Baptising Minister prerequireth the profession of it.

Baque, obsolete form of Bake.

‖ **Baquet** (bake). [Fr., dim. of *bac* Back *sb.*[2]; cf. Backet.] A small tub or trough.

1786 *Lounger* No. 99. 417 From the baquet rise those enchanted rods by which the magnetic virtue .. is transmitted. [Mesmer employed a baquet filled with water in his magnetic experiments.]

Bar (bāɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 **barre,** 3–7 **barr,** 5– **bar.** [ME. *barre*, a. OF. *barre* (= Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *barra*):—late L. *barra* of unknown origin. The Celtic derivation accepted by Diez is now discredited: OIr. *barr* 'bushy top,' and its cognates, in no way suit the sense; Welsh *bar* 'bar' is from Eng., and Breton *barren* 'bar' from Fr. (The development of sense had to a great extent taken place before the word was adopted in English.)]

I. A piece of any material long in proportion to its thickness or width.

* *Of shape only.*

1. *gen.* A straight piece of wood, metal, or other rigid material, long in proportion to its thickness.

1388 Wyclif *Num.* iv. 10 Thei schulen putte in barris [1382 beryng staues]. 1690 W. Walker *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 38 To beat down the statute [? statue] with bars. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bar*, among printers, denotes a piece of iron .. whereby the screw of the press is turned in printing. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lvii, A pallet-bed was placed close to the bar of iron. 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the barrel [of a rifle] is the .. sliding bar. 1881 C. Edwards *Organs* 50 The sound-bars are glued in place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Bar*, a drilling or tamping-rod.

fig. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xxvii. 1 The Lord schal visite in his hard swerd .. on leuyathan, serpent, a barre [1382 a leuour.] 1684 Charnock *Attrib. God* II. 6 Leviathan is here called a bar-serpent .. as mighty men are called bars in Scripture.

2. *spec.* a. A thick rod of iron or wood used in a trial of strength, the players contending which of them could throw or pitch it farthest; the distance thrown was measured in lengths of the bar. Hence in obs. fig. phrases.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xvi, Throwyng the heuy stone or barre playing at tenyse. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* iv. 64 To pitch the barre, or to shoote off a gunne. 1715 Prior *Alma* I. 311 While John for ninepins does declare, And Roger loves to pitch the bar. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. 13 To amuse himself in archery, casting of the bar, wrestling.

fig. 1647 Cleveland *Char. Lond.-Diurn.* 5 First, Stamford slew him: then Waller outkilled that halfe a Barre. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 5, I did not disbelieve .. but yet I thought some in the company had been endeavouring who should pitch the bar farthest. *a* 1733 North *Lives* II. 37 The objectors .. outdo, many bars, all that themselves found fault with. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 324 Here's a mere Baby .. outdoes 'em by a Bar's Length.

† b. An iron bar used in breaking criminals on the wheel. *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. xi. 223 We have use neither of the wheele nor of the barre.

3. A narrow four-sided block of metal or material as manufactured, *e.g.* of iron or soap; an ingot of precious metal. Cf. *bar-iron* in IV.

1595 T. Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (1849) 18 We got here twenty barres of silver. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bars* of Iron are made of the metal of the sows and pigs, as they come from the furnaces. 1755 Johnson, *Bar*, in African traffick, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iv, Four cakes of Windsor, and two bars of yellow for washing. 1876 Humphrey *Coin Collect. Man.* ii. 9 Bars form a sort of transition stage between the weighed money and true coins.

† 4. An ornamental transverse band on a girdle, saddle, etc.; *subseq.* an ornamental boss of any shape. Also, a girdle or band. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 162 Boþe þe barres of his belt & oþer blyþe stones. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1200 With sadyll rede enbrowderyd with delyte, Of gold the barres vpp enbosid high. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1103 The barres were of gold ful fyne, Upon a tyssu of satyne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxiii. 13019 Orestes .. comaundet, Bare to the barre bryng him his moder. 1433 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 48 Unam zonam ornatam cum octo barres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barre of a gyrdylle, or oþer harneys, *stipa.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 The barres of mens breeches haue such strong stitching.

b. A small slip of silver fixed transversely below the clasp of a medal, as an additional mark of distinction.

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xx. 353 A Bar is attached to the ribbon for every act of such gallantry as would have won the Cross. 1885 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3/5 He affixed the medals and bars to the breasts of the .. recipients.

5. A straight strip or stripe, narrow in proportion to its length, a broad line; *e.g.* of colour.

c 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 460 Lay orethwart him [a roast pig] one barre of silver foile, and another of golde. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B iij, In each joynt a golden Barre in stead of those three whitish rings which other Bees haue. 1806 Wordsw. *Sonn. Liberty, Ode* 28 A blue bar of solid cloud Across the setting sun. 1878 Gurney *Crystallog.* 10 The bar or line drawn over the 2 denotes, etc.

fig. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. ii. 122 The brightest triumph has a bar of black in it.

6. *Her.* An honourable ordinary, formed (like the fess) by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across the shield, and including not more than its fifth part. *Bar sinister*: in popular, but erroneous phrase, the heraldic sign of illegitimacy; see Baton, Bend, (*sinister*). *Bar-gemel*: a double bar, or small bars placed in couplets.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 97 Sir Lewis Harcourt came, Two golden bars that bare in field of guls. 1610 Gwillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 70 A Barre is .. drawne overthwart the Escocheon .. it containeth the fifth part of the Field. *Ibid.* 91 Termed in Blazon Barres Gemelles of the Latine word *Gemellus*, which signifieth a *Twin.* 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The bar may be placed in any part of the field. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* II. xviii. 358 My bar sinister may never be surmounted by the coronet of Croye.

7. *Farriery.* a. (usually *pl.*) The transverse ridged divisions of a horse's palate: below those

which lie between the molar and canine teeth the bar of the bit is inserted. b. The recurved ends of the wall or crust of a horse's hoof, meeting at an acute angle in the centre of the sole.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 52 It giueth libertie to the tongue, offendeth not the barres, and keepeth the mouth in tendernesse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Yellows*, After they have blooded the Horse .. in the third Bar, on the pallate of the Mouth. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xviii. (1872) 398 Smiths .. too often habitually pursue .. the injurious practice of removing the bars [of the hoof]. 1884 E. ANDERSON *Horsemanship* I. v. 17 The curb bit should .. take a bearing upon the bare bars of the mouth.

** *Of shape and confining purpose.*

8. *esp.* A stake or rod of iron or wood used to fasten a gate, door, hatch, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 He .. tobrec þa irene barren of helle. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 884 Steken þe 3ates stonharde wyth stalworth barrez. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 26 Fyve barris of trees .. to holde togidere the tablis. *a* 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 And up is broke lok, haspe, barre, and pynne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xvi. 3 Toke holde on both y^e syde portes of y^e gate .. and lifte them out with the barres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 877 And every Bolt and Bar .. with ease Unfast'ns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hatch-bars*, flat iron bars to lock over the hatches.

9. A straight, strong rod of iron or wood fixed across any way of ingress or egress, or forming part of a fence, gate, grating, or the like.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 219 Thurgh a wyndow thikke of many a barre Of Iren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barre abowte a graue or awter. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *To Althea*, Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3 She .. makes nothing of leaping over a six-bar gate. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, Like a fine horse brought up to the leaping-bar. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 491/1 The cows lowing at the pasture bars.

10. One of the series of iron rods fixed in the front of a grate or bottom of a boiler furnace to prevent the fuel from falling out.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 13 A course sort of Iron .. fit for Fire-bars. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxi. (1878) 541 Thrust it between the bars, pushing it in fiercely with the poker.

11. A transverse piece of wood making fast the head of a wine-cask. (If a cask is lying horizontal, wine is drawn from 'below the bar,' when it is more than half empty.)

1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* 13 b, This wyne drynketh lowe or under the barre, *Hoc vinum languescit.* 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 385 All the emptie hogsheads .. and (for sixe tunne of wine) so many as should be drunke under the barre. 1611 COTGR., *Empeigner le bout d'vne douve*, to pin the barre of a peece of caske.

II. That which confines, encloses, limits, or obstructs, with no special reference to shape.

* *A material barrier.*

12. *gen.* A material structure, forming a secure enclosure, or obstructing entry or egress; a barrier.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 963 Þe grete barrez of þe abyme he barst vp. 1388 WYCLIF *Jonah* ii. 7 The barris of erthe closiden me togidere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 417 With rebounding surge the barrs assaild. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1024 In equal fight From out the bars to force his opposite. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Bar*, a boom formed of huge trees or spars lashed together, moored transversely across a port. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cxxii, That caverned passage .. a grim Bar-sinister, soon blocks abrupt your path.

13. *spec.* A barrier closing the entrance into a city, formed originally of 'posts, rails, and a chain.' Afterwards applied to the gate by which these were replaced, as in *Temple-bar*, and the Bars or gates of York, etc.

c 1220 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2348 Bihefden hire utewið þe barren of þe burhe. 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 16 The Cherch of seynt Clementis wythowtyn Templebarr. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lvi. 153 Slawghter made bothe of men and of horses by fore the barres of the towne. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 35 A house without the Barres at Algate. 1691 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.* 6 *Barr*, a Gate of a City, as Bootham Bar, Monkbar .. in the City of York. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *York*, There are four principal gates, or bars, as they are usually called.

b. A toll-house gate or barrier; cf. TOLL-BAR.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xvii. § 1 The said lane called Graies Inne Lane, from Holborne bars northward. 1813 *Examiner* 19 Apr. 243/1 The only light .. was that shed by the toll-bar lamp, and .. the bar is at a distance of about 150 yards.

† c. A hurdle. *Obs.*

1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 15 The seconde thinge belonginge to a barre is spelles .. the third thinge belonginge to a barre is a dagger.

†**14.** A defensive barrier, a bulwark. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlvii. (1632) 154 Having so many Cities, Townes, Holds, Castles, and Barres for his securitie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 284 Utica .. the other maine fort or barre of Africa.

15. A bank of sand, silt, etc., across the mouth of a river or harbour, which obstructs navigation.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 16/2 The port or hauen of Dublin is a barred hauen, and great ships .. doo lie in a certeine rode without the barre. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 81 Our Pinnace is past o'er The Bar, and rides before the Maiden-tower. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5821/1 Three Ships were lost upon the Bar. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 100 Rivers which are, as usual in Japan, obstructed by a dangerous bar.

b. See *bar-diggings* in 30.

1862 R. MAYNE *Brit. Columbia* 65 Bars .. all those places where gold is found and worked, on a river's bank, are called by that name.

16. *Mus.* 'A vertical line drawn across the stave to divide a musical composition into portions of equal duration, and to indicate the periodical recurrence of the accent' (F. Taylor in Grove *Dict. Mus.*); *also*, the portion contained between two such lines, technically called the 'measure.' *Double bar*: two parallel vertical lines, marking the close of a strain or section.

1665 C. SIMPSON *Princ. Mus.* 25 Distinguished by Strokes crossing the Lines, which .. are called Bars. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 35 Bars are of two sorts, single and double. The single Bars serve to divide the Time, according to the Measure of the Semibreve. The double Bars are set to divide the several Strains or Stanzaes of the Songs and Lessons. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. i, Will you play a few bars? 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* I. 13 One note in every bar should be accented. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* 19 To continue a note for two bars or more is not melody.

17. in pl. *Bars*: the game of 'prisoner's base' or 'chevy.' The players, after choosing sides, occupy two camps or enclosures, and any player leaving his enclosure is chased by one of the opposite side, and, if caught, made a prisoner. Still in *north. dial.*

c 1400 *MS. Cott. Cleop.* D. ix. 156 b, Þe children ournen at þe bars. 1450 MYRC 336 Bal and bares and suche play Out of chyrche3orde put away. 1611 COTGR., *Barres*, the play at Bace or Prison Bars. *a* 1795 AIKIN *Evenings at H.* xvii. 276 At cricket, taw, and prison-bars, He bore away the bell. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 71 A rustic game called base or bars, and in some places prisoners' bars.

** *An immaterial barrier.*

18. *Law.* A plea or objection of force sufficient to arrest entirely an action or claim at law.

1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII*, xxiv. § 1 A sufficient barre of the seid atteynte. 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 410 Such assignment shall not be a barre in a 'Scire Facias.' 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 42 Pharamond, The founder of this Law and Female Barre. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 37 b, Barre is when the defendant in any action pleadeth a plea which is a sufficient answer, and that destroyeth the action of the plaintife for ever. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/1 It is no bar to the validity of a patent.

19. *fig.* An obstruction, obstacle; a barrier.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xlix. (1638) 153 This warranty is no barre in conscience, though it be a barre in the law. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* iii. 40 The special barre and obstacle that keeps men from Christ. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, His baffled arms, and ruined cause, Are bars to my ambition. 1782 BURKE *Penal Laws* Wks. VI. 272 Thereby fixing a permanent bar against any relief. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* II. 92 Nature .. has set this bar Betwixt success and failure.

20. Phrases: †*To make bar of*: to stop short at. †*By the bar*: by means of the very obstacle interposed. *In bar* (*of*, rarely *to*): as a sufficient reason or plea (against), to prevent.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of M.* I. ii, In extremity We ought to make bar of no policy. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel.* xxv. ix. 279 By the barre, as one would say, whereof they continued .. without taking any harme. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 92 Their protestation was only in barr to the Lords doing anything besides the trial. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 414 Danby .. pleaded a pardon secretly obtained from the King, in bar of the prosecution. 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiv. 205 These are the habits of life which are pleaded in bar of the daily worship of God.

†**21.** A kind of false die, on which certain numbers are prevented from turning up. See BARRED (*dice*).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 55 Certayne termes .. appropriate to theyr playing; wherby they wyl drawe a mannes money, but paye none, whiche they cal barres. 1592 *Nobody & Some-b.* 1517 Those Demi-bars .. Those bar Sizeaces. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barr Dice*, a species of false dice, so formed that they will not easily lie on certain sides.

III. A rail or barrier acquiring from its use special technical significance; the space it encloses.

* *In a court of justice.*

22. The barrier or wooden rail marking off the immediate precinct of the judge's seat, at which prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 314 Brynge forthe to the barre that arn to be dempt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 102/2 He was ledde to barre before the kinges justyces. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 12 The great Duke Came to the Bar; where, to his accusations He pleaded still not guilty. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* 266 Hurried like a criminal to the bar of a police-office.

b. *fig.* A tribunal, *e.g.* that of reason, public opinion, conscience.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 186 Ech man mote nedis stonde at þe barre bifore Crist. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 199 All seuerall sinnes, all vs'd in each degree, Throng all to' th' Barre, crying all, Guilty, Guilty. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 88 When self is at the bar, the sentence is not like to be impartial. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 4 (1822) 236 Calling all the principles of our younger years to the bar of maturer reason. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. iv. 24 The Judgment-bar of the Most High God.

23. This barrier, as the place at which all the business of the court was transacted, soon became synonymous with: Court; *esp.* in phr. *At* (*the*) *bar*: in court, in open court. *Trial at bar*: a trial before the full court in which the action or indictment is brought; in England, the Queen's Bench Division.

c 1330 in *Pol. Songs* 339 Countours in benche that stondeth at the barre, Theih wolen bigile the. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 160 Seriauntes hij semede þat seruen atte barre. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 222 This 3ere [1362] was ordeyned that alle plees at the barre schuld be in Englisch tunge. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 911 Thou wilt stand at a barre ballyng. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* Wks. I. 228 Thou neither great .. at th' Exchange shalt be, nor at the wrangling Bar. 1689 *Tryal Bps.*, We are very desirous it should be tryed at Bar. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 2 These principles have been very ably argued at the bar. 1866 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 449/2 The first instance of a trial at bar has just occurred at Melbourne.

b. A (particular) court of law, *esp.* in the phr. *To practise at* (*such a*) *bar*. [Compare 25–26.]

1559 [see 25]. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 16 Notwithstanding that they [lawiers] can be present but at one barre at once, yet will they take diuers fees of sundry clients to speake for them at three or foure places in one day. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6211/2 They went to the Exchequer Bar. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xiv. 152 Who was .. expected out to practise at the Barbados bar. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 360, I have practised at the bar of the House of Lords.

** *In the Inns of Court.*

†**24.** A barrier or partition separating the seats of the benchers or readers from the rest of the hall, to which students, after they had attained a certain standing, were 'called' from the body of the hall, for the purpose of taking a principal part in the mootings or exercises of the house. *Obs.* See BARRISTER. Hence the phrases:—*To be called to the bar*: to be admitted a barrister. † *To cast over the bar*: to deprive of the status of a barrister, to disbar; *gen.* to reject.

After 1600, when utter-barristers, as well as sergeants and apprentices-at-law were allowed to plead in the law-courts, *bar* in these phrases seems to have been popularly assumed to mean the bar in a court of justice, outside of which ordinary barristers appear to plead, while King's Counsel and Sergeants-at-Law have places within it. Hence the mod. phrase *To be called within the bar*: to be appointed King's (or Queen's) Counsel.

c 1545 [See BARRISTER]. 1574 N. BACON *Order of Council* [regulating proc. of Inns of Court] in *Penny Cycl.* III. 504 That none be called to the utter bar but by the ordinary council of the House .. in term time. 1608 *2nd Pt. Def. Reas. Refus. Subscr.* 160 His note that Zanchy maketh no doubt .. maie be caste over the barre. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxii. 221 If any Clyent bribeth .. the Lawier that receiveth, shall be cast over the Barre. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 48, I was call'd to the Barre six yeares agoe. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 69 A Yorkshire attorney .. had his gown pulled off, and he thrown over the bar, for disobeying the rules of that court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxviii, These [barristers having patents of precedence] .. rank promiscuously with the king's counsel, and together with them sit within the bar of the respective courts. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 59 A year or two before Call'd to the bar. 1885 *Law Jrnl.* 13 June 364/1 That his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales be called to the degree of the Utter Bar.

25. The whole body of barristers, or *spec.* the barristers practising in a particular court, circuit, or country. (Cf. 23 b).

1559 *Ord. Judges* in Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* (1671) 310 That an exhortation should be given to the utter Barr that none should come to any Barr at Westminster .. under ten years continuance. 1695 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 50 The Bar, the Pulpit and the Press Nefariously combine. 1864 *Times* 4 Nov., The dinner to be given by the English Bar to M. Berryer.

26. *abstractly* (combining 23 and 24): Occupation as counsel in a court of justice; the profession of a barrister.

1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. ii, Your fees are boundless at the bar. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 A Lawyer, who leaves the Bar for Chamber-Practice. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 586/2 He cultivated oratory, most particularly that of the bar. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 84 He chose the bar for his profession.

*** *In legislative assemblies.*

27. The rail or barrier dividing from the body of the house a space near the door, to which non-members may be admitted for business purposes.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. ii, They [the Commons] coming all with him [the Speaker] to a bar which is at the nether end of the upper house. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 349 Giving an account of his government at the bar of the same assembly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 520 The people of Bristol .. sent up a deputation which was heard at the bar of the Commons.

**** *In an inn, or other place of refreshment.*

28. A barrier or counter, over which drink (or food) is served out to customers, in an inn, hotel, or tavern, and hence, in a coffee-house, at a railway-station, etc.; *also*, the space behind this barrier, and sometimes the whole apartment containing it.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 20 He was acquainted with one of the seruants .. of whom he could haue two pennyworth of Rose-water for a peny .. wherefore he would step to the barre vnto him. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 74 Bring your hand to'th Buttry barre, and let it drinke. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ¶ 9, [I] laid down my Penny at the Barr .. and made the best of my way to Cheapside. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faith.* xii, He sees the girl in the bar. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 42 A bottle of champagne was quaffed at the bar.

IV. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

29. General relations, chiefly attrib.; (a.) in sense 1, as *bar-lock*, *-magnet*; (b.) in senses 23–26,

as *bar-anecdote, -oratory*; and *esp.* (c.) in sense 28, as *bar-board, -boy, -tender, -window*; **bar-room, -parlour,** BARMAID, -MAN.

a. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 118 The new bar-suspension-bridge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 40. 141 The exact polar arrangement of an ordinary bar-magnet. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. § 1 The back-actioned lock does not speak so well as the old bar-lock.

b. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 330 The habitual chicanes of bar-oratory. 1820 (*title*) Cut and Come again, or Humorous Bar Anecdotes.

c. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* Wks. 1874 II. 276 The next Vintage I hope to be Barre-boy. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Elect.* I. 158 Zome that like your Port Wines still, but very few .. as my Bar-board can witness. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The red curtains of the bar-window. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 389 A bar-tender in .. this low groggery.

30. Special combinations: **Bar-boat,** one marking the position of a bar (sense 15); **bar-boy,** a boy employed to fix and clean the fire-bars of a locomotive engine; **bar-button,** one in the shape of a bar; **bar-cutter,** a shearing machine for cutting metallic bars into lengths; **bar-diggings** (see quot.); **bar-fee** (see quot.); † **bar-gate,** a barrier-gate; also *fig.* (cf. sense 14); **bar-frame,** the frame which supports the metallic bars of a furnace; **bar-gemel** (see 6); **bar-gown,** a lawyer's gown, *fig.* a lawyer; **bar-iron,** iron wrought into malleable bars; **bar-keeper,** one who keeps or manages a bar for refreshments, who keeps a toll-bar, or keeps guard at a barrier; **bar-parlour,** a small room adjoining the bar of a public-house; **bar-pin** (see sense 11); **bar-post,** the post which receives the ends of movable bars used instead of a gate; **bar-room,** the public room containing the bar in a tavern or hotel, a tap-room; **bar-share plough,** one with a bar extending backward from the point of the share; **bar-shear** (= **bar-cutter**); **bar-shoe,** a horse-shoe with a bar across the hinder part to protect the tender frog of the heel; **bar-shot,** a double shot consisting of two half cannon-balls joined by an iron bar, used in sea-warfare to injure masts and rigging; **bar-silver,** silver in bars (cf. 3); so **bar-tin**; **bar-tracery** (see quot.); **bar-way,** a passage into a field, closed by movable horizontal bars fitted into vertical posts; **bar-ways, -wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a bar.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 4 The *Bar-boat on he S.W. Bar. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine Driv.* 7 A *bar-boy .. has to creep through the fire-hole door of the engine .. to arrange the fire-bars, etc. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/4 And *bar Buttons on the Coat sleeves. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Bar-diggings*, gold-washing claims located on the bars (shallows) of a stream. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 38 **Barre fee* is a fee of twenty pence, which every prisoner acquitted of Felony payes to the Gaoler. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. ix. 222 Those two townes stood even against Hetruria, as it were the very keies and *bar-gates [*claustra*] from thence. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 574 Valiantly defending .. the *Barre-yates and entrance into the Towne. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 16 Others believe no Voice t' an Organ; So sweet as Lawyer's in his *Bar-gown. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 4 Troops of *Barr-gowns rang'd under her Banner. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 57 Infinite quantities of Raw Iron .. with *Bar Iron and Wire. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 59 The best *bar-iron is obtained from Sweden. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 534 ¶ 5, I am .. *bar-keeper of a coffee-house. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. (1804) 160 She .. was hired in the quality of *bar-keeper. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, Securing, through his interest with the *bar-keepers and macers, a seat for Deans. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 820/2 The firm of *barkeepers. 1876 E. JENKINS *Queen's H.* 4 To hold meetings in the *bar-parlour and the coffee-room. 1611 COTGR., *Empeigne*, the *barre-pinnes of a peece of caske. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxx. 231 The *bar-room of a public-house is what in England is called a tap-room. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* xvi, Major Pawkins proposed an adjournment to a neighbouring *bar-room. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 343 Colman thinks it's only a prick .. and advises one of his *bar shoes. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xx. (1872) 437 A *bar-shoe is the common shoe with the heels carried round to meet each other, thus forming a bar. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 506 The great quantity of *bar-shot .. which the French fired in upon us, tore our sails. 1746 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxiii. 336 A quantity of *bar tin. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1874) 319 **Bar-tracery*, window-tracery which distinguishes Gothic work, resembling more a bar of iron twisted into various forms than stone. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 130 A Bores head .. betwene two dartes *barwaies. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vii. 33 A Riband crossing the shield *bar-wise.

† **Bar,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bar, ber* (also *bars, bers*):—late L. *bāro* (also *bārus*), from the acc. of which, *bārōnem*, came OF. *baron* BARON.] By-form of BARON.

1297 R. GLOUC. 544 Ech bar him .. out of toune drou.

Bar, *sb.*[3] [a. F. *bar* 'the fish called a Base' (Cotgr.)] A large acanthopterygious European fish (*Sciæna aquila*), also known as the *maigre*.

1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 341 [In Jersey is found] the Bar, an exquisite Fish, sometimes two feet in length. 1863 *Life in Norm.* I. 166, I sold them all, except one nice bar and a brill.

Bar *sb.*[4] (= G. *berg*): see BARMASTER, BARMOTE.

Bar (bāi), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **bare, barre,** 7 **barr,** 4– **bar.** Pa. t. and pple. **barred** (bāid), 5–6 **bard.** [ME. *barre-n*, a. OF. *barre-r* (12th c. in Littré), f. *barre* BAR *sb.*[1]]

I. To make fast, fasten in, or out, with bars.

1. *trans.* To make fast (a door, etc.) by a bar or bars fixed across it; to fasten up or close (a place) with bars.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2788 Faste þe dores gon he bare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 6018 The Troiens .. tyrnyt the ȝates, Barret hom bigly with barres of yrne. 1530 PALSGR. 444/1 He hath barred his wyndowes with yron in stede of lattesses. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 180 A Iewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* vii. 3 Shut the doores and barre them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bacler les ports* .. to bar-in the gun-ports of a ship. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch.* II. v. 187 The scholars .. barred the School against the master. *fig.* 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xvii, Their hearts with lead, with steel their sense is barr'd. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Ab.* 169 Heard .. Heavn's decree With unremitting vengeance bar the skies. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xi, Hearts .. as marble hard, 'Gainst faith, and love, and pity barred.

† **b.** To surround with a barrier or fence. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1188 To the felde they farde, The place was barryd and dyght.

2. To fasten in, shut up, or confine securely (a person or thing) by means of bars. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28, I was never bard ere .. In sich an oostre as this. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1597) 100 And bar him vp in walles. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* II. in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) XI. 297, I lock'd him Into my heart, and double-barr'd him there With reason and opinion. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xii. 100 Some peasants barred themselves into the yard of a cottage. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. II. 127 Efficient bolts they are; The greatest wealth they safely bar!

b. *To bar out*: to shut out with a bar or bars.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 32 Yee grace barre out, and vanitie bolt in. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 73 Sins .. for which the Scripture doth expresly bar Men out of the Kingdom of Heaven. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iii. 17 Their crowded stems barred the sunlight out. [See BARRING *vbl. sb.*]

3. To close or obstruct (a way of approach) by some barrier; to block up, make impassable.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 13 With his bodie bard the way atwixt them twaine. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 120 The Haven of Dublin is barr'd to that degree, as very much to obstruct the Trade of the City. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 213 Sciron .. had barred the path with stones. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6 (1882) 49 The two forts with which the king barred the river.

fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 165 ¶ 2 The passes of the intellect are barred against her by prejudice and passion.

4. To obstruct, stop, or prevent (a person's progress, or a person in his progress).

1578 THYNNE *Let.* in *Animadv.* Introd. 59 Since I ame .. barred bodely to approche your presence. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 291 What villaine Boy, bar'st me my way in Rome? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 17 If you cannot Barre his accesse to th' king 1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 25 Moses .. [was] barred from coming into the land of Canaan. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxix, Combined marauders half-way barred egress. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iv. 82 Bar with fire and steel her entrance.

5. *Law.* **a.** To arrest or stop (a person) by ground of legal objection from enforcing some claim.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xlix. (1638) 153 Such a warranty shall barre the heire. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 15 Shall be a good Title to the Party Registring .. and shall Barre all persons whatsoever. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 158 Such Excommunication .. shall not disable or bar his Adversary from his action. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* XXIII. 182 For 20 years' possession by a third person will bar both you and them.

b. To stay or arrest (an action); to exclude or prevent the advancement of (a plea, claim, right.)

1552 HULOET, Barre an accion, *eximere actionem.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 192 A Will, that barres the title of thy sonne. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 372 b, If Tenant in taile .. bee attainted of high treason, the estate taile is barred, and the Land is forfeited to the King. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Beh. Scenes* II. II. § 12. 222 Settling a nominal sum on her to bar dower. 1884 *Law Rep.* Chanc. Div. XXVII. 530 The Plaintiff's right to set [the deed] aside is barred by laches.

6. To hinder, exclude, keep back, prevent, prohibit (a person) *from*; to deprive or debar *of*.

1551 WILSON *Logike* Ep. A ij b, From the which they have beene heretofore barred by tongues unacquainted. 1579 A. M[UNDAY] in Arb. *Garner* I. 207 Not to be barred of his enterprise. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 118, I know not why any should be barred from trading to those places. 1678 R. LESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 275 A Disease .. barrs us of some Pleasures, but procures us others. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 505 Last from her own home-circle of the poor They barr'd her. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* XVI. II. 120 Lest the enemy seize our ships, and we Be barred of our return.

b. with *double object. arch.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 174 He goeth about to barre us our liberty of meeting. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 110, I will barre no honest man my house. 1692 R. LESTRANGE *Josephus' Answ. Apion* II. (1733) 867 If they had, they would never have barr'd themselves the Comfort. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 328 For Fates Bar Helenus the knowledge of the rest.

† **c.** with *inf. phrase. Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 224 Is there anything here that barreth those that be under the patriarch of Alexandria .. to appeal to the see apostolic? 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 25 She will not bar yeomen sprats to have their swinge.

d. *absolutely*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 34 For to shakhands freendly fear bars. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iv. 73 Errours .. deadly, and such as barre from saluation.

7. To stop, hinder, prevent, prohibit (an action or event).

1559 *Myrr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* lvi. 7 Yll dedes our destinies may barre. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* xliv, Orpheus with his harp theyr strife did bar. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 600 Ridgy Roofs .. can scarce avail To barr the Ruin of the rattling Hail. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius' Gold. Ass* VI. 132 Having barred the barking of the dog by .. the remaining sop. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xiii. 363 They bar marriage in the female line.

8. To exclude from consideration, set aside.

1481–90 [see BARRING *prep.*] 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 208 Nay but I barre to night, you shall not gage me By what we doe to night. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 225 When next thou do'st invite, barre state, And give me meate. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 95. 287, I once more bar all Widowers. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 176/1 We bar, in this discussion, any objection which proceeds, etc.

9. To take exception to, object to.

1611 BEAUM & FL. *Philaster* II. 25 Good Prince, be not bawdy, nor do not brag; these two I bar. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep* Wks. 1812 V. 355 They call thee a fine China jar: But this I humbly beg to bar.

† **b.** *To bar the dice*: to declare the throw void. Cf. F. *barrer* 'annoncer, quand les dés sortent du cornet, qu'on annule le coup' (Littré). *Obs.* See also BARRED (*dice*).

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, He would have whip'd it up, as his own Fees .. but that his Lord bar'd the Dice, and reckon'd it to him for a part of his Board Wages.

II. To mark with or make into bars.

10. To mark with a bar or bars, *e.g.* with stripes of colour, the 'bar' in music, etc. Cf. BARRED.

c 1340 [see BARRED]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5636 His shelde was .. Barred of asure and of sable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barren harnes, *stipo*. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. i. 7 Some of the letters were also barred .. in order to change their symbolical import. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 50 Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson barr'd. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 12 When either *h* or *l* is barred.

11. To make into bars.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5022/2 All gilt and silver Wire, and Bars .. and all .. Utensils for barring or drawing such Wire.

12. *To bar a vein* in *Farriery*: to disengage the vein of a horse, and tie it above and below a portion which is to be operated upon.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., When horses have got traverse mules, or kibed heels .. it is common to barr a vein.

Bar (bāi), *prep.* [f. BAR *v.*, either in imperative, or simple stem; prob. after *except, save*: cf. BARRING, *excepting, saving.*] Excluding from consideration, excepting, except, save, but for.

[Cf. 1648 in BAR *v.* 8.] 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 306 Charity-boys .. that swear and curse .. and, bar the cloaths, are as much blackguard as ever Tower-hill .. produc'd. 1727 SWIFT *To Sheridan* Wks. 1745 VIII. 348, I intended to be with you at Michaelmas, bar impossibilities. 1870 *Standard* 14 Dec., This sortie, bar miracles, has decided the fate of Paris.

Bar, obs. abbreviation of BARONET; now *Bart.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5906/8 Sir Joseph Hodges, Bar.

Bar, obs. or dial. f. BEAR barley, and of BOAR.

Bar, obs. pa. t. of BEAR *v.* and BORE *v.*

Baracan, -couta, var. BARRACAN, -OUDA.

‖ **Baragouin** (ba·ragwe·n̄, -gwin). Also 7–9 barr-. [a. F. *baragouin*, f. Breton *bara* bread + *gwin* wine (Littré), or *gwenn* white, in reference to the astonishment of Breton soldiers at the sight of white bread (Roulin in Littré *Supp.*); used by the French of any outlandish language or unintelligible speech.] Language so altered in sound or sense as to become generally unintelligible; jargon, 'double-Dutch.' Hence **Baragoui·nish** *a.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac. Lawyer* Wks. (1856) 84 He thinks no language worth knowing but his Barragouin. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XI. 646 The barragouin of a professional lawyer. — *ibid.* XII. 99 The parliamentary use of the word [*committee*] is anomalous; it there means the collective body of persons .. and, in that baragouinish sense, is accented on the second syllable. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 46. 461 Some horrible patois and baragouin of his own.

Baraigne, -ane, Barail, obs. ff. BARREN, -EL.

Baralipton (bærăli·ptŏn). *Logic.* [A mnemonic vocable invented by the Scholastic philosophers, and used first in med.L.] A term constructed to represent by its first three vowels, etc. the first indirect mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the two premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, After they had well argued pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that they should send the oldest. 1660 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* 36 Apollo starts .. At the rude rumbling Baralipton makes.

† **Barane.** *Obs.* [f. BAR-IUM + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's proposed systematic name for chloride of barium.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 342.

† **Bara-picklet.** *Obs.* In 7 barrapyolid. [ad. Welsh *bara pyglyd* 'pitchy bread,' perh. in reference to its colour.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Popelins*, soft cakes made of fine flower, kneaded with milke, etc. .. like our Welsh Barrapyclids. 1687 HOLME *Armorie* III. iii. 86 Barra Pickled, a light Bread made in round Cakes. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*,

Bara-picklet, is Bread made of fine Flower, and knead up with Barm. [So 1852 in BRANDE.]

Baraque, obs. form of BARRACK.

† **Ba·rara·g.** *Obs.* A vocable invented to represent the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel*, Eolus, your trumpet .. That bararag bloweth in every martial war. *Ibid.* To blow bararag till beth his eyen stare.

Barat, -er, etc., obs. ff. BARRAT, -ER, etc.

‖ **Barathrum** (bæ·răþrɒm). [L., a. Gr. *βάραθρον*.] A pit, gulf. Hence: **a.** A deep pit at Athens, into which criminals condemned to death were thrown. **b.** (earlier in Eng.) The abyss, hell. **c.** An insatiable extortioner or glutton (so in It.).

a. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxix. V. 69 Aristeides himself is reported to have said, 'If the Athenians were wise, they would cast both of us into the barathrum.' 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 251 Had the body been .. cast into the barathrum.

b. 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* in Furniv. *Ballads* I. 449 Trysed to baratrum, tossed in fere. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* 19 He flung away in a furie, and leapt into Barathrum.

c. 1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 27 A bottomlesse Barathrum, a mercilesse mony-monger. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, You barathrum of the shambles!

‖ **Bara·to.** *Obs.* [Sp., adj. 'cheap'; sb. as in Eng.] A portion of a gamester's winnings given 'for luck' to the by-standers.

1622 MABBE *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 147 And, though I were no Gamester, yet I might receiue *Barato* as a stander by. *Ibid.* II. 175, I get the money, but gaue it almost all away in *barato* to the standers by.

Barb (bāɪb), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **barbe.** [a. F. *barbe*:—L. *barba* beard. Sense 8 is not cited in Fr.; cf. however OF. '*seetes barbees*' in Godef., and mod.F. *barbillon*. The appearance of the senses in Eng. did not correspond with their original development in Fr.]

I. A beard, or analogous appendage.

† ‖ **1.** The beard of a man. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 A gode knyght and yonge, of prime barbe. 1688 HOLME *Armorie* II. xvii. 392 The Barbe, or Beard, is all the hair of the higher and lower lips, with Cheeks and Chin.

2. A similar appendage in various animals; *e.g.* feathers under the beak of a hawk (*obs.*), the wattles of a cock (*obs.*), a slender fleshy appendage hanging from the corners of the mouth of some fishes, such as the barbel and fishing-frog.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, The federis vnder the beke be calde the barbe federis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 389 The nailes, and clawes of cocks .. their barbs & spurs. 1688 HOLME *Armorie* II. xiv. 384 The Barb, Lobb, or Beard, is any long skinny substance that proceeds from the Fish Snout or Nose. 1863 H. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 119 The barbs or beards .. are given to the fish to assist it in feeling its way in deep, and .. dark waters.

3. Part of a woman's head-dress, still sometimes worn by nuns, consisting of a piece of white plaited linen, passed over or under the chin, and reaching midway to the waist.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 61 Do wey your barbe, and shew your face bare. *c* 1450 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 147 Yowre barbe, your wymppylle and your vayle. 1509–47 in Planché *Brit. Costume* (1832) 232 These estates are to wear the barbe under their throats. 1752 BALLARD *Mem. Learned Ladies* 16 Wearing of barbes at funerals over the chin and under the same. 1851 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Scot.* II. 10 Wearing white weeds and barbe.

4. *Veter. Surg.* in *pl.* Folds of the mucous membrane under the tongue of horses and cattle, protecting the orifices of the ducts of the submaxillary glands; the disease caused by their inflammation.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 82 The barbes be lyttell pappes in a horse mouth, and lette hym to byte. 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 73. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxxi. 265. 1721 BAILEY, *Barbes*, a Disease in black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. (1872) 233 The farriers call these swellings *barbs* or *paps*; and as soon as they discover them, mistaking the effect of disease for the cause of it, they set to work to cut them close off.

5. *Her.* A sepal (*pl.* the calyx) of a flower.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 127 The Barbes of thys floure .. abide alwaies of theire proper coloure, which is greene.

6. One of the lateral filaments or processes from the shaft of a feather, which bear the barbules.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 350 The vane [of the feather] consists of barbs and barbules. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 55 The *Ratitæ* have the barbs of their feathers disconnected.

7. Little roughnesses or ridges produced in the course of metal-working, *e.g.* by coiners and engravers; bur.

1842 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* 214 The scraper .. for rubbing off the burr or 'barb' raised by the graver on the copper plate.

II. A recurved process. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

8. A sharp process curving back from the point of a piercing weapon (*e.g.* an arrow or spear, which have two, a fish-hook, which has one), rendering its extraction from a wound, etc. more difficult.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1457 Haled to hym of her arewez, hitten hym oft; Bot .. þe barbez of his browe bite non wolde. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 135 Two maner of arrowe heades .. The one .. hauyng two poyntes or barbes lookyng backewarde. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G j b, A rag-bolt is retained in it's situation by .. barbs.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 624 Skill'd in medicine, and to free The inherent barb. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 112 Give it a pull so as to embed the barb.

fig. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* I. i. 238 The malice of a good thing is the barb that makes it stick. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. i. II. 3 Remove the burning barbs of his remorses.

9. *Bot.* A hooked hair.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Barb*, a bristle or stout hair, which is hooked or double-hooked, or retrorsely appendaged at the tip.

III. [Cf. OF. *barde* ax, Ger. *barte* ax, ON. *barða*.]

† **10.** The edge of an ax. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2310 He lyftes ly3tly his lome, & let hit doun fayre, With þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek.

† **Barb,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Corrupted from BARD[2]; perhaps confused with prec.] A covering for the breast and flanks of a war-horse, originally protective, but sometimes merely ornamental.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 50 Had furnished the horses of the chariot with brasen barbes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 11 His loftie steed with golden sell And goodly gorgeous barbes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. 64 Great horse, whereof seauen-score had barbes, and caparisons armed with yron. 1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI*, 32 Their horses were naked without any barbs.

Barb (bāɪb), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *barbe*, f. *Barbarie*. (Also called a BARBARY.)] Occas. *attrib.*

1. A horse of the breed imported from Barbary and Morocco, noted for great speed and endurance.

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* xxiii. 82 Barbes, Jennets, and other horses of price. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 387 He reins his docile Barb with manly Grace. 1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* xxxii, Upon my black barb steed. 1823 LOCKHART *Sp. Ball., Calaynos* xxi, Loudly .. his mailed barb did neigh.

2. A fancy variety of pigeon, of black or dun colour, originally introduced from Barbary.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Many sorts of pigeons, such as .. nuns, tumblers, Barbs. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 16 The barb .. instead of a long beak, has a very short and broad one. *Ibid.* 19 Mongrel barb-fantails.

Barb (bāɪb), *v.* [a. F. *barbe-r* (Cotgr.); cf. OF. *barbier*; f. *barbe* beard.]

1. To shave or trim the beard of (a person). *Obs.* in general use.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 53 Doe barbe that boysterous beard. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 64, I will stare my headsman in the face with as much confidence as if he came to barbe mee. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* II. v. II. 824 Neat Gentlemen .. tho' never wash'd nor barb'd. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 206 To Barb .. *Tondere*. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Feb., Where you can be shaved, or 'barbed,' as the locution is, shampooed, tittivated, curled.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 50 Their noble science of barbing. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Nov., Sat talking, and I barbing against to-morrow.

2. *transf.* in various senses: **a.** To clip (wool, cloth, coin, etc.). **b.** To mow (grass, etc.). **c.** To file off the bur or rough edges of metal-work. † **d.** The specific term for carving a lobster.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, viii. Pream., Great quantitie of Wolls .. which ben .. barbed and clakked. 1508 *Bk. Kerving* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Barbe that lopster. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, xiii. § 1 They [cloths] must be newly dressed, barbed, shorne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxiii, The small sprigs must eftsoons be barbed (as it were) and shaven clean off. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i. (1616) 608 I'll bring .. thy necke Within a nooze, for laundering gold, and barbing it. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ii. 236 The Mower, who .. Wieldeth the crooked Sythe .. To barb the flowrie Tresses of the verdant plains. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 226 Gambling bullies .. throwing their Highmen, or barbing gold.

† **3.** *fig.* **a.** To give a trimming or dressing to. **b.** To clip, cut back. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 2 Justine having recovered forces lighted on Tiberius and barbed him after the same fashion. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* ii. 1 Vices may be barbed or benumbed, not mastered.

4. To furnish (an arrow, hook, etc.) with barbs.

1611 [see BARBED 4]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 546 Ratling storm of Arrows barbd with fire. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* (R.) Haste, Evelina, barb my knotty spear. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 68, I will shew you how the natives barb them [arrows].

fig. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* Portr. 232 She barbs with wit those darts too keen before. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. xx, Flowers .. With their petals barb'd the dart.

5. To pierce with, or as with, a barb. *rare.*

1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* ix, It is your wretchedness that barbs me to the heart.

† **Ba·rbable,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. BARB *sb.*[2] + -ABLE.]

1611 COTGR., *Bardable*, barbable; fit, or able to beare a barbed furniture, or armor.

Barbacan, variant of BARBICAN.

Barbacue, obs. form of BARBECUE.

Barbadoes (baɪbē·doʊz). Name of a British island in the West Indies, believed to be derived from Pg. *las barbadas* 'bearded,' epithet applied by the Portuguese to the Indian fig-trees growing there; whence formerly 'the Barbadoes.' Hence: **Barbadoes-cherry,** the tart fruit, resembling a cherry, of the *Malpighia urens*. **Barbadoes leg,** a form of elephantiasis incident to hot climates. **Barbadoes nuts,** the seeds or fruit, used as a purgative, of the *Jatropha Curcas*, or *Curcas purgans*, growing in S. America. **Barbadoes pride,** a beautiful plant (*Poinciana pulcherrima*) used for fences in tropical lands. **Barbadoes tar,** a kind of greenish petroleum. **Barbadoes-water,** a cordial flavoured with orange- and lemon-peel. Also † **Barbadoes** *v.*, to transport (convicts) to Barbadoes (*obs.*).

1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iv. 95 The greatest rarity to me was a fruit called Barbadoes cherry. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1097/1 The enlargement of the extremities commonly known by the name of Barbadoes leg. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 323 Among the flowers may be mentioned .. acacias, Barbadoes pride. 1698 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, I banish .. all aniseed, cinnamon, citron and Barbadoes-waters. 1655 W. GOUGE in Thurloe *State Papers* (1742) III. 495 The prisoners of the Tower shall, 'tis sayd, be Barbadozz'd. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 115 Be barbadoesed or worse.

Barbal (bā·rbăl), *a.* [f. L. *barb-a* beard + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the beard.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., 'Tis the neather lip's especial grace To fall down to the lowest barbal place. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 615 Hoarifying my barbal extremity.

† **Ba·rbar,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–8 barbar, 6 -our, -ir, 8 -are. [a. F. *barbare* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *barbarus* BARBAROUS. In 16th c. occasionally in L. form; now superseded by *barbarian* and *barbarous*.]

A. *sb.* = BARBARIAN. (In later use Scotch.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11, I schal be to him, to whom I schal speke, a barbar. *c* 1590 A. HUME *Epist. G. Moncrief*, The Barbar rude of Thrace or Tartarie. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 5 Goths, Vandals, Franks, and other Barbars. 1723 M'WARD *Contend. Faith* 349 (JAM.) Blood shed by these barbars and burriers.

β. in Latin form *barbarus*.

1530 *Compend. olde Treat.* (1863) 52 Barbarus is he that vnderstondyth not y[t] he readeth in his mother tonge. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Col.* iii. 11 Neither Gentile nor Jewe .. Barbarus or Sithian, bonde or free.

B. *adj.* = BARBAROUS.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 10 To execute sic barbour lawes agane. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16 Til excuse my barbir agrest termis. 1584 HUDSON *Judith* ii. (1613) 354 (D.) The barbare yock of Moab. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *False Fr.* III. i. (1730) 125 Barbare Jacinta cast your eyes On your poor Lopez e'er he dies.

Barbara (bā·rbără). *Logic.* [A Latin word (= barbarous things), taken as a mnemonic term, for its three *a*'s: 'A' indicating a universal affirmative proposition.] A term designating the first mood of the first figure of syllogisms. A syllogism in *Barbara* is one of which both the major and minor premisses, and the conclusion, are universal affirmatives: thus, all animals are mortal; all men are animals; ∴ all men are mortal.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E iiij b, The moode answereth unto *Celarent*, elder daughter to *Barbara*. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. (1866) I. 444 The unsatisfactory reduction by the logicians of Bocardo to Barbara by an apagogical exposition. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. 18th. C. Italy* vi. 247 Attempts to turn him into an .. ordinary youth by means of teachers, colleges, logical barbaras and baraliptons.

Barbaresque (bāɪbărē·sk), *a.* and *sb.* [modern a. F. *barbaresque* (= It. *barbaresco*) belonging to Barbary; cf. also Pg. *barbarisco* barbarous. See BARBAR and -ESQUE, and cf. BARBARY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Barbary in Africa.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 158 A red Barbaresque night-cap. 1881 *Times* 18 Apr. 4/1 That France should not be permitted to increase her Barbaresque possessions.

2. Barbarous in style, *esp.* in reference to art. [Cf. *picturesque*.]

1823 DE QUINCEY *Language* (1860) 124 Barbarism .. generates its own barbaresque standards of taste. 1857 — *Sketches* Wks. VI. 159 Architecture .. barbaresque—rich in decoration, at times colossal in proportions, but unsymmetrical. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 220 The .. outstanding barbaresque and primitive in English society.

B. *sb.* A native of Barbary.

1804 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 21 Our interests against the Barbaresques. 1862 LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 74 Any [peace] concluded .. by a Christian power with the Barbaresques.

Barbarian (baɪbē·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 -ien. [a. F. *barbarien* (16th c.), f. F. *barbarie* or L. *barbaria* (see BARBARY), on L. type **barbariānus*; cf. OF. *chrestien*:—L. *christiānus*. See -AN, -IAN. For sense-development see BARBAROUS.]

A. *sb.*

1. *etymologically*, A foreigner, one whose language and customs differ from the speaker's.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 106 Euere nation reputis vthers nations to be barbariens, quhen there tua natours and complexions ar contrar til vtheris [i. e. each other]. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11, I shall be vnto him that speaketh, a Barbarian, and he that speaketh shal be a Barbarian vnto me. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 325 A barbarian is a person who does not talk as we talk, or dress as we dress, or eat as we eat; in short, who is so audacious as not to follow our practice in all the trivialities of manners. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 58 Ovid .. laments that in his exile at Tomi he, the polished citizen, is a barbarian to all his neighbours.

2. *Hist.* **a.** One not a Greek. **b.** One living outside the pale of the Roman empire and its civilization, applied especially to the northern nations that overthrew them. **c.** One outside the pale of Christian civilization. **d.** With the Italians of the Renascence: One of a nation outside of Italy.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 363 A fraile vow, betwixt an erring Barbarian [cf. sense 5] and a super-subtle Venetian. 1607

Cor. III. i. 238, I would they were Barbarians..not Romans. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* 9 The Athenians .. expecting the coming of the Barbarian. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 307/2 Of Men some are Grecians, some Barbarians. 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xi. 364 The inhabitants of the left or eastern bank of the Rhone were..no longer to be considered barbarians, but were become Romans both in their customs and in their language. 1863 MAYOR in *Ascham's Scholem.* 242 Christoph. Longueil of Malines, the one 'barbarian' to whom the Italians allowed the title of 'Ciceronian.'

3. A rude, wild, uncivilized person.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Barbarian*, a rude person. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 588 Skins of Beasts, the rude Barbarians wear. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 57 The sad barbarian, roving, mixed With beasts of prey. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* xii. (1869) 381 The strange barbarian [Peter the Great] sought to evade the eagerness of our national curiosity. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 12 Nature herself fights, and conquers for the barbarian.

b. Sometimes distinguished from *savage* (perh. with a glance at 2).

1835 ARNOLD *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 408, I believe with you that savages could never civilize themselves, but barbarians I think might. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. III. viii. 487 Still a barbarian, but had ceased to be a savage.

c. Applied by the Chinese contemptuously to foreigners.

1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 302 The character 'I' ('barbarian') not to be applied to the British Government, or to British subjects, in any Chinese official document.

4. An uncultured person, or one who has no sympathy with literary culture.

1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 664 Cromwell, though himself a barbarian, was not insensible to literary merit. 1863 tr. *Let. Erasmus* in Ascham's *Scholem.* 245 At Oxford..when a young scholar.. lectured in Greek with much success, a barbarian began in an address to the people to rave against Greek learning. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 1, I have myself called our aristocratic class Barbarians which is the contrary of Hellenes .. because .. for reading and thinking they have in general no great turn.

† **5.** A native of Barbary. [See BARBARY.] *Obs.*

1578 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* Ep., The Greeks for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italian for Italie. 1583 PLAT *New Exper.* (1594) 22 The Barbarians doe make a bright and orient crimosin colour therewith uppon leather. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/2 The Governor of Otranto marched .. against the Barbarians.

† **b.** A Barbary horse. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Horsemanship* i. (1609) 4 Those horses which we commonly call Barbarians, do come out of the king of Tunis land.

B. *adj.*

1. Applied by nations, generally depreciatively, to foreigners; thus at various times and with various speakers or writers: non-Hellenic, non-Roman (*most usual*), non-Christian.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 259 Mair lyik til barbarien pepil, nor..to cristyn pepil. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 51 Bought and solde .. like a Barbarian slaue. 1715 POPE *Mor. Ess.* v. 13 Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* Introd. 82 Several other terms of the art.. are not Sanscrit, but, apparently, barbarian. 1847 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 1. 2 Establishment of the barbarian nations on the ruins of the Roman empire. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 58 The announcement to one of the comedies of Plautus taken from the Greek, that 'Philemo wrote what Plautus has adapted to the barbarian tongue'—i. e. Latin.

2. Uncivilized, rude, savage, barbarous.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* 416 Till that Barbarian hands it quite did spill. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 125 His broad barbarian sound. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 45 This was not the condition of the barbarian world. Then the wants of men were few. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 13 Geologists believe that barbarian man existed at an enormously remote period.

† **3.** Of or belonging to Barbary. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) 168 The Morisco gowns, the Barbarian sleves. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 254 We mount her back .. As we do use to serve Barbarian horse. 1699 in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 381 The Mauritanian or Barbarian Moor.

Barba·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The state or condition of a barbarian (in various senses).

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. § 1. 169 Adapted to the youthful barbarianism of the state of society, and to the Oriental character. 1864 *Reader* No. 87. 255/1 A very paragon of prosy barbarianism.

Barba·rianize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To make barbarian, barbarize. Hence **Barbarianized** *ppl. a.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 523 South Carolina must.. either be democratized or barbarianized. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 5/1 Fanciful chronicle of a barbarianized England.

Barbaric (bɑrbæ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 barbarik, 5 -yke, 6 -ike. [a. OF. *barbarique* (15th c.) of barbarous kind, in Wyclif perh. direct ad. L. *barbaric-us*, a. Gr. *βαρβαρικός* like a foreigner, f. *βάρβαρος* foreign, rude. See BARBAROUS and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. = BARBAROUS 3, BARBARIAN *a.* 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 36 The peple barbaryke in whom they were subcombed. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) F iij, A barbarike vilayne to play the oratour. 1513 *St. Werburge* (1848) 198 Barbarike nacions full of crudelite. *a* 1837 COLEBROOKE *Relig. & Philos. Hindus* (1858) 201 Correct language and barbaric dialects. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. i. i. 2 The barbaric empires of Mexico and Peru.

2. Pertaining or proper to barbarians or their art; in the characteristic style of barbarians, as opposed to that of civilized countries or ages.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1 Barbaric Pearl and Gold. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 94 With diamond flaming, and Barbaric gold. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xx, Each maiden's short barbaric vest. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xvi. 212 Heavy guns, mounted on very barbaric carriages. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 284 Barbaric splendour of decoration.

3. = BARBAROUS 1, 2; BARBARIAN *a.* 1.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlxviii. VI. 167 Sending envoys to the Persian King and not to other barbaric powers. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 154 An inestimable present to a patrician, or an ex-consul, or a barbaric king.

† **B.** *sb.* A barbarian. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 11 Y schal be to hym, to whom Y schal speke, a barbarik; and he..to me, schal be a barbarik.

C. *Comb.*, as *barbaric-speaking.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 354 Those many barbaric-speaking nations whom Herodotus believed to have changed their language and passed into Hellens.

† **Barba·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *barbaric-us* (see prec.) + -AL[1].] = prec. in sense 2.

1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Sophistr. Watson* i. (1569) 179 This barbaricall violence.

Barba·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In barbaric fashion or style; after the fashion of the uncivilized, illiterate, or unpolished.

1832 *Tour Germ. Prince* II. iii. 36 Nothing can be..more barbarically elegant than these grotesque .. ornaments. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 29 Barbarically ignorant of any art but that of portraiture. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 183 Barbarically unclean in their persons.

Barbarie, obs. form of BARBARY.

† **Barba·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. BARBARY, F. *barbarie*, or L. *barbar, -ia, -ies* + -OUS.] = BARBAROUS.

1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 25 Barbarious and miserable creatures. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xvii. (1821) 663 The barbarious tyranny hee exercised upon his owne Countriemen. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xi, Barbarious nations.

† **Barba·riousness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = BARBAROUSNESS.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 28 In the best Scholes of England barbariousnesse is bred up so in yong wittes. *Ibid.* 149 To rayle vpon poore England, objecting both extreme beggerie and mere barbariousnes unto it. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1637) 243 Who striveth by all means to plant barbariousnesse among them [the Muscovites].

Barbarism (bɑ·rbăriz'm). [a. F. *barbarisme* 13th c., ad. L. *barbarismus*, a. Gr. *βαρβαρισμός* 'foreign mode of speech,' f. *βαρβαρίζ-ειν* to (behave or) speak like a foreigner. The extension from language to social condition (= F. *barbarie*, L. *barbaria, -ies*) is exclusively English.]

1. The use of words or expressions not in accordance with the classical standard of a language, especially such as are of foreign origin; *orig.* the mixing of foreign words or phrases in Latin or Greek; *hence*, rudeness or unpolished condition of language.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 131 Affected with their barbarisme. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Barbarisme*, rudenesse, a corrupt forme of writing or speaking. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 307/1 Amongst the faults of Speech is Barbarism. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 16 The French Tongue, which then first began to purge it self from the Barbarism of past Ages.

b. A foreign or non-classical word or idiom.

1589 *Marprel Epit.* G j b, I would not haue you claime all the skill, in Barbarismes and Solecismes vnto your self. 1638 BAKER *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 135 He smells a Barbarisme, or an incongruity seven miles off. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 194 ₱ 7 Every fashionable barbarism of the present winter. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 223 A barbarism, then, is a fault of style originating in rudeness and ignorance; but a solecism is a fault of style originating in affectation and over-refinement.

2. Barbarous social or intellectual condition; absence of culture; uncivilized ignorance and rudeness. (The proper opposite of *civilization.*)

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 388 Withdraw any people from ciuility to Barbarisme. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 2 Have risen from barbarism to civility. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 79 After Barbarism had overrun Rome and Athens. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 161 The imperceptible boundary between civilisation and barbarism.

b. A trait or characteristic of such a condition.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 52 Plundering and other barbarismes that reign now abroad. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 45 All obsolete barbarisms are coming back upon us. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Dec., The open gas flames ..are as much a barbarism in the view of sanitary science.

† **3.** Barbarous cruelty; BARBARITY. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 393 Some spice of that barbarisme [death by torture]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. (1632) 767 So exquisite a barbarisme, as Richards enfamishment. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warrs* 715 Ignominously tormented and murthered, which in the Salvages, was but ignorance; but in the Spaniards, perfect Barbarisme.

Barbarity (bɑrbæ·rĭti). In 6 -itie. [f. L. *barbar-us* BARBAROUS + -ITY: not in L. or F.]

† **1.** = BARBARISM 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The earliest sense, taking place of the earlier *barbarie*, and now in its turn superseded by *barbarism.*)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 109 Barbarite, *barbaries.* 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 99 From base corruption and barbarity. 1698 SIDNEY *On Govt.* iii. § 13 (1704) 279 That wretched Barbarity in which the Romans found our Ancestors. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett.* 81 I. 161 A nation just rising from barbarity. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V.* 89 At this time .. barbarity and ignorance had not overspread Scotland.

2. Barbarous or savage cruelty, such as is alien to civilization; inhumanity. (The usual sense.)

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* 197 The barbarity whereof will be more supportable than the fierce and haughty humour of these men. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 With breach of faith, with cruelty and barbarity. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 95 When defenceless women .. and even babes, are made the victims of their shocking barbarity. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1, I have seen some cases of horrible barbarity.

b. with *pl.* An act of barbarous cruelty.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 263 Oh! might I..these barbarities repay! *a* 1731 ATTERBURY *Serm. Martyrd. Chas. I.* (R.) He had borne lesser barbarities. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. i. 3 These two extraordinary men rivalled or exceeded Attila in their wholesale barbarities.

3. Of language: = BARBARISM 1, and 1 b. ? *Obs.*

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 39 He always uses Latine Terms and avoids Barbarity. 1727 SWIFT *Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 129 To quit their simplicity of style for affected refinements .. which ended by degrees in many barbarities. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 471 We have our *monstrous, prodigious, vast, shocking, devilish*, at every turn: are we not driving towards Barbarity?

4. Barbarism of style in art. **b.** with *pl.* An instance of want of artistic culture.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 107 When architecture was but newly recovered from the Gothic barbarity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 27. 215 To shame by the beauty of her structures the comparative barbarities of Art. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* I. i. 21 The oak panelling was painted white, a barbarity on the part of .. the West End decorators.

Barbarization (bɑ·rbărəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION: cf. *civilization.*] **a.** The action of making barbarous. **b.** Barbarized state.

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* LIII. 103 The misery .. and barbarization of the boorish classes. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 143 The .. barbarisation of the academic Latin. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xvi. 36 The barbarisation of the Italian continent by .. civil wars.

Barbarize (bɑ·rbărəiz), *v.*; also -ise. [In Milton's use (sense 1), ad. Gr. *βαρβαρίζ-ειν* to (behave or) speak like a barbarian, but in the other senses, the suffix has its modern transitive force as in *civil-ize*, as if f. L. *barbar-us* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To speak or write like a barbarian; to violate the laws of Latin or Greek grammar.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1883) 5 The ill habit .. of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom. 1651 BARKSDALE *Nympha Lib.* (1816) 2 If she barbarise, like boys at school. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XII. 223 To barbarize in language.

2. *trans.* To render barbarous.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. xlix. (T.) Barbarized by a mutual war. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 18 The hideous changes which have since barbarized France. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 307 To distract, and barbarize the Irish. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. living Subj.* 33 If we choose to let our hearts be barbarized.

b. To corrupt or alter (language) from any classical standard or type (or what is so considered).

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 144 Darje was no other than Gregorio, tho' somewhat Barbarized. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 30 The French revolutionists .. almost barbarised the pure French of the Augustan age of their literature. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vi. 130 The names of the most famous European cities are mutilated or barbarized.

3. *intr.* To grow barbarous, fall into barbarism.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 594 The Irish character..appears to be rapidly barbarizing. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* in *Casquet Lit.* I. 394/1, I felt myself sensibly barbarizing.

Ba·rbarized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made barbarous; reduced to barbarism.

1602 CAMPION *Art Eng. Poesie* in *Ascham's Scholem.* (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times, and in barbarized Italy, began that vulgar and easie kind of Poesie .. which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 169 A barbarised colony of Cumæ.

Ba·rbarizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action or process of making barbarous.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Lect. Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. v. (1864) 202 The same barbarising has affected all other Roman dialects.

Ba·rbarizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] **a.** Acting or speaking as barbarians. **b.** Reducing to barbarism. **c.** Becoming barbarous.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 203 These barbarizing English were .. endeared to the interest of Ireland. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 288 Barbarous and barbarizing warfare. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. iii. 99 The barbarising Augustan historian. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 194 A stationary, if not a barbarizing system of society. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* i. 5 Disintegrating and barbarising forces.

Barbaro·cracy. [f. Gr. *βάρβαρος* + *-κρατία*: see -CRACY.] Government or rule by barbarians, as that of Italy by the German emperors.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. xi. 486 Better fitted to live under a constitution than under a barbarocracy.

Barbarous (bɑ·rbărəs), *a.* [f. L. *barbar-us*, a. Gr. *βάρβαρος* + -OUS: preceded in use by the simple BARBAR(E, without suffix. The Gr. word had probably a primary reference to speech, and is compared with L. *balbus* stammering. The sense-development in ancient times was (with the Greeks) 'foreign, non-Hellenic,' later 'outlandish, rude, brutal'; (with the Romans) 'not Latin nor Greek,' then 'pertaining to those outside the Roman empire'; hence 'uncivilized, uncultured,' and later

'non-Christian,' whence 'Saracen, heathen'; and generally 'savage, rude, savagely cruel, inhuman.' The later uses occur first in Eng., the L. and Gr. senses appearing only in translators or historians.]

1. Of language: a. *orig.* Not Greek; *subseq.* not Greek nor Latin; *hence*, not classical or pure (Latin or Greek), abounding in 'barbarisms.' Hence, b. Unpolished, without literary culture; pertaining to an illiterate people.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 My wytte is grosse .. and my tonge very barbarouse. 1538 Starkey *England* 193 To see al our law .. wryten in thys barbarouse langage [i.e. old French]. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* 221 Barbarouse Latin doth alter from trew Latins. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (1863) 71 Avoidyng barbarous ryming. 1600 Dymmok *Treat. Irel.* (1843) 47 Barbarous for the Latyn but cyuill for the sence. 1611 Cotgr., *Narquois*, the gibbridge, or barbarous language used among them [Gipsies]. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 147 Will still write false Latine, barbarous phrase. 1751 Johnson *Rambl.* No. 169 ¶6 From which [Latin] .. the present European tongues are nothing more than barbarous degenerations. 1788 Reid *Aristot. Log.* iv. ii. 74 The mystery contained in the vowels of those barbarous words [*Barbara, Celarent*, etc.]. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 1063 The Carians, people of a barbarous speech. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 9 A wholly barbarous use of the word, barbarous in a double sense, for it is not English, and it is bad Greek.

2. Of people: Speaking a foreign language, foreign, outlandish; *orig.* non-Hellenic; *then*, not Roman, living outside the Roman Empire; *sometimes*, not Christian, heathen. (Often with a glance at sense 3.)

1542 Udall *Apoph.* 285 a, Bearyng rewle emong the Barbarous, that is to weete, the Portugalles. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Wks.* Gloss., The barbarous auctours vse *alcohol* ..for moost fyne poudre. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Scythian counted the Athenian, whom he did not vnderstand, barbarous. — *Acts* xxviii. 2 The barbarous people shewed vs no little kindnesse. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 365 Let barb'rous Ganges arm a servile train.

3. Uncultured, uncivilized, unpolished; rude, rough, wild, savage. (Said of men, their manners, customs, products.) The usual opposite of *civilized*.

1538 Starkey *England* 117 A gret rudenes and a barbarouse custume usyd wyth us. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. 96 Let vs come to Lawes, for euen the barbarousest people had of them. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iv. i. 52 Barbarous Caues, Where manners nere were preach'd. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. 214 A barbarous and vnciuil place. 1658 Flecknoe *Epigr.* 67 Would tame fierce lions, and civilize barbarousest savages. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 514 Italy at the beginning of her history was barbarous. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. 105 An uncultured semi-barbarous son of Nature.

4. Savage in infliction of cruelty, cruelly harsh.

[1538 Starkey *England* iv. 107 Tyrannys and Barbarus pryncys.] 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 378 Thou art a Romaine, be not barbarous. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 154 This barbarous villaine did no mercy show. *c* 1660 *Bk. Com. Prayer* K. Chas. Mart., A constant meek suffering of all barbarous indignities. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, It would be barbarous to part Tom and the girl. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* v. 111 The barbarous aspect of war.

5. Like the speech of barbarians; harsh-sounding, rudely or coarsely noisy.

1645 Milton *Sonn.* xii, A barbarous noise environs me Of owls and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs. 1667 — *P. L.* vii. 32 The barbarous dissonance Of Bacchus and his Revellers. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Innumerable rills ..making a barbarous and unpleasant sound. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 24 The music was wild and barbarous.

† 6. = Barbaric 2. *Obs.*

1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 65 The trappings of his horse emboss'd with barbarous gold.

Barbarously (bā·ɹbărəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a barbarous manner: a. as to speech.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, Whiche..speake the most barberously that they can imagine. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 257 The foulest vice in language is to speake barbarously. 1667 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 563 New languages .. barbarously mingled with the Latin. 1855 Liddell & Scott *Gr. Lex.*, Βαρβαροφωνέω, to speak Greek barbarously.

b. as to social or intellectual condition, culture, or art.

1552 Huloet, Barbarouslye or rudelye. 1657 Davenant *Rutland Ho.* (1673) 348 Loving so barbarously the uncleanly ease of his own life. *a* 1761 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 28 In the afternoon, went to hear 'Samson' murdered most barbarously.

c. as to cruelty.

1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* xv. 2 O destroy not so cruelly and barbarously. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 483 ¶2 Her mother used one of her nieces very barbarously. 1800 Coleridge *To Wedgewood* Jan., It is most barbarously cold.

Barbarousness (bā·ɹbărəsnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being barbarous; the degree of barbarism or barbarity: a. in language.

1548 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* xi. 6 He confesseth his rudenes and barbarousnes in language. 1564 Haward *Eutrop.* To Rdr., The barbarousnesse .. of thys our Englyshe tounge. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 257 The barbarousness of monkish Latin.

b. in behaviour, condition, culture, or art.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, v. (Arb.) 140 That wyl brynge the Realme into a verye barbarousnes and vtter decaye of learnynge. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 147 From the barbarousness of the country. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 256/1 A substantial resemblance .. between the barbarousness of different periods.

c. in cruelty; = Barbarity 2.

1548 Udall, etc., *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 4 Cruell barbarousnesse of certain nations. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* 460 Its Piracies .. and its Barbarousness to its captives.

Barbary (bā·ɹbări). Forms: 4 **barberie**, 5 **barbre, barbarie, -ye**, 6 **barbery**, 5– **barbary**. [I. a. OF. *barbarie*, ad. L. *barbaria, barbariēs*, 'land of barbarians, barbarism,' f. *barbar-us* Barbarous. In II. ult f. Arab. بربر *Barbar, Berber*, applied by the Arab geographers from ancient times to the natives of N. Africa, west and south of Egypt. According to some native lexicographers, of native origin, f. Arab. *barbara* 'to talk noisily and confusedly' (which is not derived from Gr. *Βάρβαρος*); according to others, a foreign word, African, Egyptian, or perh. from Greek. The actual relations (if any) of the Arabic and Gr. words cannot be settled; but in European langs. *Barbaria, Barbarie, Barbary*, have from the first been treated as identical with L. *barbaria*, Byzantine Gr. *βαρβαρία* land of barbarians: see sense 1.]

I. Barbarous nationality, state, or speech.

†1. Foreign nationality; *esp.* non-Christian, *i.e.* Saracen or pagan nationality; heathenism. *concr.* Non-Christian lands. Also *attrib.* = Paynim. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiv. 1 In oute-gate of Iraele, Oute of Egipt .. Of the folke of barberie. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of L. T.* 183 Allas, vnto the Barbre nacion I moste goon. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 323 Wytlandia is .. inhabite with peple of barbre worschippenge ydoles. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 His fame..come in to hethnes and barbarye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xv. 23 Hys hosing schane of wark of Barbary. 1629 Gaule *Pract. The.* 39 Not in the Barbary onely of a barbarous World, but in the Greece also of a gracious Church.

†2. Barbarity, barbarism, barbarousness. *Obs.*

1564 Becon *Flower Godly Pr.* (1844) 42 Nothing but cruel barbary and lion-like fierceness. *a* 1571 Jewell *Serm. bef. Queen* (1583), Come to such ignorance and barbarie. 1635 Skidmore in F. Lee *Valid. Anglic. Ord.* (1869) 84 Through tyrannical subjection and mere barbary of their inhabitants.

†3. Uncultivated speech, as opposed to a classical language or classic diction. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 38 The langage rude .. The barbary tongue. *Ibid.* 48 Tolde wyth tongue of barbary, In rude maner. 1608 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* iv. ii. 107 Their common talke is nothing but Barbery Latin.

II. as proper name.

4. The Saracen countries along the north coast of Africa. (The only surviving sense.)

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 272 From Lisbon, Barbary, and India. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* li, Has justly settled as a local denomination (Barbary) along the northern coast of Africa. 1843 Macaulay *Addison, Ess.* (1874) 701 The Polity and Religion of Barbary.

b. *attrib.*, esp. **Barbary ape, gum, hen, horse.**

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 108 Hee will not swagger with a Barbarie Henne. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 227 Which the common people call Barbary Horses. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content* I. v, The Barbary Faulcon, the Merlin and the Hobby. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. vi. 75 They [the Guinea-hen] are by some called the Barbary-hen. 1849 Browning *Solil. Sp. Cloister* Poems II. 269 As 'twere a Barbary Corsair's. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 289 Barbary Gum, sometimes called *Morocco gum*, the product of the *Acacia gummifera*, imported from Tripoli, etc. *Mod.* The only quadrumanous animal found in Europe is the Barbary Ape, of which a colony exists on the rock of Gibraltar.

c. *ellipt.* † A Barbary horse, a barb. *Obs.* Also, A kind of fancy pigeon. Cf. Barb *sb.*3

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* iv. i, Be seen o' your Barbary often. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 145 That could outrun a Hart or a Barbary. 1834 R. Mudie *Feath. Tribes Brit.* I. 74.

†**Barbaryn** 1. [a. OF. *barbarin, -ine*, ad. late L. **barbarīn-us*, f. *barbar-us* (taken substantively). Displaced in Eng. by *barbarian*.] = Barbarian.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* i. 14 To Grekis and barbaryns, *or hethene men* .. I am dettour. 1483 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 155 Constantyn came wyth a grete multytude of barbaryns.

†**Ba·rbaryn(e** 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *barbar-is* Barberry + -ine.] = Barberry.

c 1400 Maundev. ii. 14 Oure Lord [was]..crouned eft with a whyte Thorn, that men clepeth Barbarynes [Fr. *berberis*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Barbaryn frute, *Barbeum.* Barbaryn tre, *Barbaris.*

Barbastel(le (bā·ɹbăste·l, bā·ɹbăstel). [a. F. *barbastelle*, It. *barbastrello* (Florio 1611).] A bat of a dark brown colour (*Plecotus barbastellus*), found in France and Germany.

1791 Smellie *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* IV. 323 The sixth species I call Barbastelle, from the Italian word *barbastello*, which also signifies a bat. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* I. 110 The Barbastelle Bat is somewhat larger than the two first species. 1847 Craig, *Barbastel Bat.*

Barbate (bā·ɹbēt), *a.* [ad. L. *barbātus* bearded, f. *barba* beard.] Bearded; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* furnished with a small hairy tuft or tufts.

1853 E. Hamilton *Flora Homœop.* 217 Common Mullein .. The filaments .. barbate. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 318 *Scatophaga*—Head barbate beneath.

†**Ba·rbated,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] a. Barbed, as an arrow. b. Bearded, barbate.

1782 T. Warton *Hist. Kiddington* 63 (T.), A dart uncommonly barbated. 1802 Rees *Cycl.*, *Barbated Leaf*, is a leaf terminated by a bunch of strong hairs.

†**Barba·tulous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *barbātul-us*, dim. of *barbātus*.] Having but a small beard.

c 1600 *Timon* I. ii. (1842) 9 Old men wil be ashamed to be ouercome in counsayle .. by one that is barbatulous.

‖ **Barbe.** [Fr., ad. It. and Rumansch *barba* (= med.L. *barba*, also *barbas, barbanus*) uncle, lit. 'the bearded.'] Respectful title given by the Vaudois to their teachers.

1710 in *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. 367 The Barbes ..have not the courage to own their Doctrine avowedly. 1838 G. Faber *Inquiry* 530 The Barbs who visited them from Apulia. *Ibid.* 338 Barbes.

Barbecue (bā·ɹbĭkiū), *sb.* Forms: 7 **barbecu**, 7–8 **borbecu**, 8 **barbicue**, 7–9 **barbacue**, 8– **barbecue**, (9 **babracot**). [ad. Sp. *barbacoa*, a. Haitian *barbacòa* (E. B. Tylor) 'a framework of sticks set upon posts'; evidently the same as the *babracot* (? a French spelling) of the Indians of Guiana, mentioned by Im Thurn. (The alleged Fr. *barbe à queue* 'beard to tail,' is an absurd conjecture suggested merely by the sound of the word.)]

1. A rude wooden framework, used in America for sleeping on, and for supporting above a fire meat that is to be smoked or dried.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) I. 20 And lay there all night, upon our Borbecu's, or frames of Sticks, raised about 3 foot from the Ground. *Ibid* I. 86 His Couch or Barbecu of Sticks. 1879 Boddam-Whetham *Roraima* xiv. 155 For preservation, a barbecue is erected, and the fish are smoked over a fire. 1883 Im Thurn *Indians of Guiana* ii. 47 Fires, above which were babracots loaded with beef. — xi. 248 A babracot is a stage of green sticks built over a fire on which the meat is laid.

2. An iron frame for broiling very large joints.

1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 347 When the belly side is .. steady upon the gridiron or barbecue, pour into the belly of the hog, etc.

3. A hog, ox, or other animal broiled or roasted whole; see also quot. 1861, and Barbecue *v.* 2.

1764 Foote *Patron* I. i. (1774) 6, I am invited to dinner on a barbicu. 1825 *Schuylkill Fishing Co.* in *Bibliographer* Dec. (1881) 25/1 A fine barbacue with spiced sauce. 1861 Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 95 A kid that had been cooked in a hole in the ground, with embers upon it... This is called a 'barbacoa'—a barbecue.

4. (in *U. S.*) A large social entertainment, usually in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and other provisions liberally supplied.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iv. ix. (1849) 240 Engaged in a great 'barbecue,' a kind of festivity or carouse much practised in Merryland. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Oct. 2/3 At the Brooklyn barbecue, which Governor Cleveland recently attended, 5000 kegs of beer were dispensed.

5. An open floor on which coffee-beans, etc. may be spread out to dry.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xix. (D.), The barbecu or terrace of white plaster, which ran all round the front. 1883 *Cassell's Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee-]beans .. are carried to the 'barbacue,' an open space paved with cement or asphalte, where they are spread on matting .. to dry. 1885 Lady Brassey *In Trades* 235 A barbecue is the name given, in Jamaica, to the house which contains the threshing-floor and apparatus for drying the coffee.

Barbecue (bā·ɹbĭkiū), *v.* Forms: 7–9 **barbacue, -icu(e**, 8– **-ikew**, 8– **barbecue**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. To dry or cure (flesh, etc.) by exposure upon a barbecue; see the sb. (senses 1 and 5).

1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 76 Some are slain, And their flesh forthwith Barbacu'd and eat. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 408 They cut them [pompions] into .. slices, which they barbacue, or dry with a slow heat. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. xv. 406 They use little or no salt, but barbacue their game and fish in the smoke. 1839 [see Barbecued 1].

2. To broil or roast (an animal) whole; *e.g.* to split a hog to the backbone, fill the belly with wine and stuffing, and cook it on a huge gridiron, basting with wine. Sometimes, to cook (a joint) with the same accessories. See also Barbecue *sb.* 3.

1690 Mrs. Behn *Widow R.* II. iv. 356 Let's barbicu this fat rogue. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Christi* vii. vi. (1852) 556 When they came to see the bodies of so many of their countrymen terribly barbikew'd. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 111 To barbecue a Leg of Pork. 1823 Lamb *Roast Pig, Elia* (1867) 163 Barbecue your whole hogs to your palate.

Barbecued (bā·ɹbĭkiūd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed.]

1. Dried or cured by exposure on a barbecue.

1737 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 44 A little barbecued bear's flesh, (that is, dried in the sun). 1839 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 221 Loaded with barbacued meat.

2. Broiled or roasted whole.

1732 Pope *Horace Sat.* II. ii. 26 Send me, Gods! a whole Hog barbecu'd! 1807 Mrs. Dorset *Peacock at H.*, A barbecued mouse was prepared for the owl. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 209 The barbecu'd sucking-pig 's crisp'd to a turn.

Ba·rbecuing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action or process of the vb. Barbecue.

1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 150 When these diabolical operations were gone through, they finished all by barbikewing of the gentleman! 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. 261 The barbacuing consists in laying the fish upon twigs of wood above the fire, where, by the smoke, they dry.

Barbecute, *v.* and *ppl. a.*; also 9 **babracot, -ed.**] Variants of Barbacue, -d.

1687 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 160 A Piece of Venison barbecuted, that is, wrapped up in leaves, and roasted in the Embers. 1743 Dr. Richmond *ibid.* XLII. 511 He then laid it quite open like .. a Barbacute Pig to be broiled. 1883 Im Thurn *Indians of Guiana* xi. 248 The meat and most of the fish is smoked or babracoted.

Barbed (bāɪbd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. BARB *v.*, *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

†1. Bearded. *Obs. rare.*

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 206 Barbed (i. e. *Barbam habens*), *Barbatus.*

†2. Wearing a BARB (sense 3). *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1000 Barbyd lyke a nonne. 1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 16 Their women are.. very faire, barbed every where.

3. *Her.* Having a calyx 'coloured proper.'

1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. ix. 110 A rose gules Barbed and Seeded. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 70 The term *barbed* denotes the small green leaves, the points of which appear about an heraldic rose.

4. Furnished with a barb or barbs.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 7 Canst thou fill his skinne with barbed yrons? 1718 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 499 Bait the barb'd steel. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VIII. 251 Eight barbèd shafts I sent.

Barbed (bāɪbd, bā·ɪbĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BARB *sb.*[2] + -ED.] Of a horse: Armed or caparisoned with a *barb* or bard; properly BARDED.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lvii, My fayre barbed stede. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 27 Many Earles could bring into the field a thousand Barbed horses. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Wks. 1721 II. 84 As a barb'd Steed in Fight, who nothing fears. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* VI. xxiii, Or what may their short swords avail, 'Gainst barbed horse and shirts of mail?

†**Barbed-cat.** *Obs.* A military engine; see quot.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxix. I vj b, For to make a werrely holde that men calle a barbed catte, and a bewfray that shal have ix. fadome of lengthe and two of brede, and the said catte six fadome of lengthe and two of brede.

Barbel (bā·ɪbĕl). Forms: 4–5 barbell(e, 5–6 -byl(l, 6–7 -bil(l, 6–8 -ble, 7 -bell, 6– barbel. [a. OF. *barbel* (13th c. in Littré), mod. *barbeau* 'barbel,' and 'little beard':—late L. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus* barbel (the fish), f. *barba* beard. Cf. It. *barbolo* the fish.]

1. A large European fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*) of the Carp tribe, deriving its name from the fleshy filaments which hang from its mouth.

c 1380 CHAUCER *Balade* Add. MS. 16156 B. M., þat Barbell had swolowed boþe hooke and lace. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Fysshynge* (1810) 26 The barbyll is a swete fysshe, but it is a greasy meete and a perylous for mannys body. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* xvii. § 1 No person .. shall take .. any Barbel not being in Length twelve Inches. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 129 A barble, fish, *barbo*, *-onis*. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 477 Great abundance of good fishes .. especially the delicate barbils. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 50 The barbel, so named from the barbs or wattles that depend from the side of the mouth.

2. A fleshy filament hanging from the corners of the mouth of some fishes, e.g. of the barbel.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 261 Her little hornes or Barbils which she [the sea-Frog] hath bearing forth vnder her eies. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 91 Those Barbles which..the Conger is never without. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 37 Barbels .. if developed and movable, are sensitive organs of touch.

3. A variety of house-pigeon. ? *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 512 The Barbel has a red Eye, a short Tail, and a Bill like a Bulfinch.

†4. Part of a helmet protecting the chin (= OF. *barbier*, *-iere*.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 160 His barbel first adoun he deth, Withouten colour his neb he seth.

†**Ba·rbeled, -bled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OF. *barbelé* barbed + -ED.] Barbed, having recurved points.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 57 Vith arrowes barblyt braid. *c* 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xii, He smote hym fleynge with an arowe barbeled.

Barbellate (bā·ɪbĕlĕ·ɪt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *barbell-a*, dim. of *barbula* little beard + -ATE[2].] Furnished with *barbellæ* or short stiff hairs: specific epithet of the pappus in some Composite plants.

1847 in CRAIG.

Barbelled, -eled (bā·ɪbĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. BARBEL + -ED[2].] Furnished with barbels.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 106/2 The tall and barbeled dorsal fins were out of water.

Barbelling, -eling (bā·ɪbĕlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1]; cf. *shrimping*.] Fishing for barbel.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. 76 As set forth in barbelling.

Barbellulate (baɪbe·lĭlĕ·ɪt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *barbellula*, dim. of *barbella*: see BARBELLATE.] Furnished with *barbellulæ* or minute conical spines; specific epithet of the pappus in some Composite plants. 1847 in CRAIG.

Barber (bā·ɪbəɪ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 barbour, -or, 5 -ore, -ur, 6 -oure, 6–7 -ar, 4– barber. [ME. *barbour*, a. AF. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor*:—L. type *barbātōr-em*. *Barber*, rare bef. 1500, is partly due to substitution of *-er* for earlier *-our*, partly to F. *barbier* (= It. *barbiere*):—L. type **barbārius*; both f. *barba* beard.]

1. A man, or more rarely a woman, whose business it is to shave or trim the beards, and cut and dress the hair, of customers. (Now largely replaced by *hairdresser*.)

Formerly the barber was also a regular practitioner in surgery and dentistry. The Company of Barber-surgeons was incorporated by Edward IV. in 1461; under Henry VIII. the title was altered to 'Company of Barbers and Surgeons,' and barbers were restricted to the practice of dentistry; in 1745 they were divided into two distinct corporations.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* I. lxiii, A barbour was redi thare. *c* 1370 *Robt. Sicily* 54 They broght a barber hym beforne. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi. 19 She clepide the barbour, and he shoofe seven heeris of hym. *c* 1450 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 692 *Hec tonstrix*, a barbor. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 74 For fere and doubte of the barbours he made his doughters to lerne shaue. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 74 If your teeth be verie scalie, let som expert Barber first take off the scales. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 For Barbers they vse their women. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 59 Like Barbars, who cut all other except themselves. 1722 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 14 No surgeon to be had but a sorry country barber. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 1 He took his seat in a barber's shop. 1841 DICKENS *Humph. Clock* 295, I would suggest that *barbers* is not exactly the kind of language which is agreeable and soothing to our feelings .. I believe there *is* such a word in the dictionary as *hair-dressers*.

b. *fig.* One who clips or cuts short; a curtailer.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. ii. Wks. (1616) 554 An excellent barber of prayers.

2. *attrib.*, as in *barber fee*, *-shop*, *-surgeon* (see prec.), *-surgery*; †**barber-monger**, a constant frequenter of the barber's shop, a fop.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 282 Money for barbour fees. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 30 Alehouses and Barbar-shops. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 36 You whoreson Cullyenly Barber-monger, draw. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 A certificate from Barber Chirurgions Hall of his sufficiency. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 And like an able text man slits it into fowr, that hee may the better come at it with his Barbar Surgery. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 62 Eased by this common Barber-Surgeon's remedy. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We hunted for a barber-shop.

3. Special combinations and locutions: *Barber's basin*, a round metal dish with a broad edge having a semicircular opening for the neck, so as to allow the chin to reach into the bowl (still sometimes used as a barber's sign). *Barber's block*, a rounded block on which wigs are made and displayed. *Barber's chair*, the chair common to all his customers, *fig.* a drab, strumpet (*obs.*). *Barber's knife*, a razor (*obs.*). *Barber's music*, harsh, discordant music, like that formerly produced by customers waiting their turn in a barber's shop, where a musical instrument was provided for their amusement. *Barber's pole*, a pole painted spirally with red and white stripes, used as a barber's sign.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* I. 191 That helmet .. which looks for all the world like a barber's basin. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 192 A barber's block for supporting wigs. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 16 Like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii. (1651) 665 A notorious strumpet as common as a barbars chair. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais' Pantagr. Prognost.* v, Bonarobaes, Barbers chairs, Hedge-whores. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 5 June My Lord called for the lieutenant's cittern, and with two candlesticks, with money in them, for symbols, we made barber's music. 1849 LD. BRAYBROOKE *Pepys* V. 221 Decker also mentions a 'barber's cittern' for every serving-man to play upon. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1977/4 To be sold in York Building .. over against the Barbers Pole.

Barber (bā·ɪbəɪ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To dress the beard and hair of, to trim. Also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 229 Our Courteous Anthony .. Being barber'd ten times o're goes to the Feast. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 145 Great grammarians .. capable of mending our standard compositions, and of *barbering* them into the fashion.

Barberess (bā·ɪbərĕs). ? *Obs. rare.* [f. BARBER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female barber.

1611 COTGR., *Barbiere*, a barbaresse; a woman, or she Barber. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Barbierster*, a Woman barber, or a Barberesse. [In mod. Dicts.]

Ba·rbering, *vbl. sb.* [f. BARBER *v.* + -ING[1].] The art or work of a barber; shaving, hairdressing.

1660 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 380 The King was pleased to take notice of Richard's good barbering. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* ii. 29 Wigs were worn .. an important part of the barbering business.

Barberish (bā·ɪbərɪʃ), *a.*; in 5 **barborysh.** [f. BARBER + -ISH.] Of or belonging to a barber.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24/1 Barborysh hous, *barbitondium*.

†**Ba·rberly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BARBER *sb.* + -LY[2].] With a barber's methods, by shaving.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 That barberlie handled .. thou hast finisht thy cure.

Barberry, berberry (bā·ɪbĕri, bə·ɪbĕri). Forms: 5 barbere, 6–7 barbery, -berie, -berrie, 6–8 berbery, 6–9 barbary, 9 berberry, 8– barberry. [ad. med.L. *barbaris* (in Promp. Parv.), *berberis*, F. *berberis*, 16th c. *berbere*, Sp. *berberis*, It. *berberi*, of unknown origin and history. (An Arabic *barbārīs*, sometimes cited, is a transcription of the Latin employed by Arabian botanists; there is no such word in native dictionaries, Arabic or Persian. Cf. the earlier BARBARYNE.]

1. A shrub (*Berberis vulgaris*) found native in Europe and N. America, with spiny shoots, and pendulous racemes of small yellow flowers, succeeded by oblong, red, sharply acid berries; the bark yields a bright yellow dye. Also the genus *Berberis*, of which several American species are cultivated as ornamental shrubs in Europe.

c 1420 *Anturs Arth.* vi, Vndur a lefe sale Of box and of barbere. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 684 The leaues and fruite of Barberies are of complexion colde. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Berbery*, or Barberry-Bush. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 31 The spines of the common Berberry are a curious state of leaf, in which the parenchyma is displaced, and the ribs have become indurated. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 131 In most of the species of Barberry the terminal leaflet only is developed.

2. The berry of this tree.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 58 Digestyves of Choler: Endyve, Lettyse .. Berberyes. 1625 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Introd. 62 Lumpe sugar for conserve of barbaries. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 79 Garnish with barberries and lemon. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 85 A piquant sauce of oiled butter and barberries.

3. *attrib.*, as in *barberry-bush*, *-tree*, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 684 With the greene leaues of the Barberie bush they make sawce to eate with meates. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 266 The popular notion amongst farmers, that a barberry tree in the neighbourhood of a field of wheat often produces the mildew. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 353 An old barbary tree. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 103 The tangled barberry-bushes hang their tufts of crimson berries.

Ba·rberrying, *vbl. sb.* Gathering barberries.

1859 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 182, I am off a-barberrying.

Barbery (bā·ɪbəri). Also 5 (barborery), 6 barbary. [a. F. *barberie* (15th c. in Godefroy), f. *barbier* barber.]

†1. A barber's shop. *Obs.*

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24/1 Barborery, or barbours hous.]

2. The barber's art or craft; shaving.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, xlii. § 1 Offences .. against the good order of barbary or surgery. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 28 Neither shall any Chirurgeon there use Barbery or Shaving. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4 Tonsor .. was a master in barbery.

†**Barbet**[1]. *Obs.* [a. F. *barbette*, OF. *barbete*, dim. of *barbe* beard.]

1. A small beard or (?) barbel. *rare.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 114 *marg.*, Being skaly and having a couple of barbets.

2. = BARB *sb.*[1] 3.

c 1320 *Pol. Songs.* 154 The bout and the barbet wyth frountel shule feȝe.

Barbet[2] (ba·ɪbĕt). [a. F. *barbet*, prob. OF. *barbet* ppl. adj. = *barbu* 'bearded.']

1. A little dog with long curly hair, a poodle.

1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 236 Hounds, grey-hounds, barbets. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 297 Fleeces .. as silky as the hair of a barbet. 1801 HEL. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* II. xxxvi, Amidst those piles of corpses..was a little barbet-dog.

†2. A name given by Reaumur and others to a worm covered with tufts of white filaments, which feeds on aphides. *Obs.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. A family of birds, found in warm countries, distinguished by a short conical bill, with tufts of bristles at its base. (In F., *barbu*.)

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 318 Little noisy barbet, which the Hottentots call *Hout Kapper* (wood cutter). 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 27 Barbets are gaily-coloured fruit-eating birds.

‖ **Barbette** (baɪbe·t), *sb.* [Fr., dim. of *barbe* beard: see -ETTE.] A platform or mound of earth within a fortification, on which guns are raised so that they can be fired over the parapet. *Guns en barbette*, *barbette gun* or *battery*: those so mounted as to fire over the parapet; similarly in ironclad ships (see quot. 1876). Hence *attrib.*, as in *barbette-cruiser*, *-turret*.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, When the parapet of a work is only of such a height that the guns may fire over it without being obliged to make embrasures, it is said the guns fire en Barbet. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII. xii, Two batteries .. Casemated one, and t'other 'a barbette.' 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* vii. 151 A huge slab pointed out like a barbette gun. 1876 *Daily News* 5 May 6/1 A 'barbette' battery .. is a battery of guns exposed on the upper deck, but enclosed in a fixed turret, which only partially .. protects the guns and the gunners. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/2 A twin-screw barbette cruiser.

†**Barbette,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *barbete-r*, *-etter* (= mod.F. *barboter*). Cf. It. *barbottare* to stammer, mumble, *balbottevole* stammering, L. *balbūtīre* to stammer.] To make inarticulate sounds, to mutter.

c 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iii, Whan they wene to speke they barbette w[t] gronyng voys.

Barbican (bā·ɪbikăn). Forms: 3– barbican; 3 barbycon, berbikan, 4 -can, barbygan, 4–6 -can(e, 5 barbakane, 5–7 -cane, 6 barbicane, 7 -con. [a. F. *barbacane*, in 12th c. *barbaquenne* (= Pr., Sp. *barbacana*, Pg. *barbacã*o, It. *barbacane*), of uncertain origin, perh. from Arab. or Pers.: *barbār khānah* is a possible Pers. combination, meaning 'house on the wall,' but examples of its actual use are wanting. Devic suggests Arab. *barbakh* canal or channel through which water flows, whence the sense 'loop-hole' might come. Littré gives as one sense in F., 'ouverture longue et étroite pour l'écoulement des eaux,' but sense 1 seems to be the earliest in OF. also. Col. Yule suggests Arab.-Pers. *bāb-khānah* 'gate-house,' the regular name in the east for a towered gateway; but it is not easy to derive from this the Romanic forms in *bar-*.]

1. An outer fortification or defence to a city or castle, *esp.* a double tower erected over a gate or bridge; often made strong and lofty, and serving as a watch-tower.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 130 Barbycons, *antemuralia*. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10033 þe berbikans [*v. r.* barbycans, -icans] seuen þat es a-bute, þat standes thre bailles wit-vte .. er þe seuen virtus. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 697 Seue berbicans þer beoþ i-wrouht .. And euerichon haþ 3at and tour. 1494 FABYAN VII. 363 The Erle .. made bulwerkes and barbycanys atwene the Toure and the cytie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 25 Within the barbican a porter sate. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 520 The Barbican whereof being a stone wall of sixteene foot in height. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, The usual entrance .. over which he had erected a gate-house, or barbican.

fig. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Dawn seemed to abstain longer than usual from occupying her eastern barbican.

b. Retained as name of a street in London.

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* II. i, A Barbican broker will furnish me with outside. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Hence *Barbican* by Red-cross-street in London.

†2. A temporary wooden tower or bulwark.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 Barbakanes of tymbre shal be made fast to the batelmentes. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 161 In the grettest vesselles of werre men make towris and barbacanes

†3. A loophole in the wall of a castle or city, through which missiles might be discharged. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xxxiv. 532 He caused certaine barbacanes or loopeholes, almost a cubit deep .. to be pierced through the wals.

Ba·rbicanage. [ad. med.L. *barbicanāgium*, f. prec.: see -AGE.] Tribute paid for the construction and maintenance of barbicans.

[*Monast. Angl.* I. 976 De kaagiao, muragio, paagio, Barbicanagio.] 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Barbicanage*, Money given to the maintenance of a Barbican, or Watch-Tower. Carta 17 Ed. 3. 1749 *Hist. Windsor* 120 Free from payment of Toll .. Paviage Barbicanage.

Barbicel (bā·ɪbisĕl). [ad. It. and mod.L. *barbicella*, dim. of *barba* beard; cf. L. *pedicellus* PEDICEL, dim. of *pediculus*, f. *pes* foot.] One of the minute hooked filaments which serve to interlock the barbules of a bird's feathers.

1869 GILLMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 186 The barbules themselves frequently throw out filaments..called barbicels. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 270 The fine barbules and barbicels.

Barbigerous (bāɪbi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *barbiger* (f. *barba* beard + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearded.

1731 in BAILEY. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Barbigerous* .. applied to petals that are hairy all over.

Barbing (bā·ɪbiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BARB *v.* + -ING[1].]

†1. Shaving, hairdressing; clipping. *Obs.*

1485 *Act.* 1 *Hen. VII*, x. § 7 The Wolle shuld be as it was shorne .. withoute any sortyng, barbyng or clakkyng. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1591) 215 Suffred his yellow haire to growe long without barbing. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. 49 The Abantes .. were the first that used this kind of barbing. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Barbing* is sometimes used in antient statutes for sheering.

attrib. 1639 DENTON in *Verney Papers* (1853) 236 Untill you send me a paire of barbinge sissers.

2. Furnishing with barbs.

Ba·rbing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. BARB *sb.*[2] + ING[1].] = BARDING.

1799 SCOTT *Sheph. T.* in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 35 In every stall .. Stood a steed in barbing bright.

Ba·rbing, *ppl. a.* [f. BARB *v.* + -ING[2].] a. Shaving; stripping bare. b. Furnishing with barbs.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 28 As barbing Autumne robs the trees of leaues.

Barbirousa, obsolete form of BABIROUSSA.

†**Ba·rbit.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *barbitos*, Gr. βάρβιτος lyre.] = BARBITON. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 389 No Barbit number suits this tragicke season.

†**Ba·rbitist.** *Obs.* Also 7 **barbatist.** [ad. L. *barbitista*, ad. Gr. βαρβιτιστής, f. βάρβιτος: see -IST.] A player on the barbiton.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Barbitist*, a Lutinist. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 207 A Barbatist or player on the Lute.

‖ **Barbiton, -os** (bā·ɪbitŏn, -ŏs). [L. *barbiton*, *-os*, a. Gr. βάρβιτον, -*os*.] A many-stringed musical instrument; a kind of lyre or lute.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 All maner of pypes, barbitons, sambukes .. be condemned of Aristotle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The barbitos is said to have differed from the lyre and cithara. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. i, His barbiton, as the learned Mersennus tells us to call all the varieties of the great viol family.

Barble (bā·ɪb'l). Also 5 **barbul, -ulle.** [ad. It. *barbola* :—L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba* beard.] = BARB *sb.*[1] 4.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24/1 Barbulle, sekenes of the mowthe. *c* 1595 MONTGOMERIE in Watson's *Coll.* III. 13 (Jam.) The Botch, and the Barbles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 283 The Barbles or paps underneath the tongue. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barbles* in the manege, knots of superfluous flesh growing in the channels of a horse's mouth.

Barble, obsolete form of BARBEL.

Barbless (bā·ɪblĕs), *a.* Unbarbed.

1882 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/2 Varieties of fish hooks .. the flint and barbless bone articles of Esquimaux.

Barborery, -orysh: see BARBERY, BARBERISH.

†**Barbo·se,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. L. *barba*: see -OSE.] ? Bearded.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. 7 More like Verbose and Barbose or Morose Catechists .. than well educated Scholars.

†**Ba·rbot.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *barbote*, *-oute*, *-ouste* (= It. *balbotta*, *barbotta*, med.L. *barbota*), considered by Jal a contraction of *barca-botta*, *barque-botte*, barrel-boat, from its appearance; Du Cange compares med.L. *barbuta* a kind of helmet.] A small vessel or sloop, having its deck protected by an arched covering of leather.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 397 With the losse of two fustes, two barbots, and .. fourtie smaller vessels.

Barbotine (bā·ɪbŏtin). [a. F. *barbotine*, f. *barboter* to work noisily with the bill in water or mud (as a duck, etc.).] A thin creamy mixture of kaolin clay used to ornament pottery.

1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Wedgwood* II. 122 The edging and letters in relief .. being formed in yellow barbotine or slip. 1883 *Standard* 15 May 1/2 (*Advt.*) Lessons daily in Painting on glass, china, and barbotine.

Barbott (cf. F. *barbotte*), variant of BURBOT.

Barbre, obsolete form of BARBARY.

‖ **Barbula** (bā·ɪbiŭlă). [L., dim. *barba* beard.]

1. A small beard; see quot. ? *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armory* II. xvii. 392 The Barbula or pick-a-divant, or the little tuft of hair just under the middle of the lower Lip.

2. 'The inner row of fringes or teeth in the peristome of such mosses as *Tortula*.' *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

Barbule (bā·ɪbiūl). [ad. L. *barbula*; see prec.]

1. = BARBEL 2. (So in med.L.)

1848 S. MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss., Barbules, filamentous appendages .. attached to the mouths of certain fishes. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 146 This fish has four long barbules in the upper jaw.

2. One of the series of pointed, and sometimes serrated or hooked, processes, fringing the barbs of a feather, and filling up the space between them.

1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 350/2 The barbules are given off from either side of the barbs. 1869 GILLMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 185 These smaller filaments are the barbules, by means of which the barbs are retained in position.

3. *Bot.* = BARBULA 2. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Barbu·lye, *v. Sc. arch.* In 6 **barboulle, barbul3ie.** [a. F. *barbouille-r* (= Sp. *barbullar*, It. *barbugliare*) to besmear, speak confusedly; see Littré and Scheler.] To confuse, muddle, disorder.

c 1572 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Slae*, Everything apperit twae To my barbulyeit brain. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* 113 Gif ye sacrament of order be ouerthrauin ye ecclesiasticall offices wald be barboulled and confused.

Barbu·lye, *sb. Sc. arch.* [f. prec. vb.] Confusion, perplexity, quandary.

1820 HOGG *Winter T.* II. 41 (JAM.), I—stude—swutheryng what it avysit me neiste to doo in thilke barbulye.

‖ **Barca** (bā·rka). [It.; see BARK *sb.*[2]] A boat, skiff, barge.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 54 Drift along in the scarcely moving barcas. 1883 F. PEARD *Contradictions* I. 29 A barca with serenaders was slowly approaching.

‖ **Barca-longa.** *Obs.* Also 7 **barqua-**, 7–8 **barco-longo.** [Pg. or OSp.; lit. 'long barge.'] 'A large Spanish fishing-boat, navigated with lug-sails, and having two or three masts .. common in the Mediterranean.' Falconer *Dict. Marine* 1789.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* 1608/1 With a Sloop and a Barqua-Longa. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2708/1 The French .. have only one Barco Longo .. left. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 451 The self-same barcalonga, or xebeck. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 335 Sent Captain Veale in a barcolongo, attended by two feluccas, to attempt to destroy them.

Barcarole, -olle (bā·ɪkărōul). [In sense 1 ad. It. *barcaruolo* boatman; in sense 2 a. F. *barcarolle*, It. *barcaruola*, boatman's song; f. BARCA.]

‖ 1. An Italian boatman.

[1611 *Panegyr. V.* in *Coryat's Crudities*, The Barcaruolo appetite His Gondola directed right Unto a female Elfe.] 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 200 We .. ordered our barcaroles to pull for the tonnaro.

2. A song sung by Venetian *barcaruoli* as they row their gondolas; a song or piece of music composed in imitation or reminiscence of such songs.

1779 in WARING *Dict. Mus.* 1819 MOORE *Venet. Air* ii, When maidens sing sweet barcarolles. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Work & Cont.* Poems I. 336 The woman singeth .. A pleasant chant, ballad or barcarolle. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 564 With a song full of dole, A forlorn barcarole, As my gondola glides.

Barcary, another form of BARKARY.

†**Barcelo·na.** *Obs.* [Name of a town in Spain, with manufacture of silk.] A handkerchief or neckerchief of soft twilled silk.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Dinah* Wks. 1812 IV. 187 Now on this handkerchief, so starch and white, Was pinn'd a Barcelona, black and tight. *c* 1816 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 117 She pulled out a Barcelona handkerchief. 1833 *The Amulet* 224 With .. a silk Barcelona round his neck, like any gentleman.

‖ **Barco·ne.** [It., augmentative of BARCA.] A vessel used for freight in the Mediterranean. (Webster has an anglicized form *barcon.*)

1847 CRAIG, *Barcone.*

Bard (bārd), *sb.*[1] 5–; also 6–7 (*Sc.*) **baird,** 6 **barth,** 6–7 **bardh.** [a. Gael. and Ir. *bàrd* :—OCelt. [4]*bardo-s* poet-singer, minstrel (whence Gr. βάρδος, L. *bardus*, as alien words, 'bardus Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit,' Festus). In Eng. originally only an alien word from the mod. Celtic vernaculars, i.e. in Scotland *bard*, *baird* from Gaelic, in England *barth*, *bardh* from Welsh *bardd*, and *bard* from Irish, employed as in contemporary Celtic usage; first naturalized in Scotland, and then by no means appreciative in its use (see sense 2); afterwards, under the influence of the βάρδος, *bardus* of the classical writers, adopted in Eng. literature as a historical and poetic term.]

1. An ancient Celtic order of minstrel-poets, whose primary function appears to have been to compose and sing (usually to the harp) verses celebrating the achievements of chiefs and warriors, and who committed to verse historical and traditional facts, religious precepts, laws, genealogies, etc. Still the word for 'poet' in modern Celtic languages; and in Welsh *spec.* A poet or versifier who has been recognized at the Eisteddfod.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate*, Sa come the Ruke with a rerd, and a rane roch, A bard out of Irland, with Banachadee! 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 15 Peraventure Lleuys Morganne the Barth was deceivid in this. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 15 This word *Bardh* signified such as had knowledge of things to come. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 109 A bard of Ireland told me once, I should not live long after I saw Richmond. 1596 SPENSER *St. Irel.* (J.), There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets: whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 421 The funerall song or Dump of a most ancient British Bard. [*Note*, Poet]. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) A iv b., Call with your silver tones, that reverend Bardh. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. (R.) You bards securely sung your elegyes [*Iudistis carmina Bardi*]. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 261 The invasion of King Edward and the massacre of the bards. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. 18 The Druidic order included .. the Bards or 'Glee-men.'

2. In early Lowland Scotch used for: A strolling musician or minstrel (into which the Celtic *bard* had degenerated, and against whom many laws were enacted); in 16th c. a term of contempt, but idealized by Scott by association with 4.

1449 *Act.* 6 *Jas. II* (1597) § 22 Gif there be onie that makis them fuilis and are bairdes, or vthers sic like rinnares about. 1457 *Ibid.* § 80 Sornares, bairdes, maister-full beggers, or feinʒiet fuiles. ? *a* 1500 *Kenneth's Stat.* in Sir J. Balfour's *Practicks* 680 All vagabundis, fulis, bardis, scudlaris, and siclike idill pepill, sall be brint on the cheek. *c* 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 49 Irsche brybour baird, wyle beggar with thy brattis! 1609 SKENE *Rej. Mag.* 135 Feinzied fooles, bairdes, rynners about .. after sundrie punishments, may be hanged. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd., The last of all the bards was he Who sung of Border chivalry.

3. Applied to the early versifying minstrels or poets of other nations, before the use of writing, as the Old English *gleeman*, Scandinavian *scald*, etc.

1623 COCKERAM, *Bardes*, ancient Poets. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 41 After a certain Period of Civilization, the complex Character of Legislator and Bard would separate. 1775 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 34 Various Islandic odes .. which were sung by the Scandinavian bards. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. IV. iv. 283 A Teutonic literature has begun; the German bards have become Christian poets.

4. *poet.* A lyric or epic poet, a 'singer'; a poet generally. [Chiefly after Lucan; quot. 1627 in 1.]

[1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 16 Hoo, Hearts, Tongues, Figure, Scribes, Bards, Poets, cannot Thinke speake, cast write, sing, number: hoo, His loue to Anthony.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 34 That wild rout that tore the Thracian bard In Rhodope. 1704 POPE *Messiah* 37 The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold. 1769 GARRICK *Song* Wks. 1785 II. 427 For the bard of all bards was a Warwickshire Bard. 1809 BYRON (*title*) English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. 1834 CUNNINGHAM *Burns* (1850) 154/2 The character of the Ayrshire bard. 1881 (*title*) The Bard of Avon Birthday Text-book compiled from Shakespeare's Plays and Poems.

5. *Comb.*, as *bard-craft, bard-like.*

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* IX. 168 The first great Bard-like Character we meet with [in China] is Confucius. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* Introd. 213 The keener rush of blood That throbs through bard in bard-like mood. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 205 Ye verse-smiths and bard-mechanicians. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II, 312 Forswearing bard-craft.

Bard, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5–6 **barde.** [a. F. *barde* horse-armour, also 'a long saddle for an ass or mule of canvas' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *barda* horse-armour, also pack-saddle, and F. *bardelle* pack-saddle. These, and the existence of a dial. F. *aubarde*, seem to identify the word with Sp. and Pg. *albarda* pack-saddle, referred by Devic to Arab. البردعة *al-bardaʿah*, i.e. *al* the + *bardaʿah* 'stuffed pack-saddle for ass or mule' (Bocthor), 'covering placed over the back of a beast to alleviate the pressure of a pack-saddle' (Freytag). Whether the Fr. sense 'defensive armour for a horse' arose out of this is doubtful. Diez has compared ON. *bard* the beak of a ship, *barði* a beaked ship, a 'ram,' also (poet.) a shield. Also erroneously called BARB, q.v.]

1. (Usually *pl.*) A protective covering for the breast and flanks of a war-horse, made of metal

plates, or of leather set with metal spikes or bosses, but sometimes (*e.g.* in tournaments) merely ornamental, and made of velvet or other rich stuff.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 82/2 Stedes .. trapped with yron bardes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 803/1 [The] bards of their horsses white veluet. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* IV. XV. 232 The Shafron, the Cranet, and the Bard. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The barde is an armour of iron or leather, wherewith the neck, breast, and shoulders of the horse are covered. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xix, We shall find bards, if we want them.

2. *pl.* Armour composed of metal plates, formerly worn by men-at-arms.

1551 EDWARD VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 375 Men of armes .. some with sleves and hauf cotes, some with bards and staves. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* II. 129 A gentleman trimlie trapped with bards of steele. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ix. (1632) 225 A compleat French man at armes, with all his bards.

3. *Comb.* **bard-wise** *adv.*, as if with bards.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 801/2 The kings spare horsse trapped bardwise, with harnesse brodred with bullion gold.

¶ By confusion (or misprint) for BARB *sb.*[1] 4.

1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 24 To cure the Mallender, Farses, Trunchions, Bards .. in a horse.

Bard (bāɪd), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *barde*, in same sense, transferred from the armour *barde*; see prec.]

A thin slice of bacon used to cover a fowl, etc.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Neats Tongue*, Bards or thin Slices of Bacon .. Having covered the Tongues with other Beef-Stakes and Bacon Bards. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, *Bards*, broad slices of Bacon, with which pullets, capons, etc. .. are sometimes covered before they are roasted.

Bard (bāɪd), *v.*[1]; also 6 baird, bayrd. [a. F. *barde-r* (15th c.), f. *barde* BARD *sb.*[2] and [3].]

1. To arm or caparison (a horse or man) with bards. (Chiefly in pa. pple.; cf. BARDED.)

a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 83 A good and mighty courser well barded and trapped. 1629 HOLLAND *Xenoph. Cyrop.* (1632) 71 To unloose the horses .. to bridle them .. also to bard them. 1805 SCOTT *Last. Minstr.* I. xxix, Scarce half the charger's neck was seen; For he was barded from counter to tail. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 775 The gallant bay charger barded with steel.

2. To cover (a fowl, etc.) with slices of bacon.

1665 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 117 Whether roast Meat be best .. larded, barded, scorch'd or basted. 1884 PHILLIS BROWNE in *Girl's Own P.* June 491/2 Cooks who are afraid to lard the breasts of game or poultry frequently content themselves with barding the same.

†**Bard,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. due to confusion of BARB *v.* and BEARD.] To clip; = BARB *v.* 2.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 61 To *bard* or *beard* wooll, is to cut the head and neck from the other part of the Fleece. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 207 To Bard, or beard wool, *extremitates vellerum tondere.*

†**Bard,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [short for BARDED; perh. influenced by BARRED.] = BARDED 1, 2, BARBED[2].

1581 STYWARD *Martial Discip.* II. 127 The armed men, as well bard as light. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcel* XVI. X. 63 On bard horses [*cataphracti equites*] .. harnessed all over with good corselets, and bard about [*cincti*] with guards of steele. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 11 Rich Sadles for the Light-horse and the Bard.

†**Ba·rdan(e.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bardane* 'the Clote, burre-docke, or great burre; the noisome, and stinking vermine, called, a Punie' (Cotgr.).]

1. The burdock.

c 1250 in Wright *Voc.* (W.) /557 *Lappa*, bardane, clote.

2. A bug.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 52 All his body is roughe and sharpe, as the bodie of a Bardan.

†**Barda·sh.** *Obs.* Also 6 bardass 6–7 bardasso, 7 -assa, -achio. [a. F. *bardache*, cogn. with It. *bardascia*, Sp. *bardajo*, *-axo*; perh. ad. Arab. بردج *bardaj* slave.] A catamite, 'cinædus.'

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Zanzeri*, bardasses. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Publikely maintaining bardassaes and concubines. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV, Bardachio that thou art! 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Plat. Lady* Epil. 190 With your false Calves, Bardash, and Fav'rites.

Hence **Bardashing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 278 Raptures of Platonick Lashing, And chast Contemplative Bardashing.

Barded (bā·ɪdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BARD *v.* + -ED.] Armed, caparisoned, or covered with bards.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XLVII, A bardit curser stout and bald. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 4 They are to loke vpon like bayrded horses. 1596 DANETT *Comines' Hist. Fr.* (1614) 298 Two thousand men of armes barded. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 300 A man-at-arms upon a barded steed. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix. 267 The bells of a barded mule announced the Jester.

¶ By confusion or misprint for BARBED.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 41/3 If the Scolopendra have suckt-in The sowr-sweet morsell with the barded Pin.

†**Barde·l(le.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *bardelle* (= It. *bardella*): see BARD *sb.*[2]] A pack-saddle.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XLVIII. (1632) 158 There is nothing accounted more base .. than to use saddles or bardels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Bardelle* .. denotes a saddle made in form of a great saddle, but only of cloth stuffed with straw, and tied tight down with packthread, without either leather, wood or iron.

Bardesanist (bardē·sănist). [ad. med.L. *Bardesanista.*] A member of the heretical sect founded in the 2nd century by Bardesanes, of Edessa in Mesopotamia, who, in addition to Manichæan views of good and evil, held that primeval man had an ethereal body, which was through sin enclosed in a gross carnal one, and that redemption consists in being divested of the latter and restored to the former. Hence **Barde·sanism.**

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* 18 This matter of Manicheism and Bardesanism. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Bardess (bā·ɪdĕs). *rare.* [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -ESS.] A female bard, a poetess.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 657 'The Living Bardesses of Britain.' 1879 *Fam. Her.* 22 Nov. 55/1 Her daughter was a 'Bardess.'

Bardian (bā·ɪdiăn), *a.* [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -IAN.] Of or belonging to bards.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 338 Their bardian odes.

Bardic (bā·ɪdik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, bards.

1775 T. WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 51 *note*, An argument of the bardic institution being fetched from the east. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 261 The druidic or bardic order among the Cimbri. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1 160 The court of Llewelyn was crowded with bardic singers.

Barding (bā·ɪdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BARD *v.*[1] or *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].] Warlike or ornamental covering of a horse.

1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* 25 (JAM.) Bellis that hang on thair bardyngis. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 144 The bardings of his horse .. are similarly blazoned.

Bardish (bā·ɪdiʃ), *a.* [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to bards. (*Rather depreciatory.*)

1612 SELDEN in Drayton *Poly-olb.* A ij, Incredible reports, and Bardish impostures. *a* 1790 T. WARTON *Poems* 78 (JOD.) One of the bardish traditions about Stonehenge.

†2. *Sc.* Rude, insolent; cf. BARDY. *Obs.*

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 311 (JAM.) The rest of that day [was] .. mispent with the altercation of that bardish man Mr. D. Dogleish.

Bardism (bā·ɪdiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The system, doctrine, or principles of bards.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 191 Welsh poetick Bardism is best cultivated in the Ionicks of Merionethshire. 1863 *Reader* No. 30. 75 That native Bardism which had been part and parcel of the aboriginal Druidism.

†**Bardist.** *Obs. rare.*[−1] [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent or follower of the bards.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 84 Neither Persian Magician .. nor French Druyde or Bardist.

Bardlet (bā·ɪdlĕt). [See -LET.] = next.

1867 *Athenæum* No. 2062. 587/2 The gossamer conceits of our bardlet. 1883 R. NOEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 716 That the Universe is .. 'a suck and a sell' .. is .. the encouraging strain of our latest bardlets.

Bardling (bā·ɪdliŋ). [f. as prec. + -LING.] A young or inexperienced poet; a poetaster.

1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Vagaries Vind.* liv, The bardling who in afternoons Warbles his published lays to melting tunes. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 64 So woe to you young bardlings scant of brains.

‖ **Bardocucu·llus.** *Obs.* [L.] A Gallic peasant's woollen cloak, with a hood or cowl, worn also by monks. Hence **Bardocucullated** (= F. *bardococulle*), wearing a cowled cloak.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 225 A Bardocullus, that is, a Shepheard's ragged and weather-beaten cloake. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. iii, These monkhawks whom you see bardocucullated with a Bag.

Ba·rdship. [f. BARD *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office, dignity, or personality of a bard; cf. *lordship.*

1787 BURNS *Border Tour* (Globe) 569 The Captain .. showed a particular respect to my bardship. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 478 Boys shall hunt your bardship up and down.

Bardy (bā·ɪdi), *a. Sc.* [Origin uncertain: perh. f. BARD *sb.*[1] sense 2.] Bold-faced, defiant; audacious, pert. Hence **Ba·rdily** *adv.*, **Ba·rdiness.**

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 202 (JAM.) Shun the pert and bardy dame, Whose words run swiftly void of sense. *Ibid.* 64 They, bardily, and hardily, Fac'd home or foreign foe. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 118 Haudin up the .. chin o' him in a maist bardy and impertinent manner.

Bare (bēəɪ), *a.*, *adv.*, *sb.* Forms: 1 bær, 3 bar, 4–5 baar (5–8 *Sc.* bair), 2– bare. [Common Teut.: OE. *bær* (= OS., OHG., MHG. *bar*, MDu. *baer*, G. and Du. *baar*, ON. *berr*, Da., Sw. *bar*):— OTeut. **baz-oz*, cogn. w. Lith. *basas*, OSlav. *bosŭ* barefoot; Aryan **bhos-ós.* The original short vowel is lengthened in mod.Eng., Du., and Ger.]

A. *adj.* **I.** Without covering.

1. Of the body or its parts: Unclothed, naked, nude.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Grein) 783 Bare hie ȝesáwon heora lichoman. 1297 R. GLOUC. 514 Manie in hor bare fless hom late croici vaste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 900 On hir bare knees adoun they falle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXX. 12269 Founden bare in his bed. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 252 Lay bare your bosome. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvii. 2 Make bare the legge, vncouer the thigh. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 2 He filled my Hat .. and then put it upon my bare Head. 1853 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 229 Robbers, who stripped him as bare as my hand.

b. Stripped to the shirt or other under-garment; cf. *naked*, Gr. γυμνός.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 161 Bare in serke and breke Isaac oway fled. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv. 181 You bid him go and fight in his bare shirt.

†c. *Bare eye*: cf. 'naked eye.' *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 18 Whose whole bulk to the bare eye is quite indiscernable. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* I. 263 Holds his finger .. between his bare eye and an object.

2. With the head uncovered. *arch.* = BAREHEADED.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 685 Dischevele, sauf his cappe, he rood al bare. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 44 How many then should couer that stand bare? 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Porch.* lxviii, When once thy foot enters the church, be bare. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. XVI. 594 They all stood bare, whilst the Heraulds proclaim'd the King.

3. *fig.* Unconcealed, undisguised, open to view.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 46 Ah ne & bær-suinnigo ðis doas? 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 13 All thynges are naked and bare unto the eyes off hym. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 902 Bare in thy guilt how foul must thou appear! 1781 COWPER *Charity* 494 He hides behind a magisterial air His own offences, and strips others bare. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4 S. Lent xii, Bare to the rude world's withering view.

4. Of natural objects, as earth, heavens, trees: Without such covering as they have at other times, *e.g.* without vegetation, clouds, bark, foliage, etc.

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV. § 10 Sumna on cluðum, sumne on barum sondum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 181 Ðurh ane godliese wude in-to ane bare felde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1321 Braunches .. o bark al bare. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXXV. (1539) 54 They wylle eate the grounde moste barest. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* i. 7 He hath .. barked my figge tree: he hath made it cleane bare. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 The Country between the two Armies being eaten bare. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Immort.* 13 The Moon doth with delight Look round her when the heavens are bare. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 22 Hills which are now bare were then covered with forest.

5. Of persons and animals: Stripped of a natural covering; deprived of hair, wool, flesh, etc.; bald.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5165 His heued it was all bar for eild. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 115 Golgotha is to menynge a baar scolle. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 112 The Scheip .. Nakit and bair, syne to the feild couth pas. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 36 The bare scalpe of Robin Hoods fat Fryer. 1783–94 BLAKE *Chimney-sw.* 7 When your head's bare, You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair.

6. Wanting appropriate covering, equipment, or array; unfurnished, uncovered.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Bare eorð to bedde, and hard ston to bolstre. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xiv, For his mete he wold not spare, Burdes in the halle were neuyr bare. *c* 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xvi. 44 When others cast in their bated hooks, The bare lines into the sea cast he. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 240 It is good to use your horse to backing both saddled and bare. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 254 Fain to lie upon the bare boards. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, Nor were these earth-born Castles bare, Nor lacked they many a banner fair.

b. Without armour or weapons, unarmed. ? *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 17346 Þa Irisce weoren bare. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 277 If þou craue batayl bare, Here faylez þou not to fyȝt. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt. Sedit.* (1641) 25 Yee .. hewed him bare, whom yee could not hurt armed. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 175 Men do their broken Weapons rather vse, Then their bare hands.

c. Of cloth: Napless, threadbare. Of weapons: Unsheathed. *Bare poles* in *Naut.*: masts with no sails set.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 260 With thredbare cope, as is a poure scolere.] 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. Pream., Course Clothes .. bare of Threde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 45 Their bare Liueries. 1604 — *Oth.* V. i. 3 Weare thy good Rapier bare. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., A cloth is said to be bare or naked, when the nap is too short. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 130 Drove 24 hours under bare poles. 1855 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade*, Flash'd all their sabres bare.

II. Stripped of surroundings, contents, property.

†7. Defenceless, unprotected, deserted. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 388 Þe wule hii were in Normandye & Engelond so bare. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1320 So bare leuyt, Vmfoldyng with his fos þat he ne fle might. 1551 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 353 If he found a bare company .. to set upon them.

†8. Laid waste, desolate. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edm. King* 20 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 87 Robbede al þat he fond & makede þane toun bar. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 62 So desolate stode Thebes and so bare. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1741 Like a late-sack'd island .. Bare and unpeopled. 1642 MILTON *Sonn.* viii, To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare.

9. Without possessions, destitute, indigent, needy; scantily furnished. Const. *of*, rarely *in*: see b.

1205 LAY. 3420 Þat ich bare sitte, wunnen biræued. *c* 1280 *Sarmun* 44 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 He nel noȝt leue his eir al bare. *c* 1480 *Childe Bristowe* 554 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 131 First was riche and sitthen bare. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1084 As bare as Job. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 233 Bare I was born, and bare I remain. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Sexages. ix, Yet mercy hath not left us bare.

b. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 144 in *O. E. Misc.* 5 Ðanne ðe neddre is .. bare of his brest atter. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1641 Of blisse y am al bare. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 16 We are bare in Historical Particulars. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. IX. vii. 127 Old Father Margraf .. does always keep us frightfully bare in money. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/2 Lutheranism is more bare of the attribute of saintliness than any other creed held by a large body of Christians.

10. Destitute or defective in various other respects: a. Without contents, empty.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 21 No þing y-lafte but the bare baggis. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A bare treasury. *Nursery Rime, Mother Hubberd*, When she got there the cupboard was bare.

†b. Poor in quality, paltry, worthless. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* IV. 70 So blynde and so ballid and bare was þe reson. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VI. 2502 Soche bargens are bytter, þat hafe a bare end. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 188 What bare excuses makest thou to be gone. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 13 Such poore, such bare .. attempts.

c. Without literary or artistic effect; bald, meagre, unadorned.

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 74 Cornelius translated it .. but he brought it so breff, and so bare leuyt, þat no lede might have likyng to loke þerappon. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 84 In long resting the harmonie seemeth bare. 1798 FERRIAR *Eng. Histor.* in *Illustr. Sterne* 248 The bare line of general narration is so happily ornamented.

†d. Simple, without luxury; unpolished, rude.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 72 Better it is to haue bare feeding than none at all. *c*1596 SPENSER (J.) Yet was their manners then but bare and plain. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 76 This bare Northren people [the Tartars].

†e. *Bare wind* in *Naut.*: one too much ahead to fill the sails well; scant. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/4 This morning sailed the whole Fleet .. with a bare Wind at N.W. and by N. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2671/4 Having but a bare Wind, and little of it. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 320 The whole fleet was out of sight, with a bare wind at North.

III. Without anything of the nature of addition.

11. Without addition, mere, simple; — and nothing else,—only. *Bare contract* in *Law*: an unconditional promise or surrender.

*c*1200 *Moral Ode* 137 in *Lamb. Hom.* 167 Hefde he bon þer enne dei oðer twa bare tide. *c*1315 SHOREHAM 35 Man moȝe isaued be Thorȝ bare repentaunce. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 286, I set it at no more accompt, Than wolde a bare straw amount. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 104 They taught Christ to be .. but a bare Man. 1633 G. HERBERT *Love Unkn.* 40 in *Temple* 122 Many drunk bare wine. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 211 Bare contract, or naked promise, is where a man bargaineth or selleth his lands, or goods..and there is no recompence appointed to him for the doing thereof .. This is a naked contract, and voyd in Law. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 109 Who can do you hurt by bare looking on you. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69. 5 Nature indeed furnishes us with the bare Necessaries of Life. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiii. 56 A bare contradiction will have no weight. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 373 A bare majority of seven to five.

†**12.** From the idea of completeness in itself; Sheer, absolute, very, actual. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 20876 Ich habbe hine idriuen ! to þan bare dæðe. *a*1330 *Sire Degarré* 561 Thei he be the bare qued, He schal a-doune. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIV. 9682 With strong batell & brem till the bare night. *Ibid.* 10805 Born to þe burghe in the bare tyme, Honerable Ector in armes to helpe.

IV. *Comb.* **a** specially **bare-arse**, dial. name of the Little Grebe; *to go on* **bare-board**, to play without a stake on the gaming-table; **bare-bone**, a lean, skinny person; **bare-man**, obs. term in *Sc. Law* for a bankrupt or 'broken' man.

b. adjs. formed by *bare* qualifying a sb., as *bare-breech, -leg, -limb, bare-weight* (also *adv.*: see 11), BARE-FOOT, -HEAD, equivalent in sense to **c.** parasynthetic adjs. formed on prec. + -ED, as *bare-armed*, (having the arms bare), *bare-breeched, -chested, legged, -throated, -walled.* **d.** ppl. adjs. in which *bare* acts as a verbal complement, as *bare-bitten, -eaten, -gnawn, -worn.*

a. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii. § 3 III. 493 To vye ready silver with the King of Spaine, when he .. was fain to go on bare-board. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 358 Heere comes leane Jacke, heere comes bare-bone. 1581 *Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 To hound out bair-men and vagabounds, to the attempting of sik foull .. enormities. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 66 Bairman .. is he quha makes cession of his gudes and geir to his creditours. *a*1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. (1765) 172 A Miser, if honest, can be only honest bare-weight. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* VIII. 248 Such bare-weight protestants prudently condition for retaining the Popish doctrine of indulgences.

b. 1205 [see BAREFOOT]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 21/1 Barlege, *incaligatus.* 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* VI. 51 Such barebreech brats as swarme in the English pale. 1583 — *Æneid* 137 Baerlym swartye Pyracmon. 1587 *Cens. Loyall Subj.* (Collier) 25 Bareleg and barefoot they wandred.

c. *c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 2767 A barlegged bold boie. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16 To beg a breeche of a bare arst man. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 289 He would go out bare-necked to the waste. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 177 In his fore-head sits A bare-rib'd death. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 209 Then must bare-finger'd [=ringless] Pollio beg or fast. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv, Four bare-legged dairy-maids. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* vi, These bare-breeched Dunniewassals. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Stately maidens and bare-chested youths.

d. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades*, Pref., Ministers .. bare bitten of their Patrons. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii. (1632) 96 A subject, common, bare-worne, and wyer-drawne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 122 By Treasons tooth bare-gnawne. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 7 On their bare-eaten ground. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 308 Ev'n the bareworn common is denied.

B. *adv.* [cf. Sw. *bara* only, Ger. *baar*.]

†**1.** Thoroughly, completely. (Cf. A 12.) *Obs. rare.*

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 465 ȝet breued watz hit ful bare, A meruayl among þo menne.

2. With numeral adjs.: No more than, at most; scarcely, BARELY. *arch.* or *Obs.*

*c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1573 Out-taken bare two & þenne he þe þrydde. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 46 Errors .. of bare 80 yeres continuans. 1678 OTWAY *Friendsh. in F.* 24 As hot-headed with my bare two Bottles, as a drunken Prentice. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* 5410/4 Weighs bare ten Grains.

†**C.** *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*] *Obs.*

†**1.** A naked part of the body; the bare skin.

*c*1300 *St. Brandan* 612 And helede al aboute his bodi, nas ther no bar on him bileved. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5821 Hit shot þrough .. þe shire maile, to þe bare of þe body. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 51 Cloothed in linnen apon the bare. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *King & No K.* II. 45 If ever I touch'd any bare of her.

fig. *c*1600 MARSTON (in Webster), You have touched the very bare of truth.

†**2.** A bare space or place. *Obs.*

1683-4 *Gt. Frost* (1844) Introd. 19 Her [Thames'] watry green [shou'd] be turn'd into a bare. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Bare*, a Place without Grass, made smooth to Bowl in.

Bare (bēəɹ), *v.* [OE. **barian* (in *abarian*), f. *bær* BARE *a.*; cf. also *berian*, ON. *bera*, OHG. *barôn.*]

1. *trans.* To make or lay bare, uncover, open to view; to unsheathe (a weapon).

*a*1000 *Beowulf* 2482 Benc-þelu beredon. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 1878 Þorow a fowel .. may we knaw if þe erþ barid be. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 14 The pith to bare is not thaire kynde. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 49 And thus vnbraced .. Haue bar'd my Bosome to the Thunder-stone. *a*1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 526 His tusks .. the sinewy fibres tore, And bared the bone. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 (1882) 197 Earl Warrenne bared a rusty sword. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 133 He bows, he bares his head.

2. *fig.* To disclose, reveal, make manifest.

[*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Joshua* ii. 20 Gif ðú abarast úre spræce.] *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1912 His fader he it gan vn-hillen & baren. *c*1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1149 Þat watz bared in Babyloyn. *a*1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii, To fall out and bare one anothers secrets. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 390 Tear off reserve, and bare my swelling heart. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Julian Apost.*, They did bare the secrets of the grave.

3. To strip, divest. Const. *of, from.*

*c*1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xx, Vntyll a soule can..baren [bareyn 1533] hym from all the good dedes that he dooth. 1443 HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 34 I. 80 Werres .. haue bared vs gretely of tresore. 1563 SACKVILLE *Myrr. Mag.* Induct. 2 With blustring blastes had al ybared the treen. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 367 He quite bared his garden in feeding us. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 42 Stripped of every disguise, and bared of all that is conventional.

Bare, obs. form of BOAR, BEAR.

Bareback (bēəɹbæk), *a., adv.* = BARE-BACKED 2.

b. As *adj.* with noun of action.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 24 Where saddles lacke Better ride on a pad, than on the horse bare backe. *Mod.* The renowned bareback rider.

Bare-backed (bēəɹbækt), *a.* [see BARE *a.* 6.]

1. With the back bare.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Some barefooted, some almost bare-backed.

2. *esp.* Of a horse: Without saddle, unsaddled; also with *ride* as *adv.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis.* 123 A Horse .. not bare-backt .. but with those trappings which the kings there did vse. 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 277 Mounted on a bare-backed horse.

‖ **Bareca, -ka** (barēkă). [a. Sp. *bareca, barrica*; cf. BARRICO.] A small cask or keg, a BREAKER.

1773 in Hawkesworth *Voy.* X. 439 Barecas, or small casks which are filled at the head. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Bareka.* 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. 155 A Bareca for Beacon should be fitted as a buoy.

Bared (bēəɹd). *ppl. a.* [f. BARE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made bare, exposed to view, naked, nude.

*a*1300 [see BARE *v.* I.] 1552 HULOET, Bared, *nudatus.* 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 432 As good Sem and Japheth did to their bared father. 1842 TENNYSON *Œnone* 137 Her clear and bared limbs.

2. Stripped, denuded, cleared of covering.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xx. 19 Bi the beryd weye [Vulg. *via trita*] we shulen goon. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 112 His bared boughes were beaten with stormes. 1825 WATERTON *Wander.* I. i. 88 A rood or two of bared ground.

Barefaced (bēəɹfēst), *a.* (in use sometimes approaching an *adv.*; cf. BAREFOOT, -ED).

1. With the face uncovered: *hence* **a.** with no hair on the face, beardless, whiskerless, also *fig.*; **b.** without mask or vizard.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 100 Some of your French Crownes haue no haire at all, and then you will play barefac'd. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 164 They bore him bare fac'd on the Beer. *a*1762 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* xcii. 151 The .. ball, to which he has invited a few bare-faced, and the whole town en masque. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii. 37 Under the foot of a barefaced hill. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 485/2 Though others be by whiskers graced, A lawyer can't be too barefaced [cf. 3 a].

2. Unconcealed, undisguised, avowed, open. *arch.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 119 Though I could With barefac'd power sweepe him from my sight. 1687 R. LESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 1, I have liv'd Open and Barefac'd .. I will not Dye in a Disguise. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xx. (1793) 77 The assaults of barefaced and open tyranny.

3. Hence by gradual pejoration: Audacious, impudent, shameless: **a.** of persons, **b.** of actions, etc.

a. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiii. 365 They barefaced own'd all that the Commissioners had propounded. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 260 That Cæsar was invading the Public Liberty, barefac'd. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iii, 'Of all the artful and designing orphans .. you are one of the most bare-facedest.'

b. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ₱ 7 Hypocrisy is not so pernicious as bare-faced Irreligion. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 207 Indignant at the barefaced lie.

Barefacedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a barefaced manner; openly, shamelessly.

1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utop.* 56 In Courts .. a man must bare-facedly approve of the worst Councils. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. xi. 244 Barefacedly unjust.

Barefacedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Openness, effrontery, shamelessness.

*a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. II. 117 They resorted .. to Mass .. with the same Barefacedness. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 427 The barefacedness of the lie.

Barefoot (bēəɹfut), *a.* and *adv.* Rarely 5-6 barefeet (*pl.*). [OE. *bærfót*, early ME. *barfot*; cf. ON. *berfœttr* adj., LG. *barfet*, G. *barfusz.* See BARE *a.* IV.] With the feet bare or naked, without shoes or stockings on: **a.** as *adj.*, passing (with verbs of motion) into **b.** *adv.*

a. *c*1000 *Peccat. Med.* (Bosw.) Bærfót, *nudipes.* 1205 LAY. 8843 Sone he dude hine bar-fot [1250 bareuot]. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6072 Lok þat þai be scod ilkan .. and barfote nan. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 5 Going to find a barefoote Brother out. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 38 The Covent of the Bare-foot Friers. 1818 J. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* 253 The Emperor .. undertook a barefoot pilgrimage to Mount Garganus. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 43 Burns, whose barefoot Muse got the color in her cheeks by vigorous exercise in all weathers.

b. *c*1230 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ine sumer .. to gon and sitten baruot. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 349 Thy Temple in Delphos wol I barefoot seke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 Blessid chyldren .. haue gone upon the coles brennyng barfeet. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 Who waiteth for dead men shoen, shall go long barefoote. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 40 He that thinks to expiate a sin by going barefoot, does the Penance of a Goose. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 81 Henry walked barefoot through the streets.

Ba·re-foo·ted, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec., and more frequently used by recent writers.

a. *c*1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 268 Chanons, preestes, and clarkes .. all barefoted. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 109 Wee, stoode .. bare-footed and bare-headed. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 46 The Preacher was a barefooted Franciscan. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 123 Picturesque barefooted lasses.

b. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 104 The greatest part go barefooted. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. i, Thus did that poor soul wander .. Bleeding, barefooted over the shards and thorns.

‖ **Barége** (barēʒ). [Fr.; from *Baréges* or *Barrége*, a village in the Hautes Pyrénées, France.]

1. A light, silky dress-fabric, resembling gauze, originally made at Baréges.

1851 *Times* 4 Apr. 11/2 Barege shawls and silks. 1864 *Linnet's Trial* I. III. iv. 258 Miss Carr wore a slate-coloured barège.

2. A mineral water obtained at Baréges. Hence Barégin(e, a glairy organic substance found in many mineral waters after exposure to the air.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Barege* waters are remarkable for a very smooth soapy feel. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 500 Baregin is in the moist state a transparent, gelatinous, nearly colourless substance .. When dried, it forms a horny mass.

Barehead (bēəɹhed), *a.* and *adv. arch.* = next.

*c*1320 *Song Merci* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 Barehed and barefot gan I go. *c*1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 147 Stond bare hed, ye beggars! 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes* 25 Barehead curtesie doth entertaine My worship with What lacke you. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 424 He was obliged, barehead, to seek pardon from the injured party.

Bare-headed (bēəɹhe·dĕd), *a.* and *adv.* [f. prec.: see BARE *a.* IV; cf. *barefoot(ed.*] With the head uncovered, *esp.* as a token of respect. Hence Bare-headedness.

*c*1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 288 He was fayre & gracyous, and he was bare heded. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart., Sir J. Oldcastle* Ded., I was contented he should stand bare-headed to these churlish times. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 1 You shall see an Earl walk bare-headed to the Son of the meanest Artificer. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, I was a bare-headed girl at the time. *a*1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* 237 (L.) Bareheadedness was in Corinth .. a token of honour.

†**Barehide.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 barhide, 7 beare-hide. ? A hide with the hair removed, or one undressed.

*c*1450 in Wülcker *Voc.* 567 *Barusia*, barhyde. 575 *Coristerium*, barhyde. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, xv. § 2 Leather Pots, Tankards, Barhides, or any other Wares of Leather. 1611 FLORIO, *Spazzacouerta*, a great hide to couer cartes, in Court we call them beare-hides. 1687 *Ord. R. Househ.* 394 For trunks, chests, hampers, barehides .. and also for little carts.

Bareish, variant spelling of BARISH *a.*

Barel, obs. form of BARREL.

Barely (bēəɹli), *adv.* [f. BARE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Nakedly, without covering, nudely.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 21/1 Barely, *vbi* nakydly. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101 Barely, *nude.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 18 You barely leaue our thornes to pricke our selues.

2. Openly, without disguise or concealment, clearly, plainly.

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvi. 29 Nu .. bærlice ðu spreces. 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. (1795) 38 Thaire leders may thai barely ban. *a*1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 549 Here is the Resurrection of our Saviour barely and positively affirmed. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 604 When the question is put barely before them they avoid committing themselves.

†**3.** Without qualification or reserve, unconditionally; wholly, completely; absolutely, positively. *Obs.*

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 548, I am boun to þe bur barely to morne, To seche þe gome of þe grene. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* XXIX. 12090 He besit hym barly þe burde forto seche. *Ibid.* XXV. 10132 A space for his spilt men spedely to graue, And bryng hom to berynes, barly no more. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 125 Bot [=unless] barly þat þe Patrowne Suld gyve . hys Presentatyowne.

4. Merely, simply, only. *arch.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 526 Not barely in word, but truly in deed. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 89 Goodness of action does not consist barely in not sinning. 1712

HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ¶ 8 Instructive, as well as barely agreeable. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 717 The only objection .. might have been easily removed, by barely prescribing what sort of evidence they ought to receive.

5. Only just; *hence*, not quite, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty.

1494 FABYAN *Edw. I*, an. 1298 (R.) Barely xxviii. persons. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Thou fleest that vice not meanly nor barely, But mainely. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 157 Their Bones are barely cover'd with their Skin. **1768** ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 77 Some wax that was barely fluid. **1805** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 42 The Speakers..had barely time to get out of his way. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 9 Sounds .. so faint as to be barely recognizable.

6. Scantily, poorly; baldly.

a **1535** MORE *Wks.* 255 (R.) Rehersing the tother syde nakedly and barely .. to make it seeme the more slender. *c* **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 99 Let him..be barely fed, With .. barly-bread. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 848 Thy coat is thin; why, man, thou'rt barely drest.

Bareness (bēə·nės). [f. BARE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Nakedness, lack of covering.

1552 HULOET, Barenes, *nuditas*. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* v, Beauty ore-snow'd and barenes euery where. **1810** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 26 A clothing even of withered leaves is better than bareness.

2. Destitution, scantiness; baldness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Pouvreté*..barenesse, want. **1590** *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B iiij b, Compare the exposition .. with the barenesse of reading. **1666** SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 229 Stript of .. its Privileges, and made like the primitive Church for its Bareness. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* i. 14 A man must be clothed with society, or we shall feel a certain bareness or poverty.

† **b.** Leanness. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Barenes or leannes of the bodye, *macies*. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 77 For their barenesse .. they neuer learn'd that of me.

† **3.** Mere or simple quality; mereness. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. Wks. III. 25 My father could take vp, vpon the barenesse of his word fiue hundred pound.

Bareserk (bēə·rsāɪk), *sb.* and *adv.* [lit. = 'bare shirt,' in reference to a current etymology of BERSERKER, q.v.] **A.** *sb.* (also *attrib.*) A BERSERKER, or wild Norse warrior; sometimes explained as a warrior fighting in his 'bare shirt.' **B.** *adv.* In a shirt only, without armour.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, The great savage Baresark. **1857** EMERSON *Poems* 187 Thy sires .. Failed to bequeath .. The Baresark marrow to thy bones. **1866** KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 169, I will go baresark to-morrow to the war.

Baret, obs. f. BARRET, a kind of cap.

Baret, -ette, -ettor, obs. ff. BARRAT, etc.

† **Ba·revis,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BARE *a.* IV. + ME. *vis* = OF. *vis* face :—L. *vīsus* sight, eyes.] = BAREFACED I.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 122 Scho 3ede out in hir smok.. Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchef alle barevis.

Barf, Barfan, dial. ff. BARGH, BARGHAM.

Barfray; see BERFRAY.

† **Ba·rful,** *a.* [f. BAR *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Full of bars or hindrances.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 41 Yet a barrefull strife, Whoere I woe, my selfe would be his wife.

Bargain (bā·rgėn), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 **bargayn, -geyne,** 4–6 **-gan(e, -gayn(e,** 4–7 **gaine,** 5 **bergayne, bargen, -geyn,** 6 **bergan, bargyn, -gin,** 6– **bargain.** [a. OF. *bargaine*, also *bargaigne, -gagne, -caigne* = Pr., Pg. *barganha* (cf. Pr. *barganh*, It. *bargagno*), pointing to a late L. form **barcāneum, -a*: see BARGAIN *v.* The etymology being obscure, the development of meaning is also doubtful.]

† **1.** Discussion between two parties of the terms on which one is to give or do something to or for the other; chaffering; bargaining. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 270 þe cardinals .. Oft for þe pes with Philip mad bergayn. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 189 Bargeyns [C. bargeynes] and beuerages bi-gonne to aryse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 24 Bargayne, *licitacio, stipulacio*. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 139 In the way of Bargaine.. Ile cauill on the ninth part of a hayre.

† **b.** *To beat a* (*the*) *bargain*: to bargain, haggle.

1664 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* III. v, To beat a bargain for a score of sheep. **1667** PEPYS *Diary* 14 Aug., With a little beating the bargain, we come to a perfect agreement.

2. An agreement between two parties settling how much each gives and takes, or what each performs and receives, in a transaction between them; a compact.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 16490 Al for nou3t .. þe bargan made hit is. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 502 This bargaine is ful-drive..Ye shul be paied trewely. **1464** *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 261 In party of payment off theyr bargeyn .. v. *marc.* xx*d*. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 19 A bargain is a bargain, and must stand without all excepcion. **1597** BACON *Good & Evil* (1862) 266 The second blow makes the fray, The second word makes the bargaine. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 134, I loue you .. so clap hands, and a bargaine. **1674** OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 93 An Earnest is the Confirmation of a Bargain and Contract made. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* v. 92 The colony will not long fulfil its part in this unequal bargain.

b. Sometimes applied to what one of the parties has contracted or stipulated to do or receive; or to the aspect of the compact towards one of the parties, *e.g.* a 'bad bargain.'

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 224 The seller putteth in his bargayne that he may bye again his herytage. **1593** *Tell-trothe's N. Y. Gift* 33 Whosoever .. is bound to a bad bargain. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 221 The best bargaine they could make therein. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 473 The buyer may condemn the seller if the cattel be not so good as his bargain. **1769** *Junius Lett.* v. 28 This is the losing bargain.

3. That which is acquired by bargaining; a purchase regarded in the light of its proving advantageous or the reverse; *without qualification*, an advantageous purchase.

1352 [see 7.] **1516** *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg.* (Nicholls) 8 Given to the broker that did help us to the bargain of the barneston, 4*d*. *a* **1619** FLETCHER *Wit without M.* v. 163 Before I buy a bargain of such Runts, I'le buy a Colledge for Bears. *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 How may I get a good bargain? **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, I had them a dead bargain, or I should not have bought them. **1812** *Examiner* 14 Sept. 591/2 They should not trust .. to buying *bargains*, as they will often meet..with..blind ones. **1882** PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xv. 110 A couple of books ..which he had picked up as a bargain.

4. *transf.* A transaction that entails consequences, especially unpleasant ones; a (bad or unfortunate) 'business.' *arch.* or *Obs.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4932 Youthe gynneth ofte siche bargeyne, That may not eende withouten peyne. **1413** LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xv. (1483) 63 One of vs thre must abye this bargeyn. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 22 That bargan may they ban, That ille has done. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 20 God .. would certainly make it a very ill Bargain to the Transgressor.

† **5.** Contention or contest for the mastery; struggle, combat, fight, battle. *north. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 221 He helpit hym swa in that bargane, That thai thre tratouris he has slane. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* VI. 2502 Soche bargens are bytter, þat hafe a bare ende. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 69 The meik hartis in belling .. Mak fers bargane. **1556** LAUDER *Tractate* 458 Thay suld be fre..Frome toulȝe, bergane, and debait. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xc. (1612) 365 On Brudus side the better of that bloudie bargaine went.

† **b.** *fig.* Bout, struggle, stour. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 225 As in hard bargaines of trauell it often hapneth .. to Women.

6. *Law.* **Bargain and sale.** (See quots.)

1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* 13 When an imperfect bargaine and sale is to bee perfited, the bargainee dooth not take the profites. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 37 By such a bargaine and sale, lands may passe without livery of seisin, if the bargaine and sale bee by deed indented, sealed, and inrolled. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 293 A bargain and sale was where the legal owner entered into an agreement with a purchaser for the sale to him of his interest, and the purchaser paid, or promised to pay, the money for the land.

7. Phrases. *Dutch or wet bargain*: one concluded by the parties drinking together. *Into* (*to* obs.) *the bargain*: over and above what is stipulated or expected; moreover, besides. † *To buy the bargain dear*, (ellipt.) *to buy the bargain*: to pay dearly for a thing. † *To sell any one a bargain*: to make a fool of him, to 'sell' him. *To strike* (*up* obs.) *a bargain*: to come to terms over a purchase. *To be off one's bargain*: to be released from an engagement. *To make the best of a bad bargain*: to make the best of adverse circumstances.

1352 MINOT *Poems* vi. (1795) 28 Fro thai met with Inglismen, All thaire bargan dere thai boght. **1530** PALSGR. 455/1, I bye the bargayne, or I fele the hurte..*Le marché me cuit*. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 102 The Boy hath sold him a bargaine. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 473 If these things be true, then I will strike up the bargain. **1636** *Ariana* 55 An excellent meanes to revenge him on .. Palamede, and to have Ariana to the bargaine. **1640** BRATHWAIT *Boulster Lect.* 81 You may suspect mee that I relate these purposely to sell you a Bargaine. **1650** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 21 Before the bargaine be stricken. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 45 He paid much too dear for his Wife's Fortune, by taking her Person into the bargain. **1678** OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 16, I hate a Dutch Bargain that's made in heat of Wine. **1727** POPE *Bathos* 111 The principal branch of the *alamode* is the Prurient..It consists..of..selling of bargains, and *double entendre*. **1729** FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 31 What baser wretch first corrupted him, and then bought the bargain. **1753** *Scots Mag.* July 359/1 The bargain is to be struck at 700,000 florins. **1767** GRAY in *Corr. Nicholls* (1843) 68, I should have been glad to hear your uncles were off their bargain. **1790** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1811) II. 341 Mrs. Thrale was all for .. according to the vulgar phrase, 'making the best of a bad bargain.' **1805** WINDHAM *Speeches* (1812) II. 271 The recruit took the condition of a soldier, with a guinea to make it a wet bargain. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 7 Men had made up their minds to submit to what they could not help, and to make the best of a bad bargain. **1885** J. WRAY in *Chr. Herald* 22 Apr. 224/2 To give her view of things with her usual perspicacity, and with a striking emphasis into the bargain.

8. *Comb.*, as *bargain-hunting*; also † **bargain-penny,** money paid 'on account,' by way of ratification of a bargain; † **bargain-Saturday,** a hiring-day for servants; **bargain-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a bargain; **bargain-work** (*dial.*), see quot.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* IV. 166 Those English women whose time is spent in .. shopping, bargain-hunting. **1884** C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 82/1 People bargain-hunting in this market. **1490** *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, Payde .. a bargayn peny for the whyte lymyng of owr Churche. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 266 Earnest money, earnest penny, or bargain penny. **1860** E. VENABLES *Isle of Wight* 61 Three 'Bargain Saturdays' were held at Michaelmas for hiring servants. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1863) V. 28 We find this very covenant bargain-wise. **1851** *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 8 Bargain-work, work .. let by proposal, amongst the workmen at a colliery, to the lowest offer.

† **Ba·rgain,** *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? same word as prec.] A small farm-holding.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 37 a, A farme, or (as wee call it) a bargaine can no sooner fall in hand, then the Survey Court shall be waited on. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 81 What used to be called in this part of the country 'a little bargain': thirty or forty acres, perhaps, of arable land, which the owner and his sons cultivated themselves. **1881** *I. Wight Gloss. Bargun* .. a farm of small holding.

Bargain (bā·rgėn), *v.* Forms: 4 **bargeyne,** 4–5 **-gane,** 4–6 **-gayne,** 5 **-gan, -geyn,** 7 **-gaine,** 6– **bargain.** [a. OF. *bargaigne-r* = Pr. *barganhar*, It. *bargagnare* :—late L. **barcāneāre, barcāniāre* (in Capit. Charles the Bald), which Diez proposes to refer (through **barcāne-us*: see BARGAIN *sb.*¹) to *barca* 'a bark or barge, which,' according to the definition of Isidore, 'carries goods to and fro'; thence might arise the sense either of 'go backwards and forwards, come and go as to a matter, be off and on' (cf. mod.F. *barguigner* to hesitate, have difficulty in making up one's mind), or of 'trade, traffic, deal.' But difficulties attend both form- and sense-development; and the order of senses here followed is purely empirical.]

1. *intr.* To treat *with* any one as to the terms which one party is to give, and the other to accept, in a transaction between them; to try to secure the best possible terms; to haggle over terms.

c **1375** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1871 II. 213 It is an open foly to bargayne wiþ preestis for siche preier. *c* **1380** — *Wks.* (1880) 472 Cardenals ben brou3t yn bi antichrist to bargeyne bi symonye. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxiv.] 339 We cannot both bargayne and bye all in one daye. **1611** COTGR., *Barguigner*, to chaffer; to bargaine; or (more properly) to wrangle, dodge, haggle .. in the making of a bargaine. **1634** PRESTON *New Covt.* 89 They will bargaine with the Lord, he will give thee this particular, thou shalt have this. **1701** PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 56 No man living can defend us or bargain for us better than myself. **1859** JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 136 Judas bargaining with the priests.

2. To agree to terms asked and offered; to arrange terms, come to terms; to stipulate; to make or strike a bargain, *with* a person, *for* a thing.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 21/1 To bargan, *pacisci*. **1536** *MS.* in Thynne *Animadv.* Introd. 28 John Wylkynson .. hath convenanted and bargayned with Edmunde Pekham. **1578** T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 20 He .. bargained with one Fernando Alfonso, for certaine Hogges. **1593** SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 231 While his owne Lands are bargain'd for, and sold. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 3 A merchant .. bargained for it, and carried it off. **1751** LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* 56 III. 101 The marble was bespoke and the sculptor [was] bargained with. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. ii. 100 The Bishop..acted for the Christians, and bargained for nothing more than their lives.

b. with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 307 'Tis bargain'd .. That she shall still be curst in company. **1787** P. JONES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 192, I .. have bargained to be landed in France. **1878** SIMPSON *School Shaks.* I. 46 Bagnall .. bargained to sell his estates.

3. fig. *To bargain for*: to arrange for beforehand, to include in one's reckoning, arrangements, expectations, or forecast; to count on, expect.

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 330 More wind than we bargained for. **1856** LEVER *Martins Cro' M.* 277, I never bargained to dispute against such odds as this. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 79 In accepting Henry's money they had not bargained for exposure.

† **4.** *trans.* To agree to buy or sell; to contract for. *Obs.* exc. in legal phr. *To bargain and sell.*

1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, xl, No .. person .. [shall] bye or bargeyn..any wollez then unshorne. *a* **1716** SOUTH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 16 The wages that sin bargains with the sinner are life, pleasure, and profit. **1768** [see BARGAINOR]. **1876** [see BARGAINEE].

b. *To bargain away*: to part with, or lose, as the result of a bargain.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 7 The heir .. had somehow bargained away the estate.

† **5.** (*Sc.*) To contend, strive, struggle, fight. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 224 To bargane with his Enymyss. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 516 We sall bargane be nyne houris to morn. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 52 Tak thair wapnis, and bargane every man Agane thai cruell peple.

† **Ba·rgained,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BARGAIN *v.* + -ED.] Agreed to, stipulated; engaged.

1552 HULOET, Bargayned, *contractus, sponsus*. Bargayned or promised to be perfourmed, *stipulatus*. *c* **1661** *Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 26/1 My prefixed bargained Term of Years is even expired.

Bargainee (bā·rgėnī·). [f. as prec. + -EE.] The party with whom an agreement of bargain and sale is made; the purchaser.

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 203 The Bargainee shall make Oath in Court. **1691** BLOUNT *Law. Dict.* s.v. *Bargain*, Transferring the property thereof from the Bargainor to the Bargainee. **1876** DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 2. 323 A man bargained and sold in fee part of his estate and covenanted to give the bargainee the offer of the residue.

Bargainer (bā·rgėnəɹ). [f. BARGAIN *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who is treating as to sale or purchase, a dealer, a trafficker; a chafferer, a haggler.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* 313 Of thise kyrkchaterars here ar

a menee, Of barganars and okerars and lufars of symonee. 1552 HULOET, Bargayner, or bargayne maker. 1632 SHERWOOD, A bargainer, *barguignard*. 1658 in Burton *Diary* (1828) III. 221 It would come better from another House, than from us, that are bargainers for the people. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, The sight of the comfortable old house..ransacked by brokers and bargainers. 1857 Miss WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life* 123 Knowing how full the world is of such bargainers with God, among monks and nuns.

† 2. = BARGAINOR. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 218a, The state is not reuested in the Bargainer before a re-entry.

† 3. (*Sc.*) A quarreller, wrangler, bully. *Obs.*

c 1500 DUNBAR *Dance* 34 Bostaris, braggaris, and barganeris..All bodin in feir of weir.

Ba·rgaining, *vbl. sb.* [f. BARGAIN *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Trafficking, trading, buying and selling.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 77 3e built your house with beggery, bargenyng and robberye. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Thess.* iii. 6 And defraude his brother in bargaynynge. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 396 By Bartering, is meant Goods for Goods. By Bargaining, is understood Money for Goods. 1788 BURNS *Lett.* 26 May, Extremely fortunate in all my buyings and bargainings.

2. Discussion of the terms of a purchase or contract; chaffering, haggling; negotiation.

1669 MARVELL *To Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 122 A Bill.. against .. barganing for elections to Parliament. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 154, I do not understand bargaining, nor possess the dexterity requisite for the purpose. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 249 The word bargaining implies an antagonism of interest.

† 3. (*Sc.*) Wrangling, contest, struggle, fighting.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 306 Hard trawalys, and barganyngis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 61 Eneas with hidous barganyng, In Itale thrawart peple sall doun thryng.

Bargainor (bā·ɪgėnǭ·ɪ). *Law.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] The person making an agreement of bargain and sale of real property; the seller.

1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 13 The bargainor should leuie a fine to the bargainee. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 338 A real contract, whereby the bargainor for some pecuniary consideration bargains and sells, that is, contracts to convey, the land to the bargainee. 1876 DIGBY *Real. Prop.* vi. 294 The bargainor was in the view of the Chancellor the bare legal owner.

Bargander, obs. form of BERGANDER.

Bargaret, variant of BARGERET.

Barge (bāɪdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4- barge, 4–7 berge, (7 barg). [a. OF. *barge* (= Pr. *barga*, *c* 1180, med.L. *barga*), of which the L. type might be either *barga* or **bārica*. Diez favours the latter, taking it as a possible derivative of L. *bāris*, Gr. *βᾶρις*, a kind of boat used on the Nile, an Egyptian word (Coptic *bari* a little pleasure-boat); but there is no evidence that this word was ever used in the West. As to *barga* see BARK *sb.*²

If *barge* was, as seems certain, the same as *barca*, BARK *sb.*², it was originally a ship's boat, used as a lighter, etc.; in OF., 13th c., we still find 'la barge de la nef' (Littré): cf. senses 2–4. But, as with *barca*, the name was extended to a boat or small ship with sails; and this was the first use in English: see sense 1. After the introduction (by Caxton) of *barque*, *barke* from 15th c. Fr., that word took the place of *barge*, which, after 1600, is found in the sense of 'ship' only in translators or historians. The modern senses revert more nearly to that of the original *barca*.]

† 1. A small sea-going vessel with sails: used *specifically* for one next in size above the BALINGER, and *generally* as = Ship, vessel (in which use it is now superseded by BARK.) *Obs.* (except when historians reproduce it in the specific sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24840 þat ilke waw til oþir it weſt, And bremli to þa bargis beſt. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 852 Mid heore atire, schipes and barge They gan mony for to charge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 410 His barge ycleped was the Maudelayne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxx. 12406 Relikes of troy, þat he [Antenor] broght in his barge to the bare yle. *a* 1422 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. 31 I. 72 Owr grete shippes, carrakes, barges, and balyngers. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 112 Alle the sees .. that schepis or barges inne mown go. 1568 LD. SEMPLE *Fleming Bark*, I have a little Fleming Berge. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 301 Two Ships, two Barges and two Ballingers armed and fitted for war. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 128 (transl. *Rot. Parl.* an. 1442) Each ship attended by a barge of eighty men, and a balynger of forty; also four 'spynes' of twenty-five men.

† b. *fig.* (cf. *bark*, *ship*.) *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 38 But yf reason be regent and ruler of your barge. *c* 1550 *New Notbroune Mayd* 166 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 8 In Sathans barge, Emparynge his good name. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 181, I seemed to swim in goodlucks barge. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xx. (1685) 160 To stay still in the barge of the Church.

2. A flat-bottomed freight-boat, chiefly for canal- and river-navigation, either with or without sails: in the latter case also called a *lighter*; in the former, as in the Thames barges, generally dandy-rigged, having one important mast.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 91 b/1 Bargees and botes and great plankes. 1494 FABYAN VII. 388 A brydge made of bargis [and] plankys to haue passed a water. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /31 Barge, *cimba*, *remulcus*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* A ij, The Barge by graue Amocles was compos'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 324 Floats, like flat-bottomed barges. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Barge*, is also the name of a flat-bottomed vessel of burthen, for lading and discharging ships. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii, By the margin, willow-veil'd, Slide the heavy barges trail'd. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xx. 504 The merchandise was put into barges.

† 3. *vaguely*, A rowing boat; esp. a ferry-boat. (Used to render L. *linter*.) *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxv, Go ye into yonder barge, and row your self unto the swerd. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* I. xviii. F v, The Oste deuydes their bargies [*lintres*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 74 Vpon the riuer Alpheus, there is passage by water in barges.

4. *spec.* The second boat of a man of war; a long narrow boat, generally with not less than ten oars, for the use of the chief officers.

1530 PALSGR. 460/1, I dare borde hym with my rowe barge. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 5, I had taken my Barge and gone a shoare. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, A barge properly never rows less than ten [oars]. 1773 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 457 We went from the Centaur with the long-boat and barge. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Barges are .. kept in order to carry distinguished persons when embarking or disembarking. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., One of the larger boats, i. e. launch, barge, or pinnace.

5. A large vessel propelled by oars (or towed), generally much ornamented, and used on state occasions; an ornamental house-boat.

(The College 'Barges' at Oxford are ornamental house-boats, now permanently moored, and used as dressing- and sitting-rooms for university men on the river.)

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 3 Sitting in a boate or barge which is rowed. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 196 The Barge she sat in, like a burnisht Throne, Burnt on the water. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1724/4 His Majesty passed by here in his barge. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6107/3 The .. Lord Mayor..proceeded in the City Barge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 Who knew no more of winds and waves than could be learned in a gilded barge between Whitehall Stairs and Hampton Court. 1882 MURRAY *Berks* etc. 196 The walk by the Isis is bordered by the College barges.

6. (in *U.S.*) 'A double-decked passenger and freight vessel, without sails or power, and towed by a steamboat.' Webster.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *barge-builder*, *-cushion*, *-house*, *-walk*, *-woman*; and the adjs. *barge-like*, *-laden*. See also BARGEMAN, -MASTER.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 They lie now in a Barge-House .. at Lambeth. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 144 Who loll'd on barge-cushions at ease. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 322 His bargelike vessels thronged .. the mouth of the inlet. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* II. vii. 121 A jetty, a quay, and a barge-walk. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Aug., A barge woman .. seized the prisoner by the collar.

Barge, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. phr. *To barge it*: to journey by barge. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 151 (D.) Whole tribes of males and females trotted, bargd it thither.

2. *trans.* To carry by barge.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 88 Were there a River to Barge it [soil] up and down. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 873/2 Of coals..750,000 tons are..annually..barged.

Barge-board (bā·ɪdʒˌbōəɪd). [See next.] A board, often ornamental, running along the edge of the gable of a house, to conceal the barge-couples, and prevent rain from driving in under the projecting barge-course.

1833 LOUDON *Cottage Archit.* 212 The roof..having barge boards against the west gable. *Ibid.* 422 Pierced openings in the verge board. 1845 *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* I. 42 Barge-board, Berge-board, Verge-board, or Parge-board. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xlviii. 273 A timber-built cottage, having ornamental barge-boards, balconettes, and porch.

Ba·rge-couple. [With *barge-* in this, the prec., and next, cf. med.L. *bargus*, a kind of gallows = cl. L. *furca*: Du Cange. The modern conjecture that it is a corruption of *verge* seems to be without any historical ground.] (See quotations.)

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 115 A Cheuron is made of Carpenters and is the highest part of ye house..Carpenters call it at this day, the barge couples. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 68 A paire of Barge couples or Rafters, such as Carpenters doe set on the highest part of the house, for bearing of the roof there of. 1842 GWILT *Archit.*, *Barge couples*, two beams mortised and tenoned together for the purpose of increasing the strength of a building.

Barge-course (bā·ɪdʒˌkōəɪs). [See prec.] A portion of the roof of a house carried slightly beyond the wall at the gable-end, and made up underneath with mortar, to keep out rain, etc.

1668 LEYBOURN *Platf. Purch.* 109 The Barge Courses .. must be struck with Lime and hair Mortar. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Barge-Course*. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 450/1 Barge-boards .. are often attached to the gables of old English houses, fixed near the extremity of the barge-course.

Bargee (bāɪdʒī·). [f. BARGE *sb.* + -EE. (The suffix is used irregularly.)] A bargeman.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 89 Spent the evening on the water, making sport with the Westerne bargees. 1831 HONE *Year Bk.* 672 A great sum is gained by the 'bargees' (bargemen, Eton phraseology). 1861 HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* xxxiii, A man who sets up for a country gentleman with the tongue of a Thames bargee. 1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xviii. 155 The bargees, who navigate barges laden with fragant hay or corn up the stream.

Bargeman (bā·ɪdʒmæn). [f. BARGE + MAN.] A man who has charge of a barge; one of the crew or rowers of a barge.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 297 Gaff to the Kenges bargeman, xx *d.* *c* 1510 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 11 Bargemen, whery rowers, and dysers. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 35 And backward yode as bargemen wont to fare. 1681 R. LESTRANGE (*title*) Dialogue between Sam the Ferriman of Dachet; Will, Waterman of London, and Tom, a Bargeman of Oxford. 1797 NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 43 William Fearney, one of my bargemen. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii, So rapidly the bargemen row.

Bargemaster (bā·ɪdʒmā·stəɪ). The master or owner of a barge.

1648 *Clarendon St. Papers* II. App. 47 The bargemaster looking down into the barge. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4742/4 William Burley, of Oxford, Bargemaster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 164 There is also in law an implied contract with..a common carrier or bargemaster, to be answerable for the goods he carries.

† **Ba·rgenet(te.** Also 6 bargynet, -inet. [? erron. form.] = BARGERET.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx. (1883) I. 230 We haue nowe base daunses bargenettes. 1572 GASCOIGNE 100 *Flowres* (1576) 223 Mistresse, and I (because I haue seene the French maner of dauncing) will eftsones entreat you to daunce a Bargynet. 1600 *England's Helicon* (*title*) The Barginet of Antimachus.

† **Ba·rger.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BARGE *sb.* + -ER¹.] A bargeman or bargemaster.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 108 b, Who..(like the Campellians in the North, and the London Bargers) forslow not to baigne them .. with a worse perfume then Jugurth found fault with in the dungeon.

† **Ba·rgeret.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 bargaret. [a. F. *bergerette*, f. *berger* shepherd.] A pastoral or rustic song and dance.

c 1400 *Floure & Leafe* 348 Sing right womanly A bargaret in praising the daisie. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 154 b, I will make ye daunce sutch a bloudy bargeret. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Bargaret*, a kind of dance.

Ba·rge-stone. [see BARGE-COUPLE.] In *plural*: Stones forming the sloping or stepped line of a gable.

1833 LOUDON *Cottage Archit.* 101 Stones placed on a wall .. as an abutment of the barge stones.

† **Barget.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *bargette*, dim. of *barge*: see BARGE and -ET.] A small barge.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xix, Let me be putte within a barget..and that my barget be couerd with blak samyte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* A ij, Iafeth made first Barget and ther in he made a balle. [1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*]

† **Bargh** (bāɪf). *dial.* Also barf, baurgh, barugh. [mod. northern form of BARROW, ME. *bergh*, OE. *beorh*, *beorg-*, mount, hill; perh. influenced by ON. *bjarg* rock-face, precipice. In sense 3 app. influenced by Ger. *berg-* mining-.]

1. A detached low ridge or hill.

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 209 Similar ridges, known locally [in Yorkshire] by the name of barfs. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Langbarugh in Cleveland.

2. The steep face of a hill; a road up it.

1674 RAY *N. Countr. Wds.*, *Bargh*, a Horseway up a steep hill. *Yorkshire.*

† 3. A mine. *Obs.* Cf. BARMASTER, BARMOTE.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 207 A Bargh, i. e. a mine, whereout of metalls are digged.

† **Ba·rgham.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 barghham, barwam, berhom; also in mod. dial., barfhame (*Durh.*), barfan (*Yorksh.*), bariham, barkham (*Lanc.*), baurghwan (*north*, Grose), brauchin (*Cumberld.*), brecham (*Scotch*), barkum (*Craven*). [? f. OE. *beorg-an* to protect + HAME, q.v.] The collar of a working horse.

c 1475 in Wülcker *Voc.*/811 *Epicia*, berhom. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Bargham, Barwam, *epiphium*. 1824 *Craven Dial.* i. 6 They welted cart ower..an brack th' barkum.

Barghest (bā·ɪgeːst). Also barghaist, -guest, -ghost, -gest, -gaist. [perh. ad. Ger. *berg-geist* mountain-demon, gnome; but by Scott referred to Ger. *bahre* bier, hearse, and by others to Ger. *bär* bear, with reference to its alleged form.] A goblin, fabled to appear in the form of a large dog, with various horrible characteristics, and to portend imminent death or misfortune.

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct., The dæmon of Tidworth, the black dog of Winchester, and the bar-guest of York. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* I. 223 (D.) He .. needed not to care 'for ghaist or barghaist, devil or dobbie.' 1849 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* 359 The village had its barguest, or bar-ghost. 1871 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirlaugh* II. 111 Tales about bargests.

† **Ba·r-goose.** *Obs.* [App. a contraction of *barnacle-goose*.] The barnacle-goose: see BARNACLE 2.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. (1633) 201/2 The (Trees-brood) Bar-geese, mid th' Hebridian wave..their far-flown wings do wave. 1647 N. WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Such garbes, as..transclout them into gant bar-geese, ill-shapen shotten shell-fish, Egyptian Hieroglyphicks.

Bari- (bēə·ri), comb. form of BARIUM; = Having barium in chemical composition.

1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/2 The Bari-Sulphates of Iron.

† **Ba·ria.** *Chem. Obs.* Also barya. [f. BARIUM; cf. *strontia*, f. *strontium*.] = BARYTA.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 340 The only well known combination of barium, with oxygene, is baryta or baria. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 443 One atom of baryum + one atom of oxygen, forms one atom of barya.

Baric (bēə·rik), *a.*¹ *Chem.* [f. BAR-IUM + -IC.] Of barium; containing barium in composition.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 213/3 Preparing baric cyanide.

Baric (bæ·rik), *a.*² [f. Gr. *βάρ-os* weight + -IC.] Of or pertaining to weight, *esp.* that of the air as indicated by the barometer; barometric.

1881 *Times* 11 Mar., A continuation of the baric rise in most parts of our islands.

Baricado, Barico; see BARR-.

Barilla (bări·lă, bări·lʸa). Forms: 7 bariglia, barrila, 8 berilla, barillia, barrilla, -ilha, 8- barilla. [a. Sp. *barrilla*.]

1. A maritime plant (*Salsola Soda*) which grows extensively in Spain, Sicily, and the Canary Islands.

[Cf. 1748 in 2]. 1764 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 58 The fossil alkali .. which is procured from the Spanish barilla. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 11/2 Precipitous sides ..clothed with barilla and scattered pines.

2. a. An impure alkali produced by burning the dried plants of the preceding and allied species; formerly imported in large quantities, and used in the manufacture of soda, soap, and glass. **b.** Also applied to impure alkali made from kelp.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 81 The Commodities of Spaine and Portugall, are..Anchoues, Bay-berries, Bariglia. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4096/2 Laden with Wine, Malaga-Soap, and Berilla. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 71 The Salt of Glass-wort (called in England Barillia). 1748 *Ibid.* XLV. 561 This kind of Pot-ash is commonly called Barrilha, from an Herb of the same Name in Spain that produces it. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 500 Kelp, a still more impure alkali ..is sometimes called *British barilla*.

Barillet (bæ·rilet). [a. F. *barillet*, dim. of *baril* BARREL: see -ET.] A little barrel or cask; 'the barrel of a watch; the funnel of a sucking-pump' (Crabb in Worcester).

Barin, obs. form of BAIRN.

Baring (bēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BARE *v.* + -ING1.]

1. The action of laying bare or uncovering; the removal of something so as to leave a bare place.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 53 Or the baring of my beard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Baring of trees* .. the taking away some of the earth over the roots. 1847 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* II. Let. 187 These barings of the heart should not be shown except to one's other self.

2. *concr.* That which is removed in this process; the superficial covering, the top soil.

1871 S. SHARP in *Archæol.* XLIII. 120 (D.) The baring, as it is called by the quarrymen, consists not only of the natural surface soil, but also of the upper soft bed of ferruginous rock. 1873 *Archæol.* XLV. 466 Bodies..buried ..in pits sunk in the baring.

Bar-iron: see BAR *sb.*1 30.

Barish (bēə·riʃ), *a.*; also 7-9 bareish. [f. BARE *a.* + -ISH1.] Somewhat bare; thinly covered.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The taile is.. bareish in those that are rough. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii, River Elbe sweeping through it, banks barish.

Barita, earlier form of BARYTA.

Barite (bēə·rəit). *Min.* [f. BAR-IUM + -ITE.] Dana's systematic name for the mineral BARYTES.

Bariter, obs. form of BARRATER, -OR.

Baritone, variant of BARYTONE.

Barium (bēə·riŏm). *Chem.* Rarely (and obs.) baryum. [f. BAR-YTA, -YTES + -IUM; cf. *soda, sodium*. Davy purposely discarded the second syllable of *baryta*, as in his proposed *alumium* from *alumina*, and *magnium* from *magnesia*.] A white metallic element, not found native, but as the basis of the alkaline earth baryta. First separated by Sir H. Davy in 1808.

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnium. 1819 [See BARIA]. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 357 Barium occurs as sulphate and carbonate, forming the veinstone in many lead mines. *attrib.* 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 221 Barium compounds occur somewhat more widely dispersed than those of strontium.

Bark (bāək), *sb.*1 Forms: 4- bark; also 4 barc, 4-7 barke, 6 barcke, 7 barque. [a. Scand. *bark-* (ON. *börkr*, Sw., Da. *bark*):—OTeut.**barku-z*.]

1. The rind or outer sheath of the trunk and branches of trees, formed of tissue parallel with the wood. See quot. 1866.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1321 Braunches..o bark al bare. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. 189 Men hewen the Trees .. tille that the Bark be parted. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* i. 7 They shal pyll of the barckes of my fygetrees. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 304 He is no friend to the tree, that strips it of the bark. 1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 1 The Trunk.. hath Three general Parts .. the Barque, the Wood, and the Pith. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 123 The only true bark is that of Exogens. In Endogens, False Bark, also called Cortical Integument, stands in place of bark.

b. That used as a material in dyeing, tanning, etc., or its bruised residue, 'spent bark,' 'tan.'

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* xi. § 3 No Person..shall dye..black, any Cap, with Bark or Swarf. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 12 Men which tan the hides of beasts..take ye barkes of Oake. 1716 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5393/4 Bark is worth 2*s.* a Cart-Load. *Mod.* The street opposite the sick man's house was laid with bark.

c. A sort or piece of bark.

1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 116 Two great chaines of rootes and black barks he had about his neck.

†**2.** The rind, husk, or shell of fruit and grains.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 251 On a walnot with-oute is a bitter barke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 419 The ape wil gladly ete the kyrnelle of the note..but when he sauours the soure barke, etc. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 34 A good handfull of Oaten barke. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 Wine in which the barks of a sweet pomegranat are.

†**3.** *gen.* An outer covering or husk; *esp.* a superficial crust or incrustation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 45 In the lake Velinus .. if wood be thrown in, it is couered ouer with a stony barke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 457 O'er thy smooth skin a bark of wrinkles spread. 1878 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Bark*, the tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor encrusting the bottle.

4. *dial.* and *slang.* The (human) skin.

a 1758 A. RAMSAY *Poems* (1844) 88 And dang the bark Aff's shin. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 2 Dec. 80/1 With the 'bark' all off his shins from a blow with a hockey stick.

5. *fig.* Envelopment; outer covering; outside, external part. *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 201 Yboundyn in the blakke barke of care. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7173 The bark and rynde, That makith the entencioun blynde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 379 Such a Lawgiuer, as not onely had power ouer the barke of man. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 68 The Jews .. stick in the barke, and expound the text to be fulfilled to the very letter of it.

6. phr. *To go* (etc.) *between the bark and the tree.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47 It were a foly for mee, To put my hande betweene the barke and the tree ..Betweene you. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. v. 921 To deale roundly and simply with no side, but to go between the bark and the tree. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 303 So audacious as to go betweene barke and tree, breeding suspitions ..betweene man and wife. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mod. Griselda* Wks. 1832 V. 299 An instigator of quarrels between man and wife, or, according to the plebeian but expressive apophthegm, one who would come between the bark and the tree. [Cf. HALLIWELL *Dict.* s.v., 'Between the bark and the wood,' a well-adjusted bargain, where neither party has the advantage.]

7. *specifically* in *Med.* (also *Jesuits'* or *Peruvian Bark*): The bark of various species of the Cinchona tree, from which quinine is procured, formerly ground into powder and taken as a febrifuge.

1704 WATTS *Life of Souls*, When bark and steel play well their game To save our sinking breath. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 344 Your Jesuits' Bark had proved a golden Bough. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* VI. 224 That excellent medicine, Peruvian bark. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. viii. (1876) 393, I have known a woman preach Jesuit's bark. *fig.* 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1811) I. 195 In no writings whatever can be found more bark and steel for the mind.

8. *north. dial.* A candle-box. (See quot.)

1878 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Bark*, a cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-box. *North.* At first it was only a piece of bark nailed up against the wall.

9. *Comb.* General relations: **a.** attrib. or objective, as in *bark-cloth, -dust, -mill, -puller, -string, -vat, -water, -wose.* **b.** instrumental or limitative, as in *bark-bared, -feeder, -formed, -tanned, -tanning.*

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barkarys barkewatyr, *naucea* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Barke duste or wose, *frunium, ptipsana.* 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 307, XI barke fatts xiij*l.* vjs. viij*d.* 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 The bark-pullers .. were.. alarmed by the shaking. 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 13 Tied together with bark-strings. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 82 A skin or bark-cloth vest. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Most tanners..grind it in a bark-mill.

b. ? 1712 J. MORTIMER (J.) Excorticated and bark-bared trees. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 112 The ancient system of bark tanning. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* ii. 25 These bark-formed boards were laid side by side. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 66 We see leaf-eating insects green, and bark-feeders mottled grey. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 5/2 Bark-tanned goods.

10. Special combinations: **bark-bed,** a hot-bed made of spent bark from a tannery; **bark-bound** *a.*, hindered in growth by excessive tightness of the bark; † **bark-cobill** (Ger. *kubel*), a bark-vat; **bark-galling** (see quot.); **bark-heat,** that of a bark-bed; **bark-house,** one in which bark is stored, a tan-house; **bark-louse,** a kind of aphis infesting the trunks of trees; **bark-pit,** a pit filled with bark and water in which hides are steeped in tanning; **bark-stove,** a glazed structure placed over a bark-bed; **bark-tree,** English name of the Cinchonas; **bark-worm** (=**bark-louse**).

1732 MILLER *Gard. Kal.* (1775) 70 The Coffee-trees .. are placed in the *bark-bed. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. xiii. (1668) 42 *Bark-bound, a disease in trees. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 2 Therefore are the Roots of many Herbs, *Barque-bound, as well as the Trunks of Trees. *c* 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 588 The sype of thair *bark cobill. 1742 BAILEY, **Bark-galling* is when trees are galled by being bound to stakes. 1781 COWPER *To Mrs. Hill* 19 Feb., I shall..keep them [seeds]..in a *bark heat. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 *Barkhowse, *frunitorium.* 1541 *Lanc. Wills* I. 81 In ye *barkhouse fyve dikar..tanned. 1732 MILLER *Gard. Kal.* (1775) 159 Exotic plants .. especially those in the *bark-stove. 1783 DAVIDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 455 (*article*) *Bark-Tree. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 59 *note*, The orange *bark-tree (*Cinchona lancifolia*).. the red *bark-tree (*C. oblongifolia*). 1655 MOUFF. & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 188 Titmice feed..upon Caterpillars, *Bark-Worms and Flies. 1787 BEST *Angling* 19 *Bark-worm or Ashgrub, found under the bark of an oak, ash, or beech.

Bark, barque (bāək), *sb.*2 Forms: 5–7 barke, 5- barque, 6- bark. [a. F. *barque*, 15th c. ad. Pr., Sp., or It. *barca*:—L. *barca* (in Paulinus Nolanus *c* 400). Not in OFr., where the word used was *barge*.

Barge and *bark* are probably identical in origin, and possibly from Celtic; Thurneysen shows that OIr. *barc* (a fem. *a*-stem) may, if native, represent an original **barga*, with dialectal by-form **barca*, which would satisfactorily account at once for OF. *barge*, and the common Romanic *barca*. Diez takes *barca* as an early syncopated variant of the conjectural **bārica*, mentioned under BARGE, but as *barca* occurs *c* 400 and **bārica* not at all, this is improbable. As to the original meaning, Isidore, *c* 640, says '*Barca* est, quae cuncta navis commercia ad litus portat. Hanc navis in pelago propter nimias undas suo suscipit gremio.' So Florio (1598) explains It. *barca* as 'a barke, boate, wherrie, or lighter'; ed. 1611 has 'any kinde of Barke, Barge, or Boate'; Minsheu (1623) explains Sp. *barca* as 'a great boat, a barke, a skiffe, a hoarse boat'; and Cotgr. (1611) has Fr. *barque* 'a barque, little ship, great boat.' Cf. BARGE *sb.* 2-4. The *barca* was thus apparently, originally, a large ship's boat, used as a lighter; on the Mediterranean, the name continued to be applied to an open boat, even while extended to a small vessel with sails; the latter was the sense with which the word was taken from French into English, and which it still retains both in general and specific use; but in the end of 16th c., the more primitive sense of 'large rowing boat, barge,' was reintroduced from the languages of the Mediterranean.]

1. A small ship; in earlier times, a general term for all sailing vessels of small size, *e.g.* fishing-smacks, xebecs, pinnaces; in modern use, applied poetically or rhetorically to any sailing vessel, 'our gallant bark'; = BARGE 1.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 104 Some sayd that Iason was rentred in to the barque. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxliv. 286 Flemynges: the whiche shyppyd them in smalle caruyles and barkys. 1552 HULOET, Barke or little shyppe, *lembus.* 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* ii. § 9 Every Owner and Master of any Ship, Bark or Boat. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 15 The skarfed barke puts from her natiue bay. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 93 A Pirate's Bark, well trimmed and rigged against stormes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 288 Whose Bark.. Or Pinnace, anchors in a craggy Bay. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 59 Seamen .. do sometimes Sail in small Barks, sometimes in midling Ships, and sometimes in great Vessels of Defence. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 182 We launch a bark to plough the watery plains. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bark*, a general name given to small ships. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XVII. (1872) 142 Who had crossed the Atlantic in their barks.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *ship, vessel.*)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 70 Many other barques of knowledge haue beene cast away. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 323 The poor bark of mortality. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lv, My spirit's bark is driven, Far from the shore.

2. A rowing boat; formerly a large flat boat, a barge; now only poetically and vaguely; cf. sense 1.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 136 One cart to cary a bridge bark [*i. e.* for constructing a bridge]. 1611 COTGR., *Barque*, a barke, little ship, great boat. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5384/7 A Distribution was made among the Fleet of the Barks for landing the Infantry and the Shallops for towing those Barks. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 63 Let him not send us to sea..in an open barque, and without a pilot. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 174 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. XXXI, The .. swain May lightly row his bark to shore.

3. *spec.* A sailing vessel of particular rig; in 17th c. sometimes applied to the *barca-longa* of the Mediterranean; *now* to a three-masted vessel with fore- and main-masts square-rigged, and mizen-mast 'fore-and-aft' rigged: till recent times a comparatively small vessel; now there are many of 3,000 to 5,000 tons, nearly all the larger steamers being *barks*. (In this sense frequently spelt *barque* by way of distinction.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 190 The Cyrenians made fregates; the Phœnicians the bark, the Rhodians the Pinace and Brigantine. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 23 You had want of long barks against the Æginetæ. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2228/1 Four Gallies, 4 Galiots, 2 Barques, and some other Vessels are fitting here. *Ibid.* No. 2248/1 The Bark that attends these Gallies is laden with Ammunition .. and has likewise on board 30 Soldiers. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6096/1 A French Snow or Bark..The said Snow had two Masts, and is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bark* .. is peculiarly appropriated by seamen to those which carry three masts without a mizen top-sail. *Ibid.*, *Pinasse*, a square-sterned vessel, called in England a bark. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 422 On board the *Endeavour* Bark, in a Voyage round the World. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 331 It was not the brig, but a bark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xxix. 292 A steamer and a barque passed up.

4. *Comb.*, as † **bark-man,** a bargeman, a lighterman; **bark-rigged** *a.*, rigged like a barque.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 227 When they are laden, the Barke-Men thrust the boate with her lading into the streame. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 243 The Ava was .. barque-rigged.

Bark (bāək), *sb.*3 [f. BARK *v.*1]

1. The sharp explosive cry uttered by dogs; the similar sound made by other animals, *e.g.* foxes and squirrels.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 At euery dogs barke, seeme not to awake. 1796 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* vii. Wks. II. 231 From many a day-dream has thy short quick bark Recall'd my wandering soul. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* i. 3 The dog's bark and howl signify..very different things.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*; *e.g.* the sound of cannon-firing; *colloq.* a cough.

1871 *Echo* 9 Jan. 5/1 The deep bark of our monster war-dogs. *Mod.* What a desperate bark you have! Try some jujubes.

b. contrasted with *bite*, esp. in phr. *His bark is worse than his bite*: his angry words, threats, etc. are worse than the actual performance.

1663 *Lauderd. Papers* (1884) I. 131 It .. is intended that that letter shall be a great bark if not a byt. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 184 The bark of electioneering mobs is worse than their bite.

Bark (bāək), *v.*1 Forms: 1 beorc-an, 3 beork-

en, borke-n, berke-n, 3–5 berke, 4 (? breké), 5–7 barke, 6 bercke, 5– bark. *Pa. t.* 1 ? bearc, *pl.* burcon, 4–5 burke, borke; berkyd, 5–barkəd. *Pa. pple.* 1 borcen, 5–barked. [OE. *beorcan*, str. vb., repr. an earlier *berc-an*, **berk-an*; cogn. w. OE. *borcian* 'to bark,' and ON. *berkja*, weak vb. 'to bark, to bluster.' Believed by some to be, in its origin, a variant of BREAK, OE. *brecan*:—OTeut. **brek-an*; but if so, the differentiation must have taken place in prehistoric times. Cf. relation of L. *fragor* crackling noise, clamour, with *frag-, frang-ere* to break.]

1. *intr.* To utter a sharp explosive cry. (Orig. of dogs, hence of other animals, and *spec.* of foxes at rutting-time.) Const. *at* (*on, upon, against*, obs.).

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 89 Dumbe hundas ne mázon beorcan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Zup.) 129 Hund byrcþ. 1205 LAY. 21340 Beorkeð [1250 borkeþ] his hundes. *c* 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 398 Ther stod hir bifore An hundred houndes blake, And borken on hire lasse and more. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 47 He koured lowe, to bi-hold .. whi his hound berkyd. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 222 Þe whelpus .. Burke fast at þe kyng. 1596 SPENSER *Astrophel* Ægl. 76 Wolues do howle and barke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 383 Harke, harke, bowgh wawgh: the watch-Dogges barke. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say a Fox Barketh. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 ₱9 All the little Dogs in the Street .. barked at him. 1877 BRYANT *Among Trees* 76 And the brisk squirrel .. barks with childish glee.

2. *fig.* To speak or cry out in a tone or temper that suggests the bark of a dog. *To bark against* (*or at*) *the moon*: to clamour or agitate to no effect. *To bark up the wrong tree* (in U. S.): to make a mistake in one's object of pursuit or the means taken to attain it.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 122 Gif þu berkest aʒein þu ert hundes kunnes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VII. 443 Þey .. dorste nouʒt berke [*v. r.* breke] for drede of oon man. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 139 ʒe cry & berkis ilk ane contrar vthirs. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 320 It is the scripture and not the translation, that ye bark against. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 370 He hath such honourable friends to guard him, We should in that but bark against the moon. 1763 CHURCHILL *Apol.* Poems I. 68 Though Mimics bark, and Envy split her cheek. 1855 HALIBURTON *Hum. Nat.* 124 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, If you think to run a rig on me, you have made a mistake in the child, and barked up the wrong tree.

3. *mod. colloq.* To cough.

†**4.** *trans.* To bark at. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Gyf hwa þas wyrte mid him hafað .. ne mæʒ he fram hundum beon borcen.

†**5.** *trans.* or with *subord. cl.* (also *bark out, forth*): To utter or give forth with a bark; to break out with, burst forth with. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1351 He berkes myche boste. 1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* 403 The abominable heresie .. which impudently barketh that the ministers of the holy altars may and ought to use wives lawfully. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) 212 New imaginations and conceits .. which they continually barke foorth. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 346 Cerberus, whose many mouthes doo bay And barke out flames. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* C iij, Others bark the Counter-tenour.

Bark (bāɹk), *v.*2 [f. BARK *sb.*1; cf. Sw. *barka*, Da. *berke*, to tan.]

1. *intr.* (with *over*) To form a bark.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 11824 And wiþ skratting he toke þe skurf, he barked ouer as a turfe.

2. *trans.* To treat with bark, steep in an infusion of bark; to tan.

1430 [See BARKED 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Barkyn lethyr, *frunio, tanno.* 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xix. Pream., Whedder the ledder be sufficiantly tanned and barked. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 244 One hyde yᵗ he had to barke for me. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 They buy leather & barks it. 1865 *Routledge's Mag. Boys* Nov. 687 A cellar .. used for the purpose of barking the nets of the fishermen.

3. To strip off the bark from (a tree); to cut off a complete circle of bark from it, so as to kill it.

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, vi. § 4 If any Person .. unlawfully bark any Apple-trees. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 541 If trees be barked round about, they will die. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1813) 429 Mice .. are apt to bark and to kill young trees. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 373 Barked the bole, and broke the bough.

b. *fig.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 72 Would barke your honor from that trunke you beare, And leaue you naked.

c. *transf.* To scrape or rub off the skin (*esp.* from the shins and joints); to graze, abrade.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xvii. (1862) 171 Barking my hand on the rough bark of a branchless pine. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xxvii. 227 He had barked his elbows, broken his shins.

4. To enclose with or as with bark; to encrust.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 19 (1865) 544/2 Those anchorites that have barked up themselves in hollow trees. 1814 CARY *Dante* 90 From head to foot A tetter bark'd them round. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 177 Some scaly leprosy .. barking and hide-binding .. the elastic flesh.

5. *To bark* (a squirrel, etc.): see quot.

[1828 AUDUBON *Ornithol.* I. 294 A common way of killing squirrels is .. to strike with the ball the bark of the tree immediately beneath the squirrel; the concussion produced by which kills the animal instantly without mutilating it.] 1865 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 May, Fellows that with their heavy barrels and small-bores can 'bark a squirrel.'

†**Bark,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [f. BARK *sb.*2; cf. OF. *barquer* to convey in a barge or bark.] To embark.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 36 Which valiant Earle Plantagenet namde At Hampton barkt, at Burdeux doth arive.

†**Ba·rkary.** *Obs.* Also **barcary.** [ad. med.L. *barcarium, bercarium, berquarium* (Spelman), *bercaria, berquaria* (Du Cange), for *berbicaria* sheepfold, f. *berbica* sheep = cl. L. *berbex, vervex* wether; hence cogn. with F. *bergerie.*] A 'sheep-cote,' a 'sheep-fold' (Spelman). (By some erron. referred to BARK *sb.*1, and said to be 'a tan-house.')

1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 192 Houses or barcaryes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* § 2 (1615) 75 Within the Regard of any Forest, no man may build any houses or barkaries. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Barkarie* is a heath house. 2. Some call it a Tanne-house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 74 Barcary signifies a farm-house as it seems.

Barked (bāɹkt), *ppl. a.* [f. BARK *v.*2 or *sb.*1]

1. Covered with, or having, a bark; encrusted.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Flyting* 202 Ane caprowsy barkit all with sweit. 1552 HULOET, Barked or rynded, *corticatus.* 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 32 Flinted stones and barked tree. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 8 The thick-barked stems.

†**2.** Tanned. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 53 As barkid ledir his face is shynyng. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 308 For a barked hide ijs. vjd. ? *a* 1800 in Aytoun *Ballads Scot.* (1858) II. 376 Auld she is .. And tough like barked leather.

3. Stripped of its bark; *transf.* having the skin grazed or scraped off.

1611 COTGR., *Pelard*, a round, and pilled, or barked sticke. 1854 *Gard. Chron.* 660 Leaving barked trees standing. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 305/2 A 'barked' shin.

Barken (bā·ɹk'n), *v. Sc.* [f. BARK *sb.*1 + -EN2.]

1. *trans.* To dry up (any sticky daubing) into a hardened crust or bark; to cover or stiffen by this process.

1513–1827 [see BARKENED]. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 739 Even at breakfast your trout are spoiled. They are barkened with oatmeal. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxiv. (D.) A shrewd frost that barkened the blood on my wounds.

2. *intr.* To dry and become a hardened crust.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 400 He will barken into bedimmed and shrivelled scaliness. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, Let the blood barken upon the cut—that saves plaster.

Ba·rkened, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Dried into a hardened incrustation, encrusted with a sticky daubing which has dried on.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. (v) 41 Witht barknit bluide, and puldir. 1827 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 305 Lyin a' barkened wi' blood in his coffin.

2. Tanned. Cf. BARKED 2.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, Effie used to help me to tumble the bundles o' barkened leather up and down.

Barkentine, variant of BARQUENTINE.

Barker (bā·ɹkəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 4 **berkere,** 5 **-ar.** [f. BARK *v.*1 + -ER1.]

1. One who or that which barks; a dog.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 260 Thyne berkeres ben al blynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Berkar, as a dogge, *latrator.* 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 276 Monster gods of every creed, Barker Anubis, too, 'gainst Neptune .. ranged.

2. *fig.* A noisy assailant; *also,* an auction-room or shop tout.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 273/4 Whiche sometyme had ben a barker, bytter and blynde, ayenst the lettres. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 81 b, Neither Jerome Osorius nor any other braulyng barker can .. molest him. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* Ep. Ded. 8 The aduersaries and barkers against Soueraignty. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. xi. (1869) 232 As shopmen and barkers tease you to buy goods. 1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 123 A review which I delight in .. because it always barks on the other side to the great barker.

3. The Spotted Redshank (*Totanus fuscus*).

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 21 [In Leicestershire.]

4. *slang.* A pistol; *occas.* a cannon.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, They are never without barkers and slashers. 1842 F. COOPER *Jack o' Lant.* I. 151 Four more carronades, with two barkers for'ard.

Barker (bā·ɹkəɹ), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 **barkere, barkar, bercar,** 5– **barker.** [f. BARK *v.*2 + -ER1.]

†**1.** A tanner. *Obs.*

1402 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 289 Lego uxori Ricardi Skyrtynbek, barkar, j. togam. *c* 1470 *King & Barker* 127 in Ritson's *Anc. P. P.* 65 Ther owr kyng and the barker partyd feyr a twyn. 1479 *Paston Lett.* 839 III. 253 An endenture of the bercars. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, xix, That no Tanner nor Barker put no maner of hyde nor Lether to sale. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 131 Of Barkers within Bvrgh.

2. One who strips off bark from trees.

1611 COTGR., *Escorceur*, a barker of trees. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Natur.* 56 Our barkers go on rapidly with their work. *transf.* 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 230/1 Infested .. with bawling whippets and shin barkers.

Barker's mill. [Named from the inventor Dr. Barker, about the end of the 17th cent.] A mechanical contrivance for producing rotary motion, consisting of a hollow vertical revolving axis with two (or more) horizontal arms fitted into its lower end; water, admitted at the top of the central tube, fills that and the arms, and by its discharge through lateral apertures near the ends of the latter causes the whole machine to revolve in the direction opposite to that of the discharge, the moving power being the excess of hydrostatic pressure on the sides of the arms opposite to the openings, aided by centrifugal force.

Barkey (bā·ɹki). [f. BARK *sb.*2 + -EY = -Y4.] *colloq.* A little bark.

1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 87 'Hookers,' barkeys and craft. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Barking (bā·ɹkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. BARK *v.*1]

1. The utterance of a dog's sharp explosive cry.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4966 From the brest to the grounde Men hy ben, abouen houndes. Berkyng of houndes hy habbe. 1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utop.* 122 What pleasure .. in hearing the barking and howling of Dogs? 1795 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* iii. Wks. II. 222 His barkings loud and quick.

b. *transf.* Harsh coughing.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 75/1 The play went on, amidst croaking, squeaking, barking.

2. *fig.* Angry or assailing outcry.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. 1st Tim.* iv. 11 Feare not any mens barkinges. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 35 To launch out into sudden barking at the first faults you see.

Ba·rking, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. BARK *v.*2 + -ING1.]

1. Steeping in an infusion of bark; tanning.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Barkynge of lethyr, *frunicio.* 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 107 [The] Barking the nets of the fishermen.

2. The action of stripping off bark from trees; the cutting away of a ring of bark, so as to kill the tree, otherwise called *ring-barking. Barking-irons*: tools used for this purpose.

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, vi. § 1 Barking of Apple-trees. 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 Directing the falling and barking of a large quantity of timber. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 71 In order to blight and kill a whole forest .. it is not necessary to fell every tree, but only .. to perform the operation of barking. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/1 In ring-barking a belt of bark about a foot in width is taken off the tree.

Ba·rking, *ppl. a.*1 [f. BARK *v.*1 + -ING2.]

1. Uttering barks; 'giving tongue,' yelping.

1552 HULOET s.v. *Addition*, A barking dogge. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* 136 Barking dogs and crowing cocks.

2. *transf.* Uttering harsh, rough, or angry sounds, like a dog's barking; harsh-sounding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (1869) 258 The rude and barking language of the Affricans. *c* 1800 KIRKE WHITE *Christm.-Day* 36 He had words To soothe the barking waves.

b. **Barking-bird,** the *Pteroptochus Tarnu*, of Chiloe, so named from its voice; **barking-iron** (*slang*), a pistol.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1873) 283 An allied species is called by the natives 'Guidguid,' and by the English the barking-bird. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 63 Put up your barking-iron, and no more noise.

3. *fig.* Raising clamorous outcry, noisily aggressive.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 205, I stop thy currish barking chops. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 40 His barking curses, and Excommunications. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 21 Bread and salt can appease the wayfarer's barking stomach.

Ba·rking, *ppl. a.*2 [f. BARK *v.*2 + -ING2.] That 'barks'; following the trade of a tanner.

c 1600 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) xxxv. 39 Barking tanner's sons.

Ba·rkingly, *adv.* [f. BARKING *ppl. a.*1 + -LY2.] In a barking manner.

1606 SYLVESTER *Imposture* 248 From the Pulpit barkingly he rings Bold blasphemies against the King of Kings. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 361 A woman barkingly clamorous.

Barkless (bā·ɹklĕs), *a.* [f. BARK *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Devoid or stripped of bark.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* (R.) The trees all barkless nakedly are left. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. ii. 67 Blasted pines .. barkless, branchless.

Barkum, dial. form of BARGHAM, horse-collar.

Barky (bā·ɹki), *a.* [f. BARK *sb.*1 + -Y1.]

1. Covered with bark.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 48 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1656 DU GARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 83 A stringgie root, a barkie stock. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* II. XVI. 153 Woods of beech and ash and barky cornel. *fig.* 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* (1876) 6 Trees their barky silence breake, Cracke yet though they can not speake.

2. Of the nature of bark.

1835 BROWNING *Parac.* IV. 141 The barky scurf of leprosy.

Barlady: see BYRLADY: By our Lady!

†**Barla-fu·mble.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **-fummil.** [cf. BARLEY *interj. phr.*; the second element is doubtful.] A call for a truce by one who has fallen in wrestling or play; improperly for: Fall, tumble.

a 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xvi, Quhile he cryed barlafummil, I am slane. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 110 When coach-men drinks and horses stumble, It's hard to miss a barla-fumble.

Barley (bā·ɹli). Forms: 1–2 **bærlíc,** 3 **barlic, barrliʒ,** 4 **barlykke, barlich(e, barli,** 4–8 **barly,** 5 **berley, berlik,** 6–7 **barlie, -lye,** 8 *Sc.* **barlic(k,** 4– **barley.** [OE. *bærlíc*, of doubtful composition: *bær-* seems to point to OTeut. **baroz-, *bariz-*, 'barley,' the latter of which gave OE. *bęre* (see BEAR *sb.*2) with ę as proper umlaut of *a*; the suffix is evidently *-líc* (see -LY1), as if *bærlíc* meant at first, not *hordeum*, but *hordeāceus.*

Bærlíc first appears *attrib.* or as *adj.* in the name *Bærlícecroft*; cf. also BARLEY-CORN. The notion that *líc* is the word *léac* 'leek,' as in OE. *gárléac*, ME. *garleek, garleke*, now *garlic*, is phonetically out of the question. In *bær-*, can the vowel *æ* (for earlier *a*), instead of *ę*, be due to early syncopation, *bærr-*:—*barr-, barz-*, from *baroz-, bariz-*?

Cf. ON. *barr*, North Fris. *bar*, *bær*. (But ON. *barlak*, in an Orcadian document, is prob. adopted from OE.) The *Rushw. Gloss.* has also *bæreflór* for *bęreflór*, and late charters *bærtún* for *bęretún*.]

966 *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 79 Bærlíce croft. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15511 He fedde fif þusennde menn Wiþþ fife *barrli3 lasess. (Cf. other attrib. instances under B.)

1. A hardy awned cereal (genus *Hordeum*), cultivated in all parts of the world; used partly as food, and largely (in Britain and the United States, mainly) in the preparation of malt liquors and spirits. a. The plant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10111 Whete corne wyl nat prykke, As otes dowun, or barlykke. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* ix. 31 The flax thanne and barlich [1388 barli] was hurt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxv, Boþe barley and bere is calde Ordeum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22 Barly, *ordeum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 28 Barley and otes be moste commonly mowen. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 61 Thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 544/1 The barleys are universally a great crop. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 279 Barley is considered to have been the first Cereal brought under cultivation.

b. The grain. *French, Pearl, Pot barley*; see quot.

1124 *O. E. Chron.*, Man sælde..þæt bærlic þæt is þre sed læpas to six scillingas. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 291 in *O. E. Misc.* 10 De mire suneð ðe barlic, ðanne 3e fint te wete. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 133, I bouhte hire Barly [*v. r.* barliche]; heo breuh hit to sulle. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3760 Brede made of berley or ellis of ote. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 That is the worste barley, and foure London bushels are suffycient for an acre. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herb.* (1789) 72 French barley is skinned, and has the ends ground off; the pearl barley is reduced by a longer grinding to a little round white lump. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* 73 Pot barley is barley of which the outer husk has been removed by mill-stones; it is used for making broth.

2. *transf.*

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 29 Barleys..[are] the little projections formed by the operation of engine-turning.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.* (In 14–17th c. commonly *barli-*, *barly-*.)

1. General relations: a. objective with vbl. or agent-noun, as *barley-buyer*, *-sower*, *-sowing*; b. instrumental with passive pple., as *barley-fed* (1851); c. simple attrib. as, (of the plant) *barley-crop*, *-earth*, *-eddish*, *-ground* (1523), *-field*, *-harvest*, *-rick*, *-seed*; (of the grain) *barley-bran*, *-chaff*, *-flour*, *-groats*, *-meal* (1388); d. attrib. of material (= made of or with), as *barley-bread*, *-bun*, *-cake*, *-crust*, *-gruel*, *-loaf* (1200), *-pudding*, *-scon*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 80 *Barley-branne the Ilanders doe vse in stead of salt. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 1573 *Barli-bred he et for gode. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. 111 His [Mahomet's] .. common diet was *barley-bread and water. 1552 HULOET, *Barley bunne gentleman .. suche ryche niggardes as lyue wyth barley breade, or otherwise hardlye. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 216 Me thought I sigh a *barly-cake. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. i. II. 297 His diet of sweet chestnuts, *barley-cakes and pork. 1865 *Derby Merc.* 25 Jan., The straw of a *barley crop. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 Places for this sport, especially on the *Barley-edishes. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi. 202 Your *barley-fed hares. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* xix. 187 *Barley-fields irrigated by a sacchia. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 18 If .. *Barley flower and Rie flower .. be added. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 Thou shalt sowe..thy beanes vpon the *barley grounde. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 315 To make *Barley Gruel. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 22 The beginning of *barley haruest. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 13 A baken *barlye lofe came rollinge downe. 1488 *Act. Audit.* 147 (JAM.) Fifty quarters of *berlik-malt. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 39 Beere..made of *Barly malt alone. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* v. 15 A mesure .. of *barli meele. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 4 Their bread was made of *barley meale and goates milke. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, The *barley-scones, which .. were so good.

2. Special combinations: **Barley-bigg**, bigg or bear, a coarse variety of barley; **barley-bird**, name given locally to various birds appearing about the time of barley-sowing, as the wryneck, siskin, greenfinch, and sometimes the nightingale; **barley-bree**, **-broth**, strong ale; **barley-candy** (= barley-sugar); **barley-cracker**, a machine or appliance for cracking barley; †**barley-cream** (= barley-milk); †**barley-hat** (cf. BARLEY-CAP, -HOOD); **barley-hummeller**, a machine for separating barley from the awns; †**barley-island**, an ale-house; †**barly-lepe**, a leap or basket for holding barley; †**barley-man**, one who received an allowance in barley, *hordearius*; †**barley-milk**, a decoction or gruel of barley or barley-meal; **barley-mood** = BARLEY-HOOD; **barley-mow**, a stack of barley; †**barley-sele** (*obs.* or *dial.*), the season for sowing barley; †**barley-sick** *a.*, intoxicated; **barley-straw**, (*fig.*) a trifle; **barley-sugar**, a confection, usually in twisted sticks, made from sugar, formerly by boiling in a decoction of barley; **barley-wine**, a Greek wine or beer prepared from barley. Also BARLEY-CAP, -CORN, -HOOD, -WATER, q.v.

1552 HULOET, *Barley bygge. *Vide* beerecorne. 1625 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* 135 *Barley-big, or beare Barley. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 310 In Sussex it [the Siskin] is called the *barly-bird. 1863 *Yng. England* Aug. 127 In the Isle of Wight the bird commonly called the *barley-bird is the wryneck. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xiii, How easy can the *barley-bree Cement the quarrel! 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 273 The *barley-broath aboue all other, did beare away the bell, and..neither grape nor berry might be compared to the maiestie of the mault. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xxxi, A cupful of *barley-broth will do thee no harm. 1883 *Harper's Mag.*, Jan. 277/1 *Barley-candy statuettes. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 131 The motion is communicated by a belt to the *barley-cracker. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 17 Ptisan was a meat of the Antients which we now call *Barly-Cream. *c* 1500 *Blowbols Test.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 105 They that be manly in dronkenesse for to fyte, Whan one ther hede is sett a *barly-hate. 1851 *Househ. Wds.* III. 358 The chaff-cutter, the *barley-hummeller. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 Goeing to take in fresh water at the *Barlie Iland. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 *Barly lepe, to kepe yn corne, *cumera*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 561 Sword-fencers, who vpon their allowance or pension giuen them in barly, were called Hordearij, (*i.* *Barley-men). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 303 *Barly milk, or juyce called of the old Writers .. Cremor Ptisanæ. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 151 (JAM.) Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu'; Nor can she please him in his *barlic mood. *c* 1732 GAY (J.) Whenever by yon *barley mow I pass. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 *Barly-sele, *tempus ordeacium*. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sp.* (R.) She..could plead the law, And quarrel for a *barley-straw. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 303 *Barley-straw melts into a glass of a topaz yellow colour. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 55 *Barley-Sugar is made either of white Sugar or brown. 1883 *Knowledge* 6 July 3/2 '*Barley-sugar'.. was prepared by boiling down ordinary sugar in a decoction of pearl barley. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 144 A sort of *barley-wine or beer in tubs, with the grains of barley on the surface.

Ba·rley, *interj. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [perh. a corruption of F. *parlez*, Eng. *parley*.] Parley, truce, quarter; 'a term used in the games of children, when a truce is demanded' (Jamieson).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, A proper lad o' his quarters, that will not cry barley in a brulzie.

Barley-break (bā·ɹliˌbrēˑk). Forms: 6 **barle-breyke**, **barla-breik**, 7 **barly-breake**, **-brake**, **barley-**, **barlibreake**, 7–8 **barlibreak**, **barley-brake**, **-break**, 9 *Sc.* **barley-brack**. [Of uncertain etymology; the first part has been explained from the prec. word, also from the grain *barley*, because played in a corn-field, or in a stack-yard (Jam.); the second from *break* as explained below.] An old country game, varying in different parts, but somewhat resembling *Prisoner's Bars*, originally played by six persons (three of each sex) in couples; one couple, being left in a middle den termed 'hell,' had to catch the others, who were allowed to separate or 'break' when hard pressed, and thus to change partners, but had when caught to take their turn as catchers. (See poetical description by Sidney in *Arcadia* I. *Lamon's song*, and Suckling in *Poems* (1646) 24.) In Scotland, according to Jamieson, one person had to catch the rest of the company, each of these as taken assisting their captor.

1557 MACHYN *Diary* (1848) 132 Master parsun .. entryd into helle, and ther ded at the barle breyke with alle the wyffe of the sam parryche. *a* 1581 A. SCOTT *On May*, Sum rynnis at barla breikis lyk rammis. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 56 Like a girle at barley brake, leauing the last couple in hell, away she gads, and neuer lookes behinde her. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. Wks. II. 24 Since we were boys together And play'd at barley-brake. 1837 NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 81 At barley-bracks, we laughin' chased ilk kimmer we could see.

†**Ba·rley-ca·p.** *Obs.* [f. BARLEY, as source of malt liquor: cf. BARLEY-HOOD.] In phr. *To have on* or *wear a barley-cap*: to be tipsy; hence *barley-cap* = tippler.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 67 Some weeuil, mault-worme, barly-cap. 1611 COTGR., *Forbeu*..pot-shotten, whose fudling or barley Cap is on. 1679 O. HEYWOOD in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surt.) II. 262 He never wore a cap, unlesse it was a barley-cap.

Barley-corn (bā·ɹliˌkō·ɹn). [See CORN.]

1. = BARLEY (the plant or grain).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiv. 30 The feelde of Ioab biside my feelde hauynge barli corn [1388 ripe barli]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25/1 Barly corne, *ordeum*. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 196 The juice of the vine or the barleycorn.

b. Personified as *John Barleycorn*: esp. as the grain from which malt liquor is made.

c 1620 (*title*) in Pepysian Library, A pleasant new ballad .. of the bloody murther of Sir John Barleycorn. 17.. *John Barleycorn* in Percy's *Reliques*, John Barleycorn has got a beard Like any other man. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* iii, John Barleycorn, Thou king o' grain.

2. A grain of barley.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 15 Preferre not a Barly-corne before a precious Iewell. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 25 A full barley corne will well serve, or a good wheat corne. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 83 A bantam-cock .. turning so scornfully from the barley-corns which Annie is flinging towards him.

3. The length of a grain of barley taken as a measure, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch; formerly also $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

1607 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* 326 It is ordained that 3 Barly Cornes dry and round, shall make vp the measure of an inch. 1611 COTGR., *Grain*.. a Barlie-corne, or the fourth part of an ynch. 1688 HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 136 Barly Corn, is the length of 4 Poppy seeds, and 3 Corns make an Inch. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* I. 76 The Barley-corn (the fourth part of an Inch) is subdivided into 5 Poppy Seeds. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 21 If father..move his head one barley-corn, we are all dead men.

4. *Building.* 'A little cavity between the mouldings of joiners' work .. made with a kind of plane of the same name.' Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753.

Ba·rley-hoo·d. [f. BARLEY (used for 'malt liquor') + -HOOD, suffix of condition; perh. with some reference to *hood* 'covering for the head': cf. **barley-hat** in BARLEY B 2.] A fit of drunkenness, or of ill humour or temper, brought on by drinking.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 372 And as she was drynkynge, She fyll in a wynkynge Wyth a barlyhood. 1725 A. RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, In his barlickhoods, ne'er stick To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 51 (JAM.) Whan e'er they take their barley-hoods, And heat of fancy fires their bludes.

Ba·rley-wa·ter. [f. BARLEY.] A drink, made by the decoction of pearl barley, used as a demulcent. † *Strong barley-water*: ale.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 1574 Barli-water, that was .i-sode. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Orgemonde*, Barlye water, *Tysane*. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 46 The women .. are not so busie..with the strong barley water as our British women. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* Prol., And Barley-water Whey-fac'd Beau's write Satyrs. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 581 Barley-water is used as a nutritious, demulcent drink in fevers.

†**Barling** (bā·ɹliŋ). *Obs.* [a. Sw. *bärling* pole, f. *bära* to bear.] A pole.

1611 *Rates* 2 (JAM.) Barlings, or fire-poles the hundreth—xxl. 1732 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 64 Fir-Timber, Oaken Planks, Baulks, Barlings, Spars, Oars.

†**Barm,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. in *comb.* Forms: 1–2 **bearm**, 3 **bærm**, **berm**, 4–5 **barme**, 1– **barm**. [Common Teut.; with OE. *barm* (WSax. *bearm*) cf. OS., OFris., OHG., Sw., Da. *barm*, ON. *barmr*, Goth. *barms*:—OTeut. **barmo-z*, f. *ber-an* to bear. The early southern ME. *berm* represented the Saxon *bearm*; *barm* was the Anglian form.]

1. A bosom, a lap.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 Hia sellað on barm iuer. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Hiz syllað on eowerne bearm. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John i. 18 On hys fader bearme. 1205 LAY. 30261 He nom his lauerdes hefd..in his bærm he hit læide. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 212 Þe slowe lið and slepeð iðe deofles berme, ase his deore deorling. *a* 1325 *Lay le Freine* 201 Sche yaf it souke opon hir barm. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) Swetly klyppynge and kyssynge leyde hym in hier barme [1510 (Pynson) barme; 1530 (W. de W.) lappe.] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 59 Hald thy hand soyn in thy barme, And as a lepre it shal be lyke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 76 Zephyrus comfortabill inspiratioun For till ressaue law in hyr barm adoun.

2. Edge, brim, 'breast,' 'brow.' *rare.* (So in ON.)

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4811 Þan come þai blesnand till a barme of a brent lawe.

3. *Comb.* **barm-cloth**, †**barm-hatre** (*obs.*), an apron; **barm-fel**, **barm-skin** (*dial.*), a leather apron. Cf. BARVEL.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wright *Voc.* (W.) 127 *Mappula*, bearmclaþ. *c* 1300 *Men Lif* XV. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Fair beþ 3ur barmhatres. *c* 1350 *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 Of a bole hyde ben here barmfellys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Milleres T.* 50 A barm-cloth eek as whit as morne mylk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25/1 Barnyskyn (1499 barme skyn), *melotes*. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 16 An Elephantes eares that hanges on his shoulders like a countrie huswiues banskin [*sic*]. 1775 J. COLLIER *Tim Bobbin* 20 Hal .. had his knockus lapt in his Barm-skin. 1857 WRIGHT *Provinc. Dict.* s.v., Her smock's as dirty and greasy as a barmskin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 80 His mother o'er her barm-cloth wide Gazed forward.

Barm (bāɹm), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **beorma**, 3 **beorme**, **berrme**, 4–5 **berm**(e, 5–7 **barme**, (7 **birme**), 7– **barm**. [OE. *beorma*; prob. common Teut. (:—**bermon-*), though early cognates are wanting; cf. Da. *bärme*, Sw. *barma*, Fris. *berme*, *barm*, LG. *borme*, *barme*, *barm*, mod.G. *bärme*.]

1. The froth that forms on the top of fermenting malt liquors, which is used to leaven bread, and to cause fermentation in other liquors; yeast, leaven.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 33 Heofena rice is gelic beor man. *c* 1200 ORMIN 996 Bræd All þeorrf wiþþutenn berrme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 260 Alum, glas, berme, wort. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 39 With egges and floure in batere þou make, Put berme þer to. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 145 The froth or barme .. [has] a property to keepe the skin faire and cleare in womens faces. 1688 in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 130 His Brains worked like Birme in an Ale-Fat. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, The sea was working like barm.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Ferment, fermenting agent.

c 1580 MONTGOMERIE *To R. Hudson*, This barme and blaidry buists up all my bees. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 48, I assert the gall to be the barm or ferment of the venal blood. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 174 Milton's dough .. is never the lighter for the barm he kneads up with it.

†**2.** The froth or 'head' of beer when poured out.

c 1275 *Sermun* in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Loʒe heo holdet hore galun, mid berme [*v. r.* beorme] heo hine fulleþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32 Berme of ale or other lyke, *spuma*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Barme, *spuma*.

3. *attrib.*, as in *barm-froth*, *barm-fly*.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IX. 223 That barm-froth poet. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 335 Another Dun called the Barm-fly from its yeasty colour.

Barm, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To mix with yeast; to leaven, ferment.

[*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 33 Oþþæt ʒebeormad wæs all.] 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 245 The seed it selfe..is so houen and barmed as it were with spirits. 1616 SURFL.

& Markh. *Countr. Farm* 589 Your best ale must be barmed as soone as it is coold.

2. To rise in froth or fermentation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 32/2 Bermyn, or spurgyn as ale, *spumo.* 1822 *Provost* ii. 16 It set men's minds a barming and working.

Barmaid (bā·ɪmēɪd). [f. Bar *sb.*1 28.] A female who sells food and drink at the bar of a tavern or hotel. Hence **Barmaidenly** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1772 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil., Th' unblushing Barmaid at a country inn. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* (1847) 9/2 The bar-maid had positively refused to draw him any more liquor. 1881 *Daily News* 8 June 5 Bar-maidenly in their conception of polished badinage.

Barman (bā·ɪmæn). [f. Bar *sb.*1]

†**1.** A pleader at the bar; a barrister. *Obs.*

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 8 Oh rare Pleader! there is not such a Barre-man to be found.

2. One who prepares bars, *e.g.* of metal for the manufacture of wire.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 249 The silver-spinner, the flatter, the wire-drawer, the bar-man, and the refiner.

3. A man who serves at the bar of a public-house, etc. Cf. Bar *sb.*1 28.

1837 Duncumb *Brit. Emigrant's Adv.* 76 He instantly called for the bar-man and taxed him with the imposition. 1865 E. Clayton *Cruel Fort.* II. 165 Two barmaids commenced a most vigorous flirtation with the young barman.

Barmaster (bā·ɪmā·stəɹ). Also 7 barge-, 7–8 bergh-, 8 bargh-. [Formerly *barghmaster*, ad. Ger. *bergmeister*, f. *berg-* mining.] A local judge amongst miners: see quot.

1662 Fuller *Worthies* I. 229 The Barge-Master keeps his two great Courts twice a year in Barge-Moot Hall .. to decide Controversies, and punish offences betwixt Miners. 1721 Bailey, *Bargh-master*, the Surveyor of a Mine. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Bill*, By the Assistance of the Barmaster. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 292 *Bar-master*, in Derbyshire, the authority to whom all disputes in lead-mining are referred. He has charge of the standard 'dish' or measure used in measuring the ore.

Barmbrack (bā·ɪmbræk). *Anglo-Irish.* [corruption of Ir. *bairigen breac* speckled cake (Wh. Stokes).] A currant-bun.

1878 Miss Yonge *Yng. Stepmother* 317 A great barmbrack from Biddy. 1882 Flora Shaw *Cast. Blair* 189 The number of buns and barm-bracks had to be calculated.

Barmecidal (bāɹmĭ·səi·dăl), *a.* [f. next + -al1.] Like the Barmecide's feast; imaginarily satisfying or sumptuous; unreal, illusory.

a 1845 Hood *Turtles* xiv, Having thro' one delighted sense, at least, Enjoy'd a sort of Barmecidal feast. 1845 Mozley *Blanco White, Ess.* (1878) II. 115 To reason simply on the superficies is a Barmecidal proceeding.

Barmecide (bā·ɪmĭ·sɔid). Patronymic of a family of princes ruling at Bagdad just before Haroun-al-Raschid, concerning one of whom the story is told in the Arabian Nights, that he put a succession of empty dishes before a beggar, pretending that they contained a sumptuous repast—a fiction which the beggar humorously accepted. Hence, one who offers imaginary food or illusory benefits. Often *attrib.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 162 The Barmecide was sitting at his table that seemed ready covered for an entertainment. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 81/1 It is a Barmecide Feast; a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 103 My dear Barmecide friend. 1863 *Reader* II. 506 Sharing the boundless hospitality of a Barmecide.

Barming (bā·ɪmiŋ). *Sc. rare.* [? f. Barm *v.*] The formation of barm on a fermenting liquor; *fig.* the accruing of interest upon money.

1823 Galt *Entail* I. xx. 169 Father .. ordained me to hae a hundred a year out o' the barming o' his lying money.

Barmkin (bā·ɪmkin). *north. arch.* Forms: 4 barmeken, (5 barnekynch), 6 barmekyn, -kin, barnekine, 5– barmkin. [Perh. f. Teut. *barm* (ON. *barmr* brim, border, edge, wing of castle; cf. Berm). The second syllable may be the dim. suffix -kin, though the meaning hardly suits. Possibly a corruption of, or confused with, Barbican.]

The battlement of the outer fortification of a castle; the outer fortification, or barbican; a turret or watch tower on the outer wall.

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 1301 Balaan in þe barmeken · sa bitterly fi3tis. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 375 At the barnekynch he abad, And lordelych doune lyght. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1067 Fehew him self .. Throuch all the fyr can on the barmkyn lycht. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. x. 64 Thame quhilkis on the barmkin heid remanis. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 874/2 Ouerthrew eighteene towers of stone, with all their barnekines. *a* 1811 J. Leyden *Ld. Soulis* v, And he call'd on a page, who was witty and sage, To go to the barmkin high.

Barmote (bā·ɪmōut). Also 7 barge-, 7–8 bargh-, 8 barmoot, 7–8 berghmote. [Earlier *barghmote*, f. Ger. *berg-* mining + Mote, assembly, court; cf. *barmaster*.] A local court amongst miners: see quot.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 14 Sute for oar must be in Barghmoot Court. 1732 De Foe, &c. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 78 The Barmoot Court, kept at Wirksworth, to judge Controversies among the Miners, and adjust subterranean Quarrels and Disputes. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Bill*, The meanest Labourer may recover his due Wages at the Barmote-court. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Barmote* (Derb.), a mining court.

†**Barm-team.** *Obs.* Also berem-tem, barmeteme. A corruption of Bairn-team. (Perh. due to confusion with Barm *sb.*1, bosom, lap.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3903 Al ðat berem-tem. *c* 1315 Shoreham 58 He hedde y-brout forthe his bearm-team Wythoute senne i-smaked. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* v. 103 And hadde moche rewthe That swyche a barmeteme as y[t] shulde so betyde. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 10 Antenowre was of that barme-teme.

Barmy (bā·ɪmi), *a.* [f. Barm *sb.*2 + y1.]

1. Of, full of, or covered with barm; frothing.

1535 Lyndesay *Sat. Three Estates*, Gud barmie aill. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetast.* v. iii, That puft-up lump of barmy froth. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales* II. 256 Like barmy beer in corked bottles.

2. *fig.* Full of ferment, excitedly active, flighty.

1602 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 9 Such barmy heads wil alwaies be working. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Poems* (1821) 49 Hope puts that hast into 3our heid, Quhilk boyl's 3our barmy brain. 1785 Burns *Wks.* III. 85 Just now I've taen the fit o' rhyme, My barmie noddle's working prime.

3. *Comb.* **barmy-brained** *a.*, flighty; **barmy-froth**, (*fig.*) a flighty, empty-headed fellow.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* 166 Each odde puisne of the Lawyers Inne, Each barmy-froth, that last day did beginne To read his little. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxii, Cork-headed barmy-brained gowks!

Barn (bām), *sb.* Forms: 1 bere-ern (bæren), 1–2 berern, 1–4 beren, 1–6 bern, 3 berrn, 4–6 berne, (5 beern, beyrne, baerne), 5–7 barne, 7– barn. [OE. *bęre-ern* lit. 'barley-place,' f. *bęre* barley + *ærn, ern*, place, closet, store-room; reduced already in OE. to *bęrern, bęren, bęrn*, whence ME. *bern*, mod. *barn.*]

1. A covered building for the storage of grain; and, in wider usage, of hay, straw, flax, and other produce of the earth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Dæm ne is hordern ne ber-ern. *c* 975 *Rushw. G.* ibid., Bere-ern. *c* 1000 *Ags. G.* ibid., Nabbað hiȝ heddern ne bern. *c* 1200 Ormin 10486 Sammenn alle þe clene corn & don itt inn hiss berrne. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 263 *O. E. Misc.* 9 Ne bit ȝe (= she) nowt de barlic beren abuten. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wyfs T.* 15 Thropes and bernes, shepnes and dayeries. *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 274 *Orium*, beyrne. 1489 Caxton *Fayles of A.* II. xxiv. 138 A grete baerne within the said forest. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 26 [Rye] mowen .. taketh more rowme in the barne than shorne corne dothe. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* 160 Corne or graine .. in the rich men's bernes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 111 Barnes, and Garners, neuer empty. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 74 And bursts the crowded Barns, with more than promis'd Gains. 1820 Wordsw. *Sonn. Duddon* xiii, One small hamlet .. Clustering with barn and byre, and spouting mill. 1872 Jenkinson *Eng. Lakes* 24 The [Grasmere] island has a clump of firs and a grey barn upon it.

fig. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 211 Aungels myghte gather them in to euerlastynge barnes.

b. Applied to: A barn-like building for worship.

a 1721 Prior *To F. Shepherd*, So at pure barn of Loud Non-con, Where with my grannam I have gone.

2. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*, as *barn barley, -builder, -form, -loft, -sweepings*; also **barn-burner**, nickname of the radical section of the Democratic party in U. S.; **barn-cellar**, a room under a barn, generally used as a cow-house; **barn-floor**, the floor of a barn, *hence* what is there stored; **barnful**, as much as a barn will contain; **barn-gallon**, a measure containing two imperial gallons, used in the milk-trade; **barn-like** *a.*, like, or like that of, a barn; **barn(s)man**, a labourer in a barn, a thresher; **barn-owl**, a British bird of prey (*Strix flammea*), also called White, Church, and Screech Owl; **barn-shovel**, one used for corn; **barn-stormer**, applied depreciatively to a strolling player; whence *barn-storming*; **barn-swallow**, the common house-swallow; **barnward** *adv.*, towards the barn; **barn-yard**, the enclosure round a barn, a farm-yard.

1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 152 *Barn barley .. i. e. that which had been stored in a barn. *a* 1610 Babington *Wks.* (1622) 218 That rich *Barne-builder in the Gospell. *a* 1848 *N. Y. Tribune* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 23 This school of Democrats was termed *Barnburners, in allusion to the story of an old Dutchman, who relieved himself of rats by burning down his barns which they infested,—just like exterminating all banks and corporations, to root out the abuses connected therewith. 1842 T. Parker in Weiss *Life & Corr.* I. 184 A bull .. tied up in the corner of the *barn-cellar. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* vi. 27 Whence shall I helpe thee? out of the *barne floore? 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* vii. 272 Her decks were swept as clean as a *barn floor. 1847 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. 129 Very old Welsh Churches are of the *barn form. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. viii. § 4 Not by the bushell .. but by the whole *Barnefull. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* (1665) 36 Those *Barn-like Roofs of many Noble Persons Palaces. 1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 174 The *barn-like saloon on their ground-floor. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. v. 235 In cellars, *barn-lofts, in caves. *c* 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* (1860) 25, I took him for a grieve or *barnman, 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 112 A sufficient number of *barnsmen for thrashing straw. 1674 Ray *Eng. Birds* 83 The common *Barn-owl or White Owl, *Aluco minor.* 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 378 The short-eared and white *barn-owls of Europe. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* I. (1835) 95 Whetridell .. hopper, *barnshoile. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 5/1 If this be *barn-storming, Betterton and Garrick were *barn-stormers. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann. Scot.* (1863) I. 416 Less skill than .. the common *barn-swallow displays in the construction of its nest. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. 96 Chaff, chopped straw, *barn-sweepings. 1884 Roe in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/2 The horses' heads were turned *barnward. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 49 Thay brunt tua *barny-yairdis in Nether Keith. 1850 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 49 A *barn-yard belonging to a large farming establishment.

†**Barn,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] To house or store in a barn; to garner. Often *fig.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* cxxiii, And useless barns the harvest of his wits. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 110 Whose censures often barn up the chaff, and burn up the grain. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 559 To plant and dress, and barn and beat their corn.

Barn(e, obsolete form of Bairn.

Barnabite (bā·ɪnăbəit). [f. *Barnab-as* name of the apostle: see -ite.] A member of the religious order 'thus called from the church of St. Barnabas at Milan' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1751).

1706 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xi. 450 The Founders of the Order of Barnabites .. were instructed by a Famous Preacher, one Serasino, who advised them to read St. Paul constantly, from whence they were called *Clerks of St. Paul.*

Barnaby (bā·ɪnăbi). [a. F. *Barnabé*, ad. L. *Barnabas.*] By-form of the name Barnabas; whence **Barnaby-day, Barnaby bright,** or **long Barnaby,** St. Barnabas' Day, the 11th of June, in Old Style reckoned the 'longest day'; **Barnaby-thistle,** the *Centaurea solstitialis*, so named from its flowering about the 11th of June.

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 266 This day the sunne is in his chiefest hight, With Barnaby the bright. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 49 This short December day, It would spin out, to make my Readers say, Long Barnabie was never halfe so gay. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xii. 255 Staying the Sun in Gibeon .. This was the Barnaby day of the whole world. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 32 Barnaby-bright would be much too short for him to tell you all that he could say. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. iv, It was but last St. Barnabright They sieged him a whole summer night. 1598 Florio, *Calcatrippa*, Star-thistle, or Saint Barnabaes thistle.

Barnacle (bā·ɪnăk'l), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 2 bernac, 5 bernak(e, bernag. *β.* 4–6 bernacle, 5 barnakylle, -alle, byrnacle, (6 barneckle, burnacle), 7–8 barnicle, 9 bernicle, 4– barnacle. [ME. *bernak*, a. OF. *bernac* 'camus'; of which *bernacle* seems to be a dim. form: cf. OF. *bernicles* in Joinville *c* 1275, in sense of the instrument of torture (sense 2) as used by the Saracens, for which Marsh has suggested an oriental origin, comparing Pers. *baran-dan* to compress, squeeze, *baranjah kar-dan* to inflict torture. But, so far as evidence goes, 1 was the earliest sense, and of western origin. The sense of 'spectacles' seems to arise naturally enough from the others, but has been treated by some as distinct, and referred to OF. *béricle* (since 15th c. *bésicle*) 'eye-glass,' originally 'beryl':—late L. **bericulus*, dim. of *berillus, beryllus*: it is not easy to trace any phonetic connexion between this and *barnacles*, even though the mod. F. dialect of Berry has *berniques* 'spectacles.']

1. A kind of powerful bit or twitch for the mouth of horse or ass, used to restrain a restive animal; later, *spec.* an instrument consisting of two branches joined by a hinge, placed on the nose of a horse, if he has to be coerced into quietness when being shoed or surgically operated upon.

α. [*c* 1200 Neckam *De Utensilibus* in Wright *Voc.* 100 Camum (*bernac*) vel capistrum (*chevestre*) sponte pretereo.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 33 Bernak for horse [1499 bernakill], *chamus.* 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 22 *Chamus*, a bernag for a hors. *a* 1500 in Wülcker *Voc.* 572 *Chamus*, a bernake.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvi. 3 A scourge to an hors, and a bernacle to an asse. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 353 þey dryueþ hir hors wiþ a chambre 3erde [*virgam cameratam*] in þe ouer ende in stede of barnacles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Barnakylle, Byrnacle, Barnakalle, *camus.* 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 104 Barnacle .. is the chiefest instrument that the smith hath, to make the vntamed horsse gentile. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 251 Barnacles .. put upon the Horses nose, to restrain his tenacious fury from biting, and kicking. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. i. (1862) I. 245 *note* The horse .. being caught by the nose in barnacles. 1831 Youatt *Horse* XXII. (1872) 457 The barnacles are the handles of the pincers placed over and enclosing the muzzle.

2. An instrument of torture applied in a similar way. Also *fig.*

[1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xix. 28, I schal putten a cercle in thyn noos thrillis and a bernacle [Coverdale, brydle bitt; 1611 bridle] in thi lippis.] 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 145 Clapped a Barnacle vpon his tongue, which remained there vntill the fire had consumed it. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* Pref., Magistrates may flatter themselves, that with the Barnacles of a strict and well-worded Oath they can hold a Jesuites Nose to the Grind-stone. 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 109 To save my body from the bernicles.

3. *colloq.* in *pl.* = Spectacles. [Probably from their bestriding and pinching the nose.]

1571 *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 81 These spectacles put on. *Grim*, They be gay barnacles, yet I see never the better. 1593 Munday *Def. Contraries* 39 Eye glasses, otherwise called Bernacles. 1693 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxvii, They had barnicles on the handles of their faces, or spectacles at most. 1823 Scott *Peveril* viii, No woman above sixteen ever did white-seam without barnacles.

Barnacle (bā·ɪnăk'l), *sb.*2 Forms: *α.* 3 bernekke, 4–5 bernake, 5 bernak, -ack, (? barnagge). *β.* 5 bernakill, barnakylle, 5– ber-

nacle, 6- barnacle, (7 barnicle, 9 bernicle). [ME. *bernekke, bernake,* identical with OF. *bernaque,* med.L. *bernaca, berneka.* (Other F. forms *bernache, barnache*; Pg. *bernaca, -acha, -icha,* Sp. *bernache*; med.L. also *barnaces, bernesta, barneta,* perhaps bad spellings). With the β. forms cf. med. or mod.L. *bernicla, -ecela, -acula,* and mod.F. *bernicle, barnacle.* Ulterior history unknown.

The earliest attainable forms (omitting *barbates* in Albertus Magnus and *barliates* in Vincentius Bellovacensis, which seem too far off) are the Eng. *bernekke,* Anglo-Lat. *bernaca* (Giraldus Cambr. *c* 1175), *barneta,* ?*barneca* (Gervase of Tilbury *c* 1211), *berneka* (Vincent. Bellovac. 1200–1250). If English, this could only be *bare-neck* or *bear-neck,* of which the application is not evident. The history of this word is involved in an extraordinary growth of popular mythology, traced back as far as the 11th or 12th c. by Prof. Max Müller, *Lect. Sc. Lang.* (ed. 7) II. 583–604. It is there suggested that *bernacula* might be a variant of **pernacula,* a possible dim. of *perna* 'a kind of shell-fish,' afterwards confused with **bernicula,* a supposed aphetic form of **hibernicula,* which might be applied to the barnacle-goose from its being found in *Hibernia.* Others seek the source of the primitive *bernaca* in Celtic, comparing Gaelic *bairneach,* Welsh *brenig,* limpets. But as all the evidence shows that the name was originally applied to the *bird* which had the marvellous origin, not to the *shell* which, according to some, produced it, conjectures assuming the contrary seem to be beside the mark. The form *bernacle,* it will be seen, is not found before 15th c., and *bernacula* seems to be only its modern Lat. adaptation. If med.L. *bernecla, bernicla,* are earlier, they are suspiciously like erroneous forms of *bernecha, bernicha.* No connexion with BARNACLE *sb.*[1] can be traced: *bernac* was masc., *bernaque, -ache* fem., in Fr.]

1. A species of wild goose (*Anas leucopsis*) nearly allied to the Brent Goose, found in the arctic seas (where alone it breeds), and visiting the British coasts in winter.

This bird, of which the breeding-place was long unknown, was formerly believed to be produced out of the fruit of a tree growing by the sea-shore, or itself to grow upon the tree attached by its bill (whence also called *Tree Goose*), or to be produced out of a shell which grew upon this tree, or was engendered as a kind of 'mushroom' or spume from the corruption or rotting of timber in the water.

a. *a* **1227** NECKAM in *Promp. Parv.* 32 De ave que vulgo dicitur bernekke. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 335 Þere beeþ bernakes foules liche to wylde gees; kynde bryngeþ hem forþ wonderliche out of trees. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. xxvi. 264 Of the Bernakes .. In oure Contree weren Trees that beren a Fruyt, that becomen Briddes fleeynge. *c* **1440** [see β].

β. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 32 Barnakylle byrde [*v. r.* bernack, bernak], *barnacus, barnita, barnites.* **1480** CAXTON *Trevisa's Descr. Brit.* 48 Ther ben bernacles, fowles lyke to wylde ghees, whiche growen wonderly vpon trees. *Ibid.* (1520) 2/2 Men of relygyon eet barnacles upon fastynge dayes bycause they ben not engendred with flesshe. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 58/2 So rotten planks of broken ships do change To Barnacles .. 'Twas first a green tree, then a broken hull, Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 63 There stand certaine trees vpon the shore of the Irish sea, bearing fruit like unto a gourd, which .. doe fall into the water, and become birds called Bernacles. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 189 The Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Sun's heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship, and hatched of trees. **1674** RAY *Water Fowl* 95 The Bernacle, *Bernicla.* **1678** SIR R. MURRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 926 Multitudes of little Shells; having within them little Birds perfectly shap'd, supposed to be Barnacles. **1694** FALLE *Jersey* ii. 74 Bernacles .. are only seen about the Sea, and in very cold Weather. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 279 The Barnacle not .. bred from a shell sticking to ships' bottoms. **1863** *Spring in Lapland* 362 The brent goose and the bernicle .. breed either in Spitzbergen or East Finland. **1870** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 12 The barnacle is supposed by simple people to be developed out of the fishy parasite of the same name.

b. In this sense now often *Bernacle Goose,* to distinguish it from sense 2.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 237 The Bernacle Goose. **1848** C. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 333 Bernicle Goose. **1882** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 552 Bernacle Geese have been very abundant.

2. English name of the pedunculate genus of Cirripedes, which attach themselves to objects floating in the water, especially to the bottoms of ships, by a long fleshy foot-stalk. Sometimes used to include sessile Cirripedes: see ACORN-SHELL.

(This was the 'shell-fish' out of which the Barnacle Goose was supposed to be produced, the long feathery cirri protruded from the valves suggesting the notion of plumage. Giraldus Cambrensis had himself seen more than a thousand of them 'conchylibus testis inclusæ,' hanging from one piece of timber on the shore.)

a **1581** CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* iii. (1633) 10 Barnacles, thousands at once, are noted along the shoares to hang by the beakes about the edges of putrified timber .. which in processe taking lively heate of the Sunne, become water-foules. **1598** FLORIO, *Anitra* .. the birde that breedes of a barnikle hanging vpon old ships. **1673** RAY *Journ. Low C.* 290 These Tortoises .. had two great bunches of those they call Bernacle-shells sticking .. to his back. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 655 As barnacles turn Soland geese In th' islands of the Orcades. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cravan,* a barnacle, a small shell-fish .. which fastens to a ship's bottom in a long voyage. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 389 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was a crustacean.

3. *fig.* A companion or follower that sticks close, and will not be dismissed; a constant attendant.

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* III. Wks. 1873 III. 39 Ile cashiere all my yong barnicles. **1868** MISS BRADDON *Trail Serp.* I. i. 7 Slopper found him a species of barnacle rather difficult to shake off.

†b. Perhaps in this sense used as the cant term for a decoy swindler: see quots., and cf. BARNARD.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Cozenage* (1859) 23 Thus doth the Verser and the Setter feign a kind friendship to the Cony .. As thus they sit tipling, coms the Barnackle and thrusts open the doore .. steps backe again: and very mannerly saith I cry you mercy Gentlemen, I thoght a frend of mine had bin heere. [See the whole passage.] **1608** DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 131 He that .. before counterfetted the dronken Bernard is now sober and called the Barnacle.

†**4.** One who speaks through his nose. *Obs. rare.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gango,* a barnacle, one that speaketh through the nose, *Chenolopex.* [*Chenalopex* in Pliny, a species of goose.]

Barnacle, *v.*[1] [f. BARNACLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To apply a barnacle to (a horse).

1861 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. viii. (1871) 281 They banged him and barnacled him .. and the more they did, the more he wouldn't stir.

Barnacle (bā·năk'l), *v.*[2] [f. BARNACLE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To affix with persistent attachment.

1863 W. STORY *Roba di R.* II. 34 This uncouth structure .. is barnacled upon the ruins of the once splendid portico. **1865** MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiv. 236 He barnacled himself to Gershom, now, and shipped with him always.

Barnacled (bā·năk'ld), *ppl. a.* a. Covered with barnacles. b. *colloq.* Wearing spectacles.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 80 Cleaned with .. Scrapers, if barnicled. **1878** R. STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 6 A gleam of spectacles. For though handsome lads, they were all (in the Scotch phrase) barnacled. **1884** *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 523 My barnacled barque Drags .. heavily on.

†**Barnage.** *Obs.* [f. *barn,* variant of BAIRN + -AGE.] Childhood, infancy.

c **1325** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 517 Ay hatz ben & wyl be ȝet fro her barnage. *c* **1375** BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2405 Norysede hime ine his barnage. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 25 Quha lauchis nocht .. in his barnage.

Barnage, obs. f. BARONAGE.

†**Barnard.** *Obs.* Also 7 bernard. [app. a variant of BERNER, one who waited with a relay of hounds to intercept a hunted animal.] The member of a gang of swindlers who acts as a decoy; a lurking scoundrel, a sharper. Cf. BARNACLE *sb.*[2] 3 b.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 37 Another oily theft .. is the barnards law: which, to be exactly practised asketh four persons at least, each of them to play a long several part by himself. **1562** BULLEYN in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 242 With a Barnards blowe, lurkyng in some lane, wodde, or hill top. **1591** GREENE *Disc. Cozenage* (1859) 8 Foure persons were required .. the Taker up, the Verser, the Barnard, and the Rutter. *Ibid.* Wks. 1885 X. 10 Comes in the Barnard stumbling into your companie, like some aged Farmer of the Countrey .. and is so carelesse of his money, that out he throweth some fortie Angels on the boords end. **1603** DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 126 The Bernard .. counterfets many parts in one, and is now a drunken man, anon in another humour .. onely to blind the Cozen .. the more easily to beguile him. [See the whole of the interesting descriptions in these works.]

Barn-door. [f. BARN *sb.*] The large door of a barn. (Applied humorously to a target too large to be easily missed, and, in *Cricket,* to a player that blocks every ball.)

1547 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) I. 87 Bendynge his browes as brode as barne-durres. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 51 While the cock .. to the stack or the barn-door, Stoutly struts his dames before. **1679** 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trials of Wakeman* 9 My Old Master Clodpate would have been hanged before he would have missed such a Barn-dore. **1847** LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 50 Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the valves of the barn-doors.

attrib. Reared at the barn-door.

c **1685** in *Dk. Buckhm's. Wks.* 1705 II. 48 She .. slew a Barn-door Fowl with her own Hands. **1783** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. Acad.* i. Wks. I. 50 Plump as barn-door chicken. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, Our barn-door chuckies.

†**Barné.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *barné,* (earlier *barnes, barnet*):—late L. *bārōnātus,* f. *bārōn-em*: see BARON and -ATE.] Assembly or body of barons, baronage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 50 The king .. with his barne, Sat in till his parleament. *c* **1375** — *St. Baptista* 499 Scho gert þe kinge Assemble hale his barne, þat landis held of hyme.

†**Barne.** *Obs.* A kind of fish.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 a, Of round fish there are Brit, Barne, &c. *Ibid.* 34 b, For bait they use Barne, Pilcherd, and Lugges.

Barne, obs. f. BAIRN, BARN, BURN.

Barnekin, -kynch: see BARMKIN.

Barney. *slang* and *techn.* a. Humbug, cheating. b. A prize-fight. c. *Mining* (see quot.).

1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II. 19, I won thee i' fair powell one toss an' no barney. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barney,* a small car attached to a rope and used to push cars up a slope or inclined plane. **1882** *Even. News* 2 Sept. 1/6 Blackguardly barneys called Boxing Competitions.

Barnhardtite (bā·rnhaɹtəit). *Min.* [named from Barnhardt's Land, N. Carolina, where found: see -ITE.] A sulphide of iron and copper, of bronze-yellow colour with grayish-black streak.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 67.

Barnhede, -less, obs. ff. BAIRNHOOD, -LESS.

Barnisch, -ish, -ysh, obs. ff. BURNISH.

Barnless (bā·rnlės), *a.* Void of barns.

1883 *American* VI. 317 The barnless plains of Montana.

Barnnecks: see BEVERNEX.

Barnumize (bā·rnəməiz), *v.* [f. *Barnum,* name of a pushing American show-proprietor + -IZE.] To exhibit with a lavish display of puffing advertisements. **Barnumism,** exaggerated advertising or display, boastful 'tall talk.'

1851 W. B. HODGSON in *Life* vi. (1883) 87 Barnumised and puffed as Napoleon has been, he is not popular. **1852** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 307 Barnumizing the prodigy through Europe. **1862** *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., It is Barnumism that prompts clergymen to tell their flocks that they must fight the Confederates till Hell freezes, and then fight them on the ice.

Barogram (bæ·rŏgræm). [f. next, after *telegram.*] The record traced by a barograph.

1884 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Mar. 8/5 The barograms obtained from some sixteen observatories.

Barograph (bæ·rŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *-γραφος* -writing, -writer; cf. *telegraph.*] A barometer constructed on the aneroid principle, actuating mechanism which records automatically the variations in atmospheric pressure.

1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 291/3 The self-recording barograph continues in operation. **1884** *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 4/1 A barometric chart—secured by means of the barograph.

Baroko, -oco (bărō·ko). *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing by its vowels the fourth mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the premisses are a universal affirmative and particular negative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1581 FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) P ij b, It is neither in mode nor figure. *Fulke.* It is in Baroco. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 443 Bocardo, which .. with Baroco .. was the opprobrium of the scholastic system of reduction. **1870** BOWEN *Logic* 204 Baroko and Bokardo have been stumbling-blocks to the logicians.

†**Barolite.** [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *λίθος* stone; see -LITE.] Obs. synonym of WITHERITE.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 134 Barolite, or aerated Barytes.

Barology (bărɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *-λογία* discourse.] The scientific study of weight.

1859 in WORCESTER. **1863** MILL *Comte* 39 Physics .. divided by M. Comte into five departments: Barology, or the science of weights; Thermology, etc.

Baromacrometer (bæ·rəˌmăkrɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *μακρό-s* length + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants. **1847** in CRAIG.

Barometer (bărɒ·mĭtəɹ). Also 7 barrim-. [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *μέτρον* measure.]

An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for judging of probable changes in the weather, ascertaining the height of an ascent, etc.

(The common barometer is a straight glass tube, 34 inches long and closed at the top, filled with mercury, and inverted in an open cup of the same liquid. The *siphon barometer* is a curved tube, with the mercury in the shorter limb exposed to the air; it is adapted as the *wheel barometer* found in ordinary weather-glasses by putting on the mercury in the shorter limb a float with a cord attached, which passes over a pulley, and as the float rises or falls, moves the indicating hand. For very exact readings a lofty tube filled with glycerine is sometimes used. See also ANEROID.)

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 153 A Barometer or Baroscope first made publick by that Noble Searcher of Nature, Mr. Boyle. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 48 Changes in the Air .. known by the Instrument call'd the Barrimeter. **1723** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, Your fob, like a Barometer, shews the temper of your heart, as that does the weather. **1813** SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 278 The Lutzen impression has made the bone of my left leg quite a barometer. [See ANEROID.]

fig. **1752** HUME *Pol. Disc.* iv. 73 Interest is the true barometer of the State. **1827** HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 154 Languages are the barometers of national thought and character. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xi. 173 The barometer of Mr. Selwyn's temper stood at stormy.

b. *Barometer-gauge*: an appliance resembling a barometer, attached to the receiver of an air-pump to indicate the rarity of the air within.

1783 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 449 A long barometer-gage was adapted to the pump by means of a bent brass tube.

Barometric (bærome·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC; cf. Gr. *μετρικός* of measuring.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or indicated by a barometer.

1802 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Barometer,* The difference of the barometric heights. **1827** FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 378 The mean height or barometric pressure. **1831** LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 253 The column of mercury sustained in the barometric tube. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 313 The barometric weather-glass is supplied with a dial index. **1884** F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 29 Barometric Error .. the alteration in the timekeeping of a clock due to changes in the density of the atmosphere.

Barome·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1665–6 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 181 Barometrical Observations (as for brevities sake I use to call them). **1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 17 *note,* Barometrical and Thermometrical Instruments. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 117 ₱ 9 A complete treatise of barometrical pneumatology. **1874** HARTWIG *Aerial W.* i. 5 The range of barometrical variations.

Barome·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By means of a barometric observation.

1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 554 This gives for the height barometrically, 2748 9 ft. **1817** *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 180 Heights barometrically ascertained.

Barometrograph (bæ·rəˌme·trŏgrɑf). [f. Gr. *βάρο-s* weight + *μέτρο-ν* measure + *-γραφος* -writing, -writer.] = BAROGRAPH. **1847** in CRAIG.

Barometrography (-mĭtrɒ·grăfi). [f. as prec.

+ Gr. *-γραφία* description.] The department of science which treats of the barometer.

Barometry (bărǫ·mètri). [f. BAROMETER; cf. Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] The art or science of barometric observation.

1713 SWIFT *Eleg. Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. II. 81 A scrap of parchment hung by geometry (A great refinement in barometry) Can, like the stars, foretel the weather. 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* 85 Further light on .. the path and barometry of the psychical storms.

Barometz (bæ·rǫ̆mets). [App. an erroneous adaptation of Russ. *baranets* (dimin. of *baran* ram') applied to species of Club-moss, *Lycopodium*.] A spurious natural-history specimen, consisting of the creeping root-stock and frond-stalks of a woolly fern (*Cibotium barometz*) turned upside down; formerly represented as a creature half-animal and half-plant, and called the Scythian Lamb (already referred to by Maundevile, ch. xxvi. p. 264).

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 279 Waves, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 485/2.

Baron (bæ·rən). Forms: 2–4 **barun**, 4 **barune, baroune**, 4–6 **baroun, -own**, 5 **baroone, barrown**, 6 **barroun, barne**, 7 **barron**, 3– **baron**. [Early ME. *barun, -oun*, a. OF. *barun, -on*, acc. of *ber* (= Pr. *bar*, acc. *barón, baró*, Sp. *varon*, Pg. *varão*, It. *barone*):—late L. *baro, -ōnem*, of which the ordinary sense was 'man' (interchanging in Salic Law with *homo*), esp. in relation to some one else, as when we say 'the king's man,' passing on one side into 'servant, vassal,' on another into 'man as opposed to *slave*, freeman,' also as opposed to *wife* 'husband,' as opposed to *female* 'male.' Isidore explains *Mercenarii*, as 'qui serviunt accepta mercede, iidem et *barones* Graeco nomine, quod sint fortes in laboribus,' (connecting it with *βαρύς*); Cornutus (on Persius *Sat.* v.) explains *barones* (to which he attributes a Gaulish origin) as 'servos militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servos videlicet stultorum.' This seems to point to the cl. L. *bāro, -ōnem* 'simpleton, blockhead, dunce'; but there is nothing else to show whether this is the same word as *baro* 'man.' The laws of the Alemanns have in the same sense *barus*: if this were the original form, *baro* would be an augmentative.

The ulterior origin is unknown. It has been conjecturally referred to a Celtic **bar* 'hero' (which seems a figment); OHG. *bero*:—OTeut. **beron-* 'bearer, carrier'; a hypothetical Teut. **bar-*, with same sense; OE. *beorn*, 'warrior, brave, hero'; and Teut. *barn* 'bairn, child'; of which some are purely hypothetical, and others fail to explain the form or sense, or both.]

1. *Hist.* Originally, one who held, by military or other honourable service, from the king or other superior; afterwards restricted to the former or *king's barons*, and at length mostly applied to the greater of these (the *Great Barons*) who personally attended the Great Council, or, from the time of Henry III, were summoned by writ to Parliament; *hence*, a lord of Parliament, a noble, a peer.

Historically, all who held directly from the king were *barons by tenure*, such of these as were summoned to Parliament were *barons by writ*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe wraððe of kinges and of barones bringen on þe folkes heorte grete stormes. 1205 LAY. 5319 Ælcches barunes sune. *c* 1275 in *O.E. Misc.* 92 Seynt Thomas wes biscop and barunes him quolde. 1297 R. GLOUC. 511 The barons sende to the king Philip of France, That he hom sende socour. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13028 Iohn .. come right to herods hame Bifor his barounes euerilkane. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 123 Thus beggers and barouns at debat aren ofte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 144 The Admyral is wyth hys pryncypal barons at souper. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 107 The baron is such a free lord as hath a lordship or baronie, whereof he beareth his name. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 66 The Lords and Barons of the Realme. 1603 DRAYTON (*title*) The Barrons War. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 274 Which makes me think that, before Henry III., as well Barons of Earls as the King's Barons came to Parliament. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. (1851) 131 Cling fast to your Pontificall Sees .. quit yourselves like Barons. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. xii. 310 A baron's is the most general and universal title of nobility. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 259 [Bishops] though churchmen .. actually were barons. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 40 A proprietor holding immediately of the crown, and having his lands either erected or confirmed by the king into a free barony .. is the only person, in strict law, denominated a baron. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 487/1 Lesser Barons, or Barons of the Barons. *Ibid.* 489/2 Burford in Shropshire is also called a barony, and its former lords .. were called, in instruments of authority, barons of Burford, but had never summons to parliament nor privileges of peerage. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 65 The council of the king was a council of barons. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 412 The Barons of England, a name made dear to us by the great struggle of the thirteenth century.

2. A specific order or rank, being the lowest grade of nobility.

From the earliest period we find *baron* distinguished from *earl*, as the designation of an *untitled* military tenant; the name may be considered to have itself become a title, as distinct from a description of feudal relationship or of parliamentary privilege, with the creation of barons by patent, which began in the reign of Richard II.

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne to kinge . ne to eorle . ne to barun. 1280 *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Boþe knigt and barun . erl . and king. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 165 Neyther emperour ne emperesse, erl, kynge, ne baroun. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1684 Thi dukis, erlis, and thi gret baronis, Thi pur knychtis, and thi bachleris. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 10 In a short time .. he was made a Baron. 1690 TEMPLE *Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 218 By Barons are now meant in England, such as are created by Patent, and thereby called to the House of Lords. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 44 A sermon from .. a noble earl, or baron bold. 1884 *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Nov., The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom and Ireland unto the undermentioned persons.

†**3.** Anciently applied to the freemen of London, York, and some other places, who were homagers of the king, bound to suit and service; applied till the 18th c. to the freemen of the Cinque Ports, who had the feudal service of bearing the canopy over the head of the sovereign on the day of coronation; and, till the Reform Bill of 1832, to the burgesses returned by these ports to Parliament. *Obs.*

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS (in Spelman) Londonienses quos .. Barones consuevimus appellare.] 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 17 Writs .. directed .. to the Bailifes of Hastings, Hithe, Rumney, Douer, and Sandwich, commanding them, that they should cause twentie and foure of their Barons (for so their Burgesses, or townesmen, and the citizens of London likewise, were wont to be termed) to appeare. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 48 They that beare The Cloath of Honour ouer her, are foure Barons Of the Cinque-Ports. 1641 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 49 They choose the knights and citizens, and burgesses, or barons, for so the citizens were anciently called; and the cinque-ports retain that name to this day. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 Then the Queen .. under a Canopy born by twelve Barons of the Cinque-Ports. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barons of the cinque ports, are members of the house of commons elected by the five ports, two for each port. 1851 *Times* 29 Aug., 'Baron' in London and in the Cinque Ports was but another name for 'freeman.'

4. Title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer (the president being the *Chief Baron*). (As to origin of this, see quot. 1751.)

[1130 *Pipe Roll* 31 *Hen. I*, Barones Scaccarii.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 319 Al shal be but one Courte, and one baroun be iustice. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 41 The Tresourer and Barnes and other Ministers of the cheker. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1852) 71 Theys ware the commyshoners,—the lorde cheffe barne, doctor Olyver, &c. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Barons of the exchequer .. are called *Barons*, because Barons of the realm were used to be employed in that office. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 360 The barons of the exchequer .. were to issue process. 1884 *Oliver and Boyd's Almanac* 541 IRELAND .. Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice .. the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

5. *Law* and *Her.* (conjoined with *feme, femme*): Husband.

[1292 BRITTON II. iii. § 6 Ne femmes espouses sauntz lour barouns.] 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succession.* II. iv. 92 If a baron match with a femme that is an inheretrix. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. 254 The bearing of the Armes of the Femme by the Baron after issue receiued by her. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4 Baron and Feme in the first six coats quartered. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws of Eng.* II. 238 Husband and wife, or, as most of our elder law books call them, baron and feme. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* II. 132 Baron and feme we call husband and wife, and coverture we term marriage.

6. As a foreign title (giving no rank or privileges in Britain).

e.g. Baron Rothschild, Baron de Worms.

‖**7.** In foreign use applied in respect or honour to any man, also to Christ and the saints.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16876 Ioseph, þat god barune. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v, Comode Calcedonien, an auncient baron whiche expounded to hym Homer. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Parad.* XXV. 17 Look, look! behold the Baron [St. James of Compostella], for whom below Galicia is frequented.

8. *Baron of Beef* [of unknown origin; possibly a distinct word]: a joint consisting of two sirloins left uncut at the backbone.

1755 in JOHNSON (quoted from some earlier Dict.), *Baron of Beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* Introd., The Baron of Beef was another favorite and substantial support of Old English Hospitality. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Rob. Hood* IV. xvi, A bishop was a baron of beef With cut and come again. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., On Thursday the Royal 'baron of beef' was roasted, under the superintendence of Mr. Godfrey, the Queen's cook.

9. *Comb.* **baron-bailie** (*Sc.*), a bailie or magistrate appointed by the lord-superior in a burgh of barony. Hence **baron-bailie-court, baron-court**, the court of justice held by a baron in his barony. (See also COURT-BARON.)

1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 145, I intend .. to hold a Baron-bailie-court on the estate of Ardshiel. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II, The Baron-Baillie Court of Macleod, the Chief, is the only Court of Justice in the Parish. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, There was a Baron Court to be held at Loanhead that day, and .. he was acquainted with the baron-bailie.

Baron, obs. form of BARN, BAIRN.

†**Baronady.** *Obs.* [f. BARON: the origin of the suffix does not appear.]

1. The dignity or rank of baron.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep. Ded., Some that were honored with the dignity of Baronady.

2. The body of barons collectively.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1365/1 How stoutlie the kings & the baronadie of England .. haue so repelled the popes vsurpations.

Baronage (bæ·rǫ̆nėdʒ). Forms: 3–6 **barnage**, 4 **barunage, barunnage**, 6 **barnag, barronage**, 4– **baronage**. [ME. *barnage*, a. OF. *barnage, bernage*:—L. type **bārōnāticum*, f. *barōn-em*, but actually latinized in Middle Ages *barnagium, baronagium*, whence *baronage* and mod.F. *baronnage*.]

1. The body of barons collectively; the great vassals of the Crown; the nobles, lords, peerage.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 639 After his barnage he haþ isend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4649 Al þat barunage, less and mare. *Ibid.* 8016 Bath to þe and to þi barnage. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5815 The baronage to councel went. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 269 With all hurre faderes holle barnage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 86 All oure barnage into bandone brocht. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (1597) 123 Ciuill warres betwixt the King and Barronage. 1649 SELDEN *Laws of Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 109 The Judges in this Court were the Baronage of England. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* i. 5 The greatest Part of the Baronage was summoned to Parliament. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 317 That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the foundation of the monarchy. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4 (1882) 71 The most turbulent baronage in Christendom.

b. *fig.* applied to: The angels.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Beuore god and al þe baronage of heuene.

c. *elipt.* A list of the barons; a book containing such a list with historical and other particulars; a 'Peerage.'

†**2.** The domain of a baron; a barony. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 55 The governaunce of .. a roiaume, dukedom, erledom, barnage, or seignourie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 84 The saxons helden the Countees, baronages, lordshippes .. in maner as the britons byfore tyme had compaced hem.

3. The dignity or rank of a baron.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (1614) 290 All Dignities aboue Baron is included in the Baronage. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 94 The dignity of Baronage unto them descended by women.

†**4.** The relation of a baron to his lord superior; homage. *Obs.*

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 436 By the Bond of his homage or Baronage to do all things as his Baron .. to be his Liege-man, and more extraordinary Subject.

†**5.** (see quot.) *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Baronage*, a Tax, or Subsidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out the Precincts of Baronies.

Baroness (bæ·rǫ̆nės). Forms: 5 **barnesse, baronys, -es, -esse, baronnesse**, 6– **baroness**. [a. OF. *barnesse, -onnesse*, in med.L. *baronissa*: see BARON and -ESS.] **a.** The wife of a baron. **b.** A lady holding a baronial title 'in her own right.'

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 116 Bothe erlys and barnesse and ladyes clere. *c* 1420 in Wright *Voc.* 194/2 *Baronissa*, baronys. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I v b, The example of a baronnesse or wyf of a baron. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, xiii. § 28 Any Duchess, Marquess, Countess, Viscountess, or Baroness. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/1 Assistants of the Chief Mourner were two Dutchesses, twelve Countesses, and four Baronesses. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 65 He is to espouse the gentle Baroness. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 260/2 A baroness in her own right.

Baronet (bæ·rǫ̆nėt), *sb.* Forms: 4 **baronete**, 5–6 **-ette**, 6 **barronett**, 5– **baronet**. [dim. of BARON: see -ET.]

†**1.** *orig.* A word meaning *young, little*, or *lesser baron*, found as a title from the 14th c. According to Spenser (*State of Ireland*) originally applied to gentlemen, not barons by tenure, summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III; perhaps to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' life-time. Applied in Ireland to the holder of a small barony. Often used as synonymous with BANNERET. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 172 All that heare be sette, Barrones, burges and baronete. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 56 No nother man was yn halle ysette, But he wer prelat, other baronette. *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 262 *Baruunculus*, baronet. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii. 75 He departed fro Gaunt with vii. erles of his contrey, viii. prelates, xxviii. baronettes [F. *vingt-huit bannerets*], ii. C. knyghtes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (J.) The which barrons, they say, were not afterwards lordes but only barronetts, as sundrye of them doe yet retayne the name. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iii. iii. 157 Thomastowne, and the ancient City Rheban, now a poore Village with a Castle, yet of old giuing the title of Baronet. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 111 Ancient Baronets .. promiscuously blended with Bannerets, (Sir Ralph Fane in a Patent passed unto him, is expressly term'd a Baronet).

2. *now*, A titled order, the lowest that is hereditary, ranking next below a baron, having precedence of all orders of knighthood, except that of the Garter. A baronet is a commoner, the principle of the order being 'to give rank, precedence, and title without privilege.'

They consist of *Baronets of England* (now of *Great Britain*) instituted in 1611, to raise money for the settlement of Ulster by the fees paid for the dignity; *Baronets of Scotland* (or of *Nova Scotia*) instituted 1625 for the encouragement of the planting and settling of Nova Scotia; *Baronets of Ireland* instituted 1619. Of the two latter there have been no new creations since 1707 and 1801 respectively.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 355 Baronet became a new erected distinct Title vnder our present Soueraigne. 1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1743) 169 The next degree to Barons, are Baronets, which is the lowest degree of Honour that is Hereditary. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.,

Both a baronet and his eldest son, being of full age, may claim knighthood. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 195 The prosecutor of the worthy baronet. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii. 58 Baronets with blood older than the creation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. (L.) A decided majority of .. rustic baronets and squires.

3. *Baronet's hand*: the 'bloody hand,' or hand gules in a field argent (the arms of Ulster), granted by James I to English baronets to be borne on a canton or in an escutcheon on their shield, in allusion to the purpose for which the order was instituted.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4654/3 Two Salts, Ermine and Baronets Hand, 1 Saucepan.

Baronet (bæ·rŏnet), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -eted. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *to knight*.] *trans.* To raise to the rank of baronet. (Mostly in *passive*.)

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 73 He had deserved to have been Baronetted. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 116, I have long expected that Scott would be baronetted. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. viii. 210 The unfortunate gentlemen whom I notice as being knighted or baroneted.

Baronetage (bæ·rŏnētēdʒ). [f. BARONET *sb.* + -AGE; cf. *baronage*.]

1. The rank of baronet.

1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. (1765) 128 He obtained also a grant of a baronettage of Nova-Scotia. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 711 Baronetages have been conferred on them.

2. The order of baronets, the body of baronets collectively.

1876 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/6 This family is of great antiquity, and in point of precedence the second in the baronetage. 1882 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/4 In the Baronetage the following deaths have taken place.

b. A list of the order of baronets; a book giving such a list with historical and other particulars.

1720 A COLLINS (*title-p.*) The Baronettage of England, being an Historical and Genealogical Account of Baronets. *c* 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. i. 215 Sir Walter Elliot .. for his own amusement, never took up any book but the Baronetage. (*Titles of Annuals*) Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Debrett's Baronetage with Knightage.

Baronetcy (bæ·rŏnētsi). [f. as prec. + -CY.] A baronet's position or rank; a baronet's patent.

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 745/1 The advancement of the Proprietor .. to a Baronetcy. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 87 A baronetcy has become the distinction of the middle class .. some of our tradesmen; brewers, or people of that class. 1879 BURKE *Peerage and Bar.* Pref. Note, The false assumption of baronetcies still continues.

Baroneted (bæ·rŏnetĕd), *ppl. a.* Raised to the rank of baronet.

1873 *Echo* 14 Oct. 4/3 The baroneted chief magistrate.

Baronetess (bæ·rŏnētes). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] The wife of a baronet.

1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. ii, My Daughter here, that was, But now a Barronetesse in Reversion. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 453 The ghost of one Lady Bolles, a 'baronetess,' the only one ever made. [A sense due only to popular error.]

Ba·ronethood. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] The degree or rank of baronet; baronetcy.

1869 *Pall Mall. G.* 18 Dec. 2 What is necessary to become a knight .. How may a baronethood be achieved?

Baronetical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to baronets.

1863 BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* III. 5 The old Baronetical family of Piers. 1883 *Illust. Lond. News*, A scion of the baronetical family of Mostyn of Falacre.

Baronetship (bæ·rŏnĕt,ʃip). = BARONETCY.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. ii. 37 John Newton .. on whom the Baronetship is entailed.

Baronial (bărō·niăl), *a.* [f. BARONY + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a baron or the barons; befitting the rank of a baron.

1767 LD. LYTTELTON *Hist. Hen. II.* Introd. (T.) The policy to which he subjected other baronial possessions. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. iii. (1862) 20 Some splendid baronial Castle, as Warwick, Alnwick, or Raby. 1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 63 The bishops of the new sees .. never had any estate by baronial tenure.

Ba·ronism. *rare.* [f. BARON *sb.* + -ISM.] The baronial system, feudalism.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The spirit of Norman baronism .. and the spirit of Anglo-Saxon freedom.

Ba·ronist. *rare.* [see -IST; cf. *royalist*.] An adherent of the Barons' party.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.*, A faithlesse Baronist.

Ba·ronize, *v. rare.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make or create (any one) a baron.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* III. in Dodsley *O. P.* V. 469 Didst thou not swear thou shouldst be baroniz'd? [cf. 439, I stand in hope To be created baron.]

‖ **Baronnette** (bærone·t). [mod.F., dim. of *baronne* baroness.] A little baroness, a baron's daughter; sometimes used for the wife of a baronet.

1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 290 A leash of baronets with their baronnettes.

Baronry (bæ·rənri). ? *Obs.* Forms: 5 barunrie, 6 -onrie, barronry, 5- baronry. [f. BARON + -RY; cf. late OF. *baronnerie*, in same senses.]

1. The domain of a baron; a barony.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 400 Lordschipis of barunries. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22/1 Baronry (*v. r.* Barony), *baronia*. ? 1530 *Dyal. betw. Gent. & Husb.* 136 (D.) Many noble baronries & erldomes, With esquyres landes & knightes fees. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 102 When a great man carries the name of his baronry. 1736 J. M'URE *Hist. Glasgow* (1830) 182 Minister of the baronry church of Glasgow.

2. The rank or dignity of baron.

?*a* 1600 *Earles Chester* 43 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 274 Robert fitz Norman .. in whose heyre[s] that Barronry succession had 226 yeeres. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* C, By vertue of their Peerage, Baronries, and Offices.

3. The body of barons; the barons collectively.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 187 Gentlemen, who had procured those Titles, to perch above the English Baronry.

Ba·ronship. [see -SHIP.] The office or position of a baron; *e. g.* of Baron of the Exchequer.

1874 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/6 The Chief Baronship of the Court of Exchequer.

Barony (bæ·rŏni). Forms: 3–7 baronie, 4 barnye, 4–5 baronye, 5– barony. [a. OF. *baronie* :—late L. **baronīa*: see BARON and -Y. Cf. BARNÉ.]

1. The domain of a baron: **a.** *strictly*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 479 He ȝef him & is eirs the noble baronie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þet .. nimeþ þe cites, þe casteles, þe londes, þe baronyes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 413 King Arthur gave unto every each of them a barony of lands. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 274 Lands and Mannors .. of sufficient reuenue and qualitie to make what was accounted a Baronie, which was xiii. Knights Fees, and a Third part. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. Wks. (1851) 364 The People, that drove the Bishops out of their Baronies. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 29 A baron claimed his barony not as a lord .. but as a proprietor. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 417 To say that the Bishops sit in Parliament simply because they hold baronies runs counter to all the facts of our history.

b. In Ireland: A division of a county; see quot.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (T.) That in every county or barony they should keep another able schoolmaster. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* (1787) 229 The county of Monaghan was divided into five baronies. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 326 In Ireland .. an head constable for each barony or hundred, being 252. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 577 Baronies, into which the Irish counties are divided as the English are into hundreds. 1873 *Gen. Rep. Census Eng.* IV. 181 The Baronies appear to have been formed successively on the submission of the Irish chiefs .. the territory of each constituting a barony.

c. In Scotland: A large freehold estate or manor, even though the proprietor is a simple commoner.

1843 *Oliver & Boyd's Almanac* 473 Incorporated Trades of the Barony of Calton [Edinburgh]. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* v. 97 The proprietor of the Barony, who lived at a distance, and had no dwelling upon the land. *Mod.* The best farm in the whole barony.

†**2.** The body of barons collectively, the baronage. *Obs.* (Cf. BARNÉ.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 535 The Erl of Gloucetre Richard deide tho, Tho was the baronie wel in the more wo. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1105 The King and al his Baronie: and his Bischops echon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 106 Alle the baronye come to the mynster. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 445 The bold Barony.

3. The rank or dignity of baron; the office of Baron of the Exchequer; baronship.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* vii. 52 A barony, a red riband, and a good place for her brother. 1868 *Daily News* 6 July, The lowest order in the English peerage—a barony. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Mar. 347/2 The abolition of the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and the Chief Barony.

4. The tenure by which a baron held of his superior; military or other 'honourable' tenure.

1863 COX *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. vii. 63 William the Conqueror changed the spiritual tenure of frankalmoign or free alms .. into the feudal tenure by barony.

Baroque (bărō·k), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *baroque* adj., ad. Pg. *barroco*, Sp. *barrueco*, rough or imperfect pearl; of uncertain origin.

In earlier Sp., Minsheu 1623 has '*berruca, berruga* a wart' (evidently L. *verruca*), also '*berrueco* a hillocke, a wart,' '*berrocál* a place full of hillocks'; mod. Pg. has besides *barroco* 'rough or Scotch pearl,' *barroca* 'a gutter made by a water-flood' Vieyra, 'uneven stony ground' (Diez), which native etymologists refer to Arab. بَرَق *burāq*, pl. of *burqah* 'hard earth mixed with stones, pebbly place' (Freytag). Diez has also suggested confusion of the ending with *roca, rocca* rock: the forms in *o, ue*, cannot come directly from L. *verrūca*. Littré's suggestion that the word is identical with the logical term *baroko* seems to rest on no historical evidence; yet form-association with that may have influenced the later Eng. and Fr. use.]

A. *adj.* Irregularly shaped; whimsical, grotesque, odd. ('Originally a jeweller's term, soon much extended in sense.' Brachet.)

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. Introd. 44 Which rendered every name and thing connected with the mediæval periods baroque or absurd. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 77 The building .. coldly classic or frantically baroque. 1882 A. B. HOPE *Brandreths* I. i. 3 Studded with baroque pearls.

B. *sb.* Grotesque or whimsical ornamentation.

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 358 French baroque was too much under Palladian influence to be other than formal.

Baroscope (bæ·rŏskoup). [f. Gr. *βάρο-ς* weight + *-σκοπος* -observing, -observer.]

†**1.** An instrument for indicating variations in the density of the atmosphere; a kind of barometer.

(The Statical Baroscope or Barometer of Boyle consisted of a large glass bubble exactly balanced by a small brass weight; increased density of the atmosphere giving greater support to the bubble, but not sensibly affecting the brass weight, the rise or fall of the former corresponded to that of the mercury in a barometer.)

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 A Baroscope, or an Instrument to shew all the Minute Variations in the Pressure of the Air. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 490 That useful instrument the Baroscope, telling the changes of the weather beforehand. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Barometer*, The baroscope .. in strictness, being a machine that barely shews an alteration in the weight of the atmosphere .. To measure how much that difference is .. is the business of the barometer.

2. An instrument designed, when placed under the air-pump, to show that bodies in air lose as much weight as that of the air they displace.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Baroscopic (bæroskǫ·pik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or indicated by the baroscope.

Barosco·pical *a.* = prec.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 182 That some Inquisitive men would make Baroscopical Observations. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Ba·rose·lenite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. BAR-YTES + SELENITE; see quot.] Native sulphate of barium; now called BARITE or BARYTES.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 130 The solution of acetous baro-selinite (that is, ponderous earth dissolved in distilled vinegar). 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 138 Mr. Kirwan calls this kind of barytes, *baroselenite*; because it resembles selenite, or gypsum crystallised in plates.

Barouche (bărū·ʃ). [ad. dial. Ger. *barutsche* (also *birutsche*), ad. Sp. *barrocho* or It. *baroccio*, properly *biroccio* 'chariot,' orig. 'two-wheeled car,' f. L. *bīrōtus* 'two-wheeled,' perhaps assimilated in its ending to *carroccio* 'chariot' (Diez). The Eng. *barouche* assumes, in spelling and pronunciation, a French form, but no such word exists in F. (exc. as taken from Eng.)]

A four-wheeled carriage with a half-head behind which can be raised or let down at pleasure, having a seat in front for the driver, and seats inside for two couples to sit facing each other.

[1805 MRS. R. TRENCH *Rem.* (1862) 172, I saw a birutsche today, which the baroness has bought for 150 louis. It .. has no resemblance to an English carriage.] 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 198/2 Escorted to our Exchange in a barouche and six. 1815 MISS AUSTEN *Emma* (1870) II. xiv. 233 Their barouche-landau .. holds four perfectly. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 62 Great dowager barouches roll along emblazoned with coronets.

Barouchet (bæ·rūʃe). [f. prec. + -ET; as if of French origin.] A kind of light barouche.

1859 in WORCESTER.

[**Barowe,** *triturare*. Levins *Manip.* (1570)/181.]

Bar-post: see BAR *sb.*[1] 30.

Barque (bāɹk). Variant of BARK *sb.*[2]

Barquentine, bark- (bā·ɹkĕntīn). Also 7 -enteen, 9 -antine. [f. BARK *sb.*[2] on the analogy of BRIGANTINE; or perh. an assimilated form of Sp. *bergantine* 'small ship, brigandine' (Minsheu).]

A small bark; *spec.* in mod. use: A vessel somewhat similar to a bark, having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizen-masts fore-and-aft-rigged.

1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 379 Having Sailled from Barbadoes in the barkenteen Ann. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, *Barkantine* or *Barquantine*, a name applied on the great lakes of North America to a vessel, etc. 1881 *Leeds Merc.* 5 Feb. 2/6 Landed .. from the barquentine Girl of Devon.

†**Barr,** *v. Obs.* [variant of BARY *v.* (= F. *barrier*, L. *barrīre*).] *intr.* To utter the peculiar cry of an elephant. Hence BARRING *vbl. sb.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. (1737) II. 303 The bawling of mastiffs .. barring of elephants. *Ibid.* note, An elephant, which out of reverence for the pope his master would barr and bend the knee.

Barr, obs. form of BAR.

Barrable (bā·răb'l), *a.* [f. BAR *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being barred or legally stayed.

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 576 The legacies .. being barrable by a recovery. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 406 An action might be brought, but was barrable by an exception pleading the senatusconsult.

Barracado, obs. form of BARRICADO.

†**Ba·rracan.** *Obs.* (exc. as alien.) Also 9 baracan. [a. F. *barracan, baragant* (Cotgr.), mod. *bouracan* (= Pr. *barracan*, It. *baracane*, Sp. *barragan*, Pg. *barregana*), a. Arab. بَرْكَان *barrakān*, or *burrukān* (Dozy), camlet, a cloak of camlet, f. Pers. بَرَك *barak* 'a blanket or garment of camel's hair.']

A fabric: orig. coarse camlet; still in Spain 'a sort of water-proof cloth of coarse wool or goat's hair,' also 'the name of a coarse black woollen garment still used in Morocco' (Marsh). Vaguely employed by European writers (see Du Cange *barracanus*): in some passages taken as 'a fine cloth of silk or other delicate material.' See also BARRAGAN.

1638 *Lanc. Wills* III. 206 My petticoate of barracan. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxx, The striped white gauze baracan that bound her.

†**Barrace** (bæ·răs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 barres, -as, 5 -ais, -eys, (6 barrowis), 5-9 barrace. [a. OF. *barras*, f. *barre* bar.]

1. A barrier or outwork in front of a fortress.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 96 Ysche thai wald And bargane at the barras [*v. r.* barrais] hald. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4679 Þanne come þe Sarzinz out And defendede þe barres al about.

c1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 830 Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thaim tak .. and a stark barres mak. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23 A Barras, *antemurale*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXV. 124 Rounde aboute this place he dyd make diches and barreys for to defende himselfe.

2. The bar of a tribunal; = BAR *sb.*[1] 22. *rare.*

1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 142 This day was new barresses made in Westmynster hall, and thether was brought Therle of Warwek, and arrened.

3. A hindrance, obstruction, delay. *rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. iv, But I, whyche wel knowe this barras and whilis, toke wt me armes for squyres.

4. The enclosure within which knightly encounters took place; the lists.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv. 10 Bot we debait suld this barres wythin, With wapynnis kene. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 261 Quhen thir thevis war enterit in barras, quhare thay suld have fouchtin. 1562 A. SCOTT *New Y. Gift to Quene*, With scheild and speir To fecht in barrowis. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., We still speak of 'a cock in a barrace,' in allusion to a cock-pit. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Will justify this cartel in knightly weapons within the barrace.

5. Hence (perh. confused with BARRAT): Hostility, contention, strife.

c1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 238 Me think we suld in barrat [*v.r.* barrace] mak thaim bow. 1603 *Philotus* cxliii, Is this ane plesant godlie lyfe, To be in barrace, sturt and stryfe.

Barrack (bæ·răk), *sb.* Forms: 7–8 barraque, 7 barack, 8– barrack. [a. F. *baraque*, ad. It. *baracca* or Sp. *barraca* 'a souldier's tent, or a booth, or such like thing made of the sayle of a shippe, or such like stuffe' (Minsheu 1617). Of uncertain origin: Diez thinks from *barra* bar, comparing, for the form, *trab-acca* from *trab-s* beam. Others have tried to find an Arabic or Celtic source. Marsh has shown that the word occurs early in Sp. and Catalan.]

[1249 *Ord.* in *Privilegia Valentiæ* in Marsh *Wedgwood* s.v., Concedimus vobis .. habentibus barraquas sive patua aut loca determinata ad edificandum, etc. *a* 1276 *Conq. Valencia* ibid., Barraques de tapits e vanoues. 1611 ESCOLANO *Hist. Valencia* /271 Barracas y choças de pescadores.]

1. A temporary hut or cabin; *e.g.* for the use of soldiers during a siege, etc. Still in *north. dial.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2107/2 The Houses ruined .. are not yet rebuilt, so that greatest part of the Garison is still lodged in Barraques. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Barrack* or *Barraque*, a Hut like a little Cottage for Soldiers to lodge in a Camp, when they have no tents. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 103 To dispose of it to the best bidder, For a barrack or malt-house. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 367 He lodged in a miserable hut or barrack. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 192 These barracks or bothies are almost always of the most miserable description.

b. 'A straw-thatched roof supported by four posts, capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure, under which hay is kept.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1848.

2. A set of buildings erected or used as a place of lodgement or residence for troops.

a. usually in *pl.* (collective), sometimes improperly treated as a *sing.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3314/3 An Estimate of the Charge of Building a Cittadel at Limericke; and of Baracks to be made for the Soldiers. 1760 WESLEY in *Jrnl.* 21 July (1827) III. 11, I preached near the barracks. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide I. Wight* 43 Barracks were also erected, and the place was considered of military importance. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 813/1 The college building had been seized for a barracks.

b. sometimes in *sing.*

1698 *Par. Reg. Drypool, Hull*, 21 Dec., [Baptism of] Jane, Daughter of Hugh Scot, Gentleman, Officer in the Barwick. 1699 *Ibid.* 2 Nov., Officer at the Berwick. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxii. (1840) III. 404 He .. lived to see his cathedral converted into a barrack. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1853) 27 His own idea of a profession being limited to a barrack in a London park.

c. *transf.* 1883 EARL CAIRNS in *Chr. Commw.* 834/3 The children were not massed together in great barracks, but were broken up into small detachments.

3. *attrib.*, as in *barrack-life, -room, -yard*; **barrack-master**, an officer who superintends soldiers' barracks; whence *barrack-master-general*, an appointment abolished in 1806.

a 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (R.) An Irishman, who pretended to be barrack-master-general of Ireland. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 233 Barrack-Masters being expressly enjoined .. to confine the issues of Bedding, Furniture, Utensils, and Stores to such only as, etc. *Ibid.* 236 The Officer of the Day is to visit the Barrack-Rooms to see that they are properly cleaned. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 186 Somewhat dismayed by this specimen of barrack-life. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 436 Here on the bloody slope of Alma no less than in the barrack-yard at home.

Barrack (bæ·răk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To provide barracks for; to locate in barracks.

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 101 Prince Eugene has demanded .. 30,000 planks for barracking his troops. 1872 *Echo* 1 Oct. 4 When men are not barracked, when military service implies .. nothing but home defence.

2. *intr.* To lodge in barracks.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXXII. (1857) 478 A small recruiting party barracked in one of the neighbouring lanes.

Barraclade (bæ·răklēd). [f. Du. *baar-e* bare, napless + *kleed* cloth.] 'A home-made woollen blanket without nap.' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1848.

Barracoon (bærăkū·n). [a. Sp. *barracon* (?), augmentative f. *barraca*: see BARRACK *sb.* and -OON.] A rough barrack, set of sheds, or enclosure, in which negro-slaves (originally), convicts, etc., are temporarily detained. Also *fig.*

1851 T. PARKER *Wks.* VII. 290 The chain .. visible on the necks of the judges as they entered the Bastile of Boston—the Barracoon of Boston! 1861 *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* xi. 141, I made a visit to the barracoons, or slave-pens. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxviii. 358 The empire became no more than an ergastulum or barracoon on a vast scale.

Barracuda, -coota, -couta (bærăkū·dă, -ū·tă). Also 7 -coutha, 8 bara-. [? Sp.] A large and voracious fish (*Sphyræna barracuda*) of the Perch family, from six to ten feet in length, found in the seas of the West Indies.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Barracoutha.* 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 315 The Barracuda. The Flesh of this Fish is very unwholsome. 1772 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 155 Breams, barracootas, gurnard. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, With the .. rapidity of a barracouta. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *In Trades* 331 The Barracuda is .. sometimes .. good to eat and of excellent flavour, and at others malignantly poisonous.

‖ **Barrad** (bæ·răd). [a. Ir. *baireud, bairread*, ad. F. *barrette*: see BARRET.] (See quot.)

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 371 The barrad, or Irish conical cap. 1862 BROWNE *Campion Alice* 19 With the tall barrad or conical cap upon their heads.

Barragan, -on. [a. Sp. *barragan*: see BARRACAN, of which this is a modern revival, in the Spanish form, for trade purposes.] (See quots.)

1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. 14 Barragons, a genteel corded stuff, much in vogue at that time for summer wear. 1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 4 July 1/2 A great Stock of Fustians, in Beaverteens, Moleskins, Barragans.

Barrage (bā·rĕdʒ). [a. F. *barrage*, f. *barre* BAR *sb.*[1]: see -AGE.] The action of barring; the formation of an artificial bar in a river or watercourse, to increase the depth of water; the artificial bar thus formed, *esp.* those in the Nile.

1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt in* 1855–6 I. 64 Useless barrages that obstruct, and do not benefit. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Dec. 5/1 The execution of the barrage of the Nile. 1868 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 88 The vast locks, barrages, quays.

Barragouin: see BARAGOUIN.

‖ **Barranca** (bărræ·ŋkă). [Sp., used in U.S.] A deep ravine with precipitous sides.

1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1850 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 399 Over a deep barranca, or ravine, they crossed.

Barrand, -ant, obs. forms of BARREN.

Barrandite (bæ·răndəit). *Min.* [Named (in 1867) after Barrande, a Bohemian geologist: see -ITE.] A phosphate of alumina and iron occurring in spheroidal concretions at Cerhovic in Bohemia.

1868 DANA *Min.* 574.

† **Barras**[1]. *Obs.* 'A coarse linen fabric originally imported from Holland.' *Drapers' Dict.*

1640 *Charter Lond.* in Beck *Drapers' Dict.* 13 Dutch Barras. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5240/3 Buckrams, Barras and Silesia Neckcloths.

‖ **Barras**[2] (barā·, bæ·răs). [Fr., f. *barre* BAR *sb.*[1], from its appearance on the tree.] The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees. 1847 in CRAIG.

Barras, obs. form of BARRACE.

† **Barrat.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 baret, 4 -ete, 4–5 -ette, -ett, -at, 5 -ate, -eyt, barret, -ette, 5–6 barrat. [a. OF. *barat* (nom. *baras*) masc. (= It. *baratto*, OSp. *barato*, Pr. *barat*), also OF. *barate* fem. (= OSp., Cat., Pr. *barata*) 'deceit, fraud, confusion, trouble, embarrassment.' Of doubtful origin: the final *-at* of OF., and It. *-atto*, indicate an original *a* in position, as *-att-, -apt-* (Godef. has a 14th c. spelling *barapt*). The original sense in Romanic seems to have been 'traffic, commerce, dealing' (P. Meyer). Diez, Scheler, and E. Müller favour a possible derivation from Gr. *πράττειν* 'to practise, do business, deal,' as to which see their works. Chevallet and Stokes compare OIr. *mrath*, later *brath*, OBreton *brat*, later *brad*, Welsh *brad* 'betrayal, treachery,' as the possible source of the Fr. and thence of the other Romanic forms. Sense 3 cannot be separated from ON. *barátta* 'fight, contest, strife, (in deriv.) trouble,' which appears to have concurrently or independently influenced the Eng. word.]

1. Deception, fraud, fraudulent dealing.

[1292 BRITTON IV. iii. § 3 Par extorsioun .. par barat et par contek.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Barat, ualshedes and alle gyles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XXVII. 272 Thei sette not be no Barettes .. Cawteles, Disceytes. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 231 Doon in good entent and equyte and without barat. 1503 *Sheph. Kal.* xlii, A Person with a short neck, is full of fraude, [of] barate, of deception.

2. Trouble, distress, sorrow, grief, pain.

c 1230 *Ancr. R.* 414 'Marthe, Marthe,' cweð he, 'þu ert ine muchele baret.' *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 124 Baret sal he thol and wa. *c* 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 1727 Then saw he hym in gret bareyt And in a fyr to the navylle y-seytt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 851 Quho sall beir of our barrat the blame?

3. Contention, strife, quarrel, fighting.

c 1300 *Beket* 703 The King him makede wroth ynouȝ: that so ofte in baret was. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 99 Whan þis barette was ent. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 21 Bolde bredden þer-inne, baret þat lofden. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. xiv. 366 Whiche in fyght & barett lese theyr eyen, theyr feet, theyr hondes.

† **Barrat,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. BARRAT *sb.* (in sense 3), or perh. f. BARRATOR; but cf. OF. *barater*, OSp., Pg., Cat., Pr. *baratar*, It. *barattare* to exchange, to cheat, deceive (after sense 1 of the *sb.*).] To quarrel, strive, brawl. Hence Barrating *vbl. sb.*

1600 PORY *Leo Africa* III. 134 To see how they will barret and scould one at another. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 7 Senators .. with their barking, barrating, and libelling, haue brought .. their venerable calling into much contempt.

Barrateen, -ine. ? *Obs.* Also bara-. Some kind of woven fabric.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2438/4 A New black Barratine Mantua and Petticoat. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 403 Baratees [*sic*], and other Francfort Commodities. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 Thick barateen curtains were close drawn round the bed.

Barrator, -er (bæ·rătəɹ). Forms: 5–6 baratour, 5–8 barretor, 5 baratoure, -atowre, -atur, -itur, -iter, barratoure, 6 baratter, -ater, -ator, -ettour, -etour, barratur, 6–7 barretour, 6–8 -eter, 7–8 -etter, 7–9 -ettor, 6– barrator, -er. [a. AF. **baratour* = OF. *barateor, -eeur* (= It. *barattatore*, Pr. *baratador*) fraudulent dealer, cheat, trickster, f. *barat*: see BARRAT *v.* Notwithstanding the derivation of the form from OF., the sense of 'fighter, quarreller' (see BARRAT *sb.* 3) is much more prominent in this word; the most usual sense, III, intimately blends the two ideas.]

I. [from AF. *baratour.*] One who deals fraudulently in his business or office.

1. A person who buys or sells ecclesiastical preferment, a simoniac or simonist (*obs.*); one who buys or sells offices of state.

1427 *Acts Jas. I* (Scot.) § 106 (1597) The King forbiddis, that onie of his lieges send onie expenses till ony barratour, that is now out-with the Realme. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Inf.* XXI. 41 *note*, A Barrator, in Dante's use of the word, is .. one who sells justice, office, or employment. Benvenuto says .. Bontura was an arch-barrator.

2. A judge who takes bribes.

1864 WEBSTER cites BURRILL. 1867 [see prec.] 1884 J. SIBBALD *Dante's Inf.* XXII. 52 *note*, The barrators took toll of the administration of justice.

3. A ship's master who commits BARRATRY (3).

1847 in CRAIG.

II. [from BARRAT *sb.* 3, ON. *barátta.*]

† **4.** One who fights; *esp.* a hired bully. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 263 Kay the bolde baratour. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 264 The Kyng .. sent into Chestirschire for baretores .. that thei schuld com and have the kepying of his body. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 538 Such barretors as used to take monie to beat any man, and againe would not sticke to take monie of him whom they had so beaten, to beat him that first hired them to beat the other. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 Hee sees with baretours Troy wals inuironed.

† **5.** A quarrelsome person; one given to brawling and riot; a rowdy. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 23 Baratowre, *pugnax, rixosus, jurgosus.* *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* XXXVII. 53 Theues, usureres, bariters, ouerthwarteres. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 90 Yf ther be ony comon ryator, barratur, or ony comon nyght walker wythout light. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 199 Wild Barretters who delight in brawls and blows. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* 9 All common Barretors, Scolds, and other Breakers of the Peace.

fig. (of winds). 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Dare ye loa, curst baretours .. Too raise such raks iaks on seas?

III. (Combining II. and I.)

6. *Law* and *gen.* One who vexatiously raises, or incites to, litigation; a mover or maintainer of law-suits; one who from maliciousness, or for the sake of gain, raises discord between neighbours.

The action of a barrator consists, says Coke (*On Litt.* 368) '(1) in disturbance of the Peace; (2) in taking or keeping of possessions of Lands in controversie, not only by force, but also by subtiltie and a deceit, and most commonly in suppression of truth and right; (3) by false inuentions, and sowing of calumniations, rumors, and reports, etc.'

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xii. (1554) 26 a, Simples which that cannot vary May neuer accord with a baratour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Debate maker, or baratour, *incentor.* 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 188 No Sheriffe or Steward .. shall suffer any Barettor, or maintainer of Quarrels, in their Countrie Courts, or other Courts. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 183 A Barreter is a horseleach that onely sucks the corrupted bloud of the law. He trades onely in tricks and quirks. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 800/1 Those public barreters, who .. make it their business to form impeachments. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., A common solicitor, who solicits suits, is a common barretor. 1855 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* 80 The true wisdom of the great powers was to attack, not each other, but this common barrator.

† **7.** *transf.* of things. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 146 'Mine' and 'thine' are the common barretters of the world. 1691 TRYON *Wisdom's Dict.* 89 Intemperance .. is the Common Barreter that disquiets private Families.

Barratorship. [see -SHIP.] = BARRATRY.

1884 J. SIBBALD *Dante's Inf.* XXII. 52 As servant next to Thiebault, righteous King, I set myself to ply barratorship.

† **Barratous,** *a. Obs.* In 5 baraytous, -atous, 6 -atows. [a. OF. *barateus*, f. *barat*: see BARRAT *sb.* and -OUS.] Contentious, quarrelsome.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xv, To his seruantes ful inpacient, And baraytous where that so euer he went. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xiii. 123 Yf the lorde be fell cruell and baratous. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 673 Preservative..Ageynst all baratows broisiours. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 97 The world is too-full of litigious, and barratous pennes.

†**Ba·rratress.** *Obs. rare.*—[1] In 6 bara-. [a. OF. *barateresse*, fem. of *barateeur*, BARRATOR: see -ESS.] A female fighter, amazon, virago.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 A baratresse, daring with men, thogh a mayd, to be buckling.

†**Ba·rratring**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.*—[1] [cf. BARRATR-Y, and BARRAT *v.*] Practising barratry.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* (1716) *Crit. Hist.* 18 Such as are but Barretring and Champetring Sollicitors in Learning.

Barratrous (bæ·rătrəs), *a.* [f. BARRATR-Y + -OUS.] In *Marine Law*: Of the nature of barratry, fraudulent. **Ba·rratrously** *adv.*, by barratry.

1842 Sir J. PARK *Syst. Mar. Insur.* I. v. 189 Where a ship and cargo was barratrously taken out of her course .. by the barratrous act of the crew. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. ii. 713 No act can be barratrous to which the owners have .. been consenting parties. 1883 *Law Rep.* Appeal VIII. 394 A barratrously caused seizure.

Barratry (bæ·rătri). Forms: 5–7 **barratrie**, 7 **baratrie**, 7–8 **barretry**, 8 **baratry**, 6– **barratry**. [a. OF. *baraterie, barterie* (= Pr. *barataria*), f. *barat*: see BARRAT and -ERY, -RY.]

1. The purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferment, or of offices of state.

1427 *Acts Jas. I* (Scot.) § 106 (1597) That na Clerkes .. passe out of the Realme, bot gif he .. mak faith .. that he do no barratrie. 1567 *Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 2 That nane of our said Soveraines subjects .. desire title or richt of the said Bishop of Rome .. to ony thing within this Realme, vnder the paines of Barratrie. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 270 Against whom the sentence of Barratry had been pronounced. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 63 Twenty four Articles to prove Barretry .. against me. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Inf.* XXII. 52, I set me to practise barratry.

2. (*Sc. Law.*) The acceptance of bribes by a judge.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* (1838) 1091 Corruption of Judges, *Crimen repetundarum*, Baratry, Theftbote.

3. *Marine Law.* Fraud, or gross and criminal negligence, on the part of the master or mariners of a ship, to the prejudice of the owners, and without their consent; *e.g.* dishonestly sinking, deserting, or running away with the ship, or embezzling the cargo.

(The risk of *barratry* is usually excluded in bills of lading from the liabilities of the shipowner to the shipper or consignee of goods, and is undertaken by underwriters in policies of marine insurance.)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 155 Barratrie of the Master and Mariners can hardly be auoided, but by a prouident care to know them. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 75 The Insurers were obliged to answer for the Barretry of the Master. 1865 J. LEES *Laws Brit. Ship.* (ed. 9) 140 Barratry ..includes whatever is a cheat, or fraud, or fraudulent act of the captain or crew to the injury of the owner.

4. The offence of habitually exciting quarrels, or moving or maintaining law-suits; vexatious persistence in, or incitement to, litigation.

1645 *Ord. Lords & Com. Sacram.* 6 Legally attainted of Barretry. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 171 Inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their .. common Barretry, in going to Law one with another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 133 Common barretry is the offence of frequently exciting and stirring up suits and quarrels between his majesty's subjects. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 495/2 A single act cannot amount to barratry.

Barre, obsolete form of BAR.

Barred (bārd), *ppl. a.*; also 5 **barrid**, 6–7 **bard**(e. [f. BAR *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

I. 1. Secured, enclosed, or shut with bars.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 180 A ten times barr'd vp chest. 1611 BIBLE *Song. Sol.* iv. 12 A garden inclosed [*marg.* barred] is my sister. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, The close-barred portal. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II, 228 Turner was notoriously a barred-up man, a man who would come to the threshold of his mind .. but would by no means open the door.

II. Having, or furnished with, a bar or bars.

2. *generally.*

a 1571 JEWEL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1583) The Ægyptians had mighty chariots, straked and barred with yron. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 2 Five-barred gates. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, His barred helmet of steel.

3. Ornamented with bars (see BAR *sb.*[1] 4); striped, streaked.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 159 Silk bordes, barred ful ryche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller T.* 49 A seint she wered barred all of silk. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VI. 297 Clerks dede awey barred gurdelles. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 235 Meam .. Cristenynge-gyrdill barred throgh-oute. 1552 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 221 One of black velvet and an other of barde silke. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 31 b, Armes may in diuerse wise be Barred, and the firste maner is playne and streyghte. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* I. 9 The feathers on the thighs are .. pure white; those of the tail are barred.

4. Of harbours: Obstructed by a BAR *sb.*[1] 15.

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. II. 198 In all France be barde havens. 1647 FULLER *Gd. Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 132 Barred havens, choked up with the envious sands. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 427 Its decline is attributed to a barred harbour and shoal rivers. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 48 The river forms a barred harbour.

†5. *Barred dice* (cf. BAR *sb.*[1] 21): see quot. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 24 Lo, here .. a well-favoured die, that seemeth good and square, yet is the forehead longer on the cater & tray than any other way .. Such be also called bard cater tres, because, commonly, the longer end will, of his own sway, draw downwards, and turn up to the eye sice, sinke, deuis or ace. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 145 She suffred your tongue, like a bard Cater tra, to runne all this while.

6. *Mus.* Marked off by bars: see BAR *sb.*[1] 16.

1883 Sir H. OAKELEY *Bible Psalter* Pref. 6 To hesitate .. just before the barred or strict time commences.

¶ For BARD *ppl. a.* = BARDED.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xii. 206 Armed cap-à-pie upon their barred horse.

Barrel (bæ·rĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4 **barayl**, 4–5 **barele**, 4–6 **-ell(e**, 4–7 **-el**, 5 **barylle**, 5–6 **barrelle**, 6 **beryll**, 6–7 **barrell**, 7– **barrel**. [a. F. *baril* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr., Pg., Sp. *barril*, It. *barile*, med.L. *barile, barillus, baurilis* (9th c.); cf. also *barrale* 'a cask, a measure of liquids' Du Cange: of unknown origin; Diez thinks possibly a deriv. of *barra*, BAR *sb.*[1] The Celtic words (Welsh *baril*, Gael. *baraill*, Ir. *bairile*, Manx *barrel*) sometimes cited as the source, are all from English.]

I. A cask.

1. A cylindrical wooden vessel, generally bulging in the middle and of greater length than breadth, formed of curved staves bound together by hoops, and having flat ends or heads; a cask.

c 1305 *Judas* 23 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 107 He seȝe a barayl .. þer inne hi dude þis liþer child: and amidde þe see hit caste. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 60 Two barylles .. ful of bawme. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 57 Place barrelles of pitch vpon the fatall stake. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 226 Diogenes .. satte in his philosophical barrell. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 2 This Wood .. sends over a great many barrels of those halfpence to Cork. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 401 A barrel of Colchester oysters, his favourite dainties.

b. With various substantives defining its specific use, as *beer-, brandy-, fire-, herring-, sugar-, tar-, thunder-, treacle-barrel.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Fire Barrels* are casks of divers capacities, filled with bombs, grenados, etc. .. These are sometimes also called thundering barrels. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlviii, If they burn the Custom-house .. we'll lunt like a tar-barrel a' thegither. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxvii, He wadna, for a' the herring-barrels in Glasgow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. I. 9 Their pasteboard coulisses, thunder-barrels, their kettles, fiddles. *Ibid.* III. i. III. 146 Groceries enough: sugar-barrels rolled forth into the street. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxiii, The beer barrel being empty.

2. Used as a measure of capacity both for liquids and dry goods, varying with the commodity.

1379 *MS. Records Grocers' Comp.* 28 a, Reseyns corences i barell. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 6 An hundrid barelis of oyle. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 246 The barell of soep, xxx galones. The barell of aell, xxxii galones. The barell of beer, xxxvi galones. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 21 Corn was then at 50*s.* per Barrel. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5012/1 A Barrel of Soap is to contain 256 pound. 1749 REYNARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 57, 36 Gallons .. were to be reckoned as a Barrel of Beer, and 32 such Gallons a Barrel of Ale. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 92 Whole Barrels [of gunpowder] contain 100 lb.

3. By metonymy: The contents of a barrel; intoxicating liquor. Cf. 'the bottle.'

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 28 For they no haveth no joye .. Bote in the gutte, and the barell. 1793 W. HUTTON *Fam. Hutton* 104 When in liquor he was good-natured, His children knew his weak side, and omitted to ask a favour till the barrel worked.

b. (in *U. S. political slang*): Money for use in a political campaign, *esp.* for corrupt purposes.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 18 Sept., There is a plenty of evidence that the head of Mr. Lodge's barrel has already been knocked in. 1884 *Savannah News* Aug., It would be much better for General Butler if he would turn one of his barrels over to the Democratic campaign committee.

†4. *abst.* Brand, quality, sort. See HERRING.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 165 b, Twoo feloes beeyng lyke flagicious, and neither barell better hearyng, accused either other. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 32 Therefore of both barrelles, I judge Cookes and Painters the better hearing. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 245 (D.) There meanest comrades, which are of the same bran and barrell with themselves. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) IV. 490 (D.) A committee of those Amazons stopped the Duke of Orleans, who, to use their style, I believe is not a barrel the better herring.

II. Things cylindrical or shaped like a barrel.

5. A revolving cylinder or drum, round which a chain or rope is wound, in various machines and appliances; *e.g.* that of a capstan, jack, wheel, windlass. *Hence* b. the cylindrical box, containing the main-spring of a watch, round which the chain is wound; c. the revolving cylinder of a musical box, barrel-organ, etc., in which are fixed the pins that strike the keys.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 12 Some pulde at the beryll .. Some howysed the mayne sayle. 1611 COTGR., The barrell of a windlesse, *Moulinet.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barrel* of a jack is the cylindrical part whereon the line is wound. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Drosse* .. the tiller-rope .. wound about the barrel of a ship's wheel. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 94 *Barrel*, the main piece of a capstan or steering-wheel.

b. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barrel* of a clock is a cylindrical part, about which the string is wound. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 31 [A] Barrel hook .. [is] a pin in the barrel to which the mainspring is attached; Barrel Hollow .. [is] the sink cut in the top plate of a watch to give freedom to the barrel; Barrel Cover .. [is] a lid that snaps into a rebate in the barrel.

c. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 32 Make the Musical Barrel to turn .. and the Pins that are put upon the said Barrel, shall touch the keys. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. 98 The revolving barrel of the music-box.

6. A (usually hollow) cylinder forming part of various objects; *esp.* b. one forming the trunk or body, *e.g.* of a pump, engine-boiler, bell, feather.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Curry-Comb* .. consists of these Parts, 1. The Barrel or Back of the Comb. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 The barrel (*fusée*), which is the hilt itself, adapted to be grasped by the hand. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Barrel*, a piece of small pipe inserted in the end of a cartridge to carry the *squib* to the powder.

b. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 17 If the Water be not high enough between the top of the Barrel and the Bucket. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 350/1 All feathers are composed of a quill or barrel. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 4 The various parts of a bell may be described as the body or barrel, etc. 1882 *Law Rep.* Appeal IX. 429 The trunk or barrel of the tree. 1884 *Leis. Ho.* Sept. 533/2 Three lengths of cylinder, firmly riveted together, form what is called the barrel of the boiler [of a locomotive engine].

7. The metal tube of a gun, through which the bullet or shot is discharged. Hence in *single-barrel, double-barrel*, etc., of the whole weapon.

a 1648 DIGBY (J.) Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4140/3 We also took 10 Pieces of Cannon, 8 whereof were treble Barrels. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iv. 96 The long tin barrel of a painted gun.

8. The belly and loins of a horse, ox, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3948/4 A dun Gelding .. with a round Barrel. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 151 Lofty is his neck, And elegant his head, his barrel short. 1880 BRET HARTE *Jeff. Briggs* ii, His legs clasping the barrel of his horse.

9. *Phys.* The cavity of the ear situated within the membrane of the tympanum.

1706 in PHILLIPS.

10. *Comb.* a. objective, as *barrel-forger, -maker*; b. attrib. (simply), as *barrel-barricade, -board, -form, -frame, -head*; (= packed in barrels), as *barrel-butter, -figs, -soap*; c. similative, as *barrel-belly, -churn, -shaped.* See also 5 c.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* V. v. I. 225 Cram the earth in *barrel-barricades. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., The ydell and *barrell bealies of monkes. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* ix. § 2 Coopers might have bought a Thousand of *Barrel-boards for twelve Shillings. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 Dry or *barrell Figs. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5873/4 William Thomas, late of White-Chappel, *Barrel Forger. 1874 PARKER *Ill. Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 80 The earliest Norman Vaults are .. of the *barrel form. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* I. xxix. 386 A magnificent hut of *barrel-frames. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 1 Sept. 4/2 Herring fishery .. finds profitable labour for..*barrelmakers. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) xxiv. 241 A free-swimming, *barrel-shaped ciliated body. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/7 English *Barrel Soap for 48*s.* a Barrel.

11. Special combinations: **barrel-amalgamation** (see quot.); **barrel-bellied, -stomached** *a.*, having a well-rounded belly; **barrel-bird**, dial. name of the Long-tailed Tit; **barrel-bulk**, a measure used in estimating capacity (*e.g.* of a vessel for freight) equal to five cubic feet; **barrel-campaign** (in *U. S.*), a political contest in which bribery is lavishly employed; **barrel-drain**, a cylindrical brick drain; **barrel-fever**, disease produced by immoderate drinking; **barrelful**, as much as a barrel will hold; **barrel-head**, (either) flat end of a barrel; **barrel-like** *a.*, resembling a barrel; **barrel-pen**, one with a split cylindrical shank, which can be fitted on a wooden holder; **barrel-sewer** (cf. *barrel-drain*); **barrel-vault**, one with a simple semi-cylindrical roof, whence *barrel-vaulted*; **barrel-work** (see quot.) See also BARREL-ORGAN.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrel-amalgamation*, the amalgamation of silver ores by revolution in wooden barrels with quicksilver, etc. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 126 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd .. Sharp-headed, *Barrel-belly'd. 1856 J. GRANT *Bl. Dragoon* xli, His *barrel-bellied charger. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 The rustic .. call[s] the long-tailed tit .. the *'barrel-bird,' from its making a long moss and lichen-woven nest. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 1 We are accustomed to *'barrel' campaigns here. Nobody supposes this district to be Democratic, but the Democrats depend upon carrying it with money. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Price-bk.* 117 The contents of gun-*barrel drains. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 301 Thus saistow, *olde barel ful of lies. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 To drinke a *barelle fulle Of gode berkyne. 1865 *Rtldg's. Mag. Boys* Nov. 680 Another *barrel-full of air is removed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 352 Who cannot do without standing on *barrel-heads, to spout. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* No. 2077, 90 Your .. *barrel-stomached .. Chinese porker. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 252 *Barrel-vaults prevail throughout the .. building. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 214 The passage .. is *barrel vaulted. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrel-work* (Lake Sup.), native copper occurring in pieces of a size to be sorted out by hand in sufficient purity for smelting without mechanical concentration.

Barrel (bæ·rĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put, pack, store up, or stow away, in a barrel or barrels.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 210 My mastyr sent to the kervelle iij. oxsen barellede. *c* 1525 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* 74/1 Iseland loueth no butter till it bee long barrelled. 1624 DONNE *Devotions* 43 (T.) That perverse man, that barrelled himself in a tub. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Caqueurs*, sailors appointed to cure and barrel the herring.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. v. 34 Show him how .. the beer [is] drawn off, barrelled.

b. often emphasized with *up*. Cf. next.

1631 SPEED *Prosp. World* 30 Much provision .. barrelled vp for longer keeping. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 347 Barrel it up, with two or three spoonfuls of good yeast.

2. *gen.* To store up.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij, If Martin haue not barrelde vp all rakehell words. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XVI. Wks. (1851) 456 All benefit and use of Scripture, as to public prayer, should be deny'd us, except what was barreld up in a Common-prayer Book. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 101 The tendrils of the cucumber .. barrel up for his use, the most cooling juices of the soil.

3. *To barrel off*: to transfer into barrels.

1756 J. LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 50 These .. Grotts were barrell'd off.

†Ba·rrelet. *Obs.* Also 7 barellet. [f. BARREL *sb.* + -ET: cf. BARILLET.] A little barrel or cask.

1611 COTGR., *Hambour*, a kind of barrelet or firkin. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 176 Range them in the Jarr or Barellet with Herbs and Spice.

†Ba·rrel-fe·rrer, -ar, -or. *Obs.* [f. BARREL + OF. *ferriere* a long-necked bottle or jar carried on journeys.] A vessel (either cask, jar, or leather bottle) in which water or wine was carried on horseback on a journey or military expedition.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 39 The Barell-ferraris [*v.r.* feris, ferrars] that war thar Cumrayd thame fast that rydand war. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII. 53 Ane [hors] a payr of Coil Crelis bare .. Đe tojir Barrell ferraris twa, Full of wattyr. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 2715 Barelle ferrers they brochede and broghte theme the wyne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCV. 186 They lete fylle v. barel ferrors [ed. 1520 barelles ferrours] with siluer.

Barrelled, -eled (bæ·rĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. BARREL + -ED.]

1. Packed or stored in barrels; stowed away or enclosed in a barrel.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, XXIII, No Merchant .. should sell .. any barrelled Fish, except, etc. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 210, Item, xxvii stone of barreled butter. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1875) 83 The barrell'd Cynick hee. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 66 Our exportation of barreled beef. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2259 Barrelled bolts are those in which the whole length of the bolt is enclosed in a continued cylindrical barrel.

fig. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. IV. 188 Retayling others wit long barrelled, To glib some great mans eares.

2. Shaped like a barrel.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XLV. (1856) 414 A great barreled arch went back into a cavern.

3. Having a barrel or barrels; chiefly in *comb.*, as *round-*, *long-*, *single-*, *double-barrelled*. Cf. BARREL *sb.* 8, 9.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 A dark Mouse colour'd Mare, round Barrell'd. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4888/4 Large limb'd, but small barrell'd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXX, The .. long-barrelled guns of several mountaineers. 1883 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/2 A double-barrelled shot-gun.

Barrelling, -eling (bæ·rĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BARREL *v.* + -ING¹.] The action or process of packing or storing in barrels.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* XI. § 3 Uprightness and Truth in the Barrelling of such Fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barrelling of herring imports the cutting off their heads.

Barrel-organ (bæ·rĕl,ō·ɹgăn). [f. BARREL *sb.* 6 c.] A musical instrument of the organ type, the keys of which are mechanically acted on by a revolving barrel or cylinder studded with metal pins. (Occas. *attrib.*) **Barrel-organist,** one who plays such an instrument.

1772 A. WALKER *Specification of Patent* No. 1020 The Celestina .. is also made to be played by a pricked barrel, as the hand or barrel organ. 1796 *Month. Rev.* XX. 400 A barrel-organ .. would do the business much more to his satisfaction than the fingers of a man of genius. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* II. (1873) 326 The barrel-organ style which had been reigning. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 28 Habitually came a barrel-organist and ground before the barracks,

Barren (bæ·rĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 barain, -aigne, 4 barein, -en, 4–5 bareine, -eyn(e, 5 -ane, 4–6 ayn(e, barreyne, -ayne, (5 berhayn), 6 baraine, (barune, baryn), barreine, -ayn, (*Sc.* barrane, -and, -ant), 6–7 barraine, 6– barren. Compared *barrener, -est.* [a. OF. **barain, brahain, brehaing*, in fem. *baraine, baraigne, barhaine, barahaine, braaigne, brahaigne, brehaigne*, of uncertain origin and original form: assuming this to be *barain*, Diez suggests derivation from *bar* 'man, male' (L. type **bār-āneus*), as if 'male-like, not producing offspring, sterile,' which suits the sense well; but there seems to be good reason for taking *brahain* as the original type, whence *bréhain*, and *barhain, barain*; the latter was the Anglo-Norman form. (The Breton *bréchagn* is certainly from Fr.: Thurneysen.)]

A. *adj.* **I.** Literal senses. Oppos. to *fertile*.

1. Of a woman: Bearing no children; without issue, childless.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Þe wimman was barrage [? barraigne], swo þat heo ne mihte for unkinde hauen no child. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 158 Al were he, þuruh miracle, of barain iboren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16655 Þe baraigne blisced sal man call. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) 2600 Sare .. sayde til abraham .. I am baren [*Cotton* geld]. *Ibid.* (Trin.) 12257 Þe bareyn [*Cotton* vnfruitand] shal hir fruyt fynde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. vij b, Fenenna scorned .. Anna and called her berhayn. 1536 BELLENDENE *Cron. Scot.* Prol., The barrant wyfe Appeiris yung. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 72 In shady Cloister mew'd, To liue a barren sister all your life. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 22 His wife Sarah being barren.

2. Of animals: Not bearing, not pregnant at the usual season.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1320 To hunt .. at hyndez barayne. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2027 Sone he met a barayn da. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 84 So there be some barren Trouts, that are good in Winter. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 622 A barren cow, the stateliest of the isle. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar. (*Advt.*), Cow and calf, barreners, barren heifers.

b. Of male animals: Sterile, castrated.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 872 A boare hogge made a barren hogge .. a libd or gelded hogge, *porcus castratus*.

3. Of trees or plants: Without fruit or seed. (Sometimes specifically, as in *Barren Strawberry*, a strawberry-like plant bearing only a dry seed.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1119 Knotty knarry bareyn trees olde. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Aveneron*, barren oates. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* CXXVIII § 3. 397 Barren Welde hath a thicke wooddie roote. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. XI. 256 Rise in the real price of barren timber, in consequence of the improvement of land. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 9 Flowers .. which have stamens only, are said to be barren. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. II. 23 The barren bough hung apples to the sun.

4. Of land: Producing little or no vegetation; not fertile, sterile, unproductive, bare. So of mines, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 106 Ne no lond tylye But al bareyne be. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 169 In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 41 Bewtie wes lost, and barrand schew the landis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) F ij a, Gotes bearde in barune places hath but a short stalke. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 349 Land .. exceeding stony and barraine. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. XI. 249 The most fertile mine then known may be more barren than any that was wrought before the discovery of America. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. II. § 5 One of the barrennest soils in the world.

5. Void of vital germs.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* II. XIII. 333 An infusion found to be barren by six months' exposure to moteless air.

II. Figurative senses.

6. Bare of intellectual wealth, destitute of attraction or interest, poor, meagre, jejune, arid, dry.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 11, I .. dradde, after so noble spekers .. to putte forþ my bareyn speche. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. V, Thy wyt was to barrayne. 1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. E ij, The kynges maiesties playne Englyshe subiectes vnderstande none other but theyr owne natiue barayne tongue. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 Discourses .. not so barraine, but you may reape some good fruit from them. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. XLVII. 260 The barrenest periods of English literature. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. IV. (1862) I. 79 A list of barren names fills up the interval.

7. Unproductive of results; fruitless, unprofitable.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* XV. 10, I suffered not hys grace in me to be either idle or baraine. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 12 Who may chance to have either Barrenner Fancy's, or more unpractis'd Pens, than even I had. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 297 Barren Praise .. that Gaudy Flow'r, Fair only to the sight. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Barren money is used, in the civil law, for that which is not put out to interest. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. VIII. 55 They could shed a few barren tears at a tragedy. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* I. 12 A barren and unrepaid attachment, a wasted affection.

8. Of persons: Mentally unproductive; unresponsive, dull, yielding no mental fruit.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. II. 13 The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort. 1602 — *Haml.* III. II. 46 Will themselues laugh, to set on some quantitie of barren Spectators to laugh too. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Phillips* Wks. II. 291 He was in company silent and barren. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 324 The stupidest and barrenest of living mortals.

9. *Const.* in all prec. senses with *of*.

c 1375 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1869 II. 278 þou .. þat art barayne of goostly children. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. XX, Of ioye am I barayne. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 198 These countreys be baryn of wine and corne. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 374 Have I been barren of my favours to you? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 196 ₱ 5 Hearts barren of Kindness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 154 The league with France .. had been barren of results.

III. *Comb.* in parasynthetic deriv., as *barren-brained, -spirited, -witted, -wombed*; and complemental, as *barren-beaten*.

1597 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* 117 Renewe this wearie barren-wombed earth. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. I. 36 A barren spirited Fellow. 1798 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 58 A barren-brained blockhead. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 161 He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* IX. 187 What a barren-witted pate is mine!

B. *sb.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

†1. A barren woman or animal. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1230 and 1340 in A 1.] *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth.* IV, Vndur boes thay byde .. To beker at the barrens.

†2. Specific term for a drove of mules. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A Baren of Mulis.

3. A tract of barren land; *spec.* applied in N. America to: **a.** elevated plains on which grow small trees and shrubs, but no timber, classed as *oak-barrens, pine-barrens*, etc., according to the trees growing on them; **b.** in Kentucky, to certain really fertile tracts in the carboniferous limestone formation; **c.** in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (see quot. 1879).

1784 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 63 A mountainous barren which can never be inhabited. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 12, I had sometimes to put up with rough quarters in the pine-barrens. 1859 KINGSLEY *Life* II. 100 (D.) To have the sewage conveyed .. to fertilize the barrens of Surrey and Berkshire. 1877 J. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 460 The so-called Barrens of Kentucky, the southward extension of the Wabash prairies. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 54 A barren .. means in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick an open marshy space in the forest, sometimes so soft as to be almost impassable, at other times composed of good solid hard peat.

†Ba·rren, *v. Obs.*; also 6 barrain -ayn. [f. prec. adj.] To make barren, unfruitful, or sterile; to exhaust or impoverish (land); = BARRENIZE.

1581 A. ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 69 So to barren the soyle rounde aboute them. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 160 Barrayning their wombes by drugges. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ii. (1653) 13 And this I charge as a great prejudice, and may be as a barrenning the land. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stock Gilly*, They may be set again in the same Earth, after .. mixing Sand therewith to Barren it.

Barrener (bæ·rĕnəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER.] A cow not in calf for the year.

1882 [see BARREN *a.* 2].

†Ba·rrenhood. *Obs.* Forms: 4 bareynheed, 5 baraynhede. [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = BARRENNESS.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 13 My Lorde .. was sory for my bareynheed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. XXV. 61/2 Wydowehede and baraynhede shall come to the bothe in one daye.

†Ba·rrenize, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; cf. *fertilize*.] To make barren or sterile; = BARREN *v.*

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 187 Not to barrenize Land, but to better or fatten it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Sainfoin* .. does considerably meliorate and not barrenize the land on which it grows.

Barrenly (bæ·rĕnli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a barren manner; without offspring, produce, or result; meagrely, scantily.

1552 HULOET, Barrenlye, *sterillter.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 50 Though your pasture looke barreinly. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XI, Let those whom nature hath not made for store .. barrenly perish. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 472 Yet haue they onely barrenly adorned this temporall life. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 36 Barrenly increase Mere itch of knowledge.

Barrenness (bæ·rĕn,nĕs). Forms: 4 barynes, 4–5 bareynes(se, 5 -ines, -aynesse, 6 barenes, barraynesse, -ennis, -ennes, 7 -ennesse, -eness, 7– barrenness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Incapacity for child-bearing; sterility as regards offspring. The opposite of *fertility*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XLVII. 9 Comen shal to thee .. bareynesse and widewehed. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 75 My barynes he may amend. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* IV. 19 Nor yet considered he .. the barenes of Sara. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* I. i, Among the Jewes, barrennesse was .. a reproach. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 141 Providence had not pronounced against the marriage by a sentence of barrenness.

2. Unproductiveness or sterility of the earth; *hence*, dearth, scarcity, famine.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVI. 1 Hungur roos on the lond aftir thilke bareynesse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXI. 247 For defaute of rayne ther was grete barines of corn. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. II. 123 Where Scotland? *Dro.* I found it by the barrennesse, hard in the palme of the hand. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CVII. 34 A fruitfull land into barrennesse. 1866 J. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* XVI. 4 The very barrenness of the wilderness gave way to the bountiful hand of the Lord.

3. *fig.* Unproductiveness; *hence*, poverty of supply, lack of fullness or copiousness, bareness, scantiness, meagreness, poverty.

1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Introd. 70 Carping at my barrennes in writing, because I omit manie things. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 337 Such a generall barrennesse in mens hearts .. that they know not what to say vpon such occasions. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. IV. 94 Great hesitation in his elocution, and a barrenness of expression. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XVII. 286 The barrenness of practical results.

4. Lack of intellectual capacity; mental poverty, slowness, dullness.

1552 HULOET, Barrennes properlye of capacitie, *segnities*. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 2 The barrennesse of my feble skyll. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 19 ₱ 8 The barrenness of his fellow students forced him .. into other company. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 238 The prevalent feebleness and barrenness of intellect.

5. 'Aridity, want of emotion or sensibility.' J.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.) The greatest saints sometimes are fervent and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion.

†Ba·rrenty. *Obs.* In 4–5 bareynte. [a. OF. *barainete*, (also *brehennete, brehaignete*), f. *baraine*: see BARREN *a.* and -TY: cf. *sovereignty*.] = prec.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVI. 1 Thilk bareynte that felle in the daies of Abraham. — 2 *Kings* II. 21 There schal be no more in hem deth ne bareynte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Bareynte, *sterilitas*.

Barrenwort (bæ·rĕnwɤɹt). *Herb.* [f. BARREN *a.* + WORT.] English name of the genus *Epimedium*, esp. of *Epimedium alpinum* (N.O. *Berberidaceæ*), a low plant, with creeping rhizomes and long-stalked tri-ternate leaves.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* CXXIII. 389, I have thought good to call it Barren woort in English .. bicause .. being drunke it is an enimie to conception. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1789) 78 Barren-wort .. grows in woods, and has beautiful purple and yellow flowers. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/1 When well grown these Barrenworts are very fine plants.

Barrer (bā·rəɹ). [f. BAR *v.* + -ER[1].] One who bars.

1865 J. D. HARDY in *Athenæum* No. 1981. 501/2 Sends prompt word to the barrers-out.

Barrer(e, obs. form of BARRIER.

Barres, -ez, obs. ff. BARRACE; obs. pl. of BAR *sb.*[1]

†Ba·rret[1]. *Obs. rare.*—[1] [f. BAR *sb.*[1] + -ET; cf. F. *barrette.*] A little bar.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1256/2 The field of ten barrets silver and azure.

Barret[2] (bæ·rĕt). Also 9 baret, barrette. [a. F. *barrette* (=Pr. *barreta, berreta,* It. *berretta,* Sp. *birreta*): see BIRETTA.] A little flat cap; esp. the BIRETTA, worn by Roman Catholic clerics.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The steel caps, barrets, and plumes, of squires, archers, and men-at-arms. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 66 The Cardinal taking his baret from his head. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* viii. 32 Waving, as he spoke.. his pink barrette. 1880 J. HAWTHORNE *E. Quentin* I. 159 A kind of scarlet barret-cap surmounted the heavy black coil of her hair.

Barret, var. BARRAT, *Obs.*, strife, distress.

Barricade (bærikē[1]·d). Also 8 barrocade. [a. F. *barricade,* or assimilation of the earlier BARRICADO to the F. form.]

1. An obstruction hastily erected across a path or street to stop an enemy's advance; = BARRICADO 1.

1642 S. HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 290 They had cast upp a travers or barricade. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. ii. 72 All the world has heard of the Barricades of Paris. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* 182 They .. forced the barricade, killing and wounding several of the defenders. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxvii, Tho' thrice again The red fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Any barrier blocking up or obstructing passage.

a 1735 DERHAM (J.) There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 201 He had broken through that barricade of Nobility. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 285 A uniform curve .. abutted on each side by a barricade of rubbish.

3. *Naut.* = BARRICADO 4.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Abaft,* The barricade stands abaft the main-mast. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. *Comb.,* as *barricade-work.*

1867 *Times* 29 Aug., The hands that were so ready at barricade-work have forgot their cunning.

Barrica·de, *v.* [f. prec., or a. F. *barricade-r.*]

1. *trans.* To block (a passage) with a barricade.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 328 Man the Court gates, barricade al the streets. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* (Carl.) lxxx, Having burnt the gates, which our men barricaded up with stones. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* I. 159 To barricade all the streets. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. 287 Frederick barricaded the bridge over the Tiber.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To block, bar, obstruct, render impassable.

a 1677 MANTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 77 The way is barricaded and shut up by our sins. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 30 And the mixt hurry barricades the Street. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiii. § 16 To stop the Way .. and barricade it against Flies. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 208 The folios in the library bore marks of having been used to barricade the windows.

2. To shut in or defend with or as with a barricade. *lit.* and *fig.*

1657 *Deuine Louer* 98 Barricade mee with these Bulwarkes against myne enemyes. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 310 The revolters barricaded themselves in some streets. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1819) 102 To barricade the joint on both sides by a continuation of .. the bone over it. 1885 *Standard* 11 Apr. 4/8 The settlers are barricaded in the railway station.

Barrica·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Obstructed, closed, or defended, by a barricade.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 349 Baricaded and armed houses. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3759/7 Our Men found the Streets .. Barricaded.

Barrica·der. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who barricades.

1880 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* I. 129 This was not difficult, as the barricaders in front would give me the signal.

Barrica·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] A blocking or defending with a barricade.

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 125 She caused the Key to be taken out of the Door, and that to be bolted. I enquired the Reason of this Barricading. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. x. I. 341 Barricading serves not: fly fast.

Barrica·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That constructs barricades.

1880 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* Wks. VIII. 19, I will become a nomadic Chactaw rather, a barricading Sansculotte.

Barricado (bærikē[1]·do), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 barracado, baricado. (7 baracadowe, 8 barricadoe), 6– barricado. *Pl.* -oes, -os. [ad. F. *barricade* or Sp. *barricada* (see -ADO), f. F. *barrique* or Sp. *barrica* a cask, the first street *barricades* in Paris being composed of casks filled with earth, paving stones, etc. (Littré: cf. quots. 1590–98, 1602, 1743). Now usually BARRICADE in ordinary prose.]

1. A hastily formed rampart of barrels, wagons, timber, stones, household furniture, or any other materials readily available, thrown up to obstruct the advance of an enemy.

1590 *Foxe's A. & M.* (1684) III. 934 Soon after the day of the Barricadoes [*la journée des barricades,* in Paris, 1588] the Judges of Chastellat adjudged them to be hanged. 1598 FLORIO, *Baricata, Barricada,* a baricado or fortification with barels, timber and earth. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. 257 Till the Barricados Feast, when Guize vn-vizard was. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 160 He fortified himselfe, not with barres and barricadoes. 1627 SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 467 To block them up by Land, and ..to make a Barracado cross the Channel. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 541 Making great Barricado's upon all the Avenues. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1757) VII. 513 The barricadoes of Paris (*note,* What occasioned this name was, that the streets were blocked with *Barriques,* i. e. Hogsheads). 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 252 A barricado constructed with trunks of trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Any barrier or obstruction to passage.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 204 No Barricado for a Belly. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 394 As if the needle .. were free to point either towards the north or towards the south, because there is not a barricado in its way to hinder it. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 156 Many were drowned in the river, which proved a barricado to the French.

†3. A natural frontier or boundary line. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Jus Pop.* 50 Few Nations have prospered when their pride had transported them beyond their native Barricado's.

4. *Naut.*; see quots. Now usually BARRICADE.

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 52 Wee are fortifying our longe-boate with baracadowes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Barricadoe,* a strong wooden rail, supported by .. stanchions, and extending, as a fence, across the foremost part of the quarter-deck. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 282 If her barricado could be nearly all taken away she would be much better for the service.

Barricado (bærikē[1]·do), *v.* Forms: 7 baricado, -acado, barricadoe, -ocado, 6– barricado. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To close or block (a passage) with (or as with) a barricade. (Formerly often with *up.*)

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 16 Another .. with .. cart and horse barricadoed, and stopped the passage of the gate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 88 Barricado'd some lanes with carts and other impediments. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 117 They shut up Ear-gate, they barricado'd it up. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* IV. 134 Barricado the streets with woolpacks! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 Vast shoals of ice which barricadoed that part of the coast.

2. To fortify or defend (a place) with or as with barricades. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 123 Man is enemie to virginitie, how may we barracado it against him? 1678 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 260 Wee .. baracado our quarter deck with an old cable, to keepe off small shott. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 221 The house was barricadoed as well as circumstances would permit. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 276 The birds had not only barricadoed the nest, but the bush itself.

3. *trans.* and *refl.* To enclose (a person) with a barricade; to shut up, bar in securely. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 Be Barricadode in the peoples loue. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 569 They barricadoed themselves with barrells of earth. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xiii. 34 They are so baracadoed by the Law of God against all opposition. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 46, I barricado'd myself round with the chests. †1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* (1830–2) II. xxvi. 270 [They] barricadoed themselves in the centre of the city.

4. To shut up, debar, preclude *from. lit.* and *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 88 As if he meant to barricado them from flying. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 58 Which barrocadoed mine eare from inclining to any ones opinion but mine owne.

Barrica·doed, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Closed or defended with a barricade. *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 24 The Iron bar'd dores .. The Barricadoed gates. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 166 Could never pierce their Barricado'd Ears. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Wks. 1721 II. 300 A Surcoat reaching to his Knees he wore, With Scales of Steel all barricado'd o're. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1849) 839 They found the castle strongly barricadoed.

Barrico (bărī·ko). Pl. -oes. [ad. Sp. *barrica* cask, barrel, keg, ? f. *barra* bar; cf. BARECA.] A keg, a small cask or barrel.

1607 *Relat. Disc. River* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* Introd. 54 There issued out of the hart of the tree the quantity of two barricoes of liquor. 1626 SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The Cowper is .. to staue or repaire the buckets, Baricoes, Cans. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* x, We had .. only a barrico of water.

Barrier (bæ·riəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 barer, 4–5 barrere, 4–6 barrer, 5 barreere, barry3er, 5–6 barryer, 6 baryer, -ier, -iar, 6– barrier. [ME. *barrere,* a. AF. *barrere,* OF. *barrière* (=Pr., It. *barriera,* Sp., med.L. *barrera*):—late L. *barrāria,* f. *barra* BAR. Subsequently influenced by continental Fr. spelling.]

1. *gen.* A fence or material obstruction of any kind erected (or serving) to bar the advance of persons or things, or to prevent access to a place.

a. *orig.* A palisade or stockade erected to bar the way of an enemy, or defend a gate or passage; an external defence.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1239 He brek þe bareres as bylyue, & þe burȝ after. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4668 Enfachoun ys to þe ȝeate y-come .. And at þe barers he hym sette. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vii. 70 At þe Barreris he faucht sa welle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Stor. Thebes* III. (R.) Barbicans and bulwerkes .. Barreres, chaines, and ditches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barrere, or barreere (*v.r.* barryȝer), *barraria, barrus.* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lv. 152 Camilla and Mesapus rode all armed .. vnto the barryers. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 He cast hymselfe bytwene the barrers and the gate. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5928/6 The outer Barrier of that Place.

fig. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 124 Who burst the barriers of my peaceful grave?

b. *transf.* A fortress or fortified town which commands the entrance into a country; a 'bulwark.'

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxxii. 337 b, Which cittie [Sutrium] .. was (as a man would say) the verie Barriers [*claustra*] of all Hetruria. 1709 [cf. c]. 1716-8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxvii. 86 Belgrade was formerly the barrier of Hungary.

†c. A fortified frontier; a frontier generally; *spec.* a name formerly given to a district which commanded the frontier of the Netherlands. *Obs.*

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 ₱ 10 The Dutch are to have for their Barriers, Newport, Berg, St. Vinox .. Lille. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5180/2 The Frontier-Places of the Dutch-Barrier. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 463 Without allowing them any militia, even on their barriers. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 502 The Treaty of the Barrier is an instance of a similar species of political adjustment.

d. A fence, or railing, to prevent access to any reserved place.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 51 b, With tapers all the people come, and at the barriers stay, Where downe upon their knees they fall, and night and day they pray. *Mod.* Strong barriers were erected at each end of the street.

e. Applied to the *carcer* or starting-place in the ancient race-course.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xx. 295 The Barriers [*carceres*], from whence the horses and their chariots are let forth. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* Wks. 1710 I. 203 How swiftly [has he] run, And born the Noble Prize away, Whilst other Youths yet at the Barrier stay? 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Carcer* .. the barrier or starting-place in the race-course.

f. In continental towns: The gate at which custom duties are collected.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* I. 86 The oppressions of the tithes .. the gabelles, the farms and the barriers. [*a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iv. 96 Versailles is distant about ten miles from the barriere of Paris.]

attrib. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 47 The barrier duties.

g. *Coal-mining.* 'A breadth of coal left against an adjoining royalty, for security against casualty arising from water or foul air.'

1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 6 Barriers are left of various thicknesses .. varying .. from 10 to 50 yards.

2. *spec.* in *pl.* The palisades enclosing the ground where a tournament, tilting, or other martial contest or exhibition was held; the lists. Also, a low railing or fence running down the centre of the lists on opposite sides of which, and in opposite directions the combatants rode, reaching their lances across.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 79 To challenge me unto the Barriers. *Ibid.* 82 One champion is taken from the Barriers. 1817 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, At length the barriers were opened, and five knights advanced slowly into the area.

†b. Hence, the expression *To fight at barriers,* and *Barriers* as the name of a martial exercise in 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1494 FABYAN an. 1546 (R.) Chalengours .. at tilt, barriers and turney. 1532 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII,* xiii, Iustes, tourneis, barriers .. or other marcial feates. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xii. 67 Like the Game of the Barriers wherein he that winneth today looseth tomorrow. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. vi. Wks. II. 159 To see my gallants play at barriers with scourge-sticks. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Barriers,* a warlike exercise of men fighting together with short swords, and within some appointed compasse. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gentl.* II. i. 32 You shall not see a mask or Barriers Or tilting or a solemn christning. 1625 BACON *Masques, Ess.* (Arb.) 540 For Iusts, and Tourneys, and Barriers; The Glories of them, are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the Challengers make their Entry. 1636 RANDOLPH in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 19 What is the Barriers, but a Courtly way Of our more doune-right sport, the Cudgell-play? 1650 BP. HALL *Balm of Gilead* 104 [He] puts him upon Tiltings, and Barriers, and publique Duels. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 He frequently fought at barriers.

fig. 1622 WITHER in Farr's *S. P.* (1848) 219 These long-gowned warriers, Who play at Westminster, unarm'd, at barriers. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 220 As he, who fought at Barriers with Salmasius Engag'd with nothing but his Stile and Phrases.

3. Any natural obstacle which stops or obstructs passage, defends from foes, prevents access, or produces separation; a separating boundary-line.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 32 In order to pass this Barrier, we turned up on the left hand. *a* 1744 POPE (J.) An ocean flows, Around our realm, a barrier from the foes. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 152 The Colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania will have but a very thin Barrier between them. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 174 This plain was encompassed with a barrier of heights. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. II. vi. 207 No mountain barrier lay between France and Flanders.

4. Anything immaterial that stops advance hostile or friendly, that defends from attack, prevents intercourse or union, or keeps separate and apart.

1702 POPE *Thebais* 20 Fix, O Muse! the barrier of thy song at Œdipus. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1685 (R.) The tests stood as a barrier to defend us from popery. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 733 A good man, and an angel! these between How thin the barrier? 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 60 Every barrier of the Roman constitution had been levelled by the vast ambition of the dictator. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 480 He .. erects a barrier between himself and his reader. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 128 The barrier which they believed to separate the rich and the poor in Ireland. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 138 All

history shows how feeble are barriers of paper or lambskin ..against the torrent of..despotism. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 207 Felt to be barriers to the acceptance of Christianity.

5. *attrib.*, as in *barrier fen. Comb.*, as *barrier-like, -net.* Also **barrier-act** (see quot.); **barrier-gate**, a heavy gate closing the opening through a barrier; **barrier-pillar, barrier-reef** (see quot.); **barrier-treaty**, a treaty fixing the frontier of a country, esp. the 'Treaty of the Barriers' between Germany, Great Britain, and Holland, signed at Antwerp 15 November 1715.

1868 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* I. 712 *Barrier Act..an act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 8th January 1697, intended as a barrier against innovations, and a hindrance to hasty legislation. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 215 To cross the *barrier fen. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 159 When we had crossed the moat, we found a *barrier-gate locked. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx, There is a simplicity in the *barrier-like beach. 1884 D. WATT in S. Dawson *Handbk. Canada* 279 The *barrier-nets and weirs of pale-faces. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrier-pillars*, pillars of coal, larger than ordinary, left at intervals to prevent too extensive crushing when the ground comes to be *robbed*. 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 252 Amongst the *barrier reefs. 1853 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Observ.* xi. 181 The Great *Barrier Reef, extending off the east coast of Australia for about 1100 miles, with a mean breadth of about 30 miles. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 3. 136 A mighty wall of coral rock, separated from the land by a deep and broad channel, and bounded on the seaward side by a face almost vertical and of enormous height. Such a reef is called a *Barrier reef. 1712 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* VI. 719 The *barrier treaty made by the lord Townsend with the states general. 1804 GEO. III. in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 177 He..considered the *Barrier Treaty as..a very effectual one..for preserving the balance of power in Europe.

Barrier (bæ·riəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To close or shut with a barrier. Commonly with *off, in.*

1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 153, I shall barrier the principal streets. 1869 *Daily News* 2 July, A space was barriered off by ropes. 1879 F. MALLESON in *Lett. Clergy* 51 The mountain tarn barriered in by its stupendous crags.

Ba·rriered, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Furnished with or confined by a barrier or barriers.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 5. 76 A weak, rippling, bound and barriered water.

† **Ba·rriket.** *Obs.* Also barriquet. [dim. f. BARRICO, or F. *barrique* cask. (The French would be *barriquette.*)] A small cask, a firkin.

1611 COTGR., *Barrot*, a ferkin or barriket. *Fillette*, a firkin, barriquet, small wine vessell.

Barring (bā·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BAR *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. BAR: a. Fastening up, in, or out, with a bar or bars. b. Exclusion, prohibition. c. Marking or ornamentation with bars.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 343 The cost of embrowdynge the degise, endentynge, barrynge..and semblable wast of clooth. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 24 Barrynge of dorys, *repagulacio.* Barrynge of harneys, *stipacio.* 1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 32 The exclusion and barring of haynous offenders from the assembly of Christians. 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Mus.* I. viii. 166 When bars were first introduced, they were mere measures of time, therefore old barring is not to be followed implicitly. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 448 The barring of any subsequent suit.

d. *Barring-out*: a mode of schoolboy rebellion, when they shut the schoolroom or house against the master, and refuse to admit him until their demands are conceded.

1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 194 Not school-boys at a barring-out Rais'd ever such incessant rout. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 66 Revolts, republics, revolutions, most No graver than a schoolboys' barring-out. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scot.* II. v. 188 Another barring-out in the high School of Edinburgh, ended more tragically.

e. *attrib.*, as in *Barring engine*: small auxiliary engine for starting large mill engines; so called from the employment of a crow-bar to move a fly-wheel round for a portion of a revolution, and assist in setting the engine going.

1885 *Engineer* 22 May New Patent Barring Engine.

Ba·rring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Fastening up, in, or out; restraining, prohibitive.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Ars P.* A. v, Vnbearded youth, at last rid from the Tutors barring charge.

Barring (bā·riŋ), *prep.* [absolute use of pr. pple. of BAR *v.* 8: cf. similar use of *saving, excepting*; also *notwithstanding, pending, during.*] Excluding from consideration, leaving out of account, omitting, excepting, except.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 283, vj[xx] yardes, barin one pese, of lynnen cloth. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 169 It is allow'd..to a Christian, barring the wrong done to Religion, to make use of the help and advice of the Devil. 1762 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. 38 Barring it's being so near the stable. 1793 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 281 That immense army (barring accidents) will be completed. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge* Wks. XII. 86 Nobody else, barring the author, knew.

Barring, *vbl. sb. Obs.* cry of elephant: see BARR.

‖ **Barringto·nia.** *Bot.* [named after the Hon. D. Barrington.] A genus of flowering trees, found in parts of India, Australia, America, and Africa.

1871 MATEER *Travancore* 100 The Barringtonia, with its pendulous racemes of lovely pink tassels.

Barrister (bæ·ristəɹ). Forms: 6-7 barester, 6-8 barrester, 7 barraster, 7- barrister. [f. BAR *sb.*[1] (or F. *barre* or med.L. *barra*): the rest of the word is obscure, being formerly written *-ester, -aster*, but now *-ister*, perh. after words like *chorister, sophister*, but there is no trace of an earlier **barrist*, like *chorist, sophist*; Spelman cites 16th c. L. *barrasterius* (probably formed from the Eng.).]

A student of the law, who, having been called to the bar, has the privilege of practising as advocate in the superior courts of law. The formal title is *barrister-at-law*; the equivalent designation in Scotland is *advocate.*

The name originated in the ancient internal arrangements of the Inns of Court: see quot. 1545 infra, and BAR *sb.* 24. But by 1600, it was currently associated with the bar of the courts of justice, at which utter-barristers had before that date secured the right to plead, formerly possessed only by sergeants and apprentices-at-law.

c 1545 T. DENTON, N. BACON, and R. CARY, *Return to Hen. VIII. of State of Inns of Court* (in Waterhouse *Comment. on Fortescue* 1663, 544) The whole company and fellowship of learners is divided..into three..degrees: ..*Benchers*, or as they call them in some of the houses, *Readers, Utter-Barresters*, and *Inner-Barresters*..Utter-Barresters are such, that for their learning and continuance, are called by the Readers to plead and argue in the said house doubtful cases and questions..and are called *Utter-Barresters* for that they, when they argue the said Motes, sit uttermost on the formes which are called the Barr, and this degree is the chiefest..in the house, next the Benchers. All the residue of learners are called *Inner-Barresters*, which are the youngest men. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 70 Therefore beseech I..Barresters, or how so ye be termed, To Judgen it after your wisdome. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 167 Expert Advocates or Barristers..to plead for us. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 176 The velvet breeches he was first made Barester in. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Barrester*, he that is allowed to plead causes at the barre. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. III. 158 William Pryn, a Barrester of Lincoln's-Inn. 1722 T. WOOD *Inst. Laws Eng.* (1763) 465 A Barrister (heretofore called an Apprentice of the Law) is a counsellor learned in the Law..admitted to plead without the Bar. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/14 Joshua Ireland..Barrister at Law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 26 Of advocates, or counsel, there are two species or degrees; barristers, and serjeants. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 52 All brief-less barristers will please to consider themselves excepted.

b. *Inner, Utter, Vacation barrister* (all obs.): see quot. and cf. *c* 1545 above. *Revising barrister*: one appointed to revise the lists of persons qualified to vote for Members of Parliament.

a 1547 in Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* (1671) 148 The Masters commens are ferder divided into three Companies; that is to say, no Utter-Barristers, Utter-Barristers, and Benchers. 1584 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 105 So longe as he remayneth at th'ins of courte, vntyll he be utter barester. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Utter-Barristers*, A barrister newly called is to attend the six next long Vacations the Exercise of the House ..and is therefore for those three years called a Vacation Barrister. And they are called utter Barristers, *i.* Pleaders without the Bar to distinguish them from Benchers..who are sometimes admitted to plead within the Bar. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 503 Students of the law under the degree of utter barristers, took their places nearer to the centre of the hall and farther from the bar, and from this manner of distribution appear to have been called inner barristers.

Barrister, obs. f. BALUSTER, BANISTER.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 11 A leaden Tarras, with Railes, and Barristers. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 15 To spare charges of Rails, Barresters and Pedestals. 1663 — *Counsel* 69 All Barristers at one penny an inch.

Barristerial (bæristī·riăl), *a.* [f. prec. after *ministerial.*] Of or pertaining to a barrister.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 32 The youthful aspirant for barristerial honours. 1864 KINGSLEY *What does Newman mean?* 41 Great literary, and even barristerial ability.

Ba·rristership. [f. BARRISTER + -SHIP.] The position of a barrister.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 32 Barristers..eat their tedious way to a..revising barristership. 1864 *Spectator* 1421 Here ..is a writer thrusting his barristership on our notice.

Barristra·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. after *ministration, registration.*] The action of a barrister.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 284/1 The one thing wanting to sublunary happiness—the great principle of Commission, and six years' Barristration.

Barrow (bæ·roʊ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 biorg, 1-3 beorg, 1-2 beorh, 2 beoruh, 3 berh3, borew, 4 ber3, bergh, beru3, beruh, berw, (borw, bor3, borgh, burgh), 6 barow, (7 barrough), 6- barrow. See also BARGH, BURROW. [Com. Teut.: OE. *beorg* (:—*berg*) = OS., OHG. *berg*, MDu. *berch*, Ger., Du. *berg*, Goth. **bairgs*:—OTeut. **bergo-z*, all masc.; cf. ON. *berg* and *bjarg* (neut.) 'rock.' Cogn. with OSlav. *brěgŭ* mountain, height, OIr. *brigh* mountain, Skr. *b'rhant*, Zend *barezant* high :—Aryan **bhergh* height. In Eng. literature, the word went out of use before 1400, but was preserved, in special senses, in the north. dial. *bargh, barf*, and south-western *barrow*; the latter has since been taken back into archæological and general use from the 'barrows' of Salisbury Plain, etc.]

† 1. A mountain, mount, hill, or hillock. (Applied, as the date becomes later, to lower eminences.)

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 12 Þa beorgas þe mon hæt Alpis. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Ælc munt and beorh byþ ȝenyðerod. *c* 1150 in Wright *Voc.* 92 Hul *uel* beoruh. 1205 LAY. 12311 Vnder ane berh3e. *Ibid.* 20854 Segges vnder beorȝen [1250 borewe] mid hornen, mid hunden. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2172 A bal3 ber3, bi a bonke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 227 Thenne shalt þou blenche at a bergh [*v.r.* berwe, borw, bor3, borgh], ber-no-fals-wytnesse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 36 Sterrewurte groweth vpon small hillockes, barrowes, or knappes. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 212 Planted on a little Barrough within Randome-shot of the Enemy.

2. Still in local use: a. in the southwest, forming part of the name of hills, as Cadon Barrow in Cornwall, Trentishoe Barrow in North Devon, Bull Barrow in Dorset; b. in the north, usually a long low hill, as Barrow near Derwentwater, Whitbarrow in North Lancashire: see BARGH.

3. A mound of earth or stones erected in early times over a grave; a grave-mound, a tumulus.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Joshua* vii. 26 (Bosw.) Worhton mid stânum ânne steâpne beorh him ofer. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 124 Ðeos wyrt..bið cenned abutan byrȝenne, & on beorȝum. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 392 These hillocks, in the West Countrie (where is no small store of the like) are called Barowes..which signifieth Sepulchres. 1656 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale Royall* IV. 10 Those round hills, which in the Plains of Wiltshire are..by the Inhabitants termed Barrowes, like as in the Midland parts of England they call them Lowes, commonly and truly held to be the Sepulchres of the Danes. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 185 A plain, on which are five earthen tumuli, or barrows. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 244 Another barrow was consecrated to the Platæans and the slaves. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 65 Sir Richard Colt Hoare..adopted a subdivision, which embraces fourteen different kinds of barrows, classified according to their shape. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 71 Grassy barrows of the happier dead. 1877 GREENWELL & ROLLESTON (*title*) British Barrows; a record of the examination of sepulchral mounds.

4. *dial.* A mound or heap.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. 18 John lay on the ground by a barrow of heather. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Barrow* (Cornw.), a heap of *attle* or rubbish.

Barrow (bæ·roʊ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 bearg, bearh, berg, 3 baru, 4 bare3, 5 barowe, 6 barrowe, 6- barrow. [Common Teut.: OE. *bearg* (:—*barg*) = Fris. *baerg*, MDu. *barch*, Du. *barg*, OHG. *barug, barh*, MHG. *barc* (*barg-es*), Ger. *barch*, ON. *börgr*:—OTeut. **bargu-z* or *bargwo-z*; not known beyond Teutonic.]

1. A castrated boar; a swine. Still *dial.*

a 1000 *Riddles* (Grein) xli. 106 Fættra þonne amæsted swin, bearg bellende on bóc-wuda. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 6 Ne sendas ȝe mere-grotta iurre before berȝ [*Rushw.* swinum]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 408 He wile of bore wurchen bare3 [*v.r.* bareh]. 1297 R. GLOUC. 207 [He] hadde an vatte baru ynome. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 Amonge the tame swyne the males be callyd boores and barowes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Husb.* (1586) 122 b, Take..of Barrowes grease very olde two poundes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mange*, Anoint them with stale Barrows-Lard. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 498 Better to keep all Boars and Sows, and no Barrows. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, *Barrow*, a castrated boar.

b. In later times commonly *barrow-hog, -pig.*

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 61 b, Tame barrow-hogs. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 252/2 Take the greace of a little redde Barrowe Pigge. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 732 A barrow-hog, *porcus castratus. Mod. Kent. Dial.*, I bought two open sows and one barrow pig. [In most of the dialect glossaries.]

† 2. A badger. *Obs. rare.* (? mispr. for *bauson*).

1552 HULOET, Badger, barrow, brocke, or graye beaste.

3. *Comb.*, **barrow-flick**, the fatty membrane covering the kidneys of a hog; **barrow-guttlings**, pig's chitterlings; intestines, bowels.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 363 An unguent made of Barrowe flicke. 1611 L. BARREY *Ram Alley* IV. in Dodsl. *O. P.* (1780) V. 484 My barrow-guttlings grumble And would have food. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mange*, Take a Pound of Barrow-flick.

Barrow (bæ·roʊ), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4 barewe, 5 barwe, barow, 5-6 barowe, 6 barrowe, 5- barrow. [ME. *barewe* points to an OE. **bearwe, barwe*, OTeut. **barwâ-* or *barwôn-*, a derivative of *ber-an* to BEAR: cf. the MHG. *bere* hand-barrow, *rade-ber(e*, now in Thuringian dial. *rade-berre*, wheel-barrow (Lexer I. 127, II. 333 '*Cenovectorium*, radeber': cf. quot. 1483 in sense 2 below) :—OTeut. *barjâ-*. Cf. also ON. *barar* pl. :—OTeut. **barâ-*; and with long vowel OE. *bær*:—WGer. **bârâ-*, OTeut. **bêrâ-*, BIER.]

1. A utensil for the carrying of a load by two or more men; a stretcher, a bier; *spec.* a flat rectangular frame of transverse bars, having shafts or 'trams' before and behind, by which it is carried; sometimes with four legs to raise it from the ground. Now more usually called *hand-barrow* to distinguish it from the *wheel-barrow*: see next.

c 1300 *Beket* 899 The3 ich scholde beo thider ibore in barewe other in bere. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mouse & Frog.* For thou war better beir of stane the barrow. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* V. 15 They brought out the sycke..and layed them vpon beddes and barowes. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v., A hand barrow, *civiere..à bras.* A necke-barrow, *civiere à col.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 Barrow, is of two sorts; either a Hand-barrow, or a Wheel-barrow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. V. III. 379 The wounded..defile in handbarrows.

2. a. A modification of the preceding, having one small wheel inserted between the front shafts, so that it can be pushed by a single man, the body

or frame being usually converted into a kind of shallow open box; more fully called *wheel-barrow*. b. Also, in London and its vicinity, a small two-wheeled cart similarly pushed by the shafts, a hand-cart, or 'costermonger's barrow.'

a 1420 Occleve *De Reg. Princ.* 983 Lade a carte or fille a barwe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 169 Halfe here shippes ..wyth barowes are laden. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowde wythe a barow, *cinevecto*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22 A Barrow, *cenovectorium*. 1552 Huloet, Barrowe for to carye out dunge or filthe, *cænouectorium*. 1768 Goldsm. *Good Nat. Man* II. i. (1780) 42 He had scarce talents to be groom-porter to an orange barrow. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 26 Carts, barrows, coaches, hurry from all sides. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. xi. II. 70 Setting down his own barrow, he snatches the Abbé's; trundles it fast, like an infected thing. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 17 He has to wheel it [bread] in a barrow round to the customers.

b. The contents of a barrow, a barrowful.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 4 To be carried in a Basket like a barrow of butchers Offall.

3. *Salt-making.* A conical basket into which the wet salt is put to drain.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 94 Which [the corned salt] they put into wicker baskets they call Barrows, made in a Conical form. *a* 1728 Kennett *MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliw.) At Nantwich and Droitwich, the conical baskets wherein they put the salt to .. drain .. are called barrows. A barrow contained about six pecks.

4. *Comb.*, as *barrow-maker*; † **barrow-bunter, barrow-man, -woman**, one employed in wheeling a barrow; **barrowful**, the quantity that fills a barrow; **barrow-tram**, the shaft of a barrow; **barrow-way** (*Mining*), see quot.

1771 Smollett *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 145, I saw a dirty *barrow-bunter in the street. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 97 A *barowfull .. of horsdowng. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* xxvii, To buy a *barrowful of red and orange pots and pans. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 22 *Vecticularius*, a *barwe-maker. ?*c* 1650 Ld. Herries in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 417 *note*, He scorned to be a *barrowman. 1822 Hogg 3 *Perils of Man* II. 326 Old masons are the best *barrowmen. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke* 166 Than followit feymen rycht onaffeird, Bet on with *barrow trammis. 1657 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 His arms were stiff like *barrow-trams. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlvi, Ye black *barrow-tram o' the kirk. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 7, **Barrow-way*, the way along which the barrow-men put the corves or tubs of coals .. laid with tram-plates or bridge-rails. *c* 1475 in Wright *Voc.* 268 *Psraannia*, a *barowwoman. 1818 Han. More *Betty Brown, Tales* (1830) II. 289 A *barrow-woman .. is as much her own mistress on Sundays as a duchess.

Barrow (bæ·rou), *sb.*4 Also (*north. dial.*) **barrie, barry.** [? connected with OE. *beorgan* to protect, cover.] (Also in *comb.*, **barrow-coat.**) A long sleeveless flannel garment for infants.

1878 Halliwell, *Barricoat*, a child's coat; a word in use in the Northumbrian dialect. 1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 303/1 (*Baby clothing*), The barrow-coats are best made of real Welsh flannel.

Barrow (bæ·rou), *v.* [f. Barrow *sb.*3] To wheel or transport in a barrow; cf. *to cart*.

1674 Ray *A llom Work Whitby* 139 When it is sufficiently burned they barrow it into a pit. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* III. 84 Barrowing stones on a Welsh road.

Ba·rrowist. *Hist.* One who followed, or held the tenets of, Henry Barrowe, one of the founders of Independency or Congregationalism, executed along with John Greenwood, in 1593, for nonconformity to the Church of England. (Barrowe has been by some identified with *Martin Marprelate*.)

1589 *Pasquils Ret.* 20 There neuer yet wanted .. Brownist, Barowist, Martinist, Anabaptist. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 87 The second sort of separatists may be called Barrowists .. who say that the Church of England is Sodom, Babylon, and Ægypt. 1884 G. Huntington in *Chicago Advance* 11 Dec., The Barrowist party in New England.

Barrulet (bæ·riŭlĕt), *Her.* Also -ette. [dim. of **barrule*, assumed dim. of F. *barre*, or Bar *sb.*1.] The fourth part of a *bar*, the half of a *closet*.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 67 b, The field is sanguin, a Barrulet, Or. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 74 The Closet which contains the half of the Bar, and the Barrulet which is the half of the Closet. 1883 Burke *Peerage* 1167 Or, two barrulets az. between three wolves' heads erased.

Ba·rrulety, *a. Her.* [f. prec. + -y.] = Barruly. [In mod. Dicts.]

Barruly (bæ·riŭli), *a. Her.*; also 6 **-ley, -lye**, 9 **-16e.** [ad. AF. *barrulée*, f. **barrule*; see Barrulet.] (A field) Crossed by barrulets or small bars.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 49 He beareth of ten barruley, Argent and Azure. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 188 The paternal shield .. was simply barruly (the bars *sans nombre*) arg., and az. *Ibid.* xv. 224 The points barrulée argent and azure.

Barry (bā·ri), *a. Her.* [a. F. *barré* barred, f. *barrer* to Bar.] (A field) Divided horizontally into a number of equal parts by bars of two colours arranged alternately.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D. vij, He berith barri of siluer and sable. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 31 b, The blazon .. how they differ from playne armes barrie. [See quotation for Bendy.] 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 211 This shield of De Grey with the barry field.

Barry-be·ndy *a.*, divided into both bars and bends, with colours alternating. **Barry-ne·buly** *a.*, barry, but with the lines bounding the bars made wavy. **Barry-pi·ly** *a.*, divided into a number of equal 'piles' or wedge-shaped pieces, horizontally arranged, and alternately coloured.

1611 Gwillim *Heraldry* v. iii. (1660) 369, iv. 371.

† **Barse.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Common Teut.: OE. *bærs, bears* (:—*bars*) = MDu. *bars*, Du. *baars*, MHG. *bars*, Ger. *barsch*, f. root **bars-, bors-*, whence OHG. *burst*, OE. *byrst*, Sc. *birse* 'bristle.'] Name of a species of fish: the original form of the word subsequently corrupted to Base, and Bass(e; still retained in some dialects.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wülcker /180 *Lupus, uel scardo*, bærs. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. /293 *Lypus*, bærs. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Barse*, in ichthyology, an English name for the common pearch. 1860 H. Riley *Liber Custum.* Gloss., *Barcius*, a perch, which in Cumberland and Westmoreland is still known as *barse*.

Barselette, -slett, var. Bercelet, *Obs.*, hound.

Barst(e, obs. pa. t. of Burst *v.*

Barstness, dial. f. Burst(en)ness, *Obs.*, rupture.

Bart., an abbreviation of the title Baronet, commonly written after the name of one who holds that rank, to supplement the prefixed *Sir*, also given to a Knight; *e. g.* Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

1813 Thompson in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 270/2 When he saw *Bart.* against a man's name, he thought it stood for 'bartered.'

† **Bartave·l.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *bartavelle*, a name given, according to Lavallée, on account of the bird's monotonous note, f. med.L. *bartavella* for *vertevella* (cf. Pr. *bartaveo*) windlass, f. *vertĕre* to turn.] The Red Partridge.

1773 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 273 *note*, Buffon contends that the περδιξ of Aristotle does not mean the common partridge, but the bartavel. [1819 in Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Tetrao*, The bartavelle of Buffon .. the Greek or great red partridge of Willughby.]

Bartelemy, a. F. *Barthélemy* Bartholomew.

Barter (bā·ɹtəɹ), *v.* [App. a derivative formation from *barat*, Barrat *v.*; cf. sense of F. *barater* 'to cheat, cousen .. to trucke, scourse, barter, exchange' (Cotgr.), in Godefroy = 'troquer, échanger' under date 1373, It. *barattare* 'to barter, trucke, chop and change one thing for another' (Florio 1598), Sp. *baratar* 'to sell cheape, or deceive.' With the final -er, cf. *batter, falter, stutter*; but an intermediate form **barat-er* connecting *barat* and *barter* has not been found.]

1. *trans.* To give (a commodity) in exchange for something taken as of equivalent value; distinguished from *purchase* and *sell*, which imply that money is given for the commodity. *To barter away*: to dispose of by barter; cf. also 2. Const. *for* (*with* obs.) a thing, *with* a person.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Bartryn or changyn, or chafare oone thynge for a othere, *cambio*. 1530 Palsgr. 444/1 It is a comen feate of marchauntes to barter [*trocquer*] ware for ware. 1590 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 31 But with a baser man of Arms by farre, Once, in contempt, they would haue barter'd me. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. iv. 23 They, by frequent Commerce .. barter and exchange commodities, each with other. *a* 1704 Locke (J.) He also bartered away plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good .. a whole year. 1796 Coleridge *Answ. Melanch. Let.* Wks. I. 87 Barter for food the jewels of his crown. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* iv. 44 Those who have little merchandise to barter away.

2. *fig.* a. To exchange.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Such hearts to barter blowes. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* v. 12 They have .. bartered away one great evil for several others. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 18, I but barter Less grief for greater.

b. To part with for a consideration, usually a mercenary or unworthy one; to bargain away.

1664 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) They will barter away their time. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 305 E'en liberty itself is barter'd here. 1862 (18 Dec.) Bright *Amer., Sp.* (1876) 110 Writers of eminence and honour who will not barter human rights for the patronage of the great. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 49 The greatest hour of the age was bartered away.

3. *intr.* To trade by exchange of commodities.

1485 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 229 To selle, barter, and occupye in our sayd landis and lordships. 1635 Quarles *Emblems* II. v. (1718) 83 With thy bastard bullion thou hast barter'd for wares of price. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 391 We did not see much evidence of a wish to barter.

Barter (bā·ɹtəɹ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; truck.

1592 West *Symbol.* B j. § 26 The putting of such thinges in fellowship or barter. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 186 In the way of barter, the Pin-Makers may have .. Bacon from Shrewsbury for Pins. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 334 Differences arising from the spirit of huckstering and barter. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xx. 407 Salt .. and calico are the common medium of barter.

2. *fig.* Exchange, interchange.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxii, I will exchange no more cuffs with thee, having been a loser by the barter. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* ii. (1878) 24 We made our sullen way through the darkness with scarcely one barter of words.

3. Goods to be bartered or traded in by exchange.

1740 Felton (J.) Ladies that change plate for china: for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fairest barter. 1809 Stuart in *Wellesley Disp.* 577 Piece goods and grain may be made barter for any quantity of coffee.

4. *Arith.* The computation of the quantity or value of one commodity, to be given for a known quantity and value of another; the 'rule' or method of computing this.

Barterer (bā·ɹtərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er.] One who barters; a petty or mercenary trafficker.

1611 Cotgr., *Permutateur*, a barterer, exchanger. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 564 The onely or principall Key-bearer, and Barterer of this Treasurie. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* vii, Soul-hardened barterers of human blood. 1837 W. Ware *Lett. fr. Palmyra* xiii. (1860) 306 A community of money-makers, hucksters, and barterers.

Ba·rtering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing1.] Trading or trafficking by exchange of commodities.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 25 Bartrynge, or changynge of chafyre, *cambium*. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, viii, The said Sale or Barterings of them. 1674 *Ch. & Crt. Rome* 7 Shall the bartering for Masses .. be laid aside? 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* 324 The crockery-ware and glass-sellers .. are peculiar from their principle of bartering.

† **Ba·rtery.** *Obs.* Also 6 **bartry**, 7 **bartrie, -terie.** [f. Barter + -y. Cf. Barratry, and It. *baratteria* 'bartring or chaffring one thing for another' (Florio 1611).]

1. Traffic by exchange, barter; = prec.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* vii. § 1 Using .. the Trade of Merchandize by way of Bargaining, Exchange, Rechange, Bartry. 1662 Fuller *Worthies* IV. 8 By the bartery or change of Wares and Commodities.

2. Wares for barter or exchange.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* I. xi. 45 They permitted a Market of Oxen and Sheep, Doves and other bartery.

Bartes, Sc. var. Bretasce, -ache; cf. Bartizan.

† **Barth.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin unknown. Welsh *barth* 'floor' does not explain the sense. Wedgwood suggests derivation from OE. *beorgan* 'to protect, shelter,' but no instance is known of the required OE. derivative **beorhþ*. See Berth.] A warm sheltered place for cattle and sheep.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 73 Warme barth giue lams. *Ibid.* 62 In tempest .. Warme barth, vnder hedge, is a sucker to beast. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 58 *Barth*, a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs. [So 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*]

Bartholomean (barþ,ǫ·lomī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Bartholomæ-us*, Gr. Βαρθολομαῖ-ος + -an.] Of or pertaining to Bartholomew or Bartholomew's-day.

1645 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 49 The Trinacrian Vespers, and Bartholomean Massacre, were nothing to this.

Bartholomew (baɹþǫ·lŏmiū). Also 6 **Bartelmewe, -tylmew, -tilmew,** 7 **-tholmew, -thlomew**; and, after F. *Barthélemy*, 7– **Bartlemy** (bā·ɹt'lmi), 7 **Bartelemy,** 8 **Bart'lemy.** [partly ad. L. *Bartholomæus*, Gr. Βαρθολομαῖος; partly a. F. *Barthélemy*.]

a. Name of one of the twelve apostles, the festival in whose honour is held on the 24th of August (*Bartholomew-day, -tide*). b. On this day, in 1572, took place the great massacre of the Protestants in France. c. On the same day, in 1662, the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity (*Bartholomew Act*) came into force. d. At the same time of year, a fair was held annually from 1133 to 1855, at West Smithfield (*Bartholomew Fair*); whence the name was applied to articles sold at it, e. g. *Bartholomew-baby* or *-puppet* (a doll), *-beef, -boar-pig, -ware*; see also quot. 1777.

a. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffordsh.* 61, ij challeses were stolne owte of the churche abowt Bartelmewe tyde. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. *in Old Pl.* (1883) II. 59 What a buzzing you make, as if you were a fly at Bartholomew-tyde at a Butcher's stall. 1678 *Trial Coleman* 80 Where was you the last Bartholomew day? 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 253 It being the Bartlemytide vacation.

b. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 63 A glimpse like that Bartholmew in France .. All such slaughters from thence call'd Bartelemies .. in a perpetuall Stigma of that Butchery.

c. 1711 B. Sacheverell *Sachev. agst. Sachev.* 15 Being silenc'd by the Bartholomew-Act, he retir'd to Stalbridge.

d. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II, iv. 250 Thou whorson little tydie Bartholmew Bore-pigge. 1614 B. Jonson *Bartholomew Fair* I. vi. (N.) For the very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 2 Freighted with mere Bartholomew ware, with trite and trivial phrases only. 1660 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Geroockt vleesch*, smoaked meate, or Bartholomew beefe. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 30 Rolling their Eyes (like a Bartlemy-Puppet, without so much as moving the Head). 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 51 Men .. were dressed up like fantastical antics, and women like Bartholomew-babies. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 28 A choice droll or puppet-show at Bart'lemy-fair. 1777 Howard *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 177 There are four floors [in the Fleet] .. besides the cellar-floor, called Bartholomew-Fair.

Bartizan (bā·ɹtizæ·n). [In no dictionary before 1800; not in Todd 1818, nor Craig 1847. Apparently first used by Sir Walter Scott, and due to a misconception of a 17th c. illiterate Sc. spelling, *bertisene*, for *bertising*, i. e. *bretising*, Bratticing, f. *bretasce* (Brattice), a. OF. *bretesche*, 'battlemented parapet, originally of wood and temporary.' *Bartizan* is thus merely a spurious 'modern antique,' which had no existence in the times to which it is attributed.]

A battlemented parapet at the top of a castle or

church; *esp.* an over-hanging battlemented turret projecting from an angle at the top of a tower, etc.

[*c* 1375 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1869) I. 191 þe hiȝest part of his tour is briteysing of charite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 43/1 Bretasynge, *propugnaculum*. 1651 *Rec. Pittenweem* in *Statist. Acc.* IV. 376 (JAM.) That the morn afternoon the town's colours be put upon the bertisene of the steeple.] 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. ii, Its varying circle did combine Bulwark, and bartisan, and line. 1814 — *Wav.* xiii, A bartizan, or projecting gallery, before the windows of her parlour. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iv. 146 Small stone closets, called Bartizans or machicoulis, are thrown out on corbels immediately over the doorway.

attrib. 1801 SCOTT *Eve of St. John* 127 He mounted the narrow stair, To the bartizan seat. [See also the *Introd.*]

fig. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg. Lady J. B.* Concl. 15 Bartizan of braided locks.

Bartiza·ned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with a bartizan or bartizans.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, A half-circular turret, battlemented, or, to use the appropriate phrase, bartizan'd on the top. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* vi. (1857) 79 A small court .. bartisaned and turreted.

Bartlemy: see BARTHOLOMEW.

† Ba·rtolist. *Obs.* [f. *Bartolo*, name of an eminent Italian lawyer born 1313 + -IST.] A student of Bartolo; one skilled in the law.

1602 DANIEL *Ep. Sir T. Egerton* xiii, These great Italian Bartolists Called in of purpose to explain the law.

Barton (bā·ɹtən). Forms: 1 bere-tun, 7 barten, berton, 7–9 *dial.* barken, 6– barton. [OE. *bere-tún* barley-enclosure, courtyard, farmstead, etc., f. *bere* barley (see BEAR *sb.*²) + *tún* enclosure: see TOWN. Cf. BARN, OE. *bere-ærn*.]

† **1.** A threshing-floor. *Obs.*; only in OE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 12 Ðerh clænsade bere-tun [Vulg. *aream*] his.

2. A farm-yard. (The regular modern sense.)

1552 HULOET, Barton or place enclosed where husbandry is vsed, *cohors*. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Countr. Wds.* 58 A Barken or (as they use it in Sussex) Barton: a yard of a house, a backside. 1721 BAILEY, *Barton* .. a Backside, Fold-yard or Out-house. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* III. 41 Spacious bartons clean, well-wall'd around, Where all the wealth of rural life was found.

attrib. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 59 Stale urine and barton draining, are greatly preferable to dung. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 79 Flop Down into barken pon'.

3. A demesne farm; the demesne lands of a manor, not let out to tenants, but retained for the lord's own use.

[*Monast. Angl.* II. 887 (Du Cange), Et in Bertonia mea de Cadeham unum locum ad construendam aliam grangiam. 1393 *Rot. 17 Rich. II* (Spelman), Gulielmus le Scrope .. habet Castrum, villam et bertonam de Marlebergh.] 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 303/2 He also did .. purchase the lordship and house of Clist Sachisfield, and .. did inlarge the Barton thereof, by gaining of Cornish wood. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a, That part of the demaines, which appertaineth to the Lord's dwelling house, they call his *Barten*, or *Berton*. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6253/3 The Barton of Tregarrick .. contains 80 Acres of .. good Land, 150 Acres of good Arable, etc. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 253 A fine grove of Scotch and silver fir on the barton of Bridestow.

attrib. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 91 The barton tenants [cf. BARTONER]. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4412/3 The Barton-House of Kentaberry.

† **4.** An enclosure for poultry, a pen. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Inclusure called a barton to feade fowles in, *chors*. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) II. XXXI. XVIII. 452 The eggs of the bartons of his demesnes. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), A barton for poultry, *gallinarium*.

† **5.** Used to translate L. *cavædium*: The inner court of a Roman house. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 138 Moche of the showre felle into the louer: but moche more into the barton [L. *cauedium*].

Ba·rtoner. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] (See quot.)

1832 BOUCHER s.v. *Barton*, The persons who took care of, and managed such reserved lands were called *bertonarii*, i. e. bartoners, or husbandmen.

Bartram, obs. form of BERTRAM, q.v.

‖ **Bartsia** (bā·ɹtsiă). *Bot.* [named by Linnæus after Bartsch of Königsberg.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*. *B. Odontites* is a wayside weed in Britain, with dull purple flowers and purplish stem.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 246 The dull-looking bartsia, with its .. conspicuous bracteas. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 190 The rich purple flowers of Alpine bartsia.

Barune, Baruot, obs. ff. BARREN, BAREFOOT.

Barvel, -ell (bā·ɹvĕl). [? phonetic corruption of *barm-fell* leather apron: see BARM *sb.*¹ 3.] A kind of leather apron.

1878 HALLIWELL, *Barvel*, a short leathern apron worn by washerwomen; a slabbering bib. *Kent.* 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 271 The man .. dressed in a petticoat barvel is cutting away the fish. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Petticoat Barvell. Barvell or Apron .. Common Barvell.

Barwood (bā·ɹwud). [prob. so named from its being sent over in bars; cf. *logwood*.] A red wood imported from the Gaboon and adjacent parts of Africa, used chiefly for dyeing purposes, and also for ramrods and violin bows. It is the produce of the *Baphita nitida*.

1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 7 The first African woods, that were known to be objects of commercial importance, were Camwood and Barwood. 1861 *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The bar-wood of commerce is the heart or main part of the trunk.

† **Ba·ry,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *bari-er*, later *barrier*:—L. *barrī-re*, f. *barrus* elephant; cf. BARR *v.*] *intr.* To utter the peculiar cry of an elephant.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 399 His meekness turned into rage, and began to rise and bary, and stamp.

Barya, var. BARIA, obs. name for BARYTA.

Barycentric (bærise·ntrik), *a.* [f. Gr. *βαρύ-s* heavy + *κέντρ-ον* centre + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the centre of gravity.

Baryphony (bări·fŏni). *Med.* [f. Gr. *βαρύ-s* heavy, deep + *φωνή* voice.] Difficulty of speech.

† **Ba·ryt.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *baryte*, ad. mod.L. *barytēs*: see BARYTES.] = next.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Nitrate and muriate of baryt. 1809 — *ibid.* XCIX. 327 Precipitation with muriate of baryt.

Baryta (bărəi·tă). *Chem.* Also (obs.) barita. [f. next: see quot. Cf. also BARIA.] The protoxide of barium; an alkaline earth distinguished by its great weight.

1809 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 151 Phosphate of barita. *Ibid.* 154 *Barytes*, as a single Greek word, means weight .. but as the name of a stone, accented on the second syllable, it must be written *barites*; and the pure earth may properly be called *barita*. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 338 Witherite, or carbonate of baryta.

attrib. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 26 Baryta-water of known strength.

Barytes (bărəi·tīz). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *βαρύs* heavy (in reference to its great weight), partly assimilated to names of minerals in -ITES, Gr. *-ιτης* (whence some early chemists preferred *barites*: see prec.). Cf. mod.F. *baryte*, and *trachyte*.]

† **1.** = BARYTA. (Occas. *attrib.*) *Obs.*

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. v. 86 Solutions of lime .. [and] barytes, are not decomposed. 1802 CHEVENIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 341 No precipitate took place from a mixture of barytes-water and strontia-water. 1854 F. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 32 A lining of sulphate of barytes.

2. Native sulphate of barium, heavy spar, BARITE.

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Comm.* II. 301 The medicinal properties of the Muriated Barytes. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 90 Barytes is used as a white paint, under the name of permanent white. 1878 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 41 Barytes seldom occurs as an independent rock.

Barytic (bări·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or containing baryta or barium.

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Comm.* II. 349 The purity of the barytic salt. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xvii. 176 Barytic water .. a solution of baryta in water, is kept as a test by the chemist.

Barytine, Barytite, synonyms of BARITE.

Baryto- (bărəi·to), comb. form of BARYTA, as in **Baryto-ca·lcite,** a carbonate of barium and calcium. **Baryto-cele·stite,** a sulphate of barium and strontium. Both found as native minerals.

Barytone, -itone (bæritōun), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 bariton, barritone, 9 baritone, barytone, 8–9 barytone. [a. F. *barytone*, or It. *baritono*, ad. Gr. *βαρύτονος* deep-sounding, f. *βαρύ-s* heavy, deep + *τόνος* pitch, TONE.]

A. *sb.*

1. The male voice of compass intermediate between tenor and bass, ranging from lower A in the bass clef to lower F in the treble clef.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 84 Of the Baritone. The Bassus .. is the lowest part of each Song. Or it is an Harmony to be sung with a deepe voyce, which is called Baritonus. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I The strong barytone .. which was heard above the sound of plane and hammer, singing—Awake, my soul.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* II. 240 Harmonies .. deep and eternal, like the undying barytone of the sea.

2. A singer possessing a barytone voice.

1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxix, Our baritone .. A pretty lad, but bursting with conceit. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 127 Offered him an engagement as principal barytone.

3. A musical instrument of deep sound: † a. a kind of bass viol now obsolete; b. see quot. 1880.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2088/4 Some performance upon the Barritone. *c* 1790 HAYDN (*title*) Concertos for baryton with accompaniment of two violins and bass. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 139 Baritone, the name usually applied to the smaller bass saxhorn in B♭ or C.

4. *Grk. Gram.* A barytone word: see B. 2.

B. *adj.*

1. Of the voice: Having a compass intermediate between bass and tenor. b. Of music: Suited for a barytone voice. c. Of a singer: Possessing a barytone voice.

1729 SWIFT *Corr.* (1841) II. 628, I recommend one Mr. Mason .. a barytone voice, for the vacancy. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 611 The present fashion of writing at the extreme end of the baritone register. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 50 And the deep rich oily Te Deum By the barytone canon sung.

2. *Grk. Gram.* Not having the acute accent on the last syllable.

1828 WALKER *Dict.* Introd. 65 The tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun [*prophecy*] and the oxytone in the verb [*prophesy*]. 1863 *Rudim. Grk. Lang. Edin. Acad.* 184 Words unaccented on the last syllable are called barytone. 1881 CHANDLER *Grk. Accent.* § 905 When words are combined in a sentence .. oxytones become barytone, except before a colon, a full stop, etc.

† **Bar·ytoni:ze,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. prec. + -IZE; but cf. F. '*baritonner* to wag, or dangle, vp and downe' (Cotgr.).]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. vii, [Gargantua] would loll and rock himself in the cradle .. monocordising with his Fingers and barytonising with his Tail.

Baryum, obs. form of BARIUM.

Bas, obs. form of BASE *a.*

Basal (bē·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. BASE *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, situated at, or forming the base. In *Bot.* Situated at the base of the ovary. *Basal plane* and *cleavage* in *Crystallog.*: one parallel to the lateral or horizontal axis.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 330 The elytra have a basal gibbosity. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 254 Geologising the basal parts of the Andes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 314 Amaranthaceæ .. ovules .. basal.

2. *fig.* Fundamental.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. (1868) 330 A much deeper and more nearly basal office. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 378 Classification should rest on the most basal characteristics.

3. *Comb.*, as *basal-nerved*, 'with nerves all springing from the base of the leaf.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*

B. as *sb.* A basal part; *spec.* one of the basal plates encircling the stem of the crinoids.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 589 The basals coalescing into the rosette are hidden by the first radials. 1881 *Nature* 4 Aug. 305 Those species of Pentacrinus in which the basals form a complete ring.

Ba·sally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] As a base or basis, fundamentally.

1882 J. STIRLING *Text-bk. Kant* 208 The first condition, that .. must .. basally underlie objects, so far as form is concerned .. in the mind.

Basalt (băsō·lt, bæ·sŏlt). *Min.* [ad. L. *basaltes*, (originally an African word, Pliny), long used in Eng. unchanged.]

1. A kind of trap rock; a greenish- or brownish-black rock, igneous in origin, of compact texture and considerable hardness, composed of augite or hornblende containing titaniferous magnetic iron and crystals of feldspar (labradorite), often lying in columnar strata, as at the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, and Fingal's Cave in the Hebrides. (Pliny's *basaltes* was probably a variety of Syenite.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. vii. § 11 The Ægyptians also found in Æthyopia another kind of Marble which they call Basaltes, resembling yron as well in colour as hardnes. 1694 MOLYNEUX *Giants Causeway* in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 181 Our Irish Basaltes is composed of Columns. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 364 Its composition seemed black basalt. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. 195 Basalt or whinstone. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 317 Prismoids of basaltes, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 180 The Basalt is only Lava, which has flowed beneath the sea.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as in *basalt rock, -building*.

1769 RASPE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 580 Our basalt rocks differ from those of the Giant's Causeway. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 174 The basalt-building inhabitants.

2. A black porcelain invented by Wedgwood.

1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain* 17 Basaltes, or black ware .. was a black porcelainous biscuit, having nearly the same properties as the natural stone.

Basaltic (băsō·ltik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling basalt.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scot.* (1774) 161 Basaltic, a term I apply to the jointed columns, resembling those of the giants causeway. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 201 Fine red Earth .. immediately above decomposing basalt .. may be denominated basaltic soil. 1843 J. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 149 Eruptions of basaltic lava.

Basaltiform (băsō·ltifōɹm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of basalt.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 51 Basaltiform colonnades of granite. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 377 The basaltiform structure of the carboniferous traps.

Basaltine (băsō·ltin), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] = BASALTIC.

1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 14 The profusion of basaltine phænomena in .. Auvergne. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 12 Basaltine pillars are very common in Iceland.

† **Basa·ltin(e.** *Min. Obs.* [f. as prec.] A kind of basaltic hornblende, classed by Dana as an aluminous variety of Pyroxene; a crystal of this mineral.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 219 Basaltine. Basaltic Hornblende, or Crystallized Hornblende, of Werner. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 9 The trap of the Swedes, with a fine grain, is here called basaltin.

Basaltoid (băsō·ltoid), *a.* [f. BASALT + -OID.] = BASALTIFORM. [In mod. Dicts.]

Basan, bazan (bæ·zăn). Also 8 bazin. [a. F. *basane*, (Cotgr. *bazane*, Palsgr. *basanne*), prob. ad. Pr. **bazana*, a. Sp. *badana* (med.L. *bedana*), ad. Arab. بطانة *biṭānah*, lining, 'inside'; see also the Eng. corruption BASIL *sb.*³, BAZIL.] Sheep-skin tanned in oak- or larch-bark; distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumach.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 153 Cloth made of Hemp, Fustians, or Bazins. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 126 The pre-

pared sheepskin called bazan. 1865 HANNETT *Bibliopegia* (ed. 6) 104 The cover is of black basin, the back full gilt.

Basanite (bæ·sănəit). *Min.* [ad. L. *basanītes* (*lapis*), in Pliny, f. Gr. *βάσανος* touchstone, test.] A velvet-black siliceous variety of quartz, used on account of its blackness and hardness for testing the purity of precious metals, by means of the mark left after rubbing the metal upon it.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Basanites* .. the touchstone used for trying gold.] 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 307 Basanite. Lydian stone of Werner. Black Jasper of some. 1850 *Müller's Anc. Art* § 403 Statue of the Nile..of basanite.

Basar, obs. form of BAZAAR.

‖ **Bas bleu** (bā¸blö). *Obs.* [French rendering of Eng. BLUE-STOCKING, q.v.] A 'blue-stocking,' a literary lady.

1801 HAN. MORE *Bas bleu* Wks. I. 13 Or how Aspasia's parties shone, The first *Bas-bleu* at Athens known. 1808 *Miss Talbot's Lett.* Introd. 15 The appellation which the company that assembled at her [Mrs. Vesey's] house acquired of the *Bas bleu*. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. cxii. (*MS. reading*), By measuring the *intensity of blue*; I'll back a a London *bas* against Peru.

†**Ba·scaud.** *Obs.* Used to english L. *bascauda*, instead of adopting the doubtful translation BASKET.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 231 From British Picts the barbarous bascaud came.

Bascaudal (bæskɔ̄·dăl), *a.* [f. L. *bascauda*, taken as meaning BASKET + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a basket or basket-work.

1870 *Archæol.* XLIII. 367 (D.) In a cup .. deeper than usual, the bascaudal character was confined to the upper part.

Baschar, -at, obs. forms of BASHAW, PASHA.

‖ **Bas chevalier** (bā¸ʃəvalye). [F. *bas* low, *chevalier* knight.] 'Low or Inferiour Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Baronets.' Phillips 1706; whence in mod. Dicts.

(Founded on an erroneous derivation of BACHELOR.)

Bascinet, variant of BASINET.

†**Ba·scuence.** *Obs.* The Basque language.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. (1650) 164, I have bin shewn for Irish and Bascuence Imperfect rules couchd in an Accidence. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Bascuence*, the language of a Country of Spain called Biscay.

Basculation (bæskiulē[1]·ʃən). *Surg.* [mod. f. F. *basculer* to see-saw, f. *bascule*; see next and -ATION.] A term applied to the movement by which retroversion of the uterus is remedied.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Bascule (bæ·skiūl). [a. F. *bascule*, formerly *bacule* a see-saw, f. *battre* to beat, bump, or *bas* low, down + *cul* the posteriors.] An apparatus acting on the principle of the lever or pulley, whereby one end is raised when the other is depressed; *esp.* in **Bascule-bridge**, a kind of drawbridge, balanced by a counterpoise which rises or falls, usually into a prepared pit, as the bridge is lowered or raised.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1007 At the Extremity of this Bascule is ty'd a Cord which passes through the Pully. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 11/2 A weighing machine on the bascule principle. 1884 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 5/3 A 'bascule' or lifting bridge .. would be more speedily opened than a swing bridge .. Steamboats and small craft generally would not require the opening of the bascule.

Base (bē·s), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **basse**, 4–6 **baas**, 4 **bas**, **bays**, 7 **bass**, 4– **base**. [a. F. *base* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *bas-is*, a. Gr. *βάσις* a stepping, also that on which one steps or stands, pedestal, base, f. *βα-* 'walk, go.' The ME. spellings *bas*, *baas*, *basse*, indicate confusion with BASE *a.*, which, in Fr., is distinct in origin and pronunciation.]

I. The lowest or supporting part.

* *generally.*

1. The bottom of any object, when considered as its support, or as that on which it stands or rests.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 999 Iasper hyȝt þe fyrst gemme þat I on þe fyrst basse con wale. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 41 b, þe baas of þe tour. *Ibid.* § 43 a, To knowe þe heyȝte of þynges, ȝif þou mayst nat come to þe bas of a þyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Bace, or fundament, *basis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23 Base (*v. r.* Bays), *basis*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 13 As doth a galled Rocke O'erhang and iutty his confounded Base. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 120 Let all yon starry structure from his basses Shrinke to the earth. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXX. (1787) 88 When they came to the great pyramid they were astonished at the extent of the base. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 182 From the Jabbok up to the base of Hermon. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 149 At the bases of the trees.

2. *fig.* Fundamental principle, foundation, groundwork.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ P.* 2 Phisike .. Whiche men callen baas naturall. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 505 Enditements .. be the chiefe base and groundworke whereupon the whole Triall is afterward to be built. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 28 Hereby he undermineth the Base of Religion. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* XXXVI, Nor Earth can shake, nor Hell remove The Base of thine eternal Love. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* XX. 100 Henry's charter .. was at once welcomed as a base for the needed reforms.

†**b.** Ground of action or attitude. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 78 Anthonio [is] .. on base and ground enough Orsino's enemie. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) I. 112 That man .. nothing yet done amisse And so in him no base of this defection, Should fall from God.

** *specifically* and *technically.*

3. *Arch.* **a.** The part of a column, consisting of the plinth and various mouldings, between the bottom of the shaft and top of the pedestal, or, if there is no pedestal, between the shaft and the pavement.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1278 þe bases of þe bryȝt postes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1652 Pight into pilers prudly to shewe The bases and bourdurs all of bright perle. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, Vpon the which Base shalbe set Scapus, or the body of the pillor. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1652) 174 God many times raises up golden pillars upon leaden Bases. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s. v., The Corinthian Base has two Tores, two Scotia's, and two Astragals. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 514 Of Eadward's minster nothing is left save a few bases of pillars.

b. The plinth and mouldings which form the slightly projecting part at the bottom of the wall of a room. **c.** The lowest course of masonry in a building.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 165 Bases and Surbases for Rooms.

4. A pedestal.

c 1440 BIBLE (Wyclif) *Ex.* xxxi. 9 (MS. I) The greet .. lauatorie with his baas [1388 foundement]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 19 That the ymage of oure lady .. be set vp .. with the baas redy therto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 292 These shee mounted on two great Bases or Pedestals of the same Metall. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 258 The base of his statue .. bore an inscription.

†**5.** A socket. *Obs.*

c 1325 [cf. 5]. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1329 þe raftres .. And þe bases þat hem bere. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 49 Each Pillar was fastned in a base of brasse.

6. In mechanical arts: **a.** in *Printing*, The bottom or footing of letters. **b.** in *Gunnery*, The protuberant rear-portion of a cannon, between the knob of the cascabel and the base-ring.

1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 6 Capital I is all Stem, except the Base and Topping. 1626–1862 [see 20].

7. *Bot.* and *Zool.* That extremity of a part or organ by which it is attached to the trunk; *e.g.* the part of a leaf adjoining the leaf-stalk, of a pericarp adjoining the peduncle, of a thumb adjoining the hand.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 435 Its base is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 121 A five-parted calyx .. with glands at its base.

8. *Her.* The lower part of a shield; *spec.* the width of a 'bar' (or fifth part of the shield's height) parted off from the bottom by a horizontal line.

1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. 105 He beareth Or, on a Mount in Base a peare tree fructed. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Base* .. in Heraldry, the lowest part of an escutcheon, consisting of the Dexter, Middle, and Sinister Base-points.

9. *Geom.* That line or surface of a plane or solid figure on which it stands, or is considered to stand, Thus:—of a triangle, any one side in respect of the other two; of a cone or pyramid, the circle or polygon remote from its apex; of a cylinder or prism, the lower of the two circles or equal polygons which form its ends.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 29 In comparison of any two sides of a triangle, the third is called a base. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. def. 22 Any one of the Figures wherewith these solides be enuironed, is called the base of that solide. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. v, The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal. 1817 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 104 Terminal planes are the smallest planes that bound the greatest extent. In the prism they form the bases. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 17 A cone of rays, whose base is the circular mirror.

†**b.** *Distinct base* in *Optics*: focal distance. *Obs.*

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Distinct base*.. is that distance, from the pole of a convex glass, in which objects, beheld through it, appear distinct, and well defined.

10. *Fortification.* The imaginary line which connects the salient angle of two adjacent bastions.

1721 in BAILEY.

II. The main or most important element or ingredient, looked upon as its fundamental part.

11. *generally.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) Ep. 112 Our Base principally, Wherof doth spring both Whyte and Red naturally. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Base* .. the principal Ingredient in a prescription. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 627 A strong presumption that alumina is a metallic oxide; but its base, aluminum, has not been yet obtained.

12. *Dyeing.* A substance used as a mordant, by which colours are fixed in the material dyed.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. ii. 121 Its colouring particles are fixed by a base. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 168 The fixation of iron oxide and several other bases depends on the same change within the pores or fibre.

13. *Mod. Chem.* The electropositive compound body, whether metallic oxide (sulphide, selenide), hydrate, or alkaloid, which enters into combination with an acid to form a salt; the correlative of ACID, including, but having wider meaning than, ALKALI.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 51 Arsenites .. may be formed by simply boiling the arsenious acid with the respective bases. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 1 In salts the taste is determined more by the base than by the acid. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 427 *Vegeto-alkaloids* .. a series of bodies containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which act as bases, and are found in certain plants.

14. *Gram.* The form of a word to which suffixes are attached; the theme.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 71 In the Scythian languages, it is the final vowel of the base which assimilates that of the following suffixes. *Ibid.* x. 207 The derivative theme or base.

III. That from which a commencement of action or reckoning is made, regarded as a fundamental starting-point.

15. a. The line or limit from which the start is made in a race, or which serves as a goal for the finish. **b.** The fixed line or 'goal' across which players endeavour to strike the ball in such games as hockey. **c.** The fixed points or stations round which the striker at rounders or base-ball has to run, and at any of which he is allowed to stay.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 358 While round the Base the wanton Coursers play, Th' ambitious Riders in just Scales they weigh. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III. lvi, His toils are o'er, and he has gained the base. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. iv. § 1 If while running between the bases he is hit by the ball, he is put out.

16. *Mil.* The line or place upon which the general of an army relies as a stronghold and magazine, and from which the operations of a campaign are conducted. Also *transf.* to other operations.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxii. 68 The theory of the base. A leading point in it, being that you must not pass a fortification, by reason of the effects its garrison would have on you if you left it in your rear. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 193 The territory on which these resources are spread is called the 'base of operations.'

17. *Surv.* A line on the earth's surface or in space, of which the exact length and position are accurately determined, and which is used as a base (sense 9) for trigonometrical observations and computations.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* vi. 54 Measuring 500 feet of a base in Ireland. *Ibid.* (1849) Introd. 2 Use the globe he inhabits as a base wherewith to measure the magnitude and distance of the sun and planets.

18. *Math.* The number from which, as a definite starting-point, a system of numeration or logarithms proceeds.

1874 TODHUNTER *Trigon.* x. 93 Suppose $a^x=n$, then x is called the logarithm of n to the base a .. e. g. $3^4=81$; thus 4 is the logarithm of 81 to the base 3. *Mod.* The base of our system of numeration is 10.

IV. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

19. General relations: **a.** appositive (= forming a base), as *base-colour*, *-line*, *-plate*, *-squadron*, *-unit*; **b.** attrib. (= belonging to, or situated at, the base), as *base-course*, *-moulding* (see 5 b), *-shoot*, *-table*.

a. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 The Base Squadron, Troop, or Division, is the one upon which a Formation is made. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 41 That the metre is too large for a base-unit. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* V. 61 Red, yellow, and blue were formerly considered the base colors. 1879 *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* IV. 243/1 At the back of the base-plate is a small stud.

b. 1845 *Gloss. Goth. Archit.* I. 47 Base-moulding, Base-table .. a projecting moulding or band of mouldings near the bottom of a wall. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 82 The walls were further relieved by projecting base-courses. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/1 When all the base shoots are neatly tied down.

20. Special combinations: **base-burner**, a furnace or stove in which the fuel is supplied to the fire automatically from a hopper as the lower stratum is consumed; **base-line** (see quot. and cf. 16, 17); also in *Perspective*, the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane, and in *Gunnery*, a line traced round a cannon at the rear of the vent; **base-point**, in *Her.*, the middle point of the base (see 8); **base-ring**, a moulding on the breech of a cannon between the base and the first reinforce; † **base-square** (see quot.).

1785 ROY *Surveying* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 406 It was seen that the computed *base-line .. would fall .. little short of the hypothenusal distance. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.*, **Base-line*, in Military Tactics, signifies the line on which all Magazines and means of Supply of an Army are established. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 225 John of Clarence bare .. a Floure-de-lis Or in *Base-Point. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or *base ring at her britch. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 53 The Length of a gun is ascertained by measuring it from the rear of the *base ring to the face of the muzzle. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 95 The Base square, is the battell [*i.e.* battalion] which containeth almost thrise, or 3 times more in breadth then in depth.

Base (bēs), *sb.*[2] Also **prisoner's base**; in 5 **bace**, 6 **baase**. [either a specific use of BASE *sb.*[1] III., or a phonetic corruption of *bars* (cf. BAR *sb.*[1], and BASE *sb.*[5, 6]); if the latter is the real origin, the former accounts equally well for the sense.] A popular game among boys; it is played by two sides, who occupy contiguous 'bases' or 'homes'; any player running out from his 'base' is chased by one of the opposite side, and, if caught, made a prisoner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bace, pleye .. *barri, barrorum, dantur ludi puerorum.* 1558 PHAËR *Æneid* V. O j, Thys

kind of pastime fyrst, and custome boyes to learne at Baase, Ascanius .. dyd bryng in place. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 20 Lads more like to run The Country base, then to commit such slaughter. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 80 The Jeeret [is] a kind of running at base on horsback. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 27 Prisoners' Base is a capital game for cold weather.

†b. *To bid base*: to challenge to a chase in this game; *gen.* to challenge. Hence *base-bidding* adj.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 1 (R.) The spirite of wickednesse .. biddeth bace, and begynneth firste with hym, of whom he was to be subdued. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* li, To bid the wind a base he now prepares. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 69 Sportiue Base-bidding Roundelayes. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 202, I shall not intend this hot season to bid you the base through the wide, and dusty Champaine of the Councels.

†**Base** (bēis), *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 baise, 7 bass. [app. an Eng. application of BASE *sb.*1 'bottom, lower part' to these articles of dress.]

I. *sing.*

1. ?The housing of a horse.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 1 (R.) The basses and bardes of their horse were grene sattyn. *Ibid.* an. 2 (R.) Their basses and trappers of clothe of gold, euery of them his name embroudered on hys basse and trapper. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 825/1 The king had a base and a trapper of purple velvet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 36 Caparisons and steeds; Bases and tinsel Trappings.

II. pl. *bases* (cf. *skirts*).

2. A plaited skirt, of cloth, velvet, or rich brocade, appended to the doublet, and reaching from the waist to the knee, common in the Tudor period; also an imitation of this in mailed armour.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 285 His bases which he ware so long as they came almost to his ankle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 20 An apron white, Instead of curiets and bases fit for fight. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1612) 291 The Taishes, Cushies, and the Graues, Staffe, Pensell, Baises. 1639 J. ASTON *Iter Boreale* Add. MS. B. M. 28566 f. 25 b, A paire of bases of Plad and stockings of y^e^ same. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXXIX, His bases and the foot-cloth of his hobbyhorse dropping water.

3. The skirt of a woman's outer petticoat or robe.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXII. xlvii, The collour of her bases was almost Like to the falling whitish leaves. 1672 JORDAN *Lond. Tri.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 496 A short Petticoat or Bases of Silver, fringed with Gold. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 125 She had Basses all of Flowers of Point de Spain in Silk and Gold.

4. An apron.

c 1605 MARSTON (in Webster), Bakers in their linen bases. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 769 [The butcher] With gauntlet blue and bases white.

†**Base,** *sb.*4 *Mus. Obs.* Also 5–6 bace. The regular form up to the present century of the word now spelt BASS *sb.*5, q.v.

? *a* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 67 Whan .. bulles of the see syng a good bace. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativ.* 130 The base of Heaven's deep organ. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 225 Whose hoarse heroic base Drowns the loud clarion of the braying Ass. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Base* in *music*, This word is frequently written *bass*, but the etymology, and more especially the pronunciation, are decidedly in favour of the orthography here adopted, which is sanctioned by Dr. Johnson and other high authorities.

†**Base,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 bace. [phonetic corruption of OE. *bærs*, BARSE, now BASS.] Earlier and dial. form of BASS *sb.*1, a fish.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20/2 Bace, fysche. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1878) 167 Carpe, base, mylet, or trowt. 1513 *Bk. Kerving* ibid. 281 Base, molet, roche, perche. 1611 COTGR., *Bar*, the fish called a Base. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 74 The Base is in goodnesse of iuyce inferiour to the Mullet. 1724 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) III. 341 One Draught of Base has equalled a Cart-load. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Base*, a perch.

†**Base,** *sb.*6 *Obs.* 6–7; also 6 bass. [app. a corruption (cf. prec.) of F. *barce, berche* (both in Cotgr., in same sense.] The smallest kind of cannon used in 16–17th centuries; see quot.

1544 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1838) I. 105 Bastard culverins .. besides other small field pieces, falcons, and bases. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1021/1 Their ordinance, namelie basses and slings. 1611 COTGR., *Berche*, the peece of ordnance called a Base. 1623 MINSHEU, *Esmirel*, a kind of artillery, to the bignes of an harquebus de croc called a base. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vii. 96 Base .. Diameter of bore 1·25 in., weight 200 lb., weight of shot 0·5 lb.

attrib. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 20 We let fall our grapnel almost a base shot off the shoare.

Base (bēis), *a.* Forms: 4–7 bass, 5 baas, (*Sc.* baisse), bas, 5–7 basse, 6–7 bace, 5– base. [a. F. *bas*, fem. *basse*, cogn. with Pr. *bas*, It. *basso*:—late L. *bassus*, explained by Isidore, as 'thick, fat,' by Papias as 'short, low'; found in cl. L. as a family cognomen. For the remoter etymology some suggest a Celtic source; others, including Diez, refer to Gr. *βάσσων*, compar. of *βαθύς* deep.]

I. Literal senses.

1. Low absolutely; of small height. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Her nase bass, her browes high. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 31 An entraunce, darke and bace .. Descends to hell. 1605 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 664 The cedar stoops not to the base shrubs foot. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iii. 56 A crowd of monks with base foreheads.

b. In *Bot.* denoting lowly growth; e.g. *Base Broom*, *Base Rocket*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 667 Of base Broome or Woodwaren .. called in Latine, *Genista humilis*: in Italian *Cerretta*: that is, lowe and base Broome. 1853 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 15 Base-rocket, from its rocket-like leaves, and lowly growth.

†2. Low comparatively; below its usual height.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcix. [xcv.] 291 They founde the ryuer in suche a poynt, that in xxx. yeres before it was not so base. *Ibid.* cii. [xcviii.] 297 In wynter .. the ryuers are but base and lowe.

†3. Occupying a low position, low-lying; of lower situation than neighbouring parts. *Obs.* Cf. BASE-COURT.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Bace chambyr, *camera bassa*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. iii, Alofte the basse toure foure ymages stode. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 33 b, When the basse or last gut issueth or is swollen. 1593 SHAKS. *Richard II*, II. iv. 20, I see thy Glory, like a shooting Starre, Fall to the base Earth from the Firmament. 1644 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 8/1 The base valleyes enjoy a calm in a gentle gale. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 6 To construct a base-chamber with a fireplace.

†b. *esp.* geographically or topographically. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 45 He wanne .. base Normandie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 5 The base Almaignes do call it 'alsene.' 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 210 Base Egypt watered .. with Nilus. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 226 They took the base Towne .. even to the gates of the High Towne.

4. Of sounds: Low, not loud; deep, BASS.

c 1450 *Merlin* XXVIII. 572 He seide in bas voice: I am Monevall. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 945 Ful gret mynstracy; Bothe hye and bas instrumentes sondry. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 50 Sad words with hollow voice and bace, Shee to the virgin sayd. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IX. 230 His ears were insensible to all sounds below F, marked by the base cliff.

†5. Deep-coloured, dark. Also *adverbially*. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 87 Urine base redde, lyke to bole armenake. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 8 That [urine] which is well colored not too high or base. [1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 72 Is black so base a hue?]

II. Figurative senses.

6. Low in the social scale, of lowly condition, plebeian; belonging to the 'lower orders.' *arch.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 42 They whiche ben borne of basse parentage. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 523 If any you demaunde, hie other bas, Of your said lord. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1289/2 To the keeping of hym from synne .. a more base estate was better. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 47 Hauing singled the most noble, did kill the baser prisoners. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 42 Many of the baser people would fain have interrupted.

†b. *To bring base*: to bring low. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xi. (1554) 130 b, The noblesse of Grece was brought baas. *a* 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* III. 430 This were a hevy case To se you brought so base To play without a place. 1550 *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* (1801) II. 195 Quhen say weill at sumtimes sall be brought base, Do weill sall triumph in euery place.

7. Illegitimate, bastard. ? *Obs.* exc. in BASE-BORN.

1570–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 430 His base brother, Robert Maxwell. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 189 In his youth he was wantonly giuen, and gate a base daughter. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 124 Jeffery the Kings base son. 1755 in *Wesley's Wks.* (1872) III. 342 Their wretched Minister told them .. that 'John Wesley was expelled the College for a base child.'

8. Low in natural rank, or in the scale of creation.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1324/1 A thing of more base nature then was the thing that was wont to be sacrificed to forefigure it. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 69 Ciuet is of a baser birth then Tarre, the verie vncleanly fluxe of a Cat. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 127 The Wafer may happen to be eaten by base Vermine, such as Rats. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 369 Providence has given to every animal, however base .. a consciousness of this want [of food]. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iv. 43 She might sacrifice the base body, and ennoble the soul by the self-sacrifice.

9. Low in the moral scale; without dignity of sentiment; reprehensibly cowardly or selfish, despicably mean; opposed to *high-minded*: a. of persons.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 178 Base, fearefull, and despayring Henry. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 248 Hast thou been never base? Did Love ne'er bend Thy frailer Virtue. to betray thy Friend? 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253, I..call you the meanest and basest fellow in the kingdom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 98 He offered Rochester a simple choice, to pronounce the Bishop guilty, or to quit the Treasury. Rochester was base enough to yield.

b. of actions, habits, thoughts, etc.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 361 (R.) Such a base foule fleshly liuing. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 On with a fresh courradge, and bace thoghts fearful abandon. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. vi. § 6 II. 642 A most base piece of flatterie. 1780 BURKE *Let. T. Burgh* Wks. IX. 250 A market-overt for legalizing a base traffick of Votes and Pensions. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. 121 Their most upright decisions may be .. ascribed to the basest motives.

10. Befitting an inferior person or thing; degraded or degrading, unworthy, menial.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II, The guttes and other partes of baser seruice. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 223 To what base vses we may returne Horatio. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 106 Better fitted for merchandize and other base occupations than for Chivalrie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Luke xv. 15 Foolish sinners will submit to the basest servitude, and be attendants of swine.

11. *Law.* Servile, as opposed to *free*. *Base tenure, estate*, or *fee*: *orig.* tenure, not by 'free' or military service, but by *base service*, such as a 'villain' owed to his lord; *later*, since this was tenure at the mere will of the lord, applied to such tenure in fee simple as may determine on the fulfilment of a contingent qualification or limitation. So *base-tenant*. See also BASE-COURT.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 These maner of copye holders haue an estate of enherytaunce, after the custome of the maner, yet haue they no franke tenement .. and therfore they be called tenantes of base tenure. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., Base tenants be they which do to their lords villeinous service. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 45 As well to free Socage as base. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 61 Base services .. as to plough the lord's land, to make his hedges. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 589 English liberty would thenceforth be held by a base tenure. It would be, not, as heretofore, an immemorial inheritance. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iv. § 3. 189 An estate in fee which was thus liable to be defeated was called in later times a base fee.

†12. Of price: Low, cheap. *Obs. rare.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 164 As base prices as is possible. *Ibid.* 239 They .. sell them at most vile and base prices.

13. Of inferior quality; mean, paltry, common, poor, shabby.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 274 He may yet sustaine his body with bacer foode. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157 This old house .. may now seeme but a base Barn in your eie. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 5 Base is thy attyre, as thrid-bare in thy apparel as my Gowne. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 50 The rest .. content With base materials, sat on well-tann'd hides. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* VI. § 18. 180 The cheapest and basest imitation which can escape detection.

b. Of language: Not classical, debased.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., A translacion of basse kinde of thenglishe phrase. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 44 Base is the style, and matter meane withall. *a* 1661 FULLER (in Webster), Base Latin. *Mod.* 'Of very base Latinity.'

14. Of comparatively little value, worthless. *Base metals*: those not classed as *noble* or *precious*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 6 They haue all bin touch'd, and found Base-Mettle. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 23 A base Myne where there is Ore, shall be the Kings for the worthinesse of the Ore. 1684 *Contemp. State Man* II. i. (1699) 133 All Temporal things are in themselves little and bass. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 145 Coins .. made of your baser sorts of metal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Base metals*. See *Noble metals*.

15. Alloyed with less valuable metal; debased, counterfeit.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* VIII. vi. 9 The coyne yt is so scante .. But even as much to base. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Argent*, Silver .. twelue grains baser than *Argent le Roy*. 1725 SWIFT *Wood the Ironm.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 66 They search'd his pockets on the place, And found his copper all was base. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 Persons who refused the base money were arrested.

16. *Comb.* a. *adverbially* with pa. pple., as in *base-begged*, *-begot*, *-bred*, BASE-BORN; also *base-like* adj., seeming base. b. parasynthetic deriv., as *base-hearted*, *-mettled*, *-spirited*, *-witted*, BASE-MINDED; and deriv. from these, as *base-heartedly*, *base-spiritedness*.

a. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* To Bk., If that any aske thy name, Say, thou wert base-begot. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 Recountred a base-like fellow, vnknowne to him. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. War* (1717) II. 22 Prolongs this not long base-begg'd Breath. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 120 Whose verie eyes will blaze His base-bred spirit.

b. 1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 422 Every silly soul and base-witted man. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1685) 10 To rein, and curb base-mettled Hereticks. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxxi. 338 His generous confessions taken for a mark of base-spiritedness. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* 391 Thy stupidities and grovelling baseheartedness.

B. quasi-*adv.*; cf. 'high and low'; OF. *en haut et en bas* completely. See also A 6.

c 1500 *Partenay* 927 Ther fair chapel .. Wel apparailled it was, hie and bas.

C. *absol.* quasi-*sb.* Cf. BAST *sb.*2

†1. Bastard. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 18 Base to a King addes title of more State, Than Knights begotten, though legitimate. 1602 *Parish Reg. Roxwell, Essex* 8 June, Agnes, the base of Maudlin Wonner. 1624 *Ibid.* 18 July, Richardus, the base of Dominici Godstret.

†2. Bastardy. *Obs.* (? error for *bast.*)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. B.* IX. xviii, Children .. begot in base.

†**Base,** *v.*1 *Obs.*; also 4–5 besse, 6 baisse, baas. [partly aphetic f. ABASE *v.*; partly a. F. *baisse-r* (=Pr. *baissar*:—late L. *bassā-re*, f. *bassus*: see BASE *a.*), whence the frequent 16th c. form *baisse*.]

1. To lower; to bring, cast, or lay down.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 94 Sum best, sum woundyt, sum als slayne. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 343 They could not once base their Pikes, nor fight. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 Sir Eustace .. Did baisse his gleaue. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xix. 1213 To base at the feet of .. his conquerour, the crowne .. which he came unjustly by.

2. To lower in rank, condition, or character; to debase, humble, depose, degrade.

1538 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. lxxxiii. 217 Long continuance in other studies, that baseth the mind. 1559 *Myrr. Mag., Warwick* xii, That plaaste and baaste his soverayne so oft. 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* (1857) 323 Love .. weakneth strength, and baseth Honour.

3. To lessen in amount or value, depreciate; to debase (metals).

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 49 By basing the estimacion of wooll & felles. *a* 1626 BACON (J.) Metals, which we cannot base.

Base (bēis), *v.*[2]; in 6 bace. [f. BASE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make, lay, or form a foundation for.

1587 *Myrr. Mag., Brennus* xl, By bloudshed they doe founde, bace, builde, and prop their state. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 514 Long toils .. Must base the fabric of so vast a throne. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vi. 94 Great roots based the tree-columns.

2. To place *on* or *upon* a foundation or logical basis; to found, establish securely, secure. (So mod.F. *baser.*)

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 12. 247 The foundations on which any moral judgement .. can be based. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv 46 These [bank-]notes were based on gold. 1878 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* iii. 13 Upon this great truth of His eternal goodness and mercy we base all our hopes.

†**Base,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. BASE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To run at, or as at, prisoner's base.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 341 With Bacing on foote and on horsbacke, a sport lately vsed of our English youthes. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 527 Yong heiffers .. all so spritely given .. about Bace by the dams.

Base-ball (bēi·sˌbōl). [f. BASE *sb.*[1] 15.] The national field-game of the United States, a more elaborate variety of the English 'rounders,' played by two sides of nine each; so called from the 'bases' or bounds (usually four in number) which mark the circuit to be taken by each player of the in-side after striking the ball. Also, the ball used in the game.

*c*1815 MISS AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* i. (1848) 3 It was not very wonderful that Catherine .. should prefer cricket, base ball .. to books. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 209 Amiable boys, who had never encountered any rougher play than a base-ball match. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 106/2 An oval ball .. a little larger than a base-ball.

Base-born (bēi·sˌbōrn), *a.* [f. BASE *a.* 6, 7, 16.]

1. Of low or humble birth, plebeian.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 49 Better ten-thousand base-borne Cades miscarry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 95 That a gentleman of your rank in life should stoop .. to the base-born Pamela. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 153 Very often the baseborn change their liveries for coronets.

2. *fig.* Of base origin or nature.

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 392 Such high conceipt of that celestiall fire, The base-borne brood of Blindnes cannot gesse. 1852 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* 179 A base-born mirth, springing out of carelessness and folly.

3. Illegitimate, born out of wedlock.

1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* 51 (T.) Neither doth holy imply no bastard; for some holy men have been base-born. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi. 203 Our daughters with base-born babies Have wandered away in their shame.

B. quasi-*sb.* One of humble or illegitimate birth.

1605 *Parish Reg. Romford, Essex* 11 Aug., George, the base-borne of one of my Ladye Coke's servants. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 195 Huts where the base-born dwelt.

Base-court (bēi·sˌkōəɹt). Also 5–6 basse-courte, 7–9 bass-court. [f. BASE *a.* 3 + COURT; in sense 1 directly from 15th c. F. *basse-court* (OF. *basse-cort, -curt*, mod.F. *basse-cour*).]

1. The lower or outer court of a castle or mansion, occupied by the servants; the court in the rear of a farm-house, containing the out-buildings.

1491 CAXTON *Four Sons* iii. (1885) 98 Reynawde .. sawe that the basse-courte of the castell brenned. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 83 Thei laye under the rampire of the base courte, and slue sondrie of our soldiours. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 38 [The farmer's wife] is tyed to matters within the House and base Court. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 212 Bass-Courts for Officers and Servants. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, The large base-court or outer-yard of the noble Castle.

2. An inferior court of justice, one that is not a court of record; *e.g.* a court baron.

1542–3 *Act.* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, xxvii. § 82 The returne of a write of false iudgement, out of a base court, before the sayde Iustices. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 438 The original manner of granting feudal property, and something like it is still practised in our base-courts.

†**Based,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 baissed. [f. BASE *v.*[1] + -ED. Cf. F. *baissé.*] Lowered.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 103 With baissed launce the knights approch amaine.

Based (bēist), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. BASE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having or standing on a base, esp. in comb., as *broad-based*; *spec.* in *Crystallog.* (see quot.)

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 46 The strong bass'd promontorie Haue I made shake. 1817 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 197 Based, when the primitive form is either a double pyramid, or a rhomboid, in which the summits are intercepted by planes perpendicular to the axis, which take the place of terminal planes. Based sulphur .. is a double four-sided pyramid, truncated on the extremities.

†**Based,** *ppl. a.*[3] *Obs.*; in 6 bassed. [f. BASE *sb.*[3] + -ED[2].] Wearing or furnished with 'bases.'

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII*, an. 6 (R.) The Duke of Burbones bende was apparelled and bassed in lawny veluet. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 834/1 Bassed in tawnie velvet.

†**Base-dance,** *Obs.* [a. F. *basse dance.*] A term formerly applied to dances in slow time (*e.g.* the minuet), which consist of gliding motions and stately posing, the feet being but little raised from the ground.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xlvi, Musyke .. Dyvers base daunces moost swetely dyd playe. 1521 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 160 For to daunce ony bace daunce there behoueth .iiii. paces .. syngle, double: repryse, & braule. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Base dansis, pauans, galȝardis.

Basedow's disease: see BRONCHOCELE.

†**Basel.** *Obs.* The alleged name according to Holinshed (and copyists down to the present day) of certain pieces of money abrogated by Henry II., of which numismatists have no knowledge. (Prob. Holinshed's error for *Baseling*, in sense of 'base piece': cf. *silverling*, etc.)

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 67/1 The same yeare [1158] also the King altered his coine, abrogating certeine peeces called basels. [*Marg. note* in Rolls ed. MATT. PARIS I. 309 from one MS. 'Moneta tunc reprobata *Baseling* dicebatur.']

†**Ba·selard.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 baselarde, baslard(e, 5 basulard, 6 baslaerd bazelarde, 7 basiliard, 4–8 baselard. [a. AF. *baselard(e* (Act 12 Richard II), OF. *basalart* (med.L. *bassilardus*); perh. from same source as OF. *baselaire, bazelaire, badelaire*, probably a derivative of late L. *badile, badillus* a bill-hook (P. Meyer); the *z* (*s*) for *d* being of Provençal origin. In *baselard* the suffix is evidently -ARD augmentative.] A species of dagger or hanger, usually worn at the girdle.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 303 Alle þat bereþ baslarde, brode swerde or launce. 1450 MYRC 48 Baselard ny bawdryke were thou non. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 125 Sodeynly with a scharp basulard he smet the Kyng among the boweles. *c*1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 303 Cum gladiis vocatis hyngers vel baselardys. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxiv. (1603) 221 Drew his basiliard. 1602 in Southey's *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 338 Two baslaerd swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter of length. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 150 The Mayor, drawing his baselard, grievously wounded Wat [Tyler] in the neck.

Baseless (bēi·slės), *a.* [f. BASE *sb.*[1] = -LESS.] Without base or foundation, groundless.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 151 The baselesse fabricke of this vision. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 181 A baseless faith. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 6 (1882) 261 No claim could have been more utterly baseless.

b. in reference to military tactics; cf. BASE *sb.*[1] 16.

1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 79 Occasionally, baseless operations have effected great results in war.

Ba·selessness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being baseless; groundlessness.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* I. 315 To show the baselessness of the objections to his writings. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* 395 The baselessness of the imputation.

†**Ba·seling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BASE *a.* + -LING; cf. BASEL.] A base creature.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* B iiij, They should bee ranked in the number of double-harted baselings

‖**Basella** (bāse·lă). [mod.L., ?dim. of L. *basis* base.] A genus of climbing plants (N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*), with smooth fleshy leaves, known as the Malabar Nightshade.

1761 MILLER *Gard. Kal.* (1775) 24 Plants in the Green-House [in January] .. Basella in fruit. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 167 Some of these are used as potherbs; as Basella, Spinage.

Basely (bēi·sli), *adv.* [f. BASE *a.* + -LY[2].]

†**1.** In a low position, low down. *Obs.*

*c*1500 *Partenay* 1216 Sauyng þat on ey had he more basly Then þat other.

†**2.** In a low tone, softly, quietly. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Talke thou basely, talke thou boldely. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 365, I hear .. a whistling very basely.

3. In humble rank of life; illegitimately. ? *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Baselye Neoptolemus was borne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. ii. 185 Commonly such as are basely borne .. are of ill disposition.

4. With contemptible cowardice, treachery, or meanness; dishonourably, disingenuously.

?*c*1550 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) ix. 92 Beshrew thy heart, said Little John, Thou basely dost begin. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. Wks. 1710 I. 342 Some basely die, and some more basely yield. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 122 The King of Portugal basely betrayed Colombus.

†**5.** At small value or esteem, meanly; cheaply.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 210 Sonnes were not baselie esteemd. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 52 Them that desire to look big, and to liue basely. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. 197 Those of Galens method .. they basely account of, and contemne.

Basement (bēi·smĕnt). Also 8 bassment. [f. BASE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -MENT; cf. F. *soubassement.*]

1. The lowest or fundamental portion of a structure. *Basement-membrane*: a fine transparent layer lying between the epithelium and the fibro-vascular layer of mucous membranes.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Cont. 7 Establishing a solid Basement of Wood. 1843 J. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 97 The .. augitic rock which forms the basement of the promontory. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 751/1 The cell-germs contained in this basement-membrane.

2. *fig.* Groundwork; *attrib.* = fundamental.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* II. i, That Great Charter, the basement, at least, if not the foundation of our free constitution. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 55 This belief constitutes the basement-principle of all religion.

3. *spec.* The lowest storey (not a cellar) of a building, esp. when sunk below the general ground level.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 389 There is a small Basement .. under the lower Pilasters. 1823 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 204 The under or sunk story—basement the learned call it.

b. *attrib.* 1766 ENTICK *Lond.* IV. 360 The bassment story is very massy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 22 Down stairs to a little basement front door

4. The action of basing; the state of being based; cf. *debasement.*

1836 G. FABER *An Inquiry, etc.* 579 Evinced by its actual basement upon the unhallowed principle, that nations, as such, ought, etc.

Ba·se-mi·nded, *a.* [f. BASE *a.* 9, 16.] Having a base mind; = BASE *a.* 9. Hence Base-mindedly = BASELY 4; Base-mindedness = BASENESS 4.

1586 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 225 III. 23, I am not so baceminded that feare of any livinge .. prince shoulde make me afrayde. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 62 Base-minded Jewes, with acclamations, affirmed Herod Agrippa .. a Deitie. 1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4/1 To deter base-minded persons from such shocking enormities.

b. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 160 A timorous base mindednesse and abjectnesse. 1627 BP. HALL *Heav. upon Earth* iv. 76 To whom repentance seemes base-mindednesse.

Basence, obs. form of BEZANT.

Baseness (bēi·snės). [f. BASE *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** Lowness or feebleness in sound; deepness in tone. *Obs.*; cf. BASSNESS.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xii. 4 The baseness of the grinders voice. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 184 The Baseness or Trebleness of Tones.

2. Low birth or rank, lowly or mean estate, lowliness; a trait or characteristic of low rank (*obs.*).

1552 HULOET, Basenes of bloude or ignobilitie. 1563 *Homilies* II. xxi. 1. (1859) 554 As the Majesty of heavenly things may by the basenesse of earthly things be shadowed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 34, I once did hold it .. A basenesse to write faire. 1615 T. ADAMS *Christ's Star* Wks. 1871 II. 7 God did ever so strangely qualify the baseness of Christ. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lx, He mixing with his proper sphere, She finds the baseness of her lot.

†**3.** Illegitimacy of birth, bastardy. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 10 Why brand they vs With Base? With basenes, Bastardie?

4. Moral turpitude, reprehensible cowardice or selfishness, contemptible meanness; an act or trait of this character.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 21 You stand vpon your honor .. thou vnconfinable baseness? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1840) 269 Soldiers count it baseness to be thrifty of their own healths. 1767 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18, I acquit him of the baseness of selling Commissions. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxxii. 240 Having no basenesses of his own to prosecute, and therefore under no temptation to pander to the basenesses of other people.

5. Inferior or debased quality.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 159 As she seeth cause by the goodnesse or basenesse of the hops. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 28 That basenesse of our English Coyne. *a*1745 SWIFT (J.) We alledged .. the baseness of his metal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. 49 The world is so widely encumbered with forgeries and basenesses.

Basenet, -ette, variant of BASINET.

†**Ba·ser.** *Obs.* Also 4 basare. [Etymol. unknown.] An executioner.

*c*1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Cristofore* 598 Syne to þe basare sade in hy: Stryk of myne hede, bruthyre dere. — *St. Jacobus* 239 Fra þe baser sancte James gat A pot with vattir.

†**Ba·sery.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BASE *a.* + -RY.] Base dealing, dishonourable practice.

1637 BRIAN *Pisse-proph.* i. (1679) 2 They will hardly acknowledge their errours, and relinquish this basery.

Baset, Basetry: see BASSADE.

†**Bash,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 baise-n, bayse-n, 4–6 basshe-n, 5 basche, baysche, 6 bashe, 6–7 bash. *North.* 4 baise, 6 base. [Aphetic form of ABASH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To destroy the confidence or self-possession of; to daunt, dismay, discomfit; to disconcert, put out of countenance, abash.

*c*1375 (MS. *c*1440) *Morte Arth.* 2857 Bees noghte baiste of 3one boyes, ne of þaire bryghte wedis! *c*1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 442 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 30 Thoff I be here in pore clothing, I am no bayschyd for to bryng Gestys two or thre. 1515 *Scot. Field* 179 in *Chetham Misc.* II, Because they bashed them at Berwick, that boldeth them the more. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 104 He made Semblant, as nought him could dismay or bash.

2. *intr.* a. To be daunted or dismayed; to quail, lose confidence; to be confounded.

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 376 He baldly hym bydez, he bayst neuer þe helder. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ii. 11 Oure herte basshede, ne spiryt bood in us. *c*1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 244 Grettere tempestes .. where offen they bascheden. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 38 Alcander .. strake out one of his eyes .. Yet for all this Lycurgus never bashed.

b. To be put out of countenance; to shrink back for shame, to be ashamed or abashed. Const. *inf.*, *at.*

*c*1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 161 With salt & wyne serue ye hym þe same, boldly & not to basshe. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 303 Their corrupt faces bash not to deny the eternal Son of God. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. 1882 VII. 115 Like Diana when shee basht at Acteons presence. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 148 He bashed not to kisse him even in the open Theater. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 309 Bash not, but deigne (I pray) to be my Soveraigne Ladie deere.

Bash (bæʃ), *v.*[2] [Chiefly northern; perhaps from Scand.; cf. Sw. *basa* to baste, whip, flog, lash, Da. *baske* to beat, strike, cudgel. But possibly onomatopoetic, with the *b* of *beat, bang*, and the termination of *dash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, pash, smash*, etc.]

1. To strike with a heavy blow that tends to

beat or smash in the surface struck: a. *trans.* Also *To bash up* (the edge or point of an instrument).

1790 A. Wilson *Pack* Wks. 26 Fir'd wi' indignance I turn'd round, And basht wi' mony a fung The Pack, that day. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 The callant has .. bashed my neb as saft as pap. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 A proposition to 'smash' or 'bash' in the tall hats aforesaid.

b. *refl.* (of a hen beating her wings in the dust.)

1641 Best *Farm Bks.* (1856) 110 The henne .. will alsoe bashe her in the dust, and so oftentimes crush them to death.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* (with *at*.)

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 255 The gun is loaded. The negro continued to bash at it with all his might.

2. The verb-stem is used adverbially with other verbs. Cf. Bang *v.*1 8.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 511 A fine preserved Pine Apple flew bash on Isaac Shingle's sharp snout.

Bash, *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. vb.; cf. Sw. *bas* whipping, beating, Da. *bask* stripe, blow.] A heavy blow that beats or smashes in a surface.

1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 36 (Jam.) An' gae her a desperate bash on The chafts. *c*1817 Hogg *Tales* I. 17 (Jam.) Then, giving two or three bashes on the face, he left me.

†**Basha·lic(k.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ique, 8 bassalick. [a. Turkish *bāshālik, pāshālik* jurisdiction of a *pāshā*: see next.] Earlier form of Pashalik, the district under the jurisdiction of a pasha.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* III. 238 It .. remaineth yet a Bashalique, although of late governed by a Deputy. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1726) 5 A Woody Mountainous Country, which ends the Bashalick of Aleppo.

Bashaw (bă∫ǭ·). Forms: 6 bassawe, -shawe, -cha, (bassat, basso), 6–7 bassi, 6–8 bassa, basha, 7 bashawe, bassaw, -shaw, -char, bacha, 9 bashe, 7– bashaw. [a. Turkish *bāshā,* variant of *pāshā,* prob. f. *bāsh* head, the Old Turkish not distinguishing *p* and *b* (Prof. Rieu): see Pasha. The earliest English form came indirectly through med.L. and It. *bassa* (later It. *bascià*); other spellings represent 16–17th c. F. *bachat,* mod.F. *bacha, pacha.*]

1. The earlier form of the Turkish title Pasha.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1218/2 His Bassawes .. surmount verye farre aboue any christen estate. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 771 The Turke loste foure score 1000 men as one of his Bassates did afterwarde confesse. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 49 The Bassas .. as it were Harpies, sucke the verye bloud of the people. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. 252 His Bands of Janizaries .. He out of these his Captaines, and his Bassies doth elect. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 306 Or else their Sultan-Populaces Still strangle all their routed Bassa's. 1693 *Mem. Teckely* IV. 15 He created Vizier Ismal Bacha. 1695 Motteux *St. Olon's Morocco* 31 A Captain, to whom they give the Title of Baschar. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* III. vii. (1762) 322 He addressed me with all the insolence of a basha to a Circassian slave. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 79, I will offer service to one of the Turk's bashaws.

c. *Bashaw of two* or *three tails*: one of lower or higher rank, as indicated by the number of horse-tails borne on his standard.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xiii. ii. 295 He was appointed basha of three tails. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 422 He would fly to Constantinople, hang up a bashaw of three tails.

2. *fig.* A grandee; a haughty, imperious man.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 85 The diuels chiefe Basso, Ambition. *a*1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 82 In every society of men there will be some Bashawes, who presume that there are many rules of law from which they should be exempted. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 16 The young men .. looked up to this insolent bashaw with timid respect. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* liii. (1873) 185 You've taken to being a nob, buying land, being a country bashaw!

Bashaw·ism. [see -ism.] The imperiousness or haughty tyranny of a bashaw.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* II. v. 146 Exercising a truly manly degree of embryo bashawism over his younger sister.

Bashaw·ship. [f. as prec. + -ship.] a. The jurisdiction or office of a bashaw. b. *fig.* Dignity or demeanour of a bashaw.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/6 To be paid yearly during his Bassawship. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* IV. vi. § 15 (L.) At this day it [Egypt] is no better than a bashawship, under the Grand Signior. 1882 H. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. i. xiv. 237 Mr. Fairfield's angry airs of Bashawship.

†**Bashed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Bash *v.*1 + -ed.] Abashed, disconcerted, dismayed.

c 1440 [see next]. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 156 (R.) Ceballinus with a bashed countenance .. reported all those thinges. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 94 Sometimes her basht eye seemes by shame controld.

†**Ba·shedness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] Abashment, bashfulness.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6000 What for shame and basshednes.

Bashful (bæ·∫ful), *a.* [f. Bash *v.*1 + -ful; cf. also Abash *sb.*, though *-ful* is occasionally added to vbs., as in *mournful, assistful.*]

†1. Wanting in self-possession, daunted, dismayed. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet. Bashfull or amased, *attonitus.* *a*1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 15 Those Forces would .. by their success give much courage to his bashful Army. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 7 [Duelling was] as great an Impediment to Advancement in the Service, as being bashful in Time of Action.

2. Of persons: Shrinking from publicity, shamefaced, shy. Sometimes used in a good or neutral sense = Sensitively modest in demeanour; sometimes depreciatively = Excessively self-conscious, embarrassed and ill at ease in society, 'sheepish.'

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 12 (R.) These folke beyng very desirous to see Jesus .. yet they were bashefull. 1570 Ascham *Scholem.* (1863) 42 If a yong jentleman .. be bashefull, and will soon blushe, they call him a babishe and ill brought up thyng. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 3 His wife and children .. were .. well fauored and very bashful. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 21 Or press the bashful stranger to his food. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 347, I pity bashful men. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxiv, Like Summer rose, The bashful maiden's cheek appeared.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterizing or characterized by extreme sensitiveness or modesty.

1595 Spenser *Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 122 His face with bashfull blood did flame. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 81 Hence bashfull cunning, And prompt me plaine and holy innocence. *a*1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 313 Naked they walk'd, but had no bashful sense. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem 10 With impulse shy of bashful tenderness, Soliciting again the wish'd caress.

†4. Exciting a feeling of shame. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 59 (T.) A woman yet must blush when bashful is the case, Though truth bid tell the story as it fell.

Ba·shfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

†1. Without self-possession; with misgiving or dismay. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Bashfullye or in amase, *attonite.* 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 382 He went not to the battle bashfully.

2. In a shy or shamefaced manner; cf. Bashful 2.

1552 Huloet, Bashfullye or wyth shamefastnes, *pudibunde.* 1651 Davenant *Gondib.* II. vi. (R.) Here the check'd Sun his universal face Stops bashfully, and will no entrance make. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* vi. 70 Angus looked down as bashfully as if he had never seen the world.

Ba·shfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

†1. *Bashfulness of*: a timid or reverential shrinking back from (something). *Obs.*

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offyces* I. (1540) 42 One parte of honesty .. in the which is a basshfulnes of dishonesty. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Led by such a clue of understanding, and softened by such a bashfulness of knowledge, that we may be wise and awful both in one.

2. The quality of being Bashful (see sense 2).

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 26 Cast awaye bashfulness where nede constrayneth. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 286 Haue you no modesty, no maiden shame, No touch of bashfulnesse? 1603 Jas. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 244 III. 80 Awaye with chyldishe bashefullnes. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* vii. 275 Modesty is the graceful calm virtue of maturity; bashfulness, the charm of vivacious youth. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii, An air of bashfulness, which was in reality the effect of want of habitual intercourse with the world.

‖ **Bashi-bazouk** (bæ:∫i,băzū·k). [mod. Turk.; lit. 'one whose head is turned.']

1. A mercenary soldier belonging to the skirmishing or irregular troops of the Turkish army; notorious for their lawlessness, plundering, and savage brutality. Hence **Bashi-bazou·kery,** Bashi-Bazouks collectively, their habits, etc.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 302/1 The Bashi-Bazouks bolted, and dashing in amongst the Turkish regulars, put them to the rout too. 1861 Miss Beaufort *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xvii. 60 Bashi-Bazouk, the generic name given to any of the Arabs of this country who attached themselves to the government and fought for pay. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 1/2 His government was a system of Bashi-Bazoukery plus slave-raiding .. The Bashi-Bazoukery from Brunei ceased to trouble the tribes.

2. *fig.* An 'irregular,' a skirmisher.

1855 Wynter *Cur. Civiliz.* II. 404 The Bashi-Bazouks of private establishments. 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 33 Hard-working boys are these juvenile Bashi-Bazouks of the newspaper trade.

†**Ba·shless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Bash *v.*1 + -less; cf. *bashful.*] Unabashed, shameless, unblushing, bold.

1578 Sidney *Lady of May* Wks. (1674) 619 (D.) 'Com on, master school-master, bee not so bashless.' 1597 Breton *Abr. Amor. Devises* (1879) 4 (D.) Blush now, you bashles dames, that vaunt of beautie rare.

†**Ba·shment.** *Obs.* In 4 bays-. [Aphetic form of Abashment.] Confusion from surprise or sudden check; discomfiture, shame.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 174 Bot baysment gef myn hert a brunt. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 48 A mannis mynde is neuer more vnstable than in soden chauncis, and soden bashement. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 86 Where to controll lesse feare it was, lesse bashment to displease.

†**Bash-rag.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? Ragamuffin.

c 1600 J. Davies *Extasie* 95 (D.) Wilt loose thy roiall sole prerogatiue, To make vngrateful base Bash-rags to thriue!

†**Bashron(e.** *Obs.* 'A kettle.' Halliwell.

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, iv. Sched., Batterie, Bashrons, or Kettles, the hundred weight, ix*l.*

Bashyle: see Basyle.

Basi- (bē·si), combining form of Base, Basis, forming the first element of many adjs. in *Phys.*, in sense of 'pertaining to, situated at, or forming, the base of'; e.g. **basibranchial, -cranial, -facial, -hyal, -occipital, -radial, -rostral, -sphenoid(al, -temporal, -vertebral,** pertaining to, situated at, or forming, the base or posterior part of, the branchial arch (in fishes), the skull, the face, the hyoid bone, the occiput, the ray or *radius,* the beak, the sphenoid bone, the temples, the vertebræ. These are often used *ellipt.*; e.g. the *basihyal* (bone).

1872 Mivart *Anat.* 477 The branchial arches are attached to a .. series of pieces termed basi-branchials. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 99 The basi-cranial line is from the anterior margin of the *foramen magnum* to the fronto-nasal suture. 1863 — *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 149 The basifacial axis .. drawn through the axis of the face, between the bones called ethmoid and vomer. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1145/2 The basi-hyal is generally elongated proportionately to the shape of the tongue. *Ibid.* 1322/1 The fissure that .. separates the basi-occipital bone from the ex-occipitals. 1880 Carpenter in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 208 The basiradial suture is an obtuse angle. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 643 Its basirostral bristles. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 17 The junction of the basisphenoid to the basioccipital. *Ibid.* The basitemporals form a second floor to the cranium. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1410/1 The basi-vertebral veins.

Basial (bē·ziăl), *a.*1 [f. L. *bāsi-um* kiss + -al 1.] Of or pertaining to kissing, osculatory.

Mod. The basial salutation.

†**Ba·sial,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [f. L. *basi-s* Base + -al 1.] = Basal.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 622/1 The basial part of the heart. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 489 The .. Basial band, passes directly backwards through the septum.

Basiate (bē·zi,ēit), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *bāsiāt-* ppl. stem of *bāsiāre,* f. *bāsium* kiss.] To kiss.

1623 in Cockeram.

Basiation (bē·zi,ē·∫ən). [ad. L. *bāsiātiōn-em,* f. *bāsiāre*; see prec. and -ation.] Kissing.

1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. 85 Love that .. seems to the scoffing world to go slinking into basiation's obscurity.

Basic (bē·sik), *a.* [f. Base *sb.*1 + -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or forming a base; fundamental, essential: *spec.* in *Arch.,* and in *Chem.*

1842 W. Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 146 The amount of heat produced is determined by the basic ingredient. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. 141 Its capital resting .. on its basic plinth. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 67 Basic oxides or bases act upon acids to form salts. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 770/2 This is Miss Hill's basic principle.

2. Having the base in excess. a. *Chem.* (A salt) Having the amount of the base atomically greater than that of the acid, or exceeding in proportion that of the related neutral salt. b. *Min.* (An igneous rock) Having little silica in proportion to the amount of lime, potash, magnesia, etc. present.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 400 The class of subsalts is now generally termed basic salts, because the base predominates. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 319 Neutral or basic phosphates of the alkalies. 1877 Green *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 5. 47 The Poorly Silicated or Basic rocks.

c. Applied to an improved 'Bessemer' process of steel-manufacture, in which phosphorus is eliminated from the pig-iron by the use of non-silicious materials (*e.g.* limestone, dolomite, magnesia) for the lining of the converters, and for introduction in the course of the 'blow'; hence also applied to the steel thus produced, etc.

1880 Roberts *Introd. Lect. Metallurgy* 20 The practical application of basic linings in the Bessemer converter. 1883 *Birmghm. Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 8/2 Basic steel and ingot iron, made from phosphoric pig.

See also Monobasic, Bibasic, Tribasic.

Basicerite (bēsi·sĕrəit). *Anim. Phys.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-s* base + *κέρ-as* horn, antenna + -ite.] The second segment of the antenna of an Arthropod, reckoning from the head.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 314 A basicerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate .. is articulated.

Basicity (bēsi·sĭti). *Chem.* [f. Basic *a.* + -ity.] The power of combining with bases possessed by an acid, dependent on the number of atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a metal which are contained in it; thus nitric acid (HNO_3) is monobasic, phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) is tribasic.

1849 *Liebig & Kopp's Rep. Progr. Chem.* I. 469 The capacity of saturation or the basicity B of a compound. 1883 Muir *Heroes of Sc.* V. 23 Graham .. added to science the conception of acids of different basicity.

Basidiospore (bă·sidio,spō·ə1). *Bot.* [f. next + Spore.] A spore borne at the extremity of a basidium. Hence **Basidio·sporous** *a.*

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 232/1 The basidiospore is distinguished from all the other acrogenous forms. *Ibid.* 224/2 Basidiosporous Fungi.

‖ **Basidium** (bă·sidĭm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *βάσις,* base + *-ιδιον* dim. ending.] Name given to the cells of the fructification in some fungi, which form the 'gills,' and bear the spores.

1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 778 The spores are arranged on this hymenium in clusters of four, each group being attached to the points of a small body, rounded below, which is called the basidium. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 214 Each of the gills .. is found to consist of a number of elongated cells called basidia.

Basifier (bē·sifəi,ə1). [f. Basify + -er 1.] That which basifies. 1847 in Craig.

Basifixed (bē·sifikst), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* Base + Fixed.] Attached by the base or lower end.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 85 Genista .. Anthers .. long and basifixed.

Basifugal (bēsi·fiugăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s*

BASE *sb.*[1] + *-fug-us* fleeing + -AL[1].] Tending away from the base. *Basifugal growth*: that which begins at the apex (of a leaf, etc.), and proceeds in a direction away from the base. **Basi·fugally**, *adv.*, in a basifugal manner.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 138 Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves .. the predominantly basifugal or apical, and the predominantly basal growth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 170 Lateral members usually arise on their common axial structure in acropetal or basifugal order. *Ibid.* 448 The leaves grow .. basifugally.

Basify (bē·sifəi), *v.* [f. L. *basi-s* BASE *sb.*[1] + -FY.] 'To convert into a salifiable base.' Craig.

‖ **Basigynium** (bē·si,dʒi·niŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *βάσι-s* base + *γυν-ή* female + -IUM, repr. Gr. dim. *-ιον*.] The pedicel or stalk bearing the ovary.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 *Basigynium*, synonym of Carpophore or Thecaphore.

Basil[1] (bæ·zil), *Herb.* Forms: 5 (*basilicon*), basile, 6 basyle, -yll, bazil, bassel, 6–7 basill, 6– basil. [a. OF. *basile*, ad. L. *basilisca*, f. *basiliscus* BASILISK: the Gr. name of the plant was *βασιλικὸν* 'royal,' whence the botanical specific name *basilicum*, perhaps because the herb was used 'in some royal unguent, bath, or medicine' (Prior). In Lat. this seems to have been confused with *basiliscus*, on the supposition that it was an antidote to the basilisk's venom: in OF., *basile*, *basilicoq*, *basilique*, and in mod.F., *basilic* are applied both to tne serpent and the plant.]

1. Popular name of a genus (*Ocymum*, N.O. *Labiatæ*) of aromatic, shrubby plants, with flowers arranged in whorled racemes, widely dispersed in tropical and sub-tropical countries. The best-known species are the culinary herbs, Common or Sweet Basil (*O. basilicum*) and Bush or Lesser Basil (*O. minimum*), the leaves of which are used for seasoning soups and made dishes.

[*c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 201 Basilicon, radish and rucul stronge.] 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, Violettys, rose-marynes, majorons, gylofres, basiles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 66 a, Basil .. is good for the stryking of a se dragon. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 95 Bassel, fine and busht, sowe in May. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxxvi. (1612) 50 A certaine Italian, by often smelling to Basill, had a Scorpion bred in his braine. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 26 Basil (the Embleme of the Throne established by mercy) which being gently stroked on the hand, yeelds a pleasant smell, but crushed hard vpon it, vnsauory. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Basil imparts a grateful Flavour if not too strong. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 122 Sweet basil .. is, as its name imports, one of the royalties among sweet herbs.

2. Used as a book-name for other plants: e. g. Wild Basil (*Calamintha Acinos*, Lyte, *C. Clinopodium*, Benth.), Field or Cow Basil (*Saponaria Vaccaria*, Lyte); also Basil-balm, -thyme (*Calamintha Acinos*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 239 Wilde Basill hath square hearie stemmes, beset with small leaues, much lyke to the leaues of Bushe Basill. *Ibid.* 241 Of Vaccaria, or Cow Basill. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. ccxxiii. 675 The wilde Basil or Acynos. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 19 Basil-thyme .. because the smell thereof is so excellent, that it is fit for a king's house.

† **Ba·sil**[2], *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 bassil. [a. OF. *basile* BASILISK: see prec.]

1. = BASILISK 3.

c 1565 R. LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 108 She bare many cannons .. with three great bassils.

†2. An 'iron' or fetter fastened round the ankle of a prisoner. *Obs.* (Perhaps a distinct word.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 31 Clap a strong paire of bolts on his heeles, and a basill of 28. pound weight. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 106 One of my Irons taken off .. only one of the Bassils, which did not weigh above two Pounds out of thirty. 1865 SALA in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VIII. 369/2 The iron ring or fetter which English convicts were wont to wear round one ankle was called a Basil.

Basil[3], **bazil** (bæ·zil). [App. an Eng. corruption of Fr. *basane*: see BASAN.] Sheepskin tanned in bark; distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumach. Often *attrib.*

1674 GUIDOTT *Observ. Bath.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 130 The water happened .. to fall upon a Bazil-skin I sometimes use. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3285/4 All Tanners, Bazil Tanners, Curriers. 1755 JOHNSON, *Basil*, the skin of a sheep tanned. This is I believe more properly written *basen*. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 215 An inferior leather .. called bazil leather .. tears almost like paper. 1854 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 419 (Hoppe) Each sleeper has for covering a large basil such as cobblers use for aprons.

Basil, *sb.*[4] and *v.* corrupt form of BEZEL.

Basilar (bæ·silăr), *a.*; also 6 basylare. [ad. mod.L. *basilāris*, irreg. f. *basis*: see BASE *sb.*[1]] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base, *esp.* at that of the skull.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, The .vij. bone is the bone basylare .. that closeth and susteyneth all the sayd bones ouer the rofe. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones & Nerves* 77 Made concave for the reception .. of the basilar artery. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 17 The basilar artery .. lies on the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basilary (bæ·silări), *a.* [ad. F. *basilaire* (16th c.), ad. mod.L. *basilāris*: see prec. and -ARY[2].] = prec.

1800 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 144 The basilary artery. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 22 Upon the hymenium of Agarics .. elongated cells, called by Corda basilary cells.

† **Basilean.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *βασιλε-ύς* king + -AN.] A Royalist.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. (1726) 23 (D.) If any intemperate Basilean take exceptions thereat.

Basileio·latry. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *βασίλειο-s* of the king + *λατρεία* worship.] King-worship.

1872 *Sacristy* II. 10 *note*, At Westminster the established religion is Basileiolatry.

Basilic (băsi·lik), *a.* Forms: 6 basylyc, 7–8 basilick(e, 8– basilic. [a. F. *basilique* (16th c.), ad. L. *basilicus*, a. Gr. *βασιλικός* royal, kingly, f. *βασιλεύς* king.]

1. Kingly, royal, sovereign. ? *Obs. rare.*

1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 13 In this world we see nothing except God's basilick justice.

2. *Phys.* Specific epithet of the large vein of the arm starting from the elbow and discharging into the axillary vein. [So called from its supposed great importance; the right and left basilic veins were formerly thought to be in direct communication with the liver and spleen respectively.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.*, That party that was deuyded vnder the arme pyttes that goeth in to the inwarde party in descending appereth within the bought of the elbowe, and is called Basylyc. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 88 As if he had prick'd the Court in the Basilick or Liver-vein. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 1407/1 The basilic vein .. ascends along the inner margin of the biceps muscle.

Basilic (bæ·sĭlik), *sb. arch.* [a. F. *basilique*, ad. L. *basilica.*]

1. = BASILICA 1.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Basilic* or *Basilica*. 1811 J. MILNER *Eccl. Archit. Eng.* ii. 12 The emperors gave up their palaces and courts of justice, called Basilics, for the service of religion.

2. = BASILICA 2.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/2 Considerable Damage to the Basilick, or Great Church of St. Peter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Basilics* were also little chapels built by the antient Franks over the tombs of their great men. 1840 LD. HOUGHTON in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 29 Oh! never in high Roman basilic, Prime dome of art, or elder Lateran.

Basilica (băsi·likă). Pl. -as, *rarely* -æ. Also 6 (transliterated Greek) basilike, 8 basilika. [a. L. *basilica*, Gr. *βασιλική* (sc. *οἰκία*, *στοά*), fem. of adjs. *basilicus*, *βασιλικός*, royal, f. *βασιλεύς* king.]

1. *Anc. Hist.* Literally and originally, a royal palace; thence, a large oblong building or hall, with double colonnades and a semicircular apse at the end, used for a court of justice and place of public assembly.

1541 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 66 A *Basilike*, or place where civile controversies were herde and judged. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 468 A Basilica also or grand hall. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvii. 500 The basilicas were buildings of great size, so that a vast multitude of spectators was always present at any trial which excited public interest.

2. A building of the preceding type, used for Christian worship. Originally, a hall of justice handed over by Roman emperors and consecrated for religious use; thence applied to other early churches built on the same plan, and improperly to churches generally. In Rome applied spec. to the seven principal churches founded by Constantine.

1563 *Homilies* II. ii. III. (1859) 256 Called Basilicæ, eyther for that the Greeks used to call all great and goodly places Basilicas, or for that the high and everlasting King .. was served in them. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 99 There were some Churches .. which were not dedicated to any Saint, but had only in general the Name of a Basilika. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 27 An imitation in wood of the Christian Roman churches or basilicas. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 303 Sending a deputation to do penance at the seven basilicæ. 1874 PARKER *Illust. Goth. Archit.* II. 276 The application of the name of Basilica to the small burial-chapels in the Catacombs is a mistake.

† 3. The basilic vein: see BASILIC *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 105 The basilica or liver veine. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The basilica is one of the veins used in bleeding in the arm.

4. (*neut. pl.*) = BASILICS, q.v.

Basilical (băsi·likăl), *a.*[1] [f. Gr. *βασιλικ-ός* + -AL[1].]

1. Kingly, royal, regal.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 277 Basilical rule or any other temporal soveraignty. 1885 T. KERSLAKE *Liberty Hist. Research* 5 Up wells this basilical word 'must.'

† 2. = BASILIC *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1649 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 40 How England will thrive now that she is let bloud in the basilicall veine. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 290 Upon squeesing her Arm he forced thence from about the Basilical vein .. a pins point.

Basi·lical, *a.*[2] [f. BASILICA + -AL[1].] = next.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 10 Many men .. were wont to walk under those basilical buildings. 1881 G. SCOTT *Ch. Archit.* Pref., The basilical church of Lyminge.

Basilican (băsi·likăn), *a.* [ad. med.L. *basilicān-us*, f. *basilica*: see prec. and -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a basilica. **Basi·licanism,** adherence to the basilican type of church.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* II. l. 228 It is built in the basilican manner. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 345 But the basilican churches were not always adaptations of this sort. 1881 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 179 In very many Italian monastic churches .. basilicanism has as it were been caricatured.

Basilicate (băsi·likĕt), *a.* [f. BASILICA + -ATE[2].] Shaped like a basilica; basilican.

1882 S. BUTLER *Alps & Sanct.* XXV. 357 A fine old basilicate Church.

† **Basilicock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 baselycoc, 4–5 -cok, basilicok, -iskoc, 5 basylicock, -ycok, 6 basilicock. [a. OF. *basilicoc, -ecoc* (nom. sing. and acc. pl. *basilicos*), f. *basilic*:—L. *basiliscus* BASILISK + *-oc* = It. *-occo*, usually augmentative) sometimes diminutive. Here perhaps associated with *coq* cock: cf. *cockatrice.*] = BASILISK 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 þanne is he [the envious] of þe kende of þe baselycoc, uor no grenhede ne may yleste beuore hym. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ¶ 778 That sleeth right as the Basilicok [*v. r.* Baselycok] sleeth folk by the venym of his sighte. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 Basylicocks [have] .. the heed lyke a cocke and body of a serpent. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 109 Like a Cockatrise, or Basilicock, which slay or kill men with the poison of their sighte.

‖ **Basi·licon, -um.** [L. *basilicum*, Gr. *βασιλικόν* (sc. *φάρμακον* drug, plaster), neut. of adj. *basilicus*, *βασιλικός*, royal.] Name given to several ointments supposed to possess 'sovereign' virtues.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* T j, The fourth fourme is the great basilicon that is praysed ouer all, and is called tetrafarmacum. 1659 CULPEPPER *Pharm. Lond.* 298 Basilicon, the greater. Take of white Wax, Pine Rozin, Heifers suet, etc. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxvii. 96 He had stepped down for lint and basilicon. 1782 SCHOTTE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 88 A pledget of basilicum was put over it.

¶ See also BASIL *sb.*[1]

Basilics (băsi·liks), *sb. pl.* [ad. L. *basilica* (also used in Eng.), a. Gr. *βασιλικά*, neut. pl. of adj. *βασιλικός*.] A digest of the laws of Justinian and other emperors, translated from Latin into Greek by command of the emperors Basil and Leo, and constituting the code of the Eastern empire.

[1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 96 Which is manifest enough, not onely in the Basilica .. but also by the Decrees established by the Emperor Leo.] 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The basilics comprehend the institutes, digests, code and novels, and some edicts of Justinian. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 513 A scholiast on the Basilics tells us.

Basilidian (bæsili·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Basilid-es*, Gr. Βασιλίδ-ης + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, Basilides, an Alexandrian Gnostic of the 2nd century. B. One of his disciples or followers.

1586 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 118 Some utterly cast off all grace, virtue, and godliness, as did the Basilidians. 1860 T. BALFOUR *Typ. Charact. Nat.* 120 The Basilideans believed that Simon the Cyrenian was crucified in the room of Christ. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 113 The Gnostic or Basilidian gems, evidently used for magical purposes.

Basili·scan, *a. rare.* [f. L. *basilisc-us* BASILISK + -AN.] Pertaining to a basilisk.

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 65 With my basilican eies May I kill all I see.

Basili·scine, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -INE[1].] prec.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1861) 79 Our fair Oriana, and the slaughter which her basiliscine eyes have caused.

Basilisco: see next.

Basilisk (bæ·zilisk, bæ·s-). Forms: *α.* 4– basilisk; 5–7 basiliske, 6 (basseliskie), 6–7 basilisque, 7 -isck, basalisk, 8 basilisc. *β.* (unchanged L.) 4–7 basiliscus, 6 (basilicus). *γ.* (from Fr.) 5 basilique, basylyque, 6 -ike. *δ.* (from Sp.) 7 basilisco, -sko. See also BASILICOCK. [ad. L. *basiliscus*, a. Gr. *βασιλίσκος* a kinglet, a kind of serpent, the golden-crested wren, dim. of *βασιλεύς* king: see -ISK. The Latin form was occas. used unchanged from 14th to 17th c.; Caxton, in 15th c., introduced forms after Fr. *basilique*, now *basilic*; and in 17th c., *basilisco*, *-sko*, after Sp., occur.]

1. A fabulous reptile, also called a *cockatrice*, alleged to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg; ancient authors stated that its hissing drove away all other serpents, and that its breath, and even its look, was fatal. [So called, says Pliny, from a spot, resembling a crown, on its head; mediæval authors furnished it with 'a certain combe or coronet.']

α. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xci. 13 Oure aspide and basilisk saltou ga. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxviii. 285 Thei slen him anon with the beholdynge, as dothe the Basilisk. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 121 O, that it were the basseliskies fell eye, To poyson thee! 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 389 Make me not sighted like the Basilisque. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Basilisk .. kills a man with its very sight (as some say) but by its breath infallibly: it's about a foot long, with a black and yellow skin, and fiery red eyes. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 82 The smiling infant in his hand shall take The crested basilisk and speckled snake. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. Introd. 147 The abbot .. cried, 'Lord, either I must die, or this basilisk!' And instantly the basilisk died.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 159 Basiliscus is kyng of serpentes þat wiþ smyl and siȝt sleeþ beestes. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* i. 45 To do hurt, more than either aspis or basiliscus. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxx. 6 The viper, and the flying basiliscus.

γ. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) II. 218 a/2 He

founde in his waye a grete serpente basylyque. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Basylike serpent, *basilisque*.

δ. 1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 57 He loses his countenance at the aspect of the Basilisco, whose sight kills him.

2. *fig.* Often *attrib.*

α. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 42 But what is a loyterer? A sucker of Honie .. a Basiliske of the Commonwealth. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. viii. 123 Satire .. becomes a basilisk in the hands of a man .. who employs it to blast the reputation of another. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, That Basilisk-glance of the barouche-and-four.

γ. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 45 Certes madame youre eyen basilique haue hurte me unto the deth.

3. *transf.* A large cannon, generally made of brass, and throwing a shot of about 200 pounds weight. (Other pieces of ordnance of the time were named from venemous reptiles; e.g. *culverin, serpentine, slang*, etc. Cf. Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 17.)

α. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) 281 Basiliske [weigheth] 9000 pounds, eight inches and three quarters within the mouth. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, The basilisks, That, roaring, shake Damascus turrets down! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. vii. 408 Great Brazen Ordinance, .. whereof foure Basiliskes were drawne (such was their weight) by so many hundred yokes of Oxen. 1861 Miss BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* II. xxiv. 328 Stone shot lying about, some of the latter thrown by basilisks.

β. 1549 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (1858) 250 The pecis of new conquest, and 2 basilicus, 2 demy canons, etc.

δ. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 70 A Basilisco. Height [=bore] in Inches, 5. Weight in Pounds, 4000. Shot, Pounds, 15¼, Powder, Pounds, 10. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 701 The Rebels Train of Artillery .. amongst which was the great Basilisco of Dover.

4. *Zool.* A small American lizard of the family *Iguanidæ*, having on the top of its head a hollow crest which can be inflated at will.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 86 The green and golden basilisk. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 495 The Mitred Basilisk is an inhabitant of Guiana, Martinique, etc. .. It swims with great address by means of the lateral motions of its finny tail.

† **5.** *Ornith.* Obs. name of the Golden-crested Wren or Kinglet (*Regulus cristatus*). (So in Gr.)

β. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Basiliscus.*

† **6.** *Astr.* Obs. name of the star Regulus, in Leo.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 266 The Basilyske or Kyngely starre. 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

7. *Comb.* **basilisco-proof**, *a.*, proof against eyes, even those of a basilisk; unabashed, shameless.

1649 *Lanc. Tracts Civ. War* (1844) 236 Though your brows be Basilisco-proof, yet you could be content I should end this language.

Basili·skian, *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to a basilisk; basiliscan.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 783 That .. fascinating and basiliskian glare of gorgeous and rhetorical embellishment.

Basin (bē·s'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 bascin, bacin, 4–5 bacine, bacyn(e, bassyn(e, -eyn, 4–6 basyn, 5 basson, bassyng, -ien, bacen, 6 bayseyn, bassine, basing, baiseing, 6–7 basen, 8 bassin, 6– bason, 5– basin. [ME. *bacin, bascin*, a. OF. *bacin* (12th c. in Littré), mod. *bassin* (=Picard *bachin*, Pr., Sp. *bacin*, It. *bacino*) :—late L. *bachīnus, bacchīnus*; in Greg. of Tours, 6th c., 'vulgo' *bacchīnon*; supposed by some to be for *baccīnus, -um*, and to be a derivative of *bacca* 'vas aquārium' Isidore. Thence also OHG. *becchin*, mod.G. *becken*, Du. *bekken*. The med.L. had *bacīnus, bassīnus* from the mod. langs. The ulterior source is unknown: the Celtic *bacc-* 'hook, crook,' to which Diez and others have referred it, has no derivative with any approach to the sense of 'basin': see Thurneysen.]

I. A hollow circular vessel.

1. A circular vessel of greater width than depth, with sloping or curving sides, used for holding water and other liquids, especially for washing purposes. *Barber's basin*: see BARBER *sb.* 3.

c 1220 *St. Marher.* 9 His twa ehnen .. brad as bascins. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 550 Water and cloth and bacyn For to wasschen his hondes in. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3169 Bassons of bright gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v a, Put it in a bassien of brasse. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 103 The basing and the lawar. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 350 Basons and ewers, to laue her dainty hands. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* IV. 1613 Faire water in a basen. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xxi. 23 His pole with pewter basons hung. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 70 A barometer .. immersed in a bason of mercury. *c* 1845 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 290 The slave brought a basin and water; the prince then washed himself.

b. The quantity held by a basin; a basinful.

1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* vii. 127 [She] made a basin of tea. *Mod.* A basin of soup on a cold day.

2. A similar circular dish for any purpose.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxvi. (R.) His bedde was wont to be chafed with a bason of hote coles. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* (1730) I. 14 Satura Lanx was properly a bason filled with all sorts of fruit. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 26 Four large basons filled with gold and silver. *Bk. Com. Prayer* Commun., Shall receive the Alms for the Poor .. in a decent bason.

3. The scale-dish of a balance.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xvi. (1859) 18 Lete hym put it in the ry3t bacyn of the balaunce. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Basons* of a Balance. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 292 The boards or basins are suspended by means of hooks to the ends of the beam.

† **4.** *pl.* Hollow metal dishes clashed together to produce sound; ? cymbals. The beating of metal basins was formerly part of the mocking accompaniment when infamous persons were condemned to be publicly carted. *Obs.*

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 189 The Flemmysche .. Agynneth to clynken huere basyns of bras. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 133 Forto rescowe þe moone [in eclipses] þei betyn hire basines wiþ þikke strokes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 181 Why before her does the Bason ring? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. v. (N.) Let there be no bawd carted that year, to employ a bason of his.

5. *spec.* a. A concave tool used by glass-grinders in the manufacture of convex glasses.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Various kinds of basons, of copper, iron, etc. .. some deeper, others shallower, according to the focus of the glasses that are to be ground.

† **6.** The hollow part of a plate or dish. *Obs.*

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 21 July, Silver dishes and plates .. in the edges and basins of which was placed .. gold medals.

7. A helmet; a BASINET. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2333 So he tok his basyn, That hit clevyd into the chyn. *c* 1325 *Coeur de L.* 2557 Some he hytte on the bacyn, That he cleff hym to the chyn.

† **8.** *Phys.* a. The pelvis; b. A funnel-shaped cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain. *Obs.*

1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1760 BRADY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 660 A bone found in the pelvis or bason of a man. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* Dict. Cc b, The Pelvis, or Bason of the Kidnies.

II. A hollow depression, natural or artificial.

9. A hollow receptacle, natural or artificial, containing water.

1712 BLACKMORE (J.) And from its ample basin cast the main. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* X. viii. 327 Their waters being conveyed by acqueducts into two very large basons. 18.. WORDSW. *Idle Sheph. Boys*, And in a basin black and small Receives a lofty waterfall. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 213 Inland basins of rain-water.

10. A dock constructed in a tidal river or harbour, in which by means of flood-gates the water is kept at a constant level, used for ships discharging or lading cargo, or when laid up.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/5 A great Fleet of Merchant Ships .. have contracted with the Officers of his Majesty's Customs to open their way into the great Basin of this City. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 265 A wet dock or basin of considerable size and depth may be considered nessesary for the trade of Antwerp.

b. Part of a river or canal widened and furnished with wharfs for the lading and unlading of barges.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 203 Basins are formed near towns to which the canal has a communication.

11. A land-locked harbour; a bay.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 315 The spacious basins arching rocks enclose. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxi. 191 The largest vessels securely rode at anchor within three deep and capacious basons. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 226 His army .. was encamped round the basin of La Hogue. 1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Can.* ii. 20 The harbor of Quebec .. a basin two miles across.

12. *Phys. Geog.* The tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries, or which drains into a particular lake or sea.

[1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 289 Modern French geographers .. have divided the kingdom into what they call *bassins* .. into several great plains, through which flow the principal rivers.] 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 434 The hydrographical basin of the Thames. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* V. § 270 The basin of the Amazon is usually computed at 1,512,000 square miles. *Ibid.* XII. § 534 The basin of the Dead Sea .. and the other inland basins of Asia.

13. *gen.* A circular or oval valley or hollow.

c 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* V. 243 The traveller finds himself in a wide basin, encircled by hills. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 23. 166 The basin had been scooped by glaciers.

14. *Geol.* A circumscribed formation in which the strata dip inward from all sides to the centre; the stratified deposit, especially of coal, lying in such a depression.

1821 *Abridgem. R. Turner's Arts. & Sc.* 230 What is called a coal-field, or district, or sometimes a coal-basin. 1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss. 776 Basin of Paris, Basin of London. Deposits lying in a hollow or trough, formed of older rocks. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* IX. § 3. 347 If the beds dip everywhere towards a centre, they .. form a basin.

III. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *basin-pan, -sign, -stand*; also *basin-like, -shaped*, adj.; **basinful**, the content of a basin; **basin-wide** *a.*, as wide as a basin (cf. *saucer-eyed*).

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 434 Take two *basonfuls of river sand. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 134/2 A horny *basin-like cavity. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 261 Wirt-pannes, *basyn-pan. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 146/2 The pelvis offers a *basin-shaped structure. 1613 ROWLANDS *Spy-Knaues* B iij b, First to my Barber, at his *Bason signe. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Ducking and diving into the *basin-stand. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 670 Then gan the Courtiers .. stare on him, with big lookes *basen wide.

Basined (bē·s'nd), *ppl. a.*; also 8–9 **basoned**. [f. prec. + -ED².] Placed or contained in a basin.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 918 Thy basined rivers, and imprisoned seas. 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 651 Bason'd high, on earth's broad bosom gay, The bright Superior silvers down the day.

Basinerved (bē·si,nē:ɹvd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* BASE *sb.*¹ + NERVED; cf. F. *basinerve*.] Of leaves: Having the ribs all springing from the base.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Basinet, basnet (bæ·sinĕt, bæ·snĕt). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3–9 basnet, 4–9 bacinet, basenet, 9 basinet, bassinet, bascinet; also 4 basinett, 4–6 basenett(e, 5 bacenett, basnite, -nette, 4–5 basynet, bacynet, -ette, 5–7 bassenet. [a. OF. *bacinet, bassiné, bassinet* (= Sp. *bacinete*, It. *bacinetto*, med.L. *basinetum, bacinetum*), dim. of *bacin* BASIN: see -ET.]

A small, light, steel headpiece, in shape somewhat globular, terminating in a point raised slightly above the head, and closed in front with a ventail or visor; when used in action without the ventail, as was frequently the case in England, the great 'helm,' resting on the shoulders, was worn over it.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2234 Helm and basnet .. The scharpe sweord carf bothe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5577 þorw helm, & coyphe, & bacynet, þe swerd goþ forþ. 1391 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 151 Unum melius basenett cum ventayll. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 906 A bacenett burneschte of sylver. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lx. 81 Such a stroke .. that their basenettes were clouen. 1581 T. NEWTON *Seneca's Thebais* 51 On head thy Basnet tye. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xv. 234 Their bassenets or sculles. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxi, My basnet to a prentice cap, Lord Surrey's o'er the Till! 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ix, Thou talkest of bassinets and hauberks. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 154 Sir Rudolf's new bascinet with the beaked ventaille. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 127 The basinet was considered to be incomplete without .. a mail defence for the neck and shoulders, called the *camail*. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 543 *note*, Aketons, bacinets, gauntlets.

fig. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. viii. 332 The amyt betokeneth the basynet of helthe, that is hope of the lyfe that is to come.

See also BASSINET, BASSINATE.

† **Ba·sineted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Furnished with, or as if with, a basinet.

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 Even as the Larke .. Mounteth her basinetted head on high.

† **Ba·sing,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BASE *sb.*¹ + -ING.] Foundation, base.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 991 Bantelez .. on basyng boun.

† **Ba·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BASE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of BASE *v.*¹; abasing, debasement.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 55 The basing or rather the corrupting of our coyne & treasure.

Basiophthalmite (bē·si,ɒfþæ·lməit). *Anim. Phys.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-s* base + *ὀφθαλμ-ός* eye + -ITE.] The lowest joint of the eye-stalk of Crustacea.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* VI. 315 The peduncles of the eye .. are composed of .. a small proximal basiophthalmite, and a larger terminal podophthalmite.

Basipetal (bēsi·pĭtăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* base + *-pet-us* seeking + -AL¹.] 'Developing from the apex towards the base.' Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 1880.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 171 Lateral members .. arranged in basipetal order.

Basipodite (bēsi·pŏdəit). *Anim. Phys.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-s* base + *ποδ-* (*πούς*) foot + -ITE.] The second segment of the leg of an Arthropod.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The second joint is known as the basipodite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* VI. 309 The proximal one .. is the coxopodite, the next, small and conical, is the basipodite.

Basis (bē·sis). Pl. **bases**. [a. L. *basis*, a. Gr. *βάσις*: see BASE *sb.*¹]

I. Literal senses. (Now rarely used: see BASE.)

1. *gen.* The bottom of anything, considered as the part on which it rests or is supported; the foundation, base, foot. *arch.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iij, The distance of the ship from the basis or foote of the cliffe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 120 Th'shore; that ore his waue-worne basis bowed As stooping to releeue him. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. (1712) 143 The basis of the Cedar. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VII. 549 Whose rage can make The solid earth's eternal basis shake! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iv. III. 155 Triumphal Arches: at the basis of the first of which, we descry, etc.

† **2.** The base of a pillar; = BASE *sb.*¹ 5.

[1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 742/2 The grounde or foote of the piller called in laten *basis*.] 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 64 His Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) Observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times.

† **3.** A pedestal. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 115 Cæsar .. That now on Pompeyes Basis lye[s] along, No worthier then the dust. 1686 AGLIONBY *Paint. Illustr.* 367 The Basis likewise is a Balusted of Granite-Stone.

4. *Bot.* and *Zool.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to its support; = BASE *sb.*¹ 7. Now only in specific use: see quots. 1870.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 467 A Pine-apple, broade and round in the Basis. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 The obtuse Tip of this Capsula .. shoots itself into the basis of the Liver. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Antholyza*, The upper lip [of the flower] .. near its basis has two short jaggs. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 289 A shelly or membranous plate closes the lower aperture of the [Acorn-] shell, and is termed the 'basis.' 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The second joint is known as the 'basipodite,' or 'basis.'

† **5.** A geometrical base: = BASE *sb.*¹ 9.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. vi. C iij b, That subtendente side, or basis. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* (1682) 95 A Pyramide ..

whose Basis is part of the surface of the Atmosphere. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 1 P 80 The Angles at the Basis of an Isosceles Triangle.

† 6. Each of the boards of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* I. (1682) 129 Another pair of Tite Bellows made with a very light Clack in the lower Basis. *Ibid.* I. 109 The Orifice of the Vent in the Basis.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

7. The main constituent, fundamental ingredient.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Gloss., *Basis* in a compound medicine is that drug or simple which is predominant. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 117 Salt, the Basis of all Natural Productions. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 Several People make it the Basis of the Liquorice juice. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 225 Colouring-solutions should be always prepared with glycerine .. as a basis.

8. That by or on which anything immaterial is supported or sustained; a foundation, support

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 32 Great Tyrrany, lay thou thy basis sure. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* 126 The love of the Subject is the most sure Basis of the Princes Greatness. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 142 Integrity is the Basis of all Human Prudence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 3. 243 This speculation .. rested upon a basis of conjecture.

9. That on which anything is reared, constructed, or established, and by which its constitution or operation is determined; groundwork, footing: a. a thing material.

1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 This Book will be the Basis of such a Common-place Book. 1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (ed. 3) I. 485 The critical possessor of the basis filled its margin with glosses and readings.

b. a thing immaterial; a principle, a fact.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 36 Build me thy fortunes vpon the basis of valour. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 423 Where the Basis of Exchange .. is made vpon our twentie shillings sterling. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. 254 Assessing licence duties on such inapplicable bases. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* vi. 151 If Moses had to regulate our legislation in reference to railway accidents, he would put it on altogether a new basis. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4 (1882) 190 Among the German races society rested on the basis of the family.

c. a set of principles laid down or agreed upon as the ground of negotiation, argument, or action.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 334 We had gained a great point in getting this basis admitted .. a basis of mutual compensation. 1855 (7 June) BRIGHT *Russia, Sp.* (1876) 253 It is necessary therefore to have a basis for our discussion. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvi. 129 A basis of legislation was at last agreed upon.

10. The tract of country from, and in connexion with, which military or other operations are conducted; = BASE *sb.*[1] 16. *lit.* and *fig.*

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* vii. 124 Colonies are not advantageous to the mother-country as the basis of a peculiar trade. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. 219 [Joubert's] soul had, for its basis of operations, hardly any body at all. 1865 *Times* 2 Jan., To make Canada .. the basis of operations against the Northern States.

III. *attrib.*, as in *basis-structure, -tissue.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 727/1 The basis-substance is .. destitute of fibres. *Ibid.* IV. 878/1 These 'dental tubuli' .. subdivide rapidly in the hard basis-tissue.

Basiscopic (bē¹si¸skǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *βάσι-ς* base + *-σκοπ-os* viewing + -IC.] Looking or turned towards the base.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 450 Each of these halves is divided .. into an acroscopic and a basiscopic portion.

Basisolute (bē¹si·soliūt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *basi-s* base + *solūtus* unbound, free.] Of leaves: Prolonged at the base below the point of origin.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Basisolute*, a term applied to leaves which, like those of *Sedum* and *Echeveria*, are extended downwards below their true origin.

Bask (bask), *v.*; also 4-6 **baske**. [app. for earlier **bathask*, a. ON. *baðask*, in later Icel. *baðast* to bathe oneself, refl. of *baða* to bathe. (With loss of *th* cf. *or* from *other, sou' west*, etc.)]

† 1. *intr.* (also *refl.*, and with pa. pple. quasi-*trans.*) To bathe, especially in warm water or liquid, and so *transf.* to be suffused with, or swim in, blood, etc. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 290 The child lay bathend in her blood .. And for the blood was hote and warme He basketh him about therinne. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvii, Seynge his brother baskynge in his bloud. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. I. 209 Basked and baththed in their wylde burblyng .. blode. 1530 PALSGR. 444/1, I baske, I bathe in water or any lycour, *Je baigne* (Lydgate).

2. *trans.* To expose to a flood of warmth, to suffuse with genial warmth. (Cf. *to bathe in sunshine.*) Chiefly *refl.*; = 3.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 15 A foole, Who laid him downe, and bask'd him in the Sun. 1632 MILTON *Allegro* 110 The lubbar fiend .. Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl.-Dealer* I. i. 3 To go .. and bask himself on the sunny side of the Globe. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 163 Other Birds bask themselves in the Dust. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 542 The seer .. Basks on the breezy shore .. His oozy limbs.

3. *intr.* To expose oneself to, or disport oneself in, an ambient flood of genial warmth, as in the sunshine, the rays of a fire; to lie enjoying the heat which radiates upon one.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 473 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III. 198 Antenor .. Lean'd on the walls, and bask'd before the sun. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 15 Basking in the chimney's ample blaze. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. I. 76 The swarthy children basked naked in the sun. 1873 G. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 A large pike was basking over the weeds.

b. *fig.* of the 'sunshine' of love, favour, prosperity.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Change* i, Love in her Sunny eyes does basking play. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Assembly* Wks. VI. 27 Basking in the sunshine of unmerited fortune. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 382 Traitors basking in the royal smiles.

Bask (bask), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A 'bath' or suffusion of genial warmth.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxvi. 654 A perfect bask of sunshine lying over it.

† **Bask,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 be33sc, 4-5 baisk(e, 4-6 bask. [a. ON. *beisk* bitter, acrid; hence the etymological form is *baisk.*] Bitter, acrid, ungrateful or irritating to the senses.

c 1200 ORMIN 6698 Itt iss full bitterr & full be33sc. ? *c* 1300 *MS. Cott. Faust.* B. vi. f. 123 b, The froite .. is soure And baiske and bittere of odoure. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 42 Pride and covetise .. ben bask or bittir synnes. *a* 1550 CLAPPERTON *Wa Worth Maryage*, Of boure-bourding baith bask and bair. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., 'A bask day,' a day distinguished by drought with a withering wind (*Dumfriesshire*).

† **Baske,** *v. Obs.* [A variant of BASH *v.*[2], a. Da. *baske.*] To strike with a bruising blow.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 369 Temptations, crosses, discouragements, which many others are basked withall. *Ibid.* 443 Many things .. which buffet and baske it shrewdly.

Basker (bɑ·skə·ɹ). One who basks.

1856 N. SENIOR *Convers. Egypt* II. 130, I think that the baskers have been about one-third.

Basket (bɑ·skĕt), *sb.* Forms: 3- **basket**; also 4-5 **baskett**(e, 5 **-att, -yt**, 6 **baszkett**(e, **basquette**, 7 **basquet**. [Origin not ascertained: not in Teutonic or Romanic; found in Eng. since 13th c.

Basket has been conjecturally identified with L. *bascauda*, used by Juvenal and Martial; by the latter (xiv. 99) given as British, 'Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis, Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.' But the senses anciently assigned to *bascauda* of *washing tub* or *tray* 'vasa ubi calices lavabantur, cacabus,' or *brazen vessel* 'conchæ æreæ, genera vasorum' Papias (see Du Cange), do not favour this identification. The word is unknown in Old Irish or Welsh (*basgawd* is a figment invented to suggest *bascauda*), and the mod. Celtic words, Welsh *basged*, Corn. *basced*, Ir. *basceid*, Gael. *bascaid*, cannot phonetically be descended from an original *bascauda*, but seem to be simply adopted from Eng. (Prof. Rhys). At present, therefore, there is no evidence to connect *basket* with *bascauda*, or to refer it to a Celtic origin.]

1. A vessel of wickerwork, made of plaited osiers, cane, rushes, bast, or other materials.

a 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 158 *Un corbel*, a litel basket. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 117, I wil do no labour with myn hondes, Ne make basketis and lyve therby. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xvii. (1495) 357 A gardyner gaderynge grapes in a baskette. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* x. 7 They .. slewe them .. and layed their heades in baszkettes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 137 Looke, heere is a basket .. he may creepe in heere. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. (1669) 61 With gilded basquets in their hands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 293 High in wicker-baskets heaped. 1863 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* V. 104 His mother placed him in a small boat or basket of papyrus.

b. with sb. defining the purpose, as *alms-basket, bread-basket, clothes-basket, eel-basket, work-basket.*

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii. 43 A high weir, with all its appendages of bucks and hatchways, and eel-baskets. 1863 MISS WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* vii. 50 A work-basket was stocked. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* i. 2 Everywhere .. hung .. clothes-baskets, work-baskets, toy-baskets, market-baskets.

c. taken as the type of daily provisions; also, of alms, formerly in special reference to the alms-basket on which poor prisoners in the public gaols were mainly dependent for their sustenance; hence *To go to the basket*: i. e. to prison.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 5 Blessed shal be thy baszkett, & thy stoare. 1632 MASS. & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* V. i, *Pontalier* [to Liladam, who is in custody for debt], Go to the basket, and repent. 1679 *Trials of White, etc.* 75 He was in the Marshalsey, and lived a poor mean life, and all the time fed upon the Basket. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 6 (D.) God be praised! I am not brought to the basket though I had rather live on charity than rapine. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. ii. 16 Living, as Prisoners in Ludgate, of the Basket. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 80 Helpless, hopeless, if Thou spare not, Of their basket and their store.

d. phrases. *To pin the basket*: to conclude the matter (*obs.*). *To be left in the basket*: to remain unchosen, or to the last (like the worst apples, etc.). *The pick of the basket*: i. e. of the lot or number.

a 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Pref. (1673) 4 Steer contrary to the current of Antiquity, imagined only by idle Dunces, to have pinned the Basket. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 61 Thus far in jest; but now to pin the basket, May'st thou to England come. 1756 W. YOUNG *Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Pin*, To pin the basket .. *concludo, conficio, finio.* 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-warm.* (D.) And all other suitors are 'left in the basket.' 1874 *Bell's Life* 26 Dec., The pick of the basket, a compact young greyhound.

2. The quantity which fills a basket, a basketful; used as a measure of uncertain amount.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Basket* .. of Medlars, two Bushels; Assa-fœtida, 20 to 50 lib. Weight. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi, A basket of the first cherries .. was accepted .. by the king. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 456, I killed baskets of white trout.

3. A wickerwork protection for the hand on a sword-stick, in the form of a small basket; *elliptically* a basket-hilt sword or stick.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. *Tony*, I'll fight you both, one after the other—with baskets. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 171 This exercise should .. be tried with .. sticks with baskets.

† 4. A head-dress of wickerwork, or of basket shape. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. x. 219 Their maried Women weare on their heades, fine wickre Basquettes of a foote and a haulf long. 1606 *Choice Chance, etc.* (1881) 33 This youth in a basket, with a face of Brasse.

5. The overhanging back compartment on the outside of a stage-coach. *arch.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* V. (1780) 249 It has shook me worse than the basket of a stage-coach. 1827 MACAULAY *Clergym. Trip Camb.* in *Misc.* (1865) 374 There were parsons in hood and in basket; There were parsons below and above. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi, Long stages, with a basket to hold six behind.

6. *Mil.* A gabion.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., At sieges, they make use of a small basket filled with earth, and ranged on the top of the parapet.

7. A part of the hinder leg of the bee, adapted to carry pollen.

1861 HULME *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 208 The leg [of the Bee] is dilated, and forms a triangular cavity on its inner surface, which is known as the 'basket.'

8. The vase of a Corinthian capital, with its foliage, etc. Gwilt.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

9. A wickerwork or wire screen used in hat-making.

B. *Comb.* and *Attrib.*

1. General relations: a. objective with vbl. or agent-noun or pr. pple., as *basket-bearer, -bearing, -carrier, -maker, -making, -seller*; b. attrib. of material (= formed as a basket, or of basket-work), as *basket-balcony, -bonnet, -box, -carriage, -grate, -net, -trap, -ware*; c. attrib. of purpose (= used for baskets or basket-making), as *basket-osier, -twine*; d. attrib. of origin (= carried in a basket), as *basket-alms, -dole.*

1660 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (1780) 53 With *basket-alms scarce kept alive. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xv. 223 The hideous *basket-balcony over the main door. 1530 PALSGR. 196/2 *Basketbearer, *hochqueteur.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i, The mysterious *Basket-bearing stranger. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 51 The pockets are almost full, and so is the *basket-bonnet. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses of L.* iii. 133 A porter .. with a large foreign *basket-box on his shoulders. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. viii. 161 The little *basket carriage. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxx. VI. 150 One of the Kanêphoræ or *basket-carriers. 1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 4 A *basket-doal at the outmost door to wait. 1603 *Patient Grissil* 6 I'll hamper somebody if I die because I am a *basket-maker. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 47 To teach the art and mystery of *basket-making. 1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 12 *Basket-nets laid in those Wyers, to catch Lampries. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 5 Jacke *basket seler. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* V. (1873) I. 123 Hunting with a dog and *basket-trap. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 82 Piles of flavorous fruits, in *basket-twine Of gold, up-heapèd. 1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* iii. 61 *Basket-ware, cooper's work.

2. Special combinations: **basket-beagle**, a small dog used to hunt a basket-hare; **basket-boat**, a boat of basket-work; in India, a circular basket of 10 or 12 ft. diameter, covered with skins; **basket-button**, a metal button with a basket-pattern on it, instead of crest or arms; **basket-clerk** (see quot.); **basket-darning**, darning in which the threads cross each other above and below, like simple wickerwork; **basket-fish**, a star-fish of the genus *Astrophyton*, with five rays divided into a number of curled filaments; **basket-hare**, one turned out of a basket to be coursed (cf. *bag-fox*); **basket-justice** (see quot.); **basket-osier**, the *Salix Forbyana*; **basket-salt**, that made from salt-springs, of finer quality than ordinary salt, so called from the vessels in which the brine is evaporated; **basket-scrambler**, one who scrambles for the dole from a basket, *i.e.* who lives on charity; **basket-stick**, a fencing-stick with a wickerwork protection for the hand; **basket-stitch** (cf. **basket-darning**); **basket-stones**, fossil fragments of the stems of *Crinoidea*; **basket-woman**, one who carries goods for sale in a basket; **basket-work**, structure composed of interlaced osiers, twigs, etc., or so carved as to resemble it.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I. 19 (D.) Grey-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles and coursing. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 357 Communication .. kept up by means of the common *Basket boats. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. viii. 522 Crossing in *basket-boats at Trichinopoly. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1877) 173 In a blue coat and bright *basket buttons. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 376 The Clergy had thir Portions given them in Baskets, and were thence call'd *sportularii*, *basket-clerks. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/2 Ordinary *basket darning. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Basket-fish* .. a name given by the English in North America to a very remarkable fish, sometimes caught in the seas thereabout. *a* 1698 HOWARD *Committee* IV. (D.) As if we had brought a

*basket-hare to be set down and hunted. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civiliz.* 493 The *basket justices were so called because they allowed themselves to be bought over by presents of game. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Basket salt .. is .. made from the water of our salt springs in Cheshire. 1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 148 Grains of salt .. about the size of the finest *basket salt. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 40 With fine young fencers, *basquet-scramblers, thus It pleas'd vaine Otho to distinguish us. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 66 The files being prepared with masks and *basket-sticks. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/5 Embroidered in raised gold, worked in *basket stitch on white satin. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ii. 24 Variously termed .. cheesestones, *basketstones, caskstones. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 403 Having gott armes, brought them the day before by *basket women. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* ix, The *basket-women flitted about displaying their stores. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dame-jeanne*, a .. large bottle .. covered with *basket-work. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 123 Its venerable pillars and beautiful *basket-work capitals.

Basket (bɑ·skėt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. *to bag.*]

1. To put into a basket; also *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* I. (Arb.) 27 Maunchets sum in pantrie doe basket. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. vi. 370 Christ commanded the fragments .. to be basketed up. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 667 Basket up the family of plagues. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 297 A grayling .. is scarcely so easy to basket.

2. To hang up in a basket; also *fig.*

1778 KIPPIS *Biog. Brit.* I. 240 *note*, He .. would suffer himself to be banged and basketted for refusing a challenge. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 37, I see you're basketed so high, That you look down upon the gods.

3. To throw into the waste-paper basket; also *fig.* to reject as unsuitable.

1867 *Daily Tel.* Mar., The meeting of Opposition members had a good deal to do with its being 'basketed.' 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 6 July 13/2 Your handwriting will cause our .. sub-editor to 'basket' your communications rather summarily.

Basketeer. *nonce-wd.* A passenger in the basket of a stage-coach.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 346 Seldom is there wanting a sufficient quorum of grave 'basketeers.'

Ba·sketful. [see -FUL.] As much as fills a basket; also *fig.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* 49 Laye downe Basketfull by Basketfull till the bedde be all couered. *a* 1656 BP. HALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlvi. 8 Whole basketfuls of heads .. presented to Jehu. 1841 GEN. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 34 We are to pay the expenses of a basketfull of disgraceful wars.

Ba·sket-hi·lt. [f. BASKET *sb.* 3.] A hilt provided with a defence for the swordsman's hand, consisting of narrow plates of steel curved into the shape of a basket.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 353 With basket-hilt, that would hold broth, And serve for fight and dinner both. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 81 Their beef, they often in their murrions stew'd, And in their basket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, My father's broad-sword with its great rusty basket-hilt.

b. *attrib.* = next.

c 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) iii. 41 Then Robin got on his basket-hilt sword. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 141 You Basket-hilt stale Iuggler, you! 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 4 His Viol hangs by his Basket-hilt sword.

Ba·sket-hi·lted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.[2]] Of swords: Having a basket-hilt. Of persons: Wearing a basket-hilted sword.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* v. 72 Basket hilted Sword. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* (1677) 99 A good Basket-hilted Yeoman. 1854 F. CATHERWOOD *Trav. Centr. Amer.* 100 Don Clementino .. swung a large basket-hilted sword through a strap in the saddle.

Ba·sketing. [cf. *matting.*] Basket-work.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 223 This same Chariot was couered with Basketting Wicker. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VIII. iii. (1849) 366 The thickly interwoven basketing of the arborous vaults above us.

Basketry (bɑ·skėtri). [see -RY; cf. *pottery.*] Basket-work, basket-ware.

1851 *Art Jrnl.* Sept. 231 Matting and basketry in all their branches. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iv. 95 Basketry, and .. wicker chairs.

Basking (bɑ·skiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. BASK *v.*] The action of exposing oneself to genial warmth. Also *attrib.*, as in *basking-hole.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xiii. 134 Until the seals begin to form their basking-holes.

†**Ba·sking,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. BASKE *v.* + -ING[1].] Beating, flagellation; also *fig.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 137 Full of tedious accusations, and baskings of herselfe.

Ba·sking, *ppl. a.* [f. BASK *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That basks or suns himself.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 19 Take Phœbus to yourselves, ye basking bards! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 303 The basking pike's abode.

2. **Basking-shark**: the largest species of shark (*Selachus maximus*), called also Sun-fish and Sail-fish, found in the Northern Seas: see quot. 1802.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 78. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 97 The basking shark has derived its name from its propensity to lie on the surface of the water, as if to bask itself in the sun. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 149 The huge basking-shark of six-and-thirty feet.

†**Ba·skle.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *Basclois* 'a name given indifferently to all foreign peoples' (Roquefort) = med.L. *Basculi, Basculones*, brigands or raiders from Vasconia: see BASQUE.] A Basque.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 242 Fote folk inouh of baskles & Gascouns .. Þorghe mountayn & more Þe baskles ȝe[de].

Baslard(e, Basme, obs. ff. BASELARD, BALM.

Basnat, -et, -ette, -ite, variants of BASINET.

Bason, variant of BASIN.

Bason (bē·s'n), *sb. Hat-making.* [Origin doubtful; taken by some as a specific use of BASIN (of which *bason* was a common spelling), but evidence of this is wanting.] A bench with a plate of iron or stone flag fitted in it, and a little fire underneath, on which (before the introduction of machinery) the first part of the felting process was performed.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The hatters have also *basons* for the brims of hats, usually of lead, having an aperture in the middle. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 'Basoning' follows next in making the coarser kind of hat; the bason being a piece of cast-iron, or mixed metal, on which the felt is drawn.

Ba·son, *v.* [f. prec.] To harden the felt on the bason in hat-making. Hence **Basoned** *ppl. a.*, **Basoning** *vbl. sb.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hat*, The basoned hat being first dipt in the kettle. 1837 [see prec.] 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 784 Till the hat is basoned or rendered tolerably firm. 1885 (A hat-maker writes) 'Basoning' is the first part of the felting process for making hats from sheep's wool or a mixture of sheep's wool and rabbit's fur.

Basque (bask), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *Basque*:—late L. *Vasco* an inhabitant of Vasconia, the country upon the slopes of the western Pyrenees.]

A. *sb.* [Senses 3 and 4 may have some connexion with Basque dress and habits, but may also be of distinct origin.]

1. A native of Biscay; name of the ancient race inhabiting both slopes of the western Pyrenees, adjacent to the Bay of Biscay, who speak a language of non-Aryan origin.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 543/1 In the middle ages the Basques were notorious for their propensity to brigandage. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 368 Representing the Basques as the special descendants of the ancient Iberians.

2. The language of this race, of which there are many distinct dialects and sub-dialects.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68. 420 The Basque and Béarnais along the Western Pyrenees. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 368 He studied the Basque in order to verify these conclusions.

†3. A dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread-crumbs, eggs, anchovies, wine, lemon-peel, etc., and baked in the 'caul of a leg of veal.' *Obs.*

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 107 A Basque of Mutton.

4. The continuation, formerly of a doublet or waistcoat, now only of a lady's bodice, slightly below the waist, forming a kind of short skirt. Sometimes used of the bodice thus extended.

[1611 COTGR., *Basque de pourpoint*, the skirt of a doublet.] 1860 *Rutledge* 75 Putting my hands in the pockets of my Basque. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/1 A brown over-skirt and basque of an obsolete cut. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 The bodice, with basques cut open in front.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Basques.

1817 FRERE *Whistlecraft* in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 144/2 Many a lay Asturian, or Armoric, Irish, Basque. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 543/2 The Basque nation is certainly the first that settled in the Spanish peninsula.

Basqued (baskt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED[2].] Furnished with a BASQUE (sense 4).

1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., His long basqued waistcoat. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 With basqued bodice, an under basque of velvet .. is fashionable.

Basquine (baskī·n). [a. F. *basquine*, Sp. *basquiña*, f. *basque*; see prec.] A rich outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxx, While wave Around them .. The basquina and the mantilla. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xv. 149 In the street they contented themselves with their plain basquines.

†**Ba·squish,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. BASQUE + -ISH[1].] Basque (language).

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. 8 (T.) He said in bad Spanish, and worse Basquish, Get thee away. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 136 (T.) Their words were Basquish or Cantabrian.

Bas-relief, Bass-relief (bɑ:sɪrĭlī·f, bā:-rĭlī·f). Forms: 7–8 **basse relieve, base relief, bas-relieve,** 8–9 **bass-relief, bas-relief.** [a. F. *bas-relief*, ad. It. *basso-rilievo*, low RELIEF. Cf. BASSO-RELIEVO.]

1. Low relief; sculpture or carved work in which the figures project less than one half of their true proportions from the surface on which they are carved.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Base Relief* .. emboss'd work. 1706 *Basso Relievo*, Bass or Low Relief .. when the work is low, flat, or but a little raised. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 192 Upon the Frontispiece .. In bas-relieve the Story was impress'd, Of Lazarus and Dives. 1755 JOHNSON, *Bass-relief.* 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. i. (1864) 205 Two statues of that monarch .. cut in bas-relief in the porphyry.

attrib. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350/1 The lithic forms must give place to a more bass-relief treatment.

2. *concr.* A sculpture or carving in low relief.

1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 420 Excellent Pictures and Basse Relieves. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 58 The basrelief .. of James I. on horseback. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 196 Basreliefs the figures of which almost step and struggle out of the marble.

Bass, basse (bas), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 bace, 6 bas, 6–7 base, 7–9 basse, 9 bass. [A phonetic corruption of BARSE, OE. *bærs*, another form of which was BASE *sb.*[5]]

1. The Common Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), or an allied freshwater species.

[See BARSE, BASE *sb.*[5]]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Bace, fysche. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 164 Roch, Loch, Base, Smelt, are very wholesome fishes. 1801 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 140 Trout and perch, called by the Dutch name of *barsch*, or *bass.* 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 101 Sticklebacks, perches, basses.

b. *Black Bass*: a fish of the Perch family (*Perca huro*) found in Lake Huron.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 432/1 The Black Bass .. one of best-flavoured fishes of that lake. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 511 The much-prized black bass.

2. A voracious marine fish (*Labrax lupus*) of the Perch family, common in European seas; called also Sea-wolf and Sea-dace. Also an allied species (Sea-bass) caught on the coasts of North America.

1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Bace, fysshe, *ung bar.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 106 b, Sucking Millet, swallowing Basse. 1611 COTGR., *Lubin*, a base, or sea wolfe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 237 There hath beene taken one thousand Bases at a draught. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 213 The basse is a strong, active, and voracious fish. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 394 Chasing the bass and the mullet.

Bass (bas), *sb.*[2] Also 7 basse. [phonetic corruption of BAST *sb.*[1]]

1. *strictly.* The inner bark of the lime or linden; sometimes applied loosely to any similar fibre, *e.g.* split rushes or straw.

1691 WORLIDGE *Cider* 54 Fit it aptly to the Stock, and bind it on with .. Basse. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bass* .. is a sort of long straw or rushes. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxix. 231 A soft bit of wood .. bound with bass to the stem.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bass-mat.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cabbage*, Wrap .. Bass-mat, etc. about the Roots. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iii. 368 Straw rope shoes and cloaks of bass-mat.

2. The name given elliptically to various articles made of this or similar material; *e.g.* a mat, a hassock, a flat plaited bag or flexible basket.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Bass* or *Hassock*, a kind of Cushion made of Straw, such as are us'd to kneel upon in Churches. *Basse*, a Collar for Cart-horses, made of Straw, Sedge, Rushes, etc., whence the *Bass* for kneeling in Churches. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. xiii. (1862) 552 Carrying home a bass brimful of vegetables. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. 118 You hear him .. wipe his feet upon the bass.

3. *Building.* 'A short trough for holding mortar, when tiling the roof; it is hung to the lath.' Nicholson *Practical Builder* 1823.

†**Bass,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*; also 5–6 basse, 6 bas. [prob. f. BASS *v.*[1]: cf. L. *bāsium*, Pr. *bais*, It. *bacio*, Sp. *beso*, kiss. The OF. equivalent **bais* is not found, and its Eng. repr. would be *beace* (cf. OF. *pais*, Eng. *peace*). Cf. also BUSS.] A kiss.

c 1450 *Crt. Love* cxiv, If the basse ben full there is delight. *a* 1529 SKELTON *My Darling dere* 9 With ba, ba, ba, and bas, bas, bas, She cheryshed hym both cheke and chyn. 1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 13 Nay, Syr, as for basses, From hence none passes But as in gage Of mary-age.

Bass (bas), *sb.*[4] [? for *bas-* or *base-coal*, as in *base coin.*] A miners' term for shale stained dark by vegetable matter. Cf. BAT *sb.*[2] 11.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 131 Bass or freestone above, and Ironston, or earth, below. 1861 E. HULL *Coal-fields Gt. Brit.* 54 Some of the shales are so highly carbonaceous as to be nearly black, and form impure coal called 'bass.'

Bass (bēis), *a.* and *sb.*[5] Forms: 5–6 bas, 6 bace, *Sc.* bays, 6–7 basse, 6–9 base, 7– bass. [ME. *bas, base* (see BASE *a.*) in specific senses in Music; now spelt *bass* after It. *basso*, but still pronounced as *base*. (Pope rimed *base* and *ass.*)]

A. *adj.*

†1. Low in sound, barely audible, soft. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 572 He seide in bas voice, 'I am Monewall.' 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. 28 With ane bays voce thus Nisus spak agane.

2. Deep-sounding, low in the musical scale.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 51 Let him .. begyne to synge lowder and lowder, but styl in a base voice. 1613 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 66 The trumpets .. sounded basest and dolefullest at the last. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 173 All base notes, or very treble notes, give an asper sound. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 226 Boys are chosen .. to produce the shrill notes; men are chosen to produce the bass notes.

3. [partly attrib. use of sb.] Of, pertaining to, or suited to, the lowest part in harmonized musical composition.

Bass voice: that ranging from E♭ below the bass stave to F above it. *Bass clef*: the F clef, now placed on the fourth line from the bottom of the bass stave, formerly sometimes on the third, and earlier on the fifth.

1552 HULOET, Base synger, *succentor.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 86 Base descant is that kinde of descanting where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plainsong. 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 149/1 A bass voice is too .. deficient in sweetness for single songs.

b. Hence prefixed, sometimes with hyphen, to names of musical instruments or their strings, to indicate that they are of the lowest pitch.

1590 [see Bass-viol]. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 6, I haue sounded the verie base string of humility. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 112 The Bass or fourth string is called G sol re ut. 1856 tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 152 The sound of the bass trombone is majestic. 1863 Hawthorne *Old Home* I. 248 Rain-drops... pattering on the bass-drum. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 150/2 The Bass-flute requires a great deal of breath.

B. *sb.* [By some erroneously taken as derived from Base *sb.*[1], foundation, with which it has etymologically no connexion.]

1. The lowest part in harmonized musical composition; the deepest male voice, or lowest tones of a musical instrument, which sing or sound this part. Cf. A 3.

?*a* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (Wright) 67 Whan .. bulles of the see syng a good bace. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 432 Mony trumpet into sindrie tune, Sum in bas and sum in alt abone. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 3 The Basse or lowest part. 165.. Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 32 One of my new tunes that I have got Dr. Childe to set me a base to. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 49 The Bass for the Theorbo. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* viii. 163 The Base usually closing in the Fifth above the Key. 1849 Marryat *Valerie* vi, The milkmaid's falsetto, and the dustman's bass.

b. *fig.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 405/2 Hys false translacion with their farther false construccion, they thoughte shoulde be the basse and the tenour, whereuppon they woulde synge the trouble, with muche false descant. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Add. xv. 103 The goodman knew Christ's voice to be a low base of humility. 1870 M. Conway *Earthw. Pilgr.* vi. 94 Above the bass of Commerce is the clear tenor of Fraternity.

2. One who sings the bass part.

1591 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 28 The..streames..were.. taught to beare A Bases part amongst their consorts. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 45 Song-men..most of them Meanes and Bases. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 148/2 The employment of basses and barytons in principal characters on the operatic stage.

3. The bass string of a musical instrument.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 186 Which string in all the harpe wouldst thou styll harpe on. Not the base. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 5/2 Sound hoarse, sad lute .. Sad treble weep; and you, dull basses, show Your masters sorrow in a doleful strain. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.) At thy well-sharpen'd thumb .. The trebles squeak for fear, the bases roar.

4. A Bass-viol.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3819/3 For two Violins and a Bass. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Kowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 66 Watkyn..forbore his bass to seize.

5. *Thorough-bass* (ellipt. *bass*): the bass part written with figures beneath it which indicate concisely but vaguely the kind of harmony to be played with it. Hence *formerly*, An accompaniment for harpsichord or organ; *now*, The theory or science of harmony. See also Double-bass.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 36 The Thorough-bass of Songs or Ayres. 1685 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 223 She had an excellent voice, to which she played a thorough-bass on the harpsichord. 1706 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4249/3 With a Thorough-Bass to each Song. 1868 Ouseley *Harmony* iii. (1875) 29 Thorough-bass-figuring .. is a kind of musical short-hand.

† **Bass,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*; also 5–6 basse. [cf. F. *baise-r, baisier* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *bāsiā-re* to kiss; cf. Basiate.] *trans.* and *absol.* To kiss.

c 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 26 One that yonge was, That coude ofte her basse. 1530 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 74 Thus they kiss and bass. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 He must nedes basse hir. 1570 in Levins.

Bass, *v.*[2] *nonce-wd.*; in 7 base. [f. Bass *sb.*[5]] To utter or proclaim with bass voice or sound.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 99 The Thunder (That deepe and dreadful Organ-Pipe)..did base my Trespasse.

Bass, obs. form of Base *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*

Bassa, -awe, obs. forms of Bashaw.

† **Ba·ssade.** *Obs.* Also 5 bassot. Shortened form of Ambassade. So **Ba·ssatour,** ambassador; **Ba·setry,** ambassadry.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 995 He sente oute his bassatoures. 1458 *Paston Lett.* 317 I. 428 Ye Basset of Burgoyne schall come to Calleys. 1462 *Ibid.* 452 II. 104 Ther came the Quene of Skoots .. in basetry to my seyd Lord of Werwek. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxvii. 466 A bysshop of Grece who was come thether in bassade.

Bass-bar (bē·sbāɹ). *Mus.* [f. Bass *sb.*[5]] An oblong piece of wood fixed lengthwise within the belly of various musical instruments of the violin type, to strengthen it against the pressure of the left foot of the bridge.

1838 *Penny Mag.* 30 June, The bar of harmony or bass-bar, was placed under the middle of the instrument. 1848 J. Bishop tr. *Otto's Violin* iv. 30 The same difficulty in bringing out the tone arises if the bass-bar is placed too far inwards, instead of being more under the foot of the bridge.

Basse, Bassel: see Bass *sb.*[1], Basil.

† **Basselan.** *Obs.* Some kind of fabric.

1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Coton, Cyprus or basselan.

Bassemain, obs. variant of Baisemain.

† **Ba·ssen,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 bassyn. [? f. Bass *sb.*[2] + -en[1].] Made of bass or bast.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 66 About the nek knyt mony bassyn raip [L. *stuppea vincula*].

Bassen'd, obs. form of Bausoned.

Bassenet, -inet, variants of Basinet.

† **Ba·sser.** *Obs.* [f. Bass *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A kisser.

1552 Huloet, Basser or kysser, *basiator.*

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *basset* 'a terrier, or earthing beagle' (Cotgr.), orig. adj., dim. of *bas-se* low; see Base *a.*] A short-legged dog used in unearthing foxes and badgers.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 700 Couple vp all the old earth dogs, and after let loose the young ones, incouraging them to take the earth, and crying vnto them, Creepe into them basset, creep into them. 1885 *Daily News* 2 May 3/5 Pictures of harriers and bassets.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 bassett(e (băse·t). [(a. F. *bassette*), ad. It. *bassetta*, f. *bassetto* somewhat low, dim. of *basso* low; see Base *a.*] An obsolete game at cards, resembling Faro, first played at Venice. Hence *basset-table.*

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 211 We went to the Chetto de San Felice, to see the noblemen .. at Basset, a game at cards which is much used. 1705 Vanburgh *Confed.* I. ii, Advised her to set up a basset-table. 1716 Pope *Basset-t.* 85 Poems (1785) 16 Look upon Bassette, you who reason boast; And see if reason must not there be lost. *a* 1718 Rowe *R. Convert* Prol. 8 Not to forget Your Piquet Parties, and your dear Basset. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 347 Gamblers playing deep at basset.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *sb.*[3] *Geol.* [etymol. uncertain; ? from F. *basset* 'a low stoole' (Cotgr.); see Basset *sb.*[1]] The edge of a geological stratum showing at the surface of the ground; an outcrop.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 131 To what points soever the rise and dip direct their course, the row, side basset or streek, lyes quite contrary. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* III. 396 The regular basset or outcrop of the Bedford limestone.

attrib. 1791 E. Darwin *Econ. Veg.* II. *notes*, A basset coal-mine at Woolarton in Nottinghamshire. 1851 Clarke in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 264 The oolite range..presenting a lofty baset-edge to the west.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *v.*[1] [f. Basset *sb.*[2]] In phrase *To basset away*: to play away at basset.

c 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 492 (D.) He had bassetted away his money and good humour.

Basset (bæ·sĕt), *v.*[2] *Geol.* [f. Basset *sb.*[3]] Of strata: To crop out at the surface.

1783 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 284, I collected some of this earth, which bassetted out .. near Winster. 1843 J. Portlock *Geol.* 98 The strata of the chalk basset, therefore, to the north.

Basset-horn (bæ·sĕt,hōɹn). *Mus.* [translation of F. *cor de bassette*, It. *corno di bassetto*; see Bassetto.] A tenor clarinet, of somewhat greater compass than the ordinary clarinet.

1835 in *Penny Cycl.* 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 151/1 Mendelssohn.. two concert-pieces for clarinet and bassethorn.

Basseting (bæ·sĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb. Geol.* [f. Basset *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The outcrop or cropping out of strata at the surface of the ground.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 129 This basseting, and diping of coal. 1851 W. Wallace *Depos. Lead Ore*, A steep escarpment..is formed by the basseting of the Scar Limestone.

‖ **Bassette** (base·t). [Fr., ad. It. *bassetto*], and ‖ **Bassetto** (basse·tto). *Mus.* [It., dim. of *basso*; see Base *a.*, Bass *a.*] A small bass-viol.

1847 Craig, *Bassette.* 1864 Webster, *Bassetto.*

Ba·ss-horn. *Mus.* [see Bass *a.* 3 b.] A modification of the bassoon, much deeper in its tones. 1859 Worcester cites Buchanan.

‖ **Bassia** (bæ·siă). *Bot.* [mod.L.; named after Fernando Bassi, an Italian botanist of last century.] A genus of tropical or subtropical trees (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*), from the seeds of which a butter-like oil is pressed. Hence **Ba·ssic** *a.*

1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 519 Bassic Acid is identical in composition and properties with stearic acid. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 The solid fats obtained from three species of *Bassia* indigenous to India.

Bassil, obs. form of Basil *sb.*[2]

Bassin, -on, -yn, obs. forms of Basin.

† **Ba·ssinat(e.** *Sc. Obs.* [? f. *bassinet*, Basinet, helmet.] A kind of fish; ? a porpoise.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 179 Fische .. the tane half of thame above the watter, na thing different fra the figour of man: callit, by the pepil, Bassinatis. Thir fische hes blak skinnis hingand on thair bodyis, with quhilk, sum time, thay covir thair heid. 1570 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 272 Fishes..called Bassinates.

Bassinet. Also 9 bassinett(e. [a. F. *bassinet*, diminutive of *bassin* Basin; see Basinet.]

1. (bæ·sinĕt.) Variant of Basinet.

†2. *Herb.* Name given to species of Ranunculus and Geranium, and to the Marsh Marigold. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 32 The Braue Bassinet, or Marshe Marigolde. *Ibid.* 47 Bassinet Geranium or Crowfoote. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* (1656) 230 Some [Geraniums] are called in many places of England Bassinets. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bassinets*, The yellow Bassinet grows usually upon a small Stalk.

3. (bæ·sine·t.) An oblong wickerwork basket, with a hood over one end, used as a cradle for babies. *Also*, a form of child's perambulator of the same shape.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 122 The cradle or what I believe is called the bassinet of Master Pendennis. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 258 A row of bassinetts..indicated possibilities of sleep. *a* 1878 P'cess Alice *Mem.* 85 Victoria sleeps in the bassinet, which is done up with chintz.

attrib. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/3 Very handsome Bassinette Perambulator..fitted with..brass-jointed hood.

† **Ba·ssing,** *vbl. sb.* [f. Bass *v.*[1]] Kissing.

1552 Huloet, Bassynge, *basiatio.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 65 Our lord blys me From bassyng of beastes.

Bassist (bē·sist). [See -ist.] = Bass *sb.*[5] 2.

1870 Wessely *Germ. Dict.*, *Bass-sänger*, bassist. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 4/1 One swears he is the prince of double-bassists, the other that he can sing like Sims Reeves.

Bassness (bē·snĕs). [f. Bass *a.* + -ness.] Bass quality or depth (of sounds).

1880 Lanier *Sci. Eng. Verse* i. 28 The pitch of sounds, i.e. their bassness or trebleness.

‖ **Basso** (ba·sso), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [It.:—late L. *bassus*: see Base *a.*] = Bass *a.* 3, *sb.*[5] 1, 2.

1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxii, Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 554/1 The minor basso part..was given to Kindermann.

Hence, **basso continuo,** thorough-bass (see Bass *sb.*[5] 5); **basso-ripieno** (cf. *alto-ripieno*), a bass part used only occasionally in a grand chorus.

Bassock. App. by confusion for Hassock.

1706 Phillips and 1708 Kersey have 'Bass or Hassock' [see Bass *sb.*[2] 2]. 1721 Bailey brackets *Bass* and *Hassock.* 1736 Bailey, and following edd., bracket *Bass* and *Bassock.*

Bassoon (băsū·n). *Mus.* [ad. F. *basson*, augmentative f. *bas, basse* Bass *sb.*[5]; or perhaps *bas son* deep sound (Littré).]

1. A wooden double-reed instrument, with a compass of about three octaves, used as a bass to the oboe, having a pipe eight feet in length, so arranged in parts (whence the Italian name *fagotto*) that the whole instrument measures only four feet.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A good bassoon is said to be worth four or five hundred pistoles. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* III. 39 In a different language it [poetry] may be the same tune, but it has not the same tone. Homer plays it on a bassoon; Pope on a flagelet. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* I. viii, The wedding-guest here beat his breast, For he heard the loud bassoon. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 148 As if a broken fife should strive To drown a cracked bassoon. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 152/1 Handel's scores contain few bassoon parts.

2. a. An organ-stop of a quality of tone similar to that of the bassoon. b. A series of reeds of similar tone in a harmonium, etc.

Bassoonist (băsū·nist). [f. prec. + -ist.] A performer on the bassoon.

1865 *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 67, I received assistance from.. the Basso[o]nist Barnbeck.

‖ **Ba·sso-relie·vo, rilie·vo.** Pl. -os. Also 8 basse-, bas-relievo. [ad. It. *basso-rilievo* (ba·sso rilyē·vo) low relief.] = Bas-relief, q.v.

1676 F. Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* I. 578 About the Cornice ..is a basso relievo of men on horseback. 1780 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* X. (1842) 179 A single group in basso-relievo. *Ibid.* (1876) 17 In bas-relievos it is totally different. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 282 The fine series of basso-relievos on the walls of the chapel.

Bassorin (bæ·sŏrin). [f. *Bassor-a* gum + -in.] An inodorous, colourless, translucent substance, found in Bassora and other gums, insoluble but swelling to a gelatinous state in water.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 The nutritive substance called Salep..consists almost entirely of a chemical principle called Bassorin.

Bass-relief: variant spelling of Bas-relief.

‖ **Ba·ssus.** *Obs.* [L. *bassus* low.] = Bass *sb.*[5]

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1608) 73 Lift me above Parnassus, With your loud Trebbles help my lowly bassus.

Bass-viol (bē·s,vəi·əl). [see Bass *a.* 3 b and Viol.] A stringed instrument for playing the bass part in concerted music; a violoncello.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 23 Went like a Base-Viole in a case of leather. 1638 J. Kirke *Sev. Champions* III. i, The resined stick of a base viol. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 153 ¶ 7 Your Bass-Viol, which grumbles in the Bottom of the Consort. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* II. ii. 29 Carrying a great bass-viol bigger than himself.

Bass-wood (ba·s,wud). [f. Bass *sb.*[2] + Wood.] The American Lime or Linden (*Tilia americana*); the wood of this tree. Also *attrib.*

1824 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 271 A man is never a man till he can..sleep under a tree and live on bass-wood leaves. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* X. 153 Gave them drink in bowls of bass-wood.

Bast (bast), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 baste. [Common Teut.: OE. *bæst* is cogn. with MHG., mod.G., MDu., Du. *bast* (masc.), Goth. **bastus* not found, also ON., Da., Sw. *bast* (neuter), all in same sense. Ulterior deriv. unknown: not related to *bind* (Kluge). See also the corrupted form Bass *sb.*[2]]

1. The inner bark of the lime or linden, which, cut into strips and coarsely plaited, is sold as 'Russia matting'; also applied generally to flexible fibrous barks, and other similar materials (cf. Bass *sb.*[2]), and in *Physiological Botany* to all fibres of the same cellular structure.

a 800 *Corpus Gl.* (Sweet *O.E. T.* 101), *Tilio*, baest. [*c* 1000 Ælfric *Judg.* xiii. 15 Hiġ ða hine ġebundon mid twám

bæstenum rápum.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4773 Till all was bare as a bast. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 Bastes or pyllynge of wythy or elme. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 178 Ropes of bast. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 213 Baste or the bark of twigs, *spartum*. 1872 *Q. Rev.* CXXXII. 221 They make paper of the fine white bast or skin which lies between the wood and the bark. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iii, With..a trail of bast around her neck.

b. *attrib.*, as in *bast-cell, -fibre, -mat, -tree.*

c 1425 in Wülcker *Voc.* 647, *Tilia*, baste-tre. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* iii, They bind the planks togither verie artificiallie with bast ropes. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II.* iv. Sched., Bast or straw-hats knotted. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. vi. 201 They skewer a bast mat round their shoulders. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 398 Bast-cells..give to the kinds of inner bark that largely contain them their strength and toughness.

2. A rope, mat, etc. made of bast; cf. BASS *sb.*[2]

?*c* 1450 *MS. Lincoln* A i. 17 f. 127 (Halliw.) 3e salle take a stalworthe baste, And bynde my handes byhynd me faste.

†**Bast,** *sb.*[2] and *a. Obs.* Also 5 baste, baaste. [a. OF. *bast* (mod. *bât* = Pr. *bast*, med.L. *bastum*) pack-saddle (used as a bed by muleteers in the inns), in phr. *fils* (*homme*, etc.) *de bast*, lit. 'pack-saddle child,' as opposed to a child of the marriage-bed; thus forming a tersely allusive epithet for illegitimate offspring: cf. BASTARD, BANTLING.]

A. *sb.* Bastardy. (In phr.: *on, in, a, o, of bast.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. 516 Gentil man was inou, thei he were a bast ibore. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7643 Bast Ywain he was y-hote, For he was bigeten o bast. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxvi. (1554) 97 b, Hys brethren in bast an hundred and fiftene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Baaste, not wedlocke, *bastardia*. 1494 FABYAN VI. ccii. 212 Arnolde, Sone of bast of Lothayr.

B. *adj.* [the sb. used *attrib.*: *bast son* = son of bast, *fils de bast.*] Bastard, illegitimate.

c 1330 [see prec.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. VII. 27 Þe erle his bast sone. 1494 FABYAN VII. ccxix. 240 Willyam duke of Normandye..bast sone of Robert. 1572 *Scholehouse Wom.* 324 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 117 The childe I warrant shalbe bast.

†**Bast,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Erroneous form of BASS *sb.*[1], a kind of fish [due to use of *bass* for *bast* in other words.]

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmld.*, The fish bred in Bassenthwait water are basts. 1759 *MS. at Urswick*, Perch or basts brought from Dalton Tarn.

Bast, obs. form of BOAST.

‖ **Basta** (bæ·stă). *int. Obs.* [a. It. (also Sp.) *basta* enough.] Enough! no more! no matter!

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 203 Basta, content thee: for I haue it full. 1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* IV. i, And for thy meanes (basta) let me alone. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* II. iii. 40 If he will not consent—basta—I can but go away home.

Bastailye, obs. form of BASTILLE.

Bastan(n)ado, obs. form of BASTINADO.

†**Ba·stant,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *bastant*, It., Sp. *bastante*, pr. pple. of *bastare* to suffice; see prec. and -ANT.] Sufficient, able, capable.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* v. i. 80 (JAM.) His Majestie..not being bastant to resist the enemy, retired. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 194 Each language borrows from another..nor is the perfectest..without being beholden to another, in all things enuncible, bastant to afford instruction.

Bastard (bæ·stărd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–6 bastarde, (7 baster'd). [a. OF. *bastard*, mod. *bâtard* (= Pr. *bastard*, It., Sp., Pg. *bastardo*) = *fils de bast*, 'pack-saddle child,' f. *bast* (see BAST *sb.*[2]) + the pejorative suffix -ARD. Cf. BANTLING.]

A. *sb.*

1. One begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or natural child.

By the civil and canon laws, a child born out of wedlock is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents; but by the law of England, retained in some of the United States, a child to be legitimate must at least be born after the marriage of the parents. *Bastard eigne* or *elder*: the bastard son of a man who afterwards marries the mother, and has a legitimate son; the latter is called in legal phrase *mulier puisne* or *younger*.

1297 R. GLOUC. 295 Of þulke blode Wyllam bastard com. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 76 Bringeþ forþ Barnes þat Bastardes beon holden. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 112 Thei wolde neuer haue no bastarde to theire kynge. 1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 49 A bastard eigne who is mulier in the spirituall law. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 100 Sure they are bastards to the English, the French nere got em. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 322 He confuted their Etymology who deduced *Bastard* from the Dutch words *boes* and *art*, that is an abject Nature, and verifyed their deduction deriving it from *besteaerd*, that is the best disposition. 1764 BURN *Just. Peace* s.v., The word *bastard* seemeth to have been brought unto us by the Saxons; and to be compounded of *base*, vile or ignoble, and *start*, or *steort* signifying a rise or original. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 210 Spiritual preferments..for cadets or bastards of the royal house.

2. *fig.*

1583 FULKE *Defence* iv, He pronounceth the Epistle of James..to be a bastard. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 215 Fame being a bastard or *filia populi*, 'tis very hard to find her father. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arcots' Debts* Wks. IV. 319 Six great chopping bastards [Reports of Committee of Secrecy], each as lusty as an infant Hercules.

3. A mongrel, an animal of inferior breed. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 191 The lesser sort of [elephants], which they call Bastards. 1602 *Ret. fr. Parnass.* II. v. 30 Small Ladies puppies, Caches and Bastards.

†**4.** A sweet kind of Spanish wine, resembling muscadel in flavour; sometimes applied to any kind of sweetened wine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (See B. 7.)

1399 [ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xxv. 619 The fellows of Merton purchase..some bastard in 1399.] *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 125 The namys of swete wynes y wold þat ye them knewe..Bastard, Tyre, Osey, etc. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 97 With basta[r]do, muscadell, and ipocrass. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 30 Anon, Anon sir, Score a Pint of Bastard in the Halfe Moone. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 642 Bastards..seeme to me to be so called, because they are oftentimes adulterated and falsified with honey. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 301 Ile furnish you with bastard white or brown. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv. 85 He..called for a little mulled bastard.

†**5.** A kind of cloth, ? of inferior or mixed quality, or unusual make or size. *Obs.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, viii. § 18 Woollen Cloths called Bastards. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, i, White brode wollen clothes with Crumpil listes, other wise called bastardes.

†**6.** A kind of war-vessel, a variety of galley.

1506 GUYLFORD *Pylgr.* 7 An..c. galyes, grete bastardes and sotell. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 78 Gallies, as well bastards as subtill mahonnets.

†**7.** A species of cannon, also called *bastard culverin*. Cf. BASTARD *a.* 6. *Obs.*

[1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 (1872) Mak reddy 3our cannons, culuerene moyens, culuerene bastardis, falcons, saikyrs.] 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 149 Thirty brass Pieces, of which fourteen were Royal Culverines, or Bastards. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The long bastards..are either common or uncommon. To the common kind belong the double culverin extraordinary, etc.

8. A large sail used in the Mediterranean when there is little wind. (So F. *bâtard.*)

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Bastard*, a fair-weather square sail..occasionally used for an awning.

9. A particular size of paper. ? *Obs.*

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 Paper called..bastard or double Copy. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 374 The duties on..blue royal, or bastard, or fool's-cap.

10. *Sugar-refining.* a. An impure coarse brown sugar, made from the refuse syrup of previous boilings. b. A large mould into which sugar is drained. (So F. *bâtard.*)

1859 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER.

11. *Comb.*, as *bastard-bearing, -bellied, -like.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 423 Whereby the warlike vertues..of their subjects become degenerate and bastardlike. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* IV. iii. (1839) 40 Thy corrupted bastard-bearing womb! 1640 BROME *Sparag. Gard.* IV. iv. 183 Though she prov'd bastard-bellyed, I will owne her.

B. *adj.* [At first not separable from the sb.: so in Fr.]

1. Born out of wedlock, illegitimate.

1297 R. GLOUC. 412 He was Wyllammes sone bastard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 388 Thy bastard brother made the to fle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 307 Ha? a Bastard Sonne of the Kings? 1729 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 100 That horrid practice of women murdering their bastard children. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 202 The marriage..void, and the issue counterfeit or bastard.

2. Mongrel, hybrid, of inferior breed. ? *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxiii. (1495) 834 The perde..gendreth wyth the lyennesse: of that bastarde generacion comith leoperdus. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 161 Their lesser Elephants (which they call bastard Elephants). 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 27 To beget and bring forth mules, a bastard brood.

3. *fig.* Illegitimate, unrecognized, unauthorized.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 48 Who soeuer receiueth of a woman, office or authoritie, are adulterous and bastard officers before God. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 66 Usurie..is the Bastard use of Money. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 67 After speaking of prophetical enthusiasm, and establishing..a legitimate and a bastard-sort. 1843 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. i. 38 The bastard sense..strives to eject what he firmly holds to be legitimate.

b. *Bastard branch* or *slip*: a shoot or sucker springing of its own accord from the root of a tree, or where not wanted. Often *fig.* = BASTARD *sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxix. (1495) 720 Vitulamen is that bastarde plante other braunche..that spryngeth oute of the rote of the vyne or elles where in the vyne, and not out of the knottes. *c* 1525 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 60/2 Bastard slippes shal neuer take depe roote. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 86 The Kingdome of Naples, beeing now in the possession of a Bastardslip of Arragon. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 409 From this root has sprung a bastard slip, known by the name of the game law. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 293 Grey-headed men, the bastard slips of science, Go for light to glow-worms.

4. *fig.* Not genuine; counterfeit, spurious; debased, adulterated, corrupt.

1552 HULOET, Bastarde hande, letter, or wrytynge, *Litera adulterina*. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* II. v. (1718) 83 With thy bastard bullion thou hast barter'd for wares of price. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 194 Favourable dealing with a man..for a faire sister, or kinswomans sake, is a kinde of bastard curtesie. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 The Swisses speak a bastard French. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. iv. 36 That bastard, but picturesque style of architecture, called the Italian Gothic.

5. Having the appearance of, somewhat resembling; an inferior or less proper kind of; esp. in scientific nomenclature applied to things resembling, but not identical with, the species which legitimately bear the name. a. *generally.*

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bastarde floure, *folle farine*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 99 Foure more [mouths of the Nile], which they themselues call bastard mouthes. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra Reduced* 145 A florid red, but paler than blood..resembling a bastard-scarlet. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 106 Bastard Diamonds. 1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Drainage* 153 A portion of which is strong clay, and more of which is of the description requiring Bastard Draining.

b. *esp.* in *Bot.*, often forming the specific name of a plant; see *Bastard* ALKANET, BALM, PIMPERNEL, SAFFRON, TOADFLAX, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 42 Of the false and Bastard Rewbarbes, there are at yᵉ least foure or fiue kindes. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 432 Sison, bastard Stone-parsley. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 130 A grove of bastard pine trees, called by Malays, Arrow. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 385 The beautiful spotted bastard-balm..spangling the hedge with its large white flowers.

c. in *Zool., Phys.*, etc. *Bastard-wing*, a set of three or four quill-like feathers placed at a small joint in the middle of a bird's wing, taken as the analogue of the thumb in mammals.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 46 The lower part of the ribs are commonly called the false ribbes, or bastard ribbes. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 307 The Lapwing or Bastard Plover. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 420 The Alula, or bastard wing, is black. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 298 Alder-fly, withy-fly, or bastard-caddis. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 397 The 'bastard-wing' may safely be considered as a rudimentary digit.

d. in *Medicine.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 79, I was surprised with a bastard Tertian ague. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 442 Some Resemblance of the Aneurysm; for which Reason it is by some Chirurgeons term'd a Bastard-Aneurysm. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Bastard Measles, the *Roseola epidemica.*

e. in *Geology* and *Mineralogy.*

1695 *Voy. Eng. Merch.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 127 Covered with an Arch of Bastard Marble. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 415 A bastard limestone charged with encrinites. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 7 *Bastard Whin*, very hard post or sandstone, but not so flinty as to be called whin.

6. Of abnormal shape or irregular (*esp.* unusually large) size; *spec.* applied: †a. *Mil.* to swords, guns, etc.; †b. to ships (cf. A 6); c. to a file intermediate between the coarse and fine 'cuts'; d. in *Printing*, to (*a.*) a fount of type cast on a smaller or larger body than that to which it usually belongs, (*b.*) an abbreviated or half-title on the page preceding the full title-page of a book.

a. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 30, I bequethe to Symond Wrenchin..my Bastard Swerd. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 95 The Bastard square, is the battell which conteineth almost twise so many men in front, as in flanke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 Bastard-muskets, Coliuers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The ordinary bastard culverin carries a ball of eight pounds.

b. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 220/2 The Bastard Gally that lies ready to sail. 1693 *Ibid.* No. 2878/2 One Bastard Galley on which the Doge is embarked.

c. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 15 The Bastard-tooth'd file is to take out of your work, the deep cuts..the Rough-file made; the Fine-tooth'd file is to take out the cuts..the Bastard-file made. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 32 Bastard Cut..a file between rough and smooth.

7. Applied as a specific epithet:

a. to wine (cf. A 4).

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 160 Raysyns, wyne bastarde, and dates. 1598 *Epulario* B. ij, Bastard wine, that is, wine sod with new wine, called Must. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 635 Mungrell or bastard vvines, vvhich..haue neither manifest sweetnesse nor manifest astriction.

b. to sugar (cf. A 10).

1863 *Act* 26 *Vict.* xxii. Sched. A, Bastard or Refined Sugar unstoved. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 551 Bastard sugar is the residuum..of clayed sugars.

†**Ba·stard,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. 16th c. F. *abastardir*, Sp. *abastardar*, It. *abbastardire*, *bastardire*, Eng. ABASTARD.]

1. *trans.* To declare or stigmatize as a bastard; to render illegitimate, BASTARDIZE. Also *fig.*

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* P ij b, They do binde Christ in certaine money lawes of theyr owne, and with wrested gloses..dooe bastard him. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1597) 149 He bastards Cupid, and..Venus did chaise. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *To Earl Newcastle* Gen. Poems (1677) 147 To Bastard her present Issue.

2. *intr.* To beget a bastard.

†**Ba·starded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Tainted with bastardy, illegitimate; unfathered.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 681/1 That their race be a good race and not bastarded. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 403 [It] is confessed to be the authours owne, and not bastarded.

†**Ba·stardice, -ise.** *Obs.* [a. F. *bastardise* (16th c. in Littré), mod. *bâtardise*, f. *bâtard* BASTARD.] Bastardy, illegitimacy; falsity.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1030/1 This is such a bastardise, as the diuell hath brought into the worlde. 1600 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 319 With bastardice brand all their future race. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. CXXV. 271 Affecting the Crown, vpon..supposed bastardise of Arthur.

†**Ba·starding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BASTARD *v.* + -ING[1].] a. The action of declaring (a child) illegitimate. b. The begetting of a bastard.

1563 GRAFTON *Chron. Rich. III*, an. 3, Putting in oblivion the bastardyng of her daugters. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. i. (1811) 436 Thy bastarding the issues of a prince. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Sc.* II. i. (1736) 78 They'll..tell all your Fornications, Bastardings, and Commutings.

Bastardism (bæ·stădiz'm). ? *Obs.* [f. BAS-

TARD *sb.* + -ISM.] The condition of a bastard, illegitimacy, BASTARDY.

1589 *Almond for P.* 38 Is Christ descended of bastardisme or no, as you gaue out in the pulpyt. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 489/1 We ought to remove..the incapacities of bastardism.

Bastardization (bɑːstăɹdəizēˈ·ʃən). [f. next; see -ATION.] The declaring or rendering bastard.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 The illegitimation, or bastardization, of the children of Edward IV. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 763 Declaring wedlock to be a mere civil engagement..to the bastardization, one may almost say, of society.

Bastardize (bɑːstădəiz), *v.*; also 7 basterdize. [f. BASTARD + -IZE: cf. F. *abastardir*, *-iss-*, Eng. ABASTARDIZE, and BASTARD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To declare or stigmatize as bastard.

1611 COTGR., *Abastardir*, to bastardise. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loq.* E ij b, His ielous thoughts are ready to bastardize his Children. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 435 To annul the marriage and bastardize the issue. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 34 To bastardize the princess Mary.

fig. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 45 Moabites were bastardized and banished the beauty of holiness.

†2. To beget bastard issue. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 144 Had the maidenliest Starre in the Firmament twinkled on my bastardizing.

3. To make degenerate, deteriorate, debase.

1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 142 (T.) The ground articles and points of true religion .. [may] be in divers sorts .. disguised and bastardized. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Seneca*, Feare ..bastardizeth their natures, and corrupts them. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 239 Defect of the season ..keeps back and bastardizes the one sort.

4. *intr.* To become degenerate, to deteriorate.

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 249 Lets his army..lie idle in garrison service, where it rusts and bastardises.

Baˑstardized, *ppl. a.* Rendered or declared illegitimate; debased, degenerate.

1611 COTGR., *Abastardi*..sophisticated, bastardized. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 247 Bastardised and deteriorated offspring. 1871 — *Desc. Man* I. ii. 62 Abbreviated and bastardised languages.

†**Baˑstardliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] Bastardly or illegitimate quality.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Cor.* viii. 8 Legitimateness opposed to bastardliness. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Bastaerdye*, bastardlinesse.

†**Baˑstardly,** *a. Obs.*; also 6 basterlie, basterdly, 6–7 bastardlye. [f. BASTARD *sb.* + -LY¹.]

1. Of bastard sort; mongrel, base-born.

1552 HULOET, Bastardlye, as not after the ryght sort begotten, *spurius.* 1555 BALE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 Our unnatural and bastardly brethren. 1585 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinsh.* II. 141/1 His sonnes, that basterlie brood. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 55 Wilt thou? wilt thou? thou bastardly rogue. 1640 J. DYKE *Rt. Receiv. Christ* 44 A bastardly fruit, upon which shee cannot looke without blushing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 63 Married to a poor bastardly vagabond. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Bastardly Gullion, a bastard's bastard.

2. Unlicensed, unauthorized; counterfeit, spurious.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 56 Our bastardly and apochryphate poets. 1625 DONNE 21 *Serm.* 208 Apocryphall and Bastardly Canons which they father upon the Apostles. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN Wks. (1864) VIII. 51 It is.. a bastardly spurious mercy that is in creatures.

3. = BASTARD *a.* 5.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 638 Others .. are without a sting, as counterfeit and bastardly Bees. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* IV. viii. (1639) 234 A Bastardly Tertian is caused, when choler is mixed..with fleame.

4. Degenerate, debased, corrupt.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 273 Such an vnkindly and Bastardly Nature, that not euen the best of vs haue any whit of our former nature .. sauing onely shame. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 71 The bastardly fermentation of the blood.

†**Baˑstardry.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -RY; or ? error for BASTARDY.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 23/1 Bastardrye, *bastardia.*

†**Baˑstardry,** *v. Obs.* [? f. prec.] = BASTARDIZE.

1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* in *Hist. & Misc. Tracts* (1681) 725 To bastardry his daughter Mary in favour of the Lady Elizabeth.

Bastardy (bɑːstădi). [a. AF. and OF. *bastardie*, f. *bastard*; see -Y.]

1. The condition of a bastard, illegitimate birth.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 4 De bastardie et de bigamie]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E viij, His faderis armys he may bere with sych a staffe as is sayd afore: in signe of his bastardy. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 75 Inferre the Bastardie of Edwards Children. 1655 FULLER *Ch.-Hist.* I. 31 No Crossebarre of Bastardy .. can bolt Grace out of that Heart, wherein God will have to enter. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. iii. 72 Shall bear about their bastardy in triumph To the third spurious generation. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. 70 Bastardy laws .. put the maintenance of an illegitimate child on its putative parent.

2. Begetting of bastards, fornication.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 175 It is the storehouse and nurserie of bastardie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 303 Overthrowing the foundation of the family, by such bastardy. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 121 Any law..which has become a bounty on unthrift .. bastardy and beer-drinking.

3. *fig.* in prec. senses.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 138 When euery drop of blood ..Is guilty of a seuerall Bastardie, If, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 34 No signs of Spuriousness or Bastardy [being] discovered in them.

†4. Bastards collectively, bastard brood. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 228 Which still he hugs, and luls as tenderly As cuckold Tisus his wifes bastardie.

Baste (bēˈst), *sb.*¹ Also bast. *Card-playing.* A variant of BEAST, of which it retains the former pronunciation, the spelling being altered to suit.

1850 *Hand-bk. of Games* (Bohn) 226 Bast is a penalty incurred by not winning when you stand your game, or by renouncing. *Ibid.* 243 A baste off the board is always paid out of the pool.

†**Baste,** *sb.*² *Her. Obs.* App. corruption of BASE *sb.*¹ 8; cf. BAST *sb.*³

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 80 He beareth partie per bast barre erased, Argent, and Vert. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 177 You haue seene in one coate..both a cheefe and a baste.

Baste (bēˈst), *v.*¹; also 6 baest, 6–7 bast. [a. OF. *bastir* (mod. *bâtir*), cogn. with Sp. *bastear, embastar*, It. *imbastire* 'to stuffe, to quilt .. to baste as taylers doe' (Florio); separated by Littré and others from *bâtir* to build, with which it is identical in form, and referred to OHG. *bestan* to patch, MHG. *besten* to lace, tie, f. *bast* BAST *sb.*¹; but Diez thinks it sufficiently accounted for by 'put together, join,' dialectal senses of It. and Romanic *bastire* to build, construct.]

trans. To sew together loosely: *hence* †a. To stitch through (the folds of a doublet, contents of a bag or cushion), so as to keep them in place, to quilt (*obs.*); b. in mod. use, To sew or 'tack' together with long loose stitches the parts of (a piece of work), in order to hold them in place for the time. c. *transf.* or *fig.*

a. *c* 1440 *Rom. Rose* 104 With a threde bastyng my slevis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Bastyn clothys, *subsuo, sutulo.* 1530 PALSGR. 442 This dublet was not well basted at the first, and that maketh it to wrinkle thus: *ce pourpoynt nestoyt pas bien basty.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 178/2 Replenishe therwith a little bagge .. baest least the herbes fall together on a heape. 1611 COTGR., *Glacer*..to flesh-bast; or stitch downe the lyning of a garment, thereby to keep it from sagging.

b. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 This patch here placd, the which I bast: And sow so fast. 1883 *Chr. Globe* 13 Sept. 819/2 A doll's dress that has been cut and basted by 'a real dressmaker.'

c. 1540 RAYNALD *Birth Man* I. ii. (1634) 19 The very skin and it being both basted together, by a great number of small fibres. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 289 The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guardes are but slightly basted on neither. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Concl., You have .. basted up your first story very hastily and clumsily.

Baste (bēˈst), *v.*² Forms: 6 baast (*pa. pple.*), 6–7 bast, 6– baste. [Origin unknown: it has been conjectured to be a transferred sense of the next, with idea of 'stroking' (Wedgwood), which is not favoured by the relative dates of the two words, or to be from Romanic *bastire* (see BASTE *v.*¹), with general sense of 'prepare'; but nothing like the special sense occurs in Romanic.]

1. To moisten (a roasting joint, etc.) by the application of melted fat, gravy, or other liquid, so as to keep it from burning, and improve its flavour.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* I. 100 The fat pygge is baast, the lene cony is brent. 1598 *Epulario* C j b, Let it rost sokingly, basting it oft with the foresaid sauce. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 159 Let him be..often basted with claret wine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 126 Tie your Lobsters to the Spit alive, baste them with Water and Salt. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 163 Baste it with its own gravy.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 61 That I the wine should taste.. and so my throte I baste. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 50 See how he basts himselfe in his owne greace. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 195 That bastes his arrogance with his owne seame. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 297 Some white flour scones basted in butter.

†2. To perfuse as with a liniment. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /36 Baste, *linire.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fleas*, Put to your water two ounces of Staves-acre..and..baste your dog therewith. 1735 OLDYS *Raleigh* (R.) Having had their naked bodies basted or dropped over with burning bacon.

3. In *Candle-making*: see BASTING *vbl. sb.*² 2.

4. To mark (sheep) with tar. 'North.' (Halliwell.)

[1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 2 The prime of his yeeres was in the flowre, and youth sate and basted him *Calendes* in his forehead]. (Cf. BUIST.)

Baste (bēˈst), *v.*³ Forms: 6 (*pa. pple.*) baste, basit, (*pa. t.*) baist; 6–7 bast, 6– baste. [Of uncertain origin, not known before 16th c.; the early instances being all in pa. t. or pa. pple. *basit, baste, baist*, might be from a present *bas, base*, to be compared with Sw. *basa* 'to baste, whip, beat, flog.' With *baste*, if it was the original form, cf. Icel. *beysta, beyrsta* 'to bruise, thrash, flog,' Sw. *bösta* 'to thump'; but the vowels do not agree with the Eng. Possibly, after all, a figurative use of the preceding: cf. *anoint* in sense of *thrash.*]

trans. To beat soundly, thrash, cudgel.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 223 He departit weil basit, and defuleyeit of his clething. ? *a* 1550 *Rob. Hood* (Ritson) iii. 102 He paid good Robin back and side, And baist him up and down. *Ibid.* 364 Their bones were baste so sore. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 172 Would not sticke to baste your bones. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., I took a broom, and basted her, till she cried extremely. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* IV. ii. 43 I'll have the Rascal well basted for his insolence. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. § 8 Baste the bear [a kind of game]. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 13 Would now and then seize..A stick..And baste her lord and master most confoundedly.

fig. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Livery Lond.* Wks. 1812 III. 443 Basted by saucy Verse and Prose .. Like Bears by ruffian Bull-dogs baited.

Baste (bēˈst), *v.*⁴ Also bast. *Card-playing.* [f. BASTE *sb.*¹] A modern variant of To BEAST (retaining the former pronunciation).

1850 *Hand-Bk of Games* (Bohn) 231 He who renounces is basted as often as detected. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 27 *note*, Quadrille-players call it a Baste or being Basted, not from any idea connected with Baste or being beaten, but by corruption from the word Beaste.

Bastel(e, obs. form of BASTILLE.

Bastel-house (bæˑstĕlhɑus). Also bastle-. [f. *bastel*, var. of BASTILE + HOUSE.] A fortified house, usually having the lower floors arched over.

1544 *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 125 Divers bastel and fortified houses. 1849 *Mem. Kirkaldy Gr.* xxi. 242 The Potterrow Port, an arch between two bastel houses. 1884 *Programme Archæol. Inst. Newcastle*, The Mediæval Castles, Towers, and Bastle-houses in Northumberland.

Basten (bæˑstĕn), *a.* [OE. *bæsten*: see BAST *sb.*¹ and -EN¹.] Made of bast.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xv. 13 Hiġ ðá hine ġebundon mid twám bæstenum rápum. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 263 The .. small leav'd Lime or Linden tree .. called Bast; whence the ropes are also called Basten ropes. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 213 A Basten rope, *funis sparteus.*

Baster¹ (bēˈ·stəɹ). [f. BASTE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who bastes (with thread); cf. BASTE *v.*¹

1883 *Standard* 6 Nov. 2/2 A garment is manipulated by the cutter, the baster, the machinist.

Baˑster² (in 16th c. basteter). [f. BASTE *v.*²] One who bastes meat.

1525 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge* (Nichols 1797) 181 To she that turned the spitt, 8*d.*; to the Basteter, 4*d.*

Baster³ (bēˈ·stəɹ). [f. BASTE *v.*³ + -ER¹.] He who or that which bastes or thrashes; *hence*, a stick or cudgel; *also*, a heavy blow.

1726 W. WAGSTAFFE *Misc. Wks.* 48 (L.) Jack took up the poker, and gave me such a baster upon my head. 1770 in Smith's *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 14 A fellow riding a hog, brandishing a birch broom by way of a baster.

Basterly, obs. form of BASTARDLY.

‖ **Bastide** (bɑːstid, bɑstīˑd). [a. OF. *bastide*, ad. Pr. *bastida* 'building,' sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *bastir* to build: cf. -ADA, -ADE.]

†1. a. A bastel-house or fortlet. b. A temporary hut or tower erected for besieging purposes. Cf. BASTILLE. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 39 They fortified the bastyde of Rosebourge, and made it a strong Castel. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 640 He came before the strong towne of Calis .. and erected bastides betweene the towne and the river. 1858 MORRIS *G. Teste-Noire* 138 Therefore we set our bastides round the tower That Geffray held.

‖ 2. A country-house in southern France.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6073/2 The Bastides and Farm-Houses in that Neighbourhood. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. ii. 332 White glittering bastides that crown the hill.

Bastille, -ile (bɑstīˑl, bɑˑstil), *sb.* Forms: 4 bastele, 4–5 -el, 5 -yle, -elle, -yll, 5–6 ylle, 6 -il, -ell, (*Sc.* bastillie, -alyie, -ailyei), 7 bastill, 8– bastille, 4– bastile. [a. F. *bastille* (15th c. in Littré) :—late L. *bastīlia*, pl. of *bastīle*, f. *bastīre* to build (cf. *sedīle, sedīlia*, f. *sedēre*). In mod. Eng. refashioned after Fr.; the regular form from ME. *bastel(e* would be *bastle.*]

1. A tower or bastion of a castle; a fortified tower; a small fortress.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 799 Bastel rouez, þat blenked ful quyte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xvii. (1554) 56 a, Square bastiles and bulwarkes to make. 1494 FABYAN VII. 516 Ye prouoste .. went to dyner vnto ye bastyle of Seynt Denys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 182 To repair the said wall in all partis, with touris and bastailyeis. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. Argt., Conveys him to enchanted Castle, There shuts him fast in Wooden Bastile. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 144 Ruins of bastiles and castles.

2. *spec.* in siege operations: a. A wooden tower on wheels for the protection of the besieging troops. b. One of a series of huts, surrounded by entrenchments, provided for their accommodation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1187 At vch brugge a berfray on basteles wyse. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Sette their bastyles and their hurdeys eke Rounde about to the harde wall. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxiv, Thys bastylle muste be aduironned with hirdels aboute and dawbed thykke with erthe and clay therupon, and it may be sette vpon wheles. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxxix. 754 And so lodged in Calays .. in bastylles that they made dayly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. lx. 471 Good no where, neither in battaile nor in bastill [*castris*]. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 717 A bastille or small wooden fort was erected on the land side. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 Bastilles, or huts defended by intrenchments were constructed round the city.

fig. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 67 b Oblivion, Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes To stop the passage.

3. Name of the prison-fortress built in Paris in the 14th century, and destroyed in 1789.

1561 R. NORVELL (*title*) The Meroure of an Christian, composed .. during the tyme of his captiuetie at Paris, in the Bastillie. 1783 COWPER *Task* V. 383 Her [France's] house of bondage .. the Bastille. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iii. I.

162 That rock-fortress, Tyranny's stronghold, which they name Bastille, or Building, as if there were no other building.

4. By extension: A prison.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 143 One of the old palaces of Paris, now converted into a Bastile for kings. 1861 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 58 Pentonville's frowning bastille. 1884 *Ransom City* (Dakota) *Paper* 9 Feb., Fined $25, and ten days in the bastile, for selling liquor to the Indians.

Bastille, -ile (bastī·l, ba·stil), *v.*; also 5 bastyle. [a. OF. *bastille-r* (also *bateillier*), f. *bastille*; see prec. In sense 2 formed on the Eng. sb.]

†1. To fortify (a castle). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. v, Laomedon .. redyed hym for to bastyle & edefy the new Troye. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1134 When thys castell was bastiled fair.

2. To confine in a bastille; to imprison.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1058 Instead of forging chains for foreigners, Bastile thy Tutor. *a* 1798 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Wks.* II. 34 Marriage had bastilled me for life. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* XIX. 422 One thousand men .. are 'bastiled' by an authority as despotic as that of Louis.

Basti·llion. *Obs.* or *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 bastilion, 7 bastillon, 6–9 bastillion. [a. OF. *bastillon, -illion*, dim. of *bastille*; see prec.] A small fortress or castle; a fortified tower.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italy* 101 Buildyng of fortresses and bastilions about Petabubula. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 82 They gained one of the greatest bastillions .. of the citie, called the Angels tower. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 385 An assault was made .. upon a bastillion by the gate of Codalonga.

†**Ba·stiment.** *Obs.* Also 8 bastimento. [partly ad. Sp. *bastimiento* 'fortification, victuall, furniture' (Minsheu), partly a. F. *bastiment* (mod. *bâtiment* 'building, ship'; both f. Romanic *bastire* to put together, build, prepare.]

1. Military supplies, stores, provisions.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 133 To prouide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bks. Warre* III. x. 5 All his prouisions .. of Bastiments or other necessaries.

2. A building, a wall.

1679 *Trials White & Jesuits* 61 He is a Mason, and .. built a Bastyment there by direction from Sir John Warner.

3. A ship, a vessel; cf. Fr. *bâtiment*.

1740 GLOVER *Hosier's Ghost* vii. in *Pol. Ball.* (1860) II. 261 Then the bastimentos never Had our foul dishonour seen, Nor the sea the sad receiver Of this gallant train had been.

Bastinade, -onade (bæstinē·d, -ŏnē·d), *sb. arch.* [In 17th c., *bastonade*, a. F. *bastonnade* (ad. Sp. *bastonada* or It. *bastonata*, taking place of OF. *bastonée*: see -ADE); or Eng. adaptation of *bastonado*, after Fr.: see BASTINADO.] = BASTINADO *sb.* 1–3.

1660 *Plea for Mon.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 17 We have learned quietly to take the bastonade. *c* 1700 *Gentl. Instruc.* (1732) 351 (D.) They would .. submit to a bastinade rather than occasion bloodshed. 1813 J. HOBHOUSE *Journ.* 297 Offenders, whom he may punish with the bastinade. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* III. ii. 487 Sure of their bastonade and sure also of their taels.

Bastina·de, -ona·de (see prec.), *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] To thrash or thwack with a stick, *esp.* on the soles of the feet; to BASTINADO.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 59 The euening following he is well bastinaded. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXVIII. 174 The shah .. ordered the executioners to bastonade him to death. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 828 Away with him .. bow-string him, bastinade him.

Bastina·ded, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Thrashed, beaten, *esp.* on the soles of the feet.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 134 The starv'd bastinaded Slave in Chains.

Bastina·ding, *vbl. sb.* = BASTINADOING.

1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. ix. 388 Such a sum of money would .. have enticed a Chinese to have undergone a dozen bastinadings. 1859 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 273 *note*, On Bastinading.

Bastinado (bæstinē·do), *sb.* Forms: 6– bastinado; also 6 bastannado, -anado, 7 -onada, 7–8 onado. [a. Sp. *bastonada* (= It. *bastonata*, OF. *bastonnée*) a caning or cudgelling, f. *baston* stick, staff, cudgel. For termination see -ADO 2: the unaccented *o* in the second syllable has fluctuated from the first as *ă, ŏ, ĭ*, tending to settle down under the closest vowel *i*.]

1. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a whack or thwack; *esp.* one upon the soles of the feet. *arch.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 897/1 Leading him .. with buffets and bastanadoes into the borough. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* 25 As many bastinadoes as thy bones will beare. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 203 Beaten with so many bastonadoes vpon the soles of their feete. 1625 *Modell of Wit* 41 b, Lifting up the Cudgell, he gave him therewith halfe a score good bastinadoes. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed & Succ.* xiii. (1853) 58 Let him who drinks wine .. receive twenty bastinadoes on the soles of his feet.

2. A beating with a stick; a cudgelling. *arch.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 717 If a Romane soldior .. went out of his ranke .. he had the bastannado. *a* 1600 BURLEIGH *Adv. Q. Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 277 No man loves one the better for giving him the bastinado, though with never so little a cudgel. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Must I show thee that thou art a captive, by giving thee incontinently the bastinado?

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. 463 He giues the bastinado with his tongue.

3. *spec.* An Eastern method of corporal punishment, by beating with a stick the soles of the culprit's feet.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 46 Remitted the punishment of Death .. and in lieu thereof introduced the Bastinado. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah's F.* 133 To cool his heels Uncarpeted, or warm them—likelier still—With bastinado.

4. A stick, staff, rod, cudgel, truncheon.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 55 He receiueth an hundreth blowes on the backe with a bastinado, layd on by a tall fellow. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 36 Having a Bastinado .. made of reeds bound together. 1878 WAKE *Evol. Morality* II. 128 Her paramour receiving a thousand blows of the bastinado.

Bastina·do, *v.*; also 8 -onado. [f. prec. sb.]

1. To beat with a stick; to thrash, thwack. *arch.*

1614 [see next]. 1633 MARMYON *Fine Comp.* iv. 5 A gentleman that I bastinadoed the other day. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 273 Cruelly bastonadoed on the Shoulders, Buttocks, Belly, and Feet. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 156 He bastinadoed the young sinner severely, with a thick whip.

2. *spec.* To beat or cane on the soles of the feet.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/3 Were put on the Rack, or Bastinadoed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 547 The Sallee rover, who threatened to bastinado a Christian captive to death.

Bastina·doing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. BASTINADO; cudgelling, thrashing (*spec.* on the soles of the feet).

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 63 The punishment for periury was inflicted, that was *Fustigatio* .. bastinadoing. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5/7 He is treated to a vehement bastinadoing.

Basting (bē·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. BASTE *v.*1]

1. Sewing with large loose stitches; quilting (*obs.*), 'tacking'; also *attrib.*, as in *basting-thread*.

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bastyng of clothe, *bastiment.* 1860 R. COBBOLD *Pict. Chinese* 146 When the scissors .. have done their work of cutting the material .. the next process .. answers to our basting. 1870 *Daily News* 4 Apr., Waistcoats without buttons, coats disfigured by basting threads.

†2. Something basted or quilted on; a lining or trimming. *Obs.*

c 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 200 The flesche bastyng of hys cote was sewyd with slendyr thred. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 12a, Blisterd with light sarcenet bastings.

Ba·sting, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. BASTE *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of moistening a roasting joint with melted butter, gravy, etc.; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1530 PALSGR. 196/2 Bastyng of meate, *bastiment.* 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 365 The tonge must have bastynge, it will the better wagge. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Orac.* 187 Put a little bit of butter into your basting-ladle.

b. The material used for this purpose.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 69 To know the best bastings for meat, which is sweet Butter, sweet Oyl, etc.

2. *Candle-making.* The process of pouring melted wax from a ladle over the wicks.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 The operations of basting and rolling are repeated as often as necessary. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 75/2 Wax candles are .. made by another process, which is termed basting.

Ba·sting, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. BASTE *v.*3 + -ING 1.] A cudgelling, beating, thrashing. (In 'a dry basting' there is a humorous reference to the preceding.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 64 Lest it make you chollericke, and purchase me another drie basting. 1720 SWIFT *Irish Feast* Misc. (1735) V. 16 What Stabs and what Cuts .. What Bastings and Kicks! 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 64 A good basting .. was a sovereign remedy for sea-sickness.

Bastion (bæ·stiən). [a. F. *bastion*, 16th c., ad. It. *bastione*, f. *bastire* to build, construct, late L. or common Romanic, of uncertain origin; generally referred to the same root as *baston, baton*.]

1. A projecting part of a fortification, consisting of an earthwork, faced with brick or stone, or of a mass of masonry, in the form of an irregular pentagon, having its base in the main line, or at an angle, of the fortification; its 'flanks' are the two sides which spring from the base, and are shorter than the 'faces' or two sides which meet in the acute 'salient angle.'

Cut bastion: one with its salient angle cut off and replaced by an inward angle. *Detached bastion:* one constructed apart from the fortification, also called a LUNETTE. *Double bastion:* two bastions, one placed inside the other. *Empty bastion:* one in which the interior surface is lower than the rampart. *Flat bastion:* one placed in front of a 'curtain.' *Full* or *solid bastion:* one in which the interior surface is level with the rampart. *Tower bastion:* a tower built like a bastion and provided with casemates.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 135 Baskets to cary earth to the bastion. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 14 This small City, flanked with five good Bastions. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 54 Bastions faced with hewn stone. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IX. 27 To breach the face of Bastion at the south east angle of the fort. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. v. 58 Sharp as the frontal angle of a bastion.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Rampart, fortification, defence.

1679 *Est. Test.* 27 The frontier and Bastion of the Protestant Religion. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 688 They build each other up .. As bastions set point-blank against God's will. 1858 LONGF. *Ladder St. Aug.* ix, The distant mountains, that uprear Their solid bastions to the skies.

Bastion, variant of BASTON *sb.*, a staff.

Ba·stioned, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with or defended by a bastion or bastions.

1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Veiled Proph.* III, If tower and battlement And bastion'd wall be not less hard to win. 1875 *Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 457 Closed at the gorge by a bastioned curtain with a lunette.

Bastionet (bæ·stiənet). [f. BASTION + -ET.] A small bastion.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. vi. 207 On Tuesday .. I was early at the bastionet.

Bastite (bæ·stəit). *Min.* [f. *Baste* in the Harz Mountains, where first found + -ITE.] A bronze- or greenish-coloured impure foliated serpentine; also called *Schiller-spar*.

1837–68 DANA *Min.* 409. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* X. 120 Enstatite becomes altered to schiller-spar or bastite.

Bastle-house, modern variant of BASTEL-HOUSE.

Basto (ba·sto). [a. Sp. *basto*, in same sense, the whole suit of Clubs being also called *Bastos*, and the ace being *el Basto* par excellence; in It. *Bastone*: cf. *baston* club, staff.] The ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre.

1675 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 The Malillio or black Deuce, the Basto or Ace of Clubs. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 53 Him basto follow'd, but his fate more hard, Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 130 The ace of clubs .. is always ranked as the third best trump card, and is called Basto.

†**Baston.** *Obs.* or (in sense 6) *arch.* Forms: 4 bastun, 4–8 baston, 6 bastoun, bastion, 6–7 bastone, 7 (bastome). [a. OF. *baston* (mod.F. *bâton*), cogn. with Sp. *baston*, Pg. *bastão*, It. *bastone*, pointing to a late L. **bastōn-em*, of unknown origin: Diez suggests a connexion with Gr. *βαστάζειν* to lift, carry. Replaced in 17th c. by BATOON, and now by BATON; another form is BATTEN.]

1. A staff or stick used as a weapon or a staff of office; a cudgel, club, bat, truncheon; = BATON 1, BATOON 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15827 Wit þair bastons [*v.r.* bastunes; staues] bete þai him. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 182 Florypes .. took a baston in her honde. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1226/1 His baston (a staffe of an ell long made taper wise tipt with horne). 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 102 Armed but lightly, with a short baston or trunchion in his hand. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (transl. Fitzstephen) xi. (1603) 93 The schollers of euery schoole haue their ball or bastion in their hands. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 213 A Baston, or batoon, *Justis, baculus.* 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) II. XXVIII. XX. 271 In process of time none but bondmen fought with the baston.

2. A stanza, or verse. (Transl. of *staff, stave.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14923 Es resun þat wee vr rime rune, And set fra nu langer bastune [*v.r.* bastoun]. *c* 1308 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 175 The clerk that this baston wrowȝte. *Ibid.* 176 Nis this bastun wel i-piȝte, Euch word him sitte a-riȝte. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Pref. 99 If it were made in ryme couwee .. outhere in couwee or in baston.

3. *Her.* = BATON 3.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 79 Thimperiall egle .. In siluer, gulie baston ouer all. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* III. (1634) 144 A baston .. must not touch the Scotcheon at both the ends. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms and Arm.* 112 That were .. a baston of Allay to that Gentleman who should extenuate the merit of Military Grandees.

4. *Card-playing.* A club. Cf. BASTO.

1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 49 The inuenter of the Italian Cardes .. put the Deniers or monyes, and the Bastons or clubs in combate togither.

5. *Old Law.* Title of 'one of the Warden of the Fleet's men, who attends the king's courts with a red staff, for taking such to ward as are committed by the court; and likewise attends on such prisoners as are suffered to go at large by licence.' Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–51. (Cf. *tip-staff, gold-stick-in-waiting*, etc.) Hence, to go out of prison *by baston*, to remain in prison *without baston*.

1366 *Act* 1 *Rich. II.* xii, [Whereas diuers people be .. suffered to goe at large by the Warden of the prison] alefoitz sanz as-cun maynpris avec une baston de Flete [sometimes without any maineprise with a baston of the Fleet .. It is ordained and assented, that .. no Warden of the Fleet shall suffer any prisoner] aler hors de prisone par maynpris, baill ne par baston [to go out of prison by mainprise, baile, nor by baston.] 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* xxiii. § 8 The same Party .. shall remain in the Prison .. without Bail, Baston or Mainprize. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* cvi. (1630) 273 If the officer shall suffer his prisoners to go abroad for a time, by baile or baston. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 475 Committed to the Tower of London, there to remain one year without bayle, baston or Mainprize.

6. *Arch.* A round moulding at the base of a column, a torus. [So *bâton* in mod.F.]

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Baston* or *Batoon* .. a mould in the base of a column, otherwise called a tore. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Ba·ston,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *bastonner* (mod.F. *bâtonner*); and see BATON *v.*] To beat with a staff or cudgel. Hence **Bastoned** *ppl. a.*

1593 DEE *Diary* 43 And that I wold try on the fleysh of him, or b(u)y a bastoned gown of him.

Bastonade, -ado, obs. ff. BASTINADO.

†**Ba·stonate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [formed after Romanic vb. (It. *bastonāre*, Sp. *bastonar*, OF. *bastoner*) + -ATE: cf. It. pa. pple. *bastonato*.] = prec.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 285 The very Cudgell wherewith a Cavalero is bastonated.

†**Bastonet.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *bastonet* (mod. *bâtonnet*) lit. 'little stick,' dim. of *baston* stick, BATON.] A kind of bit: see the quot.

1611 COTGR., *Bastonnet* .. the bastonet of a bridle. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 59, I haue seen some horsmen vse that bytt which we call the Bastonet or Jeiue bytt, which is made with round buttons or great rough ringes.

Bastonite (bæ·stŏnəit). *Min.* [f. *Bastoigne*, in Luxembourg, where it was discovered + -ITE.]

Mica in large plicated plates of greenish-brown colour; a variety of LEPIDOMELANE. (Dana.)

Basular, -ylare, obs. forms of BASILAR *a.*

Basulard, variant of BASELARD a dagger.

Basyl(e (bē·sil, bæ·sil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *βάσ-ις* base + -YL, Gr. *ὕλη, hyle,* wood, substance. (Webster has also *bashyle.*)] A metal or other electro-positive constituent of a compound; a body that unites with oxygen to form a *base.*

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Basyl,* Graham's name for the metal or other electropositive constituent of a salt. *a* 1866 G. WILSON *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) § 1130 A base, may be constructed of a metal and oxygen, and in such circumstances a metal is known as a basyle .. Other substances than metals, however, may be basyles and form bases.

Basylous (bē·siləs, bæ·s-), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a basyl.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 414 Such primary compounds were classified .. into electro-positive or basylous and electro-negative or chlorous compounds.

Basyn, -et, obs. forms of BASIN, BASINET.

Bat (bæt), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 ? **balke,** 4–6 **bakke, backe,** 5–6 **bake, bak, back**; *β.* 6–7 **batte,** 6–8 **batt,** 6– **bat.** [The mod. *bat,* found *c* 1575, takes the place of ME. *bakke,* apparently from Scand.; cf. Da. *aften-bakke* 'evening-bat,' ODa. *nath-bakkæ,* OSw. (Ihre) *natt-backa* 'night-bat.' Swedish dial. have also *natt-batta, natt-blacka*: with the latter cf. Icel. *leðr-blaka* 'bat,' lit. 'leather-flutterer,' f. *blaka* 'to flap, wave, flutter with wings,' whence it has been suggested that *bakke, backa* have lost an *l*; but as the *l* does not appear in the OSw. and ODa. forms above, this is very unlikely. The med.L. *blatta, blacta, batta,* glossed 'lucifuga, vespertilio, vledermus' (Diefenbach *Suppl. to Du Cange*) = cl. L. *blatta* 'an insect that shuns the light' (*blattæ lucifugæ,* Vergil) 'cockroach, moth,' is distinct in origin, but may have influenced the English change to *bat*; evidence is wanting. *Back-* in comb., *backie-bird, bawkie-bird* still survive in north Eng. and Sc.]

1. An animal, a member of the Mammalian order *Cheiroptera,* and especially of the family *Vespertilionidæ*; consisting of mouse-like quadrupeds (whence the names *Rere-mouse, Flitter-mouse*), having the fingers extended to support a thin membrane which stretches from the side of the neck by the toes of both pairs of feet to the tail, and forms a kind of wing, with which they fly with a peculiar quivering motion; hence they were formerly classed as birds. They are all nocturnal, retiring by day to dark recesses, to which habits there are many references in literature.

Of about 17 species found in Britain the best-known are the Common Bat or Pipistrelle (*Vespertilio Pipistrellus*) and the Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*); of the much larger foreign species, the most noted are the Vampires.

a. *a* 1300 W. DE BIBLESW. in Wright *Voc.* 164 Balke, *chauſe-soriz en mesoun.* *c* 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 723 Bringen her a nihte-bird . a bakke . or an oule. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 20 Moldewarpis and backis, *ether rere myis.* [1535 COVERDALE, Molles and Backes; 1590 *Genev.*, To the mowles and to the backes; 1611 Moules and battes.] 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxx. 31 A backe, that flyith be ny3t. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bakke (*v.r.* bak), flyinge best (*v.r.* fleynge byrde), *vespertilio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 18 A Bakke, *blata, vespertilio.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. viii. 144 Lyke oules & backes whiche hate the daye & loue the nyght. *a* 1500 in Wülcker *Voc.* /761 *Hic vespertilio, hec lucifuga,* a bake. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 87 More louynge derkenes than lyght, lyke vnto a beest called a backe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 33 Vpgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1552 HULOET, Reremowse, or backe whiche flyeth in the darcke, *nycteris.* *c* 1554 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 20 The backe or owle, That lurketh yn an olde house syde. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 71 To cast them to the Moules and to the backes. [1808 JAMIESON s. v. Bak, The modern name in Sc. is *backie-bird.* 1863 *Prov. Danby, Back-bearaway,* the bat, or rere mouse.]

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Chauvesouris,* a Backe, some call it a Bat. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 The lether-winged batt, dayes enimy. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 502 The blacke-ey'd Bat (the Watch-Man of the Night). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 40 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 513 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 114 The irregular, uncertain and jerking motion of the bat in the air. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 350 Silent bats in drowsy clusters cling. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 209 The curious formation of a bat, a mouse with wings. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 156 Bats on their webby wings in darkness move. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 165, *Cheiroptera;* the animals of this Order, all of them commonly known as Bats. 1852 D. MOIR *Ruins Seton Chapel* v, The twilight-loving bat, on leathern wing. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 112 Now the shrill bats were upon the wing.

2. *Comb.* **a.** *sbs.,* as *bat-flying,* whence *bat-flying time,* dusk; **bat-shell,** a species of volute; **bat-tick,** an insect parasitical on bats. **b.** *adjs.,* as **bat-blind,** blind as a bat in the sunlight; **bat-like,** like a bat, or like that of a bat, also *adv.* after the manner of a bat; **bat-wing, bats-wing,** shaped like the wing of a bat, applied *spec.* to a laterally spreading flame from a gas-jet, and the burner producing it. Also in many parasynthetic derivatives, as **bat-eyed,** having bat's eyes, bat-blind; **bat-minded,** mentally blind; **bat-winged,** having bat's wings; whence deriv. sbs., as **bat-mindedness,** etc.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* 13 (D.) O *Bat-blind Fooles, doe ye infatuate That Wisdome? 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 503 If you are not *bat-blind it will evince to you that, etc. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 118 One, to be cat-eyed outward .. another, to be *bat-eyed inward; in not perceiving .. a beam in a man's own eye. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, I hae sat on the grave frae *bat-fleeing time till cock-crow. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Wks. 1721 II. 90 His *Bat-like Wings he to full stretch expands. 1785–95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 230 Conscience .. That, *bat-like, winks by day and wakes by night. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xii. 249 *Bat-like fallacies. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 34 *Bat-like cries, thin, impotent of sound. 1869 *Echo* 23 Jan., There is enough .. *bat-mindedness in the world to give Rome a fair chance. 1869 *Daily News* 18 June, The common *batswing burner .. is of about the same illuminating power as the fishtails. 1852 T. HARRIS *Insects New Eng.* 501 A remarkable group of insects, which seems to connect the flies with the true ticks and spiders. Such are sheep-ticks and *bat-ticks. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. 296 The leaves of the *bat-wing passion-flower. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 84 The triple-headed, *bat-winged, horned and hoofed monster of the later middle ages.

Bat (bæt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 (*dat. sing.*) **botte,** (*pl.*) **botten,** 3–5 **bottes,** 3–6 **battes**; 5–6 **batte,** 6–8 **batt,** 4– **bat.** [As the nom. sing. does not occur in 13th c., it is uncertain whether it was *bat* or *batte,* and thus whether it was an adoption of OF. *batte* (partly identical in sense, referred by Littré to *battre* to beat), or represented an OE. **bat* (fem.) 'fustis,' alleged by Somner, from an unknown source. The forms in Layamon rather favour the latter; but in any case some of the senses are from F. *batte.* The supposed OE. **bat* is by some referred to a Celtic origin: cf. Ir. and Gael. *bat, bata* staff, cudgel. The development and relations of the senses are obscure: some of them appear to be from the verb, and some may be immediately due to onomatopœia, from the sound of a solid, slightly dull, blow: cf. *pat.* Thus there may be two or three originally distinct words, though no longer satisfactorily separable.]

I. A stick or stout piece of wood.

1. A stick, a club, a staff for support and defence. (In 1387 applied to a crosier.) *arch.* Still *dial.* (Kent, Sussex, etc.) = staff, walking-stick.

1205 LAY. 21593 Þa botten [1250 battes] heo up heouen. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 366 Us forto buruwen from þes deofles botte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 78 And made heom fyghte with battes. *c* 1320 *Syr Bevis* 391 He nemeth is bat and forth a goth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 381 Forto swere vppon eny of þilke belles and gold battes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batte, staffe, *fustis.* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 179 As to a thef ye come oute, with swerdes & battes to take me. 1494 FABYAN VII. 596 This was clepyd of the comon people the parlyament of battes .. for proclamacyons were made, yt men shulde leue theyr swerdes & .. the people toke great battes & stauys. 1555 *Fardle Facions* App. 327 Let there bee giuen vnto hym by the commune Sergeaunt of the batte .xxxix. stripes with a waster. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 217 A handsome bat he held, On which he leaned. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 165 Make you ready your stiffe bats and clubs. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 35 Τύμπανον .. signifieth a 'bat,' or a 'staff.' 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 631 He headed all the rabble of a town, And finish'd 'em with bats. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, I have given up .. my bat for a sword. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 103 Called .. the parliament of bats or bludgeons.

† **2.** ? A balk of timber. *Batt's end* apparently = mast-head. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 42 Though the corne be laide upon Battes in the floores. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 4 Necessaries belonging to shipping, even from the Batts end to the very Kilson of a Ship. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 211 Neat Timber, a fift part (which is sufficient in such large batts) .. allow'd for the wast of rind, chipps, etc.

3. The wooden implement with rounded handle and flattened blade used to strike or 'bat' the ball in cricket. (The most common mod. sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Bat* .. a kind of Club to strike a Ball with, at the Play call'd Cricket. [So in BAILEY 1731, etc.] 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 3 He weighs the well-turned Bat's experienc'd Force. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 336 The bat, the wicket, were his labours all. 1850 in *Cricket. Man.* 100 Pilch scored sixty-one, and brought out his bat.

b. short for *batter, batsman.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 McJug .. one of our best bats, went to the wicket first.

c. Hence the phrase, *Off his own bat,* in reference to the score made by a player's own hits; *fig.* solely by his own exertions, by himself.

1845 SYD. SMITH *Fragm. Irish Ch.* Wks. II. 340/1 He had no revenues but what he got off his own bat. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 305 One of our adversaries scored 70 off his own bat. 1865 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 667 It is a mistake .. to suppose that Lord Palmerston did everything off his own bat after 1834.

4. The 'sword of wood' or light lath wand of Harlequin in pantomimes. [Directly from F. '*batte,* sabre de bois d'arlequin' (Littré).]

1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Jan., Harlequin's wonder-working bat.

5. *dial.* (Kent, etc.): The wooden handle or stick of an implement, *e. g.* of a scythe.

6. *dial.* (*Herefordsh.* etc.): A wooden implement for breaking clods of earth. [So F. *batte.*]

II. A lump, a piece of certain substances; a mass, dull-sounding, or formed by beating.

† **7.** A lump, piece, bit. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1340 *Alexander* (Stev.) 4166 Quare flaggis of the fell snawe ' fell fra þe heuen .. a-brade .. as battis ere of wolle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 92 Þe fader of heuene .. bad hit be [of] a bat of erþe ' a man and a mayde.

8. *esp.* A piece of a brick having one end entire.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 b, Battz and great rubbrysshe .. to fyll vp in the myddell of the wall. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 50 Let him get his foundation cleared, and his Bricks and Bats laid up. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 261 Lay a three quarter Bat at the Quine in the stretching course. [See BRICKBAT.]

9. A kind of sun-dried brick.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 214 Preparing bats,—a sort of bricks made of clay and straw, well beaten together, 18 inches long, 12 wide, 4 deep, not burnt, but dried in the sun.

10. A brick-shaped peat.

1846 CLARKE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 517 The dried 'peat bats,' or brick-shaped turf, used for fuel.

11. Shale interstratified between seams of coal, iron-ore, etc. Cf. BASS *sb.*[4]

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 132 Substances call'd partings .. of consistence between an earth and a coal, or soft bat. 1712 H. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 543 Those Substances, which divide the Strata of Coals and Iron Oars from each other, are called Bats by the Miners. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 474 Black 'bat,' a dull, compact, bituminous shale, which sounds under the hammer like wood.

12. A felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool in hat-making: often spelt BATT.

1836 *Scenes Commerce* 195 The whole mass .. is called a batt; a second batt is added to it; and by dint of pressure .. the two batts become one. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 A batt is quantity sufficient for making half the thickness of one hat. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 784 The bat or *capade* thus formed is rendered compact by pressing it down with the *hardening* skin.

13. A sheet of cotton wadding used for filling quilts; batting.

III. A stroke.

14. A firm blow as with a staff or club. Cf. BAT *v.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 296 That xal be asayd be this batte, What thou, Ihesus? ho 3aff the that? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 432 Sum gat ane bat that breissit all thair bonis. 1566 DRANT *Horace' Sat.* I. i. A ij, The souldyer that doth deale the battes and makes his foes to flye. 1674 P. WHALLEY *Establ. Relig.* 22 To have a Batt at the Pope with the Butt end of a Dominican. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Bat,* 'It gets more bats than bites,' said of the dog that gets more blows than food.

15. *dial.* and *slang,* Beat, rate of stroke or speed, pace; in *Sc. dial.* rate, manner, style.

1808 JAMIESON s.v., [Getting on] about the auld bat. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 49 There com by me, at a feaful girt bat, a par o'shay and four. 1877 PEACOCK *Manley (Linc.) Gloss.* s.v., They do go at a strange bat on them railroads. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar., Going off at a lively bat of 34 .. the boat travelled at a good pace.

V. *Comb.,* as **bat-ball,** a ball to be struck with a bat; **batman,** one who carries a bludgeon, a clubman. Also **BAT-FOWL, -ER, -ING.**

1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. x. 241 Moons are no more bounds to spiritual power than bat-balls. 1833 *Extracts as to Administ. Poor Laws* 26 The batmen, so called from the provincial term of bat, for a bludgeon which they use.

‖ **Bat, bât** (bā, bât, bæt), *sb.*[3] [a. F. *bât* pack-saddle, OF. *bast*:—late L. *bastum,* perhaps connected with Gr. *βαστ-άζειν* to bear.]

1. A pack-saddle. Only in *comb.,* as **bat-needle,** a packing-needle (*obs.*); **bât-horse** (F. *cheval de bât*), a sumpter-beast, a horse which carries the baggage of military officers, during a campaign; as **bât-mule.** See also BATMAN.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 218 To brochen hem with a battenelde ' and bond hem to-gederes. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 279 Batt nedles, ij *s.* 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 137 Putting my baggage into portable form for my bat-mule. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 144 It was found necessary to dispense with the bât horses of the army. 1879 *Pall Mall Budg.* 17 Oct. 20 A new pack-saddle for bat mules or horses has been invented by an officer of the French military train.

2. In *bat-money*: An allowance for carrying baggage in the field. Sometimes confused with BATTA.

1793 PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 127 He shall have directions about the bât and forage money. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 82, I should make an issue of bât and forage money to the Officers. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 279 Lord Castlereagh also notes that my income will be suitably augmented by a bât and forage allowance.

Bat (bæt), *v.*[1] [f. BAT *sb.*[2]; cf. also F. *batt-re* to beat.]

1. *trans.* To strike with, or as with, a bat; to cudgel, thrash, beat.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Battyn, or betyn wyth stavys (*v.r.* battis), *fustigo, baculo.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /37 To batte, beate, *fustigare, tundere.* 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 116 Mariners, who with their sprits, poles, and oares .. beate and batt their carkasses. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 49 Women vehemently batting heaps of wet linen at the lavatories.

2. To strike or hit a ball with a bat, so as to drive it away, esp. in *Cricket.* Also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 451 To bat and bowl with might and main. 1859 BARNES *Rhymes Dorset Dial.* II. 14 Well

here .. 'S a ball for you if you can bat it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5 The Notts team was batting all day against Sussex.

†3. To fasten by beating. *Obs.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 By batting them closely to the stone underneath, by the gentle blows of a small hammer. *Ibid.* The leaden cap..that I had carefully batted to the stone.

Bat, *v.*[2] [A variant of BATE *v.*[1]; in sense 2 perh. of BATE *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To bate or flutter as a hawk.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Gloss., Batting, or to bat is when a Hawke fluttereth with her wings either from the pearch or the mans fist, striuing as it were to flie away.

2. *trans.* (*dial.* and in U.S.) *To bat the eyes*: to move the eyelids quickly, to wink.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Bat*, to wink. *Derbysh.* 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Bat*, to wink, or rather to move the eyelids up and down quickly. 1883 *American* VI. 237 To bat the eyes, meaning to wink, when we desire to express the rapidity of the action. 1883 J. HARRIS in *Century Mag.* May 146 You hol' your head high; don't you bat your eyes to please none of 'em.

Bat, obs. f. BATH *sb.*[3] a Heb. measure.

Bat: see BATZ, a German coin.

Bat(e, obs. form of BOAT.

†**Ba·table,** *a. Obs.*; also 7 bateable, 7–8 battable. [Shortened form of DEBATABLE; cf. BATE *sb.*[1]] Debatable, disputed; used esp. of the 'debatable ground' on the Scottish border.

1453 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 337 The Batable Landes in the Westmarch. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, xvi, The batable grounde betwene England and Scotland. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 782 Called Batable ground, as one would say *Litigious*, because the English and the Scotish have litigiously contended about it. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Battable ground.* [In mod. Dicts.]

Batable, variant of BATTABLE *a.*[1] *Obs.* fertile.

Batail(e,-ailler,-ailling,-aillous, obs. forms of BATTLE, -ER, -ING, BATTAILOUS.

†**Batand,** *pres. pple.* used *advb. Obs.* Also bata(u)nt, baitand. [a. OF. *batant*, pr. pple. of *bat-re* to beat, in phrase *venir batant* to come with haste; in form *batand*, assimilated to native pples. in -AND, q.v.] Hastening, in haste.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 149 Batand fro Cezile com him a messengere. *Ibid.* 307 So com þe erle Marschalle baitand to London.

‖ **Batardeau** (batardo·). Also 8 batter-. [Fr.: formerly *bastardeau*, considered by Littré and Scheler to be a dim. of *bastard* 'a dike,' of doubtful origin: see Littré. (The idea that the termination is *d'eau* 'of water' is not entertained by French scholars.)] a. A coffer-dam. b. A wall built across the moat or ditch surrounding a fortification.

1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norm. Antiq.* 36 Laying the foundations of such piers under water..by means of a Batterdeaux. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 62 The Enemy may be greatly annoyed by means of certain works called Batard'eaux. 1862 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* 262 A *Batardeau* is a solid piece of masonry, 7 or 8 feet thick, crossing the whole breadth of the ditch opposite the flanked angles of the bastions. It retains the water in those parts of the ditch which require to be inundated.

†**Batardier.** *Obs.* [a. F. *batardière*, f. *bâtard* bastard, 'because the plants are there only bastards, awaiting their definitive family' (Littré).] A plantation of young grafted trees intended to be transplanted into gardens.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Batardier*, a Place in a Garden, whose Soil should be good, etc., in order to plant Fruit-Trees there.

Batata (bătā·tă, bătæ·tă). [a. Sp. and Pg. *batata*, from a native American language; according to Peter Martyr and Navagerio, 1526, the native name in Haiti. (Hence, transferred to a different plant, *potato.*)]

A plant (*Batatas edulis*, N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*) having an edible tuberous root, called also Spanish or Sweet Potato, a native of the West Indies, whence it was introduced into Spain early in the 16th c.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyf. Newes* 104 The Batatas .. a common frute in those countries .. a victaill of much substaunce. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xiv. 516 The islands of Moratay .. where Battata-roots is their bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 126 The plant carried to Ireland by Captain Hawkins, in 1565, was the Spanish batata, or sweet potato. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* I. iii. 73 Batatas and maize were often planted.

Bataunt, var. BATAND, *Obs.* hastening, eager.

¶ Misused by Chatterton (and J. M. Neale).

a 1770 CHATTERTON *Sir C. Bawdin* 276 Behynde theyre backes syx mynstrelles came, Who tun'd the strunge bataunt.

†**Batauntly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 -liche. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Hastily, pressingly, eagerly.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 56 Batauntliche, as beggers don · and boldeliche he crauęþ. [1677 COLES, *Batauntly*, boldly. *Obs.* (Hence in Kersey, Bailey, etc.) *a* 1768 CHATTERTON *Ælla* 826 Yette woulde I battentlie assuage mie fyre.]

Batavian (bătē·viăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Batavia*, f. *Batavi* an ancient people who dwelt on the island Betawe, between the Rhine and the Waal, in part of what is now Holland. See -AN.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the ancient Batavi: see above. b. Pertaining to Holland or to the Dutch.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 339 First year of Batavian liberty. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 141 The peculiarity of the Batavian polity threw some difficulties in his way. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iv. 100 He had fought for the independence of the Batavian republic.

B. *sb. pl.* a. The ancient Batavi: see above. b. The Dutch or Netherlanders (*rare*).

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* iv. (1622) 266 The Batavians ..inhabit an Ilande of the River of Rhene. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 24 There would be no war but on water, the home of the Batavians.

Batayle, -ynge, etc., obs. ff. BATTLE, etc.

Bat-ball: see BAT *sb.*[1]

Batch[1] (bætʃ). Forms: 5 bahche, 5–6 bache, batche, 7 bach, 6– batch. [ME. *bache, bacche*, repr. an unrecorded OE. **bæcce*, f. *bacan* to BAKE: cf. *wake, watch, make, match, speak, speech.*]

†1. The process of baking. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 21 Bahche, or bakynge (*v. r.* batche), *pistura.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 42 b, Except the baker doe his part also in the batch.

2. *concr.* A baking; the quantity of bread produced at one baking.

1461–83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 70 He shall trulye delyver into the bredehouse .. the whole numbyr of his bache. 1530 PALSGR. 197/1 Batche of bredde—*fournée de pain.* *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 186 They had no leisure to make up their bach. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. (1765) 23 The last batch was in the oven. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II. xix. 192 We .. baked a large batch of bread. *fig.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 5 Thou crusty batch of Nature, what's the newes?

†b. *ellipt.* The bread itself: cf. *bread of life. Obs.*

1648 EARL WESTMLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 92 Those blest With the True batch of Life may ever rest So satisfi'd.

†3. *fig.* and *transf.* The sort or 'lot' to which a thing belongs by origin (as loaves do to their own batch). *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. (1616) 9 One is a Rimer Sir, o' your owne batch. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. Wks. (1851) 42 This worthy Motto, No Bishop, no King is of the same batch, and infanted out of the same feares. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* (1721) I. 47 All sorts of Priest-craft are of one *Leven* and one *Batch.*

4. a. The quantity of flour or dough to be used for one baking. b. The quantity of corn sent at one time to the mill to be ground. *dial.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* vi. 6 A lytle leauen sowreth the whole batche, wherwith it is myngled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 38 A batche, *fermentum.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 Bake a loafe of wheat meale as it cometh from the mill in the midst of the batch. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Count.* II. Gloss., *Batch*, a grist; a quantity of corn sent to mill. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 65 To bring the farmers' *batches* to be ground, and take them home when made into meal.

5. *transf.* A quantity produced at one operation, *e.g.* a brewing; a lot. *arch.*

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1742) 31 You are welcome to a good Batch of my October [Beer]. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* I. i. 13 That last batch of soup was excellent.

6. a. A quantity of anything coming at a time, an instalment. b. A number of things or persons introduced, put, or treated together; a set.

a. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 85, I have just received a batch of prize-money. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 58, I am not going to favour you with a batch of politics. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Batch* (Cornw.), the quantity of ore sent to the surface by a *pare* of men.

b. [1598; cf. 4.] 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* IV. i, A whole batch, sir, Almost of the same leaven. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 75 A new batch of visitors, who are coming for the day. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 39 A baronet of the earliest batch. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 297 Shot by platoons and in batches. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 413 The batch of letters awaiting us in Edinburgh.

7. *attrib.*, as in *batch-bread, -flour.*

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 140 Baking rolls and fancy bread, taking the batch-bread out of the oven. 1878 HALLIWELL s.v., Coarse flour is sometimes called *batch* flour.

Batch[2]. [? a variant of BACK *sb.*[2]] A vessel used in brewing.

1697 *View Penal Laws* 21 By which any Beer .. may be conveyed into or out of such Tun, Batch or Float.

Batch, mod. dial. form of BACHE.

Batchelor, -ry, obs. ff. BACHELOR, -RY, etc.

Bate (bēlt), *v.*[1]; also 6–7 baite, bayte, 7–9 bait. [a. OF. *batre* (mod. *battre*):—late L. *batĕre, battĕre*, for cl. L. *batuĕre.* In sense 1 partly also a shortened form of DEBATE *v.*]

†1. To contend, fight, strive, with blows or arguments. Const. *on. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5913 And for he wil þus bate [*Trin. MS.* debate] on me, I sal him drenkil in þe se. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XIV. 5914 Durst no buerne on hym bate for his bold dedis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26/2 Batyn, or make debate, *Iurgor.*

2. *Falconry.* To beat the wings impatiently and flutter away from the fist or perch. (Fr. *se battre*: cf. ABATE *v.*[1] 18.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (1495) 412 That she bate not to ofte fro his honde. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Hawking* A vj, Holde faste at all timys and specially whan she batith. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* IV. i. 99 These kites, That baite, and beate, and will not be obedient. 1631 *Celestina* I. 3 The Gyrfalcon bated, and I came in to set him on the pearch. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 14 In the field the hood prevents them from baiting. *Ibid.* 48 Which assists the hawk in regaining the perch when he has baited off.

b. *fig.* To flutter, struggle; to be restless or impatient. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 14 Come, civil night .. Hood my vnman'd blood, bayting in my Cheekes. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* I. i, You are eager, and baiting to be gone. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 106 It's now somewhat late to bait after things before us.

c. with some sense of BATE *v.*[2] combined: To flutter downwards. Also *To bate the wings.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 93, I haue soared with the Hobby, I shall bate with the Bunting. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. Wks. (1851) 2 Till the Soule by this meanes of over-bodying herselfe .. bated her wing apace downeward.

Bate (bēlt), *v.*[2] Forms: 4– bate; (4 bawt), 6–7 bayte, baite. [aphetic form of ABATE *v.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To beat down or away; *fig.* to put an end to. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7496 Thow batest wrong, and hauntest ryght. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 87 Bated was þe strife. *Ibid.* 338 And bate alle oþer outrage. *c* 1430 *Hymns to Virg.* (1867) 57 Þe deuelis boost þus gan he bate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 521 Bate the earth from about the roots of Oliues.

†b. *intr.* To come to an end, cease. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 440 Þe rayn .. batede as fast.

2. *trans.* To lower, let down; *fig.* to cast down, humble, depress, deject. (With quot. 1834 cf. 6.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 749 3ut stod he strong & stif .. & ne batedede no3t is mod. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 153 Myght bere it though he lost and bate nat his countenaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 443/1, I bayte myne eares (Lydgate), I applye them to herken a thynge, *Je embats.* 1834 S. ROGERS *Inscript. Strathfieldsaye*, On he went, Bating nor heart, nor hope.

†b. *To bate of, from*: to bring down or remove from; to deprive of. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeless* II. 13 Ffor mowtynge .. bawtid 3oure bestis of here bolde chere. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 869 Who will baite their children and servants from their diligence.

†c. *intr.* To become dejected or depressed. *Obs.*

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. 54, I bate in courage now. 1678 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* IV. 192 His Heroe .. Bates of his Mettle; and scarce Rants at all.

3. *trans.* To beat back or blunt the edge of. *lit.* and *fig.* (Perhaps in fig. use combined with some idea of BAIT *v.*[1] II., as if 'to satisfy the hunger of.')

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 10 The swearde shal deuoure, it shal be satisfied and bated [1611 made drunke] in their bloude. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 6 Which shall bate his sythes keene edge. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 85 Caiaphas .. to baite his envy, was furiously determined Jesus should die. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 43 And now I have bated your curiosity.

†4. *trans.* To lower in amount, weight, estimation, to reduce. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 Theyre .. wages be batyd. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iii. 32 These greefes and losses haue so bated mee. 1607 — *Timon* III. iii. 26 Who bates mine Honor, shall not know my Coyne. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727, II. 34 He must bate the Labourer's Wages.

†b. *intr.* To decrease in amount, weight, estimation. *Obs.*

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861), How that my wealth doth bate. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 2 Doe I not bate? doe I not dwindle?

5. *trans.* To lessen in force or intensity; to mitigate, moderate, assuage, diminish. Now chiefly in phr. *To bate one's breath*: to restrain one's breathing, and make it soft and gentle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10942 And dow þai þar-fore murnand were, þai batid it mekil wid þair chere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* XIII. xxi. (1495) 452 Takyth fro us the beemes of the sonne and batyth heete therof. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Poems* (1858) 117 And with some daring drug, Bait the disease. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 105 Let's sift the World; and bate yᵗ Proverbe's force. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 41 To his dying day he bated his breath a little when he told the story.

b. *intr.* To fall off in force or intensity. (Cf. 6.)

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 3. 29 His cheerfulness and energy did not bate a jot.

6. *trans.* To strike off or take away (a part *of*); to deduct, subtract.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26/2 Batyn or abaten of weyte or mesure, *subtraho.* 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* 120 b, Then 8 .. from 3 cannot be, therefore do they bate it from a hygher roume. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* II. iii. 92, I will not bate a penny. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 202 Neither of the Parties wou'd bate any thing of its Pretensions. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 120 I'd not bate one nail's breadth of the honest truth.

b. with obj. (orig. *dative*) of the person, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, Epil., Bate me some, and I will pay you some. 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Porch* xlv. in *Temple* 10 Do not bate The place its honour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 ₱ 2 They offered .. to bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table account. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* viii. (1875) 91 Brébeuf would bate them nothing.

c. *ellipt.* To deprive (a person) *of*; also *dial.* to deduct part of the wages of.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. XCVIII, Must let slip no occasion, Nor bate (abate) their hearers of an inch. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi, 'Their business [being] to bate us down to clemming point.' 1865 Harland's *Lanc. Lyrics* 242 He winna' 'bate' me when He sees Aw 've done as weel 's aw could. Aw 'se get my wage.

d. *To bate an ace*: see ACE 3. *Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton*: an obsolete expression of incredulity.

1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* IV. 77 Nay, there bate an ace (quod Bolton). *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednell Gr.* (1881) 110 Bate me an ace of that, qd. Bolton.

† 7. To omit, leave out of count, except. *Obs.*

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, Bate me the King .. He lyes that saies it. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 183 For, bate reward, who will at vertue aime? 1679 DRYDEN *Œdipus* III. i, Bate but his Years, You are his Picture. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub.* (1768) I. 117 If you will bate him but the circumstances of method and style.

† 8. *To bate of*: a. to make an abatement or deduction from, or lessening of. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Stapl. News* III. iv, And yet not pay the use; Bate of the use? I am mad with this times manners. 1628 EARL *Microcosm.* vi. 14 A good conceit or two bates of such a man, and makes a sensible weakning in him. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. iv. 179 The dearest friends would bate of their love.

b. to be deficient in.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 2 Suppose the example bates of multitude, and is supplied with magnitude.

Bate (bēɪt), *v.*3 *Tanning.* [immediate source doubtful; cf. Sw. *beta* to tan, G. *beizen* to steep in lye, to macerate, also to BAIT *v.*1 (with which it is cognate).] To steep in bate: see BATE *sb.*5

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 89 The liming and bating, or the unhairing and cleansing. 1879 JAMIESON, *Bait*, to steep skins in a ley made of hens' or pigeons' dung, for the purpose of reducing them to a proper softness.

† **Bate,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 bate; also 4–5 bat, 5 batte, 6 baate, bayte. [f. BATE *v.*1; or directly shortened from DEBATE *sb.*]

1. Contention, strife, discord.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9684 Bituix mi sisteris es þe bate [*Cotton MS.* debat]. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 12 Cryst that lovyd not stryff nor bat. 1569 SPENSER *Sonnets* viii, Ciuile bate Made me the spoile and bootie of the world. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* I. i, I'll breed no bate nor division between young people.

b. *At* (*the*) *bate*: at strife, contending, fighting.

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 64 Thowth men be now at the batte, They may be frendys anodyre day. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. v, Was never man yet surely at the bayte Wyth Sapyence, but that he dyd repent. 1623 SIR J. STRADLING in Farr's *S. P.* 233 A man within himself may be at bate.

2. *Comb.*, as *bate-breeding, -maker, -making.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 963/1 Hys bate making booke. *a* 1564 BECON *Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 517 Antichrist is our disturber, bate-maker, and destroyer. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* cx, This sour informer, this bate-breeding spy. 1646 *Vox Populi* Pref., And our Peace-preachers turnes our Bate-makers.

¶ With the following cf. BAIT *sb.*1 III, BATE *v.*1 2.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1461 þen, brayn-wod for bate on burnez he [the boar] rasez. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xi. Wks. 181 The Bates and Flutterings of a Conscience within.

Bate (bēɪt), *sb.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. BATE *v.*2]

† 1. Depression, lowering: cf. ABATE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bod.* I. iii. 9 The difformity of the parts of the Earth .. of Hault or Bate.

2. Deduction, diminution, abatement: cf. ABATE *sb.* 3. Still in *north. dial.*, esp. in *comb.*

c 1450 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 329 Withoute bate or betyng be hit distribute .. to powre men. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 72 You're never paid wages, but there's a bate ticket. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld., Batework*, short work.

† 3. That which is deducted or remains over. *Obs.*

1798 *Ann. Reg.* 35/2 The bate or surplus of the chain remained suspended.

† **Bate,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *báros*, ad. Heb. בַּת *bath.*] = BATH *sb.*3

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 6 An hundred bates of oyle.

Bate (bēɪt), *sb.*4 *Obs.* exc. in *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] The grain of wood or stone.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 Finding the grain and bait of the stone to lye fit for their Tranation. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 231 The Bate or Texture of the wood. 1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 185, I sawed seven Pieces cross the Bate or Grain. 1879 JAMIESON, *Bait*, the grain of wood or stone. Aberd.

Bate (bēɪt), *sb.*5 *Tanning.* [immediate source doubtful; cf. Sw. *beta* 'maceration, soaking, lime-pit, corrosive,' G. *beisze* 'maceration, steeping,' f. *beiszen* to cause to bite, BAIT *v.*1 See BATE *v.*3] An alkaline lye which neutralizes the effect of the previous application of lime, and makes the hides supple; a vat containing it; the process of steeping in it.

1804 *Hull Advertiser* 30 June 2/3 A Tan-Yard, containing .. Securing-tubs, and Bates. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 89 The bate consists in steeping the haired hides in a solution of pigeons' dung. 1879 JAMIESON, *Bait*, the ley in which skins are put.

Bate, variant of BAIT; obs. form of BOAT.

‖ **Bateau** (bato) Also, less correctly, **batteau.** Pl. **bateaux** (batōz). [Fr.:—OF. *batel* 'boat,' cogn. w. Sp. *batel*, It. *battello*, dim. of *batto*; cf. med.L. *batellus, batus, battus*, prob. from Teut., and ON. *bátr*, OE. *bát*, Eng. BOAT.] A light river boat; esp. the long tapering boats with flat bottoms used by the French Canadians. *Bateau-bridge*: a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

1759 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44/2 Dangerous to venture his troops .. upon the water in open batteaux. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii, The batteau shot into the circle of light. 1848 THOREAU *Maine Woods* i. (1864) 4 The making of batteaux is quite a business here. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 826 The bateau which was to carry Mr. Lincoln.

Bated (bēɪ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. BATE *v.*2 + -ED.] Lowered or lessened in position, amount, force, estimation, etc.; esp. in *Bated breath*: breathing subdued or restrained under the influence of awe, terror, or other emotion.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 125 With bated breath, and whispring humblenesse. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masques* (1692) 335 The longing Bridegroom, in the Porch, Shews you again the bated Torch. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi, Take the bated wage, and be thankful. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xxi. 632 It was whispered with bated breath that the vengeance for the blood of Waltheof had begun.

† **Ba·teful,** *a. Obs.* [f. BATE *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Full of strife, quarrelsome, contentious.

a 1588 SIDNEY (J.) And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart; Which soon as it did bateful question frame, etc. 1582 STANYHURST *Conceites* (Arb.) 138 Thee surlye God angerd .. too wrath towns bat'ful on eggeth.

† **Ba·teless,** *a. Obs.* [f. BATE *v.*2 3 + -LESS.] That cannot be 'bated' or blunted; unalterably keen.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* ii, Haply that name of chaste unhappily set This bateless edge on his keen appetite. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* cv, Sets a batelesse edge, grownd by his word Vpon their blunt harts.

Batell, -elment, obs. ff. BATTLE, -MENT.

† **Batelle.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 battle. [a. OF. *batel*: see BATEAU.] A small boat, a skiff.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 241 Vnder þam alle sank, bothe batelle and barge. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* (Roxb.) 103 With his batelle one brede, by tha blythe stremes. 1720 *Stow's Survey* (Strype 1754) I. II. x. 486/1 The lesser boat called a Battle [temp. Edw. III].

Batelur, obs. form of BATTLER.

Batement. ? *Obs.* [aphetic form of ABATEMENT1.] Reduction, lessening, diminution.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 157 Instead of asking how much was cut off such a piece of Stuff, Carpenters ask what Batement that piece of Stuff had.

Bater (bēɪ·tər). *Falconry.* [f. BATE *v.*1 2 + -ER1.] A hawk that bates.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 32 Great Baters and therefore not very greedy of meate.

Batesme, obs. form of BAPTISM.

Bat-fowl (bæ·tˌfaul), *v.* [app. f. BAT *sb.*2 + FOWL *v.*, as if to go a fowling with bats or clubs. Perhaps afterwards associated with BAT the nocturnal animal.]

1. To catch birds at night by dazing them with a light, and knocking them down or netting them.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batfowlyn (*v. r.* or go to take birdes in the nyght), *aucubaculo.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 143 There they bat Fowle, and kil many Birdes. 1611 COTGR., *Breller*, to batfowle; to catch birds by batfowling.

2. (See BAT-FOWLING *vbl. sb.*)

Ba·t-fow·ler. [f. prec. + -ER1.]

1. One who practises bat-fowling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Battfowlere, *aucubaculator.* 1530 PALSGR. 197/1 Batfouler, a taker of byrdes, *pipevr.* 1770 G. WHITE *Hist. Selborne* xxvii. 78 The bat-fowlers .. take many red-wings in the hedges.

† 2. *slang.* A swindler, a sharper who makes victims of the simple or credulous. *Obs.*

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* 16 Gentlemen Batfowlers in comparison of the common rablement of Cutpurses and pickpockets.

Ba·t-fow·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.]

1. The catching of birds by night when at roost.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 26 Batte fowlynge, *aucubaculatus.* 1530 PALSGR. 197/1 Batfoulyng, *la pipée.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 185 We vvould so, and then go a Bat-fowling. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bird*, Bat fowling .. may be used with nets or without. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-C.* 1405 Bat-fowling is all fair with birds at roost; The lantern and the clapnet suit the hedge.

fig. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 66 They that go a batt-fowling in the dark, to seek matter of crimination.

† 2. *slang.* Swindling, victimizing the simple. *Obs.*

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* 8 As for Conicatching, they cleape it Batfowling, the wine the Strap, and the cards the Limetwigs. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1885 III. 131 Sometimes likewise this Card-cheating .. is called Batt fowling, and then ye Setter is the Beater.

† **Ba·tful,** *a. Obs.* [f. *bat-* (see BATTEN *v.*) + -FUL; a favourite word of Drayton's.] = BATTABLE.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italy* I Fertile fieldes, pleasaunt hilles, batfull pastures, &c. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Tot.* (1875) 26 The Beggers Belly is the batful'st ground That we can sow in. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 159 That Brooke whose course so batfull makes her mould.

Bath (baþ), *sb.*1 Forms:–1–2 bæþ, 2–3 beð, 3 beaþ, 3–6 baþe, 3–7 bathe, 2– bath. [Common Teutonic: OE. *bæð* = OS. *bað*, OHG. *bad, pad*, mod.G. *bad*, ON. *bað* (not recorded in Gothic):—OTeut. **batho-*(*m*), neut. Prob. f. OTeut. verbal base **bajo-* to foment (cf. OHG. *pâwan, pâan*, mod.G. *bähen*), cogn. with L. *fovēre*; the idea of 'heat' being originally prominent in *bath*: cf. STEW. The technical senses show a parallel transition from the heating bath of chemistry to the merely steeping or washing bath of photography.]

I. The action of bathing; the state of being bathed.

1. The action of bathing or immersing the body, or a part of it, in water or other liquid. (Used playfully of accidental or involuntary immersion.)

Preceded by words indicating differences in the mode of application, or the part of the body subjected to it: thus, *douche-, hip-, plunge-, shower-, sitz-, sponge-bath.* Phrase, *to take a bath.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 244 Bæþ him egleð swiðost æfter mete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiv. (1495) 74 A bathe in cold water. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., A Warm Bath is .. suppos'd .. to be only a kind of a last Resort. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvi, He had imprudently taken a bath at too high a temperature. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iv. 75 Well, my man .. how are you after your cold-bath? You are the heaviest fish I ever landed. *Mod.* The dripping trees gave us a gratuitous shower-bath.

† 2. The immersion or washing of baptism. *Obs.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxxiv. § 4 Hu hi hine bædan rihtes ȝeleafan, and fullwihtes bæþes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Al swa clenliche swa crist ha þe bitahte on þas fulhtes beðe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18044 Þurrh shrifftе & þurrh dædbotess baþþ, & ec þurrh beȝȝske tæress.

3. By extension: The action of immersing the body in, or surrounding it with, any medium, such as vapour, hot air, mud, to produce effects analogous to those of bathing.

1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* 294 The last Remedy he used was dry Baths .. performed with Spirit of Wine.

4. The state of being suffused with a liquid, as perspiration.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 120 And in the height of this Bath .. to be throwne into the Thames. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 271 His head all over in a bath of sweat. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, To be all in a bath, *sudore diffluere.*

5. *fig.* **Bath of blood**: carnage. (Ger. *blutbad.*)

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 207 Once more began the bath of blood for the hapless race.

II. The liquid or element in which one bathes.

6. A quantity of water or other liquid prepared for bathing.

Preceded by attrib. words indicating differences in the nature or temperature of the liquid used: thus, *hot, warm, tepid, cold, salt, fresh-water bath.*

c 885 K. ÆLFRED *Bæda* IV. xix, On hátum baðum. *a* 1000 CYNEWULF *Juliana* (Grein) 581 Bæþ háte wéoll. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 218 His baþ scal bon wallinde [*v. r.* in *E. E. P.* 29 His beað scal beo wallinde pich]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7481 A bathe of water, nouther hate ne cald. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 2 Be nakid, and go into a baþ þat I shalle make for the. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 To some .. ye hote forneys of fyre hath ben moche pleasaunt, as a temperate bathe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 63 Conducted to a gentle Bath, And Balms applyed to you. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex*, II. 263 They put him into a bathe of fresh water. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 ₱ 5 To rise the next Morning and plunge into the Cold Bath. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 227 Countess, your bath is ready.

† 7. The water of baptism. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þe he of þam fulwihtes bæþe eode. *c* 1230 *Ancr. R.* 396 Þreo beðes he greiðede to his deore leofmon uorto wasshen hire in ham .. Þet erest beð is fuluht. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 212 The water of Baptisme, which Paule calleth the bathe of regeneration.

† 8. A spring of water (chiefly hot or impregnated with minerals) suitable for bathing. *Obs.*

864 *Cod. Dipl.* 290 Æt þam hátum baðum. 1297 R. GLOUC. 7 Þat water of Baþe .. þat euer ys yliche hot .. Suche baþes þer beþ fele in þe clos & in þe stret. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. 88 In that Bathe was wont to come Watre fro Paradys. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 6 The cause of the baths of water in the earth, which be perpetually hot. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* I That I may say nothing of healthfull Bathes. *a* 1711 KEN *Prayers for Baths* Wks. (1838) 449 Look on the bath, as a very admirable and propitious work of Divine Providence.

9. Any particular liquid or mixture of liquids applied to the body to produce a certain remedial effect; a wash or lotion wherewith to bathe the whole or any part of the body, or to immerse animals, or objects of any kind, in order to expose them to its effects. Cf. 16, 17.

1542-3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, viii. § 3 To .. minister .. to anie outwarde sore .. herbes, oyntmentes, bathes, pultes and emplasters. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 295 To bath his legs with this bath. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxxii, Make a bathe or pultus thereof, and lay it to the sicke member. *Mod.* One of the best baths for sheep now in use.

10. *fig.* and *transf.* Any enveloping or surrounding medium, producing effects analogous to those of bathing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 397 His herte bathid in a bath of blisse. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 38 Sleepe .. The death of each dayes Life, sore Labors Bath. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 73 Enjoying a bath of sunshine. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 84 Bath of dazzling Day, Take these spent limbs, revive the old Titan blood.

III. A receptacle, apartment, or place for bathing.

11. A vessel or receptacle intended to contain water for the purpose of bathing. (Cf. 17.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 86 Season the slaues for Tubbes and Bathes. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Conse.* i. 355 It is nothing to swimme in a warme Bath. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 104 And plung'd his feet into a polish'd bath. *Mod.* Baths for sale or hire. To run the water out of the bath.

12. An apartment arranged for bathing, or a building containing a series of such apartments; (the latter usually *pl.*).

1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* xxvii, These wals, these arcks, these baths, these temples hie. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xxxi. 39 You cannot builde it a schoole, an Exchange, or a Bathe. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 218 A fondness for baths, for gardens, for grand

houses. 1844 *Mem. Babylon. P'cess.* II. 30 At the principal bath in Beyroot. 1879 *Boy's Own P.* 118/2 The Autumn swimming fête was held at the Lambeth Baths.

13. A place for undergoing medical treatment by bathing and similar remedial agencies; a town resorted to for the sake of such treatment, *e.g. Matlock Bath.* Usually in pl. Cf. BATH[2] 1.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 Of the bathe of Baeth..The bath of England is.. in a city called in Latin Bathonia, and Baeth in Englishe, of the bathes yᵗ are in it. 1572 J. JONES (*title*) The Bathes of Bathes Ayde. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 487 At liberty to go as far as the Frontier to the Baths at Banieres. 1739 HUXHAM *Fevers* iii. (1750) 30 Sent him to use the Waters at the Bath. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 27 His wife a faded beauty of the Baths.

IV. Transferred uses in science and the arts.

†**14.** (*St.*) *Mary's Bath* in *Alch.*, etc.: see BAIN MARIE. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Putte by .vij. daies to encorpere wel as tofore in þe bath of marien. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, F. is come over the helm too, I thank my maker, in S. Mary's bath. 1632 SHERWOOD, Maries Bath, *Bain de Marie.*

15. *Chem.* (See quot. 1846.)

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 54 Bath it 3 dayes after other, euery day in a water bath. 1709 G. WILSON *Chym.* Expl. 3rd Table, The Sand Bath of the digesting Furnace. *Ibid.* 8th Table, The moist Bath of the Athanor. 1846 G. WRIGHT *Cream Sci. Knowl.* 37 Bath in Chemistry, is a contrivance for producing a steady heat at high temperature, or at a temperature not exceeding that of boiling water. In the former, the substance to be heated is placed in a vessel immersed in sand, and this is called a sand-bath; in the latter water is employed instead, and this is called a water-bath, or balneum Mariæ.

16. *Dyeing*, A preparation of colouring liquid in which the dyer immerses his cloth, etc.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 19 Each of them he dyed separately in a cochineal bath.

17. *Photography*, A solution in which photographic plates or prints are immersed, for the purposes of 'sensitizing,' fixing, toning, washing, etc.; the vessel in which the solution is contained.

1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* 160/1 A thirty-five grain nitrate bath.. is the best sensitising solution. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 148/2 The choice of a 'bath'.. for rendering a coated plate sensitive, has been a subject of great discussion amongst photographers. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 335/1 It varies with the strength of the.. albumenising.. bath. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 65 For the sensitising of the late, a glass or porcelain bath will be required. 1882 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* 109 The ordinary negative bath is used.

18. *Metallurgy*, 'A mass of molten material in a furnace.' Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881.

V. An order of knighthood.

19. Order of the Bath: a high order of British knighthood. (So called from the bath which preceded installation.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Ep. Ded., My most especial good friend Sir Peter Manwood Knight of the Bath. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 359 Those of the Bath were anciently mongst the old Franks. [See the whole passage.] 1747 LIND *Lett. Navy* (1757) I. 45 To wear.. a star as the knights of the Bath do. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/2 The re-modelling of the Order of the Bath was dated January 2, 1815.

b. Short for: *Bath King of Arms*, the herald or marshal of the order.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/4 Bath King of Arms then made his Reverences. Bath then delivered the Collar of the Order.

VI. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *bath-cloth*, † *bath-fat* (= BATH 11), *bath-house, -keeper, -room, -stove, -towel, -tub; bath-loving* adj., etc.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 267 The third sonne, Johne Stewart, was.. slane in the Cannongait, in ane baith fatt. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bañador*, a bathe keeper. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1836) 147 Made lyke the Germane bathstoaves. 1618 R. HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 42 They fold the bath-cloaths. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/7 The Bath House at Buxton. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 99 An empty Russian dwelling, and near it a bath-room. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Siberia* I. 192 Out-houses, such as kitchen-house and bath-house. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 266/2 English earthenware bath-tubs.

Bath (bɑþ), *sb.*[2] [The same word as the prec. originally used in dat. pl. in a defining phrase, thus, *Cod. Dipl.* 290 (an. 864) 'in illa famosa urbe ðæt is æt ðæm hátum baðum' (in that famous town that is at the hot baths), 193 (an. 808) 'in civitate æt Baðun' (in the city at the Baths), whence as an indecl. sb. *Baðum, Baðun, Baðon* (latinized *Bathonia*), *Baðan, Baðanceaster* (see Bosworth); in 13th c. reduced to *Bapen, Bape, Bathe*: in 17th c. *Bath*, in 18th c. sometimes with renewed reference to its spa, *the Bath* (or allusively *the Baths*).]

1. A well-known city in the west of England, so called from its hot springs.

973 *O. E. Chron.*, On ðære ealdan byriȝ Acemannes ceastre, éac hi, oðre worde, beornas Baðan nemnað. 1130 *Ibid.* Godefreith of Bathe. 1297 [see prec. 8]. 1562 [see prec. 13]. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. iii, The far-famed English Bath, or German Spa. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 179 ¶ 7 An Under-Citizen of the Bath. 1727 R. NEWTON *Expl. Univ. Educ. reduced* 13 To take Oxford and Blenheim in his Way to the Bath. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 25 Sept., I am going to the Bath, with more opinion of.. the change of air, than of the waters. (Cf. BATH[1] 13.)

2. a. *attrib.* of natural or artificial productions of the city, or of objects connected with it: e.g. *Bath waters*, etc. b. Used as a specific description in *Bath-bun, -chap, -fagot, -ring*, etc. c. **Bath-brick**, a preparation of calcareous earth moulded in form of a brick, made at Bridgwater; used for cleaning polished metal. **Bath-chair**, a large chair on wheels for invalids. (Both these are often written without a capital B.) † **Bath-coating**, a material formerly fashionable for male attire. **Bath Guide**, a popular 'Society' poem of the 18th c., sometimes taken as a type of such verse. **Bath-metal**, an alloy, consisting of 3 or 4 oz. of zinc to one pound of copper (Ure). **Bath oolite, Bath-stone**, a building stone quarried from the oolite formation near Bath. **Bath-post**, a sort of letter-paper.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i. I. 300 Scanty ill-baked loaves, more like baked *Bath bricks. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv. 177 And found that the moon was just the shape of a *Bath bun. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 271 To make *Bath Cakes. 1860 VENABLES *I. Wight* 121 *Bath chairs are always waiting the arrival of the steamers. 1873 Miss BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xviii. 389 She.. was brought here in a *bath-chair. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, A *Bath chair-man. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem. Let.* xix. (D.) One [great coat] made of *Bath-coating. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. ix. § 3. 123 A waistcoat of *Bath-coating or shag. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 Little piles of notched sticks, bound up together in bundles like *Bath faggots. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 92 [He] bepommelled it through three pages of *Bath-guide verses. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 586 Platina.. like *Bath-metal, or cast Iron, brittle. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 153/2 The plain *Bath or Latin post may be employed. 1785 *Archæol.* VII. 104 (D.) A lock of hair which was so perfectly strong that I had it woven into *Bath rings. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 232 At Vichy, the oolite resembles our *Bath stone in appearance. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* 6127/3 The Mayor.. having appointed Carew Davis.. Pumper of all the *Bath-waters. 1836 *Scenes Commerce* 162 The *Bath water is hot.

Bath (bæþ), *sb.*[3] Forms: (4 batus), 6 bat, batte, 6– bath. [a. Heb. בַּת *bath*: the earlier forms represented L. *batus*, Gr. *βάτος* of the Vulgate and Septuagint.] A Hebrew liquid-measure, containing about six and a half gallons.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 932 Batus is in fleynge thynges as cours, and Ephi in drye thynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 14 The oyle shal be measured with the Bat.. Ten Battes make one Homer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 99 Bath & Epha seeme to be both one measure. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* v. 10 Ten acres of Vineyard shall yeeld one Bath. 1623 COCKERAM, *Bath*, ten pottles in liquor.

Bath (bɑþ), *v.* [f. BATH *sb.*[1]; cf. to *shoe, tub, pot*, etc.; distinct from *bathe*; but the inflected forms, except *baths*, coincide in spelling, though not in pronunc., with the corresponding forms of *bathe*, and therefore are avoided in writing; *batht* and *bath-ing*, with a hyphen, have however been employed. In some early instances, *bath* may probably be only a variant spelling of *bathe*.]

trans. To subject to a bath; to wash or immerse in a bath. Differing from *bathe* in having a more distinct reference to sense 11 of BATH *sb.*[1], and in being always literal.

[1433 *Cath. Angl.* 24 To bath or bathe, *balneare*. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 296 A bath of þi blude to bath mars saule in. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* (1871) 116 That fountaine rather Where faire Diana with her nymphs doth bath her?] 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 366 To London and saw the bath-ing.. of the Knights of the Bath. 1876 G. MACDONALD *T. Wingfield*, He batht himself. *Mod.* The nurse who dresses and baths the younger children.

Bathe (bēɪð), *v.* Forms: 1 baðian, beðian, 2–4 baðien, beþien, baþe(n, beðe(n, 4 bathie, -ey, 5–6 bæth, 5– bathe. [Common Teutonic: OE. *baðian*, also *bęðian* = ON. *baða*, OHG. *badôn, bathôn*, mod. G. *baden*, Du. *baden*:—OTeut. *baþ-ôn*, f. *baþo-(m)* BATH *sb.*[1] The difference of vowel and consonant between *bathe* and *bath* (bēɪð, bɑþ) has been developed since the OE. period, through the additional syllable and open vowel of *ba-ðian*; cf. *grass, graze, staff, stave*.]

I. *trans.* (Now mostly reflexive or passive.)

1. To immerse, as in a bath: a. *lit.* To immerse (the body, or any part of it) in water or other liquid, for the sake of some effect (*e.g.* health, warmth, cleansing) promoted by the action of the liquid.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 245 Þer is bernunde þich hore saule to baþien inne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. IX. (1495) 195 The moder batheth the chylde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. X. 112 Gabrielles welle, where our Lord was wont to bathe him. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XV. 5 [He] shall wash his clothes, and bathe himselfe in water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 437 Others on Silver Lakes and Rivers, Bath'd Thir downie Brest. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 205 He has the convenience of sometimes bathing himself.

b. To immerse in other elements or substances, *e.g.* sand, fire.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 447 Faire in the sond, to bathe hir merily, Lith Pertelot.. Agayn the sonne. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Frontisp., The Norman Leopards bath'd in Gules. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. i. (1866) 16 The later martyr bathes his fingers in the flames.

c. To plunge, or dip, without reference to the action of the liquid.

a 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 211 [Jonah says] Berez me to þe borde, & baþeþes me þer-oute. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 In flud Trinacrian thy great oars must deeplye be bathed.

2. To apply water or other liquid to anything so as to wet it all over, or moisten it copiously; to lave, perfuse, suffuse, wet, moisten: a. *literally.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Donne is sio beðianne mid hatan wætre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 First .ix. niȝt ðe liches beðen, And smeren. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 We come to the gates.. all bathed in rayne and frosen with yce. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 169 Till we haue.. bath'd thy growing, with our heated bloods. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 6 To bath the place grieved..for the Inflammation. 1877 CHAVASSE *Adv. to Mother* § 290 Well bathe the eye with vinegar and water.

b. said of the action of a river or the sea upon the adjacent banks or land.

1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* ix, A water, whose out gushing flood Ran bathing all the creakie shore aflot. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 52 The River which passes under it bathes a meadow. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xix. 537 The river bathed the foot of the walls. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* 85 Groups of islands.. bathed by the same oceans.

c. said of the action of tears, perspiration, or any secretion, in flowing over and wetting the body or its parts.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 32 His eyes toward heaven, and his face bathed with teares. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 18 Tears bathe their arms, and tears the sands bedew. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 166 The laborer, bathed in sweat, drops the scythe. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 89 Bathing in tears.. thousands of worthy men and worthy families. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 87 When bathed in the secretion.

d. (Inverted construction.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 100 Had I this cheeke To bathe my lips vpon.

3. The phrase '*to bathe in blood*' includes and often blends 1 and 2, and is generally used *fig.* to express the great quantity of blood shed.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2708 Mony pencel god, Quyk y-bathed in heorte blod. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1248 þay.. Baþed barnes in blod & her brayn spylled. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3100 Ro[land].. baþede is swerd in hure blod. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* viii. 79, I will bathe my poniard in the bosom of an Earl. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 106 Let vs bathe our hands in Cæsars blood Vp to the Elbowes. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 306 A tyrant which took pleasure in bathing himselfe in humane blood. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 377 His plan.. would have bathed Sparta in blood.

4. To suffuse, envelope, or encompass, like the air or the sunshine.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 136 A stream of sunshine bathing The bright moss-roses. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii. 164 Heavenly glory seemed to bathe her from head to foot. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 272 The Bay of Baffin, bathed in foggy darkness. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 88 An ocean of air bathing the entire earth.

b. said of mental influences.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1490 Bathyd with blysse, embraced with comfort. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxiii. 6 And thus haue I troden downe the people in my wrath, and bathed them in my displeasure. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 8 The babe.. Lies bathed in joy.

II. *intr.* (from *reflexive* use of 1.)

5. a. *lit.* To take a bath, to plunge or immerse oneself in water or other liquid, so as to enjoy its influence; in earlier usage also, to lie or remain so immersed, to bask.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* (245) in *E. E. P.* (1862) 29 Pich þat eure wealð þat sculle baþien inne þo þe ladde vuel lif. *c* 1275 *Death* in *O. E. Misc.* 180 In ful a bitter bað bathien ich schal naked. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. XXIV. (1495) 73 They that bathen temperatly in hote water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 660 Vex'd Scylla, bathing in the Sea. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 24 June, It is a noble stream to bathe in. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* V. (1875) 89 The princess came down.. to bathe in the sacred river.

b. in various transferred and figurative senses: see the transitive uses above, 3–4.

1576 LD. VAUX in *Parad. Dainty Dev.*, He most of all doth bathe in bliss. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Now lie the Christians bathing in their bloods. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* i. 35 Shall Christians be bathing in their beds on their Lord's day? *c* 1720 S. WESLEY *Eupolis* 40 The feathered souls, that swim the air, And bathe in liquid ether there.

Bathe (bēɪð), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of bathing (in the intr. sense of *bathe*).

Of modern origin, and used instead of BATH *sb.*[1], sense 1, to exclude the suggestion of other senses.

1831 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 230 A two hours' walk, and a bathe in the Greta. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 565 A mountain stream in which the happy party took every day their morning bathe.

Batheable (bēɪ·ðăb'l), *a.* [f. BATHE *v.* + -ABLE.] Able to be bathed; suitable for bathing in.

1831 MRS. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* III. 90 It [the sea] was not expected to be batheable till eleven.

Bather (bēɪ·ðəɪ). [f. BATHE *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A bath-keeper, or attendant at a bath. *Obs.*

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 40 Turning to the Bather or Bath-keeper, saith, Sir, now I thanke you for nothing. 1813 J. HOBHOUSE *Journ.* 537 The appearance of the bathers.. is most disgusting; and it requires some practice to bear patiently the kneading of your limbs, etc.

2. One who takes a bath.

1716-8 LADY MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxix. 94 What degree of warmth the bathers please to have. *c* 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* VII. (1858) 315 Most of the bathers keep within the shelter of the bank.

Bathetic (băþe·tik), *a.* [A mod. word, formed

irregularly from *bathos*, on the assumed analogy of *pathetic*, (which is not derived from *pathos*); cf. also BATHOTIC.] Characterized by bathos; 'sinking' rhetorically, or in literary style; absol. *The bathetic* = BATHOS. (A favourite word of reviewers.)

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 163 Even Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Sept. 289/1 The bathetic of our women novelists. 1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 189 His bathetic and impotent epic. 1884 *Inquirer* 21 June 390/1 Verbose when they should have been concise, bathetic when they wanted to be pathetic.

Bathing (bē·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. BATHE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The exposing of oneself or others to the free action of water, etc. by immersion or suffusion.

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv, Moderate it with bathynge, and wetynge in temperate water. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* in *Casquet Lit.* V. 311/2, I always hated bathing. 1788 G. SANDEMAN in *Med. Comm.* II. 277 She used sea bathing. 1809 LD. MALMESBURY in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 355 Remaining a week for the purpose of bathing.

2. *attrib.* or in *comb.*, as *bathing-box, -dress, -gown, -machine, -place, -room, -tub, -woman*, etc.

1583 PLAT *Diuerse New Exper.* (1594) 94 The room would be close wherein you place your bathing-tub. 1625 BACON *Gardens, Ess.* (Arb.) 561 The other Kinde of Fountaine, which we may call a Bathing Poole. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 309 The Balnearies or bathing places .. hee exposeth unto the Summer setting. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 214 Bathing machines are ranged along the beach. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 431 The town is frequented .. as a bathing place. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* xxvi, No bathing woman waded—none would dare. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 19. 447 Coloured bathing-dresses, towels, and other apparatus. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 336/2 'Bathing-boxes' (as the sea-side cottages are called) perched about on the .. hill-sides.

Ba·thing, *ppl. a.* [f. BATHE *v.* + -ING².]

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 4/2 Bathing boys grow up clean men.

Bathometer (băþǫ·mĭtəɪ). [f. Gr. *βάθο-s* depth + *μέτρον* measure.] A spring balance of peculiar construction for ascertaining the depth of water without actually measuring the sounding line.

1875 J. PRESTWICH in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 616 Obtained, by means of his bathometer .. the low readings given.

Batho·nian, *a.* [f. *Bathonia*, latinized name of the city of Bath, in England + -AN; cf. *Oxonian.*] Of or pertaining to the city of Bath.

1766 ANSTEY *Horace' Ode* II. i. (1808) 189 Whose genius guides, whose counsel guards The labours of Bathonian bards.

Bat-horse: see BAT *sb.*³

Bathos (bē·ɪ·þǫs). [a. Gr. *βάθος* depth. First made Eng. in sense 2 by Pope's treatise, the title being a parody on Longinus's *περὶ ὕψους*; subseq. in the more etymological sense 1.]

1. Depth; lowest phase, bottom.

[1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 101 There is such a height, and depth, and length, and breadth in that love; such a *βάθος* in every dimension of it.] 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 79 ₱ 7 Declining .. to the very bathos of insipidity. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 276, I am at the very bathos of stupidity.

2. *Rhet.* Ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech; anti-climax.

1727 POPE *Bathos* 71 While a plain and direct road is paved to their *ὕψος*, or sublime; no track has been yet chalked out to arrive at our *βάθος*, or profund. 1787 J. ANDREWS *Anecdotes* s.v. *Bathos*, Had Ovid introduced this supper of Niobé between the death of her children and her own metamorphosis into stone, he would have furnished us, with a compleat instance of the Bathos. 1875 M°LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. xii. 211 It is as absurd bathos as to say, the essentials of a judge are integrity, learning, and an ermine robe!

3. Hence *gen.* A 'come-down' in one's career.

1814 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 240 How meanly has he closed his inflated career! What a sample of the bathos will his history present! 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii, It was rather a bathos .. to sink from a gentleman's son to an under usher.

Batho·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *βάθος*, on superficial analogy; cf. *chaos, chaotic.*] = BATHETIC.

1863 *Temple Bar* VII. 193 The appearance of this bathotic ebullition.

Bathukolpian (bæþiuk*ǫ*·lpiăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *βαθύκολπ-os* (f. *βαθύς* deep + *κόλπος* breast, bosom) + -IAN.] Deep-bosomed. **Bathukolpic** (-k*ǫ*·lpik), *a.* [see -IC.] = prec.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 222 Our bathukolpian attendant. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. i. 8 A colossal red-haired maiden of twenty, bathukolpic.

‖ **Bathybius** (băþi·biŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *βαθύς* deep + *-βιος* living, f. *βίος* life.] A name given by Prof. Huxley to a gelatinous substance found at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, and at first supposed to be a formless mass of living protoplasm, but now regarded as an inorganic precipitate.

1868 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 211, I propose to confer upon this new 'Moner' the generic name of *Bathybius*. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 66 The Bathybius .. may possibly be merely the pulpy sarcode of sponges. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 770/2 Below the ooze, and bathybius, and so forth, in the Salaminian bay.

Bathymetric (bæþime·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *βαθύ-s* deep + *μετρικός* of measuring; cf. BATHOMETER.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of depth, *spec.* to the vertical range of distribution of plants and animals in the sea.

1862 T. COBBOLD in *Intell. Observ.* No. 1. 27 Their bathymetric position .. will also accord with that of the infested creatures. 1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 88 Their bathymetric limits are not absolutely constant.

Bathyme·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* x. 299 This bathymetrical principle of classification was also applied .. to the Ægean.

Bathyme·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In bathymetrical manner; as regards bathymetry.

c 1880 *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* in *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Life extends bathymetrically (to use Prof. Forbes's word) much further than was formerly supposed.

Bathymetry (băþi·mĕtri). [f. Gr. *βαθύ-s* deep + *-μετρια* measurement.] The art or science of measuring depths (in the sea).

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Ba·tie-bum, -bummil.** *Sc. Obs.* An inactive helpless fellow; a useless bungler.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 131 He muddlit thame doun lyk ony myss, He wes na baity bummil. 1572 A. ARBUTHNOT *Mis. Pure Scolar*, Bot thane am I comptit ane batie-bum, And all men thinks a play me till injure.

Batilde, obs. form of BATTLED, embattled.

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. BATE *v.*¹ 2 + -ING¹.] The action of beating the wings, and (*spec.* in *Falconry*) fluttering off the fist or perch.

1456 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, It is calde batyng for she batith with hir selfe most oftyn causeless. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 175 The crying of Crowes, and bating of Ducks foreshew raine. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, The bating of a hawk, *alarum plausus.*

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. BATE *v.*² 6 + -ING¹.] Lessening, abatement.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxix. 86 This bating shall in conclusion take away all he granted.

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BATE *v.*¹ 2 + -ING².] Beating the wings impatiently, fluttering.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* 138 The hooded hawke .. fast tied, yet beats hir baiting wing.

Bating (bē·tiŋ), *prep.*; also 6 **baiting.** [absolute use of pr. pple. of BATE *v.*² 7; cf. similar use of *barring, excepting.*] Abating, leaving out of account, excepting, except. † *Bating of*: less than.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 73 b, Another tyme [they fought] with few baiting of seven hundreth. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* ii. 182 Nobler then .. all that from the scaffolds saw the sport He made, not bating him that paid him for't. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 594 Bating this, I know nothing to the youth's disadvantage. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* v, For, bating Covent Garden, I can hit on No place that's call'd 'Piazza' in Great Britain.

Batiste (bătī·st). Also 7 **baptist.** [a. F. *batiste* = *Baptiste*, according to Littré and Scheler from the alleged original maker, Baptiste of Cambray; according to others, from its use in wiping the heads of children after baptism.]

The French word for *cambric*; applied, in commerce, to a fine light fabric of the same texture, but differently finished, and made of cotton as well as of linen. Often *attrib.*

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 155 A sort of a Gown made of their Baptist Cloth very fine. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* xviii. 240 Wiped her eyes with a very small batiste handkerchief. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Asph.* I. vi. 188 A graceful, gracious figure in a pale yellow batiste gown.

Batle, batled, batling: see BATTLE, etc.

Batle, -er, obs. ff. BATTEL, -ER (at Oxford).

† **Ba·tler,** in mod. edd. of Shakspere **Batlet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BATTLE *v.*⁴ + -ER¹; or ? dim. f. BAT *sb.*² + -LET.] Probably, a 'beetle' for battling clothes: see BATTLE *v.*⁴

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 49 And I remember the kissing of her batler. [1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 481/3, I lately picked up in an old house in Yorkshire a 'batlet,' such as Touchstone kissed when in love.]

Ba·tling, *dial. rare*⁻¹. [f. BAT *sb.*² 1 + -LING.] A small stick, a fagot. (Halliwell.)

1864 MAR. CHARLESWORTH *Eng. Yeomen* 52 Tell 'em to bring in a batling, and make up the fire.

Batling, obs. form of BATTLING.

‖ **Batman**¹ (bæ·tmăn). Also 6–7 **bateman.** [Turkish (Chaghatai) *bātmān*, (Osmanli) *baṭmān, baṭman*, a weight equal to the Pers. *man*, the Anglo-Indian *maund.*] An oriental weight varying greatly in value according to the locality.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 247 Euery bateman here [i.e. Babylon] maketh 7 pound and 5 ounces English waight. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1864) 38 A Batman is fiue and fiftie pound weight English. 1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lii. 242 Their weights [at Khiva] are the great batman, equal to eighteen lb. russian, and the lesser batman, nine and a quarter. 1852 M°CULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 391 [At Constantinople] 6 okes [*i.e.* about 16 lbs.] = 1 batman.

Batman² (bæ·tmĕn, bā·mĕn). [f. BÂT *sb.* + MAN.] A man in charge of a bat-horse and its load; a military servant of a cavalry officer.

1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V. 198 The care of the Camp Kettles is not only the business of the Bâtman of the company, but of all the Bâtmen of the regiment. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 271 A Bât Man is allowed to the Surgeon for the care of the horse carrying the Instruments. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 206 The English loss was .. a waggoner, three bat-men, and a horse.

¶ See also BAT *sb.*²

Batning, obs. form of BATTENING.

Baton (bæ·tən, ‖ batoń). Forms: 6– **batton,** 7– **baton.** [a. mod.F. *bâton*:—OF. *baston*, whence the earlier Eng. BASTON. *Baton* appeared first in 16th c. in Sc. writers: the usual Eng. form during 17th and 18th c. was BATOON, but *bā·ton* was occasionally used in sense 2, and has now all but supplanted *batoon.*]

† 1. A staff or stick used as a weapon, sometimes also of iron or iron-tipped; a club, cudgel, or truncheon; = BASTON 1. *Obs.* in general sense, in which also BATOON was the form always used during 17th and 18th c.

1548 *Compl. Scot.* 28 The father takkis ane batton or sum othir sterk vappin to puneise his sonne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 46 The Villaine .. with his yron batton which he bore Let drive at him. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 142 Gif any .. mutilates ane other with ane batton. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* i, If you use your baton, he rewards you with the stab of a knife.

b. A staff or stick generally; a walking-stick (after French use).

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 98 A small batton or stump set up. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 79 Driving .. the spikes of our batons into the slope above our feet.

2. A staff or truncheon carried as the symbol of office, command, or authority; a staff of office; *e.g.* a Marshal's baton, that carried by engine-drivers on a single line of railway, and the truncheon of a constable. Formerly also BATOON (2).

1590 J. BUREL *Entry of Queen*, With battons blank into thair hands. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 116 Æsculapius .. in a long robe, with his baton or knotty staff in his hand. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2527/3 His High-Steward and Chamberlain, having gilt Batons in their Hands. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxvii, The weighty baton of command. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 452 Marshal Jourdan's Bâton of a Marshal of France. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 39 Buchan got the baton of High Constable.

3. *Her.* An ordinary, in breadth the fourth part of a BEND, not extending to the extremities of an escutcheon, but broken off short at each end, so as to have the figure of a truncheon; used by French heralds as a difference or mark of consanguinity, but in English coats of arms only in the form of the *baton sinister*, the badge of bastardy. (Popularly called *bar sinister.*) Formerly BASTON (3), *batune*, BATTOON (3).

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Here is the baton-sinister, the mark of illegitimacy, extended diagonally through both coats upon the shield. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. 438 The eldest son of this Earl removed his father's baton from his arms.

4. *Music.* The light stick or wand used by a musical conductor for beating time. (From mod. Fr., and often pronounced as French.)

1867 *Athenæum* 6 Apr., The introduction of the bâton in England. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 82 There .. 1820, Spohr appeared .. when a baton was used for perhaps the first time at an English concert. 1884 *Yorksh. Post* 30 Apr., It was Costa, who founded in England the order of conductor, and who introduced the wand as *baton* in lieu of the fiddlestick.

5. See BATTEN.

6. *Comb.*, as *batonless*, without a baton; cf. 2.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* May 73/1 The batonless chiefs, the disinherited princes of the Irish name.

Baton (bæ·tən), *v.*; also 6 **battoun(e.** [f. prec. sb.] To strike with a baton or truncheon; formerly, to cudgel: see the earlier form BATOON *v.*

c 1580 MONTGOMERIE *To R. Hudson*, They battouned her quhill that thay saw her bluid. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, That this young esquire shall poniard the servants, as well as switch and baton them. 1885 *Times* 17 Apr. 6/4 If they did not leave peaceably, they would be batoned by the police.

Batoned (bæ·tənd), *ppl. a.*; also 7 **battoned.** [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished or armed with, or bearing, a baton; in *Her.* marked with, or bearing, the baton of bastardy.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2682/4 A Coat quartered with the Arms of the Crown battoned. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 156 Gibbets, and soldiers, and batoned police.

Batoon (bătū·n), *sb. arch.* Forms: 6 **batune,** 6–7 **battune** (sense 3), 7 **battoune,** 7– **battoon, batoon.** [17th c. ad. F. *baton*, of which it retained the accent: see -OON. Now almost superseded by BATON, which follows the French spelling.]

1. A stout staff or stick used as a weapon; a cudgel, club, truncheon; = BASTON 1, BATON 1.

a 1625 FLETCH. & MASS. *Elder Bro.* v. i, My sword forc'd from me .. Get me a battoon. 1632 CHAPM. & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. ii, I'll cullice thee With a batoon. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 719 Although his Shoulders with Batoon Be claw'd and cudgel'd to some tune. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 321 Often he fought with huge Battoon. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 238 The bowls .. are driven with a battoon, or mace. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 71. 491 Winterfield, though he escaped the batoon, was ordered to leave his shop.

2. A staff of office; = BATON 2.

1658 BROME *Covent Gard.* III. i, The Lord and the Lowne, Must move by the motion of the Leaders Battoon. *a* 1693 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* (1723) III. 60 In his right hand is a Battoon, as a General. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 427 A battoon set with diamonds, sent him from the French King. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xiv. 65 The Areo-

pagites .. held in their hands, as a mark of their authority, a sort of batoon made in the form of a sceptre.

3. *Her.* = BASTON 3, BATON 3, which is the form now used. (In 16–17th c. usually written *batune*.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 64 b, The bastard shal beare the fourth part of this [Bende Sinyster] which must bee called a batune sinister. 1611 COTGR., *Cottice*, a Cottice or Battune. 1611 GWILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. 52 Batune is derived from the French word *Baston* .. This is the proper and most vsuall note of Illegitimation, perhaps for the affinitie betwixt *Baston* and Bastards; or else for that Bastards lost the priuilege of Freemen, and so were subiect to the seruile stroke. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 299 Over all a Batune dexter-ways Argent. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Battoone*, the fourth Part of a Bend Sinister.

4. *Arch.* = BASTON 6 (q.v.), BATON 5, BATTEN.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.* I. 57 Bastion or Batoon; see Torus. 1852 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 45 Baton, Batoon, or Battoon .. a name given to the torus between the listel or fillet and the plinth, in the base commonly assigned to the Roman Doric order.

Batoon (bătūn), *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] To beat or strike with a batoon, to thrash with a stick, to cudgel. (See BATON *v.*)

1683 *Roxb. Bal.* (1885) 336 Payton batoon'd him for callin him Rogue. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvi, If you do no depart .. I will batoon you to death. 1863 SALA *Cap Dang.* I. iv. 102, I would batoon you to a mummy.

‖ **Batrachia** (bătrē·kiă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [pro *batrachīa*, mod.L., a. Gr. *βατράχεια* (sc. ζῷ animals), neut. pl. of *βατράχειος*, adj. f. *βάτραχ* frog.] a. One of Brongniart's four orders Reptiles, including frogs, toads, newts, salamande etc., which have no ribs, and a soft scaleless sk and breathe by means of gills during the early pa or whole, of their existence. b. By modern zoo gists restricted to an order of the class Amphi containing those animals only, as frogs and toa which subsequently discard the gills and tail their larval state. (The sing. is supplied by B TRACHIAN.)

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 514 In the Proteidæ, or pere branchiate Batrachia, the gills remain during the whol life. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 Efts of all kinds, with all frogs and toads .. form the class Batrachia.

Batrachian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Batrachia, *esp.* frogs and toads.

1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 156 In the batrachian orders, the ribs are wanting. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* 84 The batrachian hymns from the neighbouring swamp.

B. *sb.* An animal of the order Batrachia.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 487/1 Anurous or Tailless Batrachians, having no tails except in their young state. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 190 The footprints of some betailed batrachian.

Batrachite (bæ·trăkəit). [ad. L. *batrachītes* a., Gr. *βατραχίτης* (*λίθος*), f. Gr. *βάτραχ-os* frog; see -ITE.] a. A stone or gem resembling a frog in colour. b. A fossil batrachian.

[1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Batrachites*, a kind of gem, found in Egypt.] 1837–68 DANA *Min.* 256 s.v. *Monticellite*, Batrachite is found in small masses containing black spinel, at Mt. Rinzoni in the Tyrol. 1847 in CRAIG.

Batracho-, combining form of Gr. *βάτραχο-s* frog; whence **Batrachomyomachy** (bætrăkoi|məi|ɒ·măki) [ad. Gr. *βατραχομυομαχία*, f. *βάτραχο-s* + *μῦ-s* mouse + *-μαχια* fighting.] The battle of the frogs and mice, a mock heroic poem, possibly of the Homeric age. **Batrachophagous** (bætrăkɒ·făgəs), *a.* [Gr. *-φαγ-os* eating + -OUS.] Frog-eating. **Batrachophobia** [Gr. *-φοβία* fear.] Dread of or aversion to frogs, toads, newts, etc.

1825 SOUTHEY *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 385 Delivered the remnant of the race from their batrachophagous oppressors. 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* viii. 162 The batrachophobia is at length giving way .. for the Aquarium has made it manifest that the Water Newts .. are perfectly harmless little creatures.

Batrachoid (bæ·trăkoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *βάτραχο-s* frog + *-ειδής* like (cf. Gr. *βατραχώδης*); see -OID.] Resembling a frog, frog-like.

1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 384 Compared with all other batrachoid colonies .. the frogs of Cintra are the .. nobles of the species. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Nat. I. 187 The most batrachoid of fishes.

Batsman (bæ·tsmăn). [f. *bat's* (BAT + -MAN.] One who handles the bat at cricke

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 489 The wary batsman wa o'er the game. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. 147 The best batsman in the county. 1851 PYCROFT *Field* (1859) 225 With fast bowling and good batsme

† **Ba·tsome,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *bat-* (se TEN *v.*) + -SOME: cf. *batful*.] = BATTABLE.

1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* L i, He had planted a batsome and frutefull countrey.

Batt, variant of BAT *sb.*² 12. A felted hair and wool in hat-making.

‖ **Batta**¹ (bæ·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Inc guese *bata*, prob. ad. Canarese *bhatta* ri husk (also called by Europeans *batty*), came, first with the Portuguese, a term tenance,' 'allowance for maintenance' (C *orig.* Subsistence money (given to sold field, witnesses, prisoners, etc.). Hence given to East Indian regiments when

sec. An extra allowance, which grew e a constant addition to the pay of ng in India.

das de Dio (i. e. *Diu*) in S. BOTELHO, *Tombo*, us ffarazes, dous pardaos a anbos por mês, e as pera bata. (*Called in a later entry* manti- *Fort St. George Consultations* (1872) Feb. 10 e .. fined each one month's pay, and to repay the em for *Battee*. 1707 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* 3 (Y.) That they would allow Batta or sub- y to all that should desert us. 1800 WEL- rw. *Disp.* I. 69 The government intend to put this country on half batta. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* half batta of a lieutenant colonel is 304 rupees 1883 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/6 The question of troops employed in Egypt has been .. under 1.

2 (bæ·tă). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Urdu *battā*, *ṭṭā*.] In Indian Banking, agio or differ- change; discount on coins not current, weight. (Col. Yule.)

t. George Consultations (1872) 17 Payment or *batta* or *Vatum* upon the exchange of Pollicat pagodas prohibited. 1760 *Fort William Con-* une 30 All siccas of a lower date .. are bought a certain discount called *batta*, which rises and e price of other goods. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E.* *mec.* I. 203 (Y.) He immediately tells master that *i.e.* the exchange, is altered.

table, *a. Obs.*; also 6–7 batable. [f. BATTEN *v.*) + -ABLE.] Of pasture-land: the sustenance of flocks and herds; feed- ning; fertile in pasture.

HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 8 There is good d verie batable for their heards. 1589 FLEMING *rg.* II. 27 What ground also is battable, or fat and e. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. 53 a, Mas- ade many inward parts of Barbary .. fruitfull and by this meanes. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) nds as battable and rich for the feeding of cattle.

table, *a.*² *Obs.* [a. OF. *batable, battable*, *re* to beat; see -ABLE.] Of metals: That e hammered or beaten out, malleable.

HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 505 The other sort of copper .. yeeldeth to the hammer and will be drawne out, whereupon some call it Ductile, *i.* battable. [1611 COTGR., *Batable*, beatable.]

† **Battailant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 6 batteilant, 7 -ellant. [a. F. *bataillant*, pr. pple. of *batailler* to BATTLE.]

A. *adj.* Engaged in battle, combatant.

1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 101 An Elephant .. That on his backe did beare (as batteilant) A gilden towre.

B. *sb.* One who does battle; a combatant.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. ii. 125 Those Battellants that fought so eagerly .. had slain him.

Battaile, obs. form of BATTLE.

† **Battai·llerous,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *bataillerous, -eux*, f. *batailleur* BATTLER¹; see -OUS.] Fond of fighting, warlike, bellicose.

c 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xviii, A man of grete puyssance ffyers, corageous, bataylerous, and full of prowesse.

Battailous (bæ·tèləs), *a. arch.* Forms: 4 batelouse, -ailous, -aillous, 5 -ellous, -ayllous, 5–6 battelous, 6– -aylous, 7 -ellous, -alouse, 6–9 -ailous, (8·battlous). [a. OF. *bataillos* (*-eus*), f. *bataille* BATTLE: see -OUS.] Fond of fighting, ready for battle; warlike, bellicose, pugnacious.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* (1871) III. 165 Bothe mon and beestis ben pure batelouse. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Mighty Mars the batailous. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E vi. b, The hors is a beest fyghtyng and bataylous. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 44 With battelous axe in fist. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 2 In sunbright armes, and battailous array. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 81 A fierie Region stretcht In battailous aspect. 1760 BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 126 In battailous array display'd. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* II. 241 The silent thunders of their battailous armaments.

Battailyng, obs. form of BATTLING.

Battalia (bătā·lyă). *arch.* or *Obs.* Forms: 7– battalia; also 7 batalia -allia -alio, battailia, -alio, -aglio. [late 16th century a. It. *battaglia* or ? Sp. *batalla* (in same sense). The forms *battaglio, -alio*, etc. are examples of a tendency then on to turn It. and Sp. final *-a* into *-o*; see Cf. BATTLE, of which this is a doublet.]

il. Order of battle, battle array; disposition rangement of troops (or naval forces) for a. (Usually with prep. *in, into*.)

CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Amb.* Plays 1873 II. 138, I haue all his Troopes and Companies Aduance, and put them- s randg'd in Battailia. 1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 403 ing marched in battalia over all the plaine. 1645 SLINGSBY *ry* (1836) 137 They had drawn out in Battalio upon y of Nasby hill. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C.* *irres* IX. 46 The ships on both sides put in Battalia. 1719 FOE *Crusoe* (1869) 479 An Army might enter in Battalia. 58 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. vii. (1865) VIII. 235 Friedrich aws out in battalia.

b. fig. 1645 *Sacr. Decretal* 4 Draw up all your Instruments of torture and torment in Battalio. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 27 Marshalling, in battalia, fifty bright guineas.

† **2.** A large body of men in battle array, a marshalled force or host, whether constituting the whole of an army, or one of its great divisions or battalions; = BATTLE *sb.* 8. *Obs.* (cf. BATTALION 1).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 11 *Nor.* Six or seuen thousand is their vtmost power. *K. Rich.* Why, our Battalia trebbles that account. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Pract. Policie* 136 If your forces bee divided and your troopes scattered into severall battalios. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 366 (D.) The Pope's main Battaglio. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 6 The Rules and Exercise of Architecture, Fortifications, and ordering of Battalia's. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 500 The general of an army appoints the station of every regiment in a battalia. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 412 A great army .. marching towards them in three battalias.

b. *fig.*; cf. 'host.'

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 75 The Sunne, the Moone, and all the glorious battalia of heaven. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 44 The gentleman brings up his battalia.

c. (*short for* 'main battalia'): The main body of an army, as distinguished from the wings.

1645 *Sacr. Decretal* 14 Wee quickly plac'd Jockey in the right wing, Sir John in the left wing, and Old Nick in the Battalia. 1805 GIFFORD *Massinger's Picture* II. i. (1840) 260.

† **3.** The summons or call to form into line. *Obs.*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 16 The Drum doth beat .. a Call, a March .. a Battalia, a Charge.

Batta·lia pie. Forms: 7–8 beatille, beatilla, beatilia, 9 battalia. [ad. F. *béatilles* 'titbits, as cocks' combs, sweetbreads, etc. in a pie'; also in convents applied to small pieces of needlework (as pincushions, 'samplers' embroidered with sacred subjects) worked by nuns. The latter is the original sense; Cotgr. has the intermediate 'trinkets or vaine toyes, wherewith finicall people decke themselues; trifles, nifles, odde attires'; whence 'trifles' in cookery. Du Cange gives med.L. *beatillæ*, which he regards as formed from the Fr.; but its existence in early conventual L. seems proved by Sp. *beatilla* 'a sort of thin fine linen.' The original sense was evidently 'small blessed articles,' the form being dim. of L. *beātus*. The corruption to *battalia* is due to 'popular etymology.']

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 169 We here use Chesnuts in stewed meats and Beatille pies. *Ibid.* 272 Other ingredients in Beatilla-pies. 1672 ASHMOLE *Inst. Ord. Garter* 605 The Supper for the Soveraign .. First Course, 1. Ducklings boyled .. 19. Beatilia pye. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Beatilles*, certain Titbits, as Cocks-combs, Goose-gibbets, Ghizzards, Livers, and other Appurtenances of Fowls, to be put into Pies, Pottages, etc. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv. (1871) 15 That masterpiece of the culinary art, a grand battalia pie.

Battalion (bătæ·liən). Forms: 6 bataillon, 6–7 battailon, -aillion, 7 -allion, -alian 7– battalion. [a. F. *battaillon*, 16th c. ad. It. *battaglione*, augm. or dim. of *battaglia* BATTLE; cf. Sp. *batallon* 'a pettie battell or army.' (Cf. BATTALIA.)]

1. *gen.* A large body of men in battle array; one of the large divisions of an army.

1589 IVE *Du Bellay's Instr. Warres* 73, I will goe range the ten bands in one whole Batailon. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 33 Deuiding them [Companies] into so many parts or battaillions. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XVII. 146 His Army .. he divideth into three Battalians. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 31 (1670) 373 The distribution of the Troops, into Battalions, Regiments, Ensigns. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. (1715) 61 The Roman Battalions .. were still call'd Legiones. 1862 T. HUGHES *Struggle Kansas* 363 'Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions' is a saying .. much believed in here. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. ii. 377 The army was broken up into eight battalions and a reserve.

† b. The main body of an army. (= BATTLE 9.)

[1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 403 The maine Battalion was both rang'd and led By that slye Prince.] 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 14 Compast by the Enemy .. who staid it not, but gallopt home to the Batallion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Battalion*, the main battle.

2. *spec.* A body of infantry (or engineers) composed of several companies, and forming part of a regiment. (The number of battalions in a regiment varies greatly in different countries, and even in the British Army at the present time.)

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4467/4 Each regiment is to consist of two Battalions, and each Battalion of 1000 Men. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 81 An army composed of divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 148 A Battalion in line may advance or retire in fours from the right or left of Companies.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 267 [The Tunnyfish] alwaies frame their shole of a cubike figure .. a solide, close and welranged battailon.

Batta·lion, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To form into a battalion.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 2 The fine body of volunteers .. with whom are battalioned one or two companies raised in the .. London Docks.

Battalioned (bătæ·liənd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Formed into a battalion or battalions.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 731 Battalion'd infantry and squadron'd horse.

Battalogize, erron. form of BATTOLOGIZE.

Battalyng, obs. form of BATTLING.

† **Ba·ttard.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 battart, -irt, batter. [a. OF. *bastard*, pronounced *bâtard* (in same sense), perhaps confused in Scotl. with *batter* vb.] = BASTARD, or *culverin bastard*, a small cannon. Similarly *battard-falcon*, a kind of cannon.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 124 Foure cannonis, twa gross culveringis, and ane battart. *c* 1565 R. LINDSAY *Hist. Scot.* (1728) 108 Small artillery, that is to say, myand and

battert-falcon. 1566 *Inventories* 166 (JAM.) Item, tua pair of irne calmes for moyan and battard. *c* 1570 BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* 126 (JAM.) Item, tuo batteris monted for the wallis.

Batte, obs. form of BAT and BATZ.

† **Batte**, *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Mätzner compares BAT *sb.*^{2} in sense of 'speed.'] ? Hasty, in a hurry.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 22 With porke thou sethe tho henne fatte, Grynde brede and peper and be not batte.

Batteilant, -ellant, variant of BATTAILANT *a.*

Battel, obs. form of BATTLE.

Battel (bæ·t'l), *sb.* As a separate word only in pl. battels; also 4 ?batails, 8 battles, 9 battells. [Of uncertain origin: in 16th c. L. *batilli, battilli*; in the Laudian Statutes *batellæ*. The etymology of this, with its associated vb., and deriv. *batteler*, has been the subject of abundant conjecture. Much depends on the original sense at Oxford: if this was 'food, provisions,' it is natural to connect it with BATTLE *v.*^{3} to feed, receive nourishment; cf. esp. BATTLING *vbl. sb.*^{3}, explained by Sherwood (1632) as '*vivres, manger, morche.*' But conclusive evidence that *battels* had this sense is wanting, while already before 1600 it had that of 'debita,' *sums due* to the college for provisions, etc. The verb however appears to have been sometimes used for 'to take or receive provisions,' i.e. from the college buttery, which brings us close to the senses of BATTLE *v.*^{3} 'to feed, take nourishment.' Cf. also the Eton use, and Winchester *battlings*. On the other hand, sense 3 of the vb. (if the same word) suggests the idea of contributing to a common fund or stock: compare the terms 'commons' and 'commoner.' See BATTELER.

Taking 'accounts' or 'score' as the original sense, some have conjectured *battel* to be a dimin. of BAT *sb.*^{2} or of F. *batte*, with sense of 'little staff or stick,' whence perhaps 'tally-stick.' But nothing appears in med.L., OF., or Eng., to support this conjecture. Reference to Du. *betaalen*, G. *bezahlen* 'to pay,' or to the possibility of *batilli* arising out of a misreading of *bacilli* 'little sticks,' do not fall within the limits of scientific etymology.]

† 1. See quot. (Perhaps a distinct word.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 To cry þis day .. aȝennis þe multitude of lawis of þe kirk .. aȝen batails, aȝen reseruacouns, aȝen furst frutis, & oþer spolingis of goodis of þe kirk.

2. In Univ. of Oxford: a. College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery. b. In looser use: The whole college accounts for board and lodgings, rates, tuition, and contribution to various funds, as 'My last term's battels came to £40.' Also *attrib.*, as *battel-bills*.

The word has apparently undergone progressive extensions of application, owing partly to changes in the internal economy of the colleges. Some Oxford men of a previous generation state that it was understood by them to apply to the buttery accounts alone, or even to the provisions ordered from the buttery, as distinct from the 'commons' supplied from the kitchen: but this latter use is disavowed by others. See the quotations, and cf. those under BATTEL *v.* and BATTELER, which bear that *battels* applied in 17–18th c. to provisions supplied to members of the college individually at their own order and cost, i.e. to *battelers*, who had no commons, but were charged their 'battels' only, and to *commoners* as extras 'above the ordinary stint of their appointed commons': but whether the *battels* were originally the provisions themselves, or the sums due on account of them, must at present be left undecided.

[1557 *Reg. Exeter Coll.* 41 Ad solvendum debita seu batillos sociorum. 1636 *Corpus Statut. Oxon.* II. § 4 Diligenti examinatione habita tam libri Batellarum quam Obsonatoris cujuslibet Collegii et Aulæ.] 1706 HEARNE *Remarks & Coll.* (1885) I. 220 For sometime kept a name in y^{e} Buttery Book; at w^{ch} time Dr. Charlett was sponsor for discharge of his Battles. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 716 The word *battel*, which .. signifies to account, and *battels* the College accounts in general. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 305 Their authority might be exerted to compel payment to tradesmen with nearly the same regularity as they exact their own battells. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* in *Macm. Mag.* IV. 61 The dinners and wines are charged in their battel bills. 1882 *Spectator* 18 Mar. 352 Receipts .. in respect of battels, room rent and tuition fees.

3. Elsewhere: (see quots.)

1798 H. TOOKE *Purley* 390 Battel, a term used at Eton for the small portion of food which, in addition to the College allowance, the Collegers receive from their Dames. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Battles*, commons or board. [*a* 1883 TROLLOPE *Autobiogr.* (1883) I. 13 Every boy had a shilling a week pocket-money, which we called battels [This is an error of the author: the Winchester term is *battlings*], and which was advanced to us out of the pocket of the second master.]

Battel, *v.*; also 6–9 **battle**. [See prec., and next, and cf. BATTLE *v.*^{3}]

1. In the University of Oxford: To have a kitchen and buttery account in college; to be supplied with provisions from the buttery. (For earlier use see quotations, and cf. the sb. above.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* /38 Battle commons, *sumere*. 1632 SHERWOOD, Battle (as schollers doe in Oxford), *estre debteur au College pour ses vivres*. 1678 PHILLIPS (App.), *Battle*, in the University of Oxford is taken for to run on to Exceedings above the ordinary stint of the appointed Commons. 1721 BAILEY, *Battle* (in the University of Oxford) is to take up Provision in the College-Book. *a* 1733 NORTH *Lives* I. 300 He kept a table there, and his family were allowed to battle in the butteries. 1791–1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) II. 168 To battle is to be nourished, a term still retained at the University of Oxford. 1884 *Regul. Merton College*, Undergraduates who live in lodgings are charged terminally, if they battel in College, £2 5*s.* 6*d.*

† 2. (?) To put into a common fund or stock. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *If you know not* Wks. 1874 I. 243 And you be a true subject, you'll battle with vs your faggot [towards making a bonfire]. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* III. (Arb.) 26 [He] slips into a Tauerne, where either alone, or with some other that battles their money together, they plye themselues with penny pots.

Batteler. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6-9 battler, 7 batler. [f. BATTEL *v.* + -ER^{1}.] *lit.* One who battels in college; formerly, a rank or order of students at Oxford below Commoners.

1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. V. 544 Pierce Penilesse, exceeding poor scholar, that hath made clean shoes in both universities, and been a pitiful battler all thy lifetime. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 277 Thomas Floyd .. became a Batler or Commoner of New Inn in the beginning of 1589. 1715 *Mem. J. Radcliffe* 4 Resided as a *Battler*, a Condition of Life there, between a Commoner and a Servitor. 1736 BAILEY, *Batteler* (in an University), a Student that battles or goes on Score for his Diet. 1744 SALMON *Pres. State of Univ.* I. 423 Undergraduates consisting of Noblemen, Gentlemen-Commoners, Commoners, Scholars of the Foundation, Exhibitioners, Battlers and Servitors .. The Commoners I presume are so called from their commoning together and having a certain Portion of Meat and Drink provided for them, denominated Commons .. The Battlers are entitled to no Commons, but purchase their Meat and Drink of the Cook and Butler, unless they serve a Fellow or Gentleman Commoner, and then they may have the Dishes, which come from their Tables .. Of these Battlers, some are Servitors, who attend the Bachelors and Commoners in the Hall, for which they have an Allowance. 1814 CHALMERS *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* II. 238 In 1665 he was admitted a Batteler of University College. 1824 HEBER *Jer. Taylor* I. 24 John entered .. in the year 1613, as battler, or poor scholar, of Merton College.

Batten (bæ·t'n), *sb.*^{1}; also 7 battin, -oun, -une, 8 -on. [A variant of BATON *sb.*, which in technical use preserved the earlier pronunciation, while *batoon* came in for the more general sense.]

1. *Carp.* and *Build.* A piece of squared timber, not more than 7 inches broad and 2½ inches thick, used for flooring, and as a support for laths, etc.; a scantling. (The length may be anything over 6 feet; shorter pieces are known as *batten-ends*.)

1658 *Jrnl.* in I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 52 The battens next the chimney .. were broken. 1743 *Lond. & Countr. Brew.* III. 179 Three Sides in four of its .. second Floor should be built with wooden Battons about three Inches broad, and two thick. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* s.v., Battens are never, and deals are always, above seven inches wide.

2. *spec.* A bar or strip (orig. as in sense 1) nailed or glued across a door or anything composed of parallel boards, to hold these together, give strength, or prevent warping; a ledge, a clamp.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 94 Shutters .. framed within with Battens. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 64 A good firm door of board .. with handsome ledges or battouns for ornament. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 21 The battens made of wood or thin iron plates, which cross the boards. 1859 TIMBS & GULLICK *Painting* 217 The best contrivance to preserve wood flat and sound is to strengthen the back with battens, or ledges.

3. *Naut.* A narrow strip of wood nailed to various parts of the masts and spars to preserve them from chafing; a similar strip used to fasten down the edges of the tarpaulin fixed over the hatchways to keep out the water in bad weather; also, a wooden bar (in place of a cleat) from which hammocks are slung.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., The battens serve to confine the edges of the tarpaulings down to the sides of the hatches. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* i, We were permitted to .. hoist her .. up again to the battens. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 5 This chafing gear consists of .. roundings, battens, and service of all kinds. *Ibid.* xxix. 98 We took the battens from the hatches, and opened the ship.

4. *Comb.*, as **batten-door**, a door formed of narrow boards, held together by 'battens' or cross-pieces nailed to them. Cf. BATTENED.

Batten (bæ·t'n), *sb.*^{2} [a corruption of F. *battant* (of same meaning).] A movable bar or arm in a silk-loom which strikes in or closes the weft.

1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 This batten is suspended by its bar from the upper framing of the loom. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 6 The superior machinery containing numerous battens for making elaborate and also cheap figured goods.

Batten, *sb.*^{3} *dial.* A bundle of straw consisting of two or more sheaves.

(In most of the northern and midland dial. glossaries.)

† **Batten,** *a.* *Obs.* [Cf. next.] = BATTLE *a.*

1627 SPEED *Eng. Abridged* x. § 3 Which [earth] by a seaweed .. and certaine kinde of fruitfull Sea-sand, they make so ranke and batten, as is vncredible.

Batten (bæ·t'n), *v.*^{1} [First found in end of 16th c., but may have been in dialectal use before; app. a. ON. *batna* to improve, get better, recover, f. *bati* advantage, improvement, amelioration; cogn. w. Goth. *gabatnan* 'to be advantaged, to be bettered, to profit,' a neuter-passive form derived from **batan, bôt, batans* 'to be useful, to profit, to boot.' Cf. also Du. *baten* to avail, yield profit, *baat* profit, gain, advantage, benefit, and see Grimm s.v. *batten*. A cogn. *bat* in sense of 'profit, advantage, improvement,' although not known as a separate word in Eng., is implied in the derivatives *batt-able, bat-ful, batt-le* adj. With all the senses cf. BATTLE *v.*^{3}]

1. *intr.* To grow better or improve in condition; *esp.* (of animals) to improve in bodily condition by feeding, to feed to advantage, thrive, grow fat.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii. 39 No, let him batten, when his tongue Once goes, a cat is not worse strung. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. iii. (1631) 21 It makes her fat you see. Shee battens with it. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 214 We eate our own, and batten more, Because we feed on no man's score. 1684 DRYDEN in *Southerne's Disappoint.* Prol. 53 Our women batten well on their good Nature. 1687 — *Hind & P.* I. 390 Th' etherial pastures with so fair a flock .. bat'ning on their food.

b. To feed gluttonously *on*, glut oneself; to gloat or revel *in*. (With indirect passive, *to be battened on*, in mod. writers.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 67 Could you on this faire Mountaine leaue to feed, And batten on this Moor? 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 215 To batten in's own dung, *fimo volutari*. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 210 Dainty mud .. In which they had been battening. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 130 Battening upon huge seaworms in his sleep. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems (1850) I. 187 The strong carnivorous eagle shall .. batten deep Upon thy dusky liver. 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* viii. 78 A skeleton battened on by kites and crows.

c. *fig.* To thrive, grow fat, prosper (*esp.* in a bad sense, at the expense or to the detriment of another); to gratify a morbid mental craving.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* in Campbell's *Spec.* III. 185 And with these thoughts so battens, as if fate Would be as easily cheated on, as he. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 56 That religion should batten with blood. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. III. ii. 91 Battening vampyre-like on a People next door to starvation. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 220 Melancholy sceptics with a taste for carrion, who batten on the hideous facts in history,—persecutions, inquisitions.

2. To grow fertile (as soil); to grow rank (as a plant).

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 104 That twice should batten with our blood Emathia and Hæmus' spacious plains. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxiv. 283 A potato—a bloated tuber that battens in the muck of other times.

† 3. *trans.* To improve, feed to advantage, fatten up. *Obs.* (The pa. pple. *battened*, belonged orig. to the intr. sense; cf. *well-grown, well-read*, etc.)

[1611 COTGR. s.v. *Advenu, Vne fille bien advenuë*, well growne .. well batned, or batled.] 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 29 We drove a-field .. Battening our flocks with the fresh dews of night. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1852) 172 They did batten themselves and suck out the Egyptian manners and customs. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 107 As some fell serpent .. batten'd with herbs Of baneful juice to fury.

† 4. To fertilize (soil). *Obs. rare.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXXV. 69/1 Others [rivers] doe so batten the ground that the meadowes even in the midst of winter grow greene.

Batten (bæ·t'n), *v.*^{2} [f. BATTEN *sb.*^{1}]

1. To furnish or strengthen with battens.

1775 FALCH *Day's Diving Vess.* 26 These windlasses being battened and holed for common handspikes. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 17 Deal boardings firmly battened on the inside. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1651 The wall must be battened.

2. (chiefly *Naut.*) *To batten down*: to fasten down with battens; see BATTEN *sb.*^{1}

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 53 The severity of the climate having compelled them to batten down and caulk their abiding place. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 72 It is sometimes necessary in bad weather to put on the gratings and nail tarpaulings over them: this is called 'battening down.' 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 Batten down the hatches—quick, men.

Battened, *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. BATTEN *v.*^{1} + -ED.] Nourished, fed, fattened.

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XII. 309 His well-batten'd flocks.

Battened, *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. BATTEN *sb.*^{1}, *v.*^{2} + -ED.] a. Formed of battens. b. Furnished, lined, or strengthened with battens.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Doores glued and Battined at nine shillings. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 153 In a Battend-door .. they use Cross-Garnets. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells.

Battener. [f. BATTEN *v.*^{1} + -ER^{1}.] One who battens (*on, upon*).

a 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 542 A fetid battener upon the garbage of thought.

Battening (bæ·t'niŋ) *sb.* [f. BATTEN *sb.* + -ING^{1}.] The application or addition of battens; a structure formed with battens.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 17 The other inside work is battening, blocking, and gluing. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 194 Fence Walls.—Battoning, in the Norfolk manner, is unknown. 1834 *Brit. Husbandry* I. 89 Palings, battenings, and other fences. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* i. 29 'Mr. Hatch, will you put up the battening? Hatch made haste to darken the windows completely with some light wooden sheathings prepared for the purpose.

Battening (bæ·t'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. BATTEN *v.*^{1}]

1. *intr.* Feeding to advantage, or with a relish; growing fat.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* ix. 70 Their batning Flocks on grassy Leaes to hold. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Friday 156 Battening hogs roll in the sinking mire. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm. Paris* lxxxii, Battening Avarice mocks his tuneless lyre.

2. *trans.* Fattening; fertilizing.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 206 Twixt Trent and batning Dove. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 34 The Meadows here, with bat'ning ooze enrich'd.

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A new English dictionary on historical principles founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society

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